



Lecture 02

Layered Architecture of Game Engine

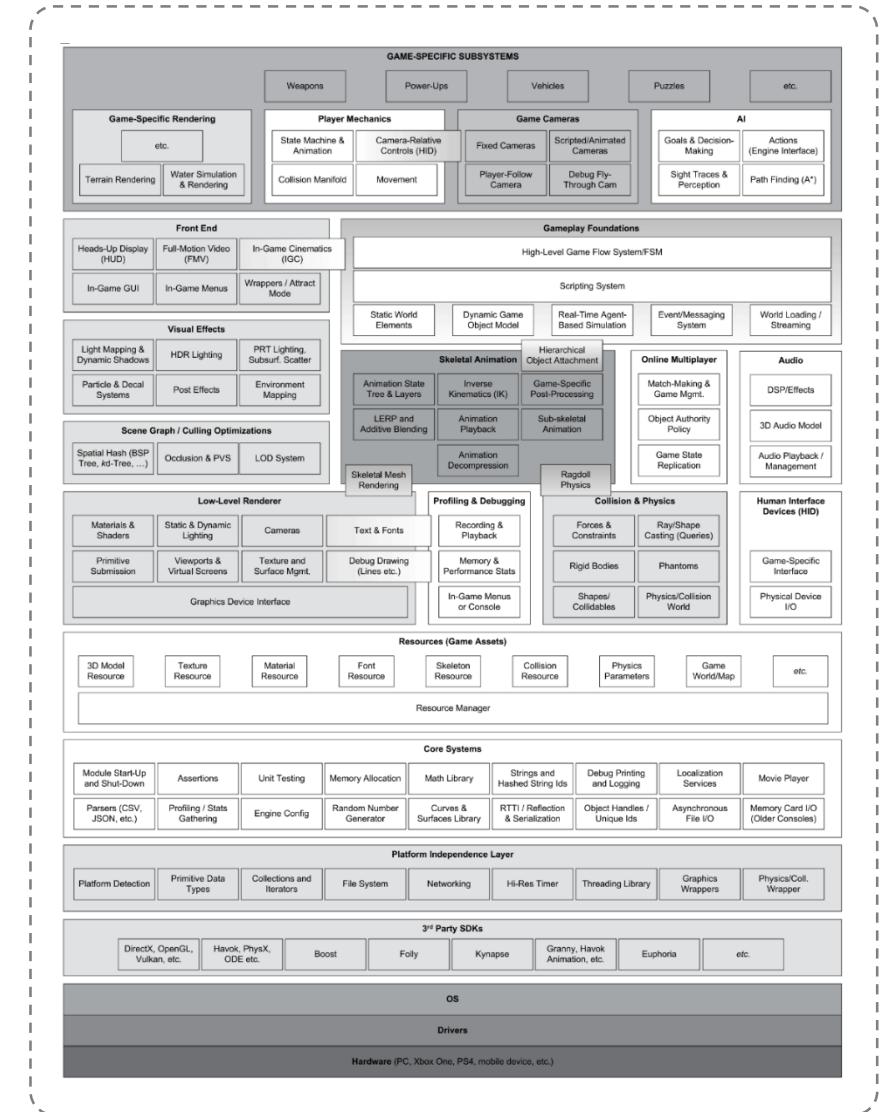
Modern Game Engine - Theory and Practice



Sea of Codes



Where to begin?





A Glance of Game Engine Layers



Chain of Editors

The image displays a composite screenshot of three different game development environments, each showing a different stage of the game creation process:

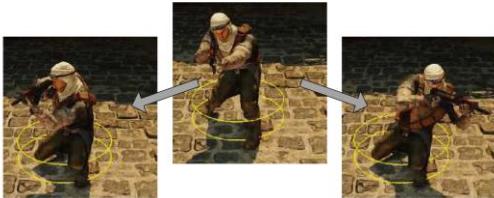
- Top Panel (Unity Editor):** Shows a medieval town scene with buildings, a character, and a terrain. The left side shows the Scene Hierarchy and Content browser, listing various assets like Group143 through Group213 and several barrel models. The right side shows the Details panel for a selected object named "Group213".
- Middle Panel (Unreal Engine Editor):** Shows a character in a dark suit standing on a bridge. The left side shows the Content Browser with assets like "SM_barrel01.entity.a..." and "SM_barrel02.entity.a...". The right side shows the Details panel for a selected object.
- Bottom Panel (Autodesk Maya):** Shows a blue robot character with a complex rigging and animation setup. The left side shows the Outliner with various nodes and connections. The right side shows the Render View window displaying the robot's head.



Tool Layer



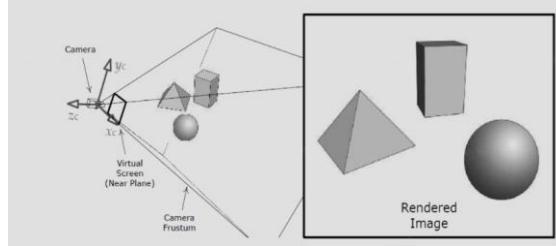
Make It Visible, Movable and Playable



Animation



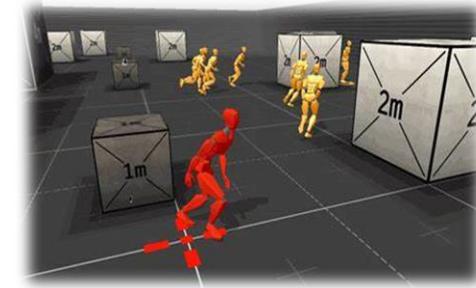
Physics



Rendering



Camera, HUD and Input



Script, FSM and AI



Tool Layer

Function Layer



Data and Files



Scene and Level
Script and Graph
Game Logic Data



Tool Layer

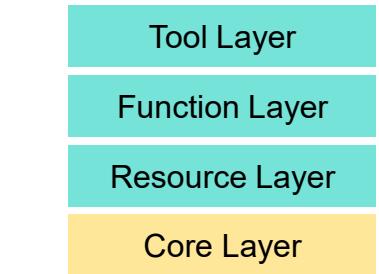
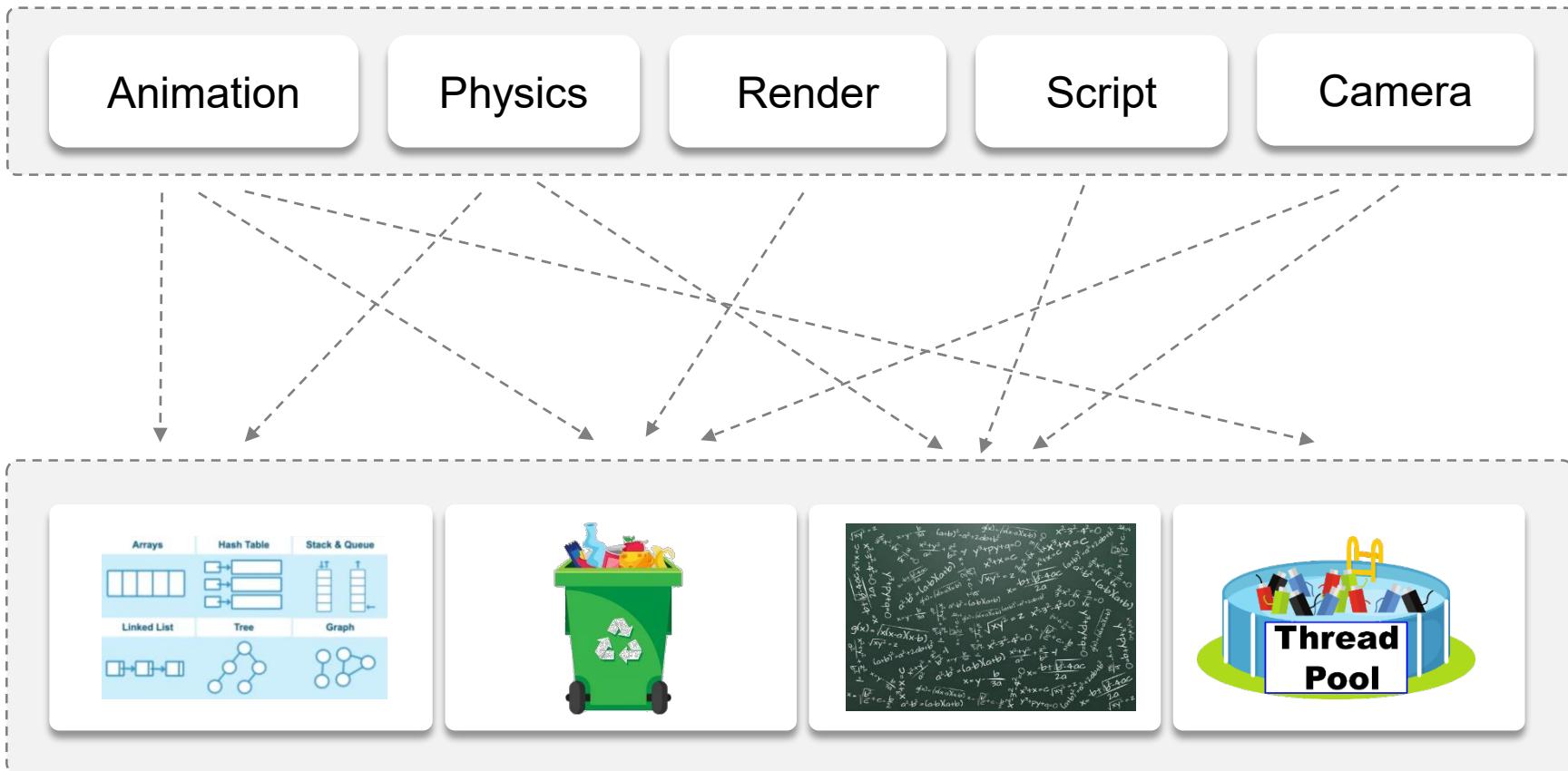
Function Layer

Resource Layer





Swiss Knife of Game Engine





Launch on Different Platforms

Operation Systems
Platform File Systems
Graphics API
Platform SDK
...



