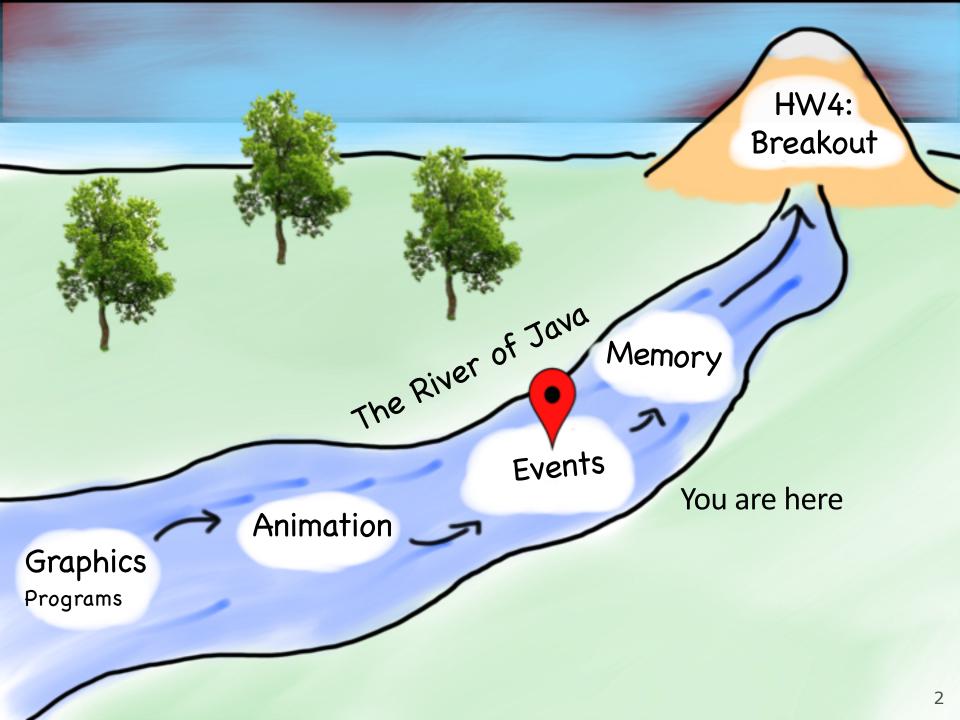
CS 106A, Lecture 14 Events and Instance Variables

Reading:

Art & Science of Java, Ch. 10.1-10.4



Plan for Today

- Announcements
- Review: animation and null
- Event-driven programming
- Instance variables
- Whack-A-Mole
- Extra: Googly Eyes

Announcements

- BlueBook download available on the website
 - -try it out with the second practice exam!
- Assignment 3 due tomorrow
- Assignment 4 out tomorrow
 - not due until the following Monday, but could be good exam practice for graphics + events

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Animation

• A Graphics program can be made to animate with a loop such as:

```
public void run() {
    // create shapes here
    while (condition) {
        update the position of shapes;
        pause(milliseconds);
    }
}
```

• Animation effect: create frame, pause, move to next frame

Null

Null is a special variable value that <u>objects</u> can have that means "nothing". <u>Primitives</u> cannot be null.

If a method returns an object, it can return **null** to signify "nothing". (just say **return null**;)

```
// may be a GObject, or null if nothing at (x, y)
GObject maybeAnObject = getElementAt(x, y);
```

Objects have the value **null** before being initialized.

```
Scanner myScanner; // initially null
```

Null

Calling methods on an object that is **null** will crash your program!

```
// may be a GObject, or null if nothing at (x, y)
GObject maybeAnObject = getElementAt(x, y);
if (maybeAnObject != null) {
    int x = maybeAnObject.getX(); // OK
} else {
    int x = maybeAnObject.getX(); // CRASH!
}
```

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 event: Some external stimulus that your program can respond to.



• event-driven programming: A programming paradigm (common in graphical programs) where your code is executed in response to user events.

Program launches

- Program launches
- Mouse motion
- Mouse clicking
- Keyboard keys pressed
- Device rotated
- Device moved
- GPS location changed
- and more...

