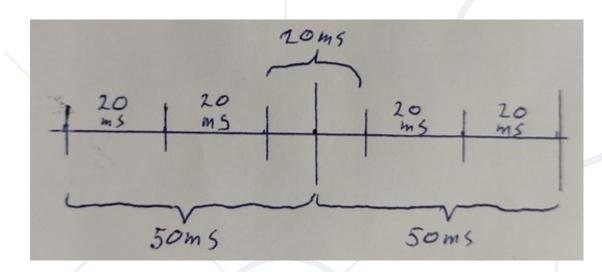
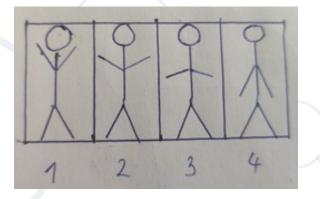
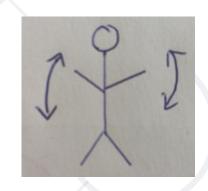
Timers









Zhivko Petrov

A guy that knows C++





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Have a Question?

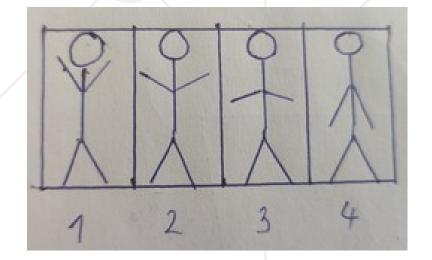


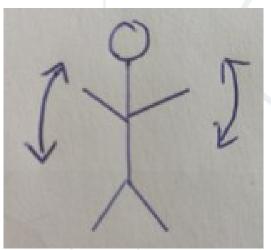


Animations



- Imagine you want to implement an animation
- But you can't constantly click on the keyboard to move the sprites
- You need some kind of mechanism in order to simulate the event in time
- But how can this be achieved?

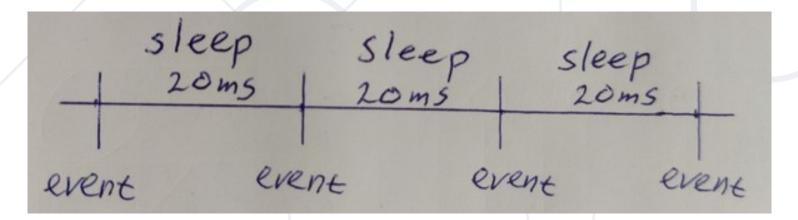


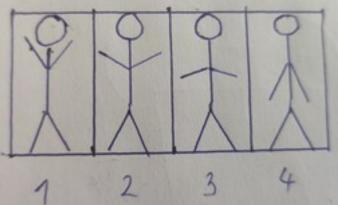


Timers



- Timers to the rescue!
- They implement a mechanism for waiting in time and the executing some predefined event
- Let's say every 20ms we want to change the sprite of our animation
- Sprite changes, sleep 20ms, sprite changes, sleep 20ms, etc...

