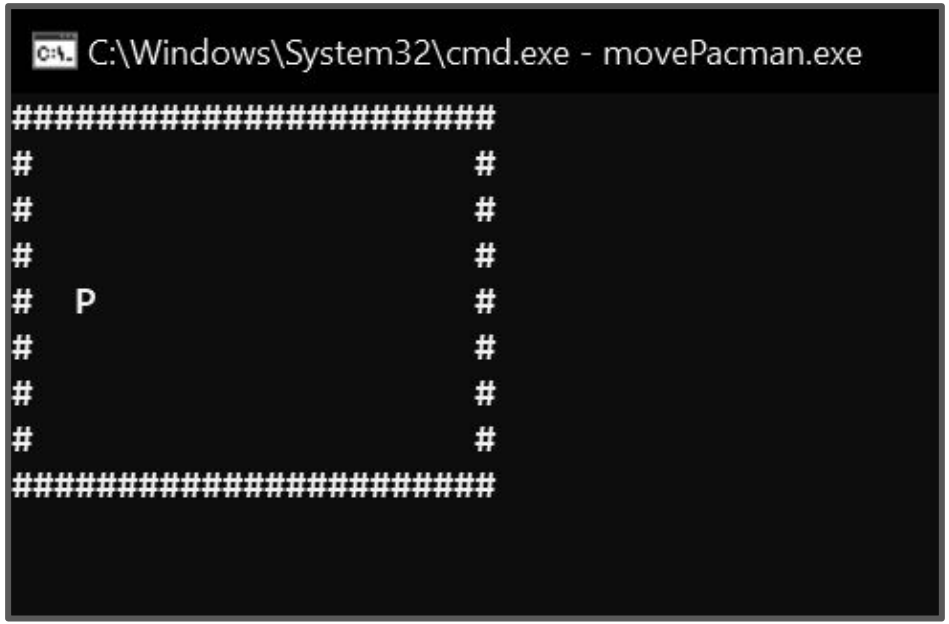
Display on Console at a Specific Location

اَللّٰهُمَّ اُرْزُقْنِى عِلْمًا نَافِعًا وَاسِعًا عَمِيْقًا

اَللّٰهُمَّ اُرْزُقْنِى رِزْقًا وَاسِعًا حَلَالًا طَيِّبًا
مُبَارَكًا مِنْ عِنْدِكَ

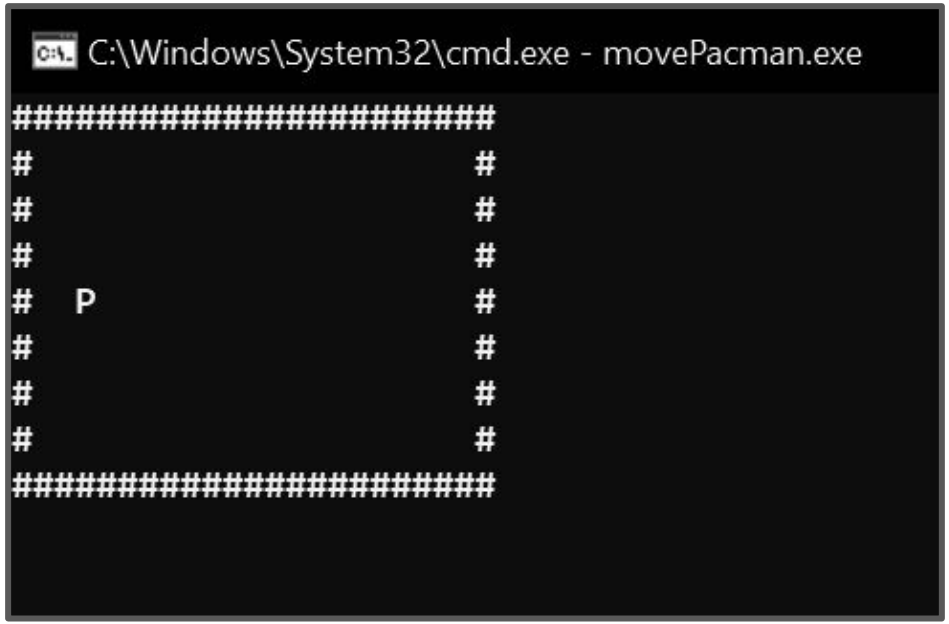
Goal: Display Pacman on the Console

The goal is to display the Pacman in the maze.

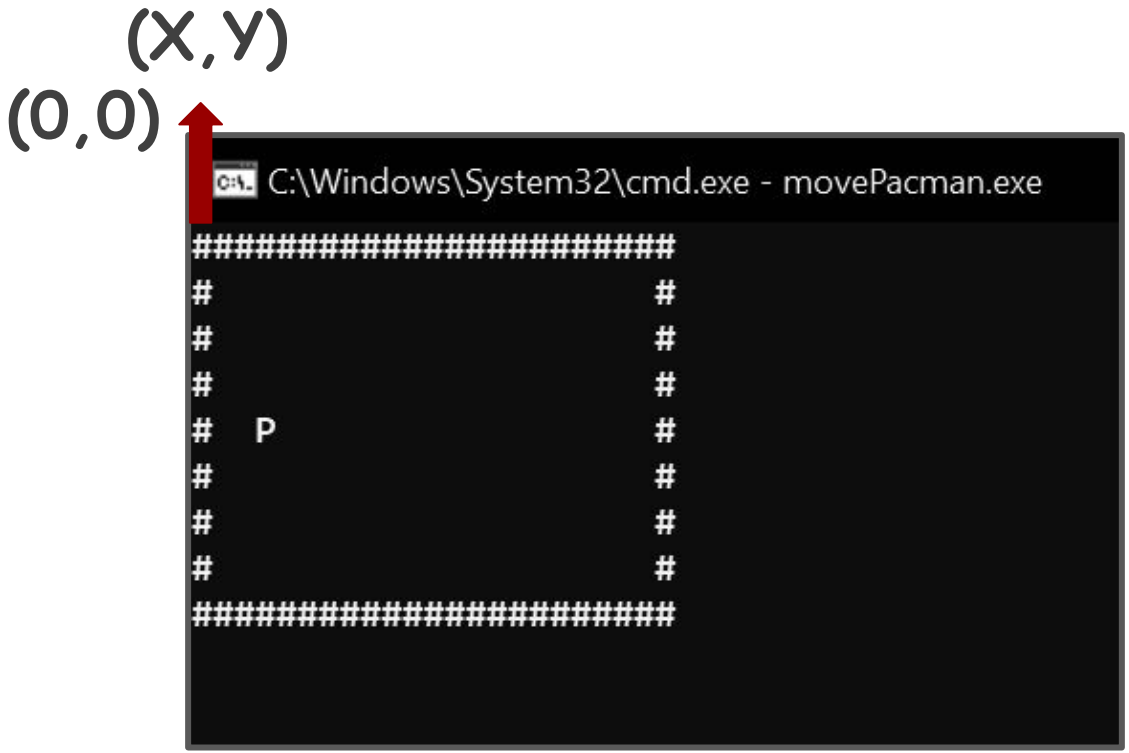


Goal: Move Pacman on the Console

Lets see First, how we can place a character on a specific location on the console.



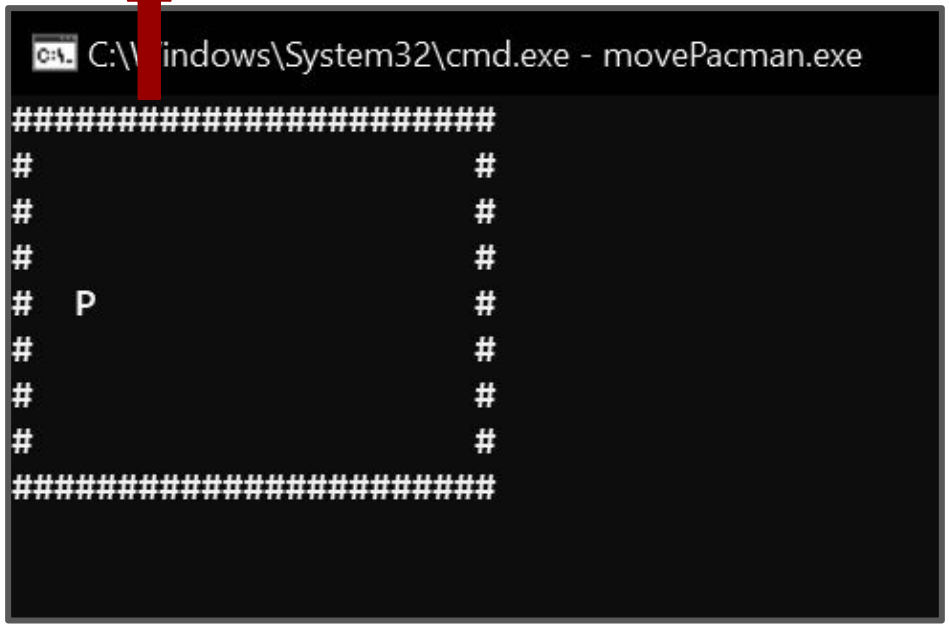
X and Y Coordinates of Console



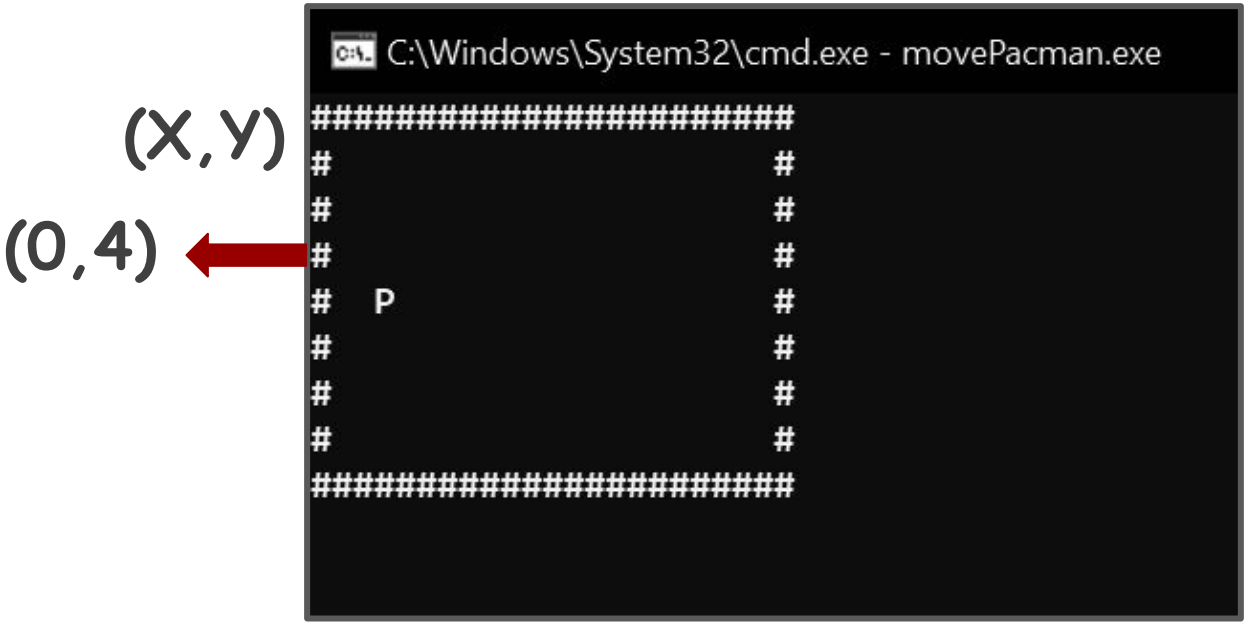
X and Y Coordinates of Console

(6,0)

