
vgio Documentation

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vgio is a Python library for working with data in video game file formats. Sort of like JSON but for video games.

INSTALLATION

1.1 Basic Installation

Install vgio with **pip**:

```
$ pip install vgio
```

1.2 Install from Source

Clone repo:

```
$ git clone https://github.com/joshuaskelly/vgio.git
```

Install from local sources:

```
$ cd vgio  
$ pip install .
```


2.1 Concepts

The `vgio` library provides an API to work with data stored in various video game files formats. The library is structured such that games are represented by subpackages and file formats are represented by modules.

Broadly speaking `vgio` places file formats into three categories.

2.1.1 Binary Data

Binary data is structured data that is written to a file as a sequence of bytes. It is common for the data structure to be composed of other data structures.

`vgio` represents the primary binary data object of the format as a `ReadWriteFile` object. Helper data structures have simple `read(file)` and `write(file, object_)` classmethods.

2.1.2 Archive Data

Archive data is a container for other types of data typically represented as files. The `ArchiveFile` and `ArchiveInfo` serve as base classes for working with such data. By design the `ArchiveFile` and `ArchiveInfo` interfaces are identical to Python's `ZipFile` and `ZipInfo` interfaces respectively.

2.1.3 Markup Data

Markup data is data that is expressed as structured plain text. `vgio` modules that are markup based expose a similar interface as Python's `json` module interface. Namely `loads()` and `dumps()`.

2.2 Tutorial

2.2.1 Using a ReadWriteFile Class

The most common way of working with video game file formats in the `vgio` library is a class derived from the `ReadWriteFile` class. You can create instances of this class by loading from a file or from scratch.

To load a video game file format object from a file use the `open(file, mode='r')` classmethod on the derived `ReadWriteFile` class. Because `ReadWriteFile` is a base class this example will use the Quake `Mdl` model format:

```
>>> from vgio.quake.mdl import Mdl
>>> mdl_file = Mdl.open('armor.mdl')
```

If successful, it will return an *Mdl* object. You can now use instance attributes to examine the file contents:

```
>>> print(mdl_file.version)
6
>>> print(mdl_file.identifier)
b'IDPO'
```

2.2.2 Using an ArchiveFile Class

It is common for video games to bundle their files in an archive and the vgio library provides classes derived from *ArchiveFile* and *ArchiveInfo* to work with that data.

Note: An *ArchiveFile* object must be created using a file or file-like object.

Since the *ArchiveFile* is a base class, this example will use the Duke3D *GrpFile* archive format:

```
>>> from vgio.duke3d.grp import GrpFile
>>> grp_file = GrpFile('DUKE3D.GRP')
```

If successful, it will return an *GrpFile* object. You can now get a *GrpInfo* object and can use the instance attributes to examine the file contents:

```
>>> info = grp_file.infolist()[0]
>>> print(info.filename)
LOGO.ANM
>>> print(info.file_size)
1507336
```

REFERENCE

3.1 devildaggers Subpackage

Source code: [devildaggers](#)

3.1.1 hxmesh Module

Source code: [hxmesh.py](#)

The `hxmesh` module provides an `HxMesh` class which derives from `ReadWriteFile` and is used to read and write Devil Daggers mesh data.

HxMesh Class

class `vgio.devildaggers.hxmesh.HxMesh`
Class for working with HxMesh files.

Example

Load a file named “boid” and access mesh object attributes:

```
from vgio.devildaggers.hxmesh import HxMesh
with HxMesh.open('boid') as boid:
    indices = boid.indices
    vertices = boid.vertices
```

indices

An unstructured sequence of triangle indices.

vertices

A sequence of Vertex objects.

HxMesh.__init__()
Constructs an HxMesh object.

classmethod `HxMesh.open(file, mode='r')`
Open a `ReadWriteFile` object where file can be a path to a file (a string), or a file-like object.

The mode parameter should be ‘r’ to read an existing file, ‘w’ to truncate and write a new file, or ‘a’ to append to an existing file.

`open()` is also a context manager and supports the with statement:

```
with ReadWriteFile.open('file.ext') as file:
    file.save('file2.ext')
```

Parameters

- **file** – Either the path to the file, a file-like object, or bytes.
- **mode** – An optional string that indicates which mode to open the file

Returns An ReadWriteFile object constructed from the information read from the file-like object.

Raises

- **ValueError** – If an invalid file mode is given.
- **TypeError** – If attempting to write to a bytes object.
- **OSError** – If the file argument is not a file-like object.

HxMesh.close()

Closes the file pointer if possible. If mode is ‘w’ or ‘a’, the file will be written to.

HxMesh.save(*file*)

Writes data to file.

Parameters **file** – Either the path to the file, or a file-like object.

Raises **OSError** – If file argument is not a file-like object.

Vertex Class**class vgio.devildaggers.hxmesh.Vertex**

Class for representing an HxMesh vertex.

Example

Create a vertex object:

```
from vgio.devildaggers.hxmesh import Vertex
position = 0, 0, 0
normal = 0, 0, 1
uv = 0, 1
vertex = Vertex(*position, *normal, *uv)
```

position

Vertex position.

normal

Vertex normal.

uv

Vertex UV coordinates.

Vertex.__init__(*position_x, position_y, position_z, normal_x, normal_y, normal_z, u, v*)

Constructs an HxMesh Vertex object.

Parameters

- **position_x** – The position x-coordinate

- **position_y** – The position y-coordinate
- **position_z** – The position z-coordinate
- **normal_x** – The normal x-coordinate
- **normal_y** – The normal y-coordinate
- **normal_z** – The normal z-coordinate
- **u** – The UV u-coordinate
- **v** – The UV v-coordinate

3.1.2 hxresourcegroup Module

Source code: [hxresourcegroup.py](#)

The `hxresourcegroup` module provides an `HxResourceGroupFile` class which derives from `ArchiveFile` and is used to read and write Devil Daggers archive data.

HxResourceGroupFile Class

class `vgio.devildaggers.hxresourcegroup.HxResourceGroupFile`

Class with methods to open, read, close, and list resource group files.

Example

Print out file name and type of all entries in a resource group:

```
from vgio.devildaggers.hxresourcegroup import HxResourceGroupFile
with HxResourceGroupFile('dd') as resource_group:
    for info in resource_group.infolist():
        print(f'{info.filename}: {info.type}')
```

file

Either the path to the file, or a file-like object. If it is a path, the file will be opened and closed by `HxResourceGroupFile`.

mode

The file mode for the file-like object.

`HxResourceGroupFile.__init__(file, mode='r')`

Open an `HxResourceGroup` file, where *file* can be a path to a file (a string), or a file-like object.

The mode parameter should be 'r' to read an existing file, 'w' to truncate and write a new file, or 'a' to append to an existing file.

Parameters

- **file** – A path or a file-like object.
- **mode** – File mode for the file-like object.

`HxResourceGroupFile.open(name, mode='r')`

Access a member of the archive as a binary file-like object. *name* can be either the name of a file within the archive or an `ArchiveInfo` object. The mode parameter, if included, must be 'r' (the default) or 'w'.

`open()` is also a context manager and supports the `with` statement:

```
with ArchiveFile('archive.file') as archive_file:
    with archive_file.open('entry') as entry_file:
        print(entry_file.read())
```

Parameters

- **name** – Name or ArchiveInfo object.
- **mode** – File mode to open object.

Returns A binary file-like object.

Raises

- **ValueError** – If mode isn't 'r' or 'w'.
- **RuntimeError** – If file was already closed.

`HxResourceGroupFile.close()`

Close the archive file. You must call close() before exiting your program or essential records will not be written.

Raises **ValueError** – If open writing handles exist.

`HxResourceGroupFile.read(name)`

Return the bytes of the file name in the archive. name is the name of the file in the archive, or a ArchiveInfo object. The archive must be open for read or append.

Parameters **name** – ArchiveInfo name.

Returns File as bytes.

`HxResourceGroupFile.write(filename, arcname=None)`

Write the file named filename to the archive, giving it the archive name arcname (by default, this will be the same as filename, but without a drive letter and with leading path separators removed). The archive must be open with mode 'w', or 'a'.

Parameters

- **filename** –
- **arcname** – Optional. Name of the info object. If omitted filename will be used.

`HxResourceGroupFile.writestr(info_or_arcname, data)`

Write a file into the archive. The contents is data, which may be either a string or a bytes instance; if it is a string, it is encoded as UTF-8 first. info_or_arcname is either the file name it will be given in the archive, or a ArchiveInfo instance. If it's an instance, at least the filename must be given. The archive must be opened with mode 'w' or 'a'.

Parameters

- **info_or_arcname** –
- **data** – Data to be written. Either a string or bytes.

`HxResourceGroupFile.extract(member, path=None)`

Extract a member from the archive to the current working directory; member must be its full name or a Archive-Info object. Its file information is extracted as accurately as possible. path specifies a different directory to extract to. member can be a filename or an ArchiveInfo object.

Parameters

- **member** – Either the name of the member to extract or a ArchiveInfo instance.
- **path** – The directory to extract to. The current working directory will be used if None.

Returns Path to extracted file.

`HxResourceGroupFile.extractall(path=None, members=None)`

Extract all members from the archive to the current working directory. `path` specifies a different directory to extract to. `members` is optional and must be a subset of the list returned by `namelist()`.

Parameters

- **path** – The directory to extract to. The current working directory will be used if `None`.
- **members** – The names of the members to extract. This must be a subset of the list returned by `namelist()`. All members will be extracted if `None`.

`HxResourceGroupFile.getinfo(name)`

Return a `ArchiveInfo` object with information about the archive member name. Calling `getinfo()` for a name not currently contained in the archive will raise a `KeyError`.

Parameters `name` – ArchiveInfo name.

Returns An `ArchiveInfo` object.

Raises **KeyError** – If no archive item exists for the given name.

`HxResourceGroupFile.infolist()`

Return a list containing an `ArchiveInfo` object for each member of the archive. The objects are in the same order as their entries in the actual archive file on disk if an existing archive was opened.

Returns A sequence of `ArchiveInfo` objects.

`HxResourceGroupFile.namelist()`

Return a list of archive members by name.

Returns A sequence of filenames.

ResourceGroupInfo Class

class `vgio.devildaggers.hxresourcegroup.ResourceGroupInfo`

Instances of the `ResourceGroupInfo` class are returned by the `getinfo()` and `infolist()` methods of `HxResourceGroupFile` objects. Each object stores information about a single member of the `HxResourceGroupFile` archive.

type

Type of the file.

filename

Name of the file in the archive.

file_offset

file_size

Size of file in bytes.

date_time

Last modified date as Unix timestamp.

`ResourceGroupInfo.__init__(type_, filename, file_offset=0, file_size=0, date_time=0)`

Constructs a `ResourceGroupInfo` object.

classmethod `ResourceGroupInfo.from_file(filename)`

Construct an `ResourceGroupInfo` instance for a file on the filesystem, in preparation for adding it to an archive file. `filename` should be the path to a file or directory on the filesystem.

Parameters `filename` – A path to a file or directory.

Returns A ResourceGroupInfo object.

3.1.3 hxshader Module

Source code: [hxshader.py](#)

The `hxshader` module provides an `HxShader` class which derives from `ReadWriteFile` and is used to read and write Devil Daggers shader data.

HxShader Class

class `vgio.devildaggers.hxshader.HxShader`

Class for working with HxShaders

name

Shader name.

vertex_shader

Vertex shader code.

fragment_shader

Fragment shader code.

`HxShader.__init__()`

Constructs an HxShader object.

classmethod `HxShader.open(file, mode='r')`

Open a `ReadWriteFile` object where `file` can be a path to a file (a string), or a file-like object.

The `mode` parameter should be 'r' to read an existing file, 'w' to truncate and write a new file, or 'a' to append to an existing file.

`open()` is also a context manager and supports the `with` statement:

```
with ReadWriteFile.open('file.ext') as file:
    file.save('file2.ext')
```

Parameters

- **file** – Either the path to the file, a file-like object, or bytes.
- **mode** – An optional string that indicates which mode to open the file

Returns An `ReadWriteFile` object constructed from the information read from the file-like object.

Raises

- **ValueError** – If an invalid file mode is given.
- **TypeError** – If attempting to write to a bytes object.
- **OSError** – If the file argument is not a file-like object.

`HxShader.close()`

Closes the file pointer if possible. If mode is 'w' or 'a', the file will be written to.

`HxShader.save(file)`

Writes data to file.

Parameters **file** – Either the path to the file, or a file-like object.

Raises **OSError** – If file argument is not a file-like object.

3.1.4 hxttexture Module

Source code: [hxttexture.py](#)

The `hxttexture` module provides an `HxTexture` class which derives from `ReadWriteFile` and is used to read and write Devil Daggers texture data.

HxTexture Class

class `vgio.devildaggers.hxttexture.HxTexture`

Class for working with HxTextures.

texture_format

Likely a texture format?

width

Texture width at mip level 0.

height

Texture height at mip level 0.

mip_level_count

Number of mip levels

pixels

An unstructured sequence of interleaved RGBA data as bytes.

`HxTexture.__init__()`

Constructs an HxTexture object.

classmethod `HxTexture.open(file, mode='r')`

Open a `ReadWriteFile` object where file can be a path to a file (a string), or a file-like object.

The mode parameter should be 'r' to read an existing file, 'w' to truncate and write a new file, or 'a' to append to an existing file.

`open()` is also a context manager and supports the with statement:

```
with ReadWriteFile.open('file.ext') as file:
    file.save('file2.ext')
```

Parameters

- **file** – Either the path to the file, a file-like object, or bytes.
- **mode** – An optional string that indicates which mode to open the file

Returns An `ReadWriteFile` object constructed from the information read from the file-like object.

Raises

- **ValueError** – If an invalid file mode is given.
- **TypeError** – If attempting to write to a bytes object.
- **OSError** – If the file argument is not a file-like object.

`HxTexture.close()`

Closes the file pointer if possible. If mode is 'w' or 'a', the file will be written to.

`HxTexture.save(file)`

Writes data to file.

Parameters `file` – Either the path to the file, or a file-like object.

Raises `OSError` – If file argument is not a file-like object.

3.2 duke3d Subpackage

Source code: `duke3d`

3.2.1 art Module

Source code: `art.py`

The `art` module provides an `ArtFile` class which derives from `ArchiveFile` and is used to read and write Duke3D texture data.

`vgio.duke3d.art.is_artfile(filename)`

Quickly see if a file is a art file by checking the magic number.

The filename argument may be a file for file-like object.

Parameters `filename` – File to check as string or file-like object.

Returns True if given file's magic number is correct.

ArtFile Class

`class vgio.duke3d.art.ArtFile`

Class with methods to open, read, close, and list art files.

Example

Basic usage:

```
from vgio.duke3d.art import ArtFile
art_file = ArtFile(file, mode='r')
```

`file`

Either the path to the file, or a file-like object. If it is a path, the file will be opened and closed by `ArtFile`.

`mode`

The file mode for the file-like object.

`ArtFile.__init__(file, mode='r')`

Open an Art file, where `file` can be a path to a file (a string), or a file-like object.

The mode parameter should be 'r' to read an existing file, 'w' to truncate and write a new file, or 'a' to append to an existing file.

Parameters

- **file** – A path or a file-like object.
- **mode** – File mode for the file-like object.

ArtFile.open(name, mode='r')

Access a member of the archive as a binary file-like object. name can be either the name of a file within the archive or an ArchiveInfo object. The mode parameter, if included, must be 'r' (the default) or 'w'.

open() is also a context manager and supports the with statement:

```
with ArchiveFile('archive.file') as archive_file:
    with archive_file.open('entry') as entry_file:
        print(entry_file.read())
```

Parameters

- **name** – Name or ArchiveInfo object.
- **mode** – File mode to open object.

Returns A binary file-like object.

Raises

- **ValueError** – If mode isn't 'r' or 'w'.
- **RuntimeError** – If file was already closed.

ArtFile.close()

Close the archive file. You must call close() before exiting your program or essential records will not be written.

Raises ValueError – If open writing handles exist.

ArtFile.read(name)

Return the bytes of the file name in the archive. name is the name of the file in the archive, or a ArchiveInfo object. The archive must be open for read or append.

Parameters name – ArchiveInfo name.

Returns File as bytes.

ArtFile.write(filename, arcname=None)

Write the file named filename to the archive, giving it the archive name arcname (by default, this will be the same as filename, but without a drive letter and with leading path separators removed). The archive must be open with mode 'w', or 'a'.

Parameters

- **filename** –
- **arcname** – Optional. Name of the info object. If omitted filename will be used.

ArtFile.writestr(info_or_arcname, data)

Write a file into the archive. The contents is data, which may be either a string or a bytes instance; if it is a string, it is encoded as UTF-8 first. info_or_arcname is either the file name it will be given in the archive, or a ArchiveInfo instance. If it's an instance, at least the filename must be given. The archive must be opened with mode 'w' or 'a'.

