

API-MicroGameAtZero

Version 0.1.0 Alpha

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Core Class

Defines the game loop and scene add/load functions.

MICROGAMEATZERO::getInstance()

```
static MICROGAMEATZERO* MICROGAMEATZERO::getInstance()
```

This function returns the instance of the MICROGAMEATZERO. If no instance exists, the function creates an instance of the MICROGAMEATZERO.

Parameters

None

Returns

MICROGAMEATZERO * pointer to the MICROGAMEATZERO instance

Example

```
#include "microGameAtZero/microGameAtZero.h"
```

```
MICROGAMEATZERO *game = MICROGAMEATZERO::getInstance();
```

initMicroGameAtZero

[microGameAtZero_err](#) MICROGAMEATZERO::initMicroGameAtZero ([settingsEngine](#) settings)

This function initialization the microGameAtZero engine.

Parameters

[settings](#) engine settings (x size, y size of the display, and max fps)

Returns

[MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_OK](#) everything is OK

[MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_INVALID_PARAM](#) invalid parameter

Example

```
#include "microGameAtZero/microGameAtZero.h"
```

```
settingsEngine settings;
```

```
settings.maxFps = 20;
```

```
settings.screenX = 240;
```

```
settings.screenY = 240;
```

```
MICROGAMEATZERO *game = MICROGAMEATZERO::getInstance();
```

```
game->initMicroGameAtZero(settings);
```

addNewScene

[microGameAtZero_err](#) MICROGAMEATZERO::addNewScene ([SCENE](#) * *pScene*)

This function adds a new scene.

Parameters

[pScene](#) pointer to the new scene to be add

Returns

[MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_OK](#) everything is ok

[MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_INVALID_PARAM](#) invalid parameter

Example

See example folder

loadScene

[microGameAtZero_err](#) MICROGAMEATZERO::loadScene (uint16_t *position*)

This function loads the selected scene.

Parameters

position index of the selected scene.

Returns

[MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_OK](#) everything is OK

[MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_INVALID_PARAM](#) PARAM there is no scene at this position

Example

```
#include "microGameAtZero/microGameAtZero.h"
```

```
MICROGAMEATZERO *game = MICROGAMEATZERO::getInstance();
```

```
game->loadScene(0);
```


saveFile

```
microGameAtZero\_err MICROGAMEATZERO::saveFile ( char * pFileName,  
                                                char * pData  
                                                )
```

This function saves the passed data to the selected file.

Parameters

<i>pFileName</i>	name of the save file
<i>pData</i>	pointer to the data to be saved

Returns

[MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_OK](#) everything is OK
[MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_INIT_ERROR](#) in the event of a hardware initialization error

Example

```
#include "microGameAtZero/microGameAtZero.  
  
MICROGAMEATZERO *game = MICROGAMEATZERO::getInstance();  
char data[] = {"test file"};  
Game->saveFile(FILE_NAME,data);
```

loadFile

[microGameAtZero_err](#) MICROGAMEATZERO::loadFile (char * *pFileName*
Char * *pBuffer*
uint32_t *sizeBuffer*)

This function loads the selected file into the passed buffer.

Parameters

pFileName	name of the file
pBuffer	pointer to the buffer where the data should be loaded
sizeBuffer	size of the buffer

Returns

[MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_OK](#) everything is OK
[MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_INIT_ERROR](#) in the event of a hardware initialization error
[MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_INVALID_PARAM](#) invalid parameter (e.g. filename > MAX_LENGTH_NAME)

Example

See example folder

sendSerial

[microGameAtZero_err](#) MICROGAMEATZERO::sendSerial (char * *pData*)

This function writes data to the UART interface. ('/0' terminated)

Parameters

pData pointer to the data to be write

Returns

the number of transferred bytes

[MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_INVALID_PARAM](#) error

Example

```
#include "microGameAtZero/microGameAtZero.h"
```

```
char data[] = {"Hello world"};
```

```
MICROGAMEATZERO *game = MICROGAMEATZERO::getInstance();
```

```
game->sendSerial(data);
```

startGame

void [startGame](#) ()

This function starts the game loop before calling this function, everything must be initialized.

Parameters

None

Returns

None

Example

```
#include "microGameAtZero/microGameAtZero.h"
```

```
MICROGAMEATZERO *game = MICROGAMEATZERO::getInstance();
```

```
.
```

```
.
```

```
.
```

```
//after setup and initialization the game
```

```
game->startGame();
```

getCollision

```
vector2 MICROGAMEATZERO::getCollision ( Object * pObj1,  
                                           Object * pObj2  
                                           )
```

This function checks if the two passed objects are colliding.

Parameters

pObj1 pointer to the first object

pObj2 pointer to the second object

Returns

specifies in x and y direction how large the overlap of the two objects. If one or both value are 0, there is no collision.

Example

See example folder

getButton

```
bool MICROGAMEATZERO::getButton ( uint8_t selectButton )
```

This function returns the status of the selected button (example A or B)

Parameters

`selectButton` selceted button

Returns

True the button is pressed

False the button is not pressed

Example

```
#include "microGameAtZero/microGameAtZero.h"
```

```
MICROGAMEATZERO *game = MICROGAMEATZERO::getInstance();
```

```
bool pressed = game->getButton(B_BUTTON);
```

getJoyPad

```
bool MICROGAMEATZERO::getJoyPad ( uint8_t direction )
```

This function returns the status of the selected joypad direction.

Parameters

direction	selected direction
-----------	--------------------

Returns

True	the direction is pressed
False	the direction is not pressed

Example

```
#include "microGameAtZero/microGameAtZero.h"
```

```
MICROGAMEATZERO *game = MICROGAMEATZERO::getInstance();
```

```
bool pressed = game-> getJoyPad (LEFT);
```

AUDIO Class

Defines the audio controlling class.

AUDIOENGINE::getInstance

static [AUDIOENGINE](#)* [AUDIOENGINE](#)::getInstance()

This function returns the instance of the AUDIOENGINE. If no instance exists, the function creates an instance of the AUDIOENGINE.

Parameters

None

Returns

pointer to the AUDIOENGINE instance

Example

```
#include "microGameAtZero/microGameAtZero.h"
```

```
AUDIOENGINE*audio = AUDIOENGINE::getInstance();
```


stopPlaying

void [AUDIOENGINE](#)::stopPlaying (audioChannel_t *channel*) static

This function turns off the selected channel for audio output.

Parameters

channelselected channel (0 to 7)

Returns

None

Example

See example folder

startPlaying

```
microGameAtZero_err AUDIOENGINE::startPlaying ( audioChannel_t channel,  
                                                    uint16_t      positionStart,  
                                                    bool          oneShot  
                                                    )
```

This function starts the audio playback of the selected channel at the selected position, in the desired mode (one-shot or loop)

Parameters

<u>channel</u>	the channel to be switched on
positionStart	at which position the sound should be the start
oneShot	if true the sound is playing only once otherwise playing in a loop

Returns

<u>MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_OK</u>	is everything is ok
<u>MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_INVALID_PARAM</u>	if the selected channel is not in the range 0 to 7 or no sound has been loaded into the channel

Example

See example folder

continuePlay

[microGameAtZero_err AUDIOENGINE::continuePlay \(\[audioChannel_t\]\(#\) channel \)](#)

This function starts the selected channel at the last position where it was stopped.

Parameters

[channel](#) selected channel (0 to 7)

Returns

<u>MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_OK</u>	is everything is ok
<u>MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_INVALID_PARAM</u>	PARAM if the selected channel is not in the range 0 to 7
CHANNEL_IS_PLAYING	if the channel is already playing

Example

See example folder

setSampleRate

[microGameAtZero_err AUDIOENGINE::setSampleRate](#) ([audioSampleRate_t](#) *sample*)

This function sets the sample rate of the audio output.