Tool Layer
Function Layer
Resource Layer
Core Layer
Platform Layer



Consoles



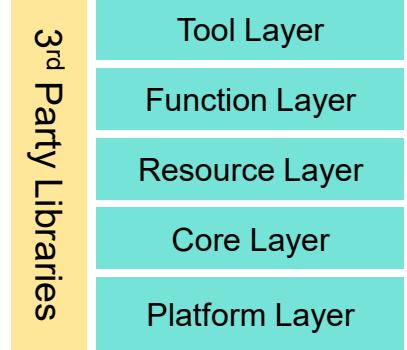
Input Devices



Publishing Platforms



Middleware and 3rd Party Libraries





Explore Game Engine Layers



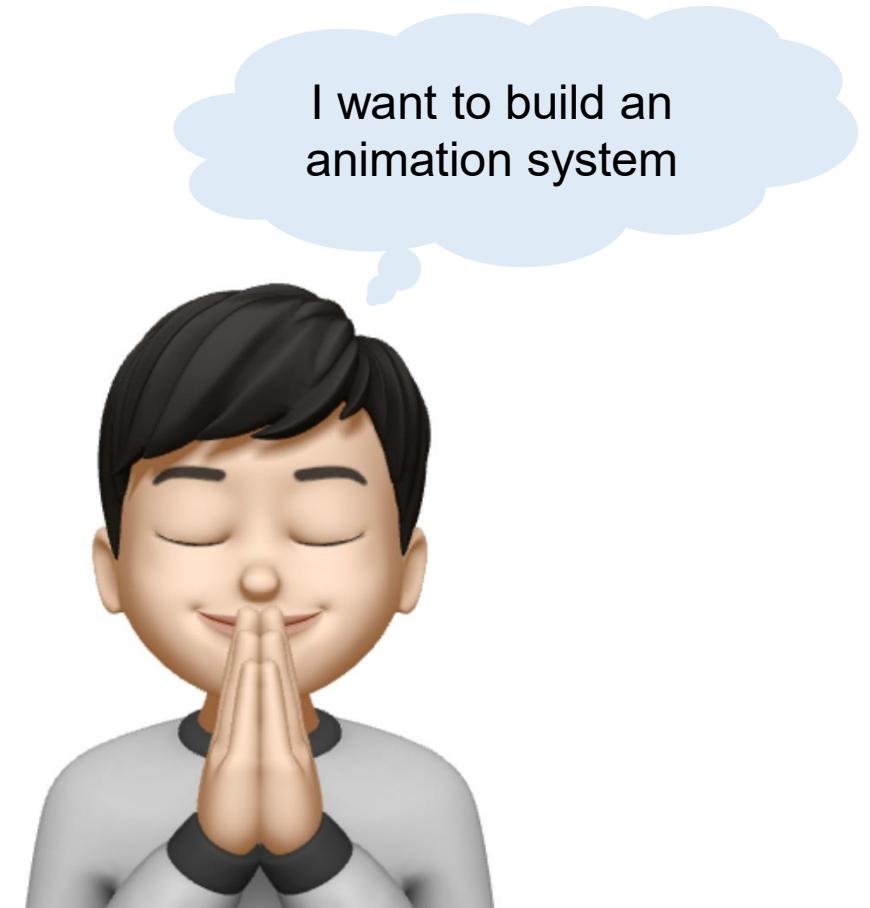


Practice is the Best Way to Learn



Simple Animated Character Challenge

- Create, animate and render a character
- Playable on selected hardware platforms





Resource - How to Access My Data

```
<character name="robot" GUID="068db040-f110-4a06-92dc-8ac380705344">
  <geometry>
    <mesh file_path="robot.mesh.ast"/>
    <texture>
      <albedo_texture file_path="robot_ambient.texture.ast"/>
      <roughness_texture file_path="robot_roughness.texture.ast"/>
    </texture>
    <material file_path="robot.material.ast"/>
  </geometry>
  <animation>
    <animation_clip name="stand">
      <clip_file path="robot_stand.animation.ast"/>
    </animation_clip>
    <animation_clip name="walk">
      <clip_file path="robot_walk.animation.ast"/>
    </animation_clip>
  </animation>
</character>
```

Offline Resource Importing

- Unify file access by defining a meta asset file format (ie.ast)
- Assets are faster to access by importing preprocess
- Build a composite asset file to refer to all resources
- GUID is an extra protection of reference

IDENTIFICATION CARD

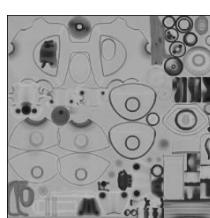


Name: bot
Type: mesh
GUID: 068db040-f110-4a06-92dc-8ac380705344
FilePath: xxx/xxx/xxx/xxx.xxx

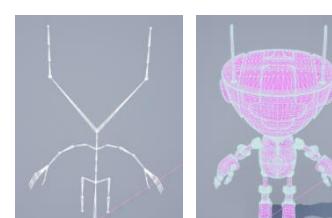
GUID



texture.ast



character.ast



mesh.ast



animation.ast



3rd Party Libraries

Tool Layer

Function Layer

Resource Layer

Core Layer

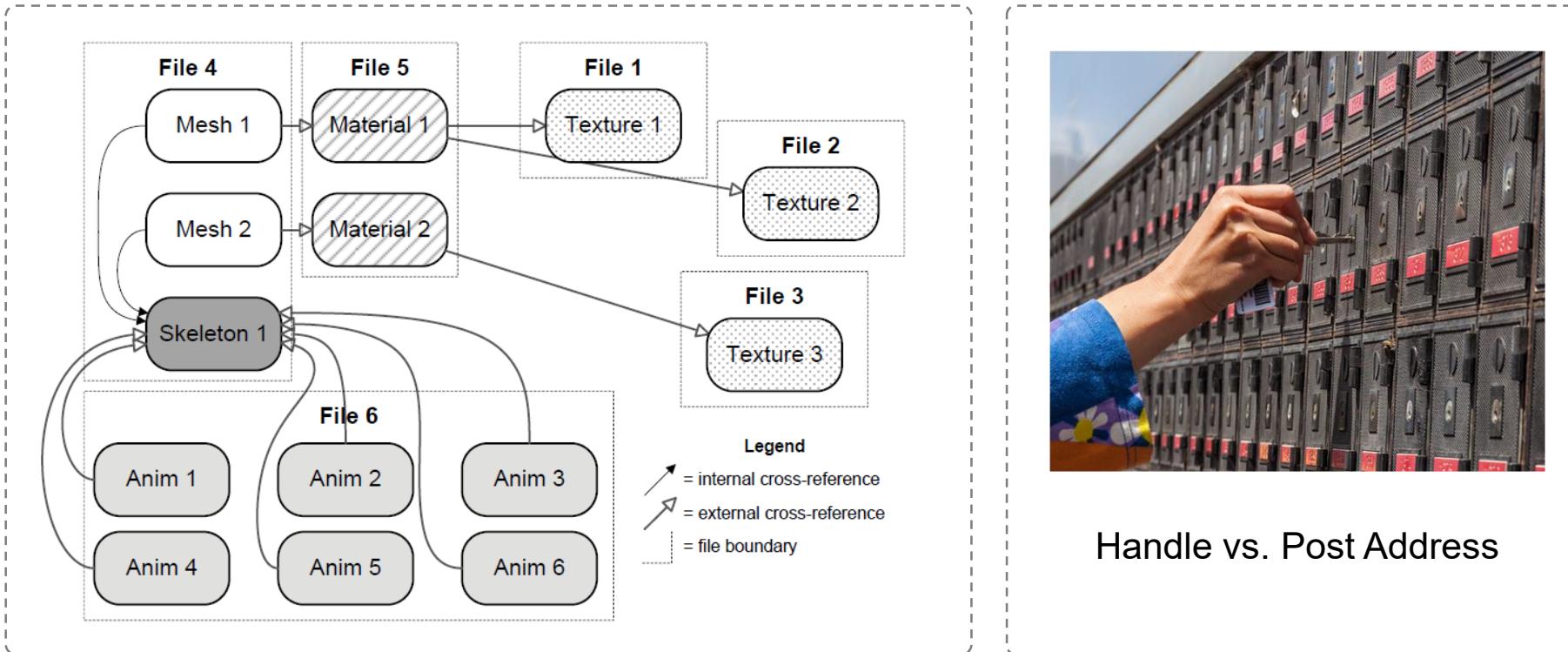
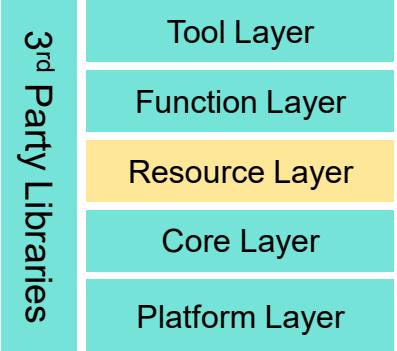
Platform Layer



