

Assignment #3: Interactive Graphics and Animation

Due Date: Monday, Nov 20th 11:59 PM

1. Introduction

The purpose of this assignment is to help you gain experience with interactive graphics and animation techniques such as repainting, timer-driven animation, collision detection, and object selection. Specifically, you are to make the following modifications to your game:

- (1) the game world map is to display in the GUI (in addition to the text form on the console),
- (2) the movement (animation) of game objects is to be driven by a timer,
- (3) the game is to support dynamic collision detection and response,
- (4) the game is to support simple interactive editing of some of the objects in the world, and
- (5) the game is to include sounds appropriate to collisions and other events.

2. Game World Map

If you did Assignment2 (A2) properly, your program included an instance of a **MapView** class which is an observer that displayed the game elements *on the console*. **MapView** also extended **Container** and it was placed in the middle of the game form, although it was empty.

For this assignment, **MapView** will display the contents of the game *graphically* in the container in the middle of the game screen (in addition to displaying it in the text form on the console). When the **MapView** `update()` is invoked, it should now also should call `repaint()` on itself. As described in the course notes, **MapView** should override `paint()`, which will be invoked as a result of calling `repaint()`. It is then the duty of `paint()` to iterate through the game objects invoking `draw()` in each object – thus redrawing all the objects in the world in the container. Note that `paint()` must have access to the **GameWorld**. That means that the reference to the **GameWorld** must be saved when **MapView** is constructed, or alternatively the `update()` method must save it prior to calling `repaint()`. Note that the modified **MapView** class communicates with the rest of the program *exactly* as it did previously (e.g., it is an observer of **GameWorld**).

As indicated in A1, each type of game object has a different shape which can be bounded by a square. The size attribute provides the length of this bounding square. The different graphical representation of each game object is as follows: Flags are filled isosceles triangles; food stations are filled squares; the ant is a filled circle; and spiders are unfilled isosceles triangles. Hence, the size attribute of the ant indicates the diameter of the circle, size of a flag or spider indicates the length of the base and height of the isosceles triangle, and size of a food station indicates the length of equal sides of the square. Note that as before, the initial capacity of a food station is proportional to its size and the size of a food station remains the same even as its capacity decreases.

Flags should include a text showing their number; food stations should include text showing their food capacity. Use the **Graphics** method **drawString()** to draw the text on flags and food stations.

The appropriate place to put the responsibility for drawing each shape is within each type of game object (that is, to use a *polymorphic* drawing capability). The program should define a new interface named **IDrawable** specifying a method **draw(Graphics g, Point pCmpRelPrnt)**. **GameObject** class should implement this interface and each concrete game object class should then provide code for drawing that particular object using the received **Graphics** object **g** (which belong to **MapView**) and **Point** object **pCmpRelPrnt**, which is the component location (**MapView**'s origin location which is located at its the upper left corner) relative to its parent container's origin (parent of **MapView** is the content pane of the **Game** form and origin of the parent is also located at its upper left corner). Remember that calling **getX()** and **getY()** methods on **MapView** would return the **MapView** component's location relative to its parent container's origin.

Each object's **draw()** method draws the object in its current color and size, at its current location. Recall that current location of the object is defined relative to the origin of the game world (which corresponds to the origin of the **MapView** in A2 and A3). Hence, do not forget to add **MapView**'s origin location (relative to its parent container's origin) to the current location while drawing your game objects since **draw...()** methods (e.g., **drawRect()**) of **Graphics** expects coordinates which are relative to the parent container's origin. Also, recall that the *location* of each object is the position of the *center* of that object. Each **draw()** method must take this definition into account when drawing an object. Remember that the **draw...()** method of the **Graphics** class expects to be given the X,Y coordinates of the *upper left corner* of the shape to be drawn. Thus, a **draw()** method would need to use the *location* and *size* attributes of the object to determine where to draw the object so its center coincides with its *location* (i.e., the X,Y coordinate of the upper left corner of a game object would be at **center_location.x - size/2, center_location.y - size/2** relative to the origin of the **MapView**, which is the origin of the game world).

