Name: \_\_\_\_\_



# Bootstrap:2

www.bootstrapworld.org

Class:

	Racket Code	Pyret Code
	(define AGE 14)	AGE = 14
	(define A-NUMBER 0.6)	A-NUMBER = 0.6
6	(define SPEED -90)	SPEED = -90
Numbers		Two of your own:
	(define CLASS "Bootstrap")	CLASS = "Bootstrap"
	(define PHRASE "Coding is fun!")	PHRASE = "Coding is fun!"
	(define A-STRING "2500")	A-STRING = "2500"
gs		Two of your own:
Strings		

```
(define SHAPE
                                         SHAPE =
     (triangle 40 "outline" "red"))
                                           triangle(40, "outline", "red")
    (define OUTLINE
                                         OUTLINE =
     (star 80 "solid" "green"))
                                           star(80, "solid", "green")
    (define SQUARE
     (rectangle 50 50 "solid" "blue"))
                                           rectangle(50, 50, "solid", "blue")
                                                    One of your own:
    (define BOOL true)
                                         BOOL = true
Booleans
    (define BOOL2 false)
                                                    One of your own:
    ; double : Number -> Number
                                         # double : Number -> Number
    ; Given a number, multiply by
                                         # Given a number, multiply by
    ; 2 to double it
                                         # 2 to double it
    (EXAMPLE (double 5) (* 2
                                  5)
                                         examples:
Functions
    (EXAMPLE (double 7) (* 2
                                  7))
                                              double(5) is 2 * 5
                                              double(7) is 2 * 7
    (define (double n) (* 2
                                  n))
                                         end
                                          fun double(n):
                                              2 * n
                                         end
```

### Fast Functions!

Fill out the contract for each function, then try to write two examples and the definition by yourself.

# double : Number -> Number range

examples:
 double ( 5 ) is 2 \* 5

 double ( 7 ) is 2 \* 7

end
fun double ( n ):

2 \* n

end

# \_\_\_\_\_\_ -> \_\_\_\_\_ name domain range

examples:

end

fun \_\_\_\_\_(\_\_\_\_)

end

Fast	E		
ECIST		ctio	nei

Fill	out the	contract fo	r each fu	nction, the	en try to	write two	examples	and the	definition I	ЭУ У	yourself.

name			dom	ain		range	
xamples:							
	(		_) is				
	(		_) is				
end							
un	(_			):			
		·	dom	ain	>	range	
name		·	dom	ain	>	range	
name		:		ain			
name		:	<u>)</u> is				
xamples:		•	_) is				
end  name  examples:  end  and  iun		•	_) is				

2	
O	
ıς:	
t	
Н	
U	
r	
10	
ì	
П	
C	
r	
۱۹	
ı	

<b>F:II</b>	a L Lla a			11a a .a 1.a				al a fi.a iti a .a .la	16
ΗIII	out the	contract for	each function	ı, inen iry	/ to write t	wo examples	ana the a	definition by	yourself.

#	name	:_		domain	-> _	ı	range	_
examp	les:							
		,	)	is				
			)	is				
end								
fun		(			_):			
end								
#	name	:_		domain	> _		range	_
		:_		domain	> _		range	_
#		•	)	domain		1		-
#		•	) )			1		_
#		•	)	is		1		_
#examp:			)	is		1		
#examp:	les: (		)	is		1		

## Word Problem: double-radius

Write a function double-radius, which takes in a radius and a color. It produces an outlined circle of whatever color was passed in, whose radius is twice as big as the input.

	+Purpose Statement			
Every cor	ntract has three parts:			
#	:		_	>
nam		Domain		Range
#				
		What does the function do	?	
Give Exam	nnles			
	mples of your function in	action		
0110mm	100.			
examp	oles:	,		
_	( the user types	)	is	
	<b>3</b> ,			
	which s	should become		
	(	)	is	
	the user types	·	15	
		which should become		
end				
Function Circle the	changes in the examples, c	and name the variables		
		hat isn't circled, and using n	ames where you	find variables!
fun		_(	١.	
Luii _		-(	_) •	
end –				

## Word Problem: double-width

Write a function double-width, which takes in a number (the length of a rectangle) and produces a rectangle whose width is twice the given length.

