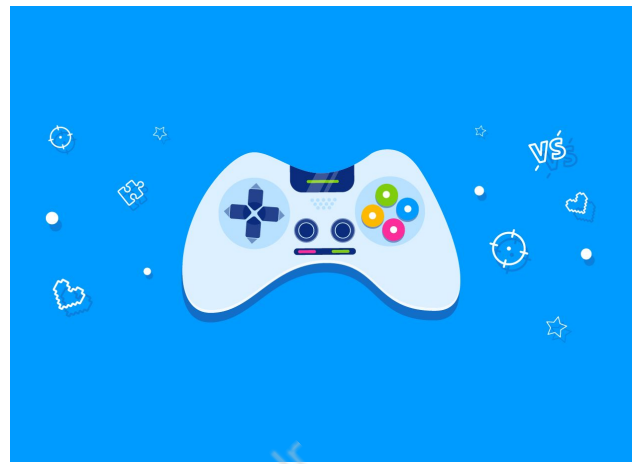


## PHYSICS ENGINE



### What is our GOAL for this MODULE?

We used our knowledge about physics engines and matter.js to make the ball bounce.

### What did we ACHIEVE in the class TODAY?

- Used a physics engine to create a world and the objects in them.
- Integrated physics engine with the p5 code to create interactive objects following the rules of physics in this world.
- Changed the behavior of the objects in this world by tuning the physics engine.

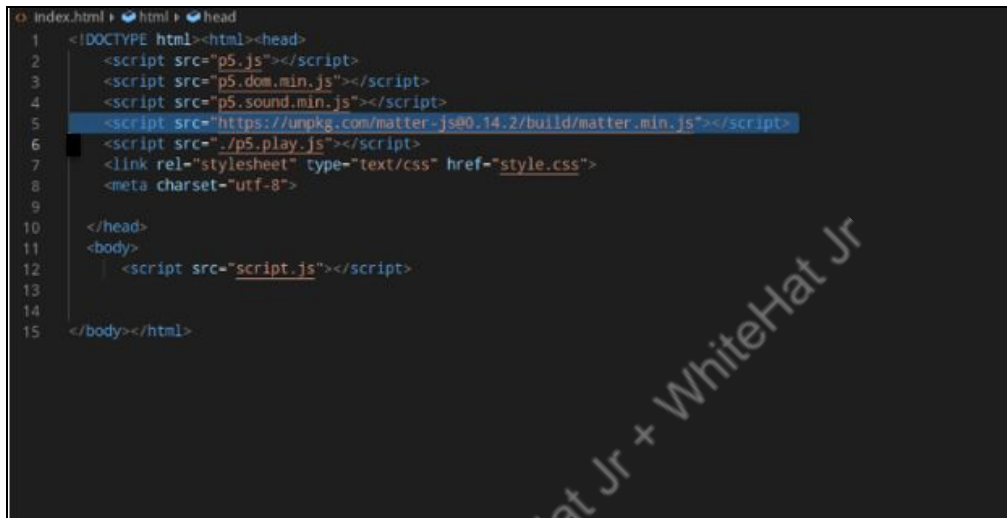
### Which CONCEPTS/ CODING BLOCKS did we cover today?

- Physics engine.
- Matter.js
- Restitution property.

### How did we DO the activities?

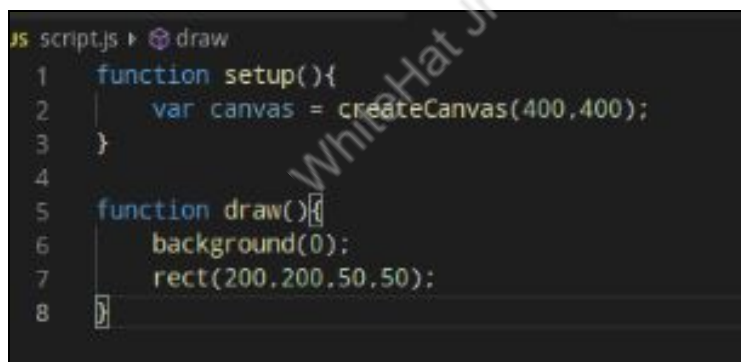
1. Get the boilerplate from the GitHub.
2. Modify the index.html file by adding a script tag with src as the link for the matter.js library.

