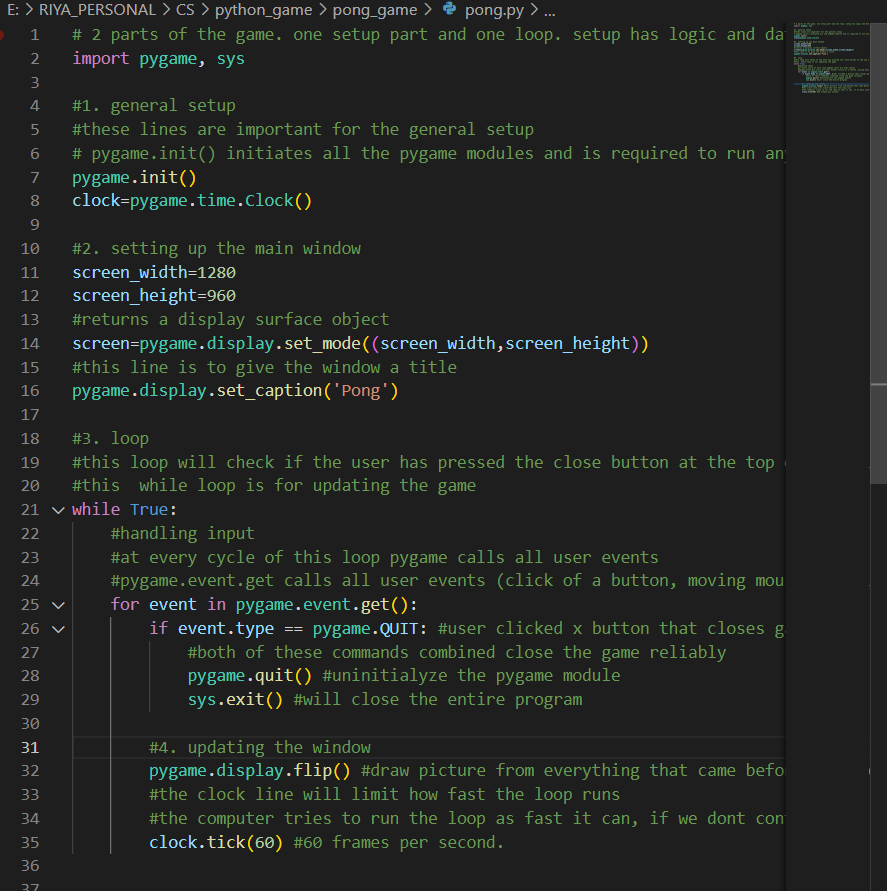
Pong game

**BASIC PONG GAME**

1. Using the “pygame” library. It dosent come with python so first install it.
2. Pygame code has 2 parts one part has logic and the other part is the loop part that is needed to actually run the game.
3. Pygame has a lot of keywords to check user inputs/events called “locals”. They are always capitalized.
4. Creating a basic setup , a black screen:

This code will create a basic window for us where the window gets updated with 60 frames per second.



