Working with Textures, Sprites, and Fonts

After completing this chapter, you will be able to:

* Use any image or photograph as a texture representing characters or objects in your game
* Understand and use texture coordinates to identify a location on an image
* Optimize texture memory utilization by combining multiple characters and objects into one image
* Produce and control animations using sprite sheets
* Display texts of different fonts and sizes anywhere in your game

# Introduction

Custom-composed images are used to represent almost all objects including characters, backgrounds, and even animations in most 2D games. For this reason, the proper support of image operations is core to 2D game engines. A game typically works with an image in three distinct stages: loading, rendering, and unloading.

Loading is the reading of the image from the hard drive of the web server into the client’s system main memory, where it is processed and stored in the graphics subsystem. Rendering occurs during gameplay when the loaded image is drawn continuously to represent the respective game objects. Unloading happens when an image is no longer required by the game and the associated resources are reclaimed for future uses. Because of the slower response time of the hard drive and the potentially large amount of data that must be transferred and processed, loading images can take a noticeable amount of time. This, together with the fact that, just like the objects that the images represent, the usefulness of an image is usually associated with individual game level, image loading and unloading operations typically occur during game-level transitions. To optimize the number of loading and unloading operations, it is a common practice to combine multiple lower-resolution images into a single larger image. This larger image is referred to as a sprite sheet.

To represent objects, images with meaningful drawings are pasted, or *mapped*, on simple geometries. For example, a horse in a game can be represented by a square that is mapped with an image of a horse. In this way, a game developer can manipulate the transformation of the square to control the horse. This mapping of images on geometries is referred to as texture mapping in computer graphics.

The illusion of movement, or animation, can be created by cycling through strategically mapping selected images on the same geometry. For example, during subsequent game loop updates, different images of the same horse with strategically drawn leg positions can be mapped on the same square to create the illusion that the horse is galloping. Usually, these images of different animated positions are stored in one sprite sheet, or an animated sprite sheet. The process of sequencing through these images to create animation is referred to as *sprite animation* or *sprite sheet animation*.

This chapter first introduces you to the concept of texture coordinates such that you can understand and program with the WebGL texture mapping interface. You will then build a core texture component and the associated classes to support mapping with simple textures, working with sprite sheets that contain multiple objects, creating and controlling motions with animated sprite sheets, and extracting alphabet characters from a sprite sheet to display text messages.

**Note** A texture is an image that is loaded into the graphics system and ready to be mapped onto a geometry. When discussing the process of texture mapping, “an image” and “a texture” are often used interchangeably. A pixel is a color location in an image and a texel is a color location in a texture.

# Texture Mapping and Texture Coordinates

As discussed, texture mapping is the process of pasting an image on a geometry, just like putting a sticker on an object. In the case of your game engine, instead of drawing a constant color for each pixel occupied by the unit square, you will create GLSL shaders to strategically select texels from the texture and display the corresponding texel colors at the screen pixel locations covered by the unit square. The process of selecting a texel, or converting a group of texels into a single color, to be displayed to a screen pixel location is referred to as texture sampling. To render a texture-mapped pixel, the texture must be sampled to extract a corresponding texel color.

The process of mapping a texture of any resolution to a fixed-size geometry can be daunting. The Texture Coordinate System that specifies the Texture Space is designed to hide the resolution of textures to facilitate this mapping process. As depicted in Figure 5-1, the Texture Coordinate System is a normalized system defined over the entire texture with the origin located at the lower-left corner and (1,1) located at the top-right corner. This simple fact, that the normalized 0 to 1 range is always defined over the entire texture regardless of the resolution, is the elegance of the Texture Coordinate System. Given a texture of any resolution, (0.5, 0.5) is always the center, (0, 1) is always the top-left corner, and so on. Notice that in Figure 5-1 the horizontal axis is labeled as the u-axis, and the vertical axis is labeled as the v-axis. Oftentimes a texture coordinate, or the uv values associated with a texture coordinate, is used interchangeably to refer to a location in the Texture Coordinate System.



Figure 5-1. The Texture Coordinate System and the corresponding uv values defined for all images

**Note** There are conventions that define the v-axis increasing either upward or downward. In all examples of this book, you will program WebGL to follow the convention in Figure 5-1, with the v-axis increasing upward.

To map a texture onto a unit square, you must define a corresponding uv value for each of the vertex positions. As illustrated in Figure 5-2, in addition to defining the value of the xy position for each of the four corners of the square, to map an image onto this square, a corresponding uv coordinate must also be defined. In this case, the top-left corner has xy=(-0.5, 0.5) and uv=(0,1), the top-right corner has xy=(0.5, 0.5) and uv=(1, 1), and so on. Given this definition, it is possible to compute a unique uv value for any position inside the square by linearly interpolating the uv values defined at the vertices. For example, given the settings shown in Figure 5-2, you know that the midpoint along the top edge of the square maps to a uv of (0.5, 1.0) in Texture Space, the midpoint along the left edge maps to a uv of (0, 0.5), and so on.



Figure 5-2. Defining texture space uv values to map the entire image onto the geometry in Model Space

## The Texture Shaders Project

This project demonstrates the loading, rendering, and unloading of textures with WebGL. You can see an example of this project running in Figure 5-3 with the left and right screenshots from the two scenes implemented. Notice the natural-looking objects without white borders in the left screenshot and the images with white backgrounds in the right screenshot. This project will also highlight the differences between images with and without the alpha channel, or *transparency*. The source code to this project is defined in the chapter5/5.1.texture\_shaders folder.

Graphical user interface, application

Description automatically generated

Figure 5-3. Running the Texture Shaders project with both scenes

The controls of the project are as follows, for both scenes:

* **Right-arrow key:** Moves the middle rectangle toward the right. If this rectangle passes the right window boundary, it will be wrapped to the left side of the window.
* **Left-arrow key**: Moves the middle rectangle toward the left. If this rectangle crosses the left window boundary, the game will transition to the next scene.

The goals of the project are as follows:

* To demonstrate how to define uv coordinates for geometries with WebGL
* To create a texture coordinate buffer in the graphics system with WebGL
* To build GLSL shaders to render the textured geometry
* To define the texture core engine component to load and process an image into a texture and to unload a texture
* To implement simple texture tinting, a modification of all texels with a programmer-specified color

You can find the following external resource files in the assets folder: a scene-level file (blue\_level.xml) and four images (minion\_collector.jpg, minion\_collector.png, minion\_portal.jpg, and minion\_portal.png).

### Overview

Creating and integrating textures involves relatively significant changes and new classes to be added to the game engine. The following overview contextualizes and describes the reasons for the changes:

* texture\_vs.glsl and texture\_fs.glsl: These are new files created to define GLSL shaders for supporting drawing with uv coordinates. Recall that the GLSL shaders must be loaded into WebGL and compiled during the initialization of the game engine.
* vertex\_buffer.js: This file is modified to create a corresponding uv coordinate buffer to define the texture coordinate for the vertices of the unit square.
* texture\_shader.js: This is a new file that defines TextureShader as a subclass of SimpleShader to interface the game engine with the corresponding GLSL shaders (TextureVS and TextureFS).
* texture\_renderable.js: This is a new file that defines TextureRenderable as a subclass of Renderable to facilitate the creation, manipulation, and drawing of multiple instances of textured objects.
* shader\_resources.js: Recall that this file defines a single instance of SimpleShader to wrap over the corresponding GLSL shaders to be shared system wide by all instances of Renderable objects. In a similar manner, this file is modified to define an instance of TextureShader to be shared by all instances of TextureRenderable objects.
* gl.js: This file is modified to configure WebGL to support drawing with texture maps.
* texture.js: This is a new file that defines the core engine component that is capable of loading, activating (for rendering), and unloading texture images.
* my\_game.js and blue\_level.js: These game engine client files are modified to test the new texture mapping functionality.

Two new source code folders, src/engine/shaders and src/engine/renderables, are created for organizing the engine source code. These folders are created in anticipation of the many new shader and renderer types required to support the corresponding texture related functionality. Once again, continuous source code re-organization is important in supporting the corresponding increase in complexity. A systematic and logical source code structure is critical in maintaining and expanding the functionality of large software systems.

### Extension of SimpleShader/Renderable Architecture

Recall that the SimpleShader/Renderable object pair is designed to support the loading of relevant game engine data to the SimpleVS/FS GLSL shaders and to support instantiating multiple copies of Renderable geometries by the game engine clients. As illustrated in Figure 5-4, the horizontal dotted line separates the game engine from WebGL. Notice that the GLSL shaders, SimpleVS and SimpleFS, are modules in WebGL and outside the game engine. The SimpleShader object maintains references to all attributes and uniform variables in the GLSL shaders and acts as the conduit for sending all transformation and vertex information to the SimpleVS/FS shaders. Although not depicted explicitly in Figure 5-4, there is only one instance of the SimpleShader object created in the game engine, in shader\_resoruces, and this instance is shared by all Renderable objects.

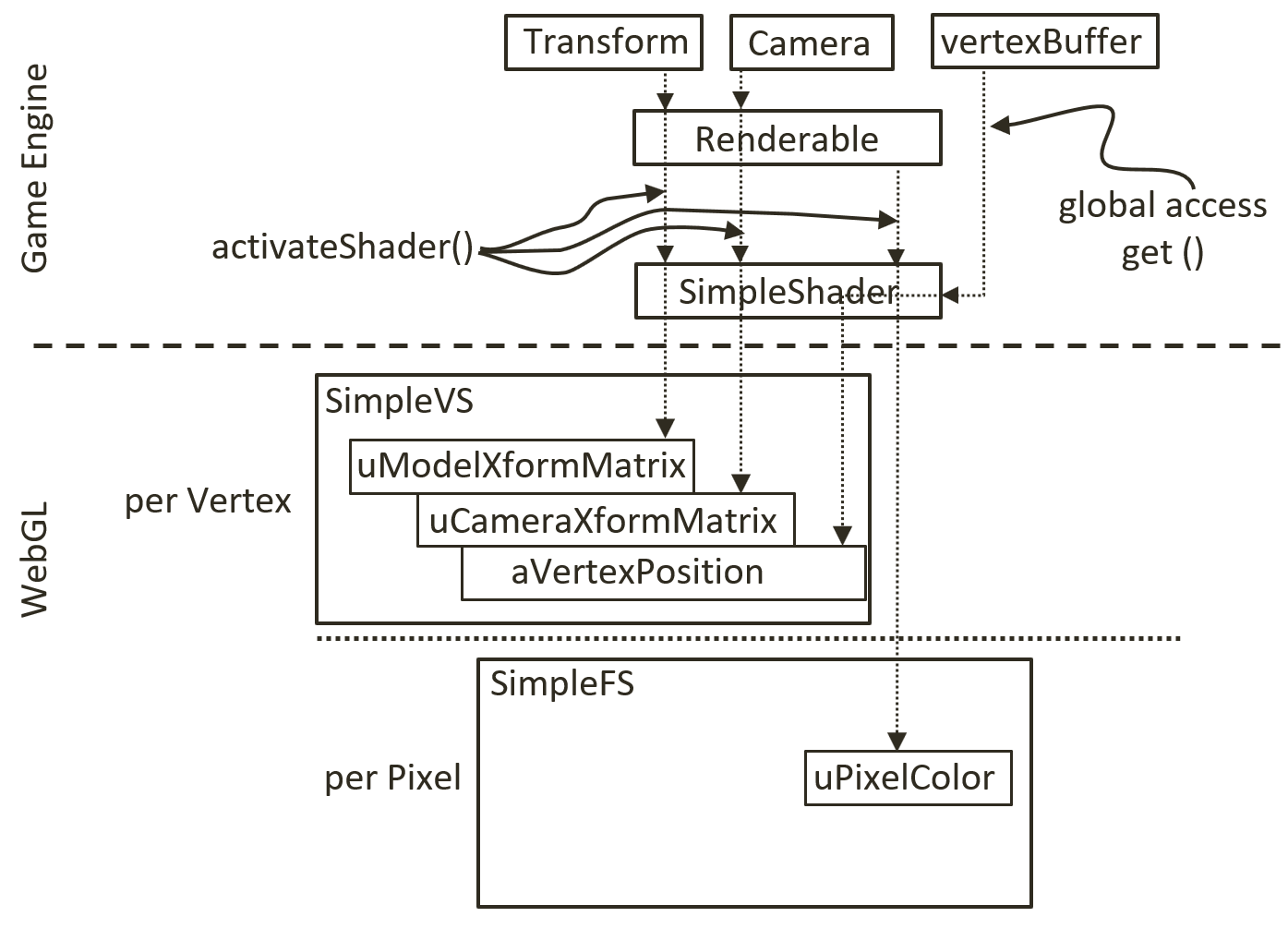


Figure 5-4. The SimpleShader and Renderable architecture

The proper support of texture mapping demands new GLSL vertex and fragment shaders and thus requires that a corresponding shader and renderable object pair be defined in the game engine. As illustrated in Figure 5-5, both the GLSL TextureVS/FS shaders and TextureShader/TextureRenderable object pair are extensions (or subclasses) to the corresponding existing objects. The TextureShader/TextureRenderable object pair extends from the corresponding SimpleShader/Renderable objects to forward texture coordinates to the GLSL shaders. The TextureVS/FS shaders are extensions to the corresponding SimpleVS/FS shaders to read texels from the provided texture map when computing pixel colors. Note that since GLSL does not support sub-classing, the TextureVS/FS source code is copied from the SimpleVS/FS files.

