Mixed Data (Ch. 7)

- Data types we've seen:
 - numbers
 - booleans
 - symbols
 - structures
- It's often necessary to write functions that can deal with different kinds of data in different ways.

Predicates

• Each is a function that consumes *something* and returns a boolean (true or false)

number?

boolean?

symbol?

struct?

Predicate Usage

```
(number? 13.4)
true
(number? 'hello)
false
(number? '17)
true
(number? (make-posn 3 4))
false
```

When to use predicates

- Functions can make sure that arguments have the right data type.
- Functions can operate on different data types in different ways
 - function is a cond statement with one entry for each supported data type.

Example

```
(define (add2nums x y)
  (cond
    [ (and (number? x)
            (number? y))
        (+ \times y)
    [ else 0 ]))
```

Another Example

```
; word->number converts a symbol
; to a number
(define (word->number x)
  (cond
    [ (symbol=? x 'zero) 0]
    [ (symbol=? x 'one) 1]
    [ (symbol=? x 'two) 2]
    [ (symbol=? x 'nine) 9 ]))
```

Example continued

```
(define (add x y))
  (+
   (cond
    [ (number? x) x]
    [ (symbol? x) (word->number x)])
   (cond
    [ (number? y) y]
    [ (symbol? y) (word->number y)])
    ) )
```

Better!

```
(define (val x)
        (cond
        [ (number? x) x]
        [ (symbol? x) (word->number x)]))
(define (addnew x y)
        (+ (val x) (val y)))
```

Structure predicates

• The predicate structure? is true for any structure.

```
(structure? (make-posn 3 4)) is true
```

• When you define a structure, scheme creates a new predicate you can use to find out if *something* is one of those structures.

```
(posn? (make-posn 3 4)) is true
```

Exercise

- Create a structure definition for
 - a circle (did this already)
 - a square
- Create a function that will draw either a square or a circle:

(draw-shape shape)

• shape is either a circle or a square

Exercise test-code