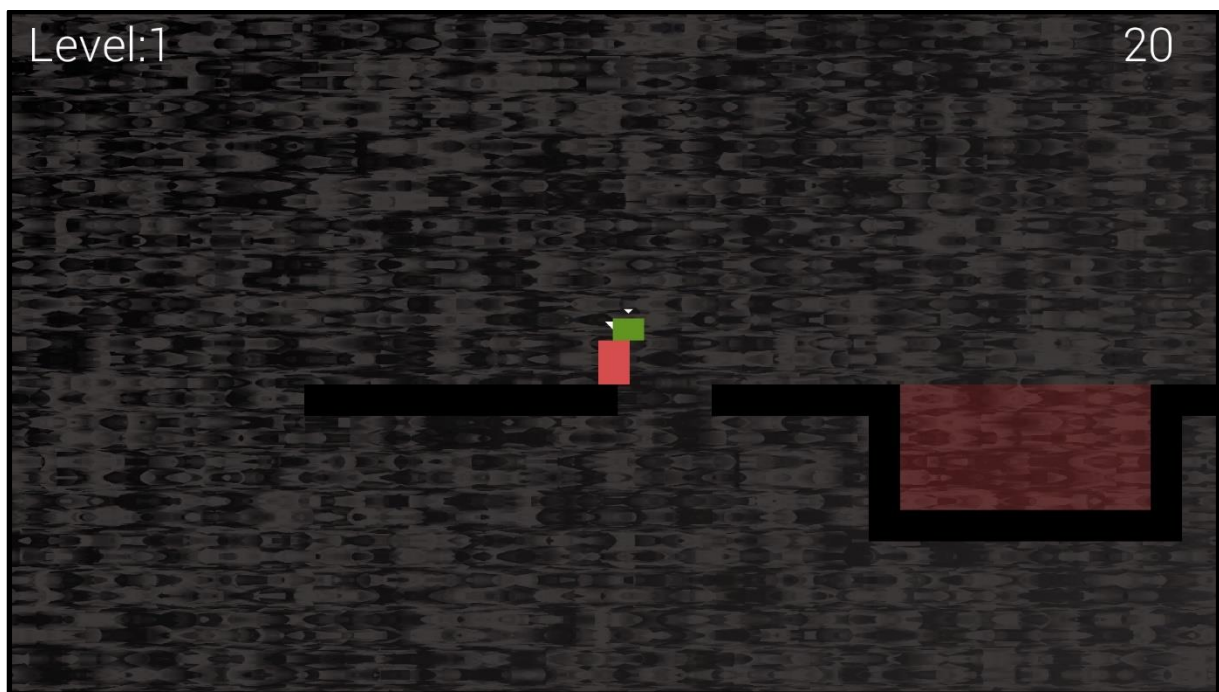
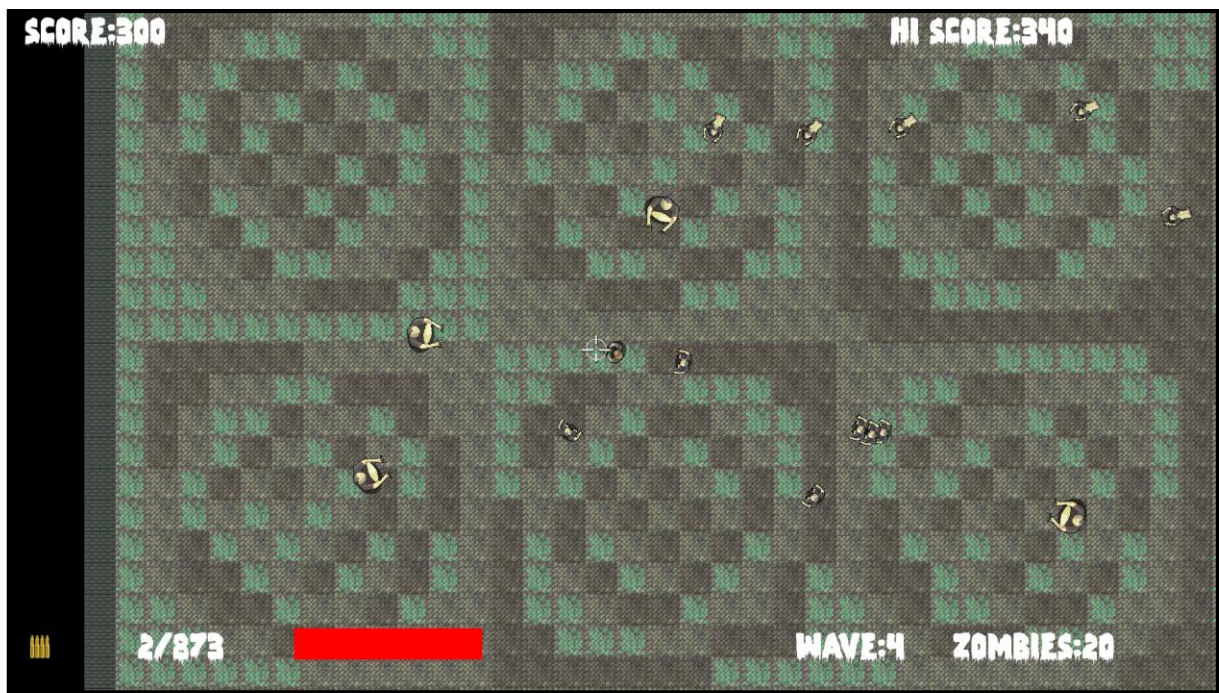


Chapter 1: C++, SFML, Visual Studio, and Starting the First Game





Visual Studio 2019

Code faster. Work smarter. Create the future with the best-in-class IDE.



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Community 2019 ↓

Professional 2019 ↓

Enterprise 2019 ↓

Visual Studio Installer

Before you get started, we need to set up a few things so that you can configure your installation.

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Installing — Visual Studio Community 2019 — 16.0.2

Workloads

Individual components

Language packs

Installation locations

Web & Cloud (4)



ASP.NET and web development
Build web applications using ASP.NET, ASP.NET Core, HTML/JavaScript, and Containers including Docker support.



Azure development
Azure SDKs, tools, and projects for developing cloud apps, creating resources, and building Containers including...



Python development
Editing, debugging, interactive development and source control for Python.



Node.js development
Build scalable network applications using Node.js, an asynchronous event-driven JavaScript runtime.

Windows (3)



.NET desktop development
Build WPF, Windows Forms, and console applications using C#, Visual Basic, and F#.



Desktop development with C++
Build Windows desktop applications using the Microsoft C++ toolset, ATL, or MFC.

Installation details

✓ **Visual Studio core editor**
The Visual Studio core shell experience, including syntax-aware code editing, source code control and work item management.

Location
C:\Program Files (x86)\Microsoft Visual Studio\2019\Community [Change...](#)

By continuing, you agree to the [license](#) for the Visual Studio edition you selected. We also offer the ability to download other software with Visual Studio. This software is licensed separately, as set out in the [3rd Party Notices](#) or in its accompanying license. By continuing, you also agree to those licenses.

Total space required 598 MB

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SFML

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**SFML 2.5.1**

Latest stable version

**Snapshots**

In development versions

**Bindings**

SFML in other languages

**Git repository**

GitHub.com

Download SFML 2.5.1

On Windows, choosing 32 or 64-bit libraries should be based on which platform you want to compile for, not which OS you have. Indeed, you can perfectly compile and run a 32-bit program on a 64-bit Windows. So you'll most likely want to target 32-bit platforms, to have the largest possible audience. Choose 64-bit packages only if you have good reasons.

The compiler versions have to match 100%!

Here are links to the specific MinGW compiler versions used to build the provided packages:

TDM 5.1.0 (32-bit), MinGW Builds 7.3.0 (32-bit), MinGW Builds 7.3.0 (64-bit)

Visual C++ 15 (2017) - 32-bit

[Download](#) | 16.3 MB

Visual C++ 15 (2017) - 64-bit

[Download](#) | 18.0 MB

Visual C++ 14 (2015) - 32-bit

[Download](#) | 18.0 MB

Visual C++ 14 (2015) - 64-bit

[Download](#) | 19.9 MB

Visual C++ 12 (2013) - 32-bit

[Download](#) | 18.3 MB

Visual C++ 12 (2013) - 64-bit

[Download](#) | 20.3 MB

GCC 5.1.0 TDM (SJLJ) - Code::Blocks - 32-bit

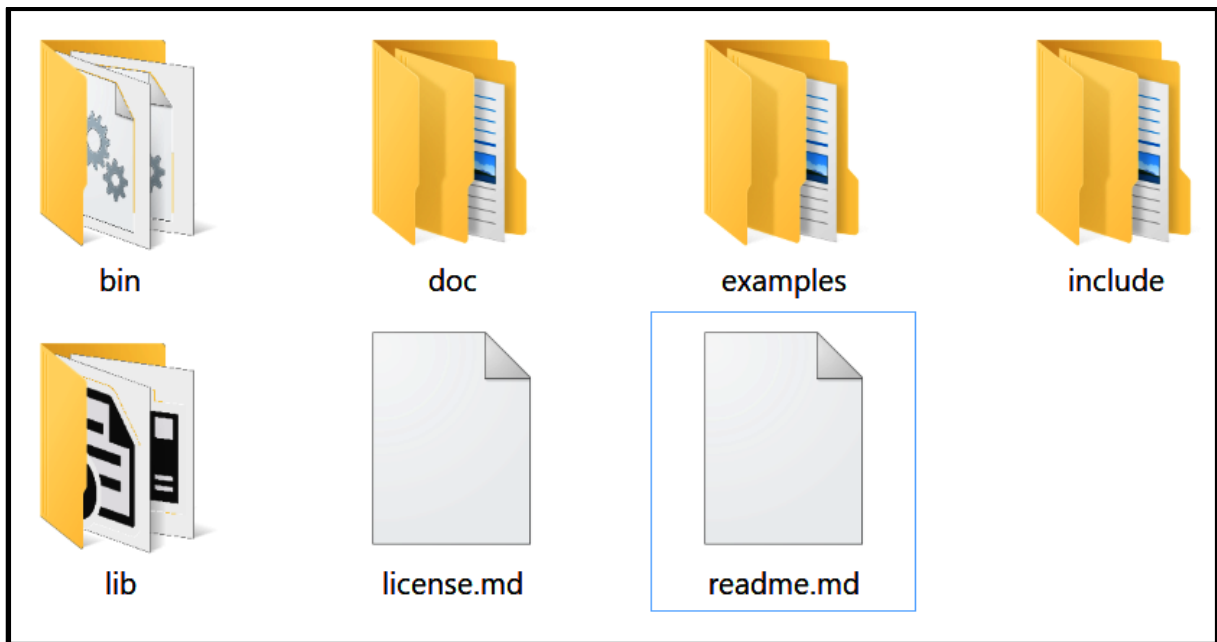
[Download](#) | 14.1 MB

GCC 7.3.0 MinGW (DW2) - 32-bit

[Download](#) | 15.5 MB

GCC 7.3.0 MinGW (SEH) - 64-bit

[Download](#) | 16.5 MB



Configure your new project

Console App

C++

Windows

Console

Project name

Timber

Location

D:\VS Projects\

...

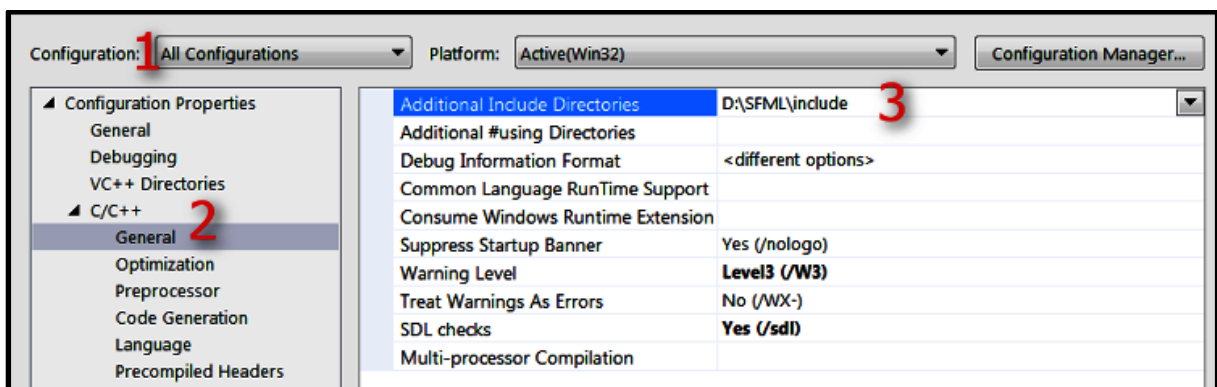
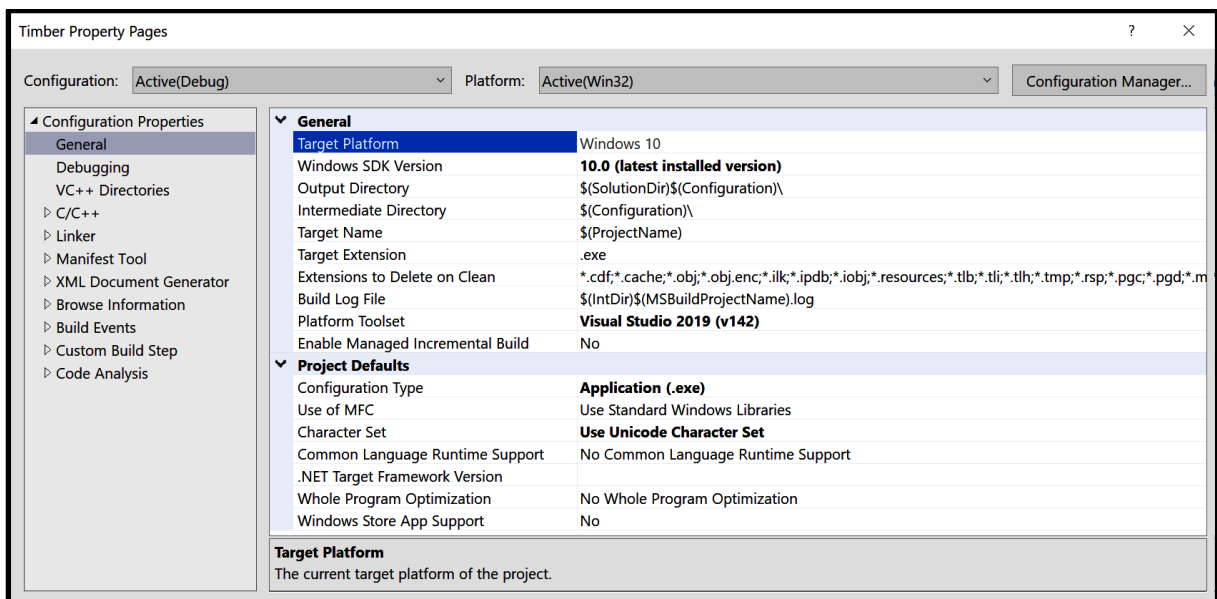
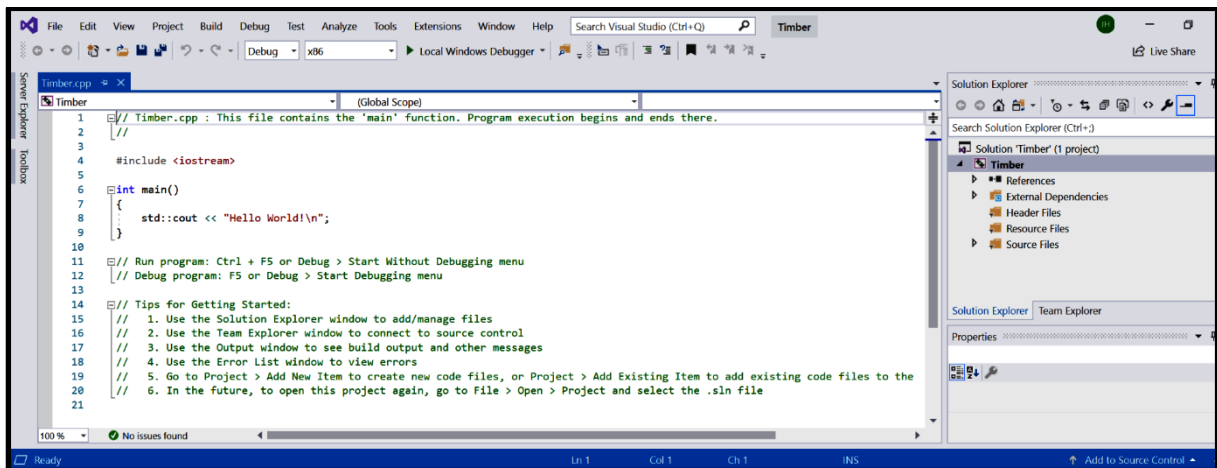
Solution name ⓘ

