

CompSci 4  
Chap 6 Sec 1  
September 25, 2007

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# Announcements

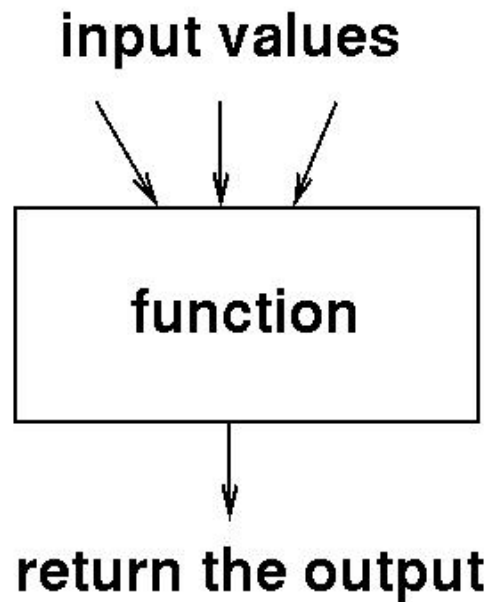
- Midterm exam next Thursday
  - Closed book, closed notes, closed neighbor
  - Chaps 1-2, Chaps 4, 6, html
  - Will give you an old exam to work on over the weekend, then review next Tuesday
- Assignment 4 storyboard due today
  - Alice world due Thursday

# What we will do today

- Lecture on Chap 6, Sec 1 - Functions
- Classwork

# Functionality

- A function
  - Receives value(s)
  - Performs computation on value(s)
  - Returns (sends back) a value



# Types of functions

- The type of a function depends on the type of value it returns
  - a calculated value (a number)
  - a specific object
  - a color
  - etc.

# Built-in functions

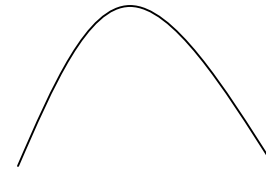
- Used one of Alice's built-in functions
  - *skateAround* method for the *cleverSkater*



- Let's look at another example.

# Example

- Move ball to within 1 meter of net, then bounce ball over the net.
  - Bounce - Ball should move up and forward, then down and forward



# Move Ball to 1 meter from Net

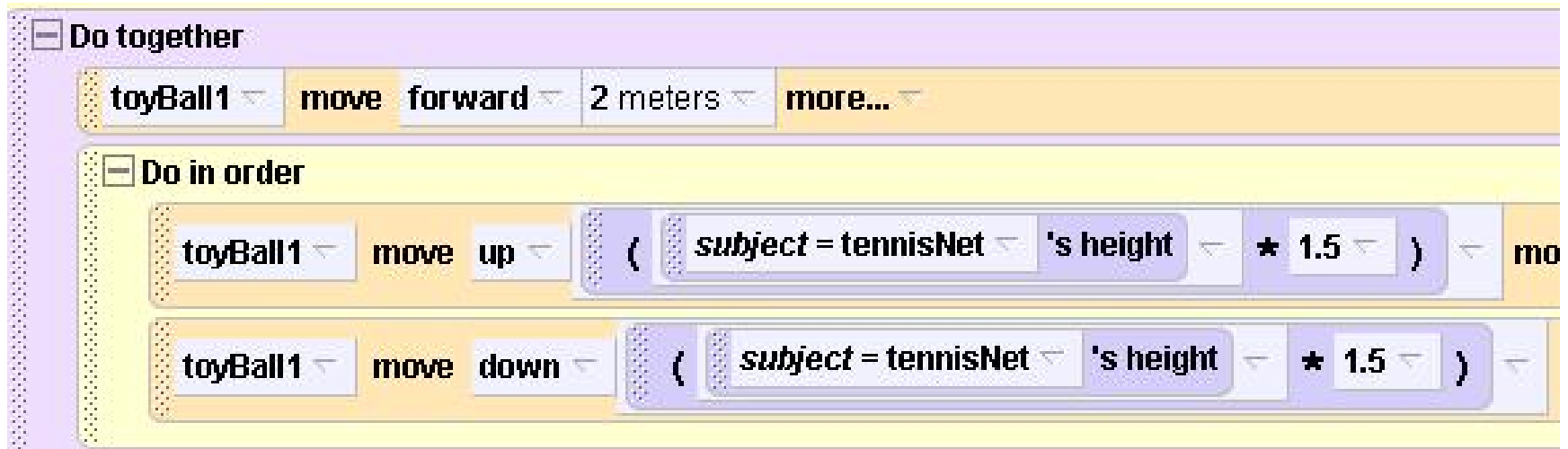
- Use “distance to” function and math





# Height

- Can use the built-in height function to determine the height of the net and move the ball up that distance



Demo – what happens?

# Rolling the ball

- How do we roll the ball along the ground?
- Want a realistic motion rather than a slide
- The ball must simultaneously move and roll.



