Key Concepts

Game Entities

Application Listener

Came

Screen

Stages

Actors

Game Entities

Libgdx has several game entities that can be utilized to create a very well organized game scene



Application Listener

ApplicationListener is the root of the Game class, which implements the LibGdx life cycle methods create, resize, render, pause, resume

Game class

Game classes can be used as the brain of your game, it contains an active screen object that can be set to point to the screen you want to show

Game class

void setScreen(Screen s)

Use this method to set the active screen in your Game



Screen objects are an **interface** that can be implented by the to display a screen in your game

class Main implements Screen

For example, a screen object can be used to make a **menu** screen, **level 1** screen, **level 2** screen **pause** screen, **exit** screen, etc

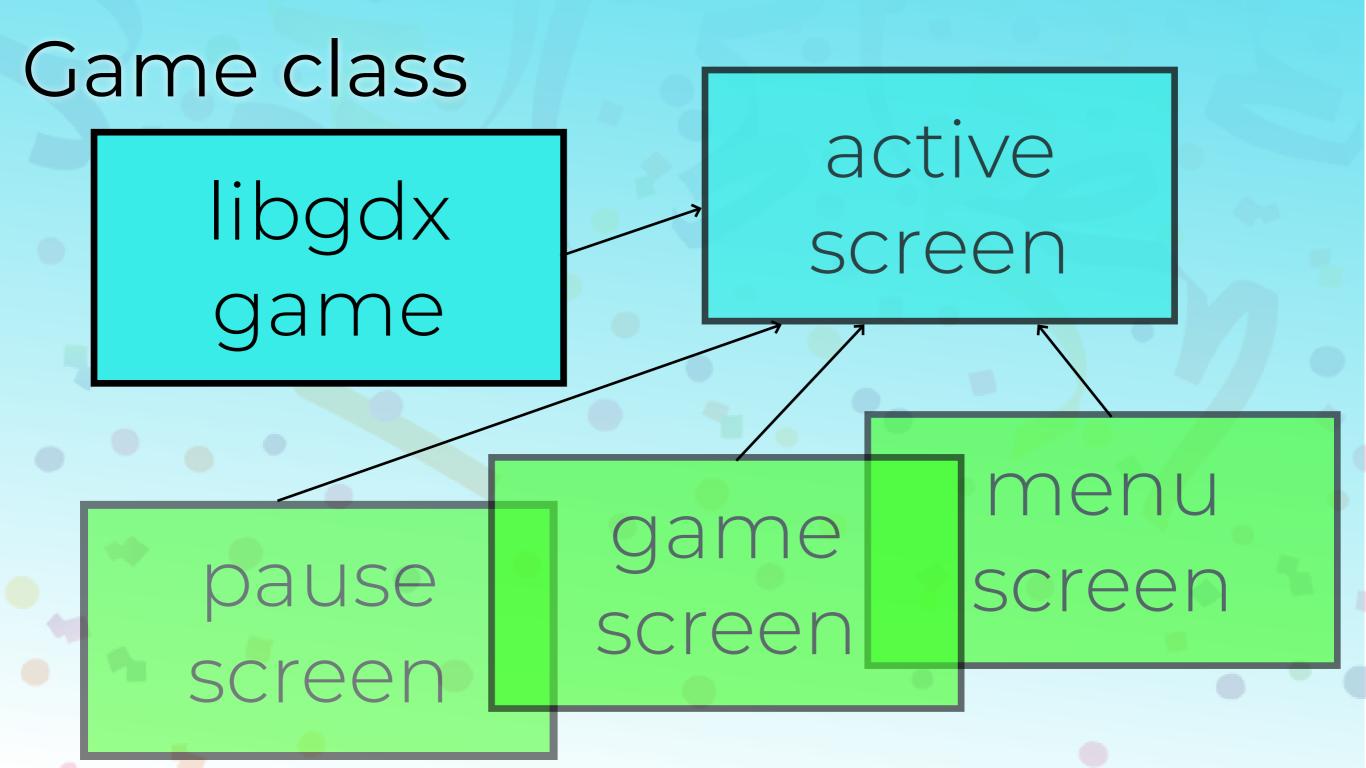
menu level1 level2 pause

Once a **screen** is created, it can be **set** to the game's main screen

```
if (gameStarted) {
    setScreen(mainScreen);
```

Only one screen object can be active at a time

setScreen(gameScreen);



The show() method is called when this screen is the current active screen in the game