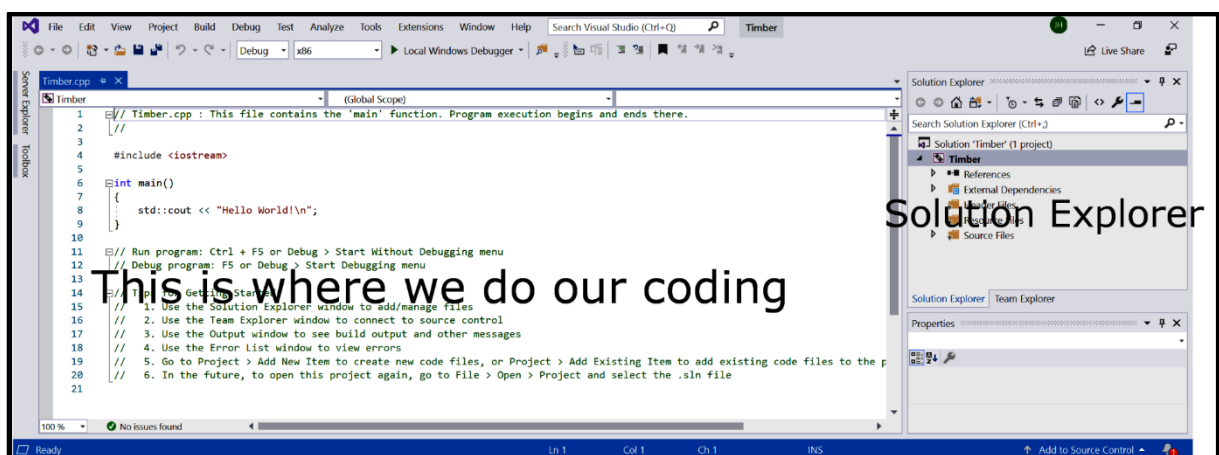
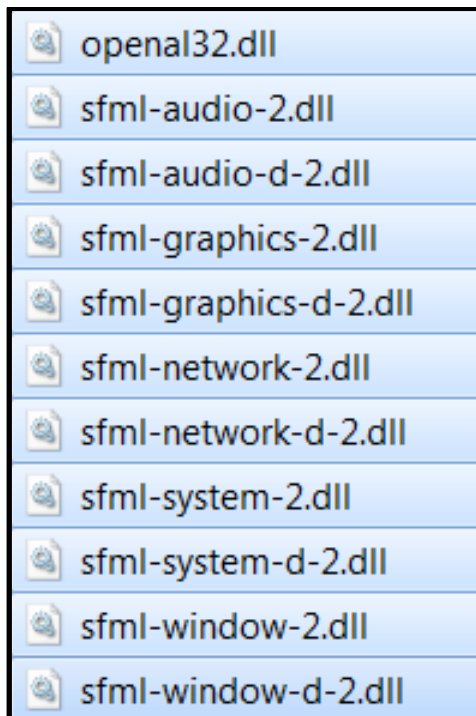
Timber

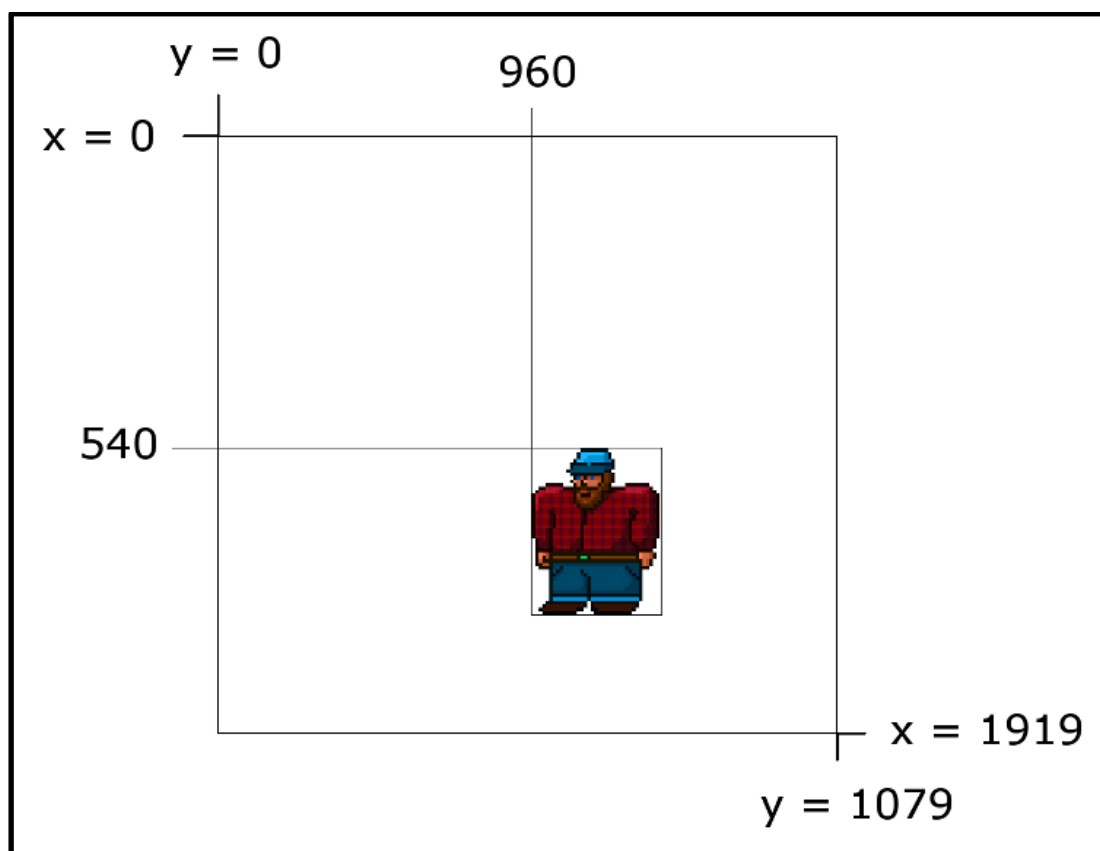
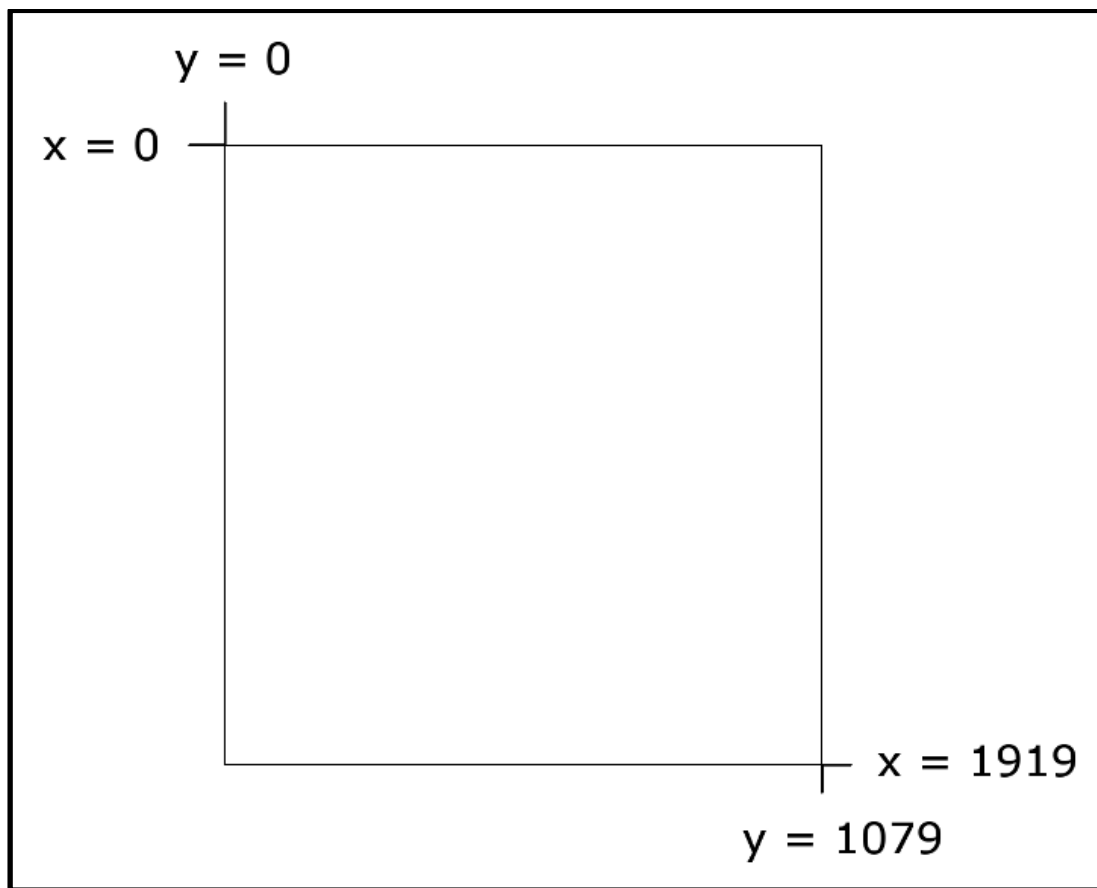
☒ Place solution and project in the same directory

Back

Create







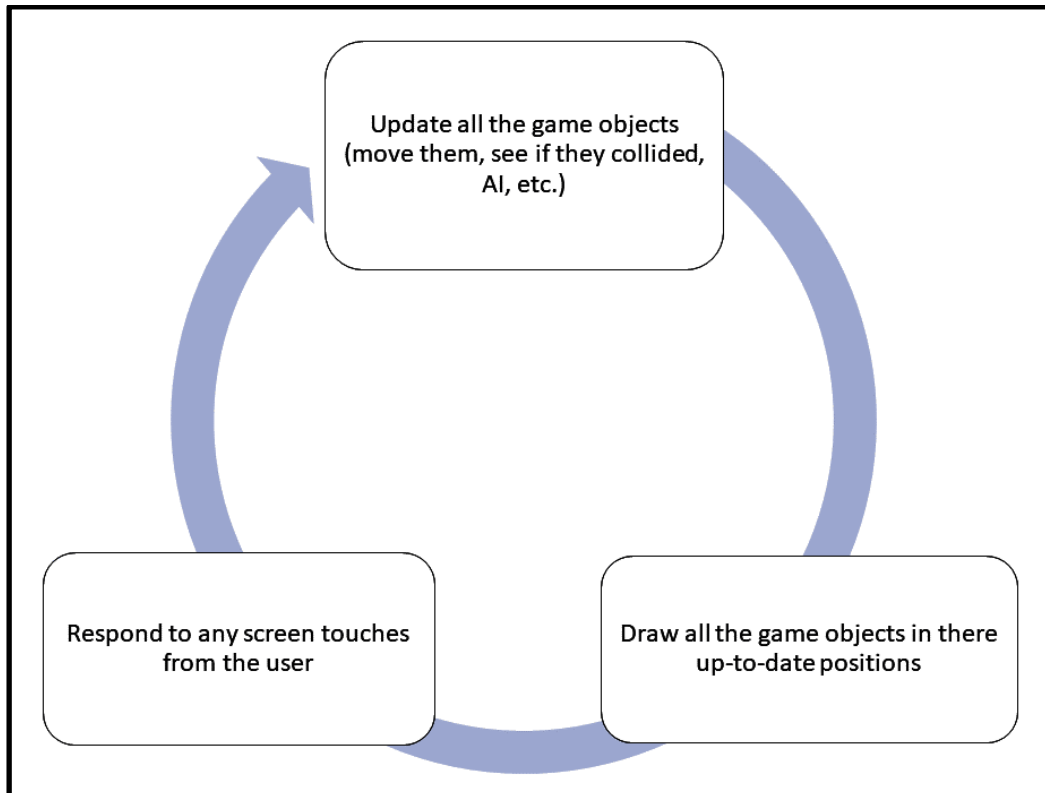
Internal Coordinates (Origin = 0, 0)

$$y = 0$$

$$x = 0$$



▶ Local Windows Debugger ▼

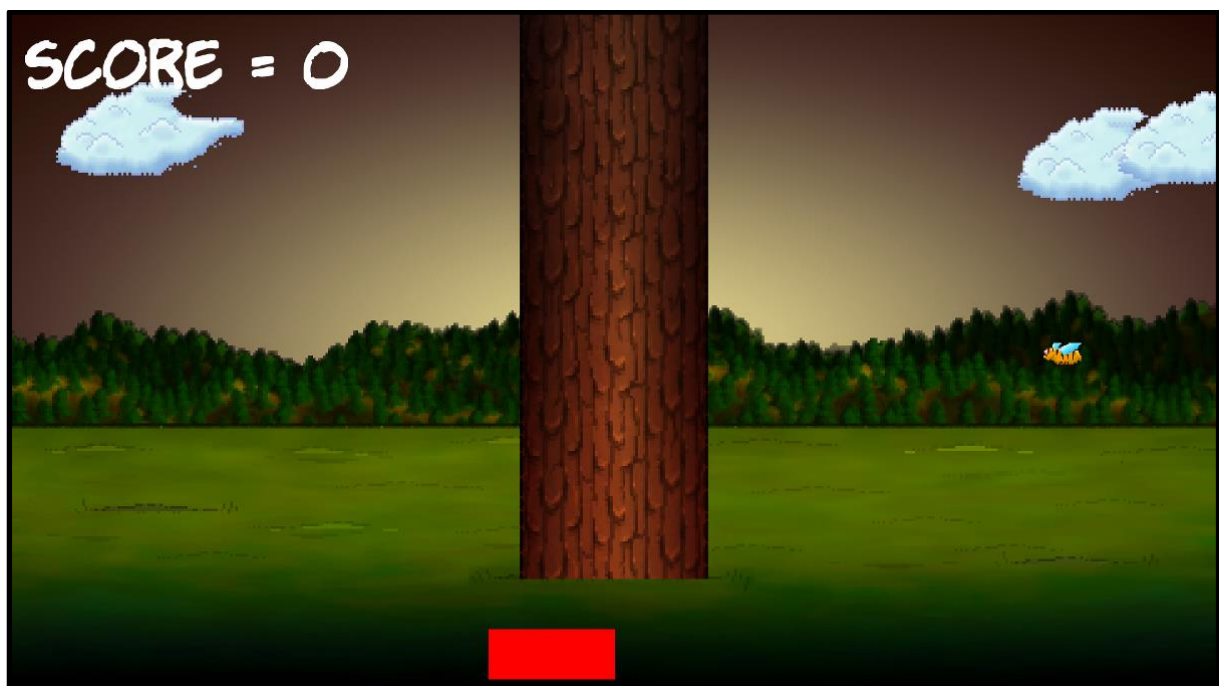




Chapter 2: Variables, Operators, and Decisions – Animating Sprites



Chapter 3: C++ Strings and SFML Time – Player Input and HUD



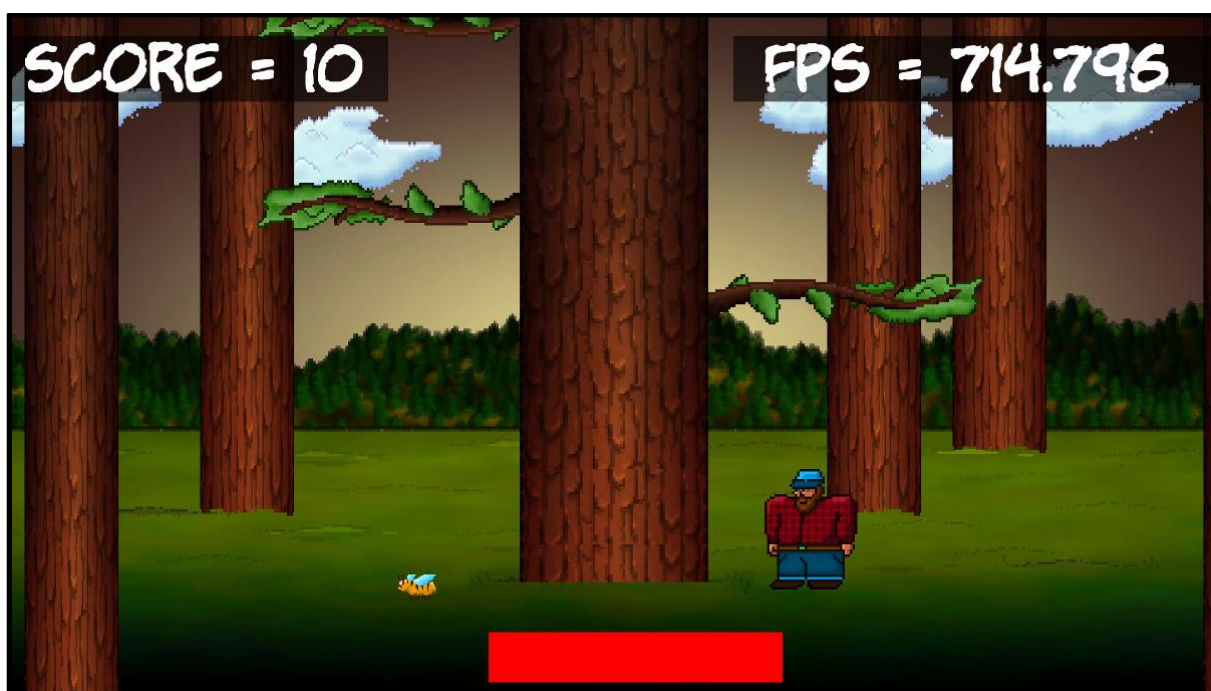
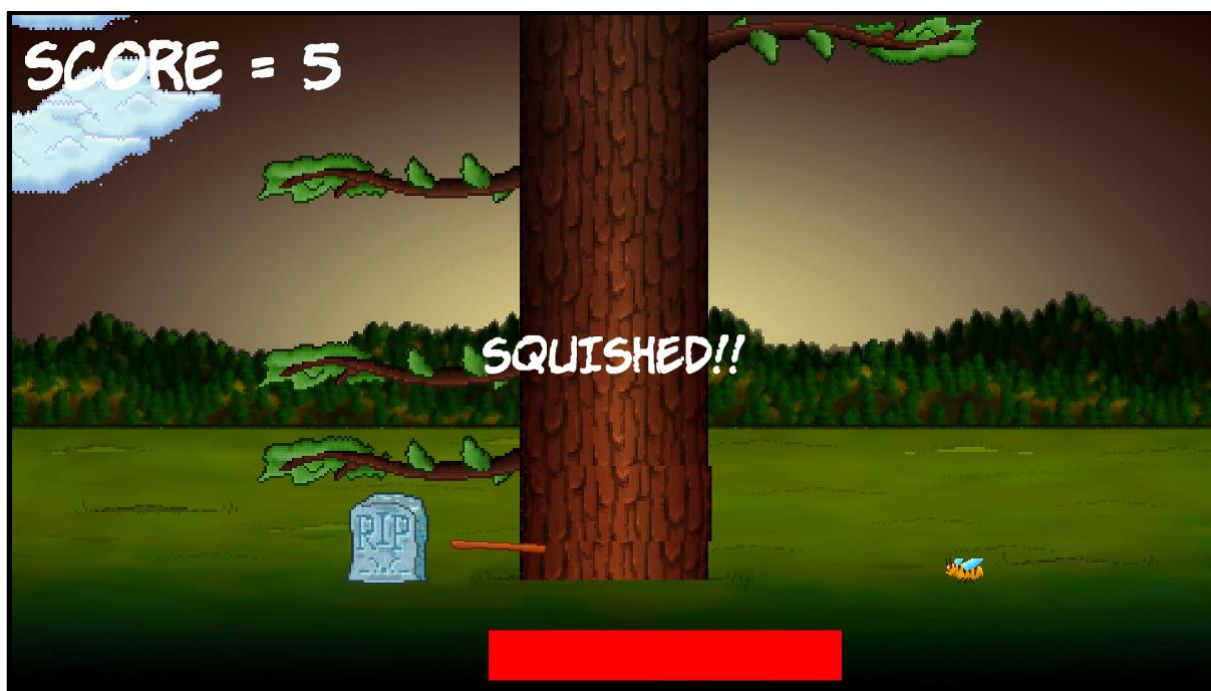


