

# Hacking a minimum ECS in Scala 3

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<https://github.com/weihsiu/secs>

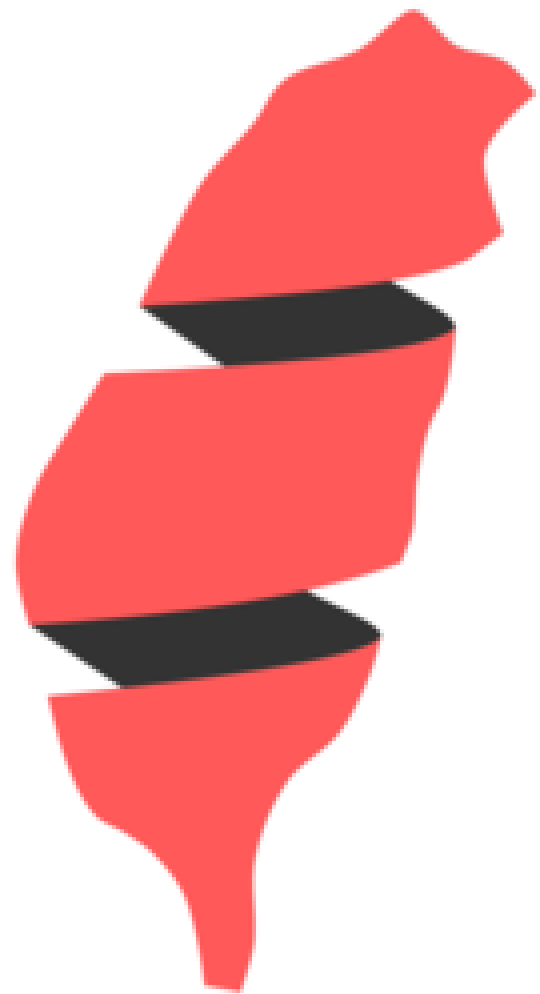


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# Agenda

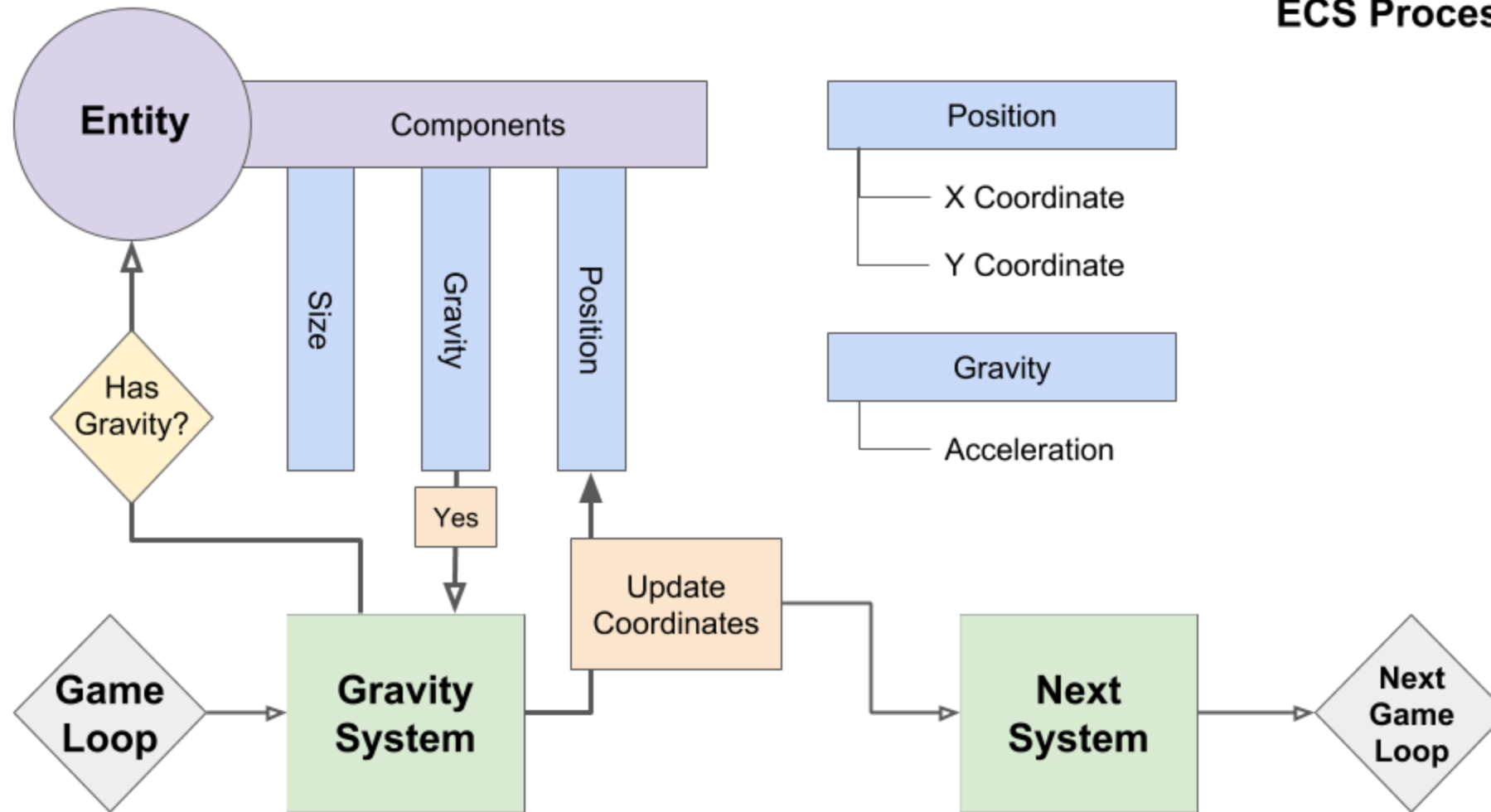
- What is ECS?
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# What is ECS?

