



CSD1130

Game Implementation

Techniques

QUIZ

TILEMAP-GRID INTERSECTION

We have a grid (tilemap): position(0, 0)

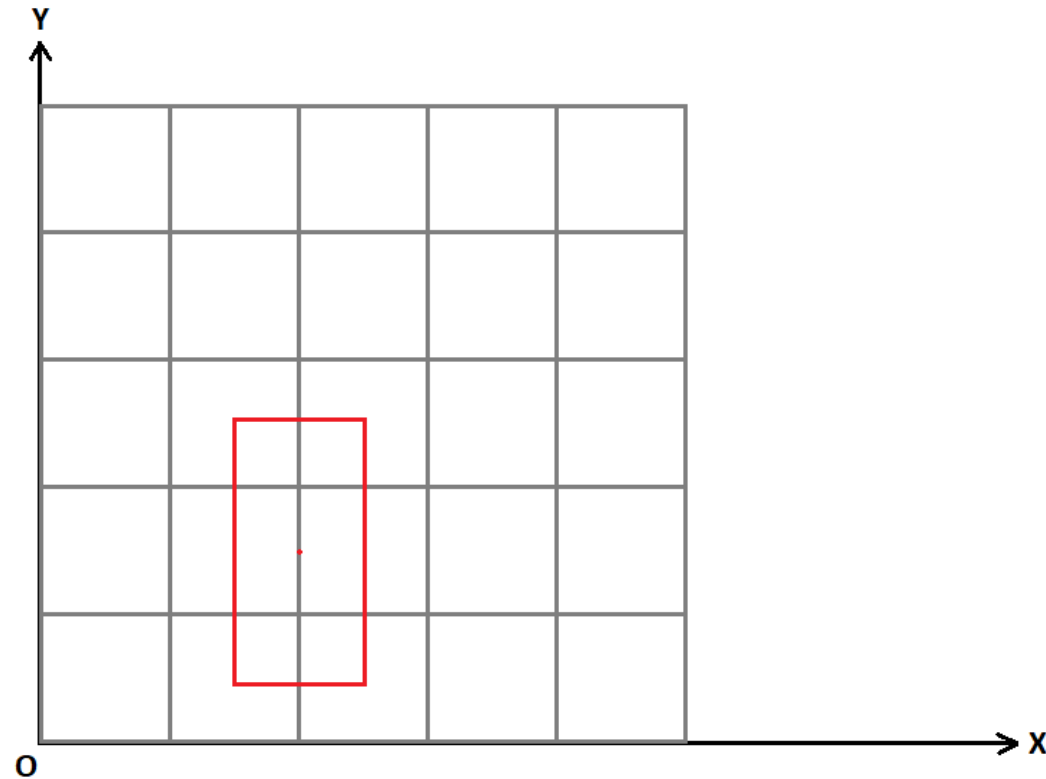
Cell TM[5][5]

where a Cell has dimensions (50x50)

Game object:

position: Pos(100, 75)

bounding rectangle(Width=50, Height=100)



Question:

How would you return the cells that the **game object** is colliding with?

We have a grid (tilemap): position(0, 0)

