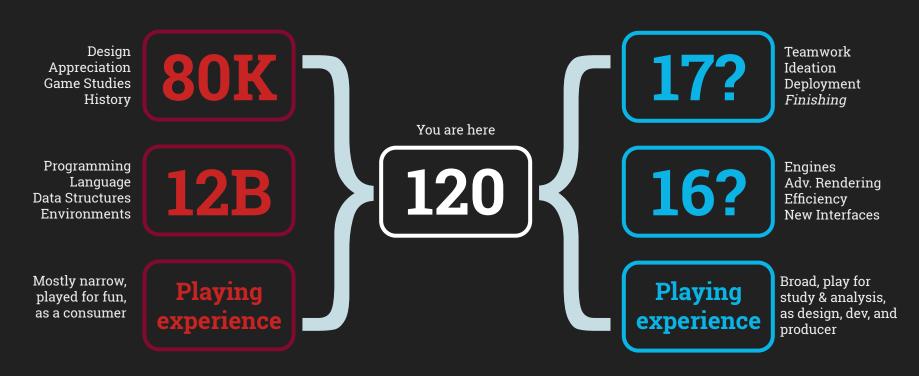
CMPM 120

Game Development Experience

Where you are



Why You Are Here

- → Learn the basic principles of game programming and put them into practice
- → Learn how to do the low-level implementation so we can turn ideas into working games
- → Learn how technology and teamwork affect game design (PLO 7 & 8)

The Team

Isaac Karth

- → he/him
- → Teaching CMPM 120
- → <u>ikarth@ucsc.edu</u>
- → Computational Media PhD student (I do procedural generation stuff)

Tad Leckman

Teaching AGPM 120

Who are you?

If you think of yourself as a programmer: What is one artwork that you like?

If you think of yourself as an artist: What is one programming element that you like?

Who are you?

If you think of yourself as a programmer:

Albrecht Dürer, Young Hare



If you think of yourself as an artist:

(map (reduce '(:plus-python [list-comprehension]))

Some Bad News

Programming Videogames is Difficult Especially in 10 weeks, in Summer, and working in a team.

var Environment = { code: ["HTML5", "CSS", "JavaScript"], framework: "Phaser", collaboration: ["git", "GitHub"], editor: ["Sublime Text", "Atom", "Chrome", "etc"], server: "Python" }



game framework

A fast, free and fun open source framework for Canvas and WebGL

DOWNLOAD & GET STARTED Download or Fork via Github





♣ PHASER FEATURES



CUTCLL



TILEMAPS DEVICE SCALING

INPUT

SOUND

PLUGIN SYSTEM MOBILE BROWSER

DEVELOPER SUPPORT

WEB FIRST

Why Phaser?

- Free!
- Fast
- Because I said so!
- Actively supported and documented
- Well-structured and (generally) genre agnostic \rightarrow
- Gives us lots of game-specific functions "for free" (e.g., game loop, state management, physics, input handling, etc.)
- Lots and lots and lots of community resources \rightarrow
- Used in high-quality, actual, real-life, professional games
- Nathan told me this, so it must be true Will help you learn to love again despite the deep void in your heart \rightarrow



Phaser CE - Community Edition



Stable

Phaser CE

Archive

Custom Builds



ABOUT

Logo

License

Contributing

Trademark Policy



Getting Started

Making your first game



Phaser CE is the Community Edition of Phaser. In short, it's a version of Phaser that you, the community, have direct control over. We started it off with the 2.7.0 release and then handed it over to you.

Phaser 2 was a massive milestone for us, and we're still constantly amazed at all the cool things you've created, and continue to create with it. Thank you to everyone who has

Why not Phaser 3?

- Probably will be using 3 next Spring
 - Nathan is in the process of updating his slides
- → A few major features are still not in place
- → The tutorials are in the process of being converted
- Phaser CE is not "worse" than Phaser 3
- Phaser CE is still actively supported
 - Don't underestimate stability
- → This is not the last time that you will encounter this situation in your career

There is no perfect...

...no perfect language ...no perfect framework ...no perfect engine

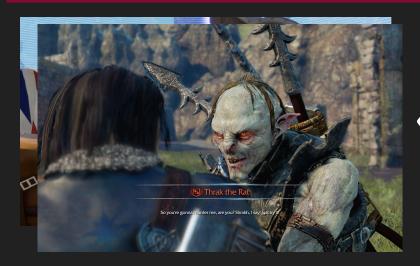
The sooner you learn this, the better.