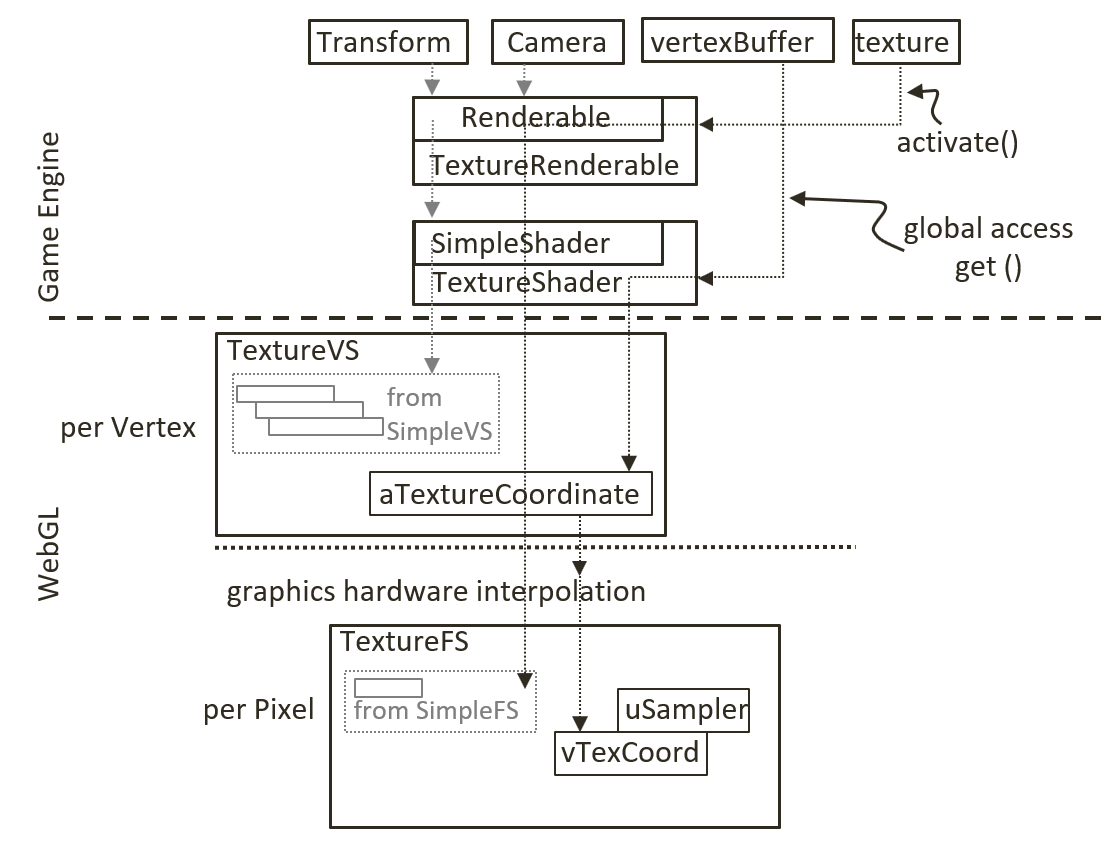


Figure 5-5. The TextureVS/FS GLSL shaders and the corresponding TextureShader/TextureRenderable object pair

### GLSL Texture Shader

To support drawing with textures, you must create a shader that accepts both geometric (xy) and texture (uv) coordinates at each of the vertices. You will create new GLSL texture vertex and fragment shaders by copying and modifying the corresponding SimpleVS and SimpleFS programs. You can now begin to create the texture vertex shader.

1. Create a new file in the src/glsl\_shaders folder and name it texture\_vs.glsl.
2. Add the following code to the texture\_vs.glsl file:

attribute vec3 aVertexPosition; // Vertex shader expects one vertex position

attribute vec2 aTextureCoordinate; // This is the texture coordinate attribute

// texture coordinate that maps image to the square

varying vec2 vTexCoord;

// to transform the vertex position

uniform mat4 uModelXformMatrix;

uniform mat4 uCameraXformMatrix;

void main(void) {

// Convert the vec3 into vec4 for scan conversion and

// transform by uModelXformMatrix and uCameraXformMatrix before

// assign to gl\_Position to pass the vertex to the fragment shader

gl\_Position = uCameraXformMatrix \* uModelXformMatrix \* vec4(aVertexPosition, 1.0);

// pass the texture coordinate to the fragment shader

vTexCoord = aTextureCoordinate;

}

You may notice that the TextureVS shader is similar to the SimpleVS shader, with only three additional lines of code.

1. The first additional line adds the aTextureCoordinate attribute. This defines a vertex to include a vec3 (aVertexPosition, the xyz position of the vertex) and a vec2 (aTextureCooridnate, the uv coordinate of the vertex).
2. The second declares the varying vTexCoord variable. The varying keyword in GLSL signifies that the associated variable will be linearly interpolated and passed to the fragment shader. As explained earlier and illustrated in Figure 5-2, uv values are defined only at vertex positions. In this case, the varying vTexCoord variable instructs the graphics hardware to linearly interpolate the uv values to compute the texture coordinate for each invocation of the fragment shader.
3. The third and final line assigns the vertex uv coordinate values to the varying variable for interpolation and forwarding to the fragment shader.

With the vertex shader defined, you can now create the associated fragment shader.

1. Create a new file in the src/glsl\_shaders folder and name it texture\_fs.glsl.
2. Add the following code to the texture\_fs.glsl file to declare the variables. The sampler2D data type is a GLSL utility that is capable of reading texel values from a 2D texture. In this case, the uSampler object will be bound to a GLSL texture such that texel values can be sampled for every pixel rendered. The uPixelColor is the same as the one from SimpleFS. The vTexCoord is the interpolated uv coordinate value for each pixel.

// The object that fetches data from texture.

// Must be set outside the shader.

uniform sampler2D uSampler;

// Color of pixel

uniform vec4 uPixelColor;

// The "varying" keyword is for signifying that the texture coordinate will be

// interpolated and thus varies.

varying vec2 vTexCoord;

1. Add the following code to compute the color for each pixel:

void main(void) {

// texel color look up based on interpolated UV value in vTexCoord

vec4 c = texture2D(uSampler, vec2(vTexCoord.s, vTexCoord.t));

// tint the textured area. Leave transparent area as defined by the texture

vec3 r = vec3(c) \* (1.0-uPixelColor.a) + vec3(uPixelColor) \* uPixelColor.a;

vec4 result = vec4(r, c.a);

gl\_FragColor = result;

}

The texture2D() function samples and reads the texel value from the texture that is associated with uSampler using the interpolated uv values from vTexCoord. In this example, the texel color is modified, or tinted, by a weighted sum of the color value defined in uPixelColor according to the *transparency*, or the value of the corresponding alpha channel. In general, there is no agreed-upon definition for tinting texture colors. You are free to experiment with different ways to combine uPixelColor and the sampled texel color. For example, you can try multiplying the two. In the provided source code file, a few alternatives are suggested. Please do experiment with them.

### Define and Set Up Texture Coordinates

Recall that all shaders share the same xy coordinate buffer of a unit square that is defined in the vertex\_buffer.js file. In a similar fashion, a corresponding buffer must be defined to supply texture coordinates to the GLSL shaders.

1. Modify vertex\_buffer.js to define both xy and uv coordinates for the unit square. As illustrated in Figure 5-2, the mTextureCoordinates variable defines the uv values for the corresponding four xy values of the unit square defined sequentially in mVerticesOfSquare. For example, (1, 1) are the uv values associated with the (0.5, 0.5, 0) xy position, (0, 1) for (-0.5, 0.5, 0), and so on.

// First: define the vertices for a square

let mVerticesOfSquare = [

0.5, 0.5, 0.0,

-0.5, 0.5, 0.0,

0.5, -0.5, 0.0,

-0.5, -0.5, 0.0

];

// Second: define the corresponding texture coordinates

let mTextureCoordinates = [

1.0, 1.0,

0.0, 1.0,

1.0, 0.0,

0.0, 0.0

];

1. Define the variable, mGLTextureCoordBuffer, to keep a reference to the WebGL buffer storage for the texture coordinate values of mTextureCoordinates and the corresponding getter function.

let mGLTextureCoordBuffer = null;

function getTexCoord() { return mGLTextureCoordBuffer; }

1. Modify the init() function to include a step D to initialize the texture coordinates as a WebGL buffer. Notice the initialization process is identical to that of the vertex xy coordinates except that the reference to the new buffer is stored in mGLTextureCoordBuffer and the transferred data are the uv coordinate values.

function init() {

let gl = glSys.get();

… identical to previous code …

// Step D: Allocate and store texture coordinates

// Create a buffer on the gl context for texture coordinates

mGLTextureCoordBuffer = gl.createBuffer();

// Activate texture coordinate buffer

gl.bindBuffer(gl.ARRAY\_BUFFER, mGLTextureCoordBuffer);

// Loads textureCoordinates into the mGLTextureCoordBuffer

gl.bufferData(gl.ARRAY\_BUFFER, new Float32Array(mTextureCoordinates), gl.STATIC\_DRAW);;

}

1. Remember to release the allocated buffer during final cleanup.

function cleanUp() {

… identical to previous code …

if (mGLTextureCoordBuffer !== null) {

gl.deleteBuffer(mGLTextureCoordBuffer);

mGLTextureCoordBuffer = null;

}

}

1. Finally, remember to export the changes.

export {init, cleanUp, get, getTexCoord}

### Interface GLSL Shader to the Engine

Just as the SimpleShader object was defined to interface to the SimpleVS and SimpleFS shaders, a corresponding shader object needs to be created in the game engine to interface to the TextureVS and TextureFS GLSL shaders. As mentioned in the overview of this project, you will also create a new folder to organize the growing number of different shaders.

1. Create a new folder called shaders in src/engine. Move the simple\_shader.js file into this folder, and do not forget to update the reference path in index.js.
2. Create a new file in the src/engine/shaders folder and name it texture\_shader.js.

class TextureShader extends SimpleShader {

constructor(vertexShaderPath, fragmentShaderPath) {

// Call super class constructor

super(vertexShaderPath, fragmentShaderPath); // call SimpleShader constructor

// reference to aTextureCoordinate within the shader

this.mTextureCoordinateRef = null;

// get the reference of aTextureCoordinate within the shader

let gl = glSys.get();

this.mTextureCoordinateRef = gl.getAttribLocation(this.mCompiledShader, "aTextureCoordinate");

this.mSamplerRef = gl.getUniformLocation(this.mCompiledShader, "uSampler");

}

… implementation to follow …

In the listed code, take note of the following.

1. The defined TextureShader class is an extension, or subclass, to the SimpleShader class.
2. The constructor implementation first calls super(), the constructor of SimpleShader. Recall that the SimpleShader constructor will load and compile the GLSL shaders defined by the vertexShaderPath and fragmentShaderPath parameters and set mVertexPositionRef to reference the aVertexPosition attribute defined in the shader.
3. In the rest of the constructor, the mTextureCoordinateRef keeps a reference to the aTextureCoordinate attribute defined in the texture\_vs.glsl.
4. In this way, both the vertex position (aVertexPosition) and texture coordinate (aTextureCoordinate) attributes are referenced by a JavaScript TextureShader object.
5. Override the activate() function to enable the texture coordinate data. The superclass super.activate() function sets up the xy vertex position and passes the values of pixelColor, trsMatrix, and cameraMatrix to the shader. The rest of the code binds mTextureCoordinateRef, the texture coordinate buffer defined in the vertex\_buffer module, to the aTextureCoordinate attribute in the GLSL shader, and mSampler to texture unit 0 (to be detailed later).

// Overriding the Activation of the shader for rendering

activate(pixelColor, trsMatrix, cameraMatrix) {

// first call the super class's activate

super.activate(pixelColor, trsMatrix, cameraMatrix);

// now our own functionality: enable texture coordinate array

let gl = glSys.get();

gl.bindBuffer(gl.ARRAY\_BUFFER, this.\_getTexCoordBuffer());

gl.vertexAttribPointer(this.mTextureCoordinateRef, 2, gl.FLOAT, false, 0, 0);

gl.enableVertexAttribArray(this.mTextureCoordinateRef);

// bind uSampler to texture 0

gl.uniform1i(this.mSamplerRef, 0); // texture.activateTexture() binds to Texture0

}

With the combined functionality of SimpleShader and TextureShader, after the activate() function call, both of the attribute variables (aVertexPosition, and aTextureCoordinate) in the GLSL texture\_vs shader are connected to the corresponding buffers in the WebGL memory.

### Facilitate Sharing with shader\_resources

In the same manner that SimpleShader is a reusable resource, only one instance of the TextureShader needs to be created, and this instance can be shared. The shader\_resources module should be modified to reflect this.

1. In shader\_resources.js, add the variables to hold a texture shader.

// Texture Shader

let kTextureVS = "src/glsl\_shaders/texture\_vs.glsl"; // Path to the VertexShader

let kTextureFS = "src/glsl\_shaders/texture\_fs.glsl"; // Path to the texture FragmentShader

let mTextureShader = null;

1. Define a function to retrieve the texture shader.

function getTextureShader() { return mTextureShader; }

1. Create the instance of texture shader in the createShaders() function.

function createShaders() {

mConstColorShader = new SimpleShader(kSimpleVS, kSimpleFS);

mTextureShader = new TextureShader(kTextureVS, kTextureFS);

}

1. Modify the init() function to append the loadPromise to include the loading of the texture shader source files.

function init() {

let loadPromise = new Promise(

async function(resolve) {

await Promise.all([

text.load(kSimpleFS),

text.load(kSimpleVS),

text.load(kTextureFS),

text.load(kTextureVS)

]);

resolve();

}).then(

function resolve() { createShaders(); }

);

map.pushPromise(loadPromise);

}

1. Remember to release newly allocated resources during cleanup.

function cleanUp() {

mConstColorShader.cleanUp();

mTextureShader.cleanUp();

text.unload(kSimpleVS);

text.unload(kSimpleFS);

text.unload(kTextureVS);

text.unload(kTextureFS);

}

1. Lastly, remember to export the newly defined functionality.

export {init, cleanUp, getConstColorShader, getTextureShader}

### TextureRenderable Class

Just as the Renderable class encapsulates and facilitates the definition and drawing of multiple instances of SimpleShader objects, a corresponding TextureRenderable class needs to be defined to support the drawing of multiple instances of TextureShader objects.

#### Changes to the Renderable Class

As mentioned in the project overview, for the same reason as creating and organizing shader classes in the Shaders folder, a renderables folder should be created to organize the growing number of different kinds of Renderable objects. In addition, the Renderable class must be modified to support it being the base class of all Renderable objects.