Parameters

[sample](#) the sample rate of the output ([SAMPLE_16_KHZ](#), [SAMPLE_22_KHZ](#) or [SAMPLE_44_KHZ](#))

Returns

[MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_OK](#) if everything's is okay and otherwise the error code

Example

See example folder

getSampleRate

[audioSampleRate](#) t [AUDIOENGINE](#)::getSampleRate ()

This function returns the set sample rate.

Parameters

None

Returns

[SAMPLE 16 KHZ](#), [SAMPLE 22 KHZ](#) or [SAMPLE 44 KHZ](#)

Example

See example folder

setChannel

```
microGameAtZero\_err AUDIOENGINE::setChannel ( audioChannel\_t channel,  
                                                const uint8_t * pSound,  
                                                uint8_t volume,  
                                                uint32_t sizeSound  
                                                )
```

This function sets the sound for the selected channel and volume.

Parameters

channel selected channel (0 to 7)
pSound pointer to the sound array
volume volume level to be set range 0 to 100
sizeSound length of the sound

Returns

MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_OK	is everything is ok
MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_INVALID_PARAM	if the selected channel is not in the range 0 to 7 or/and the volume is not in the range 0 to 100.

Example

See example folder

setVolumeChannel

```
microGameAtZero_err AUDIOENGINE::setVolumeChannel ( audioChannel_t channel,  
                                                    uint8_t      volume  
                                                    )
```

This function sets on the selected channel the desired volume.

Parameters

channel selected channel (0 to 7)

volume volume level to be set range 0 to 100

Returns

<u>MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_OK</u>	everything is ok
<u>MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_INVALID_PARAM</u>	if the selected channel is not in the range 0 to 7 or/and the volume is not in the range 0 to 100.

Example

See example folder

setMainVolume

[microGameAtZero_err AUDIOENGINE::setMainVolume \(uint8_t volume \)](#)

This function sets the main volume.

Parameters

volume volume level to be set range 0 to 100

Returns

MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_OK	is everything is ok
MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_INVALID_PARAM	if the selected volume is not in the range 0 to 100

Example

See example folder

getMainVolume

[microGameAtZero_err AUDIOENGINE::getMainVolume \(\)](#)

This function returns the main volume level.

Parameters

None

Returns

main volume level

Example

See example folder

isPlaying

bool [AUDIOENGINE](#)::isPlaying ([audioChannel](#) t *channel*)

This function returns whether the selected channel is switched on or not.

Parameters

channel selected channel (0 to 7)

Returns

True if switched on
False if switched off

Example

See example folder

playBeep

`static void playBeep ()`

This function starts playing a beep sound in the one-shot mode.

Parameters

None

Returns

None

Example

See example folder

setMute

```
void AUDIOENGINE::setMute ( bool mute )
```

With this function, you can mute the audio output.

Parameters

mute if true is muted otherwise not

Returns

None

Example

See example folder

getMute

bool [AUDIOENGINE](#)::getMute ()

This function returns the mute status.

Parameters

None

Returns

True	is muted
False	is not muted

Example

See example folder

playSound

```
static void playSound ()
```

This function sets the audio output with the values of the channels with the adjusted volume.

Parameters

None

Returns

None

Example

See example folder

CAMERA2D Class

Defines a camera that acts as the viewing area of the scene.

CAMERA2D

CAMERA2D ()

Construct a new [CAMERA2D](#)::CAMERA2D object.

Parameters

None

Returns

CAMERA2D object.

Example

See example folder

setCamera

```
void CAMERA2D::setCamera ( camera\_s settings )
```

This function passes the camera settings to the camera.

Parameters

settings camera settings

Returns

None

Example

See example folder

OBJECT Class

Defines an object with the basic functions.

Do not use this class, but the derived classes. (KinectBody, RigidBody, StaticBody and Area)

Object()

Object()

Construct a new Object:: Object object.

Parameters

None

Returns

Object object

Example

The Object should not be used directly, but the derived classes.

setupCollisionWindow

```
void Object::setupCollisionWindow ( vector2      position,  
                                   vector2      size,  
                                   collisionType setCollisionType = GROUND_AND_WALL  
                                   )
```

This function sets the collision window of the object.

Parameters

Position	This value specifies the position of the collision window in relation to the object center. If x = 0 and y = 0 the collision window is centered. Otherwise, it will be moved away from the center by the entered value.
size	The size of the collision window
setCollisionType	collision type

Returns

None

Example

See example folder

getCollisionWindow

[collisionSettings](#) Object::getCollisionWindow ()

This function returns the collision window settings.

Parameters

None

Returns

[collisionSettings](#) collision window settings

Example

See example folder

getTexture

```
uint8_t* Object::getTexture ( ) virtual
```

This function returns the texture (is a virtual function, see the derived classes)

Parameters

None

Returns

NULL

Reimplemented in [KinectBody](#), [StaticBody](#), and [RigidBody](#).

Example

See example folder

getTransparentColor

int32_t Object::getTransparentColor () virtual

This function returns the transparent color (is a virtual function, see the derived classes)

Parameters

None

Returns

-1

Reimplemented in [KinectBody](#), [StaticBody](#), and [RigidBody](#).

Example

See example folder

getValues

[objectSettings](#) Object::getValues ()

This function returns the object settings (position, mass, and size)

Parameters

None

Returns

[objectSettings](#) object settings

Example

See example folder

setHidden

```
void Object::setHidden ( bool set )
```

This function can set the visibility of the object.

Parameters

set if ture the object is hidden, otherwise not.

Returns

None

Example

See example folder

getHidden

```
bool Object::getHidden ( )
```

This function returns the hidden status of the object.

Parameters

None

Returns

True the object is hidden

False the object is not hidden

Example

See example folder

setPhysic

```
void Object::setPhysic ( physicParam settings )
```

This function sets the physic of the object.

Parameters

settings physic settings

Returns

None

Example

See example folder

getPhysic

[physicParam](#).Object::getPhysic ()

This function returns the physic settings.

Parameters

None

Returns

[physicParam](#) physic settings

Example

See example folder

setVelocity

void Object::setVelocity ([vector2](#) vel)

This function sets the velocity of the object.

Parameters

vel velocity to be set

Returns

None

Example

See example folder

setGravity

```
void Object::setGravity ( int8_t grav )
```

This function sets the gravity acting on the object.

Parameters

grav gravity to the object

Returns

None

Example

See example folder

setShowTexture

```
void Object::setShowTexture ( uint8_t set )
```

This function set which texture should be displayed.

Parameters

set index of the texture that should be shown

Returns

None

Example

See example folder

getObjectNumb

uint16_t Object::getObjectNumb ()

This function returns the object number of the object (identification number).

Parameters

None

Returns

object number

Example

See example folder

setObjectNumb

```
void Object::setObjectNumb ( uint16_t numb )
```

This function sets the object number of the object (identification number).

Parameters

numb object number

Returns

None

Example

See example folder

setPosition

```
void Object::setPosition ( vector2 position )
```

This function sets the object to the new position.

Parameters

position	position to be set
----------	--------------------

Returns

None

Example

See example folder

KINECTBODY Class

Defines a kinectBody control. Is a derivate of the object class.

KinectBody

KinectBody class is inherited from [Object](#).

KinectBody()

Construct a new [KinectBody](#)::KinectBody object.

Parameters

None

Returns

[KinectBody](#) object

Example

See example folder

setTexture

```
void KinectBody::setTexture ( vector2    size,  
                               uint8_t ** ppTexture,  
                               vector2    position,  
                               int8_t     mass,  
                               int32_t    transparentColor  
                               )
```

This function sets the settings of the object with texture, size and position.

Parameters

<i>size</i>	size of the object (texture size == object size)
<i>ppTexture</i>	pointer to the texture array (all textures in the array must have the same size)
<i>position</i>	start position of the object
<i>mass</i>	mass of the object
<i>transparentColor</i>	color that should not be rendered (the transparent color of all texture in the array must be the same)

Returns

None

Example

See example folder

move

[vector2](#) [KinectBody](#)::move ([vector2](#) *update*)

This function shifts the position with the given value.