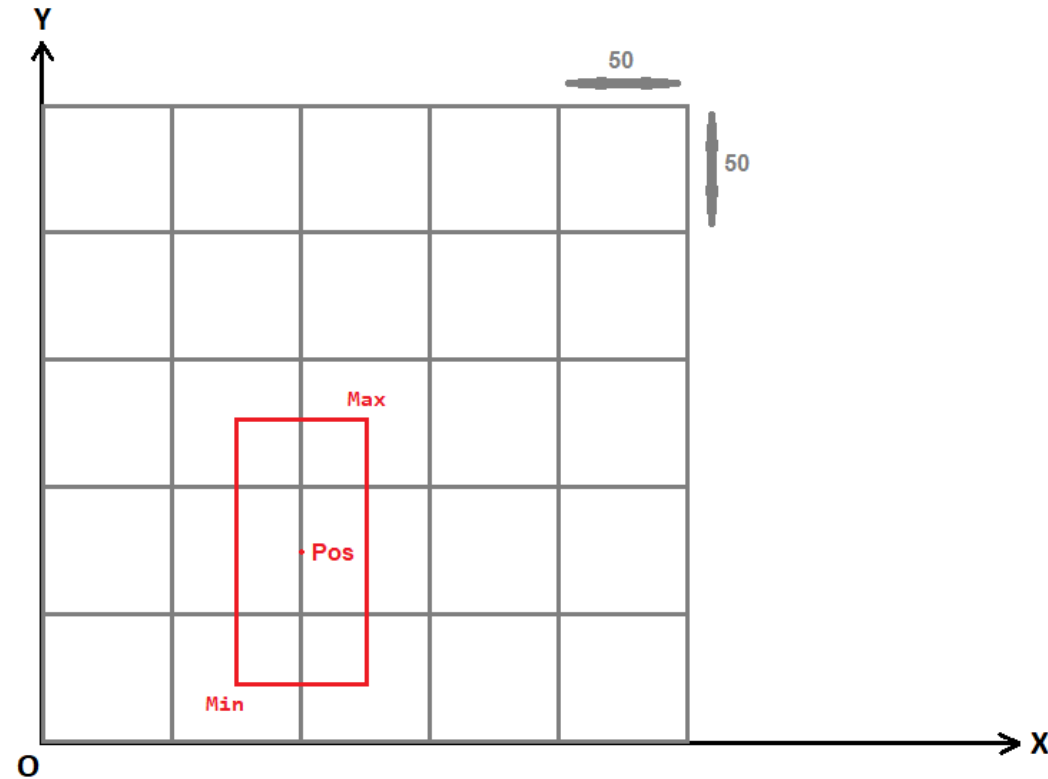
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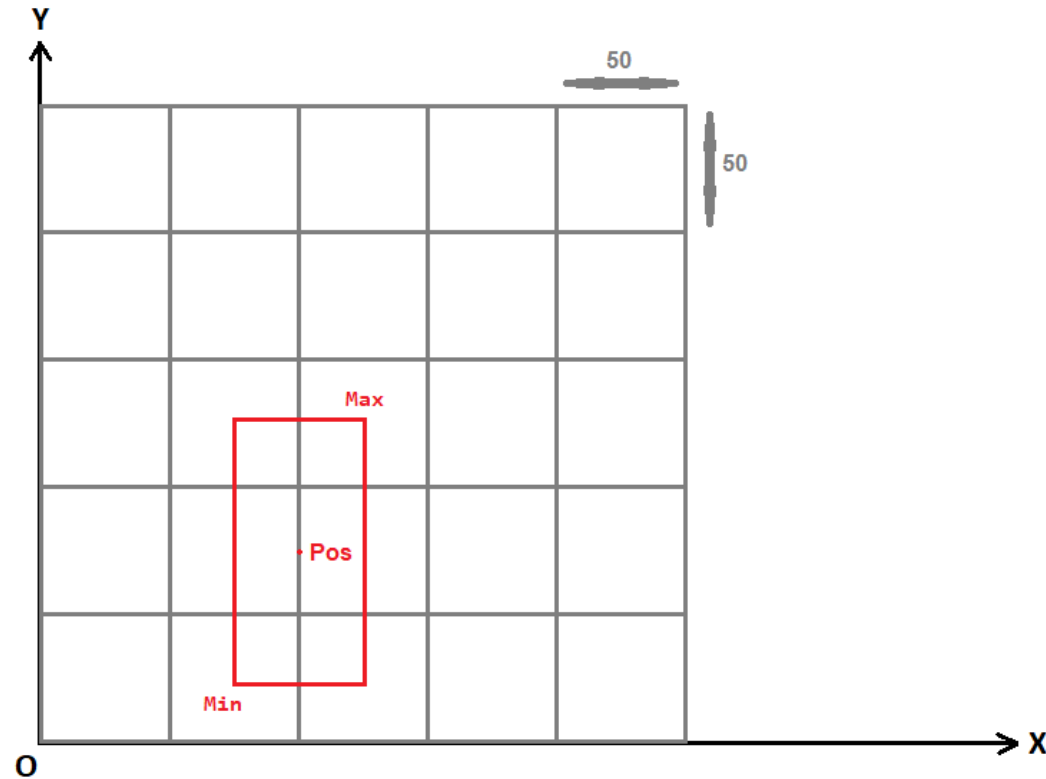
Cell TM[5][5]

