



# GAME #2

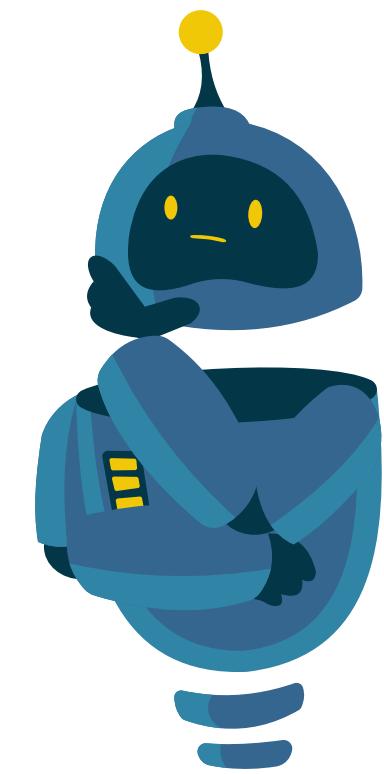
**"COIN COLLECTOR"**





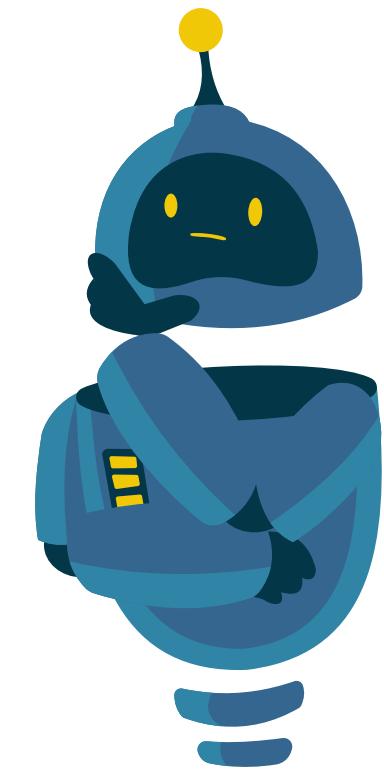
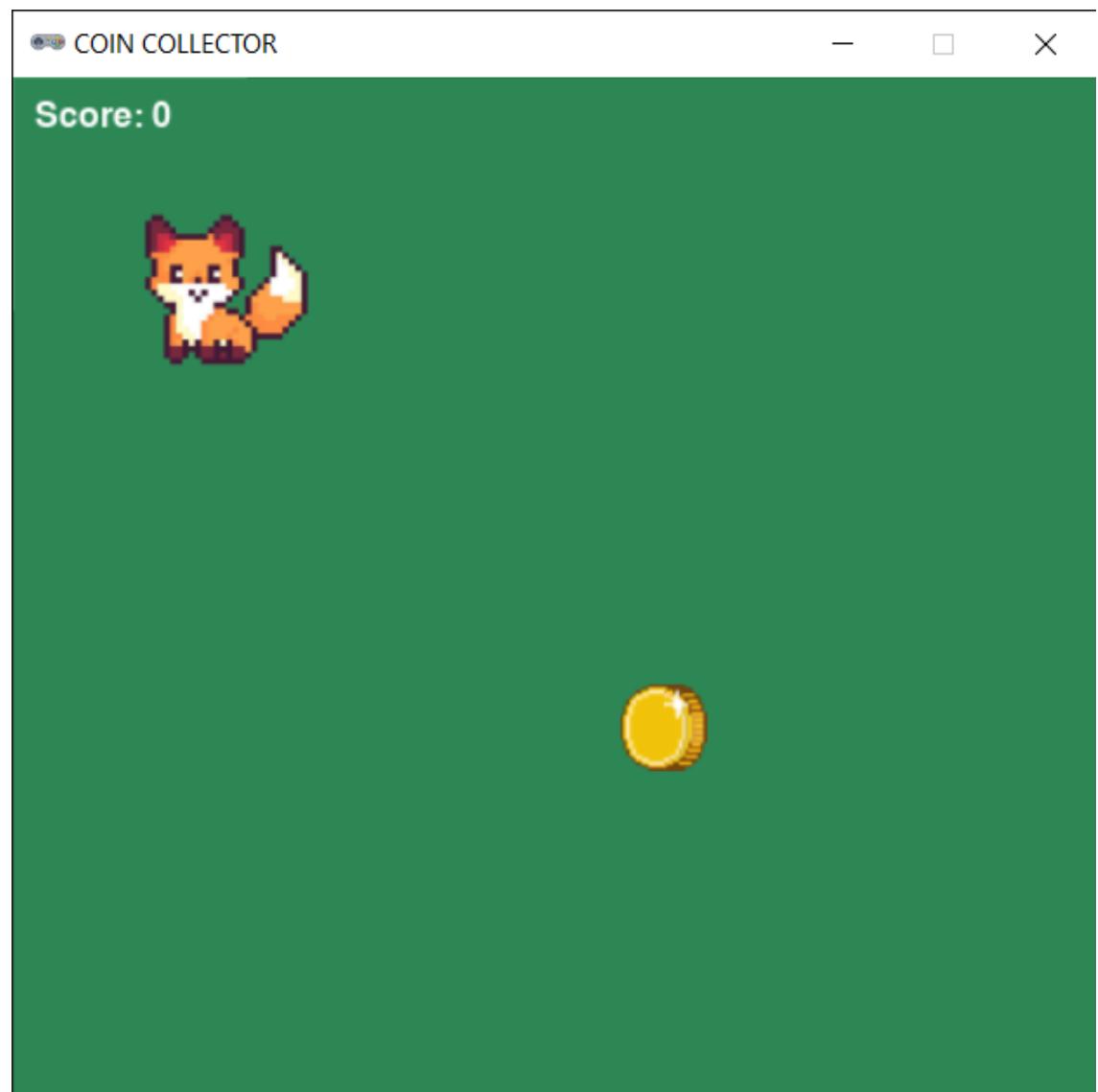
# WELCOME BACK!

