

Name: \_\_\_\_\_



# **BOOTSTRAP:2**

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[www.bootstrapworld.org](http://www.bootstrapworld.org)

Class: \_\_\_\_\_

# Lesson 1

	Racket Code	Pyret Code
<i>Numbers</i>	<pre>(define AGE 14)  (define A-NUMBER 0.6)  (define SPEED -90)</pre>	<pre>AGE = 14  A-NUMBER = 0.6  SPEED = -90  Two of your own:</pre> <hr/> <hr/>
<i>Strings</i>	<pre>(define CLASS "Bootstrap")  (define PHRASE "Coding is fun!")  (define A-STRING "2500")</pre>	<pre>CLASS = "Bootstrap"  PHRASE = "Coding is fun!"  A-STRING = "2500"  Two of your own:</pre> <hr/> <hr/>

	<pre>(define SHAPE   (triangle 40 "outline" "red"))  (define OUTLINE   (star 80 "solid" "green"))  (define SQUARE   (rectangle 50 50 "solid" "blue"))</pre>	<pre>SHAPE =   triangle(40, "outline", "red")  OUTLINE =   star(80, "solid", "green")  SQUARE =   rectangle(50, 50, "solid", "blue")  One of your own:</pre> <hr/>
<i>Booleans</i>	<pre>(define BOOL true)  (define BOOL2 false)</pre>	<pre>BOOL = true  One of your own:</pre> <hr/>
<i>Functions</i>	<pre>; double : Number -&gt; Number ; Given a number, multiply by ; 2 to double it  (EXAMPLE (double 5) (* 2 5)) (EXAMPLE (double 7) (* 2 7))  (define (double n) (* 2 n))</pre>	<pre># double : Number -&gt; Number # Given a number, multiply by # 2 to double it  examples:   double(5) is 2 * 5   double(7) is 2 * 7 end  fun double(n):   2 * n end</pre>

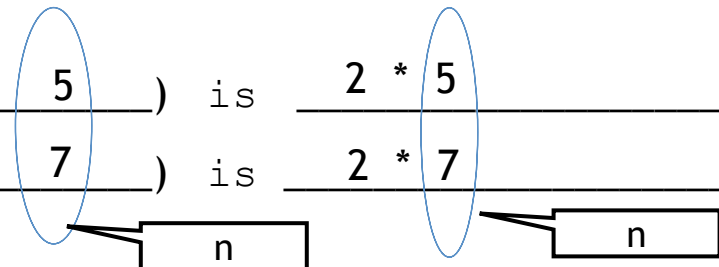
## Fast Functions!

Fill out the contract for each function, then try to write two examples and the definition by yourself.

```
# double : Number -> Number
   name      domain      range
```

examples:

```
double (5) is 2 * 5
double (7) is 2 * 7
```



end

```
fun double (n):
```

```
  2 * n
```

end

```
# _____ : _____ -> _____
   name      domain      range
```

examples:

```
_____ (_____) is _____
_____ (_____) is _____
```

end

```
fun _____ (_____):
```

end

## Fast Functions!

Fill out the contract for each function, then try to write two examples and the definition by yourself.

```
# _____ : _____ -> _____  
      name          domain          range
```

examples:

\_\_\_\_\_ (\_\_\_\_\_) is \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ (\_\_\_\_\_) is \_\_\_\_\_

end

fun \_\_\_\_\_ (\_\_\_\_\_) :

\_\_\_\_\_

end

```
# _____ : _____ -> _____  
      name          domain          range
```

examples:

\_\_\_\_\_ (\_\_\_\_\_) is \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ (\_\_\_\_\_) is \_\_\_\_\_

end

fun \_\_\_\_\_ (\_\_\_\_\_) :

\_\_\_\_\_

end

## Fast Functions!

Fill out the contract for each function, then try to write two examples and the definition by yourself.

```
# _____ : _____ -> _____  
      name          domain          range
```

examples:

\_\_\_\_\_ (\_\_\_\_\_) is \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ (\_\_\_\_\_) is \_\_\_\_\_

end

fun \_\_\_\_\_ (\_\_\_\_\_):

\_\_\_\_\_

end

```
# _____ : _____ -> _____  
      name          domain          range
```

examples:

\_\_\_\_\_ (\_\_\_\_\_) is \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ (\_\_\_\_\_) is \_\_\_\_\_

end

fun \_\_\_\_\_ (\_\_\_\_\_):

