

# CompSci 4

## Chap 4 Sec 1

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# Announcements

- Read Chapter 4, Section 2 for next time
- Assignment 3 storyboard due Tuesday
  - World is due next Thursday

# Review

- Fish circling around island



fish	move	forward	2.5 meters	more...
fish	turn	right	0.25 revolutions	more...
fish	move	forward	10 meters	more...
fish	turn	right	0.25 revolutions	more...
fish	move	forward	10 meters	more...
fish	turn	right	0.25 revolutions	more...
fish	move	forward	10 meters	more...
fish	turn	right	0.25 revolutions	more...
fish	move	forward	7.5 meters	more...

jagged

fish	turn	right	1 revolution	asSeenBy = island	more...
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smooth

Show world

# What we will do today

- Lecture on Chap 4, Sec 1
- Classwork
  - Create three animations
    - Snowpeople mods including flipping hats
    - Helicopter
    - Cameras moving
  - Get checked off today and for last time



# Larger Programs

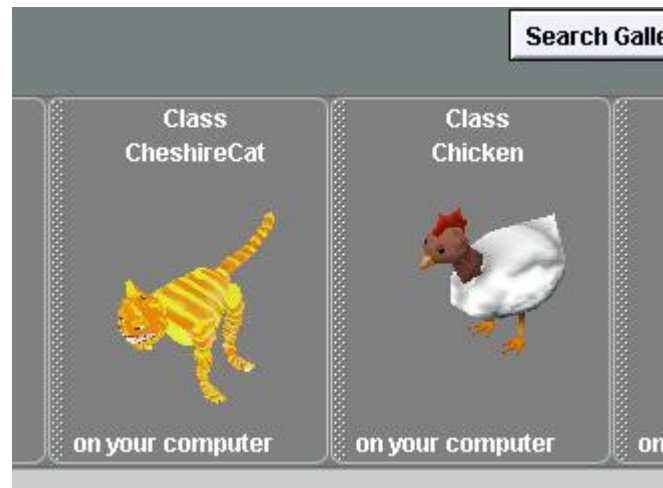
- Programs start to increase in size – many lines of code
- Games and “real world” applications have thousands, even millions of lines of code
- Want to organize large programs into small manageable pieces

# Classes, Objects and Methods

- Object-oriented programming uses classes, objects and methods as basic components
- These components help you
  - Organize large program into small pieces
  - Design and think about an intricate program
  - Find and remove errors (bugs)

# In your programs, you've used

- Classes
  - In Alice, classes are predefined as 3D models



- Objects
  - An object is an instance of a class
    - Class: Chicken
    - Objects: Chicken, Chicken2



# In your programs, you've also used

- Built-in (predefined) methods
  - Examples: move, turn to face, say
- World.my first method
  - Example: robot on the moon from chapter 2, wrote code where an alien surprised the robot
  - All the code in World.my first method