Parameters

- **info_or_arcname** –
- **data** – Data to be written. Either a string or bytes.

ArtFile.extract(member, path=None)

Extract a member from the archive to the current working directory; member must be its full name or a Archive-Info object. Its file information is extracted as accurately as possible. path specifies a different directory to extract to. member can be a filename or an ArchiveInfo object.

Parameters

- **member** – Either the name of the member to extract or a ArchiveInfo instance.
- **path** – The directory to extract to. The current working directory will be used if None.

Returns Path to extracted file.

`ArtFile.extractall(path=None, members=None)`

Extract all members from the archive to the current working directory. path specifies a different directory to extract to. members is optional and must be a subset of the list returned by namelist().

Parameters

- **path** – The directory to extract to. The current working directory will be used if None.
- **members** – The names of the members to extract. This must be a subset of the list returned by namelist(). All members will be extracted if None.

`ArtFile.getinfo(name)`

Return a ArchiveInfo object with information about the archive member name. Calling getinfo() for a name not currently contained in the archive will raise a KeyError.

Parameters **name** – ArchiveInfo name.

Returns An ArchiveInfo object.

Raises **KeyError** – If no archive item exists for the given name.

`ArtFile.infolist()`

Return a list containing an ArchiveInfo object for each member of the archive. The objects are in the same order as their entries in the actual archive file on disk if an existing archive was opened.

Returns A sequence of ArchiveInfo objects.

`ArtFile.namelist()`

Return a list of archive members by name.

Returns A sequence of filenames.

ArtInfo Class

class `vgio.duke3d.art.ArtInfo`

Instances of the ArtInfo class are returned by the getinfo() and infolist() methods of ArtFile objects. Each object stores information about a single member of the ArtFile archive.

tile_index

Index of the tile in the archive.

tile_dimensions

The size of the tile.

picanim

A sequence of bitmasked tile attributes.

file_offset

Offset of file in bytes.

file_size

Size of the file in bytes.

`ArtInfo.__init__(tile_index, tile_dimensions=(0, 0), file_offset=0, file_size=0)`

Constructs an ArtInfo object.

3.2.2 grp Module

Source code: `grp.py`

The `grp` module provides an `GrpFile` class which derives from `ArchiveFile` and is used to read and write Duke3D archive data.

`vgio.duke3d.grp.is_grpfile(filename)`

Quickly see if a file is a grp file by checking the magic number.

The filename argument may be a file for file-like object.

Parameters `filename` – File to check as string or file-like object.

Returns True if given file's magic number is correct.

GrpFile Class

class `vgio.duke3d.grp.GrpFile`

Class with methods to open, read, close, and list grp files.

Example

Basic usage:

```
from vgio.duke3d.grp import GrpFile
grp_file = GrpFile(file, mode='r')
```

file

Either the path to the file, or a file-like object. If it is a path, the file will be opened and closed by `GrpFile`.

mode

The file mode for the file-like object.

`GrpFile.__init__(file, mode='r')`

Open an `GrpFile`, where `file` can be a path to a file (a string), or a file-like object.

The mode parameter should be 'r' to read an existing file, 'w' to truncate and write a new file, or 'a' to append to an existing file.

`GrpFile.open(name, mode='r')`

Access a member of the archive as a binary file-like object. `name` can be either the name of a file within the archive or an `ArchiveInfo` object. The mode parameter, if included, must be 'r' (the default) or 'w'.

`open()` is also a context manager and supports the with statement:

```
with ArchiveFile('archive.file') as archive_file:
    with archive_file.open('entry') as entry_file:
        print(entry_file.read())
```

Parameters

- **name** – Name or `ArchiveInfo` object.
- **mode** – File mode to open object.

Returns A binary file-like object.

Raises

- **ValueError** – If mode isn't 'r' or 'w'.
- **RuntimeError** – If file was already closed.

GrpFile.close()

Close the archive file. You must call close() before exiting your program or essential records will not be written.

Raises ValueError – If open writing handles exist.

GrpFile.read(name)

Return the bytes of the file name in the archive. name is the name of the file in the archive, or a ArchiveInfo object. The archive must be open for read or append.

Parameters name – ArchiveInfo name.

Returns File as bytes.

GrpFile.write(filename, arcname=None)

Write the file named filename to the archive, giving it the archive name arcname (by default, this will be the same as filename, but without a drive letter and with leading path separators removed). The archive must be open with mode 'w', or 'a'.

Parameters

- **filename** –
- **arcname** – Optional. Name of the info object. If omitted filename will be used.

GrpFile.writestr(info_or_arcname, data)

Write a file into the archive. The contents is data, which may be either a string or a bytes instance; if it is a string, it is encoded as UTF-8 first. info_or_arcname is either the file name it will be given in the archive, or a ArchiveInfo instance. If it's an instance, at least the filename must be given. The archive must be opened with mode 'w' or 'a'.

Parameters

- **info_or_arcname** –
- **data** – Data to be written. Either a string or bytes.

GrpFile.extract(member, path=None)

Extract a member from the archive to the current working directory; member must be its full name or a Archive-Info object. Its file information is extracted as accurately as possible. path specifies a different directory to extract to. member can be a filename or an ArchiveInfo object.

Parameters

- **member** – Either the name of the member to extract or a ArchiveInfo instance.
- **path** – The directory to extract to. The current working directory will be used if None.

Returns Path to extracted file.

GrpFile.extractall(path=None, members=None)

Extract all members from the archive to the current working directory. path specifies a different directory to extract to. members is optional and must be a subset of the list returned by namelist().

Parameters

- **path** – The directory to extract to. The current working directory will be used if None.
- **members** – The names of the members to extract. This must be a subset of the list returned by namelist(). All members will be extracted if None.

GrpFile.getinfo(*name*)

Return a ArchiveInfo object with information about the archive member name. Calling getinfo() for a name not currently contained in the archive will raise a KeyError.

Parameters **name** – ArchiveInfo name.

Returns An ArchiveInfo object.

Raises **KeyError** – If no archive item exists for the given name.

GrpFile.infolist()

Return a list containing an ArchiveInfo object for each member of the archive. The objects are in the same order as their entries in the actual archive file on disk if an existing archive was opened.

Returns A sequence of ArchiveInfo objects.

GrpFile.namelist()

Return a list of archive members by name.

Returns A sequence of filenames.

GrpInfo Class

class vgio.duke3d.grp.GrpInfo

Instances of the GrpInfo class are returned by the getinfo() and infolist() methods of GrpFile objects. Each object stores information about a single member of the GrpFile archive.

filename

Name of file.

file_offset

Offset of file in bytes.

file_size

Size of the file in bytes.

GrpInfo.__init__(*filename*, *file_offset*=0, *file_size*=0)

Constructs a GrpInfo object.

3.2.3 map Module

Source code: [map.py](#)

The map module provides an *Map* class which derives from *ReadWriteFile* and is used to read and write Duke3D map data.

vgio.duke3d.map.is_mapfile(*filename*)

Quickly see if a file is a map file by checking the magic number.

The filename argument may be a file for file-like object.

Map Class

class `vgio.duke3d.map.Map`
Class for working with map files

Example

Basic usage:

```
from vgio.duke3d.map import Map
m = Map.open(file)
```

version
Version of the map file. Build is 7

position_x
Player start position x-coordinate.

position_y
Player start position y-coordinate.

position_z
Player start position z-coordinate.

angle
Player start angle.

start_sector
Sector of player start.

sectors
A sequence of Sector objects.

walls
A sequence of Wall objects.

sprites
A sequence of Sprite objects.

`Map.__init__()`
Constructs a Map object.

classmethod `Map.open(file, mode='r')`
Open a ReadWriteFile object where file can be a path to a file (a string), or a file-like object.
The mode parameter should be 'r' to read an existing file, 'w' to truncate and write a new file, or 'a' to append to an existing file.

`open()` is also a context manager and supports the with statement:

```
with ReadWriteFile.open('file.ext') as file:
    file.save('file2.ext')
```

Parameters

- **file** – Either the path to the file, a file-like object, or bytes.
- **mode** – An optional string that indicates which mode to open the file

Returns An ReadWriteFile object constructed from the information read from the file-like object.

Raises

- **ValueError** – If an invalid file mode is given.
- **TypeError** – If attempting to write to a bytes object.
- **OSError** – If the file argument is not a file-like object.

Map.close()

Closes the file pointer if possible. If mode is 'w' or 'a', the file will be written to.

Map.save(file)

Writes data to file.

Parameters **file** – Either the path to the file, or a file-like object.

Raises **OSError** – If file argument is not a file-like object.

Sector Class

```
class vgio.duke3d.map.Sector(wall_pointer, wall_number, ceiling_z, floor_z, ceiling_stat, floor_stat,
                             ceiling_picnum, ceiling_heinum, ceiling_shade, ceiling_palette,
                             ceiling_x_panning, ceiling_y_panning, floor_picnum, floor_heinum,
                             floor_shade, floor_palette, floor_x_panning, floor_y_panning, visibility, lotag,
                             hitag, extra)
```

Class for representing a sector

wall_pointer

The index of the first wall.

wall_number

The total number of walls in sector.

ceiling_z

The z-coordinate of the ceiling at the first point of sector.

floor_z

The z-coordinate of the floor at the first point of sector.

ceiling_stat

A bitmasked field of properties.

floor_stat

A bitmasked field of properties.

ceiling_picnum

Texture index into Art file

ceiling_heinum

Slope value. 0 is parallel to the floor, 4096 is 45 degrees.

ceiling_shade

Shade offset for ceiling.

ceiling_palette

Palette lookup number. 0 is the standard palette.

ceiling_x_panning

Texture x align/pan value.

ceiling_y_panning

Texture y align/pan value.

floor_picnum

Texture index into Art file

floor_heinum

Slope value. 0 is parallel to the floor, 4096 is 45 degrees.

floor_shade

Shade offset for floor.

floor_palette

Palette lookup number. 0 is the standard palette.

floor_x_panning

Texture x align/pan value.

floor_y_panning

Texture y align/pan value.

visibility

Determines how fast shade changes relative to distance

lotag

Tag for driving behavior.

hitag

Tag for driving behavior.

extra

Tag for driving behavior.

```
Sector.__init__(wall_pointer, wall_number, ceiling_z, floor_z, ceiling_stat, floor_stat, ceiling_picnum,
               ceiling_heinum, ceiling_shade, ceiling_palette, ceiling_x_panning, ceiling_y_panning,
               floor_picnum, floor_heinum, floor_shade, floor_palette, floor_x_panning, floor_y_panning,
               visibility, lotag, hitag, extra)
```

Constructs a Sector object.

classmethod Sector.**read**(file)

classmethod Sector.**write**(file, sector)

Sprite Class

```
class vgio.duke3d.map.Sprite(x, y, z, cstat, picnum, shade, palette, clip_distance, x_repeat, y_repeat, x_offset,
                             y_offset, sector_number, status_number, angle, owner, x_velocity, y_velocity,
                             z_velocity, lotag, hitag, extra)
```

Class for representing a sprite

x

X-coordinate of sprite position.

y

Y-coordinate of sprite position.

z

Z-coordinate of sprite position.

cstat

A bitmasked field of properties.

shade

Shade offset of sprite.

palette

Palette lookup number. 0 is the standard palette.

clip_distance

Size of movement clipping square.

x_repeat

Used to stretch texture.

y_repeat

Used to stretch texture.

x_offset

Used to center texture.

y_offset

Used to center texture.

sector_number

Current sector of sprite.

status_number

Current status of sprite.

angle

Angle the sprite is facing.

owner**x_velocity**

X-coordinate of sprite velocity.

y_velocity

Y-coordinate of sprite velocity.

z_velocity

Z-coordinate of sprite velocity.

lotag

Tag for driving behavior.

hitag

Tag for driving behavior.

extra

Tag for driving behavior.

`Sprite.__init__(x, y, z, cstat, picnum, shade, palette, clip_distance, x_repeat, y_repeat, x_offset, y_offset, sector_number, status_number, angle, owner, x_velocity, y_velocity, z_velocity, lotag, hitag, extra)`

Constructs a Sprite object.

classmethod `Sprite.read(file)`

classmethod `Sprite.write(file, sprite)`

Wall Class

class `vgio.duke3d.map.Wall`(*x*, *y*, *point2*, *next_wall*, *next_sector*, *cstat*, *picnum*, *over_picnum*, *shade*, *palette*, *x_repeat*, *y_repeat*, *x_panning*, *y_panning*, *lotag*, *hitag*, *extra*)

Class for representing a wall

x

X-coordinate of left side of wall.

y

Y-coordinate of left side of wall.

point2

Index to the next wall on the right.

next_wall

Index to wall on the other side of wall. Will be -1 if there is no sector.

next_sector

Index to sector on other side of wall. Will be -1 if there is no sector.

cstat

A bitmasked field of properties.

picnum

Texture index into Art file.

over_picnum

Texture index into Art file for masked walls.

shade

Shade offset of wall.

palette

Palette lookup number. 0 is the standard palette.

x_repeat

Used to stretch texture.

y_repeat

Used to stretch texture.

x_panning

Used to align/pan texture.

y_panning

Used to align/pan texture.

lotag

Tag for driving behavior.

hitag

Tag for driving behavior.

extra

Tag for driving behavior.

Wall.__init__(*x*, *y*, *point2*, *next_wall*, *next_sector*, *cstat*, *picnum*, *over_picnum*, *shade*, *palette*, *x_repeat*, *y_repeat*, *x_panning*, *y_panning*, *lotag*, *hitag*, *extra*)

Constructs a Wall object.

classmethod `Wall.read`(*file*)

classmethod `Wall.write`(*file*, *wall*)

`vgio.duke3d.palette`
256 color palette of RGB three-tuples.

3.3 hexen2 Subpackage

Source code: [hexen2](#)

3.3.1 bsp Module

Source code: [bsp.py](#)

The bsp module provides an `Bsp` class which derives from `Bsp` and is used to read and write Hexen 2 bsp data.

`vgio.hexen2.bsp.is_bspfile(filename)`
Quickly see if a file is a bsp file by checking the magic number.

The filename argument may be a file for file-like object.

Parameters `filename` – File to check as string or file-like object.

Returns True if given file's magic number is correct.

Bsp Class

`class vgio.hexen2.bsp.Bsp`
Class for working with Bsp files

Example

Basic usage:

```
from vgio.quake.bsp.bsp29a import Bsp
b = Bsp.open('ad_sepulcher.bsp')
```

version

Version of the map file. Vanilla Quake is 29.

entities

A string containing the entity definitions.

planes

A sequence of Planes used by the bsp tree data structure.

miptextures

A sequence of Miptextures.

vertexes

A sequence of Vertexes.

visibilities

A sequence of ints representing visibility data.

nodes

A sequence of Nodes used by the bsp tree data structure.

texture_infos

A sequence of TextureInfo objects.

faces

A sequence of Faces.

lighting

A sequence of ints representing lighting data.

clip_nodes

A sequence of ClipNodes used by the bsp tree data structure.

leafs

A sequence of Leafs used by the bsp tree data structure.

mark_surfaces

A sequence of ints representing lists of consecutive faces used by the Node objects.

edges

A sequence of Edges.

surf_edges

A sequence of ints representing list of consecutive edges used by the Face objects.

models

A sequence of Models.

Note: The first model is the entire level.

fp

The file-like object to read data from.

mode

The file mode for the file-like object.

Bsp.__init__()

Initializes a ReadWriteFile object. Derving classes must call this.

classmethod Bsp.open(file, mode='r')

Open a ReadWriteFile object where file can be a path to a file (a string), or a file-like object.

The mode parameter should be 'r' to read an existing file, 'w' to truncate and write a new file, or 'a' to append to an existing file.

open() is also a context manager and supports the with statement:

```
with ReadWriteFile.open('file.ext') as file:
    file.save('file2.ext')
```

Parameters

- **file** – Either the path to the file, a file-like object, or bytes.
- **mode** – An optional string that indicates which mode to open the file

Returns An ReadWriteFile object constructed from the information read from the file-like object.

Raises

- **ValueError** – If an invalid file mode is given.
- **TypeError** – If attempting to write to a bytes object.

- **OSError** – If the file argument is not a file-like object.

Bsp.close()

Closes the file pointer if possible. If mode is 'w' or 'a', the file will be written to.

Bsp.save(file)

Writes data to file.

Parameters *file* – Either the path to the file, or a file-like object.

Raises **OSError** – If file argument is not a file-like object.

