

#### Experiment No. 10

**Aim:** To develop programs for making animations such as a ball bouncing from a paddle and breaking the bricks or in-short a Brick Beaker game.

#### **Objective:**

Draw an object and apply various transformation techniques to this object. Translation, scaling and rotation is applied to object to perform animation.

#### Theory:

- For moving any object, we incrementally calculate the object coordinates and redraw the picture to give a feel of animation by using for loop.
- Suppose if we want to move a circle from left to right means, we have to shift the position of circle along x-direction continuously in regular intervals.
- The below programs illustrate the movement of objects by using for loop and also using transformations like rotation, translation etc.
- For windmill rotation, we use 2D rotation concept and formulas.

#### **Program:**

```
package brickBracker;
import javax.swing.JFrame;

public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        JFrame obj = new JFrame();
        Gameplay gamePlay = new Gameplay();
        obj.setBounds(10, 10, 700, 600);
        obj.setTitle("Breakout Ball");
        obj.setResizable(false);
        obj.setVisible(true);
        obj.setDefaultCloseOperation(JFrame.EXIT_ON_CLOSE);
        obj.add(gamePlay);
    }
}
```



```
package brickBracker;
import java.awt.BasicStroke;
import java.awt.Color;
import java.awt.Graphics2D;
public class MapGenerator {
  public int map[][];
  public int brickWidth;
  public int brickHeight;
  public MapGenerator(int row, int col) {
     map = new int[row][col];
     for (int i = 0; i < map.length; i++) {
       for (int j = 0; j < map[0].length; j++) {
          map[i][j] = 1;
       }
     brickWidth = 540 / col;
     brickHeight = 150 / row;
  public void draw(Graphics2D g) {
     for (int i = 0; i < map.length; i++) {
       for (int j = 0; j < map[0].length; j++) {
         if (map[i][j] > 0) {
            g.setColor(Color.white);
            g.fillRect(j * brickWidth + 80, i * brickHeight + 50, brickWidth, brickHeight);
            g.setStroke(new BasicStroke(3));
            g.setColor(Color.black);
            g.drawRect(j * brickWidth + 80, i * brickHeight + 50, brickWidth, brickHeight);
       }
  }
```



```
public void setBrickValue(int value, int row, int col) {
     map[row][col] = value;
}
package brickBracker;
import java.awt.Color;
import java.awt.Font;
import java.awt.Graphics;
import java.awt.Graphics2D;
import java.awt.Rectangle;
import java.awt.event.ActionEvent;
import java.awt.event.ActionListener;
import java.awt.event.KeyEvent;
import java.awt.event.KeyListener;
import javax.swing.JPanel;
import javax.swing.Timer;
public class Gameplay extends JPanel implements KeyListener, ActionListener {
  private boolean play = false;
  private int score = 0;
  private int totalBricks = 21;
  private Timer timer;
  private int delay = 15;
  private int playerX = 310;
  private int ballposX = 120;
  private int ballposY = 350;
  private int ballXdir = -2;
  private int ballYdir = -1;
  private MapGenerator map;
  public Gameplay() {
    map = new MapGenerator(3, 7);
     addKeyListener(this);
     setFocusable(true);
     setFocusTraversalKeysEnabled(false);
     timer = new Timer(delay, this);
```



```
timer.start();
public void paint(Graphics g) {
  super.paint(g);
  // Background
  g.setColor(Color.black);
  g.fillRect(1, 1, 692, 592);
  // Drawing map
  map.draw((Graphics2D) g);
  // Borders
  g.setColor(Color.yellow);
  g.fillRect(0, 0, 3, 592);
  g.fillRect(0, 0, 692, 3);
  g.fillRect(691, 0, 3, 592);
  // Scores
  g.setColor(Color.white);
  g.setFont(new Font("serif", Font.BOLD, 25));
  g.drawString("" + score, 590, 30);
  // Paddle
  g.setColor(Color.green);
  g.fillRect(playerX, 550, 100, 8);
  // The ball
  g.setColor(Color.yellow);
  g.fillOval(ballposX, ballposY, 20, 20);
  if (totalBricks <= 0) {
     play = false;
     ballXdir = 0;
     ballYdir = 0;
     g.setColor(Color.RED);
     g.setFont(new Font("serif", Font.BOLD, 30));
     g.drawString("YOU WON", 260, 300);
```



```
if (ballpos Y > 570) {
       play = false;
       ballXdir = 0;
       ballYdir = 0;
       g.setColor(Color.RED);
       g.setFont(new Font("serif", Font.BOLD, 30));
       g.drawString("Game over, Scores: " + score, 190, 300);
       g.setFont(new Font("serif", Font.BOLD, 20));
       g.drawString("Press Enter to Restart", 230, 350);
  }
  public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent e) {
     timer.start();
    if (play) {
       if (new Rectangle(ballposX, ballposY, 20, 20).intersects(new Rectangle(playerX, 550,
100, 8)) {
          ballYdir = -ballYdir;
       A: for (int i = 0; i < map.map.length; i++) {
         for (int j = 0; j < map.map[0].length; j++) {
            if (map.map[i][j] > 0) {
              int brickX = j * map.brickWidth + 80;
              int brickY = i * map.brickHeight + 50;
              int brickWidth = map.brickWidth;
              int brickHeight = map.brickHeight;
              Rectangle rect = new Rectangle(brickX, brickY, brickWidth, brickHeight);
              Rectangle ballRect = new Rectangle(ballposX, ballposY, 20, 20);
              Rectangle brickRect = rect;
              if (ballRect.intersects(brickRect)) {
                 map.setBrickValue(0, i, j);
                 totalBricks--;
                 score += 5;
                 if (ballposX + 19 <= brickRect.x || ballposX + 1 >= brickRect.x +
brickRect.width) {
```



```
ballXdir = -ballXdir;
              } else {
                 ballYdir = -ballYdir;
              break A;
    ballposX += ballXdir;
    ballposY += ballYdir;
    if (ballposX < 0) {
       ballXdir = -ballXdir;
    if (ballposY < 0) {
       ballYdir = -ballYdir;
    if (ballpos X > 670) {
       ballXdir = -ballXdir;
     }
  repaint();
public void keyTyped(KeyEvent e) {
public void keyReleased(KeyEvent e) {
public void keyPressed(KeyEvent e) {
  if (e.getKeyCode() == KeyEvent.VK_RIGHT) {
    if (playerX >= 600) {
       playerX = 600;
    } else {
       moveRight();
     }
```