Parameters

update the position is moved by this value

Returns

Current position

Example

See example folder

setAnimation

```
microGameAtZero\_err KinectBody::setAnimation ( uint8_t** ppTexture,  
                                                  uint8_t   numbTextures,  
                                                  uint8_t   changeRate,  
                                                  int32_t   transparentColor  
                                                  )
```

This function adds a new animation to the object.

Parameters

ppTexture	list of animation textures
numbTextures	how many textures the animation has
changeRate	how fast the animation should be played
transparentColor	color that should not be rendered (8-bit ture color)

Returns

>= 0	index of the animation
MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_INVALID_PARAM	invalid parameter
MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_FULL_ERROR	no more room for a new animation

Example

See example folder

removeAnimation

[microGameAtZero_err KinectBody::removeAnimation \(uint8_t animationNumber \)](#)

This function removes the selected animation.

Parameters

animationNumber index of the animation which should be removed

Returns

MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_OK	everything is OK
MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_INVALID_PARAM	is not existing

Example

See example folder

startAnimation

```
microGameAtZero\_err KinectBody::startAnimation ( uint8_t  animationNumber,  
                                                    bool    oneShot  
                                                    )
```

This function starts the selected animation.

Parameters

animationNumber index of the animation to be starts

oneShot if true the animation is playing only once otherwise playing in a loop

Returns

[MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_OK](#)

everything is OK

[MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_INVALID_PARAM](#)

PARAM invalid parameter

Example

See example folder

stopAnimation

[microGameAtZero_err KinectBody::stopAnimation \(\)](#)

This function stops the current animation.

Parameters

None

Returns

[MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_OK](#)

everything is OK

[MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_INVALID_PARAM](#)

no animation is running

Example

See example folder

animationStatus

int8_t [KinectBody](#)::animationStatus ()

This function returns the index of the currently running animation.

Parameters

None

Returns

-1 no animation is started otherwise the index of the animation

Example

See example folder

getTexture

uint8_t* [KinectBody::getTexture](#) () virtual

This function returns the texture to be displayed.

Parameters

None

Returns

uint8_t* pointer to the texture

Reimplemented from [Object](#).

Example

See example folder

getTransparentColor

int32_t [KinectBody](#)::getTransparentColor () virtual

This function returns the transparent color of the current texture.

Parameters

None

Returns

transparent color value

Reimplemented from [Object](#).

Example

See example folder

setupCollisionWindow

Public Member Function inherited from [Object](#)

getCollisionWindow

Public Member Function inherited from [Object](#)

getValues

Public Member Function inherited from [Object](#)

setHidden

Public Member Function inherited from [Object](#)

getHidden

Public Member Function inherited from [Object](#)

setShowTexture

Public Member Function inherited from [Object](#)

setPosition

Public Member Function inherited from [Object](#)

RIGIDBODY Class

Defines a rigidBody control. Is a derivate of the object class.

RigidBody

Rigid Body class is inherited from [Object](#).

RigidBody()

Construct a new [RigidBody::RigidBody](#) object.

Parameters

None

Returns

[RigidBody](#)object

Example

See example folder

setTexture

```
void RigidBody::setTexture ( vector2    size,  
                             uint8_t ** image,  
                             vector2    position,  
                             int8_t     mass,  
                             int32_t    transparentColor  
                             )
```

This function sets the settings of the object with texture, size, and position.

Parameters

size	size of the object (texture size == object size)
image	pointer to the texture array (all textures in the array must have the same size)
position	start position of the object
mass	mass of the object
transparentColor	color that should not be rendered (the transparent color of all texture in the array must have the same)

Returns

None

Example

See example folder

getTexture

```
uint8_t * RigidBody::getTexture ( )
```

This function returns the currently used texture.

Parameters

None

Returns

uint8_t* used texture

Reimplemented from [Object](#).

Example

See example folder

update

void [RigidBody](#)::update (uint32_t *deltaTime*)

This function calculates the new position of the object with the [physicparam](#). The function is called automatically and should not be called by the user.

Parameters

deltaTime The time that has passed since last call

Returns

None

Example

See example folder

setBreak

```
void RigidBody::setBreak ( bool set )
```

This function sets the break. If the break is set on, the update function call is switched off and the position doesn't change.

Parameters

set true break on, false break off

Returns

None

Example

See example folder

getTransparentColor

int32_t [RigidBody](#)::getTransparentColor ()

This function returns the transparent color.

Parameters

None

Returns

int32_t transparent color

Reimplemented from [Object](#).

Example

See example folder

setPhysic

Public Member Function inherited from [Object](#)

getPhysic

Public Member Function inherited from [Object](#)

setVelocity

Public Member Function inherited from [Object](#)

setGravity

Public Member Function inherited from [Object](#)

setupCollisionWindow

Public Member Function inherited from [Object](#)

getCollisionWindow

Public Member Function inherited from [Object](#)

getValues

Public Member Function inherited from [Object](#)

setHidden

Public Member Function inherited from [Object](#)

getHidden

Public Member Function inherited from [Object](#)

setShowTexture

Public Member Function inherited from [Object](#)

setPosition

Public Member Function inherited from [Object](#)

STATICBODY Class

Defines a staticBody control. Is a derivate of the object class.

StaticBody()

StaticBody class is inherited from [Object](#).

StaticBody ()

Construct a new [StaticBody](#):: StaticBody object.

Parameters

None

Returns

StaticBody object

Example

See example folder

setTexture

```
void StaticBody::setTexture ( vector2    size,  
                               uint8_t ** image,  
                               vector2    position,  
                               int8_t     mass,  
                               int32_t    transparentColor  
                               )
```

This function sets the settings of the object with texture, size, and position.

Parameters

size	size of the object (texture size == object size)
image	pointer to the texture array (all textures in the array must have the same size)
position	start position of the object
mass	mass of the object
transparentColor	color that should not be rendered (the transparent color of all texture in the array must be the same)

Returns

None

Example

See example folder

getTransparentColor

int32_t [StaticBody](#)::getTransparentColor () virtual

This function returns the transparent color (8-bit ture color).

Parameters

None

Returns

int32_t trapnsparent color

Reimplemented from [Object](#)

Example

See example folder

setupCollisionWindow

Public Member Function inherited from [Object](#)

getCollisionWindow

Public Member Function inherited from [Object](#)

getValues

Public Member Function inherited from [Object](#)

setHidden

Public Member Function inherited from [Object](#)

getHidden

Public Member Function inherited from [Object](#)

setShowTexture

Public Member Function inherited from [Object](#)

setPosition

Public Member Function inherited from [Object](#)

AREA Class

Defines a area control. Is a derivate of the object class.

AREA()

AREA class is inherited from [Object](#).

AREA ()

Construct a new [AREA](#):: AREA object.

Parameters

None

Returns

AREA object

Example

See example folder

setArea

```
void AREA::setArea ( vector2      size,  
                    vector2      position,  
                    collisionType collisionLevel  
                    )
```

This function sets the settings of the area.

Parameters

size	the size of the area
position	the position of the area
collisionLevel	what collision level the area has

Returns

None

Example

See example folder

setupCollisionWindow

Public Member Function inherited from [Object](#)

getCollisionWindow

Public Member Function inherited from [Object](#)

getValues

Public Member Function inherited from [Object](#)

setHidden

Public Member Function inherited from [Object](#)

getHidden

Public Member Function inherited from [Object](#)

setShowTexture

Public Member Function inherited from [Object](#)

setPosition

Public Member Function inherited from [Object](#)

SCENE Class

Defines scene control.

SCENE()

SCENE()

Construct a new [SCENE](#)::SCENE object.