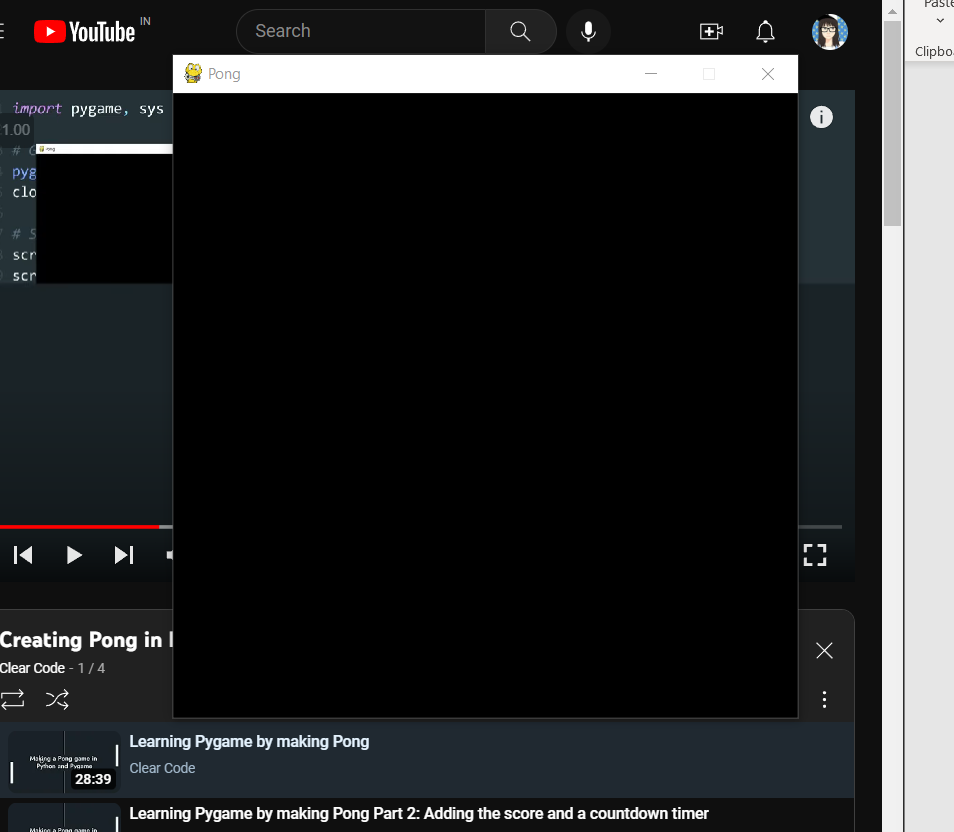


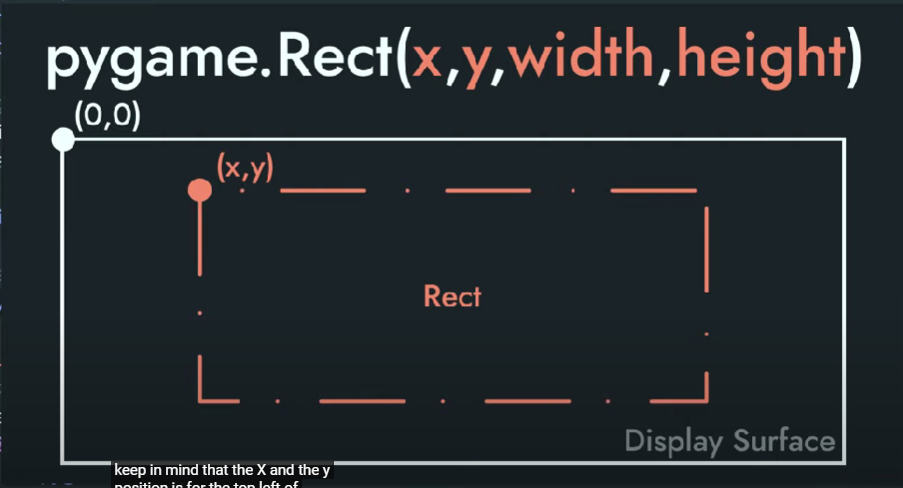
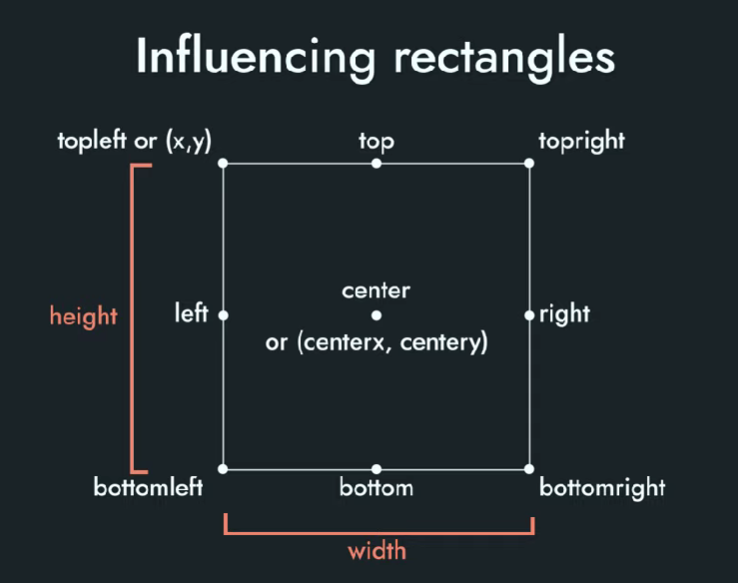
Figure 500x500 screen

