

Lab 04: Booleans, predicates, conditionals

Create a separate file for each question. Keep them in your “Labs” folder, with the name `lab04-ii-qj` for Lab *ii*, Question *j*.

Download the headers for each function from the file `labinterface04.rkt` linked off the “Labs” page on the course Web site.

After you have completed a question (except class exercises), including creating tests for it, you can obtain feedback by submitting it and requesting a public test. Follow the instructions given in the Style Guide.

Language level: Beginning Student.

1. [Class exercise with lab instructor assistance] Create a function *two-multiples* that consumes three numbers, *target*, *candidate1*, and *candidate2*, and determines whether *target* is a multiple of both candidates. Your function should produce *'both* if it is multiples of both, *'neither* if it is a multiple of neither, and the value of the candidate if it is the multiple of one of the two. If any of the three numbers is a non-integer, your function should produce *false*.
2. [Modified from HtDP exercise 4.2.1] Create the following 3 functions named *in-subset-1?*, *in-subset-2?*, and *in-subset-3?* respectively, that consume a number, *x*, and produce *true* if *x* is in the subset and *false* if it is outside the subset:
 - (a) $(3 < x \leq 7)$
 - (b) the union of $(1 < x < 3)$ and $(9 < x < 11)$
 - (c) the numbers outside the range of $(1 \leq x \leq 3)$

The union of two ranges means that the number can appear in one or both ranges.

3. Consider an auction where the rules are such that each new bid must be at least 5% higher than the current high bid. For example, if the current high bid is \$100, then the next bid must be at least \$105. Create a predicate function *acceptable-bid?* that consumes two positive numbers (*current-high* and *next-bid*) and produces *true* if *next-bid* includes an increase of at least 5% when compared to *current-high*, and *false* otherwise. Do not use conditional statements.
4. Create a function *new-string* that consumes two strings, *original* and *add-on*, and a symbol, *position*, and produces the string *original* followed by *add-on* if *position* is *'after*, and the string *add-on* followed by *original* if *position* is *'before*, and produces *original* for any other value of *position*. For example:
(new-string "abc" "123" 'before) => *"123abc"*
(new-string "abc" "123" 'after) => *"abc123"*.
5. Create the predicate *connect?* that consumes two strings, *string1* and *string2*, and determines if the last character in *string1* is the same as the first character in *string2*. Note that uppercase and lowercase letters are different so *(connect? "abc" "CDEF")* => *false*.

6. *Optional open-ended questions* You can now refine your Pig Latin, comparative, and superlative functions by handling cases differently depending on the starting letter or letters (for Pig Latin) and the ending letter or letters (for comparatives and superlatives).

Helpful tips

Switching between true and #true When choosing your language, select “Show Details”, and choose the preferred “Constant Style”. You will need to repeat this every time you change a language level in the future.

Highlighted unused code After you have run your program, any unused part of the code will be highlighted. This either means that you have parts of the code that are not needed (and should be removed) or that you need to add more tests.