

# NUS Library Documentation

Version 1

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# 1 Introduction

---

**NUS library is video game development library written in c.**

## 2 Minimum Specs

---

Requires os: Linux or Windows

Requires video driver supporting Vulkan 1.0.0 or later

# 3 Development

---

## 3.1 Development Environments

### 3.1.1 Linux

#### 3.1.1.1 Debian

Copy the following into a terminal

```
cd ~  
git clone https://github.com/PyCee/NUS_library.git  
cd NUS_library/  
make install  
make recompile
```

#### 3.1.1.2 Other

idk

### 3.1.2 Windows

ldk

## 3.2 Debug

To enable debugging, the library and your application must both be compiled with the macro

`NUS_DEBUG`

This enables Vulkan validation layers and debug extension, both of which must be visible to the application upon compilation.

## 3.3 Unit Tests

Once the environment is setup, the developer may run the unit tests located in the directories in `NUS_library/unit_tests/` to test library functionality.

All tests may be run with the following commands:

```
cd ~/NUS_library/unit_tests/  
make recompile  
make run
```

## 4 Error Checking

---

A function that supports error checking will return a **NUS\_result**

```
typedef enum NUS_result{  
    NUS_FAILURE = 0,  
    NUS_SUCCESS = 1  
} NUS_result;
```

### 4.1 Results

#### 4.1.1 Failure

**NUS\_FAILURE** means the called function failed in such a way that the program must terminate.

#### 4.1.2 Success

**NUS\_SUCCESS** represents a complete success with no cause for worry



# 5 Strings

---

## 5.1 Absolute Path

An absolute path can be represented by the following structure.

```
#define NUS_ABSOLUTE_PATH_MAX_STRING_COUNT 100
typedef struct NUS_absolute_path{
    char path[NUS_ABSOLUTE_PATH_MAX_STRING_COUNT];
} NUS_absolute_path;
```

---

NUS\_absolute\_path nus\_absolute\_path\_build(char const \* const relative\_path)

PARAMETERS

relative\_path - a nul-terminated c-string that represents the path to a file relative to the final executable

DESCRIPTION

Returns a structure that contains relative\_path prefixed by the absolute path to the executable

---

## 5.2 String Group

A structure to manage a group of strings.

NUS\_string\_group

---

void nus\_string\_group\_build(NUS\_string\_group \*p\_string\_group)

PARAMETERS

p\_string\_group - a pointer to an uninitialized or freed string group

DESCRIPTION

Initializes the string group pointed to by p\_string\_group

The string group pointed to by p\_string\_group has a string count of 0

---

void nus\_string\_group\_free(NUS\_string\_group \*p\_string\_group)

PARAMETERS

p\_string\_group - a pointer to an initialized string group

DESCRIPTION

Frees the string group pointed to by p\_string\_group

---

void nus\_string\_group\_append(NUS\_string\_group \*p\_string\_group, const char \*string)

PARAMETERS

p\_string\_group - a pointer to an initialized string group

string - a null-terminated c-string

#### DESCRIPTION

Appends a copy of string to the string group pointed to by p\_string\_group

Increments the string count of the string group pointed to by p\_string\_group

---

```
NUS_result nus_string_group_set(NUS_string_group *p_string_group,
                                unsigned int index, const char * const string)
```

#### PARAMETERS

p\_string\_group - a pointer to an initialized string group

index - the index of the string to set

string - a null-terminated c-string

#### DESCRIPTION

Sets the string at index of the string group pointed to by p\_string\_group to string

index must be less than the string count of the string group pointed to by p\_string\_group

---

```
void nus_string_group_copy(NUS_string_group *p_string_group_dest,
                           NUS_string_group string_group_src)
```

#### PARAMETERS

p\_string\_group\_dest - a pointer to an initialized string group

string\_group\_src - an initialized string group

#### DESCRIPTION

Appends every string in string\_group\_src to the string group pointed to by p\_string\_group\_dest

---

```
unsigned int nus_string_group_string_index(NUS_string_group string_group,
                                           const char *string)
```

#### PARAMETERS

p\_string\_group - an initialized string group

string - a null-terminated c-string

#### DESCRIPTION

Returns the index of the string in string\_group that is equivalent to string

If there is no string equivalent in string\_group, the function will return UINT\_MAX

---

```
void nus_string_group_print(NUS_string_group string_group)
```

#### PARAMETERS

p\_string\_group - an initialized string group

#### DESCRIPTION

Outputs information about string\_group



## 6 Save Files

## 7 Window Management

---

This library supports creating a window. A window is required to directly receive user input and directly output to the screen.

