

6CCS3PRJ Final Year Implementing Procedural Content Generation Algorithms in a Tile Map RPG in the Godot Game Engine

Final Project Report

Author: Zishan Rahman

Supervisor: Senir Dinar

Student ID: 20071291

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Abstract

Procedural generation refers to content in a medium that is produced algorithmically in lieu of by hand. Most notably, procedural generation algorithms are implemented in video games, for generating levels, terrain and other game contents programmatically. This project takes some of the more prominent algorithms for procedural generation- Lindenmayer Systems, Voronoi Points, Poisson Disk Generation and Simplex Noise- and implements them in a 2D tile-map-oriented RPG-like game in the open-source Godot game engine, and compares their workings and performance. My aim with this project is to (1) increase my knowledge of procedural generation in games beyond the surface level, by going in-depth into some of the algorithms that are used, and (2) use this knowledge to implement said algorithms in a 2D tiled RPG scenario in Godot, then compare how each algorithm works and performs.

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Zishan Rahman April 17, 2023

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Chapter 1

Introduction

Procedural Content Generation, or PCG, refers to the use of algorithms and programming in lieu of human handiwork to design and implement various contents in video games, such as levels, terrains, trees and cities. A PCG algorithm is ontogenetic when it tries to produce a foreseeable end result as it goes along. For this project, I will be implementing several well-known ontogenetic algorithms in a basic 2D tile-map-oriented RPG-like game, using the open-source Godot game engine, and then comparing how each algorithm carries out the creation of levels in said game, both performance-wise and comparing the kinds of level layouts generated by each algorithm.

1.1 Report Structure

Chapter 2

Background

For my BSc individual project, I will be researching procedural content generation (PCG) algorithms and then implementing them each in a small 3D game made with the Godot Engine (and its domain-specific GDScript language).

2.1 Procedural Generation: Background

Procedural content generation (usually referred to as simply "procedural generation") refers to the creation of levels and other game objects programmatically and algorithmically, in lieu of a human being doing all the work. While procedural generation algorithms can be used to generate a myriad of things, from textures (for things like trees and clouds) to music ("generative music," as coined by legendary musician Brian Eno), by far its most common context is in automated level design, generating level layouts algorithmically in lieu of work from level designers. Game developers may opt to use procedural generation to save time and money designing levels or show off technical prowess in their games.

Procedural generation in video games has a rich history. Pioneering games such as Rogue (1980) took direct influence from tabletop role-playing games such as Dungeons and Dragons, and thus had a player navigate a randomly-generated world that expanded further as they went on. Such games spawned the *roguelike* and *roguelite* genres, which experienced immense popularity in the last decade. In the realm of first-person shooters, 2004's .kkrieger, as seen in Figure 2.1, used procedural generation to create intricate 3D levels and fit them all into a game that takes up just 96 kilobytes of space.



Figure 2.1: The game .kkrieger, which uses procedural generation to design maps while keeping the game at a 96 kilobyte file size.[12]

Other games that use procedural generation in its levels include Elite (originally published in 1984), Elite: Dangerous (2012), Minecraft (2009), No Man's Sky (2012) and Spelunky (2013). The latter game's use of procedural generation has notably been covered by video games journalist Mark Brown in a YouTube video.



Figure 2.2: The roguelike game Spelunky, which uses procedural generation to build intricate levels for the player character to explore. Source: https://store.steampowered.com/app/239350/Spelunky/

In many cases, these games end up having a **large** number of different environments that each game could generate for its players. However, by procedurally generating them upon the *loading* of the game level, in lieu of loading a layout from disk, they can save a lot of space (albeit with a considerable need for processing power, depending on the game's and algorithms' performance), as seen in Figure 2.1.

Using one or some different procedural generation algorithms, such as the use of Perlin, Simplex or other noise, Voronoï disks and also poisson disk generation, among others, games can load a seed to randomly generate a level every time it is played, meaning no two playthroughs of a game with procedurally generated content are ever the same.

2.2 Justifying My Choice of Engine: Godot

While a myriad of resources exist for procedurally generated game contents exist for Unity and Unreal, I want to implement them in Godot, for several reasons:

- It's the engine I have the most experience with, having already developed 2 published web games with it.
- It's not got as many resources on procedural generation compared to Unity, Unreal and some other popular game engines, particularly on the side of academic research (that is, there aren't as many papers on procedural generation that pertain to Godot as they do to Unity, Unreal and other engines).
 - However, it is still very powerful and feature-rich (it has its own Open Simplex noise class, for example) and I'm sure I can make procedural generation algorithms work on it.
- Compared to Unity and Unreal, Godot is a very light engine with a feature-rich editor, clocking in at under 100MB, with editors for Windows, macOS, Linux and even the web browser.

By the end of my allotted time, I plan to have implemented several procedurally generated environments in small Godot games, using a myriad of methods (such as Voronoï cells and poisson disk generation) in a myriad of contexts (anything from platformers to first-person games). With these games, I plan for the final report to be the centrepiece of my project, with it containing my research on how each environment was implemented, as well as my findings on the algorithms themselves and how they work.

This is somewhere between a research-oriented project and an implementation-oriented project, as while the produced software artifacts provide valid proof of my understanding of some commonly used procedural generation algorithms and how to implement them in Godot, it is also about how I understand their workings. Nonetheless, the implementations provide the weight behind my project's motivations and are the main focus of this dissertation. They will prove that Godot is just as adept at procedural content generation as the other major players in the game engine space, and I will have gained a wealth of knowledge on PCG in the process.

2.2.1 Note on Differing Versions of Godot

Godot currently is at version 4, which finally received a stable release in 4th March after years of development, but concurrently there is also Godot 3, the previous stable version which is now a Long-Term Support release. The latter version of Godot contains several new features and breaking changes, so any project made in Godot 3 won't readily be compatible with Godot 4 (and vice-versa) without making the necessary changes and conversions. I have access to both versions of Godot and, for all the Godot projects I made and used in this project, I have used Godot 4. Any references to other Godot 3 projects will be clearly denoted as such.

2.3 Justifying My Choice of Scenario: A 2D tile-map RPG-style roaming game

The scenario of my choosing involves a monochrome tile-map created by Kenney.nl in a 2D RPG setting, in which the player character is a hollow "Golem" that is trying to search for and obtain a ring among a large 72x40 village, filled with trees, buildings and emptiness. The player can "chow down" trees by simply going to the cells where trees are and making them disappear. However, the player will stop at and collide with any buildings in the tile map. When the player collects the ring, they win the game and are able to either close the window or generate a new village to try and collect another ring.

The size of the tile map is determined by taking the window size, 1152x640 in all implementations, and then dividing it with the cell size, 16x16 in all implementations (again), hence returning a 72x40 tile map size. Using a large tile map like this, with 2880 available cells in total, allows for easy stress-testing of the algorithms, making them generate level layouts that are sufficiently large enough to produce a quantifiable performance result and time that can be easily compared across implementations, such that we can easily measure how one performs over the other. The use of a tile map this large with PCG algorithms also makes sense from a game developer's perspective as designing level layouts this large by hand, with such a small cell size as well (inherited from the size of the tile map assets), would add additional time and labour costs to them.

The use of a tiled role-playing game scenario, adapted to already-existing procedural generation algorithms, is relatively unusual in the context of procedural generation. However, it will allow me to go a degree beyond the scope of what is usually done for procedural content generation in games, which is usually seen in 2D and 3D roguelikes and platformers, as well as

some other world-building games such as Minecraft and Terrraria, while also producing code that is relatively easy to process through and understand. The ability for the player character to consume trees and remove them from the level layout by moving into them allows that player to easily move around in what would otherwise be very crowded level layouts that would have been near-impossible to traverse. The addition of said player character, as well as the end goal of obtaining a randomly-placed ring within the given level, adds weight to the algorithms' practical use in games made with Godot, and not just for show or solely as demonstrations.

2.4 Justifying My Choice of Algorithms for the Above Scenario

For this project, I intend to use the following procedural content generation algorithms within my scenario:

- 1. Lindenmayer Systems (or L-Systems)
- 2. Perlin and Simplex Noise
- 3. Poisson Disk Sampling/Distribution
- 4. Voronoï Cells/Diagrams

Using an L-System for generating a level layout is relatively uncommon, compared to its use in generating structures such as trees and buildings. However, I plan to integrate a deterministic context-free L-System (or a "D0L-System") into an implementation of my scenario so I can compare it performance-wise to the other algorithms, and see how the repeated patterns generated from L-System grammars affect comparisons to the other implementations' level layouts.

Perlin and Simplex Noise are far more commonly used for level layouts, so I created an implementation of my scenario with one to see how it compares with the others, speed-wise and layout-wise, and see if it really is the best for my chosen scenario.

Poisson Disk Sampling is usually used for item placement in planes, even with grids, so using a grid-like implementation, I will compare how it works with in a tile map and what differences arise between its use there and in its usual uses.

Though efforts were made to make level layouts as similar as possible across implementations, there are noticeable differences between the level layouts generated by L-Systems, Simplex noise and Poisson disk samples, and I touch on those when discussing those implementations in the relevant sections of my report.

In my research and implementation of Voronoï Cells I realised the level layouts it generated for my scenario were wholly unique, when compared with the other algorithm implementations, so much so that I had to re-shape my scenario and game mechanics to make both the scenario and levels generated fit with each other. Nonetheless, I believe this will serve as a unique comparison to the other algorithms and will serve as additional knowledge of procedural generation algorithms as well as more work towards understanding how to make them work in Godot games (as proven by my implementations).

Chapter 3

Report Body

In this chapter, I will explain how each of my chosen algorithms work, and how I went around implementing them as a surface-level explanation. I will then briefly compare what challenges I faced for each of my implementations, and how they compare, both performance-wise and with regards to the kinds of layouts they produce, again as surface-level explanations. I go into greater detail on my implementations in the Implementation section, how the level layouts generated in each algorithm compare with each other in the Design & Specification section, and how each implementation compares overall (and also performance wise) in the Evaluation section. For this project, I chose to use the following 4 algorithms.

- 1. Lindenmayer Systems (or L-Systems)
- 2. Perlin/Simplex Noise
- 3. Poisson Disk Sampling
- 4. Voronoï Cells

All of the above algorithms are "ontogenetic." This contrasts with "telelogical" procedural generation algorithms, and the difference between them is described in a 2008 article for video games magazine Gamastura by Mick West:

"Two competing methodologies in procedural content generation are teleological and ontogenetic. The teleological approach creates an accurate physical model of the environment and the process that creates the thing generated, and then simply runs the simulation, and the results should emerge as they do in nature.

The ontogenetic approach observes the end results of this process and then attempts to directly reproduce those results by ad hoc algorithms. Ontogenetic approaches are more commonly used in real-time applications such as games. (See "Shattering Reality,"[sic] Game Developer, August 2006.)"[37][36]

3.1 Algorithms

In this section, I will explain how each of the algorithms I implemented work, then I will go into small detail as to how I implemented them. I go into further detail in the "Implementation" section of this report.

3.1.1 Lindenmayer Systems

Hungarian academic Aristid Lindenmayer devised a mathematical model for the reproduction of fungi in 1967.[22] His model involved a string of symbols, each unique symbol denoting a specific action and/or branch. Essentially, running that initial string, called the *axiom*, through a set of rules (called a *grammar*) gives us an ever-expanding string that is then taken as instructions to draw something from. Lindenmayer Systems, or L-Systems, have since been used in several scenarios beyond its initial purpose of modelling fungi, from trees to fractals. In video games, they are frequently used to aid in the creation of foliage in several environments, as well as buildings and, here, level layouts.

A Basic 0L-System

The most basic form of L-System is a θ L-System, 0 in this case referring to the fact that the grammar is *context-free*.

For this example [2], consider an alphabet V, which consists of the following symbols:

$$F, +, -$$

where F means "to go forward", and + and - denote turning right or left (respectively) a set number of degrees .

Take an axiom ω , for example:

$$F + F + F + F$$

And a set of rules P which, in this case, is of size 1:

$$F \rightarrow F + F - F - FF + F + F - F$$

We can represent this parametric L-system in the following form:[38]

$$G = (V, \omega, P)$$

To implement G in Godot, we can take each rule and replace each string in accordance to our one rule, using the replace method, like so:

```
string = string.replace(rule["from"], rule["to"]) #Here the rules
were stored in dictionaries.
```

Figure 3.1: A line of code that demonstrates directly replacing characters in a string according to our L-System grammar's rules.

The first 3 iterations of this operation are shown here:



Figure 3.2: The axiom of the aforementioned simple L-System with just one rule. String size: 8.

Source: Own work.



Figure 3.3: The first iteration of the aforementioned simple L-System with just one rule. String size: 59. Source: Own work.

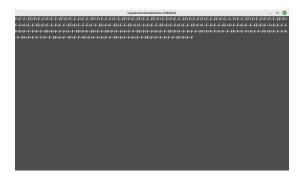


Figure 3.4: The second iteration of the aforementioned simple L-System with just one rule. String size: 475.

Source: Own work.

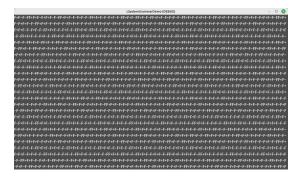


Figure 3.5: The third iteration of the aforementioned simple L-System with just one rule. String size: 3803. The string is too large to show in the window, as you can see here. Source: Own work.

The resulting string can be used to draw a lattice.[2] Examples of the above grammar in action are below.

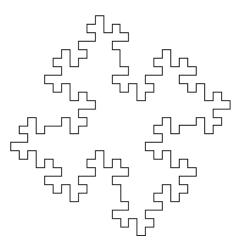


Figure 3.6: A lattice generated with the example grammar on a custom-written Classic Mac OS application specifically written for working with L-Systems.[2]

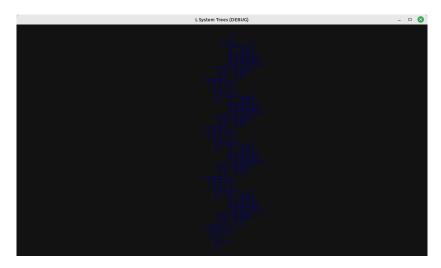


Figure 3.7: A lattice generated with the example grammar on a Godot project for drawing from L-Systems. Source: Initial project written by YouTuber Codat[4][5], and converted to Godot 4 (with the addition of the lattice grammar) by me.[6]

A More Complex D0L-System With More Than One Rule

For handling more than one rule, we can instead use a new string buffer variable where, for each character in our string, we can attain a new string and append it to our string buffer. The resulting string is then returned and interpreted. This can be represented in Godot as demonstrated in Figure 3.8, which uses two functions to perform string replacement. The first function get_new_replacement performs the character replacement according to the L-System's grammar rules, while the second function replace_string uses a string builder variable to allow for replacement of characters without directly affecting the original string and causing unwanted side effects.

```
1
     func get_new_replacement(character: String) -> String:
2
        for rule in rules:
3
           if rule["from"] == character:
              return rule["to"]
4
5
        return character
6
7
     func replace_string(string: String) -> String:
        var new_string = ""
8
9
        for character in string:
10
           new_string += get_new_replacement(character)
11
        return new_string
```

Figure 3.8: Two GDScript functions for replacing characters in an L-System grammar with more than one rule.

This can *then* be used to handle more complex grammars that can handle more than one rule in which characters in strings are replaced by other strings of variable length, as before.

The grammar in the following example represents a D0L-System[27], a **deterministic** L-System using a context-free grammar; the grammar in the first example was *also* deterministic.

For this example, consider a new grammar G with the alphabet V, where a and b are the only symbols. We start with the following axiom ω , which is just a. We now have a set of rules P which is, this time, of size 2:

$$a \to ab$$

 $b \to a$

The first few steps of the resulting derivation can be modelled like so:

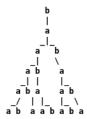


Figure 3.9: The first few steps of a derivation of our example grammar.[27]

3.1.2 Perlin/Simplex Noise

Traditionally, white noise images, and most other noise types, place noise pixels completely randomly, without each pixel considering the values of its neighbours[28], as you can see in Figure 3.10.

However, there exists several types of **value** and **gradient** noise that *do* take surrounding pixel values into consideration, and will therefore serve more use in building levels in our games.

Value noise simply takes a lattice of points with random values and then interpolates those points based on their surrounding values. This *can* be used as a procedural texture. However, due to the simple nature of the algorithm, it's possible that the difference between several values in a region is minimal, while in other regions the values may differ immensely, resulting in a noise image that is not very smooth.

Gradient noise, on the other hand, takes point lattices and instead calculates the interpolation between tangents.[7] Since both tangents between a curve must be collinear[7], the flat and bumpy curves produced by value noise's interpolation calculations are now much less likely to be returned, as seen in Figure 3.11.[7] This results in noise images of higher and more appealing visual quality as, to quote a response from Stack Exchange by Hernan J. González[15], "it cuts low frequencies and emphasizes frequencies around and above the grid spacing."

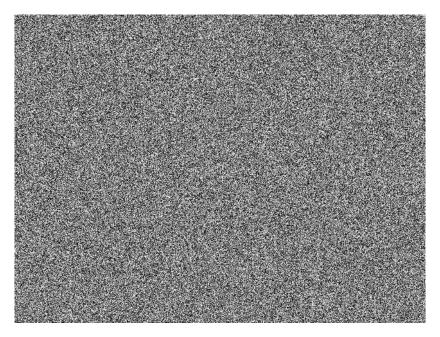


Figure 3.10: A white noise picture generated with Robson's white noise image generator.[33] Settings: 640 squares horizontally, 480 squares vertically, size of squares 1, colours greyscale, bias none.

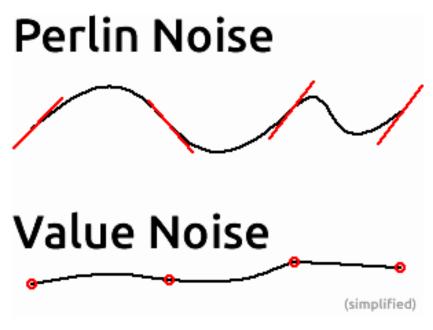


Figure 3.11: A comparison between the kinds of curves produced by Value noise interpolation and Perlin (and other Gradient) noise interpolation.[7]

Two particularly well-known Gradient noise algorithms that are commonly used for procedurally generating levels are the already mentioned Perlin Noise and Simplex Noise, both designed by American Computer Science professor Kenneth H. Perlin, with the former being an improvement on the former. Perlin Noise also takes a lattice of randomly assigned gradients, but the algorithm interpolates the dot products of those points instead of just their neighouring values. [23] Simplex noise, meanwhile, tries to reduce the grid artifacts caused by the original algorithm, and has the added benefit of scaling better to larger dimensions. [8] Perlin filed a patent on his work in 2002 that was granted in 2005[29], which prompted the creation of the OpenSimplex noise algorithm [18][30][17] for free use; the patent has since expired in 2022, allowing free use to both Perlin and the original Simplex noise. [29]

Godot 3 previously featured an OpenSimplexNoise class[16][11] for generating noise textures, which used the OpenSimplex algorithm. In addition to using a "simplectic honeycomb" for its lattices[17], this algorithm also (to quote Michael Powell) "expands the range of the gradients a bit, so they can extend a little bit into neighboring cells. This theoretically makes the noise a little bit smoother, but it also means that extra cells need to be checked."[30] Godot 4, on the other hand, allows us to use the *original* Simplex noise algorithm, as well as Perlin noise, 2 types of Value noise and a variation of Simplex noise that produces smoother, high quality noise images with an additional performance cost, and it allows us to control which algorithm we use for noise generation using the noise_type property and NoiseType enumeration in the

3.1.3 Poisson Disk Sampling

Poisson disk distributions are an easy way to randomly scatter objects across a field. It's commonly used for tree placement and placement of other random objects. Points are placed over a plane, with a single point placed randomly and subsequent points calculated such that a single point has no other point lying within a given radius of said point. Different implementations of Poisson disk distributions or samples can accommodate multiple radii for points in a plane, and some implementations produce maximal samples- that is, a set of samples that fully cover the given plane, while still adhering to the principle that no single point has other points lying within its radius[10] (the implementation I made for this project does **not** guarantee maximality, however).

