

SIMON SWIPE GAME

REQUIREMENTS

The source code of the following web page is provided:

Simon Swipe game

Field dimensions

Rows: Columns: Level

The user can choose the number of rows and number of columns for the game between a minimum value of (2) and a maximum of (5).

The difficulty of the game is selected with the slider. There should be three levels of difficulty: 1, 2, and 3. It controls the speed the sequence is shown and the number of elements of the sequence.

Once the size of the field and the level of difficulty of the game have been chosen, the player clicks the button “Create field” The result of clicking this button will be:

- The selection controls for number of rows, columns, level and the “Create field” button will be disabled.
- A stopwatch, counting the number of seconds the game lasts until the player wins or loses, will be displayed in the div *crono*
- A score counter must appear in the div *score*
- The message “Playing... ” must be displayed in the div *message*
- The field is generated according to the options selected by the player.
- The first sequence will be played on the board, showing the first element of the sequence

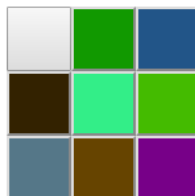
Simon Swipe game

Field dimensions

Rows: Columns: Level

Seconds: 0 **PLAYING...**

Score: 0



The game consists of repeating the sequence that has been played, by clicking in order on the cells that have been red lighted:

- If the sequence is repeated successfully, the score is incremented by one and the sequence is played again adding a new element at the end.
- If the sequence is not successfully repeated, an error message will appear on the screen and the game is over. The message “Ohhh!!! You lost” written in the colour red will be displayed in the div *message*, the stopwatch stops and all the events are disabled.

STEP ONE:

Build the initial form webpage with HTML and CSS

Simon Swipe game

Field dimensions

Rows: <input type="text" value="3"/>	Columns: <input type="text" value="3"/>	Level <input type="range" value="2"/>	<input type="button" value="Create field"/>
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- Use Number-type input controls for the *Rows* and *Columns* fields. Minimum value is 2, the maximum value is 5, and the default value is 3
- Use Range-type input control for the *Level* slider. Min value is 1, max value is 3, and the default value is 2. The step size will be 1
- Add an eventListener for the click event of the button *Create field*, that will call the function *startGame()*
- Create a *message* div, a *counters* div on the left, with a *crono* and a *score* div inside, and a *field* div to store the board

Create the *startGame()* function:

- Disable fieldset controls (*Rows*, *Columns*, *Level* and the button)
- Show a message *PLAYING...* in message div
- Show the *Seconds* and the *score* in the counters div
- Draw the field with the size chosen:
 - Use a function *drawField(width, height)*
 - Use a double *for* looping to draw the grid
 - Use button-type elements with a size of 50px by 50px. Give each button an identifier with a value containing the coordinates (x,y) of where it is located in the field. Assign them to class *buttonGrid*. Ex.

```
<button id="1_2" class="buttonGrid" style="width:50px; height:50px>
```

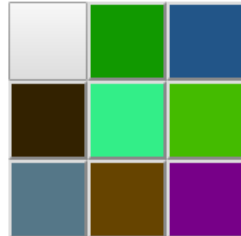
 is the button located in the second row and third column. (The coordinates begin in (0,0))
 - Give a different background color to each of the buttons. You can do this with an array of colors.

Simon Swipe game

Field dimensions

Rows: Columns: Level

Seconds: 0 **PLAYING...**
Score: 0



- Test the game so far:
 - Use a function `playGame(width, height)`
 - Assign to each button representing a square an event listener for the event “click”, that will call the function `check()`:
 - Use `getElementsByClass` to obtain the array of all buttons of the field, and loop the array to assign the `Click` event listener.
 - Use a function `disableEventsField` for disabling the event listeners of the buttons of the grid
- Create the function `check()`:
 - For step 1, implement the following functionality for this function, that will be expanded in step 2: every time a button is clicked, a message “The button (x, y) has been clicked” will be shown.
 - Every event produces an argument with information about the event. Use the target id to get the id of the button clicked. Use the function `split` to get the two coordinates (Ex. If the id is `1_2`)
`var point = e.target.id.split('_');`