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```
public void run() {
    // Java runs this when program launches
}
```

```
public void run() {
    // Java runs this when program launches
}

public void mouseClicked(MouseEvent event) {
    // Java runs this when mouse is clicked
}
```

```
public void run() {
   // Java runs this when program launches
public void mouseClicked(MouseEvent event) {
   // Java runs this when mouse is clicked
public void mouseMoved(MouseEvent event) {
   // Java runs this when mouse is moved
```

Example: ClickForDaisy

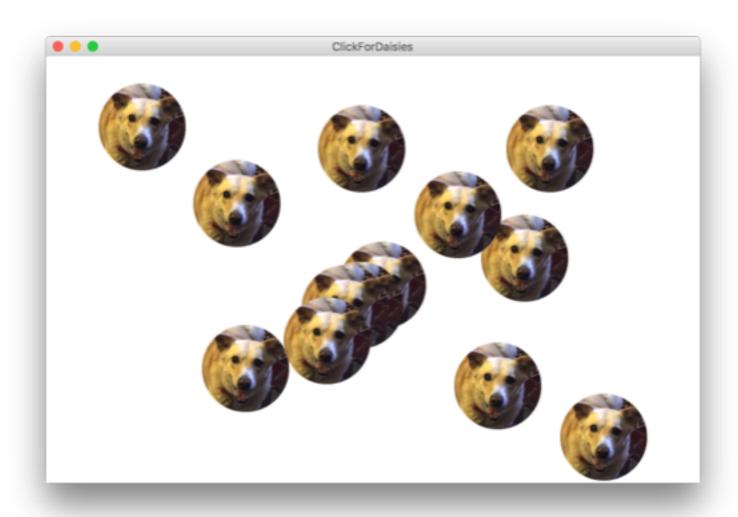
```
import acm.program.*;
import acm.graphics.*;
import java.awt.*;
import java.awt.event.*;  // NEW
public class ClickForDaisy extends GraphicsProgram {
    // Add a Daisy image at 50, 50 on mouse click
    public void mouseClicked(MouseEvent event) {
       GImage daisy = new GImage("res/daisy.png", 50, 50);
       add(daisy);
```

MouseEvent Objects

 A MouseEvent contains information about the event that just occurred:

| Method | Description |
|---------------------|--|
| <pre>e.getX()</pre> | the x-coordinate of mouse cursor in the window |
| <pre>e.getY()</pre> | the y-coordinate of mouse cursor in the window |

Example: ClickForDaisies



Example: ClickForDaisies

```
public class ClickForDaisies extends GraphicsProgram {
  // Add a Daisy image where the user clicks
   public void mouseClicked(MouseEvent event) {
     // Get information about the event
     double mouseX = event.getX();
     double mouseY = event.getY();
     // Add Daisy at the mouse location
     GImage daisy = new GImage("res/daisy.png", mouseX, mouseY);
     add(daisy);
```

Example: ClickForDaisies

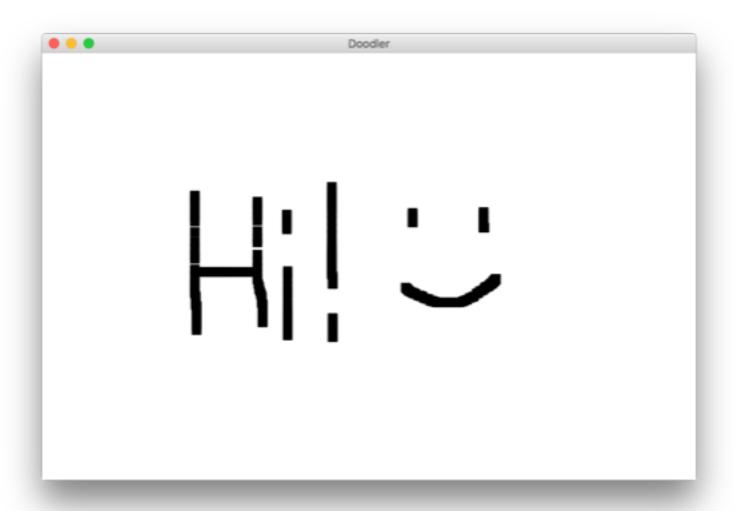
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public class ClickForDaisies extends GraphicsProgram {
  // Add a Daisy image where the user clicks
   public void mouseClicked(MouseEvent event) {
     // Get information about the event
     double mouseX = event.getX();
     double mouseY = event.getY();
     // Add Daisy at the mouse location
     GImage daisy = new GImage("res/daisy.png", mouseX, mouseY);
     add(daisy);
```

Types of Mouse Events

- There are many different types of mouse events.
 - Each takes the form:
 public void eventMethodName(MouseEvent event) { ...

| Method | Description |
|---------------|--|
| mouseMoved | mouse cursor moves |
| mouseDragged | mouse cursor moves while button is held down |
| mousePressed | mouse button is pressed down |
| mouseReleased | mouse button is lifted up |
| mouseClicked | mouse button is pressed and then released |
| mouseEntered | mouse cursor enters your program's window |
| mouseExited | mouse cursor leaves your program's window |

