

## Photon Unity Networking 2

2.30

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# Chapter 1

## Main Page

### 1.1 Introduction

**Photon** is a real-time multiplayer game development framework that is fast, lean and flexible. **Photon** consists of a server and multiple client SDKs for major platforms.

**Photon Unity Network (PUN)** is our is our take on a Unity specific, high-level solution: Matchmaking, easy to use callbacks, components to synchronize GameObjects, Remote Procedure Calls (RPCs) and similar features provide a great start. Beyond that is a solid, extensive API for more advanced control.

Full source code is available, so you can scale this package to support any type of multiplayer game you come up with.

This package is compatible with the managed **Photon Cloud** service, which runs Photon Servers for you. A setup window registers you (for free) in less than a minute.

Most notable features:

- Dead-easy API
- Lots of demos and an extensive **PUN Basics Tutorial**
- Server available as hosted service (free for development) or as "On Premise"
- Load-balanced! Scales across servers (with no extra effort)
- Outstanding performance of the Photon Server
- Dedicated servers. No NAT punch-through needed
- Offline mode: re-use your multiplayer code in singleplayer game modes

### 1.2 Documentation And Learning

There is an **Online Documentation**, which is considered a manual for PUN. This might become your primary source for information.

This is the Reference Documentation for PUN. It summarizes the most important classes in the **Public API module** and explains each class, method and field individually. This is generated from the source of PUN and should be used to look up details on usage and parameters.

Aside from that, there are also Demos in the PUN package itself and a **PUN Basics Tutorial** online, which you should check out.

## 1.3 First Steps

Import PUN into a new, empty project. Register via the pop up "wizard" (ALT+P) to get you a free [Photon](#) Cloud subscription (saving an initial AppId for you). Now you're ready to run and dissect the Demos.

Make sure to open and code the [PUN Basics Tutorial](#).

## Chapter 2

# General Documentation

Brief overview of Photon, subscriptions, hosting options and how to start.

### 2.1 Photon Unity Networking - First steps

When you import PUN, the "Wizard" window will pop up. If not, find it in the Window menu as "Photon Unity Networking". In the Wizard, either enter your email address to register for the [Photon](#) Cloud, enter the AppId of an existing account or skip this step for the time being.

The Wizard creates a configuration in the project, named: PhotonServerSettings.

PUN consists of quite a few files, however most functionality is concentrated into: [Photon.Pun.PhotonNetwork](#). This class contains all functions and variables typically needed. If you ever have custom requirements, you can always modify the source files - this plugin is just an implementation of [Photon](#) after all.

To learn how this API works, visit the [online documentation for PUN](#)

### 2.2 Photon

[Photon](#) Unity Networking (PUN) always connects to a dedicated [Photon](#) server, which provides matchmaking, load balancing and in-room communication for players.

Behind the scenes PUN uses more than one server: A "Name Server" acts as point of entry and provides a list of regional "Master Servers". A Master Server keeps track of rooms and provides the Matchmaking, while several "Game Servers" run the actual rooms (matches).

#### 2.2.1 Exit Games Cloud

The Exit Games Cloud provides hosted and load balanced [Photon](#) servers for you, fully managed by Exit Games. Free trials are available and [subscription costs for commercial use](#) are competitively low.

The Public Cloud service runs a fixed logic, so the clients need to be authoritative.

Clients are separated by "application id" (identifies your game title) and a "game version". Changing the game version helps separate players with new and old client builds.

### 2.2.1.1 Subscriptions bought in Asset Store

Follow these steps when you bought an asset that includes a [Photon](#) Cloud subscription:

- Open the Dashboard and login.  
<https://dashboard.photonengine.com>
- Select the application to upgrade and click "Add Coupon / PUN+".
- Enter your Unity Invoice Number.

Find your Unity Invoice Number in the Unity AssetStore:

<https://www.assetstore.unity3d.com/en/#!/account/transactions>

From the drop-down select the payment method used in your purchase.

Navigate to your purchase and copy the number following the "#" symbol (excluding the "#" and spaces).

### 2.2.2 Photon Server SDK

As alternative to the [Photon](#) Cloud service, you can run your own server and develop server side logic on top of our "Load Balancing" C# solution. This gives you full control of the server logic.

The Photon Server SDK can be downloaded [at this link](#)

Read about how to start the server [here](#).

## Chapter 3

# Network Simulation GUI

Simple GUI element to control the built-in network condition simulation.

The Photon client library can simulate network conditions for lag (message delay) and loss, which can be a good tool for developer when testing with a local server or on near perfect network conditions.

To use it, add the component [Photon.Pun.UtilityScripts.PhotonLagSimulationGui](#) to an enabled GameObject in your scene. At runtime, the top left of the screen shows the current roundtrip time (RTT) and the controls for network simulation:

- RTT: The roundtrip time is the average of milliseconds until a message was acknowledged by the server. The variance value (behind the +/-) shows how stable the rtt is (a lower value being better).
- "Sim" toggle: Enables and disables the simulation. A sudden, big change of network conditions might result in disconnects.
- "Lag" slider: Adds a fixed delay to all outgoing and incoming messages. In milliseconds.
- "Jit" slider: Adds a random delay of "up to X milliseconds" per message.
- "Loss" slider: Drops the set percentage of messages. You can expect less than 2% drop in the internet today.



## Chapter 4

# Network Statistics GUI

The PhotonStatsGui is a simple GUI component to track and show network-metrics at runtime.

### 4.0.1 Usage

Just add the [Photon.Pun.UtilityScripts.PhotonStatsGui](#) component to any active GameObject in the hierarchy. A window appears (at runtime) and shows the message count.

A few toggles let you configure the window:

- buttons: Show buttons for "stats on", "reset stats" and "to log"
- traffic: Show lower level network traffic (bytes per direction)
- health: Show timing of sending, dispatches and their longest gaps

### 4.0.2 Message Statistics

The top most values showns are counter for "messages". Any operation, response and event are counted. Shown are the total count of outgoing, incoming and the sum of those messages as total and as average for the timespan that is tracked.

#### 4.0.2.1 Traffic Statistics

These are the byte and packet counters. Anything that leaves or arrives via network is counted here. Even if there are few messages, they could be huge by accident and still cause less powerful clients to drop connection. You also see that there are packages sent when you don't send messages. They keeps the connection alive.

#### 4.0.2.2 Health Statistics

The block beginning with "longest delta between" is about the performance of your client. We measure how much time passed between consecutive calls of send and dispatch. Usually they should be called ten times per second. If these values go beyond one second, you should check why Update() calls are delayed.

#### 4.0.3 Button "Reset"

This resets the stats but keeps tracking them. This is useful to track message counts for different situations.

#### 4.0.4 Button "To Log"

Pressing this simply logs the current stat values. This can be useful to have a overview how things evolved or just as reference.

#### 4.0.5 Button "Stats On" (Enabling Traffic Stats)

The Photon library can track various network statistics but usually this feature is turned off. The PhotonStatsGui will enable the tracking and show those values.

The "stats on" toggle in the Gui controls if traffic stats are collected at all. The "Traffic Stats On" checkbox in the Inspector is the same value.



## Chapter 5

# Public API Module

The Public API module rounds up the most commonly used classes of PUN.

The classes which are most commonly used, are grouped into a Public API module, which is only a documentation structure. Classes like [Photon.Pun.PhotonNetwork](#) and [Photon.Pun.MonoBehaviourPunCallbacks](#) are good entry points to learn how to code with PUN.

Typically, classes for internal use are not public but there are a few exceptions to this where access may be of use, if you know what you're doing.

[Open the Public API module](#)



# Chapter 6

## Module Documentation

### 6.1 Public API

Groups the most important classes that you need to understand early on.

#### Classes

- class [PhotonNetwork](#)  
*The main class to use the [PhotonNetwork](#) plugin. This class is static.*
- class [PhotonView](#)  
*A [PhotonView](#) identifies an object across the network (viewID) and configures how the controlling client updates remote instances.*
- struct [PhotonMessageInfo](#)  
*Container class for info about a particular message, RPC or update.*
- class [PhotonStream](#)  
*This container is used in `OnPhotonSerializeView()` to either provide incoming data of a [PhotonView](#) or for you to provide it.*

#### Enumerations

- enum [ClientState](#)  
*State values for a client, which handles switching [Photon](#) server types, some operations, etc.*
- enum [PunLogLevel](#)  
*Used to define the level of logging output created by the PUN classes. Either log errors, info (some more) or full.*
- enum [RpcTarget](#)  
*Enum of "target" options for RPCs. These define which remote clients get your RPC call.*

#### Functions

- void [OnPhotonSerializeView](#) ([PhotonStream](#) stream, [PhotonMessageInfo](#) info)  
*Called by PUN several times per second, so that your script can write and read synchronization data for the [PhotonView](#).*

### 6.1.1 Detailed Description

Groups the most important classes that you need to understand early on.

### 6.1.2 Enumeration Type Documentation

#### 6.1.2.1 ClientState

```
enum ClientState [strong]
```

State values for a client, which handles switching [Photon](#) server types, some operations, etc.

##### Enumerator

PeerCreated	Peer is created but not used yet.
Authenticating	Transition state while connecting to a server. On the <a href="#">Photon</a> Cloud this sends the AppId and <a href="#">AuthenticationValues</a> (UserID).
Authenticated	Not Used.
JoiningLobby	The client sent an OpJoinLobby and if this was done on the Master Server, it will result in. Depending on the lobby, it gets room listings.
JoinedLobby	The client is in a lobby, connected to the MasterServer. Depending on the lobby, it gets room listings.
DisconnectingFromMasterServer	Transition from MasterServer to GameServer.
ConnectingToGameServer	Transition to GameServer (client authenticates and joins/creates a room).
ConnectedToGameServer	Connected to GameServer (going to auth and join game).
Joining	Transition state while joining or creating a room on GameServer.
Joined	The client entered a room. The CurrentRoom and Players are known and you can now raise events.
Leaving	Transition state when leaving a room.
DisconnectingFromGameServer	Transition from GameServer to MasterServer (after leaving a room/game).
ConnectingToMasterServer	Connecting to MasterServer (includes sending authentication values).
Disconnecting	The client disconnects (from any server). This leads to state Disconnected.
Disconnected	The client is no longer connected (to any server). Connect to MasterServer to go on.
ConnectedToMasterServer	Connected to MasterServer. You might use matchmaking or join a lobby now.
ConnectingToNameServer	Client connects to the NameServer. This process includes low level connecting and setting up encryption. When done, state becomes ConnectedToNameServer.
ConnectedToNameServer	Client is connected to the NameServer and established encryption already. You should call OpGetRegions or ConnectToRegionMaster.
DisconnectingFromNameServer	Clients disconnects (specifically) from the NameServer (usually to connect to the MasterServer).
ConnectWithFallbackProtocol	Client was unable to connect to Name Server and will attempt to connect with an alternative network protocol (TCP).

### 6.1.2.2 PunLogLevel

```
enum PunLogLevel [strong]
```

Used to define the level of logging output created by the PUN classes. Either log errors, info (some more) or full.

Enumerator

ErrorsOnly	Show only errors. Minimal output. Note: Some might be "runtime errors" which you have to expect.
Informational	Logs some of the workflow, calls and results.
Full	Every available log call gets into the console/log. Only use for debugging.

### 6.1.2.3 RpcTarget

```
enum RpcTarget [strong]
```

Enum of "target" options for RPCs. These define which remote clients get your RPC call.

Enumerator

All	Sends the RPC to everyone else and executes it immediately on this client. Player who join later will not execute this RPC.
Others	Sends the RPC to everyone else. This client does not execute the RPC. Player who join later will not execute this RPC.
MasterClient	Sends the RPC to MasterClient only. Careful: The MasterClient might disconnect before it executes the RPC and that might cause dropped RPCs.
AllBuffered	Sends the RPC to everyone else and executes it immediately on this client. New players get the RPC when they join as it's buffered (until this client leaves).
OthersBuffered	Sends the RPC to everyone. This client does not execute the RPC. New players get the RPC when they join as it's buffered (until this client leaves).
AllViaServer	Sends the RPC to everyone (including this client) through the server. This client executes the RPC like any other when it received it from the server. Benefit: The server's order of sending the RPCs is the same on all clients.
AllBufferedViaServer	Sends the RPC to everyone (including this client) through the server and buffers it for players joining later. This client executes the RPC like any other when it received it from the server. Benefit: The server's order of sending the RPCs is the same on all clients.

## 6.1.3 Function Documentation

### 6.1.3.1 OnPhotonSerializeView()

```
void OnPhotonSerializeView (
    PhotonStream stream,
    PhotonMessageInfo info )
```

Called by PUN several times per second, so that your script can write and read synchronization data for the [PhotonView](#).

This method will be called in scripts that are assigned as Observed component of a [PhotonView](#).

[PhotonNetwork.SerializationRate](#) affects how often this method is called.

[PhotonNetwork.SendRate](#) affects how often packages are sent by this client.

Implementing this method, you can customize which data a [PhotonView](#) regularly synchronizes. Your code defines what is being sent (content) and how your data is used by receiving clients.

Unlike other callbacks, *OnPhotonSerializeView* only gets called when it is assigned to a [PhotonView](#) as `PhotonView.observed` script.

To make use of this method, the [PhotonStream](#) is essential. It will be in "writing" mode" on the client that controls a [PhotonView](#) (`PhotonStream.IsWriting == true`) and in "reading mode" on the remote clients that just receive that the controlling client sends.

If you skip writing any value into the stream, PUN will skip the update. Used carefully, this can conserve bandwidth and messages (which have a limit per room/second).

Note that `OnPhotonSerializeView` is not called on remote clients when the sender does not send any update. This can't be used as "x-times per second Update()".

Implemented in [PhotonAnimatorView](#), [CullingHandler](#), [PhotonTransformViewClassic](#), [PhotonTransformView](#), [PhotonRigidbodyView](#), [PhotonRigidbody2DView](#), and [SmoothSyncMovement](#).

## 6.2 Optional Gui Elements

Useful GUI elements for PUN.

### Classes

- class [PhotonLagSimulationGui](#)

*This MonoBehaviour is a basic GUI for the [Photon](#) client's network-simulation feature. It can modify lag (fixed delay), jitter (random lag) and packet loss.*

- class [PhotonStatsGui](#)

*Basic GUI to show traffic and health statistics of the connection to [Photon](#), toggled by shift+tab.*

### 6.2.1 Detailed Description

Useful GUI elements for PUN.

## 6.3 Callbacks

Callback Interfaces.

### Classes

- interface [IConnectionCallbacks](#)  
*Collection of "organizational" callbacks for the [Realtime](#) Api to cover: Connection and Regions.*
- interface [ILobbyCallbacks](#)  
*Collection of "organizational" callbacks for the [Realtime](#) Api to cover the Lobby.*
- interface [IMatchmakingCallbacks](#)  
*Collection of "organizational" callbacks for the [Realtime](#) Api to cover Matchmaking.*
- interface [IInRoomCallbacks](#)  
*Collection of "in room" callbacks for the [Realtime](#) Api to cover: Players entering or leaving, property updates and Master Client switching.*
- interface [IOnEventCallback](#)  
*Event callback for the [Realtime](#) Api. Covers events from the server and those sent by clients via [OpRaiseEvent](#).*
- interface [IWebRpcCallback](#)  
*Interface for "WebRpc" callbacks for the [Realtime](#) Api. Currently includes only responses for Web RPCs.*
- interface [IErrorInfoCallback](#)  
*Interface for [EventCode.ErrorInfo](#) event callback for the [Realtime](#) Api.*
- interface [IPunObservable](#)  
*Defines the [OnPhotonSerializeView](#) method to make it easy to implement correctly for observable scripts.*
- interface [IPunInstantiateMagicCallback](#)
- class [MonoBehaviourPunCallbacks](#)  
*This class provides a [.photonView](#) and all callbacks/events that PUN can call. Override the events/methods you want to use.*

### 6.3.1 Detailed Description

Callback Interfaces.



## Chapter 7

# Namespace Documentation

### 7.1 Photon Namespace Reference

### 7.2 Photon.Chat Namespace Reference

#### Classes

- class [AuthenticationValues](#)  
*Container for user authentication in [Photon](#). Set AuthValues before you connect - all else is handled.*
- class [ChannelCreationOptions](#)
- class [ChannelWellKnownProperties](#)
- class [ChatAppSettings](#)  
*Settings for [Photon](#) application(s) and the server to connect to.*
- class [ChatChannel](#)  
*A channel of communication in [Photon Chat](#), updated by [ChatClient](#) and provided as READ ONLY.*
- class [ChatClient](#)  
*Central class of the [Photon Chat](#) API to connect, handle channels and messages.*
- class [ChatEventCode](#)  
*Wraps up internally used constants in [Photon Chat](#) events. You don't have to use them directly usually.*
- class [ChatOperationCode](#)  
*Wraps up codes for operations used internally in [Photon Chat](#). You don't have to use them directly usually.*
- class [ChatParameterCode](#)  
*Wraps up codes for parameters (in operations and events) used internally in [Photon Chat](#). You don't have to use them directly usually.*
- class [ChatPeer](#)  
*Provides basic operations of the [Photon Chat](#) server. This internal class is used by public [ChatClient](#).*
- class [ChatUserStatus](#)  
*Contains commonly used status values for SetOnlineStatus. You can define your own.*
- class [ErrorCode](#)  
*[ErrorCode](#) defines the default codes associated with [Photon](#) client/server communication.*
- interface [IChatClientListener](#)  
*Callback interface for [Chat](#) client side. Contains callback methods to notify your app about updates. Must be provided to new [ChatClient](#) in constructor*
- class [ParameterCode](#)  
*Class for constants. Codes for parameters of Operations and Events.*

## Enumerations

- enum [ChatDisconnectCause](#)  
*Enumeration of causes for Disconnects (used in [ChatClient.DisconnectedCause](#)).*
- enum [CustomAuthenticationType](#) : byte  
*Options for optional "Custom Authentication" services used with [Photon](#). Used by [OpAuthenticate](#) after connecting to [Photon](#).*
- enum [ChatState](#)  
*Possible states for a Chat Client.*

### 7.2.1 Enumeration Type Documentation

#### 7.2.1.1 ChatDisconnectCause

```
enum ChatDisconnectCause [strong]
```

Enumeration of causes for Disconnects (used in [ChatClient.DisconnectedCause](#)).

Read the individual descriptions to find out what to do about this type of disconnect.

##### Enumerator

None	No error was tracked.
ExceptionOnConnect	OnStatusChanged: The server is not available or the address is wrong. Make sure the port is provided and the server is up.
DisconnectByServerLogic	OnStatusChanged: The server disconnected this client from within the room's logic (the C# code).
DisconnectByServerReasonUnknown	OnStatusChanged: The server disconnected this client for unknown reasons.
ServerTimeout	OnStatusChanged: The server disconnected this client due to timing out (missing acknowledgement from the client).
ClientTimeout	OnStatusChanged: This client detected that the server's responses are not received in due time.
Exception	OnStatusChanged: Some internal exception caused the socket code to fail. Contact Exit Games.
InvalidAuthentication	OnOperationResponse: Authenticate in the <a href="#">Photon</a> Cloud with invalid Appld. Update your subscription or contact Exit Games.
MaxCcuReached	OnOperationResponse: Authenticate (temporarily) failed when using a <a href="#">Photon</a> Cloud subscription without CCU Burst. Update your subscription.
InvalidRegion	OnOperationResponse: Authenticate when the app's <a href="#">Photon</a> Cloud subscription is locked to some (other) region(s). Update your subscription or change region.
OperationNotAllowedInCurrentState	OnOperationResponse: Operation that's (currently) not available for this client (not authorized usually). Only tracked for op Authenticate.
CustomAuthenticationFailed	OnOperationResponse: Authenticate in the <a href="#">Photon</a> Cloud with invalid client values or custom authentication setup in Cloud Dashboard.
AuthenticationTicketExpired	The authentication ticket should provide access to any <a href="#">Photon</a> Cloud server without doing another authentication-service call. However, the ticket expired.
DisconnectByClientLogic	OnStatusChanged: The client disconnected from within the logic (the C# code).

### 7.2.1.2 ChatState

```
enum ChatState [strong]
```

Possible states for a [Chat](#) Client.

#### Enumerator

Uninitialized	Peer is created but not used yet.
ConnectingToNameServer	Connecting to name server.
ConnectedToNameServer	Connected to name server.
Authenticating	Authenticating on current server.
Authenticated	Finished authentication on current server.
DisconnectingFromNameServer	Disconnecting from name server. This is usually a transition from name server to frontend server.
ConnectingToFrontEnd	Connecting to frontend server.
ConnectedToFrontEnd	Connected to frontend server.
DisconnectingFromFrontEnd	Disconnecting from frontend server.
QueuedComingFromFrontEnd	Currently not used.
Disconnecting	The client disconnects (from any server).
Disconnected	The client is no longer connected (to any server).
ConnectWithFallbackProtocol	Client was unable to connect to Name Server and will attempt to connect with an alternative network protocol (TCP).

### 7.2.1.3 CustomAuthenticationType

```
enum CustomAuthenticationType : byte [strong]
```

Options for optional "Custom Authentication" services used with [Photon](#). Used by OpAuthenticate after connecting to [Photon](#).

#### Enumerator

Custom	Use a custom authentication service. Currently the only implemented option.
Steam	Authenticates users by their Steam Account. Set auth values accordingly!
Facebook	Authenticates users by their Facebook Account. Set auth values accordingly!
Oculus	Authenticates users by their Oculus Account and token.
PlayStation	Authenticates users by their PSN Account and token.
Xbox	Authenticates users by their Xbox Account and XSTS token.
Viveport	Authenticates users by their HTC Viveport Account and user token. Set AuthGetParameters to "userToken=[userToken]"
NintendoSwitch	Authenticates users by their NSA ID.
Playstation5	Authenticates users by their PSN Account and token (on PS5).
None	Disables custom authentication. Same as not providing any <a href="#">AuthenticationValues</a> for connect (more precisely for: OpAuthenticate).

## 7.3 Photon.Pun Namespace Reference

### Classes

- class **CustomTypes**  
*Internally used class, containing de/serialization method for PUN specific classes.*
- class [DefaultPool](#)  
*The default implementation of a PrefabPool for PUN, which actually Instantiates and Destroys GameObjects but pools a resource.*
- struct [InstantiateParameters](#)
- interface [IOnPhotonViewControllerChange](#)  
*This interface defines a callback for changes to the [PhotonView](#)'s controller.*
- interface [IOnPhotonViewOwnerChange](#)  
*This interface defines a callback for changes to the [PhotonView](#)'s owner.*
- interface [IOnPhotonViewPreNetDestroy](#)  
*This interface defines a callback which fires prior to the [PhotonNetwork](#) destroying the [PhotonView](#) and Gameobject.*
- interface [IPhotonViewCallback](#)  
*Empty Base class for all [PhotonView](#) callbacks.*
- interface [IPunInstantiateMagicCallback](#)
- interface [IPunObservable](#)  
*Defines the OnPhotonSerializeView method to make it easy to implement correctly for observable scripts.*
- interface [IPunOwnershipCallbacks](#)  
*Global Callback interface for ownership changes. These callbacks will fire for changes to ANY [PhotonView](#) that changes. Consider using [IOnPhotonViewControllerChange](#) for callbacks from a specific [PhotonView](#).*
- interface [IPunPrefabPool](#)  
*Defines an interface for object pooling, used in PhotonNetwork.Instantiate and [PhotonNetwork.Destroy](#).*
- class [MonoBehaviourPun](#)  
*This class adds the property photonView, while logging a warning when your game still uses the networkView.*
- class [MonoBehaviourPunCallbacks](#)  
*This class provides a .photonView and all callbacks/events that PUN can call. Override the events/methods you want to use.*
- class [NestedComponentUtilities](#)
- class [PhotonAnimatorView](#)  
*This class helps you to synchronize Mecanim animations Simply add the component to your GameObject and make sure that the [PhotonAnimatorView](#) is added to the list of observed components*
- class [PhotonHandler](#)  
*Internal MonoBehaviour that allows [Photon](#) to run an Update loop.*
- struct [PhotonMessageInfo](#)  
*Container class for info about a particular message, RPC or update.*
- class [PhotonNetwork](#)  
*The main class to use the [PhotonNetwork](#) plugin. This class is static.*
- class [PhotonRigidbody2DView](#)
- class [PhotonRigidbodyView](#)
- class [PhotonStream](#)  
*This container is used in OnPhotonSerializeView() to either provide incoming data of a [PhotonView](#) or for you to provide it.*
- class [PhotonStreamQueue](#)  
*The [PhotonStreamQueue](#) helps you poll object states at higher frequencies than what [PhotonNetwork.SendRate](#) dictates and then sends all those states at once when [Serialize\(\)](#) is called. On the receiving end you can call [Deserialize\(\)](#) and then the stream will roll out the received object states in the same order and timeStep they were recorded in.*
- class [PhotonTransformView](#)
- class [PhotonTransformViewClassic](#)

*This class helps you to synchronize position, rotation and scale of a GameObject. It also gives you many different options to make the synchronized values appear smooth, even when the data is only send a couple of times per second. Simply add the component to your GameObject and make sure that the [PhotonTransformViewClassic](#) is added to the list of observed components*

- class [PhotonTransformViewPositionControl](#)
- class [PhotonTransformViewPositionModel](#)
- class [PhotonTransformViewRotationControl](#)
- class [PhotonTransformViewRotationModel](#)
- class [PhotonTransformViewScaleControl](#)
- class [PhotonTransformViewScaleModel](#)
- class [PhotonView](#)

*A [PhotonView](#) identifies an object across the network (viewID) and configures how the controlling client updates remote instances.*

- class **PunEvent**

*Defines [Photon](#) event-codes as used by PUN.*

- class [PunExtensions](#)

*Small number of extension methods that make it easier for PUN to work cross-Unity-versions.*

- class [PunRPC](#)

*Replacement for RPC attribute with different name. Used to flag methods as remote-callable.*

- class [SceneManagerHelper](#)
- class [ServerSettings](#)

*Collection of connection-relevant settings, used internally by [PhotonNetwork.ConnectUsingSettings](#).*

## Typedefs

- using **Debug** = UnityEngine.Debug
- using **Hashtable** = ExitGames.Client.Photon.Hashtable
- using **SupportClassPun** = ExitGames.Client.Photon.SupportClass

## Enumerations

- enum [ConnectMethod](#)  
*Which PhotonNetwork method was called to connect (which influences the regions we want pinged).*
- enum [PunLogLevel](#)  
*Used to define the level of logging output created by the PUN classes. Either log errors, info (some more) or full.*
- enum [RpcTarget](#)  
*Enum of "target" options for RPCs. These define which remote clients get your RPC call.*
- enum **ViewSynchronization**
- enum [OwnershipOption](#)  
*Options to define how Ownership Transfer is handled per PhotonView.*

### 7.3.1 Enumeration Type Documentation

#### 7.3.1.1 ConnectMethod

```
enum ConnectMethod [strong]
```

Which [PhotonNetwork](#) method was called to connect (which influences the regions we want pinged).

[PhotonNetwork.ConnectUsingSettings](#) will call either ConnectToMaster, ConnectToRegion or ConnectToBest, depending on the settings.

### 7.3.1.2 OwnershipOption

enum [OwnershipOption](#) [strong]

Options to define how Ownership Transfer is handled per [PhotonView](#).

This setting affects how RequestOwnership and TransferOwnership work at runtime.

#### Enumerator

Fixed	Ownership is fixed. Instantiated objects stick with their creator, room objects always belong to the Master Client.
Takeover	Ownership can be taken away from the current owner who can't object.
Request	Ownership can be requested with <a href="#">PhotonView.RequestOwnership</a> but the current owner has to agree to give up ownership. The current owner has to implement <code>IPunCallbacks.OnOwnershipRequest</code> to react to the ownership request.

## 7.4 Photon.Pun.UtilityScripts Namespace Reference

### Classes

- class [ButtonInsideScrollList](#)  
*Button inside scroll list will stop scrolling ability of scrollRect container, so that when pressing down on a button and draggin up and down will not affect scrolling. this doesn't do anything if no scrollRect component found in Parent Hierarchy.*
- class [CellTree](#)  
*Represents the tree accessible from its root node.*
- class [CellTreeNode](#)  
*Represents a single node of the tree.*
- class [ConnectAndJoinRandom](#)  
*Simple component to call ConnectUsingSettings and to get into a PUN room easily.*
- class [CountdownTimer](#)  
*This is a basic, network-synced [CountdownTimer](#) based on properties.*
- class [CullArea](#)  
*Represents the cull area used for network culling.*
- class [CullingHandler](#)  
*Handles the network culling.*
- class [EventSystemSpawner](#)  
*Event system spawner. Will add an EventSystem GameObject with an EventSystem component and a Standalone↔InputModule component. Use this in additive scene loading context where you would otherwise get a "Multiple EventSystem in scene... this is not supported" error from Unity.*
- class [GraphicToggleIsOnTransition](#)  
*Use this on toggles texts to have some color transition on the text depending on the isOn State.*
- interface [IPunTurnManagerCallbacks](#)
- class [MoveByKeys](#)  
*Very basic component to move a GameObject by WASD and Space.*
- class [OnClickDestroy](#)  
*Destroys the networked GameObject either by [PhotonNetwork.Destroy](#) or by sending an RPC which calls `Object.Destroy()`.*
- class [OnClickInstantiate](#)

- Instantiates a networked GameObject on click.*

  - class [OnClickRpc](#)

*This component will instantiate a network GameObject when in a room and the user click on that component's GameObject. Uses PhysicsRaycaster for positioning.*
  - class [OnEscapeQuit](#)

*This component will quit the application when escape key is pressed*
  - class [OnJoinedInstantiate](#)

*This component will instantiate a network GameObject when a room is joined*
  - class [OnPointerOverTooltip](#)

*Set focus to a given photonView when pointed is over*
  - class [OnStartDelete](#)

*This component will destroy the GameObject it is attached to (in Start()).*
  - class [PhotonLagSimulationGui](#)

*This MonoBehaviour is a basic GUI for the [Photon](#) client's network-simulation feature. It can modify lag (fixed delay), jitter (random lag) and packet loss.*
  - class [PhotonStatsGui](#)

*Basic GUI to show traffic and health statistics of the connection to [Photon](#), toggled by shift+tab.*
  - class [PhotonTeam](#)
  - class [PhotonTeamExtensions](#)

*Extension methods for the Player class that make use of [PhotonTeamsManager](#).*
  - class [PhotonTeamsManager](#)

*Implements teams in a room/game with help of player properties. Access them by Player.GetTeam extension.*
  - class [PlayerNumbering](#)

*Implements consistent numbering in a room/game with help of room properties. Access them by Player.GetPlayer↔Number() extension.*
  - class [PlayerNumberingExtensions](#)

*Extension used for PlayerRoomIndexing and Player class.*
  - class [PointedAtGameObjectInfo](#)

*Display ViewId, OwnerActorNr, IsCeneView and IsMine when clicked.*
  - class [PunPlayerScores](#)

*Scoring system for PhotonPlayer*
  - class [PunTeams](#)

*Implements teams in a room/game with help of player properties. Access them by Player.GetTeam extension.*
  - class [PunTurnManager](#)

*[Pun](#) turnBased Game manager. Provides an Interface ([IPunTurnManagerCallbacks](#)) for the typical turn flow and logic, between players Provides Extensions for Player, Room and RoomInfo to feature dedicated api for TurnBased Needs*
  - class [ScoreExtensions](#)
  - class [SmoothSyncMovement](#)

*Smoothed out movement for network gameobjects*
  - class [StatesGui](#)

*Output detailed information about [Pun](#) Current states, using the old Unity UI framework.*
  - class [TabViewManager](#)

*[Tab](#) view manager. Handles [Tab](#) views activation and deactivation, and provides a Unity Event Callback when a tab was selected.*
  - class [TeamExtensions](#)

*Extension used for [PunTeams](#) and Player class. Wraps access to the player's custom property.*
  - class [TextButtonTransition](#)

*Use this on Button texts to have some color transition on the text as well without corrupting button's behaviour.*
  - class [TextToggleIsOnTransition](#)

*Use this on toggles texts to have some color transition on the text depending on the isOn State.*
  - class [TurnExtensions](#)

## 7.5 Photon.Realtime Namespace Reference

### Classes

- class [ActorProperties](#)  
*Class for constants. These (byte) values define "well known" properties for an Actor / Player.*
- class [AppSettings](#)  
*Settings for Photon application(s) and the server to connect to.*
- class [AuthenticationValues](#)  
*Container for user authentication in Photon. Set AuthValues before you connect - all else is handled.*
- class [ConnectionCallbacksContainer](#)  
*Container type for callbacks defined by IConnectionCallbacks. See LoadBalancingCallbackTargets.*
- class [ConnectionHandler](#)
- class [EnterRoomParams](#)  
*Parameters for creating rooms.*
- class [ErrorCode](#)  
*ErrorCode defines the default codes associated with Photon client/server communication.*
- class [ErrorInfo](#)  
*Class wrapping the received EventCode.ErrorInfo event.*
- class [ErrorInfoCallbacksContainer](#)  
*Container type for callbacks defined by IErrorInfoCallback. See LoadBalancingClient.ErrorInfoCallbackTargets.*
- class [EventCode](#)  
*Class for constants. These values are for events defined by Photon LoadBalancing.*
- class [Extensions](#)  
*This static class defines some useful extension methods for several existing classes (e.g. Vector3, float and others).*
- class [FindFriendsOptions](#)  
*Options for OpFindFriends can be combined to filter which rooms of friends are returned.*
- class [FriendInfo](#)  
*Used to store info about a friend's online state and in which room he/she is.*
- class [GamePropertyKey](#)  
*Class for constants. These (byte) values are for "well known" room/game properties used in Photon LoadBalancing.*
- interface [IConnectionCallbacks](#)  
*Collection of "organizational" callbacks for the Realtime Api to cover: Connection and Regions.*
- interface [IErrorInfoCallback](#)  
*Interface for EventCode.ErrorInfo event callback for the Realtime Api.*
- interface [IInRoomCallbacks](#)  
*Collection of "in room" callbacks for the Realtime Api to cover: Players entering or leaving, property updates and Master Client switching.*
- interface [ILobbyCallbacks](#)  
*Collection of "organizational" callbacks for the Realtime Api to cover the Lobby.*
- interface [IMatchmakingCallbacks](#)  
*Collection of "organizational" callbacks for the Realtime Api to cover Matchmaking.*
- class [InRoomCallbacksContainer](#)  
*Container type for callbacks defined by IInRoomCallbacks. See InRoomCallbackTargets.*
- interface [IOnEventCallback](#)  
*Event callback for the Realtime Api. Covers events from the server and those sent by clients via OpRaiseEvent.*
- interface [IWebRpcCallback](#)  
*Interface for "WebRpc" callbacks for the Realtime Api. Currently includes only responses for Web RPCs.*
- class [LoadBalancingClient](#)  
*This class implements the Photon LoadBalancing workflow by using a LoadBalancingPeer. It keeps a state and will automatically execute transitions between the Master and Game Servers.*



- class [LoadBalancingPeer](#)  
A [LoadBalancingPeer](#) provides the operations and enum definitions needed to use the LoadBalancing server application which is also used in [Photon](#) Cloud.
- class **LobbyCallbacksContainer**  
Container type for callbacks defined by [ILobbyCallbacks](#). See [LobbyCallbackTargets](#).
- class [MatchMakingCallbacksContainer](#)  
Container type for callbacks defined by [IMatchmakingCallbacks](#). See [MatchMakingCallbackTargets](#).
- class [OperationCode](#)  
Class for constants. Contains operation codes.
- class [OpJoinRandomRoomParams](#)  
Parameters for the matchmaking of [JoinRandomRoom](#) and [JoinRandomOrCreateRoom](#).
- class [ParameterCode](#)  
Class for constants. Codes for parameters of Operations and Events.
- class [PhotonAppSettings](#)  
Collection of connection-relevant settings, used internally by [PhotonNetwork.ConnectUsingSettings](#).
- class [PhotonPing](#)  
Abstract implementation of [PhotonPing](#), ase for pinging servers to find the "Best Region".
- struct [PhotonPortDefinition](#)  
Container for port definitions.
- class [PingMono](#)  
Uses C# Socket class from System.Net.Sockets (as Unity usually does).
- class [Player](#)  
Summarizes a "player" within a room, identified (in that room) by ID (or "actorNumber").
- class [RaiseEventOptions](#)  
Aggregates several less-often used options for operation [RaiseEvent](#). See field descriptions for usage details.
- class [Region](#)
- class [RegionHandler](#)  
Provides methods to work with [Photon](#)'s regions ([Photon](#) Cloud) and can be use to find the one with best ping.
- class [RegionPinger](#)
- class [Room](#)  
This class represents a room a client joins/joined.
- class [RoomInfo](#)  
A simplified room with just the info required to list and join, used for the room listing in the lobby. The properties are not settable ([IsOpen](#), [MaxPlayers](#), etc).
- class [RoomOptions](#)  
Wraps up common room properties needed when you create rooms. Read the individual entries for more details.
- class [SupportLogger](#)  
Helper class to debug log basic information about [Photon](#) client and vital traffic statistics.
- class [TypedLobby](#)  
Refers to a specific lobby on the server.
- class [TypedLobbyInfo](#)  
Info for a lobby on the server. Used when [LoadBalancingClient.EnableLobbyStatistics](#) is true.
- class [WebFlags](#)  
Optional flags to be used in [Photon](#) client SDKs with [Op RaiseEvent](#) and [Op SetProperties](#). Introduced mainly for webhooks 1.2 to control behavior of forwarded HTTP requests.
- class **WebRpcCallbacksContainer**  
Container type for callbacks defined by [IWebRpcCallback](#). See [WebRpcCallbackTargets](#).
- class [WebRpcResponse](#)  
Reads an operation response of a [WebRpc](#) and provides convenient access to most common values.

## Typedefs

- using **SupportClass** = ExitGames.Client.Photon.SupportClass
- using **Stopwatch** = System.Diagnostics.Stopwatch

## Enumerations

- enum [ClientState](#)  
*State values for a client, which handles switching [Photon](#) server types, some operations, etc.*
- enum [DisconnectCause](#)  
*Enumeration of causes for Disconnects (used in [LoadBalancingClient.DisconnectedCause](#)).*
- enum [ServerConnection](#)  
*Available server (types) for internally used field: server.*
- enum [ClientAppType](#)  
*Defines which sort of app the [LoadBalancingClient](#) is used for: Realtime or Voice.*
- enum [EncryptionMode](#)  
*Defines how the communication gets encrypted.*
- enum [JoinMode](#) : byte  
*Defines possible values for [OpJoinRoom](#) and [OpJoinOrCreate](#). It tells the server if the room can be only be joined normally, created implicitly or found on a web-service for Turnbased games.*
- enum [MatchmakingMode](#) : byte  
*Options for matchmaking rules for [OpJoinRandom](#).*
- enum [ReceiverGroup](#) : byte  
*Lite - [OpRaiseEvent](#) lets you chose which actors in the room should receive events. By default, events are sent to "Others" but you can overrule this.*
- enum [EventCaching](#) : byte  
*Lite - [OpRaiseEvent](#) allows you to cache events and automatically send them to joining players in a room. Events are cached per event code and player: Event 100 (example!) can be stored once per player. Cached events can be modified, replaced and removed.*
- enum [PropertyTypeFlag](#) : byte  
*Flags for "types of properties", being used as filter in [OpGetProperties](#).*
- enum [LobbyType](#) : byte  
*Types of lobbies define their behaviour and capabilities. Check each value for details.*
- enum [AuthModeOption](#)  
*Options for authentication modes. From "classic" auth on each server to [AuthOnce](#) (on [NameServer](#)).*
- enum [CustomAuthenticationType](#) : byte  
*Options for optional "Custom Authentication" services used with [Photon](#). Used by [OpAuthenticate](#) after connecting to [Photon](#).*

## 7.5.1 Enumeration Type Documentation

### 7.5.1.1 AuthModeOption

```
enum AuthModeOption [strong]
```

Options for authentication modes. From "classic" auth on each server to [AuthOnce](#) (on [NameServer](#)).

### 7.5.1.2 ClientAppType

```
enum ClientAppType [strong]
```

Defines which sort of app the [LoadBalancingClient](#) is used for: [Realtime](#) or Voice.

## Enumerator

Realtime	<a href="#">Realtime</a> apps are for gaming / interaction. Also used by PUN 2.
Voice	Voice apps stream audio.

## 7.5.1.3 CustomAuthenticationType

```
enum CustomAuthenticationType : byte [strong]
```

Options for optional "Custom Authentication" services used with [Photon](#). Used by OpAuthenticate after connecting to [Photon](#).

## Enumerator

Custom	Use a custom authentication service. Currently the only implemented option.
Steam	Authenticates users by their Steam Account. Set auth values accordingly!
Facebook	Authenticates users by their Facebook Account. Set auth values accordingly!
Oculus	Authenticates users by their Oculus Account and token.
PlayStation	Authenticates users by their PSN Account and token.
Xbox	Authenticates users by their Xbox Account and XSTS token.
Viveport	Authenticates users by their HTC Viveport Account and user token. Set AuthGetParameters to "userToken=[userToken]"
NintendoSwitch	Authenticates users by their NSA ID.
Playstation5	Authenticates users by their PSN Account and token (on PS5).
None	Disables custom authentication. Same as not providing any <a href="#">AuthenticationValues</a> for connect (more precisely for: OpAuthenticate).

## 7.5.1.4 DisconnectCause

```
enum DisconnectCause [strong]
```

Enumeration of causes for Disconnects (used in [LoadBalancingClient.DisconnectedCause](#)).

Read the individual descriptions to find out what to do about this type of disconnect.

## Enumerator

None	No error was tracked.
ExceptionOnConnect	OnStatusChanged: The server is not available or the address is wrong. Make sure the port is provided and the server is up.
DnsExceptionOnConnect	OnStatusChanged: Dns resolution for a hostname failed. The exception for this is being caught and logged with error level.
ServerAddressInvalid	OnStatusChanged: The server address was parsed as IPv4 illegally. An illegal address would be e.g. 192.168.1.300. IPAddress.TryParse() will let this pass but our check won't.

## Enumerator

Exception	OnStatusChanged: Some internal exception caused the socket code to fail. This may happen if you attempt to connect locally but the server is not available. In doubt: Contact Exit Games.
ServerTimeout	OnStatusChanged: The server disconnected this client due to timing out (missing acknowledgement from the client).
ClientTimeout	OnStatusChanged: This client detected that the server's responses are not received in due time.
DisconnectByServerLogic	OnStatusChanged: The server disconnected this client from within the room's logic (the C# code).
DisconnectByServerReasonUnknown	OnStatusChanged: The server disconnected this client for unknown reasons.
InvalidAuthentication	OnOperationResponse: Authenticate in the <a href="#">Photon</a> Cloud with invalid Appld. Update your subscription or contact Exit Games.
CustomAuthenticationFailed	OnOperationResponse: Authenticate in the <a href="#">Photon</a> Cloud with invalid client values or custom authentication setup in Cloud Dashboard.
AuthenticationTicketExpired	The authentication ticket should provide access to any <a href="#">Photon</a> Cloud server without doing another authentication-service call. However, the ticket expired.
MaxCcuReached	OnOperationResponse: Authenticate (temporarily) failed when using a <a href="#">Photon</a> Cloud subscription without CCU Burst. Update your subscription.
InvalidRegion	OnOperationResponse: Authenticate when the app's <a href="#">Photon</a> Cloud subscription is locked to some (other) region(s). Update your subscription or master server address.
OperationNotAllowedInCurrentState	OnOperationResponse: Operation that's (currently) not available for this client (not authorized usually). Only tracked for op Authenticate.
DisconnectByClientLogic	OnStatusChanged: The client disconnected from within the logic (the C# code).
DisconnectByOperationLimit	The client called an operation too frequently and got disconnected due to hitting the OperationLimit. This triggers a client-side disconnect, too. To protect the server, some operations have a limit. When an OperationResponse fails with <a href="#">ErrorCode.OperationLimitReached</a> , the client disconnects.
DisconnectByDisconnectMessage	The client received a "Disconnect Message" from the server. Check the debug logs for details.

