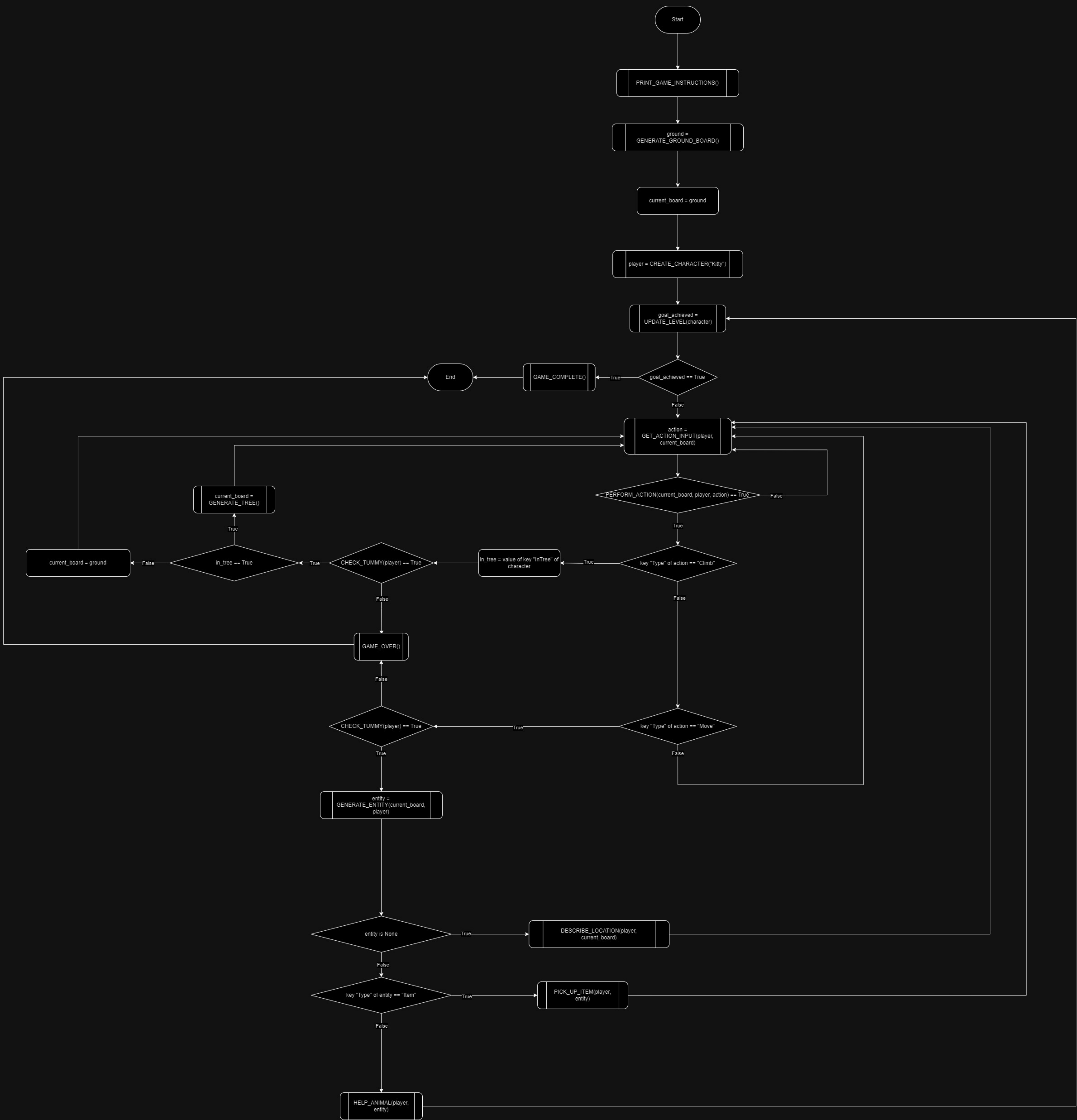
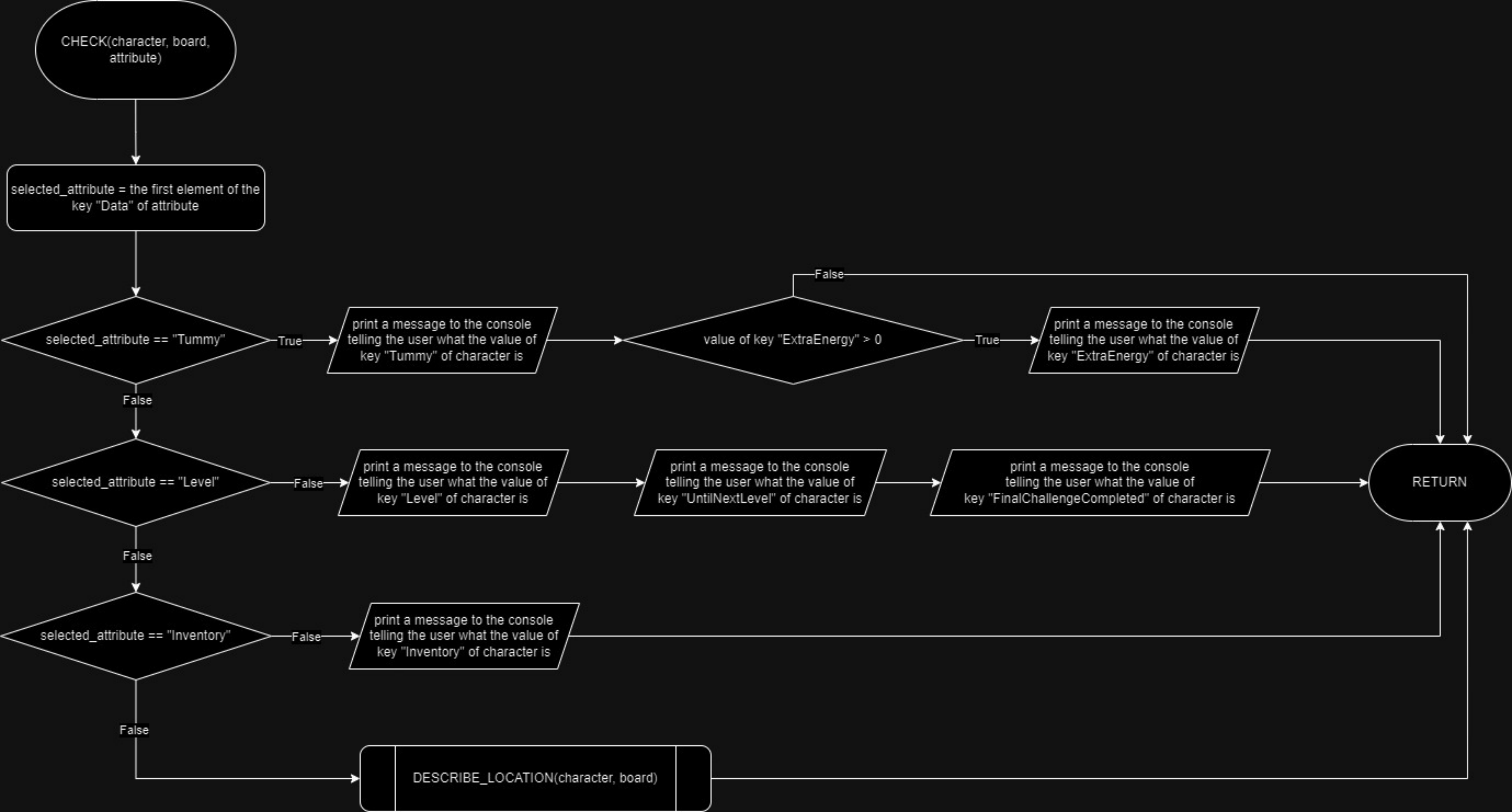
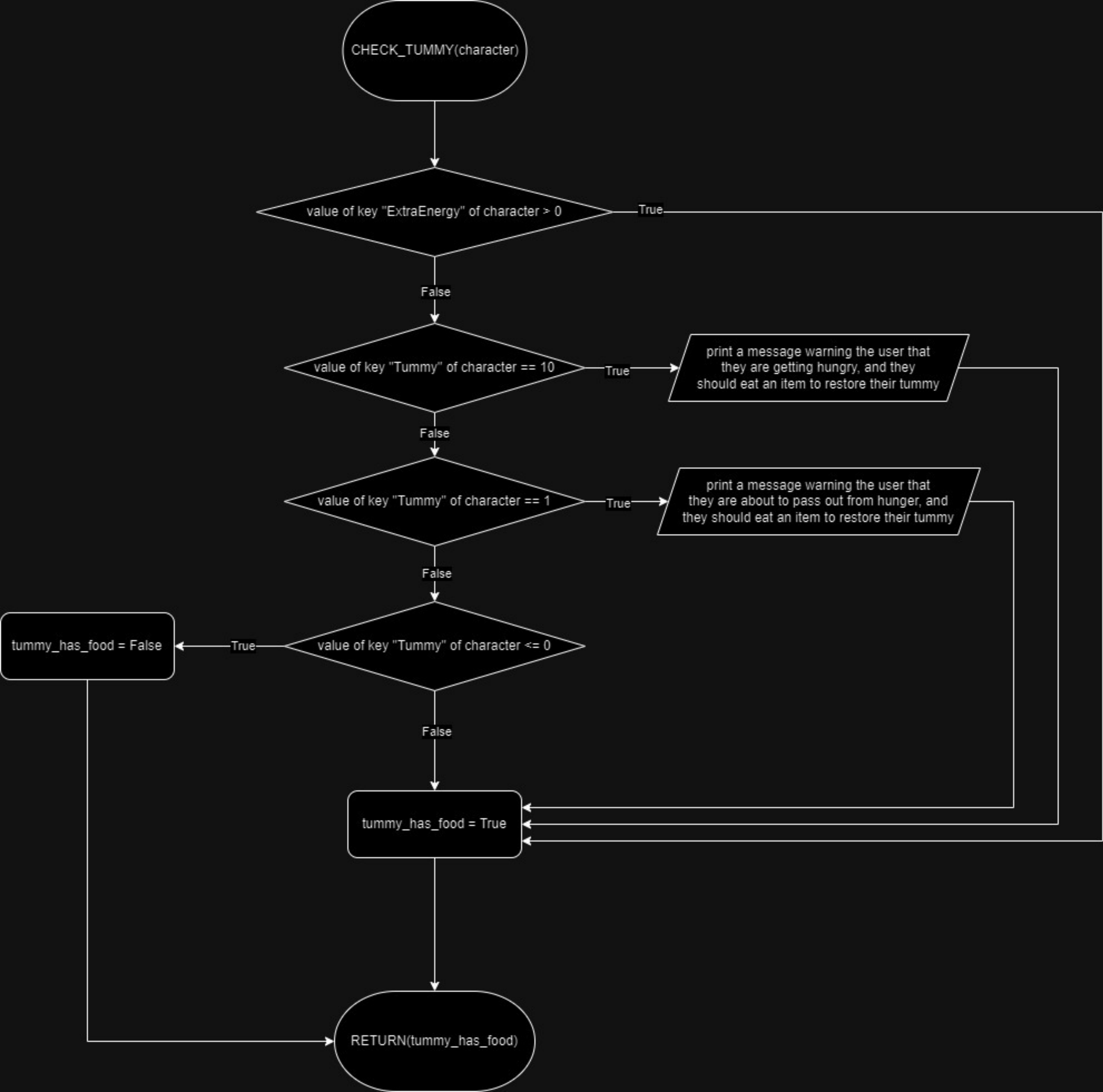
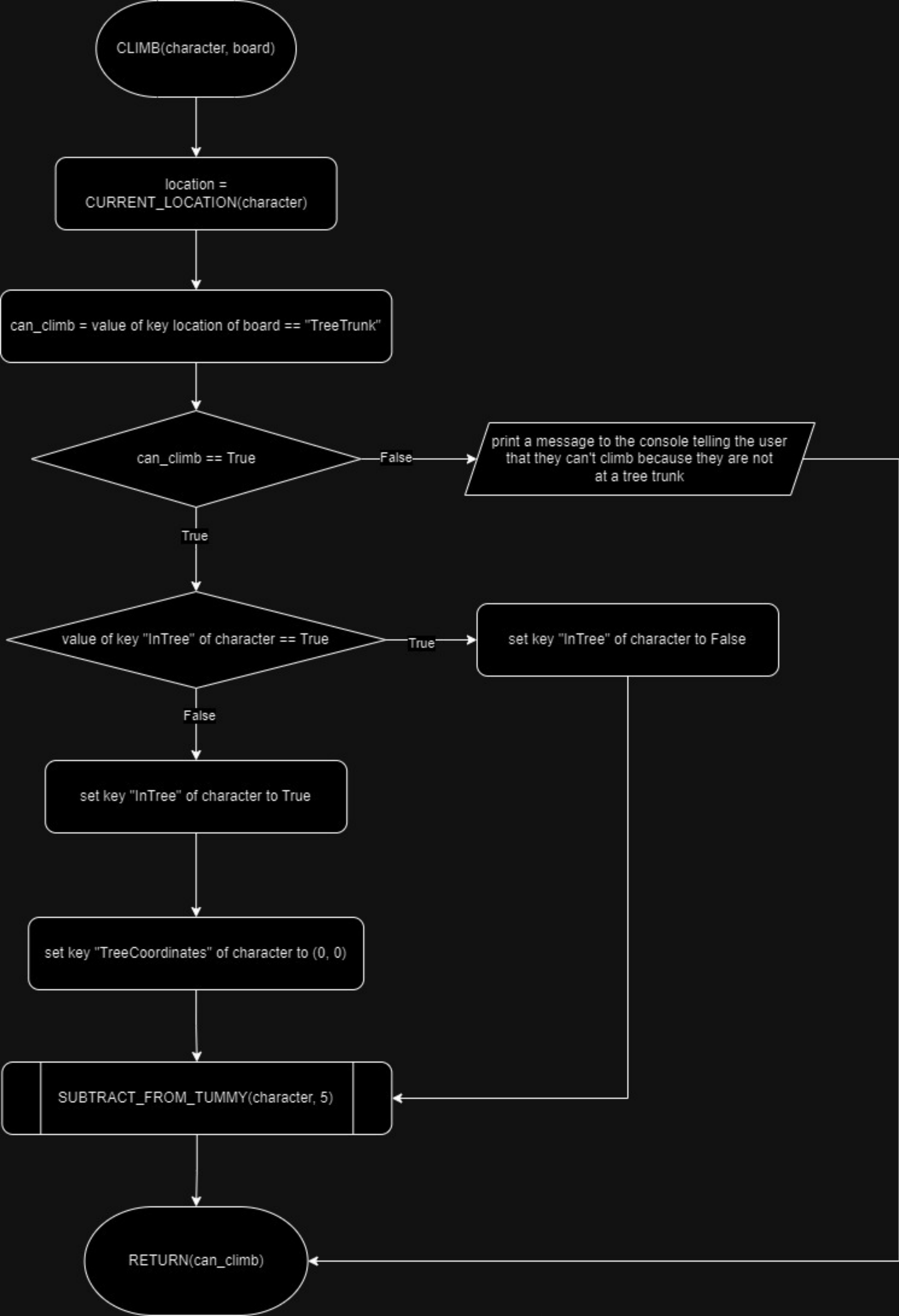


