



Program a Game Engine from Scratch

Mark Claypool

Development Checkpoint #6

Input Manager

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4.9 Input Management

In order to get input from the player, a game could poll an input device directly. For example, for a platformer game, the code could check if the space bar was pressed and, if so, perform a “jump” action. The advantage of such a polling method is simplicity – the game code checks the input device right when it needs it and knows exactly what device to check. However, there are also significant disadvantages. First off, code to poll hardware devices is typically device dependent. If the device was swapped out, such as changing the keyboard for a joystick, the game would not work (at least, not without changing the game code and recompiling). Even with the same device, if the key was remapped, such as making the ‘j’ key execute a “jump” operation instead, then, again, the game code would need to be changed. Also, if there were supposed to be duplicate mappings for a single event, such as the left mouse button also being a “jump”, then the code to do the polling (and maybe the jump action) would need to be duplicated.

The primary role of the game engine is to avoid such drawbacks by generalizing input from a variety of hardware-specific devices and code into general game code. The input flow generally goes as follows:

1. The player provides input via a specific device (e.g., a button press).
2. The game engine detects that input has occurred. The engine determines whether to process the input or ignore it (e.g., player input may be ignored during a cut-scene).
3. If input is to be processed, the data is decoded from the device. This may mean dealing with device-specific details (e.g., the degrees of rotation on an analog joystick).
4. The device-specific input is encoded into a more abstract, device-independent form suitable for the game.

After the above steps, all game objects that are interested in the input are notified – in [Dragonfly](#), this means passing an input event to an Object using `Manager.onEvent()`. The information in the input event depends upon the type. For example, a keyboard input needs the value of the key pressed while a mouse input needs the button type (left, right or middle) and the mouse (x,y) location.

4.9.1 Simple and Fast Multimedia Library – Input

While there are several options for getting user input, for [Dragonfly](#), since the Simple and Fast Multimedia Library (SFML) is already used for graphical output, (see Section 4.8.1 on page 103), it is also used for input. Specifically, SFML supports the ability to get keyboard input without waiting/blocking. In traditional keyboard input (e.g., `cin` or `scanf()`), a program waiting for input is blocked/suspended until the user presses the “enter” key. With SFML, the program can either be notified of a keypress event and/or the program can check if a particular key is being held down. SFML also supports mouse actions, tracking the current position of the mouse cursor and notifying when mouse buttons are pressed and released.



In order to use SFML input suitable for games, there are only two initial actions that need to be taken. SFML input events are provided for an SFML window, so such a window needs to be created (in *Dragonfly*, the window needed is created by the `DisplayManager` upon startup (see Listing 4.64 on page 103)). Also, by default, when a user holds down a key, after a small delay, the built-in “repeat” functionality of the keyboard will generate a log of keypress events. Since many games allow the user to hold down a key as an action (e.g., hold down arrow keys to move an avatar), it is useful to disable the repeat functionality, and can be done in SFML as shown in Listing 4.84.

Listing 4.84: SFML disable keyboard repeat

```
0 // Disable keyboard repeat.
1 p_window -> setKeyRepeatEnabled(false)
```

When disabled, a program only gets a single event when the key is pressed. To re-enable key repeat, `true` is passed into to `setKeyRepeatEnabled()`. `KeyPressed` events while keeping a key pressed.

Once initialized, SFML for game-type input proceeds first by using window input events, as shown in Listing 4.85. SFML provides event attributes through the `sf::Event` object, which is populated with the `pollEvent()` call. Each call to `pollEvent()` provides exactly one event, so to check all such events, it is placed inside a `while()` loop, as on line 2. The type of each event is checked through the `type` field. While SFML provides many window events, only some of them are useful for input – specifically, `sf::Event::KeyPressed`, `sf::Event::KeyReleased`, `sf::Event::MouseMoved`, and `sf::Event::MouseClicked`. When there is a `MouseClicked` event, the button can be checked for which mouse button is clicked, shown for the right mouse button on line 21. For the keyboard, the key that is pressed/released is in the `key.code` for the event, and for the mouse, the button that pressed/released is `mouseButton.button` for the event.

