

# Using Adobe Animate CC 2017 and ActionScript 3.0 to program Character Movement

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Student Project Examples: <http://sfornstrom.tjcctweb.com/>

## Objective:

**What are you doing?** We are working through in-class tutorials to learn how to code with ActionScript 3.0 within Adobe Animate CC 2017.

**Why are you doing it?** To learn programming and ActionScript 3.0 basics; and create a fun game!

**What tools are you using?** Adobe Animate CC 2017.

**How will you know you are successful?** We will **create a program with basic Character Movement** with Adobe Animate CC 2017 that is **suitable for publishing**.

**Project Overview:** We will use Adobe Animate CC 2017 and ActionScript 3.0 to **program basic character movement**. There will be 1 frame on the main timeline, with a character named **hero**. The player will control the hero with arrow keys. A different animation will play based upon which key is pressed. When no keys are pressed, hero will display a static graphic.

## Skills Addressed

- Stage
- Timeline
- Library
- Symbols – movie clips
- Instance Name
- Properties
- Frames, Key Frames, and Frame Rate
- Events and Event Handlers (functions)

## Animate CC 2017 – Character Movement Tutorial

### Day 1

#### Project Overview:

- We will have 3 days to create graphics for a character and program the character to move in 4 directions with the arrow keys. The character will also have a static state.

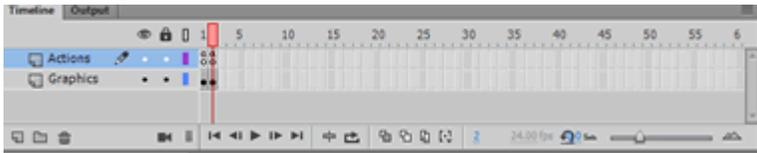
#### Objectives:

- File creation and basic layout.
- Graphics: import sprites or create new animations for a character.

#### Assignment:

- Create a new **Animate CC 2017** ActionScript 3.0 file, save to Google Drive as **pd\_lastName\_characterMovement**
- Set Stage Size = 800px by 600px
- On Main timeline, create 2 layers named **Actions** and **Graphics**
- In Frame 1, code a **stop( )** action.

#### Timeline:



#### Code for Frame 1:

```
stop( );
```

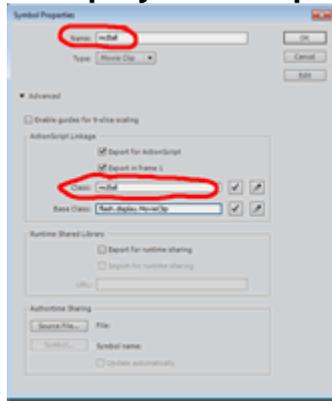
Import movie clips for a **hero character**, you will have the following movie clips in your library at the end of today:

Description	Symbol Name for Tutorial
Static	mcHero
Animation moving right	mcHeroRight
Animation moving left	mcHeroLeft
Animation moving up	mcHeroUp
Animation moving down	mcHeroDown

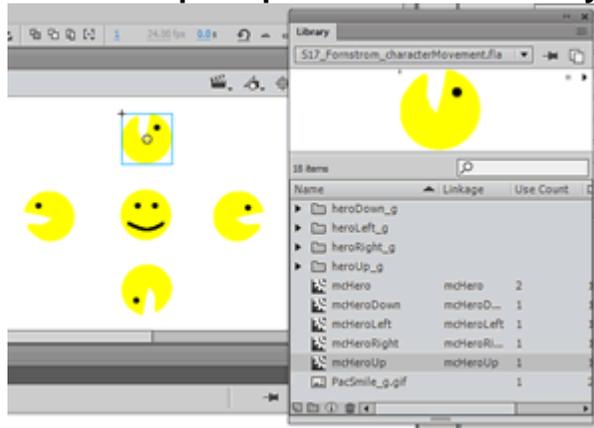
#### Import Animated GIFs:

- Click File > Import > Import to Library > choose the Animated GIF file that you want to import.
- The Animated GIF is imported as a movie clip. All unique graphics are also imported to a folder that is in the library with a name similar to the movie clip symbol name.
- Change the properties of the movie clip: Right-click on the movie clip in the library > choose **Properties**. Check the Export for ActionScript choice.

# Movie Clip Symbol Properties



# 5 Movie Clips imported into the Library



## Animate CC 2017 – Character Movement Tutorial

### Day 2

#### Objectives:

- Create 1 movie clip on the stage that contains the static movie clip and the 4 animations.

