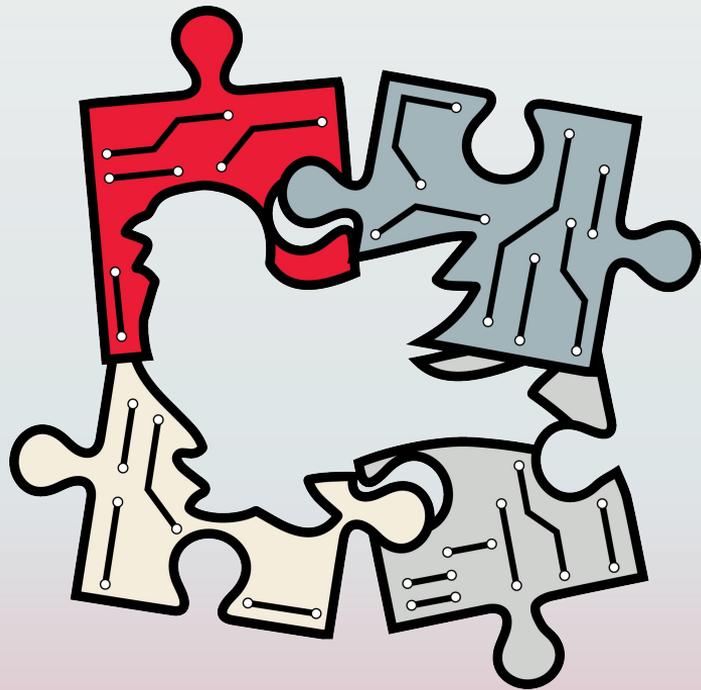


# MCGILL PHYSICS HACKATHON

Introduction to



# pygame

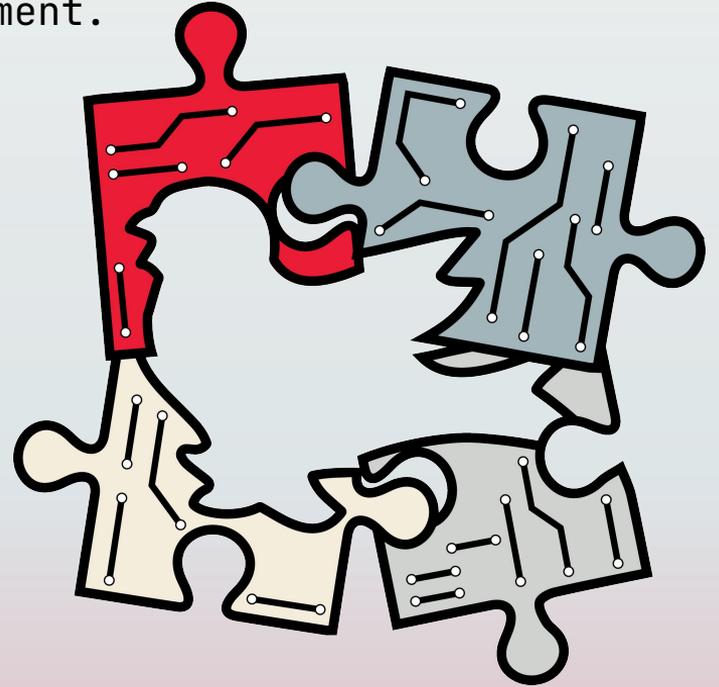


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# What is PyGame?

- NOT a game engine (no built-in physics).
- Python package.
- Provides *really* basic API for game development.
- Mostly places image on a screen.
- Renders on your CPU.
- Documentation found at <https://www.pygame.org/docs/>



# First Steps

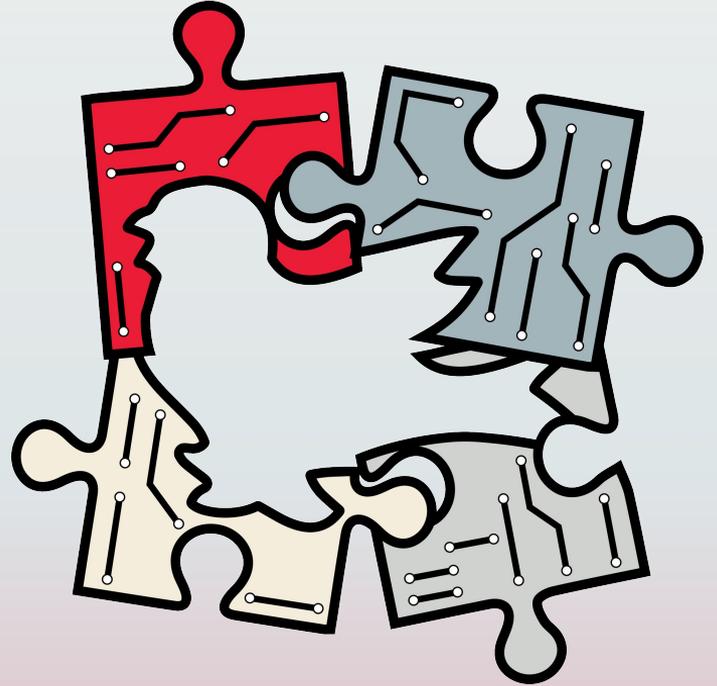
- Installed via pip

```
$ pip install pygame-ce
```

