Lecture 24

GUI Applications

Announcements for This Lecture

Prelim 2

- Difficulty was just right
  - **Mean**: 74, **Median**: 76
  - Actually expected lower
- What do grades mean?
  - **A**: 80s+
  - **B**: 60s+
  - **C**: 25+
- Final will be about same
  - Some easier, some harder

Assignments

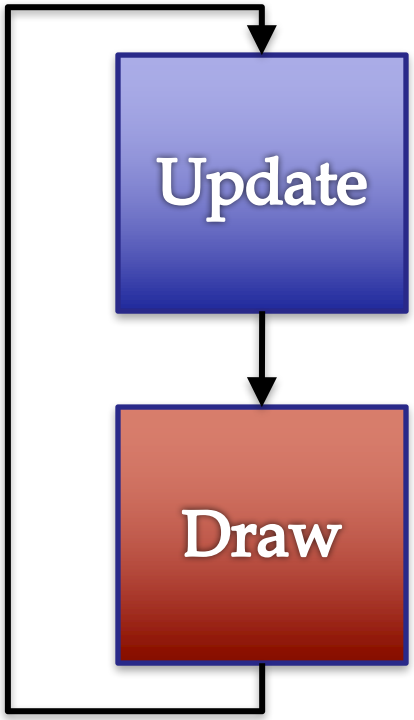
- A6 due **TOMORROW**
  - You are welcome
  - Also, fill out survey
- A7 due **December 4**
  - Instructions posted today
  - Focus of today's lecture
  - 2.5 weeks including T-Day
  - 2 weeks without the break
- Both are very important
  - Each worth 8% of grade

The Experience Factor

- Will consider experience in final grades
  - 39% No experience (G1)
  - 38% Some experience (G2)
  - 23% AP or equivalent (G3)
- **Prelim 1**: Mean 78, Median 83
  - Group Means: G1 75, G2 78, G3 83
- **Prelim 2**: Mean 74, Median 76
  - Group Means: G1 71, G2 74, G3 78
- Difference is noticeable, but adjustable

A Standard GUI Application

Animates the application, like a movie



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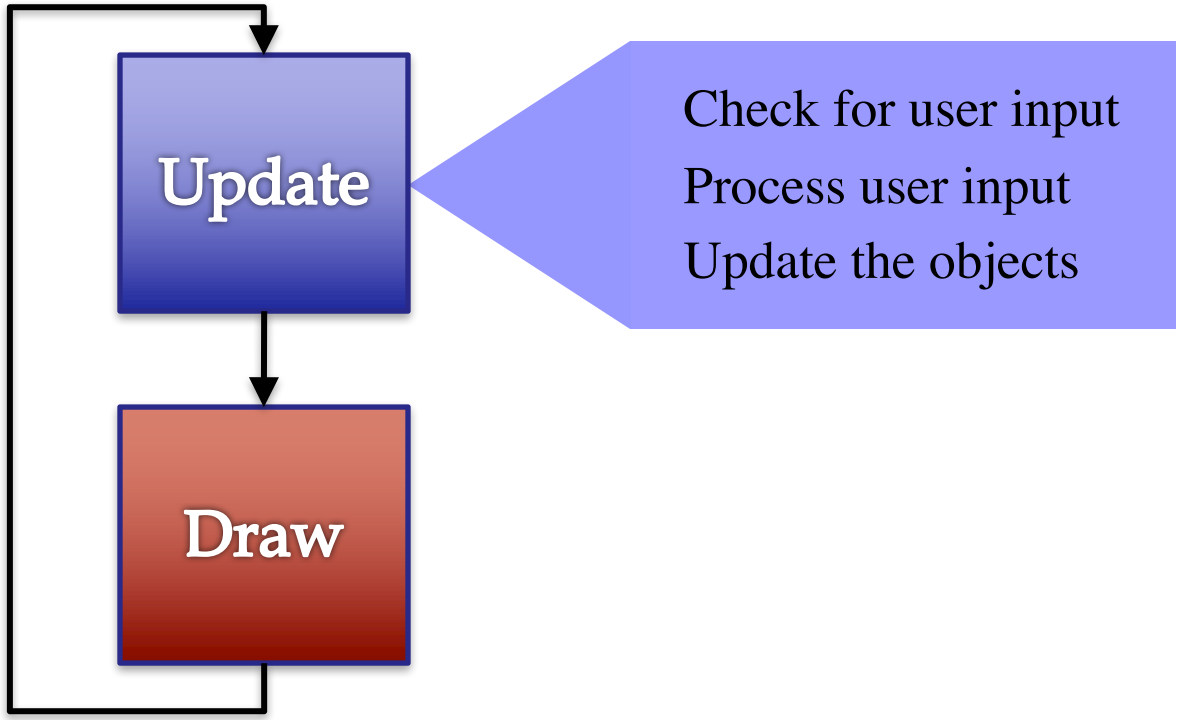

