



# Game Programming Laboratory

HOW NOT TO COMPLETELY MESS UP YOUR CODE

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12 Mar 19

# HOW TO WRITE A GAME: DEMO

Dungeon Coin Collector ©

1. Structure
2. Draw sprites
3. Animation
4. Input
5. Collision
6. Sound
7. UI

25 min, 52 loc

how many used MonoGame?

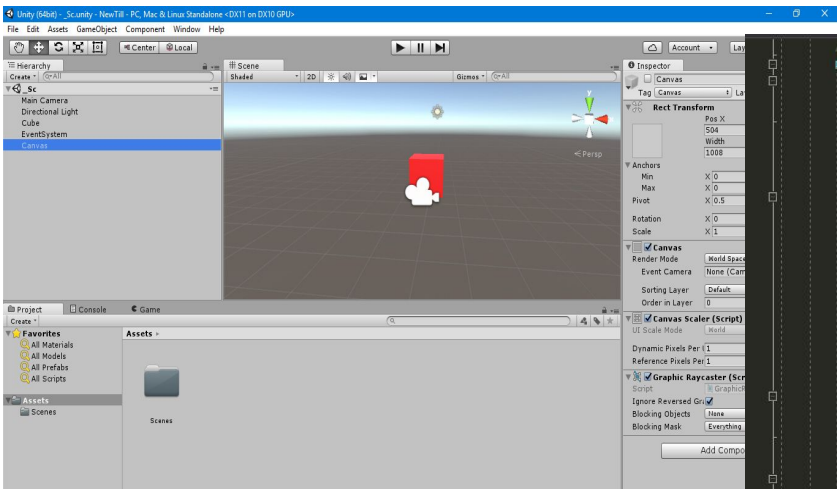


# STEPS

1. setup project
2. draw player
3. input & move
4. animate
5. show dungeon
6. coins (random + anim.)
7. collect & audio
8. score & UI



# ENGINE VS FRAMEWORK



UNREAL  
ENGINE

```
/// </summary>
public override void Update() {
    if (!IsActive) {
        return;
    }

    _pulseTimer = (_pulseTimer + 0.14f) * 6.27f;
    _lightScale = (7f + (float)Math.Sin(_pulseTimer)) / 9f;

    for (int playerIndex = 0; playerIndex < GameManager.NumPlayers; ++playerIndex) {

        // find the vector between the center of the screen and the point light:
        Camera camera = Camera.GetCamera(playerIndex);
        Vector2 mosV = camera.WorldToScreenPoint(_sun);
        _screenCenter = new Vector2(Screen.SplitWidth / 2.0f, Screen.SplitHeight / 2.0f);
        Vector2 vec = mosV - _screenCenter;

        Vector3 cameraSun = camera.transform.Forward;

        _active[playerIndex] = Vector3.Dot(cameraSun, _sun) > 0.0f;

        if (!_active[playerIndex]) {
            continue;
        }

        // Update the flare positions along the vector and update alpha, and rotation
        for (int i = 0; i < _flares[playerIndex].Count; ++i) {
            Flare flare = _flares[playerIndex][i];
            flare.Pos = flare.Offset * vec + _screenCenter;

            // (don't rotate the main flare - looks strange)
            if (i != 2) {
                //(calculates the angle of the vector so we can make sprites face the light)
                flare.Rot = (float)Math.Atan2(vec.Y, vec.X);
            }

            // last flare needs angle to be corrected (should just do on sprite sheet)
            if (i + 1 == _flares[playerIndex].Count) {
                flare.Rot += MathHelper.PiOver2;
            }

            flare.Color = _lightColor;

            // find the percentage distance the flare is from the center (approximately)
            // we divide based on approximate maximum distance we want between the opposite ends of the vector (to control fade out rate)
            Vector2 radiusVec = (i != 2) ? vec / (15 * 300) : vec / (15 * 450);

            // now scale the alpha transparency by this percent:
```

# COMPLEXITY RISES QUICKLY

Code Files: (191, 14'813 sloc)

Engine (79) today: half presented

Setup (30)

Scripts (82)

Content Files: (246)

Audio (40)

Images (126)

Models (56)

Effects (24)



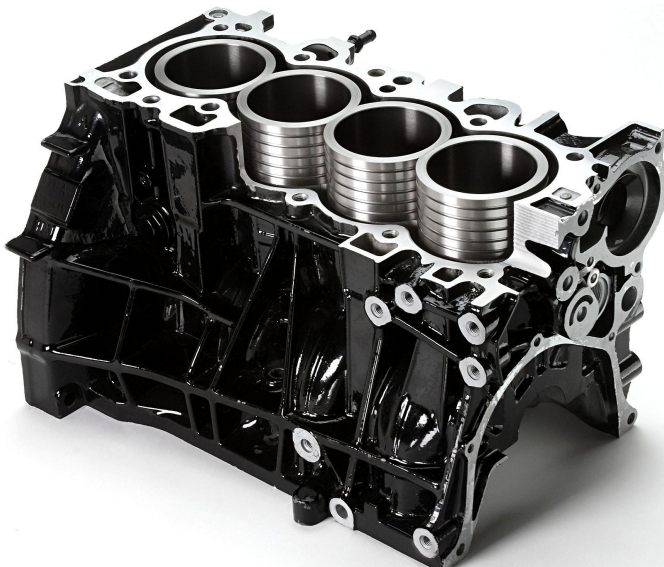
# IDEA



Many different options

Engine vs Scripts

We don't want to pollute game with  
accessing texture or input  
Separate them



Game Engine



Game Scripts

# IDEA

Everything is a GameObject

They have Components

You only write components

Encapsulation 120%

That's it

(sorry unity for copying)



