### Unleashing Aurora GT

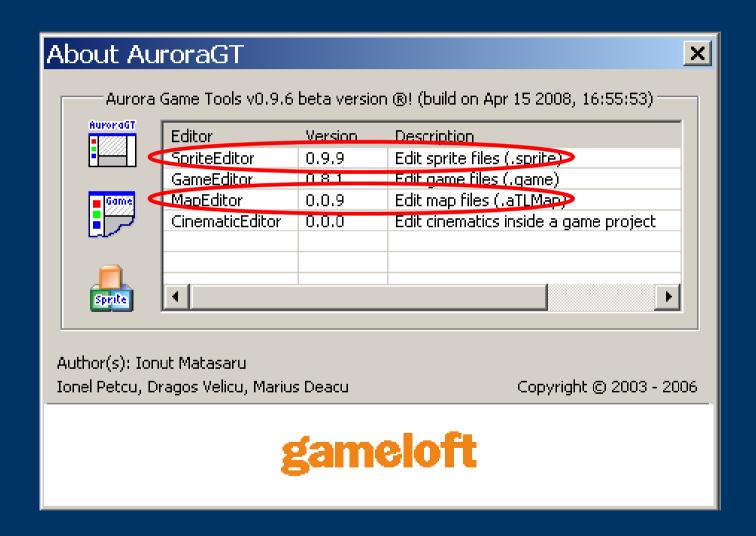
PART I – SpriteEditor & MapEditor: fundamentals



### Version

25/01/08	Diego.Mercado@gameloft.com	0.0.1	Initial draft
27/02/08	Diego.Mercado@gameloft.com	0.0.2	Added Tileset editor
29/02/08	Diego.Mercado@gameloft.com	0.0.3	Modified gpl2act args, compound graphic & minor changes
10/03/08	Diego.Mercado@gameloft.com	1.0.0	Reorder some slides & minor changes
10/03/08	Diego.Mercado@gameloft.com	1.0.1	Added mask subdivision, MapEditor including isometric maps (r1006) & some optimizations
17/04/08	Diego.Mercado@gameloft.com	1.0.2	Added preview of an animation, more flags, support for non-indexed images and truecolor bmp & updated to r1093: support for more types (triangles & arcs), new bsprite's chunks, and some minor changes
22/04/08	Diego.Mercado@gameloft.com	1.0.3	Added Content & Contact Us pages
02/06/08	Diego.Mercado@gameloft.com	1.0.4	Fixed some bugs at the exporting sprite section
10/09/08	gaspar.deelias@gameloft.com	1.0.5	Added a conclusion.Splitted Workshop.

#### Reference Version<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup> https://terminus.mdc.gameloft.org/vc/tools/AuroraGT (r1093)