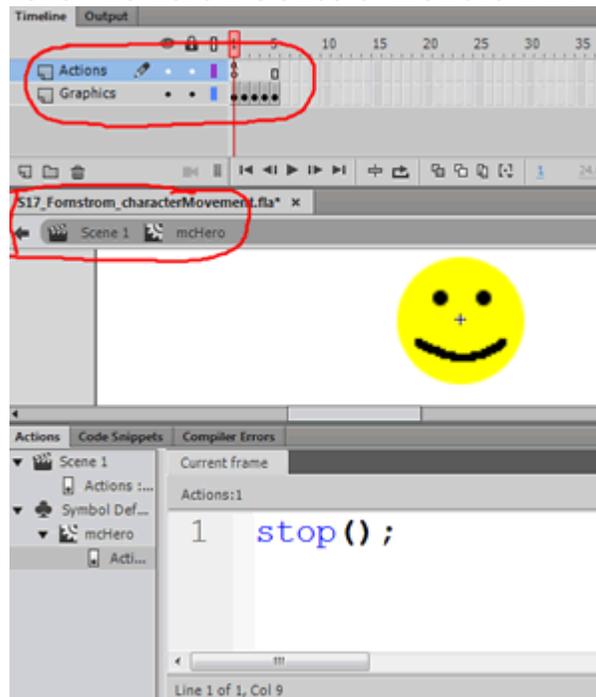
Instance Name: **hero** → hero's timeline will have the following in Frame 1 through Frame 5.

1. mcHero	2. mcHeroRight	3. mcHeroLeft	4. mcHeroUp	5. mcHeroDown
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#### Instructions:

- Drag the static hero movie clip onto the stage. Set instance name = **hero**
- Double-click on **hero**. You are now in the timeline for the **hero** instance. Name the 1st layer **Actions**, add a 2nd layer and name this layer **Graphics**
- Select **Actions** layer, put in code: **stop( );**
- Select graphics layer frame 1, right-click and choose **Convert to Keyframe**. Delete static **mcHero** graphic in frame 2.
- Drag **mcHeroRight** into frame 2.
- In frame 2, right-click and choose **Convert to Keyframe**. Delete **mcHeroRight** in frame 3.
- Drag **mcHeroLeft** into frame 3.
- In frame 3, right-click and choose **Convert to Keyframe**. Delete **mcHeroLeft** in frame 4.
- Drag **mcHeroUp** into frame 4.
- In frame 4, right-click and choose **Convert to Keyframe**. Delete **mcHeroUp** in frame 5.
- Drag **mcHeroDown** into frame 5.

The Timeline for the **hero** Instance of **mcHero** will now look like:



#### NOTES:

- The main timeline has 1 frame. The **hero instance timeline** has 5 frames.
  - Frame 1: hero static graphic.
  - Frame 2: mcHeroRight movie clip
  - Frame 3: mcHeroLeft movie clip
  - Frame 4: mcHeroUp movie clip
  - Frame 5: mcHeroDown movie clip

## Animate CC 2017 – Character Movement Tutorial

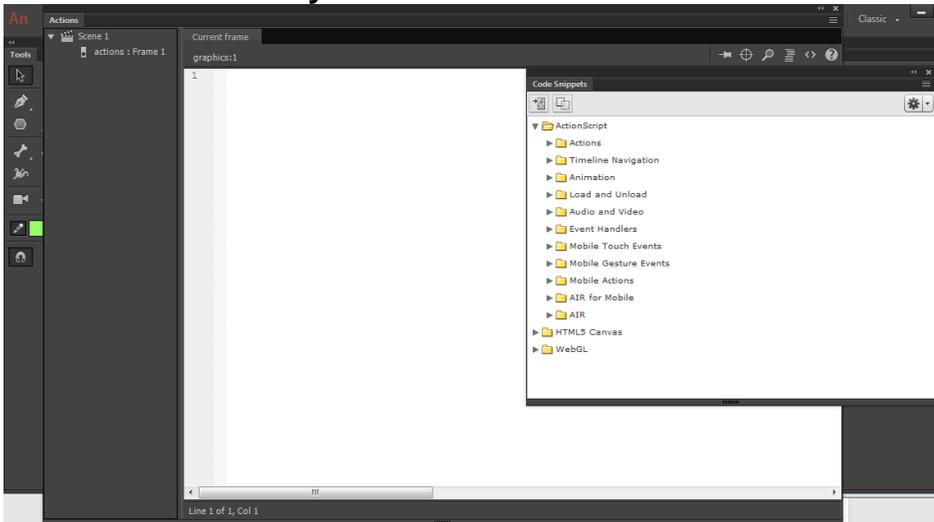
### Day 3

#### Objectives:

- Program Character Movement with a Code Snippet.
- Adjust the code so that the correct animation is playing based on the key press.
- Program additional key presses.