1. Create the src/engine/renderables folder and move renderable.js into this folder. Remember to update index.js to reflect the file location change.
2. Define the \_setShader() function to set the shader for the Renderable. This is a protected function which allows subclasses to modify the mShader variable to refer to the appropriate shaders for each corresponding subclass.

// this is private/protected

\_setShader(s) { this.mShader = s; }

**Note** Functions with names that begin with “\_” are either private or protected and should not be called from outside of the class. This is a convention followed in this book and not enforced by JavaScript.

#### Define the TextureRenderable Class

You are now ready to define the TextureRenderable class. As noted, TextureRenderable is derived from and extends the Renderable class functionality to render texture mapped objects.

1. Create a new file in the src/engine/renderables folder and name it texture\_renderable.js. Add the constructor. Recall that super() is a call to the superclass (Renderable) constructor, similarly, the super.setColor() and super.\_setShader() are calls to the superclass functions. As will be detailed when discussing the engine texture resource module, the myTexture parameter is the path to the file that contains the texture image.

class TextureRenderable extends Renderable {

constructor(myTexture) {

super();

super.setColor([1, 1, 1, 0]); // Alpha of 0: switch off tinting of texture

super.\_setShader(shaderResources.getTextureShader());

this.mTexture = myTexture; // texture for this object, cannot be a "null"

}

… implementation to follow …

1. Define a draw() function to append the function defined in the Renderable class to support textures. The texture.activate() function activates and allows drawing with the specific texture. The details of this function will be discussed in the following section.

draw(camera) {

// activate the texture

texture.activate(this.mTexture);

super.draw(camera);

}

1. Define a getter and setter for the texture reference.

getTexture() { return this.mTexture; }

setTexture(newTexture) { this.mTexture = newTexture; }

1. Finally, remember to export the class.

export default TextureRenderable;

### Texture Support in the Engine

To support drawing with textures, the rest of the game engine requires two main modifications: WebGL context configuration and a dedicated engine component to support operations associated with textures.

#### Configure WebGL to Support Textures

The configuration of WebGL context must be updated to support textures. In gl.js, update the init() function according to the following:

function init(htmlCanvasID) {

mCanvas = document.getElementById(htmlCanvasID);

if (mCanvas == null)

throw new Error("Engine init [" + htmlCanvasID + "] HTML element id not found");

// Get the standard or experimental webgl and binds to the Canvas area

// store the results to the instance variable mGL

mGL = mCanvas.getContext("webgl2", {alpha: false}) ||

mCanvas.getContext("experimental-webgl2", {alpha: false});

if (mGL === null) {

document.write("<br><b>WebGL 2 is not supported!</b>");

return;

}

// Allows transparency with textures.

mGL.blendFunc(mGL.SRC\_ALPHA, mGL.ONE\_MINUS\_SRC\_ALPHA);

mGL.enable(mGL.BLEND);

// Set images to flip y axis to match the texture coordinate space.

mGL.pixelStorei(mGL.UNPACK\_FLIP\_Y\_WEBGL, true);

}

The parameter passed to mCanvas.getContext() informs the browser that the canvas should be opaque. This can speed up the drawing of transparent content and images. The blendFunc() function enables transparencies when drawing images with the alpha channel. The pixelStorei() function defines the origin of the uv coordinate to be at the lower-left corner.

#### Create the Texture Resource Module

Similar to text and audio files, a new engine component must be defined to support the corresponding texture operations including loading from the server file system, storing via the WebGL context to the GPU memory, activating the texture buffer for drawing, and removing from the GPU.

1. Create a new file in the src/engine/resources folder and name it texture.js. This file will implement the Textures engine component.
2. Define the TextureInfo class to represent a texture in the game engine. The mWidth and mHeight are the pixel resolution of the texture image and mGLTexID is a reference to the WebGL texture storage.

class TextureInfo {

constructor(w, h, id) {

this.mWidth = w;

this.mHeight = h;

this.mGLTexID = id;

}

}

**Note** For efficiency reasons, many graphics hardware only supports texture with image resolutions that are in powers of 2, such as 2x4 , or 4x16 , or 64x256 , and so on. This is also the case for WebGL. All examples in this book only work with textures with resolutions that are powers of 2.

1. Import the core resource management functionality from the resource\_map.

import \* as map from "../core/resource\_map.js";

// functions from resource\_map

let has = map.has;

let get = map.get;

1. Define a function to load an image asynchronously as a promise and push the promise to be part of the pending promises in the map. Distinct from the text and audio resources, JavaScript Image API supports straightforward image file loading and the map.loadDecideParse() is not required in this case. Once an image is loaded, it is passed to the processLoadedImage() function with its file path as the name.

// Loads a texture so that it can be drawn.

function load(textureName) {

let image = new Image();

let texturePromise = new Promise(

function(resolve) {

image.onload = resolve;

image.src = textureName;

}).then(

function resolve() {

processLoadedImage(textureName, image); }

);

map.pushPromise(texturePromise);

return texturePromise;

}

1. Add an unload() function to clean up the engine and release WebGL resources.

// Remove the reference to allow associated memory

// to be available for subsequent garbage collection

function unload(textureName) {

let texInfo = get(textureName);

if (map.unload(textureName)) {

let gl = glSys.get();

gl.deleteTexture(texInfo.mGLTexID);

}

}

1. Now define the processLoadedImage() function to convert the format of an image and store it to the WebGL context. The gl.createTexture() function creates a WebGL texture buffer and returns a unique ID. The texImage2D() function stores the image into the WebGL texture buffer, and generateMipmap() computes a mipmap for the texture. Lastly, a TextureInfo object is instantiated to refer to the WebGL texture and stored into the resource\_map according to the file path to the texture image file.

function processLoadedImage(path, image) {

let gl = glSys.get();

// Generate a texture reference to the webGL context

let textureID = gl.createTexture();

// bind the texture reference with the current texture functionality in the webGL

gl.bindTexture(gl.TEXTURE\_2D, textureID);

// Load the texture into the texture data structure with descriptive info.

// Parameters:

// 1: Which "binding point" or target the texture is being loaded to.

// 2: Level of detail. Used for mipmapping. 0 is base texture level.

// 3: Internal format. The composition of each element. i.e. pixels.

// 4: Format of texel data. Must match internal format.

// 5: The data type of the texel data.

// 6: Texture Data.

gl.texImage2D(gl.TEXTURE\_2D, 0, gl.RGBA, gl.RGBA, gl.UNSIGNED\_BYTE, image);

// Creates a mipmap for this texture.

gl.generateMipmap(gl.TEXTURE\_2D);

// Tells WebGL that we are done manipulating data at the mGL.TEXTURE\_2D target.

gl.bindTexture(gl.TEXTURE\_2D, null);

let texInfo = new TextureInfo(image.naturalWidth, image.naturalHeight, textureID);

map.set(path, texInfo);

}

**Note** A *mipmap* is a representation of the texture image that facilitates high-quality rendering. Please consult a computer graphics reference book to learn more about mipmap representation and the associated texture mapping algorithms.

1. Define a function to activate a WebGL texture for drawing.

function activate(textureName) {

let gl = glSys.get();

let texInfo = get(textureName);

// Binds our texture reference to the current webGL texture functionality

gl.activeTexture(gl.TEXTURE0);

gl.bindTexture(gl.TEXTURE\_2D, texInfo.mGLTexID);

// To prevent texture wrapping

gl.texParameteri(gl.TEXTURE\_2D, gl.TEXTURE\_WRAP\_S, gl.CLAMP\_TO\_EDGE);

gl.texParameteri(gl.TEXTURE\_2D, gl.TEXTURE\_WRAP\_T, gl.CLAMP\_TO\_EDGE);

// Handles how magnification and minimization filters will work.

gl.texParameteri(gl.TEXTURE\_2D, gl.TEXTURE\_MAG\_FILTER, gl.LINEAR);

gl.texParameteri(gl.TEXTURE\_2D, gl.TEXTURE\_MIN\_FILTER, gl.LINEAR\_MIPMAP\_LINEAR);

// For pixel-graphics where you want the texture to look "sharp" do the following:

// gl.texParameteri(gl.TEXTURE\_2D, gl.TEXTURE\_MAG\_FILTER, gl.NEAREST);

// gl.texParameteri(gl.TEXTURE\_2D, gl.TEXTURE\_MIN\_FILTER, gl.NEAREST);

}

1. The get() function locates the TextureInfo object from the resource\_map based on the textureName. The located mGLTexID is used in the bindTexture() function to activate the corresponding WebGL texture buffer for rendering.
2. The texParameteri() functions defines the rendering behavior for the texture. The TEXTURE\_WRAP\_S/T parameters ensure that the texel values will not wrap around at the texture boundaries. The TEXTURE\_MAG\_FILTER parameter defines how to magnify a texture, in other words, when a low-resolution texture is rendered to many pixels in the game window. The TEXTURE\_MIN\_FILTER parameter defines how to minimize a texture, in other words, when a high-resolution texture is rendered to a small number of pixels.
3. The LINEAR and LINEAR\_MIPMAP\_LINEAR configurations generate smooth textures by blurring the details of the original images, while the commented-out NEAREST option will result in unprocessed textures best suitable for pixelated effects. Notice that in this case, color boundaries of the texture image may appear jagged.

**Note** In general, it is best to use texture images with similar resolution as the number of pixels occupied by the objects in the game. For example, a square that occupies a 64x64 pixel space should ideally use a 64x64 pixel texture.

1. Define a function to deactivate a texture as follows. This function sets the WebGL context to a state of not working with any texture.

function deactivate() {

let gl = glSys.get();

gl.bindTexture(gl.TEXTURE\_2D, null);

}

1. Finally, remember to export the functionality.

export {has, get, load, unload,

TextureInfo,   
 activate, deactivate}

#### Export New Functionality to the Client

The last step in integrating texture functionality into the engine involves modifying the engine access file, index.js. Edit index.js and add in the following import and export statements to grant the client access to the texture resource module and the TextureRenderable class.

… identical to previous code …

import \* as texture from "./resources/texture.js";

// renderables

import Renderable from "./renderables/renderable.js";

import TextureRenderable from "./renderables/texture\_renderable.js";

… identical to previous code …

export default {

// resource support

audio, text, xml, texture,

// input support

input,

// Util classes

Camera, Scene, Transform,

// Renderables

Renderable, TextureRenderable,

// functions

init, cleanUp, clearCanvas

}

### Testing of Texture Mapping Functionality

With the described modifications, the game engine can now render constant color objects as well as objects with interesting and different types of textures. The following testing code is similar to that from the previous example where two scenes, MyGame and BlueLevel, are used to demonstrate the newly added texture mapping functionality. The main modifications include the loading and unloading of texture images and the creation and drawing of TextureRenderable objects. In addition, the MyGame scene highlights transparent texture maps with alpha channel using PNG images, and the BlueScene scene shows corresponding textures with images in the JPEG format.

As in all cases of building a game, it is essential to ensure that all external resources are properly organized. Recall that the assets folder is created specifically for the organization of external resources. Take note of the four new texture files located in the assets folder: minion\_collector.jpg, minion\_collector.png, minion\_portal.jpg, and minion\_portal.png.

#### Modify the BlueLevel Scene File to Support Textures

The blue\_level.xml scene file is modified from the previous example to support texture mapping.

<MyGameLevel>

<!-- cameras -->

<!-- Viewport: x, y, w, h -->

<Camera CenterX="20" CenterY="60" Width="20"

Viewport="20 40 600 300"

BgColor="0 0 1 1.0"/>

<!-- The red rectangle -->

<Square PosX="20" PosY="60" Width="2" Height="3" Rotation="0" Color="1 0 0 1" />

<!-- Textures Square -->

<TextureSquare PosX="15" PosY="60" Width="3" Height="3" Rotation="-5"

Color="1 0 0 0.3"

Texture="assets/minion\_portal.jpg" />

<TextureSquare PosX="25" PosY="60" Width="3" Height="3" Rotation="5"

Color="0 0 0 0"

Texture="assets/minion\_collector.jpg"/>

<!-- without tinting, alpha should be 0 -->

</MyGameLevel>

The TextureSquare element is similar to Square with the addition of a Texture attribute that specifies which image file should be used as a texture map for the square. Note that as implemented in texture\_fs.glsl, the alpha value of the Color element is used for tinting the texture map. The XML scene description is meant to support slight tinting of the minion\_portal.jpg texture and no tinting of the minion\_collector.jpg texture. This texture tinting effect can be observed in the right image of Figure 5-3. In addition, notice that both images specified are in the JPEG format. Since the JPEG format does not support the storing of alpha channel, the unused regions of the two images show up as white areas outside the portal and collector minions in the right image of Figure 5-3.

#### Modify SceneFileParser

The scene file parser, scene\_file\_parser.js, is modified to support the parsing of the updated blue\_scene.xml, in particular, to parse Square elements into Renderable objects and TextureSquare elements into TextureRenderable objects. For details of the changes, please refer to the source code file in the src/my\_game/util folder.

#### Test BlueLevel with JPEGs

The modifications to blue\_level.js are in the constructor, load(), unload(), next(), and init() functions where the texture images are loaded and unloaded and new TextureRenderable objects are parsed.

