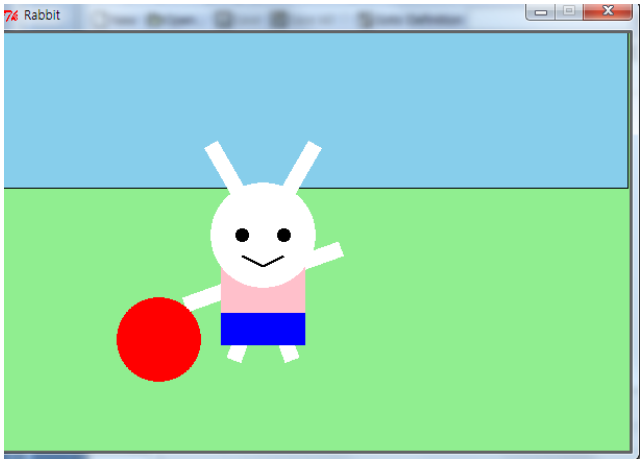
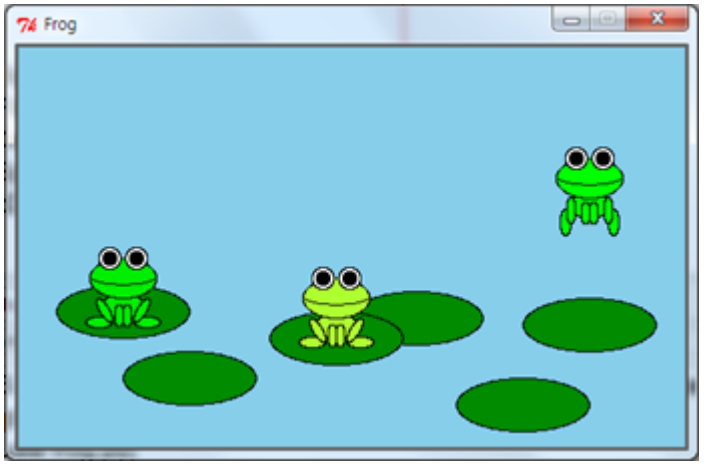
Week 5 : Create graphical display
(Practice objects and basic data types)

Today's Topic

- Pair programming
- Practice on functions with global variables
- Playing with 'cs1graphics' objects
  - Canvas
  - Drawable objects
  - Operations on drawable objects
  - Layer
  - Animation





Pair Programming

- Pair programming is a software development technique in which two programmers work together at one work station
- One types in code while the other reviews each line of code as it is typed in
- Members
  - The person typing the code is called the driver
  - The person reviewing the code is called the navigator
- Pair programming has a lot of benefits!
  - http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pair_programming
- In CS101, we do pair programming on 5, 6, 9 and 10 Lab week

Pair Programming

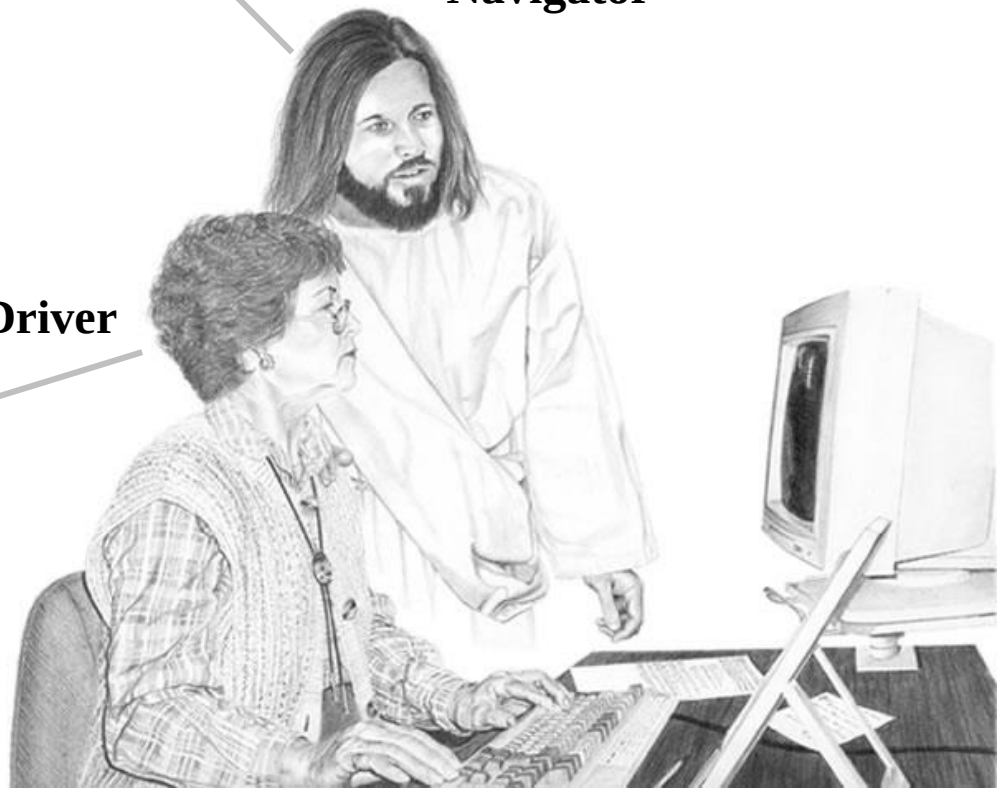
The two programmers should switch roles every **20 minutes** in CS101 class

• Do not touch the computer
• Review the code
• Think about language issues and upcoming issues related to the problem being solved