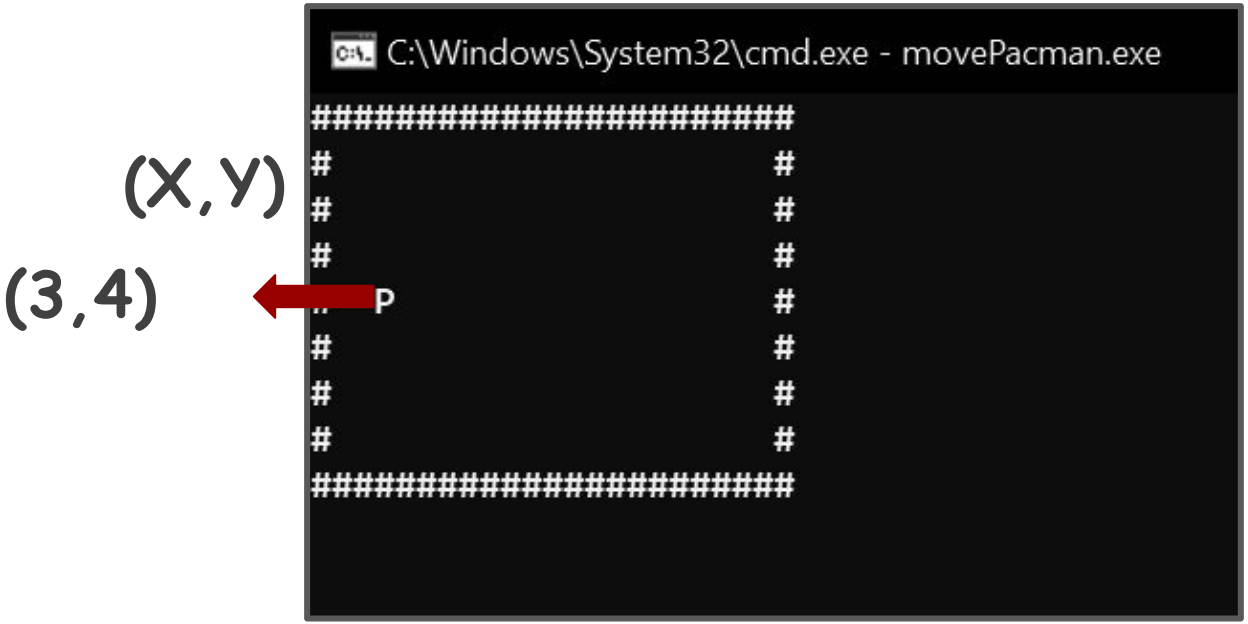
(X,Y)



X and Y Coordinates of Console

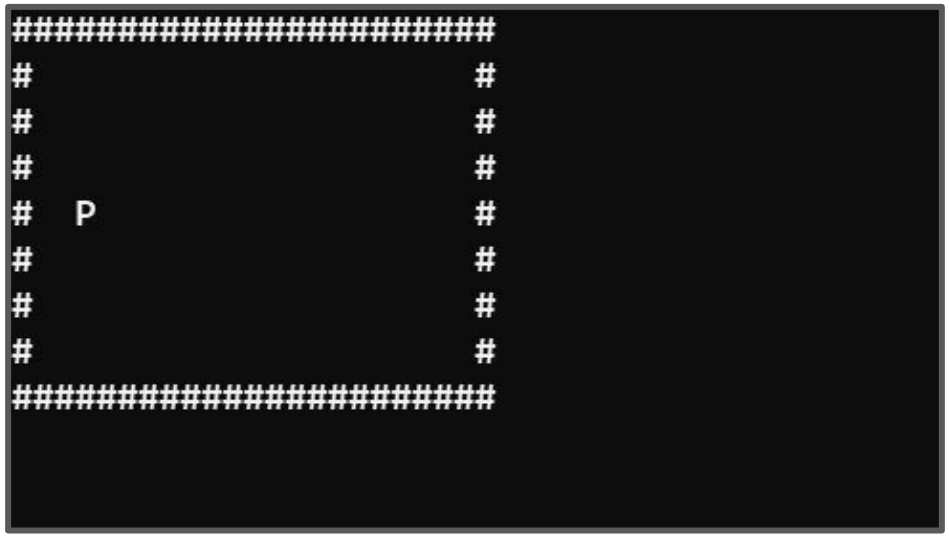


X and Y Coordinates of Console



Place the cursor on specific location

We will use a function gotoxy() and we will pass it the x coordinates of the console and y coordinates of the console and it will place the cursor on specific location on console.



gotoxy() Function

To use gotoxy() function we have to include windows.h file.

```
#include <windows.h>
```

gotoxy() Function

The definition of gotoxy() function is given by:

```
void gotoxy(int x, int y)
{
 COORD coordinates;
 coordinates.X = x;
 coordinates.Y = y;
 SetConsoleCursorPosition(GetStdHandle(STD_OUTPUT_HANDLE), coordinates);
}
```

gotoxy() Function

We will not go into the functionality of this function, we will just copy this function in our program and use it.

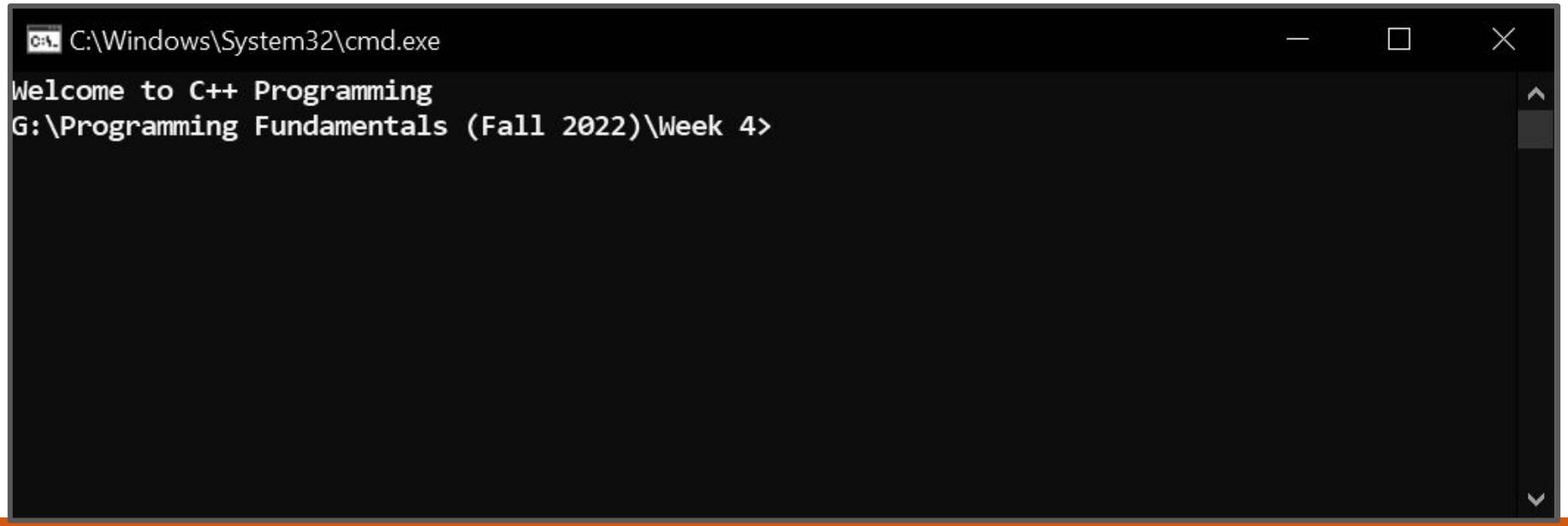
```
void gotoxy(int x, int y)
{
 COORD coordinates;
 coordinates.X = x;
 coordinates.Y = y;
 SetConsoleCursorPosition(GetStdHandle(STD_OUTPUT_HANDLE), coordinates);
}
```