# CAN YOU GUESS WHAT WE'LL CREATE TODAY?

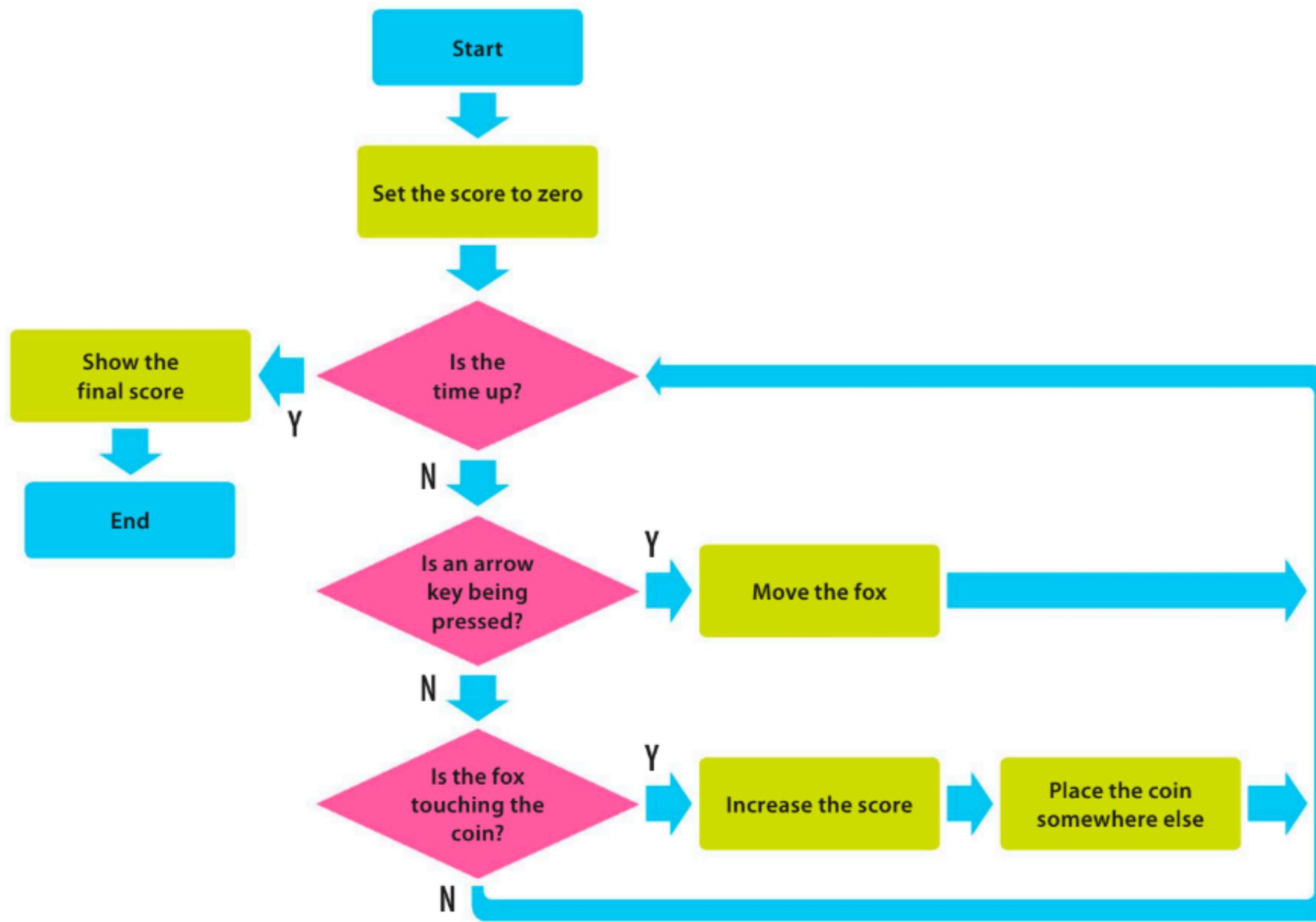


# HOW DO WE MAKE COIN COLLECTOR?

Using what you've learned from the previous session, how do you think we could build COIN COLLECTOR?



# HOW DO WE MAKE COIN COLLECTOR?



# TOPICS

01

## Using The Keyboard

- How do we make our game use the keyboard to move characters?