1. Edit blue\_level.js and modify the constructor to define constants to represent the texture images.

class BlueLevel extends engine.Scene {

constructor() {

super();

// scene file name

this.kSceneFile = "assets/blue\_level.xml";

// textures: (Note: jpg does not support transparency)

this.kPortal = "assets/minion\_portal.jpg";

this.kCollector = "assets/minion\_collector.jpg";

// all squares

this.mSqSet = []; // these are the Renderable objects

// The camera to view the scene

this.mCamera = null;

}

… implementation to follow …

1. Initiate loading of the textures in the load() function.

load() {

// load the scene file

engine.xml.load(this.kSceneFile);

// load the textures

engine.texture.load(this.kPortal);

engine.texture.load(this.kCollector);

}

1. Likewise, add code to clean up by unloading the textures in the unload() function.

unload() {

// unload the scene file and loaded resources

engine.xml.unload(this.kSceneFile);

engine.texture.unload(this.kPortal);

engine.texture.unload(this.kCollector);

}

1. Support loading of the next scene with the next() function.

next() {

super.next();

let nextLevel = new MyGame(); // load the next level

nextLevel.start();

}

1. Parse the textured squares in the init() function.

init() {

let sceneParser = new SceneFileParser(this.kSceneFile);

// Step A: Read in the camera

this.mCamera = sceneParser.parseCamera();

// Step B: Read all the squares and textureSquares

sceneParser.parseSquares(this.mSqSet);

sceneParser.parseTextureSquares(this.mSqSet);

}

1. Include appropriate code in the update() function to continuously change the tinting of the portal TextureRenderable, as follows:

update() {

… identical to previous code …

// continously change texture tinting

let c = this.mSqSet[1].getColor();

let ca = c[3] + deltaX;

if (ca > 1) {

ca = 0;

}

c[3] = ca;

}

1. Index 1 of mSqSet is the portal TextureRenderable object, and index 3 of the color array is the alpha channel.
2. The listed code continuously increases and wraps the alpha value of the mColor variable in the TextureRenderable object. Recall that the values of this variable are passed to TextureShader and then loaded to the uPixelColor of TextureFS for tinting the texture map results.
3. As defined in the first TextureSquare element in the blue\_scene.xml file, the color defined for the portal object is red. For this reason, when running this project, in the blue level the portal object appears to be blinking in red.

#### Test MyGame with PNGs

Similar to the BlueLevel scene, MyGame is a straightforward modification of the previous example with changes to load and unload texture images and to create TextureRenderable objects.

1. Edit my\_game.js, modify the MyGame constructor to define texture image files and the variables for referencing the TextureRenderable objects.

class MyGame extends engine.Scene {

constructor() {

super();

// textures:

this.kPortal = "assets/minion\_portal.png"; // supports png with transparency

this.kCollector = "assets/minion\_collector.png";

// The camera to view the scene

this.mCamera = null;

// the hero and the support objects

this.mHero = null;

this.mPortal = null;

this.mCollector = null;

}

1. Initiate the loading of the textures in the load() function.

load() {

// loads the textures

engine.texture.load(this.kPortal);

engine.texture.load(this.kCollector);

}

1. Make sure you remember to unload the textures in unload().

unload() {

// Game loop not running, unload all assets

engine.texture.unload(this.kPortal);

engine.texture.unload(this.kCollector);

}

1. Define the next() function to start the blue level.

next() {

super.next();

// starts the next level

let nextLevel = new BlueLevel(); // next level to be loaded

nextLevel.start();

}

1. Create and initialize the TextureRenderables objects in the init() function.

init() {

// Step A: set up the cameras

this.mCamera = new engine.Camera(

vec2.fromValues(20, 60), // position of the camera

20, // width of camera

[20, 40, 600, 300] // viewport (orgX, orgY, width, height)

);

this.mCamera.setBackgroundColor([0.8, 0.8, 0.8, 1]);

// sets the background to gray

// Step B: Create the game objects

this.mPortal = new engine.TextureRenderable(this.kPortal);

this.mPortal.setColor([1, 0, 0, 0.2]); // tints red

this.mPortal.getXform().setPosition(25, 60);

this.mPortal.getXform().setSize(3, 3);

this.mCollector = new engine.TextureRenderable(this.kCollector);

this.mCollector.setColor([0, 0, 0, 0]); // No tinting

this.mCollector.getXform().setPosition(15, 60);

this.mCollector.getXform().setSize(3, 3);

// Step C: Create the hero object in blue

this.mHero = new engine.Renderable();

this.mHero.setColor([0, 0, 1, 1]);

this.mHero.getXform().setPosition(20, 60);

this.mHero.getXform().setSize(2, 3);

}

Remember that the texture file path is used as the unique identifier in the resource\_map. For this reason, it is essential for file texture loading and unloading and for the creation of TextureRenderable objects to refer to the same file path. In the given code, all three functions refer to the same constants defined in the constructor.

1. The modification to the draw() function draws the two new TextureRenderable objects by calling their corresponding draw() functions, while the modification to the update() function is similar to that of the BlueLevel discussed earlier. Please refer to the my\_game.js source code file in the src/my\_game folder for details.

When running the example for this project in the chapter5/5.1.texture\_shaders folder, once again take note of the results of continuously changing the texture tinting—the blinking of the portal minion in red. In addition, notice the differences between the PNG-based textures in the MyGame level and the corresponding JPEG ones with white borders in the BlueLevel. It is visually more pleasing and accurate to represent objects using textures with the alpha (or transparency) channel. PNG is one of the most popular image formats that supports the alpha channel.

### Observations

This project has been the longest and most complicated one that you have worked with. This is because working with texture mapping requires you to understand texture coordinates, the implementation cuts across many of the files in the engine, and the fact that actual images must be loaded, converted into textures, and stored/accessed via WebGL. To help summarize the changes, Figure 5-6 shows the game engine states in relation to the states of an image used for texture mapping and some of the main game engine operations.

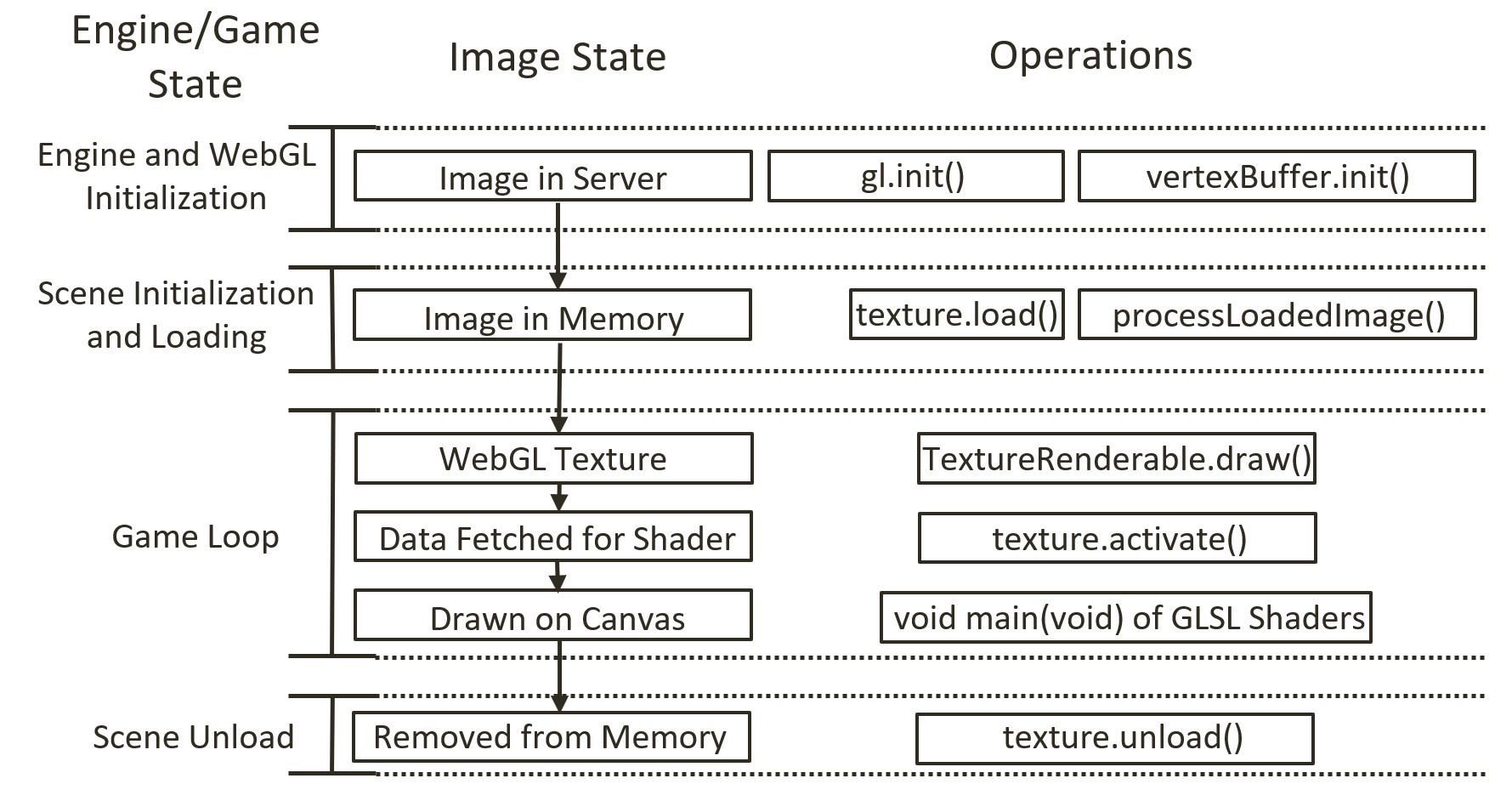


Figure 5-6. Overview of the states of an image file and the corresponding WebGL texture

The left column of Figure 5-6 identifies the main game engine states, from WebGL initialization to the initialization of a scene, to the game loop, and to the eventual unloading of the scene. The middle column shows the corresponding states of an image that will be used as a texture. Initially, this image is stored on the server file system. During the scene initialization, the Scene.load() function will invoke the engine/resources/texture.load() function to load the image and cause the loaded image to be processed by the engine/resources/texture.processLoadedImage() function into a corresponding WebGL texture to be stored in the GPU texture buffer. During the game loop cycle, the TextureRenderable.draw() function activates the appropriate WebGL texture via the engine/resources/texture.activate() function. This enables the corresponding GLSL fragment shader to sample from the correct texture during rendering. Finally, when a texture is no longer needed by the game, the Scene.unload() function will call engine/resources/texture.unload() to remove the loaded image from the system.

# Drawing with Sprite Sheets

As described earlier, a sprite sheet is an image that is composed of multiple lower-resolution images that individually represent different objects. Each of these individual images is referred to as a sprite sheet element. For example, Figure 5-7 is a sprite sheet with 13 elements from four different objects. Each of the top two rows contains five elements of the same object in different animated positions, and in the last row there are three elements of different objects: the character Dye, the portal minion, and the collector minion. The artist or software program that created the sprite sheet must communicate the pixel locations of each sprite element to the game developer, in much the same way as illustrated in Figure 5-7.



Figure 5-7. Example sprite sheet: minion\_sprite.png composed of lower-resolution images of different objects

Sprite sheets are defined to optimize both memory and processing requirements. For example, recall that WebGL only supports textures that are defined by images with resolutions. This requirement means that the Dye character at a resolution of 120x180, must be stored in a 128x256 () image in order for it to be created as a WebGL texture. Additionally, if the 13 elements of Figure 5-7 were stored as separate image files, then it would mean 13 slow file system accesses would be required to load all the images, instead of one single system access to load the sprite sheet.

The key to working with a sprite sheet and the associated elements is to remembe­­r that the texture coordinate uv values are defined over the 0 to 1 normalized range regardless of the actual image resolution. For example, Figure 5-8 focuses on the uv values of the collector minion in Figure 5-7, the rightmost sprite element on the third row. The top, center, and bottom rows of Figure 5-8 show coordinate values of the portal element.

* Pixel positions: The lower-left corner is (315, 0), and the upper-right corner is (495, 180).
* UV values: The lower-left corner is (0.308, 0.0), and the upper-right corner is (0.483, 0.352).
* Use in Model Space: Texture mapping of the element is accomplished by associating the corresponding uv values with the xy values at each vertex position.



Figure 5-8. A conversion of coordinate from pixel position to uv values and used for mapping on geometry

## The Sprite Shaders Project

This project demonstrates how to draw objects with sprite sheet elements by defining appropriate abstractions and classes. You can see an example of this project running in Figure 5-9. The source code to this project is defined in the chapter5/5.2.sprite\_shaders folder.

Graphical user interface, application

Description automatically generated

Figure 5-9. Running the Sprite Shaders project

The controls of the project are as follows:

* **Right-arrow key:** Moves the Dye character (the hero) right and loops to the left boundary when the right boundary is reached
* **Left-arrow key:** Moves the hero left and resets the position to the middle of the window when the left boundary is reached

The goals of the project are as follows:

* To gain a deeper understanding for texture coordinate
* To experience defining subregions within an image for texture mapping
* To draw squares by mapping from sprite sheet elements
* To prepare for working with sprite animation and bitmap fonts

You can find the following external resource files in the assets folder: consolas-72.png and minion\_sprite.png. Notice that minion\_sprite.png is the image shown in Figure 5-7.

As depicted in Figure 5-5, one of the main advantages and shortcomings of the texture support defined in the previous section is that the texture coordinate accessed via the getTexCoord() function is statically defined in the vertex\_buffer.js file. This is an advantage because in those cases where an entire image is mapped onto a square, all instances of TextureShader objects can share the same default uv values. This is also a shortcoming because the static texture coordinate buffer does not allow working with different subregions of an image and thus does not support working with sprite sheet elements. As illustrated in Figure 5-10, the example from this section overcomes this shortcoming by defining a per-object texture coordinate in the SpriteShader and SpriteRenderable objects. Notice that there are no new GLSL shaders defined since their functionality remains the same as TextureVS/FS.

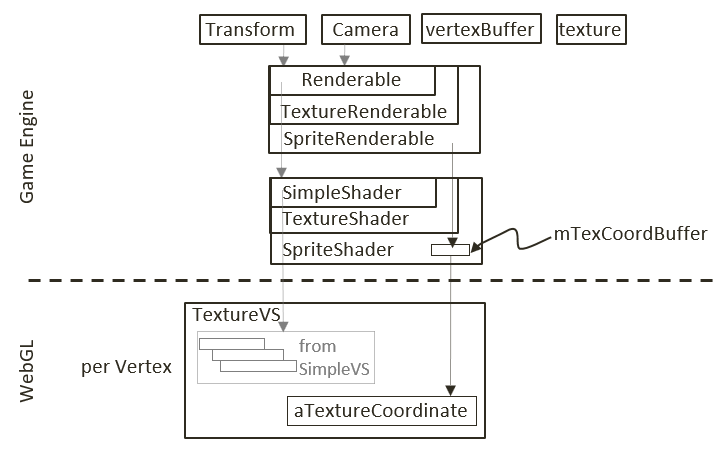


Figure 5-10. Defining a texture coordinate buffer in the SpriteShader

### Interface GLSL Texture Shaders to the Engine with SpriteShader

Shaders supporting texture mapping with sprite sheet elements must be able to identify distinct subregions of an image. To support this functionality, you will implement the SpriteShader to define its own texture coordinate. Since this new shader extends the functionality of TextureShader, it is logical to implement it as a subclass.