A Standard GUI Application

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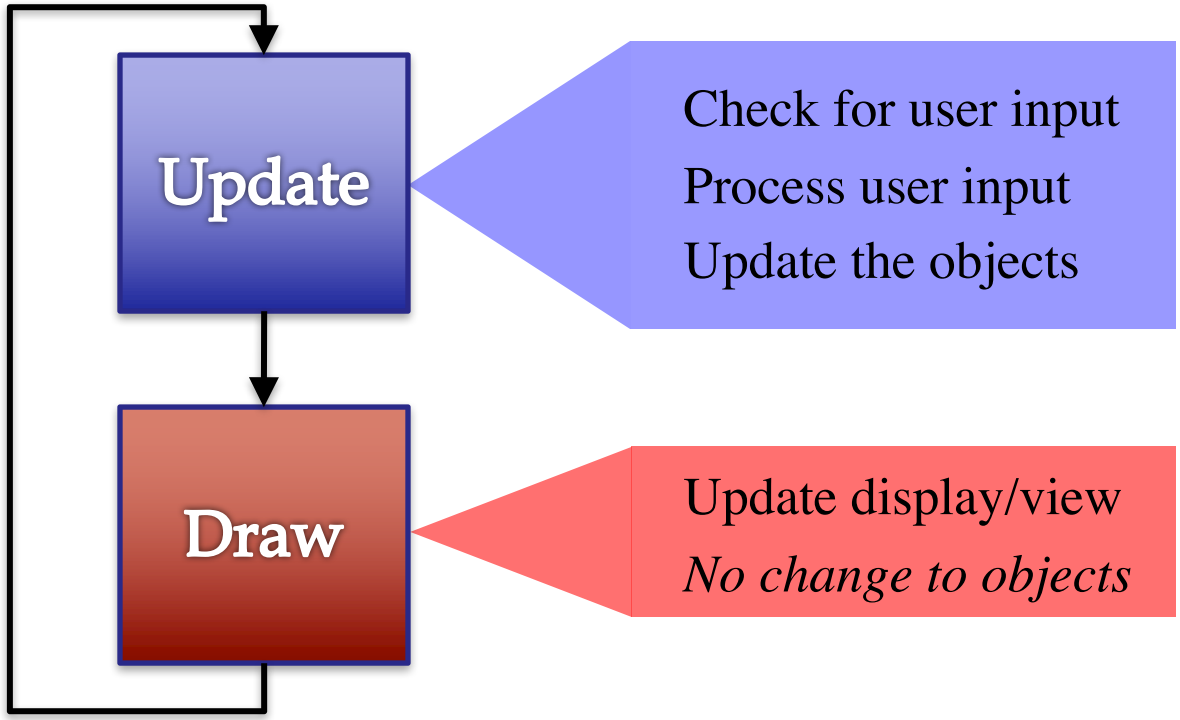

Must We Write this Loop Each Time?

```
while program_is_running:
    # Get information from mouse/keyboard
    # Handled by OS/GUI libraries

    # Your code goes here



    # Draw stuff on the screen
    # Handled by OS/GUI libraries
```

Must We Write this Loop Each Time?

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Would like to "plug in" code

Why do we need to write this each time?

Must We Write this Loop Each Time?

```
while program_is_running:
    # Get information from mouse/keyboard
    # Handled by OS/GUI libraries

    # Your code goes here

    application.update()

    # Handled by OS/GUI libraries
```

Method call (for loop body)

Custom Application class

- Write loop body in an app class.
- OS/GUI handles everything else.

Loop Invariants Revisited

Normal Loops

Properties of "external" vars

```
x = 0
i = 2
# x = sum of squares of 2..i-1
while i <= 5:
    x = x + i*i
    i = i +1
# x = sum of squares of 2..5
```

Application

What are the "external" vars?

```
while program_running:
    # Get input
    # Your code called here
    application.update()
    # Draw
```

Loop Invariants Revisited

Normal Loops

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x = 0
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Properties of "external" vars

Application

What are the "external" vars?

```
while program_running:
    # Get input
    # Your code called here
    application.update()
    # Draw
```

Application is an object. It will have **attributes**!

