**N.Y Tajms Studios proudly presents!**

**a tajms opengl production**

**pacman 3d**

**Group Members:**Eric Ahlström  
John Bergsten  
Lucas Holmqvist  
Christian Markowicz  
Konrad Öhman

Contents

[Introduction 2](#_Toc378603815)

[Gameplay introduction 2](#_Toc378603816)

[Architecture Diagram 3](#_Toc378603817)

[Game-specific Subsystem 4](#_Toc378603818)

[Front-end System 4](#_Toc378603819)

[Gameplay Foundations 5](#_Toc378603820)

[Visual Effects 5](#_Toc378603821)

[Low-Level Renderer 5](#_Toc378603822)

[Debugging 6](#_Toc378603823)

[Collision and physics 6](#_Toc378603824)

[Audio 6](#_Toc378603825)

[Human Interface Device 6](#_Toc378603826)

[Resources 7](#_Toc378603827)

[Core Systems 7](#_Toc378603828)

[3rd Party SDKs 7](#_Toc378603829)

[OS and Platform 7](#_Toc378603830)

[Domain Modell 8](#_Toc378603831)

[Work Breakdown Structure 9](#_Toc378603832)

[References 11](#_Toc378603833)

# Introduction

Pacman is one of those ironical video games produced during the industry’s infancy. No one calls him/herself a gamer without having at least heard of the legend that is Pacman. We are thrilled to now be tasked with the creation of our own version. This document is the basic conceptual outlines of what we hope our game will be.

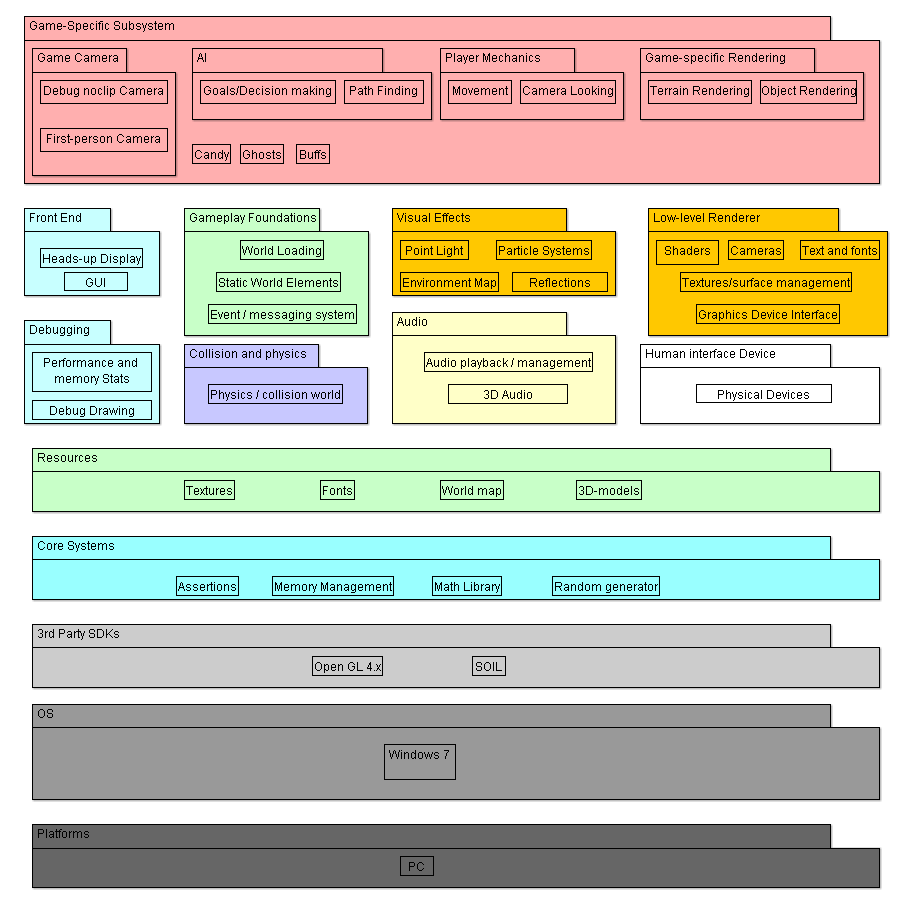
# Gameplay introduction

The player plays as Pacman from a first-person perspective, albeit in a 3D environment. The goal, as with the classic Pacman-games, is to eat all the candy while avoid being eaten by the ghosts. One fundamental change is the layout of the map. The player has to navigate on paths surrounded by black pits which Pacman can fall down into and die.