## 7.5.1.5 EncryptionMode

```
enum EncryptionMode [strong]
```

Defines how the communication gets encrypted.

## Enumerator

PayloadEncryption	This is the default encryption mode: Messages get encrypted only on demand (when you send operations with the "encrypt" parameter set to true).
DatagramEncryption	With this encryption mode for UDP, the connection gets setup and all further datagrams get encrypted almost entirely. On-demand message encryption (like in PayloadEncryption) is unavailable.

## Enumerator

DatagramEncryptionRandomSequence	With this encryption mode for UDP, the connection gets setup with random sequence numbers and all further datagrams get encrypted almost entirely. On-demand message encryption (like in PayloadEncryption) is unavailable.
DatagramEncryptionGCM	Datagram Encryption with GCM.

## 7.5.1.6 EventCaching

```
enum EventCaching : byte [strong]
```

Lite - OpRaiseEvent allows you to cache events and automatically send them to joining players in a room. Events are cached per event code and player: Event 100 (example!) can be stored once per player. Cached events can be modified, replaced and removed.

Caching works only combination with ReceiverGroup options Others and All.

## Enumerator

DoNotCache	Default value (not sent).
MergeCache	Will merge this event's keys with those already cached.
ReplaceCache	Replaces the event cache for this eventCode with this event's content.
RemoveCache	Removes this event (by eventCode) from the cache.
AddToRoomCache	Adds an event to the room's cache
AddToRoomCacheGlobal	Adds this event to the cache for actor 0 (becoming a "globally owned" event in the cache).
RemoveFromRoomCache	Remove fitting event from the room's cache.
RemoveFromRoomCacheForActorsLeft	Removes events of players who already left the room (cleaning up).
SliceIncreaseIndex	Increase the index of the sliced cache.
SliceSetIndex	Set the index of the sliced cache. You must set RaiseEventOptions.CacheSliceIndex for this.
SlicePurgeIndex	Purge cache slice with index. Exactly one slice is removed from cache. You must set RaiseEventOptions.CacheSliceIndex for this.
SlicePurgeUpToIndex	Purge cache slices with specified index and anything lower than that. You must set RaiseEventOptions.CacheSliceIndex for this.

## 7.5.1.7 JoinMode

```
enum JoinMode : byte [strong]
```

Defines possible values for OpJoinRoom and OpJoinOrCreate. It tells the server if the room can be only be joined normally, created implicitly or found on a web-service for Turnbased games.

These values are not directly used by a game but implicitly set.

**Enumerator**

Default	Regular join. The room must exist.
CreateIfNotExists	Join or create the room if it's not existing. Used for OpJoinOrCreate for example.
JoinOrRejoin	The room might be out of memory and should be loaded (if possible) from a Turnbased web-service.
RejoinOnly	Only re-join will be allowed. If the user is not yet in the room, this will fail.

**7.5.1.8 LobbyType**

```
enum LobbyType : byte [strong]
```

Types of lobbies define their behaviour and capabilities. Check each value for details.

Values of this enum must be matched by the server.

**Enumerator**

Default	Standard type and behaviour: While joined to this lobby clients get room-lists and JoinRandomRoom can use a simple filter to match properties (perfectly).
SqlLobby	This lobby type lists rooms like Default but JoinRandom has a parameter for SQL-like "where" clauses for filtering. This allows bigger, less, or and and combinations.
AsyncRandomLobby	This lobby does not send lists of games. It is only used for OpJoinRandomRoom. It keeps rooms available for a while when there are only inactive users left.

**7.5.1.9 MatchmakingMode**

```
enum MatchmakingMode : byte [strong]
```

Options for matchmaking rules for OpJoinRandom.

**Enumerator**

FillRoom	Fills up rooms (oldest first) to get players together as fast as possible. Default. Makes most sense with MaxPlayers > 0 and games that can only start with more players.
SerialMatching	Distributes players across available rooms sequentially but takes filter into account. Without filter, rooms get players evenly distributed.
RandomMatching	Joins a (fully) random room. Expected properties must match but aside from this, any available room might be selected.

**7.5.1.10 PropertyTypeFlag**

```
enum PropertyTypeFlag : byte [strong]
```

Flags for "types of properties", being used as filter in OpGetProperties.

#### Enumerator

None	(0x00) Flag type for no property type.
Game	(0x01) Flag type for game-attached properties.
Actor	(0x02) Flag type for actor related properties.
GameAndActor	(0x01) Flag type for game AND actor properties. Equal to 'Game'

#### 7.5.1.11 ReceiverGroup

```
enum ReceiverGroup : byte [strong]
```

Lite - OpRaiseEvent lets you chose which actors in the room should receive events. By default, events are sent to "Others" but you can overrule this.

#### Enumerator

Others	Default value (not sent). Anyone else gets my event.
All	Everyone in the current room (including this peer) will get this event.
MasterClient	The server sends this event only to the actor with the lowest actorNumber. The "master client" does not have special rights but is the one who is in this room the longest time.

#### 7.5.1.12 ServerConnection

```
enum ServerConnection [strong]
```

Available server (types) for internally used field: server.

[Photon](#) uses 3 different roles of servers: Name Server, Master Server and Game Server.

#### Enumerator

MasterServer	This server is where matchmaking gets done and where clients can get lists of rooms in lobbies.
GameServer	This server handles a number of rooms to execute and relay the messages between players (in a room).
NameServer	This server is used initially to get the address (IP) of a Master Server for a specific region. Not used for <a href="#">Photon</a> OnPremise (self hosted).





## Chapter 8

# Class Documentation

### 8.1 ActorProperties Class Reference

Class for constants. These (byte) values define "well known" properties for an Actor / [Player](#).

#### Static Public Attributes

- const byte [PlayerName](#) = 255  
*(255) Name of a player/actor.*
- const byte [IsInactive](#) = 254  
*(254) Tells you if the player is currently in this game (getting events live).*
- const byte [UserId](#) = 253  
*(253) UserId of the player. Sent when room gets created with [RoomOptions.PublishUserId](#) = true.*

#### 8.1.1 Detailed Description

Class for constants. These (byte) values define "well known" properties for an Actor / [Player](#).

These constants are used internally. "Custom properties" have to use a string-type as key. They can be assigned at will.

#### 8.1.2 Member Data Documentation

##### 8.1.2.1 IsInactive

```
const byte IsInactive = 254 [static]
```

(254) Tells you if the player is currently in this game (getting events live).

A server-set value for async games, where players can leave the game and return later.

### 8.1.2.2 **PlayerName**

```
const byte PlayerName = 255 [static]
```

(255) Name of a player/actor.

### 8.1.2.3 **UserId**

```
const byte UserId = 253 [static]
```

(253) UserId of the player. Sent when room gets created with [RoomOptions.PublishUserId](#) = true.

## 8.2 **AppSettings Class Reference**

Settings for [Photon](#) application(s) and the server to connect to.

### **Public Member Functions**

- string [ToStringFull](#) ()  
*ToString but with more details.*
- [AppSettings CopyTo](#) ([AppSettings](#) d)

### **Static Public Member Functions**

- static bool [IsAppld](#) (string val)  
*Checks if a string is a Guid by attempting to create one.*

### **Public Attributes**

- string [AppldRealtime](#)  
*Appld for [Realtime](#) or [PUN](#).*
- string [AppldChat](#)  
*Appld for the [Chat](#) Api.*
- string [AppldVoice](#)  
*Appld for use in the [Voice](#) Api.*
- string [AppVersion](#)  
*The [AppVersion](#) can be used to identify builds and will split the [Appld](#) distinct "Virtual [Applds](#)" (important for match-making).*
- bool [UseNameServer](#) = true  
*If false, the app will attempt to connect to a Master Server (which is obsolete but sometimes still necessary).*
- string [FixedRegion](#)  
*Can be set to any of the [Photon](#) Cloud's region names to directly connect to that region.*
- string [BestRegionSummaryFromStorage](#)  
*Set to a previous [BestRegionSummary](#) value before connecting.*
- string [Server](#)

- The address (hostname or IP) of the server to connect to.*

  - int [Port](#)

*If not null, this sets the port of the first [Photon](#) server to connect to (that will "forward" the client as needed).*
  - string [ProxyServer](#)

*The address (hostname or IP and port) of the proxy server.*
  - ConnectionProtocol [Protocol](#) = ConnectionProtocol.Udp

*The network level protocol to use.*
  - bool [EnableProtocolFallback](#) = true

*Enables a fallback to another protocol in case a connect to the Name Server fails.*
  - [AuthModeOption](#) [AuthMode](#) = AuthModeOption.Auth

*Defines how authentication is done. On each system, once or once via a WSS connection (safe).*
  - bool [EnableLobbyStatistics](#)

*If true, the client will request the list of currently available lobbies.*
  - DebugLevel [NetworkLogging](#) = DebugLevel.ERROR

*Log level for the network lib.*

## Properties

- bool [IsMasterServerAddress](#) [get]

*If true, the Server field contains a Master Server address (if any address at all).*
- bool [IsBestRegion](#) [get]

*If true, the client should fetch the region list from the Name Server and find the one with best ping.*
- bool [IsDefaultNameServer](#) [get]

*If true, the default nameserver address for the [Photon](#) Cloud should be used.*
- bool [IsDefaultPort](#) [get]

*If true, the default ports for a protocol will be used.*

### 8.2.1 Detailed Description

Settings for [Photon](#) application(s) and the server to connect to.

This is Serializable for Unity, so it can be included in ScriptableObject instances.

### 8.2.2 Member Function Documentation

#### 8.2.2.1 IsAppId()

```
static bool IsAppId (
    string val ) [static]
```

Checks if a string is a Guid by attempting to create one.

#### Parameters

<i>val</i>	The potential guid to check.
------------	------------------------------

**Returns**

True if new Guid(val) did not fail.

**8.2.2.2 ToStringFull()**

```
string ToStringFull ( )
```

ToString but with more details.

**8.2.3 Member Data Documentation****8.2.3.1 AppIdChat**

```
string AppIdChat
```

AppId for the [Chat](#) Api.

**8.2.3.2 AppIdRealtime**

```
string AppIdRealtime
```

AppId for [Realtime](#) or PUN.

**8.2.3.3 AppIdVoice**

```
string AppIdVoice
```

AppId for use in the Voice Api.

**8.2.3.4 AppVersion**

```
string AppVersion
```

The AppVersion can be used to identify builds and will split the AppId distinct "Virtual AppIds" (important for match-making).

### 8.2.3.5 AuthMode

`AuthModeOption AuthMode = AuthModeOption.Auth`

Defines how authentication is done. On each system, once or once via a WSS connection (safe).

### 8.2.3.6 BestRegionSummaryFromStorage

`string BestRegionSummaryFromStorage`

Set to a previous BestRegionSummary value before connecting.

This is a value used when the client connects to the "Best Region". If this is null or empty, all regions gets pinged. Providing a previous summary on connect, speeds up best region selection and makes the previously selected region "sticky".

Unity clients should store the BestRegionSummary in the PlayerPrefs. You can store the new result by implementing [IConnectionCallbacks.OnConnectedToMaster](#). If [LoadBalancingClient.SummaryToCache](#) is not null, store this string. To avoid storing the value multiple times, you could set SummaryToCache to null.

### 8.2.3.7 EnableLobbyStatistics

`bool EnableLobbyStatistics`

If true, the client will request the list of currently available lobbies.

### 8.2.3.8 EnableProtocolFallback

`bool EnableProtocolFallback = true`

Enables a fallback to another protocol in case a connect to the Name Server fails.

See: [LoadBalancingClient.EnableProtocolFallback](#).

### 8.2.3.9 FixedRegion

`string FixedRegion`

Can be set to any of the [Photon](#) Cloud's region names to directly connect to that region.

if this IsNullOrEmpty() AND UseNameServer == true, use BestRegion. else, use a server

#### 8.2.3.10 NetworkLogging

```
LogLevel NetworkLogging = LogLevel.ERROR
```

Log level for the network lib.

#### 8.2.3.11 Port

```
int Port
```

If not null, this sets the port of the first [Photon](#) server to connect to (that will "forward" the client as needed).

#### 8.2.3.12 Protocol

```
ConnectionProtocol Protocol = ConnectionProtocol.Udp
```

The network level protocol to use.

#### 8.2.3.13 ProxyServer

```
string ProxyServer
```

The address (hostname or IP and port) of the proxy server.

#### 8.2.3.14 Server

```
string Server
```

The address (hostname or IP) of the server to connect to.

#### 8.2.3.15 UseNameServer

```
bool UseNameServer = true
```

If false, the app will attempt to connect to a Master Server (which is obsolete but sometimes still necessary).

if true, Server points to a NameServer (or is null, using the default), else it points to a MasterServer.

## 8.2.4 Property Documentation

### 8.2.4.1 IsBestRegion

```
bool IsBestRegion [get]
```

If true, the client should fetch the region list from the Name Server and find the one with best ping.

See "Best Region" in the online docs.

### 8.2.4.2 IsDefaultNameServer

```
bool IsDefaultNameServer [get]
```

If true, the default nameserver address for the [Photon](#) Cloud should be used.

### 8.2.4.3 IsDefaultPort

```
bool IsDefaultPort [get]
```

If true, the default ports for a protocol will be used.

### 8.2.4.4 IsMasterServerAddress

```
bool IsMasterServerAddress [get]
```

If true, the Server field contains a Master Server address (if any address at all).

## 8.3 AuthenticationValues Class Reference

Container for user authentication in [Photon](#). Set AuthValues before you connect - all else is handled.

## Public Member Functions

- [AuthenticationValues](#) ()  
*Creates empty auth values without any info.*
- [AuthenticationValues](#) (string userId)  
*Creates minimal info about the user. If this is authenticated or not, depends on the set AuthType.*
- virtual void [SetAuthPostData](#) (string stringData)  
*Sets the data to be passed-on to the auth service via POST.*
- virtual void [SetAuthPostData](#) (byte[] byteData)  
*Sets the data to be passed-on to the auth service via POST.*
- virtual void [SetAuthPostData](#) (Dictionary< string, object > dictData)  
*Sets data to be passed-on to the auth service as Json (Content-Type: "application/json") via Post.*
- virtual void [AddAuthParameter](#) (string key, string value)  
*Adds a key-value pair to the get-parameters used for Custom Auth (AuthGetParameters).*
- override string [ToString](#) ()  
*Transform this object into string.*
- [AuthenticationValues CopyTo](#) ([AuthenticationValues](#) copy)  
*Make a copy of the current object.*

## Properties

- [CustomAuthenticationType AuthType](#) [get, set]  
*The type of authentication provider that should be used. Defaults to None (no auth whatsoever).*
- string [AuthGetParameters](#) [get, set]  
*This string must contain any (http get) parameters expected by the used authentication service. By default, username and token.*
- object [AuthPostData](#) [get]  
*Data to be passed-on to the auth service via POST. Default: null (not sent). Either string or byte[] (see setters).*
- object [Token](#) [get, set]  
*Internal **Photon** token. After initial authentication, **Photon** provides a token for this client, subsequently used as (cached) validation.*
- string [UserId](#) [get, set]  
*The UserId should be a unique identifier per user. This is for finding friends, etc..*

### 8.3.1 Detailed Description

Container for user authentication in [Photon](#). Set AuthValues before you connect - all else is handled.

On [Photon](#), user authentication is optional but can be useful in many cases. If you want to FindFriends, a unique ID per user is very practical.

There are basically three options for user authentication: None at all, the client sets some UserId or you can use some account web-service to authenticate a user (and set the UserId server-side).

Custom Authentication lets you verify end-users by some kind of login or token. It sends those values to [Photon](#) which will verify them before granting access or disconnecting the client.

The AuthValues are sent in OpAuthenticate when you connect, so they must be set before you connect. If the AuthValues.UserId is null or empty when it's sent to the server, then the [Photon](#) Server assigns a UserId!

The [Photon](#) Cloud Dashboard will let you enable this feature and set important server values for it. <https://dashboard.photonengine.com>



## 8.3.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

### 8.3.2.1 AuthenticationValues() [1/2]

```
AuthenticationValues ( )
```

Creates empty auth values without any info.

### 8.3.2.2 AuthenticationValues() [2/2]

```
AuthenticationValues (
    string userId )
```

Creates minimal info about the user. If this is authenticated or not, depends on the set AuthType.

#### Parameters

<i>userId</i>	Some UserId to set in <a href="#">Photon</a> .
---------------	--

## 8.3.3 Member Function Documentation

### 8.3.3.1 AddAuthParameter()

```
virtual void AddAuthParameter (
    string key,
    string value ) [virtual]
```

Adds a key-value pair to the get-parameters used for Custom Auth (AuthGetParameters).

This method does uri-encoding for you.

#### Parameters

<i>key</i>	Key for the value to set.
<i>value</i>	Some value relevant for Custom Authentication.

### 8.3.3.2 CopyTo()

```
AuthenticationValues CopyTo (
    AuthenticationValues copy )
```

Make a copy of the current object.

#### Parameters

<i>copy</i>	The object to be copied into.
-------------	-------------------------------

#### Returns

The copied object.

### 8.3.3.3 SetAuthPostData() [1/3]

```
virtual void SetAuthPostData (
    byte[] byteData ) [virtual]
```

Sets the data to be passed-on to the auth service via POST.

AuthPostData is just one value. Each SetAuthPostData replaces any previous value. It can be either a string, a byte[] or a dictionary.

#### Parameters

<i>byteData</i>	Binary token / auth-data to pass on.
-----------------	--------------------------------------

### 8.3.3.4 SetAuthPostData() [2/3]

```
virtual void SetAuthPostData (
    Dictionary< string, object > dictData ) [virtual]
```

Sets data to be passed-on to the auth service as Json (Content-Type: "application/json") via Post.

AuthPostData is just one value. Each SetAuthPostData replaces any previous value. It can be either a string, a byte[] or a dictionary.

#### Parameters

<i>dictData</i>	A authentication-data dictionary will be converted to Json and passed to the Auth webservice via HTTP Post.
-----------------	---

### 8.3.3.5 SetAuthPostData() [3/3]

```
virtual void SetAuthPostData (
    string stringData ) [virtual]
```

Sets the data to be passed-on to the auth service via POST.

AuthPostData is just one value. Each SetAuthPostData replaces any previous value. It can be either a string, a byte[] or a dictionary.

#### Parameters

<i>stringData</i>	String data to be used in the body of the POST request. Null or empty string will set AuthPostData to null.
-------------------	---

### 8.3.3.6 ToString()

```
override string ToString ( )
```

Transform this object into string.

#### Returns

string representation of this object.

## 8.3.4 Property Documentation

### 8.3.4.1 AuthGetParameters

```
string AuthGetParameters [get], [set]
```

This string must contain any (http get) parameters expected by the used authentication service. By default, username and token.

Maps to operation parameter 216. Standard http get parameters are used here and passed on to the service that's defined in the server ([Photon](#) Cloud Dashboard).

### 8.3.4.2 AuthPostData

```
object AuthPostData [get]
```

Data to be passed-on to the auth service via POST. Default: null (not sent). Either string or byte[] (see setters).

Maps to operation parameter 214.

### 8.3.4.3 AuthType

```
CustomAuthenticationType AuthType [get], [set]
```

The type of authentication provider that should be used. Defaults to None (no auth whatsoever).

Several auth providers are available and [CustomAuthenticationType.Custom](#) can be used if you build your own service.

### 8.3.4.4 Token

```
object Token [get], [set]
```

Internal **Photon token**. After initial authentication, [Photon](#) provides a token for this client, subsequently used as (cached) validation.

Any token for custom authentication should be set via `SetAuthPostData` or `AddAuthParameter`.

### 8.3.4.5 UserId

```
string UserId [get], [set]
```

The UserId should be a unique identifier per user. This is for finding friends, etc..

See remarks of `AuthValues` for info about how this is set and used.

## 8.4 AuthenticationValues Class Reference

Container for user authentication in [Photon](#). Set `AuthValues` before you connect - all else is handled.

### Public Member Functions

- [AuthenticationValues](#) ()  
*Creates empty auth values without any info.*
- [AuthenticationValues](#) (string userId)  
*Creates minimal info about the user. If this is authenticated or not, depends on the set AuthType.*
- virtual void [SetAuthPostData](#) (string stringData)  
*Sets the data to be passed-on to the auth service via POST.*
- virtual void [SetAuthPostData](#) (byte[] byteData)  
*Sets the data to be passed-on to the auth service via POST.*
- virtual void [SetAuthPostData](#) (Dictionary< string, object > dictData)  
*Sets data to be passed-on to the auth service as Json (Content-Type: "application/json") via Post.*
- virtual void [AddAuthParameter](#) (string key, string value)  
*Adds a key-value pair to the get-parameters used for Custom Auth (AuthGetParameters).*
- override string [ToString](#) ()  
*Transform this object into string.*
- [AuthenticationValues CopyTo](#) ([AuthenticationValues](#) copy)  
*Make a copy of the current object.*

## Properties

- `CustomAuthenticationType AuthType` [get, set]  
The type of authentication provider that should be used. Defaults to None (no auth whatsoever).
- `string AuthGetParameters` [get, set]  
This string must contain any (http get) parameters expected by the used authentication service. By default, username and token.
- `object AuthPostData` [get]  
Data to be passed-on to the auth service via POST. Default: null (not sent). Either string or byte[] (see setters).
- `object Token` [get, set]  
Internal **Photon** token. After initial authentication, **Photon** provides a token for this client, subsequently used as (cached) validation.
- `string UserId` [get, set]  
The UserId should be a unique identifier per user. This is for finding friends, etc..

### 8.4.1 Detailed Description

Container for user authentication in **Photon**. Set AuthValues before you connect - all else is handled.

On **Photon**, user authentication is optional but can be useful in many cases. If you want to FindFriends, a unique ID per user is very practical.

There are basically three options for user authentication: None at all, the client sets some UserId or you can use some account web-service to authenticate a user (and set the UserId server-side).

Custom Authentication lets you verify end-users by some kind of login or token. It sends those values to **Photon** which will verify them before granting access or disconnecting the client.

The AuthValues are sent in OpAuthenticate when you connect, so they must be set before you connect. If the AuthValues.UserId is null or empty when it's sent to the server, then the **Photon** Server assigns a UserId!

The **Photon** Cloud Dashboard will let you enable this feature and set important server values for it. <https://dashboard.photonengine.com>

### 8.4.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

#### 8.4.2.1 AuthenticationValues() [1/2]

```
AuthenticationValues ( )
```

Creates empty auth values without any info.

#### 8.4.2.2 AuthenticationValues() [2/2]

```
AuthenticationValues (
    string userId )
```

Creates minimal info about the user. If this is authenticated or not, depends on the set AuthType.

## Parameters

<i>userId</i>	Some UserId to set in <a href="#">Photon</a> .
---------------	--

## 8.4.3 Member Function Documentation

### 8.4.3.1 AddAuthParameter()

```
virtual void AddAuthParameter (
    string key,
    string value ) [virtual]
```

Adds a key-value pair to the get-parameters used for Custom Auth (AuthGetParameters).

This method does uri-encoding for you.

## Parameters

<i>key</i>	Key for the value to set.
<i>value</i>	Some value relevant for Custom Authentication.

### 8.4.3.2 CopyTo()

```
AuthenticationValues CopyTo (
    AuthenticationValues copy )
```

Make a copy of the current object.

## Parameters

<i>copy</i>	The object to be copied into.
-------------	-------------------------------

## Returns

The copied object.

### 8.4.3.3 SetAuthPostData() [1/3]

```
virtual void SetAuthPostData (
    byte[] byteData ) [virtual]
```

Sets the data to be passed-on to the auth service via POST.

AuthPostData is just one value. Each SetAuthPostData replaces any previous value. It can be either a string, a byte[] or a dictionary.

#### Parameters

<i>byteData</i>	Binary token / auth-data to pass on.
-----------------	--------------------------------------

#### 8.4.3.4 SetAuthPostData() [2/3]

```
virtual void SetAuthPostData (
    Dictionary< string, object > dictData ) [virtual]
```

Sets data to be passed-on to the auth service as Json (Content-Type: "application/json") via Post.

AuthPostData is just one value. Each SetAuthPostData replaces any previous value. It can be either a string, a byte[] or a dictionary.

#### Parameters

<i>dictData</i>	A authentication-data dictionary will be converted to Json and passed to the Auth webservice via HTTP Post.
-----------------	---

#### 8.4.3.5 SetAuthPostData() [3/3]

```
virtual void SetAuthPostData (
    string stringData ) [virtual]
```

Sets the data to be passed-on to the auth service via POST.

AuthPostData is just one value. Each SetAuthPostData replaces any previous value. It can be either a string, a byte[] or a dictionary.

#### Parameters

<i>stringData</i>	String data to be used in the body of the POST request. Null or empty string will set AuthPostData to null.
-------------------	---

#### 8.4.3.6 ToString()

```
override string ToString ( )
```

Transform this object into string.

### Returns

String info about this object's values.

## 8.4.4 Property Documentation

### 8.4.4.1 AuthGetParameters

```
string AuthGetParameters [get], [set]
```

This string must contain any (http get) parameters expected by the used authentication service. By default, username and token.

Maps to operation parameter 216. Standard http get parameters are used here and passed on to the service that's defined in the server ([Photon](#) Cloud Dashboard).

### 8.4.4.2 AuthPostData

```
object AuthPostData [get]
```

Data to be passed-on to the auth service via POST. Default: null (not sent). Either string or byte[] (see setters).

Maps to operation parameter 214.

### 8.4.4.3 AuthType

```
CustomAuthenticationType AuthType [get], [set]
```

The type of authentication provider that should be used. Defaults to None (no auth whatsoever).

Several auth providers are available and [CustomAuthenticationType.Custom](#) can be used if you build your own service.

### 8.4.4.4 Token

```
object Token [get], [set]
```

Internal [Photon](#) token. After initial authentication, [Photon](#) provides a token for this client, subsequently used as (cached) validation.

Any token for custom authentication should be set via [SetAuthPostData](#) or [AddAuthParameter](#).

### 8.4.4.5 UserId

```
string UserId [get], [set]
```

The UserId should be a unique identifier per user. This is for finding friends, etc..

See remarks of [AuthValues](#) for info about how this is set and used.



## 8.5 ButtonInsideScrollList Class Reference

Button inside scroll list will stop scrolling ability of scrollRect container, so that when pressing down on a button and draggin up and down will not affect scrolling. this doesn't do anything if no scrollRect component found in Parent Hierarchy.

Inherits MonoBehaviour, IPointerDownHandler, and IPointerUpHandler.

### 8.5.1 Detailed Description

Button inside scroll list will stop scrolling ability of scrollRect container, so that when pressing down on a button and draggin up and down will not affect scrolling. this doesn't do anything if no scrollRect component found in Parent Hierarchy.

## 8.6 CellTree Class Reference

Represents the tree accessible from its root node.

### Public Member Functions

- [CellTree](#) ()  
*Default constructor.*
- [CellTree](#) ([CellTreeNode](#) root)  
*Constructor to define the root node.*

### Properties

- [CellTreeNode](#) [RootNode](#) [get]  
*Represents the root node of the cell tree.*

### 8.6.1 Detailed Description

Represents the tree accessible from its root node.

### 8.6.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

#### 8.6.2.1 CellTree() [1/2]

```
CellTree ( )
```

Default constructor.

#### 8.6.2.2 CellTree() [2/2]

```
CellTree (
    CellTreeNode root )
```

Constructor to define the root node.

## Parameters

<i>root</i>	The root node of the tree.
-------------	----------------------------

### 8.6.3 Property Documentation

#### 8.6.3.1 RootNode

`CellTreeNode` RootNode [get]

Represents the root node of the cell tree.

## 8.7 CellTreeNode Class Reference

Represents a single node of the tree.

### Public Types

- enum **ENodeType**

### Public Member Functions

- `CellTreeNode` ()  
*Default constructor.*
- `CellTreeNode` (byte id, ENodeType nodeType, `CellTreeNode` parent)  
*Constructor to define the ID and the node type as well as setting a parent node.*
- void `AddChild` (`CellTreeNode` child)  
*Adds the given child to the node.*
- void `Draw` ()  
*Draws the cell in the editor.*
- void `GetActiveCells` (List< byte > activeCells, bool yIsUpAxis, Vector3 position)  
*Gathers all cell IDs the player is currently inside or nearby.*
- bool `IsPointInsideCell` (bool yIsUpAxis, Vector3 point)  
*Checks if the given point is inside the cell.*
- bool `IsPointNearCell` (bool yIsUpAxis, Vector3 point)  
*Checks if the given point is near the cell.*

## Public Attributes

- byte `Id`  
*Represents the unique ID of the cell.*
- Vector3 `Center`  
*Represents the center, top-left or bottom-right position of the cell or the size of the cell.*
- ENodeType `NodeType`  
*Describes the current node type of the cell tree node.*
- CellTreeNode `Parent`  
*Reference to the parent node.*
- List< CellTreeNode > `Childs`  
*A list containing all child nodes.*

### 8.7.1 Detailed Description

Represents a single node of the tree.

### 8.7.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

#### 8.7.2.1 CellTreeNode() [1/2]

```
CellTreeNode ( )
```

Default constructor.

#### 8.7.2.2 CellTreeNode() [2/2]

```
CellTreeNode (
    byte id,
    ENodeType nodeType,
    CellTreeNode parent )
```

Constructor to define the ID and the node type as well as setting a parent node.

#### Parameters

<i>id</i>	The ID of the cell is used as the interest group.
<i>nodeType</i>	The node type of the cell tree node.
<i>parent</i>	The parent node of the cell tree node.

## 8.7.3 Member Function Documentation

### 8.7.3.1 AddChild()

```
void AddChild (
    CellTreeNode child )
```

Adds the given child to the node.

#### Parameters

<i>child</i>	The child which is added to the node.
--------------	---------------------------------------

### 8.7.3.2 Draw()

```
void Draw ( )
```

Draws the cell in the editor.

### 8.7.3.3 GetActiveCells()

```
void GetActiveCells (
    List< byte > activeCells,
    bool yIsUpAxis,
    Vector3 position )
```

Gathers all cell IDs the player is currently inside or nearby.

#### Parameters

<i>activeCells</i>	The list to add all cell IDs to the player is currently inside or nearby.
<i>yIsUpAxis</i>	Describes if the y-axis is used as up-axis.
<i>position</i>	The current position of the player.

### 8.7.3.4 IsPointInsideCell()

```
bool IsPointInsideCell (
    bool yIsUpAxis,
    Vector3 point )
```

Checks if the given point is inside the cell.

**Parameters**

<i>yIsUpAxis</i>	Describes if the y-axis is used as up-axis.
<i>point</i>	The point to check.

**Returns**

True if the point is inside the cell, false if the point is not inside the cell.

**8.7.3.5 IsPointNearCell()**

```
bool IsPointNearCell (
    bool yIsUpAxis,
    Vector3 point )
```

Checks if the given point is near the cell.

**Parameters**

<i>yIsUpAxis</i>	Describes if the y-axis is used as up-axis.
<i>point</i>	The point to check.

**Returns**

True if the point is near the cell, false if the point is too far away.

**8.7.4 Member Data Documentation****8.7.4.1 Center**

```
Vector3 Center
```

Represents the center, top-left or bottom-right position of the cell or the size of the cell.

**8.7.4.2 Childs**

```
List<CellTreeNode> Childs
```

A list containing all child nodes.

#### 8.7.4.3 Id

byte Id

Represents the unique ID of the cell.

#### 8.7.4.4 NodeType

ENodeType NodeType

Describes the current node type of the cell tree node.

#### 8.7.4.5 Parent

CellTreeNode Parent

Reference to the parent node.

## 8.8 ChannelCreationOptions Class Reference

### Static Public Attributes

- static [ChannelCreationOptions Default](#) = new [ChannelCreationOptions\(\)](#)  
*Default values of channel creation options.*

### Properties

- bool [PublishSubscribers](#) [get, set]  
*Whether or not the channel to be created will allow client to keep a list of users.*
- int [MaxSubscribers](#) [get, set]  
*Limit of the number of users subscribed to the channel to be created.*

### 8.8.1 Member Data Documentation

#### 8.8.1.1 Default

```
ChannelCreationOptions Default = new ChannelCreationOptions() [static]
```

Default values of channel creation options.

## 8.8.2 Property Documentation

### 8.8.2.1 MaxSubscribers

```
int MaxSubscribers [get], [set]
```

Limit of the number of users subscribed to the channel to be created.

### 8.8.2.2 PublishSubscribers

```
bool PublishSubscribers [get], [set]
```

Whether or not the channel to be created will allow client to keep a list of users.

## 8.9 ChannelWellKnownProperties Class Reference

### Static Public Attributes

- const byte **MaxSubscribers** = 255
- const byte **PublishSubscribers** = 254

## 8.10 ChatAppSettings Class Reference

Settings for [Photon](#) application(s) and the server to connect to.

### Public Attributes

- string [AppIdChat](#)  
*AppId for the [Chat](#) Api.*
- string [AppVersion](#)  
*The AppVersion can be used to identify builds and will split the AppId distinct "Virtual AppIds" (important for the users to find each other).*
- string [FixedRegion](#)  
*Can be set to any of the [Photon](#) Cloud's region names to directly connect to that region.*
- string [Server](#)  
*The address (hostname or IP) of the server to connect to.*
- ushort [Port](#)  
*If not null, this sets the port of the first [Photon](#) server to connect to (that will "forward" the client as needed).*
- ConnectionProtocol [Protocol](#) = ConnectionProtocol.Udp  
*The network level protocol to use.*
- bool [EnableProtocolFallback](#) = true  
*Enables a fallback to another protocol in case a connect to the Name Server fails.*
- DebugLevel [NetworkLogging](#) = DebugLevel.ERROR  
*Log level for the network lib.*



## Properties

- bool `IsDefaultNameServer` [get]  
*If true, the default nameserver address for the [Photon](#) Cloud should be used.*
- string `AppId` [get, set]  
*Available to not immediately break compatibility.*

### 8.10.1 Detailed Description

Settings for [Photon](#) application(s) and the server to connect to.

This is Serializable for Unity, so it can be included in ScriptableObject instances.

### 8.10.2 Member Data Documentation

#### 8.10.2.1 AppIdChat

```
string AppIdChat
```

AppId for the [Chat](#) Api.

#### 8.10.2.2 AppVersion

```
string AppVersion
```

The AppVersion can be used to identify builds and will split the AppId distinct "Virtual AppIds" (important for the users to find each other).

#### 8.10.2.3 EnableProtocolFallback

```
bool EnableProtocolFallback = true
```

Enables a fallback to another protocol in case a connect to the Name Server fails.

See: `LoadBalancingClient.EnableProtocolFallback`.

#### 8.10.2.4 FixedRegion

```
string FixedRegion
```

Can be set to any of the [Photon](#) Cloud's region names to directly connect to that region.

#### 8.10.2.5 NetworkLogging

```
LogLevel NetworkLogging = LogLevel.ERROR
```

Log level for the network lib.

#### 8.10.2.6 Port

```
ushort Port
```

If not null, this sets the port of the first [Photon](#) server to connect to (that will "forward" the client as needed).

#### 8.10.2.7 Protocol

```
ConnectionProtocol Protocol = ConnectionProtocol.Udp
```

The network level protocol to use.

#### 8.10.2.8 Server

```
string Server
```

The address (hostname or IP) of the server to connect to.

### 8.10.3 Property Documentation

#### 8.10.3.1 AppId

```
string AppId [get], [set]
```

Available to not immediately break compatibility.

#### 8.10.3.2 IsDefaultNameServer

```
bool IsDefaultNameServer [get]
```

If true, the default nameserver address for the [Photon](#) Cloud should be used.

## 8.11 ChatChannel Class Reference

A channel of communication in [Photon Chat](#), updated by [ChatClient](#) and provided as READ ONLY.

### Public Member Functions

- [ChatChannel](#) (string name)  
*Used internally to create new channels. This does NOT create a channel on the server! Use [ChatClient.Subscribe](#).*
- void [Add](#) (string sender, object message, int msgId)  
*Used internally to add messages to this channel.*
- void [Add](#) (string[] senders, object[] messages, int lastMsgId)  
*Used internally to add messages to this channel.*
- void [TruncateMessages](#) ()  
*Reduces the number of locally cached messages in this channel to the [MessageLimit](#) (if set).*
- void [ClearMessages](#) ()  
*Clear the local cache of messages currently stored. This frees memory but doesn't affect the server.*
- string [ToStringMessages](#) ()  
*Provides a string-representation of all messages in this channel.*

### Public Attributes

- readonly string [Name](#)  
*Name of the channel (used to subscribe and unsubscribe).*
- readonly List< string > [Senders](#) = new List<string>()  
*Senders of messages in chronological order. Senders and Messages refer to each other by index. Senders[x] is the sender of Messages[x].*
- readonly List< object > [Messages](#) = new List<object>()  
*Messages in chronological order. Senders and Messages refer to each other by index. Senders[x] is the sender of Messages[x].*
- int [MessageLimit](#)  
*If greater than 0, this channel will limit the number of messages, that it caches locally.*
- int [ChannelID](#)  
*Unique channel ID.*
- readonly HashSet< string > [Subscribers](#) = new HashSet<string>()  
*Subscribed users.*

### Properties

- bool [IsPrivate](#) [get, set]  
*Is this a private 1:1 channel?*
- int [MessageCount](#) [get]  
*Count of messages this client still buffers/knows for this channel.*
- int [LastMsgId](#) [get, protected set]  
*ID of the last message received.*
- bool [PublishSubscribers](#) [get, protected set]  
*Whether or not this channel keeps track of the list of its subscribers.*
- int [MaxSubscribers](#) [get, protected set]  
*Maximum number of channel subscribers. 0 means infinite.*

### 8.11.1 Detailed Description

A channel of communication in [Photon Chat](#), updated by [ChatClient](#) and provided as READ ONLY.

Contains messages and senders to use (read!) and display by your GUI. Access these by: [ChatClient.PublicChannels](#)  
[ChatClient.PrivateChannels](#)

### 8.11.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

#### 8.11.2.1 ChatChannel()

```
ChatChannel (
    string name )
```

Used internally to create new channels. This does NOT create a channel on the server! Use [ChatClient.Subscribe](#).

### 8.11.3 Member Function Documentation

#### 8.11.3.1 Add() [1/2]

```
void Add (
    string sender,
    object message,
    int msgId )
```

Used internally to add messages to this channel.

#### 8.11.3.2 Add() [2/2]

```
void Add (
    string[] senders,
    object[] messages,
    int lastMsgId )
```

Used internally to add messages to this channel.

### 8.11.3.3 ClearMessages()

```
void ClearMessages ( )
```

Clear the local cache of messages currently stored. This frees memory but doesn't affect the server.

### 8.11.3.4 ToStringMessages()

```
string ToStringMessages ( )
```

Provides a string-representation of all messages in this channel.

#### Returns

All known messages in format "Sender: Message", line by line.

### 8.11.3.5 TruncateMessages()

```
void TruncateMessages ( )
```

Reduces the number of locally cached messages in this channel to the MessageLimit (if set).

## 8.11.4 Member Data Documentation

### 8.11.4.1 ChannelID

```
int ChannelID
```

Unique channel ID.

### 8.11.4.2 MessageLimit

```
int MessageLimit
```

If greater than 0, this channel will limit the number of messages, that it caches locally.

#### 8.11.4.3 Messages

```
readonly List<object> Messages = new List<object>()
```

Messages in chronological order. Senders and Messages refer to each other by index. Senders[x] is the sender of Messages[x].

#### 8.11.4.4 Name

```
readonly string Name
```

Name of the channel (used to subscribe and unsubscribe).

#### 8.11.4.5 Senders

```
readonly List<string> Senders = new List<string>()
```

Senders of messages in chronological order. Senders and Messages refer to each other by index. Senders[x] is the sender of Messages[x].

#### 8.11.4.6 Subscribers

```
readonly HashSet<string> Subscribers = new HashSet<string>()
```

Subscribed users.

### 8.11.5 Property Documentation

#### 8.11.5.1 IsPrivate

```
bool IsPrivate [get], [set]
```

Is this a private 1:1 channel?

### 8.11.5.2 LastMsgId

```
int LastMsgId [get], [protected set]
```

ID of the last message received.

### 8.11.5.3 MaxSubscribers

```
int MaxSubscribers [get], [protected set]
```

Maximum number of channel subscribers. 0 means infinite.

### 8.11.5.4 MessageCount

```
int MessageCount [get]
```

Count of messages this client still buffers/knows for this channel.

### 8.11.5.5 PublishSubscribers

```
bool PublishSubscribers [get], [protected set]
```

Whether or not this channel keeps track of the list of its subscribers.

## 8.12 ChatClient Class Reference

Central class of the [Photon Chat](#) API to connect, handle channels and messages.

Inherits IPhotonPeerListener.