Attribute Invariants = Loop Invariants

- Attributes are a way to store value between calls
  - Not part of call frame
  - Variables outside loop
- An application needs
  - Loop attributes
  - Initialization method (for loop, not __init__)
  - Method for body of loop
- Attribute descriptions, invariants are important

```
# Constructor
game = GameApp(...)
...
game.start() #Loop initialization
# inv: game attributes are ...
while program_running:
    # Get input
    # Your code goes here
    game.update(time_elapsed)
    game.draw()
# post: game attributes are ...
```

Example: Animation

```
class Animation(game2d.GameApp):
    """Application to an ellipse in a circle."""

    def start(self):
        """Initializes the game loop."""
        ...

    def update(self,dt):
        """Changes the ellipse position."""
        ...

    def draw(self):
        """Draws the ellipse"""
        ...
```

See animation.py

Example: Animation

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Parent class that does hard stuff

See animation.py

Example: Animation

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        """Draws the ellipse"""
        ...
```

Parent class that does hard stuff

See animation.py

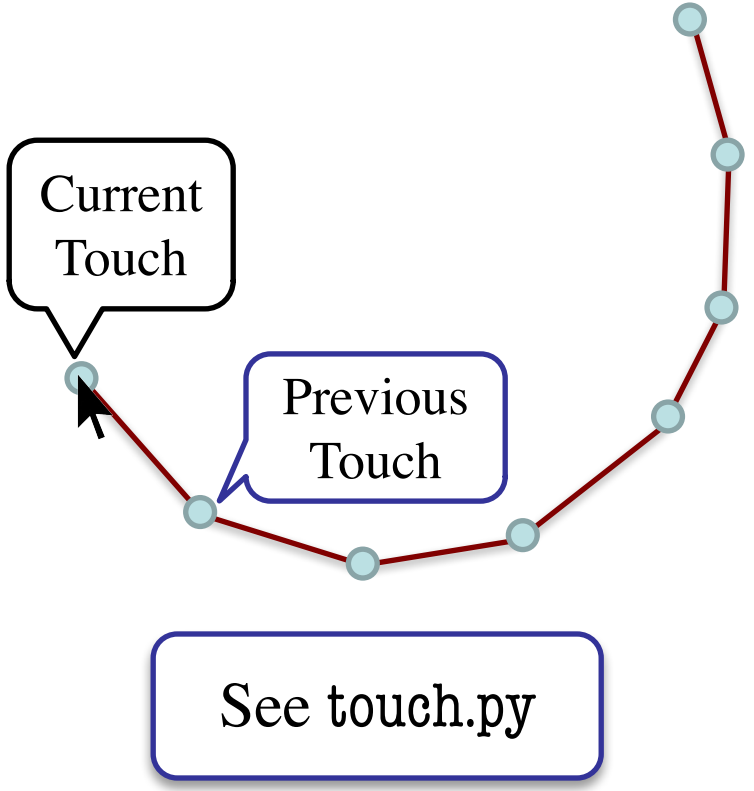
Loop initialization
Do NOT use __init__

Loop body

Use method draw() defined in GObject

What Attributes to Keep: Touch

- Attribute touch in GInput
  - The mouse press position
  - Or **None** if not pressed
  - Use self.input.touch inside your subclass definition
- Compare touch, last position
  - last None, touch not None: Mouse button **pressed**
  - last not None, touch None: Mouse button **released**
  - last and touch both not None: Mouse **dragged** (button down)

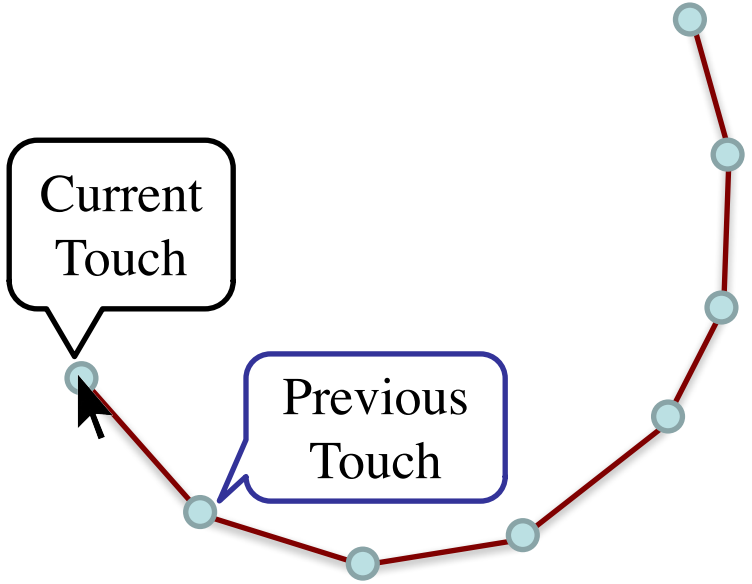


Input and Invariants

