



DEPARTMENT OF  
INFORMATION SYSTEMS  
AND COMPUTER SCIENCE



```
00101110010001111011110010011010110100100101  
11010101101010100001010101010010101010101010  
10100101001001001010101010101010101010101010  
11100001111010110000000111101010101010000010101  
11101010111100101000100101111010100010100100111010  
101010010100100100100001010101101010101010100101111  
00101010010101001010100000001010101001111101000011001  
1000110010000111100110101011000100110101010000101010  
1100101010101000010011001010100010010101010101010  
10100101001001001010101010101010101010101010101010  
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```

										01
										02
										03
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										05
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H			

# Learning C++

“Simple” Start

# Welcome to Class!

- ▶ This is definitely a programming class (so expect to be coding A LOT)
- ▶ Our language of choice is C++
  - ▶ And we use SFML for Graphics
  - ▶ More on that in later lessons

001010100101010001111001101010010101  
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# The Catch

- ▶ The starting part might be a bit difficult for everyone as we find our footing
  - ▶ Starting with a new programming language is always difficult
  - ▶ But you'll get used to it after a while
  - ▶ ...right?
  - ▶ I hope so!

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# The Catch

- ▶ This is not a C++ class
  - ▶ It is expected that the students have some coding experience already coming in
- ▶ Not everything is going to be explicitly stated in the slide sets
  - ▶ I'm sure you guys can do some of the simple stuff yourselves, right?

00101010010101000111100100100101  
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100101001010100101001010010101



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# The Catch

- ▶ Your best friends will be:
  - ▶ Documentation:  
<http://www.cplusplus.com/doc/>
  - ▶ Other sites: ~~StackOverflow~~
- ▶ Me, your teacher!
  - ▶ I'm **not** here to spoonfeed you code
  - ▶ But I **am** here to help you as needed

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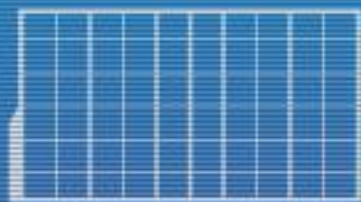


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# What You Need

- ▶ You'll need C++ to be able to compile your code on your local device
  - ▶ For the beginning portion, any version of C++ will do so you don't have to worry so much about it
  - ▶ Feel free to use an online compiler for now, especially for the shorter exercises

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# What You Need

- ▶ We'll be doing set-up for SFML proper on our own machines in a later lesson
  - ▶ SFML is an extension to C++ so we'll be downloading it separately
- ▶ I strongly suggest going to their website and downloading your C++ version from there to prepare for it though

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001001010100101001001010010010110  
10010100100001010100100101001010  
100101001010100101001010010101



# C++ and SFML

- ▶ I would like to request for us to all be using the 2.5.1 version of SFML
- ▶ Go to their website and download the matching C++ and SFML versions
  - ▶ <https://www.sfmml-dev.org/download/sfml/2.5.1/>

001010100101010001111010000100  
10001100100001111001101010010101  
110010101010100001001100101010100  
1001010010010010101010101010101  
11100001111010110000000111101001  
001001010100101001001010010010110  
1001010010001010100100101001010  
100101001010100101001010010101



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# C++ and SFML

## Download SFML 2.5.1

On Windows, choosing 32 or 64-bit libraries should be based on which platform you want to compile for, not which OS you have. Indeed, you can perfectly compile and run a 32-bit program on a 64-bit Windows. So you'll most likely want to target 32-bit platforms, to have the largest possible audience. Choose 64-bit packages only if you have good reasons.

