

CT255 -- Week#7 Sample Solution -- Conway's Game of Life

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import java.awt.*;
import java.awt.event.*;
import javax.swing.*;
import java.awt.image.*;

public class ConwaysLife extends JFrame implements Runnable, MouseListener
{
    // member data
    private BufferStrategy strategy;
    private Graphics offscreenBuffer;
    private boolean gameState[][][] = new boolean[40][40][2];
    private int gameStateFrontBuffer = 0;
    private boolean isGameRunning = false;
    private boolean initialised = false;

    // constructor
    public ConwaysLife () {
        //Display the window, centred on the screen
        Dimension screensize =
            java.awt.Toolkit.getDefaultToolkit().getScreenSize();
        int x = screensize.width/2 - 400;
        int y = screensize.height/2 - 400;
        setBounds(x, y, 800, 800);
        setVisible(true);
        this.setTitle("Conway's game of life");

        // initialise double-buffering
        createBufferStrategy(2);
        strategy = getBufferStrategy();
        offscreenBuffer = strategy.getDrawGraphics();

        // register the JFrame itself to receive mouse events
        addMouseListener(this);

        // initialise the game state
        for (x=0;x<40;x++) {
            for (y=0;y<40;y++) {
                gameState[x][y][0]=gameState[x][y][1]=false;
            }
        }

        // create and start our animation thread
        Thread t = new Thread(this);
        t.start();

        initialised = true;
    }

    // thread's entry point
    public void run() {
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while ( 1==1 ) {
    // 1: sleep for 1/10 sec
    try {
        Thread.sleep(100);
    } catch (InterruptedException e) { }

    // 2: animate game objects
    if (isGameRunning)
        doOneEpochOfGame();

    // 3: force an application repaint
    this.repaint();
}
}

private void doOneEpochOfGame() {
    // apply game rules to game state 'front buffer', copying results
    into 'back buffer'
    int front = gameStateFrontBuffer;
    int back = (front+1)%2;
    for (int x=0;x<40;x++) {
        for (int y=0;y<40;y++) {
            // count the neighbours of cell x,y
            int liveneighbours=0;
            for (int xx=-1;xx<=1;xx++) {
                for (int yy=-1;yy<=1;yy++) {
                    if (xx!=0 || yy!=0) {
                        int xxx=x+xx;
                        if (xxx<0)
                            xxx=39;
                        else if (xxx>39)
                            xxx=0;
                        int yyy=y+yy;
                        if (yyy<0)
                            yyy=39;
                        else if (yyy>39)
                            yyy=0;
                        if (gameState[xxx][yyy][front])
                            liveneighbours++;
                    }
                }
            }
        }

        // apply rules for cell x,y
        if (gameState[x][y][front]) {
            // cell x,y was alive
            // #1. Any live cell with fewer than two live neighbours dies
            if (liveneighbours<2)
                gameState[x][y][back] = false;
            // #2. Any live cell with two or three live neighbours lives
            else if (liveneighbours<4)
                gameState[x][y][back] = true;
            // #3. Any live cell with more than three live neighbours dies

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        else
            gameState[x][y][back] = false;
    }
    else {
        // cell x,y was dead
        // #4. Dead cells with three live neighbours become live
        if (liveneighbours==3)
            gameState[x][y][back] = true;
        else
            gameState[x][y][back] = false;
    }
}
}

// now flip the game state buffers
gameStateFrontBuffer = back;
}

private void randomiseGameState() {
    for (int x=0;x<40;x++) {
        for (int y=0;y<40;y++) {
            gameState[x][y][gameStateFrontBuffer]=(Math.random()<0.25);
        }
    }
}

// mouse events which must be implemented for MouseListener
public void mousePressed(MouseEvent e) {
    if (!isGameRunning) {
        // was the click on the 'start button'?
        int x = e.getX();
        int y = e.getY();
        if (x>=15 && x<=85 && y>=40 && y<=70) {
            isGameRunning=true;
            return;
        }
        // or on the 'random' button?
        if (x>=115 && x<=215 && y>=40 && y<=70) {
            randomiseGameState();
            return;
        }
    }
}

// determine which cell of the gameState array was clicked on
int x = e.getX()/20;
int y = e.getY()/20;
// toggle the state of the cell
gameState[x][y][gameStateFrontBuffer] =
    !gameState[x][y][gameStateFrontBuffer];
// throw an extra repaint, to get immediate visual feedback
this.repaint();
}

public void mouseReleased(MouseEvent e) { }

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    public void mouseEntered(MouseEvent e) { }

    public void mouseExited(MouseEvent e) { }

    public void mouseClicked(MouseEvent e) { }

// application's paint method
public void paint(Graphics g) {
    if (!initialised)
        return;

    g = offscreenBuffer; // draw to offscreen graphics buffer

    // clear the canvas with a big black rectangle
    g.setColor(Color.BLACK);
    g.fillRect(0, 0, 800, 800);

    // redraw all game objects
    g.setColor(Color.WHITE);
    for (int x=0;x<40;x++) {
        for (int y=0;y<40;y++) {
            if (gameState[x][y][gameStateFrontBuffer]) {
                g.fillRect(x*20, y*20, 20, 20);
            }
        }
    }

    if (!isGameRunning) {
        // game is not running..
        // draw a 'start button' as a rectangle with text on top
        // also draw a 'randomise' button
        g.setColor(Color.GREEN);
        g.fillRect(15, 40, 70, 30);
        g.fillRect(115, 40, 100, 30);
        g.setFont(new Font("Times", Font.PLAIN, 24));
        g.setColor(Color.BLACK);
        g.drawString("Start", 22, 62);
        g.drawString("Random", 122, 62);
    }

    // flip the graphics buffers
    strategy.show();
}

// application entry point
public static void main(String[] args) {
    ConwaysLife w = new ConwaysLife();
}
}

```