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#### **AuroraGT**

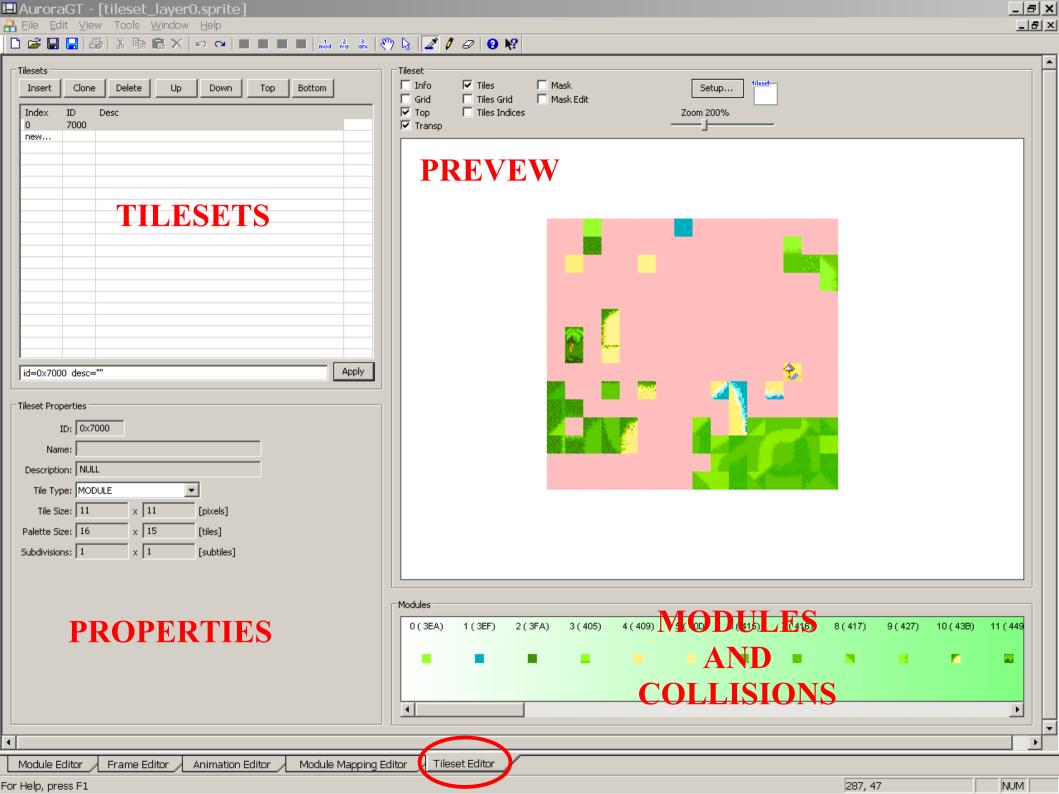
- Aurora Game Tools)
  - Is:
    - A sprite editor
    - A game designing tool
  - It has 3 main different versions:
    - Normal (AuroraGT.exe)
    - Home-Edition (AuroraGT\_HE.exe)
    - Unicode-Edition (AuroraGT unicode.exe)
  - The extensions of its files are:
    - Sprites: \*.sprite
    - Games: \*.game
    - Maps: \*.aTLMap

#### • Sprite

- "An independent graphic object controlled by its own bit plane (area of memory)"
- "Is a two-dimensional/three-dimensional image or animation that is integrated into a larger scene" (Wikipedia)

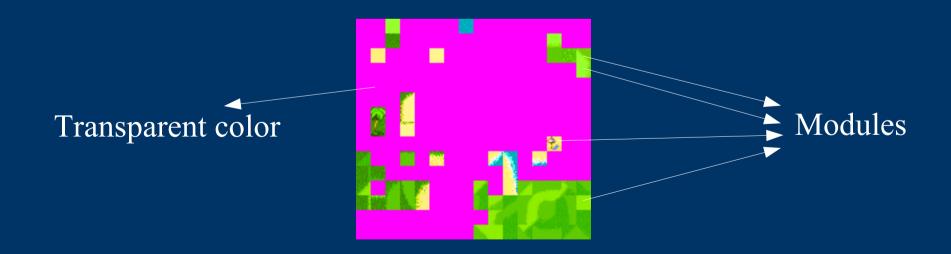
<sup>(</sup>¹) Computer Desktop Encyclopedia

<sup>(</sup>²) Wikipedia



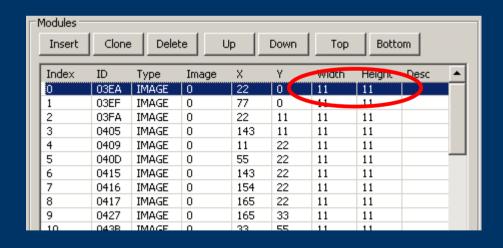
• "A tile set is collection of smaller images called tiles (typically of uniform size) which have been combined into a single larger image" (Wikipedia)

• This tiles are combined to get a larger image (in this case, the grass, sand and water are combined to get a golf hole)



- A tile is compound by:
  - <u>Tile size</u>: the size of each title
    - Most of the modules has an uniform size
  - Palette size: the palette that is applied to the image
    - Could be interpreted as the number of modules/anims/frames at width and height
  - <u>Subdivision</u>: divides each tile in subtiles
    - You apply each mask to each subdivision