02

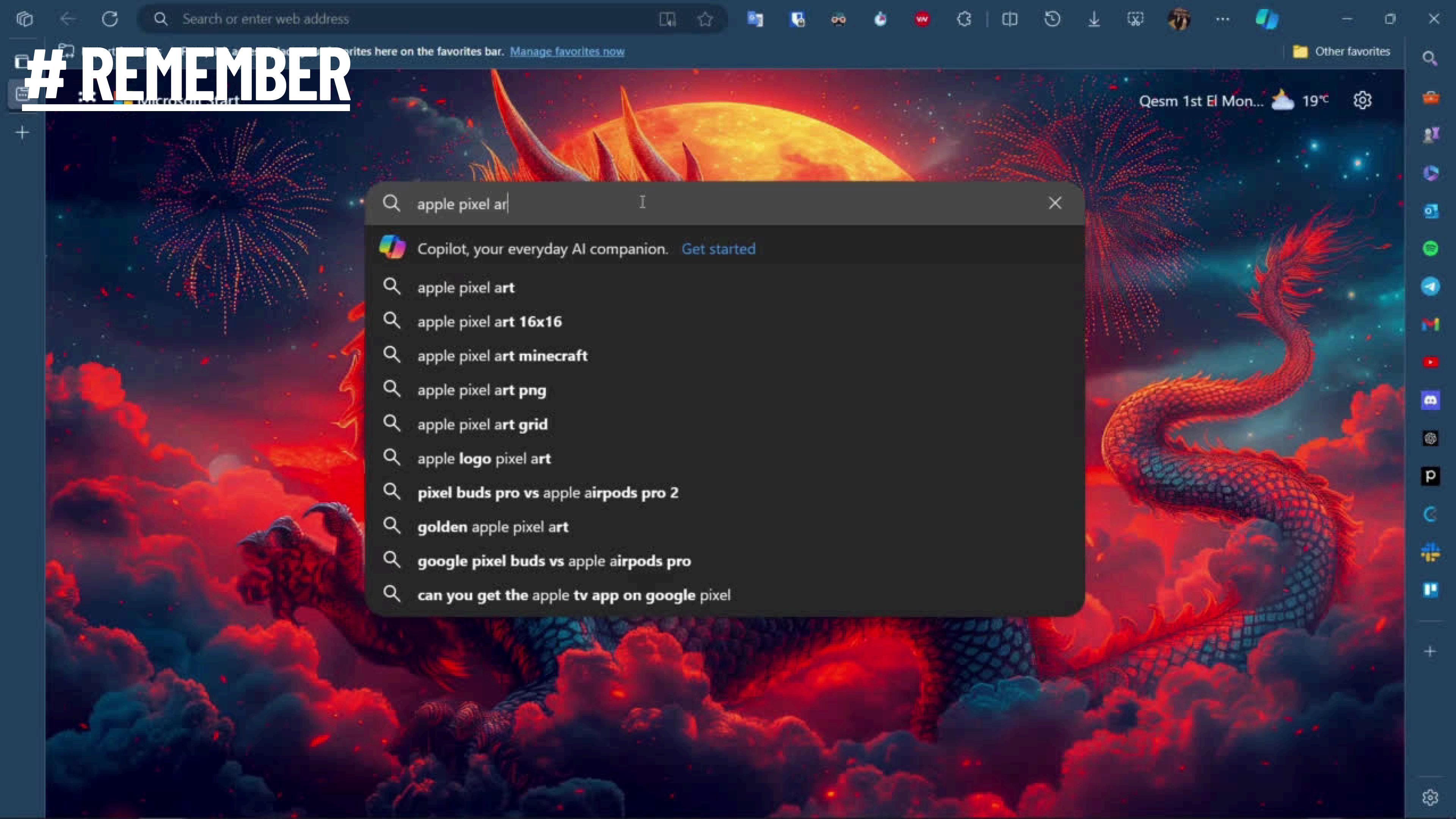
## Collision Detection

- How do we make our game do something when two actors touch?

03

## Clock & COIN COLLECTOR

- How do we make our game do something after a certain amount of time?
- Building coin collector.



# # REMEMBER

Search or enter web address



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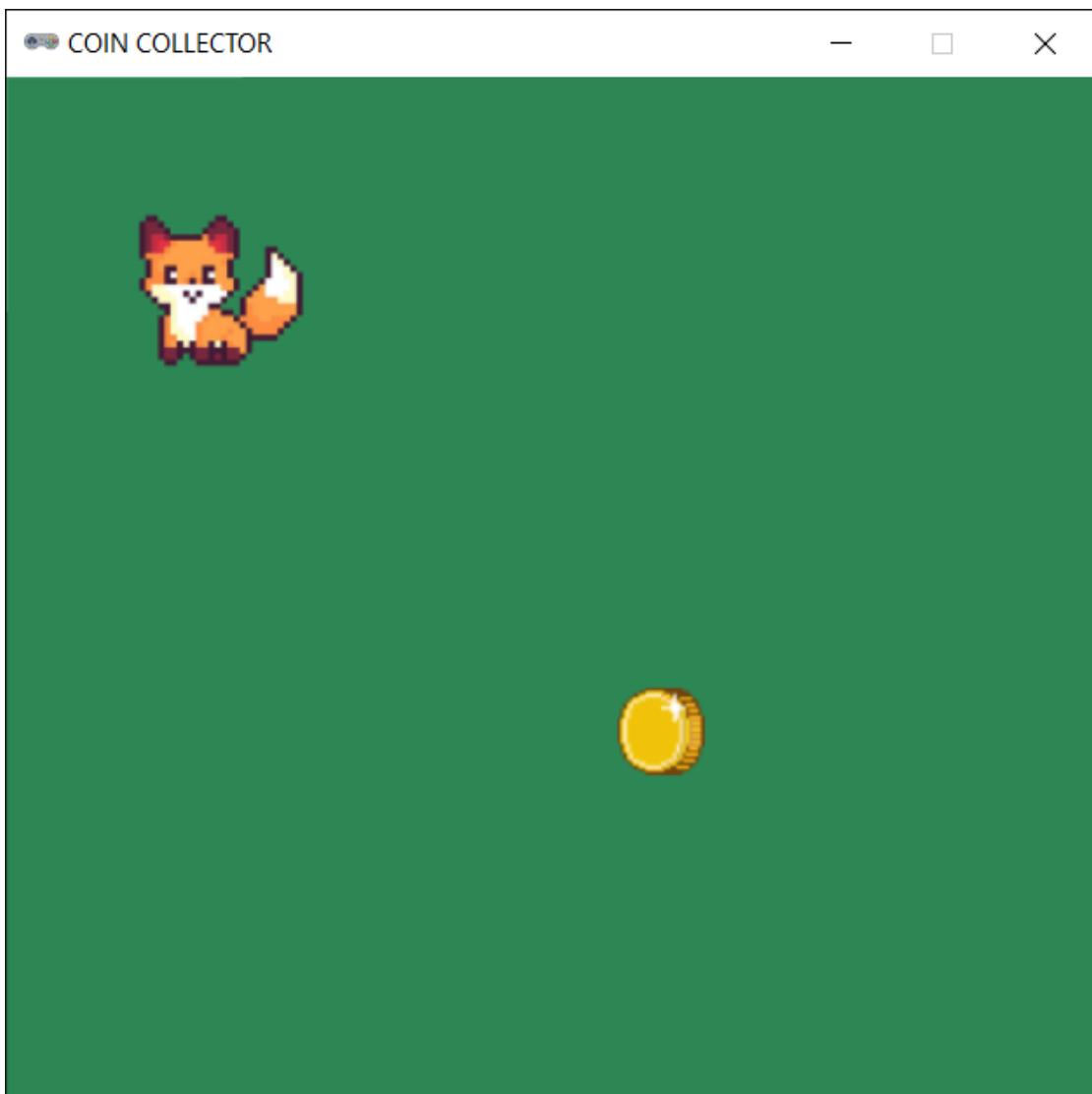
19°C



# LET'S START

Use what you've learned to make the background green and place our two actors.

You can look at your previous code and copy from it.



