

Python Pygame: Mario movement

line from 1.378,8.728 to 7.677,9.122 to 7.677,9.319 to 1.378,8.925 to 1.378,8.728 line from 1.377,4.804 to 7.676,5.197 to 7.676,5.394 to 1.377,5.000 to 1.377,4.804 line from 0.590,7.535 to 0.590,7.338 to 6.889,6.748 to 6.889,6.944 to 0.590,7.535 box with .sw at (2.362,7.154) width 0.787 height 1.772 box with .sw at (5.315,5.185) width 0.787 height 1.772 “r1r” at 7.480,9.549 ljust “r1l” at 1.181,9.155 ljust “r2l” at 0.591,7.777 ljust “r2r” at 6.890,7.187 ljust “r3r” at 7.677,5.612 ljust “r3l” at 1.181,5.218 ljust “l1t” at 2.559,8.565 ljust “l2t” at 5.512,6.596 ljust “l1b” at 2.559,7.581 ljust “l2b” at 5.512,5.415 ljust

Python Pygame: Mario movement

- Mario requires the movement
 - along ramps
 - up ladders
 - up to next ramp and down to lower ramp, when he reaches the end
- ideally he should be able to jump off ladders!
 - left as an exercise for the reader
- Mario also needs the ability to jump
 - left as an exercise for the reader

Python Pygame: Mario movement

- one solution is to put Mario on rails
 - he can change direction (or path at the end of the current path)
 - he can reverse direction at any time
 - he needs the ability to choose a ladder

- placing Mario on rails is just one solution
 - another might be to use sprites for ramps and ladders and detect collisions

Mario on rails

- in Computer Science we often have the tradeoff between complex data structures or complex code
- adding a little complexity to the data structures will reduce the complexity of the code
- define a map for Mario, map is a dictionary of paths
 - at each end point in the Mario diagram we have a path for any chosen direction

Mario on rails

line from 1.378,8.728 to 7.677,9.122 to 7.677,9.319 to 1.378,8.925 to 1.378,8.728 line from 1.377,4.804 to 7.676,5.197 to 7.676,5.394 to 1.377,5.000 to 1.377,4.804 line from 0.590,7.535 to 0.590,7.338 to 6.889,6.748 to 6.889,6.944 to 0.590,7.535 box with .sw at (2.362,7.154) width 0.787 height 1.772 box with .sw at (5.315,5.185) width 0.787 height 1.772 “r1r” at 7.480,9.549 ljust “r1l” at 1.181,9.155 ljust “r2l” at 0.591,7.777 ljust “r2r” at 6.890,7.187 ljust “r3r” at 7.677,5.612 ljust “r3l” at 1.181,5.218 ljust “l1t” at 2.559,8.565 ljust “l2t” at 5.512,6.596 ljust “l1b” at 2.559,7.581 ljust “l2b” at 5.512,5.415 ljust

Mario on rails

- starting at r3l we note:

- he cannot move up
- he can move right towards r3r he will pass ladder 12b
- he cannot move down
- if he moves left he dies

- ```
map = { ``r3l-0``: None, # up
 ``r3l-1``: [``r3r``, [``12b``]], # right
 ``r3l-2``: None, # down
 ``r3l-3``: [``d3``, []], # left
 ...
```

- where

- pointname-0 is up, pointname-1 is right, etc
- if the path exists it is a list

## Mario on rails

- when he reaches `r3r` his choices are:
  - up to ramp 2
  - back to `r3l`
- he cannot go down and he cannot go right

```
``r3r-0``: [``r2r``, []], # up
``r3r-1``: None, # right
``r3r-2``: None, # down
``r3r-3``: [``r3l``, [``l2b``]], # left
```

## Path list

- all path lists must be entered into the dictionary map
  - however if a path is not an option for Mario then its value in the dictionary is None
  
- any non None path will consist of the following entries:
  - first element is the furthest destination way point
  - the second element is also a list of optional ladders



## Consider paths for ramp 2

- ```
``r2r-0``: None,                # up
``r2r-1``: None,                # right
``r2r-2``: [``r3r``, []],        # down
``r2r-3``: [``r2l``, [``l2t``, ``l1b``]], # left
```
- he cannot go up or right from point r2r
 - he can go down to r3r
 - and he can move left to r2l and optionally chose ladders l2t or l1b