- Attribute input is…
  - A GInput object
- Attribute input.touch is…
  - Either a GPoint or None
  - Location of mouse cursor (if it is pressed)
- Attribute last is…
  - Either a GPoint or None
  - input.touch in prev. frame

Relationship between two variables.

Line segment = 2 points

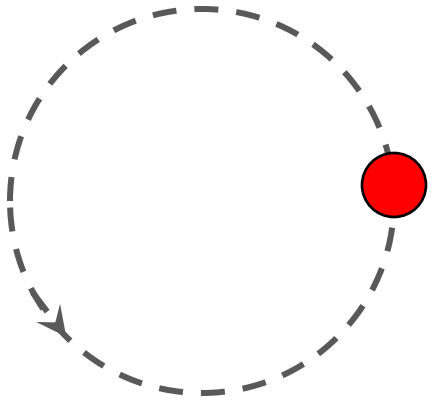


See touch.py

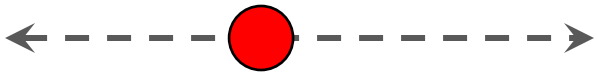
State: Changing What the Loop Does

- **State**: Current loop activity
  - Playing game vs. pausing
  - Ball countdown vs. serve
- Add an attribute `state`
  - Method `update()` checks state
  - Executes correct helper
- How do we store state?
  - State is an *enumeration*; one of several fixed values
  - Implemented as an int
  - Global **constants** are values

State `ANIMATE_CIRCLE`



State `ANIMATE_HORIZONTAL`



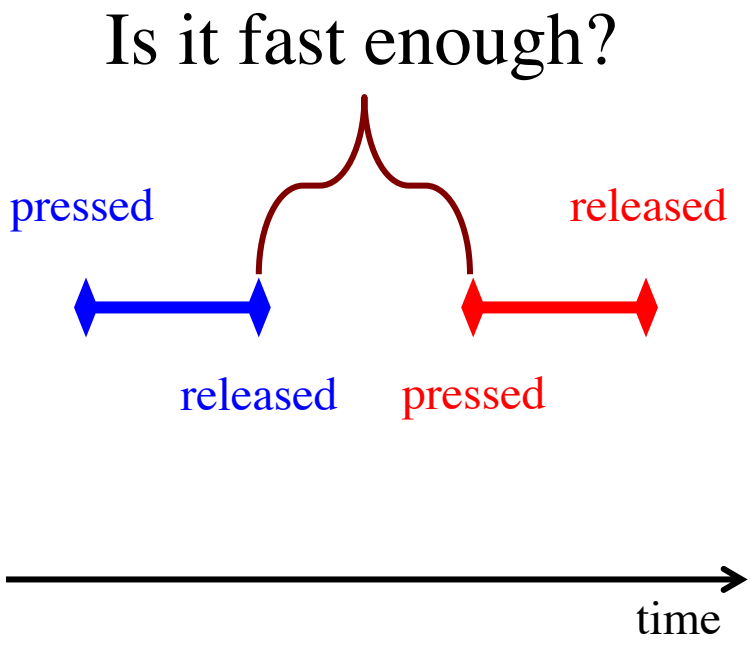
See state.py

Designing States

- Each state has its ***own set*** of invariants.