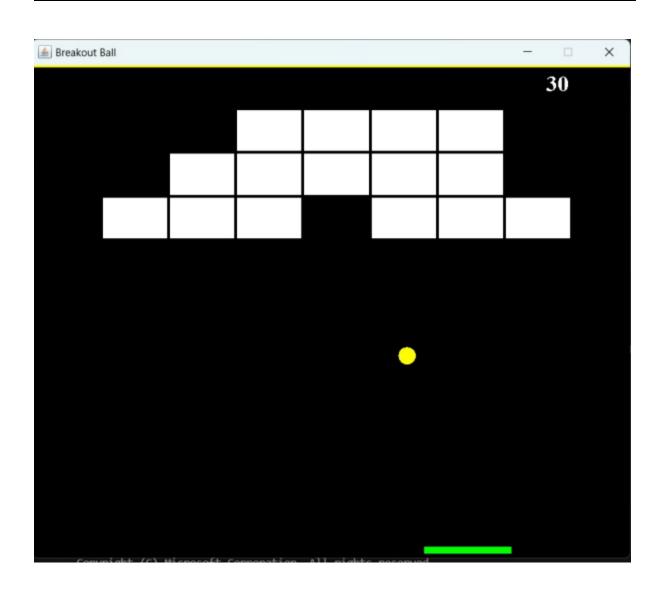
```
if (e.getKeyCode() == KeyEvent.VK_LEFT) {
      if (playerX < 10) {
         playerX = 10;
       } else {
         moveLeft();
    if (e.getKeyCode() == KeyEvent.VK_ENTER) {
       if (!play) {
         play = true;
         ballposX = 120;
         ballposY = 350;
         ballXdir = -1;
         ballYdir = -2;
         playerX = 310;
         score = 0;
         totalBricks = 21;
         map = new MapGenerator(3, 7);
         repaint();
       }
  }
  public void moveRight() {
    play = true;
    playerX += 20;
  }
  public void moveLeft() {
    play = true;
    playerX = 20;
  }
package brickBracker;
import java.awt.BasicStroke;
import java.awt.Color;
import java.awt.Graphics2D;
```



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    for (int i = 0; i < map.length; i++) {
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          if (map[i][j] > 0) {
            g.setColor(Color.white);
            g.fillRect(j * brickWidth + 80, i * brickHeight + 50, brickWidth, brickHeight);
            g.setStroke(new BasicStroke(3));
            g.setColor(Color.black);
            g.drawRect(j * brickWidth + 80, i * brickHeight + 50, brickWidth, brickHeight);
       }
  }
  public void setBrickValue(int value, int row, int col) {
     map[row][col] = value;
}
```

#### **Output:**





#### **Conclusion-** Comment on:

#### 1 . Importance of Story Building:

Story building is a fundamental step in creating compelling narratives, whether in literature, film, or any form of storytelling. It establishes the foundation of the plot, characters, and the world in which the story unfolds. Story building helps authors and creators map out the journey of the narrative, ensuring coherence and engagement.



#### 2. Defining the Basic Character of the Story:

The basic character of the story includes the central theme, the protagonist, and the primary conflict. Defining these elements sets the tone and direction of the narrative, giving it a clear purpose and focus. It helps convey the message or moral of the story to the audience.

#### 3. Applying Techniques to These Characters:

Techniques are essential for developing characters and plotlines effectively. Techniques can include character development, foreshadowing, conflict resolution, and more. Applying techniques to the basic character of the story adds depth and complexity, making the narrative more engaging and relatable.

In summary, story building is the first step in crafting a compelling narrative, defining the central elements and setting the stage for the application of storytelling techniques. It's a critical phase in the creative process, ensuring that the story captures the audience's imagination and interest