(not for Dummies)

Note: this presentation does not contain the content from live code demonstrations.

If you'd like to get the live presentation, contact me on the Flecs Discord!

https://discord.gg/BEzP5Rgrrp

Agenda

Introduction

How to write fast code

Flecs Basics

Flecs Advanced

Flecs in Practice

Introduction

Project Overview

C99 CORE HIGH PERFORMANCE
C++11 API PORTABLE
OPTIONAL ADDONS LOW FOOTPRINT
MODULE ECOSYSTEM PROMOTES REUSABILITY
ZERO DEPENDENCIES EASY TO USE

Introduction

High Level Concepts

STORAGE Store entities, components, relationships

QUERIES Expression that matches components

SYSTEMS Which code do I run for matched data

PIPELINES When do I run systems

MODULES How are systems & components organize

Introduction

Unique Features

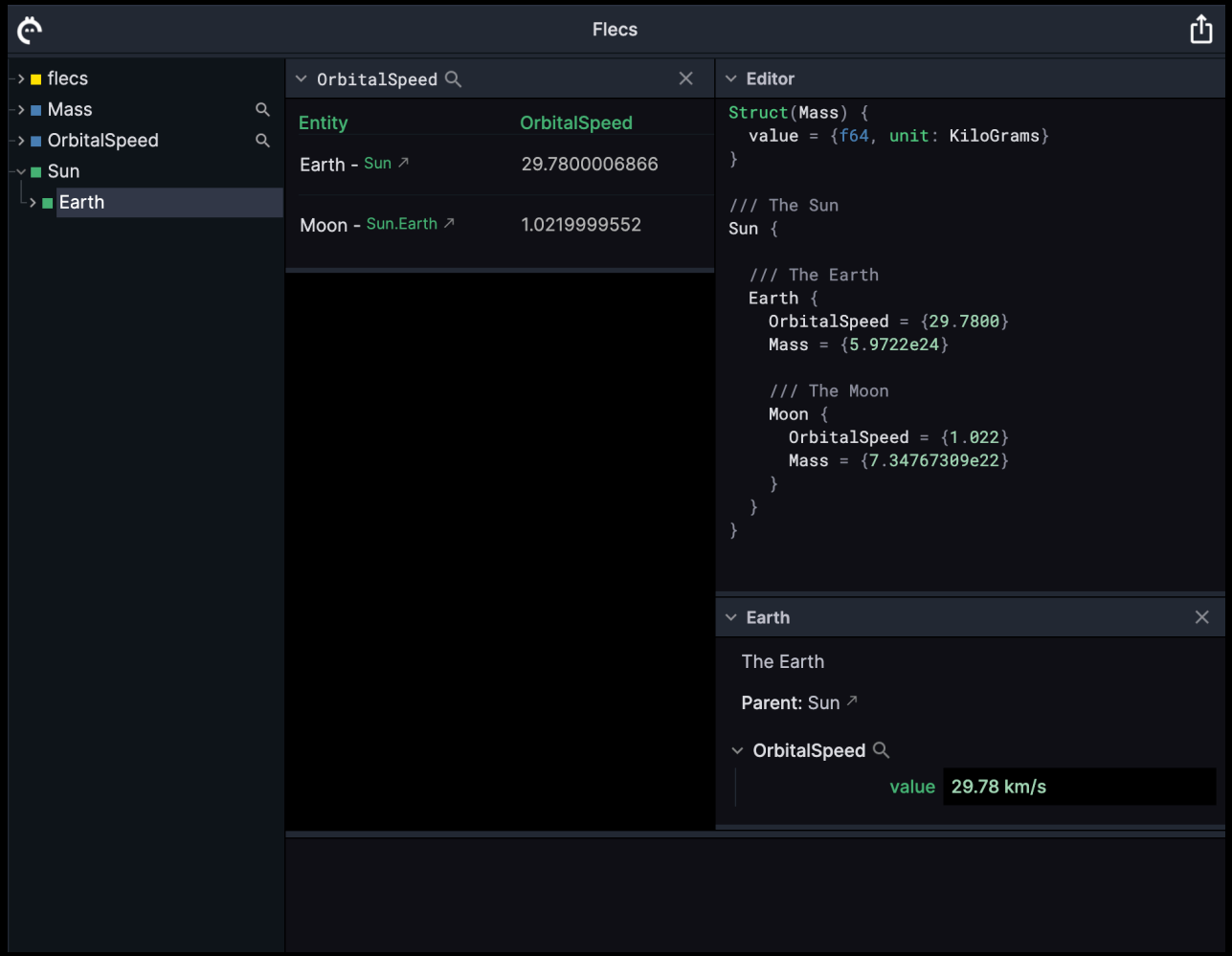
HIERARCHIES Store & query hierarchies natively

RELATIONSHIPS Store & query relationships natively

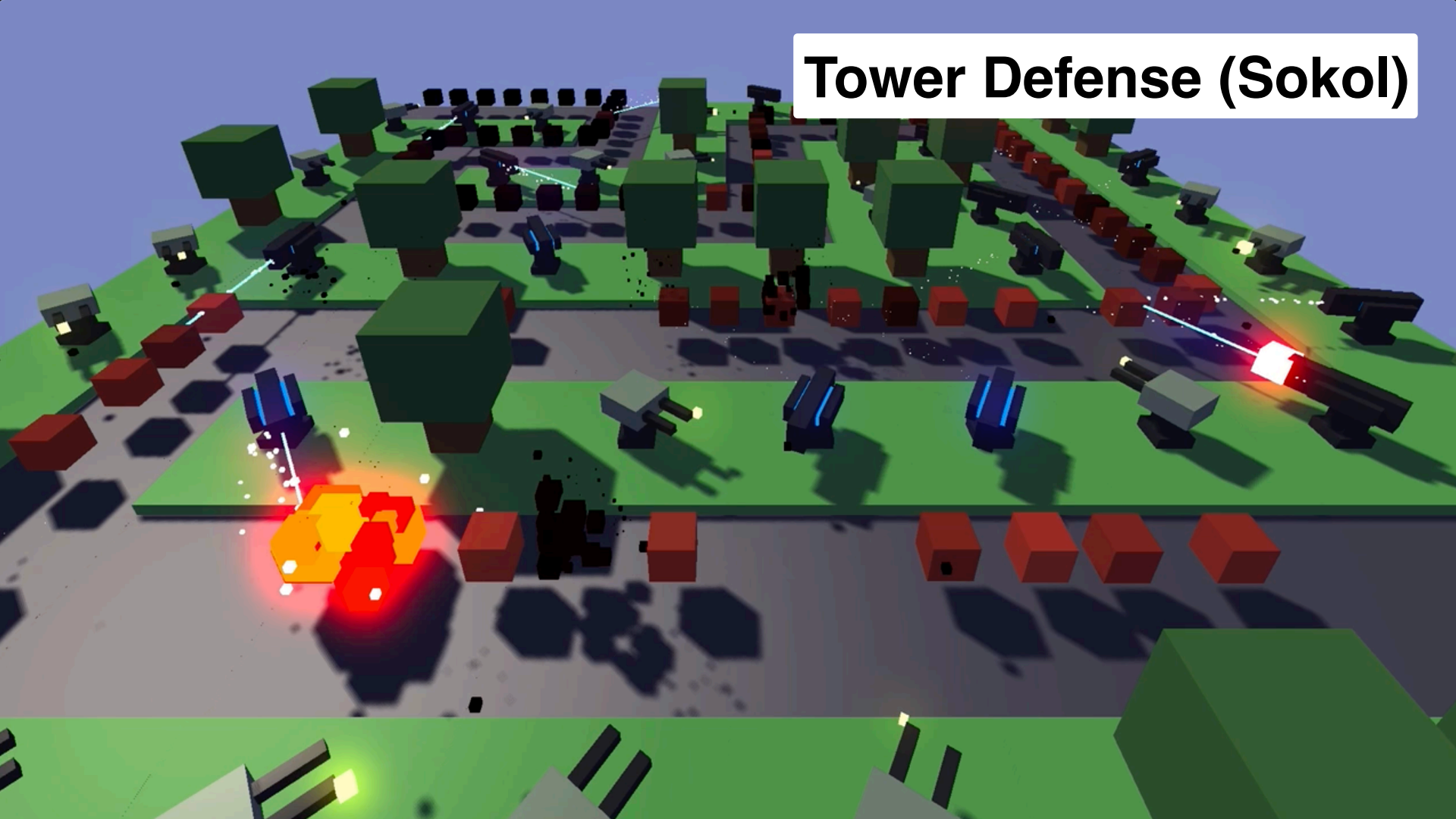
PREFABS Create & instantiate entity templates

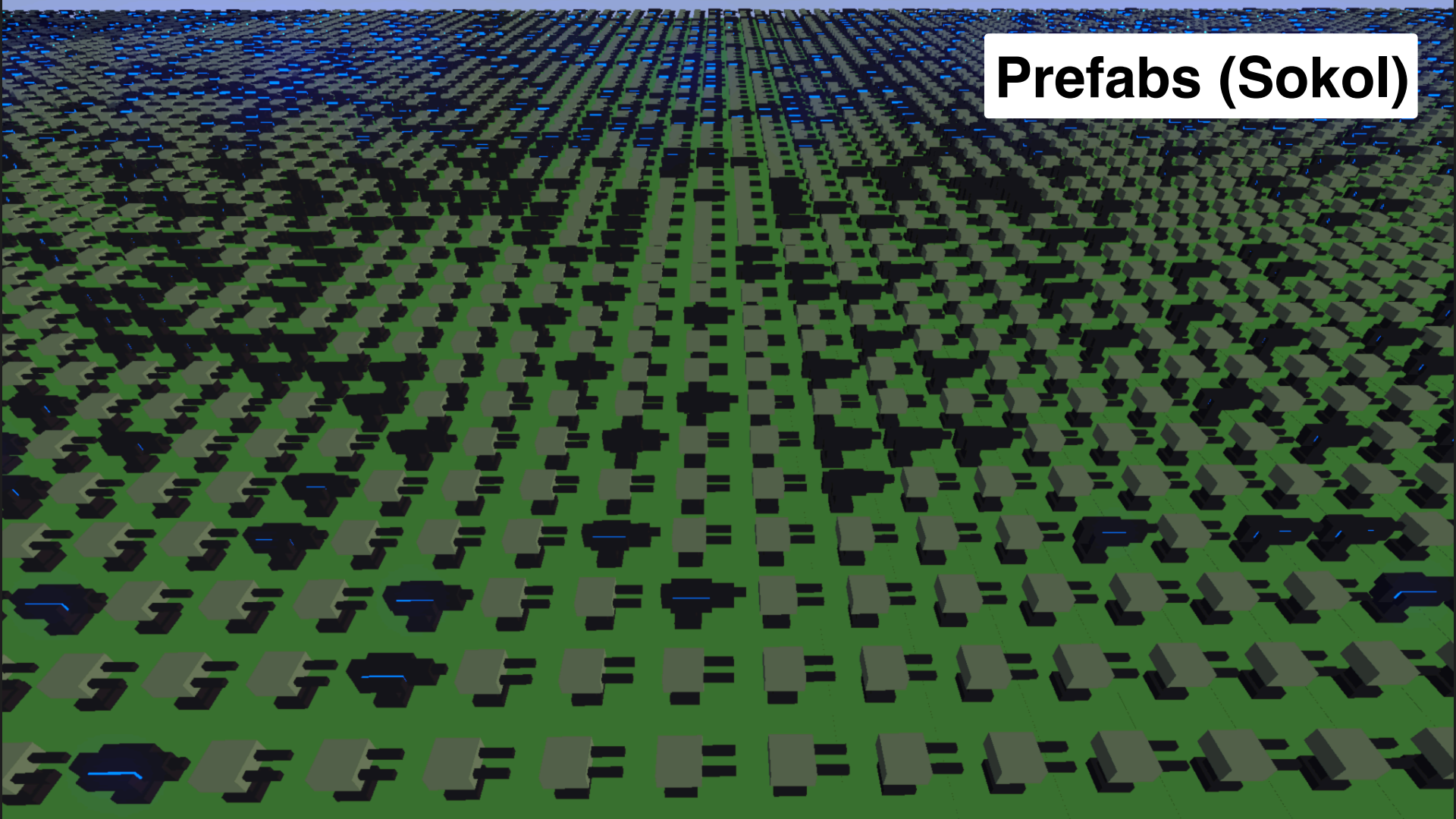
THREADING Thread-safe command queue

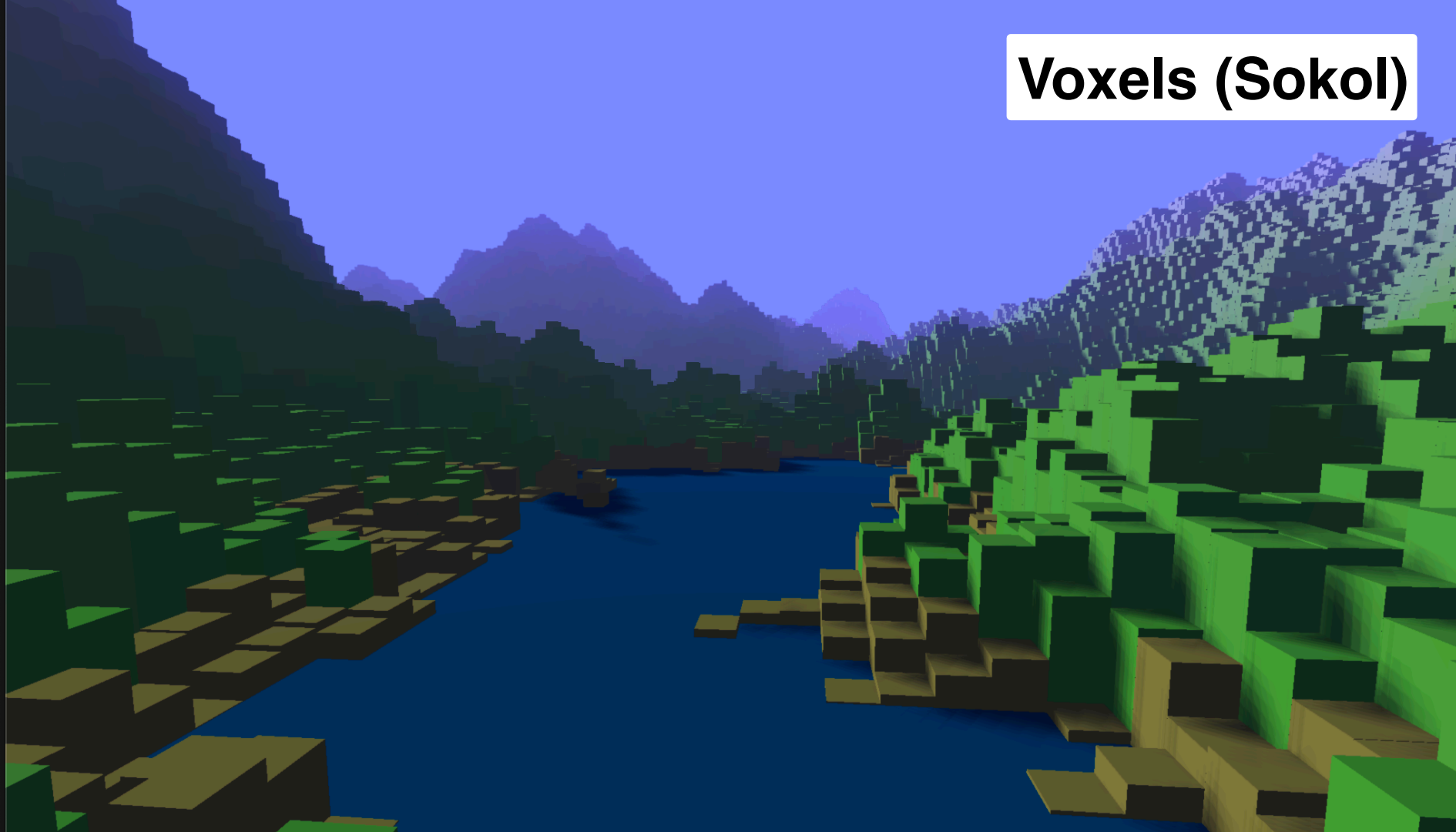
TOOLING Statistics, dashboard, reflection



