

CMPU 101 § 3 · Computer Science I

Reactors

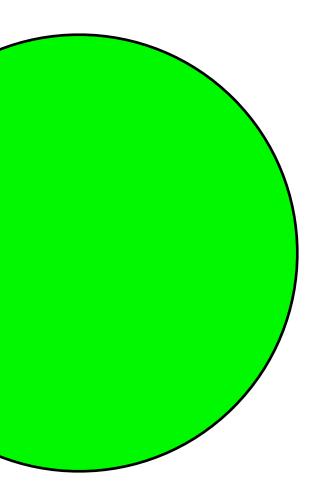
31 October 2022

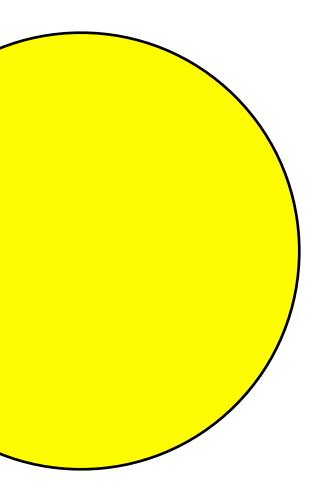


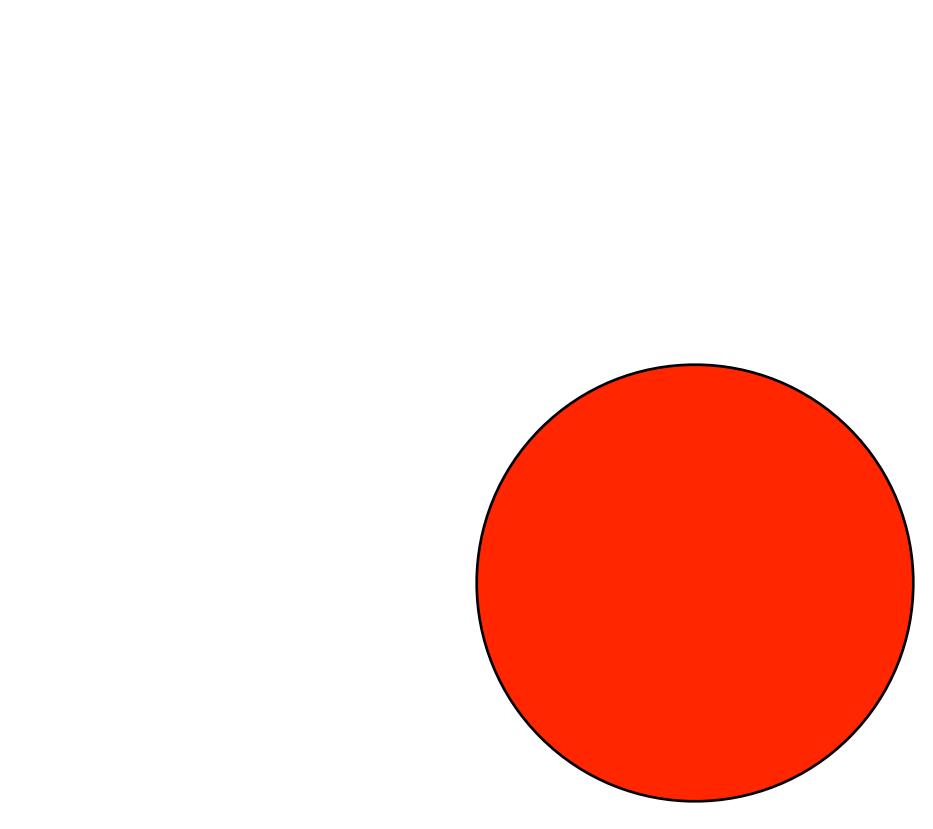


Where are we?

Where are we? Traffic-light world







All traffic lights are the same size and position on the screen.

All traffic lights are the same size and position on the screen.

What distinguishes them?

All traffic lights are the same size and position on the screen.

What distinguishes them?

Asking this helps us think about data

All traffic lights are the same size and position on the screen.

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How do we get from one to the other?

All traffic lights are the same size and position on the screen.

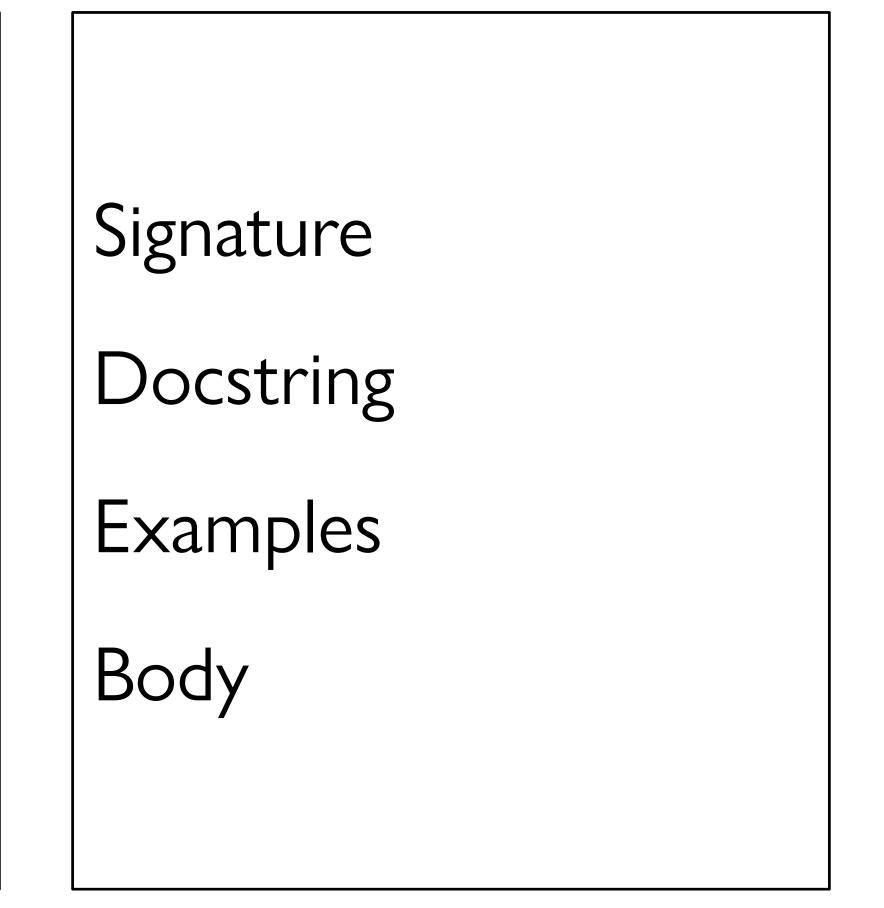
How do we get from one to the other?

