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1 Basic Test Results

```
_____
    ==== EX4 TESTER =====
    _____
3
4
    ==== EXTRACTING =====
8
    ==== CHECKING FILES =====
9
10
11
    ==== COPYING NECESSARY DIRECTORIES =====
12
14
    ==== ANALYZE README =====
15
    Whats up guytra2205, yuvaleyal?
16
17
    ==== CHECKING LINE LENGTHS ====
19
    Lines lengths issue
20
    Line 10 in file ./README exceeds the allowed line length (described by the coding style) (length is 183)
    Line 11 in file ./README exceeds the allowed line length (described by the coding style) (length is 289)
    Line 12 in file ./README exceeds the allowed line length (described by the coding style) (length is 154)
    Line 13 in file ./README exceeds the allowed line length (described by the coding style) (length is 193)
    Line 15 in file ./README exceeds the allowed line length (described by the coding style) (length is 132)
    Line 19 in file ./README exceeds the allowed line length (described by the coding style) (length is 153)
27
    Line 20 in file ./README exceeds the allowed line length (described by the coding style) (length is 160)
28
29
    ==== CHECKING DOCUMENTATION ====
30
31
33
34
    AUTO.LINE_TOO_LONG
35
    AUTO.LINE_TOO_LONG
36
37
    AUTO.LINE_TOO_LONG
    AUTO.LINE_TOO_LONG
38
    AUTO.LINE_TOO_LONG
```

2 README

Leaves contains a List of Leaf instaces, and Fruits contains a List of Fruit instaces.

16 17

15

18 The design paterns we used are:

19 1. Facade: the Tree class wraps and handles all of the tree logic, and its the only one (except Flora) that is accessed from

in short, the Flora class creates a List of Tree insatnces. a Tree contains a Trunk instace, a Leaves instace and a Fruits

2. Observer: it's, in fact, the PepseGameManager that is the Observer, but the Observer design pattern is used to affect the

3 pepse/PepseGameManager.java

```
package pepse;
2
3
    import java.awt.Color;
    import java.util.List;
    import java.util.Random;
    import danogl.GameManager;
    import danogl.GameObject;
    import danogl.collisions.Layer;
    import danogl.gui.GameGUIComponent;
10
11
    import danogl.gui.ImageReader;
    import danogl.gui.SoundReader;
    import danogl.gui.UserInputListener;
13
    import danogl.gui.WindowController;
    import danogl.util.Vector2;
15
16
    import pepse.world.Sky;
    import pepse.world.Avatar;
    import pepse.world.Block;
18
19
    import pepse.world.EnergyDisplay;
    import pepse.world.JumpObserver;
    import pepse.world.Terrain;
21
    import pepse.world.daynight.Night;
    import pepse.world.daynight.Sun;
24
    import pepse.world.daynight.SunHalo;
    import pepse.world.trees.Flora;
    import pepse.world.trees.Fruit;
26
27
    import pepse.world.trees.Tree;
29
30
    * Represents the game manager for the Pepse game.
31
    {\tt public\ class\ PepseGameManager\ extends\ GameManager\ implements\ JumpObserver\ \{}
32
        private final int CYCLELENGTH = 30;
        private static final int MAX_COLOR = 256;
34
35
        private List<Tree> trees;
37
38
         * Constructs a PepseGameManager object.
39
        public PepseGameManager() {
40
41
            super();
42
43
         * Initializes the Pepse game.
45
46
47
         * @param imageReader
                                    The image reader for loading game images.
                                  The sound reader for loading game sounds.
         * @param soundReader
48
         st Oparam inputListener — The user input listener for handling input events.
         * Oparam windowController The window controller for managing the game window.
50
51
        @Override
        public void initializeGame(ImageReader imageReader, SoundReader soundReader,
53
54
                {\tt UserInputListener\ inputListener,\ WindowController\ windowController)\ \{}
             super.initializeGame(imageReader, soundReader, inputListener, windowController);
             Vector2 windowDimensions = windowController.getWindowDimensions();
56
            GameObject sky = Sky.create(windowDimensions);
            gameObjects().addGameObject(sky, Layer.BACKGROUND);
58
             int seed = (int) new Random().nextInt();
```

```
60
             Terrain terrain = new Terrain(windowDimensions, seed);
             List<Block> list_of_blocks = terrain.createInRange(0,
61
62
                      (int) windowController.getWindowDimensions().x());
             for (Block block : list_of_blocks) {
 63
                  gameObjects().addGameObject(block);
64
65
             GameObject night = Night.create(windowDimensions, CYCLELENGTH);
66
             gameObjects().addGameObject(night, Layer.UI);
67
68
             GameObject sun = Sun.create(windowDimensions, CYCLELENGTH * 2);
             GameObject sunHalo = SunHalo.create(sun);
69
             sunHalo.addComponent((float deltaTime) -> {
70
71
                  sunHalo.setCenter(sun.getCenter());
72
             gameObjects().addGameObject(sun, Layer.BACKGROUND);
73
 74
             gameObjects().addGameObject(sunHalo, Layer.BACKGROUND);
              Vector2 pos = new Vector2(20, terrain.groundHeightAt(20) - Block.getSize());
75
76
             Avatar avater = new Avatar(pos, inputListener, imageReader);
             avater.registerObserver(this);
77
             gameObjects().addGameObject(avater);
78
             EnergyDisplay display = new EnergyDisplay(avater::getEnergy);
 79
             gameObjects().addGameObject(display, Layer.UI);
80
81
             Flora flora = new Flora(x -> terrain.groundHeightAt(x));
             trees = flora.createInRange(0, (int) windowDimensions.x());
82
83
             addTreesToGame(trees):
             Fruit.setCycleLength(CYCLELENGTH);
84
85
86
 87
         public void onAvatarJump() {
             Color fruitColor = randomColor();
88
89
             for (Tree tree : trees) {
90
                  tree.onAvatarJump(fruitColor);
91
         }
92
93
         private void addTreesToGame(List<Tree> trees) {
94
95
             for (Tree tree : trees) {
96
                  tree.addTree(gameObjects());
97
         }
98
99
         private static Color randomColor() {
100
             Random random = new Random();
101
             return new Color(random.nextInt(0, MAX_COLOR), random.nextInt(0, MAX_COLOR),
102
103
                      random.nextInt(0, MAX_COLOR));
         }
104
105
106
          * The main method to start the Pepse game.
107
108
109
          * Oparam args Command-line arguments.
110
111
         public static void main(String[] args) {
112
             PepseGameManager gameManager = new PepseGameManager();
113
             gameManager.run();
         }
114
     }
115
```

