

Programming Animation Intra-Frame Inter-Frame Computation within frame Computation across frames Only need current frame Use values from last frame **Example:** Collisions Example: Movement Need current position Need old position/velocity Use to check for overlap Compute next position · Can use local variables • Requires attributes All lost at update() end Attributes never deleted But no longer need them Remain after update() ends

Designing a Game Class: Animation class Animation(game2d.GameApp):
"""App to animate an Parent See animation.py Parent class that does hard stuff def start(self): """Initializes the game loop. Loop initialization Do NOT use __init_ def update(self,dt): """Changes the ellipse position. Loop body def draw(self): """Draws the ellipse""" Use method draw() defined in GObject

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Interframe Computation: Touch · Works like an Etch-a-Sketch Line segment = 2 points User draws by touching Checks position each frame Draws lines between touches Current · Uses attribute touch in GInput Touch The mouse press position Previous Or None if not pressed Touch Access with self.input.touch · But we also need last touch! See touch.py Forgot if we do not store it Purpose of attribute last

State: Changing What the Loop Does

State: Current loop activity
Playing game vs. pausing
Ball countdown vs. serve
Add an attribute state
Method update() checks state
Executes correct helper
How do we store state?
State is an enumeration; one of several fixed values
Implemented as an int
Global constants are values

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States and the Class Invariant

- · Think of each state as a mini-program
 - Has its own update functionality/logic
 - Usually separated out as helper to update
 - update uses ifs to send to correct helper
- Need to include in the **class invariant**
 - Some attributes only used in certain states
 - What values must they have in *other* states?
- · Also need rules for when we switch states
 - Could be the result of an *event* (e.g. game over)
 - Could be the result of an *input* (e.g. a key press)

Checking Input

Keyboard

- is_key_down(key)
 - Returns True if key is down
 - key is a string ('a' or 'space')
 - Empty string means any key
- is_key_pressed(key)
 - Returns True if key pressed
 - key not down prev. frame
- is_key_released(key)
 - Returns True if key released
 - key was down prev. frame

Mouse/Touch

- touch
 - Attribute giving a position
 - Stored as a Point2 object
 - But None if no touch
- is_touch_pressed()
 - True if touch pressed

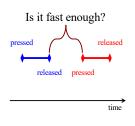
 - touch was None prev. frame
- is_touch_released()
 - True if touch released
 - touch not None prev. frame

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Complex Input: Click Types

- Double click = 2 fast clicks
- · Count number of fast clicks
 - Add an attribute clicks
 - Reset to 0 if not fast enough
- Time click speed
 - Add an attribute time
 - Set to 0 when mouse released
 - Increment when not pressed (e.g. in loop method update())
 - Check time when next pressed

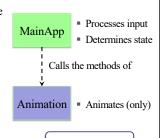


See state.py

See touch.py

Designing Complex Applications

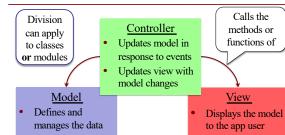
- Applications can become extremely complex
 - Large classes doing a lot
 - Many states & invariants
 - Specification unreadable
- Idea: Break application up into several classes
 - Start with a "main" class
 - Other classes have roles
 - Main class delegates work



See subcontroller.py

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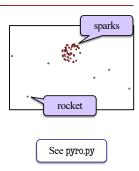
Model-View-Controller Pattern



- Responds to the controller requests
- Provides user input to the controller

Models in Assignment 7

- Often subclass of GObject
 - Has built-in draw method
- Includes groups of models
 - **Example**: rockets in pyro.py
 - Each rocket is a model
 - But so is the entire list! • update() will change both
- A7: Several model classes
- Ship to animate the player
- Alien to represent an alien



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