

1ST ORAL

From

Team



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Chapter 1

Introduction

Chapter 2

Communications

2.1 Twitter, Facebook and YouTube

Since our game is starting to be playable, we wanted to show the world what it looked like. To do so, we created accounts on the two main social networking web sites: Facebook and Twitter. Also to give people the possibility to really have an idea of what our game look like, we have made a small footage showing the main goal of our game and it's advancement and posted it on Youtube.

2.2 Web site

You might have seen it at the first oral presentation, our website was a little bit empty. Knowing that we made some efforts, and added some pages to the website. The first we added was the download page the second we added and completed was the page World. Finally, we created an admin area where we could edit the news on the front page.

This is done using an SQL database, this means as we are using Symfony, we use Doctrine. An example of Doctrine is the following class (this is not all the class) :

```
<?php
/* @ORM\Table()
 * @ORM\Entity(repositoryClass="SkyLands\KernelBundle\Entity\NewsRepository") ←
 */
class News {
    /**
     * @var integer
     * @ORM\Column(name="id", type="integer")
     * @ORM\Id
     * @ORM\GeneratedValue(strategy="AUTO")
     */
    private $id;

    /**
     * @var string
     * @ORM\Column(name="author", type="string", length=255)
     */
    private $author;
    /**
     * @var string
```

```

    * @ORM\Column(name="message", type="text")
    */
    private $message;

    /*Get id
    * @return integer
    */
    public function getId() { return $this->id; }
} ?>

```

Thanks to symfony, creating the file and launching a php command line Symfony will detect all new doctrine class (marked with a @ORM comment) and update the database for us (creating a table). Also creating a new row in a table and reading from a table is made easier with doctrine :

```

<?php
// writting
$article = new News();
$article->setTitle('2nd Oral presentation');
$article->setAuteur('Dedalus');

$em = $this->getDoctrine()->getManager();
$em->persist($article);
$em->flush();

// reading
$repository = $this->getDoctrine()->getManager()->
getRepository('SkyLandsKernelBundle:News');

$newsList = $repository->findBy(array(), array('date' => 'desc'), 4, 0);
//newsList is an array of array access it with newsList[i][fieldName]
?>

```

Chapter 3

Licensing

At Dedalus, we consider that Licensing our code is an important task. According to the French legal code, a license is an authorization.

First, we explored the available licenses and, one of the first license we were directed to was the GNU GPL.

3.1 GNU LGPL

The GNU Lesser General Public License or LGPL (formerly the GNU Library General Public License) is a free software license published by the Free Software Foundation (FSF). The LGPL allows developers and companies to use and integrate LGPL software into their own (even proprietary) software without being required (by the terms of a strong copyleft) to release the source code of their own software-parts. Merely the LGPL software-parts need to be modifiable by end-users (via source code availability): therefore, in the case of proprietary software, the LGPL-parts are usually used in the form of a shared library (e.g. DLL), so that there is a clear separation between the proprietary parts and open source LGPL parts.

However one of the downside of the LGPL is that if you do not use the code in a DLL, so you put it in your code, your project automatically gets under the LGPL. It is usually said that the license is viral. That is one the only thing we do not agree with.

3.2 BSD license

BSD licenses are a family of permissive free software licenses, imposing minimal restrictions on the redistribution of covered software. This is in contrast to copyleft licenses, which have reciprocity share-alike requirements. The original BSD license was used for its namesake, the Berkeley Software Distribution (BSD), a Unix-like operating system. The original version has since been revised and its descendants are more properly termed modified BSD licenses.

Chapter 4

Terrain display

4.1 What was done

For the 1st oral presentation, the display system was the biggest problem we had, FPS were very low, around 30, even though we only displayed little Islands (5*5*5 chunks, which are 16*16*16 blocks tall).

This system consisted in displaying visible faces of each blocks a unique entity. MOGRE had troubles supporting thousands of faces at a time thus limiting the maximum size of an Island.

4.2 Optimizations

So we came up with another idea, which was a bit risky. Basically creating an entity in mogre is very simple :

```
ManualObject block = new ManualObject("name");
block.Begin("texture here", RenderOperation.OperationTypes.OT_TRIANGLE_LIST);

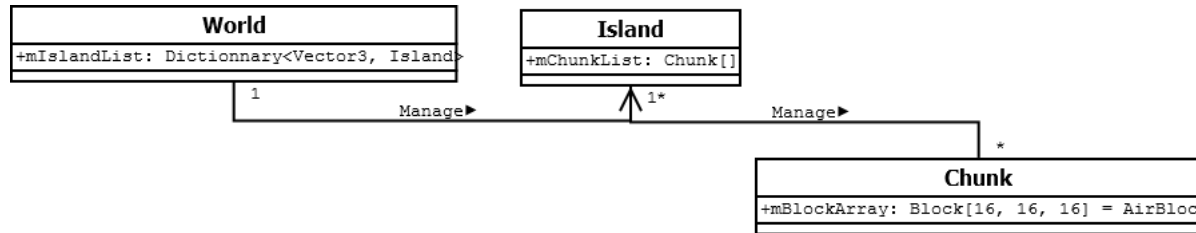
    block.Position(new Vector3(0,    0,    0));
    block.Position(new Vector3(0,   100,    0));
    block.Position(new Vector3(100, 0,    0));
    block.Position(new Vector3(100, 100,    0));

    block.Quad(0, 1, 2, 3);
block.End();
```

