



DungeonBreath Manual

Making a Game

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1. Creating Tilesets

1.1 Image layout

The engine for DungeonBreath allows for variable size sprites, and variable size tilesets. However it will tend to work best when all images are of a size that is a power of 2, and no smaller than 16x16. Example sizes can be 32x32, 64x64, 256x256, and they don't have to be square, they can also be 32x128 if necessary. In order to import your sprites into the engine, lay them out into one single sprite sheet per use case. A hero should have their own sheet, separate from other NPCs. The most restrictive use case of separating sprites by use case is levels, each level may only have one tileset in use at a time. Once the tilesheet is layed out properly, add it to:

Theorem 1.1.1 — Image data directory. GameDir/GameData/img/

Then you may launch the game in dev mode and press the “Tile Sets” button. Choose New and provide an easy symbolic name, the name of the spritesheet with none of the path before the img directory (images may be placed inside of sub folders). And provide as the base size, the smallest unit of measure necessary to accurately select the smallest sprite.

1.2 Citation

This statement requires citation [1]; this one is more specific [2, page 162].

1.3 Lists

Lists are useful to present information in a concise and/or ordered way¹.

1.3.1 Numbered List

1. The first item
2. The second item
3. The third item

¹Footnote example...

1.3.2 Bullet Points

- The first item
- The second item
- The third item

1.3.3 Descriptions and Definitions

Name Description

Word Definition

Comment Elaboration

2. In-text Elements

2.1 Theorems

This is an example of theorems.

2.1.1 Several equations

This is a theorem consisting of several equations.

Theorem 2.1.1 — Name of the theorem. In $E = \mathbb{R}^n$ all norms are equivalent. It has the properties:

$$||\mathbf{x}|| - ||\mathbf{y}|| \leq ||\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}|| \quad (2.1)$$

$$||\sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{x}_i|| \leq \sum_{i=1}^n ||\mathbf{x}_i|| \quad \text{where } n \text{ is a finite integer} \quad (2.2)$$

2.1.2 Single Line

This is a theorem consisting of just one line.

Theorem 2.1.2 A set $\mathcal{D}(G)$ is dense in $L^2(G)$, $|\cdot|_0$.

2.2 Definitions

This is an example of a definition. A definition could be mathematical or it could define a concept.

Definition 2.2.1 — Definition name. Given a vector space E , a norm on E is an application, denoted $||\cdot||$, E in $\mathbb{R}^+ = [0, +\infty[$ such that:

$$||\mathbf{x}|| = 0 \Rightarrow \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0} \quad (2.3)$$

$$||\lambda \mathbf{x}|| = |\lambda| \cdot ||\mathbf{x}|| \quad (2.4)$$

$$||\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y}|| \leq ||\mathbf{x}|| + ||\mathbf{y}|| \quad (2.5)$$

2.3 Notations

Notation 2.1. Given an open subset G of \mathbb{R}^n , the set of functions φ are:

1. Bounded support G ;
2. Infinitely differentiable;

a vector space is denoted by $\mathcal{D}(G)$.

2.4 Remarks

This is an example of a remark.



The concepts presented here are now in conventional employment in mathematics. Vector spaces are taken over the field $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{R}$, however, established properties are easily extended to $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{C}$.

2.5 Corollaries

This is an example of a corollary.

Corollary 2.5.1 — Corollary name. The concepts presented here are now in conventional employment in mathematics. Vector spaces are taken over the field $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{R}$, however, established properties are easily extended to $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{C}$.

2.6 Propositions

This is an example of propositions.

2.6.1 Several equations

Proposition 2.6.1 — Proposition name. It has the properties:

$$||\mathbf{x}|| - ||\mathbf{y}|| \leq ||\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}|| \quad (2.6)$$

$$||\sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{x}_i|| \leq \sum_{i=1}^n ||\mathbf{x}_i|| \quad \text{where } n \text{ is a finite integer} \quad (2.7)$$

2.6.2 Single Line

Proposition 2.6.2 Let $f, g \in L^2(G)$; if $\forall \varphi \in \mathcal{D}(G)$, $(f, \varphi)_0 = (g, \varphi)_0$ then $f = g$.

2.7 Examples

This is an example of examples.

2.7.1 Equation and Text

■ **Example 2.1** Let $G = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^2 : |x| < 3\}$ and denoted by: $x^0 = (1, 1)$; consider the function:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{|x|} & \text{si } |x - x^0| \leq 1/2 \\ 0 & \text{si } |x - x^0| > 1/2 \end{cases} \quad (2.8)$$

The function f has bounded support, we can take $A = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^2 : |x - x^0| \leq 1/2 + \varepsilon\}$ for all $\varepsilon \in]0; 5/2 - \sqrt{2}[$. ■

2.7.2 Paragraph of Text

■ **Example 2.2 — Example name.** Nam dui ligula, fringilla a, euismod sodales, sollicitudin vel, wisi. Morbi auctor lorem non justo. Nam lacus libero, pretium at, lobortis vitae, ultricies et, tellus. Donec aliquet, tortor sed accumsan bibendum, erat ligula aliquet magna, vitae ornare odio metus a mi. Morbi ac orci et nisl hendrerit mollis. Suspendisse ut massa. Cras nec ante. Pellentesque a nulla. Cum sociis natoque penatibus et magnis dis parturient montes, nascetur ridiculus mus. Aliquam tincidunt urna. Nulla ullamcorper vestibulum turpis. Pellentesque cursus luctus mauris.

■

2.8 Exercises

This is an example of an exercise.

Exercise 2.1 This is a good place to ask a question to test learning progress or further cement ideas into students' minds.

■

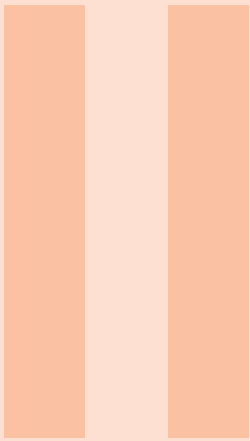
2.9 Problems

Problem 2.1 What is the average airspeed velocity of an unladen swallow?

2.10 Vocabulary

Define a word to improve a students' vocabulary.

Vocabulary 2.1 — Word. Definition of word.



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3. Presenting Information

3.1 Table

Treatments	Response 1	Response 2
Treatment 1	0.0003262	0.562
Treatment 2	0.0015681	0.910
Treatment 3	0.0009271	0.296

Table 3.1: Table caption

3.2 Figure



Figure 3.1: Figure caption



Bibliography

Articles

- [1] James Smith. “Article title”. In: 14.6 (Mar. 2013), pages 1–8 (cited on page 7).

Books

- [2] John Smith. *Book title*. 1st edition. Volume 3. 2. City: Publisher, Jan. 2012, pages 123–200 (cited on page 7).

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