

CMP105 Games Programming

Tile-based game

This week



- Tile based game
 - Tile Sets
 - Tile Maps
 - How they work together
- Example
 - Building a small section of a level
 - Adding collision

Tile-based



- A tile-based game lays out tiles in order to create each level
- Components
 - A tile
 - Small image acts like a puzzle piece of art for building larger images
 - A map
 - Groupings of tiles put together to create a level, section or area

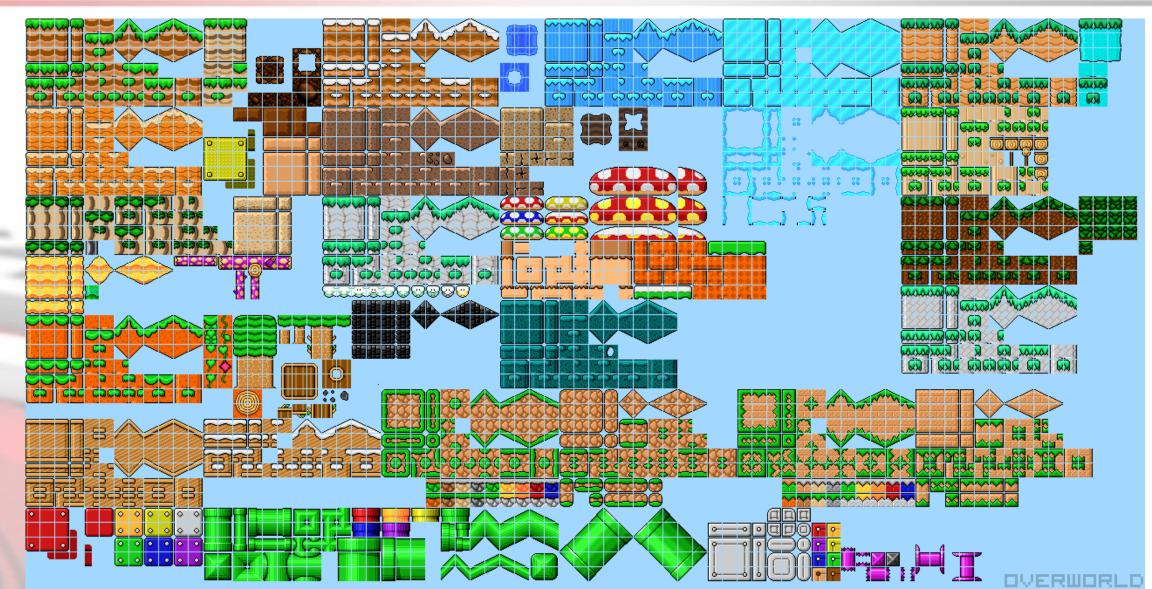
Tile-based



- Main benefit of tile based
 - No need to create large images by hand for each level
 - Instead of 50 large images for 50 levels
 - One image of 100 tiles and some maps
- Some example Tile sheets

Super Mario world

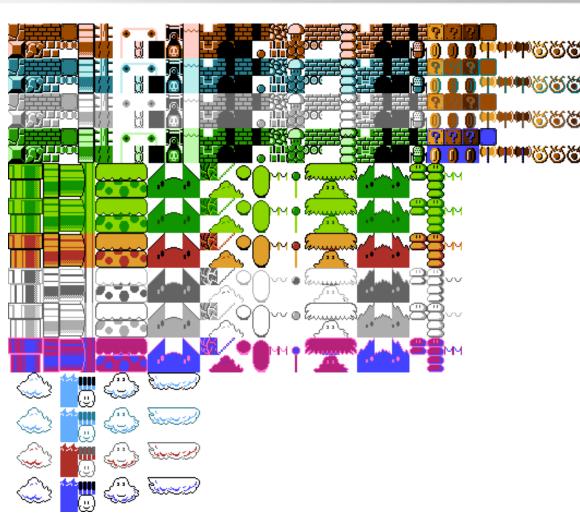




Zelda and more Mario







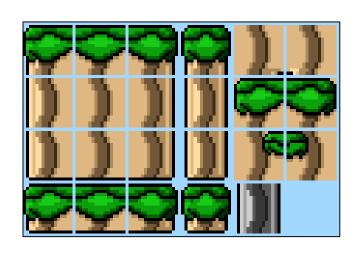
Pokemans



Tile Set



- A Tile
 - An element of a sprite/tile sheet
 - Can be combined to make different sections
- A Tile set
 - A list of tiles
 - Index value identifies tile
 - Based on order of storage