Explorer (Web)


Tower Defense (Sokol)


Prefabs (Sokol)


Voxels (Sokol)

Introduction

Community

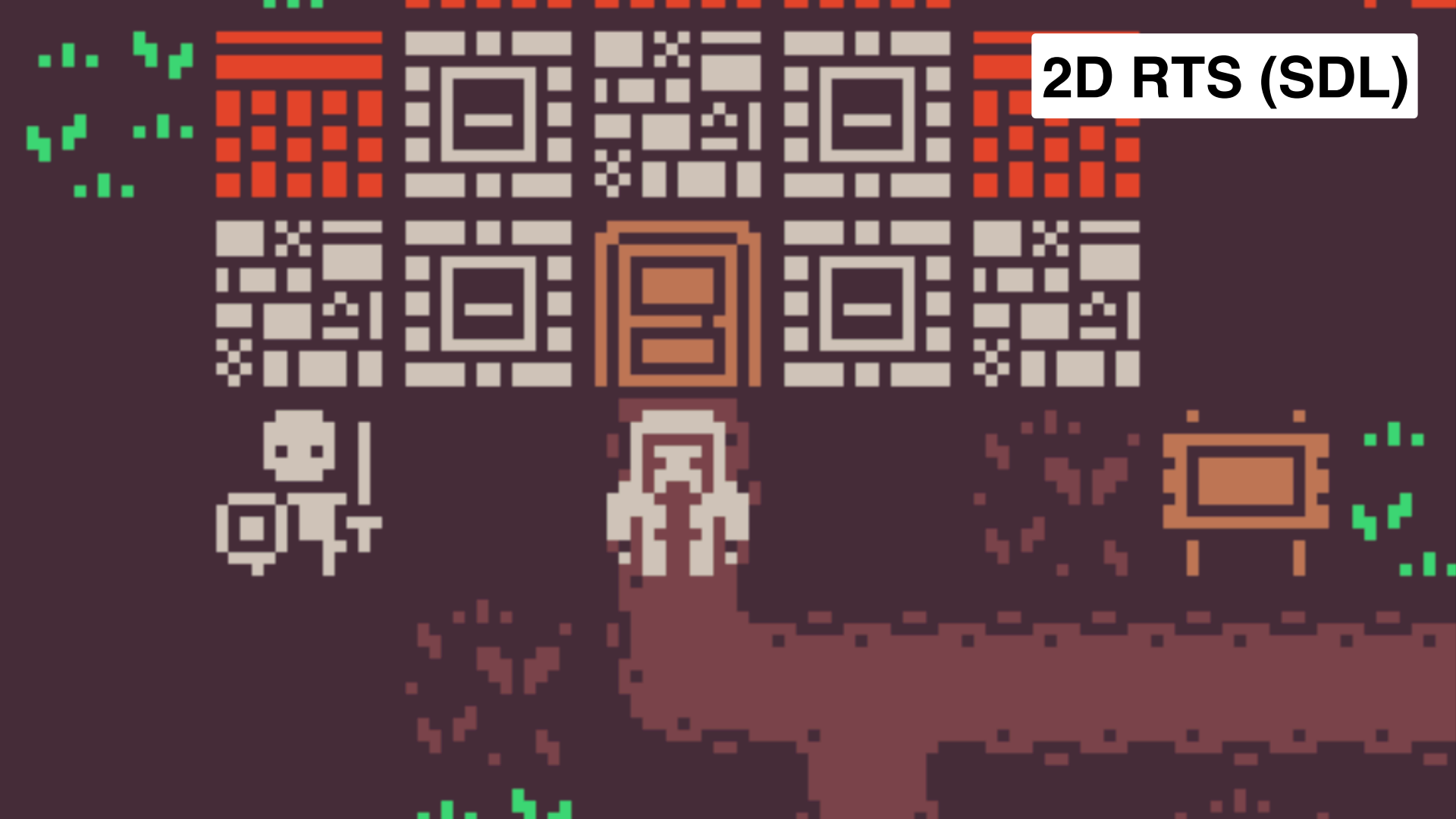
42 CONTRIBUTORS

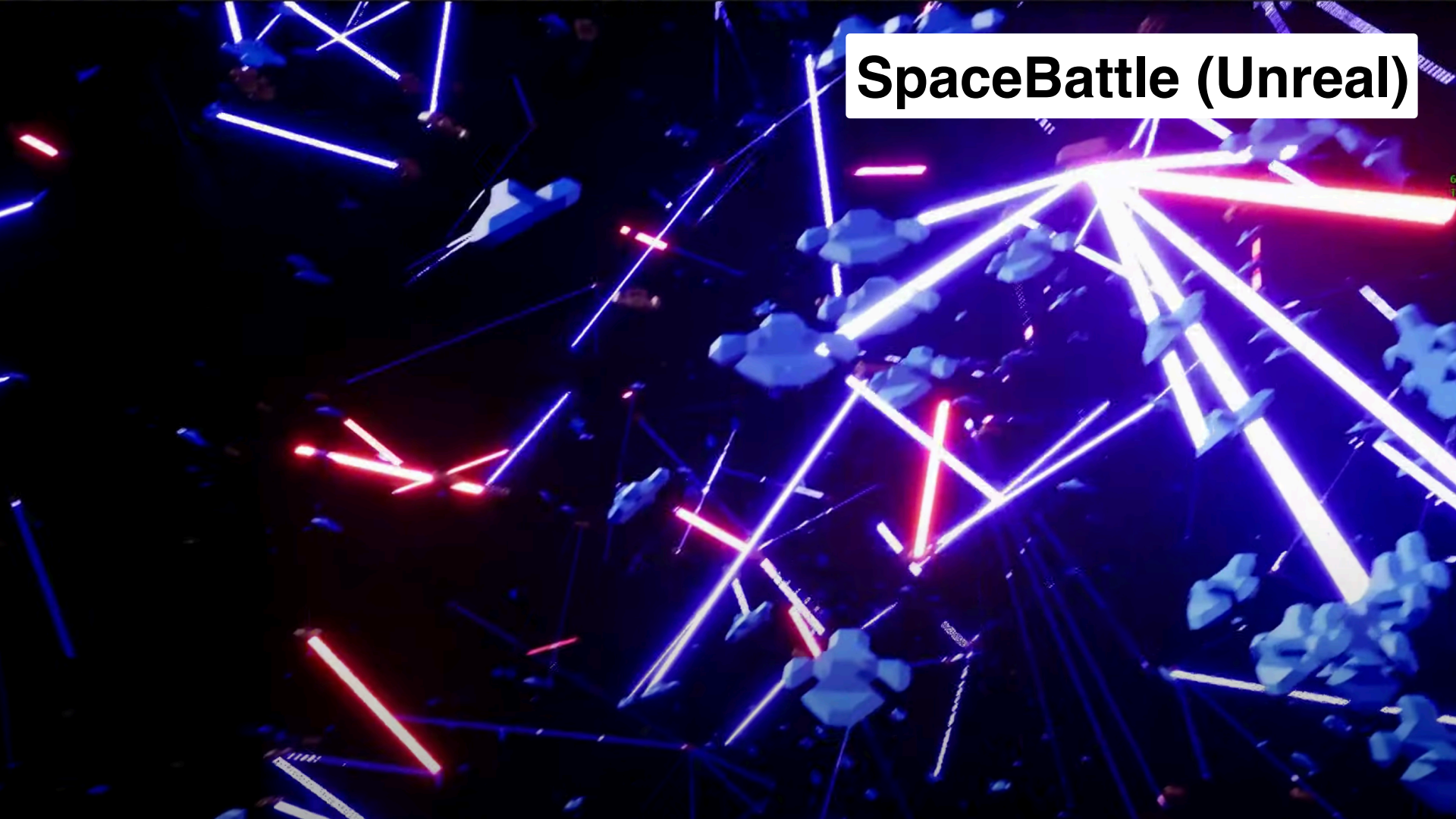
243 PULL REQUESTS

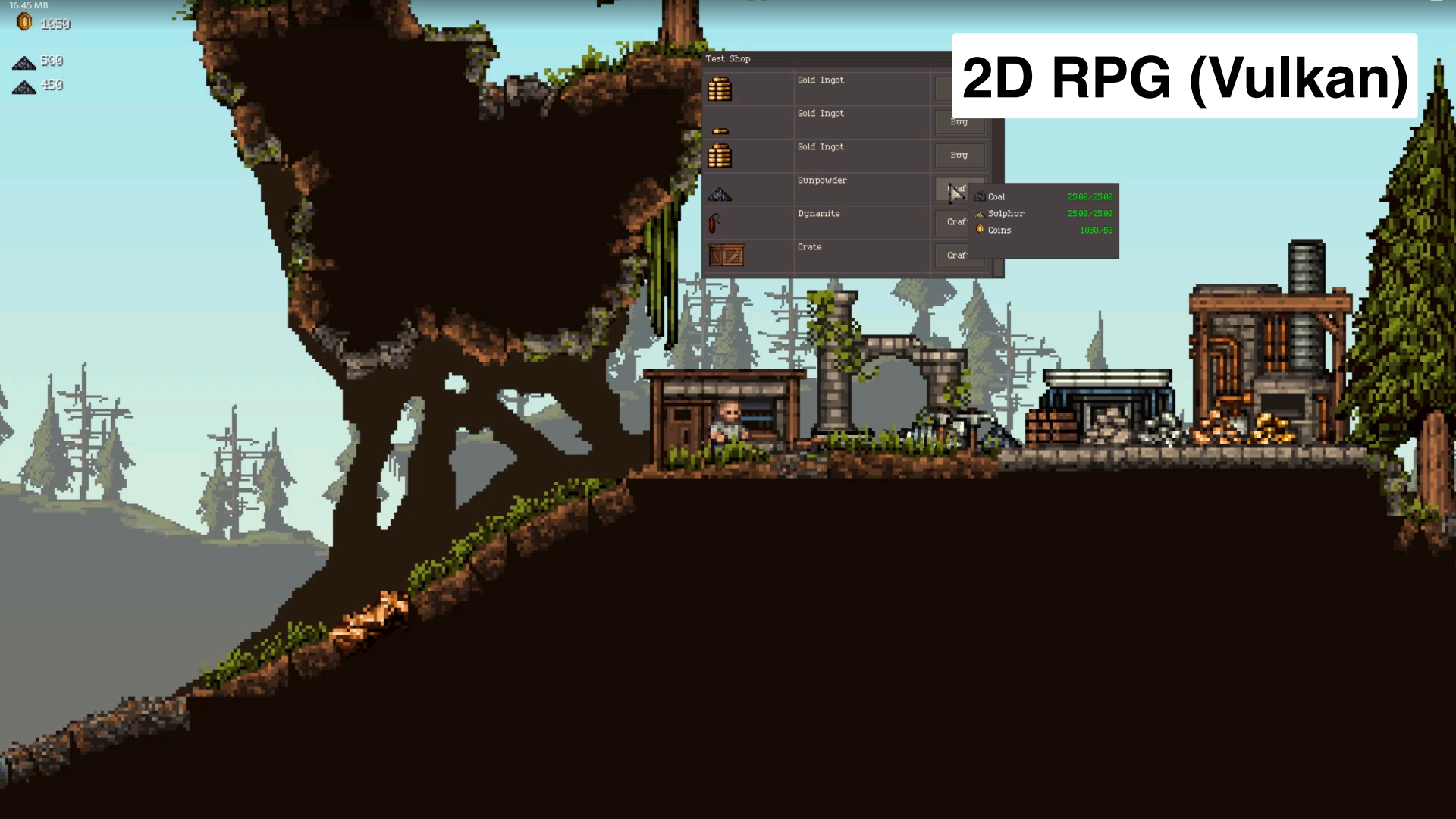
185 FORKS

~800 DISCORD MEMBERS

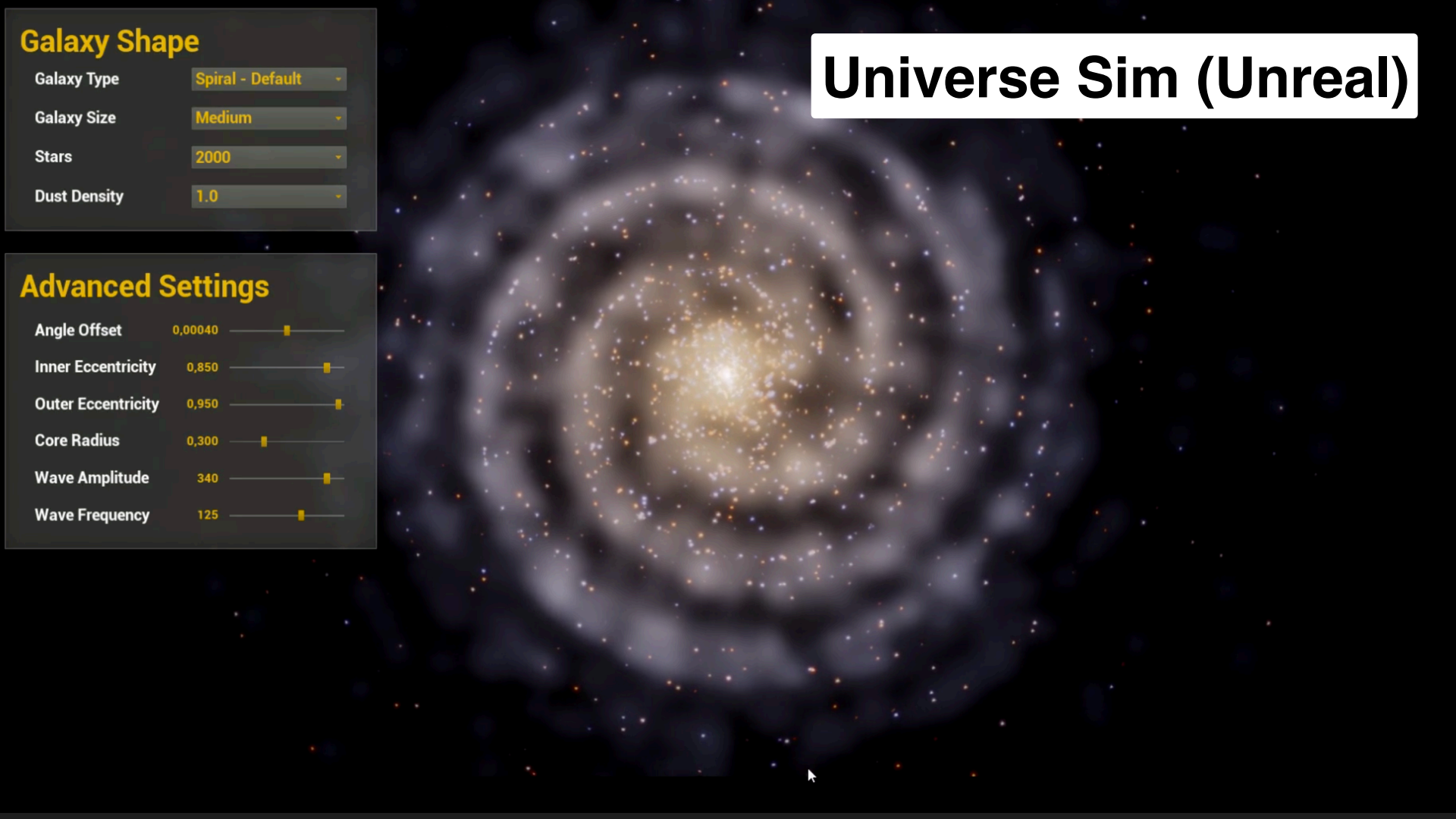
COMMERCIALLY USED

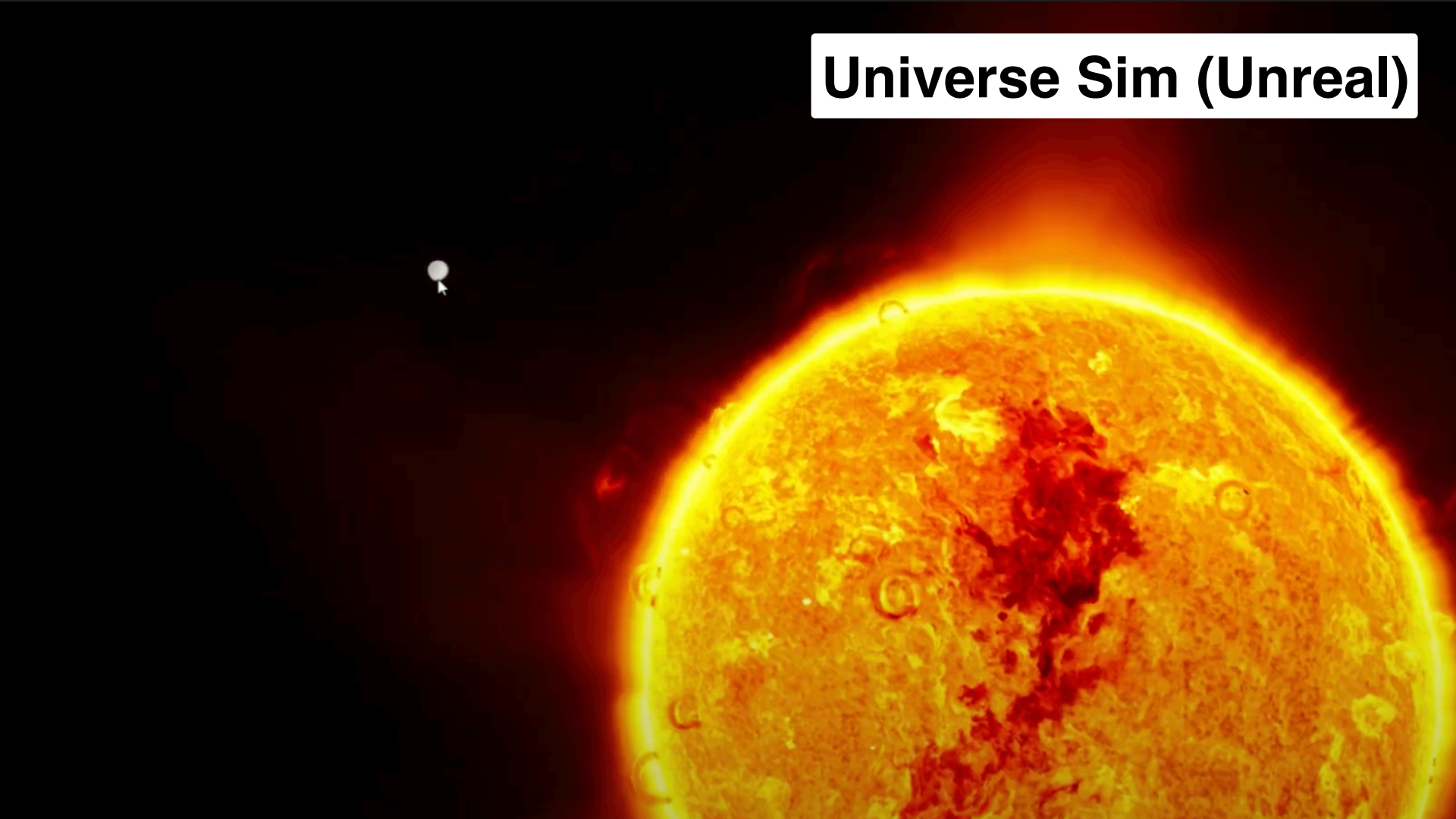

2D RTS (SDL)


SpaceBattle (Unreal)


16.45 MB
1050
500
450
Test Shop
Gold Ingot
Gold Ingot
Buy
Gold Ingot
Buy
Gunpowder
Dynamite
Crate
Coal 2500/2500
Sulphur 2500/2500
Coins 1050/50
2D RPG (Vulkan)