where a Cell has dimensions (50x50)

Game object:

position: Pos(100, 75)

bounding rectangle(Width=50, Height=100)



Question:

How would you return the cells that the game object is colliding with?

Answer:

First, find the cells where Min and Max reside. After that, you can conclude all the intermediate cells!

We have a grid (tilemap): position(0, 0)

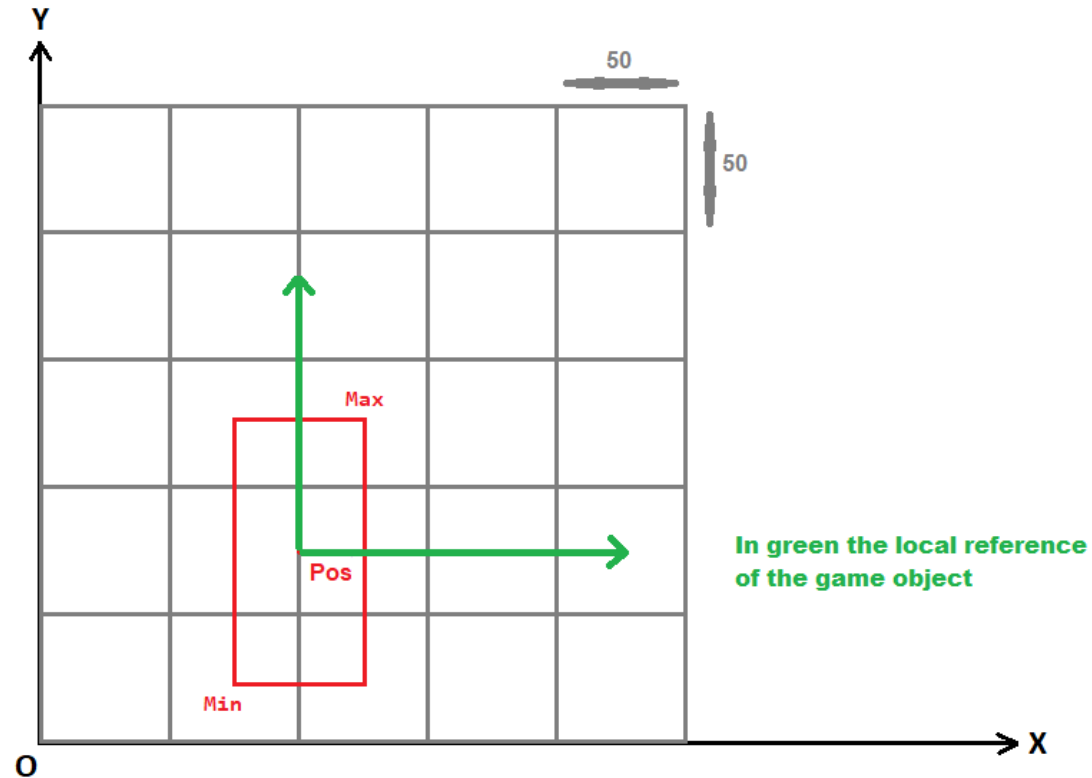
Cell TM[5][5]

where a Cell has dimensions (50x50)

Game object:

position: Pos(100, 75)

bounding rectangle(Width=50, Height=100)



Question:

How would you return the cells that the game object is colliding with?