1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	0

Tile Map



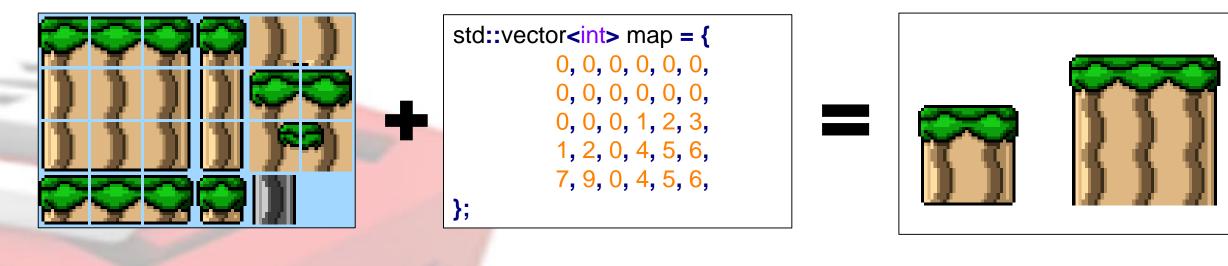
- A data structure describing what and where tiles should be placed
- We need to know the dimension
 - $-6 \times 5s$
 - -10×6
 - -100×100
 - Etc
- Store Tile index in an array
 - Easier to work with a single dimension array (vector)
 - Requires that we store dimensions of the map separately

Working together

Tile Set



Level



Tile Map

Example



- Build a classes to represent
 - A Tile
 - A Tile Map (simple array)
 - A Level (Tile + Map)
- Bring it all together to render a level
 - Added bonus of collisions

Tile class



- A basic class that inherits from Sprite
 - Doesn't do anything special
 - Essentially a static sprite
- Will store a subsection of the Tile sheet
- Could be Animated sprite

Map class



- Will represent our level
 - Major function is to build a level/section/map
 - From a provided TileSet and TileMap
- Also handles rendering of the section

```
#pragma once
#include <math.h>
#include "Tile.h"
class Map
    public:
         Map();
         ~Map();
         void loadTexture(char* filename);
         void setTileSet(std::vector<Tile> ts);
         void setTileMap(std::vector<int> tm, sf::Vector2u mapDimensions);
         void buildLevel();
         void render(sf::RenderWindow* window);
         std::vector<Tile>* getLevel(){ return &level; };
         void setPosition(sf::Vector2f pos) { position = pos; };
    protected:
         std::vector<Tile> tileSet;
         std::vector<int> tileMap;
         std::vector<Tile> level;
         sf::Texture texture;
         sf::Vector2u mapSize;
};
```

Map.cpp



```
void Map::render(sf::RenderWindow* window)
   for (int i = 0; i < (int)level.size(); i++)</pre>
   window->draw(level[i]);
void Map::loadTexture(char* filename)
        texture.loadFromFile(filename);
void Map::setTileSet(std::vector<Tile> ts)
        tileSet = ts;
```

```
void Map::setTileMap(std::vector<int> tm, sf::Vector2u mapDimensions)
   tileMap = tm;
   mapSize = mapDimensions;
void Map::buildLevel()
   if (tileSet.size() > 0 && tileMap.size() > 0)
        int x, y = 0;
        sf::Vector2f tileSize(tileSet[0].getSize().x, tileSet[0].getSize().y);
        for (int i = 0; i < (int)tileMap.size(); i++)</pre>
                x = i \% mapSize.x;
                y = (int)floor(i / mapSize.x);
                tileSet[tileMap[i]].setPosition(x * tileSize.x, y * tileSize.y);
                level.push_back(tileSet[tileMap[i]]);
                level[i].setTexture(&texture);
                level[i].updateAABB();
```



- Create a new Map variable
 - Here mine is called level
- The setup
 - Load texture
 - Set Tile Set
 - Set Tile Map
 - Build level



Load texture

```
level.loadTexture("gfx/marioTiles.png");
```

Set Tile Set

```
Tile tile;
std::vector<Tile> tiles;
for (int i = 0; i < 7; i++)
{
    tile.setSize(sf::Vector2f(32, 32));
    tile.setAlive(true);
    tiles.push_back(tile);
}</pre>
```