15.77 MB
1990
2D RPG (Vulkan)


Galaxy Shape
Galaxy Type
Spiral - Default
Galaxy Size
Medium
Stars
2000
Dust Density
1.0
Advanced Settings
Angle Offset
0,00040
Inner Eccentricity
0,850
Outer Eccentricity
0,950
Core Radius
0,300
Wave Amplitude
340
Wave Frequency
125
Universe Sim (Unreal)


Universe Sim (Unreal)

Universe Sim (Unreal)

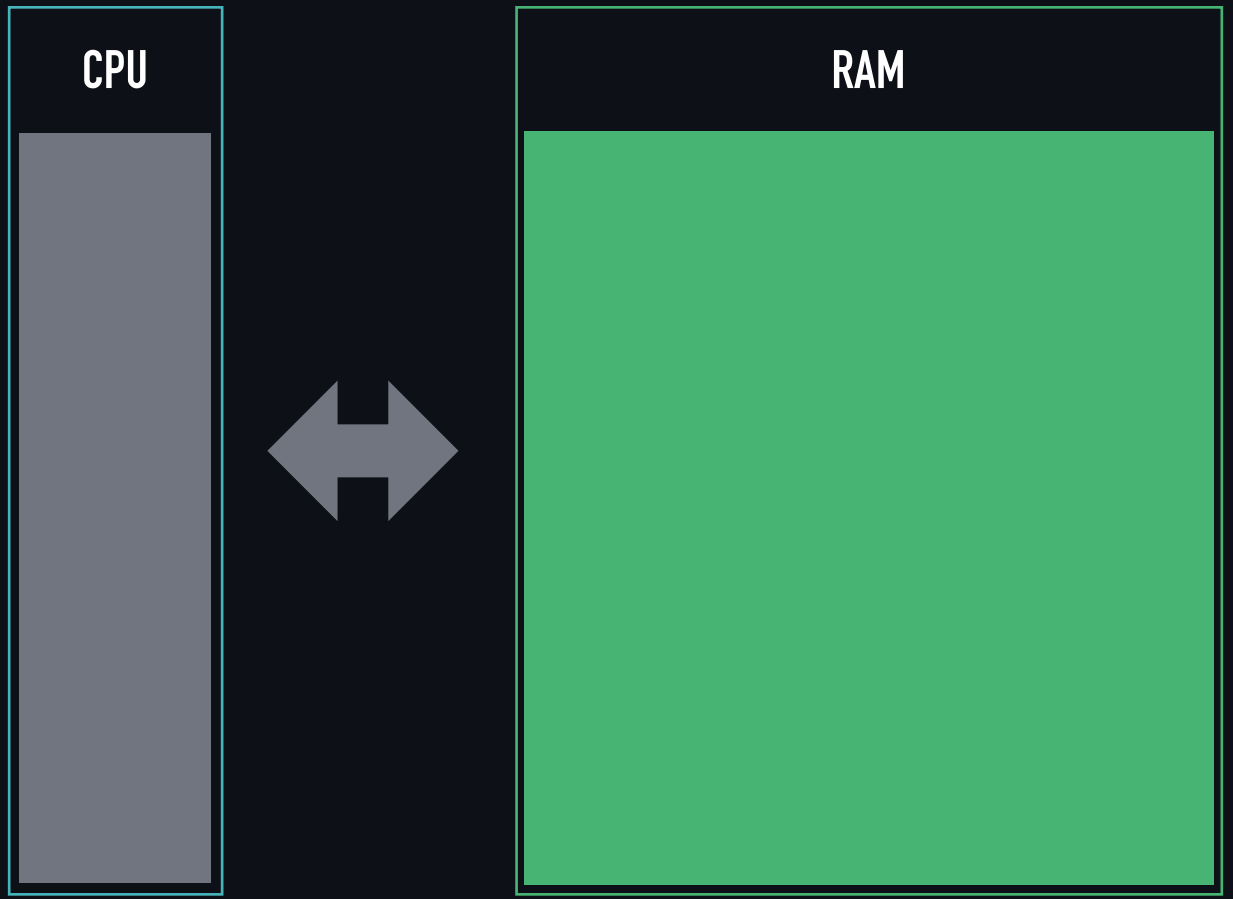

bebylon
BATTLE ROYALE
Battle Royale (Unreal)

Writing Fast Code

Storage

Writing Fast Code

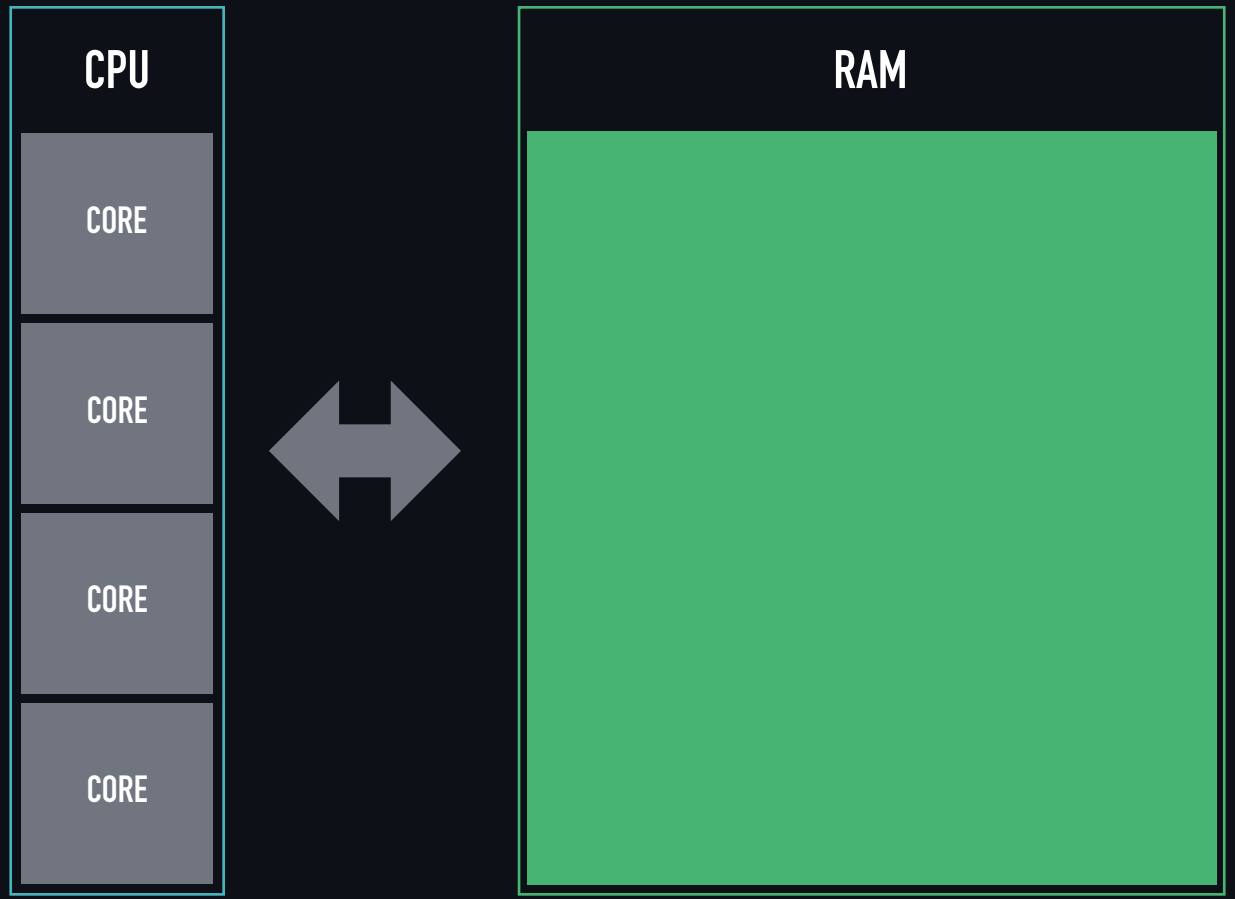
Storage



CPU fetches & stores data from RAM when running code.

