

CHANGING LANES



What is our GOAL for this MODULE?

We used our knowledge to change the lane and create an identification of the player's car.

What did we ACHIEVE in the class TODAY?

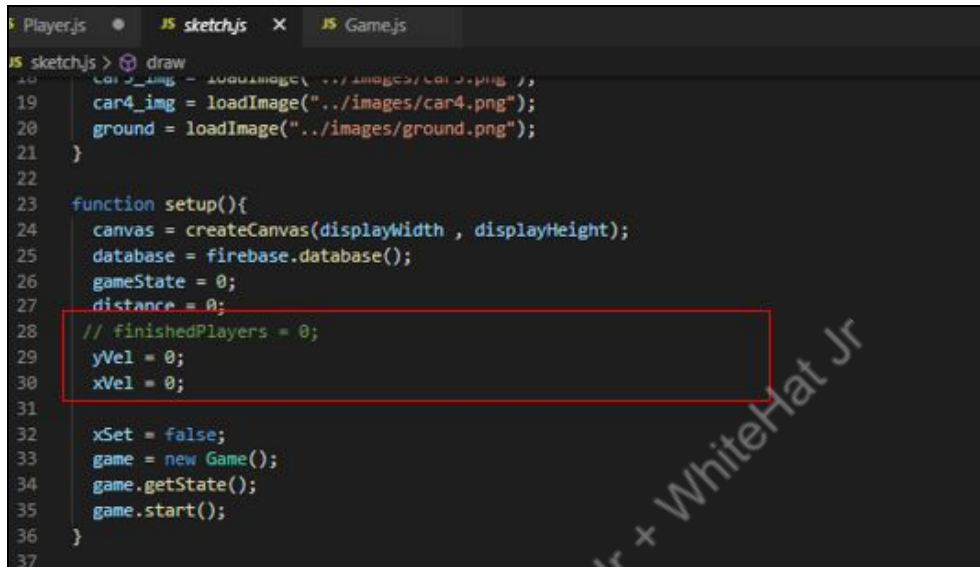
- Added the condition to move the car to left and right when the arrow key is pressed
- Added some identification to help the player identify which is their car.

Which CONCEPTS/CODING BLOCKS did we cover today?

- text() function
- keyIsDown()

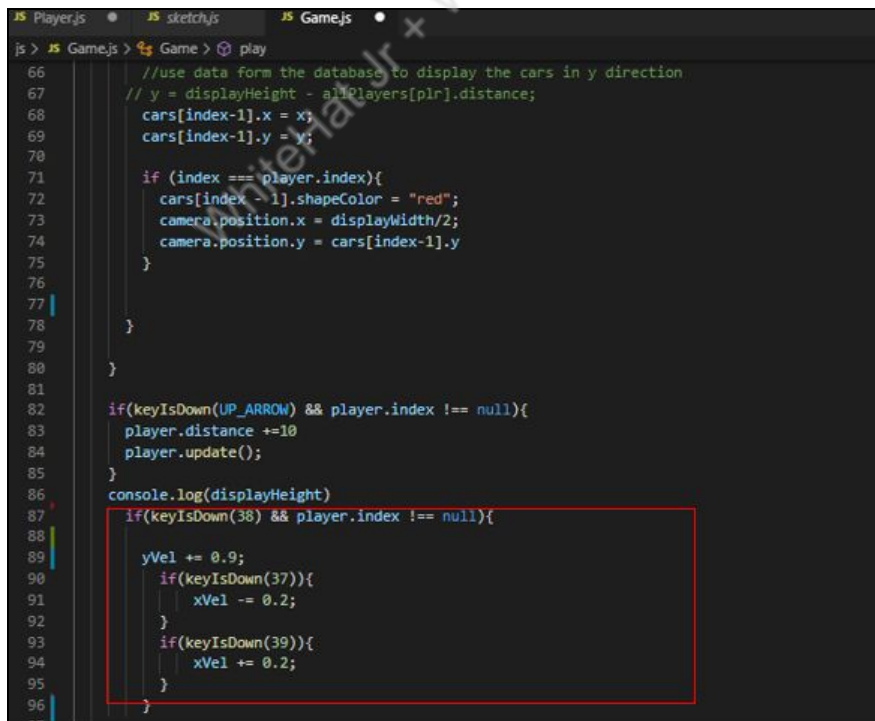
How did we DO the activities?