An implementation of Poisson disk sampling was originally developed in 1991 by Don P. Mitchell[26] as a replacement for inefficient Monte Carlo "dart-throwing" algorithms.[31] Mitchell's algorithm ran in $\mathcal{O}(n^2)$ time, whereas Robert Brinson's 2007 improved algorithm for Poisson disk sampling[3] ran in $\mathcal{O}(n)$. Subsequent quality and speed improvements to Brinson's algorithm were published in 2019[32], 2021[31] and 2022[34]. The implementation made for this project, as well as the Unity project I based it on, were both based on Brinson's 2007 $\mathcal{O}(n)$ algorithm.[21][20]

The following are some examples of Poisson disk distribution in action:

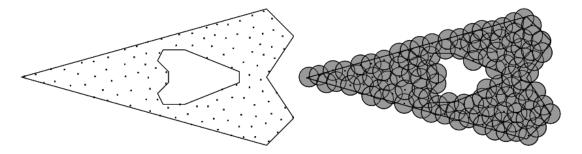


Figure 3.12: A diagram of a maximal Poisson disk distribution done on a concave plane, with the right side denoting maximality through the grey disks overlapping but not any points overlapping.[10]

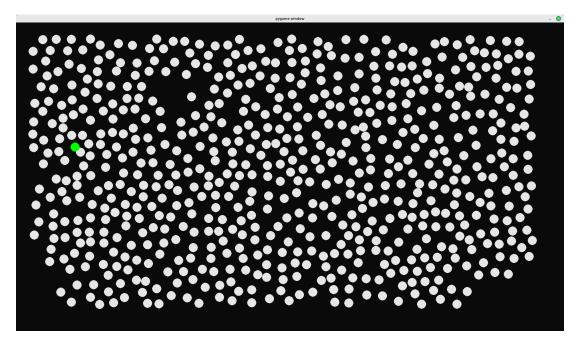


Figure 3.13: An implementation of Poisson disk sampling made in Pygame.[1] The screenshot was taken *after* all of the samples were taken.

3.1.4 Voronoï Cells

Named after the Ukranian mathematician Georgy Voronoy, Voronoï cells work by taking a map of points, and randomly selecting a group of points. Within that selected group, cells are formed by calculating, in each point of the grid, the closest of the selected points to it. That is, each cell represents the group of points that are the closest to that random point (including that point in the group as well).[9] The final arrangement of cells represents a Voronoï Diagram or Voronoï Tesselation.

Distances between points can be calculated with either the Euclidean distance:

$$d_E(p,q) = \sqrt{(q_x - p_x)^2 + (q_y - p_y)^2}$$

or the Manhattan distance:

$$d_M(p,q) = |q_x - p_x| + |q_y - p_y|$$

With the Euclidean distance producing a more "triangulated" tesselation than the Manhattan distance, with straighter diagonals and cells shaped like irregular polygons, the geometry of which is more "blocky" and resembles taxicabs (hence its alternate name "Taxicab Geometry"). A visual comparison of the kinds of cells generated with either distance calculation is shown in

Figure 3.14.





Figure 3.14: A visual comparison of the kinds of Voronoï cells generated with the Euclidean and Manhattan distance.[35]

3.2 Implementations

Here I will describe, at surface level, the methods I went about implementing the above algorithms and what references I used.

3.2.1 Commonalities Between Implementations

To implement the same scenario, aforementioned in the background of this report, across all 4 algorithm implementations, I had to include some of the same code and functions, as well as the same tile set shown in Figure 3.15.

From this tileset, which contains 1078 tiles, my code uses 27 building tiles, 13 tiles for trees and other fauna, 1 tile for the player character and one of 4 tiles for the ring. The relevant coordinates of the tiles for buildings, trees and the ring are each stored in constant arrays in the script, while the player tile's coordinates are just stored in a local constant (not an array, since there is no need for one).

To handle player placement and subsequent movement, I have several functions. Godot's built in physics_process function handles events that happen in real-time, and is commonly used, like in this context, for player movement. In it, I first store the current player's cell, player_movement_cell, in previous_cell, then I initialise a direction based on which input movement was pressed (Vector2i.LEFT when "ui_left" was pressed, and so on). Then I add the player's current cell with the direction to calculate the potential new_movement_cell. If this cell is within the bounds of the environment, as well as either a tree or empty space (or the ring), it moves there, and the previous cell gets erased. If the player ends up moving into the cell where the ring is, the player wins the game, and all movement is paused while a winner's dialog popup shows up. The player moves very quickly in our games, and I have yet to figure out how to slow down this movement while also not making movement so slow that the games

drags; the player will not want to have to continually press down an arrow key to move to 1 cell in a map of 2880 cells. Since the performance of the algorithms are more important in this project, however, I decided to leave the very fast player movement as is.

I have written place_player and place_ring functions that handle the random generation of the player's and ring's initial starting positions. Both use the _get_random_placement_cell helper function to retrieve a new cell, and both use a while loop to make sure the randomly generated cell isn't already occupied. In both functions the placement cells are assign and calculated **before** the while loop, so that their placements do not default to just (0, 0) in the beginning.

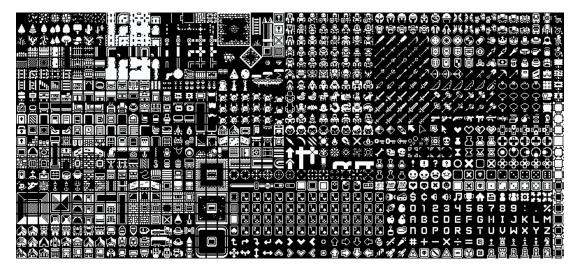


Figure 3.15: The tileset used for all 4 implementations of my scenario with PCG algorithms.[19] Of all the 1078 tiles, of size 16x16, in this tileset, only 45 of them get referenced in my code.

Across all implementations, there are two local variables, x_tile_range and y_tile_range. Both of these calculate the dimensions of our tile map by taking the display window's respective x and y dimensions from the project's settings (1152x640) and divides them by the respective x and y dimensions of the cell size (16x16). x_tile_range should resolve to 72 upon runtime, and y_tile_range should equal 40, giving us our 72x40 tile map that gives us a total of 2880 cells to work with in our games.

Finally, there are two dialog popups added to each scene tree, one for describing the game's story (AcceptDialog, of type AcceptDialog) and another for when the game ends after the player has collected the ring (WinDialog, of type ConfirmationDialog). For AcceptDialog the confirmed and canceled signals are both connected to the function _on_AcceptDialog_closed, which hides the popup and unpauses the game. For WinDialog, on the other hand, confirmed is connected to _on_WinDialog_confirmed and canceled is connected to _on_WinDialog_canceled.

_on_WinDialog_confirmed is meant to generate a new level layout, while _on_WinDialog_canceled is meant to close the game, both when the cancel button (labelled "Get Me Out of Here") is clicked and when the cross on the top-right corner of the popup is clicked. However, as of now, only the top-right corner of both popups does what it is supposed to; clicking any of the other buttons from both popups, for some reason, does nothing at the moment, and I did make sure, in my code, that the signals were properly connected. However, the games themselves still run as they are supposed to, and the integration of the algorithms into the levels in the games are more important here, so since they still work, I decided to leave the popups, their behaviour and their code as they were. If they are engine issues, regarding the buttons, they may hopefully get fixed in future versions of Godot.

3.2.2 Lindenmayer System

The implementation of an L-System was very simple. I took inspiration from a YouTube video on implementing an L-System for drawing line graphics in Godot by Codat.[4] In the code from the Godot 3 project he made in that video[5][4], he created a custom "Rule" class in GDScript, with which he defined new rules. I forked his project, converted it to Godot 4 and used it to create the lattice graphics in Figure 3.7.[6] I did this mainly as a reference for my implementation of L-Systems in the game itself.

With the implementation in my game, I adapted the get_new_character method in that L-System to work with the dictionary I originally implemented my L-System in. The new get_new_replacement method in my implementation allows for there to be more than one grammar rule while the L-System still performs as it should. My original L-System iterated through the original string directly, which produced unintended consequences in grammars with multiple rules, as seen here when trying to implement the D0L-System I mentioned earlier[27]:

$$b \rightarrow a \rightarrow aa \rightarrow aaa \rightarrow aaaa \rightarrow aaaaa \dots$$

By using an empty string buffer and inserting rule replacements there instead, my implementation is now able to perform substitutions accordingly; the correct computation of the D0L-System is denoted in Figure 3.9 and repeated below:

$$b \rightarrow a \rightarrow ab \rightarrow aba \rightarrow abaab \rightarrow abaababa \dots$$

With the L-System string parsing algorithm in place, the next step was to paint the cells of

each tile. With this, I iterated through every cell of the tilemap using a nested for-loop. With the parsed string, I then accessed the character of the string at an incremented index using an iterator variable I defined before the for-loops. The string consists of three different characters repeated multiple times, "O", "W" and "B". For each string index, if the character is "W", paint a tree, if it is "B", paint a building, and if it is an "O", leave the cell blank and paint nothing. The player and ring then get placed afterwards.

Even for a large-sized tile map with 2880 cells, a constant L-System G, with the symbols O, W and B and the following grammar

 $O \rightarrow OWO$

 $\mathrm{W} \to \mathrm{WB}$

 $B \to BWO$

can parse the axiom OWB, paint tile map tiles with the resulting string and place the player and ring in just 19 milliseconds on average. This was the default grammar used by the L-System in the game. I also included 3 more grammars, one that generated more buildings (and impossible level layouts), another that generated more trees and another that generated more empty space. These can be easily selected with the ruleset export variable in the Godot editor. Further variance can be added with the addition of a randomly generated axiom, capped at a maximum height or smaller (minimum 1). If said option is enabled in the Godot editor, the default value in the export variable for setting this cap is 10, and since it is an export variable, it too can be adjusted in the editor as the developer sees fit.

3.2.3 Perlin/Simplex Noise

The Simplex Noise implementation works with Godot's built-in Noise library. Within a Sprite2D node's Texture attribute, I set a new "NoiseTexture2D" field inside of it. In its "Noise" attribute I created a new "FastNoiseLite" scene, which generates a noise texture for us to use. The seed can be set in the sprite's script file.

As with my other implementations, there are two separate arrays, one for trees and another for buildings. For each cell in the TileMap, I then took the noise pixel from the generated texture at that exact point (scaling with the cell size accordingly), using the <code>get_noise_2d</code> method built-in with Godot, and then, depending on the value retrieved, decided, firstly, whether or not to place a plant/tree tile there and, secondly, whether or not to place a building tile there.

As a result, not every cell in the TileMap has tiles on it. On any one of those empty cells, the Player tile will then get placed.

For the generation of the noise itself, I could've added a Sprite2D node to the scene tree, the root of which was my TileMap, and gave it a NoiseTexture2D texture and set its noise property to a newly-created FastNoiseLite instance, the latter of which contains the actual noise data. In the early stages of this implementation's development, that's what I did, and I created a script that solely set the seed of the FastNoiseLite resource to a random integer (using the randi method). However, for a more authentic result, and to forgo the need of an additional node and noise texture that will not even be visible in the final product, I decided to create the noise for this algorithm implementation entirely programmatically. I stored the FastNoiseLite instance in its own class variable noise, and instantiated it with the set_noise method when starting the game (the _ready function automatically runs when the game starts).

Initially having done the noise integration with a sprite node and noise texture allowed me to experiment with some of the FastNoiseLite class's properties before finally resorting to programmatic noise creation. An instance of this class, by default, uses the "Simplex Smooth" noise algorithm, a version of the Simplex algorithm that produces higher quality noise images at the expense of slower speed. [23] We can also use just "Simplex" noise for higher speed, as well as the original "Perlin" noise algorithm. [23] Godot also allows us to use two kinds of Value noise, as well as a "Cellular" type that combines algorithms like Worley Noise and Voronoï diagrams to create "regions of the same value." [23] I had problems with the "Cellular" noise type when experimenting with it, for reasons I will get into later, but the other noise types I made readily accessible in an "export" variable in my script (that is, a variable that can be easily accessed in the Godot editor when the TileMap node is clicked on) when I removed the sprite node and decided to programmatically make the noise. When the set_noise function is called, the noise type is assigned through the _get_noise_type function, which returns an integer value depending on the type of noise selected, and the returned result is cast to FastNoiseLite's NoiseType enumeration[23] before it gets assigned (this prevents an INT_AS_ENUM_WITHOUT_CAST warning from the Godot editor's linter for GDScript[25]).

Furthermore, I have 3 other export variables in the TileMap script for this implementation that directly correlate to some of FastNoiseLite's properties. The noise_frequency variable in the script correlates to the frequency property in FastNoiseLite, which, as both names suggest, sets the noise frequency; the higher the frequency, the rougher and more granular the noise[23], which is probably why it is set to 0.01 by default.[23] The fractal_type

and cellular_distance_type in the script directly correspond to the fractal_type and cellular_distance_function properties respectively, to the point where both even use the relevant enumerations from FastNoiseLite directly (FractalType and CellularDistanceFunction respectively).[23] The relevant values are all assigned accordingly in set_noise.

In terms of determining whether or not to place buildings or trees (or nothing), I took inspiration from a YouTube tutorial by Gingerageous Games utilising Godot 3[13][14] (which breaks in Godot 4). His tutorial used multiple TileMap nodes in a single scene tree with a Node2D root, and controlled each individual tile map, representing a specific part of the environment (such as grass and roads), and used a floating point "cap" to determine whether or not to place a tile in a cell based on the noise pixel retrieved at that cell's coordinate.[13][14] Since I'm using just one tile map for everything (trees and buildings), I had to mitigate a conflict where the building cap was smaller than the tree cap. If that were the case then, since the tree cells get painted first in my implementation, no buildings would ever get painted. To mitigate this, I added an additional condition to my if-statement for painting building cells (in the same line, to prevent creating a nested if-statement), which would allow the algorithm to overwrite an already painted tree cell with a building cell subject to a randomly generated floating point number (between 0 and 1 inclusive) being below a pre-defined floating point number in the exported variable building overtakes tree. This would then allow there to be a controlled proportion of buildings compared to trees (the higher the proportion, the more buildings compared to trees), regardless of whether the building cap was lower than the tree cap or not, and the algorithm would still perform as normal should the reverse be the case.

3.2.4 Poisson Disk Sampling

The Poisson Disk Sampling implementation was based on a Unity tutorial by Sebastian Lague[20][21], in which he used his algorithm to draw points onto a grid. He based his algorithm on Bridson's $\mathcal{O}(n)$ algorithm.[3] The way he wrote his implementation was such that the radius of the circle would be equal to the diagonal of each square in the grid by default (when the radius was 1.0), ensuring that no point ever lies within the radius of another.

My implementation of the Poisson Disk Sampling algorithm mostly took from him, with some changes. Lague did his implementation in the C# language and, while Godot 4 does have a separate version with C# and .NET support, I opted to use the standard GDScript distribution of Godot 4 with all of my implementations. This meant that I had to adapt the code to work with not just the tile map but also the way GDScript worked. For one thing,

the grid array in the generate_points had to be manually initialised by inserting arrays into an empty array, the quantity determined by what would have been the outer length of the 2D array (and what basically was this in Lague's implementation), that being the ceiling function of the x-dimension of the sample region size divided by the cell size. From there, in each of the nested arrays, the value 0 had to be programatically inserted to all of them, the quantity of the zeroes also being determined by what would have been the inner length of the 2D array (and what basically was this in Lague's implementation), that being the ceiling function of the y-dimension of the sample region size divided by the cell size.

Adapting Lague's implementation from C# and Unity to GDScript and Godot involved some extensive research into Unity's API. When calculating the angle in GeneratePoints/generate_points, for example, the equivalent of Unity's Random.value in Godot is randf (which has no static class to be called from). Furthermore, GDScript has a TAU constant that does the Mathf.PI * 2 calculation done in Lague's Unity implementation. The sqrMagnitude method used in Lague's isValid function becomes length_squared in my is_valid method. When implementing isValid in GDScript I also had to make sure the inner and outer dimensions of the grid could be adequately accessed. I go over how I did that in the "Implementation" section of this report.

3.2.5 Voronoï Cells

I based my implementation of this algorithm on some JavaScript code posted by an anonymous contributor to the Procedural Content Generation Wiki on the Wikidot platform in 2017, in which a brute-force implementation of the algorithm was implemented. [9] An auxiliary function in the JavaScript code, randRange, was taken out of this implementation, since Godot has a built-in randi_range function that serves the exact same purpose. [24] As I got further and further with my implementation of Voronoï diagrams in Godot, I realised the way the algorithm inherently worked meant that the level layouts it designed would be wholly unique, especially compared to the other three algorithms for which I made implementations of my scenario.

For example, unlike the other implementations, the algorithm ensure that all cells of the tilemap were always covered (to start with, in our game's context), whereas the other implementations always left some cells unpainted. The nature of Voronoï tessellations also meant that groups of trees and buildings were bunched together, with no guarantee that they would ever form coherent connections that would make sense in a level of our scenario. This meant that the ring and player placements had to be altered so that, instead of being placed in non-existent empty cells, they would replace the cell of a tree.

Even with that, there would be no guarantee that a player would be able to complete a level successfully. For example, if a player and ring were spawned in different Voronoï cells of trees, and both of those cells were separated by cells of buildings such that they could not ever be feasibly reached, the game would be impossible to finish. Therefore, a new input event was created, reset_position, which can be triggered by pressing either the G key on a standard computer keyboard or the right-click mouse button. Triggering the event respawns the player character in a different position, which could be occupied by either a tree or the ring, ensuring that the ring can still be collected and, therefore, game can still be won. The code for when this event is triggered is essentially a rehash of the code for place_player, except that the new cell can be the cell occupying the ring, and also the previous cell's contents will be deleted (as the player is no longer at that position).

While the differences are drastic and very noticeable, I nonetheless kept working on this implementation and included it in my project. I believe that the fact that I was able to work through it and implement a working version of my scenario with it (albeit with some changes) adds further strength to my claims that Godot can work well with procedural generation algorithms, even ones where use in the context of a tile map RPG would be rarer, as well as proving my strengths as a games programmer in making tile maps work with PCG algorithms.

Chapter 4

Design & Specification

Here, I will provide an abstract level of how I compared the performance of each content generation algorithm and how I made sure each implementation could produce as similar/like-for-like results as possible (and where they *couldn't* do so).

4.1 Performance

With the L-System implementation, I had no problems running the game very quickly on my machine, and quickly got satisfactory results results.

With Poisson Disk Sampling, the higher the number of rejection samples (that is, the higher the maximum number of times a cell was sampled before it was either accepted or ultimately rejected), the longer it took to generate a complete level layout, and even, due to the nature of the tile map compared to the algorithm's *usual* use (of scattering dots on a plane), it was not maximal (not all points had cells painted for them; some cells had their tiles overwritten as well). Using 8 rejection samples was usually enough to yield a satisfactory level layout.

Voronoï Cells took the longest to compute on average. Computations with the Euclidean distance measurement took longer than those measured with the Manhattan distance.

4.2 Layouts

Of the 4 implementations I made, the Noise and Poisson Disk Sampling implementation were by far the most similar, followed by the L-System implementation, and then the Voronoï Cells implementation, which was far and away the most unique.