Listing 4.85: SFML input for games

```
0 // Go through all Window events, extracting recognized ones.
1 sf::Event event
2 while (p_window -> pollEvent(event)) do
3
4     // Key was pressed.
5     if event.type is sf::Event::KeyPressed then
6         // Do keypressed stuff. e.g., examine event.key.code
7     end if
8
9     // Key was released.
10    if event.type is sf::Event::KeyReleased then
11        // Do key released stuff. e.g., examine event.key.code
12    end if
13
14    // Mouse was moved.
15    if event.type is sf::Event::MouseMoved then
16        // Do mouse moved stuff. e.g., examine event.mouseButton.button
17    end if
18
19    // Mouse was clicked.
20    if event.type is sf::Event::MouseButtonPressed then
```



```

21     if event.mouseButton.button is sf::Mouse::Right
22         // Do right mouse clicked stuff.
23     end if
24 end if
25
26 end while
27
28 // Key is pressed.
29 if sf::Keyboard::isKeyPressed(keycode) then
30     // Do key is pressed stuff.
31 end if
32
33 // Mouse button is pressed.
34 if sf::Mouse::isButtonPressed(button) then
35     // Do mouse is pressed stuff.
36 end if

```

While the code in Listing 4.85 provides all window based events, trying to move an avatar by pressing and holding a key using `sf::Event::KeyPressed` will not work since only one such event is provided – when the key is first pressed. Instead, SFML provides methods to directly check if a key or mouse button is currently pressed. This is illustrated by the last two blocks of pseudo-code in Listing 29. Note, this code is *outside* of the `while()` loop. Here, a specific key can be polled (e.g., `sf::Keyboard::Left`) to see if it is currently being held down. Similarly, a specific mouse button can be polled (e.g., `sf::Mouse::Left`) to see if it is currently being held down

4.9.2 The InputManager

The `InputManager` is a singleton derived from the `Manager` class, with private constructors and a `getInstance()` method to return the one and only instance (see Section 4.2.1 on page 53). The header file, including class definition, is provided in Listing 4.86.

The `InputManager` constructor should set the type of the `Manager` to “`InputManager`” (i.e., `setType("InputManager")`) and initialize all attributes.

The `startUp()` method gets the display ready for input using SFML, as per Section 4.9.1. Similarly, the `shutDown()` method puts the terminal back into normal mode by turning the cursor back on using `cursor_set()`. Finally, the method `getInput()` uses SFML to obtain keyboard and mouse input and is called by the `GameManager` once per game loop.

Listing 4.86: `InputManager.h`

```

0 #include "Manager.h"
1
2 class InputManager : public Manager {
3
4     private:
5         InputManager(); // Private (a singleton).
6         InputManager(InputManager const&); // Don't allow copy.
7         void operator=(InputManager const&); // Don't allow assignment
8
9     public:
10    // Get the one and only instance of the InputManager.

```



```

11  static InputManager &getInstance();
12
13  // Get window ready to capture input.
14  // Return 0 if ok, else return -1.
15  int startUp();
16
17  // Revert back to normal window mode.
18  void shutDown();
19
20  // Get input from the keyboard and mouse.
21  // Pass event along to all Objects.
22  void getInput();
23 };

```

For starting up, an SFML window needs to be created first. The InputManager does not do this – rather, the InputManager assumes this was done already by the DisplayManager. Thus, there is now a starting order dependency for the Dragonfly managers in that the DisplayManager must be started before the InputManager. The InputManager checks that the DisplayManager has successfully been started via `isStarted()` – if it has not, then the InputManager does not start up successfully, either.

In general, the startup order for the Managers defined thus far should be:

1. LogManager
2. DisplayManager
3. InputManager

Remember, as described in Section 4.4.4, the game programmer instantiates (via `getInstance()`) and starts up (via `startUp()`) the GameManager, and the GameManager in its `startUp()` instantiates and starts up the other managers in the proper order. Only if they all start up successfully should the game manager report a successful startup.