# GAME STRUCTURE (STATIC CLASSES)

Input

Audio

Content

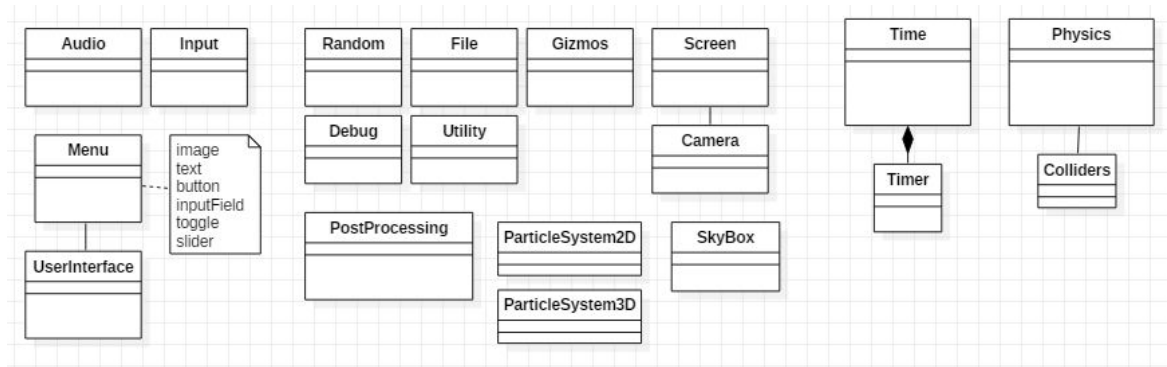
Screen + Cameras

Time

Physics

Debug

UI/Menu





# GAME STRUCTURE (GO)

Gameobject

Component

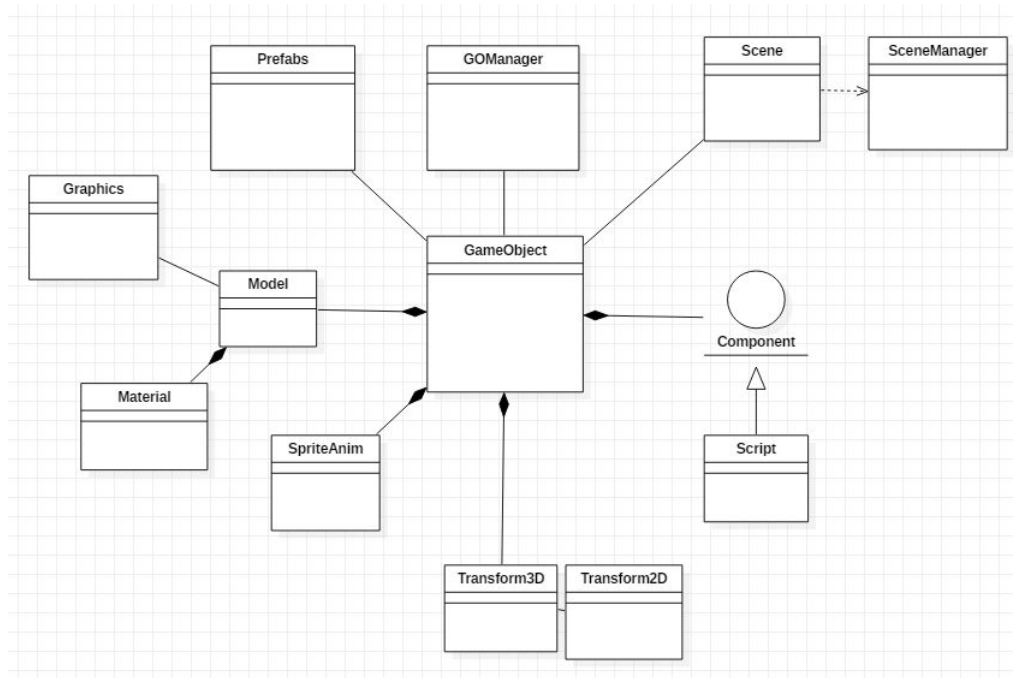
Script

Transform

Prefabs

Scene

Graphics



# INPUT

Keyboard

Mouse

Gamepad

buttons + sticks + vibration

Up/Down/Held

Manage connect/disconnect/switch (id)



Input
+KeyboardState old new
+MouseState old new
+GamePadState[] olds news
+enum axis horiz_vert
+enum dir left_right_up_down
+enum stick left_right
+bool GetAxis(dir)
+float GetAxisRaw(axis)
+bool GetKey(key)
+bool GetKeyDown(key)
+bool GetKeyUp(key)
+vector2 MousePos()
+vector2 MouseDelta()
+void SetMousePos(vector2)
+int MouseWheel()
+bool GetMouseButton(index)
+bool GetMouseButtonDown(index)
+bool GetMouseButtonUp(index)
+bool GetButton(id, button)
+bool GetButtonDown(id, button)
+bool GetButtonUp(id, button)
+vector2 GetThumbStick(id, stick)
+float GetTrigger(id)
+bool GetTriggerDown(id)
+bool GetTriggerUp(id)
+void Vibrate(id, duration, force)
+void StopVibrate(id)

# AUDIO

Play sound/music (at position)

Manage dictionary<string, SoundEffect>

```
AudioM.Play("boom");
```

Different volume channels

```
music/effects/speech
```

Pitch



Audio
+dictionary string_soundEffect
+dictionary string_song
+volume
+soundEffectsVolve
+musicVolume
+pitchRange
+transform Listener
+BuildSoundLibraries()
+SetVolume()
+PlayEffect(name, vector3 position)
+PlaySong(string name)

