

GAME 3004

SpriteKit - Week 4



Lesson 4



Expectation

Introduction to **SpriteKit**

Outcome

Understanding SKScene's **Rendering Loop** and SKScene's **Node Tree**

Key Concepts



SKScene Review

SKScene Rendering Loop

SKScene Node Tree

Rendering Nodes

Searching Nodes

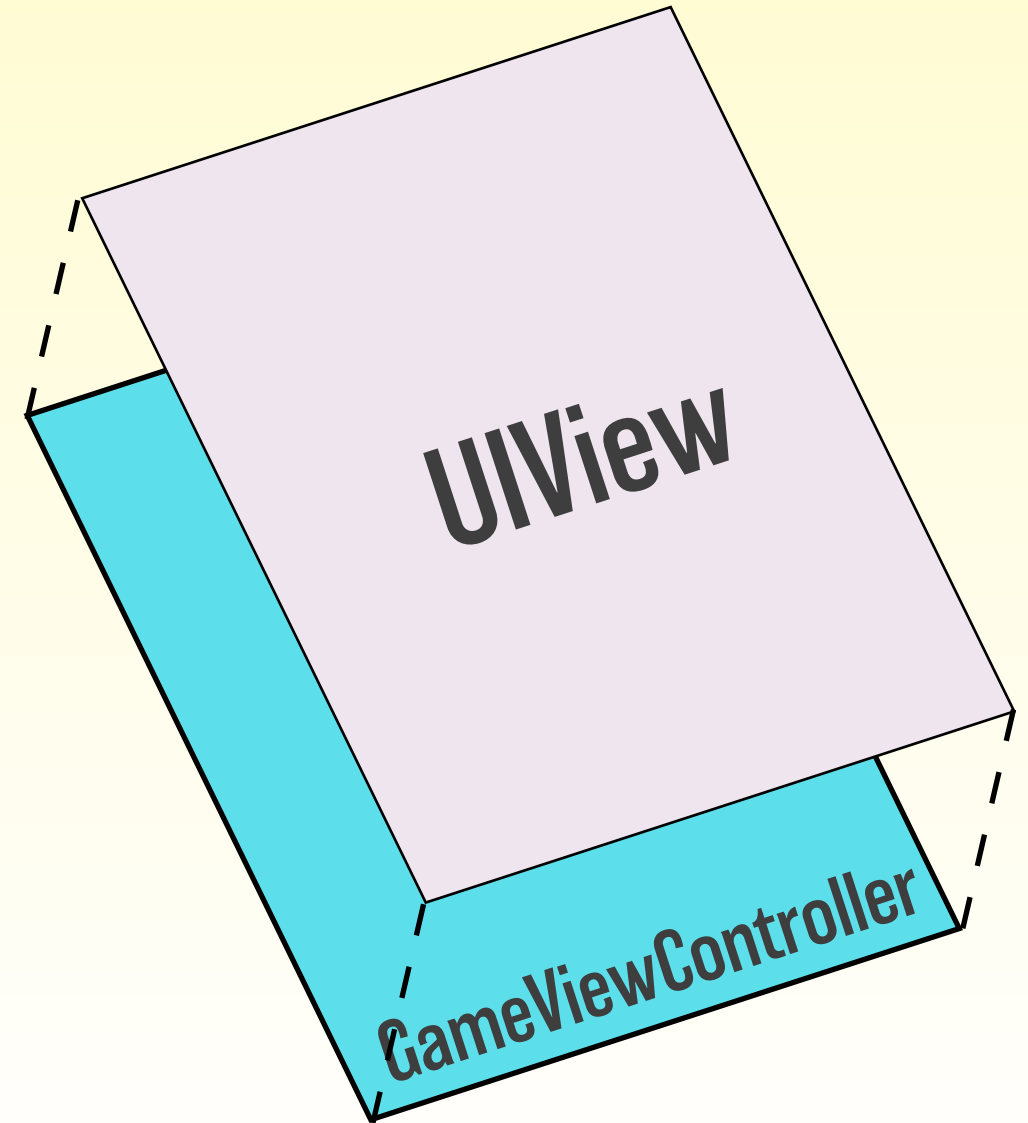
Coordinates

Anchor Points

SKScene Review



1. Create the **GameViewController**
2. Have the **GameViewController** create its **UIView**



SKScene Review



3. Inside the `GameViewController.viewDidLoad()`, down-cast the `UIView` to an `SKView` and set the `showFPS` property to `true`:

```
let skView = view as! SKView  
skView.showFPS = true
```