You should be grateful I'm not forcing you to learn ClojureScript. Your game's scope:

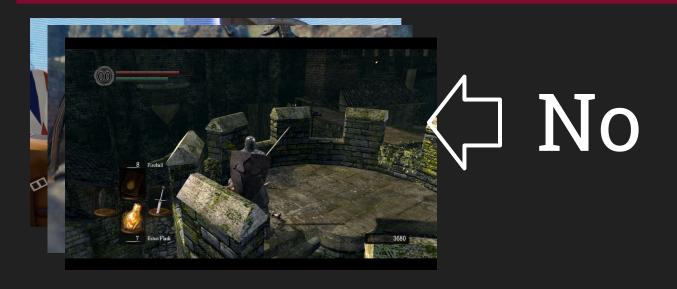
Your game's scope:

















No



No





No





Ambitiously small

Mechanic-centric

Well-structured

Expressive

Idea-driven

Achievable

2d:)

Some Good News

Every one of you can program a videogame (And we have proof)



Lazy River: an endless drunker



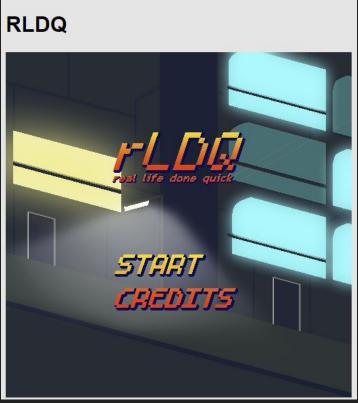
Table Manners: a game about stealing sushi



Gravobot: a 2D puzzle platformer with a gravity orb mechanic



Tiny Steps: a storybook game wherein you play as the CUTEST mouse



rLDQ: a minigame collection of mundane daily tasks



The Light: a survival typing game (!?)

Some More Good News

Any style or genre you choose is fine with us*

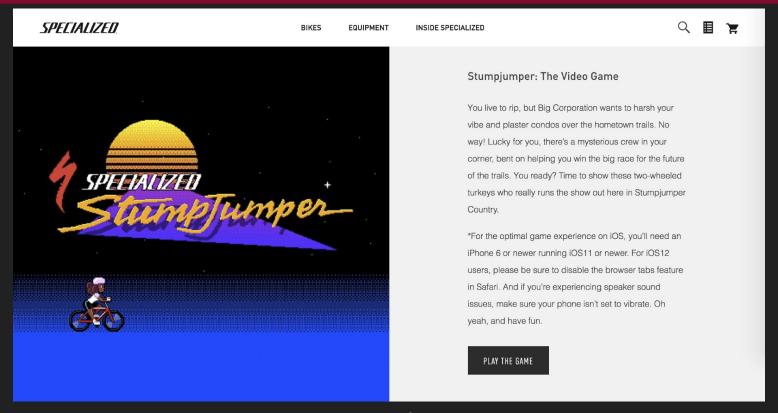
*As long as you do so with creativity, thoughtfulness, and professionalism



The Runs: a very mature game



StumpJumper: a commercial UCSC game



Team of six, 10-minute game, 6 months, \$25K Budget

Foreshadowing Your Future

Schedule Overview*

Week 1: Intro, Web Dev, Phaser Intro

Week 2: Loops, States, Assets, Pong

Week 3: JavaScript, Prefabs, Input, Collision

Week 4: Debugging, Camera, State Machines

Week 5: Tilemaps, P2 Physics, Runner Showcase

Week 6: Particles, git, Time

Week 7: Text, Fonts, CSS

Weeks 8-9: Audio, Guest Talks, Open Topics

Week 10: Final Presentations aka The TRIAL of WILL

^{*}This will inevitably change a bit

There are no labs in the summer

However, I will have office hours:

Engineering 2, room 256

- → Wednesday, 10am 11am
- → Thursday, 11am 12pm

Canvas Resources

Syllabus: https://canvas.ucsc.edu/courses/26569

Policies & Expectations

Attendance

Respect your classmates' time

Attendance is mandatory for presentations

Lateness

This is a fast class and you need to stay on track.

Presentations need to happen in person

Devices

Respect the time and attention of those around you.

(And respect yourself too.)

