Computer Science 1	Lab 07B Multi-Day Major Python Assignment
Selection with Graphics	**70, 80, 90, 100 & 110 Point Versions**

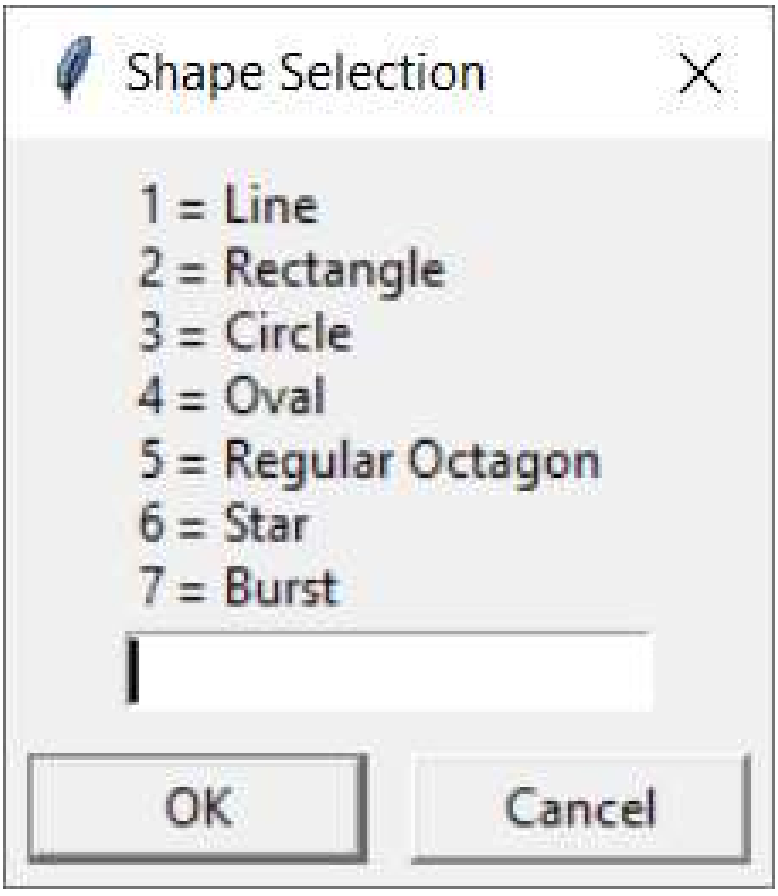
Assignment Purpose:

The purpose of this program is to demonstrate knowledge of Multi-Way Selection and how it can be integrated with Graphics and GUI Keyboard Input.

Write a program that will use graphics-based input that allows the user to choose different graphics shapes and colors and then displays the selected image. The program essentially starts with this provided **numinput** command:

```
14 shapeNum = numinput("Shape Selection", "1 = Line \n2 = Rectangle \n3 = Circle \n4 = Oval \n5 = Regular Octagon \n6 = Star \n7 = Burst")
```

which creates this input window:



NOTE: It is the **\n** "new line" *Escape Sequences* that allow the GUI input window to have a multi-line prompt.

It is not required that your program displays the exact same shapes that are listed in the GUI input window on the left. Feel free to edit line #14 if you wish to display different shapes. Keep in mind that while you are allowed to change the shapes, you still are required to display 7 completely different shapes.

Also, your shapes can involve just about any of the draw/fill commands in the **Graphics** library – even ones that we have not learned yet in class – however, do not choose **drawPixel** or **drawPoint**. A dot is simply not enough.