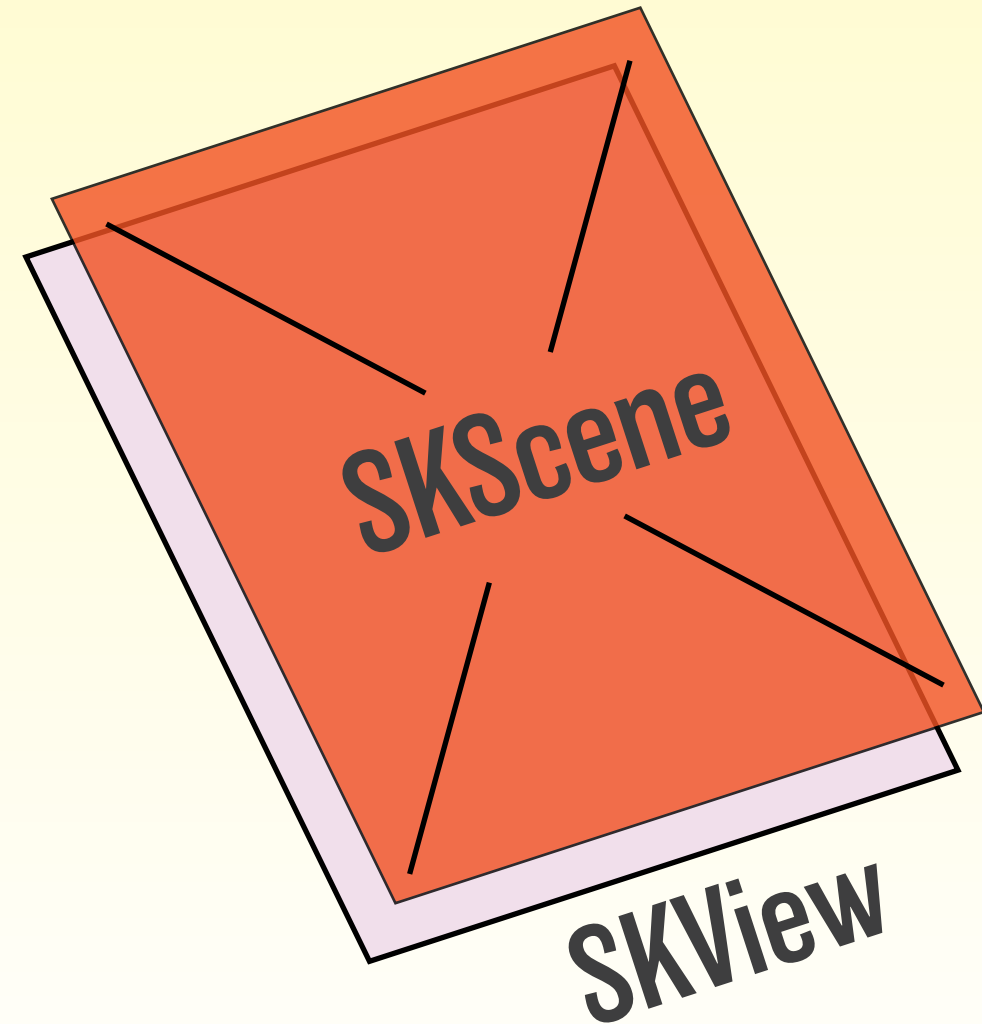


SKScene Review



4. Create an instance of the SKScene named **scene**, passing it its size in the constructor and setting the `scaleMode` property:

```
scene = GameScene(size: skView.bounds.size)  
scene.scaleMode = .aspectFill
```



SKScene Review



5. Inside the `init()` of the scene, we added the `backgroundNode` and `playerNode` objects in the scene:

```
let backgroundNode = SKSpriteNode(imageNamed: "Background")  
backgroundNode.position = CGPoint(x: size.width / 2.0, y: 0.0)  
addChild(backgroundNode)
```

```
let playerNode = SKSpriteNode(imageNamed: "Player")  
playerNode.position = CGPoint(x: size.width / 2.0, y: 80.0)  
addChild(playerNode)
```



