```
File - C:\Users\elad\IdeaProjects\T5\src\Ass6Game.java
import animation.AnimationRunner;
import biuoop.GUI;
import game.GameFlow;
import game.HighScoresTable;
import animation.KeyPressStoppableAnimation;
import animation.Task;
import animation.MenuAnimation;
import animation.Menu;
import animation.HighScoresAnimation;
import levels.LevelSpecificationReader;
import game.ShowHiScoresTask;
import levels.LevelInformation;
import java.io.BufferedReader;
import java.io.File;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.InputStreamReader;
import java.util.List;
 * Classname: Ass6Game
 * Creates a new arkanoid game, initialize and runs the game.
   @author Elad Israel
 * @version 4.0 16/06/2018
public class Ass6Game {
     * When runs, it creates a new game and runs the game.
     * @param args not used
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final int frameWidth = 800;
        final int frameHeight = 600;
        GUI gui = new GUI("Arkanoid Game", frameWidth, frameHeight);
        AnimationRunner animationRunner = new AnimationRunner(gui);
         //loading or creating a highscore file.
        File highscoresFile = new File("highscores");
        HighScoresTable highScoresTable = new HighScoresTable(5);
        if (!highscoresFile.exists()) {
                highScoresTable.save(highscoresFile);
             } catch (IOException e) {
                System.err.println("Failed saving file");
             }
        } else {
             try {
                highScoresTable.load(highscoresFile);
             } catch (IOException e) {
                 System.err.println("Failed loading file");
        }
        Menu<Task<Void>> menu = new MenuAnimation<Task<Void>>("Arkanoid", gui.getKeyboardSensor(), animationRunner);
        KeyPressStoppableAnimation highscoresAnimation = new KeyPressStoppableAnimation(gui.getKeyboardSensor(),
                 "space", new HighScoresAnimation(highScoresTable, gui.getKeyboardSensor()));
        Menu<Task<Void>> subMenu = new MenuAnimation<Task<Void>>("Levels Sets", gui.getKeyboardSensor(),
                 animationRunner);
        String levelSetsPath;
        if (args.length == 1) {
             levelSetsPath = args[0];
          else if (args.length == 0) {
            levelSetsPath = "level_sets.txt";
           else {
             throw new RuntimeException("invalid parameters");
        BufferedReader levelSetsReader;
        try
             levelSetsReader = new BufferedReader(new
                     InputStreamReader(ClassLoader.getSystemClassLoader().getResourceAsStream(levelSetsPath))); \\
        } catch (Exception e) {
             throw new RuntimeException("couldn't load level sets file");
        String line;
        String levelKey;
        String levelMessage;
        try {
             do
                 line = levelSetsReader.readLine();
                 if (line == null) {
                    break;
                 levelKey = line.substring(0, 1);
                 if (!line.substring(1, 2).equals(":")) {
                     throw new Exception("invalid levelSet format");
                 }
```

```
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                  levelMessage = line.substring(2);
                  line = levelSetsReader.readLine();
                  if (line == null) {
                      throw new Exception("level name without level path");
                  final String levelDefPath = line;
                  subMenu.addSelection(levelKey, levelMessage, new Task<Void>() {
                      @Override
                      public Void run() {
                          GameFlow gameFlow = new GameFlow(animationRunner, gui.getKeyboardSensor(), frameWidth,
                                   frameHeight, 7, highScoresTable);
                          BufferedReader reader = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(ClassLoader
                                   .getSystemClassLoader().getResourceAsStream(levelDefPath)));
                          LevelSpecificationReader levelSpecReader = new LevelSpecificationReader();
List<LevelInformation> levelsInformation = levelSpecReader.fromReader(reader);
                          gameFlow.runLevels(levelsInformation);
                          return null;
                  });
             } while (true);
         } catch (Exception e) {
             throw new RuntimeException("reading Blocks definition failed!");
         menu.addSubMenu("s", "Game", subMenu);
         menu.addSelection("h", "Hi scores", new ShowHiScoresTask(animationRunner, highscoresAnimation));
         menu.addSelection("q", "Quit", new Task<Void>() {
             @Override
             public Void run() {
                 System.exit(0);
                 return null;
         });
         while (true) {
             animationRunner.run(menu);
              // wait for user selection
             Task<Void> task = menu.getStatus();
             task.run();
```

```
File - C:\Users\elad\IdeaProjects\T5\src\game\Block.java
package game;
import animation.GameLevel;
import biuoop.DrawSurface;
import levels.Background;
import listeners.HitListener;
import listeners.HitNotifier;
import shapes.Ball;
import shapes.Point;
import shapes.Rectangle;
import java.awt.Color;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;
 * Classname: Block
 * Blocks are obstacles on the screen.
 ^{\star} a Block (actually, a Rectangle) has size (as a rectangle), color, and location (a Point).
 * Blocks also know how to draw themselves on a DrawSurface.
 * A block can also notify the object that we collided with it about the new velocity it should have after collision.
 * <u>@author</u> Elad Israel
 * <u>@version</u> 4.0 17/06/2018
public class Block implements Collidable, Sprite, HitNotifier {
    private Rectangle collosionRectangle;
    private int hitPoints;
    private List<HitListener> hitListeners;
    private Map<Integer, Background> hpToBackground;
    private Background background;
      * Instantiates a new Block.
      * @param rectangle the rectangle
    public Block(Rectangle rectangle) {
        this.background = null;
        this.hpToBackground = new HashMap<>();
        this.collosionRectangle = rectangle;
    }
     * Constructor1
     * construct a Block using upper-left X coordinate, upper-left Y coordinate, width and height.
     * @param upperLeftX upper-left corner X coordinate
       @param upperLeftY upper-left corner Y coordinate
       @param width
                        of the rectangle
       @param height
                          of the rectangle
    public Block(double upperLeftX, double upperLeftY, double width, double height) {
        this(new Rectangle(new Point(upperLeftX, upperLeftY), width, height));
    }
     * Constructor2
       construct a Block using upper-left X coordinate, upper-left Y coordinate, width, height and color to fill.
     * @param upperLeftX upper-left corner X coordinate
       @param upperLeftY upper-left corner Y coordinate
       @param width
                        of the rectangle
                         of the rectangle
       @param height
       @param fillColor of the rectangle
    public Block(double upperLeftX, double upperLeftY, double width, double height, java.awt.Color fillColor) {
        this(new Rectangle(new Point(upperLeftX, upperLeftY), width, height, fillColor));
     * Constructor2
      * construct a Block using upper-left X coordinate, upper-left Y coordinate,
     * width, height and colors to fill and draw.
     * @param upperLeftX upper-left corner X coordinate
       @param upperLeftY upper-left corner Y coordinate
      * @param width
                         of the rectangle
      * @param height
                         of the rectangle
       @param fillColor of the rectangle
       @param drawColor of the rectangle
    public Block(double upperLeftX, double upperLeftY, double width, double height, java.awt.Color fillColor, java.awt
             .Color drawColor) {
        this(new Rectangle(new Point(upperLeftX, upperLeftY), width, height, fillColor, drawColor));
    }
```

```
* Constructor2
 * construct a Block using upper-left X coordinate, upper-left Y coordinate,
 * width, height and colors to fill and draw.
 * @param upperLeftX upper-left corner X coordinate
 * @param upperLeftY upper-left corner Y coordinate
 * @param width
                     of the rectangle
 * @param height
                     of the rectangle
 * @param fillColor of the rectangle
* @param drawColor of the rectangle
 * @param hitPoints of the rectangle
public Block(double upperLeftX, double upperLeftY, double width, double height, java.awt.Color fillColor, java.awt
        .Color drawColor, int hitPoints)
    this(new Rectangle(new Point(upperLeftX, upperLeftY), width, height, fillColor, drawColor));
    this.hitPoints = hitPoints;
 * Sets collosion rectangle.
   @param rectangle the collosion rectangle
public void setCollosionRectangle(Rectangle rectangle) {
    this.collosionRectangle = rectangle;
 * Sets background.
  @param backgroundToSet the background
public void setBackground(Background backgroundToSet) {
    this.background = backgroundToSet;
 * Sets hp to background.
   @param hpToBackgroundToSet the hp to background
public void setHpToBackground(Map<Integer, Background> hpToBackgroundToSet) {
    this.hpToBackground = hpToBackgroundToSet;
 * Sets stroke.
   @param stroke the stroke
public void setStroke(Color stroke) {
    this.getCollisionRectangle().setDrawColor(stroke);
 * Sets width.
 * @param width the width
public void setWidth(double width) {
    this.collosionRectangle.setWidth(width);
}
 * Sets height.
   @param height the height
public void setHeight(double height) {
    this.collosionRectangle.setHeight(height);
 * Add hp background.
   @param hp the hit points
   @param backgroundToSet the background
public void addHpBackground(int hp, Background backgroundToSet) {
    this.hpToBackground.put(hp, backgroundToSet);
 * Return the "collision shape" of the object - the rectangle.
   @return collision shape- rectangle
```

public Rectangle getCollisionRectangle() {

```
File - C:\Users\elad\IdeaProjects\T5\src\game\Block.java
        return collosionRectangle;
    }
     * draws this block on the given DrawSurface.
       also, draws its hitPoints.
       @param surface drawSurface
    public void drawOn(DrawSurface surface) {
        if (this.hpToBackground.containsKey(this.hitPoints)) {
             Background backgroundFromHp = this.hpToBackground.get(this.hitPoints);
             backgroundFromHp.drawOn(surface, collosionRectangle);
             if (this.collosionRectangle.getDrawColor() != null) {
                 \verb|surface.setColor("this".collosionRectangle.getDrawColor(")")|;
                 surface.drawRectangle((int) this.collosionRectangle.getUpperLeft().getX(), (int) this
                                 .collosionRectangle.getUpperLeft().getY(),
                         (int) this.collosionRectangle.getWidth(), (int) this.collosionRectangle.getHeight());
             }
        } else {
               (this.background == null) {
                 this.collosionRectangle.drawOn(surface);
             } else { //background!=null
                 this.background.drawOn(surface, collosionRectangle);
                 if (this.collosionRectangle.getDrawColor() != null) {
                     surface.setColor(this.collosionRectangle.getDrawColor());
                     surface.drawRectangle((int) this.collosionRectangle.getUpperLeft().getX(), (int) this
                                     .collosionRectangle.getUpperLeft().getY(),
                             (int) this.collosionRectangle.getWidth(), (int) this.collosionRectangle.getHeight());
                 }
            }
        }
    }
      * Gets hit points.
     * @return the hit points
    public int getHitPoints() {
        return this.hitPoints;
     * Sets hit points.
      * @param hp the hit points
    public void setHitPoints(int hp) {
        this.hitPoints = hp;
       Specify what the block does when time is passed. (currently- nothing).
      * @param dt amount of seconds passed since the last call
    public void timePassed(double dt) {
    }
      * Notify the object that we collided with it at collisionPoint with
      * a given velocity.
      * The return is the new velocity expected after the hit (based on
      * the force the object inflicted on us).
       @param collisionPoint the point of collision
       @param currentVelocity the velocity of the ball before impact.
       @param hitter
                               the ball that hits the block.
       @return the new velocity the ball should have after the collision.
    public Velocity hit(Ball hitter, Point collisionPoint, Velocity currentVelocity) {
        this.notifyHit(hitter);
         //lower the block's HP
        if (this.hitPoints > 0) {
            this.hitPoints--;
         //checks on which edge the collision point is and returns the appropriate velocity accordingly.
        if (collosionRectangle.getUpperEdge().isPointOnTheLine(collisionPoint)) {
            return new Velocity(currentVelocity.getDx(), -1 * currentVelocity.getDy());
        if (collosionRectangle.getLowerEdge().isPointOnTheLine(collisionPoint)) {
             return new Velocity(currentVelocity.getDx(), -1 * currentVelocity.getDy());
        if (collosionRectangle.getLeftEdge().isPointOnTheLine(collisionPoint)) {
             return new Velocity(-1 * currentVelocity.getDx(), currentVelocity.getDy());
        if (collosionRectangle.getRightEdge().isPointOnTheLine(collisionPoint)) {
            return new Velocity(-1 * currentVelocity.getDx(), currentVelocity.getDy());
```

```
File - C:\Users\elad\IdeaProjects\T5\src\game\Block.java
        return currentVelocity;
      * will be called whenever a hit() occurs,
      * and notifiers all of the registered HitListener objects by calling their hitEvent method.
      * @param hitter the ball that hit the block.
    private void notifyHit(Ball hitter) {
        if (this.hitListeners == null) {
            this.hitListeners = new ArrayList<>();
         .
// Make a copy of the hitListeners before iterating over them.
        List<HitListener> listeners = new ArrayList<HitListener>(this.hitListeners);
        // Notify all listeners about a hit event:
        for (HitListener hl : listeners) {
            hl.hitEvent(this, hitter);
    }
     * adds the block to the game-as a sprite and as a Collidable.
     * also, increases the number of blocks in the game.
     * @param g game
    public void addToGame(GameLevel g) {
        g.addSprite(this);
        g.addCollidable(this);
        g.getNumOfBlocks().increase(1);
    }
     * removes the block from the gameLevel-as a sprite and as a Collidable.
     * Decrease in numOfBalls is executed in BallsRemover.
     * @param gameLevel gameLevel
    public void removeFromGame(GameLevel gameLevel) {
        gameLevel.removeSprite(this);
        gameLevel.removeCollidable(this);
    }
     * Add hl as a listener to hit events.
     * @param hl HitListener to remove
    public void addHitListener(HitListener hl) {
        if (this.hitListeners == null) {
             this.hitListeners = new ArrayList<>();
        this.hitListeners.add(hl);
    }
     * Remove hl from the list of listeners to hit events.
     * @param hl HitListener to remove
    public void removeHitListener(HitListener hl) {
        if (this.hitListeners == null) {
             throw new RuntimeException("hitListeners List wasn't initialized."
                     + "cannot remove listener if no listeners were added");
        this.hitListeners.remove(hl);
    }
```

```
File - C:\Users\elad\IdeaProjects\T5\src\game\Paddle.java
package game;
import animation.GameLevel;
import biuoop.DrawSurface;
import biuoop.KeyboardSensor;
import shapes.Ball;
import shapes.Line;
import shapes.Point;
import shapes.Rectangle;
 * ClassName: Paddle
 * The Paddle is the player in the game. It is a rectangle that is controlled by the arrow keys,
   and moves according to the player key presses.
  * It implements the Sprite and the Collidable interfaces.
 * It also knows how to move to the left and to the right.
 * @author Elad Israel
   <u>@version</u> 3.0 20/05/2018
public class Paddle implements Sprite, Collidable {
    private static final int SIDE_FRAMES_WIDTH = 25;
    private static final int FRAME_WIDTH = 800;
    private double speed;
    private Rectangle paddle;
    private KeyboardSensor keyboardSensor;
    /**
     * Construct the Paddle using position point, width, height, fill color, draw color.
     * also receives the keyboardSensor and sets it.
     * @param upperLeft
                              point(position)
     * @param width
                              of the paddle
      * @param height
                              of the paddle
                              of the paddle
       @param speed
      * <u>@param</u> fillColor
                              of the paddle
     * @param drawColor
                              of the paddle
       @param keyboardSensor passed in order to identify the movements of the Paddle.
    public Paddle(Point upperLeft, double width, double height, double speed, java.awt.Color fillColor, java.awt.Color
             drawColor, KeyboardSensor keyboardSensor)
        this.paddle = new Rectangle(upperLeft, width, height, fillColor, drawColor);
         this.keyboardSensor = keyboardSensor;
        this.speed = speed;
    }
     * moves the paddle to the left.
     * \underline{\textit{@param}} dt amount of seconds passed since the last call
    public void moveLeft(double dt) {
         //reached left edge(block)
         if (paddle.getUpperLeft().getX() - speed * dt <= SIDE_FRAMES_WIDTH) {</pre>
             return;
        paddle.changePosition(new Point(paddle.getUpperLeft().getX() - speed * dt, paddle.getUpperLeft().getY()));
    }
     * moves the paddle to the right.
     * @param dt amount of seconds passed since the last call
    public void moveRight(double dt) {
         /reached right edge(block)
        if (paddle.getUpperLeft().getX() + paddle.getWidth() + speed * dt >= FRAME_WIDTH - SIDE_FRAMES_WIDTH) {
        paddle.changePosition(new Point(paddle.getUpperLeft().getX() + speed * dt, paddle.getUpperLeft().getY()));
    }
     * Specify what the paddle does when time is passed - moves left or right if pressed.
       @param dt amount of seconds passed since the last call
    public void timePassed(double dt) {
        if (keyboardSensor.isPressed(keyboardSensor.LEFT_KEY)) {
             moveLeft(dt);
        if (keyboardSensor.isPressed(keyboardSensor.RIGHT_KEY)) {
             moveRight(dt);
         }
    }
     * draws the paddle on the surface.
```

```
File - C:\Users\elad\IdeaProjects\T5\src\game\Paddle.java
     * @param d draw surface
    public void drawOn(DrawSurface d) {
        this.paddle.drawOn(d);
     * Return the "collision shape" of the object.
     * @return collision shape- rectangle
    public Rectangle getCollisionRectangle() {
        return this.paddle;
     * Notify the object that we collided with it at collisionPoint with
     * a given velocity.
     * The return is the new velocity expected after the hit (based on
     * the force the object inflicted on us).
     * 
     * The paddle have 5 equally-spaced regions. The behavior of the ball's bounce depends on where it hits the paddle.
     * Let's denote the left-most region as 1 and the rightmost as 5 (so the middle region is 3).
     * If the ball hits the middle region (region 3), it keeps its horizontal direction and only change its vertical
     * one (like when hitting a block).
     * However, if we hit region 1, the ball should bounce back with an angle of 300 degrees (-60),
       regardless of where it came from. Remember, angle 0 = 360 is "up", so 300 means "a lot to the left".
       Similarly, for region 2 it bounces back 330 degrees (a little to the left),
     * for region 4 it bounces in 30 degrees, and for region 5 in 60 degrees.
       @param hitter
                             the ball that hit the paddle.
       @param collisionPoint the point of collision.
       @param currentVelocity the velocity of the ball before impact.
       @return the new velocity the ball should have after the collision.
    public Velocity hit(Ball hitter, Point collisionPoint, Velocity currentVelocity) {
        Line upperEdge = this.paddle.getUpperEdge();
        // divides the paddle's upper edge to 5 equally-spaced regions
        double upperEdgeRegionLength = upperEdge.length() / 5;
         /calculates the speed using Pythagoras (sqrt(dx^2+dy^2))=speed.
        double currentSpeed = Math.sqrt(Math.pow(currentVelocity.getDx(), 2) + Math.pow(currentVelocity.getDy(), 2));
         // calculates the 5 regions
        Line leftMostRegion = new Line(upperEdge.start(), new Point(upperEdge.start().getX() + upperEdgeRegionLength,
                upperEdge.start().getY());
        Line leftMiddleRegion = new Line(new Point(upperEdge.start().getX() + upperEdgeRegionLength,
                upperEdge.start().getY()), new Point(upperEdge.start().getX() + 2 * upperEdgeRegionLength,
                upperEdge.start().getY()));
        Line middleRegion = new Line(new Point(upperEdge.start().getX() + 2 * upperEdgeRegionLength,
                upperEdge.start().getY());
        Line rightMiddleRegion = new Line(new Point(upperEdge.start().getX() + 3 * upperEdgeRegionLength,
                upperEdge.start().getY()), new Point(upperEdge.start().getX() + 4 * upperEdgeRegionLength,
                upperEdge.start().getY());
        Line rightMostRegion = new Line(new Point(upperEdge.start().getX() + 4 * upperEdgeRegionLength,
                upperEdge.start().getY()), new Point(upperEdge.start().getX() + 5 * upperEdgeRegionLength,
                upperEdge.start().getY()));
        //deals with a collision according to the region(detailed explanation above)
        if (leftMostRegion.isPointOnTheLine(collisionPoint)) {
            return Velocity.fromAngleAndSpeed(300, currentSpeed);
        if (leftMiddleRegion.isPointOnTheLine(collisionPoint)) {
            return Velocity.fromAngleAndSpeed(330, currentSpeed);
        if (middleRegion.isPointOnTheLine(collisionPoint)) {
            return new Velocity(currentVelocity.getDx(), -1 * currentVelocity.getDy());
        if (rightMiddleRegion.isPointOnTheLine(collisionPoint)) {
            return Velocity.fromAngleAndSpeed(30, currentSpeed);
        if (rightMostRegion.isPointOnTheLine(collisionPoint)) {
            return Velocity.fromAngleAndSpeed(60, currentSpeed);
           (this.paddle.getLeftEdge().isPointOnTheLine(collisionPoint)) {
            return new Velocity(-1 * currentVelocity.getDx(), currentVelocity.getDy());
        if (this.paddle.getRightEdge().isPointOnTheLine(collisionPoint)) {
            return new Velocity(-1 * currentVelocity.getDx(), currentVelocity.getDy());
        return currentVelocity;
    }
      * adds the Paddle to the game-as a sprite and as a Collidable.
       @param g game
    public void addToGame(GameLevel q) {
```

```
package game;
import biuoop.DrawSurface;

/**
    * interface name: Sprite
    * A Sprite is a game object that can be drawn to the screen (and which is not just a background image).
    * Sprites can be drawn on the screen, and can be notified that time has passed
    * (so that they know to change their position / shape / appearance / etc)
    * @author Elad Israel
    * @version 3.0 20/05/2018
    */

public interface Sprite {
    /**
    * draw the sprite to the screen.
    *
    * @param d drawSurface
    */
    void drawOn(DrawSurface d);

    /**
    * notify the sprite that time has passed.
    *
    * @param dt amount of seconds passed since the last call
```

