

0..\*

<<enum  
body

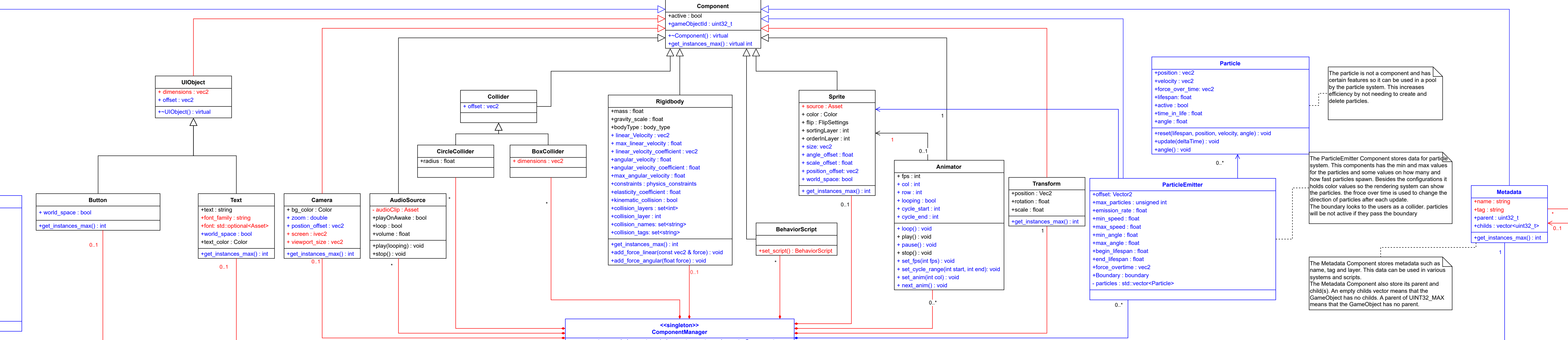
static  
dynamic  
kinematic

physics\_c

+x: bool  
+y: bool  
+rotation: bool

Co

All Components inherits from the Component class. The GameObjectId tells at which GameObject this Component belongs. The get\_instances\_max() method returns the maximum amount of instances of a specific Component type per GameObject. A value of -1 is returned by default, meaning that there is not maximum.



The particle is not a component and has certain features so it can be used in a pool by the particle system. This increases efficiency by not needing to create and delete particles.

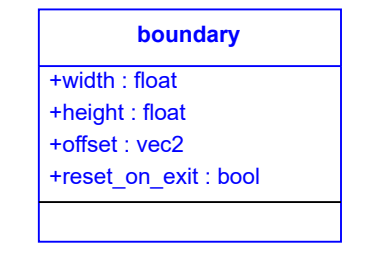
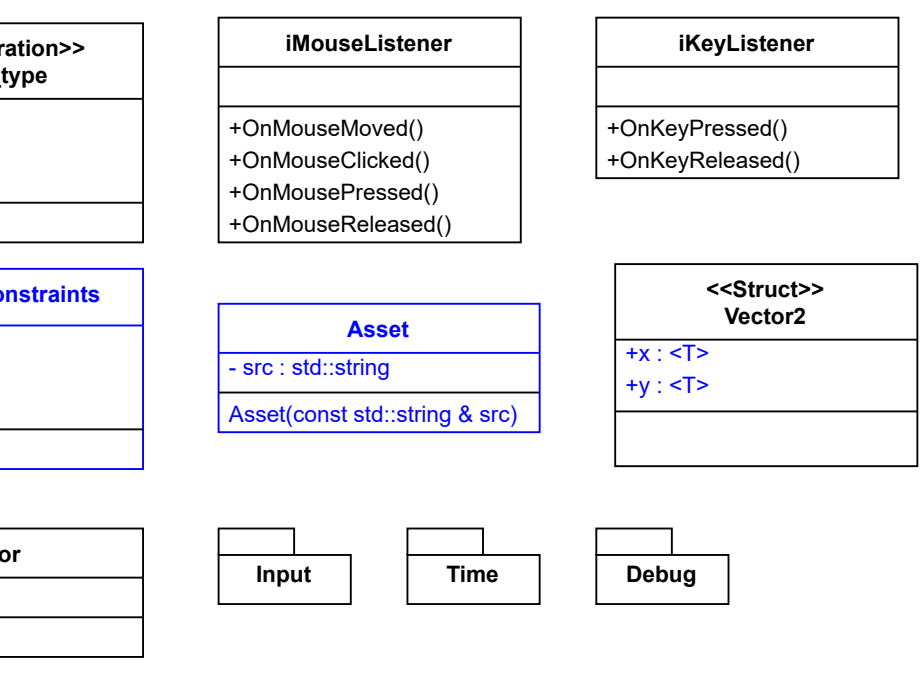
The ParticleEmitter Component stores data for particle system. This components has the min and max values for the particles and some values on how many and how fast particles spawn. Besides the configurations it holds color values so the rendering system can show the particles. The force over time is used to change the direction of particles after each update. The boundary looks to the users as a collider, particles will be not active if they pass the boundary

The Metadata Component stores metadata such as name, tag and layer. This data can be used in various systems and scripts. The Metadata Component also store its parent and child(s). An empty childs vector means that the GameObject has no childs. A parent of UINT32\_MAX means that the GameObject has no parent.

The ComponentManager is the key player within the game engine. The ComponentManager manages and takes care of all Components. The ComponentManager is the only owner of a Component. The ComponentManager offers an easy way to add and delete a Component. It's also possible to delete all Components of the same type or id. However, the best feature of the ComponentManager is that it's very easy to retrieve the references to all Components of the same type. This last feature is constantly used at the Systems.

The GameObject is used as a dummy object for the game programmer. The GameObject's only goal is to create an easy/understandable interface for the game programmer. The GameObject

The game programmer creates ConcreteScenes (e.g. each game level might be a separate ConcreteScene). Each ConcreteScene consists of GameObject(s) with Component(s). The ConcreteScene describes the Scene's state at the start of the Scene. Components like Physics and Scripts allow the game programmer to change the Scene's state during runtime. The game programmer must add her/his ConcreteScene(s) to the SceneManager, after creating the ConcreteScene. The first Scene of the game, is the Scene which is firstly added to the SceneManager. The next Scene can be loaded using a Script. The Script can call load\_scene() to load a new Scene. The next Scene is loaded (and the previous one is deleted), at the end of the frame.





