# Programming Assignment – 2D/3D Computer Game

- groups of 2 students (in exceptional cases, 1 student)
- type/content: up to your own creativity!
- has to feature 4 techniques from the lecture:
  - 1a. Path interpolation
  - 1b. Physically-based particle dynamics
  - 1c. Mass-spring systems
  - 1d. Rigid-body dynamics
  - 2. Voronoi Fracture
  - Motion blur
  - 4. Hierarchical transformations

At least two of the techniques 1a – 1d





### **Programming Assignment – Specs**

- Webbased or Standalone Executable
- Has to run on a reference platform (Win10, >8GB RAM, NVidia GTX >780, Visual Studio 2019, Firefox/Chrome)
- Web: HTML5, Canvas, PixiJS, ThreeJS ...
- Standalone: C++ & OpenGL GLFW, SDL, SFML, ...
- Frameworks/Libs may be used for asset import, controls, graphics
- No use of game engines, animation code (position and state updates of objects) has to be implemented yourself!
- Framerate-independent animations!
  - → update of animation state decoupled from rendering update
- Code versioned via GitLab





## Practical Assignment – 1. Submission

- Specifications as PDF (~3 pages), containing
  - Game title and name of your group
  - name and matr. number of the group members
  - description of the vision/concept of the game:
    - Content/Objects/Items, Aim of the Game, Controls
    - if given, reference to games that inspire your game
  - Specification of platform (web: which JS lib; standalone: which lang.)
  - at least one schematic mockup (hand-drawn is sufficient)
  - list of techniques you intend to implement and
  - description of how they add to the game (game mechanics, or just decoration)
- Specs per file upload (upload link t.b.a)
- Deadline: 12.03.



## Practical Assignment – 2. Submission

- Running Pre-Release, featuring
  - basic input control (keyboard, mouse)
  - 3D-Games: running display-pipeline and camera control
  - Running animation loop (framerate-independent)
  - basic objects/primivites as game assets
  - at least one featured technique
  - short PDF commenting your submission (controls, techinque, code overview)
- Executable game files via zip upload (Link t.b.a.)
- Deadline: 30.04.
- Note: By uploading the 2nd submission you will definitely receive a grade.



### Practical Assignment – 3. Submission

- Final Release featuring all specified techniques
- Executable game files via zip upload (link t.b.a.)
- Including a PDF containing:
  - User-Doc: Game-Manual (Controls, Gameplay ...), ~3 Pages
  - Tech-Doc: documenting techniques and where they are in the code
- Deadline: 11.06.





### **Exercise Interview & Oral exam**

- ~60 min slots per group, registration via TUG-Online
- Interview on your implementation, live demo, questions about the code
- Oral Exam: 3-4 theoretical questions from the lecture
- Dates: 21.06. 25.06.





### **Game Event**

- ~10 min Virtual Live-Presentations of your games
- Preliminary Location: Discord

Date: 28.06.





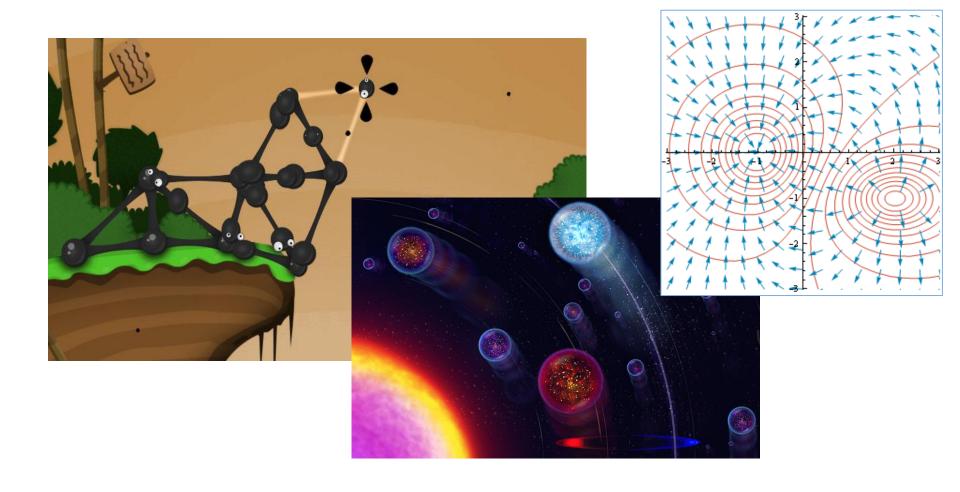


# **Passing the Course**

- For a positive grade, you have to
  - Pass the exercise interview (know and understand your code)
  - score 50% (20 pts) on the oral exam
  - score 50% (30 pts) on the assignment
  - score 50/100 pts in total
- To improve on a negative grade, repetition of the oral exam is possible within 4 weeks after the end of the course
- Individual requests for a second exam per email to <u>r.preiner#cgv.tugraz.at</u>







# **Assignment Techniques**





# 1a. Path Interpolation

- Your game contains the movement of one or more objects along a Catmull-Rom spline at controlled speeds (at least one non-constant motion, e.g., ease-in/ease-out).
- Spline evaluation is implemented by yourself
- Control points of the spline may be dynamic, manipulated by the user, ...





