Hackathon I2P(II)_2020_SR

Tower Defense Mini Project 2 Package



Before we start,



Announcements

- You should have finished installing Allegro5 and set up your
 IDE on your own computer last semester in I2P course.
- If you did not take the course, see the <u>Tutorial</u> and videos.
- Our template requires Allegro5 and C++11 and you should compile and run the template successfully beforehand.
- If you use Visual Studio, you can download the project directly: Visual Studio Project Template



- Quick review
- Resources
- Scenes
- Objects & Sprites
- Objects & Controls
- Template & Code structure
- Goal & Grading Policy



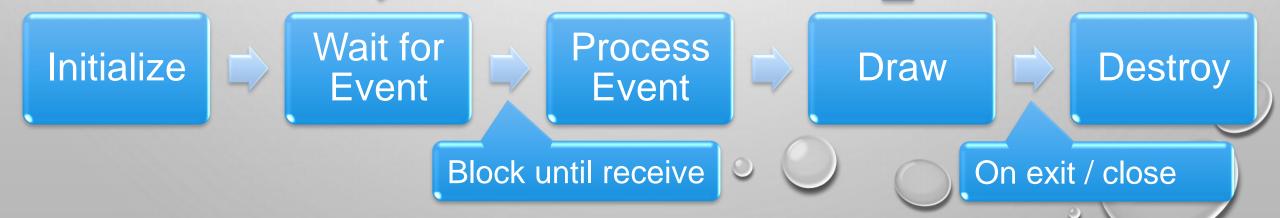
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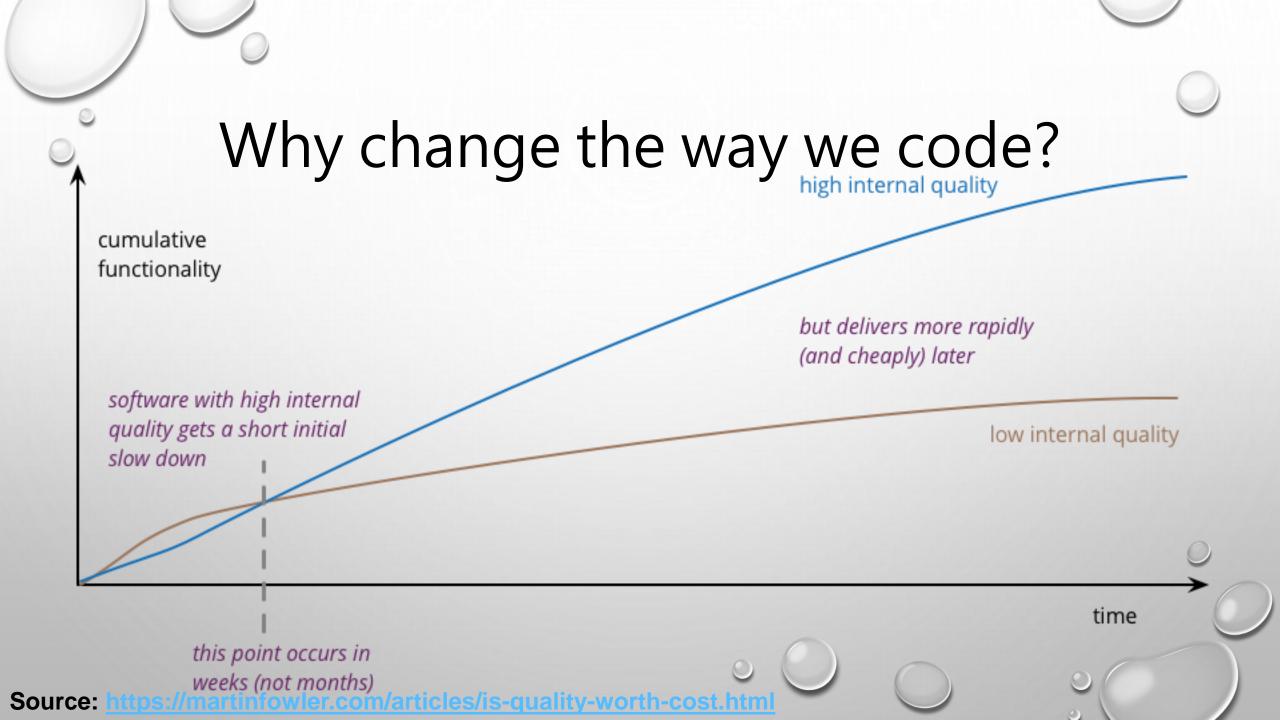
Quick Review Allegro5 in C



