

Fundamentals of Physical Computing

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Plan for Today

- Lab Review
- loops
- drawing with variables
- mouse interaction
- keyboard
- ASCII
- bounce
- Readings & Assignments

Lab Review

Loops!

While Loop

- do something until it stops
- `while(test)`
- getting out
 - `cnt = 0`
`while(cnt < 10) {`
 `Serial.print(cnt, DEC);`
 `cnt = cnt + 1;`
}
 - `while (true) {`
 `if (something > 8) {`
 `break;`
 }
}

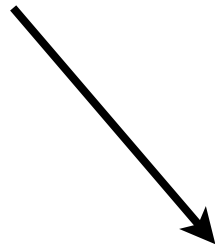
For Loop

- do something a certain number of times
- ```
for(int i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
 Serial.print(i, DEC);
}
```
- incrementation
- can also count backwards
- can also be used in nifty and confusing ways but we'll avoid that

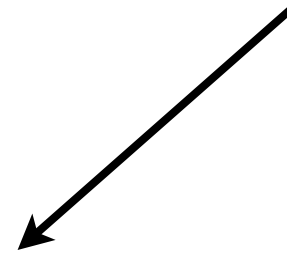
# For Loop Anatomy

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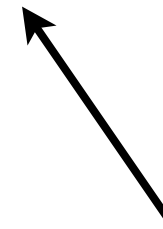
happens first and only once



tested each time through the loop



if the condition is true, the statement block, and the increment is executed, then the condition is tested again. When the condition becomes false, the loop ends.

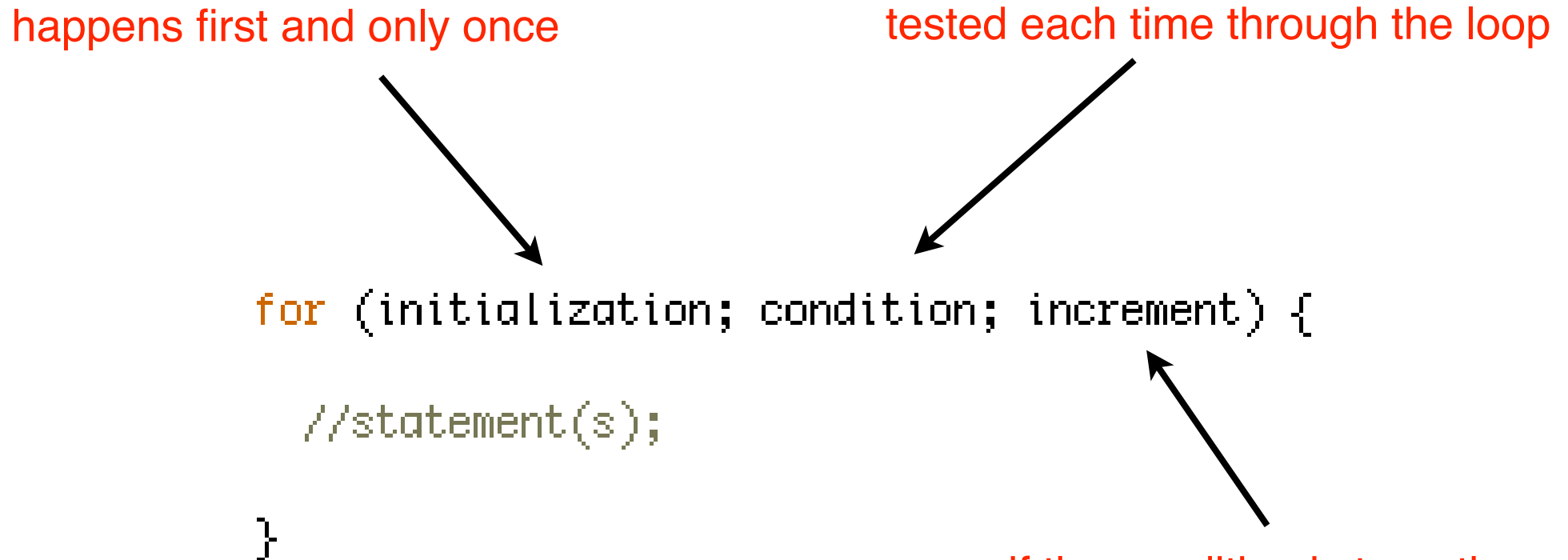


# For Loop Anatomy

---

happens first and only once

tested each time through the loop



```
for (initialization; condition; increment) {
 //statement(s);
}
```

The diagram illustrates the anatomy of a for loop. Three red text annotations are connected to the code by black arrows. The first annotation, 'happens first and only once', has an arrow pointing to the 'initialization' part of the loop header. The second annotation, 'tested each time through the loop', has an arrow pointing to the 'condition' part. The third annotation, 'if the condition is true, the statement block, and the increment is executed, then the condition is tested again. When the condition becomes false, the loop ends.', has an arrow pointing to the 'increment' part.

if the condition is true, the statement block, and the increment is executed, then the condition is tested again. When the condition becomes false, the loop ends.