Model Class

```
class vgio.hexen2.bsp.Model(bounding_box_min_x, bounding_box_min_y, bounding_box_min_z,  
                           bounding_box_max_x, bounding_box_max_y, bounding_box_max_z, origin_x,  
                           origin_y, origin_z, head_node_0, head_node_1, head_node_2, head_node_3,  
                           head_node_4, head_node_5, head_node_6, head_node_7, visleafs, first_face,  
                           number_of_faces)
```

Class for representing a model

bounding_box_min

The minimum coordinate of the bounding box containing the model.

bounding_box_max

The maximum coordinate of the bounding box containing the model.

origin

The origin of the model.

head_node

An eight-tuple of indexes. Corresponds to number of map hulls.

visleafs

The number of leaves in the bsp tree?

first_face

The number of the first face in Bsp.mark_surfaces.

number_of_faces

The number of faces contained in the node. These are stored in consecutive order in Bsp.mark_surfaces starting at Model.first_face.

```
Model.__init__(bounding_box_min_x, bounding_box_min_y, bounding_box_min_z, bounding_box_max_x,  
               bounding_box_max_y, bounding_box_max_z, origin_x, origin_y, origin_z, head_node_0,  
               head_node_1, head_node_2, head_node_3, head_node_4, head_node_5, head_node_6,  
               head_node_7, visleafs, first_face, number_of_faces)
```

Constructs a Model object.

classmethod **Model.read(file)**

classmethod **Model.write(file, model)**

3.4 hrot Subpackage

Source code: [hrot](#)

3.4.1 pak Module

Source code: [pak.py](#)

The `pak` module provides an `PakFile` class which derives from `ArchiveFile` and is used to read and write Quake archive data.

`vgio.hrot.pak.is_pakfile(filename)`

Quickly see if a file is a pak file by checking the magic number.

The filename argument may be a file for file-like object.

Parameters `filename` – File to check as string or file-like object.

Returns True if given file's magic number is correct.

PakFile Class

`class vgio.hrot.pak.PakFile`

Class with methods to open, read, close, and list pak files.

Example

Basic usage:

```
from vgio.quake.pak import PakFile
p = PakFile(file, mode='r')
```

Parameters

- **file** – Either the path to the file, or a file-like object. If it is a path, the file will be opened and closed by `PakFile`.
- **mode** – The file mode for the file-like object.

`PakFile.__init__(file, mode='r')`

`PakFile.open(name, mode='r')`

Access a member of the archive as a binary file-like object. `name` can be either the name of a file within the archive or an `ArchiveInfo` object. The mode parameter, if included, must be 'r' (the default) or 'w'.

`open()` is also a context manager and supports the with statement:

```
with ArchiveFile('archive.file') as archive_file:
    with archive_file.open('entry') as entry_file:
        print(entry_file.read())
```

Parameters

- **name** – Name or `ArchiveInfo` object.
- **mode** – File mode to open object.

Returns A binary file-like object.

Raises

- **ValueError** – If mode isn't 'r' or 'w'.
- **RuntimeError** – If file was already closed.

PakFile.close()

Close the archive file. You must call close() before exiting your program or essential records will not be written.

Raises **ValueError** – If open writing handles exist.

PakFile.read(name)

Return the bytes of the file name in the archive. name is the name of the file in the archive, or a ArchiveInfo object. The archive must be open for read or append.

Parameters **name** – ArchiveInfo name.

Returns File as bytes.

PakFile.write(filename, arcname=None)

Write the file named filename to the archive, giving it the archive name arcname (by default, this will be the same as filename, but without a drive letter and with leading path separators removed). The archive must be open with mode 'w', or 'a'.

Parameters

- **filename** –
- **arcname** – Optional. Name of the info object. If omitted filename will be used.

PakFile.writestr(info_or_arcname, data)

Write a file into the archive. The contents is data, which may be either a string or a bytes instance; if it is a string, it is encoded as UTF-8 first. info_or_arcname is either the file name it will be given in the archive, or a ArchiveInfo instance. If it's an instance, at least the filename must be given. The archive must be opened with mode 'w' or 'a'.

Parameters

- **info_or_arcname** –
- **data** – Data to be written. Either a string or bytes.

PakFile.extract(member, path=None)

Extract a member from the archive to the current working directory; member must be its full name or a Archive-Info object. Its file information is extracted as accurately as possible. path specifies a different directory to extract to. member can be a filename or an ArchiveInfo object.

Parameters

- **member** – Either the name of the member to extract or a ArchiveInfo instance.
- **path** – The directory to extract to. The current working directory will be used if None.

Returns Path to extracted file.

PakFile.extractall(path=None, members=None)

Extract all members from the archive to the current working directory. path specifies a different directory to extract to. members is optional and must be a subset of the list returned by namelist().

Parameters

- **path** – The directory to extract to. The current working directory will be used if None.

- **members** – The names of the members to extract. This must be a subset of the list returned by `namelist()`. All members will be extracted if `None`.

`PakFile.getinfo(name)`

Return a `ArchiveInfo` object with information about the archive member name. Calling `getinfo()` for a name not currently contained in the archive will raise a `KeyError`.

Parameters `name` – ArchiveInfo name.

Returns An `ArchiveInfo` object.

Raises **`KeyError`** – If no archive item exists for the given name.

`PakFile.infolist()`

Return a list containing an `ArchiveInfo` object for each member of the archive. The objects are in the same order as their entries in the actual archive file on disk if an existing archive was opened.

Returns A sequence of `ArchiveInfo` objects.

`PakFile.namelist()`

Return a list of archive members by name.

Returns A sequence of filenames.

PakInfo Class

class `vgio.hrot.pak.PakInfo`

Instances of the `PakInfo` class are returned by the `getinfo()` and `infolist()` methods of `PakFile` objects. Each object stores information about a single member of the `PakFile` archive.

filename

Name of file.

file_offset

Offset of file in bytes.

file_size

Size of the file in bytes.

`PakInfo.__init__(filename, file_offset=0, file_size=0)`

3.5 quake Subpackage

Source code: [quake](#)

3.5.1 bsp Subpackage

Source code: [bsp](#)

bsp29 Module

Source code: `bsp29.py`

The bsp29 module provides an `Bsp` class which derives from `ReadWriteFile` and is used to read and write Quake bsp29 data.

`vgio.quake.bsp.bsp29.is_bspfile(filename)`

Quickly see if a file is a bsp file by checking the magic number.

The filename argument may be a file for file-like object.

Parameters `filename` – File to check as string or file-like object.

Returns True if given file's magic number is correct.

Bsp Class

`class vgio.quake.bsp.bsp29.Bsp`

Class for working with Bsp files

Example

Basic usage:

```
from vgio.quake.bsp.bsp29 import Bsp
b = Bsp.open('e1m1.bsp')
```

version

Version of the map file. Vanilla Quake is 29.

entities

A string containing the entity definitions.

planes

A sequence of Planes used by the bsp tree data structure.

miptextures

A sequence of Miptextures.

vertexes

A sequence of Vertexes.

visibilities

A sequence of ints representing visibility data.

nodes

A sequence of Nodes used by the bsp tree data structure.

texture_infos

A sequence of TextureInfo objects.

faces

A sequence of Faces.

lighting

A sequence of ints representing lighting data.

clip_nodes

A sequence of ClipNodes used by the bsp tree data structure.

leafs

A sequence of Leafs used by the bsp tree data structure.

mark_surfaces

A sequence of ints representing lists of consecutive faces used by the Node objects.

edges

A sequence of Edges.

surf_edges

A sequence of ints representing list of consecutive edges used by the Face objects.

models

A sequence of Models.

Note: The first model is the entire level.

fp

The file-like object to read data from.

mode

The file mode for the file-like object.

Bsp.__init__()

Initializes a ReadWriteFile object. Derving classes must call this.

classmethod Bsp.open(file, mode='r')

Open a ReadWriteFile object where file can be a path to a file (a string), or a file-like object.

The mode parameter should be 'r' to read an existing file, 'w' to truncate and write a new file, or 'a' to append to an existing file.

open() is also a context manager and supports the with statement:

```
with ReadWriteFile.open('file.ext') as file:
    file.save('file2.ext')
```

Parameters

- **file** – Either the path to the file, a file-like object, or bytes.
- **mode** – An optional string that indicates which mode to open the file

Returns An ReadWriteFile object constructed from the information read from the file-like object.

Raises

- **ValueError** – If an invalid file mode is given.
- **TypeError** – If attempting to write to a bytes object.
- **OSError** – If the file argument is not a file-like object.

Bsp.close()

Closes the file pointer if possible. If mode is 'w' or 'a', the file will be written to.

Bsp.save(file)

Writes data to file.

Parameters **file** – Either the path to the file, or a file-like object.

Raises **OSError** – If file argument is not a file-like object.

Plane Class

class `vgio.quake.bsp.bsp29.Plane(normal_x, normal_y, normal_z, distance, type)`

Class for representing a bsp plane

normal

The normal vector to the plane.

distance

The distance from world (0, 0, 0) to a point on the plane

type

Planes are classified as follows:

0. Axial plane aligned to the x-axis.
1. Axial plane aligned to the y-axis.
2. Axial plane aligned to the z-axis.
3. Non-axial plane roughly aligned to the x-axis.
4. Non-axial plane roughly aligned to the y-axis.
5. Non-axial plane roughly aligned to the z-axis.

`Plane.__init__(normal_x, normal_y, normal_z, distance, type)`

Constructs a Plane object.

classmethod `Plane.read(file)`

classmethod `Plane.write(file, plane)`

Miptexture Class

class `vgio.quake.bsp.bsp29.Miptexture`

Class for representing a miptexture

A miptexture is an indexed image mip map embedded within the map. Maps usually have many miptextures, and the miptexture lump is treated like a small wad file.

name

The name of the miptexture.

width

The width of the miptexture. .. note:: This is the width at mipmap level 0.

height

The height of the miptexture. .. note:: This is the height at mipmap level 0.

offsets

The offsets for each of the mipmaps. This is a tuple of size four (this is the number of mipmap levels).

pixels

A tuple of unstructured pixel data represented as integers. A palette must be used to obtain RGB data.

Note: This is the pixel data for all four mip levels. The size is calculated using the simplified form of the geometric series where $r = 1/4$ and $n = 4$.

The size of this tuple is:

`miptexture.width * miptexture.height * 85 / 64`

`Miptexture.__init__()`

Constructs a MipTexture object.

classmethod `Miptexture.read(file)`

classmethod `Miptexture.write(file, miptexture)`

Vertex Class

class `vgio.quake.bsp.bsp29.Vertex(x, y, z)`

Class for representing a vertex

A Vertex is an XYZ triple.

x

The x-coordinate

y

The y-coordinate

z

The z-coordinate

`Vertex.__init__(x, y, z)`

Constructs a Vertex object.

classmethod `Vertex.read(file)`

classmethod `Vertex.write(file, vertex)`

Node Class

class `vgio.quake.bsp.bsp29.Node(plane_number, child_front, child_back, bounding_box_min_x, bounding_box_min_y, bounding_box_min_z, bounding_box_max_x, bounding_box_max_y, bounding_box_max_z, first_face, number_of_faces)`

Class for representing a node

A Node is a data structure used to compose a bsp tree data structure. A child may be a Node or a Leaf.

plane_number

The number of the plane that partitions the node.

children

A two-tuple of the two sub-spaces formed by the partitioning plane.

Note: Child 0 is the front sub-space, and 1 is the back sub-space.

Note: If bit 15 is set, the child is a leaf.

bounding_box_min

The minimum coordinate of the bounding box containing this node and all of its children.

bounding_box_max

The maximum coordinate of the bounding box containing this node and all of its children.

first_face

The number of the first face in Bsp.mark_surfaces.

number_of_faces

The number of faces contained in the node. These are stored in consecutive order in Bsp.mark_surfaces starting at Node.first_face.

```
Node.__init__(plane_number, child_front, child_back, bounding_box_min_x, bounding_box_min_y,
              bounding_box_min_z, bounding_box_max_x, bounding_box_max_y, bounding_box_max_z,
              first_face, number_of_faces)
```

Constructs a Node object.

classmethod Node.read(*file*)

classmethod Node.write(*file*, *node*)

TextureInfo Class

```
class vgio.quake.bsp.bsp29.TextureInfo(s_x, s_y, s_z, s_offset, t_x, t_y, t_z, t_offset, miptexture_number,
                                         flags)
```

Class for representing a texture info

s

The s vector in texture space represented as an XYZ three-tuple.

s_offset

Horizontal offset in texture space.

t

The t vector in texture space represented as an XYZ three-tuple.

t_offset

Vertical offset in texture space.

miptexture_number

The index of the miptexture.

flags

If set to 1 the texture will be animated like water.

```
TextureInfo.__init__(s_x, s_y, s_z, s_offset, t_x, t_y, t_z, t_offset, miptexture_number, flags)
```

Constructs a TextureInfo object

classmethod TextureInfo.read(*file*)

classmethod TextureInfo.write(*file*, *texture_info*)

Face Class

```
class vgio.quake.bsp.bsp29.Face(plane_number, side, first_edge, number_of_edges, texture_info, style_0,
                                style_1, style_2, style_3, light_offset)
```

Class for representing a face

plane_number

The plane in which the face lies.

side

Which side of the plane the face lies. 0 is the front, 1 is the back.

first_edge

The number of the first edge in Bsp.surf_edges.

number_of_edges

The number of edges contained within the face. These are stored in consecutive order in Bsp.surf_edges starting at Face.first_edge.

texture_info

The number of the texture info for this face.

styles

A four-tuple of lightmap styles.

light_offset

The offset into the lighting data.

Face.__init__(plane_number, side, first_edge, number_of_edges, texture_info, style_0, style_1, style_2, style_3, light_offset)

Constructs a Face object.

classmethod Face.read(file)

classmethod Face.write(file, plane)

ClipNode Class

class vgio.quake.bsp.bsp29.ClipNode(plane_number, child_front, child_back)

Class for representing a clip node

plane_number

The number of the plane that partitions the node.

children

A two-tuple of the two sub-spaces formed by the partitioning plane.

Note: Child 0 is the front sub-space, and 1 is the back sub-space.

ClipNode.__init__(plane_number, child_front, child_back)

Constructs a ClipNode object.

classmethod ClipNode.read(file)

classmethod ClipNode.write(file, clip_node)

Leaf Class

class vgio.quake.bsp.bsp29.Leaf(contents, visibility_offset, bounding_box_min_x, bounding_box_min_y, bounding_box_min_z, bounding_box_max_x, bounding_box_max_y, bounding_box_max_z, first_mark_surface, number_of_marked_surfaces, ambient_level_0, ambient_level_1, ambient_level_2, ambient_level_3)

Class for representing a leaf

contents

The content of the leaf. Affect the player's view.

visibility_offset

The offset into the visibility data.

bounding_box_min

The minimum coordinate of the bounding box containing this node.

bounding_box_max

The maximum coordinate of the bounding box containing this node.

first_mark_surface

The number of the first face in Bsp.mark_surfaces.

number_of_marked_surfaces

The number of surfaces contained within the leaf. These are stored in consecutive order in Bsp.mark_surfaces starting at Leaf.first_mark_surface.

ambient_level

A four-tuple that represent the volume of the four ambient sounds.

```
Leaf.__init__(contents, visibility_offset, bounding_box_min_x, bounding_box_min_y, bounding_box_min_z,
              bounding_box_max_x, bounding_box_max_y, bounding_box_max_z, first_mark_surface,
              number_of_marked_surfaces, ambient_level_0, ambient_level_1, ambient_level_2,
              ambient_level_3)
```

Constructs a Leaf object.

```
classmethod Leaf.read(file)
```

```
classmethod Leaf.write(file, leaf)
```

Edge Class

```
class vgio.quake.bsp.bsp29.Edge(vertex_0, vertex_1)
```

Class for representing a edge

vertexes

A two-tuple of vertexes that form the edge. Vertex 0 is the start vertex, and 1 is the end vertex.

```
Edge.__init__(vertex_0, vertex_1)
```

Constructs an Edge object.

```
classmethod Edge.read(file)
```

```
classmethod Edge.write(file, edge)
```

Model Class

```
class vgio.quake.bsp.bsp29.Model(bounding_box_min_x, bounding_box_min_y, bounding_box_min_z,
                                  bounding_box_max_x, bounding_box_max_y, bounding_box_max_z,
                                  origin_x, origin_y, origin_z, head_node_0, head_node_1, head_node_2,
                                  head_node_3, visleafs, first_face, number_of_faces)
```

Class for representing a model

bounding_box_min

The minimum coordinate of the bounding box containing the model.

bounding_box_max

The maximum coordinate of the bounding box containing the model.

origin

The origin of the model.

head_node

A four-tuple of indexes. Corresponds to number of map hulls.

visleafs

The number of leaves in the bsp tree?

first_face

The number of the first face in Bsp.mark_surfaces.

number_of_faces

The number of faces contained in the node. These are stored in consecutive order in Bsp.mark_surfaces starting at Model.first_face.

```
Model.__init__(bounding_box_min_x, bounding_box_min_y, bounding_box_min_z, bounding_box_max_x,
               bounding_box_max_y, bounding_box_max_z, origin_x, origin_y, origin_z, head_node_0,
               head_node_1, head_node_2, head_node_3, visleafs, first_face, number_of_faces)
```

Constructs a Model object.

classmethod Model.read(file)

classmethod Model.write(file, model)

bsp29a Module

Source code: [bsp29a.py](#)

The bsp29a module provides an [Bsp](#) class which derives from [ReadWriteFile](#) and is used to read and write Quake bsp29a data.