## Public Member Functions

- bool [CanChatInChannel](#) (string channelName)  
*Checks if this client is ready to publish messages inside a public channel.*
- [ChatClient](#) ([IChatClientListener](#) listener, [ConnectionProtocol](#) protocol=[ConnectionProtocol.Udp](#))  
*Chat client constructor.*
- bool **ConnectUsingSettings** ([ChatAppSettings](#) appSettings)
- bool **Connect** (string appId, string appVersion, [AuthenticationValues](#) authValues)  
*Connects this client to the [Photon Chat](#) Cloud service, which will also authenticate the user (and set a UserId).*
- bool **ConnectAndSetStatus** (string appId, string appVersion, [AuthenticationValues](#) authValues, int status=[ChatUserStatus.Online](#), object message=null)  
*Connects this client to the [Photon Chat](#) Cloud service, which will also authenticate the user (and set a UserId). This also sets an online status once connected. By default it will set user status to [ChatUserStatus.Online](#). See [SetOnlineStatus\(int,object\)](#) for more information.*
- void **Service** ()  
*Must be called regularly to keep connection between client and server alive and to process incoming messages.*
- void **SendAcksOnly** ()  
*Obsolete: Better use [UseBackgroundWorkerForSending](#) and [Service\(\)](#).*
- void **Disconnect** ([ChatDisconnectCause](#) cause=[ChatDisconnectCause.DisconnectByClientLogic](#))  
*Disconnects from the [Chat](#) Server by sending a "disconnect command", which prevents a timeout server-side.*
- void **StopThread** ()  
*Locally shuts down the connection to the [Chat](#) Server. This resets states locally but the server will have to timeout this peer.*
- bool **Subscribe** (string[] channels)  
*Sends operation to subscribe to a list of channels by name.*
- bool **Subscribe** (string[] channels, int[] lastMsgIds)  
*Sends operation to subscribe to a list of channels by name and possibly retrieve messages we did not receive while unsubscribed.*
- bool **Subscribe** (string[] channels, int messagesFromHistory)  
*Sends operation to subscribe client to channels, optionally fetching a number of messages from the cache.*
- bool **Unsubscribe** (string[] channels)  
*Unsubscribes from a list of channels, which stops getting messages from those.*
- bool **PublishMessage** (string channelName, object message, bool forwardAsWebhook=false)  
*Sends a message to a public channel which this client subscribed to.*
- bool **SendPrivateMessage** (string target, object message, bool forwardAsWebhook=false)  
*Sends a private message to a single target user. Calls [OnPrivateMessage](#) on the receiving client.*
- bool **SendPrivateMessage** (string target, object message, bool encrypt, bool forwardAsWebhook)  
*Sends a private message to a single target user. Calls [OnPrivateMessage](#) on the receiving client.*
- bool **SetOnlineStatus** (int status)  
*Sets the user's status without changing your status-message.*
- bool **SetOnlineStatus** (int status, object message)  
*Sets the user's status without changing your status-message.*
- bool **AddFriends** (string[] friends)  
*Adds friends to a list on the [Chat](#) Server which will send you status updates for those.*
- bool **RemoveFriends** (string[] friends)  
*Removes the provided entries from the list on the [Chat](#) Server and stops their status updates.*
- string **GetPrivateChannelNameByUser** (string userName)  
*Get you the (locally used) channel name for the chat between this client and another user.*
- bool **TryGetChannel** (string channelName, bool isPrivate, out [ChatChannel](#) channel)  
*Simplified access to either private or public channels by name.*
- bool **TryGetChannel** (string channelName, out [ChatChannel](#) channel)  
*Simplified access to all channels by name. Checks public channels first, then private ones.*



- bool [TryGetPrivateChannelByUser](#) (string userId, out [ChatChannel](#) channel)  
*Simplified access to private channels by target user.*
- bool [Subscribe](#) (string channel, int lastMsgId=0, int messagesFromHistory=-1, [ChannelCreationOptions](#) creationOptions=null)  
*Subscribe to a single channel and optionally sets its well-know channel properties in case the channel is created.*

## Public Attributes

- int [MessageLimit](#)  
*If greater than 0, new channels will limit the number of messages they cache locally.*
- int [PrivateChatHistoryLength](#) = -1  
*Limits the number of messages from private channel histories.*
- readonly Dictionary< string, [ChatChannel](#) > [PublicChannels](#)  
*Public channels this client is subscribed to.*
- readonly Dictionary< string, [ChatChannel](#) > [PrivateChannels](#)  
*Private channels in which this client has exchanged messages.*
- [ChatPeer](#) chatPeer = null  
*The [Chat](#) Peer used by this client.*

## Static Public Attributes

- const int [DefaultMaxSubscribers](#) = 100  
*Default maximum value possible for [ChatChannel.MaxSubscribers](#) when [ChatChannel.PublishSubscribers](#) is enabled*

## Properties

- bool [EnableProtocolFallback](#) [get, set]  
*Enables a fallback to another protocol in case a connect to the Name Server fails.*
- string [NameServerAddress](#) [get]  
*The address of last connected Name Server.*
- string [FrontendAddress](#) [get]  
*The address of the actual chat server assigned from NameServer. Public for read only.*
- string [ChatRegion](#) [get, set]  
*Settable only before you connect! Defaults to "EU".*
- [ChatState](#) State [get]  
*Current state of the [ChatClient](#). Also use CanChat.*
- [ChatDisconnectCause](#) [DisconnectedCause](#) [get]  
*Disconnection cause. Check this inside [IChatClientListener.OnDisconnected](#).*
- bool [CanChat](#) [get]  
*Checks if this client is ready to send messages.*
- string [AppVersion](#) [get]  
*The version of your client. A new version also creates a new "virtual app" to separate players from older client versions.*
- string [AppId](#) [get]  
*The AppID as assigned from the [Photon](#) Cloud.*
- [AuthenticationValues](#) [AuthValues](#) [get, set]  
*Settable only before you connect!*
- string? [UserId](#) [get]  
*The unique ID of a user/person, stored in [AuthValues.UserId](#). Set it before you connect.*

- bool [UseBackgroundWorkerForSending](#) [get, set]  
*Defines if a background thread will call `SendOutgoingCommands`, while your code calls `Service` to dispatch received messages.*
- ConnectionProtocol? [TransportProtocol](#) [get, set]  
*Exposes the `TransportProtocol` of the used `PhotonPeer`. Settable while not connected.*
- Dictionary< ConnectionProtocol, Type > [SocketImplementationConfig](#) [get]  
*Defines which `IPhotonSocket` class to use per `ConnectionProtocol`.*
- DebugLevel [DebugOut](#) [get, set]  
*Sets the level (and amount) of debug output provided by the library.*

### 8.12.1 Detailed Description

Central class of the [Photon Chat](#) API to connect, handle channels and messages.

This class must be instantiated with a [IChatClientListener](#) instance to get the callbacks. Integrate it into your game loop by calling `Service` regularly. If the target platform supports `Threads/Tasks`, set `UseBackgroundWorkerForSending` = true, to let the [ChatClient](#) keep the connection by sending from an independent thread.

Call `Connect` with an `AppId` that is setup as [Photon Chat](#) application. Note: `Connect` covers multiple messages between this client and the servers. A short workflow will connect you to a chat server.

Each [ChatClient](#) resembles a user in chat (set in `Connect`). Each user automatically subscribes a channel for incoming private messages and can message any other user privately. Before you publish messages in any non-private channel, that channel must be subscribed.

`PublicChannels` is a list of subscribed channels, containing messages and senders. `PrivateChannels` contains all incoming and sent private messages.

### 8.12.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

#### 8.12.2.1 ChatClient()

```
ChatClient (
    IChatClientListener listener,
    ConnectionProtocol protocol = ConnectionProtocol.Udp )
```

[Chat](#) client constructor.

#### Parameters

<i>listener</i>	The chat listener implementation.
<i>protocol</i>	Connection protocol to be used by this client. Default is <code>ConnectionProtocol.Udp</code> .

### 8.12.3 Member Function Documentation

### 8.12.3.1 AddFriends()

```
bool AddFriends (
    string[] friends )
```

Adds friends to a list on the [Chat](#) Server which will send you status updates for those.

AddFriends and RemoveFriends enable clients to handle their friend list in the [Photon Chat](#) server. Having users on your friends list gives you access to their current online status (and whatever info your client sets in it).

Each user can set an online status consisting of an integer and an arbitrary (serializable) object. The object can be null, Hashtable, object[] or anything else [Photon](#) can serialize.

The status is published automatically to friends (anyone who set your user ID with AddFriends).

[Photon](#) flushes friends-list when a chat client disconnects, so it has to be set each time. If your community API gives you access to online status already, you could filter and set online friends in AddFriends.

Actual friend relations are not persistent and have to be stored outside of [Photon](#).

#### Parameters

<i>friends</i>	Array of friend userIDs.
----------------	--------------------------

#### Returns

If the operation could be sent.

### 8.12.3.2 CanChatInChannel()

```
bool CanChatInChannel (
    string channelName )
```

Checks if this client is ready to publish messages inside a public channel.

#### Parameters

<i>channelName</i>	The channel to do the check with.
--------------------	-----------------------------------

#### Returns

Whether or not this client is ready to publish messages inside the public channel with the specified channel↔ Name.

### 8.12.3.3 Connect()

```
bool Connect (
    string appId,
```

```
string appVersion,
AuthenticationValues authValues )
```

Connects this client to the [Photon Chat](#) Cloud service, which will also authenticate the user (and set a UserId).

#### Parameters

<i>appld</i>	Get your <a href="#">Photon Chat</a> Appld from the <a href="#">Dashboard</a> .
<i>appVersion</i>	Any version string you make up. Used to separate users and variants of your clients, which might be incompatible.
<i>authValues</i>	Values for authentication. You can leave this null, if you set a UserId before. If you set authValues, they will override any UserId set before.

#### Returns

#### 8.12.3.4 ConnectAndSetStatus()

```
bool ConnectAndSetStatus (
    string appId,
    string appVersion,
    AuthenticationValues authValues,
    int status = ChatUserStatus.Online,
    object message = null )
```

Connects this client to the [Photon Chat](#) Cloud service, which will also authenticate the user (and set a UserId). This also sets an online status once connected. By default it will set user status to [ChatUserStatus.Online](#). See [SetOnlineStatus\(int,object\)](#) for more information.

#### Parameters

<i>appld</i>	Get your <a href="#">Photon Chat</a> Appld from the <a href="#">Dashboard</a> .
<i>appVersion</i>	Any version string you make up. Used to separate users and variants of your clients, which might be incompatible.
<i>authValues</i>	Values for authentication. You can leave this null, if you set a UserId before. If you set authValues, they will override any UserId set before.
<i>status</i>	User status to set when connected. Predefined states are in class <a href="#">ChatUserStatus</a> . Other values can be used at will.
<i>message</i>	Optional status Also sets a status-message which your friends can get.

#### Returns

If the connection attempt could be sent at all.

### 8.12.3.5 Disconnect()

```
void Disconnect (
    ChatDisconnectCause cause = ChatDisconnectCause.DisconnectByClientLogic )
```

Disconnects from the [Chat](#) Server by sending a "disconnect command", which prevents a timeout server-side.

### 8.12.3.6 GetPrivateChannelNameByUser()

```
string GetPrivateChannelNameByUser (
    string userName )
```

Get you the (locally used) channel name for the chat between this client and another user.

#### Parameters

<i>userName</i>	Remote user's name or UserId.
-----------------	-------------------------------

#### Returns

The (locally used) channel name for a private channel.

Do not subscribe to this channel. Private channels do not need to be explicitly subscribed to. Use this for debugging purposes mainly.

### 8.12.3.7 PublishMessage()

```
bool PublishMessage (
    string channelName,
    object message,
    bool forwardAsWebhook = false )
```

Sends a message to a public channel which this client subscribed to.

Before you publish to a channel, you have to subscribe it. Everyone in that channel will get the message.

#### Parameters

<i>channelName</i>	Name of the channel to publish to.
<i>message</i>	Your message (string or any serializable data).
<i>forwardAsWebhook</i>	Optionally, public messages can be forwarded as webhooks. Configure webhooks for your <a href="#">Chat</a> app to use this.

#### Returns

False if the client is not yet ready to send messages.

### 8.12.3.8 RemoveFriends()

```
bool RemoveFriends (
    string[] friends )
```

Removes the provided entries from the list on the [Chat](#) Server and stops their status updates.

[Photon](#) flushes friends-list when a chat client disconnects. Unless you want to remove individual entries, you don't have to RemoveFriends.

AddFriends and RemoveFriends enable clients to handle their friend list in the [Photon Chat](#) server. Having users on your friends list gives you access to their current online status (and whatever info your client sets in it).

Each user can set an online status consisting of an integer and an arbitrary (serializable) object. The object can be null, Hashtable, object[] or anything else [Photon](#) can serialize.

The status is published automatically to friends (anyone who set your user ID with AddFriends).

[Photon](#) flushes friends-list when a chat client disconnects, so it has to be set each time. If your community API gives you access to online status already, you could filter and set online friends in AddFriends.

Actual friend relations are not persistent and have to be stored outside of [Photon](#).

AddFriends and RemoveFriends enable clients to handle their friend list in the [Photon Chat](#) server. Having users on your friends list gives you access to their current online status (and whatever info your client sets in it).

Each user can set an online status consisting of an integer and an arbitrary (serializable) object. The object can be null, Hashtable, object[] or anything else [Photon](#) can serialize.

The status is published automatically to friends (anyone who set your user ID with AddFriends).

Actual friend relations are not persistent and have to be stored outside of [Photon](#).

#### Parameters

<i>friends</i>	Array of friend userIDs.
----------------	--------------------------

#### Returns

If the operation could be sent.

### 8.12.3.9 SendAcksOnly()

```
void SendAcksOnly ( )
```

Obsolete: Better use UseBackgroundWorkerForSending and [Service\(\)](#).

### 8.12.3.10 SendPrivateMessage() [1/2]

```
bool SendPrivateMessage (
    string target,
    object message,
    bool encrypt,
    bool forwardAsWebhook )
```

Sends a private message to a single target user. Calls OnPrivateMessage on the receiving client.

#### Parameters

<i>target</i>	Username to send this message to.
<i>message</i>	The message you want to send. Can be a simple string or anything serializable.
<i>encrypt</i>	Optionally, private messages can be encrypted. Encryption is not end-to-end as the server decrypts the message.
<i>forwardAsWebhook</i>	Optionally, private messages can be forwarded as webhooks. Configure webhooks for your <a href="#">Chat</a> app to use this.

#### Returns

True if this clients can send the message to the server.

### 8.12.3.11 SendPrivateMessage() [2/2]

```
bool SendPrivateMessage (
    string target,
    object message,
    bool forwardAsWebhook = false )
```

Sends a private message to a single target user. Calls OnPrivateMessage on the receiving client.

#### Parameters

<i>target</i>	Username to send this message to.
<i>message</i>	The message you want to send. Can be a simple string or anything serializable.
<i>forwardAsWebhook</i>	Optionally, private messages can be forwarded as webhooks. Configure webhooks for your <a href="#">Chat</a> app to use this.

#### Returns

True if this clients can send the message to the server.

### 8.12.3.12 Service()

```
void Service ( )
```

Must be called regularly to keep connection between client and server alive and to process incoming messages.

This method limits the effort it does automatically using the private variable `msDeltaForServiceCalls`. That value is lower for connect and multiplied by 4 when chat-server connection is ready.

### 8.12.3.13 SetOnlineStatus() [1/2]

```
bool SetOnlineStatus (
    int status )
```

Sets the user's status without changing your status-message.

The predefined status values can be found in class [ChatUserStatus](#). State [ChatUserStatus.Invisible](#) will make you offline for everyone and send no message.

You can set custom values in the status integer. Aside from the pre-configured ones, all states will be considered visible and online. Else, no one would see the custom state.

This overload does not change the set message.

#### Parameters

<i>status</i>	Predefined states are in class <a href="#">ChatUserStatus</a> . Other values can be used at will.
---------------	---

#### Returns

True if the operation gets called on the server.

### 8.12.3.14 SetOnlineStatus() [2/2]

```
bool SetOnlineStatus (
    int status,
    object message )
```

Sets the user's status without changing your status-message.

The predefined status values can be found in class [ChatUserStatus](#). State [ChatUserStatus.Invisible](#) will make you offline for everyone and send no message.

You can set custom values in the status integer. Aside from the pre-configured ones, all states will be considered visible and online. Else, no one would see the custom state.

The message object can be anything that [Photon](#) can serialize, including (but not limited to) Hashtable, object[] and string. This value is defined by your own conventions.

#### Parameters

<i>status</i>	Predefined states are in class <a href="#">ChatUserStatus</a> . Other values can be used at will.
<i>message</i>	Also sets a status-message which your friends can get.



**Returns**

True if the operation gets called on the server.

**8.12.3.15 StopThread()**

```
void StopThread ( )
```

Locally shuts down the connection to the [Chat](#) Server. This resets states locally but the server will have to timeout this peer.

**8.12.3.16 Subscribe() [1/4]**

```
bool Subscribe (
    string channel,
    int lastMsgId = 0,
    int messagesFromHistory = -1,
    ChannelCreationOptions creationOptions = null )
```

Subscribe to a single channel and optionally sets its well-know channel properties in case the channel is created.

**Parameters**

<i>channel</i>	name of the channel to subscribe to
<i>lastMsgId</i>	ID of the last received message from this channel when re subscribing to receive only missed messages, default is 0
<i>messagesFromHistory</i>	how many missed messages to receive from history, default is -1 (available history). 0 will get you no items. Positive values are capped by a server side limit.
<i>creationOptions</i>	options to be used in case the channel to subscribe to will be created.

**Returns****8.12.3.17 Subscribe() [2/4]**

```
bool Subscribe (
    string[] channels )
```

Sends operation to subscribe to a list of channels by name.

**Parameters**

<i>channels</i>	List of channels to subscribe to. Avoid null or empty values.
-----------------	---

**Returns**

If the operation could be sent at all (Example: Fails if not connected to [Chat](#) Server).

**8.12.3.18 Subscribe()** [3/4]

```
bool Subscribe (
    string[] channels,
    int messagesFromHistory )
```

Sends operation to subscribe client to channels, optionally fetching a number of messages from the cache.

Subscribes channels will forward new messages to this user. Use PublishMessage to do so. The messages cache is limited but can be useful to get into ongoing conversations, if that's needed.

**Parameters**

<i>channels</i>	List of channels to subscribe to. Avoid null or empty values.
<i>messagesFromHistory</i>	0: no history. 1 and higher: number of messages in history. -1: all available history.

**Returns**

If the operation could be sent at all (Example: Fails if not connected to [Chat](#) Server).

**8.12.3.19 Subscribe()** [4/4]

```
bool Subscribe (
    string[] channels,
    int[] lastMsgIds )
```

Sends operation to subscribe to a list of channels by name and possibly retrieve messages we did not receive while unsubscribed.

**Parameters**

<i>channels</i>	List of channels to subscribe to. Avoid null or empty values.
<i>lastMsgIds</i>	ID of last message received per channel. Useful when re subscribing to receive only messages we missed.

**Returns**

If the operation could be sent at all (Example: Fails if not connected to [Chat](#) Server).

### 8.12.3.20 TryGetChannel() [1/2]

```
bool TryGetChannel (
    string channelName,
    bool isPrivate,
    out ChatChannel channel )
```

Simplified access to either private or public channels by name.

#### Parameters

<i>channelName</i>	Name of the channel to get. For private channels, the channel-name is composed of both user's names.
<i>isPrivate</i>	Define if you expect a private or public channel.
<i>channel</i>	Out parameter gives you the found channel, if any.

#### Returns

True if the channel was found.

Public channels exist only when subscribed to them. Private channels exist only when at least one message is exchanged with the target user privately.

### 8.12.3.21 TryGetChannel() [2/2]

```
bool TryGetChannel (
    string channelName,
    out ChatChannel channel )
```

Simplified access to all channels by name. Checks public channels first, then private ones.

#### Parameters

<i>channelName</i>	Name of the channel to get.
<i>channel</i>	Out parameter gives you the found channel, if any.

#### Returns

True if the channel was found.

Public channels exist only when subscribed to them. Private channels exist only when at least one message is exchanged with the target user privately.

### 8.12.3.22 TryGetPrivateChannelByUser()

```
bool TryGetPrivateChannelByUser (
    string userId,
    out ChatChannel channel )
```

Simplified access to private channels by target user.

**Parameters**

<i>userId</i>	UserId of the target user in the private channel.
<i>channel</i>	Out parameter gives you the found channel, if any.

**Returns**

True if the channel was found.

**8.12.3.23 Unsubscribe()**

```
bool Unsubscribe (
    string[] channels )
```

Unsubscribes from a list of channels, which stops getting messages from those.

The client will remove these channels from the PublicChannels dictionary once the server sent a response to this request.

The request will be sent to the server and [IChatClientListener.OnUnsubscribed](#) gets called when the server actually removed the channel subscriptions.

Unsubscribe will fail if you include null or empty channel names.

**Parameters**

<i>channels</i>	Names of channels to unsubscribe.
-----------------	-----------------------------------

**Returns**

False, if not connected to a chat server.

**8.12.4 Member Data Documentation****8.12.4.1 chatPeer**

```
ChatPeer chatPeer = null
```

The [Chat](#) Peer used by this client.

#### 8.12.4.2 DefaultMaxSubscribers

```
const int DefaultMaxSubscribers = 100 [static]
```

Default maximum value possible for [ChatChannel.MaxSubscribers](#) when [ChatChannel.PublishSubscribers](#) is enabled

#### 8.12.4.3 MessageLimit

```
int MessageLimit
```

If greater than 0, new channels will limit the number of messages they cache locally.

This can be useful to limit the amount of memory used by chats. You can set a MessageLimit per channel but this value gets applied to new ones.

Note: Changing this value, does not affect ChatChannels that are already in use!

#### 8.12.4.4 PrivateChannels

```
readonly Dictionary<string, ChatChannel> PrivateChannels
```

Private channels in which this client has exchanged messages.

#### 8.12.4.5 PrivateChatHistoryLength

```
int PrivateChatHistoryLength = -1
```

Limits the number of messages from private channel histories.

This is applied to all private channels on reconnect, as there is no explicit re-joining private channels.

Default is -1, which gets available messages up to a maximum set by the server.

A value of 0 gets you zero messages.

The server's limit of messages may be lower. If so, the server's value will overrule this.

#### 8.12.4.6 PublicChannels

```
readonly Dictionary<string, ChatChannel> PublicChannels
```

Public channels this client is subscribed to.

### 8.12.5 Property Documentation

#### 8.12.5.1 AppId

```
string AppId [get]
```

The AppID as assigned from the [Photon](#) Cloud.

#### 8.12.5.2 AppVersion

```
string AppVersion [get]
```

The version of your client. A new version also creates a new "virtual app" to separate players from older client versions.

#### 8.12.5.3 AuthValues

```
AuthenticationValues AuthValues [get], [set]
```

Settable only before you connect!

#### 8.12.5.4 CanChat

```
bool CanChat [get]
```

Checks if this client is ready to send messages.

#### 8.12.5.5 ChatRegion

```
string ChatRegion [get], [set]
```

Settable only before you connect! Defaults to "EU".

#### 8.12.5.6 DebugOut

```
DebugLevel DebugOut [get], [set]
```

Sets the level (and amount) of debug output provided by the library.

This affects the callbacks to [IChatClientListener.DebugReturn](#). Default Level: Error.

### 8.12.5.7 DisconnectedCause

`ChatDisconnectCause` `DisconnectedCause` [get]

Disconnection cause. Check this inside [IChatClientListener.OnDisconnected](#).

### 8.12.5.8 EnableProtocolFallback

`bool` `EnableProtocolFallback` [get], [set]

Enables a fallback to another protocol in case a connect to the Name Server fails.

When connecting to the Name Server fails for a first time, the client will select an alternative network protocol and re-try to connect.

The fallback will use the default Name Server port as defined by `ProtocolToNameServerPort`.

The fallback for TCP is UDP. All other protocols fallback to TCP.

### 8.12.5.9 FrontendAddress

`string` `FrontendAddress` [get]

The address of the actual chat server assigned from `NameServer`. Public for read only.

### 8.12.5.10 NameServerAddress

`string` `NameServerAddress` [get]

The address of last connected Name Server.

### 8.12.5.11 SocketImplementationConfig

`Dictionary<ConnectionProtocol, Type>` `SocketImplementationConfig` [get]

Defines which `IPhotonSocket` class to use per `ConnectionProtocol`.

Several platforms have special Socket implementations and slightly different APIs. To accomodate this, switching the socket implementation for a network protocol was made available. By default, UDP and TCP have socket implementations assigned.

You only need to set the `SocketImplementationConfig` once, after creating a `PhotonPeer` and before connecting. If you switch the `TransportProtocol`, the correct implementation is being used.

#### 8.12.5.12 State

`ChatState` State [get]

Current state of the [ChatClient](#). Also use CanChat.

#### 8.12.5.13 TransportProtocol

`ConnectionProtocol?` TransportProtocol [get], [set]

Exposes the TransportProtocol of the used PhotonPeer. Settable while not connected.

#### 8.12.5.14 UseBackgroundWorkerForSending

`bool` UseBackgroundWorkerForSending [get], [set]

Defines if a background thread will call `SendOutgoingCommands`, while your code calls `Service` to dispatch received messages.

The benefit of using a background thread to call `SendOutgoingCommands` is this:

Even if your game logic is being paused, the background thread will keep the connection to the server up. On a lower level, acknowledgements and pings will prevent a server-side timeout while (e.g.) Unity loads assets.

Your game logic still has to call `Service` regularly, or else incoming messages are not dispatched. As this typically triggers UI updates, it's easier to call `Service` from the main/UI thread.

#### 8.12.5.15 UserId

`string?` UserId [get]

The unique ID of a user/person, stored in `AuthValues.UserId`. Set it before you connect.

This value wraps `AuthValues.UserId`. It's not a nickname and we assume users with the same `userId` are the same person.

### 8.13 ChatEventCode Class Reference

Wraps up internally used constants in [Photon Chat](#) events. You don't have to use them directly usually.



## Static Public Attributes

- const byte [ChatMessages](#) = 0  
(0) Event code for messages published in public channels.
- const byte [Users](#) = 1  
(1) Not Used.
- const byte [PrivateMessage](#) = 2  
(2) Event code for messages published in private channels
- const byte [FriendsList](#) = 3  
(3) Not Used.
- const byte [StatusUpdate](#) = 4  
(4) Event code for status updates.
- const byte [Subscribe](#) = 5  
(5) Event code for subscription acks.
- const byte [Unsubscribe](#) = 6  
(6) Event code for unsubscribe acks.
- const byte [PropertiesChanged](#) = 7  
(7) Event code for properties update.
- const byte [UserSubscribed](#) = 8  
(8) Event code for new user subscription to a channel where [ChatChannel.PublishSubscribers](#) is enabled.
- const byte [UserUnsubscribed](#) = 9  
(9) Event code for when user unsubscribes from a channel where [ChatChannel.PublishSubscribers](#) is enabled.
- const byte [ErrorInfo](#) = 10  
(10) Event code for when the server sends an error to the client.

### 8.13.1 Detailed Description

Wraps up internally used constants in [Photon Chat](#) events. You don't have to use them directly usually.

### 8.13.2 Member Data Documentation

#### 8.13.2.1 ChatMessages

```
const byte ChatMessages = 0 [static]
```

(0) Event code for messages published in public channels.

#### 8.13.2.2 ErrorInfo

```
const byte ErrorInfo = 10 [static]
```

(10) Event code for when the server sends an error to the client.

This is currently only used by [Chat](#) WebHooks.

### 8.13.2.3 FriendsList

```
const byte FriendsList = 3 [static]
```

(3) Not Used.

### 8.13.2.4 PrivateMessage

```
const byte PrivateMessage = 2 [static]
```

(2) Event code for messages published in private channels

### 8.13.2.5 PropertiesChanged

```
const byte PropertiesChanged = 7 [static]
```

(7) Event code for properties update.

### 8.13.2.6 StatusUpdate

```
const byte StatusUpdate = 4 [static]
```

(4) Event code for status updates.

### 8.13.2.7 Subscribe

```
const byte Subscribe = 5 [static]
```

(5) Event code for subscription acks.

### 8.13.2.8 Unsubscribe

```
const byte Unsubscribe = 6 [static]
```

(6) Event code for unsubscribe acks.

### 8.13.2.9 Users

```
const byte Users = 1 [static]
```

(1) Not Used.

### 8.13.2.10 UserSubscribed

```
const byte UserSubscribed = 8 [static]
```

(8) Event code for new user subscription to a channel where [ChatChannel.PublishSubscribers](#) is enabled.

### 8.13.2.11 UserUnsubscribed

```
const byte UserUnsubscribed = 9 [static]
```

(9) Event code for when user unsubscribes from a channel where [ChatChannel.PublishSubscribers](#) is enabled.

## 8.14 ChatOperationCode Class Reference

Wraps up codes for operations used internally in [Photon Chat](#). You don't have to use them directly usually.

### Static Public Attributes

- const byte [Authenticate](#) = 230  
*(230) Operation Authenticate.*
- const byte [Subscribe](#) = 0  
*(0) Operation to subscribe to chat channels.*
- const byte [Unsubscribe](#) = 1  
*(1) Operation to unsubscribe from chat channels.*
- const byte [Publish](#) = 2  
*(2) Operation to publish a message in a chat channel.*
- const byte [SendPrivate](#) = 3  
*(3) Operation to send a private message to some other user.*
- const byte [ChannelHistory](#) = 4  
*(4) Not used yet.*
- const byte [UpdateStatus](#) = 5  
*(5) Set your (client's) status.*
- const byte [AddFriends](#) = 6  
*(6) Add friends the list of friends that should update you of their status.*
- const byte [RemoveFriends](#) = 7  
*(7) Remove friends from list of friends that should update you of their status.*
- const byte [SetProperties](#) = 8  
*(8) Operation to set properties of public chat channel or users in public chat channels.*

### 8.14.1 Detailed Description

Wraps up codes for operations used internally in [Photon Chat](#). You don't have to use them directly usually.

### 8.14.2 Member Data Documentation

#### 8.14.2.1 AddFriends

```
const byte AddFriends = 6 [static]
```

(6) Add friends the list of friends that should update you of their status.

#### 8.14.2.2 Authenticate

```
const byte Authenticate = 230 [static]
```

(230) Operation Authenticate.

#### 8.14.2.3 ChannelHistory

```
const byte ChannelHistory = 4 [static]
```

(4) Not used yet.

#### 8.14.2.4 Publish

```
const byte Publish = 2 [static]
```

(2) Operation to publish a message in a chat channel.

#### 8.14.2.5 RemoveFriends

```
const byte RemoveFriends = 7 [static]
```

(7) Remove friends from list of friends that should update you of their status.

#### 8.14.2.6 SendPrivate

```
const byte SendPrivate = 3 [static]
```

(3) Operation to send a private message to some other user.

#### 8.14.2.7 SetProperties

```
const byte SetProperties = 8 [static]
```

(8) Operation to set properties of public chat channel or users in public chat channels.

#### 8.14.2.8 Subscribe

```
const byte Subscribe = 0 [static]
```

(0) Operation to subscribe to chat channels.

#### 8.14.2.9 Unsubscribe

```
const byte Unsubscribe = 1 [static]
```

(1) Operation to unsubscribe from chat channels.

#### 8.14.2.10 UpdateStatus

```
const byte UpdateStatus = 5 [static]
```

(5) Set your (client's) status.

## 8.15 ChatParameterCode Class Reference

Wraps up codes for parameters (in operations and events) used internally in [Photon Chat](#). You don't have to use them directly usually.

## Static Public Attributes

- const byte [Channels](#) = 0  
*(0) Array of chat channels.*
- const byte [Channel](#) = 1  
*(1) Name of a single chat channel.*
- const byte [Messages](#) = 2  
*(2) Array of chat messages.*
- const byte [Message](#) = 3  
*(3) A single chat message.*
- const byte [Senders](#) = 4  
*(4) Array of names of the users who sent the array of chat messages.*
- const byte [Sender](#) = 5  
*(5) Name of a the user who sent a chat message.*
- const byte [ChannelUserCount](#) = 6  
*(6) Not used.*
- const byte [UserId](#) = 225  
*(225) Name of user to send a (private) message to.*
- const byte [MsgId](#) = 8  
*(8) Id of a message.*
- const byte [MsgIds](#) = 9  
*(9) Not used.*
- const byte [Secret](#) = 221  
*(221) Secret token to identify an authorized user.*
- const byte [SubscribeResults](#) = 15  
*(15) Subscribe operation result parameter. A bool[] with result per channel.*
- const byte [Status](#) = 10  
*(10) Status*
- const byte [Friends](#) = 11  
*(11) Friends*
- const byte [SkipMessage](#) = 12  
*(12) SkipMessage is used in SetOnlineStatus and if true, the message is not being broadcast.*
- const byte [HistoryLength](#) = 14  
*(14) Number of message to fetch from history. 0: no history. 1 and higher: number of messages in history. -1: all history.*
- const byte [DebugMessage](#) = 17
- const byte [WebFlags](#) = 21  
*(21) WebFlags object for changing behaviour of webhooks from client.*
- const byte [Properties](#) = 22  
*(22) WellKnown or custom properties of channel or user.*
- const byte [ChannelSubscribers](#) = 23  
*(23) Array of UserIds of users already subscribed to a channel.*
- const byte [DebugData](#) = 24  
*(24) Optional data sent in ErrorInfo event from [Chat](#) WebHooks.*
- const byte [ExpectedValues](#) = 25  
*(25) Code for values to be used for "Check And Swap" (CAS) when changing properties.*
- const byte [Broadcast](#) = 26  
*(26) Code for broadcast parameter of [ChatOperationCode.SetProperties](#) method.*
- const byte [UserProperties](#) = 28  
*WellKnown and custom user properties.*
- const byte [UniqueRoomId](#) = 29  
*Generated unique reusable room id*

### 8.15.1 Detailed Description

Wraps up codes for parameters (in operations and events) used internally in [Photon Chat](#). You don't have to use them directly usually.

### 8.15.2 Member Data Documentation

#### 8.15.2.1 Broadcast

```
const byte Broadcast = 26 [static]
```

(26) Code for broadcast parameter of [ChatOperationCode.SetProperties](#) method.

#### 8.15.2.2 Channel

```
const byte Channel = 1 [static]
```

(1) Name of a single chat channel.

#### 8.15.2.3 Channels

```
const byte Channels = 0 [static]
```

(0) Array of chat channels.

#### 8.15.2.4 ChannelSubscribers

```
const byte ChannelSubscribers = 23 [static]
```

(23) Array of UserIds of users already subscribed to a channel.

Used in Subscribe event when PublishSubscribers is enabled. Does not include local user who just subscribed. Maximum length is ([ChatChannel.MaxSubscribers](#) - 1).

#### 8.15.2.5 ChannelUserCount

```
const byte ChannelUserCount = 6 [static]
```

(6) Not used.

#### 8.15.2.6 DebugData

```
const byte DebugData = 24 [static]
```

(24) Optional data sent in ErrorInfo event from [Chat](#) WebHooks.

#### 8.15.2.7 ExpectedValues

```
const byte ExpectedValues = 25 [static]
```

(25) Code for values to be used for "Check And Swap" (CAS) when changing properties.

#### 8.15.2.8 Friends

```
const byte Friends = 11 [static]
```

(11) Friends

#### 8.15.2.9 HistoryLength

```
const byte HistoryLength = 14 [static]
```

(14) Number of message to fetch from history. 0: no history. 1 and higher: number of messages in history. -1: all history.

#### 8.15.2.10 Message

```
const byte Message = 3 [static]
```

(3) A single chat message.

#### 8.15.2.11 Messages

```
const byte Messages = 2 [static]
```

(2) Array of chat messages.



#### 8.15.2.12 MsgId

```
const byte MsgId = 8 [static]
```

(8) Id of a message.

#### 8.15.2.13 MsgIds

```
const byte MsgIds = 9 [static]
```

(9) Not used.

#### 8.15.2.14 Properties

```
const byte Properties = 22 [static]
```

(22) WellKnown or custom properties of channel or user.

In event [ChatEventCode.Subscribe](#) it's always channel properties, in event [ChatEventCode.UserSubscribed](#) it's always user properties, in event [ChatEventCode.PropertiesChanged](#) it's channel properties unless [UserId](#) parameter value is not null

#### 8.15.2.15 Secret

```
const byte Secret = 221 [static]
```

(221) Secret token to identify an authorized user.

The code is used in LoadBalancing and copied over here.

#### 8.15.2.16 Sender

```
const byte Sender = 5 [static]
```

(5) Name of a the user who sent a chat message.

#### 8.15.2.17 Senders

```
const byte Senders = 4 [static]
```

(4) Array of names of the users who sent the array of chat messages.

#### 8.15.2.18 SkipMessage

```
const byte SkipMessage = 12 [static]
```

(12) SkipMessage is used in SetOnlineStatus and if true, the message is not being broadcast.

#### 8.15.2.19 Status

```
const byte Status = 10 [static]
```

(10) Status

#### 8.15.2.20 SubscribeResults

```
const byte SubscribeResults = 15 [static]
```

(15) Subscribe operation result parameter. A bool[] with result per channel.

#### 8.15.2.21 UniqueRoomId

```
const byte UniqueRoomId = 29 [static]
```

Generated unique reusable room id

#### 8.15.2.22 UserId

```
const byte UserId = 225 [static]
```

(225) Name of user to send a (private) message to.

The code is used in LoadBalancing and copied over here.

#### 8.15.2.23 UserProperties

```
const byte UserProperties = 28 [static]
```

WellKnown and custom user properties.

Used only in event [ChatEventCode.Subscribe](#)

### 8.15.2.24 WebFlags

```
const byte WebFlags = 21 [static]
```

(21) WebFlags object for changing behaviour of webhooks from client.

## 8.16 ChatPeer Class Reference

Provides basic operations of the [Photon Chat](#) server. This internal class is used by public [ChatClient](#).

Inherits PhotonPeer.

### Public Member Functions

- [ChatPeer](#) (IPhotonPeerListener listener, ConnectionProtocol protocol)  
*Chat Peer constructor.*
- bool [Connect](#) ()  
*Connects to NameServer.*
- bool [AuthenticateOnNameServer](#) (string appld, string appVersion, string region, [AuthenticationValues](#) auth↔  
Values)  
*Authenticates on NameServer.*

### Public Attributes

- string [NameServerHost](#) = "ns.exitgames.com"  
*Name Server Host Name for Photon Cloud. Without port and without any prefix.*
- ushort [NameServerPortOverride](#)  
*If not zero, this is used for the name server port on connect. Independent of protocol (so this better matches). Set by ChatClient.ConnectUsingSettings.*

### Properties

- string [NameServerAddress](#) [get]  
*Name Server Address for Photon Cloud (based on current protocol). You can use the default values and usually won't have to set this value.*

### 8.16.1 Detailed Description

Provides basic operations of the [Photon Chat](#) server. This internal class is used by public [ChatClient](#).

### 8.16.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

#### 8.16.2.1 ChatPeer()

```
ChatPeer (
    IPhotonPeerListener listener,
    ConnectionProtocol protocol )
```

[Chat](#) Peer constructor.

**Parameters**

<i>listener</i>	<a href="#">Chat</a> listener implementation.
<i>protocol</i>	Protocol to be used by the peer.

### 8.16.3 Member Function Documentation

#### 8.16.3.1 AuthenticateOnNameServer()

```
bool AuthenticateOnNameServer (
    string appId,
    string appVersion,
    string region,
    AuthenticationValues authValues )
```

Authenticates on NameServer.

**Returns**

If the authentication operation request could be sent.

#### 8.16.3.2 Connect()

```
bool Connect ( )
```

Connects to NameServer.

**Returns**

If the connection attempt could be sent.

### 8.16.4 Member Data Documentation

#### 8.16.4.1 NameServerHost

```
string NameServerHost = "ns.exitgames.com"
```

Name Server Host Name for [Photon](#) Cloud. Without port and without any prefix.

### 8.16.4.2 NameServerPortOverride

```
ushort NameServerPortOverride
```

If not zero, this is used for the name server port on connect. Independent of protocol (so this better matches). Set by ChatClient.ConnectUsingSettings.

This is reset when the protocol fallback is used.

## 8.16.5 Property Documentation

### 8.16.5.1 NameServerAddress

```
string NameServerAddress [get]
```

Name Server Address for [Photon](#) Cloud (based on current protocol). You can use the default values and usually won't have to set this value.

## 8.17 ChatUserStatus Class Reference

Contains commonly used status values for SetOnlineStatus. You can define your own.

### Static Public Attributes

- const int [Offline](#) = 0  
(0) Offline.
- const int [Invisible](#) = 1  
(1) Be invisible to everyone. Sends no message.
- const int [Online](#) = 2  
(2) Online and available.
- const int [Away](#) = 3  
(3) Online but not available.
- const int [DND](#) = 4  
(4) Do not disturb.
- const int [LFG](#) = 5  
(5) Looking For Game/Group. Could be used when you want to be invited or do matchmaking.
- const int [Playing](#) = 6  
(6) Could be used when in a room, playing.

### 8.17.1 Detailed Description

Contains commonly used status values for SetOnlineStatus. You can define your own.

While "online" (value 2 and up), the status message will be sent to anyone who has you on his friend list.

Define custom online status values as you like with these rules: 0: Means "offline". It will be used when you are not connected. In this status, there is no status message. 1: Means "invisible" and is sent to friends as "offline". They see status 0, no message but you can chat. 2: And any higher value will be treated as "online". Status can be set.

## 8.17.2 Member Data Documentation

### 8.17.2.1 Away

```
const int Away = 3 [static]
```

(3) Online but not available.

### 8.17.2.2 DND

```
const int DND = 4 [static]
```

(4) Do not disturb.

### 8.17.2.3 Invisible

```
const int Invisible = 1 [static]
```

(1) Be invisible to everyone. Sends no message.

### 8.17.2.4 LFG

```
const int LFG = 5 [static]
```

(5) Looking For Game/Group. Could be used when you want to be invited or do matchmaking.

### 8.17.2.5 Offline

```
const int Offline = 0 [static]
```

(0) Offline.

### 8.17.2.6 Online

```
const int Online = 2 [static]
```

(2) Online and available.

### 8.17.2.7 Playing

```
const int Playing = 6 [static]
```

(6) Could be used when in a room, playing.

## 8.18 ConnectAndJoinRandom Class Reference

Simple component to call `ConnectUsingSettings` and to get into a PUN room easily.

Inherits [MonoBehaviourPunCallbacks](#).

### Public Member Functions

- void **Start** ()
- void **ConnectNow** ()
- override void [OnConnectedToMaster](#) ()  
*Called when the client is connected to the Master Server and ready for matchmaking and other tasks.*
- override void [OnJoinedLobby](#) ()  
*Called on entering a lobby on the Master Server. The actual room-list updates will call `OnRoomListUpdate`.*
- override void [OnJoinRandomFailed](#) (short returnCode, string message)  
*Called when a previous `OpJoinRandom` call failed on the server.*
- override void [OnDisconnected](#) ([DisconnectCause](#) cause)  
*Called after disconnecting from the [Photon](#) server. It could be a failure or intentional*
- override void [OnJoinedRoom](#) ()  
*Called when the `LoadBalancingClient` entered a room, no matter if this client created it or simply joined.*

### Public Attributes

- bool [AutoConnect](#) = true  
*Connect automatically? If false you can set this to true later on or call `ConnectUsingSettings` in your own scripts.*
- byte [Version](#) = 1  
*Used as [PhotonNetwork.GameVersion](#).*
- byte [MaxPlayers](#) = 4  
*Max number of players allowed in room. Once full, a new room will be created by the next connection attempting to join.*
- int **playerTTL** = -1

## Additional Inherited Members

### 8.18.1 Detailed Description

Simple component to call `ConnectUsingSettings` and to get into a PUN room easily.

A custom inspector provides a button to connect in `PlayMode`, should `AutoConnect` be false.

### 8.18.2 Member Function Documentation

#### 8.18.2.1 `OnConnectedToMaster()`

```
override void OnConnectedToMaster ( ) [virtual]
```

Called when the client is connected to the Master Server and ready for matchmaking and other tasks.

The list of available rooms won't become available unless you join a lobby via [LoadBalancingClient.OpJoinLobby](#). You can join rooms and create them even without being in a lobby. The default lobby is used in that case.

Reimplemented from [MonoBehaviourPunCallbacks](#).

#### 8.18.2.2 `OnDisconnected()`

```
override void OnDisconnected (
    DisconnectCause cause ) [virtual]
```

Called after disconnecting from the [Photon](#) server. It could be a failure or intentional

The reason for this disconnect is provided as `DisconnectCause`.

Reimplemented from [MonoBehaviourPunCallbacks](#).

#### 8.18.2.3 `OnJoinedLobby()`

```
override void OnJoinedLobby ( ) [virtual]
```

Called on entering a lobby on the Master Server. The actual room-list updates will call `OnRoomListUpdate`.

While in the lobby, the roomlist is automatically updated in fixed intervals (which you can't modify in the public cloud). The room list gets available via `OnRoomListUpdate`.

Reimplemented from [MonoBehaviourPunCallbacks](#).



### 8.18.2.4 OnJoinedRoom()

```
override void OnJoinedRoom ( ) [virtual]
```

Called when the LoadBalancingClient entered a room, no matter if this client created it or simply joined.

When this is called, you can access the existing players in [Room.Players](#), their custom properties and [Room.CustomProperties](#).

In this callback, you could create player objects. For example in Unity, instantiate a prefab for the player.

If you want a match to be started "actively", enable the user to signal "ready" (using [OpRaiseEvent](#) or a Custom Property).

Reimplemented from [MonoBehaviourPunCallbacks](#).

### 8.18.2.5 OnJoinRandomFailed()

```
override void OnJoinRandomFailed (
    short returnCode,
    string message ) [virtual]
```

Called when a previous [OpJoinRandom](#) call failed on the server.

The most common causes are that a room is full or does not exist (due to someone else being faster or closing the room).

When using multiple lobbies (via [OpJoinLobby](#) or a [TypedLobby](#) parameter), another lobby might have more/fitting rooms.

#### Parameters

<i>returnCode</i>	Operation ReturnCode from the server.
<i>message</i>	Debug message for the error.

Reimplemented from [MonoBehaviourPunCallbacks](#).

## 8.18.3 Member Data Documentation

### 8.18.3.1 AutoConnect

```
bool AutoConnect = true
```

Connect automatically? If false you can set this to true later on or call [ConnectUsingSettings](#) in your own scripts.

### 8.18.3.2 MaxPlayers

```
byte MaxPlayers = 4
```

Max number of players allowed in room. Once full, a new room will be created by the next connection attempting to join.

### 8.18.3.3 Version

```
byte Version = 1
```

Used as [PhotonNetwork.GameVersion](#).

## 8.19 ConnectionCallbacksContainer Class Reference

Container type for callbacks defined by [IConnectionCallbacks](#). See [LoadBalancingCallbackTargets](#).

Inherits [List< IConnectionCallbacks >](#), and [IConnectionCallbacks](#).