3. Animation Control

The **Game** class is to include a timer (you should use the **UITimer**, a built-in CN1 class) to drive the animation (movement of movable objects). **Game** should also implement **Runnable** (a built-in CN1 interface). Each tick generated by the timer should call the **run()** method in **Game**. **run()** in turn must invoke the "Tick" method in **GameWorld** from the previous assignment, causing all moveable objects to move. This replaces the "Tick" button, which is no longer needed and should be eliminated.

There are some changes in the way the Tick method works for this assignment. In order for the animation to look smooth, the timer itself will have to tick at a fairly fast rate (about every 20 msec or so). In order for each movable object to know how far it should move, each timer tick should pass an "elapsed time" value to the **move()** method. The **move()** method should use this elapsed time value when it computes a new location. For simplicity, you can simply pass the value of the timer tick rate (e.g., 20 msec), rather than computing a true elapsed time. However, *it is a requirement that each move() computes movement based on the value of the elapsed time parameter passed in*, not by assuming a hard-coded time value within the **move()** method itself. You should experiment to determine appropriate movement

values (e.g., in A1, we have specified the initial speed of the spider to be a random value between 5 and 10, you may need to adjust this range to make your spiders have reasonable speed which is not too fast or too slow). In addition, be aware that methods of the built-in CN1 **Math** class that you will use in **move()** method (e.g., **Math.cos()**, **Math.sin()**) expects the angles to be provided in radians not degrees. You can use **Math.toRadians()** to convert degrees to radians.

Remember that a **UITimer** starts as soon as its **schedule()** method is called. To stop a **UITimer** call its **cancel()** method. To re-start it call the **schedule()** method again.

4. Collision Detection and Response

There is another important thing that needs to happen on Tick method in **GameWorld**. After invoking **move()** for all movable objects, your Tick method must determine if there are any collisions between objects, and if so to perform the appropriate “collision response”. You must handle collision detection/response by having **GameObject** class implement a new interface called “**ICollider**” which declares two methods **boolean collidesWith(GameObject otherObject)** and **void handleCollision(GameObject otherObject)** which are intended for performing collision detection and response, respectively.

In the previous assignment, collisions were caused by pressing one of the “pretend collision buttons” (i.e., “Collide With Flag”, “Collide With Spider”, “Collide With Food Station”), and the objects involved in the collision were chosen arbitrarily. Now, the type of collision will be detected automatically during collision detection, so the pretend collision buttons are no longer needed and should be removed. Related menu items, key bindings, and command classes should also be removed. Collision detection will require objects to check to see if they have collided with other objects, so the actual collisions will no longer be arbitrary, but will correspond to actual collisions in the game world. There are more hints regarding collision detection in the notes below.

Collision response (that is, the specific action taken by an object when it collides with another object) will be similar as before. Hence, **handleCollision()** method of a game object should call the appropriate collision handling method in **GameWorld** from the previous assignment. Collisions also generate a *sound* (see below) and thus, collision handling methods in **GameWorld** should be updated accordingly.

5. Sound

We will utilize JavaFX to play sounds. See Appendix-2 below for instructions on how to install and use JavaFX. Since we will utilize JavaFX to play sounds, the structure of the command line we have been using to run the program from the command prompt has slightly changed (see the end of “Additional Notes” section below for the updated command line).

You may add as many sounds into your game as you wish. However, you must implement particular, clearly different sounds for *at least* the following situations:

- (1) when the ant collides with a spider (such as a squeaking sound),
- (2) when the ant collides with a food station (such as a crunching sound),
- (3) when the ant collides with a flag (such as a cheering sound),
- (4) some sort of appropriate background sound that loops continuously during animation.

Sounds should only be played if the “Sound” attribute is “On”. Note that except for the “background” sound, sounds are played as a result of executing a collision. Hence, you must play these sounds in collision methods in **GameWorld**.

You may use any sounds you like, as long as we can show the game to the Dean and your mother (in other words, they are not disgusting or obscene). Short, unique sounds tend to improve game playability by avoiding too much confusing sound overlap. Do not use copyrighted sounds. You may search the web to find these non-copyrighted sounds (e.g., www.findsounds.com).