`vgio.quake.bsp.bsp29a.is_bspfile(filename)`

Quickly see if a file is a bsp file by checking the magic number.

The filename argument may be a file for file-like object.

Parameters **filename** – File to check as string or file-like object.

Returns True if given file's magic number is correct.

Bsp Class

class vgio.quake.bsp.bsp29a.Bsp

Class for working with Bsp files

Example

Basic usage:

```
from vgio.quake.bsp.bsp29a import Bsp
b = Bsp.open('ad_sepulcher.bsp')
```

version

Version of the map file. Vanilla Quake is 29.

entities

A string containing the entity definitions.

planes

A sequence of Planes used by the bsp tree data structure.

miptextures

A sequence of Miptextures.

vertexes

A sequence of Vertexes.

visibilities

A sequence of ints representing visibility data.

nodes

A sequence of Nodes used by the bsp tree data structure.

texture_infos

A sequence of TextureInfo objects.

faces

A sequence of Faces.

lighting

A sequence of ints representing lighting data.

clip_nodes

A sequence of ClipNodes used by the bsp tree data structure.

leafs

A sequence of Leafs used by the bsp tree data structure.

mark_surfaces

A sequence of ints representing lists of consecutive faces used by the Node objects.

edges

A sequence of Edges.

surf_edges

A sequence of ints representing list of consecutive edges used by the Face objects.

models

A sequence of Models.

Note: The first model is the entire level.

fp

The file-like object to read data from.

mode

The file mode for the file-like object.

Bsp.__init__()

Initializes a ReadWriteFile object. Dervring classes must call this.

classmethod Bsp.open(file, mode='r')

Open a ReadWriteFile object where file can be a path to a file (a string), or a file-like object.

The mode parameter should be 'r' to read an existing file, 'w' to truncate and write a new file, or 'a' to append to an existing file.

open() is also a context manager and supports the with statement:

```
with ReadWriteFile.open('file.ext') as file:
    file.save('file2.ext')
```

Parameters

- **file** – Either the path to the file, a file-like object, or bytes.
- **mode** – An optional string that indicates which mode to open the file

Returns An ReadWriteFile object constructed from the information read from the file-like object.

Raises

- **ValueError** – If an invalid file mode is given.
- **TypeError** – If attempting to write to a bytes object.
- **OSError** – If the file argument is not a file-like object.

Bsp.**close**()

Closes the file pointer if possible. If mode is 'w' or 'a', the file will be written to.

Bsp.**save**(file)

Writes data to file.

Parameters **file** – Either the path to the file, or a file-like object.

Raises **OSError** – If file argument is not a file-like object.

Node Class

```
class vgio.quake.bsp.bsp29a.Node(plane_number, child_front, child_back, bounding_box_min_x,
                                bounding_box_min_y, bounding_box_min_z, bounding_box_max_x,
                                bounding_box_max_y, bounding_box_max_z, first_face,
                                number_of_faces)
```

```
Node.__init__(plane_number, child_front, child_back, bounding_box_min_x, bounding_box_min_y,
              bounding_box_min_z, bounding_box_max_x, bounding_box_max_y, bounding_box_max_z,
              first_face, number_of_faces)
```

Constructs a Node object.

```
classmethod Node.read(file)
```

```
classmethod Node.write(file, node)
```

Face Class

```
class vgio.quake.bsp.bsp29a.Face(plane_number, side, first_edge, number_of_edges, texture_info, style_0,
                                  style_1, style_2, style_3, light_offset)
```

```
Face.__init__(plane_number, side, first_edge, number_of_edges, texture_info, style_0, style_1, style_2, style_3,
              light_offset)
```

Constructs a Face object.

```
classmethod Face.read(file)
```

```
classmethod Face.write(file, plane)
```

ClipNode Class

```
class vgio.quake.bsp.bsp29a.ClipNode(plane_number, child_front, child_back)
```

```
ClipNode.__init__(plane_number, child_front, child_back)
```

Constructs a ClipNode object.

```
classmethod ClipNode.read(file)
```

```
classmethod ClipNode.write(file, clip_node)
```

Leaf Class

```
class vgio.quake.bsp.bsp29a.Leaf(contents, visibility_offset, bounding_box_min_x, bounding_box_min_y,  
                                bounding_box_min_z, bounding_box_max_x, bounding_box_max_y,  
                                bounding_box_max_z, first_mark_surface, number_of_marked_surfaces,  
                                ambient_level_0, ambient_level_1, ambient_level_2, ambient_level_3)
```

```
Leaf.__init__(contents, visibility_offset, bounding_box_min_x, bounding_box_min_y, bounding_box_min_z,  
              bounding_box_max_x, bounding_box_max_y, bounding_box_max_z, first_mark_surface,  
              number_of_marked_surfaces, ambient_level_0, ambient_level_1, ambient_level_2,  
              ambient_level_3)
```

Constructs a Leaf object.

```
classmethod Leaf.read(file)
```

```
classmethod Leaf.write(file, leaf)
```

Edge Class

```
class vgio.quake.bsp.bsp29a.Edge(vertex_0, vertex_1)
```

```
Edge.__init__(vertex_0, vertex_1)
```

Constructs an Edge object.

```
classmethod Edge.read(file)
```

```
classmethod Edge.write(file, edge)
```

```
vgio.quake.bsp.is_bspfile(filename)
```

Quickly see if a file is a bsp file by checking the magic number.

The filename argument may be a file for file-like object.

Parameters **filename** – File to check as string or file-like object.

Returns True if given file's magic number is correct.

Bsp Class

class vgio.quake.bsp.Bsp

Factory class for working with bsp files. Will automatically detect the version of the provided file and open it with the correct versioned Bsp object.

Example

Basic usage:

```
from vgio.quake.bsp import Bsp
b = Bsp.open('example.bsp')
```

static Bsp.open(file, mode='r')

Open a Bsp object where file can be a path to a file (a string), or a file-like object.

Parameters

- **file** – Either the path to the file, a file-like object, or bytes.
- **mode** – An optional string that indicates which mode to open the file.

Returns A Bsp object.

3.5.2 dem Module

Source code: [dem.py](#)

The dem module provides an *Dem* class which derives from *ReadWriteFile* and is used to read and write Quake demo data.

Dem Class

class vgio.quake.dem.Dem

Class for working with Dem files

Example

Basic usage:

```
from vgio.quake.dem import Dem
d = Dem.open(file)
```

cd_track

The number of the cd track to play. The track will be '-1' if no music.

message_blocks

A sequence of MessageBlock objects

Dem.__init__()

Constructs a Dem object

classmethod `Dem.open(file, mode='r')`

Open a `ReadWriteFile` object where file can be a path to a file (a string), or a file-like object.

The mode parameter should be 'r' to read an existing file, 'w' to truncate and write a new file, or 'a' to append to an existing file.

`open()` is also a context manager and supports the with statement:

```
with ReadWriteFile.open('file.ext') as file:
    file.save('file2.ext')
```

Parameters

- **file** – Either the path to the file, a file-like object, or bytes.
- **mode** – An optional string that indicates which mode to open the file

Returns An `ReadWriteFile` object constructed from the information read from the file-like object.

Raises

- **ValueError** – If an invalid file mode is given.
- **TypeError** – If attempting to write to a bytes object.
- **OSError** – If the file argument is not a file-like object.

`Dem.close()`

Closes the file pointer if possible. If mode is 'w' or 'a', the file will be written to.

`Dem.save(file)`

Writes data to file.

Parameters **file** – Either the path to the file, or a file-like object.

Raises **OSError** – If file argument is not a file-like object.

3.5.3 lmp Module

Source code: [lmp.py](#)

The `lmp` module provides an `Lmp` class which derives from `ReadWriteFile` and is used to read and write Quake `lmp` data.

Lmp Class

class `vgio.quake.lmp.Lmp`

Class for working with `Lmp` files

There are three different types of lump files:

1. **2D image** - The majority of the lump files are 2D images. If a lump is a 2D image it will have width, height, and pixels attributes.
2. **Palette** - The palette lump has the palette attribute which is a list of 256 RGB tuples. This is used to map color indexes to actual RGB triples.
3. **Colormap** - The colormap lump has the colormap attribute which is a list of 16384 color indexes. It functions as a 256 x 64 table for mapping colors to different values for lighting.

Example

Basic usage:

```
from vgio.quake.lmp import Lmp
l = Lmp.open(file)
```

width

(2D image lump only) The width of the lump.

height

(2D image lump only) The height of the lump.

pixels

(2D image lump only) The raw pixel data.

palette

(Palette lump only) A sequence of 256 RGB tuples.

colormap

(Color Map lump only) A sequence of 16384 color indexes.

Lmp.__init__()

Initializes a ReadWriteFile object. Derviving classes must call this.

classmethod Lmp.open(file, mode='r')

Open a ReadWriteFile object where file can be a path to a file (a string), or a file-like object.

The mode parameter should be 'r' to read an existing file, 'w' to truncate and write a new file, or 'a' to append to an existing file.

open() is also a context manager and supports the with statement:

```
with ReadWriteFile.open('file.ext') as file:
    file.save('file2.ext')
```

Parameters

- **file** – Either the path to the file, a file-like object, or bytes.
- **mode** – An optional string that indicates which mode to open the file

Returns An ReadWriteFile object constructed from the information read from the file-like object.

Raises

- **ValueError** – If an invalid file mode is given.
- **TypeError** – If attempting to write to a bytes object.
- **OSError** – If the file argument is not a file-like object.

Lmp.close()

Closes the file pointer if possible. If mode is 'w' or 'a', the file will be written to.

Lmp.save(file)

Writes data to file.

Parameters **file** – Either the path to the file, or a file-like object.

Raises **OSError** – If file argument is not a file-like object.

3.5.4 map Module

Source code: `map.py`

`vgio.quake.map.dumps(entities)`

Serialize Entity objects to a formatted string.

Parameters `entities` – A sequence of Entity objects.

Returns A formatted string containing a Map document.

`vgio.quake.map.loads(s)`

Deserializes string `s` into Entity objects

Parameters `s` – A string containing a Map document.

Returns A sequence of Entity objects.

Raises `ParseError` – If fails to parse given document

Entity Class

`class vgio.quake.map.Entity`

Class for representing Map Entity data

Note: Entity properties will be set as attributes.

brushes

A sequence of Brush objects.

Brush Class

`class vgio.quake.map.Brush`

Class for representing Brush data

planes

A sequence of Plane objects

Plane Class

`class vgio.quake.map.Plane`

Class for representing planes(faces) of a Brush.

points

A triple of XYZ three-tuples representing three non-collinear points contained in the plane.

texture_name

Name of the Miptexture

offset

The texture offset represented as an XY two-tuple.

rotation

The texture rotation angle in degrees.

scale

The texture scale represented as an XY two-tuple.

3.5.5 mdl Module

Source code: `mdl.py`

The mdl module provides an `Mdl` class which derives from `ReadWriteFile` and is used to read and write Quake mdl data.

`vgio.quake.mdl.is_mdfile(filename)`

Quickly see if a file is a mdl file by checking the magic number.

The filename argument may be a file for file-like object.

Parameters `filename` – File to check as string or file-like object.

Returns True if given file's magic number is correct.

Mdl Class

`class vgio.quake.mdl.Mdl`

Class for working with Mdl files

Example

Basic usage:

```
from vgio.quake.mdl import Mdl
m = Mdl.open(file)
```

identifier

The magic number of the file, must be b'IDPO'

version

The version of the file, should be 6.

scale

The scale of the model. Used to correctly resize the model as the frame vertexes are packed into a (0, 0, 0) to (255, 255, 255) local space.

origin

The offset of the model. Used to correctly position the model.

Note: The frame vertexes are packed into a (0, 0, 0) to (255, 255, 255) local space.

bounding_radius

The bounding radius of the model.

eye_position

The eye position for the model.

number_of_skins

The number of skins contained inside the model.

skin_width

The pixel width of the skin texture.

skin_height

The pixel height of the skin texture.

number_of_vertexes

The number of vertexes for the model.

number_of_triangles

The number of triangles for the model.

number_of_frames

The number of frames for the model.

synctype

The synchronization type for the model. It is either SYNC or RAND.

flags

A bit field of entity effects.

size

The average size of the triangles.

skins

The list of Skin or SkinGroup objects. Use the type attribute to identify the object. The type is either SINGLE or GROUP.

st_vertexes

The list of StVertex objects.

triangles

The list of Triangle objects.

frames

The list of Frame or FrameGroup objects. Use the type attribute to identify the object. The type is either SINGLE or GROUP.

Mdl.__init__()

Constructs an Mdl object.

classmethod Mdl.open(file, mode='r')

Open a ReadWriteFile object where file can be a path to a file (a string), or a file-like object.

The mode parameter should be 'r' to read an existing file, 'w' to truncate and write a new file, or 'a' to append to an existing file.

open() is also a context manager and supports the with statement:

```
with ReadWriteFile.open('file.ext') as file:
    file.save('file2.ext')
```

Parameters

- **file** – Either the path to the file, a file-like object, or bytes.
- **mode** – An optional string that indicates which mode to open the file

Returns An ReadWriteFile object constructed from the information read from the file-like object.

Raises

- **ValueError** – If an invalid file mode is given.
- **TypeError** – If attempting to write to a bytes object.
- **OSError** – If the file argument is not a file-like object.

Mdl.close()

Closes the file pointer if possible. If mode is 'w' or 'a', the file will be written to.

Mdl.save(file)

Writes data to file.

Parameters **file** – Either the path to the file, or a file-like object.

Raises **OSError** – If file argument is not a file-like object.

Skin Class

class `vgio.quake.mdl.Skin`

Class for representing a skin

A skin is an indexed image embedded within the model. Models may contain more than one skin, and there may be as many skins as there are separate parts in the model.

type

The SkinType for the skin. For a Skin object the type must be SINGLE

pixels

A tuple of unstructured indexed pixel data represented as integers. A palette must be used to obtain RGB data. The size of this tuple is:

`mdl.skin_width * mdl.skin_height`.

`Skin.__init__()`

static `Skin.read(file, size)`

static `Skin.write(file, skin, size)`

SkinGroup Class

class `vgio.quake.mdl.SkinGroup`

Class for representing a skin group

A skin group is a sequence of indexed images embedded within the model.

type

The SkinType for the skin group. For a SkinGroup the type must be GROUP

number_of_skins

The number of skins contain within this SkinGroup.

intervals

The time intervals between skin.

pixels

A tuple of unstructured indexed pixel data represented as integers. A palette must be used to obtain RGB data. This size of this tuple is:

`mdl.skin_width * mdl.skin_height * number_of_frames`

`SkinGroup.__init__()`

static `SkinGroup.read(file, size)`

static `SkinGroup.write(file, skin_group, size)`

StVertex Class

class vgio.quake.mdl.StVertex(*on_seam*, *s*, *t*)

Class for representing an st vertex

StVertices are similar to UV coordinates but are expressed in terms of surface space and span (0,0) to (texture_width, texture_height).

Note: If an StVertex lies on a seam and belongs to a back facing triangle, the s-component must be incremented by half of the skin width.

on_seam

Indicates if the StVertex is on a skin boundary. The value will be 0 if not on the seam and 0x20 if it does lie on the seam.

s

The s-coordinate on the skin.

t

The t-coordinate on the skin.

StVertex.__init__(*on_seam*, *s*, *t*)

classmethod StVertex.read(*file*)

classmethod StVertex.write(*file*, *stvertex*)

Triangle Class

class vgio.quake.mdl.Triangle(*faces_front*, *vertexes_0*, *vertexes_1*, *vertexes_2*)

Class for representing a triangle

Note: The triangle winding direction is clockwise.

faces_front

Indicates if the triangle faces the front of the model, or towards the back. The value will be 0 for back-facing and 0x10 for front-facing.

vertexes

A triple of vertex indices.

Triangle.__init__(*faces_front*, *vertexes_0*, *vertexes_1*, *vertexes_2*)

classmethod Triangle.read(*file*)

classmethod Triangle.write(*file*, *triangle*)

TriVertex Class

class vgio.quake.mdl.**TriVertex**(*x*, *y*, *z*, *light_normal_index*)

Class for representing a trivertex

A TriVertex is a set of XYZ coordinates and a light normal index.

Note: The XYZ coordinates are packed into a (0, 0, 0) to (255, 255, 255) local space. The actual position can be calculated:

position = (packed_vertex * mdl.scale) + mdl.offset

Note: The light normal index is an index into a set of pre-calculated normal vectors. These can be found in the `anorms` attribute of the quake module.

x
The x-coordinate.

y
The y-coordinate.

z
The z-coordinate.

light_normal_index
The index for the pre-calculated normal vector of this vertex used for lighting.