Couldn’t fir the previous dimensions so changing the dimensions of the screen to be 640 x 480 pixels.

1. Drawing in pygame:

For this we gotta understand the hierarchy of 4 basic elements.

* Display surface: it is the most basic element. It is an object. Created it with the help of the function pygame.display.set\_mode() It is the main screen where we will draw all our shapes on. There can only be one Display Surface. All the shapes and images will only be visible if they are on the display surface.
* Pygame.draw: directly draws on the display surface. It is the module to draw all types of shapes. Its syntax is pygame.draw(surface,color,rect). These are the surface to draw on, the color and rectangle that we are drawing.
* Regular Surfaces: Extra Surface. It is a surface that sits on top of the display surface and has to be added explicitly. It is used to keep the game organized, we can add as many of them as we want on top of the display surface. We can put drawings or pictures on it, just like we can on the display surface.
* Rect: it’s a rectangle that can be made surrounding an element (shapes and regular surfaces). Helps accurately measure the dimensions of shapes and drawing.

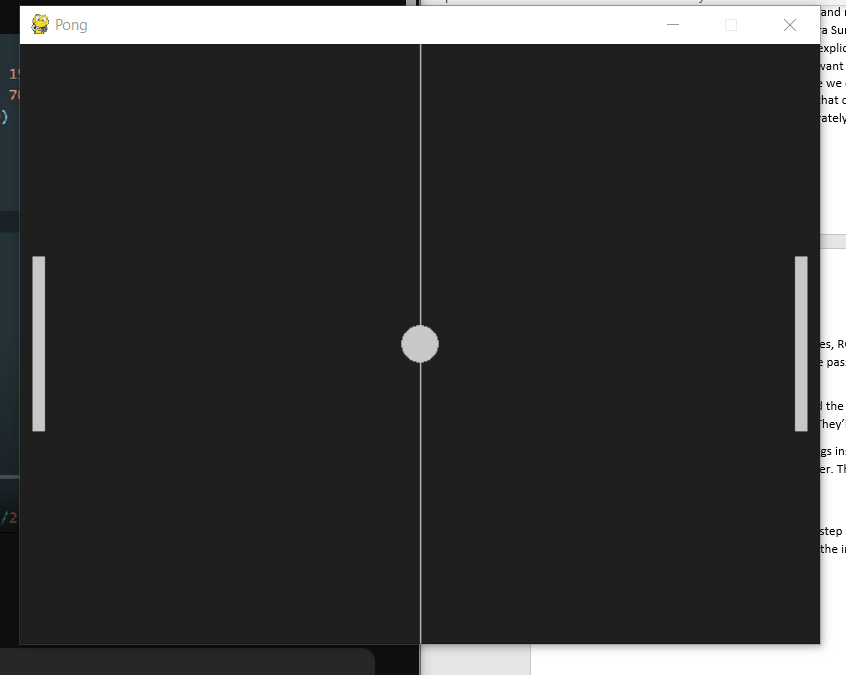
 

\*gotta increase y if u wanna go down

Colour can be set in 2 types, RGB or the colour object. Colour object can be used by pygame.color(‘name’). we pass the name of the color as a string an all the color strings can be found online.

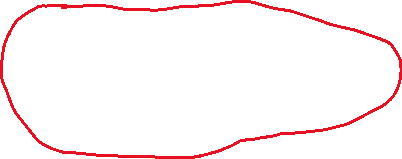
The background color and the line that separates the two sides of the game do not need a shape to be displayed. They’ll be drawn without a rect.