Parameters

None

Returns

SCENE object

Example

See example folder

setBackgroundColor

```
void SCENE::setBackgroundColor ( uint8_t color )
```

This function sets the background color of the scene.

Parameters

color background color to be set (8-bit true color)

Returns

None

Example

See example folder

getBackgroundColor

uint8_t [SCENE](#)::getBackgroundColor ()

This function returns the current background color.

Parameters

None

Returns

uint8_t current background color (8-bit true color)

Example

See example folder

setTileMap

```
microGameAtZero\_err\_SCENE::setTileMap ( tileMap      map,  
                                           sceneLayer t index  
                                           )
```

This function sets the tilemap for the selected layer of the scene.

Parameters

map tilemap to be set

index the selected layer (in the moment just one layer available OBJECT_LAYER)

Returns

[MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_OK](#) is everything is okey

[MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_INVALID_PARAM](#) invalid parameter

Example

See example folder

getTileMap

[tileMap](#) ATTR_RAM [SCENE](#)::getTileMap ([sceneLayer t](#) *index*)

This function returns the tilemap of the selected layer.

Parameters

[index](#) selcted layer

Returns

[tileMap](#) tilemap of the selected layer

Example

See example folder

sceneLogic

virtual function

addStatic

[microGameAtZero_err_SCENE::addStatic](#) ([StaticBody](#)* *pObj*)

This function adds a static object to the scene.

Parameters

pObj static object to be add

Returns

index of the static object (identification number).

[MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_INVALID_PARAM](#) invalid parameter or there is no more room
for this object

Example

See example folder

removeStatic

[microGameAtZero_err_SCENE::removeArea](#) ([AREA](#)* pObj)

This function remove the passed area from the scene.

Parameters

pObj pointer to the area to be remove

Returns

MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_OK	everything is OK
MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_INVALID_PARAM	no pObj is passed

Example

See example folder

getStatic

[StaticBody](#)* [SCENE](#)::getStatic (uint16_t *numbObjects*)

This function returns the static body of the passed index.

Parameters

numbObjects index of the static body

Returns

if NULL no object on this position, otherwise the object.

Example

See example folder

getStaticCount

uint16_t [SCENE](#)::getStaticCount ()

This function returns the current number of static body objects included in the scene.

Parameters

None

Returns

current number of static body object in the scene.

Example

See example folder

addTexture

```
microGameAtZero\_err\_SCENE::addTexture ( uint8_t * pTexture,  
                                           int32_t   transparentColor,  
                                           bool     wallOrGround  
                                           )
```

This function adds a texture tile to the scene.

Parameters

<i>pTexture</i>	pointer to the texture to be add
<i>transparentColor</i>	color that should not be rendered (8-bit ture color)
<i>wallOrGround</i>	if true then the collision type GROUND_AND_WALL is set for this texture (collision window size == texture size)

Returns

position of the texture in the array (identification number).
[MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_INVALID_PARAM](#) invalid parameter

Example

See example folder

getTexture

[textureTile](#) *ATTR_RAM [SCENE](#)::getTexture (uint16_t *numbTexture*)

This function returns the texture tile on the passed index.

Parameters

numbTexture position of the texture in the array (identification number)

Returns

[textureTile](#)* structure of the texture tile on the passed position is no texture tile on this position a NULL is returned.

Example

See example folder

addKinect

[microGameAtZero_err_SCENE::addKinect](#) ([KinectBody](#)* *pObj*)

This function adds a Kinect body to the scene.

Parameters

pObj pointer to the Kinect body to be add.

Returns

index of the kinect body (identification number).

[MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_INVALID_PARAM](#) invalid parameter or there is no more space

Example

See example folder

removeKinect

[microGameAtZero_err_SCENE::removeArea](#) ([AREA](#)* pObj)

This function remove the passed area from the scene.

Parameters

pObj pointer to the area to be remove

Returns

[MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_OK](#) everything is OK

[MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_INVALID_PARAM](#) no pObj is passed

Example

See example folder

getKinect

[KinectBody](#)* [SCENE](#)::getKinect (uint16_t *numbObjects*)

This function returns the Kinect body on the passed index.

Parameters

numbTexture position of the Kinect body in the array (identification number).

Returns

Kinect body on the passed position, if no Kinect body on this position a NULL is returned.

Example

See example folder

getKinectCount

uint16_t [SCENE](#)::getKinectCount ()

This function returns the current number of Kinect body objects included in the scene.

Parameters

None

Returns

the current number of Kinect body object in the scene

Example

See example folder

addRigid

[microGameAtZero_err_SCENE::addRigid](#) ([RigidBody](#)* *pObj*)

This function adds a rigid body to the scene.

Parameters

pObj pointer to the rigid body to be add

Returns

index of the rigid body (identification number)

[MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_INVALID_PARAM](#) invalid parameter or there is no more space

Example

See example folder

removeRigid

[microGameAtZero_err_SCENE::removeRigid](#) ([RigidBody](#)* pObj)

This function removes the passed rigid body from the scene.

Parameters

pObj pointer to the rigid body to be remove

Returns

MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_OK	everything is OK
MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_INVALID_PARAM	no pObj is passed

Example

See example folder

getRigid

[RigidBody](#)* [SCENE](#)::getRigid (uint16_t *numbObjects*)

This function returns the rigid body on the passed index.

Parameters

numbTexture position of the rigid body in the array (identification number).

Returns

rigid body on the passed position, if no rigid body on this position a NULL is returned.

Example

See example folder

getRigidCount

uint16_t [SCENE](#)::getRigidCount ()

This function returns the current number of rigid body objects included in the scene.

Parameters

None

Returns

current number of rigid body object in the scene.

Example

See example folder

addArea

[microGameAtZero_err_SCENE::addArea](#) ([AREA](#)* *pObj*)

This function adds an area to the scene.

Parameters

pObj pointer to the area to be add.

Returns

index of the area (identification number).

[MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_INVALID_PARAM](#) invalid parameter or there is no more space

Example

See example folder

removeArea

[microGameAtZero_err_SCENE::removeArea](#) ([AREA](#)* pObj)

This function remove the passed area from the scene.

Parameters

pObj pointer to the area to be remove

Returns

MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_OK	everything is OK
MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_INVALID_PARAM	no pObj is passed

Example

See example folder

getArea

[AREA](#)* [SCENE](#)::getArea (uint16_t *numbObjects*)

This function returns the area on the passed index.

Parameters

numbTexture position of the area in the array (identification number).

Returns

area on the passed position, if no area on this position a NULL is returned.

Example

See example folder

getAreaCount

uint16_t [SCENE](#)::getAreaCount ()

This function returns the current number of area objects included in the scene.

Parameters

None

Returns

current number of area object in the scene.

Example

See example folder

getSceneParam

[vector2](#) [SCENE](#)::getSceneParam ()

This function returns the scene size.

Parameters

None

Returns

scene size.

Example

See example folder

addCamera

[microGameAtZero_err_SCENE::addCamera](#) ([CAMERA2D](#)* *pCam*)

This function adds a 2D camera to the scene.

Parameters

pCam pointer to the camera to be add.

Returns

MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_OK	everything is ok
MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_INVALID_PARAM	invalid parameter

Example

See example folder

getCamera

[CAMERA2D](#)* [SCENE](#)::getCamera ()

This function returns the connected camera.

Parameters

None

Returns

[CAMERA2D](#)*

Example

See example folder

addUI

[microGameAtZero_err_SCENE::addUI](#) ([UI](#) * pUi)

This function adds a [UI](#) interface to the scene.

Parameters

pUi pointer to the [UI](#) interface to be add.

Returns

MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_OK	everything is ok
MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_INVALID_PARAM	invalid parameter

Example

See example folder

getUI

[UI](#) ATTR_RAM * [SCENE](#)::getUI ()

This function returns the [UI](#) interface of the scene.