---

```
NUS_result nus_window_build(char *title, unsigned short width,  
                            unsigned short height,  
                            NUS_window *p_window)
```

### PARAMETERS

title - a c-string that will appear in the created window's upper bar

width - width of created window

height - height of created window

p\_window - pointer to an uninitialized, allocated NUS\_window

### DESCRIPTION

Initializes and displays a visible, intractable, os-agnostic window

---

```
void nus_window_free(NUS_window *p_window)
```

### PARAMETERS

p\_window - pointer to an initialized NUS\_window

### DESCRIPTION

Frees memory allocated when window is built

The NUS\_window referenced by p\_window will be destroyed

---

```
void nus_window_print(NUS_window window)
```

### PARAMETERS

window - an initialized NUS\_window

### DESCRIPTION

prints out information about window

---

## 8 User Input

---

User Input is handled by a series of callbacks. A single NUS\_system\_events should be created by the application and populated with application defined callbacks. User input events will be obtained from an initialized NUS\_window.

Types of user input can be categorized into one of the following:

```
typedef enum NUS_event_type{
    NUS_EVENT_MIN_VALUE = 1,
    NUS_EVENT_CLOSE_WINDOW = 2,
    NUS_EVENT_KEY_PRESS = 3,
    NUS_EVENT_KEY_RELEASE = 4,
    NUS_EVENT_MOUSE_BUTTON_PRESS = 5,
    NUS_EVENT_MOUSE_BUTTON_RELEASE = 6,
    NUS_EVENT_MOUSE_MOTION = 7,
    NUS_EVENT_MOUSE_SCROLL = 8,
    NUS_EVENT_MAX_VALUE = 9,
} NUS_event_type;
```

Each event type has a several subtypes which specify an exact event to respond to

Ex: a specific key to a NUS\_EVENT\_KEY\_PRESS

---

NUS\_result nus\_event\_handler\_build(NUS\_event\_handler \*p\_event\_handler)

PARAMETERS

p\_event\_handler - pointer to an uninitialized, allocated NUS\_event\_handler

DESCRIPTION

Initializes p\_event\_handler

---

void nus\_event\_handler\_free(NUS\_event\_handler \*p\_event\_handler)

PARAMETERS

p\_event\_handler - pointer to an initialized NUS\_event\_handler

DESCRIPTION

Frees allocated memory of p\_event\_handler

---

void nus\_event\_handler\_set(NUS\_event\_handler \*p\_event\_handler)

PARAMETERS

p\_event\_handler - pointer to an initialized NUS\_event\_handler

DESCRIPTION

Tells the library what NUS\_event\_handler is responsible for the various callbacks

---

```
void nus_system_events_handle(NUS_window window)
```

#### PARAMETERS

window - events from this window will be received and handled

#### DESCRIPTION

Calls callbacks for events that have not been handled

---

```
#define nus_event_handler_function_append(event_handler, event_type, group_index, function)
```

#### PARAMETERS

event-handler - an initialized NUS\_event\_handler that will receive the callback function

event\_type - NUS\_event\_type that specifies what type of event the callback will respond to

group\_index - an event subtype that tells, beyond the event\_type, what specific event the callback will respond to

function - callback function

#### SPECIFICS

if event\_type is NUS\_EVENT\_MOUSE\_MOTION, function should be of type

```
void (*function)(float, float)
```

otherwise, function should be of type

```
void (*function)(void)
```

#### DESCRIPTION

sets up a user input based callback

## 8.1 Close Window

Represented by NUS\_event\_type NUS\_EVENT\_CLOSE\_WINDOW

Callbacks of this type are called when the user clicks on the close window button of the gui, typically in the top left or right of the window, characterized by an 'x'.

The only valid subtype is the value 0, as no real subtype exists.