Chapter 4: Loops, Arrays, Switches, Enumerations, and Functions – Implementing Game Mechanics



Chapter 5: Collisions, Sound, and End Conditions – Making the Game Playable





Chapter 6: Object-Oriented Programming – Starting the Pong Game



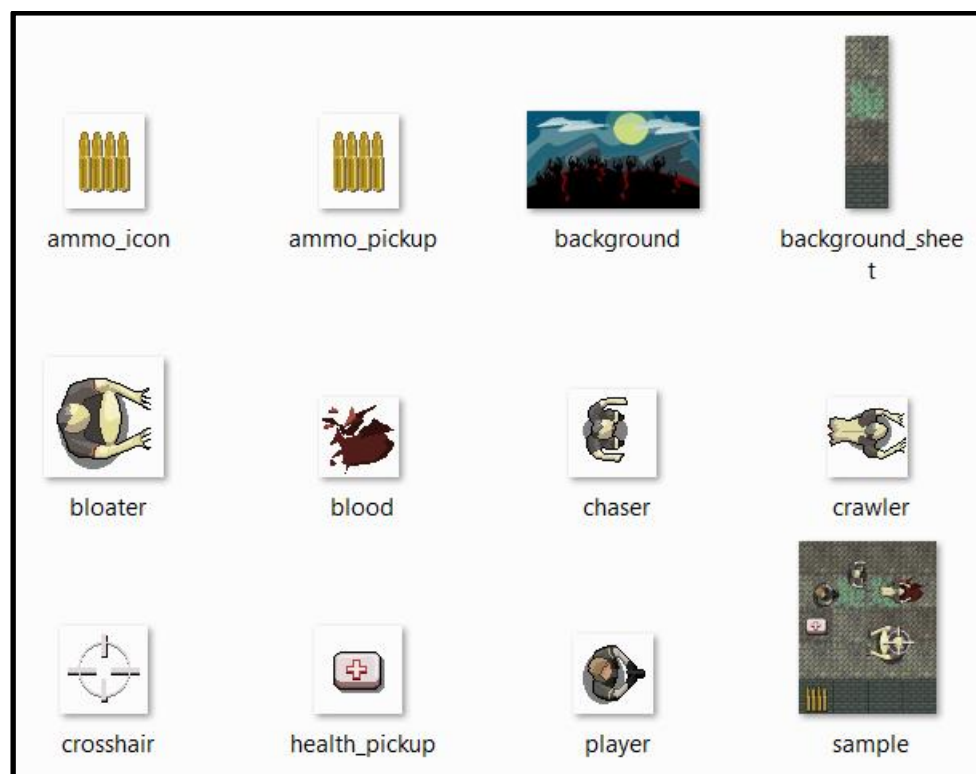
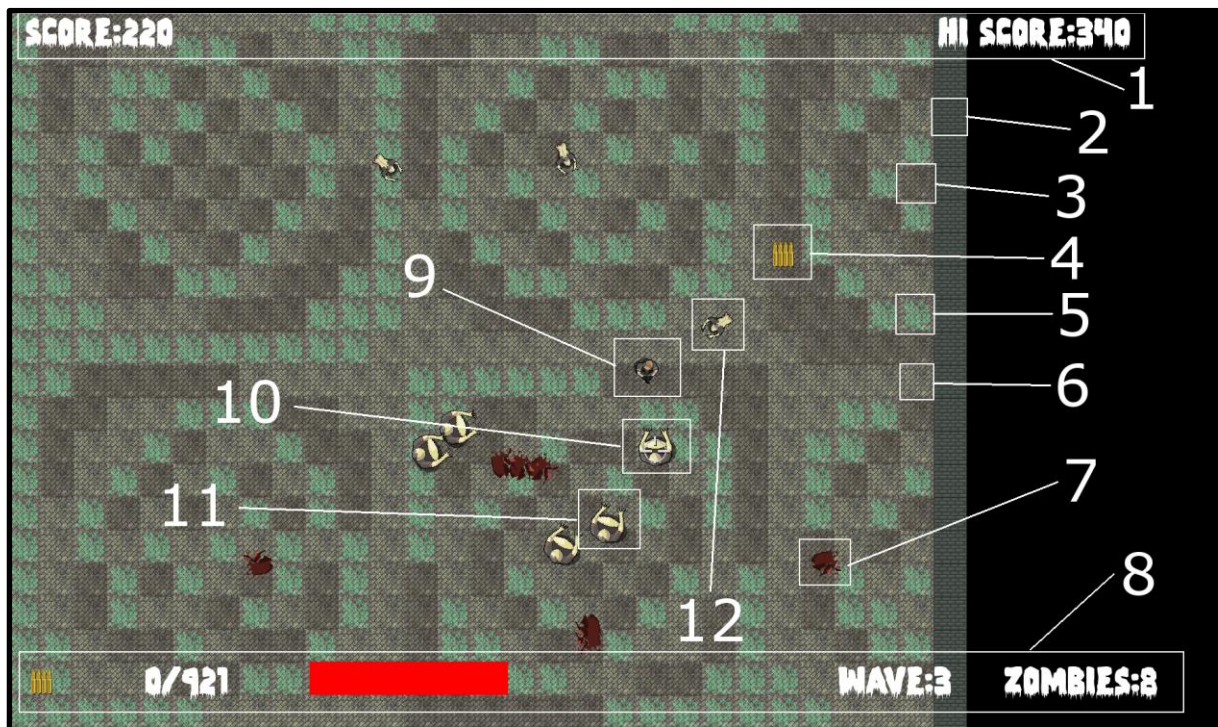
A screenshot of a Pong game screen. The background is black. In the top-left corner, the text 'SCORE:0' and 'LIVES:3' is displayed in a white, pixelated font. A small white horizontal line, representing the ball, is positioned at the bottom center of the screen.

Chapter 7: Dynamic Collision Detection and Physics – Finishing the Pong Game

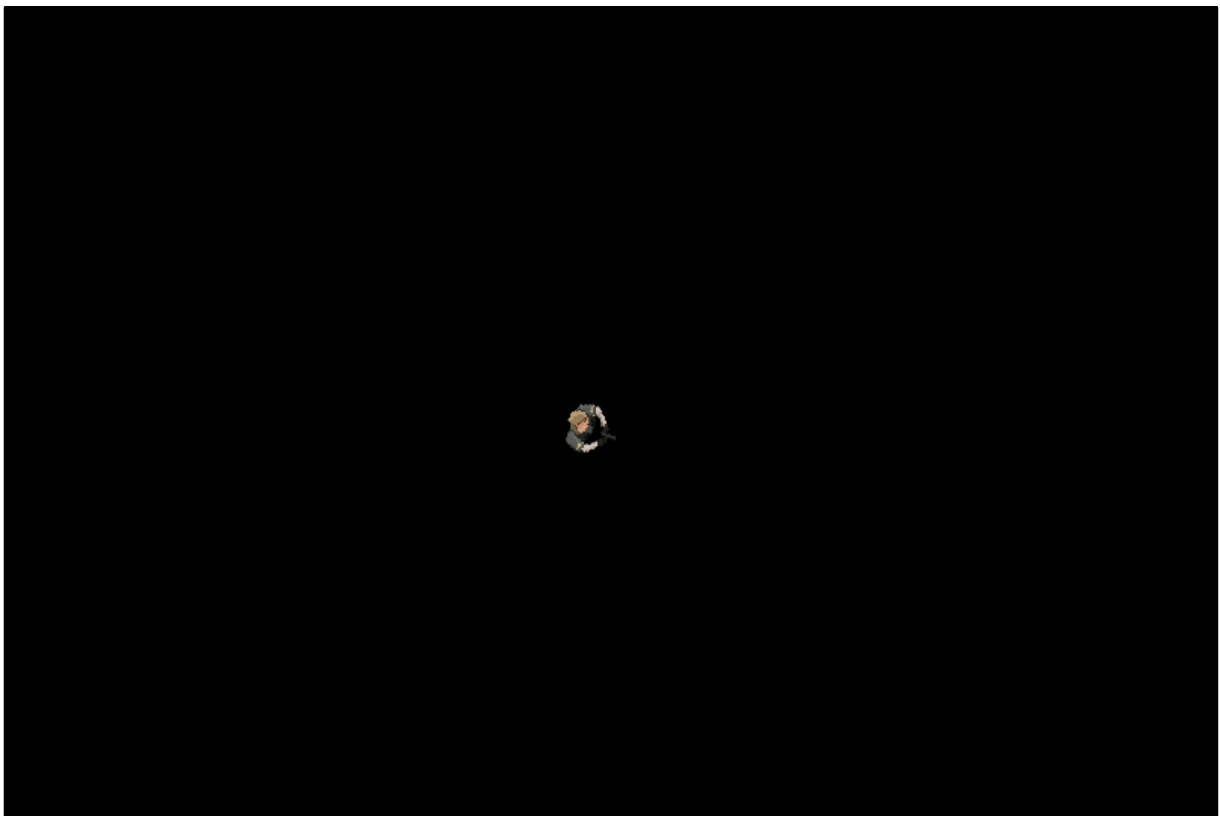
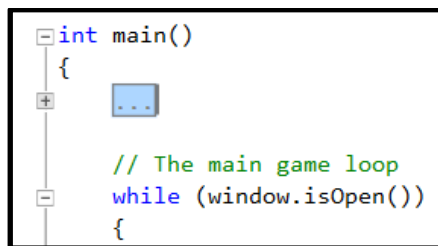
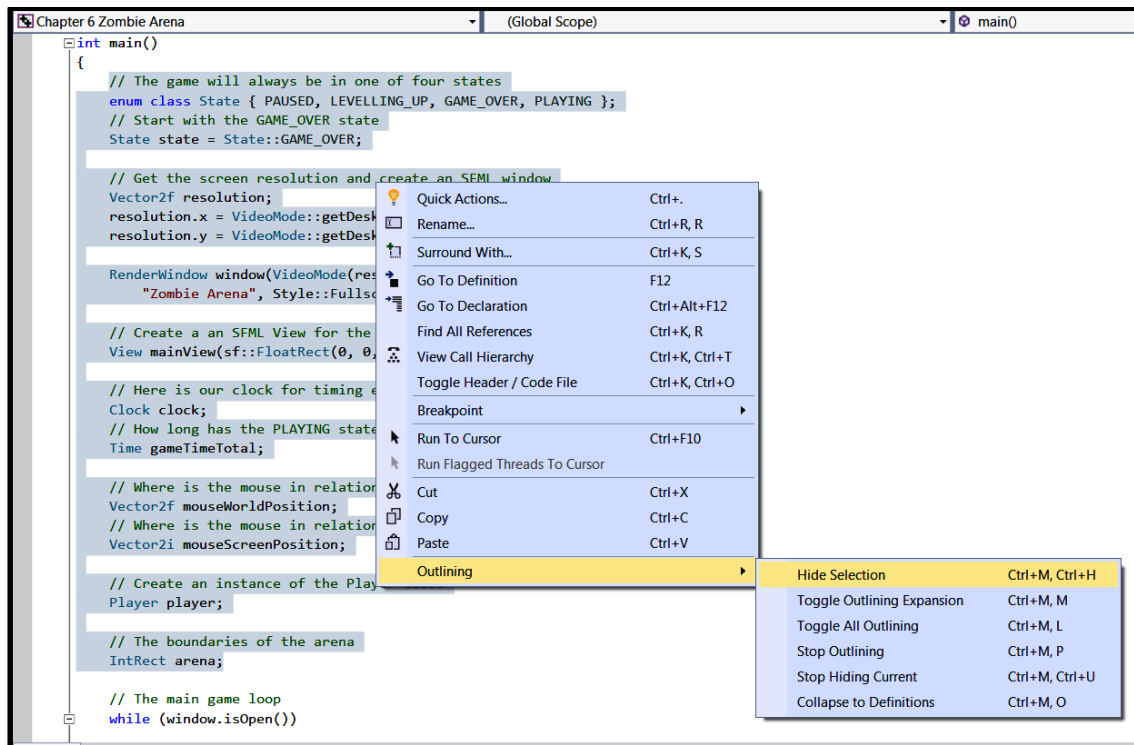


A screenshot of a Pong game screen, similar to the one in Chapter 6. The background is black. In the top-left corner, the text 'SCORE:0' and 'LIVES:3' is displayed in a white, pixelated font. A small white dot, representing the ball, is positioned at the top center of the screen. A small white horizontal line, representing the paddle, is positioned at the bottom center of the screen.

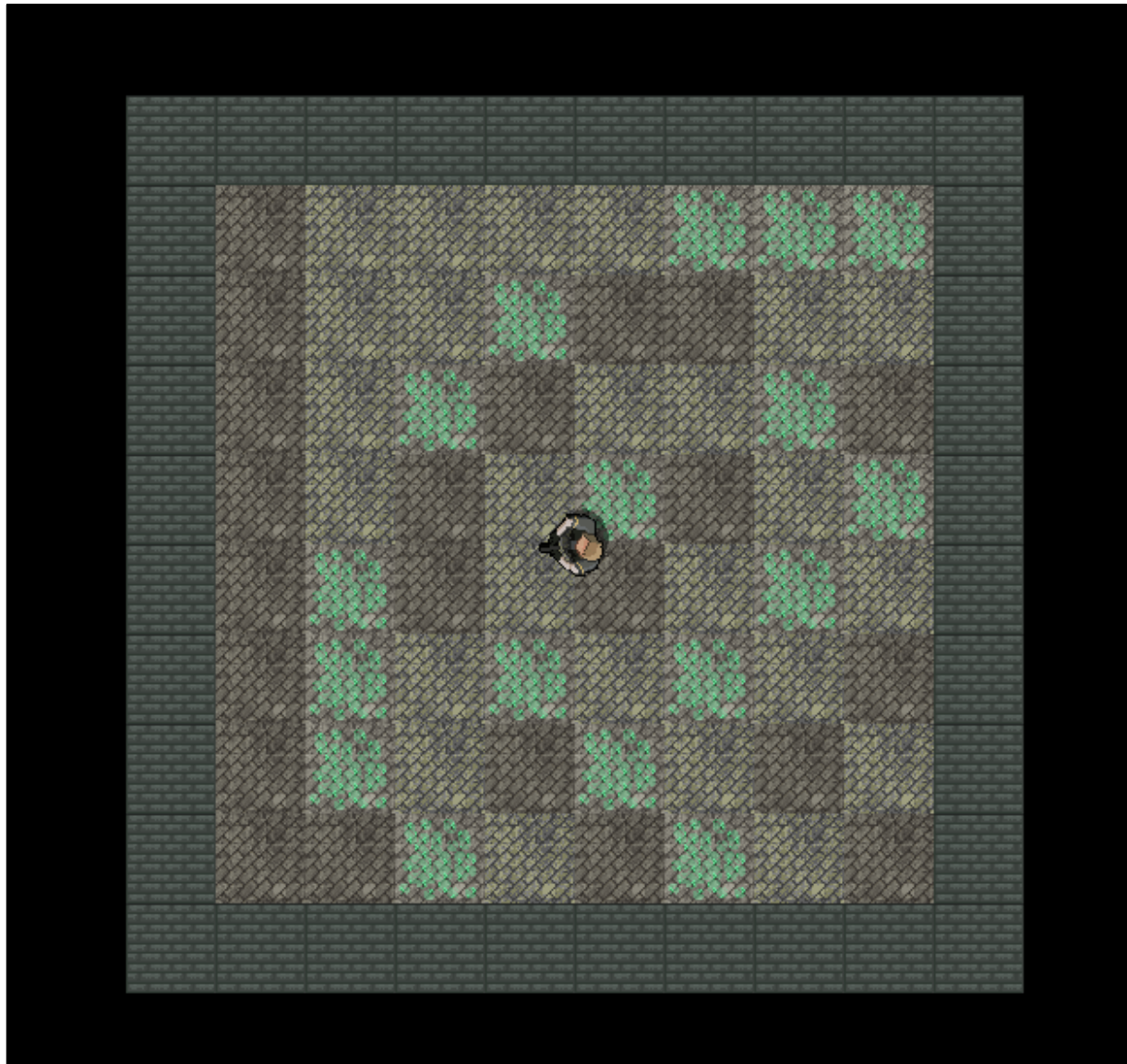
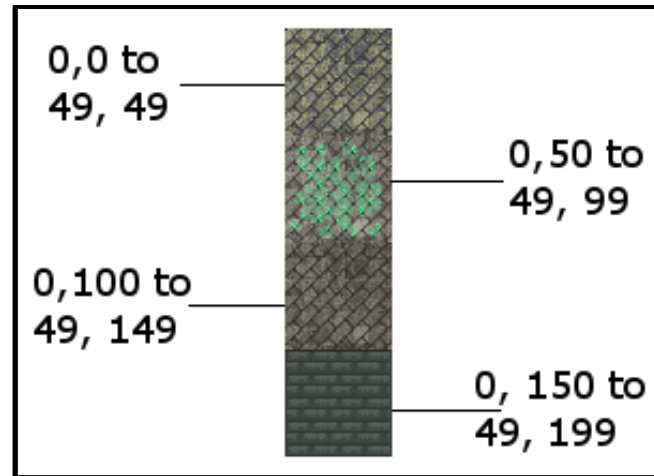
Chapter 8: SFML Views – Starting the Zombie Shooter Game



