Mystic Maze

NEA 2021-2022

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# Analysis

## Introduction

### Background

I am trying to create a potential product that will captivate and fully engage the user and provide a worth-while experience that is worth the time and money, they would spend on it. Due to this general outline, I have endeavoured to look for an active form of entertainment that will garner the user’s full attention.

I have in conclusion come to the main premise for my NEA project being a top-down action, adventure, bullet hell roguelike video game product which will feature multi-floor randomly generated levels, randomly generated enemy/item spawns, fluid combat, fun puzzles, and a large map to explore.

### Video Games



Figure 1

Video games are a form of entertainment that was created with active participation from the user in mind. Many video games feature similar attributes which are staples of the industry such as heads up displays, stats etc. Video games are extremely universal and can be used to deliver many different experiences from gripping stories to intense action and frantic gameplay. This has led it to become a main stay of household and online entertainment.

Due to these factors, I have decided to make a video game as I am trying to make a product that can grab the user’s attention and sufficiently challenge them. It’s also a suitable form of content for what I am looking to achieve with this project as it is an active use of a player’s time and they have a choice of what happens during each run through the game, giving the player agency over the occurrences during their experience and in turn control over what they want to do for their fun.

### Roguelikes



Figure 2

Roguelikes are a genre of video game born from the original video game Rogue (Figure 2) which introduces the permanent death of the player once their health reaches 0 resulting in the game subsequently starting over again and randomly generated content which can be seen through the sprawling maze-like maps and unpredictable enemy and item spawns of the games from the genre.

I am making a roguelike as they are a great way to introduce replay-ability into a game due to the lack of progression that happens solely within the game, while most of it is apparent in the player’s knowledge and execution of manoeuvres in specific scenarios. The randomly generated content also adds a of unexpectedness and allows for a broad level of fun that a player can have which is uniquely their own. Roguelikes are also known for their difficulty that comes hand in hand with the perma-death attribute of the genre as to stop players from steamrolling the game on the first try. Most roguelikes employ have knowledge and skill barriers which a player would build as they play the game.

### Supervisor

My supervisor is going to be Mr Abbas, my computer science teacher and head of department who will observe and guide me as I progress with my project throughout the stages. I will be sending my project sections as I complete them on Microsoft teams and upload programs, I do for my technical solution through GitHub for him to assess as I work on it throughout the time we have been allotted for the technical solution.

### Critical Path

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Name** | **Requirements** | **Time to do it** | **Date Done** |
| **Analysis** |  | - |  |
| **Design** |  |  |  |
| UI |  |  |  |
| Character |  |  |  |
| Enemies |  |  |  |
| Map |  |  |  |
| Items |  |  |  |
| RNG |  |  |  |
| **Technical Solution** |  | - |  |
| Testing UI processes |  |  |  |
| Testing Character  processes |  |  |  |
| Testing Enemies  processes |  |  |  |
| Testing Map  processes |  |  |  |
| Testing Items  processes |  |  |  |
| Testing RNG  processes |  |  |  |
| **Testing** |  | - |  |
| **Evaluation** |  | - |  |
| **Final Submission** |  | - |  |

## Investigation

### Survey

To aid in the conceptualization of this project I have decided to ask potential users themselves on their opinions, preferences and criticisms of the genre and video games in general. I have conducted a survey to collect concrete data to inform my design decisions and the game’s direction/objectives. This will influence my project as the information would help guide my vision and keep my ideas within the scope of an end user who would potentially play the game.

<https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1STTIMnRdvlOQ8mdrwHO4SkaF44b480vjgLId_8_fpfQ/viewanalytics>

Chart, bar chart

Description automatically generated

Figure 3

This question helped me gauge what devices an end user would prefer to play on and from this I can infer that to develop this for the pc is to be the main priority with development for mobile being a possible path I could take to create cross platform compatibility which could simultaneously increase the complexity of the project as I’d have to develop for 2 versions (IOS and Android) of a completely different system. It would also introduce the use of new libraries or software’s which could invertedly slow down production making it important to focus on one platform for now.

**Chart, pie chart

Description automatically generated**

Figure 4

Asking this allowed me to better assess the average quality of player’s computers to inform If I should massively improve my approach to optimisation when I am developing the game. From this I can assume that because 23.6% of my users have average or bad setups, I should make sure that I don’t make the game unnecessarily memory heavy through avoiding inefficient implementation of programs while having leeway for more system heavy algorithms if I need to due to 47.1% having great setups and 29.4% having amazing setups.

**Chart, timeline, bar chart

Description automatically generated**

Figure 5

From this I can tell that most video game players have a high preference towards action games and adventure games with votes at 81.3% and 75% respectively in favour of them with shooters being just behind at 68.8% in favour. With this in mind, I’ll focus on making sure combat is as smooth as I can make it with areas of the map with fun puzzles to satisfy those who like adventures in their games. I’ll also ensure that magic combat feels satisfying and enjoyable to satisfy shooter game players.



Figure 6

Responses to this question reinforced the opinions from the previous one, where players listed games, like Hollow Knight, Valorant, Terraria and Team Fortress 2, adhering to those genres. I’ll endeavour to explore what makes those games succeed and see what I can implement into my own game to improve it overall.



Figure 7

This had particularly detailed answers referring to many different positive’s players looked for in games. Some mentioned how it was an escape from reality when talking about adventure games and others talked about time consuming, replayable games being a driving factor for their interests.

Text

Description automatically generatedText

Description automatically generated

Figure 8

To satisfy these players interests I’ll make sure to emphasise the roguelike aspects of the game and build upon basic mechanics I introduce to make them more engaging and satisfying. I might also consider a form of new game +, to increase the length of a run if a player is able to successfully beat the game once, which would scale up the difficulty and add new challenges.

