

TELL A STORY BY
MAKING ANIMATIONS
WITH CODE!

We're going to tell the story of an
Astronaut called Poppy

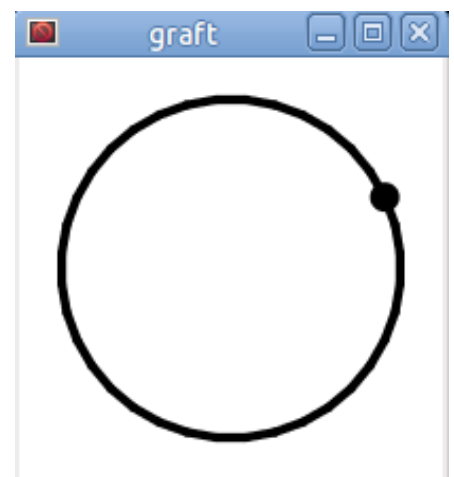
Getting started

1 Start LXTerminal by clicking its icon at the top of the screen:



2 Change into the `graft` directory by typing `cd graft` then pressing Enter.

3 Let's start by showing Poppy in orbit around her home planet, Willow. To tell `graft` to draw a circle, type: `./graft 'S() d+=10'` `graft` should draw something like this:



S() means "step forward"

Poppy is orbiting, and ready for
her mission!

Your program repeats
over and over again

Ready for lift-off!

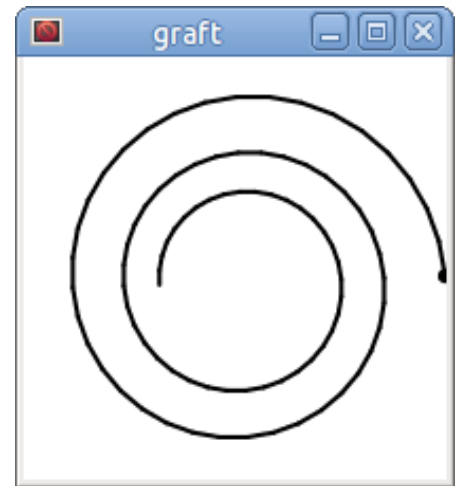
4

When Poppy fires her rockets, her spaceship spirals off into space. Draw a spiral by typing

```
./graft 'S() d+=10 s*=1.01'
```

You should see this:

d+=10 means "turn 10°"

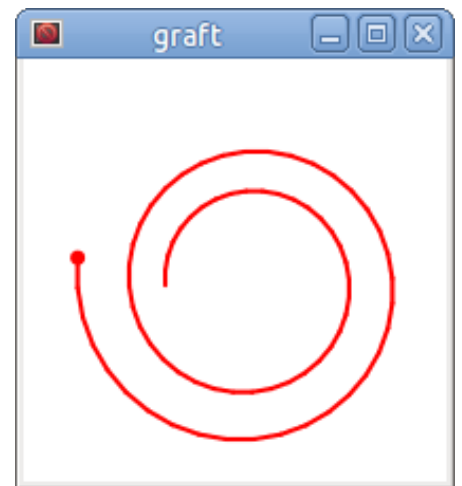


5

Actually, when her rockets fire the spaceship turns red! Try adding **r=100** at the beginning, so the whole line looks like:

```
./graft 'r=100 S() d+=10 s*=1.01'
```

s=1.01 means "make the steps bigger"*

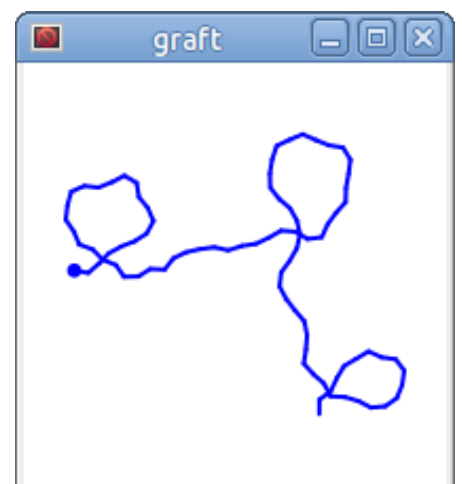


6

Poppy is searching for her friend Alfie. She's wandering all over space looking for him:

```
./graft 'b=100 S() d+=10+R()*5'
```

b=100 means "go blue"

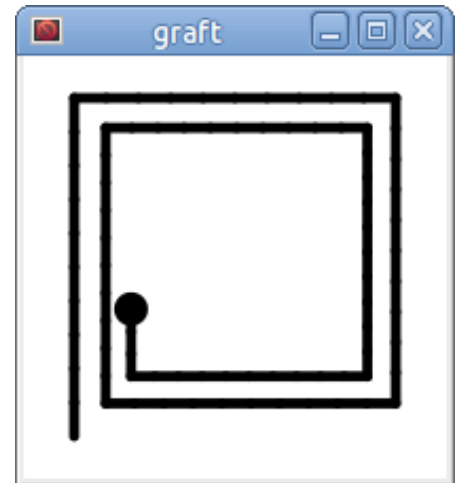


Where is Alfie?

