

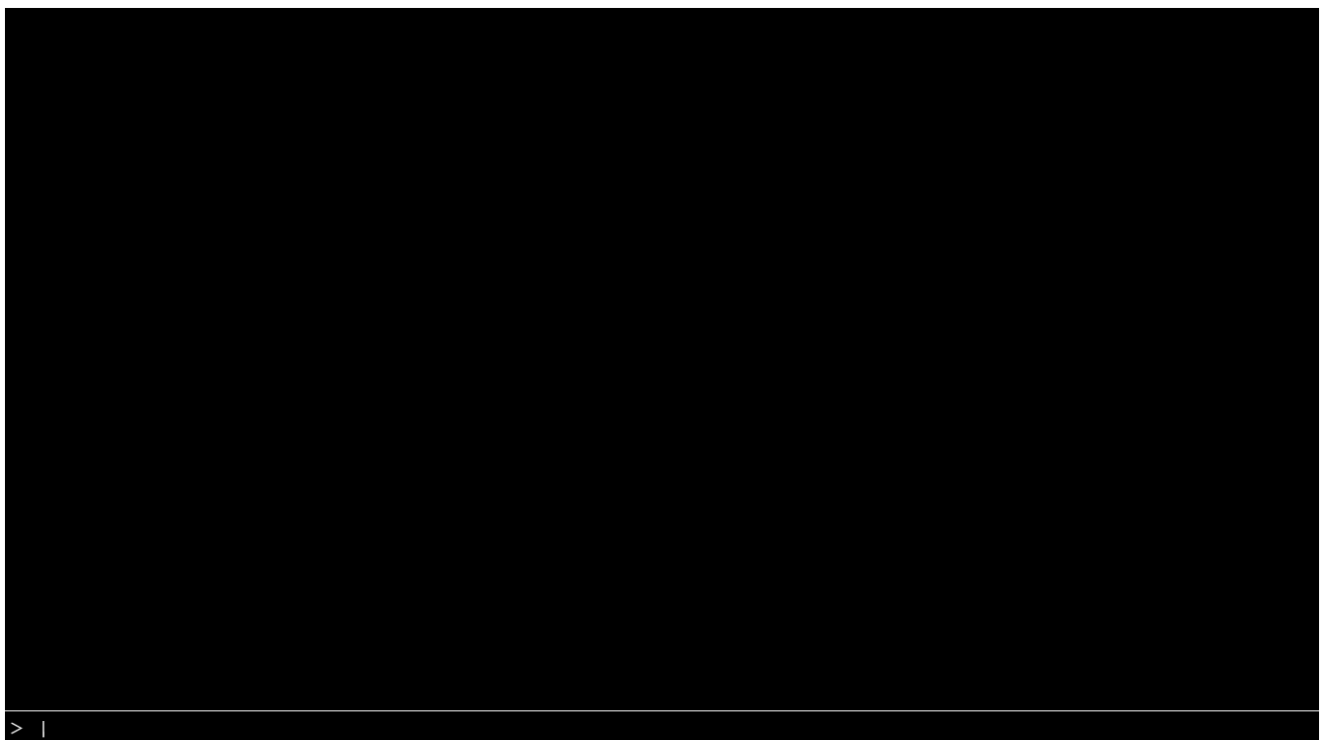
# Inputts

Inputts is a “*kinda game engine*” I made to make html text adventure games. It has things that I think a text adventure game would be nice with. It is currently in a single html file but I highly recommend creating an external js file for the actual game thing (more on that later).

This is just for windows and screens with a width of 616px or more for now because it still kinda messes up.

## Components

### Interface



This the default page you’re going to see when opening the html file. It has two main divs:

1. Output
2. Input

The output box is the one on top. It is where things get displayed when using *outpt()*. It has overflow-y on scroll and x on hidden. The height of this box depends on the height of the input box so I made it that when a key is pressed, the height adjusts.

The input box is the one below. It does not use a “*form thingy*” but instead uses an EventListener for input. It detects most keyboard inputs and shift also works but caps lock is entirely ignored. Ctrl + Backspace deletes all of the input box. The spaces are *&nbsp;*’s

Text are the text. Arrows are the things at the left of them.

The entire html that you see at first:

```

<body id="body" onload="loaded()">
  <div id="outptbx"></div>
  <div id="textbox">
    <div class="arrow"></div>
    <div class="txt"><span id="inpt"></span><span id="cursor">&nbsp;</span></div>
  </div>

```

## Javascript

The javascript is a bit messy and unconventional (i'm kinda new here) so if you're struggling to understand it or you don't want to go through all of that code, you can read this. This already has jquery and google fonts plugged in.

