IMGD 1001:  
2D Art  

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Outline  

- The Pipeline  
- Concept Art  
- 2D Art  
  - Animation, Tiles  
- 3D Art  
  - Modeling, Texturing, Lighting
Animation

- Animation → produces the illusion of movement
- Display a series of frames with small differences between them
- Done in rapid succession, eye blends to get motion
- Unit is Frames Per Second (fps). For video:
  - 24-30 fps: full-motion (Game Maker does 30)
  - 15 fps: full-motion approximation
  - 7 fps: choppy
  - 3 fps: very choppy
  - Less than 3 fps: slide show
- (2D Sprites can get away with about ½ the above)
- To do successfully, need to keenly observe, focus on differences in movement
  - Apply basic principles (next)

Key Frames

- Images at extremes in movement
  - Most noticeable to observer
  - Ex: for flight wings up and wings down
  - Ex: for walking, right leg forward, leg together
- The more the better?
  - Smoother, yes
  - But more time to develop (tradeoffs)
  - And more prone to errors, “bugs” that interfere with the animation
In-Between Frames

- Generated to get smooth motion between key-frames
  - Can be tedious and time consuming to make
  - Most software allows duplication

Frame Animation Guidelines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Object</th>
<th>Minimum #</th>
<th>Maximum #</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4-legged animal running</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal blast</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crawling</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explosions</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falling</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flying</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jumping</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kicking</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punching</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rotating/spinning</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Running</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swinging (on object)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Throwing (on object)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle flying</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle moving</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walking</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Faster motion needs fewer drawings. Slower motion needs more drawings.

(See GameMaker tutorial shooter for examples of Enemy Planes, Explosions)
Secondary Actions

- Animation part that does not lead movement, but follows it
  - Add extra dimension of reality
  - Ex: Hair moving in wind
  - Ex: Cape billowing backward

Steps in Creating Animation Sequences (1 of 3)

- Conceptualize – have vision (in mind or on paper) of what animation will look like
- Decide on object behavior
  1. Animated once (no looping)
  2. Animated continuously (using cycles)
  - 2nd choice means must make last key frame blend with first
- Choose an image size – will contain and constrain object
  - Test and experiment briefly to have plenty of room
- Design key-frames - drawing the motion extremes
  - Use simple shapes to represent main actions
    - Ex: stick figures or basic shapes (circles, squares)
Steps in Creating Animation Sequences (2 of 3)

- Estimate the in-betweens
  - Think of how many you will need to complete the sequence smoothly
  - Be conservative. Easier to add additional transition frames than to remove them

- Apply secondary enhancements
  - Embellish to look convincing and enticing
  - Exaggeration

Steps in Creating Animation Sequences (3 of 3)

- Test each movement
  - Can be done with ‘copy’ and ‘undo’ in tool
  - Others have animation rendering (ex- Game Maker)
  - Look for flaws (movement, discolored pixels …)

- Repeat
  - Repeat for all animations
Primitives

- Used in many games
- If you know these, you can apply primitive rules out of the box:
  - Cylindrical primitive
  - Rotational primitive
  - Disintegration primitive
  - Color flash primitive
  - Scissors primitive
  - Growing primitive
  - Shrinking primitive
  - Minor primitives (used less often)
  - (See Chapter 9 of Feldman)

Tiles

- Needed for common backgrounds
  - Too hard to make every pixel different!
- Exploration games (especially outdoors) make heavy use of these
  - Grass, trees, water, sand
- Start with a grass tile to warm up
Grass is Green

- Use a basic green square
- But this looks unnatural
  - Like flat, shiny metal
- No illusion of movement

\[\text{Simply a Green Box} \quad (\text{Ex: bkg\_grass0})\]

Grass has Variation

- Can do a lot with simple enhancement of color shades

\[\text{Simply a Green Box with lighter green dots} \quad (\text{Ex: bkg\_grass1})\]
Make Variation More Random

- Can use the “spray” tool

(Ex: bkg_grass2)

Make Look Random but with Control

- Draw by hand for more control
  - 4 pixel line strokes

(Ex: bkg_grass3)
The “Grid” (1 of 3)

- Looks too much like tiles
- “Large” blank is problem, so remove

The “Grid” (2 of 3)

- Still, some “lines” are visible when repeated
- Break up with more color
The “Grid” (3 of 3)
- Much better!

Don’t Try This at Home
- Don’t use same texture for all, else not much better than just colors
When the Rubber hits the Road?

- Beware of the seams where different types of tiles meet!

So You Want to Be a Pixel Artist?, by Tsugumo