

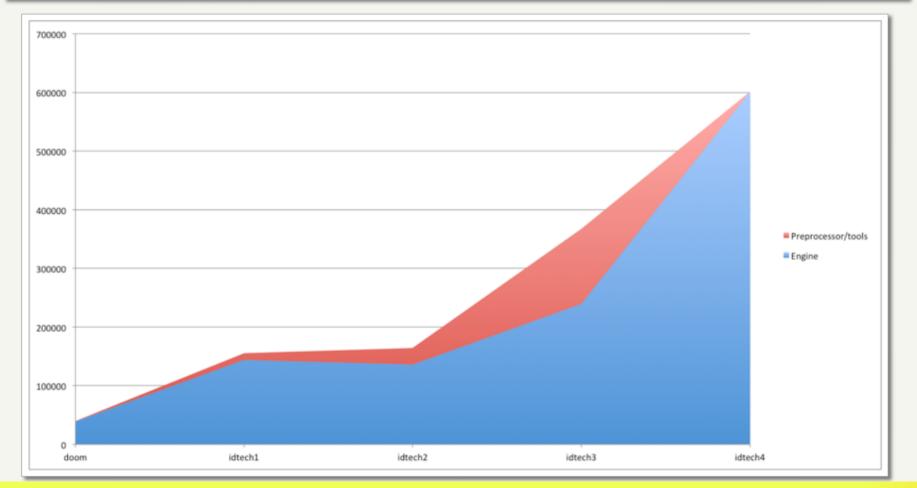
DOOM III

- Rilasciato nel 2004, terzo capitolo di Doom
- Primo gioco sviluppato su motore grafico idTech4
- Motore grafico innovativo: unified lighting and shadowing, GUI surfaces, animazione e scripting complessi
- Source code disponibile sul ftp della id, ma anche in svariati git!
- In particolare: https://github.com/TTimo/doom3.gpl Questa dovrebbe essere la prima release ufficiale.
- Sviluppato in Visual Studio .NET (ma non c'è una singola linea di codice C#)
- E' possibile compilarlo con Visual Studio 2010

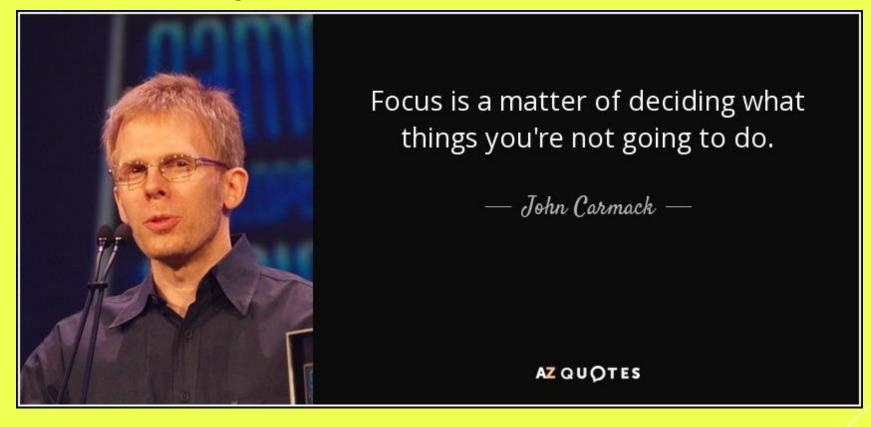
Ovviamente più complesso dei motori grafici di Wolfenstein, Doom e Quake

```
2180 text files.
2002 unique files.
626 files ignored.
http://cloc.sourceforge.net v 1.56 T=19.0 s (77.9 files/s, 47576.6 lines/s)
                              files
                                              blank
Language
                                                                              code
                                                           comment
C++
                                517
                                              87078
                                                            113107
                                                                            366433
                                                             27176
C/C++ Header
                                617
                                              29833
                                                                            111105
                                              11408
                                                             15566
                                                                             53540
                                171
Bourne Shell
                                 29
                                               5399
                                                               6516
                                                                             39966
                                               1196
                                                               874
                                                                              9121
make
                                 43
m4
                                 10
                                               1079
                                                               232
                                                                              9025
                                 55
HTML
                                                391
                                                                76
                                                                              4142
                                                709
                                                               656
                                                                              2606
Objective C++
Perl
                                                523
                                                               411
                                                                              2380
                                                                               912
                                                                 97
yacc
Python
                                                108
                                                                182
                                                                               895
Objective C
                                                145
                                                                               768
                                                                 20
DOS Batch
                                                                                61
Teamcenter def
                                                                                51
                                                                 20
                                                                                25
Lisp
                                                                                17
awk
SUM:
                               1481
                                             137974
                                                            164934
                                                                            601047
```