4 assets/assets/idle 0.png



5 assets/assets/idle 1.png



6 assets/assets/idle 2.png



7 assets/assets/idle 3.png



8 assets/assets/jump 0.png



9 assets/assets/jump 1.png



10 assets/assets/jump 2.png



11 assets/assets/jump 3.png



12 assets/assets/run 0.png



13 assets/assets/run 1.png



14 assets/assets/run 2.png



15 assets/assets/run 3.png



16 assets/assets/run 4.png



17 assets/assets/run 5.png



18 pepse/util/ColorSupplier.java

```
package pepse.util;
2
3
    import java.awt.*;
    import java.util.Random;
5
     * Provides procedurally-generated colors around a pivot.
     * @author Dan Nirel
8
9
    public final class ColorSupplier {
10
11
        private static final int DEFAULT_COLOR_DELTA = 10;
        private final static Random random = new Random();
12
13
         * Returns a color similar to baseColor, with a default delta.
15
16
         * @param baseColor A color that we wish to approximate.
17
         * Oreturn A color similar to baseColor.
18
19
        public static Color approximateColor(Color baseColor) {
20
            return approximateColor(baseColor, DEFAULT_COLOR_DELTA);
21
22
23
24
         * Returns a color similar to baseColor, with a difference of at most colorDelta.
26
27
         * @param baseColor A color that we wish to approximate.
         * @param colorDelta The maximal difference (per channel) between the sampled color and the base color.
         * Oreturn A color similar to baseColor.
29
30
31
        public static Color approximateColor(Color baseColor, int colorDelta) {
32
            return new Color(
                    randomChannelInRange(baseColor.getRed()-colorDelta, baseColor.getRed()+colorDelta),
34
35
                     randomChannelInRange(baseColor.getGreen()-colorDelta, baseColor.getGreen()+colorDelta),
                     randomChannelInRange(baseColor.getBlue()-colorDelta, baseColor.getBlue()+colorDelta));
        }
37
38
39
         * This method generates a random value for a color channel within the given range [min, max].
40
41
         * Cparam min The lower bound of the given range.
42
43
         * Oparam max The upper bound of the given range.
         * Oreturn A random number in the range [min, max], clipped to [0,255].
45
46
        private static int randomChannelInRange(int min, int max) {
47
            int channel = random.nextInt(max-min+1) + min;
            return Math.min(255, Math.max(channel, 0));
48
    }
50
```

19 pepse/util/NoiseGenerator.java

```
package pepse.util;
 3
    import java.util.Random;
    public class NoiseGenerator {
5
        private double seed;
        private long default_size;
 8
        private int[] p;
9
        private int[] permutation;
        private double startPoint;
10
11
12
         * The constructor of the NoiseGenerator class.
13
          * Oparam seed can be anything you want (even 1234 or new Random().nextGaussian()).
15
                        This seed is the basis of the random generator, which
16
                        will draw upon it to generate pseudo-random noise.
17
18
19
         * Oparam startPoint is a relative point that the noise will be generated from.
                              In our case it should be your ground height at XO (specified in
                              ex4 when we talk about the terrain: 2.2.1).
21
22
23
24
        public NoiseGenerator(double seed, int startPoint) {
            this.seed = seed;
             this.startPoint = startPoint;
26
27
             init();
28
29
        private void init() {
30
31
             // Initialize the permutation array.
            this.p = new int[512];
32
             this.permutation = new int[]{151, 160, 137, 91, 90, 15, 131, 13, 201,
                     95, 96, 53, 194, 233, 7, 225, 140, 36, 103, 30, 69, 142, 8, 99,
34
35
                     37, 240, 21, 10, 23, 190, 6, 148, 247, 120, 234, 75, 0, 26,
                     197, 62, 94, 252, 219, 203, 117, 35, 11, 32, 57, 177, 33, 88,
36
                     237, 149, 56, 87, 174, 20, 125, 136, 171, 168, 68, 175, 74,
37
38
                     165, 71, 134, 139, 48, 27, 166, 77, 146, 158, 231, 83, 111,
                     229, 122, 60, 211, 133, 230, 220, 105, 92, 41, 55, 46, 245, 40,
39
                     244, 102, 143, 54, 65, 25, 63, 161, 1, 216, 80, 73, 209, 76,
40
41
                     132, 187, 208, 89, 18, 169, 200, 196, 135, 130, 116, 188, 159,
                     86, 164, 100, 109, 198, 173, 186, 3, 64, 52, 217, 226, 250,
42
43
                     124, 123, 5, 202, 38, 147, 118, 126, 255, 82, 85, 212, 207,
                     206, 59, 227, 47, 16, 58, 17, 182, 189, 28, 42, 223, 183, 170,
                     213, 119, 248, 152, 2, 44, 154, 163, 70, 221, 153, 101, 155,
45
                     167, 43, 172, 9, 129, 22, 39, 253, 19, 98, 108, 110, 79, 113,
46
47
                     224, 232, 178, 185, 112, 104, 218, 246, 97, 228, 251, 34, 242,
                     193, 238, 210, 144, 12, 191, 179, 162, 241, 81, 51, 145, 235,
48
                     249, 14, 239, 107, 49, 192, 214, 31, 181, 199, 106, 157, 184,
                     84, 204, 176, 115, 121, 50, 45, 127, 4, 150, 254, 138, 236,
50
                     205, 93, 222, 114, 67, 29, 24, 72, 243, 141, 128, 195, 78, 66,
51
                     215, 61, 156, 180};
            this.default_size = 35;
53
54
             // Populate it
55
            for (int i = 0; i < 256; i++) {
56
                 p[256 + i] = p[i] = permutation[i];
58
59
```

```
60
         }
 61
 62
           * Noise is responsible to generate pseudo random noise according to the seed given upon constructing the object.
 63
 64
          * @param x the wanted x to receive noise for (in our case, the x coordinate of the terrain you'd want to create).
 65
           * @param factor describes how large the noise should be (play with it, but BLOCK_SIZE *7 should be enough).
 66
           * Creturn returns a noise you should *add* to the groundHeightAtXO you have.
 67
 68
          * example:
 69
          * public float groundHeightAt(float x) {
 70
 71
                       float noise = (float) noiseGenerator.noise(x, BLOCK_SIZE *7);
                      return groundHeightAtXO + noise;
 72
 73
 74
 75
 76
         public double noise(double x, double factor) {
             double value = 0.0;
 77
             double currentPoint = startPoint:
 78
 79
              while (currentPoint >= 1) {
 80
                 value += smoothNoise((x / currentPoint), 0, 0) * currentPoint;
 81
                  currentPoint /= 2.0;
 82
             }
 83
 84
 85
             return value * factor / startPoint;
 86
 87
 88
 89
          private double smoothNoise(double x, double y, double z) {
 90
             // Offset each coordinate by the seed value
             x += this.seed;
 91
 92
             y += this.seed;
 93
             x += this.seed;
 94
 95
             int X = (int) Math.floor(x) & 255; // FIND UNIT CUBE THAT
              int Y = (int) Math.floor(y) & 255; // CONTAINS POINT.
 96
             int Z = (int) Math.floor(z) & 255;
 97
             x -= Math.floor(x); // FIND RELATIVE X,Y,Z
99
             y -= Math.floor(y); // OF POINT IN CUBE.
100
             z -= Math.floor(z);
101
102
             double u = fade(x); // COMPUTE FADE CURVES
103
              double v = fade(y); // FOR EACH OF X, Y, Z.
104
             double w = fade(z);
105
106
             int A = p[X] + Y;
107
             int AA = p[A] + Z;
108
              int AB = p[A + 1] + Z; // HASH COORDINATES OF
109
             int B = p[X + 1] + Y;
110
              int BA = p[B] + Z;
111
112
             int BB = p[B + 1] + Z; // THE 8 CUBE CORNERS,
113
             return lerp(w, lerp(v, lerp(u, grad(p[AA], x, y, z), // AND ADD
114
                                      grad(p[BA], x - 1, y, z)), // BLENDED
115
                              lerp(u, grad(p[AB], x, y - 1, z), // RESULTS
116
                                      grad(p[BB], x - 1, y - 1, z))),// FROM 8
117
                      lerp(v, lerp(u, grad(p[AA + 1], x, y, z - 1), // CORNERS
118
                                      grad(p[BA + 1], x - 1, y, z - 1)), // OF CUBE
119
                              lerp(u, grad(p[AB + 1], x, y - 1, z - 1),
120
121
                                      grad(p[BB + 1], x - 1, y - 1, z - 1))));
122
123
          private double fade(double t) {
124
             return t * t * t * (t * (t * 6 - 15) + 10);
125
126
127
```