Activity 01

Let's write "Welcome to C++ Programming" at the (0,0) coordinates of console

Activity 01

Let's write "Welcome to C++ Programming" at the (0,0) coordinates of console



Activity 01: Solution

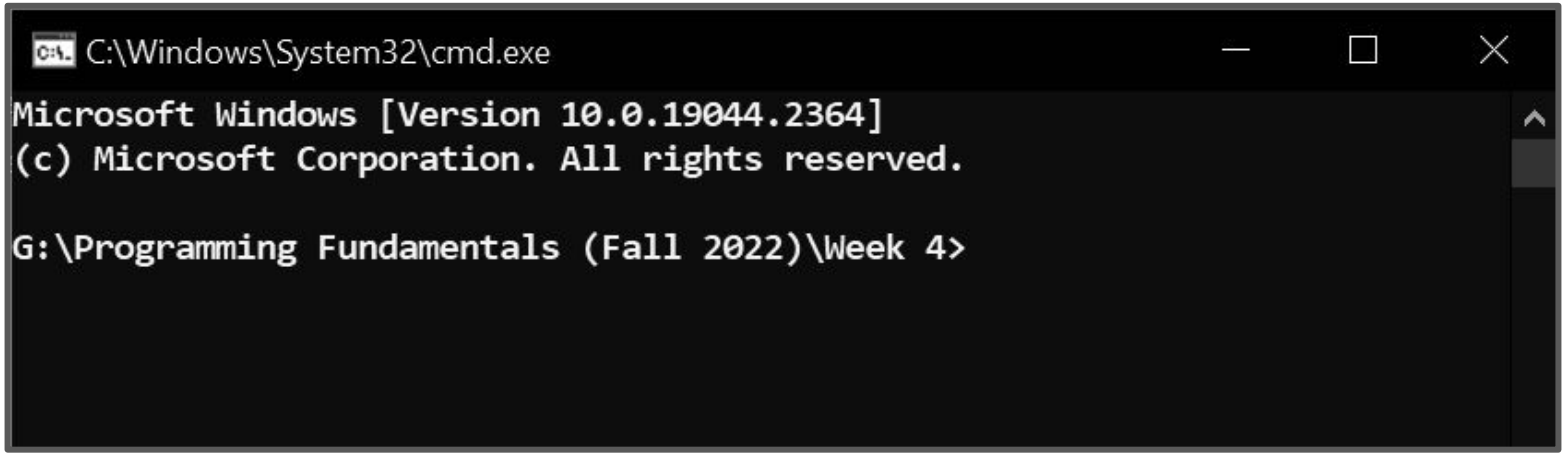
```
#include <iostream>
#include<windows.h>
using namespace std;
void gotoxy(int x, int y);
main()
{
     // Write your Code here
}

void gotoxy(int x, int y)
{
 COORD coordinates;
 coordinates.X = x;
 coordinates.Y = y;
 SetConsoleCursorPosition(GetStdHandle(STD_OUTPUT_HANDLE), coordinates);
}
```

Activity 01: Solution

```
#include <iostream>
#include<windows.h>
using namespace std;
void gotoxy(int x, int y);
main()
{
   gotoxy(0, 0);
   cout << "Welcome to C++ Programming";
}

void gotoxy(int x, int y)
{
 COORD coordinates;
 coordinates.X = x;
 coordinates.Y = y;
 SetConsoleCursorPosition(GetStdHandle(STD_OUTPUT_HANDLE), coordinates);
}
```

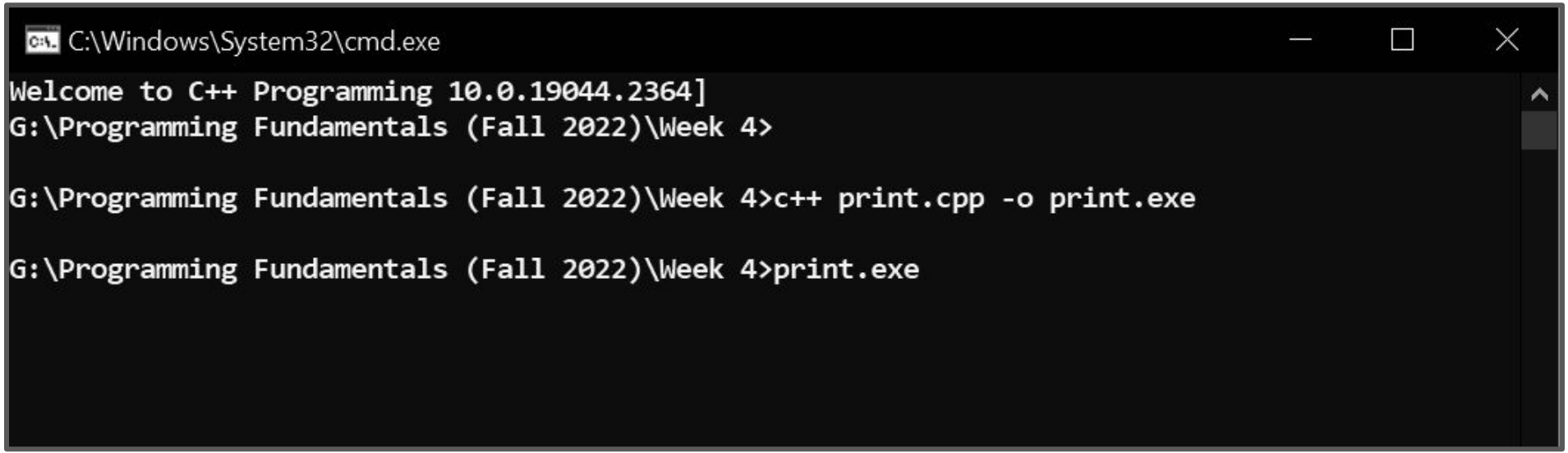
Activity 01: Solution

When you just open the cmd it is displaying the Microsoft Windows Version at X = 0 coordinate.



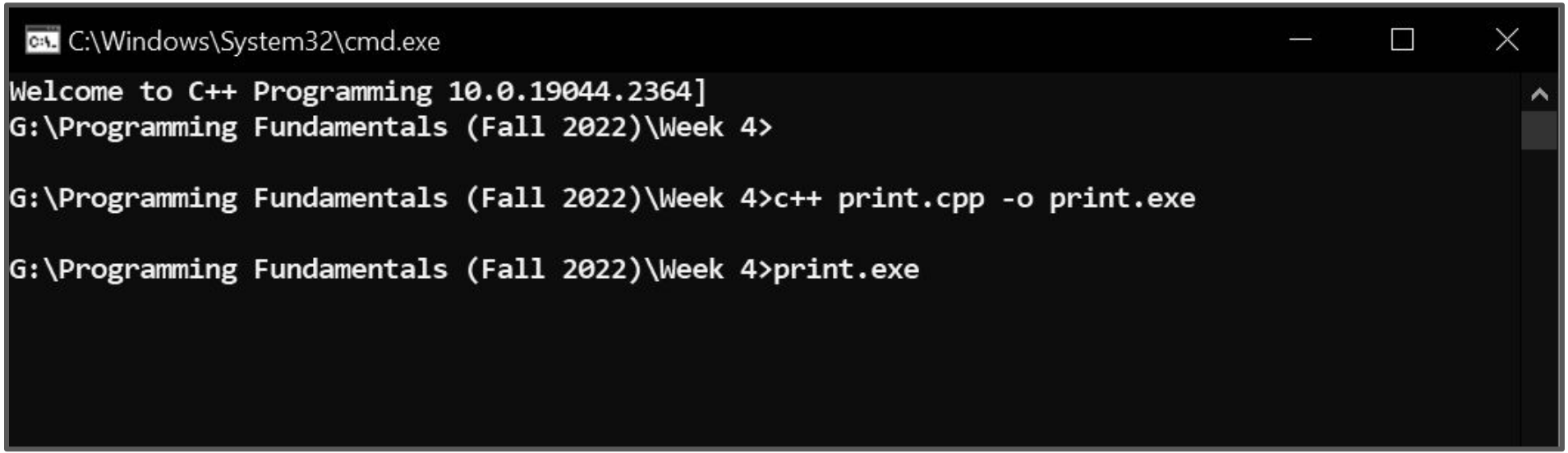
Activity 01: Solution

So, after compiling and executing the program, we will get the following output.



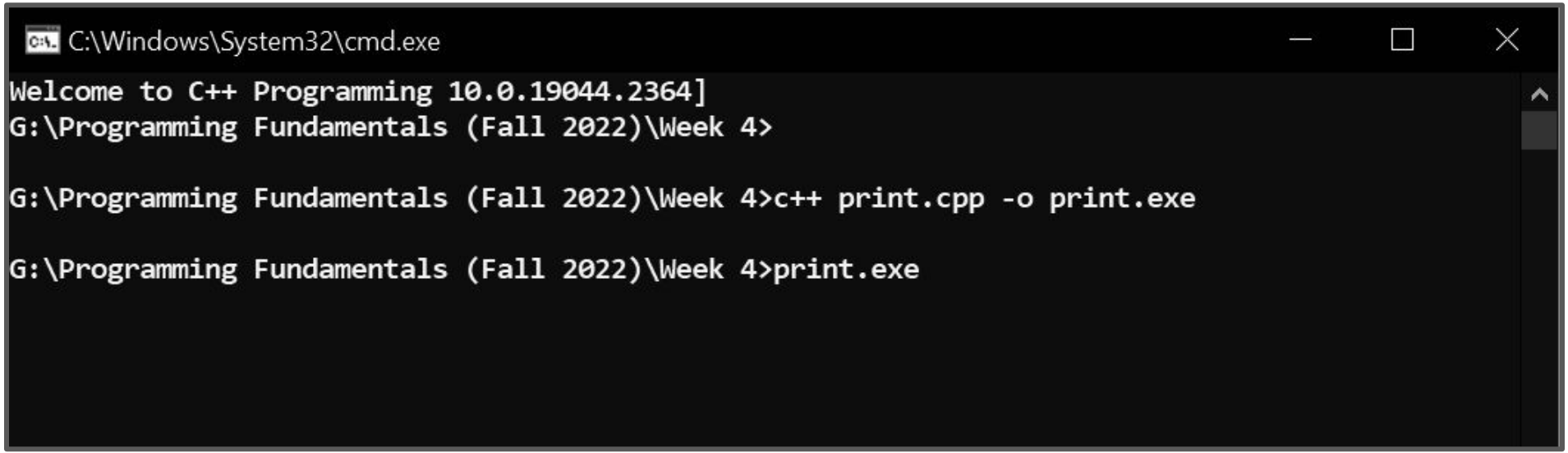
Activity 01: Solution

Although, it has displayed "Welcome to C++ Programming" but it has override the previous data and the output is not making sense.