Asking this helps us think about functions

Data

Data definition Examples Template

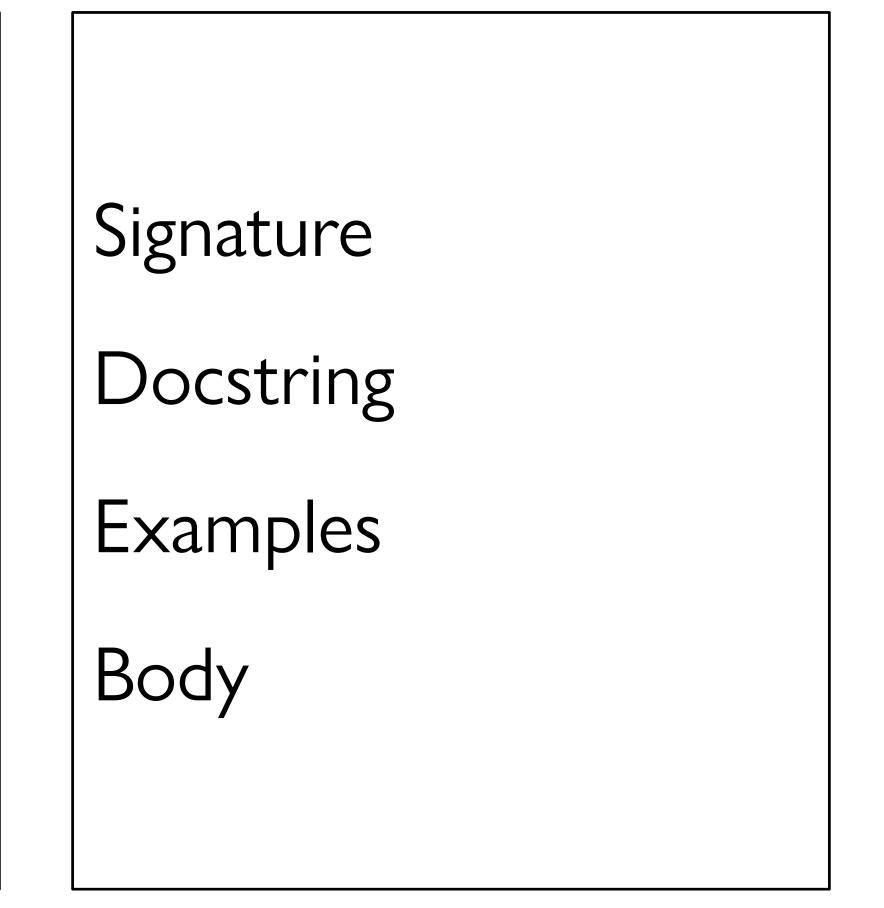
Functions



Data

Data definition Examples Template

Functions



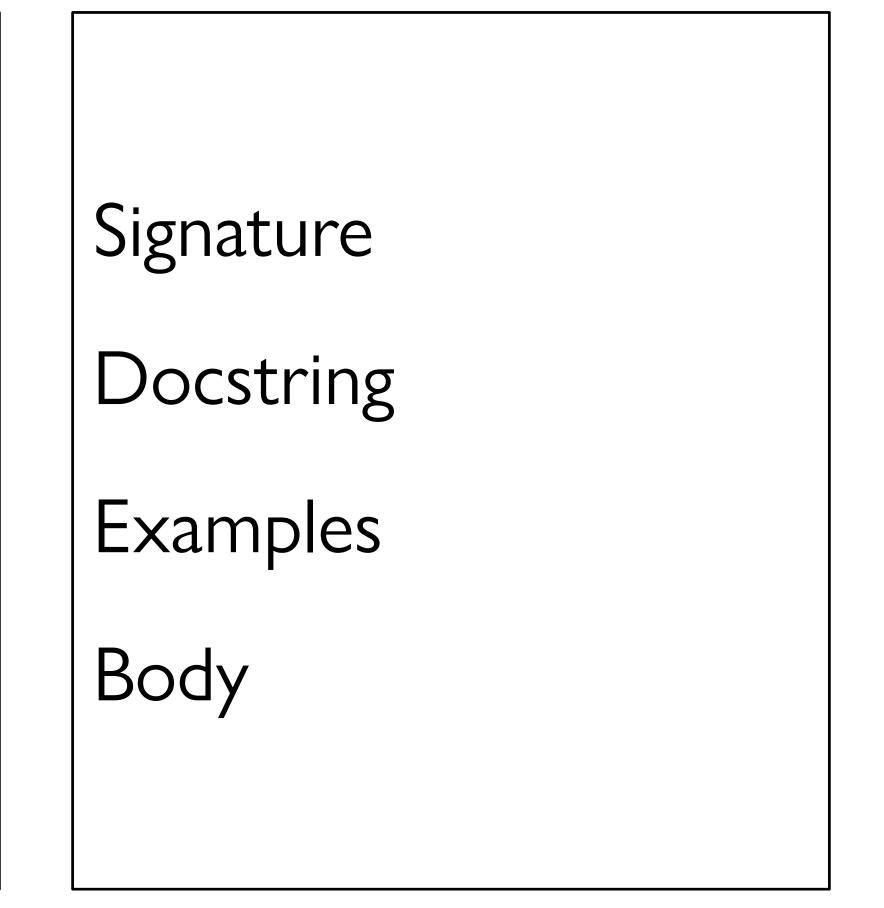
data TrafficLight:

end •

Data

Data definition Examples Template

Functions



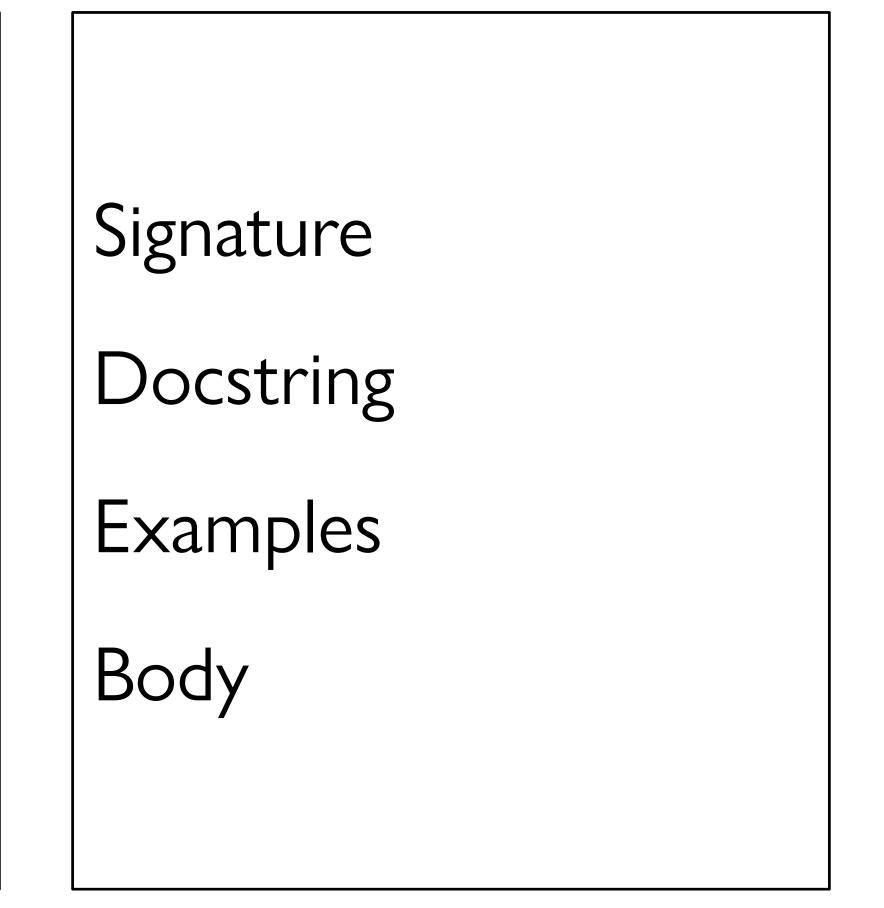
TL-GREEN = green TL-YELLOW = yellow TL-RED = red

For this data definition, the examples are so trivial we can skip them, but you saw in lab on Friday how helpful it can be to have examples when you have a lot of possibilities!

Data

Data definition Examples Template

Functions



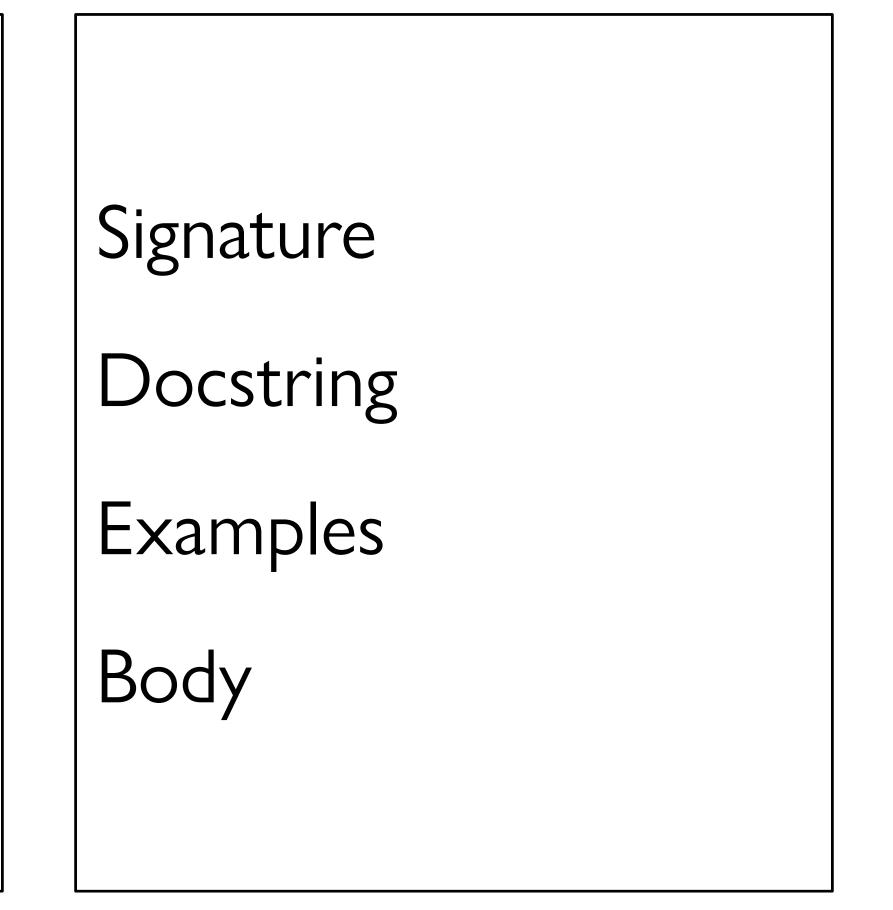

```
data TrafficLight:
    green
    yellow
    red
end
#|
fun trafficlight-fun(tl :: TrafficLight) -> ...:
  doc: "TrafficLight template"
  cases (TrafficLight) tl:
     green => ...
     yellow => ...
     red => ...
  end
where:
  trafficlight-fun(green) is ...
  trafficlight-fun(yellow) is ...
  trafficlight-fun(red) is ...
end |#
```