Contro	act+Purpose Statement	
	contract has three parts:	
#	<b>:</b>	->
	name Domain	Range
#		
"	What does the function do?	
Give Fx	kamples	
	examples of your function in action	
exai	mples:	
011011	()	is
	the user types	
•	which should become	
		is
	the user types	
l	which should become	
end		
Functio		
	the changes in the examples, and name the variables. ne code, copying everything that isn't circled, and using nam	es where you find variables!
		es where you find variables:
fun	()	•
end		

## Word Problem: next-position

Write a function *next-position*, which takes in two numbers (an x and y-coordinate) and returns a Coord, increasing the x-coordinate by 5 and decreasing the y-coordinate by 5.

	rpose Statement			
ery contra	ct has three parts:			
	:		_	·>
name		Domain		Range
	W	hat does the function do	?	
va Evapola				
<u>ive Example:</u> /rite examp	les of your function in	action		
example	es:			
	(	)	is	
	the user types			
	which sh	hould become		
	(	)	is	
	the user types			
	\	which should become		
end				
unction				
Circle the cha	inges in the examples, a			
Vrite the code	e, copying everything th	at isn't circled, and using n	ames where you	find variables!
fun		(	):	
		·	— <i>,</i>	
end				

# Data Structure

# a Car is a	model, hp, rims, color, and price	
data Car:		
car(_		
_		
_		
_		
_		)
end		
To make examp	oles of this structure, I would write:	
car2 =		
To access the f	ields of car2, I would write:	
TO access frie in	GIGS OF CATZ, I WOOLG WITE.	

# Data Structure

# a Party is a location, theme, and number of guests
data Party:
party(
end
To make examples of this structure, I would write:
party1 =
party2 =
To access the fields of party2, I would write:

# Word Problem: paint-job

Write a function called *paint-job* which takes in a Car and a color, and gives back a new Car that is mostly the same as the original, but now has the given color.

Contract+	Purpose Sto	itement				
#					>	
#						
Give Example	oles es:					
		(	)	is		
					<del>-</del>	
		(		) is	_	
					<del></del>	
end						
Function						
fun		(		):		
	_				<u> </u>	
	_					
end	_					

Word Problem: turbo-charge
Write a function called *turbo-charge*, which takes in a Car, and gives back a Car that has 20 more horsepower.

Contra	ct+Purpose S	tatement				
#		<b>:</b>			>	
#						
Give Exc examp	amples oles:					
-		(	)	is		
					-	
					-	
					-	
		(	)	is		
					-	
					-	
I						
end Function	n					
fun _		(		_):		
					-	
					-	
end					-	
CIIU						

# Word Problem: update-world (Ninja World)

Contract+Purpose	Statement				
#	·			->	
#					
Give Examples					
examples:					
	(	)	is		
	(	)	is		
end					
Function					
fun	(	)	:		
	-				
end					

# GAME DESIGN "Start Simple, Get Complex"

Draw a rough sketch of your game	e when it heains a	and another sketch just a moment later	
Diaw a roogii skoteri or yoor garik	o whom bogins, c	and anomer sketer jost a moment later	
A sketch at the START of the game	e	A sketch for the very NEXT moment	
What images will you need for you	ur game? Name tl	hem in the 1st column, and describe them in t	the 2 <sup>nd</sup>
BACKGROUND			
List everything that has changed f	rom one sketch to	o the other. What datatype will represent it?	
Changed (position, score, cold	or, costume)	Datatype (Number, String, Image, Boolean	١)

# Data Structures

# a world is a	
data World:	
world(	
	)
end	
To make example worlds that represent my START and NEXT sketch	es
from page 17, I would write	
<b>START</b> =	
NEXT =	
To access the fields of START, I would write:	
<del></del>	

