# Computing versus Programming

### Computing

```
(* (- 212 32) 5/9)

→ (* 180 5/9)

→ 100
```

### **Programming**

```
Convert °F to °C... (define (f2c f) (* (- f 32) 5/9))
```

#### **How to Design Programs**

Programming always requires creativity

But a **design recipe** can guide and focus creativity





We'll start with a simple recipe

Later, we'll expand the recipe

# Design Recipe I

#### **Data**

• Understand the input data: num, bool, string, or image

#### **Contract, Purpose, and Header**

Describe (but don't write) the function

#### **Examples**

• Show what will happen when the function is done

#### **Body**

• The most creative step: implement the function body

#### Test

Run the examples

#### Data

Choose a representation suitable for the function input

- Fahrenheit degrees  $\Rightarrow$  num
- Grocery items
   string
- Faces image
- Wages → num

• ...

In definitions: none for now

#### Contract, Purpose, and Header

#### **Contract**

Describes input(s) and output data

```
f2c: num -> num
is-milk?: string -> bool
wearing-glasses?: image image image -> bool
netpay: num -> num
In definitions: a comment
```

#### Contract, Purpose, and Header

#### **Purpose**

Describes, in English, what the function will do

- Converts F-degrees **f** to C-degrees
- Checks whether **s** is a string for milk
- Checks whether **p2** is **p1** wearing glasses **g**
- Computes net pay (less taxes) for n hours worked

In definitions: a comment after the contract

```
; f2c : num -> num
; Converts F-degrees f to C-degrees
```

#### **Contract, Purpose, and Header**

#### Header

Starts the function using variables that are metioned in purpose

```
(define (f2c f) ....)
(define (is-milk? s) ....)
(define (wearing-glasses? p1 p2 g) ....)
(define (netpay n) ....)
```

Check: function name and variable count match contract

In definitions: as above, but absorbed into implementation

```
; f2c : num -> num
; Converts F-degrees f to C-degrees
(define (f2c f) ....)
```

#### **Examples**

Show example function calls an result

```
(check-expect (f2c 32) 0)
(check-expect (f2c 212) 100)

(check-expect (is-milk? "milk") true)
(check-expect (is-milk? "apple") false)
```

Check: function name, argument count and types match contract

In definitions: as above, after header/body

```
; f2c : num -> num
; Converts F-degrees f to C-degrees
(define (f2c f) ....)
(check-expect (f2c 32) 0)
(check-expect (f2c 212) 100)
```

### **Body**

Fill in the body under the header

```
(define (f2c f)
   (* (- f 32) 5/9))

(define (is-milk? s)
   (string=? s "milk"))
```

In definitions: complete at this point

```
; f2c : num -> num
; Converts F-degrees f to C-degrees
(define (f2c f)
   (* (- f 32) 5/9))
(check-expect (f2c 32) 0)
(check-expect (f2c 212) 100)
```

## Test

## Click **Run** — examples serve as tests

bitmap failed

# Design Recipe - Each Step Has a Purpose

#### **Data**

• Shape of input data will drive the implementation

### **Contract, Purpose, and Header**

• Provides a first-level understanding of the function

### **Examples**

• Gives a deeper understanding and exposes specification issues

## **Body**

• The implementation is the whole point

#### **Test**

Evidence that it works

# The Design Recipe



Use it for small tasks

so that you'll know how to use it for BIG tasks