

River Pollution Game Reference Sheet

Watershed

Watershed contains all the Tiles of the game map.

`WS.getAllTiles()`

Returns an array containing all the Tiles in the game map.

`WS.update()`

Updates all the land uses of the game map to have the current pollution values. Also computes and updates the total pollution in the watershed using current pollution values.

`WS.totalDecayPollution`

The total amount of pollution that reaches the river after distance decay.

Tile

A Tile is one square on the game map. It contains the tiles position on the game grid and its land use.

`t.getX()`

Returns the x coordinate of `t` on the canvas.

`t.getY()`

Returns the y coordinate of `t` on the canvas.

`itemt.getDecayPollution()`

Returns the pollution that reaches the river after distance decay of `t`.

Landuse

Each tile on the game map has one of six landuses: Factory, Farm, House, Forest, Dirt or River.

`lu.getType()`

Returns the land use of `lu`. There are six possible values:

1. `LUType.FACTORY`
2. `LUType.FARM`
3. `LUType.HOUSE`
4. `LUType.FOREST`
5. `LUType.DIRT`
6. `LUType.RIVER`

Conditionals and Return

`if(b) { ... } else { ... }`

Conditionally executes the first block of code if `b` evaluates to true, and the second block of code if it evaluates to false.

`if((a)&&(b)) { ... } else { ... }`

Conditionally executes the first block of code if both `a` and `b` evaluates to true, and the second block of code if either `a` or `b` evaluates to false.

`return b`

Returns `b` as the value of the current method.

Assignment and Arithmetic

`x = n`

Assigns variable `x` to the value `v`.

`n1 + n2`

Adds `n1` to `n2`.

`n1 - n2`

Subtracts `n1` from `n2`.

`n1 * n2`

Multiplies `n1` by `n2`.

`n1 / n2`

Divides `n1` by `n2` (with no remainder).

`n1 > n2`

Returns true if `n1` is strictly greater than `n2`. Otherwise returns false.

`n1 < n2`

Returns true if `n1` is strictly less than `n2`. Otherwise returns false.

`dist(x1, y1, x2, y2)`

Returns the distance between the points `(x1, y1)` and `(x2, y2)`.

`Float.MAX_VALUE`

The largest possible floating point number: 3.402823×10^{38} .

Arrays

`new A[n]`

Creates an new array objects of type `A` of length `n`.

`A[] = { v1, ... vk };`

Creates a new array initialized with elements `v1` through `vk`.

`a.length`

The length of array `a`.

`a[i]`

The i^{th} element of array `a`.

`a[i] = v`

Stores `v` as the i^{th} element of array `a`.

`for(int i = 0; i < a.length; i++) { ... }`

Iterates through the elements of array `a`. In each iteration of the loop, the element can be accessed using index `i`.

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Files

Exercise

Your code goes here.

Game

Defines the Watershed data structure and all gameplay functionality.

GUI

The Graphical User Interface. This defines the main draw method, which is invoked every time the screen refreshes, and is responsible for everything you see in the frame.

LandUse

Defines the LandUse data structure.

Tile

Defines the Tile data structure.

Advanced Graphics

`background(c)`

Sets the background color to `c`. There are many ways to describe colors:

- `n`: a single number between 0 (black) and 255 (white) describes a shade of grey.
- `(r,g,b)`: a triple of numbers each ranging from 0 to 255, describe a color in terms of the relative amounts of red, green, and blue.

`fill(c)`

Sets the current fill color to `c`.

`ellipse(x,y,w,h)`

Draws an ellipse at coordinates `x` and `y` with width `w` and height `h`.

`rect(x,y,w,h)`

Draws a rectangle at coordinates `x` and `y` with width `w` and height `h`.

`mouseX`

The current x coordinate of the mouse pointer.

`mouseY`

The current y coordinate of the mouse pointer.

`mouseClicked()`

Invoked each time the mouse button is clicked.

`keyPressed()`

Invoked each time any key is pressed. The key pressed can be accessed from `key`.