### Public Member Functions

- **ConnectionCallbacksContainer** ([LoadBalancingClient](#) client)
- void [OnConnected](#) ()  
*Called to signal that the "low level connection" got established but before the client can call operation on the server.*
- void [OnConnectedToMaster](#) ()  
*Called when the client is connected to the Master Server and ready for matchmaking and other tasks.*
- void [OnRegionListReceived](#) ([RegionHandler](#) regionHandler)  
*Called when the Name Server provided a list of regions for your title.*
- void [OnDisconnected](#) ([DisconnectCause](#) cause)  
*Called after disconnecting from the [Photon](#) server. It could be a failure or an explicit disconnect call*
- void [OnCustomAuthenticationResponse](#) (Dictionary< string, object > data)  
*Called when your Custom Authentication service responds with additional data.*
- void [OnCustomAuthenticationFailed](#) (string debugMessage)  
*Called when the custom authentication failed. Followed by disconnect!*

### 8.19.1 Detailed Description

Container type for callbacks defined by [IConnectionCallbacks](#). See [LoadBalancingCallbackTargets](#).

While the interfaces of callbacks wrap up the methods that will be called, the container classes implement a simple way to call a method on all registered objects.

### 8.19.2 Member Function Documentation

### 8.19.2.1 OnConnected()

```
void OnConnected ( )
```

Called to signal that the "low level connection" got established but before the client can call operation on the server.

After the (low level transport) connection is established, the client will automatically send the Authentication operation, which needs to get a response before the client can call other operations.

Your logic should wait for either: `OnRegionListReceived` or `OnConnectedToMaster`.

This callback is useful to detect if the server can be reached at all (technically). Most often, it's enough to implement `OnDisconnected(DisconnectCause cause)` and check for the cause.

This is not called for transitions from the masterserver to game servers.

Implements [IConnectionCallbacks](#).

### 8.19.2.2 OnConnectedToMaster()

```
void OnConnectedToMaster ( )
```

Called when the client is connected to the Master Server and ready for matchmaking and other tasks.

The list of available rooms won't become available unless you join a lobby via `LoadBalancingClient.OpJoinLobby`. You can join rooms and create them even without being in a lobby. The default lobby is used in that case.

Implements [IConnectionCallbacks](#).

### 8.19.2.3 OnCustomAuthenticationFailed()

```
void OnCustomAuthenticationFailed (
    string debugMessage )
```

Called when the custom authentication failed. Followed by disconnect!

Custom Authentication can fail due to user-input, bad tokens/secrets. If authentication is successful, this method is not called. Implement `OnJoinedLobby()` or `OnConnectedToMaster()` (as usual).

During development of a game, it might also fail due to wrong configuration on the server side. In those cases, logging the `debugMessage` is very important.

Unless you setup a custom authentication service for your app (in the [Dashboard](#)), this won't be called!

#### Parameters

<code>debugMessage</code>	Contains a debug message why authentication failed. This has to be fixed during development.
---------------------------	--

Implements [IConnectionCallbacks](#).

#### 8.19.2.4 OnCustomAuthenticationResponse()

```
void OnCustomAuthenticationResponse (
    Dictionary< string, object > data )
```

Called when your Custom Authentication service responds with additional data.

Custom Authentication services can include some custom data in their response. When present, that data is made available in this callback as Dictionary. While the keys of your data have to be strings, the values can be either string or a number (in Json). You need to make extra sure, that the value type is the one you expect. Numbers become (currently) int64.

Example: `void OnCustomAuthenticationResponse(Dictionary<string, object> data) { ... }`

<https://doc.photonengine.com/en-us/realtime/current/reference/custom-authentication>

Implements [IConnectionCallbacks](#).

#### 8.19.2.5 OnDisconnected()

```
void OnDisconnected (
    DisconnectCause cause )
```

Called after disconnecting from the [Photon](#) server. It could be a failure or an explicit disconnect call

The reason for this disconnect is provided as DisconnectCause.

Implements [IConnectionCallbacks](#).

#### 8.19.2.6 OnRegionListReceived()

```
void OnRegionListReceived (
    RegionHandler regionHandler )
```

Called when the Name Server provided a list of regions for your title.

Check the [RegionHandler](#) class description, to make use of the provided values.

##### Parameters

<i>regionHandler</i>	The currently used <a href="#">RegionHandler</a> .
----------------------	--

Implements [IConnectionCallbacks](#).

## 8.20 ConnectionHandler Class Reference

Inherited by [PhotonHandler](#).

### Public Member Functions

- void **StartFallbackSendAckThread** ()
- void **StopFallbackSendAckThread** ()
- bool [RealtimeFallbackThread](#) ()

*A thread which runs independent from the Update() calls. Keeps connections online while loading or in background. See [KeepAliveInBackground](#).*

### Public Attributes

- int [KeepAliveInBackground](#) = 60000

*Defines for how long the Fallback Thread should keep the connection, before it may time out as usual.*

### Properties

- [LoadBalancingClient Client](#) [get, set]  
*[Photon](#) client to log information and statistics from.*
- int [CountSendAcksOnly](#) [get]

*Counts how often the Fallback Thread called SendAcksOnly, which is purely of interest to monitor if the game logic called SendOutgoingCommands as intended.*

- bool **FallbackThreadRunning** [get]

### 8.20.1 Member Function Documentation

#### 8.20.1.1 RealtimeFallbackThread()

```
bool RealtimeFallbackThread ( )
```

A thread which runs independent from the Update() calls. Keeps connections online while loading or in background. See [KeepAliveInBackground](#).

### 8.20.2 Member Data Documentation

### 8.20.2.1 KeepAliveInBackground

```
int KeepAliveInBackground = 60000
```

Defines for how long the Fallback Thread should keep the connection, before it may time out as usual.

We want to the Client to keep it's connection when an app is in the background (and doesn't call Update / Service Clients should not keep their connection indefinitely in the background, so after some milliseconds, the Fallback Thread should stop keeping it up.

## 8.20.3 Property Documentation

### 8.20.3.1 Client

```
LoadBalancingClient Client [get], [set]
```

[Photon](#) client to log information and statistics from.

### 8.20.3.2 CountSendAcksOnly

```
int CountSendAcksOnly [get]
```

Counts how often the Fallback Thread called SendAcksOnly, which is purely of interest to monitor if the game logic called SendOutgoingCommands as intended.

## 8.21 CountdownTimer Class Reference

This is a basic, network-synced [CountdownTimer](#) based on properties.

Inherits [MonoBehaviourPunCallbacks](#).

### Public Member Functions

- delegate void [CountdownTimerHasExpired](#) ()  
*OnCountdownTimerHasExpired delegate.*
- void **Start** ()
- override void **OnEnable** ()
- override void **OnDisable** ()
- void **Update** ()
- override void [OnRoomPropertiesUpdate](#) (Hashtable propertiesThatChanged)  
*Called when a room's custom properties changed. The propertiesThatChanged contains all that was set via [Room.SetCustomProperties](#).*

## Static Public Member Functions

- static bool **TryGetStartTime** (out int startTimestamp)
- static void **SetStartTime** ()

## Public Attributes

- float **Countdown** = 5.0f
- Text **Text**

## Static Public Attributes

- const string **CountdownStartTime** = "StartTime"

## Events

- static [CountdownTimerHasExpired](#) [OnCountdownTimerHasExpired](#)  
*Called when the timer has expired.*

## Additional Inherited Members

### 8.21.1 Detailed Description

This is a basic, network-synced [CountdownTimer](#) based on properties.

In order to start the timer, the MasterClient can call `SetStartTime()` to set the timestamp for the start. The property 'StartTime' then contains the server timestamp when the timer has been started.

In order to subscribe to the CountdownTimerHasExpired event you can call [CountdownTimer.OnCountdownTimerHasExpired](#) += `OnCountdownTimerIsExpired`; from Unity's `OnEnable` function for example. For unsubscribing simply call [CountdownTimer.OnCountdownTimerHasExpired](#) -= `OnCountdownTimerIsExpired`;

You can do this from Unity's `OnEnable` and `OnDisable` functions.

### 8.21.2 Member Function Documentation

#### 8.21.2.1 CountdownTimerHasExpired()

```
delegate void CountdownTimerHasExpired ( )
```

`OnCountdownTimerHasExpired` delegate.

#### 8.21.2.2 OnRoomPropertiesUpdate()

```
override void OnRoomPropertiesUpdate (
    Hashtable propertiesThatChanged ) [virtual]
```

Called when a room's custom properties changed. The `propertiesThatChanged` contains all that was set via [Room.SetCustomProperties](#).

Since v1.25 this method has one parameter: `Hashtable propertiesThatChanged`.

Changing properties must be done by [Room.SetCustomProperties](#), which causes this callback locally, too.

## Parameters

<code>propertiesThatChanged</code>
------------------------------------

Reimplemented from [MonoBehaviourPunCallbacks](#).

### 8.21.3 Event Documentation

#### 8.21.3.1 OnCountdownTimerHasExpired

`CountdownTimerHasExpired` `OnCountdownTimerHasExpired` [static]

Called when the timer has expired.

## 8.22 CullArea Class Reference

Represents the cull area used for network culling.

Inherits [MonoBehaviour](#).

### Public Member Functions

- void [OnDrawGizmos](#) ()  
*Creates the cell hierarchy in editor and draws the cell view.*
- List< byte > [GetActiveCells](#) (Vector3 position)  
*Gets a list of all cell IDs the player is currently inside or nearby.*

### Public Attributes

- readonly byte [FIRST\\_GROUP\\_ID](#) = 1  
*This represents the first ID which is assigned to the first created cell. If you already have some interest groups blocking this first ID, feel free to change it. However increasing the first group ID decreases the maximum amount of allowed cells. Allowed values are in range from 1 to 250.*
- readonly int[] [SUBDIVISION\\_FIRST\\_LEVEL\\_ORDER](#) = new int[4] { 0, 1, 1, 1 }  
*This represents the order in which updates are sent. The number represents the subdivision of the cell hierarchy:*
- readonly int[] [SUBDIVISION\\_SECOND\\_LEVEL\\_ORDER](#) = new int[8] { 0, 2, 1, 2, 0, 2, 1, 2 }  
*This represents the order in which updates are sent. The number represents the subdivision of the cell hierarchy:*
- readonly int[] [SUBDIVISION\\_THIRD\\_LEVEL\\_ORDER](#) = new int[12] { 0, 3, 2, 3, 1, 3, 2, 3, 1, 3, 2, 3 }  
*This represents the order in which updates are sent. The number represents the subdivision of the cell hierarchy:*
- Vector2 **Center**
- Vector2 **Size** = new Vector2(25.0f, 25.0f)
- Vector2[] **Subdivisions** = new Vector2[MAX\_NUMBER\_OF\_SUBDIVISIONS]
- int **NumberOfSubdivisions**
- bool **YIsUpAxis** = false
- bool **RecreateCellHierarchy** = false



## Static Public Attributes

- const int **MAX\_NUMBER\_OF\_SUBDIVISIONS** = 3

## Properties

- int **CellCount** [get]
- [CellTree](#) **CellTree** [get]
- Dictionary< int, GameObject > **Map** [get]

### 8.22.1 Detailed Description

Represents the cull area used for network culling.

### 8.22.2 Member Function Documentation

#### 8.22.2.1 GetActiveCells()

```
List<byte> GetActiveCells (
    Vector3 position )
```

Gets a list of all cell IDs the player is currently inside or nearby.

##### Parameters

<i>position</i>	The current position of the player.
-----------------	-------------------------------------

##### Returns

A list containing all cell IDs the player is currently inside or nearby.

#### 8.22.2.2 OnDrawGizmos()

```
void OnDrawGizmos ( )
```

Creates the cell hierarchy in editor and draws the cell view.

### 8.22.3 Member Data Documentation

### 8.22.3.1 FIRST\_GROUP\_ID

```
readonly byte FIRST_GROUP_ID = 1
```

This represents the first ID which is assigned to the first created cell. If you already have some interest groups blocking this first ID, feel free to change it. However increasing the first group ID decreases the maximum amount of allowed cells. Allowed values are in range from 1 to 250.

### 8.22.3.2 SUBDIVISION\_FIRST\_LEVEL\_ORDER

```
readonly int [] SUBDIVISION_FIRST_LEVEL_ORDER = new int[4] { 0, 1, 1, 1 }
```

This represents the order in which updates are sent. The number represents the subdivision of the cell hierarchy:

- 0: message is sent to all players
- 1: message is sent to players who are interested in the matching cell of the first subdivision If there is only one subdivision we are sending one update to all players before sending three consequent updates only to players who are in the same cell or interested in updates of the current cell.

### 8.22.3.3 SUBDIVISION\_SECOND\_LEVEL\_ORDER

```
readonly int [] SUBDIVISION_SECOND_LEVEL_ORDER = new int[8] { 0, 2, 1, 2, 0, 2, 1, 2 }
```

This represents the order in which updates are sent. The number represents the subdivision of the cell hierarchy:

- 0: message is sent to all players
- 1: message is sent to players who are interested in the matching cell of the first subdivision
- 2: message is sent to players who are interested in the matching cell of the second subdivision If there are two subdivisions we are sending every second update only to players who are in the same cell or interested in updates of the current cell.

### 8.22.3.4 SUBDIVISION\_THIRD\_LEVEL\_ORDER

```
readonly int [] SUBDIVISION_THIRD_LEVEL_ORDER = new int[12] { 0, 3, 2, 3, 1, 3, 2, 3, 1, 3, 2, 3 }
```

This represents the order in which updates are sent. The number represents the subdivision of the cell hierarchy:

- 0: message is sent to all players
- 1: message is sent to players who are interested in the matching cell of the first subdivision
- 2: message is sent to players who are interested in the matching cell of the second subdivision
- 3: message is sent to players who are interested in the matching cell of the third subdivision If there are two subdivisions we are sending every second update only to players who are in the same cell or interested in updates of the current cell.

## 8.23 CullingHandler Class Reference

Handles the network culling.

Inherits MonoBehaviour, and [IPunObservable](#).

### Public Member Functions

- void [OnPhotonSerializeView](#) ([PhotonStream](#) stream, [PhotonMessageInfo](#) info)

*This time OnPhotonSerializeView is not used to send or receive any kind of data. It is used to change the currently active group of the [PhotonView](#) component, making it work together with PUN more directly. Keep in mind that this function is only executed, when there is at least one more player in the room.*

### 8.23.1 Detailed Description

Handles the network culling.

### 8.23.2 Member Function Documentation

#### 8.23.2.1 OnPhotonSerializeView()

```
void OnPhotonSerializeView (
    PhotonStream stream,
    PhotonMessageInfo info )
```

This time OnPhotonSerializeView is not used to send or receive any kind of data. It is used to change the currently active group of the [PhotonView](#) component, making it work together with PUN more directly. Keep in mind that this function is only executed, when there is at least one more player in the room.

Implements [IPunObservable](#).

## 8.24 DefaultPool Class Reference

The default implementation of a PrefabPool for PUN, which actually Instantiates and Destroys GameObjects but pools a resource.

Inherits [IPunPrefabPool](#).

### Public Member Functions

- GameObject [Instantiate](#) (string prefabId, Vector3 position, Quaternion rotation)  
*Returns an inactive instance of a networked GameObject, to be used by PUN.*
- void [Destroy](#) (GameObject gameObject)  
*Simply destroys a GameObject.*

## Public Attributes

- readonly Dictionary< string, GameObject > [ResourceCache](#) = new Dictionary<string, GameObject>()  
*Contains a GameObject per prefabId, to speed up instantiation.*

### 8.24.1 Detailed Description

The default implementation of a PrefabPool for PUN, which actually Instantiates and Destroys GameObjects but pools a resource.

This pool is not actually storing GameObjects for later reuse. Instead, it's destroying used GameObjects. However, prefabs will be loaded from a Resources folder and cached, which speeds up Instantiation a bit.

The ResourceCache is public, so it can be filled without relying on the Resources folders.

### 8.24.2 Member Function Documentation

#### 8.24.2.1 Destroy()

```
void Destroy (
    GameObject gameObject )
```

Simply destroys a GameObject.

##### Parameters

<i>gameObject</i>	The GameObject to get rid of.
-------------------	-------------------------------

Implements [IPunPrefabPool](#).

#### 8.24.2.2 Instantiate()

```
GameObject Instantiate (
    string prefabId,
    Vector3 position,
    Quaternion rotation )
```

Returns an inactive instance of a networked GameObject, to be used by PUN.

##### Parameters

<i>prefabId</i>	String identifier for the networked object.
<i>position</i>	Location of the new object.
<i>rotation</i>	Rotation of the new object.

Returns

Implements [IPunPrefabPool](#).

## 8.24.3 Member Data Documentation

### 8.24.3.1 ResourceCache

```
readonly Dictionary<string, GameObject> ResourceCache = new Dictionary<string, GameObject>()
```

Contains a `GameObject` per prefabId, to speed up instantiation.

## 8.25 EnterRoomParams Class Reference

Parameters for creating rooms.

### Public Attributes

- string [RoomName](#)  
*The name of the room to create. If null, the server generates a unique name. If not null, it must be unique and new or will cause an error.*
- [RoomOptions](#) [RoomOptions](#)  
*The [RoomOptions](#) define the optional behaviour of rooms.*
- [TypedLobby](#) [Lobby](#)  
*A lobby to attach the new room to. If set, this overrides a joined lobby (if any).*
- Hashtable [PlayerProperties](#)  
*The custom player properties that describe this client / user. Keys must be strings.*
- string[] [ExpectedUsers](#)  
*A list of users who are expected to join the room along with this client. Reserves slots for rooms with `MaxPlayers` value.*

### 8.25.1 Detailed Description

Parameters for creating rooms.

### 8.25.2 Member Data Documentation

### 8.25.2.1 ExpectedUsers

```
string [] ExpectedUsers
```

A list of users who are expected to join the room along with this client. Reserves slots for rooms with MaxPlayers value.

### 8.25.2.2 Lobby

```
TypedLobby Lobby
```

A lobby to attach the new room to. If set, this overrides a joined lobby (if any).

### 8.25.2.3 PlayerProperties

```
Hashtable PlayerProperties
```

The custom player properties that describe this client / user. Keys must be strings.

### 8.25.2.4 RoomName

```
string RoomName
```

The name of the room to create. If null, the server generates a unique name. If not null, it must be unique and new or will cause an error.

### 8.25.2.5 RoomOptions

```
RoomOptions RoomOptions
```

The [RoomOptions](#) define the optional behaviour of rooms.

## 8.26 ErrorCode Class Reference

[ErrorCode](#) defines the default codes associated with [Photon](#) client/server communication.

## Static Public Attributes

- const int **Ok** = 0  
(0) is always "OK", anything else an error or specific situation.
- const int **OperationNotAllowedInCurrentState** = -3  
(-3) Operation can't be executed yet (e.g. OpJoin can't be called before being authenticated, RaiseEvent can't be used before getting into a room).
- const int **InvalidOperationCode** = -2  
(-2) The operation you called is not implemented on the server (application) you connect to. Make sure you run the fitting applications.
- const int **InvalidOperation** = -2  
(-2) The operation you called could not be executed on the server.
- const int **InternalServerError** = -1  
(-1) Something went wrong in the server. Try to reproduce and contact Exit Games.
- const int **InvalidAuthentication** = 0x7FFF  
(32767) Authentication failed. Possible cause: AppId is unknown to **Photon** (in cloud service).
- const int **GameldAlreadyExists** = 0x7FFF - 1  
(32766) Gameld (name) already in use (can't create another). Change name.
- const int **GameFull** = 0x7FFF - 2  
(32765) Game is full. This rarely happens when some player joined the room before your join completed.
- const int **GameClosed** = 0x7FFF - 3  
(32764) Game is closed and can't be joined. Join another game.
- const int **AlreadyMatched** = 0x7FFF - 4
- const int **ServerFull** = 0x7FFF - 5  
(32762) All servers are busy. This is a temporary issue and the game logic should try again after a brief wait time.
- const int **UserBlocked** = 0x7FFF - 6  
(32761) Not in use currently.
- const int **NoRandomMatchFound** = 0x7FFF - 7  
(32760) Random matchmaking only succeeds if a room exists thats neither closed nor full. Repeat in a few seconds or create a new room.
- const int **GameDoesNotExist** = 0x7FFF - 9  
(32758) Join can fail if the room (name) is not existing (anymore). This can happen when players leave while you join.
- const int **MaxCcuReached** = 0x7FFF - 10  
(32757) Authorization on the **Photon** Cloud failed becaus the concurrent users (CCU) limit of the app's subscription is reached.
- const int **InvalidRegion** = 0x7FFF - 11  
(32756) Authorization on the **Photon** Cloud failed because the app's subscription does not allow to use a particular region's server.
- const int **CustomAuthenticationFailed** = 0x7FFF - 12  
(32755) Custom Authentication of the user failed due to setup reasons (see Cloud Dashboard) or the provided user data (like username or token). Check error message for details.
- const int **AuthenticationTicketExpired** = 0x7FFF1  
(32753) The Authentication ticket expired. Usually, this is refreshed behind the scenes. Connect (and authorize) again.
- const int **PluginReportedError** = 0x7FFF - 15  
(32752) A server-side plugin (or webhook) failed to execute and reported an error. Check the OperationResponse.↔ DebugMessage.
- const int **PluginMismatch** = 0x7FFF - 16  
(32751) CreateGame/JoinGame/Join operation fails if expected plugin does not correspond to loaded one.
- const int **JoinFailedPeerAlreadyJoined** = 32750  
(32750) for join requests. Indicates the current peer already called join and is joined to the room.
- const int **JoinFailedFoundInactiveJoiner** = 32749

- (32749) for join requests. Indicates the list of InactiveActors already contains an actor with the requested ActorNr or UserId.*
- const int [JoinFailedWithRejoinerNotFound](#) = 32748  
*(32748) for join requests. Indicates the list of Actors (active and inactive) did not contain an actor with the requested ActorNr or UserId.*
- const int [JoinFailedFoundExcludedUserId](#) = 32747  
*(32747) for join requests. Note: for future use - Indicates the requested UserId was found in the ExcludedList.*
- const int [JoinFailedFoundActiveJoiner](#) = 32746  
*(32746) for join requests. Indicates the list of ActiveActors already contains an actor with the requested ActorNr or UserId.*
- const int [HttpLimitReached](#) = 32745  
*(32745) for SetProperty and RaiseEvent (if flag HttpForward is true) requests. Indicates the maximum allowed http requests per minute was reached.*
- const int [ExternalHttpCallFailed](#) = 32744  
*(32744) for WebRpc requests. Indicates the the call to the external service failed.*
- const int [OperationLimitReached](#) = 32743  
*(32743) for operations with defined limits (as in calls per second, content count or size).*
- const int [SlotError](#) = 32742  
*(32742) Server error during matchmaking with slot reservation. E.g. the reserved slots can not exceed MaxPlayers.*
- const int [InvalidEncryptionParameters](#) = 32741  
*(32741) Server will react with this error if invalid encryption parameters provided by token*

### 8.26.1 Detailed Description

[ErrorCode](#) defines the default codes associated with [Photon](#) client/server communication.

### 8.26.2 Member Data Documentation

#### 8.26.2.1 AuthenticationTicketExpired

```
const int AuthenticationTicketExpired = 0x7FF1 [static]
```

(32753) The Authentication ticket expired. Usually, this is refreshed behind the scenes. Connect (and authorize) again.

#### 8.26.2.2 CustomAuthenticationFailed

```
const int CustomAuthenticationFailed = 0x7FFF - 12 [static]
```

(32755) Custom Authentication of the user failed due to setup reasons (see Cloud Dashboard) or the provided user data (like username or token). Check error message for details.



### 8.26.2.3 ExternalHttpCallFailed

```
const int ExternalHttpCallFailed = 32744 [static]
```

(32744) for WebRpc requests. Indicates the the call to the external service failed.

### 8.26.2.4 GameClosed

```
const int GameClosed = 0x7FFF - 3 [static]
```

(32764) Game is closed and can't be joined. Join another game.

### 8.26.2.5 GameDoesNotExist

```
const int GameDoesNotExist = 0x7FFF - 9 [static]
```

(32758) Join can fail if the room (name) is not existing (anymore). This can happen when players leave while you join.

### 8.26.2.6 GameFull

```
const int GameFull = 0x7FFF - 2 [static]
```

(32765) Game is full. This rarely happens when some player joined the room before your join completed.

### 8.26.2.7 GameldAlreadyExists

```
const int GameIdAlreadyExists = 0x7FFF - 1 [static]
```

(32766) Gameld (name) already in use (can't create another). Change name.

### 8.26.2.8 HttpLimitReached

```
const int HttpLimitReached = 32745 [static]
```

(32745) for SetPropertyes and Raisevent (if flag HttpForward is true) requests. Indicates the maximum allowed http requests per minute was reached.

### 8.26.2.9 InternalServerError

```
const int InternalServerError = -1 [static]
```

(-1) Something went wrong in the server. Try to reproduce and contact Exit Games.

### 8.26.2.10 InvalidAuthentication

```
const int InvalidAuthentication = 0x7FFF [static]
```

(32767) Authentication failed. Possible cause: Appld is unknown to [Photon](#) (in cloud service).

### 8.26.2.11 InvalidEncryptionParameters

```
const int InvalidEncryptionParameters = 32741 [static]
```

(32741) Server will react with this error if invalid encryption parameters provided by token

### 8.26.2.12 InvalidOperation

```
const int InvalidOperation = -2 [static]
```

(-2) The operation you called could not be executed on the server.

Make sure you are connected to the server you expect.

This code is used in several cases: The arguments/parameters of the operation might be out of range, missing entirely or conflicting. The operation you called is not implemented on the server (application). Server-side plugins affect the available operations.

### 8.26.2.13 InvalidOperationCode

```
const int InvalidOperationCode = -2 [static]
```

(-2) The operation you called is not implemented on the server (application) you connect to. Make sure you run the fitting applications.

### 8.26.2.14 InvalidRegion

```
const int InvalidRegion = 0x7FFF - 11 [static]
```

(32756) Authorization on the [Photon](#) Cloud failed because the app's subscription does not allow to use a particular region's server.

Some subscription plans for the [Photon](#) Cloud are region-bound. Servers of other regions can't be used then. Check your master server address and compare it with your [Photon](#) Cloud Dashboard's info. <https://dashboard.photonengine.com>.

OpAuthorize is part of connection workflow but only on the [Photon](#) Cloud, this error can happen. Self-hosted [Photon](#) servers with a CCU limited license won't let a client connect at all.

### 8.26.2.15 JoinFailedFoundActiveJoiner

```
const int JoinFailedFoundActiveJoiner = 32746 [static]
```

(32746) for join requests. Indicates the list of ActiveActors already contains an actor with the requested ActorNr or UserId.

### 8.26.2.16 JoinFailedFoundExcludedUserId

```
const int JoinFailedFoundExcludedUserId = 32747 [static]
```

(32747) for join requests. Note: for future use - Indicates the requested UserId was found in the ExcludedList.

### 8.26.2.17 JoinFailedFoundInactiveJoiner

```
const int JoinFailedFoundInactiveJoiner = 32749 [static]
```

(32749) for join requests. Indicates the list of InactiveActors already contains an actor with the requested ActorNr or UserId.

### 8.26.2.18 JoinFailedPeerAlreadyJoined

```
const int JoinFailedPeerAlreadyJoined = 32750 [static]
```

(32750) for join requests. Indicates the current peer already called join and is joined to the room.

### 8.26.2.19 JoinFailedWithRejoinerNotFound

```
const int JoinFailedWithRejoinerNotFound = 32748 [static]
```

(32748) for join requests. Indicates the list of Actors (active and inactive) did not contain an actor with the requested ActorNr or UserId.

### 8.26.2.20 MaxCcuReached

```
const int MaxCcuReached = 0x7FFF - 10 [static]
```

(32757) Authorization on the [Photon](#) Cloud failed because the concurrent users (CCU) limit of the app's subscription is reached.

Unless you have a plan with "CCU Burst", clients might fail the authentication step during connect. Affected client are unable to call operations. Please note that players who end a game and return to the master server will disconnect and re-connect, which means that they just played and are rejected in the next minute / re-connect. This is a temporary measure. Once the CCU is below the limit, players will be able to connect and play again.

OpAuthorize is part of connection workflow but only on the [Photon](#) Cloud, this error can happen. Self-hosted [Photon](#) servers with a CCU limited license won't let a client connect at all.

### 8.26.2.21 NoRandomMatchFound

```
const int NoRandomMatchFound = 0x7FFF - 7 [static]
```

(32760) Random matchmaking only succeeds if a room exists that's neither closed nor full. Repeat in a few seconds or create a new room.

### 8.26.2.22 Ok

```
const int Ok = 0 [static]
```

(0) is always "OK", anything else an error or specific situation.

### 8.26.2.23 OperationLimitReached

```
const int OperationLimitReached = 32743 [static]
```

(32743) for operations with defined limits (as in calls per second, content count or size).

#### 8.26.2.24 OperationNotAllowedInCurrentState

```
const int OperationNotAllowedInCurrentState = -3 [static]
```

(-3) Operation can't be executed yet (e.g. OpJoin can't be called before being authenticated, RaiseEvent can't be used before getting into a room).

Before you call any operations on the Cloud servers, the automated client workflow must complete its authorization. Wait until State is: JoinedLobby or ConnectedToMasterServer

#### 8.26.2.25 PluginMismatch

```
const int PluginMismatch = 0x7FFF - 16 [static]
```

(32751) CreateGame/JoinGame/Join operation fails if expected plugin does not correspond to loaded one.

#### 8.26.2.26 PluginReportedError

```
const int PluginReportedError = 0x7FFF - 15 [static]
```

(32752) A server-side plugin (or webhook) failed to execute and reported an error. Check the OperationResponse.↔ DebugMessage.

#### 8.26.2.27 ServerFull

```
const int ServerFull = 0x7FFF - 5 [static]
```

(32762) All servers are busy. This is a temporary issue and the game logic should try again after a brief wait time.

This error may happen for all operations that create rooms. The operation response will contain this error code.

This error is very unlikely to happen as we monitor load on all servers and add them on demand. However, it's good to be prepared for a shortage of machines or surge in CCUs.

#### 8.26.2.28 SlotError

```
const int SlotError = 32742 [static]
```

(32742) Server error during matchmaking with slot reservation. E.g. the reserved slots can not exceed MaxPlayers.

#### 8.26.2.29 UserBlocked

```
const int UserBlocked = 0x7FFF - 6 [static]
```

(32761) Not in use currently.

## 8.27 ErrorCode Class Reference

[ErrorCode](#) defines the default codes associated with [Photon](#) client/server communication.

### Static Public Attributes

- const int [Ok](#) = 0  
*(0) is always "OK", anything else an error or specific situation.*
- const int [OperationNotAllowedInCurrentState](#) = -3  
*(-3) Operation can't be executed yet (e.g. OpJoin can't be called before being authenticated, RaiseEvent can't be used before getting into a room).*
- const int [InvalidOperationCode](#) = -2  
*(-2) The operation you called is not implemented on the server (application) you connect to. Make sure you run the fitting applications.*
- const int [InternalServerError](#) = -1  
*(-1) Something went wrong in the server. Try to reproduce and contact Exit Games.*
- const int [InvalidAuthentication](#) = 0x7FFF  
*(32767) Authentication failed. Possible cause: AppId is unknown to [Photon](#) (in cloud service).*
- const int [GameldAlreadyExists](#) = 0x7FFF - 1  
*(32766) Gameld (name) already in use (can't create another). Change name.*
- const int [GameFull](#) = 0x7FFF - 2  
*(32765) Game is full. This rarely happens when some player joined the room before your join completed.*
- const int [GameClosed](#) = 0x7FFF - 3  
*(32764) Game is closed and can't be joined. Join another game.*
- const int [ServerFull](#) = 0x7FFF - 5  
*(32762) Not in use currently.*
- const int [UserBlocked](#) = 0x7FFF - 6  
*(32761) Not in use currently.*
- const int [NoRandomMatchFound](#) = 0x7FFF - 7  
*(32760) Random matchmaking only succeeds if a room exists that is neither closed nor full. Repeat in a few seconds or create a new room.*
- const int [GameDoesNotExist](#) = 0x7FFF - 9  
*(32758) Join can fail if the room (name) is not existing (anymore). This can happen when players leave while you join.*
- const int [MaxCcuReached](#) = 0x7FFF - 10  
*(32757) Authorization on the [Photon](#) Cloud failed because the concurrent users (CCU) limit of the app's subscription is reached.*
- const int [InvalidRegion](#) = 0x7FFF - 11  
*(32756) Authorization on the [Photon](#) Cloud failed because the app's subscription does not allow to use a particular region's server.*
- const int [CustomAuthenticationFailed](#) = 0x7FFF - 12  
*(32755) Custom Authentication of the user failed due to setup reasons (see Cloud Dashboard) or the provided user data (like username or token). Check error message for details.*
- const int [AuthenticationTicketExpired](#) = 0x7FFF - 13  
*(32753) The Authentication ticket expired. Usually, this is refreshed behind the scenes. Connect (and authorize) again.*

### 8.27.1 Detailed Description

[ErrorCode](#) defines the default codes associated with [Photon](#) client/server communication.

## 8.27.2 Member Data Documentation

### 8.27.2.1 AuthenticationTicketExpired

```
const int AuthenticationTicketExpired = 0x7FF1 [static]
```

(32753) The Authentication ticket expired. Usually, this is refreshed behind the scenes. Connect (and authorize) again.

### 8.27.2.2 CustomAuthenticationFailed

```
const int CustomAuthenticationFailed = 0x7FFF - 12 [static]
```

(32755) Custom Authentication of the user failed due to setup reasons (see Cloud Dashboard) or the provided user data (like username or token). Check error message for details.

### 8.27.2.3 GameClosed

```
const int GameClosed = 0x7FFF - 3 [static]
```

(32764) Game is closed and can't be joined. Join another game.

### 8.27.2.4 GameDoesNotExist

```
const int GameDoesNotExist = 0x7FFF - 9 [static]
```

(32758) Join can fail if the room (name) is not existing (anymore). This can happen when players leave while you join.

### 8.27.2.5 GameFull

```
const int GameFull = 0x7FFF - 2 [static]
```

(32765) Game is full. This rarely happens when some player joined the room before your join completed.

#### 8.27.2.6 GameldAlreadyExists

```
const int GameIdAlreadyExists = 0x7FFF - 1 [static]
```

(32766) Gameld (name) already in use (can't create another). Change name.

#### 8.27.2.7 InternalServerError

```
const int InternalServerError = -1 [static]
```

(-1) Something went wrong in the server. Try to reproduce and contact Exit Games.

#### 8.27.2.8 InvalidAuthentication

```
const int InvalidAuthentication = 0x7FFF [static]
```

(32767) Authentication failed. Possible cause: AppId is unknown to [Photon](#) (in cloud service).

#### 8.27.2.9 InvalidOperationCode

```
const int InvalidOperationCode = -2 [static]
```

(-2) The operation you called is not implemented on the server (application) you connect to. Make sure you run the fitting applications.

#### 8.27.2.10 InvalidRegion

```
const int InvalidRegion = 0x7FFF - 11 [static]
```

(32756) Authorization on the [Photon](#) Cloud failed because the app's subscription does not allow to use a particular region's server.

Some subscription plans for the [Photon](#) Cloud are region-bound. Servers of other regions can't be used then. Check your master server address and compare it with your [Photon](#) Cloud Dashboard's info. <https://cloud.photonengine.com/dashboard>

OpAuthorize is part of connection workflow but only on the [Photon](#) Cloud, this error can happen. Self-hosted [Photon](#) servers with a CCU limited license won't let a client connect at all.



### 8.27.2.11 MaxCcuReached

```
const int MaxCcuReached = 0x7FFF - 10 [static]
```

(32757) Authorization on the [Photon](#) Cloud failed because the concurrent users (CCU) limit of the app's subscription is reached.

Unless you have a plan with "CCU Burst", clients might fail the authentication step during connect. Affected client are unable to call operations. Please note that players who end a game and return to the master server will disconnect and re-connect, which means that they just played and are rejected in the next minute / re-connect. This is a temporary measure. Once the CCU is below the limit, players will be able to connect and play again.

OpAuthorize is part of connection workflow but only on the [Photon](#) Cloud, this error can happen. Self-hosted [Photon](#) servers with a CCU limited license won't let a client connect at all.

### 8.27.2.12 NoRandomMatchFound

```
const int NoRandomMatchFound = 0x7FFF - 7 [static]
```

(32760) Random matchmaking only succeeds if a room exists that is neither closed nor full. Repeat in a few seconds or create a new room.

### 8.27.2.13 Ok

```
const int Ok = 0 [static]
```

(0) is always "OK", anything else an error or specific situation.

### 8.27.2.14 OperationNotAllowedInCurrentState

```
const int OperationNotAllowedInCurrentState = -3 [static]
```

(-3) Operation can't be executed yet (e.g. OpJoin can't be called before being authenticated, RaiseEvent can't be used before getting into a room).

Before you call any operations on the Cloud servers, the automated client workflow must complete its authorization. In PUN, wait until State is: JoinedLobby or ConnectedToMaster

### 8.27.2.15 ServerFull

```
const int ServerFull = 0x7FFF - 5 [static]
```

(32762) Not in use currently.

### 8.27.2.16 UserBlocked

```
const int UserBlocked = 0x7FFF - 6 [static]
```

(32761) Not in use currently.

## 8.28 ErrorInfo Class Reference

Class wrapping the received [EventCode.ErrorInfo](#) event.

### Public Member Functions

- **ErrorInfo** (EventData eventData)
- override string **ToString** ()

### Public Attributes

- readonly string [Info](#)  
*String containing information about the error.*

### 8.28.1 Detailed Description

Class wrapping the received [EventCode.ErrorInfo](#) event.

This is passed inside [IErrorInfoCallback.OnErrorInfo](#) callback. If you implement [IOnEventCallback.OnEvent](#) or [LoadBalancingClient.EventReceived](#) you will also get [EventCode.ErrorInfo](#) but not parsed.

In most cases this could be either:

1. an error from webhooks plugin (if HasErrorInfo is enabled), read more here: <https://doc.photonengine.com/en-us/realtime/current/gameplay/web-extensions/webhooks#options>
2. an error sent from a custom server plugin via PluginHost.BroadcastErrorInfoEvent, see example here↔ : [https://doc.photonengine.com/en-us/server/current/plugins/manual#handling\\_http\\_response](https://doc.photonengine.com/en-us/server/current/plugins/manual#handling_http_response)
3. an error sent from the server, for example, when the limit of cached events has been exceeded in the room (all clients will be disconnected and the room will be closed in this case) read more here: [https://doc.photonengine.com/en-us/realtime/current/gameplay/cached-events#special\\_considerations](https://doc.photonengine.com/en-us/realtime/current/gameplay/cached-events#special_considerations)

### 8.28.2 Member Data Documentation

#### 8.28.2.1 Info

```
readonly string Info
```

String containing information about the error.

## 8.29 EventCode Class Reference

Class for constants. These values are for events defined by [Photon](#) LoadBalancing.

### Static Public Attributes

- const byte [GameList](#) = 230  
*(230) Initial list of RoomInfos (in lobby on Master)*
- const byte [GameListUpdate](#) = 229  
*(229) Update of RoomInfos to be merged into "initial" list (in lobby on Master)*
- const byte [QueueState](#) = 228  
*(228) Currently not used. State of queueing in case of server-full*
- const byte [Match](#) = 227  
*(227) Currently not used. Event for matchmaking*
- const byte [AppStats](#) = 226  
*(226) Event with stats about this application (players, rooms, etc)*
- const byte [LobbyStats](#) = 224  
*(224) This event provides a list of lobbies with their player and game counts.*
- const byte [AzureNodeInfo](#) = 210  
*(210) Internally used in case of hosting by Azure*
- const byte [Join](#) = (byte)255  
*(255) Event Join: someone joined the game. The new actorNumber is provided as well as the properties of that actor (if set in OpJoin).*
- const byte [Leave](#) = (byte)254  
*(254) Event Leave: The player who left the game can be identified by the actorNumber.*
- const byte [PropertiesChanged](#) = (byte)253  
*(253) When you call OpSetProperties with the broadcast option "on", this event is fired. It contains the properties being set.*
- const byte [SetProperties](#) = (byte)253  
*(253) When you call OpSetProperties with the broadcast option "on", this event is fired. It contains the properties being set.*
- const byte [ErrorInfo](#) = 251  
*(251) Sent by [Photon](#) Cloud when a plugin-call or webhook-call failed or events cache limit exceeded. Usually, the execution on the server continues, despite the issue. Contains: [ParameterCode.Info](#).*
- const byte [CacheSliceChanged](#) = 250  
*(250) Sent by [Photon](#) when the event cache slice was changed. Done by OpRaiseEvent.*
- const byte [AuthEvent](#) = 223  
*(223) Sent by [Photon](#) to update a token before it times out.*

### 8.29.1 Detailed Description

Class for constants. These values are for events defined by [Photon](#) LoadBalancing.

They start at 255 and go DOWN. Your own in-game events can start at 0. These constants are used internally.

### 8.29.2 Member Data Documentation

### 8.29.2.1 AppStats

```
const byte AppStats = 226 [static]
```

(226) Event with stats about this application (players, rooms, etc)

### 8.29.2.2 AuthEvent

```
const byte AuthEvent = 223 [static]
```

(223) Sent by [Photon](#) to update a token before it times out.

### 8.29.2.3 AzureNodeInfo

```
const byte AzureNodeInfo = 210 [static]
```

(210) Internally used in case of hosting by Azure

### 8.29.2.4 CacheSliceChanged

```
const byte CacheSliceChanged = 250 [static]
```

(250) Sent by [Photon](#) when the event cache slice was changed. Done by `OpRaiseEvent`.

### 8.29.2.5 ErrorInfo

```
const byte ErrorInfo = 251 [static]
```

(251) Sent by [Photon](#) Cloud when a plugin-call or webhook-call failed or events cache limit exceeded. Usually, the execution on the server continues, despite the issue. Contains: [ParameterCode.Info](#).

(252) When player left game unexpected and the room has a `playerTtl != 0`, this event is fired to let everyone know about the timeout. Obsolete. Replaced by `Leave`. `public const byte Disconnect = LiteEventCode.Disconnect;`

#### See also

<https://doc.photonengine.com/en-us/realtime/current/reference/webhooks::options>

### 8.29.2.6 GameList

```
const byte GameList = 230 [static]
```

(230) Initial list of RoomInfos (in lobby on Master)

### 8.29.2.7 GameListUpdate

```
const byte GameListUpdate = 229 [static]
```

(229) Update of RoomInfos to be merged into "initial" list (in lobby on Master)

### 8.29.2.8 Join

```
const byte Join = (byte)255 [static]
```

(255) Event Join: someone joined the game. The new actorNumber is provided as well as the properties of that actor (if set in OpJoin).

### 8.29.2.9 Leave

```
const byte Leave = (byte)254 [static]
```

(254) Event Leave: The player who left the game can be identified by the actorNumber.

### 8.29.2.10 LobbyStats

```
const byte LobbyStats = 224 [static]
```

(224) This event provides a list of lobbies with their player and game counts.

### 8.29.2.11 Match

```
const byte Match = 227 [static]
```

(227) Currently not used. Event for matchmaking

### 8.29.2.12 PropertiesChanged

```
const byte PropertiesChanged = (byte)253 [static]
```

(253) When you call OpSetProperties with the broadcast option "on", this event is fired. It contains the properties being set.

### 8.29.2.13 QueueState

```
const byte QueueState = 228 [static]
```

(228) Currently not used. State of queueing in case of server-full

### 8.29.2.14 SetProperties

```
const byte SetProperties = (byte)253 [static]
```

(253) When you call OpSetProperties with the broadcast option "on", this event is fired. It contains the properties being set.

## 8.30 EventSystemSpawner Class Reference

Event system spawner. Will add an EventSystem GameObject with an EventSystem component and a StandaloneInputModule component. Use this in additive scene loading context where you would otherwise get a "Multiple EventSystem in scene... this is not supported" error from Unity.

