

## The Game Creators Newsletter Issue 27

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For sheer number of articles and bytes of actual content (as opposed to HTML!) this is one of the largest issues we've ever released. It was also one of the most fun to put together because of the massive amount of quality items this month. The four Games on test are all excellent, especially the commercial quality Firewall RTS and Math89 Doom. On the commercial game front we get details of the excellent new space combat title Evochron and landing simulator Easy Lander. The PC Extreme team bring us a great article on SLI and what it will mean for graphics cards, and for DBPro developers we've got two great tutorials, one for Beginners about transparent objects and one for more Advanced developers on how to do window functions. Add to this the Forum news, new product releases, FPS Creator information, DBPro Upgrades / Bug Wk / Chat news and plenty more, and it all creates one hearty concoction of online development loveliness!

Before I forget, thanks to Marshall Lawson for the front cover image last month (created with FPS Creator naturally). We hope you enjoy this read, there is certainly enough of it :) and don't forget to attend the TGC Chat Session if you can.

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## DarkBASIC Professional Bug Week

As promised last issue the team are gearing up for another intensive DBPro Bug Week. A Bug Week will see the development team blast through as many reported bugs as possible in a set time period, at the end of a new Upgrade will be released. Over to Lee to explain:

"I can confirm that we will be putting in five twelve hour days starting the 28th March 2005 with the sole aim of squashing as many of the baddest bugs reported for a new Upgrade 5.8 release. This includes the usual odd bugs which can now be fixed with the entire FPS Creator source code (and that's big), some other bug fixes that have already been implemented since 5.7, and a cleanup of some internal code (which Mike is doing even now)."

"Our aim is to get feedback from testers during this week to ensure we are going in the right direction, and if you want to be one of those special little Mike (mike at ouraimstodotcom) on the morning of the 28th, and we will include you in providing updates. By the end of the week, if we have something solid and the feedback from testers is good, we will wrap it up there and then for an Upgrade 5.8 release on the following Monday. It will be a bank holiday here, but will work through it just for you. You will find the list we are working on, in our bug base, which has been kindly compiled by community members on a voting basis. If your personal hated bug is not on that list, get involved on the 28th onwards and tell us your case. Which one will you be? Catch you then!"

Access the DBPro Bug List here: [http://forum.thegamecreators.com/?m=forum\\_view&t=44855&b=1](http://forum.thegamecreators.com/?m=forum_view&t=44855&b=1)

## TGC IRC Chat Session

On Sunday the 27th of March The Game Creators will be holding a Question and Answers session in the DarkBASIC IRC channel. Lee Bamber and Mike Johnson will be present and ready to answer your questions about all things DBPro and the future direction. This Q&A session will kick-off the start of another DBPro Bug Bashing Week.

IRC Server: irc.darkbasiconline.info  
Channel: #darkbasic  
Time: 8:30pm (GMT+0)  
Date: 27th March 2005

As with previous IRC chat sessions the channel will be moderated, the questions being approved by the ops before appearing in the queue.

Don't have an IRC client installed? Then you can use the Java IRC applet built into our web site: <http://www.thegamecreators.com/>

## EZRotate for Dark Game SDK Released

A new version of the EZRotate library has been released - this is the version for the Dark Game SDK. It offers the same great object/world rotation controls as the DarkBASIC Professional release but for Dark Game SDK developers. What's more - if you already own EZRotate you can now download the Dark Game SDK version free of charge! Infact anyone who buys EZRotate will now get both the DBPro and SDK versions in the same archive. Definitely good value for money.

### What does EZRotate do?

EZRotate Enhanced provides an easy to use, yet powerful command set that helps to eliminate the complicated mathematics from your projects. Finally, you can make your objects do what you want with simple commands instead of complicated math routines. Using EZRotate will give you an extra 45 commands to use that will allow you to do the following: Conversions (automatically convert DarkBASIC's Euler angles to Quaternions), True Global Rotation, Local Rotation, Vector Rotation, Orbit Rotation, Rotate Towards, Turn Pitch Towards, First Point Towards, First Object Towards, First Axis Angles, First Total Angles between Points and more.

### Existing Owners:

To download the new version of EZRotate with the Dark SDK Game libraries bundled simply go to your Account Order History page and re-download the file. The new archive will now have a v3 ending.

### Interested?

EZRotate is available now for only \$19.99 (£16.99, £11.99) and can be purchased directly from our web site.