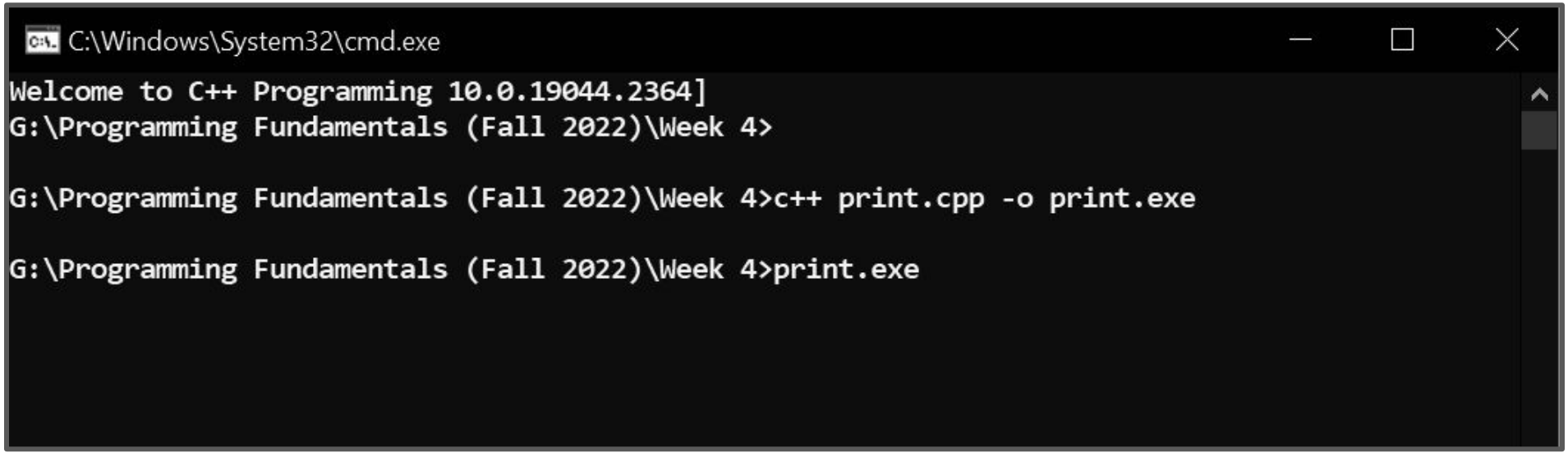
Activity 01: Solution

So, what is the solution of this?



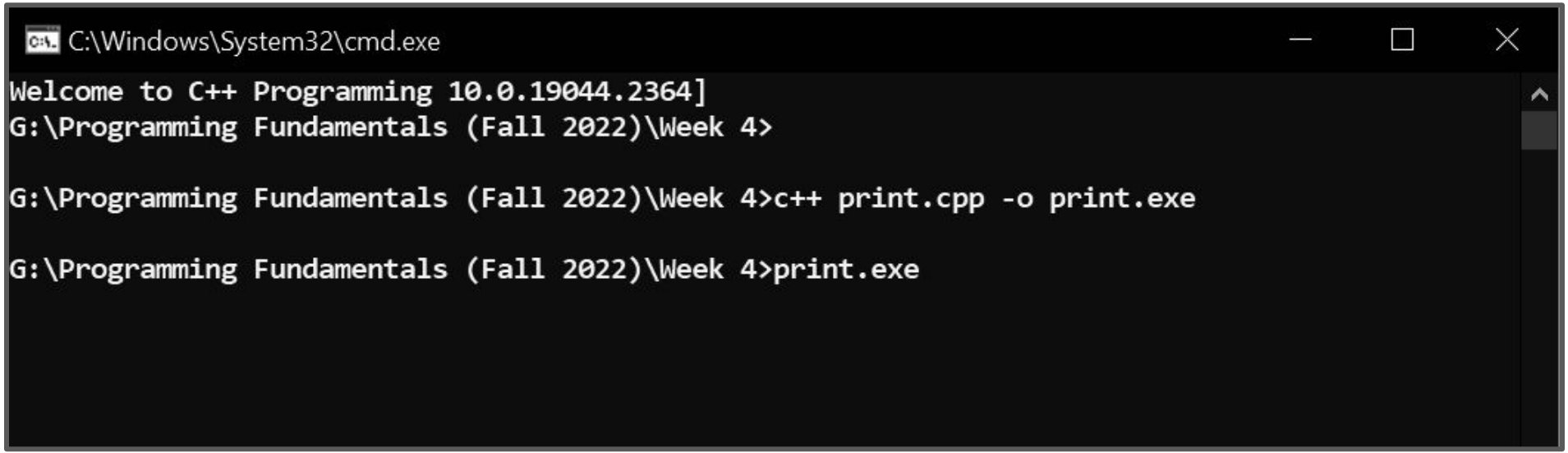
Activity 01: Solution

We must clear the screen first.



Activity 01: Solution

In order to call the cls command in C++, we have to use system("cls") function with input parameter cls as string.



Activity 01: Solution

```
#include <iostream>
#include<windows.h>
using namespace std;
void gotoxy(int x, int y);
main()
{
   system("cls");
   gotoxy(0, 0);
   cout << "Welcome to C++ Programming";
}

void gotoxy(int x, int y)
{
 COORD coordinates;
 coordinates.X = x;
 coordinates.Y = y;
 SetConsoleCursorPosition(GetStdHandle(STD_OUTPUT_HANDLE), coordinates);
}
```

Activity 01: Solution

First of all everything will be cleared from the console and then "Welcome to C++ programming" will be written at (0,0) coordinates of the console.

Activity 02

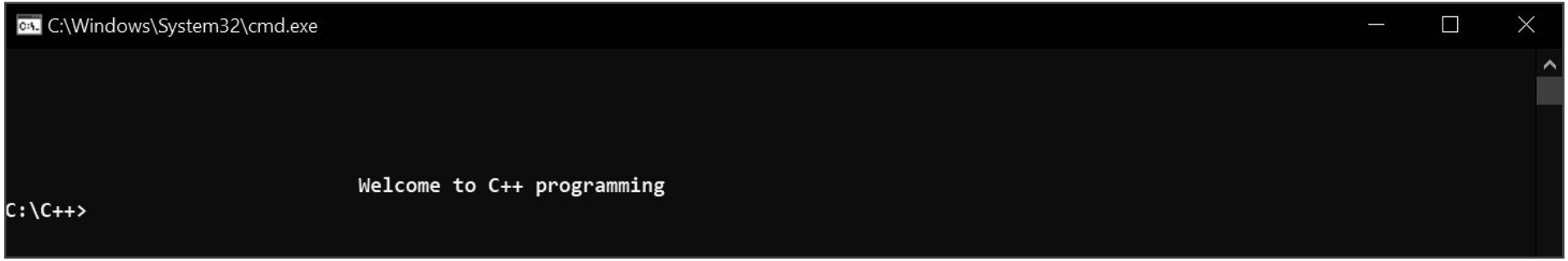
Let's write "Welcome to C++ Programming" at the (5,0) coordinates of console.

Activity 02: Solution

```
#include <iostream>
#include<windows.h>
using namespace std;
void gotoxy(int x, int y);
main()
{   system("cls");
    gotoxy(5, 0);
    cout << "Welcome to C++ Programming";
}
void gotoxy(int x, int y)
{
 COORD coordinates;
 coordinates.X = x;
 coordinates.Y = y;
 SetConsoleCursorPosition(GetStdHandle(STD_OUTPUT_HANDLE), coordinates);
}
```

Activity 03

Let's write "Welcome to C++ Programming" at the 30th x and 5th y (30,5) coordinates of console

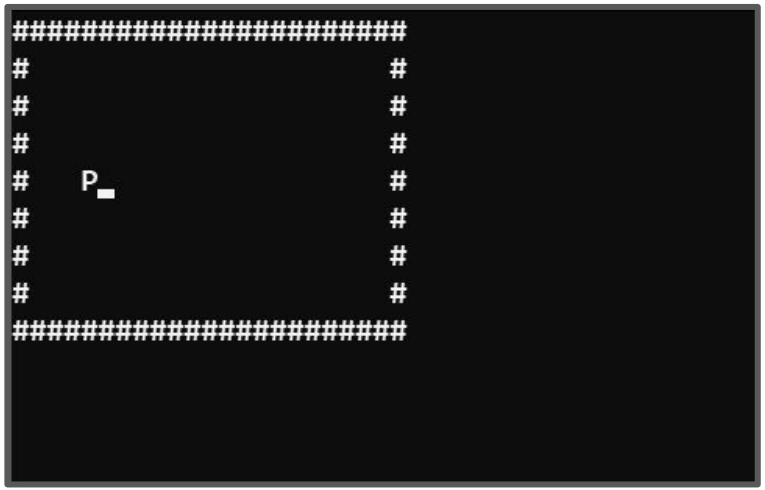


Activity 03: Solution

```
#include <iostream>
#include<windows.h>
using namespace std;
void gotoxy(int x, int y);
main()
{   system("cls");
    gotoxy(30, 5);
    cout << "Welcome to C++ Programming";
}
void gotoxy(int x, int y)
{
 COORD coordinates;
 coordinates.X = x;
 coordinates.Y = y;
 SetConsoleCursorPosition(GetStdHandle(STD_OUTPUT_HANDLE), coordinates);
}
```

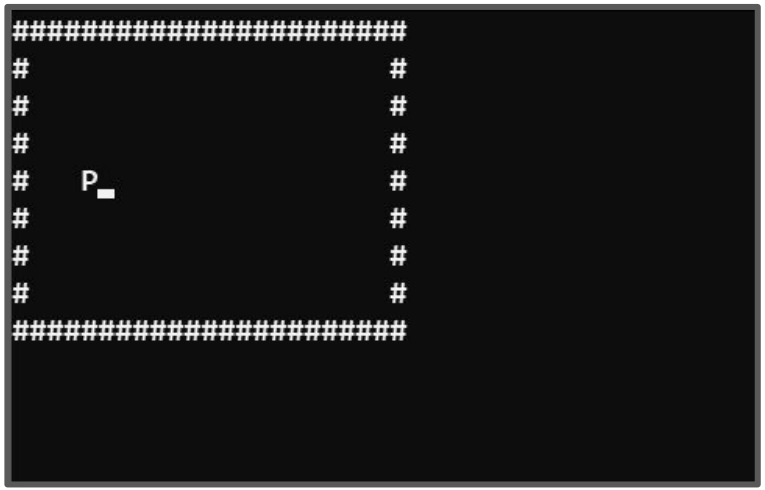
Goal: Move Pacman on the Console

Now, let's come back to the goal of this lecture.



Goal: Move Pacman on the Console

Lets simply make a function to print the maze first.



