Assignment 2: Godot Engine

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Project Description:

Godot is an open-source game engine used to create 2D and 3D games. It aims to provide a user-friendly platform for game developers by offering a flexible and extensible architecture. Godot includes tools for scripting, rendering, physics, and animation, supporting a wide range of platforms (Windows, macOS, Linux, and consoles).

Purpose and Goals:

Godot's purpose is to empower developers to build games without licensing fees or proprietary constraints. The engine promotes collaboration and continuous improvement through community contributions. Its goals include providing a lightweight yet powerful engine that is customizable and easily accessible.

Overview of Requirements and Specifications:

- **Core Functionalities:** Scene management, scripting (GDScript, C#, C++), and rendering.
- Platforms Supported: Windows, macOS, Linux, Android, iOS, Web.
- **Key Features:** Node system for modular design, physics engine, visual scripting, and animation tools.
- **Specifications:** Written primarily in C++ with optional scripting in GDScript and other languages. Modular architecture with editor customization.

Stakeholders, Risks, and Evaluation:

- **Stakeholders:** Game developers, indie studios but also large studios, educational institutions.
- Risks: Compatibility issues, performance bottlenecks, and bugs affecting game development.
- **Evaluation:** Continuous feedback from the community, regular bug tracking, and contribution to GitHub repositories.

Past, Present, and Future Development:

- **Past:** Originating in 2007 by Juan Linietsky and Ariel Manzur, Godot was publicly released as open-source in 2014.
- **Present:** Ongoing development with significant contributions from the community. Godot 4.x includes Vulkan rendering and major performance improvements.
- **Future:** Focus on enhancing 3D capabilities, implementing more advanced AI systems, and supporting modern rendering techniques (ray tracing, etc.).

Current Testing Strategy:

Godot employs unit testing, integration testing, and regression testing. The primary framework used is **doctest**, which allows developers to create, run, and verify tests during the build process.

- Unit Tests: Focused on testing individual modules and classes.
- Integration Tests: Ensure modules interact correctly.
- Regression Tests: Run periodically to detect bugs from recent changes.

Tools and Bug Management:

- **Tools:** Godot uses scons for building the project and doctest for running tests. Developers may also use external debuggers and performance profilers.
- **Bug Tracking:** Managed via GitHub issues. Critical bugs are prioritized, and developers submit pull requests with fixes and tests.

Testing and Documentation of tests:

1. Running Existing Tests:

```
→ Firstly build the tests using SCons. scons tests=yes
```

→ Once the build is done, run the tests with:

```
./bin/<godot_binary> --test
```

Example:

```
./bin/godot.windows.editor.x86 32.exe --test
```

Results are output in the terminal, detailing passing and failing tests. Running all tests:

```
[doctest] test cases: 1138 | 1138 passed | 0 failed | 1 skipped
[doctest] assertions: 2421432 | 2421432 passed | 0 failed |
[doctest] Status: SUCCESS!
```

2. Writing New Tests:

- New tests can be generated using:
 "python tests/create test.py MyNewTest -i"
- O This creates a test file in the tests/directory with a basic structure.

1. Test Case: [String] Find Character

Purpose: This test verifies the functionality of *find_char* and *rfind_char*, ensuring correct behavior when searching for characters in a string. It checks both forward and reverse searches.

```
TEST_CASE("[String] Find character") {
    String s = "racecar";
    CHECK_EQ(s.find_char('r'), 0);
    CHECK_EQ(s.find_char('r', 1), 6);
    CHECK_EQ(s.find_char('e'), 3);
    CHECK_EQ(s.find_char('e', 4), -1);

CHECK_EQ(s.rfind_char('r', 5), 0);
    CHECK_EQ(s.rfind_char('r', 5), 0);
    CHECK_EQ(s.rfind_char('e'), 3);
    CHECK_EQ(s.rfind_char('e'), 3);
    CHECK_EQ(s.rfind_char('e', 2), -1);
}

[doctest] test cases: 1 | 1 passed | 0 failed | 1138 skipped |
[doctest] assertions: 8 | 8 passed | 0 failed |
[doctest] Status: SUCCESS!
```

2. Test Case: [Array] remove_at()

Purpose: This test checks the behavior of the *remove_at* method, ensuring that elements are correctly removed by index and verifying behavior when attempting to remove from an empty array.

```
TEST_CASE("[Array] remove_at()") {
    Array arr;
    arr.push_back(1);
    arr.push_back(2);
    arr.remove_at(0);
    CHECK(arr.size() == 1);
    CHECK(int(arr[0]) == 2);
    arr.remove_at(0);
    CHECK(arr.size() == 0);
    // The array is now empty; try to use 'remove_at()' again.
    // Normally, this prints an error message so we silence it.
    ERR_PRINT_OFF;
    arr.remove_at(0);
    ERR_PRINT_ON;
    CHECK(arr.size() == 0);
[doctest] test cases: 1 | 1 passed | 0 failed | 1138 skipped
[doctest] assertions: 4 | 4 passed | 0 failed |
doctest] Status: SUCCESS!
```

3. Test Case: [OS] UTF-8 environment variables

Purpose: This test ensures that UTF-8 encoded environment variables are correctly

set, retrieved, and unset. It tests string encoding and decoding for proper handling of non-ASCII characters.

```
TEST_CASE("[OS] UTF-8 environment variables") {
    String value = String::utf8("hell\xc3\xb6"); // "hellö", UTF-8 encoded
    OS::get_singleton()->set_environment("HELLO", value);
    String val = OS::get_singleton()->get_environment("HELLO");
    CHECK_MESSAGE(
            val == value,
            "The previously-set HELLO environment variable"
            "should return the expected value.");
    CHECK_MESSAGE(
            val.length() == 5,
            "The previously-set HELLO environment variable"
            "was decoded as UTF-8 and should have a length of 5.");
    OS::get_singleton()->unset_environment("HELLO");
 [doctest] test cases: 1 | 1 passed | 0 failed | 1138 skipped
[doctest] assertions: 2 | 2 passed | 0 failed |
 [doctest] Status: SUCCESS!
```

4. Test Case: [Plane] Constructor methods

Purpose: Verifies that planes created with the same values but different methods are equal.

5. Test Case: Resource Duplication

Purpose: Verifies the behaviour of resource duplication and its impact on the original resource.

```
TEST_CASE("[Resource] Duplication") {
   Ref<Resource> resource = memnew(Resource);
   resource->set_name("Hello world");
   Ref<Resource> child_resource = memnew(Resource);
   child_resource->set_name("I'm a child resource");
   resource->set_meta("other_resource", child_resource);
   Ref<Resource> resource_dupe = resource->duplicate();
   const Ref<Resource> &resource_dupe_reference = resource_dupe;
   resource_dupe->set_name("Changed name");
   child_resource->set_name("My name was changed too");
   CHECK_MESSAGE(
           resource_dupe->get_name() == "Changed name",
           "Duplicated resource should have the new name.");
   CHECK_MESSAGE(
           resource_dupe_reference->get_name() == "Changed name",
           "Reference to the duplicated resource should have the new name.");
   CHECK_MESSAGE(
           resource->get_name() == "Hello world",
           "Original resource name should not be affected after editing the duplicate's name.");
   CHECK_MESSAGE(
           Ref<Resource>(resource_dupe->get_meta("other_resource"))->get_name() == "My name was changed too",
           "Duplicated resource should share its child resource with the original.");
```

```
[doctest] test cases: 1 | 1 passed | 0 failed | 1138 skipped
[doctest] assertions: 4 | 4 passed | 0 failed |
[doctest] Status: SUCCESS!
```