20 pepse/world/Avatar.java

```
package pepse.world;
2
3
    import danogl.GameObject;
    import danogl.gui.ImageReader;
    import danogl.gui.UserInputListener;
    import danogl.gui.rendering.AnimationRenderable;
    import danogl.gui.rendering.Renderable;
    import danogl.util.Vector2;
    import java.awt.event.KeyEvent;
    import java.util.ArrayList;
10
11
    import java.util.List;
13
     * Represents the avatar character in the game.
14
15
    public class Avatar extends GameObject implements JumpSubject{
16
       private final static float AVATARSIZE = 50f;
17
        private final static String AVATERORIGINALPIC = "Pepse\\src\\pepse\\assets\\idle_0.png";
18
19
        private static final float GRAVITY = 600;
        private static final float VELOCITY_X = 400;
        private static final float VELOCITY_Y = -300;
21
22
        private static final String AVATARTAG = "avatar";
        private final float RUNNINGCOST = 0.5f;
23
24
        private final float JUMPCOST = 10f;
        private final float ANIMATINGTIME = 0.2f;
        private final float MAXENERGY = 100;
26
27
        private List<JumpObserver> observers = new ArrayList<>();
        private final String[] IDLEPICS = new String[] {
                \label{lem:condition} $$ "Pepse \src\pepse \assets \assets \idle_0.png", $$ $$
29
                "Pepse\\src\\pepse\\assets\\idle_1.png",
30
31
                "Pepse\\src\\pepse\\assets\\idle_2.png",
                "Pepse\\src\\pepse\\assets\\idle_3.png" };
32
        private final String[] JUMPPICS = new String[] {
                "Pepse\\src\\pepse\\assets\\assets\\jump_0.png",
34
                "Pepse\\src\\pepse\\assets\\jump_1.png",
35
                "Pepse\\src\\pepse\\assets\\jump_2.png",
36
                "Pepse\\src\\pepse\\assets\\jump_3.png" };
37
38
        private final String[] RUNNINGPICS = new String[] {
                "Pepse\\src\\pepse\\assets\\run_0.png",
39
                "Pepse\\src\\pepse\\assets\\run_1.png",
40
41
                "Pepse\\src\\pepse\\assets\\run_2.png",
                "Pepse\\src\\pepse\\assets\\run_3.png",
42
43
                "Pepse\\src\\pepse\\assets\\run_5.png" };
        private final Renderable[] IDLEFRAMES = new Renderable[4];
45
        private final Renderable[] JUMPFRAMES = new Renderable[4];
46
47
        private final Renderable[] RUNNINGFRAMES = new Renderable[6];
48
        private float energy = 100f;
        private UserInputListener inputListener;
        private AnimationRenderable idleAnimationRenderable:
50
51
        private AnimationRenderable jumpingAnimationRenderable;
        private AnimationRenderable runningAnimationRenderable;
53
54
        * Constructs an Avatar object with the specified position, input listener, and
55
56
         * image reader.
         * @param pos
                               The position of the avatar.
58
         st Oparam inputListener The input listener for controlling the avatar.
```

```
60
           * Oparam imageReader The image reader for reading avatar images.
 61
         public Avatar(Vector2 pos, UserInputListener inputListener, ImageReader imageReader) {
 62
              super(pos, Vector2.ONES.mult(AVATARSIZE),
 63
                      imageReader.readImage(AVATERORIGINALPIC, true));
 64
 65
              physics().preventIntersectionsFromDirection(Vector2.ZERO);
              transform().setAccelerationY(GRAVITY);
 66
              this.inputListener = inputListener;
 67
 68
              int i = 0;
             for (String pic : this.IDLEPICS) {
 69
                  this.IDLEFRAMES[i] = imageReader.readImage(pic, true);
 70
 71
                  i++;
             }
 72
 73
             i = 0;
 74
             for (String pic : this.JUMPPICS) {
                  this.JUMPFRAMES[i] = imageReader.readImage(pic, true);
 75
 76
                  i++;
             }
 77
             i = 0:
 78
              for (String pic : this.RUNNINGPICS) {
 79
                  this.RUNNINGFRAMES[i] = imageReader.readImage(pic, true);
 80
                  i++;
 81
             }
 82
              this.runningAnimationRenderable = new AnimationRenderable(RUNNINGFRAMES,
 83
 84
                      ANIMATINGTIME);
 85
              this.jumpingAnimationRenderable = new AnimationRenderable(JUMPFRAMES,
                      ANIMATINGTIME):
 86
 87
              this.idleAnimationRenderable = new AnimationRenderable(IDLEFRAMES, ANIMATINGTIME);
              this.renderer().setRenderable(idleAnimationRenderable);
 88
 89
              this.setTag(AVATARTAG);
 90
         }
 91
 92
 93
          * Registers an observer to receive notifications about avatar jumps.
 94
 95
           * Oparam observer The observer to be registered.
 96
 97
         Onverride
         public void registerObserver(JumpObserver observer){
 98
             observers.add(observer);
 99
100
101
102
103
           st Removes an observer from the list of registered observers.
104
           st Oparam observer The observer to be removed.
105
106
         @Override
107
108
         public void removeObserver(JumpObserver observer) {
109
             observers.remove(observer);
110
111
112
113
          * Notifies all registered observers when the avatar jumps.
114
         @Override
115
         public void notifyObservers() {
116
             for (JumpObserver observer : observers) {
117
                  observer.onAvatarJump();
118
119
         }
120
121
          /**
           st Updates the avatar's state based on the input and time elapsed.
122
123
           * Oparam deltaTime The time elapsed since the last update.
124
125
         @Override
126
127
         public void update(float deltaTime) {
```

```
128
              super.update(deltaTime);
              float xVel = 0;
129
130
              int flag = 0;
              if (inputListener.isKeyPressed(KeyEvent.VK_LEFT)) {
131
                  if (this.energy >= RUNNINGCOST) {
132
                      xVel -= VELOCITY_X;
133
                      this.energy = this.energy - RUNNINGCOST;
134
                      flag = 1;
135
136
                      this.renderer().setRenderable(runningAnimationRenderable);
                      this.renderer().setIsFlippedHorizontally(true);
137
                  }
138
139
              if (inputListener.isKeyPressed(KeyEvent.VK_RIGHT)) {
140
                  if (this.energy >= RUNNINGCOST) {
141
142
                      xVel += VELOCITY_X;
                      this.energy = this.energy - RUNNINGCOST;
143
144
                      flag = 1;
                      this.renderer().setRenderable(runningAnimationRenderable);
145
                      this.renderer().setIsFlippedHorizontally(false);
146
                  }
147
              }
148
              transform().setVelocityX(xVel);
149
              if (inputListener.isKeyPressed(KeyEvent.VK_SPACE) && getVelocity().y() == 0) {
150
                  if (this.energy >= JUMPCOST) {
151
152
                      transform().setVelocityY(VELOCITY_Y);
153
                      this.energy = this.energy - JUMPCOST;
154
                      flag = 1;
155
                      this.renderer().setRenderable(jumpingAnimationRenderable);
                      this.notifyObservers();
156
                  }
157
158
              if (getVelocity().y() != 0) {
159
160
                  flag = 1;
161
              if (flag == 0) {
162
163
                  if (this.energy < MAXENERGY) {</pre>
                      if (this.energy + 1 > MAXENERGY) {
164
                          this.energy = MAXENERGY;
165
166
                      else {
167
168
                          this.energy ++;
169
170
171
                  this.renderer().setRenderable(idleAnimationRenderable);
172
         }
173
174
175
176
           * Increases the energy of the avatar by the specified amount.
177
           * Oparam energyToGain The amount of energy to increase.
178
179
180
         public void energyGain(float energyToGain) {
181
              if (this.energy + energyToGain > MAXENERGY) {
                  this.energy = MAXENERGY;
182
              }
183
184
              else {
185
                  this.energy = this.energy + energyToGain;
              }
186
         }
187
188
189
190
           * Retrieves the energy of the avatar.
191
192
           * Oreturn The energy of the avatar.
193
         public float getEnergy() {
194
195
              return this.energy;
```