Parameters

None

Returns

ui interface of the scene

Example

See example folder

moveCollisionWallGround

```
vector2 SCENE::moveCollisionWallGround ( KinectBody* pObject,  
                                           vector2      positionUpdate  
                                           )
```

This function moves the body by the given value and checks if it a collision with tiles where the collision type GROUND_AND_WALL is enabled. If a collision is detected, the Kinect body will be position on the ground or/and near the wall.

Parameters

<code>pObject</code>	Kinect body to be move
<code>positionUpdate</code>	the position is move by this value

Returns

new position of the object

Example

See example folder

UI Class

Defines the UI control.

UI()

UI class is inherited from [Object](#).

UI ()

Construct a new [UI](#):: UI object.

Parameters

None

Returns

UI object

Example

See example folder

addButton

[microGameAtZero_err UI](#)::addButton ([BUTTON](#)* *pButton*)

This function adds a new button to the [UI](#) interface.

Parameters

pButton pointer to the button to be add

Returns

position of the button in the array (identification number).

[MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_FULL_ERROR](#) no more space or *pButton* is NULL

Example

See example folder

setHiddenButton

```
microGameAtZero\_err UI::setHiddenButton ( uint8_t numberButton,  
                                             bool    hidden  
                                             )
```

This function sets the hidden flag of the selected button.

Parameters

<i>numberButton</i>	index of the selected button object
<i>hidden</i>	if ture the button is hidden otherwise it will be shown.

Returns

MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_OK	everything is OK
MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_INVALID_PARAM	invalide parameter

Example

See example folder

modifyButtonText

```
microGameAtZero\_err UI::modifyButtonText ( uint8_t numberButton,  
                                              char * pText  
                                              )
```

This function changes the text on the selected button.

Parameters

<i>numberButton</i>	index of the selected button object
<i>pText</i>	new text

Returns

MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_OK	everything is OK
MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_INVALID_PARAM	invalid parameter

Example

See example folder

removeButton

[microGameAtZero_err UI](#)::removeButton (uint8_t *numberButton*)

This function removes the selected button from the [UI](#) interface.

Parameters

numberButton index of the selected button object

Returns

MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_OK	everything is OK
MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_INVALID_PARAM	invalid parameter

Example

See example folder

setHighLightButton

```
microGameAtZero\_err UI::setHighLightButton ( uint8_t numberButton,  
                                              bool    high  
                                              )
```

This function sets the highlight status of the selected button.

Parameters

<i>numberButton</i>	index of the selected button object
<i>high</i>	if true the highlight is on otherwise not

Returns

MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_OK	everything is OK
MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_INVALID_PARAM	PARAM invalid parameter

Example

See example folder

getButton

[BUTTON](#) * [UI](#)::getButton (uint8_t *numberButton*)

This function returns the button object on the selected position.

Parameters

numberButton index of the selected button object

Returns

button object on the selected position or NULL

Example

See example folder

getButtonAmount

uint8_t [UI](#)::getButtonAmount ()

This function returns the number of buttons in the [UI](#) interface.

Parameters

None

Returns

uint8_t number of buttons

Example

See example folder

addCursor

[microGameAtZero_err UI](#)::addCursor ([cursor ui](#) settings)

This function adds a new cursor to the [UI](#) interface.

Parameters

settings cursor settings

Returns

[MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_OK](#) everything is ok

Example

See example folder

moveCursorTo

void [UI](#)::moveCursorTo ([vector2](#) *position*)

This function moves the cursor to the passed position.

Parameters

position	new cursor position
----------	---------------------

Returns

None

Example

See example folder

setHiddenCursor

```
void U::setHiddenCursor ( bool hidde )
```

This function sets the hidden flag of the cursor.

Parameters

hidden if ture the cursor is hidden otherwise it will be shown.

Returns

None

Example

See example folder

getCursor

[cursor.ui.UI](#)::getCursor ()

This function returns the cursor settings.

Parameters

None

Returns

[cursor.ui](#) cursor settings.

Example

See example folder

addImage

[microGameAtZero_err UI](#)::addImage ([IMAGE](#) * pNewImage)

This function adds a new image to the [UI](#) interface.

Parameters

pNewImage pointer to the new image to be add

Returns

position of the image in the array (identification number).

[MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_FULL_ERROR](#) no more space or pNewImage is NULL

Example

See example folder

setHiddenImage

```
microGameAtZero\_err UI::setHiddenImage ( uint8_t numberImgae,  
                                             bool    hidden  
                                             )
```

This function sets the hidden flag of the selected image.

Parameters

<i>numberImgae</i>	index of the selected image object
<i>hidden</i>	if true the image is hidden otherwise it will be shown.

Returns

MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_OK	everything is OK
MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_INVALID_PARAM	invalide parameter

Example

See example folder

modifyImage

```
microGameAtZero\_err UI::modifyImage ( uint8_t  numblImage,  
                                         uint8_t*  pTexture  
                                         )
```

This function sets a new texture to the selected image.

Parameters

numblImage index of the selected image object

pTexture pointer to the new texture

Returns

[MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_OK](#)

everything is ok

[MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_INVALID_PARAM](#)

PARAM no more space or invalide parameter

Example

See example folder

removeImage

[microGameAtZero_err UI](#)::removeImage (uint8_t *imageNumber*)

This function removes the selected image from the [UI](#) interface.

Parameters

imageNumber index of the selected image object

Returns

MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_OK	everything is ok
MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_INVALID_PARAM	invalide parameter

Example

See example folder

getImage

[IMAGE*](#) [UI](#)::getImage (uint8_t *imageNumber*)

This function returns the selected image object.

Parameters

imageNumber	index of the selected image object
-------------	------------------------------------

Returns

image object or NULL

Example

See example folder

getImageAmount

uint8_t [UI](#)::getImageAmount ()

This function returns the number of images in the [UI](#) interface.

Parameters

None

Returns

number of images

Example

See example folder

addText

[microGameAtZero_err UI](#)::addText ([TEXT](#) * pNewText)

This function adds a new text object to the [UI](#) interface.

Parameters

pNewText pointer to the new text object to be add

Returns

position of the text object in the array (identification number).

[MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_FULL_ERROR](#) no more space or pNewText is NULL

Example

See example folder

setHiddenText

```
microGameAtZero\_err\_UI::setHiddenText ( uint8_t numberText,  
                                           bool    hidden  
                                           )
```

This function sets the hidden flag of the selected text object.

Parameters

<i>numberText</i>	index of the selected text object
<i>hidden</i>	if ture the text object is hidden otherwise it will be shown.

Returns

MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_OK	everything is OK
MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_INVALID_PARAM	invalide parameter

Example

See example folder

modifyText

```
microGameAtZero\_err UI::modifyText ( uint8_t textNumber,  
                                         char *  pText  
                                         )
```

This function changes the text of the selected text object.

Parameters

textNumber index of the selected text object

pText pointer to the new text to be set

Returns

[MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_OK](#)

everything is OK

[MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_INVALID_PARAM](#)

PARAM invalide parameter

Example

See example folder

removeText

[microGameAtZero_err UI](#)::removeText (uint8_t *textNumber*)

This function removes the selected text object from the [UI](#) interface.

Parameters

textNumber index of the selected text object

Returns

MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_OK	everything is OK
MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_INVALID_PARAM	PARAM invalide parameter

Example

See example folder

getText

[TEXT](#)* [UI](#)::getText (uint8_t *textNumber*)

This function returns the selected text object.

Parameters

textNumber index of the selected text object

Returns

text object

Example

See example folder

getTextAmount

uint8_t [UI](#)::getTextAmount ()

This function returns the amount of the text object in the [UI](#) interface.

Parameters

None

Returns

amount of the text objects

Example

See example folder

addNumber

[microGameAtZero_err UI](#)::addNumber ([NUMBER](#) * pNewNumber)

This function adds a new number object to the [UI](#) interface.

