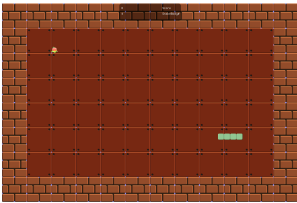
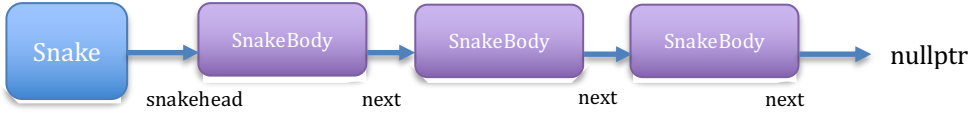


## Game Programming: Exercise 3: C++ Pointers and memory

	<p><b>Learning objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Allocate dynamic memory in C++ using pointers (<code>new</code>, <code>delete</code>, <code>-&gt;</code> operator, <code>nullptr</code>)</li><li>• Write programs that manage memory without any leaks</li><li>• Iterate tree structures e.g. using recursion</li><li>• Explaining the relationship between pointers and memory addresses</li><li>• Explaining the memory layout of stack-based and heap based memory layout.</li><li>• Use shared pointers</li></ul> <p>For exercise 3.1 to 3.5 you only need to modify Snake and SnakeBody.</p> <p>An online version of the final game can be found here: <a href="http://www.itu.dk/~mnob/snake/Snake.html">http://www.itu.dk/~mnob/snake/Snake.html</a></p>
<b>Exercise 3.1</b>	<p><b>Move snake</b> Setup project as a SimpleRenderingProject using CMake.</p> <p>Make snake move by implementing <code>Snake::move</code>. The member function should compute the new position of the snake-head and call <code>moveTo()</code> on its object.</p> <p>The move-direction is defined in <code>Snake::moveX</code> and <code>Snake::moveY</code>.</p> <p>When implemented correctly you should be able control a single element snake.</p>

<b>Exercise 3.2</b>	<p><b>Initial length and snake grow.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Snake::init()</b>. Must create a snake with an initial length, position, and move-direction. If a snake already exists make to destroy it to prevent leaking memory (the number of SnakeBody parts visible should correspond to the counter).</li> <li>• <b>Snake::grow()</b>. Called when the snake eats a piece of fruit. This should increase the length of the snake by adding a SnakeBody to the snake.</li> </ul> <p>You must use raw pointers (using new and delete). The Snake object has a pointer to the snake head (an object of SnakeBody). Each SnakeBody object has a pointer to the next part in the 'linked-list'. The last has a next pointer to nullptr.</p> <p>Also make sure that the snake moves as expected (modifications to SnakeBody::moveTo() may be needed).</p>  <pre> graph LR     Snake[Snake] -- snakehead --&gt; SB1[SnakeBody]     SB1 -- next --&gt; SB2[SnakeBody]     SB2 -- next --&gt; SB3[SnakeBody]     SB3 -- next --&gt; nullptr[nullptr] </pre>
<b>Exercise 3.3</b>	<p><b>Implement Snake::collide</b> This should return true if snake collides with itself.</p>
<b>Exercise 3.4</b>	<p><b>Modify Snake::setMoveDirection</b> If the user attempts to move in the opposite direction than the current move-direction then ignore the call by not modifying Snake::moveX and Snake::moveY.</p>
<b>Exercise 3.5</b>	<p><b>Using smart pointers</b> Replace use of raw pointers in Snake and SnakeBody with std::shared_ptr.</p>
<b>Exercise 3.6 (Optional)</b>	<p><b>Optional additions</b> Extend the game to a two-player snake game, where the other snake is controlled using the AWSDF keys. Show a score per snake. Other additions (such as other level-layouts). Multiple levels. Timers. Enemies.</p>