

SPLIT SCREEN

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INDEX

1. Introduction
2. Current state
3. Selected approach
4. Split Screen Handout
5. Handout Solution
6. Possible improvements
7. Conclusions
8. References



1. INTRODUCTION

- **What is a Split Screen and what is it used for?**

The Split Screen is an **audiovisual output display** where the screen has been divided into **two or more exactly equal areas** so that players can explore different areas simultaneously without having to be close to each other.





F1 2021 Split Screen



1. INTRODUCTION

- **Why is it important to have a Split Screen?**

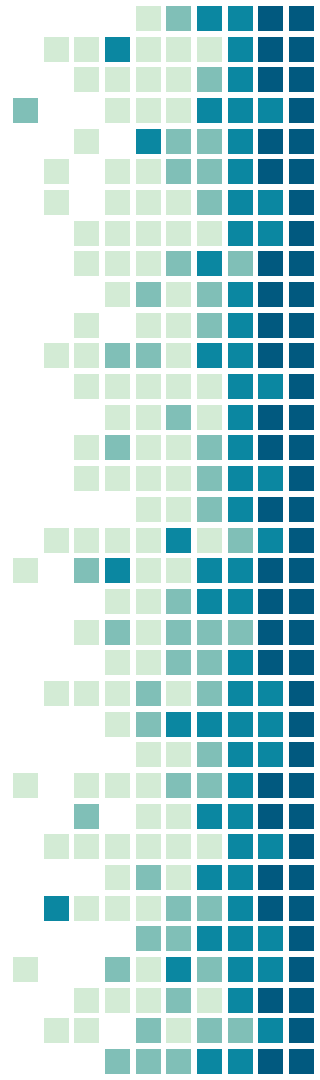
The Split Screen feature is commonly used in **non-networked multiplayer video games**, also known as *couch co-op*, and allows multiple people to play on a single device.

For the context of our **project**, we may find it useful to implement a Split Screen.





Mario Kart 8 Deluxe Split Screen



1. INTRODUCTION

- **Context and History**



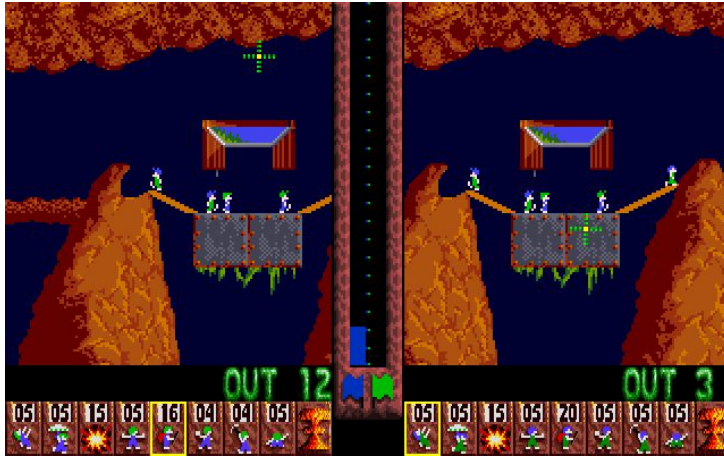
➤ Bloodwych (1989)



➤ Lotus Esprit Turbo Challenge (1990)

1. INTRODUCTION

- **Context and History**



➤ Lemming (1991)



➤ GoldenEye 007 (1997)

1. INTRODUCTION

- **Context and History**



➤ Halo: Combat Evolved (2001)



➤ Call of Duty 2 (2005)

1. INTRODUCTION

- **Current references**



Rocket League Split Screen



It Takes Two Split Screen

2. CURRENT STATE

- **Technical evolution of the Split Screen**

From ...



