

## Preconditions and Postconditions

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### Exercises

#### Exercise 0: Preparation

Start DrScheme.

#### Exercise 1: Are they all real?

- a. Write the `all-real?` procedure described in the accompanying reading.
- b. What preconditions should `all-real?` have?
- c. Is it necessary to test those preconditions? Why or why not?

#### Exercise 2: Differentiating Between Errors

Revise the definition of `greatest-of-list` given in the corresponding reading so that it prints a different (and appropriate) error message for each error condition.

I'd recommend that you use `cond` rather than `if` in writing this revised version.

#### Exercise 3: When Can You Count Between?

Revise the definition of the `count-from` procedure presented in the reading on recursion with natural numbers so that it enforces the precondition that its first argument be less than or equal to its second argument.

## Exercise 4: An Odd Factorial

Here is a procedure that computes the product of all of the odd natural numbers up to and including number:

```
(define odd-factorial
  (lambda (number)
    (if (= number 1)
        1
        (* number (odd-factorial (- number 2))))))
```

- What precondition or preconditions does `odd-factorial` impose on its argument?
- What will happen if these preconditions are not met?
- Revise the definition of `odd-factorial` as a husk-and-kernel program in which the husk enforces the precondition.
- How can we be certain, in this case, that none of the recursive calls we make to the kernel procedure violates the precondition?

## Exercise 5: Finding Vvalues

- Define and test a procedure named `index` that takes a symbol `sym` and a list `ls` of symbols as its arguments and returns the index of `sym` in `ls`. You should use 0-based indices (so that the initial value in a list is at index 0).

```
> (index 'gamma (list 'alpha 'beta 'gamma 'delta))
2
> (index 'easy (list 'easy 'medium 'difficult 'impossible))
0
> (index 'the (list 'and 'the 'cat 'sat 'on 'the 'mat))
1
```

- Arrange for `index` to signal an error (by invoking the `error` procedure) if `sym` does not occur at all as an element of `ls`.

## Exercise 6: Substitution

Define and test a procedure named `substitute` that takes three arguments -- a symbol `new`, another symbol `old`, and a list `ls` of symbols -- and returns a list just like `ls` except that every occurrence of `old` has been replaced with an occurrence of `new`. Use the husk-and-kernel structure to make sure that `new` and `old` are symbols and that `ls` is a list of symbols before starting into the recursion.

```
> (substitute 'alpha 'omega (list 'phi 'chi 'psi 'omega 'omega))
(phi chi psi alpha alpha)
> (substitute 'starboard 'port (list 'port 'starboard 'port 'port))
(starboard starboard starboard starboard)
> (substitution 'in 'out null)
()
```