Introduction to C++

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| **Assessment Task Number:** Part 4 – Make a Retro Game | |
| **Unit Code(s):** | **Unit Title(s):** |
| ICTPRG443 | Apply intermediate programming skills in different languages |
| ICTICT449 | Use version control systems in development environments |
| **Instructions to Learners:** | |

Program a retro game of your choosing. Acceptable games include:

* Pong
* Arkanoid
* Snake
* Asteroids
* Space Invaders

Be conscious of the time you have available to program this game. Creating a very simple game is perfectly acceptable for this assessment. If you are unsure which game to make, Pong would be a good choice (either 2 player keyboard, or 1 player with a simple computer player).

Document the design of your game, including the data structures and algorithms used, in a brief design document (1-2 pages)

Use version control to create and manage a repository for your code.

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| **Task** | | **Evidence Criteria** |
| 1. | Design Document | A 1-2 page design document of your game, including a description of the data structures and algorithms used. |
| 2. | C++ Game Project | A game project written in C++. |
| 3. | Version Control Used | A link and screenshot of the version control repository containing your game project.  Place your evidence inside a MS Word or PDF document. |
| **Submission Requirements:** | | |
| You will need to submit the following:   * A Release build of each application that can execute as a stand-alone program * Your complete Visual Studio project * A link and screenshot of your version control repository in a MS Word or PDF document   Be sure to remove any temporary build folders (i.e., the Debug and Release folders). Only project files, source code files, and any resource files used should be included in your submission.  Package all files in a single compressed archive file (.zip, .7z, or .rar) | | |

Design document

**Project**: Space Invaders.

**Author**: Zora Jane Kerr.

**Objective**: Make a retro game in C++.

**Due date**: 26/05/2023.

Table of Contents

[1. Planning stage 3](#_Toc134369350)

[1.1. Planning: Expectation setting 3](#_Toc134369351)

[1.2. Planning: Milestone-setting (Indicative schedule) 3](#_Toc134369352)

[1.3. Planning: Discern minimum viable product requirements 4](#_Toc134369353)

[1.4. Planning: Document possible optional extras 5](#_Toc134369354)

[1.5. Planning: Draft code structure (minimum viable product) 7](#_Toc134369355)

[2. Project stage 8](#_Toc134369356)

[2.1. Project notes: Minimum viable product 8](#_Toc134369357)

[2.1.1. Program 8](#_Toc134369358)

[2.1.2. Game 8](#_Toc134369359)

[2.1.3. Initialise 8](#_Toc134369360)

[2.1.4. Object 9](#_Toc134369361)

[2.1.5. Sprite 10](#_Toc134369362)

[2.1.6. Player 10](#_Toc134369363)

[2.1.7. Enemy 10](#_Toc134369364)

[2.1.8. Weapon 10](#_Toc134369365)

[2.1.9. Controller 11](#_Toc134369366)

[2.2. Project notes: Optional extras 11](#_Toc134369367)

[2.3. Project: Research undertaken 11](#_Toc134369368)

[3. Completion stage 12](#_Toc134369369)

[3.1. Lessons learnt 12](#_Toc134369370)

[3.1.1. C++ language 12](#_Toc134369371)

[3.1.2. Classes 12](#_Toc134369372)

[3.1.3. Functions / methods 12](#_Toc134369373)

[3.2. Performance against expectation 12](#_Toc134369374)

[3.2.1. Minimum viable product 12](#_Toc134369375)

[3.2.2. Optional extras 12](#_Toc134369376)

[3.3. Conclusion 12](#_Toc134369377)

1. Planning stage
   1. Planning: Expectation setting

* The single biggest danger on this project is being too ambitious for the timeframe given. I need to clearly identify the critical path and consistently work to it FIRST, before implementing 'nice to have' features - MINIMUMS FIRST.
  1. Planning: Milestone-setting (Indicative schedule)
* I set the following schedule for myself as a starting point to flexibly work around while completing the project.