# TIME

Provide access to

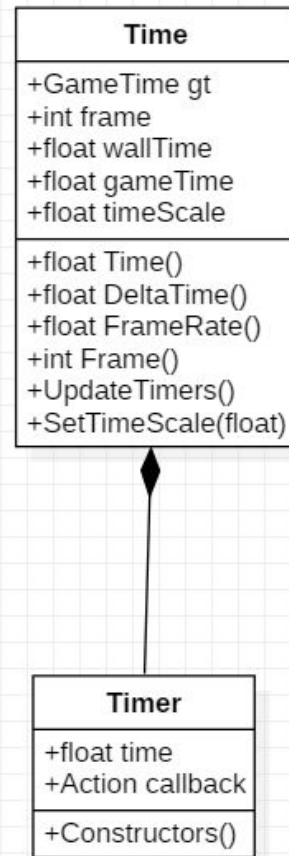
time (real/game)

deltaTime

timeScale (pause/make faster)

frames

Manage and call timers



# SCREEN / CAMERAS

Manage screen (size, title)

Manage viewports

1-2-4 split screen

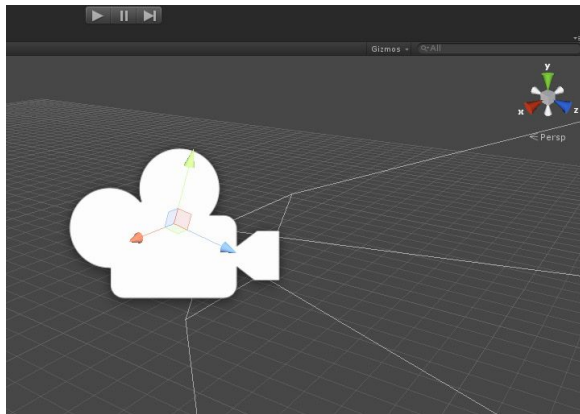
Manage cameras

near/far

fov/projection

transform

rays/points



## Screen

- +int width height
- +string title
- +int numSplits
- +Camera[] cams
- +Viewport[] views
- +RasterizerState
- +bool verticalSplit

- +SetupWindow()
- +SetupViewports()
- +SetupCams()
- +SetupRasterizer()
- +float AspectRatio()

## Camera

- +float near far
- +float fov
- +float focusDist
- +projection type
- +viewport
- +matrix projection view
- +transform

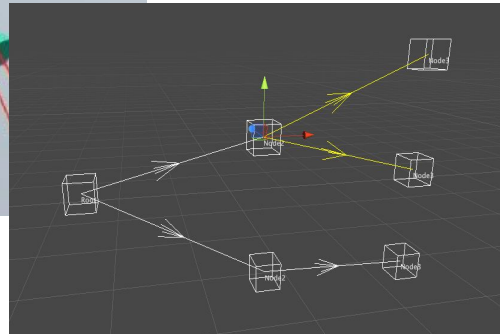
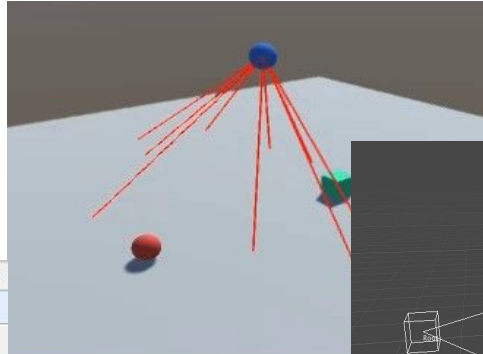
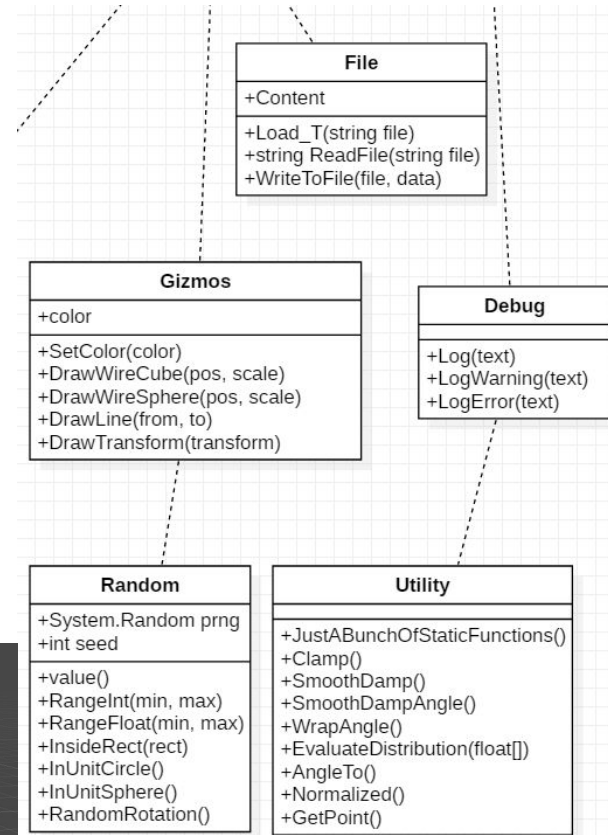
- +Constructor()
- +ComputeProjection()
- +Ray ScreenPointToRay()
- +Vector2 WorldToScreenPoint()
- +static GetCamera()

# UTILITY

Safe resource/file access (Content)

In-game debug (Log, Gizmos)

Math helpers (Random, Utility)