SKScene Review

6. Present the complete scene in the `GameViewController` `viewDidLoad` method:

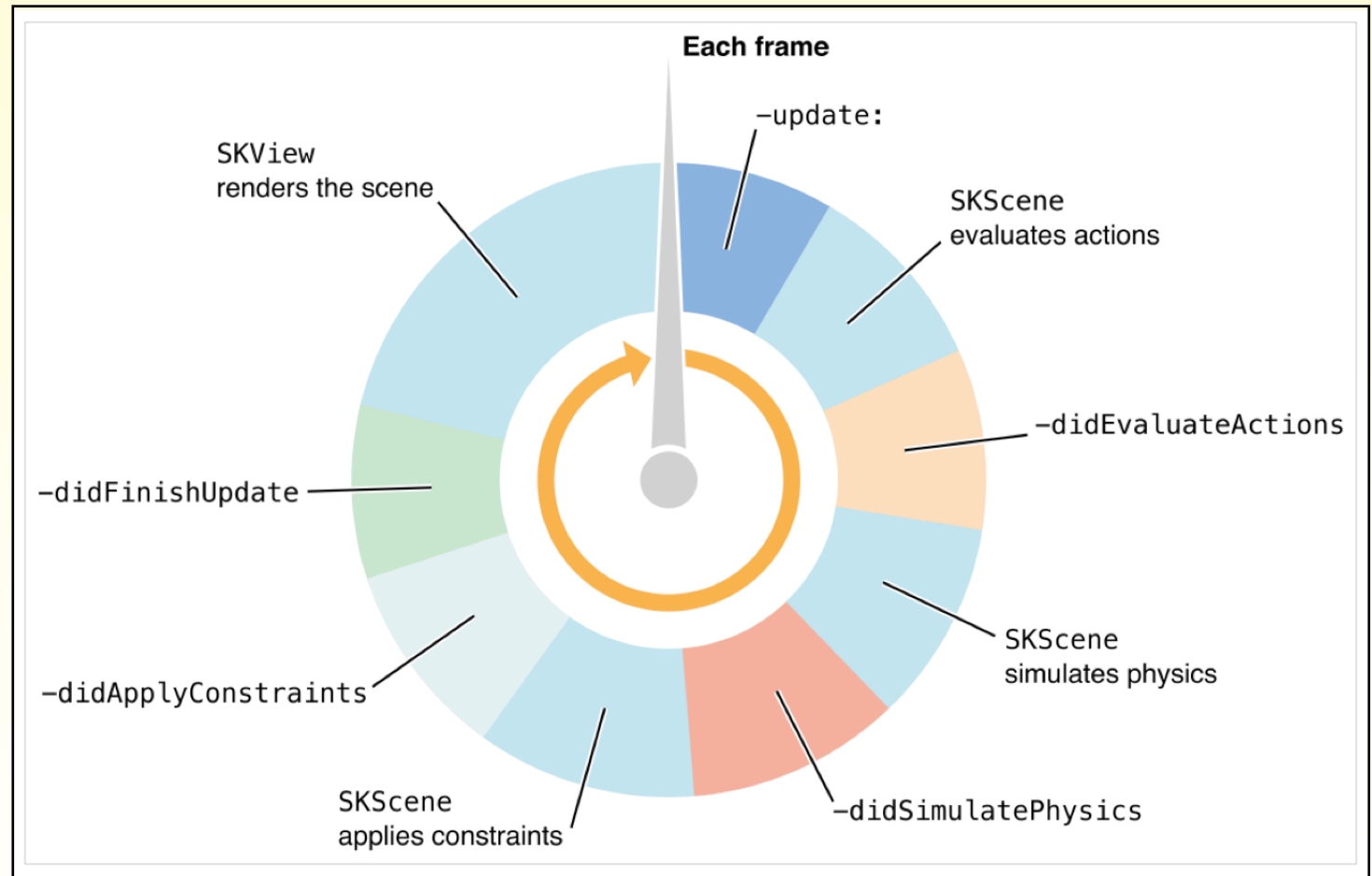
```
skView.presentScene(scene)
```



SKScene Rendering Loop

Each iteration of this loop generates the next frame in the scene

The loop has several steps that are called for actions, physics, and constraints on the scene



SKScene Rendering Loop

The scene calls its `update()` method

Called **before** actions are evaluated

This is where you will have most of your **game logic**



`update()` 1

Primary place to handle AI, game scripting, input handling, actions or other game logic.

SKScene Rendering Loop



Actions Performed

2

didEvaluateActions()

3

All actions will be performed

Next, the scene calls the **didEvaluateActions()**

Any post-action game logic can be put here

Test the position of a node, after actions were performed

SKAction



An **action** is an object that defines a **change** you want to make to a SKNode

Use an action when you are:

Animating a node through a series of textures

Modifying the **position, scale or rotation** of a node

Changing the **visibility** of a node

Adjusting the **translucency** of a node using its alpha property

Changing the **colour** of a node

SKAction - Move By



```
let moveNodeUp = SKAction.moveBy(x: 100.0, y: 100.0, duration: 1.0)  
node.run(moveNodeUp)
```



SKAction



1

2

```
let moveNodeUp = SKAction.moveBy(x: 100.0, y: 100.0, duration: 1.0)  
node.run(moveNodeUp)
```

3

1 To create an **action**, call the class method for the action you are interested in

2 **Configure** the action's **properties** and **duration**

3 Call a node's **run(_:)** method and **pass** it the action object

SKAction - Run()



You can **add unique keys** to identify actions added to a node

```
let moveNodeUp = SKAction.moveBy(x: 0.0, y: 100.0, duration: 1.0)  
rocketNode.run(moveNodeUp, withKey: "ignition")
```

1


1 Adding a key allows you to remove **specific actions**, and check to see if an action is already **running**

SKAction - Run() Completion Block

```
let moveNodeUp = SKAction.moveBy(x: 0.0, y: 100.0, duration: 1.0)
rocketNode.run(moveNodeUp) {
    print("Rocket fired")
}
```

1 Here we added a **completion block** to do something once the action is **finished**

SKAction - Removing



There are different ways to remove an action

Use **removeAction(forKey:)** to remove an action associated with a **specific key**

