Part 8 Space Mission Directions

- 1. Navigate out to the Google Classroom for this class.
- 2. Locate the Space Mission Part 8 assignment.
- 3. We are now ready to start adding code to our file. Using your Windows button menu, find and launch your IDLE program.



IDLE is the integrated development environment associated with Python. It is made up of a code editor where you type your code along with other helpful tools that allow you to write, save, and test run programs.

IDLE is designed to recognize Python code, compile Python code, and provide basic debugging tips to programmers if there are problems with their code.

4. Your IDLE window should look something like this once it has launched.:



On Startup, IDLE will display the Python Shell, which can be used to give commands to the computer's operating system. Since we are viewing the shell through IDLE and not the actual command prompt window, the commands that we type into the Shell will not communicate directly with our operating system. However, you can type similar commands in the Python Shell directly from the Python program (not through IDLE) and, if you have permission to access the operating system's commands, you can communicate with the computer's operating system that way.

In IDLE, the shell is mainly used as a launching screen for other activities that we will do, like writing code for our game or debugging a file.

5. Go to File > Open and then browse in the Starting Files folder I gave you to find the escape python file that we have been working on.

🗹 🗟 escape	11/22/2021 8:34 AM	Python File	0 KB

- 6. Your escape.py file will open up.
- 7. Scroll and click at the end of Line 487.

8. Modify the start_room method by adding the code you see on Lines 487, 489, 490, and 491 of the screenshot below.

```
482 #################
483 ## GAME LOOP ##
485
486 def start room():
487
       global airlock door frame
488
       show text("You are here: " + room name, 0)
       if current room == 26: # Room with self-shutting airlock door
489
           airlock door frame = 0
490
491
           clock.schedule interval(door in room 26, 0.05)
492
493 def game loop():
494
       global player x, player y, current room
       global from player x, from player y
495
496
       global player image, player image shadow
497
       global selected item, item carrying, energy
       global player offset_x, player_offset_y
498
499
       global player frame, player direction
```

Line 487 converts the airlock_door_frame variable into a global variable so the start_room function can modify its value.

Line 488 is code that already existed in your game from a previous chapter.

Line 489 begins an "if" function that checks to see if the player is standing in room 26, which is the room that has a self-shutting airlock door. If the player is in room 26, Lines 490 and 491 will run.

Line 490 sets the value of the airlock_door_frame variable to 0. Line 491 sets the door_in_room_26 method to run every .05 seconds. We haven't created this method or initialized the airlock_door_frame variable yet.

9. Scroll and click at the end of Line 1038.

1022	for recipe in RECIPES:
1023	ingredientl = recipe[0]
1024	<pre>ingredient2 = recipe[1]</pre>
1025	combination = recipe[2]
1026	<pre>if (item_carrying == ingredient1</pre>
1027	and item_player_is_on == ingredient2) \
1028	<pre>or (item_carrying == ingredient2</pre>
1029	<pre>and item_player_is_on == ingredientl):</pre>
1030	use_message = "You combine " + objects[ingredient1][3] \
1031	+ " and " + objects[ingredient2][3] \
1032	+ " to make " + objects[combination][3]
1033	<pre>if item_player_is_on in props.keys():</pre>
1034	<pre>props[item_player_is_on][0] = 0</pre>
1035	<pre>room_map[player_y][player_x] = get_floor_type()</pre>
1036	<pre>in_my_pockets.remove(item_carrying)</pre>
1037	add_object(combination)
1038	sounds.combine.play()
1039	
1040	show_text(use_message, 0)
1041	time.sleep(0.5)

10. Press ENTER twice.

11. Type the code you see on Lines 1040 – 1048 of the screenshot below. Ensure your indentation and punctuation match what is shown in the screenshot.

```
1033
                 if item player is on in props.keys():
1034
                     props[item player is on][0] = 0
1035
                     room map[player y][player x] = get floor type()
1036
                 in my pockets.remove(item carrying)
1037
                 add object(combination)
1038
                 sounds.combine.play()
1039
1040
         # {key object number: door object number}
1041
         ACCESS DICTIONARY = { 79:22, 80:23, 81:24 }
         if item_carrying in ACCESS DICTIONARY:
1042
             door number = ACCESS DICTIONARY[item carrying]
1043
1044
             if props[door number][0] == current room:
1045
                 use message = "You unlock the door!"
1046
                 sounds.say doors open.play()
1047
                 sounds.doors.play()
1048
                 open door(door number)
1049
1050
         show text(use message, 0)
1051
         time.sleep(0.5)
1052
1053 def game_completion_sequence():
```

Line 1040 contains a comment.