# 1a. Path Interpolation (cont.)

- Required Visualizations (switchable)
  - Spline curve
  - Control Points
  - Arc-Length Table Samples
- Required adjustable controls
  - Traversal Speed
  - Animation Update Rate
- Practical learning targets:
  - Spline-Interpolation
  - Arc-Length Parametrization
  - Speed control

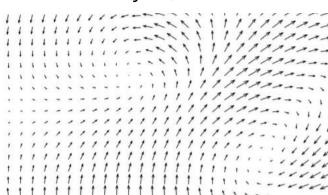
(→ Lecture 5. Interpolation)





### 1b. Physically-based Particle Dynamics

- Your game contains particle-like objects that move according to (Newtonian) physical forces.
- Implement an apropriate ODE solver that moves the particles according to the forces using 4th-order Runge-Kutta Integration.
- Use at least three different non-global force sources:
  - Radial (gravity of multiple planets or mouse pointer)
  - Pre-defined force vector field (grid-based or analytic)



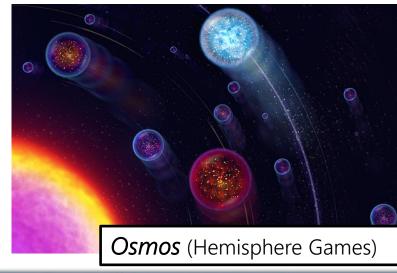




### 1b. Physically-based Particle Dynamics (2)

- Required Visualizations (switchable)
  - Force field (vector grid)
  - Object trajectories of the last few seconds
- Required adjustable controls
  - Switch between RK-4 and simple Euler integration
  - Animation update rate / step size h
- Practical learning targets:
  - Force-based Particle Dynamics
  - RK-4 Integration

(→ Lecture 7. Physical-based Animation)

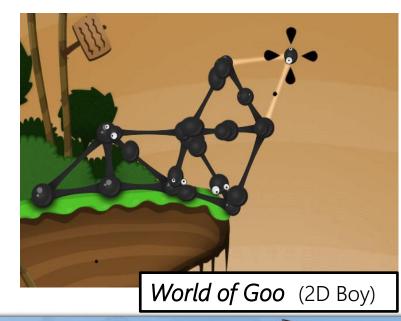






### 1c. Mass-Spring Systems

- Your game contains a mass-spring system that interacts in some way with the user and behaves according to physical forces.
- You implement an ODE solver that moves the mass-spring object according to the given forces using Velocity-Verlet Integration.
- Your engine uses Hookean forces and at least one external force (e.g., gravity, wind, ...)

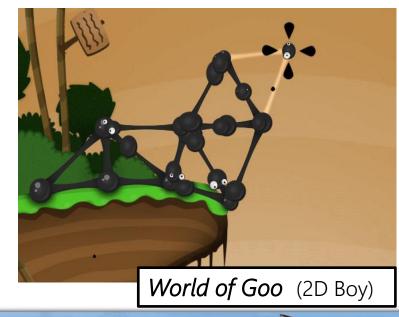




### 1c. Mass-Spring Systems (cont.)

- Required Visualizations (switchable)
  - Mass-Spring graph
  - Edges color-coded by spring strains
  - Current total force vector acting on each mass point
- Required adjustable controls
  - Spring Stiffness k
  - Animation update rate / step size h
- Practical learning targets:
  - Mass-Spring System Definition
  - Hookean Forces
  - Velocity-Verlet Integration

(→ Lecture 7. Physical-based Animation)





# 1d. Rigid-Body Dynamics

- Your game detects collisions between finite objects that have linear and angular momentum.
- Objects react to ellastic collisions by changing their momentums based on physical forces (bouncing off, adjusting rotation, etc.)
- Required Visualizations (switchable)
  - Momentum vectors (before and after collisions)
  - Collision points
- Practical learning targets:
  - Handling Elastic collisions
  - Linear and angular momentums

(→ Lecture 7. Physical-based Animation)





#### 2. Voronoi Fracture

- Your game contains 2D objects that are dynamically fractured into a number of small pieces using pixel-based Voronoi Fracturing.
- 2D objects (images) have a complex, non-rectangular silhouette
- Voronoi seeds of the fracture pattern are computed dynamically at runtime based on given causalities (bullet impact, punch location)
- Voronoi cells are compute based on a true pixel/grid-based distance field, which must be additionally noised
- Examples:
  - Shattered glass
  - Fragged enemies