While the noise implementations varied greatly depending on what settings were used, and

the way the implementation was designed allowed for very many possibilities as to how the noise would turn out (and how it would affect the final level), the results that I found produced the most similar results to that of the Poisson Disk Sampling implementation had the following configurations:

- Noise Type (noise_type): Simplex Smooth
- Fractal Type (fractal_type): Fractal None
- Cellular Distance Type/Function (cellular_distance_type): Distance Euclidean
- Noise Frequency (noise_frequency): 0.894
- Tree Cap (tree_cap): -0.048
- Building Cap (building_cap): -0.252
- Building Overtakes Tree (building_overtakes_tree): 0.12

Chapter 5

Implementation

Here I will go a bit deeper as to how I made each algorithm work. Where possible, I plan to use code snippets from the work I have done to justify how and why things were implemented the way they were.

5.1 Poisson Disk Sampling

To be able to access the inner and outer grid sizes in my implementation of this algorithm, since GDScript does not have a concept of different Arrays and lists, I stored the lengths of the inner and outer grid in local variables in the generate_points function. Those local variables, grid_x_axis_size and grid_y_axis_size as shown in Figures 5.1 and 5.2, essentially store the same grid size values as in Lague's implementation, right down to performing the same division in a ceiling function, to the inner grid and the outer grid respectively. Since these dimensions would also be needed for is_valid, instead of creating 2 more script variables, I instead took them in as 2 additional method parameters, as shown in Figures 5.3 and 5.4, and used them accordingly when calculating the maximum and minimum bounds for searching the nearest points of the cell, as shown in 5.5. Doing it this way ensured that the computation of this algorithm would stay efficient and not stall with an adequate (not too high) number of rejection samples.

```
var grid_x_axis_size: int = ceili(sample_region_size.x/cell_size)
var grid_y_axis_size: int = ceili(sample_region_size.y/cell_size)
```

Figure 5.1: The lines used to determine the inner and outer dimensions of the grid array.

```
for i in range(grid_x_axis_size):
grid.append([])
for j in range(grid_y_axis_size):
grid[i].append(0)
```

Figure 5.2: The nested for-loop that initialises the grid array. First, each inner array is initialised and inserted, then a number of zeroes, determined by the grid's y-dimension, are inserted.

```
if is_valid(candidate, sample_region_size, cell_size, radius,
points, grid, grid_x_axis_size, grid_y_axis_size):
```

Figure 5.3: The line that uses the grid's x and y dimensions as parameters. This calls the is_valid method using those additional parameters (see Figure 5.4).

Figure 5.4: The function is_valid, which takes in 2 additional parameters denoting the x and y dimensions of the grid array used in generate_points.

```
var search_end_x: int = min(cell_x + 2, grid_x_axis_size - 1)
var search_end_y: int = min(cell_y + 2, grid_y_axis_size - 1)
```

Figure 5.5: The relevant lines of code in is_valid that reference the grid's x and y dimensions, stored in additional variables as aforementioned.

5.2 Voronoï Cells

The original JavaScript implementation, as mentioned before, had a randRange function that I took out, but there was also an additional mapSize parameter in definePoints that, in my define_points function, didn't really need, since I made sure the map's dimensions were readily accessible via the x_tile_range and y_tile_range script variable. I therefore took out the second parameter in define_points, as shown in Figure 5.6, and substituted it with x_tile_range and y_tile_range accordingly, as shown in Figure 5.8.

The type of each Voronoï cell was determined by taking, and then deleting, a value from the types array. Said array is local to that function, and it is initialised by duplicating the trees array, then appending it with the buildings array, making sure the same type cannot be used for a Voronoï cell twice. Duplicating the array before merging it essentially makes sure that the *original* trees array is not affected by deletions performed on the types array. This computation is shown in Figure 5.7, and the deletion operation is shown in Figure 5.9.

```
1 func define_points(num_points: int) -> void:
```

Figure 5.6: The define_points function header, with no argument for the map's size. The num_points value that gets taken in during runtime is determined by the script's export variable random_starting_points.

```
var types: Array[Vector2i] = trees.duplicate()
types.append_array(buildings)
```

Figure 5.7: The types array being initialised in define_points, with its values taken from the trees and buildings arrays, such that no type can be used for a cell twice, while also making sure that the original trees and buildings arrays are not affected by the deletions on types.

```
var x: int = randi_range(0, x_tile_range)
var y: int = randi_range(0, y_tile_range)
```

Figure 5.8: Godot's built-in randi_range function being used in place of a self-defined one in define_points.

```
var type: Vector2i = types.pick_random()
types.erase(type)
```

Figure 5.9: The types of each Voronoï cell being picked and the erased in define_points.

Chapter 6

Legal, Social, Ethical and

Professional Issues

Your report should include a chapter with a reasoned discussion about legal, social ethical and professional issues within the context of your project problem. You should also demonstrate that you are aware of the regulations governing your project area and the Code of Conduct & Code of Good Practice issued by the British Computer Society, and that you have applied their principles, where appropriate, as you carried out your project.

6.1 Section Heading

Chapter 7

Results/Evaluation

Here I will mention how I tested the small games and made sure they ran as they should.

7.1 Software Testing

Due to the nature of the project (being several implementations of a computer game), the testing behind this project has solely revolved around trial-and-error, messing around with the exported variables in the Godot editor to see how things worked and what configurations worked best for our scenario. This involved taking many screenshots of generated levels and examining things by eye, seeing how layouts compared across implementations.

7.2 Comparing the Different Algorithms and Drawing Conclusions on Which Ones Are Best

Chapter 8

Conclusion and Future Work

To conclude, I have gained a wealth of knowledge about the way some of the most popular procedural content generation algorithms work, and how they are typically integrated into working games. I also learnt how I could leverage the features of the Godot game engine for some of them; for example, the FastNoiseLite class allows me to generate noise textures in Value, Perlin and even Simplex noise and then mpdify them accordingly with additional frequency settings, fractal types and cellular distance functions. By implementing them in my own 2D tiled RPG scenario, I was able to get 4 procedural generation algorithms well-integrated into working games, proving Godot's technical proficiency in making these kinds of games work, and proving my own abilities as a games programmer. I was also able to compare the implementations of my algorithms in such a way that the differences, in terms of both performance times and the kinds of levels they produced, could very easily be discerned. The motives of this project can be pushed still further by measuring and comparing the performances of these algorithms in Big-O notation, including even more ontogenic algorithms such as Worley Noise, the Diamond-Square algorithm, Markov Chains and Cellular Automata, as well as telelogical algorithms such as the Rain Drop algorithm and Reaction-Diffusion systems, using a larger tile map on all of these algorithms and even using a different, more intensive scenario entirely, such as a 3D walking simulator/open-world game. With procedural generation for level design, the possibilites are practically endless.

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Appendix A

Extra Information

A.1 Tables, proofs, graphs, test cases, ...

The appendices contain information that is peripheral to the main body of the report. Information typically included in the Appendix are things like tables, proofs, graphs, test cases or any other material that would break up the theme of the text if it appeared in the body of the report. It is necessary to include your source code listings in an appendix that is separate from the body of your written report (see the information on Program Listings below).

Appendix B

User Guide

B.1 Instructions

To run the projects in the .zip file, extract the projects in one folder. Then open Godot 4 (at the moment all projects are Godot 4 projects), and, when opening the Godot editor, click "Scan", then go to that folder and select it. The projects can then be opened in the project manager and edited as needed in Godot. When you click on some of the scenes in the projects, there may be some "exported" variables from scripts that are visible to you in the editor (examples include the "Distance" and "Random Starting Points" variables in the Voronoi Cells project).

Appendix C

Source Code

C.1 Instructions

Complete source code listings must be submitted as an appendix to the report. The project source codes are usually spread out over several files/units. You should try to help the reader to navigate through your source code by providing a "table of contents" (titles of these files/units and one line descriptions). The first page of the program listings folder must contain the following statement certifying the work as your own: "I verify that I am the sole author of the programs contained in this folder, except where explicitly stated to the contrary". Your (typed) signature and the date should follow this statement.

All work on programs must stop once the code is submitted to KEATS. You are required to keep safely several copies of this version of the program and you must use one of these copies in the project examination. Your examiners may ask to see the last-modified dates of your program files, and may ask you to demonstrate that the program files you use in the project examination are identical to the program files you have uploaded to KEATS. Any attempt to demonstrate code that is not included in your submitted source listings is an attempt to cheat; any such attempt will be reported to the KCL Misconduct Committee.

You may find it easier to firstly generate a PDF of your source code using a text editor and then merge it to the end of your report. There are many free tools available that allow you to merge PDF files.

C.2 LSystemGrammarDemo

C.2.1 .gitattributes

C.2.2 .gitignore

```
1  # Godot 4+ specific ignores
2  .godot/
```

C.2.3 project.godot

```
; Engine configuration file.
2
     ; It's best edited using the editor UI and not directly,
3
     ; since the parameters that go here are not all obvious.
4
    ; Format:
5
     ; [section]; section goes between []
6
7
     ; param=value; assign values to parameters
8
9
     config_version=5
10
     [application]
11
12
13
     config/name="LSystemGrammarDemo"
     run/main_scene="res://DemoNode.tscn"
14
15
     config/features=PackedStringArray("4.0")
16
17
     [display]
```

```
18
19
     window/stretch/mode="canvas_items"
20
     window/stretch/aspect="expand"
21
22
     [gui]
23
24
     common/drop_mouse_on_gui_input_disabled=true
25
     [physics]
26
27
28
     common/enable_pause_aware_picking=true
```

C.2.4 DemoNode.tscn

```
1
     [gd_scene load_steps=2 format=3 uid="uid://bu380we4od0ln"]
2
     [ext_resource type="Script" path="res://DemoNode.gd" id="1"]
3
4
     [node name="DemoNode" type="Node"]
5
6
     script = ExtResource("1")
7
     choices = "deterministic"
8
9
     [node name="Timer" type="Timer" parent="."]
10
     [node name="TextLabel" type="Label" parent="."]
11
12
     offset_right = 1152.0
     offset_bottom = 23.0
13
14
     autowrap_mode = 3
15
16
     [connection signal="timeout" from="Timer" to="." method="
        _on_Timer_timeout"]
```

C.2.5 DemoNode.gd

```
1
     extends Node
2
3
     # Basic: https://youtu.be/feNVBEPXAcE?t=77 (L = +)
4
     # Choices: http://paulbourke.net/fractals/lsys/
     # Deterministic: https://www1.biologie.uni-hamburg.de/b-online/
5
        e28_3/1sys.html#DOL-system
6
7
     @export_enum("basic", "choices", "deterministic") var choices:
        String = "choices"
8
     @export var axiom: String
9
     Conready var string: String
10
     @onready var timer = $Timer
     @onready var label = $TextLabel
11
12
     @onready var rules: Array[Dictionary]
13
     func set_values():
14
15
        if choices == "basic":
           rules = [
16
17
              {
                 "from": "F",
18
                 "to": "F+F"
19
20
              }
21
           ]
           axiom = "F+"
22
23
        elif choices == "choices":
           rules = [
24
              {
25
26
                 "from": "F",
27
                 "to": "F+--FFFF+F+-FF"
28
              }
29
           ]
```

```
30
           axiom = "F+F+F+F"
31
        elif choices == "deterministic":
           rules = [
32
33
               {
34
                  "from": "a",
                 "to": "ab"
35
36
              },
               {
37
                  "from": "b",
38
39
                  "to": "a"
40
              }
           ]
41
42
           axiom = "b"
43
     func _ready():
44
45
        set_values()
46
        string = axiom
        label.size.x = get_viewport().size.x
47
48
        label.text = string
49
        print(len(string))
50
        timer.start()
51
52
     func get_new_replacement(character: String) -> String:
        for rule in rules:
53
           if rule["from"] == character:
54
55
              return rule["to"]
        return ""
56
57
58
     func _on_Timer_timeout():
        var new_string = ""
59
60
        for character in string:
           new_string += get_new_replacement(character)
61
62
        string = new_string
```

```
63 label.text = string
64 print(len(string))
```

C.2.6 icon.svg.import

```
1
     [remap]
2
3
     importer="texture"
4
     type="CompressedTexture2D"
     uid="uid://cwnnuqmejj04q"
5
6
     path="res://.godot/imported/icon.svg-218
        a8f2b3041327d8a5756f3a245f83b.ctex"
7
     metadata={
     "vram_texture": false
8
9
     }
10
11
     [deps]
12
13
     source_file="res://icon.svg"
     dest_files=["res://.godot/imported/icon.svg-218
14
        a8f2b3041327d8a5756f3a245f83b.ctex"]
15
16
     [params]
17
18
     compress/mode=0
19
     compress/high_quality=false
20
     compress/lossy_quality=0.7
21
     compress/hdr_compression=1
22
     compress/normal_map=0
23
     compress/channel_pack=0
24
     mipmaps/generate=false
25
     mipmaps/limit=-1
```

```
26
     roughness/mode=0
27
     roughness/src_normal=""
28
     process/fix_alpha_border=true
29
     process/premult_alpha=false
30
     process/normal_map_invert_y=false
     process/hdr_as_srgb=false
31
32
     process/hdr_clamp_exposure=false
33
     process/size_limit=0
34
     detect_3d/compress_to=1
35
     svg/scale=1.0
36
     editor/scale_with_editor_scale=false
37
     editor/convert_colors_with_editor_theme=false
```

C.3 ProcGenRPG (L-System)

C.3.1 .gitattributes

```
1  # Normalize EOL for all files that Git considers text files.
2  * text=auto eol=lf
```

C.3.2 .gitignore

```
1  # Godot 4+ specific ignores
2  .godot/
```

C.3.3 project.godot

```
1 ; Engine configuration file.
2 ; It's best edited using the editor UI and not directly,
```

```
3
     ; since the parameters that go here are not all obvious.
4
     ; Format:
5
6
     ; [section]; section goes between []
7
        param=value; assign values to parameters
8
     config_version=5
9
10
     [application]
11
12
13
     config/name="LSystem RPG"
     run/main_scene="res://tile_map.tscn"
14
15
     config/features=PackedStringArray("4.0", "Forward Plus")
16
     config/icon="res://icon.svg"
17
18
     [display]
19
20
     window/size/viewport_height=640
21
22
     [rendering]
23
24
     environment/defaults/default_clear_color=Color(0, 0, 0, 1)
```

C.3.4 l_system.tscn

```
[gd_scene load_steps=2 format=3 uid="uid://d0v18e7ms571f"]

[ext_resource type="Script" path="res://l_system.gd" id="1_elydp"]

[node name="LSystem" type="Node"]
script = ExtResource("1_elydp")
```

C.3.5 l_system.gd

```
1
     extends TileMap
2
3
     @onready var l_system: LSystem = $LSystem
4
     var x_tile_range: int = ProjectSettings.get_setting("display/window
5
        /size/viewport_width") / tile_set.tile_size.x
6
     var y_tile_range: int = ProjectSettings.get_setting("display/window
        /size/viewport_height") / tile_set.tile_size.y
7
8
     const PLAYER_SPRITE: Vector2i = Vector2i(24, 7)
9
     var player_placement_cell: Vector2i
10
     const rings: Array[Vector2i] = [
11
        Vector2i(43, 6),
12
        Vector2i(44, 6),
13
        Vector2i(45, 6),
14
        Vector2i(46, 6)
    1
15
16
     var ring_placement_cell: Vector2i
17
18
     # Called when the node enters the scene tree for the first time.
19
     func _ready() -> void:
20
        randomize()
        var start_time: float = Time.get_ticks_msec()
21
22
        l_system.paint()
23
        place_player()
24
        place_ring()
25
        var new_time: float = Time.get_ticks_msec() - start_time
26
        print("Time taken: " + str(new_time) + "ms")
        $AcceptDialog.dialog_text = "You're a hollow Golem who seeks the
27
            ultimate treasure; a ring that's got something on top of it
           . It's somewhere in this large village and barely visible to
```

```
your naked eyes, which took us " + str(new_time) + "
           milliseconds to generate (" + str(new_time / 1000.0) + "
           seconds), but you'll stop at nothing to get what you want.
           You can chow down every tree and fauna that stands in your
           way of the ring, but your Achilles heel is any bricks and
           mortar, which WILL make you stop at your tracks. Since it's
           easy to get lost in here, we'll tell you that you're in
           position " + str(player_placement_cell) + " in this big
           village of size " + str(Vector2i(x tile range, y tile range)
           ) + ". The ring is in position " + str(ring_placement_cell)
           + ", but it is YOUR job to traverse the village, chow down
           the trees and get it for yourself, so are you ready to
           attain the treasure that is rightfully yours?!"
28
        $AcceptDialog.visible = true
29
        $AcceptDialog.confirmed.connect(_on_AcceptDialog_closed)
30
        $AcceptDialog.canceled.connect(_on_AcceptDialog_closed)
31
        $WinDialog.confirmed.connect(_on_WinDialog_confirmed)
32
        $WinDialog.canceled.connect(_on_WinDialog_canceled)
33
        get_tree().paused = true
34
35
     func on WinDialog confirmed() -> void:
36
        get_tree().reload_current_scene()
37
38
     func _on_WinDialog_canceled() -> void:
39
        get tree().quit()
40
     func _on_AcceptDialog_closed() -> void:
41
42
        $AcceptDialog.visible = false
43
        get_tree().paused = false
44
     func _get_random_placement_cell() -> Vector2i:
45
46
        return Vector2i(randi() % x_tile_range, randi() % y_tile_range)
47
```

```
48
     func place_player() -> void:
49
        player_placement_cell = _get_random_placement_cell()
50
        while get_used_cells(0).has(player_placement_cell):
51
           player_placement_cell = _get_random_placement_cell()
        set_cell(0, player_placement_cell, 0, PLAYER_SPRITE)
52
53
54
     func place ring() -> void:
        ring_placement_cell = _get_random_placement_cell()
55
        while get_used_cells(0).has(ring_placement_cell):
56
57
           ring_placement_cell = _get_random_placement_cell()
        set_cell(0, ring_placement_cell, 0, rings.pick_random())
58
59
60
     func _is_not_out_of_bounds(cell: Vector2i) -> bool:
61
        return cell.x >= 0 and cell.x < x_tile_range and cell.y >= 0 and
            cell.y < y_tile_range</pre>
62
     func _physics_process(_delta: float) -> void:
63
64
        var previous_cell: Vector2i = player_placement_cell
65
        var direction: Vector2i = Vector2i.ZERO
        if Input.is_action_pressed("ui_up"): direction = Vector2i.UP
66
67
        elif Input.is_action_pressed("ui_down"): direction = Vector2i.
           DOWN
68
        elif Input.is_action_pressed("ui_left"): direction = Vector2i.
           LEFT
        elif Input.is action pressed("ui right"): direction = Vector2i.
69
           RIGHT
70
        var new_placement_cell: Vector2i = player_placement_cell +
           direction
71
        if (not get_used_cells(0).has(new_placement_cell) or l_system.
           trees.has(get_cell_atlas_coords(0, new_placement_cell)) or
           new_placement_cell == ring_placement_cell) and
           _is_not_out_of_bounds(new_placement_cell):
72
           player_placement_cell = new_placement_cell
```

```
set_cell(0, previous_cell, 0) # deletes contents of previous

cell (atlas_coords = Vector2i(-1, -1))

set_cell(0, player_placement_cell, 0, PLAYER_SPRITE)

if player_placement_cell == ring_placement_cell:

$\fomath{\text{$winDialog.visible}} = true

get_tree().paused = true

# ALGORITHM AND CUSTOM EXPORT VARIABLES ARE IN LSYSTEM NODE
```