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Item | Indicative due date | Hours allocated |
| 1: Minimum viable product | 19/05/2023 | 36 |
| 1: a) Planning | 04/05/2023 | 4 |
| 1: b) Coding | 12/05/2023 | 20 |
| 1: c) Troubleshooting | 19/05/2023 | 8 |
| 2: Optional extras | 26/05/2023 | 12 |
| 2: a) Coding | 26/05/2023 | 8 |
| 2: b) Troubleshooting | 26/05/2023 | 4 |
| Submission | 26/05/2023 | 48 |

* 1. Planning: Discern minimum viable product requirements
* Use 2D RayLib C++
* 1 scene / level
* 1 Player
  + The player has 1 weapon type.
  + The player has 1 life.
  + Player can move side to side in the scene, constrained to the play area.
    - Game recognises both keyboard and mouse.
  + Player is a parentless object in the scene
    - Player object has a child (sprite texture / image)
* 1 wave of enemies
  + 1 type of enemy fighter.
  + Enemies move side to side and descend toward the player when the outermost enemy collides with the edge of the screen
  + Enemies fire projectiles which damage buildings and kill the player
    - Projectiles are fired at random times
    - Projectiles despawn on collision or leaving game scene
  + Enemies are a parentless object in the scene.
    - Enemy have a sprite texture / image child.
* The game tracks player score for 1 game.
* Win criteria: All enemies reduced to 0 lives.
* Loss criteria: Player reduced to 0 lives.
* Continue criteria: Both player and enemies exceed 0 lives.
  1. Planning: Document possible optional extras

1. Program
   * Pre-game lobby menu
   * Loading screen
   * In-game pause menu
   * Save function
   * Load function
   * Resume (last game) function
2. Quality of life
   * Instructions / tutorial
   * Menu audio
   * In-game audio
   * Menu animations
   * In-game animations
   * Animated background
   * Change keybindings
   * Change the volume level
   * High score record
3. Player
   * Multiple lives
   * Base upgrades / powerups
   * Ship upgrades / powerups
   * Ship weapon upgrades
   * Multiple player ship types
   * Multiple player weapons
4. Enemies
   * Multiple enemy waves
   * Multiple enemy ship types
   * Multiple enemy weapon types
   * Boss encounters
   * Environmental hazards
   1. Planning: Draft code structure (minimum viable product)

Program class (called “Assessment 4”)

* Start the game.
* End the game.

Game class

* The scene for a play session
* Draw scene to screen
* Update scene calculations

Initialise class

* Set up initial conditions for a play session

Object class

* Default game object

Sprite class

* Hold a texture for a game object

Player class

* A derived class of Object for the player

Enemy class

* A derived class of Object for the enemy

Weapon class

* A class for player and enemy weapon types

Controller class

* Calculate all game changes arising from player inputs

Matrix3 class

* Maths helper class

Vector3 class

* Maths helper class

1. Project stage
   1. Project notes: Minimum viable product
      1. Program

What should the program class do?

* Start the game
  + Instantiate a Game class
* End the game
  + Destroy the Game class
  + Run shutdown on program
    1. Game

What should the game class do?

* Run initialisation
  + Instantiate initialisation class
* Update the timer
* Update relationships
  + Add objects from the scene
    - Add new objects to a list to be added to the scene on next update
  + Remove objects from the scene
    - Remove new objects from the list of items to be added to the scene on next update
* Update calculations
  + Run Update function
    - Parents calculate themselves and their children
* Update the Draw
  + Scene UI draws itself
  + List of parents Draw themselves and their children
* Detect game end
  + 1. Initialise

What should the initialise do?

* Set the parameters for the game to run after starting and before ending
  + Set game-wide parameters
    - Create the visible play area
    - Create a timer
    - Create and set player score = 0
    - Set target FPS
* Set the win and lose conditions
  + Win if enemy lives = 0
  + Lose if player lives = 0
* Instantiate all of the objects
  + Instantiate the player object
    - Set initial player position
    - Offset object position to middle of object rather than top-left
      * Set size of the offset for collision detection?
    - Set lives = 1
    - Instantiate a player sprite child object
  + Instantiate enemy
    - Set initial enemy position
    - Offset object position to middle of object rather than top-left
      * Set size of the offset for collision detection?
    - Set lives = 1
    - Instantiate an enemy sprite child object
  + Instantiate the base
    - Set position
    - Lives = 1
    - Instantiate base sprite child objects
    1. Object

What should the object class do?