Chart, bar chart

Description automatically generated

Figure 9

From these responses I decided what I’m going to relate my games mechanics on the most with Realm of the Mad God with 37.5% of people voting for it (although it may be a result of bias due to where I posted this survey) while Enter the Gungeon and Hades tied with 25% along with Risk of rain at 18.8%. I explain in more detail what I plan to take as inspiration for my game in the “Related Games” section.



Figure 10

This question provided me with a lot of insight into what users specifically prefer when they consider their favourite roguelikes. Some responses talked about achievements and “arbitrary goals” to reach which are staples in successful roguelikes as to be a sign of skill. I’ll develop a skin system that unlocks as you complete specific challenges set in game to provide a superficial progression system within the game.

Graphical user interface, application

Description automatically generated

Figure 11

Others mentioned build diversity and cool combinations. I’ll use these to create fun and creative differences between each run by adding a form of weapon manipulation and perhaps passive item synergies. If I have time, I could also introduce different classes with their own strengths and weakness to further build on the variance between runs.

Text

Description automatically generated with low confidence

Figure 12

The last things players mentioned was responsive and fluid combat. I will address this by creating algorithms to tackle weird movement glitches and allow for fully movement in all directions for both the player and the weapon as the game will be function as a twin-stick shooter. I’ll also try to implement vector approximation programs to improve this even further by working off the inputs of the player.



Text, letter

Description automatically generated

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

Figure 13

From these responses I can examine that more choice and more tense moments can help bolster my games moment to moment action. I can also make use of varying effects and debuffs to create that extra level of micromanagement for the player. In depth gameplay and mechanics are what keep a roguelike afloat due to the fact that there is no “end” in the majority of roguelikes.



Text

Description automatically generated



Figure 14

Many people found the main appeal of Zelda games to be the grand adventure and the use of your items along the way with nice and solid combat and movement. I’ll try to also provide moments of highs and lows to increase a player’s enjoyment. I may also consider the idea of changing the basic idea of the game to be a rogue lite in where permanent changes to the game are available but kept to a minimum.

### Target Audience

From my survey I can ascertain that my potential target audience own average-great pc setups, have a respectable level of skill when it comes to roguelikes specifically. I can also assume that an end user would have knowledge of games of the same breed and should be able to be acquainted easily with the format. However, to make sure I don’t leave outliers of the statistics locked out from playing the game I’ll endeavour to create a lightweight game with some tooltips to provide some guidance to new players and low spec pc users alike.

### Related Games

#### A Link to The Past

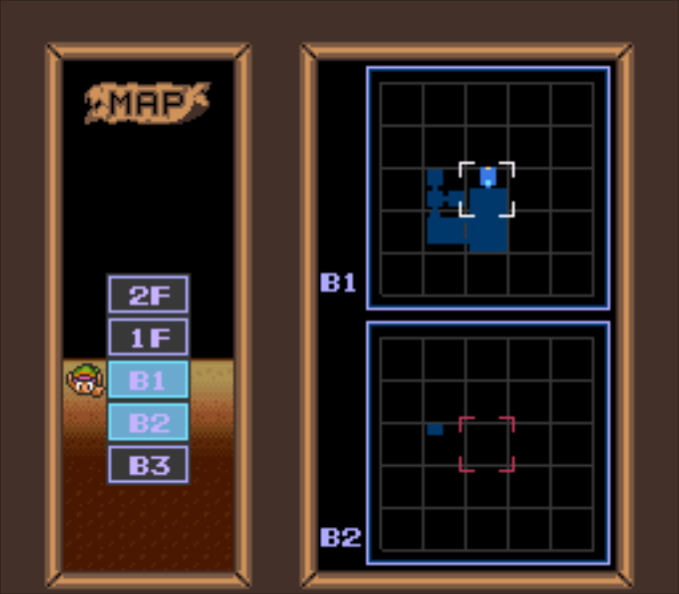
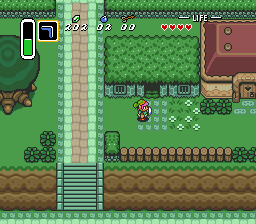


Figure 15

“A Link to The Past” is an action-adventure video game that, to many, embodies the spirit of a traditional adventure. It has consistent gear that grows with you along your journey and has great puzzling gameplay that pulls together the entire idea of untethered exploration. This along with the aesthetic and game design behind the dungeons helps create a great experience that has stood the test of time.

I plan to use the multiple floor concept that it uses in its dungeons to create a feeling of wonder and anticipation. I will also utilise the puzzle features along with this to help create a complete experience. To help build on the roguelike aspect of the game I will use random generation in the map’s formation. I will also try to introduce individual room generation and perhaps semi random puzzles.

#### Enter The Gungeon



Figure 16

“Enter The Gungeon” is a 2D roguelike that takes the tried-and-true formula and raises the bar with a large pool of weapons that completely define each run, each with their own special applications, hence creating a level of strategy to use specific weapons at the right time for the most effect which rewards players that learn from previous experiences with much more player freedom and expression in their subsequent runs. The weapons also have synergies that activate whenever you have specific passive/active items changing and improving them which introduces a whole new world of possibility and entertainment.

To improve my own game, I am going to use the diverse playstyles available in the game to my advantage while introducing some modular capabilities to them if I have the time. I will also use the ideas behind the different characters available to build on the potential idea of having different classes within my own game.

#### Risk Of Rain 2



Figure 17

Risk of rain 2 is a 3D roguelike that makes use of its surroundings and passive items that scale and complement one another within different tiers to create a simple system of what is good and what isn’t for new players to tell the difference between as soon as they start. Outside of this it uses quite a lot of the standard roguelike formula to create a simple but endlessly re-playable game.