C.3.6 tile map.tscn

```
[gd_scene load_steps=6 format=3 uid="uid://bwhvtqld3yo8m"]
1
2
     [ext_resource type="TileSet" uid="uid://c168x78r0tful" path="res://
3
        Tiles.tres" id="1 13nwg"]
     [ext_resource type="Script" path="res://tile_map.gd" id="2_wrx18"]
4
5
     [ext_resource type="PackedScene" uid="uid://d0v18e7ms571f" path="
        res://l_system.tscn" id="3_ktw1n"]
6
     [ext_resource type="PackedScene" uid="uid://cau5jgogdnf53" path="
        res://accept_dialog.tscn" id="4_060oh"]
7
     [ext_resource type="PackedScene" uid="uid://b5q8ovcigrvyr" path="
        res://win_dialog.tscn" id="5_3s48a"]
8
9
     [node name="TileMap" type="TileMap"]
10
     tile_set = ExtResource("1_13nwg")
     format = 2
11
12
     layer_0/name = "Things"
     script = ExtResource("2_wrx18")
13
14
15
     [node name="LSystem" parent="." instance=ExtResource("3_ktw1n")]
16
17
     [node name="AcceptDialog" parent="." instance=ExtResource("4_060oh"
```

```
)]
18
19 [node name="WinDialog" parent="." instance=ExtResource("5_3s48a")]
```

C.3.7 tile_map.gd

```
1
     extends TileMap
2
3
     @onready var l_system: LSystem = $LSystem
4
5
     var x_tile_range: int = ProjectSettings.get_setting("display/window
        /size/viewport_width") / tile_set.tile_size.x
6
     var y_tile_range: int = ProjectSettings.get_setting("display/window
        /size/viewport_height") / tile_set.tile_size.y
7
8
     const PLAYER_SPRITE: Vector2i = Vector2i(24, 7)
9
     var player_placement_cell: Vector2i
     const rings: Array[Vector2i] = [
10
        Vector2i(43, 6),
11
12
        Vector2i(44, 6),
13
        Vector2i(45, 6),
14
        Vector2i(46, 6)
15
    ]
     var ring_placement_cell: Vector2i
16
17
     # Called when the node enters the scene tree for the first time.
18
     func _ready() -> void:
19
20
        randomize()
21
        var start_time: float = Time.get_ticks_msec()
22
        l_system.paint()
23
        place_player()
24
        place_ring()
```

```
25
        var new_time: float = Time.get_ticks_msec() - start_time
26
        print("Time taken: " + str(new_time) + "ms")
27
        $AcceptDialog.dialog_text = "You're a hollow Golem who seeks the
            ultimate treasure; a ring that's got something on top of it
           . It's somewhere in this large village and barely visible to
            your naked eyes, which took us " + str(new_time) + "
           milliseconds to generate (" + str(new time / 1000.0) + "
           seconds), but you'll stop at nothing to get what you want.
           You can chow down every tree and fauna that stands in your
           way of the ring, but your Achilles heel is any bricks and
           mortar, which WILL make you stop at your tracks. Since it's
           easy to get lost in here, we'll tell you that you're in
           position " + str(player_placement_cell) + " in this big
           village of size " + str(Vector2i(x tile range, y tile range)
           ) + ". The ring is in position " + str(ring_placement_cell)
           + ", but it is YOUR job to traverse the village, chow down
           the trees and get it for yourself, so are you ready to
           attain the treasure that is rightfully yours?!"
28
        $AcceptDialog.visible = true
29
        $AcceptDialog.confirmed.connect(_on_AcceptDialog_closed)
30
        $AcceptDialog.canceled.connect(_on_AcceptDialog_closed)
31
        $WinDialog.confirmed.connect(_on_WinDialog_confirmed)
32
        $WinDialog.canceled.connect(_on_WinDialog_canceled)
33
        get_tree().paused = true
34
35
     func _on_WinDialog_confirmed() -> void:
36
        get_tree().reload_current_scene()
37
38
     func _on_WinDialog_canceled() -> void:
39
        get tree().quit()
40
41
     func _on_AcceptDialog_closed() -> void:
42
        $AcceptDialog.visible = false
```

```
43
        get_tree().paused = false
44
45
     func _get_random_placement_cell() -> Vector2i:
46
        return Vector2i(randi() % x_tile_range, randi() % y_tile_range)
47
48
     func place_player() -> void:
49
        player_placement_cell = _get_random_placement_cell()
50
        while get_used_cells(0).has(player_placement_cell):
           player_placement_cell = _get_random_placement_cell()
51
52
        set_cell(0, player_placement_cell, 0, PLAYER_SPRITE)
53
     func place_ring() -> void:
54
55
        ring_placement_cell = _get_random_placement_cell()
56
        while get_used_cells(0).has(ring_placement_cell):
57
           ring_placement_cell = _get_random_placement_cell()
58
        set_cell(0, ring_placement_cell, 0, rings.pick_random())
59
60
     func _is_not_out_of_bounds(cell: Vector2i) -> bool:
61
        return cell.x >= 0 and cell.x < x_tile_range and cell.y >= 0 and
            cell.y < y_tile_range</pre>
62
63
     func _physics_process(_delta: float) -> void:
        var previous_cell: Vector2i = player_placement_cell
64
65
        var direction: Vector2i = Vector2i.ZERO
        if Input.is action pressed("ui up"): direction = Vector2i.UP
66
67
        elif Input.is_action_pressed("ui_down"): direction = Vector2i.
           DOWN
68
        elif Input.is action pressed("ui left"): direction = Vector2i.
69
        elif Input.is action pressed("ui right"): direction = Vector2i.
70
        var new_placement_cell: Vector2i = player_placement_cell +
           direction
```

```
71
        if (not get_used_cells(0).has(new_placement_cell) or l_system.
           trees.has(get_cell_atlas_coords(0, new_placement_cell)) or
           new_placement_cell == ring_placement_cell) and
           _is_not_out_of_bounds(new_placement_cell):
72
           player_placement_cell = new_placement_cell
73
           set_cell(0, previous_cell, 0) # deletes contents of previous
              cell (atlas coords = Vector2i(-1, -1))
           set_cell(0, player_placement_cell, 0, PLAYER_SPRITE)
74
           if player_placement_cell == ring_placement_cell:
75
76
              $WinDialog.visible = true
77
              get_tree().paused = true
78
79
     # ALGORITHM AND CUSTOM EXPORT VARIABLES ARE IN LSYSTEM NODE
```

C.3.8 accept_dialog.tscn

[gd_scene format=3 uid="uid://cau5jgogdnf53"]

1

```
2
    [node name="AcceptDialog" type="AcceptDialog"]
3
    title = "Tree-Munching Time!"
4
5
    position = Vector2i(326, 100)
6
    size = Vector2i(500, 421)
7
    mouse_passthrough = true
8
    ok_button_text = "Bring it on!"
9
    dialog_text = "You're a hollow Golem who seeks the ultimate
       treasure; a ring that's got something on top of it. It's
       somewhere in this large village and barely visible to your
       naked eyes, but you'll stop at nothing to get what you want.
       You can chow down every tree and fauna that stands in your way
       of the ring, but your Achilles heel is any bricks and mortar,
       which will make you stop at your tracks. Are you ready to
       attain your treasure?w Golem in a black-and-white world, in
```

search for your most desired treasure. It's a ring with something on top of it. And you'll stop at nothing to get what you want. You can chow down every tree and fauna that stands in your way of the ring, but your Achilles heel is any bricks and mortar, which will make you stop at your tracks. Are you ready to attain the treasure that is rightfully yours?!"

10 dialog_autowrap = true

C.3.9 win_dialog.tscn

```
[gd_scene format=3 uid="uid://b5q8ovcigrvyr"]
1
2
3
     [node name="WinDialog" type="ConfirmationDialog"]
4
     title = "You Found the Treasure!"
5
     position = Vector2i(326, 100)
6
     size = Vector2i(500, 421)
7
     mouse_passthrough = true
8
     ok_button_text = "Get Me a New Village"
9
     dialog_text = "You found your treasure! Well done, you!
10
11
     Would you like to travel to a new village in the hopes of finding
        another ring? Or would you like to take your treasure home now?
12
     dialog_autowrap = true
13
     cancel_button_text = "Get Me Out of Here"
```

C.3.10 icon.svg.import

```
1  [remap]
2
3  importer="texture"
```

```
type="CompressedTexture2D"
4
5
     uid="uid://b45qexb3wmhym"
6
     path="res://.godot/imported/icon.svg-218
        a8f2b3041327d8a5756f3a245f83b.ctex"
7
     metadata={
8
     "vram_texture": false
9
10
11
     [deps]
12
13
     source_file="res://icon.svg"
     dest_files=["res://.godot/imported/icon.svg-218
14
        a8f2b3041327d8a5756f3a245f83b.ctex"]
15
16
     [params]
17
18
     compress/mode=0
19
     compress/high_quality=false
20
     compress/lossy_quality=0.7
21
     compress/hdr_compression=1
22
     compress/normal_map=0
23
     compress/channel_pack=0
24
     mipmaps/generate=false
25
     mipmaps/limit=-1
26
     roughness/mode=0
27
     roughness/src_normal=""
28
     process/fix_alpha_border=true
29
     process/premult_alpha=false
30
     process/normal_map_invert_y=false
31
     process/hdr_as_srgb=false
     process/hdr_clamp_exposure=false
32
33
     process/size_limit=0
34
     detect_3d/compress_to=1
```

```
35    svg/scale=1.0
36    editor/scale_with_editor_scale=false
37    editor/convert_colors_with_editor_theme=false
```

C.3.11 roguelikeSheet_transparent.png.import

```
[remap]
1
2
3
     importer="texture"
4
     type="CompressedTexture2D"
5
     uid="uid://13ktp0qup5xb"
     path="res://.godot/imported/roguelikeSheet_transparent.png-22
6
        f6b70da04549e371d1f15fe9d96005.ctex"
7
     metadata={
8
     "vram_texture": false
9
10
11
     [deps]
12
13
     source_file="res://roguelikeSheet_transparent.png"
14
     dest_files=["res://.godot/imported/roguelikeSheet_transparent.png
        -22f6b70da04549e371d1f15fe9d96005.ctex"]
15
16
     [params]
17
18
     compress/mode=0
19
     compress/high_quality=false
20
     compress/lossy_quality=0.7
21
     compress/hdr_compression=1
22
     compress/normal_map=0
23
     compress/channel_pack=0
24
     mipmaps/generate=false
```

```
25
     mipmaps/limit=-1
26
     roughness/mode=0
27
     roughness/src_normal=""
28
     process/fix_alpha_border=true
29
     process/premult_alpha=false
30
     process/normal_map_invert_y=false
31
     process/hdr_as_srgb=false
32
     process/hdr_clamp_exposure=false
33
    process/size_limit=0
34
     detect_3d/compress_to=1
```

C.4 VoronoiCellsGD4

C.4.1 .gitattributes

```
1  # Normalize EOL for all files that Git considers text files.
2  * text=auto eol=lf
```

C.4.2 .gitignore

```
1  # Godot 4+ specific ignores
2  .godot/
```

C.4.3 project.godot

```
1 ; Engine configuration file.
2 ; It's best edited using the editor UI and not directly,
3 ; since the parameters that go here are not all obvious.
4 ;
```

```
5
     ; Format:
6
         [section]; section goes between []
7
         param=value; assign values to parameters
8
9
     config_version=5
10
11
     [application]
12
13
     config/name="Voronoi Cells"
14
     run/main_scene="res://tile_map.tscn"
     config/features=PackedStringArray("4.0", "Forward Plus")
15
16
     config/icon="res://icon.svg"
17
     [display]
18
19
20
     window/size/viewport_height=640
21
22
     [input]
23
     reset_position={
24
25
     "deadzone": 0.5,
26
     "events": [Object(InputEventKey, "resource_local_to_scene":false, "
        resource_name":"","device":-1,"window_id":0,"alt_pressed":false
        ,"shift_pressed":false,"ctrl_pressed":false,"meta_pressed":
        false,"pressed":false,"keycode":71,"physical_keycode":0,"
        key_label":0,"unicode":103,"echo":false,"script":null)
27
     , Object(InputEventMouseButton, "resource_local_to_scene":false, "
        resource name":"","device":-1,"window id":0,"alt pressed":false
        ,"shift_pressed":false,"ctrl_pressed":false,"meta_pressed":
        false,"button_mask":2,"position":Vector2(75, 12),"
        global_position": Vector2(78, 44), "factor":1.0, "button_index
        ":2, "pressed": true, "double_click": false, "script": null)
28
    ]
```

```
29
     }
30
31
     [rendering]
32
33
     environment/defaults/default_clear_color=Color(0, 0, 0, 1)
   C.4.4 tile map.tscn
1
     [gd_scene load_steps=7 format=3 uid="uid://d6lxnr5bdh1w"]
2
3
     [ext_resource type="Texture2D" uid="uid://cpign73sfbsrt" path="res
        ://monochrome_packed.png" id="1_o183d"]
     [ext_resource type="Script" path="res://tile_map.gd" id="2_lf4lw"]
4
5
     [ext_resource type="PackedScene" path="res://accept_dialog.tscn" id
        ="3_y081j"]
6
     [ext_resource type="PackedScene" path="res://win_dialog.tscn" id="4
        _fkys0"]
7
8
     [sub_resource type="TileSetAtlasSource" id="
        TileSetAtlasSource_6h0bd"]
9
     texture = ExtResource("1_o183d")
10
     0:0/0 = 0
     1:0/0 = 0
11
12
     2:0/0 = 0
     3:0/0 = 0
13
     4:0/0 = 0
14
     5:0/0 = 0
15
16
     6:0/0 = 0
     7:0/0 = 0
17
     8:0/0 = 0
18
19
     9:0/0 = 0
     10:0/0 = 0
20
```

- 21 11:0/0 = 0
- 22 12:0/0 = 0
- 23 13:0/0 = 0
- 24 14:0/0 = 0
- 25 15:0/0 = 0
- 26 16:0/0 = 0
- 27 17:0/0 = 0
- 28 18:0/0 = 0
- 29 19:0/0 = 0
- 30 20:0/0 = 0
- 31 21:0/0 = 0
- 32 22:0/0 = 0
- 33 23:0/0 = 0
- 34 24:0/0 = 0
- 35 25:0/0 = 0
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43

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- 9:1/0 = 068
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77

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- 659 12:13/0 = 0
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- 661 14:13/0 = 0
- 662 15:13/0 = 0
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- 668 21:13/0 = 0
- 669 22:13/0 = 0
- 670 23:13/0 = 0
- 671 24:13/0 = 0
- 672 25:13/0 = 0
- 673 26:13/0 = 0
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- 675 28:13/0 = 0
- 676 29:13/0 = 0
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- 678 31:13/0 = 0
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- 680 33:13/0 = 0

- 681 34:13/0 = 0
- 682 35:13/0 = 0
- 683 36:13/0 = 0
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- 693 46:13/0 = 0
- 694 47:13/0 = 0
- 695 48:13/0 = 0
- $696 \quad 0:14/0 = 0$
- 697 1:14/0 = 0
- $698 \quad 2:14/0 = 0$
- 699 3:14/0 = 0
- 700 4:14/0 = 0
- 701 5:14/0 = 0
- 702 6:14/0 = 0
- $703 \quad 7:14/0 = 0$
- 704 8:14/0 = 0
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- 706 10:14/0 = 0
- 707 11:14/0 = 0
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- 710 14:14/0 = 0
- 711 15:14/0 = 0
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- 713 17:14/0 = 0

- 714 18:14/0 = 0
- 715 19:14/0 = 0
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- 720 24:14/0 = 0
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- 727 31:14/0 = 0
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- 733 37:14/0 = 0
- 734 38:14/0 = 0
- 735 39:14/0 = 0
- 736 40:14/0 = 0
- 737 41:14/0 = 0
- 738 42:14/0 = 0
- 739 43:14/0 = 0
- 740 44:14/0 = 0
- 741 45:14/0 = 0
- 742 46:14/0 = 0
- 743 47:14/0 = 0
- 744 48:14/0 = 0
- $745 \quad 0:15/0 = 0$
- 746 1:15/0 = 0

- 7472:15/0 = 0
- 748 3:15/0 = 0
- 7494:15/0 = 0
- 750 5:15/0 = 0
- 6:15/0 = 0751
- 7:15/0 = 0752
- 7538:15/0 = 0
- 7549:15/0 = 0
- 75510:15/0 = 0
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- 75712:15/0 = 0
- 13:15/0 = 0758
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- 20:15/0 = 0765
- 766 21:15/0 = 0
- 22:15/0 = 0767

768

770

23:15/0 = 0

- 769 24:15/0 = 0
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- 77328:15/0 = 0
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- 775 30:15/0 = 0
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- 778 33:15/0 = 0
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- 780 35:15/0 = 0
- 781 36:15/0 = 0
- 782 37:15/0 = 0
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- 784 39:15/0 = 0
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- 791 46:15/0 = 0
- 792 47:15/0 = 0
- 793 48:15/0 = 0
- $794 \quad 0:16/0 = 0$
- 795 1:16/0 = 0
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- 797 3:16/0 = 0

798

801

799 5:16/0 = 0

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7:16/0 = 0

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- 802 8:16/0 = 0
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- 838 44:16/0 = 0
- 839 45:16/0 = 0
- 840 46:16/0 = 0
- 841 47:16/0 = 0
- 842 48:16/0 = 0
- $843 \quad 0:17/0 = 0$
- 844 1:17/0 = 0
- 845 2:17/0 = 0

- 846 3:17/0 = 0
- 847 4:17/0 = 0
- 848 5:17/0 = 0
- 849 6:17/0 = 0
- $850 \quad 7:17/0 = 0$
- 851 8:17/0 = 0
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- 853 10:17/0 = 0
- 854 11:17/0 = 0
- 855 12:17/0 = 0
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- 882 39:17/0 = 0
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- 885 42:17/0 = 0
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- 887 44:17/0 = 0
- 888 45:17/0 = 0
- 889 46:17/0 = 0
- 890 47:17/0 = 0
- 891 48:17/0 = 0
- 892 0:18/0 = 0
- 893 1:18/0 = 0
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- 899 7:18/0 = 0
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- 10:18/0 = 0902
- 903 11:18/0 = 0
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- 90513:18/0 = 0
- 14:18/0 = 0906
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- 908 16:18/0 = 0
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- 910 18:18/0 = 0
- 911 19:18/0 = 0

- 912 20:18/0 = 0
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- 936 44:18/0 = 0
- 937 45:18/0 = 0
- 938 46:18/0 = 0
- 939 47:18/0 = 0
- 940 48:18/0 = 0
- $941 \quad 0:19/0 = 0$
- 942 1:19/0 = 0
- 943 2:19/0 = 0
- 944 3:19/0 = 0

- 945 4:19/0 = 0
- 946 5:19/0 = 0
- 947 6:19/0 = 0
- $948 \quad 7:19/0 = 0$
- $949 \quad 8:19/0 = 0$
- 950 9:19/0 = 0
- 951 10:19/0 = 0
- 952 11:19/0 = 0
- 953 12:19/0 = 0
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- 959 18:19/0 = 0
- 960 19:19/0 = 0
- 961 20:19/0 = 0
- 962 21:19/0 = 0
- 963 22:19/0 = 0
- 964 23:19/0 = 0
- 965 24:19/0 = 0
- 966 25:19/0 = 0
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- 968 27:19/0 = 0
- 969 28:19/0 = 0
- 970 29:19/0 = 0
- 971 30:19/0 = 0
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- 978 37:19/0 = 0
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- 985 44:19/0 = 0
- 986 45:19/0 = 0
- 987 46:19/0 = 0
- 988 47:19/0 = 0
- 989 48:19/0 = 0
- $990 \quad 0:20/0 = 0$
- 991 1:20/0 = 0
- 992 2:20/0 = 0
- $993 \quad 3:20/0 = 0$
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- $995 \quad 5:20/0 = 0$
- $996 \quad 6:20/0 = 0$
- 997 7:20/0 = 0
- $998 \quad 8:20/0 = 0$
- $999 \quad 9:20/0 = 0$
- 1000 10:20/0 = 0
- 1001 11:20/0 = 0
- 1002 12:20/0 = 0
- 1003 13:20/0 = 0
- 1004 14:20/0 = 0
- 1005 15:20/0 = 0
- 1006 16:20/0 = 0
- 1007 17:20/0 = 0
- 1008 18:20/0 = 0
- 1009 19:20/0 = 0
- 1010 20:20/0 = 0