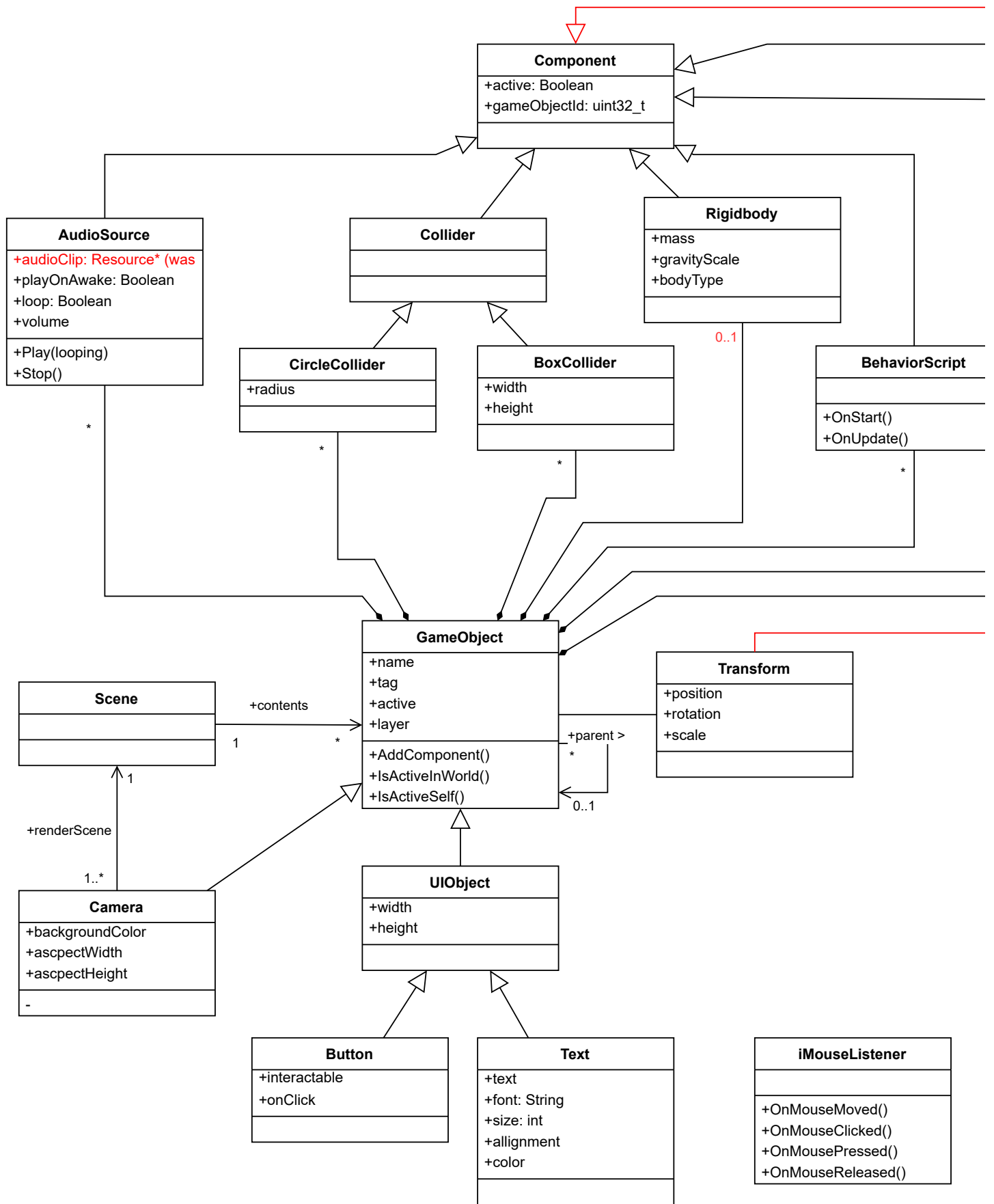
<b>Input</b>

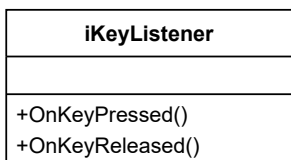
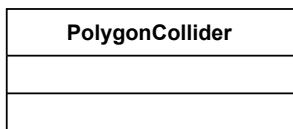
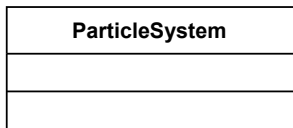
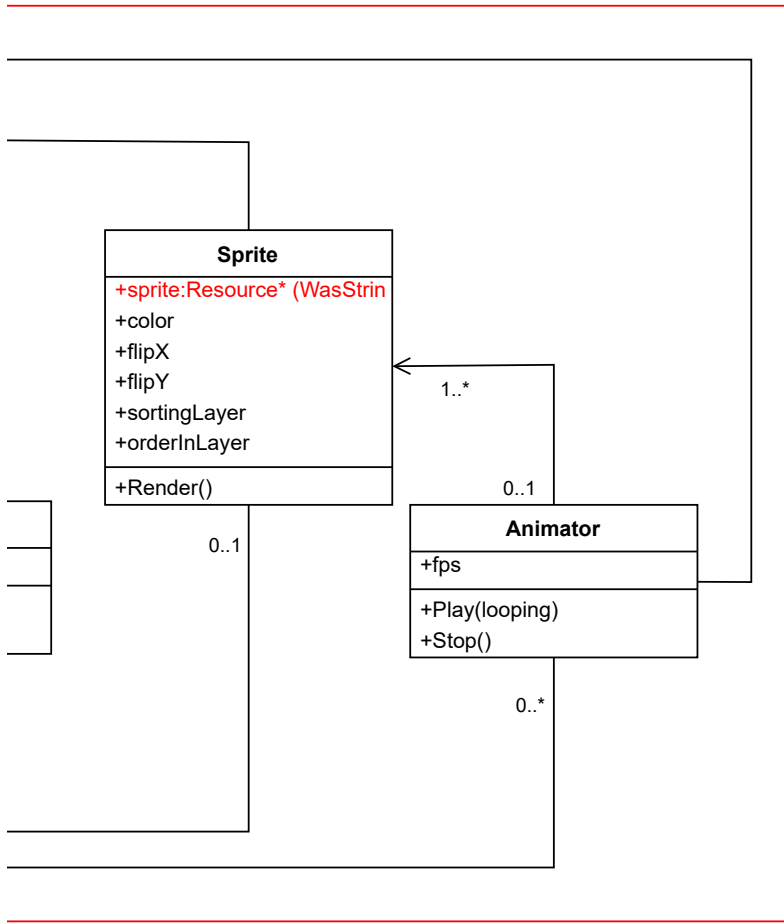
<b>Time</b>

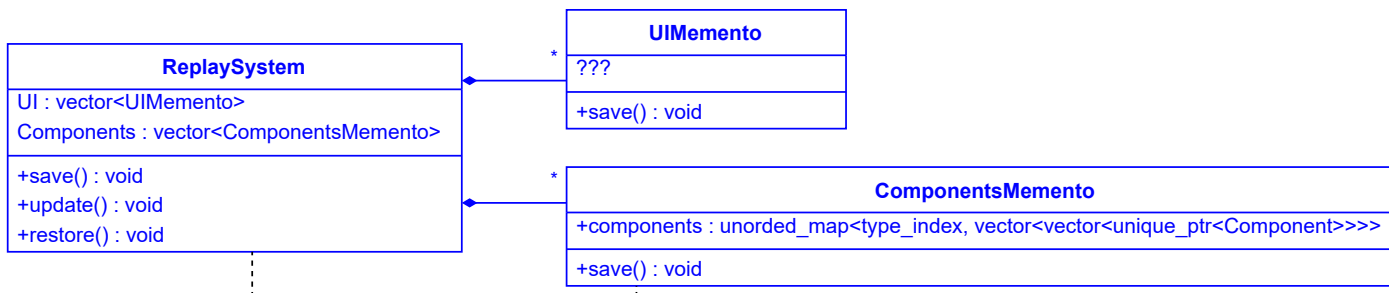
<b>Debug</b>

<b>Point</b>

<b>Color</b>





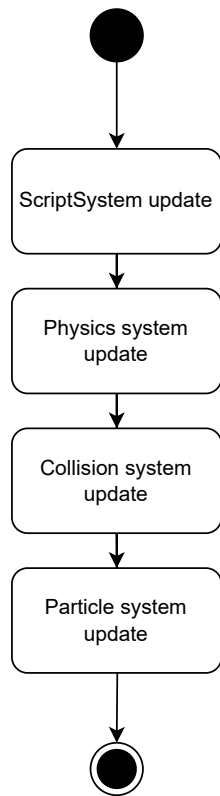


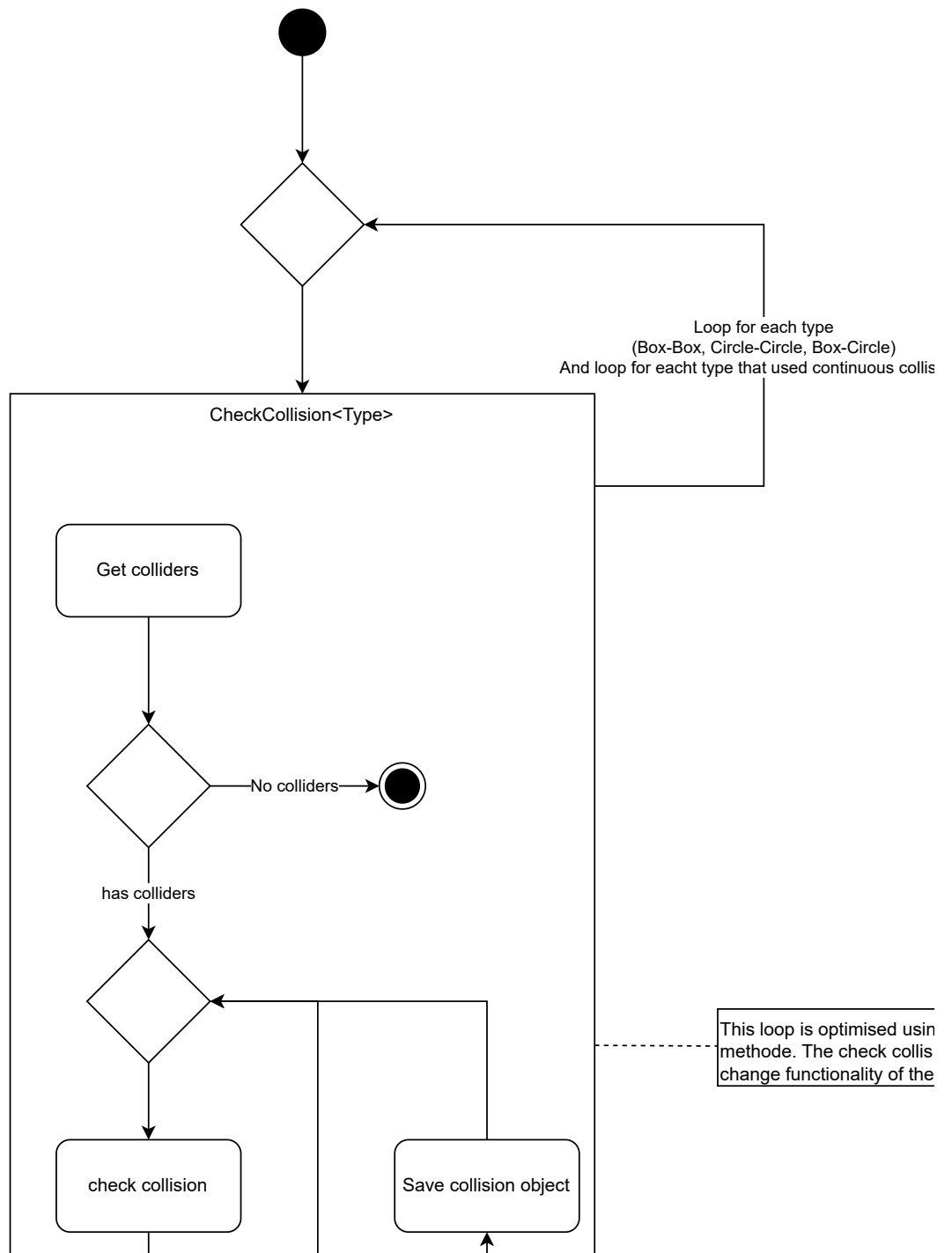
The ReplaySystem takes care of the replay functionality of the game. The game programmer can create a deep copy of all the Component using the save() method of the ReplaySystem. Calling this method, will instruct the ComponentsMemento to make a deep copy. Each update, the user inputs are saved using the UIMemento. It's now possible to restore a saved ComponentsMemento and replay the game using the saved UIMementos.

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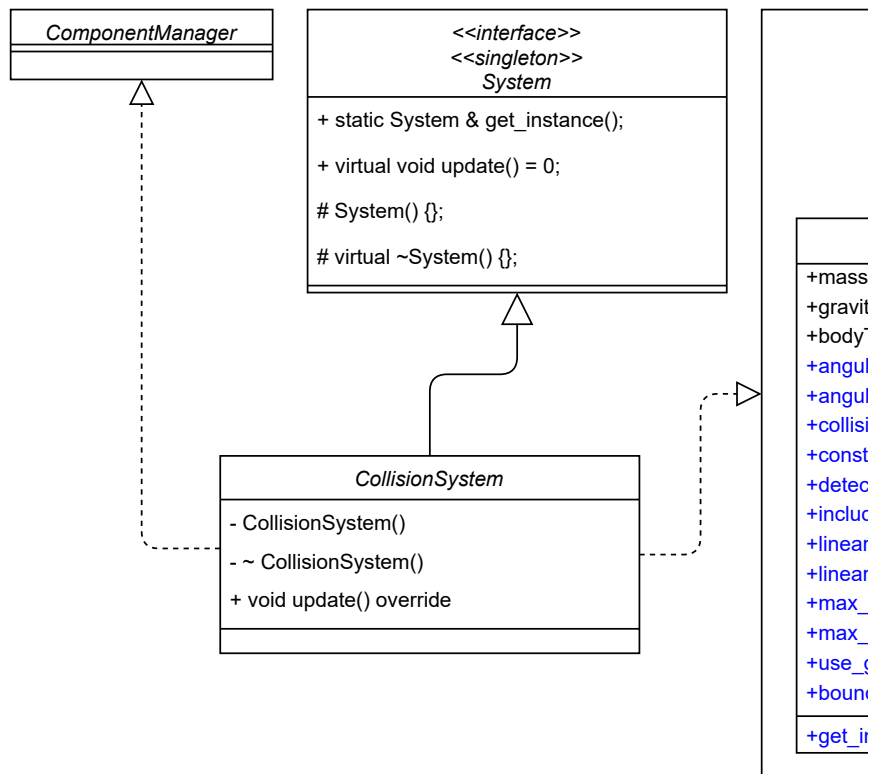




