# 1. What is a game engine?

A game engine is not only used to make a game, but it can also be used to do a lot more things. It can create VR, scientific visualization, and so forth.

A game engine doesn’t create data, but loads existing files (data, or virtual file) from disk, we call it asset. They maybe make the texture in Photoshop, or 3d model in Maya, and then convert it to something that game engine can read, like jpeg for picture or obj for 3d model.

To build the game engine, we need many systems, like platform abstraction layer (if the game engine is cross platform), rendering, audio.

The aim of the game engine is that, for someone who don’t familiar with programming to create the data and visualize it. For example, Unity, you can use it to create a minimal game with minimal script.

# 2. Design the game engine

We are going to design a simple game engine with ImGUI, not a window application. We need:

1. Entry point: how to launch the main function

2. Application layer: deal with life cycle

3. Window layer: Input, event manager

4. Render: biggest system. Most of the game engine start with renderer immediately. But we will start with a debugging layer, and all those infrastructure, and that could make the renderer building more easily.

5. Render API abstraction. Our system should support multiple graphic API (OpenGL, Direct X, Vulcan), we need to add an additional layer on the top of the basic graphic API.

6. Debugging support.

7. Scripting language: support Lua, C#

8. Memory system: a necessary to manage memory

9. Entity component system (ECS): crate game object, and model it.

10. File I/O, Virtual file system (VFS)

11. Build system: connect to Photoshop to adjust the vertex of the model.

For now, this project only support Windows and OpenGL

# 3. Project setup

We will create a dll, and link all of our work into one dll, and make our game based on the dll. Instead of statically link all of our dependencies into the game.

First, remove the x86, it doesn’t support 32-bit system.

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For all configurations option, we change the output to dll.

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Change the output folder, and the intermediate folder

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Now we had our engine, but we need to add out application to use the game engine

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Copy paste all the setting from the game engine to the sandbox, and the sandbox is an application

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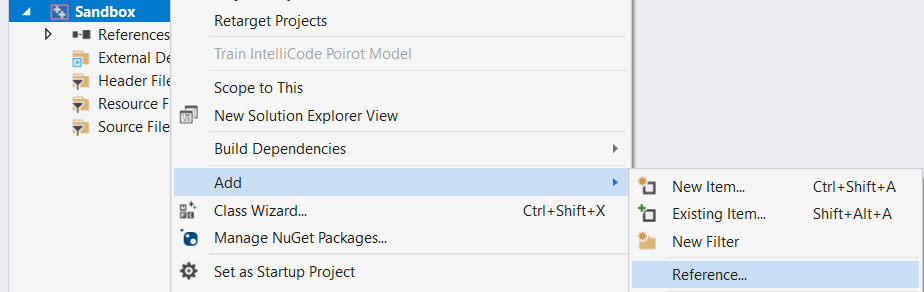
Also, we need to set the sandbox as the startup project.

Open GameEngin.sln and shift the order of the two projects.

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Link this two projects

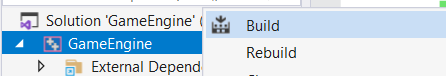


When the game engine generate a dll file, the sandbox will link to that file

Crate dll function, and build

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Now we have dll and lib file

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Then, go to the sandbox and crate the application, and import the dll and build

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We can copy paster the dll file manually from the game engine output folder, to the sandbox output folder, to run this project

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# 4. Entry point

Each library must have an entry point, even dynamic library. Out application use dll code from game engine, so we need to attach or detach that code somewhere.

Here, the main function is inside the application, but we want to control it from the engine side

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Define the macro, and add the macro to the preprocessor.

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In Game Engine, add the macro of GE\_BUILD\_DLL and GE\_PLATFORM\_WiNDOWS. In application, add the macro of GE\_PLATFORM\_WiNDOWS.

And the application in Game Engine use that API

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Add the include file

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Also add the include directory in the sandbox

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In the application in Game engine, define the application creator function, but implement this function is the sandbox.

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In the sandbox, there is no main function.

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# 5. Logging

A system to log (print) event. We will use SPD log library. <https://github.com/gabime/spdlog>

The license show that we need to include this license to our project. We don’t need to have the whole code base, but add it as a submodule of our project.



Git will download it and create a .gitmodules file

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Add the directory to the game engine and the sandbox project

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We will create a middle layer class to wrap up the spd library.

Create the log file

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Define macro

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Init log

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# 6. Premake

Right now, our build toolset is VS on windows, but we want to create a cross platform system.

We will not use Cmake, because Cmake is extremely complicate. We will use Lua to create premake.

Download Premake from github: <https://github.com/premake/premake-core/releases/tag/v5.0.0-alpha13>

Copy the exe file and paste into the project, make a new folder

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This vendor in the root directory of the project is different from the vendor in the Game engine folder, it covers the whole project.

Write the premake script as premake5.lua.

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Write a batch file for this.

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Then, you may delete GameEngine.sln, and .vcxproj, .vcxproj.filters, .vcxproj.user file, and click the batch file to generate those file by premake.

# 7. Event system

Handle with window input, for example, resize the window, mouse move, mouse click.