\_\_\_\_\_

end

# Bug Hunting: Pyret Edition

<b>#1</b>	<pre>SECONDS = (7)  STRING = my string</pre>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<b>#2</b>	<pre>SHAPE1 = circle(50 "solid" "blue")  SHAPE2 = triangle(75, outline, yellow)</pre>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<b>#3</b>	<pre># triple : Number -&gt; Number # Multiply a given number by # 3 to triple it  examples:   triple(5) = 3 * 5   triple(7) = 3 * 7 end</pre>	
<b>#4</b>	<pre>fun triple(n):   3 * n</pre>	
<b>#5</b>	<pre># ys : Number -&gt; Number # Given a number, create a solid # yellow star of the given size  examples:   ys(99) is star(99, "solid", "yellow")   ys(33) is star(99, "solid", "yellow")  ys(size):   star(size "solid" "yellow") end</pre>	

# Lesson 2

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# Word Problem: double-radius

Write a function *double-radius*, which takes in a radius and a color. It produces an outlined circle of whatever color was passed in, whose radius is twice as big as the input.

## Contract+Purpose Statement

Every contract has three parts:

# \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ -> \_\_\_\_\_  
name Domain Range

# \_\_\_\_\_  
What does the function do?

## Give Examples

Write examples of your function in action

examples:

\_\_\_\_\_ ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) is  
the user types...

...which should become

\_\_\_\_\_ ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) is  
the user types...

...which should become

end

## Function

Circle the changes in the examples, and name the variables.

Write the code, copying everything that isn't circled, and using names where you find variables!

fun \_\_\_\_\_ ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) :

end

# Word Problem: double-width

Write a function *double-width*, which takes in a number (the length of a rectangle) and produces a rectangle whose width is twice the given length.

## Contract+Purpose Statement

Every contract has three parts:

# \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ -> \_\_\_\_\_  
name Domain Range

# \_\_\_\_\_  
What does the function do?

## Give Examples

Write examples of your function in action

examples:

\_\_\_\_\_ ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) is  
the user types...

...which should become

\_\_\_\_\_ ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) is  
the user types...

...which should become

end

## Function

Circle the changes in the examples, and name the variables.

Write the code, copying everything that isn't circled, and using names where you find variables!

fun \_\_\_\_\_ ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) :

end

# Word Problem: next-position

Write a function *next-position*, which takes in two numbers (an x and y-coordinate) and returns a Coord, increasing the x-coordinate by 5 and decreasing the y-coordinate by 5.

## Contract+Purpose Statement

Every contract has three parts:

# \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ -> \_\_\_\_\_  
name Domain Range

# \_\_\_\_\_  
What does the function do?

## Give Examples

Write examples of your function in action

examples:

\_\_\_\_\_ ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) is  
the user types...

...which should become

\_\_\_\_\_ ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) is  
the user types...

...which should become

end

## Function

Circle the changes in the examples, and name the variables.

Write the code, copying everything that isn't circled, and using names where you find variables!

fun \_\_\_\_\_ ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) :

end

# Data Structure

# a Cake is a **flavor, color, message, layers, & is-iceCream**

data **Cake**:

```
|  cake( _____  
      _____  
      _____  
      _____  
      _____ )
```

end

To make examples of this structure, I would write:

**cake1** = \_\_\_\_\_

**cake2** = \_\_\_\_\_

To access the fields of **cake2**, I would write:

```
_____  
_____  
_____  
_____  
_____
```



# Data Structure

# a Party is a **location, theme, and number of guests**

data **Party**:

```
|   party( _____  
          _____  
          _____ )
```

end

To make examples of this structure, I would write:

**party1** = \_\_\_\_\_

**party2** = \_\_\_\_\_

To access the fields of **party2**, I would write:

```
_____  
_____  
_____
```

# Word Problem: change-flavor

Write a function called *change-flavor*, which takes in a Cake and a flavor, and returns a new Cake that is almost the same as the original, but is now the given flavor.

## Contract+Purpose Statement

# \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ -> \_\_\_\_\_

# \_\_\_\_\_

## Give Examples

examples:

\_\_\_\_\_ ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) is

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\_\_\_\_\_ ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) is

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end

## Function

fun \_\_\_\_\_ ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) :

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end

# Word Problem: will-melt

Write a function called *will-melt*, which takes in a Cake and a temperature, and returns true if the temperature is greater than 32 degrees, AND the Cake is an ice cream cake.