#Lines of code	Doom	idTech1	idTech2	idTech3	idTech4
Engine	39079	143855	135788	239398	601032
Tools	341	11155	28140	128417	-
Total	39420	155010	163928	367815	601032



 Oggi non parliamo dell'engine in sé, ma verranno illustrati una serie di commenti da parte del creatore dell'engine, John Carmack



Analisi del engine: http://fabiensanglard.net/doom3/index.php

- Sul linguaggio:
- idTech4 è stato il primo motore della idTech scritto in C++:
- DOOM is our first game programmed in C++. I actually did the original renderer in straight C working inside the QUAKE III Arena framework, but most of it has been objectified since then, and all of our new code is set up that way.
- [...] I sort of meandered into C++ with Doom 3 I was an experienced C programmer with OOP background from NeXT's Objective-C, so I just started writing C++ without any proper study of usage and idiom. In retrospect, I very much wish I had read Effective C++ and some other material.
- [...] Today, I do firmly believe that C++ is the right language for large, multi-developer projects with critical performance requirements, and Tech 5 is a lot better off for the Doom 3 experience.

- ▶ Sul linguaggio:
- Uso di astrazione e polimorfismo
- Tutti gli asset del gioco sono memorizzati in human-readable format e interpretati da un parser
 - In hindsight, this was a mistake. There are benefits during development for text based formats, but it isn't worth the load time costs. It might have been justified for the animation system, which went through a significant development process during D3 and had to interact with an exporter from Maya, but it certainly wasn't for general static models.
- Template usate solo nelle classi di utilità di basso livello (idLib)
- Un sacco di commenti!!! Circa il 30% del codebase
- Documento coding style conciso e minimale

- Sulle scelte di programmazione: const
- Il codice è particolarmente rigido nei confronti della sintassi realtiva al passaggio di parametri alle funzioni
- Regola del "no in-out", ovvero, un parametro di una funzione può essere solo di input o di output, mai entrambi
- Parametri di input sono tutti const

Sulle scelte di programmazione: const

I am a full const nazi nowadays, and I chide any programmer that doesn't const every variable and parameter that can be.

- Sulle scelte di programmazione: commenti
- Ci sono dove servono: non troveremo parti di codice simile a questa

- Sulle scelte di programmazione: commenti
- Ci sono dove servono: non troveremo parti di codice simile a questa

- Come è commentata la funzione Split che abbiamo visto prima?
- // splits the surface into a front and back surface, the surface
 itself stays unchanged
 // frontOnPlaneEdges and backOnPlaneEdges optionally store the
 indexes to the edges that lay on the split plane
 // returns a SIDE_?

- > Sulle scelte di programmazione: spazi verticali e orizzontali
- ▶ Non si sprecano spazi verticali!
- ➤ Tutto è ben incolonnato!