# ACTIVITY#1

Try the following code

```
import pgzrun

WIDTH = 500
HEIGHT = 500

TITLE = "COIN COLLECTOR"

player = Actor('fox')
player.pos = 100, 100

coin = Actor('coin')
coin.pos = 300, 300

def draw():
    screen.clear()
    screen.fill("SeaGreen")
    coin.draw()
    player.draw()

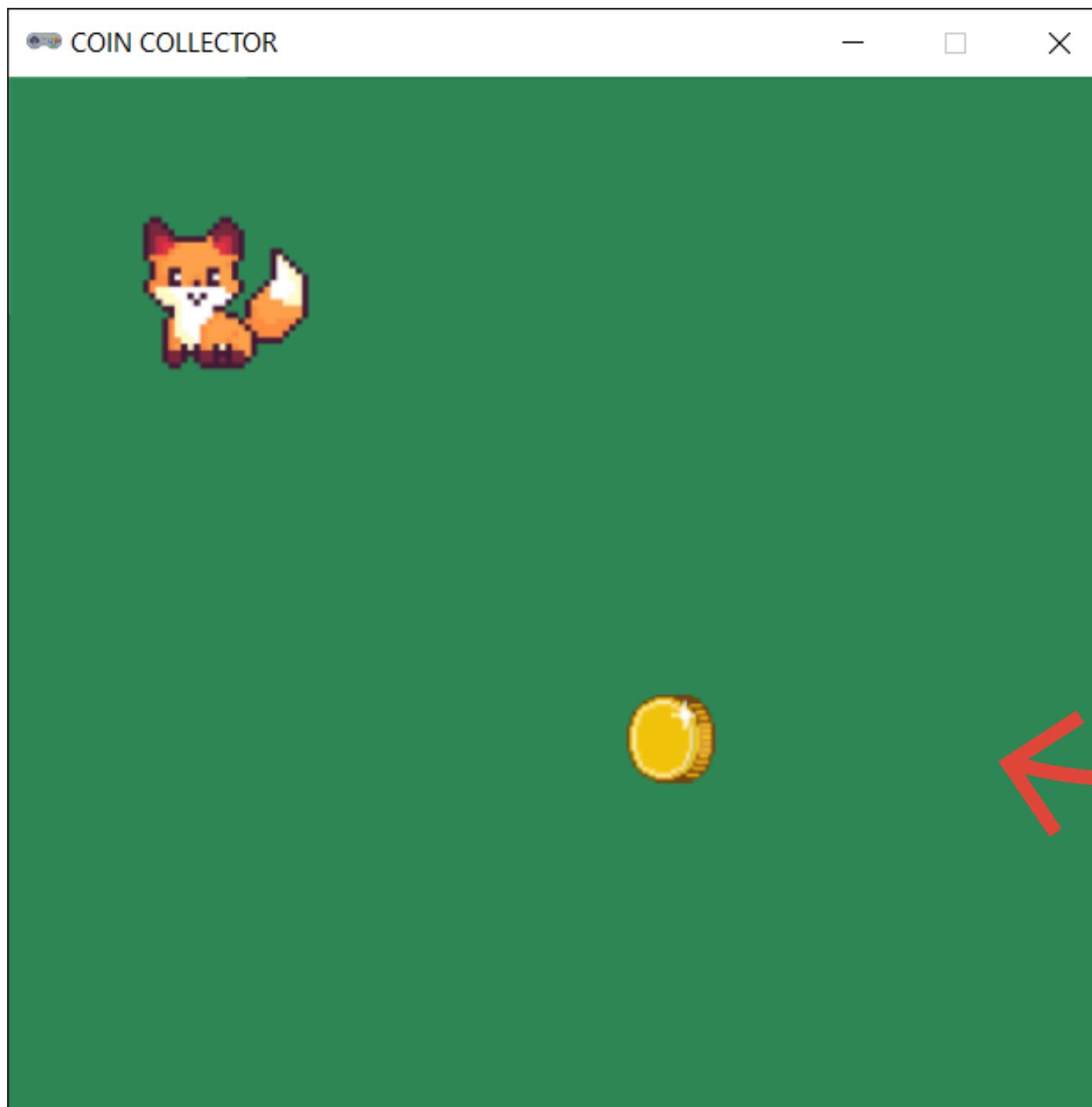
def update():
    pass

pgzrun.go()
```



# ACTIVITY#1

## OUTPUT:



**Now we have setup  
the base for our game,  
but how do we add the  
background picture?**



# ACTIVITY#2

## Add To The Images Folder:

-A 500X500 pixel image to be used as the game background.



[Use this Background](#)

#Tip:you can use Freepik to find images for your games

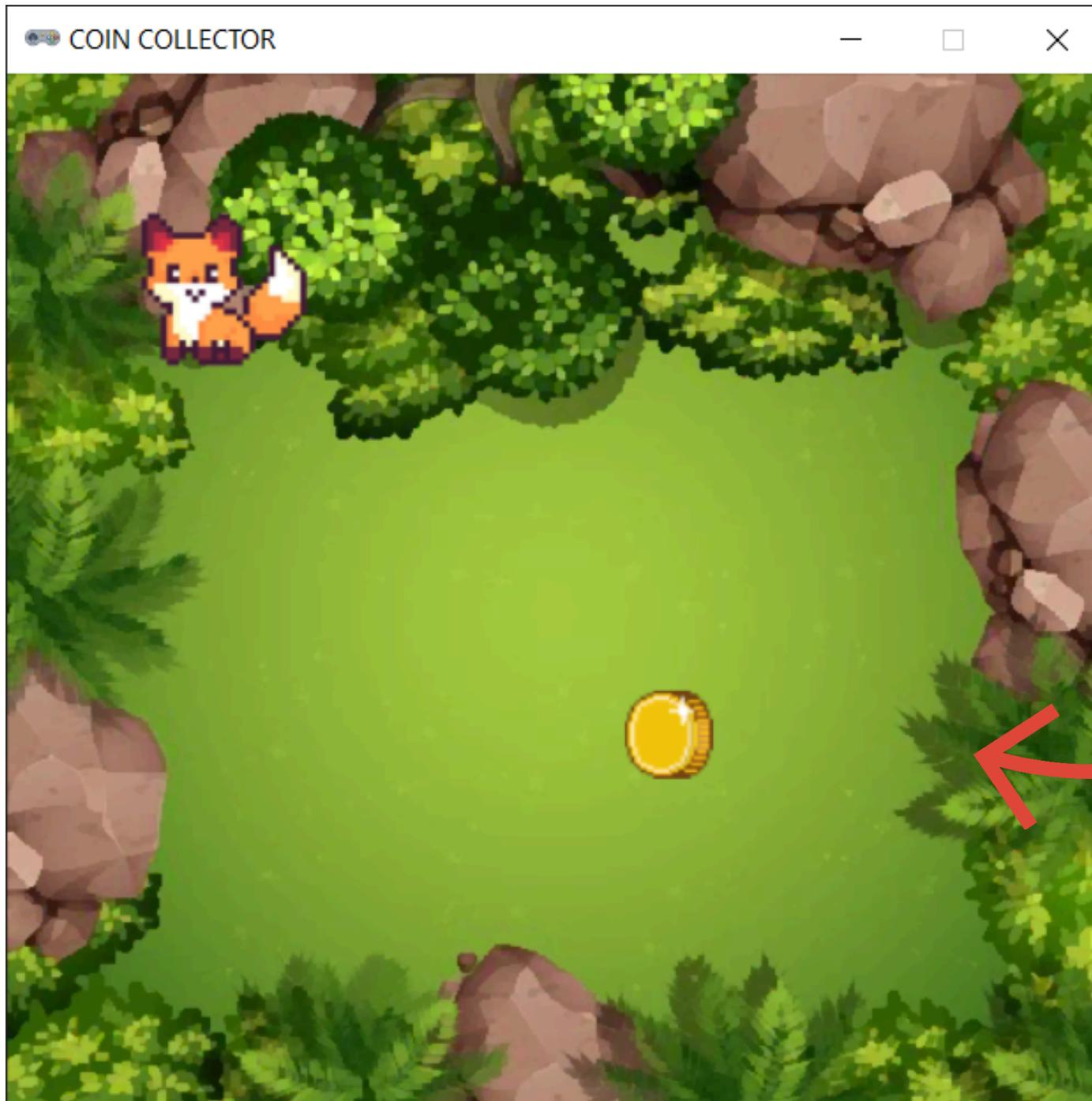
## Modify Your Previous Code & Try:

```
# Add the line in yellow to the
draw() function
def draw():
    screen.clear()
    screen.blit("background", (0, 0))
    coin.draw()
    player.draw()
```