As you can see, we only have to give the object position and to tell to draw a quad (which is actually a shortcut to creating 2 triangles). Basically, the idea we had was to gather all visible blocks of the same material in an instance of an object (which was called multiblock). However this was not simple for 2 reasons :

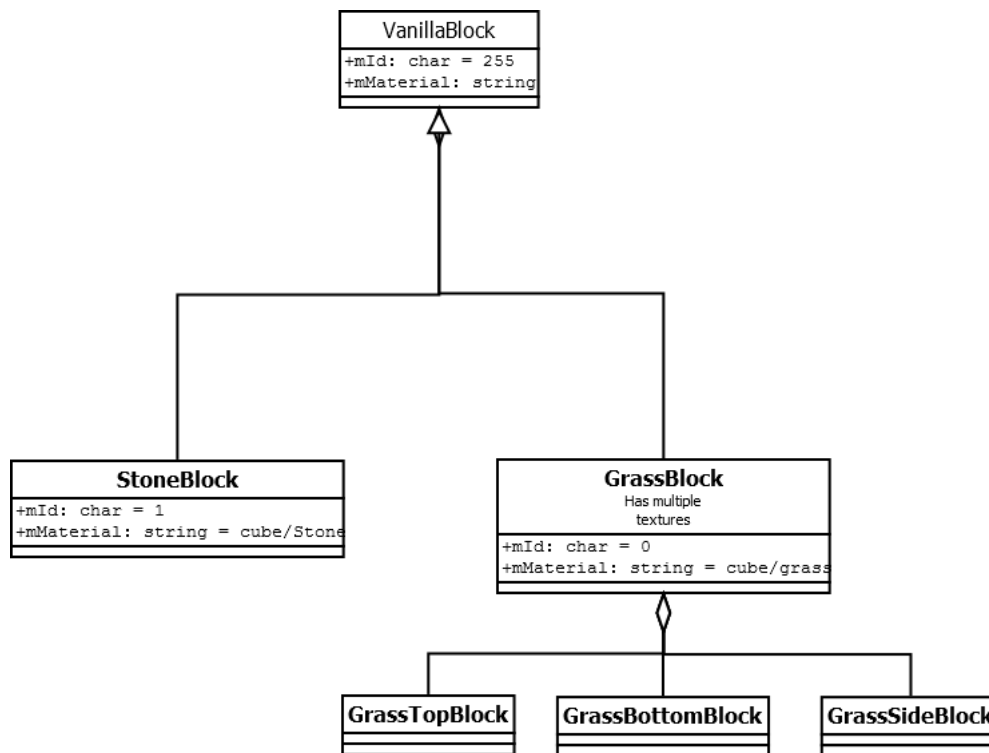
- We cannot tell the material to delete a face at a certain position neither can we add new faces to it
- We wanted blocks which had more than one texture on it (for example the grass cube doesn't have the same texture on the the top face than on the bottom face)

First of all you need to understand our architecture :



As you can see here each chunk contains an array of block. At first, in this array, we stored in each cell a new instance of an object (The cube object) which had an attribute defining its material.

However this way was memory consuming and unadapted for the future uses of the blocks (e.g. GUI). Thus, to save memory we rewrote the this part of the code and now it is more Object oriented and developer friendly :



Basically, using reflexion, in a static constructor of **Chunk**, we instantiate an object in charge of displaying each blocks in the namespace containing the blocks except, abstract class, the **airBlock** and class which has class inheriting from.

Thus, in this example, the following blocks would be instantiated : **stoneBlock**, **GrassTopBlock**, **GrassBottomBlock**, **GrassSideBlock**. Obviously in our code there are way more blocks than in this example.

This system may seem a bit complicated, and it was, but it was totally worth the cost, we increased the frame rate by 20, and it now turns around 400FPS. Also, the Islands size were trippled, getting from 4*4 to 12*12 (on the x, z coordinates with y the height) and can even be increased to 30 * 30. This means that if we assimilated the terrain as one continuous layer of block we would have : $30 * 30 * 16 * 16 = 230400$ cubes, counting only top faces and bottom faces : 460800 faces and 921600 triangles, around 1 000 000 triangles (with about 100 FPS).

