

Programming Proverbs

- 13. “Do not recompute constants within a loop.”

- Henry F. Ledgard, “Programming Proverbs: Principles of Good Programming with Numerous Examples to Improve Programming Style and Proficiency”, (Hayden Computer Programming Series), Hayden Book Company, 1st edition, ISBN-13: 978-0810455221, December 1975.

PGE Predictive Game Engine

- purpose
- to provide a simple reference model for predictive collision detection between simple 2D objects
- as an educational experiment

Overview

- a game engine will simulate a 2D environment which understands and polygons, circles
- each circle and polygon can be fixed or unfixed
- each object may be given a mass, velocity and acceleration

Overview

- PGE predicts the time of the next collision
- and draws the world for each frame
- the game engine is a discrete event simulator
 - so an event is either a collision event or a draw frame event

Limitations

- the game engine does not model rotation of objects
- collision response has a fixed inelastic property
 - no provision to have a per object inelastic or elastic property
 - easy to do, just not done yet
- contact resolution code could be improved

Points of note

- designed to be easy to debug
- version 1 used a macroObject module which allows more complex objects to be created
- the 2D world is populated via macroObjects
- uses a fractional data type for the render and macroObjects
 - allows for much easier debugging

Structure



Snooker (or other game application)		
macroObjects	popWorld	Matrix3D
twoDsim		Fractions Transform3D
deviceGroff		Roots

Fractions

- pge is currently 20244 lines of code
 - Fractions accounts for 2973 lines of code
- nevertheless it provides good visual clues when debugging
 - much easier to spot $1/80$ than 0.0125
- also knows about certain symbolic values: π , $\sqrt{2}$, $\sqrt{3}$, $\sqrt{6}$
 - symbolic numbers are only resolved once required, thus they might disappear if used together

Example of a debugging session with GDB and PGE

- let us assume there is a bug somewhere in the macroObject_rotate function
- an obvious way to solve this is to use gdb and single step the function, printing out the variable contents as they are created

Example of a debugging session with GDB and PGE

```
$ make npn
$ gdb a.out
(gdb) break macroObjects_rotate
(gdb) run
Breakpoint 24, macroObjects_rotate (m=0x6797f0, p=..., r=0x697ef0) \
at macroObjects.mod:562
(gdb) next
(gdb) print dmat(a)
+- 
| 1  0  0
| 0  1  0
| -.1/4  -.1/4  1
+- 1 = void
(gdb) next
```

Example of a debugging session with GDB and PGE

```
■ (gdb) print dmat(b)
+- 
| cos((pi/2)) -1 0
| sin((pi/2)) cos((pi/2)) 0
| 0 0 1
+- 2 = void
(gdb) next
(gdb) print dmat(c)
+- 
| 1 0 0
| 0 1 0
| .1/4 .1/4 1
+- 3 = void
```

Example of a debugging session with GDB and PGE

```
(gdb) next
(gdb) print dmat(d)
+- 
| ((1*((cos((pi/2))*1)+0))+((0*((sin((pi/2))*1)+((cos((pi/2))*0)+0)))+0)) \
| ((1*((cos((pi/2))*0)+-1))+((0*((sin((pi/2))*0)+((cos((pi/2))*1)+0)))+0)) \
| ((1*((cos((pi/2))*0)+0))+((0*((sin((pi/2))*0)+((cos((pi/2))*0)+0)))+0)) \
| ((0*((cos((pi/2))*1)+0))+((1*((sin((pi/2))*1)+((cos((pi/2))*0)+0)))+0)) \
| ((0*((cos((pi/2))*0)+-1))+((1*((sin((pi/2))*0)+((cos((pi/2))*1)+0)))+0)) \
| ((0*((cos((pi/2))*0)+0))+((1*((sin((pi/2))*0)+((cos((pi/2))*0)+0)))+0)) \
| ((-.1/4*((cos((pi/2))*1)+0))+((-.1/4*((sin((pi/2))*1)+((cos((pi/2))*0)+0)))+.1/4)) \
| ((-.1/4*((cos((pi/2))*0)+-1))+((-.1/4*((sin((pi/2))*0)+((cos((pi/2))*1)+0)))+.1/4)) \
| ((-.1/4*((cos((pi/2))*0)+0))+((-.1/4*((sin((pi/2))*0)+((cos((pi/2))*0)+0)))+1))
+- 4 = void
```

Example of a debugging session with GDB and PGE

```
■ (gdb) print PolyMatrix3D_eval(d)
4 = (POINTER TO RECORD ... END ) 0x6876e0
(gdb) print dmat(d)
+-
| 0  -1  0
| 1  0  0
| 0  .1/2  1
+- 15 = void
```

Performance testing of a game engine

- let us build and run snooker

- ```
$ make snooker
gm2 -pg -g -fiso -fextended-opaque -fonlylink snooker.mod
$./a.out
```
  
