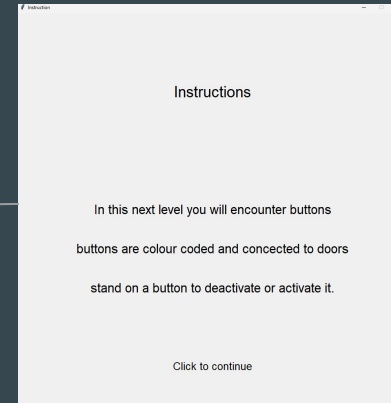
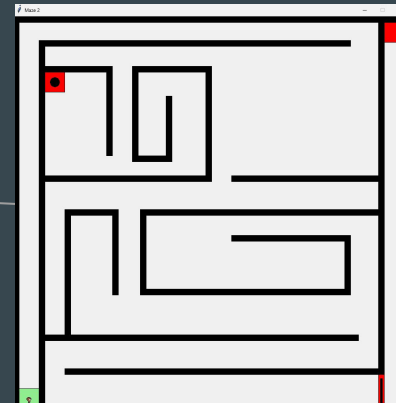
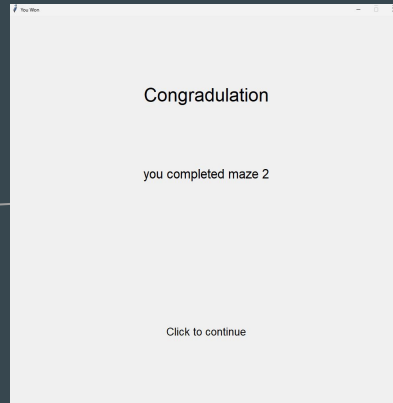
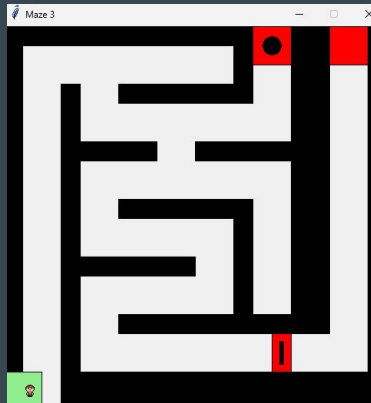
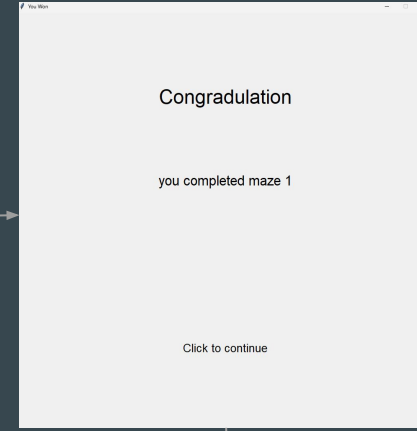
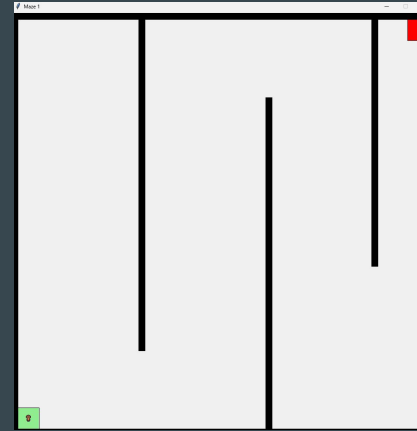
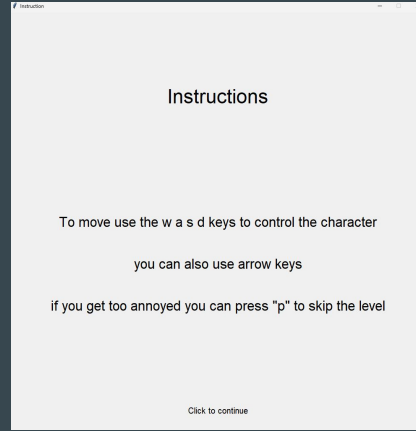
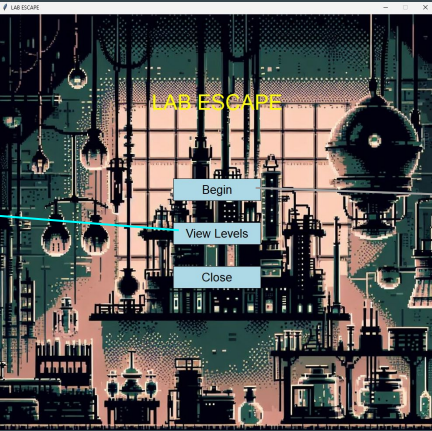




