### Other Kinds of Data

Suppose we want to represent snakes:

- name
- weight
- favorite food

What kind of data is appropriate?

### Other Kinds of Data

Suppose we want to represent snakes:

- name
- weight
- favorite food

What kind of data is appropriate?

Not num, bool, string, image, or posn...

Here's what we'd like:

```
A snake is (make-snake string num string)
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We can tell DrRacket about **snake**:

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

Creates the following:

- make-snake
- snake-name
- snake-weight
- snake-food

Here's what we'd like:

```
A snake is

(make-snake string num string)

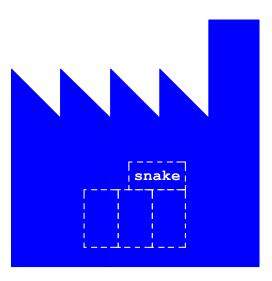
... but make-snake is not built into DrRacket
```

We can tell DrRacket about **snake**:

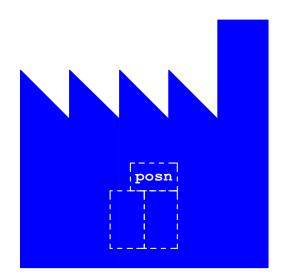
```
(define-struct snake (name weight food))
```

Creates the following:

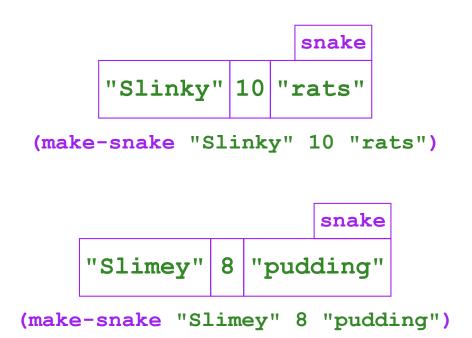
```
(snake-name (make-snake X Y Z)) \rightarrow X (snake-weight (make-snake X Y Z)) \rightarrow Y (snake-food (make-snake X Y Z)) \rightarrow Z
```

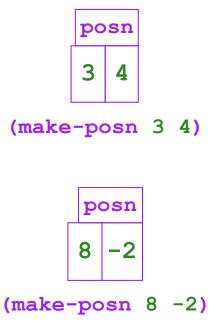


(define-struct snake (name weight food))



(define-struct posn (x y))





### Data

Deciding to define snake is in the first step of the design recipe

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Handin artifact: a comment and/or define-struct
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 ; (make-snake string num string)

(define-struct snake (name weight food))

#### Data

Deciding to define snake is in the first step of the design recipe

Handin artifact: a comment and/or define-struct

```
; A snake is
; (make-snake string num string)

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

Now that we've defined snake, we can use it in signatures

# Programming with Snakes

Implement **snake-skinny?**, which takes a snake and returns **#true** if the snake weights less than 10 pounds, **#false** otherwise

## Programming with Snakes

Implement snake-skinny?, which takes a snake and returns #true if the snake weights less than 10 pounds, #false otherwise

Implement **feed-snake**, which takes a snake and returns a snake with the same name and favorite food, but five pounds heavier

Pick a representation for armadillos ("dillo" for short), where a dillo has a weight and may or may not be alive

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Implement run-over-with-car, which takes a dillo and returns a dead dillo of equal weight

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Implement **feed-dillo**, where a dillo eats 2 pounds of food at a time

Pick a representation for armadillos ("dillo" for short), where a dillo has a weight and may or may not be alive

Implement run-over-with-car, which takes a dillo and returns a dead dillo of equal weight

Implement **feed-dillo**, where a dillo eats 2 pounds of food at a time

... unless it's dead

# Expanding the Zoo

We have snakes and armadillos. Let's add ants.

An ant has

- a weight
- a location in the zoo

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We have snakes and armadillos. Let's add ants.

An ant has

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```
; An ant is
; (make-ant num posn)
(define-struct ant (weight loc))
```

# Expanding the Zoo

We have snakes and armadillos. Let's add ants.

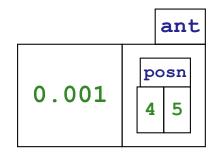
An ant has

- a weight
- a location in the zoo

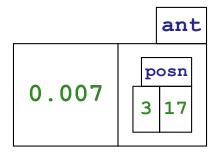
```
; An ant is
; (make-ant num posn)
(define-struct ant (weight loc))

(make-ant 0.001 (make-posn 4 5))
(make-ant 0.007 (make-posn 3 17))
```

### Ants



(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

## Signature, Purpose, and Header

```
; ant -> bool
```

### Signature, Purpose, and Header

; ant -> bool
; Check whether ant a is home

### Signature, Purpose, and Header

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

#### **Examples**

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

#### **Template**

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

#### **Template**

```
; 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 ⇒ template reference

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

#### **Template**

```
; 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) ...)
```

#### **Body**

```
: 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)
    \dots (posn-x p) \dots (posn-y p) \dots)
(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)))
(check-expect (ant-at-home? (make-ant 0.001 (make-posn 0 0)))
            #true)
(check-expect (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 post 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)

### **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)

What is an animal?

### Animal Data Definition

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

### Animal Data Definition

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

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

data with varieties

## Animal Data Definition

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

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

data with **varieties** 

## Examples:

# Feeding Animals

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

## Feeding Animals

```
; animal -> animal
; To feed the animal a
(define (feed-animal a)
  . . . )
(check-expect (feed-animal (make-snake "Slinky" 10 "rats"))
             (make-snake "Slinky" 15 "rats"))
(check-expect (feed-animal (make-dillo 2 #true))
             (make-dillo 4 #true))
(check-expect (feed-animal (make-ant 0.002 (make-posn 3 4)))
             (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
   [\ldots]
   [...]
   [\ldots \ldots]))
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) \rightarrow #false
```

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

New template rule: varieties ⇒ cond

```
(define (feed-animal a)
  (cond
  [(snake? a) ...]
  [(dillo? a) ...]
  [(ant? a) ...]))
New template rule: varieties ⇒ cond
```

Now continue template case-by-case...

```
(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 ⇒ template references

```
(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 ⇒ template references

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

## Shapes of Data and Templates

```
; An animal is either
  - snake <
                                         (cond
  - dillo
  - ant
; A snake is
; (make-snake string num string)
; 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)
   [(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)
  \dots (posn-x p) \dots (posn-y p) \dots)
```

# Design Recipe III

### **Data**

Understand the input data

## Signature, 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

## Signature, 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

## **Examples**

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

```
; An animal is either
; - snake
 - dillo
; - ant
(check-expect (feed-animal (make-snake "Slinky" 10 "rats"))
             (make-snake "Slinky" 15 "rats"))
(check-expect (feed-animal (make-dillo 2 #true))
             (make-dillo 4 #true))
(check-expect (feed-animal (make-ant 0.002 (make-posn 3 4)))
             (make-ant 0.003 (make-posn 3 4)))
```

# Design Recipe III

### **Data**

Understand the input data

## Signature, 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

When the input data has varieties, start with cond

- N varieties ⇒ 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) ...]))
```

When the input data has varieties, start with cond

- N varieties ⇒ N cond lines
- Formulate a question to match each corresponding variety
- Continue template steps case-by-case

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) ...)
```

When the input data has varieties, start with cond

- N varieties ⇒ N cond lines
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When the data definition refers to a data definition, make the template refer to a template

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