

TL; DR

TODO:

## 0.1 Structure

- **EffectableComponents** are **ActorComponents** that allow for delegation (effects). They have predefined places called “**Outlets**” that allow for code modification. Think of **Outlets** like electrical outlets waiting to be plugged into.
  - Let’s use **StatsComponent** as an example. Say we want a Pokémon-style “Adamant” nature (+10% PhA/−10%SpA). One such place for modification is in the function **RecalculateStats**. **TODO: Update picture!**

```
void UStatsComponent::RecalculateStats(const bool bResetCurrent)
{
    for(FStat* Stat : StatsArray)
    {
        ExecuteBeforeRecalculateStats(Stat, bResetCurrent);
        Stat->Update(GetLevel(), bResetCurrent);
        ExecuteAfterRecalculateStats(Stat, bResetCurrent);
    }
}
```

- **Outlet arrays** are variables inside of **EffectableComponents**. They hold **Outlets** whose delegates execute when needed.
  - **TODO: Update this!** Let’s use **StatsComponent**’s **AfterRecalculateStatsArray** in our example. In this case, after stats are recalculated (say, on level-up), the base PhA would increase by 10% and the base SpA would decrease by 10% (additively):

```

// Define "adamant" delegate (+10% PhA/-10% SpA)
UStatsComponent::FRecalculateStatsDelegate AdamantRecalculateDelegate;
AdamantRecalculateDelegate.BindLambda(InFunctor [StatsComponent](FStat* Stat, bool bResetCurrent) -> void
{
    // +10% PhA
    if ( Stat->Name() == StatsComponent->PhysicalAttack.Name())
    {
        Stat->ModifyValue( Modifier: 10, EStatValueType::Permanent, EModificationMode::AddPercentage);
        if (bResetCurrent)
            Stat->ModifyValue( Modifier: 10, EStatValueType::Current, EModificationMode::AddPercentage);
    }

    // -10% SpA
    if ( Stat->Name() == StatsComponent->SpecialAttack.Name())
    {
        Stat->ModifyValue( Modifier: -10, EStatValueType::Permanent, EModificationMode::AddPercentage);
        if (bResetCurrent)
            Stat->ModifyValue( Modifier: -10, EStatValueType::Current, EModificationMode::AddPercentage);
    }
});
StatsComponent->AfterRecalculateStatsArray.Add(AdamantRecalculateDelegate);

```

- **EffectComponents** are **ActorComponents** that plug into **Outlets**. These come in many forms, but an easy example is a **Buff**. **TODO: Describe how this happens with pictures!**

## 0.2 List of EffectableComponents and Outlet Arrays

The following tables show all implemented **EffectableComponents** and their delegate arrays. Note the “base name” indicates existence of:

1. the delegate signature **FBaseNameSignature**;
2. the private before/after arrays of **Outlets**:  
**TArray<FBaseNameOutlet> BeforeBaseName**; and
3. a function for each before/after to execute the arrays: **ExecuteBeforeBaseName (...)**.
4. **AddBeforeBaseName**, a function to add an **Outlet** to the private array **BeforeBaseName** (which also puts it in the right order based on priority).

Note that the philosophy applies to what is *probable* rather than what is *possible*. Hence the list meant to be practical rather than exhaustive.

Table 1: Delegate Arrays for `AffinitiesComponent`

Base Name	Parameters	Note
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Table 2: Delegate Arrays for `LevelComponent`

Base Name	Parameters	Note
BeforeSetCXP	<code>const uint32 OldCXP,</code> <code>int32&amp; AttemptedCXP</code>	<code>AttemptedCXP</code> is <code>int32&amp;</code> instead of <code>uint32&amp;</code> for Blueprint compatability.
AfterSetCXP	<code>const uint32 OldCXP</code> <code>const uint32 NewCXP</code>	<code>UStatsComponent</code> subscribes to this in order to change stats on level change.

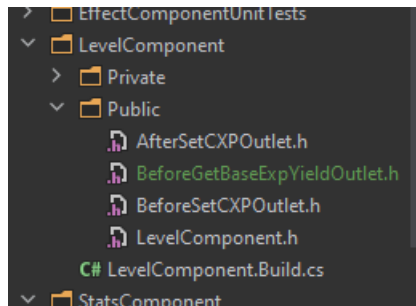
Table 3: Delegate Arrays for `StatsComponent`

Base Name	Parameters	Note
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## 0.3 Making Your Own Outlet

As an example, let's use `BeforeGetBaseExpYield`. (You can imagine that this is an important Outlet for tweaking levelling curves.) Here's what to do:

1. **Go to the right directory.** We want to place the Outlet inside of `ULevelComponent`, so we'll go to that directory.
2. **Copy + paste file.** The easiest way is to copy + paste pre-existing Outlets. In this example, we'll copy + paste `AfterSetCXPOutlet.h` and name the new file `BeforeGetBaseExpYield.h`.