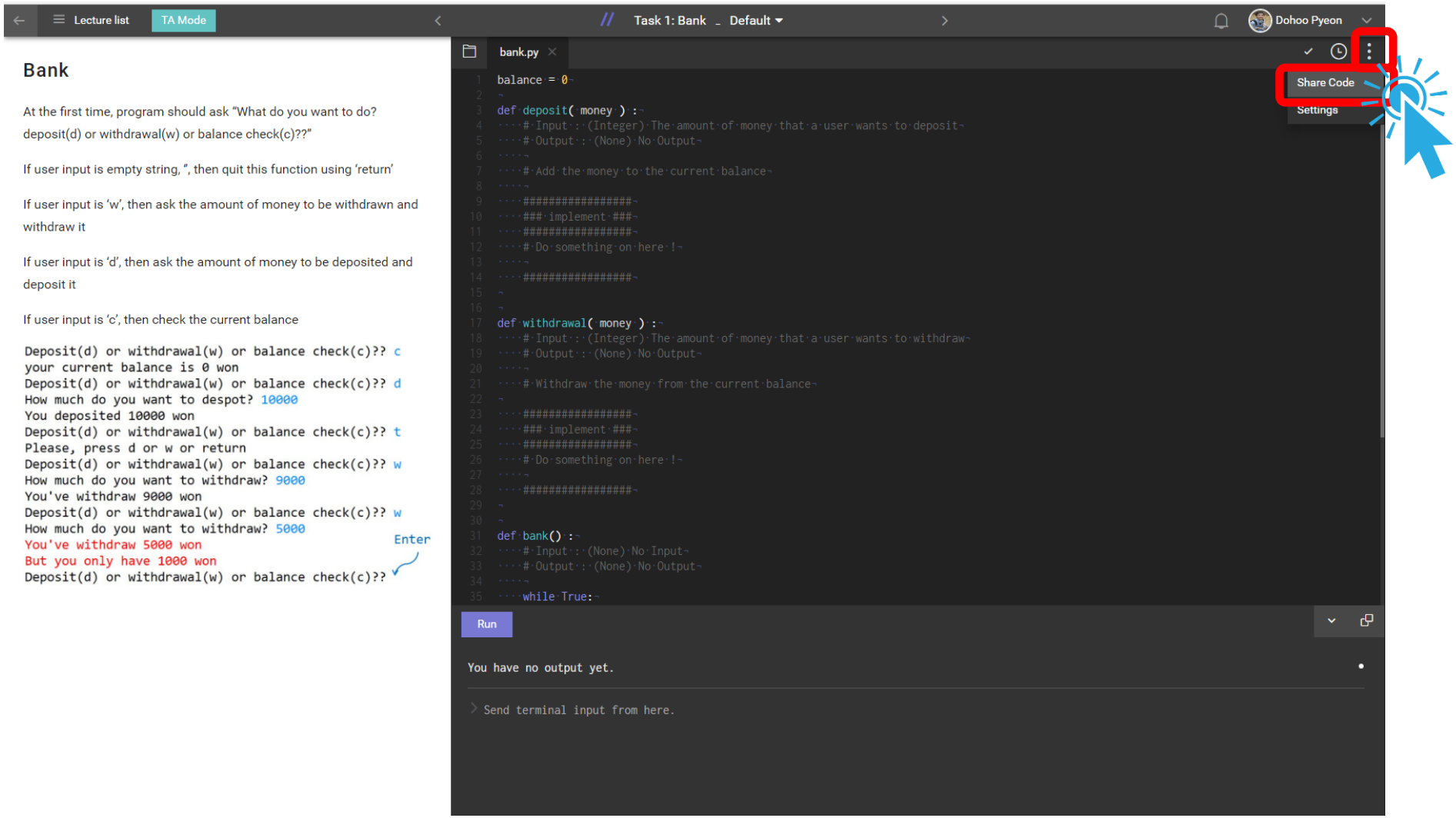
Navigator

Driver

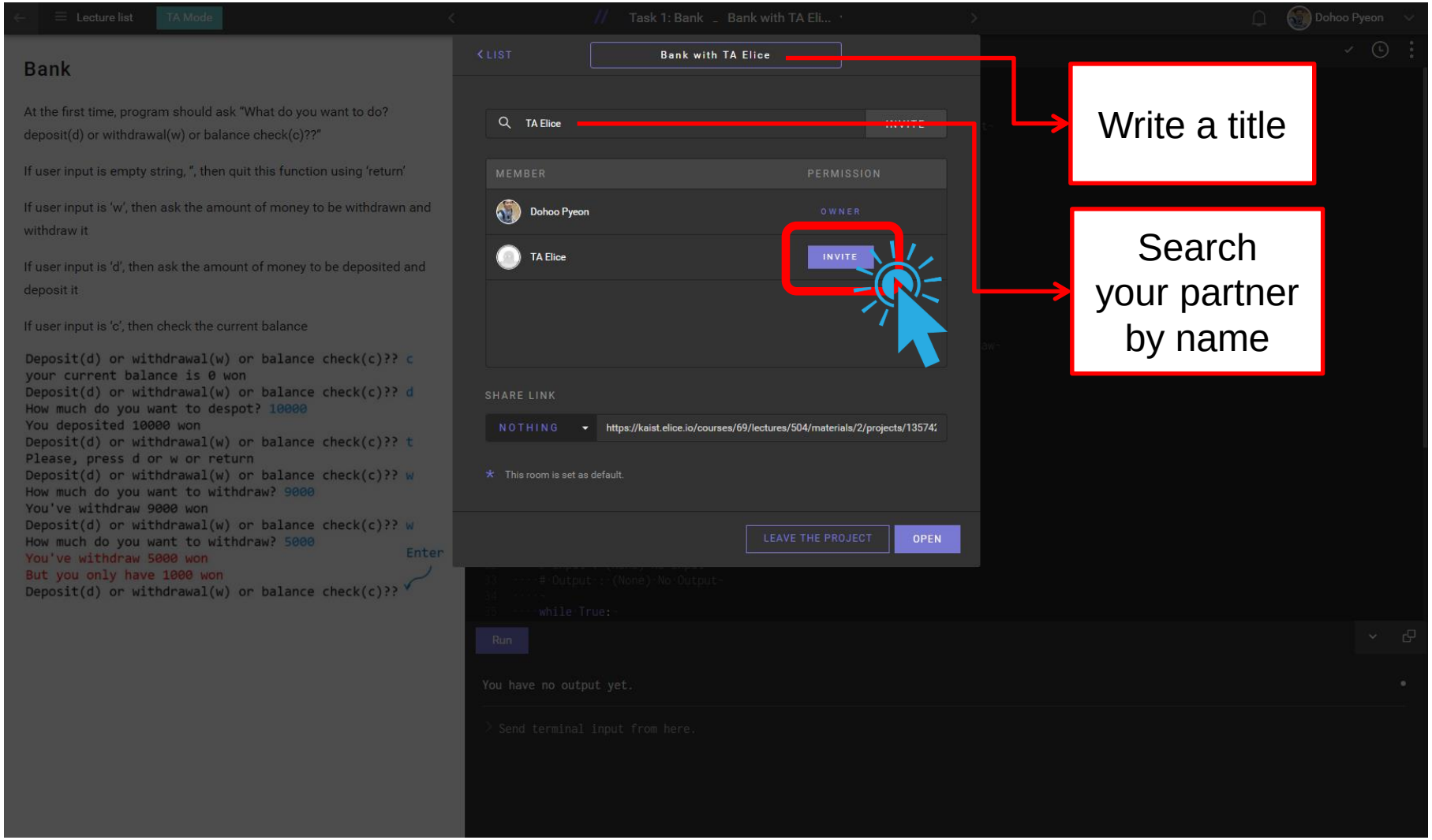
• Work with the computer
• Focus all of his or her attention, using the navigator as a safety guide



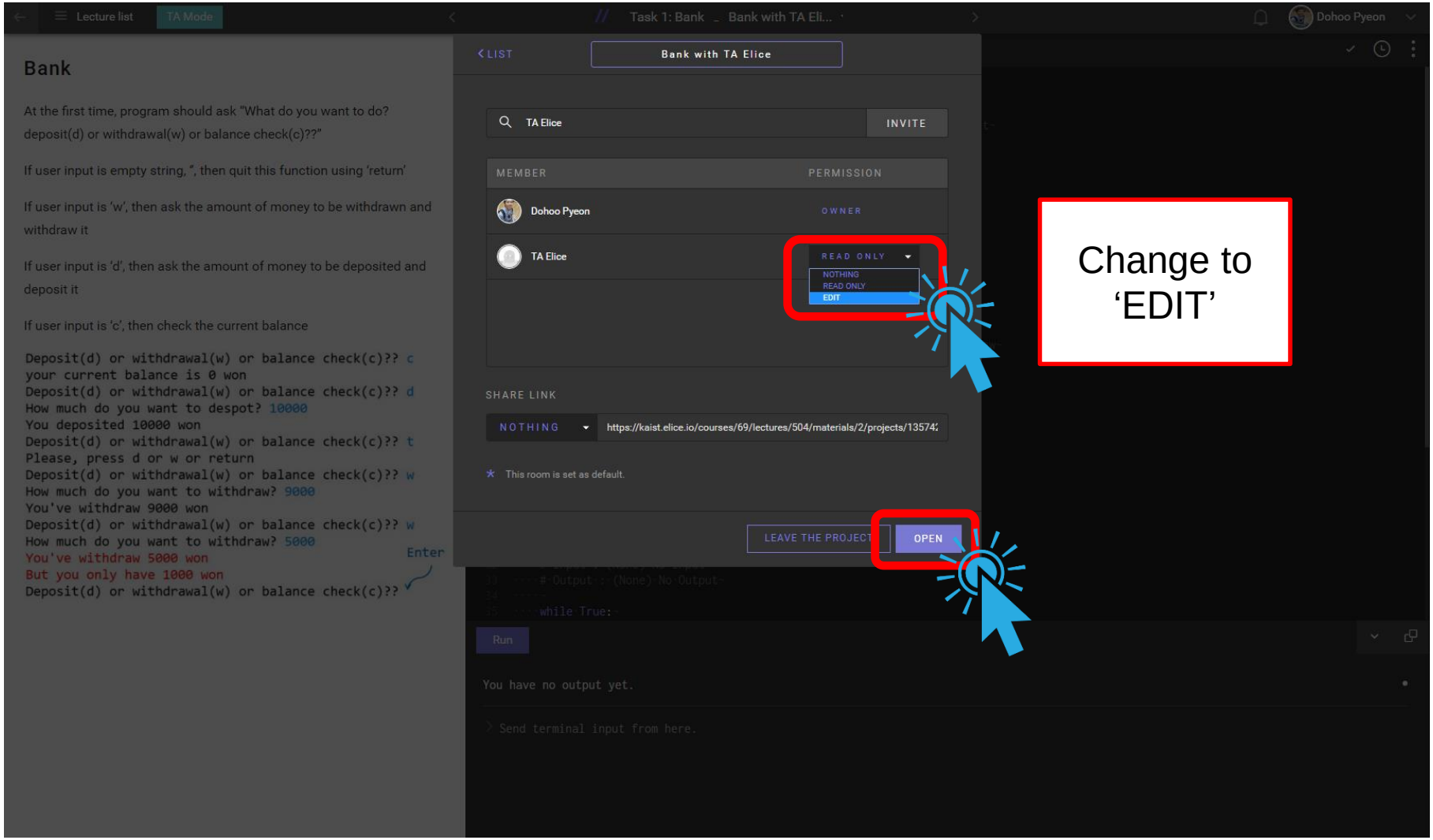
Pair Programming Setup Steps (1)



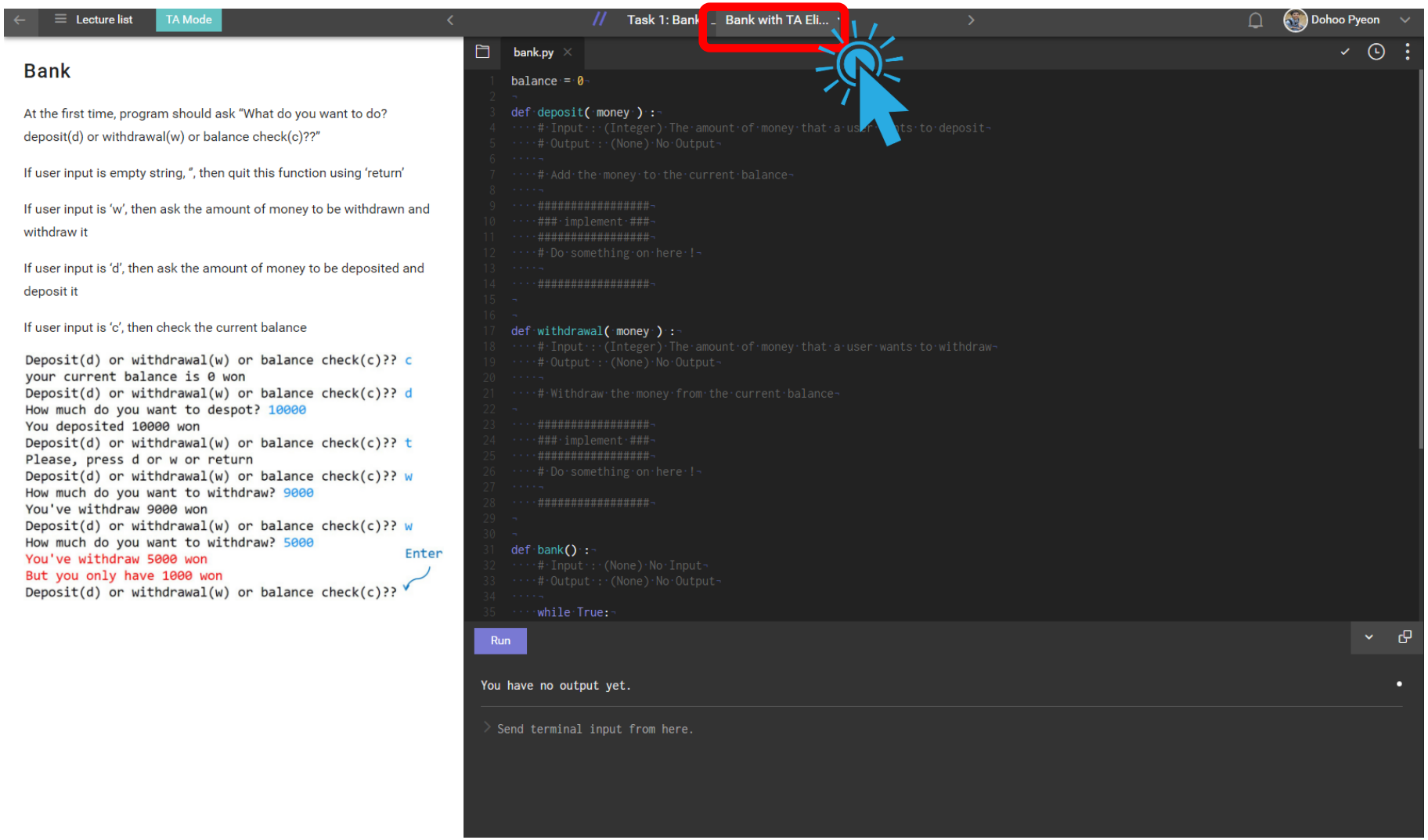
Pair Programming Setup Steps (2)