- notice the `-pg` flag to `gm2` (the same applies to `gcc`)

# Performance testing of a game engine

- this flag turns on runtime profiling

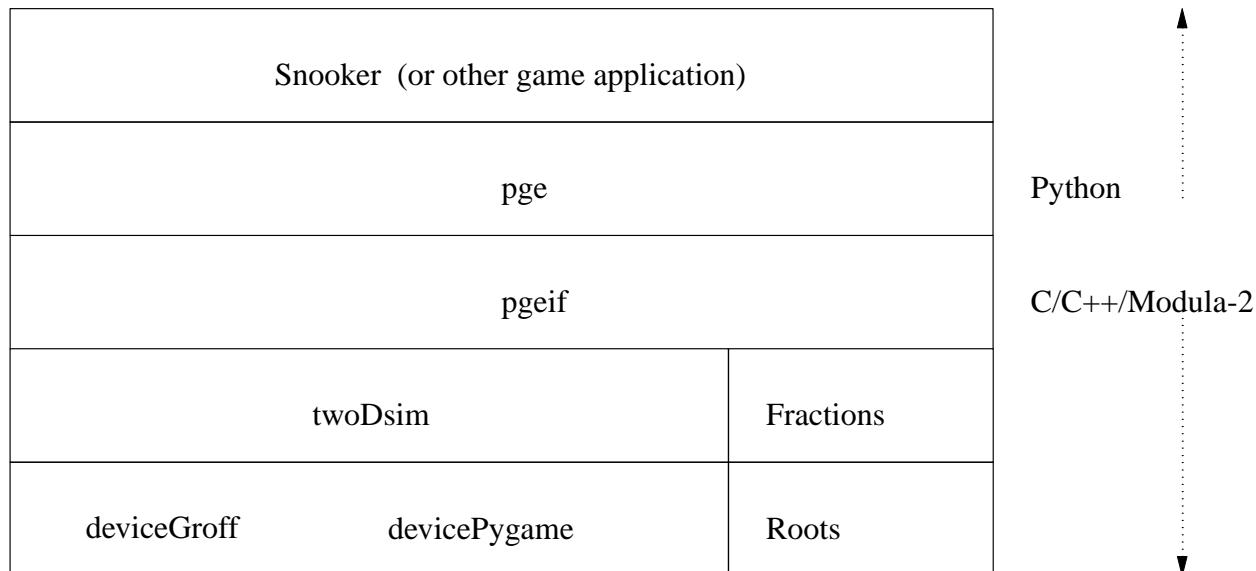
```
$ gprof a.out
Flat profile:

Each sample counts as 0.01 seconds.
 % cumulative self self total
 time seconds seconds calls s/call s/call name
 34.22 2.06 2.06 99486 0.00 0.00 initEntity
 30.15 3.88 1.82 132186249 0.00 0.00 Indexing_InBounds
 29.49 5.65 1.78 132183929 0.00 0.00 Indexing_GetIndice
 1.41 5.74 0.09
 Indexing_DebugIndex
 1.08 5.80 0.07 2320 0.00 0.00 Indexing_PutIndice
 0.50 5.83 0.03 236365 0.00 0.00 unMarkEntity
```

## Useful to profile version 1 of PGE

- version 1 was completely implemented in a 3rd generation language (Modula-2)
- we can profile all this code and optimize the hotspots
- as above the InBounds was optimized (removed) and this gave a 30% performance improvement
- version 1 did not link up to Pygame and the game had to be written in Modula-2 as well
- version 2 interacts with Pygame and has a Python interface

# Structure of version 2 PGE



## Conclusion to the construction of version 2 of PGE

- implemented in Modula-2, C, C++ and Python
- the Modula-2 code is translated into C or C++ code
  - the translated code conforms to GNU coding standards and is very neatly formatted
- the [Python interface documentation](http://floppsie.comp.glam.ac.uk/Southwales/gaius/pge/homepage.html) ([http://  
floppsie.comp.glam.ac.uk/Southwales/gaius/pge/  
homepage.html](http://floppsie.comp.glam.ac.uk/Southwales/gaius/pge/homepage.html)) is available on line

## Obtaining and building pge for the coursework

- you can either obtain pge from the debian package - or from the git repository
  - I'd advise the git repository as it will contain very minor incremental improvements

```
$ cd
$ mkdir -p Sandpit
$ cd Sandpit
$ git clone https://github.com/gaiusm/pge
```

# Building PGE

- you can build a local copy by:

```
$ cd
$ mkdir -p Sandpit
$ cd Sandpit
$ rm -rf build-pge
$ mkdir build-pge
$ cd build-pge
$../../pge/configure --prefix=$HOME/opt --enable-langc
$ make
```

## Testing your local copy of PGE

```
■ $ cd
$ cd Sandpit/build-pge
$./localrun.sh ../pge/examples/breakout/breakout.py
```