



MINOR PROJECT

(Subway Surfers Game)

Student Name: TRISHA
Branch: UIC -BCA
Semester: 5
Subject Name: WEB DEVELOPMENT

UID: 22BCA10681
Section/Group: 22BCA 3-B
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Subject Code: 22CAH 301

1. AIM/OVERVIEW OF THE PRACTICAL:

The objective of this project is to develop a classic **Subway Surfers Game** using **C#** in a console-based environment. The game allows the player to **navigate them to get collide from X** within a specified grid, which **increases the player's score**. The game **ends** when **the player collides with the boundary walls or X**.

2. TASK TO BE DONE:

- **Set Up Game Environment:** Define the game area dimensions and initialize variables for player position, score, and **X** position.
- **Implement Controls:** Set up input detection for arrow keys, allowing the player to change the player's direction without reversing it.
- **Score Generation:** Constantly coming **X** within the game area, ensuring they don't overlap with the snake's current position.
- **Collision Detection:** Implement logic to end the game upon collision with walls or the player's own body.
- **Console Rendering:** Continuously update the console display to reflect the player's movement, **X** position, and current score.

3. ALGORITHM/FLOWCHART:

1. Initialize Game:

- Set initial frog length and position at the center of the game area.
- Generate the first piece of food at a random position.
- Set the initial score to zero and define the game speed.

2. Game Loop:

- Check for player input to update the frog's direction.
- Update the frog's position based on the current direction.
- Food Collision: If the snake reaches the food, increase its length, increment the score, and generate a new piece of food.
- Collision Detection: Check for wall or self-collisions; if detected, end the game.
- Render Game: Display the current game state in the console, including walls, snake, food, and score.
- Speed Control: Use a delay to control game speed and make it more challenging.

3. End Game:

- When a collision is detected, display "Game Over" and show the final score, giving the player an option to exit the game.

4. DATASET:

There is no predefined dataset for this project. The program dynamically collects data from the user, such as expense names and amounts, during execution.

5. CODE FOR EXPERIMENT/PRACTICAL:

```
using System;
using System.Threading;

namespace ConsoleSubwaySurfer
{
    class Program
    {
        static int playerPosition = 1;    // 0 = left, 1 = middle, 2 = right
        static int score = 0;             // Player's score
        static bool gameRunning = true;   // Game status
        static int laneWidth = 5;         // Width of each lane in console characters
        static int[] obstaclePositions = new int[3]; // Array to hold obstacle positions
        for each lane

        static void Main(string[] args)
        {
            Console.CursorVisible = false;
            Console.Clear();
            InitializeGame();

            // Start the game loop in a separate thread

            Thread gameThread = new Thread(GameLoop);
            gameThread.Start();

            // Listen for player input

            while (gameRunning)
            {
                if (Console.KeyAvailable)
                {
                    ConsoleKeyInfo key = Console.ReadKey(true);
                    if (key.Key == ConsoleKey.LeftArrow && playerPosition > 0)
                    {
                        playerPosition--; // Move left
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```
    }  
    else if (key.Key == ConsoleKey.RightArrow && playerPosition < 2)  
    {  
        playerPosition++; // Move right  
    }  
}  
}  
}  
  
// Initialize the game display and setup  
  
static void InitializeGame()  
{  
    Console.SetCursorPosition(0, 0);  
    Console.Write("Score: 0");  
  
    // Draw lane boundaries  
  
    for (int i = 1; i < Console.WindowHeight; i++)  
    {  
        Console.SetCursorPosition(laneWidth, i);  
        Console.Write("|"); // Left lane boundary  
        Console.SetCursorPosition(laneWidth * 2, i);  
        Console.Write("|"); // Right lane boundary  
    }  
}  
  
// Main game loop to update obstacles and score  
  
static void GameLoop()  
{  
    Random random = new Random();  
  
    while (gameRunning)  
    {  
        // Move obstacles down and check for collision  
  
        UpdateObstacles();
```

// Check for collision with the player

```
if (obstaclePositions[playerPosition] == Console.WindowHeight - 2)  
{  
    gameRunning = false;  
    Console.Clear();  
    Console.WriteLine("Game Over! You hit an obstacle.");  
    Console.WriteLine($"Your score: {score}");  
    return;  
}
```

// Add a new obstacle in a random lane

```
if (random.Next(0, 5) == 0) // Random chance for obstacle appearance  
{  
    int lane = random.Next(0, 3);  
    if (obstaclePositions[lane] == 0) // Only place if no obstacle is in the lane  
    {  
        obstaclePositions[lane] = 1; // Place obstacle at the top of the screen  
    }  
}  
// Update the score  
score++;  
UpdateScore();
```

// Redraw player in current lane
DrawPlayer();