Program Flow in Allegro5

- Your codes are still sequential.
- Initialize → loop (Wait for event → Process event → Draw)
 - → Destroy Event loop (main loop, message loop)





Quick Demo Tower Defense game demo

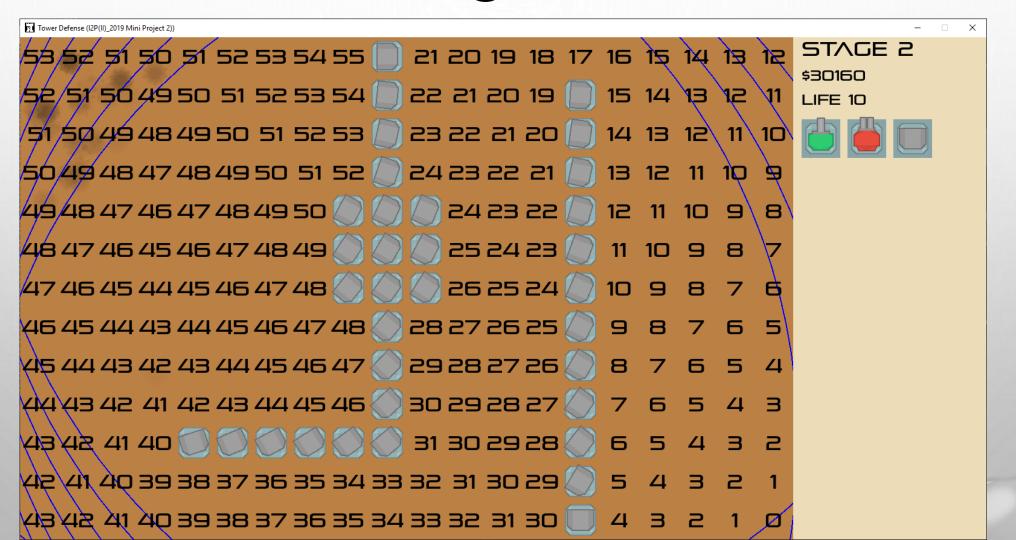
What do we care? and what we don't care?



Template Preview



Debug Mode





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Resources

 Specify only what type of resources and where can we load them.









Resources Management

 Manually loading / destroying resources is unnecessary and causes memory leak if we are not careful enough.

```
ALLEGRO_BITMAP* img = al_load_bitmap("img.png");
if (!img)
    game_abort("failed to load image: img.png");
//...
al_destroy_bitmap(img);
```



Resources Management

 We can ignore resource management when using the wrapped Resources class: more convenient and less error prone.

```
Resources::GetInstance().GetBitmap("img.png");
//...
// Automatically free resources.
```

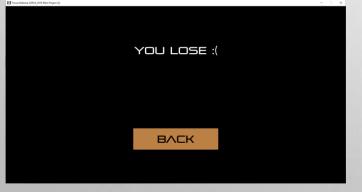


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Scenes

- All scenes should be independent.
- Change between scenes with only a function call.



Lose Scene Win Scene



Play Scene



Stage Select Scene



Multiple Scenes

 Manually checking which scene to update / draw is redundant, and we cannot have same variable names in different scenes.

```
void game_update(void) {
    if (active_scene == SCENE_A) {
        //...
    } else if (active_scene == SCENE_B) {
        //...
    } // Maybe we have up to 5 scenes...
}
// The same structure above is also used in
`game_draw`, `game_change_scene`, and various events
```



Multiple Scenes

 We can ignore the existence of other scenes and see each scene as independent Iscene class: more encapsulation.

```
class SceneA final : public Engine::IScene {
  public:
     explicit SceneA() = default;
     void Initialize() override;
     void Terminate() override;
     void Update() override;
     void Draw() const override;
};
```