The application create the window class, and the windows class will finally draw triangle on the screen. When event happened, the window class will use the callback provided by the application.

Event type:

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Event group:

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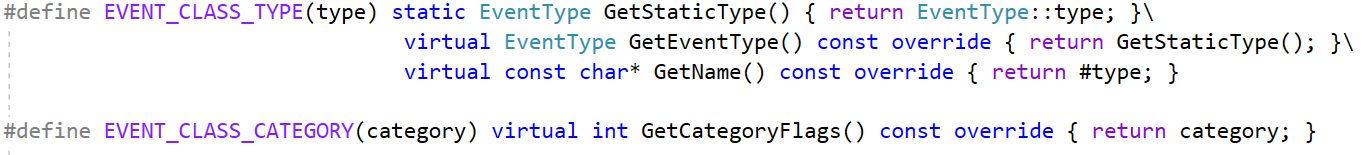
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Define event base class

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Define macro to make the derived class easy



Define event dispatcher

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Also the operator for output

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For all of the other types of event, inherit this base class

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# 8. Precompiled header

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Include everything we need in one single file, and add it to the premake

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Now, you may delete all the relevant library:

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For each .cpp file, you can see that it use the precompiled header

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Mind that, you also need to include this precompiled header into your .cpp files:

1. make sure that all the .cpp files include this precompiled header “gepch.h”

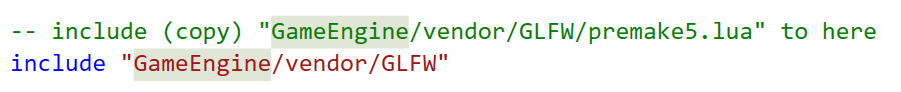
2. #include "gepch.h" must be on the top of all the included libraries.

3. you don’t need to include it in the header file, because it is already been precompiled.

# 9. Window abstraction

Currently, we will use GLFW to create the window. But GLFW doesn’t support DirectX. Later, we may use win32 because it supports DirectX. We also use git submodule to add GLFW to our project. <https://github.com/thecherno/glfw>





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Define a window structure

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Define the window class

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You may have two problems when following this episode:

1. lots of unresolved external symbols

2. unresolved external symbols DwmExtendFrameIntoClientArea

1. For the first problem, you may notice that in GLFW project setting, go to C/C++ -> Code Generation, on the right hand side, the runtime library is Multi-threaded DLL (/MD), that means when compile this project, GLFW will use C++ dynamic library. And in the Hazel project setting, the runtime library however is Multi-threaded (/MT), that means when compile this project, Hazel will use static links of C++ runtime. Now we can have 4 combinations, and all of them are valid except GLFW use (/MD) and Hazel use (/MT).

Therefore, you can have GLFW use (/MD) and Hazel use (/MD), or GLFW use (/MT) and Hazel use (/MD), or GLFW use (/MT) and Hazel use (/MT)

Here, it is better to set this options in premake5.lua file, however I didn't find any method to change that setting. You can set it in Visual studio directly. And don't forget to set it each time after you regenerate the solution .sln file.

2. For the second problem, I guess that the new version of GLFW use this new function, and this function is in dwmapi.lib. Therefore, add this dependency into premake5.lua.

links

{

"GLFW",

"opengl32.lib",

"dwmapi.lib"

}

And regenerate the solution. Don't forget to change the C++ runtime setting.

# 10. Window event

Set event callback for GLFW

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Each time when event happened, this function will be called. It will get the pointer of the window, and create a event class

Set event callback in application.

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In C++, I have such a function in C++: void Func(std::function<void(int&)> f) { f(); } The input of this function is std::function<void(int&)>

Now I want to call this function, and I have such a function as input void fun(int& t) { printf("this is the input function"); } I find that Func(fun); is wrong. The compiler said that no suitable convert from "void (int&)" to "std::function<void(int&)>"

But, if the input is a labmda function, then it works: Func([](int& t) {printf("this is the input function");});

ChatGPT:

The reason you're encountering an error when calling Func(fun) is because the type of fun is a regular function pointer (void (\*)(int&)), not an std::function<void(int&)>. Although a function pointer can be implicitly converted to an std::function type when the signature matches, it doesn't happen automatically in this case.

When you use a lambda function, it works because a lambda function creates a closure object that can be implicitly converted to std::function. The lambda function you provided has the correct signature (void(int&)), so it can be converted to std::function<void(int&)> without any issues.

If you want to use a regular function like fun without modifying its type, you can either explicitly cast it to std::function<void(int&)> or use std::bind to create a callable object with the desired signature.

Using std::bind would look like this: Func(std::bind(fun, std::placeholders::\_1)). std::bind creates a callable object that "binds" the function fun with the placeholder argument \_1. The placeholder indicates where the argument int& t will be passed when the bound function is called.

Alternatively, you can cast the function pointer to the desired type: Func(static\_cast<std::function<void(int&)>>(fun)). Here, the static\_cast explicitly converts the function pointer fun to an std::function<void(int&)> before passing it to Func.

