pd2 hw31 2021-11-05 worked with no one; advised by no one

rulesToRacketBy

| capability / Racket can | sample Racket code that uses the capability | Why would a programmer use this? | form of the language | steps that Racket takes as it implements or provides the capability |
|--|--|--|--|---|
| bind a value to a symbol | <pre>(define mySymbol</pre> | To store a value to be used later. This prevents having to recalculate the same thing multiple times. | (define symbol expression) | Check if the symbol mySymbol is in the symbol table Since the symbol mySymbol is not in the symbol table Prepare to add slot with symbol mySymbol Evaluate the expression for the value Set the symbol mySymbol to identify as the value and store them in the symbol table |
| retrieve a value that was previously bound to a symbol | (display mySymbol) | To get the value stored with an identified, the symbol, to be used in procedures. | symbol | Check if the symbol mySymbol is in the symbol table Since the symbol mySymbol is in the symbol table Get the value associated with this symbol Replace the symbol in the expression with its value |
| evaluate an expression | 5 (literal) | To get the value of an expression | expression | Reading from left to right, evaluate the procedure. |
| build a procedure | <pre>(define averageoftwo (lambda (a b) (/ (+ a b) 2)))</pre> | To have a defined function which will run a set of predefined expressions to prevent having to type the same procedure multiple times. | <pre>(define function (lambda (parameters) expressions))</pre> | When there is an open parenthesis followed by a lambda, start packaging the instructions in between the parenthesis. |

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| invoke a procedure | (display (averageoftwo 194 926)) | To execute a function without having to retype the entire function out again. | <pre>(display (function arguments))</pre> | First, put the invocation of the function on hold, and evaluate the given arguments in the invocation of the function. ex.) f(2*2, 8/8) = f(4, 1) or f(3, 7) = f(3, 7) Replace the parameters on the right hand side of the equation with the corresponding evaluated arguments. ex.) f(x, y) = (x+y)/2> f(2, 4) = (2+4)/2 Evaluate the expression by using the specified operations. ex.) (2+4)/2 = 3 The value of the expression creates an equality with the invocation of the function. ex.) f(2, 4) = 3 4. A) Return the value produced from the evaluation of the expression. |
| produce dots of light in the interactions window, to represent a value in a form that a human can read | (display "Hello World!!!") | To show the user the output of the computer program. | (display expression) | omitted for this capability, since that implementation is hidden inside how DrRacket works, and outside the scope of this course |