Loxodon Framework TextMeshPro

(English)

开发者 Clark

要求Unity 2021.3 或者更高版本

这个插件主要作用是为AlertDialog和Toast视图提供TextMeshPro的支持,使用TextMeshProUGUI代替UnityEngine.UI.Text,来优化UI视图。

此外此插件依赖Loxodon.Framework.TextFormatting插件,进一步优化了垃圾收集,使用FormattableTextMeshProUGUI和TemplateTextMeshProUGUI控件更新UI视图完全不会产生垃圾回收(GC),完全做到0GC更新视图。

安装

使用 OpenUPM 安装(推荐)

OpenUPM 是一个开源的UPM包仓库,它支持发布第三方的UPM包,它能够自动管理包的依赖关系,推荐使用它安装本框架.

通过openupm命令安装包,要求nodejs and openupm-cli客户端的支持,如果没有安装请先安装nodejs和open-cli。

```
# 使用npm命令安装openupm-cli, 如果已经安装请忽略.
npm install -g openupm-cli
#切换当前目录到项目的根目录
cd F:/workspace/New Unity Project
#安装 loxodon-framework-textmeshpro
openupm add com.vovgou.loxodon-framework-textmeshpro
```

修改Packages/manifest.json文件安装

通过修改manifest.json文件安装,不需要安装nodejs和openupm-cli客户端。在Unity项目根目录下找到Packages/manifest.json文件,在文件的scopedRegistries(没有可以自己添加)节点下添加第三方仓库package.openupm.com的配置,同时在dependencies节点下添加com.vovgou.loxodon-framework-textmeshpro的配置,保存后切换到Unity窗口即可完成安装。

```
{
   "dependencies": {
        ...
        "com.unity.modules.xr": "1.0.0",
        "com.vovgou.loxodon-framework-textmeshpro": "2.6.5"
},
   "scopedRegistries": [
        {
            "name": "package.openupm.com",
            "url": "https://package.openupm.com",
            "scopes": [
            "com.vovgou",
            "com.openupm"
        ]
    }
   ]
}
```

快速开始

注意:请在手机测试0GC效果,如果在Editor下测试,需要修改一下TextMeshPro的源代码。

请注掉下图中的两处ToString()

```
TextMeshAlertDialogExample.cs
TemplateTextMeshProUGUI.cs
                              FormattableText...roUGUIExample.cs
                                                                                                    TMP_Text.cs 強 🗙
Unity.TextMeshPro

→ MPro.TMP Text

→ SetText(StringBuilder text)

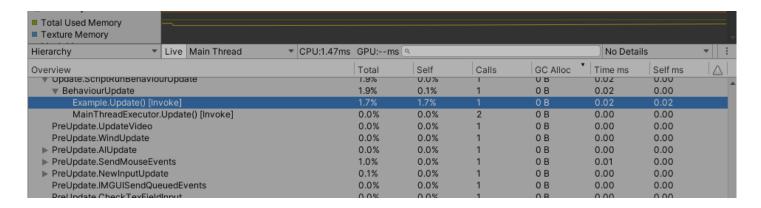
                     /// <description>
   1857
                     /// Using a StringBuilder instead of concatenating strings prevents memory pollution with t
   1858
   1859
                     /// </description>
                     /// <param name="text">StringBuilder with text to display. </param>
   1860
                     13 个引用
                     public void SetText(StringBuilder text)
   1861
   1862
                          m_inputSource = TextInputSources.SetCharArray;
   1863
   1864
                          //#if UNITY_EDITOR
   1865
   1866
                          //// Set the text in the Text Input Box in the Unity Editor only.
                          //m_text = text.ToString();
   1867
                          //#endif
   1868
   1869
                          StringBuilderToIntArray(text, ref m_TextParsingBuffer);
   1870
   1871
                          m_isInputParsingRequired = true;
   1872
                          m_havePropertiesChanged = true;
   1873
                          m_isCalculateSizeRequired = true;
   1874
   1875
                          SetVerticesDirty();
   1876
                          SetLayoutDirty();
   1877
   1878
   1879
   1880
                     /// <summary>
   1881
                     /// Character array containing the text to be displayed.
   1882
                     /// </summary>
   1883
```

```
iteTextMeshProUGUI.cs
                                                           TextMeshAlertDialogExample.cs
                        FormattableText...roUGUIExample.cs
                                                                                               TMP Text.cs 強
y.TextMeshPro
                               → National Text
                                                                       → 🗣 StringBuilderToIntArray(StringBuilder source
60
           /// </summary>
           /// <param name="sourceText">Text to copy. </param>
61
           /// <param name="charBuffer">Array to store contents.</param>
62
          protected void StringBuilderToIntArray (StringBuilder sourceText, ref UnicodeChar[] charBuffer)
63
64
               if (sourceText == null)
65
66
                   charBuffer[0].unicode = 0;
67
                   return:
68
69
70
               if (charBuffer == null) charBuffer = new UnicodeChar[8]:
71
72
73
               // Clear the Style stack.
74
               m_styleStack.Clear();
75
               //#if UNITY_EDITOR
76
               //// Create new string to be displayed in the Input Text Box of the Editor Panel.
77
               //m_text = sourceText.ToString();
78
               //#endif
79
80
               int writeIndex = 0;
81
82
               for (int i = 0; i < sourceText.Length; i++)</pre>
83
84
                   if (m_parseCtrlCharacters && sourceText[i] == 92 && sourceText.Length > i + 1)
85
86
                                                                                       switch ((int)sourceText[i + 1])
87
                                                                                       Text to copy.
88
                           case 85: // \U00000000 for UTF-32 Unicode
89
                               if (sourceText.Length > i + 9)
90
91
```