Inherits MonoBehaviour.

### 8.30.1 Detailed Description

Event system spawner. Will add an EventSystem GameObject with an EventSystem component and a StandaloneInputModule component. Use this in additive scene loading context where you would otherwise get a "Multiple EventSystem in scene... this is not supported" error from Unity.

## 8.31 Extensions Class Reference

This static class defines some useful extension methods for several existing classes (e.g. Vector3, float and others).

## Static Public Member Functions

- static void [Merge](#) (this IDictionary target, IDictionary addHash)  
*Merges all keys from addHash into the target. Adds new keys and updates the values of existing keys in target.*
- static void [MergeStringKeys](#) (this IDictionary target, IDictionary addHash)  
*Merges keys of type string to target Hashtable.*
- static string [ToStringFull](#) (this IDictionary origin)  
*Helper method for debugging of IDictionary content, including type-information. Using this is not performant.*
- static string [ToStringFull< T >](#) (this List< T > data)  
*Helper method for debugging of List<T> content. Using this is not performant.*
- static string [ToStringFull](#) (this object[] data)  
*Helper method for debugging of object[] content. Using this is not performant.*
- static Hashtable [StripToStringKeys](#) (this IDictionary original)  
*This method copies all string-typed keys of the original into a new Hashtable.*
- static void [StripKeysWithNullValues](#) (this IDictionary original)  
*Removes all keys with null values.*
- static bool [Contains](#) (this int[] target, int nr)  
*Checks if a particular integer value is in an int-array.*

### 8.31.1 Detailed Description

This static class defines some useful extension methods for several existing classes (e.g. Vector3, float and others).

### 8.31.2 Member Function Documentation

#### 8.31.2.1 Contains()

```
static bool Contains (
    this int[] target,
    int nr ) [static]
```

Checks if a particular integer value is in an int-array.

This might be useful to look up if a particular actorNumber is in the list of players of a room.

#### Parameters

<i>target</i>	The array of ints to check.
<i>nr</i>	The number to lookup in target.

#### Returns

True if nr was found in target.

### 8.31.2.2 Merge()

```
static void Merge (
    this IDictionary target,
    IDictionary addHash ) [static]
```

Merges all keys from addHash into the target. Adds new keys and updates the values of existing keys in target.

#### Parameters

<i>target</i>	The IDictionary to update.
<i>addHash</i>	The IDictionary containing data to merge into target.

### 8.31.2.3 MergeStringKeys()

```
static void MergeStringKeys (
    this IDictionary target,
    IDictionary addHash ) [static]
```

Merges keys of type string to target Hashtable.

Does not remove keys from target (so non-string keys CAN be in target if they were before).

#### Parameters

<i>target</i>	The target IDictionary passed in plus all string-typed keys from the addHash.
<i>addHash</i>	A IDictionary that should be merged partly into target to update it.

### 8.31.2.4 StripKeysWithNullValues()

```
static void StripKeysWithNullValues (
    this IDictionary original ) [static]
```

Removes all keys with null values.

**Photon** properties are removed by setting their value to null. Changes the original IDictionary! Uses lock(keys↔ WithNullValue), which should be no problem in expected use cases.

#### Parameters

<i>original</i>	The IDictionary to strip of keys with null value.
-----------------	---



### 8.31.2.5 StripToStringKeys()

```
static Hashtable StripToStringKeys (  
    this IDictionary original ) [static]
```

This method copies all string-typed keys of the original into a new Hashtable.

Does not recurse (!) into hashes that might be values in the root-hash. This does not modify the original.

#### Parameters

<i>original</i>	The original IDictionary to get string-typed keys from.
-----------------	---

#### Returns

New Hashtable containing only string-typed keys of the original.

### 8.31.2.6 ToStringFull() [1/2]

```
static string ToStringFull (  
    this IDictionary origin ) [static]
```

Helper method for debugging of IDictionary content, including type-information. Using this is not performant.

Should only be used for debugging as necessary.

#### Parameters

<i>origin</i>	Some Dictionary or Hashtable.
---------------	-------------------------------

#### Returns

String of the content of the IDictionary.

### 8.31.2.7 ToStringFull() [2/2]

```
static string ToStringFull (  
    this object[] data ) [static]
```

Helper method for debugging of object[] content. Using this is not performant.

Should only be used for debugging as necessary.

## Parameters

<i>data</i>	Any object[].
-------------	---------------

## Returns

A comma-separated string containing each value's ToString().

**8.31.2.8 ToStringFull< T >()**

```
static string ToStringFull< T > (
    this List< T > data ) [static]
```

Helper method for debugging of List<T> content. Using this is not performant.

Should only be used for debugging as necessary.

## Parameters

<i>data</i>	Any List<T> where T implements ToString().
-------------	--

## Returns

A comma-separated string containing each value's ToString().

**8.32 FindFriendsOptions Class Reference**

Options for OpFindFriends can be combined to filter which rooms of friends are returned.

**Public Attributes**

- bool [CreatedOnGs](#) = false  
*Include a friend's room only if it is created and confirmed by the game server.*
- bool [Visible](#) = false  
*Include a friend's room only if it is visible (using [Room.IsVisible](#)).*
- bool [Open](#) = false  
*Include a friend's room only if it is open (using [Room.IsOpen](#)).*

**8.32.1 Detailed Description**

Options for OpFindFriends can be combined to filter which rooms of friends are returned.

## 8.32.2 Member Data Documentation

### 8.32.2.1 CreatedOnGs

```
bool CreatedOnGs = false
```

Include a friend's room only if it is created and confirmed by the game server.

### 8.32.2.2 Open

```
bool Open = false
```

Include a friend's room only if it is open (using [Room.IsOpen](#)).

### 8.32.2.3 Visible

```
bool Visible = false
```

Include a friend's room only if it is visible (using [Room.IsVisible](#)).

## 8.33 FriendInfo Class Reference

Used to store info about a friend's online state and in which room he/she is.

### Public Member Functions

- override string **ToString** ()

### Properties

- string **Name** [get]
- string **UserId** [get, protected set]
- bool **IsOnline** [get, protected set]
- string **Room** [get, protected set]
- bool **IsInRoom** [get]

### 8.33.1 Detailed Description

Used to store info about a friend's online state and in which room he/she is.

## 8.34 GamePropertyKey Class Reference

Class for constants. These (byte) values are for "well known" room/game properties used in [Photon](#) LoadBalancing.

### Static Public Attributes

- const byte [MaxPlayers](#) = 255  
(255) Max number of players that "fit" into this room. 0 is for "unlimited".
- const byte [IsVisible](#) = 254  
(254) Makes this room listed or not in the lobby on master.
- const byte [IsOpen](#) = 253  
(253) Allows more players to join a room (or not).
- const byte [PlayerCount](#) = 252  
(252) Current count of players in the room. Used only in the lobby on master.
- const byte [Removed](#) = 251  
(251) True if the room is to be removed from room listing (used in update to room list in lobby on master)
- const byte [PropsListedInLobby](#) = 250  
(250) A list of the room properties to pass to the [RoomInfo](#) list in a lobby. This is used in [CreateRoom](#), which defines this list once per room.
- const byte [CleanupCacheOnLeave](#) = 249  
(249) Equivalent of Operation Join parameter CleanupCacheOnLeave.
- const byte [MasterClientId](#) = (byte)248  
(248) Code for MasterClientId, which is synced by server. When sent as op-parameter this is (byte)203. As room property this is (byte)248.
- const byte [ExpectedUsers](#) = (byte)247  
(247) Code for ExpectedUsers in a room. Matchmaking keeps a slot open for the players with these userIDs.
- const byte [PlayerTtl](#) = (byte)246  
(246) [Player](#) Time To Live. How long any player can be inactive (due to disconnect or leave) before the user gets removed from the playlist (freeing a slot).
- const byte [EmptyRoomTtl](#) = (byte)245  
(245) [Room](#) Time To Live. How long a room stays available (and in server-memory), after the last player becomes inactive. After this time, the room gets persisted or destroyed.

### 8.34.1 Detailed Description

Class for constants. These (byte) values are for "well known" room/game properties used in [Photon](#) LoadBalancing.

These constants are used internally. "Custom properties" have to use a string-type as key. They can be assigned at will.

### 8.34.2 Member Data Documentation

#### 8.34.2.1 CleanupCacheOnLeave

```
const byte CleanupCacheOnLeave = 249 [static]
```

(249) Equivalent of Operation Join parameter CleanupCacheOnLeave.

#### 8.34.2.2 EmptyRoomTtl

```
const byte EmptyRoomTtl = (byte)245 [static]
```

(245) [Room](#) Time To Live. How long a room stays available (and in server-memory), after the last player becomes inactive. After this time, the room gets persisted or destroyed.

#### 8.34.2.3 ExpectedUsers

```
const byte ExpectedUsers = (byte)247 [static]
```

(247) Code for ExpectedUsers in a room. Matchmaking keeps a slot open for the players with these userIDs.

#### 8.34.2.4 IsOpen

```
const byte IsOpen = 253 [static]
```

(253) Allows more players to join a room (or not).

#### 8.34.2.5 IsVisible

```
const byte IsVisible = 254 [static]
```

(254) Makes this room listed or not in the lobby on master.

#### 8.34.2.6 MasterClientId

```
const byte MasterClientId = (byte)248 [static]
```

(248) Code for MasterClientId, which is synced by server. When sent as op-parameter this is (byte)203. As room property this is (byte)248.

Tightly related to [ParameterCode.MasterClientId](#).

#### 8.34.2.7 MaxPlayers

```
const byte MaxPlayers = 255 [static]
```

(255) Max number of players that "fit" into this room. 0 is for "unlimited".

#### 8.34.2.8 PlayerCount

```
const byte PlayerCount = 252 [static]
```

(252) Current count of players in the room. Used only in the lobby on master.

#### 8.34.2.9 PlayerTtl

```
const byte PlayerTtl = (byte)246 [static]
```

(246) [Player](#) Time To Live. How long any player can be inactive (due to disconnect or leave) before the user gets removed from the playerlist (freeing a slot).

#### 8.34.2.10 PropsListedInLobby

```
const byte PropsListedInLobby = 250 [static]
```

(250) A list of the room properties to pass to the [RoomInfo](#) list in a lobby. This is used in CreateRoom, which defines this list once per room.

#### 8.34.2.11 Removed

```
const byte Removed = 251 [static]
```

(251) True if the room is to be removed from room listing (used in update to room list in lobby on master)

## 8.35 GraphicToggleIsOnTransition Class Reference

Use this on toggles texts to have some color transition on the text depending on the isOn State.

Inherits MonoBehaviour, IPointerEnterHandler, and IPointerExitHandler.

### Public Member Functions

- void **OnPointerEnter** (PointerEventData eventData)
- void **OnPointerExit** (PointerEventData eventData)
- void **OnEnable** ()
- void **OnDisable** ()
- void **OnValueChanged** (bool isOn)

## Public Attributes

- Toggle **toggle**
- Color **NormalOnColor** = Color.white
- Color **NormalOffColor** = Color.black
- Color **HoverOnColor** = Color.black
- Color **HoverOffColor** = Color.black

### 8.35.1 Detailed Description

Use this on toggles texts to have some color transition on the text depending on the isOn State.

## 8.36 IChatClientListener Interface Reference

Callback interface for [Chat](#) client side. Contains callback methods to notify your app about updates. Must be provided to new [ChatClient](#) in constructor

### Public Member Functions

- void [DebugReturn](#) (DebugLevel level, string message)  
*All debug output of the library will be reported through this method. Print it or put it in a buffer to use it on-screen.*
- void [OnDisconnected](#) ()  
*Disconnection happened.*
- void [OnConnected](#) ()  
*Client is connected now.*
- void [OnChatStateChange](#) ([ChatState](#) state)  
*The [ChatClient](#)'s state changed. Usually, OnConnected and OnDisconnected are the callbacks to react to.*
- void [OnGetMessages](#) (string channelName, string[] senders, object[] messages)  
*Notifies app that client got new messages from server Number of senders is equal to number of messages in 'messages'. Sender with number '0' corresponds to message with number '0', sender with number '1' corresponds to message with number '1' and so on*
- void [OnPrivateMessage](#) (string sender, object message, string channelName)  
*Notifies client about private message*
- void [OnSubscribed](#) (string[] channels, bool[] results)  
*Result of Subscribe operation. Returns subscription result for every requested channel name.*
- void [OnUnsubscribed](#) (string[] channels)  
*Result of Unsubscribe operation. Returns for channel name if the channel is now unsubscribed.*
- void [OnStatusUpdate](#) (string user, int status, bool gotMessage, object message)  
*New status of another user (you get updates for users set in your friends list).*
- void [OnUserSubscribed](#) (string channel, string user)  
*A user has subscribed to a public chat channel*
- void [OnUserUnsubscribed](#) (string channel, string user)  
*A user has unsubscribed from a public chat channel*

### 8.36.1 Detailed Description

Callback interface for [Chat](#) client side. Contains callback methods to notify your app about updates. Must be provided to new [ChatClient](#) in constructor

## 8.36.2 Member Function Documentation

### 8.36.2.1 DebugReturn()

```
void DebugReturn (
    DebugLevel level,
    string message )
```

All debug output of the library will be reported through this method. Print it or put it in a buffer to use it on-screen.

#### Parameters

<i>level</i>	DebugLevel (severity) of the message.
<i>message</i>	Debug text. Print to System.Console or screen.

### 8.36.2.2 OnChatStateChange()

```
void OnChatStateChange (
    ChatState state )
```

The [ChatClient](#)'s state changed. Usually, OnConnected and OnDisconnected are the callbacks to react to.

#### Parameters

<i>state</i>	The new state.
--------------	----------------

### 8.36.2.3 OnConnected()

```
void OnConnected ( )
```

Client is connected now.

Clients have to be connected before they can send their state, subscribe to channels and send any messages.

### 8.36.2.4 OnDisconnected()

```
void OnDisconnected ( )
```

Disconnection happened.



### 8.36.2.5 OnGetMessages()

```
void OnGetMessages (
    string channelName,
    string[] senders,
    object[] messages )
```

Notifies app that client got new messages from server Number of senders is equal to number of messages in 'messages'. Sender with number '0' corresponds to message with number '0', sender with number '1' corresponds to message with number '1' and so on

#### Parameters

<i>channelName</i>	channel from where messages came
<i>senders</i>	list of users who sent messages
<i>messages</i>	list of messages it self

### 8.36.2.6 OnPrivateMessage()

```
void OnPrivateMessage (
    string sender,
    object message,
    string channelName )
```

Notifies client about private message

#### Parameters

<i>sender</i>	user who sent this message
<i>message</i>	message it self
<i>channelName</i>	channelName for private messages (messages you sent yourself get added to a channel per target username)

### 8.36.2.7 OnStatusUpdate()

```
void OnStatusUpdate (
    string user,
    int status,
    bool gotMessage,
    object message )
```

New status of another user (you get updates for users set in your friends list).

#### Parameters

<i>user</i>	Name of the user.
-------------	-------------------

## Parameters

<i>status</i>	New status of that user.
<i>gotMessage</i>	True if the status contains a message you should cache locally. False: This status update does not include a message (keep any you have).
<i>message</i>	Message that user set.

**8.36.2.8 OnSubscribed()**

```
void OnSubscribed (
    string[] channels,
    bool[] results )
```

Result of Subscribe operation. Returns subscription result for every requested channel name.

If multiple channels sent in Subscribe operation, OnSubscribed may be called several times, each call with part of sent array or with single channel in "channels" parameter. Calls order and order of channels in "channels" parameter may differ from order of channels in "channels" parameter of Subscribe operation.

## Parameters

<i>channels</i>	Array of channel names.
<i>results</i>	Per channel result if subscribed.

**8.36.2.9 OnUnsubscribed()**

```
void OnUnsubscribed (
    string[] channels )
```

Result of Unsubscribe operation. Returns for channel name if the channel is now unsubscribed.

If multiple channels sent in Unsubscribe operation, OnUnsubscribed may be called several times, each call with part of sent array or with single channel in "channels" parameter. Calls order and order of channels in "channels" parameter may differ from order of channels in "channels" parameter of Unsubscribe operation.

## Parameters

<i>channels</i>	Array of channel names that are no longer subscribed.
-----------------	---

**8.36.2.10 OnUserSubscribed()**

```
void OnUserSubscribed (
    string channel,
    string user )
```

A user has subscribed to a public chat channel

#### Parameters

<i>channel</i>	Name of the chat channel
<i>user</i>	UserId of the user who subscribed

#### 8.36.2.11 OnUserUnsubscribed()

```
void OnUserUnsubscribed (
    string channel,
    string user )
```

A user has unsubscribed from a public chat channel

#### Parameters

<i>channel</i>	Name of the chat channel
<i>user</i>	UserId of the user who unsubscribed

## 8.37 IConnectionCallbacks Interface Reference

Collection of "organizational" callbacks for the [Realtime](#) Api to cover: Connection and Regions.

Inherited by [MonoBehaviourPunCallbacks](#), [ConnectionCallbacksContainer](#), and [SupportLogger](#).

### Public Member Functions

- void [OnConnected](#) ()  
*Called to signal that the "low level connection" got established but before the client can call operation on the server.*
- void [OnConnectedToMaster](#) ()  
*Called when the client is connected to the Master Server and ready for matchmaking and other tasks.*
- void [OnDisconnected](#) ([DisconnectCause](#) cause)  
*Called after disconnecting from the [Photon](#) server. It could be a failure or an explicit disconnect call*
- void [OnRegionListReceived](#) ([RegionHandler](#) regionHandler)  
*Called when the Name Server provided a list of regions for your title.*
- void [OnCustomAuthenticationResponse](#) (Dictionary< string, object > data)  
*Called when your Custom Authentication service responds with additional data.*
- void [OnCustomAuthenticationFailed](#) (string debugMessage)  
*Called when the custom authentication failed. Followed by disconnect!*

### 8.37.1 Detailed Description

Collection of "organizational" callbacks for the [Realtime](#) Api to cover: Connection and Regions.

Classes that implement this interface must be registered to get callbacks for various situations.

To register for callbacks, call [LoadBalancingClient.AddCallbackTarget](#) and pass the class implementing this interface  
To stop getting callbacks, call [LoadBalancingClient.RemoveCallbackTarget](#) and pass the class implementing this interface

### 8.37.2 Member Function Documentation

#### 8.37.2.1 OnConnected()

```
void OnConnected ( )
```

Called to signal that the "low level connection" got established but before the client can call operation on the server.

After the (low level transport) connection is established, the client will automatically send the Authentication operation, which needs to get a response before the client can call other operations.

Your logic should wait for either: [OnRegionListReceived](#) or [OnConnectedToMaster](#).

This callback is useful to detect if the server can be reached at all (technically). Most often, it's enough to implement [OnDisconnected\(DisconnectCause cause\)](#) and check for the cause.

This is not called for transitions from the masterserver to game servers.

Implemented in [ConnectionCallbacksContainer](#), [SupportLogger](#), and [MonoBehaviourPunCallbacks](#).

#### 8.37.2.2 OnConnectedToMaster()

```
void OnConnectedToMaster ( )
```

Called when the client is connected to the Master Server and ready for matchmaking and other tasks.

The list of available rooms won't become available unless you join a lobby via [LoadBalancingClient.OpJoinLobby](#).  
You can join rooms and create them even without being in a lobby. The default lobby is used in that case.

Implemented in [ConnectionCallbacksContainer](#), [MonoBehaviourPunCallbacks](#), [SupportLogger](#), and [ConnectAndJoinRandom](#).

#### 8.37.2.3 OnCustomAuthenticationFailed()

```
void OnCustomAuthenticationFailed (
    string debugMessage )
```

Called when the custom authentication failed. Followed by disconnect!

Custom Authentication can fail due to user-input, bad tokens/secrets. If authentication is successful, this method is not called. Implement [OnJoinedLobby\(\)](#) or [OnConnectedToMaster\(\)](#) (as usual).

During development of a game, it might also fail due to wrong configuration on the server side. In those cases, logging the debugMessage is very important.

Unless you setup a custom authentication service for your app (in the [Dashboard](#)), this won't be called!

## Parameters

<i>debugMessage</i>	Contains a debug message why authentication failed. This has to be fixed during development.
---------------------	--

Implemented in [ConnectionCallbacksContainer](#), [MonoBehaviourPunCallbacks](#), and [SupportLogger](#).

**8.37.2.4 OnCustomAuthenticationResponse()**

```
void OnCustomAuthenticationResponse (
    Dictionary< string, object > data )
```

Called when your Custom Authentication service responds with additional data.

Custom Authentication services can include some custom data in their response. When present, that data is made available in this callback as Dictionary. While the keys of your data have to be strings, the values can be either string or a number (in Json). You need to make extra sure, that the value type is the one you expect. Numbers become (currently) int64.

Example: void OnCustomAuthenticationResponse(Dictionary<string, object> data) { ... }

<https://doc.photonengine.com/en-us/realtime/current/reference/custom-authentication>

Implemented in [ConnectionCallbacksContainer](#), [SupportLogger](#), and [MonoBehaviourPunCallbacks](#).

**8.37.2.5 OnDisconnected()**

```
void OnDisconnected (
    DisconnectCause cause )
```

Called after disconnecting from the [Photon](#) server. It could be a failure or an explicit disconnect call

The reason for this disconnect is provided as DisconnectCause.

Implemented in [ConnectionCallbacksContainer](#), [SupportLogger](#), [MonoBehaviourPunCallbacks](#), and [ConnectAndJoinRandom](#).

**8.37.2.6 OnRegionListReceived()**

```
void OnRegionListReceived (
    RegionHandler regionHandler )
```

Called when the Name Server provided a list of regions for your title.

Check the [RegionHandler](#) class description, to make use of the provided values.

## Parameters

<code>regionHandler</code>	The currently used <a href="#">RegionHandler</a> .
----------------------------	--

Implemented in [ConnectionCallbacksContainer](#), [SupportLogger](#), and [MonoBehaviourPunCallbacks](#).

## 8.38 IErrorInfoCallback Interface Reference

Interface for [EventCode.ErrorInfo](#) event callback for the [Realtime](#) Api.

Inherited by [MonoBehaviourPunCallbacks](#), and [ErrorInfoCallbacksContainer](#).

### Public Member Functions

- void [OnErrorInfo](#) ([ErrorInfo](#) errorInfo)

*Called when the client receives an event from the server indicating that an error happened there.*

#### 8.38.1 Detailed Description

Interface for [EventCode.ErrorInfo](#) event callback for the [Realtime](#) Api.

Classes that implement this interface must be registered to get callbacks for various situations.

To register for callbacks, call [LoadBalancingClient.AddCallbackTarget](#) and pass the class implementing this interface  
To stop getting callbacks, call [LoadBalancingClient.RemoveCallbackTarget](#) and pass the class implementing this interface

#### 8.38.2 Member Function Documentation

##### 8.38.2.1 OnErrorInfo()

```
void OnErrorInfo (
    ErrorInfo errorInfo )
```

Called when the client receives an event from the server indicating that an error happened there.

In most cases this could be either:

1. an error from webhooks plugin (if HasErrorInfo is enabled), read more here: <https://doc.photonengine.com/en-us/realtime/current/gameplay/web-extensions/webhooks#options>
2. an error sent from a custom server plugin via `PluginHost.BroadcastErrorInfoEvent`, see example here: [https://doc.photonengine.com/en-us/server/current/plugins/manual#handling\\_http\\_response](https://doc.photonengine.com/en-us/server/current/plugins/manual#handling_http_response)
3. an error sent from the server, for example, when the limit of cached events has been exceeded in the room (all clients will be disconnected and the room will be closed in this case) read more here: [https://doc.photonengine.com/en-us/realtime/current/gameplay/cached-events#special\\_considerations](https://doc.photonengine.com/en-us/realtime/current/gameplay/cached-events#special_considerations)

If you implement [IOnEventCallback.OnEvent](#) or [LoadBalancingClient.EventReceived](#) you will also get this event.

## Parameters

<i>errorInfo</i>	Object containing information about the error
------------------	---

Implemented in [MonoBehaviourPunCallbacks](#).

## 8.39 InRoomCallbacks Interface Reference

Collection of "in room" callbacks for the [Realtime](#) Api to cover: Players entering or leaving, property updates and Master Client switching.

Inherited by [MonoBehaviourPunCallbacks](#), [PhotonHandler](#), [PhotonTeamsManager](#), [InRoomCallbacksContainer](#), and [SupportLogger](#).

### Public Member Functions

- void [OnPlayerEnteredRoom](#) ([Player](#) newPlayer)  
*Called when a remote player entered the room. This [Player](#) is already added to the playerlist.*
- void [OnPlayerLeftRoom](#) ([Player](#) otherPlayer)  
*Called when a remote player left the room or became inactive. Check otherPlayer.IsInactive.*
- void [OnRoomPropertiesUpdate](#) (Hashtable propertiesThatChanged)  
*Called when a room's custom properties changed. The propertiesThatChanged contains all that was set via [Room.SetCustomProperties](#).*
- void [OnPlayerPropertiesUpdate](#) ([Player](#) targetPlayer, Hashtable changedProps)  
*Called when custom player-properties are changed. [Player](#) and the changed properties are passed as object[].*
- void [OnMasterClientSwitched](#) ([Player](#) newMasterClient)  
*Called after switching to a new MasterClient when the current one leaves.*

### 8.39.1 Detailed Description

Collection of "in room" callbacks for the [Realtime](#) Api to cover: Players entering or leaving, property updates and Master Client switching.

Classes that implement this interface must be registered to get callbacks for various situations.

To register for callbacks, call [LoadBalancingClient.AddCallbackTarget](#) and pass the class implementing this interface  
To stop getting callbacks, call [LoadBalancingClient.RemoveCallbackTarget](#) and pass the class implementing this interface

### 8.39.2 Member Function Documentation

### 8.39.2.1 OnMasterClientSwitched()

```
void OnMasterClientSwitched (
    Player newMasterClient )
```

Called after switching to a new MasterClient when the current one leaves.

This is not called when this client enters a room. The former MasterClient is still in the player list when this method get called.

Implemented in [SupportLogger](#), [PhotonHandler](#), and [MonoBehaviourPunCallbacks](#).

### 8.39.2.2 OnPlayerEnteredRoom()

```
void OnPlayerEnteredRoom (
    Player newPlayer )
```

Called when a remote player entered the room. This [Player](#) is already added to the playerlist.

If your game starts with a certain number of players, this callback can be useful to check the Room.playerCount and find out if you can start.

Implemented in [SupportLogger](#), [PhotonHandler](#), [MonoBehaviourPunCallbacks](#), [PlayerNumbering](#), and [PunTeams](#).

### 8.39.2.3 OnPlayerLeftRoom()

```
void OnPlayerLeftRoom (
    Player otherPlayer )
```

Called when a remote player left the room or became inactive. Check otherPlayer.IsInactive.

If another player leaves the room or if the server detects a lost connection, this callback will be used to notify your game logic.

Depending on the room's setup, players may become inactive, which means they may return and retake their spot in the room. In such cases, the [Player](#) stays in the [Room.Players](#) dictionary.

If the player is not just inactive, it gets removed from the [Room.Players](#) dictionary, before the callback is called.

Implemented in [PhotonHandler](#), [SupportLogger](#), [MonoBehaviourPunCallbacks](#), [PlayerNumbering](#), and [PunTeams](#).

### 8.39.2.4 OnPlayerPropertiesUpdate()

```
void OnPlayerPropertiesUpdate (
    Player targetPlayer,
    Hashtable changedProps )
```

Called when custom player-properties are changed. [Player](#) and the changed properties are passed as object[].

Changing properties must be done by [Player.SetCustomProperties](#), which causes this callback locally, too.



## Parameters

<i>targetPlayer</i>	Contains <a href="#">Player</a> that changed.
<i>changedProps</i>	Contains the properties that changed.

Implemented in [SupportLogger](#), [MonoBehaviourPunCallbacks](#), [PhotonHandler](#), [PlayerNumbering](#), and [PunTeams](#).

**8.39.2.5 OnRoomPropertiesUpdate()**

```
void OnRoomPropertiesUpdate (
    Hashtable propertiesThatChanged )
```

Called when a room's custom properties changed. The `propertiesThatChanged` contains all that was set via [Room.SetCustomProperties](#).

Since v1.25 this method has one parameter: `Hashtable propertiesThatChanged`. Changing properties must be done by [Room.SetCustomProperties](#), which causes this callback locally, too.

## Parameters

<i>propertiesThatChanged</i>	
------------------------------	--

Implemented in [SupportLogger](#), [MonoBehaviourPunCallbacks](#), [PunTurnManager](#), [PhotonHandler](#), and [CountdownTimer](#).

**8.40 ILobbyCallbacks Interface Reference**

Collection of "organizational" callbacks for the [Realtime](#) Api to cover the Lobby.

Inherited by [MonoBehaviourPunCallbacks](#), [LobbyCallbacksContainer](#), and [SupportLogger](#).

**Public Member Functions**

- void [OnJoinedLobby](#) ()  
*Called on entering a lobby on the Master Server. The actual room-list updates will call [OnRoomListUpdate](#).*
- void [OnLeftLobby](#) ()  
*Called after leaving a lobby.*
- void [OnRoomListUpdate](#) (List< [RoomInfo](#) > roomList)  
*Called for any update of the room-listing while in a lobby ([InLobby](#)) on the Master Server.*
- void [OnLobbyStatisticsUpdate](#) (List< [TypedLobbyInfo](#) > lobbyStatistics)  
*Called when the Master Server sent an update for the Lobby Statistics.*

### 8.40.1 Detailed Description

Collection of "organizational" callbacks for the [Realtime](#) Api to cover the Lobby.

Classes that implement this interface must be registered to get callbacks for various situations.

To register for callbacks, call [LoadBalancingClient.AddCallbackTarget](#) and pass the class implementing this interface  
To stop getting callbacks, call [LoadBalancingClient.RemoveCallbackTarget](#) and pass the class implementing this interface

### 8.40.2 Member Function Documentation

#### 8.40.2.1 OnJoinedLobby()

```
void OnJoinedLobby ( )
```

Called on entering a lobby on the Master Server. The actual room-list updates will call [OnRoomListUpdate](#).

While in the lobby, the roomlist is automatically updated in fixed intervals (which you can't modify in the public cloud). The room list gets available via [OnRoomListUpdate](#).

Implemented in [SupportLogger](#), [MonoBehaviourPunCallbacks](#), and [ConnectAndJoinRandom](#).

#### 8.40.2.2 OnLeftLobby()

```
void OnLeftLobby ( )
```

Called after leaving a lobby.

When you leave a lobby, [OpCreateRoom](#) and [OpJoinRandomRoom](#) automatically refer to the default lobby.

Implemented in [SupportLogger](#), and [MonoBehaviourPunCallbacks](#).

#### 8.40.2.3 OnLobbyStatisticsUpdate()

```
void OnLobbyStatisticsUpdate (
    List< TypedLobbyInfo > lobbyStatistics )
```

Called when the Master Server sent an update for the Lobby Statistics.

This callback has two preconditions: [EnableLobbyStatistics](#) must be set to true, before this client connects. And the client has to be connected to the Master Server, which is providing the info about lobbies.

Implemented in [MonoBehaviourPunCallbacks](#), and [SupportLogger](#).

#### 8.40.2.4 OnRoomListUpdate()

```
void OnRoomListUpdate (
    List< RoomInfo > roomList )
```

Called for any update of the room-listing while in a lobby (InLobby) on the Master Server.

Each item is a [RoomInfo](#) which might include custom properties (provided you defined those as lobby-listed when creating a room). Not all types of lobbies provide a listing of rooms to the client. Some are silent and specialized for server-side matchmaking.

Implemented in [SupportLogger](#), and [MonoBehaviourPunCallbacks](#).

## 8.41 IMatchmakingCallbacks Interface Reference

Collection of "organizational" callbacks for the [Realtime](#) Api to cover Matchmaking.

Inherited by [MonoBehaviourPunCallbacks](#), [PhotonHandler](#), [OnJoinedInstantiate](#), [PhotonTeamsManager](#), [MatchMakingCallbacksContainer](#), and [SupportLogger](#).

### Public Member Functions

- void [OnFriendListUpdate](#) (List< [FriendInfo](#) > friendList)  
*Called when the server sent the response to a FindFriends request.*
- void [OnCreatedRoom](#) ()  
*Called when this client created a room and entered it. [OnJoinedRoom\(\)](#) will be called as well.*
- void [OnCreateRoomFailed](#) (short returnCode, string message)  
*Called when the server couldn't create a room (OpCreateRoom failed).*
- void [OnJoinedRoom](#) ()  
*Called when the [LoadBalancingClient](#) entered a room, no matter if this client created it or simply joined.*
- void [OnJoinRoomFailed](#) (short returnCode, string message)  
*Called when a previous OpJoinRoom call failed on the server.*
- void [OnJoinRandomFailed](#) (short returnCode, string message)  
*Called when a previous OpJoinRandom call failed on the server.*
- void [OnLeftRoom](#) ()  
*Called when the local user/client left a room, so the game's logic can clean up it's internal state.*

### 8.41.1 Detailed Description

Collection of "organizational" callbacks for the [Realtime](#) Api to cover Matchmaking.

Classes that implement this interface must be registered to get callbacks for various situations.

To register for callbacks, call [LoadBalancingClient.AddCallbackTarget](#) and pass the class implementing this interface  
To stop getting callbacks, call [LoadBalancingClient.RemoveCallbackTarget](#) and pass the class implementing this interface

## 8.41.2 Member Function Documentation

### 8.41.2.1 OnCreatedRoom()

```
void OnCreatedRoom ( )
```

Called when this client created a room and entered it. [OnJoinedRoom\(\)](#) will be called as well.

This callback is only called on the client which created a room (see [OpCreateRoom](#)).

As any client might close (or drop connection) anytime, there is a chance that the creator of a room does not execute [OnCreatedRoom](#).

If you need specific room properties or a "start signal", implement [OnMasterClientSwitched\(\)](#) and make each new [MasterClient](#) check the room's state.

Implemented in [MatchMakingCallbacksContainer](#), [SupportLogger](#), [PhotonHandler](#), [OnJoinedInstantiate](#), and [MonoBehaviourPunCallbacks](#).

### 8.41.2.2 OnCreateRoomFailed()

```
void OnCreateRoomFailed (
    short returnCode,
    string message )
```

Called when the server couldn't create a room ([OpCreateRoom](#) failed).

Creating a room may fail for various reasons. Most often, the room already exists (roomname in use) or the [RoomOptions](#) clash and it's impossible to create the room.

When creating a room fails on a Game Server: The client will cache the failure internally and returns to the Master Server before it calls the fail-callback. This way, the client is ready to find/create a room at the moment of the callback. In this case, the client skips calling [OnConnectedToMaster](#) but returning to the Master Server will still call [OnConnected](#). Treat callbacks of [OnConnected](#) as pure information that the client could connect.

#### Parameters

<i>returnCode</i>	Operation ReturnCode from the server.
<i>message</i>	Debug message for the error.

Implemented in [MatchMakingCallbacksContainer](#), [SupportLogger](#), [PhotonHandler](#), [OnJoinedInstantiate](#), and [MonoBehaviourPunCallbacks](#).

### 8.41.2.3 OnFriendListUpdate()

```
void OnFriendListUpdate (
```

```
List< FriendInfo > friendList )
```

Called when the server sent the response to a FindFriends request.

After calling OpFindFriends, the Master Server will cache the friend list and send updates to the friend list. The friends includes the name, userId, online state and the room (if any) for each requested user/friend.

Use the friendList to update your UI and store it, if the UI should highlight changes.

Implemented in [MatchMakingCallbacksContainer](#), [MonoBehaviourPunCallbacks](#), [SupportLogger](#), and [OnJoinedInstantiate](#).

#### 8.41.2.4 OnJoinedRoom()

```
void OnJoinedRoom ( )
```

Called when the [LoadBalancingClient](#) entered a room, no matter if this client created it or simply joined.

When this is called, you can access the existing players in [Room.Players](#), their custom properties and [Room.CustomProperties](#).

In this callback, you could create player objects. For example in Unity, instantiate a prefab for the player.

If you want a match to be started "actively", enable the user to signal "ready" (using OpRaiseEvent or a Custom Property).

Implemented in [MatchMakingCallbacksContainer](#), [SupportLogger](#), [MonoBehaviourPunCallbacks](#), [PhotonHandler](#), [OnJoinedInstantiate](#), [ConnectAndJoinRandom](#), [PlayerNumbering](#), and [PunTeams](#).

#### 8.41.2.5 OnJoinRandomFailed()

```
void OnJoinRandomFailed (
    short returnCode,
    string message )
```

Called when a previous OpJoinRandom call failed on the server.

The most common causes are that a room is full or does not exist (due to someone else being faster or closing the room).

This operation is only ever sent to the Master Server. Once a room is found by the Master Server, the client will head off to the designated Game Server and use the operation Join on the Game Server.

When using multiple lobbies (via OpJoinLobby or a [TypedLobby](#) parameter), another lobby might have more/fitting rooms.

##### Parameters

<i>returnCode</i>	Operation ReturnCode from the server.
<i>message</i>	Debug message for the error.

Implemented in [MatchMakingCallbacksContainer](#), [SupportLogger](#), [MonoBehaviourPunCallbacks](#), [PhotonHandler](#), [OnJoinedInstantiate](#), and [ConnectAndJoinRandom](#).

#### 8.41.2.6 OnJoinRoomFailed()

```
void OnJoinRoomFailed (
    short returnCode,
    string message )
```

Called when a previous OpJoinRoom call failed on the server.

Joining a room may fail for various reasons. Most often, the room is full or does not exist anymore (due to someone else being faster or closing the room).

When joining a room fails on a Game Server: The client will cache the failure internally and returns to the Master Server before it calls the fail-callback. This way, the client is ready to find/create a room at the moment of the callback. In this case, the client skips calling OnConnectedToMaster but returning to the Master Server will still call OnConnected. Treat callbacks of OnConnected as pure information that the client could connect.

##### Parameters

<i>returnCode</i>	Operation ReturnCode from the server.
<i>message</i>	Debug message for the error.

Implemented in [MatchMakingCallbacksContainer](#), [SupportLogger](#), [PhotonHandler](#), [OnJoinedInstantiate](#), and [MonoBehaviourPunCallbacks](#).

#### 8.41.2.7 OnLeftRoom()

```
void OnLeftRoom ( )
```

Called when the local user/client left a room, so the game's logic can clean up it's internal state.

When leaving a room, the [LoadBalancingClient](#) will disconnect the Game Server and connect to the Master Server. This wraps up multiple internal actions.

Wait for the callback OnConnectedToMaster, before you use lobbies and join or create rooms.

Implemented in [MatchMakingCallbacksContainer](#), [SupportLogger](#), [PhotonHandler](#), [OnJoinedInstantiate](#), [MonoBehaviourPunCallbacks](#), [PlayerNumbering](#), and [PunTeams](#).

## 8.42 InstantiateParameters Struct Reference

### Public Member Functions

- **InstantiateParameters** (string prefabName, Vector3 position, Quaternion rotation, byte @group, object[] data, byte objLevelPrefix, int[] viewIDs, [Player](#) creator, int timestamp)

## Public Attributes

- int[] **viewIDs**
- byte **objLevelPrefix**
- object[] **data**
- byte **group**
- Quaternion **rotation**
- Vector3 **position**
- string **prefabName**
- [Player](#) **creator**
- int **timestamp**

## 8.43 IOnEventCallback Interface Reference

Event callback for the [Realtime](#) Api. Covers events from the server and those sent by clients via OpRaiseEvent.

Inherited by [PunTurnManager](#).

## Public Member Functions

- void [OnEvent](#) (EventData photonEvent)  
*Called for any incoming events.*

### 8.43.1 Detailed Description

Event callback for the [Realtime](#) Api. Covers events from the server and those sent by clients via OpRaiseEvent.

Classes that implement this interface must be registered to get callbacks for various situations.

To register for callbacks, call [LoadBalancingClient.AddCallbackTarget](#) and pass the class implementing this interface  
To stop getting callbacks, call [LoadBalancingClient.RemoveCallbackTarget](#) and pass the class implementing this interface

### 8.43.2 Member Function Documentation

#### 8.43.2.1 OnEvent()

```
void OnEvent (
    EventData photonEvent )
```

Called for any incoming events.

To receive events, implement [IOOnEventCallback](#) in any class and register it via AddCallbackTarget (either in [LoadBalancingClient](#) or PhotonNetwork).

With the EventData.Sender you can look up the [Player](#) who sent the event.

It is best practice to assign an eventCode for each different type of content and action, so the Code will be essential to read the incoming events.

Implemented in [PunTurnManager](#).

## 8.44 IOnPhotonViewControllerChange Interface Reference

This interface defines a callback for changes to the [PhotonView](#)'s controller.

Inherits [IPhotonViewCallback](#).

### Public Member Functions

- void [OnControllerChange](#) ([Player](#) newController, [Player](#) previousController)  
*This method will be called when the [PhotonView](#)'s controller changes.*

#### 8.44.1 Detailed Description

This interface defines a callback for changes to the [PhotonView](#)'s controller.

#### 8.44.2 Member Function Documentation

##### 8.44.2.1 OnControllerChange()

```
void OnControllerChange (
    Player newController,
    Player previousController )
```

This method will be called when the [PhotonView](#)'s controller changes.

##### Parameters

<i>newOwner</i>	
<i>previousOwner</i>	

## 8.45 IOnPhotonViewOwnerChange Interface Reference

This interface defines a callback for changes to the [PhotonView](#)'s owner.

Inherits [IPhotonViewCallback](#).

### Public Member Functions

- void [OnOwnerChange](#) ([Player](#) newOwner, [Player](#) previousOwner)  
*This method will be called when the [PhotonView](#)'s owner changes.*



### 8.45.1 Detailed Description

This interface defines a callback for changes to the [PhotonView](#)'s owner.

### 8.45.2 Member Function Documentation

#### 8.45.2.1 OnOwnerChange()

```
void OnOwnerChange (
    Player newOwner,
    Player previousOwner )
```

This method will be called when the [PhotonView](#)'s owner changes.

##### Parameters

<i>newOwner</i>	
<i>previousOwner</i>	

## 8.46 IOnPhotonViewPreNetDestroy Interface Reference

This interface defines a callback which fires prior to the [PhotonNetwork](#) destroying the [PhotonView](#) and Gameobject.

Inherits [IPhotonViewCallback](#).

### Public Member Functions

- void [OnPreNetDestroy](#) ([PhotonView](#) rootView)  
*This method is called before Destroy() is initiated for a networked object.*

### 8.46.1 Detailed Description

This interface defines a callback which fires prior to the [PhotonNetwork](#) destroying the [PhotonView](#) and Gameobject.

### 8.46.2 Member Function Documentation

#### 8.46.2.1 OnPreNetDestroy()

```
void OnPreNetDestroy (
    PhotonView rootView )
```

This method is called before Destroy() is initiated for a networked object.

## Parameters

<code>rootView</code>	
-----------------------	--

## 8.47 IPhotonViewCallback Interface Reference

Empty Base class for all [PhotonView](#) callbacks.

Inherited by [IOnPhotonViewControllerChange](#), [IOnPhotonViewOwnerChange](#), and [IOnPhotonViewPreNetDestroy](#).

### 8.47.1 Detailed Description

Empty Base class for all [PhotonView](#) callbacks.

## 8.48 IPunInstantiateMagicCallback Interface Reference

### Public Member Functions

- void **OnPhotonInstantiate** ([PhotonMessageInfo](#) info)

## 8.49 IPunObservable Interface Reference

Defines the `OnPhotonSerializeView` method to make it easy to implement correctly for observable scripts.

Inherited by [PhotonAnimatorView](#), [PhotonRigidbody2DView](#), [PhotonRigidbodyView](#), [PhotonTransformView](#), [PhotonTransformViewClassic](#), [CullingHandler](#), and [SmoothSyncMovement](#).

