UnrealCourse.com Section 3 Slides - Building Escape

<< To Section 2

To Section 4 >>

These are the slides that accompany the Complete Unreal Developer Course.

See me develop the slides as I write the course...

- Right click or Insert > Comment to comment, especially if you see a typo
- A PDF version will be attached inside the Unreal course.
- The slides will update immediately as I change things.

Enjoy your stay!

Ben Tristem





- Welcome to our first Unreal editor section
- You'll learn simple level building
- We'll be using meshes and materials
- C++ events accessed from Blueprint
- Calling C++ code from Blueprint
- And much more.





Concept

- The core concept is simple: escape the room
- You awaken in a locked room, unable to escape
- Use environmental clues such as light and sound to determine what to do next
- Trigger pressure plates and solve puzzles to progress towards the exit.

Rules

- No lose condition, apart from the feeling you're going to die in this room if you don't get out!
- Anything that you can do, you are allowed to do
- You win by finally exiting the room.



Requirements

- Unreal's provided Starter Content pack
- C++ code and Blueprint to encode behaviour
- Various sound effects to enhance atmosphere
- Sketches for layout of room(s)
- Sketches for how puzzles work.



Sketch Your Room(s)

- Sketch out one large room, or a few smaller ones
- Annotate where the puzzles will be
- You can change your mind later
- Create a more detailed sketch of one puzzle
- Share your sketches in the discussions
- Evernote can be great for storing these things.

Possible Future Ideas (The NO List)

This is ready to capture crazy ideas as they come!





An Overview of Source Control

- The what and why of Version Control Systems
- Choosing your Version Control System (VCS)
- What files to include / exclude
- Commit = save a local snapshot
- Reset = roll-back to a previous state
- Branch, Push and Large File Support later.

Popular Version Control Systems

- Git
- Mercurial
- Perforce
- Subversion / TortoiseSVN
- Alienbrain (for art but of order \$10,000)

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Comparison_of_version_control_software

About SourceTree

- Free software by Atlassian
- Visual front-end for Git or Mercurial
- Mac and PC but Mac version is a little ahead
- Good when learning as easy to visualise.



Install Your VCS

- Pick a VCS for yourself
- We'll be using Git with SourceTree as a front-end
- Install and register it
- Have a quicky play / experiment
- Carry on watching the videos.



- Derived files can be easily rebuilt
- Other files (code, assets, level layout etc) can't
- Ignore most derived files for version control
- Which folders to ignore in version control
- Our starting .gitignore file for Unreal.



Derived Folders In Unreal

- Binaries
- Build
- DerivedDataCache
- Intermediate
- Saved

https://docs.unrealengine.com/latest/INT/Engine/Basics/DirectoryStructure



- Understand Unreal creates VS projects for us
- How to re-generate VS project files
- Writing our first .gitignore file
- "Committing" our project for the first time.



Make Your First Commit

- Catch-up with what I did on this video
- Get your .gitignore file working*
- Add (stage) all your files and commit.
- Celebrate entering this bewildering new world!

* mine is attached to the first lecture of the section.



- Why changes to the starter scene aren't tracked
- Arranging a simple set of windows
- Moving around in the 3D Viewport
- Setting our start map, and committing.



Explore the 3D Viewport

- Use the little? crib-sheet
- Explore until you're comfortable
- Add a few Props from the Starter Content.



- You're about to meet pointers for the first time
- The clue is when you see a * next to a type
- Pointers are simply memory addresses
- You have to "follow" the pointer to the object
- Benefit: saves you from moving things in memory
- Disadvantage: you can lose control of data.

Pointer Syntax

FActorComponentTickFunction* ThisTickFunction

FActorComponentTickFunction * ThisTickFunction

FActorComponentTickFunction *ThisTickFunction

- All three statements are equivalent, we use 1st
- In all cases ThisTickFunction is a pointer
- In all cases the type of the object pointed to is

FActorComponentTickFunction

The -> Accessor Operator

- Imagine we have AActor* SomeActor;
- The AActor class has a method GetName()
- *SomeActor "de-references" the pointer
- You could write (*SomeActor).GetName();
- But you can follow and access in one using ->
- We access name with SomeActor->GetName()

Read More About Pointers

- http://www.cplusplus.com/doc/tutorial/pointers
- Share your understanding in the discussions
- Keep an eye out for a pointer in

PositionReport.cpp in the next video.



