Contracts

num-min, it takes two inputs (both Numbers), and it evaluates to a Number. From the contract, we know num-min (4, 6) will evaluate to a Number. Use the Contracts tell us how to use a function. For example: num-min :: (a :: Number, b :: Number) -> Number tells us that the name of the function is blank line under each contract for notes or sample code for that function!

Name	Domain	ain		Range
triangle ::		(side-length :: Number, style :: String, color :: String)	^ 	Image
triangle(80, "solid", "darkgreen")	reen")			
circle		(radius :: Number, style :: String, color :: String)	^	Image
circle(30, "outline", "fuchsia")	ia")			
star		(radius :: Number, style :: String, color :: String)	^	Image
star(50, "solid", "teal")				
rectangle ::		(width :: Num, height :: Num, style :: Str, color :: Str)	^	Image
rectangle(20, 80, "solid", "g	"gold")			
ellipse		(width :: Num, height :: Num, style :: Str, color :: Str)	^ 1	Image
ellipse(30, 70, "outline", "l	"lightblue")	u)		
square ::		(size-length :: Number, style :: String, color :: String)	^	Image
square(10, "outline", "red")				
text	:: (str	r :: String, size :: Number, color :: String)	^	Image
text("I'm thankful for", 50,	, "green")			
overlay ::	:: (img1	gl :: Image, img2 :: Image)	^	Image
overlay(star(30, "solid", "go	"gold"), circle (30,	cle(30, "solid", "blue"))		
beside	:: (img1	gl :: Image, img2 :: Image)	^	Image
beside(star(50, "solid", "ora	"orange"), circle	rcle(50, "solid", "green"))		
above	:: (img1	gl :: Image, img2 :: Image)	^	Image
above(triangle(30, "solid", "	"red"), square	uare(30, "solid", "blue"))		
put-image ::	:: (img1	gl :: Image, x :: Number, y :: Number, img2 :: Image)	^ 1	Image
put-image(star(30, "solid", "	"red"), 50,	0, 150, rectangle(300, 200, "outline", "black"))		
rotate		(degree :: Number, img :: Image)	^ 	Image
rotate (35, rectangle (30, 80,	"solid",	"purple"))		
scale		(factor :: Number, img :: Image)	^	Image
scale(0.8, triangle(30, "sol	"solid", "red	"red"))		