

# Computer Games Development CW208 TDD Year IV

Aeden Moylan C00249220

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#### **DECLARATION**

## UNDERGRADUATE ASSESSMENT WORK DECLARATION

Work submitted for assessment which does not include this declaration will not be assessed.

- I declare that all material in this submission e.g. thesis/essay/project/assignment is entirely my/our own work except where duly acknowledged.
- I have cited the sources of all quotations, paraphrases, summaries of information, tables, diagrams or other material; including software and other electronic media in which intellectual property rights may reside.
- I have provided a complete bibliography of all works and sources used in the preparation of this submission.
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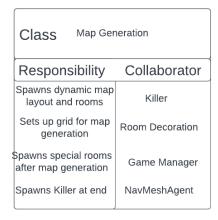
Student Name: (Printed)	AEDEN MOYLAN	
Student Number(s):	C00249220	
	Alder Maylon	
Signature(s):	24/04/2023	_
Date:	24,04,2023	_

#### **CRC Cards**



	Class Play	/er
	Responsibility	Collaborator
	Handles Player and camera movement	Game Manager
	Handles collision between objects	Gun
	Interact with environment E.g enter	Wardrobe
1	wardrobe	Beartrap

Class	ler
Responsibility	Collaborator
Handles Killer animation states	Game Manager
Handles Killer movement and Al	Beartrap
Check collision with	Player
player to kill	NavAgent



Class Room Decoration		
Responsibility	Collaborator	
Decorates rooms with obstacles and decorations  Checks if Object placement valid  Makes a grid of tiles for that particular room	Game Manager Wardrobe	

### Algorithm explanation

Map generation algorithm:

The map generation algorithm is used to make a random map layout. The results are entirely random and the map can look like the examples shown below



I will explain the steps I took to achieve this:

First I made a 50 x 50 grid of cells. Each cell represents a potential space for a room to be placed. This means that there are 2500 potential spots for a room. A spawn room is placed in the middle and assigned an id of 1249. The spawn room then picks 2 random directions for corridors to be built from. The walls of the spawn room are broken in this direction and corridors are placed. After a random amount of corridors have been placed, a multi-curved corridor then gets placed. This allows corridors to be spawned in 2 directions. Once the end of the corridors has been met, the algorithm places curved corridors which start making corridors on it. This loop continues until a room placement isn't valid. If this happens an end corridor is placed to ensure no more corridors will be built. When a room is placed, information about the room is stored in the cell id from the grid that is associated with the room. This includes what type of room it is and other relevant information. This is used for multiple checks for different areas including room placement validation. These validation checks if a corridor is about to be built into an already existing room or the border of the grid. After the basic map is made, special rooms then get inserted around the map. These can only be inserted adjacent to corridors and if the special room location has only 1 neighbour. Once a location is deemed valid, the id of the cell associated with it is stored in a list. This continues until all valid placements have been gathered. After this, random cell lds are picked from this list and rooms are placed in that location.

#### Room Decoration

The floor in each room is split up into a 10 x 10 set of tiles. Each tile represents a potential area where obstacles can be placed. Each tile will be split up into categories. These are wall tiles, Center tiles, Filled tiles, non-placeable tiles and available tiles. Wall tiles are tiles that are closest to the wall of the room. Only certain types of obstacles can be placed here as they depend on a wall. Center Tiles are tiles that are not close to a wall. These are in the centre of the room and

big impassable obstacles, as well as floor decorations, will be placed here. Filled tiles are tiles that already have an obstacle or decoration in that area. No more obstacles can be placed here but decorations can be placed as they do not block the path. Available tiles are the remaining spaces where obstacles can be placed. Obstacles cannot be placed on non-placeable tiles. If a room has a special room attached to it, the tiles facing the wall that the room is touching are instantly turned into non-placeable tiles to not conflict with accessing the door. The if there is a wall, wall tiles are generated and the assets are placed. When an asset is placed, the border tiles around it are turned into non-passable tiles. This is to ensure that the path is still traversable. These wall assets have different sizes and some even take up multiple tiles each. Many checks are done to assure that the appropriate tiles are filled in. Among these obstacles are wardrobes which the player can hide in. These have a chance to be spawned first as they act as a core game mechanic. After this, the centre tiles are given a chance to spawn obstacles. The obstacles spawned in the centre area take up a 2x2 tile area. Multiple checks are needed to make sure placement is valid and when it is placed, the border is set to non-passable just like the wall objects. This is especially important here as the path needs to be traversable. Once the obstacles are placed, the decorations can be placed in the centre tile areas even if an obstacle is in that same spot. The size of the decorations does not matter as much as they do not have any collisions and are purely aesthetic, however, I used thin objects that would easily be flat on the floor such as paper or a blood stain.

#### **Class Diagram**