Answer:

Min and Max can be pre-calculated (load time), relative to the local origin reference of the Game Object.

e.g.

Min.X = -50 / 2

Min.Y = -100 / 2

We have a grid (tilemap): position(0, 0)

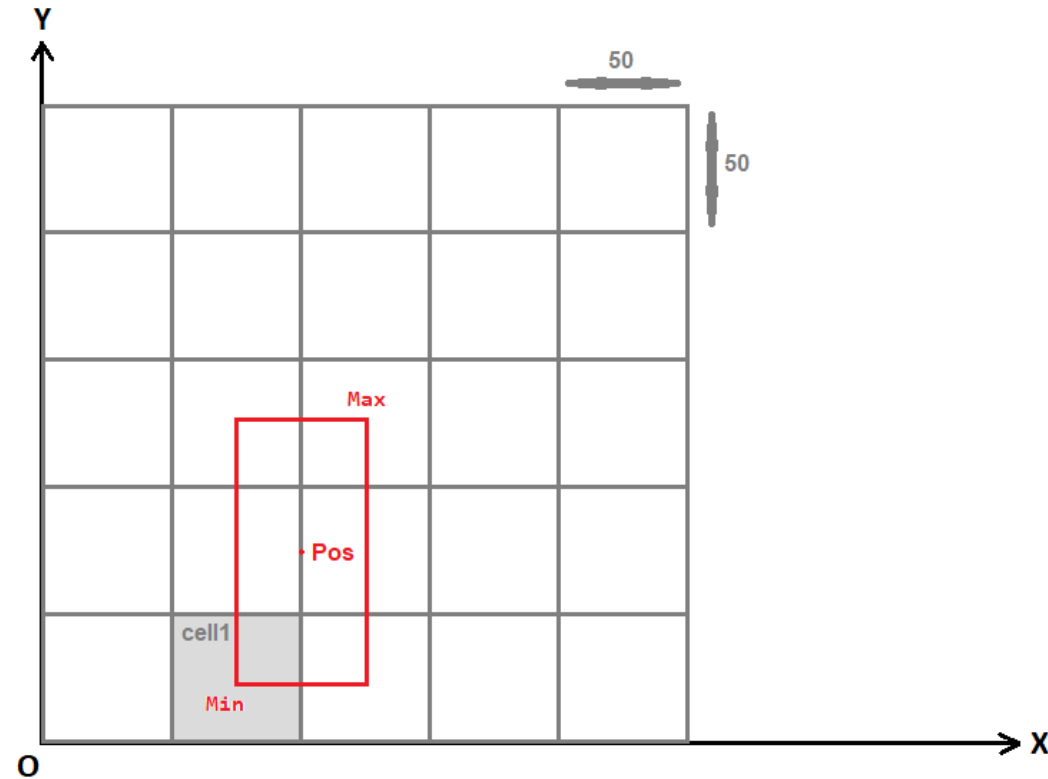
Cell TM[5][5]

where a Cell has dimensions (50x50)

Game object:

position: Pos(100, 75)

bounding rectangle(Width=50, Height=100)



Question:

How would you return the cells that the game object is colliding with?

Answer:

We need to divide the world coordinates of Min and Max onto the width and the height of a cell.