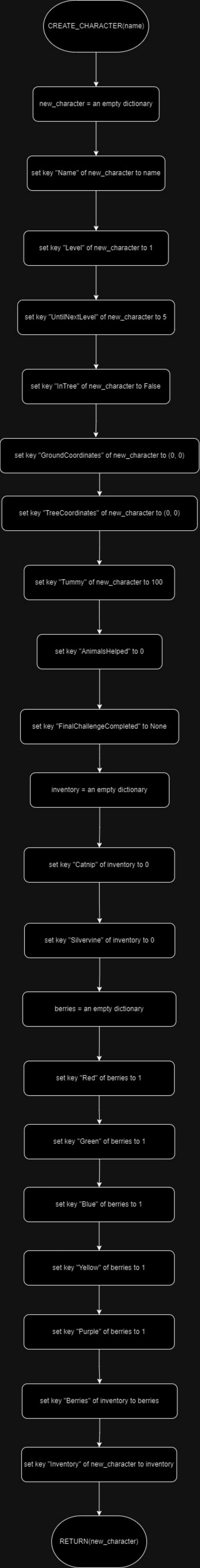
Main Game Function

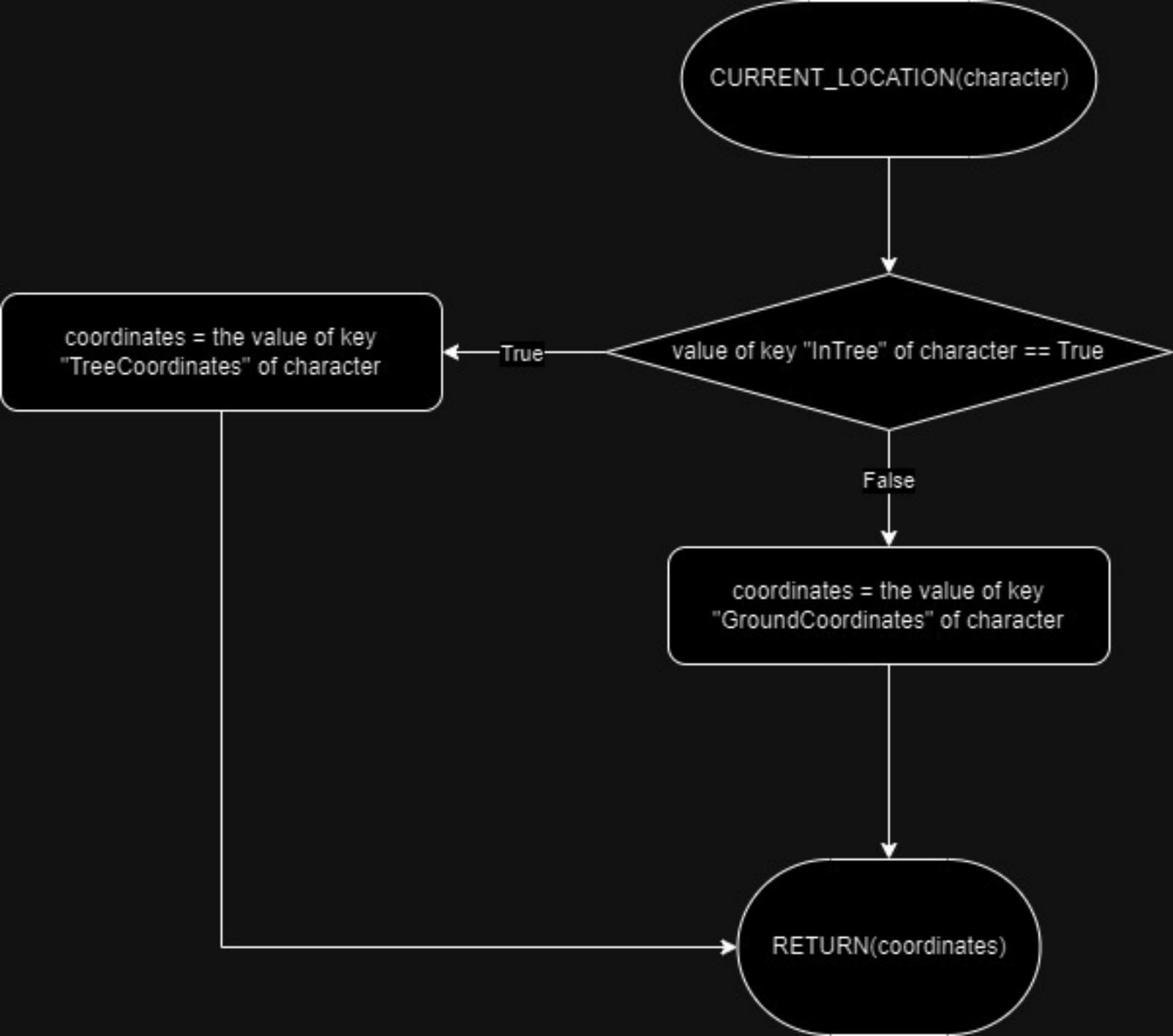












GAME_COMPLETE()

```
graph TD; A([GAME_COMPLETE()]) --> B[/print a message to the console congratulating the player for completing the game/]; B --> C([RETURN]);
```

