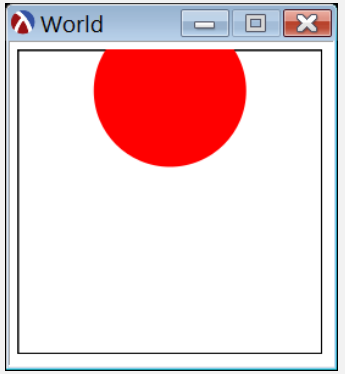
CS450

“Big Bang”, Testing, Contracts

UMass Boston Computer Science

Tuesday, February 10, 2026



Announcements

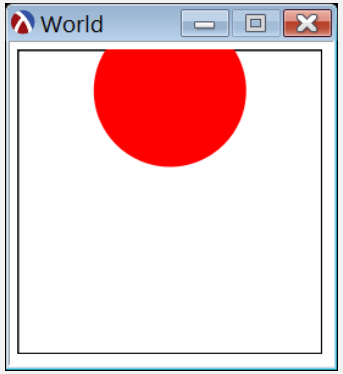
- HW 1 in, HW 0 grades out
  - Questions / complaints: must use gradescope re-grade request use
  - Re-grade requests: must address specific deduction - may result in +/- points
  - Vague / unclear questions, e.g., "I really need a few points back", won't be answered

- HW 2 out
  - due: Tue 2/17 11am EST

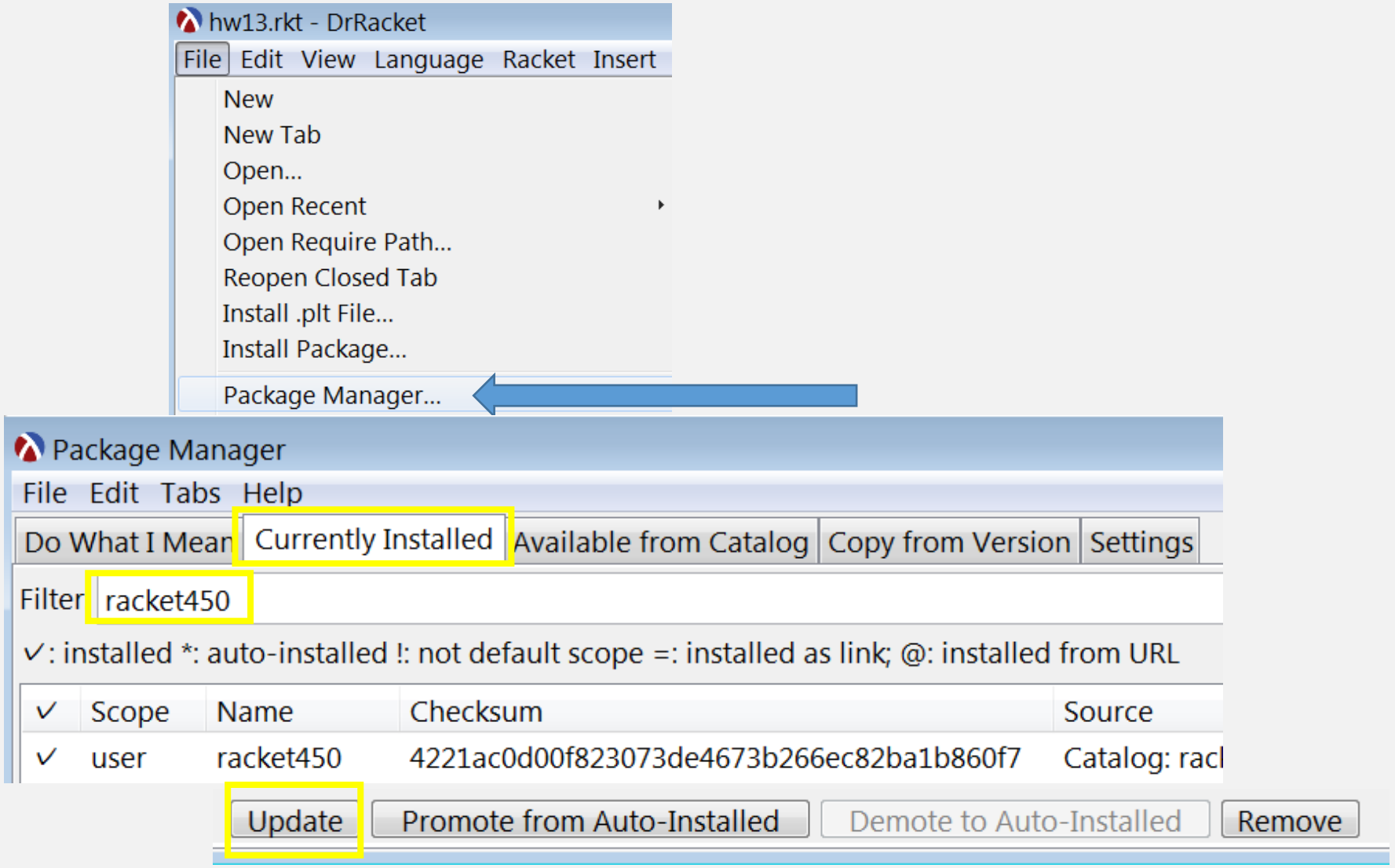
- No HW questions by email! (easy to miss)
  - Post to piazza (use private or anonymous if unsure) (I may change)
  - Make it easier for students/staff to avoid asking/answering duplicate questions