Data

Data definition Examples Template

Functions



Pyret has a mechanism for supporting interactive programs, called a **reactor**.

To use it, first write include reactors

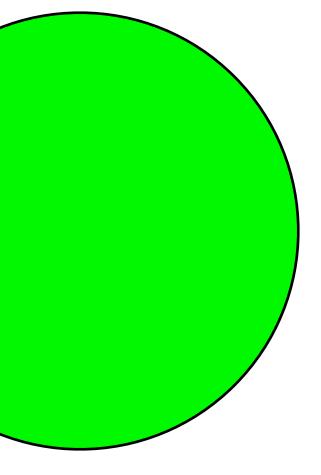
reactor: init: initial-state to-draw: draw-function event-type: event-function end

reactor: init: initial-state to-draw: draw-function event-type: event-function end



Less nuclear reactor; more person-that-reacts to something.

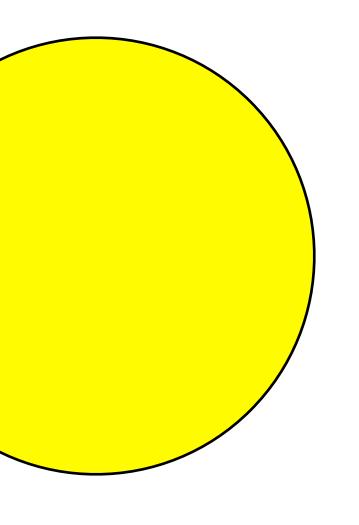
reactor puts all the pieces together to start things going.



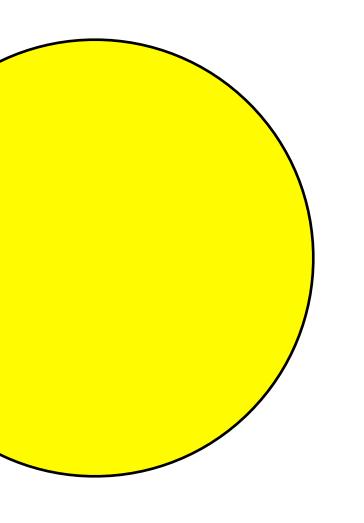
initial state

some event happens...

next state

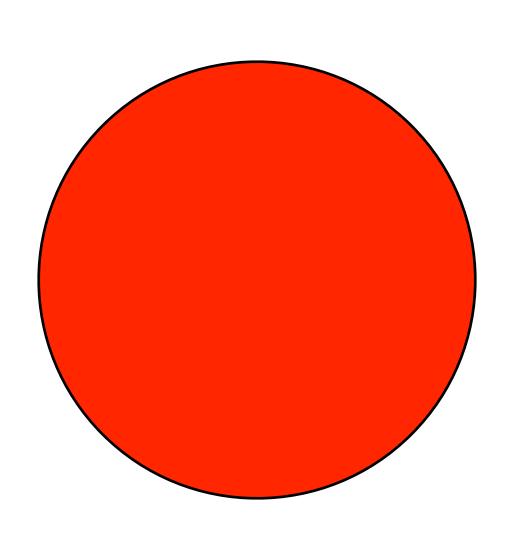






- next state
- now the current state

some event happens...



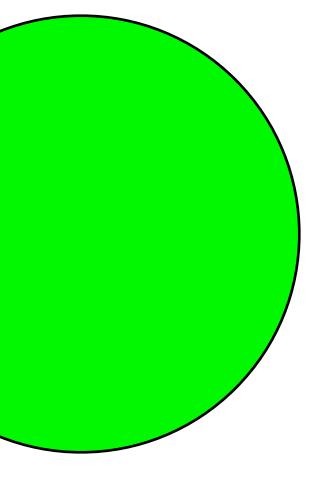
next state

now the current state

some event happens...



- 1



next state

now the current state

reactor: init: initial-state, to-draw: draw-function, event-type: event-function end

reactor: init: red, to-draw: draw-function, event-type: event-function end

reactor: init: red, to-draw: draw-light, event-type: event-function end

reactor: init: red, to-draw: draw-light, event-type: event-function end

We haven't written this; add it to our wishlist!

```
reactor:
    init: red,
    to-draw: draw-light,
    on-tick: next-light
end
```

reactor: init: red, to-draw: draw-light, on-tick: next-light end

Another function for the wishlist!