- 21:20/0 = 0
- 22:20/0 = 0
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- 25:20/0 = 0
- 26:20/0 = 0
- 27:20/0 = 0
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- 29:20/0 = 0
- 1020 30:20/0 = 0
- 1021 31:20/0 = 0
- 1022 32:20/0 = 0
- 1023 33:20/0 = 0
- 34:20/0 = 0
- 35:20/0 = 0
- 36:20/0 = 0
- 37:20/0 = 0
- 38:20/0 = 0
- 39:20/0 = 0
- 40:20/0 = 0
- 41:20/0 = 0
- 1032 42:20/0 = 0
- 1033 43:20/0 = 0
- 1034 44:20/0 = 0
- 45:20/0 = 0
- 46:20/0 = 0
- 47:20/0 = 0
- 1038 48:20/0 = 0
- $1039 \quad 0:21/0 = 0$
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- 2:21/0 = 0
- 3:21/0 = 0
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- 1044 5:21/0 = 0
- 1045 6:21/0 = 0
- 1046 7:21/0 = 0
- 1047 8:21/0 = 0
- 1048 9:21/0 = 0
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- 105213:21/0 = 0
- 1053 14:21/0 = 0
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- 1056 17:21/0 = 0
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- 1059 20:21/0 = 0
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- 1061 22:21/0 = 0
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- 1064 25:21/0 = 0
- 1065 26:21/0 = 0
- 1066 27:21/0 = 0
- 28:21/0 = 01067
- 1068 29:21/0 = 0
- 1069 30:21/0 = 0
- 1070 31:21/0 = 0
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- 1072 33:21/0 = 0
- 1073 34:21/0 = 0
- 1074 35:21/0 = 0
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```
1077
      38:21/0 = 0
1078
      39:21/0 = 0
      40:21/0 = 0
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1080
      41:21/0 = 0
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      42:21/0 = 0
      43:21/0 = 0
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      44:21/0 = 0
      45:21/0 = 0
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1085
      46:21/0 = 0
1086
      47:21/0 = 0
1087
       48:21/0 = 0
1088
1089
       [sub_resource type="TileSet" id="TileSet_3drs5"]
1090
       sources/0 = SubResource("TileSetAtlasSource_6h0bd")
1091
       [node name="TileMap" type="TileMap"]
1092
1093
      tile_set = SubResource("TileSet_3drs5")
      format = 2
1094
       script = ExtResource("2_lf4lw")
1095
1096
       [node name="AcceptDialog" parent="." instance=ExtResource("3_y081j"
1097
          )]
1098
       [node name="WinDialog" parent="." instance=ExtResource("4_fkys0")]
1099
```

C.4.5 tile_map.gd

```
1  extends TileMap
2
3  const buildings: Array[Vector2i] = [
4   Vector2i(0, 19),
5   Vector2i(1, 19),
```

```
6
        Vector2i(2, 19),
7
        Vector2i(3, 19),
        Vector2i(4, 19),
8
9
        Vector2i(5, 19),
10
        Vector2i(6, 19),
        Vector2i(7, 19),
11
12
        Vector2i(8, 20),
        Vector2i(0, 20),
13
        Vector2i(1, 20),
14
        Vector2i(2, 20),
15
16
        Vector2i(3, 20),
        Vector2i(4, 20),
17
        Vector2i(5, 20),
18
        Vector2i(6, 20),
19
        Vector2i(7, 20),
20
21
        Vector2i(8, 20),
22
        Vector2i(0, 21),
        Vector2i(1, 21),
23
        Vector2i(2, 21),
24
25
        Vector2i(3, 21),
26
        Vector2i(4, 21),
        Vector2i(5, 21),
27
28
        Vector2i(6, 21),
        Vector2i(7, 21),
29
        Vector2i(8, 21)
30
31
     ]
     const trees: Array[Vector2i] = [
32
33
        Vector2i(0,1),
34
        Vector2i(1,1),
        Vector2i(2,1),
35
36
        Vector2i(3,1),
37
        Vector2i(4,1),
        Vector2i(5,1),
38
```

```
39
        Vector2i(6,1),
40
        Vector2i(7,1),
41
        Vector2i(0,2),
42
        Vector2i(1,2),
        Vector2i(2,2),
43
44
        Vector2i(3,2),
        Vector2i(4,2)
45
46
     ]
47
     const PLAYER_SPRITE: Vector2i = Vector2i(24, 7)
48
     var player_placement_cell: Vector2i
     const rings: Array[Vector2i] = [
49
50
        Vector2i(43, 6),
51
        Vector2i(44, 6),
52
        Vector2i(45, 6),
        Vector2i(46, 6)
53
54
     1
     var ring_placement_cell: Vector2i
55
56
57
     var points: Array[Dictionary] = []
     const EUCLIDEAN: String = "Euclidean distance"
58
     const MANHATTAN: String = "Manhattan distance"
59
60
     @export_enum(EUCLIDEAN, MANHATTAN) var distance: String = MANHATTAN
     @export_range(10, 40, 1) var random_starting_points: int = 20
61
62
     var x_tile_range: int = ProjectSettings.get_setting("display/window")
        /size/viewport_width") / tile_set.tile_size.x
63
     var y_tile_range: int = ProjectSettings.get_setting("display/window")
        /size/viewport_height") / tile_set.tile_size.y
64
65
     # Called when the node enters the scene tree for the first time.
     func _ready() -> void:
66
67
        randomize()
68
        var start_time: float = Time.get_ticks_msec()
69
        define_points(random_starting_points)
```

```
70
        paint_points()
71
        place_player()
72
        place_ring()
73
        var new_time: float = Time.get_ticks_msec() - start_time
        print("Time taken: " + str(new_time) + "ms")
74
75
        $AcceptDialog.dialog_text = "You're a hollow Golem who seeks the
            ultimate treasure; a ring that's got something on top of it
           . It's somewhere in this large village and barely visible to
            your naked eyes, which took us " + str(new time) + "
           milliseconds to generate (" + str(new_time / 1000.0) + "
           seconds), but you'll stop at nothing to get what you want.
           You can chow down every tree and fauna that stands in your
           way of the ring, but your Achilles heel is any bricks and
           mortar, which WILL make you stop at your tracks. Since it's
           easy to get lost in here, we'll tell you that you're in
           position " + str(player placement cell) + " in this big
           village of size " + str(Vector2i(x_tile_range, y_tile_range)
           ) + ". It's also easy to get stuck here, so either press the
            G key or right click to spawn somewhere else where there is
            fauna (or even the ring!!), because this game actually
           WANTS you to win it. Ultimately, though, it is YOUR job to
           find the ring, so are you ready to attain the treasure that
           is rightfully yours?!"
76
        $AcceptDialog.visible = true
        $AcceptDialog.confirmed.connect( on AcceptDialog closed)
77
78
        $AcceptDialog.canceled.connect(_on_AcceptDialog_closed)
79
        $WinDialog.confirmed.connect(_on_WinDialog_confirmed)
        $WinDialog.canceled.connect( on WinDialog canceled)
80
81
        get_tree().paused = true
82
     func _on_WinDialog_confirmed() -> void:
83
84
        get_tree().reload_current_scene()
85
```

```
86
      func _on_WinDialog_canceled() -> void:
87
         get_tree().quit()
88
89
      func on AcceptDialog closed() -> void:
90
         $AcceptDialog.visible = false
91
         get_tree().paused = false
92
93
      func _get_random_placement_cell() -> Vector2i:
94
         return Vector2i(randi() % x_tile_range, randi() % y_tile_range)
95
96
      func place_player() -> void:
97
         player_placement_cell = _get_random_placement_cell()
98
         while buildings.has(get_cell_atlas_coords(0,
            player_placement_cell)) or player_placement_cell ==
            ring_placement_cell:
99
            player_placement_cell = _get_random_placement_cell()
100
         set_cell(0, player_placement_cell, 0, PLAYER_SPRITE)
101
102
      func place_ring() -> void:
103
         ring_placement_cell = _get_random_placement_cell()
104
         while buildings.has(get_cell_atlas_coords(0, ring_placement_cell
            )) or ring_placement_cell == player_placement_cell:
105
            ring_placement_cell = _get_random_placement_cell()
106
         set_cell(0, ring_placement_cell, 0, rings.pick_random())
107
108
      func _is_not_out_of_bounds(cell: Vector2i) -> bool:
         return cell.x \geq= 0 and cell.x \leq x_tile_range and cell.y \geq= 0 and
109
             cell.y < y tile range</pre>
110
      func physics process( delta) -> void:
111
112
         var previous_cell: Vector2i = player_placement_cell
113
         var direction: Vector2i = Vector2i.ZERO
         if Input.is_action_pressed("ui_up"): direction = Vector2i.UP
114
```

```
elif Input.is_action_pressed("ui_down"): direction = Vector2i.
115
            DOWN
116
         elif Input.is_action_pressed("ui_left"): direction = Vector2i.
            LEFT
         elif Input.is_action_pressed("ui_right"): direction = Vector2i.
117
            RIGHT
118
         elif Input.is action just pressed("reset position"): # Respawn
            player in a different part of the map
119
            player_placement_cell = _get_random_placement_cell()
            while buildings.has(get_cell_atlas_coords(0,
120
               player_placement_cell)): # This time, since we're not
               STARTING the game, we don't care whether or not the
               player magically lands on the ring
121
               player_placement_cell = _get_random_placement_cell()
            set_cell(0, player_placement_cell, 0, PLAYER_SPRITE)
122
123
            set cell(0, previous cell, 0) # replace the previous sprite
124
            return
125
         var new_placement_cell: Vector2i = player_placement_cell +
            direction
126
         if (not get_used_cells(0).has(new_placement_cell) or trees.has(
            get_cell_atlas_coords(0, new_placement_cell)) or
            new_placement_cell == ring_placement_cell) and
            _is_not_out_of_bounds(new_placement_cell):
127
            player_placement_cell = new_placement_cell
            set cell(0, previous cell, 0) # deletes contents of previous
128
               cell (atlas_coords = Vector2i(-1, -1))
129
            set_cell(0, player_placement_cell, 0, PLAYER_SPRITE)
            if player placement cell == ring placement cell:
130
131
               $WinDialog.visible = true
132
               get tree().paused = true
133
134
      # ALGORITHM BEGINS HERE
135
```

```
func paint_points() -> void:
136
137
         for point in points:
            set_cell(0, Vector2(point["x"], point["y"]), 0, point["type"
138
               ])
            for citizen in point["citizens"]:
139
               if _is_in_bounds(point["x"], citizen["dx"], point["y"],
140
                   citizen["dy"]):
141
                  set_cell(0, Vector2(point["x"] + citizen["dx"], point["
                     y"] + citizen["dy"]), 0, point["type"])
142
143
      func _is_in_bounds(x: int, dx: int, y: int, dy: int) -> bool:
144
         return x + dx >= 0 and x + dx < x_tile_range and y + dy >= 0 and
              y + dy < y_tile_range
145
      func _squared(x: int) -> int:
146
147
         return x ** 2
148
149
      func calculate_points_delta(x: int, y: int, p: int) -> float:
150
         if distance == EUCLIDEAN:
            return sqrt(_squared(points[p]["x"] - x) + _squared(points[p
151
               ]["y"] - y))
         return abs(points[p]["x"] - x) + abs(points[p]["y"] - y)
152
153
154
      func define_points(num_points: int) -> void:
         var types: Array[Vector2i] = trees.duplicate()
155
156
         types.append_array(buildings)
         for i in range(num_points):
157
            var x: int = randi range(0, x tile range)
158
159
            var y: int = randi_range(0, y_tile_range)
160
            var type: Vector2i = types.pick_random()
161
            types.erase(type)
162
            points.append(
               {
163
```

```
164
                   "type": type,
165
                   "x": x,
                   "y": y,
166
167
                   "citizens": []
                }
168
169
170
         for x in range(x_tile_range):
            for y in range(y_tile_range):
171
                var lowest_delta: Dictionary = {
172
                   "point_id": 0,
173
                   "delta": x_tile_range * y_tile_range
174
               }
175
176
                for p in range(len(points)):
                   var delta: float = calculate_points_delta(x, y, p)
177
                   if delta < lowest_delta["delta"]:</pre>
178
179
                      lowest_delta = {
                         "point_id": p,
180
                         "delta": delta
181
                      }
182
183
                   var active_point: Dictionary = points[lowest_delta["
                      point_id"]]
                   var dx: int = x - active_point["x"]
184
185
                   var dy: int = y - active_point["y"]
                   active_point["citizens"].append(
186
                      {
187
                         "dx": dx,
188
                          "dy": dy
189
                      }
190
191
                   )
```

C.4.6 accept dialog.tscn

```
1
     [gd_scene format=3 uid="uid://cau5jgogdnf53"]
2
3
     [node name="AcceptDialog" type="AcceptDialog"]
4
     title = "Tree-Munching Time!"
     position = Vector2i(326, 100)
5
6
     size = Vector2i(500, 421)
     mouse passthrough = true
7
8
     ok_button_text = "Bring it on!"
     dialog_text = "You're a hollow Golem who seeks the ultimate
9
        treasure; a ring that's got something on top of it. It's
        somewhere in this large village and barely visible to your
        naked eyes, but you'll stop at nothing to get what you want.
        You can chow down every tree and fauna that stands in your way
        of the ring, but your Achilles heel is any bricks and mortar,
        which will make you stop at your tracks. Are you ready to
        attain your treasure?w Golem in a black-and-white world, in
        search for your most desired treasure. It's a ring with
        something on top of it. And you'll stop at nothing to get what
        you want. You can chow down every tree and fauna that stands in
         your way of the ring, but your Achilles heel is any bricks and
         mortar, which will make you stop at your tracks. Are you ready
         to attain the treasure that is rightfully yours?!"
10
     dialog autowrap = true
```

C.4.7 win dialog.tscn

```
[gd_scene format=3 uid="uid://b5q8ovcigrvyr"]

[node name="WinDialog" type="ConfirmationDialog"]

title = "You Found the Treasure!"

position = Vector2i(326, 100)

size = Vector2i(500, 421)
```

C.4.8 icon.svg.import

```
[remap]
1
2
3
     importer="texture"
4
     type="CompressedTexture2D"
5
     uid="uid://du4v6taw8ssax"
6
     path="res://.godot/imported/icon.svg-218
        a8f2b3041327d8a5756f3a245f83b.ctex"
7
     metadata={
8
     "vram_texture": false
9
     }
10
11
     [deps]
12
13
     source_file="res://icon.svg"
     dest_files=["res://.godot/imported/icon.svg-218
14
        a8f2b3041327d8a5756f3a245f83b.ctex"]
15
16
     [params]
17
18
     compress/mode=0
```

```
19
     compress/high_quality=false
20
     compress/lossy_quality=0.7
21
     compress/hdr_compression=1
22
     compress/normal_map=0
23
     compress/channel_pack=0
24
     mipmaps/generate=false
25
     mipmaps/limit=-1
26
     roughness/mode=0
27
     roughness/src_normal=""
28
     process/fix_alpha_border=true
     process/premult_alpha=false
29
30
     process/normal_map_invert_y=false
31
     process/hdr_as_srgb=false
32
     process/hdr_clamp_exposure=false
33
     process/size_limit=0
34
     detect_3d/compress_to=1
35
     svg/scale=1.0
36
     editor/scale_with_editor_scale=false
37
     editor/convert_colors_with_editor_theme=false
```

C.4.9 monochrome_packed.png.import

```
1
    [remap]
2
3
    importer="texture"
4
    type="CompressedTexture2D"
    uid="uid://cpign73sfbsrt"
5
6
    path="res://.godot/imported/monochrome_packed.png-6
       b9bd1c64dd50f72acd3afd14d1ac34f.ctex"
    metadata={
7
8
    "vram_texture": false
9
```

```
10
11
     [deps]
12
13
     source_file="res://monochrome_packed.png"
14
     dest_files=["res://.godot/imported/monochrome_packed.png-6
        b9bd1c64dd50f72acd3afd14d1ac34f.ctex"]
15
16
     [params]
17
18
     compress/mode=0
19
     compress/high_quality=false
20
     compress/lossy_quality=0.7
21
     compress/hdr_compression=1
22
     compress/normal_map=0
23
     compress/channel_pack=0
24
     mipmaps/generate=false
25
     mipmaps/limit=-1
26
     roughness/mode=0
27
     roughness/src_normal=""
28
     process/fix_alpha_border=true
29
     process/premult_alpha=false
30
     process/normal_map_invert_y=false
31
     process/hdr_as_srgb=false
32
     process/hdr_clamp_exposure=false
33
     process/size_limit=0
34
     detect_3d/compress_to=1
```

C.5 PoissonGD4

C.5.1 .gitattributes

```
1 # Normalize EOL for all files that Git considers text files.
```

```
2 * text=auto eol=lf
```

C.5.2 .gitignore

```
1  # Godot 4+ specific ignores
2  .godot/
```

C.5.3 project.godot

```
1
     ; Engine configuration file.
2
     ; It's best edited using the editor UI and not directly,
3
     ; since the parameters that go here are not all obvious.
4
5
     ; Format:
6
     ; [section]; section goes between []
7
     ; param=value; assign values to parameters
8
9
     config_version=5
10
11
     [application]
12
13
     config/name="Voronoi Cells"
     run/main_scene="res://tile_map.tscn"
14
15
     config/features=PackedStringArray("4.0", "Forward Plus")
     config/icon="res://icon.svg"
16
17
18
     [display]
19
20
     window/size/viewport_height=640
21
22
     [input]
```

```
23
24
     reset_position={
25
     "deadzone": 0.5,
26
     "events": [Object(InputEventKey, "resource_local_to_scene":false, "
        resource_name":"","device":-1,"window_id":0,"alt_pressed":false
        ,"shift_pressed":false,"ctrl_pressed":false,"meta_pressed":
        false,"pressed":false,"keycode":71,"physical keycode":0,"
        key_label":0,"unicode":103,"echo":false,"script":null)
27
     , Object(InputEventMouseButton, "resource local to scene":false, "
        resource_name":"","device":-1,"window_id":0,"alt_pressed":false
        ,"shift_pressed":false,"ctrl_pressed":false,"meta_pressed":
        false,"button_mask":2,"position":Vector2(75, 12),"
        global_position": Vector2(78, 44), "factor":1.0, "button_index
        ":2, "pressed":true, "double click":false, "script":null)
28
    ]
29
     }
30
31
     [rendering]
32
     environment/defaults/default_clear_color=Color(0, 0, 0, 1)
33
   C.5.4 tile map.tscn
```

```
[gd_scene load_steps=7 format=3 uid="uid://d6lxnr5bdh1w"]

[ext_resource type="Texture2D" uid="uid://cpign73sfbsrt" path="res ://monochrome_packed.png" id="1_o183d"]

[ext_resource type="Script" path="res://tile_map.gd" id="2_lf4lw"]