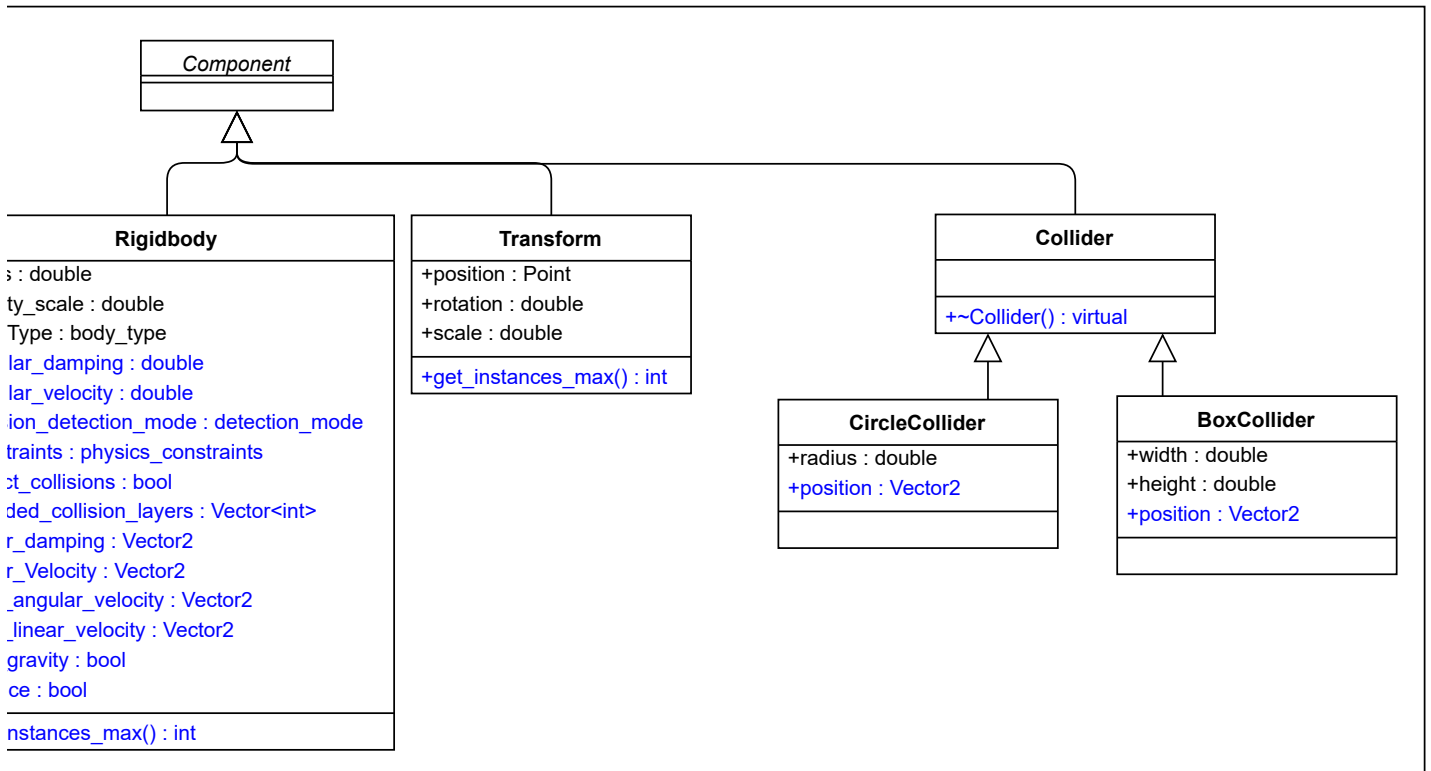
Loop for each type  
 (Box-Box, Circle-Circle, Box-Circle)  
 And loop for each type that used continuous collis

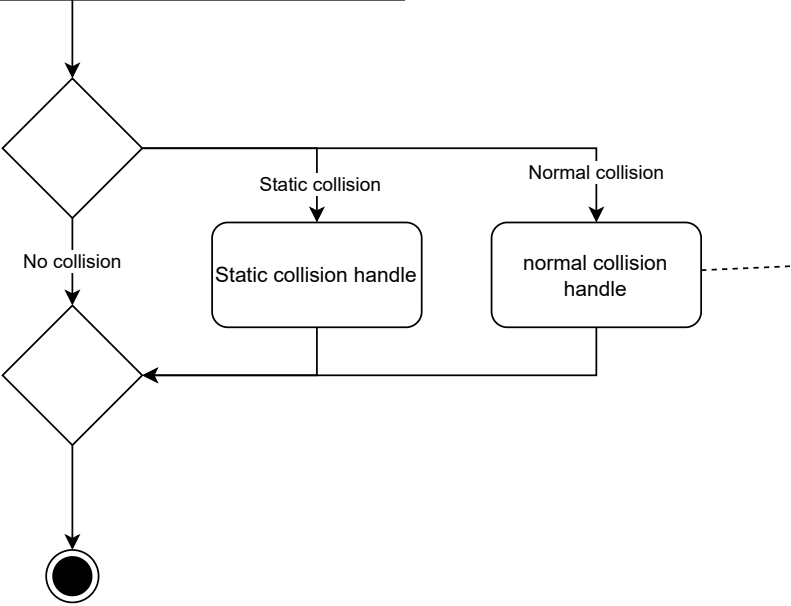
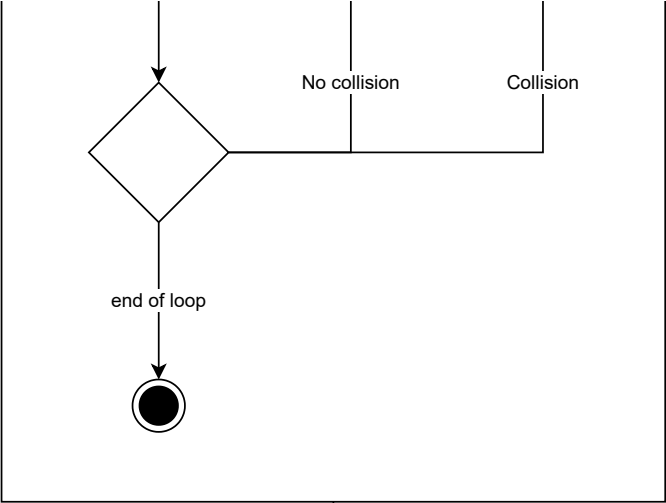
This loop is optimised using  
 a method. The check collision  
 process changes the functionality of the

sions



ing a broad collision detection  
ion has this but is does not  
e system.

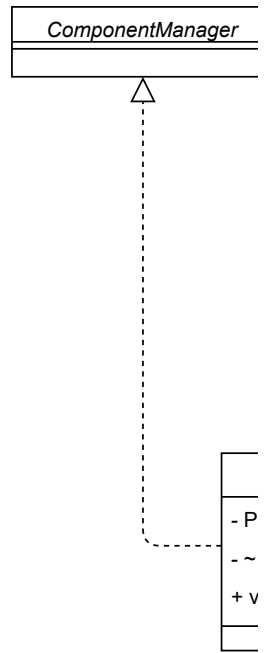
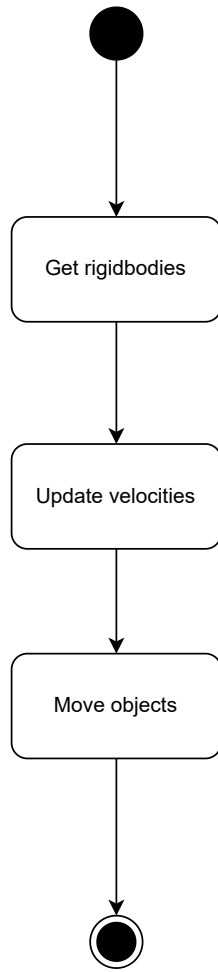