  - **Drawing?** Then `touch` and `last` are not None
  - **Erasing?** Then `touch` is None, but `last` is not
- Need rules for when we switch states
  - Could just be "check which invariants are true"
  - Or could be a *triggering event* (e.g. key press)
- Need to make clear in class specification
  - What are the invariants ***for each state***?
  - What are the rules to switch to a new state?

Triggers: Checking Click Types

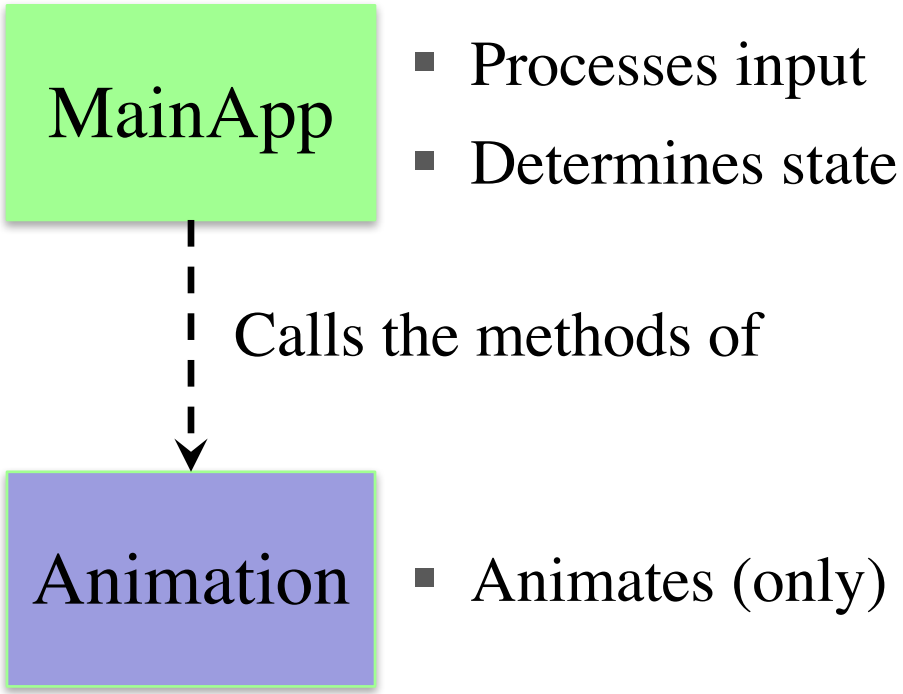
- Double click = 2 fast clicks
- Count number of fast clicks
  - Add an attribute `clicks`
  - Reset to 0 if not fast enough
- Time click speed
  - Add an attribute `time`
  - Set to 0 when mouse released
  - Increment when not pressed (e.g. in loop method `update()`)
  - Check `time` when next pressed



See `touch.py`

Designing Complex Applications

- Applications can become extremely complex
  - Large classes doing a lot