The order of drawing things inside the loop is very important. Successive things are drawn on top of each other. The first element called in the code will be at the bottom of the frame.



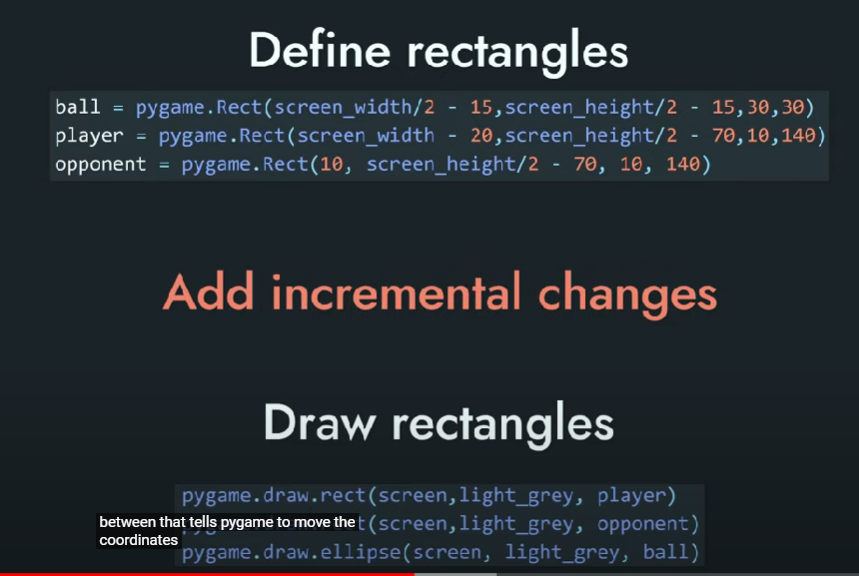
Text

Description automatically generated



1. Animation:

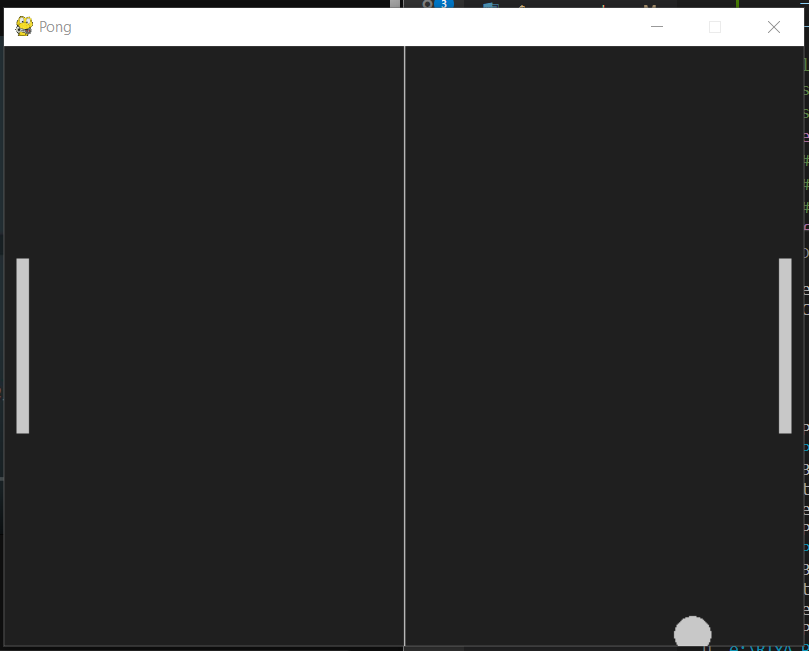
To make animation we add a step in between the defining a rectangle and drawing a rectangle step.



This step tells the increment in coordinate at every cycle of the loop.

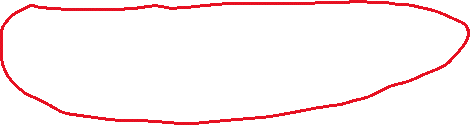
We can do x=x+5 y=y+5 this will move the x and y position by 5 in every loop.