File - C:\Users\elad\IdeaProjects\T5\src\game\Sprite.java

void timePassed(double dt);

```
File - C:\Users\elad\ldeaProjects\T5\src\game\Counter.java

package game;

/**

* Classname: Counter.

* Counter is a simple class that is used for counting things.

* @author Elad Israel

* @version 3.0 20/05/2018

*/

public class Counter {
    private int count;

    /**

    * Constructor - initialize the counter to 0.

    */

    public Counter() {
        this.count = 0;
    }

    /**

    * add number to current count.

    * @param number increase by this number.

    */

    public void increase(int number) {
        this.count += number;
    }
```

* subtract number from current count.

public void decrease(int number) {
 this.count -= number;

* @return the value of the count

* get current count.

public int getValue() {
 return this.count;

}

* @param number decrease by this number.

```
File - C:\Users\elad\IdeaProjects\T5\src\game\GameFlow.java
package game;
import animation.EndScreen;
import animation.HighScoresAnimation;
import animation.KeyPressStoppableAnimation;
import animation.GameLevel;
import animation.AnimationRunner;
import biuoop.DialogManager;
import biuoop.KeyboardSensor;
import levels.LevelInformation;
import java.io.File;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.util.List;
 * interface name: GameFlow
 ^{\star} In charge of creating the different levels, and moving from one level to the next.
   @author Elad Israel
   @version 4.0 17/06/2018
public class GameFlow {
    private final int frameWidth;
    private final int frameHeight;
    private AnimationRunner animationRunner;
    private KeyboardSensor keyboardSensor;
    private Counter score;
    private Counter numOfLives;
    private HighScoresTable highScoresTable;
     * Constructor.
     * @param ar
                               the AnimationRunner
     * @param ks
                               the KeyboardSensor
       @param frameWidth
                               the frame width
      * <u>@param</u> frameHeight
                               the frame height
     * @param numOfLives
                               the num of lives
      * @param highScoresTable the high scores table
    public GameFlow(AnimationRunner ar, KeyboardSensor ks, final int frameWidth, final int frameHeight, int
            numOfLives, HighScoresTable highScoresTable) {
        this.animationRunner = ar;
        this.keyboardSensor = ks;
        this.score = new Counter();
        this.numOfLives = new Counter();
        this.numOfLives.increase(numOfLives);
         this.frameWidth = frameWidth;
        this.frameHeight = frameHeight;
        this.highScoresTable = highScoresTable;
     * Run the specified levels on the list.
       @param levels the levels to run
    public void runLevels(List<LevelInformation> levels) {
        for (LevelInformation levelInfo : levels) {
             GameLevel level = new GameLevel(levelInfo, this.keyboardSensor, this.animationRunner, this.score, this
                     .numOfLives, this.frameWidth, this.frameHeight);
             level.initialize();
             while (level.getBlocksLeftToRemove().getValue() > 0 && level.getNumOfLives().getValue() > 0) {
                 level.playOneTurn();
             if (level.getNumOfLives().getValue() <= 0) {</pre>
                 this.animationRunner.run(new KeyPressStoppableAnimation(this.keyboardSensor, "space",
                         new EndScreen(this.keyboardSensor, this.score, false)));
                 break;
             }
         //end of game run
        if (this.numOfLives.getValue() > 0) {
             this.animationRunner.run(new KeyPressStoppableAnimation(this.keyboardSensor, "space", new EndScreen(this
                     .keyboardSensor, this.score, true)));
        }
        File highscoresFile = new File("highscores");
        if (highScoresTable.isHighScore(this.score)) {
             DialogManager dialog = this.animationRunner.getGui().getDialogManager();
             String name = dialog.showQuestionDialog("Name", "What is your name?", "");
             highScoresTable.add(new ScoreInfo(name, this.score.getValue()));
        }
```

```
File - C:\Users\elad\IdeaProjects\T5\src\game\Velocity.java
package game;
import shapes. Point;
 * Classname: Velocity
 * Velocity specifies the change in position on the `x` and the `y` axes.
 * @author Elad Israel
 * @version 3.0 20/05/2018
public class Velocity {
    //members
    private double dx;
    private double dy;
     * Constructor1.
     * Constructs a Velocity using dx(change \ in \ X-coordinate) and dy(change \ in \ Y-coordinate).
     * @param dx change in X-coordinate.
     * @param dy change in Y-coordinate.
    public Velocity(double dx, double dy) {
        this.dx = dx;
        this.dy = dy;
    }
     * Constructor2.
     * Constructs a Velocity using another Velocity.
     * @param velocity - the new Velocity to set.
    public Velocity(Velocity velocity) {
        this.dx = velocity.getDx();
        this.dy = velocity.getDy();
    }
     * Constructor3.
      * Constructs a Velocity using an angle and speed.
     * @param angle angle of movement.
     * @param speed speed of movement.
     * @return new velocity from the calculated dx and dy.
    public static Velocity fromAngleAndSpeed(double angle, double speed) {
         //change in X-coordinate=speed*sin(rad) of the angle
        double dx = speed * Math.sin(Math.toRadians(angle));
         //change in Y-coordinate=speed*cos(rad) of the angle. multiply by -1 to fix and reverse the axes (upside-down).
        double dy = -1 * speed * Math.cos(Math.toRadians(angle));
        return new Velocity(dx, dy);
    }
     * Access method- Return the dx value of this point.
     * @return dx value of this point
    public double getDx() {
        return this.dx;
    }
     * sets the dx value of this point.
      * @param dX value to set to this point
    public void setDx(double dX) {
        this.dx = dX;
     * Access method- Return the dy value of this point.
      * @return dy value of this point
    public double getDy() {
        return this.dy;
     * sets the dy value of this point.
      * @param dY value to set to this point
    public void setDy(double dY) {
        this.dv = dYi
```

```
File - C:\Users\elad\ldeaProjects\T5\src\game\Velocity.java
}

/**

* Takes a point with position (x,y) and return a new point with position (x+dx, y+dy)

* Actually changing the objects position.

*

* @param p point given

* @param dt amount of seconds passed since the last call

* @return new point with updated location

*/

public Point applyToPoint(Point p, double dt) {

    return new Point(p.getX() + dx * dt, p.getY() + dy * dt);
}
```

```
File - C:\Users\elad\IdeaProjects\T5\src\game\ScoreInfo.java
package game;
import java.io.Serializable;
 * Contains the information about the score.
 * <u>@author</u> Elad Israel
 * @version 4.0 17/06/2018
public class ScoreInfo implements Serializable {
    private String name;
    private int score;
     * Instantiates a new Score info.
     * * @param name the name
* @param score the score
    public ScoreInfo(String name, int score) {
        this.name = name;
         this.score = score;
     }
     * Gets name.
     * @return the name
    public String getName() {
        return this.name;
     * Gets score.
     * <u>@return</u> the score
    public int getScore() {
       return this.score;
```

```
File - C:\Users\elad\IdeaProjects\T5\src\game\Collidable.java
package game;
import shapes.Ball;
import shapes.Point;
import shapes.Rectangle;
 * interface name: Collidable
 * The game.Collidable interface is used by things that can be collided with.
 * A collidable object must have location and size(collision rectangle)
 * and need to know what to do when a collision occurs.
 * @author Elad Israel
 * @version 3.0 20/05/2018
public interface Collidable {
     * Return the "collision shape" of the object.
      * @return collision shape- rectangle
    Rectangle getCollisionRectangle();
     * Notify the object that we collided with it at collisionPoint with
     * a given velocity.
      ^{\star} The return is the new velocity expected after the hit (based on
      * the force the object inflicted on us).
      * @param hitter
                                the ball that hit the coolidable.
      * @param collisionPoint the point of collision.
* @param currentVelocity the velocity of the ball before impact.
      * @return the new velocity the ball should have after the collision.
```

Velocity hit(Ball hitter, Point collisionPoint, Velocity currentVelocity);

```
File - C:\Users\elad\IdeaProjects\T5\src\game\CollisionInfo.java
package game;
import shapes.Point;
 * Classname: CollisionInfo
 * Contains information about a collision- which object collided with any of the collidables
 st in this collection, and the closest collision point that is going to occur.
 * @author Elad Israel
 * @version 3.0 20/05/2018
public class CollisionInfo {
    private Collidable collidableObject;
    private Point collisionPoint;
     * Constructor.
     * @param collidableObject the object that collided.
     * @param collisionPoint the point of collision.
    public CollisionInfo(Collidable collidableObject, Point collisionPoint) {
        this.collidableObject = collidableObject;
        this.collisionPoint = collisionPoint;
    }
     * Getter for collisionPoint.
     * @return the point at which the collision occurs.
    public Point collisionPoint() {
        return this.collisionPoint;
     * Getter for collisionObject.
     * @return the collidable object involved in the collision.
```