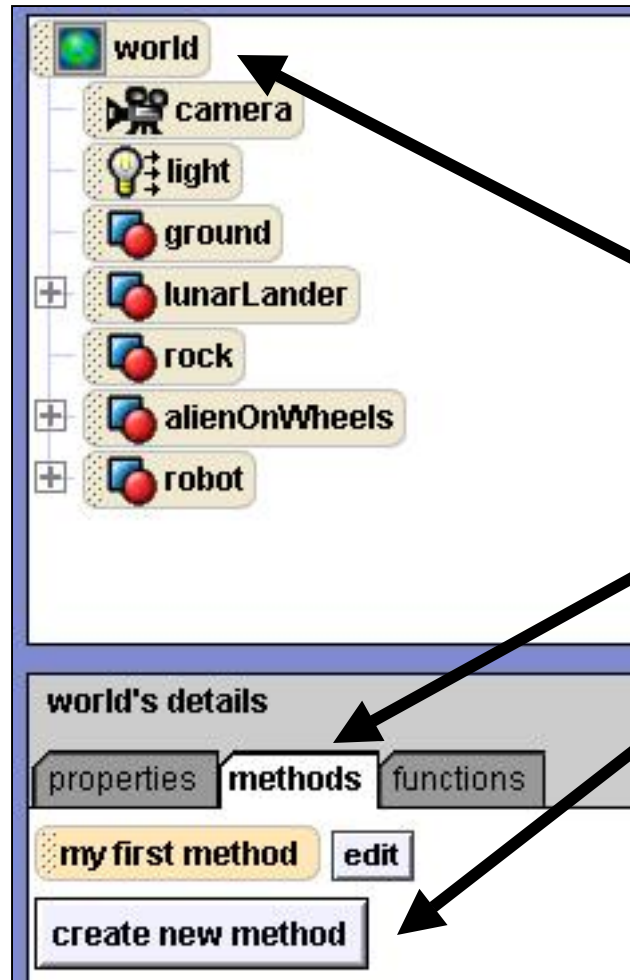
# Modifying the Program

- Modify program to get robot to try twice to move toward the alien or the alien go up and down twice.
- To make modification, add more lines of code
  - makes the program code longer and more difficult to read and think about
- Show alien world from last time

# A Solution

- A solution to the problem is to
  - Define our own method
  - Name the new method `surprise`
- Then, can drag-and-drop the `surprise` method into the edit box, just like the built-in methods

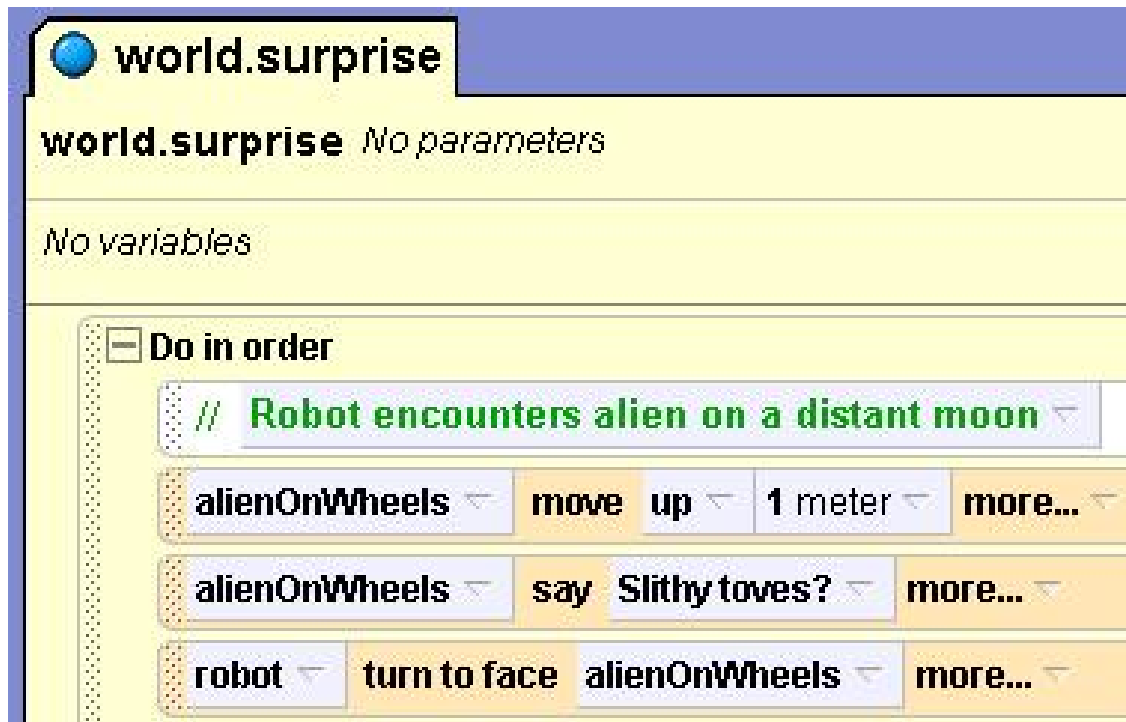
# Demo: The Solution



- First associate new method with the world
- Select World tile
- Select methods tab
- Click on “create new method”
- Demo

# World-level method

- surprise is a world-level method because it
  - Is defined as a method for World
  - Has instructions that involve more than one object (robot, alienOnWheels)



The image shows a Scratch script editor window for a method named **world.surprise**. The title bar of the window is blue and contains a blue circle icon followed by the text **world.surprise**. Below the title bar, the text **world.surprise** is followed by *No parameters*. Below that, the text *No variables* is displayed. The main area of the script editor is yellow and contains a script block labeled **Do in order** with a minus sign icon. Inside this block, there are three script blocks. The first is a comment block with the text *// Robot encounters alien on a distant moon*. The second is a **alienOnWheels** block with the action **move**, the direction **up**, the distance **1 meter**, and a **more...** dropdown menu. The third is a **alienOnWheels** block with the action **say**, the text **Slithy toves?**, and a **more...** dropdown menu. Below these, there is a **robot** block with the action **turn to face**, the object **alienOnWheels**, and a **more...** dropdown menu.

