

Lecture 28:

INTERACTION

CSC111: Introduction to CS through Programming

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Discussion

How did Lab 9 go?

What did you notice?



Reminder about lab/HW submissions

- Remember to put a HEADER at the beginning of your file
- If your code references image files, imports other stuff you've written, etc. **you need to submit that too** (otherwise it won't run)

Outline

✓ Animation debrief

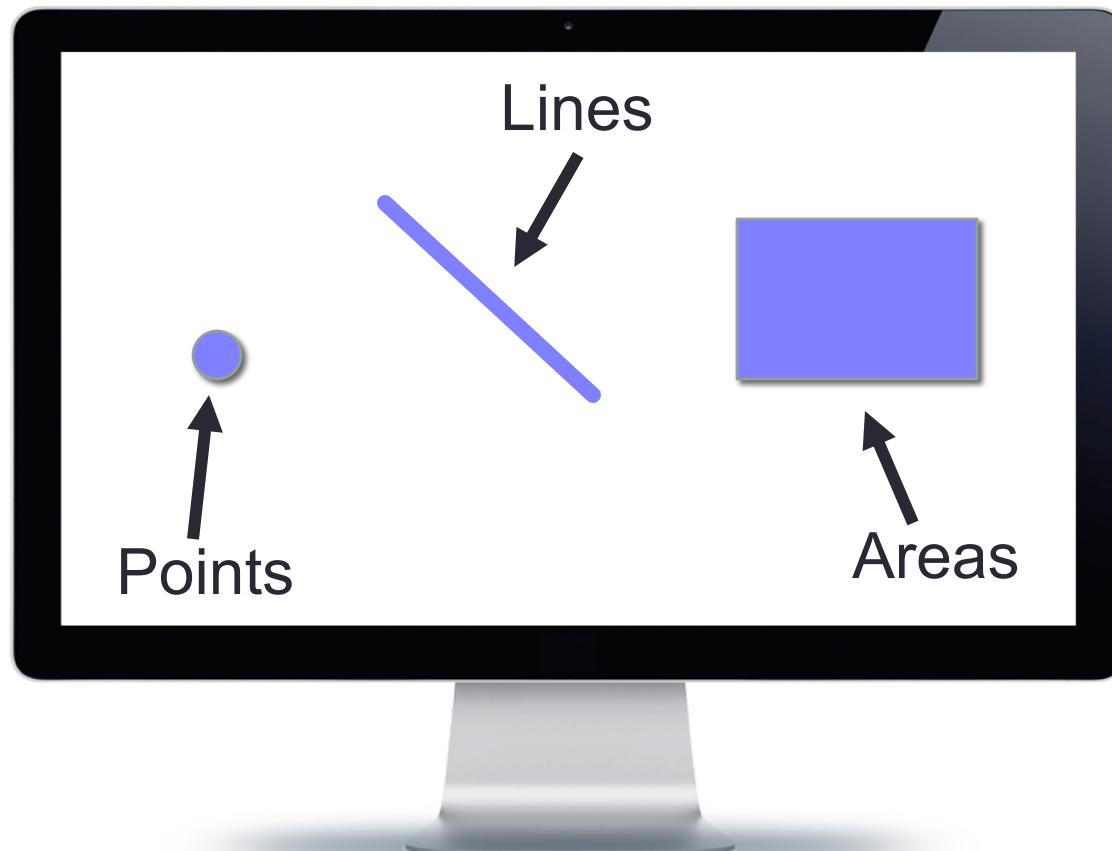
- Interaction basics

- mouse
 - keyboard

- In-Class Lab: Interactive Fish Tank

✓ Draw stuff

“graphical primitives”



✓ Draw stuff

using the **graphics** module



✓ Make it move



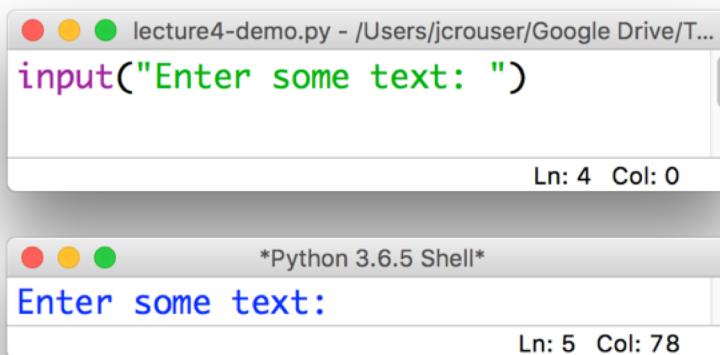
3. Get input from the user and react



Lecture 4: first experience with user input

The `.input()` function

- Python has a built-in `.input()` function that allows us to ask the user to type in information
- The `.input()` function takes in a value, which will be printed to the console as a prompt:



The image shows two windows from a Mac OS X desktop environment. The top window is titled "lecture4-demo.py - /Users/jcrouser/Google Drive/T...". It contains the Python code `input("Enter some text: ")`. The bottom window is titled "*Python 3.6.5 Shell*". It displays the text "Enter some text:" in blue, indicating it is a prompt for user input. Both windows show status bars at the bottom: the top window says "Ln: 4 Col: 0" and the bottom window says "Ln: 5 Col: 78".

