

# Expanding the Zoo

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- a location in the zoo

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; An ant is  
; (make-ant num posn)  
(define-struct ant (weight loc))
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We have snakes and armadillos. Let's add ants.

An ant has

- a weight
- a location in the zoo

```
; An ant is  
; (make-ant num posn)  
(define-struct ant (weight loc))  
  
(make-ant 0.001 (make-posn 4 5))  
  
(make-ant 0.007 (make-posn 3 17))
```

# Programming with Ants

- Define **ant-at-home?**, which takes an ant and reports whether it is at the origin

# Programming with Ants

## Contract, Purpose, and Header

```
; ant-at-home? : ant -> bool
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## Contract, Purpose, and Header

```
; ant-at-home? : ant -> bool  
; Check whether ant a is home  
(define (ant-at-home? a)  
  ...)
```

# Programming with Ants

## Examples

```
; ant-at-home? : ant -> bool
; Check whether ant a is home
(define (ant-at-home? a)
  ...)
```

```
(ant-at-home? (make-ant 0.001 (make-posn 0 0))) '= true
(ant-at-home? (make-ant 0.001 (make-posn 1 1))) '= false
```



# Programming with Ants

## Template

```
; ant-at-home? : ant -> bool
; Check whether ant a is home
(define (ant-at-home? a)
  ... (ant-weight a)
  ... (ant-loc a) ...)
```

```
(ant-at-home? (make-ant 0.001 (make-posn 0 0))) '= true
(ant-at-home? (make-ant 0.001 (make-posn 1 1))) '= false
```

# Programming with Ants

## Template

```
; ant-at-home? : ant -> bool
; Check whether ant a is home
(define (ant-at-home? a)
  ... (ant-weight a)
  ... (posn-at-home? (ant-loc a)) ...)
```

New template rule: data-defn reference  $\Rightarrow$  template reference

Add templates for referenced data, if needed, and implement body for referenced data

```
(ant-at-home? (make-ant 0.001 (make-posn 0 0))) '= true
(ant-at-home? (make-ant 0.001 (make-posn 1 1))) '= false
```

# Programming with Ants

## Template

```
; ant-at-home? : ant -> bool
; Check whether ant a is home
(define (ant-at-home? a)
  ... (ant-weight a)
  ... (posn-at-home? (ant-loc a)) ...)

(define (posn-at-home? p)
  ... (posn-x p) ... (posn-y p) ...)

(ant-at-home? (make-ant 0.001 (make-posn 0 0))) '= true
(ant-at-home? (make-ant 0.001 (make-posn 1 1))) '= false
```

# Programming with Ants

## Body

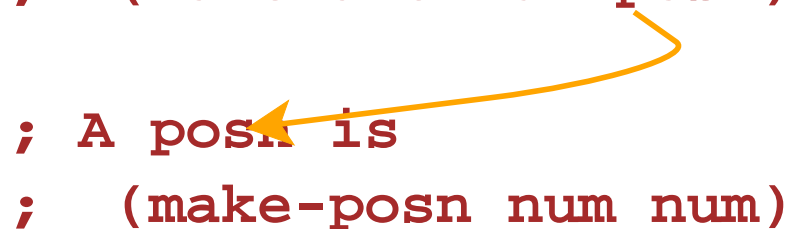
```
; ant-at-home? : ant -> bool
; Check whether ant a is home
; (define (ant-at-home? a)
;   ... (ant-weight a)
;   ... (posn-at-home? (ant-loc a)) ...)
; (define (posn-at-home? p)
;   ... (posn-x p) ... (posn-y p) ...)
(define (ant-at-home? a)
  (posn-at-home? (ant-loc a)))
(define (posn-at-home? p)
  (and (= (posn-x p) 0) (= (posn-y p) 0)))

(ant-at-home? (make-ant 0.001 (make-posn 0 0))) '= true
(ant-at-home? (make-ant 0.001 (make-posn 1 1))) '= false
```

# Shapes of Data and Templates

The shape of the template matches the shape of the data

```
; An ant is  
; (make-ant num posn)  
  