Aside from the dangers of falling down from the paths, Pacman will starve if he fails to continually eat candy. This has consequences: Pacman’s movement speed will be reduced and the light will begin to fade, which will make spotting and running away from ghosts significantly harder.

# 

# Architecture Diagram

This model is used to show the various system components which will constitute our game. These are coupled to different classes detailed in a domain model later in the document.

## Game-specific Subsystem

This block contains components that are specific for this game, such as the candy and ghosts.

**Camera** contains two cameras: a noclip-camera to easily fly around the world for debug purposes and a first-person game-camera for the final gameplay.  
**AI** directs the ghosts’ movement by sending a path to each ghost. It also tells the ghost whether to flee from Pacman or to chase him.   
**Player mechanics** manages play-inputs from the keyboard and mouse which are then used to control Pacman and for navigation of menus.  
**Game-specific Rendering** renders the terrain and different objects.  
**Candy** aresmall pieces of candy which Pacman eats.  
**Ghosts** are the main enemy. They follow a path given by the AI, based on their state and Pacman’s position.   
**Buffs** changes the state of Pacman. The most basic buff is that he can eat the ghosts for a brief period of time.

## Front-end System

Contains HUD and GUI. These are things that don’t interact with the gameplay but rather shows info that is useful to the player and directs the player to different places of the program.

**HUD** (Heads Up Display) contains essential information such as lives and score which is then presented on the screen during gameplay.  
**GUI** (Graphical User Interface) includes different menus which navigates the player to different places in the program.

## Gameplay Foundations

This block contains map loading, different static objects (like spawn points) and an event/messaging system.

**Map Loading** reads the map and saves both a logical representation of the map for collision detection and path finding, and a graphical representation that is sent to the graphic interface.  
**Static World Elements** are elements/objects that are in the same place throughout the game, like spawn points.  
**Event/Messaging System** gives the player information about gameplay states, for example when the ghosts changes state from fleeing to chasing.

## Visual Effects

Different lighting and special effects.

**Point Light:** a light source emitting light from one point. It is the main source of light in our game.  
**Particle Effects** is a way to demonstrate small particles with different movement patterns. Explosions are represented by particle effects.  
**Reflections** put a texture on a surface that represents the view of the surface.  
**Environment Map** controls background textures.

## Low-Level Renderer

Contains lower levels of rendering, such as shaders.

**Shaders** are programs that reside in the GPU. They tell the GPU how to color each pixel seen by the camera.  
**Cameras** are matrices that convert the world into different views.  
**Text And Fonts** are outputs to the GUI and can also be used for debugging. The fonts tell the text how to display itself.  
**Textures/Surface Management** puts the correct texture on the right object.  
**Graphics Device Interface** is the interface towards the low-level renderer.

## Debugging

Is used to check the program code for bugs, glitches and performance issues.

**Performance and memory stats** keep stats about performance, such as frames per second.  
**Debug Drawing** prints the map and objects in different ways. Can be used for drawing only the outlines of polygons.

## Collision and physics

Used to check different forms of collisions.

**Physics / Collision World** use positions to check if collisions occur.

## Audio

Plays sounds and music depending on the position of Pacman.

**Audio Playback / Management** controls what sounds to play and what volume it should be played at. The volume depends on the distance from the audio source and Pacman.  
**3D Audio** makes the sound appear different in each output device.

## Human Interface Device

Mouse and keyboard are the only interface devices that the player can use.

**Physical Devices.** The keyboard is used to control Pacman left, right, forward and backward. The mouse is used to control the camera and Pacman’s direction.

## Resources

Useful files for our program.

**Textures:** files with colors that we can attach to an object.  
**Fonts:** information that describes the way a text should be written.  
**World Map** stores information about how the vertices are to be constructed and how the logical map will be contracted. It is read from a .raw map.  
**3D-models** are stored in .obj files with information on how to construct the vertices for a 3D-object.

## Core Systems

These are the different libraries which help us by providing predefined methods.

**Assertions** check the code for logical errors like misspelling or forgotten characters.  
**Memory Management** helps with deleting memory places that won’t be used again. This makes memory loss less frequent.  
**Math Library** provides structures and mathematical calculations.   
**Random Generator** uses the CPU clock to give the program a seemingly random number.

## 3rd Party SDKs

Software programmed by a 3rd party which we make use of in our program.