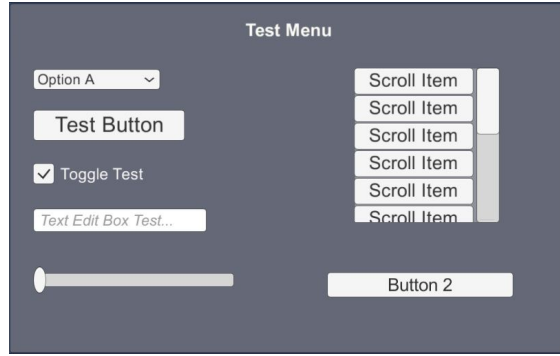
```
File Find Disable View Images Cache Tools Validate
HTML CSS Console Script Profiler Network
>> console.log("Hello world")
LOG: Hello world
```

# UI/MENU



HUD (in-game info)

Menu screens



images/text

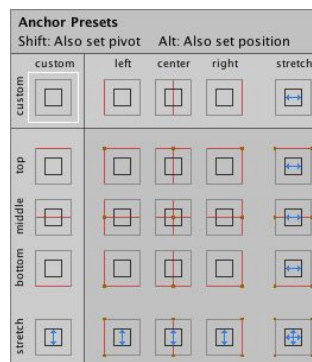
buttons

sliders/toggles

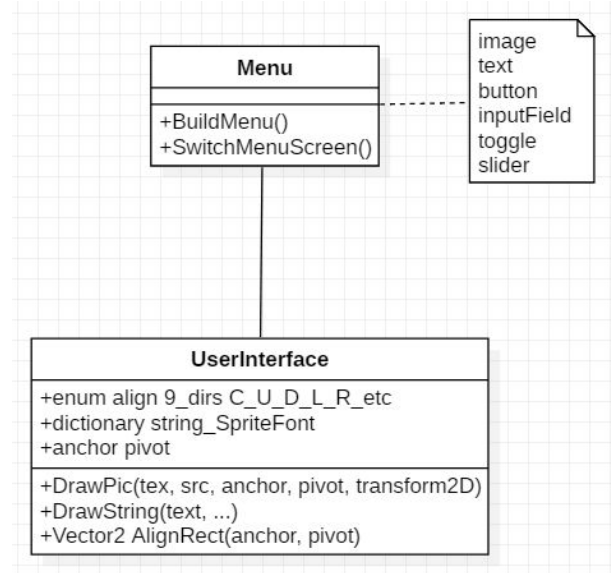
input fields



Screen size adjustment



Anchors



# EFFECTS

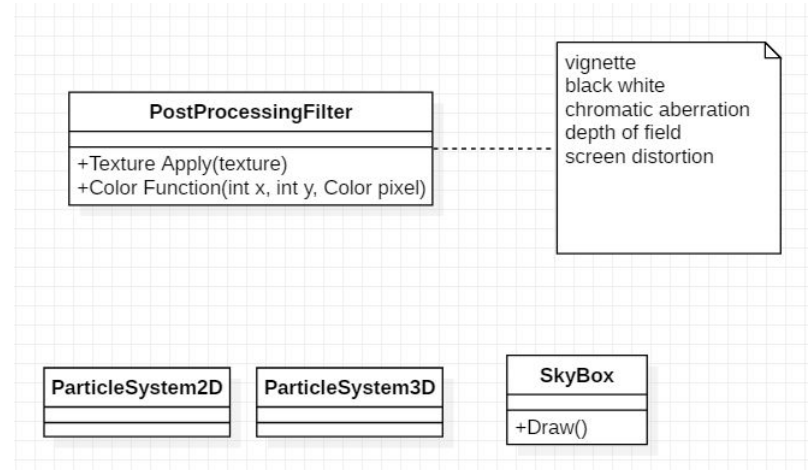
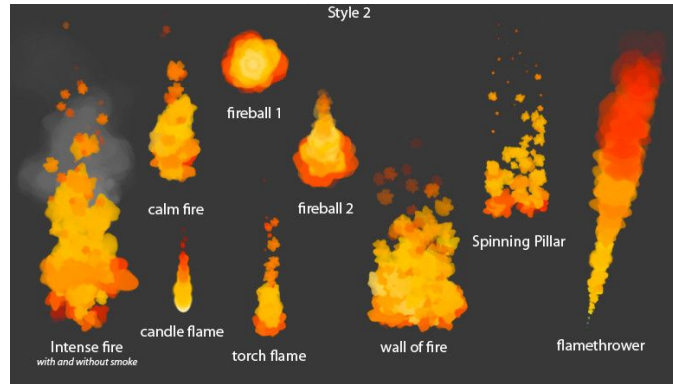
Particle systems (2D/3D)

2D: simple sprite atlas

3D: particles moving/rotating

Filters (color/dof/...)