`<script src="https://unpkg.com/matter-js@0.14.2/build/matter.min.js"></script>`

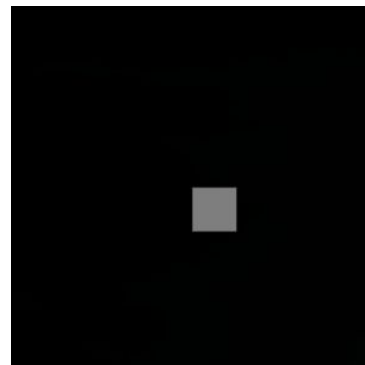


```
1 <!DOCTYPE html><html><head>
2   <script src="p5.js"></script>
3   <script src="p5.dom.min.js"></script>
4   <script src="p5.sound.min.js"></script>
5   <script src="https://unpkg.com/matter-js@0.14.2/build/matter.min.js"></script>
6   <script src="p5.play.js"></script>
7   <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="style.css">
8   <meta charset="utf-8">
9
10 </head>
11 <body>
12   <script src="script.js"></script>
13
14
15 </body></html>
```

3. Open the script.js file, go through code available for creating a canvas, and draw a rectangle at the center.



```
1 function setup(){
2   var canvas = createCanvas(400,400);
3 }
4
5 function draw(){
6   background(0);
7   rect(200,200,50,50);
8 }
```



4. Create a ground using the physics engine. Write code to namespace Matter.World, Matter.Engine and Matter.Bodies.

```
JS script.js ▶ draw
1  const Engine = Matter.Engine;
2  const World= Matter.World;
3  const Bodies = Matter.Bodies;
4
5
6  function setup(){
7    var canvas = createCanvas(400,400);
8  }
9
10 function draw(){
11   background(0);
12   rectMode(CENTER);
13   rect(200,200,50,50);
14 }
```

5. Create a physics engine.

```
JS script.js ▶ setup
1  const Engine = Matter.Engine;
2  const World= Matter.World;
3  const Bodies = Matter.Bodies;
4
5  var engine, world;
6
7  function setup(){
8    var canvas = createCanvas(400,400);
9    engine = Engine.create();
10   world = engine.world;
11 }
12
13 function draw(){
14   background(0);
15   rectMode(CENTER);
16   rect(200,200,50,50);
17 }
```

6. Make an object in this world. Use Bodies to create a body in this world—create a rectangular body just above the previous rectangle.

```
js script.js ▶ setup
1  const Engine = Matter.Engine;
2  const World= Matter.World;
3  const Bodies = Matter.Bodies;
4
5  var engine, world;
6  var object;
7
8  function setup(){
9      var canvas = createCanvas(400,400);
10     engine = Engine.create();
11     world = engine.world;
12
13     object = Bodies.rectangle(200,100,50,50);
14
15 }
16
17 function draw(){
18     background(0);
19     rectMode(CENTER);
20     rect(200,200,50,50);
21 }
```