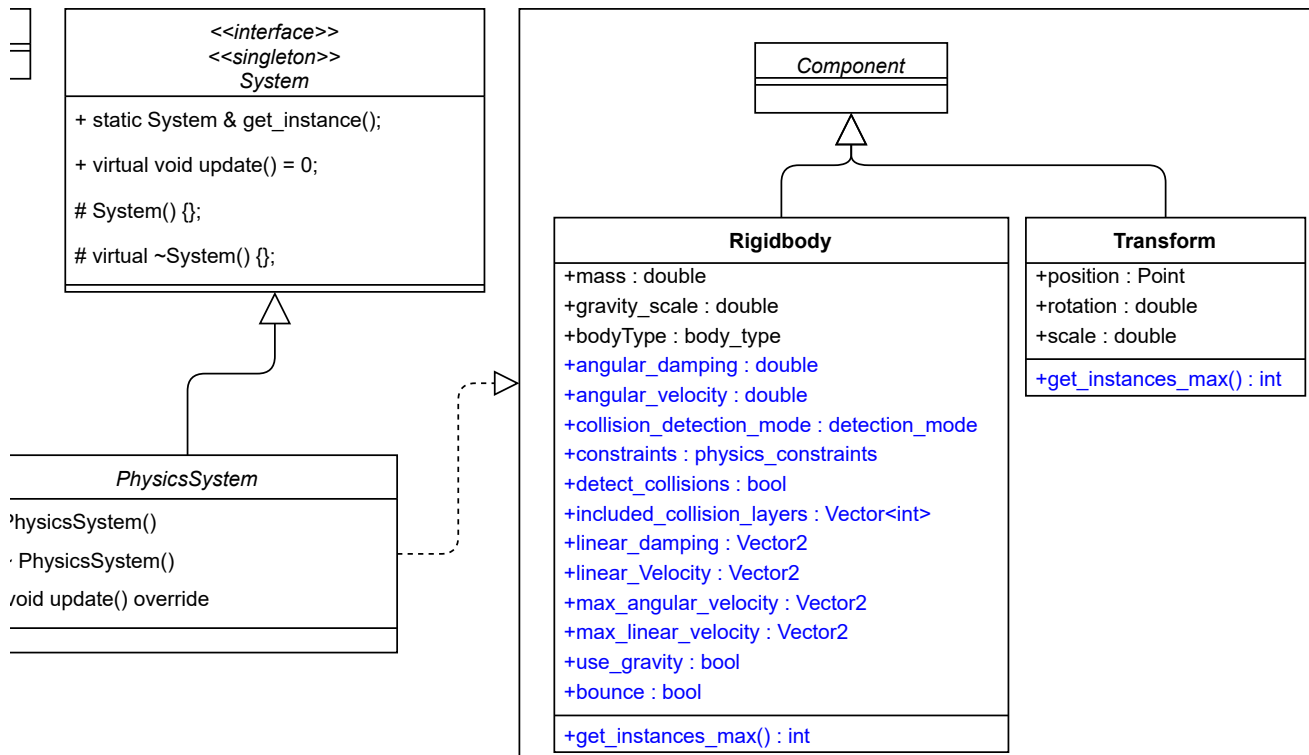


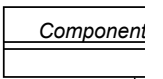
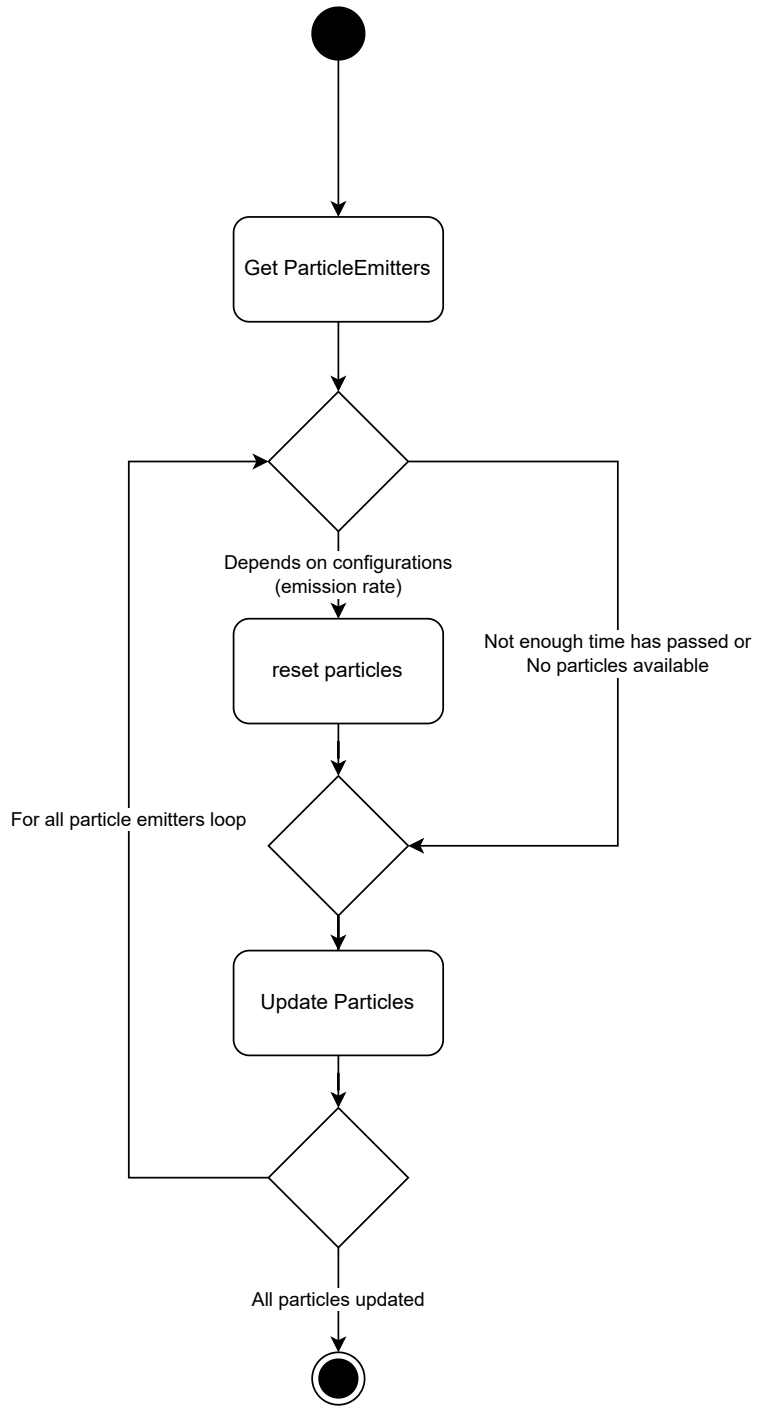
--- The static collision handle and normal collision handle  
are event handled by the system or user scripts

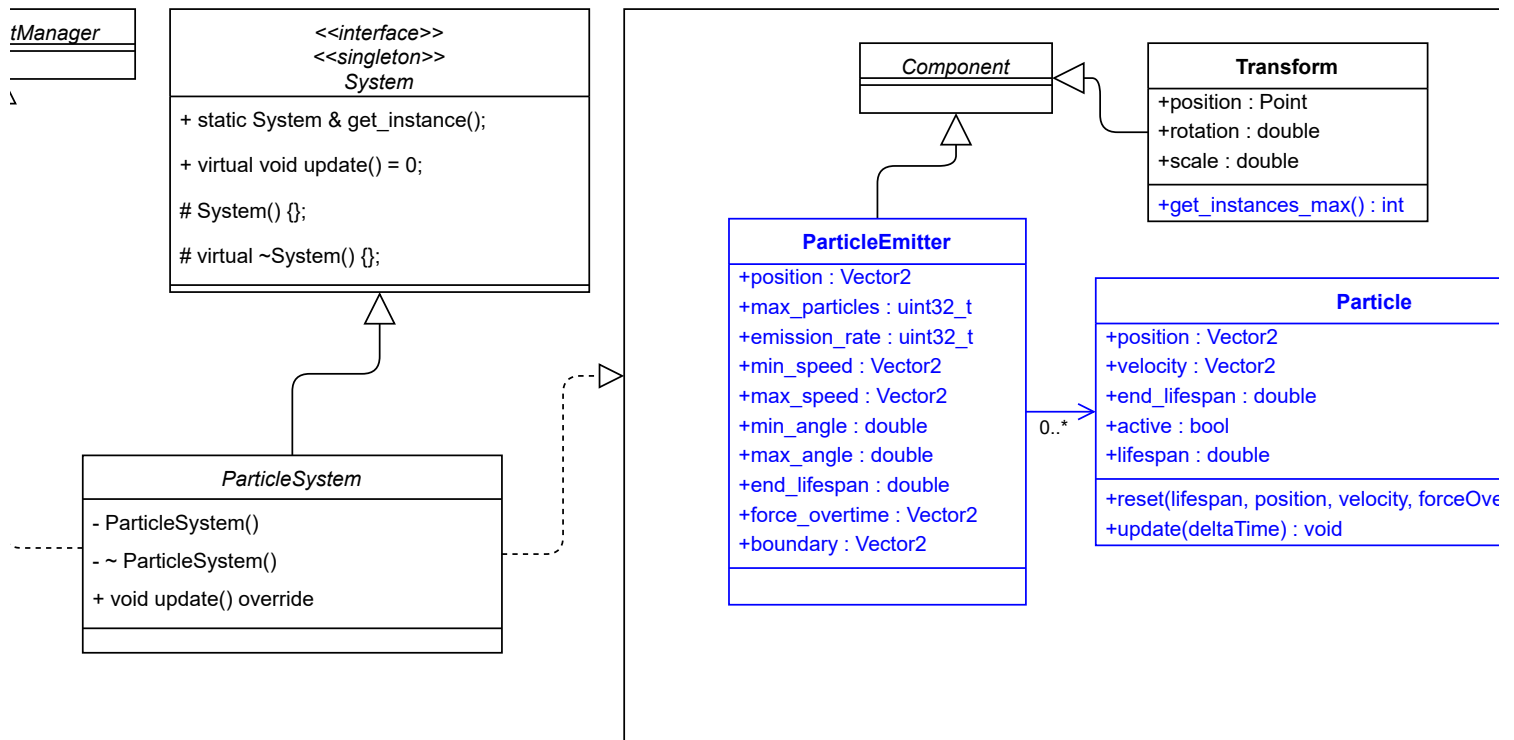


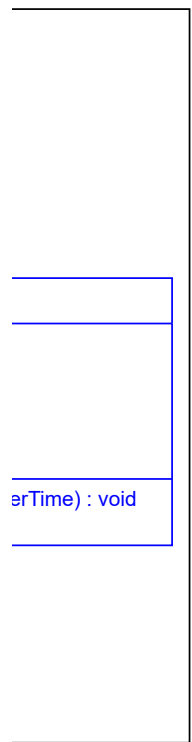






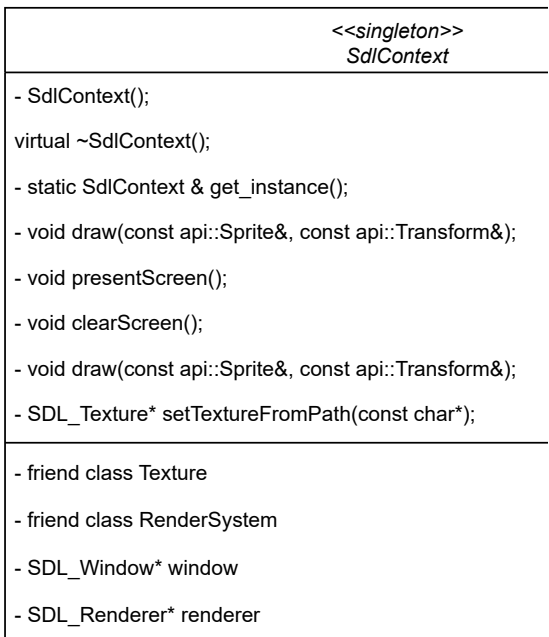
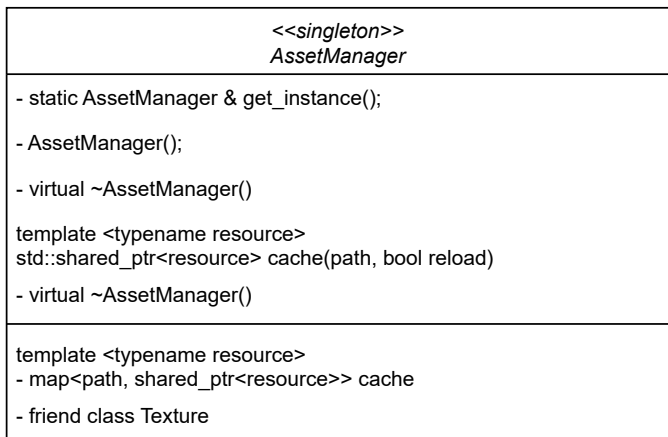