In more detail, the InputManager `startUp()` method does the steps shown in Listing 4.87. First, the DisplayManager is checked to see if it has been started. If so, the SFML window (of type `sf::RenderWindow`) is obtained from it. The window is used to disable key repeat. If everything succeeds, `Manager::startUp()` is called to indicate successful startup.

Listing 4.87: InputManager startUp()

```

0  // Get window ready to capture input.
1  // Return 0 if ok, else return -1.
2  int InputManager::startUp()
3
4  if DisplayManager is not started then
5      return error
6  end if
7
8  sf::RenderWindow window = DisplayManager getWindow()
9
10 disable key repeat in window
11
12 invoke Manager::startUp()

```



The InputManager `shutDown()` method re-enables key repeat and invokes Manager `shutDown()` to indicate the InputManager is no longer started.

Steps in the InputManager’s `getInput()` method are provided in Listing 4.88 and are similar to those in Listing 4.85 (on page 120).

First, SFML window events are checked first. If there are respective keyboard and/or mouse actions, a corresponding Dragonfly keyboard or mouse event is generated. To “send” the event to Objects, the `onEvent()` method is used. See Listing 4.62 on page 102 for a refresher on what it does. The keyboard and mouse events themselves are described in upcoming Section 4.9.2.1 and Section 4.9.2.2, respectively.

Next, “live” actions are polled, first for each key on the keyboard and then for each mouse button. Corresponding Dragonfly events are generated and sent, as appropriate.

Listing 4.88: InputManager `getInput()`

```

0 // Get input from the keyboard and mouse.
1 // Pass event along to all Objects.
2 void InputManager::getInput()
3
4 // Check past window events.
5 while event do
6
7     if key press then
8
9         create EventKeyboard (key and action)
10        send EventKeyboard to all Objects
11
12    else if key release then
13
14        create EventKeyboard (key and action)
15        send EventKeyboard to all Objects
16
17    else if mouse moved then
18
19        create EventMouse (x, y and action)
20        send EventMouse to all Objects
21
22    else if mouse clicked then
23
24        create EventMouse (x, y and action)
25        send EventMouse to all Objects
26
27    end if
28
29 end while // Window events.
30
31 // Check current key press events for each key.
32 if isKeyPressed(sf::Keyboard::Up) then
33
34    create EventKeyboard (key and action)
35    send EventKeyboard to all Objects
36
37 end if
38 ...
39

```



```

40 // Check current mouse press events for each button.
41 if mouse button pressed (sf::Mouse::Left) then
42
43     create EventMouse (x, y and action)
44     send EventMouse to all Objects
45
46 end if
47 ...

```

To use the InputManager, the GameManager adds a call to `getInput()` in the game loop (inside GameManager `run()`):

```

0 ...
1 // (Inside GameManager run())
2 // Get input.
3 InputManager getInput()
4 ...

```

4.9.2.1 Keyboard Event

Listing 4.89 provides the header file for the EventKeyboard class.

The top part of the header file defines two `enum` types.

The first, `enum EventKeyboardAction`, specifies the types of keyboard actions `Dragonfly` recognizes, namely: `KEY_PRESSED`, `KEY_RELEASED`, and `KEY_DOWN`. The `UNDEFINED_KEYBOARD_ACTION` action is used for the default.

The second, `Keyboard::Key`, specifies the keys `Dragonfly` recognizes. It is placed inside its own namespace, `Keyboard`, for clarity. All major keys are recognized, with `UNDEFINED_KEY` used for the default. Note, the key types here are all `Dragonfly` attributes and not SFML (i.e., not `sf::Keyboard::Key`) in order to encapsulate the SFML code inside the engine. This way, game code that examines what keys are pressed is not dependent (nor even aware) of the underlying SFML. This would allow, say, a change in the input layer, say by replacing SFML with something else, without changing the game code.

