

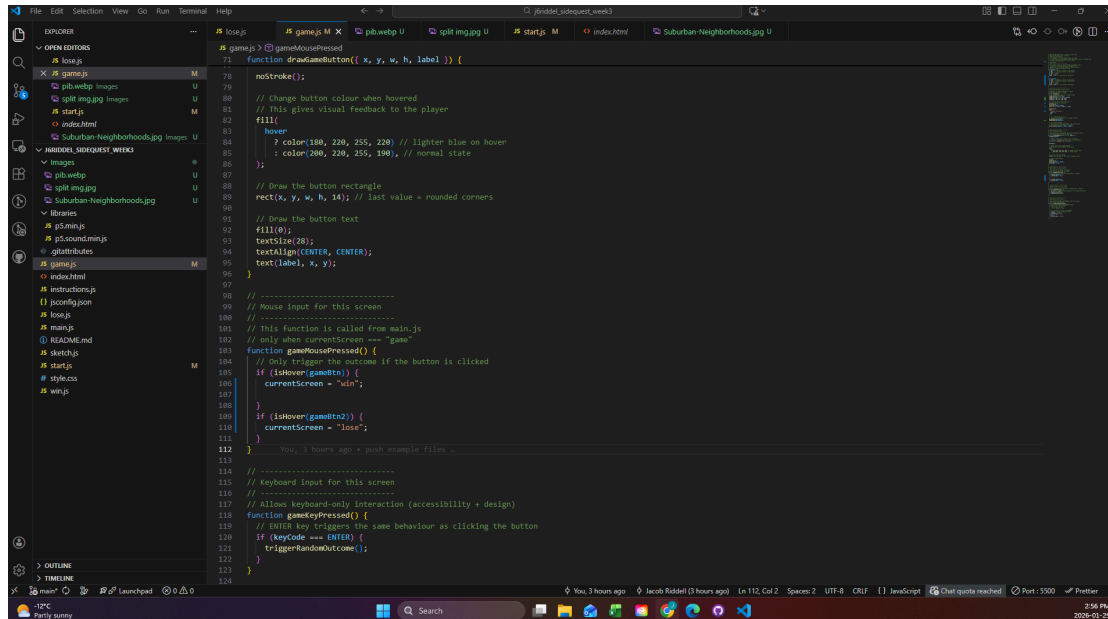
Process & Decision Documentation

Project/Assignment Decisions

Side Quest Week 3

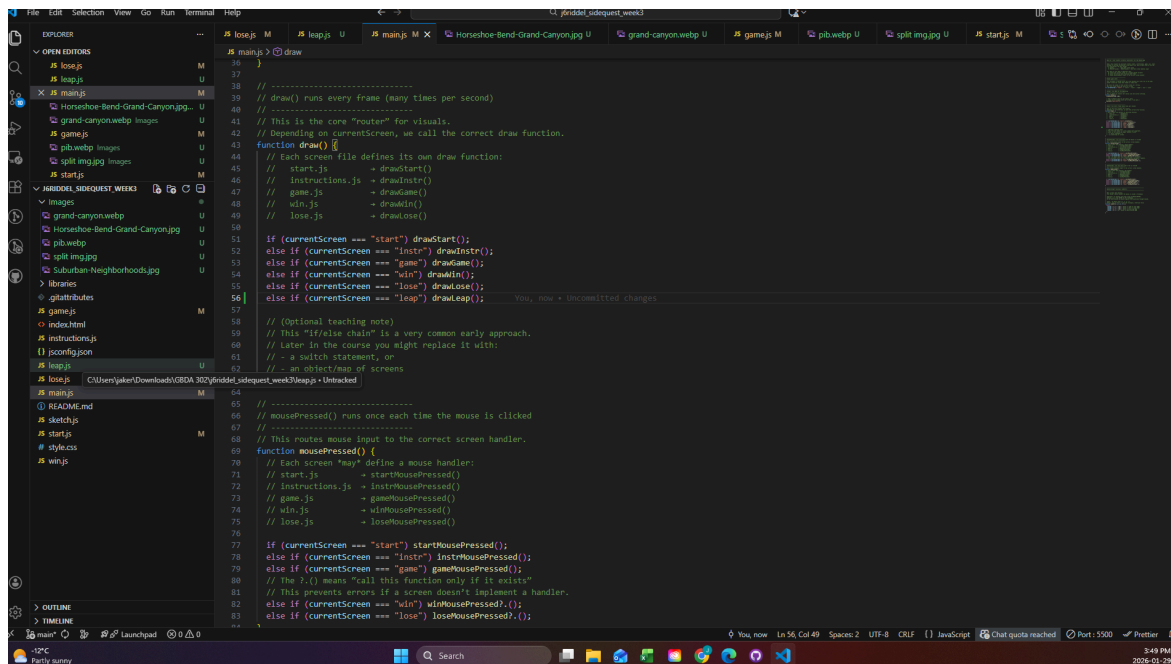
I added files and changed function naming and script calling to create a multi-layered story. The user has “right”, “wrong” and “retreat” selections. I added images and text to create comedic effects and moments.