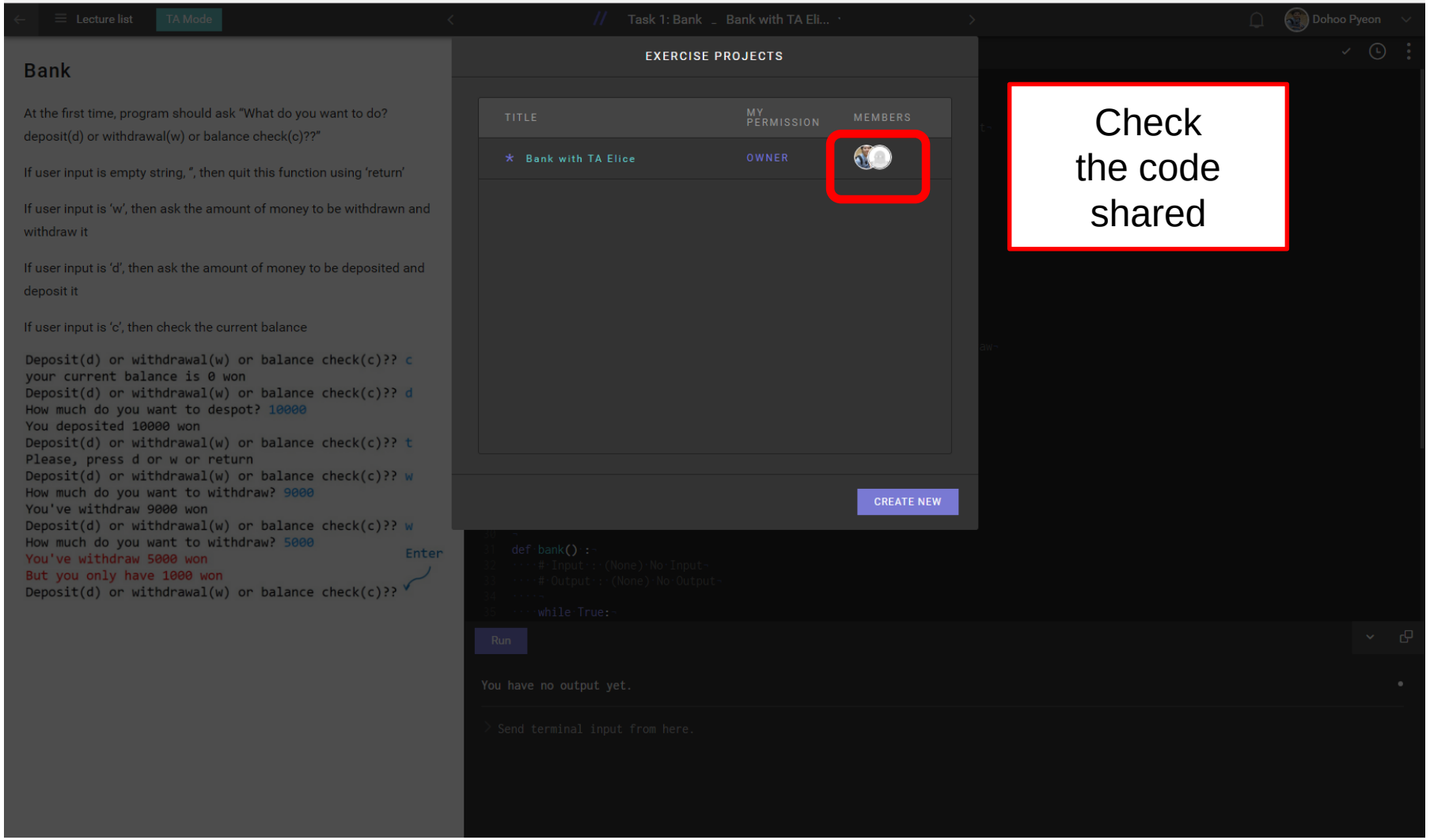
Pair Programming Setup Steps (3)



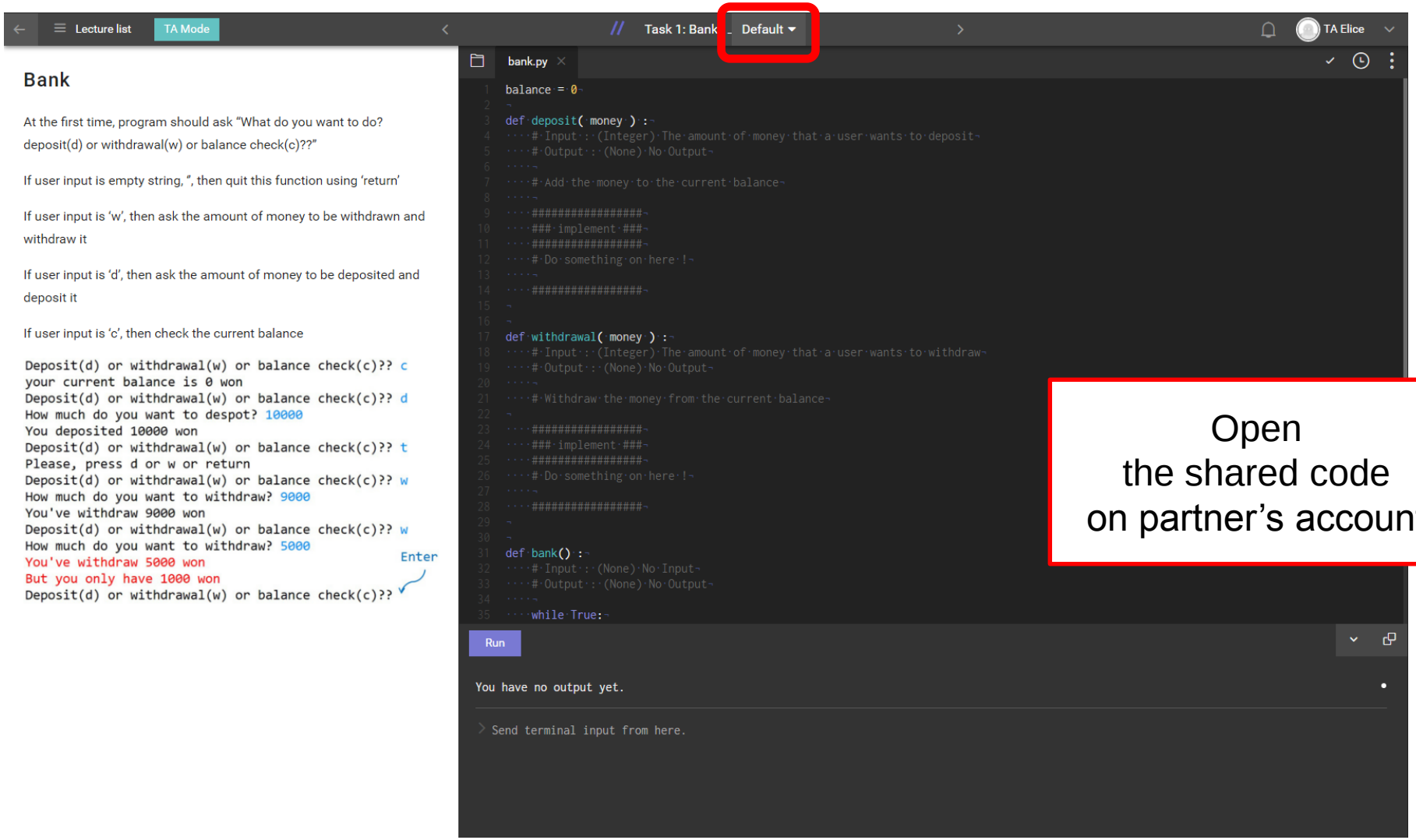
Pair Programming Setup Steps (4)



Pair Programming Setup Steps (5)

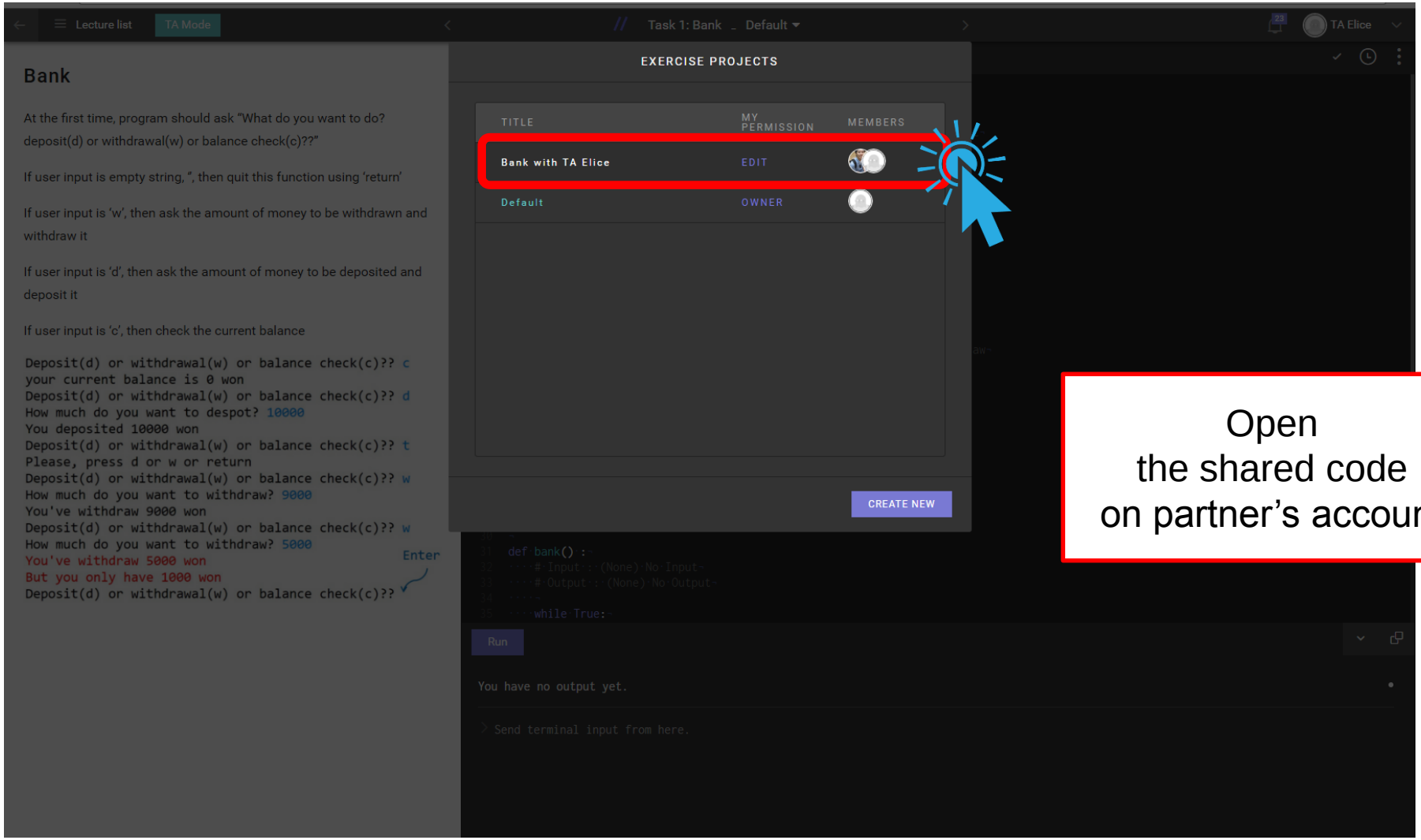


Pair Programming Setup Steps (6)