格式化字符串

本插件扩展了StringBuilder的AppendFormat<>()函数。支持多个不同类型的泛型参数或者泛型数组参数,当这些参数为数字类型、DateTime、TimeSpan等值类型时,没有装箱拆箱,数字类型转为String类型进行字符串拼接时没有GC。同时可以支持数组类型、DateTime类型,TimeSpan类型的字符串格式化操作(format的格式与C#官方完全一致,具体可以查阅C#文档),使用方式见下面的示例。

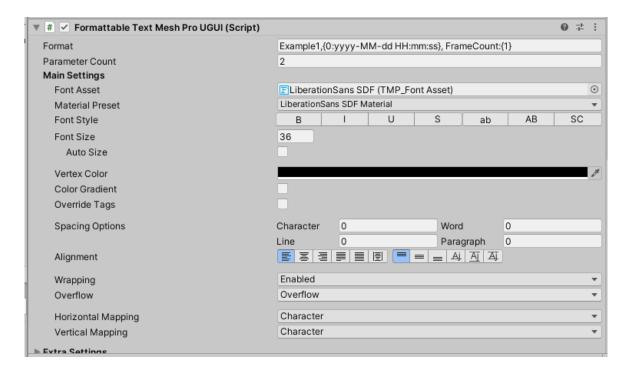
```
using System;
using System.Text;
using UnityEngine;
using Loxodon.Framework.TextFormatting;//必须先引入这个包名
public class Example: MonoBehaviour
{
    StringBuilder builder = new StringBuilder();
    void Update()
    {
        builder.Clear();
        builder.AppendFormat<DateTime,int>("Now:{0:yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm:ss} Frame:{0:D6}", DateTime.Now,Time.frameCount);
        builder.AppendFormat<float>("{0:f2}", Time.realtimeSinceStartup);
    }
}
```



支持格式化的文本控件(FormattableTextMeshProUGUI)