TriVertex.__init__(*x*, *y*, *z*, *light_normal_index*)

classmethod TriVertex.**read**(*file*)

classmethod TriVertex.**write**(*file*, *trivertex*)

Frame Class

class vgio.quake.mdl.**Frame**

Class for representing a frame

A Frame is a set of vertexes that represent the state of the model at a single frame of animation.

Note: The TriVertices that describe the bounding box do not use their `light_normal_index` attribute.

type
The FrameType of the frame. For a Frame object the type must be SINGLE

bounding_box_min
The minimum coordinate of the bounding box containing the vertexes in this frame.

bounding_box_max
The maximum coordinate of the bounding box containing all the vertexes in this frame.

name
The name of the frame.

vertexes
A sequence of TriVertex objects.

```
Frame.__init__()  
static Frame.read(file, number_of_vertexes)  
static Frame.write(file, frame, number_of_vertexes)
```

FrameGroup Class

```
class vgio.quake.mdl.FrameGroup  
    Class for representing a frame group  
  
    type  
        The FrameType of the frame group. For a Frame object the type must be GROUP  
  
    bounding_box_min  
        The minimum coordinate of the bounding box containing the vertexes of all frames in this group.  
  
    bounding_box_max  
        The maximum coordinate of the bounding box containing the vertexes of all the frames in this group.  
  
    number_of_frames  
        The number of frames in this group.  
  
    intervals  
        A sequence of timings for each frame.  
  
    frames  
        A sequence of Frame objects.
```

```
FrameGroup.__init__()  
static FrameGroup.read(file, number_of_vertexes)  
static FrameGroup.write(file, frame_group, number_of_vertexes)
```

3.5.6 pak Module

Source code: [pak.py](#)

The pak module provides an [PakFile](#) class which derives from [ArchiveFile](#) and is used to read and write Quake archive data.

```
vgio.quake.pak.is_pakfile(filename)  
    Quickly see if a file is a pak file by checking the magic number.
```

The filename argument may be a file for file-like object.

Parameters **filename** – File to check as string or file-like object.

Returns True if given file's magic number is correct.

PakFile Class

`class vgio.quake.pak.PakFile`

Class with methods to open, read, close, and list pak files.

Example

Basic usage:

```
from vgio.quake.pak import PakFile
p = PakFile(file, mode='r')
```

Parameters

- **file** – Either the path to the file, or a file-like object. If it is a path, the file will be opened and closed by PakFile.
- **mode** – The file mode for the file-like object.

`PakFile.__init__(file, mode='r')`

`PakFile.open(name, mode='r')`

Access a member of the archive as a binary file-like object. `name` can be either the name of a file within the archive or an `ArchiveInfo` object. The mode parameter, if included, must be `'r'` (the default) or `'w'`.

`open()` is also a context manager and supports the with statement:

```
with ArchiveFile('archive.file') as archive_file:
    with archive_file.open('entry') as entry_file:
        print(entry_file.read())
```

Parameters

- **name** – Name or `ArchiveInfo` object.
- **mode** – File mode to open object.

Returns A binary file-like object.

Raises

- **ValueError** – If mode isn't `'r'` or `'w'`.
- **RuntimeError** – If file was already closed.

`PakFile.close()`

Close the archive file. You must call `close()` before exiting your program or essential records will not be written.

Raises **ValueError** – If open writing handles exist.

`PakFile.read(name)`

Return the bytes of the file name in the archive. `name` is the name of the file in the archive, or a `ArchiveInfo` object. The archive must be open for read or append.

Parameters **name** – `ArchiveInfo` name.

Returns File as bytes.

PakFile.write(*filename, arcname=None*)

Write the file named *filename* to the archive, giving it the archive name *arcname* (by default, this will be the same as *filename*, but without a drive letter and with leading path separators removed). The archive must be open with mode 'w', or 'a'.

Parameters

- **filename** –
- **arcname** – Optional. Name of the info object. If omitted *filename* will be used.

PakFile.writestr(*info_or_arcname, data*)

Write a file into the archive. The contents is *data*, which may be either a string or a bytes instance; if it is a string, it is encoded as UTF-8 first. *info_or_arcname* is either the file name it will be given in the archive, or a `ArchiveInfo` instance. If it's an instance, at least the filename must be given. The archive must be opened with mode 'w' or 'a'.

Parameters

- **info_or_arcname** –
- **data** – Data to be written. Either a string or bytes.

PakFile.extract(*member, path=None*)

Extract a member from the archive to the current working directory; *member* must be its full name or a `ArchiveInfo` object. Its file information is extracted as accurately as possible. *path* specifies a different directory to extract to. *member* can be a filename or an `ArchiveInfo` object.

Parameters

- **member** – Either the name of the member to extract or a `ArchiveInfo` instance.
- **path** – The directory to extract to. The current working directory will be used if `None`.

Returns Path to extracted file.

PakFile.extractall(*path=None, members=None*)

Extract all members from the archive to the current working directory. *path* specifies a different directory to extract to. *members* is optional and must be a subset of the list returned by `namelist()`.

Parameters

- **path** – The directory to extract to. The current working directory will be used if `None`.
- **members** – The names of the members to extract. This must be a subset of the list returned by `namelist()`. All members will be extracted if `None`.

PakFile.getinfo(*name*)

Return a `ArchiveInfo` object with information about the archive member name. Calling `getinfo()` for a name not currently contained in the archive will raise a `KeyError`.

Parameters **name** – ArchiveInfo name.

Returns An `ArchiveInfo` object.

Raises **KeyError** – If no archive item exists for the given name.

PakFile.infolist()

Return a list containing an `ArchiveInfo` object for each member of the archive. The objects are in the same order as their entries in the actual archive file on disk if an existing archive was opened.

Returns A sequence of `ArchiveInfo` objects.

PakFile.namelist()

Return a list of archive members by name.

Returns A sequence of filenames.

PakInfo Class

class vgio.quake.pak.PakInfo

Instances of the PakInfo class are returned by the getinfo() and infolist() methods of PakFile objects. Each object stores information about a single member of the PakFile archive.

filename

Name of file.

file_offset

Offset of file in bytes.

file_size

Size of the file in bytes.

PakInfo.__init__(filename, file_offset=0, file_size=0)

3.5.7 protocol Module

Source code: [protocol.py](#)

Bad Class

class vgio.quake.protocol.Bad

Class for representing a Bad message

This is an error message and should not appear.

Bad.__init__()

static Bad.read(file)

static Bad.write(file, bad=None)

Nop Class

class vgio.quake.protocol.Nop

Class for representing a Nop message

Nop.__init__()

static Nop.read(file)

static Nop.write(file, nop=None)

Disconnect Class

class vgio.quake.protocol.**Disconnect**

Class for representing a Disconnect message

Disconnect from the server and end the game. Typically this the last message of a demo.

Disconnect.__init__()

static Disconnect.read(file)

static Disconnect.write(file, disconnect=None)

UpdateStat Class

class vgio.quake.protocol.**UpdateStat**

Class for representing UpdateStat messages

Updates a player state value.

index

The index to update in the player state array.

value

The new value to set.

UpdateStat.__init__()

static UpdateStat.read(file)

static UpdateStat.write(file, update_stat)

Version Class

class vgio.quake.protocol.**Version**

Class for representing Version messages

protocol_version

Protocol version of the server. Quake uses 15.

Version.__init__()

static Version.read(file)

static Version.write(file, version)

SetView Class

class vgio.quake.protocol.**SetView**

Class for representing SetView messages

Sets the camera position to the given entity.

entity

The entity number

SetView.__init__()

static SetView.read(file)

static SetView.write(file, set_view)

Sound Class

```
class vgio.quake.protocol.Sound
    Class for representing Sound messages

    Plays a sound on a channel at a position.

    entity
        The entity that caused the sound.

    bit_mask
        A bit field indicating what data is sent.

    volume
        Optional. The sound volume or None.

    attenuation
        Optional. The sound attenuation or None.

    channel
        The sound channel, maximum of eight.

    sound_number
        The number of the sound in the sound table.

    origin
        The position of the sound.

Sound.__init__()
static Sound.read(file)
static Sound.write(file, sound)
```

Time Class

```
class vgio.quake.protocol.Time
    Class for representing Time messages

    A time stamp that should appear in each block of messages.

    time
        The amount of elapsed time(in seconds) since the start of the game.

Time.__init__()
static Time.read(file)
static Time.write(file, time)
```

Print Class

```
class vgio.quake.protocol.Print
    Class for representing Print messages

    Prints text in the top left corner of the screen and console.

    text
        The text to be shown.

Print.__init__()
```

```
static Print.read(file)
static Print.write(file, _print)
```

StuffText Class

```
class vgio.quake.protocol.StuffText
    Class for representing StuffText messages
    Text sent to the client console and ran.

    text
        The text to send to the client console.
        Note: This string is terminated with the newline character.

StuffText.__init__()
static StuffText.read(file)
static StuffText.write(file, stuff_text)
```

SetAngle Class

```
class vgio.quake.protocol.SetAngle
    Class for representing SetAngle messages
    Sets the camera's orientation.

    angles
        The new angles for the camera.

SetAngle.__init__()
static SetAngle.read(file)
static SetAngle.write(file, set_angle)
```

ServerInfo Class

```
class vgio.quake.protocol.ServerInfo
    Class for representing ServerInfo messages
    Handles the loading of assets. Usually first message sent after a level change.

    protocol_version
        Protocol version of the server. Quake uses 15.

    max_clients
        Number of clients.

    multi
        Multiplayer flag. Set to 0 for single-player and 1 for multiplayer.

    map_name
        The name of the level.

    models
        The model table as as sequence of strings.
```

sounds

The sound table as a sequence of strings.

```
ServerInfo.__init__()
```

```
static ServerInfo.read(file)
```

```
static ServerInfo.write(file, server_data)
```

LightStyle Class

```
class vgio.quake.protocol.LightStyle
```

Class for representing a LightStyle message

Defines the style of a light. Usually happens shortly after level change.

style

The light style number.

string

A string of arbitrary length representing the brightness of the light. The brightness is mapped to the characters 'a' to 'z', with 'a' being black and 'z' being pure white.

Example

```
# Flickering light light_style_message = LightStyle() light_style.style = 0 light_style.string = 'aaazaaza-aaaaz'
```

```
LightStyle.__init__()
```

```
static LightStyle.read(file)
```

```
static LightStyle.write(file, light_style)
```

UpdateName Class

```
class vgio.quake.protocol.UpdateName
```

Class for representing UpdateName messages

Sets the player's name.

player

The player number to update.

name

The new name as a string.

```
UpdateName.__init__()
```

```
static UpdateName.read(file)
```

```
static UpdateName.write(file, update_name)
```

UpdateFrag Class

```

class vgio.quake.protocol.UpdateFrag
    Class for representing UpdateFrag messages

    Sets the player's frag count.

    player
        The player to update.

    frags
        The new frag count.

UpdateFrag.__init__()
static UpdateFrag.read(file)
static UpdateFrag.write(file, update_frags)

```

ClientData Class

```

class vgio.quake.protocol.ClientData
    Class for representing ClientData messages

    Server information about this client.

    bit_mask
        A bit field indicating what data is sent.

    view_height
        Optional. The view offset from the origin along the z-axis.

    ideal_pitch
        Optional. The calculated angle for looking up/down slopes.

    punch_angle
        Optional. A triple representing camera shake.

    velocity
        Optional. Player velocity.

    item_bit_mask
        A bit field for player inventory.

    on_ground
        Flag indicating if player is on the ground.

    in_water
        Flag indicating if player is in a water volume.

    weapon_frame
        Optional. The animation frame of the weapon.

    armor
        Optional. The current armor value.

    weapon
        Optional. The model number in the model table.

    health
        The current health value.

```

active_ammo

The amount count for the active weapon.

ammo

The current ammo counts as a quadruple.

active_weapon

The actively held weapon.

`ClientData.__init__()`

`static ClientData.read(file)`

`static ClientData.write(file, client_data)`

StopSound Class

`class vgio.quake.protocol.StopSound`

Class for representing StopSound messages

Stops a playing sound.

channel

The channel on which the sound is playing.

entity

The entity that caused the sound.

`StopSound.__init__()`

`static StopSound.read(file)`

`static StopSound.write(file, stop_sound)`

UpdateColors Class

`class vgio.quake.protocol.UpdateColors`

Class for representing UpdateColors messages

Sets the player's colors.

player

The player to update.

colors

The combined shirt/pant color.

`UpdateColors.__init__()`

`static UpdateColors.read(file)`

`static UpdateColors.write(file, update_colors)`

Particle Class

```
class vgio.quake.protocol.Particle
    Class for representing Particle messages
    Creates particle effects

    origin
        The origin position of the particles.

    direction
        The velocity of the particles represented as a triple.

    count
        The number of particles.

    color
        The color index of the particle.

Particle.__init__()

static Particle.read(file)
static Particle.write(file, particle)
```

Damage Class

```
class vgio.quake.protocol.Damage
    Class for representing Damage messages
    Damage information

    armor
        The damage amount to be deducted from player armor.

    blood
        The damage amount to be deducted from player health.

    origin
        The position of the entity that inflicted the damage.

Damage.__init__()

static Damage.read(file)
static Damage.write(file, damage)
```

SpawnStatic Class

```
class vgio.quake.protocol.SpawnStatic
    Class for representing SpawnStatic messages
    Creates a static entity

    model_index
        The model number in the model table.

    frame
        The frame number of the model.

    color_map
        The color map used to display the model.
```

skin

The skin number of the model.

origin

The position of the entity.

angles

The orientation of the entity.

`SpawnStatic.__init__()`

static `SpawnStatic.read(file)`

static `SpawnStatic.write(file, spawn_static)`

SpawnBinary Class

class `vgio.quake.protocol.SpawnBinary`

Class for representing SpawnBinary messages

This is a deprecated message.

`SpawnBinary.__init__()`

static `SpawnBinary.read(file)`

static `SpawnBinary.write(file)`

SpawnBaseline Class

class `vgio.quake.protocol.SpawnBaseline`

Class for representing SpawnBaseline messages

Creates a dynamic entity

entity

The number of the entity.

model_index

The number of the model in the model table.

frame

The frame number of the model.

color_map

The color map used to display the model.

skin

The skin number of the model.

origin

The position of the entity.

angles

The orientation of the entity.

`SpawnBaseline.__init__()`

static `SpawnBaseline.read(file)`

static `SpawnBaseline.write(file, spawn_baseline)`

TempEntity Class

class vgio.quake.protocol.TempEntity

Class for representing TempEntity messages

Creates a temporary entity. The attributes of the message depend on the type of entity being created.

type

The type of the temporary entity.

TempEntity.__init__()

static TempEntity.read(*file*)

static TempEntity.write(*file*, *temp_entity*)

SetPause Class

class vgio.quake.protocol.SetPause

Class for representing SetPause messages

Sets the pause state

paused

The pause state. 1 for paused, 0 otherwise.

SetPause.__init__()

static SetPause.read(*file*)

static SetPause.write(*file*, *set_pause*)

SignOnNum Class

class vgio.quake.protocol.SignOnNum

Class for representing SignOnNum messages

This message represents the client state.

sign_on

The client state.

SignOnNum.__init__()

static SignOnNum.read(*file*)

static SignOnNum.write(*file*, *sign_on_num*)

CenterPrint Class

class vgio.quake.protocol.CenterPrint

Class for representing CenterPrint messages

Prints text in the center of the screen.

text

The text to be shown.