From this game I plan to use the simple introduction to items and weapons through item tiers to make the game more new-player friendly and ease in new players, pushing down the bar to entry for most roguelike games and tapping into a new market of players.

#### Realm Of the Mad God

A picture containing map

Description automatically generated

Figure 18

Realm of the Mad God is an 2D MMORPG rogue-lite that uses basic RPG stats and addictive loot and shoot bullet hell combat to create a wholly unique experience unlike any other. It has an abundance of classes that differ in their gear, capabilities and effectiveness ensuring players will find something they will like to stick with. Each class has their own specific special ability that fundamentally defines them and is the drawing factor of the class. Dungeons have modifiers and items can be modified as well introducing another level of detail on top of the fun moment to moment gameplay found through its mechanically difficult bosses.

To build on my game I will use the bullet hell nature of the game to my advantage to create challenging combat that will make gameplay more tense and impactful. I will also introduce the ability to have modifiers to dungeons and even weapons through an optional mode unlocked by completing the game once to avoid the game being unnecessarily hard for new players.

## Objectives

### Main Objectives

1. The Game must have a user interface (UI) so that the player can have a unintrusive aid to improve their control and understanding of the game.
2. There must be a character that can be controlled by the user to act as their avatar in the Game so that they can interact and influence the world around them. This character must be able to fight, explore and move objects as well as other actions unlisted here.
3. There must be Enemies the Player can fight and inhabit the map with to provide challenge and an opposing force that will help improve the stakes during gameplay. There would be multiple different types of enemies
4. The Map must be randomly generated and consist of multiple floors to provide the User with ample space to explore and hone their skills while also maximising the number of occurrences RNG can affect the run.
5. The Items must be either Active (need to be used to grant an effect) or Passive (always grant an effect as long as the player has it equipped) as well as providing bonuses when certain items are used in conjunction with one another.

### Basic Specific Objectives

These objectives outline the projects specific information and clauses to help detail my approach when it comes to the design stage. This may very well change as I progress and think of new ideas, or my original ideas change and morph to fit new problems that will come up.

1. UI
   1. When the player opens the game there will be a Main Menu that contains 3 buttons: a button to play, a button to enter a settings screen and a button to quit the application.
      1. The settings screen will have sound effects sliders and music sliders to decrease/increase volume.
      2. The settings screen will have keyboard settings that when clicked on can be changed by pressing a key.
      3. The settings screen will have “save & apply” button as well as a “return to main menu” / “return to pause screen” at the bottom of it.
   2. When the player presses the play button there will be a screen that has a character skin select, play game button and a difficulty slider.
      1. Skins would unlock after completing specific in game challenges.
      2. Difficulty slider would modify multiple aspects of the game including enemy hp, map size, quantity of difficult rooms etc.
      3. When the start button is pressed you would be brought into the game.
   3. When the player is in game, they would see a health bar, a mini map and a row of boxes containing active items.
      1. When the player’s character takes damage it’s health value would decrease and be displayed visually on the health bar.
      2. There would be a hotkey to hide the and unhide the mini map in game.
      3. When the player hovers over active/passive items with their mouse an info box appears detailing its specific details.
   4. There would be a hotkey to open the pause menu which would have a button to open the settings screen, return to the main menu and quit the game.
   5. The rest of the screen would be reserved for the main game.
   6. There would be a hotkey that when the player presses it the game screen would close, and it would transfer to the map screen.
2. Character
   1. When the game starts the character would be created at the root of the map.
   2. The character can move in all directions and shoot in all directions.
   3. The character would have stats for health, speed, defence, attack, and dexterity.
      1. These are modified by passive items.
      2. Attack effects the damage of the attacks, Dexterity affects the attack speed, Defence reduces the amount damage taken and speed increases movement velocity.
   4. The character would start off with a basic wand.
      1. This wand would shoot at an average speed with low damaging shots.
   5. The character loses health when they take damage.
   6. When the character’s health value hits 0, the screen changes from the game screen to the game over screen.
      1. The game over screen would have two buttons: a button to return to the main menu, a button to enter
   7. The character is animated based off a sprite sheet
   8. The sprite follows the direction that they are moving in (so when moving up the sprite is facing and moving up)
   9. If shooting the sprite follows the mouse direction and does something according to the active item depending on what item is equipped.
3. Enemies
   1. There will be 5 enemy types in the game (subject to change)
   2. The first would be an enemy that orbits the player and shoots.
   3. The second would be an enemy that follows the players co-ordinates with a delay and shoots wide arcing shots with a short lifetime to provide pressure to the player.
      1. It would also be able to follow the player through rooms to provide more of a challenge if the player decided to speed through the dungeon by keeping aware of their surroundings.
   4. The third would be a tank like enemy that cannot be attacked on one side and can adjust its undamageable side depending on the location of the player from time to time
   5. The fourth would be a long-range enemy that would stay a certain distance away from you in a circle and shoot from afar.
   6. The fifth would be a charging enemy that would dash to your position and place a mine before retreating. This would then explode after a second or two but the enemy has low health so it can be avoided with smart play.
   7. There would also be a boss that would utilize the enemies attack patterns as well as using some room wide area of effect attacks.
      1. It would also barrel towards the characters general direction
4. Map
   1. There are multiple floors to each map ranging from 1 to 3.
   2. To finish a map/level you must find a boss key that allows to get into the boss room and finish it
   3. There are 6 room types
   4. The first is a normal room which has a decent chance for items to spawn after killing a set amount of enemies
   5. The next is the Puzzle room which has few enemies but has a puzzle from a list of puzzles that when solved provides an important item or consumable.
   6. The reward room is a room that has a free item with no strings attached however it can sometimes be locked and need a key which would mean the item is better
   7. There is a risk for reward room with a huge number of enemy spawns which could end a run but there are a lot of items to gain.
   8. There is the boss room which is the only way to end the run, outside of dying, and the key is found after clearing 75% of the dungeon where an enemy would begin to get a chance to drop it.
   9. There are also secret rooms that would require a consumable to open as they are usually hidden with a few visual clues
5. Items
   1. Items fall into either being active or passive.
   2. Active items are either weapons or consumables
      1. Weapons all have a recast time, a damage number, and a shot speed with other specifics of the weapon being in the weapon description
      2. Consumables can be scrolls, potions etc. with a set amount of uses
   3. Passive items are general stat changing items with some of them effecting main gameplay, e.g., a passive that makes all shots bounce from walls.
   4. Items drop from rooms after being cleared at a decent chance and from enemies at an extremely low chance.

