

2D 게임 프로그래밍

- 반드시 카메라를 ON 하고 !
- 입장 이름은 "학번 이름"으로 설정 !
- 미리 수업 git 서버에서 자료를 Pull 해서 준비 !

Lecture #12. 게임 월드

2D 게임 프로그래밍

이대현 교수

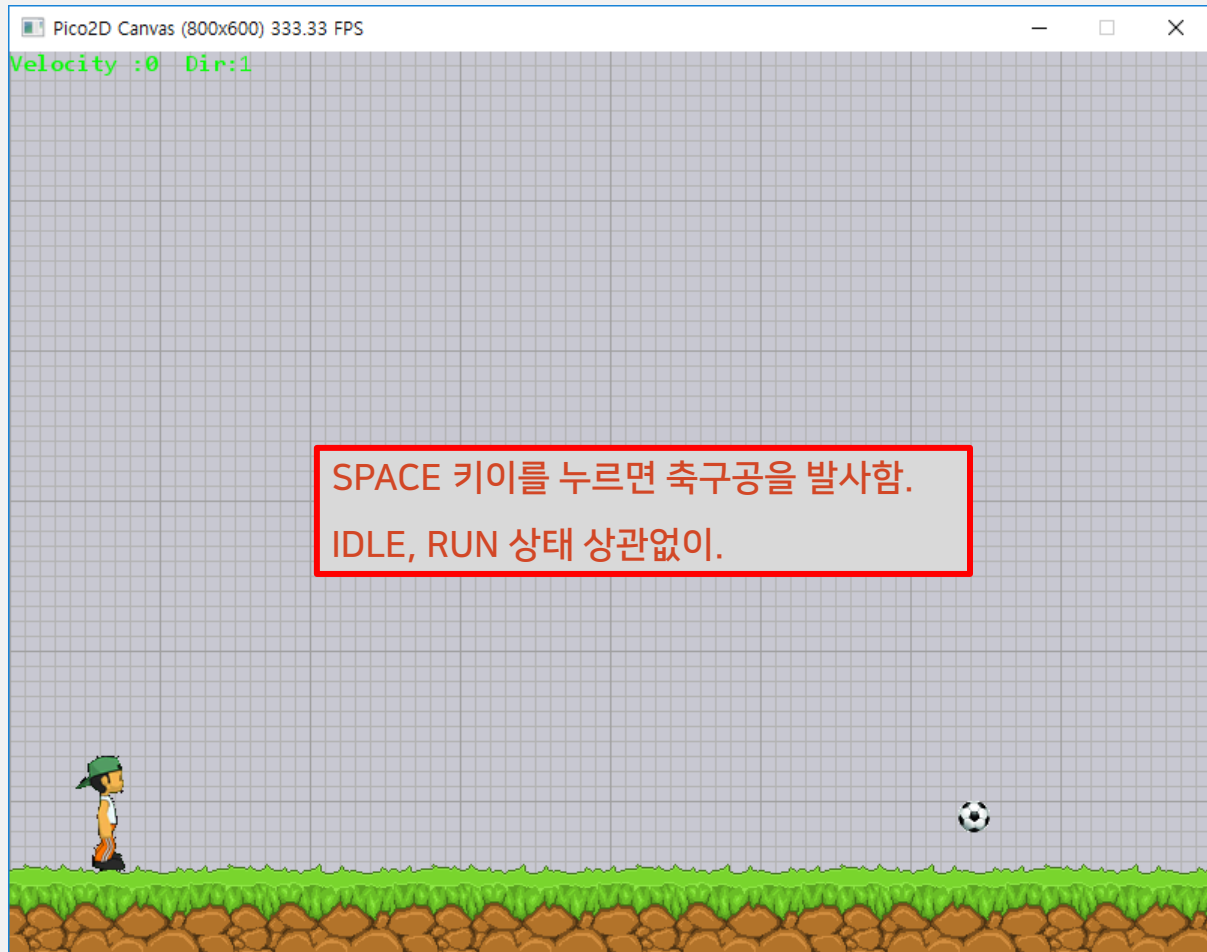
학습 내용

- 캐릭터 상태의 추가
- 특수 이벤트 처리
- 게임 월드 구성

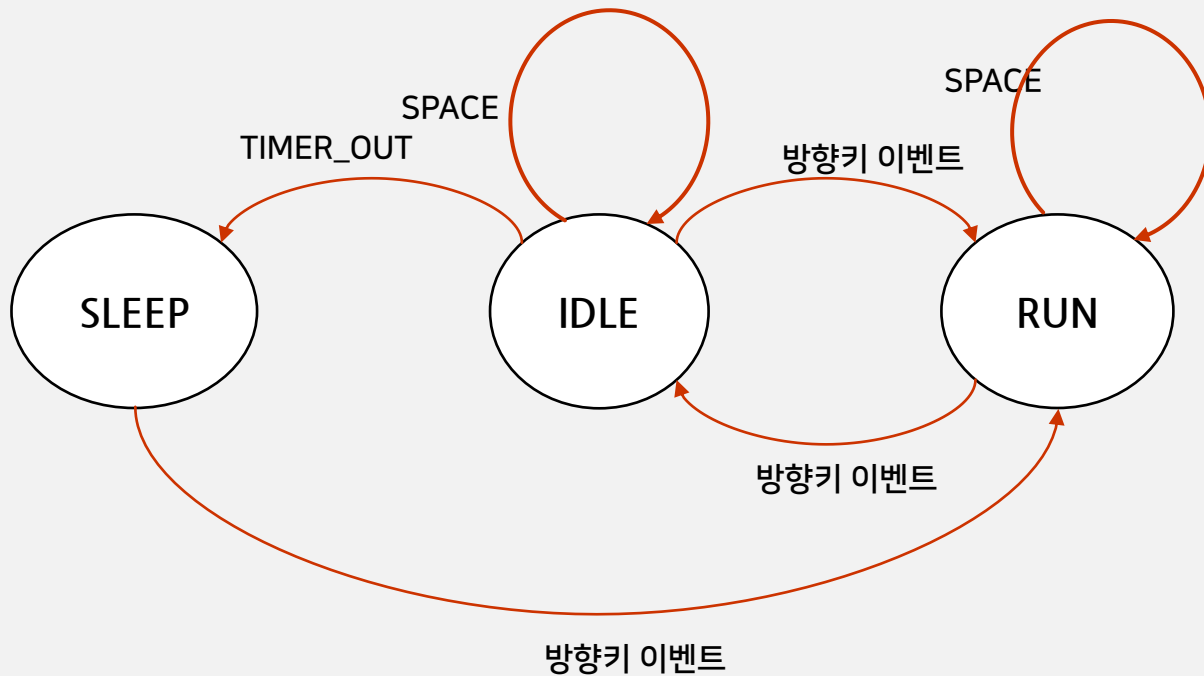
실습



소년의 축구공 발사



상태 다이어그램



boy.py – SPACE 이벤트 추가



```
# Boy Event
```

```
RIGHT_DOWN, LEFT_DOWN, RIGHT_UP, LEFT_UP, SLEEP_TIMER, SPACE = range(6)
```

```
key_event_table = {  
    (SDL_KEYDOWN, SDLK_RIGHT): RIGHT_DOWN,  
    (SDL_KEYDOWN, SDLK_LEFT): LEFT_DOWN,  
    (SDL_KEYUP, SDLK_RIGHT): RIGHT_UP,  
    (SDL_KEYUP, SDLK_LEFT): LEFT_UP,  
    (SDL_KEYDOWN, SDLK_SPACE): SPACE  
}
```



```
next_state_table = {  
    IdleState: {RIGHT_UP: RunState, LEFT_UP: RunState,  
                RIGHT_DOWN: RunState, LEFT_DOWN: RunState,  
                SLEEP_TIMER: SleepState, SPACE: IdleState},  
    RunState: {RIGHT_UP: IdleState, LEFT_UP: IdleState,  
              LEFT_DOWN: IdleState, RIGHT_DOWN: IdleState,  
              SPACE: RunState},  
    SleepState: {LEFT_DOWN: RunState, RIGHT_DOWN: RunState,  
                LEFT_UP: RunState, RIGHT_UP: RunState}  
}
```


