SPRITE KIT

WHAT WE'LL COVER

- Nodes, include particle emitters
- Physics
- Touches
- Collisions
- Actions

BUILDING BLOCKS

STRUCTURE

- SKView displays your SpriteKit content
- SKScene provides the content to display and is the root node for your scene
- SKNode is the fundamental building block of most SpriteKit content.
 - SKNode is analogous to UIView, but the node doesn't draw any visual content.
 - SKNode has properties such as: frame, alpha, isHidden
 - SKNode can be identified via a name property

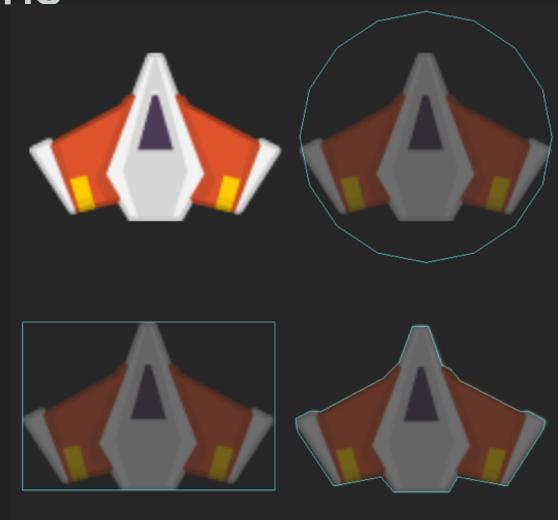
NODES WE'LL USE

- SKScene root node of your scene
- SKSpriteNode node that draws a rectangular texture, image or color
- SKEmitterNode node that creates and renders particles

PHYSICS

PHYSICS

- SKPhysicsWorld encapsulates a scene's physics simulations
 - Properties such as: gravity, speed, contactDelegate
- SKPhysicsBody adds physics simulation to a node
 - Body Type: Circle, Rectangle, Alpha Mask
 - Nodes have a physicsBody property
 - Properties:
 - isDynamic, allowsRotation, affectedByGravity, mass, density, friction, restitution, linearDamping, angularDamping
 - Can be identified using categoryBitMask



TOUCHES

TOUCHES

- Use UIKit touch event methods to respond to touches.
 - func touchesBegan(_ touches: Set<UITouch>, with event: UIEvent?)
 - b func touchesMoved(_ touches: Set<UITouch>, with event: UIEvent?)
 - func touchesEnded(_ touches: Set<UITouch>, with event: UIEvent?)
- Uses touches set to get your touches.
 - UITouch contains location and previousLocation properties
- Use physics world, body (at:) method to determine which object is being touched

COLLISIONS

CATEGORY BIT MASKS

- SpriteKit uses category bit masks to identify different types of physics bodies
- Physics body have the following property
 - var categoryBitMask: UInt32
 - allows for 32 unique categories

Ball	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	0x1 << 0
Bottom	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	0x1 << 1
Brick	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	0x1 << 2
Paddle	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	0x1 << 3
Border	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	0x1 << 4

COLLISIONS AND BIT MASKS

- Physics bodies also have a contactTestBitMask
 - Provide a bit mask with the bits turned on (1) in each bit that corresponds to the bodies you want to be "notified" when a collision occurs.
 - Example: ball is interested in brick or bottom collisions

```
    Use bitwise OR:
    Bottom 00010
    Brick 00100
    OR 00110 Contact Test Mask [THIS IS WHAT YOU CALCULATE]
```

When two objects collide the system will use the OR bit mask operation to generate, "collision bit mask"

```
    example: ball and brick collide Ball 00001
    Brick 00100
    OR 00101 "Collision Test Mask" [THE SYSTEM CALCULATES THIS]
```