Ball moving:



Text

Description automatically generated



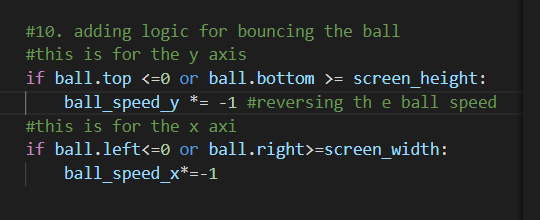
Right now, the ball will move but it will move out of the frame.

To stop the ball from moving out of the frame we need collisions.

Adding bounce when the ball hits any of the 4 sides of the display screen edges:

If the ball’s top is getting out of the screen display then we reverse the speed

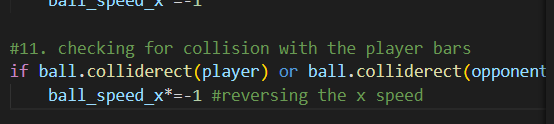
If the balls’ x axis gets out of the width of the speed then we are reversing the x speed of the ball.



<noticed an error here, had all the sentences below the for loop inside the for loop that is why the animation was not smooth. Specially, flip function needs to be called only once every while loop.

Checking if the 2 rectangles are colliding or not:

We also want the ball to collide with the 2 players. Player and opponent bars. To do this we can check if 2 rectangles are getting collided with each other. For this we will use the colliderect() function. Passing one rectangle and the other rectangle. If these 2 rectangles collide then it will return True and if there is no collision then it will return False.



1. Cleaning up the code:

It is better to keep all the animation logic and the loop separate. So, we’ll put all the ball animation code in a function.

Ball\_spped\_x and ball\_speed\_y needs to be global variables so we’ll do that by adding a global keyword before them and then declaring them inside the function.

1. Input:

We have one input command in the game already, it is that we can close the program by clocking at the x(quit) button.

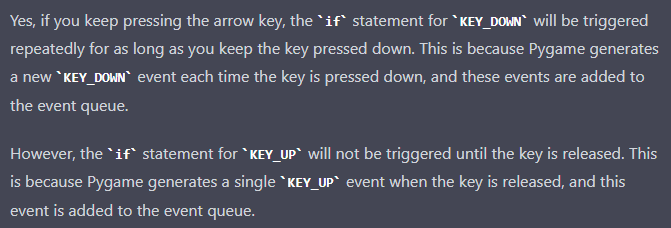
Now we want to add input with which when we move the up and down arrows the bars will also move up and down.

Input for the bar requires us to check 2 things:

* The button was pressed, and the movement should start now.
* The button has been released and the bar should stop now.

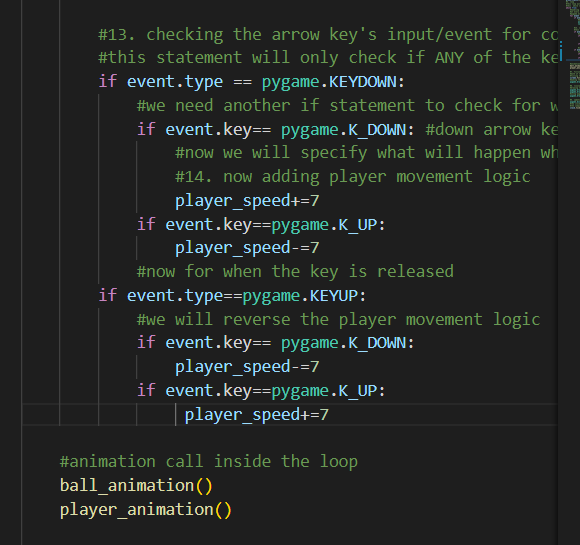
So, we’ll be checking these events for key\_up and key\_down.

Pygame only checks if the button was changed from the stet of being not pushed to pushed so move an object we’d need to continusly press it for small movements. We don’t want this, so we’ll use another logic.