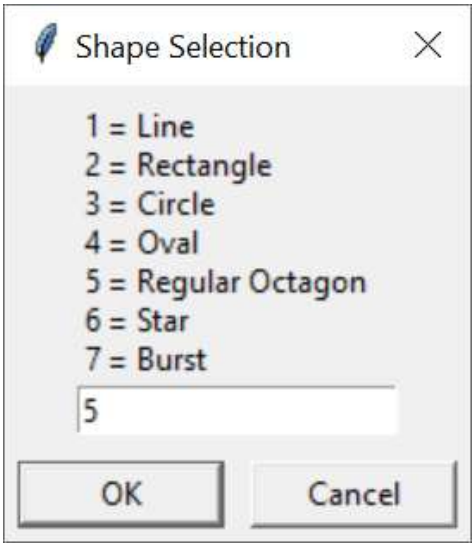
HINT: If you are having difficulty getting started, you should refer to program example **Selection13.py**.

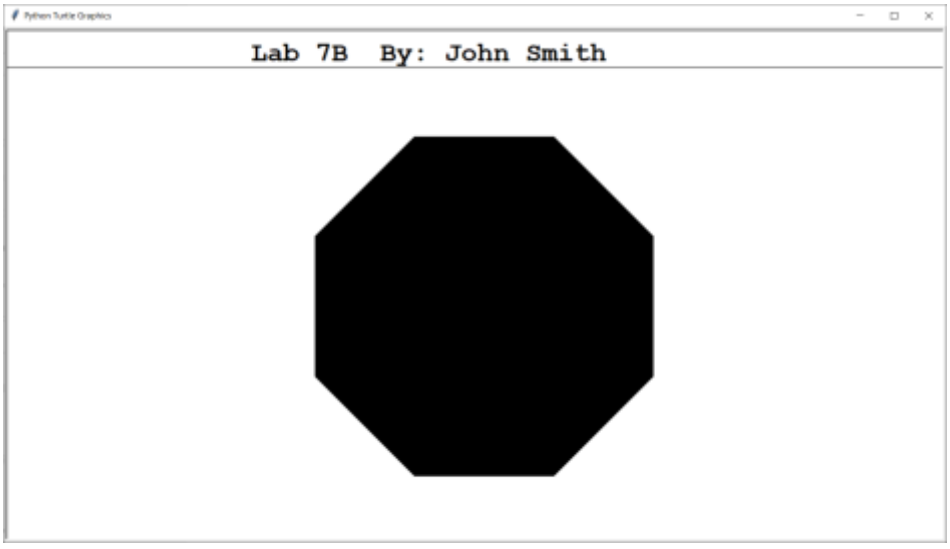
Lab 07B Student Version	Do not copy this file, which is provided.

```
# Lab07Bst.py
# "Selection With Graphics"
# This is the student, starting version of Lab 07B.



from Graphics import *

beginGrfx(1300,700)

# Substitute your own name here.
drawHeading("John Smith","7B")

shapeNum = numinput("Shape Selection", "1 = Line \n2 = Rectangle
\n3 = Circle \n4 = Oval \n5 = Regular Octagon \n6 = Star \n7 = Burst")



endGrfx()

```

70 Point Version Specifics and Sample Output

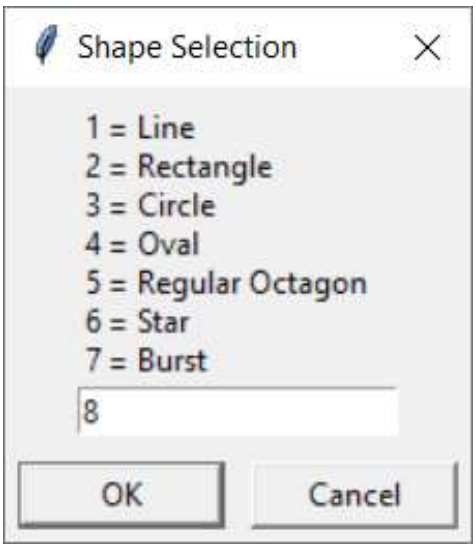
The 70-point version is strictly concerned with the ability to display any of the shapes listed in the "Shape Selection" menu. Remember, you need at least 7 different shapes, but they do not need to be the exact same shapes as mine. On the next page, you will see one issue with this version.