- Reminder: there's no autograder available to students
  - So: no mention of autograder please
  - Also: it may be wrong, incomplete, and subject change without notice
  - If you manage to get some benefit, consider it bonus information
  - Instead: ask questions using small examples! (no code dumps) (See forum rules)

- Course web site:
  - Added Design Recipe section



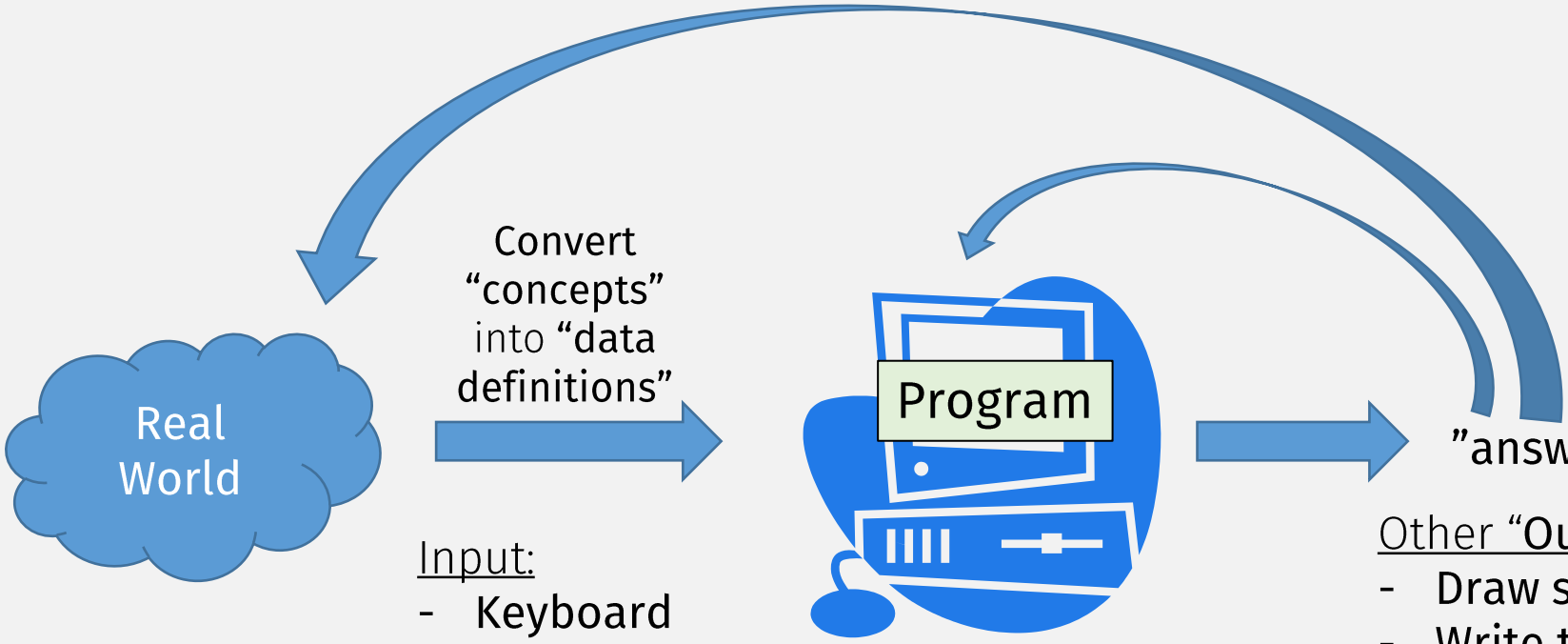
Update “racket450”