This section of code enables players to use keys to open the doors. We create a new dictionary called ACCESS_DICTIONARY that uses the access card number as the dictionary key and the door number as the data. So object 79 (an access card) is used to open door 22, for example (Line 1041).

When the player presses U, the door opens (Line 1048) if they have selected one of the items in the dictionary for unlocking doors (Line 1042 - 1043) and if they are standing in the same room as the door it unlocks (Line 1044). We also play a sound effect of a computer voice saying "doors open" (Line 1046), play the doors sound (Line 1047), and change the value of the use_message variable (Line 1045).

12. Scroll down and click at the end of Line 1076.

```
1064
        launch_frame += 1
1065
        if launch frame < 9:
1066
            draw image(images.rescue ship, 8 - launch frame, 6)
1067
            draw shadow(images.rescue ship shadow, 8 + launch frame, 6)
1068
            clock.schedule(game completion sequence, 0.25)
1069
       else:
1070
            screen.surface.set_clip(None)
1071
            screen.draw.text("MISSION", (200, 380), color = "white",
1072
                        fontsize = 128, shadow = (1, 1), scolor = "black")
1073
            screen.draw.text("COMPLETE", (145, 480), color = "white",
                        fontsize = 128, shadow = (1, 1), scolor = "black")
1074
1075
           sounds.completion.play()
1076
            sounds.say_mission_complete.play()
1077
1078
1079 ################
1080 ## START ##
```

13. Press ENTER three times.

14. Type the code you see on Lines 1079 – 1094 of the screenshot below. Ensure your line spacing, indentation, and punctuation match what is shown in the screenshot.

```
1075
            sounds.completion.play()
1076
           sounds.say mission complete.play()
1077
1078
1079 ################
1080 ## DOORS ##
1082
1083 def open door(opening_door_number):
1084
      global door frames, door shadow frames
        global door frame number, door object number
1085
1086
      door frames = [images.door1, images.door2, images.door3,
1087
                      images.door4, images.floor]
1088
      # (Final frame restores shadow ready for when door reappears).
1089
        door shadow frames = [images.doorl shadow, images.door2 shadow,
1090
                            images.door3 shadow, images.door4 shadow,
1091
                            images.door shadow]
      door_frame_number = 0
1092
      door object number = opening door number
1093
1094
      do door animation()
1095
1096
1098 ## START ##
1099 #################
```

Lines 1079 – 1081 create a new section in the code called DOORS.

Line 1083 establishes a new function called open_door. This function will require the opening door number to be input whenever it is called.

Lines 1084 and 1085 establish the door_frames, door_shadow_frames, door_frame_number, and door_object_number as global variables.

The door animation to open the door consists of five frames, numbered 0 to 4. We store images for the animation in a list called door_frames (Lines 1086 – 1087) and store the frame number in the variable called door_frame_number (Line 1092).

Line 1088 contains a comment.

Lines 1089 – 1091 contain door frame animation images for the door's shadow, stored in a list called door_shadow_frames.

In the variable door_object_number (Line 1093), we store the object number of the door that will be opening or closing. After the variables and list have been set up, the function do_door_animation (Line 1094) is started to carry out the animation. We will create that function later.

- 15. Press ENTER twice.
- 16. Type the code that you see on Lines 1096 1112 of the screenshot below. Ensure your indentation and punctuation match what is shown in the screenshot.

```
1079 #################
1080 ## DOORS ##
1082
1083 def open door (opening door number):
1084
      global door frames, door shadow frames
1085
        global door frame number, door object number
1086
        door frames = [images.doorl, images.door2, images.door3,
1087
                       images.door4, images.floor]
1088
        # (Final frame restores shadow ready for when door reappears).
1089
        door shadow frames = [images.doorl shadow, images.door2 shadow,
1090
                              images.door3 shadow, images.door4 shadow,
1091
                              images.door shadow]
1092
      door frame number = 0
        door object number = opening door number
1093
1094
        do door animation()
1095
1096 def close door(closing door number):
1097
        global door frames, door shadow frames
1098
        global door frame number, door object number, player y
1099
        door frames = [images.door4, images.door3, images.door2,
1100
                       images.doorl, images.door]
1101
        door shadow frames = [images.door4 shadow, images.door3 shadow,
1102
                              images.door2 shadow, images.door1 shadow,
1103
                              images.door shadow]
1104
       door frame number = 0
1105
       door object number = closing door number
1106
        # If player is in same row as a door, they must be in open doorway
1107
        if player y == props[door object number][1]:
1108
            if player y == 0: # if in the top doorway
1109
                player y = 1 # move them down
1110
            else:
1111
                player y = room height - 2 # move them up
1112
        do door animation()
1113
1114
1116 ## START
                 ±±
1117 ##################
```