COMN

- Sulle scelt
- ▶ Non si spr

```
index[n++] = UpdateVertexIndex( vertexIndexNum[s], vertexRemap[s], vertexCopyIndex[s], v2 );
        index[n++] = edgeSplitVertex[e0];
       index[n++] = UpdateVertexIndex( vertexIndexNum[s], vertexRemap[s], vertexCopyIndex[s], v1 );
        indexNum[s] = n;
        break:
               // second edge split
case 2: {
        s = sides[v1] & SIDE BACK;
       n = indexNum[s];
        onPlaneEdges[s][numOnPlaneEdges[s]++] = n;
        index = indexPtr[s];
       index[n++] = edgeSplitVertex[e1];
        index[n++] = UpdateVertexIndex( vertexIndexNum[s], vertexRemap[s], vertexCopyIndex[s], v0 );
       index[n++] = UpdateVertexIndex( vertexIndexNum[s], vertexRemap[s], vertexCopyIndex[s], v1 );
        indexNum[s] = n;
        s ^= 1;
       n = indexNum[s];
        onPlaneEdges[s][numOnPlaneEdges[s]++] = n;
        index = indexPtr[s];
        index[n++] = UpdateVertexIndex( vertexIndexNum[s], vertexRemap[s], vertexCopyIndex[s], v0 );
       index[n++] = edgeSplitVertex[e1];
        index[n++] = UpdateVertexIndex( vertexIndexNum[s], vertexRemap[s], vertexCopyIndex[s], v2 );
        indexNum[s] = n;
       break;
             // first and second edge split
case 3: {
       s = sides[v1] & SIDE BACK;
       n = indexNum[s];
        onPlaneEdges[s][numOnPlaneEdges[s]++] = n;
       index = indexPtr[s];
       index[n++] = edgeSplitVertex[e1];
       index[n++] = edgeSplitVertex[e0];
       index[n++] = UpdateVertexIndex( vertexIndexNum[s], vertexRemap[s], vertexCopyIndex[s], v1 );
        indexNum[s] = n;
        s ^= 1;
        n = indexNum[s];
        onPlaneEdges[s][numOnPlaneEdges[s]++] = n;
        index = indexPtr[s];
       index[n++] = edgeSplitVertex[e0];
        index[n++] = edgeSplitVertex[e1];
        index[n++] = UpdateVertexIndex( vertexIndexNum[s], vertexRemap[s], vertexCopyIndex[s], v0 );
        index[n++] = edgeSplitVertex[e1];
        index[n++] = UpdateVertexIndex( vertexIndexNum[s], vertexRemap[s], vertexCopyIndex[s], v2 );
        index[n++] = UpdateVertexIndex( vertexIndexNum[s], vertexRemap[s], vertexCopyIndex[s], v0 );
        indexNum[s] = n;
        break;
               // third edge split
case 4: {
```

```
COM
```

Sulle so

▶ Non si

```
class idJointMat {
public:
        void
                                SetRotation( const idMat3 &m );
        idMat3
                                GetRotation() const;
        void
                                SetTranslation( const idVec3 &t );
        idVec3
                                GetTranslation() const;
        idVec3
                                operator*( const idVec3 &v ) const;
        idVec3
                                operator*( const idVec4 &v ) const;
        idJointMat &
                        operator*=( const idJointMat &a );
                                                                                                                // tran
                                                                                                                 // untr
        idJointMat &
                        operator/=( const idJointMat &a );
        bool
                                                                                                                // exac
                                Compare( const idJointMat &a ) const;
                                Compare( const idJointMat &a, const float epsilon ) const;
                                                                                                // compare with epsilon
        bool
                                                const idJointMat &a ) const;
                                                                                                                // exac
        bool
                                operator==(
        bool
                                operator!=(
                                                const idJointMat &a ) const;
                                                                                                                 // exac
        void
                                Identity();
        void
                                Invert();
        void
                                FromMat4( const idMat4 & m );
        idMat3
                                ToMat3() const;
        idMat4
                                ToMat4() const;
        idVec3
                                ToVec3() const;
        const float *
                       ToFloatPtr() const { return mat; }
        float *
                                ToFloatPtr() { return mat; }
        idJointQuat
                                ToJointQuat() const;
```

