PIECE WORK

We have already seen that the LOGO user can define procedures to carry out sequences of commands. Procedures, once defined, may be used in exactly the same way as LOGO 'primitives' (the basic commands of the language). It follows, therefore, that we can use procedures in the definition of further procedures. We show you how.

As an illustration of this principle, let's consider the tangram puzzle. This is a square that has been divided up into seven geometric pieces, which are combined in various ways to form different shapes. In our example, we will use the seven basic pieces to create a shape that resembles a dog. We start by defining LOGO procedures for each basic piece; these 'piece procedures' are then incorporated into a further procedure, which is given the name DOG. As the turtle must be correctly positioned before each piece is drawn, other procedures — MOVE1 to MOVE7 — must also be used.

It would be just as easy to produce this drawing by simply stringing one command after the other in one long procedure. Our method uses the principles of 'top-down' design. We have covered this subject in some detail (see page 476), but, very roughly, it simply means breaking a problem up into a number of parts and then proceeding to solve each part in turn. The great advantage of this approach is that the LOGO programmer may define a procedure containing subprocedures that have yet to be defined. The main procedure cannot be