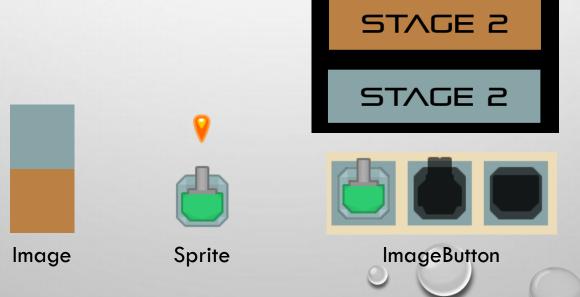


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Controls & Objects

- Static images
- Images that can move, rotate, ...
- Buttons
- Label (Text)



STAGE 1 \$150 LIFE 10

Label (Text)



Objects & Sprites

A simple sprite requires too much code.

```
void draw movable object(MovableObject obj) {
   if (obj.hidden) return;
    al_draw_bitmap(obj.img, round(obj.x - obj.w / 2),
        round(obj.y - obj.h / 2), 0);
void game update() {
    for (i = 0; i < MAX OBJ; i++) {
        if (objs[i].hidden) continue;
        objs[i].x += objs[i].vx;
        objs[i].y += objs[i].vy;
```



Objects & Sprites

 We can define a class and specify some behaviors of the objects. Then, we can add and forget about it: one-liner for every object.

```
void SceneA::Shoot(int x, int y) {
    AddNewObject(new Bullet(x, y));
}
```



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Objects & Controls

A simple button requires too much code.

```
void on mouse down(int btn, int x, int y) {
    if (btn == 1 && pnt_in_rect(x, y, btnX, btnY, btnW, btnH)) {
        // Button clicked.
void game draw() {
    if (pnt_in_rect(mouse_x, mouse_y, btnX, btnY, btnW, btnH))
        al draw bitmap(img btn in, btnX, btnY, btnW, btnH);
    else
        al_draw_bitmap(img_btn_out, btnX, btnY, btnW, btnH);
```



Objects & Controls

 We can ignore the drawing and mouse-in detection. For buttons, we only want to know when it is clicked. Declaring a variable just for the button is also unnecessary: higher abstraction.

```
void SceneA::BtnOnClick() { // Button clicked. }
void SceneA::Initialize() {
    ImageButton* btn = new ImageButton("img_out.png", "img_in.png", 0, 0);
    btn->SetOnClickCallback(std::bind(&SceneA::BtnOnClick, this)));
    AddNewControlObject(btn);
}
```



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Template Naming Convention

- Usually, C++ uses snake case, but we use camel case here to distinguish between STL and self-defined code.
- std::??? (snake_case) → C++11 STL
- al_???, ALLEGRO_??? → Allegro5 libraries' API.
- Engine::??? (CamelCase) → Our own defined wrapper
 ::??? → Classes used in game.



Template Diagram

- Class Diagram
- Engine Class Diagram
- Engine Class Diagram Minimized
- Game Class Diagram
- Game Class Diagram Minimized
- Game Class Diagram Minimized Annotated

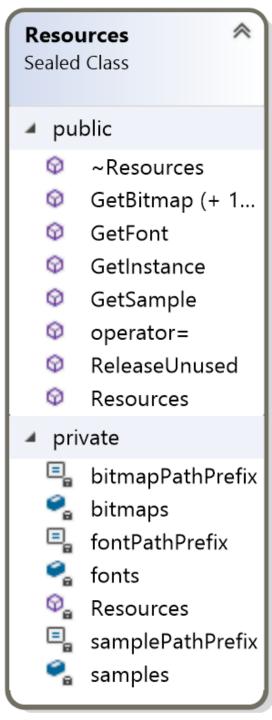
Engine code Tower Defense



Template: Resources

Engine::Resources

- Abstracts all resources loading and destroy.
- Resources can be retrieved from this class directly.