### Public Member Functions

- void **OnPhotonSerializeView** ([PhotonStream](#) stream, [PhotonMessageInfo](#) info)  
*Called by PUN several times per second, so that your script can write and read synchronization data for the [PhotonView](#).*

### 8.49.1 Detailed Description

Defines the `OnPhotonSerializeView` method to make it easy to implement correctly for observable scripts.

## 8.50 IPunOwnershipCallbacks Interface Reference

Global Callback interface for ownership changes. These callbacks will fire for changes to ANY [PhotonView](#) that changes. Consider using [IOnPhotonViewControllerChange](#) for callbacks from a specific [PhotonView](#).

## Public Member Functions

- void **OnOwnershipRequest** ([PhotonView](#) targetView, [Player](#) requestingPlayer)  
*Called when another player requests ownership of a [PhotonView](#). Called on all clients, so check if (targetView.IsMine) or (targetView.Owner == [PhotonNetwork.LocalPlayer](#)) to determine if a targetView.TransferOwnership(requestingPlayer) response should be given.*
- void **OnOwnershipTransferred** ([PhotonView](#) targetView, [Player](#) previousOwner)  
*Called when ownership of a [PhotonView](#) is transferred to another player.*
- void **OnOwnershipTransferFailed** ([PhotonView](#) targetView, [Player](#) senderOfFailedRequest)  
*Called when an Ownership Request fails for objects with "takeover" setting.*

### 8.50.1 Detailed Description

Global Callback interface for ownership changes. These callbacks will fire for changes to ANY [PhotonView](#) that changes. Consider using [IOnPhotonViewControllerChange](#) for callbacks from a specific [PhotonView](#).

### 8.50.2 Member Function Documentation

#### 8.50.2.1 OnOwnershipRequest()

```
void OnOwnershipRequest (
    PhotonView targetView,
    Player requestingPlayer )
```

Called when another player requests ownership of a [PhotonView](#). Called on all clients, so check if (targetView.IsMine) or (targetView.Owner == [PhotonNetwork.LocalPlayer](#)) to determine if a targetView.TransferOwnership(requestingPlayer) response should be given.

The parameter viewAndPlayer contains:

[PhotonView](#) view = viewAndPlayer[0] as [PhotonView](#);

[Player](#) requestingPlayer = viewAndPlayer[1] as [Player](#);

#### Parameters

<i>targetView</i>	<a href="#">PhotonView</a> for which ownership gets requested.
<i>requestingPlayer</i>	<a href="#">Player</a> who requests ownership.

#### 8.50.2.2 OnOwnershipTransferred()

```
void OnOwnershipTransferred (
    PhotonView targetView,
    Player previousOwner )
```

Called when ownership of a [PhotonView](#) is transferred to another player.

The parameter viewAndPlayers contains:

```
PhotonView view = viewAndPlayers[0] as PhotonView;
```

```
Player newOwner = viewAndPlayers[1] as Player;
```

```
Player oldOwner = viewAndPlayers[2] as Player;
```

```
void OnOwnershipTransferred(object[] viewAndPlayers) {} //
```

#### Parameters

<i>targetView</i>	<a href="#">PhotonView</a> for which ownership changed.
<i>previousOwner</i>	Player who was the previous owner (or null, if none).

#### 8.50.2.3 OnOwnershipTransferFailed()

```
void OnOwnershipTransferFailed (
    PhotonView targetView,
    Player senderOfFailedRequest )
```

Called when an Ownership Request fails for objects with "takeover" setting.

Each request asks to take ownership from a specific controlling player. This can fail if anyone else took over ownership briefly before the request arrived.

#### Parameters

<i>targetView</i>	
<i>senderOfFailedRequest</i>	

## 8.51 IPunPrefabPool Interface Reference

Defines an interface for object pooling, used in PhotonNetwork.Instantiate and [PhotonNetwork.Destroy](#).

Inherited by [DefaultPool](#).

### Public Member Functions

- GameObject [Instantiate](#) (string prefabId, Vector3 position, Quaternion rotation)  
*Called to get an instance of a prefab. Must return valid, disabled GameObject with [PhotonView](#).*
- void [Destroy](#) (GameObject gameObject)  
*Called to destroy (or just return) the instance of a prefab. It's disabled and the pool may reset and cache it for later use in Instantiate.*

### 8.51.1 Detailed Description

Defines an interface for object pooling, used in `PhotonNetwork.Instantiate` and `PhotonNetwork.Destroy`.

To apply your custom `IPunPrefabPool`, set `PhotonNetwork.PrefabPool`.

The pool has to return a valid, disabled `GameObject` when PUN calls `Instantiate`. Also, the position and rotation must be applied.

Note that `Awake` and `Start` are only called once by Unity, so scripts on re-used `GameObjects` should make use of `OnEnable` and or `OnDisable`. When `OnEnable` gets called, the `PhotonView` is already updated to the new values.

To be able to enable a `GameObject`, `Instantiate` must return an inactive object.

Before PUN "destroys" `GameObjects`, it will disable them.

If a component implements `IPunInstantiateMagicCallback`, PUN will call `OnPhotonInstantiate` when the networked object gets instantiated. If no components implement this on a prefab, PUN will optimize the instantiation and no longer looks up `IPunInstantiateMagicCallback` via `GetComponents`.

### 8.51.2 Member Function Documentation

#### 8.51.2.1 Destroy()

```
void Destroy (
    GameObject gameObject )
```

Called to destroy (or just return) the instance of a prefab. It's disabled and the pool may reset and cache it for later use in `Instantiate`.

A pool needs some way to find out which type of `GameObject` got returned via `Destroy()`. It could be a tag, name, a component or anything similar.

##### Parameters

<code>gameObject</code>	The instance to destroy.
-------------------------	--------------------------

Implemented in `DefaultPool`.

#### 8.51.2.2 Instantiate()

```
GameObject Instantiate (
    string prefabId,
    Vector3 position,
    Quaternion rotation )
```

Called to get an instance of a prefab. Must return valid, disabled `GameObject` with `PhotonView`.

## Parameters

<i>prefab</i> ↔ <i>Id</i>	The id of this prefab.
<i>position</i>	The position for the instance.
<i>rotation</i>	The rotation for the instance.

## Returns

A disabled instance to use by PUN or null if the prefabId is unknown.

Implemented in [DefaultPool](#).

## 8.52 IPunTurnManagerCallbacks Interface Reference

### Public Member Functions

- void [OnTurnBegins](#) (int turn)  
*Called the turn begins event.*
- void [OnTurnCompleted](#) (int turn)  
*Called when a turn is completed (finished by all players)*
- void [OnPlayerMove](#) ([Player](#) player, int turn, object move)  
*Called when a player moved (but did not finish the turn)*
- void [OnPlayerFinished](#) ([Player](#) player, int turn, object move)  
*When a player finishes a turn (includes the action/move of that player)*
- void [OnTurnTimeEnds](#) (int turn)  
*Called when a turn completes due to a time constraint (timeout for a turn)*

### 8.52.1 Member Function Documentation

#### 8.52.1.1 OnPlayerFinished()

```
void OnPlayerFinished (
    Player player,
    int turn,
    object move )
```

When a player finishes a turn (includes the action/move of that player)

## Parameters

<i>player</i>	Player reference
<i>turn</i>	Turn index
<i>move</i>	Move Object data

### 8.52.1.2 OnPlayerMove()

```
void OnPlayerMove (
    Player player,
    int turn,
    object move )
```

Called when a player moved (but did not finish the turn)

#### Parameters

<i>player</i>	Player reference
<i>turn</i>	Turn Index
<i>move</i>	Move Object data

### 8.52.1.3 OnTurnBegins()

```
void OnTurnBegins (
    int turn )
```

Called the turn begins event.

#### Parameters

<i>turn</i>	Turn Index
-------------	------------

### 8.52.1.4 OnTurnCompleted()

```
void OnTurnCompleted (
    int turn )
```

Called when a turn is completed (finished by all players)

#### Parameters

<i>turn</i>	Turn Index
-------------	------------

### 8.52.1.5 OnTurnTimeEnds()

```
void OnTurnTimeEnds (
```

```
int turn )
```

Called when a turn completes due to a time constraint (timeout for a turn)

#### Parameters

<i>turn</i>	Turn index
-------------	------------

## 8.53 IWebRpcCallback Interface Reference

Interface for "WebRpc" callbacks for the [Realtime](#) Api. Currently includes only responses for Web RPCs.

Inherited by [MonoBehaviourPunCallbacks](#), and [WebRpcCallbacksContainer](#).

### Public Member Functions

- void [OnWebRpcResponse](#) (OperationResponse response)  
*Called when the response to a WebRPC is available. See [LoadBalancingClient.OpWebRpc](#).*

#### 8.53.1 Detailed Description

Interface for "WebRpc" callbacks for the [Realtime](#) Api. Currently includes only responses for Web RPCs.

Classes that implement this interface must be registered to get callbacks for various situations.

To register for callbacks, call [LoadBalancingClient.AddCallbackTarget](#) and pass the class implementing this interface  
 To stop getting callbacks, call [LoadBalancingClient.RemoveCallbackTarget](#) and pass the class implementing this interface

#### 8.53.2 Member Function Documentation

##### 8.53.2.1 OnWebRpcResponse()

```
void OnWebRpcResponse (
    OperationResponse response )
```

Called when the response to a WebRPC is available. See [LoadBalancingClient.OpWebRpc](#).

Important: The response.ReturnCode is 0 if [Photon](#) was able to reach your web-service.  
 The content of the response is what your web-service sent. You can create a [WebRpcResponse](#) from it.  
 Example: [WebRpcResponse](#) webResponse = new WebRpcResponse(operationResponse);

Please note: Class OperationResponse is in a namespace which needs to be "used":  
 using ExitGames.Client.Photon; // includes OperationResponse (and other classes)



```
public void OnWebRpcResponse(OperationResponse response) { Debug.LogFormat("WebRPC operation response {0}", response.ToStringFull()); switch (response.ReturnCode) { case ErrorCode.Ok: WebRpcResponse webRpcResponse = new WebRpcResponse(response); Debug.LogFormat("Parsed WebRPC response {0}", response.ToStringFull()); if (string.IsNullOrEmpty(webRpcResponse.Name)) { Debug.LogError("Unexpected : WebRPC response did not contain WebRPC method name"); } if (webRpcResponse.ResultCode == 0) // success { switch (webRpcResponse.Name) { // todo: add your code here case GetGameListWebRpcMethodName: // example // ... break; } } else if (webRpcResponse.ResultCode == -1) { Debug.LogErrorFormat("Web server did not return ResultCode for WebRPC method=\"{0}\", Message=\"{1}\", webRpcResponse.Name, webRpcResponse.Message); } else { Debug.LogErrorFormat("Web server returned ResultCode={0} for WebRPC method=\"{1}\", Message=\"{2}\", webRpcResponse.ResultCode, webRpcResponse.Name, webRpcResponse.Message); } break; case ErrorCode.ExternalHttpCallFailed: // web service unreachable Debug.LogErrorFormat("WebRPC call failed as request could not be sent to the server. {0}", response.DebugMessage); break; case ErrorCode.HttpLimitReached: // too many WebRPCs in a short period of time // the debug message should contain the limit exceeded Debug.LogErrorFormat("WebRPCs rate limit exceeded: {0}", response.DebugMessage); break; case ErrorCode.InvalidOperation: // WebRPC not configured at all OR not configured properly OR trying to send on name server if (PhotonNetwork.Server == ServerConnection.NameServer) { Debug.LogErrorFormat("WebRPC not supported on NameServer. {0}", response.DebugMessage); } else { Debug.LogErrorFormat("WebRPC not properly configured or not configured at all. {0}", response.DebugMessage); } break; default: // other unknown error, unexpected Debug.LogErrorFormat("Unexpected error, {0} {1}", response.ReturnCode, response.DebugMessage); break; } }
```

Implemented in [MonoBehaviourPunCallbacks](#).

## 8.54 LoadBalancingClient Class Reference

This class implements the [Photon](#) LoadBalancing workflow by using a [LoadBalancingPeer](#). It keeps a state and will automatically execute transitions between the Master and Game Servers.

Inherits [IPhotonPeerListener](#).

### Public Member Functions

- [LoadBalancingClient](#) (ConnectionProtocol protocol=ConnectionProtocol.Udp)  
*Creates a [LoadBalancingClient](#) with UDP protocol or the one specified.*
- [LoadBalancingClient](#) (string masterAddress, string appld, string gameVersion, ConnectionProtocol protocol=ConnectionProtocol.Udp)  
*Creates a [LoadBalancingClient](#), setting various values needed before connecting.*
- virtual bool **ConnectUsingSettings** ([AppSettings](#) appSettings)
- bool **Connect** ()
- virtual bool [ConnectToMasterServer](#) ()  
*Starts the "process" to connect to a Master Server, using MasterServerAddress and Appld properties.*
- bool [ConnectToNameServer](#) ()  
*Connects to the NameServer for [Photon](#) Cloud, where a region and server list can be obtained.*
- bool [ConnectToRegionMaster](#) (string region)  
*Connects you to a specific region's Master Server, using the Name Server to find the IP.*
- bool [ReconnectToMaster](#) ()  
*Can be used to reconnect to the master server after a disconnect.*
- bool [ReconnectAndRejoin](#) ()  
*Can be used to return to a room quickly by directly reconnecting to a game server to rejoin a room.*
- void [Disconnect](#) ([DisconnectCause](#) cause=[DisconnectCause.DisconnectByClientLogic](#))  
*Disconnects the peer from a server or stays disconnected. If the client / peer was connected, a callback will be triggered.*

- void [SimulateConnectionLoss](#) (bool simulateTimeout)  
*Useful to test loss of connection which will end in a client timeout. This modifies LoadBalancingPeer.Network↔SimulationSettings. Read remarks.*
- void [Service](#) ()  
*This method dispatches all available incoming commands and then sends this client's outgoing commands. It uses DispatchIncomingCommands and SendOutgoingCommands to do that.*
- bool [OpFindFriends](#) (string[] friendsToFind, [FindFriendsOptions](#) options=null)  
*Request the rooms and online status for a list of friends. All clients should set a unique UserId before connecting. The result is available in this.FriendList.*
- bool [OpJoinLobby](#) ([TypedLobby](#) lobby)  
*If already connected to a Master Server, this joins the specified lobby. This request triggers an [OnOperationResponse\(\)](#) call and the callback OnJoinedLobby().*
- bool [OpLeaveLobby](#) ()  
*Opposite of joining a lobby. You don't have to explicitly leave a lobby to join another (client can be in one max, at any time).*
- bool [OpJoinRandomRoom](#) ([OpJoinRandomRoomParams](#) opJoinRandomRoomParams=null)  
*Joins a random room that matches the filter. Will callback: OnJoinedRoom or OnJoinRandomFailed.*
- bool [OpJoinRandomOrCreateRoom](#) ([OpJoinRandomRoomParams](#) opJoinRandomRoomParams, [EnterRoomParams](#) createRoomParams)  
*Attempts to join a room that matches the specified filter and creates a room if none found.*
- bool [OpCreateRoom](#) ([EnterRoomParams](#) enterRoomParams)  
*Creates a new room. Will callback: OnCreatedRoom and OnJoinedRoom or OnCreateRoomFailed.*
- bool [OpJoinOrCreateRoom](#) ([EnterRoomParams](#) enterRoomParams)  
*Joins a specific room by name and creates it on demand. Will callback: OnJoinedRoom or OnJoinRoomFailed.*
- bool [OpJoinRoom](#) ([EnterRoomParams](#) enterRoomParams)  
*Joins a room by name. Will callback: OnJoinedRoom or OnJoinRoomFailed.*
- bool [OpRejoinRoom](#) (string roomName)  
*Rejoins a room by roomName (using the userID internally to return). Will callback: OnJoinedRoom or OnJoinRoom↔Failed.*
- bool [OpLeaveRoom](#) (bool becomeInactive, bool sendAuthCookie=false)  
*Leaves the current room, optionally telling the server that the user is just becoming inactive. Will callback: OnLeft↔Room.*
- bool [OpGetGameList](#) ([TypedLobby](#) typedLobby, string sqlLobbyFilter)  
*Gets a list of rooms matching the (non empty) SQL filter for the given SQL-typed lobby.*
- bool [OpSetCustomPropertiesOfActor](#) (int actorNr, Hashtable propertiesToSet, Hashtable expected↔Properties=null, [WebFlags](#) webFlags=null)  
*Updates and synchronizes a [Player](#)'s Custom Properties. Optionally, expectedProperties can be provided as condition.*
- bool [OpSetCustomPropertiesOfRoom](#) (Hashtable propertiesToSet, Hashtable expectedProperties=null, [WebFlags](#) webFlags=null)  
*Updates and synchronizes this [Room](#)'s Custom Properties. Optionally, expectedProperties can be provided as condition.*
- virtual bool [OpRaiseEvent](#) (byte eventCode, object customEventContent, [RaiseEventOptions](#) raiseEvent↔Options, SendOptions sendOptions)  
*Send an event with custom code/type and any content to the other players in the same room.*
- virtual bool [OpChangeGroups](#) (byte[] groupsToRemove, byte[] groupsToAdd)  
*Operation to handle this client's interest groups (for events in room).*
- void [ChangeLocalID](#) (int newID)  
*Internally used to set the LocalPlayer's ID (from -1 to the actual in-room ID).*
- virtual void [DebugReturn](#) (DebugLevel level, string message)  
*Debug output of low level api (and this client).*
- virtual void [OnOperationResponse](#) (OperationResponse operationResponse)  
*Uses the OperationResponses provided by the server to advance the internal state and call ops as needed.*

- virtual void [OnStatusChanged](#) (StatusCode statusCode)  
*Uses the connection's statusCodes to advance the internal state and call operations as needed.*
- virtual void [OnEvent](#) (EventData photonEvent)  
*Uses the photonEvent's provided by the server to advance the internal state and call ops as needed.*
- virtual void [OnMessage](#) (object message)  
*In [Photon](#) 4, "raw messages" will get their own callback method in the interface. Not used yet.*
- bool [OpWebRpc](#) (string uriPath, object parameters, bool sendAuthCookie=false)  
*This operation makes [Photon](#) call your custom web-service by path/name with the given parameters (converted into Json). Use [IWebRpcCallback.OnWebRpcResponse](#) as a callback.*
- void [AddCallbackTarget](#) (object target)  
*Registers an object for callbacks for the implemented callback-interfaces.*
- void [RemoveCallbackTarget](#) (object target)  
*Unregisters an object from callbacks for the implemented callback-interfaces.*

## Public Attributes

- [AuthModeOption AuthMode](#) = AuthModeOption.Auth  
*Enables the new Authentication workflow.*
- [EncryptionMode EncryptionMode](#) = [EncryptionMode.PayloadEncryption](#)  
*Defines how the communication gets encrypted.*
- string [NameServerHost](#) = "ns.exitgames.com"  
*Name Server Host Name for [Photon](#) Cloud. Without port and without any prefix.*
- [PhotonPortDefinition ServerPortOverrides](#)  
*Defines overrides for server ports. Used per server-type if > 0. Important: You must change these when the protocol changes!*
- string [ProxyServerAddress](#)  
*Defines a proxy URL for WebSocket connections. Can be the proxy or point to a .pac file.*
- [ConnectionCallbacksContainer ConnectionCallbackTargets](#)  
*Wraps up the target objects for a group of callbacks, so they can be called conveniently.*
- [MatchMakingCallbacksContainer MatchMakingCallbackTargets](#)  
*Wraps up the target objects for a group of callbacks, so they can be called conveniently.*
- bool [EnableLobbyStatistics](#)  
*If enabled, the client will get a list of available lobbies from the Master Server.*
- [RegionHandler RegionHandler](#)  
*Contains the list if enabled regions this client may use. Null, unless the client got a response to OpGetRegions.*
- string [SummaryToCache](#)  
*Set when the best region ping is done.*
- int [NameServerPortInAppSettings](#)

## Properties

- [LoadBalancingPeer LoadBalancingPeer](#) [get]  
*The client uses a [LoadBalancingPeer](#) as API to communicate with the server. This is public for ease-of-use: Some methods like OpRaiseEvent are not relevant for the connection state and don't need a override.*
- SerializationProtocol [SerializationProtocol](#) [get, set]  
*Gets or sets the binary protocol version used by this client*
- string [AppVersion](#) [get, set]  
*The version of your client. A new version also creates a new "virtual app" to separate players from older client versions.*
- string [Appld](#) [get, set]

The AppID as assigned from the [Photon](#) Cloud. If you host yourself, this is the "regular" [Photon](#) Server Application Name (most likely: "LoadBalancing").

- [ClientAppType ClientType](#) [get, set]  
The ClientAppType defines which sort of AppId should be expected. The [LoadBalancingClient](#) supports [Realtime](#) and [Voice](#) app types. Default: [Realtime](#).
- [AuthenticationValues AuthValues](#) [get, set]  
User authentication values to be sent to the [Photon](#) server right after connecting.
- ConnectionProtocol? [ExpectedProtocol](#) [get]  
Optionally contains a protocol which will be used on Master- and GameServer.
- bool [IsUsingNameServer](#) [get, set]  
True if this client uses a NameServer to get the Master Server address.
- string [NameServerAddress](#) [get]  
Name Server Address for [Photon](#) Cloud (based on current protocol). You can use the default values and usually won't have to set this value.
- bool [UseAlternativeUdpPorts](#) [get, set]  
Replaced by [ServerPortOverrides](#).
- bool [EnableProtocolFallback](#) [get, set]  
Enables a fallback to another protocol in case a connect to the Name Server fails.
- string [CurrentServerAddress](#) [get]  
The currently used server address (if any). The type of server is define by Server property.
- string [MasterServerAddress](#) [get, set]  
Your Master Server address. In PhotonCloud, call [ConnectToRegionMaster\(\)](#) to find your Master Server.
- string [GameServerAddress](#) [get, set]  
The game server's address for a particular room. In use temporarily, as assigned by master.
- [ServerConnection Server](#) [get]  
The server this client is currently connected or connecting to.
- [ClientState State](#) [get, set]  
Current state this client is in. Careful: several states are "transitions" that lead to other states.
- bool [IsConnected](#) [get]  
Returns if this client is currently connected or connecting to some type of server.
- bool [IsConnectedAndReady](#) [get]  
A refined version of [IsConnected](#) which is true only if your connection is ready to send operations.
- [DisconnectCause DisconnectedCause](#) [get, protected set]  
Summarizes (aggregates) the different causes for disconnects of a client.
- bool [InLobby](#) [get]  
Internal value if the client is in a lobby.
- [TypedLobby CurrentLobby](#) [get, set]  
The lobby this client currently uses. Defined when joining a lobby or creating rooms
- [Player LocalPlayer](#) [get, set]  
The local player is never null but not valid unless the client is in a room, too. The ID will be -1 outside of rooms.
- string [NickName](#) [get, set]  
The nickname of the player (synced with others). Same as [client.LocalPlayer.NickName](#).
- string [UserId](#) [get, set]  
An ID for this user. Sent in [OpAuthenticate](#) when you connect. If not set, the [PlayerName](#) is applied during connect.
- [Room CurrentRoom](#) [get, set]  
The current room this client is connected to (null if none available).
- bool [InRoom](#) [get]  
Is true while being in a room ([this.state == ClientState.Joined](#)).
- int [PlayersOnMasterCount](#) [get, set]  
Statistic value available on master server: Players on master (looking for games).
- int [PlayersInRoomsCount](#) [get, set]

- `int RoomsCount` [get, set]  
Statistic value available on master server: Players in rooms (playing).
- `bool IsFetchingFriendList` [get]  
Statistic value available on master server: Rooms currently created.
- `string CloudRegion` [get]  
Internal flag to know if the client currently fetches a friend list.
- `string CurrentCluster` [get]  
The cloud region this client connects to. Set by `ConnectToRegionMaster()`. Not set if you don't use a NameServer!  
The cluster name provided by the Name Server.

## Events

- Action< `ClientState`, `ClientState` > `StateChanged`  
Register a method to be called when this client's `ClientState` gets set.
- Action< `EventData` > `EventReceived`  
Register a method to be called when an event got dispatched. Gets called after the `LoadBalancingClient` handled the internal events first.
- Action< `OperationResponse` > `OpResponseReceived`  
Register a method to be called when an operation response is received.

### 8.54.1 Detailed Description

This class implements the `Photon` LoadBalancing workflow by using a `LoadBalancingPeer`. It keeps a state and will automatically execute transitions between the Master and Game Servers.

This class (and the `Player` class) should be extended to implement your own game logic. You can override `CreatePlayer` as "factory" method for Players and return your own `Player` instances. The State of this class is essential to know when a client is in a lobby (or just on the master) and when in a game where the actual gameplay should take place. Extension notes: An extension of this class should override the methods of the `IPhotonPeerListener`, as they are called when the state changes. Call `base.method` first, then pick the operation or state you want to react to and put it in a switch-case. We try to provide demo to each platform where this api can be used, so lookout for those.

### 8.54.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

#### 8.54.2.1 LoadBalancingClient() [1/2]

```
LoadBalancingClient (
    ConnectionProtocol protocol = ConnectionProtocol.Udp )
```

Creates a `LoadBalancingClient` with UDP protocol or the one specified.

#### Parameters

<i>protocol</i>	Specifies the network protocol to use for connections.
-----------------	--

### 8.54.2.2 LoadBalancingClient() [2/2]

```
LoadBalancingClient (
    string masterAddress,
    string appId,
    string gameVersion,
    ConnectionProtocol protocol = ConnectionProtocol.Udp )
```

Creates a [LoadBalancingClient](#), setting various values needed before connecting.

#### Parameters

<i>masterAddress</i>	The Master Server's address to connect to. Used in Connect.
<i>appId</i>	The AppId of this title. Needed for the <a href="#">Photon</a> Cloud. Find it in the Dashboard.
<i>gameVersion</i>	A version for this client/build. In the <a href="#">Photon</a> Cloud, players are separated by AppId, GameVersion and <a href="#">Region</a> .
<i>protocol</i>	Specifies the network protocol to use for connections.

## 8.54.3 Member Function Documentation

### 8.54.3.1 AddCallbackTarget()

```
void AddCallbackTarget (
    object target )
```

Registers an object for callbacks for the implemented callback-interfaces.

Adding and removing callback targets is queued to not mess with callbacks in execution. Internally, this means that the addition/removal is done before the [LoadBalancingClient](#) calls the next callbacks. This detail should not affect a game's workflow.

The covered callback interfaces are: [IConnectionCallbacks](#), [IMatchmakingCallbacks](#), [ILobbyCallbacks](#), [IInRoomCallbacks](#), [IOnEventCallback](#) and [IWebRpcCallback](#).

See: [The object that registers to get callbacks from this client](#).

### 8.54.3.2 ChangeLocalID()

```
void ChangeLocalID (
    int newID )
```

Internally used to set the LocalPlayer's ID (from -1 to the actual in-room ID).

#### Parameters

<i>newID</i>	New actor ID (a.k.a actorNr) assigned when joining a room.
--------------	--

### 8.54.3.3 ConnectToMasterServer()

```
virtual bool ConnectToMasterServer ( ) [virtual]
```

Starts the "process" to connect to a Master Server, using MasterServerAddress and AppId properties.

To connect to the [Photon](#) Cloud, use ConnectUsingSettings() or [ConnectToRegionMaster\(\)](#).

The process to connect includes several steps: the actual connecting, establishing encryption, authentication (of app and optionally the user) and connecting to the MasterServer

Users can connect either anonymously or use "Custom Authentication" to verify each individual player's login. Custom Authentication in [Photon](#) uses external services and communities to verify users. While the client provides a user's info, the service setup is done in the [Photon](#) Cloud Dashboard. The parameter authValues will set this.↔ AuthValues and use them in the connect process.

Connecting to the [Photon](#) Cloud might fail due to:

- Network issues ([OnStatusChanged\(\)](#) StatusCode.ExceptionOnConnect)
- [Region](#) not available ([OnOperationResponse\(\)](#) for OpAuthenticate with ReturnCode == [ErrorCode.InvalidRegion](#))
- Subscription CCU limit reached ([OnOperationResponse\(\)](#) for OpAuthenticate with ReturnCode == [ErrorCode.MaxCcuReached](#))

### 8.54.3.4 ConnectToNameServer()

```
bool ConnectToNameServer ( )
```

Connects to the NameServer for [Photon](#) Cloud, where a region and server list can be obtained.

OpGetRegions

#### Returns

If the workflow was started or failed right away.

### 8.54.3.5 ConnectToRegionMaster()

```
bool ConnectToRegionMaster (
    string region )
```

Connects you to a specific region's Master Server, using the Name Server to find the IP.

If the region is null or empty, no connection will be made. If the region (code) provided is not available, the connection process will fail on the Name Server. This method connects only to the region defined. No "Best Region" pinging will be done.

If the region string does not contain a "/", this means no specific cluster is requested. To support "Sharding", the region gets a "/"\* postfix in this case, to select a random cluster.

#### Returns

If the operation could be sent. If false, no operation was sent.

#### 8.54.3.6 DebugReturn()

```
virtual void DebugReturn (
    DebugLevel level,
    string message ) [virtual]
```

Debug output of low level api (and this client).

This method is not responsible to keep up the state of a [LoadBalancingClient](#). Calling base.DebugReturn on overrides is optional.

#### 8.54.3.7 Disconnect()

```
void Disconnect (
    DisconnectCause cause = DisconnectCause.DisconnectByClientLogic )
```

Disconnects the peer from a server or stays disconnected. If the client / peer was connected, a callback will be triggered.

This method will not change the current State, if this client State is PeerCreated, Disconnecting or Disconnected. In those cases, there is also no callback for the disconnect. The DisconnectedCause will only change if the client was connected.

#### 8.54.3.8 OnEvent()

```
virtual void OnEvent (
    EventData photonEvent ) [virtual]
```

Uses the photonEvent's provided by the server to advance the internal state and call ops as needed.

This method is essential to update the internal state of a [LoadBalancingClient](#). Overriding methods must call base.OnEvent.

#### 8.54.3.9 OnMessage()

```
virtual void OnMessage (
    object message ) [virtual]
```

In [Photon](#) 4, "raw messages" will get their own callback method in the interface. Not used yet.

#### 8.54.3.10 OnOperationResponse()

```
virtual void OnOperationResponse (
    OperationResponse operationResponse ) [virtual]
```

Uses the OperationResponses provided by the server to advance the internal state and call ops as needed.

When this method finishes, it will call your OnOpResponseAction (if any). This way, you can get any operation response without overriding this class.

To implement a more complex game/app logic, you should implement your own class that inherits the [LoadBalancingClient](#). Override this method to use your own operation-responses easily.

This method is essential to update the internal state of a [LoadBalancingClient](#), so overriding methods must call base.OnOperationResponse().



## Parameters

<i>operationResponse</i>	Contains the server's response for an operation called by this peer.
--------------------------	--

**8.54.3.11 OnStatusChanged()**

```
virtual void OnStatusChanged (
    StatusCode statusCode ) [virtual]
```

Uses the connection's statusCodes to advance the internal state and call operations as needed.

This method is essential to update the internal state of a [LoadBalancingClient](#). Overriding methods must call `base.OnStatusChanged`.

**8.54.3.12 OpChangeGroups()**

```
virtual bool OpChangeGroups (
    byte[] groupsToRemove,
    byte[] groupsToAdd ) [virtual]
```

Operation to handle this client's interest groups (for events in room).

Note the difference between passing null and `byte[0]`: null won't add/remove any groups. `byte[0]` will add/remove all (existing) groups. First, removing groups is executed. This way, you could leave all groups and join only the ones provided.

Changes become active not immediately but when the server executes this operation (approximately RTT/2).

## Parameters

<i>groupsToRemove</i>	Groups to remove from interest. Null will not remove any. A <code>byte[0]</code> will remove all.
<i>groupsToAdd</i>	Groups to add to interest. Null will not add any. A <code>byte[0]</code> will add all current.

## Returns

If operation could be enqueued for sending. Sent when calling: `Service` or `SendOutgoingCommands`.

**8.54.3.13 OpCreateRoom()**

```
bool OpCreateRoom (
    EnterRoomParams enterRoomParams )
```

Creates a new room. Will callback: `OnCreatedRoom` and `OnJoinedRoom` or `OnCreateRoomFailed`.

When successful, the client will enter the specified room and callback both `OnCreatedRoom` and `OnJoinedRoom`. In all error cases, `OnCreateRoomFailed` gets called.

Creating a room will fail if the room name is already in use or when the `RoomOptions` clashing with one another. Check the `EnterRoomParams` reference for the various room creation options.

This method can only be called while the client is connected to a Master Server so you should implement the callback `OnConnectedToMaster`. Check the return value to make sure the operation will be called on the server. Note: There will be no callbacks if this method returned false.

When you're in the room, this client's State will become `ClientState.Joined`.

When entering a room, this client's `Player` Custom Properties will be sent to the room. Use `LocalPlayer.SetCustomProperties` to set them, even while not yet in the room. Note that the player properties will be cached locally and are not wiped when leaving a room.

You can define an array of `expectedUsers`, to block player slots in the room for these users. The corresponding feature in `Photon` is called "Slot Reservation" and can be found in the doc pages.

#### Parameters

<code>enterRoomParams</code>	Definition of properties for the room to create.
------------------------------	--

#### Returns

If the operation could be sent currently (requires connection to Master Server).

### 8.54.3.14 OpFindFriends()

```
bool OpFindFriends (
    string[] friendsToFind,
    FindFriendsOptions options = null )
```

Request the rooms and online status for a list of friends. All clients should set a unique `UserId` before connecting. The result is available in `this.FriendList`.

Used on Master Server to find the rooms played by a selected list of users. The result will be stored in `LoadBalancingClient.FriendList`, which is null before the first server response.

Users identify themselves by setting a `UserId` in the `LoadBalancingClient` instance. This will send the ID in `OpAuthenticate` during connect (to master and game servers). Note: Changing a player's name doesn't make sense when using a friend list.

The list of usernames must be fetched from some other source (not provided by `Photon`).

Internal:

The server response includes 2 arrays of info (each index matching a friend from the request):

`ParameterCode.FindFriendsResponseOnlineList` = `bool[]` of online states

`ParameterCode.FindFriendsResponseRoomIdList` = `string[]` of room names (empty string if not in a room)

The options may be used to define which state a room must match to be returned.

## Parameters

<i>friendsToFind</i>	Array of friend's names (make sure they are unique).
<i>options</i>	Options that affect the result of the FindFriends operation.

## Returns

If the operation could be sent (requires connection).

**8.54.3.15 OpGetGameList()**

```
bool OpGetGameList (
    TypedLobby typedLobby,
    string sqlLobbyFilter )
```

Gets a list of rooms matching the (non empty) SQL filter for the given SQL-typed lobby.

Operation is only available for lobbies of type SqlLobby and the filter can not be empty. It will check those conditions and fail locally, returning false.

This is an async request which triggers a [OnOperationResponse\(\)](#) call.

[https://doc.photonengine.com/en-us/realtime/current/reference/matchmaking-and-lobby::sql\\_lobby\\_type](https://doc.photonengine.com/en-us/realtime/current/reference/matchmaking-and-lobby::sql_lobby_type)

## Parameters

<i>typedLobby</i>	The lobby to query. Has to be of type SqlLobby.
<i>sqlLobbyFilter</i>	The sql query statement.

## Returns

If the operation could be sent (has to be connected).

**8.54.3.16 OpJoinLobby()**

```
bool OpJoinLobby (
    TypedLobby lobby )
```

If already connected to a Master Server, this joins the specified lobby. This request triggers an [OnOperationResponse\(\)](#) call and the callback [OnJoinedLobby\(\)](#).

## Parameters

<i>lobby</i>	The lobby to join. Use null for default lobby.
--------------	--

**Returns**

If the operation could be sent. False, if the client is not `IsConnectedAndReady` or when it's not connected to a Master Server.

**8.54.3.17 OpJoinOrCreateRoom()**

```
bool OpJoinOrCreateRoom (
    EnterRoomParams enterRoomParams )
```

Joins a specific room by name and creates it on demand. Will callback: `OnJoinedRoom` or `OnJoinRoomFailed`.

Useful when players make up a room name to meet in: All involved clients call the same method and whoever is first, also creates the room.

When successful, the client will enter the specified room. The client which creates the room, will callback both `OnCreatedRoom` and `OnJoinedRoom`. Clients that join an existing room will only callback `OnJoinedRoom`. In all error cases, `OnJoinRoomFailed` gets called.

Joining a room will fail, if the room is full, closed or when the user already is present in the room (checked by `userId`).

To return to a room, use `OpRejoinRoom`.

This method can only be called while the client is connected to a Master Server so you should implement the callback `OnConnectedToMaster`. Check the return value to make sure the operation will be called on the server. Note: There will be no callbacks if this method returned false.

This client's State is set to `ClientState.Joining` immediately, when the operation could be called. In the background, the client will switch servers and call various related operations.

When you're in the room, this client's State will become `ClientState.Joined`.

If you set room properties in `roomOptions`, they get ignored when the room is existing already. This avoids changing the room properties by late joining players.

When entering a room, this client's `Player` Custom Properties will be sent to the room. Use `LocalPlayer.SetCustomProperties` to set them, even while not yet in the room. Note that the player properties will be cached locally and are not wiped when leaving a room.

You can define an array of `expectedUsers`, to block player slots in the room for these users. The corresponding feature in `Photon` is called "Slot Reservation" and can be found in the doc pages.

**Parameters**

<code>enterRoomParams</code>	Definition of properties for the room to create or join.
------------------------------	--

**Returns**

If the operation could be sent currently (requires connection to Master Server).

### 8.54.3.18 OpJoinRandomOrCreateRoom()

```
bool OpJoinRandomOrCreateRoom (
    OpJoinRandomRoomParams opJoinRandomRoomParams,
    EnterRoomParams createRoomParams )
```

Attempts to join a room that matches the specified filter and creates a room if none found.

This operation is a combination of filter-based random matchmaking with the option to create a new room, if no fitting room exists. The benefit of that is that the room creation is done by the same operation and the room can be found by the very next client, looking for similar rooms.

There are separate parameters for joining and creating a room.

This method can only be called while connected to a Master Server. This client's State is set to [ClientState.Joining](#) immediately.

Either [IMatchmakingCallbacks.OnJoinedRoom](#) or [IMatchmakingCallbacks.OnCreatedRoom](#) get called.

More about matchmaking: <https://doc.photonengine.com/en-us/realtime/current/reference/matchmaking-and-lobby>

Check the return value to make sure the operation will be called on the server. Note: There will be no callbacks if this method returned false.

#### Returns

If the operation will be sent (requires connection to Master Server).

### 8.54.3.19 OpJoinRandomRoom()

```
bool OpJoinRandomRoom (
    OpJoinRandomRoomParams opJoinRandomRoomParams = null )
```

Joins a random room that matches the filter. Will callback: OnJoinedRoom or OnJoinRandomFailed.

Used for random matchmaking. You can join any room or one with specific properties defined in [OpJoinRandomRoomParams](#).

You can use [expectedCustomRoomProperties](#) and [expectedMaxPlayers](#) as filters for accepting rooms. If you set [expectedCustomRoomProperties](#), a room must have the exact same key values set at Custom Properties. You need to define which Custom [Room](#) Properties will be available for matchmaking when you create a room. See: [OpCreateRoom\(string roomName, RoomOptions roomOptions, TypedLobby lobby\)](#)

This operation fails if no rooms are fitting or available (all full, closed or not visible). It may also fail when actually joining the room which was found. Rooms may close, become full or empty anytime.

This method can only be called while the client is connected to a Master Server so you should implement the callback [OnConnectedToMaster](#). Check the return value to make sure the operation will be called on the server. Note: There will be no callbacks if this method returned false.

This client's State is set to [ClientState.Joining](#) immediately, when the operation could be called. In the background, the client will switch servers and call various related operations.

When you're in the room, this client's State will become [ClientState.Joined](#).

When entering a room, this client's [Player](#) Custom Properties will be sent to the room. Use [LocalPlayer.SetCustomProperties](#) to set them, even while not yet in the room. Note that the player properties will be cached locally and are not wiped when leaving a room.

More about matchmaking: <https://doc.photonengine.com/en-us/realtime/current/reference/matchmaking-and-lobby>

You can define an array of [expectedUsers](#), to block player slots in the room for these users. The corresponding feature in [Photon](#) is called "Slot Reservation" and can be found in the doc pages.

**Parameters**

<i>opJoinRandomRoomParams</i>	Optional definition of properties to filter rooms in random matchmaking.
-------------------------------	--

**Returns**

If the operation could be sent currently (requires connection to Master Server).

**8.54.3.20 OpJoinRoom()**

```
bool OpJoinRoom (
    EnterRoomParams enterRoomParams )
```

Joins a room by name. Will callback: OnJoinedRoom or OnJoinRoomFailed.

Useful when using lobbies or when players follow friends or invite each other.

When successful, the client will enter the specified room and callback via OnJoinedRoom. In all error cases, OnJoinRoomFailed gets called.

Joining a room will fail if the room is full, closed, not existing or when the user already is present in the room (checked by userId).

To return to a room, use OpRejoinRoom. When players invite each other and it's unclear who's first to respond, use OpJoinOrCreateRoom instead.

This method can only be called while the client is connected to a Master Server so you should implement the callback OnConnectedToMaster. Check the return value to make sure the operation will be called on the server. Note: There will be no callbacks if this method returned false.

A room's name has to be unique (per region, appId and gameversion). When your title uses a global matchmaking or invitations (e.g. an external solution), keep regions and the game versions in mind to join a room.

This client's State is set to [ClientState.Joining](#) immediately, when the operation could be called. In the background, the client will switch servers and call various related operations.

When you're in the room, this client's State will become [ClientState.Joined](#).

When entering a room, this client's [Player](#) Custom Properties will be sent to the room. Use LocalPlayer.SetCustomProperties to set them, even while not yet in the room. Note that the player properties will be cached locally and are not wiped when leaving a room.

You can define an array of expectedUsers, to reserve player slots in the room for friends or party members. The corresponding feature in [Photon](#) is called "Slot Reservation" and can be found in the doc pages.

**Parameters**

<i>enterRoomParams</i>	Definition of properties for the room to join.
------------------------	--

**Returns**

If the operation could be sent currently (requires connection to Master Server).

**8.54.3.21 OpLeaveLobby()**

```
bool OpLeaveLobby ( )
```

Opposite of joining a lobby. You don't have to explicitly leave a lobby to join another (client can be in one max, at any time).

**Returns**

If the operation could be sent (has to be connected).

**8.54.3.22 OpLeaveRoom()**

```
bool OpLeaveRoom (
    bool becomeInactive,
    bool sendAuthCookie = false )
```

Leaves the current room, optionally telling the server that the user is just becoming inactive. Will callback: OnLeft↔Room.

OpLeaveRoom skips execution when the room is null or the server is not GameServer or the client is disconnecting from GS already. OpLeaveRoom returns false in those cases and won't change the state, so check return of this method.

In some cases, this method will skip the OpLeave call and just call [Disconnect\(\)](#), which not only leaves the room but also the server. Disconnect also triggers a leave and so that workflow is quicker.

**Parameters**

<i>becomeInactive</i>	If true, this player becomes inactive in the game and can return later (if PlayerTTL of the room is != 0).
<i>sendAuthCookie</i>	WebFlag: Securely transmit the encrypted object AuthCookie to the web service in PathLeave webhook when available

**Returns**

If the current room could be left (impossible while not in a room).

**8.54.3.23 OpRaiseEvent()**

```
virtual bool OpRaiseEvent (
    byte eventCode,
```

```

    object customEventContent,
    RaiseEventOptions raiseEventOptions,
    SendOptions sendOptions ) [virtual]

```

Send an event with custom code/type and any content to the other players in the same room.

#### Parameters

<i>eventCode</i>	Identifies this type of event (and the content). Your game's event codes can start with 0.
<i>customEventContent</i>	Any serializable datatype (including Hashtable like the other OpRaiseEvent overloads).
<i>raiseEventOptions</i>	Contains used send options. If you pass null, the default options will be used.
<i>sendOptions</i>	Send options for reliable, encryption etc

#### Returns

If operation could be enqueued for sending. Sent when calling: Service or SendOutgoingCommands.

