# Game Programming with DXFramework

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## The Big Picture

- DirectX is a general hardware interface API
- Goal: Unified interface for different hardware
- Much better than the past
  - Programs had to be coded for specific hardware

**Application** 

DirectX

Hardware

## DXFramework is a Simple DirectX Game Engine

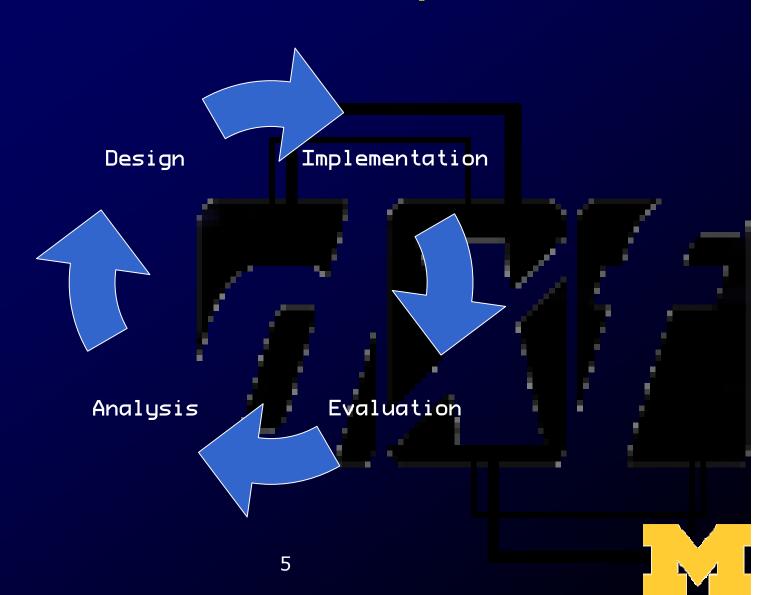
#### DXFramework goals:

- Simplicity
- 2D support
- Object oriented design
- Instruction by example

## Types of Games to Create



## Iterative Development



#### Student Games

Only the final projects are available on the web (not the arcade games)

#### Fall 2004 (DXFramework 0.9.3):

http://ai.eecs.umich.edu/soar/Classes/494/showcase-2004/Games.htm

Fall 2005 (DXFramework 0.9.6):

http://ai.eecs.umich.edu/soar/Classes/494/showcase-2005.htm



## **DXF** Capabilities

 Genres: arcade, action, puzzle, role playing, adventure, strategy

Top down, side view, isometric

Many other possibilities!





## **DXF** Capabilities

- Sounds & Music
  - Midi background, sound effects
  - simple pan & volume control
- Input
  - Keyboard and mouse
  - Joystick possible: use USB joystick and be prepared to turn it in with your game!



#### **DXF** and **DXUT**

- Microsoft's DirectX utility library
  - Included with DirectX SDK
- Included with DXFramework
  - 'dxut' project
- See DirectX samples for more on DXUT and DirectX

### **DXF** Prerequisites

- Windows 2000/XP
- Microsoft Visual Studio 2005
- Latest DirectX SDK
- Windows SDK
- Python interpreter
- Creativity

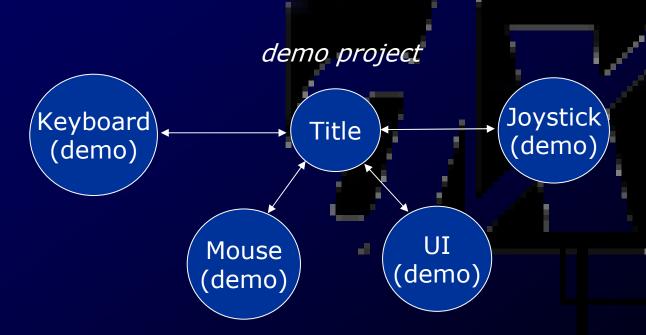
#### Installation

- Refer to Getting Started guide:
  - http://dxframework.org/wiki
- Generally speaking:
  - Install Visual Studio & SDKs
  - Configure Visual Studio
  - Download and Extract package