Parameters

pNewNumber pointer to the new number object to be add

Returns

position of the number object in the array (identification number).

[MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_FULL_ERROR](#) no more space or pNewNumber is NULL

Example

See example folder

setHiddenNumber

```
microGameAtZero\_err UI::setHiddenNumber ( uint8_t numberNumber,  
                                             bool    hidden  
                                             )
```

This function sets the hidden flag of the selected number object.

Parameters

numberNumber	index of the selected number object
hidden	if ture the number object is hidden otherwise it will be shown.

Returns

MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_OK	everything is OK
MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_INVALID PARAM	invalide parameter

Example

See example folder

modifyNumber

```
microGameAtZero\_err UI::modifyNumber ( uint8_t  numberNumber,  
                                         uint32_t number  
                                         )
```

This function changes the registered number of the selected number object.

Parameters

<i>numberNumber</i>	index of the selected number object
<i>number</i>	new number

Returns

MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_OK	everything is ok
MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_INVALID_PARAM	invalid parameter

Example

See example folder

removeNumber

[microGameAtZero_err UI](#)::removeNumber (uint8_t *numberNumber*)

This function removes the selected number object from the [UI](#) interface.

Parameters

<i>numberNumber</i>	index of the selected number object
---------------------	-------------------------------------

Returns

MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_OK	everything is ok
MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_INVALID_PARAM	invalid parameter

Example

See example folder

getNumber

[NUMBER](#) * [UI](#)::getNumber (uint8_t *numberNumber*)

This function returns the selected number object.

Parameters

numberNumber index of the selcted number object

Returns

number object or NULL

Example

See example folder

getNumberAmount

uint8_t [UI](#)::getNumberAmount ()

This function returns the amount of number object in the [UI](#) interface.

Parameters

None

Returns

amount of number objects

Example

See example folder

addRect

[microGameAtZero_err UI](#)::addRect ([RECT](#) * pNewRect)

This function adds a new rect object to the [UI](#) interface.

Parameters

pNewRect pointer to the new rect object to be add

Returns

position of the rect object in the array (identification number).

[MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_FULL_ERROR](#) no more space or pNewRect is NULL

Example

See example folder

setHiddenRect

```
microGameAtZero\_err UI::setHiddenRect ( uint8_t numberRect,  
                                           bool    hidden  
                                           )
```

This function sets the hidden flag of the selected rect object.

Parameters

<code>numberRect</code>	index of the selected rect object
<code>hidden</code>	if ture the rect object is hidden otherwise it will be shown.

Returns

MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_OK	everything is OK
MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_INVALID_PARAM	invalide parameter

Example

See example folder

modifyFillArea

```
microGameAtZero\_err UI::modifyFillArea ( uint8_t numberRect,  
                                           uint8_t percent  
                                           )
```

This function changes the fill level of the selected rect object.

Parameters

<i>numberRect</i>	index of the selected rect object
<i>percent</i>	new fill level in percent

Returns

MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_OK	everything is OK
MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_INVALID_PARAM	invalid parameter

Example

See example folder

modifyFillColor

```
microGameAtZero\_err UI::modifyFillColor ( uint8_t numberRect,  
                                             uint8_t color  
                                             )
```

This function changes the fill color of the selected rect object.

Parameters

<i>numberRect</i>	index of the selected rect object
<i>color</i>	new fill color

Returns

MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_OK	everything is OK
MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_INVALID_PARAM	invalid parameter

Example

See example folder

modifyLineColor

```
microGameAtZero\_err UI::modifyLineColor ( uint8_t numberRect,  
                                             uint8_t color  
                                             )
```

This function changes the line color of the selected rect object.

Parameters

<i>numberRect</i>	index of the selected rect object
<i>color</i>	new line color

Returns

MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_OK	everything is OK
MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_INVALID_PARAM	invalid parameter

Example

See example folder

removeRect

[microGameAtZero_err UI](#)::removeRect (uint8_t *numberRect*)

This function removes the selected rect object from the [UI](#) interface.

Parameters

numberRect index of the selected rect object

Returns

MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_OK	everything is OK
MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_INVALID_PARAM	invalid parameter

Example

See example folder

getRect

[RECT](#) * [UI](#)::getRect (uint8_t *numberRect*)

This function returns the selected rect object.

Parameters

numberRect index of the selceted rect object

Returns

rect object

Example

See example folder

getRectAmount

uint8_t [UI](#)::getRectAmount ()

This function returns the amount of the rect object in the [UI](#) interface.

Parameters

None

Returns

amount of rect objects

Example

See example folder

addCheckBox

[microGameAtZero_err UI](#)::addCheckBox ([CHECKBOX](#) * *pNewCheck*)

This function adds a new checkbox object to the [UI](#) interface.

Parameters

pNewCheck pointer to the new checkbox object to be add

Returns

position of the checkbox object in the array (identification number).

[MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_FULL_ERROR](#) no more space or *pNewCheck* is NULL

Example

See example folder

setHiddenCheck

```
microGameAtZero\_err UI::setHiddenCheck ( uint8_t  numberCheck,  
                                           bool    hidden  
                                           )
```

This function sets the hidden flag of the selected checkbox object.

Parameters

numberCheck	index of the selected checkbox object
hidden	if ture the checkbox object is hidden otherwise it will be shown.

Returns

MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_OK	everything is OK
MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_INVALID_PARAM	invalid parameter

Example

See example folder

setCheck

```
microGameAtZero\_err UI::setCheck ( uint8_t numberCheck,  
                                     bool    check  
                                     )
```

This function sets the checked status of the selected checkbox object.

Parameters

<i>numberCheck</i>	index of the selected checkbox object
<i>check</i>	if true the checkbox is checked otherwise not

Returns

MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_OK	everything is OK
MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_INVALID_PARAM	invalid parameter

Example

See example folder

removeCheck

[microGameAtZero_err UI](#)::removeCheck (uint8_t *numberCheck*)

This function removes the selected checkbox from the [UI](#) interface.

Parameters

numberCheck index of the selected check box object

Returns

MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_OK	everything is OK
MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_INVALID_PARAM	invalid parameter

Example

See example folder

getCheckBox

[CHECKBOX](#) * [UI](#)::getCheckBox (uint8_t *numberCheck*)

This function returns the selected checkbox object.

Parameters

numberCheck index of the selected checkbox object.

Returns

checkbox object

Example

See example folder

getCheckBoxAmount

uint8_t [UI](#)::getCheckBoxAmount ()

This function returns the amount of checkbox object in the [UI](#) interface.

Parameters

None

Returns

amount of checkbox objects

Example

See example folder

getKeyBoardShow

bool [UI](#)::getKeyBoardShow ()

This function returns the fade status of the keyboard.

Parameters

None

Returns

True the keyboard is fade out

False the keyboard is fade in

Example

See example folder

keyBoardUp

```
void UI::keyBoardUp ( char *  pTitle,  
                    char *  pInput,  
                    uint8_t maxInput  
                    )
```

This function fades out the keyboard with the passed title and input text.

Parameters

<i>pTitle</i>	pointer to the title text to be set
<i>pInput</i>	pointer to the input text to be set
<i>maxInput</i>	max amount of input chars

Returns

None

Example

See example folder

inputTextKeyBoard

bool [UI](#)::inputTextKeyBoard (char * *pInputText*)

This function returns the input text if the enter key is press.

Parameters

pInputText pointer to the input text

Returns

True the enter key is press

False the enter key is not press

Example

See example folder

UI BUTTON Class

Defines a button UI control.

BUTTON(...)

Construct a new [BUTTON::BUTTON](#) object.

Parameters

settings button settings

Returns

None

Example

See example folder

setText

[microGameAtZero_err_BUTTON::setText](#) (char text[MAX_BUTTON_TEXT])

This function sets the button text.