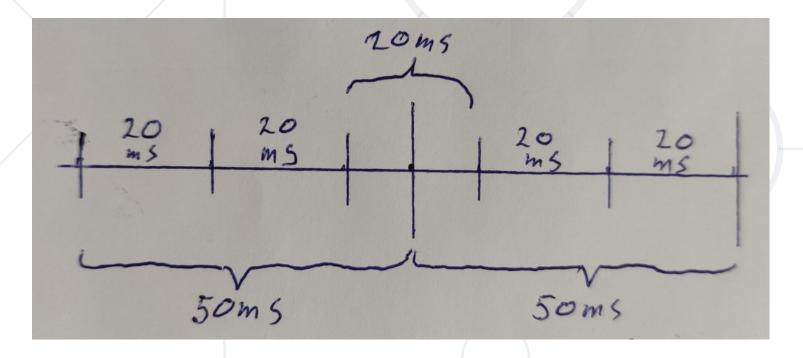




More animations



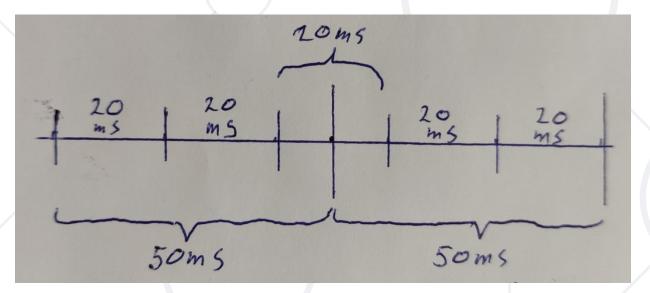
- Let's make things more interesting
- We want to implement another animation this time on a 50ms interval
- The first one should "tick" on each 20ms, the second on each 50ms

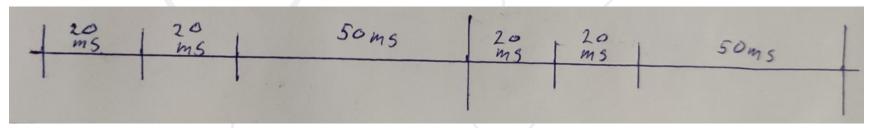


Delay



- We are aiming for this:
- But instead we get this:
- Animations (and the whole program) starts getting laggy





Understanding the problem



- You must not "sleep" your program/main thread
- Instead of sleeping a "waiting" mechanism should be implemented
- Interval how often should the timer tick
- Remaining time left to next tick
- TcInstance The object, which should be invoked on timer tick

```
struct TimerData {
   int64_t interval;
   int64_t remaining;
   TimerClient *tcInstance;
};
```

Implementation basics



- A TimerClient class is implemented
- It is important to actually implement a function callback
- It determines what should be done when the time ticks (and who calls it)
- Change the animation frame for example

```
class TimerClient {
public:
    virtual ~TimerClient() = default;

    virtual void onTimeout(int32_t timerId) = 0;

    void startTimer(int64_t interval, int32_t timerId);
};
```

Keeping track of global time



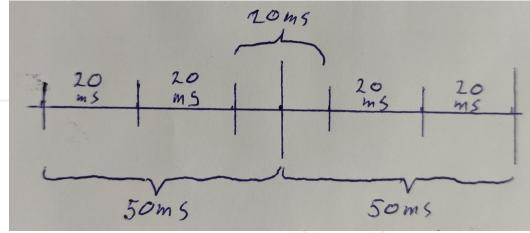
- Somewhere at main loop level the concept of global time must be measured
- That time is used to update all started timers
- This ensures same behavior under different FPS

```
void processTime() {
  const int64 t msElapsed = elapsedTime.getElapsed().toMilliseconds();
  for (auto it = timerMap.begin(); it != timerMap.end(); ++it) {
    TimerData& timerData = it->second;
    const int32 t timerId = it->first;
    timerData.remaining -= msElapsed;
    if (0 > timerData.remaining) {
      timerData.tcInstance->onTimeout(timerId);
      timerData.remaining += timerData.interval;
```

Problem - solved



- We've managed to achieve the wanted behavior
- Each timer is not blocking the program
- Each timer is independent



```
void processTime() {
   const int64_t msElapsed = elapsedTime.getElapsed().toMilliseconds();

   for (auto it = timerMap.begin(); it != timerMap.end(); ++it) {
        TimerData& timerData = it->second;
        const int32_t timerId = it->first;

        timerData.remaining -= msElapsed;
        if (0 > timerData.remaining) {
            timerData.tcInstance->onTimeout(timerId);
            timerData.remaining += timerData.interval;
        }
    }
}
```



Questions?

















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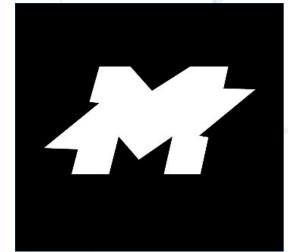








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