# Demo: A first attempt

☐ Do together

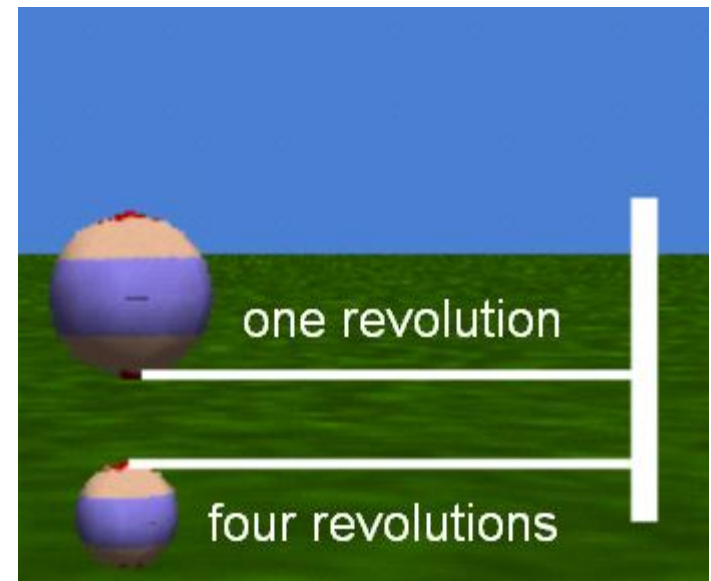
toyball ▾	move	right ▾	1 meter ▾	asSeenBy = ground ▾	more... ▾
toyball ▾	turn	right ▾	1 revolution ▾	more... ▾	

# Revising the Approach

- The ball is made to roll 1 revolution.
- What if we want the ball to roll a certain distance?
- How can we make the ball roll the correct number of revolutions to cover a given distance along the ground?

# Number of Revolutions

- The number of revolutions depends on the size of the ball
  - The number of revolutions is  $\text{distance} / (\pi * \text{diameter})$



- There is no built-in function to return the number of revolutions
  - Must write it!

# Parameters

- We want to return the value computed as  
 $\text{Distance} / \text{Pi} * \text{diameter}$
- Obviously, what is needed
  - The ball's diameter
    - The ball object has a built-in width question
  - The distance the ball is to travel
    - Can be sent as a parameter to the question

# *numberOfRevolutions* function

toyball.numberOfRevolutions  distance

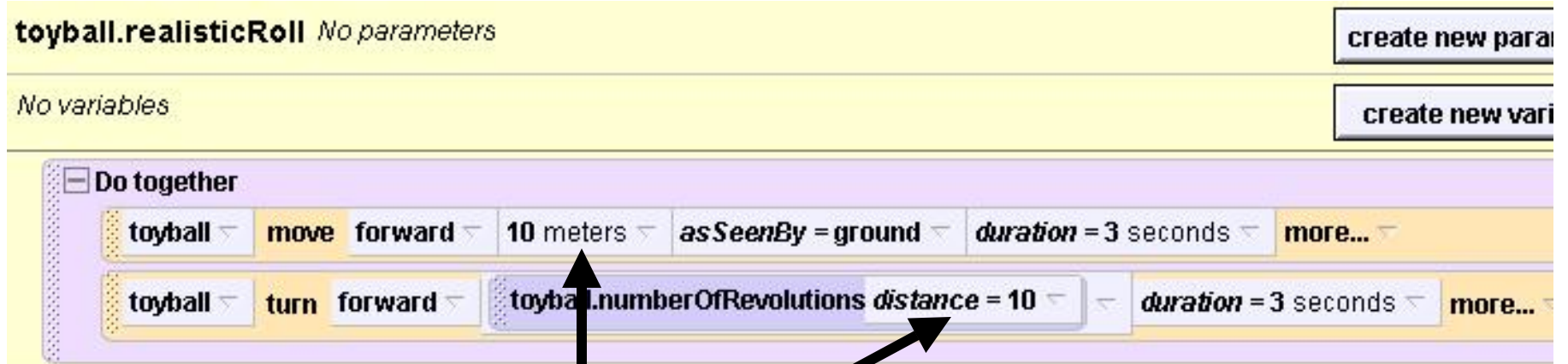
*No variables*

*Do Nothing*

Return

( distance / ( 3.14 \* subject = toyball 's width ) )

# Demo: Calling the function



This is a test value

- Run the animation with several test values
- Make sure it works as expected
- What happens if you use a negative value?



## Now Ball roll to net?

- Difficult....
- ToyBall turn to face TennisNet and roll, what happens?

# Tricky – Orient To

The image shows a Scratch script with the following blocks:

- toyBall1** ▾ orient to **ground** ▾ more... ▾
- toyBall1** ▾ turn to face **tennisNet** ▾ more... ▾
- ground** ▾ turn to face **tennisNet** ▾ more... ▾
- toyBall1.realisticRoll** *distance* = ( **toyBall1** ▾ distance to **tennisNet** ▾ - **1** ▾ ) ▾
- toyBall1** ▾ orient to **world** ▾ more... ▾
- toyBall1** ▾ turn to face **tennisNet** ▾ more... ▾
- ☒ **Do together**
  - toyBall1** ▾ move **forward** ▾ **2 meters** ▾ more... ▾
  - ☒ **Do in order**
    - toyBall1** ▾ move **up** ▾ ( **subject = tennisNet** ▾ 's height ▾ \* **1.5** ▾ ) ▾
    - toyBall1** ▾ move **down** ▾ ( **subject = tennisNet** ▾ 's height ▾ \* **1.5** ▾ ) ▾

# Levels of functions

- As with methods, you can write functions as either class-level or world-level. (what was the function we just wrote?)
- Guidelines for class-level methods apply to class-level functions:
  - No references to other objects
  - No references to world-level functions
  - Built-in world-level functions are ok

# Classwork today

