

Greenfoot



Introductory Programming Teaching with Greenfoot 3

Michael Kölling



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Wombats.



Object Orientation

- Early understanding of key concepts is important
 - class
 - object
 - state
 - behaviour
- Not easy without tool support
- Most important: motivation

Asteroids, Ants and other creatures.



An example

Crabs:

- little-crab-start.zip - Scenario
- Download from



www.greenfoot.org/static/workshop

Greenfoot classes

Actor

GreenfootImage

World

GreenfootSound

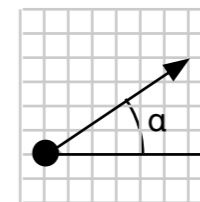
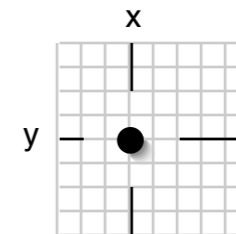
Greenfoot

MouseInfo

Actors

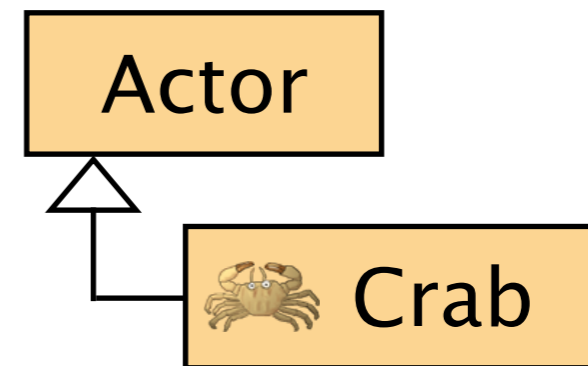
'Actors' have predefined state:

- image
- location (in the world)
- rotation



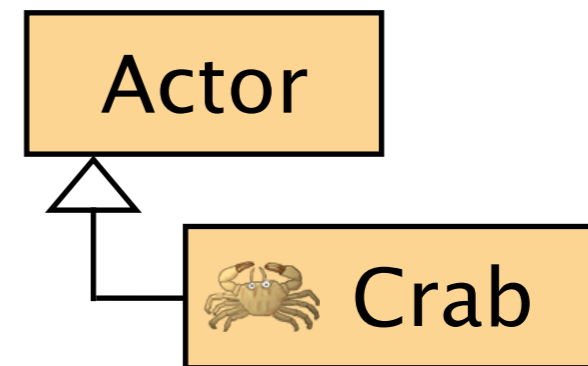
Actor methods

- `act()`
- `getX()`, `getY()`
- `setLocation(int x, int y)`
- ...



inherited from class 'Actor'

The act method



Act - do whatever the crab wants to do. This method is called whenever the 'Act' or 'Run' button gets pressed in the environment.

```
public void act ()
```

overrides method in Actor

code goes here

Crab - little-crab-start

Crab × Actor (Greenfoot API) ×

Imports ▶

This class defines a crab. Crabs live on the beach. They like sand worms (very yummy, especially the green ones).

class **Crab** extends Actor ▶

Fields

Constructors

Methods

Act - do whatever the crab wants to do. This method is called whenever the 'Act' or 'Run' button gets pressed in the environment.

public void **act** () overrides method in Actor

move(4)

Commands

- [] Call method method-name
- [=] Assignment variable = new
- [v] Variable declaration var type name
- [c] Constant declaration var final type
- [i] If if (condition)
- [f] For-each loop for each (item
- [w] While loop while (condit
- [r] Return return expres
- [/] Comment //
- [↵] Blank
- [s] Switch switch (expres
- [y] Try/catch try
- [b] Break break
- [x] Throw throw expres

Cheat Sheet

Movement

move(4)

**Make your own
creature**

Exercises

`move(4)`

Method calls

method-name ()

or

method-name (parameter)

Method calls - examples

Specification:

```
void move(int distance)
```

```
move (5)
```

```
void turn(int angle)
```

```
turn (45)
```

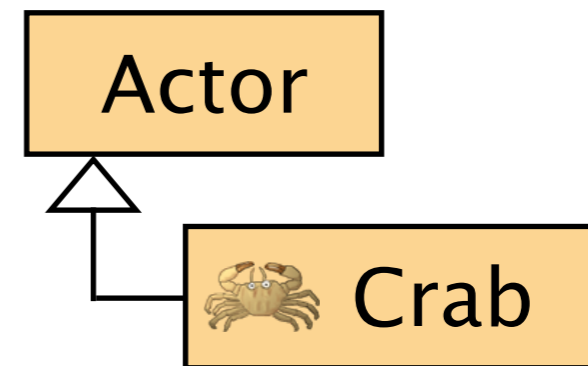
```
void stop();
```

```
stop ()
```

You write:

Actor

boolean **isAtEdge()**



Method calls - examples

Specification:

```
boolean atEdge ()
```

You write:

```
true or false ← atEdge ()
```

If statements

true / false



```
if (  )
```

If statements

```
if ( isAtEdge() )
```

Code completion

Ctrl-Space

```
public void act ( )
```

overrides method in Actor

```
    move (4)
```

```
    if ( is )
```

boolean **isAtEdge**()

boolean **isTouching**(Class<?>)

Related:

boolean Greenfoot.**isKeyDown**(String)

Showing common options. Press Ctrl+Space again to see all options

boolean isAtEdge()

Detect whether the actor has reached the edge of the world. The actor is at the edge of the world if their position is at, or beyond, the cells at the very edge of the world. For example, if your world is 640 by 480 pixels, an actor is at the edge if its X position is ≤ 0 or ≥ 639 , or its Y position is ≤ 0 or ≥ 479 .

return - True if the actor is at or beyond the edge cell of the world, and false otherwise.

Exercise

- movement, edge detection, turning



Turn at edge

Act - do whatever the crab wants to do. This method is called whenever the 'Act' or 'Run' button gets pressed in the environment.

```
public void act ( )
```

overrides method in Actor

```
    move (4)
```

```
    if ( isAtEdge ( ) )
```

```
        turn (9)
```

Some meta remarks...

Other options

```
if ( Greenfoot.getMicLevel( ) > 3 )
```

```
    move(5)
```

Move only when there is some noise!

Modification and ownership

- Let students take control

?

Keyboard input

```
if ( Greenfoot.isKeyDown( "left" ) )
```

Worms...

- New subclass of *Actor*: *Worm*
- No behaviour needed
- Crabs eat worms... (*collision detection*)

See (from class *Actor*):

```
isTouching(Class cls)  
removeTouching(Class cls)
```



Eating worms

```
if ( isTouching (Worm.class) )  
    removeTouching (Worm.class)
```

Some meta remarks...

Reinforcement

- Students need practice and reinforcement
- Apply same concepts in different context



Sound

- The crab project includes a sound file:
 - "slurp.wav" (crab eats worm)



Recording sound



Next Error

Undo

Cut

Copy

Paste

Find...

Close

Source Code



```
* Check whether a control key on the keyboard has been pressed.  
* If it has, react accordingly.  
*/
```

```
public void checkKeypress()  
{
```

```
    if (Greenfoot.isKeyDown("left"))
```

```
    {
```

```
        turn(-4);
```

```
    }
```

```
    if (Greenfoot.isKeyDown("right"))
```

```
    {
```

```
        turn(4);
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

```
/**
```

```
* Check whether we have stumbled upon a worm.  
* If we have, eat it. If not, do nothing. If we have  
* eaten eight worms, we win.
```

```
*/
```

```
public void lookForWorm()  
{
```

```
    if ( isTouching(Worm.class) )
```

```
    {
```

```
        removeTouching(Worm.class);
```

```
        Greenfoot.playSound("slurp.wav");
```

```
        wormsEaten = wormsEaten + 1;
```

```
        if (wormsEaten == 8)
```

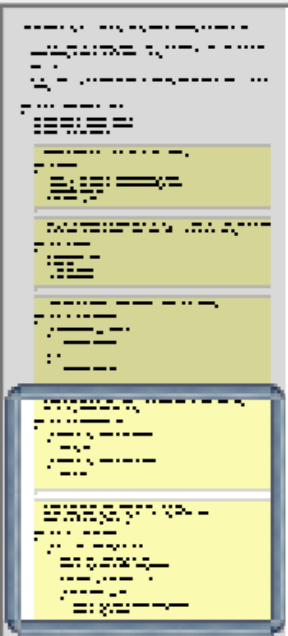
```
        {
```

```
            Greenfoot.playSound("fanfare.wav");
```

```
            Greenfoot.stop();
```

```
        }
```

```
}
```



saved

Greenfoot Gallery

- Share!



MICHAEL KÖLLING



Introduction to Programming with

Greenfoot

Object-Oriented Programming in Java™
with Games and Simulations



Workshop slides

- www.greenfoot.org/static/workshop

Joy of Code videos

<https://www.youtube.com/user/l8km>

Greenroom



- Meet!

greenroom.greenfoot.org