

main

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WRITTEN BY		July 26, 2024	

REVISION HISTORY

NUMBER	DATE	DESCRIPTION	NAME

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Chapter 1

main

1.1 MapMaster C documentation Guide

MapMaster C functions Version 1.0

Hello welcome to the documentation for MapMaster C Functions.

```
    Introduction
    Requirements
    -*Installation*-
How do I use these Functions?
    The Blocks Format
    The Map Format
    Bugs
    Future
    Author
```

These Functions are FreeWare and may be used in your own programs if you include my name in the credits

If you are a shareware author
email me a keyfile for your program as payment. :-).

If you have any questions as to how to use these Functions or suggestions as to what features you would like to see just E-Mail.

E-Mail- samel@telusplanet.net
my WebPage featuring-
Emulators my programs and animations
and various other stuff is at
www.telusplanet.net/public/samel/index.html

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1.2 Introduction

Introduction

This is a C language Include file that has Functions in it to use maps generated by MapMaster. I created these Functions to help make it easier to use the maps and as an example of how to make your own Functions.

1.3 Requirements

Requirements

You will need an Amiga computer with a decent C compiler and a bit of programming knowledge. You will also require the include files for at least v37.

1.4 Installation

Installation

Copy the mapmaster drawer to your include dir.
Copy the iff.library to libs.

Thats all!

1.5 Usage

Usage

This will explain the parameters that each of the functions take and how to use them.

First of all make sure you install the mapmaster drawer into your include drawer and copy iff.library into your libs drawer. You may want to look at the Example included, its much easier to follow than it looks here. Its in the MapExample drawer in binary and c source forms.

1. How to use these Functions

The First thing you must do is define a global array of int sized variables to hold your map data.
like this-`int mapdata[horizblocks*vertblocks+1];`
This array must be called `mapdata[]`; and be large enough to hold your map.

Secondly you must `#include <mapmaster/mapfunctions.h>`
this file holds the actual functions and may be changed to suit your needs.

Once you do this you should declare a BitMap like this

Struct BitMap *blocks;
to hold the picture that contains your blocks.
You can name it anything you like.

lets review what we must have to use this.

1. #include <mapmaster/mapfunctions.h>
2. int mapdata[241]; /* must be global */
3. Struct BitMap *mybitmap;

After you have performed these three simple steps you are ready to use the functions ...

Note- These functions have very little error checking
you must make sure the data fits into the bitmap
and that the map you paste down fits into the
Destination BitMap perfectly.

eg. horizblocks*blockwidth=widthofbitmap
vertblocks*blockheight=heightofbitmap

2. Parameters and description of each function.

These functions are written in Sas/c V6.3 and should be compatible on any C compiler with a bit of tweaking.

These are the common parameters that I will explain.

int horizblocks- This refers to the actual Horizontal # of blocks
in your actual map.
int vertblocks- This refers to the actual Vertical # of blocks
in your map.
int blockwidth- This refers to the width of the blocks in pixels
int blockheight- This refers to the Height of the blocks in pixels
int blockgap- This refers to the size of the gap between blocks
in your pic in pixels.

Here is a listing of all Functions and how to use them.

List Of All Functions

LoadMap()- Loads in the mapdata[]
GetBlocks()-Gets the iff containing your blocks into a bitmap
GetBlocksPalette()-Gets the color palette of your blocks
FreeBlocks()- Frees the memory stolen by GetBlocks
PasteBlocks()-Pastes your map to any BitMap including the screens.

Detailed Description

NAME

LoadMap

SYNOPSIS

```
void LoadMap(char filename[],int horizblocks,int vertblocks);
```

Function

LoadMap is used to load in the mapdata from a mapmaster
map file for use by the other Functions.

INPUTS

filename[]- name of the map to load
int horizblocks- This refers to the actual Horizontal # of blocks
 in your actual map.
int vertblocks- This refers to the actual Vertical # of blocks
 in your map.

NAME

GetBlocks

SYNOPSIS

```
void GetBlocks(char blocksfile[],struct BitMap *tempbitmap,int depth,
               int bmwidth,int bmheight);
```

Function

This loads the Iff picture data containing your blocks into a bitmap that will be used by the pasting function. This Function automatically initializes and allocates memory for the BitMap supplied.

INPUTS

blocksfile[]- Name of the iff file containing your blocks
*tempbitmap- A pointer to a uninitialized bitmap structure that will be
 used to store the blocks.
depth - The depth of the iff containing your blocks.
bmwidth- Width of the iff file containing your blocks. eg.320
bmheight- Height of the iff file containing your blocks. eg.200

NAME

GetBlocksPalette

SYNOPSIS

```
void GetBlocksPalette(char blocksfile[],struct Screen *screen);
```

Function

This loads the palette from the specified Iff file and loads it into a screen of your choice.Its meant to be used to get the palette of your blocks.

