Getting Started

Adding the NuGet package to your project

You need to pull BP.AdventureFramework into your project. The easiest way to do this is to add the NuGet package. The latest package and installation instructions are available here (getting-tarted (getting-tarted) (https://github.com/benpollarduk/BP.AdventureFramework/pkgs/nuget/BP.AdventureFramework). started.html)

First Game

Items (items.html)
Once the package has been installed it's time to jump in and start building your first game.

+ Characters

Seconditional Descriptions

To Ganditionate a new Console application. Regardless of target framework, it should look something like this: descriptions.html)

```
CommandsBP.AdventureFramework.GettingStarted

(commands.html)
    internal class Program

Frame Builders (frame-
builders.html)
    {

End Conditions (end-
conditions.html)
    }
}
```

Adding a PlayableCharacter

Every game requires a character to play as, lets add that next:

```
private static PlayableCharacter CreatePlayer()
{
    return new PlayableCharacter("Dave", "A young boy on a quest to find the meaning of life.");
}
```

In this example whenever **CreatePlayer** is called a new **PlayableCharacter** will be created. The character is called "Dave" and has a description that describes him as "A young boy on a guest to find the meaning of life.".

Creating the game world

The game world consists of a hierarchy of three tiers: **Overworld**, **Region** and **Room**. We will create a simple **Region** with two **Rooms**. We can do this directly in the **Main** function for simplicity. To start with lets make the **Rooms**:

```
private static void Main(string[] args)
{
Cotting Started (gotting | (week) | | (week
```

Getting:Started (getting:oom("Cavern", "A dark cavern set in to the base of the mountai started transition. North));

- + Locations unnel = new Room("Tunnel", "A dark tunnel leading inside the mountain.", ne w Exit(Direction.South)); Items (items.html)
- + Characters

Although the Ragnes carpet been added to a **Region** yet there are exits in place that will allow the player to move between them.

Gadescriptions, without Items to interact with, let's add an item to the tunnel:

Commands

```
(commands.html) new Item("Holy Grail", "A dull golden cup, looks pretty old.", true);
```

Frame Builders (frame-

builders.html; (holyGrail);

End Conditions (end-

Looking good, but the **Rooms** need to be contained within a **Region**. **RegionMaker** simplifies this process, but sometimes creating a **Region** directly may be more appropriate if more control is needed. Here we will use **RegionMaker**:

```
var regionMaker = new RegionMaker("Mountain", "An imposing volcano just East of tow
n.")
{
    [0, 0, 0] = cavern,
    [0, 1, 0] = tunnel
};
```

This needs more breaking down. The **RegionMaker** will create a region called "Mountain" with a description of "An imposing volcano just East of town." The region will contain two rooms, the cavern and the tunnel. The cavern will be added at position $x \ 0$, $y \ 0$, $z \ 0$. The tunnel will be added at position $x \ 0$, $y \ 1$, $z \ 0$, north of the cavern.

The game world is nearly complete, but the **Region** needs to exist within an **Overworld** for it to be finished. We will use **OverworldMaker** to achieve this:

```
var overworldMaker = new OverworldMaker("Daves World", "An ancient kingdom.", region
Maker);
```

This will create an **Overworld** called "Daves World" which is described as "An ancient kingdom" and contains a single **Region**.

All together the code looks like this:

```
_var cavern = new Room("Cavern", "A dark cavern set in to the base of the mountain.",
 ▼new Exit(Direction.North));
 Getting Started (getting "Tunnel", "A dark tunnel leading inside the mountain.", new Ex
  it(Direction.South));
started.html)
+ Lyocation Grail = new Item("Holy Grail", "A dull golden cup, looks pretty old.", tru
  Items (items.html)
   tunnel.AddItem(holyGrail);
+ Characters
 var regionMaker = new RegionMaker("Mountain", "An imposing volcano just East of tow n.")
  (conditional-
  descriptions@htmlpavern,
       [0, 1, 0] = tunnel
  Commands
  (commands.html)
  var overworldMaker = new OverworldMaker("Daves World", "An ancient kingdom.", region
  Frame-Builders (frame-
  builders.html)
```

End Conditions (end-

Chacking nithine game is complete

For a game to come to an end it needs to reach either a game over state or a completion state.

Firstly lets look at the logic that determines if the game is complete. An **EndCheck** is required, which returns an **EndCheckResult** that determines if the game is complete.

In this example lets make a method that determines if the game is complete. The game is complete if the player has the holy grail:

```
private static EndCheckResult IsGameComplete(Game game)
{
   if (!game.Player.FindItem("Holy Grail", out _))
     return EndCheckResult.NotEnded;

   return new EndCheckResult(true, "Game Complete", "You have the Holy Grail!");
}
```

If the player has the holy grail then the **EndCheckResult** will return that the game has ended, and have a title that will read "Game Complete" and a description that reads "You have the Holy Grail!".

A common game over state may be if the player dies:

```
private static EndCheckResult IsGameOver(Game game)
{
    if (game.Player.IsAlive)
        return EndCheckResult.NotEnded;
    return new EndCheckResult(true, "Game Over", "You died!");
}
```

Getting Started (getting-Craating the game

The game now has all the required assets and logic it just needs some boilerplate to tie everything together before it is ready to play.

Items (items.html)
A GameCreationCallback is required to instantiate an instance of a Game. This is so that new instances of the GameTeacters reated as required.

```
Conditional Descriptions

(Conditional-
"The Life Of Dave",
descriptions html)
to find himself in a cavern...",

Commands
x => overworldMaker.Make(),
(commands html)
(commands html)
Frame Sundoms (frame-
IsGameOver);
builders.html)
```

End Conditions (end-This requires some breaking down. The Game class has a Create method that can be used to create instances of Game. This takes the following arguments:

- Name the name of the game.
- Introduction an introduction to the game.
- **Description** a description of the game.
- OverworldGenerator a callback for generating instances of the overworld.
- PlayerGenerator a callback for generating instances of the player.
- CompletionCondition a callback for determining if the game is complete.
- **GameOverCondition** a callback for determining if the game is over.