**The compiler versions have to match 100%!**

Here are links to the specific MinGW compiler versions used to build the provided packages:

TDM 5.1.0 (32-bit), MinGW Builds 7.3.0 (32-bit), MinGW Builds 7.3.0 (64-bit)

Visual C++ 15 (2017) - 32-bit

[Download | 16.3 MB](#)

Visual C++ 15 (2017) - 64-bit

[Download | 18.0 MB](#)

Visual C++ 14 (2015) - 32-bit

[Download | 18.0 MB](#)

Visual C++ 14 (2015) - 64-bit

[Download | 19.9 MB](#)

Visual C++ 12 (2013) - 32-bit

[Download | 18.3 MB](#)

Visual C++ 12 (2013) - 64-bit

[Download | 20.3 MB](#)

GCC 5.1.0 TDM (SJLJ) - Code::Blocks - 32-bit

[Download | 14.1 MB](#)

GCC 7.3.0 MinGW (DW2) - 32-bit

[Download | 15.5 MB](#)

GCC 7.3.0 MinGW (SEH) - 64-bit

[Download | 16.5 MB](#)

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1110000111010110000000111101001  
001001010100101001001010010010110  
10010100100001010100100101001010  
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# C++ and SFML

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TDM 5.1.0 (32-bit), MinGW Builds 7.3.0 (32-bit), MinGW Builds 7.3.0 (64-bit)

**Please pay special attention to this!**

Visual C++ 15 (2017) - 32-bit	<a href="#">Download   16.3 MB</a>	Visual C++ 15 (2017) - 64-bit	<a href="#">Download   18.0 MB</a>
Visual C++ 14 (2015) - 32-bit	<a href="#">Download   18.0 MB</a>	Visual C++ 14 (2015) - 64-bit	<a href="#">Download   19.9 MB</a>
Visual C++ 12 (2013) - 32-bit	<a href="#">Download   18.3 MB</a>	Visual C++ 12 (2013) - 64-bit	<a href="#">Download   20.3 MB</a>
GCC 5.1.0 TDM (SJLJ) - Code::Blocks - 32-bit	<a href="#">Download   14.1 MB</a>		
GCC 7.3.0 MinGW (DW2) - 32-bit	<a href="#">Download   15.5 MB</a>	GCC 7.3.0 MinGW (SEH) - 64-bit	<a href="#">Download   16.5 MB</a>

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110010101010100001001100101010100  
100101001001001010101010101010101  
1110000111010110000000111101001  
001001010100101001001010010010110  
10010100100001010100100101001010  
10010100101010010100101001010101



# C++ and SFML

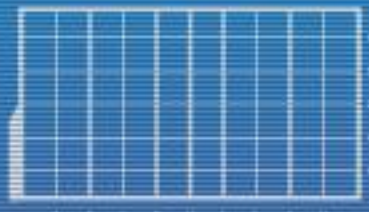
- ▶ Compiler versions need to match
- ▶ This means that the C++ you download should be from the link they specify
- ▶ And your SFML version should be the matching one for that



# C++ and SFML

- ▶ Things to take note of:
  - ▶ If your C++ compiler is 32-bit, your SFML should also be the 32-bit version
  - ▶ Similarly, if your C++ compiler is 64-bit, your SFML should also be the 64-bit version

00101010010101000011110100001100  
10001100100001111001101010010101  
11001010101010100001001100101010100  
100101001001001010101010101010101  
11100001111010110000000111101001  
001001010100101001001010010010110  
1001010010001010100100101001010  
1001010010101001010010101010101



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# C++ and SFML

- ▶ Things to take note of:
  - ▶ There is a separate version for Linux users
  - ▶ For Mac users, I strongly suggest using the app "Xcode" since it has support for SFML
    - ▶ To those who need help with this specifically, please send me an email and I will try to guide you appropriately

001010100101010001111001101010010101  
10001100100001111001101010010101  
110010101010100001001100101010100  
1001010010010010101010101010101  
11100001111010110000000111101001  
001001010100101001001010010010110  
10010100100001010100100101001010  
100101001010100101001010010101



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# Exercises

- ▶ These are simple tasks that I suggest you do to get started and practiced
- ▶ As a general rule, Exercises are NOT going to be checked or graded
  - ▶ But please believe me that they are picked out and included as stepping stones so there is still merit in doing them

001010100101010001111010000100  
10001100100001111001101010010101  
110010101010100001001100101010100  
1001010010010010101010101010101  
11100001111010110000000111101001  
001001010100101001001010010010110  
10010100100001010100100101001010  
10010100101010010100101001010101



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# Exercise #1

- ▶ Create a C++ program that accepts user input and echoes it back

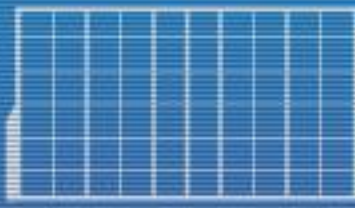
- ▶ User input:

Hello there!