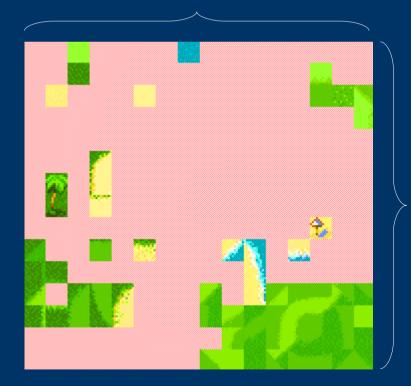
• Tile size =  $11 \times 11$ 





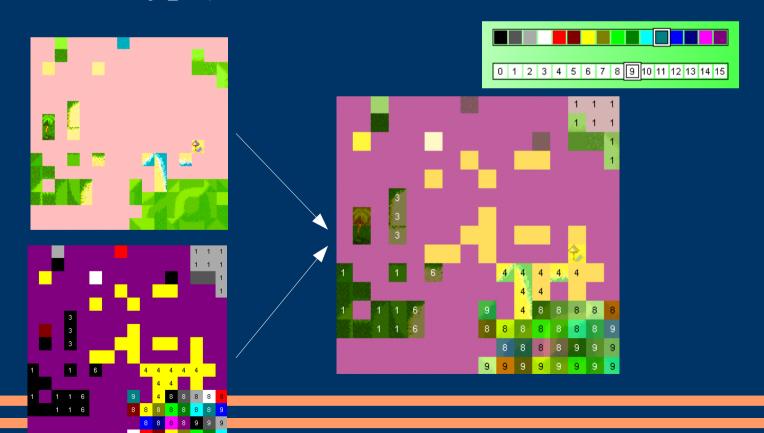
• Palette size =  $16 \times 15$ 

16 (times)

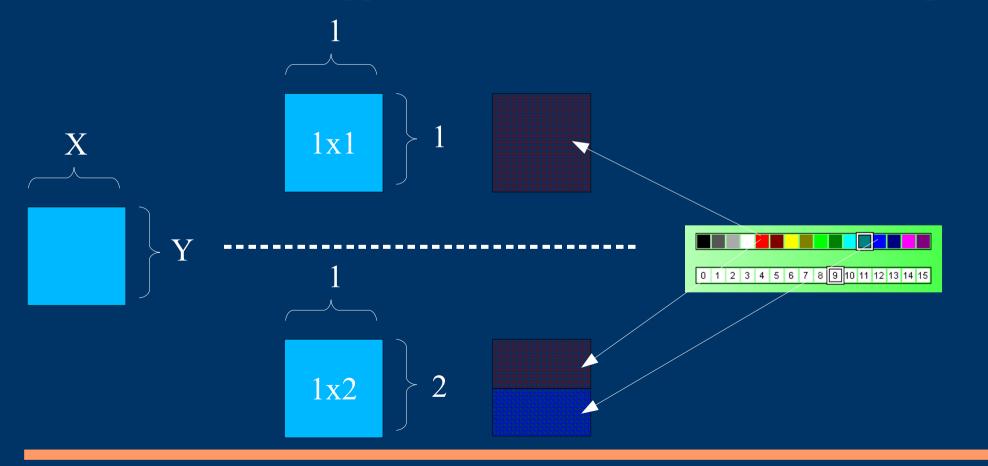


15 (times)

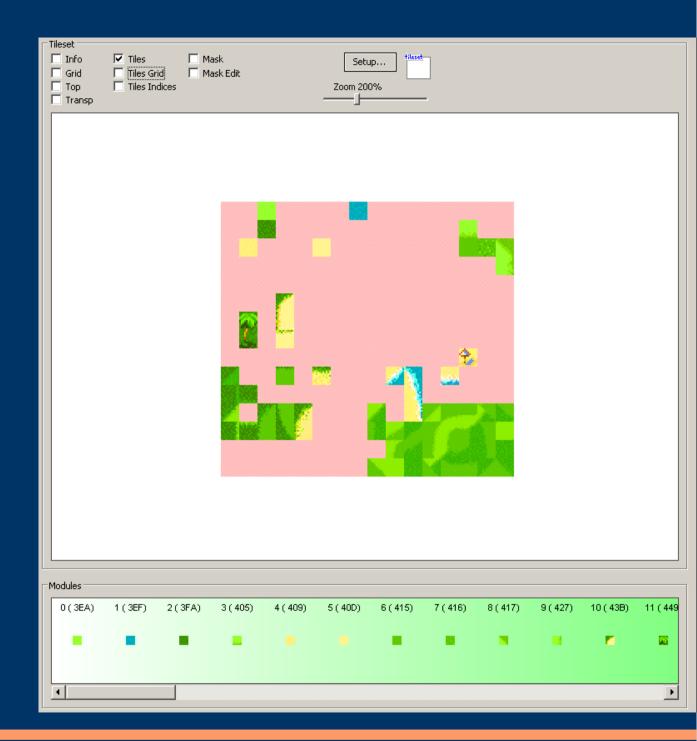
• Then, through the palette, you can define a mask that match a n module / frame / anim (depending on the tileset type)