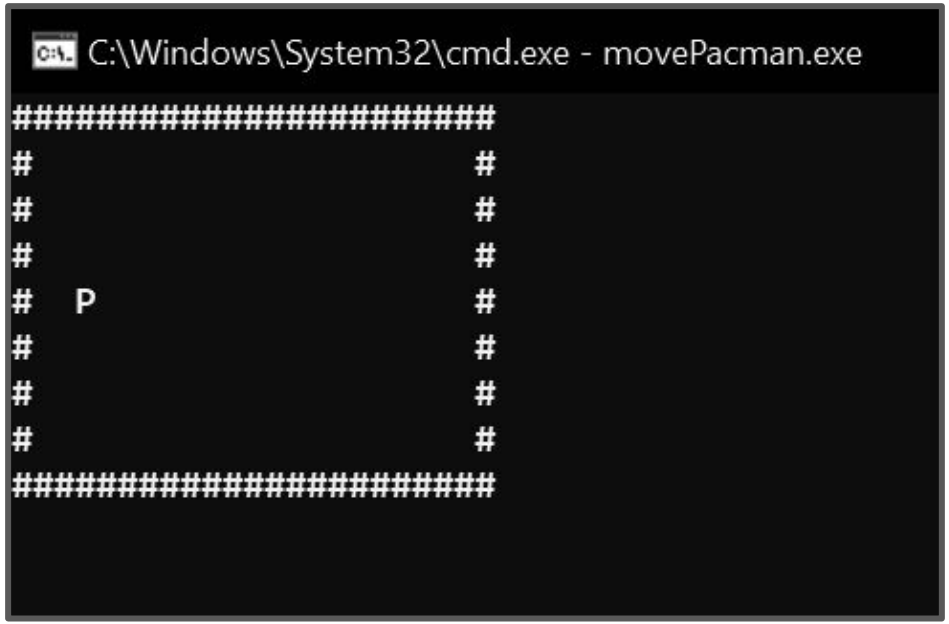
Goal: Move Pacman on the Console

```
#include <iostream>
#include <windows.h>
using namespace std;

void gotoxy(int x, int y);
void printMaze();

main()
{
        system("cls");
        printMaze();
}
```

```
void printMaze()
{
    cout << "########################" << endl;
    cout << "#                      #" << endl;
    cout << "#                      #" << endl;
    cout << "#                      #" << endl;
    cout << "#                      #" << endl;
    cout << "#                      #" << endl;
    cout << "#                      #" << endl;
    cout << "#                      #" << endl;
    cout << "########################" << endl;
}
void gotoxy(int x, int y)
{
    COORD coordinates;
    coordinates.X = x;
    coordinates.Y = y;
SetConsoleCursorPosition(GetStdHandle(STD_OUTPUT_HANDLE
), coordinates);
}
```

Goal: Move Pacman on the Console

Lets now place the pacman at (3, 4) coordinate.



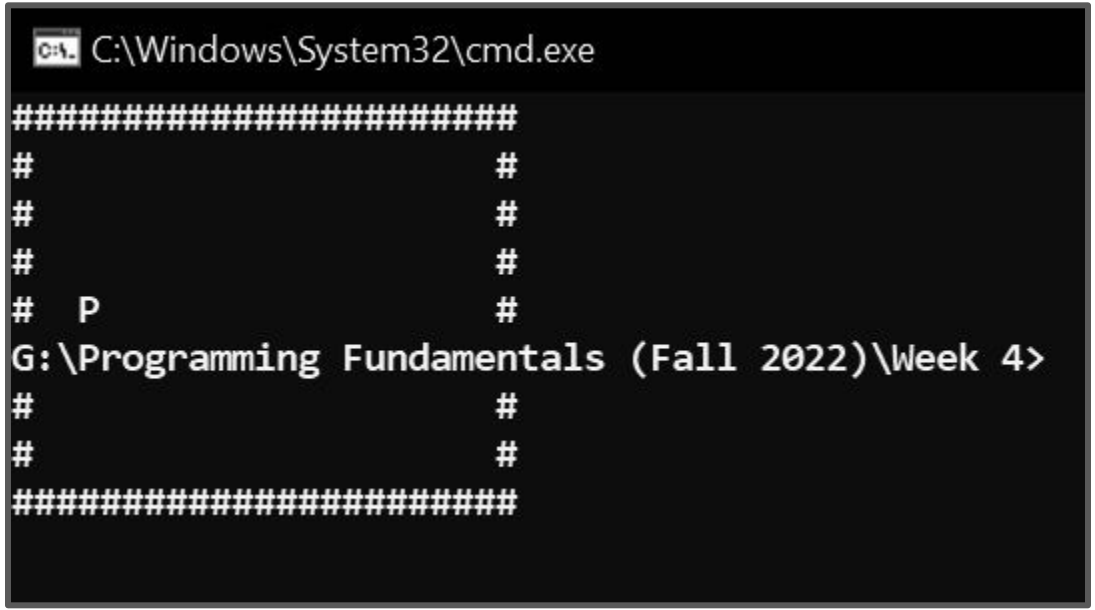
Goal: Move Pacman on the Console

```
#include <iostream>
#include <windows.h>
using namespace std;

void gotoxy(int x, int y);
void printMaze();

main()
{
        system("cls");
        printMaze();
        gotoxy(3,4);
        cout << "P";
}
```

```
void printMaze()
{
    cout << "########################" << endl;
    cout << "#                      #" << endl;
    cout << "#                      #" << endl;
    cout << "#                      #" << endl;
    cout << "#                      #" << endl;
    cout << "#                      #" << endl;
    cout << "#                      #" << endl;
    cout << "#                      #" << endl;
    cout << "########################" << endl;
}
void gotoxy(int x, int y)
{
    COORD coordinates;
    coordinates.X = x;
    coordinates.Y = y;
SetConsoleCursorPosition(GetStdHandle(STD_OUTPUT_HANDLE
), coordinates);
}
```

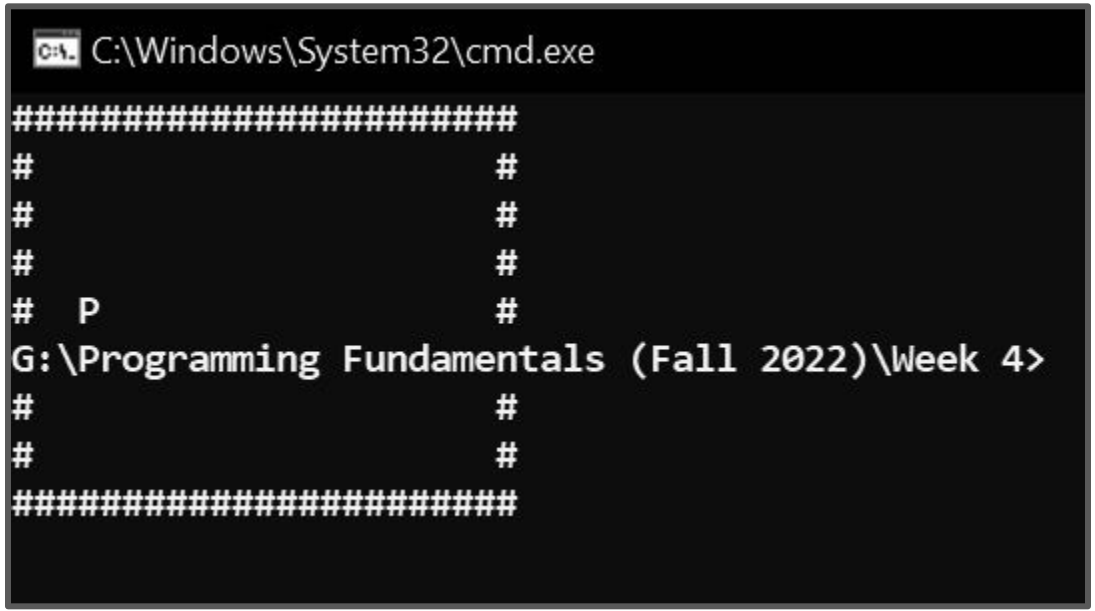
Goal: Move Pacman on the Console

After Compiling and executing the program, the output becomes.



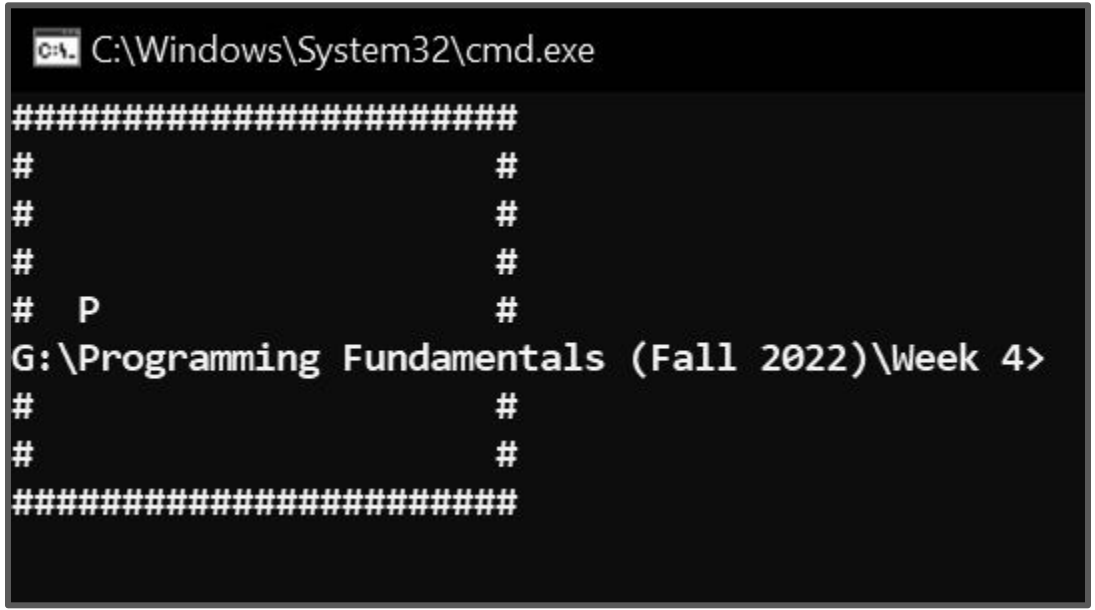
Goal: Move Pacman on the Console

Since the program terminates, therefore, the text is overlapped.