For the class body, as for all `Dragonfly` events, EventKeyboard is derived from the Event base class. It stores the keystroke in `key_val` and the keyboard action in `keyboard_action`. Each attribute has a pair of methods to get and set it. For example, the method `setKey()` takes on the value of the key based on what is pressed (typically only done by the InputManager), and the method `getKey()` is used by game code for retrieving the key value. The constructor sets `event_type` to `KEYBOARD_EVENT`, defined in the top of the header file.

Listing 4.89: EventKeyboard.h

```

0 #include "Event.h"
1
2 const std::string KEYBOARD_EVENT = "df::keyboard";
3
4 // Types of keyboard actions Dragonfly recognizes.
5 enum EventKeyboardAction {
6     UNDEFINED_KEYBOARD_ACTION = -1, // Undefined
7     KEY_PRESSED,                  // Was down
8     KEY_RELEASED,                 // Was released

```



```

9   KEY_DOWN,           // Is down
10  };
11
12  // Keys Dragonfly recognizes.
13  namespace Keyboard {
14  enum Key {
15      UNDEFINED_KEY = -1,
16      SPACE, RETURN, ESCAPE, TAB, LEFTARROW, RIGHTARROW, UPARROW, DOWNARROW,
17      PAUSE, MINUS, PLUS, TILDE, PERIOD, COMMA, SLASH, LEFTCONTROL,
18      RIGHTCONTROL, LEFTSHIFT, RIGHTSHIFT, F1, F2, F3, F4, F5, F6, F7, F8,
19      F9, F10, F11, F12, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q,
20      R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z, NUM1, NUM2, NUM3, NUM4, NUM5, NUM6, NUM7,
21      NUM8, NUM9, NUM0,
22  };
23  } // end of namespace Keyboard
24
25  class EventKeyboard : public Event {
26
27  private:
28      Keyboard::Key m_key_val;           // Key value.
29      EventKeyboardAction m_keyboard_action; // Key action.
30
31  public:
32      EventKeyboard();
33
34      // Set key in event.
35      void setKey(Keyboard::Key new_key);
36
37      // Get key from event.
38      Keyboard::Key getKey() const;
39
40      // Set keyboard event action.
41      void setKeyboardAction(EventKeyboardAction new_action);
42
43      // Get keyboard event action.
44      EventKeyboardAction getKeyboardAction() const;
45  };

```

4.9.2.2 Mouse Event

Listing 4.90 provides the header file for the `EventMouse` class, also derived from the `Event` base class. `Dragonfly` only recognizes a fixed set of mouse actions and buttons, defined by `MouseButton` defined by `MouseButton`, respectively. Mouse actions recognized are `CLICKED`, `PRESSED`, and `MOVED`, with `UNDEFINED_MOUSE_ACTION` being the default. Mouse buttons recognized are `LEFT`, `RIGHT`, `MIDDLE`, with `UNDEFINED_MOUSE_BUTTON` being the default. As for `EventKeyboard`, the mouse buttons are `Dragonfly` attributes to encapsulate the SFML code in side the engine.

The mouse action is stored in the attribute `mouse_action`, the mouse button in `mouse_button`, and the (x,y) location in `mouse_position`.

Methods are provided to get and set each attribute. The “set” methods are typically only used by the `InputManager`, while the “get” methods are used in the game code to retrieve



values and act appropriately for the game. The EventMouse constructor sets `event_type` to `MOUSE_EVENT`.