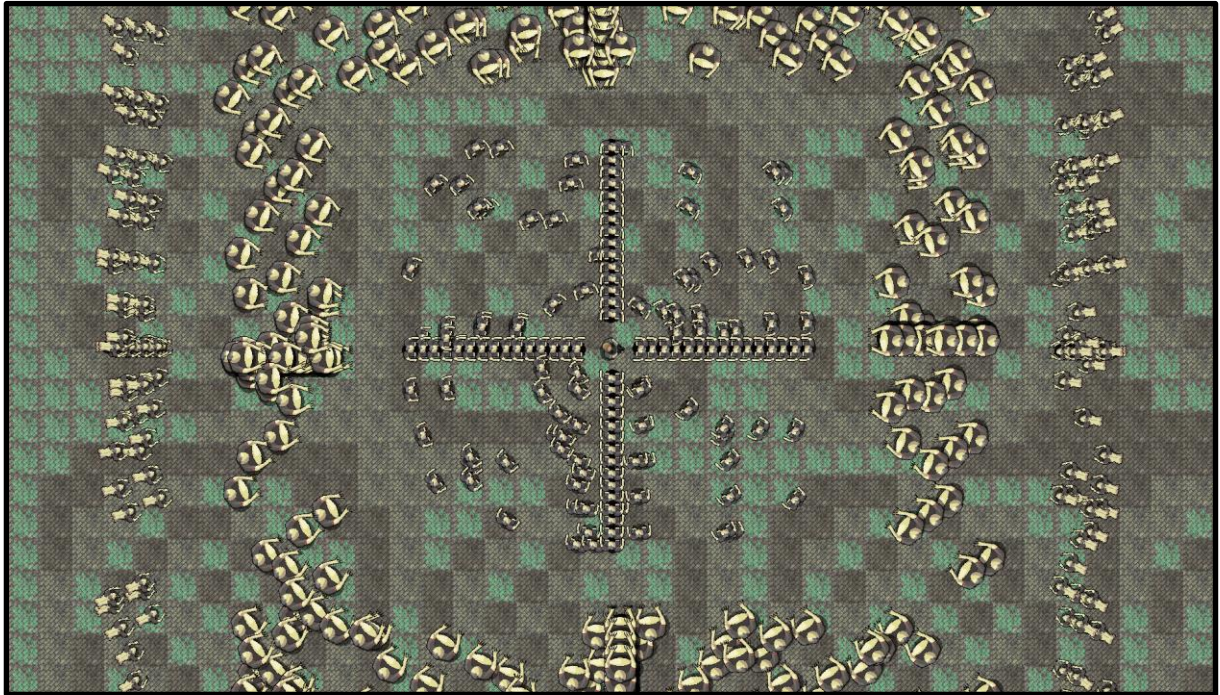
```
// The main game loop
while (window.isOpen())
{
```

Chapter 9: C++ References, Sprite Sheets, and Vertex Arrays

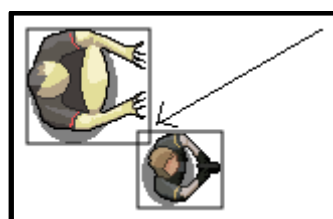
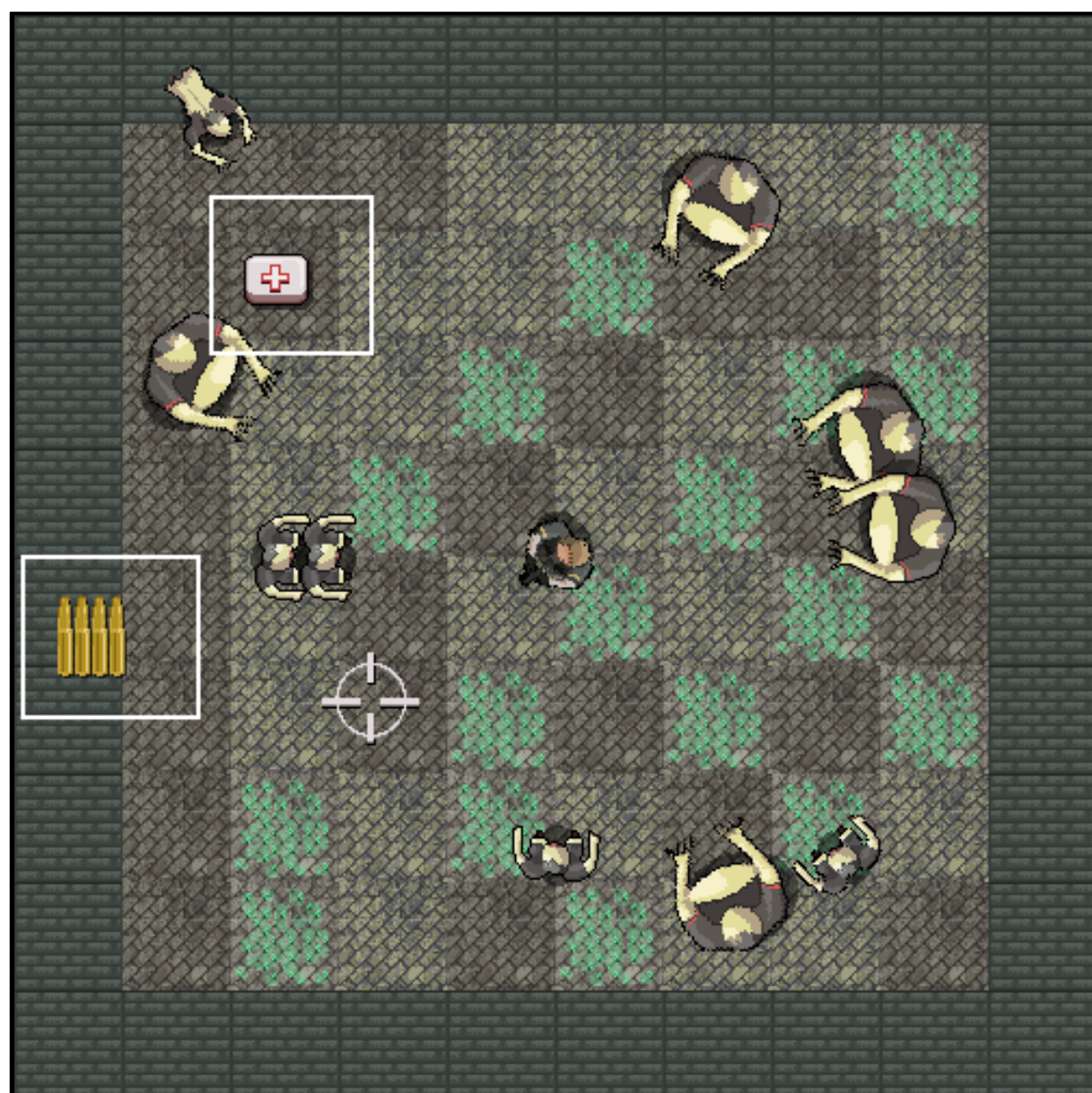


Chapter 10: Pointers, the Standard Template Library, and Texture Management



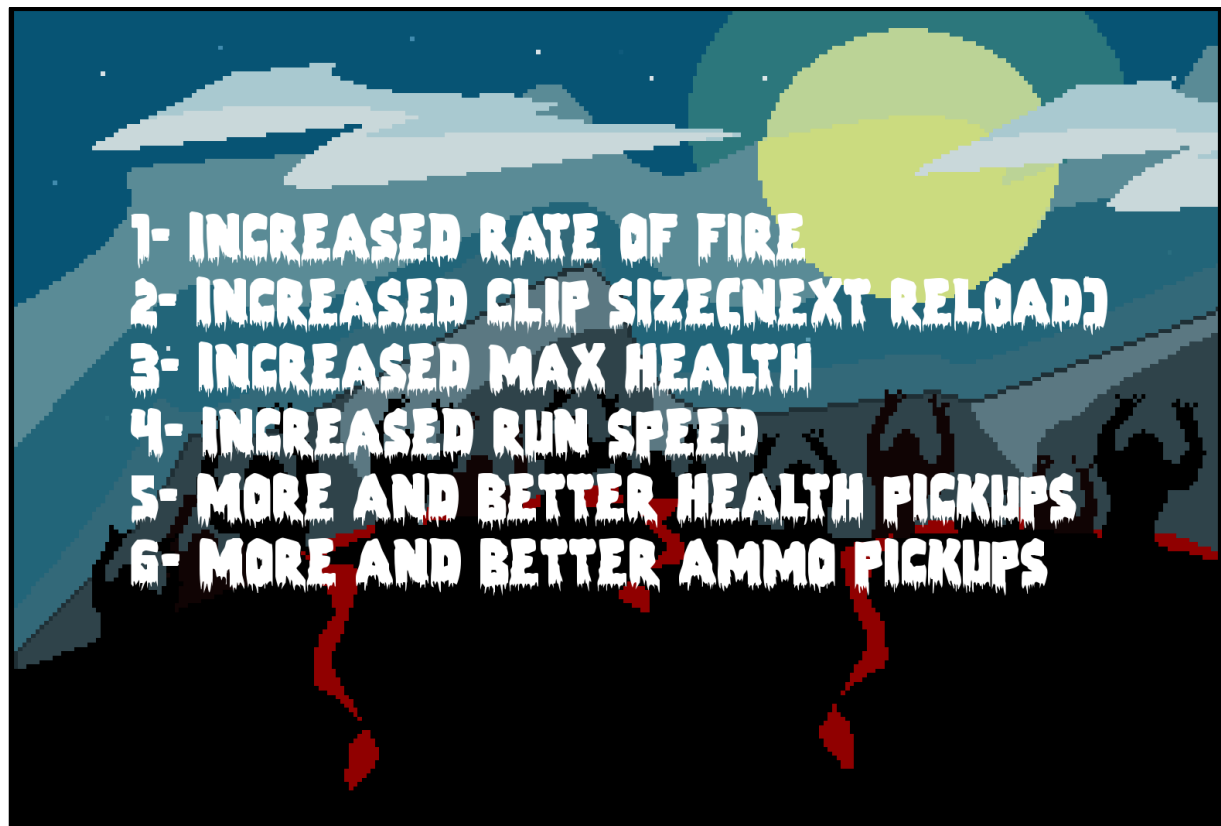
Chapter 11: Collision Detection, Pickups, and Bullets

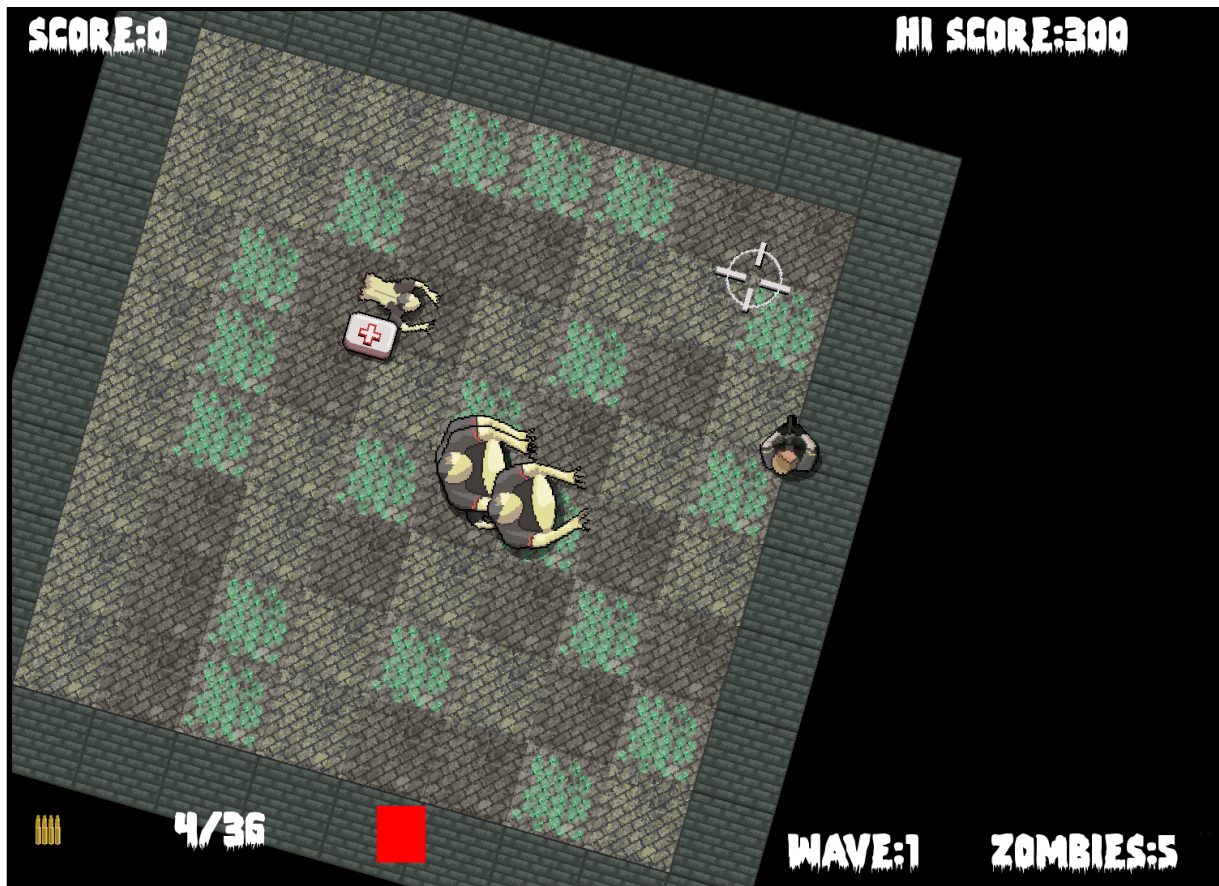




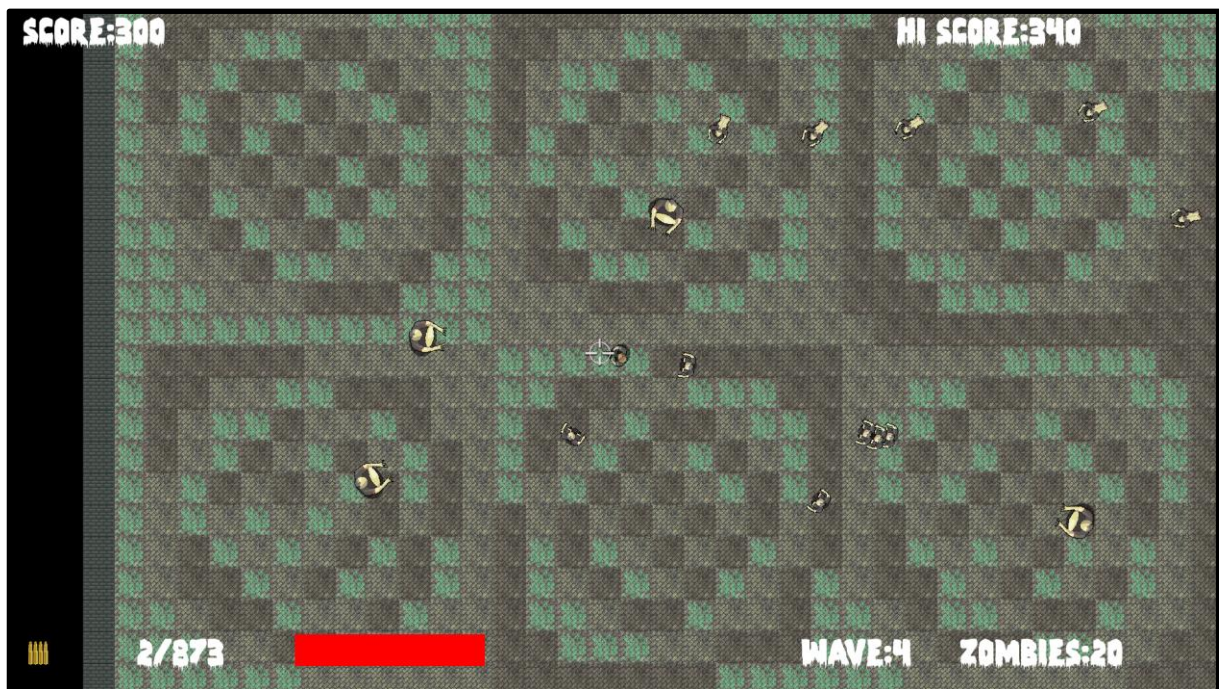
Chapter 12: Layering Views and Implementing the HUD