Consider paths for ramp 2

- and if he reaches point r2l

- | |
|--|
| <pre>``r2l-0``: [``r1l``, []], # up ``r2l-1``: [``r2r``, [``l2t``, ``l1b``]], # right ``r2l-2``: None, # down ``r2l-3``: None, # left</pre> |
|--|

- here at point r2l he can move
 - up to r1l
 - right (and return) to r2r possibly choosing ladders l2t and l1b
- he cannot go left or down

Mario sprite class

```
class mario (pygame.sprite.Sprite):
    image = None
    def __init__ (self, o, d, startpos, path):
        pygame.sprite.Sprite.__init__(self)
        mario.image = pygame.image.load (barrel_colour()).convert_alpha ()
        self.images = []
        self.orientation = o
        for i in mario_actions:
            self.images += [pygame.image.load (action_image_names[i]).convert_alpha ()]
        self.image_height = 0
        self.image_width = 0
        self._change (d)
        self.rect = self.image.get_rect()
        self.newpath = path
        startpos = self.adjust (startpos)
        self.route = bres.walk_along (startpos, startpos)
        self.curpos = self.route.get_next ()
        self.rect.topleft = self.curpos
        self.next_update_time = 0
        self.Xspeed = 0
        self.direction = None
        self.path = None
        self.pathname = None
```

Mario sprite class

```
def new_goal (self, d):
    print ``new_goal says our newpath is'', self.newpath
    self.pathname = ``%s-%d'' % (self.newpath, d)
    print ``Mario is using path'', self.pathname,
    path = map[self.pathname]
    print `` ='', path
    if path == None:
        print ``no path to walk along''
        self.route = bres.walk_along (self.curpos, self.curpos)
    else:
        print ``newpath ='', self.newpath
        self.path = self.newpath
        self.newpath = path[0]
        print ``path ='', self.path, ``newpath ='', self.newpath
        endpos = self.adjust (points[self.newpath])
        self.route = bres.walk_along (self.curpos, endpos)
        self.direction = d
```

Mario sprite class

```
def on_ladder (self):
    if self.pathname != None:
        path = map[self.pathname]
        if path != None:
            for l in path[1]:
                print l
                if self.is_on (points[l][0]):
                    return True, l
    return False, self.newpath

def go (self, k):
    if k == K_RIGHT:
        self._horizontal (1, stand_right)
    elif k == K_LEFT:
        self._horizontal (3, stand_left)
    elif k == K_UP:
        self._vertical (0, up_right)
    elif k == K_DOWN:
        self._vertical (2, up_left)
```

Mario sprite class

```
def _horizontal (self, newdir, o):
    if self.direction in [0, 2]:
        # could be going up a ladder or between ramps at the end
        if self.route.finished ():
            # we have reached the end of the ladder or end of the up/down route
            self.orientation = o
            self._change (o)
            self.next_update_time = 0
            self.new_goal (newdir)
    else:
        if self.direction == newdir:
            # same direction, just continue, faster
            self.Xspeed = min (self.Xspeed + step_horizontal, max_speed)
        else:
            self.orientation = o
            self._change (o)
            self.next_update_time = 0
            self.new_goal (newdir)
```

Mario sprite class

```
def _vertical (self, newdir, o):
    if self.direction in [1, 3]:
        # going left or right, check if we can use ladder
        b, self.newpath = self.on_ladder ()
        if b:
            print ``using a ladder``, self.newpath
            self.orientation = o
            self._change (o)
            self.next_update_time = 0
            self.new_goal (newdir)
        elif self.route.finished ():
            # can also go up at the end of the ramp
            self.orientation = o
            self._change (o)
            self.next_update_time = 0
            self.new_goal (newdir)
```


Mario sprite class

```
else:
    # already going up or down, might be on a ladder or end of a ramp
    if self.direction == newdir:
        # same direction, just continue, faster
        self.Xspeed = min (self.Xspeed + step_vertical, max_speed)
    else:
        # change of direction
        self.orientation = o
        self._change (o)
        self.next_update_time = 0
        # check to see if already on ladder
        if (self.pathname != None) and (self.pathname[0] == ``l``):
            # make new goal the previous start
            self.newpath = self.path
            self.new_goal (newdir)
        else:
            self.new_goal (newdir)
```