Readings

Designed to help you learn the material

Slides & Source Code

These will be available in our class Drive folder a day or two after class

Collaboration & Help

You are encouraged to help each other, but don't shortcut your own programming.

The Citation Model

Link to your sources!

I trust you to program ethically and responsibly

Grading

25% Readings & Small Assignments

25% Endless Runner Project

50% Final Game

Disability Resources

Please let me know how I can help

Communication

Talk to us early and often.

Don't let problems pile up.

Respect & Honesty

A reciprocal operation.

We're excited you're here!

Any questions?

Your first reading assignment

"Learning Web Design"

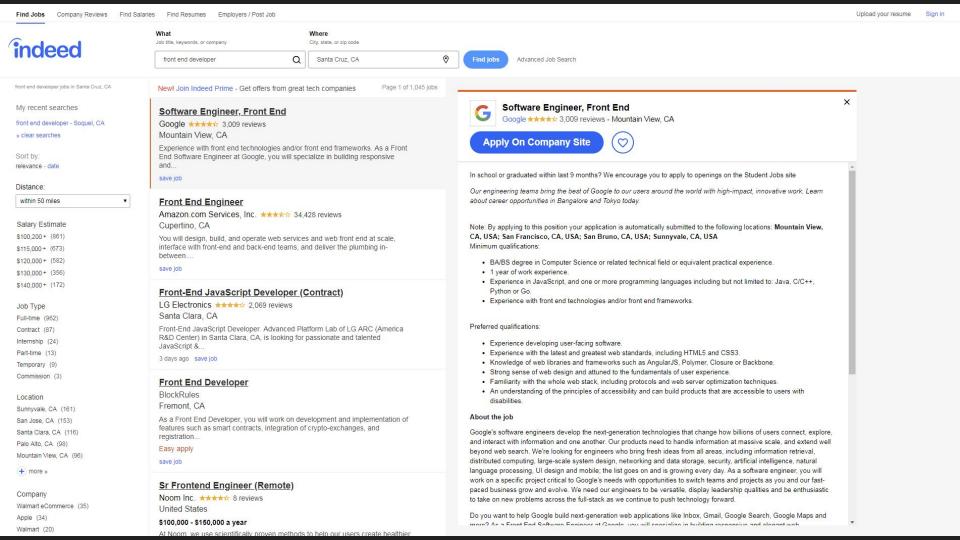
There's a quiz.

It is supposed to be easy if you know the subject, and helpful if you don't.

You can retake it as many times as you want.

It is due by the end of Friday

Modern Web Development



Apple *** 5,034 reviews - Santa Clara Valley, CA

Apply On Company Site

Apple is seeking a Front-End Developer to drive user experience innovations for apple.com. This developer will not only be responsible for defining the architectural strategy for front-end technologies, including HTML5, CSS3 & JavaScript, but for evangelizing that technology across the team and Apple as a whole.

Key Qualifications

- Comfortable with source version control software and package managers (SVN, Git, NPM)
- · Well-versed in fundamental visual and interactive design discipline
- Strive to use web standards to build solutions using semantic markup, templates (Handlebars) and SASS
- Understanding of all major browsers and the special considerations required for all various quirks
- Competent JavaScript programmer who doesn't need to rely on libraries to accomplish innovative interactions
- Aware of the interplay between JavaScript and HTML & CSS, and can dynamically create, modify, and style elements on a page with ease
- Experience with WebGL is a plus.

Description

Lead development efforts on large scale web-based projects, ensuring robust and lasting solutions are implemented Awareness of Apple's mobile platform with the ability to build solution that take advantage of the latest iOS features while remaining performant on the latest iOS devices Maintain existing JavaScript libraries: making sure they support the engineering and creative needs of apple.com Mentor team members: Educate on software development best practices and new technologies, especially HTML5 & CSS3 Innovate: Build things that people will blog and Twitter about

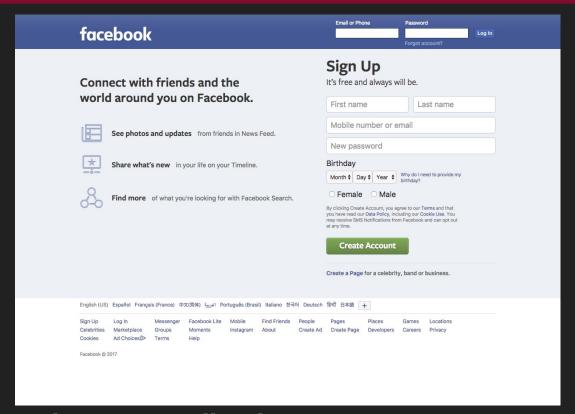
HTML: semantic layer (how a page is described)