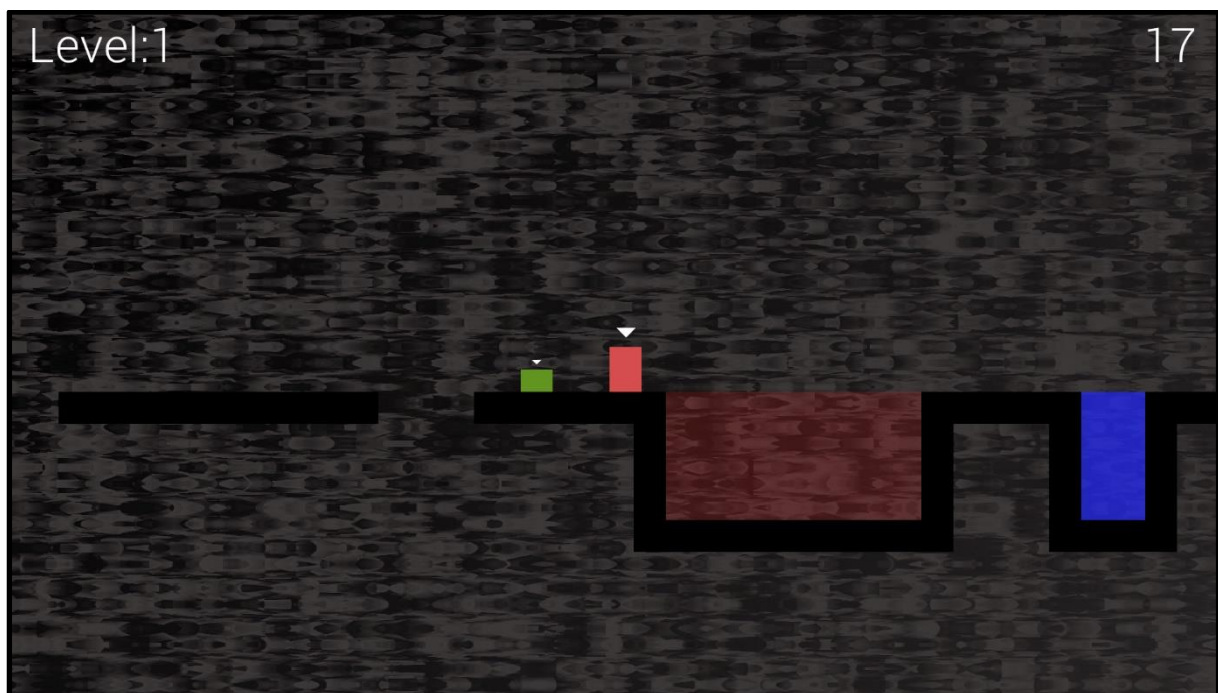
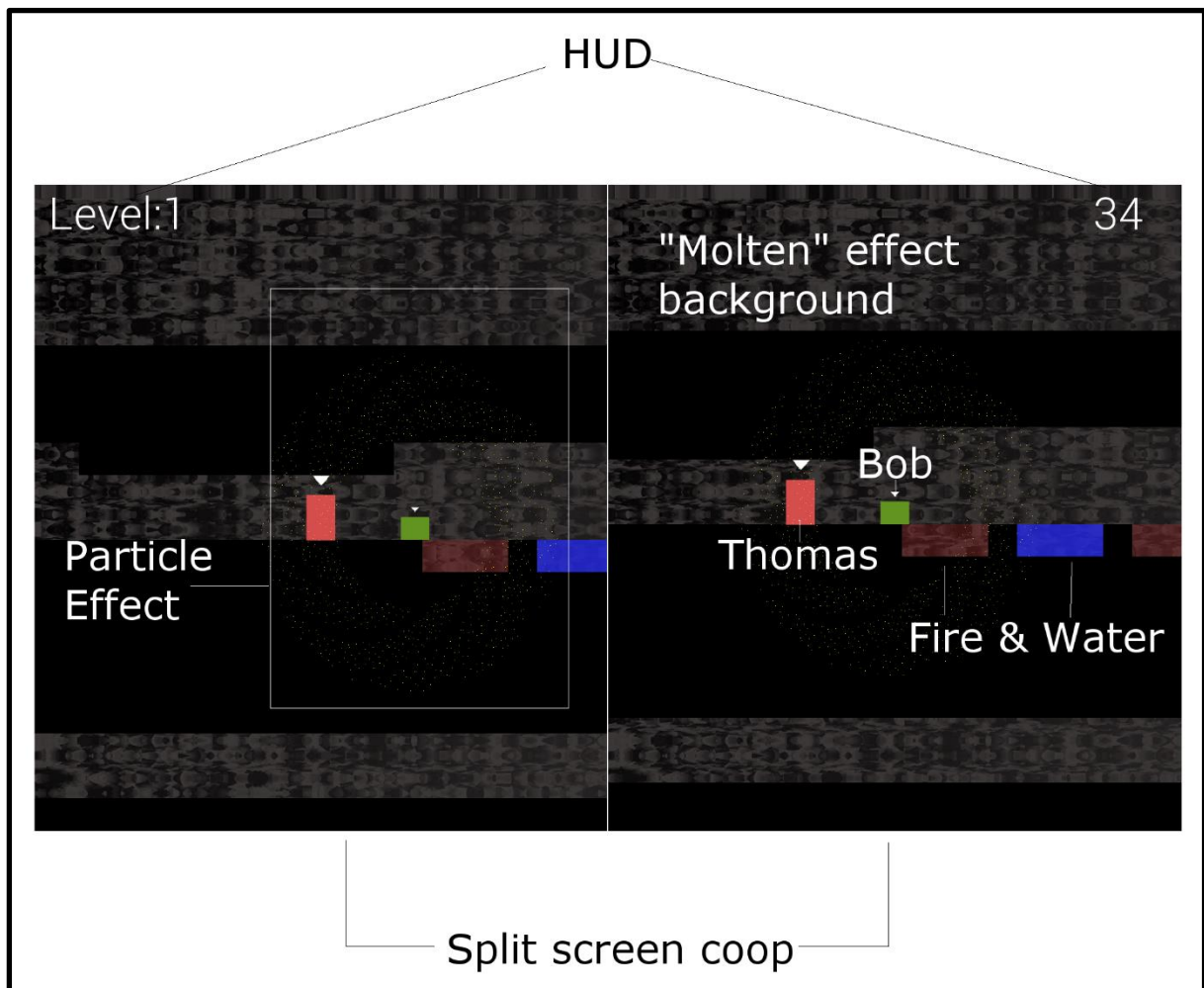




Chapter 13: Sound Effects, File I/O, and Finishing the Game

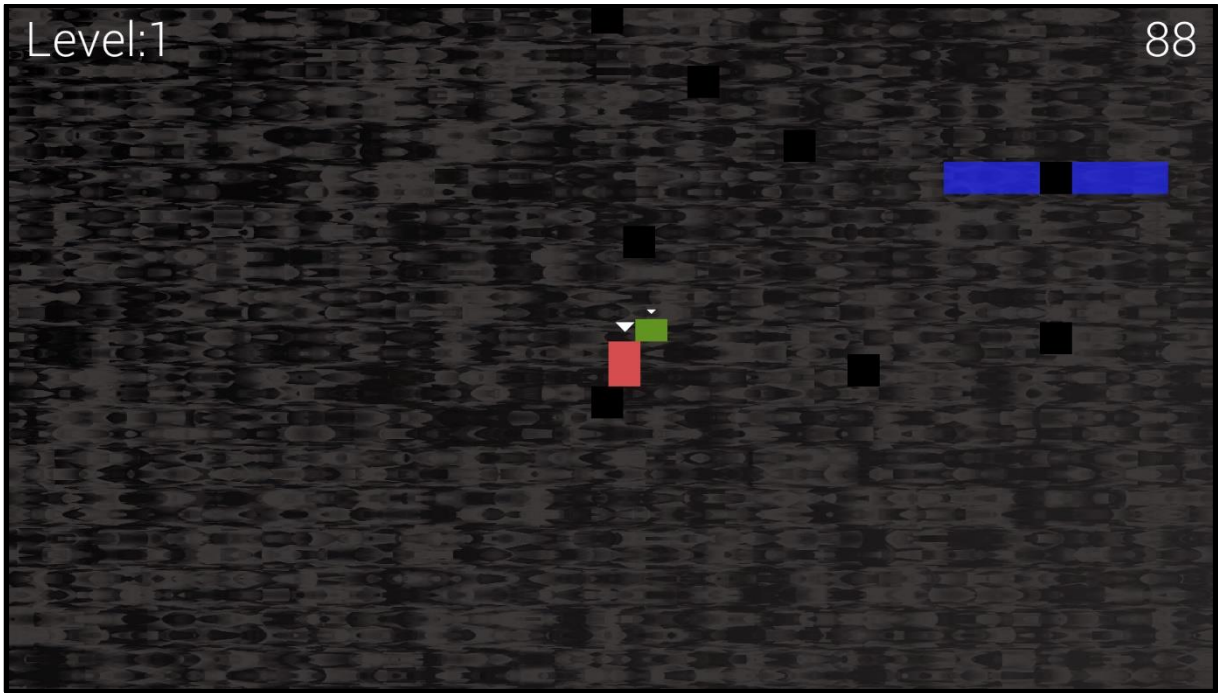


Chapter 14: Abstraction and Code Management – Making Better Use of OOP



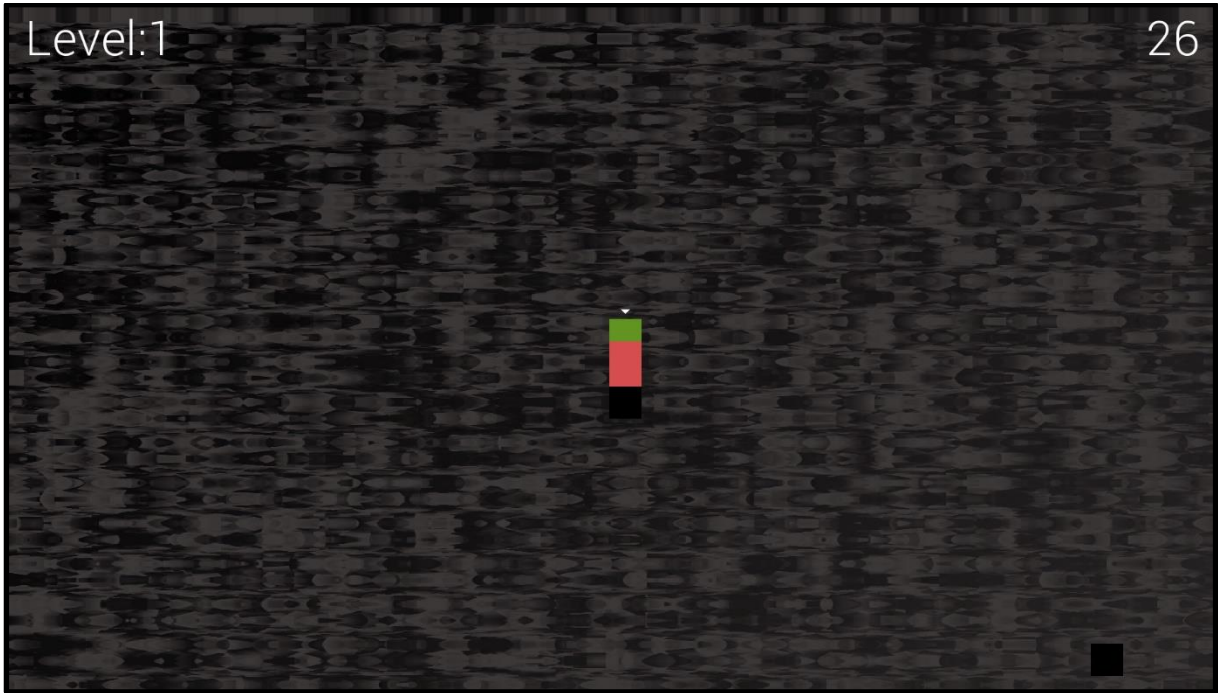
Level:1

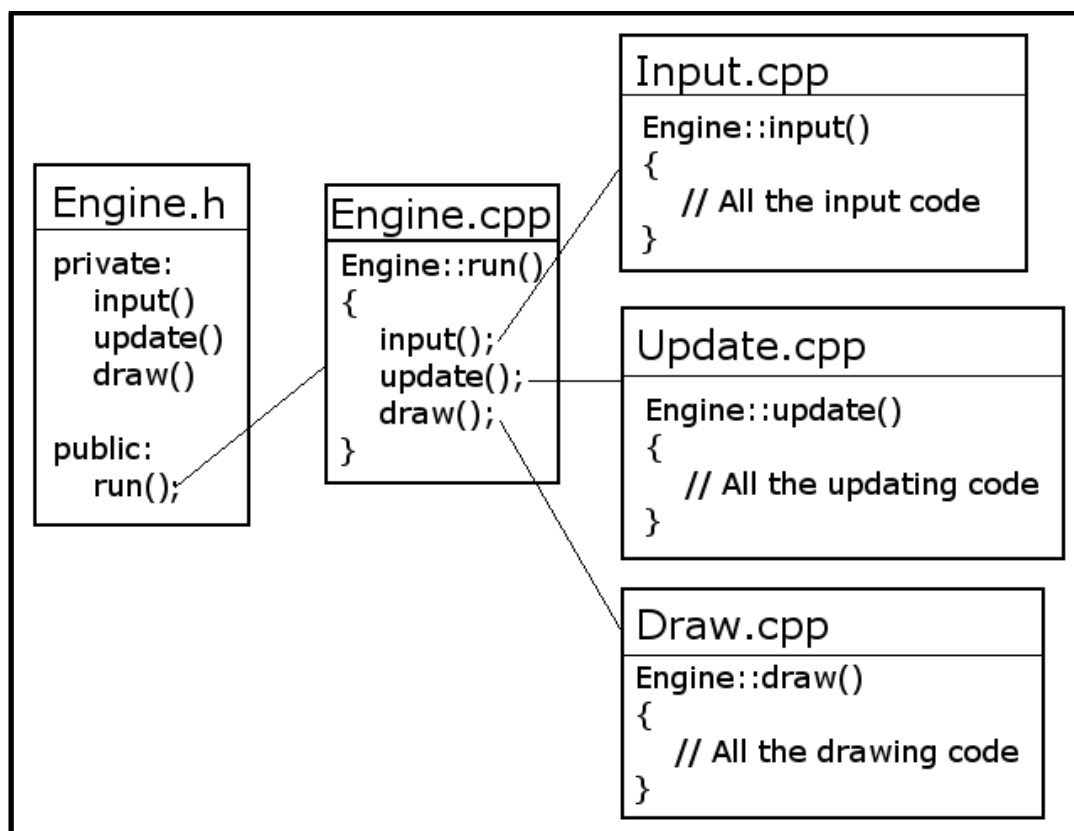
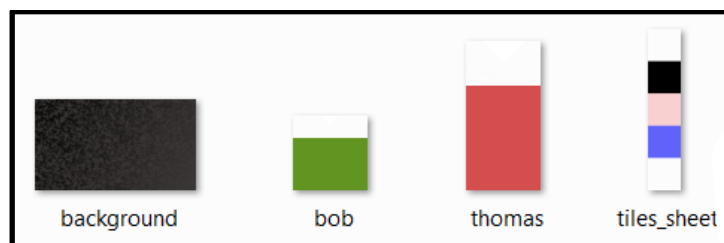
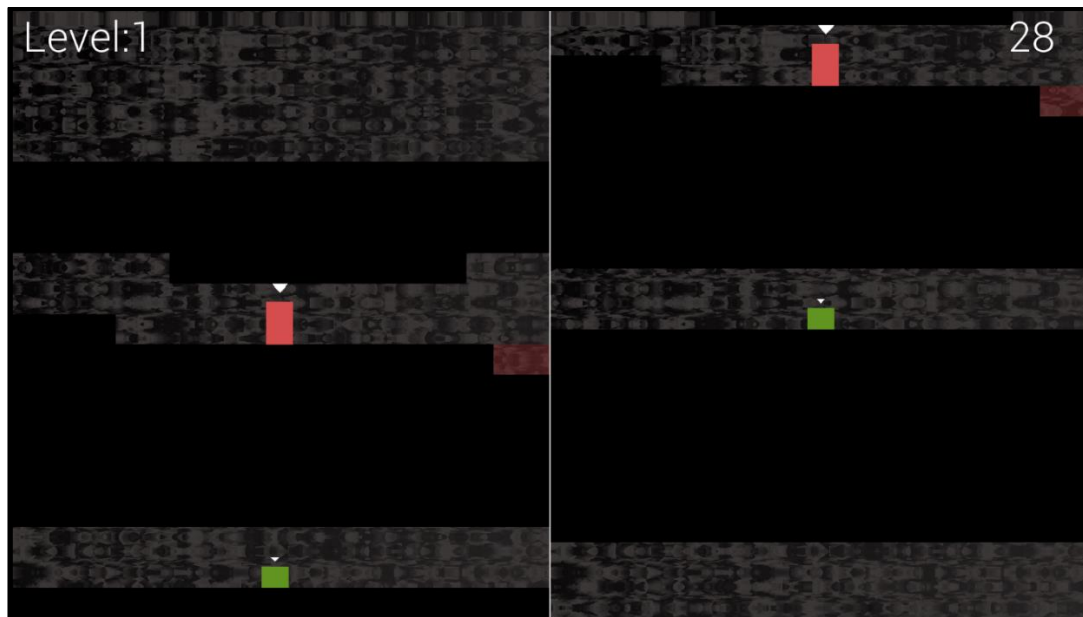
88