public Collidable collisionObject() {
 return this.collidableObject;

```
File - C:\Users\elad\IdeaProjects\T5\src\game\LivesIndicator.java
package game;
import animation.GameLevel;
import biuoop.DrawSurface;
import java.awt.Color;
 * Class name: LivesIndicator
 * LivesIndicator sprite that will sit at the top of the screen and indicate the number of lives.
 * @author Elad Israel
 * <u>@version</u> 3.0 20/05/2018
public class LivesIndicator implements Sprite {
    private Counter livesCount;
     * Constructor.
     * @param livesCount the lives count
    public LivesIndicator(Counter livesCount) {
        this.livesCount = livesCount;
     * Specify what the ScoreIndicator does when time is passed.
     * @param dt amount of seconds passed since the last call
    public void timePassed(double dt) {
    }
     * draws the ScoreIndicator on the surface.
      * @param d draw surface
    public void drawOn(DrawSurface d) {
       final int lettersSize = 15;
        d.setColor(Color.black);
        d.drawText(100, 19, "Lives: " + this.livesCount.getValue(), lettersSize);
    }
     * adds the ScoreIndicator to the game-as a sprite.
     * @param g game
    public void addToGame(GameLevel g) {
       g.addSprite(this);
```

```
File - C:\Users\elad\IdeaProjects\T5\src\game\ScoreIndicator.java
package game;
{\tt import} \ {\tt animation.GameLevel};
import biuoop.DrawSurface;
import shapes.Point;
import shapes.Rectangle;
import java.awt.Color;
 * Class name: ScoreIndicator
 * ScoreIndicator sprite that will sit at the top of the screen and indicate the score.
 * @author Elad Israel
 * @version 3.0 20/05/2018
public class ScoreIndicator implements Sprite {
    private Rectangle scoreRectangle;
    private Counter scoreCount;
     * Constructor.
     * @param rectangle the rectangle
     * @param scoreCount the score count
    public ScoreIndicator(Rectangle rectangle, Counter scoreCount) {
        this.scoreRectangle = rectangle;
        this.scoreCount = scoreCount;
     * Specify what the ScoreIndicator does when time is passed.
     * @param dt amount of seconds passed since the last call
    public void timePassed(double dt) {
    }
     * draws the ScoreIndicator on the surface.
     * @param d draw surface
    public void drawOn(DrawSurface d) {
        final int lettersSize = 15;
        Point upperLeft = this.scoreRectangle.getUpperLeft();
        double width = this.scoreRectangle.getWidth();
        double height = this.scoreRectangle.getHeight();
        this.scoreRectangle.drawOn(d);
        d.setColor(Color.black);
        d.drawText((int) (upperLeft.getX() + width / 2.2),
                 (int) (upperLeft.getY() + height / 1.3), "Score: " + this.scoreCount.getValue(), lettersSize);
     * adds the ScoreIndicator to the game-as a sprite.
     * @param g game
    public void addToGame(GameLevel g) {
        g.addSprite(this);
```

```
File - C:\Users\elad\IdeaProjects\T5\src\game\GameEnvironment.java
package game;
import shapes.Line;
import shapes.Point;
 * interface name: GameEnvironment
 ^{\ast} A collection of the objects a Ball can collide with.
 * The ball will know the game environment, and will use it to check for collisions and direct its movement.
   @author Elad Israel
   @version 3.0 20/05/2018
public class GameEnvironment {
    private java.util.List<Collidable> collidableObjects;
     * Constructor.
      * @param collidableObjects a collection of the objects a Ball can collide with.
    public GameEnvironment(java.util.List<Collidable> collidableObjects) {
        this.collidableObjects = collidableObjects;
     * add the given collidable to the environment.
      * @param c given collidable
    public void addCollidable(Collidable c) {
        collidableObjects.add(c);
      * removes the given collidable from the environment.
     * @param c given collidable
    public void removeCollidable(Collidable c) {
        collidableObjects.remove(c);
     * Getter for collidableObjects.
     * @return a collection of the objects a Ball can collide with
    public java.util.List<Collidable> getCollidable() {
        return collidableObjects;
     * Assuming an object moving from line.start() to line.end().
     * If this object will not collide with any of the collidables
      * in this collection, return null. Else, return the information
      * about the closest collision that is going to occur.
     * @param trajectory a line representing the balls movement in the next step.
       @return either null if no collision was found, or the CollisionInfo.
    public CollisionInfo getClosestCollision(Line trajectory) {
        if (this.collidableObjects.isEmpty()) {
            return null;
         //first intersection point
        Point firstInterP;
         //first intersection object
        Collidable firstInterO;
         //find index of the first collidable that intersects with trajectory
        int i = 0;
        while ((i < this.collidableObjects.size())</pre>
                && (trajectory.closestIntersectionToStartOfLine(collidableObjects.get(i).getCollisionRectangle())
                 == null)) {
         //reached the end of the List and no collision was found with any of the Collidable objects
        if (i == this.collidableObjects.size()) {
            return null;
             //found first intersection with a Collidable. Doesn't have to be a collision yet(may not be the closest).
        } else {
            firstInterP = trajectory.closestIntersectionToStartOfLine(collidableObjects.get(i).getCollisionRectangle());
             firstInter0 = this.collidableObjects.get(i);
         //goes through all collidableObjects and finds all collisionPoints, and checks which one is the closest.
        Point closestInterP = firstInterP;
        Collidable closestInter0 = firstInter0;
```

```
File - C:\Users\elad\IdeaProjects\T5\src\game\HighScoresTable.java
package game;
import java.io.File;
import java.io.FileInputStream;
import java.io.ObjectInputStream;
import java.io.Serializable;
import java.io.FileNotFoundException;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.ObjectOutputStream;
import java.io.FileOutputStream;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
 * The High scores table.
   @author Elad Israel
   <u>@version</u> 4.0 17/06/2018
public class HighScoresTable implements Serializable {
    private List<ScoreInfo> scoresList;
    private int size;
     * Instantiates a new High scores table.
     * Create an empty high-scores table with the specified size.
      * The size means that the table holds up to size top scores.
     * @param size the size
    public HighScoresTable(int size) {
        scoresList = new ArrayList<>();
        this.size = size;
     * Read a table from file and return it.
     * If the file does not exist, or there is a problem with
      * reading it, an empty table is returned.
       @param filename the filename
       @return the high scores table
    public static HighScoresTable loadFromFile(File filename) {
        //creates a new instance of highScoresTable
        HighScoresTable highScoresTable;
        ObjectInputStream objectInputStream = null;
        try {
             objectInputStream = new ObjectInputStream(new FileInputStream(filename));
             // unsafe down casting, we better be sure that the stream really contains a highScoresTable!
             highScoresTable = (HighScoresTable) objectInputStream.readObject();
         } catch (FileNotFoundException e) { // Can't find file to open
             System.err.println("Unable to find file: " + filename);
             return null;
         } catch (ClassNotFoundException e) { // The class in the stream is unknown to the JVM
             System.err.println("Unable to find class for object in file: " + filename);
             return null;
         } catch (IOException e) { // Some other problem
             System.err.println("Failed reading object");
             e.printStackTrace(System.err);
             return null;
         } finally { //closing the stream!
                 if (objectInputStream != null) {
                     objectInputStream.close();
             } catch (IOException e) {
                 System.err.println("Failed closing file: " + filename);
        return highScoresTable;
     * Add a high-score.
     * @param score the score
    public void add(ScoreInfo score) {
         scoresList.add(getRank(score.getScore()) - 1, score);
         if (this.scoresList.size() > this.size) {
             scoresList.remove(size());
         }
    }
     * Is high score boolean.
```

```
File - C:\Users\elad\IdeaProjects\T5\src\game\HighScoresTable.java
      * @param score the score
      * <u>@return</u> the boolean
    public boolean isHighScore(Counter score) {
        if (this.scoresList.size() < this.size()) {</pre>
             return true;
        } else { //scoresList size==size of table
              //new score bigger than lowest on list
             if (score.getValue() > this.scoresList.get(this.scoresList.size() - 1).getScore()) {
                 return true;
        return false;
    }
     * Return table size.
       @return the int
    public int size() {
        return size;
     * Return the current high scores.
     * The list is sorted such that the highest
       scores come first.
     * @return the high scores
    public List<ScoreInfo> getHighScores() {
        return this.scoresList;
       return the rank of the current score: where will it
     * be on the list if added?
     * Rank 1 means the score will be highest on the list.
      * Rank `size` means the score will be lowest.
       Rank > `size` means the score is too low and will not
       be added to the list
       @param score the score
      * @return the rank
    public int getRank(int score) {
        for (int i = 0; i < this.scoresList.size(); i++) {</pre>
             if (score > this.scoresList.get(i).getScore()) {
                 return i + 1;
        return this.scoresList.size() + 1;
    }
     * Clears the table.
    public void clear() {
        this.scoresList.clear();
     * Load table data from file.
     * Current table data is cleared.
       @param filename the filename
       @throws IOException the io exception
    public void load(File filename) throws IOException {
        HighScoresTable highScoresTable = loadFromFile(filename);
        if (highScoresTable == null)
             throw new IOException("Failed Reading File");
         } else {
             this.scoresList = highScoresTable.scoresList;
    }
     * Save table data to the specified file.
     * @param filename the filename
       @throws IOException the io exception
    public void save(File filename) throws IOException {
        ObjectOutputStream objectOutputStream = null;
             objectOutputStream = new ObjectOutputStream(new FileOutputStream(filename));
             objectOutputStream.writeObject(this);
```

```
File - C:\Users\elad\IdeaProjects\T5\src\game\ShowHiScoresTask.java
package game;
import animation.Animation;
import animation.AnimationRunner;
import animation.Task;
 * The type showHiScore task.
 * @author Elad Israel
 * @version 4.0 17/06/2018
public class ShowHiScoresTask implements Task<Void> {
    private AnimationRunner runner;
    private Animation highScoresAnimation;
     * Instantiates a new Show hi scores task.
      * @param runner
                                   the runner
      * @param highScoresAnimation the high scores animation
     \textbf{public} \ \ \textbf{ShowHiScoresTask(AnimationRunner runner, Animation highScoresAnimation)} \ \ \big\{ \\
         this.runner = runner;
         this.highScoresAnimation = highScoresAnimation;
     * runs the task.
      * @return T
    public Void run() {
        this.runner.run(this.highScoresAnimation);
         return null;
```

```
File - C:\Users\elad\IdeaProjects\T5\src\game\SpriteCollection.java
package game;
import biuoop.DrawSurface;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
 * Class name: SpriteCollection
 * a SpriteCollection will hold a collection of sprites.
 * @author Elad Israel
 * @version 3.0 20/05/2018
public class SpriteCollection {
    private List<Sprite> sprites = new ArrayList<>();
     * add the given sprite to the collection.
     * @param s given sprite.
    public void addSprite(Sprite s) {
        sprites.add(s);
     * remove the given sprite from the collection.
     * @param s given sprite.
    public void removeSprite(Sprite s) {
        sprites.remove(s);
     * call timePassed() on all sprites.
     * @param dt amount of seconds passed since the last call
    public void notifyAllTimePassed(double dt) {
        // Make a copy of the Sprites before iterating over them.
        List<Sprite> spritesCopy = new ArrayList<Sprite>(this.sprites);
         / Notify all Sprites that time passed:
        for (Sprite sprite : spritesCopy) {
            sprite.timePassed(dt);
    }
     * call drawOn(d) on all sprites.
     * @param d drawSurface
    public void drawAllOn(DrawSurface d) {
        for (Sprite sprite : sprites) {
             sprite.drawOn(d);
        }
    }
```

```
File - C:\Users\elad\IdeaProjects\T5\src\game\NameOfLevelIndicator.java
package game;
import animation.GameLevel;
import biuoop.DrawSurface;
import java.awt.Color;
 * Class name: NameOfLevelIndicator
 * NameOfLevelIndicator sprite that will sit at the top of the screen and indicate the name of the level.
 * @author Elad Israel
 * <u>@version</u> 3.0 20/05/2018
public class NameOfLevelIndicator implements Sprite {
    private String name;
     * Constructor.
     * \underline{\textit{@param}} name the name
    public NameOfLevelIndicator(String name) {
        this.name = name;
     * Specify what the ScoreIndicator does when time is passed.
     * @param dt amount of seconds passed since the last call
    public void timePassed(double dt) {
    }
      * draws the ScoreIndicator on the surface.
      * @param d draw surface
    public void drawOn(DrawSurface d) {
        final int lettersSize = 15;
        d.setColor(Color.black);
        d.drawText(d.getHeight(), 19, "Level Name: " + this.name, lettersSize);
     ^{\ast} adds the ScoreIndicator to the game-as a sprite.
      * @param g game
    public void addToGame(GameLevel g) {
        g.addSprite(this);
```

```
package levels;
import biuoop.DrawSurface;
import game.Sprite;
import shapes.Rectangle;

/**
  * interface name: Background
  * The Background interface.
  * describes a Background of a level or block.

  *
    @author Elad Israel
    * @version 4.0 17/06/2018
    */

public interface Background extends Sprite {
    /**
        * Draw Background on drawsurface.
        *
        * @param d the drawsurface
        * @param r the rectangle
        */
        void drawOn(DrawSurface d, Rectangle r);
}
```

File - C:\Users\elad\IdeaProjects\T5\src\levels\Background.java

```
package levels;
import game.Block;

/**
    * Creates a block.
    *
    * @author Elad Israel
    * @version 4.0 17/06/2018
    */
public interface BlockCreator {

    /**
        * Create a block at the specified location.
        *
        * @param xpos the x position of the block
        * @param ypos the y position of the block
        * @return block
        */
        Block create(int xpos, int ypos);
```

File - C:\Users\elad\IdeaProjects\T5\src\levels\BlockCreator.java

```
File - C:\Users\elad\IdeaProjects\T5\src\levels\ColorsParser.java
package levels;
import java.awt.Color;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;
 \mbox{\scriptsize *} parse color definition and return the specified color.
 * parse from string of the structure: "colorname" or "RGB(x,y,z)"
 * <u>@author</u> Elad Israel
 * @version 4.0 17/06/2018
public class ColorsParser {
      * parse color definition and return the specified color.  
* parse from string of the structure: "colorname" or "RGB(x,y,z)"
      * @param s the s
      * <u>@return</u> Color color
     public static java.awt.Color colorFromString(String s) {
          if (s.startsWith("RGB")) {
               int x, y, z;
               s = s.substring("RGB".length()).trim();
              s = s.substring(1, s.length() - 1); // removes "(" ")"
String[] rgbVals = s.split(",");
               try {
                   x = Integer.parseInt(rgbVals[0]);
                   y = Integer.parseInt(rgbVals[1]);
                   z = Integer.parseInt(rgbVals[2]);
               } catch (Exception e) {
                   throw new RuntimeException("invalid Color RGB");
               return new Color(x, y, z);
          } else {
               Map<String, Color> colorsMap = new HashMap<String, Color>();
               colorsMap.put("yellow", Color.yellow);
               colorsMap.put("red", Color.red);
               colorsMap.put("black", Color.black);
               colorsMap.put("blue", Color.blue);
              colorsMap.put("cyan", Color.cyan);
colorsMap.put("gray", Color.gray);
               colorsMap.put("lightGray", Color.lightGray);
              colorsMap.put("green", Color.green);
colorsMap.put("orange", Color.orange);
               colorsMap.put("pink", Color.pink);
               colorsMap.put("white", Color.white);
               if (colorsMap.get(s) == null) {
                   throw new RuntimeException("invalid Color name");
               return colorsMap.get(s);
          }
   }
```

```
File - C:\Users\elad\IdeaProjects\T5\src\levels\LevelFactory.java
package levels;
import game.Block;
import game.Velocity;
import java.util.List;
 * produces a level.
 * @author Elad Israel
 * @version 4.0 17/06/2018
public class LevelFactory implements LevelInformation {
    private int numberOfBalls;
    private List<Velocity> initialBallVelocities;
    private int paddleSpeed;
    private int paddleWidth;
    private String levelName;
    private Background getBackground;
    private List<Block> blocks;
    private int numberOfBlocksToRemove;
     * Instantiates a new Level factory.
    public LevelFactory() {
        this.numberOfBalls = -1;
        this.initialBallVelocities = null;
        this.paddleSpeed = -1;
        this.paddleWidth = -1;
        this.levelName = null;
        this.getBackground = null;
        this.blocks = null;
        this.numberOfBlocksToRemove = -1;
    }
     * Is all set boolean.
      * @return the boolean
    public Boolean isAllSet() {
        if (this.numberOfBalls != -1
                && this.initialBallVelocities != null
                 && this.paddleSpeed != -1
                 && this.paddleWidth ! = -1
                 && this.levelName != null
                 && this.getBackground != null
                 && this.blocks != null
                 && this.numberOfBlocksToRemove != -1) {
            return true;
        return false;
     * Sets number of balls.
     * @param numberOfBallsToSet the number of balls
    public void setNumberOfBalls(int numberOfBallsToSet) {
        this.numberOfBalls = numberOfBallsToSet;
     * Sets initial ball velocities.
     * @param initialBallVelocitiesToSet the initial ball velocities
    public void setInitialBallVelocities(List<Velocity> initialBallVelocitiesToSet) {
        this.initialBallVelocities = initialBallVelocitiesToSet;
        setNumberOfBalls(initialBallVelocities.size());
     * Sets paddle speed.
     * @param paddleSpeedToSet the paddle speed
    public void setPaddleSpeed(int paddleSpeedToSet) {
        this.paddleSpeed = paddleSpeedToSet;
     * Sets paddle width.
     * @param paddleWidthToSet the paddle width
```

```
File - C:\Users\elad\IdeaProjects\T5\src\levels\LevelFactory.java
    public void setPaddleWidth(int paddleWidthToSet) {
        this.paddleWidth = paddleWidthToSet;
     * Sets level name.
      * @param levelNameToSet the level name
    public void setLevelName(String levelNameToSet) {
        this.levelName = levelNameToSet;
     * Sets blocks.
      * @param blocksToSet the blocks
    public void setBlocks(List<Block> blocksToSet) {
        this.blocks = blocksToSet;
     * Sets number of blocks to remove.
     * @param numOfBlocksToRemove the number of blocks to remove
    public void setNumberOfBlocksToRemove(int numOfBlocksToRemove) {
        this.numberOfBlocksToRemove = numOfBlocksToRemove;
     * Number of balls int.
     * @return the int
    public int numberOfBalls() {
        return numberOfBalls;
     * The initial velocity of each ball.
      * Note that initialBallVelocities().size() == numberOfBalls()
     * @return the list of velocities
    public List<Velocity> initialBallVelocities() {
        return initialBallVelocities;
     * Paddle speed int.
     * @return the int
    public int paddleSpeed() {
        return paddleSpeed;
     * Paddle width int.
       @return the int
    public int paddleWidth() {
        return paddleWidth;
     * Level name string.
     * the level name will be displayed at the top of the screen.
      * <u>@return</u> the string
    public String levelName() {
        return levelName;
     * Returns a sprite with the background of the level.
     * @return the background
    public Background getBackground() {
        return getBackground;
     * Sets background.
```

```
File - C:\Users\elad\ldeaProjects\T5\src\levels\LevelFactory.java

* @param backgroundToSet the get background
*/
public void setBackground(Background backgroundToSet) {
    this.getBackground = backgroundToSet;
}

/**

* The Blocks that make up this level, each block contains its size, color and location.

*

* @return Blocks list
*/
public List<Block> blocks() {
    return blocks;
}

/**

* Number of levels that should be removed before the level is considered to be "cleared".

* This number should be <= blocks.size();

*

* @return the int
*/
public int numberOfBlocksToRemove() {
    return numberOfBlocksToRemove;
```

```
File - C:\Users\elad\IdeaProjects\T5\src\levels\BackgroundColor.java
package levels;
import biuoop.DrawSurface;
import shapes.Rectangle;
import java.awt.Color;
 * Background with Color.
 * describes a Background of a level or block with color.
 * @author Elad Israel
 * @version 4.0 17/06/2018
public class BackgroundColor implements Background {
    private Color color;
     * Instantiates a new Background color.
      * @param color the color
    public BackgroundColor(Color color) {
        this.color = color;
     * draw the sprite to the screen.
      * @param d drawSurface
    public void drawOn(DrawSurface d) {
        drawOn(d, null);
      * Draw Background on drawsurface.
     * \ensuremath{\textit{@param}} d the drawsurface
      * @param rectangle the rectangle
    public void drawOn(DrawSurface d, Rectangle rectangle) {
        d.setColor(color);
        if (rectangle == null) {
             d.fillRectangle(0, 0, d.getWidth(), d.getHeight());
        } else {
             d.fillRectangle((int) rectangle.getUpperLeft().getX(), (int) rectangle.getUpperLeft().getY(),
                     (int) rectangle.getWidth(), (int) rectangle.getHeight());
        }
    }
     * notify the sprite that time has passed.
     * @param dt amount of seconds passed since the last call
    public void timePassed(double dt) {
    }
```

```
File - C:\Users\elad\IdeaProjects\T5\src\levels\BackgroundImage.java
package levels;
import biuoop.DrawSurface;
import shapes.Rectangle;
import javax.imageio.ImageIO;
import java.awt.Image;
import java.io.IOException;
 * Background with Image.
 * describes a Background of a level or block with image.
 * @author Elad Israel
   @version 4.0 17/06/2018
public class BackgroundImage implements Background {
    private Image image;
     * Instantiates a new Background image.
     * @param path the path
    public BackgroundImage(String path) {
            image = ImageIO.read(ClassLoader.getSystemClassLoader().getResourceAsStream(path));
        } catch (IOException e) {
            throw new RuntimeException("Cannot read image file!");
    }
     * draw the sprite to the screen.
     * @param d drawSurface
    public void drawOn(DrawSurface d) {
        drawOn(d, null);
     * Draw Background on drawsurface.
     * @param d
                        the drawsurface
     * @param rectangle the rectangle
    public void drawOn(DrawSurface d, Rectangle rectangle) {
        if (rectangle == null) {
            d.drawImage(0, 0, image);
        } else {
            d.drawImage((int) rectangle.getUpperLeft().getX(), (int) rectangle.getUpperLeft().getY(), image);
        }
    }
     * notify the sprite that time has passed.
     * @param dt amount of seconds passed since the last call
```