boy.py – boy 의 fire_ball 함수 추가



```
def fire_ball(self):  
    print('FIRE BALL')
```

boy.py – RunState, IdleState의 exit() 함수 조정



```
class IdleState:
```

```
    def exit(boy, event):  
        if event == SPACE:  
            boy.fire_ball()
```

```
class RunState:
```

```
    def exit(boy, event):  
        if event == SPACE:  
            boy.fire_ball()
```

실행하고 SPACE 를 눌러보자?



```
next_state_table = {
    IdleState: {RIGHT_UP: RunState, LEFT_UP: RunState,
                RIGHT_DOWN: RunState, LEFT_DOWN: RunState,
                SLEEP_TIMER: SleepState, SPACE: IdleState},
    RunState:  {RIGHT_UP: IdleState, LEFT_UP: IdleState,
                LEFT_DOWN: IdleState, RIGHT_DOWN: IdleState,
                SPACE: RunState},
    SleepState: {LEFT_DOWN: RunState, RIGHT_DOWN: RunState,
                LEFT_UP: RunState, RIGHT_UP: RunState,
                SPACE: IdleState}
}
```

ball.py

```
from pico2d import *
import game_world

class Ball:
    image = None

    def __init__(self, x = 800, y = 300, velocity = 1):
        if Ball.image == None:
            Ball.image = load_image('ball21x21.png')
        self.x, self.y, self.velocity = x, y, velocity

    def draw(self):
        self.image.draw(self.x, self.y)

    def update(self):
        self.x += self.velocity
```

게임 월드 game_world.py

```
# Layer 0: Background Objects  
# Layer 1: Foreground Objects  
objects = [[],[]]
```

게임 월드에 담겨있는 모든 객체들을 담고 있는 리스트. Drawing Layer 에 따라서 분류. 필요에 따라 Layer를 추가하면 됨. 현재는 두개의 Layer만.

```
def add_object(o, layer):  
    objects[layer].append(o)
```