; A posn is  
; (make-posn num num)
```



```
(define (ant-at-home? a)  
  ... (ant-weight a)  
  ... (posn-at-home? (ant-loc a)) ...)
```

```
(define (posn-at-home? p)  
  ... (posn-x p) ... (posn-y p) ...)
```



# Programming with Ants

- Define **feed-ant**, which feeds an ant 0.001 lbs of food
- Define **move-ant**, which takes an ant, an amount to move X, and an amount to move Y, and returns a moved ant

# Animals

All animals need to eat...

- Define **feed-animal**, which takes an animal (snake, dillo, or ant) and feeds it (5 lbs, 2 lbs, or 0.001 lbs, respectively)

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- Define **feed-animal**, which takes an animal (snake, dillo, or ant) and feeds it (5 lbs, 2 lbs, or 0.001 lbs, respectively)

What is an `animal` ?



# Animal Data Definition

```
; An animal is either  
; - snake  
; - dillo  
; - ant
```

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The "either" above makes this a new kind of data definition:

data with *varieties*

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```
; An animal is either  
; - snake  
; - dillo  
; - ant
```

The "either" above makes this a new kind of data definition:

data with *varieties*

Examples:

```
(make-snake 'slinky 10 'rats)
```

```
(make-dillo 2 true)
```

```
(make-ant 0.002 (make-posn 3 4))
```

# Feeding Animals

```
; feed-animal : animal -> animal  
; To feed the animal a  
(define (feed-animal a)  
  ...)
```

## Feeding Animals

```
; feed-animal : animal -> animal
```

```
; To feed the animal a
```

```
(define (feed-animal a)  
  ...)
```

```
(feed-animal (make-snake 'slinky 10 'rats))
```

```
"should be" (make-snake 'slinky 15 'rats)
```

```
(feed-animal (make-dillo 2 true))
```

```
"should be" (make-dillo 4 true)
```

```
(feed-animal (make-ant 0.002 (make-posn 3 4)))
```

```
"should be" (make-ant 0.003 (make-posn 3 4))
```

# Template for Animals

For the template step...

```
(define (feed-animal a)  
  ...)
```

- Is **a** compound data?

# Template for Animals

For the template step...

```
(define (feed-animal a)
  ...)
```

- Is **a** compound data?
- Technically yes, but the definition **animal** doesn't have **make-something**, so we don't use the compound-data template rule

# Template for Varieties

Choice in the data definition

```
; An animal is either  
; - snake  
; - dillo  
; - ant
```

means `cond` in the template:

```
(define (feed-animal a)  
  (cond  
    [... ...]  
    [... ...]  
    [... ...]))
```

Three data choices means three `cond` cases



## Questions for Varieties

```
(define (feed-animal a)
  (cond
    [... ...]
    [... ...]
    [... ...]))
```

How do we write a question for each case?

## Questions for Varieties

```
(define (feed-animal a)
  (cond
    [... ..]
    [... ..]
    [... ..]))
```

How do we write a question for each case?

It turns out that

```
(define-struct snake (name weight food))
```

provides `snake?`

```
(snake? (make-snake 'slinky 5 'rats)) → true
```

```
(snake? (make-dillo 2 true)) → false
```

```
(snake? 17) → false
```

# Template

```
(define (feed-animal a)
  (cond
    [(snake? a) ...]
    [(dillo? a) ...]
    [(ant? a) ...]))
```

New template rule: varieties  $\Rightarrow$  `cond`

# Template

```
(define (feed-animal a)
  (cond
    [(snake? a) ...]
    [(dillo? a) ...]
    [(ant? a) ...]))
```

New template rule: varieties  $\Rightarrow$  cond

Now continue template case-by-case...

