

Analisis *Top Down* *input & Output* Runtunan

Pertemuan 3



Overview

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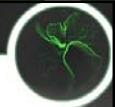
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Deskripsi

Pada pertemuan ini akan dipelajari mengenai Analisa *Top Down*, *input & Output* dalam Bahasa C/C++, runtunan dan pemilihan

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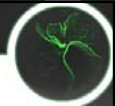


Tujuan Instruksional

Mahasiswa diharapkan dapat :

- o Menjelaskan analisis *Top-Down*
- o Menjelaskan proses *input* dan *output*, serta cara penulisannya dalam program
- o Membedakan proses *input* dan *output*
- o Menjelaskan proses runtunan(*equence*) dan pemilihan(*selection*)
- o Menggunakan analisis *Top-Down*
- o Menggunakan proses *input* dan *output*
- o Menggunakan proses runtunan(*equence*) dan pemilihan(*selection*)

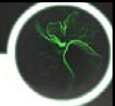
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Referensi

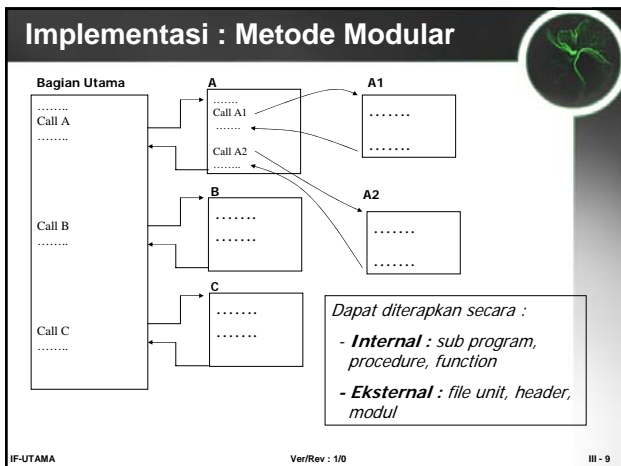
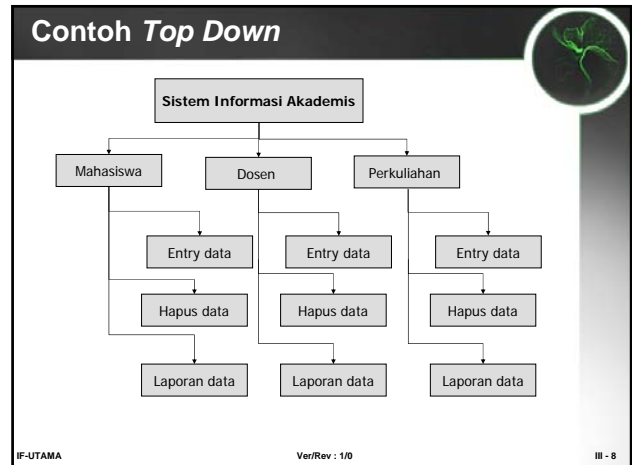
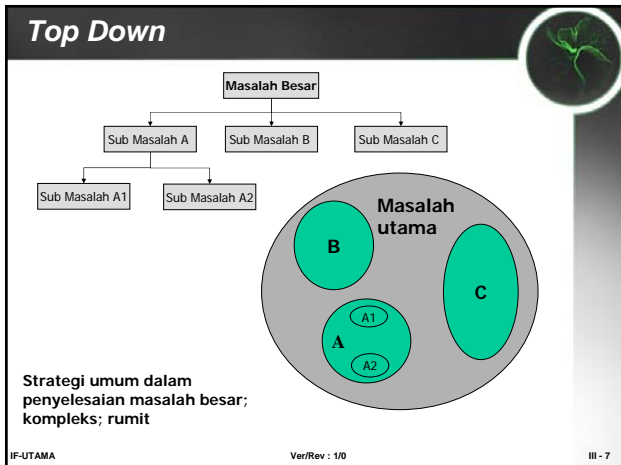
1. Deitel, H.M. and Deitel, P.J., "C++ How to Program, 2nd Edition", Prentice Hall, 1994 (Bab 3 dan 12)
2. Deitel, H.M. and Deitel, P.J., "C How to Program, 4nd Edition", Prentice Hall, 2004 (bab 5,8,9 dan 21)
3. Herianto, "Presentasi Pemrograman Terstruktur.ppt", 2004
4. Dan sumber lain

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Analisis *Top Down*





I/O C-style

C-style IO is an acquired taste. Learn to like it.

