

Alice

Mathematical Expressions,
Conditional Statements, Control
Structures

Coverage

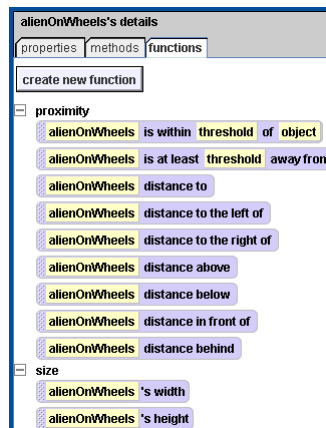
- Arithmetic Expressions
- Built-in Functions
- Conditional Execution
 - If/Then Statements
- Control Structures
 - Loops

Functions

- Alice provides a set of built-in **functions**
 - Similar to methods but like a mathematical function
 - Takes some input and computes some output
 - E.g. SquareRoot(25)
 - We say the function **returns** the value 5 and has an **input parameter** of 25
 - Built-in functions give us information about properties of objects and relationship to other objects (e.g. distance, position in world, width)

Functions

- Click on the functions tab after selecting an object



Arithmetic Function Example

- Make the alien on wheels move to another object
- If we use are not careful it will move right through the object
- We can experiment to find a good number

alienOnWheels ▾ move forward ▾ 1 meter ▾ more... ▾

- More generally, we could change the distance it moves to the function that computes the distance between the two objects
 - Drag the distance function over the “1 meter” box

alienOnWheels ▾ move forward ▾ alienOnWheels ▾ distance to washingMachine ▾ more... ▾

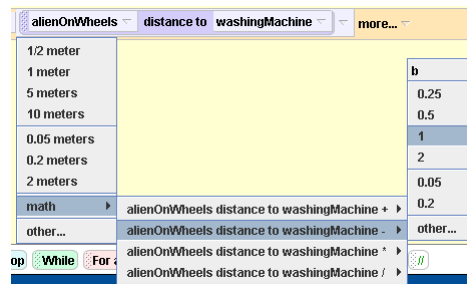
Arithmetic Function Example

- Now the alien moves to the middle of the object; how to fix this?

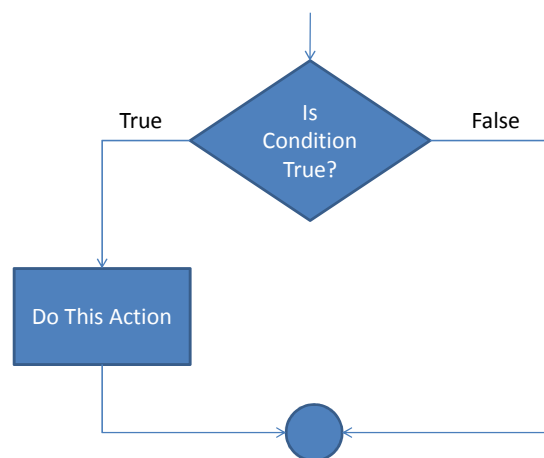
Arithmetic Function Example

- Should move a distance:
 $(\text{distance to object}) - (\text{Object width})/2 - (\text{alien width})/2$