Line 1096 creates a new function called close_door. This function will require the closing_door_number to be input whenever it is called

As we did in the open_door function, Lines 1097 – 1098 convert the door_frames, door_shadow_frames, door_frame_number, door_object_number, and player_y variables to global variables.

Lines 1099 – 1103 create two different lists, one for the door animation and one for the door shadow animation, to store the images for the animation. Notice in these lists that the images are reversed from the open_door function. That is because we want to animate the door closing, not opening, so we will need to reverse the order of the images.

Line 1104 establishes sets the door_frame_number variable to 0 and Line 1105 sets the door_object_number variable to be the same as the closing_door_number.

Line 1106 contains a comment.

Lines 1107 - 1111 run through a series of checks to ensure the door doesn't close on top of a player. If the door is closing and the player is in the way, the program will change the player's position to move them out of the doorway.

Line 1112 will run the do_door_animation function, similar to what we did in the open_door function we wrote previously.

17. Press ENTER twice.

18. Type the code you see on Lines 1114 – 1126 of the screenshot below. Ensure your indentation and punctuation match what is shown in the screenshot.

```
1104
         door frame number = 0
1105
         door object number = closing door number
1106
        # If player is in same row as a door, they must be in open doorway
1107
        if player y == props[door object number][1]:
             if player y == 0: # if in the top doorway
1108
                player y = 1 # move them down
1109
1110
             else:
1111
                player y = room height - 2 # move them up
        do door animation()
1112
1113
1114 def do door animation():
1115
        global door frames, door frame number, door object number, objects
1116
        objects[door object number][0] = door frames[door frame number]
1117
        objects[door object number][1] = door shadow frames[door frame number]
1118
        door frame number += 1
1119
       if door frame number == 5:
1120
            if door frames[-1] == images.floor:
1121
                props[door object number][0] = 0 # remove door from props list
            # Regenerate room map from the props
1122
            # to put the door in the room if required.
1123
1124
            generate map()
1125
        else:
1126
             clock.schedule(do door animation, 0.15)
1127
1128
1129 #################
1130 ## START ##
1131 ################
```

Line 1114 creates a new function called do_door_animation.

Line 1115 converts the door_frames, door_frame_number, door_object_number, and objects variables to global variables.

The objects dictionary contains, among other things, the images to use for a particular object. This new function starts by changing the door's image and shadow image in that dictionary to the current animation frame (Lines 1116 - 1117). When the room is redrawn, it will now use that animation frame.

The function then increases the animation frame number by 1 (Line 1118) so the next animation frame can be shown next time this function runs.

If the frame is now 5 (Line 1119), it means we've reached the end of the animation. In that case, we check whether the door has opened (rather than closed) by seeing whether the final frame was a floor tile, showing no door (Line 1120). Remember, an index number of -1 will give you the last item in a list.

If the door was opened, the door will be removed from view (Line 1121) and moved to room 0.

Lines 1122 and 1123 contain comments.

Line 1124 runs the generate_map function to redraw the map.

Line 1125 contains an "else" function that will run if the door animation frame is not equal to 5. Line 1126 will run the do_door_animation again after .15 seconds. Essentially, we continue to run the door animation, increasing the animation frame images by 1 each time the function runs. When it gets to the final frame, if the door has opened, it will remove the door from view.

