



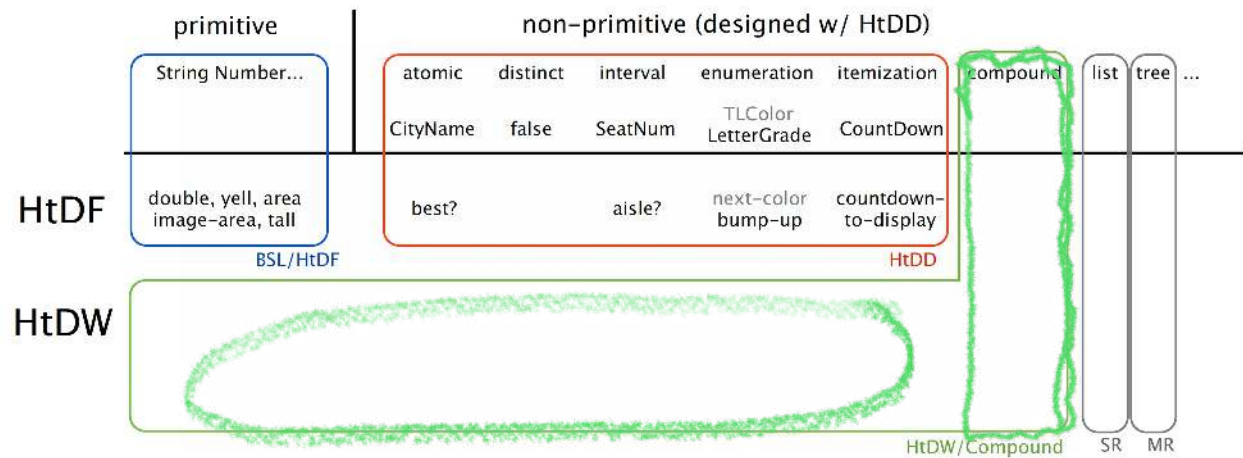
L05-pad - LEC

Computation Programs And Programming (The University of British Columbia)



Scan to open on Studocu

form of data



lecture 05 – 2 main topics

- revising an existing program
 - in this case a world program
 - you will see this in problem sets 4 and 5, can also show up in exam problems
 - and is nearly all of the work developers do
 - as always, we will work systematically, re-running the recipes as needed
- compound data
 - “2 or more items of information that naturally belong together”
- also, variations on enumeration templating
 - large enumerations
 - enumerations where an additional parameter is complex

SPD Checklists

See full recipe page for details

```
(require spd/tags)
(require 2htdp/image)
(require 2htdp/universe)

;; My world program (make this more specific)
(@htdw WS)
;; =====
;; Constants:

;; =====
;; Data definitions:

(@htdd WS)
;; WS is ... (give WS a better name)

;; =====
;; Functions:

(@htdf main)
(@signature WS -> WS)
;; start the world with (main ...)
;;
;;
(@template-origin htdw-main)
(define (main ws)
  (big-bang ws
    (on-tick tock) ;WS -> WS
    (to-draw render) ;WS -> Image
    (on-mouse ...) ;WS Integer Integer MouseEvent -> WS
    (on-key ...))) ;WS KeyEvent -> WS

(@htdf tock)
(@signature WS -> WS)
;; produce the next ...
;; !!!
(define (tock ws) ws)

(@htdf render)
(@signature WS -> Image)
;; render ...
;; !!!
(define (render ws) empty-image)
```

HtDW

1. Domain analysis (use a piece of paper!)
 1. Sketch program scenarios
 2. Identify constant information
 3. Identify changing information
 4. Identify big-bang options
2. Build the actual program
 1. Constants (based on 1.2 above)
 2. Data definitions (based on 1.3 above)
 3. Functions
 1. main first (based on 1.4 and 2.2 above)
 2. wish list entries for big-bang handlers
 4. Work through wish list until done

on-tick
to-draw
on-key
on-mouse

HtDD

First identify form of information, then write:

1. A possible structure definition (not until compound data)
2. A type comment that defines type name and describes how to form data
3. An interpretation to describe correspondence between information and data.
4. One or more examples of the data.
5. A template for a 1 argument function operating on data of this type.

