Sounds, Music and Sidescrolling

Game Programming Foundations

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Topics

Sound in HTML5

Howler

Adding BGM / SFX

Implementing Side-Scrolling



Sound in HTML5

- HTML5 uses the <audio> element
- Manipulate <audio> using methods, properties and events
- Basic methods load(), play() and pause()
- Many problems
 - Playing multiple sounds
 - Mobile browser support
 - Supported audio formats



<audio> Supported Coding Formats

Browser	OS	Ogg Vorbis	WAV PCM	MP3	AAC	WebM Vorbis	Ogg Opus	WebM Opus
Chrome	All	9	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	25 (since v31 in Win)	Yes
IE	Win	No	No	9	9	No	No	No
Firefox	All	3.5	3.5	Win (21.0) Linux (24.0) OS X (26.0)	Win (21.0) Linux (24.0) OS X (34.0)	4.0	15.0	28.0
Opera	All	10.50	11.00	14	14	10.60	14	Yes
Safari	OS X	Manual install	3.1	3.1	3.1	No	No	No

Sound in HTML5

Music

```
var music = new Audio("background.ogg");
music.loop = true;
music.play();
```

Sound Effects

```
var isSFxPlaying = false;
var sfx = new Audio("fireEffect.ogg");
sfx.onended = function() {
   isSfxPlaying = false;
};
```



Web Audio API - Challenges

- A bit more complicated to use
 - Create one or more sound sources
 - Connect them to a sound destination
 - Using the AudioContext instance
 - Intermediate AudioNodes act as processing modules for the audio signal

Needs a web server



Web Audio API - Advantages

Overcome limitations with simultaneous playback

Precisely schedule playback

- Build complex audio graphs to:
 - Cross-fade between sounds
 - Apply filter effects to sounds



Howler

- One of many custom APIs to simplify sound
- Defaults to Web Audio API, falls back to HTML5 Audio
- Per sound and global volume control
- Fade in/out
- Easy audio sprite support
- http://goldfirestudios.com/blog/104/howler.js-Modern-Web-Audio-Javascript-Library



Howler - Adding BGM / SFX

```
var music = new music = new Howl(
        urls: ["background.ogg"],
        loop: true,
        buffer: true,
        volume: 0.5
    } );
music.play();
var sfx = new Howl(
        urls: ["fireEffect.ogg"],
        buffer: true,
        volume: 1,
        onend: function() {
            isSfxPlaying = false;
```

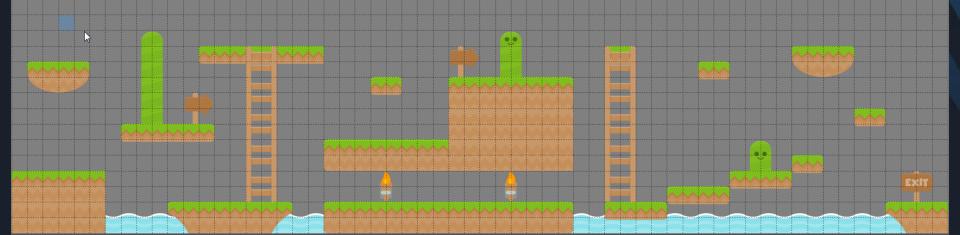


Howler - Tips

- Always set buffer to true
 - Ensures use of HTML5 audio
 - Because we can't use a live web server
- Optimize by using a Sound Sprite (all sounds in 1 file)
- Use events callbacks to detect audio events
 - onend, onload, onloaderror, onpause, onplay
- Refer to https://github.com/goldfire/howler.js for more samples



- Reuse code from previous samples
- Update game level 60x20 tiles
 - 1 new layer for background images (water, signs, etc)



Update constant values

```
var LAYER_COUNT = 3;
var LAYER_BACKGROUND = 0;
var LAYER_PLATFORMS = 1;
var LAYER_LADDERS = 2;

var MAP = { tw: 60, th: 15 };
```

- Collision map initialization remains the same
 - Optionally optimize by removing background layer collisions



- Update drawMap function
- Always keep player in centre of screen
 - Except where map can't scroll anymore
 - Means x position of map based on player's position
- Calculate the start/end X tile coord based on player pos
- Calculate X offset for tiles based on player pos
- Draw only the tiles that should be on-screen



```
for(var x = startX; x < startX+maxTiles; x++)</pre>
var worldOffsetX = 0;
function drawMap()
                                                                                  if(level1.layers[layerIdx].data[idx]!= 0)
  var startX = -1;
  var maxTiles = (SCREEN WIDTH / TILE) + 2;
                                                                         // the tiles in the Tiled map are base 1 (meaning a value of 0
  var tileX = pixelToTile(player.position.x);
                                                                         // means no tile), so subtract one from the tileset id to get
  var offsetX = TILE + (player.position.x - tileToPixel(tileX));
                                                                         // the correct tile
                                                                                     var tileIndex = level1.layers[layerIdx].data[idx] - 1;
  startX = tileX - ((SCREEN WIDTH / TILE) / 2);
                                                                                     var sx = TILESET PADDING +
                                                                                             (tileIndex % TILESET COUNT X) *
  if(startX < -1) {
                                                                                             (TILESET TILE + TILESET SPACING);
    startX = -1;
                                                                                    var sy = TILESET PADDING +
    offsetX = TILE;
                                                                                             (Math.floor(tileIndex / TILESET COUNT Y)) *
                                                                                             (TILESET TILE + TILESET SPACING);
  if(startX > MAP.tw - maxTiles) {
    startX = MAP.tw - maxTiles + 1;
                                                                                     context.drawImage(tileset,
    offsetX = TILE;
                                                                                                  sx, sy, TILESET TILE, TILESET TILE,
                                                                                                  (x - startX) * TILE - offsetX, (y-1)*TILE,
                                                                                                  TILESET TILE, TILESET TILE);
  worldOffsetX = startX * TILE + offsetX;
                                                                                  idx++;
  for(var layerIdx=0; layerIdx<LAYER COUNT; layerIdx++)</pre>
    for(var y=0; y<level1.layers[layerIdx].height; y++)
       var idx = y * level1.layers[layerIdx].width + startX;
```

worldOffsetX tells us the current scrolling of the world

- To keep player in centre of screen:
 - sceenX = position.x worldOffsetX

```
Player.prototype.draw = function()
{
    var screenX = this.position.x - worldOffsetX;
    this.sprite.draw(context, screenX, this.position.y);
}
```



- Collision detection works without modification
- All other code shouldn't need modification
- Y-axis scrolling will work the same way





Summary

- Sound in HTML5 can be challenging
- Using a Third Party API can simplify development
- Howler.js is a small, efficient library for sound
 - Using either HTML5 audio or Web Audio API
- Sidescrolling requires calculating which tiles to draw based on player's position
 - Player stays in centre of screen where possible



Questions?





References

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