By Arman and Micha

Storyboard



Congradulation

you completed maze 3

Click to continue

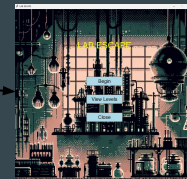
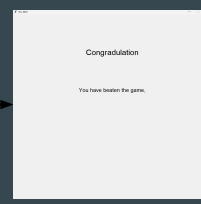
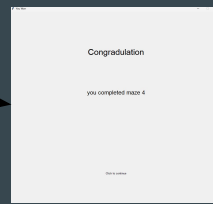
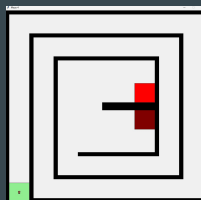
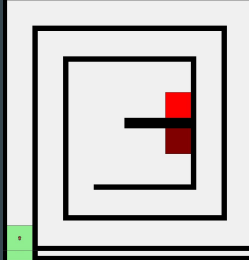
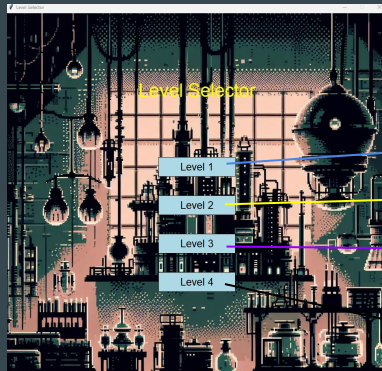
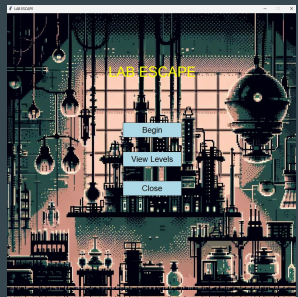
Congradulation

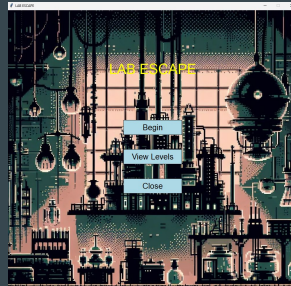
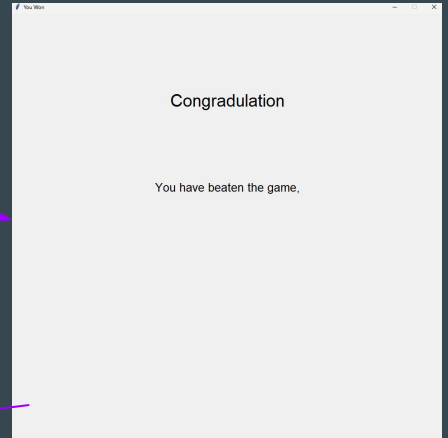
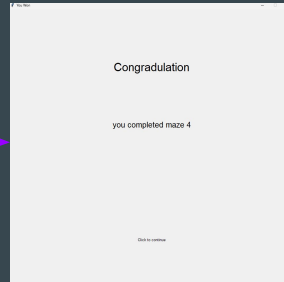
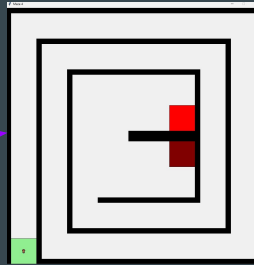
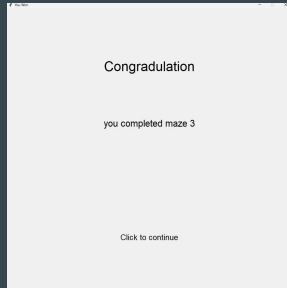
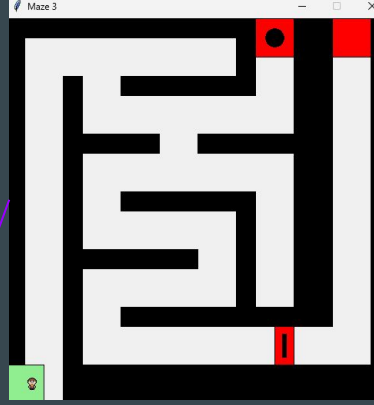
you completed maze 4

