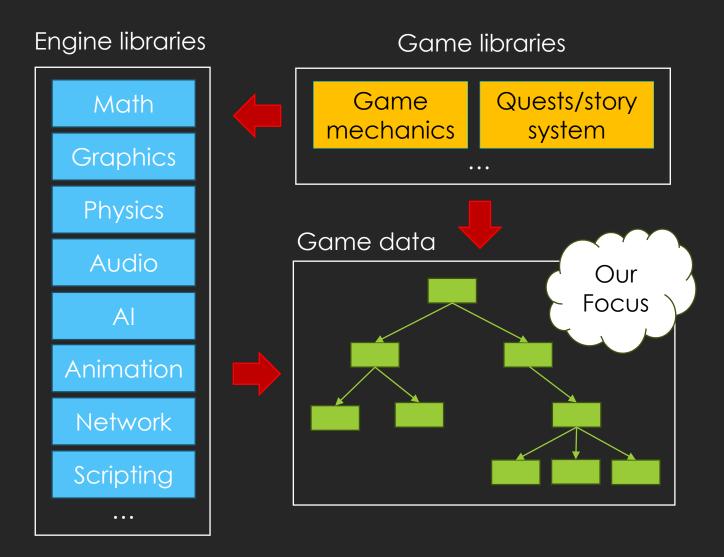
### Data organization in the assignment

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# Typical game architecture



#### Game data: Tree structure

- General enough for games:
  - Game objects are often composed in an acyclic hierarchies, e.g.,:
    - ▶ Car the wheels and doors are attached to the body.
    - ▶ Animation skeleton bones form a tree.
    - ▶ Items (like weapons) are attached to an agent/player.
- Simple to implement and easy to traverse (tree DFS, BFS):

```
class GameNode {
    GameNodeWeakPtr parent;
    std::list<GameNodePtr> children;
...
```

#### Game data: Tree structure

```
class GameNodeHierarchy { // The only owner of all nodes
   GameNodePtr root;
public:
  static GameNodeHierarchy& instance(); // Singleton
  template<typename NodeType, class... ParameterTypes>
  std::shared_ptr<NodeType> push_back_child(
      GameNodePtr parent,
      ParameterTypes... args);
   . . .
```

## Game data: Component based

- ▶ A **component** is a class instance of some Engine/Game library.
  - ▶ Holds specific data.
  - ▶ May also provide a functionality code.
- ▶ Allows for a **data-driven** approach:
  - Attaching components to a GameNode => Specification of node's purpose in the game.
  - ▶ Intuitive and easy to use.
- Also easy to implement:

## Component system

```
class Component {
   bool active;
   GameNode* node; // The node this component is attached to.
public:
   virtual ~Component() {} // IMPORTANT: Allows for an inheritance!
   ...
```

We need to extend GameNode to store attached components:

## Component system

```
class GameNode {
  std::list<ComponentPtr> components;
public:
  template<typename ComponentType>
  std::shared_ptr<ComponentType> find_component() const;
  void push_back_component(ComponentPtr component);
   . . .
```

▶ An important component for a game is a **frame of reference**:

#### Frame of reference

```
Vec3 origin;
Quat orientation;
Vec3 scale; // Optional; for uniform scaling use just: float scale;
mutable Mat44* to_world; // Cached; compute on demand.
mutable Mat44* from_world; // Cached; compute on demand.
...
```

# Scripting in C++

We can define a script component:

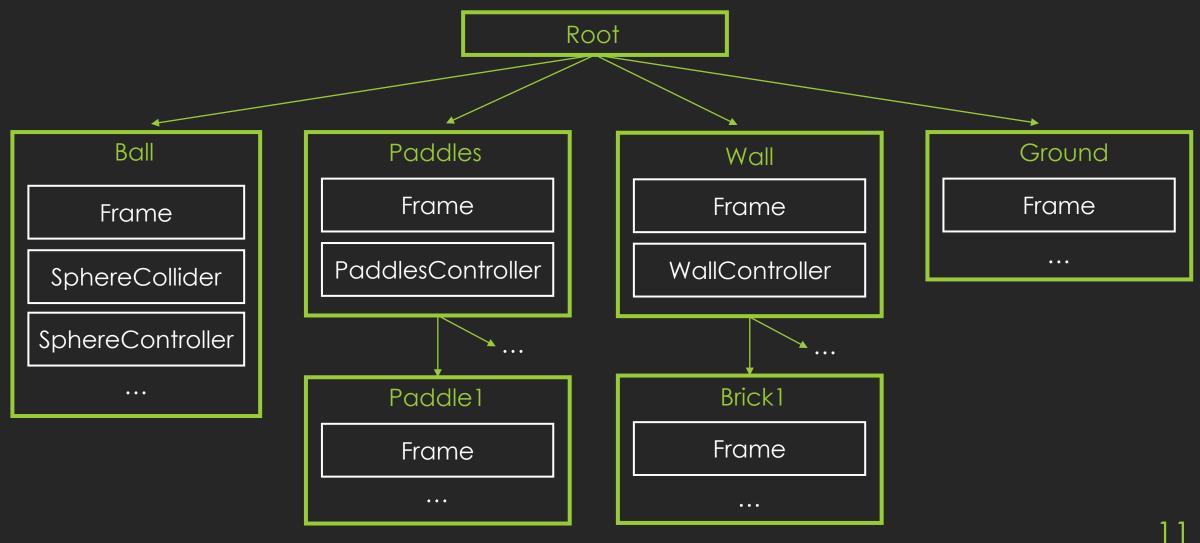
```
class GameScript : public Component {
  public:
    virtual void update() {} // To be called by ScriptingEngine
};
```

A simple scripting engine can then be defined as follows:

# Scripting in C++

```
class ScriptingEngine {
   std::list<GameScriptPtr> scripts;
public:
   static ScriptingEngine& instance(); // Singleton
   void update(); // Call 'update' on each script.
   template<typename ScriptType, class... ParameterTypes>
   std::shared_ptr<ScriptType> create_script(ParameterTypes... args) {
      auto script = std::make_shared<ScriptType>(args...);
      scripts.push_back(script); // Keep track of all created scripts.
      return script;
```

# Example: Data hierarchy of our game



### Reference

A sketch of an implementation of the discussed topic is in IS: game\_data\_hierarchy.ZIP