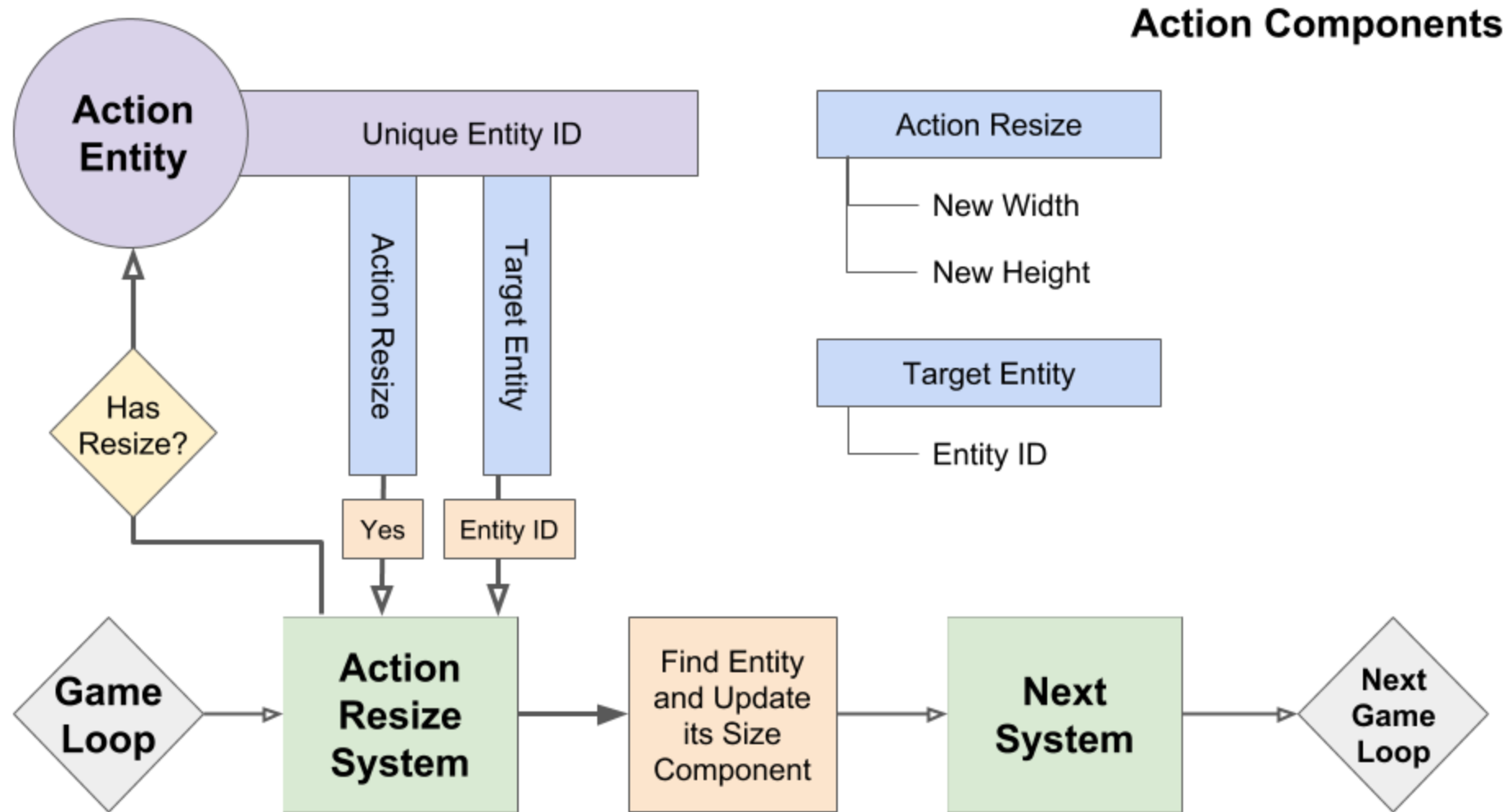
- "Entity–component–system (ECS) is a software architectural pattern that is mostly used in video game development." -- Wikipeida
- It makes manipulating entities with the same types of components (attributes) very simple