The hide() method is called when this screen is hidden

Stages

A stage is a scene graph containing a **hierarchy** of actors

You can **add** or **remove** actors from the Stage



Stages

A stage object has a built-in camera, SpriteBatch, and root node used for handling drawing of actors added

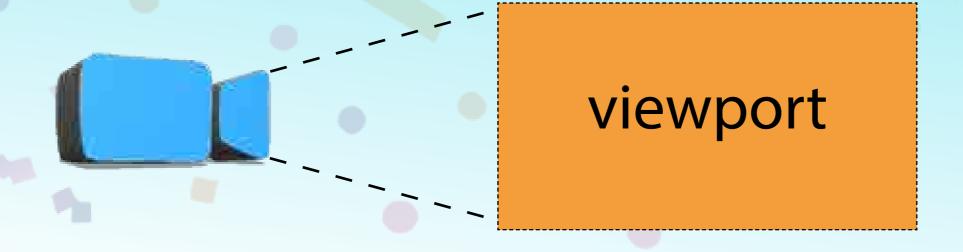
Add actors to the root

Stages

Stages handles input events, and hold coordinates as to where actors are placed within the scene stage

Camera

The camera can be accessed and modified through stage objects



An actor is a 2D scene graph node

It has a position, orightherest has a position and original and



Assets Folder

Saves **images** and **audio** files into the assets folder to help create new actors



Actors can be placed individually onto a stage, or together on the stage as a group or party or elements

Actors can be drawn using the draw() method

Pass the **SpriteBatch** and **alpha** values to this function

Actors can be updated based on time using the act() method

Pass the delta time value

Groups

Group actors together using a Group node

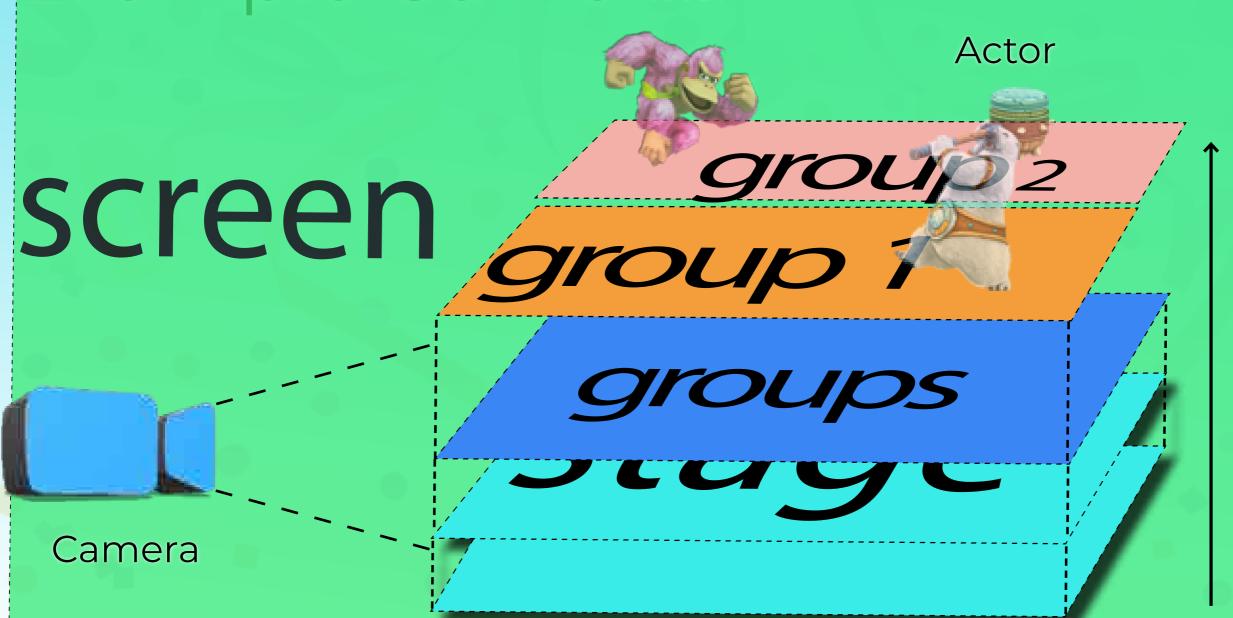
Bundling actors and calling functions will affect every actor within this group

Groups

group1 = new Group();

group1.addActor(actor);
group1.act(dt);

Example Game Actor



In this example, the screen has a stage holding actors, that are both in groups

The **camera** object belongs to the **stage**