More details here: [http://www.thegamecreators.com/?m=view\\_product&id=2082](http://www.thegamecreators.com/?m=view_product&id=2082)

## FPS Creator News

After the successful release of the Early Adopter version of FPS Creator a number of you are wondering "what next?". Well since the EA release we've been hard at work building Version 1 which includes integrating two major new features to FPS Creator: Physics and Multi-Player.

### Physics

For the past few weeks we have been playing the new FPS physics test games and it is improving the gameplay experience in boxes and bounds. At this moment in time all objects in the scene can now be assigned weights and then pushed down into a convincing manner! Throw a grenade into a stack of crates and they'll fly across the room. Fire a rocket into the texture and watch everything get kicked back realistically. What's more you can now pick up and carry crates (as well as throw them around) which is itself, will lend a great new diversity of FPS Creator built games. Imagine a scene with a lake of toxic waste in which you need to throw crates to jump across it, this would now be possible. OK, so we hope that idea doesn't frighten from Half-Life 2, but it just goes to show the new level of inter-activity it could bring to your games. Especially with control over the players carrying potential, throw strength, etc.

### Multi-Player

FPSCreator has started on integrating full network aspects into FPS Creator games. Both LAN and Internet based with server hosting / joining facilities. Not happy to rely on the AI of the enemies? Well challenge some real players then!

Both new features will be part of the Version 1 release this summer!

### Community Happenings

For such a new product that isn't even in release status yet the community around FPS Creator is growing steadily. As a result of this a new FPS Creator dedicated web site has been opened and is building up content daily. FPSCreators.com contains some genuinely useful content such as a bunch of tutorials, Prefabs (covering VWO, Sci-Fi and other), various FPS Scripts, a very recent Media Bank (downloads of models, textures, sounds, etc.), a Utilities section and last but not least - Game Demos! Phew. That's a whole lot of FPS-related stuff - so check it out at <http://www.thegamecreators.com>

### Screen Shot Competition

Although time has nearly run out for the month of March we are offering no less than \$250 for the best screen shot submitted on our web site! There are no limits on the number of images you can enter and you can create the screen shot with either the full EA release or the trial version of FPS Creator. All we ask is that it features media that we either supplied or that you took straight from Half-Life 2, but it just goes to show the new level of inter-activity it could bring to your games. Especially with control over the players carrying potential, throw strength, etc.

FPS Creator EA Release is available for now for only \$56 (£43, £30) with a heavily discounted upgrade path to Version 1 when available.

More details here: [http://www.thegamecreators.com/?m=view\\_product&id=2001](http://www.thegamecreators.com/?m=view_product&id=2001)

## PC Extreme - Graphics Card Workshop - SLI Explained

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PERFORMANCE GAMING >>> HOBBING >>> HACKING >>> CONTESTS >>> MODS >>> MUSIC >>> ARTS >>> GEEK CULTURE >>> AND LOADS MORE!

This is the first in a new series of articles from the talented tech guru over at PC Extreme magazine. Each month they'll delve into a current or emerging PC technology, always with a gaming / development related theme. This month they're going to be explaining the technology underlying the buzzword on everyone's lips at the moment - SLI. We're going to look at the origins of SLI and its application in 3D graphics way back at the dawn of time (also known as 1998). We'll then attempt to decipher its current implementation today.

3DFX was the dominant graphics card player back in the late 90s. In fact, for a long while it was the only major graphics player, at least when it came to mainstream graphics cards. When it introduced its original Voodoo 3D card, which weighed-in with a whopping 4MB of memory, it revolutionised gaming. The basics of a 3D scene consist of geometry (the shapes), textures (the pictures laid over the top of geometry), and lighting. Before dedicated 3D hardware, the main CPU took care of all these calculations. In a game the CPU would handle all the data about geometry, textures, physics data (or other calculations for the game engine), as well as all the geometry, textures and lighting calculations. This happened in games such as the original Quake and CPU's certainly didn't have enough muscle to calculate lighting or to apply any kind of filtering to textures back then. Consequently, graphics in games looked ugly. Very ugly. Dedicated 3D graphics hardware changed everything. The Voodoo card took on all the texture and lighting calculations and computed them via dedicated hardware. Hardware designed for a certain job is always going to be quicker than a general-purpose processor, such as the CPU, so games developers were able to make a huge leap forward in graphics almost overnight by simply tweaking their games. By the time the successor to the Voodoo was out - the cunningly named Voodoo 2 - hardware rendering was well established. The Voodoo 2 was the fastest card on the planet but 3DFX devised a scheme to make it even faster. That scheme was SLI.