# Word Problem: draw-world

Contract				
#:		 	>	
Definition				
fun	(	 		):
put-image(		 		
		 ·		

end

# Word Problem: update-world

State the problem (What changes?):

Contract+Purpose	Statement			
#	:		->	
#				
Give Examples				
examples:				
	(	)	is	
			<del></del>	
	(	)	is	
	·	,	_~	
	-			
end				
Francisco				
Function	(		<b>.</b>	
fun	(	·	):	
end				

When this key is pressed	this field of the new world	changes by

## Word Problem: keypress (Ninja World)

### State the Problem

For each keypress in Ninja World, show how (keypress <world > <key>) should change the world.

### Contract+Purpose Statement

# keypress : World String -> World

# Given a world and a key, produce a new world with NinjaCat's position

# moved by 10 pixels, depending on which arrow key was pressed

### Give Examples

examples:

keypress(START, "up") is

world(START.dogX, START.coinX, START.catX, START.catY + 10)

keypress(START, "down") is

world(START.dogX, START.coinX, START.catX, START.catY - 10)

keypress(NEXT, "left") is

world(NEXT.dogX, NEXT.coinX, NEXT.catX - 10, NEXT.catY)

keypress(NEXT, "right")
is

world(NEXT.dogX, NEXT.coinX, NEXT.catX + 10, NEXT.catY)

end

Function

				(My gan	
For each keypress i	in your game	, show how (k	ceypress STAR	T <key>) should</key>	change your world
#	•			->	
#					
11					
O:					
Give Examples					
examples:	START,	,	i a		
ve Abi ess (3	, I AK I ,	)	is		
				<del></del>	
keypress(	START,	)	is		
``	,	,			
				<del></del>	
	·				
keypress(S	START,	)	is		
<b>,</b> ,	,	,			
		<del> </del>			

end

	(	)
ask:   <sub>-</sub>		then:
-   _		
   _		then.
-   _		thon•
   		then:
   _		then:
end end		

Word Problem: red-shape
Write a function red-shape, which takes in the name of a shape (such as "circle", "triangle", "star", or "rectangle"), and draws that shape. All shapes should be solid and red, and can be whatever size you choose.

#	:	->	>
#			
П			
examples:	(		
	()	is	
	()	is	
	()	is	
	,		
end	()	is	
Function			
fun	(	):	
ask:			then:
ı			CIICII•
I			then:
·			_
1			then:
I			then:
end			

end

## Word Problem: strong-password

Websites have strict password requirements. Write a function strong-password, which takes in a username and password, and checks to make sure they aren't the same, and then checks the string-length of the password to make sure it is greater than 8 characters. The function should return a message to the user letting them know if their password is strong enough.

#			: ->	
#				
	Example nples			
C2141				is
				is
			(	is
end				
Functi	on			
fun				
	ask:	I		then:
		1		then:
end	end	I	otherwise:	

# Building Your Helper Functions

# is-off-right	<b>:</b>	>
examples:		
	()	is
	()	is
end		
fun	(	):
end		
# is-off-left	_ <b>:</b>	->
examples:		
	()	is
	()	is
end		
fun	(	):
end		

#	;	->	
examples:			
	(	) is	
-			
	(	) is	
end			
fun	(	):	
	\ <u></u>	,	
end			
#	<u>:</u>	->	
examples:			
	(	) is	
-			
	(	) is	
-			
end			
fun	(	):	
end			

# Using Helpers inside update-world:

# How does the World structure change when....?

TEST	RESULT	
	world(	
		_
		_
		_
		)
	world(	
		_
		_
		-
		)
	world(	
		_
		_
		_
		)
	world(	
		_
		_
		_
		)

TEST		RESULT	
	world(_		
	-		•
	-		•
	-		)
	world(_		
	-		
	-		)
	world(_		
			)
	world(_		
			•
			)
	1		~

# Using Helpers inside draw-world:

# What changes the appearance of your game?

TEST	RESULT
	put-image(
	put-image(
	put-image(
	put-image(

TEST	RESULT
	put-image(
	put-image(
	put-image(

## Word Problem: line-length

Write a function called *line-length*, which takes in two numbers and returns the difference between them. It should always subtract the smaller number from the bigger one.