- ▶ Program output:

Hello there!

0010101001010100011110100001100  
10001100100001111001101010010101  
110010101010100001001100101010100  
1001010010010010101010101010101  
11100001111010110000000111101001  
001001010100101001001010010010110  
10010100100001010100100101001010  
100101001010100101001010010101



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# Exercise #2

- ▶ Create a C++ program that accepts user input and adds the two numbers given

- ▶ User input:

12 24

- ▶ Program output:

36

0010101001010100011110100001100  
10001100100001111001101010010101  
11001010101010100001001100101010100  
100101001001001010101010101010101  
11100001111010110000000111101001  
001001010100101001001010010010110  
10010100100001010100100101001010  
100101001010100101001010010101



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# Exercise #3

- ▶ Create a C++ program that reads numbers from a file and returns their sum

- ▶ File contents:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

- ▶ Program output:

45

0010101001010100011110100001100  
10001100100001111001101010010101  
11001010101010100001001100101010100  
100101001001001010101010101010101  
11100001111010110000000111101001  
00100101010010100100101001001010110  
10010100100001010100100101001010  
1001010010101001010010100101010101



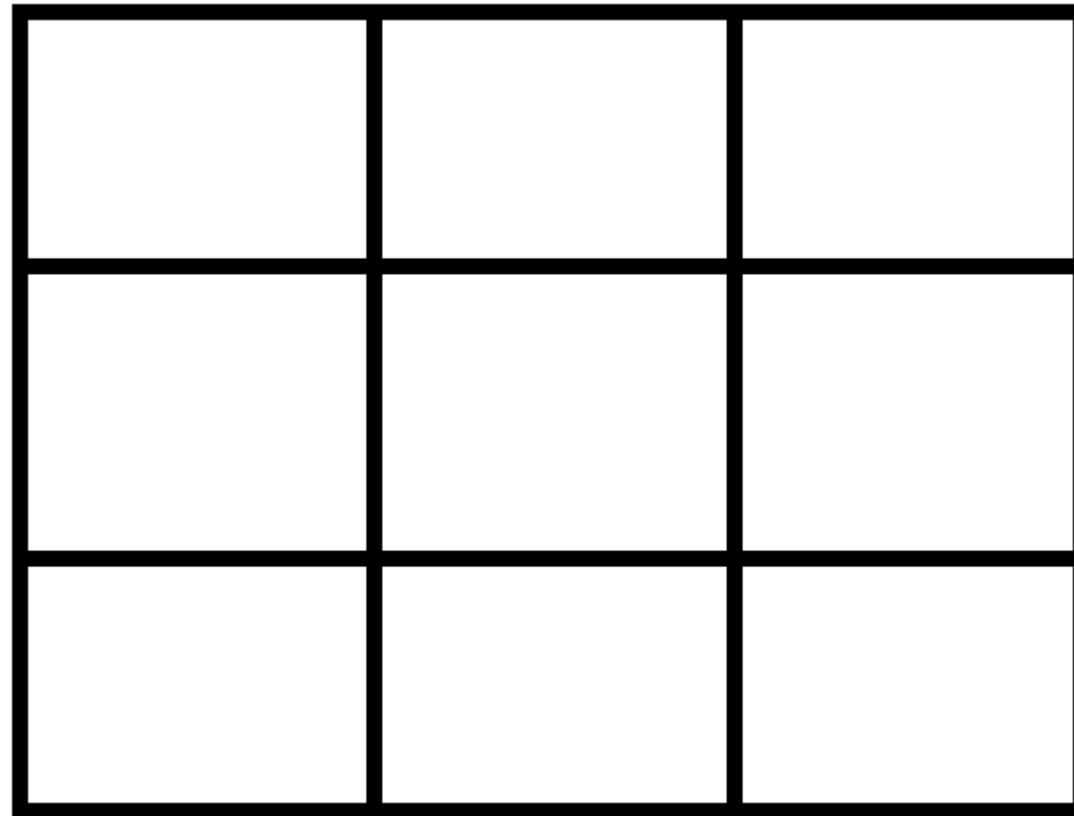
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# Groupings

- ▶ Homework is to be in groups of **three**
  - ▶ **This grouping is final for the semester**
- ▶ The Final Project will be done in groups, but I normally allow for students to work solo if they request it **and** have proved capable enough

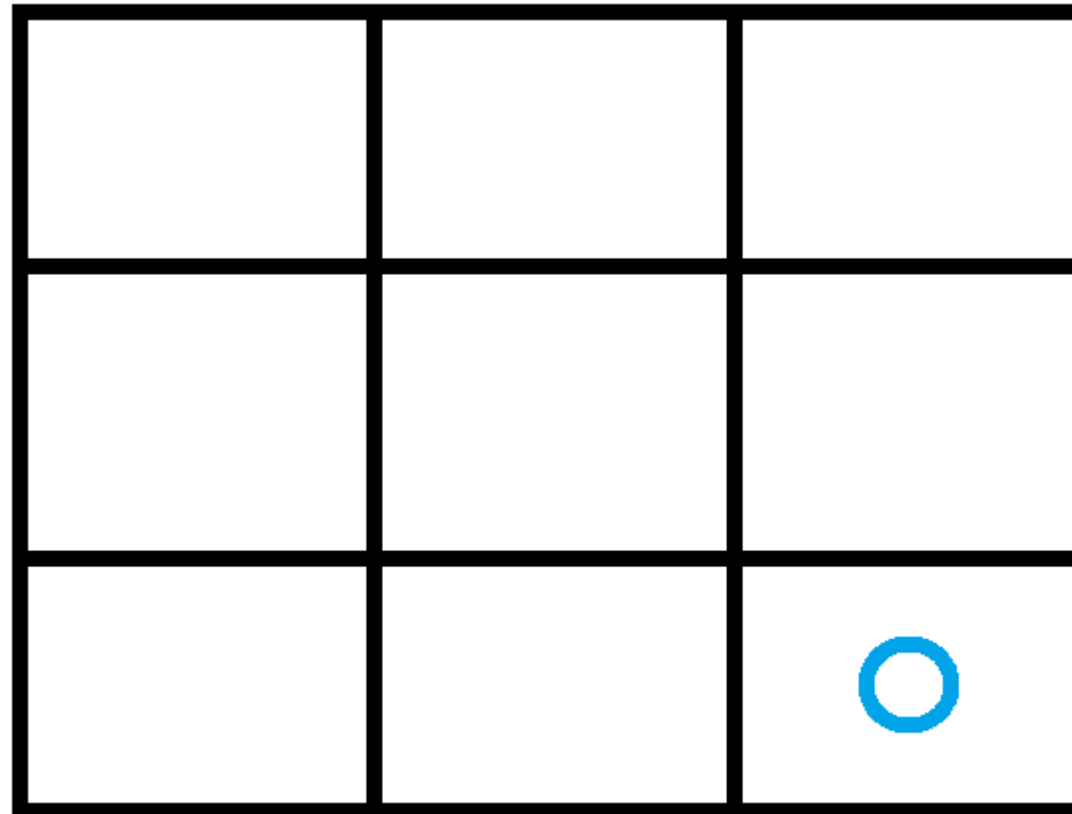
# Homework

- Imagine a world represented by a 3x3 grid:



# Homework

► You start here...