- Introducing the idea of inheritance
- Unreal's scarily powerful class system
- Exploring using the Class Viewer*
- Inheritance for "is a" relationships
- Components for "has a" relationships.

https://docs.unrealengine.com/latest/INT/Engine/UI/ClassViewer/index.html

Inheritance for "is a" Relationships

- e.g. Character "is a" Pawn, Pawn "is an" Actor
- c.f. Dog "is a" Mammal, Mammal "is an" Animal
- Unreal makes extensive use of inheritance
- Is a powerful tool if used properly
- Can be inflexible and hard to re-factor.



Components for "has a"

- The chair & the rock "has a" PositionReporter
- Objects become rich through many components
- Can be flexible if used properly.



Take a Look at the Generated Code

- Take a brief look at UPositionReporter.cpp
- Take a shorter look at UPositionReporter.h
- Share what you recognise in discussions
- Share what you don't recognise
- We'll explore the files in the next video.



- Using UE_LOG to print to the Output Console
- Printing to the game screen

For more information read...

https://wiki.unrealengine.com/Logs,_Printing_Messages_To_Yourself_During_Runtime#Related_Tutorial

Add Component to 2nd Object

- Add our new component to a 2nd game object
- If it works you'll get a 2nd log
- We'll see next how to read the object name.



- Use GetOwner() to find the component's owner
- *AActor is a pointer to an actor, a new concept
- Use -> to access methods through pointers
- Use GetName() to find the object's name
- Use %s as a format operator for strings
- Use * to "dereference" pointers.





- Introducing FVector
- Mixing . and -> to access methods
- Using multiple format operators
- Finishing our PositionReport component.



Find the Transform Location

- Explore the API using . and ->
- See if you can get the object's location (X,Y,Z)
- Run and see if it prints on the Output Log
- Hint 1: It's harder in XCode, complete isn't fuzzy
- Hint 2: For the transform & location start with Get
- Hint 3: You will need to use .ToString()



- A little more about the editor & temporary actors
- How to eject yourself from the possessed pawn
- Snapping objects to the floor (END key)
- Using the FRotator struct to represent rotation
- Use SetActorRotation() to rotate objects.

Access the Rotation

- Find the owning object as before
- Store it in a variable called Owner
- Get the type right (or use auto)
- Try and access the Owner's rotation
- Hint: there are at least 2 ways.



- A brief intro of BSP "vs" Static Meshes
- Use Q, W, E keys to translate, rotate, scale
- Make good use of grid snapping and quad view
- Hold ALT + drag translate to duplicate an object
- Hold L and double-click for temporary work Light
- This is fiddly, try letting go of L and trying again.



- Lay-out your room(s)
- Re-build the lighting
- Share in the discussions.



- A material is comprised of texture(s) and shader(s)
- Textures are image files, shaders are GPU code
- Unreal ships with some impressive examples
- Unreal has powerful material editing tools
- Applying materials to our room interior.



Customise Your Materials

- Apply materials as you see fit
- Play with their properties to see the effect
- Share your creations in the discussions!



- A macro is a programmed cut-and-paste
- This happens before the code is compiled
- Can unlock powerful functionality
- We don't get code complete as standard
- Can also create really weird build errors
- Expose ATriggerVolume* to the Details window.

Write Your First UPROPERTY

- Open your OpenDoor.h file
- Declare ATriggerVolume* PressurePlate
- Use the <u>UPROPERTY</u> macro but...
- ... this time use the EditAnywhere parameter

https://docs.unrealengine.com/latest/INT/Programming/UnrealArchitecture/Reference/Properties/Specifiers/EditAnywhere/index.html



- A trigger volume is a very versatile tool
- A 3D volume that detects things entering / leaving
- We're going to use one as a pressure plate
- How we're going to specify what can open doors
- Use IsOverlappingActor() on ATriggerVolume
- Polling vs using events.



- We've used GetOwner() to search "bottom-up"
- Now let's use GetWorld() to search "top-down"
- Game Mode specifies the Default Pawn Class
- The Default Pawn is your "body", is transient
- The Player Controller is your "mind", persist
- PlayerController class has GetPawn()

Finish Your First Pressure Plate(s)

- Adjust size & position of your trigger volume(s)
- Link to appropriate door(s)
- Ensure all doors are "movable"
- Briefly test the gameplay.



- Collisions volumes are also known as colliders
- These tell the physics engine what hits what
- A trigger volume just triggers code
- A collider actually has physics simulated
- Exploring how to add collision volumes
- Prevent players from passing through the door!