# Drawing with Variables

# Squares with For Loop

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- drawing squares
- drawing squares from a variable
- drawing six squares
- drawing 1000 squares
- nesting for loops

# Mouse Interaction

# mousePressed

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- Whether or not the mouse button is pressed
- boolean variable

# mousePressed( )

---

- Called continuously while the mouse button is pressed
- function

# mouseDragged( )

---

- Called every time the mouse is moved while a button is pressed
- variable or function?

# mouseButton

---

- which button, LEFT, RIGHT or CENTER
- variable or function?
- what does it show if the mouse is not pressed?

# mouseClicked( )

---

- called once each time the mouse is clicked



# Keyboard Interaction

# keyPressed

---

- what's this?
- how does it probably function?

# keyPressed( )

---

- what's this?
- how does it probably function?

# keyCode

---

- what's this?
- what does it contain?

ASCII



# ASCII

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- American Standard Code for Information Interchange
- 65 = A
- 48 = character zero, 49 = character one
- 32 = space, 10 = line feed, 13 = carriage return

# One Question Quiz

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- what is this: 10

Conditionals



# Remember if statements?

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- `if ( condition ) {  
    codeStuff();  
}`
- `elseif ( condition ) {  
    codeotherStuff();  
}`
- `else {  
    codemoreStuff();  
}`

# Switch and Case

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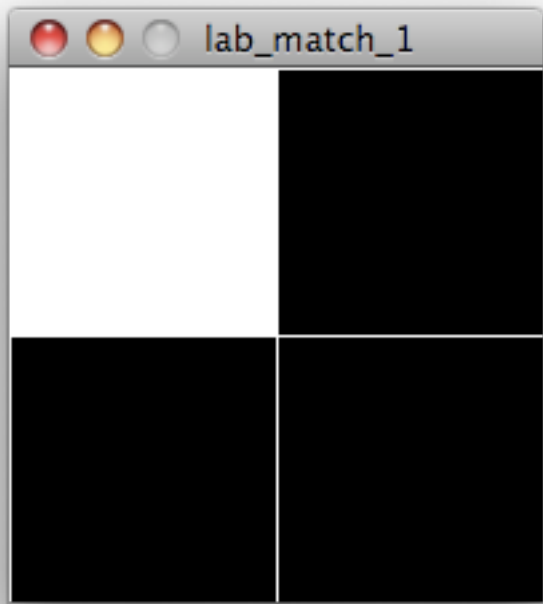
- `switch( variable ) {`
  - `case value:`
    - `dostuff();`
    - `break;`
  - `case othervalue:`
    - `doootherstuff();`
    - `break;`
  - `default:`
    - `domorestuff();`
    - `break;``}`

# Switch and Case Example

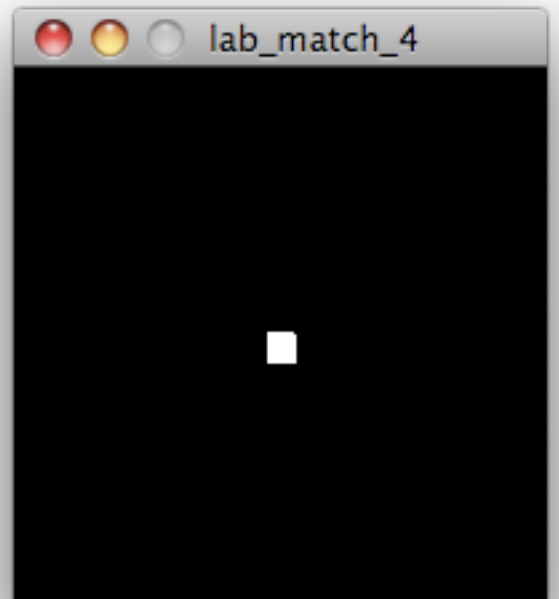
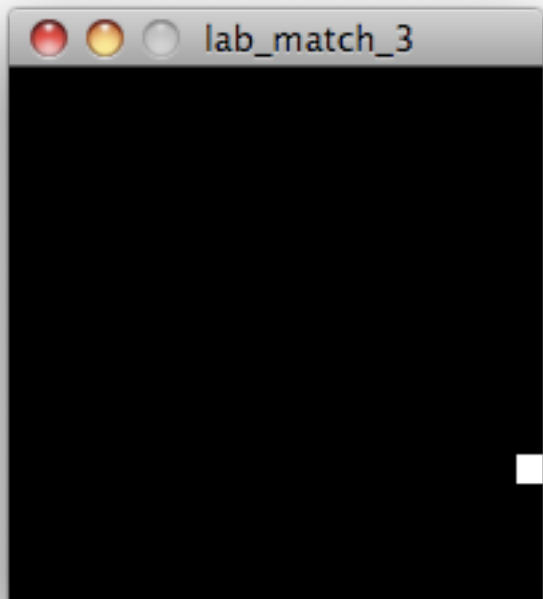
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- char letter = 'B';