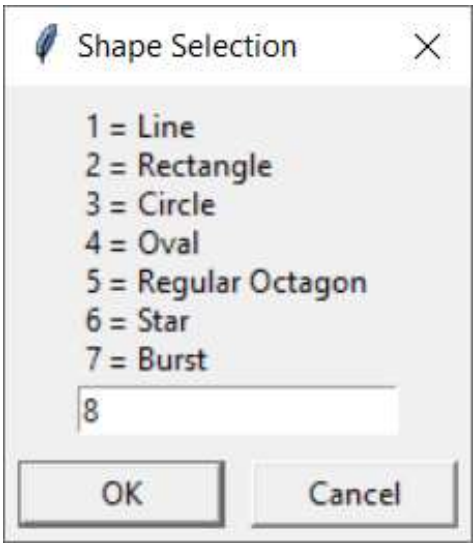
70 Point Version Specifics and Sample Output Continued

Note, if the user enters a value that is outside of the proper range, nothing is displayed.
This is fine for the 70-point version.



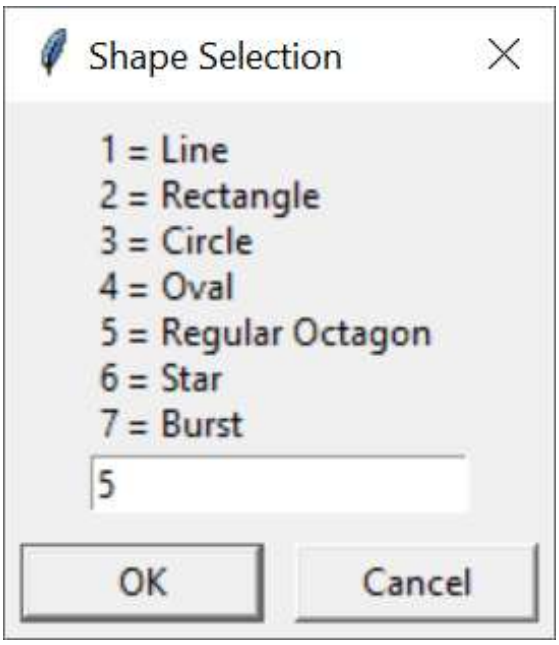
80 Point Version Specifics and Sample Output

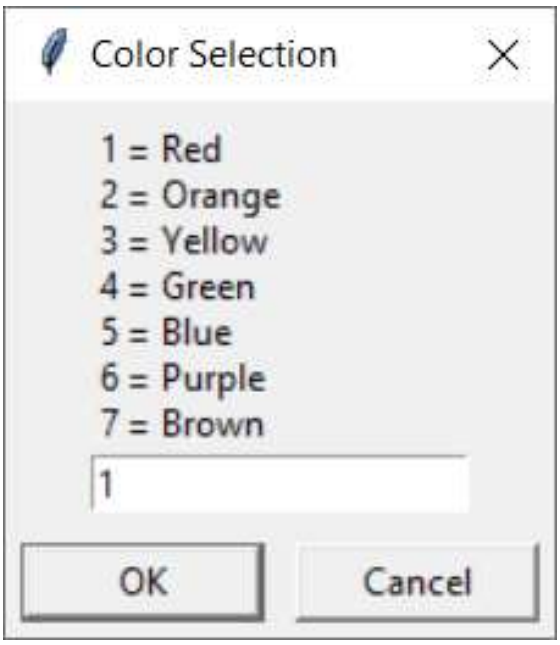
The 80-point version displays the same shapes as the 70-point version; however, if the user enters a value that is outside of the proper range, an error message, like the one below, needs to be displayed.

