

Getting Started with Java Using Alice

Use Expressions

Objectives

This lesson covers the following objectives:

- Create an expression to perform a math operation
- Interpret a math expression

Using Expressions

Expressions are a combination of values that, when arranged correctly, result in a final value.

- Expressions are typically used in Alice 3 to solve timing and distance problems in your programs.
- Example: $2 + 2 = 4$
 - Two values (2, 2) and the operator (+) result in the final value (4).

Expressions in Alice 3

Expressions are created in Alice 3 using the following built-in math operators:

- Add (+)
- Subtract (-)
- Multiply (*)
- Divide (/)

Location of Math Operators

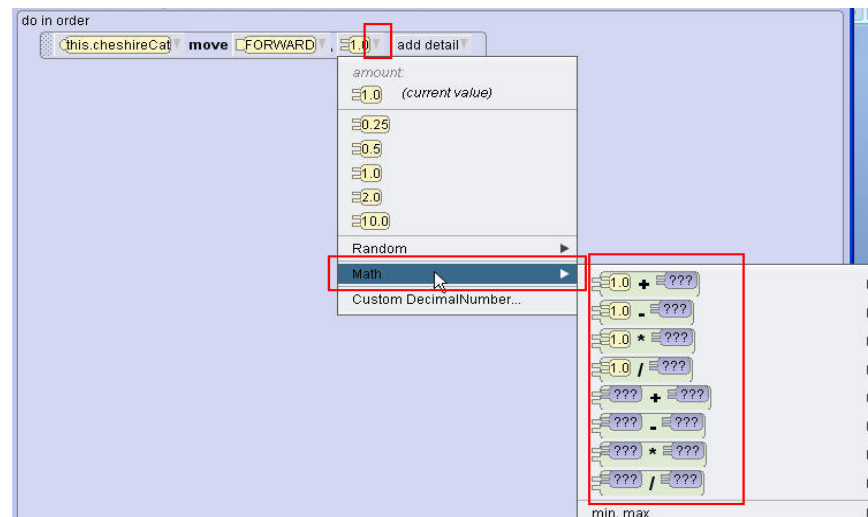
Math operators are available in the cascading menus where you select the argument values for:

- Amount and Duration
- getDistance functions

View Expressions in a Distance Argument

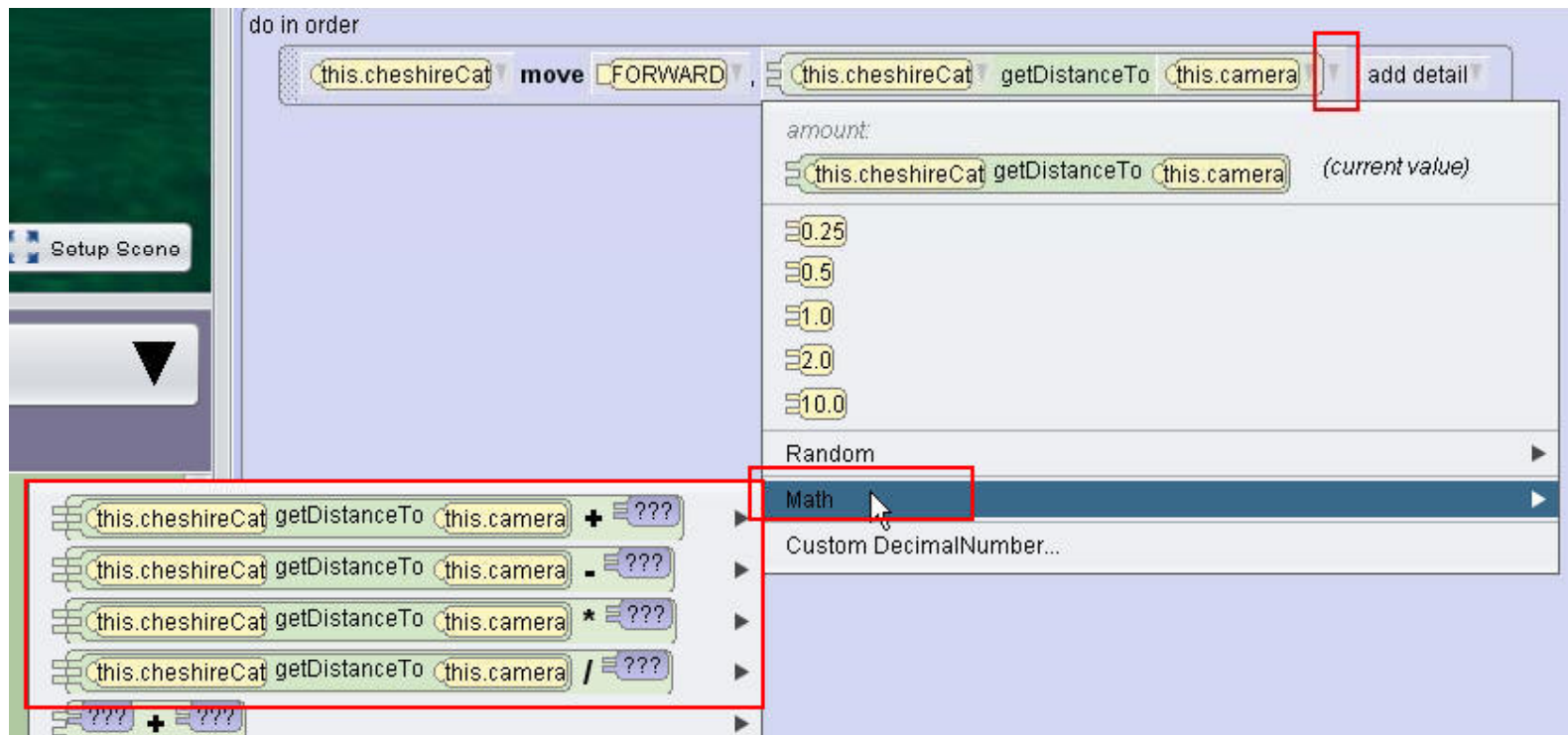
Select the Math option to view the available math operators in a procedure's distance argument.