Last Time

Programs can be Interactive

More fun to write and use!



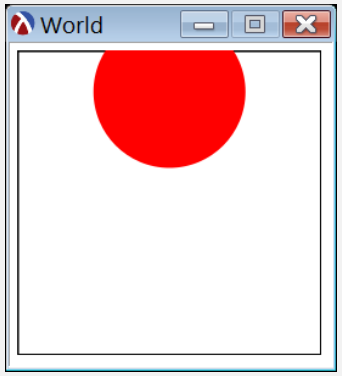
Input:
- Keyboard
- Mouse
- Gamepad
- Touchscreen
- Voice
- File

Other "**Output**" (**side effect**):
- Draw screen
- Write to file
- Play sound
- Change real world (unlock door)
- Changed computer state (game)

Interactive Programs (with **big-bang**)

```
(require 2htdp/universe)
```

- DEMO



Interactive Programs (with **`big-bang`**)

```
(require 2htdp/universe)
```

- **`big-bang`** **starts an** (MVC-like) **interactive loop**

Model-View-Controller (MVC) Pattern

Requires a **data definition!**

"world" state

MODEL

Function to "convert" world state data ... into a "view" **image**

UPDATES

MANIPULATES

Functions that "update" world state data

Can't write any code without a Data Definition!

VIEW

CONTROLLER

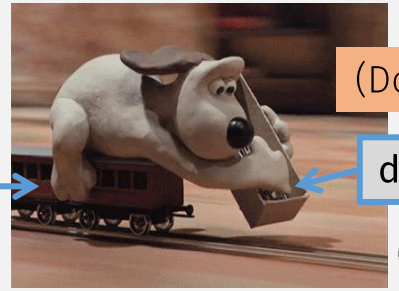
SEES

USES

USER

Input:
- Keyboard
- Mouse
- Gamepad
- Touchscreen
- Voice
- File

Input can also "update" world state data



(Don't do this, obv)

code

data definition

(programmers who skip data design step)

from: wikipedia.org

Interactive Programs (with **big-bang**)

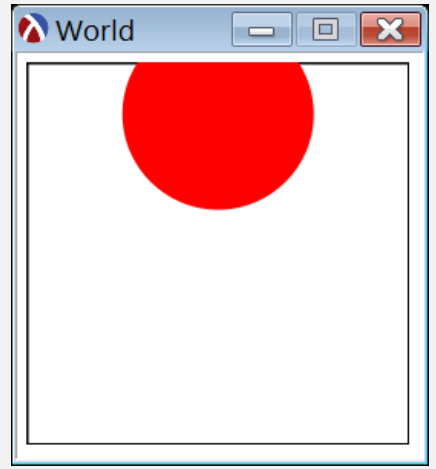
```
(require 2htdp/universe)
```

- **big-bang** starts an (MVC-like) **interactive loop**
  - repeatedly updates a "world state"
  - Programmer must first define what "the World" is …
  - … with a **Data Definition!**

