

The Roger Frank Lessons

Introduction to Computer Science: GvR Unit

Guido van Robot Programming Summary

The Five Primitive Guido van Robot Instructions:

1. `move`
2. `turnleft`
3. `pickbeeper`
4. `putbeeper`
5. `turnoff`

Block Structuring

Each Guido van Robot instruction must be on a separate line. A sequence of Guido van Robot instructions can be treated as a single instruction by indenting the same number of spaces. `<instruction>` refers to any of the five primitive instructions above, the conditional branching or iteration instructions below, or a user defined instruction.

```
<instruction>
<instruction>
...
<instruction>
```

Conditionals

GvR has eighteen built-in tests that are divided into three groups: the first six are wall tests, the next four are beeper tests, and the last eight are compass tests:

1. `front_is_clear`
2. `front_is_blocked`
3. `left_is_clear`
4. `left_is_blocked`
5. `right_is_clear`
6. `right_is_blocked`
7. `next_to_a_beeper`
8. `not_next_to_a_beeper`
9. `any_beeper_in_beeper_bag`
10. `no_beeper_in_beeper_bag`
11. `facing_north`
12. `not_facing_north`
13. `facing_south`
14. `not_facing_south`
15. `facing_east`
16. `not_facing_east`
17. `facing_west`
18. `not_facing_west`

Conditional Branching

Conditional branching refers to the ability of a program to alter it's flow of execution based on the result of the evaluation of a conditional.

The three types of conditional branching instructions in Guido van Robot are `if` and `if/else` and `if/elif/else`. `<test>` refers to one of the eighteen conditionals above.

```
if :
```

```
if :
```

```
else:
```

```
if :
```

```
elif :
```

```
...
```

```
elif :
```

```
else:
```

Iteration

Iteration refers to the ability of a program to repeat an instruction (or block of instructions) over and over until some condition is met. The two types of iteration instructions are the `do` and `while` instructions. `<positive_number>` must be an integer greater than 0.

```
do :
```

```
while :
```

Defining a New Instruction:

New instructions can be created for Guido van Robot using the `define` statement. `<new_name>` can be any sequence of letters or digits as long as it begins with a letter and is not already used as an instruction. Letters for Guido van Robot are A..Z, a..z, and the underscore (`_`) character. Guido van Robot is case sensitive, so `TurnRight`, `turnright`, and `turnRight` are all different names.

```
define :
```