A flowchart illustrating the logic of the GAME_COMPLETE() function. It starts with an oval node labeled 'GAME_COMPLETE()', followed by a parallelogram process node containing the instruction 'print a message to the console congratulating the player for completing the game', and ends with an oval node labeled 'RETURN'. Arrows indicate the flow from the start node to the process node, and then to the end node.

print a message to the console congratulating the player for completing the game

RETURN

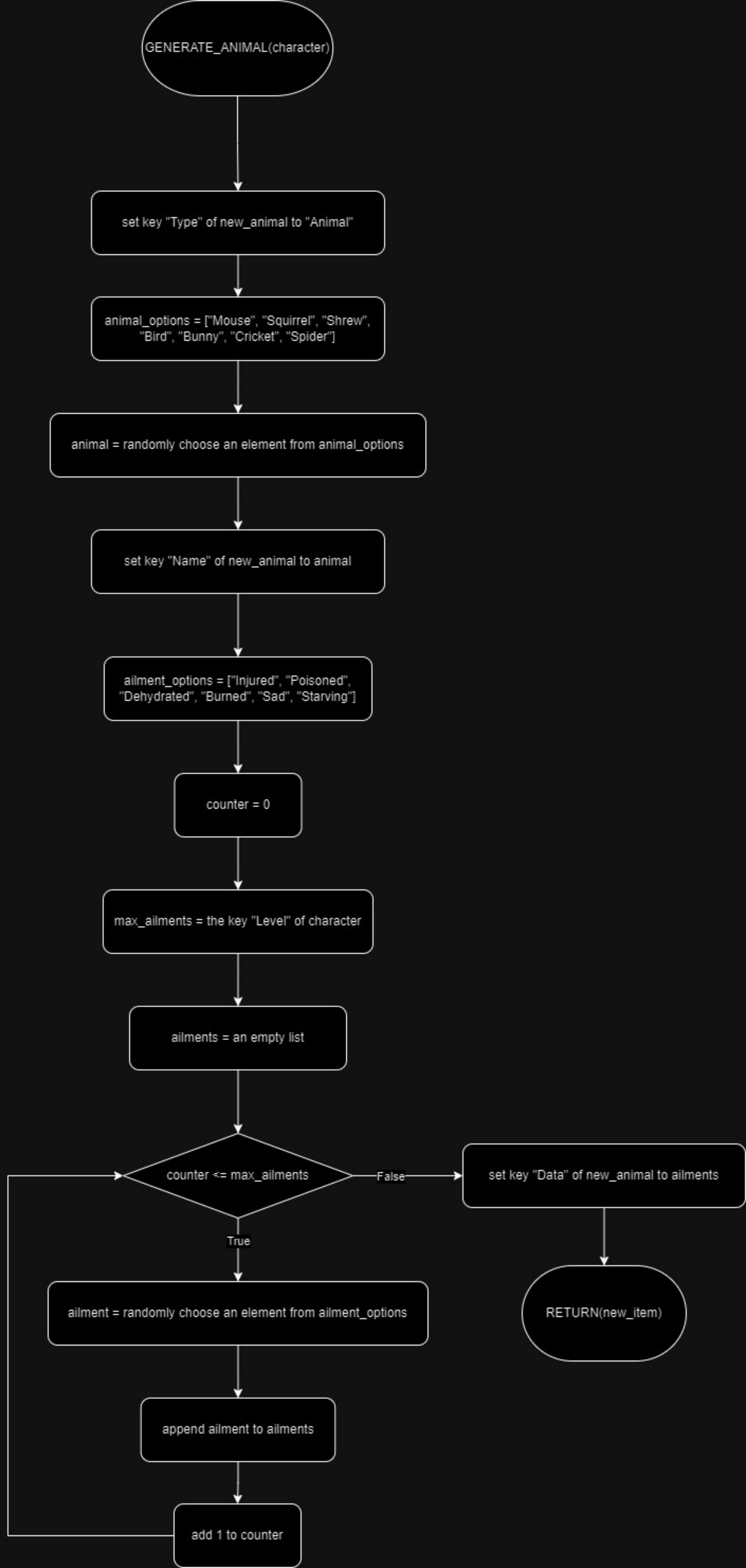
GAME_OVER()

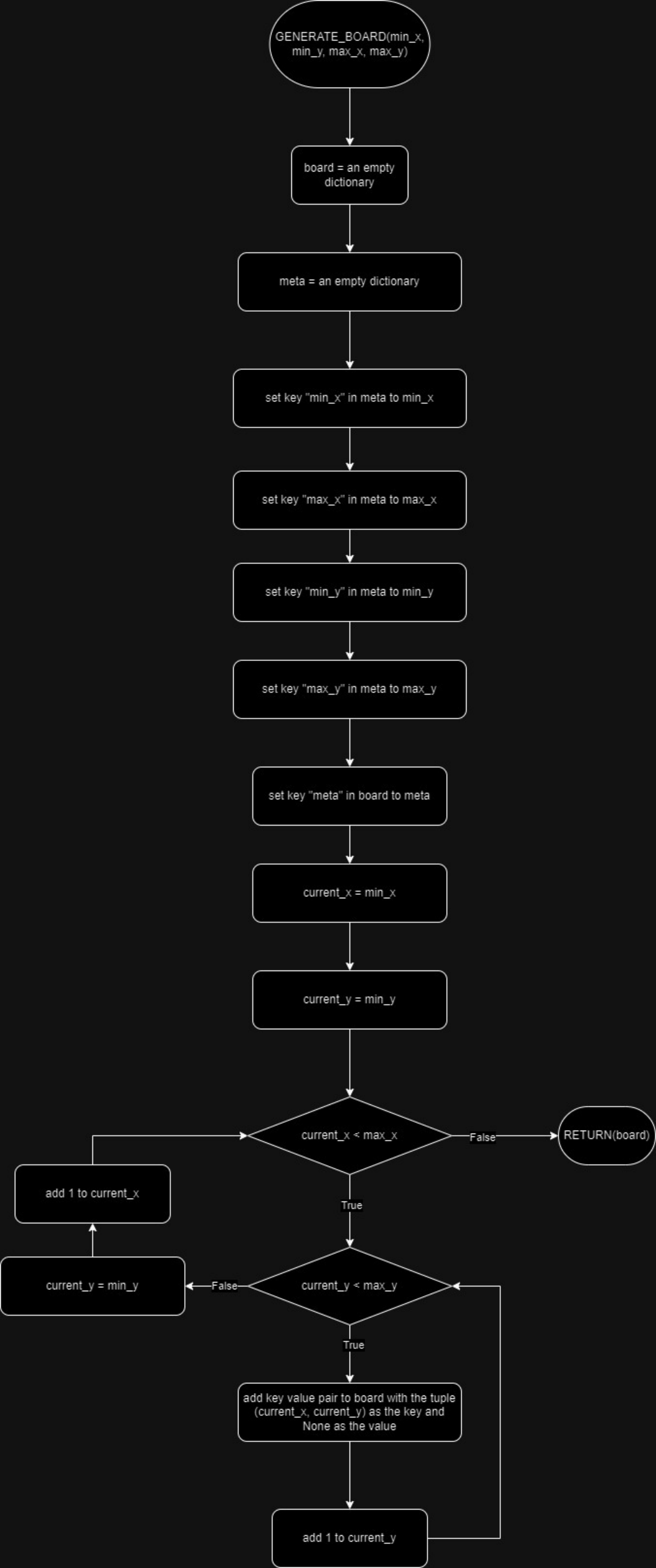
```
graph TD; A([GAME_OVER()]) --> B[/print a message to the console saying that the player has passed out from hunger/]; B --> C([RETURN]);
```

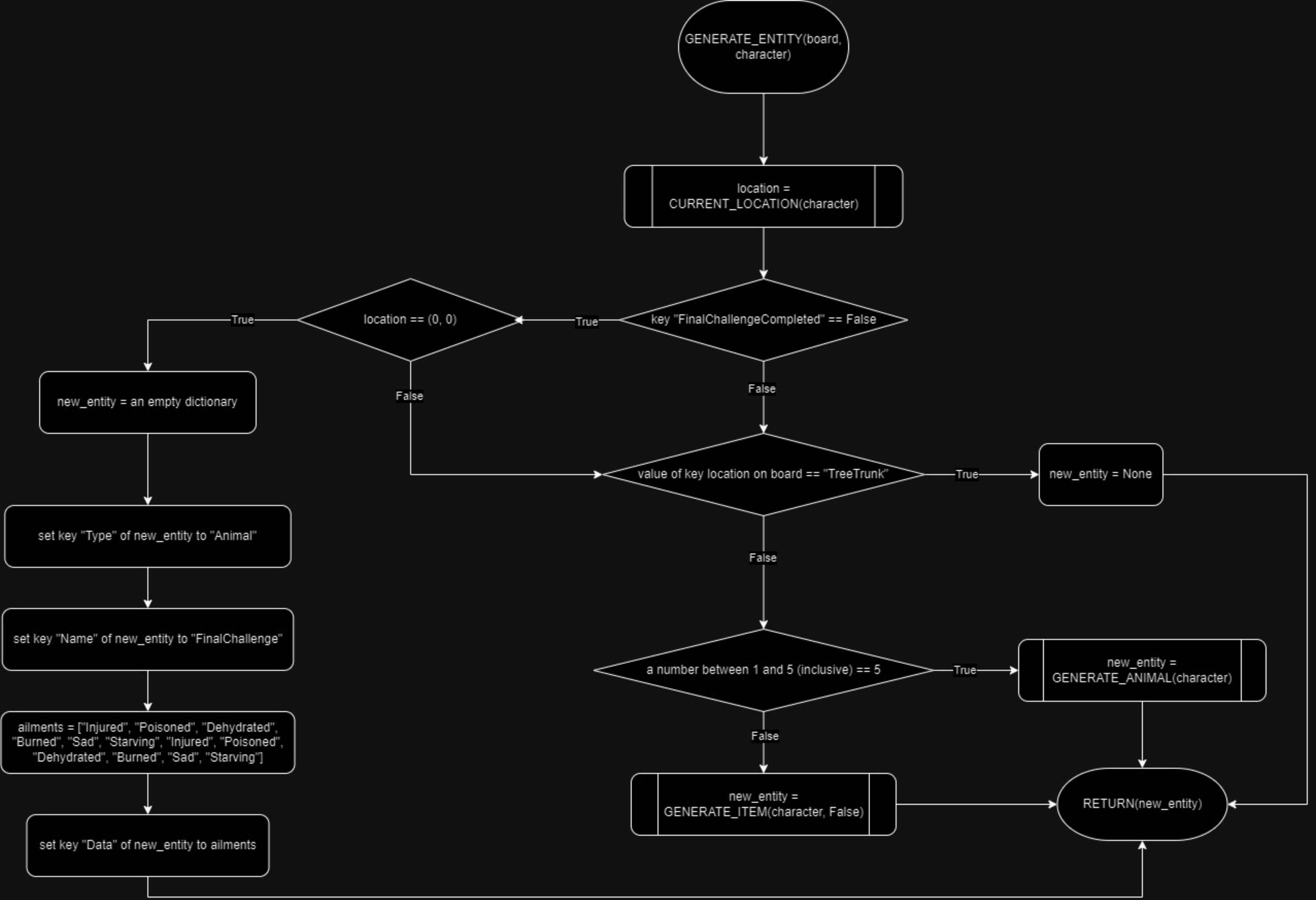
A flowchart illustrating the logic of the `GAME_OVER()` function. It starts with an oval node labeled `GAME_OVER()`, which points down to a parallelogram node containing the instruction "print a message to the console saying that the player has passed out from hunger". This node then points down to a final oval node labeled `RETURN`.

