

# 2D Rendering with SpriteBatch



# 2D Rendering

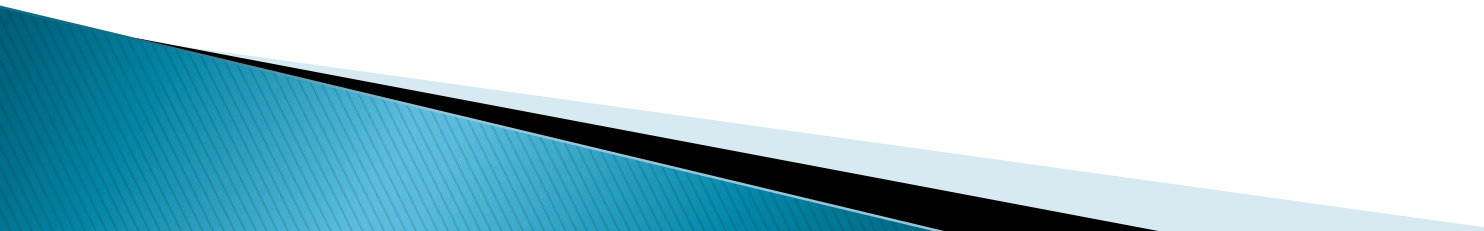
- ▶ Common uses
  - User interface
  - 2D games
- ▶ How do we render sprites?
  - Sprites are generally rectangular
  - Rectangles = 2 triangles
- ▶ Can use rendering pipeline for 2D rendering



# Make our own sprite system?

- ▶ You could!
- ▶ Sprites are all the same shape: **Rectangles**
  - All sprites can share the exact same mesh
  - Start with a simple 1x1 rectangle
  - Vertex positions in the range (0,0) to (1,1)
  - Very simple to scale up and down
- ▶ Change size with world matrix
  - In addition to position and rotation

# Efficiency?

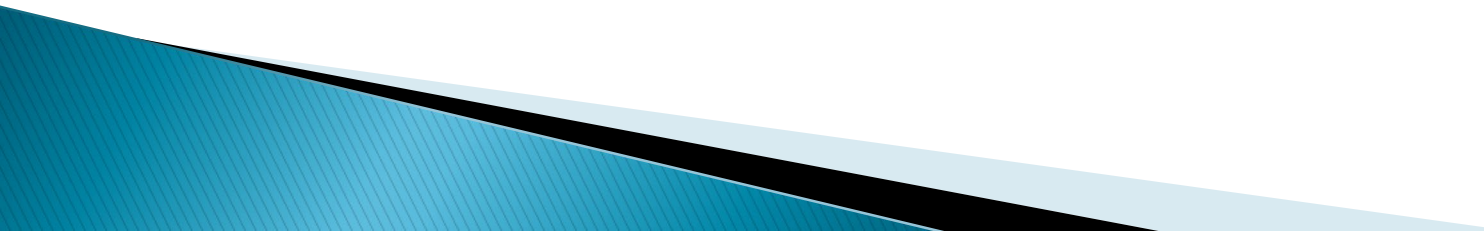
- ▶ A separate draw call per sprite is inefficient
    - Although good enough for a simple UI
  - ▶ Could use a dynamic buffer
    - Similar to particle systems
    - Copy vertices of similar sprites into buffer
    - Draw entire buffer once
  - ▶ Hmm...seems like a lot of work
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# Do we have to make our own?

- ▶ Nope!
- ▶ DirectX Toolkit comes with a **SpriteBatch** class

# SpriteBatch

# SpriteBatch

- ▶ Part of DirectX Toolkit
  - ▶ Based on SpriteBatch from XNA/MonoGame
  - ▶ Simplifies 2D rendering
    - You just provide a texture & rectangle
    - Batches similar sprites together for efficiency
    - Hence the name
  - ▶ Can also draw arbitrary text
- 



# Using SpriteBatch



# Initializing SpriteBatch

- ▶ Header: “SpriteBatch.h”
- ▶ Create a single SpriteBatch\* object
  - For your whole project

// Requires the context

```
spriteBatch = new SpriteBatch(context);
```

# Basic SpriteBatch usage

- ▶ Begin a batch
  - Can customize options as necessary
- ▶ Draw all of your sprites
- ▶ End the batch
  - This is when drawing actually occurs
  - Fewer batches is better!
  - Exactly one is best

# Drawing with SpriteBatch

- ▶ Basic drawing steps:
  - `spriteBatch->Begin();`
  - `spriteBatch->Draw(...);` *// Do this many times*
  - `spriteBatch->Draw(...);`
  - `spriteBatch->End();`
- ▶ Basic Draw() call requires:
  - Texture (shader resource view)
  - Rectangle (defined in pixel coords)
- ▶ Draw() can also rotate, scale, tint, etc.