Parameters

text button text to be set

Returns

MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_OK	everything is ok
MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_INVALID_PARAM	no text

Example

See example folder

getButtonSettings

[button_ui BUTTON](#)::getButtonSettings ()

This function returns the button settings.

Parameters

None

Returns

button setting sturct

Example

See example folder

setHidden

```
void BUTTON::setHidden ( bool hidden )
```

This function set the hidden flag of the button.

Parameters

`hidden` if ture the button is hidden otherwise it will be shown.

Returns

None

Example

See example folder

getHidden

bool [BUTTON](#)::getHidden ()

This function returns the status of the hidden flag.

Parameters

None

Returns

True	button is hidden
False	button is not hidden

Example

See example folder

setHighLight

```
void BUTTON::setHighLight ( bool light )
```

This function set the button highlight flag.

Parameters

light if true the button is highlighted otherwise not.

Returns

None

Example

See example folder

getHighLight

bool [BUTTON](#)::getHighLight ()

This function returns the status of the highlight flag.

Parameters

None

Returns

True	button is highlighted
False	button is not highlighted

Example

See example folder

UI CHECKBOX Class

Defines a checkbox UI control.

CHECKBOX(...)

[CHECKBOX::CHECKBOX](#) ([checkBox_ui](#) settings)

Construct a new [CHECKBOX::CHECKBOX](#) object.

Parameters

settings check box settings

Returns

CHECKBOX*

Example

See example folder

changeCheck

void [CHECKBOX](#)::changeCheck (bool *check*)

This function set the checkbox status.

Parameters

check if true the checkbox is checked otherwise is not checked

Returns

None

Example

See example folder

getCheckSettings

[checkBox](#) [ui](#) [CHECKBOX](#)::getCheckSettings ()

This function returns the checkbox settings.

Parameters

None

Returns

checkbox setting structure

Example

See example folder

setHidden

void [CHECKBOX](#)::setHidden (bool *hidden*)

This function set the hidden flag of the checkbox.

Parameters

hidden if true the checkbox is hidden otherwise it will be shown.

Returns

None

Example

See example folder

getHidden

bool [CHECKBOX](#)::getHidden ()

This function returns the hidden status of the checkbox.

Parameters

None

Returns

True	checkbox is hidden
False	checkbox is not hidden

Example

See example folder

UI IMAGE Class

Defines an image UI control.

IMAGE(...)

[IMAGE](#)::IMAGE ([image_ui](#) *setting*)

Construct a new [IMAGE](#)::IMAGE object.

Parameters

setting image settings

Returns

IMAGE*

Example

See example folder

changeImage

[microGameAtZero_err_IMAGE::changeImage](#) (uint8_t * *pTexture*)

This function changes the texture of the image object.

Parameters

texture texture to be set

Returns

MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_OK	everything is ok
MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_INVALID_PARAM	pTexture is NULL

Example

See example folder

getImageSettings

[image_ui](#) [IMAGE::getImageSettings](#) ()

This function returns the image values.

Parameters

None

Returns

[image_ui](#) structure of the image values

Example

See example folder

setHidden

void [IMAGE](#)::setHidden (bool *hidden*)

This function set the hidden flag of the image.

Parameters

hidden if ture the image is hidden otherwise it will be shown.

Returns

None

Example

See example folder

getHidden

bool [IMAGE](#)::getHidden ()

This function returns the hidden status of the image.

Parameters

None

Returns

True image is hidden
False image is not hidden

Example

See example folder

UI NUMBER Class

Defines a number UI control.

NUMBER(...)

[NUMBER::NUMBER](#) ([number_ui](#) settings)

Construct a new [NUMBER::NUMBER](#) object.

Parameters

settings number settings

Returns

NUMBER*

Example

See example folder

changeNumber

[microGameAtZero_err_NUMBER](#)::changeNumber (uint32_t *number*)

This function changes the registered number to the passed.

Parameters

number the number to be set

Returns

[MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_OK](#) everything is ok

Example

See example folder

getNumberSettings

[number_ui](#) `NUMBER::getNumberSettings ()`

This function returns the number object settings.

Parameters

None

Returns

number object settings

Example

See example folder

getNumber

uint32_t [NUMBER](#)::getNumber ()

This function returns the registered number.

Parameters

None

Returns

registered number

Example

See example folder

setHidden

void [NUMBER](#)::setHidden (bool *hidden*)

This function can set the hidden flag of the number object.

Parameters

hidden if ture the number object is hidden otherwise it will be shown.

Returns

None

Example

See example folder

getHidden

bool [NUMBER](#)::getHidden ()

This function returns the hidden status of the number object.

Parameters

None

Returns

True number object is hidden
False number object is not hidden

Example

See example folder

UI RECT Class

Defines a rect UI control.

RECT(...)

[RECT](#)::RECT ([rect_ui](#) *setting*)

Construct a new [RECT](#)::RECT object.

Parameters

setting rectangle settings

Returns

RECT*

Example

See example folder

setFillSize

[microGameAtZero_err_RECT](#)::setFillSize (uint8_t *percent*)

This function sets the fill level of the rectangle in percent (horizontal).

Parameters

percent percent to be fill

Returns

MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_OK	everything is ok
MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_INVALID_PARAM	the input was > 100

Example

See example folder

setFillColor

```
void RECT::setFillColor ( uint8_t color )
```

This function sets the fill color (true 8-bit color)

Parameters

color the fill color to be set (ture 8-bit color)

Returns

None

Example

See example folder

setLineColor

```
void RECT::setLineColor ( uint8_t color )
```

This function sets the line color of the rectangle.

Parameters

color the line color to be set (true 8-bit color)

Returns

None

Example

See example folder

getRectSettings

[rect_ui RECT](#)::getRectSettings ()

This function returns the rectangle object settings.

Parameters

None

Returns

structur of the rectangle object settings

Example

See example folder

setHidden

void [RECT](#)::setHidden (bool *hidden*)

This function sets the hidden flag of the rectangle object.

Parameters

hidden if ture the rectangle object is hidden otherwise it will be shown.

Returns

None

Example

See example folder

getHidden

bool [RECT](#)::getHidden ()

This function returns the hidden status of the rectangle object.

Parameters

None

Returns

True rectangle object is hidden
False rectangle object is not hidden

Example

See example folder

UI TEXT Class

Defines a text UI control.

TEXT(...)

[TEXT](#)::TEXT ([text_ui](#) settings)

Construct a new [TEXT](#)::TEXT object.

Parameters

settings

Returns

TEXT*

Example

See example folder

changeText

microGameAtZero_err [TEXT](#)::changeText (char * *pText*)

This function changes the registered text to the passed text.

Parameters

pText pointer to the new text

Returns

MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_OK	everything is ok
MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_INVALID_PARAM	pText is NULL

Example

See example folder

getTextSettings

[text_ui TEXT](#)::getTextSettings ()

This function returns the text object settings.

Parameters

None

Returns

structure of the text object settings

Example

See example folder

setHidden

void [TEXT](#)::setHidden (bool *hidden*)

This function sets the hidden flag of the text object.

Parameters

hidden if ture the text object is hidden otherwise it will be shown.

Returns

None

Example

See example folder

getHidden

bool [TEXT](#)::getHidden ()

This function returns the hidden status of the text object.

Parameters

None

Returns

True	text object is hidden
False	text object is not hidden

Example

See example folder

Vector2

Defines a 2-element int16_t point vector.

operator+

void [vector2](#)::operator+ (const [vector2](#) & v)

added with the passed [vector2](#)

Parameters

v [vector2](#) to add

Returns

None

Example

See example folder

void [vector2](#)::operator+ (int16_t s)

This function added the passed int16_t value to x and y.