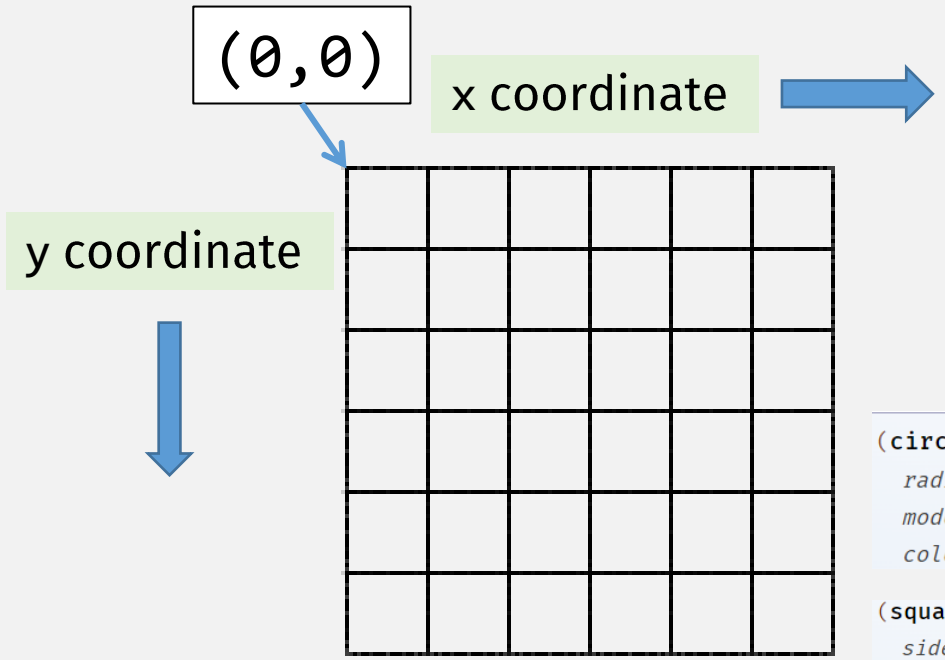
```
;; A WorldState is a Non-negative Integer
;; Represents: y-coordinate of a circle
center, in a big-bang animation
```

Data Definitions should represent values that change

(**Values that don't change** should be **defined as constants**)



Interlude: htdp universe coordinates




```
(place-image image x y scene) → image?                    procedure
  image : image?
  x : real?
  y : real?
  scene : image?
```

Places *image* onto *scene* with its center at the coordinates (*x*,*y*) and crops the resulting image so that it has the same size as *scene*. The coordinates are relative to the top-left of *scene*.

```
(circle radius mode color) → image?
  radius : (and/c real? (not/c negative?))
  mode : mode?
  color : image-color?

(square side-len mode color) → image?
  side-len : (and/c real? (not/c negative?))
  mode : mode?
  color : image-color?
```

```
(place-image
 (circle 10 "solid" "red")
 0 0
 (square 40 "solid" "yellow"))
```

???

1 

2 

3 

4 

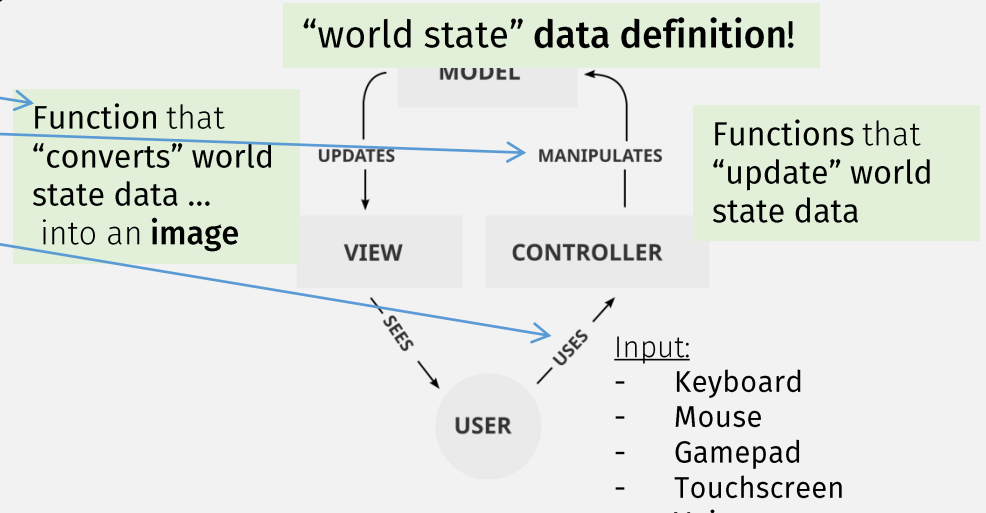
Interactive Programs (with `big-bang`)

```
(require 2htdp/universe)
```