COLLISIONS AND BIT MASKS

Using the contact test bit mask and the collision test bit mask, the system will use the bit wise AND to verify if the scene should be "notified" of the collision.

```
For example: Contact 00110

"Collision" 00101

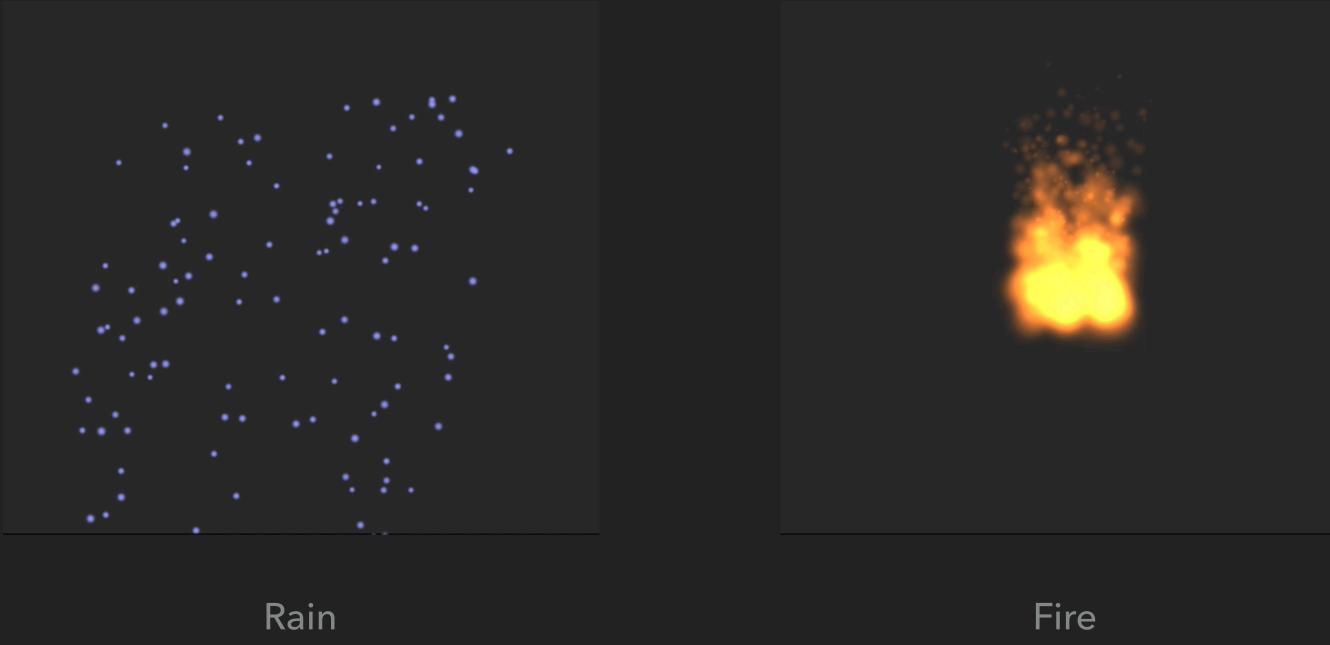
AND 00100 [ALSO SYSTEM CALCULATED]
```

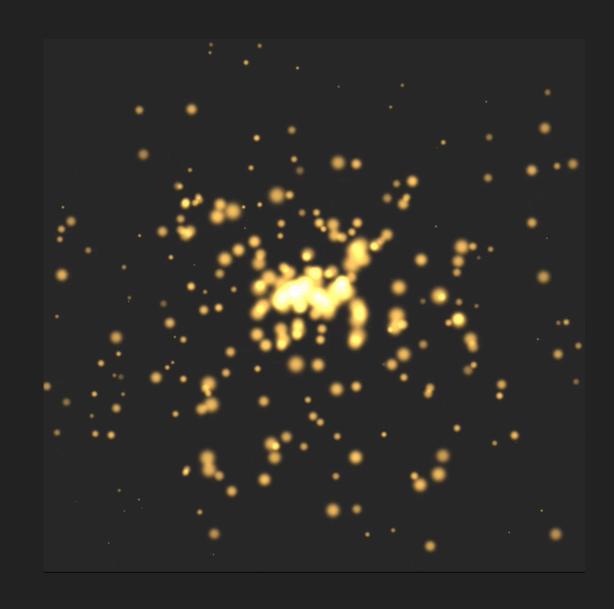
- If there is a "1" in any column, the system call the delegate method
 - func didBegin(_ contact: SKPhysicsContact)
- Using the SKPhysicsContact to determine the two bodies that collided, and take the appropriate action
 - Physics contact contains properties like: bodyA & bodyB

PARTICLE EMITTERS

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- SKEmitterNode node that creates and renders particles
 - Several system defaults





Spark

PARTICLE EMITTERS

- SKEmitterNodes have properties such as:
 - particleLifetime, particleLifetimeRange
 - particlePosition, particlePositionRange
 - particleSpeed, particleSpeedRange
 - emissionAngle, emissionAngleRange
 - particleRotation, particleRotationRange
 - particleTexture
 - particleSize
 - particleBirthRate, numParticlesToEmit

ACTIONS

ACTIONS

- SKActions are an object that is executed by a node to change it structure or content.
 - Change the nodes position, orientation, size, scale
 - Change the nodes visibility, textures, colors
 - Play a simple sound
 - Remove a node
 - Call a closure or invoke a selector
 - Or any number of actions above combined into a sequence

ACTIONS

- Use the run() function on a node to execute your action
- Use "keys" to name your actions and retrieve them or perform the action

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