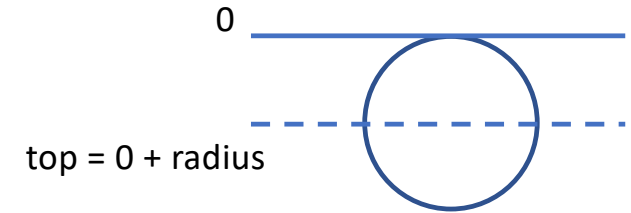
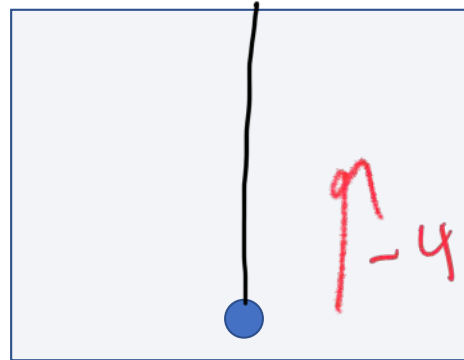
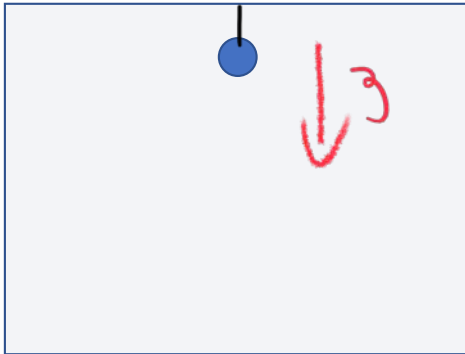
HtDF

1. Signature, purpose and stub.
2. Define examples, wrap each in check-expect.
3. Template and inventory.
4. Code the function body.
5. Test and debug until correct

Test guidelines

1. at least 2
2. different argument/field values
3. code coverage
4. points of variation in behavior
5. 2 long / 2 deep