removeAllActions() ends and **removes all actions** from the node

SKAction - Scale To



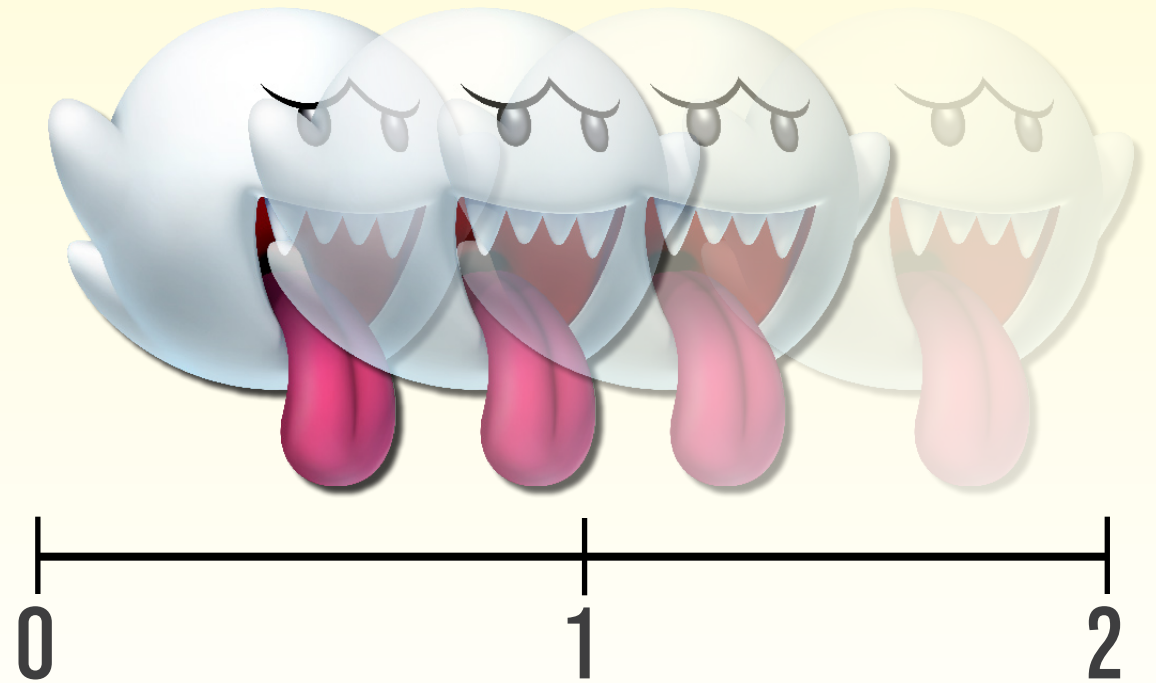
```
let scaleTo = SKAction.scale(to: 2.0, duration: 0.25)  
node.run(scaleTo)
```



SKAction - Fade Out



```
let fadeOut = SKAction.fadeOut(withDuration: 2.0)  
node.run(fadeOut)
```



SKAction - Rotate By

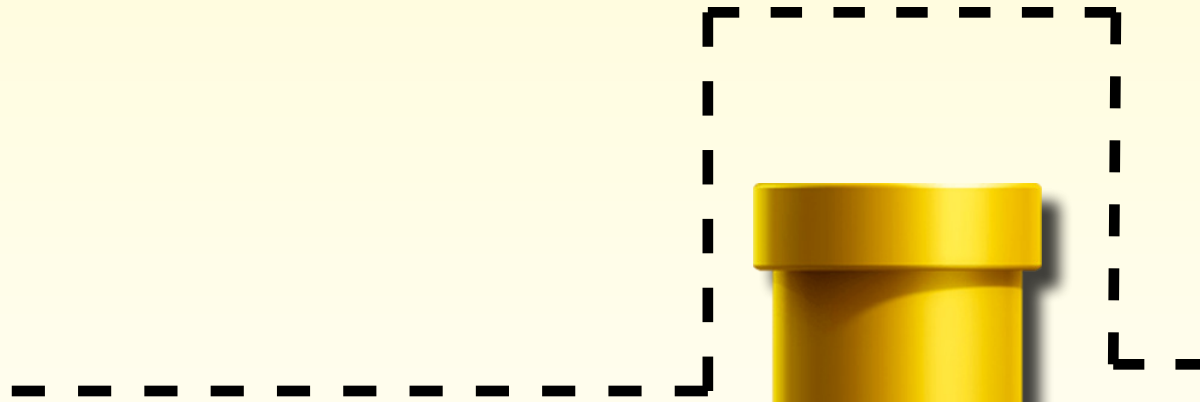


```
let rotateBy = SKAction.rotate(byAngle: 45.0, duration: 2.0)  
node.run(rotateBy)
```