### Additional Specific Objectives

This section is for listing objectives that are thought of and worked on during the lifespan of this NEA Project, as well as being a space to build detail on already established objectives already listed.

### Planned Technical Skills

#### Model

* Simple data model in database (Dictionaries and Multi-dimensional arrays)
* Simple OOP model
* Hash tables, lists, stacks, queues, graphs, trees
* Single-dimensional arrays
* Appropriate choice of simple data types
* Complex user-defined use of object-orientated programming (OOP) model (Classes, Inheritance, Composition, Polymorphism, Interfaces)
* Complex data model in database (Linked Tables)

#### Algorithm

* Graph/Tree Traversal
* List operations
* Linked list maintenance
* Stack/Queue Operations
* Hashing
* Advanced matrix operations
* Recursive algorithms
* Complex user-defined algorithms (optimisation, minimisation, scheduling, pattern matching)
* Dynamic generation of objects based on complex user-defined use of OOP model
* Simple user defined algorithms (a range of mathematical/statistical calculations)
* Generation of objects based on simple OOP model
* Simple mathematical calculations (average)
* User/CASE-generated DDL script

## Restrictions

### User requirements

A screenshot of a computer screen

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

Figure 19

From the Steam statistics which collects data on the systems of players around the world, the average pc specifications are rather high with 4 core CPUs (36.79%) running at 2.7-2.99 Ghz (17.71%) and a GTX 1060 (10.14%) as well as 16GB ram (49.69%). Although these may be high according to my survey, I can conclude that I should try to make my game as low spec friendly as possible to allow as many people as possible to play it, in turn expanding my scope of a player base.

Table

Description automatically generated

Figure 20

Based on these specs for Minecraft, one of the most optimised games of this era of gaming, I can assume the required specifications that a player would need to have would be lower than this. I think it’d be safe to assume that the Minimum requirements would be extremely low and therefore not worth putting down with recommended requirements possibly looking something like this. This would be because of the comparatively low memory and CPU load due to how advanced even 10-year-old hardware.

#### Hardware Requirements

CPU: Intel Core I3 – 3210 3.2 GHz / AMD A8 – 7600 APU 3.1 GHz

GPU (Integrated): Intel HD Graphics 4000 (Ivy Bridge) / AMD Radeon R5 series (Kaveri line) with OpenGL 4.4\*

GPU (Discrete): Nvidia GeForce 400 Series or AMD Radeon HD 7000 series with OpenGL 4.4

RAM: 4GB

### Limitations

My game does have some inherent limitations however that are a result of my choice of libraries and programming language. I can’t create a 3D game as well as work with different development platforms due to time constraints and possible library changes that would be required. I also can’t make a full game with multiple different dungeons along with hundreds of weapons for the same reasons.

# Design

## Overview

### Languages / Libraries

I will be making this using python as my language of choice in tandem with the pygame library to develop the video game itself and all its necessary algorithms by utilising object-oriented programming for main aspects of the game concerning characters, weapons, and enemies as well as functional programming for more specific cases such as vector normalisation. I will also be using basic file management to store data for character statistics, item statistics, descriptions and more which would allow me to easily amend, update or drop data from the database and access specific information when I need to use them within the main program easily.

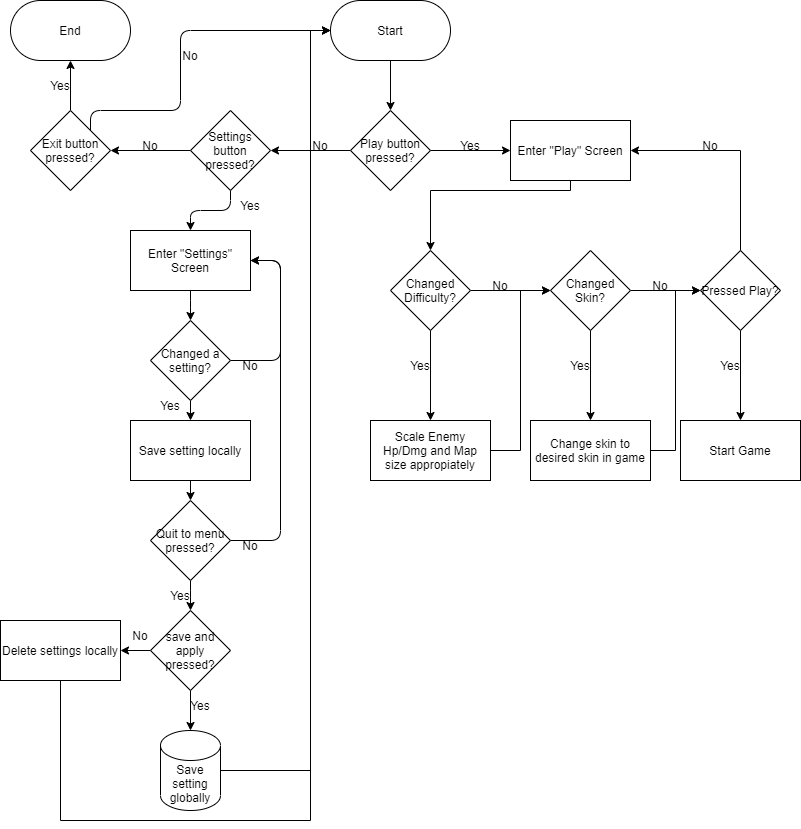
I’ll be using Visual Studio Code as my IDE to develop the video game as it has extensions which allows me to customise the development process for specific scenarios and has built-in access to GitHub so I can easily manage version control for my project minimise time lost if I make mistakes or want to go back to an earlier version of the project. It is also lightweight and easy to work with increasing my own productivity. I may also use Visual Studio as well for more robust debugging processes by default which would allow me to streamline my workflow due to reducing the time wasted on easy to fix bugs.