CSS: presentation layer (how a page looks)

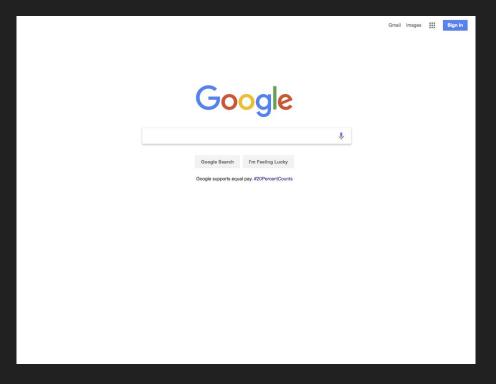
JavaScript: interaction layer (how a page behaves)

Before we start...

What the heck is the Internet?



On the Internet, but not actually *the* Internet...



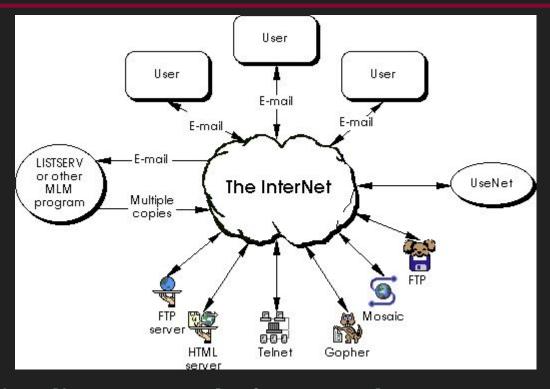
Also not the Internet...



Still not the Internet...



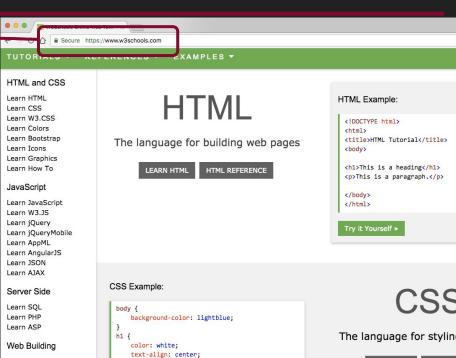
This *is* The Internet (but not the Internet we're talking about)



The Internet is a diverse network of connected computers that use a variety of standardized protocols to send and receive information

The World Wide Web is just one (of many) ways to send and receive information via the Internet.

It uses HTTP as its communication protocol, HTML as a language to describe and structure information, browsers to interpret HTML, and hypertext to link documents together



Web Templates Web Statistics

p {

Web Certificates XML Tutorials

Learn XML

Learn XML AJAX Learn XML DOM

Learn XML DTD

Learn XML Schema Learn XSLT

Learn XPath Learn XQuery **JavaScript**

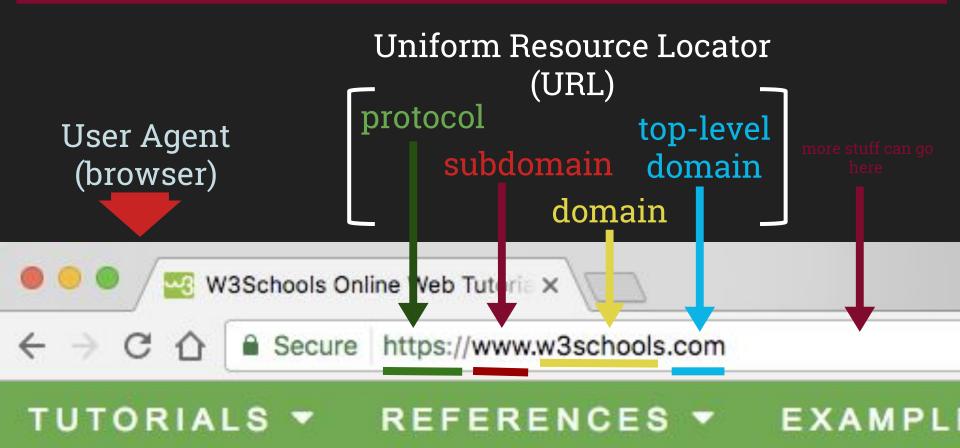
font-family: verdana; font-size: 20px;