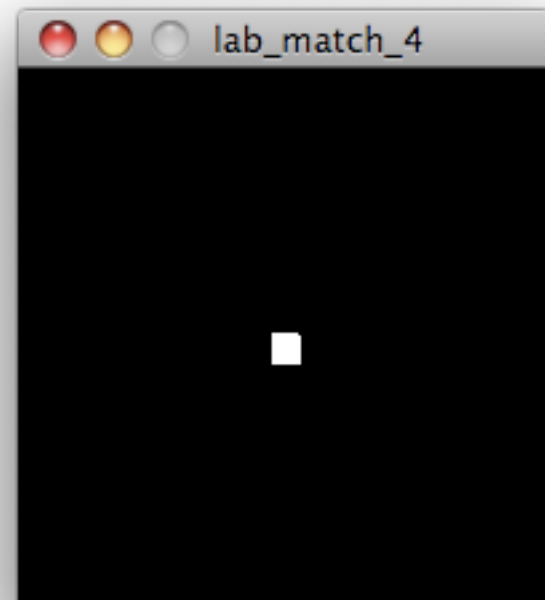
```
switch(letter) {
 case 'A':
 println("Alpha"); // Does not execute
 break;
 case 'B':
 println("Bravo"); // Prints "Bravo"
 break;
 default:
 println("Zulu"); // Does not execute
 break;
}
```



Duplicate These Examples

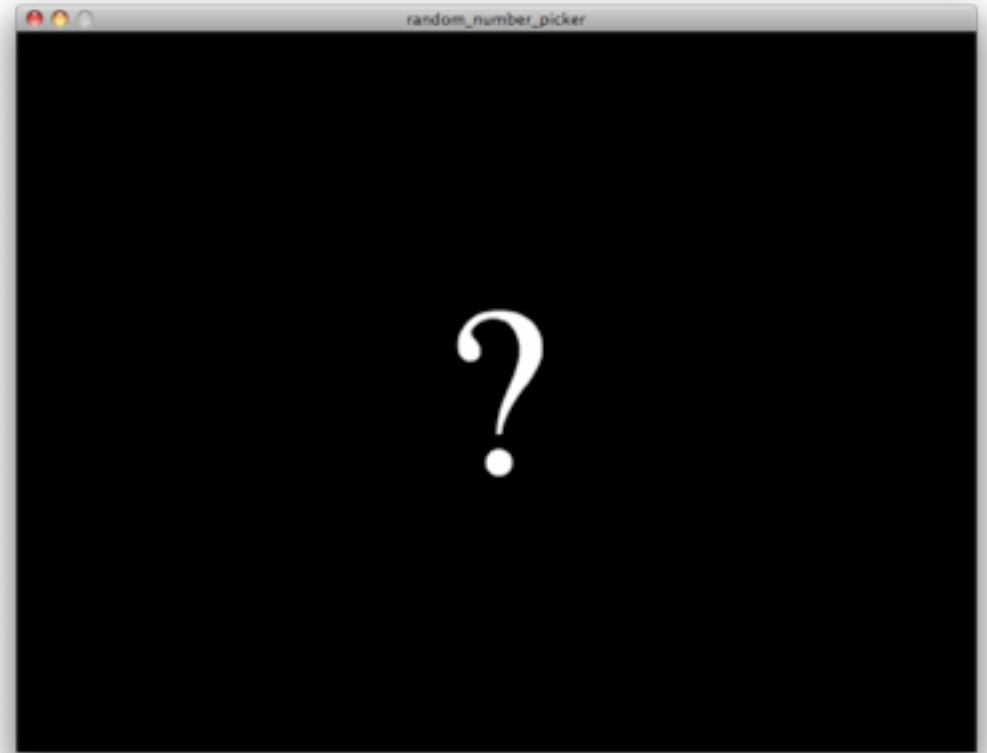


Bounce



[http://faludi.com/classes/fundamentalsphysicalcomputing/code/lab\\_match\\_4/applet/](http://faludi.com/classes/fundamentalsphysicalcomputing/code/lab_match_4/applet/)

# Groups Assignment



# Readings and Assignments

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- Readings

- none this week!

- Assignment

- Programming Lab 2
- Observation for Midterm Project: *Design a new solution for an existing problem. Work in groups to observe the situation, create an early prototype, test the prototype and incorporate your findings into a revised solution system.*