CITM Game Development - Revaluation Exam - Feb 3rd 2016

Your Name: SOLUTION PROVIDED BY THE TEACHER

- You have 2 hours min to complete the assignment.
- Be clear and concise on your explanations.
- You can only use the square below to answer each question.
- If you take assumptions, write them down and explain your reasoning.
- (3 points) Adapt the A* algorithm to work on a map that can wraparound. This means that leaving
 to the left should be connecting you to the right (we assume the is no wraparound top-bottom).
 Describe the pathfinding phases that would be affected and how. E. g.:

	Х	Start						
Х	Х					Dest	Х	Х

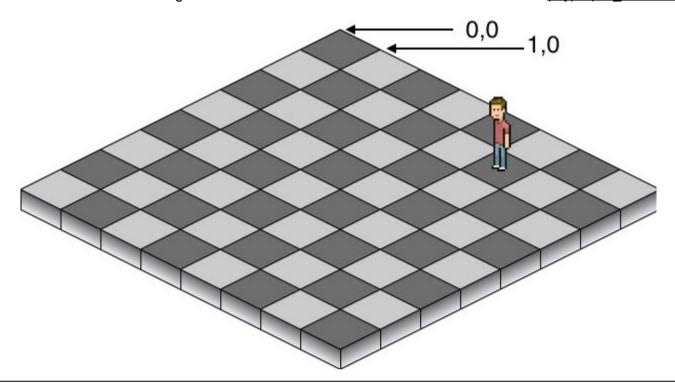
while the open list is not empty
find the node with the least f on the open list, call it "q"
pop q off the open list
generate q's 8 successors and set their parents to q
for each successor
if successor is the goal, stop the search
successor.g = q.g + distance between successor and q
successor.h = distance from goal to successor
successor.f = successor.g + successor.h
if a node with the same position as successor is in the OPEN list which has a lower f than successor, skip this successor
if a node with the same position as successor is in the CLOSED list which has a lower f than successor, skip this successor
otherwise, add the node to the open list
end
push q on the closed list
end

- We would affect phase for opening adjacent squares just by taking in account the wraparound:
 - Given x_offset the current offset to find adjacent squares on x axis:
 - if x_offset < 0, then x_offset = map_width</pre>
 - if x offset >= map_width then x offset = 0
- Then distance calculations would be changed to simulate a world that has copies from itself on the right and on the left, and take the smaller distance:
 - distance from square to goal: min(A to B, A to B + map_width, A to B map_width)

A1				Α				A2			
		B1				В				B2	

- In the above example, to calculate the distance from A to B, we would take the smaller distance out of three: A to B, A to B1, A to B2

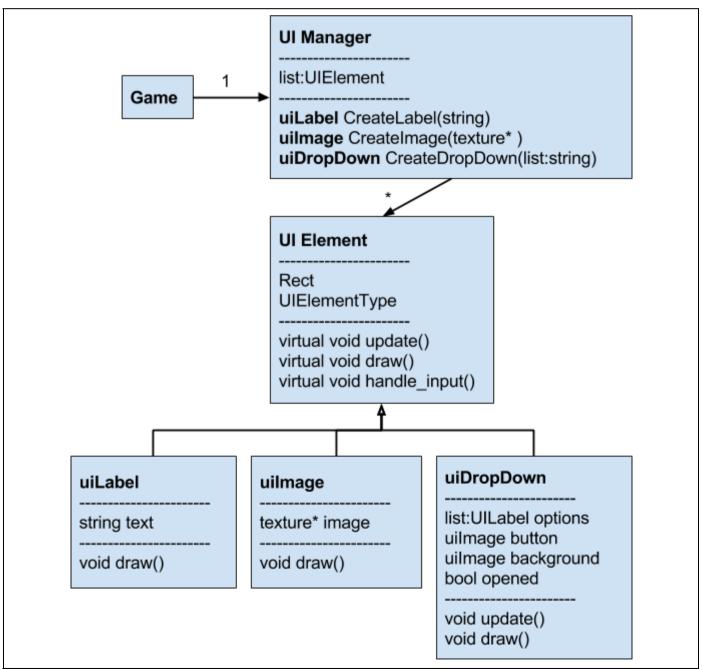
2. **(3 points)** Given an map with isometric view, were the tiles are 128 x 64, write down the formula to find the screen coordinates of the tile the character is in. Also, calculate the tile the character would be in if it were drawn at 200,300. Both screen coordinates and tile coordinates start at 0,0 top vertex and increase to the right-bottom. Hint: world to screen on x coordinate formula (x-y) * (tile width / 2)



- The character is in the tile **5,1**.
- To calculate the screen coordinates of tile 5,1:
 - X Screen Formula: (x-y) * (tile width / 2)
 - X Screen Math: (5-1) * (128/2) -> 4*64 -> 256
 - Y Screen Formula: (x+y) * (tile_height / 2)
 - Y Screen Math: (5+1) * (64/2) -> 6 * 32 -> 192
 - Answer: **256,192**
- To calculate the square where we can find 200, 300:
 - X Tile Formula: (x / (tile_width/2) + y / (tile_height/2)) / 2
 - X Tile Math: ((200 / 64) + (300 / 32) / 2) -> 6
 - Y Tile Formula: (y / (tile_height/2) x / (tile_width/2)) / 2
 - Y Tile Math: ((300 / 32) (200/64)) / 2 -> 3
 - Answer: **6,3**

3. **(2 points)** Draw the UML of each of the classes (including methods and attributes) of an UI system with the elements (and **only** the elements) seen on this screenshot.





4. **(2 points)** Come up with an XML structure that would define the game entities seen in this screenshot from Starcraft 1. The XML should define **both** their properties and their current situation. Besides following the XML syntax, avoid property repetition as much as possible..



```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<entities>
  <static>
    <pylon hp="100">
      <instance coords="50,25"/>
    </pylon>
    <base hp="500">
      <instance coords="40,50"/>
    </base>
  </static>
  <dynamic>
    <archon hp="200" damage="25" distance="1" speed="3">
      <instance coords="80,50"/>
      <instance coords="70,80"/>
    </archon>
    <dragoon hp="75" damage="10" distance="15" speed="4">
      <instance coords="75,70"/>
      <instance coords="76,80"/>
    </dragoon>
  </dynamic>
</entities>
```