Name: _____



Bootstrap:2

www.bootstrapworld.org

Class:

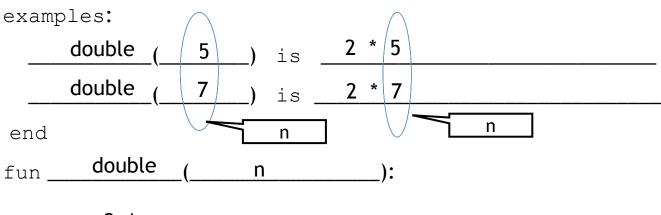
	Racket Code	Pyret Code
	(define AGE 14)	AGE = 14
	(define A-NUMBER 0.6)	A-NUMBER = 0.6
10	(define SPEED -90)	SPEED = -90
Numbers		Two of your own:
	(define CLASS "Bootstrap")	CLASS = "Bootstrap"
	(define PHRASE "Coding is fun!")	PHRASE = "Coding is fun!"
	(define A-STRING "2500")	A-STRING = "2500"
gs		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
                                         examples:
                                  5)
Functions
    (EXAMPLE (double 7) (* 2
                                              double(5) is 2 * 5
                                  7))
                                              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	
	name	domain		range	





end

examples:

end

end

Fast	Е.	- 10	\sim +i		امما
			(II	O	

Fill out the contract for each function, then tr	ry to write two exar	mples and the definitio	n by yourself.
--	----------------------	-------------------------	----------------

name	: _	domain	-> _	range	_
xamples:					
	() is _			
	() is			
end					
un	():		
end					
	·•		>		
name		domain		range	
xamples:					
	() is _			
	() is			
nd					
nd un	():		

Fa	
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Εı	
ın	
cti	
or	
١cl	

Fill out the contract for each function, then try to write two examples and the definition by yoursel	Fill 4	out	the	contract fo	or each	function	, then	trv to	write '	two	examples	and	the	definition	bv	vourself
---	--------	-----	-----	-------------	---------	----------	--------	--------	---------	-----	----------	-----	-----	------------	----	----------

#	:	domain	>	range	
examples:					
	(,			
end	(_, ±5			
fun	():		
end					
#name	:	domain	->	range	
#examples:	•	domain	>		
name	:		->	range	
examples:	:			range	
name	:	_) is		range	
examples: end	:	_) is _) is		range	

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.

	ose Statement nas three parts:			
·	·			
	:		_	·>
name		Domain		Range
<u> </u>				
	Wha	t does the function do	?	
ive Examples				
	of your function in ac	ction		
examples	, ·			
	()	is	
	the user types			
	which shou	ıld become		
	()	is	
th	e user types			
	wh	ich should become		
end				
unction		l a sus a bla a contala la s		
	es in the examples, and opying everything that	iname the variables. isn't circled, and using n	ames where you	find 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.

Contro	act+Purpose Statement			
	contract has three parts			
#	:		->	
	name	Domain		Range
#				
		What does the function	1 do?	
Give Ex	amples			
	examples of your function	on in action		
exai	mples:			
	()	is	
	the user types	,		
-	w	hich should become		
	,			
	((()	is	
	the user typesin			
-		which should become		
end		wilich should become		
Functio Circle t		oles, and name the variables.		
Write th	ne code, copying everyth	ing that isn't circled, and usin	ng names where you fin	d variables!
fun		():	
			— ,	
1				
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.

Contro	act+Purpose Statement	
Every c	contract has three parts:	
#	•	->
	name Domain	Range
п		Ş
#	What does the function do?	
	what does the function do:	
	camples examples of your function in action	
Wille 6	examples of your function in action	
exar	mples:	
)	is
	the user types	
-	which should become	
	()	is
	the user types	
-	which should become	
end		
Functio		
Circle t	the changes in the examples, and name the variables.	
Write th	ne code, copying everything that isn't circled, and using na	mes where you find variables!
fun	():
_ all		, .
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:	
•		
car? -		
Cai2		
T		
10 access the fi	elds of car1 , I would 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 party1, I would write:	
To decess the helds of party1 , I woold wille.	

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.

Contra	ct+Purpose S	tatement			
#		:			->
#					
Give Exc examp	amples oles:				
_		()	is	
		()	is	
end Function	1				
		():	
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	Statement				
#		:			->	
#						
Give Exc examp	amples					
-		()	is		
		-				
		()	is		
			·			
end Function						
	1	():		
end						

Word Problem: update-world (Ninja World)

Contra	ct+Purpose S	tatement			
#		·			->
#					
Give Exc examp	amples oles:				
		()	is	
	-	(,		
		()	is	
end	-				
Function	า				
fun _		(_):	
	-				

end

GAME DESIGN "Start Simple, Get Complex"

Draw a rayah akatah af yayr aan	a whom it bogins o	and another sketch just a memoral later	
Draw a rough skerch of your game	e when it begins, c	and another sketch just a moment later	
			_
A sketch at the START of the game	e	A sketch for the very NEXT moment	
-		,	
\A/ a \	2 Na H		Ond
	ir games Name tr	nem in the 1st column, and describe them in the	Znu
BACKGROUND			
List everything that has changed f	rom one sketch to	the other. What datatype will represent it?	
Changed (position, score, cold	or, costume)	Datatype (Number, String, Image, Boolean)	
			_
			\dashv
			\dashv