Resource – Runtime Asset Manager

Runtime Resource Management

- A virtual file system to load/unload assets by path reference
- Manage asset lifespan and reference by **handle** system



Handle vs. Post Address



Resource – Manage Asset Life Cycle



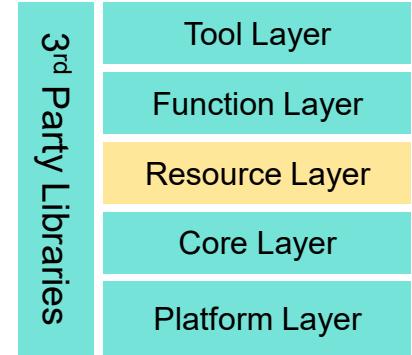
Character



Scene

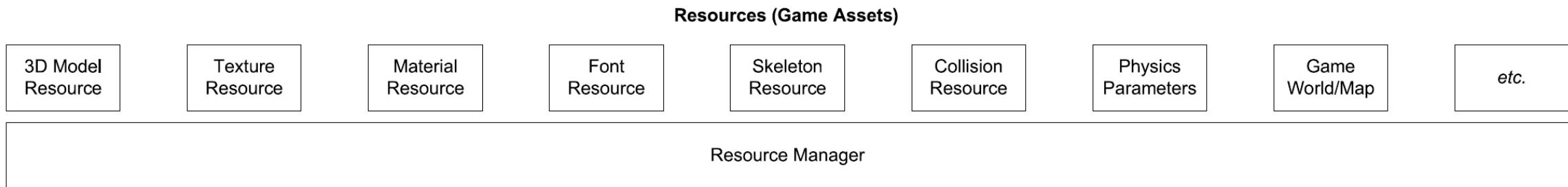


Cutscene



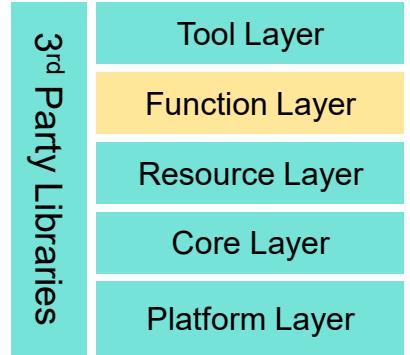
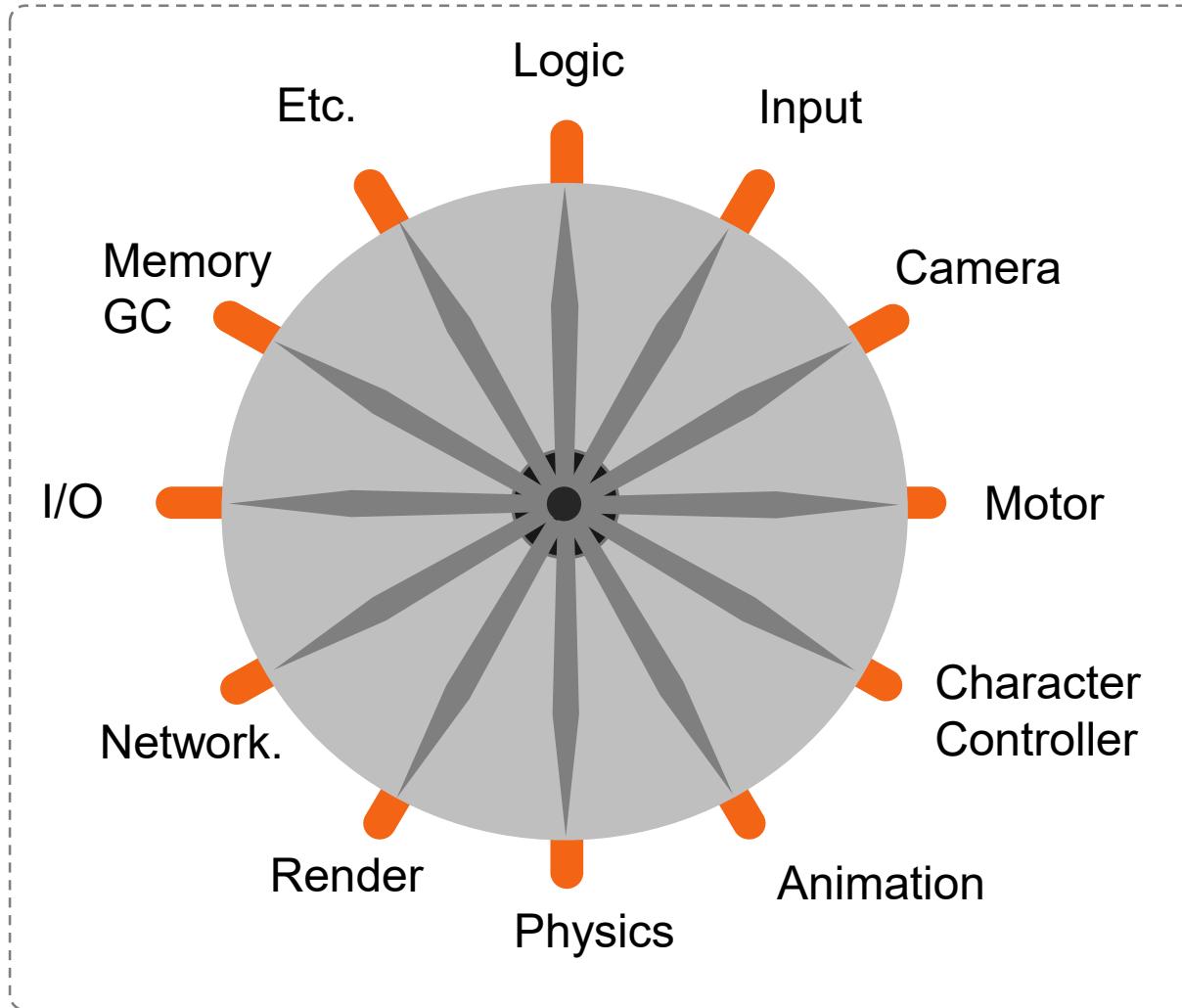
Memory management for Resources - life cycle

- Different resources have different life cycles
- Limited memory requires release of loaded resources when possible
- Garbage collection and deferred loading is critical features