$\text{cell1_index.X} = (\text{GameObject.Pos.X} + \text{Min.X}) / \text{CELL_WIDTH};$

$\text{cell1_index.Y} = (\text{GameObject.Pos.Y} + \text{Min.Y}) / \text{CELL_HEIGHT};$

$\text{cell1_index.X} = (\text{int})\text{cell1_index.X}$

$\text{cell1_index.Y} = (\text{int})\text{cell1_index.Y}$

We have a grid (tilemap): position(0, 0)

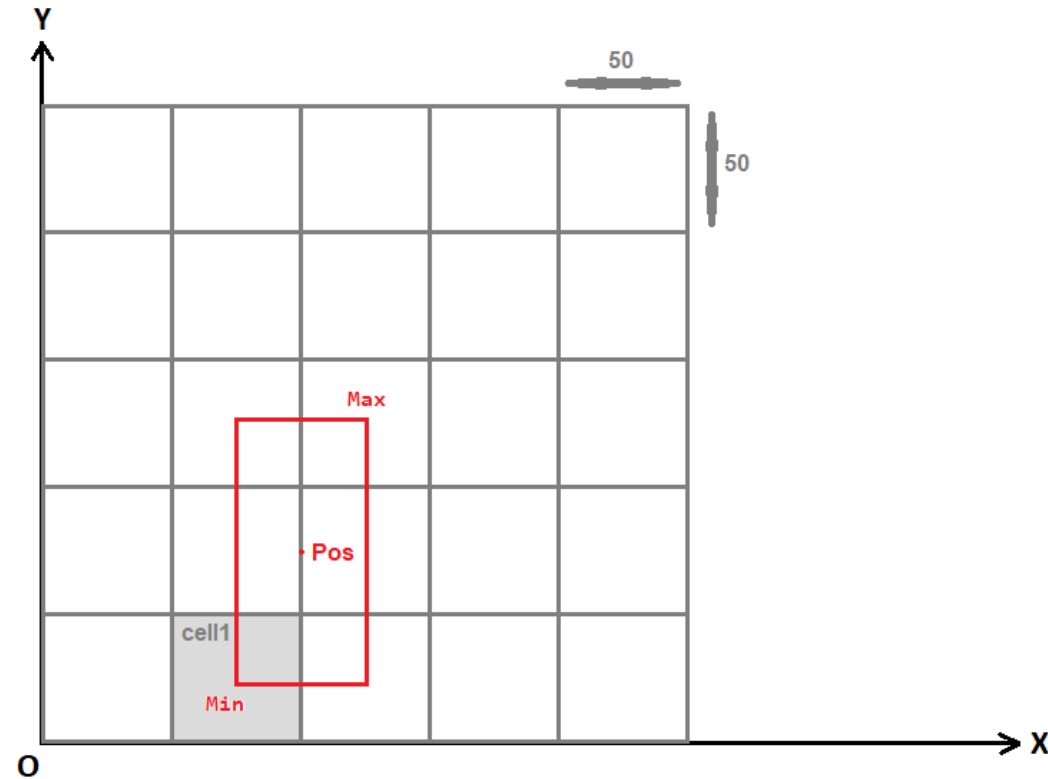
Cell TM[5][5]

where a Cell has dimensions (50x50)

Game object:

position: Pos(100, 75)

bounding rectangle(Width=50, Height=100)



Question:

How would you return the cells that the game object is colliding with?

Answer:

This implies:

cell1_index(1,0) and cell2_index(2,2)

Now we can conclude all the intermediate cells.

We have a grid (tilemap): position(0, 0)