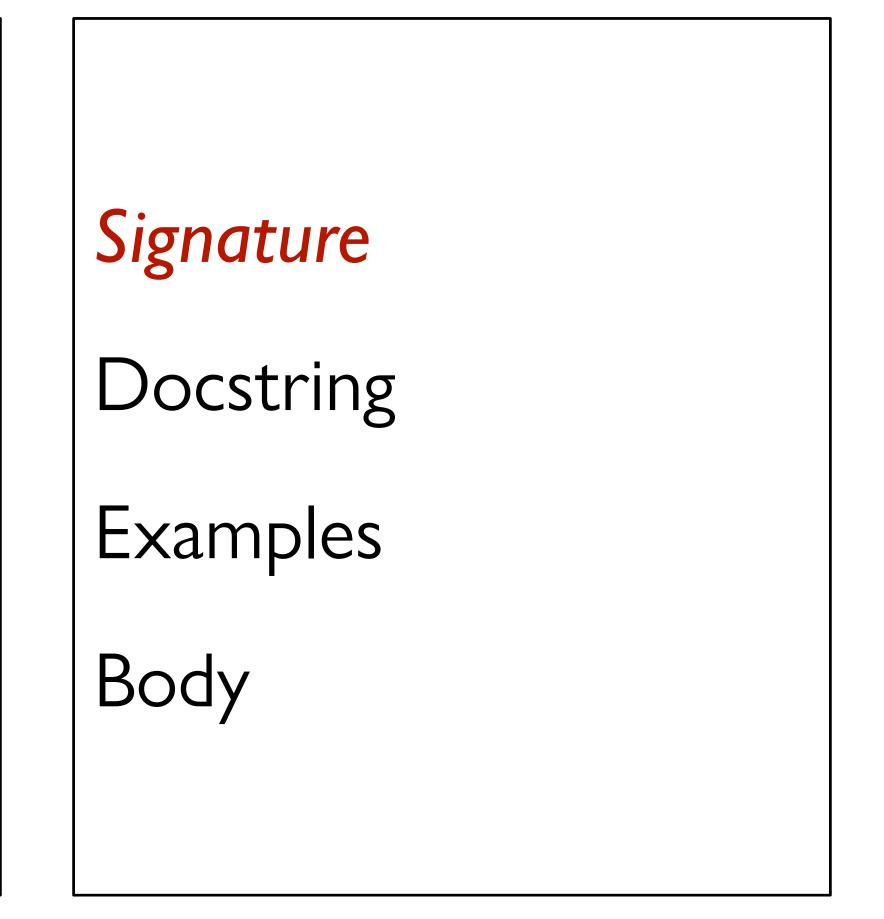
So far...

- # TrafficLight data
- # definition
- # examples
- # template
- # define reactor
- # Wishlist:
- # fun draw-light...
- # fun next-light...

Data

Data definition Examples Template

Functions



fun draw-light(tl :: TrafficLight) -> Image:

. . .

end

fun draw-light(tl :: TrafficLight) -> Image:

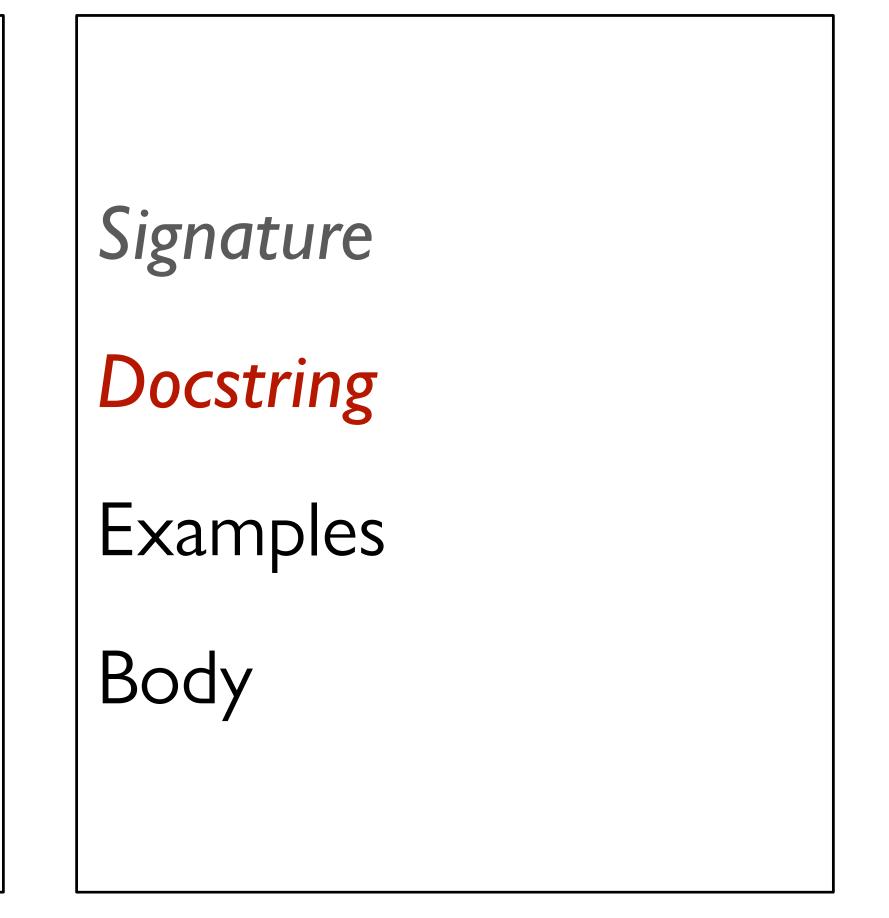
- . . .
- end

- fun next-light(tl :: TrafficLight) -> TrafficLight:
- . . . end

Data

Data definition Examples Template

Functions



fun draw-light(tl :: TrafficLight) -> Image: doc: "Draw a circle of the given color, rendering a traffic light" . . . end

fun next-light(tl :: TrafficLight) -> TrafficLight:

. . . end

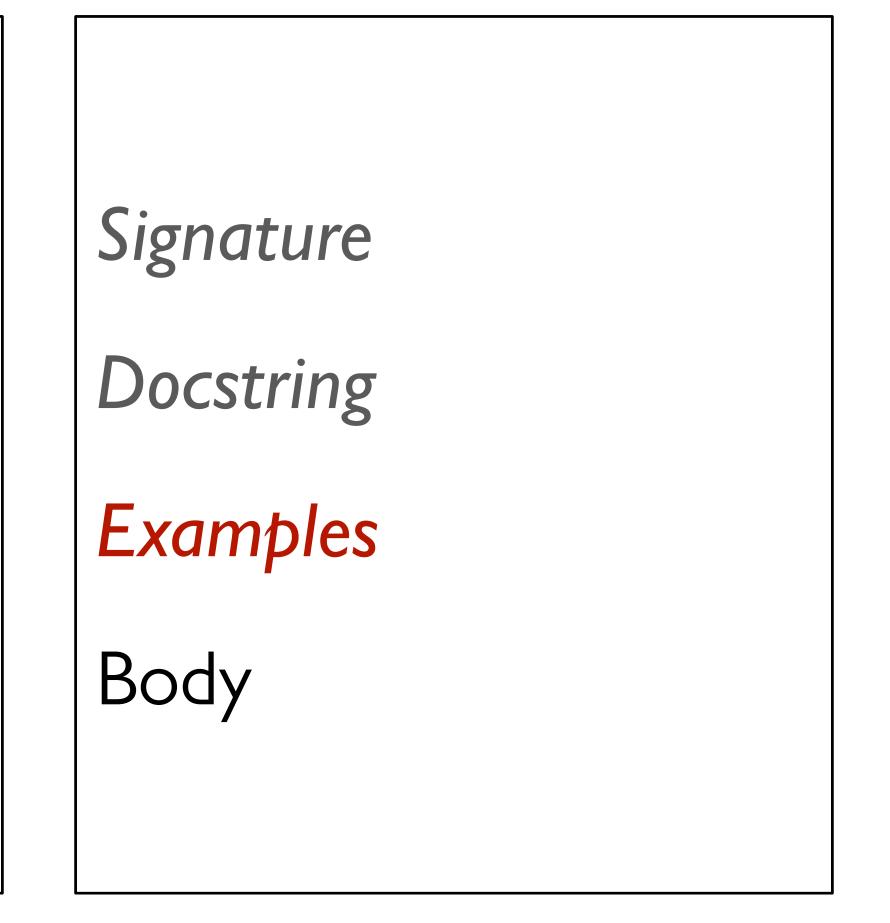
fun draw-light(tl :: TrafficLight) -> Image: doc: "Draw a circle of the given color, rendering a traffic light" . . . end

fun next-light(tl :: TrafficLight) -> TrafficLight: doc: "Produce the next light in the sequence green, yellow, red" . . . end

Data

Data definition Examples Template

Functions



fun draw-light(tl :: TrafficLight) -> Image: doc: "Draw a circle of the given color, rendering a traffic light" . . . where draw-light(green) is circle(20, "solid", "green") draw-light(yellow) is circle(20, "solid", "yellow") draw-light(red) is circle(20, "solid", "red") end

fun next-light(tl :: TrafficLight) -> TrafficLight: doc: "Produce the next light in the sequence green, yellow, red" . . . end

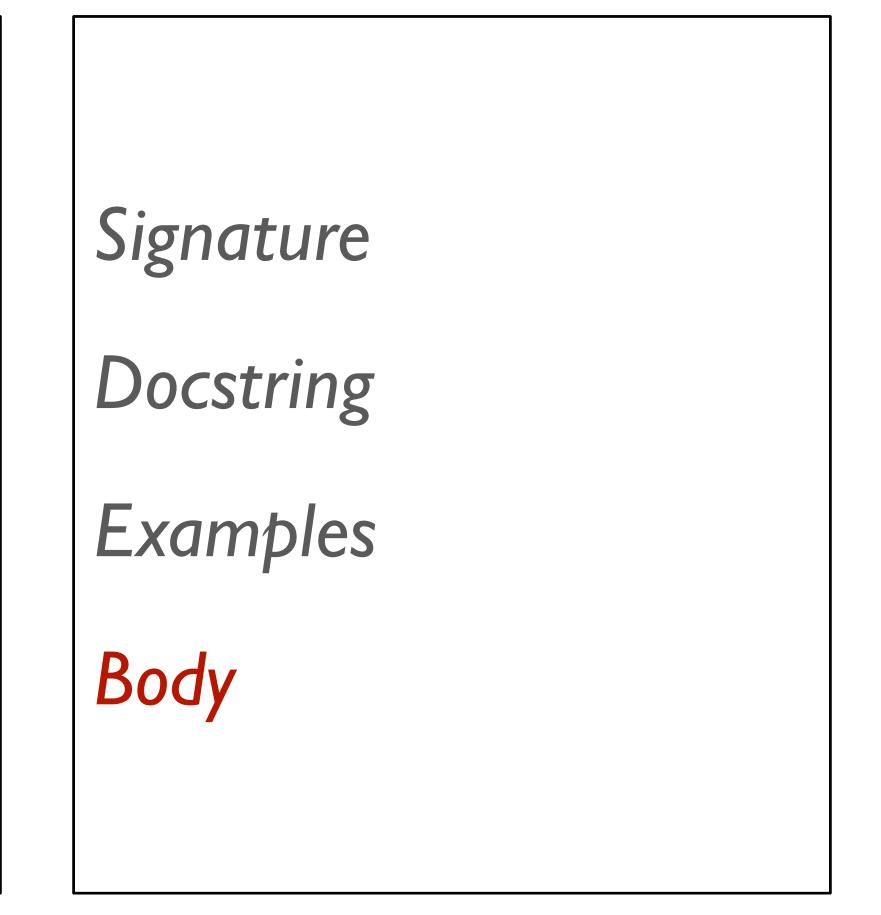
fun draw-light(tl :: TrafficLight) -> Image: doc: "Draw a circle of the given color, rendering a traffic light" . . . where: draw-light(green) is circle(20, "solid", "green") draw-light(yellow) is circle(20, "solid", "yellow") draw-light(red) is circle(20, "solid", "red") end

```
fun next-light(tl :: TrafficLight) -> TrafficLight:
 doc: "Produce the next light in the sequence green, yellow, red"
  where:
  next-light(green) is yellow
  next-light(yellow) is red
  next-light(red) is green
end
```