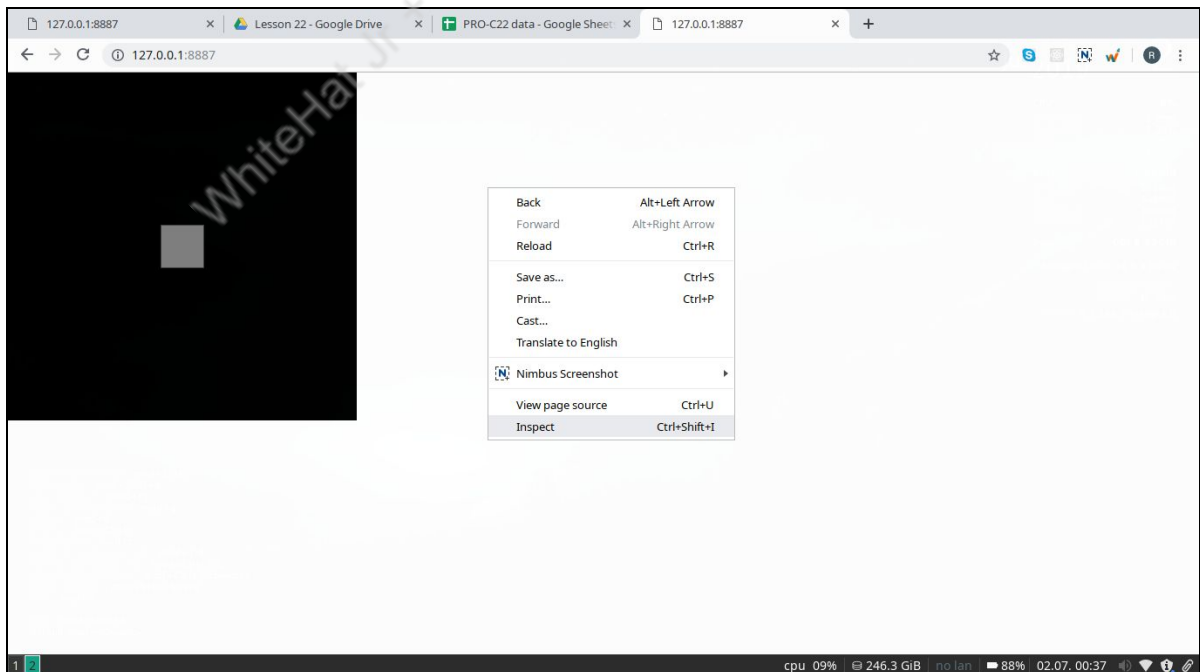
7. Write the code to add the body to the world.

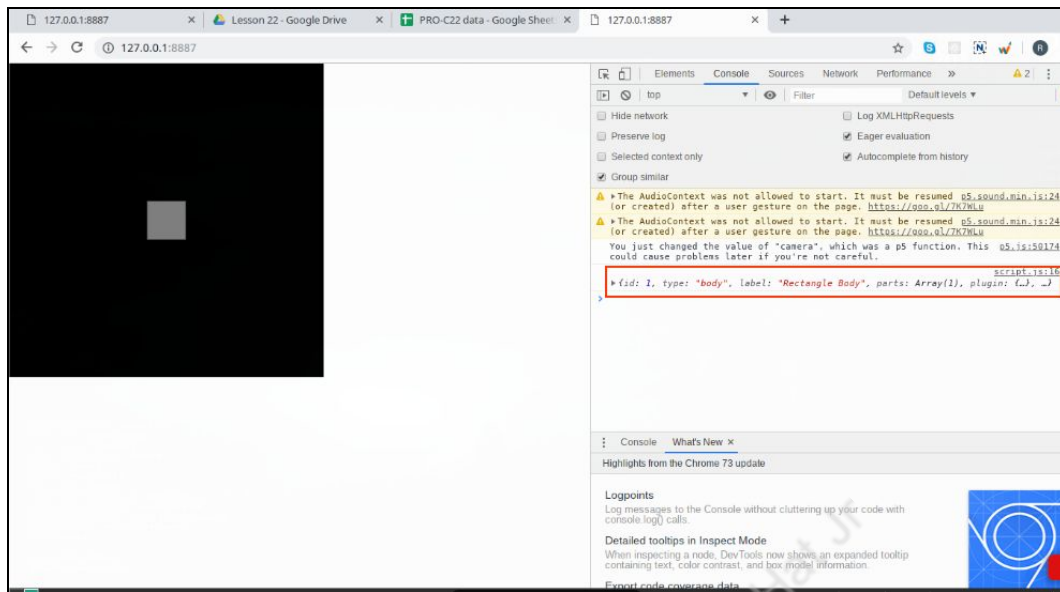
```
js script.js ▶ setup
1  const Engine = Matter.Engine;
2  const World= Matter.World;
3  const Bodies = Matter.Bodies;
4
5  var engine, world;
6  var object;
7
8  function setup(){
9      var canvas = createCanvas(400,400);
10     engine = Engine.create();
11     world = engine.world;
12
13     object = Bodies.rectangle(200,100,50,50);
14     world.add(world,object);
15 }
16
17 function draw(){
18     background(0);
19     rectMode(CENTER);
20     rect(200,200,50,50);
21 }
```