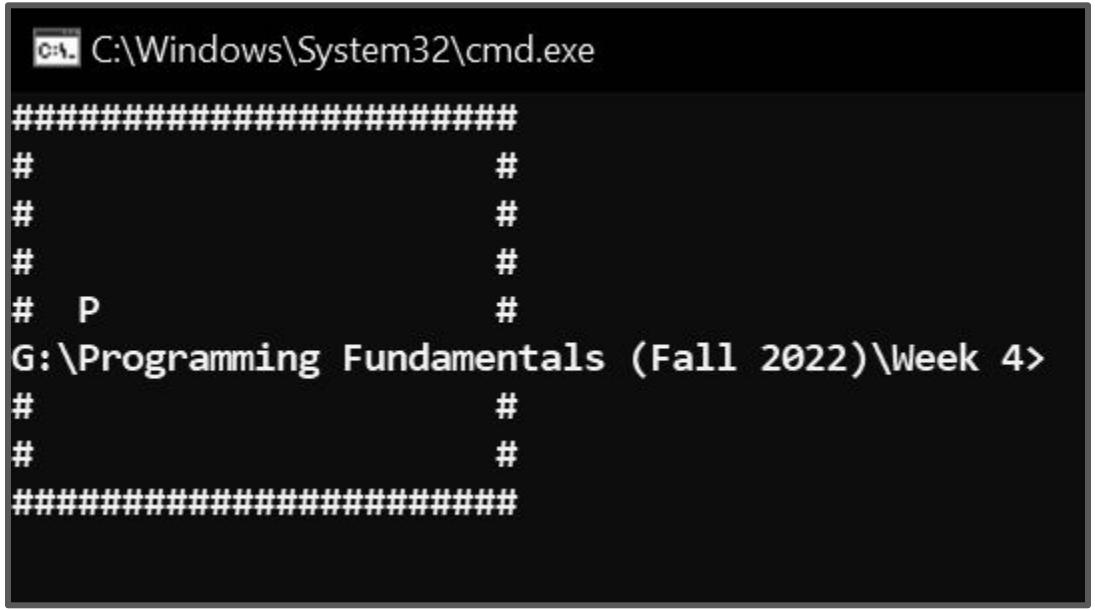
Goal: Move Pacman on the Console

Now, we want that the program keeps running.



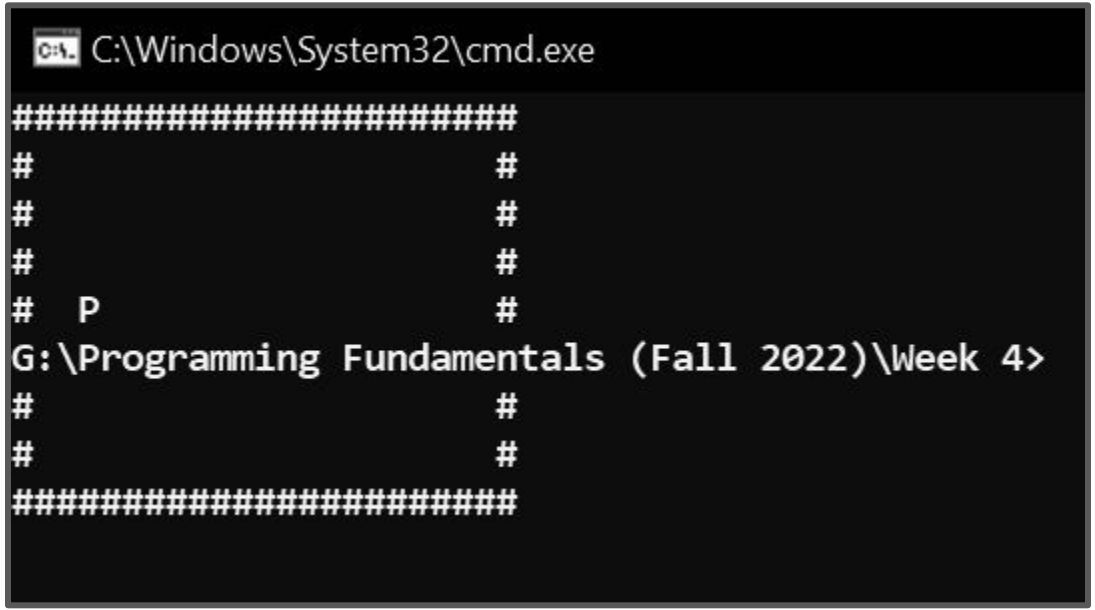
Goal: Move Pacman on the Console

How, can we do that?



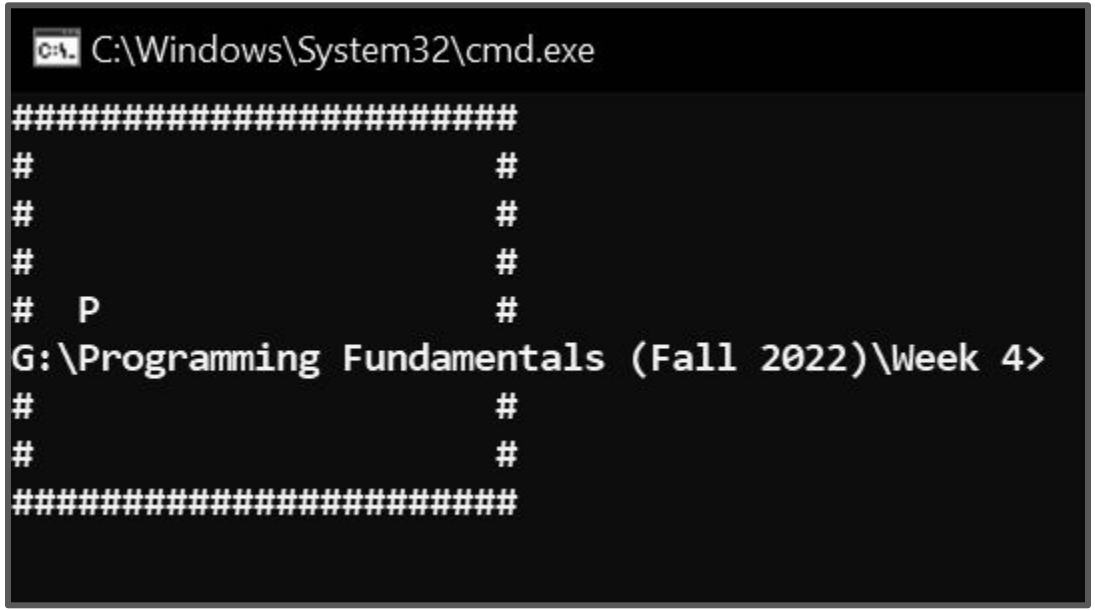
Goal: Move Pacman on the Console

We have to place the code in the **while** loop.



Goal: Move Pacman on the Console

Let's keep printing the pacman on the same coordinates.



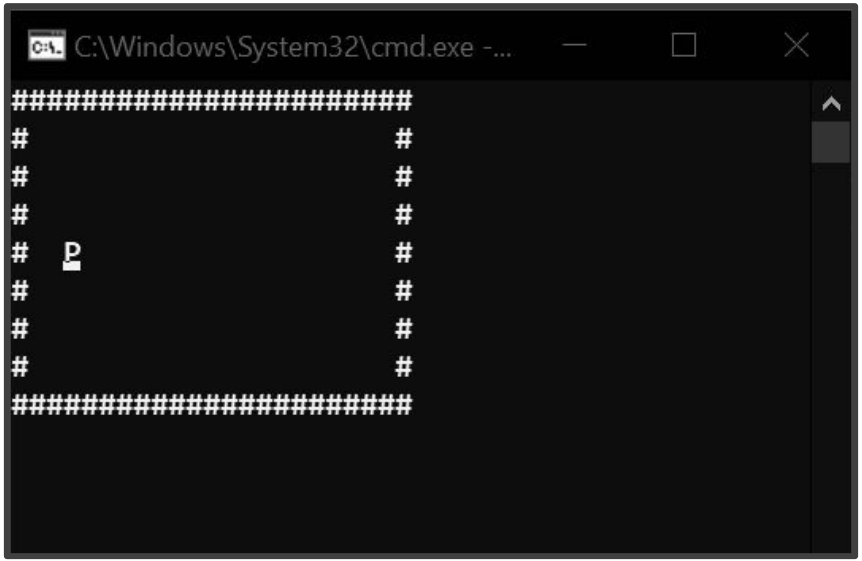
Goal: Move Pacman on the Console

```
#include <iostream>
#include <windows.h>
using namespace std;

void gotoxy(int x, int y);
void printMaze();

main()
{
        system("cls");
        printMaze();
        while (true)
        {
          gotoxy(3, 4);
          cout << "P";
        }
}
```

```
void printMaze()
{
    cout << "########################" << endl;
    cout << "#                      #" << endl;
    cout << "#                      #" << endl;
    cout << "#                      #" << endl;
    cout << "#                      #" << endl;
    cout << "#                      #" << endl;
    cout << "#                      #" << endl;
    cout << "#                      #" << endl;
    cout << "########################" << endl;
}
void gotoxy(int x, int y)
{
    COORD coordinates;
    coordinates.X = x;
    coordinates.Y = y;
SetConsoleCursorPosition(GetStdHandle(STD_OUTPUT_HANDLE
), coordinates);
}
```

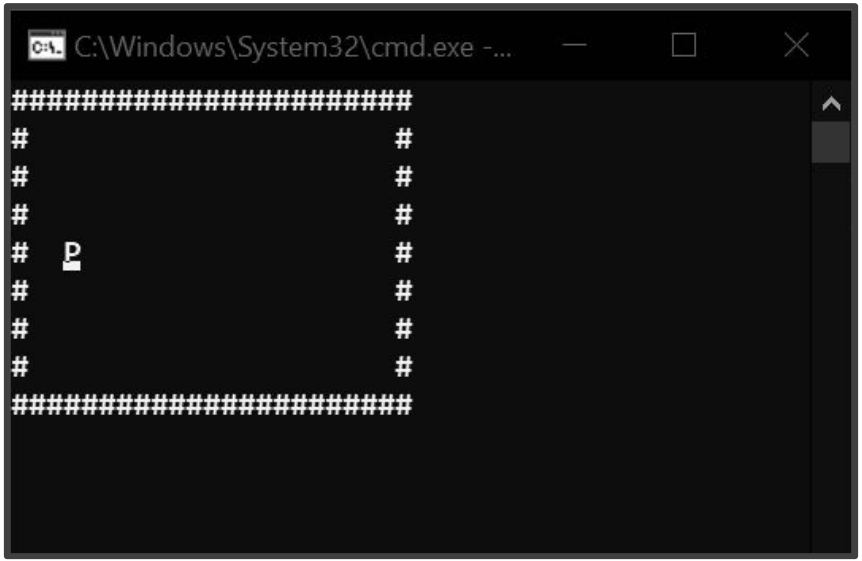
Goal: Move Pacman on the Console

Now, the program is running continuously, and the pacman is keep on printing on the (3,4) coordinates.