It is recommended to always have a callback that ends the application, so the user always has a standard exit

### 8.1.1 Example

```
nus_event_handler_append(event_handler, NUS_EVENT_CLOSE_WINDOW, 0,
                          close_window_callback);
```

## 8.2 Keyboard

### 8.2.1 Key Codes

Key code subtypes refer to which key the callback is bound to, which are:

Key Code	Physical Representation	Key Name
NUS_KEY_ESC	ESC	Escape
NUS_KEY_1	1	One
NUS_KEY_2	2	Two
NUS_KEY_3	3	Three
NUS_KEY_4	4	Four
NUS_KEY_5	5	Five
NUS_KEY_6	6	Six
NUS_KEY_7	7	Seven
NUS_KEY_8	8	Eight
NUS_KEY_9	9	Nine
NUS_KEY_0	0	Zero
NUS_KEY_MINUS	-	Minus
NUS_KEY_EQUALS	=	Equals
NUS_KEY_BACKSPACE	BACKSPACE	Backspace
NUS_KEY_TAB	TAB	Tab
NUS_KEY_Q	q	Q
NUS_KEY_W	w	W
NUS_KEY_E	e	E



NUS_KEY_R	r	R
NUS_KEY_T	t	T
NUS_KEY_Y	y	Y
NUS_KEY_U	u	U
NUS_KEY_I	i	I
NUS_KEY_O	o	O
NUS_KEY_P	p	P
NUS_KEY_LBRACKET	[	Left Bracket
NUS_KEY_RBRACKET	]	Right Bracket
NUS_KEY_ENTER	ENTER	Enter
NUS_KEY_LCTRL	CTRL	Left Control
NUS_KEY_A	a	A
NUS_KEY_S	s	S
NUS_KEY_D	d	D
NUS_KEY_F	f	F
NUS_KEY_G	g	G
NUS_KEY_H	h	H
NUS_KEY_J	j	J
NUS_KEY_K	k	K
NUS_KEY_L	l	L
NUS_KEY_SEMICOLON	;	Semi-colon
NUS_KEY_APOSTROPHE	'	Apostrophe
NUS_KEY_LSHIFT	SHIFT	Left Shift
NUS_KEY_BACKSLASH	\	Backslash
NUS_KEY_Z	z	Z

NUS_KEY_X	x	X
NUS_KEY_C	c	C
NUS_KEY_V	v	V
NUS_KEY_B	b	B
NUS_KEY_N	n	N
NUS_KEY_M	m	M
NUS_KEY_COMMA	,	Comma
NUS_KEY_PERIOD	.	Period
NUS_KEY_RSHIFT	SHIFT	Right Shift
NUS_KEY_KP_MULTIPLY	*	Star
NUS_KEY_LALT	ALT	Left Alt
NUS_KEY_SPACE		Spacebar
NUS_KEY_NUM_LOCK	NUM LOCK	Num Lock
NUS_KEY_KP_7	7	Keypad Seven
NUS_KEY_KP_8	8	Keypad Eight
NUS_KEY_KP_9	9	Keypad Nine
NUS_KEY_KP_MINUS	-	Keypad Minus
NUS_KEY_KP_4	4	Keypad Four
NUS_KEY_KP_5	5	Keypad Five
NUS_KEY_KP_6	6	Keypad Six
NUS_KEY_KP_PLUS	+	Keypad Plus
NUS_KEY_KP_1	1	Keypad One
NUS_KEY_KP_2	2	Keypad Two
NUS_KEY_KP_3	3	Keypad Three
NUS_KEY_KP_0	0	Keypad Zero

NUS_KEY_KP_PERIOD	.	Keypad Period
NUS_KEY_KP_ENTER	ENTER	Keypad Enter
NUS_KEY_RCTRL	CTRL	Right Control
NUS_KEY_RALT	ALT	Right Alt
NUS_KEY_ARROW_UP	↑	Up Arrow
NUS_KEY_ARROW_LEFT	←	Left Arrow
NUS_KEY_ARROW_RIGHT	→	Right Arrow
NUS_KEY_ARROW_DOWN	↓	Down Arrow

### 8.2.2 Examples

```

nus_event_handler_append(event_handler, NUS_EVENT_KEY_PRESS,
                        NUS_KEY_W, w_press_callback);
nus_event_handler_append(event_handler, NUS_EVENT_KEY_RELEASE,
                        NUS_KEY_R, r_release_callback);

```

## 8.3 Mouse

### 8.3.1 Motion

Mouse motion requires a 0 in place of a subtype. No real subtype exists.

Mouse motion callbacks takes (float, float) as parameters.

The first parameter is the change in the x position of the mouse since the last motion event detected.

The second parameter is that of the y position.

### 8.3.2 Button

A mouse button has the subtypes:

NUS\_MOUSE\_BUTTON\_LEFT, NUS\_MOUSE\_BUTTON\_RIGHT, and  
NUS\_MOUSE\_BUTTON\_MIDDLE



# 9 3D Math

## 9.1 Vectors

A 3D vector contains a x, a y, and a z component. A vector is used to describe a point in a 3D space, or to describe a direction (directions must be normalized).