Data Structures

a world is a	
ata World:	
world(_
	_)
nd	
make example worlds that represent my START and NEXT sketches	
om page 17, I would write	
TART =	
EXT =	
access the fields of START, I would write:	
	
	

Word Problem: draw-world

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

end

Word Problem: update-world

State the problem (What changes?):

Contra	ct+Purpose S	tatement			
#		•		->	
#		•		· ·	
Give Exc	amples				
examp					
		()	is	
	-		 		
		()	is	
	_		 		
	-		 		
end					
Function	1				
		1	,	:	
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

word Problem			
For each keypress in your game, show h			e your world.
<u># : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :</u>		->	
#			
<u> </u>			
C' - F			
Give Examples examples:			
keypress(START,)	is		
Keypiess(31AK1,)	15		
			
keypress(START,) is		
, , ,	-,		
			
			
keypress(START,) is		
, <u> </u>	,		
<u></u>			
			

end

	()
ask: ₋		then:
- _		_
- _		then•
- _		then:
- _		then:
 _		then:
 <u> </u>		
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			
Give Examples			
examples:	()	is	
	()	is	
	()	is	
	()	is	
end	//		
Function			
	():	
ask:		then:	
•			
1		then:	
		_	_
		then:	
ı		then:	
·			
end			_
0110.			

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.

#			:			->	
#							
	xample nples						
				_() is	
				() is	
				() is	
end		_					
Functi	on						
fun	ask:		():		
	a311	I					_then:
		I					
end	end	l	otherwise:				

Building Your Helper Functions

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

#	:>	
examples:		
	() is	
-		
	() is	
end	(
iun	():	
end		
#	:>	
examples:		
) is	
-		
	() is	
end		
fun	():	
end		

Using Helpers inside update-world:

How does the World structure change when...?

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

TEST	RESUL	Г
	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(

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.

ш						
Ŧ	·				>	
,						
Give Exc	imples					
exam	ples:					
-	()	is		
_						
	1		,	is		
_			/	12		
_						
end						
	Header					
£112				١.,		
Lun		():		
Lun	function name	(variable n	·		
L U I I -		(·		
L U I I	function name	(·		
- Lun	function name	(·		
- Lun	function name			·		
- Lun	function name			·		
	function name			·		
fun -	function name			·		
- Lun	function name			·		
_	function name			·		

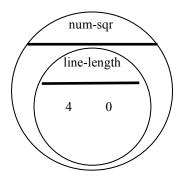
Distance:

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-coor py: The y-coor cx: The x-coor cy: The y-coor	dinate of the dinate of and	<i>player</i> other game					
It shou	ld return the c	listance betw	een the tw	o, using	the Distance for	rmula:		
	Dista	ance² = (liı	ne-lengtl	n px cx	κ)² + (line-len	gth py cy) ²)	
Contro	act+Purpose S	tatement						
#		:				>		
#								
	amples							
	examples of yo	our function	in action					
exa	mples:	1		`				
		(_)	is			
		(_)	is			
end								
Functio	ın							
fun	``		() •			
Lan			(, ·			
								_
								_

end

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

	py: The y-coordinate of the player cx: The x-coordinate of another game charcy: The y-coordinate of another game chart should return true if the coordinates of the coordinates of the coordinates of the coordinates.	racter e player are within 50 pixe	ls of the
Contra	ct+Purpose Statement		
#	·	->	
#			
C: F			
	amples xamples of your function in action		
0 1 7 0 n	malaa•		
exall	mples:)	is
-		<i>_</i>	15
_			
-			
-)	is
-			
_			
end			
Functior	า		
fun	():	
and			

Supplemental

DESIGN RECIPE

	urpose Statement act has three parts:				
every confic	act has infee pans.				
#	:			>	
name		Dom	ain	Range	-
//					
<i>†</i>	Wh	nat does the functio	 n do?		-
Civo Evample					
Give Example Write examp	oles of your function in c	action			
_					
exampl	es:				
	()	is		
	the user types				
	which sho	ould become			
	,	`			
	the user types)	is		
	the user types				
end	W	hich should become			
CIIG					
Function					
Circle the cho	anges in the examples, ar	na name the vari	ables.		
fun	():		
end					

DESIGN RECIPE

Contract+	Purpose Statement				
	tract has three parts:				
ш	_				
#	·			>	-
nam	e	Dom	nain	Range	
#					
,,		What does the function	on do?		
C: . F					
Give Exam	ples mples of your function i	n action			
77110 0701					
examp	oles:				
_)	is		
	the user types				
	which	should become			
	willCil	should become			
	1	`			
	(the user types)	is		
	the user types				
,		which should become	e		
end					
Function					
Circle the	changes in the examples,	and name the var	iables.		
fun _		_():		
end					

Contracts

Name #	Domain:	Range	example
# # #		1 1 1	
# #		↑	
# # =		Λ Λ Λ	
# # #		• • •	
# #		1	
# # #		1	

Contracts

Name	Domain	Range	example
#	:	→	
#	:	→	
#		→	
#	:	→	
#	:	→	
#	:	→	
#	:	→	
#	:	→	
#	:	→	
#	:	→	
#	:	→	
#	:	→	
#	:	→	
#	:	→	
#	:	→	
#	:	→	
#	:	→	
#	:	→	