- Let's create a window!

```
00 import pygame
01
02 pygame.init()
03 screen = pygame.display.set_mode((1280, 720))
```

- Now try to keep this window open...

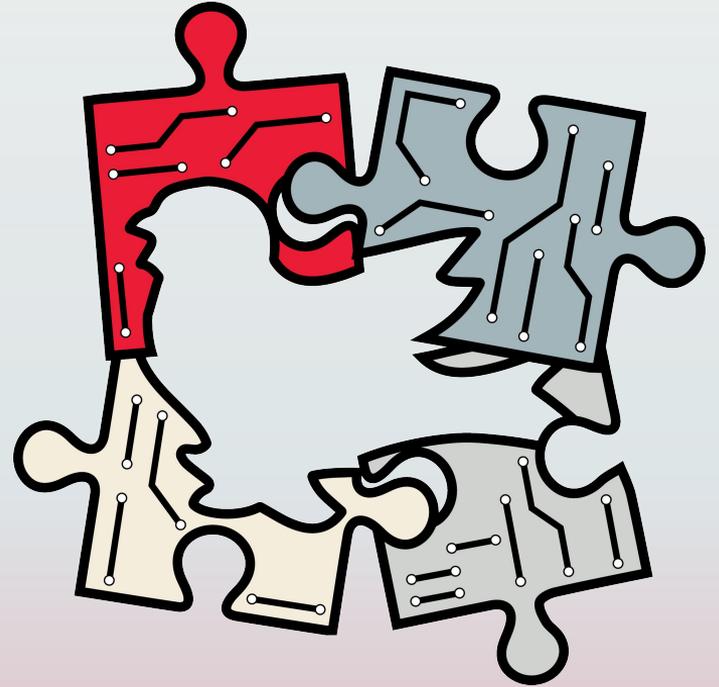


# The Game Loop

- This is a loop that runs continuously until the user quits the program.

```
00 import pygame
01
02 pygame.init()
03 screen = pygame.display.set_mode((1280, 720))
04 running = True
05
06 while running:
07     pass
```

- The above keeps the window open, but now it cannot close...

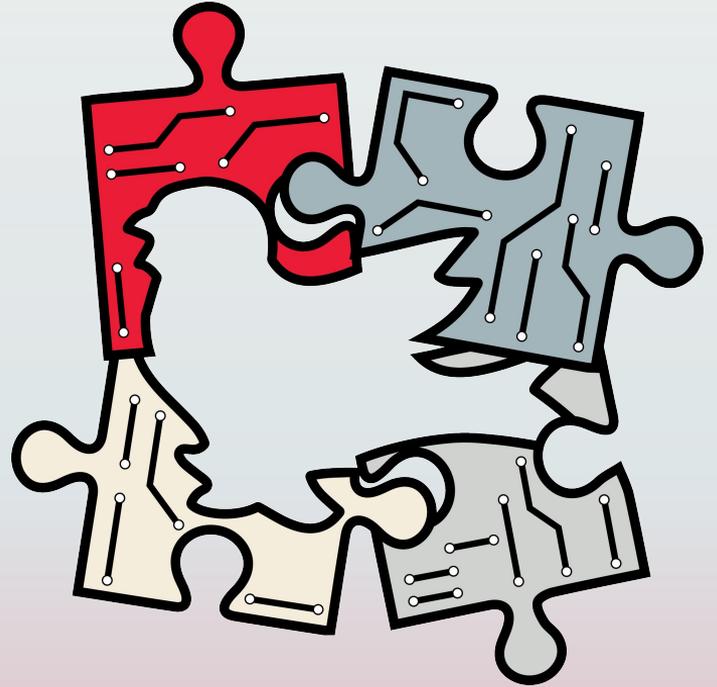


# Events

- Events listen in on certain inputs from the OS.