Ensure You Can't Escape

- Make sure there are no gaps in your colliders
- Test you can't escape over walls
- Customise your collision volumes.



- Using GetWorld()->GetTimeSeconds()
- Making our game highly "play tunable"
- Re-factoring our code for simplicity
- Using a spotlight to provide "affordance"
- Play-testing to ensure the game is annoying!

Implement Door Close Delay

- Write some simple timing code
- Get the doors closing after a specified delay
- Play-test to ensure you can't escape.



- A quick look at the end result
- You try and think how it may be done
- I'll outline how we'll be doing it.



Write Your Ideas

- Use the knowledge you have already
- Would you use a component or inheritance?
- Hint: either could work, just hear yourself reason
- How may you know what to grab?
- What game object would you be working with?
- Share your ideas for discussion.

Grabbing System Overview

- We want to be able to lift the chair next
- We'll add a Grabber.cpp component to the player
- The player is a temporary actor, appears on play
- The Game Mode sets which Default Pawn to use
- Create Default Pawn & Game Mode Blueprints
- Specify our modified Default Pawn.

About GameMode

Anything from what inventory items a player starts with or how many lives are available to time limits and the score needed to end the game belongs to GameMode.

https://docs.unrealengine.com/latest/INT/Gameplay/Framework/GameMode/index.html



- Why Blueprint is helpful in this case
- How to make a Blueprint from the Default Pawn
- Note this Blueprint class inherits, an "is a" relation
- A Blueprint is like a template
- You make an "instance" in the scene
- Explore "instantiating" from Blueprint & modifying.

Try Making A Rugby Ball Pawn!

- Modify the Default Pawn somehow...
- ...scaling on one axis for example
- Create an instance by dragging into the world
- See how modifying instance doesn't change BP
- Revert your change.



- "Hard coding" means assets written into code
- The DefaultPawn_BP is an asset
- We want to be able to track changes to its name
- It is convenient to use Blueprint for this purpose
- Extending our C++ Game Mode with Blueprint
- Selecting the new DefaultPawn_BP

Make a Game Mode Blueprint

- Find the C++ Game Mode in the Content Browser
- Create a Blueprint class derived (inheriting) from it
- Set this as the Default GameMode in...
- Settings > Project Settings > Maps & Modes
- Make sure the game still runs the same.



- Know where the player is looking
- Out-parameters can be confusing
- A way of marking-up out parameters
- Continuously logging player viewpoint.



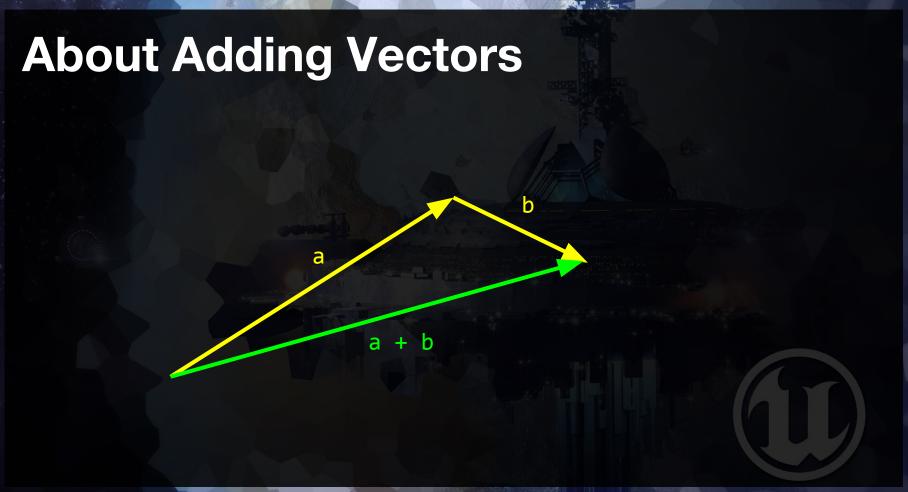
Log the Viewpoint Every Tick

- Log the viewpoint position and direction every tick
- Hint: You may need to use ToString()
- Get used to working with different data types
- Give it at least 20 mins if you're struggling
- Carry on watching for my solution.