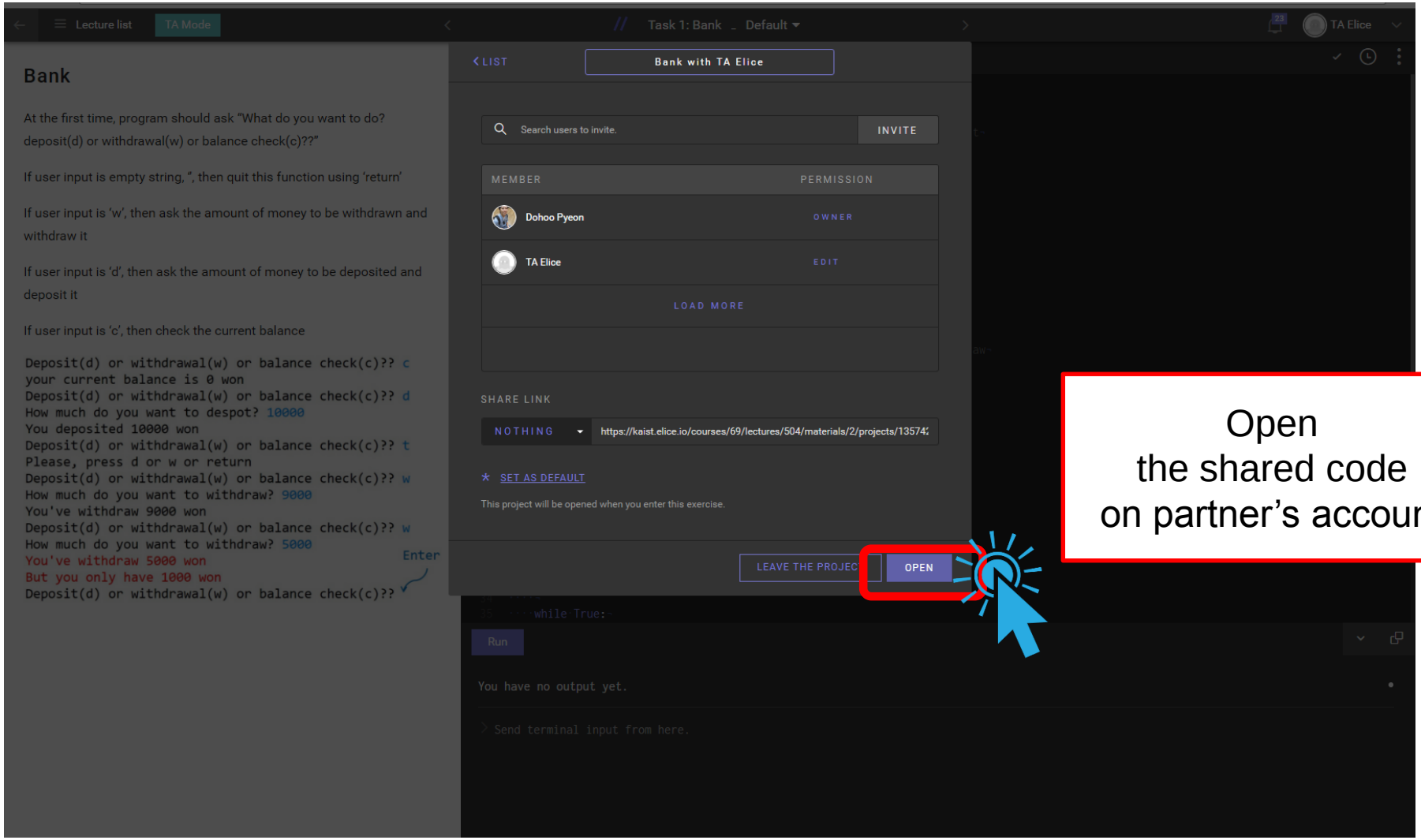
Open
the shared code
on partner's account

Pair Programming Setup Steps (7)

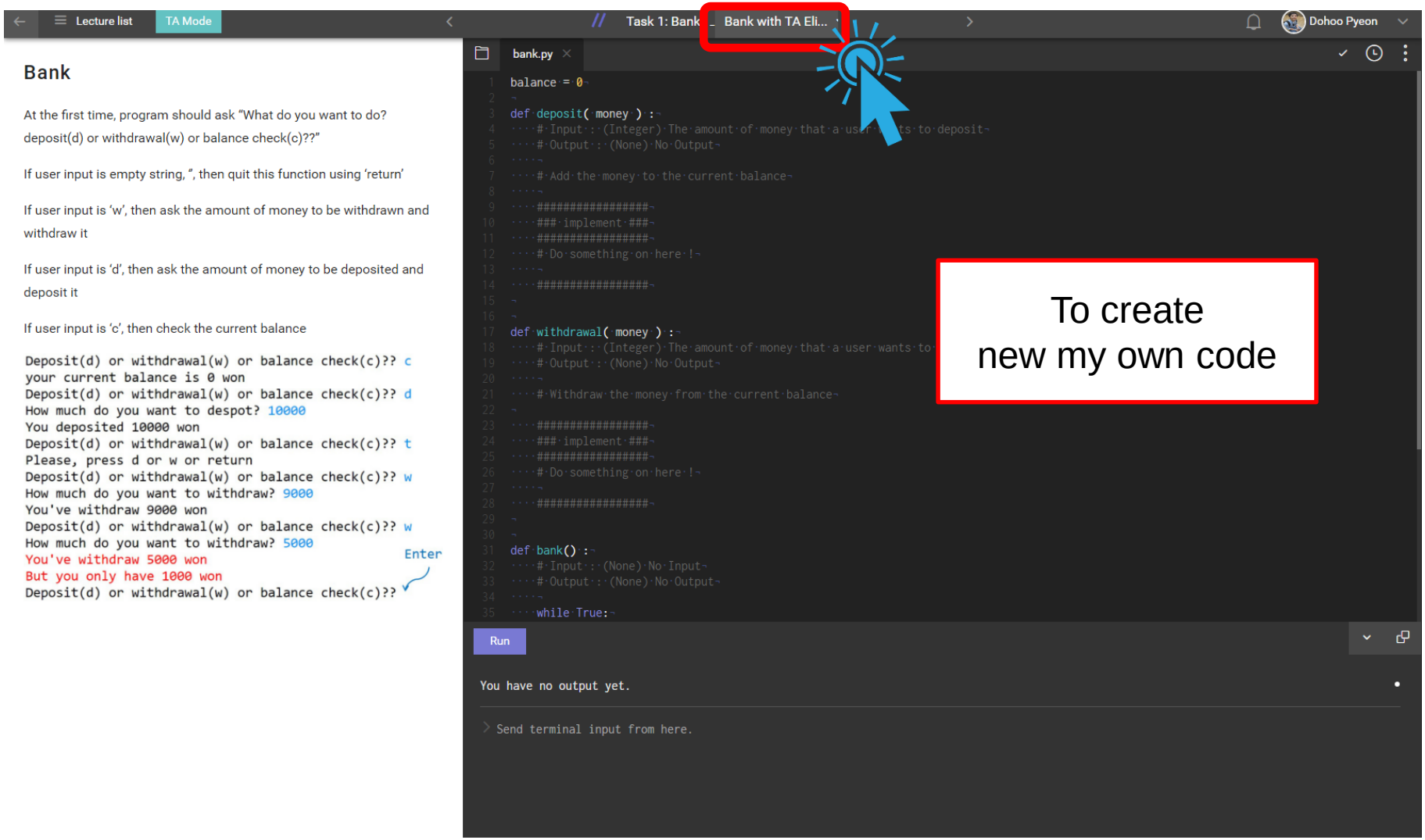


Open
the shared code
on partner's account

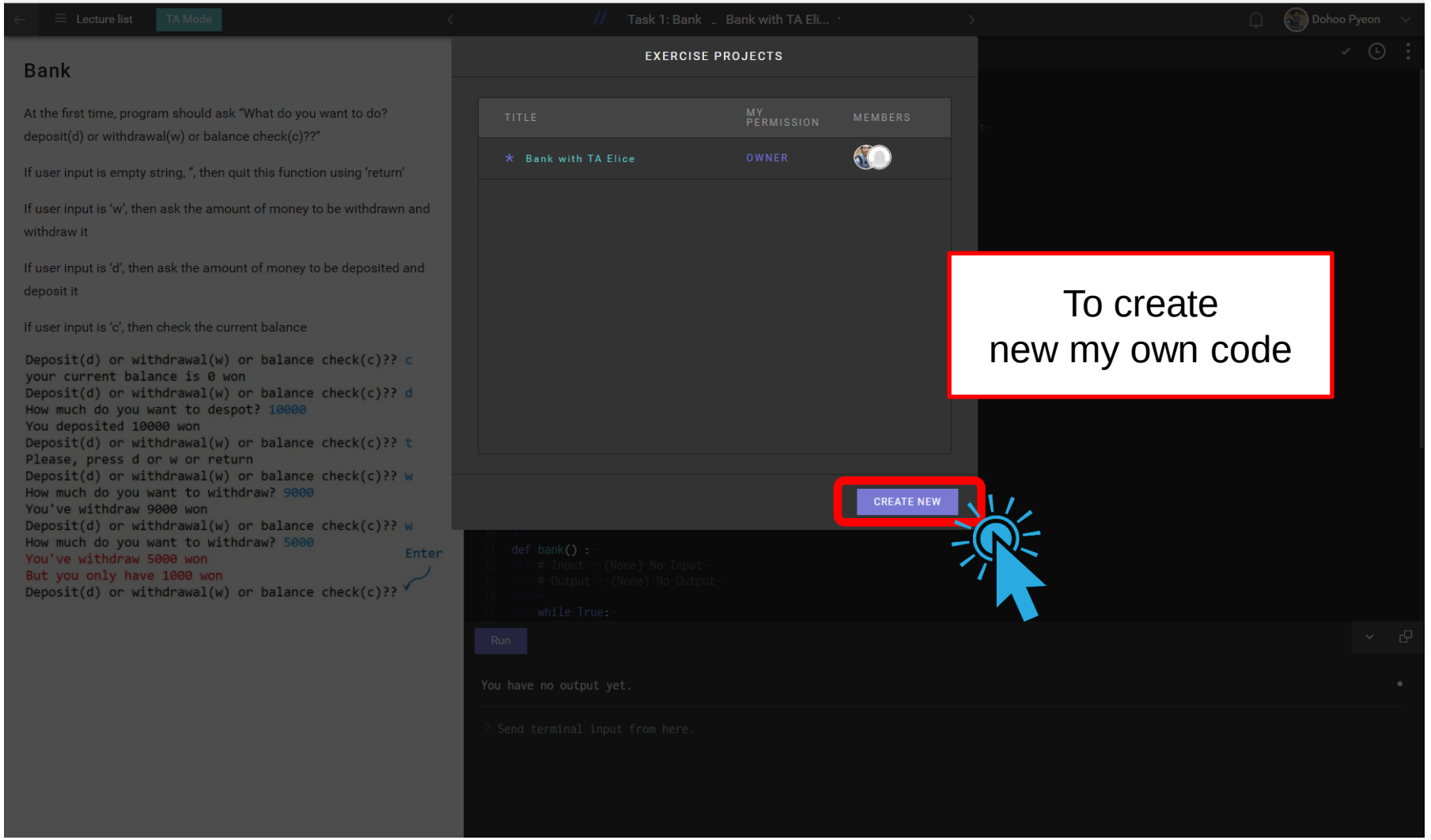
Pair Programming Setup Steps (8)