Writing Fast Code

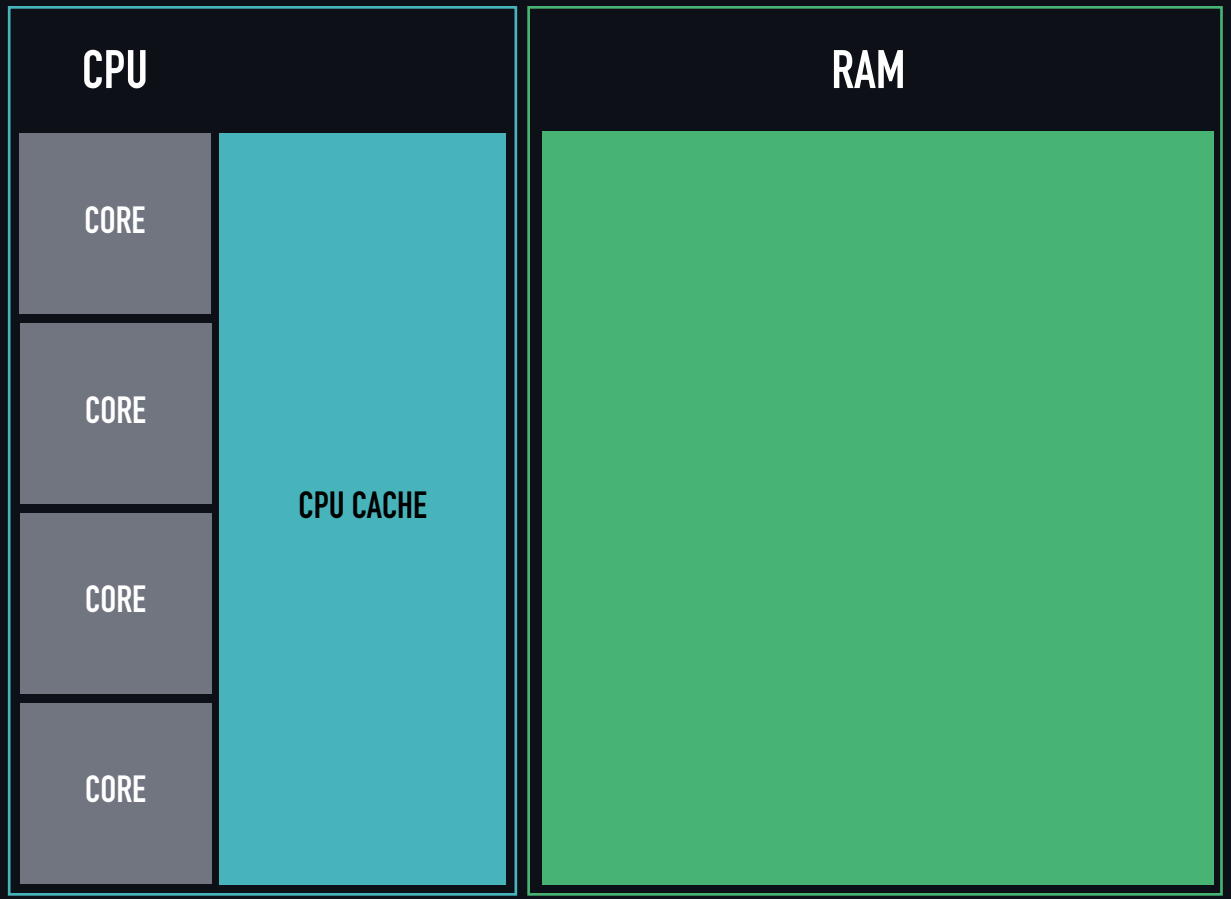
Storage



A single CPU can have many cores.