Thread.Sleep(150); // Game speed, decrease to make it faster

```
}  
}
```

// Update score display at the top

```
static void UpdateScore()  
{
```

```
Console.SetCursorPosition(7, 0); // Position to display the score
Console.Write(score);
}

// Move all obstacles down by one row

static void UpdateObstacles()
{
    for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++)
    {
        if (obstaclePositions[i] >= 1)
        {
            // Erase obstacle at previous position

            Console.SetCursorPosition(i * laneWidth + laneWidth / 2,
obstaclePositions[i]);
            Console.Write(" ");

            // Move obstacle down
            obstaclePositions[i]++;

            // Redraw obstacle at new position

            if (obstaclePositions[i] < Console.WindowHeight - 1)
            {
                Console.SetCursorPosition(i * laneWidth + laneWidth / 2,
obstaclePositions[i]);
                Console.Write("X"); // Obstacle symbol
            }
            else
            {
                // Clear obstacle if it moves off the screen

                obstaclePositions[i] = 0;
            }
        }
    }
}
```

}

// Draw the player in their current lane

```
static void DrawPlayer()
{
    // Clear previous player position
    Console.SetCursorPosition(0 * laneWidth + laneWidth / 2,
Console.WindowHeight - 2);
    Console.Write(" ");
    Console.SetCursorPosition(1 * laneWidth + laneWidth / 2,
Console.WindowHeight - 2);
    Console.Write(" ");
    Console.SetCursorPosition(2 * laneWidth + laneWidth / 2,
Console.WindowHeight - 2);
    Console.Write(" ");

    // Draw player in current lane

    Console.SetCursorPosition(playerPosition * laneWidth + laneWidth / 2,
Console.WindowHeight - 2);
    Console.Write("O"); // Player symbol
}
}
```

```
Program.cs snake_game ConsoleSubwaySurfer.Program playerPosition  
{  
    1 using System;  
    2 using System.Threading;  
    3  
    4 namespace ConsoleSubwaySurfer  
    5 {  
        0 references  
    6 class Program  
    7 {  
        8 static int playerPosition = 1; // 0 = left, 1 = middle, 2 = right  
        9 static int score = 0; // Player's score  
       10 static bool gameRunning = true; // Game status  
       11 static int laneWidth = 5; // Width of each lane in console character  
       12 static int[] obstaclePositions = new int[3]; // Array to hold obstacle position  
       13  
        0 references  
       14 static void Main(string[] args)  
       15 {  
           16 Console.CursorVisible = false;  
           17 Console.Clear();  
           18 InitializeGame();  
           19  
           20 // Start the game loop in a separate thread  
           21 Thread gameThread = new Thread(GameLoop);  
           22 gameThread.Start();  
           23  
           24 // Listen for player input  
           25 while (gameRunning)
```