19. Press ENTER twice.

20. Type the code you see on Lines 1128 – 1138 of the screenshot below. Ensure your indentation and punctuation match what is shown in the screenshot.

```
1114 def do door animation():
1115
        global door frames, door frame number, door object number, objects
        objects[door object number][0] = door frames[door frame number]
1116
1117
       objects[door object number][1] = door shadow frames[door frame number]
1118
       door_frame_number += 1
       if door_frame number == 5:
1119
            if door frames[-1] == images.floor:
1120
1121
                 props[door object number][0] = 0 # remove door from props list
1122
            # Regenerate room map from the props
1123
            # to put the door in the room if required.
1124
            generate map()
       else:
1125
1126
           clock.schedule(do door animation, 0.15)
1127
1128 def shut engineering door():
1129 global current_room, door room number, props
       props[25][0] = 32 # Door from room 32 to the engineering bay.
1130
       props[26][0] = 27 # Door inside engineering bay.
1131
1132
       generate map() # Add door to room map for if in affected room.
       if current room == 27:
1133
            close door(26)
1134
       if current_room == 32:
1135
1136
           close door(25)
1137 show_text("The computer tells you the doors are closed.", 1)
1138 sounds.say_doors_closed.play()
1139
1140
1141 ################
1142 ## START ##
1143 #################
```

Line 1128 creates a new function called shut_engineering_door.

Line 1129 establishes the current_room, door_room_number, and props variables as global variables.

The shut_engineering_door function has two door props to work with, objects 25 and 26, because the player can see this door from either side depending on which room they're in. The first thing we do is update the props dictionary so these doors appear in the rooms (Lines 1130 – 1131).

Line 1132 will run the generate_map function to redraw the room map with the doors in place. If the player is in a room with one of these doors, this function updates the room map for the current room. In other cases, the generate_map function still runs but nothing changes.

Line 1133 will check to see if the player is in room 27. If so, Line 1134 will run the close_door function for object 26.

Line 1135 will check to see if the player is in room 32. If so, Line 1136 will fun the close_door function for object 25.

Line 1137 runs the show_text function to display a message on the screen. Line 1138 will play the say_doors_closed sound for the player.

- 21. Press ENTER twice.
- 22. Type the code you see on Lines 1140 1152 of the screenshot below. Ensure your indentation, punctuation, and line spacing match what is shown in the screenshot.

```
1128 def shut engineering door():
1129
        global current room, door room number, props
1130
         props[25][0] = 32 # Door from room 32 to the engineering bay.
1132 generate_map() # Add door to room_map for if in affected room.
1133 if current room == 27:
1134
             close door(26)
1135
       if current room == 32:
1136
            close door(25)
1137
       show text("The computer tells you the doors are closed.", 1)
1138
        sounds.say doors closed.play()
1139
1140 def door in room 26():
        global airlock door frame, room map
1141
1142
        frames = [images.door, images.doorl, images.door2,
1143
                   images.door3,images.door4, images.floor
1144
                   1
1145
1146
        shadow frames = [images.door shadow, images.doorl shadow,
                          images.door2 shadow, images.door3 shadow,
1147
1148
                          images.door4 shadow, None]
1149
1150
        if current room != 26:
1151
            clock.unschedule(door in room 26)
1152
             return
1153
1154
1155 ################
1156 ## START
                  ##
1157 ################
```

Line 1140 creates a new function called door_in_room_26.

Line 1141 establishes the airlock_door_frame and room_map variables as global variables.

We store the animation frames for the door in the list frames, including the first frame that shows the door shut and the final frame that shows an empty floor tile instead of the door (Lines 1142 - 1144). We also create a separate list for the animation frames for the doors shadow on Lines 1146 - 1148. We leave the final frame out of the shadow animation since there will be no shadow when the door is completely open.

Line 1150 will check to see if the player is still in room 26. If the player has left the room, the clock.unschedule function will stop the door_in_room_26 function from running regularly and exit the function using a return statement so that the door animation stops.

- 23. Press ENTER twice.
- 24. Type the code you see on Lines 1154 1172 of the screenshot below. Ensure your indentation, punctuation, and line spacing match what is shown in the screenshot.

```
1140 def door in room 26():
1141
         global airlock door frame, room map
1142
         frames = [images.door, images.doorl, images.door2,
1143
                   images.door3,images.door4, images.floor
1144
                   1
1145
1146
         shadow frames = [images.door shadow, images.doorl shadow,
1147
                          images.door2 shadow, images.door3 shadow,
1148
                          images.door4_shadow, None]
1149
1150
        if current room != 26:
1151
            clock.unschedule(door in room 26)
1152
             return
1153
1154
         # prop 21 is the door in Room 26.
1155
         if ((player y == 8 and player x == 2) or props[63] == [26, 8, 2]) \
1156
                 and props[21][0] == 26:
1157
             airlock door frame += 1
1158
             if airlock door frame == 5:
1159
                 props[21][0] = 0 # Remove door from map when fully open.
1160
                 room map[0][1] = 0
1161
                 room map[0][2] = 0
1162
                 room map[0][3] = 0
1163
        if ((player y != 8 or player x != 2) and props[63] != [26, 8, 2]) \
1164
1165
                 and airlock door frame > 0:
             if airlock door frame == 5:
1166
1167
                 # Add door to props and map so animation is shown.
                 props[21][0] = 26
1168
                room map[0][1] = 21
1169
                room map[0][2] = 255
1170
                 room_map[0][3] = 255
1171
1172
             airlock door frame -= 1
1173
1174
1175 ################
1176 ## START
                  ##
1177 ##################
```

Line 1154 contains a comment.