1. Create a new file in the src/engine/shaders folder and name it sprite\_shader.js.
2. Define the SpriteShader class and its constructor to extend the TextureShader class.

class SpriteShader extends TextureShader {

constructor(vertexShaderPath, fragmentShaderPath) {

// Call super class constructor

super(vertexShaderPath, fragmentShaderPath); // call TextureShader constructor

this.mTexCoordBuffer = null; // reference to gl buffer containing the actual texture coordinate

let initTexCoord = [

1.0, 1.0,

0.0, 1.0,

1.0, 0.0,

0.0, 0.0

];

let gl = glSys.get();

this.mTexCoordBuffer = gl.createBuffer();

gl.bindBuffer(gl.ARRAY\_BUFFER, this.mTexCoordBuffer);

gl.bufferData(gl.ARRAY\_BUFFER, new Float32Array(initTexCoord), gl.DYNAMIC\_DRAW);

// DYNAMIC\_DRAW: says buffer content may change!

}

… implementation to follow …

SpriteShader defines its own texture coordinate buffer in WebGL, and the reference to this buffer is kept by mTexCoordBuffer. Notice that when creating this buffer in the WebGL bufferData() function, the DYNAMIC\_DRAW option is specified. This is compared with the STATIC\_DRAW option used in vertex\_buffer.js when defining the system default texture coordinate buffer. The dynamic option informs the WebGL graphics system that the content to this buffer will be subjected to changes.

1. Define a function to set the WebGL texture coordinate buffer.

setTextureCoordinate(texCoord) {

let gl = glSys.get();

gl.bindBuffer(gl.ARRAY\_BUFFER, this.mTexCoordBuffer);

gl.bufferSubData(gl.ARRAY\_BUFFER, 0, new Float32Array(texCoord));

}

Note that texCoord parameter is an array of eight floating-point numbers that specifies texture coordinate locations to the WebGL context. The format and content of this array are defined by the WebGL interface to be: top-right, top-left, bottom-right, and bottom-left corners. In your case, these should be the four corners of a sprite sheet element.

1. Override the texture coordinate accessing function, \_getTexCoordBuffer(), such that when the shader is activated the locally allocated dynamic buffer is returned and not the global static buffer. Note that the activate() function is inherited from TextureShader.

\_getTexCoordBuffer() {

return this.mTexCoordBuffer;

}

1. Remember to export the class.

export default SpriteShader;

### SpriteRenderable Class

Similar to the Renderable class (which are shaded with SimpleShader) and TextureRenderable class (which are shaded with TextureShader), a corresponding SpriteRenderable class should be defined to represent objects that will be shaded with SpriteShader.

1. Create a new file in the src/engine/renderables folder and name it sprite\_renderable.js.
2. Define the SpriteRenderable class and constructor to extend from the TextureRenderable class. Notice that the four instance variables, mElmLeft, mElmRight, mElmTop, and mElmBottom, together identify a subregion within the Texture Space. These are the bounds of a sprite sheet element.

class SpriteRenderable extends TextureRenderable {

constructor(myTexture) {

super(myTexture);

super.\_setShader(shaderResources.getSpriteShader());

// sprite coordinate

this.mElmLeft = 0.0; // bounds of texture coordinate (0 is left, 1 is right)

this.mElmRight = 1.0; //

this.mElmTop = 1.0; // 1 is top and 0 is bottom of image

this.mElmBottom = 0.0; //

}

… implementation to follow …

1. Define an enumerated data type with values that identify corresponding offset positions of a WebGL texture coordinate specification array.

// the expected texture coordinate array is an array of 8 floats where elements:

// [0] [1]: is u/v coordinate of Top-Right

// [2] [3]: is u/v coordinate of Top-Left

// [4] [5]: is u/v coordinate of Bottom-Right

// [6] [7]: is u/v coordinate of Bottom-Left

const eTexCoordArrayIndex = Object.freeze({

eLeft: 2,

eRight: 0,

eTop: 1,

eBottom: 5

});

**Note**  An enumerated data type has a name that begins with an “e”, as in eTexCoordArrayIndex.

1. Define functions to allow the specification of uv values for a sprite sheet element in both texture coordinate space (normalized between 0 to 1) and with pixel positions (which are converted to uv values).

// specify element region by texture coordinate (between 0 to 1)

setElementUVCoordinate(left, right, bottom, top) {

this.mElmLeft = left;

this.mElmRight = right;

this.mElmBottom = bottom;

this.mElmTop = top;

}

// specify element region by pixel positions (between 0 to image resolutions)

setElementPixelPositions(left, right, bottom, top) {

let texInfo = texture.get(this.mTexture);

// entire image width, height

let imageW = texInfo.mWidth;

let imageH = texInfo.mHeight;

this.mElmLeft = left / imageW;

this.mElmRight = right / imageW;

this.mElmBottom = bottom / imageH;

this.mElmTop = top / imageH;

}

Note that the setElementPixelPositions() function converts from pixel to texture coordinate before storing the results with the corresponding instance variables.

1. Add a function to construct the texture coordinate specification array that is appropriate for passing to the WebGL context.

getElementUVCoordinateArray() {

return [

this.mElmRight, this.mElmTop, // x,y of top-right

this.mElmLeft, this.mElmTop,

this.mElmRight, this.mElmBottom,

this.mElmLeft, this.mElmBottom

];

}

1. Override the draw() function to load the specific texture coordinate values to WebGL context before the actual drawing.

draw(camera) {

// set the current texture coordinate

// activate the texture

this.mShader.setTextureCoordinate(this.getElementUVCoordinateArray());

super.draw(camera);

}

1. Finally, remember to export the class and the defined enumerated type.

export default SpriteRenderable;

export {eTexCoordArrayIndex}

### Facilitate Sharing with shader\_resources

Similar to SimpleShader and TextureShader, the SpriteShader is a resource that can be shared. Thus, it should be added to the engine’s shaderResources.

1. In the engine/core/shader\_resources.js file, import SpriteShader, add a variable for storing, and define the corresponding getter function to access the shared SpriteShader instance.

import SpriteShader from "../shaders/sprite\_shader.js";

let mSpriteShader = null;

function getSpriteShader() { return mSpriteShader; }

1. Modify the createShaders() function to create the SpriteShader.

function createShaders() {

mConstColorShader = new SimpleShader(kSimpleVS, kSimpleFS);

mTextureShader = new TextureShader(kTextureVS, kTextureFS);

mSpriteShader = new SpriteShader(kTextureVS, kTextureFS);

}

Notice that the SpriteShader actually wraps over the existing GLSL shaders defined in the texture\_vs.glsl and texture\_fs.glsl files. From the perspective of WebGL, the functionality of drawing with texture remains the same. The only difference with SpriteShader is that the texture’s coordinate values are now programmable.

1. Update the cleanUp() function for proper release of resources.

function cleanUp() {

mConstColorShader.cleanUp();

mTextureShader.cleanUp();

mSpriteShader.cleanUp();

… identical to previous code …

}

1. Make sure to export the new functionality.

export {init, cleanUp,

getConstColorShader, getTextureShader, getSpriteShader}

### Export New Functionality to the Client

The last step in integrating sprite element functionality into the engine involves modifying the engine access file, index.js. Edit index.js and add in the following import and export statements to grant client access to SpriteRenderable and eTexCoordArrayIndex, the enumerated datatype for accessing the WebGL texture coordinate array.

// renderables

import Renderable from "./renderables/renderable.js";

import TextureRenderable from "./renderables/texture\_renderable.js";

import SpriteRenderable from "./renderables/sprite\_renderable.js";

import { eTexCoordArrayIndex } from "./renderables/sprite\_renderable.js";

… identical to previous code …

export default {

… identical to previous code …

// Renderables

Renderable, TextureRenderable, SpriteRenderable,

// constants

eTexCoordArrayIndex,

// functions

init, cleanUp, clearCanvas

}

### Testing the SpriteRenderable

There are two important functionalities of sprite elements and texture coordinate that should be tested: the proper extraction, drawing, and controlling of a sprite sheet element as an object; and the changing and controlling of uv coordinate on an object. For proper testing of the added functionality, you must modify the my\_game.js file.

1. The constructing, loading, unloading, and drawing of MyGame are similar to previous examples, so the details will not be repeated here. Please refer to the source code in the src/my\_game folder for details.
2. Modify the init() function as follows.

init() {

// Step A: set up the cameras

this.mCamera = new engine.Camera(

vec2.fromValues(20, 60), // position of the camera

20, // width of camera

[20, 40, 600, 300] // viewport (orgX, orgY, width, height)

);

this.mCamera.setBackgroundColor([0.8, 0.8, 0.8, 1]);

// sets the background to gray

// Step B: Create the support objects

this.mPortal = new engine.SpriteRenderable(this.kMinionSprite);

this.mPortal.setColor([1, 0, 0, 0.2]); // tints red

this.mPortal.getXform().setPosition(25, 60);

this.mPortal.getXform().setSize(3, 3);

this.mPortal.setElementPixelPositions(130, 310, 0, 180);

this.mCollector = new engine.SpriteRenderable(this.kMinionSprite);

this.mCollector.setColor([0, 0, 0, 0]); // No tinting

this.mCollector.getXform().setPosition(15, 60);

this.mCollector.getXform().setSize(3, 3);

this.mCollector.setElementUVCoordinate(0.308, 0.483, 0, 0.352);

// Step C: Create the font and minion images using sprite

this.mFontImage = new engine.SpriteRenderable(this.kFontImage);

this.mFontImage.setColor([1, 1, 1, 0]);

this.mFontImage.getXform().setPosition(13, 62);

this.mFontImage.getXform().setSize(4, 4);

this.mMinion = new engine.SpriteRenderable(this.kMinionSprite);

this.mMinion.setColor([1, 1, 1, 0]);

this.mMinion.getXform().setPosition(26, 56);

this.mMinion.getXform().setSize(5, 2.5);

// Step D: Create the hero object with texture from the lower-left corner

this.mHero = new engine.SpriteRenderable(this.kMinionSprite);

this.mHero.setColor([1, 1, 1, 0]);

this.mHero.getXform().setPosition(20, 60);

this.mHero.getXform().setSize(2, 3);

this.mHero.setElementPixelPositions(0, 120, 0, 180);

}

1. After the camera is set up in step A, notice that in step B both mPortal and mCollector are created based on the same image, kMinionSprite, with the respective setElementPixelPositions() and setElementUVCoordinate() calls to specify the actual sprite element to use for rendering.
2. Step C creates two additional SpriteRenderable objects: mFontImage and mMinion. The sprite element uv coordinate settings are the defaults where the texture image will cover the entire geometry.
3. Similar to step B, step D creates the hero character as a SpriteRenderable object based on the same kMinionSprite image. The sprite sheet element that corresponds to the hero is identified with the setElementPixelPositions() call.

Notice that in this example, four of the five SpriteRenderable objects created are based on the same kMinionSprite image.

1. The update() function is modified to support the controlling of the hero object and changes to the uv values.

update() {

// let's only allow the movement of hero,

let deltaX = 0.05;

let xform = this.mHero.getXform();

// Support hero movements

if (engine.input.isKeyPressed(engine.input.keys.Right)) {

xform.incXPosBy(deltaX);

if (xform.getXPos() > 30) { // this is the right-bound of the window

xform.setPosition(12, 60);

}

}

if (engine.input.isKeyPressed(engine.input.keys.Left)) {

xform.incXPosBy(-deltaX);

if (xform.getXPos() < 11) { // this is the left-bound of the window

xform.setXPos(20);

}

}

// continously change texture tinting

let c = this.mPortal.getColor();

let ca = c[3] + deltaX;

if (ca > 1) {

ca = 0;

}

c[3] = ca;

// New update code for changing the sub-texture regions being shown"

let deltaT = 0.001;

// The font image:

// zoom into the texture by updating texture coordinate

// For font: zoom to the upper left corner by changing bottom right

let texCoord = this.mFontImage.getElementUVCoordinateArray();

// The 8 elements:

// mTexRight, mTexTop, // x,y of top-right

// mTexLeft, mTexTop,

// mTexRight, mTexBottom,

// mTexLeft, mTexBottom

let b = texCoord[engine.eTexCoordArrayIndex.eBottom] + deltaT;

let r = texCoord[engine.eTexCoordArrayIndex.eRight] - deltaT;

if (b > 1.0) {

b = 0;

}

if (r < 0) {

r = 1.0;

}

this.mFontImage.setElementUVCoordinate(

texCoord[engine.eTexCoordArrayIndex.eLeft],

r,

b,

texCoord[engine.eTexCoordArrayIndex.eTop]

);

//

// The minion image:

// For minion: zoom to the bottom right corner by changing top left

texCoord = this.mMinion.getElementUVCoordinateArray();

// The 8 elements:

// mTexRight, mTexTop, // x,y of top-right

// mTexLeft, mTexTop,

// mTexRight, mTexBottom,

// mTexLeft, mTexBottom

let t = texCoord[engine.eTexCoordArrayIndex.eTop] - deltaT;

let l = texCoord[engine.eTexCoordArrayIndex.eLeft] + deltaT;

if (l > 0.5) {

l = 0;

}

if (t < 0.5) {

t = 1.0;

}

this.mMinion.setElementUVCoordinate(

l,

texCoord[engine.eTexCoordArrayIndex.eRight],

texCoord[engine.eTexCoordArrayIndex.eBottom],

t

);

}

1. Observe that the keyboard control and the drawing of the hero object are identical to previous projects.
2. Notice the calls to setElementUVCoordinate() for mFontImage and mMinion. These calls continuously decrease and reset the V values that correspond to the bottom, the U values that correspond to the right for mFontImage, the V values that correspond to the top, and the U values that correspond to the left for mMinion. The end results are the continuous changing of texture and the appearance of a zooming animation on these two objects

# Sprite Animations

In games, you often want to create animations that reflect the movements or actions of your characters. In the previous chapter, you learned about moving the geometries of these objects with transformation operators. However, as you have observed when controlling the hero character in the previous example, if the textures on these objects do not change in ways that correspond to the control, the interaction conveys the sensation of moving a static image rather than setting a character in motion. What is needed is the ability to create the illusion of animations on geometries when desired.