You must copy the sound files directly under the src directory of your project for CN1 to locate them. You should add **Sound** and **BGSound** classes to your project to add a capability for playing regular and looping (e.g., background) sounds, respectively, as discussed in the lecture notes. These classes encapsulate given sound files by making use of **InputStream**, **MediaManager**, and **Media** built-in CN1 classes. In addition to these built-in classes, **BGSound** also utilizes **Runnable** built-in CN1 interface.

You should assign the initial *Sound* game state value to OFF and add **createSounds()** method to **GameWorld** where you instantiate a single sound object for each audio file (including the background audio). You should call this method towards the end of **Game** constructor, after calling **show()** in **Game** and **init()** in **GameWorld**. After you call **createSounds()**, call **revalidate()** on the **Game** form. In addition, create the **UITimer** object and schedule it after calling **createSounds()/revalidate()**. When you need to play the same sound file, you should use the single instance generated in **createSounds()** (e.g., all ant and food station collisions should use the same sound object). If you are having some errors after you add sounds to your assignment (e.g., it says “Adding CEF to classpath” when the program starts and then gives errors when you play sounds and/or you receive **NullPointerException** and/or your GUI does not show up properly), see last slides of “Introduction to Sound” chapter for additional troubleshooting tips!

6. Object Selection and Game Modes

In order for us to explore the Command design pattern more thoroughly, and to gain experience with graphical object selection, we are going to add an additional capability to the game. The game is to have two modes: “*play*” and “*pause*”. The normal game play with animation as implemented above is “play” mode. In “pause” mode, animation stops – the game objects don’t move, the clock stops, and the background looped sound also stops. Also, when in pause mode, the user can use the pointer to select some of the game objects as explained below.

Ability to select the game mode should be implemented via a new GUI button that switches between “play” and “pause” modes (you should create an additional command class to handle action events generated by this button and set its target as **Game**). When the game first starts it should be in play mode, with the mode control button displaying the label “Pause” (indicating that pushing the button switches to pause mode). Pressing the Pause button switches the game to pause mode and changes the label on the button to “Play”, indicating that pressing the button again resumes play and puts the game back into play mode (also restarting the background sound if sound is enabled).

- Object Selection

When in pause mode, the game must support the ability to interactively *select* objects. To identify “*selectable*” objects, you should have those objects implement an interface called **ISelectable** which specifies the methods required to implement selection, as discussed in the lecture notes. Selecting an object allows the user to perform certain actions on the selected object. For this assignment, all **Fixed** objects are selectable. The selected food station/flag must be highlighted by drawing it as an un-filled square/triangle (a normal food station/flag is drawn as a filled square/triangle). Selection is only allowed in *pause* mode, and switching to *play* mode automatically “unselects” the object.

An individual object is selected by pressing the pointer on it. Pressing on an object selects that object and “unselects” all other objects. Clicking in a location where there are no objects causes the selected object to become unselected. Remember that pointer (x,y) location received by overriding the **pointerPressed()** method of **MapView** is relative to screen origin. You can make this location relative to **MapView**’s parent’s origin by calling the following lines inside the **pointerPressed()** method:

```
x = x - getParent().getAbsoluteX()
y = y - getParent().getAbsoluteY()
```

A new **Position** command (which should extend from **Command** as the other commands of the game) is to be added to the game, invocable from a new “Position” button. When the position command is invoked, the selected food station or flag is to be moved to a new location. This movement should be done by following the below steps in the given order: 1) Select the object 2) Hit Position button 3) Click on **MapView** to select a new position for the selected object 4) Selected object would appear in the new location. The position action should only be available while in pause mode, and should have no effect on unselected objects. Note that the new position command gives the user the ability to create an arbitrary food distribution and path configuration; the game is no longer constrained to use the initial layout provided when the game starts or life is lost. However, when the player loses a life and the game re-initializes, we would again use the random food station and original default flag locations, which means our code does not need to remember the re-positioned locations of fixed objects for future lives.