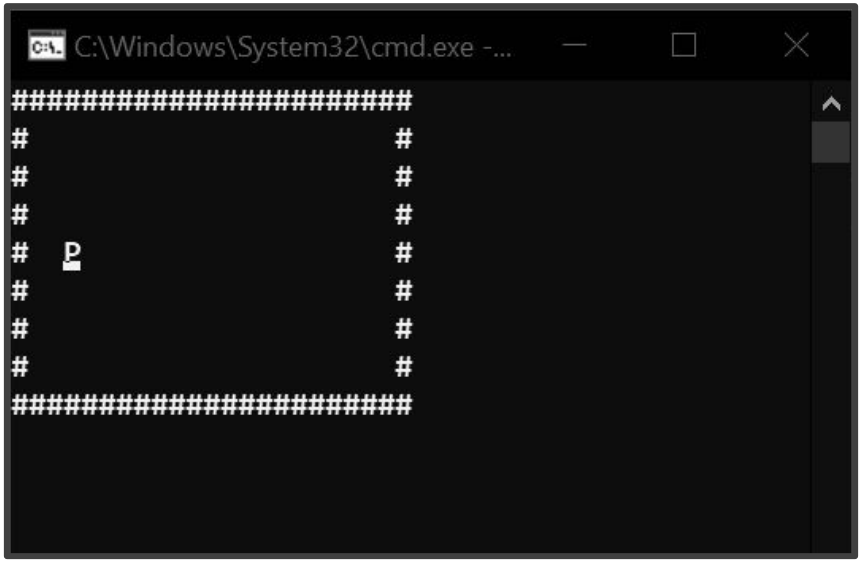
Goal: Move Pacman on the Console

We have to move the pacman to the right side i.e., we have to update the x coordinate in the gotoxy function



Goal: Move Pacman on the Console

Let's make the variables of x and y and then pass these variables in the gotoxy function.



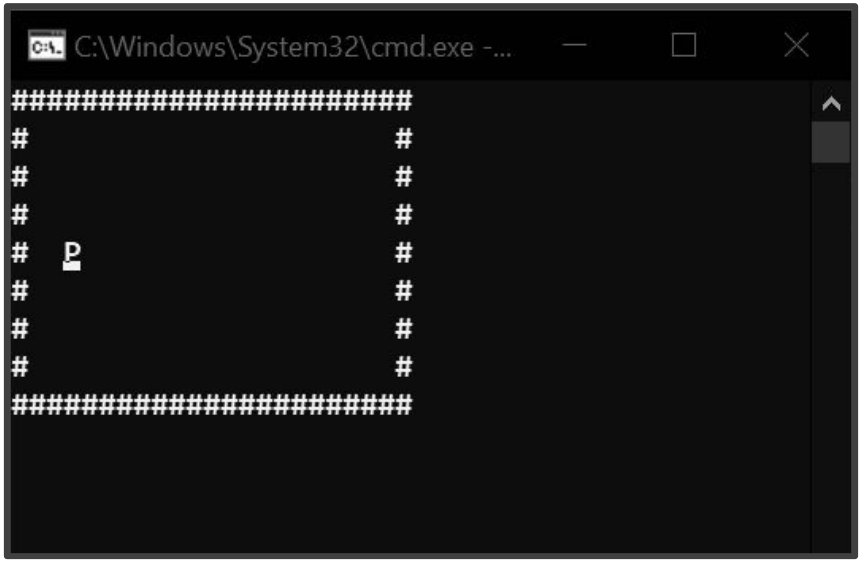
Goal: Move Pacman on the Console

```
#include <iostream>
#include <windows.h>
using namespace std;

void gotoxy(int x, int y);
void printMaze();

main()
{
        system("cls");
        printMaze();
        int x = 3;
        int y = 4;
        while (true)
        {
          gotoxy(x, y);
          cout << "P";
        }
}
```

```
void printMaze()
{
    cout << "########################" << endl;
    cout << "#                      #" << endl;
    cout << "#                      #" << endl;
    cout << "#                      #" << endl;
    cout << "#                      #" << endl;
    cout << "#                      #" << endl;
    cout << "#                      #" << endl;
    cout << "#                      #" << endl;
    cout << "########################" << endl;
}
void gotoxy(int x, int y)
{
    COORD coordinates;
    coordinates.X = x;
    coordinates.Y = y;
SetConsoleCursorPosition(GetStdHandle(STD_OUTPUT_HANDLE
), coordinates);
}
```

Goal: Move Pacman on the Console

Now, in order to move the pacman towards right, we have to update the x variable by 1.



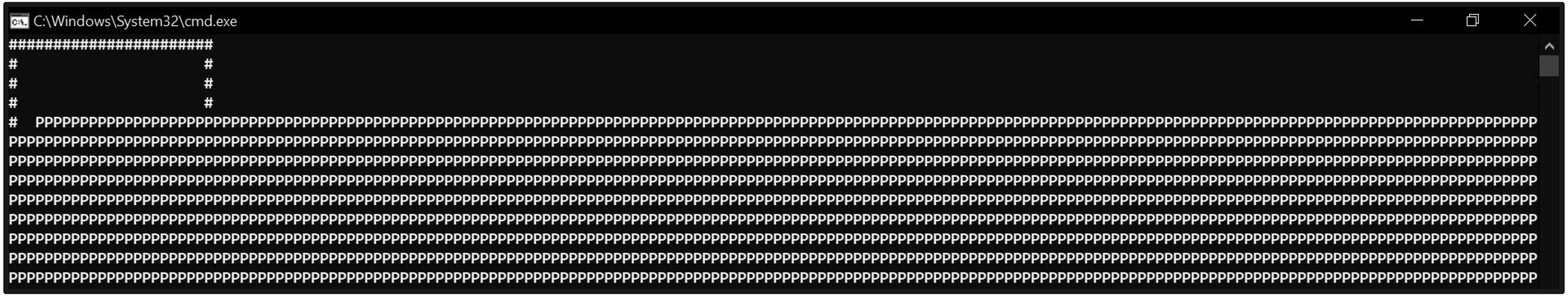
Goal: Move Pacman on the Console

```
#include <iostream>
#include <windows.h>
using namespace std;

void gotoxy(int x, int y);
void printMaze();

main()
{
        system("cls");
        printMaze();
        int x = 3;
        int y = 4;
        while (true)
        {
          gotoxy(x, y);
          cout << "P";
          x = x + 1;
        }
}
```

```
void printMaze()
{
    cout << "########################" << endl;
    cout << "#                      #" << endl;
    cout << "#                      #" << endl;
    cout << "#                      #" << endl;
    cout << "#                      #" << endl;
    cout << "#                      #" << endl;
    cout << "#                      #" << endl;
    cout << "#                      #" << endl;
    cout << "########################" << endl;
}
void gotoxy(int x, int y)
{
    COORD coordinates;
    coordinates.X = x;
    coordinates.Y = y;
SetConsoleCursorPosition(GetStdHandle(STD_OUTPUT_HANDLE
), coordinates);
}
```

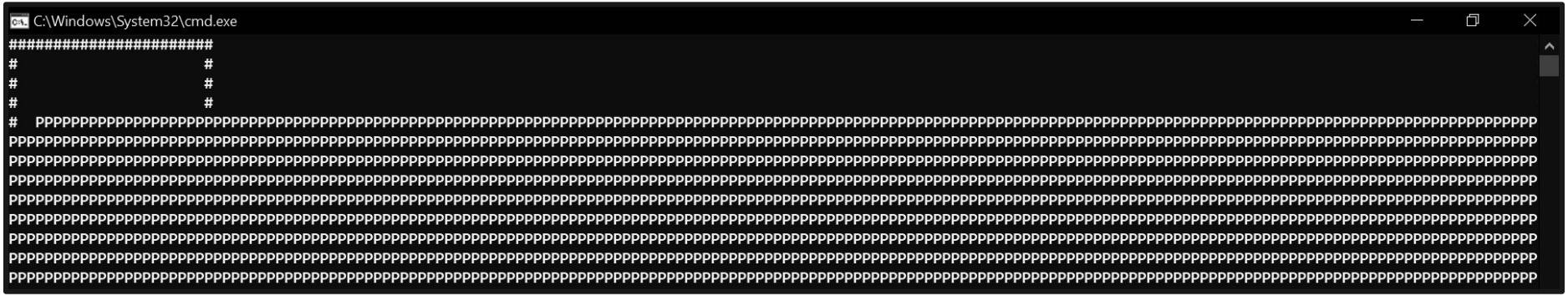
Goal: Move Pacman on the Console

After **Compiling and Executing** the program, the output becomes.



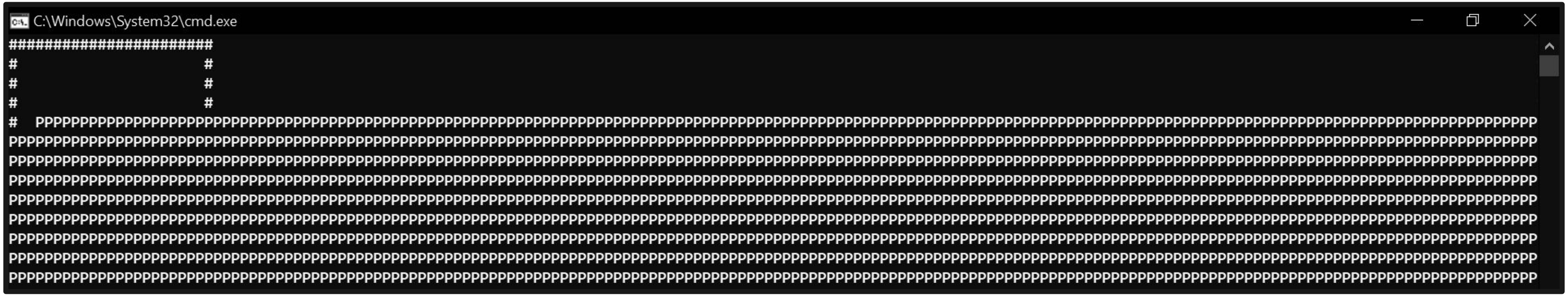
Goal: Move Pacman on the Console

It printed P on the (3, 4) coordinate, then on (4,4), then on (5,4) and keep on printing on the updated coordinates.