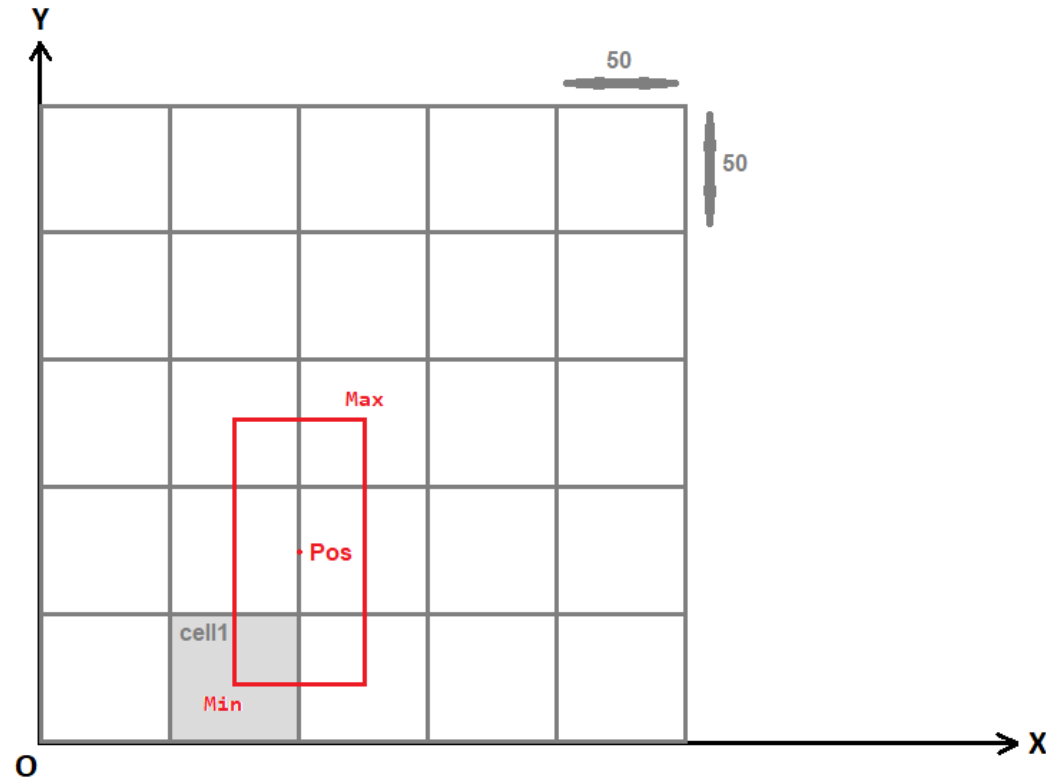
Cell TM[5][5]

where a Cell has dimensions (50x50)

Game object:

position: Pos(100, 75)

bounding rectangle(Width=50, Height=100)



Question to think about:

What if our grid (tilemap), Game Object position and its bounding rectangle were all in a normalized system?

We have a grid (tilemap): position(0, 0)

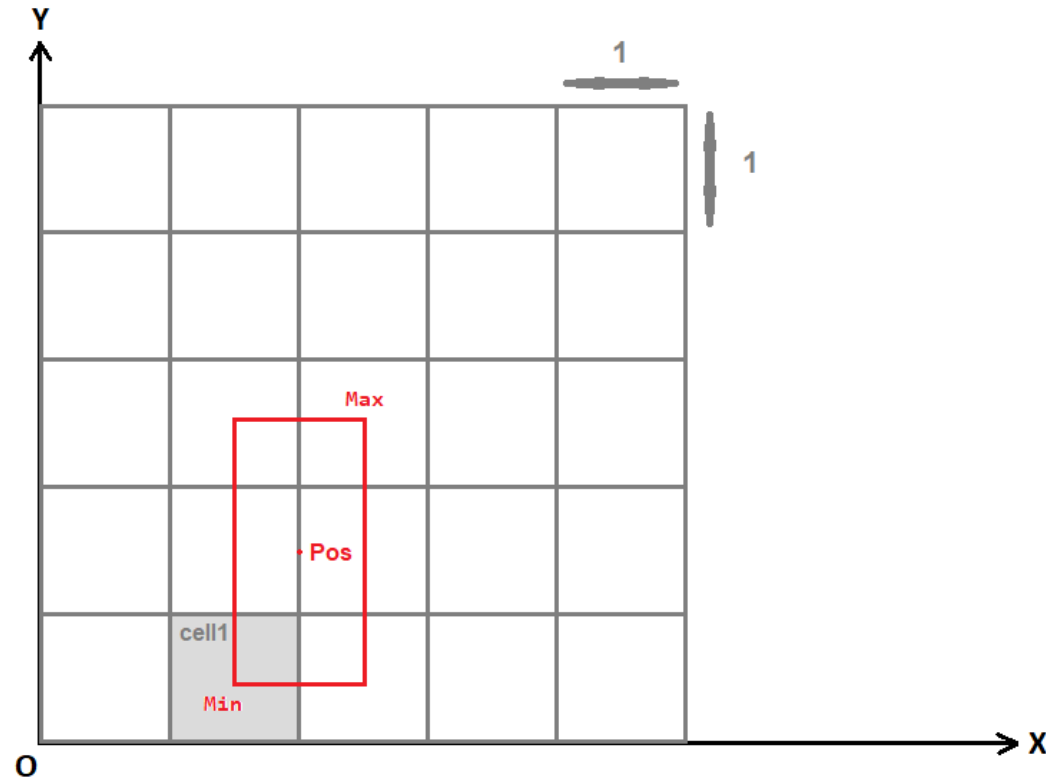
Cell TM[5][5]