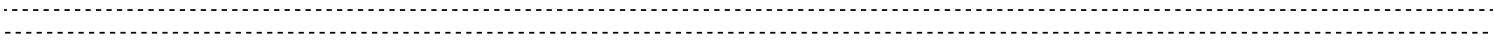
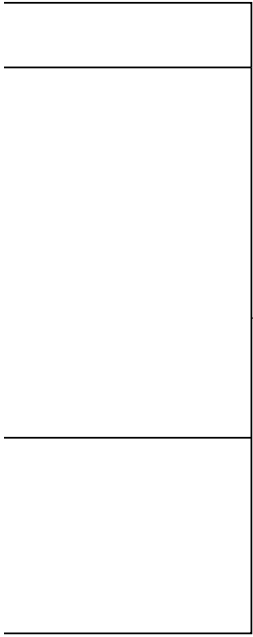
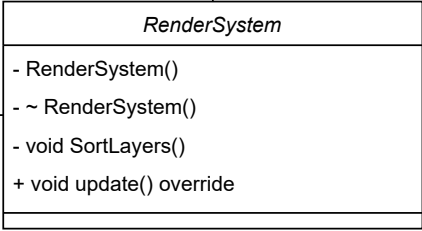
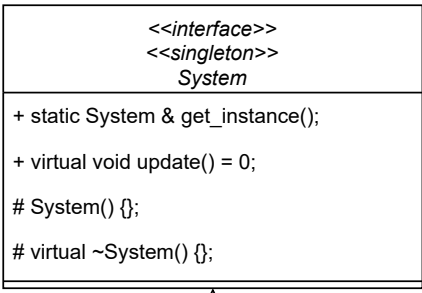




<b>example</b>

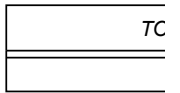
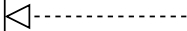
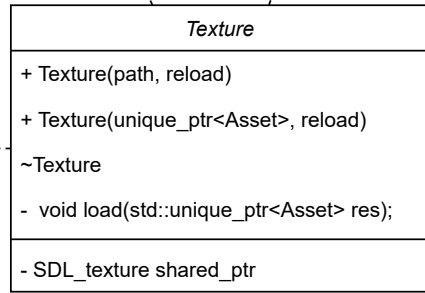
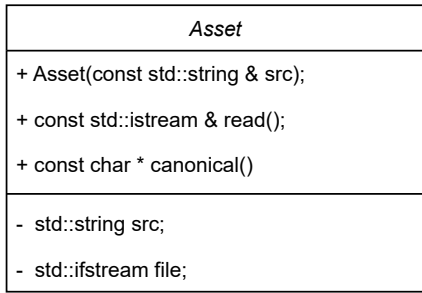


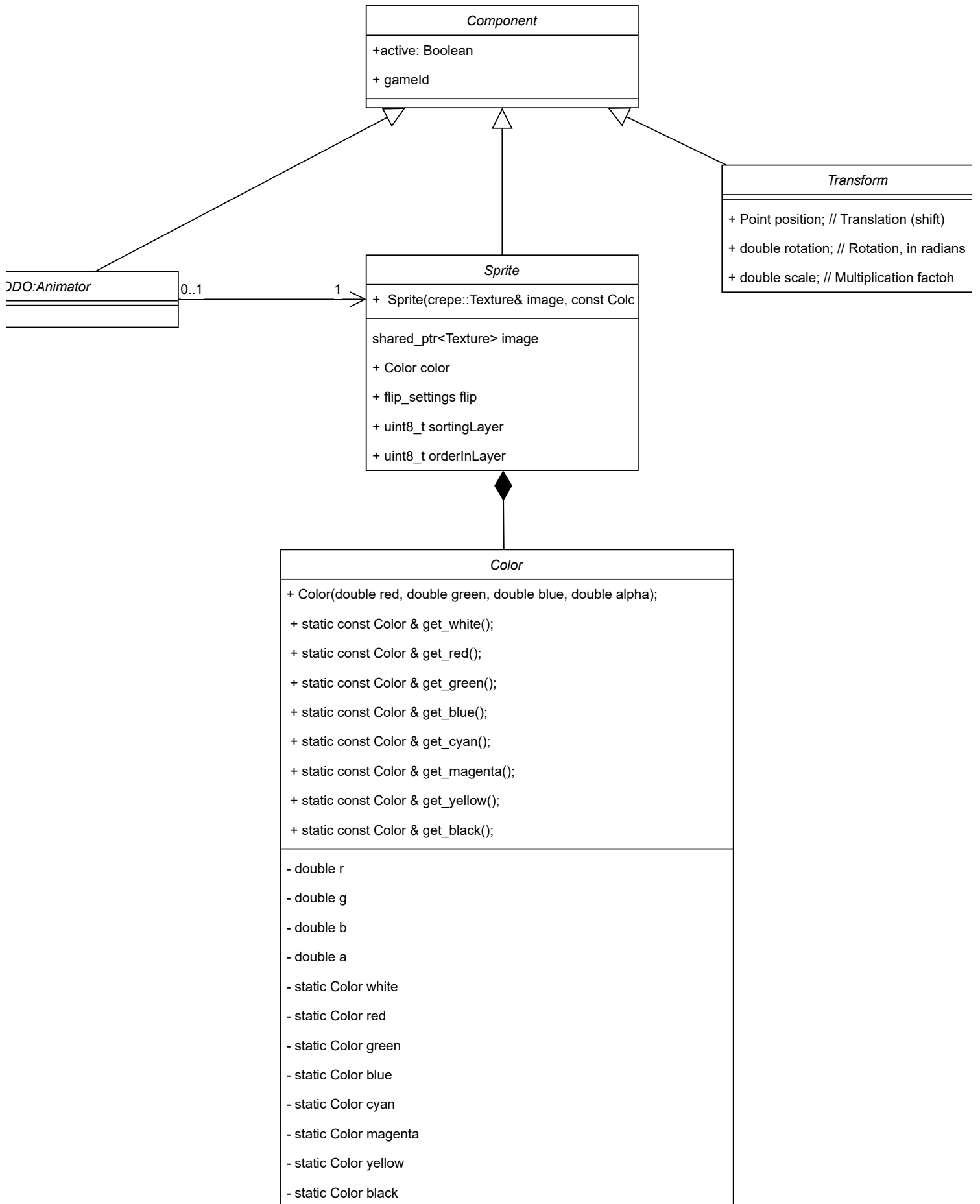




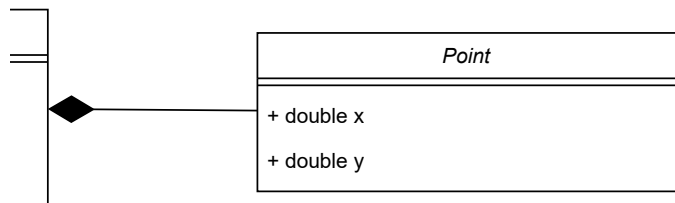


**Engine**





# API

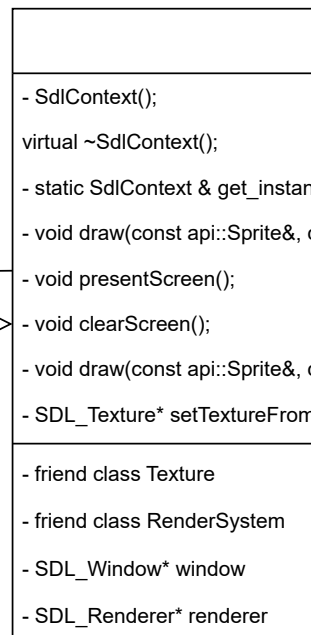
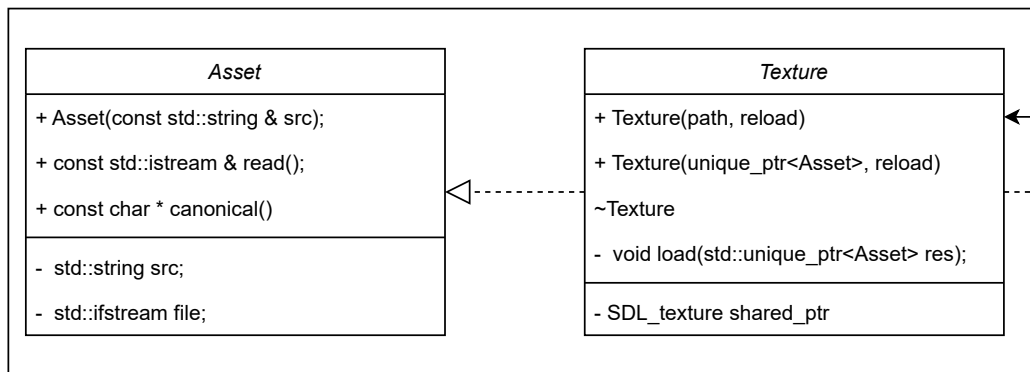