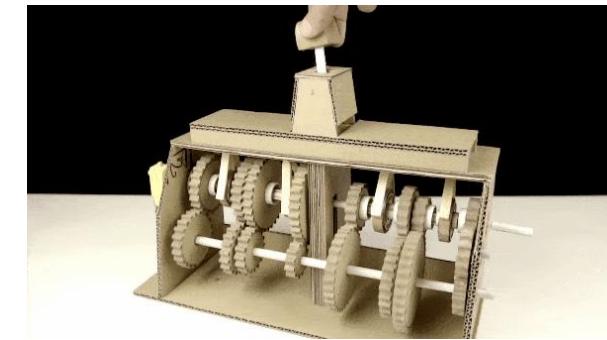




Function - How to Make the World Alive



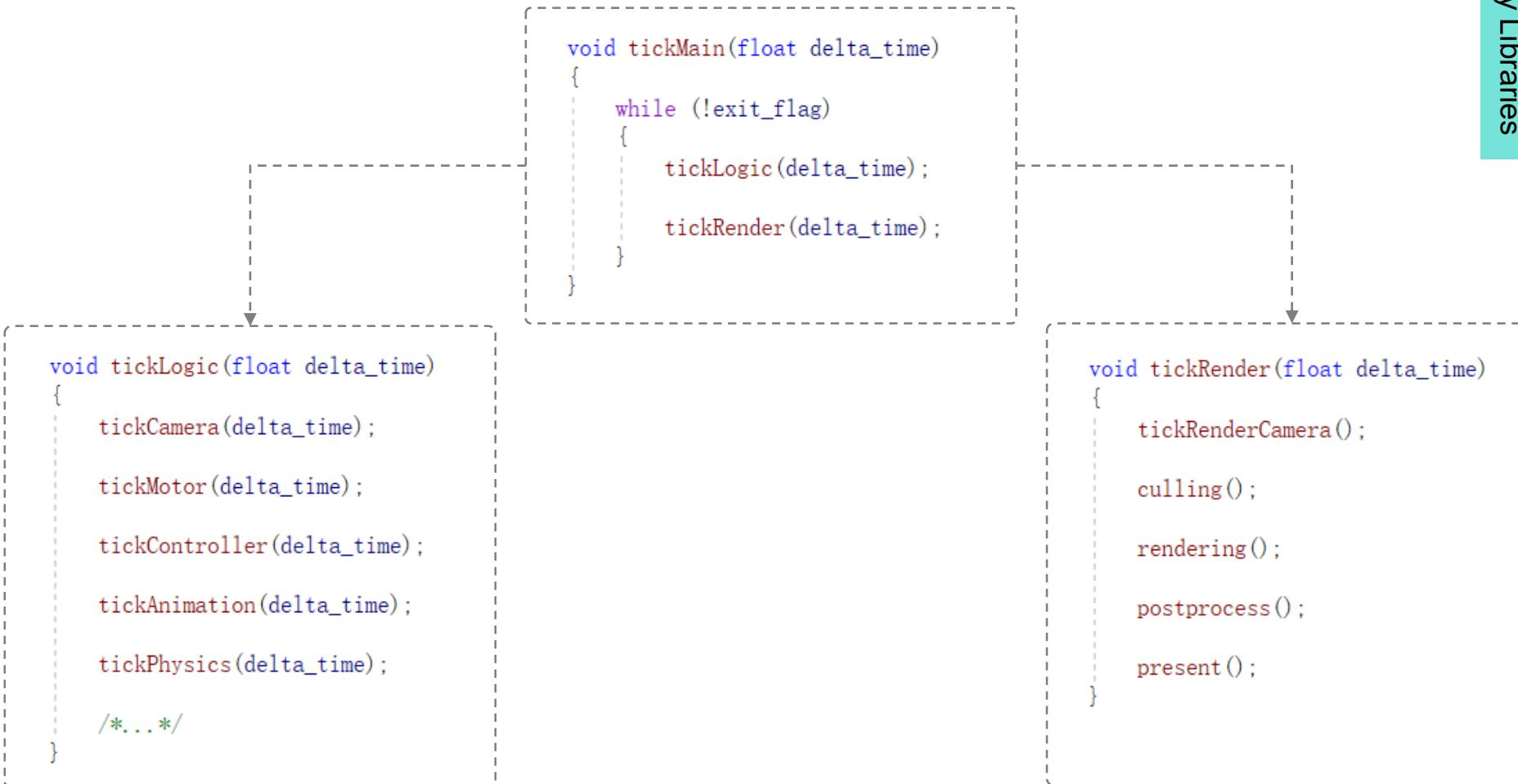
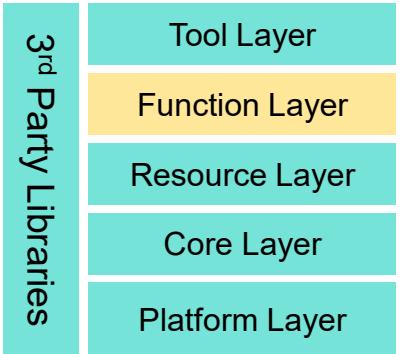
Unbelievably Simple!!!



- Transmission shaft game_main.
cppvoid tick(int delta_time)
- Endless loop
while (true) { ... }



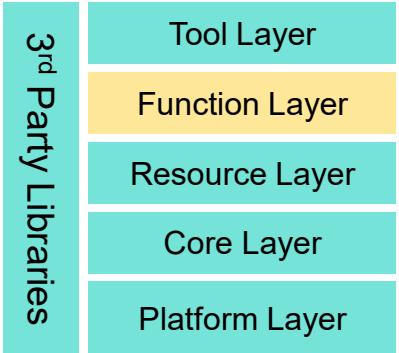
Function - Dive into Ticks





Function -Tick the Animation and Renderer

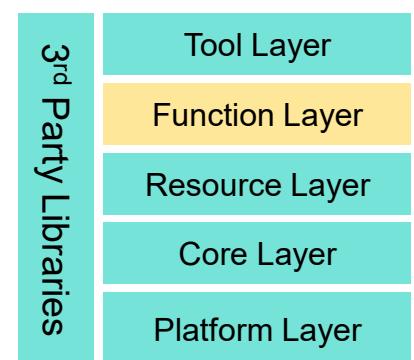
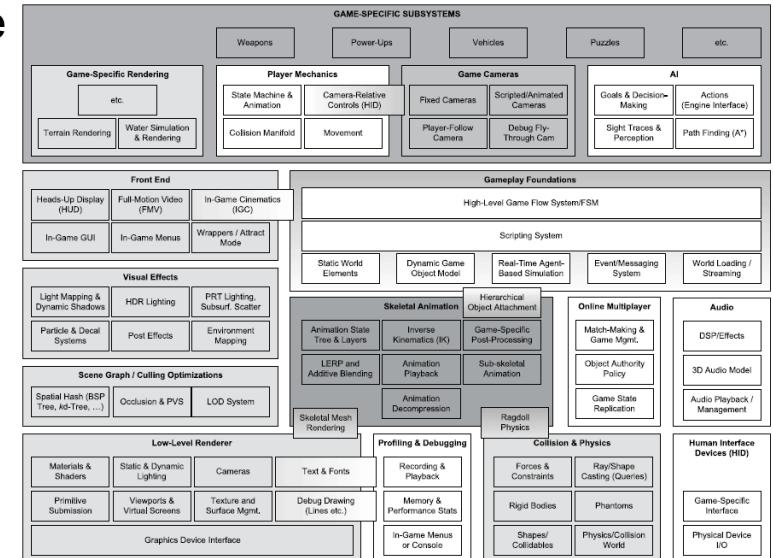
- In each tick (over-simplified version)
 - Fetch animation frame of character
 - Drive the skeleton and skin of character
 - Renderer process all rendering jobs in an iteration of render tick for each **frame**





Function - Heavy-duty Hotchpotch

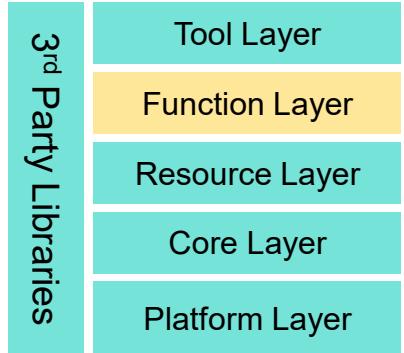
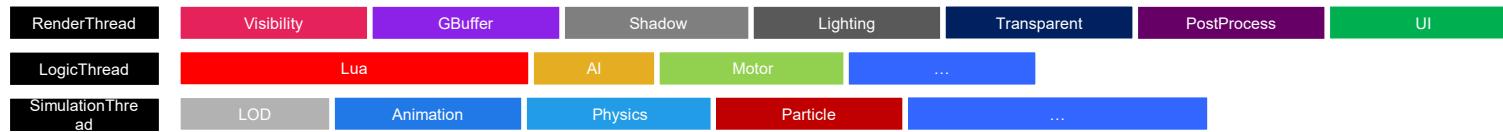
- Function Layer provides major function modules for the game engine
 - Object system (HUGE)
- Game Loop updates the systems periodically
 - Game Loop is the key of reading codes of game engines
- Blur the boundary between engine and game
 - Camera, character and behavior
 - Design extendable engine API for programmer



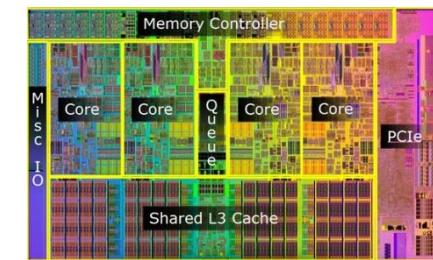
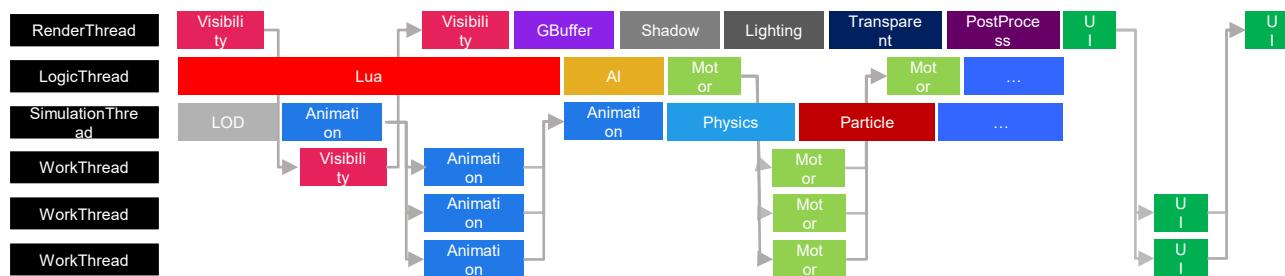