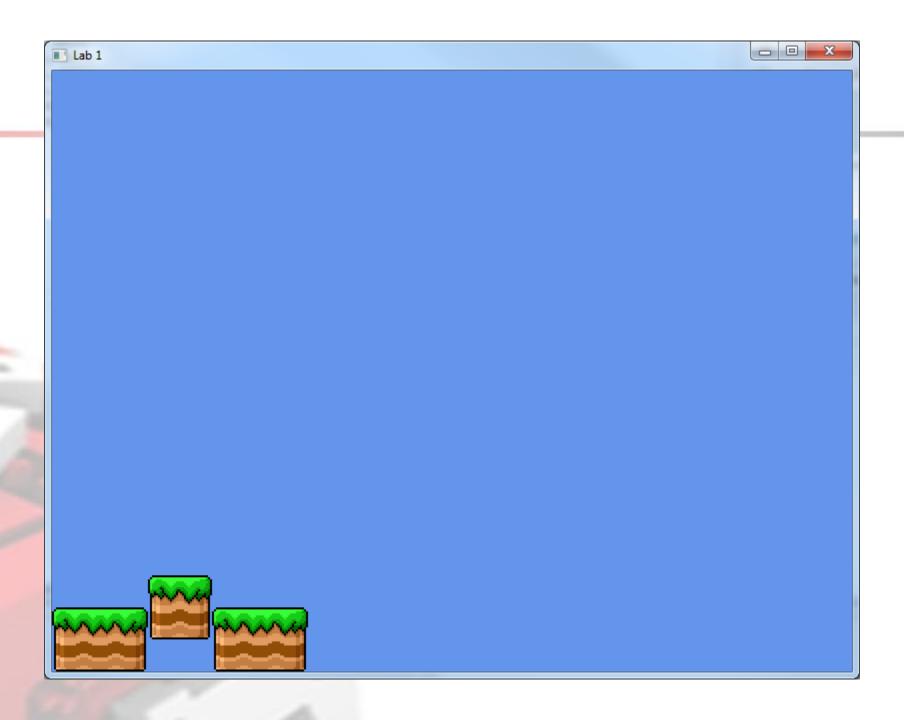
Set tile set

```
tiles[0].setAlive(false);
tiles[0].setTextureRect(sf::IntRect(187, 51, 16, 16));
tiles[1].setTextureRect(sf::IntRect(0, 0, 16, 16));
tiles[2].setTextureRect(sf::IntRect(17, 0, 16, 16));
tiles[3].setTextureRect(sf::IntRect(34, 0, 16, 16));
tiles[4].setTextureRect(sf::IntRect(0, 34, 16, 16));
tiles[5].setTextureRect(sf::IntRect(17, 34, 16, 16));
tiles[6].setTextureRect(sf::IntRect(34, 34, 16, 16));
level.setTileSet(tiles);
```



Set Tile Map

```
// Map dimensions
sf::Vector2u mapSize(10, 6);
// build map
std::vector<int> map = {
0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
0, 0, 0, 1, 3, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 1, 2, 3, 0, 0,
4, 5, 6, 0, 0, 4, 5, 6, 0, 0
};
level.setTileMap(map, mapSize);
level.buildLevel();
```





What about collision?



- All the Tiles are based on Sprite
 - We can re-use collision code
- Notice the use of the Alive variable
 - Not for spawning
 - But for if collision should be checked
 - Could be a background sprite we don't want to collide with
- Slight update to collision
 - For collision resolution, pass the colliding sprite
 - Further calculations can be done

What about collision?



```
std::vector<Tile>* world = level.getLevel();
for (int i = 0; i < (int)world->size(); i++)
   // if "alive" check collision
  if ((*world)[i].isAlive())
      if (checkCollision(&player, &(*world)[i]))
             player.collisionRespone(&(*world)[i]);
```

Collision response



```
void Player::collisionRespone(Sprite* sp)
{
    velocity.y = 0;
    setPosition(getPosition().x, sp->getPosition().y-getSize().y);
}
```

Live demo

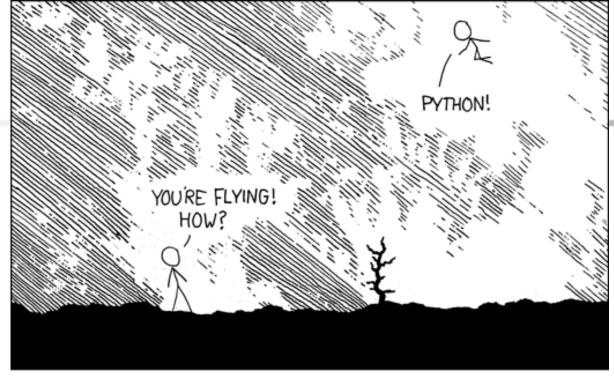


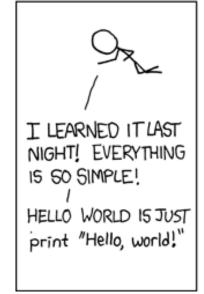
• With collisions



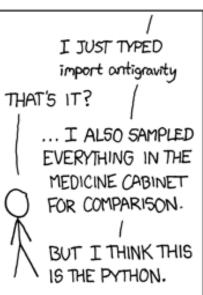
In the labs

Building tile based level









https://xkcd.com/353/