

YEAH Hours: HangKarel

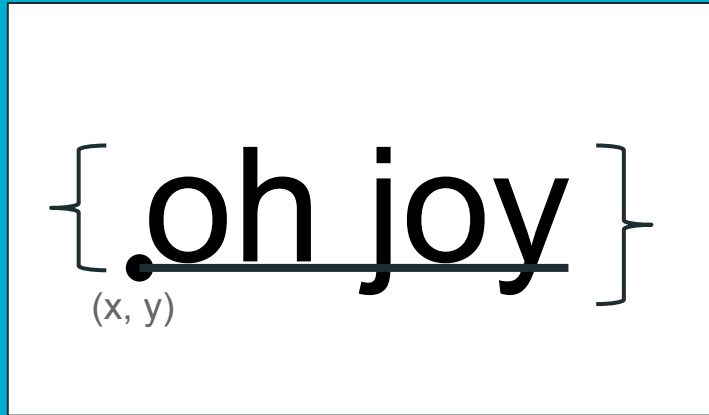
10/31/18

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Using GLabels

```
let label = GLabel("oh joy");  
gw.add(label, WINDOW_WIDTH / 2 - label.getWidth() / 2,  
        WINDOW_HEIGHT / 2 + label.getAscent() / 2);
```

getAscent() returns the distance from the baseline to the top of the label

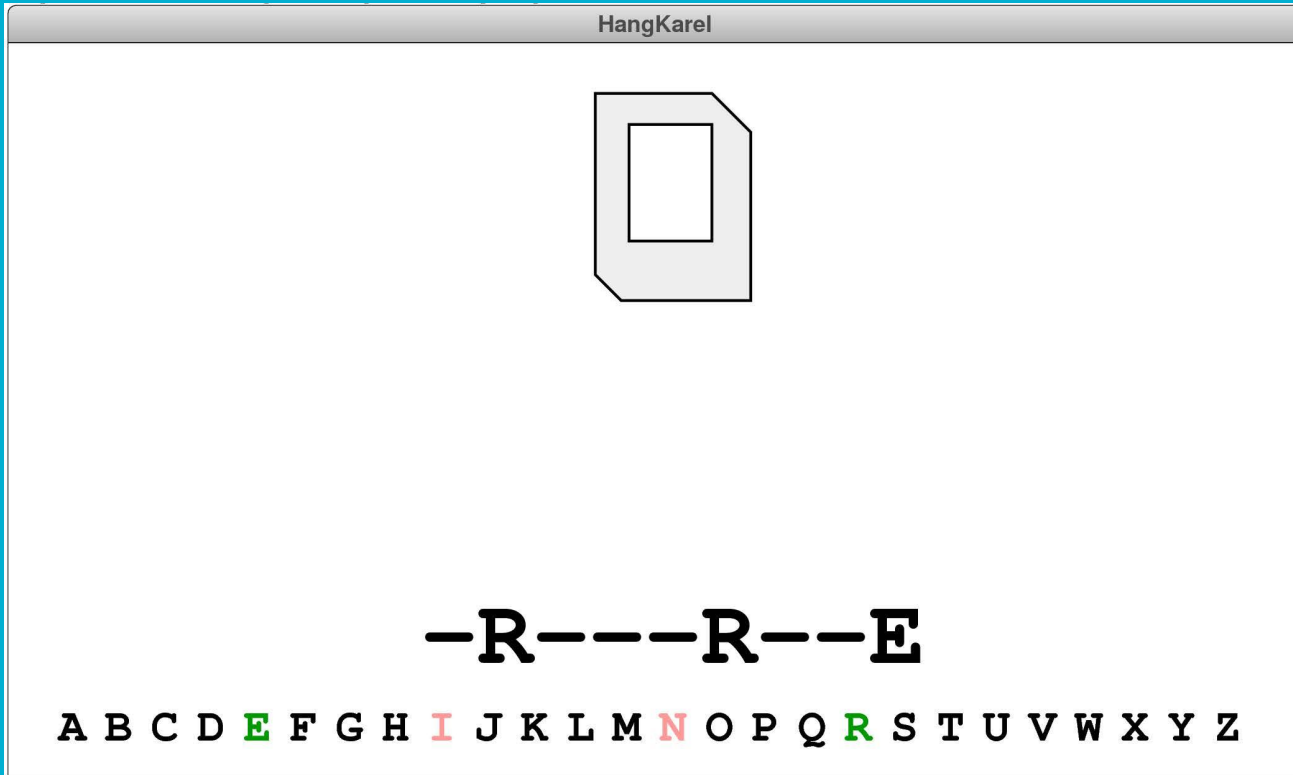


getHeight() returns the full height, including the parts below the baseline

Using GLabels

