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



# BOOTSTRAP: 2

www.bootstrapworld.org

Class:

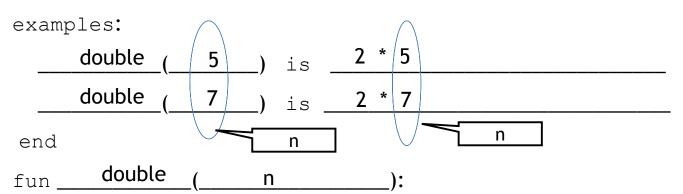
	Racket Code	Pyret Code
	(define AGE 14)	AGE = 14
	(define A-NUMBER 0.6)	A-NUMBER = 0.6
S	(define SPEED -90)	SPEED = -90
Numbers		Two of your own:
N		
	(define CLASS "Bootstrap")	CLASS = "Bootstrap"
	(define PHRASE "Coding is fun!")	PHRASE = "Coding is fun!"
	(define A-STRING "2500")	A-STRING = "2500"
sg		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
                                          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
                                              double(5) is 2 * 5
                                  7))
                                              double(7) is 2 * 7
    (define (double n) (* 2
                                          end
                                  n))
                                          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
	name	domain		range





end

examples:

 ()	is	
(	is	

end

\_\_\_\_\_

end

Fast	Нι	JN	CI	O	nsi

						_				
Fill 🔼	it tha	contract for	each function	than trut	a vyrita tvya	ovamples	and tha	dofinition	h,,,	VOLIRCOLE
	) IIIC	COMMUNICITION	EUCH IUHCHUH	, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	0 WHE 1W0	, exambres (		aemmon	$D^{\vee}$	vooiseii.

#	:_		>		
name		domain		range	
examples:					
	(	) is			
	(	) is			
end					
fun	(		):		
end					
#	:		->		
name		domain		range	
examples:					
	(	) is			
	(				
end					
fun	(		):		
end					

Fast	ΗU	nc	TO	nst

		1 6 11 11		•• •			1 6 11 1	1.0
till out the c	ontract for ed	ach function, th	hen trv to v	write two	examples	and the	definition l	ov vourselt.

#	:	domain		->	range	
examples:						
	(	) is _	<del> </del>			
	(	) is _				
end						
fun	(		):			
end						
#	:			->		
	:	domain		->	range	
name	<b>:</b>	domain		->	range	
name	: (				range	
name	:					
mame examples:		) is _				
end  # name  examples: end fun	:	) is _				
mame examples: end	:	) is _ ) is				

	Bug Hunting: Py	ret Edition
	SECONDS = (7)	
#1	STRING = my string	
#2	SHAPE1 = circle(50 "solid" "blue")	
π2	SHAPE2 = triangle(75, outline, yellow)	
#3	<pre># triple : Number -&gt; Number # Multiply a given number by # 3 to triple it  examples:     triple(5) = 3 * 5     triple(7) = 3 * 7 end</pre>	
#4	<pre>fun triple(n):    3 * n</pre>	
#5	<pre># ys : Number -&gt; Number # Given a number, create a solid # yellow star of the given size  examples:     ys(99) is star(99, "solid", "yellow")     ys(33) is star(99, "solid", "yellow")  ys(size):     star(size "solid" "yellow") end</pre>	

### 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			
ery co	ntract has three parts:			
	<b>:</b>		->	•
naı		Domain		Range
		nat does the function do	 ?	
ive Exan	nnles			i
	amples of your function in c	action		
N S Z O M Y	2100.			
examp	ples:	,		
_	the user types		is	
	which sh	ould become		
	willen sir	outa become		
_	(	)	is	
	the user types	·		
	w	hich should become		
end				
unction				
Circle the	changes in the examples, ar		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	and and delicate
vrite the (	code, copying everything the	at isn't circlea, and using no	ames wnere you tir	na variables!
fun _	(	,	_):	
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.

ontract+Purpose				
ery contract has	s three parts:			
	:		_	->
name		Domain		Range
		does the function do	?	
ive Examples				
	your function in ac	tion		
examples:	1	,		
 th	( ne user types	)	is	
	<b>3</b> ,			
	which shoul	ld become		
	(	)	is	
the u	ser types	/	10	
	whic	ch should become		
end				
·				
unction Circle the changes i	in the examples, and	name the variables.		
Vrite the code, cop	ying everything that	isn't circled, and using n	names where you	u find variables!
Eun	(		):	
<b>-</b>	(		—, ·	
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.