Drag Race (1977)

... To



It Takes Two (2021)

2. CURRENT STATE

- **Current techniques in the industry**

- Standard Split Screen



*Sonic & All-Stars
Racing Transformed
Collection (2013)*

2. CURRENT STATE

- **Current techniques in the industry**

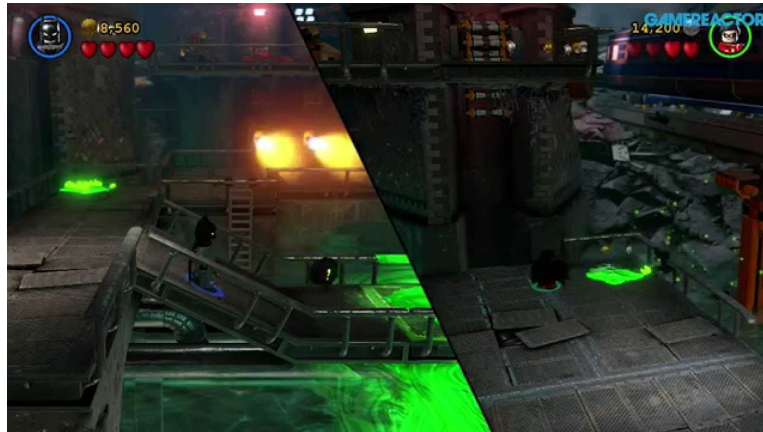
- Voronoi Split Screen



2. CURRENT STATE

- **Current techniques in the industry**

- Voronoi Split Screen



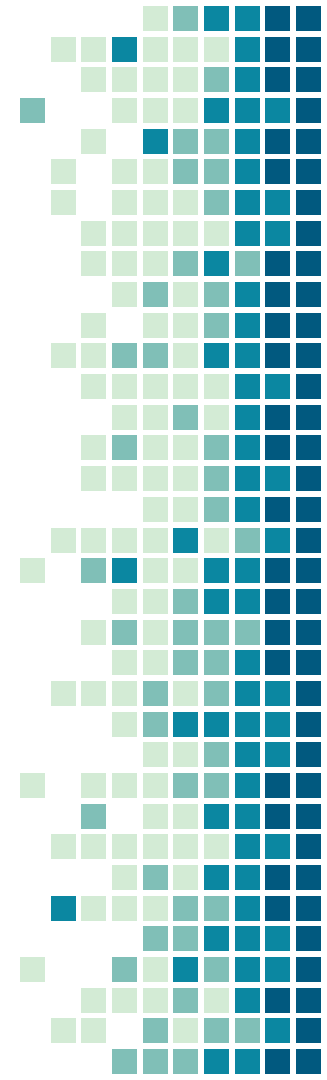
*Lego Batman 3:
Beyond Gotham
(2014)*

2. CURRENT STATE

- **Split Screen in other game engines**

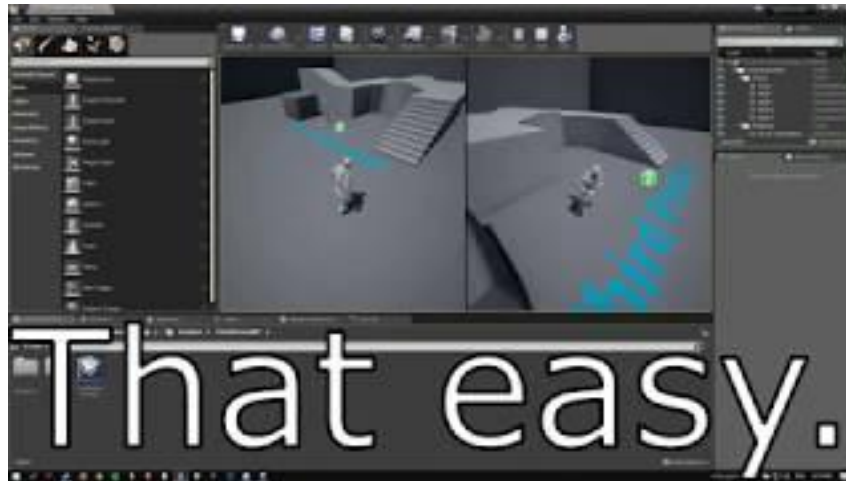


Split Screen in Unity



2. CURRENT STATE

- **Split Screen in other game engines**



Split Screen in Unreal Engine 4

2. CURRENT STATE

- **Split Screen in other game engines**



Split Screen in Godot Engine 3.4

3. SELECTED APPROACH

- ***Split Screen in SDL2*** → Our objective.
- **Basic concepts**
 - Window
 - Camera
 - Render
 - Viewport
 - Renderer



3. SELECTED APPROACH

- **Basic concepts**

- **Window:** A separate viewing area on a computer display screen as part of a GUI.
- **Render:** The process that turns the code you write on an application into something interactive.
- **Renderer:** The piece of code that turns code instructions into an interactive rendering context.