In the previous example, you observed from the mFontImage and mMinion objects that the appearance of an animation can be created by constantly changing the uv values on a texture-mapped geometry. As discussed at the beginning of this chapter, one way to control this type of animation is by working with an animated sprite sheet.

## Overview of Animated Sprite Sheets

Recall that an animated sprite sheet is a sprite sheet that contains the sequence of images of an object in an animation, typically in one or more rows or columns. For example, in Figure 5-11 you can see a 2x5 animated sprite sheet that contains two separate animations organized in two rows. The animations depict an object retracting its spikes toward the right in the top row and extending them toward the left in the bottom row. In this example, the animations are separated into rows. It is also possible for an animated sprite sheet to define animations that are along columns. The organization of a sprite sheet and the details of element pixel locations are generally handled by its creator and must be explicitly communicated to the game developer for use in games.



Figure 5-11. An animated sprite sheet organized into two rows representing two animated sequences of the same object

Figure 5-12 shows that to achieve the animated effect of an object retracting its spikes toward the right, as depicted by the top row of Figure 5-11, you map the elements from the left to the right in the sequence 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. When these images are mapped onto the same geometry, sequenced, and looped in an appropriate rate, it conveys the sense that the object is indeed repeating the action of retracting its spikes. Alternatively, if the sequence is reversed where the elements are mapped in the right-to-left sequence, it would create the animation that corresponds to the object extending the spikes toward the left. It is also possible to map the sequence in a swing loop from left to right and then back from right to left. In this case, the animation would correspond to the object going through the motion of retracting and extending its spikes continuously.



Figure 5-12. A sprite animation sequence that loops

## The Sprite Animation Project

This project demonstrates how to work with an animated sprite sheet and generate continuous sprite animations. You can see an example of this project running in Figure 5-13. The project scene contains the objects from the previous scene plus two animated objects. The source code to this project is defined in the chapter5/5.3.sprite\_animate\_shaders folder.

Graphical user interface, application, Teams

Description automatically generated

Figure 5-13. Running the Sprite Animate Shaders project

The controls of the project are as follows:

* Right-arrow key: Moves the hero right; when crossing the right boundary, the hero is wrapped back to the left boundary
* **Left-arrow key:** Opposite movements of the right arrow key
* **Number 1 key**: Animates by showing sprite elements continuously from right to left
* **Number 2 key**: Animates by showing sprite elements moving back and forth continuously from left to right and right to left
* **Number 3 key**: Animates by showing sprite elements continuously from left to right
* **Number 4 key**: Increases the animation speed
* **Number 5 key**: Decreases the animation speed

The goals of the project are as follows:

* To understand animated sprite sheets
* To experience the creation of sprite animations
* To define abstractions for implementing sprite animations

You can find the same files as in the previous project in the assets folder.

### SpriteAnimateRenderable Class

Sprite animation can be implemented by strategically controlling the uv values of a SpriteRenderable to display the appropriate sprite element at desired time periods. For this reason, only a single class, SpriteAnimateRenderable, needs to be defined to support sprite animations.

For simplicity and ease of understanding, the following implementation assumes that all sprite elements associated with an animation are always organized along the same row. For example, in Figure 5-11, the rightward retraction and leftward extension movements of the spikes are each organized along a row; neither spans more than one single row, and neither is organized along a column.

1. Create a new file in the src/engine/renderables folder and name it sprite\_animate\_renderable.js.
2. Define an enumerated datatype for the three different sequences to animate.

// Assumption is that the first sprite in an animation is always the leftmost element.

const eAnimationType = Object.freeze({

eRight: 0, // Animate from first (left) towards right, when hit the end, start from the left again

eLeft: 1, // Compute find the last element (in the right), start from the right animate left-wards,

eSwing: 2 // Animate from first (left) towards the right, when hit the end, animates backwards

});

The eAnimationType enum defines three modes for animation.

1. eRight starts at the leftmost element and animates by iterating toward the right along the same row. When the last element is reached, the animation continues by starting from the leftmost element again.
2. eLeft is the reverse of eRight; it starts from the right, animates toward the left, and continues by starting from the rightmost element after reaching the leftmost element.
3. eSwing is a continuous loop from left to right and then from right to left.
4. Define the SpriteAnimateRenderable class to extend from SpriteRenderable and define the constructor.

class SpriteAnimateRenderable extends SpriteRenderable {

constructor(myTexture) {

super(myTexture);

super.\_setShader(shaderResources.getSpriteShader());

// All coordinates are in texture coordinate (UV between 0 to 1)

// Information on the sprite element

this.mFirstElmLeft = 0.0; // 0.0 is left corner of image

this.mElmTop = 1.0; // 1.0 is top corner of image (from SpriteRenderable)

this.mElmWidth = 1.0;

this.mElmHeight = 1.0;

this.mWidthPadding = 0.0;

this.mNumElems = 1; // number of elements in an animation

// per animation settings

this.mUpdateInterval = 1; // how often to advance

this.mAnimationType = eAnimationType.eRight;

this.mCurrentAnimAdvance = -1;

this.mCurrentElm = 0;

this.\_initAnimation();

}

… implementation to follow …

The SpriteAnimateRenderable constructor defines three sets of variables:

1. The first set, including mFirstElmLeft, mElmTop, and so on, defines the location and dimensions of each sprite element and the number of elements in the animation. This information can be used to accurately compute the texture coordinate for each sprite element when the elements are ordered by rows and columns. Note that all coordinates are in texture coordinate space (0 to 1).
2. The second set stores information on how to animate: the mAnimationType of left, right, or swing; and how much time, mUpdateInterval, to wait before advancing to the next sprite element. This information can be changed during runtime to reverse, loop, or control the speed of a character’s movement.
3. The third set, mCurrentAnimAdvance and mCurrentElm, describes offset for advancing, and the current frame number. Both of these variables are in units of element counts, and are not designed to be accessed by the game programmer because they are used internally to compute the next sprite element for display.

The \_initAnimation() function computes the values of mCurrentAnimAdvance and mCurrentElm to initialize an animation sequence.

1. Define the \_initAnimation() function to compute the proper vales for mCurrentAnimAdance and mCurrentElm according to the current animation type.

\_initAnimation() {

// Currently running animation

this.mCurrentTick = 0;

switch (this.mAnimationType) {

case eAnimationType.eRight:

this.mCurrentElm = 0;

this.mCurrentAnimAdvance = 1; // either 1 or -1

break;

case eAnimationType.eSwing:

this.mCurrentAnimAdvance = -1 \* this.mCurrentAnimAdvance; // swings ...

this.mCurrentElm += 2 \* this.mCurrentAnimAdvance;

break;

case eAnimationType.eLeft:

this.mCurrentElm = this.mNumElems - 1;

this.mCurrentAnimAdvance = -1; // either 1 or -1

break;

}

this.\_setSpriteElement();

}

The mCurrentElm is the number of elements to offset from the leftmost, and mCurrentAnimAdvance records whether the mCurrentElm offset should be incremented (for rightward animation) or decremented (for leftward animation) during each update. The \_setSpriteElement() function is called to set the uv values that correspond to the currently identified sprite element for displaying.

1. Define the \_setSpriteElement() function to compute and load the uv values of the currently identified sprite element for rendering.

\_setSpriteElement() {

let left = this.mFirstElmLeft + (this.mCurrentElm \* (this.mElmWidth + this.mWidthPadding));

super.setElementUVCoordinate(left, left + this.mElmWidth,

this.mElmTop - this.mElmHeight, this.mElmTop);

}

The variable left is the left u value of mCurrentElm and is used to compute the right value. With the assumption that all animation sequences are along the same row of sprite elements, and that the top and bottom v values are constant where they do not change over a given animation sequence. These uv values are set to the super class SpriteRenderable for drawing.

1. Define a function to set the animation type. Note that the animation is always reset to start from the beginning when the animation type (left, right, or swing) is changed.

setAnimationType(animationType) {

this.mAnimationType = animationType;

this.mCurrentAnimAdvance = -1;

this.mCurrentElm = 0;

this.\_initAnimation();

}

1. Define a function for specifying a sprite animation sequence. The inputs to the function are in pixels and are converted to texture coordinates by dividing by the width and height of the image.

// Always set the leftmost element to be the first

setSpriteSequence(

topPixel, // offset from top-left

leftPixel, // offset from top-left

elmWidthInPixel,

elmHeightInPixel,

numElements, // number of elements in sequence

wPaddingInPixel // left/right padding

) {

let texInfo = texture.get(this.mTexture);

// entire image width, height

let imageW = texInfo.mWidth;

let imageH = texInfo.mHeight;

this.mNumElems = numElements; // number of elements in animation

this.mFirstElmLeft = leftPixel / imageW;

this.mElmTop = topPixel / imageH;

this.mElmWidth = elmWidthInPixel / imageW;

this.mElmHeight = elmHeightInPixel / imageH;

this.mWidthPadding = wPaddingInPixel / imageW;

this.\_initAnimation();

}

1. Define functions to change animation speed, either directly or by an offset.

setAnimationSpeed(tickInterval) { this.mUpdateInterval = tickInterval; }

incAnimationSpeed(deltaInterval) { this.mUpdateInterval += deltaInterval; }

1. Define a function to advance the animation for each game loop update.

updateAnimation() {

this.mCurrentTick++;

if (this.mCurrentTick >= this.mUpdateInterval) {

this.mCurrentTick = 0;

this.mCurrentElm += this.mCurrentAnimAdvance;

if ((this.mCurrentElm >= 0) && (this.mCurrentElm < this.mNumElems)) {

this.\_setSpriteElement();

} else {

this.\_initAnimation();

}

}

}

Each time the updateAnimation() function is called, the mCurrentTick counter is incremented, and when the number of ticks reaches the mUpdateInterval value, the animation is re-initialized by the \_initAnimation() function. It is important to note that the time unit for controlling the animation is the number of times the updateAnimation() function is called and not the real-world elapsed time. Recall that the engine loop.loopOnce() function ensures systemwide updates to occur at kMPF intervals even when frame rate lags. The game engine architecture ensures the updateAnimation() function calls are kMPF milliseconds apart.

1. Finally, remember to export the defined class and enumerated animation type.

export default SpriteAnimateRenderable;

export {eAnimationType}

### Export New Functionality to the Client

The last step in integrating animated sprite element functionality into the engine involves modifying the engine access file, index.js. Edit index.js and add in the following import and export statements to grant client access to SpriteAnimateRenderable and eAnimationType.

// renderables

import Renderable from "./renderables/renderable.js";

import SpriteRenderable from "./renderables/sprite\_renderable.js";

import SpriteAnimateRenderable from "./renderables/sprite\_animate\_renderable.js";

import { eTexCoordArrayIndex } from "./renderables/sprite\_renderable.js";

import { eAnimationType } from "./renderables/sprite\_animate\_renderable.js";

… identical to previous code …

export default {

… identical to previous code …

// Renderables

Renderable, TextureRenderable SpriteRenderable, SpriteAnimateRenderable,

// constants

eTexCoordArrayIndex, eAnimationType,

// functions

init, cleanUp, clearCanvas

}

### Testing Sprite Animation

The test cases for the SpriteAnimateRenderable object must demonstrate the game programmer’s control over the modes (left, right, swing), and speed of animation. The MyGame object is modified to accomplish these purposes.

1. The constructing, loading, unloading, and drawing of MyGame are similar to the previous example and the details are not repeated.
2. In the init() function, add code to create and initialize the SpriteAnimateRenderable objects between steps C and D.

init() {

… identical to previous code …

// The right minion

this.mRightMinion = new engine.SpriteAnimateRenderable(this.kMinionSprite);

this.mRightMinion.setColor([1, 1, 1, 0]);

this.mRightMinion.getXform().setPosition(26, 56.5);

this.mRightMinion.getXform().setSize(4, 3.2);

this.mRightMinion.setSpriteSequence(

512, 0, // first element pixel positions: top: 512 left: 0

204, 164, // widthxheight in pixels

5, // number of elements in this sequence

0); // horizontal padding in between

this.mRightMinion.setAnimationType(engine.eAnimationType.eRight);

this.mRightMinion.setAnimationSpeed(50);

// the left minion

this.mLeftMinion = new engine.SpriteAnimateRenderable(this.kMinionSprite);

this.mLeftMinion.setColor([1, 1, 1, 0]);

this.mLeftMinion.getXform().setPosition(15, 56.5);

this.mLeftMinion.getXform().setSize(4, 3.2);

this.mLeftMinion.setSpriteSequence(

348, 0, // first element pixel positions: top: 164 left: 0

204, 164, // widthxheight in pixels

5, // number of elements in this sequence

0); // horizontal padding in between

this.mLeftMinion.setAnimationType(engine.eAnimationType.eRight);

this.mLeftMinion.setAnimationSpeed(50);

… identical to previous code …

}

The SpriteAnimateRenderable objects are created in similar ways as SpriteRenderable objects with a sprite sheet as the texture parameter. In this case, it is essential to call the setSpriteSequence() function to identify the elements involved in the animation including the location, dimension, and total number of elements.