public void timePassed(double dt) {

```
File - C:\Users\elad\IdeaProjects\T5\src\levels\LevelInformation.java
package levels;
import game.Block;
import game.Sprite;
import game.Velocity;
import java.util.List;
 * interface name: LevelInformation
 * The LevelInformation interface specifies the information required to fully describe a level.
 * @author Elad Israel
 * @version 3.0 20/05/2018
public interface LevelInformation {
     * Number of balls int.
     * \underline{@return} the int
    int numberOfBalls();
     * The initial velocity of each ball.
     * Note that initialBallVelocities().size() == numberOfBalls()
     * @return the list of velocities
    List<Velocity> initialBallVelocities();
     * Paddle speed int.
     * @return the int
    int paddleSpeed();
     * Paddle width int.
     * @return the int
    int paddleWidth();
     * Level name string.
     * the level name will be displayed at the top of the screen.
     * @return the string
    String levelName();
     * Returns a sprite with the background of the level.
     * @return the background
    Sprite getBackground();
     * The Blocks that make up this level, each block contains its size, color and location.
     * @return Blocks list
    List<Block> blocks();
     * Number of levels that should be removed before the level is considered to be "cleared".
     * This number should be <= blocks.size();
     * @return the int
    int numberOfBlocksToRemove();
```

```
File - C:\Users\elad\IdeaProjects\T5\src\levels\BlockTemplateCreator.java
package levels;
import game.Block;
import shapes.Point;
import shapes.Rectangle;
import java.awt.Color;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;
 * each instance of this class generates a different type of block from the block definitions.
 * @author Elad Israel
   @version 4.0 17/06/2018
public class BlockTemplateCreator implements BlockCreator {
    private int width;
    private int height;
    private int hitPoints;
    private Map<Integer, Background> hpToBackground;
    private Color stroke;
    private Background background;
     * Instantiates a new Block template creator.
    public BlockTemplateCreator() {
        this.width = -1;
        this.height = -1;
        this.hitPoints = -1;
        this.hpToBackground = new HashMap<>();
        this.background = null;
        this.stroke = null;
     * Sets background.
     * @param backgroundToSet the background
    public void setBackground(Background backgroundToSet) {
        this.background = backgroundToSet;
     * Sets width.
     * @param widthToSet the width
    public void setWidth(int widthToSet) {
        this.width = widthToSet;
    }
     * Sets height.
     * @param heightToSet the height
    public void setHeight(int heightToSet) {
        this.height = heightToSet;
     * Sets hit points.
       @param hitPointsToSet the hit points
    public void setHitPoints(int hitPointsToSet) {
        this.hitPoints = hitPointsToSet;
     * Add hp to background.
      * @param hp
                         the hp
       @param backgroundToSet the background
    public void addHpToBackground(Integer hp, Background backgroundToSet) {
        this.hpToBackground.put(hp, backgroundToSet);
     * Sets stroke.
      * @param strokeToSet the stroke
    public void setStroke(Color strokeToSet) {
```

this.stroke = strokeToSet;

```
File - C:\Users\elad\IdeaProjects\T5\src\levels\BlockTemplateCreator.java
     * Create a block at the specified location.
      * @param xpos the x position of the block
      * @param ypos the y position of the block
      * @return block
    public Block create(int xpos, int ypos) {
        Block block = new Block(new Rectangle(new Point(xpos, ypos), this.width, this.height));
        if (width < 0 || height < 0 || hitPoints < 0) {</pre>
             throw new RuntimeException("block wasn't initialized properly");
        block.setHitPoints(this.hitPoints);
        block.setBackground(this.background);
        \verb|block.setHpToBackground(this.hpToBackground)|;
        if (this.stroke != null) {
             block.setStroke(this.stroke);
        for (int hitPoint : this.hpToBackground.keySet()) {
             block.addHpBackground(hitPoint, this.hpToBackground.get(hitPoint));
        return block;
    }
```

```
File - C:\Users\elad\IdeaProjects\T5\src\levels\BlocksDefinitionReader.java
package levels;
import java.io.BufferedReader;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;
 * in charge of reading a block-definitions file and returning a BlocksFromSymbolsFactory object.
   @author Elad Israel
   @version 4.0 17/06/2018
public class BlocksDefinitionReader {
    private Map<String, Integer> spacerWidths;
    private Map<String, BlockCreator> blockCreators;
     * Instantiates a new Blocks definition reader.
    public BlocksDefinitionReader() {
        this.spacerWidths = new HashMap<>();
        this.blockCreators = new HashMap<>();
     * get a symbol and create the desired block.
       @param reader the reader
       @return the blocks from symbols factory
    public static BlocksFromSymbolsFactory fromReader(java.io.Reader reader) {
        BufferedReader bufferReader = new BufferedReader(reader);
        Map<String, String> defaultValues = new HashMap<>();
        BlocksDefinitionReader bdr = new BlocksDefinitionReader();
        String line;
        try {
             line = bufferReader.readLine();
        } catch (Exception e) {
                bufferReader.close();
             } catch (IOException el) {
                e1.printStackTrace();
             throw new RuntimeException("reading Blocks definition failed!");
        while (line != null) {
             if (line.equals("") || line.startsWith("#")) {
                 try {
                     line = bufferReader.readLine();
                    continue;
                 } catch (Exception e) {
                     try {
                        bufferReader.close();
                     } catch (IOException el) {
                         el.printStackTrace();
                     throw new RuntimeException("reading Blocks definition failed!");
             if (line.startsWith("default")) {
                 line = line.substring("default".length()).trim();
                 defaultValues.putAll(stringLineToMap(line));
             } else if (line.startsWith("bdef")) { //block definitions
                 line = line.substring("bdef".length()).trim();
                 Map<String, String> blockDefMap = stringLineToMap(line);
                 String symbol = blockDefMap.get("symbol");
                 if (symbol.length() != 1) {
                     try {
                         bufferReader.close();
                     } catch (IOException e1) {
                         el.printStackTrace();
                     throw new RuntimeException("invalid symbol");
                 blockDefMap.putAll(defaultValues);
                 BlockTemplateCreator blockTemplate = new BlockTemplateCreator();
                 for (String key : blockDefMap.keySet()) {
                     if (key.equals("width")) {
                         try {
                             blockTemplate.setWidth(Integer.parseInt(blockDefMap.get(key)));
                         } catch (Exception e) {
                             try {
                                 bufferReader.close();
                              catch (IOException el) {
                                 el.printStackTrace();
```

```
File - C:\Users\elad\IdeaProjects\T5\src\levels\BlocksDefinitionReader.java
                             throw new RuntimeException("parsing to int failed");
                     } else if (key.equals("height")) {
                         try {
                            blockTemplate.setHeight(Integer.parseInt(blockDefMap.get(key)));
                         } catch (Exception e) {
                             throw new RuntimeException("parsing to int failed");
                     } else if (key.equals("hit_points")) {
                         try {
                             blockTemplate.setHitPoints(Integer.parseInt(blockDefMap.get(key)));
                         } catch (Exception e) {
                                 bufferReader.close();
                             } catch (IOException el) {
                                 el.printStackTrace();
                             throw new RuntimeException("parsing to int failed");
                     } else if (key.startsWith("fill")) {
                         String fillKey = key.substring("fill".length());
String value = blockDefMap.get(key);
                         Background background;
                         if (value.startsWith("color")) {
                             value = value.substring("color".length()).trim();
                             value = value.substring(1, value.length() - 1); // removes "(" ")"
                             background = new BackgroundColor(ColorsParser.colorFromString(value));
                         } else if (value.startsWith("image")) {
                             value = value.substring("image".length()).trim();
                             value = value.substring(1, value.length() - 1); // removes "(" ")"
                             background = new BackgroundImage(value);
                         } else {
                             throw new RuntimeException("invalid fill parameter");
                         if (fillKey.startsWith("-")) {
                             int fillHP = Integer.parseInt(fillKey.substring(1));
                             blockTemplate.addHpToBackground(fillHP, background);
                         } else {
                             blockTemplate.setBackground(background);
                     } else if (key.equals("stroke")) {
                         String stroke = blockDefMap.get(key);
                         stroke = stroke.substring("color".length()).trim();
                         stroke = stroke.substring(1, stroke.length() - 1); // removes "(" ")"
                         blockTemplate.setStroke(ColorsParser.colorFromString(stroke));
                     }
                 }
                 //adds a block type(symbol and block template to create from that symbol) to BlockCreators list.
                 bdr.blockCreators.put(symbol, blockTemplate);
             } else if (line.startsWith("sdef symbol:")) { //spacer definitions
                 line = line.substring("sdef symbol:".length()).trim();
                 String symbol = line.substring(0, 1);
                 line = line.substring(1).trim();
                 if (!line.startsWith("width:")) {
                     try {
                         bufferReader.close();
                     } catch (IOException el) {
                         el.printStackTrace();
                     throw new RuntimeException("invalid spacer parameters");
                 int width;
                 try {
                     width = Integer.parseInt(line.substring("width:".length()));
                 } catch (Exception e) {
                     try {
                         bufferReader.close();
                     } catch (IOException el) {
                         el.printStackTrace();
                     throw new RuntimeException("spacer parsing to int failed");
                 bdr.spacerWidths.put(symbol, width);
             } else {
                 try {
                    bufferReader.close();
                 } catch (IOException e1) {
                     el.printStackTrace();
                 throw new RuntimeException("unknown characters in blocks definition");
             try {
                 line = bufferReader.readLine();
             } catch (Exception e) {
                 try {
                    bufferReader.close();
                 } catch (IOException e1) {
                     el.printStackTrace();
                 throw new RuntimeException("reading Blocks definition failed!");
```

```
return new BlocksFromSymbolsFactory(bdr.spacerWidths, bdr.blockCreators);
     * String line to map.
     * @param line the line
       @return the map
    public static Map<String, String> stringLineToMap(String line) {
        Map<String, String> map = new HashMap<>();
        String[] pairs = line.split(" ");
for (String pair : pairs) {
    String[] keyValuePair = pair.split(":");
            if (keyValuePair.length != 2) {
                throw new RuntimeException("converting string to map failed!");
            map.put(keyValuePair[0], keyValuePair[1]);
     * Get spacer widths map.
     * @return the map
    public Map<String, Integer> getSpacerWidths() {
        return this.spacerWidths;
     * Get block creators map.
     * @return the map
    public Map<String, BlockCreator> getBlockCreators() {
        return this.blockCreators;
```

```
File - C:\Users\elad\IdeaProjects\T5\src\levels\BlocksFromSymbolsFactory.java
package levels;
import game.Block;
import java.util.Map;
 * Creates Blocks from symbols.
 ^{\ast} (has a method which gets a symbol and create the desired block).
 * The block definition files define a mapping from symbols to spaces and blocks. These symbols are then used in the
 * level specification files to define the blocks that need to be created.
 * @author Elad Israel
 * @version 4.0 17/06/2018
public class BlocksFromSymbolsFactory {
    private Map<String, Integer> spacerWidths;
    private Map<String, BlockCreator> blockCreators;
     * Instantiates a new Blocks from symbols factory.
     * @param spacerWidths the spacer widths
     * @param blockCreators the block creators
    public BlocksFromSymbolsFactory(Map<String, Integer> spacerWidths, Map<String, BlockCreator> blockCreators) {
        this.spacerWidths = spacerWidths;
        this.blockCreators = blockCreators;
    }
     * returns true if 's' is a valid space symbol.
     * @param s the s
     * @return the boolean
    public boolean isSpaceSymbol(String s) {
        return spacerWidths.containsKey(s);
    }
     * returns true if 's' is a valid block symbol.
     * @param s the s
     * @return the boolean
    public boolean isBlockSymbol(String s) {
        return blockCreators.containsKey(s);
     * Returns the width in pixels associated with the given spacer-symbol.
     * @param s the s
     * @return the int
    public int getSpaceWidth(String s) {
        return this.spacerWidths.get(s);
     }
     * Return a block according to the definitions associated
       with symbol s. The block will be located at position (x, y).
     * @param symbol the symbol
     * @param x the x 
* @param y the y
     * <u>@param</u> y
       @return the block
    public Block getBlock(String symbol, int x, int y) {
        return this.blockCreators.get(symbol).create(x, y);
}
```

```
File - C:\Users\elad\IdeaProjects\T5\src\levels\LevelSpecificationReader.java
package levels;
import game.Block;
import game.Velocity;
import java.io.BufferedReader;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.io.InputStreamReader;
import java.io.Reader;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;
 * The type Level specification reader.
 * <u>@author</u> Elad Israel
 * <u>@version</u> 4.0 17/06/2018
public class LevelSpecificationReader {
     * get a file name and returns a list of LevelInformation objects.
      * @param reader to the file
      * @return a list of LevelInformation objects
    public List<LevelInformation> fromReader(java.io.Reader reader) {
        List<String> lines = new ArrayList<>();
        BufferedReader bufferReader = new BufferedReader(reader);
        try {
             String line = bufferReader.readLine();
             while (line != null)
                 if (line.equals("") || line.startsWith("#")) {
                     line = bufferReader.readLine();
                     continue;
                 lines.add(line);
                 line = bufferReader.readLine();
        } catch (Exception e) {
             try {
                 bufferReader.close();
             } catch (IOException el) {
                 el.printStackTrace();
             throw new RuntimeException("reading Blocks definition failed!");
        List<List<String>> levels = separateLevels(lines);
        List<LevelInformation> levelInformationList = new ArrayList<>();
        for (List<String> level : levels) {
             levelInformationList.add(levelToLevelInformation(level));
        return levelInformationList;
     }
       receives all lines in a LevelSpecification file and separates them into list containing lists-
       each internal list contains all the information of a specific level.
      * @param lines the lines
      * @return list
    public List<List<String>> separateLevels(List<String> lines) {
        List<List<String>> levels = new ArrayList<>();
        Boolean insideLevel = false;
        for (int i = 0, levelNum = 0; i < lines.size(); i++) {</pre>
             if (lines.get(i).equals("START_LEVEL")) {
                 if (insideLevel) {
                     throw new RuntimeException("START_LEVEL twice");
                 insideLevel = true;
                 //add a new level
                 levels.add(new ArrayList<>());
             } else if (lines.get(i).equals("END_LEVEL")) {
                 if (!insideLevel) {
                     throw new RuntimeException("END_LEVEL twice");
                 insideLevel = false;
                 levelNum++;
             } else if (insideLevel) {
                 levels.get(levelNum).add(lines.get(i));
```