- **`big-bang`** starts an (MVC-like) **interactive loop**
  - repeatedly updates a "world state"
  - Programmer must define what "the World" is …
  - … with a **Data Definition!**

```
;; A WorldState is a Non-negative Integer
;; Represents: y-coordinate of a circle
center, in a big-bang animation
```

- **Programmers specify "handler" functions to manipulate "World"**
  - Render
  - World update
  - Input handlers



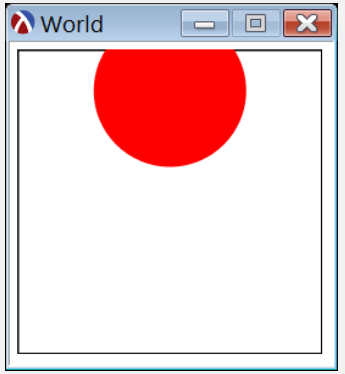
Last Time

Design Recipe Intro: Data Design

Create **Data Definitions**

- Describes the types of data that the program operates on
- Has **4** parts:
  1. A defined **Name**
  2. Description of **all possible values** of the data
  3. An **Interpretation** explains the real world concepts the data represents

```
;; A WorldState is a Non-negative Integer
;; Represents: y-coordinate of a circle
center, in a big-bang animation
```



Last Time

Design Recipe Intro: Data Design

Remember: these are **formal names!**
- Cannot reference undefined names
- Name must be exact when using it

Create **Data Definitions**

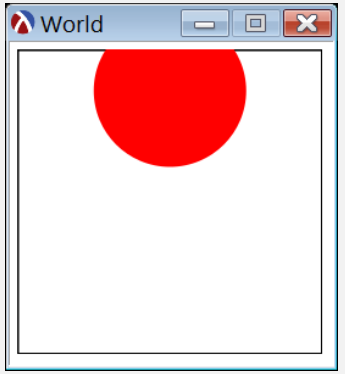
- Describes the types of data that the program operates on
- Has **4** parts:
  1. A defined **Name**
  2. Description of **all possible values** of the data
  3. An **Interpretation** explains the real world concepts the data represents
  4. A **predicate** is code that checks if a value is in the Data Definition
     - returns **`false`** if a given value is not in the data definition

STYLE: use `CapitalizedCamelCase` for user-defined data def names

```
;; A WorldState is a Non-negative Integer
;; Represents: y-coordinate of a circle
center, in a big-bang animation
```

STYLE: same as data def name plus "?" suffix

```
(define (WorldState? x)
  (exact-nonnegative-integer? x))
```



Design Recipe

1. **Data Design**
2. **Function Design**

Last Time

Designing Functions

1. **Name**
2. **Signature**

3. **Description**

4. **Examples**

5. **Code**

6. **Tests**

Designing Functions

1. **Name**
2. **Signature** – types of the function input(s) and output
   - Refer to Data Definitions (**create new data defs**, if needed)
3. **Description** – explain (in English prose) how the function works
4. **Examples** – show (using `rackunit`) how the function works
5. **Code** – implement how the function works
6. **Tests** – check (using `rackunit`) that the function works

Designing Functions

```
;; render: WorldState -> Image
;; Draws a WorldState as a 2htdp/image Image
```

"built-in" data def (from `2htdp/image` lib)

1. **Name**
2. **Signature** – types of the function input(s) and output
   - Refer to Data Definitions (**create new data defs**, if needed)
3. **Description** – explain (in English prose) how the function works
4. **Examples** – show (using `rackunit`) how the function works
5. **Code** – implement how the function works
6. **Tests** – check (using `rackunit`) that the function works

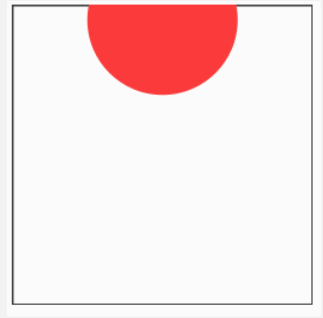
FAQ: What about "error-checking"?