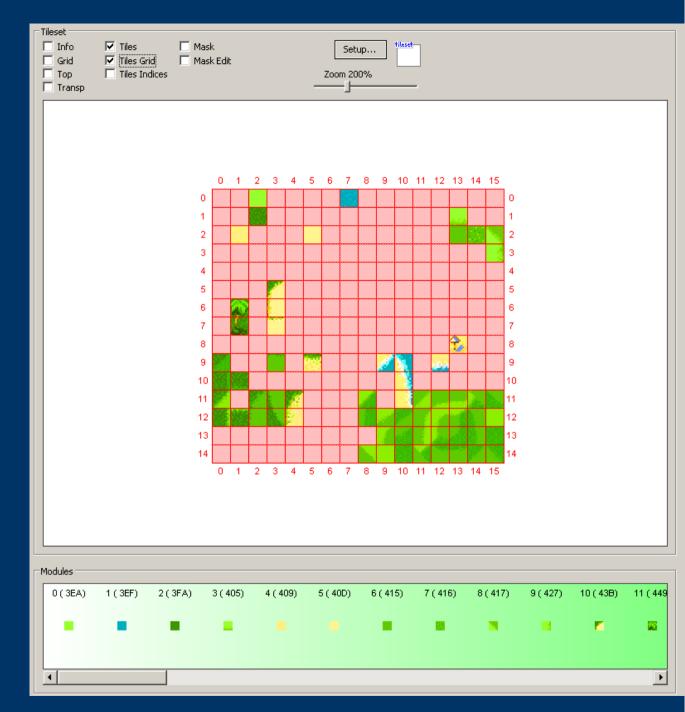
- Mask subdivision =  $1 \times 1$ 
  - In this case we apply a mask to an entire module (1<sup>st</sup> example)



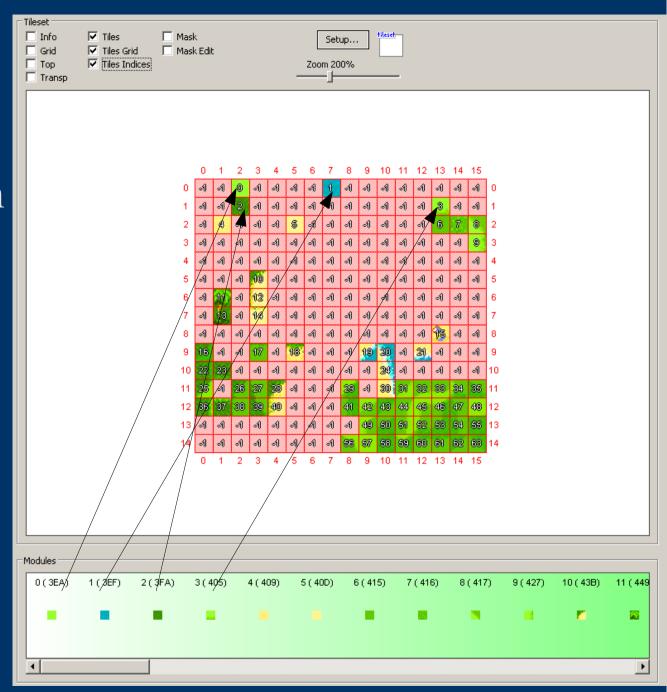
• <u>Tiles</u>: the actual tile



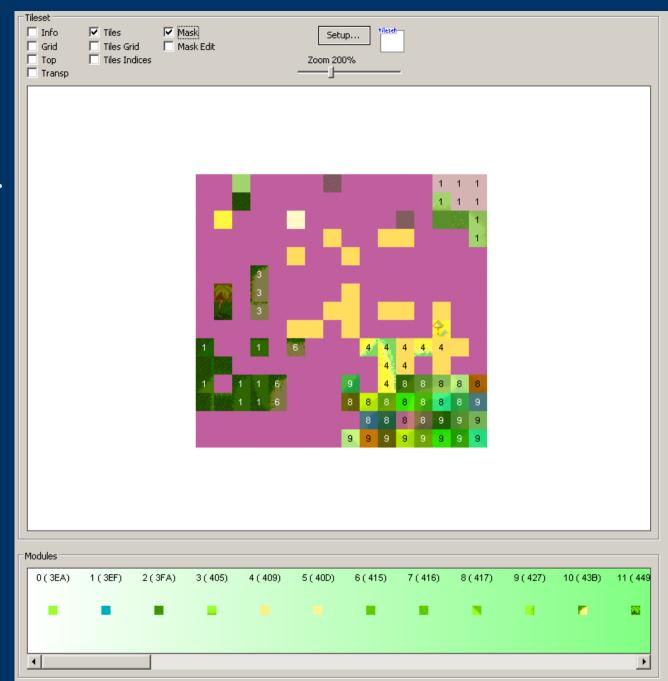
• <u>Tiles grid</u>: like the naval battle:)