[ext_resource type="PackedScene" path="res://accept_dialog.tscn" id ="3_y08lj"]

[ext_resource type="PackedScene" path="res://win_dialog.tscn" id="4 fkys0"]
```

```
7
8
     [sub_resource type="TileSetAtlasSource" id="
        TileSetAtlasSource_6h0bd"]
9
     texture = ExtResource("1_o183d")
10
     0:0/0 = 0
     1:0/0 = 0
11
12
     2:0/0 = 0
13
     3:0/0 = 0
     4:0/0 = 0
14
     5:0/0 = 0
15
     6:0/0 = 0
16
     7:0/0 = 0
17
18
     8:0/0 = 0
     9:0/0 = 0
19
20
     10:0/0 = 0
21
     11:0/0 = 0
22
     12:0/0 = 0
23
     13:0/0 = 0
24
     14:0/0 = 0
25
     15:0/0 = 0
     16:0/0 = 0
26
27
     17:0/0 = 0
28
     18:0/0 = 0
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     19:0/0 = 0
     20:0/0 = 0
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31
     21:0/0 = 0
32
     22:0/0 = 0
33
     23:0/0 = 0
34
     24:0/0 = 0
     25:0/0 = 0
35
     26:0/0 = 0
36
     27:0/0 = 0
37
38
     28:0/0 = 0
```

- 39 29:0/0 = 0
- $40 \quad 30:0/0 = 0$
- 41 31:0/0 = 0
- 42 32:0/0 = 0
- 43 33:0/0 = 0
- 44 34:0/0 = 0
- 45 35:0/0 = 0
- 46 36:0/0 = 0
- 47 37:0/0 = 0
- 48 38:0/0 = 0
- 49 39:0/0 = 0
- 50 40:0/0 = 0
- 51 41:0/0 = 0
- 52 42:0/0 = 0
- 53 43:0/0 = 0
- 54 44:0/0 = 0
- 55 45:0/0 = 0
- 56 46:0/0 = 0
- 57 47:0/0 = 0
- 58 48:0/0 = 0
- 59 0:1/0 = 0
- $60 \quad 1:1/0 = 0$
- $61 \quad 2:1/0 = 0$
- $62 \quad 3:1/0 = 0$
- 63 4:1/0 = 0
- 64 5:1/0 = 0
- $65 \quad 6:1/0 = 0$
- 66 7:1/0 = 0
- $67 \quad 8:1/0 = 0$
- 68 9:1/0 = 0
- $69 \quad 10:1/0 = 0$
- $70 \quad 11:1/0 = 0$
- 71 12:1/0 = 0

- 72 13:1/0 = 0
- 73 14:1/0 = 0
- 74 15:1/0 = 0
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- 78 19:1/0 = 0
- $79 \quad 20:1/0 = 0$
- 80 21:1/0 = 0
- 81 22:1/0 = 0
- 82 23:1/0 = 0
- 83 24:1/0 = 0
- 84 25:1/0 = 0
- 85 26:1/0 = 0
- 86 27:1/0 = 0
- 87 28:1/0 = 0
- 88 29:1/0 = 0
- 89 30:1/0 = 0
- 90 31:1/0 = 0
- 91 32:1/0 = 0
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- 93 34:1/0 = 0
- 94 35:1/0 = 0
- 95 36:1/0 = 0
- 96 37:1/0 = 0
- 97 38:1/0 = 0
- 98 39:1/0 = 0
- 99 40:1/0 = 0
- 100 41:1/0 = 0
- 101 42:1/0 = 0
- 102 43:1/0 = 0
- 103 44:1/0 = 0
- 104 45:1/0 = 0

- 105 46:1/0 = 0
- 106 47:1/0 = 0
- 107 48:1/0 = 0
- $108 \quad 0:2/0 = 0$
- $109 \quad 1:2/0 = 0$
- $110 \quad 2:2/0 = 0$
- 3:2/0 = 0
- 112 4:2/0 = 0
- $113 \quad 5:2/0 = 0$
- $114 \quad 6:2/0 = 0$
- $115 \quad 7:2/0 = 0$
- $116 \quad 8:2/0 = 0$
- 117 9:2/0 = 0
- 118 10:2/0 = 0
- 119 11:2/0 = 0
- 120 12:2/0 = 0
- 121 13:2/0 = 0
- 122 14:2/0 = 0
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- 125 17:2/0 = 0
- 126 18:2/0 = 0
- 127 19:2/0 = 0
- 128 20:2/0 = 0
- 129 21:2/0 = 0
- 130 22:2/0 = 0
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- 133 25:2/0 = 0
- 134 26:2/0 = 0
- 135 27:2/0 = 0
- 136 28:2/0 = 0
- 137 29:2/0 = 0

- $138 \quad 30:2/0 = 0$
- 139 31:2/0 = 0
- 140 32:2/0 = 0
- 141 33:2/0 = 0
- 142 34:2/0 = 0
- 143 35:2/0 = 0
- 144 36:2/0 = 0
- 145 37:2/0 = 0
- 146 38:2/0 = 0
- 147 39:2/0 = 0
- 148 40:2/0 = 0
- 149 41:2/0 = 0
- 150 42:2/0 = 0
- 151 43:2/0 = 0
- 152 44:2/0 = 0
- 153 45:2/0 = 0
- 154 46:2/0 = 0
- 155 47:2/0 = 0
- 156 48:2/0 = 0
- $157 \quad 0:3/0 = 0$
- $158 \quad 1:3/0 = 0$
- $159 \quad 2:3/0 = 0$
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- 161 4:3/0 = 0
- 162 5:3/0 = 0
- $163 \quad 6:3/0 = 0$
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- 167 10:3/0 = 0
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- 171 14:3/0 = 0
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- 186 29:3/0 = 0
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- 204 47:3/0 = 0
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- 247 41:4/0 = 0
- 248 42:4/0 = 0
- 249 43:4/0 = 0
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- 281 26:5/0 = 0
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- 292 37:5/0 = 0
- 294 39:5/0 = 0
- 295 40:5/0 = 0
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- 298 43:5/0 = 0
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- 302 47:5/0 = 0

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- $305 \quad 1:6/0 = 0$
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- 319 15:6/0 = 0
- 320 16:6/0 = 0
- 321 17:6/0 = 0
- 322 18:6/0 = 0
- 323 19:6/0 = 0
- 324 20:6/0 = 0
- 325 21:6/0 = 0
- 326 22:6/0 = 0
- 327 23:6/0 = 0
- 328 24:6/0 = 0
- 329 25:6/0 = 0
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- 331 27:6/0 = 0
- 332 28:6/0 = 0
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- 336 32:6/0 = 0
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- 339 35:6/0 = 0
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- 342 38:6/0 = 0
- 343 39:6/0 = 0
- 344 40:6/0 = 0
- 34541:6/0 = 0
- 346 42:6/0 = 0
- 34743:6/0 = 0
- 34844:6/0 = 0
- 349 45:6/0 = 0
- 350 46:6/0 = 0
- 47:6/0 = 0

- 35248:6/0 = 0
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- 354 1:7/0 = 0
- 3552:7/0 = 0
- 356 3:7/0 = 0
- 3574:7/0 = 0
- 3585:7/0 = 0
- 6:7/0 = 0359
- 360 7:7/0 = 0
- 361 8:7/0 = 0
- 9:7/0 = 0362
- 363 10:7/0 = 0
- 36411:7/0 = 0
- 36512:7/0 = 0
- 366 13:7/0 = 0
- 367 14:7/0 = 0
- 368 15:7/0 = 0

- 369 16:7/0 = 0
- 370 17:7/0 = 0
- 371 18:7/0 = 0
- 372 19:7/0 = 0
- 373 20:7/0 = 0
- 374 21:7/0 = 0
- 375 22:7/0 = 0
- 376 23:7/0 = 0
- 377 24:7/0 = 0
- 378 25:7/0 = 0
- 379 26:7/0 = 0
- 380 27:7/0 = 0
- 381 28:7/0 = 0
- 382 29:7/0 = 0
- 383 30:7/0 = 0
- 384 31:7/0 = 0
- 385 32:7/0 = 0
- 386 33:7/0 = 0
- 387 34:7/0 = 0
- 388 35:7/0 = 0
- 389 36:7/0 = 0
- $390 \quad 37:7/0 = 0$
- 391 38:7/0 = 0
- 392 39:7/0 = 0
- 393 40:7/0 = 0
- 394 41:7/0 = 0
- 395 42:7/0 = 0
- 396 43:7/0 = 0
- 397 44:7/0 = 0
- 398 45:7/0 = 0
- 399 46:7/0 = 0
- 400 47:7/0 = 0
- 401 48:7/0 = 0

- $402 \quad 0:8/0 = 0$
- 403 1:8/0 = 0
- 404 2:8/0 = 0
- 405 3:8/0 = 0
- 406 4:8/0 = 0
- 407 5:8/0 = 0
- $408 \quad 6:8/0 = 0$
- $409 \quad 7:8/0 = 0$
- $410 \quad 8:8/0 = 0$
- 411 9:8/0 = 0
- 412 10:8/0 = 0
- 413 11:8/0 = 0
- 414 12:8/0 = 0
- 415 13:8/0 = 0
- 416 14:8/0 = 0
- 417 15:8/0 = 0
- 418 16:8/0 = 0

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420 18:8/0 = 0

- 421 19:8/0 = 0
- 422 20:8/0 = 0
- 423 21:8/0 = 0
- 424 22:8/0 = 0
- 425 23:8/0 = 0
- 426 24:8/0 = 0
- 427 25:8/0 = 0
- 428 26:8/0 = 0
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- 499 48:9/0 = 0
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- 510 10:10/0 = 0
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- 570 21:11/0 = 0
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- 572 23:11/0 = 0
- 573 24:11/0 = 0
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- 578 29:11/0 = 0
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- 617 19:12/0 = 0
- 618 20:12/0 = 0
- 619 21:12/0 = 0
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- 622 24:12/0 = 0
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- 631 33:12/0 = 0
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- 633 35:12/0 = 0
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- 635 37:12/0 = 0
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- 637 39:12/0 = 0
- 638 40:12/0 = 0
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- 643 45:12/0 = 0
- 644 46:12/0 = 0
- 645 47:12/0 = 0
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- 654 7:13/0 = 0
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- 666 19:13/0 = 0
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- 668 21:13/0 = 0
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- 711 15:14/0 = 0
- 71216:14/0 = 0
- 713 17:14/0 = 0
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- 729 33:14/0 = 0
- 730 34:14/0 = 0
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- 732 36:14/0 = 0
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- 748 3:15/0 = 0
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- 765 20:15/0 = 0
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- 773 28:15/0 = 0
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- 776 31:15/0 = 0
- 777 32:15/0 = 0
- 778 33:15/0 = 0
- 779 34:15/0 = 0
- 113 04.10/0
- 780 35:15/0 = 0
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- 791 46:15/0 = 0
- 792 47:15/0 = 0
- 793 48:15/0 = 0
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- 796 2:16/0 = 0
- 797 3:16/0 = 0

- 798 4:16/0 = 0
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- 801 7:16/0 = 0
- 802 8:16/0 = 0
- 803 9:16/0 = 0
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- 815 21:16/0 = 0
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- 840 46:16/0 = 0
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- 851 8:17/0 = 0
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- __.,

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- 857 14:17/0 = 0
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- 864 21:17/0 = 0
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- $899 \quad 7:18/0 = 0$
- 900 8:18/0 = 0
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- 911 19:18/0 = 0
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- 919 27:18/0 = 0
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- 922 30:18/0 = 0
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- 924 32:18/0 = 0
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- 927 35:18/0 = 0
- 928 36:18/0 = 0
- 929 37:18/0 = 0

- 930 38:18/0 = 0
- 931 39:18/0 = 0
- 932 40:18/0 = 0
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- 935 43:18/0 = 0
- 936 44:18/0 = 0
- 937 45:18/0 = 0
- 938 46:18/0 = 0
- 939 47:18/0 = 0
- 940 48:18/0 = 0
- $941 \quad 0:19/0 = 0$
- 942 1:19/0 = 0
- 943 2:19/0 = 0
- 944 3:19/0 = 0
- 945 4:19/0 = 0
- 946 5:19/0 = 0
- 947 6:19/0 = 0
- 948 7:19/0 = 0
- $949 \quad 8:19/0 = 0$
- 950 9:19/0 = 0
- 951 10:19/0 = 0
- 952 11:19/0 = 0
- 953 12:19/0 = 0
- 954 13:19/0 = 0
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- 958 17:19/0 = 0
- 959 18:19/0 = 0
- 960 19:19/0 = 0
- 961 20:19/0 = 0
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- 963 22:19/0 = 0
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- 965 24:19/0 = 0
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- 967 26:19/0 = 0
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- 974 33:19/0 = 0
- 975 34:19/0 = 0
- 976 35:19/0 = 0
- 977 36:19/0 = 0
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- 982 41:19/0 = 0
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- 984 43:19/0 = 0
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- 987 46:19/0 = 0
- 988 47:19/0 = 0
- 989 48:19/0 = 0
- $990 \quad 0:20/0 = 0$
- $991 \quad 1:20/0 = 0$
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- 993 3:20/0 = 0
- 994 4:20/0 = 0
- 995 5:20/0 = 0

- 996 6:20/0 = 0
- $997 \quad 7:20/0 = 0$
- $998 \quad 8:20/0 = 0$
- 999 9:20/0 = 0
- 1000 10:20/0 = 0
- 1001 11:20/0 = 0
- 1002 12:20/0 = 0
- 1003 13:20/0 = 0
- 1004 14:20/0 = 0
- 1005 15:20/0 = 0
- 1006 16:20/0 = 0
- 1007 17:20/0 = 0
- ·
- 1008 18:20/0 = 0
- 1009 19:20/0 = 0
- 1010 20:20/0 = 0
- 1011 21:20/0 = 0
- 1012 22:20/0 = 0
- 1013 23:20/0 = 0
- 1014 24:20/0 = 0
- 1015 25:20/0 = 0
- 1016 26:20/0 = 0
- 1017 27:20/0 = 0
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- 1022 32:20/0 = 0
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- 1024 34:20/0 = 0
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- 1026 36:20/0 = 0
- 1027 37:20/0 = 0
- 1028 38:20/0 = 0

- 1029 39:20/0 = 0
- 1030 40:20/0 = 0
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- 1032 42:20/0 = 0
- 1033 43:20/0 = 0
- 1034 44:20/0 = 0
- 1035 45:20/0 = 0
- 1036 46:20/0 = 0
- 1037 47:20/0 = 0
- 1038 48:20/0 = 0
- 1039 0:21/0 = 0
- 1040 1:21/0 = 0

2:21/0 = 0

3:21/0 = 0

1041

- 4:21/0 = 01043
- 1044 5:21/0 = 0
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- 1048 9:21/0 = 0
- 10:21/0 = 01049
- 1050 11:21/0 = 0
- 1051 12:21/0 = 0
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- 16:21/0 = 01055
- 1056 17:21/0 = 0
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- 1058 19:21/0 = 0
- 1059 20:21/0 = 0
- 1060 21:21/0 = 0
- 1061 22:21/0 = 0

```
1062
       23:21/0 = 0
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       24:21/0 = 0
       25:21/0 = 0
1064
1065
      26:21/0 = 0
1066
      27:21/0 = 0
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1067
1068
       29:21/0 = 0
       30:21/0 = 0
1069
1070
      31:21/0 = 0
1071
       32:21/0 = 0
1072
      33:21/0 = 0
      34:21/0 = 0
1073
1074
      35:21/0 = 0
1075
      36:21/0 = 0
      37:21/0 = 0
1076
1077
      38:21/0 = 0
1078
      39:21/0 = 0
1079
      40:21/0 = 0
1080
       41:21/0 = 0
1081
      42:21/0 = 0
      43:21/0 = 0
1082
1083
      44:21/0 = 0
1084
      45:21/0 = 0
      46:21/0 = 0
1085
1086
      47:21/0 = 0
1087
       48:21/0 = 0
1088
1089
       [sub_resource type="TileSet" id="TileSet_3drs5"]
1090
       sources/0 = SubResource("TileSetAtlasSource_6h0bd")
1091
1092
       [node name="TileMap" type="TileMap"]
1093
       tile_set = SubResource("TileSet_3drs5")
1094
       format = 2
```

C.5.5 tile_map.gd

```
1
     extends TileMap
2
3
     const buildings: Array[Vector2i] = [
        Vector2i(0, 19),
4
5
        Vector2i(1, 19),
        Vector2i(2, 19),
6
7
        Vector2i(3, 19),
8
        Vector2i(4, 19),
        Vector2i(5, 19),
9
        Vector2i(6, 19),
10
11
        Vector2i(7, 19),
12
        Vector2i(8, 20),
13
        Vector2i(0, 20),
        Vector2i(1, 20),
14
        Vector2i(2, 20),
15
        Vector2i(3, 20),
16
        Vector2i(4, 20),
17
        Vector2i(5, 20),
18
        Vector2i(6, 20),
19
        Vector2i(7, 20),
20
21
        Vector2i(8, 20),
22
        Vector2i(0, 21),
        Vector2i(1, 21),
23
```

```
24
        Vector2i(2, 21),
25
        Vector2i(3, 21),
        Vector2i(4, 21),
26
27
        Vector2i(5, 21),
28
        Vector2i(6, 21),
29
        Vector2i(7, 21),
30
        Vector2i(8, 21)
31
     ]
     const trees: Array[Vector2i] = [
32
33
        Vector2i(0,1),
34
        Vector2i(1,1),
        Vector2i(2,1),
35
        Vector2i(3,1),
36
37
        Vector2i(4,1),
38
        Vector2i(5,1),
39
        Vector2i(6,1),
        Vector2i(7,1),
40
41
        Vector2i(0,2),
        Vector2i(1,2),
42
43
        Vector2i(2,2),
44
        Vector2i(3,2),
        Vector2i(4,2)
45
46
     ]
     const PLAYER_SPRITE: Vector2i = Vector2i(24, 7)
47
     var player_placement_cell: Vector2i
48
49
     const rings: Array[Vector2i] = [
50
        Vector2i(43, 6),
        Vector2i(44, 6),
51
52
        Vector2i(45, 6),
        Vector2i(46, 6)
53
54
     ]
55
     var ring_placement_cell: Vector2i
56
```

```
57
     var points: Array[Dictionary] = []
58
     const EUCLIDEAN: String = "Euclidean distance"
59
     const MANHATTAN: String = "Manhattan distance"
60
     @export_enum(EUCLIDEAN, MANHATTAN) var distance: String = MANHATTAN
61
     @export_range(10, 40, 1) var random_starting_points: int = 20
62
     var x_tile_range: int = ProjectSettings.get_setting("display/window")
        /size/viewport_width") / tile_set.tile_size.x
63
     var y_tile_range: int = ProjectSettings.get_setting("display/window
        /size/viewport_height") / tile_set.tile_size.y
64
     # Called when the node enters the scene tree for the first time.
65
     func ready() -> void:
66
67
        randomize()
68
        var start_time: float = Time.get_ticks_msec()
69
        define_points(random_starting_points)
70
        paint_points()
        place_player()
71
72
        place_ring()
73
        var new_time: float = Time.get_ticks_msec() - start_time
74
        print("Time taken: " + str(new_time) + "ms")
75
        $AcceptDialog.dialog_text = "You're a hollow Golem who seeks the
            ultimate treasure; a ring that's got something on top of it
           . It's somewhere in this large village and barely visible to
            your naked eyes, which took us " + str(new_time) + "
           milliseconds to generate (" + str(new_time / 1000.0) + "
           seconds), but you'll stop at nothing to get what you want.
           You can chow down every tree and fauna that stands in your
           way of the ring, but your Achilles heel is any bricks and
           mortar, which WILL make you stop at your tracks. Since it's
           easy to get lost in here, we'll tell you that you're in
           position " + str(player_placement_cell) + " in this big
           village of size " + str(Vector2i(x_tile_range, y_tile_range)
           ) + ". It's also easy to get stuck here, so either press the
```