Designing Functions

> "Error handling is important,
> but if it obscures logic, it's wrong."
> — **Robert C. Martin,** Clean Code: A Handbook of Agile Software Craftsmanship

1. **Name**

```
;; render: WorldState -> Image
;; Draws a WorldState as a 2htdp/image Image
```



2. **Signature** – types of the function input(s) and output
   - Refer to Data Definitions (**create new data defs**, if needed)

3. **Description** – explain (in English prose) how the function works

STYLE: constant names are in ALL-CAPS

4. **Examples** – show (using `check-equal?`) how the function works
   - (put before function definition)

```
(define (render w)
  (place-image
   BALL-IMG
   BALL-X w
   EMPTY-SCENE))
```

```
(check-equal?
 (render INITIAL-WORLDSTATE)
 (place-image
  BALL-IMG
  BALL-X INITIAL-WORLDSTATE
  EMPTY-SCENE))
```

5. **Code** – implement how the functi

6. **Tests** – check (using rac

Examples come before (and help to write) **Code!**

FAQ: What about "error-checking"?

This declares that the function cannot be given a non-WorldState argument!

Designing Functions

1. **Name**

```
;; render: WorldState -> Image
;; Draws a WorldState as a 2htdp/image Image
```

… but we can make it more robust

2. **Signature** – types of the function input(s) and output
   - Refer to Data Definitions (create new data defs, if needed)

The **Signature** *is* **error-checking**

3. **Description** – explain (in English) how the function works

It's the user's fault if they call the function incorrectly

```
> (render "bad arg")
place-image: expects a real number as third argument, given "bad arg"
```

4. **Examples** – show (using `rackunit`) how the function works

BUT: This is a bad error message because … ☹

… it reveals internal details that user doesn't (and shouldn't have to) know

5. **Code** – implement how the function works

6. **Tests** – check (using `rackunit`) that the function works

Delete comment Signatures after writing contracts

More Robust Signatures

```
;; render: WorldState -> Imag
;; Draws a WorldState as a 2h
```

1. Name
2. **Signature** – types of the function inpu
   - Refer to Data Definitions (create new data
   - Use `define/contract` with predicates!
3. **Description** – explain (in English prose) h
4.
5.
6.

NOTE:
Different languages may have different "signature" or "error handling" mechanisms
- Contracts
- Types
- Asserts
- Try-Catch-Throw
- "return zero"

The **Design Recipe** is language-agnostic

For each step, use the **appropriate high-level feature** in the **language you're using**

Function contract

```
(define/contract (render w)
  (-> WorldState? image?)
  (place-image
   BALL-IMG
   BALL-X w
   EMPTY-SCENE))
```

```
> (render "bad arg")
render: contract violation
  expected: WorldState?
  given: "bad arg"
  in: the 1st argument of
      (-> WorldState? image?)
  contract from: (function render)
  blaming: C:\Users\stchang\Documents\teaching\CS450\Fall23\lecture04.rkt
   (assuming the contract is correct)
  at: C:\Users\stchang\Documents\teaching\CS450\Fall23\lecture04.rkt:37:18
```

Good error message: precise, and no internal details! ☺

STYLE note: Overcommenting

"The proper use of comments is to compensate for our failure to express ourself in code. Note that I used the word failure. I meant it. **Comments are always failures.**"
– **Robert C. Martin,** Clean Code: A Handbook of Agile Software Craftsmanship

"Redundant comments are just places to collect lies and misinformation."
– **Robert C. Martin,** Clean Code: A Handbook of Agile Software Craftsmanship

"Don't Use a Comment When You Can Use a Function or a Variable"
– **Robert C. Martin,** Clean Code: A Handbook of Agile Software Craftsmanship

Design Recipe mostly **tells you what comments to write!**

- Use comments to explain code if needed, BUT …
  - … the best code needs no comments
- Redundant comments makes code harder to read
  - More comments ≠ "better"
- (Also, don't submit commented-out code!)