print a message to the console saying that the player has passed out from hunger

RETURN







set key "Type" of new_entity to "Animal"

GENERATE_GROUND_BOARD()

```
graph TD; Start([GENERATE_GROUND_BOARD()]) --> A[ground_x_scale = 12]; A --> B[ground_y_scale = 12]; B --> C[ground_board = GENERATE_BOARD(-ground_x_scale, ground_x_scale, -ground_y_scale, ground_y_scale)]; C --> D[POPULATE_BOARD(ground_board, "TreeTrunk", 50)]; D --> End([RETURN(ground_board)])
```

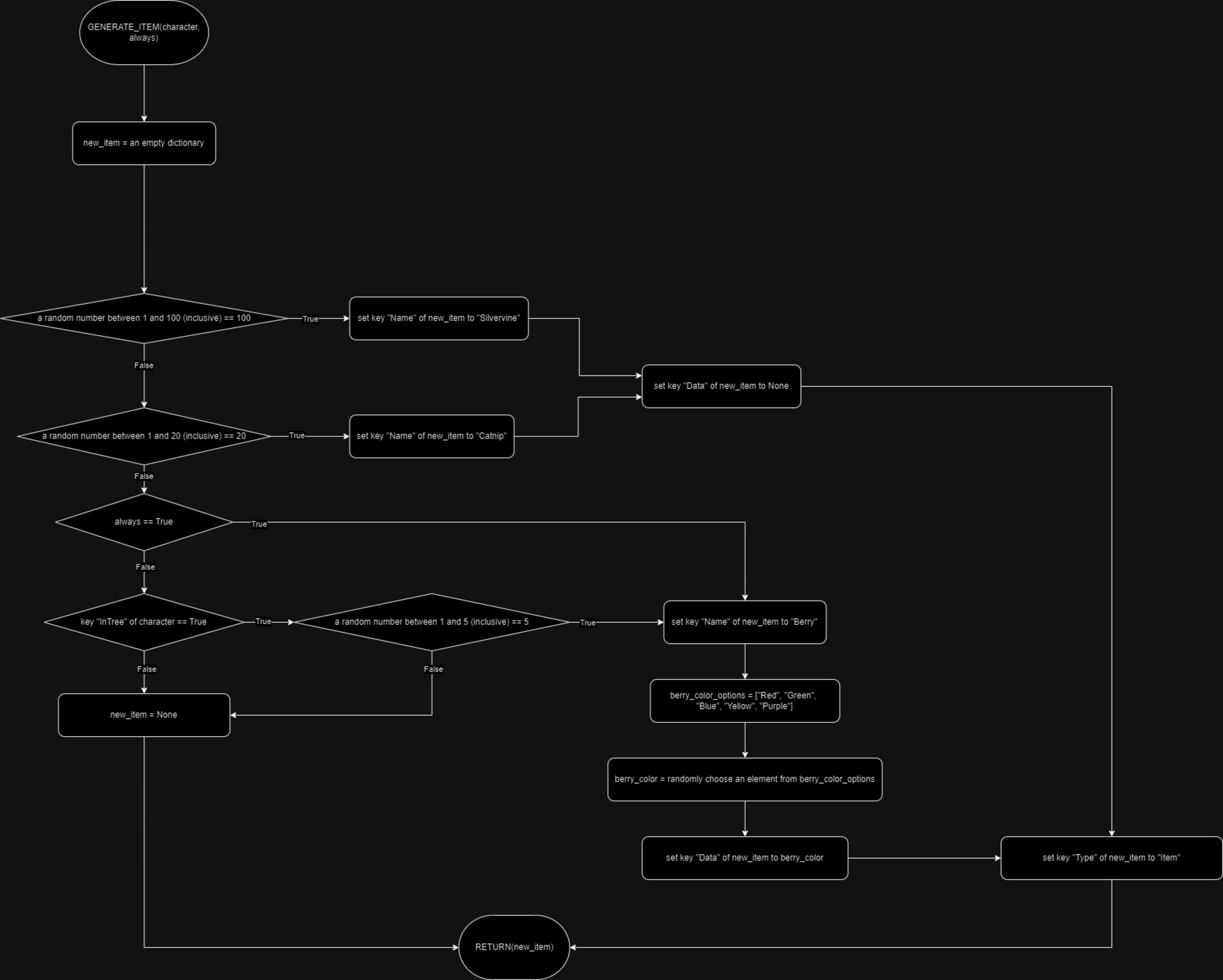
ground_x_scale = 12

ground_y_scale = 12

ground_board = GENERATE_BOARD(-
ground_x_scale, ground_x_scale, -
ground_y_scale, ground_y_scale)

POPULATE_BOARD(ground_board,
"TreeTrunk", 50)

RETURN(ground_board)



GENERATE_TREE_BOARD()

```
graph TD; A([GENERATE_TREE_BOARD()]) --> B[tree_scale_options = [1, 3, 5, 7, 9]]; B --> C[tree_scale = randomly choose an element from tree_scale_options]; C --> D[tree_board = GENERATE_BOARD(-tree_scale, tree_scale, -tree_scale, tree_scale)]; D --> E[set description of the coordinate (0, 0) of tree_board to "TreeTrunk"]; E --> F[POPULATE_BOARD(tree_board, "Moss", tree_scale)]; F --> G([RETURN(tree_board)])
```

tree_scale_options = [1, 3, 5, 7, 9]

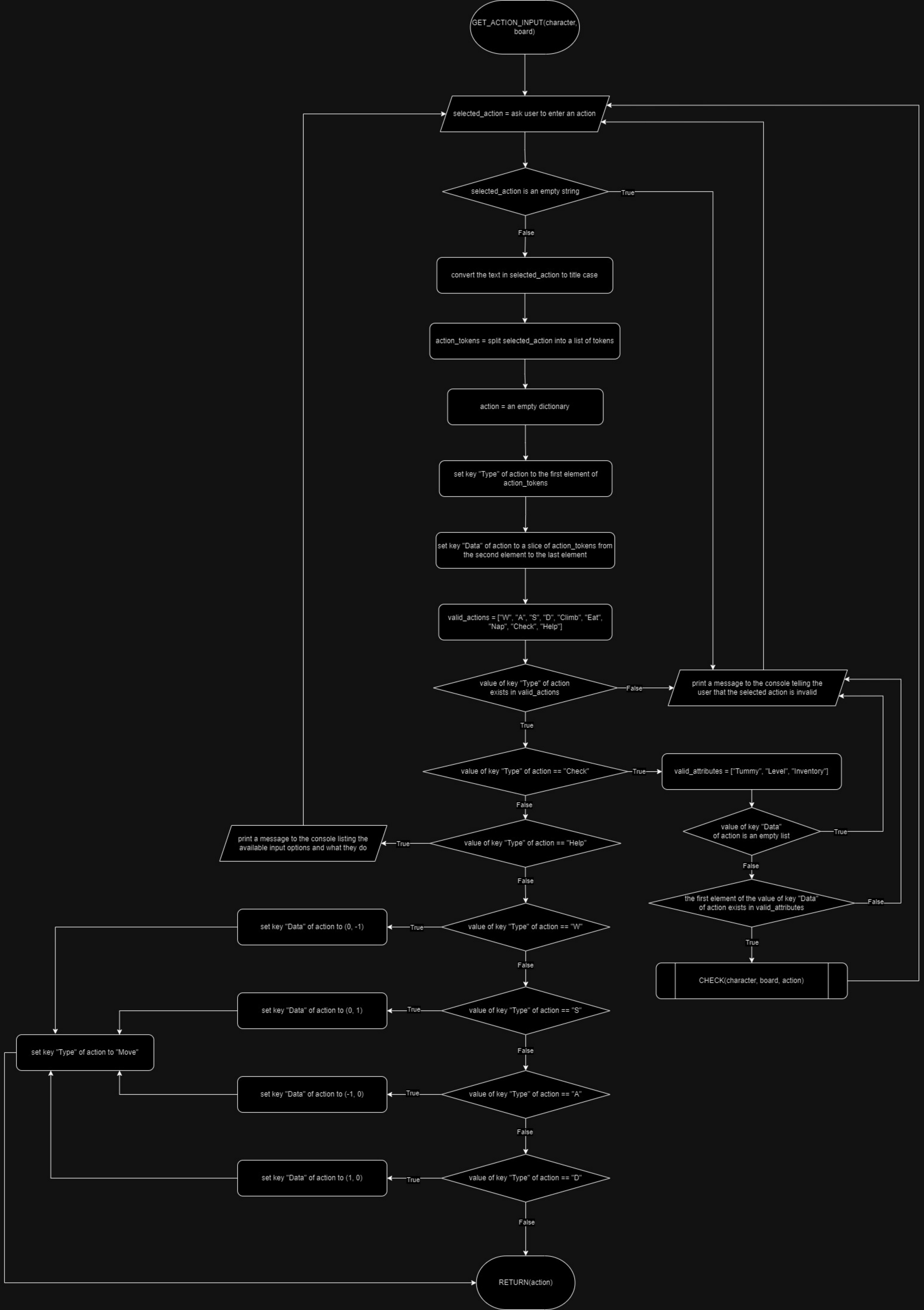
tree_scale = randomly choose an element from tree_scale_options