Recommended Additional Resources

[W3Schools Javascript](#)

[Strings](#)

[HTML DOM](#)

## Variables

```

//Variables
const inptbx = document.getElementById("inpt");
const outptbx = document.getElementById("outptbx");
const bdy = document.getElementById("body");
const titl = document.getElementById("title");
const ficon = document.getElementById("icon");
const pntr = document.getElementById("cursor");
var contnt = [];
var lineno = {num: 0};
var cssvar = document.querySelector(':root');
var keysPressed = {};
var textAnim = {array: [null], anims: 0};
var updwntxt = {no: lineno.num + 1, store: "", fi: true};
var crsrstate = true;
var loadstate = 0;
var loadedst = false;
var customcursor = {on:"&nbsp;",off:"&nbsp;"};

```

*inptbx* - The span where the input is showed.

*otptbx* - The whole output box.

*bdy* - The whole body.

*titl* - The Page Title Element

*ficon* - Favicon

*pntr* - Input box cursor

*contnt* - Contains the text displayed inside the output box. However, since the content of each line can be changed, it can not be trusted sometimes. Each line is stored in one array cell. The first cell (*contnt[0]*) should always be undefined/empty.

*lineno* - Tells how many lines are there in the output box.

*cssvar* - Helps in the changing of css variables.

*keysPressed* - Contains the list of keys pressed, used mainly for the rejection of input when the control and/or alt key is being pressed.

*textAnim* - Used in carrying out text animation functions

*updwntxt* - Used in carrying out *arrowtxt(up)*

*crsrstate* - Is the cursor on or off

*loadstate* and *loadedst* - For cursor function

*customcursor* - custom cursors for when *gmst.cursor* is "c"

When reset, *contnt*, *lineno*, *textAnim*, and *updwntxt* become their initial values again.

## gmst

*gmst* is Game State. It determines the behaviour of the functions and/or the game.

```
//States
var gmst = {
  input: true,
  eyesopen: false,
  enterblank: false,
  loadlock: true,
  lights: true,
  enterdef: true,
  pOutpt: 1,
  cursor: 1,
  cursorRate: 500,
  bodybold: false,
  bodyital: false,
  bodyundr: false,
  inptbold: false,
  inptital: false,
  inptundr: false,
  otptbold: false,
  otptital: false,
  otptundr: false,
}
```

*input* - Keypress detection

*eyesopen* - Input box text detection

*enterblank* - Allowing player to input empty lines

*loadlock* - The blocking of the keypress detection when the cursor is at a loading state

*lights* - Whether the body is visible or not

*enterdef* - Whether or not *pEnter()* does the default code or not

*pOutpt* - What type of output your player has is *pEnter()* is on default

State	Output
1	> Text
2	< Text
3	\$ Text
4	- Text

State	Output
5	= Text
6	Text
7	Text
8	1 Text
9	[Custom] Text

*cursor* - Cursor state/appearance

State	Cursor
-2	Loading Animated ( /-\)
-1	Loading Animated (...)
0	Blank/Hidden
1	
2	-
3	■
"c"	<i>customcursor</i>

*cursorRate* - How fast the cursor blinks in ms

*bodybold* | *bodyital* | *bodyundr* - Body font styles

*inptbold* | *inptital* | *inptundr* - Input box font styles

*otptbold* | *otptital* | *otptundr* - Output box font styles

## IDs

x = Line No.

Each line in the output box has different elements with different ids.

```
<div class="container" id="line-1"> == $0
  <div class="arrow" id="arwln-1">&nbsp;</div>
  <div class="txt" id="txtln-1">roewe</div>
</div>
```

*line-x* - the whole line

*arwln-x* - the arrow

*txtln-x* - the text

Media in each line has ids too

*imgln-x* - image

*vidln-x* - video

*audln-x* - audio

When they are created with the same lineno, it becomes *imgln-x-y*. y is 1 if it is the second img.