# Important: Cleanup after drawing

- ▶ Begin() changes several render states
  - Blend mode, rasterizer state, etc.
  - End() does **NOT** restore them!
- ▶ Do it yourself before the next frame!

```
// Reset states that may be changed by sprite batch!
```

```
context->OMSetBlendState(0, 0, 0xFFFFFFFF);
```

```
context->RSetState(0);
```

```
context->OMSetDepthStencilState(0, 0);
```



# Drawing Text with SpriteFont

# What about text?

- ▶ Drawn much the same way
  - Each character is a small rectangle
  - Textured with an image of that character
  - Requires an image with all text characters
- ▶ DirectX Toolkit has a SpriteFont system
  - Works in conjunction with SpriteBatch
  - Performs steps outlined above
  - Requires SpriteFont assets



# SpriteFonts

- ▶ Special asset that contains:
  - An image of characters at a particular size
  - Info mapping characters to uv coordinates
- ▶ Need SpriteFonts for font/size combinations
  - Arial 12
  - Arial 14
  - Times New Roman 11
  - Etc.
- ▶ Note: SpriteFonts do not contain EVERY character – just a subset

# Creating SpriteFonts

- ▶ MakeSpriteFont.exe
  - Command line utility
  - Can generate SpriteFont assets from system fonts
- ▶ Not included in NuGet package
  - Part of DXTK git repo
  - <https://github.com/microsoft/DirectXTK/tree/master/MakeSpriteFont>
- ▶ I've included a copy on MyCourses

# MakeSpriteFont utility usage

- ▶ Open command prompt
- ▶ Go to folder containing MakeSpriteFont.exe
- ▶ Run the utility
- ▶ Required parameters:
  - `MakeSpriteFont.exe fontname outputfile`
- ▶ To print help info, run without parameters:
  - `MakeSpriteFont.exe`

# MakeSpriteFont examples

- ▶ Arial at default size

- `MakeSpriteFont.exe Arial Arial.spritefont`

- ▶ Arial at size 8

- `MakeSpriteFont.exe Arial /FontSize:8 Arial8.spritefont`

- ▶ Times New Roman at default size

- `MakeSpriteFont.exe "Times New Roman" TNR.spritefont`

# Loading SpriteFont assets

- ▶ Create a SpriteFont object for each font

```
spriteFont = new SpriteFont(  
    device,  
    L"Fonts/Arial.spritefont");
```

- ▶ Don't forget to delete in destructor

# Drawing static text

- ▶ Must happen between Begin()/End()

```
spriteBatch->Begin();  
spriteBatch->Draw(...);
```

```
font->DrawString(           // Font to use  
    spriteBatch,           // Current batch  
    "This is some cool text, yo", // Text  
    XMFLLOAT2(10, 120)); // Location
```

```
spriteBatch->End();
```





# Drawing dynamic text

```
spriteBatch->Begin();
```

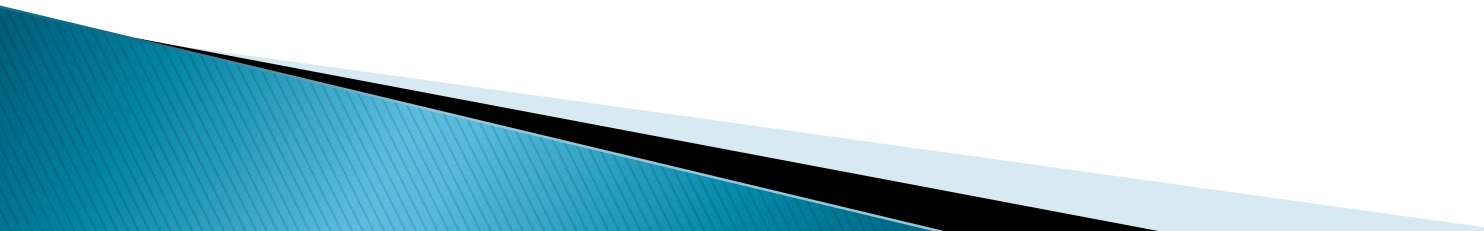
```
std::string dynamicText = "Label: " +  
    std::to_string(numberVar);
```

```
font->DrawString(           // Font to use  
    spriteBatch,           // Current batch  
    dynamicText.c_str(),    // Text  
    XMFLOAT(10, 120));      // Location
```

```
spriteBatch->End();
```



# Other SpriteFont methods

- ▶ SpriteFonts have several helper methods
  - ▶ ContainsCharacter – Does this sprite font have the specified character?
  - ▶ GetLineSpacing – Height of a line in this font
  - ▶ MeasureString – How many pixels will the specified string take up if drawn?
- 

# References

# SpriteBatch & SpriteFont references

- ▶ [SpriteBatch reference](#)
  - ▶ [SpriteFont reference](#)
  - ▶ [MakeSpriteFont reference](#)
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