Skybox



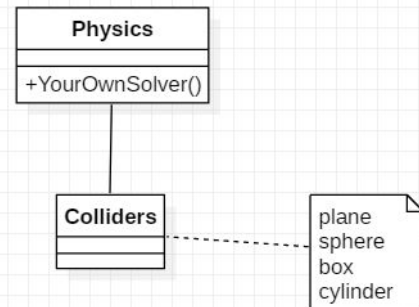
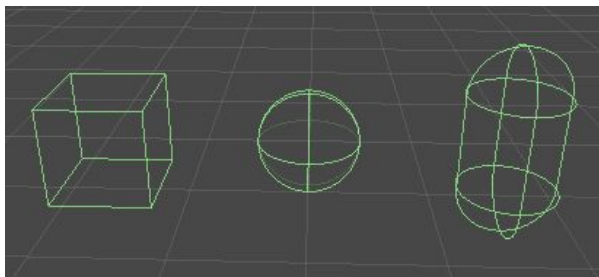
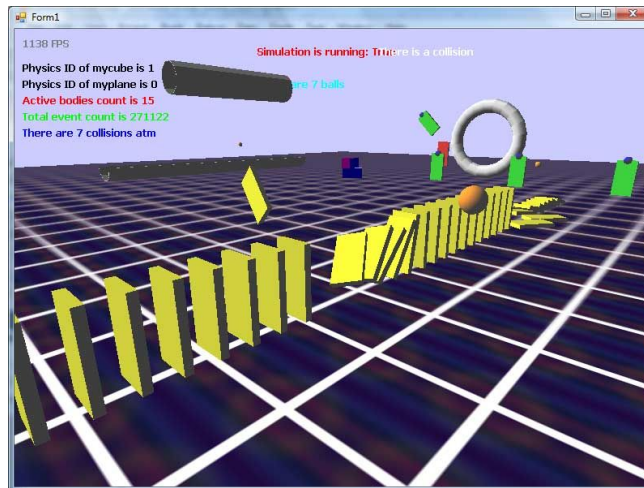


# PHYSICS

Solver

Colliders

Good luck!



Library

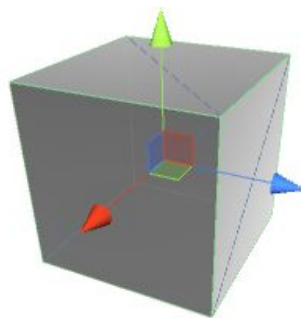
Box 2D (2D)

Bullet (3D)

Pay attention to costs!

(learn, include, make work)

# GAMEOBJECT, COMPONENT, SCRIPT



Every in-game entity

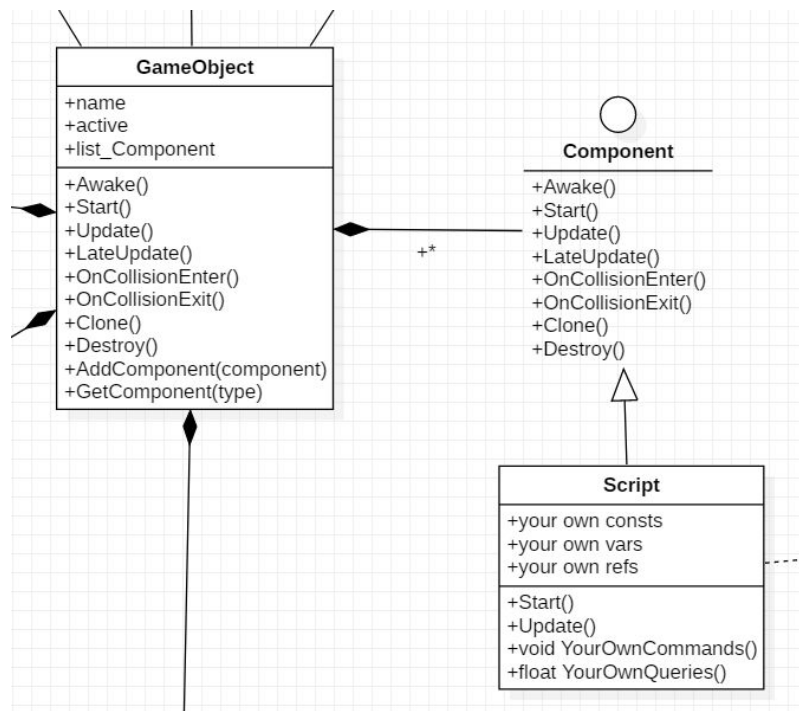
Manages many components

functionality

Has transform (pos/rot/scale)

Has graphics component

model (3D) / sprite (2D)



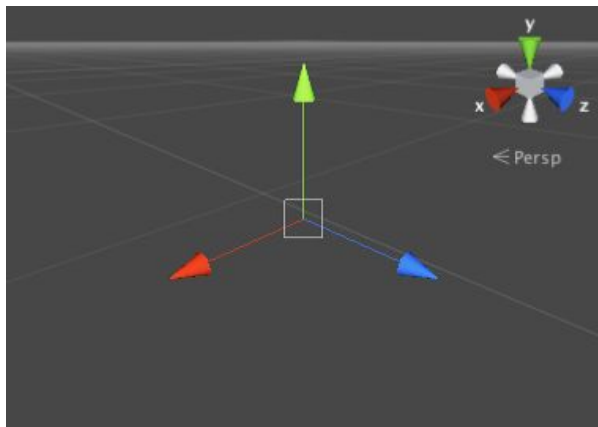
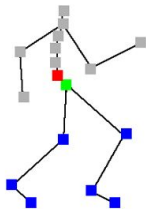
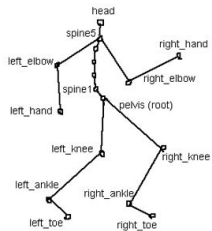
# TRANSFORM

Position, rotation, scale

(3D vs 2D)

Math heavy

Transform chains



Transform3D
+vector3 position
+quaternion rotation
+vector3 scale
+Transform parent
+bool isStatic
+Constructors(params)
+matrix World()
+matrix Local()
+ToLocal(vector3 pos)
+ToWorld(vector3 pos)
+Translate(vector3 delta)
+Rotate(vector3 angle)
+Scale(vector3 delta)
+position()
+local_position()
+eulerAngles()
+local_eulerAngles()
+scale()
+local_scale()
+SetParent(transform)
+Operation1()
+Operation2()