## Functions

First of all, delays. Unfortunately there is no sleep function so just use:

```
setTimeout(() => { "[code]" }, "[delay in ms]");
```

## Body On Load

*loaded()* - Function that occurs in *body onload*

## Enter

*pEnter()* - On default, it deletes the text in the input and outputs. You could change what happens though

## Output Box Scroll

*scrlown()* & *scrlup()* - Scrolls output box

## Output

*outpt(x, y, z)* - *x* = text, *y* = output type (see *pOutpt* table, default is 6), *z* = custom number for output type 5 and custom 2 character string for output type 6

*outpttxt(x, y, z)* - Basically *outpt(x, y, z)* but it returns the text that goes into the line (Line No. is 1 + current lineno)

*setupanim(x, y)* - Creates an animation that makes it so that the text displays one character at a time, *x* = string, *y* = delay per character in sec

*playanim(x, y, z1, z2)* - Plays an animation that has already been setup in the output box, *x* = animation number, *y* = Line No. (if there is no such line in the output box, it'll create a new line), *z1* = string that comes before the animated text (is not animated), *z2* = string that comes after the animated text (is not animated)

## Files

Line No. for these is 1 + current lineno

*outary(ary, spc)* - Turns an array of strings into a string you can display, *ary* = array of string, *spc* = the thing you put in between each item (leaving it blank will make it "")

*outpti(link)* - outputs an image

*outptv(link, text, loop, btn)* - outputs a video, *btn* (boolean) play button, *text* = additional text after the video (and button), *loop* (boolean) whether or not it loops

*outpta(link, text, loop, btn)* - outputs a video, same input fields as video

## Controls

*x* = Line No.

## Image

*correctimg(x)* - Corrects the img size  
*changesrci(x, y)* - y = new img src  
*imgborder(x,y)* - Change image border radius, x = Line No., y = border-radius  
*bgimg(x)* - Change background image, x = background-image property (bgimg uses url())  
*changelcon(x)* - Change the favicon of the page, x = new favicon link

## Audio

*playaud(x)* - Plays the audio file  
*pauseaud(x)* - Pauses the audio file  
*resetaud(x)* - Restarts the audio file  
*settimeaud(x, y)* - Sets audio time, y in secs  
*lengthaud(x)* - Gives audio length  
*changesrca(x, y)* - y = new audio src

## Video

*playvid(x)* - Plays the video file  
*pausevid(x)* - Pauses the video file  
*resetvid(x)* - Restarts the video file  
*settimevid(x, y)* - Sets video time, y in secs  
*lengthvid(x)* - Gives video length  
*correctvid(x)* - Corrects the video size  
*changesrcv(x, y)* - y = new video src

## Reset

*resetBox()* - Deletes all output box text, resets contnt and lineno  
*resetAllFormat()* - Resets the text format of body, output, and input boxes (not including font family and font size)  
*turnlights()* - Flips the state of *gmst.lights* and turns of visibility of body

## Text

*getInnerText(x)* - Get the innerHTML of a line of text in the output box, x = Line No.

## Changing Text

*cinpt(x)* - Changes input box text, x = new text, if x = undefined, text will be just deleted  
*ctxt(x, y)* - Changes text in output box, x = new text, y = Line No.  
*carw(x, y)* - Changes arrow in output box, x = new arrow, y = Line No.  
*inptarw(x)* - Changes arrow in input box, x = new arrow  
*rplaceall(x, y, z)* - Replaces all instances, x = string, y = search, z = replace  
*changeTitle(x)* - Change the title of the page, x = new page title

## Color

x = color

*maincolor(x)* - Changes color of body (default = black)  
*accentcolor(x)* - Changes color of body (default = white)

x = Line No., y = color

*linecolor(x, y)* - Changes color of whole line in output box

*textcolor(x, y)* - Changes color of just the text in line in output box

*arrowcolor(x, y)* - Changes color of just the arrow in line in output box

*iarwcolor(y)* - Changes color of the arrow of input box

*itxtcolor(y)* - Changes color of the text of input box

*cursorolor(y)* - Changes color of the cursor of input box

x = text, y = color

*colortext(x, y)* - Outputs colored text

All resets with *resetBox()*

the color can be anything just make sure to format it correctly (i.e. having the # for hexcodes)

## Fonts

x = the thing needed, y = Line No.

```

function mainfont(x) { ...
function mainfontsize(x) { ...
function mainfontbold() { ...
function mainfontital() { ...
function mainfontundr() { ...
function inptfont(x) { ...
function inptfontsize(x) { ...
function inptfontbold() { ...
function inptfontital() { ...
function inptfontundr() { ...
function otptfont(x) { ...
function otptfontsize(x) { ...
function otptfontbold() { ...
function otptfontital() { ...
function otptfontundr() { ...
function itxlnfont(x, y) { ...
function itxlnfontsize(x, y) { ...
function itxlnfontbold(y) { ...
function itxlnfontital(y) { ...
function itxlnfontundr(y) { ...
function txlnfont(x, y) { ...
function txlnfontsize(x, y) { ...
function txlnfontbold(y) { ...
function txlnfontital(y) { ...
function txlnfontundr(y) { ...
function arlnfont(x, y) { ...
function arlnfontsize(x, y) { ...
function arlnfontbold(y) { ...
function arlnfontital(y) { ...
function arlnfontundr(y) { ...