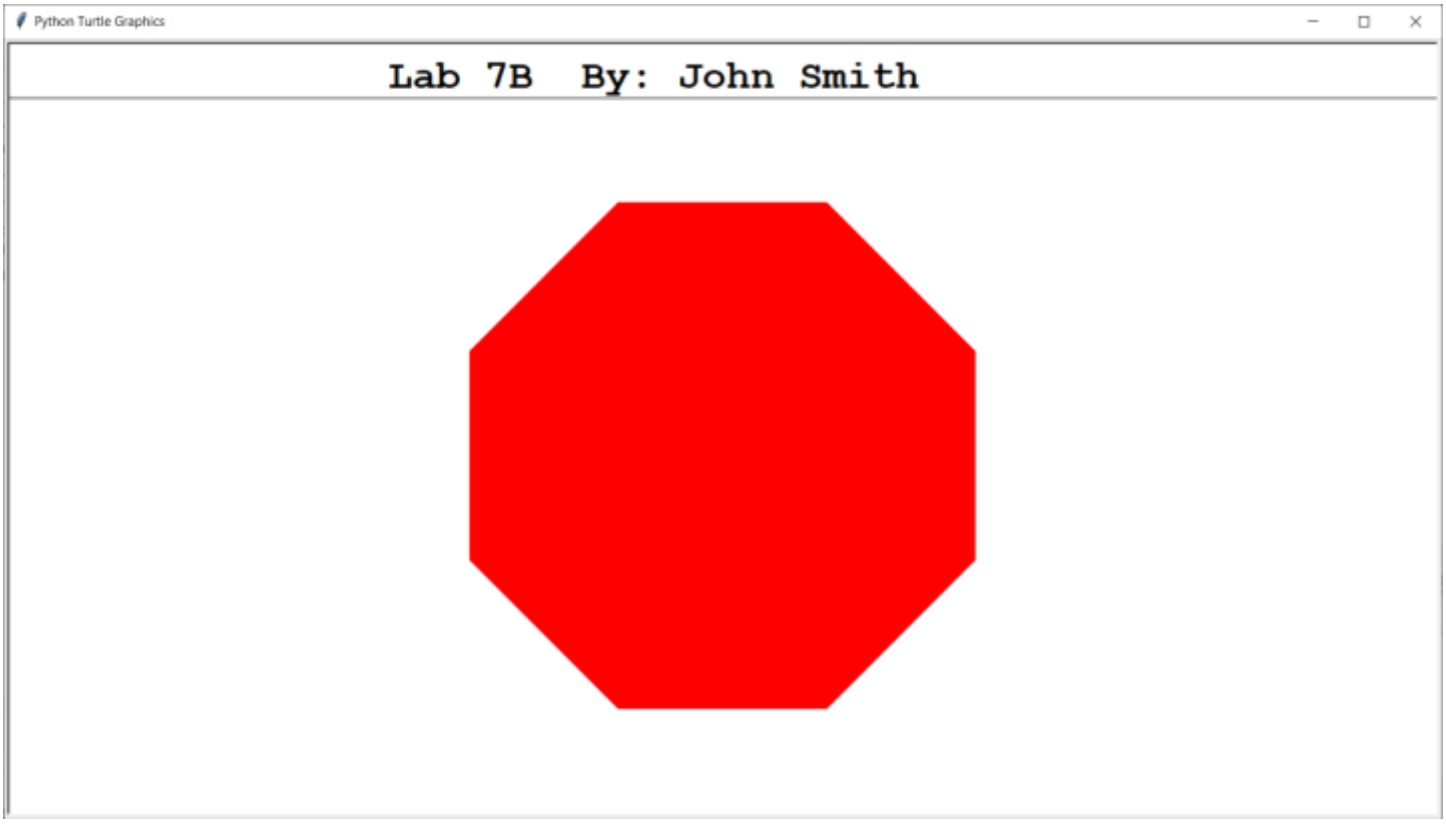


90 Point Version Specifics and Sample Output

The 90-point version requires everything from the 80-point version and adds a second input window to select among a minimum of 7 different colors. You do not need to use the exact same colors that I have in my example below. You can use any 7 colors.