Data

Data definition Examples Template

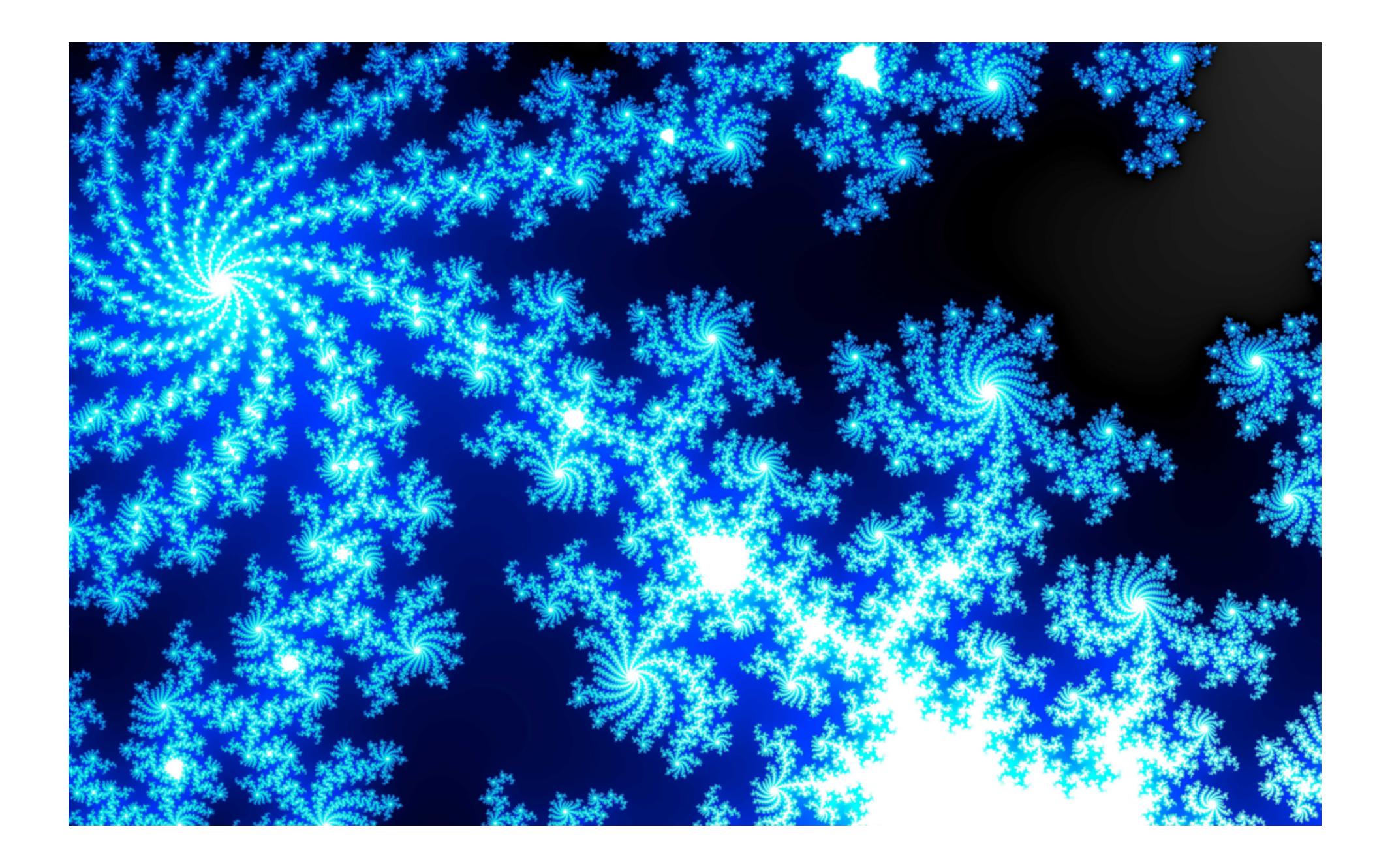
Functions



Starter code: tinyurl.com/2022-10-31-tl-starter

Code: tinyurl.com/2022-10-31-tl

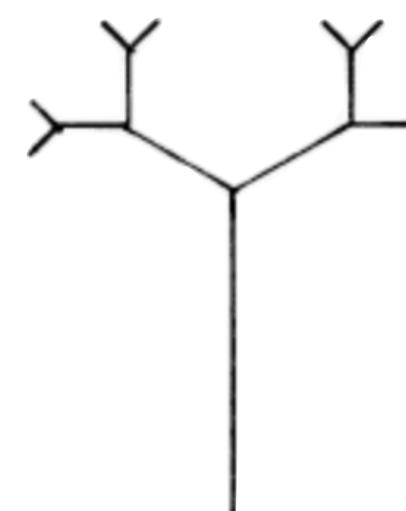
Fractal tree





How can we draw a tree?

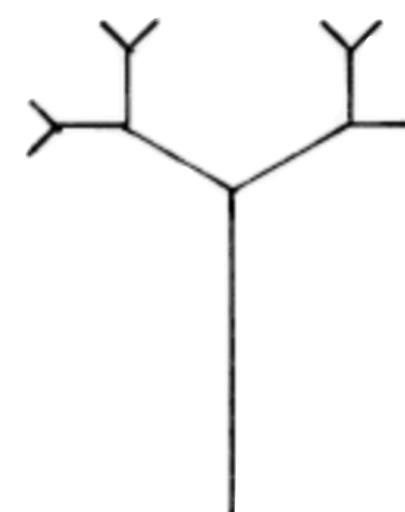
A big tree is a stick with two smaller trees on top; but a little tree is just a stick.