JavaScript Example:

LEARN CSS

CSS REF

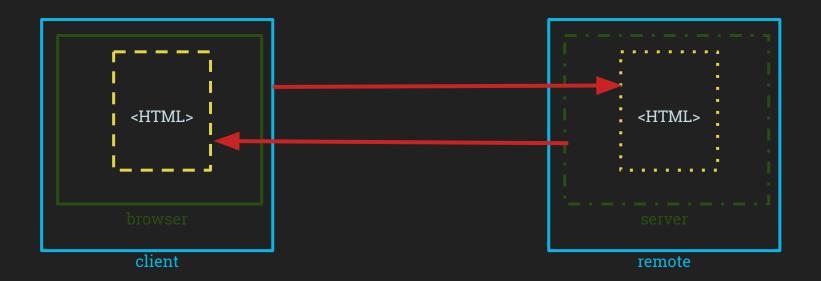
(script)



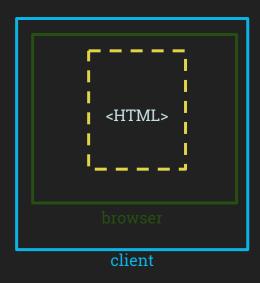
CMPM 120

protocol://subdomain.domain.tld:port-number/path?parameters

A basic model of how the web works



Client



"Client-side" or "front end" applications run on our local machine

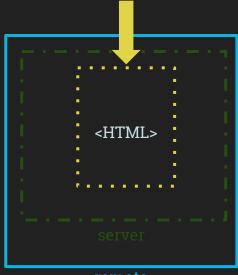
→ Limited by the resources of the local machine

Server

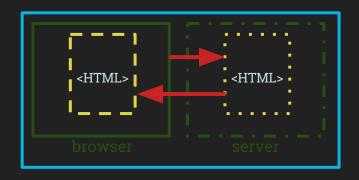
"server-side" or "back end" applications run on a remote machine

- Limited by the resources of the remote machine
- Are often virtual machines
 - Several can share a host machine
 - Or can be running on a cluster of host servers

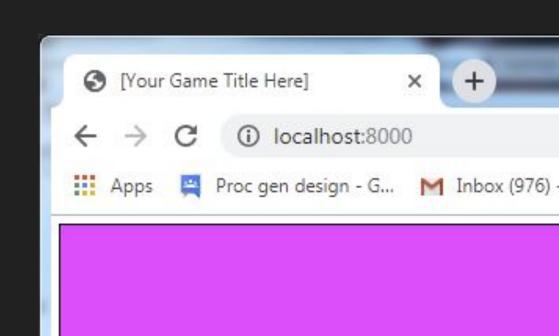
May not even be a file: the html might be generated dynamically



remote



You can serve websites locally



Python 2:

python -m SimpleHTTPServer

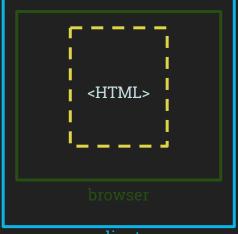
Python 3:

python -m http.server

If you don't have Python on your machine, install it. https://www.python.org/downloads/ https://www.anaconda.com/distribution/

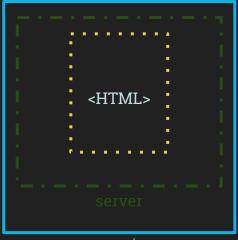
The easiest way to run a local server is with Python

Technologies



client

HTML CSS JavaScript



remote

PHP Python Ruby Clojure node.js

HTML = Hypertext Markup Language

Nathan Altice Santa Cruz, CA

Dear Mom,

I had a fun time at summer camp today. I stole a kid's swimsuit and set it on fire. He didn't mind because we are friends.

When you have the time, please send me a birthday cake in the mail. It isn't my birthday, but I like cakes with my name on them. Please do not send cake in a poster tube like last time.

OK, that's all for now. Please don't touch the things in my room.