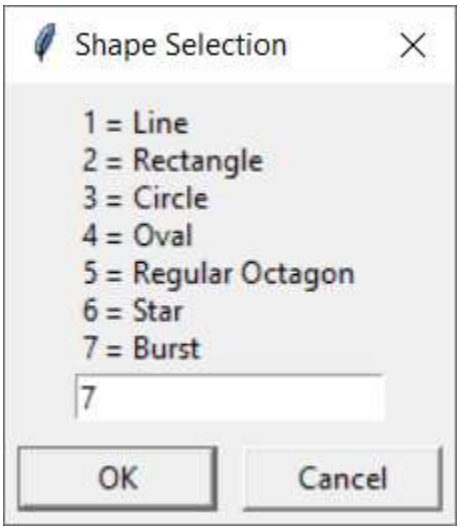


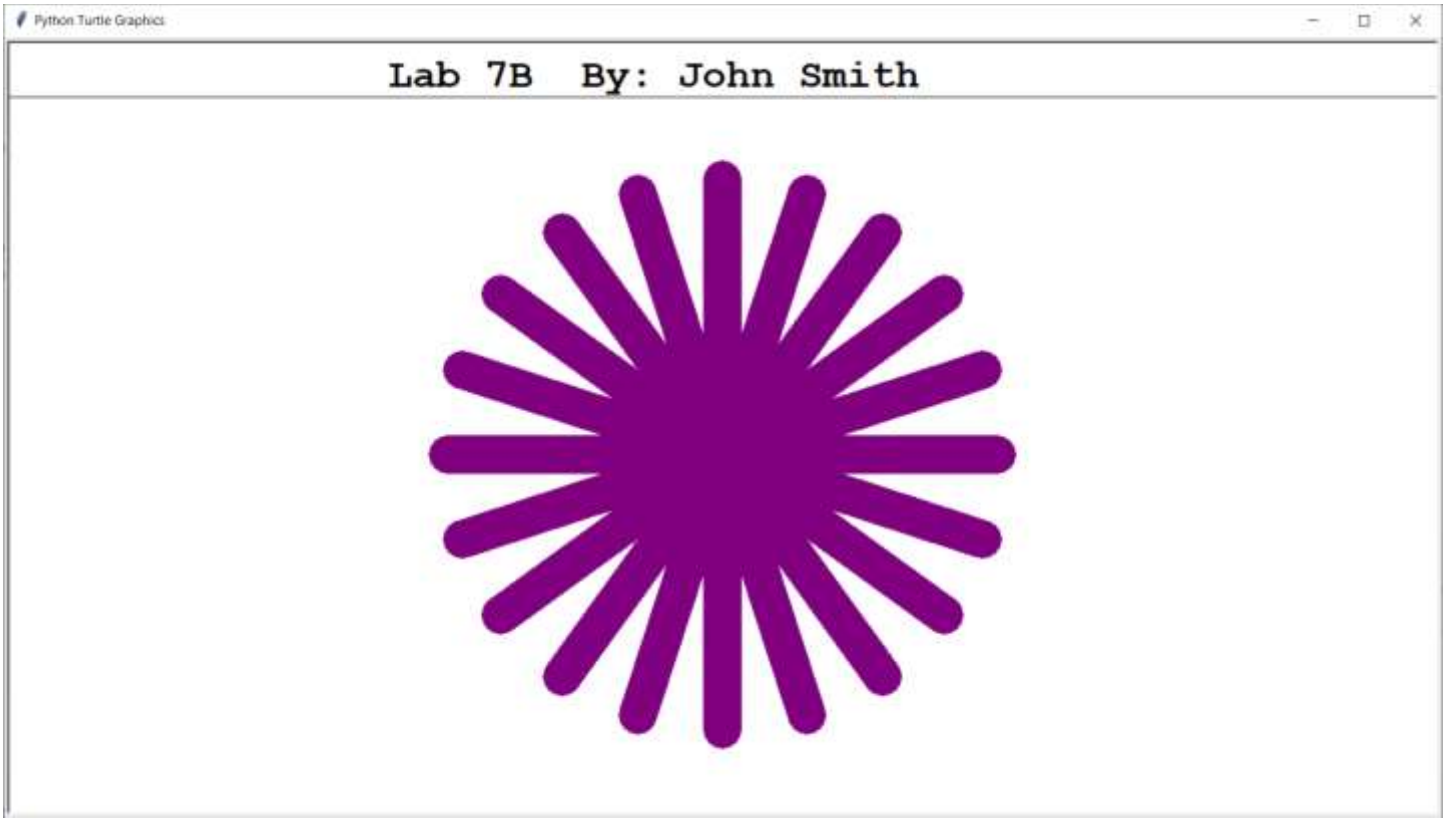


NOTE: It does not matter which menu is displayed first; however, you need to make sure you set the color BEFORE you draw the shape. Setting the color afterward is too late.

100 Point Version Specifics and Sample Output

The 100-point version requires everything from the 90-point version and adds a third input window to enter the thickness of the lines. To properly test this effect, you should select a shape that is merely "drawn" and not "filled".

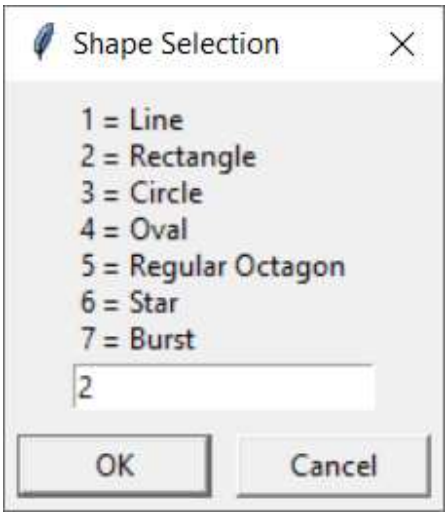


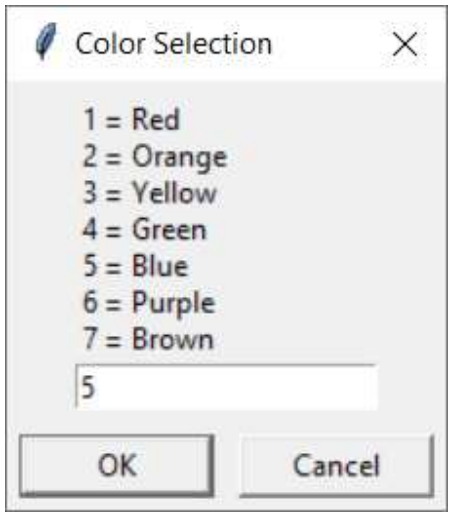


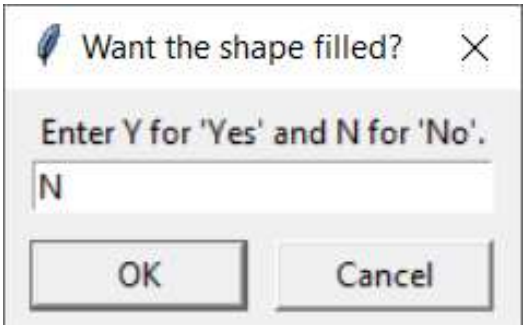
NOTE: As with the 90-point version, it does not matter which menu is displayed first; however, you need to make sure you set BOTH the width AND the color BEFORE you draw the shape. Setting the width and/or the color afterward is too late.

110 Point Version Specifics and Sample Output #1

The 110-point version requires everything from the 100-point version and adds a fourth input window to allow the user the ability to decide if they want their enclosed shapes – like rectangles, circles, ovals, polygons and stars – to be filled or not. The user will enter a CAPITAL '**Y**' or '**N**' for this input. For example, suppose the selected shape is a "Rectangle". If the user entered '**Y**' on this menu, the **fillRectangle** command would be executed; otherwise the **drawRectangle** command is executed.







110 Point Version Sample Output #2