## Contract+Purpose Statement

```
# _____ : _____ -> _____  
# _____
```

## Give Examples

examples:

```
_____ (_____) is
```

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```
_____ (_____) is
```

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end

## Function

```
fun _____ (_____) :
```

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end



# Lesson 4

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# Lesson 5

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# Word Problem: keypress (Ninja World)

## State the Problem

For each keypress in Ninja World, show how (keypress <world > <key>) should change the world.

## Contract+Purpose Statement

# keypress : World String -> World

# Given a world and a key, produce a new world with NinjaCat's position  
# moved by 10 pixels, depending on which arrow key was pressed

## Give Examples

examples:

keypress(worldA, "up") is  
world(worldA.dogX, worldA.coinX, worldA.catX, worldA.catY + 10)

keypress(worldB, "down") is  
world(worldB.dogX, worldB.coinX, worldB.catX, worldB.catY - 10)

keypress(worldA, "left") is  
world(worldA.dogX, worldA.coinX, worldA.catX - 10, worldA.catY)

keypress(worldB, "right") is  
world(worldB.dogX, worldB.coinX, worldB.catX + 10, worldB.catY)

end

```
fun keypress(current-world, key) :
  ask:
    | string-equal(key, "up") then:
      world(current-world.dogX, current-world.coinX,
          current-world.catX, current-world.catY + 10)
    | string-equal(key, "down") then:
      world(current-world.dogX, current-world.coinX,
          current-world.catX, current-world.catY + 10)
    | string-equal(key, "left") then:
      world(current-world.dogX, current-world.coinX,
          current-world.catX - 10, current-world.catY)
    | string-equal(key, "right") then:
      world(current-world.dogX, current-world.coinX,
          current-world.catX + 10, current-world.catY)
    | otherwise: current-world
  end
end
```

# Word Problem: next-world (Ninja World)

Given a world, return the next world by adding 10 to dogX, subtracting 5 from coinX, and subtracting 5 from catY *only* when the cat's y-coordinate is greater than 75.

## Contract+Purpose Statement

# \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ -> \_\_\_\_\_

# \_\_\_\_\_

## Give Examples

examples:

\_\_\_\_\_ ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) is

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) is

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

end

```
fun _____(_____):  
  ask:  
    | _____ then:  
      _____  
      _____  
      _____  
      _____  
      _____  
    | otherwise:  
      _____  
      _____  
      _____  
      _____  
      _____  
      _____  
  end  
end
```

# Lesson 6

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# Word Problem: red-shape

Write a function *red-shape*, which takes in the name of a shape (such as "circle", "triangle", "star", or "rectangle"), and draws that solid, red shape. Use 50 as the radius of the circle and star, and side-length of the triangle. Make the rectangle 99 pixels long by 9 wide.

# \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ ->

# \_\_\_\_\_

## Give Examples

examples:

\_\_\_\_\_ ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) is \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) is \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) is \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) is \_\_\_\_\_

end

## Function

fun \_\_\_\_\_ ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) :

ask:

| \_\_\_\_\_ then:

\_\_\_\_\_

| \_\_\_\_\_ then:

\_\_\_\_\_

| \_\_\_\_\_ then:

\_\_\_\_\_

| \_\_\_\_\_ then:

\_\_\_\_\_

end

end



# Word Problem: strong-password

Websites have strict password requirements. Write a function *strong-password*, which takes in a username and password, and checks to make sure they aren't the same, and then checks the string-length of the password to make sure it is greater than 8 characters. The function should return a message to the user letting them know if their password is strong enough.

```
# _____ : _____ ->
```

```
# _____
```

## Give Examples

examples:

```
_____ ( _____ ) is
```

```
_____
```

```
_____ ( _____ ) is
```

```
_____
```

```
_____ ( _____ ) is
```

```
_____
```

end

## Function

```
fun _____ ( _____ ) :
```

```
  ask:
```

```
    | _____ then:
```

```
    _____
```

```
    | _____ then:
```

```
    _____
```

```
    | otherwise: _____
```

```
  end
```

```
end
```

# Building Your Helper Functions

```
# is-off-right : _____ -> _____
```

examples:

```
_____ (_____) is
```

```
_____
```

```
_____ (_____) is
```

```
_____
```

end

```
fun _____ (_____) :
```

```
_____
```

end

```
# is-off-left : _____ -> _____
```

examples:

```
_____ (_____) is
```

```
_____
```

```
_____ (_____) is
```

```
_____
```

end

```
fun _____ (_____) :
```

```
_____
```

end

```
# _____:_____ -> _____
```

examples:

```
_____ (_____) is  
_____  
_____ (_____) is  
_____
```

end

```
fun _____ (_____) :
```

```
_____  
end
```

```
# _____:_____ -> _____
```

examples:

```
_____ (_____) is  
_____  
_____ (_____) is  
_____
```

end

```
fun _____ (_____) :
```

```
_____  
end
```



# Word Problem: line-length

Write a function called *line-length*, which takes in two numbers and returns the difference between them. It should always subtract the smaller number from the bigger one.

## Contract+Purpose Statement

# \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ -> \_\_\_\_\_

# \_\_\_\_\_

## Give Examples

examples:

\_\_\_\_\_ (\_\_\_\_\_) is

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ (\_\_\_\_\_) is

\_\_\_\_\_

end

## Function Header

fun \_\_\_\_\_ (\_\_\_\_\_) :  
          function name                   variable names

\_\_\_\_\_:


end

end

# Distance:

The Player is at **(4, 2)** and the Target is at **(0, 5)**.

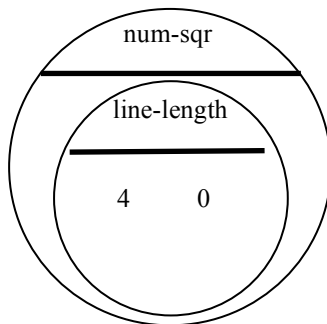
Distance takes in the player's x, player's y, character's x and character's y.

Use the formula below to fill in the EXAMPLE:

$$\sqrt{(\text{line-length } 4 \ 0)^2 + (\text{line-length } 2 \ 5)^2}$$

---

Convert it into a Circle of Evaluation. (We've already gotten you started!)



---

Convert it into Pyret code:

# Word Problem: distance

Write a function `distance`, which takes **FOUR** inputs:

- `px`: The x-coordinate of the player
- `py`: The y-coordinate of the player
- `cx`: The x-coordinate of another game character
- `cy`: The y-coordinate of another game character

It should return the distance between the two, using the Distance formula:

$$\text{Distance}^2 = (\text{line-length } px \text{ } cx)^2 + (\text{line-length } py \text{ } cy)^2$$

## Contract+Purpose Statement

# \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ -> \_\_\_\_\_

# \_\_\_\_\_

## Give Examples

Write examples of your function in action

examples:

\_\_\_\_\_ ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) is

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) is

\_\_\_\_\_

end

## Function

fun \_\_\_\_\_ ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) :

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

end

# Word Problem: is-collision

Write a function *is-collision*, which takes FOUR inputs:

- px: The x-coordinate of the player
- py: The y-coordinate of the player
- cx: The x-coordinate of another game character
- cy: The y-coordinate of another game character

It should return true if the coordinates of the player are within **50 pixels** of the coordinates of the other character. Otherwise, false.

## Contract+Purpose Statement

# \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ -> \_\_\_\_\_

# \_\_\_\_\_

## Give Examples

Write examples of your function in action

examples:

\_\_\_\_\_ ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) is

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) is

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

end

## Function

fun \_\_\_\_\_ ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) :

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

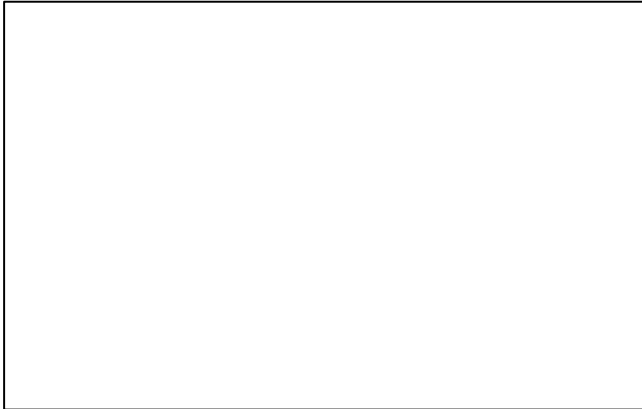
end



# GAME DESIGN

*“Start Simple, Get Complex”*

Draw a rough sketch of your game when it begins, and another sketch just a moment later



A sketch at the *START* of the game...



A sketch for the very *NEXT* moment...

What images will you need for your game? Name them in the 1<sup>st</sup> column, and describe them in the 2<sup>nd</sup>

BACKGROUND	

List everything that has changed from one sketch to the other. What datatype will represent it?

<b>Changed</b> (position, score, color, costume...)	<b>Datatype</b> (Number, String, Image, Boolean...)

# Data Structures