Transform2D
+vector2 position
+float rotation
+vector2 scale

# MANAGING GO

## Build prefabs

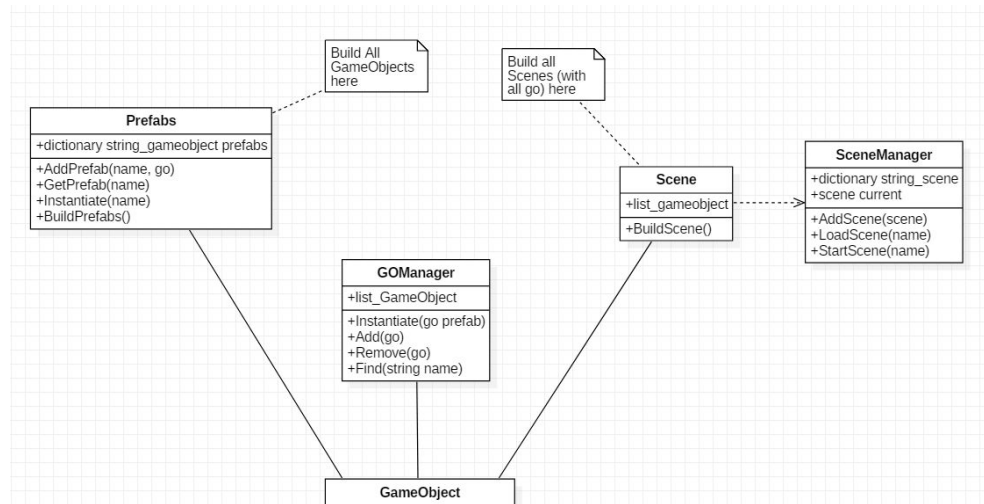
sample objects to instantiate

(e.g. coin/enemy)

factory pattern

## Create scenes (levels)

static level



# GRAPHICS

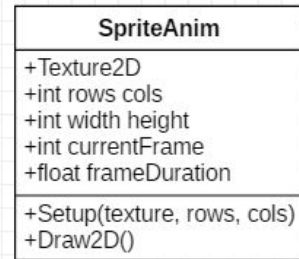
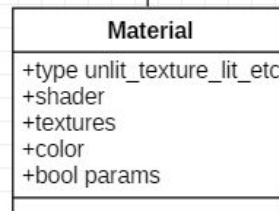
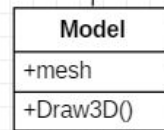
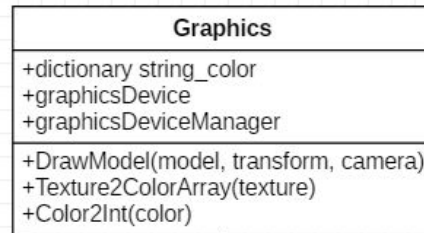
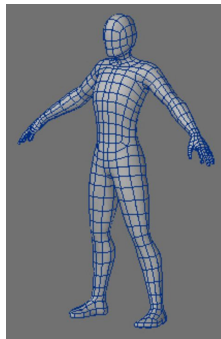
Sprites (2D)