Example: Doodler



```
private static final int SIZE = 10;
public void mouseDragged(MouseEvent event) {
    double mouseX = event.getX();
    double mouseY = event.getY();
    double rectX = mouseX - SIZE / 2.0;
    double rectY = mouseY - SIZE / 2.0;
    GRect rect = new GRect(rectX, rectY, SIZE, SIZE);
    rect.setFilled(true);
    add(rect);
```

```
public void mouseDragged(MouseEvent event) {
    double mouseX = event.getX();
    double mouseY = event.getY();
    double rectX = mouseX - SIZE / 2.0;
    double rectY = mouseY - SIZE / 2.0;
    GRect rect = new GRect(rectX, rectY, SIZE, SIZE);
    rect.setFilled(true);
    add(rect);
}
```

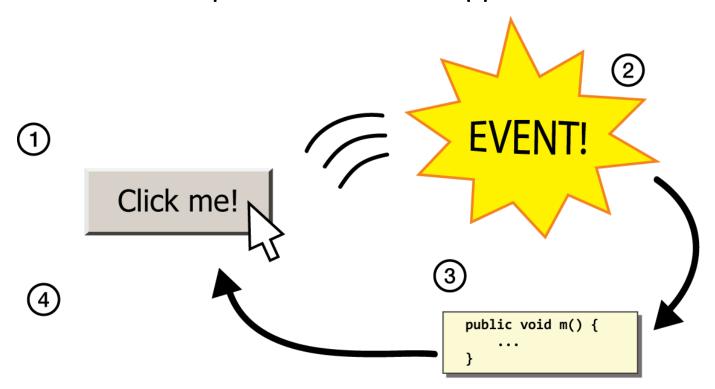
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public void mouseDragged(MouseEvent event) {
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    GRect rect = new GRect(rectX, rectY, SIZE, SIZE);
    rect.setFilled(true);
    add(rect);
}
```

Review: animation and null: Events

- 1) User performs some action, like moving / clicking the mouse.
- 2) This causes an event to occur.
- 3) Java executes a particular method to handle that event.
- 4) The method's code updates the screen appearance in some way.



Revisiting Doodler