current



Constant

width
height
center x
~~speed~~
spider radius

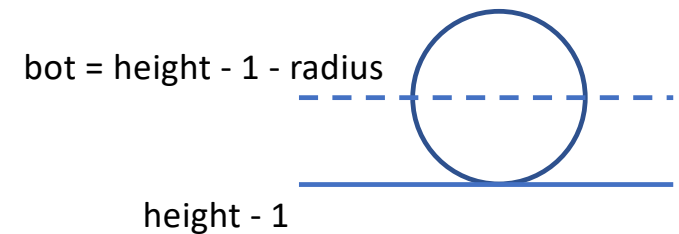
Changing

spider y

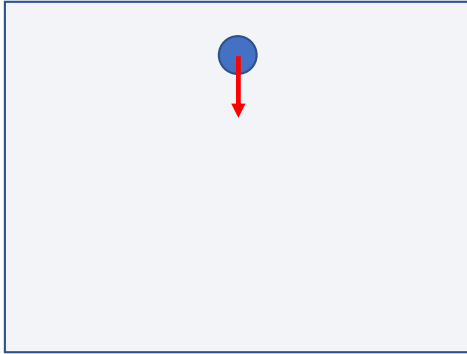
spider dy

BB options

on-tick
to-draw
~~on-key~~
~~on-mouse~~



spider image
mts



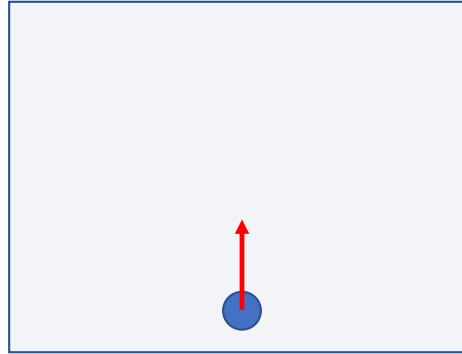
Constant

width
height
center x
~~speed~~
spider radius

spider image
mts

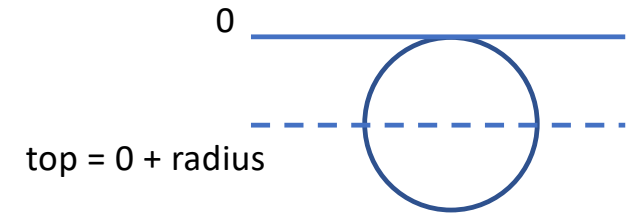
Changing

spider y
spider dy

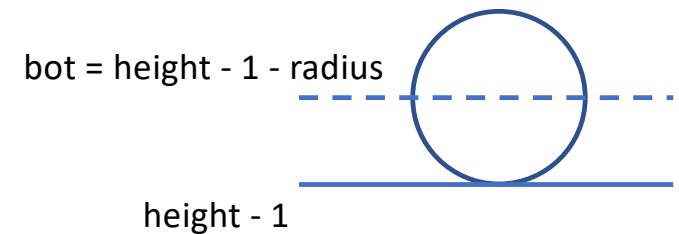


BB options

on-tick
to-draw
on-key
~~on-mouse~~



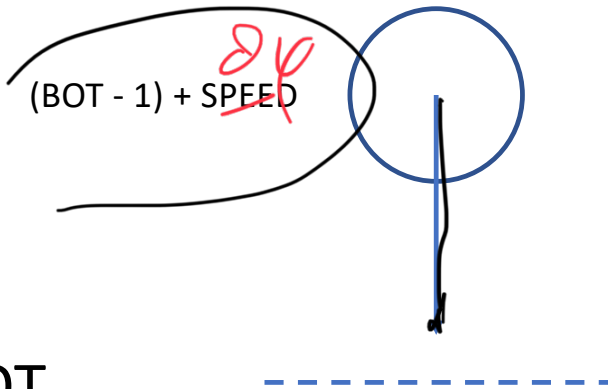
change direction at, and
don't go past top/bot





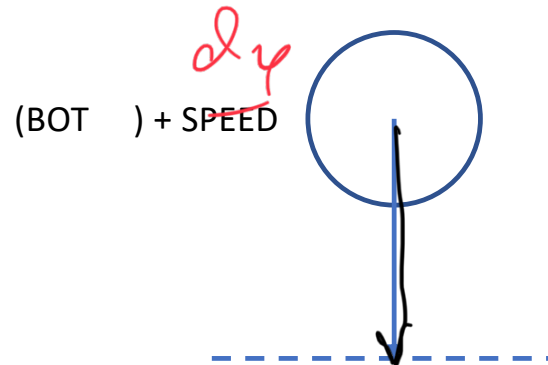
boundary case analysis for tock

BOT

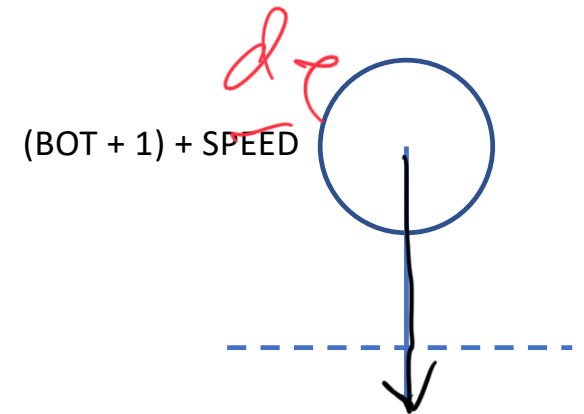


result is BOT - 1

more-spider



result is BOT



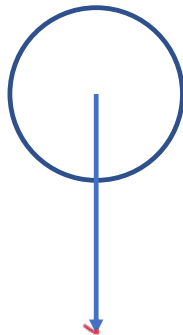
result is BOT

boundary case analysis for tock

plus symmetric (mirror image) cases with TOP



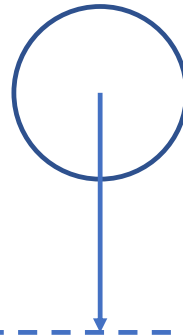
(m-s (- BOT 3) 2)



BOT

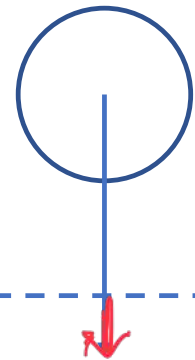
result is $y = \text{BOT} - 1$,
same dy

(m-s (- BOT 3) 3)



result is $y = \text{BOT}$,
flip dy

(m-s (- BOT 3) 4)



result is $y = \text{BOT}$,
flip dy