- The "baseline" is the line that most letters sit on top of (but letters like j, y, and g hang over the bottom of the baseline)
- Note: The anchor/reference point of a GLabel is the left **baseline**, not the top left that we are used to!
- Useful functions:
 - `label.getWidth()` and `label.getAscent()`
 - `label.setFont(fontName)`
 - `label.getText()`
 - `label.setText(newText)`
 - `label.setColor(color)`
 - `label.setLocation(x, y)`

HangKarel



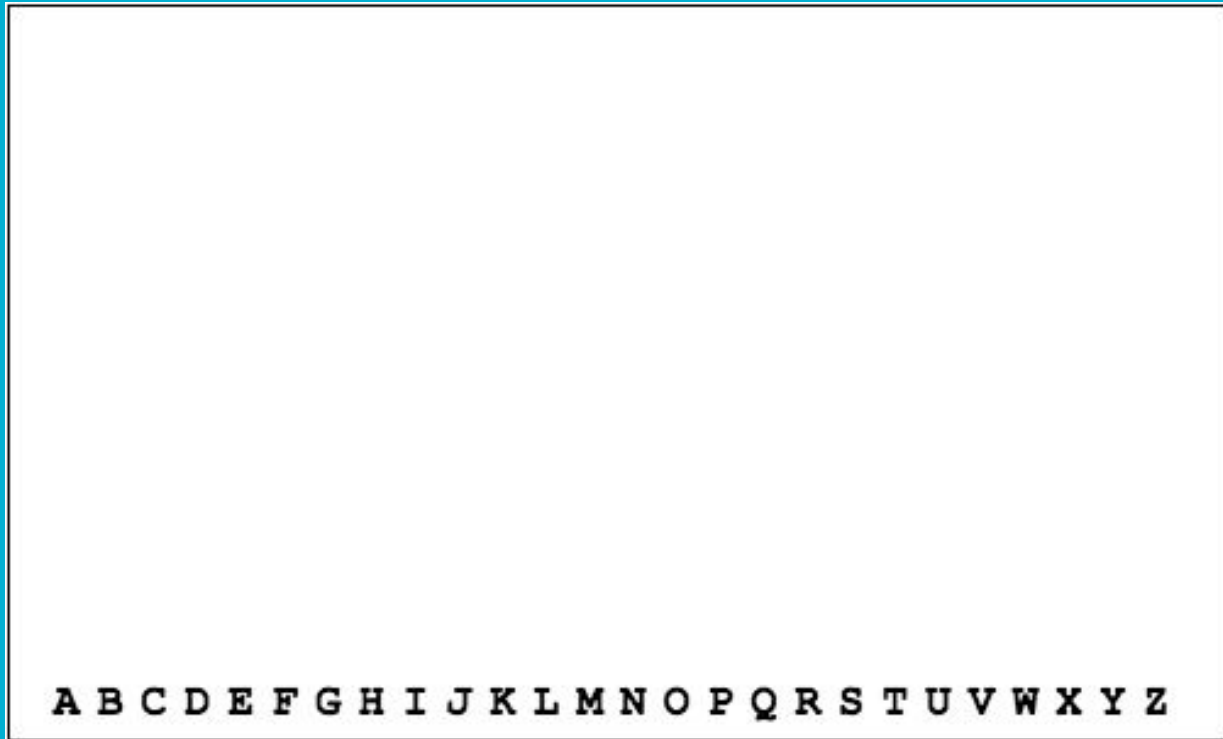
Logistics

- *Individual* assignment
- Also broken into milestones
- Due Monday, Nov 6

Warning: Be careful about types!