1. Initialize the value of xVel and yVel.



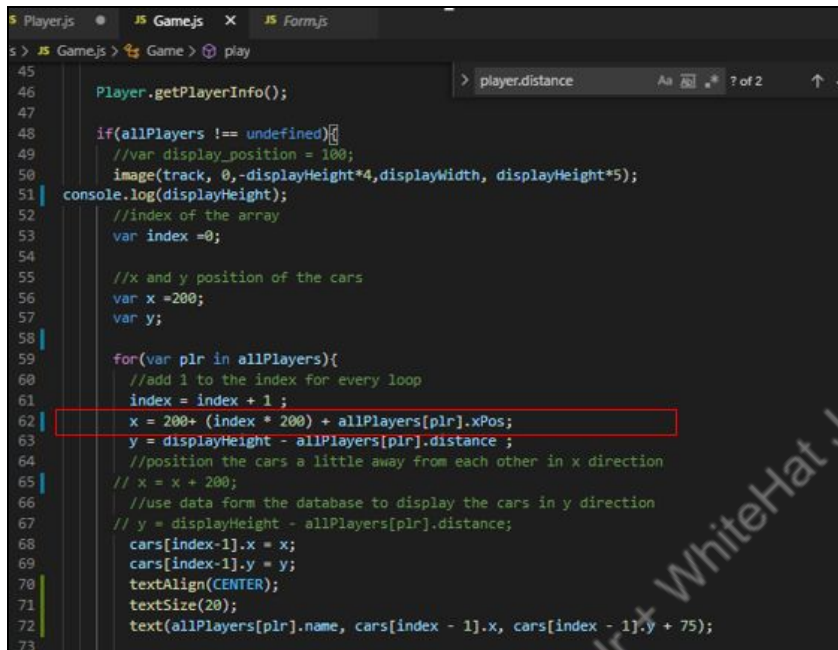
```
JS sketchjs > draw
18 car3_img = loadImage("../images/car3.png");
19 car4_img = loadImage("../images/car4.png");
20 ground = loadImage("../images/ground.png");
21 }
22
23 function setup(){
24   canvas = createCanvas(displayWidth , displayHeight);
25   database = firebase.database();
26   gameState = 0;
27   distance = 0;
28   // finishedPlayers = 0;
29   yVel = 0;
30   xVel = 0;
31
32   xSet = false;
33   game = new Game();
34   game.getState();
35   game.start();
36 }
37
```

2. Add the condition to move the car left and right when the respective arrow key is pressed.



```
JS Player.js • JS sketchjs • JS Game.js
js > JS Game.js > Game > play
66 //use data form the database to display the cars in y direction
67 // y = displayHeight - allPlayers[plr].distance;
68 cars[index-1].x = x;
69 cars[index-1].y = y;
70
71 if (index === player.index){
72   cars[index-1].shapeColor = "red";
73   camera.position.x = displayWidth/2;
74   camera.position.y = cars[index-1].y
75 }
76
77 }
78
79 }
80
81
82 if(keyIsDown(UP_ARROW) && player.index !== null){
83   player.distance +=10
84   player.update();
85 }
86 console.log(displayHeight)
87 if(keyIsDown(38) && player.index !== null){
88
89   yVel += 0.9;
90   if(keyIsDown(37)){
91     xVel -= 0.2;
92   }
93   if(keyIsDown(39)){
94     xVel += 0.2;
95   }
96 }
97
```