Listing 4.90: EventMouse.h

```

0 #include "Event.h"
1
2 const std::string MOUSE_EVENT = "df::mouse";
3
4 // Set of mouse actions recognized by Dragonfly.
5 enum EventMouseAction {
6     UNDEFINED_MOUSE_ACTION = -1,
7     CLICKED,
8     PRESSED,
9     MOVED,
10 };
11
12 // Set of mouse buttons recognized by Dragonfly.
13 namespace Mouse {
14     enum Button {
15         UNDEFINED_MOUSE_BUTTON = -1,
16         LEFT,
17         RIGHT,
18         MIDDLE,
19     };
20 } // end of namespace Mouse
21
22 class EventMouse : public Event {
23
24     private:
25         EventMouseAction m_mouse_action; // Mouse action.
26         Mouse::Button m_mouse_button; // Mouse button.
27         Vector m_mouse_xy; // Mouse (x,y) coordinates.
28
29     public:
30         EventMouse();
31
32         // Load mouse event's action.
33         void setMouseAction(EventMouseAction new_mouse_action);
34
35         // Get mouse event's action.
36         EventMouseAction getMouseAction() const;
37
38         // Set mouse event's button.
39         void setMouseButton(Mouse::Button new_mouse_button);
40
41         // Get mouse event's button.
42         Mouse::Button getMouseButton() const;
43
44         // Set mouse event's position.
45         void setMousePosition(Vector new_mouse_xy);
46
47         // Get mouse event's y position.
48         Vector getMousePosition() const;
49 };

```



At this point, a view of complete version of the game loop is warranted, shown in Listing 4.91. Unlike in early versions of the game loop shown, code can be constructed for each game loop element based, as indicated in the comments.

Listing 4.91: The complete game loop

```

0 Clock clock // Section 4.4.3 on page 66.
1 while (game not over) do // Line 11 of Listing 4.24 on page 69.
2   clock.delta() // Line 14 of Listing 4.19 on page 66.
3   InputManager getInput() // Listing 4.88 on page 123.
4   WorldManager update() // Listing 4.61 on page 98.
5   WorldManager draw() // Listing 4.76 on page 112.
6   DisplayManager swapBuffers() // Listing 4.74 on page 112.
7   loop_time = clock.split() // Line 19 of Listing 4.19 on page 66.
8   sleep(TARGET_TIME - loop_time) // Listings 4.20 and 4.21 on page 67+.
9 end while

```

4.9.3 Development Checkpoint #6!

Continue with [Dragonfly](#) development by adding functionality for managing input from Section 4.9. Steps:

1. Create an `InputManager` derived class, inheriting from the `Manager` class. Implement `InputManager` as a singleton, described in Section 4.2.1 on page 53. Add [InputManager.cpp](#) to the project and include stubs for all methods in Listing 4.86. Make sure the class, with stubs, compiles.
2. Write `startUp()` and `shutDown()` methods for the `InputManager`, referring to Listing 4.87 as needed. Write a small test program (with only an `InputManager` and `DisplayManager`) that verifies the `InputManager` can only start successfully when the `DisplayManager` is started first.
3. Create `EventKeyboard` and `EventMouse` classes, referring to Sections 4.9.2.1 and 4.9.2.2, as needed. Add [EventKeyboard.cpp](#) and [EventMouse.cpp](#) to the project and stub out each method so it compiles. Verify both classes can get and set all values in a stand alone program (running outside of the other engine components).
4. Implement `InputManager` `getInput()`, referring to Listing 4.88 for the structure and Listing 4.85 for the SFML code, as appropriate. First, get `getInput()` implemented and tested with one key (e.g., the letter 'A') and then one mouse button. Once that is working properly, continue implementation for all keys and all mouse buttons.
5. Test the `InputManager` `getInput()` outside of a running game loop creating a program that starts the `DisplayManager` and the `InputManager`, then repeatedly calls `getInput()`, writing the return values to the logfile. This can be tested extensively with different mouse and keyboard inputs.
6. Integrate the `InputManager` with the `GameManager` by having the `GameManager` start up the `InputManager` in the proper order. Write a game object that takes input from the keyboard, responds to input by changing position and have that change in position be visible on the screen.



At this point, the engine should now be able to get input from a player and have game objects respond to the input! This means, coupled with the DisplayManager, the engine supports game objects a player can move (e.g., via the arrow keys or the mouse) around the screen.