### 2. Voronoi Fracture (cont.)

- Required Visualizations and Features (switchable)
  - Voronoi Seed Points
  - Voronoi cell distance fields (color coding)
- Required adjustable controls
  - Additional Noise-Overlay on/off
- Practical learning targets:
  - Plausible Fracture Patterns
  - Implicit Shapes
  - Voronoi-Cells
  - CSG Operations

(→ Lecture 8. Voronoi Fracture)





#### 3. Motion Blur

- Your game contains high-speed object movement that might not be properly resolved at slow animation update.
- You implement two motion blur strategies to counter temporal aliasing
  - stochastic motion blur
     OR
     post-process motion blur
  - supersampling
- allow to dynamically switch the mode at runtime in your game (differences should be visible)







### 3. Motion Blur (cont.)

- Required adjustable controls
  - Switch between the two motion blur modes (differences should be visible)
- Practical learning targets:
  - Temporal anti-aliasing
  - Motion blurred animations

(→ Lecture 3. Motion Blur)



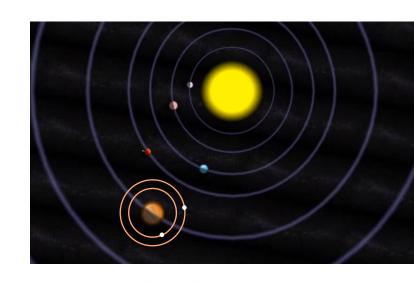




#### 4. Hierarchical Transformations

- Game objects move relative to other parent objects
  - → hierarchy of reference systems
- Your game manages a hierarchy of transformations (translations and rotations, at least 3 levels after root) and propagates parent transformations down to its children
- Each level contains multiple objects
- Objects and their transformations can be controlable by the player.
- Practical learning targets:
  - Hierarchical Scene Graphs
  - Transformation Representations

 $(\rightarrow Lecture 1 and 2)$ 





# **General Requirements**

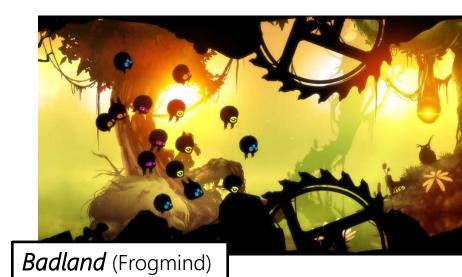
- Fully implemented gameplay (game-over, scores, etc.) not required for full assignment points, will however bring bonus points.
- Frame rate and simulation/animation update rate should be dynamically adjustable.
- Game pause (freeze animation and screen) and continue should be possible at any time.
- When using assets (images, sprites, sounds) from external sources, all sources have to be documented!
- Only FREE assets are allowed!





### Hints

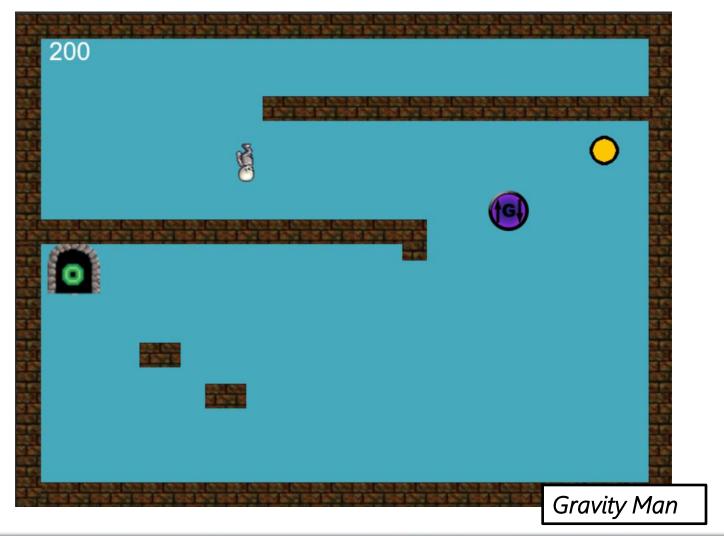
- Visuals are Secondary!
  - Focus on game mechanics and S&A techniques first, then graphics
  - Start with primitive mockup shapes, replace later
  - Or use simplistic visual style altogether
- Sounds are appreciated, but not mandatory
- Webbased Apps are probably easier to start with
- Standalone apps allow more flexibility