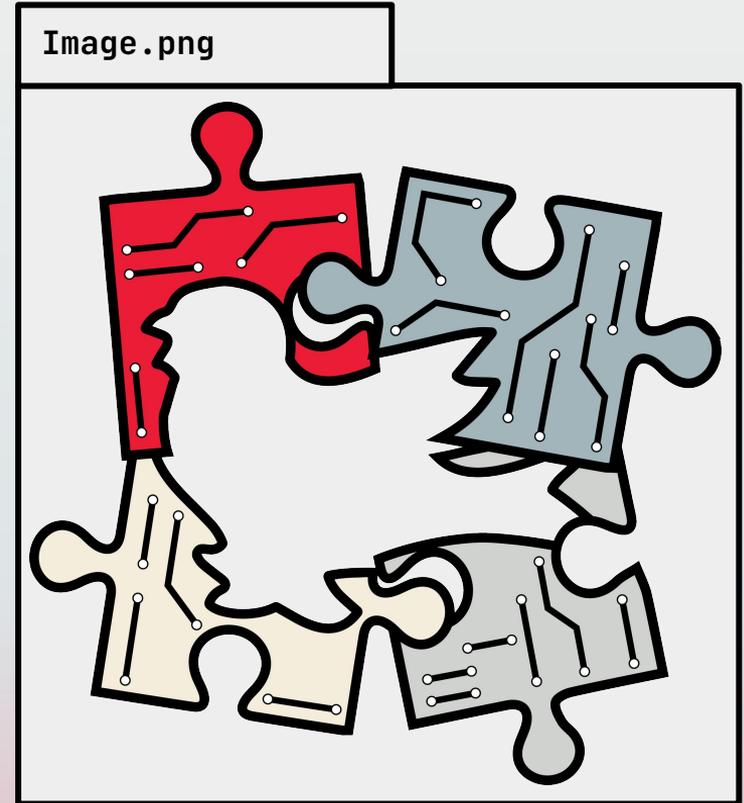
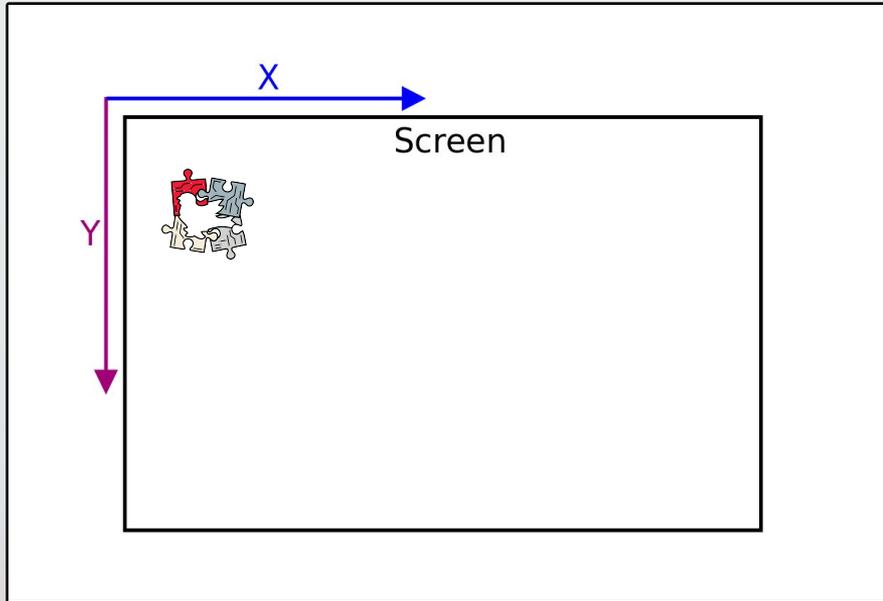
```
00 import pygame
01
02 pygame.init()
03 screen = pygame.display.set_mode((1280, 720))
04 running = True
05
06 while running:
07     for event in pygame.event.get():
08         if event.type == pygame.QUIT:
09             running = False
10
11 pygame.quit()
```

Now let's draw something to the screen!