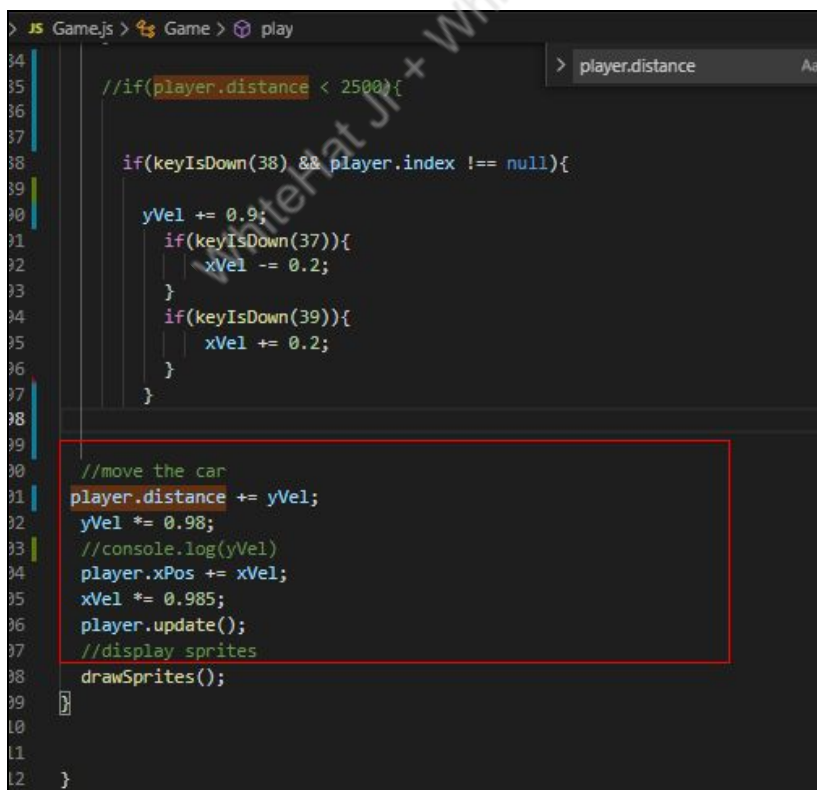
3. Change the index value of the player's car.



```

45
46 Player.getPlayerInfo();
47
48 if(allPlayers !== undefined){
49   //var display_position = 100;
50   image(track, 0,-displayHeight*4,displayWidth, displayHeight*5);
51   console.log(displayHeight);
52   //index of the array
53   var index =0;
54
55   //x and y position of the cars
56   var x =200;
57   var y;
58
59   for(var plr in allPlayers){
60     //add 1 to the index for every loop
61     index = index + 1 ;
62     x = 200+ (index * 200) + allPlayers[plr].xPos;
63     y = displayHeight - allPlayers[plr].distance ;
64     //position the cars a little away from each other in x direction
65     // x = x + 200;
66     //use data form the database to display the cars in y direction
67     // y = displayHeight - allPlayers[plr].distance;
68     cars[index-1].x = x;
69     cars[index-1].y = y;
70     textAlign(CENTER);
71     textSize(20);
72     text(allPlayers[plr].name, cars[index - 1].x, cars[index - 1].y + 75);
73
  