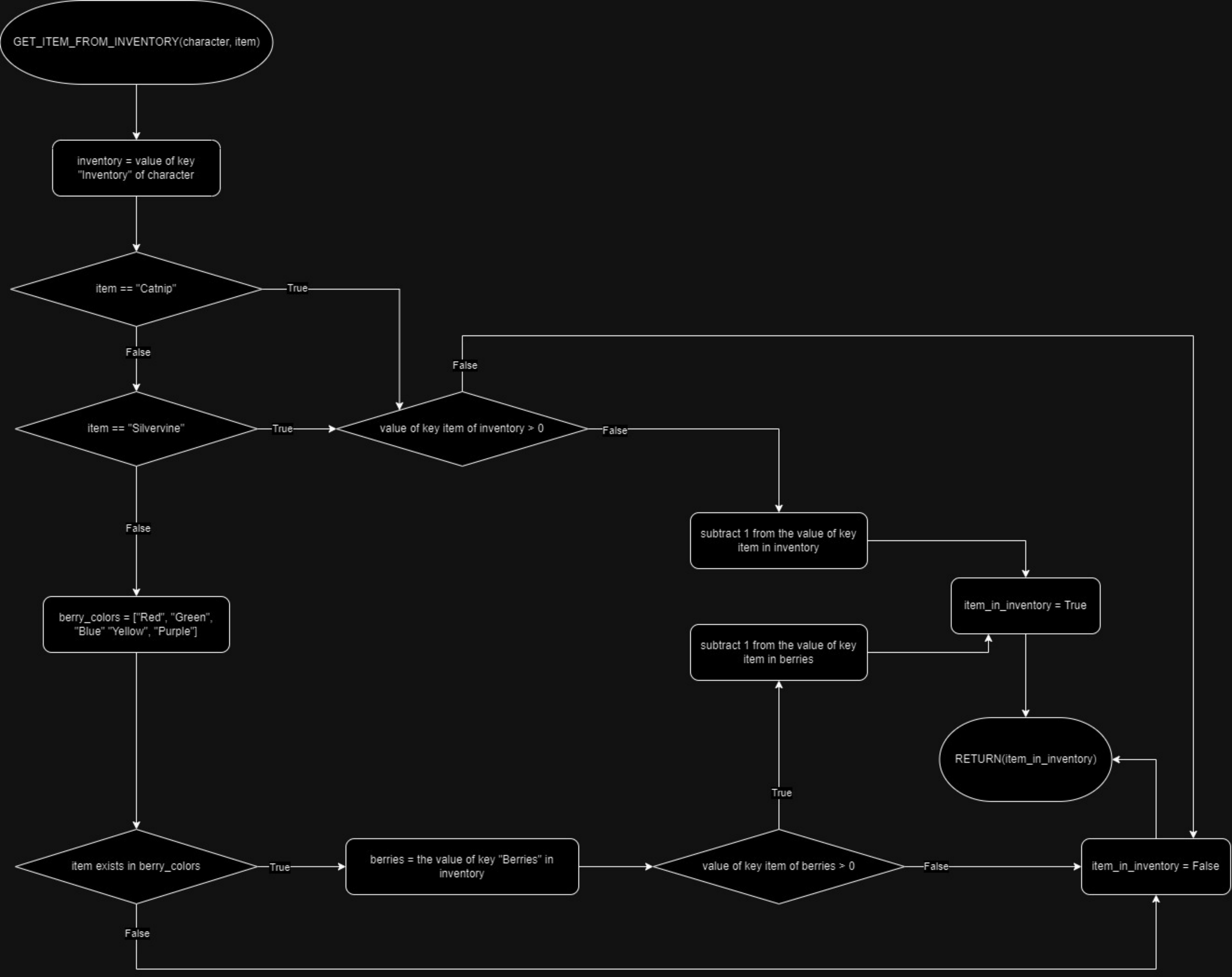
tree_board = GENERATE_BOARD(-tree_scale, tree_scale, -tree_scale, tree_scale)

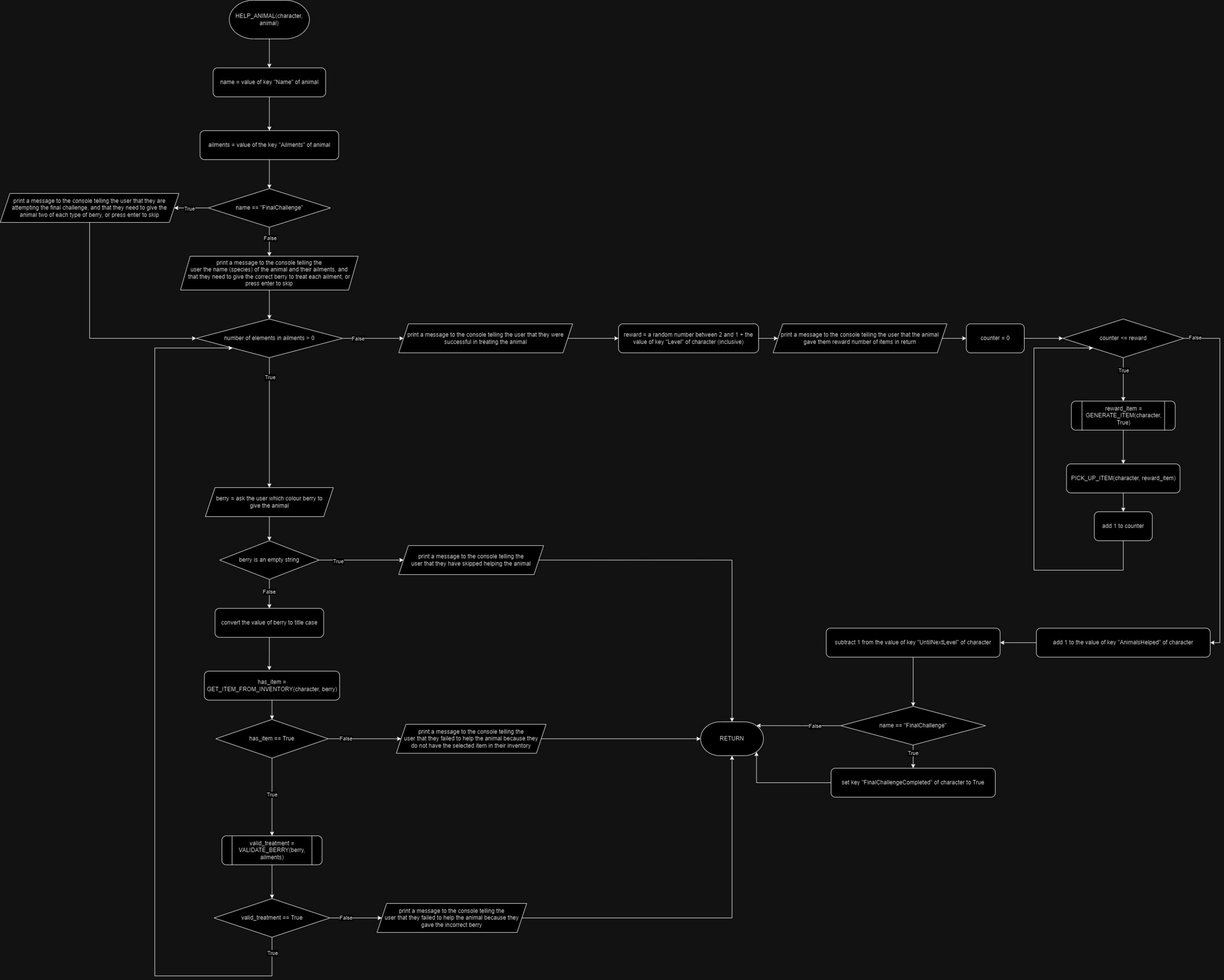
set description of the coordinate (0, 0) of tree_board to "TreeTrunk"