3. SELECTED APPROACH

- **Basic concepts**

- **Camera:** Designates the point of view that the players will have presented on their screens.
- **Viewport:** Is a region of the screen used to display a portion of the total image to be shown.



3. SELECTED APPROACH

- ¿Renderer vs Camera vs Viewport?



3. SELECTED APPROACH

- How could we *theoretically* code a Split Screen?



1 Window
1 Renderer
1 Camera
1 Viewport

x4



1 Window
4 Renderers
4 Cameras
4 Viewports

3. SELECTED APPROACH

- **SDL2 is evil** → **We have to look for another way**

- **We can't create multiple renderers.**
- **We can't create multiple cameras.**
- **We can't create multiple viewports.**

(At least, not directly)



3. SELECTED APPROACH

- Then, how can we program a Split Screen *in SDL2*?

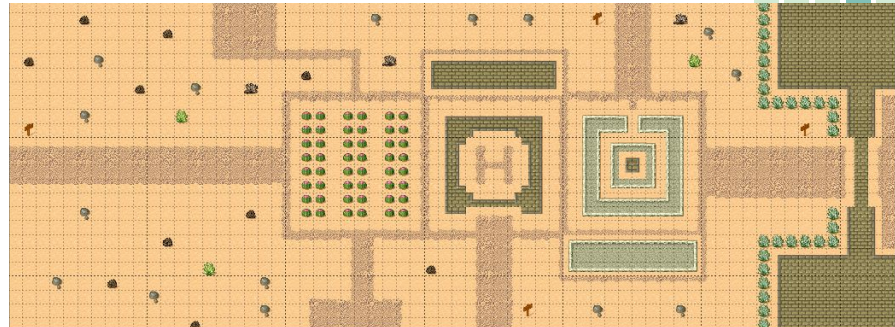
➤ *New features:*

```
class Camera
{
public:
    // Constructor
    Camera(SDL_Rect view) : viewport(view) {}

    // Destructor
    virtual ~Camera() {}

    // Getters
    inline SDL_Rect GetViewport() const { return viewport; }
    inline iPoint GetPos() const { return pos; }

    // Camera Attributes
    iPoint pos;
    SDL_Rect viewport;
};
```



3. SELECTED APPROACH

- **Then, how can we program a Split Screen *in SDL2*?**

➤ *Affected modules:*

- **Camera** → The camera attribute is now a class.
- **Player** → Multiple players with different input.
- **Scene** → The scene will split in **n** screens.
- **Render** → Manage multiple viewports and cameras.



3. SELECTED APPROACH

- Then, how can we program a Split Screen *in SDL2*?

➤ *New functions:*

```
// Split Screen: Drawing to screen, but with some modifications to handle several screens.
bool DrawTexture(SDL_Texture* texture, int x, int y, const SDL_Rect* section = NULL, float s
bool DrawRectangle(const SDL_Rect& rect, Uint8 r, Uint8 g, Uint8 b, Uint8 a = 255, bool fill

// Split Screen: function to create a camera according to a viewport.
void AddCamera(SDL_Rect viewport);

// Split Screen: function to empty the cameras list.
void ClearCameras();

// Split Screen: function to center an active camera to a player.
void CenterCamera(ListItem<Camera*>* item, int player);
```

3. SELECTED APPROACH

- Then, how can we program a Split Screen *in SDL2*?

➤ *New functions:*

```
// Split Screen: function to create the necessary cameras to display the chosen DisplayType.  
void CreateCameras(DisplayType display);
```

```
// Split Screen: manage players movement  
void HandleInput(InputKeys keys, b2Vec2& vel, int speed);
```

3. SELECTED APPROACH

- **Then, how can we program a Split Screen *in SDL2*?**

➤ *Steps to follow:*

- 1. Create the cameras and add them to a list.
- 2. Relate the different players with the cameras.
- 3. Assign and center the cameras to the players.
- 4. Finally, display the desired cameras.



