

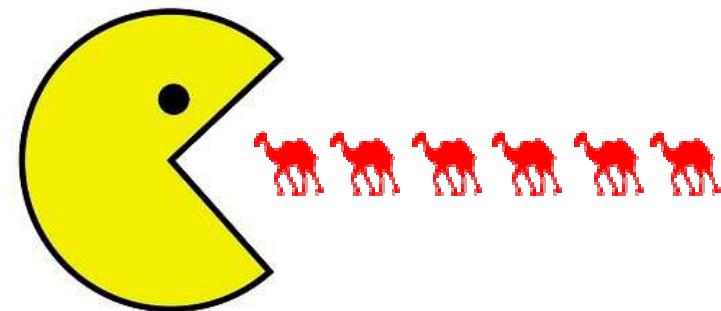
## Pac-Man Game Programming Language

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# Overview

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- ▶ PaCaml = Pac-Man + Ocaml
- ▶ A game programming language facilitating the design of elements in PAC-MAN scene
- ▶ Simple – people with little experience in programming can do the work / a good inspiration for children
- ▶ Interesting – be the God in the world of Pac-Man



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- ▶ Paaml

# Motivation

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- ▶ Pac-Man: an arcade game immensely popular since its original release
- ▶ Pac-Man has made a great impact on a generation of people and is still appealing to the public for today
- ▶ Recall ourselves of the best memory in childhood



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- ▶ Pa~~c~~aml

# Game-specified Types

Name	Field	Value
Map	...	Add contain by build-in functions
Point	x	Integer
	y	Integer
Player	p_point	Point
Item	type	_GHOST _BARRIER _GIFT
	i_point	Point
	level	GHOST: _EASY, _NORMAL, _HARD  GIFT: _GIFT_SPEEDUP _GIFT_SLOWDOWN _GIFT_KILLER _GIFT_SCORE
	duration	Integer

# Built-in Functions

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Return	Function Name
bool	setPlayer(player pacman )
bool	addGhost ( item ghost)
bool	addBarrier ( item barrier)
bool	addGift ( item gift )
int	getMapWidth ()
int	getMapHeight ()
string	getMapItemName (point p)
bool	isPointAvailable ( point p)
bool	getAvailablePoint ()

# Tutorial

```
item createItem( int type, int x, int y )
{
    item i;
    point p;
    p.x = x;
    p.y = y;
    i.i_type = type;
    i.i_point = p;
    return i;
}
void main()
{
    player pacman;
    item ghost1;
    item barrier1;
    item gift1;
```

Type: item

main  
function

Type: player

```
// initiate a pacman
pacman.p_point = getAvailablePoint();
setPlayer(pacman);
// initiate a ghost
ghost1 = createItem(_GHOST, 5, 5);
addGhost(ghost1);
// initiate a barrier
barrier1 = createItem(_BARRIER, 8, 8);
addBarrier(barrier1);
// initiate a gift
gift1 = createItem(_GIFT, 8, 9);
addGift(gift1);
play();
```

Place the  
player

Place the  
ghost

Place the  
barrier

Place the  
gift

Play the  
game

# Tutorial

## Functions

```
int plus()
{
    return 0;
}

int min()
{
    return 0;
}

void main()
{
    print("Hello");
    print("World");
}
```

## Loops

```
void main()
{
    int i;
    for( i = 0; i < 10; i++ )
        print(i);
}

/* Test the while loop */
void main()
{
    int i;
    i = 0;
    while( i < 10 )
    {
        print(i);
        i++;
    }
}
```

## Logic

```
void main()
{
    print("NOT");
    print( !(i==1) );
    print( !(i==2) );

    print("AND");
    print( (i==1) && (i==1) ); // ( true && true)
    print( (i==1) && (i==2) ); // ( true && false)
    print( (i==2) && (i==1) ); // ( false && true)
    print( (i==2) && (i==2) ); // ( false && false)

    print("OR");
    print( (i==1) || (i==1) ); // ( true || true)
    print( (i==1) || (i==2) ); // ( true || false)
    print( (i==2) || (i==1) ); // ( false || true)
    print( (i==2) || (i==2) ); // ( false || false)
}

print("NotEqual");
```

## Assignment

```
void main()
```

```
print(b);
```

```
print(c);
```

```
print(dx);
```

```
print( i != 2 );
```

```
print( i != 1 );
```

```
print("less");
```

```
print( i < 2 );
```

```
print( 2 < i );
```

```
print("LessEqual");
```

```
print( i <= 2 );
```

```
print( i <= 1 );
```

```
print( 2 <= i );
```

```
print("Greater");
```

```
print( i > 2 );
```

```
print( 2 > i );
```

```
print("GreaterEqual");
```

```
print( i >= 2 );
```

```
print( i >= 1 );
```

```
print( 2 >= i );
```

```
print("Order");
```

```
print( !(i==1) ||
```

```
print( !(i==1) ) );
```

## Condition

```
void main()
{
    if(i)
    {
        print( 0 );
    }
    if(0)
    {
        print( 1 );
    }
    else
    {
        print( 2 );
    }
}
```

# Implementation

example.pacaml

```
/* Pacaml */
void main()
{
    player pacman;
    item ghost1;
    item barrier1;
    item gift1;
    pacman.p_point = getAvailablePoint();
    setPlayer(pacman);
    .
    .
    .
    play();
}
```

Scanner  
scanner.ml

Parser  
parser.mly

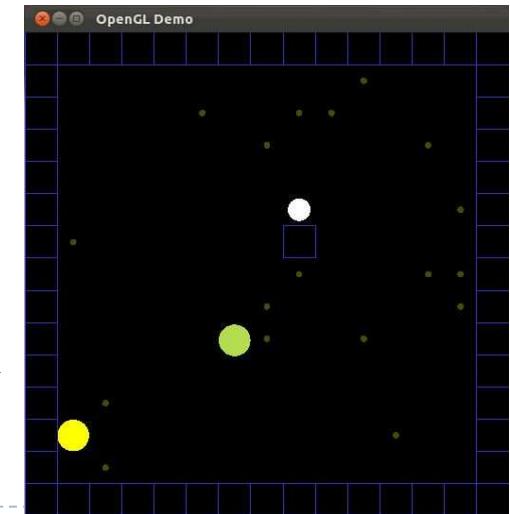
Interpreter  
interpret.ml

Graphics Interface  
game.ml

Tokens

AST

Ocaml objects



# Lessons Learned

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- ▶ Start early, otherwise you will stay up late
- ▶ A good plan is a half success
- ▶ Ocaml is hard to get familiar with, so practice makes perfect
- ▶ Debug is not easy. It creates more when you fix some.
- ▶ More testing, less errors

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- ▶ Pa<sup>ic</sup>aml

# Demo Time

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