Writing Fast Code

Storage



Data fetched from RAM is temporarily stored in a local CPU cache

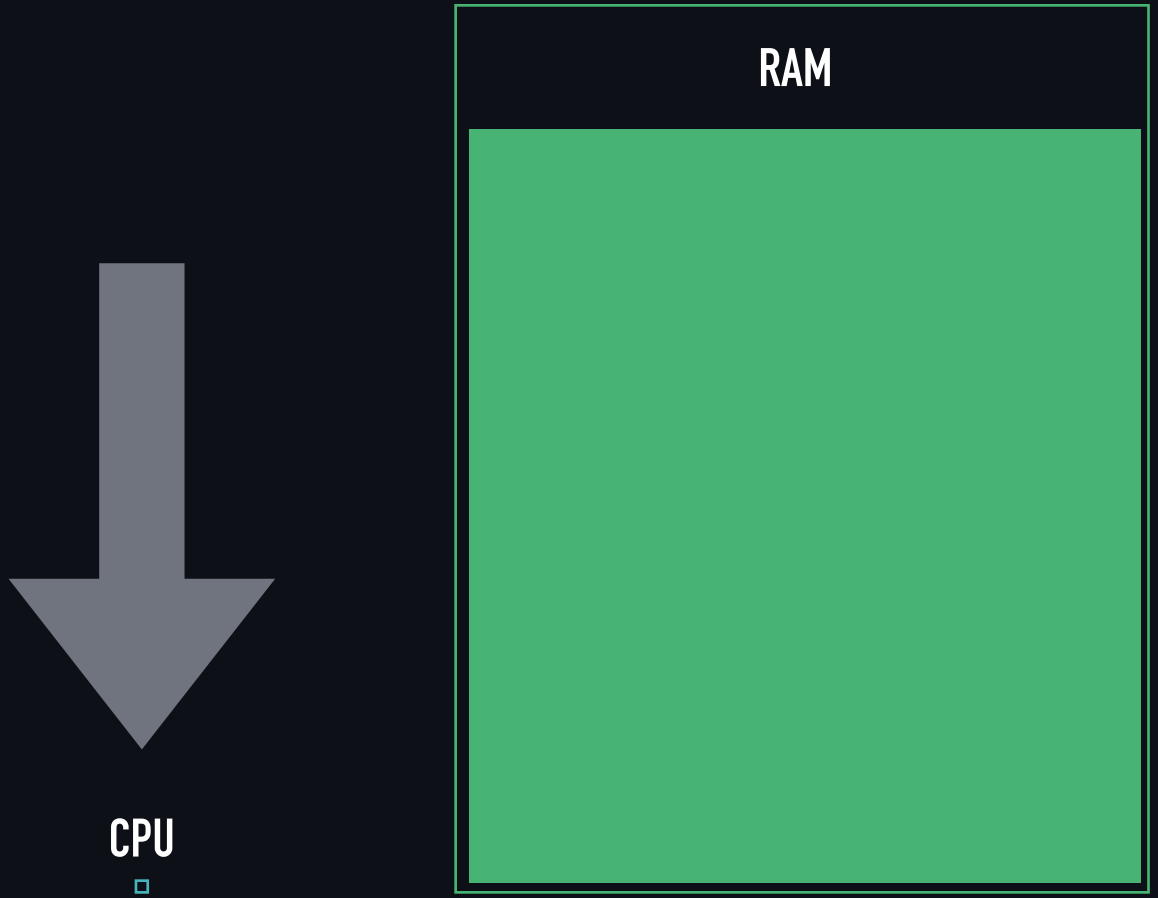
Writing Fast Code

Storage

Each core has its own L1 and L2 cache, with a shared L3 cache

Writing Fast Code

Storage

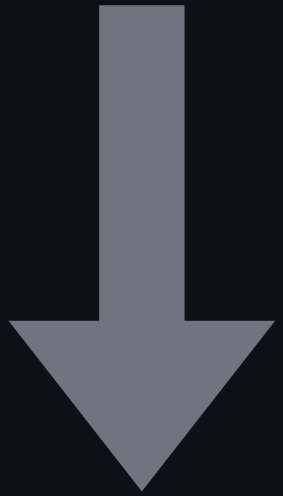


There is a LOT more
RAM than there is space
in the CPU cache

Writing Fast Code

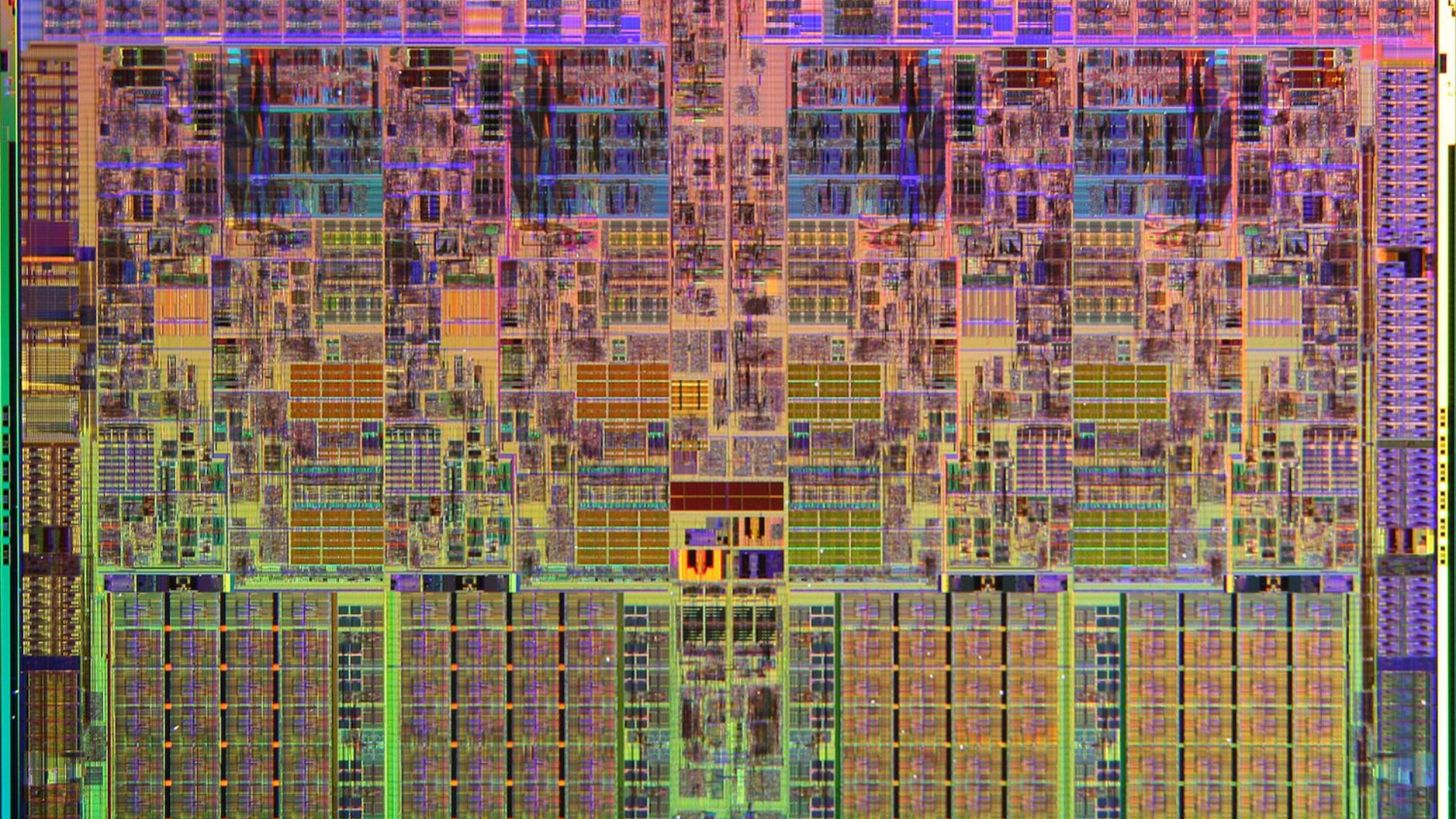
Storage

There is a LOT more disk space than RAM



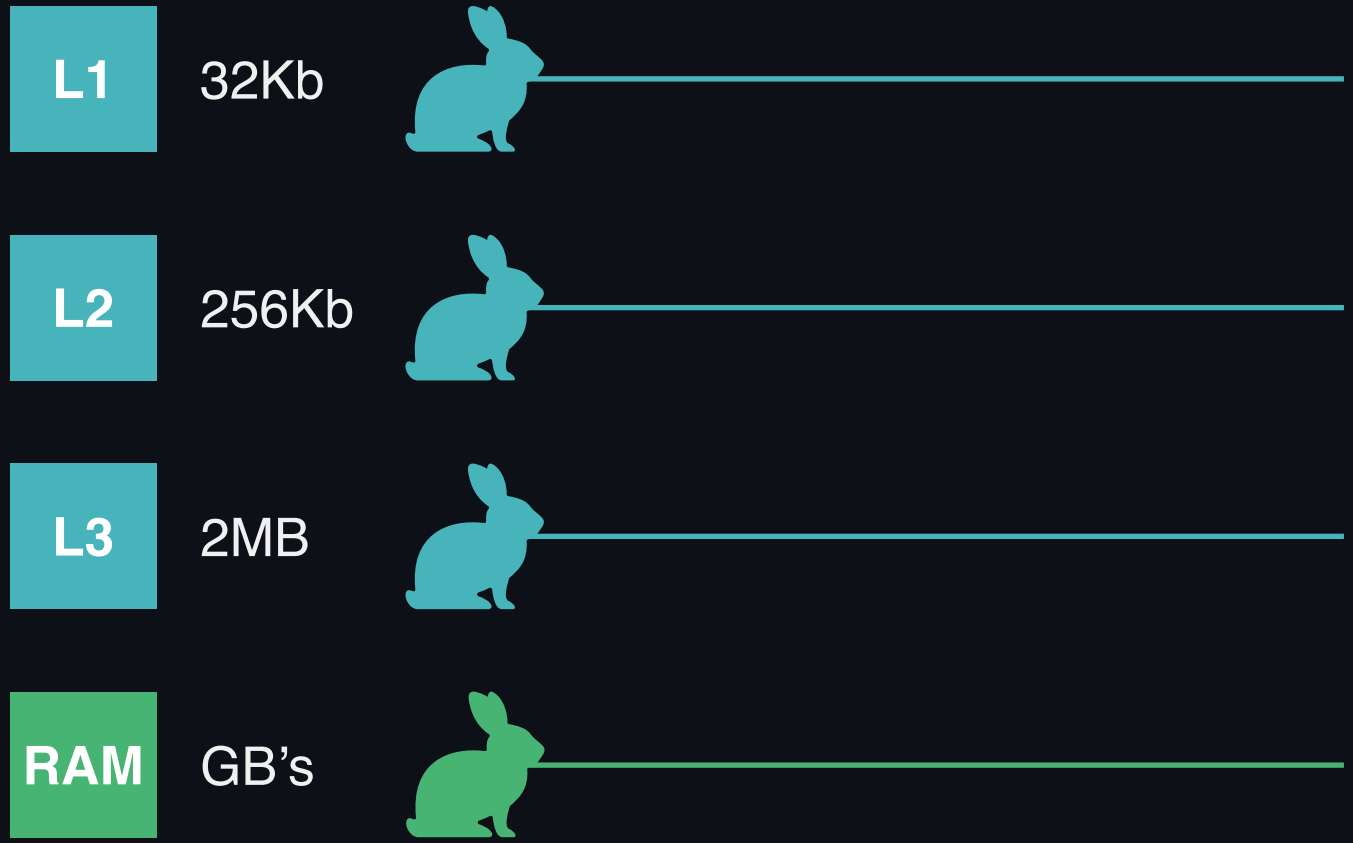
CPU

RAM



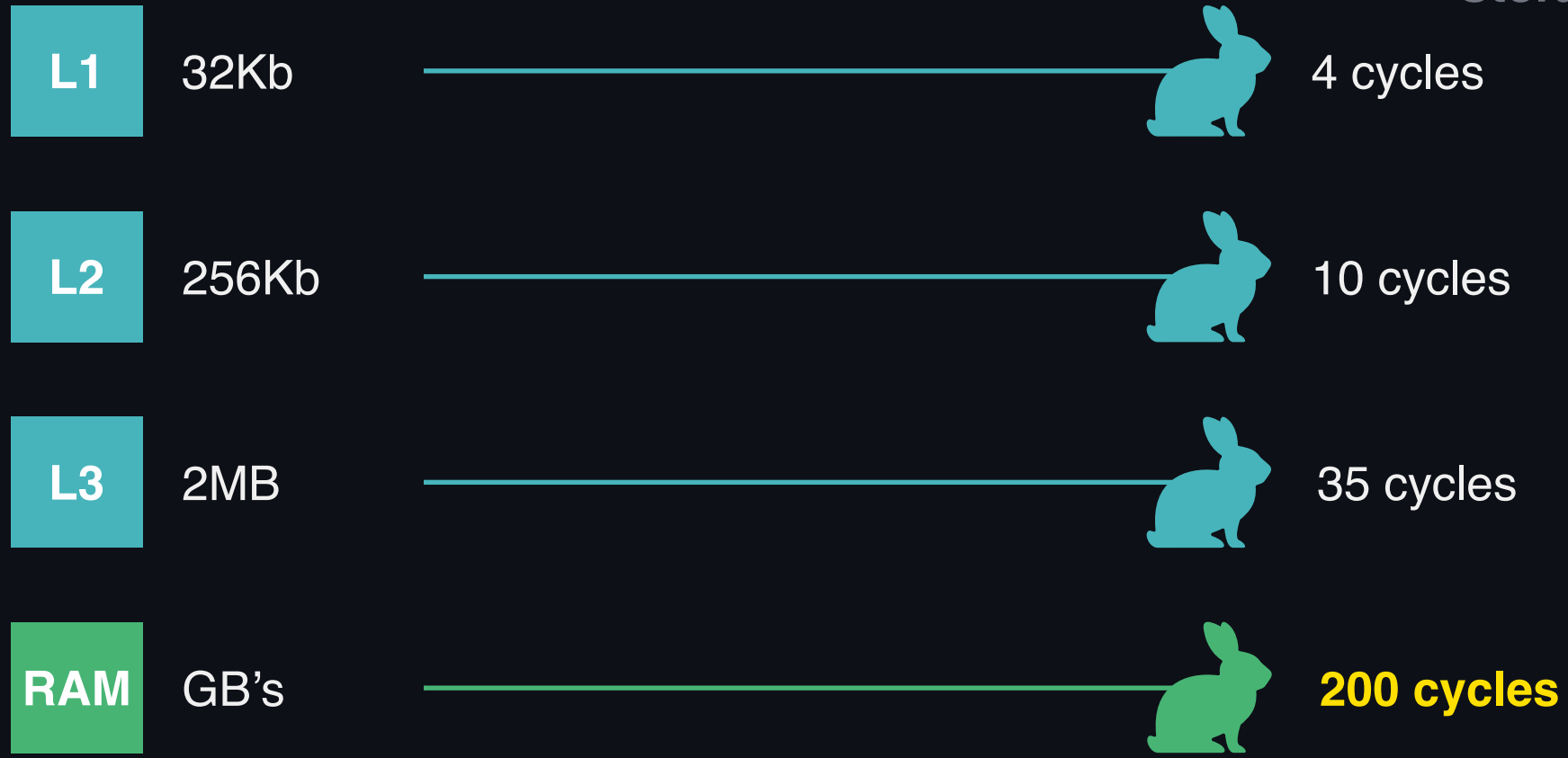
Writing Fast Code

Storage



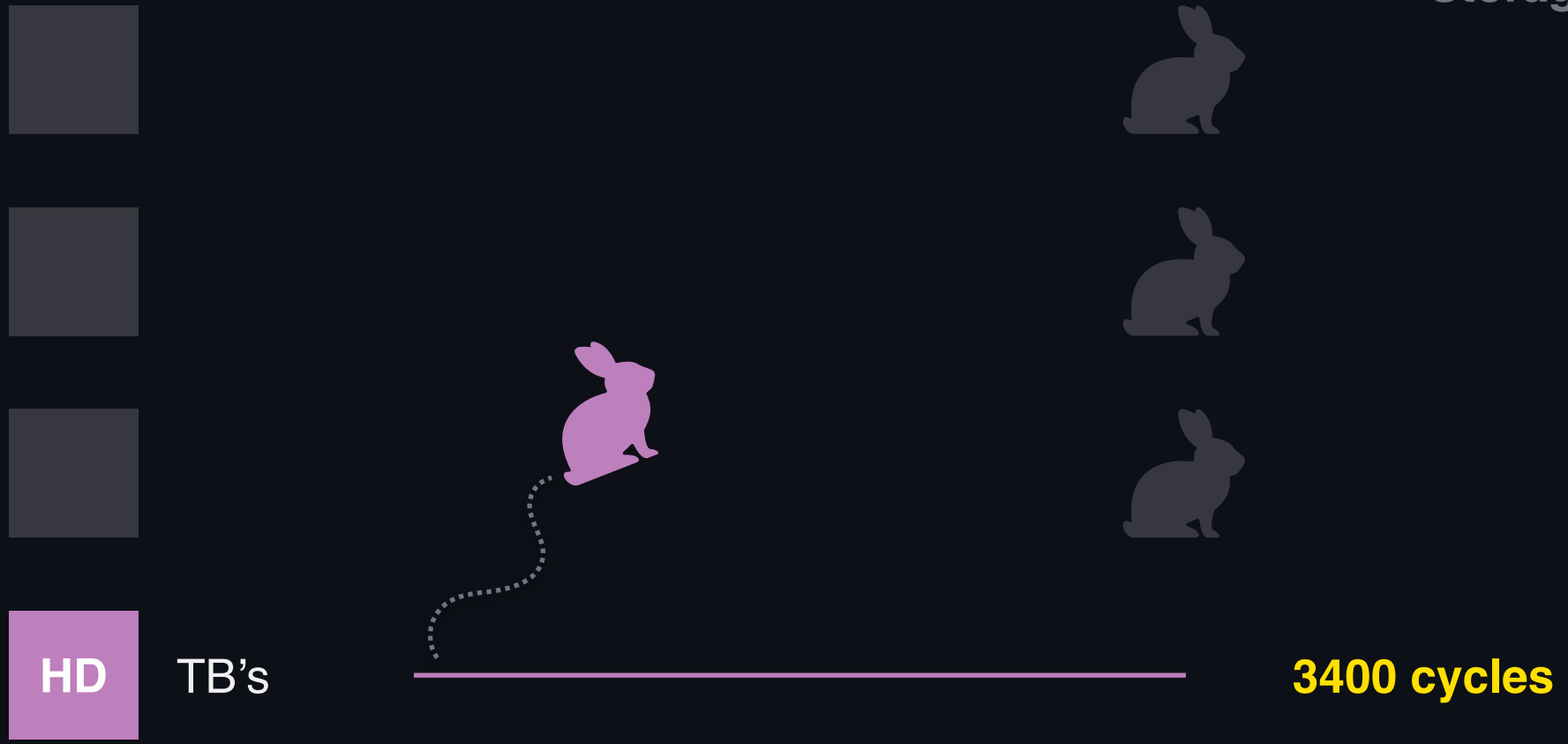
Writing Fast Code

Storage



Writing Fast Code

Storage



Why do we not just make RAM that is as fast as a CPU cache? Three reasons:

COST

ENERGY USAGE

PHYSICS

Cache Lines

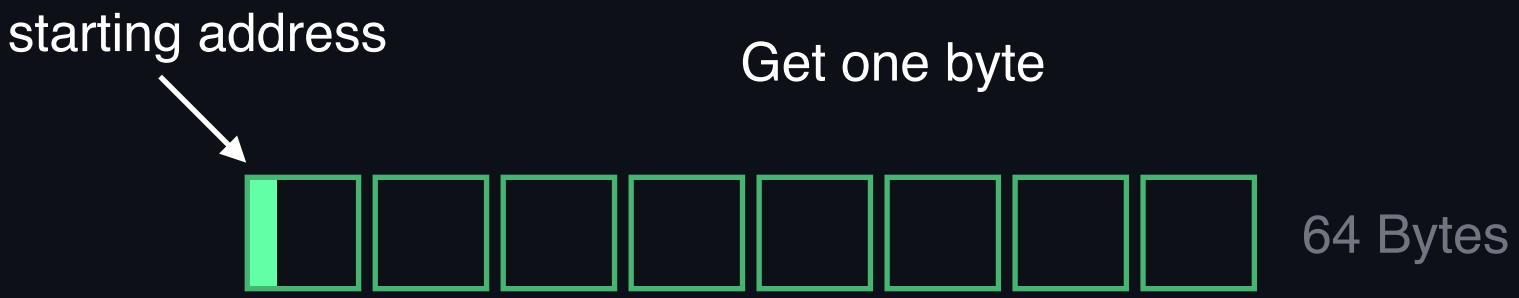
Writing Fast Code

Cache Lines

64 Bytes

Writing Fast Code

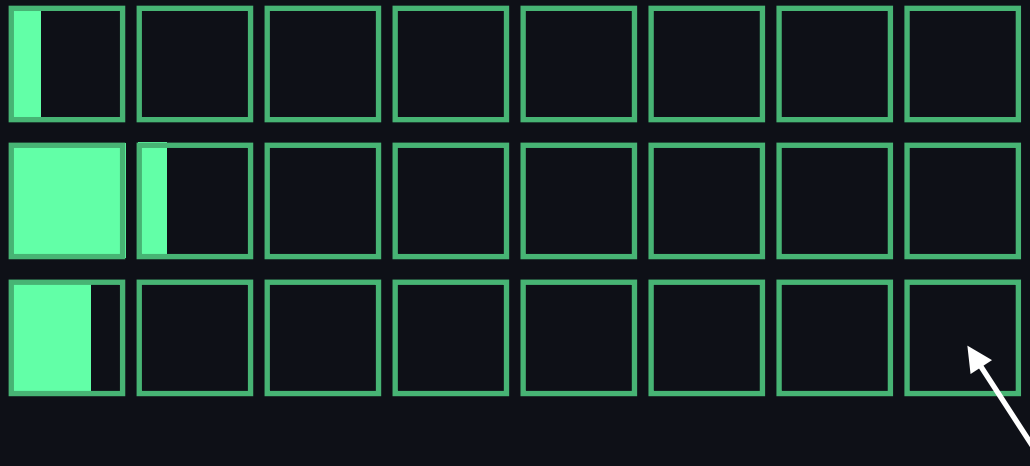
Cache Lines



Writing Fast Code

Cache Lines

Get some bytes from different pointers (aka OOP)



Sad cache :(

lots of wasted space

Writing Fast Code

Cache Lines

If the cache is full, old data is evicted

Writing Fast Code

Cache Lines

Fetching arrays loads more useful data, reducing RAM roundtrips

Happy cache :)

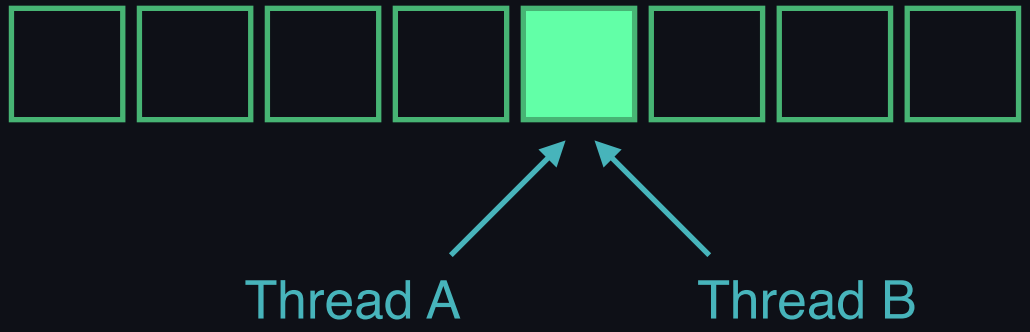
no wasted space

Multithreading

Writing Fast Code

Multithreading

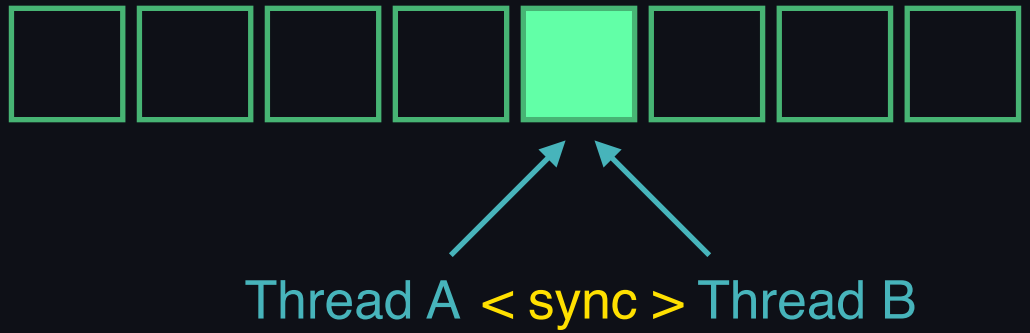
What about threads?



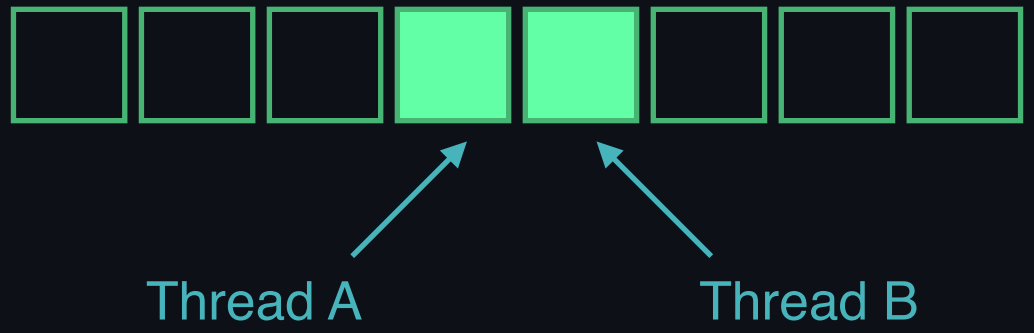
Writing Fast Code

Multithreading

Threads are on different cores, so L1/L2 caches must be synced



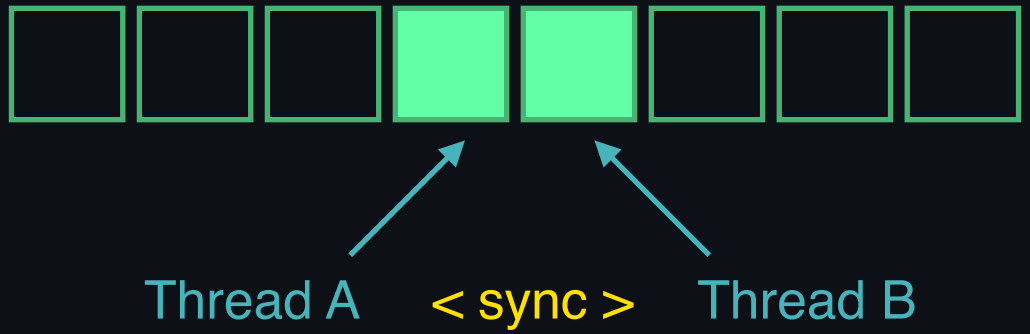
What if the data is on 2 separate addresses?