#### Program Hero Movement with a Code Snippet:

- Select the **hero** on Frame 1 of the stage. Make sure the instance name is **hero**.
- Expand: In the ActionScript window > open Code Snippets > expand **Animation** > double-click **Move With Keyboard Arrows**



#### This is the code created by the steps above:

You need to add the code that is **highlighted in red**.

```
/* Move the paddle with Keyboard Arrows */  
/* Declare variables to track if a key is pressed */  
/* Move with Keyboard Arrows */
```

```
var upPressed:Boolean = false;  
var downPressed:Boolean = false;  
var leftPressed:Boolean = false;  
var rightPressed:Boolean = false;
```

```
hero.addEventListener(Event.ENTER_FRAME, fl_MoveInDirectionOfKey);  
stage.addEventListener(KeyboardEvent.KEY_DOWN, fl_SetKeyPressed);  
stage.addEventListener(KeyboardEvent.KEY_UP, fl_UnsetKeyPressed);
```

```
function fl_MoveInDirectionOfKey(event:Event)  
{  
    if (upPressed)  
    {  
        hero.y -= 5;  
        hero.gotoAndStop(4);  
    }  
    if (downPressed)  
    {  
        hero.y += 5;  
        hero.gotoAndStop(5);  
    }  
    if (leftPressed)  
    {  
        hero.x -= 5;
```

```

        hero.gotoAndStop(3);
    }
    if (rightPressed)
    {
        hero.x += 5;
        hero.gotoAndStop(2);
    }
}

function fl_SetKeyPressed(event:KeyboardEvent):void
{
    switch (event.keyCode)
    {
        case Keyboard.UP:
        {
            upPressed = true;
            break;
        }
        case Keyboard.DOWN:
        {
            downPressed = true;
            break;
        }
        case Keyboard.LEFT:
        {
            leftPressed = true;
            break;
        }
        case Keyboard.RIGHT:
        {
            rightPressed = true;
            break;
        }
    }
}

function fl_UnsetKeyPressed(event:KeyboardEvent):void
{
    switch (event.keyCode)
    {
        case Keyboard.UP:
        {
            upPressed = false;
            hero.gotoAndStop(1);
            break;
        }
        case Keyboard.DOWN:
        {
            downPressed = false;
            hero.gotoAndStop(1);
            break;
        }
        case Keyboard.LEFT:
        {
            leftPressed = false;
            hero.gotoAndStop(1);
            break;
        }
        case Keyboard.RIGHT:
        {
            rightPressed = false;
            hero.gotoAndStop(1);
        }
    }
}

```

```

        break;
    }
}

```

### Notes on Move With Keyboard Arrows code snippet:

- 4 Boolean variables are created: **upPressed**, **downPressed**, **leftPressed**, **rightPressed**. **Boolean** variables can be **true** or **false**.
- 3 functions are created:
  - **fl\_SetKeyPressed** – determines if a key that is listened for is pressed, if yes: set appropriate variable to **true**.
  - **fl\_UnsetKeyPressed** - determines if a key that is listened for is released, if yes: set appropriate variable to **false**.
  - **fl\_MoveInDirectionOfKey** – is a function that executes on each Enter Frame event for the paddle. If a key variable is **true**, the paddle is moved in the appropriate direction.
- **Conditionals** – used to control program flow; tests a condition and executes the true statement. 3 types in ActionScript 3.0: **if..else**, **if..else if**, **switch**  
[http://help.adobe.com/en\\_US/ActionScript/3.0/ProgrammingAS3/WS5b3ccc516d4fbf351e63e3d118a9b90204-7fce.html](http://help.adobe.com/en_US/ActionScript/3.0/ProgrammingAS3/WS5b3ccc516d4fbf351e63e3d118a9b90204-7fce.html)
- **switch** statement: useful if you have several execution paths that depend on the same condition expression. It provides functionality similar to a long series of if..else if statements, but is somewhat easier to read. Blocks of code begin with a **case** statement and end with a **break** statement.