We can perform the math by clicking on the down arrow

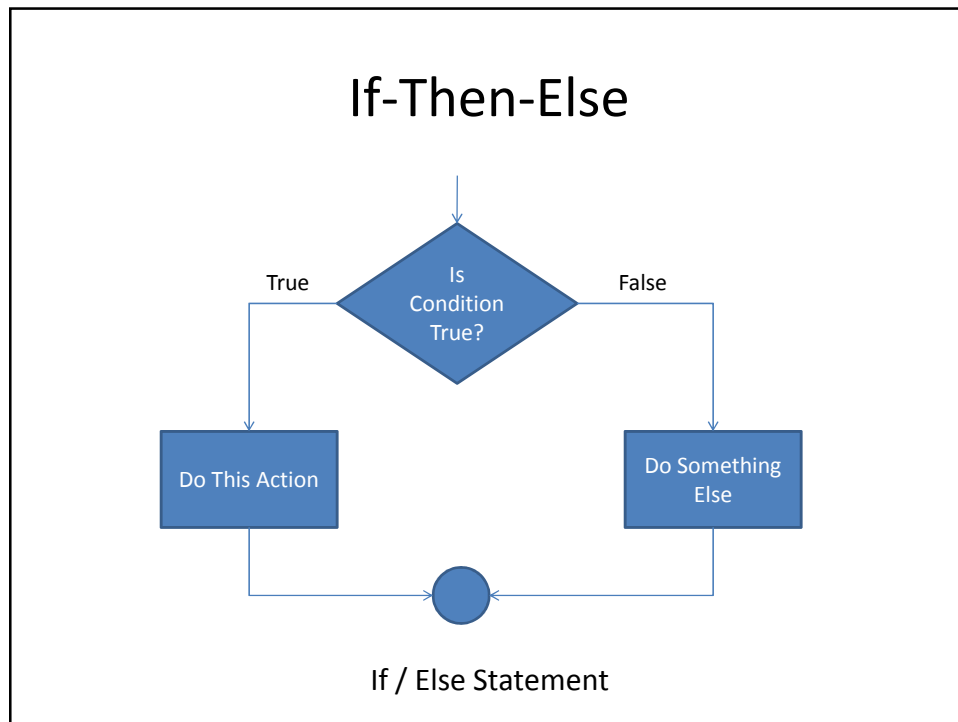


If-Then



To create, drag
 "If/Else" from
 bottom to the
 code window

Single Path If Statement



If/Else Example

- If the alien is smaller than the object
 - Move around it
- Else
 - Move right through it

- Can resize the object to check both cases

Relational Operators

- Relational operators are functions of the **world** object

A == B

A is equal to B

A != B

A is not equal to B

A > B

A greater than B

A < B

A less than B

A >= B

A gte B

A <= B

A lte B

If/Else Example

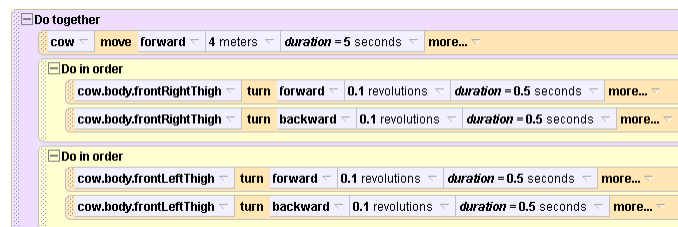
- If the alien's height < 2 then
 - Move around it
- Else
 - Move right through it

- Change the number 2 to test both cases

Repetition

- Sometimes you want to repeat some code multiple times
- Example: Make a flying cow
 - Should wiggle front legs together as it flies, like a dolphin kick
 - Remember how to do this?

Flying Cow

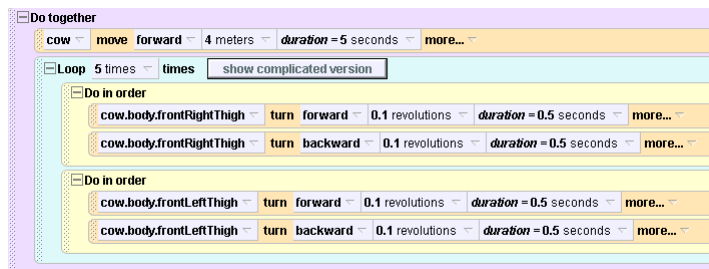


- Problem: We would like the cow to wiggle her legs a total of 5 times, but it is a pain to copy the turn code 4 more times

Repetition

- We can use a loop to repeat any block as many times as we like
- Use LOOP to repeat something some known number of times
- Use WHILE to repeat something while some condition is true
 - Once the condition becomes false, the loop will stop

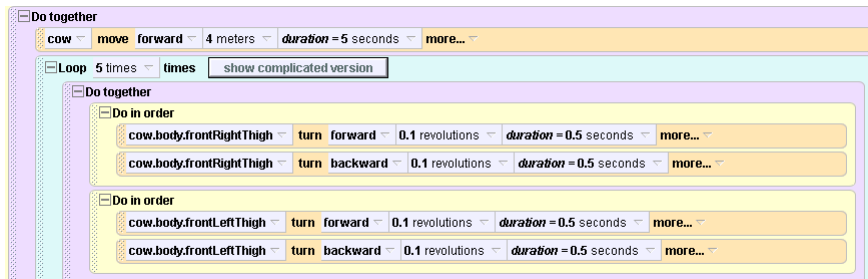
Version 1



Off a bit, why? Consider that we want the legs to move together like a dolphin kick, not running