Executing the game

The game is executed simply by calling the static **Execute** method on **Game** and passing in the game creation callback.

```
Game.Execute(gameCreator);
```

Bringing it all together

The full example code should look like this:

```
using BP.AdventureFramework.Assets;
  using BP.AdventureFramework.Assets.Characters;
  using BP.AdventureFramework.Assets.Locations;
  using BP.AdventureFramework.Logic;
  using BP.AdventureFramework.Utilities;
  namespace BP.AdventureFramework.GettingStarted
 started.html)
          private static EndCheckResult IsGameComplete(Game game)
+ Locations
 Items (items.html)! game.Player | FindItem("Holy Grail", out _))
                  return EndCheckResult.NotEnded;
+ Characters
              return new EndCheckResult(true, "Game Complete", "You have the Holy Grai
 Conditional Descriptions
 (conditional-
 Commands
 (commands.html)game.Player.IsAlive)
                  return EndCheckResult.NotEnded;
 Frame Builders (frame-
 builders.htmly eturn new EndCheckResult(true, "Game Over", "You died!");
 End Conditions (end-
 conditions.html static PlayableCharacter CreatePlayer()
              return new PlayableCharacter("Dave", "A young boy on a quest to find the
  meaning of life.");
          private static void Main(string[] args)
              var cavern = new Room("Cavern", "A dark cavern set in to the base of the
  mountain.", new Exit(Direction.North));
              var tunnel = new Room("Tunnel", "A dark tunnel leading inside the mounta
   in.", new Exit(Direction.South));
              var holyGrail = new Item("Holy Grail", "A dull golden cup, looks pretty
  old.", true);
              tunnel.AddItem(holyGrail);
              var regionMaker = new RegionMaker("Mountain", "An imposing volcano just
  East of town.")
                  [0, 0, 0] = cavern,
                  [0, 1, 0] = tunnel
              };
```

```
var overworldMaker = new OverworldMaker("Daves World", "An ancient kingd
   om.", regionMaker);
                var gameCreator = Game.Create(
                     "The Life Of Dave",
                     "Dave awakes to find himself in a cavern...",
  ₹
                     "A very low budget adventure.",
                     x => overworldMaker.Make(),
  Getting Started (getting Player,
  started.html)
                     IsGameComplete,
                     IsGameOver);
+ Locations
  Items (items.html) Game.Execute(gameCreator);
+ Characters
  Conditional Descriptions
(conditional-
Simply build and run the application and congratulations, you have a working BP.AdventureFramework game! descriptions.html)
  Commands
  (commands.html)
  Frame Builders (frame-
  builders.html)
  End Conditions (end-
  conditions.html)
```

Namespace BP.AdventureFramework. **Assets**

▼ Filter by title

Classes

- BP.AdventureFramework.

Conditional Description (BB.AdventureFramework Assets.ConditionalDescription.html)

Representational Designational description of an object. (BP.AdventureFramework.Assets.C

Description

Description (BPaAdventuseFramework. Assets. Description. html)

Represents a description of an object. (BP.AdventureFramework.Assets.E

ExaminationCallback

ExaminableObject(BR/AshrefitureFramework.Assets.ExaminableObject.html)

Represents an object that can be examined. (BP.AdventureFramework.Assets.E

IExaminable

ExaminationResult (BP:AdventureFramework.Assets.ExaminationResult.html)

Represents the result of an examination. (BP.AdventureFramework.Assets.II

Identifier

Identifier (BP:AdventureFrantework.Assets.Identifier.html)

Provides a class that can be used as an identifier. (BP.AdventureFramework.Assets.It

Iten (PEP: Adverture Prame Prame ork. Assets. Item. html)

+ BARAGOREN turis and the parties and within the game.

Assets.Characters

SIBPANGentureFramework.Assi

+ BP.AdventureFramework.

Si2es(#1)!Attraction of k. Assets. Size. html)

(BP-AdyentureFramework.Ass

+ BP.AdventureFramework.

Interitate Contions

(BP.AdventureFramework.Asso

tExaminable texami

Represents any object that is examinable.

(BP.AdventureFramework.Com

Conversations

Delegates

ExaminationCallback (BP.AdventureFramework.Assets.ExaminationCallback.html)

Represents the callback for examinations.

- BP.AdventureFramework.

Assets

(BP.AdventureFramework.Assi

ConditionalDescription

(BP.AdventureFramework.Assets.C

Description

(BP.AdventureFramework.Assets.D

ExaminableObject

(BP.AdventureFramework.Assets.E

ExaminationCallback

(BP.AdventureFramework.Assets.E

ExaminationResult

(BP.AdventureFramework.Assets.E

IExaminable

(BP.AdventureFramework.Assets.II

IPlayerVisible

(BP.AdventureFramework.Assets.II

Identifier

(BP.AdventureFramework.Assets.Id

Item

(BP.AdventureFramework.Assets.It

Size

(BP.AdventureFramework.Assets.S

+ BP.AdventureFramework.

Assets.Characters

(BP.AdventureFramework.Ass

+ BP.AdventureFramework.

Assets.Interaction

(BP.AdventureFramework.Assi

+ BP.AdventureFramework.

Assets.Locations

(BP.AdventureFramework.Assi

+ BP.AdventureFramework.

Commands

(BP.AdventureFramework.Com

+ BP.AdventureFramework.

Conversations