Writing Fast Code

Multithreading

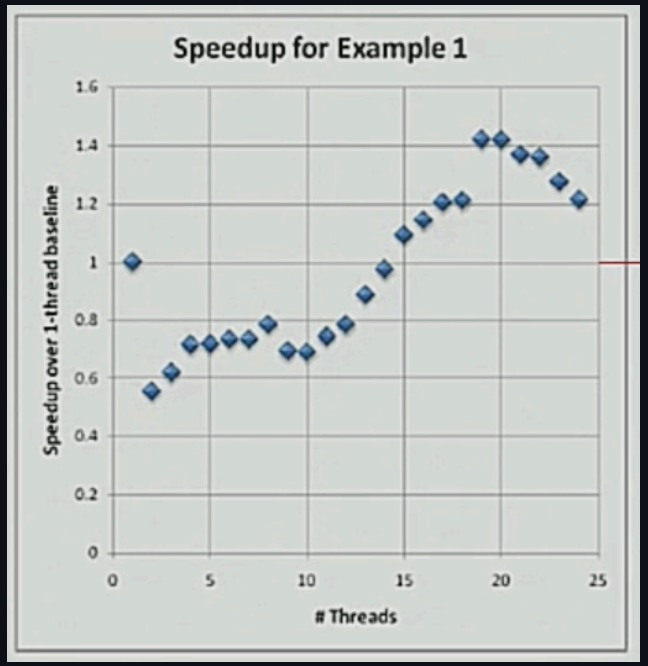
Sync still happens inside the same cache line. This is called False Sharing



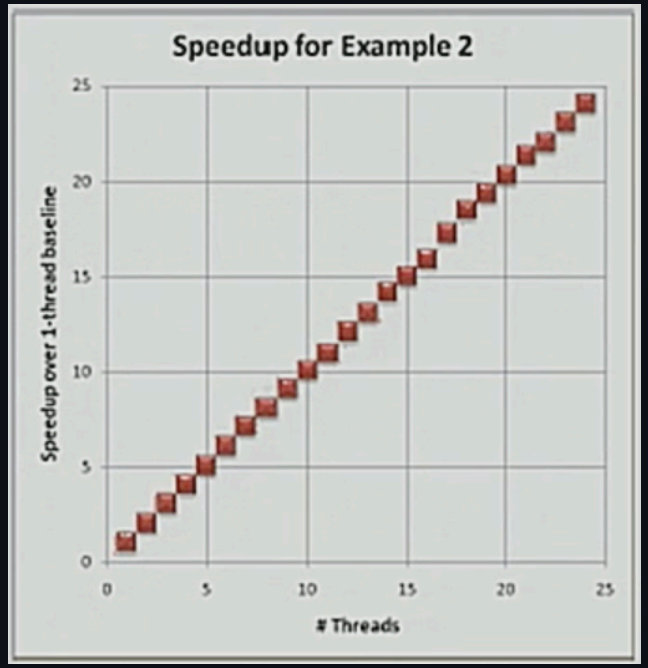
Writing Fast Code

Multithreading

False Sharing



No False Sharing



Scott Meyers - CPU caches and why you care: https://vimeo.com/97337258

Data Oriented Design

Writing Fast Code

Data Oriented Design

Data Oriented Design is about processing data in a way that takes advantage of capabilities of the underlying hardware, such as:

CACHING

VECTORIZATION

THREADING

Writing Fast Code

Data Oriented Design

```
struct Wizard {
    float x;
    float y;
    float health;
    float mana;
}

Wizard *wizards[1000];

for (int i = 0; i < 1000; i ++) {
    wizards[i]->x ++;
    wizards[i]->y ++;
}
```

Bad data oriented design™

Writing Fast Code

Data Oriented Design

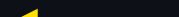
```
for (int i = 0; i < 1000; i ++) {
    wizards[i]->x ++;
    wizards[i]->y ++;
}
```

Cache Miss

Writing Fast Code

Data Oriented Design

```
// Thread 1
for (int i = 0; i < 1000; i ++) {
    wizards[i]->x ++;
    wizards[i]->y ++;
}

// Thread 2
for (int i = 0; i < 1000; i ++) {
    wizards[i]->health ++;
}
```



False Sharing

False Sharing

Writing Fast Code

Data Oriented Design

Writing Fast Code

Data Oriented Design

```
struct Wizard {
    float x;
    float y;
    float attack;
    float health;
}

Wizard *wizards = new Wizard[1000];

for (int i = 0; i < 1000; i ++) {
    wizards[i].x ++;
    wizards[i].y ++;
}
```

Better data oriented design™

This approach is called
Arrays of Structs (AoS)

Writing Fast Code

Data Oriented Design

```
for (int i = 0; i < 1000; i ++) {
    wizards[i].x ++;
    wizards[i].y ++;
}
```

No cache miss

Writing Fast Code

Data Oriented Design

```
// Thread 1
for (int i = 0; i < 1000; i ++) {
    wizards[i].x ++;
    wizards[i].y ++;
}

// Thread 2
for (int i = 0; i < 1000; i ++) {
    wizards[i].health ++;
}
```

Still got false Sharing

Still got false Sharing

Writing Fast Code

Data Oriented Design

Writing Fast Code

Data Oriented Design

```
struct Wizards {
    float x[1000];
    float y[1000];
    float attack[1000];
    float health[1000];
}

Wizards *wizards = new Wizards();

for (int i = 0; i < 1000; i ++) {
    wizards.x[i] ++;
    wizards.y[i] ++;
}
```

Good data oriented design™

This approach is called
Struct of Arrays (SoA)

Writing Fast Code

Data Oriented Design

```
for (int i = 0; i < 1000; i ++) {
    wizards.x[i] ++;
    wizards.y[i] ++;
}
```

No cache miss

Writing Fast Code

Data Oriented Design

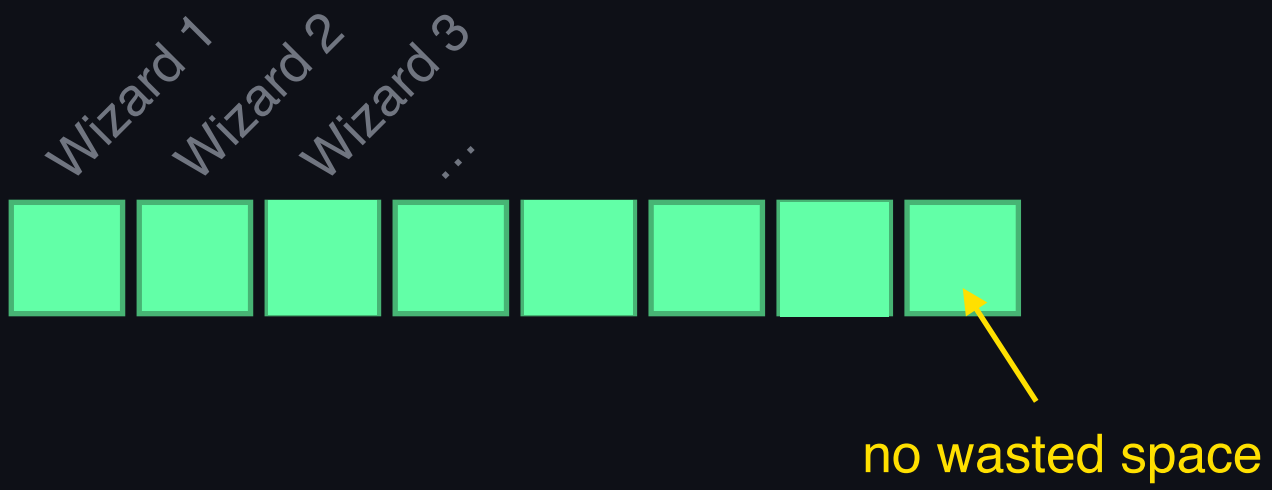
```
// Thread 1
for (int i = 0; i < 1000; i ++) {
    wizards.x[i] ++;
    wizards.y[i] ++;
}

// Thread 2
for (int i = 0; i < 1000; i ++) {
    wizards.health[i] ++;
}
```

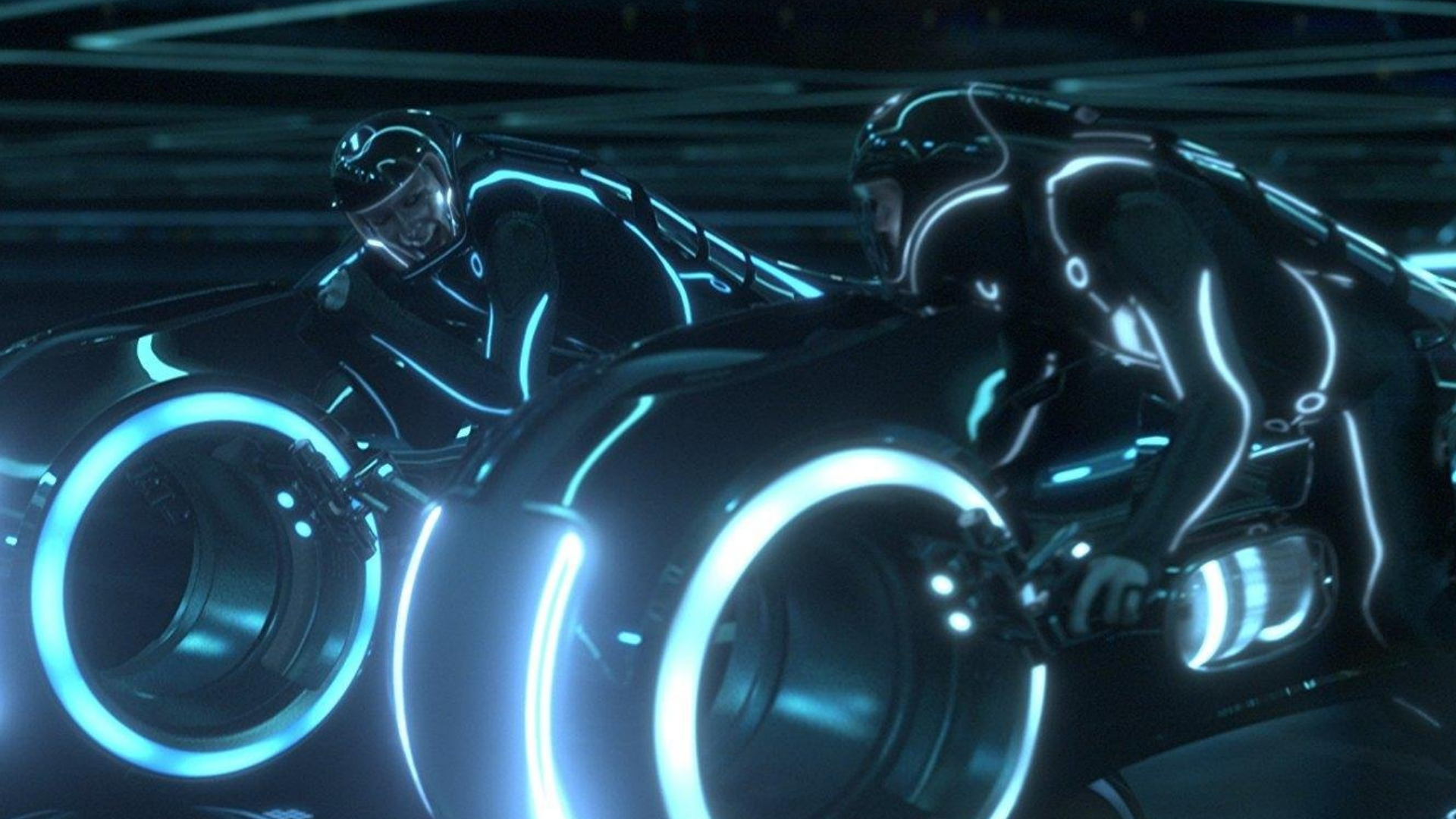
← No false Sharing

← No false Sharing

Writing Fast Code

Data Oriented Design





Note: AoS and SoA are just two of the many tricks that can result in fast(er) data oriented code.

Understanding their meaning is useful, as ECS frameworks often use either AoS or SoA for component storage.

Writing Fast Code

ECS

Writing Fast Code

ECS

ECS is a tool that (amongst others) helps us write data oriented code.

Writing Fast Code

ECS

ECS is a tool that (amongst others) helps us write data oriented code.

ECS is NOT performance by default!

Writing Fast Code

ECS

ECS is a tool that (amongst others) helps us write data oriented code.

ECS is NOT performance by default!

To realize the benefits of ECS, code has to be structured in a way that is very different from OOP.

Flecs Basics

Flecs Basics

Entities, Types, Components

Flecs Basics

Entities, Types, Components

Flecs is an Entity Component System

Flecs Basics

Entities, Types, Components

Flecs is an Entity ~~Component~~ System

Flecs Basics

Entities, Types, Components

Flecs is an Entity Relationship System

(but behaves like a regular ECS most of the time)

Flecs Basics

Entities, Types, Components

Flecs is an Entity Relationship System

(but behaves like a regular ECS most of the time)