8. Let's give the object inside the console to see another body other than the rectangle we had drawn.

```
js script.js ▶ setup
1  const Engine = Matter.Engine;
2  const World= Matter.World;
3  const Bodies = Matter.Bodies;
4
5  var engine, world;
6  var object;
7
8  function setup(){
9      var canvas = createCanvas(400,400);
10     engine = Engine.create();
11     world = engine.world;
12
13     object = Bodies.rectangle(200,100,50,50);
14     World.add(world,object);
15
16     console.log(object);
17 }
18
19 function draw(){
20     background(0);
21     rectMode(CENTER);
22     rect(200,200,50,50);
23 }
```

9. Right-click inside the browser and see the console output by pressing on inspect.



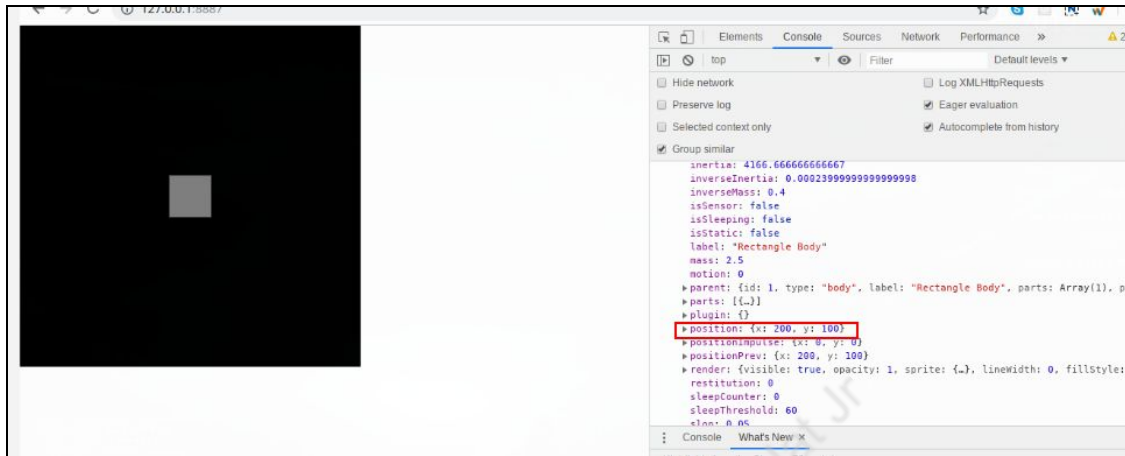


10. Print this object type on the console. You just need to write **console.log(object.type)**.

```

1  const Engine = Matter.Engine;
2  const World= Matter.World;
3  const Bodies = Matter.Bodies;
4
5  var engine, world;
6  var object;
7
8  function setup(){
9      var canvas = createCanvas(400,400);
10     engine = Engine.create();
11     world = engine.world;
12
13     object = Bodies.rectangle(200,100,50,50);
14     World.add(world,object);
15
16     console.log(object);
17     console.log(object.type);
18 }
19
20 function draw(){
21     background(0);
22     rectMode(CENTER);
23     rect(200,200,50,50);
24 }
  
```

11. Click on the arrow to the left of the object we have created; you will see it has many attributes. It also has an attribute called position.