Function - Multi-Threading

Entry
Fixed Thread



Mainstream
Thread Fork/Join



Multi-Core CPU

Advanced
JOB System



- Multi-core processors become the mainstream
 - Many systems in game engine are built for parallelism



Core - Math Library

The image shows a 10x10 grid of squares on a background of light gray graph paper. A single 3x3 square is highlighted with a thick black border, centered in the middle-right portion of the grid. The rest of the grid is empty.

translation

scaling

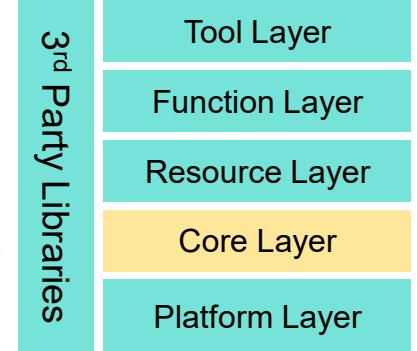
A square is shown on a grid. It has vertices at (0,0), (1,0), (1,1), and (0,1). The square is rotated 45 degrees counter-clockwise around its center point O, which is located at (0.5, 0.5). The rotated square's vertices are at approximately (0.5, 0.5), (1.5, 0.5), (1.5, 1.5), and (0.5, 1.5).

$$T_{\mathbf{v}} \mathbf{p} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & v_x \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & v_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & v_z \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p_x \\ p_y \\ p_z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} p_x + v_x \\ p_y + v_y \\ p_z + v_z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{p} + \mathbf{v}$$

$$S_v p = \begin{bmatrix} v_x & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & v_y & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & v_z & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p_x \\ p_y \\ p_z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} v_x p_x \\ v_y p_y \\ v_z p_z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}. \quad x' = x \cos \theta - y \sin \theta \\ y' = x \sin \theta + y \cos \theta.$$

Linear algebra

- Rotation, translation, scaling
 - Matrix splines, quaternion





Core - Math Efficiency

Quick and dirty hacks

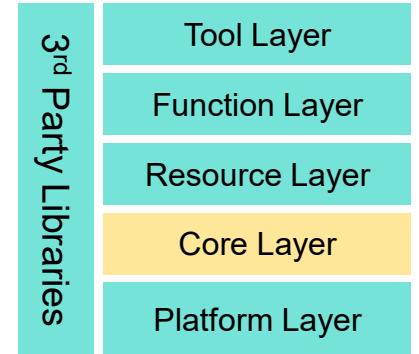
- Carmack's 1/sqrt(x)
- Magic number!

```
...float Q_rsqrt(float number)
...
{
    long i;
    float x2,y;
    const float threehalfs = 1.5F;

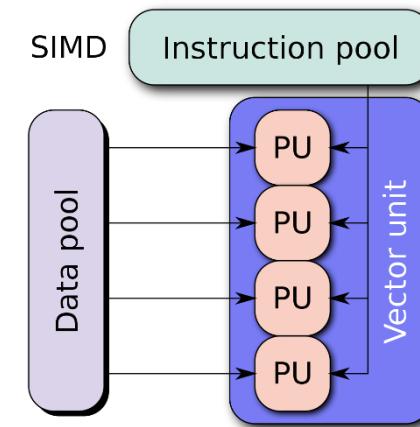
    x2 = number * 0.5F;
    y = number;
    i = *(long*)&y;
    i = 0x5f3759df - (i >> 1);
    y = *(float*)&i;
    y = y * (threehalfs - (x2 * y * y));

#ifndef Q3_VM
#ifdef __linux__
    assert(!isnan(y));
#endif
#endif
    return y;
}
```

Quake III Engine



SIMD

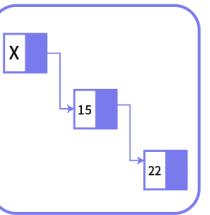




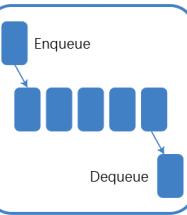
Core - Data Structure and Containers



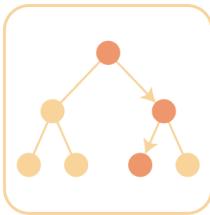
Array



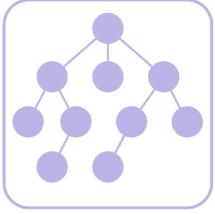
Link list



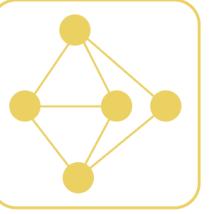
Queue



Heap



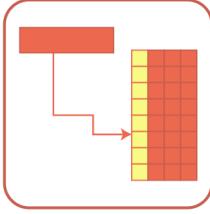
Tree



Graph

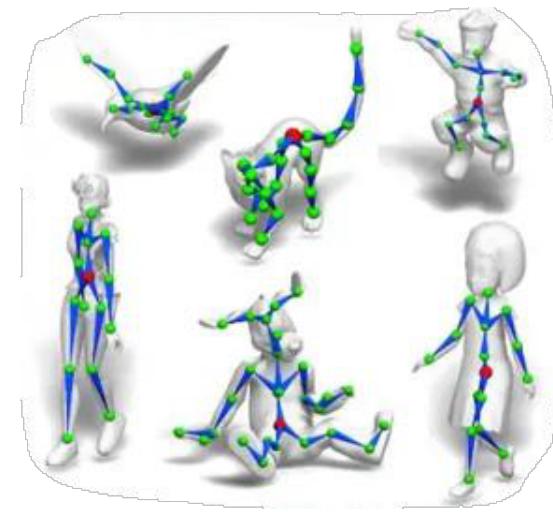


Stack

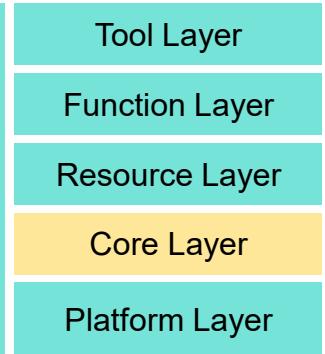


Hashing

- Vectors, maps, trees, etc.
- Customized outperforms STL
- Avoid memory fragmentation!



3rd Party Libraries



Tool Layer

Function Layer

Resource Layer

Core Layer

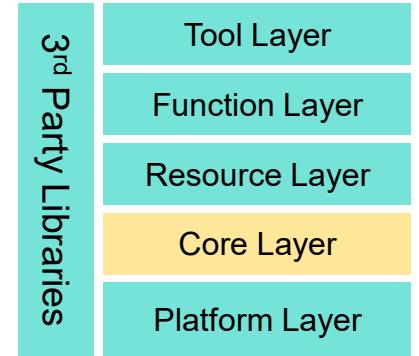
Platform Layer

- Skeleton tree
- Animation frame sequence



Core - Memory Management

- Major bottlenecks of game engine performance
 - Memory Pool / Allocator
 - Reduce cache miss
 - Memory alignment
- Polymorphic Memory Resource (PMR)



A vertical stack of memory components: CPU, Cache Level 1, Cache Level 2, RAM Memory, and Mass Storage (Hard Disk, etc.). To the left of the stack, an upward-pointing arrow is labeled 'Bandwidth Increase'. To the right, a downward-pointing arrow is labeled 'Latency and Size Increase'.

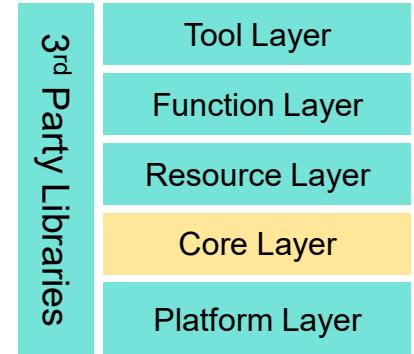
- Cache locality/diffusion
- Memory Arena

A diagram of a vintage computer system. It features a central processing unit with a 'Current State' register. Above it is a 'Program' tape with tracks labeled '1xR1', '1xS2', '2xR3', '3xR3', and '3xR4'. To the right is a 'Tape' unit with tracks numbered 0 through 11.