where a Cell has dimensions (1x1)

Game object:

position: Pos(2.0, 1.5)

bounding rectangle (Width=1, Height = 2)

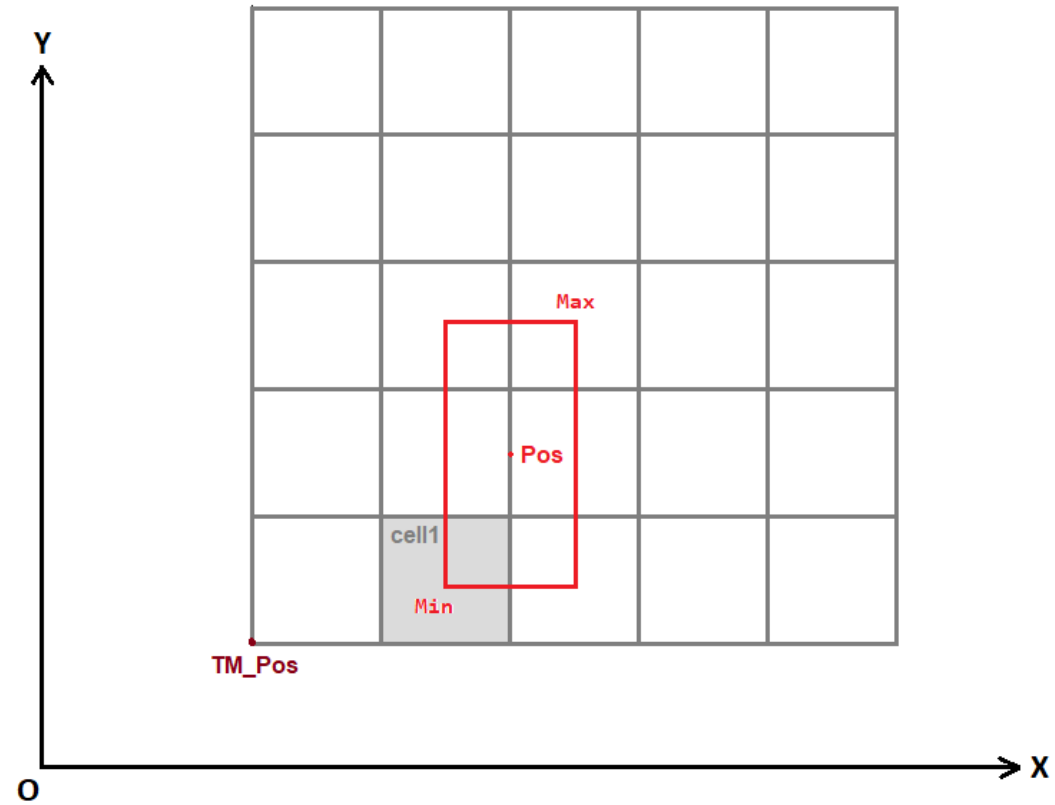


Question to think about:

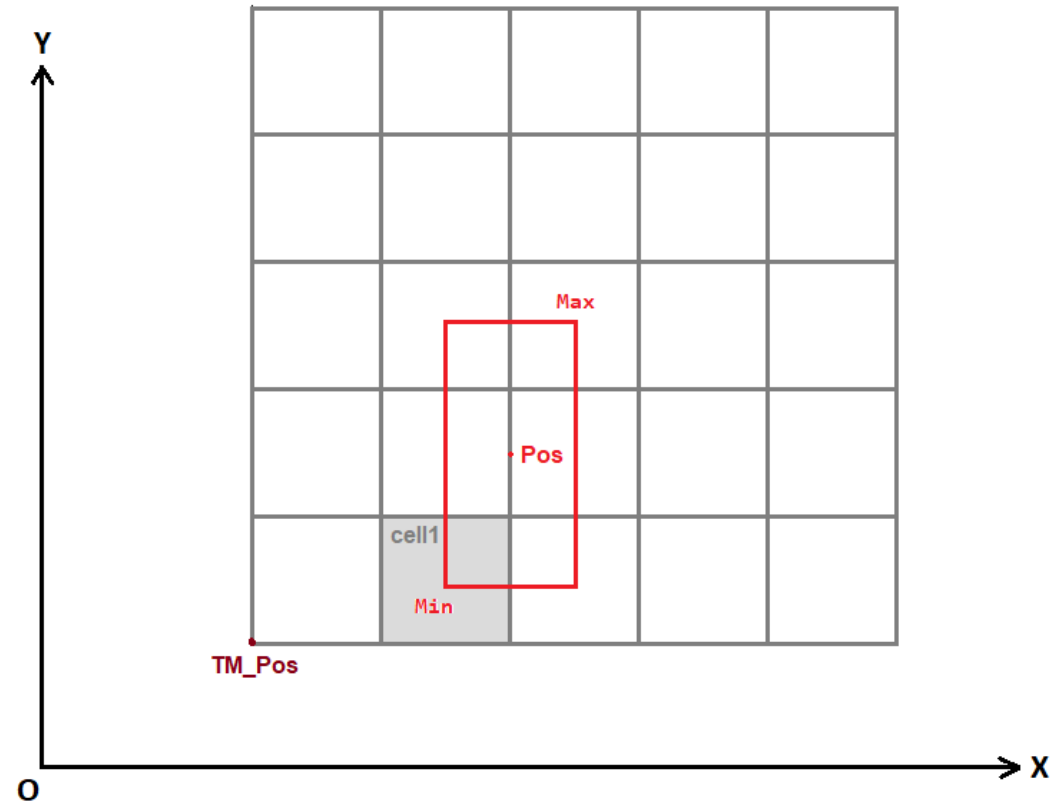
What if our grid (tilemap), Game Object position and its bounding rectangle were all in a normalized system?

```
cell1_index.X = (GameObject.Pos.X + Min.X); //No need to divide by cell width!  
cell1_index.Y = (GameObject.Pos.Y + Min.Y); //No need to divide by cell height!  
cell1_index.X = (int)cell1_index.X  
cell1_index.Y = (int)cell1_index.Y
```

What if the grid (tilemap) is not located at the origin of the world coordinates?



What if the grid (tilemap) is not located at the origin of the world coordinates?



Answer:

```
cell1_index.X = (GameObject.Pos.X - TM_Pos.X + Min.X) / CELL_WIDTH;  
cell1_index.Y = (GameObject.Pos.Y - TM_Pos.Y + Min.Y) / CELL_HEIGHT;
```

```
cell1_index.X = (int)cell1_index.X;  
cell1_index.Y = (int)cell1_index.Y;
```