* Create a blueprint for any object with a transform in the game
  + Have a parent object (optional)
  + Have a list of children
  + Have a transform (vector of ints?)
    - 3D matrix for local transform
    - 3D matrix for global transform
  + Offer types (enum?)
    - Player
    - Enemy
    - Base
    - Weapon / projectile
  + Lives integer
  + Instantiate a weapon for this object
  + Functions for use by a controller / movement pattern
    - SetPosition
    - Translate
    - CopyTransform (set local to global)
  + Create virtual OnUpdate function for use by separate types
    - Player
    - Enemy
    - Base
    - Weapon / projectile
  + Draw this object and its children
    - Have override OnDraw function
    1. Sprite

Sprite class

* Load a texture
* Set the sprite’s height equal to its texture height
* Set the sprite’s width equal to its texture width
* Run OnDraw method
  + Draw the texture
    1. Player

What should the player class do?

* Be a container for all of the parameters that collectively represent the player
  + Set the object type to ‘player’
  + Parent a sprite object to hold a texture
  + Lives
    - Receive default from initialisation
    - Receive information from the weapon class of enemies
  + Override parent OnUpdate function
    - Transform
      * Receive default from initialisation
      * Receive information from the controller
  + Weapon class object
    - Receive default from object type
  + Instantiate a copy of the controller class
    1. Enemy

What should the enemy class do?

* Be a container for all of the parameters that collectively represent an enemy
  + Set the object type to ‘enemy’
  + Lives
    - Receive information from the weapon class of the player
  + Transform
    - Execute a pattern
  + Parent a sprite object to hold a texture
    1. Weapon

What should the weapon class do?

* Distinguish between whether it is a player or enemy weapon
  + Binary option like “is this the player’s weapon?” maybe
* Receive inputs from the controller class
  + Shoot
* Receive inputs from the enemy class for periodicity of instantiation
  + Options for pattern of attack
    - Predictable
    - Random
* Send outputs to the screen (draw)
  + Transform
  + Despawn
* Calculate updates
  + Transform
    1. Controller

What should the controller class do?

* Everything to do with keystrokes
  + Movement
    - Send information to the player class
      * Move the transform of the player
  + Attacks
    - Send information to the weapon class of the player
      * Instantiate attacks for the player
  1. Project notes: Optional extras

Fill

* 1. Project: Research undertaken

Fill

1. Completion stage
   1. Lessons learnt
      1. C++ language

* There is no default stopwatch in C++, I have to build one or use **#include <ctime>**
* To perform arithmetic like the C# library, **#include <cmath>**
* DECLARE members in the header file and DEFINE/INITIALISE them in the source code!
* If a member function creates a pointer to a new instance of an object, like my Initialise constructor does, but I still want to access the instance of the object after its scope terminates, I can create *another* pointer to point to the address of the object before its scope expires.
  + 1. Raylib
* You must use the **InitWindow()** function before loading any images or textures.
* I can use ExportImageAsCode() in Raylib instead of loading an image and then turning it into a texture. This means that I don’t have to have separate .png files – I can have an image file and convert its pixel data into a header file.
  + 1. Classes
* I need to remember that to instantiate class (B) from class (A), the referencing class (A) needs to **#include** the header file of class (B).
* Having a timer class with methods you can call from elsewhere neatens up code implementation a lot.
* Make sure there are functions to access protected variables.
  + 1. Functions / methods
* Constructors and destructors do not have return types.
* Always create instances of classes as pointers.
  1. Performance against expectation
     1. Minimum viable product

Fill

* + 1. Optional extras

Fill

* 1. Conclusion