return levels;

```
File - C:\Users\elad\IdeaProjects\T5\src\levels\LevelSpecificationReader.java
         * Understanding the content of the level specification of a single level: this will go over the strings,
         * split and parse them, and map them to java objects, resulting in a LevelInformation object.
           @param stringsOfLevel the strings of level
            @return LevelInformation object.
       public LevelInformation levelToLevelInformation(List<String> stringsOfLevel) {
              LevelFactory level = new LevelFactory();
               //extract blocks rows
              List<String> blocksLayoutInLevel = extractBlocksLines(stringsOfLevel);
              //extract level properties
              extractAndSetLevelProperties(stringsOfLevel, level);
               //extract block properties: row_height, block_start_x, block_start_y.
              Map<String, Integer> blocksProperties = extractBlocksProperties(stringsOfLevel);
               //extract Block Definitions file
              String blocksDefFilePath = null;
              for (String line : stringsOfLevel) {
                     if (line.startsWith("block_definitions:")) {
                            line = line.substring("block_definitions:".length()).trim();
                            blocksDefFilePath = line;
              if (blocksDefFilePath == null) {
                     throw new RuntimeException("block_definitions path wasn't found in level spec");
              {\tt BlocksFromSymbolsFactory = blocksDefToFactory(blocksDefFilePath);}
              List<Block> blocks = getBlocks(blocksFromSymbolsFactory, blocksLayoutInLevel, blocksProperties);
              level.setBlocks(blocks);
              if (!level.isAllSet()) {
                     throw new RuntimeException("level property missing");
              return level;
        }
         * Extract blocks lines list.
            @param stringsOfLevel the strings of level
            @return the list
       public List<String> extractBlocksLines(List<String> stringsOfLevel) {
              List<String> blockLines = new ArrayList<>();
              Boolean insideBlocks = false;
              for (String line : stringsOfLevel) {
                     if (line.equals("START_BLOCKS")) {
                            if (insideBlocks) {
                                   throw new RuntimeException("START_BLOCKS twice");
                            insideBlocks = true;
                      } else if (line.equals("END_BLOCKS")) {
                            if (!insideBlocks) {
                                   throw new RuntimeException("END_BLOCKS twice");
                            insideBlocks = false;
                      } else if (insideBlocks) {
                              /add a new line of block
                            blockLines.add(line);
              return blockLines;
          * Extract and set level properties.
            @param stringsOfLevel the strings of level
          * @param level
                                                  the level
       public void extractAndSetLevelProperties(List<String> stringsOfLevel, LevelFactory level) {
              for (String line : stringsOfLevel) {
                     if (line.startsWith("level_name:")) {
                            line = line.substring("level_name:".length()).trim();
                            level.setLevelName(line);
                      } else if (line.startsWith("ball_velocities:")) {
                            line = line.substring("ball_velocities:".length()).trim();
                            Map<String, String> angleSpeedPairs = stringLineToMap(line);
                            List<Velocity> ballVelocities = new ArrayList<>();
                            for (String angle : angleSpeedPairs.keySet()) {
                                   try {
                                         \verb|ballVelocities.add(\verb|new| Velocity(Velocity.fromAngleAndSpeed(Integer.parseInt(angle), for the property of the property of
                                                       Integer.parseInt(angleSpeedPairs.get(angle)))));
                                   } catch (Exception e) {
                                         throw new RuntimeException("invalid ball_velocities");
                            }
```

```
File - C:\Users\elad\IdeaProjects\T5\src\levels\LevelSpecificationReader.java
                 level.setInitialBallVelocities(ballVelocities);
             } else if (line.startsWith("background:")) {
                 line = line.substring("background:".length()).trim();
                 if (line.startsWith("image")) {
                     line = line.substring("image".length()).trim();
                     line = line.substring(1, line.length() - 1); // removes "(" ")"
                     {\tt level.setBackground(new\ BackgroundImage(line));}
                 } else if (line.startsWith("color")) {
                     line = line.substring("color".length()).trim();
                     line = line.substring(1, line.length() - 1); // removes "(" ")"
                     level.setBackground(new BackgroundColor(ColorsParser.colorFromString(line)));
                 } else {
                     throw new RuntimeException("invalid background parameters");
             } else if (line.startsWith("paddle_speed:")) {
                 line = line.substring("paddle_speed:".length()).trim();
                     level.setPaddleSpeed(Integer.parseInt(line));
                     if (level.paddleSpeed() < 0) {</pre>
                         throw new Exception();
```

} else if (line.startsWith("paddle_width:")) {

if (level.paddleWidth() < 0) {</pre> throw new Exception();

} else if (line.startsWith("num_blocks:")) {

throw new Exception();

public Map<String, String> stringLineToMap(String line) { Map<String, String> map = new HashMap<>();

String[] keyValuePair = pair.split(",");

map.put(keyValuePair[0], keyValuePair[1]);

if (line.startsWith("blocks_start_x:")) {

if (keyValuePair.length != 2) {

@param stringsOfLevel the strings of level

catch (Exception e) {

} catch (Exception e) {

for (String line : stringsOfLevel) {

throw new RuntimeException("invalid paddle_speed");

throw new RuntimeException("invalid paddle_width");

level.setNumberOfBlocksToRemove(Integer.parseInt(line));

throw new RuntimeException("converting string to map failed!");

line = line.substring("paddle_width:".length()).trim();

level.setPaddleWidth(Integer.parseInt(line));

line = line.substring("num_blocks:".length()).trim();

throw new RuntimeException("invalid num_blocks");

if (level.numberOfBlocksToRemove() < 0) {</pre>

} catch (Exception e) {

} catch (Exception e) {

} catch (Exception e) {

String[] pairs = line.split(" "); for (String pair : pairs) {

* Extract blocks properties map.

try {

try {

try {

try {

* String line to map map. @param line the line @return the map

}

return map;