- Put data together
- Access data in order
- Allocate and de-allocate as a block



Core - Foundation of Game Engine



- Core layers provide utilities needed in various function modules
- Super high performance design and implementation
- High standard of coding

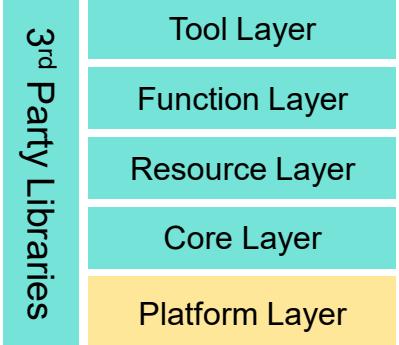
Core Systems									
Module Start-Up and Shut-Down	Assertions	Unit Testing	Memory Allocation	Math Library	Strings and Hashed String Ids	Debug Printing and Logging	Localization Services	Movie Player	
Parsers (CSV, JSON, etc.)	Profiling / Stats Gathering	Engine Config	Random Number Generator	Curves & Surfaces Library	RTTI / Reflection & Serialization	Object Handles / Unique Ids	Asynchronous File I/O	Memory Card I/O (Older Consoles)	



Platform - Target on Different Platform

Compatibility of different platforms, provides platform-independent services and information for upper layers

- File system
 - Path: Slash/backslash, Environment variables
 - Directory Traversal



Time to show off

 S:\Main Folder\Folder1\Folder2\FinalFolder

 /Volumes/Share/Main Folder/Folder1/Folder2/FinalFolder





Platform - Graphics API

Render Hardware Interface (RHI)

- Transparent different GPU architectures and SDK
- Automatic optimization of target platforms



3rd Party Libraries

Tool Layer

Function Layer

Resource Layer

Core Layer

Platform Layer

```
// shader
virtual RHIVertexShader*
virtual RHIHullShader*
virtual RHIDomainShader*
virtual RHIGeometryShader*
virtual RHIPixelShader*
virtual RHIComputeShader*

// buffer
virtual RHIVertexBuffer*
virtual void*
virtual void

virtual RHIndexBuffer*
virtual void*
virtual void

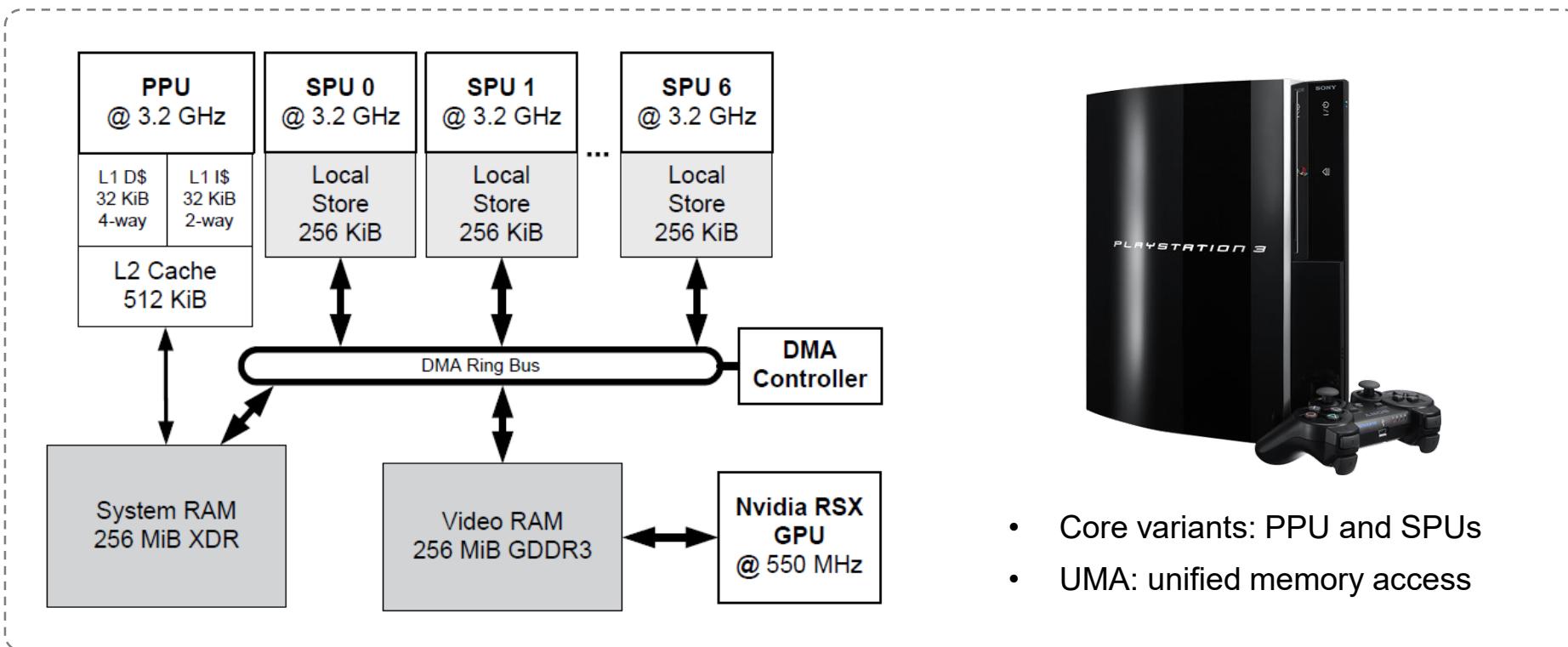
createVertexShader(const DynamicArray<UByte>& shader_bin_code) = 0;
createHullShader(const DynamicArray<UByte>& shader_bin_code) = 0;
createDomainShader(const DynamicArray<UByte>& shader_bin_code) = 0;
createGeometryShader(const DynamicArray<UByte>& shader_bin_code) = 0;
createPixelShader(const DynamicArray<UByte>& shader_bin_code) = 0;
createComputeShader(const DynamicArray<UByte>& shader_bin_code) = 0;

createVertexBuffer(RHIResourceCreateInfo& create_info) = 0;
lockVertexBuffer(RHIVertexBuffer* vertex_buffer, UInt offset, UInt size, EResourceLockMode lock_mode) = 0;
unlockVertexBuffer(RHIVertexBuffer* vertex_buffer) = 0;

createIndexBuffer(RHIResourceCreateInfo& create_info) = 0;
lockIndexBuffer(RHIndexBuffer* index_buffer, UInt offset, UInt size, EResourceLockMode lock_mode) = 0;
unlockIndexBuffer(RHIndexBuffer* index_buffer) = 0;
```