此控件支持字符串格式化功能,支持数据绑定,FormattableTextMeshProUGUI控件的AsParameters<>()函数可以转为一个泛型参数集,支持1-4个不同参数,也可以支持一个泛型数组,通过泛型参数集和ViewModel进行绑定。使用这个插件,字符串和数组拼接是无GC的,StringBuilder也无需ToString()就可以更新TextMeshPro控件,所以可以做到完全0GC更新UI上的文本。

```
public class FormattableTextMeshProUGUIExample : MonoBehaviour
    public FormattableTextMeshProUGUI paramBinding1;//参数绑定示例1,支持1-4个不同参数
    private ExampleViewModel viewModel;
    private void Start()
     {
        ApplicationContext context = Context.GetApplicationContext();
        IServiceContainer container = context.GetContainer();
        BindingServiceBundle bundle = new BindingServiceBundle(context.GetContainer());
        bundle.Start();
        BindingSet<FormattableTextMeshProUGUIExample, ExampleViewModel> bindingSet = this.CreateBindingSet<FormattableTextMeshProU
        // 使用AsParameters<P1,P2,...>() 创建一个参数集合,它支持1-4个参数,没有值对象的装箱拆箱,没有字符串拼接,没有垃圾回收(GC)
        //(请在手机上测试@GC效果。如果要在UnityEditor下测,请修改TextMeshPro插件的源码,将TMP_Text.SetText和TMP_Text.StringBuilderToIntArm
        // 函数中有关StringBuilder.ToString()的代码删除)
        // format:格式与string.Format()的格式化参数相同如: DateTime:Example1,{0:yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm:ss}, FrameCount:{1}
        bindingSet.Bind(paramBinding1.AsParameters<DateTime, int>()).For(v => v.Parameter1).To(vm => vm.Time);
        bindingSet.Bind(paramBinding1.AsParameters<DateTime, int>()).For(v => v.Parameter2).To(vm => vm.FrameCount);
        bindingSet.Build();
        this.viewModel = new ExampleViewModel();
        this.viewModel.Time = DateTime.Now;
        this.viewModel.FrameCount = 1;
        this.SetDataContext(this.viewModel);
 }
1
```



文本模版控件(TemplateTextMeshProUGUI)

这个控件比格式化文本控件更强大,更好用,支持将一个ViewModel对象或者子对象绑定到TemplateTextMeshProUGUI.Data属性,模版控件内置了路径解析和数据绑定功能,能自动通过文本模板来绑定Data对象中的属性。同样使用这个控件更新UI也是0GC的。

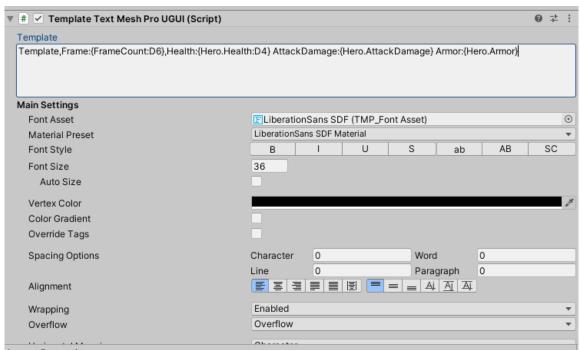
模版格式: Template,Frame:{FrameCount:D6},Health:{Hero.Health:D4} AttackDamage:{Hero.AttackDamage} Armor:{Hero.Armor}