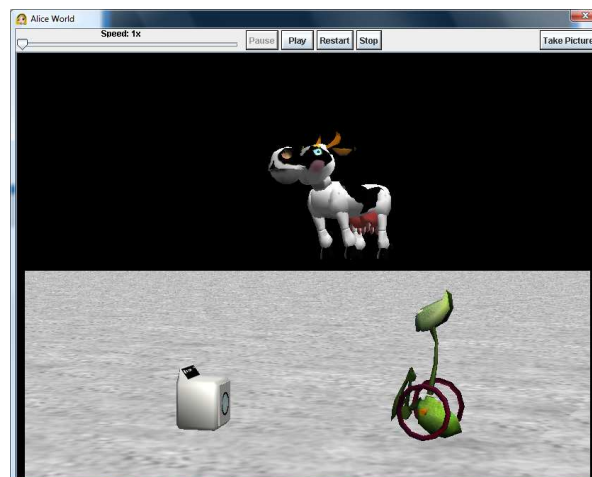
Version 2

- The leg turning is done at the same time; requires another “Do Together” block



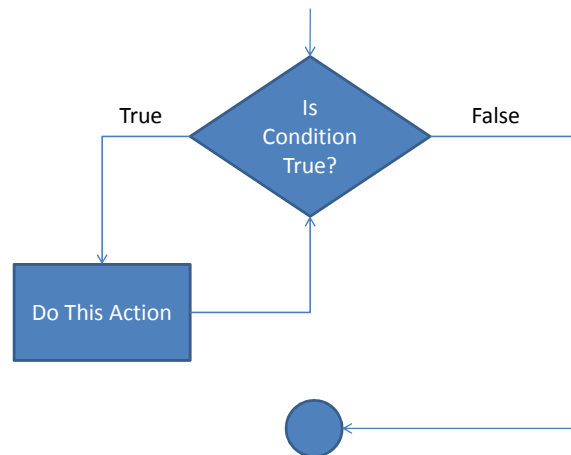
To try: Change Number of times to Infinity

Flying Cow



Reminder: Can also move camera around in the scene

While Loop

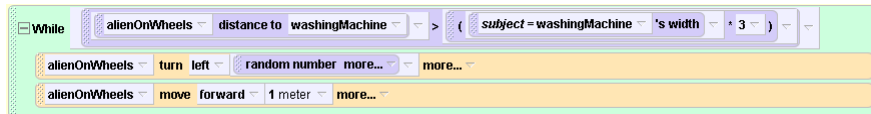


While Loop Example

- Make the alien try to randomly get close to the object
 - While (alien's distance to the object > some value)
 - Turn some random amount
 - Go forward 1 meter
 - Say "Found it!"

Random Roll

- While Loop code
 - Many other versions possible



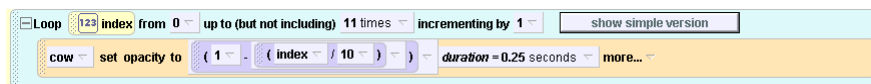
More Complex Loop

- If we click on the “Complex” loop then it shows additional loop options
- Most notably there is a loop “index”
 - This is a variable that holds a number for the current iteration of the loop
 - Sometimes we may want to do processing based on the index

Loop index from NUM1 to NUM2
Loop body

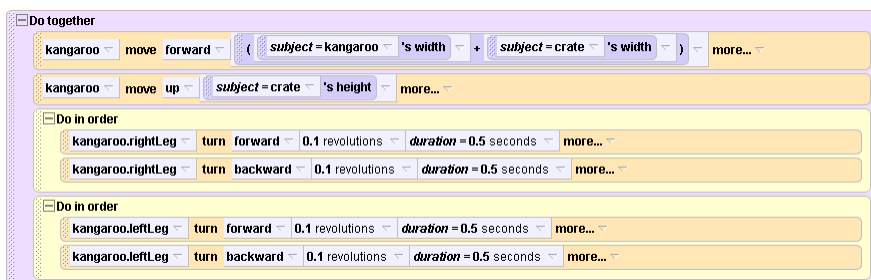
More Complex Loop Example

- The opacity property sets how transparent an object is
 - 0 = invisible
 - 1 = fully solid
- Use the complicated loop to make the cow
 - Fade from invisible to visible
 - Fade from visible to invisible



Class Exercise

- Make a kangaroo jump onto a crate. The legs should make a hopping motion. Use the height/width of the objects to guide the forward and upward movements.



Class Exercise 2

- Create a new event
 - Let the mouse move any object
- Create a loop so the kangaroo turns toward the crate and moves toward it $\frac{1}{2}$ meter until it is close to the crate, then it stops and says “GOT IT”
 - Use the mouse to move the crate around; the kangaroo should chase it