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api

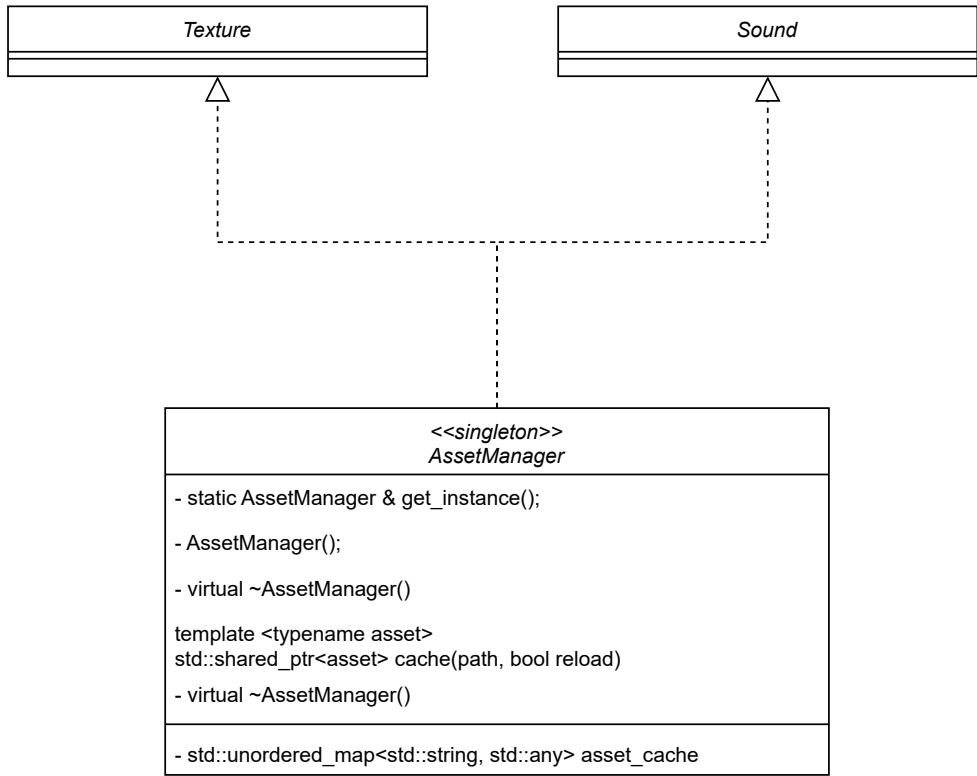


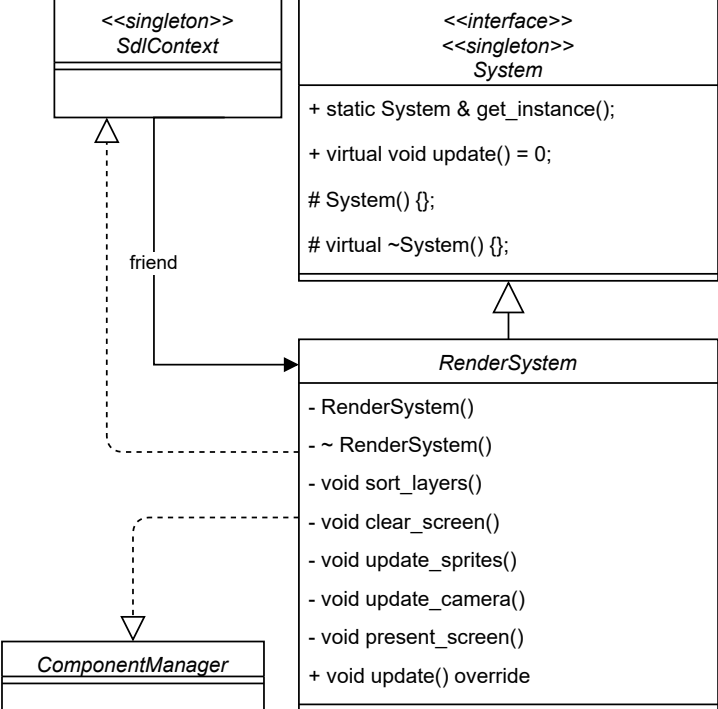
friend

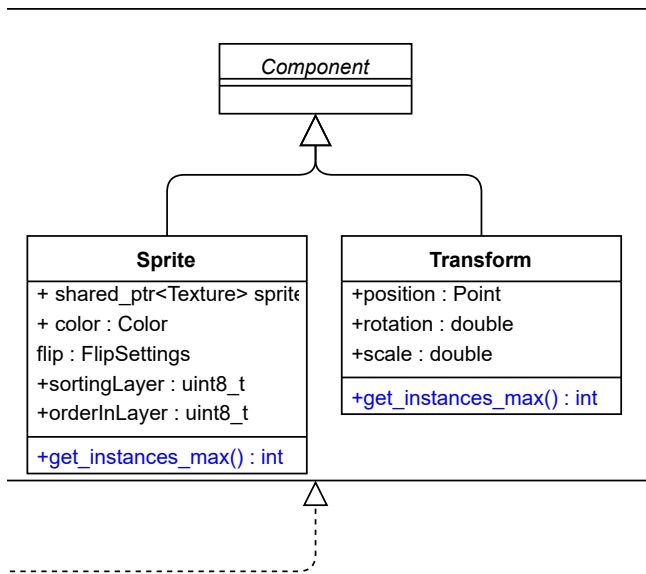


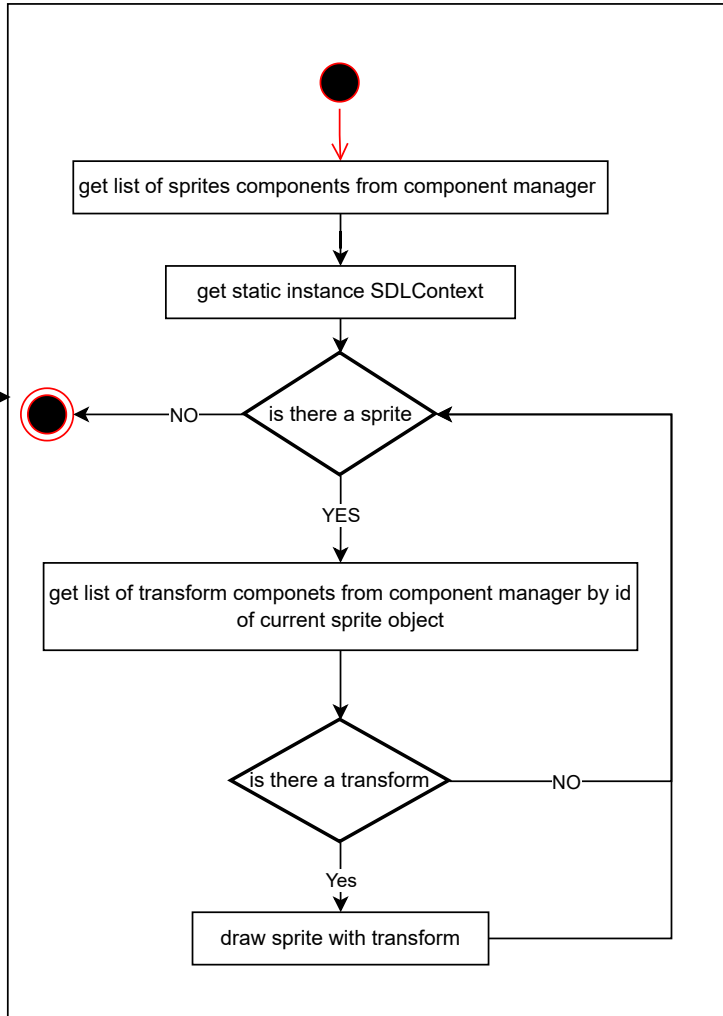
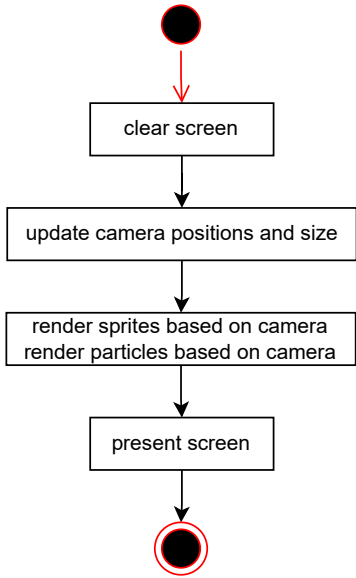
<<singleton>>  
*SdlContext*

ctor();  
const api::Transform&);  
  
const api::Transform&);  
nPath(const char\*);