(not a great variable name)

```
(not (string? str))
```

Terrible comment

```
; checks if str is a string
((not (string? str)) "error: str is not a string")
```

Designing Functions

1. **Name**
2. **Signature** – types of the function input(s) and output
   - Refer to Data Definitions (**create new data defs**, if needed)
   - Use `define/contract` **with predicates!**
3. **Description** – explain (in English prose) how the function works
4. **Examples** – show (using `rackunit`) how the function works
5. **Code** – implement how the function works
6. **Tests** – check (using `check-equal?`) that the function works
   - put in **separate file**

Homework Testing

All HW submissions must include **`tests.rkt`**, which:

- uses **`#lang racket450/testing`**
- requires hw code file, e.g., **`hw2.rkt`**
- includes sufficient test cases (from the **Design Recipe**) for every function def
- Must run without error and all tests passing!

tests.rkt - DrRacket*

File Edit View Language Racket Insert Scripts Tabs Help

tests.rkt (define ...)

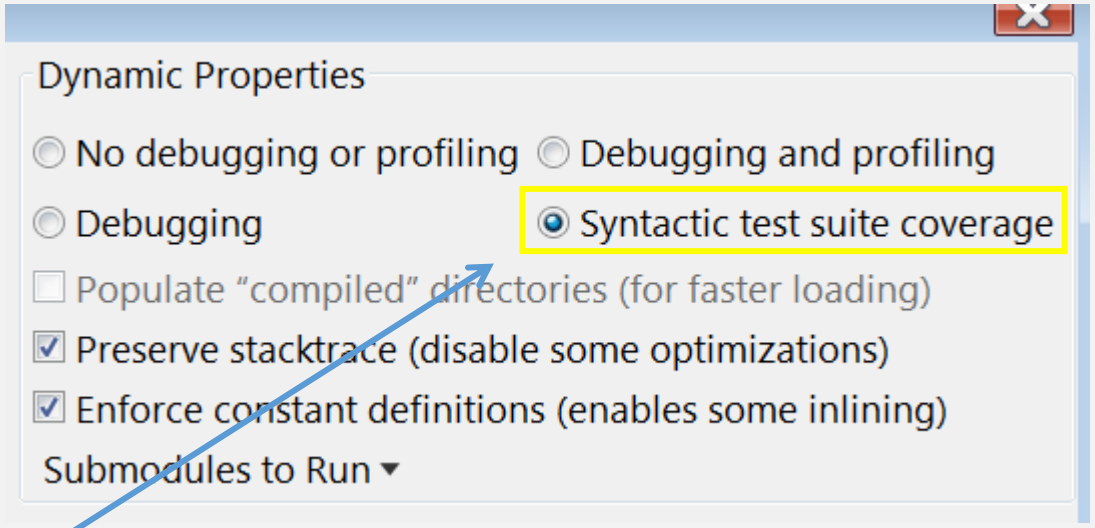
```
#lang racket450/testing

(require "hw2.rkt"
         2htdp/image)

(check-equal?
 (token-img COST-R "green" 1)
  (overlay
   (text (number->string 1) COST-R 'black)
   (circle COST-R 'solid "green")))
(check-equal?
 (token-img TOKEN-R "green" 5)
  (overlay
   (text (number->string 5) TOKEN-R 'black)
   (circle TOKEN-R 'solid "green")))

(check-equal? (acquire-token 0) 1)
(check-equal? (acquire-token 2) 3)
(check-equal? (acquire-token MAX-TOKENS) MAX-
(check-exn exn:fail:contract? (lambda () (acq
```

(See **`rackunit`** docs for more testing functions)

e.g., **`check-exn`** for fail test cases!