7

Alfie is a robot. He is confused:
`./graft 'T(10,S) d+=90 s*=0.95'`

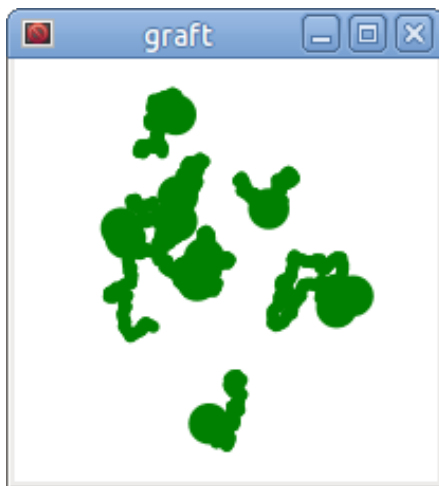
T means "do this several times"



8

Oh no! The planet where Alfie is stuck is full of strange worms!

`./graft 's=1 g=50 T(10,F) ^ S() d+=10+R()*10'`



^ means "start repeating here"

R() means "random number"

9

Poppy comes in to land:
`./graft 'r=100 S() d+=10 s*=0.95'`

F() means "split into two lines", so
T(10,F) means "split into 10 lines"



{ and } make a block of code
(a function)

Escape!

10

Alfie jumps in the ship and Poppy flies away!

```
./graft 's=1 T(6,F) ^ S() If(f==6,{r=100 g=0 d+=10  
s*=1.01},{g=50 r=0 d+=10+R()*10})'
```

"If" runs one block or another,
depending on something else

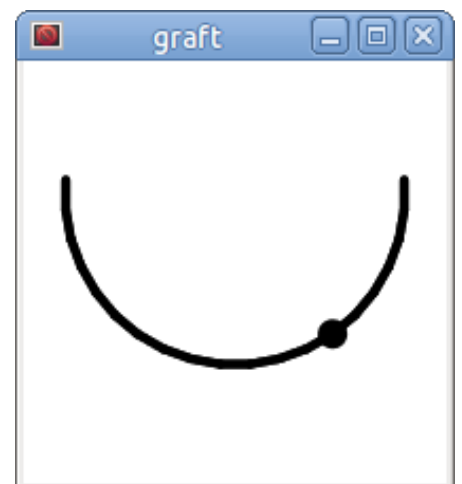


11

Alfie is very relieved!

```
./graft 's=10 d=180 T(19,{S() d-=10}) s=-10  
d=0 T(19,{S() d+=10})'
```

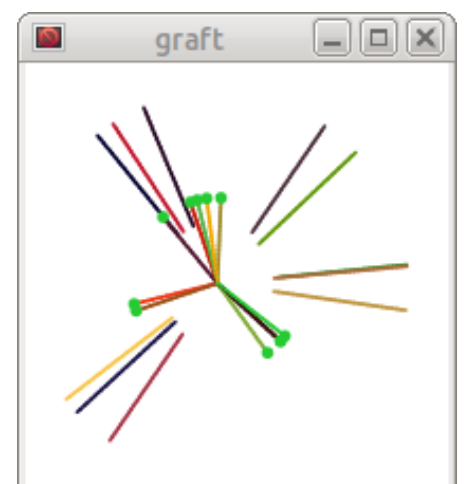
Here we use T to run a
block several times



12

When they get home, everyone celebrates with fireworks!

```
./graft 's=4 T(10,F) ^ d=36*R() x=0 y=0 r=R()*10  
g=R()*8 b=R()*3 T(40,S)'
```



Poppy saved the day!

Additional

- 13 Try re-running one of the animations above, but put `z=20` at the beginning (after the first ' character). Now try `z=1`. What does z do?
- 14 Change the colours of your favourite animation, changing how much red, green and blue colour there is by adding something like this:
`r=50 b=25 g=90`

Challenge

- 15 Can you write your own program to draw a rectangle? Start with the square program (number 7) and try adapting it.

This program makes a pretty animation:

- 16 `./graft 'F() S() d+=10+R()'`
Can you understand how it works? Remember: "F()" means "split into 2 lines".

- 17 Which animation did you like best? Try adapting it to make it even better. If you're looking for ideas, try reading the graft README file!



You can find out more about graft at <https://github.com/andybalaam/graft> - if you make a good animation, create an issue to tell us about it!