3. **Replace old name.** Open the new file and you'll still see the base name "After-SetCXP" everywhere. The easiest way is to do a find+replace "AfterSetCXP" → "BeforeGetBaseExpYield". This replaces everything from the `.generated` include to the delegate signature. If you're curious, you can look more in-depth and replace instances one-by-one.
4. **Declare delegate signature.** In this case, we want the delegate signature to take two arguments: the original, unmodified yield and the one that will be returned from the `GetBaseExpYield` function.

```
DECLARE_DYNAMIC_DELEGATE_TwoParams(FBeforeGetBaseExpYieldSignature,  
    const float, OriginalYield, float&, Yield);
```

*Note: yours might use more than two parameters or different parameter types. Modify accordingly.*

5. **Declare Outlet functions.** In order to be able to call `Execute` on your Outlet, you need to tell it a few things. The figure below displays a few things in red you should look at:

```
DECLARE_OUTLET_FUNCTIONS_TwoParams(EDelegateTriggerTiming::Before, FBeforeGetBaseExpYieldDelegate,  
    Delegates, Delegate, const float, float&);
```

- Whether it's a `Before` or `After` type Outlet. This affects execution based on priority:

## Priorities

The lower the priority, the farther away it is from execution. If two priorities are tied, the older effect is executed first. Order is set externally by `EffectsComponent`. Order:

- Intrinsic “before” delegates (no Effect attached)
- “Before” delegates:
  - \* Priority 1
  - \* Priority 2.a (older)
  - \* Priority 2.b (newer)
  - \* ...
- [Function executes]
- “After” delegates:
  - \* ...
  - \* Priority 2.b (newer)
  - \* Priority 2.a (older)
  - \* Priority 1
- Intrinsic “after” delegates (have the final say)

As an example, consider two delegates: one that says you can’t take damage no matter what (call the **UBuff** “Invincible”) and another that says damage against you can’t be avoided no matter what (call the **UDebuff** “Weakened”). What happens when the target takes damage? Well, it depends on priority:

- They’re probably subscribed to the Outlet in **UStatsComponent** called **BeforeModifyStat** with the target **FStat** being **Health**.
- Note that they’re both “Before” delegates.
- Let’s say Invincible has higher Priority. The result is the target takes damage because:
  - 1) Invincible first sets the damage to zero.
  - 2) Weakened then sets the damage to its original value.
- If Weakened has higher Priority, the result is flipped and the target takes no damage.

- The parameters you defined in the delegate’s signature. I know, I know—anytime you repeat code, you’re probably doing something wrong. The biggest issue here is the UHT. The main (but not only) issue is that you can’t have **UPROPERTY**s inside macros or the property won’t register. If you have a better way of automating this, *tell me!*
6. **Declare UPROPERTY.** Inside the **UEffectableComponent** (in this example, **ULevelComponent**), declare the Outlet as a variable. Note that it’s custom to have this **UPROPERTY** as public and in the “Outlets” category. It’s also a good idea to comment the **UPROPERTY** with the parameters.

```
/**
 * Parameters:
 * - [const float] original yield prior to modification
 * - [float&] yield that is being set and then returned
 */
UPROPERTY(VisibleAnywhere, Category="Level Outlets")
FBeforeGetBaseExpYieldOutlet BeforeGetBaseExpYieldOutlet;
```

7. **Implement.** Now it’s time to place your Outlet in the appropriate place(s). For our example, it’s pretty simple: place it inside of **GetBaseExpYield** in **ULevelComponent**’s **.cpp** file.

```
float ULevelComponent::GetBaseExpYield()
{
    // Get original for delegates
    const float OriginalBaseExpYield = BaseExpYield;

    // Set up the modifiable return value
    float ReturnedBaseExpYield = BaseExpYield;

    // Call before/after delegates
    BeforeGetBaseExpYieldOutlet.Execute(OriginalBaseExpYield, [&]ReturnedBaseExpYield);

    // Return for use in other functions
    return ReturnedBaseExpYield;
}
```

Note that you might have to do things like cache original values. Also, it may not appear necessary to have both “Before” and “After” Outlets in a function like this. However, it is still recommended to do so.

8. **Create complementary Outlet.** If you create a “Before” Outlet, you should probably also create an “After” Outlet. The easiest way is copy + paste, then replace “Before” with “After”. You might also need to modify the delegate signature (e.g., reference “&” to **const**).
- An example where this would be necessary is an animation delegate. You only want to fire a “bonus exp” animation *after* the amount of exp has been determined, checked, and is now constant.

## 0.4 Making Your Own Effects

Suppose you want to make your own effect from scratch. **TODO:** `todo`