

# INF-1400 Assignment 1 Report

Lasse Treten

February 25, 2021

# 1 Introduction

In this assignment I have implemented a version of the classic arcade game, Breakout [2]. The game was originally developed by Atari inc, and released May 13, 1976.

## 2 Background

This project were implemented using python 3.8.1 [5] with an extensive use of the pygame library [4].

All graphical content were downloaded from OpenGameArt.org [3, 7, 6], which is a media repository intended for free and open source game projects.

## 3 Design

Almost all of the content that appears on screen are build around pygame's Sprite class [1]. This class provides a comprehensible interface, which makes it effortless to draw objects, updating positions, and creating hit boxes. I have chosen to create a subclass called "SpriteMe", which takes in a pygame.Surface, creates a hit box around it, and returning it as a sprite. From this class there are tree derived sub classes, see figure 1.

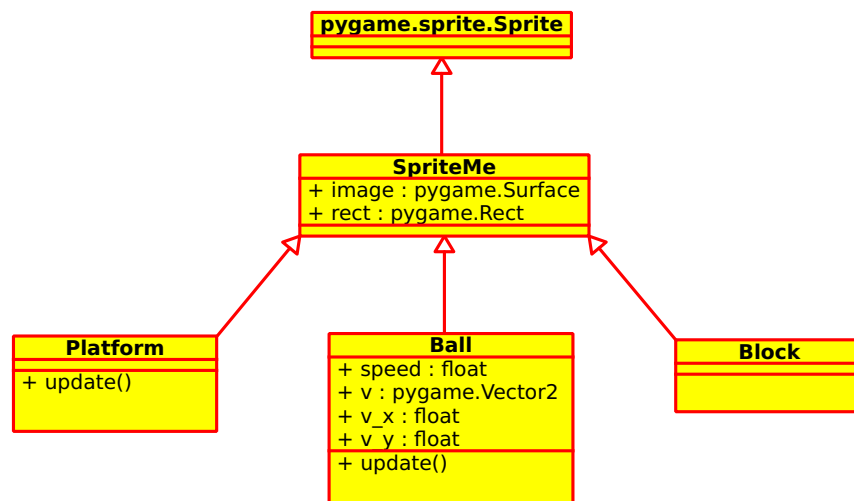


Figure 1: UML

## 4 Implementation

The Project is separated into two different files, breakout and spriteloader. Classes, methods and functions are documented through doc-strings. Some more thorough than other.

The two classes "SpriteMe" and "SpriteSheet" are defined in the spriteloader file. The latter handles so called spritesheets, which is a single image file containing multiple figures. It has a method called `get_sprite`, which picks out a figure from the sheet and loads it as a `pygame.Surface`. This organizes graphics in a neat way, saving space.

The Ball, Platform and Block classes are defined in the breakout file, along with a couple of functions that places and organize instances. It is also here the game loop is implemented.

### 4.1 Collision handling

A crucial part of game development is to handle interactions between object appearing on the screen. In our game we have two key interactions, the ball hitting the blocks, and the ball hitting the platform. In both cases the ball needs to change it's motion.

When the ball collides with one or more of the blocks, the vertical component of the velocity, `ball.v_y` is reflected.

The interaction between the ball and the platform is a little more subtle. We want the motion of the ball to depend on were it hits the platform. In particular, if the ball hits on the left side of the platform the new motion will be to the left, and if it hits at the center the motion will be vertical. How much the direction will change is dependent on how far toward either of the edges the collision appears. I have come up with the following model.

Let  $v$  be the unit normal vector for the balls' velocity after a collision with the platform is detected.  $v$  is defined by

$$v(d) = \left( \cos \left( \frac{(m - \alpha d) \pi}{2m} \right), \sin \left( \frac{(m - \alpha d) \pi}{2m} \right) \right) \quad (1)$$

$d$  is the horizontal difference for the balls' center and the platforms' center.  $m$  is the maximal difference possible, in other words,  $d \in [-m, m]$ .  $\alpha \in [0, 1]$  is a parameter which determines how drastic the change in motion

shall be. For  $\alpha = 0$  the ball will bounce vertical upwards, no matter where on the platform it hits. For  $\alpha = 1$  the ball will travel horizontal if it hits at the edges. Positive vertical motion is defined upwards.

The detection of sprites colliding is done through the `sprite.spritecollide` method, see [1] for documentation. This method makes use of the `rect` attribute inherited from `SpriteMe`.

## 5 Evaluation

The game fulfills the requirements in the assignment. That said, there are room for improvements.

## 6 Discussion

Even though the game has all the key ingredients, there are a lot more features that could have been added. For instance, a score board and different levels.

The collision detection relies solely on the `spritecollide` method, which again is based on the `rect.colide` method. This solution works fine for objects that are shaped like a rectangle, like the platform and the blocks. The ball on the other hand, should properly have had a circular hit box, though in this game such precision is not crucial.

Also one could have implemented a more sophisticated motion after the ball has collided with the blocks. Here there are different options that could have added more depth into the game.

## 7 Conclusion

This project got to demonstrate many key aspects of object oriented programming, such as inheritance and choice of design (API). It also was a fine introduction to basic game development and the `pygame` library.

## References

- [1] Sprite. URL <https://www.pygame.org/docs/ref/sprite.html>.
- [2] Breakout 1976. URL [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Breakout\\_\(video\\_game\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Breakout_(video_game)).
- [3] opengameart. URL <https://opengameart.org/>.
- [4] pygame documentation. URL <https://www.pygame.org/wiki/about>.
- [5] python version 3.8.6 documentation. URL <https://docs.python.org/release/3.8.6/>.
- [6] Tio Aimar. Art work, 2016. URL <https://opengameart.org/content/2d-platformer-volcano-pack-11>.
- [7] Imaginelabs. Art work, 2018. URL <https://opengameart.org/content/breakout-brick-breaker-tile-set-free>.