```

*itxln* (whole line) vs *txln* (just the text)

*font* - font family

*fontsize* - font size

*bold* - bold

*ital* - italicize

*undr* - underline

x = text

*boldtext(x)* - returns bold span

*italtext(x)* - returns italicized span

*undrtext(x)* - returns underlined span

## **&nbsp; and Spaces**

*rmvspace(x)* - Removes all spaces

*rmvespace(x)* - Turns multiple spaces into one

*rmvnbsps(x)* - Removes all *&nbsp;*s

*rmvenbsps(x)* - Turns multiple *&nbsp;*s into one



*nbspspc(x)* - Turns *&nbsp;*s into spaces

*spcnbsp(x)* - Turns spaces into *&nbsp;*s

x = string

## Key Press

This is the event listener. Wanna make changes? Look here!

```
532 > document.addEventListener('keydown', (event) => { ...
535 > document.addEventListener('keyup', (event) => { ...
538 > $(window).blur(function(){ ...
541 > document.addEventListener('keydown', (event) => { ...
```

1. Adds to *keysPressed* the keys pressed
2. Removes keys in *keysPressed* when they're not being pressed
3. Resets *keysPressed* when page is out of focus
4. This detects keyboard inputs and adds them to the input box

*arrowtxt(up)* - Lets you change input box text with output box text

## Blinking Cursor

*cursor()* - This basically controls the input box cursor

## Input Detection

x is a string provided by the system

*ears(x)* - Gets entered input (happens before *pEnter()*)

*eyes(x)* - Gets text in input box before it is entered

## Game

*dice(x)* - Returns a number from one to x.

# localStorage & sessionStorage

There is no function for this but this is how to do it:

- *localStorage* does not expire when you exit the browser but *sessionStorage* does.

## 1) .setItem()

```
localStorage.setItem("mytime", Date.now());
```

This creates and stores an item. The first value is the *keyname* and the second is the *keyname's value*. Try not to have spaces in the *keyname*.

## 2) **.getItem()**

```
var x = localStorage.getItem("mytime");
```

X is now the *value* of the inputted *keyname*.

## 3) **.removeItem()**

```
localStorage.removeItem("mytime");
```

Removes the *keyname* and its *value* from storage.

## 4) **key()**

```
var x = localStorage.key(0);
```

This makes storage act like an array. x is now the *keyname* of the first local storage item.

## 5) **length**

```
var x = localStorage.length;
```

x is now the number of locally stored items.

## 6) **clear()**

```
localStorage.clear();
```

Removes all local storage items.

## 7) **JSON.stringify()**

```
var obj = { "name":"John", "age":30, "city":"New York"};  
var myJSON = JSON.stringify(obj);  
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = myJSON;
```

```
myJSON = '{"name":"John","age":30,"city":"New York"}'
```

Syntax :

```
JSON.stringify(obj, replacer, space)
```

Parameter	Description
<i>obj</i>	Required. The value to convert to a string
<i>replacer</i>	Optional. Either a function or an array used to transform the result. The replacer is called for each item.
<i>space</i>	Optional. Either a String or a Number. A string to be used as white space (max 10 characters), or a Number, from 0 to 10, to indicate how many space characters to use as white space.

This also works with arrays.

## 8) *JSON.parse()*

```
var obj = { "name":"John", "age":30, "city":"New York"};
var myJSON = JSON.stringify(obj);
newMyJSON = JSON.parse(myJSON);
```

```
newMyJSON = { "name":"John", "age":30, "city":"New York"}
```

This also works with arrays.

## Resources

More Resources

[W3Schools Storage](#)

[W3Schools Javascript JSON](#)

## Game Making

The game making part really just have two functions built in. However, I suggest having a saved responses and stages variable. I also suggest doing this in a separate js file and linking it below the script tag.

## Future Plans

- ☐ Planning on making the cursor movable
- ☐ Better function naming