I feel like these should be sufficient for me to recreate the desired product I choose to create; however, I may end up using outside libraries and python libraries if necessary, during the technical solution such as Random which I would then add to this section when applicable. I’ll also make use the Math library to work with Matrices to manipulate my game objects on a technical scale as well as the OS library to manage file locations and negate any problems with running the game on some machines due to inaccessible files.

### Objective Flowchart

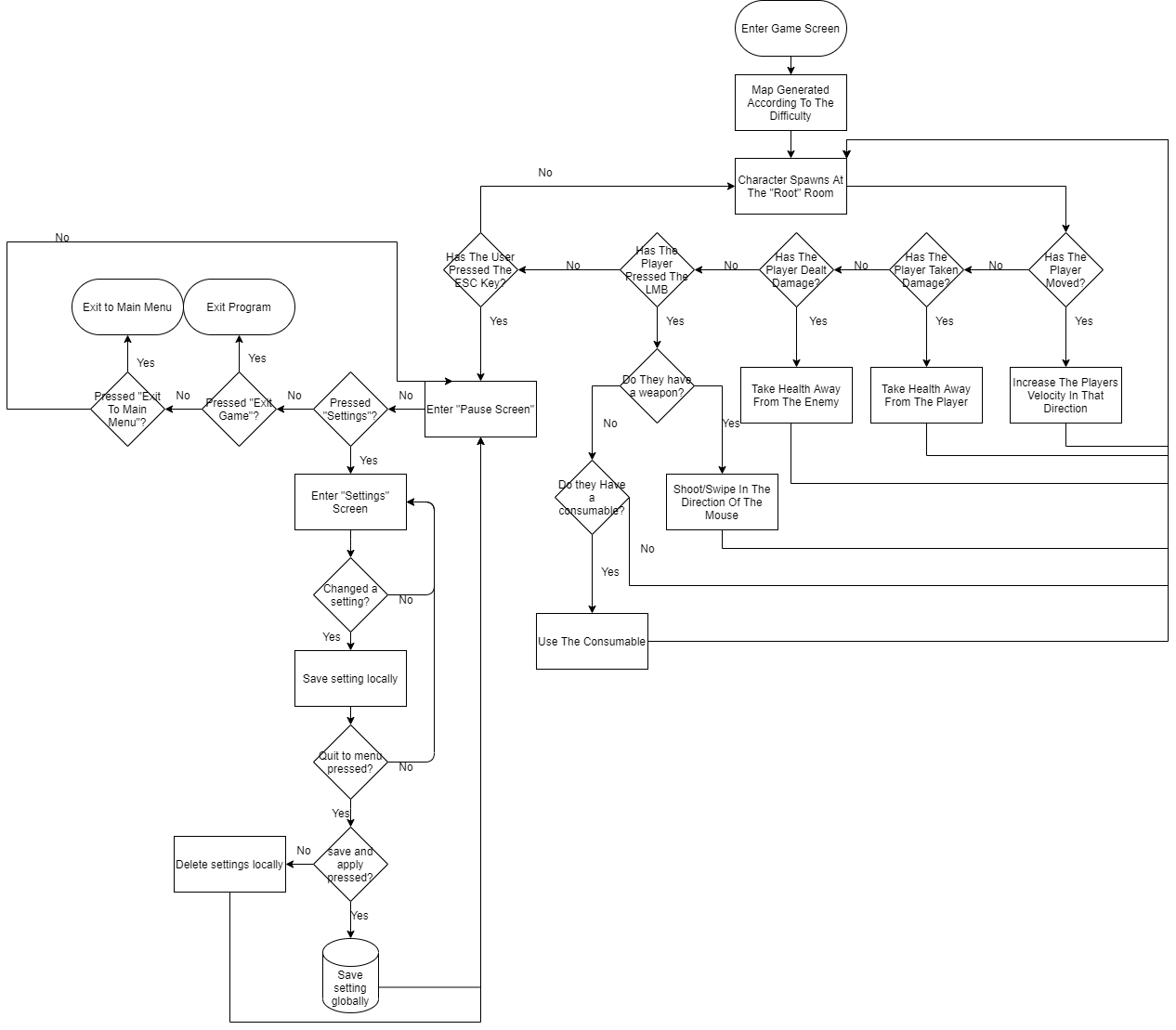
#### Main menu + Settings Screen + Play Screen

The main menu is designed to be a simple process of providing the user agency over what they want to change about their gameplay experience from general game settings to the player’s appearance and their desired difficulty. To achieve this would require some simple looping programs as evident on the following diagram with the “Main Menu”, “Settings Screen” and “Play Screen” having their own loops which continue indefinitely until a certain clause is met, for example the Play button being pressed for the “Main Menu” loop to end and the “Play Screen” loop to begin.