3. SELECTED APPROACH

- Then, how can we program a Split Screen *in SDL2*?

➤ *Steps to follow:*

▲ Player.cpp (3)

```
// TODO 2 - Split Screen: initialize players identification from XML  
// TODO 2 - Split Screen: initialize players input keys from XML  
// TODO 2 - Split Screen: manage players movement according to active cameras, input keys and speed used.
```

▲ Render.cpp (4)

```
// TODO 4 - Split Screen: get the drawing area (viewport) of each of the active cameras.  
// TODO 5 - Split Screen: center each active camera to the corresponding player.  
// TODO 1 - Split Screen: write a function to create a camera according to a given viewport and add it to the cameras list.  
// TODO 1 - Split Screen: write a function to empty the cameras list.
```

▲ Scene.cpp (2)

```
// TODO 3 - Split Screen: instantiate the players using the entity manager and add them to the players list.  
// TODO 6 - Split Screen: create the necessary cameras to show the chosen DisplayType.
```

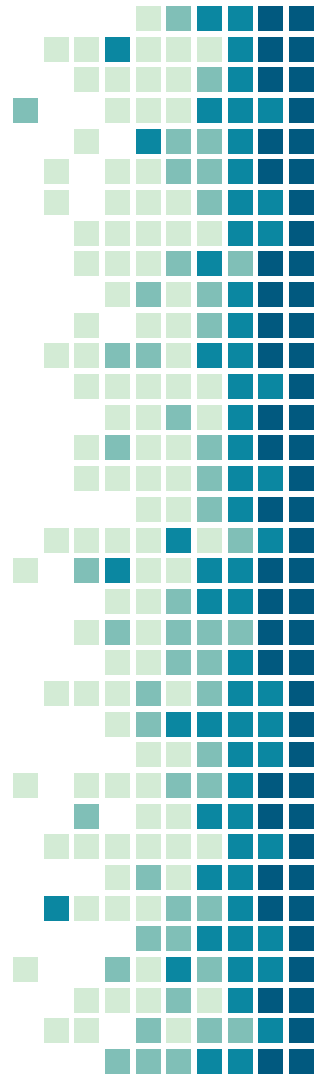
NOW

LETS GET SOME WORK DONE

4. SPLIT SCREEN HANDOUT



Download Handout



TODO 1

- **[Render.cpp] “Create cameras according to a viewport”**
 - First create a Camera* with the viewport defined.
 - Then add the camera to the cameras list.
 - Don't forget to clear the cameras list.

```
// Split Screen: list of active cameras.  
List<Camera*> cameras;
```

```
// Split Screen: function to create a camera according to a viewport.  
void AddCamera(SDL_Rect viewport);  
  
// Split Screen: function to empty the cameras list.  
void ClearCameras();
```

TODO 2

- **[Player.cpp] “Manage players movement and camera”**
 - Read the parameters from config.xml
 - Then use the function *HandleInput* to manage the camera-player-input relation

```
<scene>
<player x="60" y="365" texturepath="Assets/Textures/player1.png" keys = "wasd" id ="1"/>
<player x="160" y="365" texturepath="Assets/Textures/player2.png" keys = "tfgh" id ="2"/>
<player x="260" y="365" texturepath="Assets/Textures/player3.png" keys = "ijkl" id ="3"/>
<player x="360" y="365" texturepath="Assets/Textures/player4.png" keys = "arrows" id ="4"/>
</scene>
```

```
// Split Screen: manage players movement
void HandleInput(InputKeys keys, b2Vec2& vel, int speed);
```

TODO 2

- Additional information

```
// Split Screen: attributes to distinguish between players
int id;
InputKeys keys;
```

```
enum class InputKeys {
    WASD,
    TFGH,
    IJKL,
    ARROWS
};
```

```
if (SString(parameters.attribute("name").as_string()) == SString("Francesc")) {
    // Do something
}
```