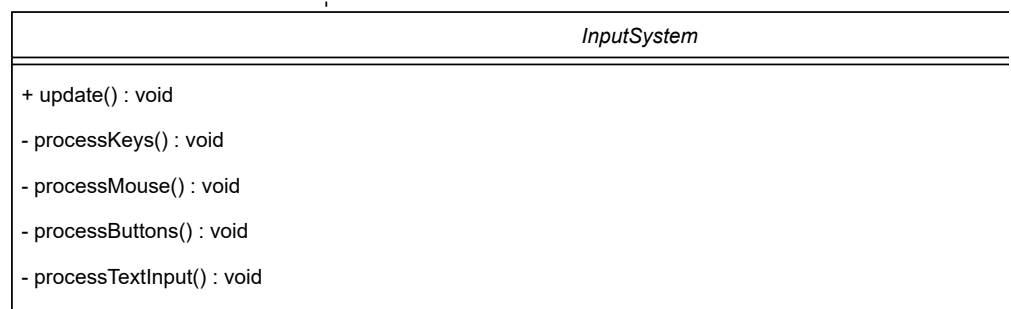


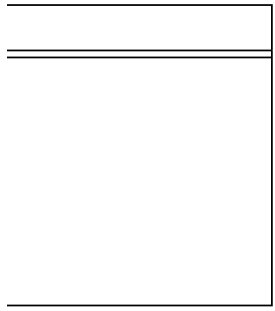


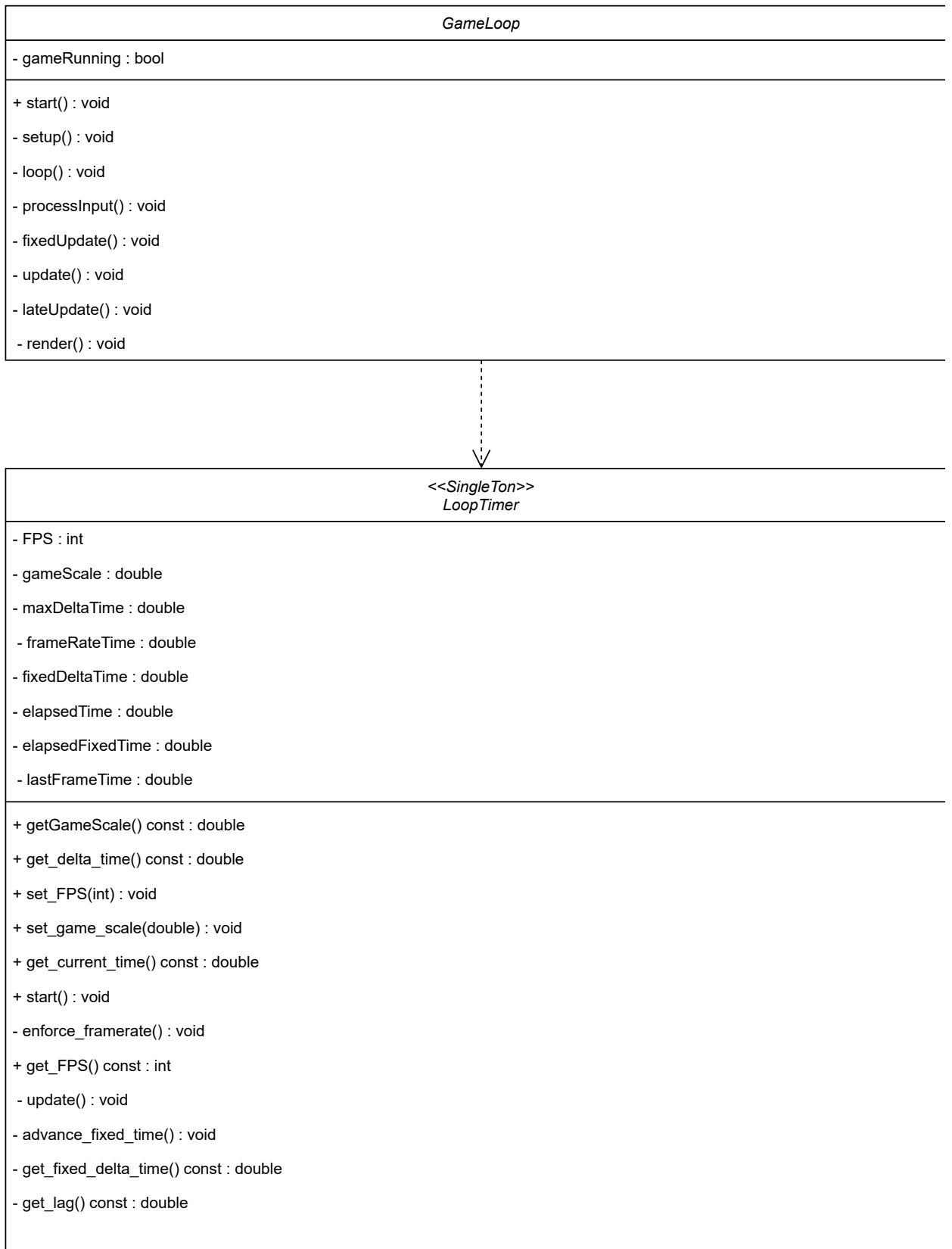




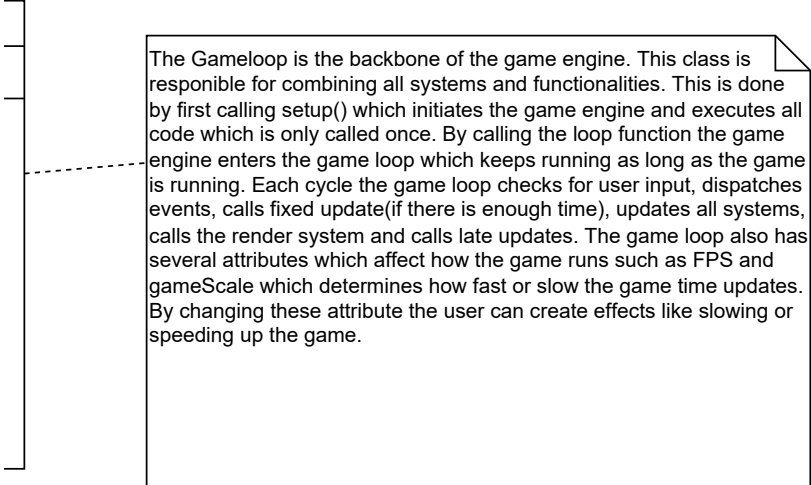
The input system handles user inputs, including mouse and keyboard actions, as well as window and shutdown events. When an input is received, the system triggers the corresponding events through the event manager. It also checks all UIObjects to determine if any user input applies to them and activates the relevant events to handle their callback functions. The UIObjects can assign a EventHandler function to the object which will then be called when the corresponding event is called. The adds the UI components to a game object the same way they add other components. To add a callback function to for example button they can use the alias EventHandler<eventType> to give either a function pointer or lambda function.







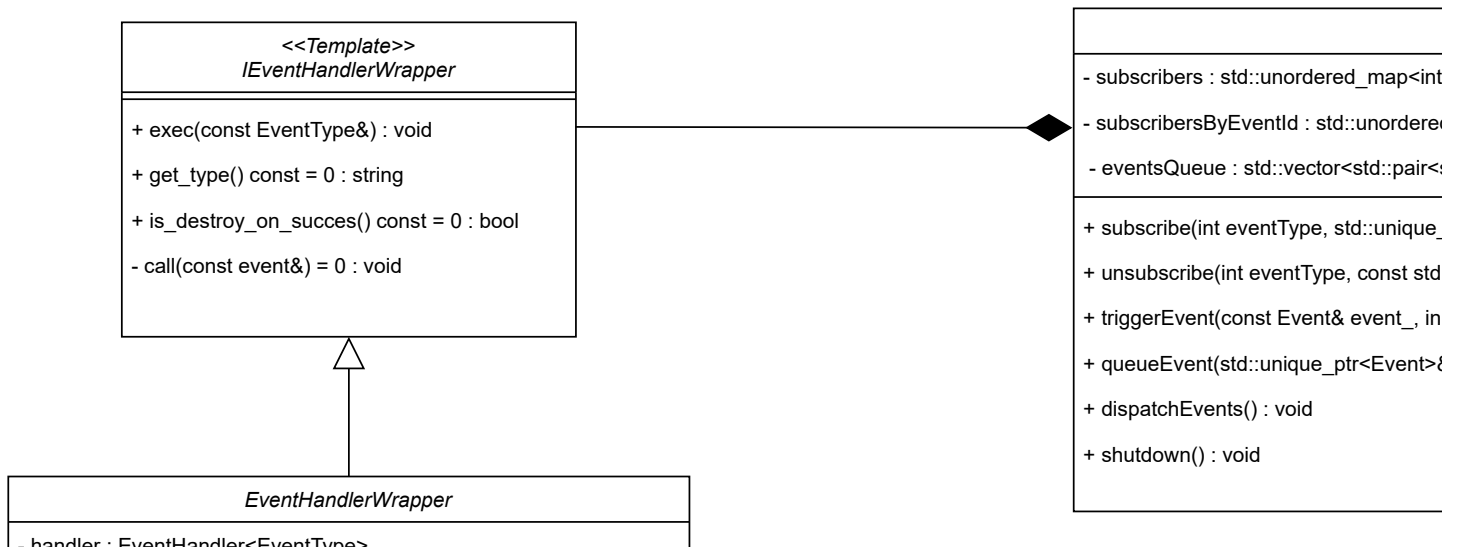




The Gameloop is the backbone of the game engine. This class is responsible for combining all systems and functionalities. This is done by first calling `setup()` which initiates the game engine and executes all code which is only called once. By calling the loop function the game engine enters the game loop which keeps running as long as the game is running. Each cycle the game loop checks for user input, dispatches events, calls fixed update(if there is enough time), updates all systems, calls the render system and calls late updates. The game loop also has several attributes which affect how the game runs such as FPS and `gameScale` which determines how fast or slow the game time updates. By changing these attribute the user can create effects like slowing or speeding up the game.





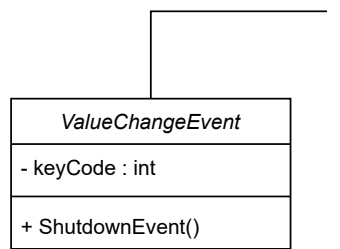


*EventManager*

```
t, std::vector<std::unique_ptr<EventHandlerWrapper>>>  
d_map<int, std::unordered_map<int, std::vector<std::unique_ptr<EventHandlerWrapper>>>>  
std::unique_ptr<Event>, int>> ;
```

```
_ptr<EventHandlerWrapper>&& handler, int eventId) : void  
l::string& handlerName, int eventId) : void  
it eventId) : void  
&& event_, int eventId) : void
```





These are the Build in events. these events can be used by both the engine and the user. The user can also choose to create a derived class from Event to create a custom event.

handled
priority :
delivery1
int : Ever
+ get_ev
+ to_stri

<i>SubmitEvent</i>
+ ShutdownEvent()

<i>ShutdownEvent</i>
+ ShutdownEvent()

<i>EntityCollideEvent</i>
- collisionData : Collision
+ EntityCollideEvent(Collision)
+ get_Collision_data() const : Collision

<i>WindowResizeEvent</i>
- width : int
- height : int
+ WindowResizeEvent(int,int)
+ get_width() : int
+ get_height() : int

```

- handler : EventHandler<EventType>
- destroy_on_success : bool
- handlerType : string

+ EventHandlerWrapper(const EventHandler<EventType>&, bool)
+ get_type() const override : string
+ is_destroy_on_success() const override : bool
- call(const) override : void

```

```

Event
: bool
int
Time : int
ntType = 0
event_type() : int
ng() : std::string

```

```

KeyPressEvent
- keyCode : int
- repeat : int
+ KeyPressEvent(int)
+ get_keycode() : int
+ get_repeat() : int

```

```

KeyReleaseEvent
- keyCode : int
+ KeyReleaseEvent(int)
+ get_keycode() : int

```

```

MouseReleaseEvent
mousePos : std::pair<int,int>
+ MouseReleaseEvent(x,y)
+ get_mouse_pos() : std::pair<int,int>

```

```

MouseClickedEvent
mousePos : std::pair<int,int>
+ MouseClickEvent(int x, int y)
+ get_mouse_pos() : std::pair<int,int>

