

Modul Praktikum Thread

1. Tujuan

Setelah menyelesaikan aktifitas praktek ini diharapkan peserta dapat mengetahui cara mengimplementasikan kelas Thread pada sebuah game mobile.

2. Latar Belakang

Setelah mempelajari tentang kelas Thread pada Modul Thread (JENI 4) marilah kita coba mengimplementasikan pengetahuan kita dengan membuat sebuah proyek game sederhana yang menggunakan kelas Thread.

3. Percobaan

Percobaan 1: Membuat Class MidletThreadBackground

```
import javax.microedition.midlet.*;
import javax.microedition.lcdui.*;

public class MidletThreadBackground extends MIDlet {
    private Display display;
    private ThreadBackgroundCanvas threadCanvas = new ThreadBackgroundCanvas();

    public void startApp() {
        display = Display.getDisplay(this);
        threadCanvas.start();
        display.setCurrent(threadCanvas);
    }

    public Display getDisplay() {
        return display;
    }

    public void pauseApp() { }

    public void destroyApp(boolean unconditional) {
        exit();
    }
}
```

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```
public void exit() {
    threadCanvas.stop();
    System.gc();
    notifyDestroyed();
}
}
```

Percobaan 2: Membuat Class ThreadBackgroudCanvas

```
import javax.microedition.lcdui.*;
import javax.microedition.lcdui.game.*;

public class ThreadBackgroudCanvas extends GameCanvas implements Runnable {
    private boolean isPlay; // gambar akan berjalan apabila bernilai true
    private long delay; // di beri nilai konstanta
    private int currentX, currentY; // Pergerakan untuk koordinat 'X' dan 'Y'
    private int width; // untuk lebar screen
    private int height; // untuk tinggi screen
    private int x;

    //Konstruktor dan inisialisasinya
    public ThreadBackgroudCanvas() {
        super(true);
        width = getWidth();
        height = getHeight();
        currentX = width / 2;
        currentY = height / 2;
        delay = 20;
    }

    // Method start dijalankan awal penggunaan thread dan di ulang-ulang
    public void start() {
        isPlay = true;
        Thread t = new Thread(this);
        t.start();
    }
}
```

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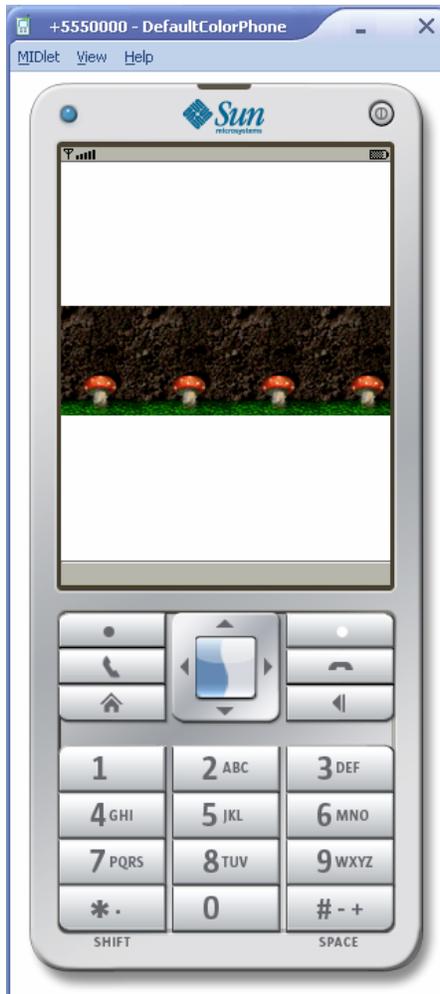
```
public void stop() {
    isPlay = false;
}

// method run abstrak dari Runnable Mejalankan pertamakali pada graphics
public void run() {
    Graphics g = getGraphics();
    while (isPlay == true) {
        x++;
        if(x<-120) {
            x=0;
        }else {
            x=x-5;
        }
        drawScreen(g);
        try { Thread.sleep(delay); }
        catch (InterruptedException ie) { }
    }
}

// Method drawScreen untuk menggambar Graphics
private void drawScreen(Graphics g) {
    try {
        g.setColor(255,255,255);
        g.fillRect(0,0,getWidth(),getHeight());
        Image image = Image.createImage("/gbr-bg.png");
        g.drawImage(image, x, (getHeight()-image.getHeight())/2,
            Graphics.TOP | Graphics.LEFT);
    }catch(Exception e){ }
    flushGraphics();
}
}
```

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Hasil :



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Percobaan 3: Membuat Class MidletThreadObject

```
import javax.microedition.midlet.*;
import javax.microedition.lcdui.*;

public class MidletThreadObject extends MIDlet {
    private Display display;
    private ThreadObjectCanvas threadCanvas = new ThreadObjectCanvas();

    public void startApp() {
        display = Display.getDisplay(this);
        threadCanvas.start();
        display.setCurrent(threadCanvas);
    }

    public Display getDisplay() {
        return display;
    }

    public void pauseApp() { }

    public void destroyApp(boolean unconditional) {
        exit();
    }

    public void exit() {
        threadCanvas.stop();
        System.gc();
        notifyDestroyed();
    }
}
```

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Percobaan 4: Membuat Class ThreadObjectCanvas

Menggunakan kelas Thread untuk melakukan pergerakan gambar obyek pada game mobile: (tambahkan script-script yang berwarna merah)

```
import javax.microedition.lcdui.*;
import javax.microedition.lcdui.game.*;

public class ThreadObjectCanvas extends GameCanvas implements Runnable {
    private boolean isPlay; // gambar akan berjalan apabila bernilai true
    private long delay; // di beri nilai konstanta
    private int currentX, currentY; // Pergerakan untuk koordinat 'X' dan 'Y'
    private int width; // untuk lebar screen
    private int height; // untuk tinggi screen
    private int x=0;
    private int sw=0;
    //Konstruktor dan inisialisasinya
    public ThreadObjectCanvas() {
        super(true);
        width = getWidth();
        height = getHeight();
        currentX = width / 2;
        currentY = height / 2;
        delay = 20;
    }

    // Method start dijalankan awal penggunaan thread dan di ulang-ulang
    public void start() {
        isPlay = true;
        Thread t = new Thread(this);
        t.start();
    }

    public void stop() {
        isPlay = false;
    }

    // method run abstrak dari Runnable Mejalankan pertamakali pada graphics
    public void run() {
        Graphics g = getGraphics();
```

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```
while (isPlay == true) {
    x++;
    if(x<-120) {
        x=0;
    }else{
        x=x-5;
    }
    sw=1-sw;
    drawScreen(g);
    try { Thread.sleep(delay); }
    catch (InterruptedException ie) { }
}

// Method drawScreen untuk menggambar Graphics
private void drawScreen(Graphics g) {
    try {
        g.setColor(255,255,255);
        g.fillRect(0,0,getWidth(),getHeight());
        Image image = Image.createImage("/gbr-bg.png");
        g.drawImage(image, x, (getHeight()-image.getHeight())/2,
            Graphics.TOP | Graphics.LEFT);

        String oby="";
        if(sw==0) {
            oby="/obyek1.png";
        }else{
            oby="/obyek2.png";
        }
        Image image2 = Image.createImage(oby);
        g.drawImage(image2, 40, (getHeight()-image.getHeight())/2,
            Graphics.TOP | Graphics.LEFT);
    }catch(Exception e){ }
    flushGraphics();
}
}
```

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Hasil :