To execute the position command properly in A3, we remove the requirement that was introduced in the previous assignment that restricted all fixed game objects from changing location once they are created. Also, note that regardless of their capacity all food stations are allowed to be moved.

- Command Enabling/Disabling

Commands should be enabled only when their functionality is appropriate. For example, the Position command should be disabled while in play mode; likewise, commands that involve playing the game (e.g., changing the ant’s heading) should be disabled while in pause mode. Note that disabling a command should disable it for all invokers (buttons, keys, *and* menu items). Note also that a disabled button or menu item should still be *visible*; it just cannot be active (enabled). This is indicated by changing the appearance of the button or menu item. To disable a button or a menu item which is added to the form by

`addComponentToSideMenu()`, use `setEnabled()` method of `Button` (remember that `Checkbox` is-a `Button`). To disable a menu item which is added to the form by `addCommandToSideMenu()`, after using `setEnabled()` method of `Command`, remove the menu item from side menu by using `removeCommand()` of `Toolbar`, then re-add the menu item by `addCommandToSideMenu()` and call `revalidate()` on the `Game` form (remember to re-do the same steps when the command is enabled). To disable a key, use `removeKeyListener()` method of `Form` (remember to re-add the key listener when the command is enabled). You can set disabled style of a button using `getDisabledStyle().set...()` methods on the `Button`.

Additional Notes

- Please make sure that in A2 you have added a `MapView` object directly to the center of the form. Adding a `Container` object to the center and then adding a `MapView` object onto it would cause incorrect results when a default layout is used for this center container (e.g., you cannot see any of the game objects being drawn in the center of the form).
- To draw a un-filled and filled triangle you can use `drawPolygon()/fillPolygon()` methods of `Graphics`. These methods expect the following parameters: `xPoints` which is an array of integers that has x coordinates of the corners, `yPoints` which is an array of integers that has y coordinates of the corners, `nPoints` which is the integer that indicates the number of corners of the polygon. For instance, to draw a triangle with corner coordinates (1,1) (3,1) (2,2), you should assign `xPoints = {1,3,2}`, `yPoints = {1,1,2}`, `nPoints = 3`.
- To draw a filled circle with radius `r` at location `(x,y)` use `fillArc(x, y, 2*r, 2*r, 0, 360)`.
- As before, the origin of the game world (which corresponds to the origin of the `MapView` for now) is considered to be in its *lower left* corner. Hence, the Y coordinate of the game world grows *upward* (Y values increase *upward*). However, origin of the `MapView` container is at its upper left corner and Y coordinate of the `MapView` grows *downward*. So when a game object moves north (e.g., its heading is 0 and hence, its Y values is increasing) in the game world, they would move up in the game world. However, due to the coordinate systems mismatch mentioned above, heading up in the game world will result in moving down on the `MapView` (screen). Hence, your game will be displayed as upside down on the screen. This also means that when the ant's heading is zero degrees and "left" command is used, the ant will turn left with respect to itself (and start going west) in game world, but it will turn right with respect to itself (and again start going west) on the `MapView` (and similar mismatch will happen when "right" command is used). In addition, triangles (e.g., flags and spiders) will be drawn upside down in `MapView`. Leave it like this – we will fix it in A4.
- The simple shape representations for game objects will produce some slightly weird visual effects in the map view. For example, squares or triangles will always be aligned with the X/Y axes even if the object being represented is moving at an angle relative to the axes. This is acceptable for now; we will see how to fix it in A4.
- You may adjust the size of game objects for playability if you wish; just don't make them so large (or small) that the game becomes unwieldy.