@return the map

}

```
public Map<String, Integer> extractBlocksProperties(List<String> stringsOfLevel) {
   Map<String, Integer> blocksProperties = new HashMap<>();
            line = line.substring("blocks_start_x:".length()).trim();
               blocksProperties.put("blocks_start_x", Integer.parseInt(line));
                throw new RuntimeException("invalid blocks properties");
        } else if (line.startsWith("blocks_start_y:")) {
            line = line.substring("blocks_start_y:".length()).trim();
                blocksProperties.put("blocks_start_y", Integer.parseInt(line));
                                                    Page 3 of 4
```

```
File - C:\Users\elad\IdeaProjects\T5\src\levels\LevelSpecificationReader.java
                    throw new RuntimeException("invalid blocks properties");
             } else if (line.startsWith("row_height:")) {
                line = line.substring("row_height:".length()).trim();
                try {
                    blocksProperties.put("row_height", Integer.parseInt(line));
                } catch (Exception e) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("invalid blocks properties");
            }
        if (blocksProperties.size() != 3) {
            throw new RuntimeException("missing blocks properties");
        return blocksProperties;
     * Blocks definitions to BlocksFromSymbolsFactory.
       @param blocksDefFilePath the blocks def file path
       @return the blocks from symbols factory
    public BlocksFromSymbolsFactory blocksDefToFactory(String blocksDefFilePath) {
        Reader reader;
        InputStream is = null;
        try {
            is = ClassLoader.getSystemClassLoader().getResourceAsStream(blocksDefFilePath);
             // Reading the blocks.
            reader = new BufferedReader(
                    new InputStreamReader(is));
        } catch (Exception e) {
            if (is != null) {
                try {
                    is.close();
                } catch (IOException el) {
                    el.printStackTrace();
            throw new RuntimeException("couldn't read blocks definitions file");
        return BlocksDefinitionReader.fromReader(reader);
    }
     * Gets blocks.
     * @param blocksFromSymbolsFactory the blocks from symbols factory
       @param blocksProperties
                                       the blocks properties
       {\underline{\tt @return}} the blocks
    public List<Block> getBlocks(BlocksFromSymbolsFactory blocksFromSymbolsFactory, List<String> blocksLayoutInLevel,
                                 Map<String, Integer> blocksProperties) {
        List<Block> blocks = new ArrayList<>();
         //starting y of first row
        int yPos = blocksProperties.get("blocks_start_y");
        String symbol; //represent block or spacer
        for (String blocksRow : blocksLayoutInLevel) {
             //we cut the row with each iteration so its size is changing. so we need to keep the size beforehand.
            int rowLength = blocksRow.length();
            int xpos = blocksProperties.get("blocks_start_x");
            for (int i = 0; i < rowLength; i++) {</pre>
                 //extract first symbol
                symbol = blocksRow.substring(0, 1);
                if (blocksFromSymbolsFactory.isBlockSymbol(symbol)) {
                    Block block = blocksFromSymbolsFactory.getBlock(symbol, xpos, yPos);
                    blocks.add(block);
                    xpos += block.getCollisionRectangle().getWidth();
                } else if (blocksFromSymbolsFactory.isSpaceSymbol(symbol)) {
                    xpos += blocksFromSymbolsFactory.getSpaceWidth(symbol);
                } else {
                    throw new RuntimeException("unknown symbol");
                 //remove first char
                blocksRow = blocksRow.substring(1);
            yPos += blocksProperties.get("row_height");
        return blocks;
    }
```

```
File - C:\Users\elad\IdeaProjects\T5\src\shapes\Ball.java
package shapes;
import biuoop.DrawSurface;
import game.CollisionInfo;
import game.GameEnvironment;
import animation.GameLevel;
import game.Velocity;
import game.Paddle;
import game.Sprite;
import java.awt.Color;
 * Classname: Ball
 * a Ball (actually, a circle) has size (radius), color, and location (a Point).
 ^{\star} Balls also know how to draw themselves on a DrawSurface.
 * @author Elad Israel
   @version 3.0 20/05/2018
public class Ball implements Sprite {
    //members
    private int size;
    private Point point;
    private java.awt.Color fillColor;
    private java.awt.Color drawColor;
    private Velocity velocity;
    private GameEnvironment gameEnvironment;
     * Constructor 1.
     * Constructs a Ball using center point, radius, and color.
     * @param center
                       center point of this ball.
                        radius of this ball.
     * @param fillColor fill color of the ball.
       @param drawColor draw color of the ball.
    public Ball(Point center, int r, java.awt.Color fillColor, java.awt.Color drawColor) {
        this.size = r;
        this.point = center;
        this.fillColor = fillColor;
        this.drawColor = drawColor;
    }
     * Constructor 2.
     * Constructs a Ball using x and y coordinates of the center point, radius, and color.
     * @param x
                        x coordinate of the center point of this ball.
                        y coordinate of the center point of this ball.
      * <u>@param</u> y
                        radius of this ball.
       @param fillColor color of this ball's filling.
       @param drawColor color of this ball's circumference.
    public Ball(int x, int y, int r, java.awt.Color fillColor, java.awt.Color drawColor) {
        this.size = r;
        this.point = new Point(x, y);
        this.fillColor = fillColor;
        this.drawColor = drawColor;
      * Access method- Return the x value of this ball.
     * @return x coordinate of the center point of this ball.
    public int getX() {
        return (int) this.point.getX();
     * Access method- Return the y value of this ball.
     * @return y coordinate of the center point of this ball.
    public int getY() {
        return (int) this.point.getY();
     * Access method- Return the size(radius) of this ball.
     * @return the size(radius) of this ball.
    public int getSize() {
        return this.size;
```

```
File - C:\Users\elad\IdeaProjects\T5\src\shapes\Ball.java
     * Access method- Return the ball's fill Color.
      * @return the ball's fill Color.
    public java.awt.Color getFillColor() {
        return this.fillColor;
    }
     * Access method- Return the ball's draw Color.
     * @return the ball's draw Color.
    public java.awt.Color getDrawColor() {
        return this.drawColor;
     * setter for gameEnviroment.
       @param gameEnvironmentToSet gameEnvironment to set
    public void setGameEnvironment(GameEnvironment gameEnvironmentToSet) {
        this.gameEnvironment = gameEnvironmentToSet;
     * draws this ball on the given DrawSurface.
      * @param surface drawSurface
    public void drawOn(DrawSurface surface) {
        //default color if no color was entered
        if (this.fillColor == null || this.drawColor == null) {
             this.fillColor = Color.black;
             this.drawColor = Color.black;
        surface.setColor(this.fillColor);
        surface.fillCircle((int) this.point.getX(), (int) this.point.getY(), this.size);
        surface.setColor(this.drawColor);
        surface.drawCircle((int) this.point.getX(), (int) this.point.getY(), this.size);
    }
     * Specify what the ball does when time is passed - moves one step.
      * @param dt amount of seconds passed since the last call.
    public void timePassed(double dt) {
        this.moveOneStep(dt);
     * sets the Velocity of the ball using dx and dy.
     * @param dx dx value to set to this ball's velocity
       @param dy dy value to set to this ball's velocity
    public void setVelocity(double dx, double dy) {
        this.velocity = new Velocity(dx, dy);
     * gets the Velocity of the ball.
     * @return velocity
    public Velocity getVelocity() {
        return this.velocity;
      * sets the Velocity of the ball using Velocity.
     * @param v Velocity value to set to this ball's velocity
    public void setVelocity(Velocity v) {
        this.velocity = v;
     * calculates the ball speed according to its size(bigger==slower).
       @param ballSize the ball's size
       @return speed
    public int speedAccToSize(int ballSize) {
        if (ballSize > 20) {
            return 50;
```

```
File - C:\Users\elad\IdeaProjects\T5\src\shapes\Ball.java
        if (ballSize > 10) {
            return 150;
        if (ballSize > 7) {
            return 250;
        if (ballSize > 4) {
             return 350;
        if (ballSize > 2) {
            return 450;
        return 550;
    }
     * calculates where the ball should advance to next:
      * makes sure the ball does not go outside of the screen
      * when it hits the border to the left or to the right, it changes its horizontal direction,
      * and when it hits the border on the top or the bottom, it changes its vertical direction.
      * and then calls applyToPoint that actually moves the ball.
      * @param dt amount of seconds passed since the last call
    public void moveOneStep(double dt) {
        Line trajectory = calculateTrajectory(dt);
        //gets closest collision point to the start of the trajectory line
        CollisionInfo collision;
             collision = gameEnvironment.getClosestCollision(trajectory);
        } catch (RuntimeException nullPointer) {
             throw new RuntimeException("Ball's gameEnvironment wasn't initialized!");
         //no collision occurred- move the ball regularly to the end of the trajectory
        if (collision == null) {
            this.point = this.velocity.applyToPoint(this.point, dt);
        } else { //collision happened(about to)
             Velocity previous = new Velocity(this.velocity);
             this.velocity = new Velocity(
                    \verb|collision.collisionObject().hit(\verb|this||, collision.collisionPoint()|, \verb|this|.velocity||)|;
             //second check- if the new course of the ball also leads to a collision
             trajectory = calculateTrajectory(dt);
             collision = gameEnvironment.getClosestCollision(trajectory);
              /no collision expected at the new course OR the second collision is with the paddle(makes the ball stuck)
             if (collision == null || collision.collisionObject() instanceof Paddle) {
                 this.point = this.velocity.applyToPoint(this.point, dt);
             } else { //collision is expected to occur with the new course
                   changes the ball course to the opposite of where it originally came from.
                 this.velocity = new Velocity(previous.getDx() * -1, previous.getDy() * -1);
        }
    }
     * Calculates the trajectory - "how the ball will move
     * without any obstacles" -- its a line starting at current location, and
       ending where the velocity will take the ball if no collisions will occur.
     * @param dt amount of seconds passed since the last call
     * @return trajectory line
    public Line calculateTrajectory(double dt) {
         //default values of velocity if the velocity wasn't set before trying to move the ball.
        double dx = 1;
        double dy = 1;
        try {
             dx = this.velocity.getDx();
             dy = this.velocity.getDy();
              /if the velocity wasn't set before trying to move the ball, prints a message and sets the default values.
        } catch (NullPointerException e) {
            System.out.println("Ball's velocity wasn't defined. Velocity is now default values: dx=1, dy=1.");
             this.setVelocity(dx, dy);
         //trajectory ends where the ball would advance to in its next step.
        Point trajectoryEnd = new Point(this.point.getX() + dx * dt, this.point.getY() + dy * dt);
         /* adjusting the trajectory to be longer so that the ball will move to "almost" the hit point, but just
         slightly before it */
        if (this.velocity.getDx() >= 0) {
             trajectoryEnd.setX(trajectoryEnd.getX() + this.size / 2);
        if (this.velocity.getDx() < 0) {</pre>
             trajectoryEnd.setX(trajectoryEnd.getX() - this.size / 2);
        if (this.velocity.getDy() >= 0) {
             trajectoryEnd.setY(trajectoryEnd.getY() + this.size / 2);
        if (this.velocity.getDy() < 0) {</pre>
             trajectoryEnd.setY(trajectoryEnd.getY() - this.size / 2);
```

```
File - C:\Users\elad\\deaProjects\T5\src\shapes\Ball.java

}
return new Line(this.point, trajectoryEnd);
}

/**

* adds the ball to the game-as a sprite.

* also, increases the number of balls in the game.

* @param g game

*/

public void addToGame(GameLevel g) {
    g.addSprite(this);
    g.getNumOfBalls().increase(1);
}

/**

* removers the ball from the game-as a sprite.

* pecrease in numOfBalls is executed in BallsRemover.

*

* @param g game

*/

public void removeFromGame(GameLevel g) {
    g.removeSprite(this);
```

```
File - C:\Users\elad\IdeaProjects\T5\src\shapes\Line.java
package shapes;
 * Classname: Line
 * A line (actually a line-segment) connects two points - a start point and an end point.
 * Lines have lengths, and may intersect with other lines.
* It can also tell if it is the same as another line segment.
 * @author Elad Israel
 * @version 3.0 20/05/2018
public class Line {
     // Members - what defines a line
     private Point start;
     private Point end;
     private Point inter;
      * Constructor 1.
      * Constructs a Line using starting point and ending point.
      * @param start starting point of this line.
      * @param end ending point of this line.
     public Line(Point start, Point end) {
         this.start = start;
         this.end = end;
      * Constructor 2.
      * Constructs a Line using x coordinate and y coordinate of a starting point
      ^{\star} and x coordinate and y coordinate of an ending point.
      * @param x1 coordinate X of the starting point.
      * @param y1 coordinate Y of the starting point.
      * @param x2 coordinate X of the ending point.
      * @param y2 coordinate Y of the ending point.
      \label{eq:public_line} \textbf{public} \  \, \texttt{Line}(\textbf{double} \  \, \texttt{x1}\,, \  \, \textbf{double} \  \, \texttt{y1}\,, \  \, \textbf{double} \  \, \texttt{x2}\,, \  \, \textbf{double} \  \, \texttt{y2}) \  \, \big\{ \\
         this.start = new Point(x1, y1);
         this.end = new Point(x2, y2);
      * Return the length of the line.
      * @return length
     public double length() {
         return this.start.distance(this.end);
     }
      * Returns the middle point of the line.
      * @return middle point
     public Point middle() {
         double midX = (this.start.getX() + this.end.getX()) / 2;
         double midY = (this.start.getY() + this.end.getY()) / 2;
         return new Point(midX, midY);
     }
      * Returns the starting point of the line.
      * @return start point
     public Point start() {
         return this.start;
      * Returns the starting point of the line.
      * @return start point
     public Point end() {
         return this.end;
       * Returns true if the lines intersect (calculates the intersection point in the process),
      * and returns false otherwise:
      * if the lines have the same slope and if don't have the same slope but don't intersect.
      * @param other other line.
```

```
File - C:\Users\elad\IdeaProjects\T5\src\shapes\Line.java
     * @return true/false- intersects/not.
    public boolean isIntersecting(Line other) {
         /stores the intersection point's coordinates.
        double interX;
        double interY;
        //stores the coordinates of this line and other line to avoid calling functions a lot and for readability.
        double thisStartX = this.start().getX();
        double thisStartY = this.start().getY();
        double thisEndX = this.end().getX();
        double thisEndY = this.end().getY();
        double otherStartX = other.start().getX();
        double otherStartY = other.start().getY();
        double otherEndX = other.end().getX();
        double otherEndY = other.end().getY();
         //stores the slopes of the two lines
        double thisSlope;
        double otherSlope;
        formulas explanation:
        definition:
        x1= x of the start of this line
        x2= x of the end of this line
        y1= y of the start of this line
        y2= y of the end of this line
        al= x of the start of other line
        a2= x of the end of other line
        b1= y of the start of other line
        b2= y of the end of other line
        we have an equation for each line:
        first line(this line): y=m1(x-x1)+y1 when m1 can be: (y2-y1)/(x2-x1)
        second line(other line): y=m2(x-a1)+b1 when m2 can be: (b2-b1)/(a2-a1)
         //at least one of the lines is vertical
        if (thisEndX - thisStartX == 0 | otherEndX - otherStartX == 0) {
             //both vertical- same slope(infinity)
             if ((thisEndX - thisStartX == 0) && (otherEndX - otherStartX == 0)) {
                return false;
             // this line is vertical
             if (thisEndX - thisStartX == 0) {
                 //m1 = (y2-y1) - (x2-x1)
                 otherSlope = (otherEndY - otherStartY) / (otherEndX - otherStartX);
                 //X-coordinate of the intersection is any X of this line
                 interX = this.start.getX();
                 //intersection Y=m2*(x1-a1)+b1
                 interY = otherSlope * (interX - otherStartX) + otherStartY;
                 //other line is vertical
             } else {
                 //m2 = (b2-b1)/(a2-a1)
                 thisSlope = (thisEndY - thisStartY) / (thisEndX - thisStartX);
                 //X-coordinate of the intersection is any X of other line
                 interX = other.start.getX();
                 //intersection Y=m1*(b1-x1)+y1
                 interY = thisSlope * (interX - thisStartX) + thisStartY;
             }
             //no lines are vertical- calculate slopes as explained above(regular formula).
        } else {
             thisSlope = (thisEndY - thisStartY) / (thisEndX - thisStartX);
            otherSlope = (otherEndY - otherStartY) / (otherEndX - otherStartX);
             //the lines are parallel
             if (thisSlope == otherSlope) {
                return false;
             }
             calculates the X and Y coordinates of the intersection
             {\tt X\ coordinate=\ (m2x2-y2-m2a1+b1)/(m2-m1)\ as\ can\ be\ calculated\ from\ the\ formulas\ above\ by\ comparing\ the\ Y}
             of both equations and then isolating the x of the intersection point.
             Y coordinate= simply placing the X coordinate found in one of the formulas.
             interX = (thisSlope * thisStartX - thisStartY - otherSlope * otherStartX + otherStartY)
                     / (thisSlope - otherSlope);
             interY = thisSlope * interX - thisSlope * thisStartX + thisStartY;
         //creates a point for this intersection point.
        this.inter = new Point(interX, interY);
         //if intersection point is between the limits of the line-segments it's treated as an intersection point.
        return ((this.inter.getX() >= Math.min(thisStartX, thisEndX))
                 && (this.inter.getX() <= Math.max(thisStartX, thisEndX))
                 && (this.inter.getY() >= Math.min(thisStartY, thisEndY))
                 && (this.inter.getY() <= Math.max(thisStartY, thisEndY))
                 && (this.inter.getX() >= Math.min(otherStartX, otherEndX))
                 && (this.inter.getX() <= Math.max(otherStartX, otherEndX))
```

```
File - C:\Users\elad\IdeaProjects\T5\src\shapes\Line.java
                 && (this.inter.getY() >= Math.min(otherStartY, otherEndY))
                 && (this.inter.getY() <= Math.max(otherStartY, otherEndY)));
      * Returns the intersection point if the lines intersect, and null otherwise.
      * uses isIntersecting for the calculation.
     * @param other other line
     * @return intersection point if there is one, null otherwise.
    public Point intersectionWith(Line other) {
        if (this.isIntersecting(other)) {
            return this.inter;
        } else {
            return null;
    }
     * equals - return true if the lines are equal, false otherwise.
     * important! two line that whose starting and ending points are the similar but opposite- aren't equals!
     * @param other other line
     * @return are equals or not(boolean)
    public boolean equals(Line other) {
        return ((this.start.equals(other.start())) && (this.end.equals(other.end())));
    }
     * If this line does not intersect with the rectangle, return null.
     * Otherwise, return the closest intersection point to the
      * start of the line.
     * @param rect rectangle to check intersections
       @return closest intersection point to start of line
    public Point closestIntersectionToStartOfLine(Rectangle rect) {
        java.util.List<Point> intersectionPArr = rect.intersectionPoints(this);
         /no intersection points
        if (intersectionPArr.size() == 0) {
            return null;
         /one intersection point
        if (intersectionPArr.size() == 1) {
            return intersectionPArr.get(0);
         //two intersection points - returns the closest one
        if (intersectionPArr.get(0).distance(this.start) < intersectionPArr.get(1).distance(this.start)) {</pre>
            return intersectionPArr.get(0);
        } else {
            return intersectionPArr.get(1);
        }
    }
     * checks whether a given point is on this line.
     * @param checkedPoint given point to check
     * @return true if is, false if isn't
    public boolean isPointOnTheLine(Point checkedPoint) {
        return (checkedPoint.distance(this.start) + checkedPoint.distance(this.end) == this.start.distance(this.end));
```

```
File - C:\Users\elad\IdeaProjects\T5\src\shapes\Point.java
package shapes;
 * Classname: Point
 ^{\star} A point has an x and a y value, and can measure the distance to other points,
 * and if its is equal to another point.
 * <u>@author</u> Elad Israel
 * <u>@version</u> 1.2 20/04/2018
public class Point {
    // Members
    private double x;
    private double y;
     * Constructor.
     * Constructs a Point using x coordinate and y coordinate.
     * @param \times X coordinate of this point.
      * @param y Y coordinate of this point.
    public Point(double x, double y) {
        this.x = x;
        this.y = y;
    }
     ^{\star} Access method- Return the x value of this point.
     * @return x value of this point
    public double getX() {
        return this.x;
     * Setter for x.
     * @param newX the new x.
    public void setX(double newX) {
        this.x = newX;
      * Access method- Return the y value of this point.
     * @return y value of this point
    public double getY() {
        return this.y;
     * Setter for y.
     * @param newY the new y.
    public void setY(double newY) {
        this.y = newY;
     * distance - return the distance of this point to the other point.
      * @param other other point
      * @return distance
    public double distance(Point other) {
        double dx = this.x - other.getX();
double dy = this.y - other.getY();
        return Math.sqrt((dx * dx) + (dy * dy));
      * equals - return true if the points are equal, false otherwise.
     * @param other other point
      * @return are equals or not(boolean)
    public boolean equals(Point other) {
        return ((this.x == other.getX()) && (this.y == other.getY()));
}
```

```
File - C:\Users\elad\IdeaProjects\T5\src\shapes\Rectangle.java
package shapes;
import biuoop.DrawSurface;
import java.awt.Color;
import java.util.ArrayList;
 * Classname: Rectangle
 * A Rectangle has size, color, and location (a Point).
 * it also has edges and fill and draw colors.
 * Rectangles also know how to draw themselves on a DrawSurface.
 * @author Elad Israel
 * @version 1.0 20/04/2018
public class Rectangle {
    private Point upperLeft;
    private double width;
    private double height;
    private Line upperEdge;
    private Line lowerEdge;
    private Line leftEdge;
    private Line rightEdge;
    private java.awt.Color fillColor;
    private java.awt.Color drawColor;
    // Create a new rectangle with location and width/height.
    //and edges
      * Constructor1
      * construct a Rectangle using upper-left point ,width and height. and sets the edges.
      * @param upperLeft upper-left corner
       @param width of the rectangle
@param height of the rectangle
    public Rectangle(Point upperLeft, double width, double height) {
        this.upperLeft = upperLeft;
        this.width = width;
        this.height = height;
        setEdges();
      * Constructor2
      * construct a Rectangle using upper-left point ,width and height, and a color to fill. and sets the edges.
      * @param upperLeft upper-left corner
     * @param width of the rectangle
* @param height of the rectangle
       @param fillColor of the rectangle.
    public Rectangle(Point upperLeft, double width, double height, java.awt.Color fillColor) {
        this.upperLeft = upperLeft;
         this.width = width;
        this.height = height;
        setEdges();
        this.fillColor = fillColor;
      * Constructor3
      * construct a Rectangle using upper-left point ,width and height, and fill and draw colors. and sets the edges.
      * @param upperLeft upper-left corner
                       of the rectangle of the rectangle
       @param width
      * @param height
       @param fillColor of the rectangle.
      * @param drawColor of the rectangle.
    public Rectangle(Point upperLeft, double width, double height, java.awt.Color fillColor, java.awt.Color drawColor) {
        this.upperLeft = upperLeft;
         this.width = width;
        this.height = height;
         setEdges();
         this.fillColor = fillColor;
         this.drawColor = drawColor;
    }
      * sets the edges of the Rectangle accourding to the upper left corner received.
    private void setEdges() {
        Point upperRight = new Point(this.upperLeft.getX() + this.width, this.upperLeft.getY());
         Point lowerLeft = new Point(this.upperLeft.getX(), this.upperLeft.getY() + this.getHeight());
         Point lowerRight = new Point(this.upperLeft.getX() + this.width, this.upperLeft.getY() + this.height);
        this.upperEdge = new Line(this.upperLeft, upperRight);
```

```
File - C:\Users\elad\IdeaProjects\T5\src\shapes\Rectangle.java
        this.lowerEdge = new Line(lowerLeft, lowerRight);
        this.leftEdge = new Line(this.upperLeft, lowerLeft);
        this.rightEdge = new Line(upperRight, lowerRight);
     * Setter for the upperLeft point- change the rectangle position and reset the edges.
      * @param newUpperLeft to set.
    public void changePosition(Point newUpperLeft) {
        this.upperLeft = newUpperLeft;
        setEdges();
     * Getter of the rectangle's width.
     * @return the width of the rectangle
    public double getWidth() {
        return this.width;
     * Sets width.
     * @param widthToSet the width
    public void setWidth(double widthToSet) {
        this.width = widthToSet;
     * Getter of the rectangle's height.
     * @return the height of the rectangle
    public double getHeight() {
        return this.height;
     * Sets height.
     * @param heightToSet the height
    public void setHeight(double heightToSet) {
        this.height = heightToSet;
     * Getter of the upper-left point of the rectangle.
     * @return the upper-left point of the rectangle.
    public Point getUpperLeft() {
        return this.upperLeft;
    }
     * Sets upper left.
     * @param upperLeftToSet the upper left
    public void setUpperLeft(Point upperLeftToSet) {
        this.upperLeft = upperLeftToSet;
    // Returns the upper-left point of the rectangle.
     * Gets the lower edge(line) of the rectangle.
     * <u>@return</u> lower line
    public Line getLowerEdge() {
        return this.lowerEdge;
     * Gets the upper edge(line) of the rectangle.
     * <u>@return</u> upper line
    public Line getUpperEdge() {
        return this.upperEdge;
```

```
File - C:\Users\elad\IdeaProjects\T5\src\shapes\Rectangle.java
     * Gets the left edge(line) of the rectangle.
      * @return left line
    public Line getLeftEdge() {
        return this.leftEdge;
    }
     * Gets the right edge(line) of the rectangle.
      * @return right line
    public Line getRightEdge() {
        return this.rightEdge;
     * Access method- Return the fill color of this rectangle.
       @return the fill color of this rectangle.
    public java.awt.Color getFillColor() {
        return this.fillColor;
     * Access method- Return the draw color of this rectangle.
      * @return the draw color of this rectangle.
    public java.awt.Color getDrawColor() {
        return this.drawColor;
     * Sets draw color.
     * @param drawColorToSet the draw color
    public void setDrawColor(Color drawColorToSet) {
        this.drawColor = drawColorToSet;
     * draws this Rectangle on the given DrawSurface.
      * @param surface drawSurface
    public void drawOn(DrawSurface surface) {
        //default colors if no color was entered
        if (this.fillColor == null) {
             this.fillColor = Color.black;
        if (this.drawColor == null) {
             this.drawColor = Color.black;
        surface.setColor(this.fillColor);
        surface.fillRectangle((int) this.upperLeft.getX(), (int) this.upperLeft.getY(),
                 (int) this.width, (int) this.height);
        surface.setColor(this.drawColor);
        \verb|surface.draw| Rectangle((int) | this.upperLeft.getX(), (int) | this.upperLeft.getY(), \\
                 (int) this.width, (int) this.height);
    }
     * Return a (possibly empty) List of intersection points of the rectangle with the specified line.
      * @param line the line to check with.
       @return list of intersection points
    public java.util.List<Point> intersectionPoints(Line line) {
        java.util.List<Point> intersectionPArr = new ArrayList<>();
        if (this.upperEdge.isIntersecting(line)) {
             intersectionPArr.add(this.upperEdge.intersectionWith(line));
        if (this.lowerEdge.isIntersecting(line)) {
             intersectionPArr.add(this.lowerEdge.intersectionWith(line));
        if (this.leftEdge.isIntersecting(line)) {
             intersectionPArr.add(this.leftEdge.intersectionWith(line));
        if (this.rightEdge.isIntersecting(line)) {
             intersectionPArr.add(this.rightEdge.intersectionWith(line));
        return intersectionPArr;
    }
```

```
File - C:\Users\elad\IdeaProjects\T5\src\animation\Menu.java
package animation;
* menu interface
 * When the game starts, the user will see a screen stating the game name (Arkanoid), and a list
 * of several options of what to do next.
 * @param <T> the type parameter
* @author Elad Israel
 * <u>@version</u> 4.0 17/06/2018
public interface Menu<T> extends Animation {
      * Add selection to the menu.
      * @param key the key

* @param message the message

* @param returnVal the return val
     void addSelection(String key, String message, T returnVal);
     * Gets status.
      * @return the status
     T getStatus();
      * Add sub menu.
      * @param key the key
```

