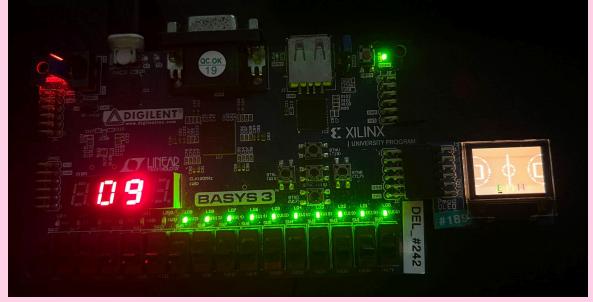
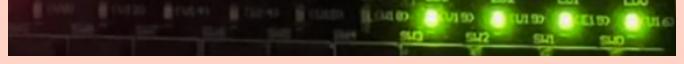
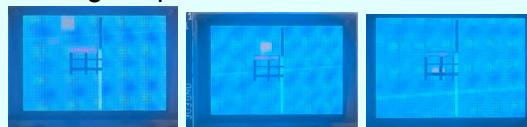
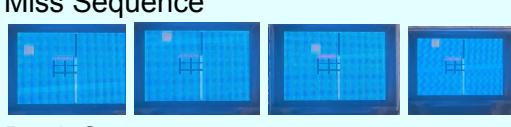
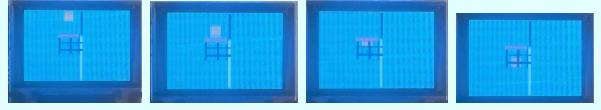
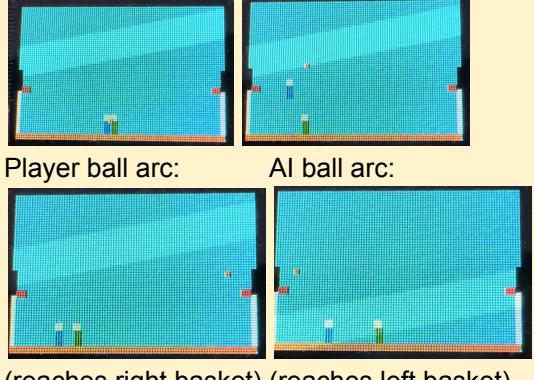
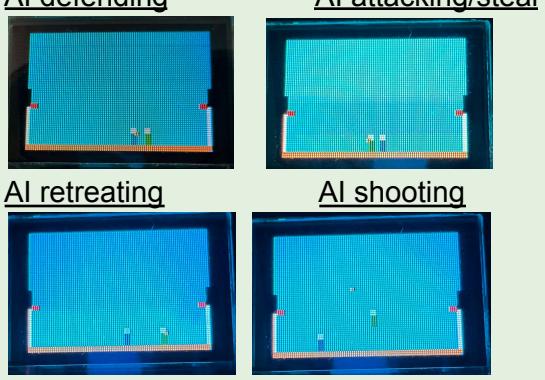


PERSONAL AND TEAM IMPROVEMENTS

Student and improvement name	Improvement description	Images/photos
Team "Basketball Jam"	<p>Basketball Jam is a 2D basketball singleplayer game which involves a player versus a bot. The difficulty level of the bot includes easy, medium and hard. The player has the ability to move left and right, jump, shoot, and steal the ball from the bot. The score is tracked on the 7-segment display during the game, and highscores are shown on the display on the start and end screen. The led will turn off one at a time to indicate that the game is coming to an end. Each game will last 60 seconds. The bot has the same capabilities as the player. Whenever the player/bot attempts to score, an animation will be played to indicate a score/miss.</p>	
Student A: Lavan Aidan Sumanan "Score tracking, timer, randomisation of scoring"	<p>Score tracking: High score is displayed on the 7-segment display at the start and end screen. During the game, player's score is tracked on the two leftmost anodes, and AI's score is tracked on the two rightmost anodes.</p> <p>Game timer: During the game, LED[9] to LED[0] are on. In the final 10 seconds, LEDs turn off one by one each second to signal the game's end.</p> <p>Randomisation of scoring: The likelihood of scoring depends on the player's distance from the basket, using a 12-bit LFSR for randomness. Shots closer to the net have a higher chance of success.</p>	  
Student B: Andre Villanueva "Animation , start and end menu"	<p>Start Screen: The start screen shows a basketball court from the top view. The AI difficulty level can be selected using btnL and btnR. Press btnD to finalise decision.</p> <p>End Screen: Game Over displayed on end screen. Either a W or L will appear to indicate whether the player has won or lost the game. Press btnD to go back to the start screen.</p> <p>Animations: 3 animations sequences are available in the game, a miss, score or dunk sequence, to indicate the player/AI's scoring result.</p>	 <p>Scoring Sequence</p>  <p>Miss Sequence</p>  <p>Dunk Sequence</p>