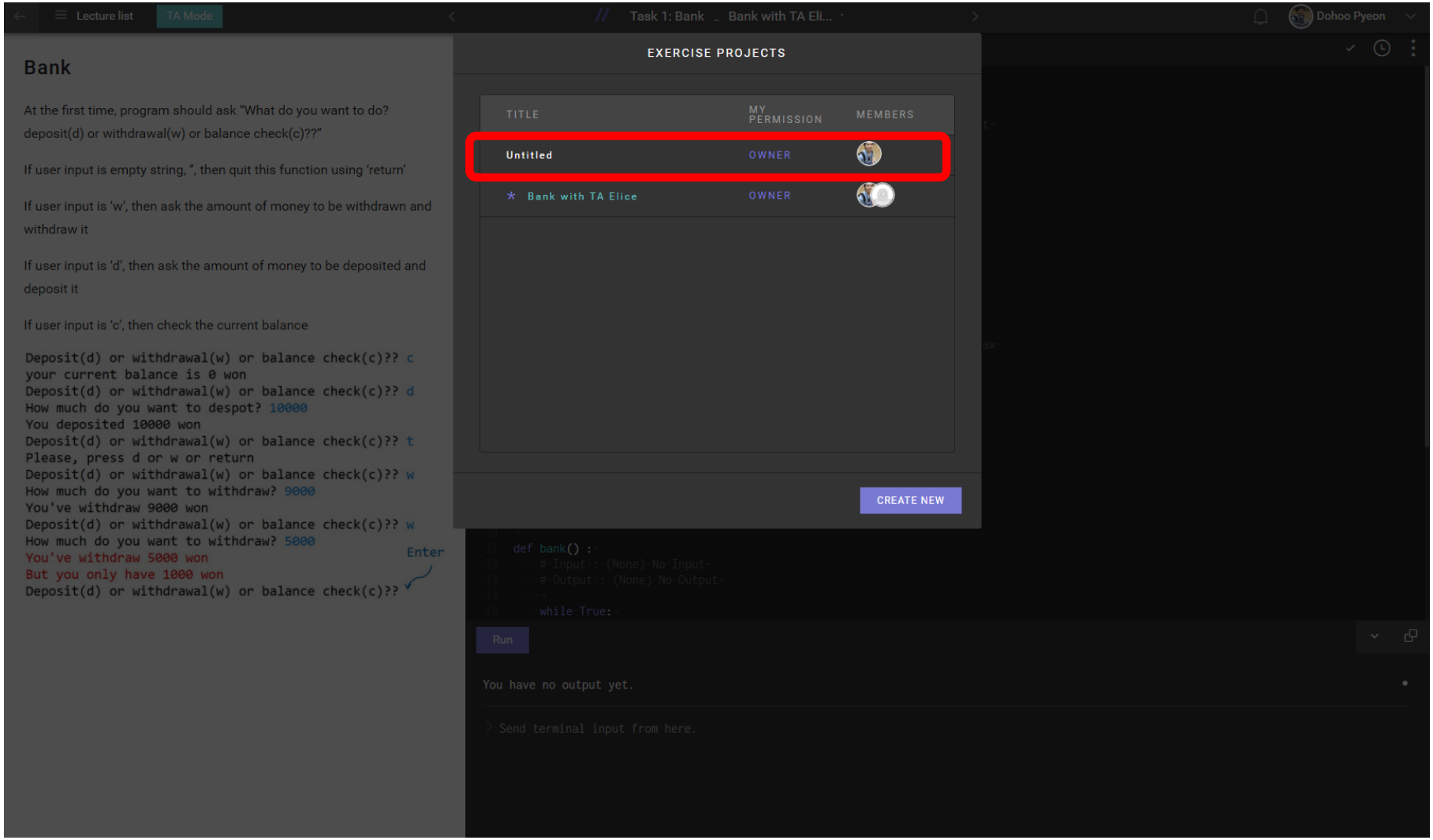
Pair Programming Setup Steps (9)



Pair Programming Setup Steps (10)

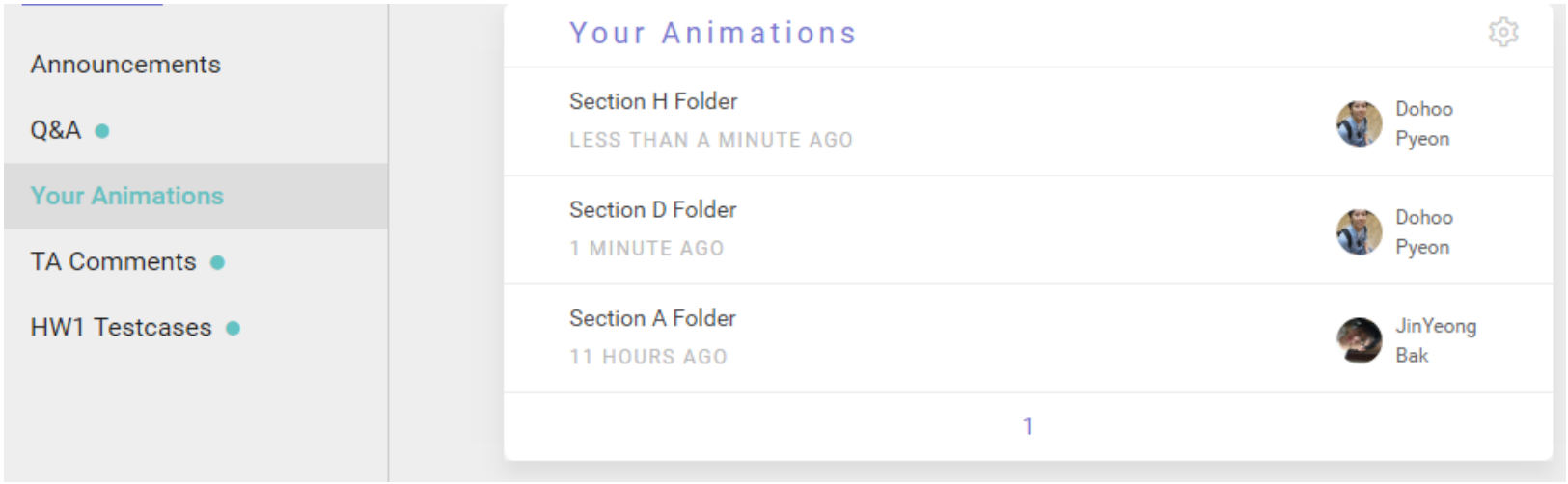


Pair Programming Setup Steps (11)



Practices

- Bank
- Help!
- Animal Animation
  - After you finish, upload your file through the links on the “Your Animation” in *kaist.elice.io*



Task | Bank

- Complete ‘bank.py’

- Implement functions ‘deposit’ and ‘withdrawal’ that change the global variable ‘balance’
  - Function ‘deposit’

    balance = balance + money
  - Function ‘withdrawal’

    balance = balance – money

    If you do not have sufficient money, then print the amount of money that can withdraw

- Implement a function ‘bank’
  - It first asks

    “Deposit(d) or withdrawal(w) or balance check(c)??”
  - If user input is empty string, ‘’, then quit this function using ‘return’
  - If user input is ‘w’, then ask the amount of money to be withdrawn and withdraw it
  - If user input is ‘d’, then ask the amount of money to be deposited and deposit it
  - If user input is ‘c’, then check the current balance

Task | Bank – Example result

```
Deposit(d) or withdrawal(w) or balance check(c)?? c
Your current balance is 0 won
Deposit(d) or withdrawal(w) or balance check(c)?? d
How much do you want to deposit? 10000
You deposited 10000 won
Deposit(d) or withdrawal(w) or balance check(c)?? t
Please, press d or w or return
Deposit(d) or withdrawal(w) or balance check(c)?? w
How much do you want to withdraw? 9000
You've withdraw 9000 won
Deposit(d) or withdrawal(w) or balance check(c)?? w
How much do you want to withdraw? 5000
You've withdrawn 5000 won
But you only have 1000 won
Deposit(d) or withdrawal(w) or balance check(c)??
```

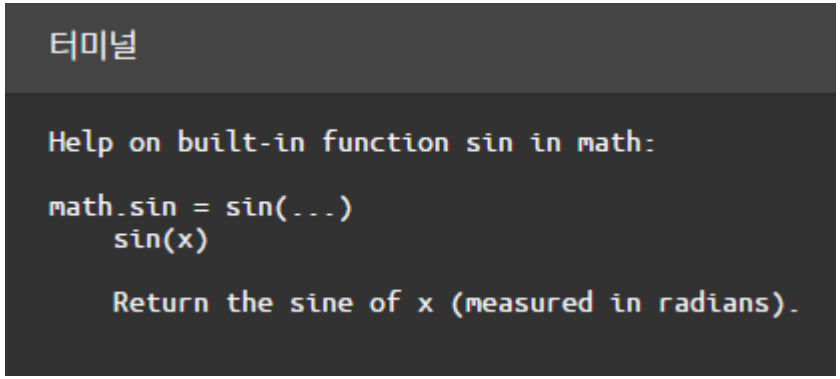
Enter

Task | Help!

- There are hundreds of pre-defined functions.