* @param message the message
* @param subMenu the sub menu

}

void addSubMenu(String key, String message, Menu<T> subMenu);

```
package animation;
import biuoop.DrawSurface;

/**
    * interface name: Animation
    * The Animation interface.
    * describes an animation object-
    * any animation should specify what to do in each frame, and notify when to stop the animation.
    *
    * @author Elad Israel
    * @version 4.0 17/06/2018
    */
public interface Animation {
        /**
        * Do one frame of the animation.
        *
        * @param d the draw surface
        * @param dt amount of seconds passed since the last call
        */
        void doOneFrame(DrawSurface d, double dt);
        /**
        * Should the animation stop.
```

File - C:\Users\elad\IdeaProjects\T5\src\animation\Animation.java

* @return boolean
*/
boolean shouldStop();

```
File - C:\Users\elad\IdeaProjects\T5\src\animation\EndScreen.java
package animation;
import biuoop.DrawSurface;
import biuoop.KeyboardSensor;
import game.Counter;
import java.awt.Color;
 * Classname: EndScreen.
 * Once the game is over (either the player run out of lives or managed to clear all the levels),
 * we will display the final score. If the game ended with the player losing all his lives,
 * the end screen should display the message "Game Over. Your score is X" (X being the final score).
 * If the game ended by clearing all the levels, the screen should display "You Win! Your score is X".
 * The "end screen" should persist until the space key is pressed.
 * After the space key is pressed, your program should terminate.
 * @author Elad Israel
   @version 4.0 17/06/2018
public class EndScreen implements Animation {
    private Counter score;
    private boolean stop;
    private boolean won;
     * Instantiates a new End screen.
     * @param k
                   the KeyboardSensor
      * @param score the score to display
     * @param won did the player won or lost
    public EndScreen(KeyboardSensor k, Counter score, boolean won) {
        this.stop = false;
        this.score = score;
        this.won = won;
    }
     * Do one frame of the animation.
     * @param d the draw surface
      * @param dt amount of seconds passed since the last call
    public void doOneFrame(DrawSurface d, double dt) {
        if (this.won) {
            d.setColor(Color.blue);
            d.drawText(10, d.getHeight() / 2, "You Win! Your score is " + this.score.getValue(), 40);
            d.setColor(Color.red);
            d.drawText(10, d.getHeight() / 2, "Game Over. Your score is " + this.score.getValue(), 40);
     * Should the animation stop.
       @return boolean
    public boolean shouldStop() {
        return this.stop;
```

```
File - C:\Users\elad\IdeaProjects\T5\src\animation\GameLevel.java
package animation;
import biuoop.DrawSurface;
import biuoop.KeyboardSensor;
import game.GameEnvironment;
import game.Paddle;
import game.SpriteCollection;
import game.Counter;
import game.Collidable;
import game.Sprite;
import game.Block;
import game.ScoreIndicator;
import game.LivesIndicator;
import game.NameOfLevelIndicator;
import game.Velocity;
import levels.LevelInformation;
import listeners.BallRemover;
import listeners.BlockRemover;
import listeners.ScoreTrackingListener;
import shapes.Ball;
import shapes.Point;
import shapes.Rectangle;
import java.awt.Color;
import java.util.ArrayList;
 * Class name: GameLevel
 * A class that will hold the sprites and the collidables, and will be in charge of the animation.
 * @author Elad Israel
   @version 4.0 17/06/2018
public class GameLevel implements Animation {
    private static final int UP_AND_DOWN_FRAMES_HEIGHT = 25;
    private static final int LEFT_AND_RIGHT_FRAMES_WIDTH = 25;
    private static final java.awt.Color FRAMES_COLOR = Color.gray;
    private final int frameHeight;
    private final int frameWidth;
    private SpriteCollection sprites;
    private GameEnvironment environment;
    private Paddle paddle;
    private KeyboardSensor keyboardSensor;
    private Counter numOfBlocks;
    private BlockRemover blockRemover;
    private Counter numOfBalls;
    private BallRemover ballRemover;
    private Counter score;
    private Counter numOfLives;
    private AnimationRunner runner;
    private boolean running;
    private LevelInformation levelInformation;
    private Counter blocksLeftToRemove;
     * Constructor- creates the sprite collection, environment, and keyboard sensor of the game.
     * \ensuremath{\textit{@param}} levelInformation the level information
     * @param keyboardSensor the keyboard sensor
     * @param animationRunner the animation runner
       @param score
                              the score
     * @param numOfLives
                              the num of lives
     * @param frameWidth
                              the frame width
     * @param frameHeight
                               the frame height
    this.frameWidth = frameWidth;
        this.frameHeight = frameHeight;
        this.runner = animationRunner;
        this.keyboardSensor = keyboardSensor;
        this.sprites = new SpriteCollection();
        this.environment = new GameEnvironment(new ArrayList<>());
        this.numOfBlocks = new Counter();
        this.numOfBalls = new Counter();
        this.ballRemover = new BallRemover(this, this.numOfBalls);
        this.levelInformation = levelInformation;
        this.blocksLeftToRemove = new Counter();
        this.blocksLeftToRemove.increase(this.levelInformation.numberOfBlocksToRemove());
        this.blockRemover = new BlockRemover(this, this.numOfBlocks, this.blocksLeftToRemove);
        this.score = score;
        this.numOfLives = numOfLives;
     * add the given collidable to the collidables collection in the environment.
     * @param c given collidable.
```

```
File - C:\Users\elad\IdeaProjects\T5\src\animation\GameLevel.java
          public void addCollidable(Collidable c) {
                             environment.addCollidable(c);
                        catch (RuntimeException nullPointer) {
                             throw new RuntimeException("Collidable field wasn't initialized!");
                   }
          }
             * removes the given collidable from the collidables collection in the environment.
             * @param c given collidable.
          public void removeCollidable(Collidable c) {
                   try {
                             environment.removeCollidable(c);
                   } catch (RuntimeException nullPointer) {
                             throw new RuntimeException("Collidable field wasn't initialized!");
          }
            * add the given sprite to the sprite collection.
             * @param s given sprite.
          public void addSprite(Sprite s) {
                   sprites.addSprite(s);
             * removes the given sprite from the sprite collection.
             * @param s given sprite.
          public void removeSprite(Sprite s) {
                   sprites.removeSprite(s);
           }
             st Initialize a new game: create the Blocks and Ball (and Paddle) and add them to the game.
          public void initialize() {
                   addSprite(this.levelInformation.getBackground());
                   initializeFrames();
                   initializeCenterBlocks();
           }
             * creates frames from all sides to prevent the balls of leaving the screen.
          public void initializeFrames() {
                   Block right = new Block(frameWidth - LEFT_AND_RIGHT_FRAMES_WIDTH, 0, LEFT_AND_RIGHT_FRAMES_WIDTH,
                                      frameHeight, FRAMES_COLOR, FRAMES_COLOR, 1);
                   right.addToGame(this);
                   Block left = new Block(0, 0, LEFT_AND_RIGHT_FRAMES_WIDTH, frameHeight, FRAMES_COLOR, FRAMES_COLOR, 1);
                   left.addToGame(this);
                   Block up = new Block(0, UP_AND_DOWN_FRAMES_HEIGHT, frameWidth, UP_AND_DOWN_FRAMES_HEIGHT, FRAMES_COLOR,
                                      FRAMES_COLOR, 1);
                   up.addToGame(this);
                   //"death region". lowered beneath the gui so that the balls will disappear after leaving the screen.
                   Block down = new Block(-frameWidth, frameHeight + UP_AND_DOWN_FRAMES_HEIGHT, frameWidth * 3,
                                     UP_AND_DOWN_FRAMES_HEIGHT, FRAMES_COLOR, FRAMES_COLOR, 1);
                   down.addToGame(this);
                   down.addHitListener(this.ballRemover);
                   this.getNumOfBlocks().decrease(4);
                    //initialize score sprite
                   ScoreIndicator \ scoreIndicator = \ \textbf{new} \ ScoreIndicator (\textbf{new} \ Rectangle (\textbf{new} \ Point (\textbf{0}, \textbf{0}), \ frameWidth, \textbf{0}), \ frameWidth, \textbf{0}, \ \textbf{0
                                      UP_AND_DOWN_FRAMES_HEIGHT, Color.white, Color.white), this.score);
                   scoreIndicator.addToGame(this);
                   LivesIndicator livesIndicator = new LivesIndicator(this.numOfLives);
                   livesIndicator.addToGame(this);
                   NameOfLevelIndicator nameOfLevelIndicator = new NameOfLevelIndicator(this.levelInformation.levelName());
                   nameOfLevelIndicator.addToGame(this);
           }
             * Creates the blocks in the center of the screen- the ones the ball will collide with and destroy.
          public void initializeCenterBlocks() {
                   ScoreTrackingListener scoreTrackingListener = new ScoreTrackingListener(this.score);
                   for (Block block : this.levelInformation.blocks()) {
```

```
File - C:\Users\elad\IdeaProjects\T5\src\animation\GameLevel.java
             block.addToGame(this);
             block.addHitListener(this.blockRemover);
             block.addHitListener(scoreTrackingListener);
         }
    }
     * Creates two balls that will bounce around the screen, and the paddle that will try to prevent them from
      * falling down(by the user).
      * @return paddle to remove by playOneTurn
    public Paddle initializeBallsAndPaddle() {
        final int paddleHeight = 15;
        final int paddleWidth = this.levelInformation.paddleWidth();
         //Paddle
        this.paddle = new Paddle(new Point(frameWidth / 2 - paddleWidth / 2,
                 frameHeight - UP_AND_DOWN_FRAMES_HEIGHT), paddleWidth, paddleHeight,
                 this.levelInformation.paddleSpeed(), Color.yellow, java.awt.Color.black, keyboardSensor);
        this.paddle.addToGame(this);
         //balls
        for (Velocity velocityOfBall : this.levelInformation.initialBallVelocities()) {
             double ballX = this.paddle.getCollisionRectangle().getUpperLeft().getX()
                     + this.levelInformation.paddleWidth() / 2;
             double ballY = this.paddle.getCollisionRectangle().getUpperLeft().getY() - 15;
             Ball ball = new Ball((int) ballX, (int) ballY, 5, Color.white, Color.black);
             ball.setGameEnvironment(this.environment);
             ball.setVelocity(velocityOfBall);
             ball.addToGame(this);
         }
        return paddle;
    }
      * Should the animation stop.
       @return boolean
    public boolean shouldStop() {
        return !this.running;
    }
     * Do one frame of the animation.
      * @param d the draw surface
       @param dt amount of seconds passed since the last call
    public void doOneFrame(DrawSurface d, double dt) {
        if (this.keyboardSensor.isPressed("p")) {
             this.runner.run(new KeyPressStoppableAnimation(this.keyboardSensor, "space",
                    new PauseScreen(this.keyboardSensor)));
         this.sprites.drawAllOn(d);
         this.sprites.notifyAllTimePassed(dt);
        if (this.numOfBlocks.getValue() == 0 || this.blocksLeftToRemove.getValue() <= 0) {</pre>
             paddle.removeFromGame(this);
             this.score.increase(100);
             this.running = false;
        if (this.numOfBalls.getValue() == 0) {
             paddle.removeFromGame(this);
             this.numOfLives.decrease(1);
             this.running = false;
        }
    }
      * playing one turn.
       playOneTurn starts by creating balls and putting the paddle at the bottom of the screen.
    public void playOneTurn() {
        this.paddle = initializeBallsAndPaddle();
        this.runner.run(new CountdownAnimation(2, 3, this.sprites)); // countdown before turn starts.
        this.running = true;
         // use our runner to run the current animation -- which is one turn of the game.
         this.runner.run(this);
    }
      * Gets num of blocks.
       {\underline{\it @return}} the num of blocks
    public Counter getNumOfBlocks() {
        return this.numOfBlocks;
    }
```

