Tutorial de Reloj

Sumario

Vea el Tutorial de Objeto para más información sobre la creación básica de un objeto.

Aquí vamos a registrar el proceso de llamada de retorno en dos relojes diferentes solo con propósitos didácticos. Todos los objetos son actualizados desde el mismo reloj. [1)]

El primer reloj corre a 0.01s por tictac (100 Hz) y el segundo corre a 0.2s por tictac (5 Hz).

Sí presionas las teclas ARRIBA, ABAJO y DERECHA, podrás alterar el tiempo del primer reloj. Este será actualizado al mismo tiempo, pero el tiempo para la llamada de retorno del reloj será modificado.

Esto permite de forma fácil adicionar distorsión al tiempo y tener varias partes de la lógica actualizándose en diferentes frecuencias. Un reloj puede tener tantas llamadas de retornos registradas como quieras, con un parámetro de contexto opcional.

Por ejemplo, el contador FPS mostrado en la esquina arriba izquierda es calculado con un reloj no-alterado que corre a 1Hz.

Detalles

When using orx, we don't have to write a global

```
while(1){}
```

loop to update our logic. Instead we create a clock [2)], specifying its update frequency.

As we can create as many clocks as we want, we can make sure that the most important part of our logic (player, NPCs, ...) will be updated very often, whereas low priority code will be called once in a while (non-interactive/background objects, etc...). For example, physics and render use two different clocks that have different frequencies.

There is also another big advantage in using separate clocks: we can easily achieve time stretching.

In this tutorial, we create two clocks, one that runs at 100Hz (period=0.01s) and the other at 5Hz (period=0.2s).

```
orxCLOCK *pstClock1, *pstClock2;

pstClock1 = orxClock_Create(orx2F(0.01f), orxCLOCK_TYPE_USER);

pstClock2 = orxClock_Create(orx2F(0.2f), orxCLOCK_TYPE_USER);
```

Note that we gave the type `orxCLOCK_TYPE_USER` to be able to retrieve it if we don't store it, from any place in our game code. Actually, any value higher than this one is valid. The ones lesser than

this are reserved for engine internal use.

Now we'll use the same update callback on both clocks. However, we'll given them different context so that the first clock callback registration applies to our first object, and the second one on the other object:

```
orxClock_Register(pstClock1, Update, pstObject1, orxMODULE_ID_MAIN,
orxCLOCK_PRIORITY_NORMAL);

orxClock_Register(pstClock2, Update, pstObject2, orxMODULE_ID_MAIN,
orxCLOCK_PRIORITY_NORMAL);
```

This means our callback will be called 100 times per second with pstObject1 and 5 times per second with pstObject2.

As our update callback just rotates the object it gets from the context parameter, we'll have, as a result, both objects turning as the same speed. However, the rotation of the second one will be far less smooth (5 Hz) than the first one's (100 Hz).

Now let's have a look at the callback code itself.

First thing: we need to get our object from the extra context parameters.
As orx is using OOP in C, we need to cast it using a cast helper that will check for cast validity.

```
pstObject = orxOBJECT(_pstContext);
```

If this returns `NULL`, either the parameter is incorrect, or it isn't an `orxOBJECT`.

Our next step will be to apply the rotation to the object.

```
orxObject_SetRotation(pstObject, orxMATH_KF_PI * _pstClockInfo->fTime)
```

We see here that we use the time taken from our clock's information structure.
That's because all our logic code is wrapped in clocks' updates that we can enforce time consistency and allow time stretching.

Of course, there are far better ways of making an object rotate on itself [3].
But let's back to our current matter: clock and time stretching!

In our update callback, we also polls for active inputs. Inputs are merely character strings that are bound, either in config file or by code at runtime, to key presses, mouse buttons or even joystick buttons.

In our case, if the up or down arrow keys are pressed, we'll strecthed the time for the first clock that has been created.
If left or right arrow keys are pressed, we'll remove the stretching and go back to the original frequency.

As we didn't store our first created clock [4], we need to get it back!

```
pstClock = orxClock_FindFirst(orx2F(-1.0f), orxCLOCK_TYPE_USER);
```

Specifying `-1.0f` as desired period means we're not looking for a precise period but for all clocks of the specified type. It'll return the first clock created with the `orxCLOCK_TYPE_USER` type, which is the one updating our first object.

Now, if the "`Faster`" input is active(ie. up arrow key is pressed), we'll speed our clock with a factor 4X.

```
if(orxInput_IsActive("Faster"))
{
  /* Makes this clock go four time faster */
  orxClock_SetModifier(pstClock, orxCLOCK_MOD_TYPE_MULTIPLY, orx2F(4.0f));
}
```

In the same way we make it 4X slower than originally by changing its modifier when "`Slower`" input is active (ie. down arrow pressed).

```
else if(orxInput_IsActive("Slower"))
{
  /* Makes this clock go four time slower */
  orxClock_SetModifier(pstClock, orxCLOCK_MOD_TYPE_MULTIPLY, orx2F(0.25f));
}
```

Lastly, we want to set it back to normal, when the "`Normal`" input is active (ie. left or right arrow key pressed).

```
else if(orxInput_IsActive("Normal"))
{
  /* Removes modifier from this clock */
  orxClock_SetModifier(pstClock, orxCLOCK_MOD_TYPE_NONE, orxFLOAT_0);
}
```

And here we are! 🙂
As you can see, time stretching is achieved with a single line of code. As our logic code to rotate our object will use the clock's modified time, we'll see the rotation of our first object changing based on the clock modifier value.

This can be used in the exact same way to slow down monsters while the player will still move as the same pace, for example. There are other clock modifiers type but they'll be covered later on.

Resources

Source code: 02_Clock.c

Config file: 02_Clock.ini

1)
El contexto del reloj es además usado aquí solo para demostración
2)
or we register to an existing one, such as the core or the physics clock

3)

by giving it an angular velocity for example, or even by using an `orxFX`

4)

on purpose, so as to show how to retrieve it

From:
https://www.orx-project.org/wiki/ - **Orx Learning**

Permanent link:
https://www.orx-project.org/wiki/es/orx/tutorials/clock?rev=1250269755

Last update: **2025/09/30 17:26 (14 months ago)**