- As indicated in A2, boundaries of the game world are equal to dimensions of **MapView**. Hence, spiders should consider the width and the height of the **MapView** when they move, not to be out of boundaries.
- Because the sound can be turned on and off by the user (using the menu), and also turns on/off automatically with the pause/play button, you will need to test the various combinations. For example, turning off sound, then pressing pause, then pressing play, should result in the sound **not** coming back on. There are several sequences to test.
- When two objects collide handling the collision should be done only once. For instance, when the ant (`obj1`) and a spider (`obj2`) collide, the ant's health level should be decreased only once, not twice. In the two nested loops of collision detection, `obj1.collidesWith(obj2)` and `obj2.collidesWith(obj1)` will both return true. However, if we handle the collision with `obj1.handleCollision(obj2)` we should not handle it again by calling `obj2.handleCollision(obj1)`. This problem is complicated by the fact that in most cases the same collision will be detected repeatedly as one object passes through the other object. Another complication is that more than two objects can collide simultaneously. One straight-forward way of solving this complicated problem, is to have each collidable object (that may involve in such a problem) keep a list of the objects that it is already colliding with. An object can then skip the collision handling for objects it is already colliding with. Of course, you'll also have to remove objects from the list when they are no longer colliding.

Implementation of this solution would require you to have a **Vector** (or **ArrayList**) for each collidable object (i.e., all game objects in TheJourney game) which we will call as "collision vector". When collidable object `obj1` collides with `obj2`, right after handling the collision, you need to add `obj2` to collision vector of `obj1`. If `obj2` is also a collidable object, you also need to add `obj1` to collision vector of `obj2`. Each time you check for possible collisions (in each clock tick, after the moving the objects) you need to update the collision vectors. If the `obj1` and `obj2` are no longer colliding, you need to remove them from each other's collision vectors. You can use `remove()` method of **Vector** to remove an object from a collision vector. If two objects are still colliding (passes through each other), you should not add them again to the collision vectors. You can use `contains()` method of **Vector** to check if the object is already in the collision vector or not. The `contains()` method is also useful for deciding whether to handle collision or not. For instance, if the collision vector of `obj2` already contains `obj1` (or collision vector of `obj1` already contains `obj2`), it means that collision between `obj1` and `obj2` is already handled and should not be handled again.

- You should tweak the parameters of your program for playability after you get the animation working. Things that impact playability include object sizes and speeds etc. Your game is expected to operate in a reasonably-playable manner.
- As before, you may not use a "GUI Builder" for this assignment.
- All functionality from the previous assignment must be retained unless it is explicitly changed or deleted by the requirements for this assignment.
- Your program must be contained in a CN1 project called A3Prj. You must create your project following the instructions given at "2 – Introduction to Mobile App Development and CN1" lecture notes posted at Canvas (Steps for Eclipse: 1) File → New → Project → Codename One Project. 2) Give a project name "A3Prj" and uncheck "Java 8 project" 3) Hit "Next". 4) Give a main class name "Starter", package name "com.mycompany.a3", and

select a “native” theme, and “Hello World(Bare Bones)” template (for manual GUI building). 5) Hit “Finish”). Further, **you must verify that your program works properly from the command prompt** before submitting it to Canvas: First, make sure that the A3Prj.jar file is up-to-date. Next, make sure that you have JavaFX installed and your PATH_TO_JAVAFX_LIB system environment is properly set (see Appendix-2 below for more information). Then get into the A3Prj directory on the command prompt and type (all in one line but put a space between the two sub-lines) the following for Windows machines:

```
java --module-path %PATH_TO_JAVAFX_LIB% --add-modules=ALL-MODULE-PATH -cp  
dist\A3Prj.jar;JavaSE.jar com.codename1.impl.javase.Simulator com.mycompany.a3.Starter
```

For Mac OS/Linux machines, use the following command line:

```
java --module-path $PATH_TO_JAVAFX_LIB --add-modules=ALL-MODULE-PATH -cp  
dist/A3Prj.jar;JavaSE.jar com.codename1.impl.javase.Simulator com.mycompany.a3.Starter
```

Penalties will be applied to submissions which do not work properly from the command prompt.