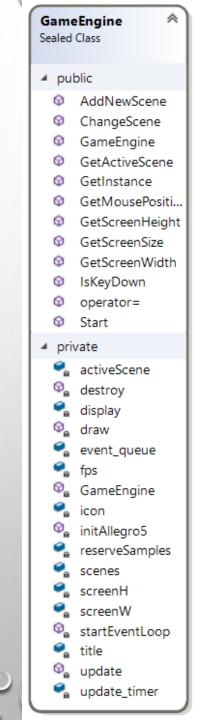




Template: Game Engine

Engine::GameEngine

- Abstracts the entire message loop
- Manages current scene and scene changes.





Template: IScene, Group

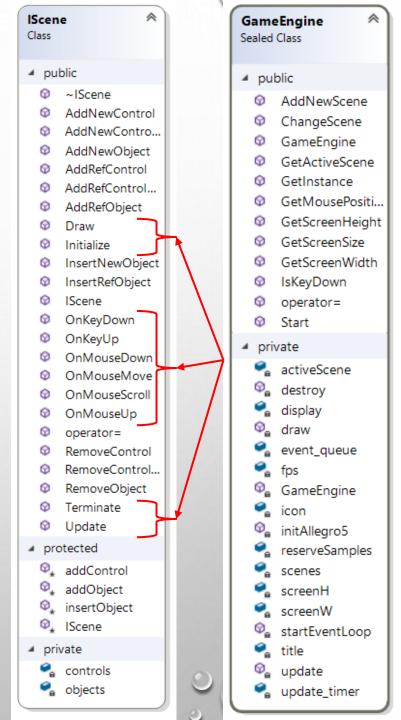
Engine:: IScene

 Encapsulates a scene, must be inherited and customized.

Engine::Group

Draw and update everything for you.

Note: We combined Group and IScene in this diagram





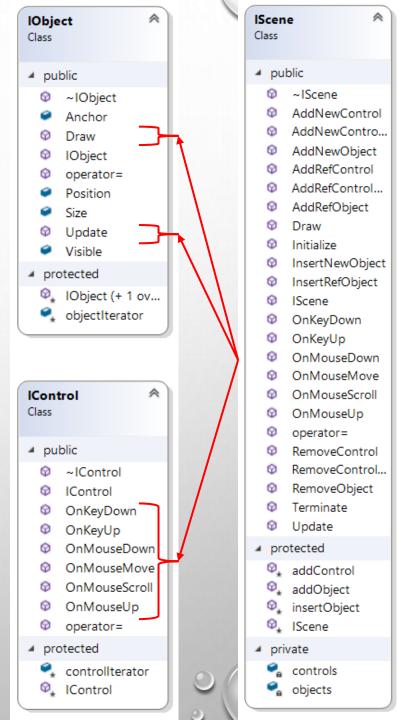
Template: IObject, IControl

Engine::IObject

 The base class of everything that can be drawn.

Engine::IControl

 The base class of everything that can receive events.





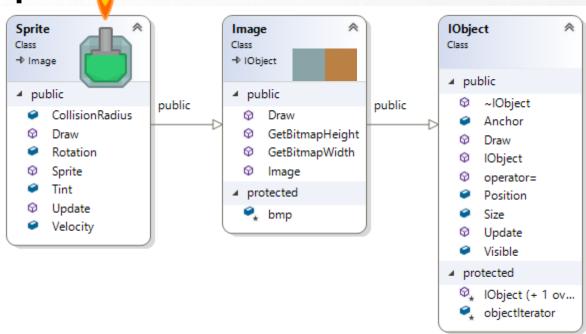
Template: Image, Sprite

```
Engine::Image :
   public Engine::IObject
```

A simple static image object.

```
Engine::Sprite :
  public Engine::Image
```

 Supports rotation, velocity, tint, and collision radius.