- Select from two different sets of math expressions.
 - The first set lets you specify the value of one operator
 - the second set lets you specify the values of both operators.



getDistanceTo Function Display

Select the Math option to view the available math operators for the getDistanceTo function's argument.



The screenshot shows the Scratch IDE interface. In the center, a 'do in order' block contains a 'move FORWARD' block followed by a 'getDistanceTo' block with 'this.cheshireCat' and 'this.camera' as arguments. A red box highlights the 'add detail' button next to the 'getDistanceTo' block. Below the 'do in order' block, a dropdown menu is open, showing the 'Math' option selected. A red box highlights the 'Math' option. Below the 'Math' option, a list of math operators is displayed: '+', '-', '*', and '/'. Each operator is followed by a '???' placeholder. The 'Custom DecimalNumber...' option is also visible at the bottom of the dropdown menu.

Distance Problem

The problem: A person object moves to the center of the boulder, rather than near it.

- This is because the `getDistanceTo` function calculates the distance from the center of the person object to the center of the target object (boulder).
- We need to reduce the distance the person object moves so it does not collide with the boulder.
- A math calculation is used to reduce the distance the person object moves.



Steps to Create an Expression

1. Summarize the timing or distance problem in your program.
2. Consider the expression that will solve the problem.
3. Code the expression.
4. Test and debug the expression until the animation works as intended.

Steps to Move an Object the Distance to Another Object

1. Drag the move procedure for an object into the Code editor. Select forward and a distance placeholder value.



2. From the Functions tab, drag the getDistanceTo function onto the distance argument placeholder.

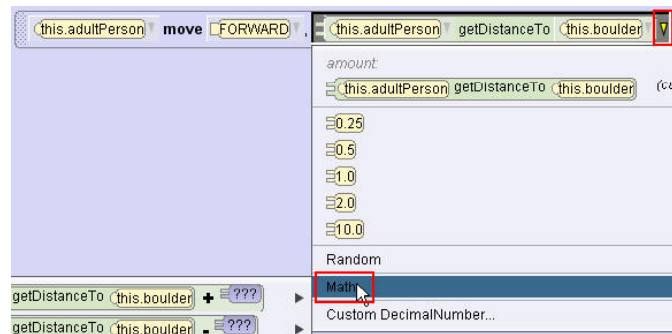


3. From the cascading menu, select the target object to which the object should move.

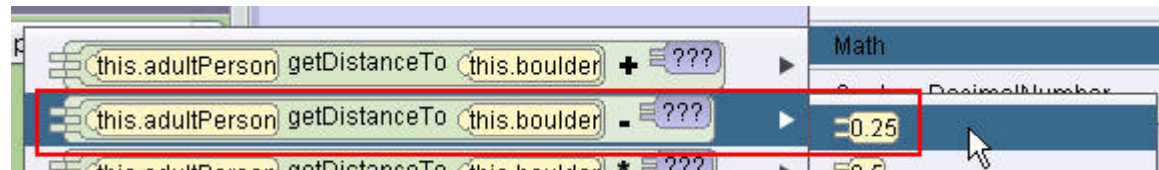


Steps to Modify the Distance Using a Math Operator

1. From the getDistanceTo tile, click the outer-most arrow to open the menu of distance values, and then select the Math option.



2. Select getDistanceTo - ???
3. Select a default value to reduce the distance by, or select Custom DecimalNumber... to enter a value.



4. Test and debug the expression as necessary.

Expression Example

This expression reduces the distance that the person travels so the person does not collide with the boulder. This was tested and debugged several times until the correct expression was achieved.