21 pepse/world/Block.java

```
package pepse.world;
    import danogl.GameObject;
    import danogl.components.GameObjectPhysics;
    import danogl.gui.rendering.Renderable;
    import danogl.util.Vector2;
     * Represents a block in the game environment.
8
9
    public class Block extends GameObject{
10
11
        private static final int SIZE = 30;
        private static final String BLOCKTAG = "ground_block";
12
13
        * Constructs a Block object with the specified top-left corner position and renderable.
15
        * Oparam topLeftCorner The top-left corner position of the block.
16
         st Oparam renderable The renderable object to be displayed for the block.
17
18
19
        public Block(Vector2 topLeftCorner, Renderable renderable) {
             super(topLeftCorner, Vector2.ONES.mult(SIZE), renderable);
             physics().preventIntersectionsFromDirection(Vector2.ZERO);
21
22
             physics().setMass(GameObjectPhysics.IMMOVABLE_MASS);
23
            setTag(BLOCKTAG);
24
26
        st Retrieves the size of a block.
27
         * Oreturn The size of a block.
29
30
        public static int getSize(){
            return Block.SIZE;
31
32
   }
```

22 pepse/world/EnergyDisplay.java

```
package pepse.world;
2
3
    import java.util.function.Supplier;
    import danogl.GameObject;
    import danogl.gui.rendering.TextRenderable;
    import danogl.util.Vector2;
     * Represents an energy display object in the game.
10
11
    public class EnergyDisplay extends GameObject{
12
        private final Supplier<Float> getter;
13
15
         * Constructs an EnergyDisplay object with the specified getter.
16
17
         * Oparam get The supplier function to get the energy value.
18
19
        public EnergyDisplay(Supplier<Float> get){
20
            super(Vector2.ZERO, Vector2.ONES.mult(30) , new TextRenderable("100%"));
21
22
            getter = get;
23
24
26
         * Updates the energy display based on the energy value obtained from the supplier.
27
         * Oparam deltaTime The time elapsed since the last update.
29
30
        @Override
        public void update(float deltaTime) {
31
            super.update(deltaTime);
32
            Float amount = this.getter.get();
34
            renderer().setRenderable(new TextRenderable(String.valueOf(amount) + "%"));
35
37
38
    }
39
```