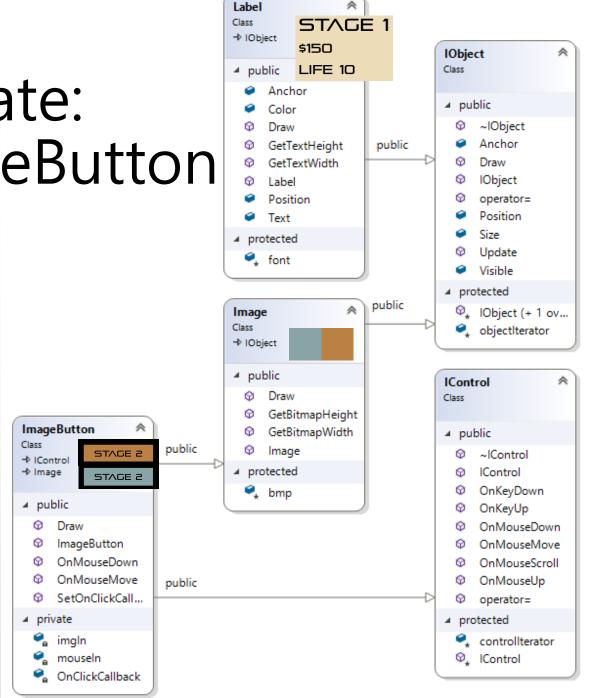
Template: Label, ImageButton

```
Engine::Label :
   public Engine::IObject
```

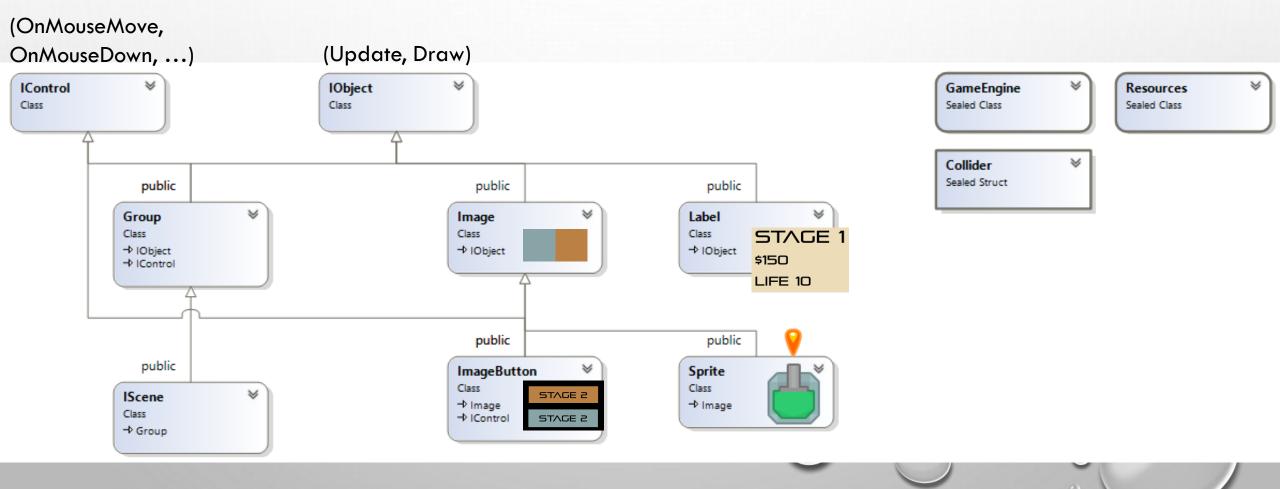
A simple static text object.

```
Engine::ImageButton :
   public Engine::IObject
   public Engine::IControl
```

 A clickable button, changes image when mouse move.