- In many places in this assignment, you will have strings and labels
 - A string contains the text that you want to appear
 - A GLabel is the actual thing that is showing on the screen
 - They are different!! You can't concatenate two GLabels together, and you can't set the color of a string
- Be careful about how you name these variables
 - I use names like dashedStr and dashedLabel to clearly distinguish between types

Milestone 1: Display letters at bottom of window



Milestone 1: Display letters at bottom of window

- Create many GLabels, one for each letter
 - How do you get the letter for each label?
 - You can create an ALPHABET string and get the letter at index `i`, or use character codes to generate the character for each loop iteration
- Set the font on the GLabel to a monospaced font
 - An example of setting the label on a font:

```
label.setFont("bold 20px 'Courier'");
```
 - Be sure to use the POINTSIZE constants for the font size
- Position the labels so they are centered across the screen
 - You can get the width of a label as `label.getWidth()`. Note that if you use a monospaced font, all letter labels will have the same width
 - You can declare a spacing constant and center the letters like you centered the bricks in Breakout

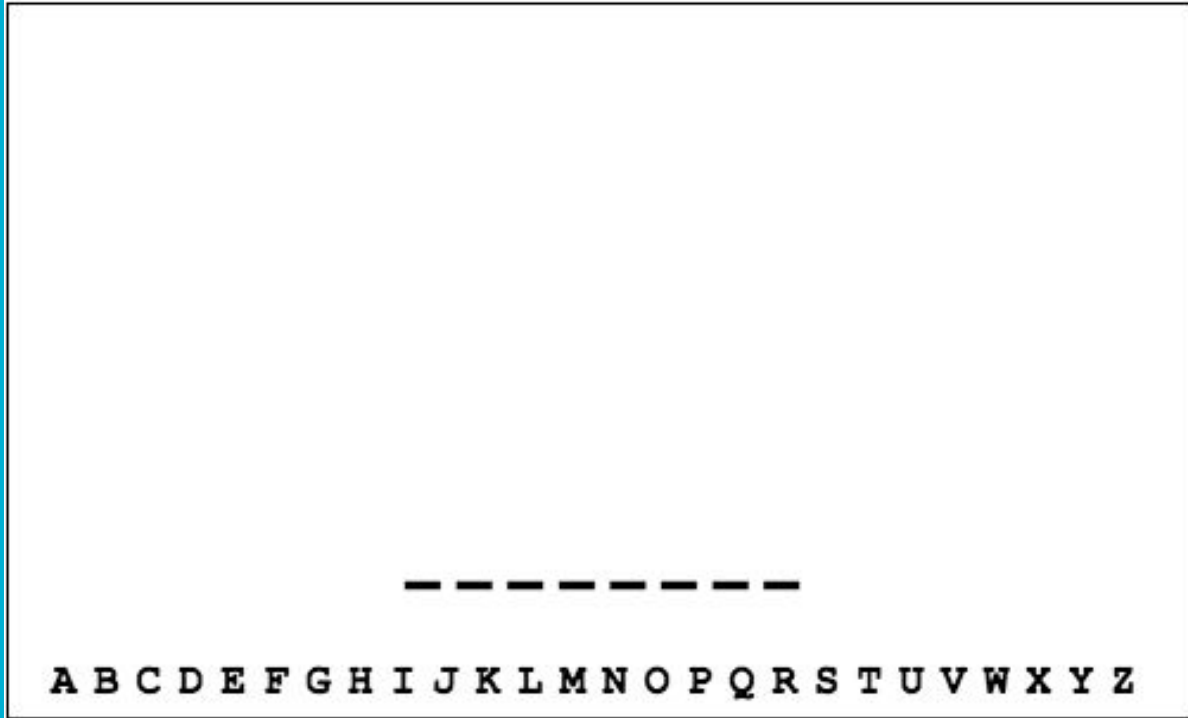
Milestone 2: Detecting mouse clicks on letters

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Milestone 2: Detecting mouse clicks on letters

- When the user clicks a label, set the label's color to `INCORRECT_COLOR`
- How can we tell what the user clicked?
 - `let label = gw.getElementAt(e.getX(), e.getY())`
 - Make sure that the user actually clicked something (and didn't just click empty space on the screen!)
- How can we change the color?
 - Use `label.setColor(...)`
- Caveat: Later in the program, we will be drawing Karel body parts and other labels, and we don't want to handle clicks on those letters
 - Define a constant that is the y coordinate of the top of the letters, and only respond to clicks below that coordinate