0010101001010100011110100001100  
10001100100001111001101010010101  
110010101010100001001100101010100  
1001010010010010101010101010101  
11100001111010110000000111101001  
001001010100101001001010010010110  
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10010100101010010100101001010101  
10010100101010010100101001010101

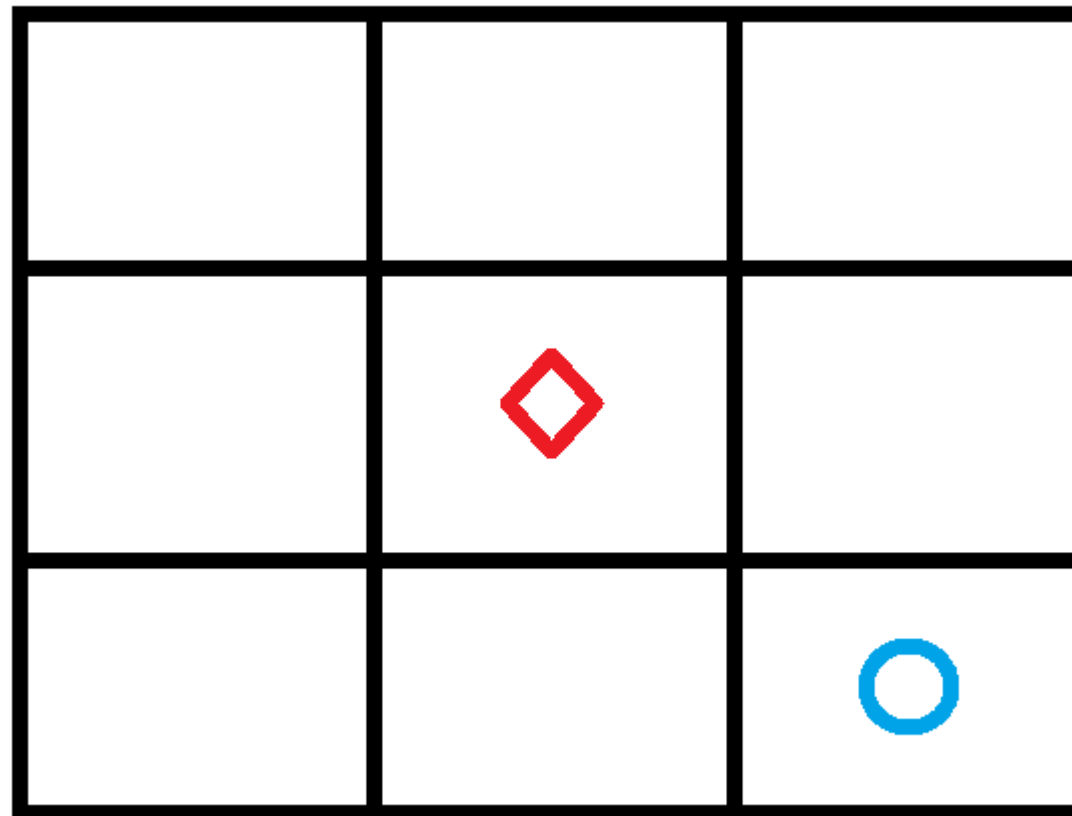


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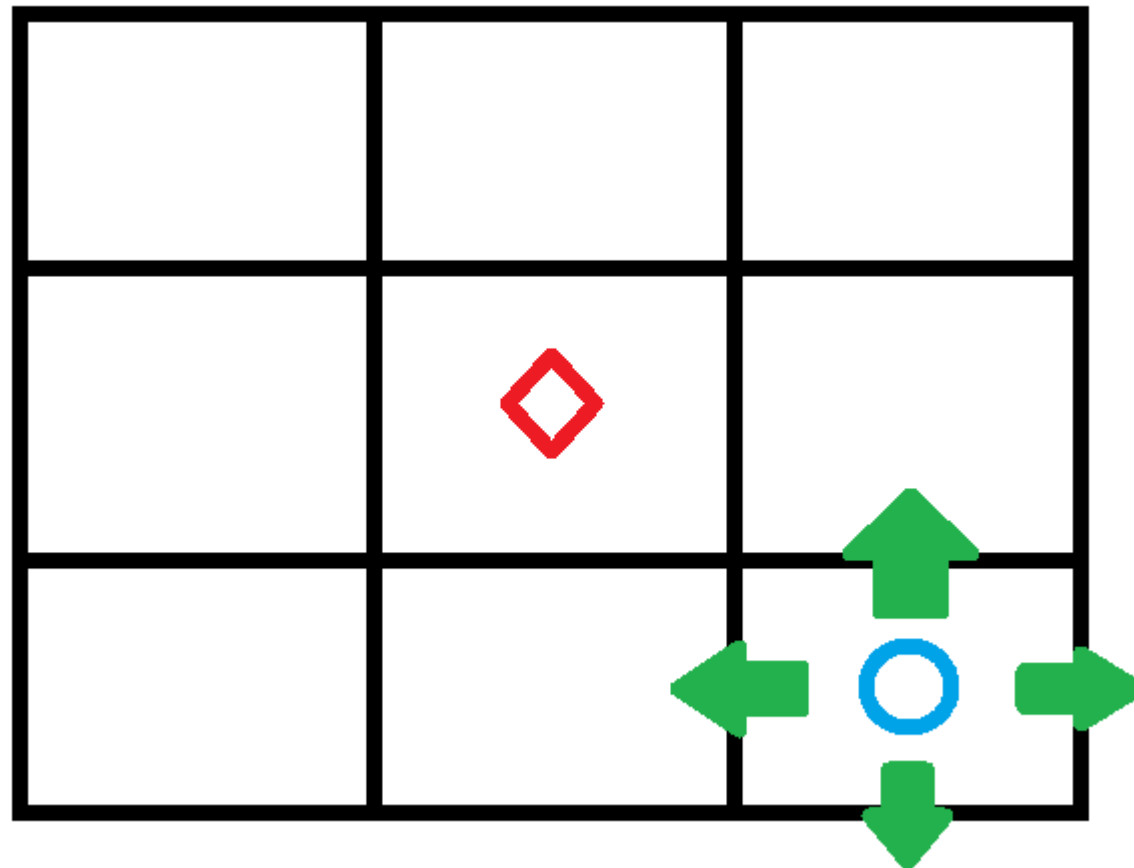
# Homework

► ... and must eliminate a target found here:




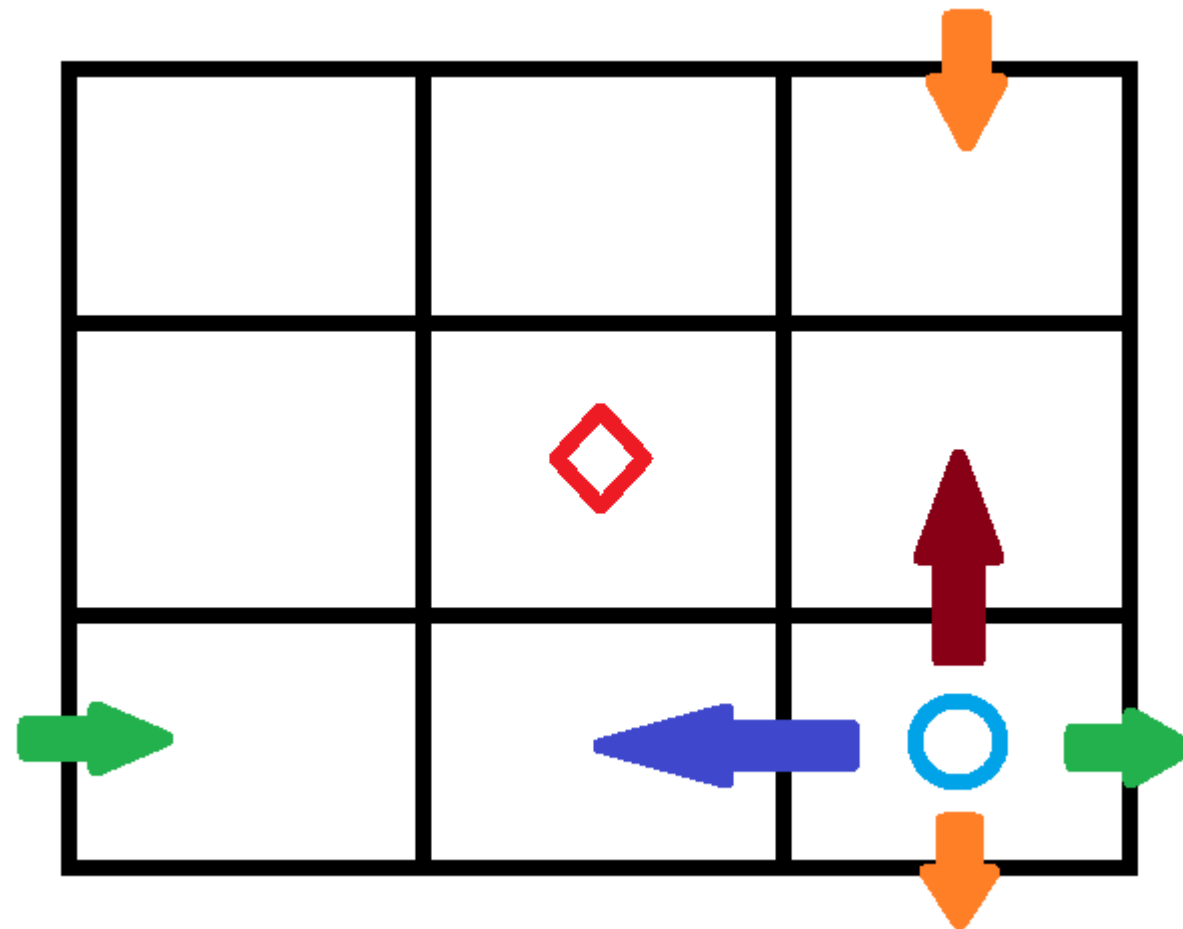
# Homework

- You can move in any of the four cardinal directions: north, east, west, and south



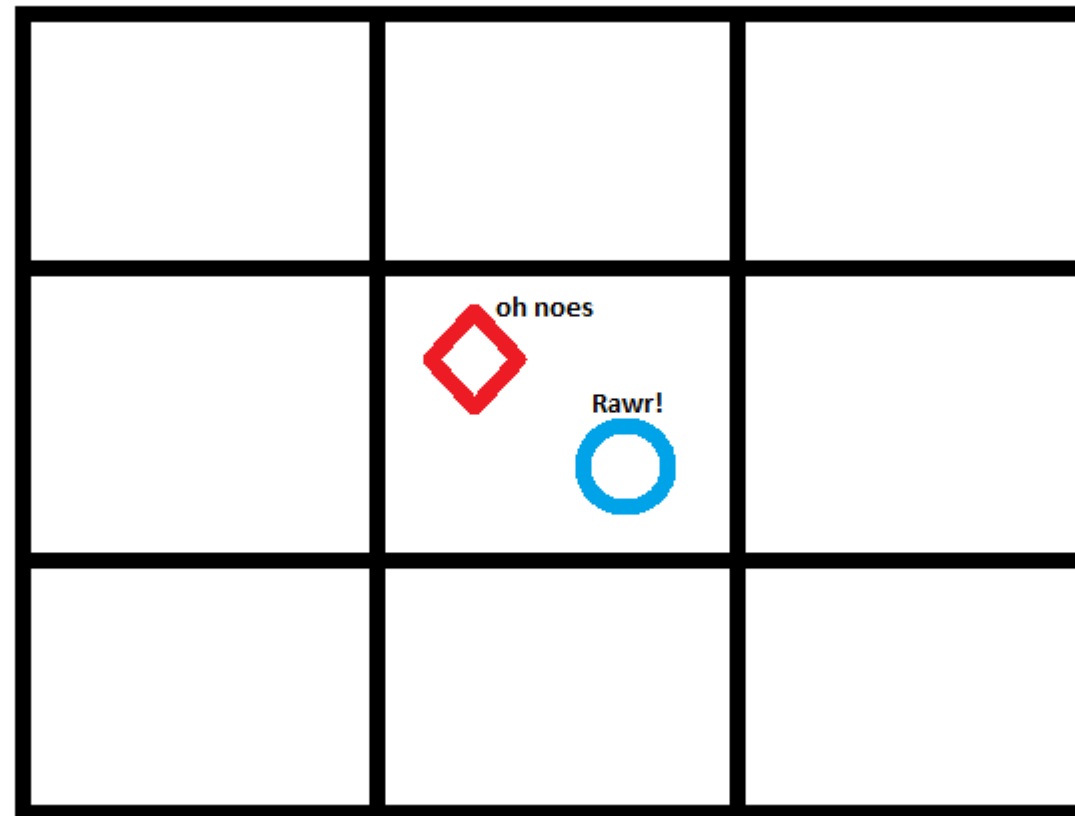
# Homework

- But note that the world has no walls and actually wraps around like a Karnaugh map:
- 
- The diagram shows a horizontal line with four segments. An orange arrow points down to the third segment from the left, indicating a specific location in the world.