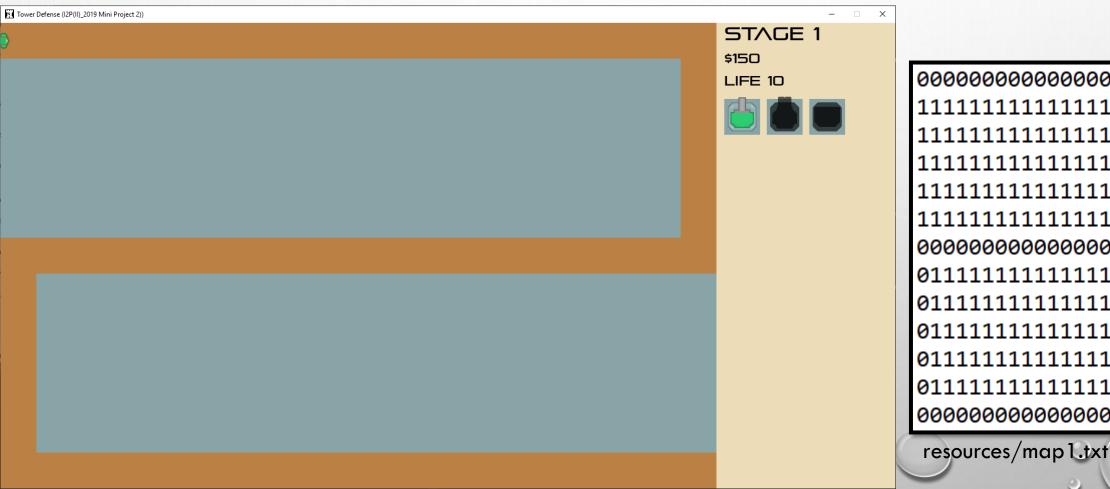
Engine Diagram (Minimized)