	pose Statement ct has three parts:			
	:		_	->
name		Domain		Range
	Wh	nat does the function do	?	
e Examples	3			
te exampl	es of your function in o	action		
xample	es:			
1	(	)	is	
	the user types	,		
	which sh	ould become		
	(	)	is	
	the user types			
_	٧	hich should become		
nd				
nction				
ircle the cha	nges in the examples, ar	nd name the variables.		
rite the code	e, copying everything the	at isn't circled, and using n	ames where you	tind variables!
un	(	(	_):	
end				

## Data Structure

# a Cake is	a flavor,	color,	message,	layers,	& is-:	iceCream
data Cake:						
cake(						
_						
_						
_						
_						)
end						
To make examp	oles of this s	tructure, I	would wr	ite:		
cake1 =						_
cake2 =						_
To access the f	elds of cake	e2, I woul	d write:			

## 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: change-flavor
Write a function called *change-flavor*, which takes in a Cake and a flavor, and returns a new Cake that is almost the same as the original, but is now the given flavor.

Contract+Purpose S	Statement			
#	<b>:</b>			->
#				
Give Examples				
examples:				
	(	)	is	
	(	)	is	
end				
Function				
fun	(	)	:	
end				

### Word Problem: will-melt

Write a function called will-melt, which takes in a Cake and a temperature, and returns true if the temperature is greater than 32 degrees, AND the Cake is an ice cream cake.

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

### Word Problem: keypress (Ninja World)

### State the Problem

For each keypress in Ninja World, show how (keypress <world > <key>) should change the 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(worldA, "up") is

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

keypress(worldB, "down") is

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

keypress(worldA, "left") is

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

keypress(worldB, "right") is

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

end

**Function** 

```
fun keypress(current-world, key):
     ask:
      | string-equal(key, "up") then:
            world(current-world.dogX, current-world.coinX,
                  current-world.catX, current-world.catY + 10)
      | string-equal(key, "down") then:
            world(current-world.dogX, current-world.coinX,
                  current-world.catX, current-world.catY + 10)
      | string-equal(key, "left") then:
            world(current-world.dogX, current-world.coinX,
                   current-world.catX - 10, current-world.catY)
      | string-equal(key, "right") then:
            world(current-world.dogX, current-world.coinX,
                   current-world.catX + 10, current-world.catY)
      otherwise: current-world
     end
end
```

### Word Problem: next-world (Ninja World)

Given a world, return the next world by adding 10 to dogX, subtracting 5 from coinX, and subtracting 5 from catY *only* when the cat's y-coordinate is greater than 75.

Contra	ct+Purpose Sto	atement			
#		<u> </u>		>	
#					
Give Exc	amples				
examp	oles:				
		,	,		
		(	)	is	
		(	)	is	
		<b>\</b>	<i>,</i>		
end					
Function	1				
fun _		(	)	:	
_		(	/	•	
	ask:				
	l			then:	
	Lothe	rwise:			
	Othe	IW136.			
	end				
1					
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.

#	<u>:</u>	->	
#			
Give Examples examples:			
		is	
	()	is	
	()	is	
	()	is	
end			
Function			
funask:	(	,	
I			tnen:
1			_then:
I			_then:
I			_then:
end			

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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			
Crai			() is	3
			() is	3
end		_		
Functi	ion			
fun				
	ask:	I		then:
		I		then:
end	end	I	otherwise:	

## Building Your Helper Functions

# is-off-right	<u>:</u>	>	
examples:			
	(	) is	
	(	) is	
,			
end	1	١.	
iun	(	)·	
end			
	·	>	
examples:	(	) is	
	(	) is	
end			
fun	(	):	
end			

#	:>
examples:	
	() is
	) is
and	
end	():
	/·
end	
#	:>
examples:	
	) is
	) is
end	
_	
fun	():

### 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.

Contrac	ct+Purpose Statement				
#	·			>	
#					
Give Exc	amples				
	ples:				
_	(	)	is		
_	(	)	is		
- end					
Function	n Header				
fun		(	):		
	function name	variable	names		
	:				
_			ı		
€	end				