Mario sprite class

```
def _change (self, d):
    self.image = self.images[d]
    self.image_height = mario.image.get_height()
    self.image_width = mario.image.get_width()
    self.next_update_time = 0
def update (self, current_time):
    if self.next_update_time < current_time:
        if self.Xspeed > 0:
            self.curpos = self.route.get_next ()
            self.rect.topleft = self.curpos
            self.Xspeed -= 1
            self.next_update_time = current_time + 1

def adjust (self, p):
    return [p[0], p[1]-self.image_height]

def is_on (self, x):
    return not ((self.curpos[0] + self.image_width < x) or
                (self.curpos[0] > x + xpos (ladder_width)))
```

Mario sprite class



```
def checkInput():
    for event in pygame.event.get():
        if event.type == KEYDOWN:
            if event.key == K_ESCAPE:
                sys.exit(0)
            elif event.key in [K_RIGHT, K_LEFT, K_UP, K_DOWN]:
                M.go(event.key)
            elif event.key == K_f:
                pygame.display.toggle_fullscreen()
```

Mario sprite class

```
def play_game (screen):  
    global M  
    o = -1  
    M = mario (stand_right, 1, points['`r3l''], ``r3l'')  
    while True:  
        t = pygame.time.get_ticks()  
        if o != t:  
            activity_scheduler (t)  
            o = t  
        checkInput()  
        screen.fill(white) # blank the screen.  
        draw_polygons ()  
        for b in barrels:  
            b.update (t)  
            screen.blit (b.image, b.rect)  
        M.update (t)  
        screen.blit (M.image, M.rect)  
        pygame.display.flip ()
```

Homework and tutorial

- finish the path map definition and integrate the movement into your code
- make Mario jump, fall off ladders
- improve speed of movement and smoothness/playability
- scoring, timing, sounds etc

PGE input

- implementing Mario using the Physics game engine is much easier!
- since the ball representing Mario is free running it just needs to be given a push when we want it to move
- we could
 - push it left with the left mouse button
 - push it right with the right mouse button
 - up with the middle mouse button

PGE input

```
def mouse_hit (e):  
    global m  
    mouse = pge.pyg_to_unit_coord (e.pos)  
    if e.button == 1:  
        m.put_xvel (gb.get_xvel ()-0.3)  
    elif e.button == 3:  
        m.put_xvel (gb.get_xvel ()+0.3)  
    elif gb.moving_towards (mouse[0], mouse[1]):  
        pos = m.get_unit_coord ()  
        # print ``mouse ='', mouse, ``ball ='', pos  
        m.apply_impulse (pge.sub_coord (mouse, pos), 0.4)  
    else:  
        m.put_yvel (m.get_yvel ()+0.4)
```

PGE input

- in the main function we register the mouse event with our function

- ```
pge.register_handler (mouse_hit, [MOUSEBUTTONDOWN])
```

- please see the implementation of breakout to see how this is integrated into a game [breakout example](http://floppsie.comp.glam.ac.uk/Glamorgan/gaius/pge/homepage.html) `<http://floppsie.comp.glam.ac.uk/Glamorgan/gaius/pge/homepage.html>`



## Collisions in PGE

- refering again to the [breakout source code example](http://floppsie.comp.glam.ac.uk/Glamorgan/gaius/pge/example_games.html) (`http://floppsie.comp.glam.ac.uk/Glamorgan/gaius/pge/example_games.html`)
- notice that the section of code containing `delete_me` and `box_of`

## Collisions in PGE

```
def delete_me (o, e):
 global blocks, winner, loser

 blocks.remove (o)
 o.rm ()
 if blocks == []:
 if not loser:
 winner = True
 pge.text (0.2, 0.3, ``Winner``, white, 100, 1)
 pge.at_time (4.0, finish_game)

def box_of (pos, width, height, color):
 global blocks

 blocks += [pge.box (pos[0], pos[1], width, height, color)\
 .fix ().on_collision (delete_me)]
```

## Collisions in PGE

- the function `box_of` creates a blue box at `pos` with a `width` and `height`
- it also stipulates that this box is `fixed`
- furthermore if anything hit this box then the function `delete_me` is called

## Collisions in PGE

- the function `delete_me` is a call back registered by the call to `on_collision` (described on the previous slide)
- this call back must be defined taking two parameters
  - the first, `o`, is the object whose callback is being called
  - the second, `e`, is the collision event which describes the collision
- by using the event, `e`, it is possible to find out the other object in collision and other properties (if necessary)