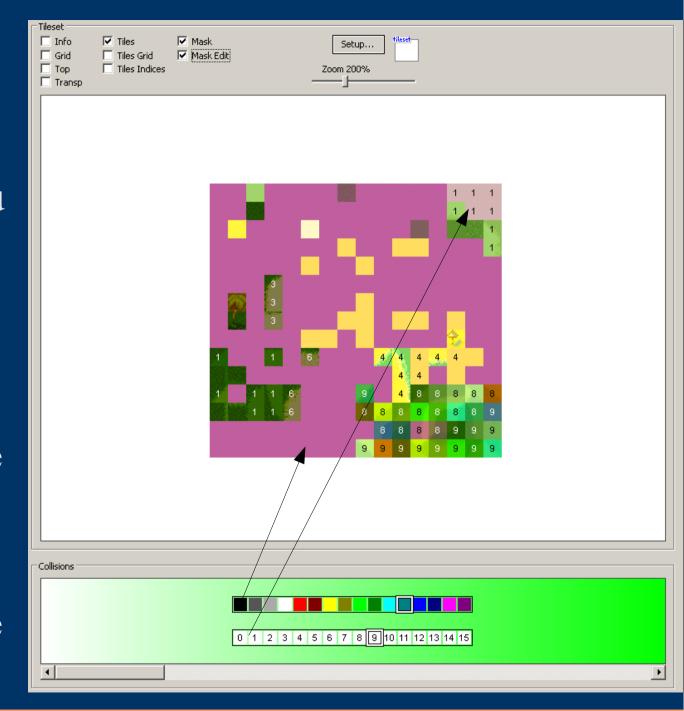
• Tiles indices: in this case the index of each module



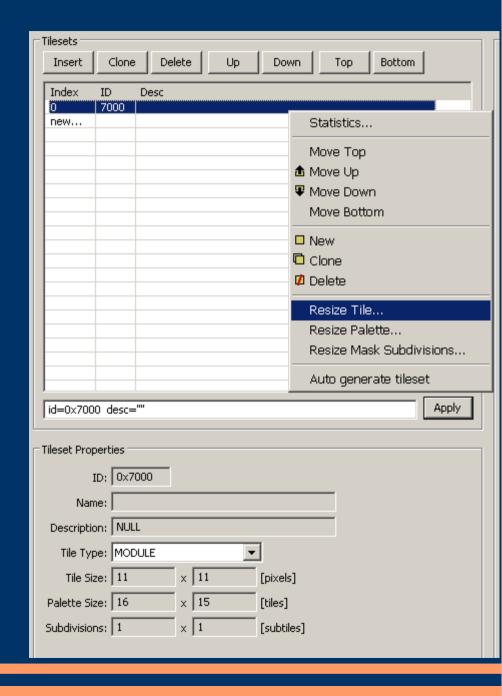
• Mask: the color mask



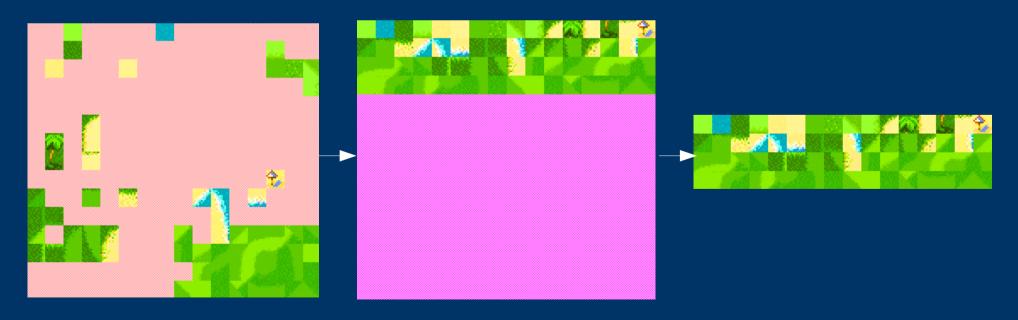
- Mask edit: you can:
  - add a maskusing thepencil tool (
  - get the exactmask with thedropper tool
  - remove any mask with the eraser tool (2)