SLI stands for Scan Line Interleave and the technology was relatively simple. The CPU calculated the geometry data. It then passed the graphics scene to the 3D hardware for testing and lighting. The 3DFX driver split the scene up by line (hence 'scan line'), from the top to the bottom. Two graphics cards each rendered their share of the lines and a cable was used between the two cards to combine the scene together (hence 'Interleave'). The two sets of lines were then sent to the monitor. SLI had several performance 'characteristics'. First of all, the scene was combined in an analog way - the graphics cards rendered alternate lines and the two output scenes were literally laid over each other via an analog cable. Because the signal was being passed over a one card, down a cable, into another card, into the monitor, it was a bit slower than if you had just one card and through yet another cable. The monitor's reject loops - to catch any noise - were the one's that caused the most frustrating of game titles but made the Windows desktop look a bit better.

Moving on the original Voodoo card was always limited in comparison to the processors of the time and games were invariably bound by their fill-rate potential - how fast the cards could generate the goods. In contrast, two Voodoo 2s in SLI were able to calculate rendering data for quicker - in fact, faster than any CPU at the time of the initial release could keep up with. As chipsets from Cyrix and AMD became popular, such as the K5, the AMD was exacerbated - these chips had appalling floating point performance, making them slower at calculating geometry than their Intel equivalents (a situation that, in the case of AMD, has definitely changed today). The result was that SLI would never allow faster frame rates, since the performance was CPU limited. What it did allow was higher resolutions with no drop in performance, because even when doing more work to render more pixels, the SLI combo could still outpace the CPU. The cards weren't really globally linked because they worked separately. The PCI bus was fast enough to carry data to both cards, having a total throughput of 100MB/s. However, as the bus began to get busier with intensive graphics calculations going back and forth between the graphics cards and the CPU, the fluidity of gameplay would often be spiked when large amounts of data were occupying the bus for other purposes, such as when being sent to hard drives or soundcards. Of course, all of this aside, history tells us that 3DFX eventually went under after consistently strong opposition from the market from Nvidia. Nvidia brought about a revolution in the graphics market by being the first vendor to release the CPU of all geometry calculations for a 3D scene. This stopped the CPU being the bottleneck in 3D graphics performance and led to the evolution of the ultra-sophisticated graphics market we have today. The AGP standard also came to replace PCI as the connection method of choice for graphics cards. It offered far more bandwidth and solved the problem of congestion on the PCI bus. However, there was one thing that restricted innovation - the AGP specification only allowed for one slot. It was the advent of PCI Express, we're back in a situation where multiple graphics cards can be catered for on a mainboard. Nvidia took advantage of this to leverage the technology it grabbed from the buyout of 3DFX and reintroduce SLI in a modern incarnation.

The Nvidia way SLI under Nvidia's moniker, stands for **Scalable Link Interface**. In truth, this remaining is far because what we have here is very different to the original method of multi-card rendering. However, Nvidia is no doubt aware of the burry-eyed love many enthusiasts have for the original SLI and picked an acronym to exploit it. The Nvidia approach is far more sophisticated than the 3DFX implementation and requires some explanation. The first thing to bear in mind is that the PCI Express bus is so incredibly wide - it can transport up to 8GB/s - that the question of a bus bottleneck isn't really an issue. Secondly, with all 3D calculations being done on the card and games becoming increasingly 3D intensive, the processor is rarely a bottleneck in single-CPU setups. Nvidia uses two different types of dual-card rendering depending on the requirements of the game or application being used. These two implementations both have different characteristics. In a nutshell, the two methods employed are AFR (Alternate Frame Rendering) and SFR (Split Frame Rendering). In an AFR setup, each graphics card in the SLI configuration renders a full frame in turn - GPU 1 renders frame one at the same time as GPU 2 renders frame two, then GPU 1 renders frame three as GPU 2 renders frame four. In contrast, SFR is more akin to the 3DFX method but is a little more sophisticated. Using SFR, a 3D scene is divided into two halves and each half is rendered by a different card. These are rendered and then combined (digitally rather than analogously), before being sent to the monitor. Got the gist? Good! But let's move onto the guts of how this all works.

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