INPUTS

blocksfile[]- Name of the iff file containing your blocks
*screen- Pointer to the screen you would like the colors to
 be loaded into.

NAME

FreeBlocks

SYNOPSIS

```
void FreeBlocks(struct BitMap *tempbitmap,int depth);
```

Function

This frees the memory allocated by GetBlocks.

INPUTS

*tempbitmap- A pointer to the bitmap structure previously initialized by GetBlocks.
 depth - The depth of the BitMap containing your blocks.

NAME

PasteBlocks

SYNOPSIS

```
void PasteBlocks(int horizblocks,int vertblocks,
                 int blockwidth,int blockheight,int blockgap,
                 int xoffset,int yoffset,
                 struct BitMap *source,struct BitMap *dest);
```

Function

This Pastes your blocks to another BitMap using the mapdata[]. It pastes from the upper left corner to the bottom right corner in a left to right fashion.It can paste to a screen with &screen->BitMap as a *dest parameter.

INPUTS

horizblocks- This refers to the actual Horizontal # of blocks in your actual map.
 vertblocks- This refers to the actual Vertical # of blocks in your map.
 blockwidth- This refers to the width of the blocks in pixels
 blockheight- This refers to the Height of the blocks in pixels
 blockgap- This refers to the size of the gap between blocks in your pic in pixels.
 xoffset- Will offset the x pasting by however many pixels you give it.
 yoffset- Will offset the y pasting by however many pixels you give it.
 *source- The source BitMap to get your blocks from.
 *dest- The Destination BitMap to paste the blocks to. eg.&screen->BitMap

1.6 The Block Format

"this describes the format used by MapMaster you may use more colors ect."

The Block Format

The blocks you use to build up your map must be rectangular shaped and all the same width and height. They can be in a 2 to 32 color Iff file in the standard screen dimensions of 320x200 for Lores use or 640x200 for Hires use. They must be evenly spaced and put from left to right as far as they will fit evenly. Look at the example blocks included. There may be a gap in between each block as long as it is even all

around them. They do not have to fill the whole page but must go from left to right as far as possible without cutting them off on the right side.

The blocks will be cut from left to right and the first block on the left will be block 1 and each block after that will go up by 1. Eg.

```
1  2  3  4  5  6
7  8  9 10 11 12
13 14 15 16 17 18
```

1.7 The Map Format

The Map Format

The map format used by MapMaster is very simple. Its a plain Text file that has a listing of all blocks used in your map by there number. Each listing is moved down 1 line by hitting the newline key (return) this is done to seperate the numbers and make them easy to read with any programming language. Your program must handle getting the blocks and pasting them down in the correct places this is fairly easy to set up in a loop. There is some example code for AmosPro in the Amos drawer for doing this. I am still working on C versions of the example code. If you know what would be the best way to do this in C then E-Mail me. Its best to store the map data in an array of some kind. In Amos- Dim map(width*Height)
In C- int mapdata[width*Height+1];

Example.

```
w= block 1
o= block 2
```

```
wwwwwwwww
w0000000ww
w00000000w
w00000000w
w0000000ww
wwwwwwwww
```

if this is your map and you save it this is the way the save file would look. If you would like another save format with more info or stored differently E-Mail and I'll see what I can do.

```
1
1
1
1
1
1
1
1
1
1
```

1
1
1
1
2
2
2
2
2
2
2
1
1
Ect...

1.8 Bugs

Bugs

I think there might be a few little bugs yet but its pretty good. E-Mail me if you have problems and I will try to fix it.

Email- samel@telusplanet.net

1.9 Future

Future

If you have any ideas/Suggestions for future versions of these functions E-Mail them to me and I will try to implement them.

E-Mail: samel@telusplanet.net

1.10 Author

Author

Hi my name is Kelly Samel and I have been using the amiga for almost 3 years now and will be continuing to use it for many years to come. I like to do Raytracing in Imagine programming in AmosPro and now C as well as play games and various other things like painting going on the net ect.

Feel free to e-mail me and tell me if you liked these Functions. Or if you have any docs or knowledge that would help a new guy get better at programming in C, mail me as well.

my email is- samel@telusplanet.net
my WebPage featuring-
Emulators my programs and animations
and various other stuff is at

www.telusplanet.net/public/samel/index.html