- Creating a Tile:
  - Press "Insert"
  - Select the Tile Type
    - "MODULE", "FRAME" or "ANIM"
  - Then
    - Set "Resize Tile..."
    - Set "Resize Palette..."
    - Draw each module on the grid and set the proper mask



- There is an important TIP that save some time:
  - 1. Set a big palette size
  - 2. Select "Auto generate tileset"
  - 3. Resize the palette with the proper size
  - 4. Set the mask for each tile

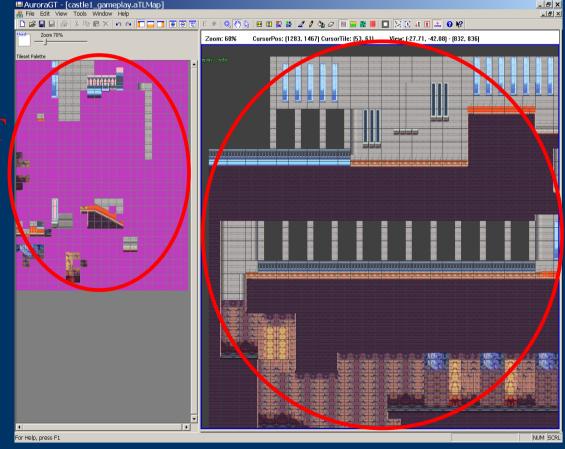


# MAPS - TILES

# **Sprite**Map editor

• Finally, the tileset is used to integrate a large scene

(aTLMap):



aTLMap

# **Sprite**Map editor

• There are 2 kinds of maps:

Normal 2D maps



#### Isometric maps



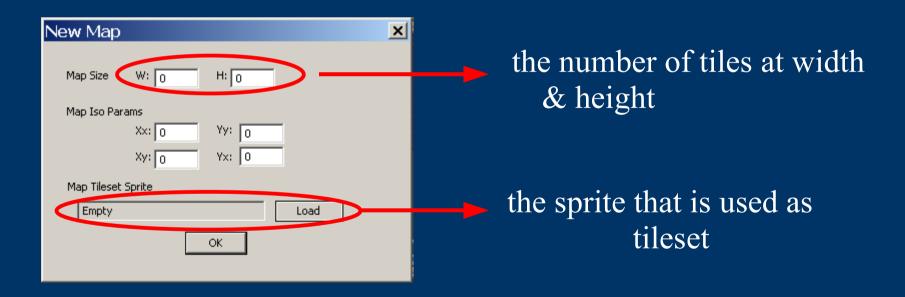
# **Sprite** *Map editor – Normal 2D map*

- To create a normal 2D map:
  - File -> New -> Map



# **Sprite** *Map editor – Normal 2D map*

• Then, we set:



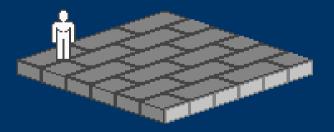
NOTE: leave the Map ISO Params with the default values (0)

# **Sprite**Tileset editor – Isometry

• "Isometric tiles are diamond shaped pictures that can be combined with other isometric tiles to form a seamless landscape for tile-based games. Due to its diamond shape, the isometric tile gives the illusion of depth."