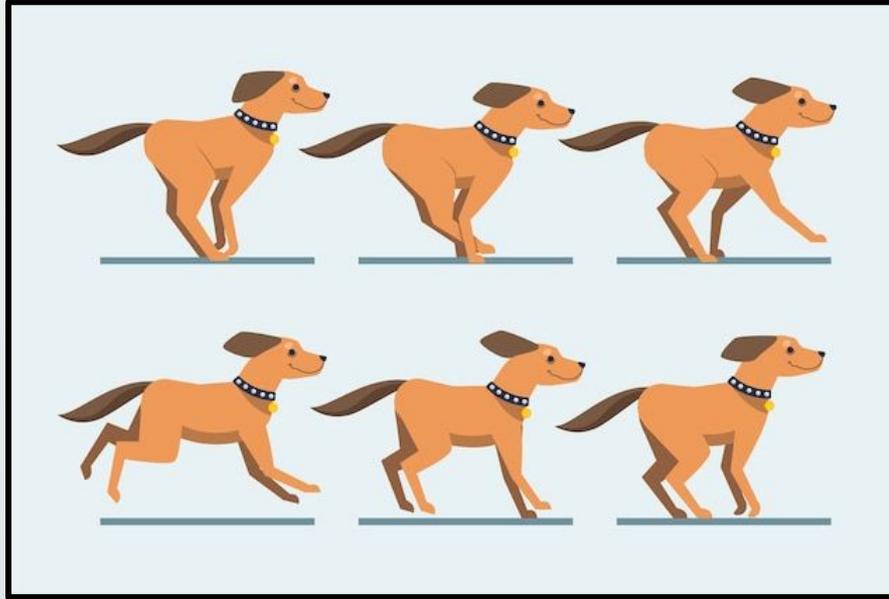


# Drawing Images to Screen

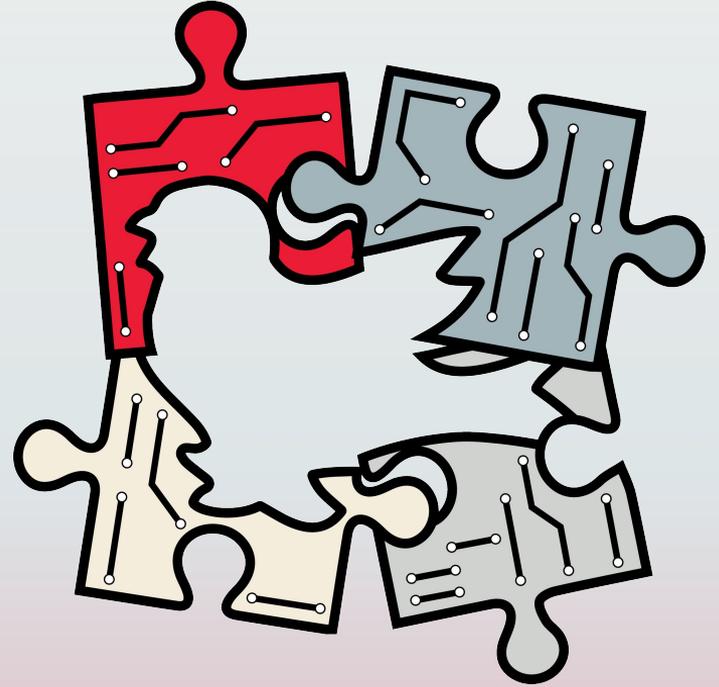
```
05 image = pygame.image.load("Image.png").convert()  
06 while running:  
07     screen.blit(image, (30, 30))  
08     pygame.display.flip()
```



# Moving Pictures



- Each game loop iteration is a frame!



# Timing

- Let's *loosely* cap each loop iteration at 60 fps.

```
00 import pygame
01
02 pygame.init()
...
03 clock = pygame.time.Clock()
04 dt = 0
05
06 while running:
07     for event in pygame.event.get():
08         if event.type == pygame.QUIT:
09             running = False
...
14     dt = clock.tick(60) / 1000
15 pygame.quit()
```

- 60 fps = 16.67 ms/frame
- `clock.tick(60)` returns the difference in time since the last time it was called.
- Say your iteration loop took 4ms to render, then `clock.tick(60)` will wait the extra  $16.67 - 4 = 12.67$  ms before looping.
- If it took longer than 16.67ms, it does not need to wait.
- This means you can use `dt` for physics calculations!

# Input



```
00 pygame.mouse.get_pressed(3)
01 pygame.mouse.get_pos()
02 pygame.mouse.get_rel()
```

```
00 pygame.mouse.get_pressed()
```

Name	Key
K_1	1
K_2	2
K_3	3
K_a	a
K_b	b
K_c	c
.	.
.	.
.	.



# Putting these together



Let me demo my falling  
confetti "game"