	Court Model & Player Model: The court and players are displayed on the screen after the game has started. (see images below)	
Student C: Neo Min Wei “Player movement, ball movement, gravity”	<p>The player moves based on the btn inputs on the basys3 board. The controls are as follows:</p> <p>btnL: player moves left btnR: player moves right btnU: player jumps btnD: player steals the ball from the AI if the player model is in contact with the ball btnC: player shoots the ball towards the basket</p> <p>Based on the player's or AI's position when shooting the ball, the arc of the ball movement will adjust accordingly such that it always reaches their respective basket.</p> <p>Gravity effects can be observed when the player is jumping and in the movement of the basketball when it is shot</p>	  <p>(reaches right basket) (reaches left basket)</p>
Student D: Chua Qing Wei Ryan “AI opponent”	<p>The AI has 3 difficulty levels: easy, medium, hard.</p> <p>Based on the difficulty level, the following parameters are adjusted:</p> <p>Shooting range, attack range, defend range, aggressiveness, steal chance, score chance, max jump height, speed.</p> <p>The aggressiveness, probability of AI making a successful steal, and probability of AI scoring is determined using a 32-bit LFSR.</p> <p>The AI also has 4 main states: defending, attacking, shooting, and waiting. The actions and decision making of the AI can be seen in the simplified AI Decision Flowchart.</p>	 <p>Simplified AI Decision Flowchart</p> <pre> graph TD Start([Game start]) --> PlayerHasBall{player has ball?} PlayerHasBall -- No --> AiHasBall{ai has ball?} AiHasBall -- No --> BallIsLoose{ball is loose?} BallIsLoose -- No --> AiStateDefend{ai state = defend} AiStateDefend --> AiDoesNothing{ai does nothing} AiStateDefend -- Yes --> AiStateWaiting{ai state = waiting} AiHasBall -- Yes --> AiStateWaiting AiHasBall -- No --> AiScore{ai score?} AiScore -- No --> AiStateScore{ai state = score} AiScore -- Yes --> AiScoredPoint{ai scored point?} AiScoredPoint -- No --> AiStateAttack{ai state = attack} AiScoredPoint -- Yes --> AiCloseToBasket{ai close to basket?} AiCloseToBasket -- Yes --> AiDunkAnimation{ai dunk animation} AiCloseToBasket -- No --> AiShootAnimation{ai shoot animation} AiDunkAnimation --> PlayerHasBallTrue{player has ball = true} AiShootAnimation --> PlayerHasBallTrue AiStateAttack --> AiCanScore{ai can score?} AiCanScore -- Yes --> AiShouldAttack{ai should attack?} AiShouldAttack -- Yes --> AiMoveRight{ai move right} AiMoveRight --> PlayerIsAttacking{player is attacking?} PlayerIsAttacking -- Yes --> AiMoveLeft{ai move left} AiMoveLeft --> PlayerIsRetreating{player is retreating?} PlayerIsRetreating -- Yes --> AiShouldRetreat{ai should retreat?} AiShouldRetreat -- Yes --> AiMoveLeft AiCanScore -- No --> AiStateAttack AiStateAttack --> AiShouldAttack AiShouldAttack -- Yes --> AiMoveRight AiMoveRight --> PlayerIsAttacking AiMoveLeft --> PlayerIsAttacking AiShouldAttack -- No --> AiStateRetreat{ai state = retreat} AiStateRetreat --> AiMoveLeft AiScore -- Yes --> AiScoredPoint </pre>

References:

Feedback bits for maximum length of 32-bit LFSR -

https://www.ijera.com/papers/Vol4_issue6/Version%206/P0460699102.pdf