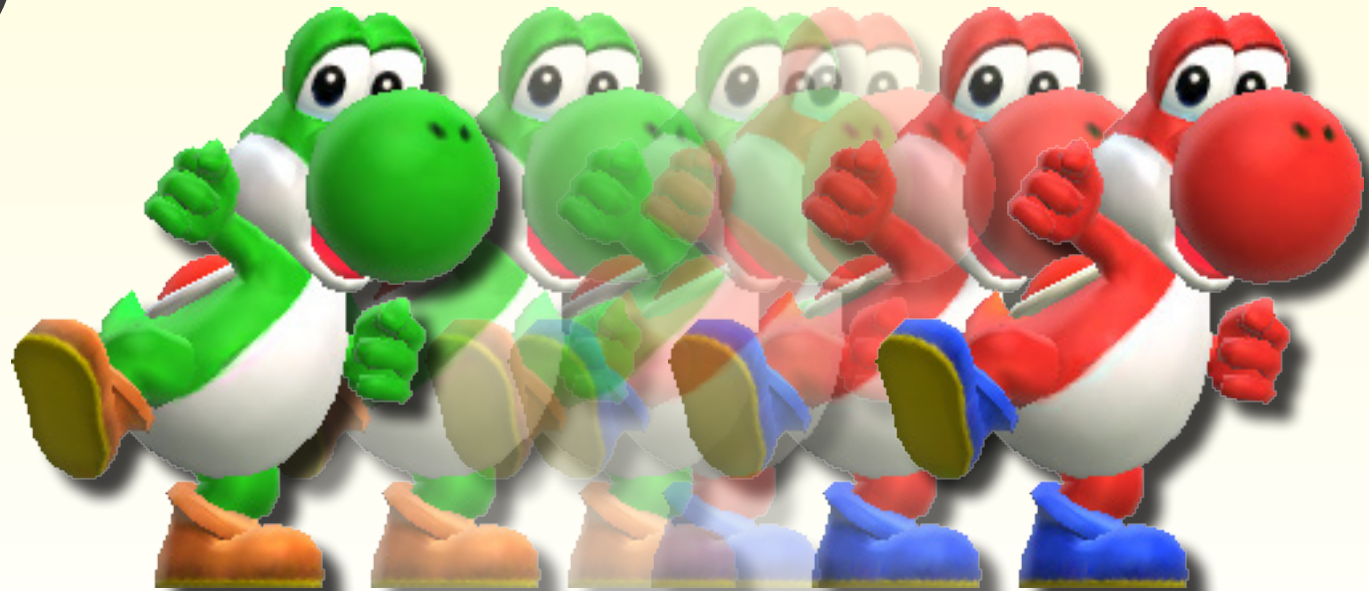
SKAction - Follow Path

let **follow** = **SKAction.follow**(CGPath, speed: 2.0)
node.run(**follow**)



SKAction - Change Colour

let **toRed** = **SKAction.colorize**(with: **UIColor.red**,
colorBlenderFactor: **0.4**, duration: **2.0**)
node.run(toRed)



SKAction Timing



By default, an SKAction runs **linearly**



You can use an action's **timingMode** property to choose a **non-linear timing** mode for an animation

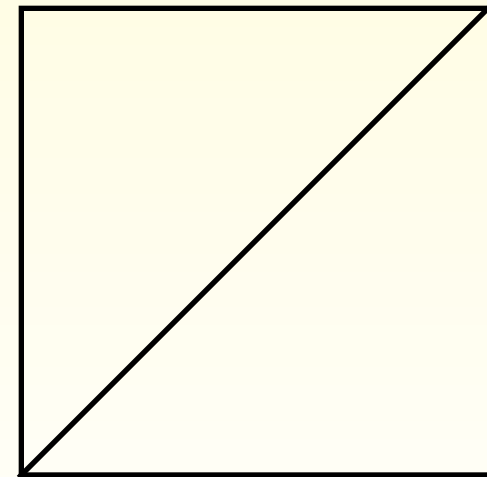
You can change the **speed** of an action by setting its **speed value**

SKAction Timing



linear - Specifies linear pacing. **Linear pacing** causes an animation to **occur evenly** over its duration

`SKAction.timingMode = .linear`

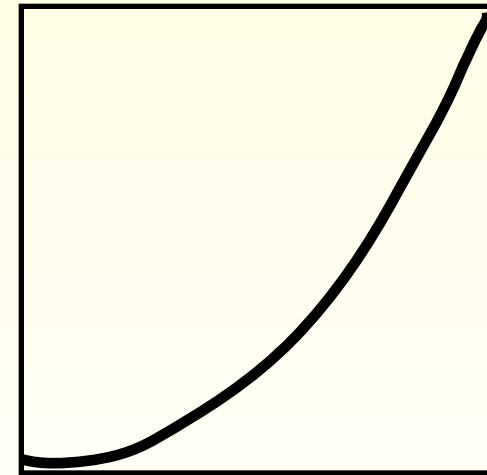


SKAction Timing



easeIn - Specifies ease-in pacing. **Ease-in** pacing causes the animation to **begin slowly** and then **speed up** as it progresses

`SKAction.timingMode = .easeIn`

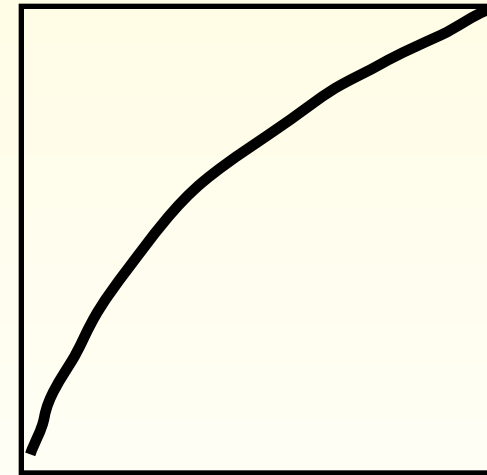


SKAction Timing



easeOut - Specifies ease-out pacing. **Ease-out** pacing causes the animation to **begin quickly** and **then slow** as it completes.

`SKAction.timingMode = .easeOut`

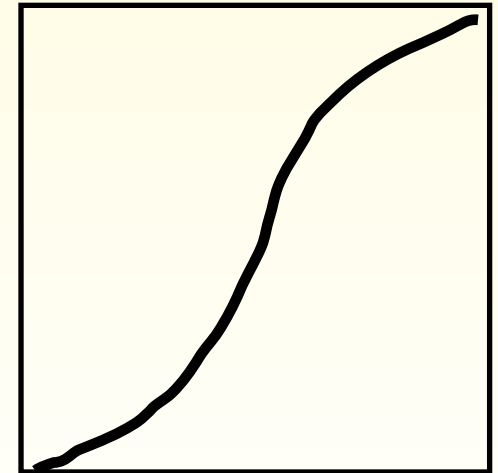


SKAction Timing



EaseInEaseOut - Specifies ease-in easeOut pacing. An **ease-in ease-out** animation **begins slowly, accelerates** through the **middle** of its duration, and then **slows again** before completing