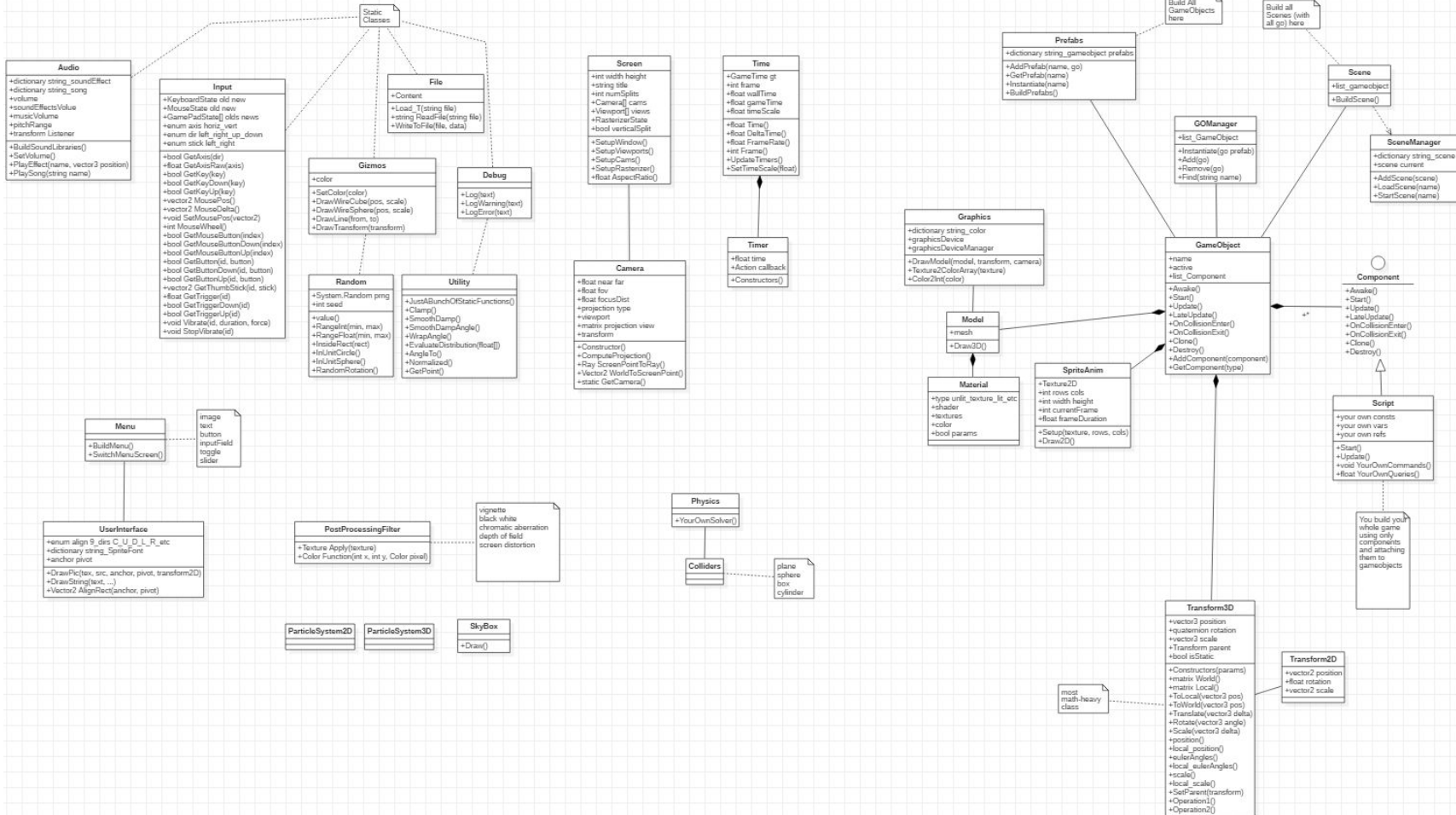
atlas, animations

Models (3D)

mesh, material, texture, shader

GraphicsDeviceManager





# FULL GAME CODE

```
1 // FULL GAME
2
3 void INITIALIZE(){
4     //setup content
5     //setup graphicsManagers
6
7     File.Setup();
8     Screen.SetupViewports();
9     Screen.SetupCameras();
10 }
11
12 void LOAD(){
13     //load gameobjects
14     Prefabs.Build()
15     Scene.Build()
16
17     Scene.Load()
18
19     //start
20     foreach(gameobject) go.Awake();
21     foreach(gameobject) go.Start();
22 }
23
24 void UNLOAD(){
25     //do nothing. enjoy mem leak
26 }
27
```

```
28 void UPDATE(GameTime gt){
29     //ENGINE
30     Time.Update(gt);
31     Input.Update();
32
33     Audio.Update();
34     Physics.Update();
35
36     Gizmos.Update();
37     Menu.Update();
38
39     //SRIPTS
40     foreach(gameobject) go.Update();
41     foreach(gameobject) go.LateUpdate();
42 }
43
44 void DRAW(){
45     // 3D
46     foreach(viewport){
47         //find appropriate camera
48         // using graphics, models, material, shaders
49         foreach(gameobject) go.Draw3D();
50         Particles3D.Draw();
51     }
52
53     // 2D
54     foreach(viewport){
55         // using spriteAnim
56         foreach(gameobject) go.Draw2D();
57         Particles2D.Draw();
58         Menu.Draw();
59         UI.Draw();
60     }
61
62     //apply post-processing effects
63 }
```

# CONTENT ORGANIZATION (FOLDERS)



## AUDIO (.wav, .mp3)

- effects
- songs
- speech

## IMAGES (.png)

- icons
- lightmaps
- logos
- menu
- particles
- powerup
- textures
- UI
- ...

## MODELS (.dae, .obj)

- elements
- powerups
- primitives
- scenes
- vehicles

## OTHER (.fx, .spritefont)

- effects
- fonts
- shaders



# TIPS

Have whole engine done in 4 weeks

Think about all this:

(& allocate time)

## GAMEPLAY

- control
- camera
- interaction
- abilities

## TOOLS

- engine
- physics
- deploy

## ASSETS

- models
- levels
- images
- artist

## INTERFACE

- UI
- menu

## POLISH

- sound
- light
- particles
- shaders/materials

## DELIVERABLES

- docs
- slides
- video

## OTHER

- fun
- debug/test
- marketing

# FURTHER TUTORIALS



## 1 - C# Crash Course

If you have never done anything with programming, start with this crash course on the basics of programming with C#.

If you already know the basics of programming, feel free to skip this set of tutorials.

Note that this set is still a work in progress.

[C# Crash Course](#)



## 2 - Getting Started

Before you get started, there are a few things you will need to know and do in these four tutorials. These tutorials explain a little bit about what XNA is, how to install the necessary (free) software to use XNA, and how to do some of the basic things in an XNA game. Once you have been through these few tutorials, you will be able to go on to just about anything that you want, though I recommend going to the 2D tutorials next, and then the 3D tutorials, and pick up the rest of the tutorials as you need them.

[Getting Started](#)



## 3 - 2D Tutorials

These tutorials cover the basics of doing 2D stuff, like drawing text and images, as well as 2D animation, and some fancy effects in 2D. After you have completed these tutorials, you should be able to make some pretty interesting 2D games with XNA.

[2D Tutorials](#)



## 4 - 3D Tutorials

These tutorials should get you going with a 3D game. They cover things like drawing models, animation in 3D, and some simple effects, like lighting, and fog. These tutorials should really get you going on any 3D game.

[3D Tutorials](#)



## 5 - Input Tutorials

No game is complete without getting input from a user. When you get to the point in your game development where you are ready to get input from the user, take a look at these tutorials. They cover all sorts of input, including keyboard input, mouse input, and input from an Xbox controller.

[Input Tutorials](#)



## 6 - Audio Tutorials

Adding sound effects and background music to a game really makes the game come alive. These tutorials will teach you the basics (and some more advanced stuff) about playing all types of audio in your game. When you are ready to add audio to your game, come check out these tutorials.

[Audio Tutorials](#)



## 7 - Publishing Your Game Tutorials

When your game is complete, you will probably want to be able to give it to your friends, or even sell it. These tutorials will help you get started with the basics of publishing and distributing your game to others.

