## Ludum

# How To Use Game Engine

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# Chapter 1

## Overview

## 1.1 Install Ludum game engine

#### 1.1.1 Requirements

- vscode
- nodejs
- npm or yarn
- $\bullet$  jest

#### 1.1.2 Installation

Open terminal in vscode. Go to project folder via terminal and type:

- npm i
- npm start

## Chapter 2

## Components

### 2.1 Entity

All objects that the user wants to create get created via the Entity class.

The constructor of Entity takes these arguments:

- name
- body
- physics
- collisionDetection
- audioManager
- sprite
- imageRender

Example of how to create a *Entity*:

```
class Box {
   constructor(x, y, height, width) {
    this.entity = new Entity(
        "Ludum",
        new Body(this, x, y, height, width),
        new Physics(this, 10, -6),
        new CollisionDetection(this),
        null,
        null,
        new ImageRender(this, ResourceManager.getImagePath("logo.png"))
   );
}
```

```
12 }
13 }
```

Entity has these methods. These methods return either the component or null.

- getEntity() returns entity
- getName() returns name of entity as a string
- getBody() returns body
- getPhysics() return physics
- getCollisionDetection() return CollisionDetection
- getAudioManager() returns audioManager
- getSprite() returns sprite
- getImgae() returns image
- getUpdate() updates body of entity through physics
- getEntityProps() returns the newest value in body and physics

### 2.2 Body

Body class is the body of the entity.

The constructor of Body takes these arguments:

- entity
- left
- top
- height
- width

The body class contains only setters and getters for these parameters.

```
class Object {
   constructor() {
    this.entity = new Entity(
        "Object",
        new Body(this, 300, 540, 100, 100),
    }
}
```

Here is a small example of how to move the entity bird:

```
if (this.getBody().getTop() > 1040) {
        this.getBody().setTop(400);
        this.getBody().setLeft(300);
}
```

#### 2.3 CollisionDetection

To check for collitionDectection use:

```
checkForCollision(otherEntity)
```

Example of this can be:

### 2.4 Physics

Physics takes 3 arguments:

- entity
- left
- top

Physics has setters for these items, while getters for left and top.

Physics also has a update arrow function. This arrow function is used to update the physics of the object from old to new position.

This method is used in Entity update.

Example:

```
placeholder[0].getPhysics()
setTop(this.state.playerArr[0].getPhysics().getTop() * -1);
```

This example is about changing the vertical direction of an object with physics.

### 2.5 AudioManager

example to use audioManager: Object:

Then if something happens:

```
object.getAudioManager().play(2); // testing!!!
```

### 2.6 Sprite

#### 2.7 ImageRender

To use ImageRender, simply add:

```
new ImageRender(this, ResourceManager.getImagePath("logo.png"))

To an entity.

Example:
```

```
class Box {
   constructor(x, y, height, width) {
    this.entity = new Entity(
        "Ludum",
        new Body(this, x, y, height, width),
        new Physics(this, 10, -6),
        new CollisionDetection(this),
        null,
        null,
```

To get this to work, you need to add:

```
getImage() {
    return this.entity.getImage();

// rendering this class
render() {
    return <span className="frame">{this.getImage().render()}</span>;
}
```

To the object file.

### 2.8 ResourceManager

To use the ResourceManager simply import the class and use it like this:

```
ResourceManager.getImagePath("background.png")
```

```
ResourceManager.getAudioPath("one.mp3")
```

```
ResourceManager.getSpritePath("birds.png")
```

The ResourceManager uses a default paths:

- ../resources/image/
- ../resources/audio/
- ../resources/sprite/

You can change these paths in the resourceManager file

### 2.9 Background

To use the *Background* component, simply add it to the component.

```
^{1}<\! \mathrm{Background} ^{2} \mathrm{height}=\{1080\} ^{3} \mathrm{width}=\{1920\} ^{4} \mathrm{speed}=\{0.5\}
```

```
image={ResourceManager.getImagePath("background.png
")}

{" "}

{" "}

</Background>{" "}</br>
```

ackground contains defaultProps, so it is not needed to set height, width and speed. To set a image you can either use the ResourceManager or simply import a image.

#### 2.10 HUD

To use the HUD simply add the HUD component

```
1 <HUD score={this.state.score} position={"tc"} />{" "}
```

Where score is a score variable from the game.

#### 2.11 Menu

To use the menu, simply import the component into the file you want.

```
1 < Menu showMenu={this.state.showMenu}
```

Using this.state.showMenu gives you the option of toggling it on and off, depending of a boolean showMenu.

To add more menu options, simply add more items into the menuItems, and use handleClick(e) for the event.

#### 2.12 ScoreBoard

To use scoreboard simply add:

```
1 <ScoreBoard />
```

To get the score from the game, context is recommended, as it is shown in the flappy demo, since normally a menuItem shows a scoreboard.

#### 2.13 Logger

To use the logger simply use:

```
Logger.setText("flappy.js", 'score: ${this.state.score}');
```

2.13. LOGGER 13

where first argument is the name of file and second argument is what you want to log.

Then you can add this to the game:

 $_{1} < LoggerManager />$ 

## Chapter 3

## More Information

To learn more about the game engine visit our github projects: github.com/bergurijohansen/LudumGameEngine github.com/bergurijohansen/LudumFlappy github.com/bergurijohansen/LudumDino

#### 3.1 Contact

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