The logic is:

* Declare player speed variable.
* Add this speed to player on every frame.
* When no button is pressed then this speed is 0
* When button is pressed this speed becomes positive or negative.



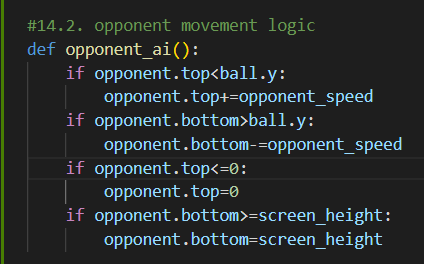
We will also add logic to avoid the player from going outside the window and we will put all that logic into a function called player animation.

1. The opponent: defines the movement of the opponent wrt the ball.

Graphical user interface, text

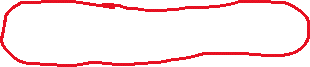
Description automatically generated

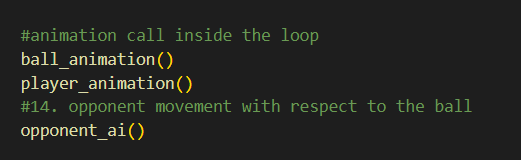
* If bottom of opponent below the middle of the ball: move the opponent up.
* If the top of the opponent above the centre of the ball: move the opponent down.



Text

Description automatically generated with medium confidence







Also added the logic so that opponent does not go out of the display window.

Now the opponent will move as the ball moves and will always following and hitting the ball.

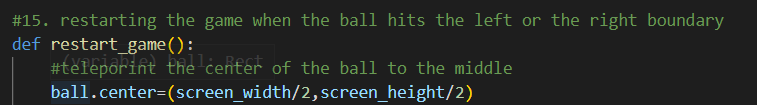
1. Resetting the game: we want the game to get resent when the player does not hit the ball. So we will make the ball come to the centre whenever the player misses, essentially resetting the game.

This is what we want to do: Text

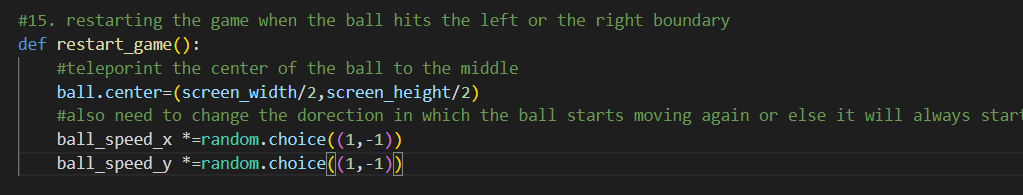
Description automatically generated

Now we already have the code which checks if the ball hits the left or right side of the ball(the code which we wrote to keep the ball inside the bounds). So we’ll change the code and insert a restart function whenever the left or right boundary is hit instead of simply reversing the speed of the ball. This change is done inside ball\_animation() function.

For putting the ball to the center:

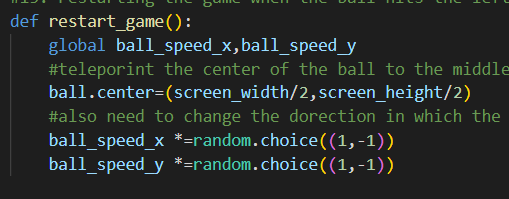


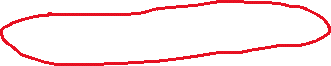
For making the ball move randomly:



Random.choice() will select a random number form the list that is passed to it.

Note: idk why adding a global variable here was important, without it the game kept shutting down after the ball hit the left or right boundary, the ony way to make the game restart another round, and not shut down automatically was to add this line:



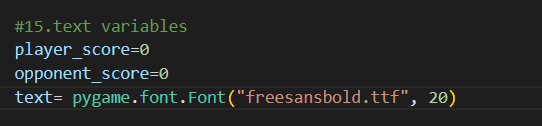


Also multiplied ball speed x and y with random.choice inside the main function to give it more randomness.