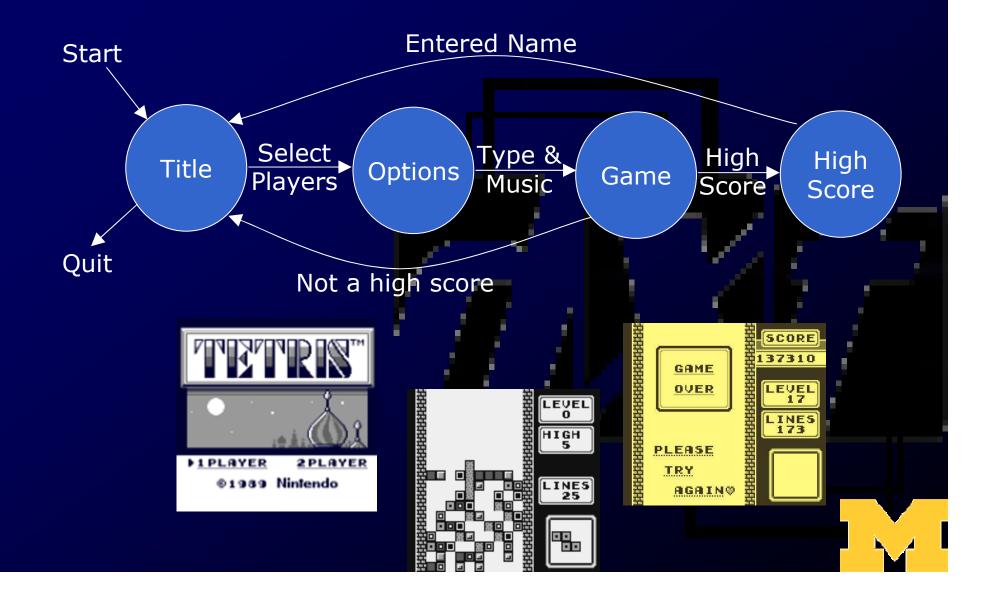


## A DXF Application is a graph of Game States

 You create your game by defining game states (extending a GameState class) and the conditions for transitioning between them



## Tetris as a graph of states

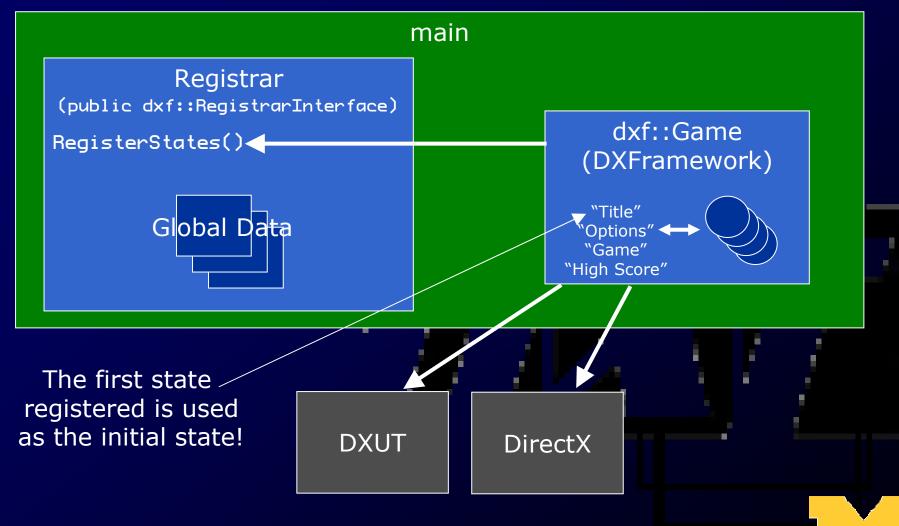


## Global Data (data shared across states)

- What about global data?
  - High scores
  - Option settings
- Store global data in the Registrar
  - The registrar is part of your project



#### Initialization

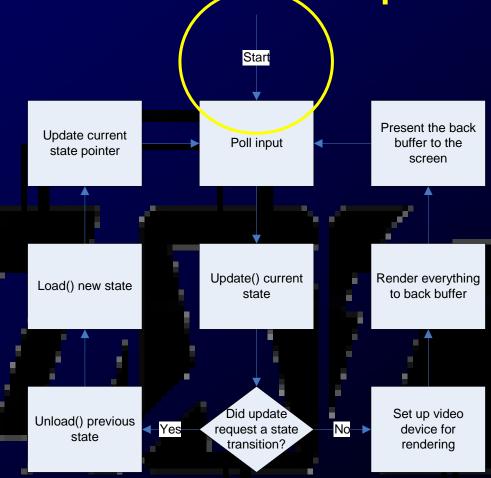


#### Execution

- The next thing main() does is call Run()
  - This starts the main loop:
     Input→Update→Render
  - Each iteration of this loop represents a frame
- This loop executes as fast as possible
  - DXF uses variable discrete
  - Faster hardware runs faster
  - Time elapsed is available to Update()
- When Run() exits, so does the program