`SKAction.timingMode = .easeInEaseOut`



SKAction Timing

Speed up or slow down an action's speed property using the **SKAction.speed** value. By default it is set to **1.0**

action.speed = 2.0



action.speed = 0.5

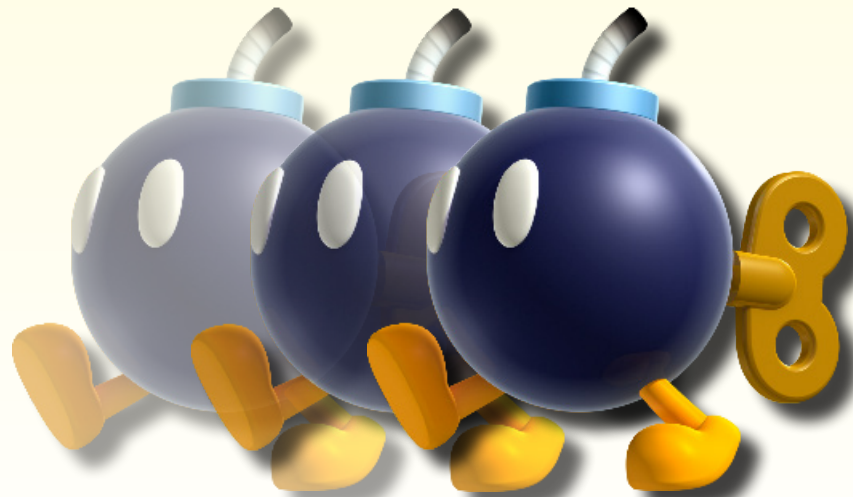


SKAction Timing

Use the **reversed()** function to play an action **backwards**

```
let action = SKAction.moveBy(x: 50.0, y: 0.0, duration: 2.0)
```

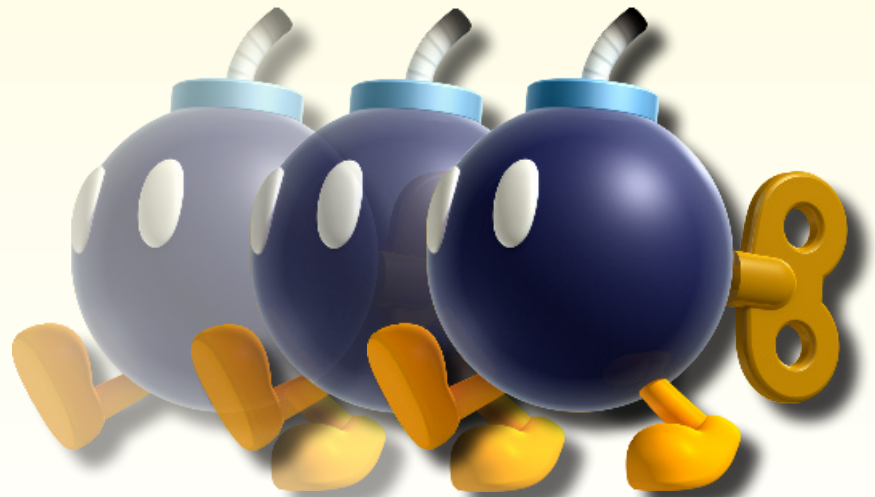
```
node.run(action.reversed())
```



SKAction Timing - Pausing

To pause an action you can set the speed to 0

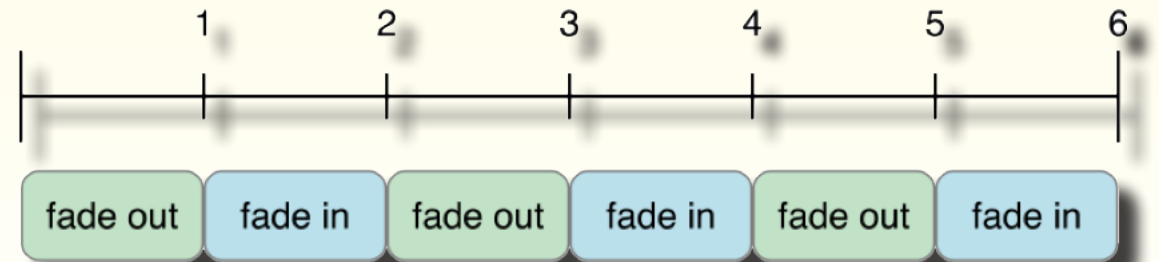
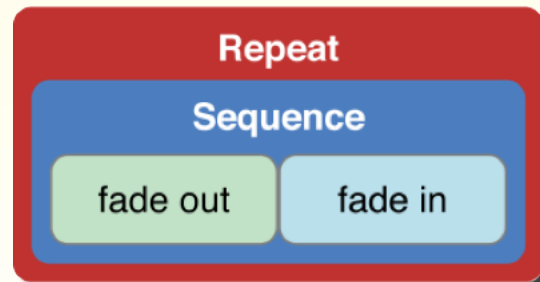
`action.speed = 0`



SKAction - Repeat

A **repeating action** has a single child action
When the action completes, it is **restarted**

You can repeat for a set amount of **times** or have it repeat **forever**



SKAction - Repeat

```
let repeat = SKAction.repeat(bite, count: 3)
node.run(repeat)
```