23 pepse/world/JumpObserver.java

```
package pepse.world;
2
3
     * The JumpObserver interface defines the contract for classes that observe the jumping behavior of an avatar.
5
    public interface JumpObserver {
        * This method is called when the avatar jumps.
9
        void onAvatarJump();
10
    }
11
12
     * The JumpSubject interface defines the contract for the subject (avatar) that other classes can observe.
13
15
    interface JumpSubject {
16
         * Registers an observer to receive notifications about avatar jumps.
17
18
        * @param observer The observer to be registered.
19
        void registerObserver(JumpObserver observer);
21
22
        * Removes an observer from the list of registered observers.
23
24
        * Oparam observer The observer to be removed.
26
        void removeObserver(JumpObserver observer);
27
        * Notifies all registered observers when the avatar jumps.
29
        void notifyObservers();
31
32 }
```

24 pepse/world/Sky.java

```
package pepse.world;
    import danogl.GameObject;
    import danogl.components.CoordinateSpace;
    import danogl.gui.rendering.RectangleRenderable;
    import danogl.util.Vector2;
    import java.awt.Color;
     * Represents the sky in the game.
10
11
    public class Sky {
12
        private static final Color BASIC_SKY_COLOR = Color.decode("#80c6e5");
13
        private static final String SKY_TAG = "sky";
15
        private Sky() {
16
17
18
19
         * Creates a sky game object with the specified window dimensions.
21
22
         * @param windowDimensions The dimensions of the game window.
         * @return The created sky game object.
23
24
        public static GameObject create(Vector2 windowDimentions) {
26
            GameObject sky = new GameObject(Vector2.ZERO, windowDimentions,
^{27}
                    new RectangleRenderable(BASIC_SKY_COLOR));
             sky.setCoordinateSpace(CoordinateSpace.CAMERA_COORDINATES);
            sky.setTag(SKY_TAG);
29
            return sky;
31
    }
32
```

25 pepse/world/Terrain.java

```
package pepse.world;
2
3
    import java.util.ArrayList;
    import java.util.List;
5
    import java.util.Random;
    import java.awt.Color;
    import danogl.gui.rendering.RectangleRenderable;
    import danogl.gui.rendering.Renderable;
    import danogl.util.Vector2;
10
11
    import pepse.util.ColorSupplier;
    import pepse.util.NoiseGenerator;
12
13
     * Represents the terrain in the game environment.
15
16
    public class Terrain {
17
       private final float groundHeightAtX0;
18
        private static final Color BASE_GROUND_COLOR = new Color(212, 123,74);
19
        private static final int TERRAIN_DEPTH = 20;
20
       private final double GROUNDHEIGHTMULT = 2.0/3.0;
21
22
        private final int NOISEGENMULT = 7;
        private final NoiseGenerator noiseGenerator;
23
24
        private double seed;
26
27
         * Constructs a Terrain object with the specified window dimensions and seed.
         * Oparam windowDimensions The dimensions of the game window.
         \boldsymbol{*} Oparam seed The seed used for generating pseudo-random noise.
29
30
        public Terrain(Vector2 windowDimensions, int seed){
31
                 this.groundHeightAtX0 = (float) (windowDimensions.y()*(GROUNDHEIGHTMULT));
32
                 this.seed = seed;
                 this.noiseGenerator = new NoiseGenerator(this.seed, (int)groundHeightAtXO);
34
            }
35
37
38
          * Gets the ground height at the specified x-coordinate.
          * Oparam x The x-coordinate.
39
         * Oreturn The ground height at the specified x-coordinate.
40
41
        public float groundHeightAt(float x) {
42
43
                 float noise = (float) noiseGenerator.noise(x, Block.getSize() * NOISEGENMULT);
                 return groundHeightAtX0 + noise;
            }
45
46
47
         * Creates a list of blocks within the specified range.
48
          * {\it Qparam min X} The minimum x-coordinate.
         * Oparam maxX The maximum x-coordinate.
50
         * Oreturn The list of blocks within the specified range.
51
        public List<Block> createInRange(int minX, int maxX) {
53
            List<Block> blocks = new ArrayList<>();
54
            for (int x = minX; x <= maxX; x+= Block.getSize()) {</pre>
56
                 for (int i = 0; i < TERRAIN_DEPTH; i++) {</pre>
                     float block_height = (float)Math.floor(groundHeightAt(x) / Block.getSize()) *
                     Block.getSize() + i*Block.getSize();
58
                     Vector2 block_position = new Vector2(x, block_height);
```

```
{\tt Renderable \ renderable \ = \ new \ RectangleRenderable}
60
                             (ColorSupplier.approximateColor(BASE_GROUND_COLOR));
Block block = new Block(block_position, renderable);
61
62
                             blocks.add(block);
63
                       }
64
                 }
65
                 return blocks;
66
67
     }
68
```

26 pepse/world/daynight/Night.java

```
package pepse.world.daynight;
    import java.awt.Color;
    import danogl.GameObject;
    import danogl.components.CoordinateSpace;
    import danogl.components.Transition;
    import danogl.components.Transition.TransitionType;
    import danogl.gui.rendering.RectangleRenderable;
    import danogl.gui.rendering.Renderable;
10
11
    import danogl.util.Vector2;
    import pepse.util.ColorSupplier;
12
13
     * Represents the night environment in the game.
15
16
    public class Night {
17
        private static final String NIGHT_TAG = "night";
18
19
        private static final Float MIDNIGHT_OPACITY = 0.5f;
20
21
22
         * Creates a GameObject representing the night environment.
23
24
         st Oparam windowDimensions The dimensions of the game window.
         * Oparam cycleLength The length of the cycle for opacity transition.
26
27
         * Oreturn A {\it GameObject} representing the night environment.
        public static GameObject create(Vector2 windowDimensions,float cycleLength){
29
30
            Renderable renderable = new RectangleRenderable(Color.BLACK);
31
            GameObject night = new GameObject(Vector2.ZERO, windowDimensions, renderable);
32
            night.setCoordinateSpace(CoordinateSpace.CAMERA_COORDINATES);
            night.setTag(NIGHT_TAG);
            new Transition<Float>(night, night.renderer()::setOpaqueness
34
35
             , 0.0f, MIDNIGHT_OPACITY, Transition.CUBIC_INTERPOLATOR_FLOAT, cycleLength,
             TransitionType.TRANSITION_BACK_AND_FORTH, null);
37
            return night;
        }
38
39
    }
40
```