File - C:\Users\elad\IdeaProjects\T5\src\animation\GameLevel.java

```
/**
  * Gets blocks left to remove.
  *
  * @return the blocks left to remove
  */
public Counter getBlocksLeftToRemove() {
    return this.blocksLeftToRemove;
}

/**
  * Gets num of balls.
  *
  * @return the num of balls
  */
public Counter getNumOfBalls() {
    return this.numOfBalls;
}

/**
  * Gets num of lives.
  *
  * @return the num of lives
  */
public Counter getNumOfLives() {
    return this.numOfLives;
}
```

```
File - C:\Users\elad\IdeaProjects\T5\src\animation\PauseScreen.java
package animation;
import biuoop.DrawSurface;
import biuoop.KeyboardSensor;
import java.awt.Color;
 * Classname: PauseScreen.
 * Display a screen with the message paused -- press space to continue until a key is pressed.
 * An option to pause the game when pressing the p key.
 * @author Elad Israel
 * @version 3.0 20/05/2018
public class PauseScreen implements Animation {
    private KeyboardSensor keyboard;
    private boolean stop;
     * Constructor.
     * @param k the KeyboardSensor.
    public PauseScreen(KeyboardSensor k) {
        this.keyboard = k;
        this.stop = false;
    }
     * Do one frame of the animation.
      * @param d the draw surface
     * @param dt amount of seconds passed since the last call
    public void doOneFrame(DrawSurface d, double dt) {
        d.setColor(Color.black);
        d.drawText(10, d.getHeight() / 2, "paused -- press space to continue", 32);
     * Should the animation stop.
     * <u>@return</u> boolean
    public boolean shouldStop() {
        return this.stop;
```

```
File - C:\Users\elad\IdeaProjects\T5\src\animation\MenuAnimation.java
package animation;
import biuoop.DrawSurface;
import biuoop.KeyboardSensor;
import java.awt.Color;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
 * Our Menu will need to be displayed on screen, so it will be an Animation. Unlike the other animation loops we had,
 * this one will need to return a value when it is done. We may want to add a nice background to our menu. For this, we
 * will provide it with a method that will accept a background sprite and display it.
 * @param <T> the type parameter
 * @author Elad Israel
 * @version 4.0 17/06/2018
public class MenuAnimation<T> implements Menu<T> {
    private List<String> keys;
    private List<String> messages;
    private List<T> returnVals;
    private String title;
    private KeyboardSensor keyboard;
    private boolean stop;
    private T status;
    private AnimationRunner animationRunner;
    private List<Menu<T>> subMenus;
    private List<Boolean> isSubMenu;
     * Instantiates a new Menu animation.
      * <u>@param</u> title
                               the title
                           the keyboard
      * <u>@param</u> keyboard
      * @param animationRunner the animation runner
    public MenuAnimation(String title, KeyboardSensor keyboard, AnimationRunner animationRunner) {
        this.keys = new ArrayList<String>();
        this.messages = new ArrayList<String>();
        this.returnVals = new ArrayList<T>();
        this.title = title;
        this.keyboard = keyboard;
        this.stop = false;
        this.animationRunner = animationRunner;
        this.subMenus = new ArrayList<>();
        this.isSubMenu = new ArrayList<>();
     }
     * Add selection to the menu.
       @param key the key
@param message the message
     * @param key
     * @param returnVal the return val
    public void addSelection(String key, String message, T returnVal) {
        this.keys.add(key);
        this.messages.add(message);
        this.returnVals.add(returnVal);
        this.subMenus.add(null);
        this.isSubMenu.add(false);
     * Gets status.
     * @return the status
    public T getStatus() {
        if (this.status == null) {
             throw new RuntimeException("status wasn't initialized");
        T tempStatus = this.status;
         //reset fields
         this.status = null;
        this.stop = false;
        return tempStatus;
     }
     * Do one frame of the animation.
     * @param d the draw surface
       @param dt amount of seconds passed since the last call
```

```
File - C:\Users\elad\IdeaProjects\T5\src\animation\MenuAnimation.java
    public void doOneFrame(DrawSurface d, double dt) {
        d.setColor(Color.gray.darker().darker());
        d.fillRectangle(0, 0, d.getWidth(), d.getHeight());
        d.setColor(Color.YELLOW);
        d.drawText(50, 50, this.title, 50);
        d.setColor(Color.WHITE);
        for (int i = 0; i < this.keys.size(); i++) {</pre>
             d.drawText(100, 150 + i * 50, "(" + this.keys.get(i) + ") " + this.messages.get(i), 32);
        for (int i = 0; i < this.keys.size(); i++) {</pre>
             if (this.keyboard.isPressed(this.keys.get(i))) {
                 if (!this.isSubMenu.get(i)) {
                     this.status = this.returnVals.get(i);
                     this.stop = true;
                     break;
                 } else {
                     Menu<T> subMenu = this.subMenus.get(i);
                     this.animationRunner.run(subMenu);
                     this.status = subMenu.getStatus();
                     this.stop = true;
                     break;
                 }
            }
        }
    }
      * Should the animation stop.
      * @return boolean
    public boolean shouldStop() {
        return this.stop;
      * Add sub menu.
     * <u>@param</u> key
                      the key
      * @param message the message
      * @param subMenu the sub menu
    public void addSubMenu(String key, String message, Menu<T> subMenu) {
        this.subMenus.add(subMenu);
        this.keys.add(key);
        this.messages.add(message);
        this.returnVals.add(null);
        this.isSubMenu.add(true);
```

```
File - C:\Users\elad\IdeaProjects\T5\src\animation\AnimationRunner.java
package animation;
import biuoop.DrawSurface;
import biuoop.GUI;
import biuoop.Sleeper;
 * class name: AnimationRunner
 * The AnimationRunner takes an Animation object and runs it.
   @author Elad Israel
 * <u>@version</u> 4.0 17/06/2018
public class AnimationRunner {
    private GUI gui;
    private int framesPerSecond;
    private Sleeper sleeper;
     * constructor.
      * @param gui the graphical user interface of the game.
    public AnimationRunner(GUI gui) {
        this.gui = gui;
        this.framesPerSecond = 60;
        this.sleeper = new Sleeper();
     }
     * run the animation.
      * @param animation to run
    public void run(Animation animation) {
        long millisecondsPerFrame = (long) (1000 / framesPerSecond);
        long timeAfterOneFrame = System.currentTimeMillis();
        while (true) {
             /* the time it takes to perform each loop may be non-negligible.
             We therefor subtract the time it takes to do the work from
             the sleep time of millisecondsPerFrame milliseconds.
             long startTime = System.currentTimeMillis(); // timing
             DrawSurface d = this.gui.getDrawSurface();
             double dt = (System.currentTimeMillis() - timeAfterOneFrame) / 1000.0;
             animation.doOneFrame(d, dt);
             timeAfterOneFrame = System.currentTimeMillis();
             if (animation.shouldStop()) {
                 return;
             }
             gui.show(d);
             long usedTime = System.currentTimeMillis() - startTime; //the time it took
             long milliSecondLeftToSleep = millisecondsPerFrame - usedTime; //time left to sleep after the iteration.
             {\tt if} (milliSecondLeftToSleep > 0) { // there is still time to sleep
                 sleeper.sleepFor(milliSecondLeftToSleep);
        }
      * Get gui gui.
       @return the gui
    public GUI getGui() {
        return this.qui;
```

```
File - C:\Users\elad\IdeaProjects\T5\src\animation\CountdownAnimation.java
package animation;
import biuoop.DrawSurface;
import biuoop.Sleeper;
import game.SpriteCollection;
import java.awt.Color;
 * Classname: CountdownAnimation.
 * The CountdownAnimation will display the given gameScreen,
 * for numOfSeconds seconds, and on top of them it will show
 * a countdown from countFrom back to 1, where each number will
  * appear on the screen for (numOfSeconds / countFrom) secods, before
   it is replaced with the next one.
 * <u>@author</u> Elad Israel
   @version 4.0 17/06/2018
public class CountdownAnimation implements Animation {
    private double numOfSeconds;
    private int countFrom;
    private int currentCount;
    private SpriteCollection gameScreen;
    private boolean stop;
    private Sleeper sleeper;
     * Constructor.
      * @param numOfSeconds the num of seconds to delay
       @param countFrom count from this number
       @param gameScreen the game screen
    public CountdownAnimation(double numOfSeconds, int countFrom, SpriteCollection gameScreen) {
        this.numOfSeconds = numOfSeconds;
        this.countFrom = countFrom;
        this.currentCount = countFrom;
        this.gameScreen = gameScreen;
        this.stop = false;
        this.sleeper = new Sleeper();
     * Do one frame of the animation.
       @param d the draw surface
     * @param dt amount of seconds passed since the last call
    public void doOneFrame(DrawSurface d, double dt) {
        this.gameScreen.drawAllOn(d);
         //when count reaches 0 it shouldn't draw 0 on the screen.
        if (this.currentCount > 0) {
            d.setColor(Color.decode("#1B76F2"));
            d.drawText((int) (d.getWidth() / 2.05), d.getHeight() / 2, Integer.toString(this.currentCount), 50);
         //not the first time(first time shouldn't sleep because gui wasn't shown yet.
        if (this.currentCount != this.countFrom) {
             this.sleeper.sleepFor((long) ((this.numOfSeconds / this.countFrom) * 1000));
        this.currentCount --;
     * Should the animation stop.
       @return boolean
    public boolean shouldStop() {
         /count is over
        if (this.currentCount < 0) {</pre>
            return true;
        return this.stop;
    }
}
```

```
File - C:\Users\elad\IdeaProjects\T5\src\animation\HighScoresAnimation.java
package animation;
import biuoop.DrawSurface;
import biuoop.KeyboardSensor;
import game.HighScoresTable;
import java.awt.Color;
 * The High scores animation.
   @author Elad Israel
 * @version 4.0 17/06/2018
public class HighScoresAnimation implements Animation {
    private HighScoresTable scores;
    private String endKey;
    private boolean stop;
    private KeyboardSensor keyboard;
     * Instantiates a new High scores animation.
      * @param scores
                      the scores
     * @param endKey the end key
     * @param keyboard the keyboard
    public HighScoresAnimation(HighScoresTable scores, String endKey, KeyboardSensor keyboard) {
        this.scores = scores;
        this.endKey = endKey;
        this.keyboard = keyboard;
        this.stop = false;
      * Instantiates a new High scores animation.
       @param scores the scores
     * @param keyboard the keyboard
    public HighScoresAnimation(HighScoresTable scores, KeyboardSensor keyboard) {
        this.scores = scores;
        this.keyboard = keyboard;
        this.stop = false;
     * Do one frame of the animation.
       @param d the draw surface
       @param dt amount of seconds passed since the last call
    public void doOneFrame(DrawSurface d, double dt) {
        d.setColor(Color.gray);
        d.fillRectangle(0, 0, d.getWidth(), d.getHeight());
        d.setColor(Color.YELLOW);
        d.drawText(50, 50, "High Scores:", 50);
        d.setColor(Color.WHITE);
        d.drawText(100, 150, "Player Name", 32);
        d.setColor(Color.WHITE);
        d.drawText(500, 150, "Score", 32);
        d.drawText(100, 150, "_
        for (int i = 0; i < this.scores.getHighScores().size(); i++) {</pre>
             d.setColor(Color.BLUE);
             d.drawText(100, 200 + i * 50, this.scores.getHighScores().get(i).getName(), 32);
            d.setColor(Color.BLUE);
            d.drawText(500, 200 + i * 50, "" + this.scores.getHighScores().get(i).getScore(), 32);
        d.setColor(Color.BLACK);
        d.drawText(200, 500, "Press space to continue", 32);
      * Should the animation stop.
       @return boolean
    public boolean shouldStop() {
        return this.stop;
}
```

```
File - C:\Users\elad\IdeaProjects\T5\src\animation\KeyPressStoppableAnimation.java
package animation;
import biuoop.DrawSurface;
import biuoop.KeyboardSensor;
 * wrap an existing animation and add a "waiting-for-key" behavior to it.
 * @author Elad Israel
 * @version 4.0 17/06/2018
public class KeyPressStoppableAnimation implements Animation {
    private Animation decoratedAnimation;
    private KeyboardSensor sensor;
    private String key;
    private boolean stop;
    private boolean isAlreadyPressed;
     * wrap an existing animation and add a "waiting-for-key" behavior to it.
     * @param sensor
                        the sensor
                       the key
     * @param key
       @param animation the animation
    public KeyPressStoppableAnimation(KeyboardSensor sensor, String key, Animation animation) {
        this.decoratedAnimation = animation;
        this.sensor = sensor;
        this.key = key;
        this.stop = false;
        this.isAlreadyPressed = true;
    }
     ^{\star} Do one frame of the animation.
     * @param d the draw surface
       @param dt amount of seconds passed since the last call
    public void doOneFrame(DrawSurface d, double dt) {
        this.stop = false;
        if (this.sensor.isPressed(key)) {
             //the key was pressed before the animation started - ignore the key press
             if (this.isAlreadyPressed) {
                return;
             this.stop = true;
        this.isAlreadyPressed = false;
        this.decoratedAnimation.doOneFrame(d, dt);
    }
     * Should the animation stop.
```

* <u>@return</u> boolean

public boolean shouldStop() {
 return this.stop;

```
File - C:\Users\elad\IdeaProjects\T5\src\listeners\BallRemover.java
package listeners;
{\tt import} \ {\tt animation.GameLevel};
import game.Block;
import game.Counter;
import shapes.Ball;
 * class name: BallRemover
 * BallRemover is in charge of removing balls from the gameLevel, as well as keeping count
 * of the number of balls that remain.
 * @author Elad Israel
 * @version 3.0 20/05/2018
public class BallRemover implements HitListener {
    private GameLevel gameLevel;
    private Counter remainingBalls;
     * constructor.
     * @param gameLevel
                              the game level
      * @param remainingBalls the remaining balls
    public BallRemover(GameLevel gameLevel, Counter remainingBalls) {
        this.gameLevel = gameLevel;
        this.remainingBalls = remainingBalls;
     * whenever a special block that will sit at (or slightly below) the bottom of the screen is hit,
      * it will function as a "death region".
      * the BallRemover is registered as a listener of the death-region block, so that BallRemover will be
      * notified whenever a ball hits the death-region. Whenever this happens, the BallRemover will remove the ball
      * from the gameLevel and update the balls counter.
      * \underline{\textit{@param}} beingHit the death region block
      * @param hitter
                        the ball that hits the block
```

public void hitEvent(Block beingHit, Ball hitter) {
 hitter.removeFromGame(this.gameLevel);

remainingBalls.decrease(1);

```
File - C:\Users\elad\ldeaProjects\T5\src\listeners\HitListener.java

package listeners;

import game.Block;
import shapes.Ball;

/**

* interface name: HitListener

* Objects that want to be notified of hit events, should implement the HitListener interface,

* and register themselves with a HitNotifier object using its addHitListener method.

*

* @author Elad Israel

* @version 3.0 20/05/2018

*/

public interface HitListener {

/**

* This method is called whenever the beingHit object is hit.

* The hitter parameter is the Ball that's doing the hitting.

*

* @param beingHit the object that is being hit.
```

* @param hitter the object that hit.
*/
void hitEvent(Block beingHit, Ball hitter);

File - C:\Users\elad\ldeaProjects\T5\src\listeners\HitNotifier.java package listeners; /** * interface name: HitNotifier * The HitNotifier interface indicate that objects that implement it send notifications when they are being hit. * * @author Elad Israel * @version 3.0 20/05/2018 */ public interface HitNotifier { /** * Add hl as a listener to hit events. * * @param hl HitListener to remove */ void addHitListener(HitListener hl); /** * Remove hl from the list of listeners to hit events.

* @param hl HitListener to remove
*/
void removeHitListener(HitListener hl);

```
File - C:\Users\elad\IdeaProjects\T5\src\listeners\BlockRemover.java
package listeners;
{\tt import} \ {\tt animation.GameLevel};
import game.Block;
import game.Counter;
import shapes.Ball;
 * Classname: BlockRemover.
 * a BlockRemover is in charge of removing blocks from the gameLevel, as well as keeping count
 * of the number of blocks that remain.
 * @author Elad Israel
 * @version 3.0 20/05/2018
public class BlockRemover implements HitListener {
    private GameLevel gameLevel;
    private Counter remainingBlocks;
    private Counter blocksLeftToRemove;
     * Constructor.
     * @param gameLevel the game level
* @param remainingBlocks the remaining blocks
      * @param blocksLeftToRemove the blocks left to remove
    public BlockRemover(GameLevel gameLevel, Counter remainingBlocks, Counter blocksLeftToRemove) {
        this.gameLevel = gameLevel;
         this.remainingBlocks = remainingBlocks;
         this.blocksLeftToRemove = blocksLeftToRemove;
    }
     * Blocks that are hit and reach 0 hit-points should be removed
      * from the gameLevel.
      * @param beingHit the block that was hit.
      * @param hitter
                        the ball that hit.
    public void hitEvent(Block beingHit, Ball hitter) {
        if (beingHit.getHitPoints() == 1) {
             beingHit.removeHitListener(this);
             beingHit.removeFromGame(this.gameLevel);
```

remainingBlocks.decrease(1);
blocksLeftToRemove.decrease(1);

}

```
File - C:\Users\elad\IdeaProjects\T5\src\listeners\ScoreTrackingListener.java
package listeners;
import game.Block;
import game.Counter;
import shapes.Ball;
 * Class name: ScoreTrackingListener
 * updates the score counter when blocks are being hit and removed.
 * @author Elad Israel
 * @version 3.0 20/05/2018
public class ScoreTrackingListener implements HitListener {
    private Counter currentScore;
     * Constructor.
      * @param scoreCounter the score counter
    \textbf{public} \  \, \textbf{ScoreTrackingListener(Counter scoreCounter)} \  \, \big\{
        this.currentScore = scoreCounter;
     * This method is called whenever the beingHit object is hit.
      * The hitter parameter is the Ball that's doing the hitting.
      * @param beingHit the object that is being hit.
      * @param hitter the object that hit.
    public void hitEvent(Block beingHit, Ball hitter) {
         if (beingHit.getHitPoints() > 1) {
             this.currentScore.increase(5);
         } else {
             this.currentScore.increase(10);
```