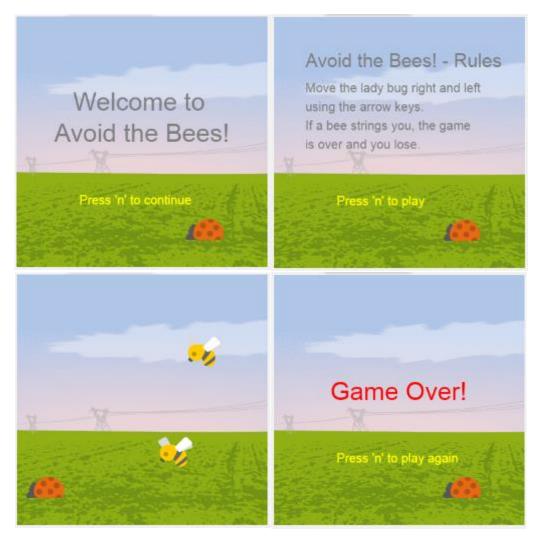
Screens (Avoid the Bees)

This game has 4 screens:



We will use a variable, called screen, to remember which screen we are on. The draw loop will have an if that draws the correct screen.

To start, you need three animations:



First make the variables and the sprites you will need.

Note that the bees start OFF the screen.

```
//tracks what screen you are on
 2
    var screen = 1;
 3
 4
    //the background
 5
    var back = createSprite(200, 200) →;
 6
    back.setAnimation(▼"farm land 1");
 7
 8
    //user's character
 9
    var ladyBug = createSprite(300, 340) → ;
   ladyBug.setAnimation(▼"ladybug 1");
10
11
12
    //the enemy - you need to avoid them
    var bee = createSprite(-20, -100) →;
13
    bee .setAnimation (▼ "bee 1");
14
15
    var bee2 = createSprite(-100, -150) →;
   bee2.setAnimation(▼"bee 1");
16
    createEdgeSprites();
17
```

We will use a series of functions to divide up the code so it is easier to read. The first function will be used to draw Screen1.

```
19
    function drawScreen1(){→
20
      //Prints the welcome screen
      textSize(40);
21
                                                           Welcome to
22
      text("Welcome to", 90, 150); →
      text ("Avoid the Bees!", 60, 200); -
23
                                                         Avoid the Bees!
      fill(▼"yellow");
24
25
      textSize(20);
                                                            Press 'n' to continue
26
      text ("Press 'n' to continue",
                                      100, 300); →
27
28
```

The next function will be used to draw screen2, the rules screen. Avoid the Bees! - Rules Move the lady bug right and left 29 function drawScreen2(){→ using the arrow keys. If a bee strings you, the game is over and you lose. 30 //Prints the rules 31 textSize(30); 32 text("Avoid the Bees! - Rules", 50, 80); → 33 textSize(20); text ("Move the lady bug right and left", 50, 120); -34 35 text ("using the arrow keys.", 50, 150); → 36 text("If a bee strings you, the game", 50, 180); 37 text("is over and you lose.", 50, 210); → 38 fill(▼ "yellow"); 39 textSize(20); text("Press 'n' to play", 100, 300); → 40 41

The next function will be used to activate all of the bees and start them moving. This code was placed outside the draw loop in our other games.

First we move the bees onto the screen. Second, we start their velocity moving.

```
74
    function activatePieces(){→
43
44
      //Gets the game ready to play
45
      //position bee #1, start moving
46
       bee.x = 20;
47
       bee.y = 100;
48
       bee.velocityX =-2;
49
       bee.velocityY =-3;
50
      //position bee #2, start moving
51
       bee2.x =100;
52
       bee2.y =150;
53
       bee2.velocityX =-3;
54
       bee2.velocityY =-2;
55
```

Then, we make a function for our game.

This was the code in the draw loop in our other games.

In this section:

- We move the ladybug left and right
- We make the bees bounce off the walls
- We will also code the losing condition. It will call a new function... gameOver. That may give you an error when you build the code, but it will straighten out later, after we add that method.

```
57
    function playGame () { →
       //To move the user's ladybug with arrow keys
58
            keyDown(▼"left") || ladyBug.x >380
59
      if
60
         ladyBug.x -= 5;
                   keyDown(▼"right") ||
                                            ladyBug.x <20
61
       } else if
62
         ladyBug.x
                     += 5;
63
64
65
       //Make the bees bounce
66
      bee.bounceOff(edges);
67
      bee2.bounceOff(edges);
68
      //If a bee touches a ladybug, move to gameover
69
70
      if ( bee.isTouching(ladyBug)
71
         screen=0;
72
                        \pm 0
73
      if ( bee2.isTouching (ladyBug)
74
         screen=0;
                        \pm 0
75
76
77
```

In the game over method:

- We stop the bees from moving
- We move the ladybug
- Then, we write the game over message on the screen.

```
function gameOver(){→
78
79
       //kill bee #1, stop moving
80
        bee.x =-20;
81
        bee.y = -100;
82
        bee.velocityX =0;
                                                       Game Over!
83
        bee.velocityY =0;
84
       //kill bee #2, stop moving
                                                       Press 'n' to play again
85
        bee2.x =-100;
86
        bee2.y =-150;
87
        bee2.velocityX =0;
        bee2.velocityY =0;
88
89
       //move ladybug over
        ladyBug.x =300;
90
91
        ladyBug.y =340;
92
       //message
       fill(▼"red");
93
94
       textSize(40);
95
       text("Game Over!", 90, 200); →
       fill(▼ "yellow");
96
97
       textSize(20);
       text("Press 'n' to play again", 100, 300); -
98
 99
100
```

The draw method is simply an if statement that chooses between your screens.

```
100
101
     function draw() {→
102
       drawSprites();
103
104
       //move through the screens with n
105
       if ( keyWentDown (▼ "n")
106
          screen++; +
107
108
       //based on the screen value, show
109
           the correct items on the screen
110
       if(screen==0){
111
          gameOver(); →
112
       } else if(screen==1)
113
          drawScreen1(); →
114
       } else if(|screen==2|)
115
         drawScreen2(); →
116
       } else if(screen==3)
117
         activatePieces(); →
118
          screen++;
       } else {
119
120
          playGame(); →
121
                        - +
122
```