Editing the Expression

During the debugging process, you may need to adjust the value of the expression. Click the arrow next to the value, and select a new default value or use the Custom DecimalNumber... menu to select a more defined value.

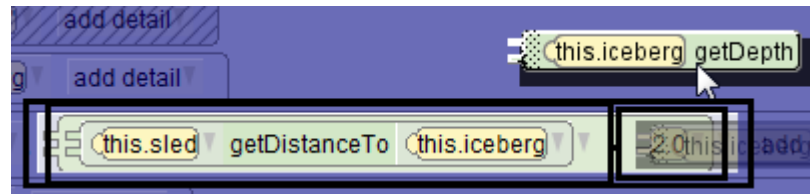


Subtract Depth from the Expression

Subtracting the depth of the target object from the expression is a more precise way to ensure that the moving object lands directly near the target object without going through its center.

Steps to Subtract Depth from Expression

1. Select the target object in the instance menu.
2. From the Functions tab, drag the getDepth tile onto the existing distance value in the expression.



3. Test and debug the animation, and adjust the expression as necessary.

Interpret an Expression


To understand a programming statement that includes an expression, you often need to interpret the expression. To interpret an expression you can:

- Read it from left to right.
- Recognize the instances specified in the expression and describe what each one does.

```
Scene initializeEventListeners myFirstMethod back  
declare procedure myFirstMethod  
do in order  
  this.penguin setVehicle this.penguin2  
  this.penguin2 pointAt this.cave add detail  
  this.penguin2 move FORWARD, (this.penguin2 getDistanceTo this.cave) - (this.cave getWidth / 2.0) add detail
```

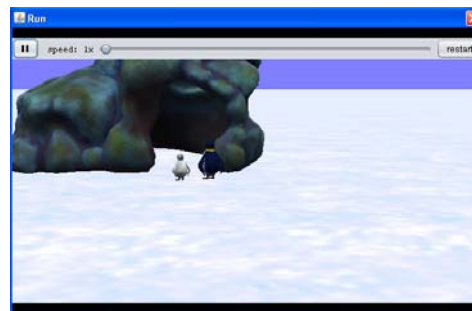

Expression Example

Examine the visual associated with this expression. The adult and baby penguin instances are moving towards the cave. Will they go inside?



The screenshot shows the Oracle Academy IDE interface. At the top, there are tabs for 'Scene', 'initializeEventListeners', and 'myFirstMethod'. A 'back' button is visible in the top right corner. Below the tabs, the code for the procedure 'myFirstMethod' is displayed, starting with 'declare procedure myFirstMethod' and 'do in order'. Three visual expressions are shown in the code editor:

- `this.penguin` **setVehicle** `this.penguin2`
- `this.penguin2` **pointAt** `this.cave` add detail
- `this.penguin2` **move** FORWARD, `this.penguin2` **getDistanceTo** `this.cave`, `this.cave` **getWidth** / `2.0` add detail



Interpretation of an Expression

This expression tells us the following:

- The adult penguin moves forward towards the cave.
- The distance between the adult penguin and cave is determined by the `getDistanceTo` function.
- The distance traveled is reduced by half the width of the cave.
 - The width of the cave is determined by the `getWidth` function.



Formulating the Expression

To interpret an expression, it is helpful to draw a picture or write the values you know before formulating the expression.

Example:

$$Z = X - (a / b)$$

Z = Distance moved


X = Distance from adult penguin to cave

a = Cave width

b = 2

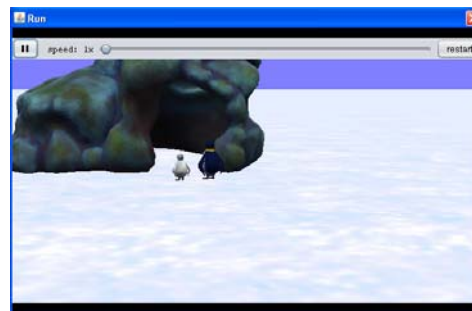
Expression Example Answer

Examine the visual associated with this expression. The adult and baby penguin instances are moving towards the cave. Will they go inside? **No, they stop outside the cave.**



The screenshot shows the Oracle Academy IDE interface. At the top, there are tabs for 'Scene', 'initializeEventListeners', and 'myFirstMethod'. A 'back' button is visible in the top right corner. The main area displays the following code:

```
declare procedure myFirstMethod
do in order
  this.penguin setVehicle this.penguin2
  this.penguin2 pointAt this.cave add detail
  this.penguin2 move FORWARD, {this.penguin2 getDistanceTo this.cave} - {this.cave getWidth / 2.0} add detail
```



Summary

In this lesson, you should have learned how to:

- Create an expression to perform a math operation
- Interpret a math expression