Love, Nathan

```
CMPM 120
```

```
<address>
<name>
Nathan Altice
</name>
<location>
Santa Cruz, CA
</location>
</address>
<salutation>
Dear Mom,
</salutation>
<body>
I had a fun time at summer camp today. I stole a kid's swimsuit and set it on
fire. He didn't mind because we are friends.
When you have the time, please send me a <important>birthday cake</important>
in the mail. It isn't my birthday, but I like cakes with my name on them.
Please do not send cake in a poster tube like last time.
OK, that's all for now. Please don't touch the things in my room.
</body>
<closing>
Love,
</closing>
<signature>
Nathan
</signature>
```

Marking up text gives it structure and meaning





HTML uses standardized tags to markup text

Tags provide semantic meaning to content

```
<!DOCTYPE>
```

<html>

</html>

All major browsers have developer tools

But every browser renders webpages slightly differently.

THE BROWSER WARS! A PERIOD OF

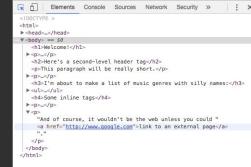
CIVIL WAR. REBEL OPEN-SOURCE STARTUPS,

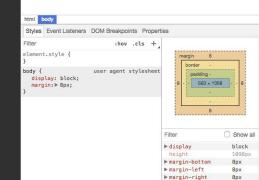
STRIKING FROM A HIDDEN BASE, HAVE WON

THEIR FIRST VICTORY AGAINST THE EVIL

NON-STANDARDS-COMPLIANT INTERNET

EXPLORER...

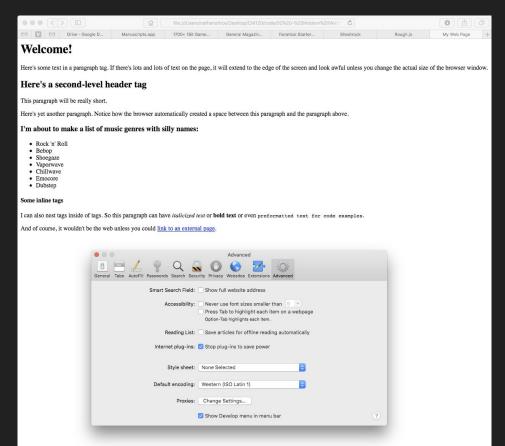




View Source

The 90s web designer's best friend

In Safari: Preferences > Advanced > Show Develop Menu...



Developer Tools Keyboard Shortcuts

Command+Option+I
OsX

F12 or Control+Shift+I
Windows

CSS = Cascading Style Sheets

CSS: Let me sum up

- CSS separates presentation from structure
- → CSS is a separate language with its own syntax
- → CSS statements are called rules
- → Rules contain a selector and a declaration
- Style rules "cascade" downward
- CSS definitions may live in a <style> tag (usually bad) or be linked externally (much better)

```
body {
      font-family: "Arial";
      font-size: 14px;
      background-color: #facade;
h1 {
      border: 1px dotted red;
h2 {
      font-variant: small-caps;
.green {
      color: green;
/* h1 {
      font-family: serif;
      font-size: 5em;
} */
```

But what about...

What is HTML5?





Sign in

mozilla

WEB TECHNOLOGIES -

MOZILLA DOCS ▼

DEVELOPER TOOLS

FEEDBACK -

Q

MDN > Web technology for developers > Web developer guides > HTML developer guide > HTML5

LANGUAGES







HTML5



HTML5 is the latest evolution of the standard that defines HTML. The term represents two different concepts:

- It is a new version of the language HTML, with new elements, attributes, and behaviors,
- and a larger set of technologies that allows more diverse and powerful Web sites and applications. This set is sometimes called HTML5 & friends and
 often shortened to just HTML5.

Designed to be usable by all Open Web developers, this reference page links to numerous resources about HTML5 technologies, classified into several groups based on their function.

- Semantics: allowing you to describe more precisely what your content is.
- Connectivity: allowing you to communicate with the server in new and innovative ways.
- · Offline and storage: allowing webpages to store data on the client-side locally and operate offline more efficiently.
- Multimedia: making video and audio first-class citizens in the Open Web.
- · 2D/3D graphics and effects: allowing a much more diverse range of presentation options.
- Performance and integration: providing greater speed optimization and better usage of computer nardware.
- Device access: allowing for the usage of various input and output devices.
- Styling: letting authors write more sophisticated themes.