Level:1

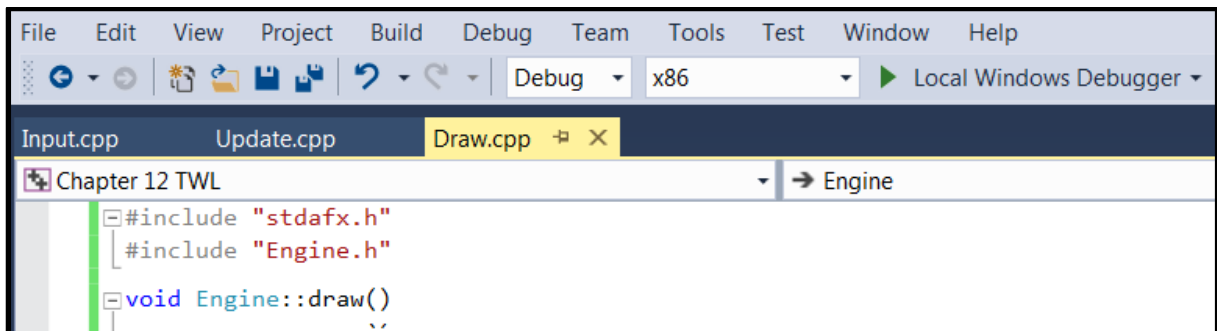
26





m_LeftView
on top of
m_BGLeftView

m_RightView
on top of
m_BGRightView

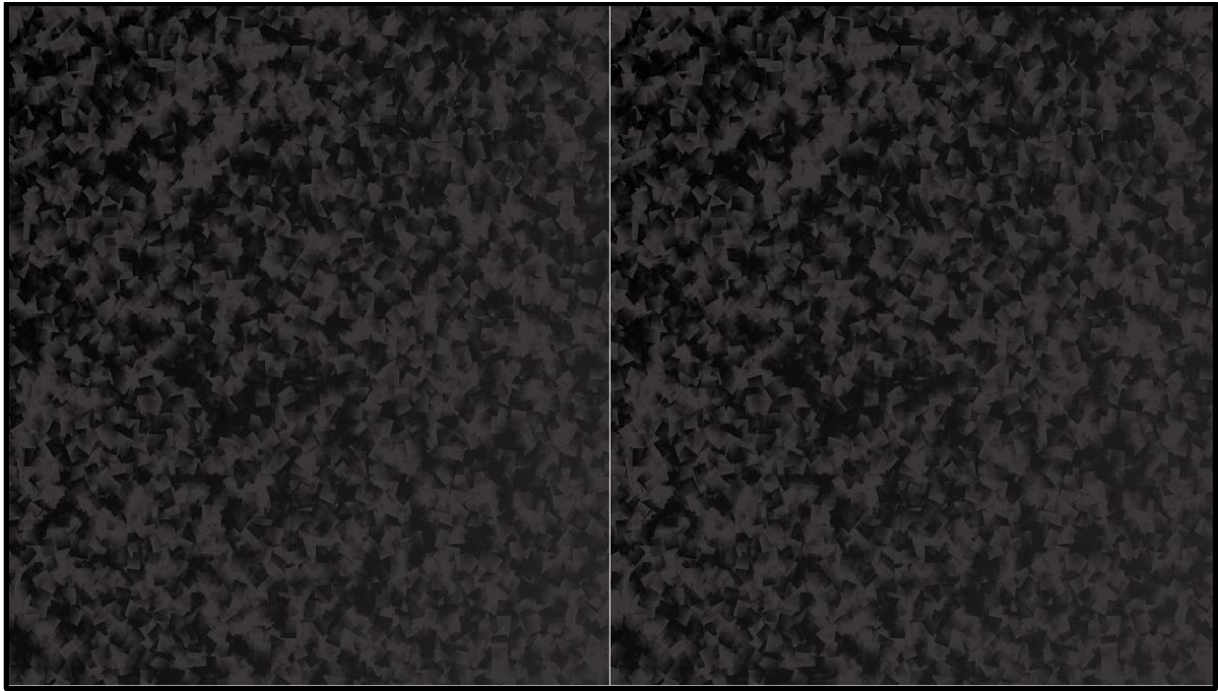


The screenshot shows a C++ IDE interface. The menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Project, Build, Debug, Team, Tools, Test, Window, and Help. The toolbar contains icons for file operations and a dropdown menu set to 'Debug' with 'x86' selected. The 'Local Windows Debugger' is also visible. The file explorer shows 'Input.cpp', 'Update.cpp', and 'Draw.cpp' (selected). The code editor displays the following code:

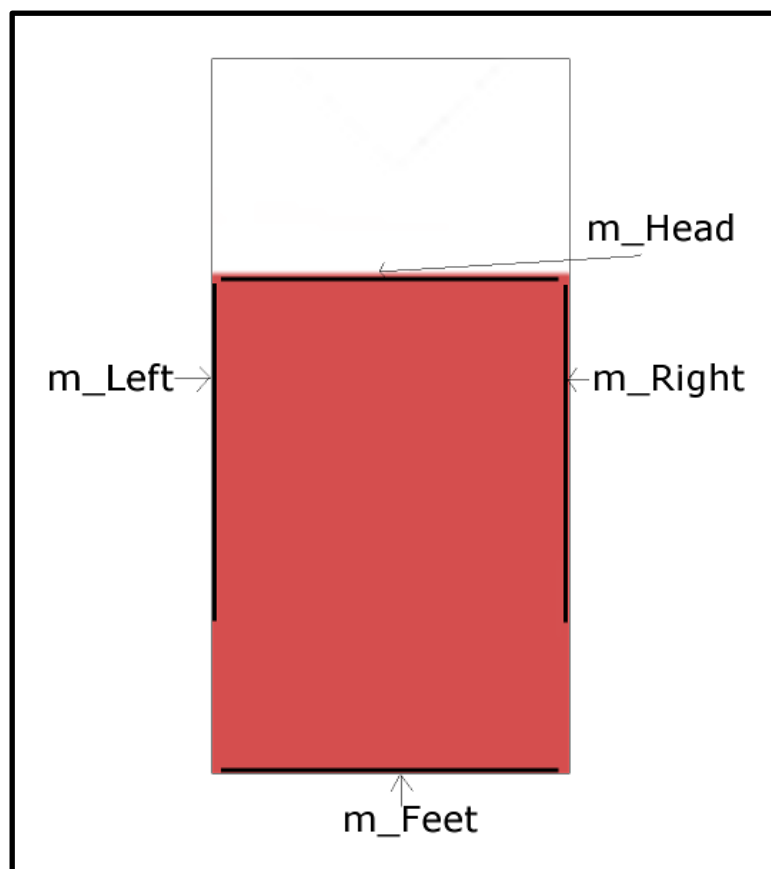
```
#include "stdafx.h"
#include "Engine.h"

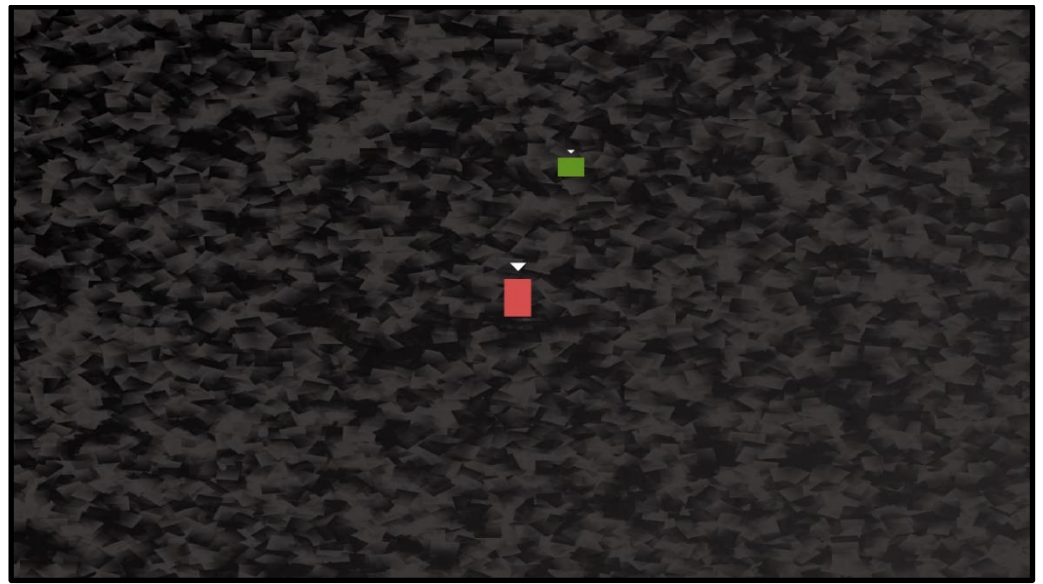
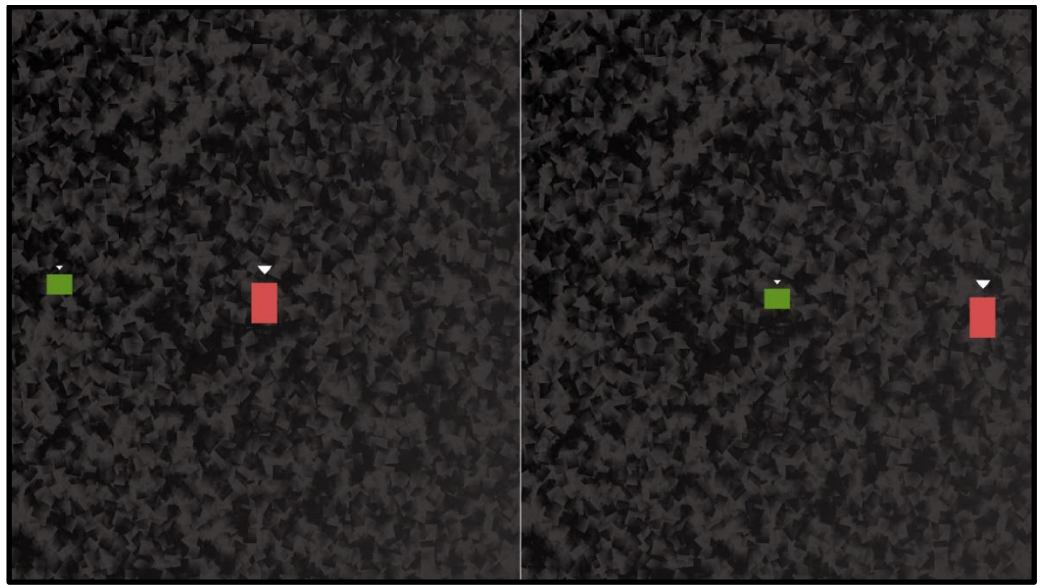
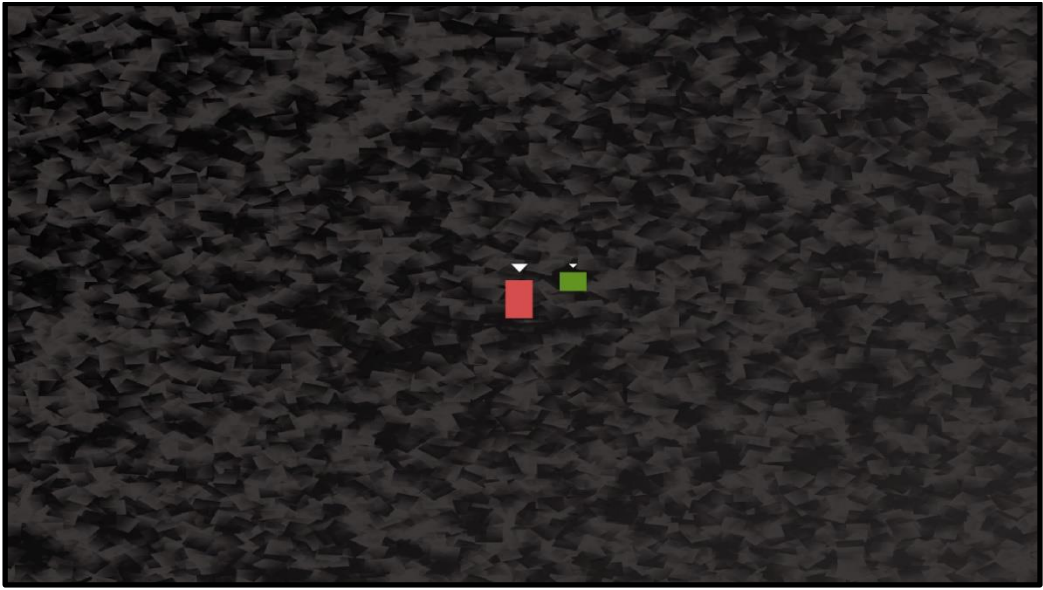
void Engine::draw()
{
}
```



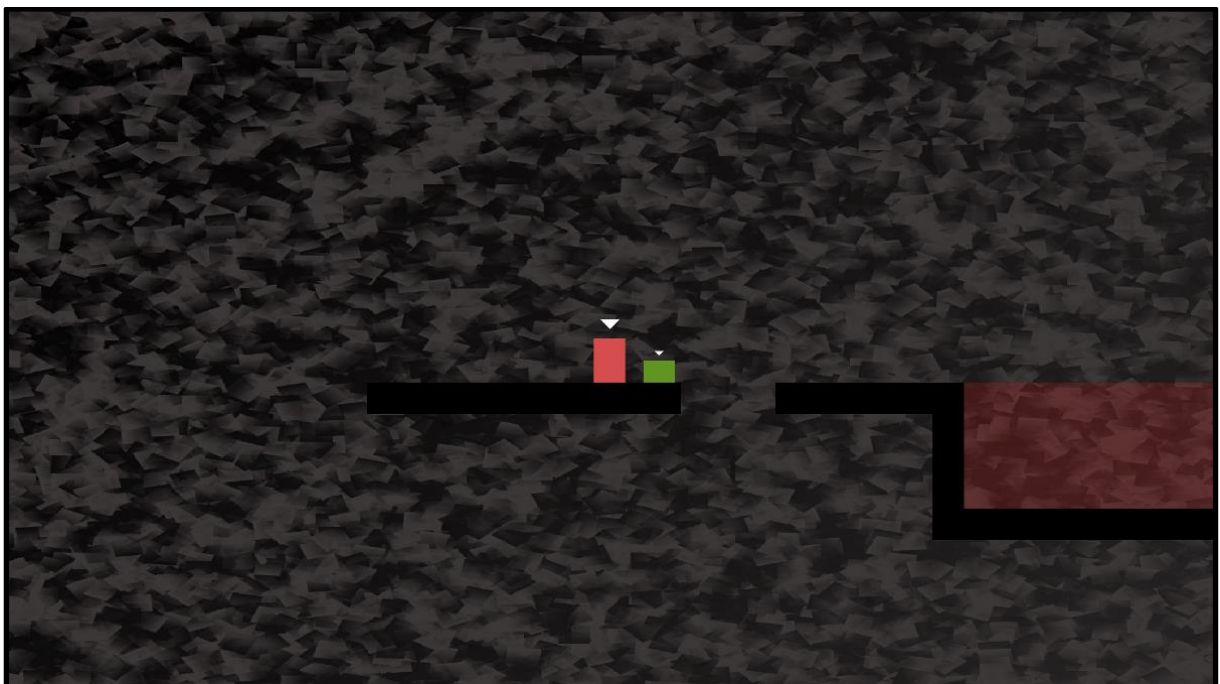
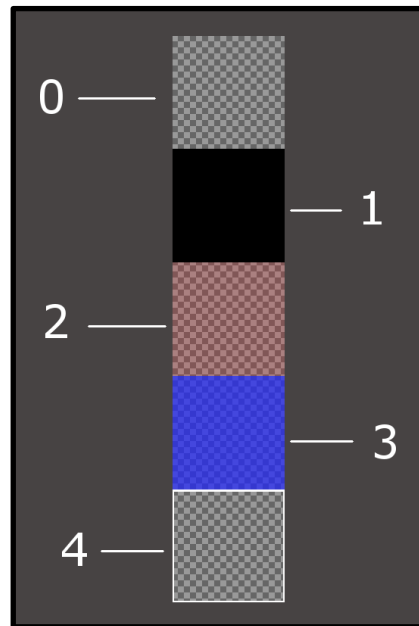


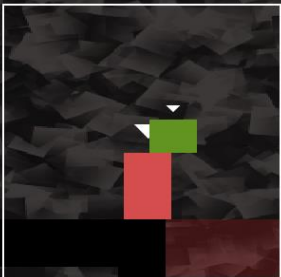
Chapter 15: Advanced OOP – Inheritance and Polymorphism