TODO 3

- **[Scene.cpp] “Instantiate the players in the scene”**
 - Read the config.xml and retrieve all the player nodes.
 - Then you have to *CreateEntity* of each player.
 - Don't forget to add them to the players list.

```
for (pugi::xml_node playerNode = config.child("player"); playerNode; playerNode = playerNode.next_sibling("player"))
```

```
// Additional methods  
Entity* CreateEntity(EntityType type);
```

```
// Split Screen: list of players initialized with the entity manager.  
List<Player*> players;
```

TODO 4

- **[Render.cpp] “Get the viewport of each active camera”**
 - You need a loop to go through the list of cameras
 - For each camera, state renderer and viewport
 - You can retrieve the viewport of the cameras

```
for (ListItem<Camera*>* item = cameras.start; item != nullptr; item = item->next)
```

```
void __cdecl SDL_RenderGetViewport(SDL_Renderer*renderer, SDL_Rect*rect)
```

Get the drawing area for the current target.

[Buscar en línea](#)

```
// Getters
```

```
inline SDL_Rect GetViewport() const { return viewport; }
```


TODO 5

- **[Render.cpp] “Center each active camera to a player”**
 - Very similar loop to TODO 4
 - But now the loop has two iterators
 - You have to increment it after each iteration

```
// Split Screen: function to center an active camera to a player.  
void CenterCamera(ListItem<Camera*>* item, int player);
```

TODO 6

- [Scene.cpp] “Create all the necessary cameras”

- Check the function *CreateCameras*
- Check the enum class *DisplayType*

```
enum class DisplayType
{
    ONE_SCREEN,
    TWO_HORIZONTAL,
    TWO_VERTICAL,
    THREE_LEFT,
    THREE_CENTERED,
    THREE_RIGHT,
    FOUR_SCREEN
};
```

```
// Split Screen: function to create the necessary cameras to display the chosen DisplayType.
void CreateCameras(DisplayType display);
```

5. HANDOUT SOLUTION – TODO 1

- **[Render.cpp] “Create cameras according to a viewport”**

```
// TODO 1 - Split Screen: write a function to create a camera according to a given viewport and add it to the cameras list.  
void Render::AddCamera(SDL_Rect viewport)  
{  
    Camera* camera = new Camera(viewport);  
    cameras.Add(camera);  
}  
  
// TODO 1 - Split Screen: write a function to empty the cameras list.  
void Render::ClearCameras()  
{  
    cameras.Clear();  
}
```

5. HANDOUT SOLUTION – TODO 2

- **[Player.cpp] “Manage players movement and camera”**

```
// TODO 2 - Split Screen: initialize players identification from XML
id = parameters.attribute("id").as_int();

// TODO 2 - Split Screen: initialize players input keys from XML
if (SString(parameters.attribute("keys").as_string()) == SString("wasd")) keys = InputKeys::WASD;
if (SString(parameters.attribute("keys").as_string()) == SString("tfgH")) keys = InputKeys::TFGH;
if (SString(parameters.attribute("keys").as_string()) == SString("ijkl")) keys = InputKeys::IJKL;
if (SString(parameters.attribute("keys").as_string()) == SString("arrows")) keys = InputKeys::ARROWS;
```

```
// TODO 2 - Split Screen: manage players movement according to active cameras, input keys and speed used.
HandleInput(keys, vel, speed);
```

5. HANDOUT SOLUTION – TODO 3

- [Scene.cpp] “Instantiate the players in the scene”

```
// TODO 3 - Split Screen: instantiate the players using the entity manager and add them to the players list.
for (pugi::xml_node playerNode = config.child("player"); playerNode; playerNode = playerNode.next_sibling("player"))
{
    Player* player = (Player*)app->entityManager->CreateEntity(EntityType::PLAYER);
    player->parameters = playerNode;

    players.Add(player);
}
```