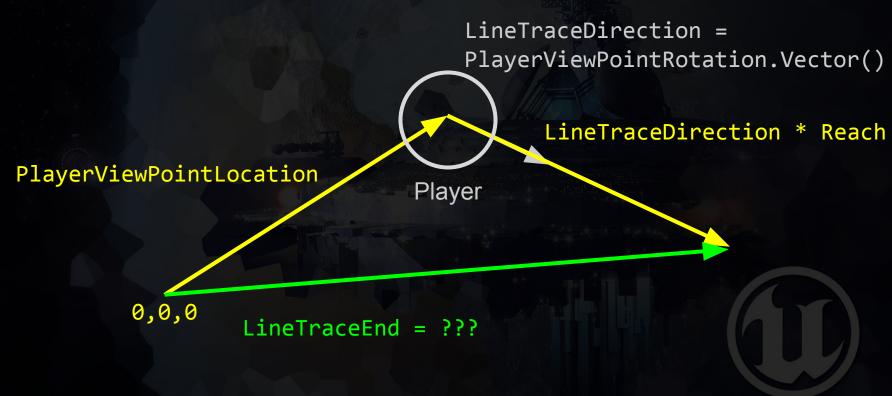


- How to add vectors.
- Calculating our line trace end point
- Using debug functions for visualisation in Unreal
- Use DrawDebugLine() to visualise the vectors.





Calculating LineTraceEnd



Calculate LineTraceEnd

- Create a private variable float Reach = 100.f;
- Calculate LineTraceEnd
- Test the debug trace, eject to visualise (F8)
- Share why it looks a square?



- Line tracing (AKA ray casting) is a very useful tool
- Imagine we shine a virtual laser into the world
- We can use different view modes to visualise
- Simulating physics sets the object channel.



Using Different View Modes

- Access via the view menu in 3D viewport
- By default this will be labeled as "Lit"
- Player Collision shows simplified meshes
- Visibility Collision shows complex meshes
- Hold Ctrl + Alt for more information.



Read About Collision Filtering

- Read Unreal's blog post here...
- https://www.unrealengine.com/blog/collision-filtering
- The same rules apply to line tracing
- Share your understanding in the discussions.



- Meet references for the first time
- LineTraceSingle may be deprecated
- Build params inc. FCollisionQueryParams

https://docs.unrealengine.com/latest/INT/API/Runtime/Engine/Engine/UWorld/Li

<u>neTraceSingleByObjectType</u>

https://docs.unrealengine.com/latest/INT/API/Runtime/Engine/FCollisionQueryP

<u>arams</u>

Introducing References

- References are special pointers, denoted by &
- They cannot be nullptr or any other null value
- Once assigned they cannot be re-assigned
- Think of them like an alias
- You use them like the object they reference.

Log the Actor Hit

- Get an Actor* from Hit
- Perform a ->GetName() on this actor
- Log the name to the console
- Test it works.



- How references and pointers compare
- What the * symbol means in different contexts
- What the & symbol means in different context
- How it all hangs together.



	Pointers	References
What is stored		Memory address



	Pointers	References
What is stored	Memory address	
Can be re-assign	Yes No	



	Pointers	References
What is stored	Memory address	
Can be re-assign	Yes	No
Can be null	Yes (use nullptr)	No, must be initialised



	Pointers	References
What is stored	Mer	nory address
Can be re-assign	Yes	No
Can be null	Yes (use nullptr)	No, must be initialised
Accessing contents	*ActorPtr	ActorRef



	Pointers	References
What is stored	Memory address	
Can be re-assign	Yes	No
Can be null	Yes (use nullptr) No, must be in	
Accessing contents	*ActorPtr	ActorRef
Access address	ActorPtr	&ActorRef

	Pointers	References		
What is stored	Mem	Memory address		
Can be re-assign	Yes	No		
Can be null Yes (use nullptr)		No, must be initialised		
Accessing contents	*ActorPtr	ActorRef		
Access address	ActorPtr	&ActorRef		
Assigning a value	ActorPtr = &Actor	ActorRef = Actor		

Context	eontext Prefix		Postfix	
Symbol	* &		*	&



Context	Prefix		Postfix	
Symbol	*	&	*	&
Example	*ActorPtr	&Actor &ActorRef	UActor*	UActor&



Context	Prefix		Postfix	
Symbol	*	&	*	&
Example	*ActorPtr	&Actor &ActorRef	UActor*	UActor&
Meaning	Contents at ActorPtr	Address of Actor or ActorRef	Pointer to UActor	Reference to UActor

Context	Prefix		Postfix	
Symbol	*	&	*	&
Example	*ActorPtr	&Actor &ActorRef	UActor*	UActor&
Meaning	Contents at ActorPtr	Address of Actor or ActorRef	Pointer to UActor	Reference to UActor

To add insult to injury, any of these can have other meanings in other contexts, e.g. & for bitwise AND.