Game code Tower Defense



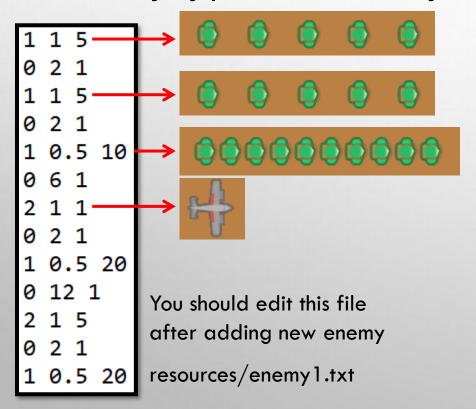
Map file format

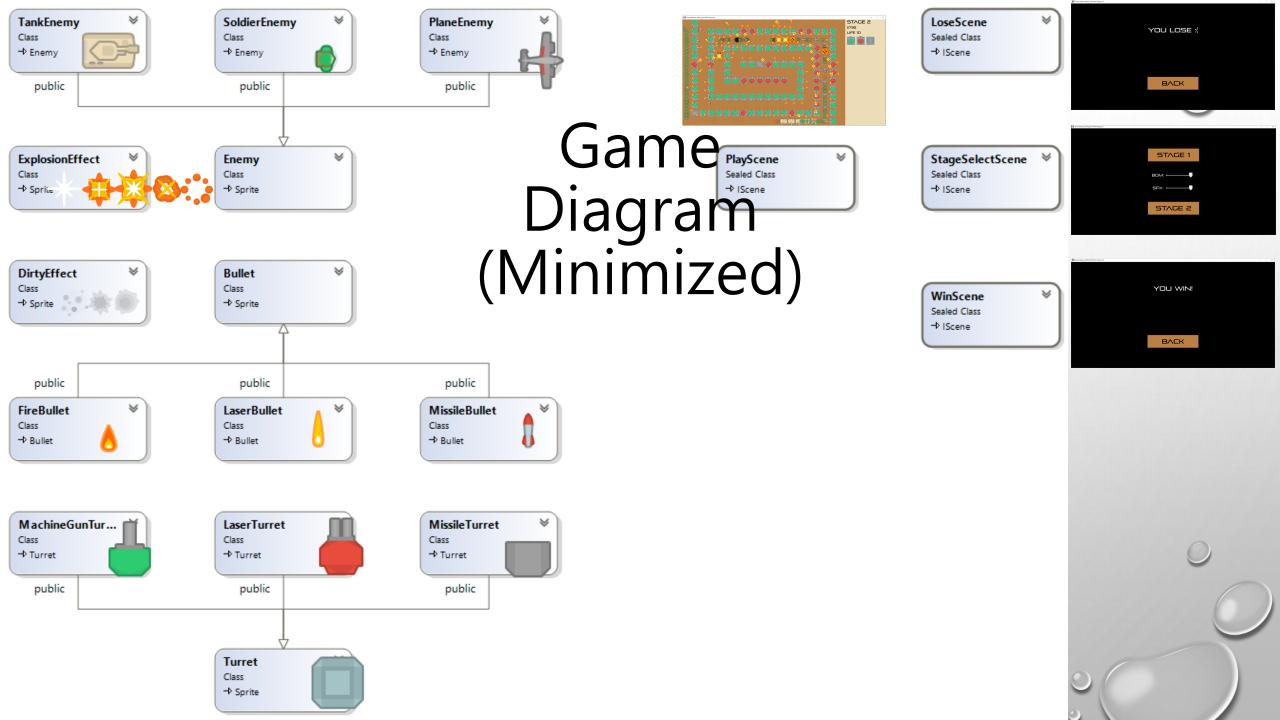




Enemy file format

EnemyType TimeDelayBetween Count





Future of game programming

- Component system
- Physics engine
- Functional programming
- Entity component system (ECS)

 However, OOP is still a concept that cannot be abandoned in most programs.



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Othello Mini Project 3 Package



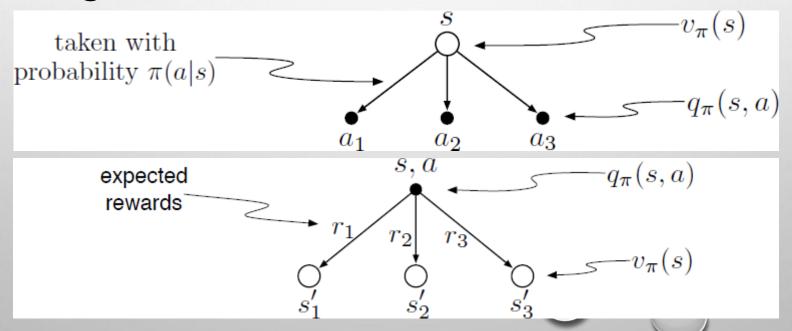
Outline

- State Value & State-Action Value
- Minimax
- Alpha-Beta Pruning
- Goal & Grading Policy

State Value & State-Action Value

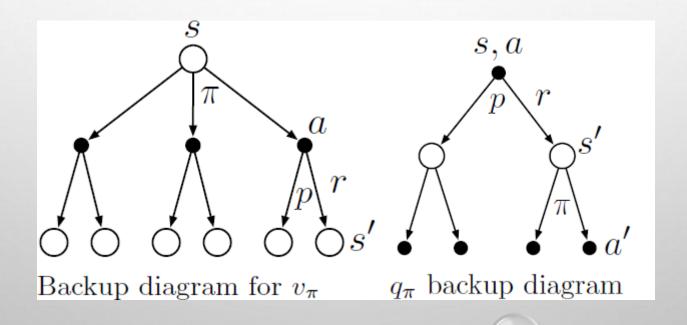
V(s): How good is the current board in my point of view

Q(s,a): How good is a certain action on the current board



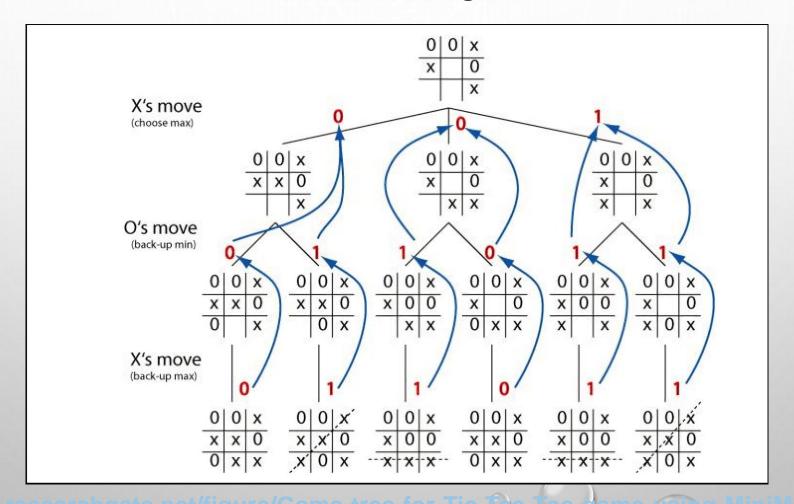
State Value & State-Action Value

The general case for all games





Minimax





Alpha-Beta Pruning