其中FrameCount、Hero是绑定到Data的对象的属性。Health、AttackDamage、Armor是Hero对象的属性。FrameCount后面的D6是帧数这个数字类型的格式化参数。

```
public class FormattableTextMeshProUGUIExample : MonoBehaviour
{
   public FormattableTextMeshProUGUI paramBinding1;//参数绑定示例1,支持1-4个不同参数
   public GenericParameters<DateTime, int> paramBinding2;//参数绑定的另外一种方式,支持1-4个不同参数
   public FormattableTextMeshProUGUI arrayBinding;//也可以使用 ArrayParameters<float>
   public TemplateTextMeshProUGUI template;//模版绑定
   private ExampleViewModel viewModel;
   private void Start()
       ApplicationContext context = Context.GetApplicationContext();
       IServiceContainer container = context.GetContainer();
       BindingServiceBundle bundle = new BindingServiceBundle(context.GetContainer());
       bundle.Start();
       BindingSet<FormattableTextMeshProUGUIExample, ExampleViewModel> bindingSet = this.CreateBindingSet<FormattableTextMeshProU
       //使用AsParameters<P1,P2,...>() 函数创建一个参数集合,然后绑定,支持1-4个参数,没有值对象的装箱拆箱,没有字符串拼接,无GC(请在手机上测试
       //format:格式与string.Format()的格式化参数相同如: DateTime:Example1,{0:yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm:ss}, FrameCount:{1}
       bindingSet.Bind(paramBinding1.AsParameters<DateTime, int>()).For(v => v.Parameter1).To(vm => vm.Time);
       binding Set. Bind (param Binding 1. As Parameters < Date Time, int > ()). For (v => v.Parameter 2). To (vm => vm. Frame Count);
       //本质上与上面的例子是相同的, 只是另外一种用法
       //format:Example2,{0:yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm:ss}, FrameCount:{1}
       bindingSet.Bind(paramBinding2).For(v => v.Parameter1).To(vm => vm.Time);
       bindingSet.Bind(paramBinding2).For(v \Rightarrow v.Parameter2).To(vm \Rightarrow vm.FrameCount);\\
       //使用AsArray<T>() 获得一个数组然后进行绑定,支持多个类型相同的参数,没有值对象的装箱拆箱,没有字符串拼接,无GC(请在手机上测试,Editor下需
       //format:MoveSpeed:{0:f4} AttackSpeed:{1:f2}
       bindingSet.Bind(arrayBinding.AsArray<float>()).For(v => v[0]).To(vm => vm.Hero.MoveSpeed);
       bindingSet.Bind(arrayBinding.AsArray<float>()).For(v => v[1]).To(vm => vm.Hero.AttackSpeed);
```

```
//使用文本模版(TemplateTextMeshProUGUI)绑定,直接将一个对象绑定到模板的Data属性上即可。
       //文本模版格式与string.Format类似,仅需要将{0},{1}中的数字,替换为对象属性名即可
       //template text: 当前时间: {Time:yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm:ss}
       bindingSet.Bind(template).For(v => v.Template).To(vm => vm.Template);//模版可以绑定,也可以在编辑器上配置
       bindingSet.Bind(template).For(v => v.Data).To(vm => vm);
       bindingSet.Build();
       this.viewModel = new ExampleViewModel();
       this.viewModel.Template = "Template,Frame:{FrameCount:D6},Health:{Hero.Health:D4} AttackDamage:{Hero.AttackDamage} Armor:{
       this.viewModel.Time = DateTime.Now;
       this.viewModel.TimeSpan = TimeSpan.FromSeconds(0);
       this.viewModel.Hero = new Hero();
       this.SetDataContext(this.viewModel);
   }
   void Update()
       viewModel.Time = DateTime.Now;
       viewModel.FrameCount = Time.frameCount;
       viewModel.Hero.Health = (Time.frameCount % 1000) / 10;
   }
}
public class ExampleViewModel : ObservableObject
   private DateTime time;
   private TimeSpan timeSpan;
   private string template;
   private int frameCount;
   private Hero hero;
   public DateTime Time
       get { return this.time; }
       set { this.Set(ref time, value); }
   }
   public TimeSpan TimeSpan
       get { return this.timeSpan; }
       set { this.Set(ref timeSpan, value); }
   }
   public int FrameCount
       get { return this.frameCount; }
       set { this.Set(ref frameCount, value); }
   }
   public string Template
       get { return this.template; }
       set { this.Set(ref template, value); }
   public Hero Hero
       get { return this.hero; }
       set { this.Set(ref hero, value); }
}
public class Hero : ObservableObject
   private float attackSpeed = 95.5f;
   private float moveSpeed = 2.4f;
   private int health = 100;
```

```
private int attackDamage = 20;
    private int armor = 30;
    public float AttackSpeed
        get { return this.attackSpeed; }
        set { this.Set(ref attackSpeed, value); }
     public float MoveSpeed
     {
        get { return this.moveSpeed; }
        set { this.Set(ref moveSpeed, value); }
     }
    public int Health
        get { return this.health; }
        set { this.Set(ref health, value); }
    }
    public int AttackDamage
         get { return this.attackDamage; }
        set { this.Set(ref attackDamage, value); }
    }
    public int Armor
        get { return this.armor; }
        set { this.Set(ref armor, value); }
}
4
```



联系方式

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