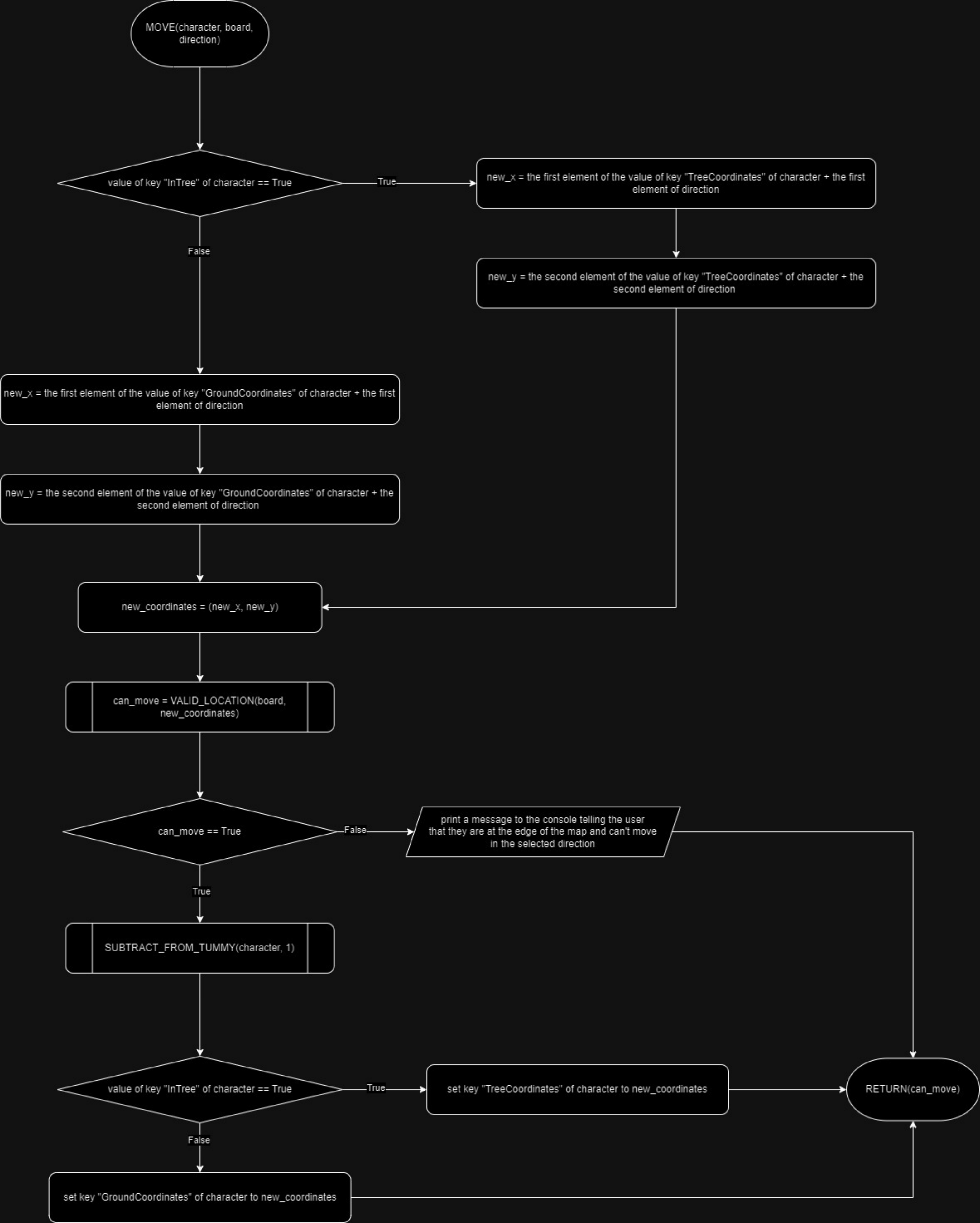
POPULATE_BOARD(tree_board, "Moss", tree_scale)

RETURN(tree_board)









NAP(character, board)

location =
CURRENT_LOCATION(character)

can_nap = value of key location of board == "Moss"

can_nap == True

False

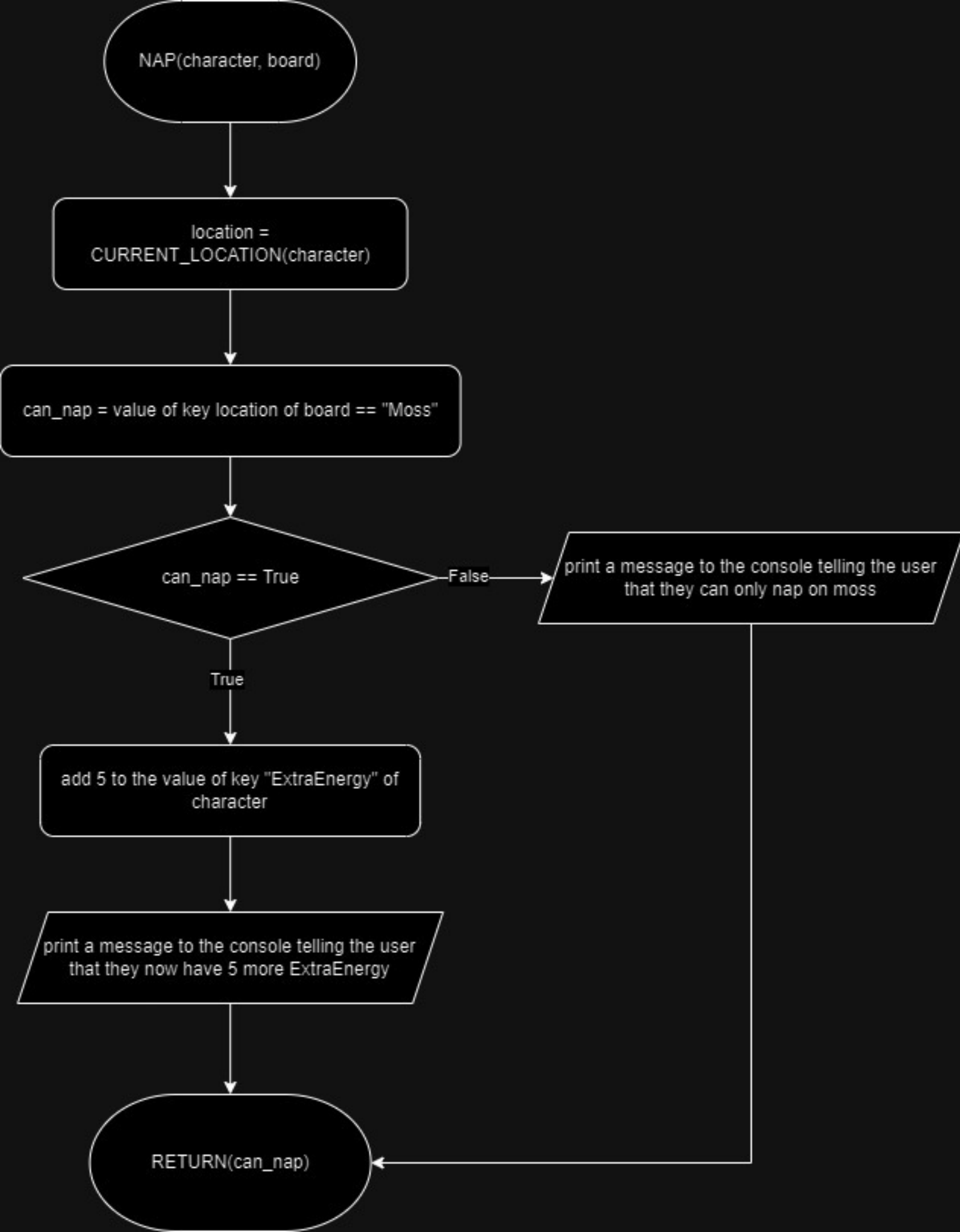
print a message to the console telling the user
that they can only nap on moss