Lines 1155 - 1156 will check to see if the player is standing on the pressure pad in room 26 and that the door is currently in the room. If this is true, Line 1157 will increase the animation door frame for the airlock door by 1.

Line 1158 will check to see if the airlock_door_frame value is equal to 5, which is the last image in the animation, meaning the door is fully open. If this is true, Line 1159 will remove the door from view (by moving the prop to room 0), and the room_map will also be updated.

Lines 1164 - 1172 will perform a similar set of commands in reverse to close the door. Lines 1164 - 1165 will check to see if the player is not standing on the pressure pad and that the airlock_door_frame value is larger than 0 (meaning that the door is at least partially open).

Line 1166 will check to see if the airlock_door_frame value is equal to 5, meaning that the door is currently fully open.

Line 1167 contains a comment.

If the door is fully open, the props and the room_map dictionaries will be updated to put the door back into the room so the player can see it. Remember, the number 255 is used to indicate an object that takes up more than one tile.

Line 1172 will subtract 1 from the value of the airlock_door_frame, moving backwards through the animation to begin closing the door.

- 25. Press ENTER twice.
- 26. Type the code you see on Lines 1174 1175 of the screenshot below. Ensure your indentation matches what is shown in the screenshot.

1164	if ((player_y != 8 or player_x != 2) and props[63] != [26, 8, 2]) \
1165	and airlock_door_frame > 0:
1166	<pre>if airlock_door_frame == 5:</pre>
1167	# Add door to props and map so animation is shown.
1168	props[21][0] = 26
1169	$room_map[0][1] = 21$
1170	room_map[0][2] = 255
1171	room_map[0][3] = 255
1172	airlock_door_frame -= 1
1173	
1174	<pre>objects[21][0] = frames[airlock_door_frame]</pre>
1175	<pre>objects[21][1] = shadow_frames[airlock_door_frame]</pre>
1176	
1177	
1178	******
1179	## START ##
1180	******

Lines 1174 and 1175 will change the image file for the door and door shadow in the objects dictionary to match the current animation frame.

27. Go to File > Save to save your code.

Final Code:

Escape import time, rendom, meth ** VARIABLES ** WIDTH = 800 Awindre size HEIGHT = 800 #FLANER variables
FLANER variables
FLANER NAME = "alice"
FRIEND_HAUE = "Mach"
FRIEND_HAUE = "Machbew"
ourrent_com = 31 # stage yoom = 31 top_left_x = 100
top_left_y = 150 DENO_OBJECT5 = [images.floor, images.pillar, images.soil] LANDER_SECTOR = random.randint(1, 24) LANDER_X = random.randint(2, 11) LANDER_Y = random.randint(2, 11) TILE SIZE - 30 player y, player x = 2, 6 game_over = False park_pre_ * fait park_pre_ * fait state = { "inf" [images.spaceaut_left, images.spaceaut_left_i, "inf" [images.spaceaut_left]; "inf": [images.spaceaut_left]; "inf"; " "right": [images.spacesuit_right, images.spacesuit_right], images.spacesuit_right_2, images.spacesuit_right_8, images.spacesuit_right_4 1, "down": [images.spacesuit_front, images.spacesuit_front_i, images.spacesuit_front_2, images.spacesuit_front_3, images.spacesuit_front_4] player_direction = "down"
player_frame = 0
player_image = FLATER[player_direction][player_frame]
player_offset_x, player_offset_y = 0, 0 stays_starter_transform_y = 0, 0
Figure_transform_y = 0, 0
Figure_transform_transform_y = 0, 0
Figure_transform 1. "xight": [images.spacesuit_right_shadow, images.spacesuit_right_1_shadow, images.spacesuit_right_2_shadow, images.spacesuit_right_3_shadow, images.spacesuit_right_3_shadow *dosm*: [Inages spacesult_front_shadow, images spacesult_front_shadow, images.spacesult_front_stadow, images.spacesult_front_stadow, images.spacesult_front_stadow 3 player_image_shadow = PLAYER_SHADOW["down"][0] FILLARS - [images.pillar, images.pillar_95, images.pillar_90, images.pillar_60, images.pillar_50 wall_transparency_frame = 0 BLACH = (0, 0, 0) BLUE = (0, 155, 255) MILLOW = (255, 255, 255) WHITE = (255, 255, 255) GREEN = (0, 255, 0) BED = (128, 0, 0) air, energy = 100, 100 suit_stitched, air_fixed = Talme, Talme launch_frame = 0 10AF HAP_WIDTH = 5 HAP_WIDTH = 10 HAP_SIZE = NAP_WIDTH + HAP_HEIGHT GARE_NAP - [["Room 0 - where unused objects are keps", 0, 0, false, false;] outdoor_rooms = range(1, 26): froms 1 to 25 are generated here GARK MAR-septent(["The dusty planet surface", 13, 13, True, True]) [Imp planetactors in range (1, 20] # forms 1 to 25 sum speaketed here SAME_UNA-speaket [Imp states joins intervent, 15, 12, Throng, Team 1) SAME_UNA-speaket [Imp states joins intervent, 15, 12, Throng, Team 1) SAME_UNA-speaketed intervention intervention intervention [Imp states intervention intervention intervention intervention] [Imp states intervention intervention intervention intervention [Imp states intervention] [Imp states intervention intervention intervention intervention [Imp states intervention] [Imp states intervention intervention intervention intervention [Imp states intervention] [Imp states intervention intervention intervention intervention [Imp states intervention] [Imp states intervention intervention intervention intervention [Imp states intervention] [Imp states intervention intervention intervention intervention [Imp states intervention interventinterventi 130 Fairple manity check on map above to sherk data entry 140 secent len(GRME_MAR)-1 - MAR_SIZE, "Map size and GAME_MAR don't metch" 141 142 143 144 • Objects • 144 • Objects •

30/cost = 1 10 [Indep: float, more, "The line is matter out is not "... 11 [Indep: state, more, "the line is state, state, more is state,", 12 [Indep: state, more, "the line is state, state, more is state,", 13 [Indep: state, more, more is state, more, more is state,", 14 [Indep: state, more, more is state, more, more is state,", 15 [Indep: state, more, more is state, more,", 16 [Indep: state, more, more is state, more,", 17 [Indep: state, more, more is state, more,", 18 [Indep: state, more, more is state, more,", 19 [Indep: state, more, more is state, more,", 19 [Indep: state, more, more is state, more,", 10 [Indep: state, more, more is state, more,", 10 [Indep: state, more, more is state, more,", 10 [Indep: state, more, more is state, more,", 11 [Indep: state, more, more is state, more,", 12 [Indep: state, more, more is state, more,", 13 [Indep: state, more, more is state, more, more, more, more,", 14 [Indep: state, more, 119 EFF 129 EFF 120 items_player_may_carry = list(range(35, 52))
Mumbers below are for floor, pressure pad, soil, toxic floor,
items_player_may_stand_on = items_player_may_carry + [0, 35, 2, 48] ## SCENERY ##