```
G key or right click to spawn somewhere else where there is
             fauna (or even the ring!!), because this game actually
            WANTS you to win it. Ultimately, though, it is YOUR job to
            find the ring, so are you ready to attain the treasure that
            is rightfully yours?!"
         $AcceptDialog.visible = true
76
77
         $AcceptDialog.confirmed.connect( on AcceptDialog closed)
78
         $AcceptDialog.canceled.connect(_on_AcceptDialog_closed)
79
         $WinDialog.confirmed.connect(_on_WinDialog_confirmed)
80
         $WinDialog.canceled.connect(_on_WinDialog_canceled)
81
         get_tree().paused = true
82
83
      func _on_WinDialog_confirmed() -> void:
84
         get tree().reload current scene()
85
86
      func _on_WinDialog_canceled() -> void:
87
         get_tree().quit()
88
89
      func _on_AcceptDialog_closed() -> void:
90
         $AcceptDialog.visible = false
91
         get_tree().paused = false
92
      func _get_random_placement_cell() -> Vector2i:
93
94
         return Vector2i(randi() % x_tile_range, randi() % y_tile_range)
95
96
      func place_player() -> void:
97
         player_placement_cell = _get_random_placement_cell()
98
         while buildings.has(get cell atlas coords(0,
            player_placement_cell)) or player_placement_cell ==
            ring placement cell:
99
            player_placement_cell = _get_random_placement_cell()
100
         set_cell(0, player_placement_cell, 0, PLAYER_SPRITE)
101
```

```
102
      func place_ring() -> void:
103
         ring_placement_cell = _get_random_placement_cell()
104
         while buildings.has(get_cell_atlas_coords(0, ring_placement_cell
            )) or ring_placement_cell == player_placement_cell:
            ring_placement_cell = _get_random_placement_cell()
105
         set_cell(0, ring_placement_cell, 0, rings.pick_random())
106
107
108
      func _is_not_out_of_bounds(cell: Vector2i) -> bool:
         return cell.x >= 0 and cell.x < x tile range and cell.y >= 0 and
109
             cell.y < y_tile_range</pre>
110
      func physics process( delta) -> void:
111
112
         var previous_cell: Vector2i = player_placement_cell
113
         var direction: Vector2i = Vector2i.ZERO
         if Input.is_action_pressed("ui_up"): direction = Vector2i.UP
114
115
         elif Input.is action pressed("ui down"): direction = Vector2i.
            DOWN
116
         elif Input.is_action_pressed("ui_left"): direction = Vector2i.
            LEFT
         elif Input.is_action_pressed("ui_right"): direction = Vector2i.
117
            RIGHT
118
         elif Input.is_action_just_pressed("reset_position"): # Respawn
            player in a different part of the map
119
            player_placement_cell = _get_random_placement_cell()
120
            while buildings.has(get cell atlas coords(0,
               player_placement_cell)): # This time, since we're not
               STARTING the game, we don't care whether or not the
               player magically lands on the ring
121
               player_placement_cell = _get_random_placement_cell()
122
            set cell(0, player placement cell, 0, PLAYER SPRITE)
            set_cell(0, previous_cell, 0) # replace the previous sprite
123
124
            return
125
         var new_placement_cell: Vector2i = player_placement_cell +
```

```
direction
126
         if (not get_used_cells(0).has(new_placement_cell) or trees.has(
            get_cell_atlas_coords(0, new_placement_cell)) or
            new_placement_cell == ring_placement_cell) and
            _is_not_out_of_bounds(new_placement_cell):
            player_placement_cell = new_placement_cell
127
128
            set cell(0, previous cell, 0) # deletes contents of previous
               cell (atlas_coords = Vector2i(-1, -1))
129
            set_cell(0, player_placement_cell, 0, PLAYER_SPRITE)
130
            if player_placement_cell == ring_placement_cell:
131
               $WinDialog.visible = true
132
               get_tree().paused = true
133
      # ALGORITHM BEGINS HERE
134
135
136
      func paint points() -> void:
137
         for point in points:
138
            set_cell(0, Vector2(point["x"], point["y"]), 0, point["type"
               ])
            for citizen in point["citizens"]:
139
140
               if _is_in_bounds(point["x"], citizen["dx"], point["y"],
                  citizen["dy"]):
                  set_cell(0, Vector2(point["x"] + citizen["dx"], point["
141
                     y"] + citizen["dy"]), 0, point["type"])
142
143
      func _is_in_bounds(x: int, dx: int, y: int, dy: int) -> bool:
         return x + dx \ge 0 and x + dx < x_{tile} range and y + dy \ge 0 and
144
              y + dy < y_tile_range
145
146
      func squared(x: int) -> int:
         return x ** 2
147
148
149
      func calculate_points_delta(x: int, y: int, p: int) -> float:
```

```
if distance == EUCLIDEAN:
150
            return sqrt(_squared(points[p]["x"] - x) + _squared(points[p
151
                ]["y"] - y))
152
         return abs(points[p]["x"] - x) + abs(points[p]["y"] - y)
153
      func define_points(num_points: int) -> void:
154
155
         var types: Array[Vector2i] = trees.duplicate()
156
         types.append_array(buildings)
         for i in range(num_points):
157
158
            var x: int = randi_range(0, x_tile_range)
            var y: int = randi_range(0, y_tile_range)
159
160
            var type: Vector2i = types.pick_random()
161
            types.erase(type)
            points.append(
162
               {
163
164
                   "type": type,
                   "x": x,
165
166
                   "y": y,
                   "citizens": []
167
               }
168
169
            )
170
         for x in range(x_tile_range):
            for y in range(y_tile_range):
171
172
               var lowest_delta: Dictionary = {
173
                   "point id": 0,
174
                   "delta": x_tile_range * y_tile_range
               }
175
               for p in range(len(points)):
176
177
                   var delta: float = calculate_points_delta(x, y, p)
                   if delta < lowest delta["delta"]:</pre>
178
                      lowest_delta = {
179
                         "point_id": p,
180
                         "delta": delta
181
```

```
}
182
183
                   var active_point: Dictionary = points[lowest_delta["
                      point_id"]]
                   var dx: int = x - active_point["x"]
184
                   var dy: int = y - active_point["y"]
185
186
                   active_point["citizens"].append(
187
188
                         "dx": dx,
189
                         "dy": dy
190
                      }
191
                   )
```

C.5.6 accept_dialog.tscn

```
1
    [gd_scene format=3 uid="uid://cau5jgogdnf53"]
2
3
    [node name="AcceptDialog" type="AcceptDialog"]
4
    title = "Tree-Munching Time!"
    position = Vector2i(326, 100)
5
    size = Vector2i(500, 421)
6
    mouse_passthrough = true
8
    ok_button_text = "Bring it on!"
9
    dialog_text = "You're a hollow Golem who seeks the ultimate
       treasure; a ring that's got something on top of it. It's
       somewhere in this large village and barely visible to your
       naked eyes, but you'll stop at nothing to get what you want.
       You can chow down every tree and fauna that stands in your way
       of the ring, but your Achilles heel is any bricks and mortar,
       which will make you stop at your tracks. Are you ready to
       attain your treasure?w Golem in a black-and-white world, in
       search for your most desired treasure. It's a ring with
       something on top of it. And you'll stop at nothing to get what
```

```
you want. You can chow down every tree and fauna that stands in your way of the ring, but your Achilles heel is any bricks and mortar, which will make you stop at your tracks. Are you ready to attain the treasure that is rightfully yours?!"

dialog_autowrap = true
```

C.5.7 win dialog.tscn

10

```
[gd_scene format=3 uid="uid://b5q8ovcigrvyr"]
1
2
3
     [node name="WinDialog" type="ConfirmationDialog"]
     title = "You Found the Treasure!"
4
5
     position = Vector2i(326, 100)
6
     size = Vector2i(500, 421)
7
     mouse_passthrough = true
     ok_button_text = "Get Me a New Village"
8
9
     dialog_text = "You found your treasure! Well done, you!
10
     Would you like to travel to a new village in the hopes of finding
11
        another ring? Or would you like to take your treasure home now?
12
     dialog_autowrap = true
13
     cancel_button_text = "Get Me Out of Here"
```

C.5.8 icon.svg.import

```
1  [remap]
2
3  importer="texture"
4  type="CompressedTexture2D"
5  uid="uid://uotfe6soknht"
```

```
6
     path="res://.godot/imported/icon.svg-218
        a8f2b3041327d8a5756f3a245f83b.ctex"
7
     metadata={
8
     "vram texture": false
9
10
11
     [deps]
12
13
     source_file="res://icon.svg"
14
     dest_files=["res://.godot/imported/icon.svg-218
        a8f2b3041327d8a5756f3a245f83b.ctex"]
15
16
     [params]
17
18
     compress/mode=0
19
     compress/high_quality=false
20
     compress/lossy_quality=0.7
21
     compress/hdr_compression=1
22
     compress/normal_map=0
23
     compress/channel_pack=0
24
     mipmaps/generate=false
25
     mipmaps/limit=-1
26
     roughness/mode=0
     roughness/src_normal=""
27
28
     process/fix_alpha_border=true
29
     process/premult_alpha=false
30
     process/normal_map_invert_y=false
31
     process/hdr_as_srgb=false
32
     process/hdr_clamp_exposure=false
33
     process/size_limit=0
34
     detect_3d/compress_to=1
     svg/scale=1.0
35
36
     editor/scale_with_editor_scale=false
```

37

C.5.9 monochrome_packed.png.import

```
1
     [remap]
2
3
     importer="texture"
4
     type="CompressedTexture2D"
5
     uid="uid://c3bpsm4r8t504"
6
     path="res://.godot/imported/monochrome_packed.png-6
        b9bd1c64dd50f72acd3afd14d1ac34f.ctex"
7
     metadata={
8
     "vram_texture": false
9
10
11
     [deps]
12
13
     source_file="res://monochrome_packed.png"
14
     dest_files=["res://.godot/imported/monochrome_packed.png-6
        b9bd1c64dd50f72acd3afd14d1ac34f.ctex"]
15
16
     [params]
17
18
     compress/mode=0
19
     compress/high_quality=false
20
     compress/lossy_quality=0.7
21
     compress/hdr_compression=1
22
     compress/normal_map=0
23
     compress/channel_pack=0
24
     mipmaps/generate=false
25
     mipmaps/limit=-1
26
     roughness/mode=0
```

```
27
     roughness/src_normal=""
28
     process/fix_alpha_border=true
29
     process/premult_alpha=false
30
     process/normal_map_invert_y=false
     process/hdr_as_srgb=false
31
32
     process/hdr_clamp_exposure=false
33
     process/size_limit=0
34
     detect_3d/compress_to=1
```

C.6 Noise Demo

C.6.1 .gitattributes

```
1  # Normalize EOL for all files that Git considers text files.
2  * text=auto eol=lf
```

C.6.2 .gitignore

```
1  # Godot 4+ specific ignores
2  .godot/
```

C.6.3 project.godot

```
1 ; Engine configuration file.
2 ; It's best edited using the editor UI and not directly,
3 ; since the parameters that go here are not all obvious.
4 ;
5 ; Format:
6 ; [section] ; section goes between []
```

```
7
        param=value; assign values to parameters
8
9
     config_version=5
10
     [application]
11
12
13
     config/name="Noise Demo"
14
     run/main_scene="res://tile_map.tscn"
15
     config/features=PackedStringArray("4.0", "Forward Plus")
16
     config/icon="res://icon.svg"
17
     [display]
18
19
     window/size/viewport_height=640
20
21
22
     [rendering]
23
     environment/defaults/default_clear_color=Color(0, 0, 0, 1)
24
   C.6.4 tile map.tscn
1
     [gd_scene load_steps=7 format=3 uid="uid://d4jdcavluwx6s"]
2
3
     [ext_resource type="Texture2D" uid="uid://m662wwd4prmn" path="res
        ://monochrome_packed.png" id="1_ld7xx"]
     [ext_resource type="Script" path="res://tile_map.gd" id="2_o1dn1"]
4
5
     [ext_resource type="PackedScene" uid="uid://cau5jgogdnf53" path="
        res://accept_dialog.tscn" id="3_e0ur6"]
     [ext_resource type="PackedScene" uid="uid://b5q8ovcigrvyr" path="
6
        res://win_dialog.tscn" id="4_ecfaa"]
7
8
     [sub_resource type="TileSetAtlasSource" id="
```

TileSetAtlasSource_1e80b"]

9 texture = ExtResource("1_ld7xx") 10 0:0/0 = 011 1:0/0 = 012 2:0/0 = 03:0/0 = 013 14 4:0/0 = 05:0/0 = 015 6:0/0 = 016 7:0/0 = 017 8:0/0 = 018 9:0/0 = 019 20 10:0/0 = 011:0/0 = 0 21 22 12:0/0 = 023 13:0/0 = 024 14:0/0 = 025 15:0/0 = 026 16:0/0 = 027 17:0/0 = 028 18:0/0 = 029 19:0/0 = 030 20:0/0 = 021:0/0 = 031 32 22:0/0 = 033 23:0/0 = 024:0/0 = 034 35 25:0/0 = 036 26:0/0 = 027:0/0 = 037 28:0/0 = 0 38 29:0/0 = 0 39 40 30:0/0 = 0

- 41 31:0/0 = 0
- 42 32:0/0 = 0
- 43 33:0/0 = 0
- 44 34:0/0 = 0
- 45 35:0/0 = 0
- 46 36:0/0 = 0
- 47 37:0/0 = 0
- 48 38:0/0 = 0
- 49 39:0/0 = 0
- 50 40:0/0 = 0
- 51 41:0/0 = 0
- 52 42:0/0 = 0
- 53 43:0/0 = 0
- 54 44:0/0 = 0
- 55 45:0/0 = 0
- 56 46:0/0 = 0
- 57 47:0/0 = 0
- 58 48:0/0 = 0
- $59 \quad 0:1/0 = 0$
- $60 \quad 1:1/0 = 0$
- $61 \quad 2:1/0 = 0$
- 62 3:1/0 = 0
- 63 4:1/0 = 0
- 64 5:1/0 = 0
- $65 \quad 6:1/0 = 0$
- 66 7:1/0 = 0
- 67 8:1/0 = 0
- 68 9:1/0 = 0
- $69 \quad 10:1/0 = 0$
- $70 \quad 11:1/0 = 0$
- 71 12:1/0 = 0
- 72 13:1/0 = 0
- 73 14:1/0 = 0

- 74 15:1/0 = 0
- 75 16:1/0 = 0
- 76 17:1/0 = 0
- 77 18:1/0 = 0
- 78 19:1/0 = 0
- $79 \quad 20:1/0 = 0$
- 80 21:1/0 = 0
- 81 22:1/0 = 0
- 82 23:1/0 = 0
- 83 24:1/0 = 0
- 84 25:1/0 = 0
- 85 26:1/0 = 0
- 86 27:1/0 = 0
- 87 28:1/0 = 0
- 88 29:1/0 = 0
- 89 30:1/0 = 0
- 05 00.170 0
- 90 31:1/0 = 0
- 91 32:1/0 = 0
- 92 33:1/0 = 0
- 93 34:1/0 = 0
- 94 35:1/0 = 0
- 95 36:1/0 = 0
- 96 37:1/0 = 0
- 97 38:1/0 = 0
- 98 39:1/0 = 0
- 99 40:1/0 = 0
- 100 41:1/0 = 0
- 101 42:1/0 = 0
- 102 43:1/0 = 0
- 103 44:1/0 = 0
- 104 45:1/0 = 0
- 105 46:1/0 = 0
- 106 47:1/0 = 0

- 107 48:1/0 = 0
- $108 \quad 0:2/0 = 0$
- $109 \quad 1:2/0 = 0$
- $110 \quad 2:2/0 = 0$
- 3:2/0 = 0
- 112 4:2/0 = 0
- $113 \quad 5:2/0 = 0$
- $114 \quad 6:2/0 = 0$
- $115 \quad 7:2/0 = 0$
- $116 \quad 8:2/0 = 0$
- 117 9:2/0 = 0
- 118 10:2/0 = 0
- 119 11:2/0 = 0
- 120 12:2/0 = 0
- 121 13:2/0 = 0
- 122 14:2/0 = 0
- 123 15:2/0 = 0
- 124 16:2/0 = 0
- •
- 125 17:2/0 = 0
- 126 18:2/0 = 0
- 127 19:2/0 = 0
- 128 20:2/0 = 0
- 129 21:2/0 = 0
- 130 22:2/0 = 0
- 131 23:2/0 = 0
- 132 24:2/0 = 0
- 133 25:2/0 = 0
- 134 26:2/0 = 0
- 135 27:2/0 = 0
- 136 28:2/0 = 0
- 137 29:2/0 = 0
- $138 \quad 30:2/0 = 0$
- 139 31:2/0 = 0

- 140 32:2/0 = 0
- 141 33:2/0 = 0
- 142 34:2/0 = 0
- 143 35:2/0 = 0
- 144 36:2/0 = 0
- 145 37:2/0 = 0
- 146 38:2/0 = 0
- 147 39:2/0 = 0
- 148 40:2/0 = 0
- 149 41:2/0 = 0
- 150 42:2/0 = 0
- 151 43:2/0 = 0
- 152 44:2/0 = 0
- 153 45:2/0 = 0
- 154 46:2/0 = 0
- 155 47:2/0 = 0
- 156 48:2/0 = 0
- 157 0:3/0 = 0
- 158 1:3/0 = 0
- 159 2:3/0 = 0
- 160 3:3/0 = 0
- 161 4:3/0 = 0
- 162 5:3/0 = 0
- $163 \quad 6:3/0 = 0$
- $164 \quad 7:3/0 = 0$
- $165 \quad 8:3/0 = 0$
- $166 \quad 9:3/0 = 0$
- 167 10:3/0 = 0
- 168 11:3/0 = 0
- 169 12:3/0 = 0
- 170 13:3/0 = 0
- 171 14:3/0 = 0
- 172 15:3/0 = 0

- 173 16:3/0 = 0
- 174 17:3/0 = 0
- 175 18:3/0 = 0
- 176 19:3/0 = 0
- 177 20:3/0 = 0
- 178 21:3/0 = 0
- 179 22:3/0 = 0
- 180 23:3/0 = 0
- 181 24:3/0 = 0
- 182 25:3/0 = 0
- 183 26:3/0 = 0
- 184 27:3/0 = 0
- 185 28:3/0 = 0
- 186 29:3/0 = 0
- 187 30:3/0 = 0
- 188 31:3/0 = 0
- 189 32:3/0 = 0
- 190 33:3/0 = 0
- 191 34:3/0 = 0
- 192 35:3/0 = 0
- 193 36:3/0 = 0
- 194 37:3/0 = 0
- 195 38:3/0 = 0
- 196 39:3/0 = 0
- 197 40:3/0 = 0
- 198 41:3/0 = 0
- 199 42:3/0 = 0
- 200 43:3/0 = 0
- 201 44:3/0 = 0
- 202 45:3/0 = 0
- 203 46:3/0 = 0
- 204 47:3/0 = 0
- 205 48:3/0 = 0

- $206 \quad 0:4/0 = 0$
- $207 \quad 1:4/0 = 0$
- $208 \quad 2:4/0 = 0$
- $209 \quad 3:4/0 = 0$
- 210 4:4/0 = 0
- 211 5:4/0 = 0
- $212 \quad 6:4/0 = 0$
- $213 \quad 7:4/0 = 0$
- 214 8:4/0 = 0
- 215 9:4/0 = 0
- 216 10:4/0 = 0
- 217 11:4/0 = 0
- 218 12:4/0 = 0
- 219 13:4/0 = 0
- 220 14:4/0 = 0
- 221 15:4/0 = 0
- ____
- 222 16:4/0 = 0
- 223 17:4/0 = 0
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- 922 30:18/0 = 0
- 923 31:18/0 = 0
- 924 32:18/0 = 0
- 925 33:18/0 = 0
- 926 34:18/0 = 0
- 927 35:18/0 = 0
- 928 36:18/0 = 0
- 929 37:18/0 = 0
- 930 38:18/0 = 0
- 931 39:18/0 = 0

- 932 40:18/0 = 0
- 933 41:18/0 = 0
- 934 42:18/0 = 0
- 935 43:18/0 = 0
- 936 44:18/0 = 0
- 937 45:18/0 = 0
- 938 46:18/0 = 0
- 939 47:18/0 = 0
- 940 48:18/0 = 0
- $941 \quad 0:19/0 = 0$
- 942 1:19/0 = 0
- 943 2:19/0 = 0
- 944 3:19/0 = 0
- 945 4:19/0 = 0
- 946 5:19/0 = 0
- 947 6:19/0 = 0
- $948 \quad 7:19/0 = 0$
- 949 8:19/0 = 0
- 950 9:19/0 = 0
- 951 10:19/0 = 0
- 952 11:19/0 = 0
- 953 12:19/0 = 0
- 954 13:19/0 = 0
- 955 14:19/0 = 0
- 956 15:19/0 = 0
- 957 16:19/0 = 0
- 958 17:19/0 = 0
- 959 18:19/0 = 0
- 960 19:19/0 = 0
- 961 20:19/0 = 0
- 962 21:19/0 = 0
- 963 22:19/0 = 0
- 964 23:19/0 = 0

- 965 24:19/0 = 0
- 966 25:19/0 = 0
- 967 26:19/0 = 0
- 968 27:19/0 = 0
- 969 28:19/0 = 0
- 970 29:19/0 = 0
- 971 30:19/0 = 0
- 972 31:19/0 = 0
- 973 32:19/0 = 0
- 974 33:19/0 = 0
- 975 34:19/0 = 0
- 976 35:19/0 = 0
- 977 36:19/0 = 0
- 978 37:19/0 = 0
- 979 38:19/0 = 0
- 980 39:19/0 = 0
- 981 40:19/0 = 0
- 982 41:19/0 = 0
- 983 42:19/0 = 0

43:19/0 = 0

984

- 985 44:19/0 = 0
- 986 45:19/0 = 0
- 987 46:19/0 = 0
- 988 47:19/0 = 0
- 989 48:19/0 = 0
- $990 \quad 0:20/0 = 0$
- 991 1:20/0 = 0
- $992 \quad 2:20/0 = 0$
- $993 \quad 3:20/0 = 0$
- 994 4:20/0 = 0
- 995 5:20/0 = 0
- 996 6:20/0 = 0
- $997 \quad 7:20/0 = 0$

- 998 8:20/0 = 0
- 999 9:20/0 = 0
- 1000 10:20/0 = 0
- 1001 11:20/0 = 0
- 1002 12:20/0 = 0
- 1003 13:20/0 = 0
- 1004 14:20/0 = 0
- 15:20/0 = 01005
- 1006 16:20/0 = 0
- 100717:20/0 = 0
- 1008 18:20/0 = 0
- 1009 19:20/0 = 0
- 1010 20:20/0 = 0
- 1011 21:20/0 = 0
- 1012 22:20/0 = 0
- 1013 23:20/0 = 0
- 1014 24:20/0 = 0
- 1015 25:20/0 = 0
- 1016 26:20/0 = 0
- 1017 27:20/0 = 0
- 1018 28:20/0 = 0

29:20/0 = 0

34:20/0 = 0

36:20/0 = 0

1019

1021

1024

1026

- 1020 30:20/0 = 0
- 31:20/0 = 0
- 1022 32:20/0 = 0
- 1023 33:20/0 = 0
- 1025 35:20/0 = 0
- 37:20/0 = 01027
- 1028 38:20/0 = 0
- 1029 39:20/0 = 0
- 1030 40:20/0 = 0

- 41:20/0 = 0
- 42:20/0 = 0
- 43:20/0 = 0
- 44:20/0 = 0
- 45:20/0 = 0
- 46:20/0 = 0
- 47:20/0 = 0
- 48:20/0 = 0
- $1039 \quad 0:21/0 = 0$
- 1:21/0 = 0
- 2:21/0 = 0
- 3:21/0 = 0
- 1043 4:21/0 = 0
- 5:21/0 = 0
- 6:21/0 = 0
- $1046 \quad 7:21/0 = 0$
- 1047 8:21/0 = 0
- 9:21/0 = 0
- 10:21/0 = 0
- 11:21/0 = 0
- 1051 12:21/0 = 0
- 1052 13:21/0 = 0
- 1053 14:21/0 = 0
- 1054 15:21/0 = 0
- 1055 16:21/0 = 0
- 1056 17:21/0 = 0
- 1057 18:21/0 = 0
- 1058 19:21/0 = 0
- 1059 20:21/0 = 0
- 21:21/0 = 0
- 22:21/0 = 0
- 23:21/0 = 0
- 24:21/0 = 0