[Publishing Your Game Tutorials](#)



## 8 - Utility Tutorials

During the time that I have been working on these tutorials and teaching this stuff to students, I have come across a large variety of small random things that people occasionally like to do with their game. These tutorials are all small, and cover some random aspect of creating XNA games that you may find useful. At any point in your game development, you might want to check out these tutorials, which cover a broad variety of topics from creating games that run in full screen, to displaying the cursor, to changing the window size.

[Utility Tutorials](#)



## 9 - Content Pipeline Tutorials

XNA comes with a feature called the content pipeline, which manages all of your content, like 3D models, audio files, textures, images, and so on. The content pipeline is extensible, and you can add on anything you want to it, which is pretty nice. These tutorials cover more detailed information about how the content pipeline works, and how to create extensions for it. When you want to know more about the content pipeline, or how to extend it, come back to these tutorials.

[Content Pipeline Tutorials](#)



## 10 - Game Math Tutorials

Sometimes games require some fancy math to complete the game. These tutorials cover some of the more common math related problems that arise while making games.

[Game Math Tutorials](#)



## 11 - Game Physics Tutorials

Games can also require an understanding of physics in order to function well. These tutorials cover some of the more common physics-related concepts that may come up while you are making your game, including collision detection.

[Game Physics Tutorials](#)



## 12 - 2D/3D Combination Tutorials

Once you have an understanding of 2D graphics and 3D graphics, you will likely want to combine them together. These tutorials will show you how to solve some of the problems that arise when you are doing this.

[2D/3D Combination Tutorials](#)



## 13 - Primitives Tutorials

Occasionally, when you are doing stuff with a 3D game, you want to be able to do more than just draw models that have been loaded in. XNA is built on top of DirectX, and so you have the ability to draw primitives, like lines and triangles (or lots of triangles to create interesting surfaces). Once you have an understanding of the basic 3D tutorials, try out these tutorials, which will go through the process of drawing with buffer objects, to draw all sorts of primitives.

[Primitives Tutorials](#)



## 14 - Effects & HLSL Tutorials

Today's graphics cards allow you to program them. The old way, the fixed function pipeline, allows you to only do specific effects while rendering. But now that you can program the graphics card, the possibilities are limitless. These tutorials teach you how to program the graphics card using a programming language called HLSL by using effects. Once you have a good understanding of the basic 3D tutorials, check these tutorials out.

[Effects & HLSL Tutorials](#)



## 15 - Advanced XNA Tutorials

Once you have completed the stuff in the 2D and 3D tutorial categories, you might want to look at this set of tutorials, which discuss some of the more advanced topics in XNA that aren't covered in one of the other categories.

[Advanced XNA Tutorials](#)

# RB Whitaker's XNA Wiki

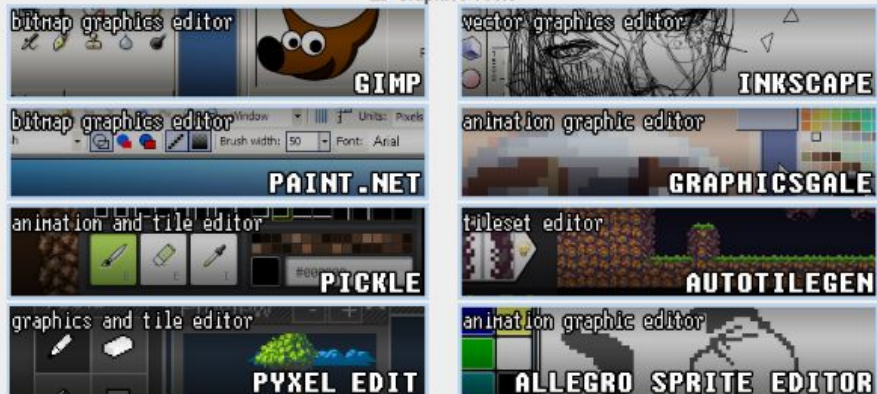
(<http://rbwhitaker.wikidot.com/xna-tutorials>)

# FURTHER TOOLS

## Ludum Dare Tools

<http://ludumdare.com/compo/tools/>

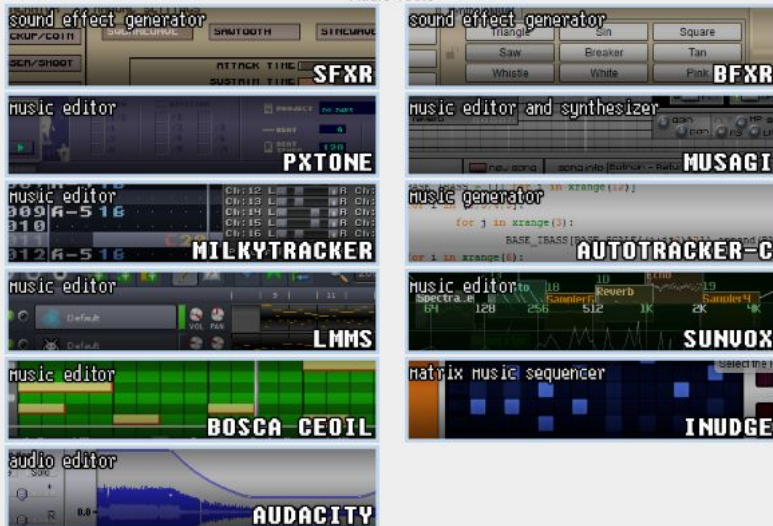
### 2D Graphics Tools



### 3D Graphics Tools



### Audio Tools



### Map Editors



THANK YOU!

Q?

