

Moonlander

CPE101

Functional Decomposition

- Decompose a problem into simpler problems.
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Functional Decomposition

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 - If a problem seems too difficult or too complex to solve, try to see if you can decompose the problem into easier and simpler problems.
- Write a function to solve one simple problem.
 - Decompose your program into functions.
 - Each function should solve only one problem.
 - If one function seems to be doing a lot, try to decompose that function into smaller functions.
 - If your function is larger than 30 - 40 lines, see if you can break the function into smaller functions.

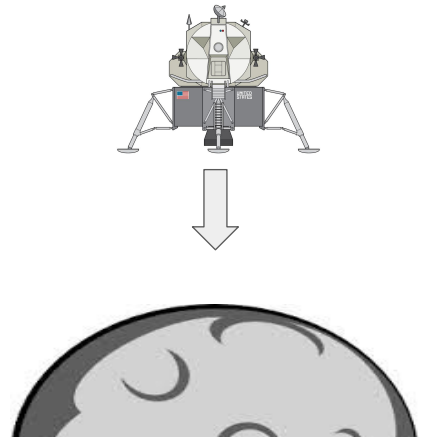
Functional Decomposition

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 - Each function should solve only one problem.
 - If one function seems to be doing a lot, try to decompose that function into smaller functions.
 - If your function is larger than 30 - 40 lines, see if you can break the function into smaller functions.
- Avoid writing the same block of code repeatedly.
 - If you see the same block of code in multiple places, extract it into a separate function.

Functional Decomposition Example - Project 1

Requirements

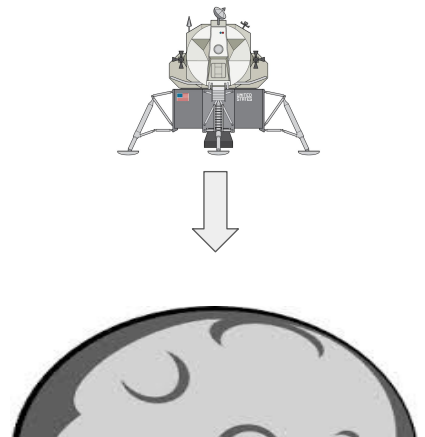
- Take user inputs for initial altitude and fuel



Functional Decomposition Example - Project 1

Requirements

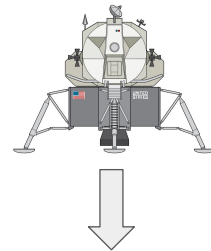
- Take user inputs of integer for initial altitude and fuel
- Create a Moon lander with
 - Initial Velocity
 - Initial Acceleration
 - Initial Fuel amount
 - Initial Altitude



Functional Decomposition Example - Project 1

Requirements

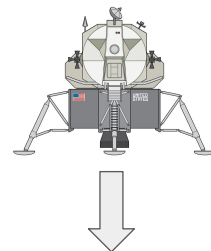
- Take user inputs for initial altitude and fuel
- Create a Moon lander with
 - Initial Velocity
 - Initial Acceleration
 - Initial Fuel amount
 - Initial Altitude
- Take user inputs for the rate of fuel flow
 - 0-9



Functional Decomposition Example - Project 1

Requirements

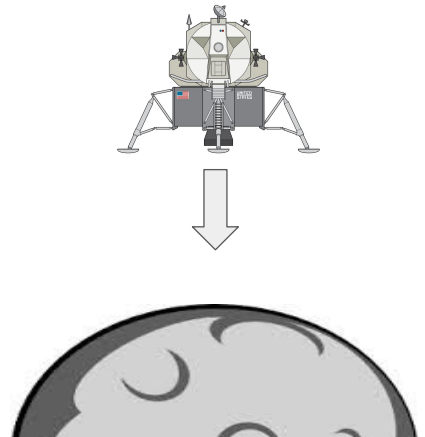
- Take user inputs for initial altitude and fuel
- Create a Moon lander with
 - Initial Velocity
 - Initial Acceleration
 - Initial Fuel amount
 - Initial Altitude
- Take user inputs for the rate of fuel flow
 - 0-9
- Per cycle, update:
 - the fuel amount based on the input:
 - the velocity based on the inputs
 - the distance between the lander and the surface