```
public void mouseDragged(MouseEvent event) {
    double mouseX = event.getX();
    double mouseY = event.getY();
    double rectX = mouseX - SIZE / 2.0;
    double rectY = mouseY - SIZE / 2.0;
    GRect rect = new GRect(rectX, rectY, SIZE, SIZE);
    rect.setFilled(true);
    add(rect);
}
```

What if we wanted the *same* GRect to track the mouse, instead of making a new one each time?

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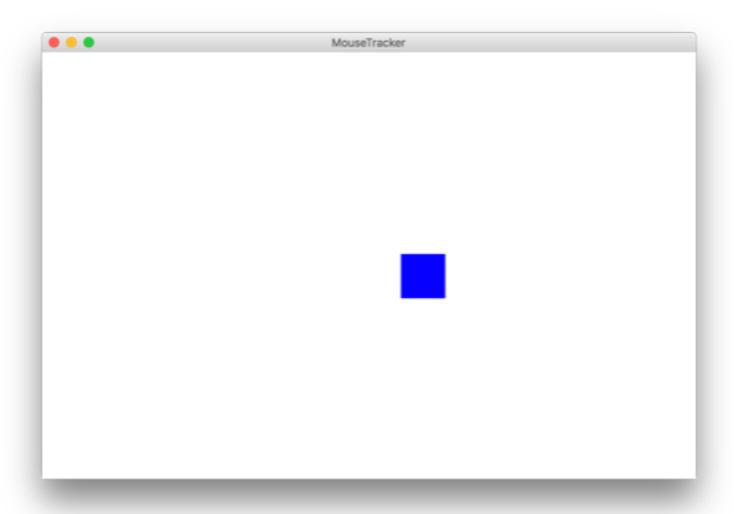
Instance Variables

private type name; // declared outside of any method

- Instance variable: A variable that lives outside of any method.
 - The *scope* of an instance variable is throughout an entire file (class).
 - Useful for data that must persist throughout the program, or that cannot be stored as local variables or parameters (event handlers).
 - It is bad style to overuse instance variables

DO NOT USE INSTANCE VARIABLES ON SNOWMAN!

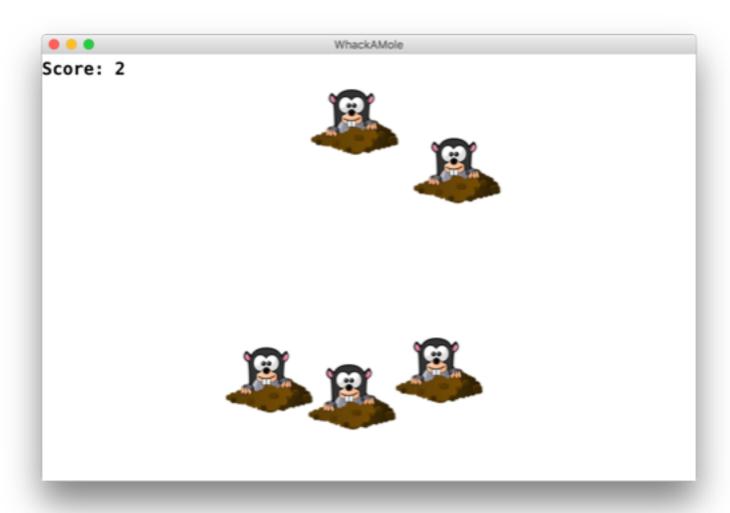
Example: MouseTracker



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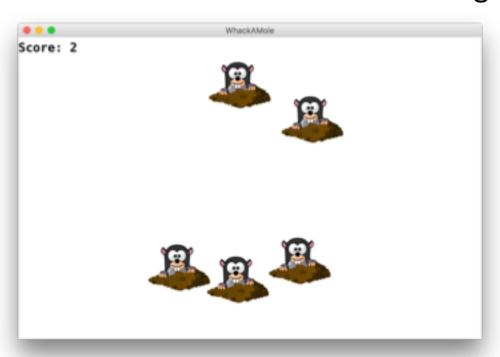
Putting it all together



Whack-A-Mole

Let's use instance variables and events to make Whack-A-Mole!

- A mole should appear every half second at a random location, and stop once the user has gotten at least 10 points.
- If the user clicks a mole, remove it and increase their score by 1
- There should be a GLabel in the left corner showing their score



Exception

- If the user clicks an area with no mole, the program crashes.
 - A program crash in Java is called an exception.
 - When you get an exception, Eclipse shows red error text.
 - The error text shows the line number where the error occurred.
 - Why did this error happen?
 - How can we avoid this?

```
WhackAMole [Java Application] /Library/Java/JavaVirtualMachines/jdk1.8.0_121.jdk/Contents/Home/bin/java (Apr 27, 2017, 10:46:49 PM)

Exception in thread "AWT-EventQueue-0" java.lang.NullPointerException

at acm.graphics.GObjectList.remove(GContainer.java:187)

at acm.graphics.GCanvas.remove(GCanvas.java:518)

at acm.program.GraphicsProgram.remove(GraphicsProgram.java:215)

at WhackAMole.mouseClicked(WhackAMole.java:52)

at java.awt.AWTEventMulticaster.mouseClicked(AWTEventMulticaster.java:270)

at java.awt.Component.processMouseEvent(Component.java:6536)

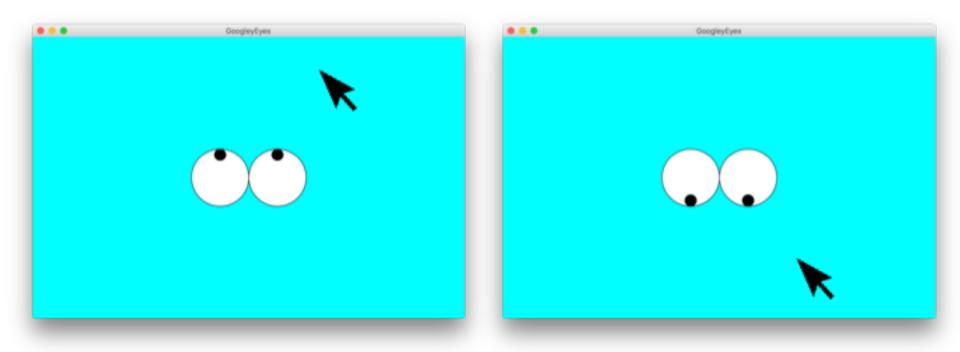
at javax.swing.JComponent.processEvent(Component.java:6298)
```

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Extra Practice: GooglyEyes

Let's write a program called **GooglyEyes** that draws eyes whose pupils follow the user's mouse vertically as it moves around.



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Next Time: Memory