CSCI 202, Spring 2017, Lab # 5

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Due date: Midnight, Monday, May 15.

Goals: Learn about Javascript loops and arrays, and the DOM.

Zip your folder: Put all your files (including the supporting files) in a single folder and make a compressed (zip) archive of the folder.

Files to turn in:

- The images folder, and the HTML, CSS, and Javascript files, penguins.html, penguins.css, and penguins.js.
- The images folder, the HTML file penguins.html, and the CSS file, penguins.css are NOT TO BE CHANGED from the ones supplied on the git repository.
- You will create a javascript file, penguins.js, that will do all of the creation and styling of the penguins (and the yeti).

Lab steps:

- This lab will be a continuation of the previous lab. The idea is to make a *lot* of penguins (and one yeti), but with much less work. This version will support any number of penguins, and will place the one yeti in a random position, different every time the page is loaded.
- Examine the penguins.html and penguins.css files. You'll notice there's very little in them.
- Notice that the width of this version the full page, so we can have many more penguins in a row. We also had to fix the styling of the title image.
- Notice that there are *no* penguins (or the yeti) in the HTML file, and *no* styling of the penguins (or the yeti) in the CSS file. Javascript will do everything.
- Your Javascript file will declare and initialize the following variables at the top:

```
var penguinVisited = [];
var yetiVisited = false;
var numPenguins = 18;
var moundImages = ['url("images/mound_1.png")', ...]
var hoverImages = ['url("images/mound_1_hover.png")', ...]
var penguinImages = ['url("images/penguin_1.png")', ...]
```

- It will also set the window.onload function to loadPenguins.
- You will also define the following functions:

```
function loadPenguins()
function penguinOver()
function penguinOut()
function penguinClick()
function yetiOver()
function yetiOut()
function yetiOut()
```

- The loadPenguins function (which also loads the yeti), will be the most substantial. It has the following tasks:
 - 1. Find the gameholder element of the web page.
 - 2. Pick a random number between 0 and numPenguins -1.
 - 3. In a for loop, it will create each penguin object. If the loop index matches the random number, it will create a yet instead.
 - 4. For each penguin (or yeti), do the following:
 - (a) Set its visited state to false. (Use the appropriate variable or array.)
 - (b) Create a div element.
 - (c) Set the appropriate mouseover, mouseout and click functions.
 - (d) Set the background image.
 - (e) Set the width, height, and float style properties.
 - (f) Append the penguin (or the veti) to the gameholder element.
 - (g) If it's a penguin (not a yeti), set a num property of the penguin object to i, the for loop variable. This will give each penguin a unique number.
- The remaining six Javascript functions should be obvious, their functions similar to those from the previous lab.
 - 1. The function will find the number of the penguin from the this.num property of the penguin.
 - 2. Note: the yeti doesn't have a number. It's code is pretty much the same as the last lab.
 - 3. The function will check the boolean value for this.num in the visited array to see if it has been visited yet.
 - 4. The click methods will set the visited array value to true.
 - 5. For changing images we need to do a bit more work, since there are more penguins than images.
 - We can then use this.num to set the background image of the penguin as follows. We have to pick a different image from the eight provided images for each penguin. If we have more than eight penguins (which we do), we will have to recycle the numbers. We do this with this.num, and using (this.num % 8) to index the arrays. This number will always be in the range 0...7 and so will always be a valid image from the array.
 - 6. The over methods should also set the cursor style to pointer.

Acknowledgements: Supporting files and ideas for this lab came from https://googlecreativelab.github.io/coder-projects/