301 # Scenery describes objects that cannot move between roums. 301 # room number: [[object number, y position, x position]...] backsum = 0 dbacksum = 0 dbacksum = 0 for Key, room generry_list in somesorery_list the scenery_lies_list in room generry_list the scenery_lies_list(3) * (Key = 11) the scenery_lies_list(3) * (Key = 21) thest dener dback generate = 141, "Ensemble 121 summery lists" print (Scenery checksum) * stripteering is some print (Scenery checksum) * stripteering) 2 3 dei scenery[Il][-1] # Delete last fence panel in Scom 21 4 dei scenery[Il][-1] # Delete last fence panel in Scom 25 A DATE NAP A orf generate_map()) # This function nakes the map for the outrent room; # this from this, scener width, room height, room_mass, heard_map # that room_ises, room_width, room_height, room_mass, heard_map # that room_ises. # SMUL_MAR(current_coom) room_ises. # SMUL_MAR(current_coom) room_ises. # SMUL_MAR(current_coom) room_ises. # room_width = mosm_ises()) floor_type = qe.floor_type()
if oursent_room in range(i, 2))
bottom_doge = 2 faoil
id.e_cope = 2 faoil
id.e_cope = 1 faoil
id.e_cope = 2 faoil
if oursent_room in range(21, 26):
bottom_doge = 1 faoil
if oursent_room > 26i
bottom_doge = 1 faoil
side_cope = 1 faoil f Create top line of room exp; room sape/[stade edge] ' room vidtb] i all stade torow become by (well, floor to fill width, well), for room pup. append[[stade_edge] + fficer type]' (room width - 7) + [stade_edge]] # Add betien line of room exp; room pup. append[[stade_edge] ' room vidth] # Add doorways. middle_row = int(room_beight / 3) middle_column = int(room_width / 3) if room_data[4]: # If exit at right of this room room_map(hiddle_tow][room_width - 1] * floor_type room_map[hiddle_row][room_width - 1] * floor_type room_map[hiddle_row-1][room_width - 1] * floor_type room_mepinois_prov_l(room_vines - 1) = room_props 10 urrent_room MARF HUTE + 1) & f1 close is not on left of map room_to_left = 0.082 MAR(ourrent_room - 1) f f1 room_to_left[0] f1 room_to_left[0] room_mepinoidle_room[0] = floot_type room_mepinoidle_room + 1[0] = floot_type room_mepinoidle_room + 1[0] = floot_type if reem_detw[3]: # If exit at top of this room room_map[0][mixdle_colums] = floor_type room_map[0][mixdle_colums + 1] = floor_type room_map[0][mixdle_colums - 1] = floor_type 19 current room of MAP 1122 - MAP WIDTH; # 12 room is not on hottom row room peine - SAME (Barlourtent room-MAP WIDTH) 1 from the leave has not posite, and self the hottom of this can is room below that not posite, and self the hottom of this can is room below the self-out the self the self of the self room periods between the listic classes - list closer type room periods between the listic classe - li + closer type if current_room is scenecy: this scenery in scenery[current_room]: scenery_under = this_scenery[] scenery[] scenery[] scenery[] room_mep[scenery_y][scenery_s] = scenery_m image_here = objects[scenery_number][0] image_width = image_here.get_width() image_width_in_tiles = int(image_width / TILE_SI2E) tile_number im range(l, image_width_in_tiles): room_map(scenery_y)(scenery_x + tile_number) = 356 Sector $y = (n) (\text{METERI} \neq 1) + Conter of quark window of the sector of the sector$



if keyboard.g:
 pick_up_object() it kejboard.tab mml len(im_my_pockets) > 0: selected_item > 1 = 0; selected_item > len(im_my_pockets) - 1: selected_item = 0 item oarrying - im_my_pockets(selected_item) display_investory() 1# keyboard.space: examine_object() 1.f Reyboard.u) use_object() 4 if the player is standing encoders they doublet, nows then back if room angloints () (player |x| on the size player gap stand on K player, y = adp, player, <math display="inline">y = adp, player, y = adp,providence [] player_direction == "cipt" end player_frame. > 0) player_direction == "cipt" end player_frame. player_direction == "cipt" end player_frame. [] player_direction == "dp" end player_frame. > 0 play ++ EYSDLAY ++ dis disy_image(image, y, x):
 #treat.bit(
 (top.left_x + (x + TILE_SIEE),
 top_left_y + (y + TILE_SIEE) - image.get_Belght()) draw_shadow(image, y, #))
sozeen.blit(image, (top_left_x + (x ^ TILE_SITE), top_left_y + (y ^ TILE_SITE)) ef draw playet(): player_inage * ELATER[player_direction][player_frame] draw_inage[player_inage, player_y + player_effect_y, player_k + player_effect_k] player_inage_indow * ELATER_ENADOF[player_direction][player_frame] draw_dbacow(player_inage_indow, player_y + player_offect_y, player_k + player_offect_y # Clear the game areas area. bux = Bact(0, 150), 1000, cool) areasa.ctax.itida(suct(bax, ZED) box = Bact ((0, 0), 1000, cop_lefs_y + (room_height - 1)*30)) areasa.suctem.suffces.et; oliproom floor_type = get_floor_type() # Pressure pad in poom 24 is added here, so prope can go on top of it. [f outcomplexes (added by the second sec dist_sequences.sequen image * object(item_precs)(v)
if (creater_precs)(v)
if (creat draw_image(image, y, x) cloc) draw_shadow(shadow_image, y, H) iplayer_y == y):
 draw_player() crees.surfac.set_lip [Boor]
correst.surfac.set_lip [Boor]
correst.surfac.set_lip [Boor]
correst.surfac.set_lip [Boor]
correst.surfac.set_lip [Correst]
correst.surfac.set_lip [Correst.set]
correst.set_lip [Correst.set]
correst.se screen.surface.set_slip(11 PROPS 22