4.3 Results

4.4 Sky

At the first oral, we presented you a sky using the library Caelum but then we wanted to try another well-known library : SkyX. Once again we actually used a wrapper of the original library coded in C++. We wanted to try another library so that we could choose the best for our game.

Unfortunately it appeared that even if SkyX is a great library in C++ its wrapper is much less interesting. Indeed many functions weren't implemented in the wrapper. This lack leads to a far less awesome render than in the C++ version. Besides we had lots of troubles integrating this library to our project because of the different existing versions of Mogle.

That's why we ended up choosing Caelum. But we didn't made this choice because it was the first we saw but because this is the best one we can have.

Chapter 5

Player actions

5.1 Adding blocks

Our player can now add blocks on the terrain using the mouse. A cursor at the center of the screen help to see the targeted block.

The first difficulty was to compute the actual position of this cursor in the 3 dimensional world. Then we cast a ray in the camera's direction so that we check if there already is a block. Computing the position of the new block is only half of the work, we then had to add the faces at the right position.

One of the downside of gathering all faces in one object is that you can't add faces to the object. Therefore we had to think a bit outside the object. What we did was the following : When the player adds cube to the terrain, we display the face as an independent object. And we remember the position where he added a block. When he has added 30 blocks, we launch a new thread whose role is to recreate each multiblocks that were modified.

First this thread must change the list of Vector3 of the instance of each Multiblock which were modified and add the blocks the player added to it's list. Then he must recreate the object and when it's done remove the old one and replace it with a new one.

C# having a thread system which is easy to handle, this part was pretty easy.

5.2 Removing Blocks

If we can add block this would be great if we could remove blocks as well. So that's what we did. Computing the position of the targeted block the same work as for adding blocks.

On the other hand removing blocks from the scene was a tricky part. Because the function we needed was not implemented in C# (traveling through the Manual object and modifying the faces, which are vector3) we had to get it from the C++ libraries. And, what's more, when we found the function we needed, we discovered the function needed pointers, thus so we had to use the unsafe option.

The basic idea is that a Manual Object is just a buffer of pointers to a Vector3 (actually it's a pointer to an array of size 3 which represent the coordinates of the vector3). Thus we had to get the vertex buffer, Lock it, get the position of the first element and from there on tell what was the face number we wanted to access, and multiply this number by the "size" of a Vector3 this would set the pointer to the right po-

sition. From there on we only had to set for a face, it's 4 coords to 0 and check how many faces were visible.

However 2 problems arose : the first block with multiple textures, had to be dealt with in a separate way.

The second was that when removing a block, we had to refresh the surrounding blocks, thus most of the time creating faces which were not in the manual object, that was the cause of a bug where we tried to suppress faces which were not in the manual object. You can imagine that it was deleting other faces than the one we wanted deleted.

Chapter 6

Terrain generation

6.1 A new structure

After the first oral, we wished for a more modable, and more object oriented structure. Thus most of the code was rewritten, allowing us to first create island which were not using Perlin 3D and secondly, when generating the terrain have what we called “populators” which were called after the terrain was generated.

Thus, in game you will now see trees and cactus as well. We can also set what we call the “ground cover” which define which blocks you’ll find on the first second and third layer of the ground.

6.2 Perlin 3D algorithm

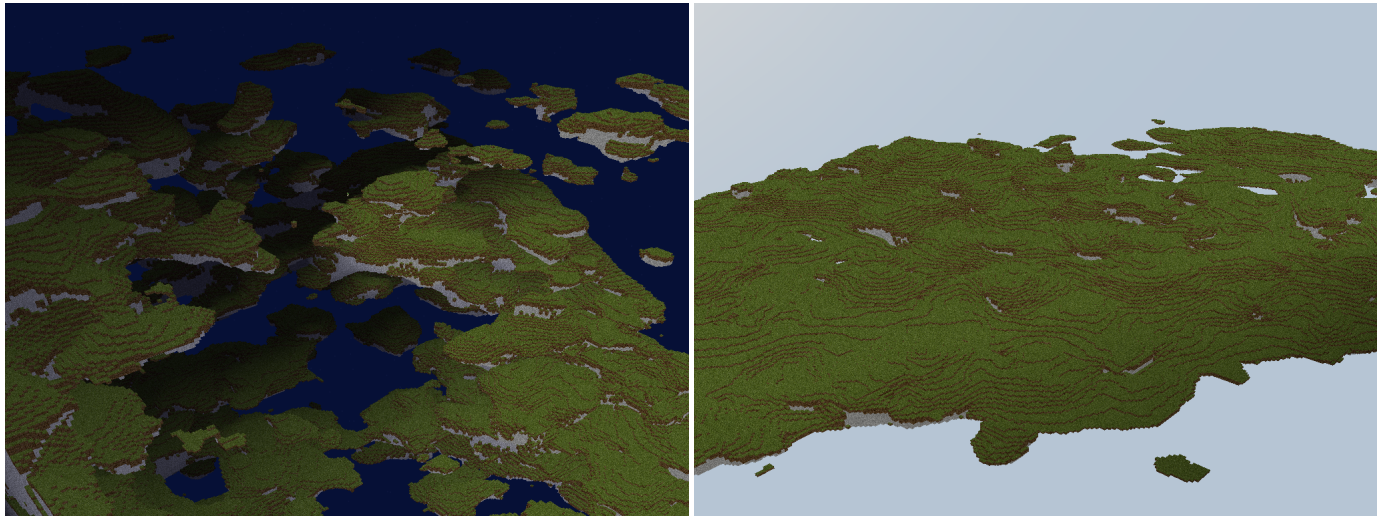
Thanks to our display optimization, we can now generate bigger islands. On the other hand the terrain’s generation algorithm is still an algorithm of complexity $O(n)$ (we have to travel through the terrain in the 3 dimensions). And can not be as optimized as the display.