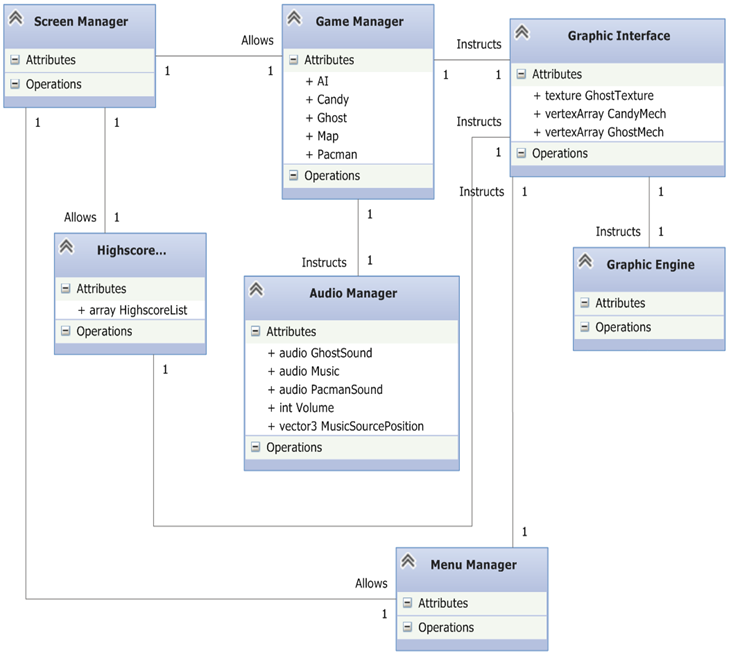
**Open GL 4.x** is the SDK that will be used to manage the GPU.

**SOIL** reads textures.

## OS and Platform

This game will be programmed for Windows 7 using a pc.

# Domain Modell

This modell is used to more specifically show an overview of the classes which we will implement, in other words classes to be included in the game. Various classes are contained within specific components, detailed below. Keep in mind that the Domains will be composed of many other classes (for instance, the Game Manager will have an entire class dedicated to AI).  
  
//domain model is changed. Camera removed as it is part of the graphics engine component

## Screen Manager

Manages inputs from the ***Human Interface Devices***, and sends them further down the chain to the different managers.

## Game Manager

Manages the overall game. Uses all ***game-specific subsystems*** except those related to the cameras and the rendering. The game manager also makes use of **the gameplay foundations** to aid the subsystems. **Debugging** information is also collected.

## High Score Manager and Menu Manager

Uses none of the architecture components explicitely, although collects information and sends to other components (such as those associated with ***rendering*** or ***audio***).

## Audio Manager

Contains ***audio***.

## Graphic Interface

Works as an interface to the engine. Contains ***game-specific rendering*** and ***game*** ***cameras***. Instructs the Graphic Engine on how to use its shaders, textures etc.

## Graphic Engine

Recieves instructions from the Graphic Interface on how to utilize ***low-level rendering*** and ***visual effects***. Makes use of ***resources*** and ***3rd party SDKs***. Also displays ***debugging*** information.

# Design Patterns

We have decided to use three design patterns from the course litterature: Singleton, Façade and Observer.

## Singleton

We are using a singleton pattern for our graphichandler class. We do not want more than one instance of our graphichandler because we want the draw calls from the screenmanager to be as simple as possible. The screenmanager initializes the other managers (highscore, game and menu) and gives them a pointer to the graphichandler. This will allow the managers to call for their needed drawmethods.

## Façade

The graphichandler class also implements a façade pattern as it manages all of the graphicclasses below it without the user needing to know how the subsystem works. However the handler does not hide the subsystem completely so that the programmer has the ability to get a broader knowledge of how the program works.[[1]](#footnote-1)  
We got this idea from c# xna programming where the programmer only has to call the spritebatch class to be able to draw objects to the screen. We thought this was a very simple and easy technique to get graphic

# Work Breakdown Structure

# References

We have used the course main literature as a template for our architecture diagram. We have removed some of the content that they had since we found it unnecessary for this project. [[2]](#footnote-2) For example we decided to not include skeletal animations on the basis that it is pointless in such a simple game as Pacman.

1. Design Patterns: Elements of Reusable Object-Oriented Software E.Gamma, R.Helm, R.Johnson, J.Vlissides, 1994 Addison-Wesley, pg.208 [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Game Engine Architecture, Jason Gregory, 2009 Taylor and Francis group, p.29 [↑](#footnote-ref-2)