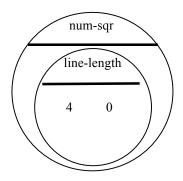
### Distance:

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
#	
Write e	examples of your function in action
exai	mples: () is
	() is
end	
Functio	on
fun	():
end	

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

	coordinates of the oth	f the player another game chard another game chard enother game chard be coordinates of the percharacter. Otherw	acter olayer are within <b>50 pix</b> e	els of the
Contro	act+Purpose Statement			
#	·		>	<del></del>
Give Ex Write e	camples examples of your function	on in action		
exar	mples:	(	)	is
				10
-				
		(	)	is
_				
end				
Functio	n			
fun		(	):	
end				

# GAME DESIGN "Start Simple, Get Complex"

Draw a rough sketch of your game	e when it begins, a	and another sketch just a moment later	
A sketch at the START of the game	<b>9</b>	A sketch for the very NEXT moment	
	ur game? Name th	nem in the $1^{st}$ column, and describe them in	the 2 <sup>nd</sup>
BACKGROUND			
List everything that has changed f Changed (position, score, colo		the other. What datatype will represent it? <b>Datatype</b> (Number, String, Image, Boolea	ın)
	,		,

## Data Structures

# a world	is a	
data <b>World</b>		
world	L (	
	·	_
		_
		_
		)
end		
To make examp	le worlds that represent my sketches from page 31,	I
would write		
worlda		
worldB =		_
To access the fiel	ds of worldA, 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 S	Statement			
#	:		->_	
Give Examples				
examples:	(	)	is	
		)	is	
		<i>)</i>	10	
end				
Function				
fun	(	)	:	
end				

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

#	:			->
#				
Give Examples				
examples:				
keypress(STAR	lT,)	)	is	
keypress(STA	RT,	_)	is	
<del></del>				
<u></u>				
keypress(STAF	RT,	)	is	

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end

fun		)
ask: 	l	then:
		then:
_		
end end		

## Building Your Helper Functions

# is-off-right	:>
examples:	
	) is
	() is
end	
fun	():
end	
# is-off-left	·>
examples:	
	() is
	() is
end	
fun	():
end	

#	<b>:</b>	>	
examples:			
	(	) is	
	(	) is	
end			
fun	(	):	
end			
#	<b>:</b>	->	
examples:			
	(	) is	
	(	) is	
end			
fun	(	):	
end	<del>-</del>		

## Using Helpers inside update-world:

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

TEST	RESULT	
	world(	_
	world(	
		_)
	world(	
		-
		_
		_
	11/	
	world(	-
		_
		_
		_
		_)

TEST	RESULT	
	world(	
	world(	
		)
	world(	
		)
	world(	
		/

## 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(

# Lesson 8

## Supplemental

## DESIGN RECIPE

act+Purpose Stateme contract has three po			
, 22			
·			->
name	Do	main	Range
	What does the funct	tion do?	
	What does the ranet	tion do.	
ve Examples	ation in plation		
ite examples of your fund	ction in action		
xamples:			
<del>-</del>	)	is	
the user types		10	
	which should become		
•	wiich should become		
1	)	is	
the user types	/	12	
nd	which should becor	ne	
Πα			
inction			
rcle the changes in the exa	mples, and name the vo	ariables.	
un	(	):	
u11		, ·	
nd			

### DESIGN RECIPE

	oose Statement				
very contrac	t has three parts:				
<del>!</del>	•			->	
name	<b>:</b>	Don	 nain	Range	
L					
<u></u>	Who	at does the function			
	YYIIG	at does the function	on do:		
Sive Examples	es of your function in a	otion			
ville example	es of your function in a	Clion			
example	es:				
±	(	)	is		
	the user types				
	which sho	uld become			
	(	)	is		
	the user types	,			
		nich should becom	e		
end					
unction Circle the chan	iges in the examples, and	d name the va	riables		
fun	(_		):		
end					

## Contracts

Name	Domain	Range	example
#	:	<b>→</b>	
#	:	→	
#	:	→	
#	:	→	
#	:	→	
#	:	→	
#	:	<b>→</b>	
#	:	<b>→</b>	
#	:	→	
#	:	→	
#	:	→	
#	:	→	
#	:	<b>→</b>	
#	:	→	
#		<b>↑</b>	

## Contracts

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