# ACTIVITY#2

## OUTPUT:



**Now we have added  
a image to our game  
as the background**

#HINT: Remember to  
watch out for drawing  
order when drawing  
elements to the screen.



# ACTIVITY#3

**Modify Your Previous Code & Try:**

```
# Add this to the update function.  
def update():  
    if keyboard.Right:  
        if player.x < WIDTH:  
            player.x += 2  
        else:  
            player.x = 0
```



# ACTIVITY#3

## OUTPUT:



**Now the fox moves to the right when we press the right key on the keyboard.**



#HINT: try replacing `keyboard.Right` with `keyboard.D`, What happens when you press the D key on the keyboard?



# ACTIVITY#4

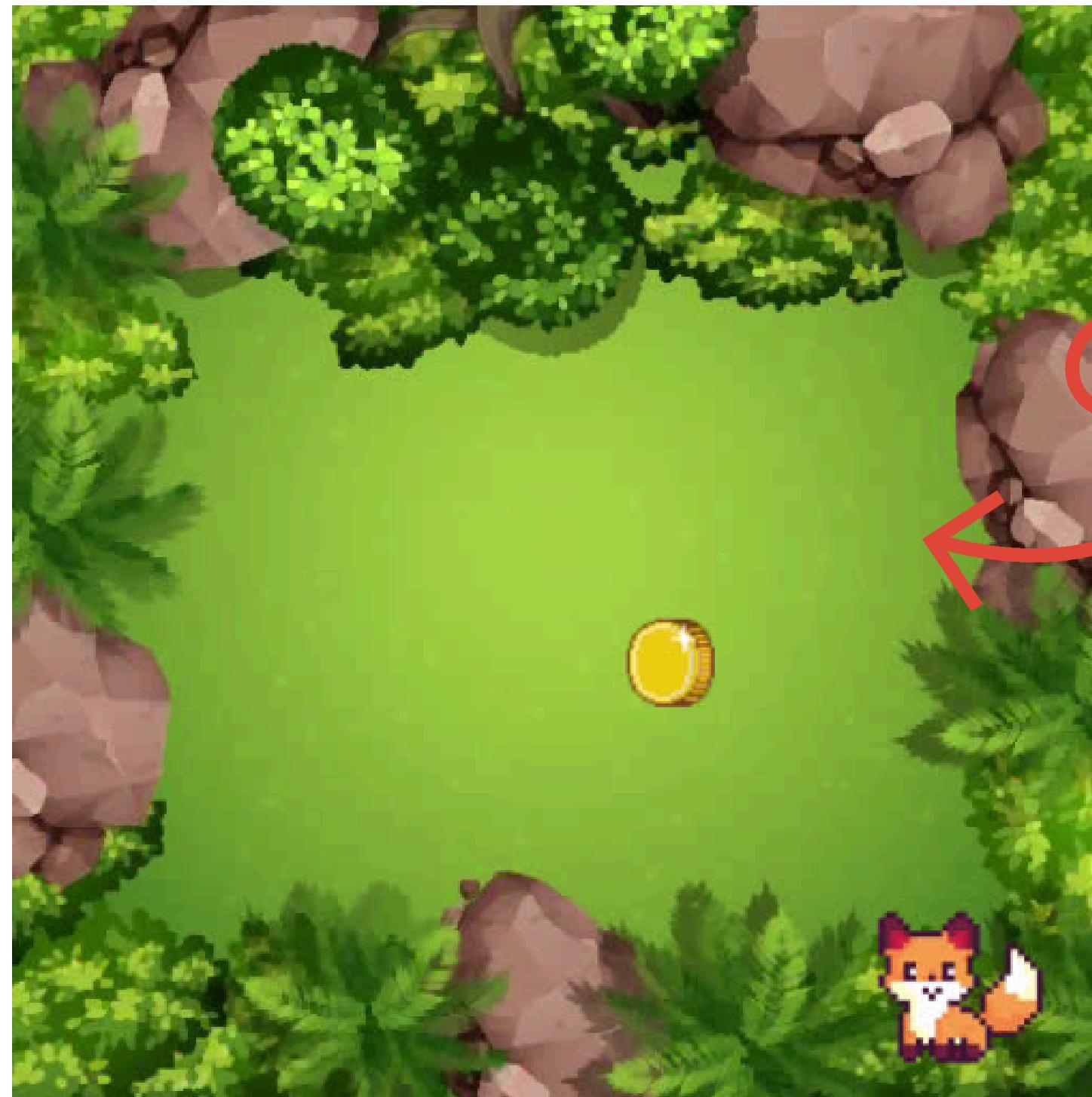
## Modify Your Previous Code & Try:

```
def update(): # Add the lines in yellow to the update function.  
    if keyboard.Right:  
        if player.x < WIDTH:  
            player.x += 2  
        else:  
            player.x = 0  
    if keyboard.Left:  
        if player.x > 0:  
            player.x -= 2  
        else:  
            player.x = WIDTH  
    if keyboard.Up:  
        if player.y > 0:  
            player.y -= 2  
        else:  
            player.y = HEIGHT  
    if keyboard.Down:  
        if player.y < HEIGHT:  
            player.y += 2  
        else:  
            player.y = 0
```