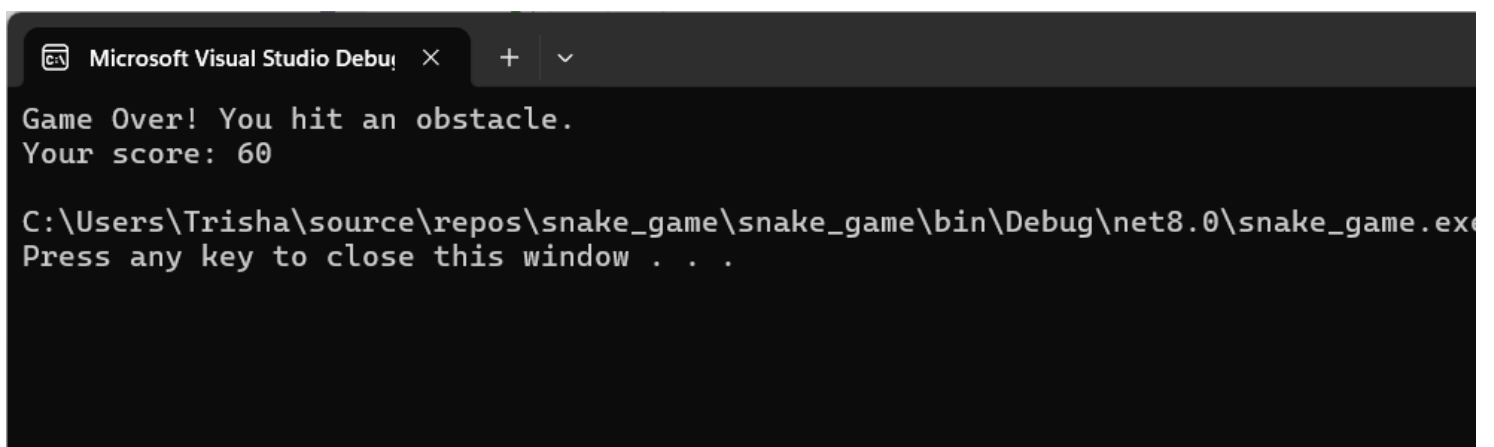
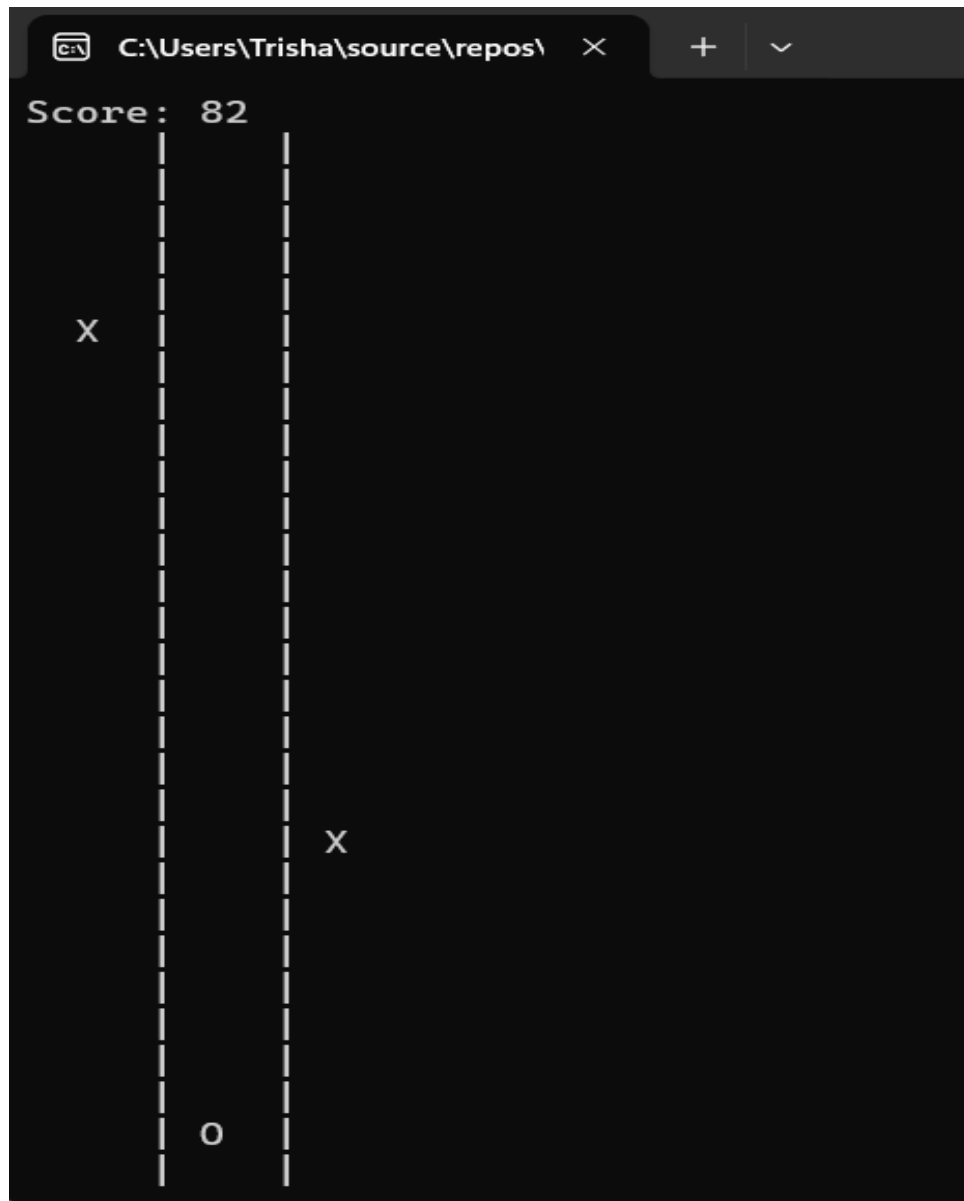
Score: 50

X

X

X

O



6. LEARNING OUTCOMES (WHAT I HAVE LEARNT):

1. **Advanced C# Fundamentals:** Gained hands-on experience with advanced C# concepts such as multi-threading (for game loop control), lists, and random number generation.
2. **Game Development Principles:** Developed an understanding of game loops, state management, and real-time user interaction, essential skills in game programming.
3. **Collision Detection and Boundary Handling:** Learned how to implement collision detection logic to ensure the frog doesn't pass beyond boundaries or overlap with itself.
4. **Console-based Graphics Rendering:** Mastered the art of rendering a visual representation of the game in the console, including walls, player as O, and collision from X.
5. **Problem-solving and Logic Building:** Improved logical thinking and problem-solving skills through planning and structuring game mechanics.

7. CONCLUSION

This a frog Game project was a highly rewarding experience, combining elements of game logic, user interaction, and console-based graphics. This project not only improved my understanding of C# programming but also provided an introduction to game development principles. By implementing various mechanics like collision detection, input handling, and real-time score tracking, I gained valuable experience in logic building, debugging, and testing. This project has laid a strong foundation for more advanced game development and programming projects in the future.

Evaluation Grid:

Sr. No.	Parameters	Marks Obtained	Maximum Marks
1.	Demonstration and Performance (Pre Lab Quiz)		5
2.	Worksheet		10
3.	Post Lab Quiz		5