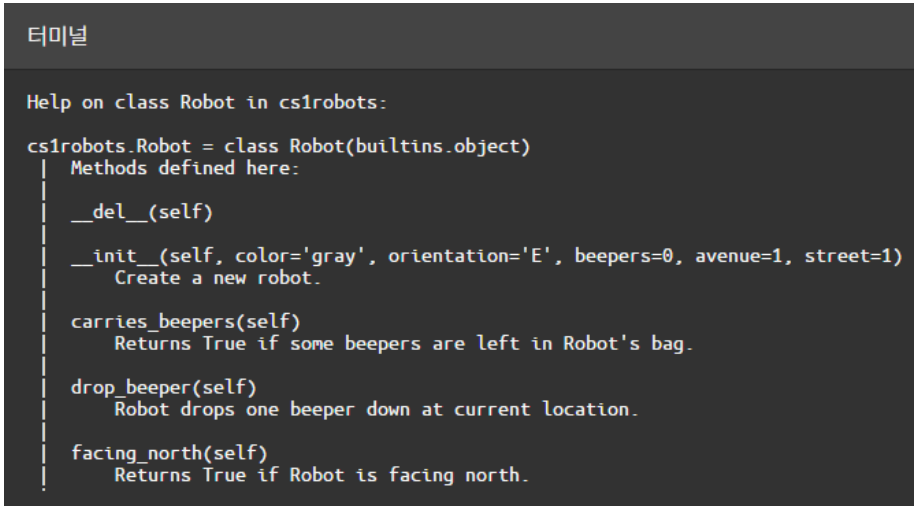
- How can programmer remember everything?
  - It’s impossible. We can ask for help!

- Function help()
  - Try **help(‘print’)**
  - Try **help(‘math.sin’)**



Help-system for modules

- We can also use ‘help function’ for special modules.
- Try!
  - **cs1robots**
    - help(‘cs1robots’)
    - help(‘cs1robots.Robot’)
    - help(‘cs1robots.Robot.turn_left’)
    - help(‘cs1robots.create_world’)
  - **cs1graphics**
    - help(‘cs1graphics.Ellipse’)
    - help(‘cs1graphics.Color’)
    - help(‘cs1graphics.Text’)
    - help(‘cs1graphics.Square.rotate’)



Task | Animal Animation

- Implement a function '**draw_animal**' that draws an animal of your choice.
  - Your animal should be drawn on a layer
  - You must be able to move the entire animal by only moving the layer.
  - The animal must also have some moving parts, such as legs, wings, or flippers.

- Write functions to change the position of these moving parts.

- Write a function '**show_animation**' that shows an animation of your animal.
  - It should move around and its moving parts should be moving.

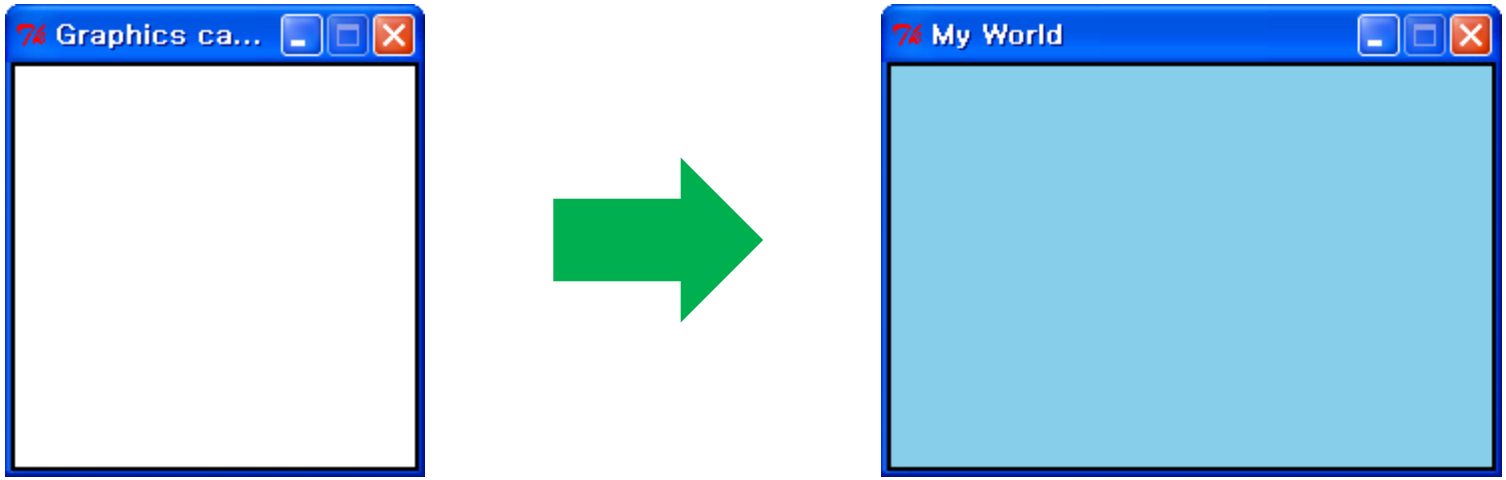
- You can choose others if it has some moving parts.
  - Ex) Cartoon character, Car, Airplane

Graphical Display (1/4)

- Canvas
  - A window upon which we draw

```
from cs1graphics import*
from time import*

paper = Canvas()
```

```
paper.setBackgroundColor('skyBlue')
paper.setWidth(300)
paper.setHeight(200)
paper.setTitle('My World')
```

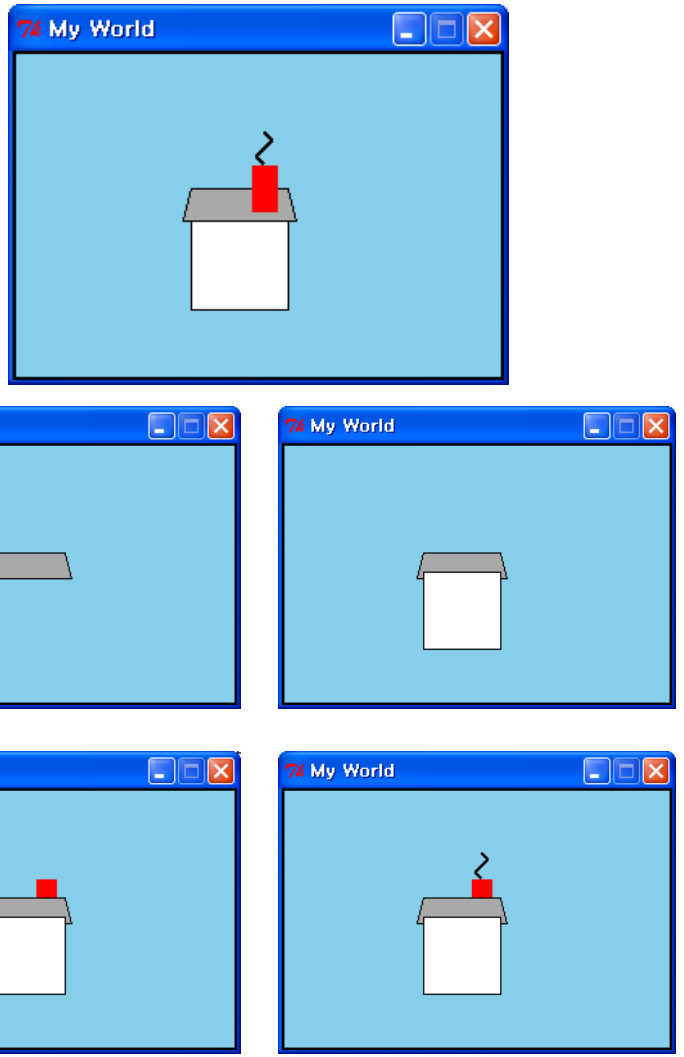



```
paper = Canvas(300, 200, 'skyBlue', 'My World')
```

Graphical Display (2/4)

- Drawable objects
  - Polygon, Square, Rectangle, Path
  - Depth b/w drawable objects (Default. 50)

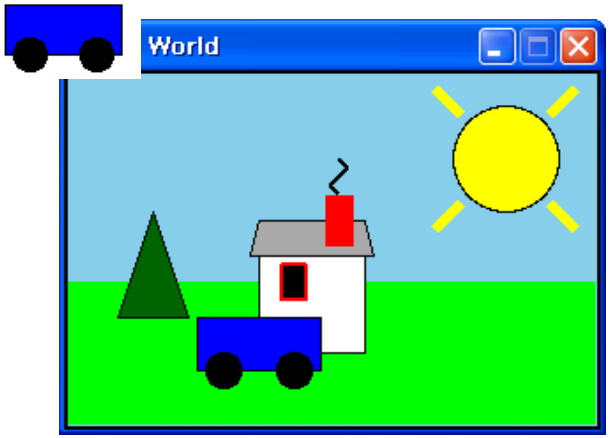
```
roof = Polygon(Point(105, 105), Point(175, 105),
Point(170, 85), Point(110, 85))
roof.setFillColor('darkgray')
roof.setDepth(30) # in front of façade
paper.add(roof)

facade = Square(60, Point(140, 130))
facade.setFillColor('white')
paper.add(façade)

chimney = Rectangle(15, 28, Point(155, 85))
chimney.setFillColor('red')
chimney.setBorderColor('red‘)
chimney.setDepth(20) # in front of roof
paper.add(chimney)

smoke = Path(Point(155, 70), Point(150, 65),
            Point(160, 55), Point(155, 50))
smoke.setBorderWidth(2)
paper.add(smoke)
```



Graphical Display (3/4)

- Layer
  - Group a collection of other elements as a single composite object
  - (e.g.) A car in the world

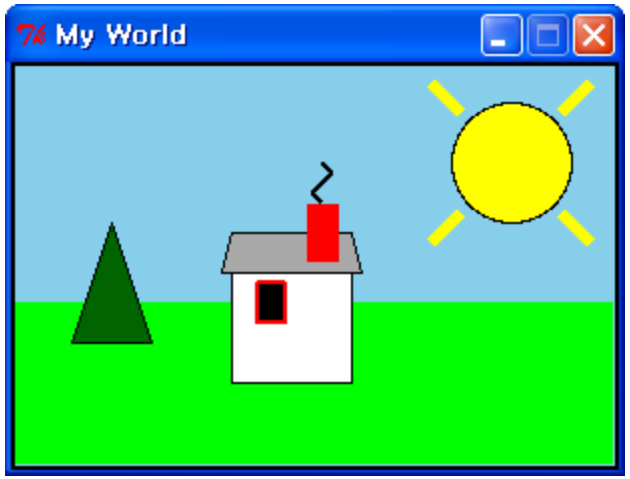
```
car = Layer()

tire1 = Circle(10, Point(-20, -10))
tire1.setFillColor('black')
car.add(tire1)

tire2 = Circle(10, Point(20, -10))
tire2.setFillColor('black')
car.add(tire2)

body = Rectangle(70, 30, Point(0, -25))
body.setFillColor('blue')
body.setDepth(60) # behind the tires
car.add(body)

car.moveTo(110, 180)
car.setDepth(20) # in front of the house
paper.add(car)
```



