

C212/A592 Spring 17 Lab 9

Intro to Software Systems

Instructions:

- Review the requirements given below and Complete your work. Please submit all files through Canvas.
- The grading scheme is provided on Canvas

Lab9: Bouncing Balls Game

- We will be removing the functionality of drawing Squares, Ellipses, Rectangles and Triangle (just comment those key events out)
- The application draws Circles when the C key is pressed
- For this application, as soon as the ball is drawn it should start moving
 - The Circles should bounce off the perimeter of the frame
 - The Circles of different color should bounce off each other, and when they do they should swap colors
 - The Circle of same Color will merge together by absorbing the smaller circle into the bigger circle. The size and the direction of the larger circle may not change.
- ShapeDriver will now need a *Timer*, and will also need to implement the *ActionListener* interface
 - Add the following to you ShapeDriver class:

```
import javax.swing.Timer;
import java.awt.event.ActionEvent;
import java.awt.event.ActionListener;
```

```
public class ShapeDriver implements ActionListener {
```

```
    private Timer timer
```

```
    public ShapeDriver() {
```

```
        // the second argument to the Timer Constructor takes an ActionListener
        // the this key word informs the JVM to look inside this class for
        // the actionPerformed method that must be overridden when
        // ActionListener is implemented
        // Every tick of the clock will now run the actionPerformed method
        timer = new Timer(1000/60, this);
        timer.start();
    }
```

```
    // Method that must be implemented since the class implements ActionListener
```

```
    public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent e) {
```

```
        // move each circle
        // check if circle is in bounds, and bounce off the borders if need be
        // check if circle hits another circle of different color,
        // bounce circles off each other and swap colors
    }
```

```

        // if circle of one color hits a circle of same color, remove smaller circle

        // call repaint
        this.repaint();
    }
}

```

- **Note:** The x and y location is actually in the top left hand corner of the circle
 - This is how the AWT Graphics draws a circle
 - In the Circle class, I created another Point called center
 - When moving the location of the circle I also updated the center location
 - this makes collision detection better than using the x and y location for drawing the circle
 - First just work towards using the *location Point* in the Shape class
 - Once this is working, add the center Point to your Circle class and update its x and y value the same as you update *location*
 - Then use *center* to calculate the distance
 - For example, in the Circle Class:
 - I added *Point center* instance field
 - I overrided the *move()* method from the Shape class
 - I called *super.move()* inside of *move()* to do what the method was doing in the super class, then updated the center field local to the Circle class
 - **Note:** Remember subclasses do not have access to private super class fields and methods
 - Adhere to good Object Oriented Principles:
 - keep data in classes private, and access with get and set methods
 - only have methods public if other classes use them. Make them private if only the class needs it