Let’s take a look at how that works

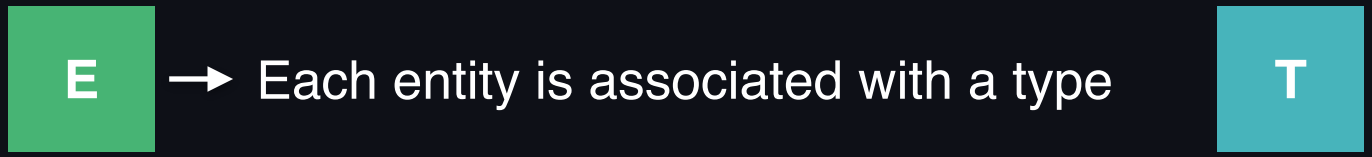
Flecs Basics

Entities, Types, Components

An entity in Flecs is a unique integer

Flecs Basics

Entities, Types, Components



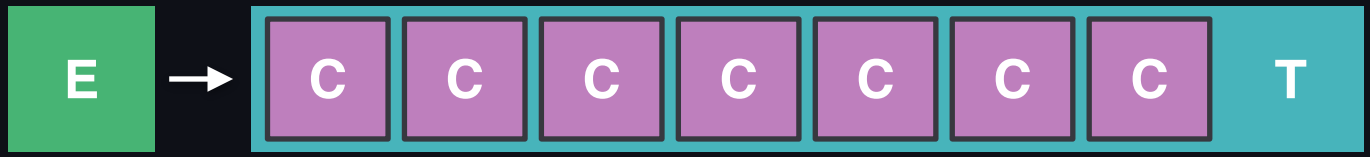
Flecs Basics

Entities, Types, Components

A type is a set (stored as an array) of identifiers

Flecs Basics

Entities, Types, Components



These identifiers indicate which components an entity has

Flecs Basics

Entities, Types, Components

Components are associated with datatypes

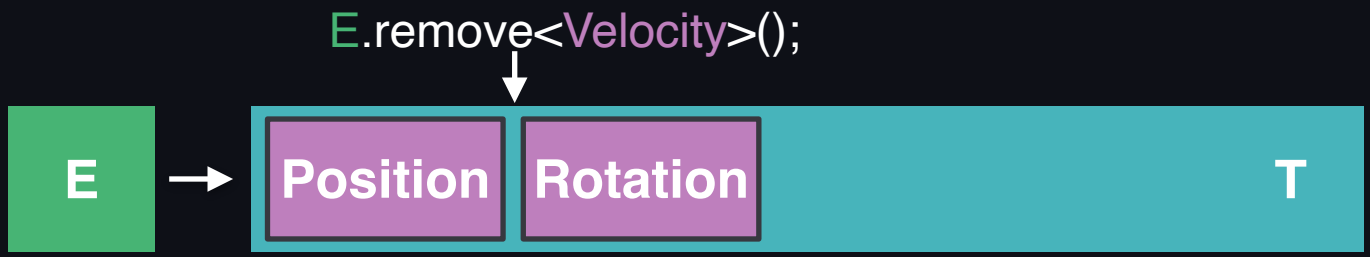
Flecs Basics

Entities, Types, Components

Flecs has “add” and “remove” operations that add & remove identifiers to a type

Flecs Basics

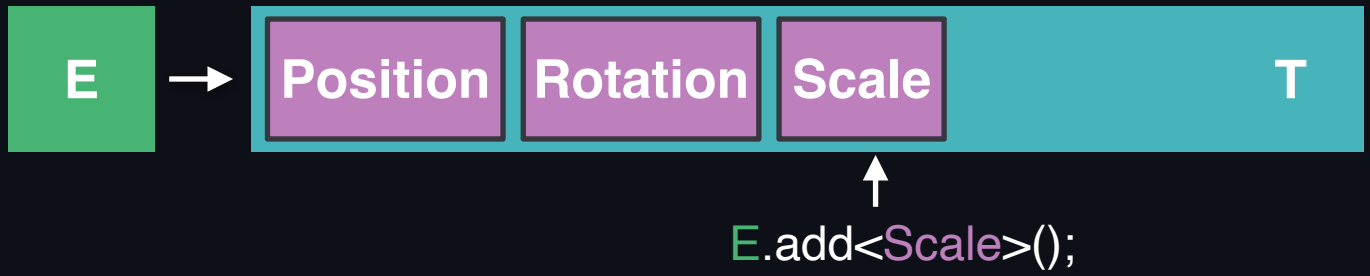
Entities, Types, Components



Flecs has “add” and “remove” operations that add & remove identifiers to a type

Flecs Basics

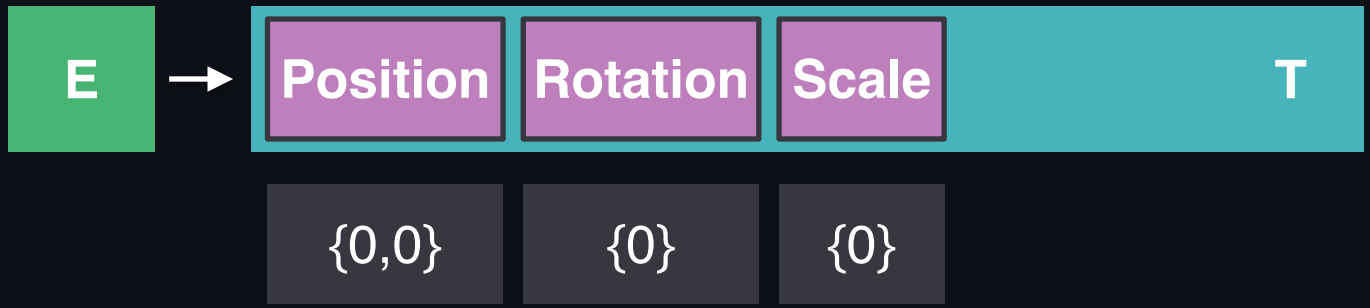
Entities, Types, Components



Flecs has “add” and “remove” operations that add & remove identifiers to a type

Flecs Basics

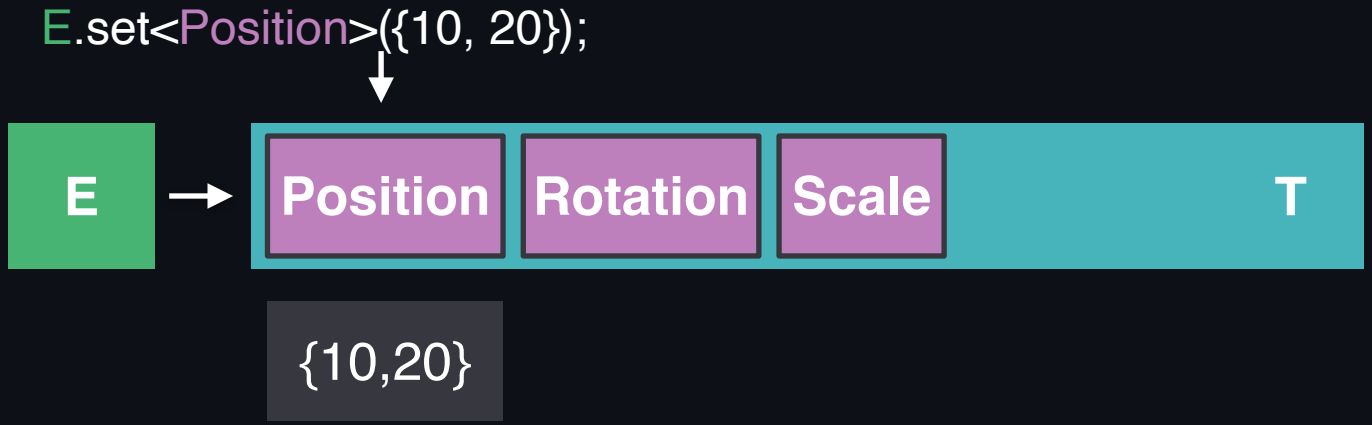
Entities, Types, Components



Each component on an entity is associated with a value, which is an instance of the datatype

Flecs Basics

Entities, Types, Components

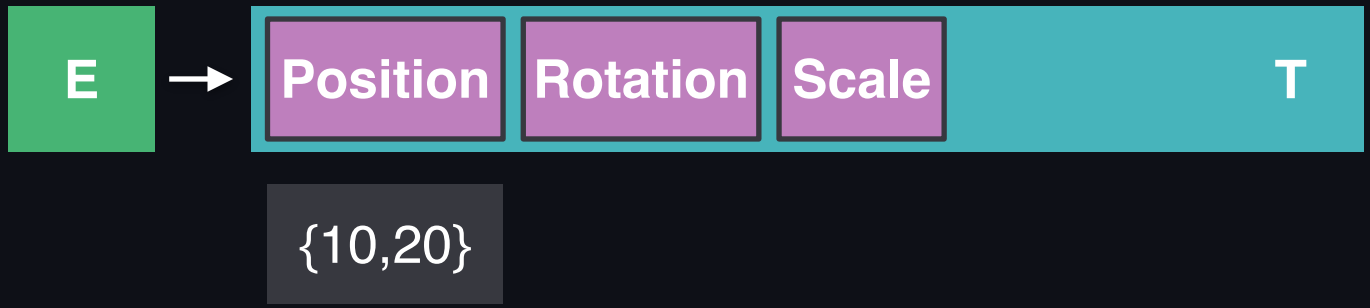


The “set” operation changes a value

Flecs Basics

Entities, Types, Components

```
const Position *p = E.get<Position>();
```



The “get” operation returns a value

Flecs Basics

Entities, Types, Components

```
// Outputs “Position,Rotation,Scale”
std::cout << E.type().str() << std::endl;
```

Types can be inspected and converted to a string.

Flecs Basics

Entities, Types, Components

An entity in Flecs is a unique integer (recap)

Flecs Basics

Entities, Types, Components

An entity in Flecs is a unique integer

A *component* in Flecs is also a unique integer

Flecs Basics

Entities, Types, Components

Internally, components are stored as entities

Flecs Basics

Entities, Types, Components

Internally, components are stored as entities

Why is this important?

Flecs Basics

Entities, Types, Components

It means that a *Type* is actually a list of entities

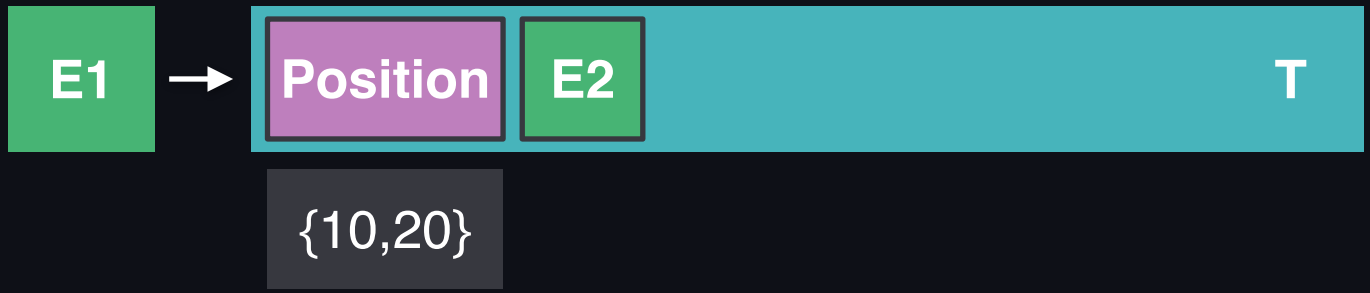
Flecs Basics

Entities, Types, Components

This means that you can add Entities to Entities

Flecs Basics

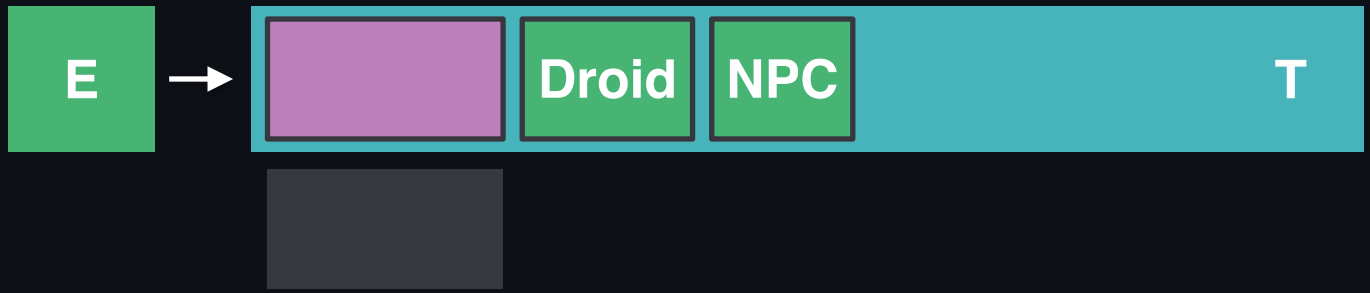
Entities, Types, Components



Not all Entities are Components. A component is associated with a value, a “regular” entity is not.

Flecs Basics

Entities, Types, Components

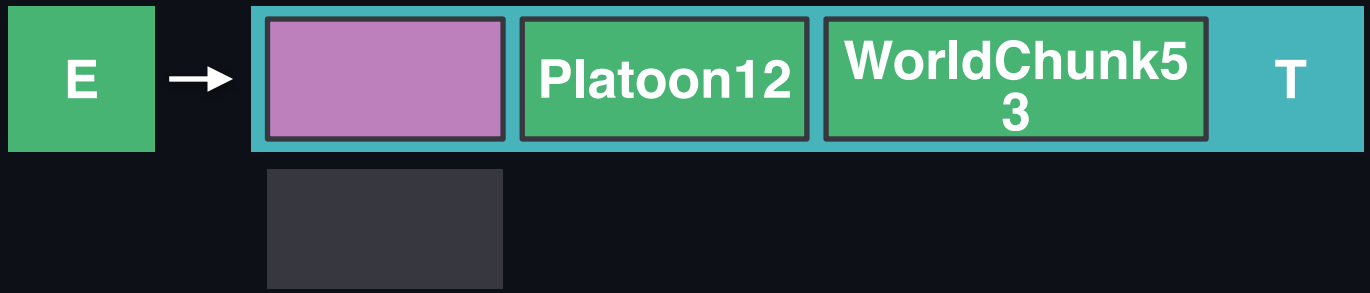


Adding entities is useful for tagging. Tags are useful for subdividing entities, which enables more granular queries.

Flecs Basics

Entities, Types, Components

```
auto Platoon12 = world.entity();
E.add(Platoon12);
```



Because we use regular entities for tagging, we can create tags at runtime. This is useful when we must filter on runtime properties in a game.

Flecs Basics

Entities, Types, Components

```
struct EmptyType {};
E.add<EmptyType>();
```

One note: Flecs recognizes empty types, and does not treat them as components but as tags.

Flecs Basics

Entities, Types, Components

Show me code!

Flecs Basics

Entities, Types, Components

So far so good?

Relationships

Flecs Basics

Relationships

Relationships are prevalent in games:

A Unit belongs to a Platoon

A Platoon belongs to a Faction

Player1 is an ally of Player2

Flecs Basics

Relationships

Relationships in Flecs are a 1st class concept.

This means you can create relationships using the Flecs API.

It also means that you can use ECS queries for relationships, which is much faster than manually iterating & testing a list of entities!

Flecs Basics

Relationships

A Type is a list of entity identifiers (recap)

Flecs Basics

Relationships

~~A Type is a list of entity identifiers (recap)~~

Ok this is not 100% correct

Flecs Basics

Relationships

~~A Type is a list of entity identifiers (recap)~~

Each element in a type is a 64 bit integer

Flecs Basics

Relationships

~~A Type is a list of entity identifiers (recap)~~

Components and tags only take up 32 bits

Flecs Basics

Relationships

This lets us store 2 values per element. This second value can be used to store a relationship kind. This is called a “relation” in Flecs.

Flecs Basics

Relationships

```
auto Dad = world.entity();
auto Mom = world.entity();
auto Bob = world.entity();
auto Alice = world.entity();

E.add(Dad, Bob)
 .add(Mom, Alice);
```

Here's an example of how this can be used to construct a small family tree

Flecs Basics

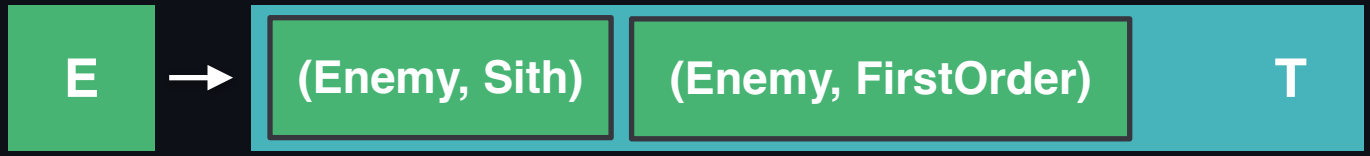
Relationships

```
E.has(Dad, Bob);
```

To test if an entity has a relationship, use the “has” operation.

Flecs Basics

Relationships



Relations can occur multiple times in a Type

Flecs Basics

Relationships

Show me code!

Break! (10 min)

Tip: make sure to **join the Flecs Discord**. It contains a ton of information and users that have built all sorts of games & are excited about ECS :)

Queries

Queries

Queries let an application find all entities that match a certain set of components

Flecs Basics

Queries

```
q = world.query<Position, const Velocity>();
```

When a query is created, you specify the components it subscribes for.

Flecs Basics

Queries

```
q = world.query<Position, const Velocity>();
q.iter(


  [](flecs::iter it, Position *p, const Velocity *v) {

  })
```

An application can then invoke the “iter” function as many times as needed, to get the entities & components that match.

Flecs Basics

Queries

```
q = world.query<Position, const Velocity>();
q.iter(


  [](flecs::iter it, Position *p, const Velocity *v) {

  })
```

ProTip: queries are expensive to create, cheap to evaluate. Cache your queries, don’t re-create them each time you need one!