27 pepse/world/daynight/Sun.java

```
package pepse.world.daynight;
3
    import java.awt.Color;
    import danogl.GameObject;
    import danogl.components.CoordinateSpace;
    import danogl.components.Transition;
    import danogl.components.Transition.TransitionType;
    import danogl.gui.rendering.OvalRenderable;
    import danogl.gui.rendering.Renderable;
10
11
    import danogl.util.Vector2;
13
     * Represents the Sun in the game environment.
15
    public class Sun {
16
       private static final int SUN_SIZE = 100;
17
        private static final String SUN_TAG = "sun";
18
19
        private static final Float FINALVAL = 360f;
        private static final int STARTINGPLACEPARAMX = 2;
        private static final int STARTINGPLACEPARAMY = 3;
21
22
23
24
         * Creates a sun object with the specified window dimensions and cycle length.
         st Oparam windowDimensions The dimensions of the window.
         * @param cycleLength The length of the cycle.
26
27
         * @return A GameObject representing the sun.
        public static GameObject create(Vector2 windowDimensions, float cycleLength) {
29
30
            Renderable renderable = new OvalRenderable(Color.YELLOW);
            Vector2 starting_place = new Vector2(windowDimensions.x() / STARTINGPLACEPARAMX,
31
                    windowDimensions.y() / STARTINGPLACEPARAMY);
32
            GameObject sun = new GameObject(starting_place, Vector2.ONES.mult(SUN_SIZE),
                    renderable):
34
35
            sun.setCoordinateSpace(CoordinateSpace.CAMERA_COORDINATES);
            sun.setTag(SUN_TAG);
37
            Vector2 initialSunCenter = sun.getCenter():
38
            Vector2 cycleCenter = new Vector2(windowDimensions.x() / 2,
                    windowDimensions.y() * 2 / 3);
39
            new Transition<Float>(sun,
40
41
                     (Float angle) -> sun.setCenter(initialSunCenter.subtract(cycleCenter)
                             .rotated(angle).add(cycleCenter)),
42
43
                     Of, FINALVAL, Transition.LINEAR_INTERPOLATOR_FLOAT, cycleLength,
                     TransitionType.TRANSITION_LOOP, null);
            return sun:
45
        }
46
    }
47
```

28 pepse/world/daynight/SunHalo.java

```
package pepse.world.daynight;
    import java.awt.Color;
    import danogl.GameObject;
    import danogl.components.CoordinateSpace;
    import danogl.gui.rendering.OvalRenderable;
    import danogl.gui.rendering.Renderable;
    import danogl.util.Vector2;
10
11
12
     * Represents the halo around the sun.
13
    public class SunHalo {
       private final static Color SUNHALO = new Color(255, 255, 0, 20);
15
        private final static int HALOSIZE = 175;
16
        private final static String SUNHALOTAG = "sunhalo";
17
18
19
        * Creates a GameObject representing the halo around the sun.
21
         * Oparam sun The GameObject representing the sun.
         * Oreturn A GameObject representing the halo around the sun.
23
24
        public static GameObject create(GameObject sun){
            Renderable renderable = new OvalRenderable(SUNHALO);
26
            {\tt GameObject\ sunHalo\ =\ new\ GameObject(sun.getTopLeftCorner(),\ Vector2.ONES.mult(HALOSIZE),\ renderable);}
27
            sunHalo.setCoordinateSpace(CoordinateSpace.CAMERA_COORDINATES);
            sunHalo.setTag(SUNHALOTAG);
29
            return sunHalo;
31
   }
32
```

29 pepse/world/trees/Flora.java

```
package pepse.world.trees;
2
3
    import java.awt.Color;
    import java.util.ArrayList;
    import java.util.List;
    import java.util.Random;
    import java.util.function.Function;
    import java.util.function.Supplier;
    import danogl.util.Vector2;
10
11
    import pepse.world.Block;
13
     * Represents flora in the game, including trees.
15
    public class Flora {
16
       private static final int MAX_HEIGHT = 4;
17
        private static final int NUM_OF_LEAVES = 7;
18
19
        private Function<Float, Float> terrainHeight;
21
22
         * Constructs a Flora object with the specified terrain height function.
23
24
         * {\it Oparam terrainHeight\ The\ function\ to\ determine\ terrain\ height.}
        public Flora(Function<Float, Float> terrainHeight) {
26
27
            this.terrainHeight = terrainHeight;
29
30
         * Creates trees within a specified range.
31
32
         * Oparam minX The minimum x-coordinate.
         * Oparam maxX The maximum x-coordinate.
34
         * Oreturn A list of trees created within the specified range.
35
        public List<Tree> createInRange(int minX, int maxX) {
37
38
            List<Tree> trees = new ArrayList<>();
            Random random = new Random();
39
            for (float location = minX; location < maxX; location += Block.getSize()) {</pre>
40
41
                if (random.nextDouble() < 0.1) {</pre>
                     int height = random.nextInt(1, MAX_HEIGHT);
42
43
                     trees.add(new Tree(height, NUM_OF_LEAVES,
                             new Vector2(location, terrainHeight.apply(location))));
45
            }
46
47
            return trees;
48
    }
50
```

30 pepse/world/trees/Fruit.java

```
package pepse.world.trees;
2
3
    import java.awt.Color;
    import java.util.Random;
    import danogl.GameObject;
    import danogl.collisions.Collision;
    import danogl.components.ScheduledTask;
    import danogl.gui.rendering.OvalRenderable;
    import danogl.util.Vector2;
10
11
    import pepse.world.Avatar;
    import pepse.world.Block;
12
13
     * Represents a fruit block in the game.
15
16
    public class Fruit extends Block {
17
        private static final int ENERGY_FROM_EATING = 10;
18
19
        private static float cycleLength;
20
        private boolean isInGame;
21
22
         * Constructs a Fruit object with the specified top-left corner position.
23
24
         * Oparam topLeftCorner The top-left corner position of the fruit block.
26
27
        public Fruit(Vector2 topLeftCorner, Color color) {
            super(topLeftCorner, new OvalRenderable(color));
            isInGame = true;
29
30
31
32
         * Sets the cycle length for the game.
34
         * Oparam length The length of the game cycle.
35
        public static void setCycleLength(float length) {
37
38
            cycleLength = length;
39
40
41
         * Determines whether the object should collide with the specified game object.
42
43
         * Oparam other The other game object involved in the collision.
         * Treturn True if the object should collide with the specified game object, otherwise false.
45
46
47
        @Override
        public boolean shouldCollideWith(GameObject other) {
48
            return other.getTag().equals(Avatar.getAvatarTag()) && isInGame;
50
51
         * Handles the behavior when a collision occurs with another game object.
53
54
         * Oparam other The other game object involved in the collision.
55
56
         * Oparam collision The collision information.
57
58
        public void onCollisionEnter(GameObject other, Collision collision) {
```

```
60
             if (shouldCollideWith(other)) {
                 Avatar avatar = (Avatar) other;
avatar.energyGain(ENERGY_FROM_EATING);
61
62
                 removeFromGame();
                 super.onCollisionEnter(other, collision);
64
             }
65
         }
66
67
68
         private void removeFromGame() {
             isInGame = false;
69
             this.renderer().setOpaqueness(0);
70
             new ScheduledTask(this, cycleLength, false, () -> addToGame());
71
72
73
74
         private void addToGame() {
             isInGame = true;
75
             this.renderer().setOpaqueness(100f);
76
77
    }
78
```