Basic functions:

- o printf, scanf, fprintf, fscanf, sprintf, sscanf, etc.
- o gets, puts,getc, putc, getchar
- o read, write, fread, fwrite

We will cover the basics of the "formatted" family of functions (printf, scanf, etc).

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printf

```
printf(char *format_string, ...);
fprintf(FILE*, char *format_string, ...);
snprintf(char* buf, size_t n, char *format_string, ...);
```

- o In C, all devices are treated like files
- o Three standard files are:
 - stdin Often the keyboard
 - stdout Often the text console
 - stderr Often the text console
- o printf(...) is fprintf(stdout, ...)
- o The format string is a pattern for the output; it describes how to display the arguments to print.
- o Snprintf write to the string "buf". The variable n specifies the size of the buffer.
- o printf returns the number of characters written

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format string

- o Format strings are normal strings with embedded "conversion specifications" which are placeholders for arguments
- o Conversion specifications are a '%' and a letter with an optional set of arguments in between the '%' and letter.
- o To print a '%', you need to write '%%'

Example:

```
printf("Here is a number: %d\n", 10);
```

%d is the conversion specification for signed integers.

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Conversion Specifications

Conversion specifications tell how to translate a data value into a string

Conversion Specifications:

- o %d, %i -- signed integer
- o %u -- unsigned integer
- o %f -- floating point number
- o %c -- character
- o %s -- string
- o %x -- hexadecimal value
- o %p -- pointer

Options:

- o l -- long (32-bit value)
- o ll -- long long (64-bit value)
- o n -- field width of *n* digits
- o .n -- precision of *n* digits
- o 0 -- fill unused field with 0s

There are many more! Read man pages, or Google it.

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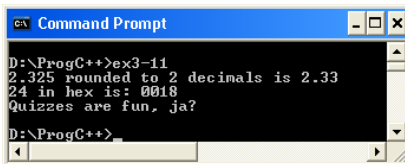
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printf quiz!

Figure out the output of the following:

- o `printf("%.3f rounded to 2 decimals is %.2f\n", 2.325, 2.325);`
- o `printf("%d in hex is: %04x\n", 24, 24);`
- o `printf("Quizzes are fun, ja?\n");`



```
Command Prompt
D:\ProgC++>ex3-11
2.325 rounded to 2 decimals is 2.33
24 in hex is: 0018
Quizzes are fun, ja?
D:\ProgC++>
```

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scanf

```
scanf(char *format_string, ...);
fscanf(FILE*, char *format_string, ...);
sscanf(char*, char *format_string, ...);
```

- o `scanf(...)` is `fscanf(stdin, ...)`
- o All arguments of `scanf` must be pointers (or arrays)
- o `scanf` does almost no size checks. It is easy to get a buffer overflow here. Make sure you use a field length specifier with the `%s` conversion specifier!!!
- o `scanf` returns the number of *items* read.

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scanf Examples

```
int items_read;
```

Read a number:

```
int num;
items_read = scanf("%d", &num);
```

always check the return value of scanf

Read a character:

```
char ch;
items_read = scanf("%c", &ch);
```

Read a string of max length, 79 chars:

```
char buf[80];
buf[79]='\0'; // Ensure a terminating NULL.
items_read = scanf("%79s", buf);
```

Read number after pattern of "a:<num>":

```
int num;
items_read = scanf("a:%d", &num);
```

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I/O C++-style

C++-style IO is easier for simple stuff

Basic classes:

- o `iostream` (`cout`, `cin`, `cerr`)
- o `ostream`, `istream`

```
cout << "Hello World!" << endl;
cout << "Boo! " << 10 << 'c' << endl;
cerr << "Here's the error stream" << endl;
```

```
int n;
cin >> n;
```

```
char ch;
cin >> ch;
```

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I/O C++-style continued...