- What to do if your Unreal solution keeps crashing
- How to delete all temporary files
- The order in which to reset things.



Steps to Reset Your Project

- 1. "Check-out" or "Reset" to a working commit
 - Delete derived folders & files leave Config,
 Content & Source folders, and .uproject file
 - 3. Re-open Unreal from the launcher or .uproject*
 - 4. Generate your IDE project files
 - * This re-creates generated.h files in Intermediate

Try It Yourself

- Try resetting your solution, it's important you're confident how this works.
- If in doubt close everything first, then take a .zip of the whole folder as backup.
- Follow the steps on the previous slide
- Ask a question of other students if in trouble.



- What FindComponentByClass() does
- How to use it to find attached components
- Introducing angle brackets <> for generics
- Use nullptr to initialise your pointers
- Log a useful error if the component isn't attached.

Write Error Message

- Log at Error verbosity if no component found
- Write an error that helps the reader fix the issue
- Find and include the name of the object
- ... in this case it's the Default Pawn
- Temporarily remove component to test.



- Settings > Project Settings > Engine > Input
- Action mappings are used for on / off actions
- Axis mappings are used for analog values
- You can give players a way or re-mapping
- Many keys can bind to one action
- How to call a function on a key press or release.

Find the Input Component

- Create an appropriate private member
- Check for the component as Physics Handle
- Log a similarly helpful error if it's not attached
- Don't bother trying to remove to test this time.



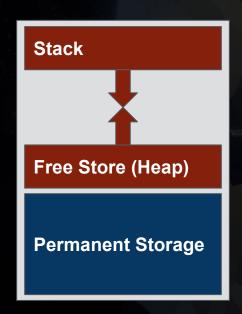
- How the arrow, dot and :: accessors work
- Introducing virtual memory
- Introducing permanent storage, stack & heap
- Heap is also known as free store
- How accessor operators relate to memory
- Bind another input action.

Virtual Memory









Left Term	Accessor	Examples
Class, Enum, Namespace	::	UGrabber::Grab EWordStatus::OK std::cout



Left Term	Accessor	Examples
Instance or Reference		<pre>MyGrab.Grab() MyBullCowCount.Bulls MyGrabRef.Grab()</pre>
Pointer	->	MyGrabPtr->Grab() MyGrabPtr->Reach
Class, Enum, Namespace	::	UGrabber::Grab EWordStatus::OK std::cout

Create a Release() Method

- Follow the example of the grab binding
- The enum for release is IE_Released
- Log that the key has been released
- Test then jump with joy.



- A "hot loop" is code that get called often
- TickComponent is a good example, every frame
- Beware of code that you know will be called a lot
- Make it clear what happens every tick
- Refactor our code for speed...
- ...and make it ready for the physics handle.

Refactor your Code Too

- You can follow me through
- Or watch me first, then refactor at the end
- Or some hybrid, just get it so it's clear to you
- Remember to run often, and commit when done.



- Unreal provides a Physics Handle that's ideal here
- The Physics Handle component docs are scant*
- Find an example of its use in the engine
- Get the physics handle working.

http://docs.unrealengine.com/latest/INT/API/Runtime/Engine/PhysicsEngine/UP hysicsHandleComponent

Red, Green, Refactor

- Red It's not working (test failing)
 - Green It's working (ugly is OK)
 - Refactor Make it pretty (must still work!)

Then you repeat the sequence.



Find Example in the Engine

- Search engine code for PhysicsHandle
- Look for examples of it being used
- If that returns too much, try GrabComponent(
- See if you can find an example of its usage

https://docs.unrealengine.com/latest/INT/API/Runtime/Engine/PhysicsEngine/U

PhysicsHandleComponent/GrabComponent



- Using multiple getters for multiple return values
- Less lines of clear code is better (143 at start)
- Naming is really important, take the time
- Comment the "why", don't assume it's obvious
- The "what" should be obvious...
- ... but it can be helpful to add clarification.

Red, Green, Refactor

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Then you repeat the sequence.



Refactor Your Code

- Refactor your code again
- Yes it's soon, but "clarity is worth fighting for"
- Commit once it's done and it runs well
- Make it so clear you'll remember in a year.



- A TArray is Unreal's go-to container class
- Use to contain many elements of same type
- We'll use to contain all actors on pressure plate
- Give our Default Pawn an eye-height and mass
- Making our pressure-plate based on total mass.