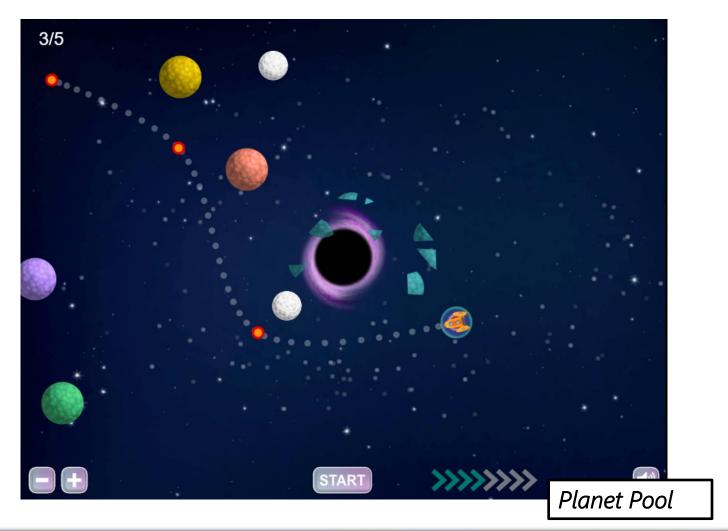












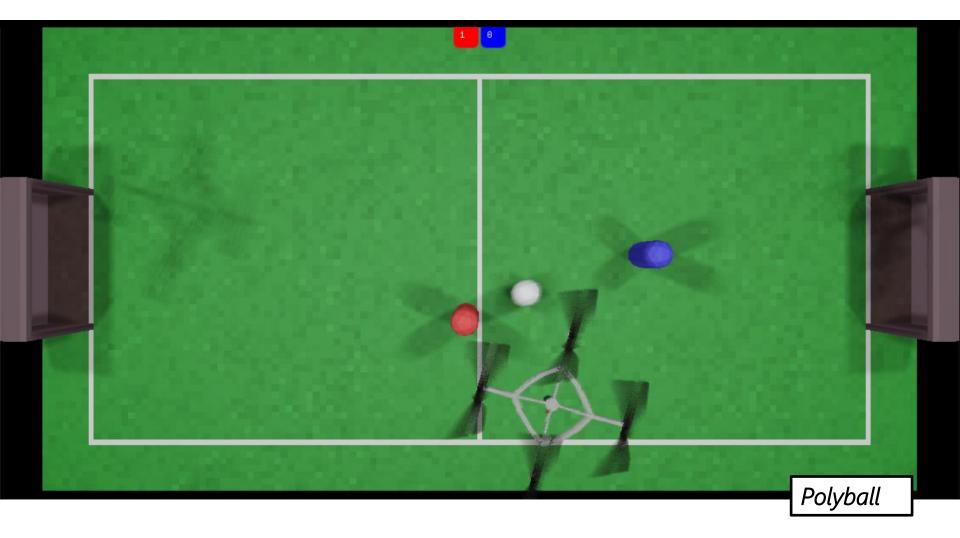






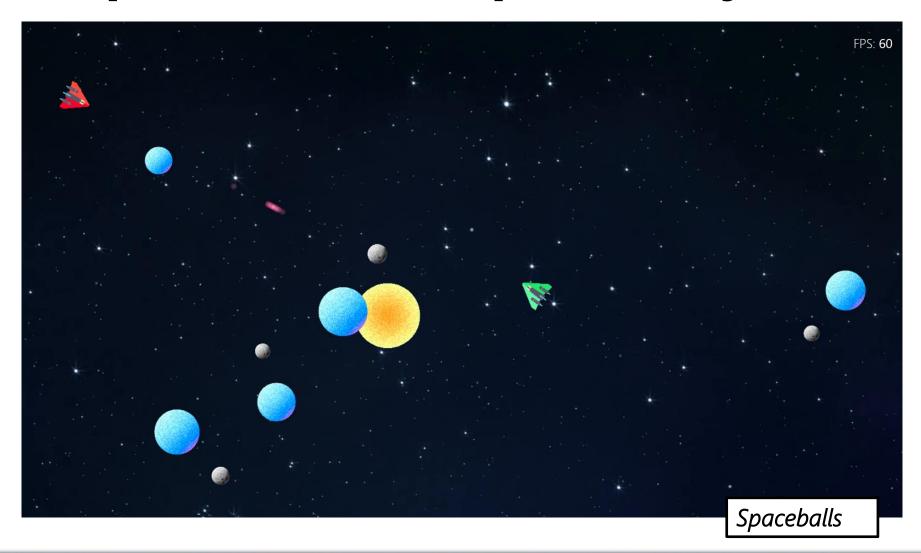






















### Links

#### WebGL

- HTML5/Canvas:
  - www.w3schools.com/html/html5 canvas.asp
  - www.html5rocks.com/en/tutorials/canvas/notearsgame
- PixiJS <u>www.pixijs.com</u>
- ThreeJS <u>www.threejs.org</u>

#### C++/OpenGL

- GLFW <u>www.glfw.org</u>
- SFML <u>www.sfml-dev.org/tutorials/2.4</u>
- SDL <u>www.libsdl.org</u>
- GLM <u>glm.g-truc.net</u>
- Eigen <u>eigen.tuxfamily.org</u>