...but harder for complex stuff

```
printf("%.3f rounded to 2 decimals is  
%.2f\n", 2.325, 2.325);
```

...becomes...

```
cout << setprecision(3) << 2.325  
<< " rounded to 2 decimals is "  
<< setprecision(2) << 2.3.25  
<< endl;
```

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C and C++ I/O compared

C-style I/O:

- No type safety. What happens with `printf("%d", 'c');`?
- Conversion specifications have a high learning curve.
- Almost all the state of the I/O is contained in the function call.

C++ style I/O:

- Manipulators are very verbose/annoying
- Global state gets changed. When you do `"cout << 2.4555"`, what precision are you set at? You don't know. It's worse with threads.
- You get more customizability since C++ I/O is classed based.

NEVER mix C and C++ I/O...until you know what `ios::sync_with_stdio()` does.

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Struktur Dasar Proses

o Terdapat 3 struktur dasar proses dalam algoritma/program, yaitu:

- Runtunan (*Sequence*)
- Pemilihan/pengambilan keputusan (*Selection*)
- Pengulangan (*Looping*)

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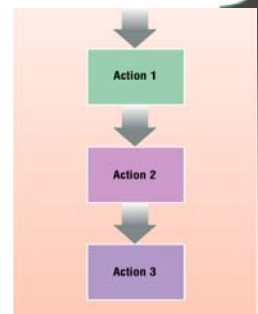
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Sequence/Runtunan

Simple Sequence

- o Aksi-aksi di dalam algoritma/program dilaksanakan oleh pemroses sesuai dengan urutan penulisannya
- o Statement diproses dalam suatu urutan yang telah ditentukan (*Top-Down*)
- o Statement diproses per baris secara berurutan tanpa ada yang terlewatkan (kecuali ada statement Goto)
- o Sebuah baris statemen akan diproses/dieksekusi setelah baris statemen sebelumnya selesai dieksekusi
- o Tidak memungkinkan terjadinya *parallel processing* (eksekusi banyak baris secara bersamaan)



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Sequence

- Instruksi dikerjakan secara berurutan.
 - dari atas ke bawah

| step | Instruksi | |
|------|------------------------------------|--|
| | Algoritma | Program |
| 1 | INPUT <i>jmlBrg, hrgSat</i> | <code>scanf("%d",&jmlBrg); scanf("%f",&hrgSat);</code> |
| 2 | $harga \leftarrow jmlBrg * hrgSat$ | <code>harga = jmlBrg * hrgSat;</code> |
| 3 | OUTPUT <i>harga</i> | <code>printf("%.0fn",harga);</code> |

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Contoh Sequence (1)

- Algoritma/Program akan dikerjakan berdasarkan input-an:

| step | Instruksi | |
|------|------------------------------------|--|
| | Algoritma | Program |
| 1 | INPUT <i>jmlBrg, hrgSat</i> | <code>scanf("%d",&jmlBrg); scanf("%f",&hrgSat);</code> |
| 2 | $harga \leftarrow jmlBrg * hrgSat$ | <code>harga = jmlBrg * hrgSat;</code> |
| 3 | OUTPUT <i>harga</i> | <code>printf("%.0fn",harga);</code> |

- Proses yang terjadi pada saat algoritma/program dijalankan:

| step | Variabel | | | Output |
|------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------|
| | <i>jmlBrg</i> | <i>hrgSat</i> | <i>harga</i> | |
| 1 | | | | |
| 2 | | | | |
| 3 | | | | |

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Contoh Sequence (2)

- Mulai dengan langkah-1:
 - Nilai yang dimasukkan 2, 1500

| step | Instruksi | |
|------|------------------------------------|--|
| | Algoritma | Program |
| 1 | INPUT <i>jmlBrg, hrgSat</i> | <code>scanf("%d",&jmlBrg); scanf("%f",&hrgSat);</code> |
| 2 | $harga \leftarrow jmlBrg * hrgSat$ | <code>harga = jmlBrg * hrgSat;</code> |
| 3 | OUTPUT <i>harga</i> | <code>printf("%.0fn",harga);</code> |

| step | Variabel | | | Output |
|------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------|
| | <i>jmlBrg</i> | <i>hrgSat</i> | <i>harga</i> | |
| 1 | 2 | 1500 | | |
| 2 | | | | |
| 3 | | | | |