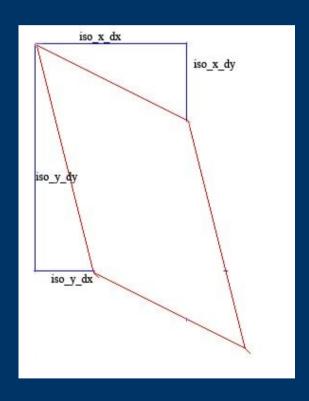
A single isometric tile



A map using isometric tiles

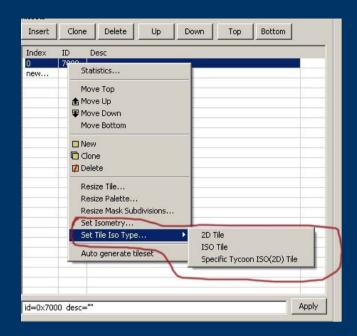
http://www.gamedev.net/reference/articles/article738.asp

# **Sprite**Tileset editor – Isometry



# **Sprite**Tileset editor – Isometry

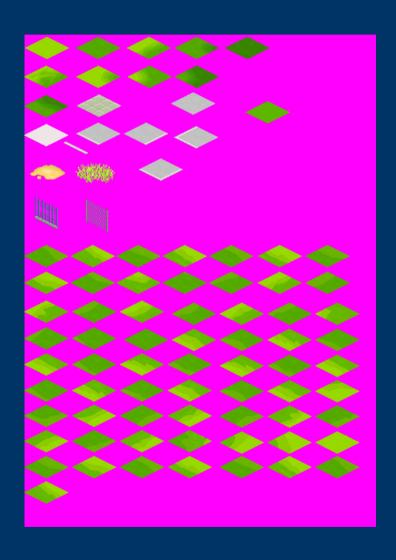
- The are three ISO types of tile:
  - <u>2D Tileset</u>: basically no isometry,
    - Xx = tile width
    - Yy = tile\_height.
  - ISO Tileset: the tiles in the tileset are displayed using the isometric steps
  - <u>ISO 2D Tileset</u>: a particular view mode was added for Animal Tycoon that displays the tiles of an isometric tileset in a 2D more like view.



#### Tileset editor – Isometry – Animal Park example

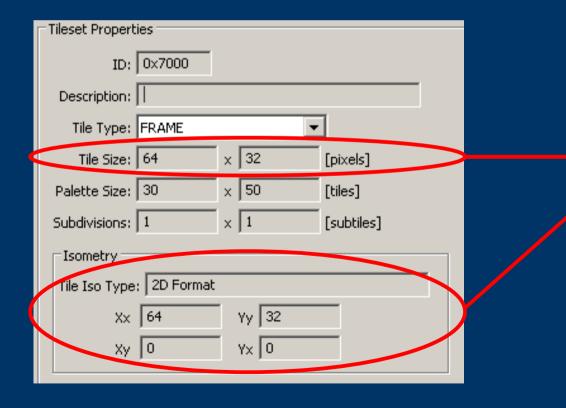
• In animal park we have these tiles:





#### Tileset editor – Isometry – Animal Park example

• Then, we create a tileset with the following properties:

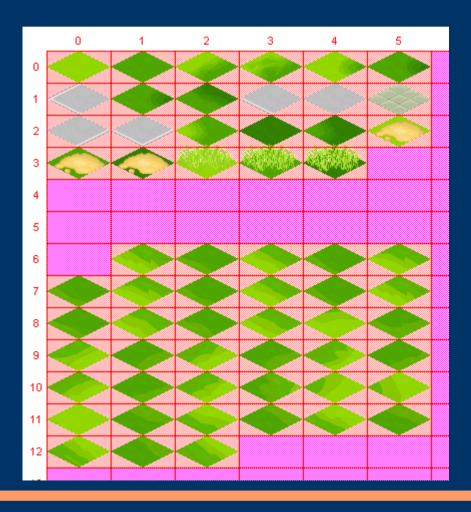


notice that we're using a regular 2D Tileset with basically no isometry Xx = Tile width

Yy = Tile height

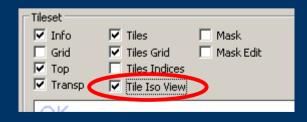
Tileset editor – Isometry – Animal Park example

• So, we would have a tileset like this:



#### Tileset editor – Isometry – Animal Park example

- The <u>Tile Iso View Mode</u> is useful for building a palette that will be used for an isometric map. It is the artist's task to set the right isometric parameters (usually the same parameters as the map).
- The normal view mode is still helpful for isometric tilesets when setting the collision mask



# **Sprite**Map editor – Isometric map – Animal Park example

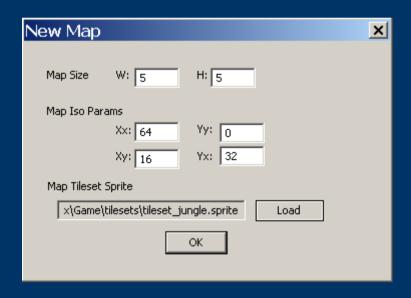
- Then, we create a isometric map:
  - File -> New -> Map