```

```

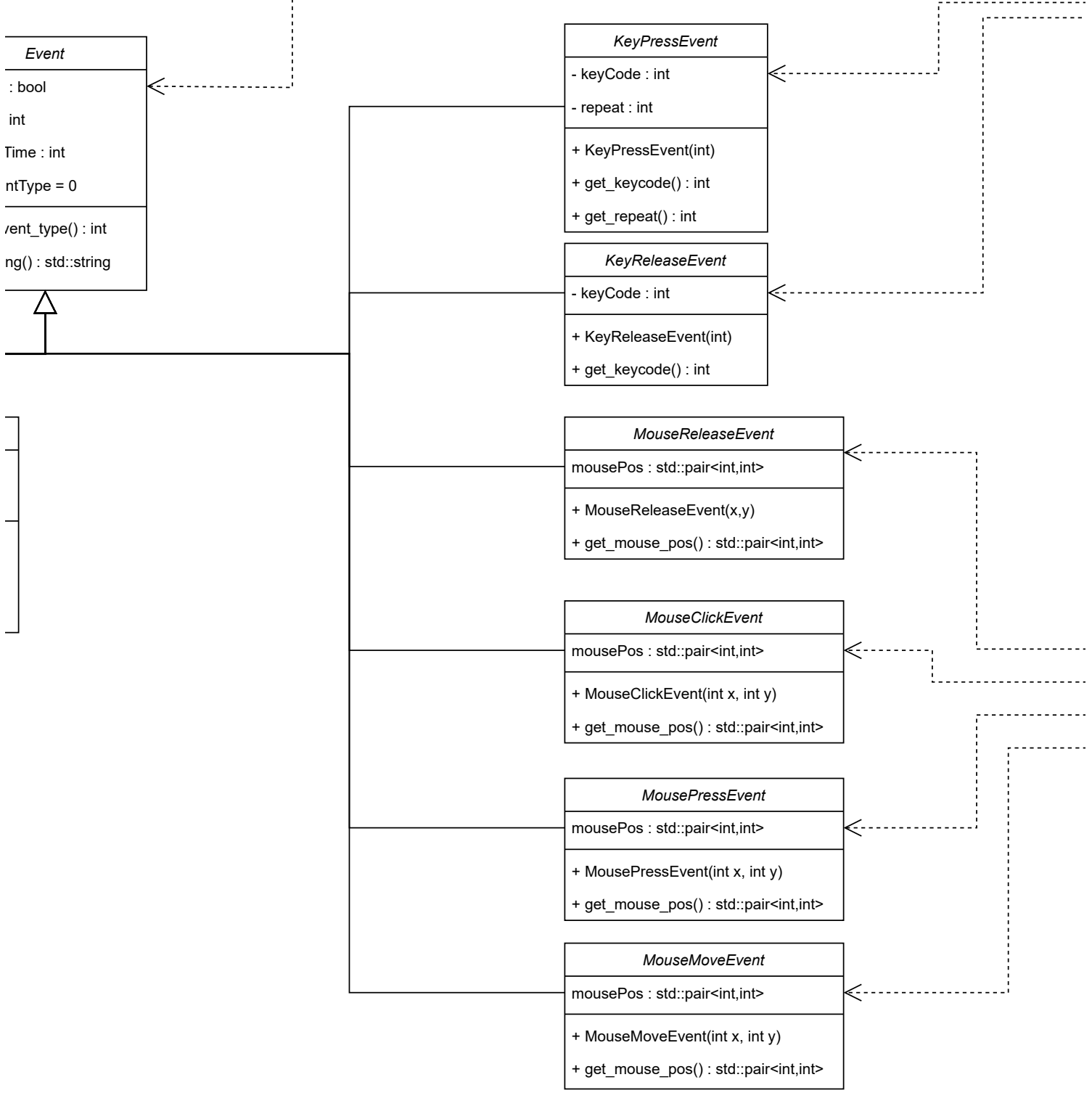
MousePressEvent
mousePos : std::pair<int,int>
+ MousePressEvent(int x, int y)
+ get_mouse_pos() : std::pair<int,int>

```

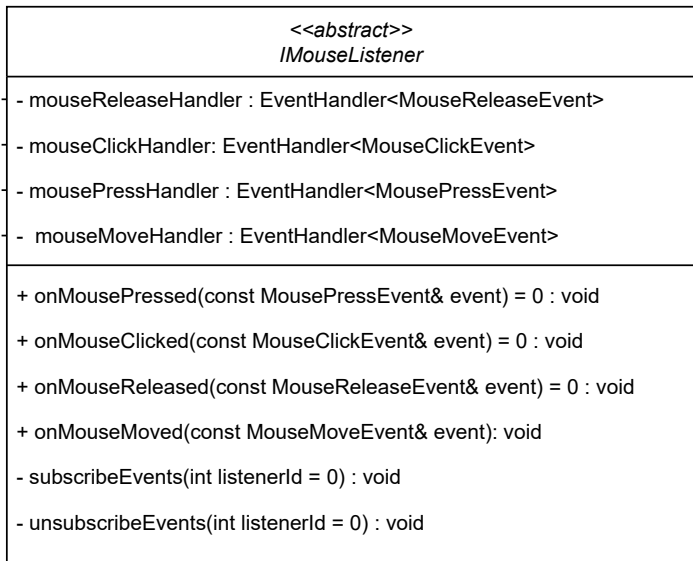
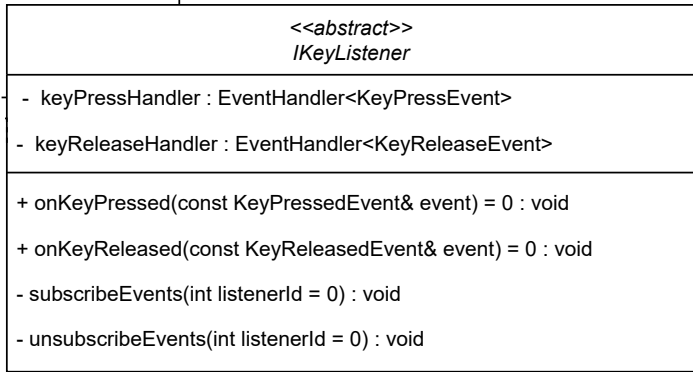
```

MouseMoveEvent
mousePos : std::pair<int,int>
+ MouseMoveEvent(int x, int y)
+ get_mouse_pos() : std::pair<int,int>

```













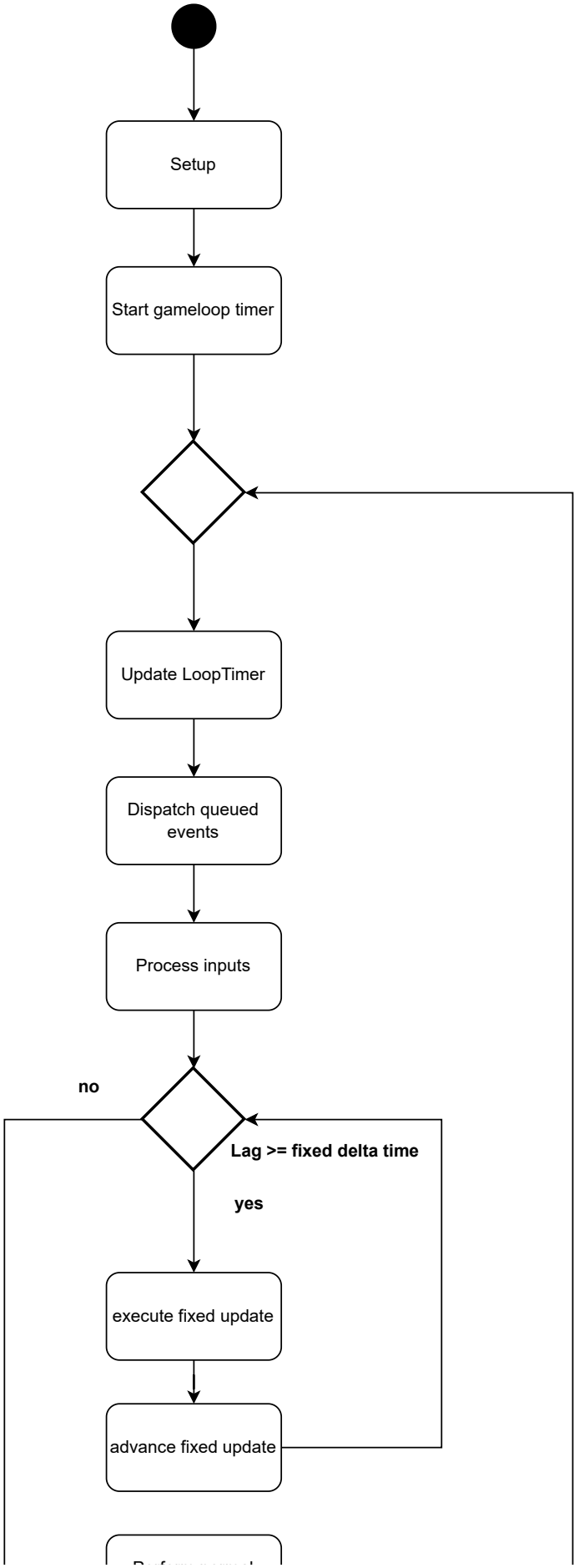
*ConcreteMouseListener*

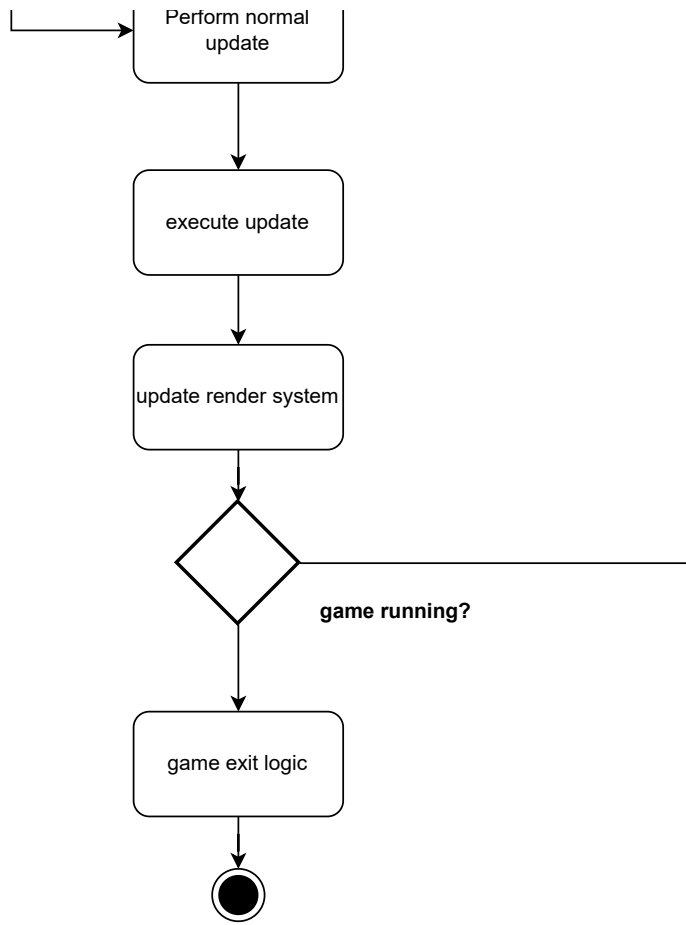
+ onMousePressed(const MouseEvent& event) = 0 : void

+ onMouseClicked(const MouseEvent& event) = 0 : void

+ onMouseReleased(const MouseEvent& event) = 0 : void

+ onMouseMoved(const MouseEvent& event): void





eventH