A 3D vector is represented by a NUS\_vector.

```
typedef struct NUS_vector{
    double x, y, z;
} NUS_vector;
```

---

NUS\_vector **nus\_vector\_build**(double x, double y, double z)

### PARAMETERS

x - x value of the resulting vector

y - y value of the resulting vector

z - z value of the resulting vector

### DESCRIPTION

Returns an initialized vector with the x, y, and z values of the parameters

---

NUS\_vector **nus\_vector\_add**(NUS\_vector vector\_0, NUS\_vector vector\_1)

### PARAMETERS

vector\_0 - the initialized augend

vector\_1 - the initialized addend

### DESCRIPTION

Returns the sum of the parameters

---

NUS\_vector **nus\_vector\_scale**(NUS\_vector vector, double scale)

### PARAMETERS

vector - the base initialized vector

scale - scalar value vector will be multiplied by

### DESCRIPTION

Returns vector scaled by the scalar

---

NUS\_vector **nus\_vector\_subtract**(NUS\_vector vector\_0, NUS\_vector vector\_1)

### PARAMETERS

vector\_0 - the initialized minuend

vector\_1 - the initialized subtrahend

### DESCRIPTION

Returns the second parameter subtracted from the first

---

NUS\_vector nus\_vector\_normalize(NUS\_vector vector)

PARAMETERS

vector - initialized vector to be normalized

DESCRIPTION

Returns a normalized vector

---

double nus\_vector\_dot(NUS\_vector vector\_0, NUS\_vector vector\_1)

PARAMETERS

vector\_0 - first initialized vector

vector\_1 - second initialized vector

DESCRIPTION

Returns dot product of vector\_0 and vector\_1

---

NUS\_vector nus\_vector\_cross(NUS\_vector vector\_0, NUS\_vector vector\_1)

PARAMETERS

vector\_0 - first initialized vector

vector\_1 - second initialized vector

DESCRIPTION

Returns cross product of vector\_0 and vector\_1

---

NUS\_vector nus\_vector\_interpolate(NUS\_vector vector\_0, NUS\_vector vector\_1, double t)

PARAMETERS

vector\_0 - first initialized vector

vector\_1 - second initialized vector

t - interpolation progress

DESCRIPTION

Returns a vector from vector\_0 to vector\_1 by t

A  $t \leq 0.0$  returns vector\_0

A  $t \geq 1.0$  returns vector\_1

A t of 0.5 returns a vector halfway between vector\_0 and vector\_1

---

char nus\_vector\_cmp(NUS\_vector vector\_0, NUS\_vector vector\_1, double range)

PARAMETERS

vector\_0 - first initialized vector

vector\_1 - second initialized vector

Range - maximum distance

DESCRIPTION

Returns (range  $\leq$  distance between vector\_0 and vector\_1)

---

`void nus_vector_print(NUS_vector vector)`

PARAMETERS

vector - an initialized vector

DESCRIPTION

Outputs information about vector

## 9.2 Quaternions

Quaternions are represented by

```
typedef struct NUS_quaternion{
```

```
    double w, x, y, z;
```

```
} NUS_quaternion;
```

`nus_quaternion_unit`

`nus_quaternion_lerp`

`nus_quaternion_slerp`

`nus_quaternion_apply_rotation`

`nus_quaternion_print`

---

`NUS_quaternion nus_quaternion_build(double w, double x, double y, double z)`

PARAMETERS

w - w-value

x - x-value

y - y-value

z - z-value

DESCRIPTION

Returns a quaternion with the values w, x, y and z

---

`NUS_quaternion nus_quaternion_pure(NUS_vector vector)`

PARAMETERS

vector - an initialized vector

DESCRIPTION

Returns a pure quaternion built from vector

---

`NUS_quaternion nus_quaternion_unit(NUS_vector vector, double radians)`

PARAMETERS

vector - an initialized, normalized vector

radians - extent of rotation in radians

#### DESCRIPTION

Returns a unit quaternion built from `vector` and `radians`

---

NUS\_quaternion `nus_quaternion_conjugate`(NUS\_quaternion quaternion)

#### PARAMETERS

quaternion - an initialized quaternion

#### DESCRIPTION

Returns the conjugate of `quaternion`

---

NUS\_quaternion `nus_quaternion_h_product`(NUS\_quaternion quaternion\_0,  
NUS\_quaternion quaternion\_1)