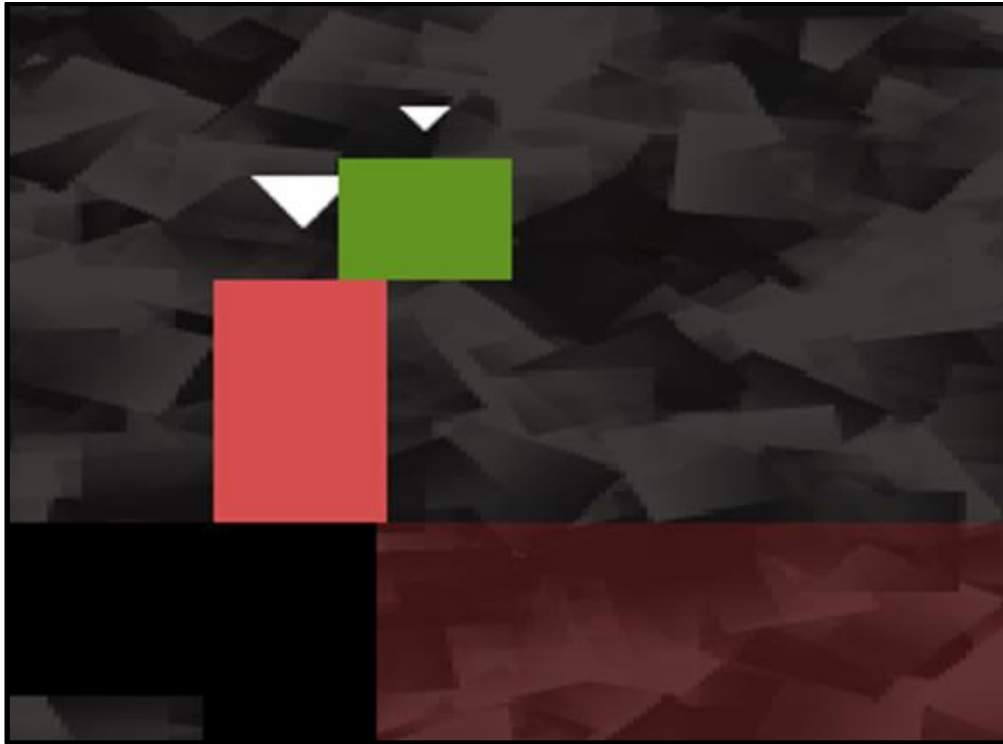




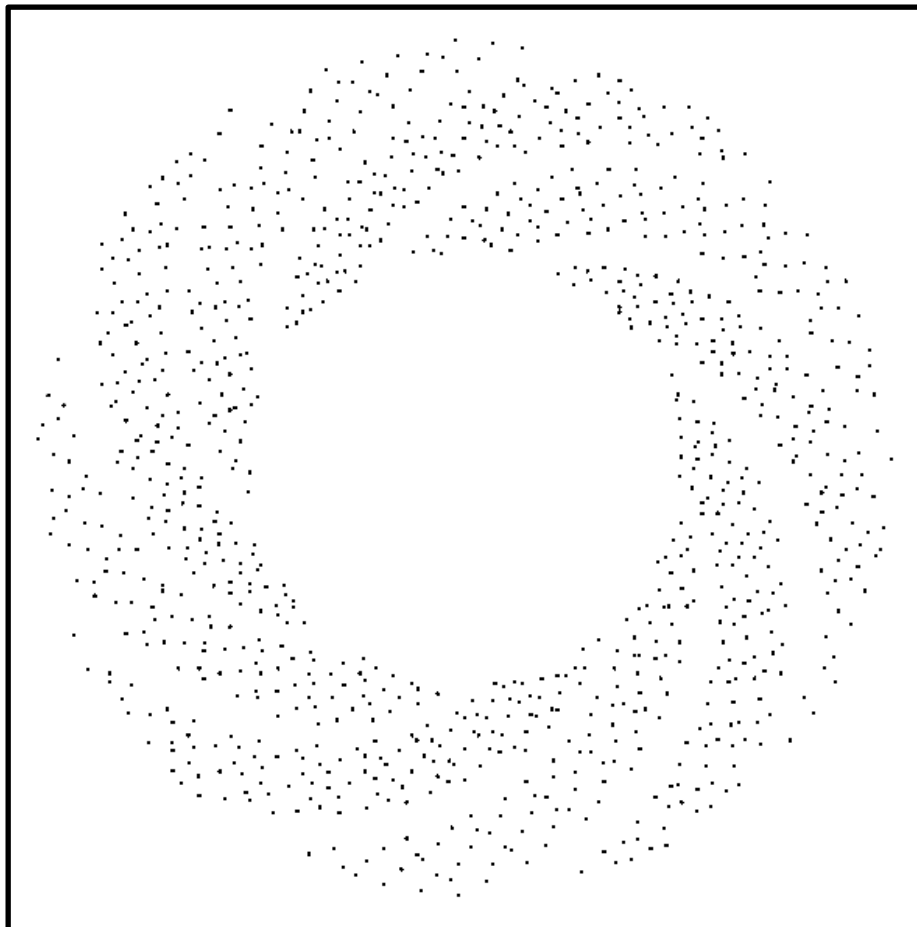
Chapter 16: Building Playable Levels and Collision Detection

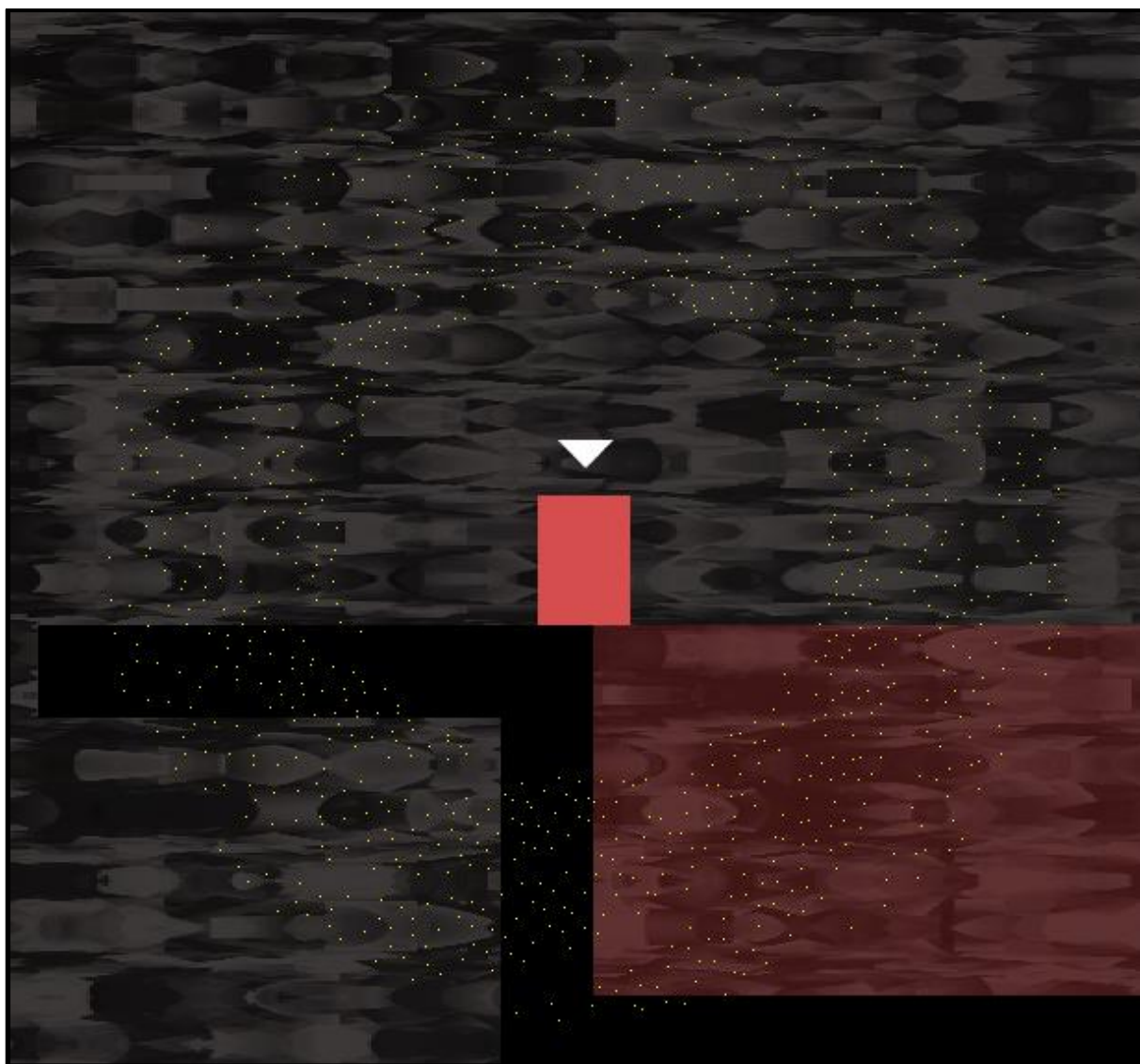


[illegible]

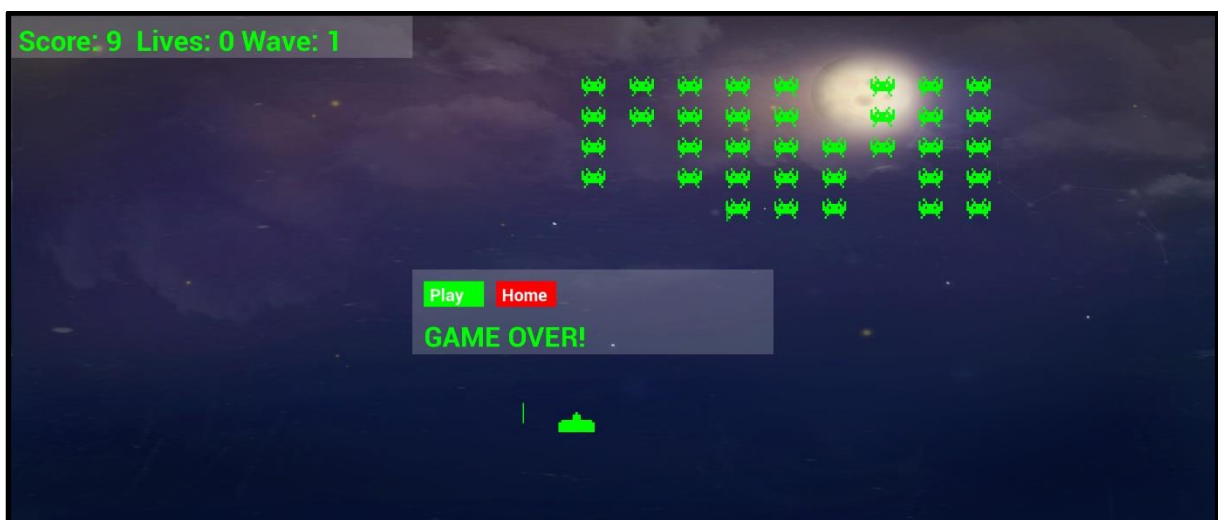
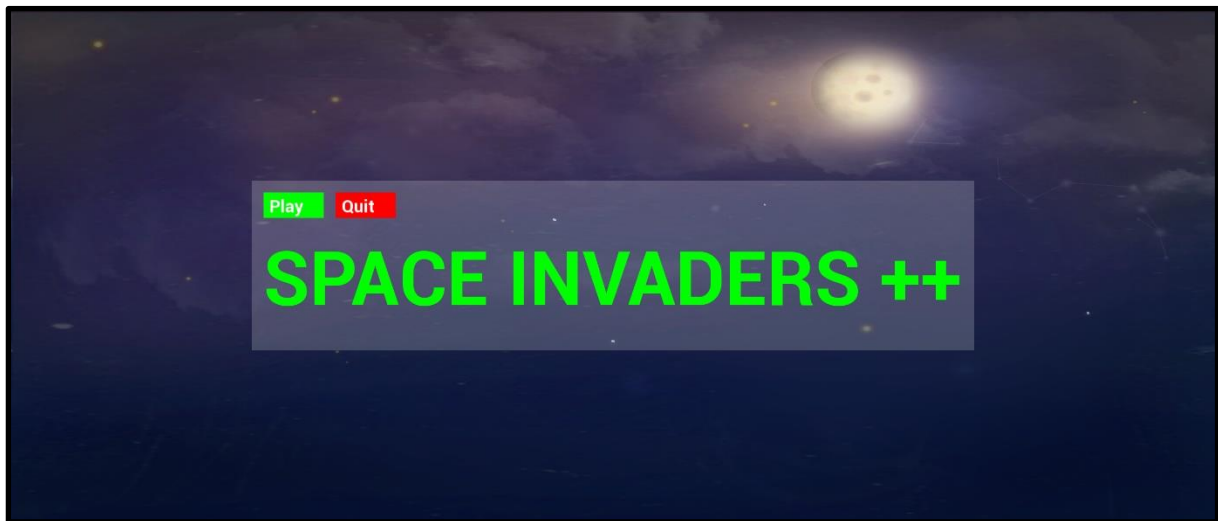


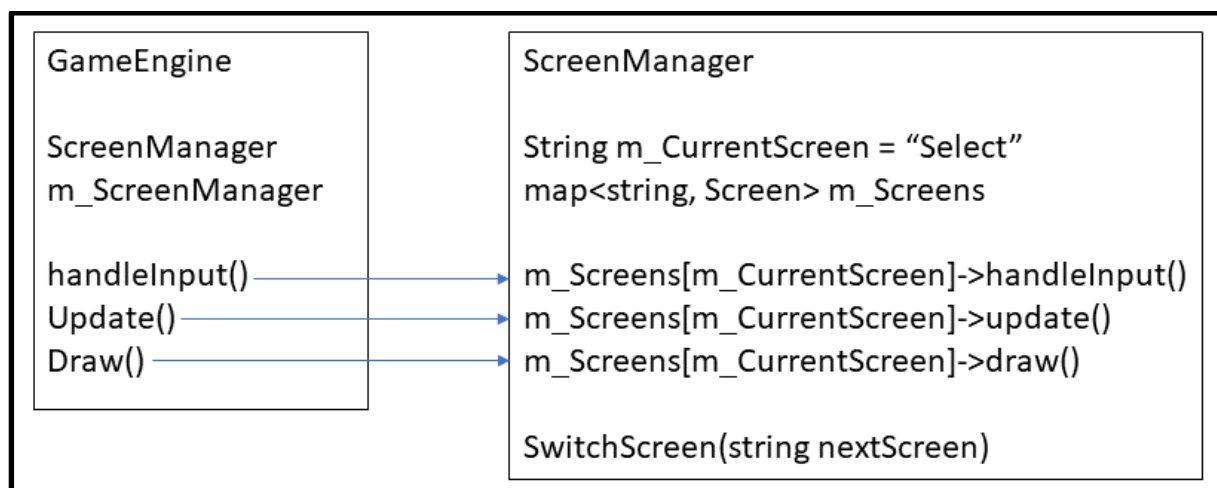
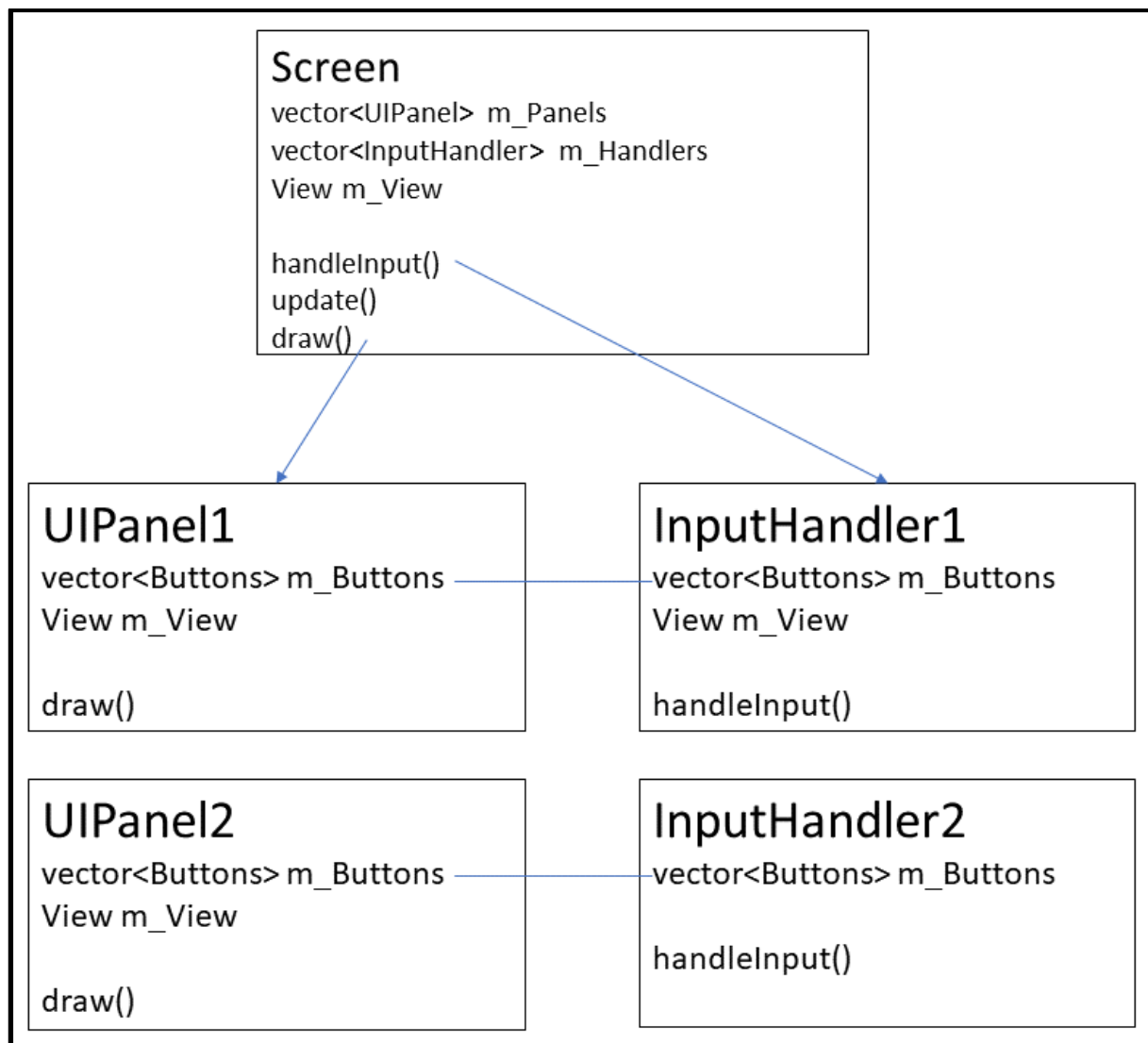
Chapter 18: Particle Systems and Shaders