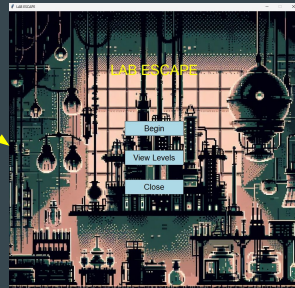
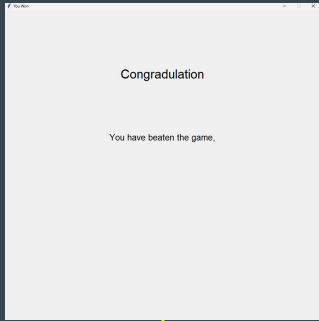
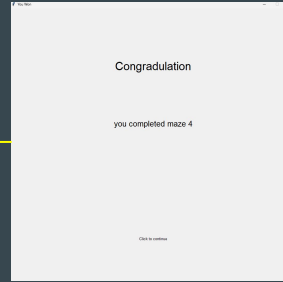
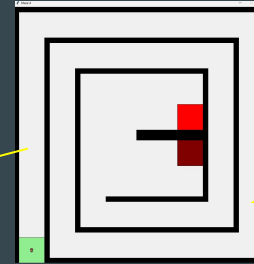
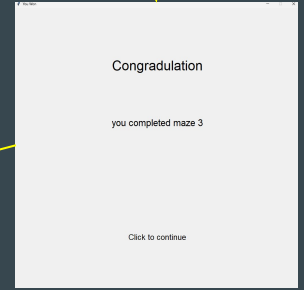
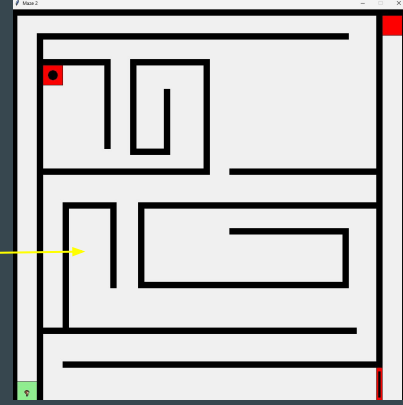
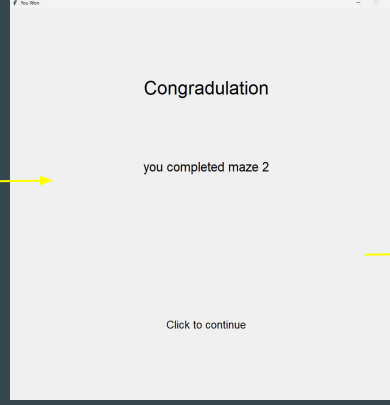
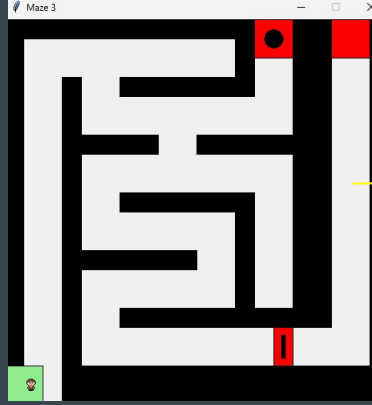
Click to continue