#### 8.54.3.24 OpRejoinRoom()

```

bool OpRejoinRoom (
    string roomName )

```

Rejoins a room by roomName (using the userID internally to return). Will callback: OnJoinedRoom or OnJoinRoomFailed.

Used to return to a room, before this user was removed from the players list. Internally, the userID will be checked by the server, to make sure this user is in the room (active or inactive).

In contrast to join, this operation never adds a players to a room. It will attempt to retake an existing spot in the playerlist or fail. This makes sure the client doesn't accidentally join a room when the game logic meant to re-activate an existing actor in an existing room.

This method will fail on the server, when the room does not exist, can't be loaded (persistent rooms) or when the userID is not in the player list of this room. This will lead to a callback OnJoinRoomFailed.

Rejoining room will not send any player properties. Instead client will receive up-to-date ones from server. If you want to set new player properties, do it once rejoined.

#### 8.54.3.25 OpSetCustomPropertiesOfActor()

```

bool OpSetCustomPropertiesOfActor (
    int actorNr,
    Hashtable propertiesToSet,
    Hashtable expectedProperties = null,
    WebFlags webFlags = null )

```

Updates and synchronizes a [Player](#)'s Custom Properties. Optionally, expectedProperties can be provided as condition.



Custom Properties are a set of string keys and arbitrary values which is synchronized for the players in a [Room](#). They are available when the client enters the room, as they are in the response of OpJoin and OpCreate.

Custom Properties either relate to the (current) [Room](#) or a [Player](#) (in that [Room](#)).

Both classes locally cache the current key/values and make them available as property: CustomProperties. This is provided only to read them. You must use the method SetCustomProperties to set/modify them.

Any client can set any Custom Properties anytime (when in a room). It's up to the game logic to organize how they are best used.

You should call SetCustomProperties only with key/values that are new or changed. This reduces traffic and performance.

Unless you define some expectedProperties, setting key/values is always permitted. In this case, the property-setting client will not receive the new values from the server but instead update its local cache in SetCustomProperties.

If you define expectedProperties, the server will skip updates if the server property-cache does not contain all expectedProperties with the same values. In this case, the property-setting client will get an update from the server and update it's cached key/values at about the same time as everyone else.

The benefit of using expectedProperties can be only one client successfully sets a key from one known value to another. As example: Store who owns an item in a Custom Property "ownedBy". It's 0 initially. When multiple players reach the item, they all attempt to change "ownedBy" from 0 to their actorNumber. If you use expectedProperties {"ownedBy", 0} as condition, the first player to take the item will have it (and the others fail to set the ownership).

Properties get saved with the game state for Turnbased games (which use IsPersistent = true).

#### Parameters

<i>actorNr</i>	Defines which player the Custom Properties belong to. ActorID of a player.
<i>propertiesToSet</i>	Hashtable of Custom Properties that changes.
<i>expectedProperties</i>	Provide some keys/values to use as condition for setting the new values. Client must be in room.
<i>webFlags</i>	Defines if the set properties should be forwarded to a WebHook. Client must be in room.

#### Returns

False if propertiesToSet is null or empty or have zero string keys. If not in a room, returns true if local player and expectedProperties and webFlags are null. False if actorNr is lower than or equal to zero. Otherwise, returns if the operation could be sent to the server.

#### 8.54.3.26 OpSetCustomPropertiesOfRoom()

```
bool OpSetCustomPropertiesOfRoom (
    Hashtable propertiesToSet,
    Hashtable expectedProperties = null,
    WebFlags webFlags = null )
```

Updates and synchronizes this [Room](#)'s Custom Properties. Optionally, expectedProperties can be provided as condition.

Custom Properties are a set of string keys and arbitrary values which is synchronized for the players in a [Room](#). They are available when the client enters the room, as they are in the response of OpJoin and OpCreate.

Custom Properties either relate to the (current) [Room](#) or a [Player](#) (in that [Room](#)).

Both classes locally cache the current key/values and make them available as property: CustomProperties. This is provided only to read them. You must use the method SetCustomProperties to set/modify them.

Any client can set any Custom Properties anytime (when in a room). It's up to the game logic to organize how they are best used.

You should call SetCustomProperties only with key/values that are new or changed. This reduces traffic and performance.

Unless you define some expectedProperties, setting key/values is always permitted. In this case, the property-setting client will not receive the new values from the server but instead update its local cache in SetCustomProperties.

If you define expectedProperties, the server will skip updates if the server property-cache does not contain all expectedProperties with the same values. In this case, the property-setting client will get an update from the server and update it's cached key/values at about the same time as everyone else.

The benefit of using expectedProperties can be only one client successfully sets a key from one known value to another. As example: Store who owns an item in a Custom Property "ownedBy". It's 0 initially. When multiple players reach the item, they all attempt to change "ownedBy" from 0 to their actorNumber. If you use expectedProperties {"ownedBy", 0} as condition, the first player to take the item will have it (and the others fail to set the ownership).

Properties get saved with the game state for Turnbased games (which use IsPersistent = true).

#### Parameters

<i>propertiesToSet</i>	Hashtable of Custom Properties that changes.
<i>expectedProperties</i>	Provide some keys/values to use as condition for setting the new values.
<i>webFlags</i>	Defines web flags for an optional PathProperties webhook.

#### Returns

False if propertiesToSet is null or empty or have zero string keys. Otherwise, returns if the operation could be sent to the server.

### 8.54.3.27 OpWebRpc()

```
bool OpWebRpc (
    string uriPath,
    object parameters,
    bool sendAuthCookie = false )
```

This operation makes [Photon](#) call your custom web-service by path/name with the given parameters (converted into Json). Use [IWebRpcCallback.OnWebRpcResponse](#) as a callback.

A WebRPC calls a custom, http-based function on a server you provide. The uriPath is relative to a "base path" which is configured server-side. The sent parameters get converted from C# types to Json. Vice versa, the response of the web-service will be converted to C# types and sent back as normal operation response.

To use this feature, you have to setup your server:

For a [Photon](#) Cloud application, [visit the Dashboard](#) and setup "WebHooks". The BaseUrl is used for WebRPCs as well.

The class [WebRpcResponse](#) is a helper-class that extracts the most valuable content from the WebRPC response.

#### Parameters

<i>uriPath</i>	The url path to call, relative to the baseUrl configured on <a href="#">Photon's</a> server-side.
<i>parameters</i>	The parameters to send to the web-service method.
<i>sendAuthCookie</i>	Defines if the authentication cookie gets sent to a WebHook (if setup).

#### 8.54.3.28 ReconnectAndRejoin()

```
bool ReconnectAndRejoin ( )
```

Can be used to return to a room quickly by directly reconnecting to a game server to rejoin a room.

Rejoining room will not send any player properties. Instead client will receive up-to-date ones from server. If you want to set new player properties, do it once rejoined.

#### Returns

False, if the conditions are not met. Then, this client does not attempt the ReconnectAndRejoin.

#### 8.54.3.29 ReconnectToMaster()

```
bool ReconnectToMaster ( )
```

Can be used to reconnect to the master server after a disconnect.

Common use case: Press the Lock Button on a iOS device and you get disconnected immediately.

#### 8.54.3.30 RemoveCallbackTarget()

```
void RemoveCallbackTarget (
    object target )
```

Unregisters an object from callbacks for the implemented callback-interfaces.

Adding and removing callback targets is queued to not mess with callbacks in execution. Internally, this means that the addition/removal is done before the [LoadBalancingClient](#) calls the next callbacks. This detail should not affect a game's workflow.

The covered callback interfaces are: [IConnectionCallbacks](#), [IMatchmakingCallbacks](#), [ILobbyCallbacks](#), [IInRoomCallbacks](#), [IOnEventCallback](#) and [IWebRpcCallback](#).

See:

## Parameters

<i>target</i>	The object that unregisters from getting callbacks.
---------------	---

**8.54.3.31 Service()**

```
void Service ( )
```

This method dispatches all available incoming commands and then sends this client's outgoing commands. It uses `DispatchIncomingCommands` and `SendOutgoingCommands` to do that.

The [Photon](#) client libraries are designed to fit easily into a game or application. The application is in control of the context (thread) in which incoming events and responses are executed and has full control of the creation of UDP/TCP packages.

Sending packages and dispatching received messages are two separate tasks. `Service` combines them into one method at the cost of control. It calls `DispatchIncomingCommands` and `SendOutgoingCommands`.

Call this method regularly (10..50 times a second).

This will Dispatch ANY received commands (unless a reliable command in-order is still missing) and events AND will send queued outgoing commands. Fewer calls might be more effective if a device cannot send many packets per second, as multiple operations might be combined into one package.

You could replace `Service` by:

```
while (DispatchIncomingCommands()); //Dispatch until everything is Dispatched...
SendOutgoingCommands(); //Send a UDP/TCP package with outgoing messages
```

## See also

`PhotonPeer.DispatchIncomingCommands`, `PhotonPeer.SendOutgoingCommands`

**8.54.3.32 SimulateConnectionLoss()**

```
void SimulateConnectionLoss (
    bool simulateTimeout )
```

Useful to test loss of connection which will end in a client timeout. This modifies `LoadBalancingPeer.NetworkSimulationSettings`. Read remarks.

Use with care as this sets `LoadBalancingPeer.IsSimulationEnabled`.

Read `LoadBalancingPeer.IsSimulationEnabled` to check if this is on or off, if needed.

If `simulateTimeout` is true, `LoadBalancingPeer.NetworkSimulationSettings.IncomingLossPercentage` and `LoadBalancingPeer.NetworkSimulationSettings.OutgoingLossPercentage` will be set to 100.

Obviously, this overrides any network simulation settings done before.

If you want fine-grained network simulation control, use the `NetworkSimulationSettings`.

The timeout will lead to a call to [IConnectionCallbacks.OnDisconnected](#), as usual in a client timeout.

You could modify this method (or use `NetworkSimulationSettings`) to deliberately run into a server timeout by just setting the `OutgoingLossPercentage = 100` and the `IncomingLossPercentage = 0`.

## Parameters

<code>simulateTimeout</code>	If true, a connection loss is simulated. If false, the simulation ends.
------------------------------	---

## 8.54.4 Member Data Documentation

### 8.54.4.1 AuthMode

```
AuthModeOption AuthMode = AuthModeOption.Auth
```

Enables the new Authentication workflow.

### 8.54.4.2 ConnectionCallbackTargets

```
ConnectionCallbacksContainer ConnectionCallbackTargets
```

Wraps up the target objects for a group of callbacks, so they can be called conveniently.

By using Add or Remove, objects can "subscribe" or "unsubscribe" for this group of callbacks.

### 8.54.4.3 EnableLobbyStatistics

```
bool EnableLobbyStatistics
```

If enabled, the client will get a list of available lobbies from the Master Server.

Set this value before the client connects to the Master Server. While connected to the Master Server, a change has no effect.

Implement `OptionalInfoCallbacks.OnLobbyStatisticsUpdate`, to get the list of used lobbies.

The lobby statistics can be useful if your title dynamically uses lobbies, depending (e.g.) on current player activity or such. In this case, getting a list of available lobbies, their room-count and player-count can be useful info.

`ConnectUsingSettings` sets this to the `PhotonServerSettings` value.

### 8.54.4.4 EncryptionMode

```
EncryptionMode EncryptionMode = EncryptionMode.PayloadEncryption
```

Defines how the communication gets encrypted.

#### 8.54.4.5 MatchMakingCallbackTargets

[MatchMakingCallbacksContainer](#) [MatchMakingCallbackTargets](#)

Wraps up the target objects for a group of callbacks, so they can be called conveniently.

By using Add or Remove, objects can "subscribe" or "unsubscribe" for this group of callbacks.

#### 8.54.4.6 NameServerHost

```
string NameServerHost = "ns.exitgames.com"
```

Name Server Host Name for [Photon](#) Cloud. Without port and without any prefix.

#### 8.54.4.7 ProxyServerAddress

```
string ProxyServerAddress
```

Defines a proxy URL for WebSocket connections. Can be the proxy or point to a .pac file.

This URL supports various definitions:

```
"user:pass@proxyaddress:port"
"proxyaddress:port"
"system:"
"pac:"
"pac:http://host/path/pacfile.pac"
```

Important: Don't define a protocol, except to point to a pac file. the proxy address should not begin with [http://](#) or [https://](#).

#### 8.54.4.8 RegionHandler

[RegionHandler](#) [RegionHandler](#)

Contains the list if enabled regions this client may use. Null, unless the client got a response to OpGetRegions.

#### 8.54.4.9 ServerPortOverrides

[PhotonPortDefinition](#) [ServerPortOverrides](#)

Defines overrides for server ports. Used per server-type if > 0. Important: You must change these when the protocol changes!

Typical ports are listed in [PhotonPortDefinition](#).

Instead of using the port provided from the servers, the specified port is used (independent of the protocol). If a value is 0 (default), the port is not being replaced.

Different protocols have different typical ports per server-type. <https://doc.photonengine.com/en-us/pun/current/reference/tcp-and-udp-port-numbers>

In case of using the AuthMode AutOnceWss, the name server's protocol is wss, while udp or tcp will be used on the master server and game server. Set the ports accordingly per protocol and server.

#### 8.54.4.10 SummaryToCache

```
string SummaryToCache
```

Set when the best region pinging is done.

### 8.54.5 Property Documentation

#### 8.54.5.1 AppId

```
string AppId [get], [set]
```

The AppID as assigned from the [Photon](#) Cloud. If you host yourself, this is the "regular" [Photon](#) Server Application Name (most likely: "LoadBalancing").

#### 8.54.5.2 AppVersion

```
string AppVersion [get], [set]
```

The version of your client. A new version also creates a new "virtual app" to separate players from older client versions.

#### 8.54.5.3 AuthValues

```
AuthenticationValues AuthValues [get], [set]
```

User authentication values to be sent to the [Photon](#) server right after connecting.

Set this property or pass [AuthenticationValues](#) by `Connect(..., authValues)`.

#### 8.54.5.4 ClientType

```
ClientAppType ClientType [get], [set]
```

The ClientAppType defines which sort of AppId should be expected. The [LoadBalancingClient](#) supports [Realtime](#) and Voice app types. Default: [Realtime](#).

#### 8.54.5.5 CloudRegion

```
string CloudRegion [get]
```

The cloud region this client connects to. Set by [ConnectToRegionMaster\(\)](#). Not set if you don't use a NameServer!

#### 8.54.5.6 CurrentCluster

```
string CurrentCluster [get]
```

The cluster name provided by the Name Server.

The value is provided by the OpResponse for OpAuthenticate/OpAuthenticateOnce. Default: null. This value only ever updates from the Name Server authenticate response.

#### 8.54.5.7 CurrentLobby

```
TypedLobby CurrentLobby [get], [set]
```

The lobby this client currently uses. Defined when joining a lobby or creating rooms

#### 8.54.5.8 CurrentRoom

```
Room CurrentRoom [get], [set]
```

The current room this client is connected to (null if none available).

#### 8.54.5.9 CurrentServerAddress

```
string CurrentServerAddress [get]
```

The currently used server address (if any). The type of server is define by Server property.

#### 8.54.5.10 DisconnectedCause

```
DisconnectCause DisconnectedCause [get], [protected set]
```

Summarizes (aggregates) the different causes for disconnects of a client.

A disconnect can be caused by: errors in the network connection or some vital operation failing (which is considered "high level"). While operations always trigger a call to OnOperationResponse, connection related changes are treated in OnStatusChanged. The DisconnectCause is set in either case and summarizes the causes for any disconnect in a single state value which can be used to display (or debug) the cause for disconnection.



#### 8.54.5.11 EnableProtocolFallback

```
bool EnableProtocolFallback [get], [set]
```

Enables a fallback to another protocol in case a connect to the Name Server fails.

When connecting to the Name Server fails for a first time, the client will select an alternative network protocol and re-try to connect.

The fallback will use the default Name Server port as defined by ProtocolToNameServerPort.

The fallback for TCP is UDP. All other protocols fallback to TCP.

#### 8.54.5.12 ExpectedProtocol

```
ConnectionProtocol? ExpectedProtocol [get]
```

Optionally contains a protocol which will be used on Master- and GameServer.

When using AuthMode = AuthModeOption.AuthOnceWss, the client uses a wss-connection on the NameServer but another protocol on the other servers. As the NameServer sends an address, which is different per protocol, it needs to know the expected protocol.

This is nullable by design. In many cases, the protocol on the NameServer is not different from the other servers. If set, the operation AuthOnce will contain this value and the OpAuth response on the NameServer will execute a protocol switch.

summary>Simplifies getting the token for connect/init requests, if this feature is enabled.

#### 8.54.5.13 GameServerAddress

```
string GameServerAddress [get], [set]
```

The game server's address for a particular room. In use temporarily, as assigned by master.

#### 8.54.5.14 InLobby

```
bool InLobby [get]
```

Internal value if the client is in a lobby.

This is used to re-set this.State, when joining/creating a room fails.

#### 8.54.5.15 InRoom

```
bool InRoom [get]
```

Is true while being in a room (this.state == [ClientState.Joined](#)).

Aside from polling this value, game logic should implement [IMatchmakingCallbacks](#) in some class and react when that gets called.

OpRaiseEvent, OpLeave and some other operations can only be used (successfully) when the client is in a room..

#### 8.54.5.16 IsConnected

```
bool IsConnected [get]
```

Returns if this client is currently connected or connecting to some type of server.

This is even true while switching servers. Use `IsConnectedAndReady` to check only for those states that enable you to send Operations.

#### 8.54.5.17 IsConnectedAndReady

```
bool IsConnectedAndReady [get]
```

A refined version of `IsConnected` which is true only if your connection is ready to send operations.

Not all operations can be called on all types of servers. If an operation is unavailable on the currently connected server, this will result in a `OperationResponse` with `ErrorCode != 0`.

Examples: The `NameServer` allows `OpGetRegions` which is not available anywhere else. The `MasterServer` does not allow you to send events (`OpRaiseEvent`) and on the `GameServer` you are unable to join a lobby (`OpJoinLobby`).

To check which server you are on, use: [Server](#).

#### 8.54.5.18 IsFetchingFriendList

```
bool IsFetchingFriendList [get]
```

Internal flag to know if the client currently fetches a friend list.

#### 8.54.5.19 IsUsingNameServer

```
bool IsUsingNameServer [get], [set]
```

True if this client uses a `NameServer` to get the Master Server address.

This value is public, despite being an internal value, which should only be set by this client.

#### 8.54.5.20 LoadBalancingPeer

```
LoadBalancingPeer LoadBalancingPeer [get]
```

The client uses a [LoadBalancingPeer](#) as API to communicate with the server. This is public for ease-of-use: Some methods like `OpRaiseEvent` are not relevant for the connection state and don't need a override.

#### 8.54.5.21 LocalPlayer

`Player LocalPlayer [get], [set]`

The local player is never null but not valid unless the client is in a room, too. The ID will be -1 outside of rooms.

#### 8.54.5.22 MasterServerAddress

`string MasterServerAddress [get], [set]`

Your Master Server address. In PhotonCloud, call [ConnectToRegionMaster\(\)](#) to find your Master Server.

In the [Photon](#) Cloud, explicit definition of a Master Server Address is not best practice. The [Photon](#) Cloud has a "Name Server" which redirects clients to a specific Master Server (per [Region](#) and AppId).

#### 8.54.5.23 NameServerAddress

`string NameServerAddress [get]`

Name Server Address for [Photon](#) Cloud (based on current protocol). You can use the default values and usually won't have to set this value.

#### 8.54.5.24 NickName

`string NickName [get], [set]`

The nickname of the player (synced with others). Same as `client.LocalPlayer.NickName`.

#### 8.54.5.25 PlayersInRoomsCount

`int PlayersInRoomsCount [get], [set]`

Statistic value available on master server: Players in rooms (playing).

#### 8.54.5.26 PlayersOnMasterCount

`int PlayersOnMasterCount [get], [set]`

Statistic value available on master server: Players on master (looking for games).

#### 8.54.5.27 RoomsCount

`int RoomsCount [get], [set]`

Statistic value available on master server: Rooms currently created.

#### 8.54.5.28 SerializationProtocol

`SerializationProtocol SerializationProtocol [get], [set]`

Gets or sets the binary protocol version used by this client

Use this always instead of setting it via [LoadBalancingClient.LoadBalancingPeer](#) (`PhotonPeer.SerializationProtocolType`) directly, especially when WSS protocol is used.

#### 8.54.5.29 Server

`ServerConnection Server [get]`

The server this client is currently connected or connecting to.

Each server (NameServer, MasterServer, GameServer) allow some operations and reject others.

#### 8.54.5.30 State

`ClientState State [get], [set]`

Current state this client is in. Careful: several states are "transitions" that lead to other states.

#### 8.54.5.31 UseAlternativeUdpPorts

`bool UseAlternativeUdpPorts [get], [set]`

Replaced by `ServerPortOverrides`.

#### 8.54.5.32 UserId

`string UserId [get], [set]`

An ID for this user. Sent in `OpAuthenticate` when you connect. If not set, the `PlayName` is applied during connect.

On connect, if the `UserId` is null or empty, the client will copy the `PlayName` to `UserId`. If `PlayName` is not set either (before connect), the server applies a temporary ID which stays unknown to this client and other clients.

The `UserId` is what's used in `FindFriends` and for fetching data for your account (with WebHooks e.g.).

By convention, set this ID before you connect, not while being connected. There is no error but the ID won't change while being connected.

### 8.54.6 Event Documentation

#### 8.54.6.1 EventReceived

```
Action<EventData> EventReceived
```

Register a method to be called when an event got dispatched. Gets called after the [LoadBalancingClient](#) handled the internal events first.

This is an alternative to extending [LoadBalancingClient](#) to override [OnEvent\(\)](#).

Note that OnEvent is calling EventReceived after it handled internal events first. That means for example: Joining players will already be in the player list but leaving players will already be removed from the room.

#### 8.54.6.2 OpResponseReceived

```
Action<OperationResponse> OpResponseReceived
```

Register a method to be called when an operation response is received.

This is an alternative to extending [LoadBalancingClient](#) to override [OnOperationResponse\(\)](#).

Note that OnOperationResponse gets executed before your Action is called. That means for example: The Op↔JoinLobby response already set the state to "JoinedLobby" and the response to OpLeave already triggered the Disconnect before this is called.

#### 8.54.6.3 StateChanged

```
Action<ClientState, ClientState> StateChanged
```

Register a method to be called when this client's ClientState gets set.

This can be useful to react to being connected, joined into a room, etc.

## 8.55 LoadBalancingPeer Class Reference

A [LoadBalancingPeer](#) provides the operations and enum definitions needed to use the LoadBalancing server application which is also used in [Photon](#) Cloud.

Inherits PhotonPeer.

## Public Member Functions

- [LoadBalancingPeer](#) (ConnectionProtocol protocolType)  
*Creates a Peer with specified connection protocol. You need to set the Listener before using the peer.*
- [LoadBalancingPeer](#) (IPhotonPeerListener listener, ConnectionProtocol protocolType)  
*Creates a Peer with specified connection protocol and a Listener for callbacks.*
- virtual bool **OpGetRegions** (string appld)
- virtual bool [OpJoinLobby](#) (TypedLobby lobby=null)  
*Joins the lobby on the Master Server, where you get a list of RoomInfos of currently open rooms. This is an async request which triggers a OnOperationResponse() call.*
- virtual bool [OpLeaveLobby](#) ()  
*Leaves the lobby on the Master Server. This is an async request which triggers a OnOperationResponse() call.*
- virtual bool [OpCreateRoom](#) ([EnterRoomParams](#) opParams)  
*Creates a room (on either Master or Game Server). The OperationResponse depends on the server the peer is connected to: Master will return a Game Server to connect to. Game Server will return the joined Room's data. This is an async request which triggers a OnOperationResponse() call.*
- virtual bool [OpJoinRoom](#) ([EnterRoomParams](#) opParams)  
*Joins a room by name or creates new room if room with given name not exists. The OperationResponse depends on the server the peer is connected to: Master will return a Game Server to connect to. Game Server will return the joined Room's data. This is an async request which triggers a OnOperationResponse() call.*
- virtual bool [OpJoinRandomRoom](#) ([OpJoinRandomRoomParams](#) opJoinRandomRoomParams)  
*Operation to join a random, available room. Overloads take additional player properties. This is an async request which triggers a OnOperationResponse() call. If all rooms are closed or full, the OperationResponse will have a returnCode of [ErrorCode.NoRandomMatchFound](#). If successful, the OperationResponse contains a gameserver address and the name of some room.*
- virtual bool [OpJoinRandomOrCreateRoom](#) ([OpJoinRandomRoomParams](#) opJoinRandomRoomParams, [EnterRoomParams](#) createRoomParams)  
*Only used on the Master Server. It will assign a game server and room to join-or-create. On the Game Server, the OpJoin is used with option "create if not exists".*
- virtual bool [OpLeaveRoom](#) (bool becomeInactive, bool sendAuthCookie=false)  
*Leaves a room with option to come back later or "for good".*
- virtual bool [OpGetGameList](#) (TypedLobby lobby, string queryData)  
*Gets a list of games matching a SQL-like where clause.*
- virtual bool [OpFindFriends](#) (string[] friendsToFind, [FindFriendsOptions](#) options=null)  
*Request the rooms and online status for a list of friends (each client must set a unique username via OpAuthenticate).*
- bool **OpSetCustomPropertiesOfActor** (int actorNr, Hashtable actorProperties)
- bool **OpSetCustomPropertiesOfRoom** (Hashtable gameProperties)
- virtual bool [OpAuthenticate](#) (string appld, string appVersion, [AuthenticationValues](#) authValues, string regionCode, bool getLobbyStatistics)  
*Sends this app's appld and appVersion to identify this application server side. This is an async request which triggers a OnOperationResponse() call.*
- virtual bool [OpAuthenticateOnce](#) (string appld, string appVersion, [AuthenticationValues](#) authValues, string regionCode, [EncryptionMode](#) encryptionMode, ConnectionProtocol expectedProtocol)  
*Sends this app's appld and appVersion to identify this application server side. This is an async request which triggers a OnOperationResponse() call.*
- virtual bool [OpChangeGroups](#) (byte[] groupsToRemove, byte[] groupsToAdd)  
*Operation to handle this client's interest groups (for events in room).*
- virtual bool [OpRaiseEvent](#) (byte eventCode, object customEventContent, [RaiseEventOptions](#) raiseEventOptions, SendOptions sendOptions)  
*Send an event with custom code/type and any content to the other players in the same room.*
- virtual bool [OpSettings](#) (bool receiveLobbyStats)  
*Internally used operation to set some "per server" settings. This is for the Master Server.*

## Protected Member Functions

- bool **OpSetPropertyOfRoom** (byte propCode, object value)

### 8.55.1 Detailed Description

A [LoadBalancingPeer](#) provides the operations and enum definitions needed to use the LoadBalancing server application which is also used in [Photon](#) Cloud.

This class is internally used. The [LoadBalancingPeer](#) does not keep a state, instead this is done by a [LoadBalancingClient](#).

### 8.55.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

#### 8.55.2.1 LoadBalancingPeer() [1/2]

```
LoadBalancingPeer (
    ConnectionProtocol protocolType )
```

Creates a Peer with specified connection protocol. You need to set the Listener before using the peer.

Each connection protocol has it's own default networking ports for [Photon](#).

##### Parameters

<i>protocolType</i>	The preferred option is UDP.
---------------------	------------------------------

#### 8.55.2.2 LoadBalancingPeer() [2/2]

```
LoadBalancingPeer (
    IPhotonPeerListener listener,
    ConnectionProtocol protocolType )
```

Creates a Peer with specified connection protocol and a Listener for callbacks.

### 8.55.3 Member Function Documentation

### 8.55.3.1 OpAuthenticate()

```
virtual bool OpAuthenticate (
    string appId,
    string appVersion,
    AuthenticationValues authValues,
    string regionCode,
    bool getLobbyStatistics ) [virtual]
```

Sends this app's appId and appVersion to identify this application server side. This is an async request which triggers a OnOperationResponse() call.

This operation makes use of encryption, if that is established before. See: EstablishEncryption(). Check encryption with IsEncryptionAvailable. This operation is allowed only once per connection (multiple calls will have [ErrorCode](#) != Ok).

#### Parameters

<i>appId</i>	Your application's name or ID to authenticate. This is assigned by <a href="#">Photon</a> Cloud (webpage).
<i>appVersion</i>	The client's version (clients with differing client appVersions are separated and players don't meet).
<i>authValues</i>	Contains all values relevant for authentication. Even without account system (external Custom Auth), the clients are allowed to identify themselves.
<i>regionCode</i>	Optional region code, if the client should connect to a specific <a href="#">Photon</a> Cloud <a href="#">Region</a> .
<i>getLobbyStatistics</i>	Set to true on Master Server to receive "Lobby Statistics" events.

#### Returns

If the operation could be sent (has to be connected).

### 8.55.3.2 OpAuthenticateOnce()

```
virtual bool OpAuthenticateOnce (
    string appId,
    string appVersion,
    AuthenticationValues authValues,
    string regionCode,
    EncryptionMode encryptionMode,
    ConnectionProtocol expectedProtocol ) [virtual]
```

Sends this app's appId and appVersion to identify this application server side. This is an async request which triggers a OnOperationResponse() call.

This operation makes use of encryption, if that is established before. See: EstablishEncryption(). Check encryption with IsEncryptionAvailable. This operation is allowed only once per connection (multiple calls will have [ErrorCode](#) != Ok).



## Parameters

<i>appld</i>	Your application's name or ID to authenticate. This is assigned by <a href="#">Photon Cloud</a> (webpage).
<i>appVersion</i>	The client's version (clients with differing client appVersions are separated and players don't meet).
<i>authValues</i>	Optional authentication values. The client can set no values or a UserId or some parameters for Custom Authentication by a server.
<i>regionCode</i>	Optional region code, if the client should connect to a specific <a href="#">Photon Cloud Region</a> .
<i>encryptionMode</i>	
<i>expectedProtocol</i>	

## Returns

If the operation could be sent (has to be connected).

## 8.55.3.3 OpChangeGroups()

```
virtual bool OpChangeGroups (
    byte[] groupsToRemove,
    byte[] groupsToAdd ) [virtual]
```

Operation to handle this client's interest groups (for events in room).

Note the difference between passing null and byte[0]: null won't add/remove any groups. byte[0] will add/remove all (existing) groups. First, removing groups is executed. This way, you could leave all groups and join only the ones provided.

Changes become active not immediately but when the server executes this operation (approximately RTT/2).

## Parameters

<i>groupsToRemove</i>	Groups to remove from interest. Null will not remove any. A byte[0] will remove all.
<i>groupsToAdd</i>	Groups to add to interest. Null will not add any. A byte[0] will add all current.

## Returns

If operation could be enqueued for sending. Sent when calling: Service or SendOutgoingCommands.

## 8.55.3.4 OpCreateRoom()

```
virtual bool OpCreateRoom (
    EnterRoomParams opParams ) [virtual]
```

Creates a room (on either Master or Game Server). The OperationResponse depends on the server the peer is connected to: Master will return a Game Server to connect to. Game Server will return the joined [Room](#)'s data. This is an async request which triggers a OnOperationResponse() call.

If the room is already existing, the OperationResponse will have a returnCode of ErrorCode.GameAlreadyExists.

### 8.55.3.5 OpFindFriends()

```
virtual bool OpFindFriends (
    string[] friendsToFind,
    FindFriendsOptions options = null ) [virtual]
```

Request the rooms and online status for a list of friends (each client must set a unique username via OpAuthenticate).

Used on Master Server to find the rooms played by a selected list of users. Users identify themselves by using OpAuthenticate with a unique user ID. The list of user IDs must be fetched from some other source (not provided by Photon).

The server response includes 2 arrays of info (each index matching a friend from the request):

[ParameterCode.FindFriendsResponseOnlineList](#) = bool[] of online states

[ParameterCode.FindFriendsResponseRoomIdList](#) = string[] of room names (empty string if not in a room)

The options may be used to define which state a room must match to be returned.

#### Parameters

<i>friendsToFind</i>	Array of friend's names (make sure they are unique).
<i>options</i>	Options that affect the result of the FindFriends operation.

#### Returns

If the operation could be sent (requires connection).

### 8.55.3.6 OpGetGameList()

```
virtual bool OpGetGameList (
    TypedLobby lobby,
    string queryData ) [virtual]
```

Gets a list of games matching a SQL-like where clause.

Operation is only available in lobbies of type SqlLobby. This is an async request which triggers a OnOperationResponse() call. Returned game list is stored in RoomInfoList.

[https://doc.photonengine.com/en-us/realtime/current/reference/matchmaking-and-lobby::sql\\_lobby\\_type](https://doc.photonengine.com/en-us/realtime/current/reference/matchmaking-and-lobby::sql_lobby_type)

#### Parameters

<i>lobby</i>	The lobby to query. Has to be of type SqlLobby.
<i>queryData</i>	The sql query statement.

#### Returns

If the operation could be sent (has to be connected).

### 8.55.3.7 OpJoinLobby()

```
virtual bool OpJoinLobby (
    TypedLobby lobby = null ) [virtual]
```

Joins the lobby on the Master Server, where you get a list of RoomInfos of currently open rooms. This is an async request which triggers a OnOperationResponse() call.

#### Parameters

<i>lobby</i>	The lobby join to.
--------------	--------------------

#### Returns

If the operation could be sent (has to be connected).

### 8.55.3.8 OpJoinRandomOrCreateRoom()

```
virtual bool OpJoinRandomOrCreateRoom (
    OpJoinRandomRoomParams opJoinRandomRoomParams,
    EnterRoomParams createRoomParams ) [virtual]
```

Only used on the Master Server. It will assign a game server and room to join-or-create. On the Game Server, the OpJoin is used with option "create if not exists".

### 8.55.3.9 OpJoinRandomRoom()

```
virtual bool OpJoinRandomRoom (
    OpJoinRandomRoomParams opJoinRandomRoomParams ) [virtual]
```

Operation to join a random, available room. Overloads take additional player properties. This is an async request which triggers a OnOperationResponse() call. If all rooms are closed or full, the OperationResponse will have a returnCode of [ErrorCode.NoRandomMatchFound](#). If successful, the OperationResponse contains a gameserver address and the name of some room.

#### Returns

If the operation could be sent currently (requires connection).

### 8.55.3.10 OpJoinRoom()

```
virtual bool OpJoinRoom (
    EnterRoomParams opParams ) [virtual]
```

Joins a room by name or creates new room if room with given name not exists. The OperationResponse depends on the server the peer is connected to: Master will return a Game Server to connect to. Game Server will return the joined Room's data. This is an async request which triggers a OnOperationResponse() call.

If the room is not existing (anymore), the OperationResponse will have a returnCode of [ErrorCode.GameDoesNotExist](#). Other possible ErrorCodes are: GameClosed, GameFull.

#### Returns

If the operation could be sent (requires connection).

### 8.55.3.11 OpLeaveLobby()

```
virtual bool OpLeaveLobby ( ) [virtual]
```

Leaves the lobby on the Master Server. This is an async request which triggers a OnOperationResponse() call.

#### Returns

If the operation could be sent (requires connection).

### 8.55.3.12 OpLeaveRoom()

```
virtual bool OpLeaveRoom (
    bool becomeInactive,
    bool sendAuthCookie = false ) [virtual]
```

Leaves a room with option to come back later or "for good".

#### Parameters

<i>becomeInactive</i>	Async games can be re-joined (loaded) later on. Set to false, if you want to abandon a game entirely.
<i>sendAuthCookie</i>	WebFlag: Securely transmit the encrypted object AuthCookie to the web service in PathLeave webhook when available

#### Returns

If the operation can be send currently.

**8.55.3.13 OpRaiseEvent()**

```
virtual bool OpRaiseEvent (
    byte eventCode,
    object customEventContent,
    RaiseEventOptions raiseEventOptions,
    SendOptions sendOptions ) [virtual]
```

Send an event with custom code/type and any content to the other players in the same room.

This override explicitly uses another parameter order to not mix it up with the implementation for Hashtable only.

**Parameters**

<i>eventCode</i>	Identifies this type of event (and the content). Your game's event codes can start with 0.
<i>customEventContent</i>	Any serializable datatype (including Hashtable like the other OpRaiseEvent overloads).
<i>raiseEventOptions</i>	Contains (slightly) less often used options. If you pass null, the default options will be used.
<i>sendOptions</i>	Send options for reliable, encryption etc

**Returns**

If operation could be enqueued for sending. Sent when calling: Service or SendOutgoingCommands.

**8.55.3.14 OpSettings()**

```
virtual bool OpSettings (
    bool receiveLobbyStats ) [virtual]
```

Internally used operation to set some "per server" settings. This is for the Master Server.

**Parameters**

<i>receiveLobbyStats</i>	Set to true, to get Lobby Statistics (lists of existing lobbies).
--------------------------	---

**Returns**

False if the operation could not be sent.

**8.56 MatchMakingCallbacksContainer Class Reference**

Container type for callbacks defined by [IMatchmakingCallbacks](#). See MatchMakingCallbackTargets.

Inherits List< [IMatchmakingCallbacks](#) >, and [IMatchmakingCallbacks](#).

## Public Member Functions

- **MatchMakingCallbacksContainer** ([LoadBalancingClient](#) client)
- void [OnCreatedRoom](#) ()  
*Called when this client created a room and entered it. [OnJoinedRoom\(\)](#) will be called as well.*
- void [OnJoinedRoom](#) ()  
*Called when the [LoadBalancingClient](#) entered a room, no matter if this client created it or simply joined.*
- void [OnCreateRoomFailed](#) (short returnCode, string message)  
*Called when the server couldn't create a room (OpCreateRoom failed).*
- void [OnJoinRandomFailed](#) (short returnCode, string message)  
*Called when a previous OpJoinRandom call failed on the server.*
- void [OnJoinRoomFailed](#) (short returnCode, string message)  
*Called when a previous OpJoinRoom call failed on the server.*
- void [OnLeftRoom](#) ()  
*Called when the local user/client left a room, so the game's logic can clean up it's internal state.*
- void [OnFriendListUpdate](#) (List< [FriendInfo](#) > friendList)  
*Called when the server sent the response to a FindFriends request.*

### 8.56.1 Detailed Description

Container type for callbacks defined by [IMatchmakingCallbacks](#). See MatchMakingCallbackTargets.

While the interfaces of callbacks wrap up the methods that will be called, the container classes implement a simple way to call a method on all registered objects.

### 8.56.2 Member Function Documentation

#### 8.56.2.1 OnCreatedRoom()

```
void OnCreatedRoom ( )
```

Called when this client created a room and entered it. [OnJoinedRoom\(\)](#) will be called as well.

This callback is only called on the client which created a room (see OpCreateRoom).

As any client might close (or drop connection) anytime, there is a chance that the creator of a room does not execute OnCreatedRoom.

If you need specific room properties or a "start signal", implement OnMasterClientSwitched() and make each new MasterClient check the room's state.

Implements [IMatchmakingCallbacks](#).

### 8.56.2.2 OnCreateRoomFailed()

```
void OnCreateRoomFailed (
    short returnCode,
    string message )
```

Called when the server couldn't create a room (OpCreateRoom failed).

Creating a room may fail for various reasons. Most often, the room already exists (roomname in use) or the [RoomOptions](#) clash and it's impossible to create the room.

When creating a room fails on a Game Server: The client will cache the failure internally and returns to the Master Server before it calls the fail-callback. This way, the client is ready to find/create a room at the moment of the callback. In this case, the client skips calling OnConnectedToMaster but returning to the Master Server will still call OnConnected. Treat callbacks of OnConnected as pure information that the client could connect.

## Parameters

<i>returnCode</i>	Operation ReturnCode from the server.
<i>message</i>	Debug message for the error.

Implements [IMatchmakingCallbacks](#).

### 8.56.2.3 OnFriendListUpdate()

```
void OnFriendListUpdate (
    List< FriendInfo > friendList )
```

Called when the server sent the response to a FindFriends request.

After calling OpFindFriends, the Master Server will cache the friend list and send updates to the friend list. The friends includes the name, userId, online state and the room (if any) for each requested user/friend.

Use the friendList to update your UI and store it, if the UI should highlight changes.

Implements [IMatchmakingCallbacks](#).

### 8.56.2.4 OnJoinedRoom()

```
void OnJoinedRoom ( )
```

Called when the [LoadBalancingClient](#) entered a room, no matter if this client created it or simply joined.

When this is called, you can access the existing players in [Room.Players](#), their custom properties and [Room.CustomProperties](#).

In this callback, you could create player objects. For example in Unity, instantiate a prefab for the player.

If you want a match to be started "actively", enable the user to signal "ready" (using OpRaiseEvent or a Custom Property).

Implements [IMatchmakingCallbacks](#).

### 8.56.2.5 OnJoinRandomFailed()

```
void OnJoinRandomFailed (
    short returnCode,
    string message )
```

Called when a previous OpJoinRandom call failed on the server.

The most common causes are that a room is full or does not exist (due to someone else being faster or closing the room).

This operation is only ever sent to the Master Server. Once a room is found by the Master Server, the client will head off to the designated Game Server and use the operation Join on the Game Server.

When using multiple lobbies (via OpJoinLobby or a [TypedLobby](#) parameter), another lobby might have more/fitting rooms.



## Parameters

<i>returnCode</i>	Operation ReturnCode from the server.
<i>message</i>	Debug message for the error.

Implements [IMatchmakingCallbacks](#).

### 8.56.2.6 OnJoinRoomFailed()

```
void OnJoinRoomFailed (
    short returnCode,
    string message )
```

Called when a previous OpJoinRoom call failed on the server.

Joining a room may fail for various reasons. Most often, the room is full or does not exist anymore (due to someone else being faster or closing the room).

When joining a room fails on a Game Server: The client will cache the failure internally and returns to the Master Server before it calls the fail-callback. This way, the client is ready to find/create a room at the moment of the callback. In this case, the client skips calling OnConnectedToMaster but returning to the Master Server will still call OnConnected. Treat callbacks of OnConnected as pure information that the client could connect.

## Parameters

<i>returnCode</i>	Operation ReturnCode from the server.
<i>message</i>	Debug message for the error.

Implements [IMatchmakingCallbacks](#).

### 8.56.2.7 OnLeftRoom()

```
void OnLeftRoom ( )
```

Called when the local user/client left a room, so the game's logic can clean up it's internal state.

When leaving a room, the [LoadBalancingClient](#) will disconnect the Game Server and connect to the Master Server. This wraps up multiple internal actions.

Wait for the callback OnConnectedToMaster, before you use lobbies and join or create rooms.

Implements [IMatchmakingCallbacks](#).

## 8.57 MonoBehaviourPun Class Reference

This class adds the property `photonView`, while logging a warning when your game still uses the `networkView`.

Inherits `MonoBehaviour`.

Inherited by [MonoBehaviourPunCallbacks](#), [PhotonAnimatorView](#), [PhotonRigidbody2DView](#), [PhotonRigidbodyView](#), [PhotonTransformView](#), [PhotonTransformViewClassic](#), [MoveByKeys](#), [OnClickDestroy](#), [OnClickRpc](#), and [SmoothSyncMovement](#).

### Properties

- [PhotonView photonView](#) [get]

*A cached reference to a [PhotonView](#) on this `GameObject`.*

#### 8.57.1 Detailed Description

This class adds the property `photonView`, while logging a warning when your game still uses the `networkView`.

#### 8.57.2 Property Documentation

##### 8.57.2.1 photonView

```
PhotonView photonView [get]
```

A cached reference to a [PhotonView](#) on this `GameObject`.

If you intend to work with a [PhotonView](#) in a script, it's usually easier to write `this.photonView`.

If you intend to remove the [PhotonView](#) component from the `GameObject` but keep this `Photon.MonoBehaviour`, avoid this reference or modify this code to use `PhotonView.Get(obj)` instead.

## 8.58 MonoBehaviourPunCallbacks Class Reference

This class provides a `.photonView` and all callbacks/events that PUN can call. Override the events/methods you want to use.