```
1064
       25:21/0 = 0
1065
      26:21/0 = 0
      27:21/0 = 0
1066
1067
      28:21/0 = 0
1068
      29:21/0 = 0
1069
      30:21/0 = 0
      31:21/0 = 0
1070
      32:21/0 = 0
1071
1072
      33:21/0 = 0
1073
      34:21/0 = 0
1074
      35:21/0 = 0
1075
      36:21/0 = 0
1076
      37:21/0 = 0
1077
      38:21/0 = 0
      39:21/0 = 0
1078
1079
      40:21/0 = 0
1080
      41:21/0 = 0
1081
      42:21/0 = 0
1082
       43:21/0 = 0
1083
      44:21/0 = 0
1084
      45:21/0 = 0
1085
      46:21/0 = 0
1086
      47:21/0 = 0
1087
       48:21/0 = 0
1088
1089
       [sub_resource type="TileSet" id="TileSet_qtrb6"]
1090
       sources/0 = SubResource("TileSetAtlasSource_1e80b")
1091
1092
       [node name="TileMap" type="TileMap"]
1093
       texture_filter = 1
1094
      tile_set = SubResource("TileSet_qtrb6")
1095
      format = 2
1096
       script = ExtResource("2_o1dn1")
```

C.6.5 tile_map.gd

```
1
     extends TileMap
2
3
     const buildings: Array[Vector2i] = [
        Vector2i(0, 19),
4
5
        Vector2i(1, 19),
        Vector2i(2, 19),
6
7
        Vector2i(3, 19),
8
        Vector2i(4, 19),
        Vector2i(5, 19),
9
        Vector2i(6, 19),
10
        Vector2i(7, 19),
11
12
        Vector2i(8, 20),
13
        Vector2i(0, 20),
        Vector2i(1, 20),
14
        Vector2i(2, 20),
15
        Vector2i(3, 20),
16
        Vector2i(4, 20),
17
        Vector2i(5, 20),
18
        Vector2i(6, 20),
19
        Vector2i(7, 20),
20
21
        Vector2i(8, 20),
22
        Vector2i(0, 21),
        Vector2i(1, 21),
23
```

```
24
        Vector2i(2, 21),
25
        Vector2i(3, 21),
        Vector2i(4, 21),
26
27
        Vector2i(5, 21),
        Vector2i(6, 21),
28
        Vector2i(7, 21),
29
30
        Vector2i(8, 21)
31
     ]
     const trees: Array[Vector2i] = [
32
33
        Vector2i(0,1),
34
        Vector2i(1,1),
        Vector2i(2,1),
35
        Vector2i(3,1),
36
        Vector2i(4,1),
37
38
        Vector2i(5,1),
39
        Vector2i(6,1),
        Vector2i(7,1),
40
41
        Vector2i(0,2),
        Vector2i(1,2),
42
43
        Vector2i(2,2),
44
        Vector2i(3,2),
        Vector2i(4,2)
45
     ]
46
     const PLAYER_SPRITE: Vector2i = Vector2i(24, 7)
47
     var player_placement_cell: Vector2i
48
49
     const rings: Array[Vector2i] = [
50
        Vector2i(43, 6),
        Vector2i(44, 6),
51
52
        Vector2i(45, 6),
        Vector2i(46, 6)
53
54
     ]
55
     var ring_placement_cell: Vector2i
56
```

```
57
     var noise: FastNoiseLite
     @export_enum("Perlin", "Simplex", "Simplex Smooth", "Value", "Value")
58
         Cubic") var noise_type: String = "Simplex Smooth"
59
     @export var fractal_type: FastNoiseLite.FractalType
     @export var cellular_distance_type: FastNoiseLite.
60
        CellularDistanceFunction
61
     #@export range(1, 10, 1) var octaves: int = 5
62
     @export_range(0.0, 1.0) var noise_frequency: float = 0.894
63
64
     #@onready var timer: Timer = Timer.new()
65
     #@export_range(10, 200, 10) var player_movement_speed: int = 100
66
     @export_range(-1.0, 1.0) var tree_cap: float = -0.048
67
     @export_range(-1.0, 1.0) var building_cap: float = -0.252
     @export_range(0.0, 0.5) var building_overtakes_tree: float = 0.12
68
69
     var x_tile_range: int = ProjectSettings.get_setting("display/window
        /size/viewport_width") / tile_set.tile_size.x
70
     var y_tile_range: int = ProjectSettings.get_setting("display/window
        /size/viewport_height") / tile_set.tile_size.y
71
72
     # Called when the node enters the scene tree for the first time.
73
     func _ready() -> void:
74
        randomize()
75
        var start_time: float = Time.get_ticks_msec()
76
        set_noise()
77
        paint tiles()
78
        place_player()
        place_ring()
79
        var new_time: float = Time.get_ticks_msec() - start_time
80
81
        print("Time taken: " + str(new_time) + "ms")
82
        $AcceptDialog.dialog text = "You're a hollow Golem who seeks the
            ultimate treasure; a ring that's got something on top of it
           . It's somewhere in this large village and barely visible to
            your naked eyes, which took us " + str(new_time) + "
```

```
milliseconds to generate (" + str(new_time / 1000.0) + "
            seconds), but you'll stop at nothing to get what you want.
            You can chow down every tree and fauna that stands in your
            way of the ring, but your Achilles heel is any bricks and
            mortar, which WILL make you stop at your tracks. Since it's
            easy to get lost in here, we'll tell you that you're in
            position " + str(player placement cell) + " in this big
            village of size " + str(Vector2i(x_tile_range, y_tile_range)
            ) + ". However, it is YOUR job to find the ring, so are you
            ready to attain the treasure that is rightfully yours?!"
83
         $AcceptDialog.visible = true
         $AcceptDialog.confirmed.connect(_on_AcceptDialog_closed)
84
         $AcceptDialog.canceled.connect(_on_AcceptDialog_closed)
85
86
         $WinDialog.confirmed.connect( on WinDialog confirmed)
87
         $WinDialog.canceled.connect(_on_WinDialog_canceled)
88
         get_tree().paused = true
89
90
      func _on_WinDialog_confirmed() -> void:
91
         get_tree().reload_current_scene()
92
      func _on_WinDialog_canceled() -> void:
93
94
         get_tree().quit()
95
96
      func _on_AcceptDialog_closed() -> void:
97
         $AcceptDialog.visible = false
98
         get_tree().paused = false
99
      func get random placement cell() -> Vector2i:
100
101
         return Vector2i(randi() % x_tile_range, randi() % y_tile_range)
102
103
      func place_player() -> void:
104
         player_placement_cell = _get_random_placement_cell()
105
         while get_used_cells(0).has(player_placement_cell):
```

```
player_placement_cell = _get_random_placement_cell()
106
107
         set_cell(0, player_placement_cell, 0, PLAYER_SPRITE)
108
109
      func place ring() -> void:
         ring_placement_cell = _get_random_placement_cell()
110
111
         while get_used_cells(0).has(ring_placement_cell):
112
            ring_placement_cell = _get_random_placement_cell()
113
         set_cell(0, ring_placement_cell, 0, rings.pick_random())
114
115
      func _is_not_out_of_bounds(cell: Vector2i) -> bool:
         return cell.x >= 0 and cell.x < x_tile_range and cell.y >= 0 and
116
             cell.y < y_tile_range</pre>
117
      func physics process( delta: float) -> void:
118
119
         var previous_cell: Vector2i = player_placement_cell
120
         var direction: Vector2i = Vector2i.ZERO
         if Input.is_action_pressed("ui_up"): direction = Vector2i.UP
121
122
         elif Input.is_action_pressed("ui_down"): direction = Vector2i.
            DOWN
123
         elif Input.is_action_pressed("ui_left"): direction = Vector2i.
            LEFT
124
         elif Input.is_action_pressed("ui_right"): direction = Vector2i.
            RIGHT
125
         var new_placement_cell: Vector2i = player_placement_cell +
            direction
126
         if (not get_used_cells(0).has(new_placement_cell) or trees.has(
            get_cell_atlas_coords(0, new_placement_cell)) or
            new placement cell == ring placement cell) and
            _is_not_out_of_bounds(new_placement_cell):
127
            player placement cell = new placement cell
            set_cell(0, previous_cell, 0) # deletes contents of previous
128
               cell (atlas coords = Vector2i(-1, -1))
            set_cell(0, player_placement_cell, 0, PLAYER_SPRITE)
129
```

```
130
            if player_placement_cell == ring_placement_cell:
131
               $WinDialog.visible = true
132
               get_tree().paused = true
133
      # ALGORITHM BEGINS HERE
134
135
136
      func _get_noise_type() -> int:
137
         match noise_type:
138
            "Perlin": return 3
139
            "Simplex": return 0
140
            "Value": return 5
            "Value Cubic": return 4
141
142
            _: return 1 # Return Simplex Smooth by default
143
      func set_noise() -> void:
144
145
         noise = FastNoiseLite.new()
146
         noise.frequency = noise_frequency
147
         noise.noise_type = _get_noise_type() as FastNoiseLite.NoiseType
148
         noise.fractal_type = fractal_type
         noise.cellular_distance_function = cellular_distance_type
149
      # noise.fractal_octaves = octaves
150
         noise.seed = randi()
151
152
153
      func paint_tiles() -> void:
         for x in range(x tile range):
154
155
            for y in range(y_tile_range):
156
               var noise_point: float = noise.get_noise_2d(x * tile_set.
                   tile_size.x, y * tile_set.tile_size.y)
157
               if noise_point < tree_cap and not get_used_cells(0).has(</pre>
                   Vector2i(x, y)):
                  set_cell(0, Vector2i(x, y), 0, trees.pick_random())
158
               if ((building_cap <= tree_cap and randf() <</pre>
159
                   building_overtakes_tree) or (building_cap > tree_cap
```

```
and noise_point < building_cap)) and not get_used_cells(0).has(Vector2i(x, y)):

set_cell(0, Vector2i(x, y), 0, buildings.pick_random())
```

C.6.6 accept_dialog.tscn

```
[gd_scene format=3 uid="uid://cau5jgogdnf53"]
1
2
     [node name="AcceptDialog" type="AcceptDialog"]
3
     title = "Tree-Munching Time!"
4
     position = Vector2i(326, 100)
5
6
     size = Vector2i(500, 421)
7
     mouse passthrough = true
8
     ok_button_text = "Bring it on!"
9
     dialog_text = "You're a hollow Golem who seeks the ultimate
        treasure; a ring that's got something on top of it. It's
        somewhere in this large village and barely visible to your
        naked eyes, but you'll stop at nothing to get what you want.
        You can chow down every tree and fauna that stands in your way
        of the ring, but your Achilles heel is any bricks and mortar,
        which will make you stop at your tracks. Are you ready to
        attain your treasure?w Golem in a black-and-white world, in
        search for your most desired treasure. It's a ring with
        something on top of it. And you'll stop at nothing to get what
        you want. You can chow down every tree and fauna that stands in
         your way of the ring, but your Achilles heel is any bricks and
         mortar, which will make you stop at your tracks. Are you ready
         to attain the treasure that is rightfully yours?!"
10
     dialog autowrap = true
```

C.6.7 win dialog.tscn

```
1
     [gd_scene format=3 uid="uid://b5q8ovcigrvyr"]
2
3
     [node name="WinDialog" type="ConfirmationDialog"]
4
     title = "Tree-Munching Time!"
     position = Vector2i(326, 100)
5
6
     size = Vector2i(500, 421)
7
     mouse_passthrough = true
8
     ok_button_text = "Get Me a New Village"
9
     dialog_text = "You found your treasure! Well done, you!
10
11
     Would you like to travel to a new village in the hopes of finding
        another ring? Or would you like to take your treasure home now?
12
     dialog_autowrap = true
13
     cancel_button_text = "Get Me Out of Here"
```

C.6.8 icon.svg.import

```
[remap]
1
2
3
     importer="texture"
4
     type="CompressedTexture2D"
5
     uid="uid://crgf6ascxsdt0"
6
     path="res://.godot/imported/icon.svg-218
        a8f2b3041327d8a5756f3a245f83b.ctex"
7
     metadata={
8
     "vram_texture": false
9
     }
10
11
     [deps]
12
     source_file="res://icon.svg"
13
```

```
14
     dest_files=["res://.godot/imported/icon.svg-218
        a8f2b3041327d8a5756f3a245f83b.ctex"]
15
16
     [params]
17
18
     compress/mode=0
19
     compress/high_quality=false
20
     compress/lossy_quality=0.7
21
     compress/hdr_compression=1
22
     compress/normal_map=0
23
     compress/channel_pack=0
24
     mipmaps/generate=false
25
     mipmaps/limit=-1
     roughness/mode=0
26
27
     roughness/src_normal=""
28
     process/fix_alpha_border=true
29
     process/premult_alpha=false
30
     process/normal_map_invert_y=false
31
     process/hdr_as_srgb=false
32
     process/hdr_clamp_exposure=false
33
     process/size_limit=0
34
     detect_3d/compress_to=1
35
     svg/scale=1.0
     editor/scale_with_editor_scale=false
36
37
     editor/convert_colors_with_editor_theme=false
```

C.6.9 monochrome_packed.png.import

```
1  [remap]
2
3  importer="texture"
4  type="CompressedTexture2D"
```

```
5
     uid="uid://m662wwd4prmn"
6
     path="res://.godot/imported/monochrome_packed.png-6
        b9bd1c64dd50f72acd3afd14d1ac34f.ctex"
7
     metadata={
8
     "vram_texture": false
9
     }
10
11
     [deps]
12
13
     source_file="res://monochrome_packed.png"
14
     dest_files=["res://.godot/imported/monochrome_packed.png-6
        b9bd1c64dd50f72acd3afd14d1ac34f.ctex"]
15
16
     [params]
17
18
     compress/mode=0
19
     compress/high_quality=false
20
     compress/lossy_quality=0.7
21
     compress/hdr_compression=1
22
     compress/normal_map=0
23
     compress/channel_pack=0
24
     mipmaps/generate=false
25
     mipmaps/limit=-1
26
     roughness/mode=0
27
     roughness/src_normal=""
28
     process/fix_alpha_border=true
29
     process/premult_alpha=false
30
     process/normal_map_invert_y=false
31
     process/hdr_as_srgb=false
32
     process/hdr_clamp_exposure=false
33
     process/size_limit=0
34
     detect_3d/compress_to=1
```