게임 월드에 객체 추가

```
def add_objects(l, layer):  
    objects[layer] += l
```

게임 월드에 객체들을 추가

게임 월드 game_world.py

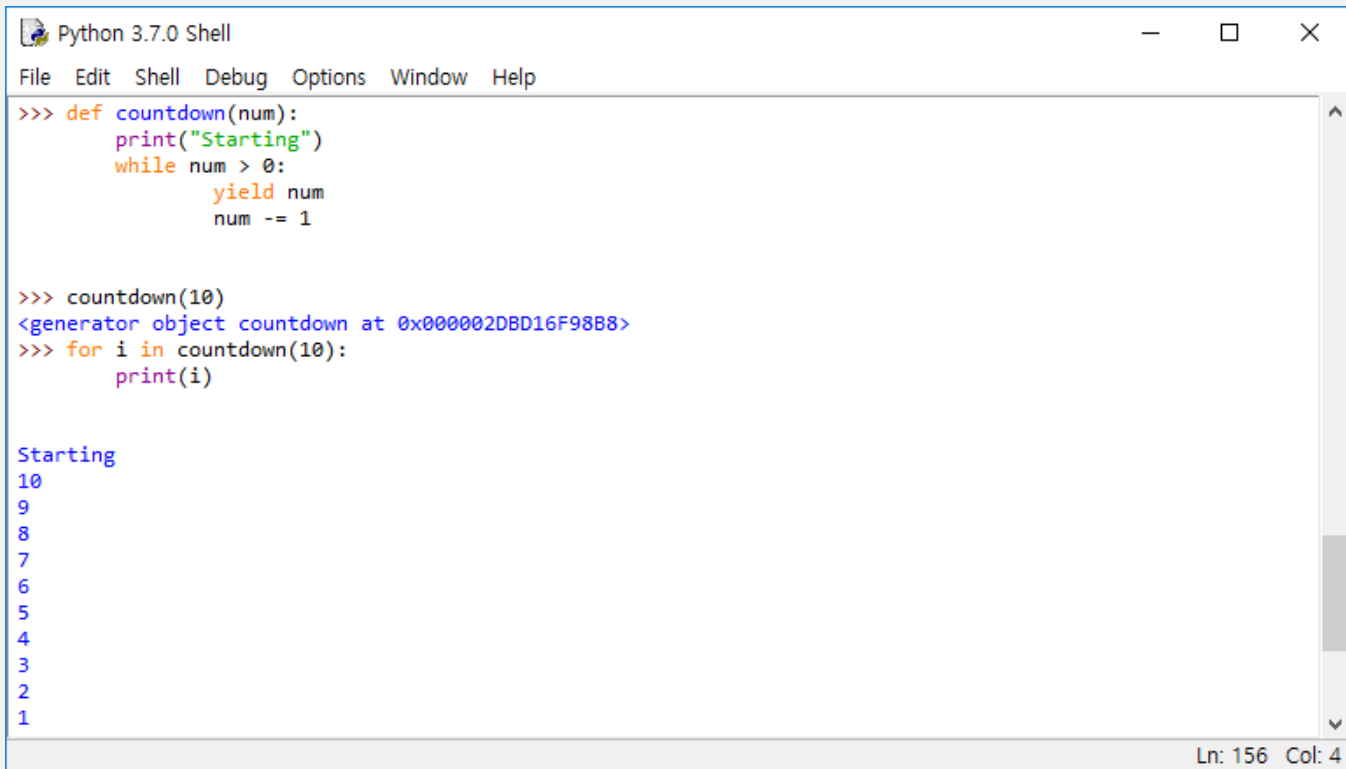
```
def remove_object(o): 게임 월드에서 객체 제거  
    for i in range(len(objects)):  
        if o in objects[i]:  
            objects[i].remove(o)  
            del o  
            break
```

```
def clear():  
    for o in all_objects():  
        del o  
    for l in objects:  
        l.clear() 게임 월드의 모든 객체 제거
```

```
def all_objects():  
    for i in range(len(objects)):  
        for o in objects[i]:  
            yield o 게임 월드의 모든 객체들을 하나씩 꺼내오기
```

Python Generator

- 객체들을 하나씩 만들어서(발전) 넘겨주는 기능
- for 문 등에서 효과적으로 사용.



```
Python 3.7.0 Shell
File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help

>>> def countdown(num):
    print("Starting")
    while num > 0:
        yield num
        num -= 1

>>> countdown(10)
<generator object countdown at 0x000002DBD16F98B8>
>>> for i in countdown(10):
    print(i)

Starting
10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1

Ln: 156 Col: 4
```




```
import game_world
```

```
def fire_ball(self):  
    ball = Ball(self.x, self.y, self.dir*3)  
    game_world.add_object(ball, 1)
```



```
boy = None
```