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Contoh Sequence (3)

- Langkah-2:
 - Hitung perkalian, simpan hasilnya di variabel *harga*

| step | Instruksi | |
|------|------------------------------------|--|
| | Algoritma | Program |
| 1 | INPUT <i>jmlBrg, hrgSat</i> | <code>scanf("%d",&jmlBrg); scanf("%f",&hrgSat);</code> |
| 2 | $harga \leftarrow jmlBrg * hrgSat$ | <code>harga = jmlBrg * hrgSat;</code> |
| 3 | OUTPUT <i>harga</i> | <code>printf("%.0fn",harga);</code> |

| step | Variabel | | | Output |
|------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------|
| | <i>jmlBrg</i> | <i>hrgSat</i> | <i>harga</i> | |
| 1 | 2 | 1500 | | |
| 2 | 2 | 1500 | 3000 | |
| 3 | | | | |

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Contoh Sequence (4)

- Langkah-3:
 - Tampilkan isi variabel *harga*

| step | Instruksi | |
|------|------------------------------------|--|
| | Algoritma | Program |
| 1 | INPUT <i>jmlBrg, hrgSat</i> | <code>scanf("%d",&jmlBrg); scanf("%f",&hrgSat);</code> |
| 2 | $harga \leftarrow jmlBrg * hrgSat$ | <code>harga = jmlBrg * hrgSat;</code> |
| 3 | OUTPUT <i>harga</i> | <code>printf("%.0fn",harga);</code> |

| step | Variabel | | | Output |
|------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------|
| | <i>jmlBrg</i> | <i>hrgSat</i> | <i>harga</i> | |
| 1 | 2 | 1500 | | |
| 2 | 2 | 1500 | 3000 | |
| 3 | 2 | 1500 | 3000 | 3000 |

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Pemilihan (*Selection*)

Tujuan

- o Sebuah aksi dikerjakan jika kondisi tertentu dipenuhi. Dalam hal ini kita memerlukan konsep untuk membandingkan suatu keadaan/kondisi dari keadaan/kondisi lain sehingga kita mendapatkan pilihan yang terbaik
- o Mengontrol jalannya algoritma/program agar dapat memilih salah satu dari sekian banyak pilihan yang ada
- o Memilih satu atau lebih statement yang akan diproses berdasarkan kondisi yang telah ditetapkan
- o Pemilihan solusi berdasarkan kriteria tertentu yang telah ditetapkan sebelumnya, untuk mendapatkan hasil yang optimal
- o Jenis :
 - *One way selection*
 - *Two way selection*
 - *Multi ways selection*

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Struktur Dasar dalam Algoritma(1)

```
1. IF <kondisi>
  THEN
    <Aksi>
  END IF
```

Contoh :

```
IF 10 > 5
  THEN
    Output ("10 lebih besar")
  END IF
```

```
2. IF <kondisi>
  THEN
    <Aksi1>
  ELSE
    <Aksi2>
  END IF
```

Contoh :

```
IF X > Y
  THEN
    Output ("X lebih besar")
  ELSE
    Output ("X lebih kecil")
  END IF
```

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Struktur Dasar dalam Program (1)

One Ways Selection

- o Syntax :

```
if (expression)
{
  statement ke-1;
  ....
  statement ke-n;
}
```

- o Semua statement dalam blok if di atas akan dijalankan jika **ekspression** bernilai True

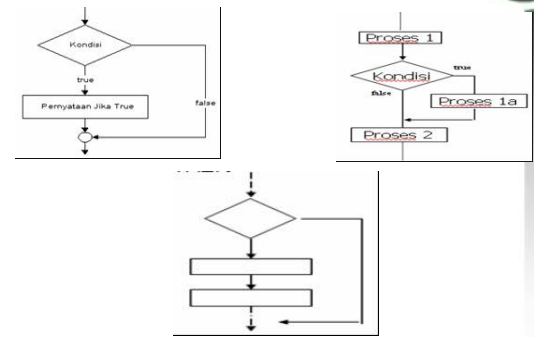
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Struktur Dasar dalam Program (2)