1. The update() function must invoke the SpriteAnimateRenderable object’s updateAnimation() function to advance the sprite animation.

update() {

… identical to previous code …

// remember to update the minion's animation

this.mRightMinion.updateAnimation();

this.mLeftMinion.updateAnimation();

// Animate left on the sprite sheet

if (engine.input.isKeyClicked(engine.input.keys.One)) {

this.mRightMinion.setAnimationType(engine.eAnimationType.eLeft);

this.mLeftMinion.setAnimationType(engine.eAnimationType.eLeft);

}

// swing animation

if (engine.input.isKeyClicked(engine.input.keys.Two)) {

this.mRightMinion.setAnimationType(engine.eAnimationType.eSwing);

this.mLeftMinion.setAnimationType(engine.eAnimationType.eSwing);

}

// Animate right on the sprite sheet

if (engine.input.isKeyClicked(engine.input.keys.Three)) {

this.mRightMinion.setAnimationType(engine.eAnimationType.eRight);

this.mLeftMinion.setAnimationType(engine.eAnimationType.eRight);

}

// decrease the duration of showing each sprite element, thereby speeding up the animation

if (engine.input.isKeyClicked(engine.input.keys.Four)) {

this.mRightMinion.incAnimationSpeed(-2);

this.mLeftMinion.incAnimationSpeed(-2);

}

// increase the duration of showing each sprite element, thereby slowing down the animation

if (engine.input.isKeyClicked(engine.input.keys.Five)) {

this.mRightMinion.incAnimationSpeed(2);

this.mLeftMinion.incAnimationSpeed(2);

}

… identical to previous code …

}

The keys 1, 2, and 3 change the animation type, and keys 4 and 5 change the animation speed. Note that the limit of the animation speed is the update rate of the game loop.

# Fonts and Drawing of Text

A valuable tool that many games use for a variety of tasks is text output. Drawing of text messages is an efficient way to communicate to the user as well as you, the developer. For example, text messages can be used to communicate the game’s story, the player’s score, or debugging information during development. Unfortunately, WebGL does not support the drawing of text. This section briefly introduces bitmap fonts and introduces FontRenderable objects to support the drawing of texts.

## Bitmap Fonts

A font must be defined such that individual characters can be extracted for the drawing of text messages. A bitmap font, as the name implies, is a simple map describing which bit (or pixel) must be switched on to represent characters in the font. Combining all characters of a bitmap font into a single image and defining an accompanied decoding description document provide a straightforward solution for drawing text output. For example, Figure 5-14 shows a bitmap font sprite where all the defined characters are tightly organized into the same image. Figure 5-15 is a snippet of the accompanying decoding description in XML format.

Shape

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

Figure 5-14. An example bitmap font sprite image

A picture containing text

Description automatically generated

Figure 5-15. A snippet of the XML file with the decoding information for the bitmap font image shown in Figure 5-14

Notice that the decoding information as shown in Figure 5-15 uniquely defines the uv coordinate positions for each character in the image, as shown in Figure 5-14. In this way, displaying individual characters from a bitmap font sprite image can be performed in a straightforward manner by the SpriteRenderable objects.

**Note** There are many bitmap font file formats. The format used in this book is the AngleCode BMFont-compatible font in XML form. BMFont is an open source software that converts vector fonts, such as TrueType and OpenType, into bitmap fonts. See www.angelcode.com/products/bmfont/ for more information.

## The Font Support Project

This project demonstrates how to draw text from a bitmap font using the SpriteRenderable object. You can see an example of this project running in Figure 5-16. The source code to this project is defined in the chapter5/5.4.font\_support folder.

Graphical user interface, text

Description automatically generated

Figure 5-16. Running the Font Support project

The controls of the project are as follows:

* Number keys 0, 1, 2, and 3: Selects the Consolas, 16, 24, 32, or 72 fonts, respectively, for size modification
* Up/down key while holding down X/Y key: Increases or decreases (arrow keys) the width (X key) or the height (Y key) of the selected font
* Left and Right-arrow keys: Move the hero left or right. The hero wraps if it exits the bounds.

The goals of the project are as follows:

* To understand bitmap fonts
* To gain a basic understanding of drawing text strings in a game
* To implement text drawing support in your game engine

You can find the following external resource files in the assets folder: consolas-72.png and minion\_sprite.png. In the assets/fonts folder are the bitmap font sprite image files and the associated XML files that contain the decoding information: consolas-16.fnt, consolas-16.png, consolas-24.fnt, consolas-24.png, consolas-32.fnt, consolas-32.png, consolas-72.fnt, consolas-72.png, segment7-96.fnt, segment7-96.png, system-default-font.fnt, and system-default-font.png.

Notice that the .fnt and .png files are paired. The former contains decoding information for the latter. These file pairs must be included in the same folder for the engine to load the font properly. system-default-font is the default font for the game engine, and it is assumed that this font is always present in the asset/fonts folder.

**Note**  The actions of parsing, decoding, and extracting of character information from the .fnt files are independent from the foundational operations of a game engine. For this reason, the details of these operations are not presented. If you are interested, you should consult the source code.

### Loading and Storing Fonts in the Engine

Loading font files is special because fonts are defined in pairs: the .fnt file that contains decoding information and the corresponding .png sprite image file. However, since the .fnt file is an XML file and the .png file is a simple texture image, the loading of these two types of files is already supported by the engine. The details of loading and storing fonts in the engine is encapsulated by a new engine component, font.

1. Create a new file in the src/engine/resources folder and name it font.js.
2. Import the resource management functionality from the xml module for loading the .fnt file, and the texture module for the .png sprite image file, and define local constants for these file extensions.

import \* as xml from "./xml.js";

import \* as texture from "./texture.js";

let kDescExt = ".fnt"; // extension for the bitmap font description

let kImageExt = ".png"; // extension for the bitmap font image

1. Define a class for storing uv coordinate locations and the size associated with a character. This information can be computed based on the contents from the .fnt file.

class CharacterInfo {

constructor() {

// in texture coordinate (0 to 1) maps to the entire image

this.mTexCoordLeft = 0;

this.mTexCoordRight = 1;

this.mTexCoordBottom = 0;

this.mTexCoordTop = 0;

// reference to nominal character size, 1 is "standard width/height" of a char

this.mCharWidth = 1;

this.mCharHeight = 1;

this.mCharWidthOffset = 0;

this.mCharHeightOffset = 0;

// reference of char width/height ratio

this.mCharAspectRatio = 1;

}

}

1. Define two functions to return proper extensions based on a path with no file extension. Note that fontName is a path to the font files but without any file extensions. For example, assets/fonts/system-default-font is the string and the two functions identify the two associated .fnt and .png files.

function descName(fontName) { return fontName+kDescExt;}

function imageName(fontName) { return fontName+kImageExt;}

1. Define the load() and unload() functions. Notice that two file operations are actually invoked in each: one for the .fnt and the second for the .png files.

function load(fontName) {

xml.load(descName(fontName));

texture.load(imageName(fontName));

}

function unload(fontName) {

xml.unload(descName(fontName));

texture.unload(imageName(fontName));

}

1. Define a function to inquire the loading status of a given font.

function has(fontName) {

return texture.has(imageName(fontName)) && xml.has(descName(fontName));

}

1. Define a function to compute CharacterInfo based on the information presented in the .fnt file.

function getCharInfo(fontName, aChar) {

… details omitted for lack of relevancy

returnInfo = new CharacterInfo();

// computes and fills in the contents of CharacterInfo

… details omitted for lack of relevancy

return returnInfo;

};

Details of decoding and extracting information for a given character are omitted because they are unrelated to the rest of the game engine implementation.

**Note**  For details of the .fnt format information, please refer to www.angelcode.com/products/bmfont/doc/file\_format.html.

1. Finally, remember to export the functions from this module.

export {has, load, unload,

imageName, descName,

CharacterInfo,

getCharInfo

}

### Adding a Default Font to the Engine

A default system font should be provided by the game engine for the convenience of the game programmer. To accomplish this, an engine utility should be defined to load and initialize default resources to be shared with the game developer. Recall that the shader\_resources module in the src/engine/core folder is defined to support engine-wide sharing of shaders. This pattern can be duplicated for sharing of default resources with the client. A default\_resources module can be defined in the src/engine/resources folder to accomplish this sharing.

1. Create a file in the src/engine/resources folder and name it default\_resources.js, import functionality from the font and resource\_map modules, and define a constant string and its getter function for the path to the default system font.

import \* as font from "./font.js";

import \* as map from "../core/resource\_map.js";

// Default font

let kDefaultFont = "assets/fonts/system\_default\_font";

var getDefaultFont = function() { return kDefaultFont; }

1. Define an init() function to issue the default system font loading request in a JavaScript Promise and append the Promise to the array of outstanding load requests in the resource\_map. Recall that the loop.start() function in the loop module waits for the fulfillment of all resource\_map loading promises before starting the game loop. For this reason, as in the case of all other asynchronously loaded resources, by the time the game loop begins the default system font will have been properly loaded.

function init() {

let loadPromise = new Promise(

async function (resolve) {

await Promise.all([

font.load(kDefaultFont)

]);

resolve();

}).then(

function resolve() { /\* nothing to do for font \*/ }

);

map.pushPromise(loadPromise);

}

1. Define the cleanUp() function to release all allocated resources, in this case, unload the font.

// unload all resources

function cleanUp() {

font.unload(kDefaultFont);

}

1. Lastly, remember to export all defined functionality.

export {

init, cleanUp,

// default system font name: this is guaranteed to be loaded

getDefaultFontName

}

### Defining a FontRenderable Object to Draw Texts

The defined font module is capable of loading font files and extracting per-character uv coordinate and size information. With this functionality, the drawing of a text string can be accomplished by identifying each character in the string, retrieving the corresponding texture mapping information, and rendering the character using a SpriteRenderable object. The FontRenderable object will be defined to accomplish this.

1. Create a new file in the src/engine/renderables folder and name it font\_renderable.js.
2. Define the FontRenderable class and its constructor to accept a string as its parameter.

class FontRenderable {

constructor(aString) {

this.mFontName = defaultResources.getDefaultFontName();

this.mOneChar = new SpriteRenderable(font.imageName(this.mFontName));

this.mXform = new Transform(); // transform that moves this object around

this.mText = aString;

}

… implementation to follow …

1. The aString variable is the message to be drawn.
2. Notice that FontRenderable objects do not customize the behaviors of SpriteRenderable objects. Rather, it relies on a SpriteRenderable object to draw each character in the string. For this reason, FontRenderable is not a subclass of but instead contains an instance of the SpriteRenderable object, the mOneChar variable.
3. Define the draw() function to parse and draw each character in the string using the mOneChar variable.

draw(camera) {

// we will draw the text string by calling mOneChar for each of the

// chars in the mText string.

let widthOfOneChar = this.mXform.getWidth() / this.mText.length;

let heightOfOneChar = this.mXform.getHeight();

// this.mOneChar.getXform().SetRotationInRad(this.mXform.getRotationInRad());

let yPos = this.mXform.getYPos();

// center position of the first char

let xPos = this.mXform.getXPos() - (widthOfOneChar / 2) + (widthOfOneChar \* 0.5);

let charIndex, aChar, charInfo, xSize, ySize, xOffset, yOffset;

for (charIndex = 0; charIndex < this.mText.length; charIndex++) {

aChar = this.mText.charCodeAt(charIndex);

charInfo = font.getCharInfo(this.mFontName, aChar);

// set the texture coordinate

this.mOneChar.setElementUVCoordinate(

charInfo.mTexCoordLeft, charInfo.mTexCoordRight,

charInfo.mTexCoordBottom, charInfo.mTexCoordTop);

// now the size of the char

xSize = widthOfOneChar \* charInfo.mCharWidth;

ySize = heightOfOneChar \* charInfo.mCharHeight;

this.mOneChar.getXform().setSize(xSize, ySize);

// how much to offset from the center

xOffset = widthOfOneChar \* charInfo.mCharWidthOffset \* 0.5;

yOffset = heightOfOneChar \* charInfo.mCharHeightOffset \* 0.5;

this.mOneChar.getXform().setPosition(xPos - xOffset, yPos - yOffset);

this.mOneChar.draw(camera);

xPos += widthOfOneChar;

}

}

The dimension of each character is defined by widthOfOneChar and heightOfOneChar where the width is simply dividing the total FontRenderable width by the number of characters in the string. The for loop then performs the following operations.

1. Extracts each character in the string
2. Calls the getCharInfo() function to receive the character’s uv values and size information in charInfo
3. Uses the uv values from charInfo to identify the sprite element location for mOneChar (by calling and passing the information to the mOneChar.setElementUVCoordinate() function)
4. Uses the size information from charInfo to compute the actual size (xSize and ySize), location offset for the character (xOffset and yOffset), and draws the character mOneChar with the appropriate settings
5. Implement the getters and setters for the transform, the text message to be drawn, the font to use for drawing, and the color.

getXform() { return this.mXform; }

getText() { return this.mText; }

setText(t) {

this.mText = t;

this.setTextHeight(this.getXform().getHeight());

}

getFontName() { return this.mFontName; }

setFontName(f) {

this.mFontName = f;

this.mOneChar.setTexture(font.imageName(this.mFontName));

}

setColor(c) { this.mOneChar.setColor(c); }

getColor() { return this.mOneChar.getColor(); }

1. Define the setTextHeight() function to define the height of the message to be output.

setTextHeight(h) {

let charInfo = font.getCharInfo(this.mFontName, "A".charCodeAt(0)); // for "A"

let w = h \* charInfo.mCharAspectRatio;

this.getXform().setSize(w \* this.mText.length, h);

}

Notice that the width of the entire message to be drawn is automatically computed based on the message string length and maintaining the character width to height aspect ratio.

1. Finally, remember to export the defined class.

export default FrontRenderable;

**Note**  FontRenderable does not support the rotation of the entire message. Text messages are always drawn horizontally from left to right.

### Initialize, Cleaning, and Export Font Functionality

As in all engine functionality, it is important to update the engine access file, index.js, to grant access to the game developer. In this case, it is also essential to initialize and cleanup resources associated with the default system font.