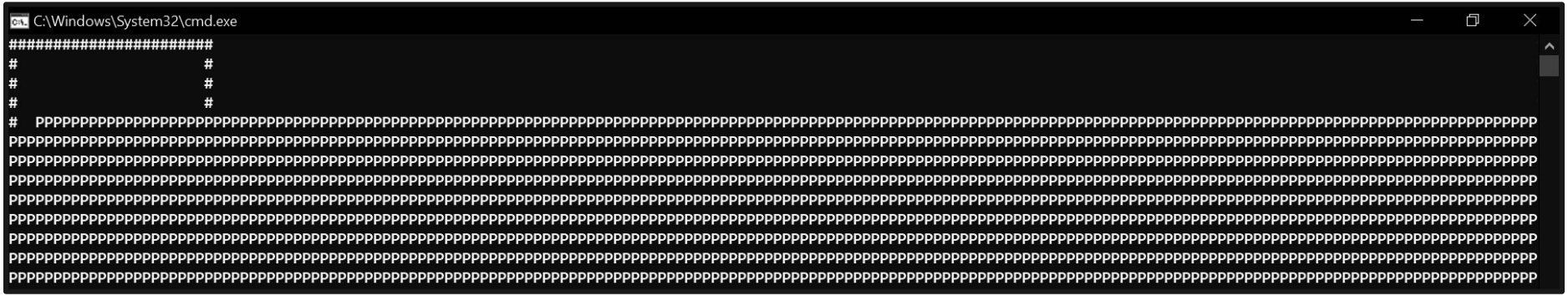
Goal: Move Pacman on the Console

Now, we want to print the pacman only till it reaches to (20, 4) coordinate then it should start back from the (3,4).



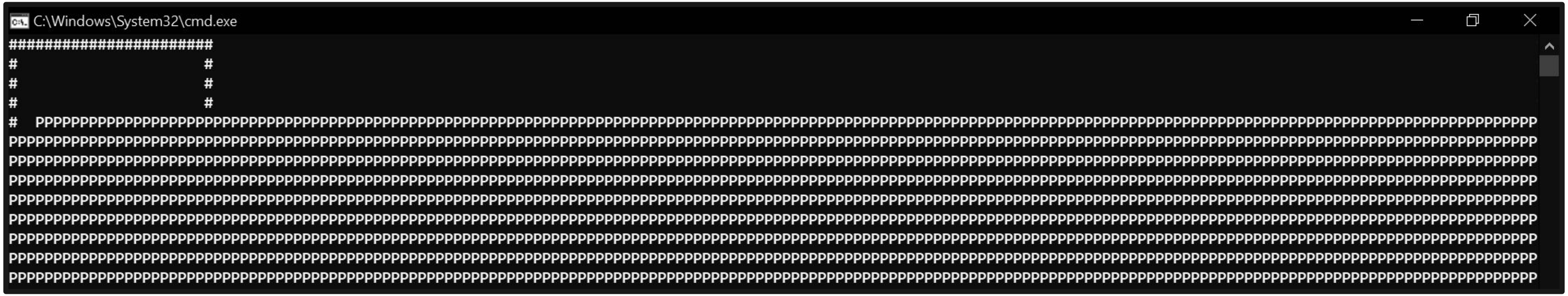
Goal: Move Pacman on the Console

How can we do that?



Goal: Move Pacman on the Console

We can apply the condition that if the Pacman reaches at x == 20 then we should start the x with 3 again.



Goal: Move Pacman on the Console

```
#include <iostream>
#include <windows.h>
using namespace std;
void gotoxy(int x, int y);
void printMaze();
main()
{
    system("CLS");
    printMaze();
    int x = 3;
    int y = 4;
    while (true)
    {
        gotoxy(x, y);
        cout << "P";
        x = x + 1;
        if(x == 20)
        {
            x = 3;
        }
    }
}
```

```
void printMaze()
{
    cout << "######################" << endl;
    cout << "#                    #" << endl;
    cout << "#                    #" << endl;
    cout << "#                    #" << endl;
    cout << "#                    #" << endl;
    cout << "#                    #" << endl;
    cout << "#                    #" << endl;
    cout << "#                    #" << endl;
    cout << "######################" << endl;
}
void gotoxy(int x, int y)
{
    COORD coordinates;
    coordinates.X = x;
    coordinates.Y = y;
SetConsoleCursorPosition(GetStdHandle(STD_OUTPUT_HANDLE
), coordinates);
}
```

Goal: Move Pacman on the Console

Now, the output becomes.

Goal: Move Pacman on the Console

Now the only issue is that once the P is printed at some coordinate then it is placed there permanently.

Goal: Move Pacman on the Console

But, we want to place the empty space on the previous location of the Pacman once its x coordinate is updated.

Goal: Move Pacman on the Console

```
#include <iostream>
#include <windows.h>
using namespace std;
void gotoxy(int x, int y);
void printMaze();
main(){
     system("CLS");
     printMaze();
     int x = 3;
     int y = 4;
     while (true)
     {
          gotoxy(x, y);
          cout << " ";
          x = x + 1;
          if(x == 20)
          {
               x = 3;
          }
          gotoxy(x, y);
          cout << "P";
     }
}
```

```
void printMaze()
{
     cout << "######################" << endl;
     cout << "#                    #" << endl;
     cout << "#                    #" << endl;
     cout << "#                    #" << endl;
     cout << "#                    #" << endl;
     cout << "#                    #" << endl;
     cout << "#                    #" << endl;
     cout << "#                    #" << endl;
     cout << "######################" << endl;
}
void gotoxy(int x, int y)
{
     COORD coordinates;
     coordinates.X = x;
     coordinates.Y = y;
SetConsoleCursorPosition(GetStdHandle(STD_OUTPUT_HANDLE
), coordinates);
}
```

Goal: Move Pacman on the Console

Now, after execution the output becomes.

Goal: Move Pacman on the Console

Now, the working is perfectly fine, but the pacman is moving very fast.

Goal: Move Pacman on the Console

We have to let the code to stop for some seconds then the pacman should move on the next coordinate.

Goal: Move Pacman on the Console

In C++, if we want the code to not execute for some time, we have the following function Sleep(200), its input parameter is the time in milliseconds for which the code should not execute.

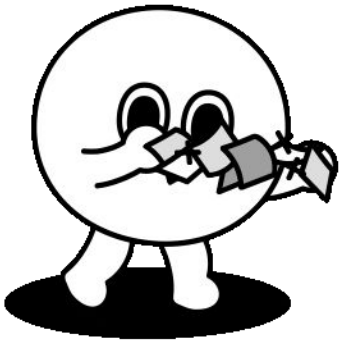
Goal: Move Pacman on the Console

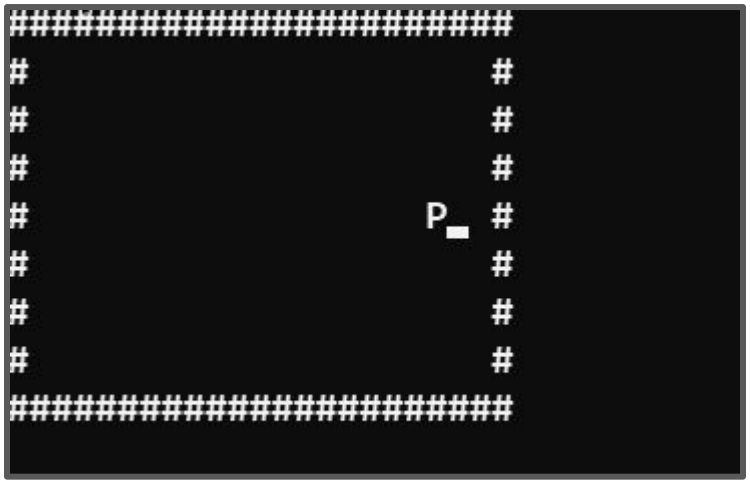
```
#include <iostream>
#include <windows.h>
using namespace std;
void gotoxy(int x, int y);
void printMaze();
main(){
    system("CLS");
    printMaze();
    int x = 3;
    int y = 4;
    while (true)
    {
        gotoxy(x, y);
        cout << " ";
        x = x + 1;
        if(x == 20)
        {
            x = 3;
        }
        gotoxy(x, y);
        cout << "P";
        Sleep(200);
    }
}
```

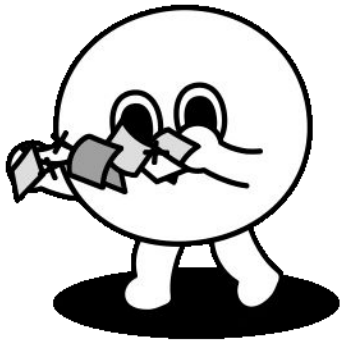
```
void printMaze()
{
    cout << "######################" << endl;
    cout << "#                    #" << endl;
    cout << "#                    #" << endl;
    cout << "#                    #" << endl;
    cout << "#                    #" << endl;
    cout << "#                    #" << endl;
    cout << "#                    #" << endl;
    cout << "#                    #" << endl;
    cout << "######################" << endl;
}
void gotoxy(int x, int y)
{
    COORD coordinates;
    coordinates.X = x;
    coordinates.Y = y;
SetConsoleCursorPosition(GetStdHandle(STD_OUTPUT_HANDLE
), coordinates);
}
```

Goal: Move Pacman on the Console

Finally, the goal is achieved.







Learning Objective

Write a C++ program to display output on the console at a specific location using gotoxy() function.

Self Assessment

You have to convert your Vision, to concrete requirements. Following is the sample to write your requirements for your Business Application.

User Story ID	As a	I want to perform	So that I can
1	Admin	Calculate the Aggregate.	Calculate the aggregate of the students w.r.t. their fsc and ecat marks.