Parameters

s int16_t value to add

Returns

None

Example

See example folder

operator-

void [vector2](#)::operator- (const [vector2](#) & v)

subtract with the passed [vector2](#)

Parameters

v [vector2](#) to subtract

Returns

None

Example

See example folder

void [vector2](#)::operator- (int16_t s)

This function subtract the passed int16_t value to x and y.

Parameters

s int16_t value to subtract

Returns

None

Example

See example folder

operator==

bool [vector2](#)::operator== (const [vector2](#) & v)

This function compares if the passed [vector2](#) is equal.

Parameters

v to compare

Returns

True is equal

False is not equal

Example

See example folder

*operator**

void [vector2](#)::operator* (int16_t s)

This function multiplies the passed int16_t value to x and y.

Parameters

v [vector2](#) to multiplies

Returns

None

Example

See example folder

operator/

void [vector2](#)::operator/ (int16_t s)

This function divide the passed int16_t value to x and y.

Parameters

v [vector2](#) to divide

Returns

None

Example

See example folder

set

```
void vector2::set ( const vector2 & v )
```

This function set the values to the passed [vector2](#).

Parameters

v [vector2](#) to which is set

Returns

None

Example

See example folder

```
void vector2::set ( int16_t _x = 0,  
                  int16_t _y = 0  
                  )
```

This function set x and y to the passed x and y value.

Parameters

_x	new x value
_y	new y value

Returns

None

Example

See example folder

settingsEngine

microGameAtZeroTargetSettings.h

```
struct settingsEngine {
    uint16_t screenX = 0;
    uint16_t screenY = 0;
    uint8_t maxFps = 0;
};
```

soundChannel

audioEngine.h

```
struct soundChannel
{
    const uint8_t *sound = nullptr;
    uint32_t size = 0;
    uint8_t volumeChannel = 0;
    bool playing = false;
    uint32_t positionCount = 0;
    bool oneShot = false;
};
```

camera_s

camera2d.h

```
struct camera_s {
    bool cameraOn = false;
    KinectBody*objectToCamera = NULL;
    vector2 notFollowAreaRect;
    vector2 viewSize;
    vector2 position;
    vector2 mapeSize;
    vector2 tileSize;
};
```

cameraAreaRect

camera2d.h

```
struct cameraAreaRect {
    uint16_t min[2] = {0,0};
    uint16_t max[2] = {0,0};
};
```

animation

KinectBody.h

```
struct animation
{
    uint8_t numbTextures = 0;
    uint8_t changeRate = 0;
    int32_t transparentColor = -1;
    uint8_t **ppTexture = NULL;
    bool inUse = false;
    bool oneShot = false;
};
```

texture

Object.h

```
struct texture
{
    uint8_t **ppTexture;
    int32_t transparentColor = -1;
};
```

objectSettings

Object.h

```
struct objectSettings
{
    vector2 position;
    vector2 size;
    int8_t mass = 0;
};
```

collisionSettings

Object.h

```
struct collisionSettings
{
    vector2 position;
    vector2 size;
    collisionType collisionLevel = GROUND_AND_WALL;
};
```

physicParam

Object.h

```
struct physicParam{  
    vector2 velocity;  
    int8_t gravity = 0;  
};
```

textureTile

scene.h

```
struct textureTile {  
    uint8_t *texture;  
    int32_t transparentColor = -1;  
    collisionType collision;  
};
```

tileMap

scene.h

```
struct tileMap {  
    vector2 tileSize;  
    vector2 amountTile;  
    uint8_t *order = NULL;  
};
```

timerSettings

timerEngine.h

```
struct timerSettings {  
    uint8_t timerId = 0;  
    uint16_t timerValue = 0;  
    timerCallback functionCall = NULL;  
};
```

button_ui

button.h

```
struct button_ui {
    bool Hidden = false;
    uint8_t buttonColor = 0;
    uint8_t highLightColor = 0;
    uint8_t highLightWidth = 0;
    bool highLightOn = false;
    vector2 position ;
    vector2 size;
    uint8_t textColor = 0;
    fontType font;
    char *pText;
};
```

checkbox_ui

checkBox.h

```
struct checkBox_ui {
    bool hidden = false;
    bool check = false;
    uint8_t *checkBox;
    vector2 position ;
};
```

image_ui

image.h

```
struct image_ui {
    bool hidden = false;
    uint8_t *pTexture;
    int32_t transparentColor = -1;
    vector2 size;
    vector2 position;
};
```

number_ui

number.h

```
struct number_ui {  
    bool hidden = false;  
    vector2 position ;  
    uint8_t textColor = 0;  
    fontType font;  
    uint32_t number = 0;  
};
```

rect_ui

rect.h

```
struct rect_ui {  
    bool hidden = false;  
    uint8_t colorFill = 0;  
    uint8_t colorLine = 0;  
    uint8_t lineWidth = 1;  
    uint16_t fillArea = 0;  
    vector2 size;  
    vector2 position;  
};
```

text_ui

text.h

```
struct text_ui {  
    bool hidden = 0;  
    vector2 position ;  
    uint8_t textColor = 0xFF;  
    fontType font;  
    char *pText;  
};
```

cursor_ui

ui.h

```
struct cursor_ui {  
    bool hidden = true;  
    vector2 position;  
    uint8_t *textureCursor = NULL;  
    vector2 sizeTexture;  
    int32_t transparentColor = -1;  
    char textCursor = 0;
```

```
    uint8_t fontColor = 0xff;
};
```

audioChannel_t

audioEngine.h

```
enum audioChannel_t {
    CHANNEL1 = 0,
    CHANNEL2 = 1,
    CHANNEL3 = 2,
    CHANNEL4 = 3,
    CHANNEL5 = 4,
    CHANNEL6 = 5,
    CHANNEL7 = 6,
    CHANNEL8 = 7,
    MAX_AUDIO_CHANNELS
};
```

collisionType

Object.h

```
enum collisionType
{
    COLLISION_OFF = 0,
    GROUND_AND_WALL = 1,
    PLAYER = 2,
    ENEMEY = 4,
    OBJECT = 8,
    OTHER = 16
};
```

objects_t

scene.h

```
enum objects_t {
    KINECT = 0,
    RIGID = 1,
    STATIC = 2,
    OBJECTS_TYPES
};
```

sceneLayer_t

scene.h

```
enum sceneLayer_t {  
    BACKGROUND_LAYER = 0,  
    OBJECT_LAYER = 1,  
    MAX_LAYER  
};
```

fontType

font.h

```
enum fontType{  
    FONT_10 = 0,  
    FONT_20 = 1,  
    FONT_MAX  
};
```

audioSampleRate_t (OdroidGo)

microGameAtZeroSettings.h

```
enum audioSampleRate_t  
{  
    SAMPLE_16_KHZ = 0,  
    SAMPLE_22_KHZ = 1,  
    SAMPLE_44_KHZ = 2,  
    MAX_SAMPLE_RATE  
};
```

direction_t (OdroidGo)

microGameAtZeroSettings.h

```
enum direction_t  
{  
    UP = 1,  
    DOWN,  
    LEFT,  
    RIGHT  
};
```

button_t (OdroidGo)

microGameAtZeroSettings.h

```
enum button_t
{
    MENU = 0,
    VOLUME,
    SELECT,
    START,
    B_BUTTON,
    A_BUTTON,
    MAX_INPUT
};
```

externalButton_t (OdroidGo)

microGameAtZeroSettings.h

```
enum externalButton_t
{
    EXTERNAL_A = 0,
    EXTERNAL_B,
    EXTERNAL_C
};
```

microGameAtZero_err

typedef int8_t microGameAtZero_err

Error Code:

```
#define MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_FULL_ERROR      -7
#define MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_DIR_ERROR      -6
#define MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_NO_SAVE        -5
#define MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_READ_ERROR     -4
#define MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_INIT_ERROR     -3
#define MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_SEND_ERROR     -2
#define MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_INVALID_PARAM -1
#define MICRO_GAME_AT_ZERO_OK             0
```