Key Points in the Game Loop

- Load()
- Update()
- Render2D()
- DXFChangeState()
- Unload()



### **Creating States**

- Extend dxf::GameState2D
  - Implement the necessary functions
- Need a complex GUI?
  - Extend dxf::GameStateGUI instead
- Need sub-states?
  - Advanced topic
  - Extend dxf::StateManager as well

### Registering States

- Registrar
  - RegisterStates()
  - DXFRegisterState(string, state pointer)

```
const std::wstring Registrar::kTitle = L"Title";
const std::wstring Registrar::kKeyboard = L"Keyboard";
...
dxf::DXFRegisterState(kTitle, Title::Instance());
dxf::DXFRegisterState(kKeyboard, Keyboard::Instance());
...
dxf::DXFChangeState(Registrar::kKeyboard);
```

## DXF Engine Architecture

dxf::Game top level container

dxf::Model states

dxf::View video device

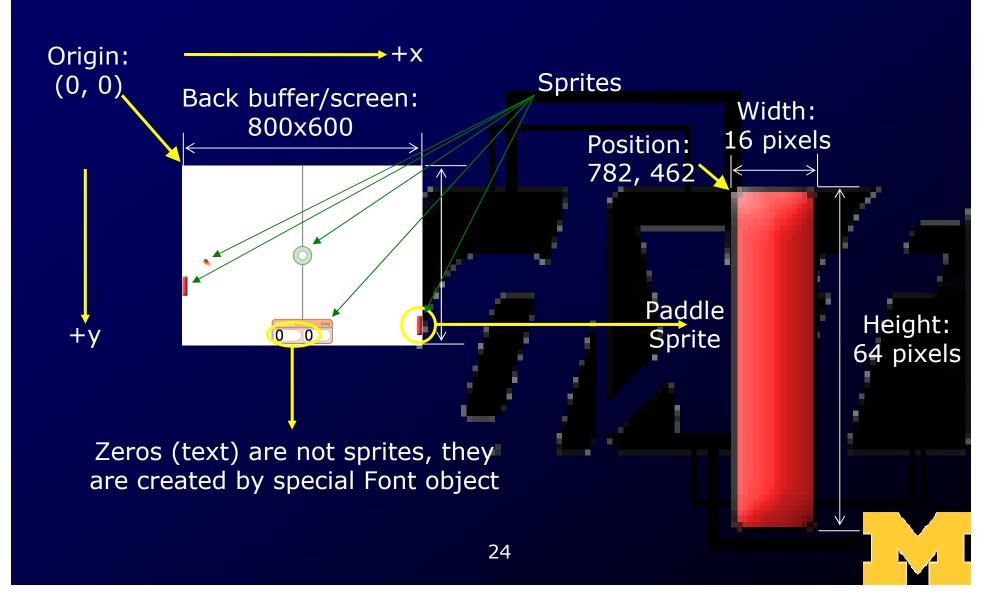
dxf::Console debugging

dxf::Controller input devices

## Other DXF Components

- Sprites
  - Almost everything on the screen
  - Many acceptable formats (like .jpg, .png)
- Sounds
- Fonts
- Console
- All usually members of game states or registrar