  - Many states & invariants
  - Specification unreadable
- **Idea**: Break application up into several classes
  - Start with a "main" class
  - Other classes have roles
  - Main class delegates work



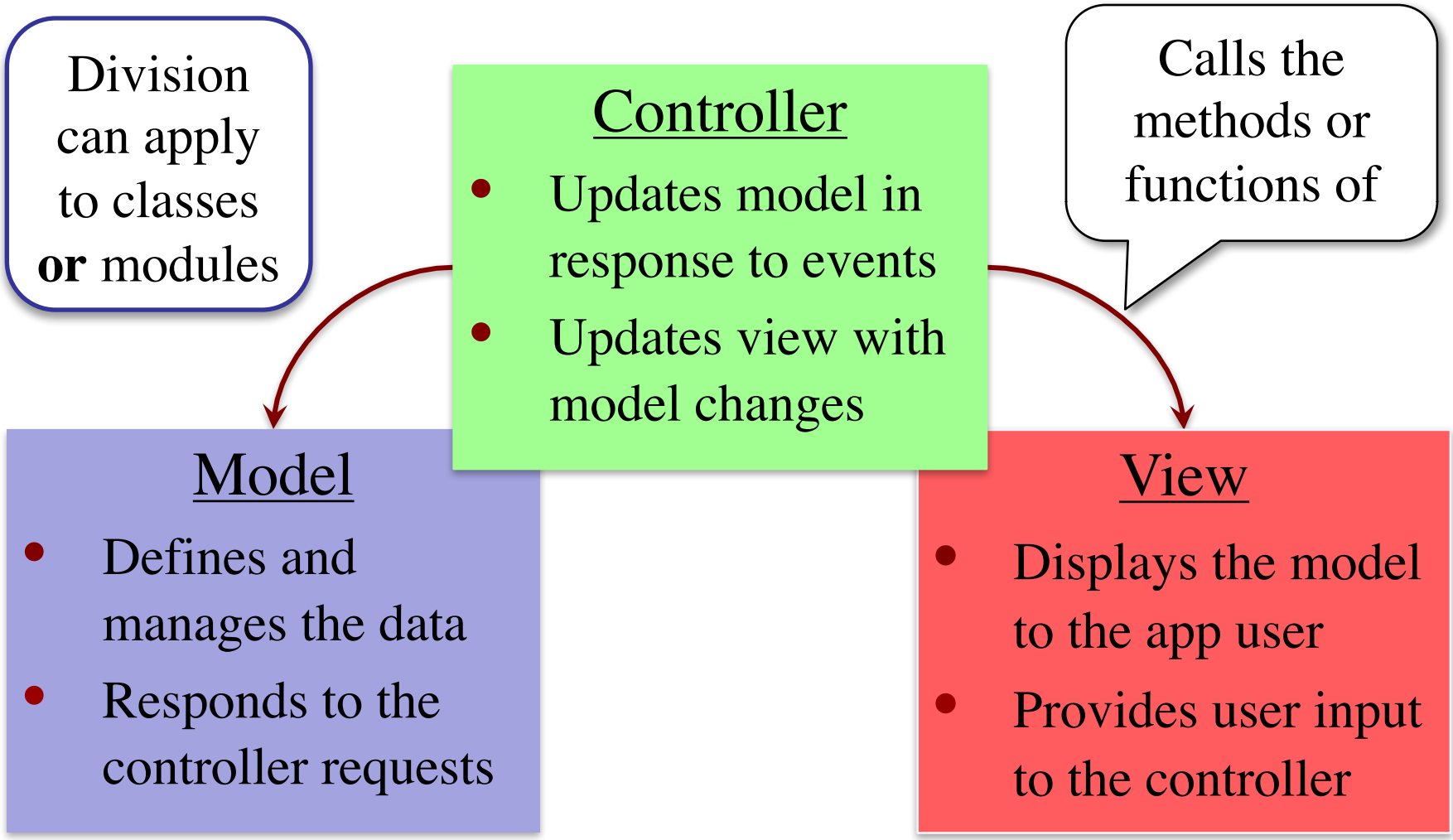
See `subcontroller.py`

How to Break Up: Software Patterns

- **Pattern**: reusable solution to a common problem
  - Template, not a single program
  - Tells you how to design your code
  - Made by someone who ran into problem first
- In many cases, a pattern gives you the interface
  - List of headers for non-hidden methods
  - Specification for non-hidden methods
  - Only thing missing is the implementation

Just like this course!

Model-View-Controller Pattern



MVC in this Course

Model

- **A3**: Color classes
  - RGB, CMYK & HSV
- **A4**: Turtle, Pen
  - Window is **View**
- **A6**: Database, Cluster
  - Data is always in model
- **A7**: Ball, Brick, etc..