CenterPrint.__init__()

static CenterPrint.read(*file*)

```
static CenterPrint.write(file, center_print)
```

KilledMonster Class

```
class vgio.quake.protocol.KilledMonster
    Class for representing KilledMonster messages

    Indicates the death of a monster.

KilledMonster.__init__()
static KilledMonster.read(file)
static KilledMonster.write(file, killed_monster=None)
```

FoundSecret Class

```
class vgio.quake.protocol.FoundSecret
    Class for representing FoundSecret messages

    Indicates a secret has been found.

FoundSecret.__init__()
static FoundSecret.read(file)
static FoundSecret.write(file, found_secret=None)
```

SpawnStaticSound Class

```
class vgio.quake.protocol.SpawnStaticSound
    Class for representing SpawnStaticSound messages

    Creates a static sound

    origin
        The position of the sound.

    sound_number
        The sound number in the sound table.

    volume
        The sound volume.

    attenuation
        The sound attenuation.

SpawnStaticSound.__init__()
static SpawnStaticSound.read(file)
static SpawnStaticSound.write(file, spawn_static_sound)
```

Intermission Class

```
class vgio.quake.protocol.Intermission
    Class for representing Intermission messages

    Displays the level end screen.

Intermission.__init__()

static Intermission.read(file)
static Intermission.write(file, intermission=None)
```

Finale Class

```
class vgio.quake.protocol.Finale
    Class for representing Finale messages

    Displays the episode end screen.

    text
        The text to show.

Finale.__init__()

static Finale.read(file)
static Finale.write(file, finale)
```

CdTrack Class

```
class vgio.quake.protocol.CdTrack
    Class for representing CdTrack messages

    Selects the cd track

    from_track
        The start track.

    to_track
        The end track.

CdTrack.__init__()

static CdTrack.read(file)
static CdTrack.write(file, cd_track)
```

SellScreen Class

```
class vgio.quake.protocol.SellScreen
    Class for representing SellScreen messages

    Displays the help and sell screen.

SellScreen.__init__()

static SellScreen.read(file)
static SellScreen.write(file, sell_screen=None)
```

CutScene Class

```
class vgio.quake.protocol.CutScene
    Class for representing CutScene messages

    Displays end screen and text.

    text
        The text to be shown.

CutScene.__init__()

static CutScene.read(file)
static CutScene.write(file, cut_scene)
```

UpdateEntity Class

```
class vgio.quake.protocol.UpdateEntity
    Class for representing UpdateEntity messages

    Updates an entity.

    bit_mask
        A bit field indicating what data is sent.

    entity
        The number of the entity.

    model_index
        The number of the model in the model table.

    frame
        The frame number of the model.

    color_map
        The color map used to display the model.

    skin
        The skin number of the model.

    effects
        A bit field indicating special effects.

    origin
        The position of the entity.

    angles
        The orientation of the entity.

UpdateEntity.__init__()

static UpdateEntity.read(file)
static UpdateEntity.write(file, update_entity)
```

MessageBlock Class

```
class vgio.quake.protocol.MessageBlock
    Class for representing a message block

    view_angles
        The client view angles.

    messages
        A sequence of messages.

MessageBlock.__init__()
static MessageBlock.read(file)
static MessageBlock.write(file, message_block)
```

3.5.8 spr Module

Source code: [spr.py](#)

The spr module provides an [Spr](#) class which derives from [ReadWriteFile](#) and is used to read and write Quake spr data.

```
vgio.quake.spr.is_sprfile(filename)
    Quickly see if a file is an spr file by checking the magic number.
```

The filename argument may be a file for file-like object.

Parameters **filename** – File to check as string or file-like object.

Returns True if given file's magic number is correct.

Spr Class

```
class vgio.quake.spr.Spr
    Class for working with Spr files
```

Example

Basic usage:

```
from vgio.quake.spr import Spr
s = Spr.open(file)
```

```
identity
    The magic number of the model, must be b'IDSP'
```

```
version
    The version of the model, should be 1
```

```
type
    Type of model. Defines how the sprite orients itself relative to the camera.
```

```
bounding_radius
    The bounding radius of the model.
```

```
width
    The width of the model.
```

height

The height of the model.

number_of_frames

The number of frames (sprites or groups).

beam_length

???

sync_type

The synchronization type for the model. It is either SYNC or RAND.

fp

The file-like object to read data from.

mode

The file mode for the file-like object.

Spr.__init__()

Initializes a ReadWriteFile object. Derving classes must call this.

classmethod Spr.open(file, mode='r')

Open a ReadWriteFile object where file can be a path to a file (a string), or a file-like object.

The mode parameter should be 'r' to read an existing file, 'w' to truncate and write a new file, or 'a' to append to an existing file.

open() is also a context manager and supports the with statement:

```
with ReadWriteFile.open('file.ext') as file:
    file.save('file2.ext')
```

Parameters

- **file** – Either the path to the file, a file-like object, or bytes.
- **mode** – An optional string that indicates which mode to open the file

Returns An ReadWriteFile object constructed from the information read from the file-like object.

Raises

- **ValueError** – If an invalid file mode is given.
- **TypeError** – If attempting to write to a bytes object.
- **OSError** – If the file argument is not a file-like object.

Spr.close()

Closes the file pointer if possible. If mode is 'w' or 'a', the file will be written to.

Spr.save(file)

Writes data to file.

Parameters **file** – Either the path to the file, or a file-like object.

Raises **OSError** – If file argument is not a file-like object.

SpriteFrame Class

class `vgio.quake.spr.SpriteFrame`

Class for representing a single sprite frame

origin

The offset of the model. Used to correctly position the model.

width

The pixel width of the sprite.

height

The pixel height of the sprite.

pixels

A tuple of unstructured indexed pixel data represented as integers. A palette must be used to obtain RGB data. The size of this tuple is:

`spr_sprite_frame.width * spr_sprite_frame.skin_height`.

`SpriteFrame.__init__()`

static `SpriteFrame.read(file)`

static `SpriteFrame.write(file, sprite_frame)`

SpriteGroup Class

class `vgio.quake.spr.SpriteGroup`

Class for representing a sprite group

number_of_frames

The number of sprite frames in this group.

intervals

A sequence of timings for each frame.

frames

A sequence of `SprSpriteFrame` objects.

`SpriteGroup.__init__()`

static `SpriteGroup.read(file)`

static `SpriteGroup.write(file, sprite_group)`

3.5.9 wad Module

Source code: [wad.py](#)

The wad module provides an [WadFile](#) class which derives from [ArchiveFile](#) and is used to read and write Quake archive data.

`vgio.quake.wad.is_wadfile(filename)`

Quickly see if a file is a wad file by checking the magic number.

The filename argument may be a file for file-like object.

Parameters `filename` – File to check as string or file-like object.

Returns True if given file's magic number is correct.

WadFile Class

class vgio.quake.wad.WadFile

Class with methods to open, read, close, and list wad files.

Example

Basic usage:

```
from vgio.quake.wad import WadFile
p = WadFile(file, mode='r')
```

Parameters

- **file** – Either the path to the file, or a file-like object. If it is a path, the file will be opened and closed by WadFile.
- **mode** – The file mode for the file-like object.

WadFile.__init__(file, mode='r')

WadFile.open(name, mode='r')

Access a member of the archive as a binary file-like object. name can be either the name of a file within the archive or an ArchiveInfo object. The mode parameter, if included, must be 'r' (the default) or 'w'.

open() is also a context manager and supports the with statement:

```
with ArchiveFile('archive.file') as archive_file:
    with archive_file.open('entry') as entry_file:
        print(entry_file.read())
```

Parameters

- **name** – Name or ArchiveInfo object.
- **mode** – File mode to open object.

Returns A binary file-like object.

Raises

- **ValueError** – If mode isn't 'r' or 'w'.
- **RuntimeError** – If file was already closed.

WadFile.close()

Close the archive file. You must call close() before exiting your program or essential records will not be written.

Raises **ValueError** – If open writing handles exist.

WadFile.read(name)

Return the bytes of the file name in the archive. name is the name of the file in the archive, or a ArchiveInfo object. The archive must be open for read or append.

Parameters **name** – ArchiveInfo name.

Returns File as bytes.

WadFile.write(*filename, arcname=None*)

Write the file named *filename* to the archive, giving it the archive name *arcname* (by default, this will be the same as *filename*, but without a drive letter and with leading path separators removed). The archive must be open with mode 'w', or 'a'.

Parameters

- **filename** –
- **arcname** – Optional. Name of the info object. If omitted *filename* will be used.

WadFile.writestr(*info_or_arcname, data*)

Write a file into the archive. The contents is *data*, which may be either a string or a bytes instance; if it is a string, it is encoded as UTF-8 first. *info_or_arcname* is either the file name it will be given in the archive, or a `ArchiveInfo` instance. If it's an instance, at least the filename must be given. The archive must be opened with mode 'w' or 'a'.

Parameters

- **info_or_arcname** –
- **data** – Data to be written. Either a string or bytes.

WadFile.extract(*member, path=None*)

Extract a member from the archive to the current working directory; *member* must be its full name or a `ArchiveInfo` object. Its file information is extracted as accurately as possible. *path* specifies a different directory to extract to. *member* can be a filename or an `ArchiveInfo` object.

Parameters

- **member** – Either the name of the member to extract or a `ArchiveInfo` instance.
- **path** – The directory to extract to. The current working directory will be used if `None`.

Returns Path to extracted file.

WadFile.extractall(*path=None, members=None*)

Extract all members from the archive to the current working directory. *path* specifies a different directory to extract to. *members* is optional and must be a subset of the list returned by `namelist()`.

Parameters

- **path** – The directory to extract to. The current working directory will be used if `None`.
- **members** – The names of the members to extract. This must be a subset of the list returned by `namelist()`. All members will be extracted if `None`.

WadFile.getinfo(*name*)

Return a `ArchiveInfo` object with information about the archive member name. Calling `getinfo()` for a name not currently contained in the archive will raise a `KeyError`.

Parameters **name** – ArchiveInfo name.

Returns An `ArchiveInfo` object.

Raises **KeyError** – If no archive item exists for the given name.

WadFile.infolist()

Return a list containing an `ArchiveInfo` object for each member of the archive. The objects are in the same order as their entries in the actual archive file on disk if an existing archive was opened.

Returns A sequence of `ArchiveInfo` objects.

WadFile.namelist()

Return a list of archive members by name.

Returns A sequence of filenames.

WadInfo Class

class `vgio.quake.wad.WadInfo`

Instances of the `WadInfo` class are returned by the `getinfo()` and `infolist()` methods of `WadFile` objects. Each object stores information about a single member of the `WadFile` archive.

filename

Name of file.

file_offset

Offset of file in bytes.

file_size

Size of the file in bytes.

compression

Type of compression.

disk_size

Size of file on disk in bytes.

type

Type of entry.

`WadInfo.__init__(filename, file_offset=0, file_size=0)`

`vgio.quake.palette`

256 color palette of RGB three-tuples.

`vgio.quake.anorms`

Table of pre-calculated normals.

3.6 quake2 Subpackage

Source code: [quake2](#)

3.6.1 bsp Module

Source code: [bsp.py](#)

The `bsp` module provides an `Bsp` class which derives from `ReadWriteFile` and is used to read and write Quake bsp data.

`vgio.quake2.bsp.is_bspfile(filename)`

Quickly see if a file is a bsp file by checking the magic number.

The filename argument may be a file for file-like object.

Parameters `filename` – File to check as string or file-like object.

Returns True if given file's magic number is correct.

Bsp Class

class vgio.quake2.bsp.Bsp

Class for working with Bsp files

Example

Basic usage:

```
from vgio.quake2.bsp import Bsp
b = Bsp.open(file)
```

identity

Identity of the Bsp file. Should be b'IBSP'

version

Version of the Bsp file. Should be 38

entities

A string containing the entity definitions.

planes

A sequence of Plane objects used by the bsp tree data structure.

vertexes

A sequence of Vertex objects.

visibilities

A sequence of integers representing visibility data.

nodes

A sequence of Node objects used by the bsp tree data structure.

texture_infos

A sequence of TextureInfo objects.

faces

A sequence of Face objects.

lighting

A sequence of ints representing lighting data.

leafs

A sequence of Leaf objects used by the bsp tree data structure.

leaf_faces

A sequence of ints representing a consecutive list of faces used by the Leaf objects.

leaf_brushes

A sequence of ints representing a consecutive list of edges used by the Leaf objects.

edges

A sequence of Edge objects.

surf_edges

A sequence of ints representing a consecutive list of edges used by the Face objects.

models

A sequence of Model objects.

brushes

A sequence of Brush objects.

brush_sides

A sequence of BrushSide objects.

pop

Proof of purchase? Always 256 bytes of null data if present.

areas

A sequence of Area objects.

area_portals

A sequence of AreaPortal objects.

Bsp.__init__()

Constructs a Bsp object.

classmethod Bsp.open(file, mode='r')

Open a ReadWriteFile object where file can be a path to a file (a string), or a file-like object.

The mode parameter should be 'r' to read an existing file, 'w' to truncate and write a new file, or 'a' to append to an existing file.

open() is also a context manager and supports the with statement:

```
with ReadWriteFile.open('file.ext') as file:
    file.save('file2.ext')
```

Parameters

- **file** – Either the path to the file, a file-like object, or bytes.
- **mode** – An optional string that indicates which mode to open the file

Returns An ReadWriteFile object constructed from the information read from the file-like object.

Raises

- **ValueError** – If an invalid file mode is given.
- **TypeError** – If attempting to write to a bytes object.
- **OSError** – If the file argument is not a file-like object.

Bsp.close()

Closes the file pointer if possible. If mode is 'w' or 'a', the file will be written to.

Bsp.save(file)

Writes data to file.

Parameters **file** – Either the path to the file, or a file-like object.

Raises **OSError** – If file argument is not a file-like object.

Lump Class

class vgio.quake2.bsp.**Lump**(*offset, length*)

Class for representing a lump.

A lump is a section of data that typically contains a sequence of data structures.

offset

The offset of the lump entry from the start of the file.

length

The length of the lump entry.

Lump.__init__(*offset, length*)

classmethod Lump.**read**(*file*)

classmethod Lump.**write**(*file, lump*)

Plane Class

class vgio.quake2.bsp.**Plane**(*normal_x, normal_y, normal_z, distance, type*)

Class for representing a bsp plane

normal

The normal vector to the plane.

distance

The distance from world (0, 0, 0) to a point on the plane

type

Planes are classified as follows: 0: Axial plane aligned to the x-axis. 1: Axial plane aligned to the y-axis. 2: Axial plane aligned to the z-axis. 3: Non-axial plane roughly aligned to the x-axis. 4: Non-axial plane roughly aligned to the y-axis. 5: Non-axial plane roughly aligned to the z-axis.

Plane.__init__(*normal_x, normal_y, normal_z, distance, type*)

classmethod Plane.**read**(*file*)

classmethod Plane.**write**(*file, plane*)

Vertex Class

class vgio.quake2.bsp.**Vertex**(*x, y, z*)

Class for representing a vertex

A Vertex is an XYZ triple.

x

The x-coordinate

y

The y-coordinate

z

The z-coordinate

Vertex.__init__(*x, y, z*)

classmethod Vertex.**read**(*file*)

classmethod Vertex.**write**(*file, vertex*)

Node Class

```
class vgio.quake2.bsp.Node(plane_number, child_front, child_back, bounding_box_min_x,  
                           bounding_box_min_y, bounding_box_min_z, bounding_box_max_x,  
                           bounding_box_max_y, bounding_box_max_z, first_face, number_of_faces)
```

Class for representing a node

A Node is a data structure used to compose a bsp tree data structure. A child may be a Node or a Leaf.

plane_number

The number of the plane that partitions the node.

children

A two-tuple of the two sub-spaces formed by the partitioning plane.

Note: Child 0 is the front sub-space, and 1 is the back sub-space.

Note: If bit 15 is set, the child is a leaf.

bounding_box_min

The minimum coordinate of the bounding box containing this node and all of its children.

bounding_box_max

The maximum coordinate of the bounding box containing this node and all of its children.

first_face

The number of the first face in Bsp.mark_surfaces.

number_of_faces

The number of faces contained in the node. These are stored in consecutive order in Bsp.mark_surfaces starting at Node.first_face.

```
Node.__init__(plane_number, child_front, child_back, bounding_box_min_x, bounding_box_min_y,  
              bounding_box_min_z, bounding_box_max_x, bounding_box_max_y, bounding_box_max_z,  
              first_face, number_of_faces)
```

```
classmethod Node.read(file)
```

```
classmethod Node.write(file, node)
```

TextureInfo Class

```
class vgio.quake2.bsp.TextureInfo(s_x, s_y, s_z, s_offset, t_x, t_y, t_z, t_offset, flags, value, texture_name,  
                                   next_texture_info)
```

Class for representing a texture info

s

The s vector in texture space represented as an XYZ three-tuple.

s_offset

Horizontal offset in texture space.

t

The t vector in texture space represented as an XYZ three-tuple.

t_offset

Vertical offset in texture space.

flags

A bitfield of surface behaviors.

value**texture_name**

The path of the texture.

next_texture_info

For animated textures. Sequence will be terminated with a value of -1

`TextureInfo.__init__(s_x, s_y, s_z, s_offset, t_x, t_y, t_z, t_offset, flags, value, texture_name, next_texture_info)`

classmethod `TextureInfo.read(file)`

classmethod `TextureInfo.write(file, texture_info)`

Face Class

class `vgio.quake2.bsp.Face(plane_number, side, first_edge, number_of_edges, texture_info, style_0, style_1, style_2, style_3, light_offset)`

Class for representing a face

plane_number

The plane in which the face lies.

side

Which side of the plane the face lies. 0 is the front, 1 is the back.

first_edge

The number of the first edge in `Bsp.surf_edges`.

number_of_edges

The number of edges contained within the face. These are stored in consecutive order in `Bsp.surf_edges` starting at `Face.first_edge`.

texture_info

The number of the texture info for this face.

styles

A four-tuple of lightmap styles.

light_offset

The offset into the lighting data.

