Name:

Boids II Worksheet

Exercise 1a

In order to have 100 prey boids, which of the animation variables in starter_advboids will become array variables?

In this case, the neighborhood radius and angle and the maximum acceleration and speed will be species-specific (shared by all boids of the same type)rather than different for individual boids. Consider prey and predator to be different species.

Draw a box around the following chunks of code below: (some comments have been omitted to save space; see the provided code)

- the initialization of each animation variable that becomes an array variable
- drawing the prey boid
- updating the animation variables for the prey boid

When considering what goes into each box, note the steps 2-4 are all part of updating the boid and logically should be kept together. Also note that the local variable steer is involved in both step 2 and step 3 so that those steps must be kept together.

```
void setup () {
  size(800, 800);
  preypos = new PVector(random(0, width), random(0, height));
  preyvel = new PVector(random(-1, 1), random(-1, 1));
  predpos = new PVector(random(0, width), random(0, height));
  predvel = new PVector(random(-1, 1), random(-1, 1));
  preyhunger = random(100, 1000);
  preyradius = 60;
  preyangle = radians(135);
  preymaxforce = .3;
  preymaxspeed = 3;
  predradius = 300;
  predangle = radians(135);
  predmaxforce = .1;
  predmaxspeed = 2;
  food = 255;
  foodpos = new PVector(random(50, width-50), random(50, height-50));
```

```
void draw () {
 // 1 - draw scene
 background(255);
 // food
 fill(255-food);
 ellipse(foodpos.x, foodpos.y, 20, 20);
 // prey boid
 drawBoid(preypos, preyvel, 255, 255-preyhunger, 255-preyhunger);
 // predator boid
 drawBoid(predpos, predvel, 0, 0, 255);
 if ( preyhunger < 1000 &&
      dist(foodpos.x, foodpos.y, preypos.x, preypos.y) < 10 ) {</pre>
    preyhunger = preyhunger+100;
   food = food - .5;
 } else {
   preyhunger = preyhunger-1;
 // update prey's position and velocity
  {
   // 2 - compute net steering force
   // a - compute steering force for each behavior
    // b - combine forces (one behavior)
   PVector steer = new PVector(0, 0);
    // c - limit the size of the force that can be applied
    steer.limit(preymaxforce);
    // 3 - update boid's velocity
    // a - add net steering force
    prevvel.add(steer);
    // b - limit boid's max speed
    preyvel.limit(preymaxspeed);
    // 4 - update boid's position
    // a - update position by adding velocity
    preypos.add(preyvel);
    // b - wrap at edges of window
    if ( preypos.x > width ) {
     preypos.x = 0;
    } else if ( preypos.x < 0 ) {
     preypos.x = width;
   if ( preypos.y > height ) {
     preypos.y = 0;
    } else if ( preypos.y < 0 ) {</pre>
     preypos.y = height;
   }
 }
```

```
// -- update predator
 // update predator's position and velocity
   // 2 - compute net steering force
   // a - compute steering force for each behavior
   // b - combine forces (one behavior)
   PVector steer = new PVector(0, 0);
   // c - limit the size of the force that can be applied
   steer.limit(predmaxforce);
   // 3 - update boid's velocity
   // a - add net steering force
   predvel.add(steer);
   // b - limit boid's max speed
   predvel.limit(predmaxspeed);
   // 4 - update boid's position
   // a - update position by adding velocity
   predpos.add(predvel);
   // b - wrap at edges of window
   if ( predpos.x > width ) {
     predpos.x = 0;
   } else if ( predpos.x < 0 ) {
     predpos.x = width;
   if ( predpos.y > height ) {
     predpos.y = 0;
   } else if ( predpos.y < 0 ) {
     predpos.y = height;
   }
 }
 // move food if depleted
 if ( food < 0 ) {
   food = 255;
   foodpos = new PVector(random(50, width-50), random(50, height-50));
 }
}
```

Exercise 1b

The rules for how each prey boid moves are given in the handout:

- If the prey boid is within 250 pixels of the predator, it should evade the predator and flock with the other prey boids. (This means four behaviors are active in this step evade, separation, alignment, and cohesion.)
- Otherwise if the prey is not near the food (more than 100 pixels away) and there's potential for colliding with another prey boid, avoid the collision.
- Otherwise if the prey boid is hungry (hunger is 0 or lower) and is within 300 pixels of the food, it should arrive at the food.
- Otherwise the prey boid should wander.

This is already written in language that closely matches the structure of an if statement. Identify how you are going to translate each condition into code – write the specific condition (in Processing) that you will use in your sketch.

the prey boid is within 250 pixels of the predator	
prey boid is more than 100 pixels from the food	
prey boid is hungry	

Exercise 1c

The rules for how each predator boid moves are given in the handout:

- If there's prey in sight, the predator should pursue it.
- Otherwise the predator should wander.

This is already written in language that closely matches the structure of an if statement. Identify how you are going to translate each condition into code – write the specific condition (in Processing) that you will use in your sketch.

there's prey in sight	