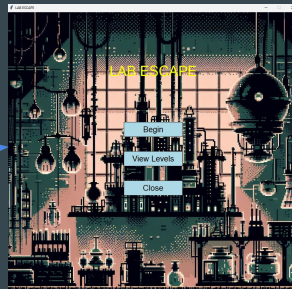
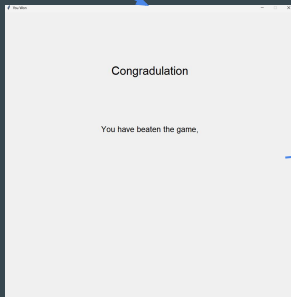
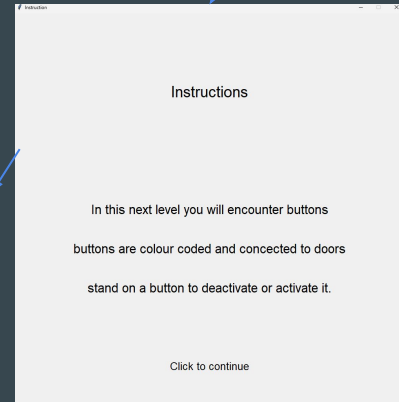
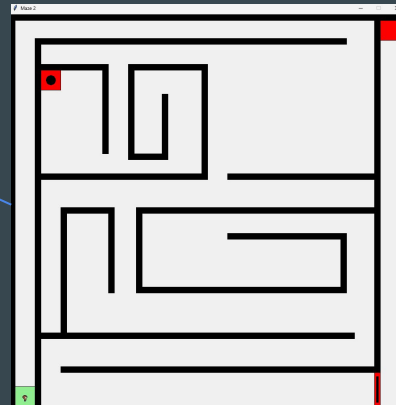
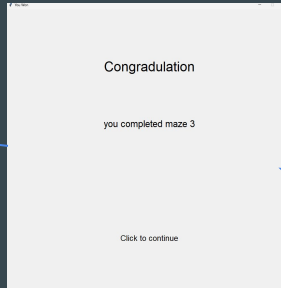
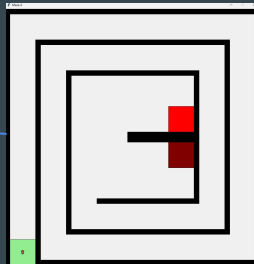
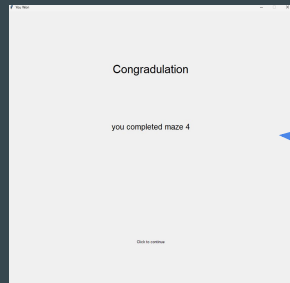
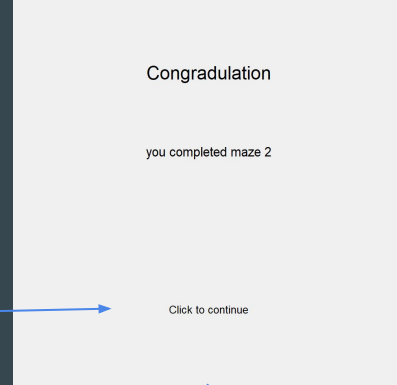
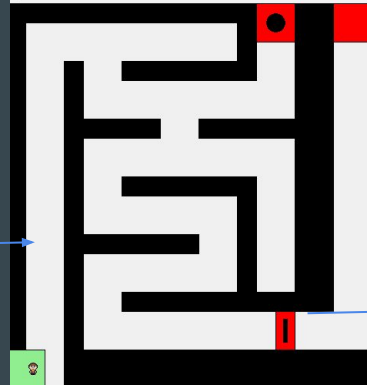
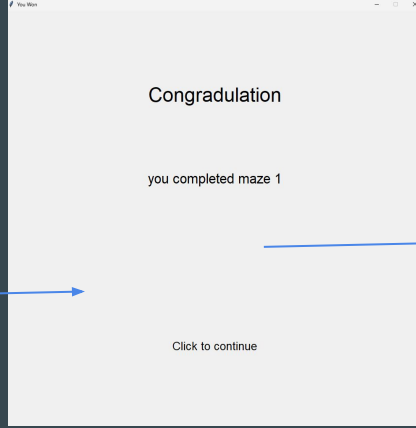
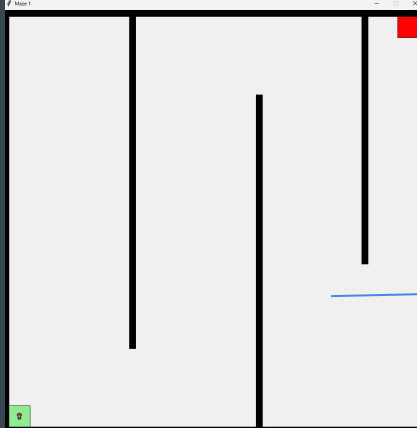
Congradulation