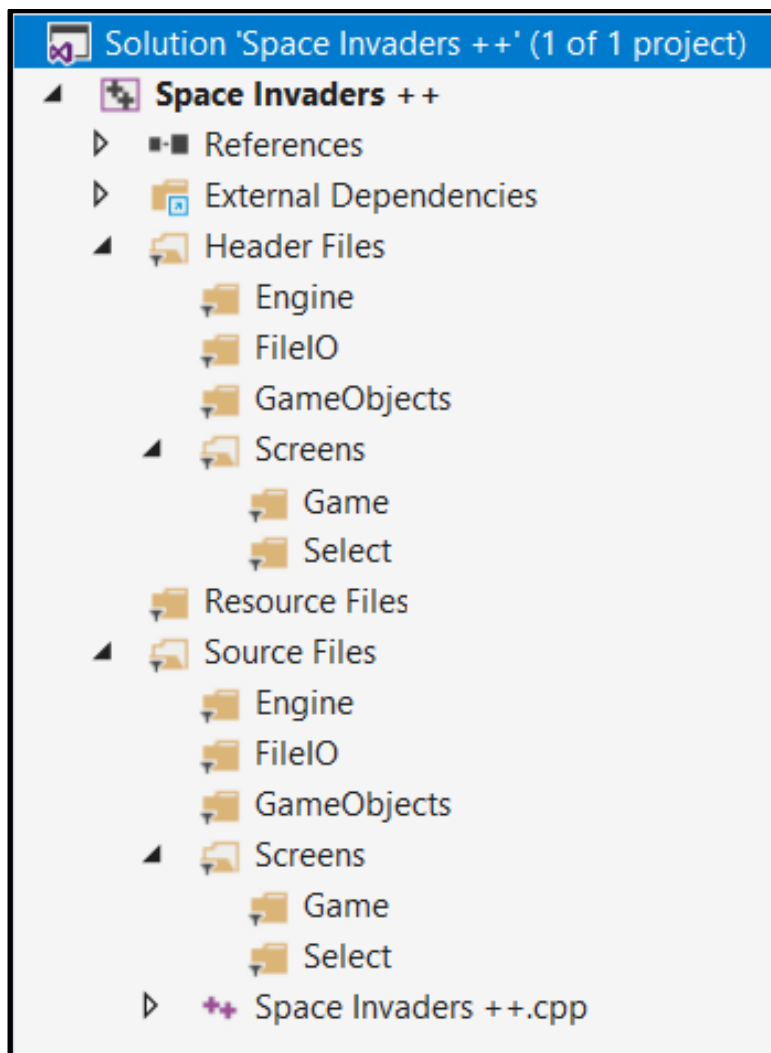
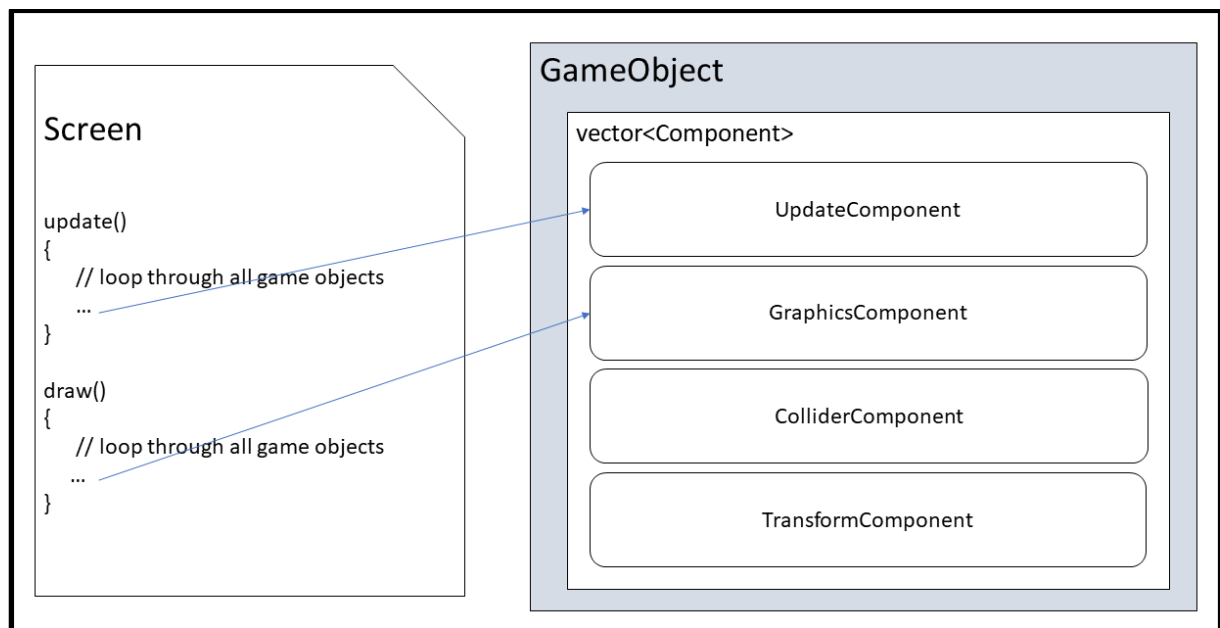


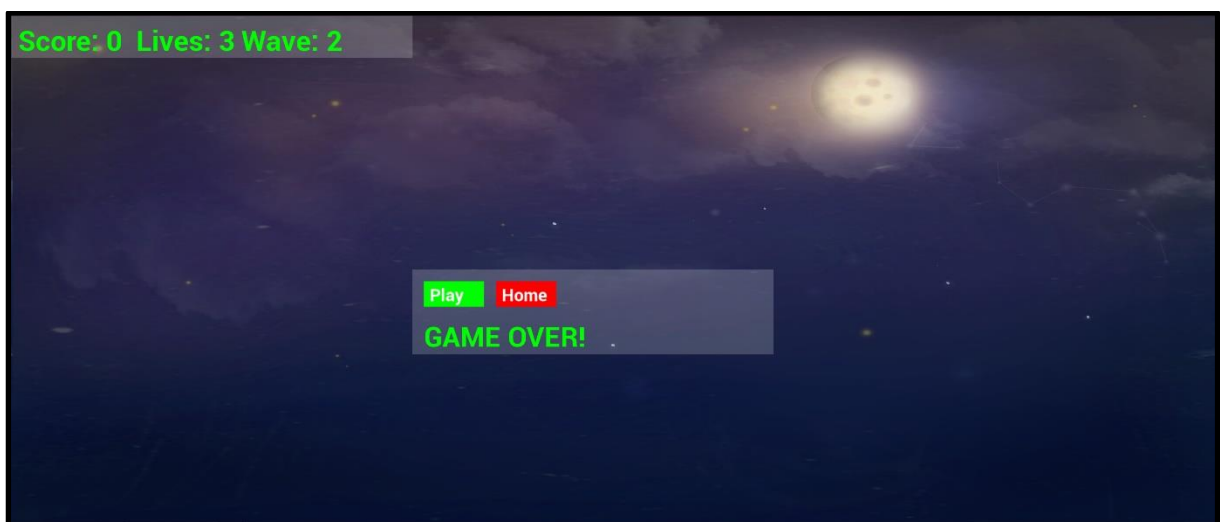
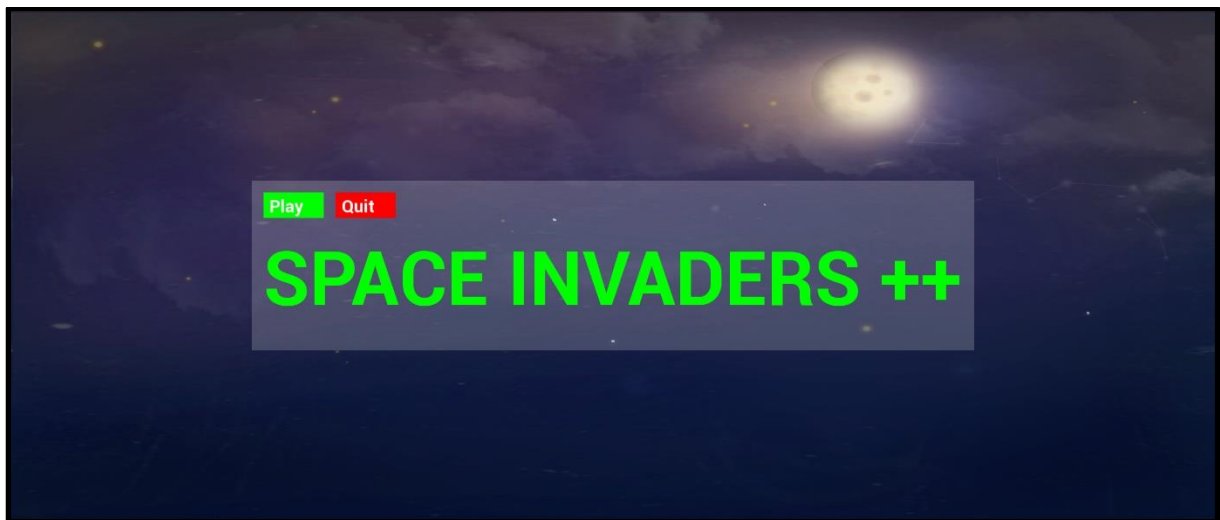


Chapter 19: Game Programming Design Patterns – Starting the Space Invaders ++ Game

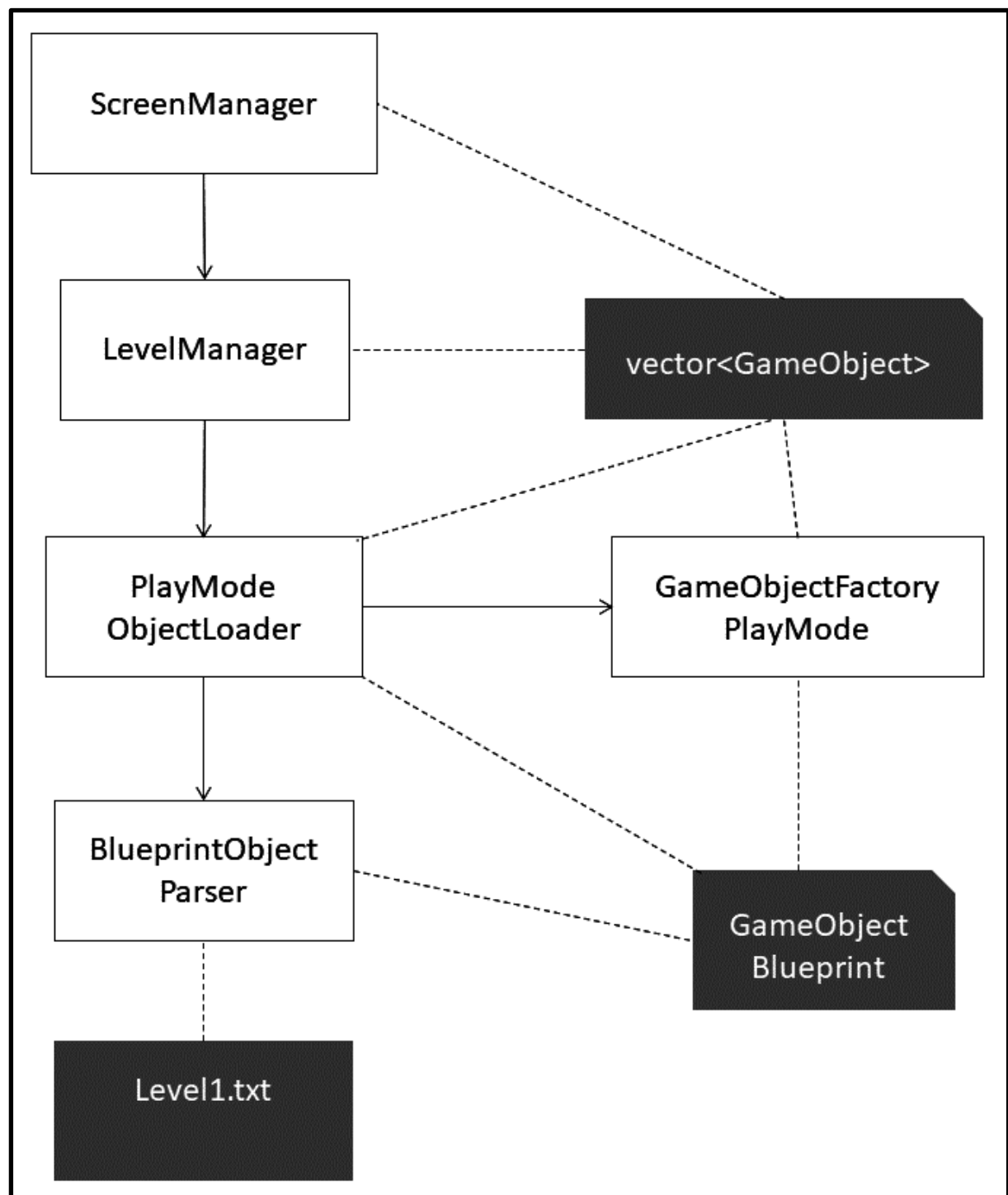




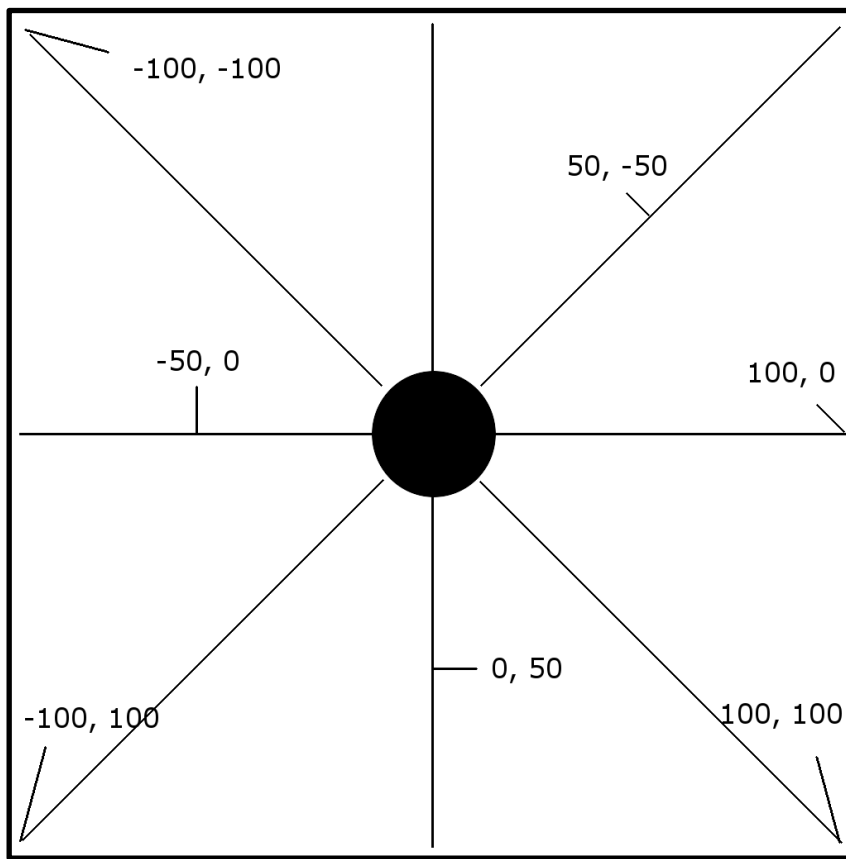




Chapter 21: File I/O and the Game Object Factory



Chapter 22: Game Objects and Building a Game



```
Space Invaders ++.cpp  + x
Space Invaders ++ 2

1  #include "GameEngine.h"
2
3  int main()
4  {
5      GameEngine m_GameEngine;
6      m_GameEngine.run();
7      return 0;
8  }
```

```
5  GameEngine m_GameEngine;
6  m_GameEngine.run();
7  return 0;
```

m_GameEngine;

m_GameEngine	{m_Clock={m_startTime={m_microseconds=-3689348814741910324 } } m_DT={m_microseconds=-3689348814741910324 } ...}
m_Clock	{m_startTime={m_microseconds=-3689348814741910324 } }
m_DT	{m_microseconds=-3689348814741910324 }
m_Window	{...}
m_ScreenManager	unique_ptr {m_Screens={ size=??? } m_LevelManager={m_GameObjects={ size=??? } WORLD_FOLDER={...} SLASH={...} ...}
m_FPS	-107374176.
m_Resolution	{x=-107374176. y=-107374176. }
m_SoundEngine	{m_ShootBuffer={m_buffer=3435973836 m_samples={ size=0 } m_duration={m_microseconds=-3689348814741910324 } ...} ...}