Both of these approaches allow you to use the regular function fun as the argument to Func, but the lambda function and std::bind provide more flexibility and convenience when working with different function signatures.

OnEvent function

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Use dispatcher to execute the event.

# 11. Layers

Like Photoshop, you can choose to turn on or turn off a layer to draw. Each layer will be update separately, like a layer stack. The layer should be rendered from bottom to top, while the events should be handled from top to bottom.

Add layer and layer stack

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It use emplace to append elements:

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emplace function have a better performance

MyClass obj(arg1, arg2);

vec.insert(vec.begin(), obj);

In this case, it will first create this object, and then copy it into the vector. However, if you already know the obj class, you can use emplace to avoid copy constructor:

vec.emplace(vec.begin(), arg1, arg2);

And emplace function is available from C++ 11, and must have the argument first.

Then add this layer function into the application.

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Also, update the run function

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Handle the event, the event should be handle from top to bottom.

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Test layer in the sandbox

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# 12. Modern OpenGL (Glad)

We need to load OpenGL functions from GPU to C++ code. Instead of glew, we will use glad. Glad is more modern

Go to the website: <https://glad.dav1d.de/>, and generate a loader, and download the zip file

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Write premake file

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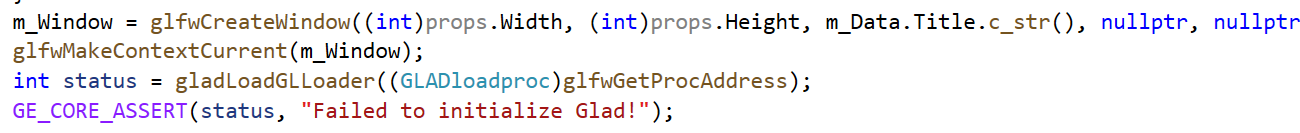
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And include this premake file into the project, and regenerate the solution

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Load Glad in WindowsWindow



You should include glfw after glad, or it will cause error: OpenGL header already included, remove this include, glad already provides it

To solve this error, you can find that in OpenGL:

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You should define GLFW\_INCLUDE\_NONE to make sure that glfw doesn’t include gl

Then, add this predefine in the premake5.lua, and regenerate the project

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Now, because glfw doesn’t include gl anymore, in application.cpp, glClearColor doesn’t exist. You need to change the #include <GLFW/glfw3.h> to #include <glad/glad.h>

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# 13. ImGUI

Download and add it as a submodule of our project. <https://github.com/TheCherno/imgui>, use this premake file, but download ImGui newest version (or docking branch) from its own website.

git submodule add https://github.com/TheCherno/imgui GameEngine/vendor/imgui

Add it to the premake5.lua file, and regenerate the solution, don’t forget to include the backends of imgui to the include directory.

Create a ImGui layer and inherit Layer class

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Check the example. For attach function:

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For update function:

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In Application.cpp, add OnAttach function call when push layer

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And in sandbox, add this new ImGui layer.

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ImGUI event system will be skiped since imgui\_impl\_glfw has a complete event system.

# 14. Polling Input, and Key and Mouse code

Instead of event handling system, we need to build another system, that can allow user to ask whether some event happened. For example, the user wants to build a program, so that when the alt key is pressed, he can rotate the model. Here, we need the polling input.

Define these functions in input.h

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Implement these functions in WindowsInput.cpp

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Test it in Application Run function

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1. For key and mouse code, we don’t want to use glfw in our sandbox. So, we need to establish our own key code

2. glfw and win32 and other libraries have it own key code. So, we need to separate the glfw code from our code.

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# 15. Math

It is easy to write a math library by yourself, but it is very hard to fully utilize CPU resources. For example, how to use AVX instruction set? How to write in a Single instruction multiple data (SIMD) in a 128 bit instruction? You can either write in assembly code, or compiler intrinsics.

Assembly code: Writing your math library functions in assembly code allows you to have fine-grained control over the instructions and registers used by the CPU. You can directly write instructions using assembly language mnemonics specific to the target architecture, such as x86 or x86-64. This approach provides the highest level of control and optimization but requires expertise in assembly programming.

Compiler intrinsics: Compiler intrinsics are functions provided by the compiler that allow you to write code that directly maps to specific CPU instructions. They provide a higher-level abstraction compared to assembly code and are typically written in C/C++. Compiler intrinsics are architecture-specific, so you need to use the appropriate intrinsics for the target CPU. For example, to use AVX instructions, you would use AVX intrinsics. Intrinsics make it easier to write SIMD code without diving into low-level assembly programming.

Using compiler intrinsics, you can express SIMD operations in a more readable and maintainable manner compared to assembly code. The intrinsics are typically defined as inline functions or macros, and the compiler translates them to the corresponding SIMD instructions during the compilation process.

Both approaches have their advantages and disadvantages. Writing in assembly code provides the utmost control and optimization possibilities, but it requires expertise and can be more challenging to maintain. Compiler intrinsics offer a higher-level abstraction and are easier to work with, but they may not provide the same level of fine-grained control as assembly programming.

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Download glm: <https://github.com/g-truc/glm/releases> , and add it into the include directory of premake5.lua

# 15. Math