5. HANDOUT SOLUTION – TODO 4

- **[Render.cpp] “Get the viewport of each active camera”**

```
// TODO 4 - Split Screen: get the drawing area (viewport) of each of the active cameras.  
for (ListItem<Camera*>* item = cameras.start; item != nullptr; item = item->next)  
{  
    SDL_RenderGetViewport(renderer, &item->data->GetViewport());  
}
```

5. HANDOUT SOLUTION – TODO 5

- [Render.cpp] “Center each active camera to a player”

```
// TODO 5 - Split Screen: center each active camera to the corresponding player.  
ListItem<Camera*>* item = cameras.start;  
for (int i = 0; item != nullptr; item = item->next, i++)  
{  
    CenterCamera(item, i);  
}
```


5. HANDOUT SOLUTION – TODO 6

- **[Scene.cpp] “Create all the necessary cameras”**

```
// TODO 6 - Split Screen: create the necessary cameras to show the chosen DisplayType.  
// Change the DisplayType to control how many screens will be loaded.  
CreateCameras(DisplayType::FOUR_SCREEN);
```

6. POSSIBLE IMPROVEMENTS

- **Problems of this implementation in SDL2**

- Number of screens and their position is **hardcoded**.
- Four players appear regardless of how many cameras there are.
- There's a little visual bug on the edges of the cameras if you pay attention to it.



6. POSSIBLE IMPROVEMENTS

- **Features you could add to your Split Screen**

- Ability to change screen display mode mid-game.
- Render line, circle and text taking into account viewport margins.
- An algorithm that makes **n** screens for **n** players (👁️)
- Can you think of anything else? :D



7. CONCLUSIONS

- **Advantages of the Split Screen**

- Players can see where the other players are.
- Only one console needed.
- Only one copy of the game needed.
- No need for internet access.
- No internet connection problems.



7. CONCLUSIONS

- **Disadvantages of the Split Screen**

- Smaller screens.
- Performance issues.
- More distraction, especially from game sounds.
- Lower active resolution for each player.



7. CONCLUSIONS

- **Split Screen in our project**
 - It's hard to manage multiple screens in SDL.
 - Think if it really is necessary to your game.



8. REFERENCES

- **All the information is on my GitHub**

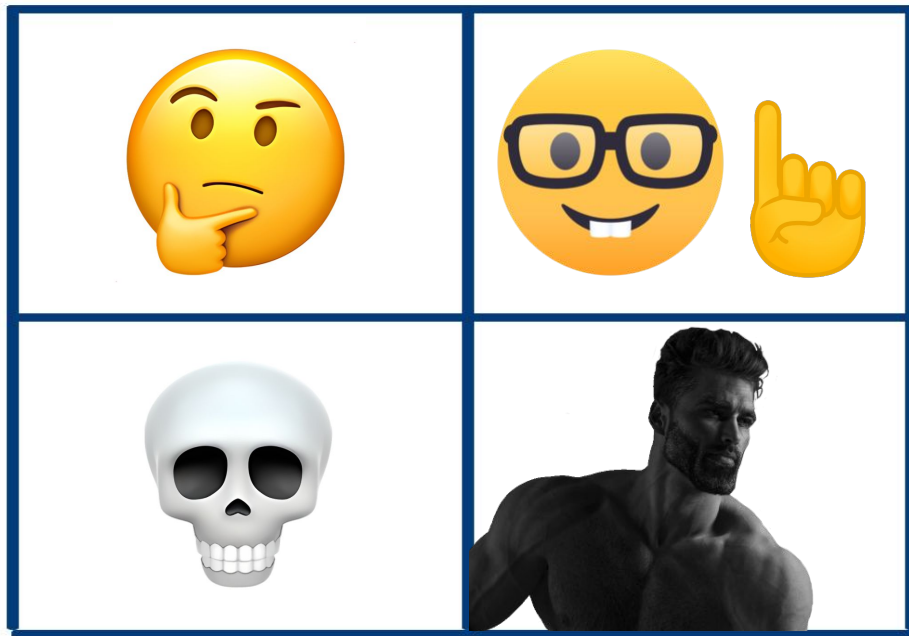


[francesctr4](#)

[Repository](#)

[Website](#)

ANY QUESTIONS?



THANK YOU VERY MUCH!