  - All shapes/geometry

Controller

- **A3**: a3app.py
  - Hidden classes
- **A4**: Functions in a4.py
  - No need for classes
- **A6**: ClusterGroup
  - Also visualizer
- **A7**: Breakout
  - Controller class for you!

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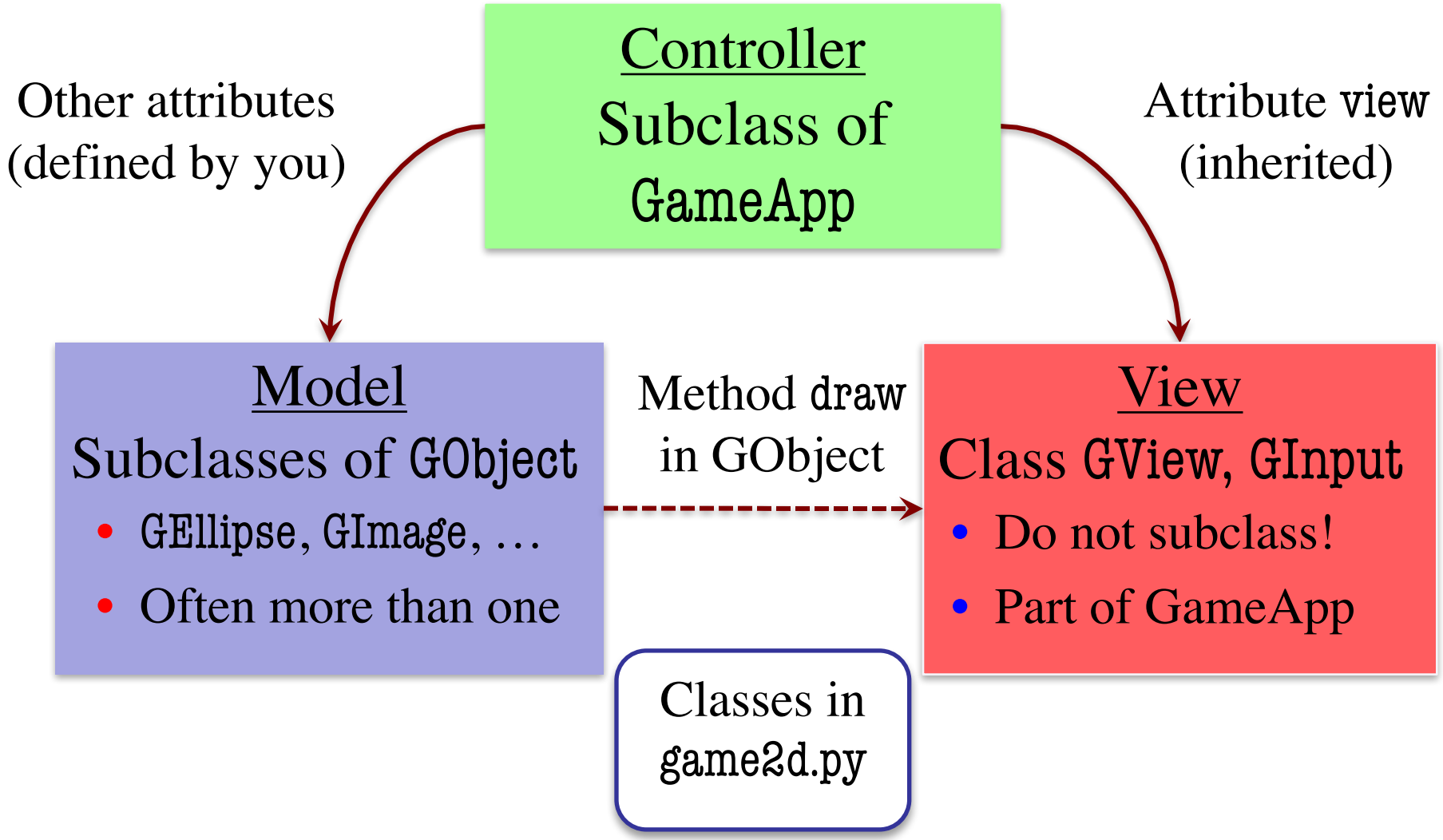
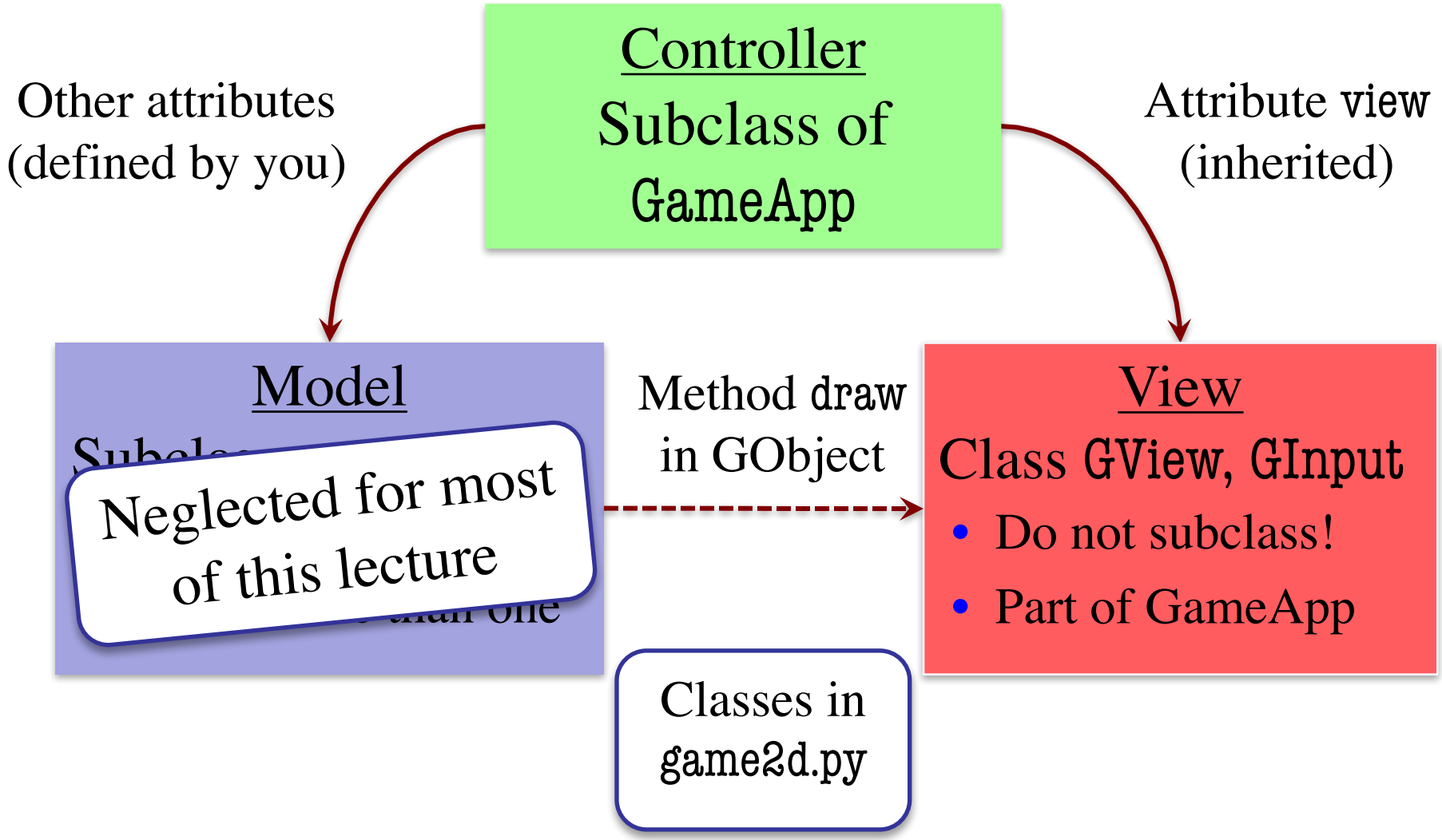
Why **classes** sometimes and **functions** others?

Model-View-Controller in CS 1110

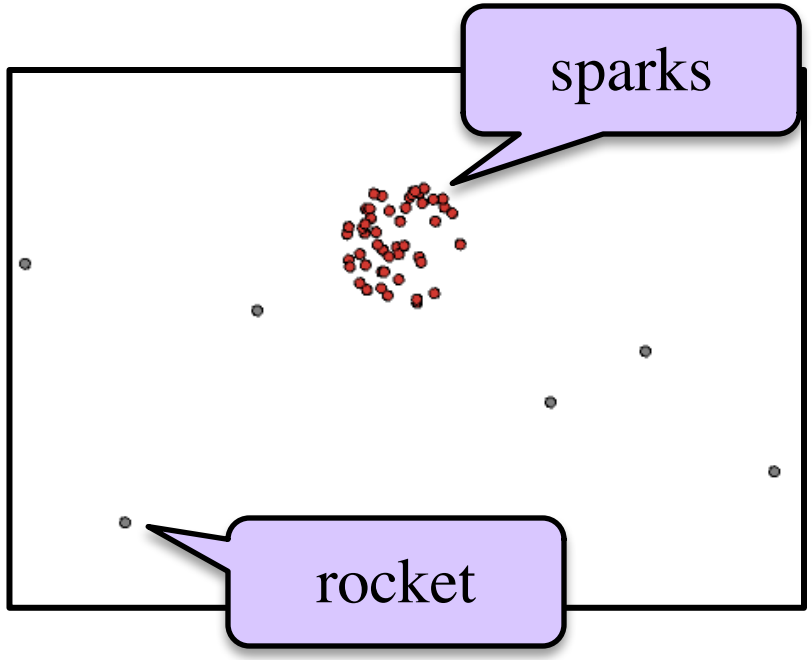


Model-View-Controller in CS 1110



Models in Assignment 7

- Often subclass of `GObject`
  - Has built-in draw method
  - See documentation in A6
- Includes groups of models
  - **Example**: rockets in `pyro.py`
  - Each rocket is a model
  - But so is the entire list!
  - `update()` will change both
- **A7**: Several model classes
  - `Ball` to animate the ball
  - `BrickWall` to manage bricks



See `pyro.py`