Deliverables

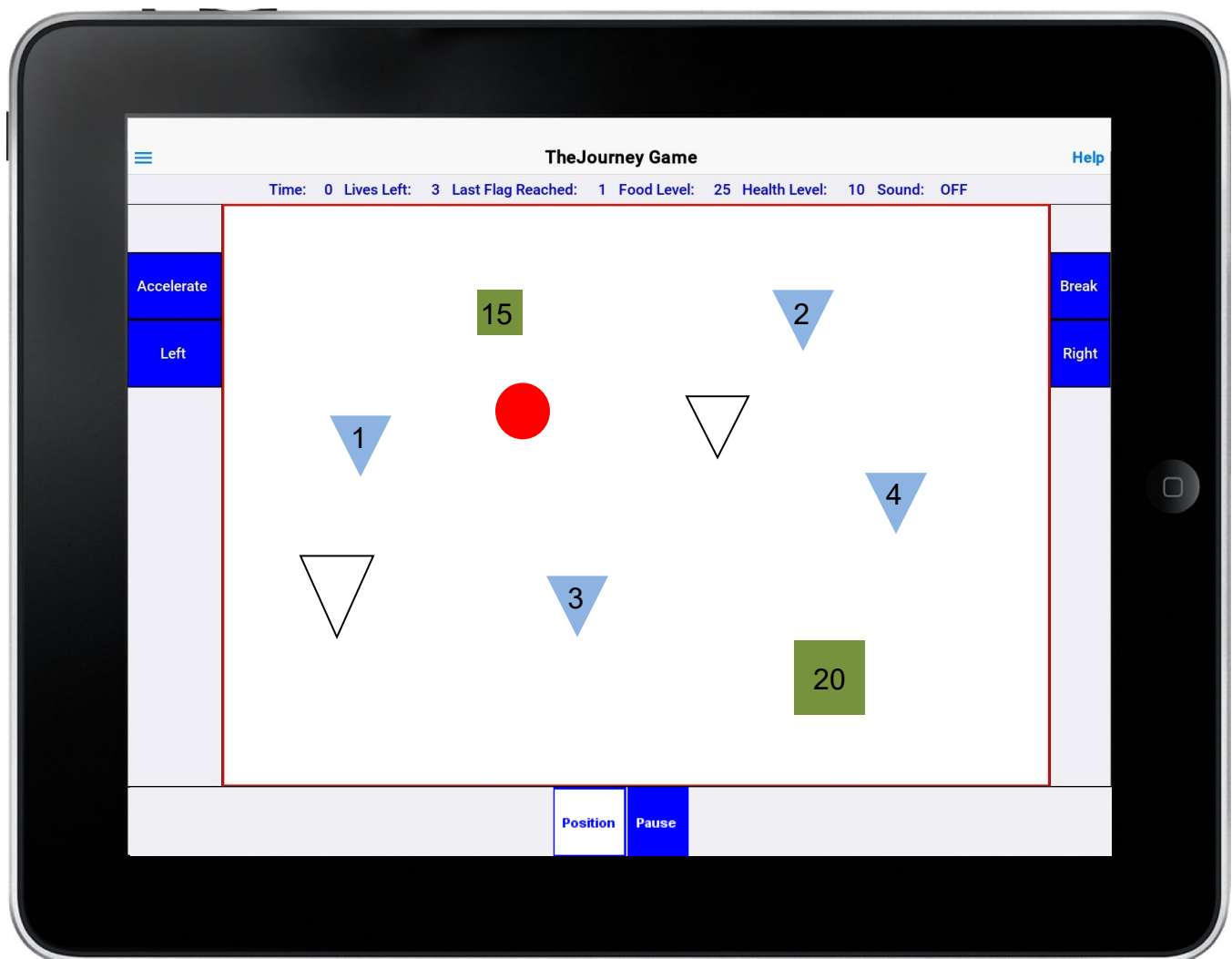
Submitting your program requires the same three steps as for A1 and A2 except that you **do not** need to submit a UML for A3:

1. Create a “**TEXT**” (i.e., not a pdf, doc etc.) file called “readme-a3.txt” that includes the lab number and the name of the specific machine you have used in that lab to build/test your program. Be sure to **verify that your program works from the command prompt on the lab machine** as explained above. For instructions on how to connect to a lab machine, please see the related page on Canvas and for hints on how to build/test your assignment on a lab machine, please see the syllabus. In addition, **be sure that you include the src folder and jar file generated/tested on the lab machine in the below-mentioned zip file**. You may also include additional information you want to share with the grader in this text file. You will receive the grader comments on your text file as annotations when grades are posted (click on “View Feedback” link next to readme-a3.txt on Canvas to see the comments).
2. Create a “**ZIP**” file containing (1) the entire “**src**” directory under your CN1 project directory (called A3Prj) which includes source code (“.java”) for all the classes in your program, and (2) the **A3Prj.jar** (located under the “A3Prj/dist” directory) which is automatically generated by CN1 and includes the compiled (“.class”) files for your program in a zipped format. Do **NOT** include other directories/files under the CN1 project directory. Be sure to name your ZIP file as YourLastName-YourFirstName-a3.zip.
3. Login to **Canvas**, select “Assignment#3”, and upload your ZIP file and TEXT file separately (do **NOT** place this TEXT file inside the ZIP file). Also, be sure to take note of the requirement stated in the course syllabus for keeping a **backup copy** of all submitted work (save a copy of your ZIP and TEXT files).

All submitted work must be strictly your own!

Appendix 1: Sample GUI

The following shows an example of how a completed A3 game might look. It has a control panel on the left, right, and bottom with the required command buttons. Notice that the bottom control container does not have the Collide With Flag, Collide With Spider, Collide With Food Station buttons as in A2 GUI, instead it has the Pause/Play and Position buttons. Position button is disabled since the game here is in “Play” mode as indicated by the fact that the Pause/Play button shows “Pause”. **MapView** in the middle contains four flags (blue filled triangles), two food stations (green filled squares), the ant (red filled circle), and two spiders (black unfilled triangles). Flags and food stations include a text showing their number and capacity, respectively. As indicated in A1, all flags have the same size whereas sizes of food stations and spiders are chosen randomly when created. The initial capacity of a food station is proportional to its size. Note also that the world is “upside down” (e.g., the triangles are facing down). We will fix this in A4.



Appendix 2: Installing and Using JavaFX

In order to play sounds we will be using JavaFX SDK 11.0.2. This software is already installed on lab computers (see the “Resources” module of the “Home” section of Canvas for the list of labs that you can use for CSC 133). You can install it to your personal machine by following the below steps:

- Make sure you are using Java JDK version 17 (see slide 14 of the “02-Introduction to Mobile App Development and CN1” lecture note slides for more information).
- To download JavaFX SDK 11.0.2 go to: <https://gluonhq.com/products/javafx/>

Then click on the “Include older versions” checkbox under “Downloads”

From the “JavaFX version” listbox select “JavaFX 11.0.2”.

Next, select your operating system, architecture, and “SDK” as a type from the other listboxes.

Finally, download the listed SDK file.

- Unzip the downloaded file. You will find “javafx-sdk-11.0.2” folder under the unzipped directory.
- Copy “javafx-sdk-11.0.2” folder to the directory where your Java JDK 17 directory resides. By default, this directory is “C:\Program Files\Java\” on Windows machines.
- Set PATH_TO_JAVAFX_LIB system environment variable to a value that indicates the location of the “javafx-sdk-11.0.2\lib” folder. By default, this value would be the following on Windows machines:

“C:\Program Files\Java\javafx-sdk-11.0.2\lib”

Make sure to **include the double quotes (")** at the beginning and the end of the value.

After you make sure that you have a system (a lab machine or a personal machine) with JavaFX installed, follow the below steps to use the JavaFX from a CN1 project:

- Open Eclipse.
- Create a JavaFX user library by first selecting “Eclipse -> Window -> Preferences -> Java -> Build Path -> User Libraries -> New”.

Next, name this user library as “JavaFX11”.

Then, hit “Add External JARs”, include all the jars under “javafx-sdk-11.0.2\lib”, and hit “Apply and Close”.

- Add the “JavaFX11” library to the CN1 project by first right clicking on the CN1 project.

Next, select “Build path -> Configure Build Path”.

Then, goto “Library tab -> Add Library -> User Library -> Next -> Check JavaFX11 -> Finish -> Apply and Close”.