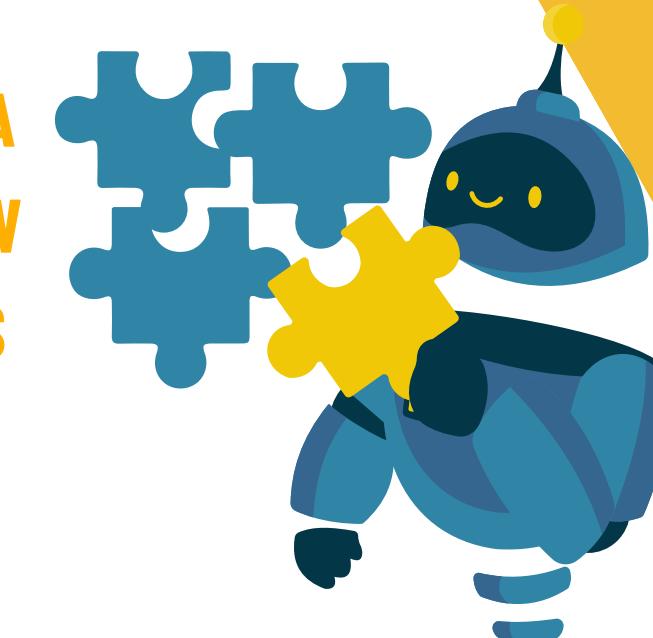
# ACTIVITY#4

## OUTPUT:



Now our fox can move in all four directions and loop around the screen.

#HINT: try replacing keyboard.**Right**, with keyboard.**D**  
keyboard.**Left**, with keyboard.**A**  
keyboard.**UP** with keyboard.**W**  
keyboard.**Down** with keyboard.**S**  
What happens when you press the WASD keys on the keyboard?



# USING THE KEYBOARD

The second way we can interact with our game is using the keyboard.

We use `keyboard."KEY_NAME"` to check if a certain key is pressed.

By adding to our **update()** function the logic to check for which key is pressed we can make our game respond to different keyboard keys.

In the previous example we used **if** with `keyboard.Up`, `keyboard.Down`, `keyboard.Right`, `keyboard.Left` to check which of the arrow keys is pressed and move our character accordingly.

---

## Syntax:

```
def update():
    if keyboard."KEY_NAME":
        # The actions we want to happen when KEY_NAME is pressed.
```



# ACTIVITY#5

## Modify Your Previous Code & Try:

```
# Add this import  
from random import randint
```

```
# Modify the update function by adding the  
following lines.
```

```
def update():  
    #The previous code for keyboard control  
    if player.colliderect(coin):  
        coin.pos = randint(0, 500), randint(0, 500)
```



# ACTIVITY#5

## OUTPUT:



**Now the coin jumps  
around the screen  
randomly every time  
the fox collects it**



# ACTIVITY#6

## Modify Your Previous Code & Try:

```
# Under WIDTH = 500 HEIGHT = 500 define the following.
```

```
score = 0
```

```
# Modify the draw function.
```

```
def draw():
    global score
```

```
#The previous code for drawing the screen
```

```
screen.draw.text("Score: " + str(score),(10,10))
```

```
# Modify the update function with the yellow line.
```

```
def update():
    global score
```

```
#The previous code for keyboard control
```

```
if player.colliderect(coin):
```

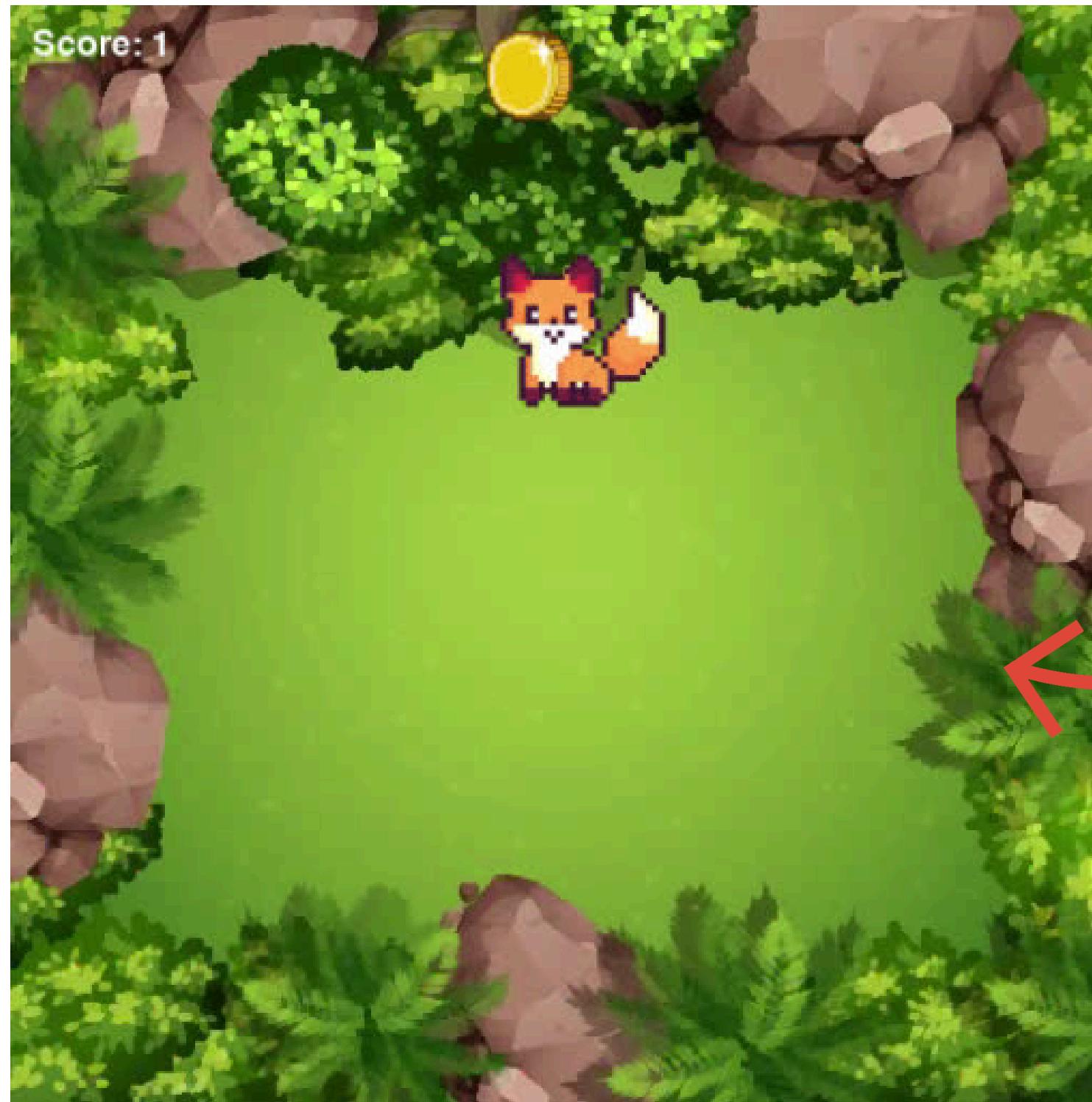
```
    coin.pos = randint(0, 500), randint(0, 500)
```

```
score += 1
```



