

Moving around



You can use the arrow keys – or other keys like a, d, w, s – to move around an asset.

In this example we are focusing on the movements and we use an asterisk instead of an asset.


Create a `main.lua` file that:

- Create a star table (`star = {...}`) containing the x and y coordinates, the movement speed and the character to be shown (the * asterisk).
- Create an `update(dt)` function, that changes the x and y coordinates depending on the key being pressed.
- In `draw()`, draw the star character at the x and y coordinates.

speed is the number of pixel to move per second. The `dt` argument in `update(dt)`, allows us to know how much of this distance should be moved on each call of `update()`.

Since `update()` is being called many times per second the `dt` parameter is the fraction of second elapsed since the last call of `update()`.

```
[1] local star = {x = 175, y = 200, speed = 150,  
    char = '*'}  
  
function love.load(arg)  
    love.graphics.setFont(love.graphics.newFont(36))  
end  
  
[2] function love.update(dt)  
...   if love.keyboard.isDown('left', 'a') then  
...       star.x = star.x - (star.speed * dt)  
[3]   end  
...   if love.keyboard.isDown('right', 'd') then  
...       star.x = star.x + (star.speed * dt)  
...   end  
...   if love.keyboard.isDown('up', 'w') then  
...       star.y = star.y - (star.speed * dt)  
...   end  
...   if love.keyboard.isDown('down', 's') then  
...       star.y = star.y + (star.speed * dt)  
...   end  
end  
  
[1] function love.draw()  
    love.graphics.print(star.char, star.x, star.y)  
end
```

Four dark gray rounded square icons with white arrows, arranged vertically on the right side of the code block. From top to bottom, they represent left, right, up, and down directions.