Milestone 3: Choose a random secret word and display it in its hidden form



Milestone 3: Choose a random secret word and display it in its hidden form

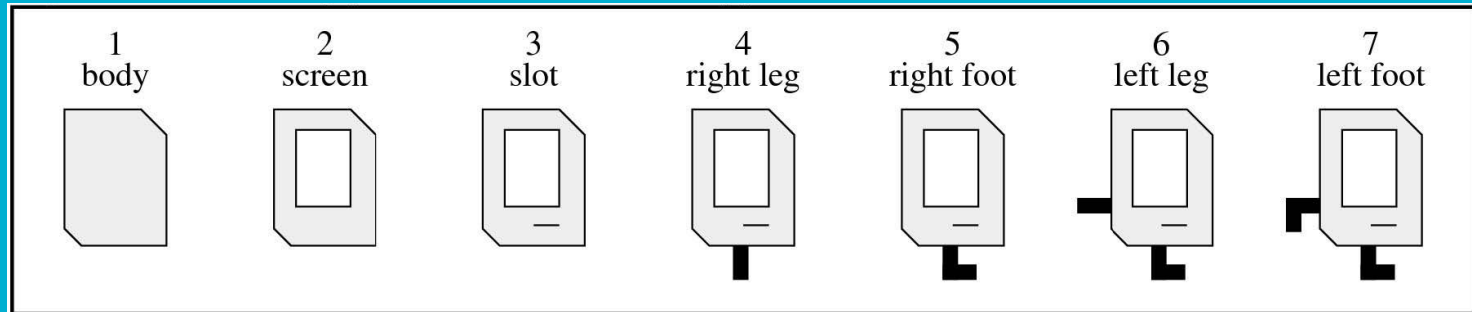
- At the beginning, choose a random word that the player is supposed to guess (the code for doing this is provided for you in the handout)
- You need to take this string and convert it into a string of dashes, to hide the word from the user (but show its length and the correctly-guessed characters)
 - For each letter in the original string, add a dash to some new string
- Create a QLabel from the hidden string, set it to a monospaced font, and add it to your window

Milestone 4: Implement the code that updates correctly guessed letters

- Check whether the guessed letter is correct or not
- If it is correct, generate a new hidden word string that now shows the guessed letter
 - There are many ways to do this, and this is one of the most important conceptual parts of the assignment, so I'm going to avoid giving a solution. Think hard!
- Update the hidden word label using the new string
 - `label.setLabel(text)`

Milestone 5: Draw successive body parts of Karel for each incorrect guess

```
20
21  /* Constants that define the Karel image */
22  const KAREL_IMAGE_TOP = 20;          /* Inset from top to Karel image */
23  const BODY_WIDTH = 60;               /* Width of Karel's body */
24  const BODY_HEIGHT = 80;              /* Height of Karel's body */
25  const BODY_COLOR = "#EEEEEE";       /* Fill color for Karel's body */
26  const UPPER_NOTCH = 15;              /* Size of the upper right notch */
27  const LOWER_NOTCH = 10;              /* Size of the lower left notch */
28  const SCREEN_WIDTH = 32;             /* Width of the screen rectangle */
29  const SCREEN_HEIGHT = 45;            /* Height of the screen rectangle */
30  const SCREEN_INSET_X = 13;           /* Inset from left to the screen */
31  const SCREEN_INSET_Y = 12;           /* Inset from top to the screen */
32  const SLOT_WIDTH = 15;                /* Horizontal length of the disk slot */
33  const SLOT_INSET_X = 30;             /* Inset from left to the disk slot */
```



Milestone 5: Draw successive body parts of Karel for each incorrect guess

- Use GPolygon, GRect, and GLine to create the shapes of Karel's body parts
- Make sure to decompose this code. You'll probably end up writing a function for each body part

Milestone 6: Determine when the game is over and display appropriate message

- How can you tell if the user has won the game?
 - Hint: what will the hidden (dashed) string look like?



Extensions

- Be sure to submit a separate file with your extensions
- Possible ideas:
 - Guard a user from guessing the same incorrect letter multiple times
 - Make the graphics fancier (possibly check out the GImage class)
 - Add animations to the graphics
 - Adapt the program for a similar (but different) game