#game development environment

Unit 4: Game Development

In this unit, you will use CodePuppy to learn about:

- 1. How to create and manipulate objects on a 2 dimensional cartesian grid
- 2. How to handle user interactions to make purposeful playable games
- 3. How to check code for and correct logical and syntax errors

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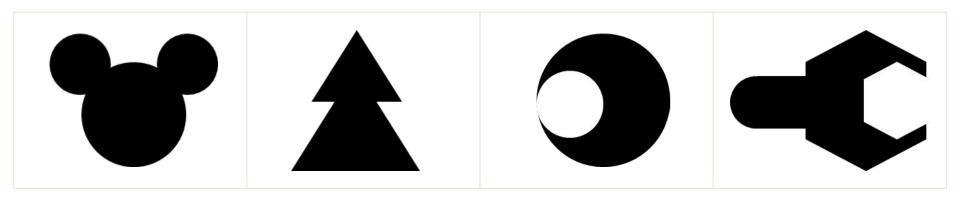
Exercise 1

Enter and run the following code:

circle(100,100,50,"black")

Study Drills:

Write the code to produce the following shapes. You'll need to use black and white shapes...



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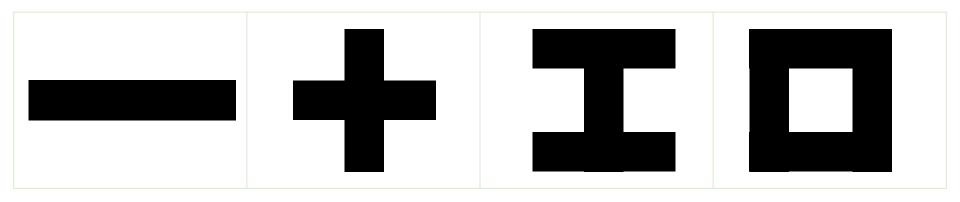
Exercise 2

Enter and run the following code:

rectangle(100,100,400,200,"black")

Study Drills:

Write the code to produce the following shapes. You must only use rectangles to make these shapes.



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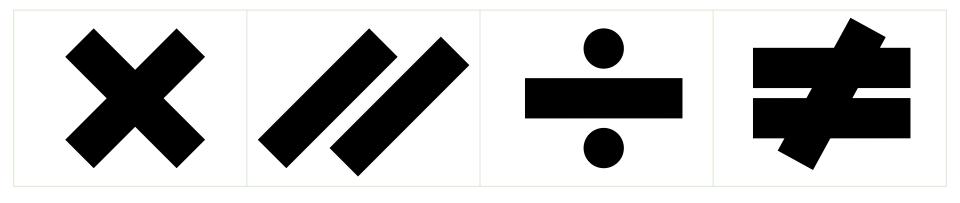
Exercise 3

Enter and run the following code:

rectangle(100,100,400,200,"black").rotate(45)

Study Drills:

Write the code to produce the following shapes



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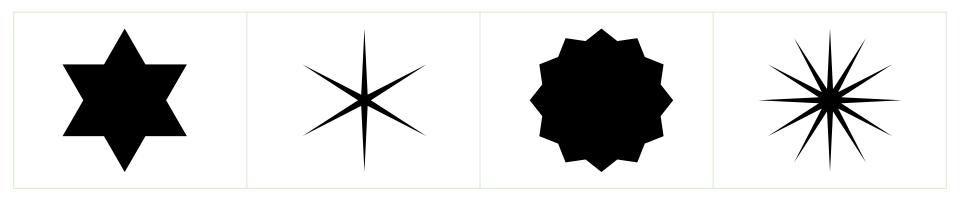
Exercise 4

Enter and run the following code:

complexstar(200,200,100,50,5,"black")

Study Drills:

Write the code to produce the following shapes



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More Study Drills



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```
canvas("lightblue")
head(400,200)
mouth(400,250)
eye(230,100)
eye(230,200)
carrot(200,300)
body(200,450)
arm(400,450,90)
arm(400,500,-90)
coal(400,520)
coal(370,550)
coal(430,550)
foot(100,100)
foot(100,200)
```

Exercise 5

This code contains all of the bits you need to make Olaf.

Study Drills:

Copy the code into Code Puppy.

Many of the values in the program are wrong. Work out what these numbers should be to make the picture of Olaf display properly.

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Exercise 6a

Enter the following code:

```
function onMouseDrag(event) {
    circle(event.point.x, event.point.y, 10, pencolor);
}
```

Study Drills:

- 1. Make sure that the code allows the user to draw a line on the canvas
- 2. Change the code to make the line thicker
- Change the code to make the line thinner

Now, move on to Exercise 5b. You are going to continue to add code to this program

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Exercise 6b

Add the following code to your program. This is going to allow the user to choose a line colour:

```
blue = square(25,25,30,"blue");
red = square(25,70,30,"red");
green = square(25,115,30,"green");
```

Study Drills:

1. Add nine more squares so that the user has a choice of twelve colours

Now, move on to Exercise 5c. You are going to continue to add code to this program

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Exercise 6c

Add the following code to your program. This is going to allow the user to choose a line colour:

```
function onMouseDown(event) {
    if (blue.hitTest(event.point)) {pencolor = "blue";}
    if (red.hitTest(event.point)) {pencolor = "red";}
    if (green.hitTest(event.point)) {pencolor = "green";}
}
```

- 1. Add the ability to select from any of the twelve colours in the palette
- 2. Improve the program, to allow the user to choose the thickness of the line they draw
- 3. Improve the program, to allow the user to use an eraser to remove lines they have drawn
- 4. Improve the program, to allow the user to draw a solid rectangle by clicking at the top left and bottom right corners

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Exercise 7a

Enter the following code:

```
apple = new Layer()
#write some code here to draw an apple
basket = new Layer()
#write some code here to make a basket
```

You are going to use this code to make an apple drop game.

- 1. Write the code to make an apple where the comment appears in the program
- 2. Write the code to make a basket where the comment appears in the program

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Exercise 7b

Add the following code to your program:

```
function onMouseMove(event) {
    basket.position.x = event.point.x;
}

function onFrame() {
    apple.position.y += 5;
}
```

- 1. Can you modify this code to make the apple fall faster?
- 2. Can you modify this code the make the apple fall slower?

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Exercise 7c

The following code will make the apple respawn whenever it touches the paddle

```
if (basket.hitTest(apple.position)) {
    apple.position.y = 0;
    apple.position.x = randomBetween(0,600);
}
```

- 1. Add this code to your program in an appropriate place, so that whenever the player catches an apple the apple will respawn at the top of the screen
- 2. Test your program, to make sure that it plays infinitely each time the user catches an apple, it must respawn
- 3. Test your program to make sure that the apple spawns in a different random location each time

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Exercise 7d

This code will create a score variable, so that you can keep track of the player's score

```
score = text(40,40,0,"black")
```

This code will increase the score by one

```
score.content = parseInt(score.content) + 1;
```

- 1. Add the score functionality to your program
- 2. Make it so that red and green apples fall, but when the user catches a green apple they lose 10 points
- 3. Make it so that each time the user catches an apple, the next apple moves slightly faster

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```
bird = new bird()
pipe = new pipe()
score = 0
function onFrame() {
    bird.position.y +=
    pipe.position.x -=
    if (pipe.position.x <</pre>
        pipe.position.x =
        pipe.position.y = randomBetween(
        score = score + 1
    if (pipe.hitTest(bird.position)) {
        displayMessage("Game Over!\n Final Score: " + score)
function onMouseDown() {
    bird.position.y -=
```

Exercise 8

This code is the start of a simple Flappy Bird game.

Study Drills:

Copy the code into Code Puppy.

Some of the values in the program have been hidden. Work out what these numbers should be to make the game play properly.

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```
addTopBumper("Red")
addBottomBumper("Red")
addLeftBumper("Red")
addRightBumper("Red")
addBall("Blue")
addPaddle("Green")
addBreakoutBlocks( , , , , "Black")
function onFrame() {
    moveForward(ball,
    bounceOnWalls()
    bounceOnPaddle()
    checkBlocks()
function onMouseMove(event) {
    movePaddle(event)
```

Exercise 9

This code is the start of a simple Breakout game.

Study Drills:

Copy the code into Code Puppy.

Some of the values in the program have been hidden. Work out what these numbers should be to make the game play properly.