A big tree is a stick with two smaller trees on top; but a little tree is just a stick.

data **Tree**: stick branch(t1 :: Tree, t2 :: Tree) end





To finish this data definition, we should add examples and a template function.

Examples

```
lil-tree = branch(stick, stick)
```

```
big-tree =
    branch(
        branch(stick, stick),
        branch(stick, stick))
```

Template

```
#
fun tree-fun(tree :: Tree) -> ...:
 doc: "Tree template"
 cases (Tree) tree:
    | stick => ...
     branch(t1, t2) => \dots
 end
where:
 tree-fun(stick) is ...
 tree-fun(lil-tree) is ...
 tree-fun(big-tree) is ...
end
|#
```

How can we draw a Tree?

```
fun draw-tree-size(tree :: Tree, size :: Number) -> Image:
 doc: "Draw a tree based on a line of the specified size"
  cases (Tree) tree:
    stick =>
      line(1, size, "black")
     branch(t1, t2) =>
     # A branch is
      above(
       # Two smaller trees
        beside(
          rotate(45,
            draw-tree-size(t1, size / 2)),
          rotate(-45,
            draw-tree-size(t2, size / 2))),
        # Above a stick
        draw-tree-size(stick, size))
  end
end
```

TREE-SIZE = 400

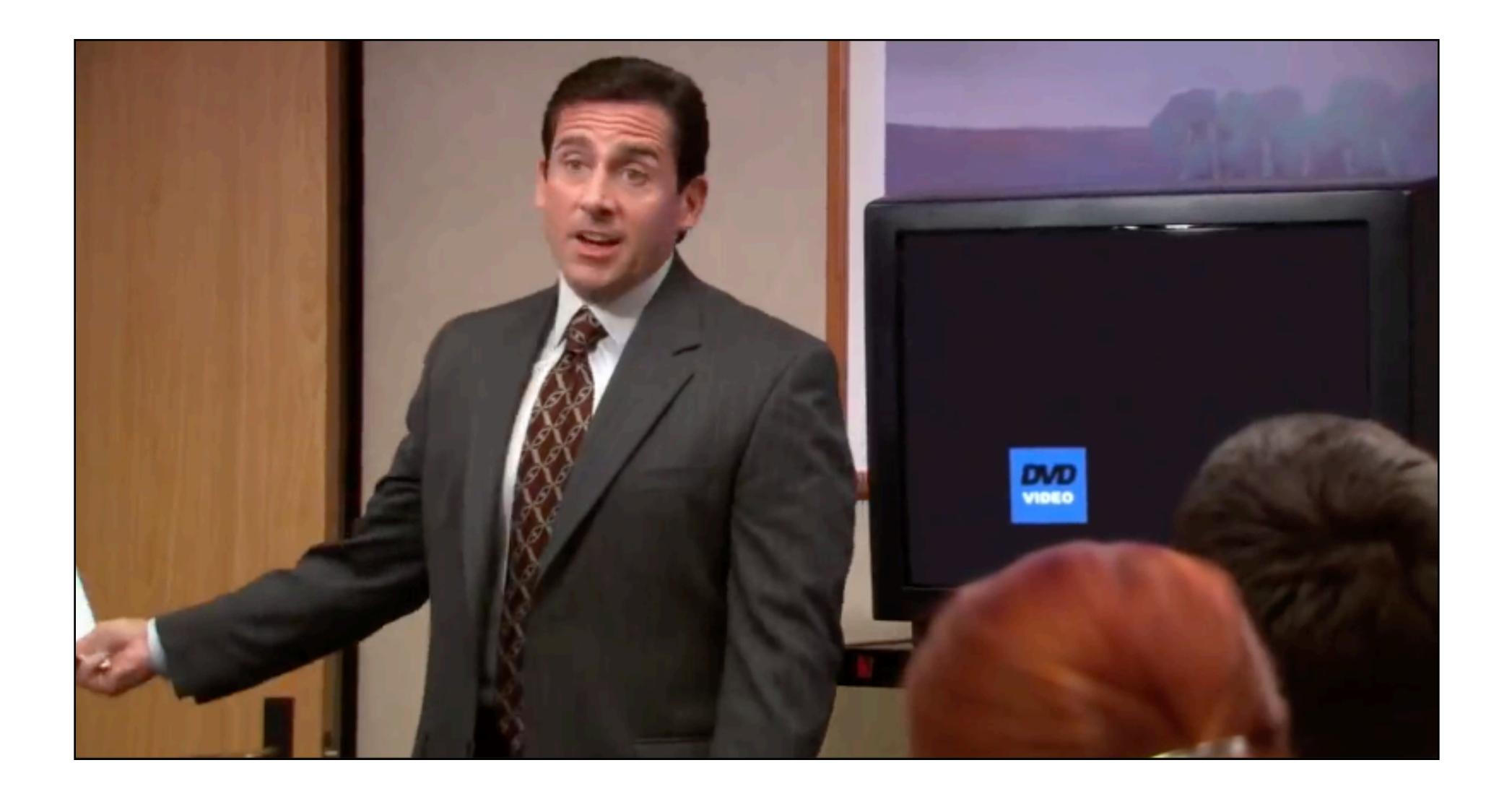
fun draw-tree(tree :: Tree) -> Image: doc: "Draw a tree (and its subtrees)" draw-tree-size(tree, TREE-SIZE) end

Now, let's use a reactor to animate the recursion of the fractal, starting from the simplest tree and working toward a full, leafy one.

Code: tinyurl.com/2022-10-31-tree

One more reactor

Code: tinyurl.com/2022-10-31-bounce



Acknowledgments

This lecture incorporates material from: W. Daniel Hillis, The Pattern on the Stone Marc Smith, Vassar College Laney Strange, Northeastern University