31 pepse/world/trees/Fruits.java

```
package pepse.world.trees;
2
3
    import java.awt.Color;
    import java.util.ArrayList;
    import java.util.List;
    import java.util.Random;
    import danogl.collisions.GameObjectCollection;
    import danogl.gui.rendering.OvalRenderable;
    import danogl.util.Vector2;
10
11
    import pepse.PepseGameManager;
13
     * Represents a collection of fruits in the game.
15
    public class Fruits {
16
       private static final Random random = new Random();
17
        private static final double SPAWNING_PROBABILITY = 0.3;
18
19
        private static final Color INITIAL_COLOR = new Color(200, 20, 144);
20
        private List<Fruit> fruits;
21
22
         * Constructs a collection of fruits with the specified number of fruits and
23
         * bottom-middle position.
24
         * Oparam numOfFruits The number of fruits to generate.
26
27
         * Oparam bottomMiddle The bottom-middle position for arranging the fruits.
        public Fruits(int numOfFruits, Vector2 bottomMiddle) {
29
30
            int fruitSize = Leaf.getSize();
            fruits = new ArrayList<Fruit>(numOfFruits * numOfFruits);
31
            float initialX = bottomMiddle.x() - ((numOfFruits - 1) / 2 * fruitSize);
32
            float y = bottomMiddle.y() - (numOfFruits * fruitSize);
34
            float x:
            for (int i = 0; i < numOfFruits; i++) {</pre>
35
                x = initialX;
                for (int j = 0; j < numOfFruits; j++) {</pre>
37
38
                     if (random.nextDouble() < SPAWNING_PROBABILITY) {</pre>
                         fruits.add(new Fruit(new Vector2(x, y), INITIAL_COLOR));
39
40
41
                     x += fruitSize;
42
43
                 y += fruitSize;
        }
45
46
47
         * Adds the fruits to the specified game object collection.
48
         * Oparam collection The game object collection to which the fruits will be
50
51
                              added.
        public void addFruits(GameObjectCollection collection) {
53
54
            for (Fruit fruit : fruits) {
                collection.addGameObject(fruit);
55
56
        }
57
58
         /**
```

```
# Changes the color of all the fruits.

# Changes the color of all the fruits.

# Changes the color of all the fruits.

# Change color The new color to apply to the fruits.

# public void change color (Color color) {

# for (Fruit fruit : fruits) {

# fruit.renderer().setRenderable (new OvalRenderable (color));

# }

# For it is the color of all the fruits.

# Changes the color of apply to the fruits.

# Changes the color of apply to the fruits.

# Changes the color of apply to the fruits.

# Changes the color of apply to the fruits.

# Changes the color of apply to the fruits.

# Changes the color of apply to the fruits.

# Changes the color of apply to the fruits.

# Changes the color of apply to the fruits.

# Changes the color of apply to the fruits.

# Changes the color of apply to the fruits.

# Changes the color of apply to the fruits.

# Changes the color of apply to the fruits.

# Changes the color of apply to the fruits.

# Changes the color of apply to the fruits.

# Changes the color of apply to the fruits.

# Changes the color of apply to the fruits.

# Changes the color of apply to the fruits.

# Changes the color of apply to the fruits.

# Changes the color of apply to the fruits.

# Changes the color of apply to the fruits.

# Changes the color
```

32 pepse/world/trees/Leaf.java

```
package pepse.world.trees;
2
3
    import java.awt.Color;
    import java.util.Random;
    import danogl.components.ScheduledTask;
    import danogl.components.Transition;
    import danogl.components.Transition.TransitionType;
    import danogl.gui.rendering.RectangleRenderable;
    import danogl.util.Vector2;
10
11
    import pepse.world.Block;
13
     * Represents a leaf object in the game.
15
16
    public class Leaf extends Block {
        private static final Color BASIC_COLOR = new Color(50, 200, 30);
17
        private static final float FINAL_ROTATING_ANGLE = 45f;
18
19
        private static final float TRANSITION_LENGTH = 2;
        private static final float MIN_WIDTH = 10f;
20
        private static final float MAX_WIDTH = 60f;
21
22
        private static final Random random = new Random();
23
24
         * Constructs a leaf object with the specified top-left corner position.
26
27
         st Oparam topLeftCorner The top-left corner position of the leaf.
28
        public Leaf(Vector2 topLeftCorner) {
29
30
            super(topLeftCorner, new RectangleRenderable(BASIC_COLOR));
31
32
         * Adds a transition effect to the leaf object.
34
35
        public void addTransition() {
36
            new ScheduledTask(this, (float) random.nextDouble(), false,
37
38
                     () -> setTransition());
39
40
41
        private void setTransition() {
            float leafHeight = getSize();
42
43
            new Transition<Float>(this,
                     (Float angle) -> this.renderer().setRenderableAngle(angle), Of,
                     FINAL_ROTATING_ANGLE, Transition.LINEAR_INTERPOLATOR_FLOAT,
45
46
                     TRANSITION_LENGTH, TransitionType.TRANSITION_BACK_AND_FORTH, null);
47
            new Transition<Float>(this,
                     (Float width) -> this.setDimensions(new Vector2(width, leafHeight)),
48
                     MIN_WIDTH, MAX_WIDTH, Transition.LINEAR_INTERPOLATOR_FLOAT,
                     TRANSITION_LENGTH, TransitionType.TRANSITION_BACK_AND_FORTH, null);
50
51
```