1. Edit index.js to import functionality from the font and default\_resources modules, and the FontRenderable class.

// resources

import \* as audio from "./resources/audio.js";

import \* as text from "./resources/text.js";

import \* as xml from "./resources/xml.js";

import \* as texture from "./resources/texture.js";

import \* as font from "./resources/font.js";

import \* as defaultResources from "./resources/default\_resources.js";

… identical to previous code …

// renderables

import Renderable from "./renderables/renderable.js";

import SpriteRenderable from "./renderables/sprite\_renderable.js";

import SpriteAnimateRenderable from "./renderables/sprite\_animate\_renderable.js";

import FontRenderable from "./renderables/font\_renderable.js";

… identical to previous code …

1. Add default resources initialization and cleanup in the engine init() and cleanUp() functions.

function init(htmlCanvasID) {

glSys.init(htmlCanvasID);

vertexBuffer.init();

input.init();

audio.init();

shaderResources.init();

defaultResources.init();

}

function cleanUp() {

loop.cleanUp();

shaderResources.cleanUp();

defaultResources.cleanUp();

audio.cleanUp();

input.cleanUp();

vertexBuffer.cleanUp();

glSys.cleanUp();

}

1. Remember to export the newly defined functionality.

export default {

// resource support

audio, text, xml, texture, font, defaultResources,

… identical to previous code …

// Renderables

Renderable, TextureRenderable, SpriteRenderable, SpriteAnimateRenderable, FontRenderable,

… identical to previous code …

}

### Testing Fonts

You can now modify the MyGame scene to print messages with the various fonts found in the assets folder.

1. In the my\_game.js file, modify the constructor to define corresponding variables for printing the messages, and modify the draw() function to draw all objects accordingly. Please refer to the src/my\_game/my\_game.js file for the details of the code.
2. Modify the load() function to load the textures and fonts. Once again, notice that the font paths, e.g., assets/fonts/consolas-16, do not include file name extensions. Recall that this path will be appended with .fnt and .png, where two separate files will be loaded to support the drawing of fonts.

load() {

// Step A: loads the textures

engine.texture.load(this.kFontImage);

engine.texture.load(this.kMinionSprite);

// Step B: loads all the fonts

engine.font.load(this.kFontCon16);

engine.font.load(this.kFontCon24);

engine.font.load(this.kFontCon32);

engine.font.load(this.kFontCon72);

engine.font.load(this.kFontSeg96);

}

1. Modify the unload() function to unload the textures and fonts.

unload() {

engine.texture.unload(this.kFontImage);

engine.texture.unload(this.kMinionSprite);

// unload the fonts

engine.font.unload(this.kFontCon16);

engine.font.unload(this.kFontCon24);

engine.font.unload(this.kFontCon32);

engine.font.unload(this.kFontCon72);

engine.font.unload(this.kFontSeg96);

}

1. Define a private \_initText() function to set the color, location, and height of a FontRenderable object. Modify the init() function to set up the proper WC system and initialize the fonts. Notice the calls to setFont() function to change the font type for each message.

\_initText(font, posX, posY, color, textH) {

font.setColor(color);

font.getXform().setPosition(posX, posY);

font.setTextHeight(textH);

}

init() {

// Step A: set up the cameras

this.mCamera = new engine.Camera(

vec2.fromValues(50, 33), // position of the camera

100, // width of camera

[0, 0, 600, 400] // viewport (orgX, orgY, width, height)

);

this.mCamera.setBackgroundColor([0.8, 0.8, 0.8, 1]);

// sets the background to gray

// Step B: Create the font and minion images using sprite

this.mFontImage = new engine.SpriteRenderable(this.kFontImage);

this.mFontImage.setColor([1, 1, 1, 0]);

this.mFontImage.getXform().setPosition(15, 50);

this.mFontImage.getXform().setSize(20, 20);

// The right minion

this.mMinion = new engine.SpriteAnimateRenderable(this.kMinionSprite);

this.mMinion.setColor([1, 1, 1, 0]);

this.mMinion.getXform().setPosition(15, 25);

this.mMinion.getXform().setSize(24, 19.2);

this.mMinion.setSpriteSequence(512, 0, // first element pixel position: top and left

204, 164, // widthxheight in pixels

5, // number of elements in this sequence

0); // horizontal padding in between

this.mMinion.setAnimationType(engine.eAnimationType.eSwing);

this.mMinion.setAnimationSpeed(15);

// show each element for mAnimSpeed updates

// Step D: Create the hero object with texture from the lower-left corner

this.mHero = new engine.SpriteRenderable(this.kMinionSprite);

this.mHero.setColor([1, 1, 1, 0]);

this.mHero.getXform().setPosition(35, 50);

this.mHero.getXform().setSize(12, 18);

this.mHero.setElementPixelPositions(0, 120, 0, 180);

// Create the fonts

this.mTextSysFont = new engine.FontRenderable("System Font: in Red");

this.\_initText(this.mTextSysFont, 50, 60, [1, 0, 0, 1], 3);

this.mTextCon16 = new engine.FontRenderable("Consolas 16: in black");

this.mTextCon16.setFontName(this.kFontCon16);

this.\_initText(this.mTextCon16, 50, 55, [0, 0, 0, 1], 2);

this.mTextCon24 = new engine.FontRenderable("Consolas 24: in black");

this.mTextCon24.setFontName(this.kFontCon24);

this.\_initText(this.mTextCon24, 50, 50, [0, 0, 0, 1], 3);

this.mTextCon32 = new engine.FontRenderable("Consolas 32: in white");

this.mTextCon32.setFontName(this.kFontCon32);

this.\_initText(this.mTextCon32, 40, 40, [1, 1, 1, 1], 4);

this.mTextCon72 = new engine.FontRenderable("Consolas 72: in blue");

this.mTextCon72.setFontName(this.kFontCon72);

this.\_initText(this.mTextCon72, 30, 30, [0, 0, 1, 1], 6);

this.mTextSeg96 = new engine.FontRenderable("Segment7-92");

this.mTextSeg96.setFontName(this.kFontSeg96);

this.\_initText(this.mTextSeg96, 30, 15, [1, 1, 0, 1], 7);

this.mTextToWork = this.mTextCon16;

}

1. Modify the update() function with the following:

update() {

… identical to previous code …

// choose which text to work on

if (engine.input.isKeyClicked(engine.input.keys.Zero)) {

this.mTextToWork = this.mTextCon16;

}

if (engine.input.isKeyClicked(engine.input.keys.One)) {

this.mTextToWork = this.mTextCon24;

}

if (engine.input.isKeyClicked(engine.input.keys.Three)) {

this.mTextToWork = this.mTextCon32;

}

if (engine.input.isKeyClicked(engine.input.keys.Four)) {

this.mTextToWork = this.mTextCon72;

}

let deltaF = 0.005;

if (engine.input.isKeyPressed(engine.input.keys.Up)) {

if (engine.input.isKeyPressed(engine.input.keys.X)) {

this.mTextToWork.getXform().incWidthBy(deltaF);

}

if (engine.input.isKeyPressed(engine.input.keys.Y)) {

this.mTextToWork.getXform().incHeightBy(deltaF);

}

this.mTextSysFont.setText(this.mTextToWork.getXform().getWidth().toFixed(2) + "x" +

this.mTextToWork.getXform().getHeight().toFixed(2));

}

if (engine.input.isKeyPressed(engine.input.keys.Down)) {

if (engine.input.isKeyPressed(engine.input.keys.X)) {

this.mTextToWork.getXform().incWidthBy(-deltaF);

}

if (engine.input.isKeyPressed(engine.input.keys.Y)) {

this.mTextToWork.getXform().incHeightBy(-deltaF);

}

this.mTextSysFont.setText(this.mTextToWork.getXform().getWidth().toFixed(2) + "x" +

this.mTextToWork.getXform().getHeight().toFixed(2));

}

}

The listed code shows that you can perform the following operations during runtime.

1. Select which FontRenderable object to work with based on keyboard 0 to 4 input.
2. Control the width and height of the selected FontRenderable object when both the left/right arrow and x/y keys are pressed.

You can now interact with the Font Support project to modify the size of each of the displayed font message and to move the hero towards the left and right.

# Summary

In this chapter, you learned how to paste, or texture map, images on unit squares to better represent objects in your games. You also learned how to identify a selected subregion of an image and texture map to the unit square based on the normalize-ranged texture coordinate system. The chapter then explained how sprite sheets can reduce the time required for loading texture images while facilitate the creation of animations. This knowledge was then generalized and applied to the drawing of bitmap fonts.

The implementation of texture mapping and sprite sheet rendering take advantage of an important aspect of game engine architecture: the SimpleShader/Renderable object pair where JavaScript SimpleShader objects are defined to interface with corresponding GLSL shaders and Renderable objects to facilitate the creation and interaction with multiple object instances. For example, you created TextureShader to interface with TextureVS and TextureFS GLSL shaders and created TextureRenderable for the game programmers to work with. This same pattern is repeated for SpriteShader and SpriteRenderable. The experience from SpriteShader objects paired with SpriteAnimateRenderable shows that, when appropriate, the same shader object can support multiple renderable object types in the game engine. This SimpleShader/Renderable pair implementation pattern will appear again in Chapter 8, when you learn to create 3D illumination effects.

At the beginning of this chapter, your game engine supports the player manipulating objects with the keyboard and the drawing of these objects in various sizes and orientations. With the functionality from this chapter, you can now represent these objects with interesting images and create animations of these objects when desired. In the next chapter, you will learn about defining and supporting behaviors for these objects including pseudo autonomous behaviors such as chasing and collision detections.

## Game Design Considerations

In Chapter 4 you learned how responsive game feedback is essential for making players feel connected to a game world and that this sense of connection is known as presence in game design. As you move through future chapters in this book you’ll notice that most game design is ultimately focused on enhancing the sense of presence in one way or another, and you’ll discover that visual design is one of the most important contributors to presence. Imagine, for example, a game where an object controlled by the player (referred to as the hero moving forward) must maneuver through a 2D platformer-style game world; the player’s goal might be to use the mouse and keyboard to jump the hero between individual surfaces rendered in the game without falling through gaps that exist between those surfaces. The visual representation of the hero and other objects in the environment determine how the player identifies with the game setting, which in turn determines how effectively the game creates presence: is the hero represented as a living creature or just an abstract shape like a square or circle? Are the surfaces represented as building rooftops, as floating rocks on an alien planet, or simply as abstract rectangles? There is no right or wrong answer when it comes to selecting a visual representation or game setting, but it is important to design a visual style for all game elements that feels unified and integrated into whatever game setting you choose (for example, abstract rectangle platforms may negatively impact presence if your game setting is a tropical rainforest).

The Texture Shaders project demonstrated how .png images, with transparency, more effectively integrate game elements into the game environment than formats like .jpg that don’t support transparency. If you move the hero (represented here as simply a rectangle) to the right, nothing on the screen changes, but if you move the hero to the left, you’ll eventually trigger a state change that alters the displayed visual elements as you did in the Scene Objects project from Chapter 4. Notice how much more effectively the robot sprites are integrated into the game scene when they’re .png files with transparency on the gray background compared to when they’re .jpg images without transparency on the blue background.

The Sprite Shaders project introduces a hero that more closely matches other elements in the game setting: you’ve replaced the rectangle from the Texture Shaders project with a humanoid figure stylistically matched to the flying robots on the screen, and the area of the rectangular hero image not occupied by the humanoid figure is transparent. If you were to combine the hero from the Sprite Shaders project with the screen-altering action in the Texture Shaders project, imagine that as the hero moves toward the robot on the right side of the screen, the robot might turn red when the hero gets too close. The coded events are still simple at this point, but you can see how the visual design and a few simple triggered actions can already begin to convey a game setting and enhance presence.

Note that as game designers we often become enamored with highly detailed and elaborate visual designs, and we begin to believe that higher fidelity and more elaborate visual elements are required to make the best games; this drive for ever-more powerful graphics is the familiar race that many AAA games engage in with their competition. While it’s true that game experiences and the sense of presence can be considerably enhanced when paired with excellent art direction, excellence does not always require elaborate and complex. Great art direction relies on developing a unified visual language where all elements harmonize with each other and contribute to driving the game forward, and that harmony can be achieved with anything from simple shapes and colors in a 2D plane to hyper-real 3D environments and every combination in between.

Adding animated motion to the game’s visual elements can further enhance game presence because animation brings a sense of cinematic dynamism to gameplay that further connects players to the game world. We typically experience motion in our world as interconnected systems; when you walk across the room, for example, you don’t just glide without moving your body but move different parts of your body together in different ways. By adding targeted animations to objects onscreen that cause those objects to behave in ways you might expect complex systems to move or act, you connect players in a more immersive and convincing way to what’s going on in the game world. The Sprite Animation project demonstrates how animation increases presence by allowing you to articulate the flying robot’s spikes, controlling direction and speed. Imagine again combining the Sprite Animation project with the earlier projects in this chapter; as the hero moves closer to the robot it might first turn red, eventually triggering the robot’s animations and moving it either toward or away from the player. Animations often come fairly late in the game design process because it’s usually necessary to first have the game mechanic and other systems well defined to avoid time-consuming changes that may be required as environments and level designs are updated. Designers typically use simple placeholder assets in the early stages of development, adding polished and animated final assets only when all of the other elements of gameplay have been finalized to minimize the need for rework.

As was the case with visual design, the animation approach need not be complex to be effective. While animation needs to be intentional and unified and should feel smooth and stutter-free unless it’s intentionally designed to be otherwise, a wide degree of artistic license can be employed in how movement is represented onscreen.

The Font Support project introduced you to game fonts. While fonts rarely have a direct impact on gameplay, they can have a dramatic impact on presence. Fonts are a form of visual communication, and the style of the font is often as important as the words it conveys in setting tone and mood and can either support or detract from the game setting and visual style. Pay particular attention to the fonts displayed in this project and note how the yellow font conveys a digital feeling that’s matched to the science fiction–inspired visual style of the hero and robots, while the Consolas font family with its round letterforms feels a bit out of place with this game setting (sparse though the game setting may still be). As a more extreme example, imagine how disconnected a flowing calligraphic script font (the type typically used in high-fantasy games) would appear in a futuristic game that takes place on a spaceship.

There are as many visual style possibilities for games as there are people and ideas, and great games can feature extremely simple graphics. Remember that excellent game design is a combination of the nine contributing elements (return to the introduction if you need to refresh your memory), and the most important thing to keep in mind as a game designer is maintaining focus on how each of those elements harmonizes with and elevates the others to create something greater than the sum of its parts.