## Template

```
(define (feed-animal a)
  (cond
    [(snake? a) ... (feed-snake a) ...]
    [(dillo? a) ... (feed-dillo a) ...]
    [(ant? a) ... (feed-ant a) ...]))
```

Remember: references in the data definition  $\Rightarrow$  template references

## Template

```
(define (feed-animal a)
  (cond
    [(snake? a) ... (feed-snake a) ...]
    [(dillo? a) ... (feed-dillo a) ...]
    [(ant? a) ... (feed-ant a) ...]))
```

Remember: references in the data definition  $\Rightarrow$  template references

```
; An animal is either
; - snake
; - dillo
; - ant
```

# Shapes of Data and Templates

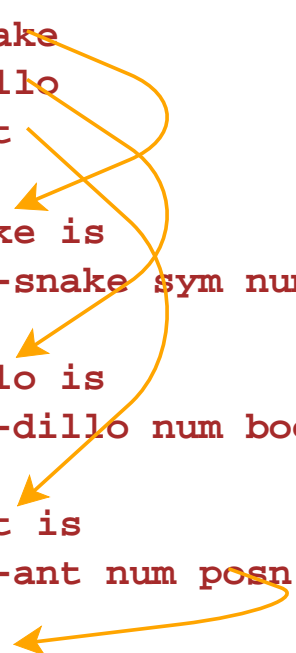
```
; An animal is either
; - snake
; - dillo
; - ant

; A snake is
; (make-snake sym num sym)

; A dillo is
; (make-dillo num bool)

; An ant is
; (make-ant num posn)

; A posn is
; (make-posn num num)
```



```
(define (feed-animal a)
  (cond
    [(snake? a) ... (feed-snake a) ...]
    [(dillo? a) ... (feed-dillo a) ...]
    [(ant? a) ... (feed-ant a) ...]))

(define (feed-snake s)
  ... (snake-name s) ... (snake-weight s)
  ... (snake-food s) ...)

(define (feed-dillo d)
  ... (dillo-weight d)
  ... (dillo-alive? d) ...)

(define (feed-ant a)
  ... (ant-weight d)
  ... (feed-posn (ant-loc d)) ...)

(define (feed-posn p)
  ... (posn-x p) ... (posn-y p) ...)
```

# Design Recipe III

## Data

- Understand the input data

## Contract, Purpose, and Header

- Describe (but don't write) the function

## Examples

- Show what will happen when the function is done

## Template

- Set up the body based on the input data (and *only* the input)

## Body

- The most creative step: implement the function body

## Test

- Run the examples



## Data

When the problem statement mentions **N** different varieties of a thing, write a data definition of the form

```
; A thing is  
; - variety1  
; ...  
; - varietyN
```

# Design Recipe III

## Data

- Understand the input data

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## Examples

- Show what will happen when the function is done

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- Set up the body based on the input data (and *only* the input)

## Body

- The most creative step: implement the function body

## Test

- Run the examples

## Examples

When the input data has varieties, be sure to pick each variety at least once.

```
; An animal is either  
; - snake  
; - dillo  
; - ant
```

```
(feed-animal (make-snake 'slinky 10 'rats))  
"should be" (make-snake 'slinky 15 'rats)
```

```
(feed-animal (make-dillo 2 true))  
"should be" (make-dillo 4 true)
```

```
(feed-animal (make-ant 0.002 (make-posn 3 4)))  
"should be" (make-ant 0.003 (make-posn 3 4))
```

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# Template

When the input data has varieties, start with `cond`

- **N** varieties  $\Rightarrow$  **N** `cond` lines
- Formulate a question to match each corresponding variety
- Continue template steps case-by-case

```
(define (feed-animal a)
  (cond
    [(snake? a) ...]
    [(dillo? a) ...]
    [(ant? a) ...]))
```

## Template

When the input data has varieties, start with `cond`

- **N** varieties  $\Rightarrow$  **N** `cond` lines
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When the data definition refers to a data definition, make the template refer to a template

```
(define (ant-at-home? a)
  ... (ant-weight a)
  ... (posn-at-home? (ant-loc a)) ...)
```

```
(define (posn-at-home? p)
  ... (posn-x p) ... (posn-y p) ...)
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## Template

When the input data has varieties, start with `cond`

- **N** varieties  $\Rightarrow$  **N** `cond` lines
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(define (feed-animal a)
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    [(snake? a) ... (feed-snake a) ...]
    [(dillo? a) ... (feed-dillo a) ...]
    [(ant? a) ... (feed-ant a) ...]))
```