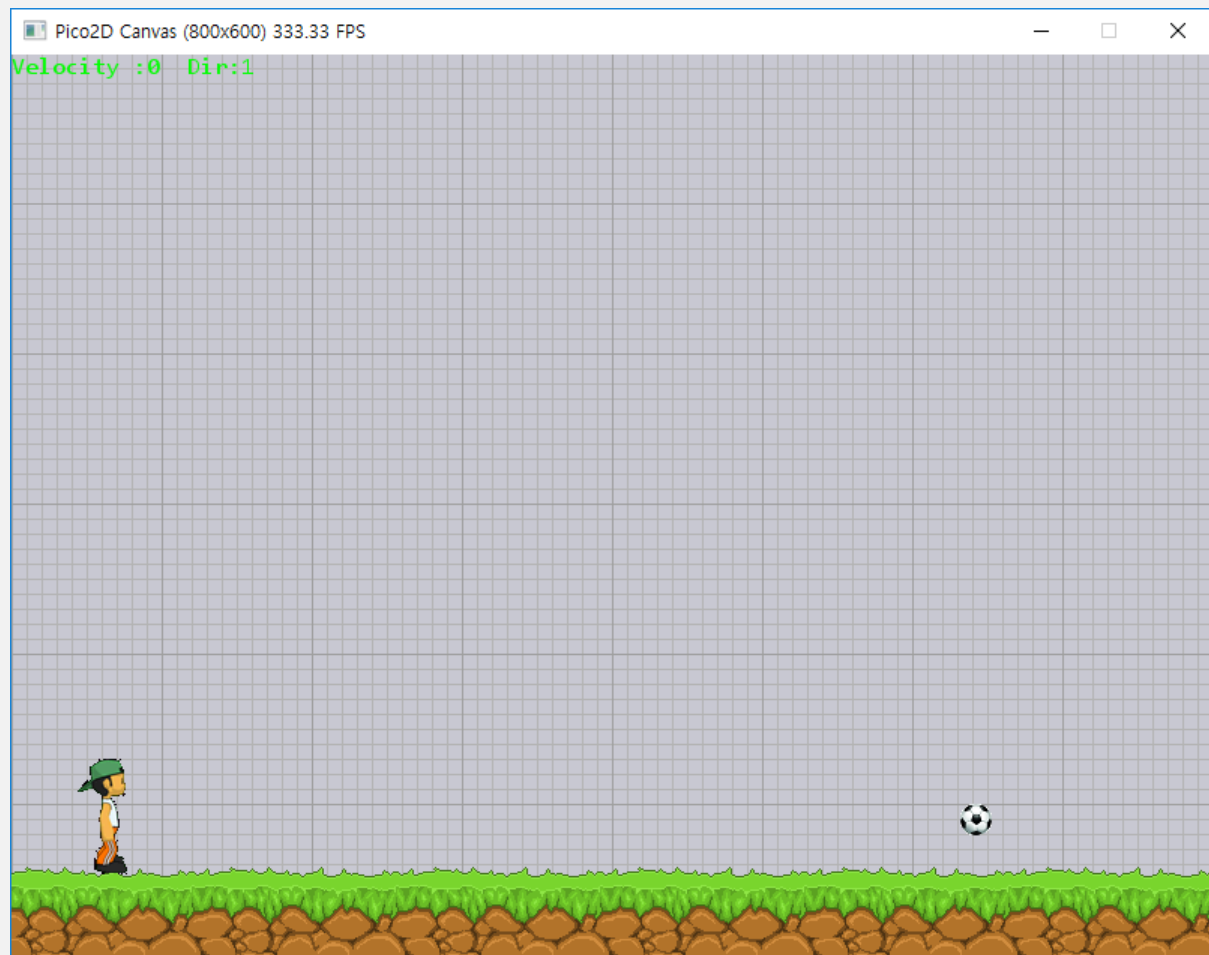
```
def enter():  
    global boy  
    boy = Boy()  
    grass = Grass()  
    game_world.add_object(grass, 0)  
    game_world.add_object(boy, 1)
```

```
def exit():  
    game_world.clear()
```



```
def update():  
    for game_object in game_world.all_objects():  
        game_object.update()
```

```
def draw():  
    clear_canvas()  
    for game_object in game_world.all_objects():  
        game_object.draw()  
    update_canvas()
```



ball.py – ball의 제거



```
from pico2d import *
import game_world

class Ball:
    image = None

    def __init__(self, x = 800, y = 300, velocity = 1):
        if Ball.image == None:
            Ball.image = load_image('ball21x21.png')
            self.x, self.y, self.velocity = x, y, velocity

    def draw(self):
        self.image.draw(self.x, self.y)

    def update(self):
        self.x += self.velocity

        if self.x < 25 or self.x > 1600 - 25:
            game_world.remove_object(self)
```