**ADDING TIMER AND SCORE**

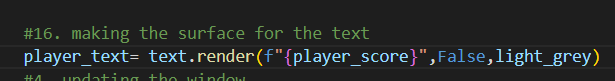
1. Score counter: need a variable to store the score then we need to display this score on the screen. Displaying a text in pygame is difficult. It requires 3 steps:
2. Create a font. This is creating the blueprint of the text like font and font size.
3. Write text on new surface.
4. Put text surface on main surface.

Adding the variables and the font

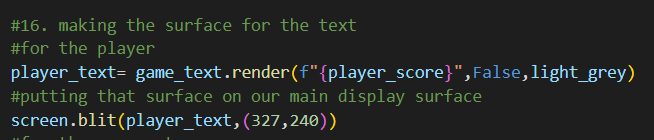


Making a surface for the text:

We will use <font\_created>.render(<the text to be displayed>,<iced or not>) to make text surface.



The blit command puts one surface on another:



Doing the same thing for the opponent, so the whole code becomes:

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

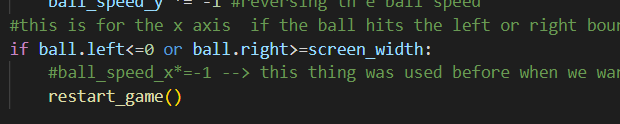
The output:

A picture containing application

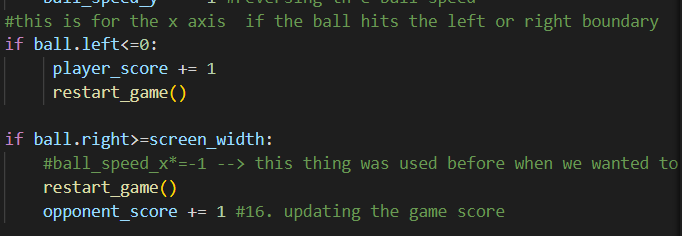
Description automatically generated

1. Updating the score: will edit the ball animation segment for this.

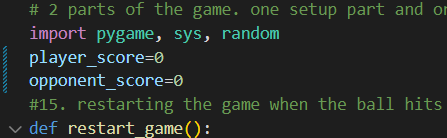
Original code:



Changed code:

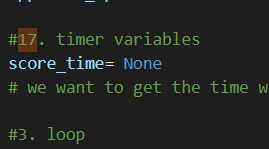


Also, imp note: changing the score variable position from the loop to outside the loop is important, the score isn’t changing if its inside the loop.

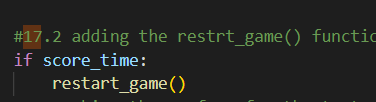


1. Timer: when we start the game the timer starts and ticks till we end the game. To create a timer, we need to mark 2 points and when their difference is equal to the value we need, we execute our code.

Point 1 will measure the time only once and point 2 will measure the time again and again in every loop.

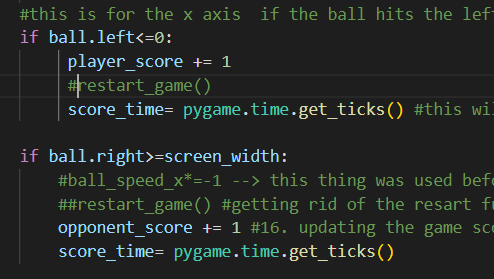


Score\_time is point one.

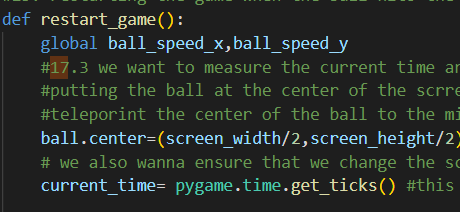


Shifted the resart game function here so that the score time gets measured again and again. But the function will be called only once when the condition is true which happens when a score is goaled.

Commented the restart gae and added score timer instead of it to check time whenever the game starts again:



Keep checking current time whenever the game restarts, this will get checked in every frame



Also checking the conditions.