```
# a world is a _____  
data World:  
  | world( _____  
    _____  
    _____  
    _____  
    _____ )  
end
```

To make example worlds that represent my sketches from page 31, I would write...

**worldA** = \_\_\_\_\_

**worldB** = \_\_\_\_\_

To access the fields of **worldA**, I would write:

```
_____  
_____  
_____  
_____  
_____
```

# Lesson 8

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# Word Problem: next-world (My game)

State the problem (What changes?):

## Contract+Purpose Statement

# \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ -> \_\_\_\_\_  
# \_\_\_\_\_

## Give Examples

examples:

\_\_\_\_\_ ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) is

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\_\_\_\_\_ ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) is

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end

## Function

fun \_\_\_\_\_ ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) :

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end

# Lesson 9

When <i>this</i> key is pressed...	.. <i>this</i> field of the new world...	...changes by...

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# Word Problem: keypress (My game)

For each keypress in your game, show how `keypress(worldA, <key>)` should change your world.

# \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ -> \_\_\_\_\_

# \_\_\_\_\_

## Give Examples

examples:

`keypress(worldA, _____) is`

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`keypress(worldA, _____) is`

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`keypress(worldA, _____) is`

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end

```
fun _____ ( _____ )  
  ask:  
    | _____ then:  
    _____  
    | _____ then:  
    _____  
    | _____ then:  
    _____  
    | _____ then:  
    _____  
    | _____ then:  
    _____  
    | _____ then:  
    _____  
  end  
end
```



# Building Your Helper Functions

```
# is-off-right : _____ -> _____
```

examples:

```
_____ (_____) is
```

```
_____
```

```
_____ (_____) is
```

```
_____
```

end

```
fun _____ (_____) :
```

```
_____
```

end

```
# is-off-left : _____ -> _____
```

examples:

```
_____ (_____) is
```

```
_____
```

```
_____ (_____) is
```

```
_____
```

end

```
fun _____ (_____) :
```

```
_____
```

end

```
# _____:_____ -> _____
```

examples:

\_\_\_\_\_ (\_\_\_\_\_) is

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ (\_\_\_\_\_) is

\_\_\_\_\_

end

fun \_\_\_\_\_ (\_\_\_\_\_) :

\_\_\_\_\_

end

```
# _____:_____ -> _____
```

examples:

\_\_\_\_\_ (\_\_\_\_\_) is

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ (\_\_\_\_\_) is

\_\_\_\_\_

end

fun \_\_\_\_\_ (\_\_\_\_\_) :

\_\_\_\_\_

end

# Using Helpers inside `next-world`:

## How does the World structure change when...?

TEST	RESULT
	world(_____ _____ _____ _____ _____)
	world(_____ _____ _____ _____ _____)
	world(_____ _____ _____ _____ _____)
	world(_____ _____ _____ _____ _____)

TEST	RESULT
	world(_____ _____ _____ _____ _____)
	world(_____ _____ _____ _____ _____)
	world(_____ _____ _____ _____ _____)
	world(_____ _____ _____ _____ _____)

# Using Helpers inside `draw-world`:

## What changes the *appearance* of your game?

TEST	RESULT
	put-image(_____ put-image(_____ put-image(_____ put-image(_____ put-image(_____
	put-image(_____ put-image(_____ put-image(_____ put-image(_____ put-image(_____
	put-image(_____ put-image(_____ put-image(_____ put-image(_____ put-image(_____
	put-image(_____ put-image(_____ put-image(_____ put-image(_____ put-image(_____

TEST	RESULT
	put-image( _____ put-image( _____ put-image( _____ put-image( _____ put-image( _____
	put-image( _____ put-image( _____ put-image( _____ put-image( _____ put-image( _____
	put-image( _____ put-image( _____ put-image( _____ put-image( _____ put-image( _____
	put-image( _____ put-image( _____ put-image( _____ put-image( _____ put-image( _____

# Lesson 10

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# DESIGN RECIPE

## Contract+Purpose Statement

Every contract has three parts:

# \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ -> \_\_\_\_\_  
name Domain Range

# \_\_\_\_\_  
What does the function do?

## Give Examples

Write examples of your function in action

examples:

\_\_\_\_\_ ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) is  
the user types...

\_\_\_\_\_

...which should become

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\_\_\_\_\_

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end

## Function

Circle the changes in the examples, and name the variables.

fun \_\_\_\_\_ ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) :

end

# DESIGN RECIPE

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# Contracts

Name	Domain	Range	example
#	:	↑	
#	:	↑	
#	:	↑	
#	:	↑	
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