# ACTIVITY#6

## OUTPUT:



**Now we can count the number of coins our fox has collected and show the score**



# COLLISION DETECTION

In order to make our actors interact with each other we have to detect when they touch "Collision" which is why we use collision detection.

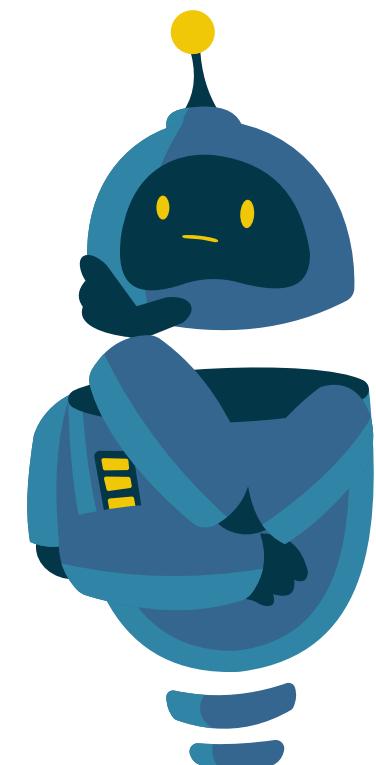
The function "`"ACTOR1_NAME".collidect("ACTOR2_NAME")`" allows us to detect whether "`"ACTOR1_NAME"`" and "`"ACTOR2_NAME"`" are touching which is what we call collision detection.

In the previous example we used `if player.collidect(coin):` to move the coin to a new random location when the fox touches it.

---

## Syntax:

```
def update():
    if "ACTOR1_NAME".collidect("ACTOR2_NAME"):
        # The actions we want to happen when "ACTOR1_NAME" and
        # "ACTOR2_NAME" are touching.
```



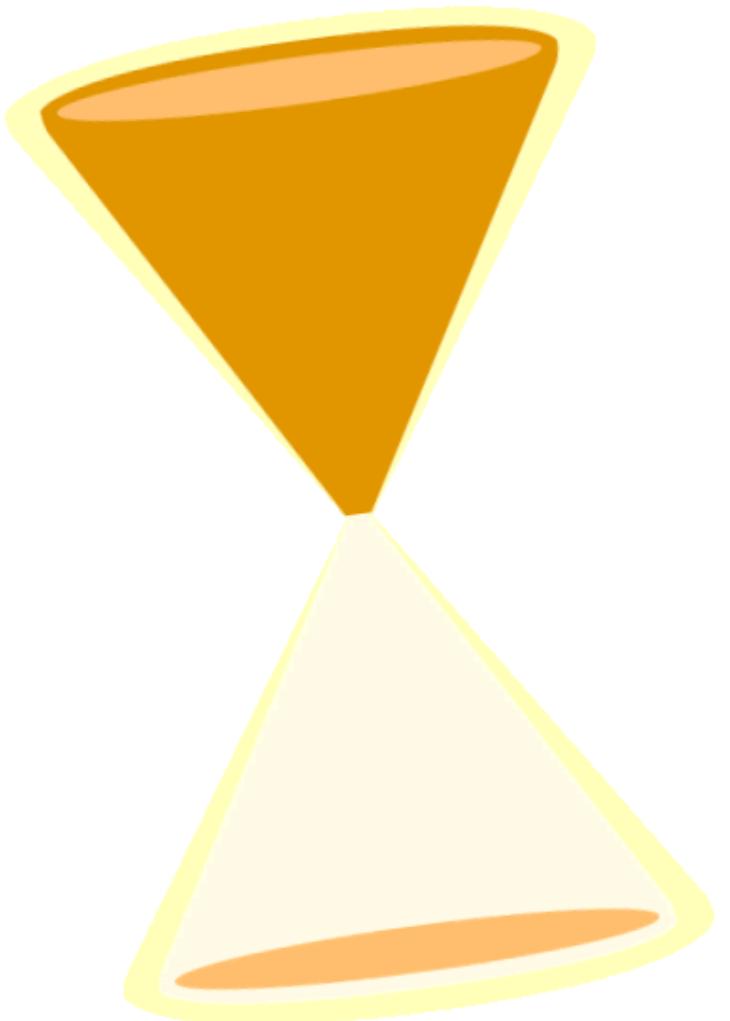
# ACTIVITY#7

Modify Your Previous Code & Try:

```
# Under player = Actor coin = Actor Add
```