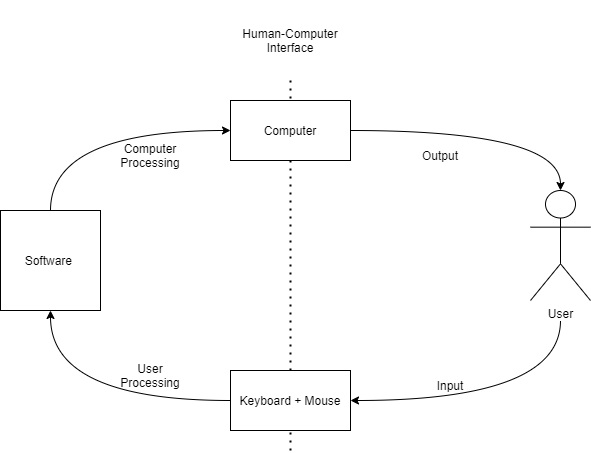
#### Game Screen

The Game Screen is a lot more complex with multiple loops for the main game itself although it I’ve generalised it to a few main ones in the flow chart below. It also has some from the “Settings Screen” and a new one for the “Pause Screen”. The large number of loops available means that I’ll have to make sure they don’t conflict with one another and that it doesn’t become fully single threaded as that could allow one bug to terminate the program while I’d only want that to occur for debugging allowing me to easily target bugs as I’d be able to tell where they originate from.



### Human Computer Interaction Diagram

The User and Hardware have a simple relationship in my project due to the inherent nature of it. The user outlines a set of objectives and goals they wish to complete in their head, and they then interact through computer peripherals, which in my case are a keyboard and mouse, by physically using them to complete these pre-defined tasks they have laid out subconsciously. This then introduces user inputs into the system which are converted in signals represented in in binary after being processed by internal algorithms. The software, aka the game, then takes these signals and uses them to carry out actions such as moving the character or accessing menus. The computer then processes through another internal algorithm to represent as an output on the monitor for the User to use to formulate a new set of goals or continue



## Classes & Functions

### Main Classes

#### Class Methods

### Class Diagram

### Main Functions

### Function Relationships

## Game processes

### “Main” loop

The main function would be the only function called outside of any other function and acts as the all-encompassing game process. This results in single threaded gameplay due to processes being handled in one place meaning that if something goes wrong then the code will stop working as intended. This could be a good thing as it prevents a game from still running although nothing is working leading to an unsatisfactory user experience.

### Sprite Sheets

A collage of a person

Description automatically generated with low confidence

Sprite sheets are what is used most widely for game development when creating pixel art and as I am planning to use this, I need to create an algorithm to handle deconstructing them into a “list” of sprites rather than a sheet. I will achieve this by taking the average dimensions of each sprite and taking them out one by one and storing them locally by using a loop that will, after finding the average dimensions of each sprite, move by a certain distance to the next sprite and continue until there is no sprite sheet left to take sprites from. This is much easier than storing each sprite as a file individually as it can on average use less file space and is much more convenient as it Is just a loop rather than a function that would search for individual sprites and sort them in order.

### Vector Normalisation

Diagram

Description automatically generated

Vector Normalisation is a process in which when two cardinal directions are used at once, for character movement or for aiming weapons, the speed of movement is “normalised” to prevent any unintended speeds from taking place. This is achieved by

This is incredibly useful and a prevalent process that is used in game development to help prevent games from feeling odd and uncomfortable to play and to also prevent non-uniform values and actions to avoid awkward bugs from appearing and unintentional exploits that could ruin the experience in a more fundamental manner.

### Collision Detection

Collision detection is a common practice in where to keep the game functioning as intended and avoid any unforeseen interactions between the character and background objects, all objects have a fundamental shape that they adhere to and an algorithm is run constantly where if 2 objects shapes (or more commonly known as hitboxes) are to intersect with each other then their positions are reset to before the collision. This allows for smooth and intuitive gameplay and doesn’t detach the player from the experience.

On top of this it is also possible to use these hitboxes for other algorithms due to their simple form such as rotation, scaling, sprite allocation, co-ordinate assignment and more. This makes the hitbox an extremely versatile tool that is building block of most objects in a game

### Game States

As my game will have a UI system, I will need to work with game states to make sure the game runs smoothly. This will involve a game state for the Pause Screen, Main Menu Screen, Game Screen, Settings Screen, and Pre-Game Screen. These would all be used in the “main” function in where a group of conditionals would be pertaining to each game state and result in a different set of processes being called dependant on this. I will need to tinker with the algorithms present in each so that some of them work regardless such as quitting the game and that the transition between game states isn’t jarring.

### Saving/Loading Data from Files

To prevent important data being stored in dictionaries across the program and improve run time of my code I will be loading data from files. I would then take the stored values and assigning them to their own specific dictionaries making editing values easier as they would all be present in a file. I am also going to try and implement saving into my game which would just require the most important data to be stored and having a game mode which can read that scenario specific data such as the positions of the character, their items and the map generation.

To avoid tampering of the data for the initial game and subsequent loaded games I will employ an encryption system as well as the compression of game files to avoid any unintended changes that would ruin the game experience.

