Information Infrastructure II

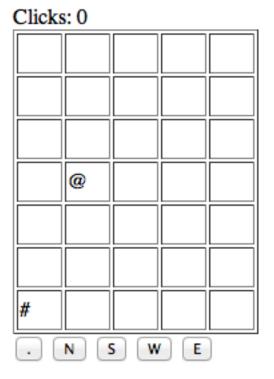
Lecture 22 - 2014.04.07 & 2014.04.08

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Combining Events, Input & innerHTML...

... to build a JavaScript+HTML game:

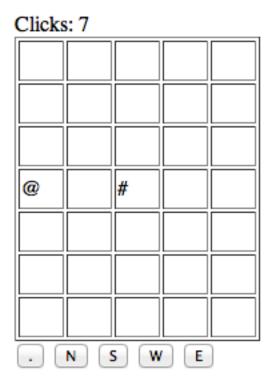
"runner" (@)
against
"chaser" (#)



a Javascript + HTML game

game controls – user input – 5 buttons:

- move the "chaser":
 - North (N)
 - South (S)
 - West (W)
 - East (E)
- don't move (.)



game: "runner" against "chaser"

game objective:

move the "chaser" until you catch the "runner"!



a Javascript + HTML game: what's needed?

the game allows for two characters:

- "runner" (@) moves automatically
- "chaser" (#) user-controlled

the game needs a playing field:

a table with H (height) rows and W (width) columns

the game provides user controls:

buttons

game characters: moving the "runner"

moving the two characters:

• "runner" (@)

movement:

random movement... how?

```
function MyRandomDirection() {
    // a float between 0.0 and 1.0
    lRandomFloat = Math.random();
    if (lRandomFloat < 0.25) {
        return "N";
    } else if</pre>
```

- use the Javascript function Math.random()
 - it returns a random floating-point value between 0.0 and 1.0

game characters: moving the "chaser"

moving the two characters:

• "chaser" (#)

user-controlled movement:

input buttons... how? On the HTML side:

```
<input type="button" value="N" id="N" onClick="Run(this.id);">
```

on the Javascript side:

```
function Run(pClickedID) {
   // move chaser:
   if (pClickedID=="N") {
```

implementing a playing field: its view

the game playing field will look like this:

- a table with H (height) rows and W (width) columns
- how to specify the size of each table row/column in HTML:

implementing a playing field: its model

- the content of a table can be stored in a 2D array in Javascript.
 - Does Javascript have 2D arrays?
- not quite... but we can build

an array of arrays

then instantiate
 our "2D" array
 with a function call

```
function MyArray2D (pWidth, pHeight) {
  var lArray = new Array(pWidth);
  for (var j=0; j < pWidth; j++) {
    lArray[j] = new Array(pHeight);
  }
  return lArray;
}</pre>
var myArray = MyArray2D(2, 2)
```

implementing a playing field: its model

- the content of an HTML table stored in a 2D array
- can then be initialized like this:

```
for (var j = 0; j < 7; j = j + 1) {
    for (var i = 0; i < 5; i++) {
        myArray[i][j] = 0;
    }
}</pre>
```

playing field: what are its dimensions?

- find out an HTML table's dimensions from Javascript:
 - theTable.rows = all rows in an HTML table
 - theTable.rows.lenght = how many rows?
 - theTable.rows[i] = the ith row in an HTML table
 - theTable.rows[i].cells = all cells in a row
 - theTable.rows[i].cells.length = how many cells in this row?
 - theTable.rows[i].cells[j] = the jth cell in the ith row

```
var lTable = document.getElementById("playfield");
var lTableHeight = lTable.rows.length;
var lTableWidth = 0;

for (var j = 0; j < lTableHeight; j = j + 1) {
    lTableWidth = lTable.rows[j].cells.length;
}</pre>
```

group task 1

- download
 I2 I I-lecture-22-task-I-starting-text.html
 from Oncourse→Resources→SampleCode
- modify the run() function so that it displays the number of rows and columns in the table
 - as text in the HTML page
 - instead of "H" and "W"
 - when you click "Play"



group task 1: solution

```
function run() {
   // 1) get the number of rows in the HTML table and "print it out":
   // find the "playfield" table element in the HTML document:
   var lTable = document.getElementById("playfield");
   // then obtain the length of the list of rows in the table element:
   var lTableHeight = lTable.rows.length;
   // to display the obtained value, you can ...
   // ...create a variable in your Javascript function...
   var myLabelH = document.getElementById("hLabel")
   // ...to refer to the innerHTML of the element in the HTML document...
   // ...and update the innerHTML's value:
   myLabelH.innerHTML = "h="+lTableHeight;
   // 2) get the number of cells in one of the HTML table's rows:
   var lTableWidth = lTable.rows[2].cells.length;
   // to display the obtained value, you can also...
   // ...directly update the innerHTML value of an HTML element:
   document.getElementById("wLabel").innerHTML = "w="+lTableWidth;
```