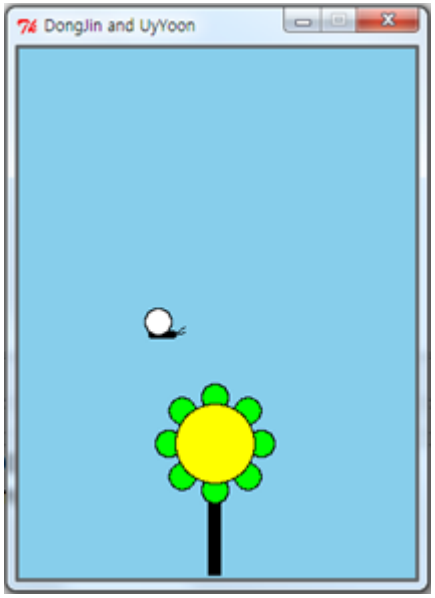
Graphical Display (4/4)

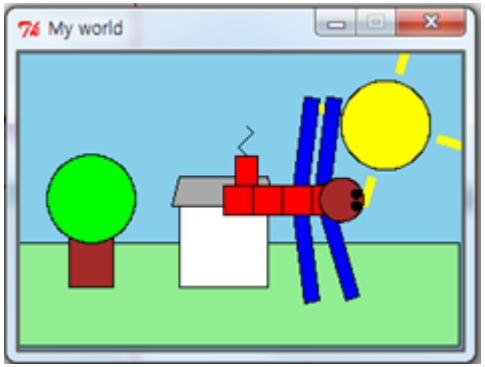
- Animation
  - Give some moves to objects
  - (e.g.) Running car in the world

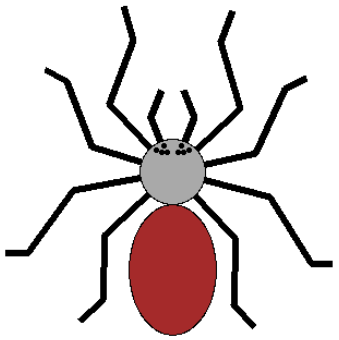
```
paper.add(car)

timeDelay = 5
sleep(timeDelay)

car.move(-10, 0)
sleep(timeDelay)

car.move(-30, 0)
sleep(timeDelay)

car.move(-60, 0)
sleep(timeDelay)

car.move(-100, 0)
sleep(timeDelay)
```

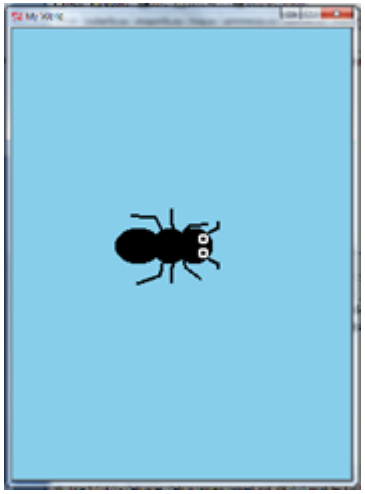


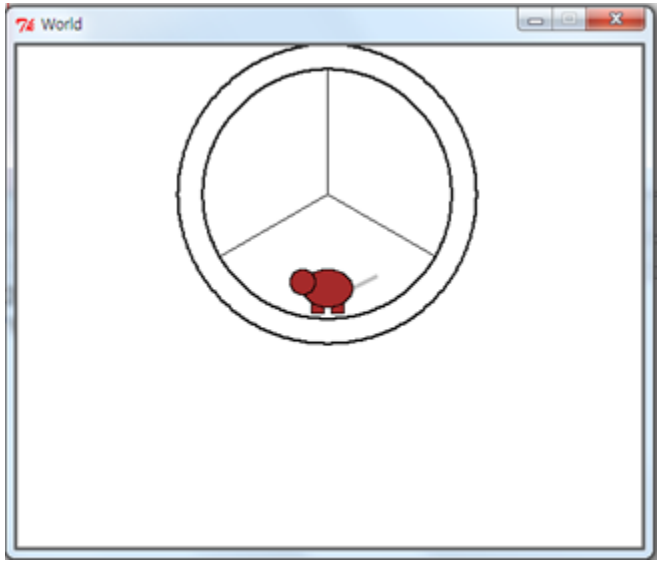
Examples

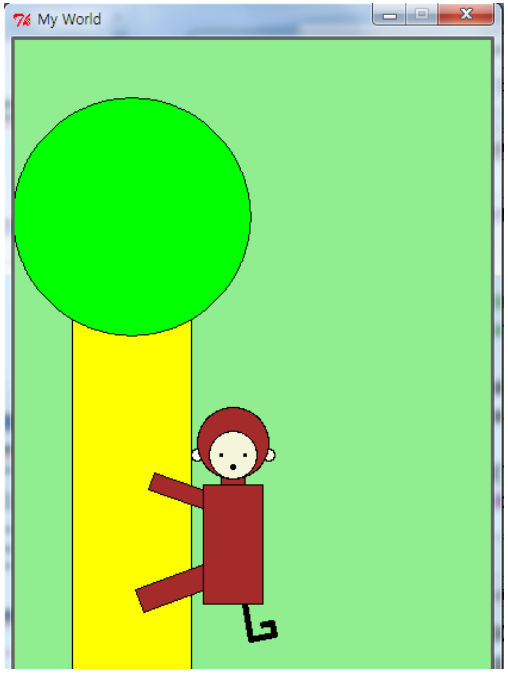












Tips

- Use ‘cs1graphics’ module and ‘time’ module.

```
from cs1graphics import*
from time import*
```

- After you choose an animal, simplify it and decide moving parts.
- When you decide moving parts, think about the functions you can use.

- Be Creative!

- Not Recommended:
  - Make more than 2 animals (If you have a lot of time, it will be okay.)
  - Choose an animal which it is hard to simplify
    - Ex) Hedgehog (고슴도치), Specific person or job (a figure skater)
  - Implement too simple thing.

Useful cs1graphics Functions

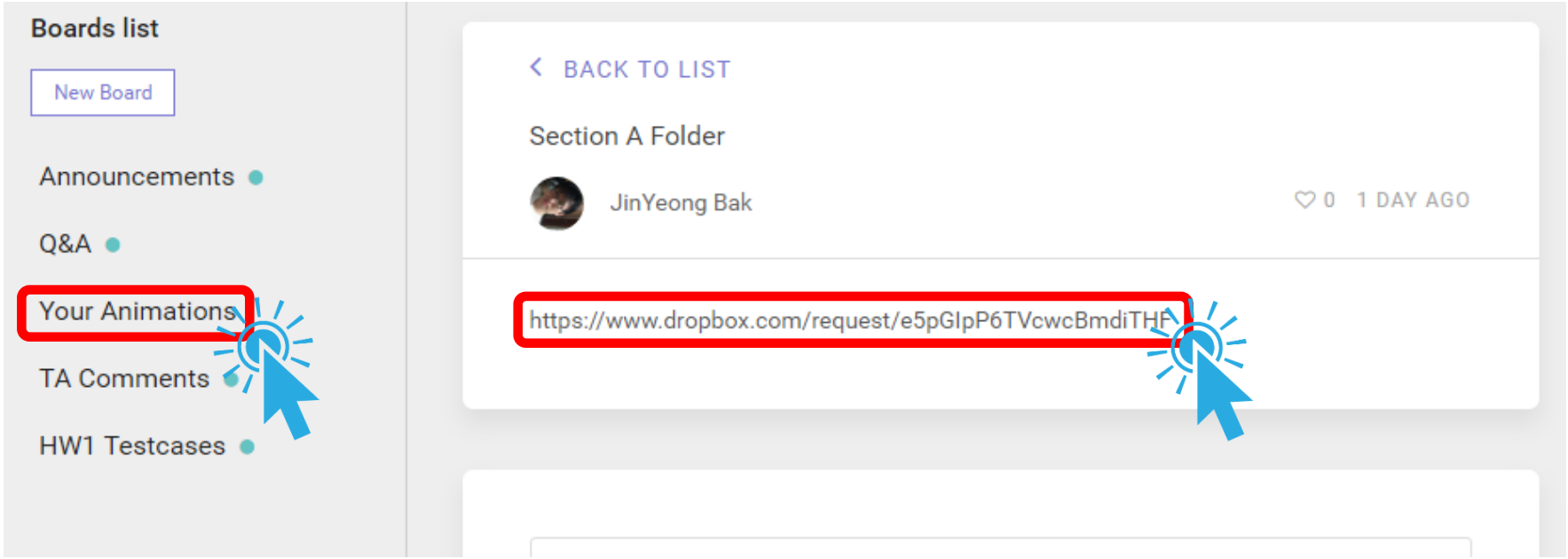
- **Objects**
  - Canvas, Layer
  - Circle, Ellipse, Square, Rectangle, Polygon, Path, Text, …

- **Object methods**
  - Color
    - setBorderColor, setFillColor
  - Move
    - move, moveTo
  - Depth
    - setDepth
  - Others
    - rotate, scale, flip
  - Reference Point
    - getReferencePoint, adjustReference

Task | Animal Animation

- After you finish, upload your animation
- Save your animation to text file (*.txt)
  - Change the file name as

    StudentID1_StudentName1, StudentID2_Studentname2.txt
- Follow the upload link on the “Your Animations” board



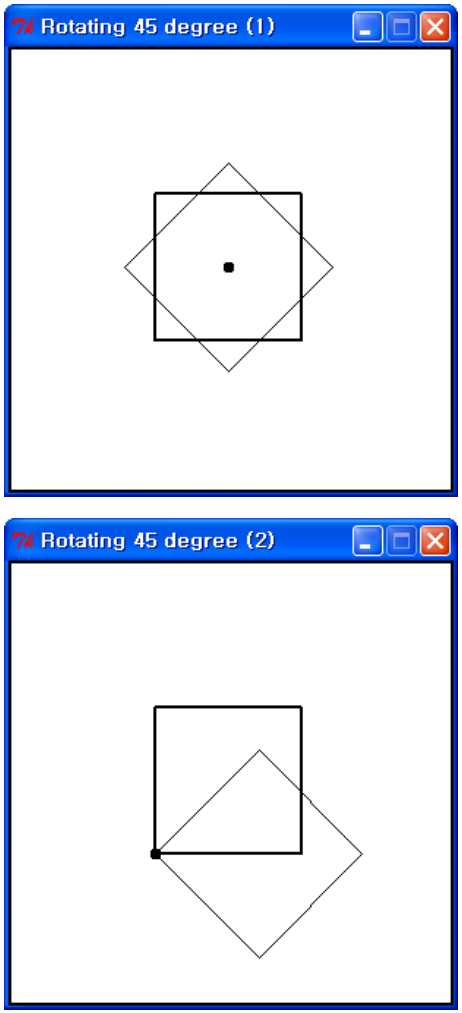
Be Creative!