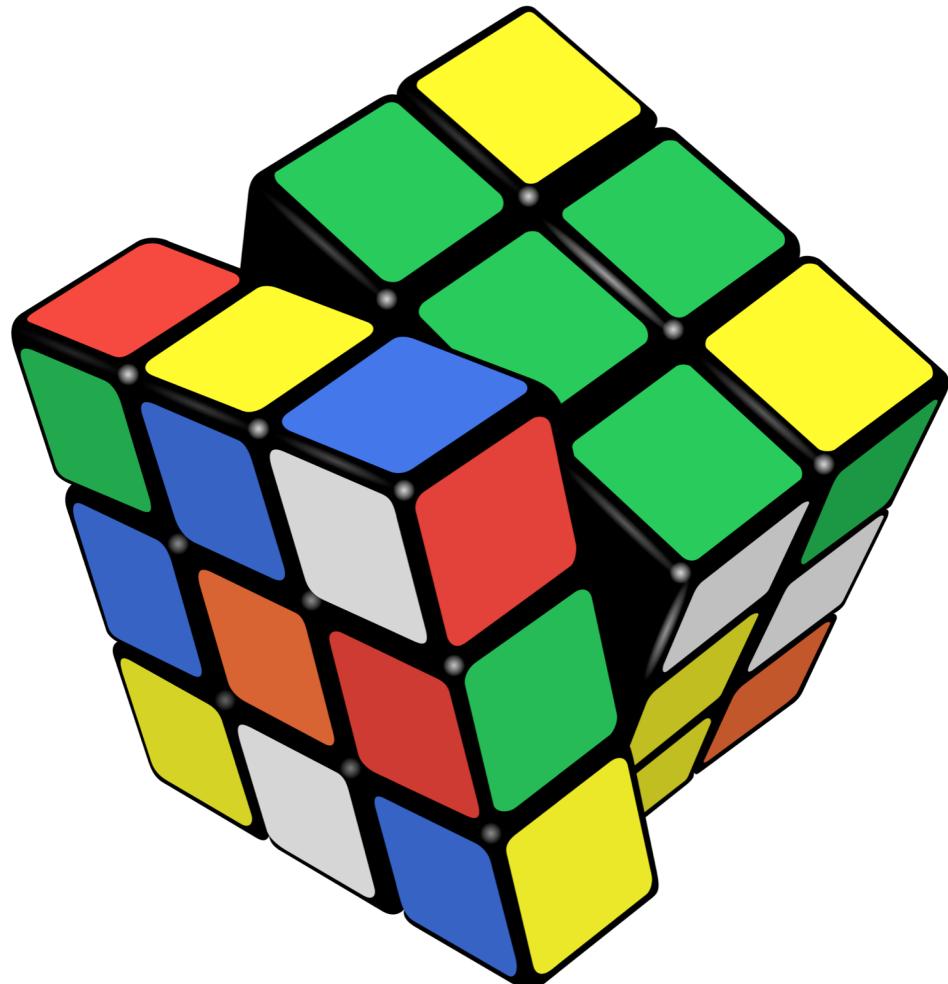
Interaction (def.)

- Ways for the user to **affect change** in what's happening in the program
- Low level: **between human and interface**
 - the set of operations available
 - happens between the human and the physical computer
- High level: **between human and problem space**
 - a cognitive act *enabled* by the interface
 - happens between the human and the digital objects

Example: Rubik's Cube

What **low-level**
interactions can you
have?

What **high-level**
interactions can you
have?



Low-level vs. high-level interactions



Interaction with **graphics** objects

- The **GraphWin** object has methods to detect interactions
- Mouse:
 - **.getMouse()**: stop the program and wait for user to **click**
 - **.checkMouse()**: continuously check if the user has **clicked**
 - both return a **Point** object
- Keyboard:
 - **.getKey()**: stop the program and wait for user to **type**
 - **.checkKey()**: continuously check if the user has **typed**
 - both return a **string**

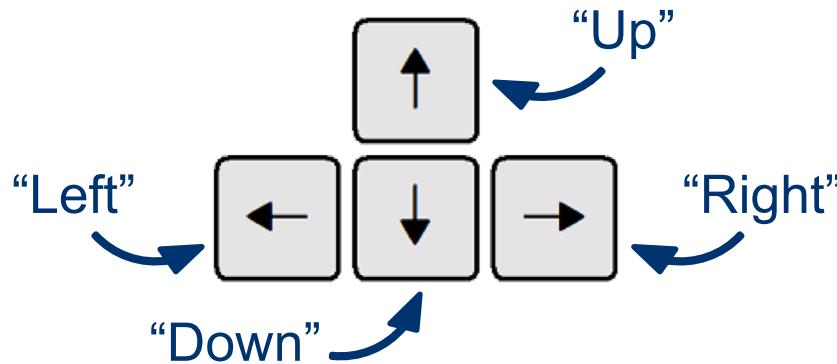
Our first interactive **graphics** program

DEMO

TIME

Notes about keyboard interaction

- The strings returned by the `.getKey()` / `.checkKey()` methods are called **keycodes**
- Some keys don't have an obvious letter attached to them, but their keycodes are still pretty intuitive, e.g.



- See also: “space”, “Escape”, “minus”, “underscore”, “equal”, “plus”, “BackSpace”, “Return”, etc.

Outline

- ✓ Animation debrief

- ✓ Interaction basics

- ✓ mouse

- ✓ keyboard

- In-Class Lab: Interactive Fish Tank

Challenge 1: press 'q' to quit



Challenge 2: fish position



Challenge 3: fish frenzy



Coming up next

- Monday: paper prototyping
- Wednesday / Friday: THANKSGIVING BREAK!