Contra	ct+Purpose Stateme	ent			
#	·			>	
Give Exc	amples				
exam	mples:				
-	(_	)	is		
-	(	)	is		
_					
end					
Function	n Header				
fun		(	):		
	function name	variable	names		
	•				
_			I		
					-
					-
					=
					_
(	end		1		-
end					

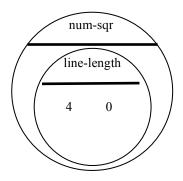
## Distance:

The Player is at (4, 2) and the Target is at (0, 5). Distance takes in the player's x, player's y, character's x and character's y.

Use the formula below to fill in the EXAMPLE:

$$\sqrt{\left(line-length \;\; 4 \;\;\; 0\;\right)^{\;2} \;\; + \; \left(line-length \;\; 2 \;\;\; 5\;\right)^{\;2}}$$

Convert it into a Circle of Evaluation. (We've already gotten you started!)



Convert it into Pyret code:

# Word Problem: distance Write a function distance, which takes FOUR inputs:

	px: The x-coordinate of the player py: The y-coordinate of the player cx: The x-coordinate of another game character cy: The y-coordinate of another game character
It shou	ld return the distance between the two, using the Distance formula:
	Distance <sup>2</sup> = $(line-length px cx)^2 + (line-length py cy)^2)$
Contro	act+Purpose Statement
#	:>
#	
	kamples
Write e	examples of your function in action
exai	mples: () is
	() is
end	
Functio	
fun	(

end

# Word Problem: is-collision Write a function is-collision, which takes FOUR inputs:

	ox: The x-coordinate of the player by: The y-coordinate of the player by: The x-coordinate of another game character by: The x-coordinate of another game character by: The y-coordinate of another game character by: The y-coordinate of another game character by: The y-coordinate of another game character by: The x-coordinate of another game character by: The x-coordinate of the player are within 50 pixels of the coordinates of the other character. Otherwise, false.
Contra	ct+Purpose Statement
#	·
Give Ex Write e	amples xamples of your function in action
exar	nples: () is
-	
	() is
-	
end	
Functio	
fun	():
end	

# Supplemental

# DESIGN RECIPE

Contract+	-Purpose Statement				
	tract has three parts:				
ш					
#	·			>	
nam	e	Dom	ain	Range	
#					
,,		nat does the function	on do?		
C: . F	-1				
Give Exam Write exar	ples nples of your function in c	action			
TTITO OXGI	Tiples of your forteness in c	.011011			
examp	les:				
-	(	)	is		
	the user types				
		ould become			
	wnich she	outa become			
	1	`			
	(	)	is		
	the user types				
,	w	hich should become	e		
end					
Function					
	changes in the examples, ar	nd name the var	iables.		
C	,		,		
fun _	(		):		
end					

# DESIGN RECIPE

·			->
name	Dom	ain	Range
	What does the functio		
	What does the function	ii do:	
Examples	in a diam		
e examples of your function	in action		
amples:			
(	)	is	
the user types		13	
whic	ch should become		
,	`		
((	)	is	
the user types			
,	which should become	<b>!</b>	
d			
tion			
e the changes in the example:	s, and name the vari	ables.	
n	(	):	

# Contracts

	;		
Name	Domain	Range	example
#	:	<b>→</b>	
#	:	→	
#	:	<b>→</b>	
#	:	→	
#	:	<b>→</b>	
#		•	

# Contracts

Name	Domain	Range	example
#	:	<b>→</b>	
#	:	<b>^</b>	
#		<b>^</b>	
#	:	•	
#		<b>^</b>	
#		<b>→</b>	
#		<b>^</b>	