#### PARAMETERS

quaternion\_0 - first initialized quaternion

quaternion\_1 - second initialized quaternion

#### DESCRIPTION

Returns the h product of `quaternion_0` and `quaternion_1`

---

NUS\_vector `nus_quaternion_apply_rotation`(NUS\_quaternion quaternion,  
NUS\_vector vector)

#### PARAMETERS

quaternion - an initialized unit quaternion

vector - an initialized vector

#### DESCRIPTION

Returns `quaternion` applied to `vector`

---

NUS\_quaternion `nus_quaternion_lerp`(NUS\_quaternion quaternion\_0,  
NUS\_quaternion quaternion\_1, `double t`)

#### PARAMETERS

quaternion\_0 - an initialized unit quaternion

quaternion\_1 - an initialized unit quaternion

t - lerp progress

#### DESCRIPTION

Returns a quaternion lerp by `t` between `quaternion_0` and `quaternion_1`

If `t` <= 0.0, returns `quaternion_0`

If `t` >= 1.0, returns `quaternion_1`

Is an approximation. For 100% realistic interpolation, use `slerp`

---

NUS\_quaternion `nus_quaternion_slerp`(NUS\_quaternion quaternion\_0,



NUS\_quaternion quaternion\_1, double t)

#### PARAMETERS

quaternion\_0 - an initialized unit quaternion  
 quaternion\_1 - an initialized unit quaternion  
 t - lerp progress

#### DESCRIPTION

Returns a quaternion slerp by t between quaternion\_0 and quaternion\_1  
 If t <= 0.0, returns quaternion\_0  
 If t >= 1.0, returns quaternion\_1

NUS\_quaternion nus\_quaternion\_normalize(NUS\_quaternion quaternion)

#### PARAMETERS

quaternion - an initialized quaternion

#### DESCRIPTION

Returns a normalized quaternion

void nus\_quaternion\_print(NUS\_quaternion quaternion)

#### PARAMETERS

quaternion - an initialized quaternion

#### DESCRIPTION

Outputs information about quaternion

## 9.3 Axes

A 3D rotation can be best described using a set of 3 local axes (plural of “axis”)

```
typedef struct NUS_axes{
  NUS_vector forward, upward, left;
} NUS_axes;
```

NUS\_axes nus\_axes\_build(NUS\_vector forward, NUS\_vector upward, NUS\_vector left)

#### PARAMETERS

forward - an initialized vector  
 upward- an initialized vector  
 left- an initialized vector

#### DESCRIPTION

Returns an initialized set of axes from the parameters

NUS\_axes **nus\_axes\_interpolate**(NUS\_axes axes\_0, NUS\_axes axes\_1, double t)

PARAMETERS

axes\_0 - first initialized set of axes  
 axes\_1 - second initialized set of axes  
 t - interpolation progress

DESCRIPTION

Returns an initialized set of axes interpolated between axes\_0 and axes\_1  
 If  $t \leq 0.0$ , returns axes\_0  
 If  $t \geq 1.0$ , returns axes\_1

---

NUS\_axes **nus\_axes\_invert**(NUS\_axes axes)

PARAMETERS

axes - an initialized set of axes

DESCRIPTION

Returns an initialized set of axes equivalent to the inverted version of axes

---

void **nus\_axes\_print**(NUS\_axes axes)

PARAMETERS

axes - an initialized set of axes

DESCRIPTION

Outputs information about axes

---

NUS\_axes **nus\_axes\_local\_pitch**(NUS\_axes axes, double radians)

PARAMETERS

axes - an initialized set of axes  
 radians - extent of rotation, in radians

DESCRIPTION

Returns axes with all axes rotated around axes.left

---

NUS\_axes **nus\_axes\_local\_yaw**(NUS\_axes axes, double radians)

PARAMETERS

axes - an initialized set of axes  
 radians - extent of rotation, in radians

DESCRIPTION

Returns axes with all axes rotated around axes.upward

---

NUS\_axes **nus\_axes\_local\_roll**(NUS\_axes axes, double radians)

PARAMETERS

axes - an initialized set of axes

radians - extent of rotation, in radians

#### DESCRIPTION

Returns `axes` with all axes rotated around `axes.forward`

---

`NUS_axes` `nus_axes_global_pitch`(`NUS_axes axes`, double radians)

#### PARAMETERS

`axes` - an initialized set of axes

radians - extent of rotation, in radians

#### DESCRIPTION

Returns `axes` with all axes rotated around (1.0, 0.0, 0.0)