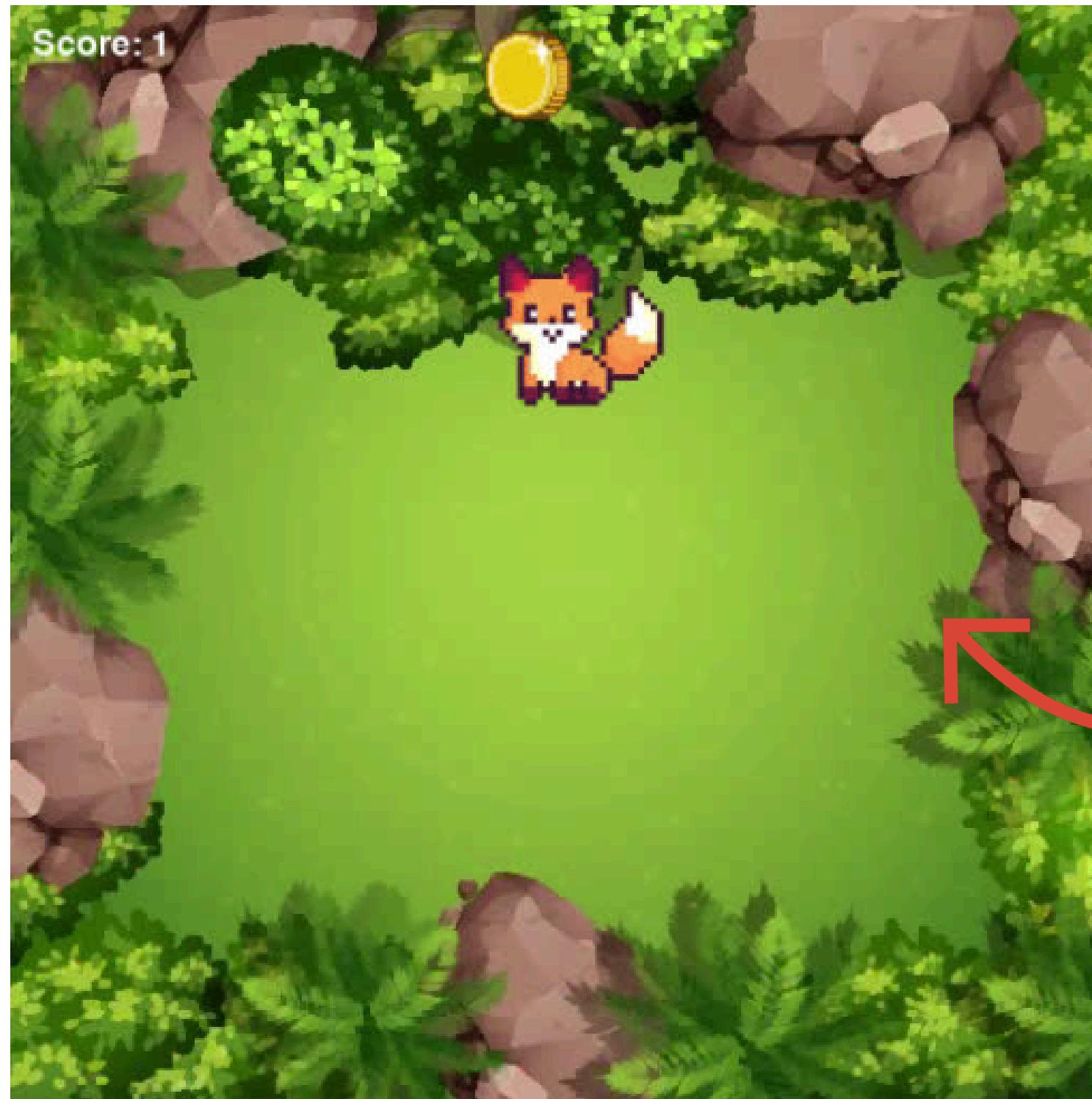
```
def timeUp():  
    print("Time's up!")
```

```
clock.schedule(timeUp, 10)
```



# ACTIVITY#7

OUTPUT:



**After 10 seconds  
“Time’s up” will be  
printed to the terminal**



# CLOCK

Sometimes we want our game to do some actions after a certain amount of time e.g. respawning collectibles, regenerating player health or creating more enemies.

The `clock.schedule("FUNCTION_NAME", "DELAY_TIME")` function allows us to tell our game to do the function "`FUNCTION_NAME`" after "`DELAY_TIME`" has passed.

In the previous example we used `clock.schedule(timeUp, 10)` to tell our game to do the function `timeUp()` after 10 seconds.

---

## Syntax:

```
def "FUNCTION_NAME":  
    # The function we want to happen after "DELAY_TIME"  
  
clock.schedule("FUNCTION_NAME", "DELAY_TIME")
```



# ACTIVITY#8

## Modify Your Previous Code & Try:

#Add to the game variables  
**gameOver** = *False*

```
#Modify in def timeUp()
def timeUp():
    global gameOver
    gameOver = True

clock.schedule(timeUp, 10)
```

```
# Modify in def draw
def draw():
    global gameOver, score
    if not gameOver:
```

#Previous code to draw the screen

```
else :
    screen.clear()
    screen.fill("maroon")
    screen.draw.text("GAME OVER", (200, 200))
    screen.draw.text("Score: " + str(score), (200, 250))
```



# ACTIVITY#8

## OUTPUT:



**Now after 10 seconds  
the screen turns red  
and "GAME OVER" is  
displayed along with  
the score**



# COIN COLLECTOR

Now we have completed the game COIN COLLECTOR, congrats on finishing your second game.

What's next? what additions do you want to add to the game?  
Can you make the game use WASD instead of the arrow keys?

---

## Syntax:

```
def update():
    if keyboard."KEY_NAME":
        # The actions we want to happen when KEY_NAME is pressed.
```



# ASSIGNMENT

1

NOTES

Write session notes

2

SOLVE ASSIGNMENT

# ASSIGNMENT

**Continuing on the code that you wrote during the session.**

**Task1:** Modify your code so that it displays in the top left corner of the screen the time left until the game is over.

#HINT make use of the `clock.schedule()` function to count time.

**Task2:** Continue on your code so that it gives the player an extra second of time when a coin is collected.

**Task3:** Continue on your code so that it makes the player have a speed of 4 for one second when a coin is collected.

#HINT make use of the `clock.schedule()` function to count time.



VORTEX ACADEMY  
THE ART OF THINKING

**THANK YOU**  
**FOR YOUR ATTENTION**