Flecs Basics

Queries

```
q = world.query<Position, const Velocity>();
q.iter(

  // Outer loop, invoked for each matched Type
  [](flecs::iter it, Position *p, const Velocity *v) {

    // Inner loop, invoked for each entity in the Type
    for (auto i : it) {
      p[i].x += v[i].x; // Contiguous arrays: Happy cache!
      p[i].y += v[i].y;
    }
  })
```

Flecs groups entities by Type. Queries return entities in batches: one batch per matched Type.

Flecs Basics

Queries

```
q = world.query_builder<Position, const Velocity>()
  .term<Speed>().oper(flecs::Not)
  .build();
q.iter(
  [](flecs::iter it, Position *p, const Velocity *v) {
    // ...
  })
```

Components can either be specified as a template or with a query builder.
The builder API allows for the construction more complex queries.

Flecs Basics

Queries

```
q = world.query<Position, const Velocity>();
q.each(
  [](flecs::entity e, Position& p, const Velocity& v) {
    p.x += v.x;
    p.y += v.y;
  })
```

The “each” function lets you iterate a query with less code: it automatically combines the outer and the inner loop.

Flecs Basics

Queries

```
q = world.query<Position, const Velocity>();
q.each(
  [](flecs::entity e, Position& p, const Velocity& v) {
    p.x += v.x;
    p.y += v.y;
  })
```

ProTip: Flecs queries are really fast to evaluate. Use this to your advantage: create smaller systems for more specific sets of entities.

Flecs Basics

Queries

Show me code!

Systems

Systems

A system is a combination of a query and a function. Systems can be automatically ran by Flecs.

Systems are an optional feature. Applications can be built entirely with just queries. This is especially common when integrating Flecs with existing engines.

Flecs Basics

Systems

```
world.system<Position, const Velocity>("Move")
```

Just like a query, you specify a list of components for a system. You can optionally provide a system name, which helps debugging

Flecs Basics

Systems

```
world.system<Position, const Velocity>("Move")
  .kind(flecs::OnUpdate)
```

In addition, you can specify when the system should be ran. By default this is the OnUpdate “phase”.

Flecs Basics

Systems

```
world.system<Position, const Velocity>("Move")
  .kind(flecs::OnUpdate)


// Executed after Move
world.system<const Position, Target>("FindTarget")
  .kind(flecs::OnUpdate)
```

Systems assigned to the same phase are guaranteed to be executed in order of declaration.

Flecs Basics

Systems

```
world.system<Position, const Velocity>("Move")
  .kind(flecs::OnUpdate)
  .each([](flecs::entity e, Position& p, const Velocity& v) {
    p->x += v->x;
    p->y += v->y;
  });
```

The implementation for a system is set with the "each" or "iter" function.

Flecs Basics

Systems

```
world.system<Position, const Velocity>("Move")
  .kind(flecs::OnUpdate)
  .each([](flecs::entity e, Position& p, const Velocity& v) {
    p->x += v->x;
    p->y += v->y;
  });

world.progress();
```

To run all systems registered with a world, run the world.progress() function.

Modules

Modules

Modules are an optional feature that let you organize and modularize your components and systems.

With proper usage of modules, you can build features in a way that can be easily reused across applications.

Flecs Basics

Modules

```
class MyModule {
  MyModule(flecs::world& world) {
    // Register the module with Flecs
    world.module<MyModule>();

    world.component<Position>();
    world.component<Velocity>();

    world.system<Position, const Velocity>("Move")
      .iter( … );
  }
};
```

A module is defined as a class (in C++) that creates all systems and components it contains in the constructor.

Flecs Basics

Modules

```
world.import<MyModule>();
```

To use a module, an application can simply import it. This will register all systems and components with the world.

Flecs Basics

Modules

```
class MyModule {
  MyModule(flecs::world& world) {
    world.module<MyModule>();

    world.import<YetAnotherModule>();

    // …
  }
};
```

Modules can (and often do) depend on other modules.

Flecs Basics

Modules

```
namespace systems {
class Physics {
  Physics(flecs::world& world) {
    world.module<Physics>();

    world.import<components::Physics>();

    world.system<components::Physics::Collider>("Collide")
      // …
  }
};
}
```

ProTip: split modules up in components.* and systems.*. This lets you easily swap feature implementations without changing app code, as components stay the same!

Flecs Basics

Modules

```
world.import<flecs::components::transform>();
world.import<flecs::components::physics>();
world.import<flecs::systems::transform>();
world.import<flecs::systems::sokol>();
```

Check out github.com/flecs-hub! It contains lots of example modules that show how to create various game systems.

Flecs Basics

Modules

Show me code!

That’s all for the Flecs basics.

Congratulations, you now know the fundamentals of Flecs! 🎉

The next part of the presentation is about
quality of life features, such as

Hierarchies, **Prefabs** and **State Machines**.

Short Break! (5 min)

Tip: Check the **flecs-hub organization** on GitHub! It has lots of example code that shows how to build all sorts of systems.

Flecs Advanced

Hierarchies

Hierarchies

Probably the #1 question from ECS users is, *“howto hierarchies”*.

DIY ECS hierarchies are a minefield of a design space, with more things you can do wrong than right :(

Flecs has a builtin, efficient hierarchy implementation that is an especially good fit for scene graphs :)

You can still DIY ofc, at your own risk (or pleasure)

Flecs Advanced

Hierarchies

```
auto SpaceShip = world.entity();

 auto Railgun = world.entity()
  .child_of(SpaceShip);

 auto TurretLeft = world.entity()
  .child_of(SpaceShip);

 auto TurretRight = world.entity()
  .child_of(SpaceShip);
```

Creating hierarchies is simple with the builtin “child_of” function.

Flecs Advanced

Hierarchies

```
auto SpaceShip = world.entity();

 auto Railgun = world.entity()
  .add(flecs::ChildOf, SpaceShip);

 auto TurretLeft = world.entity()
  .add(flecs::ChildOf, SpaceShip);

 auto TurretRight = world.entity()
  .add(flecs::ChildOf, SpaceShip);
```

Note: Hierarchies are implemented with Flecs relations. The child_of function is short for add(flecs::ChildOf, …)

Flecs Advanced

Hierarchies

```
Railgun.remove(flecs::ChildOf, SpaceShip);
```

Hierarchies are dynamic. A parent can be removed with the remove function.

Flecs Advanced

Hierarchies

```
SpaceShip.destruct();
```

Deleting a parent deletes all of its children.

Flecs Advanced

Hierarchies

```
q = world.query_builder<Position>()
  .term<Position>().set(flecs::Parent)
q.iter(
  [](flecs::iter it, Position *p) {
    // Request parent component from iterator. “2” is the 2nd term
    auto parent_p = it.term<Position>(2);

    for (auto i : it) {
      p[i].x += parent_p[i].x;
    }
  });
```

Queries can request components from parent entities with the flecs::Parent query function.

Flecs Advanced

Hierarchies

```
q = world.query_builder<Position>()
    .term<Position>()
      .set(flecs::Cascade | flecs::Parent)
      .oper(flecs::Optional)
      .build();
q.iter(
  [](flecs::iter it, Position *p) {
    auto parent_p = it.term<Position>(2);
    for (auto i : it) {
      if (it.is_set(2)) {
        p[i].x += parent_p->x;
      } else {
        p[i].x = 0; // root entity
      }
    }
  });
```

Scene graphs need to transform top-down. The cascade query function enforces BFS order, without modifying the storage.

Flecs Advanced

Hierarchies

```
q = world.query_builder<Position>()
    .term<Position>()
      .set(flecs::Cascade | flecs::Parent)
      .oper(flecs::Optional)
      .build();
q.iter(
  [](flecs::iter it, Position *p) {
    auto parent_p = it.term<Position>(2);
    for (auto i : it) {
      if (it.is_set(2)) {
        p[i].x += parent_p->x;
      } else {
        p[i].x = 0; // root entity
      }
    }
  });
```

Note: Only the query's private table cache is sorted. Sorting is only done when new tables are created.

Flecs Advanced

Hierarchies

```
q = world.query_builder<Position>()
    .term<Position>()
      .set(flecs::Cascade | flecs::Parent)
      .oper(flecs::Optional)
      .build();
q.iter(
   [](flecs::iter it, Position *p) {
     auto parent_p = it.term<Position>(2);
     if (it.is_set(2)) {
       for (auto i : it) {
         p[i].x += parent_p->x; // No branching in core loop!
       }
     }
  });
```

ProTip: put the parent check around the loops. It's a bit more typing, but greatly reduces branching in your code!

Flecs Advanced

Hierarchies

```
auto Rocinante = world.entity("Rocinante");

  auto Railgun = world.entity("Railgun")
    .child_of(Rocinante);

auto r1 = world.lookup("Rocinante::Railgun");

auto r2 = Rocinante.lookup("Railgun");
```

Entities can be given names. Hierarchies allow you to lookup entities with scoped identifiers.

Flecs Advanced

Hierarchies

Show me code!

Prefabs

Prefabs

When creating entities, it comes in handy if you can create them from a template. Flecs has a builtin prefab feature that makes this easy (and efficient!) to do.

Flecs Advanced

Prefabs

```
auto Frigate = world.prefab("Frigate")
  .set<MaxSpeed>({100})
  .set<Attack>({5})
  .set<Defense>({2});
```

Prefabs are like regular entities, but are created with the “prefab” method. This ensures that prefabs are not matched with systems.

Flecs Advanced

Prefabs

```
auto Frigate = world.prefab("Frigate")
  .set<MaxSpeed>({100})
  .set<Attack>({5})
  .set<Defense>({2});

auto Rocinante = world.entity()
  .is_a(Frigate);
```

To instantiate a prefab, use the is_a function.

Flecs Advanced

Prefabs

```
auto Frigate = world.prefab("Frigate")
  .set<MaxSpeed>({100})
  .set<Attack>({5})
  .set<Defense>({2});

auto Rocinante = world.entity()
  .add(flecs::IsA, Frigate);
```

Note: Prefabs are implemented with Flecs relations. The is_a function is short for add(flecs::IsA, …)

Flecs Advanced

Prefabs

```
auto Frigate = world.prefab(“Frigate”)
  .set<MaxSpeed>({100})
  .set<Attack>({5})
  .set<Defense>({2});

auto Rocinante = world.entity()
  .is_a(Frigate);

// This pointer points to the component of Frigate!
const MaxSpeed *ms = Rocinante.get<MaxSpeed>();
```

is_a causes components to be shared between the prefab and instance. Shared components are stored once in memory.

Flecs Advanced

Prefabs

```
auto Frigate = world.prefab(“Frigate”)
  .set<MaxSpeed>({100})
  .set<Attack>({5})
  .set<Defense>({2});

auto Rocinante = world.entity()
  .is_a(Frigate);

// This pointer points to the component of Frigate!
const MaxSpeed *ms = Rocinante.get<MaxSpeed>();
```

ProTip: if you have lots of redundant data across entities, use instancing instead. This reduces memory footprint & improves cache perf.

Flecs Advanced

Prefabs

```
auto Frigate = world.prefab(“Frigate”)
  .set<MaxSpeed>({100})
  .set<Attack>({5})
  .set<Defense>({2});

auto Rocinante = world.entity()
  .is_a(Frigate)
  .add<MaxSpeed>(); // Overrides MaxSpeed, copy value from Frigate
```

Components can be overridden, which gives the instance a private copy

Flecs Advanced

Prefabs

```
auto Frigate = world.prefab(“Frigate”)
  .set<MaxSpeed>({100})
  .set<Attack>({5})
  .set<Defense>({2});

auto Rocinante = world.entity()
  .is_a(Frigate)
  .add<MaxSpeed>();

Rocinante.remove<MaxSpeed>(); // Re-exposes MaxSpeed from the base
```

When an override is removed, the base component will be re-exposed.

Flecs Advanced

Prefabs

```
auto Frigate = world.prefab(“Frigate”)
  .set_override<MaxSpeed>({100})
  .set<Attack>({5})
  .set<Defense>({2});

auto Rocinante = world.entity()
  .is_a(Frigate);

// Rocinante now has an override of MaxSpeed with value {100}
```

Prefab components can be auto-overridden with the add_override() and set_override() functions. This is ensures instances get an initialized, private copy.

Flecs Advanced

Prefabs

```
auto Frigate = world.prefab(“Frigate”)
  .set_override<MaxSpeed>({100})
  .set_override<Attack>({5})
  .set_override<Defense>({2});

auto Rocinante = world.entity()
  .is_a(Frigate);
```

ProTip: using prefabs in combination with automatic overriding is an easy and fast way to initialize component data for new entities!

Flecs Advanced

Prefabs

```
auto Frigate = world.prefab(“Frigate”)
  .set_override<MaxSpeed>({100})
  .set<Attack>({5})
  .set<Defense>({2});

auto FastFrigate = world.prefab(“FastFrigate”)
  .is_a(Frigate)
  .set<MaxSpeed>({200});
```

Prefabs can instantiate each other. This enables specialization of prefabs, and makes it easier to write DRY templates.

Flecs Advanced

Prefabs

```
auto Frigate = world.prefab("Frigate")
  .set_override<MaxSpeed>({100})
  .set<Attack>({5})
  .set<Defense>({2});

auto FastFrigate = world.prefab("FastFrigate")
  .is_a(Frigate)
  .is_a(SportsCarMaterial)
  .set<MaxSpeed>({200});
```

Multiple prefabs can be added at the same time

Flecs Advanced

Prefabs

```
auto Frigate = world.prefab(“Frigate”)
  .set<MaxSpeed>({100})
  .set<Attack>({5})
  .set<Defense>({2});

  auto RailGun = world.prefab(“RailGun”)
    .child_of(Frigate);

auto Rocinante = world.entity()
  .is_a(Frigate);

auto r = Rocinante.lookup(“RailGun”);
```

Children of a prefab are automatically copied to the instance.

Flecs Advanced

Prefabs

Show me code!

Singletons

Singletons

Games often have components of which there is only a single instance. Flecs has an API for storing and retrieving singleton components.

Flecs Advanced

Singletons

```
// Set Game singleton
world.set<Game>({ 10, 20, 30 });

// Get Game singleton
const Game *g = world.get<Game>();
```

Singletons are set & get with methods on the world object.

Flecs Advanced

Singletons

```
world.set<Game>({ 10, 20, 30 });


const Game *g = world.get<Game>();

// Return singleton entity for Game
auto s_game = world.singleton<Game>();

// true!
s_game == world.component<Game>();
```

A singleton value is stored on the component entity.

Flecs Advanced

Singletons

```
q = world.query_builder<Position>()
  .term<Game>().singleton()
  .build();

q.iter([](flecs::iter it, Position *p) {
  auto game = it.column<Game>(2);
  for (auto i : it) {
    if (p[i].x > game->max_x) p[i].x = game->max_x;
  }
});
```

Queries can request singletons with the singleton() method.

Flecs Advanced

Singletons

Show me code!

That's it!

Thanks for attending 🎉

Github: https://github.com/SanderMertens/flecs
Discord: https://discord.gg/BEzP5Rgrrp