You have beaten the game,





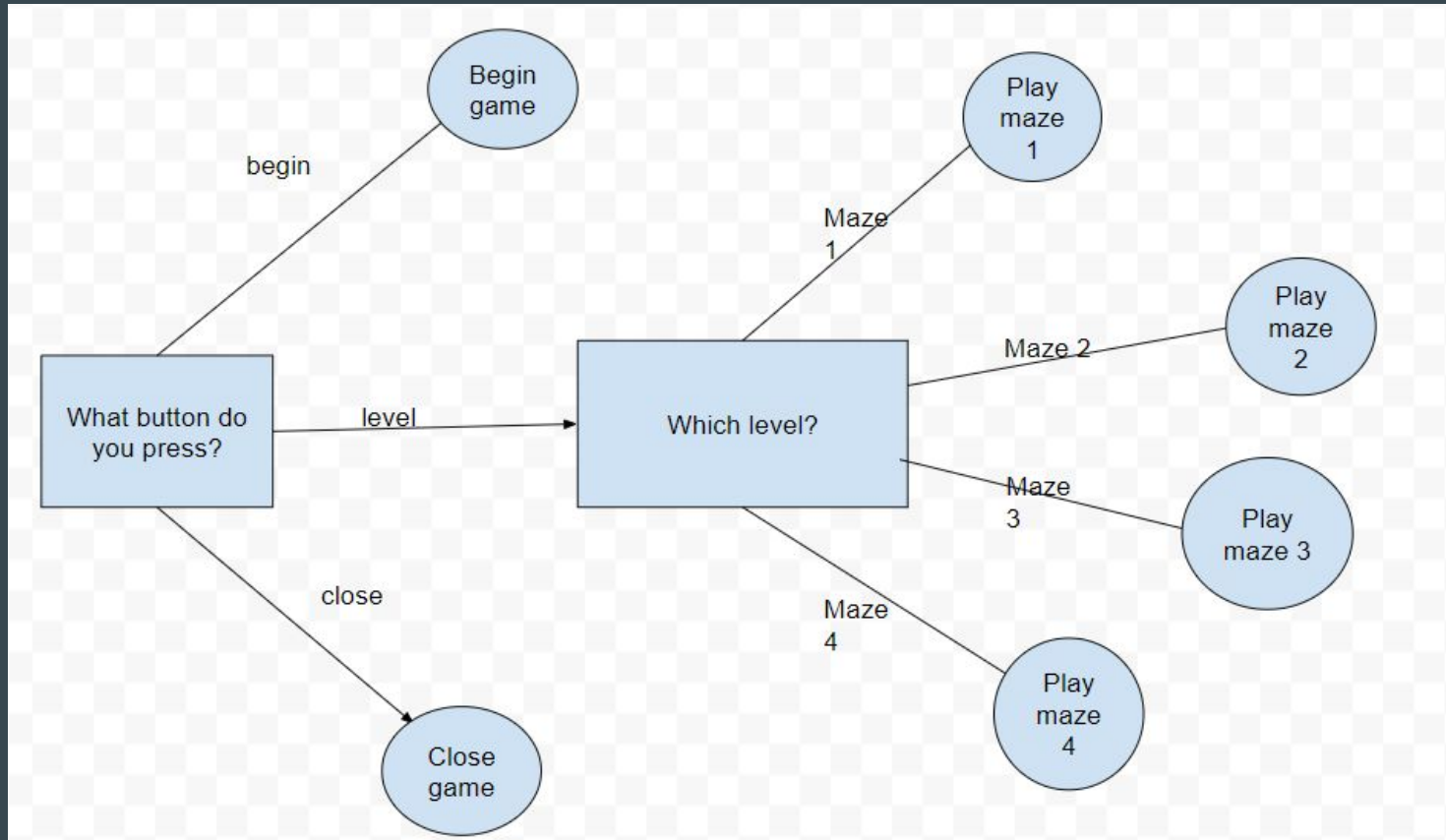




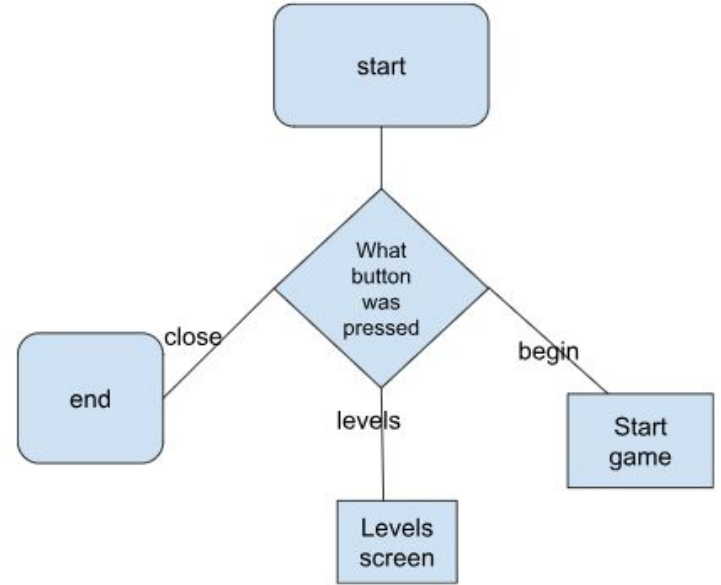
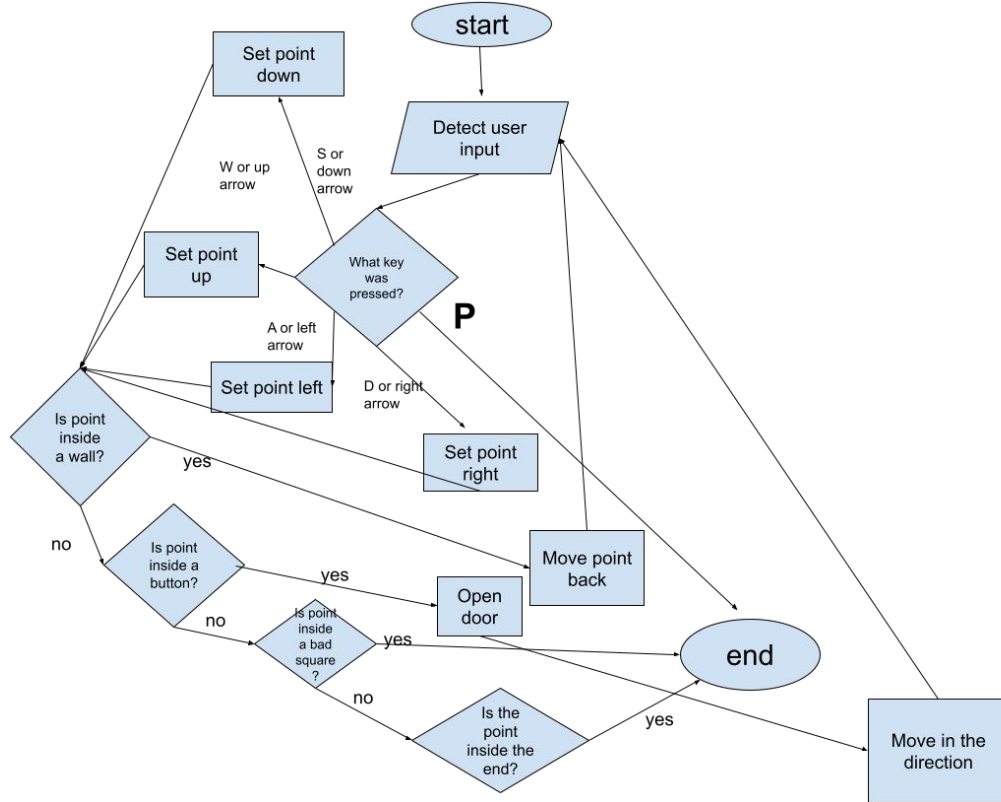
IPO diagrams (2 separate functions) – 1-2 pages

input	processing	output
Keyboard input = w	playerpoint(y) = playerpoint(y) - 10 If playerpoint is in a wall return True Else return False	return
Keyboard input = d	playerpoint(x) = playerpont(x) + 10 If playerpoint is in a wall return True Else return False	return

Decision tree diagram



Flowchart diagram



Sample code (1)

You put a list with the coords

The coords of the player

```
def ifin(endspace,x,y): #the function that checks if the player is inside a box
```

```
    if x >= endspace[0] and x <= endspace[2] and y >= endspace[1] and y <= endspace[3]:
```

```
        return True #returns True if the player is inside
```

```
    else:
```

```
        return False #returns False if the player is not
```

Checks if the coords are inside the box using > and <

Example:

```
end_space = [450,0,500,50]
playerpoint = [35,475]
if ifin(end_space,playerpoint[0],playerpoint[1]) == True:
    ...
```

Sample code (2)

```
def blkrect(x1,y1,x2,y2,win):#creates a black rectangle using the points given  
    rect = Rectangle(Point(x1,y1), Point(x2,y2))#takes the points given and uses them to make a  
#rectangle  
    rect.setFill('black')#makes the fill colour black  
    rect.draw(win)#draws into the window given (sadly it doesn't work without giving the window  
#name inside the function)  
  
#this function should only be used for rectangles that don't change states because it redefines the  
#same variable every time the function is used. This makes it so you can't change the colour,  
#position or undraw the rectangle.
```

The inclusion of literacy and numeracy

Literacy:

We included literacy by having screens between mazes that describe what happens inside the maze. In these screens, we intentionally include spelling mistakes, which add on to the small story where the man was unconscious and woke up inside the lab (we haven't added all the lore yet)

Numeracy:

We used numeracy inside the code. We used $>$ and $<$ to find if a point was inside a box.