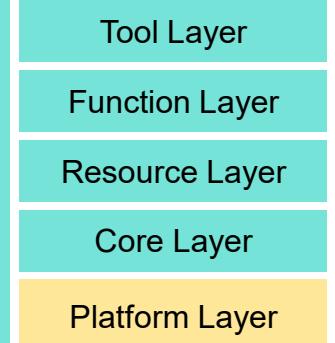


Platform - Hardware Architecture



- Core variants: PPU and SPUs
- UMA: unified memory access

3rd Party Libraries

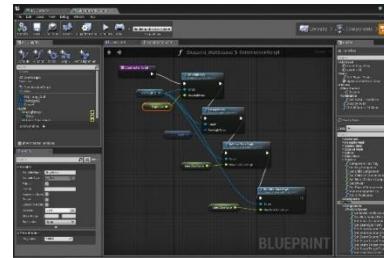




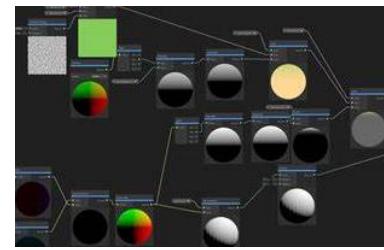
Tool - Allow Anyone to Create Game



Level Editor



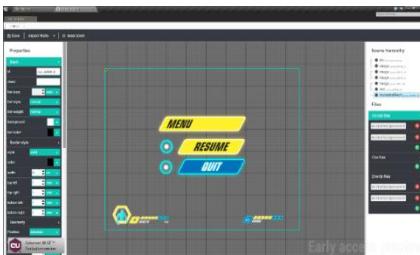
Logical Editor



Shader Editor



Animation Editor



UI Editor

Unleash the Creativity

- Build upon game engine
- Create, edit and exchange game play assets

Flexible of coding languages



3rd Party Libraries

Tool Layer

Function Layer

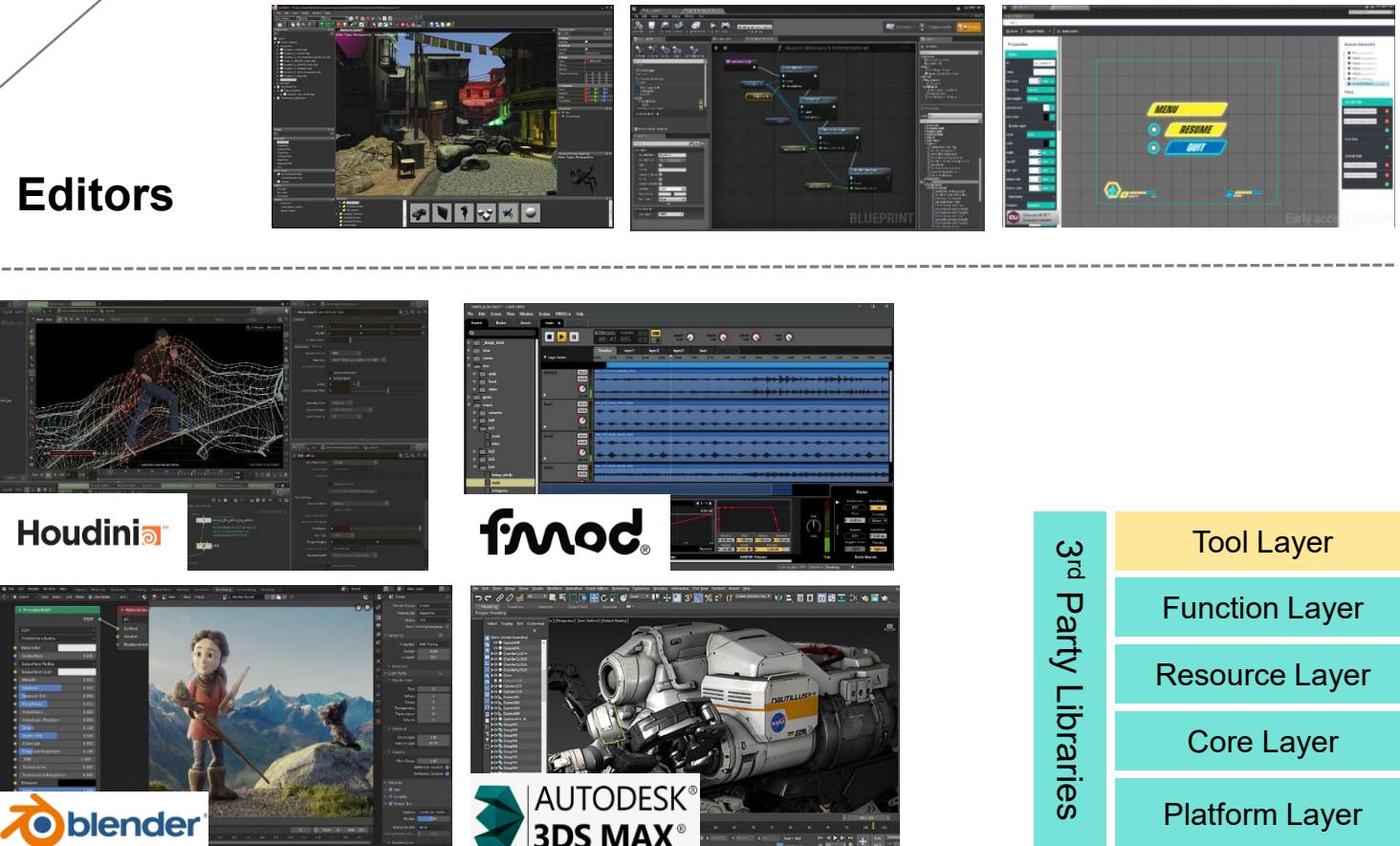
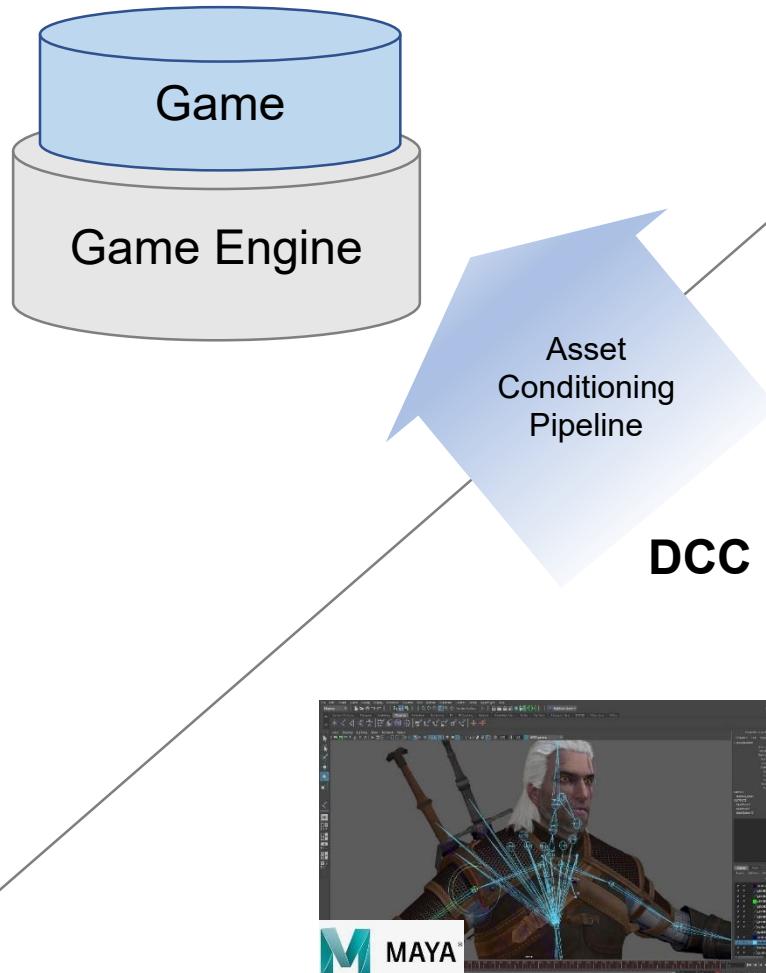
Resource Layer

Core Layer

Platform Layer



Tool - Digital Content Creation





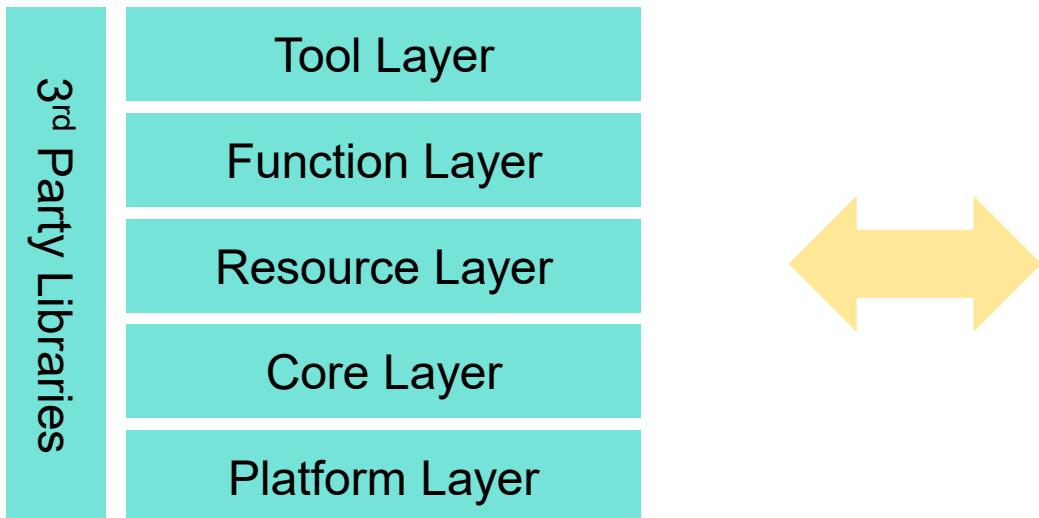
Why Layered Architecture?

Decoupling and Reducing Complexity

- Lower layers are independent from upper layers
- Upper layers don't know how lower layers are implemented

Response for Evolving Demands

- Upper layers evolve fast, but lower layers are stable





Mini Engine- Pilot



Neat PILOT Engine

Build by C /C++

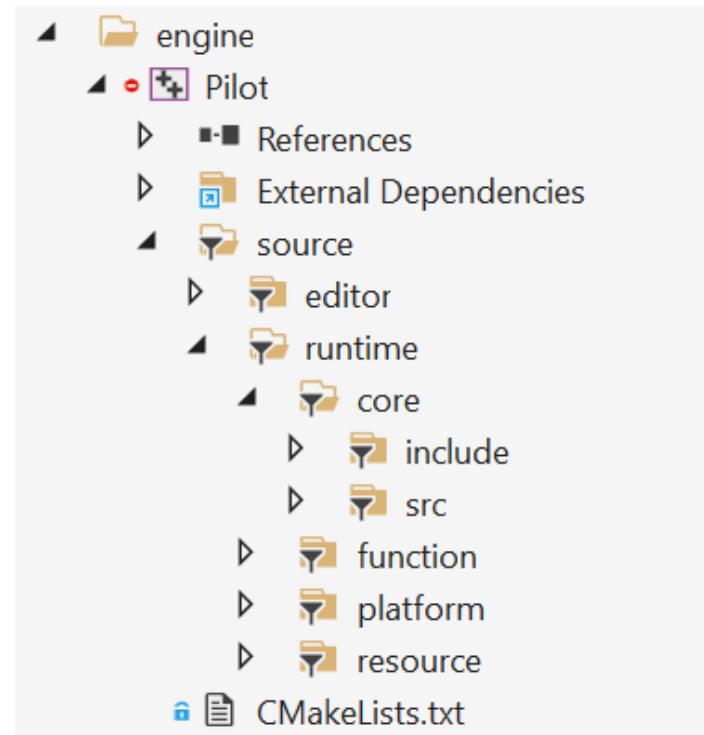
- Runtime: ~13,000 lines
- Editor: ~2,000 lines