Read About TArray

- Skim-read the TArray documentation*
- Look out for the range-based for loop
- ... particularly the pattern for (x : y)

*https://docs.unrealengine.com/latest/INT/Programming/UnrealArchitecture/TArr

<u>ays</u>



- Using auto& as an auto reference type
- Automatically iterating over a Tarray
- Pattern: for (const auto& Iterator: Array)
- How to find an actor's mass
- Tweaking and testing our mass values.



Print the Name of Overlapping Actors

- Iterate over OverlappingActors
- For each actor found log their name
- Bonus: add their masses together and test
- Hint: class to find is UPrimitiveComponent



- Are you using source control? If not start now
- You can "binary search" commits quite fast
- For example 1024 commits takes max 10 tries!
- Think "what changed" and "possible side-effects"
- Remember you can eject with F8 during play.

Find and Eliminate "Drifting" Bug

- When did it come in?
- What feature did we recently enable?
- How does the pawn look when ejected?
- Hint 1: Enabling physics caused the issue
- Hint 2: Expand the "Constraints" section.



- You may want to re-size objects (e.g. panels)
- Doing so will stretch the texture
- You can re-scale a few ways
- One way is in the material blueprint
- UV mapping because we ran out of letters!
- Using the TexCoord node in the material editor.



- Experiment with new textures
- Adjust the tiling as shown
- Share the results in the course.



- Horrible crashes when we follow a nullptr
- We must always check pointers before use
- When declaring always initialise to nullptr
- Look for * in your .h files to help find pointers
- Also check before every use and handle nullptr
- Sometimes we may chose not to, e.g. Owner.

Protect All Your Pointers

- Check the pressure plate pointer before use
- Log a helpful error if it's null
- Test that it works
- Initialise any other uninitialised pointers
- Make sure all pointer usages are protected.



- Sometimes Blueprint's the better choice
- For example defining our door swing as a curve
- We can create an event called OnOpenRequest
- Using UPROPERTY (BlueprintAssignable)*

https://docs.unrealengine.com/latest/INT/Programming/UnrealArchitecture/Reference/Properties/Specifiers/BlueprintAssignable

Set a Rotation & Test it Works

- Set a door rotation in Blueprint
- Test the game still plays the same
- Celebrate the fact you're using C++ events in BP!



- The Timeline node in Blueprint has a curve editor
- This is ideal for defining our door movement
- How to use Timeline curves in Blueprint
- Setting rotation from a Timeline.



Final Blueprint Layout



Setup Your Door Movement

- See the final blueprint layout (I'll leave on screen)
- Set the curves to your taste
- Test you still can't leave the room
- You may need to adjust the room or curves.



- Using Blueprint has superseded some code
- It's important there's only 1 place per parameter
- Creating a 2nd event: OnClose



Create & Connect OnClose

- Rename the event class to FDoorEvent
- Rename OnOpenRequest to simply OnOpen
- Create a new BlueprintAssignable event
- Call this new event simply OnClose
- Wire OnClose into the "Reverse" pin in Blueprint
- Test the door now opens and closes.



- Not all doors have the same absolute rotation.
- We want to store the door's rotation at the start
- ... then use this value to make a relative rotation
- We can use Blueprint variables for this
- Making doors that face any direction work.

Try and Combine Rotations

- See if you can finish the Blueprint off
- Look for a way of combining rotators
- Connect it all, test, debug and repeat
- Good luck!



- We're going to trigger a simple sound in Blueprint
- Later in the course we'll use C++ too
- However we'll always reference our assets via BP
- How to trigger a 3D sound.



Get the Sound Working

- Get the sound FX playing on your own
- Consider making or finding other SFX
- Make a video and share in the course.



- Congratulations on another complete section
- You've learnt so much, look at the lecture titles
- Please carry-on a little on your own and share
- Attached are useful resources
- Start the next section as soon as you're finished.

How to Delete a C++ Class

- YES it should be easier than this!
- Delete the source files, and remove from project
- Rebuild the Visual Studio project files
- Delete Unreal's Binaries* folder
- Re-open the Editor and let it rebuild caches.

^{*} Search for: "Unreal directory structure"

Coming From Unity?

This Unreal document makes a helpful comparison between Unity and Unreal...

https://docs.unrealengine.com/latest/INT/GettingStarted/FromUnity/index.html?utm_source=launcher&utm_medium=ue&utm_campaign=uelearn