Role-Based Process Evidence



This screenshot shows the VS Code editor with the file explorer on the left displaying a project structure for a game. The main editor window shows the `game.js` file, specifically the `gameHousePressed` function. The function is a closure that takes `x, y, w, h, label` as arguments and returns a function that handles mouse clicks on a button. It includes logic for changing the button's color on hover, drawing the button rectangle with rounded corners, and drawing the button text. The function also handles keyboard input, specifically the `ENTER` key, to trigger the same behavior as a click. The status bar at the bottom indicates the file is `game.js`, line 112, column 2, and the project is named `gamejs`.

```
function gameHousePressed(x, y, w, h, label) {  
  // Draw the button rectangle  
  rect(x, y, w, h, 14); // last value = rounded corners  
  // Draw the button text  
  fill(0);  
  textSize(28);  
  text(label, CENTER, CENTER);  
  text(x, y);  
  // Mouse input for this screen  
  // This function is called from main.js  
  // only when currentScreen === "game"  
  function gameHousePressed() {  
    // Only triggers the outcome if the button is clicked  
    if (isMouseOver(gameHousePressed)) {  
      currentScreen = "win";  
    }  
    if (isMouseOver(gameHousePressed)) {  
      currentScreen = "lose";  
    }  
  }  
  // Keyboard input for this screen  
  // Allows keyboard-only interaction (accessibility + design)  
  function gameKeyPressed() {  
    // Enter key triggers the same behaviour as clicking the button  
    if (keyCode === ENTER) {  
      triggerRandomOutcome();  
    }  
  }  
  // You, 3 hours ago + push example files  
  // Keyboard input for this screen  
  // Allows keyboard-only interaction (accessibility + design)  
  function gameKeyPressed() {  
    // Enter key triggers the same behaviour as clicking the button  
    if (keyCode === ENTER) {  
      triggerRandomOutcome();  
    }  
  }  
}
```