What is a “Sufficient” Number of Tests?

- Wishful: **test every possible input**
  - Usually **impossible: infinite cases**
  - Also **redundant …**
- Realistic: **test all “categories” of inputs**
  - **“category” depends on data defs!**
  - E.g., **“positive” / “negative”, “left” / “right”, valid**
  - Try to think of **corner cases !**
- Minimum: **100% (Test / Example) “Coverage”**
  - **All code is run once by some test**
  - In **“Choose Language” Menu**
  - NOTE**: only works with single files**
  - **Doesn’t guarantee “correctness”!** (why?)
- Ideally: **Until 100% confident in “correctness”**




```
;; YCoord is either
;; - before target
;; - in target
;; - after target
;; - out of scene
(define (PENDING-Note? n) (PENDING? (Note-state n)))
(define (HIT-Note? n) (HIT? (Note-state n)))
(define (MISSED-Note? n) (MISSED? (Note-state n)))
(define (OUTOFSCENE-Note? n) (OUTOFSCENE? (Note-state
(define out-Note? OUTOFSCENE-Note?)

;; NEW
;; A WorldState is a List<Note>

(define (num-Notes w) (length w))
```

This code was not run

Last Time

Design Recipe

1. **Data Design**
2. **Function Design**

Programming is an **iterative** process!

Each iteration should be **incremental**!

Last Time

The *faster* way to program

The Incremental Programming Pledge

"slow down to speed up"

At all times, all of the following should be **`true`** of your code:

1. Comments (**data defs, signatures**, etc) **match code**
2. Code has no syntax errors
    1. E.g., **missing / extra parens**
3. Runs **without runtime errors / exceptions**
    1. E.g., **use undefined variables, `div by zero`, call a "non function"**
4. All tests pass

When you **make a code edit** that **renders one of the above `false`, STOP …**

… and **don't do anything else** until **all the statements are true again.**

(this way, it's easy to revert back to a "working" program)

Incremental Programming, in Action

1. Name
2. Signature
   - # of arguments and their data type
   - Output type
   - May only reference “defined” Data Definition names
3. Description
4. Examples
5. Code
6. Tests

```
;; c2f: TempC -> TempF
;; Converts a Celsius temperature to Fahrenheit
```

1. Make Examples runnable tests

```
; (c2f 0) => 32
; (c2f 100) => 212
; (c2f -40) => -40
```

2. Start with “placeholder” code
(do not submit this, obv!)

```
(define/contract (c2f ctmp)
  (-> TempC? TempF?)
  (cond
   [(zero? ctmp) 32]
   [(= ctmp 100) 212]
   [(= ctmp -40) -40]))
```

```
(check-equal? (c2f 0) 32)
(check-equal? (c2f 100) 212)
(check-equal? (c2f -40) -40)
```

Incremental Programming, in Action

1. Name
2. Signature
   - # of arguments and their data type
   - Output type
   - May only reference “defined” Data Definition names
3. Description
4. Examples
5. Code
6. Tests

```
;; c2f: TempC -> TempF
;; Converts a Celsius temperature to Fahrenheit
```

1. Make Examples runnable tests

2. Start with “placeholder” code

3. Make <u>small changes only</u> (something easy to revert)

```
(define (c2f ctemp)
  (+ (* ctemp (/ 9 5)) 32))
```

4. Test each (small) **change** (before making another one)

Incremental Programming: Real-World Example

- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1SlGgCxJa3w
- "when you do everything at once …
  you're not sure why it's not working!"
- "when you layer it, when you break it down …
  and you hit a spot when it's not working …
  then you can just focus on that spot!"

3. Make small changes only (something easy to revert)

5. Code
6. Tests

4. Test each (small) change (before making another one)

In-class Office Hours

- Get HW 0 / HW 1 “working”?
- Update `racket450`
- Add `tests.rkt` using `#lang racket450/testing` for HW1
- Start HW 2

Warning: HW files should not start `big-bang` loop automatically when run!