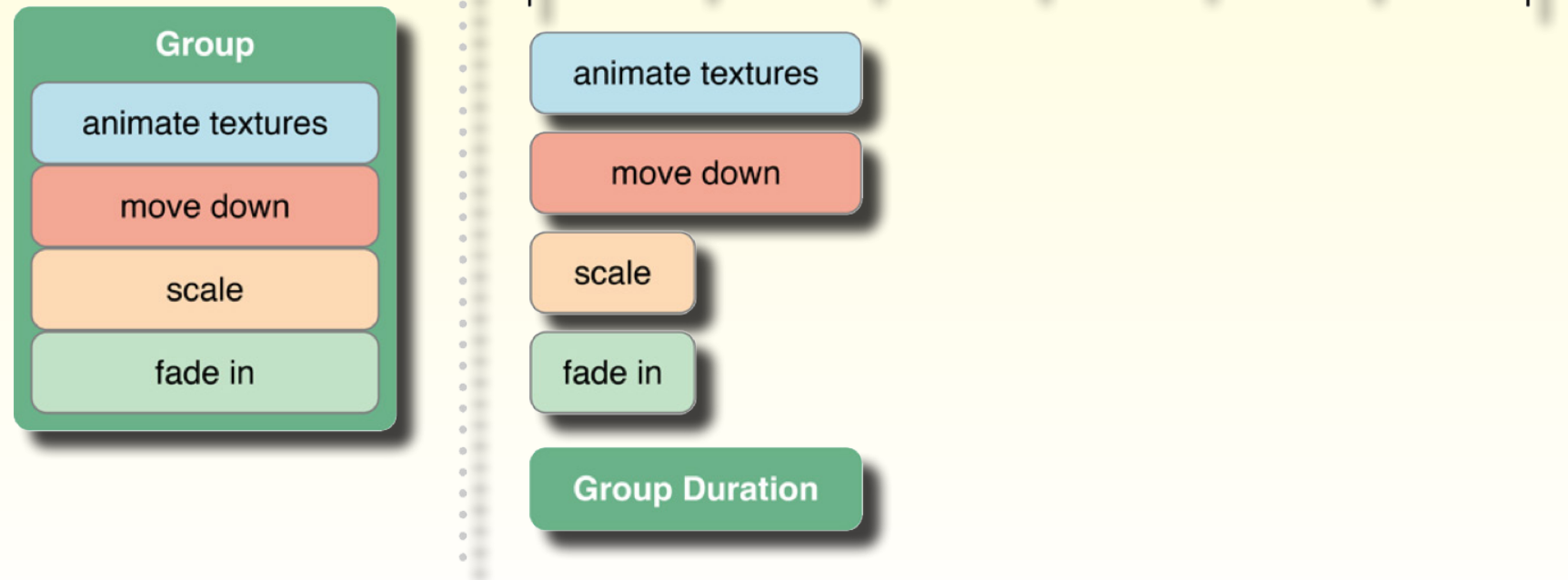
```
let repeatForever = SKAction.repeatForever(bite)
node.run(repeatForever)
```



SKAction - Group

A **group action** has **multiple** child actions

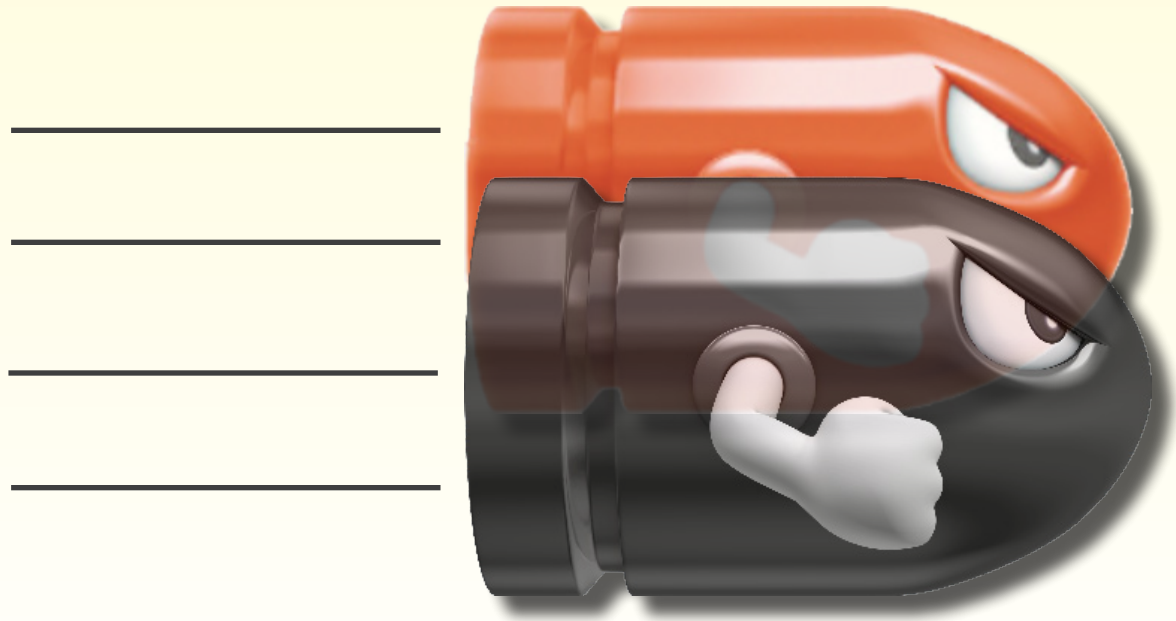
All actions stored in the group begin executing at the **same time; in parallel**