From <https://medium.com/@clevyr/entity-component-system-for-react-js-e3ab6e9be776>

## ECS Process



From <https://medium.com/@clevyr/entity-component-system-for-react-js-e3ab6e9be776>



# Overview

- Scala 3 meta-programming is utilized to make ECS programming simpler and less error-prone
- Meta-programming in Scala 3 is made out of the following features:
  - Typelevel programming
    - Match types
    - `scala.compiletime` package
  - Inline functions
  - Macros (not used in this project)

# Example #1

- Astroids
  - As an Java app
  - As a browser page



# Entity

- Just an identifier
- Each entity can have multiple components associated with it

```
opaque type Entity = Int
```

# Component

- Just Scala case classes that extend `Component` (marker trait) and derives `ComponentMeta`
- Immutable
- Builtin components:
  - `EntityC`
  - `Label`

```
case class Dimension(width: Double, height: Double) extends Component derives ComponentMeta
```

# System

- Just Scala inline functions
- Used to insert/modify/delete components each entity is associated with
- The order of invoking them is important

```
inline def updateDimensions(using  
  command: Command,  
  query: Query1[(EntityC, Dimension)])  
): Unit = ???
```

# Command

- Used to insert/modify/delete components
  - Modify is done by replacing old components with new ones
- In order to manipulate components of an entity, you have to obtain it's `EntityCommand` first
- obtained via `using` with system functions

```
trait Command:
  def spawnEntity(): EntityCommand
  def entity(entity: Entity): EntityCommand
  def despawnEntity(entity: Entity): Command

trait EntityCommand:
  def entity: Entity
  def insertComponent[C <: Component](component: C)(using CM: ComponentMeta[C]): EntityCommand
  def updateComponent[C <: Component](update: C => C)(using CM: ComponentMeta[C]): EntityCommand
  def removeComponent[C <: Component]() (using CM: ComponentMeta[C]): EntityCommand
```

# Query

- Used to select entities with required components
  - Select entities with required and/or optional components
  - Refine selection further with `Filter`
- All done in compile-time, thanks to type-level programming
- obtained via `using` with system functions

```
trait Query[CS <: Tuple, OS <: BoolOps]:  
  inline def result: List[CS]
```

```
inline def updateSpaceship(time: Double)(using  
  C: Command,  
  Q: Query1[(EntityC, Direction, Movement, Option[CoolOff])])  
): Unit =  
  Q.result.foreach((e, d, m, c0) =>  
    // e: EntityC, d: Direction, m: Movement, c0: Option[CoolOff]  
    ???  
  )
```

# Filter

- Used to select entities that meet the filtering criteria
- Component alone is used to signify `contains` relationship
- `Added[]` and `Changed[]` is used to decorate `Component` to signify `added` and `changed` relationships
- Boolean operators can be used to form more complicated relationships
  - `¬` is equivalent to `not`
  - `∧` is equivalent to `and`
  - `∨` is equivalent to `or`
- All done in compile-time, thanks to type-level programming
- Specified in the second generic parameter of `Query`

```
inline def system(using Q: Query[(EntityC, Movement), Dimension ∧ Added[Rotation]]): Unit = ???
```

# Event

- Builtin components with functions to send and receive events
- Useful for communication between system functions`
- Events are produced and consumed all in a single frame
  - Thus the order of system function invocation matters

```
case class EventSender[E]() extends Component:  
  def send(event: E)(using CM: ComponentMeta[EventSender[E]], W: World): Unit = W.sendEvent(event)  
  
case class EventReceiver[E]() extends Component:  
  def receive(using CM: ComponentMeta[EventSender[E]], W: World): Iterable[E] = W.receiveEvents
```

# Secs

- To tie everything together, implement `Secs`
- In `init()`, call system functions that will only be called in the very beginning
- In `tick()`, call system functions that will be invoke on every rendering frame
- in `renderEntity()`, every entity that satisfy `EntityStatus` will have a chance to render itself

```
enum EntityState:  
    case Spawned, SpawnedAndAlive, Alive, AliveAndChanged, Despawned  
trait Secs[SS <: Tuple>]:  
    type Worldly = World ?=> Unit  
    def init(): Worldly  
    def tick(time: Double): Worldly  
    def beforeRender(): Unit  
    def renderEntity(  
        entity: Entity, status: EntityState,  
        components: Components, previousComponents: => Components  
    ): Unit  
    def afterRender(): Unit
```



## Example #2

- Retained
  - retained mode operations

## Q&A

That's all and thank you for your attention

<https://github.com/weihsiu/secs>

