

Algorithm

```
1 number = 3
2 PRINT number
3 FOR i from 1 to 3:
4     number = number + 5
5     PRINT number
6 PRINT " ? "
```

Trace Table

Line	number	i	OUTPUT
1	3		
2			3
3		1	
4	8		
5			8
3		2	
4	13		
5			13
3		3	
4	18		
5			18
6			?

Using Trace Tables

Supplement to the Trace Tables handout.

Problem Statement

In the Algorithm below, presented in Pseudo Code, trace the algorithm using a trace table, for $N = 6$.

```
SUM = 0
loop COUNT from 1 to (N div 2)
    if N mod COUNT = 0 then
        SUM = SUM + COUNT
    end if
end loop
if SUM = N then
    output "perfect"
else
    output "not perfect"
end if
```

Problem Solution

Setup : add line numbers to help trace the steps

```
1 SUM = 0
2 loop COUNT from 1 to (N div 2)
3     if N mod COUNT = 0 then
4         SUM = SUM + COUNT
5     end if
6 end loop
7 if SUM = N then
8     output "perfect"
9 else
10    output "not perfect"
11 end if
```

Problem Solution

Setup : Identify values/variables that do not change

We are given that
 $N = 6$

and can derive that
 $N \text{ div } 2$ is equal to 3
and neither value will
be changed.

```
1 SUM = 0
2 loop COUNT from 1 to (N div 2)
3     if N mod COUNT = 0 then
4         SUM = SUM + COUNT
5     end if
6 end loop
7 if SUM = N then
8     output "perfect"
9 else
10    output "not perfect"
11 end if
```


Problem Trace

Begin the trace

COUNT is 4. $4 > 3$ so control goes to line 7

Values that do not change in this block: N=6 (N div 2) = 3	Line #	Count	Sum	Output
1 SUM = 0	1		0	
2 loop COUNT from 1 to (N div 2)	2	1	0	
3 if N mod COUNT = 0 then	3	1	0	
4 SUM = SUM + COUNT	4	1	1	
5 end if	5,6	1	1	
6 end loop	2	2	1	
7 if SUM = N then	3	2	1	
8 output "perfect"	4	2	3	
9 else	5,6	2	3	
10 output "not perfect"	2	3	3	
11 end if	3	3	3	
	4	3	6	
	5,6	3	6	
	2	3	6	

Problem Trace

Begin the trace

SUM is 6, N is 6, so continue with line 8

Values that do not change in this block: N=6 (N div 2) = 3	Line #	Count	Sum	Output
1 SUM = 0	1		0	
2 loop COUNT from 1 to (N div 2)	2	1	0	
3 if N mod COUNT = 0 then	3	1	0	
4 SUM = SUM + COUNT	4	1	1	
5 end if	5,6	1	1	
6 end loop	2	2	1	
7 if SUM = N then	3	2	1	
8 output "perfect"	4	2	3	
9 else	5,6	2	3	
10 output "not perfect"	2	3	3	
11 end if	3	3	3	
	4	3	6	
	5,6	3	6	
	2	4	6	
	7	4	6	

Problem Trace

Begin the trace

output perfect

Values that do not change in this block: N=6 (N div 2) = 3	Line #	Count	Sum	Output
1 SUM = 0	1		0	
2 loop COUNT from 1 to (N div 2)	2	1	0	
3 if N mod COUNT = 0 then	3	1	0	
4 SUM = SUM + COUNT	4	1	1	
5 end if	5,6	1	1	
6 end loop	2	2	1	
7 if SUM = N then	3	2	1	
8 output "perfect"	4	2	3	
9 else	5,6	2	3	
10 output "not perfect"	2	3	3	
11 end if	3	3	3	
	4	3	6	
	5,6	3	6	
	2	4	6	
	7	4	6	
	8	4	6	perfect

Problem Trace

Begin the trace

After line 8 the control goes to line 11 which ends this block

Values that do not change in this block: N=6 (N div 2) = 3	Line #	Count	Sum	Output
1 SUM = 0	1		0	
2 loop COUNT from 1 to (N div 2)	2	1	0	
3 if N mod COUNT = 0 then	3	1	0	
4 SUM = SUM + COUNT	4	1	1	
5 end if	5,6	1	1	
6 end loop	2	2	1	
7 if SUM = N then	3	2	1	
8 output "perfect"	4	2	3	
9 else	5,6	2	3	
10 output "not perfect"	2	3	3	
11 end if	3	3	3	
	4	3	6	
	5,6	3	6	
	2	4	6	
	7	4	6	
	8	4	6	perfect
	11	4	6	perfect

Alternative

COUNT	$N \bmod \text{COUNT}$	SUM	output
		0	
1	0	1	
2	0	3	
3	0	6	perfect

When the COUNT is 4, and the loop would not be executed, it would not be necessary to show that in the trace table.

Showing the value of $N \bmod \text{COUNT}$ as a column would not be a bad idea.

When there are only a couple of things that happen within a loop and it is easy to record the values as they exit the loop, and not necessary to show the result of every line in the loop, but it can be easier to make a mistake.