12. Print the x and y coordinates of the rectangle object:  
`console.log(object.position.x)` and `console.log(object.position.y)`.





```
1  const Engine = Matter.Engine;
2  const World= Matter.World;
3  const Bodies = Matter.Bodies;
4
5  var engine, world;
6  var object;
7
8  function setup(){
9    var canvas = createCanvas(400,400);
10   engine = Engine.create();
11   world = engine.world;
12
13   object = Bodies.rectangle(200,100,50,50);
14   World.add(world,object);
15
16   console.log(object);
17   console.log(object.position.x);
18   console.log(object.position.y);
19 }
20
21 function draw(){
22   background(0);
23   rectMode(CENTER);
24   rect(200,200,50,50);
25 }
```

13. In the draw function - instead of drawing a rectangle at any position, draw it at our object's position.

```
1  const Engine = Matter.Engine;
2  const World= Matter.World;
3  const Bodies = Matter.Bodies;
4
5  var engine, world;
6  var object;
7
8  function setup(){
9    var canvas = createCanvas(400,400);
10   engine = Engine.create();
11   world = engine.world;
12
13   object = Bodies.rectangle(200,100,50,50);
14   World.add(world,object);
15
16   console.log(object);
17 }
18
19 function draw(){
20   background(0);
21   Engine.update(engine);
22   rectMode(CENTER);
23   rect(object.position.x,object.position.y,50,50);
24 }
```



14. For a static rectangle, write this code:

```
1  const Engine = Matter.Engine;
2  const World= Matter.World;
3  const Bodies = Matter.Bodies;
4
5  var engine, world;
6  var object;
7
8  function setup(){
9    var canvas = createCanvas(400,400);
10    engine = Engine.create();
11    world = engine.world;
12
13    var object_options = {
14      isStatic: true
15    }
16
17    object = Bodies.rectangle(200,100,50,50,object_options);
18    World.add(world,object);
19
20    console.log(object);
21  }
22
23  function draw(){
24    background(0);
25    Engine.update(engine);
26    rectMode(CENTER);
27    rect(object.position.x,object.position.y,50,50);
28  }
```

15. Create a ball that bounces on the ground like a tennis ball and then comes to rest.

```
1  const Engine = Matter.Engine;
2  const World= Matter.World;
3  const Bodies = Matter.Bodies;
4
5  var engine, world;
6  var ground;
7
8  function setup(){
9    var canvas = createCanvas(400,400);
10    engine = Engine.create();
11    world = engine.world;
12
13    var ground_options = {
14      isStatic: true
15    }
16
17    ground = Bodies.rectangle(200,390,200,20,ground_options);
18    World.add(world,ground);
19
20    console.log(ground);
21  }
22
23  function draw(){
24    background(0);
25    Engine.update(engine);
26    rectMode(CENTER);
27    rect(ground.position.x,ground.position.y,400,20);
28  }
```

16. Create a ball (Rectangle) similar to the “object” created.

```
function setup(){
  var canvas = createCanvas(400,400);
  engine = Engine.create();
  world = engine.world;

  var ground_options = {
    isStatic: true
  }

  ground = Bodies.rectangle(200,390,200,20,ground_options);
  World.add(world,ground);

  var ball_options = {
    restitution: 1.0
  }

  ball = Bodies.rectangle(200,100,20,20, ball_options);
  World.add(world,ball);

  console.log(ground);
}

function draw(){
  background(0);
  Engine.update(engine);
  rectMode(CENTER);
  rect(ground.position.x,ground.position.y,400,20);

  rect(ball.position.x, ball.position.y, 20, 20);
}
```

17. Add restitution and pass it to make it bounce like a tennis ball.

```
ground = Bodies.rectangle(200,390,200,20,ground_options);
World.add(world,ground);

var ball_options = {
  restitution: 1.0
}

ball = Bodies.rectangle(200,100,20,20, ball_options);
World.add(world,ball);

console.log(ground);
}

function draw(){
  background(0);
  Engine.update(engine);
  rectMode(CENTER);
  rect(ground.position.x,ground.position.y,400,20);

  rect(ball.position.x, ball.position.y, 20, 20);
}
```

Output:



#### What's next?

We will create our own Angry Birds game.

#### Extend your knowledge:

1. Learn about different kinds of forces that can be used in a game using physics engine: <https://p5js.org/examples/simulate-forces.html>