- Sulle scelte di programmazione: brackets { }
- Usate sempre, anche quando non obbligatorie
- Non vedremo codice confusionario come:

```
while (a)
   if (b > c)
      d = c;
   else if (c > d)
      e = f;
   else
      if (mm)
      a = 0;
   else
      n = 1;
```

- Sulle scelte di programmazione: STL
- Id non ha usato la STL; piuttosto, implementazione da zero di container, tipi composti ed algoritmi.
- Scarso uso delle template: programmazione strongly typed e uso dei generics solo quando serve
- I mistrusted templates for many years, and still use them with restraint, but I eventually decided I liked strong typing more than I disliked weird code in headers. The debate on STL is still ongoing here at Id, and gets a little spirited. Back when Doom 3 was started, using STL was almost certainly not a good call, but reasonable arguments can be made for it today, even in games.

- Sulle scelte di programmazione: get/set
- Funzioni membro get / set implementate solo quando servono veramente

```
class LaMiaClasse {
  public:
    int getVar() const { return var; }
    void setVar( const int v ) { var = v; }
  private:
    int var;
}
```

- Per incrementare la variabile di n?
- LaMiaClasse lmc; lmc.setVar(lmc.getVar() + n);

SUI TOOL

- Sui tool di sviluppo: static/dynamic code analyzer
- The most important thing I have done as a programmer in recent years is to aggressively pursue static code analysis. Even more valuable than the hundreds of serious bugs I have prevented with it is the change in mindset about the way I view software reliability and code quality.
- Code analyzer è un tool che esamina il codice, cercando possibili bug.
- Static Code Analysis prevede analisi del codice senza eseguirlo (source code o bytecode)
- Dynamic Code Analysis prevede analisi del codice durante l'esecuzione
- Che tipo di errori è possibile trovare?
- ► PVS-Studio test ② http://q.viva64.com/ <- non funziona più...</p>

SUI TOOL

- Sui tool di sviluppo: static/dynamic code analyzer
- NULL pointers are the biggest problem in C/C++, at least in our code. The dual use of a single value as both a flag and an address causes an incredible number of fatal issues. C++ references should be favored over pointers whenever possible; while a reference is "really" just a pointer, it has the implicit contract of being not-NULL. Perform NULL checks when pointers are turned into references, then you can ignore the issue thereafter.
- Printf format string errors were the second biggest issue in our codebase, heightened by the fact that passing an idStr instead of idStr::c_str() almost always results in a crash
- A lot of the serious reported errors are due to modifications of code long after it was written. [...] Examined in isolation, this is a comment on code path complexity, but when you look back at the history, it is clear that it was more a failure to communicate preconditions clearly to the programmer modifying the code.

SUI TOOL

- Sui tool di sviluppo: static/dynamic code analyzer
- Valgrind: esamina utilizzo di memoria e individual eventuali memory leak. Inoltre, controllo race condition in ambito multithread
- Microsoft analyze: compreso in Visual Studio, anche nella versione Community!!!
- Intel Inspector / Advisor / Trace Analizer / Vtune Amplifier: suite (a pagamento) per complete analisi online e offline e profilazione del codice
- The takeaway action should be: If your version of Visual Studio has /analyze available, turn it on and give it a try. If I had to pick one tool, I would choose the Microsoft option. Everyone else working in Visual Studio, at least give the PVS-Studio demo a try. If you are developing commercial software, buying static analysis tools is money well spent.

DOOM III

- Bibliografia:
- http://kotaku.com/5975610/the-exceptional-beauty-of-doom-3s-source-code
- ftp://ftp.idsoftware.com/idstuff/doom3/source/CodeStyleConventions.doc
- http://fabiensanglard.net/doom3/index.php
- http://fabiensanglard.net/doom3_bfg/index.php
- http://fabiensanglard.net/doom3_documentation/index.php
- http://fabiensanglard.net/doom3_documentation/DOOM-3-BFG-Technical-Note.pdf
- http://www.gamasutra.com/view/news/128836/InDepth Static Code Analysis.php
- https://dev.visucore.com/doom3/doxygen/ surface 8h source.html