**world.surprise**

**world.surprise** *No parameters*

*No variables*

☐ Do in order

*// Robot encounters alien on a distant moon*

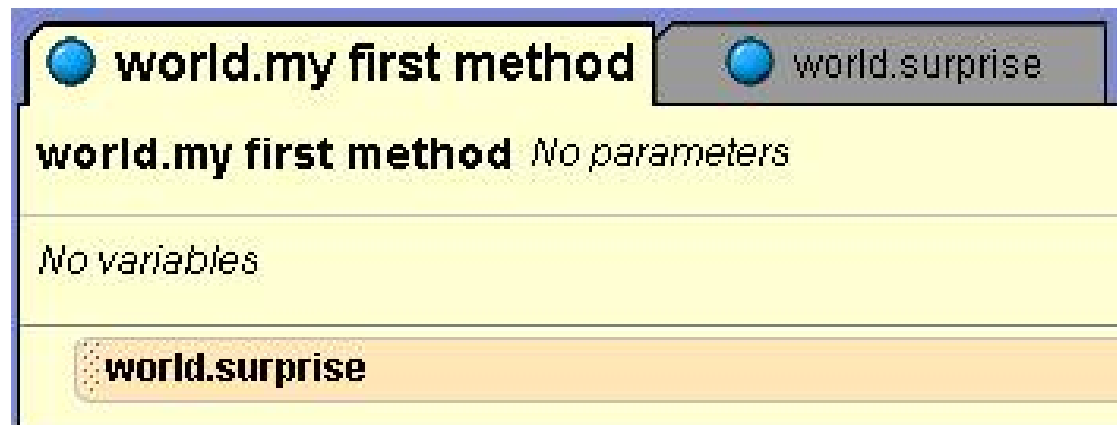
**alienOnWheels** **move** **up** **1 meter** **more...**

**alienOnWheels** **say** **Slithy toves?** **more...**

**robot** **turn to face** **alienOnWheels** **more...**

# Using the surprise method

- This method is executed by calling (invoking) the method from my first method



- For testing, invoke temporarily when world starts



# investigate method

**world.investigate** *No parameters* create new para

*No variables* create new vari

☐ Do together

robot  move forward  1 meter  more...

☐ Do in order

robot.body.backLeftLegBase.upperJoint  turn forward  0.1 revolutions  duration = 0.5 seconds  m

robot.body.backLeftLegBase.upperJoint  turn backward  0.1 revolutions  duration = 0.5 seconds  r

☐ Do in order

robot.body.frontRightLegBase.upperJoint  turn forward  0.1 revolutions  duration = 0.5 seconds  m

robot.body.frontRightLegBase.upperJoint  turn backward  0.1 revolutions  duration = 0.5 seconds

# react method

**world.react** *No parameters*

*No variables*

☐ Do in order

// alien disappears ▾

alienOnWheels ▾ move down ▾ 1 meter ▾ duration = 0.5 seconds ▾ n

// robot turns and speaks ▾

robot ▾ turn to face camera ▾ more... ▾

robot.neck ▾ set color to ▾ more... ▾

robot ▾ say Houston, we have a problem! ▾ duration = 2 seconds ▾ mo

# Why write our own Methods?

- Saves time – can call method again and again without rewriting code
- Reduces code size – call method instead of rewriting same code
- Allows us to think at higher level
  - Think “surprise” instead of “alien moves up, alien says something, robot turns around...”
  - Technical term for “think at a higher level” is abstraction



# World.myFirstMethod now

- Move robot forward twice as far by invoking “investigate” twice

**world.my first method** *No parameters*

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*No variables*

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☐ Do in order

- world.surprise
- world.investigate
- world.investigate
- world.react

# Classwork today

- Modify snowpeople to add two methods
  - catchAttention
  - Fliphats
- Move the camera with an object
  - skyride – download from CompSci 4 page
- Create airport/helicopter world with new method
  - circleTower