Our Perlin 3D algorithm still works combining 3d noise in a polynomial expression :

```
double noiseValue = (noise[xx, yy, zz]) * noise2[xx, 255 - yy, zz] + noise[xx, ←
    yy, zz] - System.Math.Abs(1 / smoothHeight * (yy - smoothHeight - ←
    minElevation + 20))
```

Basically, perlin noise generate solid terrain and not islands. Removing the absolute value of $1/\text{elevation}$ to the noise value ensure that we get a more Island shaped terrain. The 2nd degree polynomial and the $\text{smoothHeight} + 20$ is a form we came after hours of testing.

Combining a bigger terrain and and an upgraded perlin algorithm gave us nice results :



6.3 Biomes

You must have noticed in the previous formula the `minElevation` variable. This is an essential part of the terrain generation. When it's low value, the terrain is flatter. Whereas a higher value will generate multiple levels and "mountains".

Therefore we took advantage of this and created what we called the class `Biome` which not only had a value determining the `minElevation` variable but also had the ability to change the blocks on the ground (ground cover) and had populators.

Chapter 7

Buildings

7.1 Constructions blocks

Unlike in Minecraft, our player can build some presaved buildings. This is the basic of a Starcraft-like game. These buildings will allow the players to spawn some bots for his army and also to gather few basic resources.

We don't want the player to build all of the constructions block per block, all he will have to do is to place a "construction block". Then when he clicks this block, a menu opens and the player will have to give the required resources to start the construction. For now we haven't the inventory system with the actual resources of the player that's why the construction menu is light.

For this oral presentation, our buildings are simple. The player will actually be able to save his own buildings for the fourth presentation, this is part of the "map editor".

7.2 Saving and loading the structure and terrain

This wasn't very complicated, basically as we already explained you a block has an id which is a char. We only had to save each char in a file using a StreamWriter so as a byte. This is how it works : foreach Islands, call the function save. This function will create a new file in the users' AppData/Roaming/SkyLands called Islands-Position.

It will write in the file it's X, Y, Z size (in chunks and not in blocks) and then begin to write the information using 3 simple for loops. The results talk for themselves, for 100 000 blocks = 100 000 bytes = 100 ko. which would be around the number of blocks contained in a 15 * 15 island.

Chapter 8

Physics

8.1 Collisions

As we want the best of our game, we tried to implement the library MogleNewt. This library provides a physic engine and handle collisions detection. It is a powerful tool but it implies to add each cube one by one as a “Body” that is to say about 80 000 blocks. This leads to an important loss of FPS which is definitely what we don’t want. Here you can see all the wires of the bodies including the character which was automatically created using its mesh file.

Eventually, we kept our system using the height points of each corner since we consider our character as a parallelepiped rectangle. This isn’t an AABB collision algorithm because we look at the type of block there are next to the points.

8.2 Jump

As promised our characters can now jump. Once the collisions with the floor worked this wasn’t a hard task. We use a second order polynomial to determine the actual speed of the jump depending on the time since the character has jumped. Then our gravity system takes cares to make him fall.

Chapter 9

Character

Chapter 10

AI

10.1 Pathfinding

10.2 A star (A*)

Chapter 11

Menu

11.1 Console

Chapter 12

Conclusion

After the first oral presentation, you might not have seen it but our fps rate was very low. We needed to solve that else we couldn't have add any features such as the AI without any lags. It took us much time than expected thought we managed to fulfill our specifications and more.

We have a simple AI with an A* algorithm in 2D dimension. The player can add and delete blocks using the mouse. The buildings are created using some special blocks. Finally, we are really proud of our terrain generation. The 3D Perlin algorithm, let us add the stone block to the terrain and we can easily choose the size of the island.

The increase of fps wasn't planned. Besides, we added a console in game so that we could interact as a developer with our game.