---

`NUS_axes` `nus_axes_global_yaw`(`NUS_axes axes`, double radians)

#### PARAMETERS

`axes` - an initialized set of axes

radians - extent of rotation, in radians

#### DESCRIPTION

Returns `axes` with all axes rotated around (0.0, 1.0, 0.0)

---

`NUS_axes` `nus_axes_global_roll`(`NUS_axes axes`, double radians)

#### PARAMETERS

`axes` - an initialized set of axes

radians - extent of rotation, in radians

#### DESCRIPTION

Returns `axes` with all axes rotated around (0.0, 0.0, 1.0)

---

`NUS_axes` `nus_axes_global_rotation`(`NUS_axes axes`, `NUS_quaternion quaternion`)

#### PARAMETERS

`axes` - an initialized set of axes

`quaternion` - an initialized unit quaternion

#### DESCRIPTION

Returns `axes` with all `quaternion` applied to each axis

---

## 9.4 Matrices

Matrices are represented by

```
typedef struct NUS_matrix{
    float ele[4][4];
} NUS_matrix;
```

---

NUS\_matrix **nus\_matrix\_build**(float m00, float m01, float m02, float m03,  
float m10, float m11, float m12, float m13,  
float m20, float m21, float m22, float m23,  
float m30, float m31, float m32, float m33)

#### PARAMETERS

each parameter is a matrix value  
each parameter is named m[row][column]

#### DESCRIPTION

Returns a matrix initialized to the values passed as parameters

---

NUS\_matrix **nus\_matrix\_identity**(void)

#### PARAMETERS

No parameters

#### DESCRIPTION

Returns an initialized identity matrix

---

NUS\_matrix **nus\_matrix\_zero**(void)

#### PARAMETERS

No parameters

#### DESCRIPTION

Returns a matrix with all elements initialized to 0.0

---

NUS\_matrix **nus\_matrix\_transpose**(const NUS\_matrix matrix)

#### PARAMETERS

matrix - matrix to be transposed

#### DESCRIPTION

Returns a transposed version of matrix

---

NUS\_matrix **nus\_matrix\_scale**(const NUS\_matrix matrix, const float s)

#### PARAMETERS

matrix - an initialized matrix

s - a scalar value

#### DESCRIPTION

Returns matrix scaled by s

---

NUS\_matrix **nus\_matrix\_multiply**(const NUS\_matrix matrix\_0, const NUS\_matrix matrix\_1)

#### PARAMETERS

matrix\_0 - first initialized matrix

matrix\_1 - second initialized matrix

#### DESCRIPTION

Returns matrix\_0 \* matrix\_1 (in that order)

---

NUS\_matrix **nus\_matrix\_transformation**(NUS\_vector vector, NUS\_axes axes)

#### PARAMETERS

vector - an initialized NUS\_vector that represents a translation

axes - an initialized set of axes, representing a 3D rotation

#### DESCRIPTION

Returns a transformation matrix that rotates to axes then translates by vector

---

NUS\_vector **nus\_matrix\_transform**(NUS\_matrix matrix, NUS\_vector vector)

#### PARAMETERS

matrix - an initialized transformation matrix

vector - an initialized vector

#### DESCRIPTION

Returns vector transformed by matrix

---

NUS\_matrix **nus\_matrix\_inverted**(NUS\_matrix matrix)

#### PARAMETERS

matrix - an initialized matrix

#### DESCRIPTION

Returns the inverse of matrix

---

**void nus\_matrix\_print**(NUS\_matrix matrix)

#### PARAMETERS

matrix - an initialized matrix

#### DESCRIPTION

Outputs matrix values

# 10 Vulkan

To work with the computer's gpu for rendering, Vulkan is used.

From the official Vulkan website <https://www.khronos.org/vulkan/>

“Vulkan is a new generation graphics and compute API that provides high-efficiency, cross-platform access to modern GPUs used in a wide variety of devices from PCs and consoles to mobile phones and embedded platforms.”

While NUS library abstracts away much of the coding a typical Vulkan program requires, proficient knowledge in Vulkan is still required to make full use of NUS library. The developer will still be interacting with many Vulkan structures and functions.

# **11 GPU Information**

## **11.1 Initialization**

## **11.2 Queue Info**

## **11.3 Command Buffer**

## **11.4 Queue Submit**

# **12 Presentation Surface**

## **12.1 Render Target**

## **12.2 Presenting**

# **Graphics Pipeline**

**Shaders**

**Attachments**

**Pipeline**

# **Model**

**Custom Format**