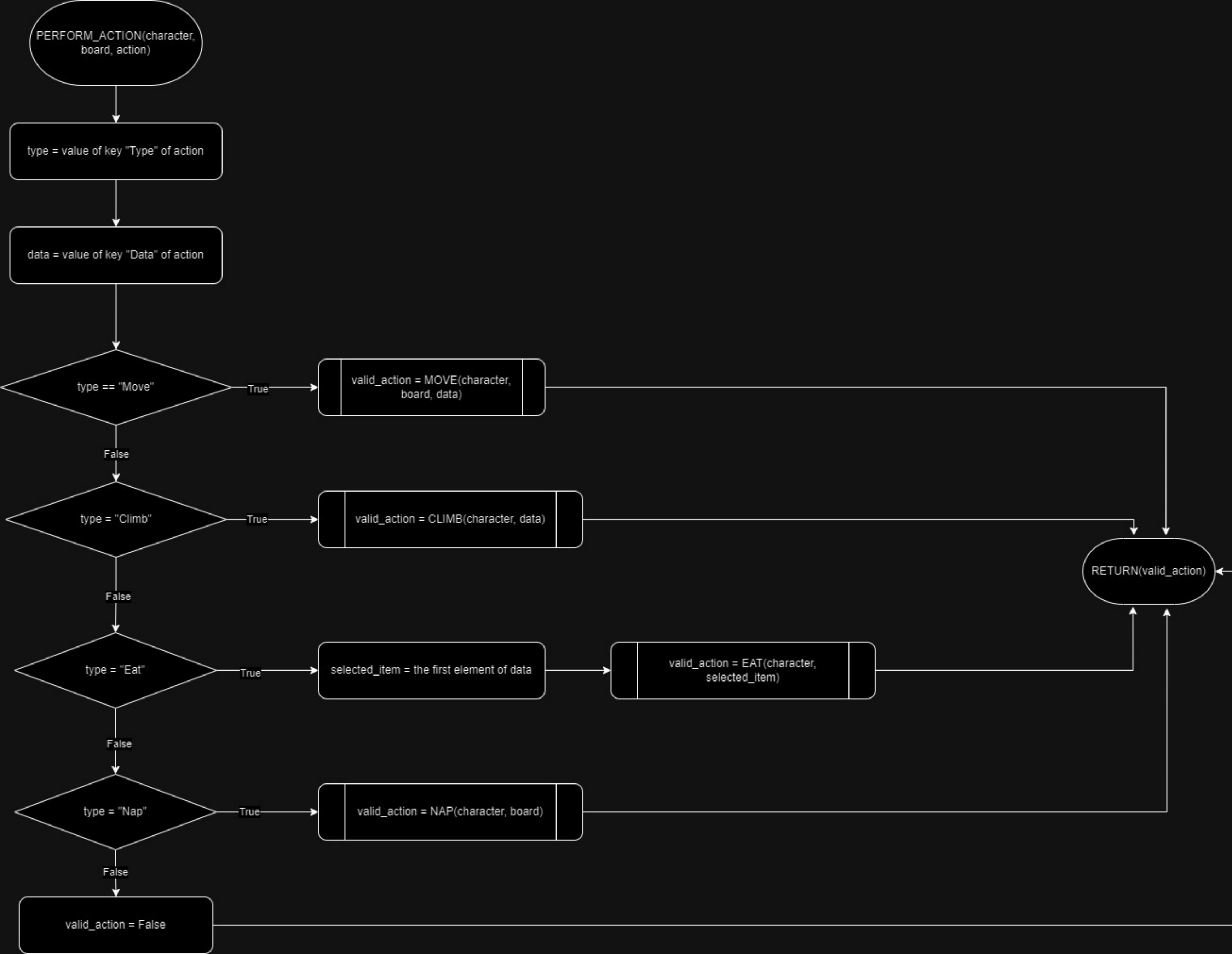
True

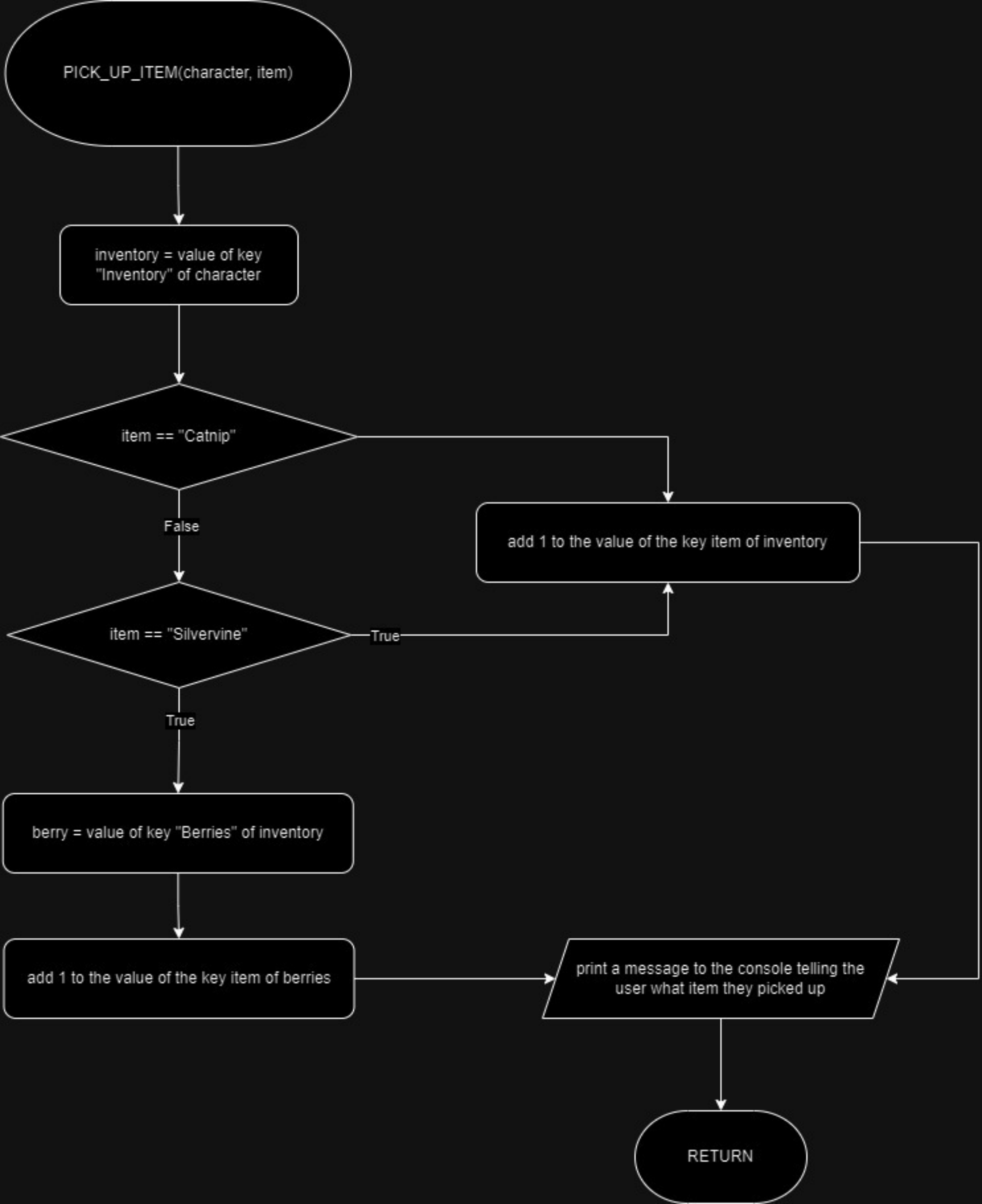
add 5 to the value of key "ExtraEnergy" of
character

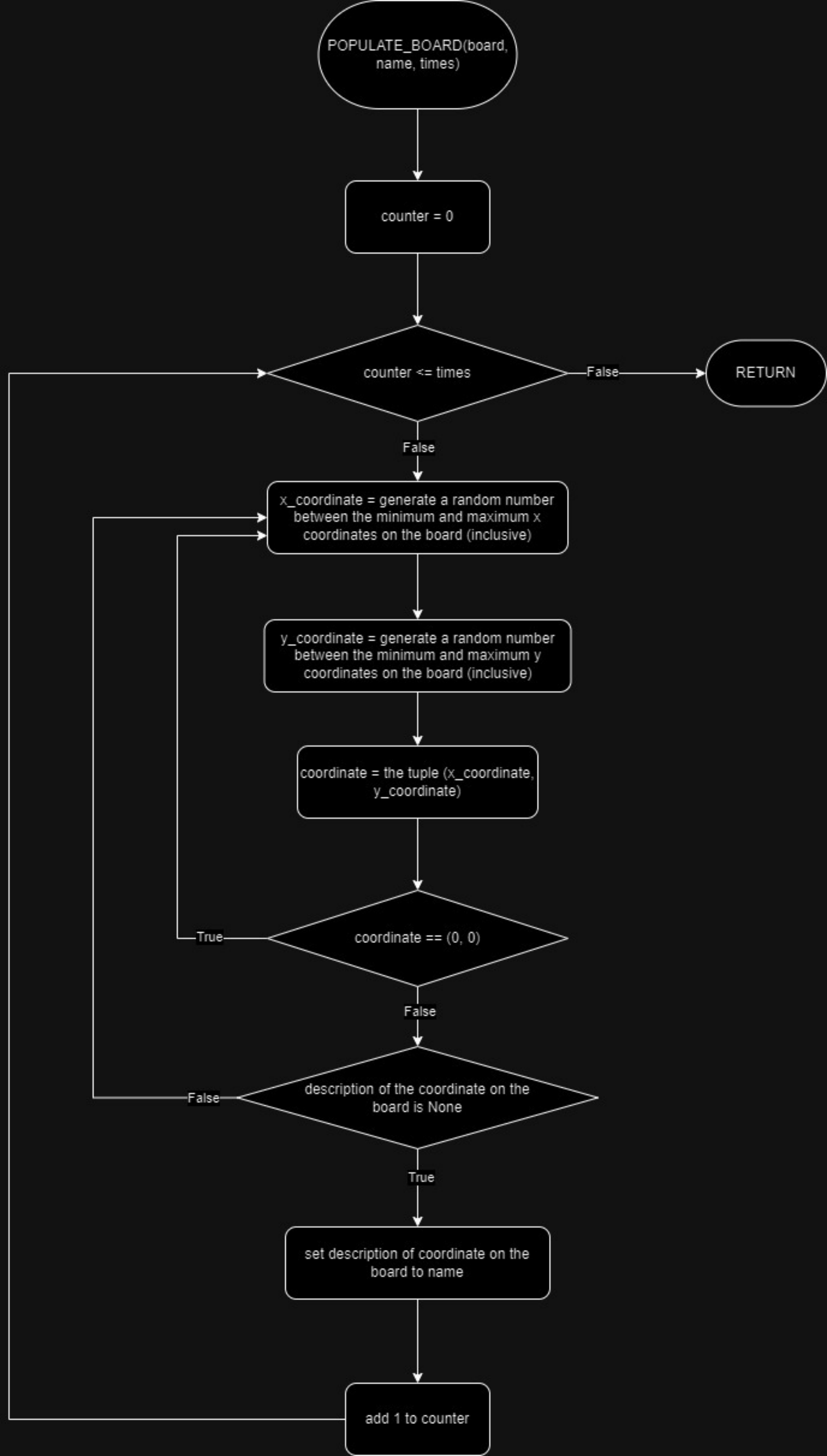
print a message to the console telling the user
that they now have 5 more ExtraEnergy

RETURN(can_nap)









PRINT_GAME_INSTRUCTIONS()

print the backstory of the game

print what the player has to do to win (help animals in need by giving them the right berry for their ailment, help enough animals to level up, player wins by reaching level 3)

RETURN

START_FINAL_CHALLENGE(character)



```
graph TD; Start([START_FINAL_CHALLENGE(character)]) --> SetInTree[set key "InTree" of character to False]; SetInTree --> SetCoordinates[set key "GroundCoordinates" of character to (0, 0)]; SetCoordinates --> SetCompleted[set key "FinalChallengeCompleted" to False]; SetCompleted --> PrintMessage[/print a message to the console telling the user what the final challenge is and how to complete it/]; PrintMessage --> Return([RETURN]);
```

set key "InTree" of character to False

set key "GroundCoordinates" of character to (0, 0)

set key "FinalChallengeCompleted" to False

print a message to the console telling the user what the final challenge is and how to complete it