## UI Processes

### Overlay Changes with Variables

## Character Processes

### Item Pickup

### Status Effects

## Enemies Processes

### Enemy AI

#### Enemy 1

#### Enemy 2

#### Enemy 3

#### Enemy 4

#### Enemy 5

### Boss AI

### Stats Scaling

## Map processes

### Floor Generation

### Room Generation

### Puzzle Generation

## Items

### Active Items

### Passive Items

### Item Synergies

# Technical Solution

## A/B/C Cross Reference

Single-dimensional arrays – 3.4.2, \_\_init\_\_ Method, Sprite Lists

Multi-dimensional arrays – 3.6.1

Dictionaries – 3.2.4

Simple OOP model – Entire Project

Simple user defined algorithms - 3.4.2, Animate Method

Generation of objects based on simple OOP model – 3.2.4

Simple mathematical calculations – 3.4.3, Math Method

Inheritance – 3.4.1 > 3.4.2

## Main Game Programs

### Game Class

class mysticMaze:

def \_\_init\_\_(self):

return

def normalise(self):

return

def pointCollision(self):

return

def rectangleCollsion(self):

return

### Game Screen Procedure

def gameScreen(p, pProj, playerRect, window, colour):

window.fill(colour["white"])

pProj.draw(colour, window)

p.draw(playerRect, window)

pygame.display.update()

### Main Game Loop

def main(p, pProj, colour):

width, height = 1000, 500

window = pygame.display.set\_mode((width, height))

pygame.display.set\_caption("Mystic Maze")

playerRect = pygame.Rect(500, 250, p.width, p.height)

state = "game"

clock = pygame.time.Clock()

run = True

while run:

clock.tick(fps)

if state == "game":

for event in pygame.event.get():

if event.type == pygame.QUIT:

run = False

if event.type == pygame.KEYDOWN:

if event.type == pygame.K\_a:

p.left, p.faceLeft = True, True

if event.type == pygame.K\_d:

p.right, p.faceRight = True, True

if event.type == pygame.K\_s:

p.down, p.faceDown = True, True

if event.type == pygame.K\_w:

p.up, p.faceUp = True, True

if event.type == pygame.KEYUP:

if event.type == pygame.K\_a:

p.left, p.faceRight, p.faceUp, p.faceDown = False, False, False, False

if event.type == pygame.K\_d:

p.right, p.faceLeft, p.faceUp, p.faceDown = False, False, False, False

if event.type == pygame.K\_s:

p.down, p.faceRight, p.faceUp, p.faceLeft = False, False, False, False

if event.type == pygame.K\_w:

p.up, p.faceRight, p.faceLeft, p.faceDown = False, False, False, False

if event.type == pygame.MOUSEBUTTONDOWN:

pProj.math(p, playerRect)

keysPressed = pygame.key.get\_pressed()

pProj.update()

p.update(playerRect, keysPressed)

gameScreen(p, pProj, playerRect, window, colour)

pygame.quit()

### Extra Data + Object creation + Function call

playerStats = {"hp" : 100,

"atk" : 1,

"def" : 1,

"spd" : 1}

basicWand = {"projLife" : 10,

"baseDmg" : 1,

"numShots" : 1,

"spd" : 7.5,

"size" : 5}

colour = {"white" : (255, 255, 255),

"black" : (0, 0, 0),

"red" : (255, 0, 0),

"green" : (0, 255, 0),

"blue" : (0, 0, 255),

"yellow" : (255, 255, 0),

"orange" : (255, 102, 0),

"purple" : (102, 0, 102) }

fps = 60

p = player(playerStats["hp"], playerStats["atk"], playerStats["def"], playerStats["spd"])

pProj = playerProjectile(basicWand["projLife"], basicWand["baseDmg"], basicWand["numShots"], basicWand["spd"], basicWand["size"])

if \_\_name\_\_ == "\_\_main\_\_":

main(p, pProj, colour)

## UI Programs

### GameUI Class

class gameUI:

def \_\_init\_\_(self):

self.healthX

self.healthY

self.healthWidth

def healthbarAlgo(self, p):

return

def healthbarDraw(self, colour):

return

## Character Programs

### Stats Class (Parent Class)

class stats:

def \_\_init\_\_(self, hp, atk, defe, spd):

self.hp = hp

self.atk = atk

self.defe = defe

self.spd = spd

### Player Class (Child Class)

class player(stats):

def \_\_init\_\_(self, hp, atk, defe, spd):

stats.\_\_init\_\_(self, hp, atk, defe, spd)

self.vel = 5

self.width = 64

self.height = 64

self.spriteScale = 2

self.faceLeft, self.faceRight, self.faceUp, self.faceDown = False, False, False, False

self.left, self.right, self.up, self.down = False, False, False, False

self.currentFrame = 0

self.lastUpdated = 0

self.state = "idle"

self.rightIdleList = [pygame.image.load(os.path.join('Assets', 'Player Frames', 'Wizard05.png')),

pygame.image.load(os.path.join('Assets', 'Player Frames', 'Wizard06.png'))]

self.downIdleList = [pygame.image.load(os.path.join('Assets', 'Player Frames', 'Wizard00.png')),

pygame.image.load(os.path.join('Assets', 'Player Frames', 'Wizard01.png'))]

self.upIdleList = [pygame.image.load(os.path.join('Assets', 'Player Frames', 'Wizard10.png')),

pygame.image.load(os.path.join('Assets', 'Player Frames', 'Wizard11.png'))]

self.rightList = [pygame.image.load(os.path.join('Assets', 'Player Frames', 'Wizard07.png')),

pygame.image.load(os.path.join('Assets', 'Player Frames', 'Wizard08.png')),

pygame.image.load(os.path.join('Assets', 'Player Frames', 'Wizard09.png')),

pygame.image.load(os.path.join('Assets', 'Player Frames', 'Wizard08.png'))]