This screenshot shows the VS Code editor with the file explorer on the left displaying a project structure for a game. The main editor window shows the `main.js` file, specifically the `draw` function. The function is a closure that takes `draw` as an argument and returns a function that handles the drawing of the game. It includes logic for drawing the background, drawing the game elements, and drawing the game text. The function also handles mouse input, specifically the `ENTER` key, to trigger the same behavior as a click. The status bar at the bottom indicates the file is `main.js`, line 64, column 40, and the project is named `gamejs`.

```
function draw(draw) {  
  // Draw the background  
  // This is the core "router" for visuals.  
  // Depending on currentScreen, we call the correct draw function.  
  function draw() {  
    // Each screen file defines its own draw function:  
    // start.js -> drawStart()  
    // instructions.js -> drawInstr()  
    // game.js -> drawGame()  
    // win.js -> drawWin()  
    // lose.js -> drawLose()  
    if (currentScreen === "start") drawStart();  
    else if (currentScreen === "instr") drawInstr();  
    else if (currentScreen === "game") drawGame();  
    else if (currentScreen === "win") drawWin();  
    else if (currentScreen === "lose") drawLose();  
    else if (currentScreen === "leap") drawLeap();  
  }  
  // (Optional teaching note)  
  // This "if/else chain" is a very common early approach.  
  // Later in the course you might replace it with:  
  // - a switch statement, or  
  // - an object/map of screens  
  // You, now + Uncommitted changes  
  // (Optional teaching note)  
  // This "if/else chain" is a very common early approach.  
  // Later in the course you might replace it with:  
  // - a switch statement, or  
  // - an object/map of screens  
  // You, now + Uncommitted changes  
  // MousePressed() runs once each time the mouse is clicked  
  // This routes mouse input to the correct screen handler.  
  function mousePressed() {  
    // Each screen "may" define a mouse handler:  
    // start.js -> startMousePressed()  
    // instructions.js -> instrMousePressed()  
    // game.js -> gameMousePressed()  
    // win.js -> winMousePressed()  
    // lose.js -> loseMousePressed()  
    if (currentScreen === "start") startMousePressed();  
    else if (currentScreen === "instr") instrMousePressed();  
    else if (currentScreen === "game") gameMousePressed();  
    // The !() means "call this function only if it exists"  
    // This prevents errors if a screen doesn't implement a handler.  
    else if (currentScreen === "win") winMousePressed();  
    else if (currentScreen === "lose") loseMousePressed();  
  }  
}
```



```
1 // cooljs
2
3 function drawCool() {
4   // Green-tinted background to communicate success
5   background(200, 255, 200);
6
7   fill(0);
8   textAlign(CENTER, CENTER);
9
10  // Main success message
11  textSize(40);
12  text("You Made It!", width / 2, 300);
13
14  // Instruction text
15  textSize(20);
16  text("Pib's tired, lets go back home...", width / 2, 360);
17 }
18
19 // -----
20 // Mouse input for win screen
21 // -----
22 // Any mouse click returns the player to the start screen
23 function coolMousePressed() {
24   currentScreen = "start";
25 }
26
27 // -----
28 // Keyboard input for win screen
29 // -----
30 // R is commonly used for "restart" in games
31 function coolKeyPressed() {
32   if (key === "r" || key === "R") {
33     currentScreen = "start";
34   }
35 }
36
```

```
1 // winjs
2
3 const winBtn = {
4   x: 400, // x position (centre of the button)
5   y: 550, // y position (centre of the button)
6   w: 200, // width
7   h: 90, // height
8   label: "Forgot Life Jacket", // text shown on the button
9 };
10
11 const winBtn2 = {
12   x: 400, // x position (centre of the button)
13   y: 450, // y position (centre of the button)
14   w: 200, // width
15   h: 90, // height
16   label: "COOL OFF", // text shown on the button
17 };
18
19 function drawWin() {
20   // Red tinted background to communicate failure
21   background(255, 210, 210);
22   image(beach, 0, 0, width, height);
23   image(pib, 100, 400, 100, 150);
24   fill(0, 0, 255);
25   textAlign(CENTER, CENTER);
26   // Main message
27   textSize(40);
28   text("BEACH, BEACH, LETS GO GET AWAY", width / 2, 300);
29
30   // Instruction text
31   textSize(20);
32   text("Drink drink what they gonna say", width / 2, 360);
33   drawWinButton(winBtn);
34   drawWinButton(winBtn2);
35 }
36
37 // -----
38 // Mouse input for win screen
39 // -----
40 // Any mouse click returns the player to the start screen
41 // (no buttons needed for this simple end state)
42 function winMousePressed() {
43   // Only trigger the outcome if the button is clicked
44   if (isHover(winBtn)) {
45     currentScreen = "game";
46   }
47 }
48
```

Entry Header

Name: Jake Riddell

Role: Programmer

Goal of Work Session

I was working on the basic mechanics and game structure of multi file code. So how to build, integrate and call functions that exist in different places.

Tools, Resources, or Inputs Used

- <https://p5js.org/reference/>
- p5.js
- Vs code
- Github
- GBDA302 • Week 3 — Game States, UI, Menus Template

GenAI Documentation

No GenAI use