`Face.__init__(plane_number, side, first_edge, number_of_edges, texture_info, style_0, style_1, style_2, style_3, light_offset)`

classmethod `Face.read(file)`

classmethod `Face.write(file, plane)`

Leaf Class

```
class vgio.quake2.bsp.Leaf(contents, cluster, area, bounding_box_min_x, bounding_box_min_y,  
                           bounding_box_min_z, bounding_box_max_x, bounding_box_max_y,  
                           bounding_box_max_z, first_leaf_face, number_of_leaf_faces, first_leaf_brush,  
                           number_of_leaf_brushes)
```

Class for representing a leaf

contents

The content of the leaf. Affect the player's view.

cluster

The cluster containing this leaf. -1 for no visibility info.

area

The area containing this leaf.

bounding_box_min

The minimum coordinate of the bounding box containing this node.

bounding_box_max

The maximum coordinate of the bounding box containing this node.

first_leaf_face

The number of the first face in Bsp.faces

number_of_leaf_faces

The number of faces contained within the leaf. These are stored in consecutive order in Bsp.faces at Leaf.first_leaf_face.

first_leaf_brush

The number of the first brush in Bsp.brushes

number_of_leaf_brushes

The number of brushes contained within the leaf. These are stored in consecutive order in Bsp.brushes at Leaf.first_leaf_brush.

```
Leaf.__init__(contents, cluster, area, bounding_box_min_x, bounding_box_min_y, bounding_box_min_z,  
             bounding_box_max_x, bounding_box_max_y, bounding_box_max_z, first_leaf_face,  
             number_of_leaf_faces, first_leaf_brush, number_of_leaf_brushes)
```

```
classmethod Leaf.read(file)
```

```
classmethod Leaf.write(file, leaf)
```

Edge Class

```
class vgio.quake2.bsp.Edge(vertex_0, vertex_1)
```

Class for representing a edge

vertexes

A two-tuple of vertexes that form the edge. Vertex 0 is the start vertex, and 1 is the end vertex.

```
Edge.__init__(vertex_0, vertex_1)
```

```
classmethod Edge.read(file)
```

```
classmethod Edge.write(file, edge)
```

Model Class

```
class vgio.quake2.bsp.Model(bounding_box_min_x, bounding_box_min_y, bounding_box_min_z,  
                             bounding_box_max_x, bounding_box_max_y, bounding_box_max_z, origin_x,  
                             origin_y, origin_z, head_node, first_face, number_of_faces)
```

Class for representing a model

bounding_box_min

The minimum coordinate of the bounding box containing the model.

bounding_box_max

The maximum coordinate of the bounding box containing the model.

origin

The origin of the model.

head_node

A four-tuple of indexes. Corresponds to number of map hulls.

visleafs

The number of leaves in the bsp tree?

first_face

The number of the first face in Bsp.mark_surfaces.

number_of_faces

The number of faces contained in the node. These are stored in consecutive order in Bsp.mark_surfaces starting at Model.first_face.

```
Model.__init__(bounding_box_min_x, bounding_box_min_y, bounding_box_min_z, bounding_box_max_x,  
              bounding_box_max_y, bounding_box_max_z, origin_x, origin_y, origin_z, head_node, first_face,  
              number_of_faces)
```

```
classmethod Model.read(file)
```

```
classmethod Model.write(file, model)
```

Brush Class

```
class vgio.quake2.bsp.Brush(first_side, number_of_sides, contents)
```

```
Brush.__init__(first_side, number_of_sides, contents)
```

```
classmethod Brush.read(file)
```

```
classmethod Brush.write(file, brush)
```

BrushSide Class

```
class vgio.quake2.bsp.BrushSide(plane_number, texture_info)
```

```
BrushSide.__init__(plane_number, texture_info)
```

```
classmethod BrushSide.read(file)
```

```
classmethod BrushSide.write(file, brush_side)
```

Area Class

```
class vgio.quake2.bsp.Area(number_of_area_portals, first_area_portal)
Area.__init__(number_of_area_portals, first_area_portal)
classmethod Area.read(file)
classmethod Area.write(file, area)
```

AreaPortal Class

```
class vgio.quake2.bsp.AreaPortal(portal_number, other_area)
AreaPortal.__init__(portal_number, other_area)
classmethod AreaPortal.read(file)
classmethod AreaPortal.write(file, area)
```

3.6.2 dm2 Module

Source code: [dm2.py](#)

The dm2 module provides an [Dm2](#) class which derives from [ReadWriteFile](#) and is used to read and write Quake dm2 data.

Dm2 Class

```
class vgio.quake2.dm2.Dm2
    Class for working with Dm2 files
```

Example

Basic usage:

```
from vgio.quake2.dm2 import Dm2
d = Dm2.open(file)
```

message_blocks

A sequence of MessageBlock objects

3.6.3 md2 Module

Source code: [md2.py](#)

The md2 module provides an [Md2](#) class which derives from [ReadWriteFile](#) and is used to read and write Quake md2 data.

```
vgio.quake2.md2.is_md2file(filename)
```

Quickly see if a file is a md2 file by checking the magic number.

The filename argument may be a file for file-like object.

Parameters **filename** – File to check as string or file-like object.

Returns True if given file’s magic number is correct.

Md2 Class

class `vgio.quake2.md2.Md2`
Class for working with Md2 files

Example

Basic usage:

```
from vgio.quake2.md2 import Md2
m = Md2.open(file)
```

identity

The magic number of the file, must be b’IDP2’

version

The version of the file, should be 8.

skin_width

The pixel width of the skin texture.

skin_height

The pixel height of the skin texture.

frames

A sequence of Frame objects.

skins

A sequence of Skin objects.

st_vertexes

A sequence of StVertex objects.

triangles

A sequence of Triangle objects.

gl_commands

A sequence of GLCommand objects.

Md2.__init__()

Constructs an Md2 object.

classmethod Md2.open(file, mode='r')

Open a ReadWriteFile object where file can be a path to a file (a string), or a file-like object.

The mode parameter should be ‘r’ to read an existing file, ‘w’ to truncate and write a new file, or ‘a’ to append to an existing file.

open() is also a context manager and supports the with statement:

```
with ReadWriteFile.open('file.ext') as file:
    file.save('file2.ext')
```

Parameters

- **file** – Either the path to the file, a file-like object, or bytes.

- **mode** – An optional string that indicates which mode to open the file

Returns An ReadWriteFile object constructed from the information read from the file-like object.

Raises

- **ValueError** – If an invalid file mode is given.
- **TypeError** – If attempting to write to a bytes object.
- **OSError** – If the file argument is not a file-like object.

Md2.close()

Closes the file pointer if possible. If mode is 'w' or 'a', the file will be written to.

Md2.save(file)

Writes data to file.

Parameters **file** – Either the path to the file, or a file-like object.

Raises **OSError** – If file argument is not a file-like object.

Skin Class

```
class vgio.quake2.md2.Skin(name)
```

```
Skin.__init__(name)
```

```
classmethod Skin.read(file)
```

```
classmethod Skin.write(file, skin)
```

TriVertex Class

```
class vgio.quake2.md2.TriVertex(x, y, z, light_normal_index)
```

Class for representing a trivertex

A TriVertex is a set of XYZ coordinates and a light normal index.

Note: The XYZ coordinates are packed into a (0, 0, 0) to (255, 255, 255) local space. The actual position can be calculated:

```
position = (packed_vertex * frame.scale) + frame.translate
```

Note: The light normal index is an index into a set of pre-calculated normal vectors. These can be found in the `anorms` attribute of the `quake2` module.

x
The x-coordinate

y
The y-coordinate

z
The z-coordinate

light_normal_index
The index for the pre-calculated normal vector of this vertex used for lighting.

```

TriVertex.__init__(x, y, z, light_normal_index)
classmethod TriVertex.read(file)
classmethod TriVertex.write(file, tri_vertex)

```

StVertex Class

```
class vgio.quake2.md2.StVertex(s, t)
```

Class for representing an st vertex

StVertices are similar to UV coordinates but are expressed in terms of surface space and span (0,0) to (texture_width, texture_height).

Note: If an StVertex lies on a seam and belongs to a back facing triangle, the s-component must be incremented by half of the skin width.

s
The x-coordinate on the skin.

t
The y-coordinate on the skin.

```

StVertex.__init__(s, t)
classmethod StVertex.read(file)
classmethod StVertex.write(file, st_vertex)

```

Triangle Class

```
class vgio.quake2.md2.Triangle(vertex_0, vertex_1, vertex_2, st_vertex_0, st_vertex_1, st_vertex_2)
```

Class for representing a triangle

Note: The triangle winding direction is clockwise.

vertexes

A triple of vertex indexes. XYZ data can be obtained by indexing into the frame.vertexes attribute.

```

Triangle.__init__(vertex_0, vertex_1, vertex_2, st_vertex_0, st_vertex_1, st_vertex_2)
classmethod Triangle.read(file)
classmethod Triangle.write(file, triangle)

```

Frame Class

```
class vgio.quake2.md2.Frame(scale_x, scale_y, scale_z, translate_x, translate_y, translate_z, name)
```

Class for representing a frame

A Frame is an object that represents the state of the model at a single frame of animation.

scale

The frame scale

translate

The frame offset

name

The name of the frame.

vertexes

A sequence of TriVertex objects.

```
Frame.__init__(scale_x, scale_y, scale_z, translate_x, translate_y, translate_z, name)
```

```
classmethod Frame.read(file, number_of_vertexes)
```

```
classmethod Frame.write(file, frame)
```

GlVertex Class

```
class vgio.quake2.md2.GlVertex(s, t, vertex)
```

```
GlVertex.__init__(s, t, vertex)
```

```
classmethod GlVertex.read(file)
```

```
classmethod GlVertex.write(file, gl_vertex)
```

GlCommand Class

```
class vgio.quake2.md2.GlCommand(mode)
```

```
GlCommand.__init__(mode)
```

```
classmethod GlCommand.read(file)
```

```
classmethod GlCommand.write(file, gl_command)
```

3.6.4 pak Module

Source code: [pak.py](#)

The pak module provides an [PakFile](#) class which derives from [ArchiveFile](#) and is used to read and write Quake archive data.

```
vgio.quake2.pak.is_pakfile(filename)
```

Quickly see if a file is a pak file by checking the magic number.

The filename argument may be a file for file-like object.

Parameters **filename** – File to check as string or file-like object.

Returns True if given file's magic number is correct.

PakFile Class

class vgio.quake2.pak.PakFile

Class with methods to open, read, close, and list pak files.

Example

Basic usage:

```
from vgio.quake2.pak import PakFile
p = PakFile(file, mode='r')
```

Parameters

- **file** – Either the path to the file, or a file-like object. If it is a path, the file will be opened and closed by PakFile.
- **mode** – The file mode for the file-like object.

PakFile.__init__(file, mode='r')

PakFile.open(name, mode='r')

Access a member of the archive as a binary file-like object. name can be either the name of a file within the archive or an ArchiveInfo object. The mode parameter, if included, must be 'r' (the default) or 'w'.

open() is also a context manager and supports the with statement:

```
with ArchiveFile('archive.file') as archive_file:
    with archive_file.open('entry') as entry_file:
        print(entry_file.read())
```

Parameters

- **name** – Name or ArchiveInfo object.
- **mode** – File mode to open object.

Returns A binary file-like object.

Raises

- **ValueError** – If mode isn't 'r' or 'w'.
- **RuntimeError** – If file was already closed.

PakFile.close()

Close the archive file. You must call close() before exiting your program or essential records will not be written.

Raises **ValueError** – If open writing handles exist.

PakFile.read(name)

Return the bytes of the file name in the archive. name is the name of the file in the archive, or a ArchiveInfo object. The archive must be open for read or append.

Parameters **name** – ArchiveInfo name.

Returns File as bytes.

PakFile.write(*filename, arcname=None*)

Write the file named *filename* to the archive, giving it the archive name *arcname* (by default, this will be the same as *filename*, but without a drive letter and with leading path separators removed). The archive must be open with mode 'w', or 'a'.

Parameters

- **filename** –
- **arcname** – Optional. Name of the info object. If omitted *filename* will be used.

PakFile.writestr(*info_or_arcname, data*)

Write a file into the archive. The contents is *data*, which may be either a string or a bytes instance; if it is a string, it is encoded as UTF-8 first. *info_or_arcname* is either the file name it will be given in the archive, or a `ArchiveInfo` instance. If it's an instance, at least the filename must be given. The archive must be opened with mode 'w' or 'a'.

Parameters

- **info_or_arcname** –
- **data** – Data to be written. Either a string or bytes.

PakFile.extract(*member, path=None*)

Extract a member from the archive to the current working directory; *member* must be its full name or a `ArchiveInfo` object. Its file information is extracted as accurately as possible. *path* specifies a different directory to extract to. *member* can be a filename or an `ArchiveInfo` object.

Parameters

- **member** – Either the name of the member to extract or a `ArchiveInfo` instance.
- **path** – The directory to extract to. The current working directory will be used if `None`.

Returns Path to extracted file.

PakFile.extractall(*path=None, members=None*)

Extract all members from the archive to the current working directory. *path* specifies a different directory to extract to. *members* is optional and must be a subset of the list returned by `namelist()`.

Parameters

- **path** – The directory to extract to. The current working directory will be used if `None`.
- **members** – The names of the members to extract. This must be a subset of the list returned by `namelist()`. All members will be extracted if `None`.

PakFile.getinfo(*name*)

Return a `ArchiveInfo` object with information about the archive member name. Calling `getinfo()` for a name not currently contained in the archive will raise a `KeyError`.

Parameters **name** – ArchiveInfo name.

Returns An `ArchiveInfo` object.

Raises **KeyError** – If no archive item exists for the given name.

PakFile.infolist()

Return a list containing an `ArchiveInfo` object for each member of the archive. The objects are in the same order as their entries in the actual archive file on disk if an existing archive was opened.

Returns A sequence of `ArchiveInfo` objects.

PakFile.namelist()

Return a list of archive members by name.

Returns A sequence of filenames.

PakInfo Class

```
class vgio.quake2.pak.PakInfo
    Class with attributes describing each entry in the pak file archive.
PakInfo.__init__(filename, file_offset=0, file_size=0)
```

3.6.5 protocol Module

Source code: [protocol.py](#)

Bad Class

```
class vgio.quake2.protocol.Bad
    Class for representing a Bad message
    This is an error message and should not appear.
Bad.__init__()
classmethod Bad.read(file)
classmethod Bad.write(file, bad=None)
```

MuzzleFlash Class

```
class vgio.quake2.protocol.MuzzleFlash(entity, weapon)
    Class for representing a MuzzleFlash message
    Muzzle flashes for player weapons.
    entity
        The entity number
    weapon
        The weapon id
MuzzleFlash.__init__(entity, weapon)
classmethod MuzzleFlash.read(file)
classmethod MuzzleFlash.write(file, muzzle_flash)
```

MuzzleFlash2 Class

```
class vgio.quake2.protocol.MuzzleFlash2(entity, flash_number)
    Class for representing a MuzzleFlash2 message
    Muzzle flashes for enemy weapons.
    entity
        The entity number
    flash_number
        The flash number
```

```
MuzzleFlash2.__init__(entity, flash_number)
classmethod MuzzleFlash2.read(file)
classmethod MuzzleFlash2.write(file, muzzle_flash2)
```

TempEntity Class

```
class vgio.quake2.protocol.TempEntity(type, *args)
    Class for representing a Temp_entity message

    Creates a temporary entity. The attributes of the message depend on the type of entity being created.

    type
        The type of the temporary entity.

TempEntity.__init__(type, *args)
classmethod TempEntity.read(file)
classmethod TempEntity.write(file, temp_entity)
```

Layout Class

```
class vgio.quake2.protocol.Layout(text)
    Class for representing a Layout message

    Updates the player's field computer via a simple scripting language.

    text
        Script source as plain text

Layout.__init__(text)
classmethod Layout.read(file)
classmethod Layout.write(file, layout)
```

Inventory Class

```
class vgio.quake2.protocol.Inventory(inventory)
    Class for representing a Inventory message

    inventory
        A sequence of exactly 256 integers representing the player's current inventory item counts.

Inventory.__init__(inventory)
classmethod Inventory.read(file)
classmethod Inventory.write(file, inventory)
```

Nop Class

```
class vgio.quake2.protocol.Nop
    Class for representing a Nop message
Nop.__init__()
classmethod Nop.read(file)
classmethod Nop.write(file, nop=None)
```

Disconnect Class

```
class vgio.quake2.protocol.Disconnect
    Class for representing a Disconnect message
Disconnect.__init__()
classmethod Disconnect.read(file)
classmethod Disconnect.write(file, disconnect=None)
```

Reconnect Class

```
class vgio.quake2.protocol.Reconnect
    Class for representing a Reconnect message
Reconnect.__init__()
classmethod Reconnect.read(file)
classmethod Reconnect.write(file, reconnect=None)
```