734 7) # Frops are objects that may nove between rooms, appear or disappear. 700 # All prope must be set up here. Props not yet in the game go into room 0, 703 # object number 1 [cocm. 9, %]

cdcctsus = 0
cm tery, prop. in propertienc():
 frey tery, prop. in propertience():
 coctsus = + 1 to a sepper backware it's different each queue.
 coctsus = + prop(1) + (key + 1)
 print((en(prope), "proper)
 ferent(1) + (key + 2))
 print((en(proped) = 1), "Queued 31 prop times"
 print((en(proped) = 1), "Queued 31 prop times"
 print((en(prop discuss)) = 2), "Queued 31 prop ti in_my_pockets = [55]
selected_item = 0 # the first_item
item_carrying = in_my_pockets[selected_item] BECIPUS = [42, 35, 63], [76, 28, 77], [78, 38, 54], [79, 74, 76], (55, 54, 60], [77, 55, 56], [56, 57, 58], [71, 65, 72], (68, 56, 89], [89, 60, 90], [67, 35, 68] 1 1
1
1
1
040cbum = 0
140cb(sum = 1
1
14cb(source = 1
1
15cb(source = 1
15cb(source = 1)
15cb(source = 1) ## PROF INTERACTIONS ## def find_object_start_s(): checket_s = player_s while toom sup[player_y][obsolver_s] == 2561 obsolver_s == 1 sectors descer_s chooses = 1
c def get_item_inder_player(): item_x = find_object_start_x() item_player_is_on = room_hsp[player_y)[item_x] return item_player_is_on time.sleep(0.5)
f renow dysciliten() if Takes teen out of inventory
dived sleeped teen, is my polets, irea, outring
in guy polets.renow(item)
if selected inten < 0
f selected inten < 0
f leting my polets) = 0
f leting my polets) = 0
f leting my polets = 0
irea, arrying = trias + 8st tem_merrying to false
irea, arrying = in my polets[selected item]
irea, arrying = in my polets[selected item]</pre> swaning object(): item player is on = get_item under player() lef_tile_of_item = find_object_start_s() lf item player_is_on in [0, 2]; don't describe the floor exception

397 959 959 14 USE OBJECTS 12 900 901 #f erg dynamic operation and particular state from the set operation of the second set of the sec slit item_plows_is_com == 16: entry; entry; = 10: entry; = 100 us_message = "Too much the lattoos and put a little energy back" draw_message.art() if mut_sticked and mir_faxed; # open mir[cut screes if current_room = 31 and props[20][0] = 31; open_coild) # Audio Includes resolution the door sounds-say mir[cut coild pic the mir[cut screed] about_set["Phot computer tolls you the mir[cut minu open.", 1] will props[20][0] = 0 # corres door from mag props[20][0] = 0 # corres door from mag show_test("The computer tolls you the mir[cut is now open.", 1] about_set("The computer tolls you the mir[cut is now open.", 1]

isree.suface.set tip(Nee)
soree.suface.set tip(Nee)
soree.suface.set tip(Nee)
soree.strater 'Suface' (20, 300), color = 'Nuite',
forting tilly, shador - (1, 1, soler = 'Nuite',
forting tilly, shador - (1, 1), soler = 'Nuite',
sounds.couletion, pluy)
sounds.couletion, pluy) ds_dor__elasticn()

for __elasticn()

for _ > prop 21 is the door in Room 26. if (thayer_y = 6 emp player_x = 2) or props(63) == [26, 6, 2]) \ emprops(21)(0) == 2 (20, 0) (2 com_map(v(r) = - 0 int (Diayay, (* e) player, * (= 2) and prope(51) (= (26, 5, 21) \ and player (* e) player, * (= 2) if allow door frame > 51 i allow door frame = 51 i allow door frame = 51 com_map(0)[1] = 21 com_map(0)[1] = 21 com_map(0)[1] = 255 allow_door frame == 1 generate map() (look.sohedule_interval(game_loop, 0.09) clock.sohedule_interval(sdyast_waii_transparency, 0.05) clock.sohedule_untgrs(display_investory, 1)