Follow Engine Layers

- Source code still improving

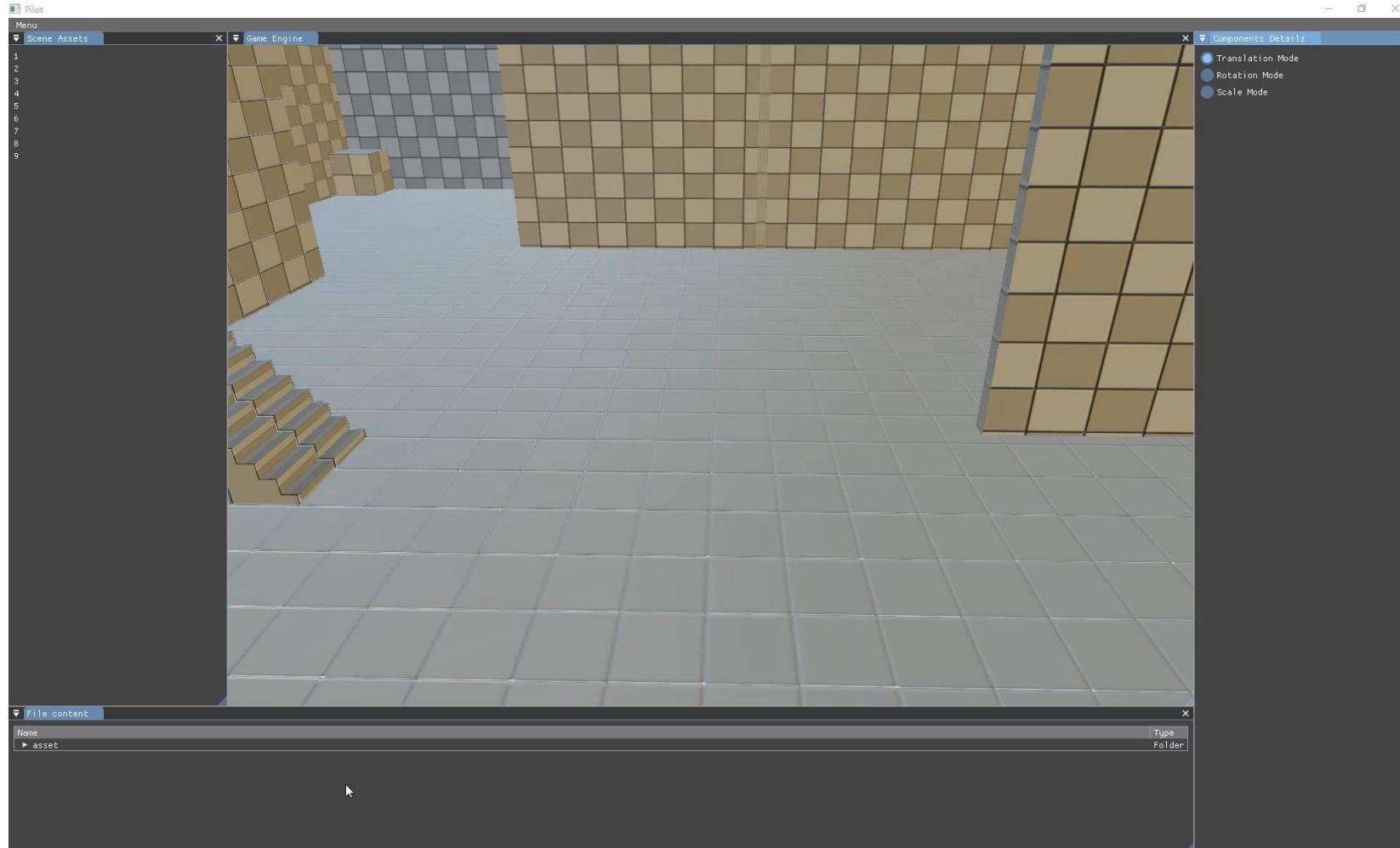
Support Platform

- Windows
- Linux
- MacOS (working on M1)





PILOT Editor and Runtime



Basic Editing

- Add/Delete objects
- Move/Scale/Rotate objects

Simple Functions

- Character control
- Camera



Release Plan

1st Release (3/25/2022)

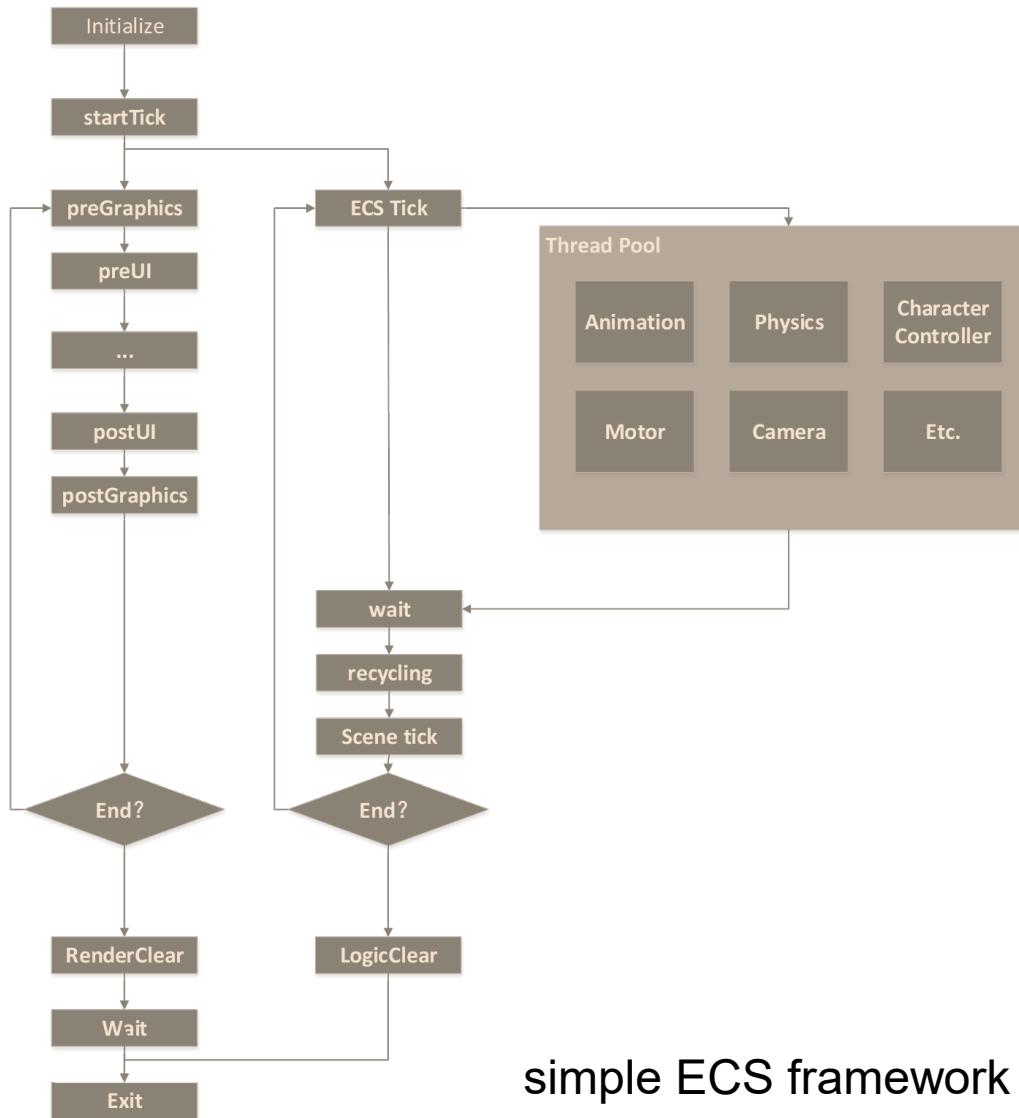
- Editor
- Character/Camera
- Renderer
- Resource system
- Play in editor (PIE)

To be Released with Course

- Animation system
- Collision System
- Gameplay and script systems
- Simple parameter editing
- More graphics features
- ...

How to download

- <https://github.com/BoomingTech/Pilot>



simple ECS framework



Takeaways

- Engine is designed with a layered architecture
- Lower levels are more stable and upper levels are more customizable
- Virtual world is composed by a set of clocks - ticks



Lecture 02 Contributor

- | | | | |
|----------|---------|---------|--------|
| - 一将 | - 爵爷 | - 金大壮 | - QIUU |
| - Hoya | - Jason | - Leon | - C佬 |
| - 喵小君 | - 砚书 | - 梨叔 | - 阿乐 |
| - 呆呆兽 | - BOOK | - Shine | - 阿熊 |
| - Olorin | - MANDY | - 邓导 | - CC |
| - 靓仔 | - 俗哥 | - Judy | - 大喷 |

PILOT Engine Contributor

- | | | |
|--------|---------|--------|
| - 靓仔 | - Adam | - o果蠅o |
| - 达啦崩吧 | - 人工非智能 | - 弥漫 |
| - Shy | - KUN | - 陈皮 |



Enjoy ;) Coding



Course Wechat

*Please follow us for
further information*



Course Survey

*Please scan here to let
us know what you think*



Please note that all videos and images and other media
are cited from the Internet for demonstration only.