<canvas>The part we care about</canvas>

An HTML element that allows us to draw graphics using scripting (i.e. JavaScript).



plugin



HTML5 provides a

target container for our games

```
    02-03-important.html

                        02-03-important.html ×
\triangleleft
     <!DOCTYPE html>
     <html lang="en">
     <head>
         <title>Page Name</title>
         <meta charset="utf-8">
         <style type="text/css">
         </style>
         <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="css/styles.css">
         <script type="text/javascript" src="js/game.js"></script>
     </head>
         <script type="text/javascript">
         </script>
     </body>
 20 </html>
```

HTML, CSS, and JS combined

HTML



WEB TECHNOLOGIES +

MOZILLA DOCS -

DEVELOPER TOOLS

FEEDBACK -

C

MDN > Web technology for developers > Web APIs > Document Object Model (DOM) > Introduction to the DOM





mozilla

Introduction to the DOM

see all contributors

DOM Reference Introduction to the DOM Events and the DOM Examples

IN THIS ARTICLE

This section provides a brief conceptual introduction to the DOM: what it is, how it provides structure for HTML and XML documents, how you can access it, and how this API presents the reference information and examples.

What is the DOM?

The Document Object Model (DOM) is a programming interface for HTML and XML documents. It provides a structured representation of the document and it defines a way that the structure can be accessed from programs so that they can change the document structure, style and content. The DOM provides a representation of the document as a structured group of nodes and objects that have properties and methods. Essentially, it connects web pages to scripts or programming languages.

A Web page is a document. This document can be either displayed in the browser window, or as the HTML source. But it is the same document in both cases. The Document Object Model (DOM) provides another way to represent, store and manipulate that same document. The DOM is a fully object-oriented representation of the web page, and it can be modified with a scripting language such as JavaScript.

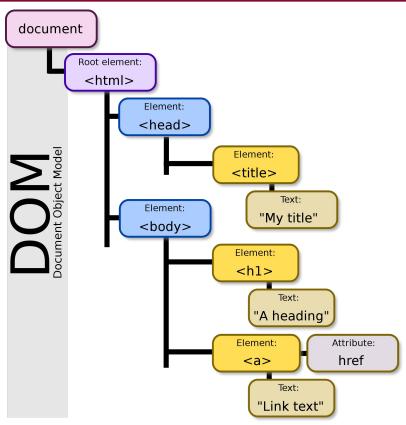
The @W3C DOM and @WHATWG DOM standards form the basis of the DOM implemented in most modern browsers. Many browsers offer extensions beyond the standard, so care must be exercised when using them on the web where documents may be accessed by various browsers with different DOMs.

For example, the standard DOM specifies that the getElementsByTagName method in the code below must return a list of all the <P> elements in the document:

```
var paragraphs = document.getElementsByTagName("P");
// paragraphs[0] is the first  element
// paragraphs[1] is the second  element, etc.
alert(paragraphs[0].nodeName);
```

"A Web page is a document. This document can be either displayed in the browser window, or as the HTML source. But it is the same document in both cases. The Document Object Model (DOM) provides another way to represent, store and manipulate that same document. The DOM is a fully object-oriented representation of the web page, and it can be modified with a scripting language such as JavaScript."

MDN



https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:DOM-model.svg

JavaScript Overview

- → First developed in 1995 at Netscape (for Navigator 2.0)
- → Not really related to Java
- → Actually a scripting language (domain-specific for web environment)
- → Relies on host for input/output (e.g., browser)
- → Multi-paradigm (e.g., procedural, functional, OOP, etc.)
- → Dynamic (i.e., executes at runtime)
- Loosely typed
- Standardized as ECMAScript
- → Historically maligned/praised for its flexibility

JavaScript Types

```
number
string
Boolean
Object
     Function
     Array
     Date
     RegExp
null
undefined
```

JavaScript Types

Some examples

```
// number
var year = 2019;
var course_number = 120;
// string
var name = "Isaac Karth";
// Boolean
var ownsCar = false:
//Object (Function)
var addNumbers = function(a, b) {
       return a + b:
//Object (Array)
var = favGames = ['Thief: The Dark Project', 'SimCity 2000',
'Heaven's Vault', 'Crusader Kings 2', 'Pathologic 2']
//Object (Date)
var today = new Date(2019, 6, 25);
//Object (RegExp)
var re= new RegExp('\\w');
var the_abyss = null;
undefined // it's complicated
```

Next Class:

Bring your laptop! (if you have one)