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## Ipo chart maker

View and share this chart and more in your device or register via your computer to use this template view and share this chart and more in your device or register via your computer to use this template A comprehensive introduction to input process outputtables. Learn how to effectively model the critical processing in your system. One of the first things we need to do in software development is to understand the problem. We can only begin to plan the most effective solution if we properly understand what we are trying to solve. Input Process Output Tables, or IPO Tables for short, are an effective way to model the important processing in your system. Let's look at the three parts of the table: Output - Information that we want. Input - Data required to create the required outputs. Process - The steps required to create the outputs from the inputs. An input process output table is then a table that lists what inputs are required to create a set of desired outputs and the processing required to enable this transformation. Here is a simple example of calculating an average set of numbers: Calculate the average input process output list of numbers Add the numbers together the sum by the total number of numbers. Average clue there are many things missing here. We don't say anything about how the output is displayed or what is done with it. We do not mention where the entries came from. Actions are largely ignored. With an IPO table, we are interested in data and little else. This helps us to be very specific and not to be distracted by other details. On the rest, I'll explain my opinion on how input process output tables should be used in software design and development. There is no official way to use them or be implemented, but so you will come across other ways of implementation and you are more than welcome to deviate from what I have explained here if you feel it will better help you achieve your goals. There are several examples of IPO tables on this page. Some of them are examples of what not to do. These are listed with a red heading. Correctly implemented tables are listed with a blue heading. Layout of your IPO tables There are several methods for displaying IPO tables. Some people prefer to list the elements vertically instead of horizontally, for example. However you decide to display it, it is the underlying principle of what they convey will still be the same. I find the layout described here particularly easy to read. This layout makes it easy to track the flow of data from input to processing to final output. The articles are listed in chronological order. The inputs correspond to the top of the processing. The output is followed by the last part of the processing that leads to its creation. There should also be a descriptive heading heading table to indicate what the IPO table actually represents. Also important is the language used to describe the processing. It shouldn't be technical. IPO tables are designed to help us define and understand the problem. They are created by the developer and shown to the client or key actors to verify that the developers' understanding of the problem is correct and complete. Often these people don't have a software development background. It is important that the processing is written in such a way that it can fully understand what is going on. Avoid pseudocode when describing your processing. Manage intersection light input process output number of pedestrians crossing button pressed, a series of state of traffic lights at the intersection when the number of buttons pressed is greater than 0set intersection light to truefor light in traffic lights Arrayif light is green or Amberset crossing light to wrong intersection light on or off This would be perfectly useful for someone with programming experience , but could be quite confusing for others. It is okay to have decisions and repetitions in your processing, but they should be described in general terms and not algorithmically. Here is a better way to do it: Manage crossing light input process output number of pedestrians crossing button pressed, state of traffic light at the intersection If the button has been pressed more than once and all traffic lights are red then the intersection light will make true. Otherwise, you're doing it wrong. We can divide processes into two types when thinking about software development. Those who are part of the problem and those who are part of the implementation of the solution. Let's look at an example to illustrate what it means. If we want to make a simple calculator, then the processes of addition, subtraction, multiplication and division would be processes that are part of the problem. They are defined before we even start considering the solution. How we decide to manage a history of calculations performed, such as an array of records, but is an implementation process. When planning, we think about how we will build the computer. What do we model with an IPO table? Each process can be explored through an IPO table, but when we say that it is purpose to help us better understand and define the problem, then this gives us guidance on which processes could model better. Ideally, we want to model processes that represent the problem. Processes that are part of the implementation of the solution are generally better explained by algorithms. When we model a problem for which computer-aided solution, then important processes and things involving calculations should be modelled. Other aspects of the problem can be modeled when you consider how important they are to understanding underlying principle of the problem. If we are modeling an existing system from which to create a new or improved system, then we probably want to model more processes within the system (practically all processing is part of the problem), but still take into account the comments in the previous paragraph. Deciding whether a process is part of the problem or the solution can sometimes be difficult, especially for certain types of things like games. An easy way to help you decide is to think about what would happen if you implemented a paper-based solution instead of a computer-aided solution. If the process were still done with pen and paper, it is probably something valuable that could be expressed in an IPO table. As an example of this, let's consider a game of Tic Tac Toe. Even if the game is played on paper, the process of determining whether someone has won the game is still necessary. So we should model that. Did the player win? Input process output Position of pieces on the board See if a row has all pieces of the same type. Check that a column contains all parts of the same type. Check that one of the diagonals has all parts of the same type. If any of them are true, then someone has won. Otherwise no winner yet. Did a player win? Other processes, however, are how players enter where their pieces should go, or how we render the board on the screen, are processes that we wouldn't consider when we play with pen and paper, so they're not part of the problem. Don't worry that you're not modeling the entire system. You will probably only model a small and fragmented aspect of the system through the IPO diagrams. That's ok. Each chart, table, or chart, including the IPO, is intended only to model a specific aspect of the problem or solution. A common error in creating IPO tables is to specify actions as either inputs or outputs. For example, an input can be listed as a player wins game. This is incorrect because it is not an input, but an event that triggers processing. An IPO is not about what triggers the processing (which is considered in other charts). We only want to know what information is to be created and what data is needed for it. Perhaps the processing involves calculating a final score once the player has finished the game. The inputs are then all the details required to be calculated. This can be for example, player health, time taken, bonuses collected etc. Instead: Endgame Input Process Output Player wins game Calculate the score. Delete the screen. Play a game over sound. View a game from the screen and the end point. Which is wrong. The input is an action. The output contains data, but it's more about how the data is displayed. We just want to list the data in an IPO table. How it should be displayed is something that with prototypes or screen designs. Processing also includes actions that are performed but are not actually part of the output's production. A correct IPO would be: Calculate the final rating Input Process Output Player Health, time taken, bonuses collected Multiply the player's health by 20 minus the time taken. Multiply the number of bonuses by 5 and add up the sum. Final assessment Your inputs and outputs should be categorized either as a data type (integer, float, string, Boolean) or as a data structure (arrays or records) or as a file with data. So the big picture, how do input process output tables fit into the overall picture of software design and development? IPO tables are a valuable tool to help you define and understand the problem. This can be a solution for which a computer-aided solution is to be created. Alternatively, it can be an existing system to be replaced or improved. IPO tables help you identify and understand the most important processes that exist or need to exist. IPO tables look at these processes in isolation. These processes can then be linked together by looking for matches between the inputs of a process and the corresponding outputs of other processes represented by data flow diagrams. The details of these tables also help create algorithms for the final solution. Enter The beginning of a rule. The element is defined as the element to the right of the symbols = process terminal. They literally appear as they are. Quotes are placed around characters that are part of EBNF. Output Alternative elements. Data not Actions Make sure your inputs and expenses are data and not actions. Also, make sure that your processing is related solely to converting these inputs to the required outputs. The right processes Don't start by designing your solution through IPO tables. Make sure that you are only analyzing the description of the problem. Non-technical language Do not use pseudocode or too technical language in the processing column. These tables should be easy to understand. Activities Select a sport and create a set of IPO tables that would be required if you were to develop software to manage the score for a game. Game.

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