self.downList = [pygame.image.load(os.path.join('Assets', 'Player Frames', 'Wizard02.png')),

pygame.image.load(os.path.join('Assets', 'Player Frames', 'Wizard03.png')),

pygame.image.load(os.path.join('Assets', 'Player Frames', 'Wizard04.png')),

pygame.image.load(os.path.join('Assets', 'Player Frames', 'Wizard03.png'))]

self.upList = [pygame.image.load(os.path.join('Assets', 'Player Frames', 'Wizard12.png')),

pygame.image.load(os.path.join('Assets', 'Player Frames', 'Wizard13.png')),

pygame.image.load(os.path.join('Assets', 'Player Frames', 'Wizard14.png')),

pygame.image.load(os.path.join('Assets', 'Player Frames', 'Wizard13.png'))]

self.currentSprite = self.downIdleList[0]

def update(self, playerRect, keysPressed):

self.movement(playerRect, keysPressed)

self.animate()

def draw(self, playerRect, window):

window.blit(pygame.transform.scale(self.currentSprite, (self.width,self.height)), (playerRect.x, playerRect.y))

def movement(self, playerRect, keysPressed):

self.velX = 0

self.velY = 0

self.state = "idle"

if keysPressed[pygame.K\_a]:

self.velX += -self.vel \* self.spd

self.state = "left"

if keysPressed[pygame.K\_d]:

self.velX += self.vel \* self.spd

self.state = "right"

if keysPressed[pygame.K\_s]:

self.velY += self.vel \* self.spd

self.state = "down"

if keysPressed[pygame.K\_w]:

self.velY += -self.vel \* self.spd

self.state = "up"

playerRect.x += self.velX

playerRect.y += self.velY

def animate(self):

currentTime = pygame.time.get\_ticks()

if self.state == "idle":

if currentTime - self.lastUpdated > 200:

self.lastUpdated = currentTime

self.currentFrame = (self.currentFrame + 1) % len(self.downIdleList)

if self.faceRight is True:

self.currentSprite = self.rightIdleList[self.currentFrame]

if self.faceRight is True:

self.currentSprite = pygame.transform.flip(self.rightIdleList[self.currentFrame])

if self.faceDown is True:

self.currentSprite = self.downIdleList[self.currentFrame]

if self.faceUp is True:

self.currentSprite = self.upIdleList[self.currentFrame]

else:

if currentTime - self.lastUpdated > 100:

self.lastUpdated = currentTime

self.currentFrame = (self.currentFrame + 1) % len(self.downList)

if self.state == "left":

self.currentSprite = pygame.transform.flip(self.rightList[self.currentFrame], True, False)

if self.state == "right":

self.currentSprite = self.rightList[self.currentFrame]

if self.state == "down":

self.currentSprite = self.downList[self.currentFrame]

if self.state == "up":

self.currentSprite = self.upList[self.currentFrame]

### Player Projectile Class

class playerProjectile:

def \_\_init\_\_(self, projLife, baseDmg, numShots, spd, size):

self.projLife = projLife

self.baseDmg = baseDmg

self.numShots = numShots

self.spd = spd

self.size = size

self.projList = []

def update(self):

for item in self.projList:

item[0] += item[2]

item[1] += item[3]

def math(self, p , playerRect):

mouseX, mouseY = pygame.mouse.get\_pos()

distanceX = mouseX - playerRect.x

distanceY = mouseY - playerRect.y

angle = math.atan2(distanceY, distanceX)

projVelX = self.spd \* math.cos(angle)

projVelY = self.spd \* math.sin(angle)

spawnPointX = playerRect.x + (p.width/2)

spawnPointY = playerRect.y + (p.height/2)

self.projList.append([spawnPointX, spawnPointY, projVelX, projVelY])

def draw(self, colour, window):

for posX, posY, projVelX, projVelY in self.projList:

posX = int(posX)

posY = int(posY)

pygame.draw.circle(window, colour["orange"], (posX, posY), (self.size \* (5/3)))

pygame.draw.circle(window, colour["red"], (posX, posY), self.size)

### Spritesheet Class

import pygame

import os

class spritesheet:

def \_\_init\_\_ (self,width,height,sheet):

self.width = width

self.height = height

self.sheet = sheet

def getSprites(self, noSprite, scale, colour):

spriteList = []

sprite = pygame.Surface((self.width, self.height))

for i in range(noSprite):

sprite.fill(colour)

sprite.blit(self.sheet, (0, 0), (i \* self.width, 0, self.width, self.height))

sprite = pygame.transform.scale(self.sheet, (self.width \* scale, self.height \* scale))

sprite.set\_colorkey(colour)

spriteList.append(sprite)

return spriteList

## Enemies

### Enemy Class (Child Class (Enemy) / Parent Class)

class enemy(stats):

def \_\_init\_\_(self, hp, atk, defe, spd):

stats.\_\_init\_\_(self, hp, atk, defe, spd)

### Enemy Projectile(Child Class (Enemy)

class enemyProjectile:

def \_\_init\_\_(self, projLife, baseDmg, numShots, spd, size):

self.projLife = projLife

self.baseDmg = baseDmg

self.numShots = numShots

self.spd = spd

self.size = size

## Map

### Map Class

class map:

def \_\_init\_\_(self):

self.width = 5

self.height = 5

self.numFloor = 1

self.floor2D = []

self.floor1D = []

self.roomContainer = []

def generate(self):

self.floorList()

def floorList(self):

self.floor1D = [0 for x in range(self.floorWidth)]

for i in range(self.floorHeight):

self.floor2D.append(self.floor1D)

## Items

### Item Class

class items:

def \_\_init\_\_(self, type):

self.type = type