33 pepse/world/trees/Leaves.java

```
package pepse.world.trees;
2
3
    import java.awt.Color;
    import java.util.ArrayList;
    import java.util.List;
    import java.util.Random;
    import danogl.collisions.GameObjectCollection;
    import danogl.collisions.Layer;
    import danogl.components.ScheduledTask;
10
11
    import danogl.components.Transition;
    import danogl.components.Transition.TransitionType;
    import danogl.gui.rendering.RectangleRenderable;
13
    import danogl.util.Vector2;
15
16
     * Represents a collection of leaves in the game.
17
18
19
    public class Leaves {
        private static final Random random = new Random();
        private static final double SPAWNING_PROBABILITY = 0.6;
21
22
        private static final int LEAVES_LAYER = -50;
        private List<Leaf> leaves;
23
24
25
         * Constructs a collection of leaves with the specified number of leaves and
26
27
         * bottom middle position.
         * Oparam numOfLeaves The number of leaves.
29
30
         st @param bottomMiddle The bottom middle position.
31
        public Leaves(int numOfLeaves, Vector2 bottomMiddle) {
32
            int leafSize = Leaf.getSize();
             leaves = new ArrayList<Leaf>(numOfLeaves * numOfLeaves);
34
            float initialX = bottomMiddle.x() - ((numOfLeaves - 1) / 2 * leafSize);
35
            float y = bottomMiddle.y() - (numOfLeaves * leafSize);
            float x;
37
38
             for (int i = 0; i < numOfLeaves; i++) {</pre>
                x = initialX;
39
                 for (int j = 0; j < numOfLeaves; j++) {
40
41
                     if (random.nextDouble() < SPAWNING_PROBABILITY) {</pre>
                         leaves.add(new Leaf(new Vector2(x, y)));
42
43
                     x += leafSize;
45
                 y += leafSize;
46
47
             setTransitions();
48
50
51
         * Adds the leaves to the specified game object collection.
53
54
         st Oparam collection The game object collection to add the leaves to.
55
56
        public void addLeaves(GameObjectCollection collection) {
            for (Leaf leaf : leaves) {
                 collection.addGameObject(leaf, LEAVES_LAYER);
58
            7
```

```
}
60
61
62
          * Rotates all the leaves by 90 degrees.
63
64
         public void rotate90Degrees() {
65
              for (Leaf leaf : leaves) {
66
                  float curAngle = leaf.renderer().getRenderableAngle();
leaf.renderer().setRenderableAngle(curAngle + 90);
67
68
69
         }
70
71
         private void setTransitions() {
72
              for (Leaf leaf : leaves) {
73
                  leaf.addTransition();
74
75
         }
76
77
78 }
```

34 pepse/world/trees/Tree.java

```
package pepse.world.trees;
2
3
    import java.awt.Color;
    import java.util.Random;
    import danogl.collisions.GameObjectCollection;
    import danogl.util.Vector2;
    * Represents a tree object in the game.
10
11
    public class Tree {
12
        private final Trunk trunk;
13
        private final Leaves leaves;
        private final Fruits fruits;
15
16
17
         * Constructs a tree with the specified height, number of leaves, and position.
18
19
                             The height of the tree trunk.
         * {\it Cparam numOfLeaves} The number of leaves on the tree.
21
         * @param placeToPut The position to place the tree.
22
23
24
        public Tree(int height, int numOfLeaves, Vector2 placeToPut) {
            trunk = new Trunk(placeToPut, height);
            Vector2 trunkTop = trunk.getTopLeftCorner();
26
27
            leaves = new Leaves(numOfLeaves, trunkTop);
            fruits = new Fruits(numOfLeaves, trunkTop);
29
30
31
         * Adds the tree to the specified game object collection.
32
         * Oparam collection The game object collection to which the tree will be added.
34
35
        public void addTree(GameObjectCollection collection) {
37
            trunk.addTrunk(collection):
38
            leaves.addLeaves(collection);
39
            fruits.addFruits(collection);
40
41
42
43
         * Notifies the observer that the avatar has jumped.
         * Oparam newFruitColor The new color for the fruits.
45
46
        public void onAvatarJump(Color newFruitColor) {
47
            trunk.changeColor();
48
            leaves.rotate90Degrees();
            fruits.changeColor(newFruitColor);
50
51
    }
```

35 pepse/world/trees/Trunk.java

```
package pepse.world.trees;
2
3
    import danogl.GameObject;
    import danogl.collisions.GameObjectCollection;
    import danogl.collisions.Layer;
    import danogl.gui.rendering.RectangleRenderable;
    import danogl.gui.rendering.Renderable;
    import danogl.util.Vector2;
    import pepse.util.ColorSupplier;
    import pepse.world.Block;
10
11
12
    import java.awt.Color;
    import java.util.ArrayList;
13
    import java.util.List;
15
16
     * Represents the trunk of a tree in the game.
17
18
19
    public class Trunk {
        private static final Color BASIC_COLOR = new Color(100, 50, 20);
        private final List<Block> trunk;
21
22
        private final Vector2 topLeftCorner;
23
24
         * Constructs a trunk with the specified bottom-left corner position and height.
26
27
         * @param bottomLeftCorner The bottom-left corner position of the trunk.
28
         * @param height
                                   The height of the trunk.
29
30
        public Trunk(Vector2 bottomLeftCorner, int height) {
31
            trunk = new ArrayList<Block>(height);
32
            float x = bottomLeftCorner.x();
            float y = bottomLeftCorner.y();
            for (int blockNum = 0; blockNum < height; blockNum++) {</pre>
34
35
                y -= Block.getSize();
                 trunk.add(new Block(new Vector2(x, y), new RectangleRenderable(BASIC_COLOR)));
37
38
             topLeftCorner = new Vector2(x, y);
39
40
41
         * Adds the trunk blocks to the specified game object collection.
42
43
         * Oparam collection The game object collection to which the trunk blocks will
                              be added.
45
46
        public void addTrunk(GameObjectCollection collection) {
47
            for (Block block : trunk) {
48
                 collection.addGameObject(block, Layer.STATIC_OBJECTS);
50
        }
51
53
54
         * Gets the top-left corner position of the trunk.
         * @return The top-left corner position of the trunk.
56
        public Vector2 getTopLeftCorner() {
58
            return new Vector2(topLeftCorner.x(), topLeftCorner.y());
```

```
}
60
61
62
          * Changes the color of the trunk blocks to a new color.
63
64
         public void changeColor() {
65
             Color newColor = ColorSupplier.approximateColor(BASIC_COLOR);
for (Block block : trunk) {
66
67
                  block.renderer().setRenderable(new RectangleRenderable(newColor));
68
69
         }
70
    }
71
```