

# UObject Instance Creation

Methods of creating new instances of Objects in gameplay code.



## NewObject

`NewObject()` is the simplest UObject factory method. It takes in an optional outer object and class and creates a new instance with an automatically generated name.

```
1  template< class T >
2  T* NewObject
3  (
4  UObject* Outer=(UObject*)GetTransientPackage(),
5  UClass* Class=T::StaticClass()
6  )
7
```

 Copy full snippet

Parameter	Description
<code>Outer</code>	(Optional) A <code>UObject</code> to set as the Outer for the Object being created.
<code>Class</code>	(Optional) A <code>UClass</code> specifying the class of the Object to be created.
<b>Return Value</b>	A pointer to the spawned instance of the specified class.

## NamedObject

`NamedObject()` expands on `NewObject()` by allowing a name for the new instance as well as [Object Flags](#) and a template object to be specified as an argument.

```
1  template< class TClass >
2  TClass* NewNamedObject
3  (
4  UObject* Outer,
5  FName Name,
6  EObjectFlags Flags = RF_NoFlags,
7  UObject const* Template=NULL
8  )
9
```

 Copy full snippet

Parameter	Description
<code>Outer</code>	A <code>UObject</code> to set as the Outer for the Object being created.
<code>Name</code>	An <code>FName</code> to set as the <code>Name</code> for the new Object.
<code>Flags</code>	(Optional) An <code>EObjectFlags</code> enum value describing the new Object.
<code>Template</code>	(Optional) A <code>UObject</code> to use as a template when creating the new Object.
<b>Return Value</b>	A pointer to the spawned instance of the specified class.

# ConstructObject

For complete flexibility, new instances of `UObjects` can be created using the `ConstructObject()` function. This function calls `StaticConstructObject()`, which allocates the Object, executes the `ClassConstructor`, and performs any initialization such as loading config properties, loading localized properties, and instancing components.

```
1  template< class T >
2  T* ConstructObject
3  (
4  UClass* Class,
5  UObject* Outer = (UObject*)GetTransientPackage(),
6  FName Name=NAME_None,
7  EObjectFlags SetFlags=RF_NoFlags,
8  UObject const* Template=NULL,
9  bool bCopyTransientsFromClassDefaults=false,
10 struct FObjectInstancingGraph* InstanceGraph=NULL
11 )
12
```

 Copy full snippet

Parameter	Description
<code>Class</code>	A <code>UClass</code> specifying the class of the Object to be created.
<code>Outer</code>	(Optional) A <code>UObject</code> to set as the Outer for the Object being created.
<code>Name</code>	(Optional) An <code>FName</code> to set as the <code>Name</code> for the new Object.
<code>SetFlags</code>	(Optional) An <code>EObjectFlags</code> enum value describing the new Object.
<code>Template</code>	(Optional) A <code>UObject</code> to use as a template when creating the new Object.
<code>bCopyTransientsFromClassDefaults</code>	(Optional) A <code>bool</code> that determines whether to copy transient properties from the class default object instead of the passed-in archetype pointer. If <code>true</code> , the class default object's transients are used.
<code>FObjectInstancingGraph</code>	(Optional) An <code>FObjectInstancingGraph</code> struct that contains the mappings of instanced objects and components to their templates. Used when for instancing components owned by the new Object.
<b>Return Value</b>	A pointer to the spawned instance of the specified class.

# Object Flags

The `EObjectFlags` enumeration is used to quickly and succinctly describe an Object. There are various flags to describe the type of Object, how it is handled by garbage collection, the stage the Object is at in its lifetime, etc. There are also special all or none masks and predefined groups of flags.

Flag	Value	Description
<b>Object Type</b>		
RF_Public	<code>0x00000001</code>	The Object is visible outside of the package it is contained within.

Flag	Value	Description
RF_Standalone	0x00000002	The Object is kept around for editing even if is not referenced by anything.
RF_Native	0x00000004	The Object is native. This is only used for <code>UClass</code> objects.
RF_Transactional	0x00000008	The Object is transactional.
RF_ClassDefaultObject	0x00000010	The Object is the default object for its class, i.e. the default template that new instances of that class use when being created.
RF_ArchetypeObject	0x00000020	The Object is a template for another object. It is treated like a class default object.
RF_Transient	0x00000040	The Object is not saved to disk.
<b>Garbage Collection</b>		
RF_RootSet	0x00000080	The Object is not garbage collected even if it is not referenced by anything.
RF_IsLazyReferenced	0x00000100	The Object is referenced by a lazy pointer and requires additional cleanup upon deletion.
RF_Unreachable	0x00000200	The Object is not reachable on the object graph.
RF_TagGarbageTemp	0x00000400	The Object is marked for use by various utilities that use garbage collection. This flag is not interpreted by the garbage collector itself.
<b>Object Lifetime</b>		
RF_NeedLoad	0x00000800	The Object needs loading.

Flag	Value	Description
RF_AsyncLoading	0x00001000	The Object is being loaded asynchronously.
RF_NeedPostLoad	0x00002000	The Object needs to be post-loaded.
RF_NeedPostLoadSubobjects	0x00004000	The Object still needs to instance sub-objects and fix up serialized component references
RF_PendingKill	0x00008000	The Object is pending destruction. Marks the Object as being invalid for gameplay purposes, but still a valid Object.
RF_BeginDestroyed	0x00010000	The Object has had <code>BeginDestroy()</code> called on it.
RF_FinishDestroyed	0x00020000	The Object has had <code>FinishDestroy()</code> called on it.
Special Masks		
RF_AllFlags	0x0003ffff	The Object has all flags. Used mainly for error checking.
RF_NoFlags	0x00000000	The Object has no flags. Used to avoid a cast.
Predefined Groups		
RF_Load	RF_Public   RF_Standalone   RF_Native   RF_Transactional   RF_ClassDefaultObject   RF_ArchetypeObject	Flags loaded from Unreal files.
RF_PropagateToSubobjects	RF_Public   RF_ArchetypeObject   RF_Transactional	Flags inherited by sub-objects from their super-objects.