

## Approved notation for developing pseudocode

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When developing pseudocode teachers must use the symbols below, which are those used in mathematics.

This information should be distributed to candidates as close as possible to the commencement of teaching of the course. This notation sheet will be available to candidates during the external examinations.

Conventions	Variable names are all capitals, for example, CITY		
	Pseudocode keywords are lower case, for example, loop, if		
	Method names are mixed case, for example, getRecord		
	Methods are invoked using the "dot notation" used in Java, C++, C#, and similar languages, for example, BIGARRAY.binarySearch( 27 )		
Variable names	These will be provided and comments // used, for example:		
	N = 5 // the number of items in the array		
	SCOREHISTORY,getExam( NUM ) // get the student's score on exam NUM		
Assigning a value to a variable	Values will be assigned using = , for example:		
	N = 5 // indicates the array has 5 data items		
	VALUE[0] = 7 // assigns the first data item in the array a value of 7		
Output of information	Output—this term is sufficient to indicate the data is output to a printer, screen, for example:		
	output COUNT // display the count on the screen		

Symbol	Definition	Examples		
=	is equal to	X = 4, X = K	If X = 4 No == ?	
>	is greater than	X > 4	if X > 4 then	there's while and
>=	is greater than or equal to	X >= 6	(oop while X >= 6	from/to loop below. what's the until loop!?
<	is less than	VALUE[Y] < 7	loop until VALUE[Y] < 7	what programming
<=	is less than or equal to	VALUE[] <=12	if VALUE[Y] <= 12 then	language even has it!?
<b>≠</b>	not equal to	X ≠ 4, X ≠ K		
AND	logical AND	A AND B	if X < 7 AND Y > 2 then	
OR	logical OR	A OR B	if X < 7 OR Y > 2 then	
NOT	logical NOT	NOT A	if NOT X = 7 then	
mod	modulo	15 mod 7 = 1	if $VALUE[Y] \mod 7 = 0$ the	en
div	integer part of quotient	15 div 7 = 2	if VALUE[Y] div 7 = 2 then	0:0