Additional Graphical Display (1/5)

- Operations on drawable objects (1)
  - Rotating

```
from cs1graphics import *

width = 300
height = 300

paper = Canvas(width, height, 'white', 'Rotating')

square1 = Square(100, Point(width/2, height/2))
square1.setFillColor('transparent')
square1.setBorderWidth(2)
paper.add(square1)

square2 = square1.clone()
square2.rotate(45)
square2.setDepth(40)
square2.setBorderWidth(1)
paper.add(square2)
```

```
square1.adjustReference(-50, 50)
square2 = square1.clone()
square2.rotate(45)
```



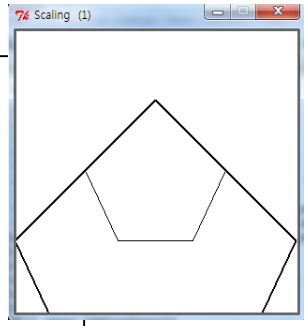
The default reference point for a square(rectangle, circle) is its center.

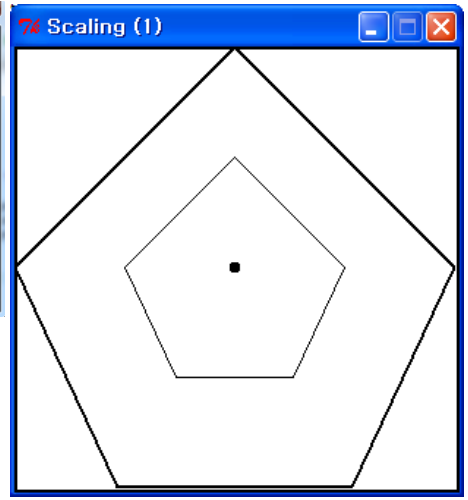
Additional Graphical Display (2/5)

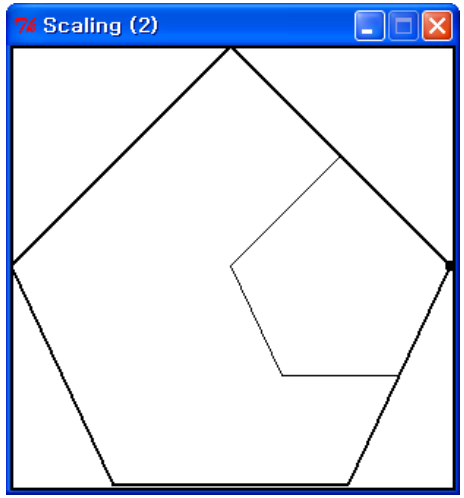
- Operations on drawable objects (2)
  - Scaling

```
from cs1graphics import *

width = 300
height = 300

paper = Canvas(width, height, 'white', 'Scaling  (1)')

pentagon1 = Polygon(Point(width/2, height/4),
    Point(width/4, height/2),  Point(width/2-40,
    height*3/4), Point(width/2+40, height*3/4),
    Point(width*3/4, height/2))

pentagon1.adjustReference(0, height/4)
paper.add(pentagon1)

pentagon2 = pentagon1.clone()
pentagon2.scale(2)
paper.add(pentagon2)
```

```
pentagon1.adjustReference(width/4, 0)

pentagon2 =  pentagon1.clone()
pentagon2.scale(2)
pentagon1.move(width/4, 0)
pentagon2.move(width/4, 0)
```







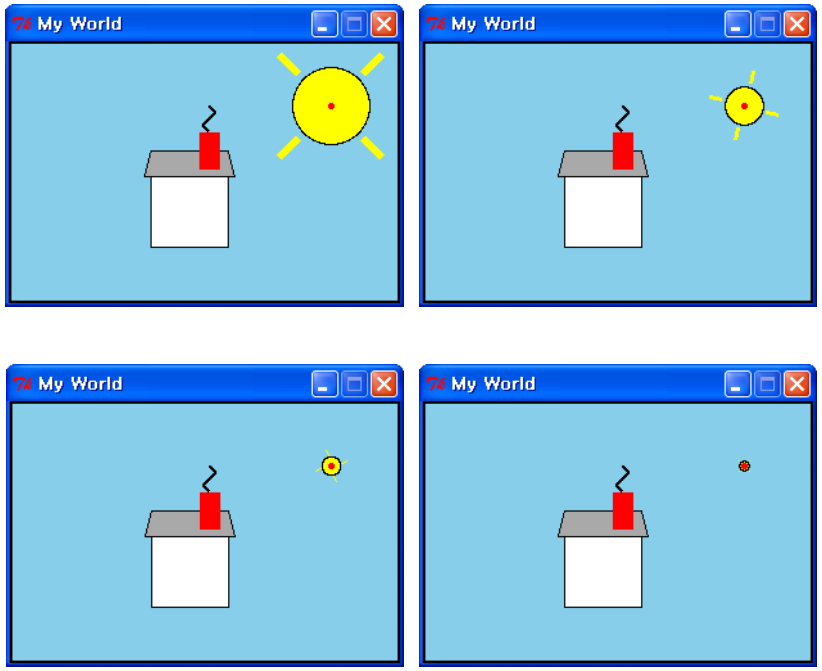
The default reference point for a polygon is initially aligned with the first point of the polygon.

Additional Graphical Display (3/5)

- How to make rotating and shrinking sun?
  - Rotating and Scaling

```
i = 0
while 0 < sun.getRadius():
    if (i % 2) == 0 :
        sunraySW.scale(1.1)
        sunraySE.scale(1.1)
        sunrayNE.scale(1.1)
        sunrayNW.scale(1.1)
        sun.scale(1.1)
    else :
        sunraySW.scale(0.9)
        sunraySE.scale(0.9)
        sunrayNE.scale(0.9)
        sunrayNW.scale(0.9)
        sun.scale(0.9)

    sunraySW.rotate(30)
    sunraySE.rotate(30)
    sunrayNE.rotate(30)
    sunrayNW.rotate(30)

    i += 1
    sleep(.05)
```

from time import sleep

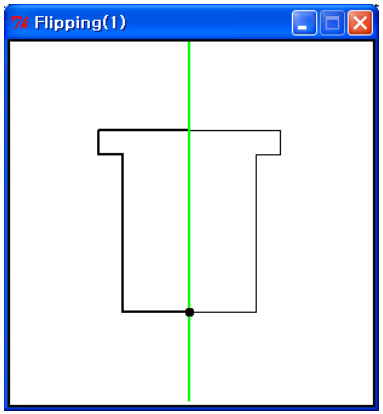


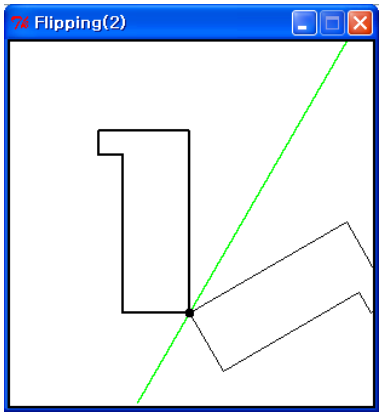
Additional Graphical Display (4/5)

- Operations on drawable objects (3)
  - Flipping

```
width = 300
height = 300

paper = Canvas(width, height, 'white', 'Flipping(1)')

flag1 = Polygon(Point(width/2, height*3/4),
   Point(width/2, height/4), Point(width/4, height/4),
   Point(width/4, height/4+20), Point(width/4+20,
   height/4+20), Point(width/4+20, height*3/4))

paper.add(flag1)

flag2 = flag1.clone()
flag2.flip()

paper.add(flag2)
```

```
flag2.flip(30)
```



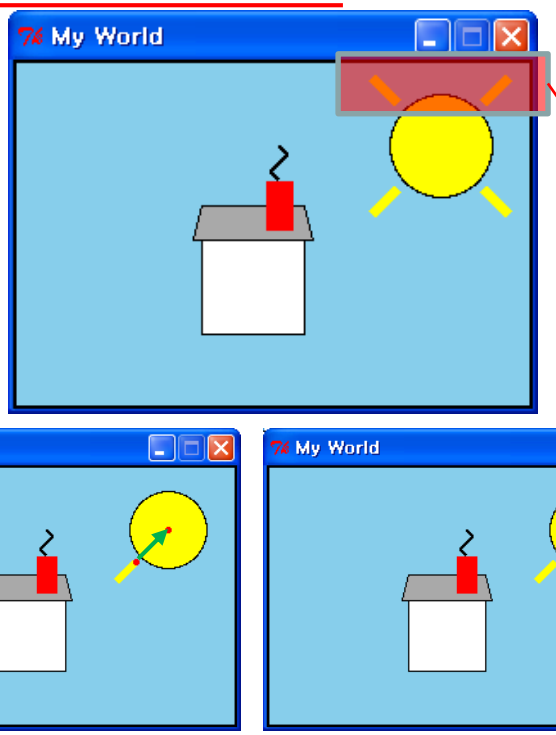



```
cs1graphics.Polygon.flip = flip(self, angle=0) unbound cs1graphics.Polygon method
    Flip the object reflected about its current reference point.

    By default the flip is a left-to-right flip with a vertical axis of symmetry.

    angle     a clockwise rotation of the axis of symmetry away from vertical
```

Additional Graphical Display (5/5)

- How to avoid finding the exact geometry of each ray?
  - Cloning and Flipping

```
sunraySW = Path(Point(225, 75), Point(210, 90))
sunraySW.setBorderColor('yellow')
sunraySW.setBorderWidth(6)
paper.add(sunraySW)

# Add the sunraySE by using Cloning and Flipping
sunRefPt = sun.getReferencePoint()
sunraySWRefPt = sunraySW.getReferencePoint()

diffX = sunRefPt.getX() - sunraySWRefPt.getX()
diffY = sunRefPt.getY() - sunraySWRefPt.getY()

sunraySW.adjustReference(diffX, diffY)

sunraySE = sunraySW.clone()
sunraySE.flip()
paper.add(sunraySE)
```



Let's finish the rest of two !!!
(sunrayNE and sunrayNW)

(Hint1) Clone the sunraySE rather than sunraySW
(Hint2) Use flip function with degree
(e.g.) flip(90)