# Homework

- You can also attack if you're in the same room as your target:





# Homework

- ▶ And of course, you can `exit` the game
  - ▶ Attacking the target should trigger an exit also

# BYE!

# Homework

- Any other input is to be treated as an invalid command

# lolwut

# Homework

- ▶ Your homework is to make a text-based game based on the specs above
- ▶ It is up to you how you wish to display the world to the player
- ▶ You can use a simple MUD setup wherein you can only see whatever is in the same room as you
  - ▶ <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/MUD>

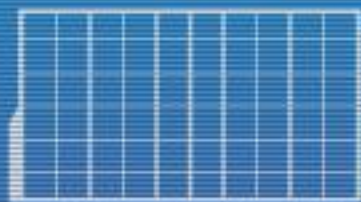
001010100101010001111001101010010101  
10001100100001111001101010010101  
110010101010100001001100101010100  
100101001001001010101010101010101  
11100001111010110000000111101001  
001001010100101001001010010010110  
10010100100001010100100101001010  
1001010010101001010010101010101



# Homework

- ▶ Regardless, you must have an option to display the world and the positions of your character and your target at all times
- ▶ Can be always on or simply toggled either at the start via command-line argument or at anytime during the game via a command
  - ▶ Example: Omniscient setup

```
0010101001010100011110100001100
10001100100001111001101010010101
110010101010100001001100101010100
100101001001001010101010101010101
11100001111010110000000111101001
001001010100101001001010010010110
1001010010001010100100101001010
10010100101010010100101001010101
```



# Homework

- Note that commands are not allowed to be chained (example: `north north` or `n n` should not trigger going north twice and should be treated as an invalid command)

0010101001010100001111001101010010101  
10001100100001111001101010010101  
11001010101010100001001100101010100  
100101001001001010101010101010101  
11100001111010110000000111101001  
0010010101001010010010100100101010  
1001010010001010100100101001010  
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# Homework

- ▶ Your program must be scalable
- ▶ The following should be changeable by simply editing the contents of the corresponding variable:
  - ▶ Size of the world (W x H grid)
  - ▶ Player starting position
  - ▶ Target starting position

```
0010101001010100001111001101010010101
10001100100001111001101010010101
11001010101010100001001100101010100
100101001001001010101010101010101
11100001111010110000000111101001
001001010100101001001010010010110
1001010010001010100100101001010
100101001010100101001010010101
```



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# Homework

- ▶ These variables will be read from a file named “settings.txt” and loaded into your game upon start-up
- ▶ The rest of the game runs out of the console, simulating a real player
  - ▶ See the sample executables for an example of how it should run