SKAction - Group

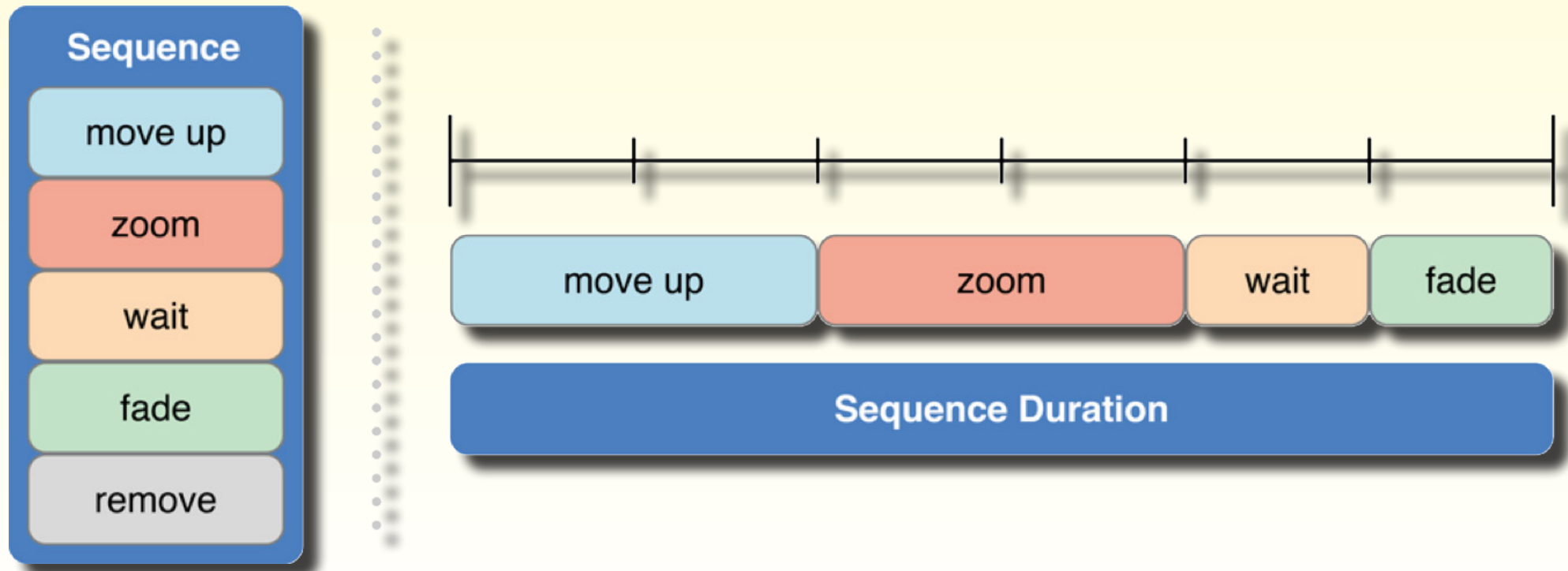


```
let group = SKAction.group([fire, goRed])  
node.run(group)
```



SKAction - Sequence

The **sequence action** allows you to **chain** together a sequence of actions that are performed **in order**, one at a time



SKAction - Sequence

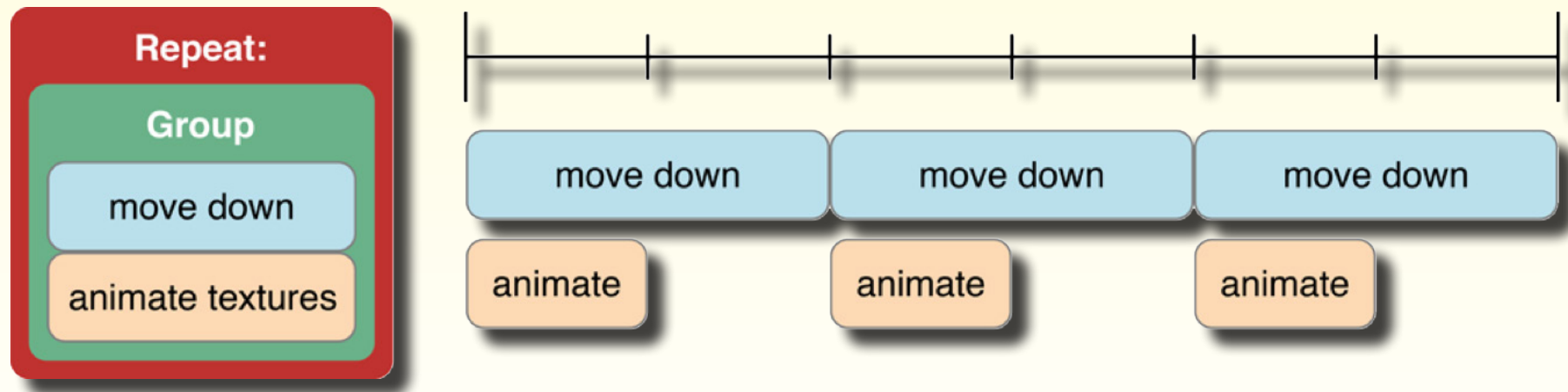


```
let sequence = SKAction.sequence([peek, throw, hide])  
node.run(sequence)
```



SKAction - Repeating Sequences

You can repeat sequences and groups to create **very expressive** animations



SKAction - Wait



The **wait action** is a special action that is usually used in a sequence. This action simply **waits for a period** of time and **then ends**

`SKAction.wait(forDuration: 5.0)`