## Sprites are Everywhere!



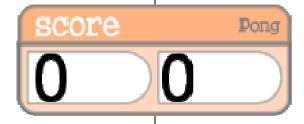
#### The Back Buffer

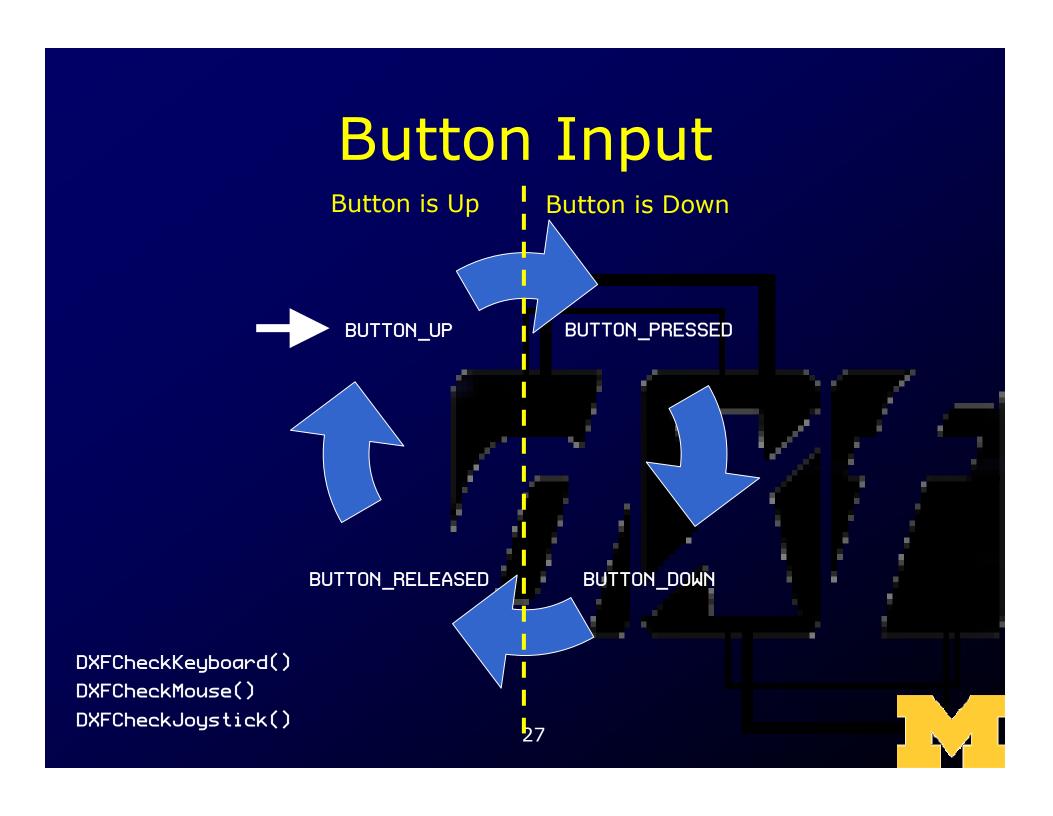
Sprite 'cache' or 'canvas'

- Same size as screen when full-screen
- Size of window 'client area' when windowed

## Drawing to the Back Buffer (Render2D)

```
Title::Load() {
Pong::Render2D() {
                                           DXFSetClear(true);
    center.Render2D();
                                           DXFSetClearColor(WHITE);
    scoreboard.Render2D();
    font.Render2D(...);
    font.Render2D(...);
    left.Render2D();
    right.Render2D();
    ball.SetAnimation(1);
    ball.SetColor(...);
    ball.Render2D(...);
    ball.SetColor(...);
    ball.Render2D(...);
    ball.SetColor(...);
    ball.Render2D(...);
    ball.SetColor(...);
    ball.Render2D();
```





### Mouse Input

- DXFGetMousePosition()
  - Returns X,Y position on back buffer
- Passing this to Sprite's CheckIntersection function is useful
  - See Button in DXFramework-Demo
  - Very recent bug fix, see discussion or FAQ for details, or download a new copy of the framework

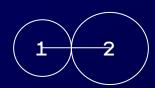
#### Collision Detection

Simple: Check bounding rectangles

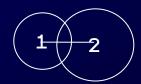


#### Collision Detection

- Simple: Check bounding circles
  - Distance between center points
  - Collision if distance between center points is less than sum of radii







#### **Fonts**

- Use the font class to draw text to screen
- Text is expensive
  - Keep amount of text low
- Consider text rendered on sprites

#### Sounds

- Use sound class for sounds
- Wave files, Midi files, MP3, others
  - Ogg? Not sure
- Usage similar to sprites
  - Create using filename
  - 'Render' using Play

#### The DXF Console

- Essential debugging tool
  - No stdout available!
  - A decent substitution
- key toggles
- Output using Console::output like you would use cout:
  - Console::output << "The number is: " << x << std::endl;
- Output is flushed only when a newline is encountered!

## Creating and Registering Custom Commands

- Registrar's other function registers custom console commands
- Define command in global scope with correct function signature
- Pass pointer and string to DXFRegisterCommand

## Using the DXUT GUI with DXFramework states

Program by example

See comments in UI Demo

## Questions? Need help?

- I'm here to help
- Check the FAQ on the Wiki
  - I'll fill in content as I get it
- Post in the discussion forum
- Send me mail to schedule an appointment
  - voigtjr@gmail.com
  - 3828 CSE Building