RETURN

SUBTRACT_FROM_TUMMY(character, units)

value of key "ExtraEnergy" of character > 0

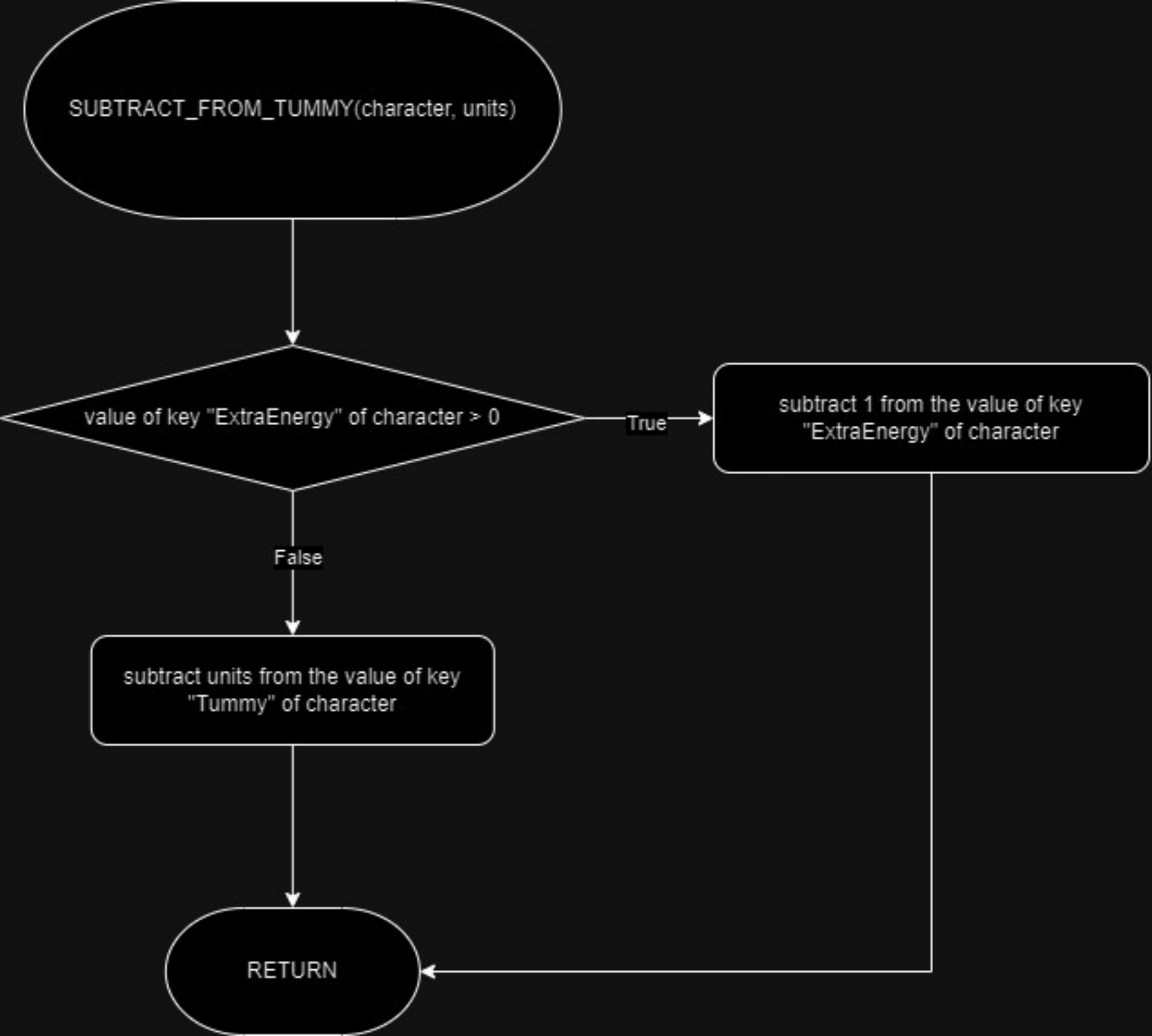
True

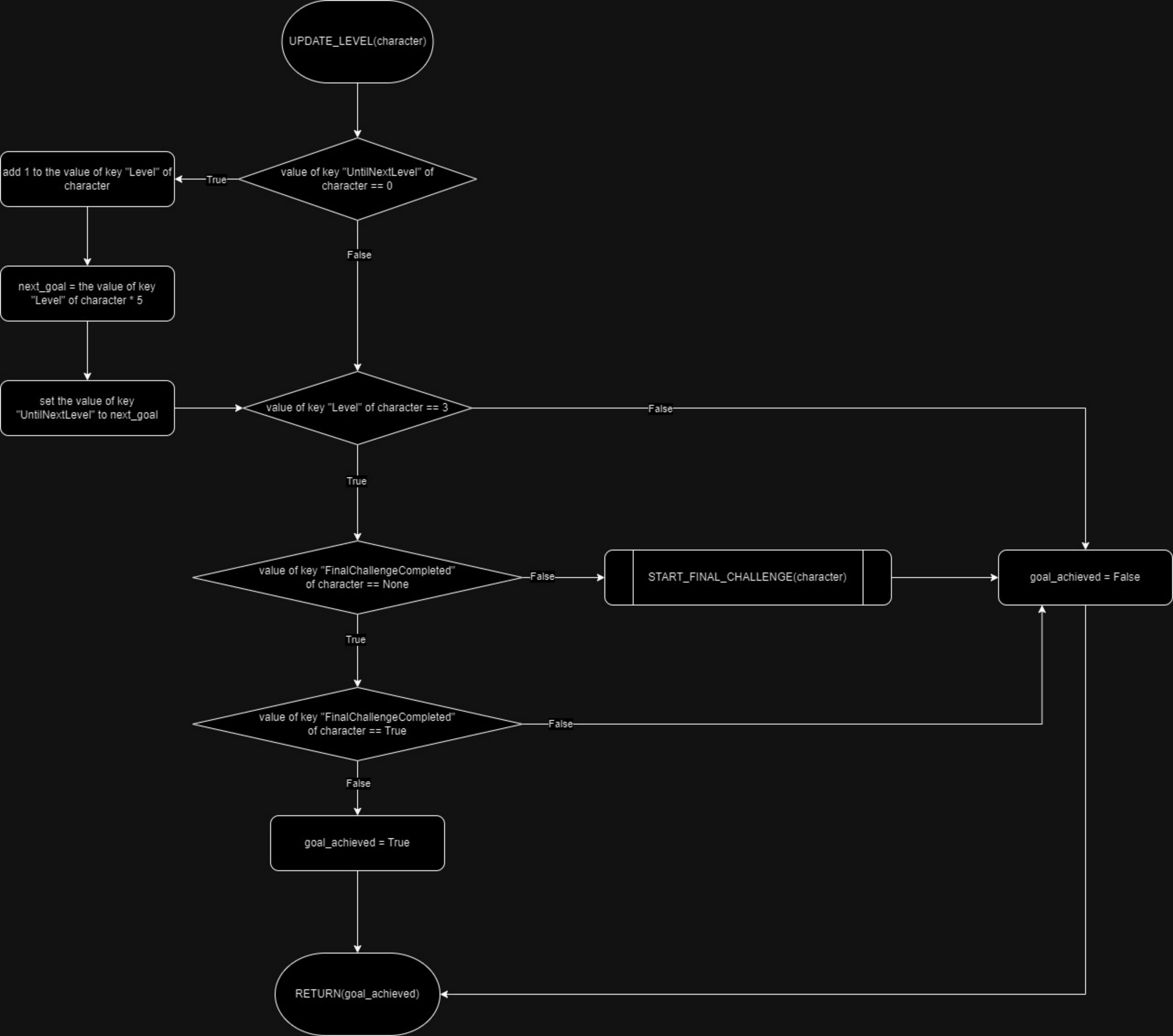
subtract 1 from the value of key
"ExtraEnergy" of character

False

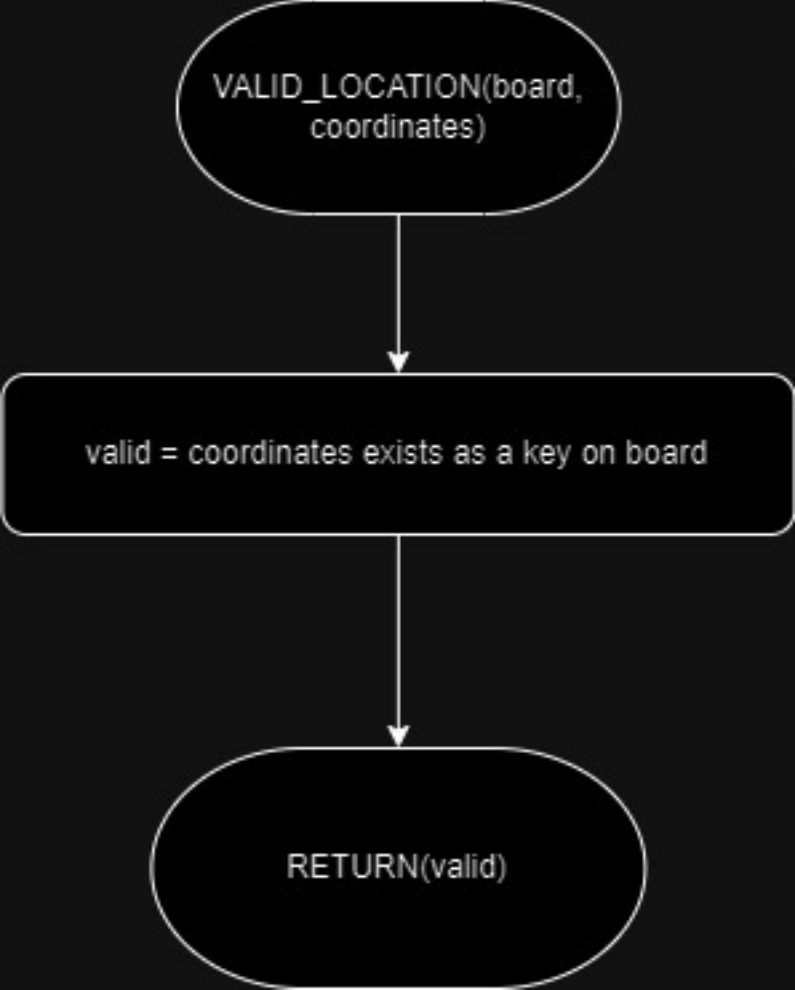
subtract units from the value of key
"Tummy" of character

RETURN





VALID_LOCATION(board,
coordinates)



```
graph TD; A([VALID_LOCATION(board, coordinates)]) --> B[valid = coordinates exists as a key on board]; B --> C([RETURN(valid)])
```

This flowchart illustrates the logic of the VALID_LOCATION function. It begins with an oval-shaped start node containing the function signature 'VALID_LOCATION(board, coordinates)'. A downward arrow leads to a rectangular process node where the variable 'valid' is assigned the result of checking if 'coordinates' exists as a key on the 'board'. A second downward arrow leads to an oval-shaped end node containing the statement 'RETURN(valid)'.

valid = coordinates exists as a key on board

RETURN(valid)