One Ways Selection



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Struktur Dasar dalam Program (3)

Two Ways Selection

- o Syntax :

```
if (expression)
{
  statement a ke-1;
  ....
  statement a ke-n;
}
else
{
  statement b ke-1;
  ....
  statement b ke-n;
}
```

- o Semua **Statement a** dalam blok if di atas akan dijalankan jika **ekspression** bernilai **True**
- o Semua **Statement b** dalam blok if di atas akan dijalankan jika **ekspression** bernilai **False**

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Struktur Dasar dalam Program (4)

Two Ways Selection

- o Syntax di atas dapat disederhanakan dengan menggunakan **ternary operator**. Syntaxnya adalah sebagai berikut :

(expression) ? statement a : statement b ;

- o **Statement a** dalam blok di atas akan dijalankan jika **ekspression** bernilai **True**
- o **Statement b** dalam blok di atas akan dijalankan jika **ekspression** bernilai **False**

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Struktur Dasar dalam Program (5)

Two Ways Selection

```

    graph TD
      Start(( )) --> Cond{Kondisi}
      Cond -- true --> P1[Proses 1]
      Cond -- false --> P2[Proses 2]
      P1 --> P3[Proses 1a]
      P2 --> P3
      P3 --> P4[Proses 2]
      P4 --> End(( ))
  
```

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Struktur Dasar dalam Program (6)

Multi Ways Selection

o Syntax :

```

    if (expression ke-1)
    {
        statement a ke-1; ...;
        statement a ke-n;
    }
    else if (expression ke-2)
    {
        statement b ke-1;...;
        statement b ke-n;
    }
    ...
    else if (expression ke-n)
    {
        statement y ke-1;...;
        statement y ke-n;
    }
    else
    {
        statement z ke-1;...;
        statement z ke-n;
    }
  
```

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Struktur Dasar dalam Program (7)

Multi Ways Selection

- o Semua **Statement a** dalam blok if di atas akan dijalankan jika **expression ke-1** bernilai True
- o Jika **expression ke-1** bernilai False, maka **expression ke-2** akan dicek. Jika **expression ke-2** bernilai True Semua **Statement b** dalam blok if di atas akan dijalankan.
- o Dan seterusnya

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Struktur Dasar dalam Program (8)

Multi Ways Selection

```

    graph TD
      P1[Proses 1] --> K1{Kondisi 1}
      K1 -- true --> P2a[Proses 2a]
      K1 -- false --> K2{Kondisi 2}
      K2 -- true --> P2b[Proses 2b]
      K2 -- false --> K3{Kondisi 3}
      K3 -- true --> P2c[Proses 2c]
      K3 -- false --> P2d[Proses 2d]
      P2a --> P3[Proses 3]
      P2b --> P3
      P2c --> P3
      P2d --> P3
  
```

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Struktur Dasar dalam Algoritma (2)

```

    • DEPEND ON <Variabel>
      Kondisi 1 : <Aksi 1>
      Kondisi 2 : <Aksi 2>
      ...
      Kondisi n : <Aksi n>
    END DEPEND ON
  
```

Contoh :

```

    DEPEND ON x, y
      x < y : Output ("nilai x lebih kecil dari y")
      x > y : Output ("nilai x lebih besar dari y")
      x = y : Output ("nilai x sama dengan y")
    END DEPEND ON
  
```

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Struktur Dasar dalam Program (9)

Statement SWITCH

o Tujuan :

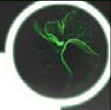
- Menyederhanakan bentuk multi ways selection
- Mengurangi kemungkinan error karena tidak perlu menulis syntax switch lagi

o Syntax :

```

    switch (expression)
    {
        case const-expression ke-1 :
        {statement a ke-1;...; statement a ke-n; break;}
        case const-expression ke-2 :
        {statement b ke-1;...; statement b ke-n; break;}
        ...
        case const-expression ke-n :
        {statement y ke-1;...; statement y ke-n; break;}
        default :
        {statement z ke-1;...;statement z ke-n; break;}
    }
  
```

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Statement SWITCH