Sound Class

```
class vgio.quake2.protocol.Sound(flags, sound_number, volume=1.0, attenuation=1, offset=0, channel=0,
                                entity=0, position=None)
    Class for representing a Sound message
flags
    A bit field indicating what data is sent.
sound_number
    The sound number
volume
    The sound volume
attenuation
    The sound attenuation
offset
    The offset between the frame start and sound start
channel
    The sound channel, maximum of eight.
entity
    The entity that owns the sound
```

position

The position of the sound

```
Sound.__init__(flags, sound_number, volume=1.0, attenuation=1, offset=0, channel=0, entity=0,
               position=None)
```

```
classmethod Sound.read(file)
```

```
classmethod Sound.write(file, sound)
```

Print Class

```
class vgio.quake2.protocol.Print(level, text)
```

Class for representing a Print message

level

Priority level of print

text

The print text

```
Print.__init__(level, text)
```

```
classmethod Print.read(file)
```

```
classmethod Print.write(file, print)
```

StuffText Class

```
class vgio.quake2.protocol.StuffText(text)
```

Class for representing a StuffText message

text

The text sent to the client console.

```
StuffText.__init__(text)
```

```
classmethod StuffText.read(file)
```

```
classmethod StuffText.write(file, stuff_text)
```

ServerData Class

```
class vgio.quake2.protocol.ServerData(protocol_version, server_count, attract_loop, game_directory,
                                       player_number, map_name)
```

Class for representing a ServerData message

protocol_version

Protocol version of the server.

server_count

Server identification.

attract_loop

The demo type. A value of 0 indicates over wire network data.

game_directory

The game directory. The default is the empty string which indicates 'baseq2'

player_number

The player id.

map_name

The name of the level.

```
ServerData.__init__(protocol_version, server_count, attract_loop, game_directory, player_number,
                    map_name)
```

```
classmethod ServerData.read(file)
```

```
classmethod ServerData.write(file, server_data)
```

ConfigString Class

```
class vgio.quake2.protocol.ConfigString(index, text)
```

Class for representing a ConfigString message

```
ConfigString.__init__(index, text)
```

```
classmethod ConfigString.read(file)
```

```
classmethod ConfigString.write(file, config_string)
```

SpawnBaseline Class

```
class vgio.quake2.protocol.SpawnBaseline(number=0, model_index=0, model_index_2=0,
                                         model_index_3=0, model_index_4=0, frame=0,
                                         skin_number=0, effects=0, render_fx=0, origin_x=0,
                                         origin_y=0, origin_z=0, angles_x=0, angles_y=0, angles_z=0,
                                         old_origin_x=0, old_origin_y=0, old_origin_z=0, sound=0,
                                         event=0, solid=0)
```

Class for representing a SpawnBaseline message

https://github.com/id-Software/Quake-2/blob/372afde46e7defc9dd2d719a1732b8ace1fa096e/client/cl_parse.c#L356

```
SpawnBaseline.__init__(number=0, model_index=0, model_index_2=0, model_index_3=0, model_index_4=0,
                      frame=0, skin_number=0, effects=0, render_fx=0, origin_x=0, origin_y=0,
                      origin_z=0, angles_x=0, angles_y=0, angles_z=0, old_origin_x=0, old_origin_y=0,
                      old_origin_z=0, sound=0, event=0, solid=0)
```

```
classmethod SpawnBaseline.read(file)
```

```
classmethod SpawnBaseline.write(file, spawn_baseline)
```

CenterPrint Class

```
class vgio.quake2.protocol.CenterPrint(text="")
```

Class for representing a Centerprint message

```
CenterPrint.__init__(text="")
```

```
classmethod CenterPrint.read(file)
```

```
classmethod CenterPrint.write(file, center_print)
```

Download Class

class vgio.quake2.protocol.**Download**
Class for representing a Download message

https://github.com/id-Software/Quake-2/blob/372afde46e7defc9dd2d719a1732b8ace1fa096e/client/cl_parse.c#L195

Download.__init__()

classmethod **Download.read(file)**

classmethod **Download.write(file, download)**

PlayerInfo Class

class vgio.quake2.protocol.**PlayerInfo**
Class for representing a PlayerInfo message

PlayerInfo.__init__()

classmethod **PlayerInfo.read(file)**

classmethod **PlayerInfo.write(file, player_info)**

PacketEntities Class

class vgio.quake2.protocol.**PacketEntities**
Class for representing a PacketEntities message

PacketEntities.__init__()

classmethod **PacketEntities.read(file)**

classmethod **PacketEntities.write(file, packet_entities)**

DeltaPacketEntities Class

class vgio.quake2.protocol.**DeltaPacketEntities**
Class for representing a DeltaPacketEntities message

DeltaPacketEntities.__init__()

classmethod **DeltaPacketEntities.read(file)**

classmethod **DeltaPacketEntities.write(file, delta_packet_entities)**

Frame Class

class vgio.quake2.protocol.**Frame**(server_frame=0, delta_frame=0, areas=())
Class for representing a Frame message

server_frame

delta_frame

areas

Frame.__init__(server_frame=0, delta_frame=0, areas=())

```
classmethod Frame.read(file)
classmethod Frame.write(file, frame)
```

MessageBlock Class

```
class vgio.quake2.protocol.MessageBlock
    Class for representing a message block

    messages
        A sequence of messages.

MessageBlock.__init__()
static MessageBlock.read(file)
static MessageBlock.write(file, message_block)
```

3.6.6 sp2 Module

Source code: [sp2.py](#)

The sp2 module provides an [Sp2](#) class which derives from [ReadWriteFile](#) and is used to read and write Quake sp2 data.

```
vgio.quake2.sp2.is_sp2file(filename)
    Quickly see if a file is a sp2 file by checking the magic number.
```

The filename argument may be a file for file-like object.

Parameters **filename** – File to check as string or file-like object.

Returns True if given file's magic number is correct.

Sp2 Class

```
class vgio.quake2.sp2.Sp2
    Class for working with Sp2 files
```

Example

Basic usage:

```
from vgio.quake2.sp2 import Sp2
s = sp2.Sp2.open(file)
```

```
identity
    The identity of the file. Should be b'IDS2'
```

```
version
    The version of the file. Should be 2.
```

```
number_of_frames
    The number of sprite frames.
```

```
frames
    A sequence of SpriteFrame objects.
```

Sp2.__init__()

Constructs a Sp2 object.

classmethod Sp2.open(file, mode='r')

Open a ReadWriteFile object where file can be a path to a file (a string), or a file-like object.

The mode parameter should be 'r' to read an existing file, 'w' to truncate and write a new file, or 'a' to append to an existing file.

open() is also a context manager and supports the with statement:

```
with ReadWriteFile.open('file.ext') as file:
    file.save('file2.ext')
```

Parameters

- **file** – Either the path to the file, a file-like object, or bytes.
- **mode** – An optional string that indicates which mode to open the file

Returns An ReadWriteFile object constructed from the information read from the file-like object.

Raises

- **ValueError** – If an invalid file mode is given.
- **TypeError** – If attempting to write to a bytes object.
- **OSError** – If the file argument is not a file-like object.

Sp2.close()

Closes the file pointer if possible. If mode is 'w' or 'a', the file will be written to.

Sp2.save(file)

Writes data to file.

Parameters file – Either the path to the file, or a file-like object.

Raises OSError – If file argument is not a file-like object.

SpriteFrame Class

class vgio.quake2.sp2.SpriteFrame(width, height, origin_x, origin_y, name)

Class for working with sprite frames

width

Width of the frame.

height

Height of the frame.

origin

The offset of the frame.

name

The name of the pcx file to use for the frame.

SpriteFrame.__init__(width, height, origin_x, origin_y, name)

Constructs a SpriteFrame object.

3.6.7 wal Module

Source code: [wal.py](#)

The wal module provides an [Wal](#) class which derives from [ReadWriteFile](#) and is used to read and write Quake wal data.

Wal Class

class `vgio.quake2.wal.Wal`
Class for working with Wal files

Example

Basic usage:

```
from vgio.quake2.wal import Wal
with open(path) as file:
    w = Wal.read(file)
```

name

The name of the wal texture.

width

The width of the wal texture.

Note: This is the width at mipmap level 0.

height

The height of the wal texture.

Note: This is the height at mipmap level 0.

offsets

The offsets for each of the mipmaps. This is a tuple of size four (this is the number of mipmap levels).

animation_name

The name of the next wal texture in the animation sequence.

flags

A bitfield of surface behaviors.

contents

value

pixels

A bytes object of unstructured indexed color data. A palette must be used to obtain RGB data.

Note: This is the pixel data for all four mip levels. The size is calculated using the simplified form of the geometric series where $r = 1/4$ and $n = 4$.

The size of this tuple is:

```
wal.width * wal.height * 85 / 64
```

Wal.__init__()

Initializes a ReadWriteFile object. Dervng classes must call this.

classmethod Wal.open(file, mode='r')

Open a ReadWriteFile object where file can be a path to a file (a string), or a file-like object.

The mode parameter should be 'r' to read an existing file, 'w' to truncate and write a new file, or 'a' to append to an existing file.

open() is also a context manager and supports the with statement:

```
with ReadWriteFile.open('file.ext') as file:
    file.save('file2.ext')
```

Parameters

- **file** – Either the path to the file, a file-like object, or bytes.
- **mode** – An optional string that indicates which mode to open the file

Returns An ReadWriteFile object constructed from the information read from the file-like object.

Raises

- **ValueError** – If an invalid file mode is given.
- **TypeError** – If attempting to write to a bytes object.
- **OSError** – If the file argument is not a file-like object.

Wal.close()

Closes the file pointer if possible. If mode is 'w' or 'a', the file will be written to.

Wal.save(file)

Writes data to file.

Parameters file – Either the path to the file, or a file-like object.

Raises OSError – If file argument is not a file-like object.

vgio.quake2.anorms

Table of pre-calculated normals.

3.7 `_core` Subpackage

Source code: [_core](#)

The `_core` module provides several base classes for creating binary serialization classes.

Note: These classes must be subclassed as the don't do anything useful on their own.

3.7.1 ReadWriteFile Class

class `vgio._core.ReadWriteFile`

ReadWriteFile serves as base class for serializing/deserializing binary data.

fp

The handle to the open file. Will be None if file closed.

mode

File mode. Is one of 'r', 'w', or 'a'.

classmethod `ReadWriteFile.open(file, mode='r')`

Open a ReadWriteFile object where file can be a path to a file (a string), or a file-like object.

The mode parameter should be 'r' to read an existing file, 'w' to truncate and write a new file, or 'a' to append to an existing file.

`open()` is also a context manager and supports the with statement:

```
with ReadWriteFile.open('file.ext') as file:
    file.save('file2.ext')
```

Parameters

- **file** – Either the path to the file, a file-like object, or bytes.
- **mode** – An optional string that indicates which mode to open the file

Returns An ReadWriteFile object constructed from the information read from the file-like object.

Raises

- **ValueError** – If an invalid file mode is given.
- **TypeError** – If attempting to write to a bytes object.
- **OSError** – If the file argument is not a file-like object.

`ReadWriteFile.close()`

Closes the file pointer if possible. If mode is 'w' or 'a', the file will be written to.

`ReadWriteFile.save(file)`

Writes data to file.

Parameters **file** – Either the path to the file, or a file-like object.

Raises **OSError** – If file argument is not a file-like object.

3.7.2 ArchiveFile Class

class `vgio._core.ArchiveFile(file, mode='r')`

ArchiveFile serves as base class for working with binary archive data.

file

Either the path to the file, or a file-like object. If it is a path, the file will be opened and closed by ArchiveFile.

mode

File mode. Is one of 'r', 'w', or 'a'.

ArchiveFile.open(*name*, *mode*='r')

Access a member of the archive as a binary file-like object. *name* can be either the name of a file within the archive or an ArchiveInfo object. The mode parameter, if included, must be 'r' (the default) or 'w'.

open() is also a context manager and supports the with statement:

```
with ArchiveFile('archive.file') as archive_file:
    with archive_file.open('entry') as entry_file:
        print(entry_file.read())
```

Parameters

- **name** – Name or ArchiveInfo object.
- **mode** – File mode to open object.

Returns A binary file-like object.

Raises

- **ValueError** – If mode isn't 'r' or 'w'.
- **RuntimeError** – If file was already closed.

ArchiveFile.close()

Close the archive file. You must call close() before exiting your program or essential records will not be written.

Raises ValueError – If open writing handles exist.

ArchiveFile.read(*name*)

Return the bytes of the file name in the archive. *name* is the name of the file in the archive, or a ArchiveInfo object. The archive must be open for read or append.

Parameters name – ArchiveInfo name.

Returns File as bytes.

ArchiveFile.write(*filename*, *arcname*=None)

Write the file named *filename* to the archive, giving it the archive name *arcname* (by default, this will be the same as *filename*, but without a drive letter and with leading path separators removed). The archive must be open with mode 'w', or 'a'.

Parameters

- **filename** –
- **arcname** – Optional. Name of the info object. If omitted filename will be used.

ArchiveFile.writestr(*info_or_arcname*, *data*)

Write a file into the archive. The contents is *data*, which may be either a string or a bytes instance; if it is a string, it is encoded as UTF-8 first. *info_or_arcname* is either the file name it will be given in the archive, or a ArchiveInfo instance. If it's an instance, at least the filename must be given. The archive must be opened with mode 'w' or 'a'.

Parameters

- **info_or_arcname** –
- **data** – Data to be written. Either a string or bytes.

ArchiveFile.extract(*member*, *path*=None)

Extract a member from the archive to the current working directory; *member* must be its full name or a Archive-Info object. Its file information is extracted as accurately as possible. *path* specifies a different directory to extract to. *member* can be a filename or an ArchiveInfo object.

Parameters

- **member** – Either the name of the member to extract or a ArchiveInfo instance.
- **path** – The directory to extract to. The current working directory will be used if None.

Returns Path to extracted file.

ArchiveFile.**extractall**(*path=None, members=None*)

Extract all members from the archive to the current working directory. *path* specifies a different directory to extract to. *members* is optional and must be a subset of the list returned by *namelist()*.

Parameters

- **path** – The directory to extract to. The current working directory will be used if None.
- **members** – The names of the members to extract. This must be a subset of the list returned by *namelist()*. All members will be extracted if None.

ArchiveFile.**getinfo**(*name*)

Return a ArchiveInfo object with information about the archive member name. Calling *getinfo()* for a name not currently contained in the archive will raise a *KeyError*.

Parameters *name* – ArchiveInfo name.

Returns An ArchiveInfo object.

Raises **KeyError** – If no archive item exists for the given name.

ArchiveFile.**infolist**()

Return a list containing an ArchiveInfo object for each member of the archive. The objects are in the same order as their entries in the actual archive file on disk if an existing archive was opened.

Returns A sequence of ArchiveInfo objects.

ArchiveFile.**namelist**()

Return a list of archive members by name.

Returns A sequence of filenames.

3.7.3 ArchiveInfo Class

class vgio._core.**ArchiveInfo**(*filename, file_offset=0, file_size=0*)

ArchiveInfo objects store information about a single entry in the ArchiveFile archive. Instances of the ArchiveInfo class are returned by the *getinfo()* and *infolist()* methods of ArchiveFile objects.

filename

Name of file.

file_offset

Offset of file in bytes.

file_size

Size of the file in bytes.

classmethod ArchiveInfo.**from_file**(*filename*)

Construct an ArchiveInfo instance for a file on the filesystem, in preparation for adding it to an archive file. *filename* should be the path to a file or directory on the filesystem.

Parameters **filename** – A path to a file or directory.

Returns An ArchiveInfo object.

4.1 Mission

- *Pythonic*: Clean and well written Python.
- *Domain-specific*: The APIs and objects reflect the source code and community knowledge.
- *Complete*: Support as many file types as possible.
- *Robust*: The APIs and objects are thoroughly unit tested.

4.2 License

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RELEASE NOTES

5.1 v1.3.0

5.1.1 API Additions

Hexen 2 Subpackage

vgio now supports the BSP file format for Hexen 2.

5.1.2 Bug Fixes

`_core` Subpackage

- Improved support for working with ArchiveFile file objects.

quake Subpackage

- Fixed issue with using bsp subpackage `open()` method to load bsp files.
- Fixed issue with parsing floats of form 1.50e-08

5.2 v1.2.0

5.2.1 API Additions

hrot Subpackage

vgio now supports the PAK file format for HROT.

5.3 v1.1.2

5.3.1 Bug Fixes

quake2 Subpackage

- Fixes broken md2 Skin serialization.

5.4 v1.1.1

5.4.1 Bug Fixes

quake Subpackage

- Fixes broken bsp29 SurfEdge serialization.

5.5 v1.1.0

5.5.1 API Additions

devildaggers Subpackage

vgio now supports file formats for Devil Daggers.

5.5.2 API Changes

_core Subpackage

The _core subpackage provides base classes for common class patterns.

5.6 v1.0.1

5.7 v1.0.0

5.7.1 API Additions

duke3d Subpackage

vgio now supports file formats for Duke3D.

quake Subpackage

vgio now supports file formats for Quake.

quake2 Subpackage

vgio now supports file formats for Quake2.

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