```

4. Include the code to move the car.

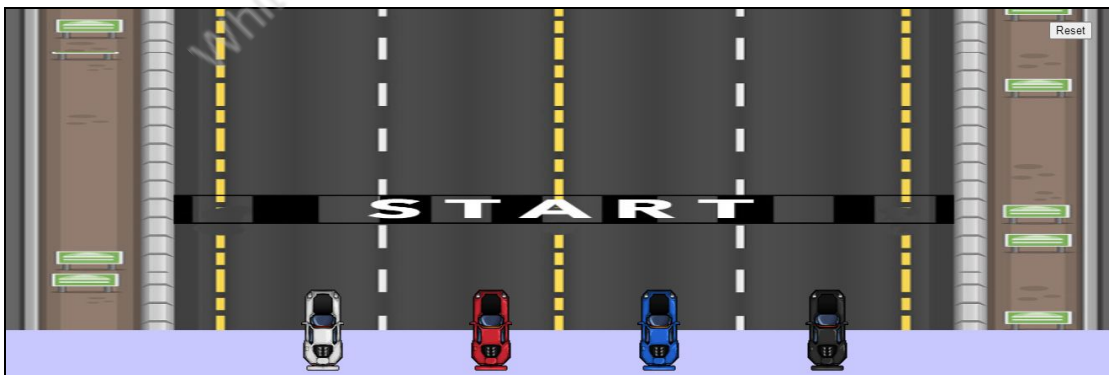


```

34
35 //if(player.distance < 2500){
36
37
38   if(keyIsDown(38) && player.index !== null){
39
40     yVel += 0.9;
41     if(keyIsDown(37)){
42       xVel -= 0.2;
43     }
44     if(keyIsDown(39)){
45       xVel += 0.2;
46     }
47   }
48
49
50   //move the car
51   player.distance += yVel;
52   yVel *= 0.98;
53   //console.log(yVel)
54   player.xPos += xVel;
55   xVel *= 0.985;
56   player.update();
57   //display sprites
58   drawSprites();
59
60
61 }
  
```

5. Add the initial state of xPos inside player.js.

```
Player.js  JS Game.js  JS Form.js
> JS Player.js > Player
1  class Player {
2    constructor(){
3      this.index = null;
4      this.distance = 0;
5      this.xPos = 0;
6      this.name = null;
7      this.place = 0; }
8
9
10   getCount(){
11     var playerCountRef = database.ref('playerCount');
12     playerCountRef.on("value", (data)=>{
13       playerCount = data.val();
14     })
15   }
16
17   updateCount(count){
18     database.ref('/').update({
19       playerCount: count
20     });
21   }
22
23   update(){
24     var playerIndex = "players/player" + this.index;
25     database.ref(playerIndex).set({
26       name: this.name,
27       distance: this.distance,
28       // place: this.place,
29       xPos: this.xPos
30     });
31   }
}
```



6. Reduce the speed of the car once it reaches the end by adding the conditions.

```
Game.js > Game > play
text(allPlayers[plr].name, cars
if (index === player.index){
  cars[index - 1].shapeColor = "red";
  camera.position.x = displayWidth/2;
  camera.position.y = cars[index-1].y
}
}
}

if(player.distance < 2150){
  if(keyIsDown(38) && player.index !== null){
    yVel += 0.9;
    if(keyIsDown(37)){
      xVel -= 0.2;
    }
    if(keyIsDown(39)){
      xVel += 0.2;
    }
  }else if(keyIsDown(38) && yVel > 0 && player.index !== null){
    yVel -= 0.1;
    xVel *= 0.9;
  }else{
    yVel *= 0.985;
    xVel *= 0.985;
  }
}
```

7. Include the player identification.

```
js > JS Player.js x JS Game.js x JS Form.js
js > JS Game.js > Game > play
50 image(track, 0,-displayHeight*4,displayWidth, displayHeight*5);
51
52 //index of the array
53 var index =0;
54
55 //x and y position of the cars
56 var x =200;
57 var y;
58
59 for(var plr in allPlayers){
60 //add 1 to the index for every loop
61 index = index + 1 ;
62 x = 200 + (index * 200) + allPlayers[plr].xPos;
63 y = displayHeight - allPlayers[plr].distance ;
64 //position the cars a little away from each other in x direction
65 // x = x + 200;
66 //use data form the database to display the cars in y direction
67 // y = displayHeight - allPlayers[plr].distance;
68 cars[index-1].x = x;
69 cars[index-1].y = y;
70 textAlign(CENTER);
71 textSize(20);
72 text(allPlayers[plr].name, cars[index - 1].x, cars[index - 1].y + 75);
73 if (index === player.index){
74 cars[index - 1].shapeColor = "red";
```



What's NEXT?

In the next class, you will be learning to create obstacles and add sounds to our car racing game.

EXTEND YOUR KNOWLEDGE:

1. Learn more about the [keycode](#).

WhiteHat Jr + WhiteHat Jr + WhiteHat Jr