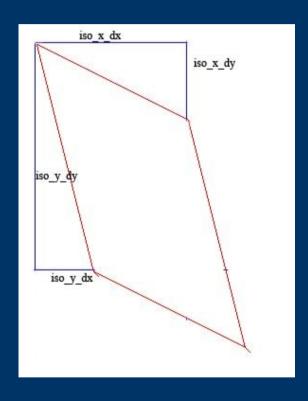
# **Sprite**Map editor – Isometric map – Animal Park example

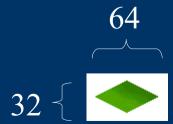
• ....with the following characteristics:

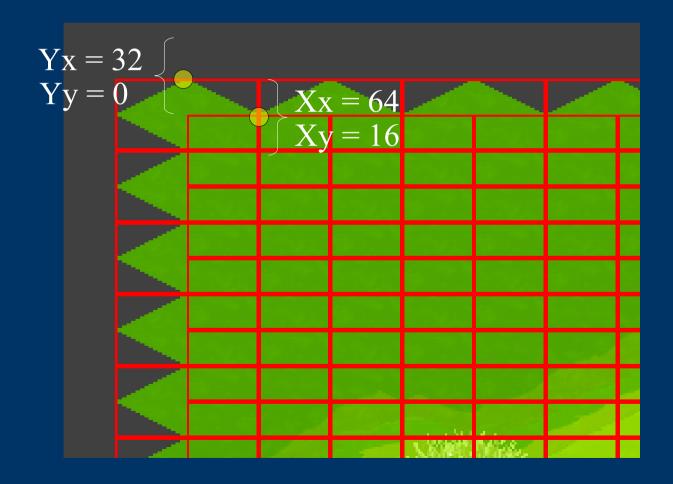




#### Map editor – Isometric map – Animal Park example

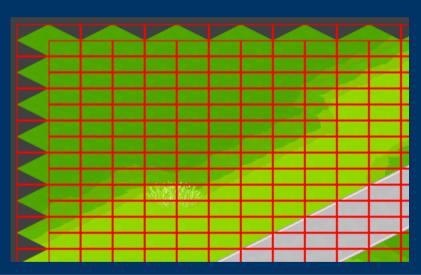


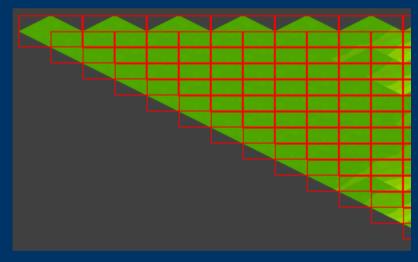




#### Map editor – Isometric map – Animal Park example

- <u>Important note</u>:
  - To edit properly you have to modify the .atlmap file by adding the ISO VIEW 1 line:





```
//MAP "Tileset_Animal"
{
    NAME "Tileset_Animal"
    TILESET "..\tilesets\tileset_jungle.sprite"
    MAP_SIZE 20 56
    ISO_XPARAMS 64 0
    ISO_YPARAMS 16 32

MAP_TILES
    00010000 00010000 00010000 00010000 0
```

# **Sprite**Map editor – Editing

- In any kind of map you may want to:
  - draw a tile (1)
  - get one or more tile/s (
  - remove any tile (2)
  - flip vertically a tile before drawing it (11)
  - flip horizontally a tile before drawing (
  - replace one or more tile/s (■)
  - exchange one tile with another (■)



#### Conclusion

- A map is a file that contains information about what tile is placed in which place.
- Maps are then used in the level editor to create layers.
- Physical maps are a common choice for collision detection systems.
- ISO Maps create a 3D effect, but it's 2D.

### Bibliography

- AuroraGT official repository https://terminus.mdc.gameloft.org/vc/tools/AuroraGT
- AuroraGT main wiki https://wiki.gameloft.org/twiki/bin/view/Main/AuroraGT
- Unicode http://www.unicode.org/standard/principles.html#What\_Characters

#### Contact us

- Please, we look forward for any suggestions or bug found:
  - send us a mail toWorld-AuroraSuggestions@gameloft.com