Functional Decomposition Example - Project 1

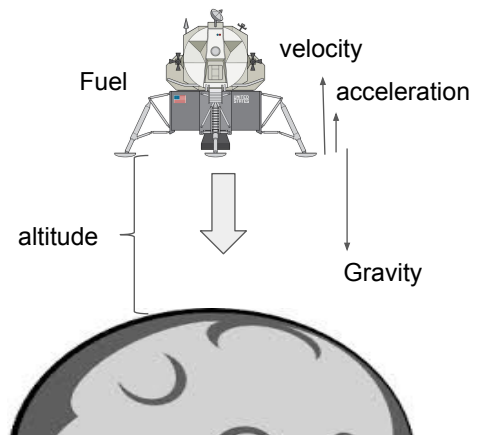
Requirements

- Take user inputs for initial altitude and fuel
- Create a Moon lander with
 - Initial Velocity
 - Initial Acceleration
 - Initial Fuel amount
 - Initial Altitude
- Take user inputs for the rate of fuel flow
 - 0-9
- Per cycle, update:
 - the fuel amount based on the inputs
 - the velocity based on the inputs
 - the distance between the lander and the surface
- Output the result on screen.



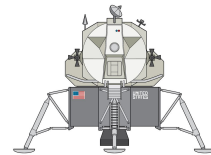
Let's list data required to handled

- A Moon lander object (a compound data)
 - Fuel amount (int)
 - Velocity (float)
 - Acceleration (float)
 - Altitude (float)
- Gravity (float)
- Fuel flow rate (int)
 - 0 - 9
- Time (int)
 - One series of updates per tick (clock cycle)

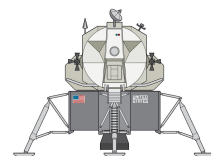
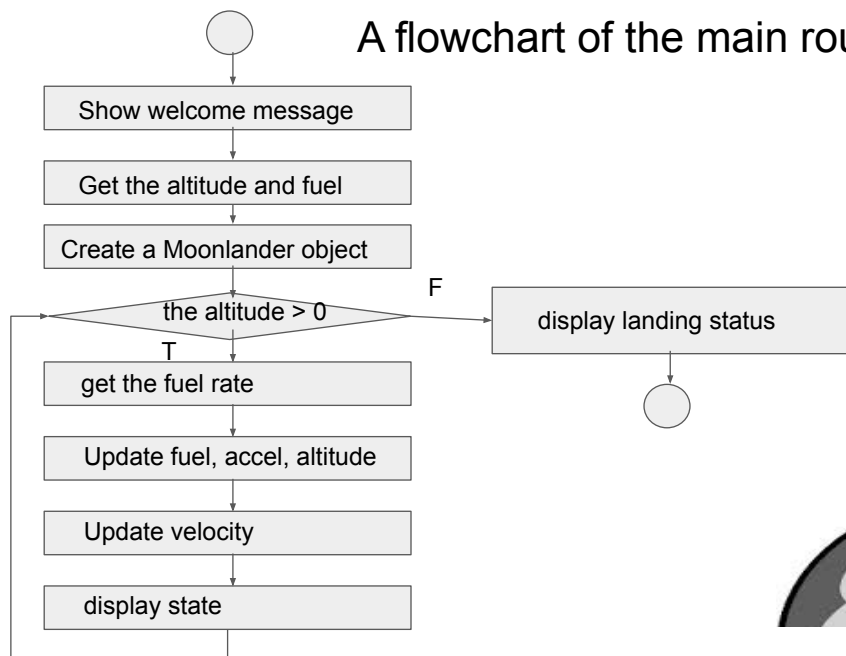


Let's list operations needed to be performed

- Initialize a Moon lander
 - Create a moon lander with initial altitude, fuel, and velocity
- Get inputs from the user: get altitude, get fuel, get fuel rate
- Update fuel
- Update acceleration
- Update velocity
- Update altitude
- Manage a session
 - Initialize a session
 - Check the end session criteria
 - Advance one clock cycle
 - Close the session
- print output



A flowchart of the main routine



Functions

- `show_welcome()`
- `get_fuel()`
- `get_altitude()`
- `display_state(time, altitude, velocity, fuel, fuel_rate)`
- `display_landing_status(velocity)`
- `get_fuel_rate(fuel)`
- `update_acceleration(gravity, fuel_rate)`
- `update_altitude(altitude, velocity, acceleration)`
- `update_velocity(velocity, acceleration)`
- `update_fuel(fuel, fuel_rate)`
- **`main()`**
 - **Calls the functions listed above to make the program work as shown in the flow chart.**

How to write a function (Design Recipe)

1. Define data
 - a. What are the data the function needs to handle
2. Write the signature, header, purpose of the function in a docstring
3. Write test cases
 - a. Identify typical use cases as well as edge use cases
 - b. cover all cases
4. Write pseudocode
 - a. Decompose the function into parts based on data values
 - b. put placeholders for if statements, data, and helper functions
5. Write the function body
 - a. replace the pseudocode with actual code
6. Test