Inherits [MonoBehaviourPun](#), [IConnectionCallbacks](#), [IMatchmakingCallbacks](#), [IInRoomCallbacks](#), [ILobbyCallbacks](#), [IWebRpcCallback](#), and [IErrorInfoCallback](#).

Inherited by [ConnectAndJoinRandom](#), [CountdownTimer](#), [PlayerNumbering](#), [PunTeams](#), and [PunTurnManager](#).

## Public Member Functions

- virtual void **OnEnable** ()
- virtual void **OnDisable** ()
- virtual void **OnConnected** ()  
*Called to signal that the raw connection got established but before the client can call operation on the server.*
- virtual void **OnLeftRoom** ()  
*Called when the local user/client left a room, so the game's logic can clean up it's internal state.*
- virtual void **OnMasterClientSwitched** (Player newMasterClient)  
*Called after switching to a new MasterClient when the current one leaves.*
- virtual void **OnCreateRoomFailed** (short returnCode, string message)  
*Called when the server couldn't create a room (OpCreateRoom failed).*
- virtual void **OnJoinRoomFailed** (short returnCode, string message)  
*Called when a previous OpJoinRoom call failed on the server.*
- virtual void **OnCreatedRoom** ()  
*Called when this client created a room and entered it. [OnJoinedRoom\(\)](#) will be called as well.*
- virtual void **OnJoinedLobby** ()  
*Called on entering a lobby on the Master Server. The actual room-list updates will call OnRoomListUpdate.*
- virtual void **OnLeftLobby** ()  
*Called after leaving a lobby.*
- virtual void **OnDisconnected** (DisconnectCause cause)  
*Called after disconnecting from the [Photon](#) server. It could be a failure or intentional*
- virtual void **OnRegionListReceived** (RegionHandler regionHandler)  
*Called when the Name Server provided a list of regions for your title.*
- virtual void **OnRoomListUpdate** (List< RoomInfo > roomList)  
*Called for any update of the room-listing while in a lobby (InLobby) on the Master Server.*
- virtual void **OnJoinedRoom** ()  
*Called when the LoadBalancingClient entered a room, no matter if this client created it or simply joined.*
- virtual void **OnPlayerEnteredRoom** (Player newPlayer)  
*Called when a remote player entered the room. This Player is already added to the playerlist.*
- virtual void **OnPlayerLeftRoom** (Player otherPlayer)  
*Called when a remote player left the room or became inactive. Check otherPlayer.IsInactive.*
- virtual void **OnJoinRandomFailed** (short returnCode, string message)  
*Called when a previous OpJoinRandom call failed on the server.*
- virtual void **OnConnectedToMaster** ()  
*Called when the client is connected to the Master Server and ready for matchmaking and other tasks.*
- virtual void **OnRoomPropertiesUpdate** (Hashtable propertiesThatChanged)  
*Called when a room's custom properties changed. The propertiesThatChanged contains all that was set via [Room.SetCustomProperties](#).*
- virtual void **OnPlayerPropertiesUpdate** (Player targetPlayer, Hashtable changedProps)  
*Called when custom player-properties are changed. Player and the changed properties are passed as object[].*
- virtual void **OnFriendListUpdate** (List< FriendInfo > friendList)  
*Called when the server sent the response to a FindFriends request.*
- virtual void **OnCustomAuthenticationResponse** (Dictionary< string, object > data)  
*Called when your Custom Authentication service responds with additional data.*
- virtual void **OnCustomAuthenticationFailed** (string debugMessage)  
*Called when the custom authentication failed. Followed by disconnect!*
- virtual void **OnWebRpcResponse** (OperationResponse response)  
*Called when the response to a WebRPC is available. See [LoadBalancingClient.OpWebRpc](#).*
- virtual void **OnLobbyStatisticsUpdate** (List< TypedLobbyInfo > lobbyStatistics)  
*Called when the Master Server sent an update for the Lobby Statistics.*
- virtual void **OnErrorInfo** (ErrorInfo errorInfo)  
*Called when the client receives an event from the server indicating that an error happened there.*

## Additional Inherited Members

### 8.58.1 Detailed Description

This class provides a `.photonView` and all callbacks/events that PUN can call. Override the events/methods you want to use.

By extending this class, you can implement individual methods as override.

Do not add **new**

`MonoBehaviour.OnEnable`

or

`MonoBehaviour.OnDisable`

Instead, you should override those and call

`base.OnEnable`

and

`base.OnDisable`

.

Visual Studio and MonoDevelop should provide the list of methods when you begin typing "override". **Your implementation does not have to call "base.method()".**

This class implements all callback interfaces and extends [Photon.Pun.MonoBehaviourPun](#).

### 8.58.2 Member Function Documentation

#### 8.58.2.1 OnConnected()

```
virtual void OnConnected ( ) [virtual]
```

Called to signal that the raw connection got established but before the client can call operation on the server.

After the (low level transport) connection is established, the client will automatically send the Authentication operation, which needs to get a response before the client can call other operations.

Your logic should wait for either: `OnRegionListReceived` or `OnConnectedToMaster`.

This callback is useful to detect if the server can be reached at all (technically). Most often, it's enough to implement [OnDisconnected\(\)](#).

This is not called for transitions from the masterserver to game servers.

Implements [IConnectionCallbacks](#).

### 8.58.2.2 OnConnectedToMaster()

```
virtual void OnConnectedToMaster ( ) [virtual]
```

Called when the client is connected to the Master Server and ready for matchmaking and other tasks.

The list of available rooms won't become available unless you join a lobby via [LoadBalancingClient.OpJoinLobby](#). You can join rooms and create them even without being in a lobby. The default lobby is used in that case.

Implements [IConnectionCallbacks](#).

Reimplemented in [ConnectAndJoinRandom](#).

### 8.58.2.3 OnCreatedRoom()

```
virtual void OnCreatedRoom ( ) [virtual]
```

Called when this client created a room and entered it. [OnJoinedRoom\(\)](#) will be called as well.

This callback is only called on the client which created a room (see [OpCreateRoom](#)).

As any client might close (or drop connection) anytime, there is a chance that the creator of a room does not execute [OnCreatedRoom](#).

If you need specific room properties or a "start signal", implement [OnMasterClientSwitched\(\)](#) and make each new [MasterClient](#) check the room's state.

Implements [IMatchmakingCallbacks](#).

### 8.58.2.4 OnCreateRoomFailed()

```
virtual void OnCreateRoomFailed (
    short returnCode,
    string message ) [virtual]
```

Called when the server couldn't create a room ([OpCreateRoom](#) failed).

The most common cause to fail creating a room, is when a title relies on fixed room-names and the room already exists.

#### Parameters

<i>returnCode</i>	Operation ReturnCode from the server.
<i>message</i>	Debug message for the error.

Implements [IMatchmakingCallbacks](#).

### 8.58.2.5 OnCustomAuthenticationFailed()

```
virtual void OnCustomAuthenticationFailed (
    string debugMessage ) [virtual]
```

Called when the custom authentication failed. Followed by disconnect!

Custom Authentication can fail due to user-input, bad tokens/secrets. If authentication is successful, this method is not called. Implement [OnJoinedLobby\(\)](#) or [OnConnectedToMaster\(\)](#) (as usual).

During development of a game, it might also fail due to wrong configuration on the server side. In those cases, logging the debugMessage is very important.

Unless you setup a custom authentication service for your app (in the [Dashboard](#)), this won't be called!

#### Parameters

<i>debugMessage</i>	Contains a debug message why authentication failed. This has to be fixed during development.
---------------------	--

Implements [IConnectionCallbacks](#).

### 8.58.2.6 OnCustomAuthenticationResponse()

```
virtual void OnCustomAuthenticationResponse (
    Dictionary< string, object > data ) [virtual]
```

Called when your Custom Authentication service responds with additional data.

Custom Authentication services can include some custom data in their response. When present, that data is made available in this callback as Dictionary. While the keys of your data have to be strings, the values can be either string or a number (in Json). You need to make extra sure, that the value type is the one you expect. Numbers become (currently) int64.

Example: void OnCustomAuthenticationResponse(Dictionary<string, object> data) { ... }

<https://doc.photonengine.com/en-us/realtime/current/reference/custom-authentication>

Implements [IConnectionCallbacks](#).

### 8.58.2.7 OnDisconnected()

```
virtual void OnDisconnected (
    DisconnectCause cause ) [virtual]
```

Called after disconnecting from the [Photon](#) server. It could be a failure or intentional

The reason for this disconnect is provided as DisconnectCause.

Implements [IConnectionCallbacks](#).

Reimplemented in [ConnectAndJoinRandom](#).

### 8.58.2.8 OnErrorInfo()

```
virtual void OnErrorInfo (
    ErrorInfo errorInfo ) [virtual]
```

Called when the client receives an event from the server indicating that an error happened there.

In most cases this could be either:

1. an error from webhooks plugin (if HasErrorInfo is enabled), read more here: <https://doc.photonengine.com/en-us/realtime/current/gameplay/web-extensions/webhooks#options>
2. an error sent from a custom server plugin via PluginHost.BroadcastErrorInfoEvent, see example here↵ : [https://doc.photonengine.com/en-us/server/current/plugins/manual#handling\\_http\\_response](https://doc.photonengine.com/en-us/server/current/plugins/manual#handling_http_response)
3. an error sent from the server, for example, when the limit of cached events has been exceeded in the room (all clients will be disconnected and the room will be closed in this case) read more here: [https://doc.photonengine.com/en-us/realtime/current/gameplay/cached-events#special\\_considerations](https://doc.photonengine.com/en-us/realtime/current/gameplay/cached-events#special_considerations)

#### Parameters

<i>errorInfo</i>	object containing information about the error
------------------	---

Implements [IErrorInfoCallback](#).

### 8.58.2.9 OnFriendListUpdate()

```
virtual void OnFriendListUpdate (
    List< FriendInfo > friendList ) [virtual]
```

Called when the server sent the response to a FindFriends request.

After calling OpFindFriends, the Master Server will cache the friend list and send updates to the friend list. The friends includes the name, userId, online state and the room (if any) for each requested user/friend.

Use the friendList to update your UI and store it, if the UI should highlight changes.

Implements [IMatchmakingCallbacks](#).

### 8.58.2.10 OnJoinedLobby()

```
virtual void OnJoinedLobby ( ) [virtual]
```

Called on entering a lobby on the Master Server. The actual room-list updates will call OnRoomListUpdate.

While in the lobby, the roomlist is automatically updated in fixed intervals (which you can't modify in the public cloud). The room list gets available via OnRoomListUpdate.

Implements [ILobbyCallbacks](#).

Reimplemented in [ConnectAndJoinRandom](#).

### 8.58.2.11 OnJoinedRoom()

```
virtual void OnJoinedRoom ( ) [virtual]
```

Called when the LoadBalancingClient entered a room, no matter if this client created it or simply joined.

When this is called, you can access the existing players in [Room.Players](#), their custom properties and [Room.CustomProperties](#).

In this callback, you could create player objects. For example in Unity, instantiate a prefab for the player.

If you want a match to be started "actively", enable the user to signal "ready" (using [OpRaiseEvent](#) or a Custom Property).

Implements [IMatchmakingCallbacks](#).

Reimplemented in [ConnectAndJoinRandom](#), [PlayerNumbering](#), and [PunTeams](#).

### 8.58.2.12 OnJoinRandomFailed()

```
virtual void OnJoinRandomFailed (
    short returnCode,
    string message ) [virtual]
```

Called when a previous [OpJoinRandom](#) call failed on the server.

The most common causes are that a room is full or does not exist (due to someone else being faster or closing the room).

When using multiple lobbies (via [OpJoinLobby](#) or a [TypedLobby](#) parameter), another lobby might have more/fitting rooms.

#### Parameters

<i>returnCode</i>	Operation ReturnCode from the server.
<i>message</i>	Debug message for the error.

Implements [IMatchmakingCallbacks](#).

Reimplemented in [ConnectAndJoinRandom](#).

### 8.58.2.13 OnJoinRoomFailed()

```
virtual void OnJoinRoomFailed (
    short returnCode,
    string message ) [virtual]
```

Called when a previous [OpJoinRoom](#) call failed on the server.

The most common causes are that a room is full or does not exist (due to someone else being faster or closing the room).



## Parameters

<i>returnCode</i>	Operation ReturnCode from the server.
<i>message</i>	Debug message for the error.

Implements [IMatchmakingCallbacks](#).

**8.58.2.14 OnLeftLobby()**

```
virtual void OnLeftLobby ( ) [virtual]
```

Called after leaving a lobby.

When you leave a lobby, `OpCreateRoom` and `OpJoinRandomRoom` automatically refer to the default lobby.

Implements [ILobbyCallbacks](#).

**8.58.2.15 OnLeftRoom()**

```
virtual void OnLeftRoom ( ) [virtual]
```

Called when the local user/client left a room, so the game's logic can clean up it's internal state.

When leaving a room, the `LoadBalancingClient` will disconnect the Game Server and connect to the Master Server. This wraps up multiple internal actions.

Wait for the callback `OnConnectedToMaster`, before you use lobbies and join or create rooms.

Implements [IMatchmakingCallbacks](#).

Reimplemented in [PlayerNumbering](#), and [PunTeams](#).

**8.58.2.16 OnLobbyStatisticsUpdate()**

```
virtual void OnLobbyStatisticsUpdate (
    List< TypedLobbyInfo > lobbyStatistics ) [virtual]
```

Called when the Master Server sent an update for the Lobby Statistics.

This callback has two preconditions: `EnableLobbyStatistics` must be set to true, before this client connects. And the client has to be connected to the Master Server, which is providing the info about lobbies.

Implements [ILobbyCallbacks](#).

### 8.58.2.17 OnMasterClientSwitched()

```
virtual void OnMasterClientSwitched (
    Player newMasterClient ) [virtual]
```

Called after switching to a new MasterClient when the current one leaves.

This is not called when this client enters a room. The former MasterClient is still in the player list when this method get called.

Implements [IInRoomCallbacks](#).

### 8.58.2.18 OnPlayerEnteredRoom()

```
virtual void OnPlayerEnteredRoom (
    Player newPlayer ) [virtual]
```

Called when a remote player entered the room. This Player is already added to the playerlist.

If your game starts with a certain number of players, this callback can be useful to check the Room.playerCount and find out if you can start.

Implements [IInRoomCallbacks](#).

Reimplemented in [PlayerNumbering](#), and [PunTeams](#).

### 8.58.2.19 OnPlayerLeftRoom()

```
virtual void OnPlayerLeftRoom (
    Player otherPlayer ) [virtual]
```

Called when a remote player left the room or became inactive. Check otherPlayer.IsInactive.

If another player leaves the room or if the server detects a lost connection, this callback will be used to notify your game logic.

Depending on the room's setup, players may become inactive, which means they may return and retake their spot in the room. In such cases, the Player stays in the [Room.Players](#) dictionary.

If the player is not just inactive, it gets removed from the [Room.Players](#) dictionary, before the callback is called.

Implements [IInRoomCallbacks](#).

Reimplemented in [PlayerNumbering](#), and [PunTeams](#).

### 8.58.2.20 OnPlayerPropertiesUpdate()

```
virtual void OnPlayerPropertiesUpdate (
    Player targetPlayer,
    Hashtable changedProps ) [virtual]
```

Called when custom player-properties are changed. Player and the changed properties are passed as object[].

Changing properties must be done by [Player.SetCustomProperties](#), which causes this callback locally, too.

## Parameters

<i>targetPlayer</i>	Contains Player that changed.
<i>changedProps</i>	Contains the properties that changed.

Implements [IInRoomCallbacks](#).

Reimplemented in [PlayerNumbering](#), and [PunTeams](#).

### 8.58.2.21 OnRegionListReceived()

```
virtual void OnRegionListReceived (
    RegionHandler regionHandler ) [virtual]
```

Called when the Name Server provided a list of regions for your title.

Check the RegionHandler class description, to make use of the provided values.

## Parameters

<i>regionHandler</i>	The currently used RegionHandler.
----------------------	-----------------------------------

Implements [IConnectionCallbacks](#).

### 8.58.2.22 OnRoomListUpdate()

```
virtual void OnRoomListUpdate (
    List< RoomInfo > roomList ) [virtual]
```

Called for any update of the room-listing while in a lobby (InLobby) on the Master Server.

Each item is a RoomInfo which might include custom properties (provided you defined those as lobby-listed when creating a room). Not all types of lobbies provide a listing of rooms to the client. Some are silent and specialized for server-side matchmaking.

Implements [ILobbyCallbacks](#).

### 8.58.2.23 OnRoomPropertiesUpdate()

```
virtual void OnRoomPropertiesUpdate (
    Hashtable propertiesThatChanged ) [virtual]
```

Called when a room's custom properties changed. The propertiesThatChanged contains all that was set via [Room.SetCustomProperties](#).

Since v1.25 this method has one parameter: Hashtable propertiesThatChanged.

Changing properties must be done by [Room.SetCustomProperties](#), which causes this callback locally, too.

## Parameters

<i>propertiesThatChanged</i>
------------------------------

Implements [IInRoomCallbacks](#).

Reimplemented in [PunTurnManager](#), and [CountdownTimer](#).

### 8.58.2.24 OnWebRpcResponse()

```
virtual void OnWebRpcResponse (
    OperationResponse response ) [virtual]
```

Called when the response to a WebRPC is available. See [LoadBalancingClient.OpWebRpc](#).

Important: The response.ReturnCode is 0 if [Photon](#) was able to reach your web-service.

The content of the response is what your web-service sent. You can create a WebRpcResponse from it.

Example: WebRpcResponse webResponse = new WebRpcResponse(operationResponse);

Please note: Class OperationResponse is in a namespace which needs to be "used":  
using ExitGames.Client.Photon; // includes OperationResponse (and other classes)

```
public void OnWebRpcResponse(OperationResponse response) { Debug.LogFormat("WebRPC operation re-
sponse {0}", response.ToStringFull()); switch (response.ReturnCode) { case ErrorCode.Ok: WebRpcResponse
webRpcResponse = new WebRpcResponse(response); Debug.LogFormat("Parsed WebRPC response {0}",
response.ToStringFull()); if (string.IsNullOrEmpty(webRpcResponse.Name)) { Debug.LogError("Unexpected
: WebRPC response did not contain WebRPC method name"); } if (webRpcResponse.ResultCode == 0) //
success { switch (webRpcResponse.Name) { // todo: add your code here case GetGameListWebRpcMethod
Name: // example // ... break; } } else if (webRpcResponse.ResultCode == -1) { Debug.LogErrorFormat("Web
server did not return ResultCode for WebRPC method=\"{0}\", Message={1}", webRpcResponse.Name, web
RpcResponse.Message); } else { Debug.LogErrorFormat("Web server returned ResultCode={0} for WebRPC
method=\"{1}\", Message={2}", webRpcResponse.ResultCode, webRpcResponse.Name, webRpcResponse.
Message); } break; case ErrorCode.ExternalHttpCallFailed: // web service unreachable Debug.LogErrorFormat("
WebRPC call failed as request could not be sent to the server. {0}", response.DebugMessage); break; case
ErrorCode.HttpLimitReached: // too many WebRPCs in a short period of time // the debug message should contain
the limit exceeded Debug.LogErrorFormat("WebRPCs rate limit exceeded: {0}", response.DebugMessage); break;
case ErrorCode.InvalidOperation: // WebRPC not configured at all OR not configured properly OR trying to send
on name server if (PhotonNetwork.Server == ServerConnection.NameServer) { Debug.LogErrorFormat("WebRPC
not supported on NameServer. {0}", response.DebugMessage); } else { Debug.LogErrorFormat("WebRPC not
properly configured or not configured at all. {0}", response.DebugMessage); } break; default: // other unknown error,
unexpected Debug.LogErrorFormat("Unexpected error, {0} {1}", response.ReturnCode, response.DebugMessage);
break; } }
```

Implements [IWebRpcCallback](#).

## 8.59 MoveByKeys Class Reference

Very basic component to move a GameObject by WASD and Space.

Inherits [MonoBehaviourPun](#).

## Public Member Functions

- void **Start** ()
- void **FixedUpdate** ()

## Public Attributes

- float **Speed** = 10f
- float **JumpForce** = 200f
- float **JumpTimeout** = 0.5f

## Additional Inherited Members

### 8.59.1 Detailed Description

Very basic component to move a GameObject by WASD and Space.

Requires a [PhotonView](#). Disables itself on GameObjects that are not owned on Start.

Speed affects movement-speed. JumpForce defines how high the object "jumps". JumpTimeout defines after how many seconds you can jump again.

## 8.60 NestedComponentUtilities Class Reference

### Static Public Member Functions

- static T **EnsureRootComponentExists**< T, NestedT > (this Transform transform)
- static T **GetParentComponent**< T > (this Transform t)
 

*Find T on supplied transform or any parent. Unlike GetComponentInParent, GameObjects do not need to be active to be found.*
- static void **GetNestedComponentsInParents**< T > (this Transform t, List< T > list)
 

*Returns all T found between the child transform and its root. Order in List from child to parent, with the root/parent most being last.*
- static T **GetNestedComponentInChildren**< T, NestedT > (this Transform t, bool includeInactive)
- static T **GetNestedComponentInParent**< T, NestedT > (this Transform t)
 

*Same as GetComponentInParent, but will always include inactive objects in search.*
- static T **GetNestedComponentInParents**< T, NestedT > (this Transform t)
 

*UNTESTED*
- static void **GetNestedComponentsInParents**< T, NestedT > (this Transform t, List< T > list)
 

*Finds components of type T on supplied transform, and every parent above that node, inclusively stopping on node StopSearchOnT component.*
- static List< T > **GetNestedComponentsInChildren**< T, NestedT > (this Transform t, List< T > list, bool includeInactive=true)
 

*Same as GetComponentInChildren, but will not recurse into children with component of the DontRecurseOnT type. This allows nesting of PhotonViews/NetObjects to be respected.*
- static List< T > **GetNestedComponentsInChildren**< T > (this Transform t, List< T > list, bool includeInactive=true, params System.Type[] stopOn)
 

*Same as GetComponentInChildren, but will not recurse into children with component of the DontRecurseOnT type. This allows nesting of PhotonViews/NetObjects to be respected.*
- static void **GetNestedComponentsInChildren**< T, SearchT, NestedT > (this Transform t, bool includeInactive, List< T > list)
 

*Same as GetComponentInChildren, but will not recurse into children with component of the NestedT type. This allows nesting of PhotonViews/NetObjects to be respected.*

## Static Public Attributes

- static Dictionary< System.Type, ICollection > **searchLists** = new Dictionary<System.Type, ICollection>()

## 8.60.1 Member Function Documentation

### 8.60.1.1 GetNestedComponentInParent< T, NestedT >()

```
static T GetNestedComponentInParent< T, NestedT > (
    this Transform t ) [static]
```

Same as GetComponentInParent, but will always include inactive objects in search.

#### Template Parameters

<i>T</i>	
<i>DontRecurseOnT</i>	

#### Parameters

<i>t</i>	
----------	--

#### Returns

#### Type Constraints

***T* : class**

***NestedT* : class**

### 8.60.1.2 GetNestedComponentInParents< T, NestedT >()

```
static T GetNestedComponentInParents< T, NestedT > (
    this Transform t ) [static]
```

UNTESTED

#### Template Parameters

<i>T</i>	
<i>StopSearchOnT</i>	

## Parameters

<i>t</i>	
----------	--

## Returns

## Type Constraints

***T* : class*****NestedT* : class****8.60.1.3 GetNestedComponentsInChildren< T >()**

```
static List<T> GetNestedComponentsInChildren< T > (
    this Transform t,
    List< T > list,
    bool includeInactive = true,
    params System.Type[] stopOn ) [static]
```

Same as GetComponentsInChildren, but will not recurse into children with component of the DontRecurseOnT type. This allows nesting of PhotonViews/NetObjects to be respected.

## Template Parameters

<i>T</i>	
----------	--

## Parameters

<i>t</i>	
<i>list</i>	Pass null and a reused list will be used. Consume immediately.

## Type Constraints

***T* : class****8.60.1.4 GetNestedComponentsInChildren< T, NestedT >()**

```
static List<T> GetNestedComponentsInChildren< T, NestedT > (
    this Transform t,
    List< T > list,
    bool includeInactive = true ) [static]
```

Same as GetComponentsInChildren, but will not recurse into children with component of the DontRecurseOnT type. This allows nesting of PhotonViews/NetObjects to be respected.

## Template Parameters

<i>T</i>	
----------	--

## Parameters

<i>t</i>	
<i>list</i>	Pass null and a reused list will be used. Consume immediately.

## Type Constraints

***T : class******NestedT : class*****8.60.1.5 GetNestedComponentsInChildren< T, SearchT, NestedT >()**

```
static void GetNestedComponentsInChildren< T, SearchT, NestedT > (
    this Transform t,
    bool includeInactive,
    List< T > list ) [static]
```

Same as GetComponentsInChildren, but will not recurse into children with component of the NestedT type. This allows nesting of PhotonViews/NetObjects to be respected.

## Template Parameters

<i>T</i>	Cast found components to this type. Typically Component, but any other class/interface will work as long as they are assignable from SearchT.
<i>SearchT</i>	Find components of this class or interface type.
<i>DontRecurseOnT</i>	

## Parameters

<i>t</i>	
<i>includeInactive</i>	
<i>list</i>	

## Returns

## Type Constraints

***T : class******SearchT : class***



**8.60.1.6 GetNestedComponentsInParents< T >()**

```
static void GetNestedComponentsInParents< T > (
    this Transform t,
    List< T > list ) [static]
```

Returns all T found between the child transform and its root. Order in List from child to parent, with the root/parent most being last.

**Parameters**

<i>t</i>	
----------	--

**Returns****Type Constraints**

***T* : *Component***

**8.60.1.7 GetNestedComponentsInParents< T, NestedT >()**

```
static void GetNestedComponentsInParents< T, NestedT > (
    this Transform t,
    List< T > list ) [static]
```

Finds components of type T on supplied transform, and every parent above that node, inclusively stopping on node StopSearchOnT component.

**Template Parameters**

<i>T</i>	
<i>StopSearchOnT</i>	

**Parameters**

<i>t</i>	
<i>list</i>	

**Returns****Type Constraints**

***T* : *class***

***NestedT* : *class***

### 8.60.1.8 GetParentComponent< T >()

```
static T GetParentComponent< T > (
    this Transform t ) [static]
```

Find T on supplied transform or any parent. Unlike GetComponentInParent, GameObjects do not need to be active to be found.

#### Type Constraints

**T**: *Component*

## 8.61 OnClickDestroy Class Reference

Destroys the networked GameObject either by [PhotonNetwork.Destroy](#) or by sending an RPC which calls [Object.Destroy\(\)](#).

Inherits [MonoBehaviourPun](#), and [IPointerClickHandler](#).

### Public Member Functions

- IEnumerator **DestroyRpc** ()

### Public Attributes

- PointerEventData.InputButton **Button**
- KeyCode **ModifierKey**
- bool **DestroyByRpc**

### Additional Inherited Members

#### 8.61.1 Detailed Description

Destroys the networked GameObject either by [PhotonNetwork.Destroy](#) or by sending an RPC which calls [Object.Destroy\(\)](#).

Using an RPC to Destroy a GameObject is typically a bad idea. It allows any player to Destroy a GameObject and may cause errors.

A client has to clean up the server's event-cache, which contains events for Instantiate and buffered RPCs related to the GO.

A buffered RPC gets cleaned up when the sending player leaves the room, so players joining later won't get those buffered RPCs. This in turn, may mean they don't destroy the GO due to coming later.

Vice versa, a GameObject Instantiate might get cleaned up when the creating player leaves a room. This way, the GameObject that a RPC targets might become lost.

It makes sense to test those cases. Many are not breaking errors and you just have to be aware of them.

Gets OnClick() calls by Unity's [IPointerClickHandler](#). Needs a [PhysicsRaycaster](#) on the camera. See: <https://docs.unity3d.com/ScriptReference/EventSystems.IPointerClickHandler.html>

## 8.62 OnClickInstantiate Class Reference

Instantiates a networked GameObject on click.

Inherits MonoBehaviour, and IPointerClickHandler.

### Public Types

- enum **InstantiateOption**

### Public Attributes

- PointerEventData.InputButton **Button**
- KeyCode **ModifierKey**
- GameObject **Prefab**

#### 8.62.1 Detailed Description

Instantiates a networked GameObject on click.

Gets OnClick() calls by Unity's IPointerClickHandler. Needs a PhysicsRaycaster on the camera. See: <https://docs.unity3d.com/ScriptReference/EventSystems.IPointerClickHandler.html>

## 8.63 OnClickRpc Class Reference

This component will instantiate a network GameObject when in a room and the user click on that component's GameObject. Uses PhysicsRaycaster for positioning.

Inherits [MonoBehaviourPun](#), and IPointerClickHandler.

### Public Member Functions

- void **ClickRpc** ()
- IEnumerator **ClickFlash** ()

### Public Attributes

- PointerEventData.InputButton **Button**
- KeyCode **ModifierKey**
- [RpcTarget](#) **Target**

### Additional Inherited Members

#### 8.63.1 Detailed Description

This component will instantiate a network GameObject when in a room and the user click on that component's GameObject. Uses PhysicsRaycaster for positioning.

## 8.64 OnEscapeQuit Class Reference

This component will quit the application when escape key is pressed

Inherits MonoBehaviour.

### Public Member Functions

- void **Update** ()

#### 8.64.1 Detailed Description

This component will quit the application when escape key is pressed

## 8.65 OnJoinedInstantiate Class Reference

This component will instantiate a network GameObject when a room is joined

Inherits MonoBehaviour, and [IMatchmakingCallbacks](#).

### Public Types

- enum **SpawnSequence**

### Public Member Functions

- virtual void **OnEnable** ()
- virtual void **OnDisable** ()
- virtual void **OnJoinedRoom** ()  
*Called when the LoadBalancingClient entered a room, no matter if this client created it or simply joined.*
- virtual void **SpawnObjects** ()
- virtual void **DespawnObjects** (bool localOnly)  
*Destroy all objects that have been spawned by this component for this client.*
- virtual void **OnFriendListUpdate** (List< [FriendInfo](#) > friendList)  
*Called when the server sent the response to a FindFriends request.*
- virtual void **OnCreatedRoom** ()  
*Called when this client created a room and entered it. [OnJoinedRoom\(\)](#) will be called as well.*
- virtual void **OnCreateRoomFailed** (short returnCode, string message)  
*Called when the server couldn't create a room (OpCreateRoom failed).*
- virtual void **OnJoinRoomFailed** (short returnCode, string message)  
*Called when a previous OpJoinRoom call failed on the server.*
- virtual void **OnJoinRandomFailed** (short returnCode, string message)  
*Called when a previous OpJoinRandom call failed on the server.*
- virtual void **OnLeftRoom** ()  
*Called when the local user/client left a room, so the game's logic can clean up it's internal state.*
- virtual void **GetSpawnPoint** (out Vector3 spawnPos, out Quaternion spawnRot)  
*Gets the next SpawnPoint from the list using the SpawnSequence, and applies RandomOffset (if used) to the transform matrix. Override this method with any custom code for coming up with a spawn location. This method is used by AutoSpawn.*

## Public Attributes

- SpawnSequence **Sequence** = SpawnSequence.Connection
- List< Transform > **SpawnPoints** = new List<Transform>(1) { null }
- bool **UseRandomOffset** = true
- float **RandomOffset** = 2.0f
- bool **ClampY** = true
- List< GameObject > **PrefabsToInstantiate** = new List<GameObject>(1) { null }
- bool **AutoSpawnObjects** = true
- Stack< GameObject > **SpawnedObjects** = new Stack<GameObject>()

## Protected Member Functions

- virtual Transform [GetSpawnPoint](#) ()  
*Get the transform of the next SpawnPoint from the list, selected using the SpawnSequence setting. RandomOffset is not applied, only the transform of the SpawnPoint is returned. Override this method to change how Spawn Point transform is selected. Return the transform you want to use as a spawn point.*
- virtual Vector3 [GetRandomOffset](#) ()  
*When UseRandomOffset is enabled, this method is called to produce a Vector3 offset. The default implementation clamps the Y value to zero. You may override this with your own implementation.*

## Protected Attributes

- int **spawnedAsActorId**
- int **lastUsedSpawnPointIndex** = -1

### 8.65.1 Detailed Description

This component will instantiate a network GameObject when a room is joined

### 8.65.2 Member Function Documentation

#### 8.65.2.1 DespawnObjects()

```
virtual void DespawnObjects (
    bool localOnly ) [virtual]
```

Destroy all objects that have been spawned by this component for this client.

#### Parameters

<i>localOnly</i>	Use Object.Destroy rather than <a href="#">PhotonNetwork.Destroy</a> .
------------------	--

### 8.65.2.2 GetRandomOffset()

```
virtual Vector3 GetRandomOffset ( ) [protected], [virtual]
```

When UseRandomOffset is enabled, this method is called to produce a Vector3 offset. The default implementation clamps the Y value to zero. You may override this with your own implementation.

### 8.65.2.3 GetSpawnPoint() [1/2]

```
virtual Transform GetSpawnPoint ( ) [protected], [virtual]
```

Get the transform of the next SpawnPoint from the list, selected using the SpawnSequence setting. RandomOffset is not applied, only the transform of the SpawnPoint is returned. Override this method to change how Spawn Point transform is selected. Return the transform you want to use as a spawn point.

#### Returns

### 8.65.2.4 GetSpawnPoint() [2/2]

```
virtual void GetSpawnPoint (
    out Vector3 spawnPos,
    out Quaternion spawnRot ) [virtual]
```

Gets the next SpawnPoint from the list using the SpawnSequence, and applies RandomOffset (if used) to the transform matrix. Override this method with any custom code for coming up with a spawn location. This method is used by AutoSpawn.

### 8.65.2.5 OnCreatedRoom()

```
virtual void OnCreatedRoom ( ) [virtual]
```

Called when this client created a room and entered it. [OnJoinedRoom\(\)](#) will be called as well.

This callback is only called on the client which created a room (see [OpCreateRoom](#)).

As any client might close (or drop connection) anytime, there is a chance that the creator of a room does not execute OnCreatedRoom.

If you need specific room properties or a "start signal", implement OnMasterClientSwitched() and make each new MasterClient check the room's state.

Implements [IMatchmakingCallbacks](#).

### 8.65.2.6 OnCreateRoomFailed()

```
virtual void OnCreateRoomFailed (
    short returnCode,
    string message ) [virtual]
```

Called when the server couldn't create a room (OpCreateRoom failed).

Creating a room may fail for various reasons. Most often, the room already exists (roomname in use) or the Room↔Options clash and it's impossible to create the room.

When creating a room fails on a Game Server: The client will cache the failure internally and returns to the Master Server before it calls the fail-callback. This way, the client is ready to find/create a room at the moment of the callback. In this case, the client skips calling OnConnectedToMaster but returning to the Master Server will still call OnConnected. Treat callbacks of OnConnected as pure information that the client could connect.

#### Parameters

<i>returnCode</i>	Operation ReturnCode from the server.
<i>message</i>	Debug message for the error.

Implements [IMatchmakingCallbacks](#).

### 8.65.2.7 OnFriendListUpdate()

```
virtual void OnFriendListUpdate (
    List< FriendInfo > friendList ) [virtual]
```

Called when the server sent the response to a FindFriends request.

After calling OpFindFriends, the Master Server will cache the friend list and send updates to the friend list. The friends includes the name, userId, online state and the room (if any) for each requested user/friend.

Use the friendList to update your UI and store it, if the UI should highlight changes.

Implements [IMatchmakingCallbacks](#).

### 8.65.2.8 OnJoinedRoom()

```
virtual void OnJoinedRoom ( ) [virtual]
```

Called when the LoadBalancingClient entered a room, no matter if this client created it or simply joined.

When this is called, you can access the existing players in [Room.Players](#), their custom properties and [Room.CustomProperties](#).

In this callback, you could create player objects. For example in Unity, instantiate a prefab for the player.

If you want a match to be started "actively", enable the user to signal "ready" (using OpRaiseEvent or a Custom Property).

Implements [IMatchmakingCallbacks](#).

### 8.65.2.9 OnJoinRandomFailed()

```
virtual void OnJoinRandomFailed (
    short returnCode,
    string message ) [virtual]
```

Called when a previous OpJoinRandom call failed on the server.

The most common causes are that a room is full or does not exist (due to someone else being faster or closing the room).

This operation is only ever sent to the Master Server. Once a room is found by the Master Server, the client will head off to the designated Game Server and use the operation Join on the Game Server.

When using multiple lobbies (via OpJoinLobby or a TypedLobby parameter), another lobby might have more/fitting rooms.

#### Parameters

<i>returnCode</i>	Operation ReturnCode from the server.
<i>message</i>	Debug message for the error.

Implements [IMatchmakingCallbacks](#).

### 8.65.2.10 OnJoinRoomFailed()

```
virtual void OnJoinRoomFailed (
    short returnCode,
    string message ) [virtual]
```

Called when a previous OpJoinRoom call failed on the server.

Joining a room may fail for various reasons. Most often, the room is full or does not exist anymore (due to someone else being faster or closing the room).

When joining a room fails on a Game Server: The client will cache the failure internally and returns to the Master Server before it calls the fail-callback. This way, the client is ready to find/create a room at the moment of the callback. In this case, the client skips calling OnConnectedToMaster but returning to the Master Server will still call OnConnected. Treat callbacks of OnConnected as pure information that the client could connect.

#### Parameters

<i>returnCode</i>	Operation ReturnCode from the server.
<i>message</i>	Debug message for the error.

Implements [IMatchmakingCallbacks](#).



### 8.65.2.11 OnLeftRoom()

```
virtual void OnLeftRoom ( ) [virtual]
```

Called when the local user/client left a room, so the game's logic can clean up it's internal state.

When leaving a room, the LoadBalancingClient will disconnect the Game Server and connect to the Master Server. This wraps up multiple internal actions.

Wait for the callback OnConnectedToMaster, before you use lobbies and join or create rooms.

Implements [IMatchmakingCallbacks](#).

## 8.66 OnPointerOverTooltip Class Reference

Set focus to a given photonView when pointed is over

Inherits MonoBehaviour, IPointerEnterHandler, and IPointerExitHandler.

### 8.66.1 Detailed Description

Set focus to a given photonView when pointed is over

## 8.67 OnStartDelete Class Reference

This component will destroy the GameObject it is attached to (in Start()).

Inherits MonoBehaviour.

### 8.67.1 Detailed Description

This component will destroy the GameObject it is attached to (in Start()).

## 8.68 OperationCode Class Reference

Class for constants. Contains operation codes.

## Static Public Attributes

- const byte **ExchangeKeysForEncryption** = 250
- const byte **Join** = 255  
*(255) Code for OpJoin, to get into a room.*
- const byte **AuthenticateOnce** = 231  
*(231) Authenticates this peer and connects to a virtual application*
- const byte **Authenticate** = 230  
*(230) Authenticates this peer and connects to a virtual application*
- const byte **JoinLobby** = 229  
*(229) Joins lobby (on master)*
- const byte **LeaveLobby** = 228  
*(228) Leaves lobby (on master)*
- const byte **CreateGame** = 227  
*(227) Creates a game (or fails if name exists)*
- const byte **JoinGame** = 226  
*(226) Join game (by name)*
- const byte **JoinRandomGame** = 225  
*(225) Joins random game (on master)*
- const byte **Leave** = (byte)254  
*(254) Code for OpLeave, to get out of a room.*
- const byte **RaiseEvent** = (byte)253  
*(253) Raise event (in a room, for other actors/players)*
- const byte **SetProperties** = (byte)252  
*(252) Set Properties (of room or actor/player)*
- const byte **GetProperties** = (byte)251  
*(251) Get Properties*
- const byte **ChangeGroups** = (byte)248  
*(248) Operation code to change interest groups in Rooms (Lite application and extending ones).*
- const byte **FindFriends** = 222  
*(222) Request the rooms and online status for a list of friends (by name, which should be unique).*
- const byte **GetLobbyStats** = 221  
*(221) Request statistics about a specific list of lobbies (their user and game count).*
- const byte **GetRegions** = 220  
*(220) Get list of regional servers from a NameServer.*
- const byte **WebRpc** = 219  
*(219) WebRpc Operation.*
- const byte **ServerSettings** = 218  
*(218) Operation to set some server settings. Used with different parameters on various servers.*
- const byte **GetGameList** = 217  
*(217) Get the game list matching a supplied sql filter (SqlListLobby only)*

### 8.68.1 Detailed Description

Class for constants. Contains operation codes.

These constants are used internally.

## 8.68.2 Member Data Documentation

### 8.68.2.1 Authenticate

```
const byte Authenticate = 230 [static]
```

(230) Authenticates this peer and connects to a virtual application

### 8.68.2.2 AuthenticateOnce

```
const byte AuthenticateOnce = 231 [static]
```

(231) Authenticates this peer and connects to a virtual application

### 8.68.2.3 ChangeGroups

```
const byte ChangeGroups = (byte)248 [static]
```

(248) Operation code to change interest groups in Rooms (Lite application and extending ones).

### 8.68.2.4 CreateGame

```
const byte CreateGame = 227 [static]
```

(227) Creates a game (or fails if name exists)

### 8.68.2.5 FindFriends

```
const byte FindFriends = 222 [static]
```

(222) Request the rooms and online status for a list of friends (by name, which should be unique).

#### 8.68.2.6 GetGameList

```
const byte GetGameList = 217 [static]
```

(217) Get the game list matching a supplied sql filter (SqlListLobby only)

#### 8.68.2.7 GetLobbyStats

```
const byte GetLobbyStats = 221 [static]
```

(221) Request statistics about a specific list of lobbies (their user and game count).

#### 8.68.2.8 GetProperties

```
const byte GetProperties = (byte)251 [static]
```

(251) Get Properties

#### 8.68.2.9 GetRegions

```
const byte GetRegions = 220 [static]
```

(220) Get list of regional servers from a NameServer.

#### 8.68.2.10 Join

```
const byte Join = 255 [static]
```

(255) Code for OpJoin, to get into a room.

#### 8.68.2.11 JoinGame

```
const byte JoinGame = 226 [static]
```

(226) Join game (by name)

### 8.68.2.12 JoinLobby

```
const byte JoinLobby = 229 [static]
```

(229) Joins lobby (on master)

### 8.68.2.13 JoinRandomGame

```
const byte JoinRandomGame = 225 [static]
```

(225) Joins random game (on master)

### 8.68.2.14 Leave

```
const byte Leave = (byte)254 [static]
```

(254) Code for OpLeave, to get out of a room.

### 8.68.2.15 LeaveLobby

```
const byte LeaveLobby = 228 [static]
```

(228) Leaves lobby (on master)

### 8.68.2.16 RaiseEvent

```
const byte RaiseEvent = (byte)253 [static]
```

(253) Raise event (in a room, for other actors/players)

### 8.68.2.17 ServerSettings

```
const byte ServerSettings = 218 [static]
```

(218) Operation to set some server settings. Used with different parameters on various servers.

### 8.68.2.18 SetPropertyies

```
const byte SetPropertyies = (byte)252 [static]
```

(252) Set Properties (of room or actor/player)

### 8.68.2.19 WebRpc

```
const byte WebRpc = 219 [static]
```

(219) WebRpc Operation.

## 8.69 OpJoinRandomRoomParams Class Reference

Parameters for the matchmaking of JoinRandomRoom and JoinRandomOrCreateRoom.

### Public Attributes

- Hashtable [ExpectedCustomRoomProperties](#)  
*The custom room properties a room must have to fit. All key-values must be present to match. In SQL Lobby, use SqlLobbyFilter instead.*
- byte [ExpectedMaxPlayers](#)  
*Filters by the MaxPlayers value of rooms.*
- [MatchmakingMode](#) [MatchingType](#)  
*The MatchmakingMode affects how rooms get filled. By default, the server fills rooms.*
- [TypedLobby](#) [TypedLobby](#)  
*The lobby in which to match. The type affects how filters are applied.*
- string [SqlLobbyFilter](#)  
*SQL query to filter room matches. For default-typed lobbies, use ExpectedCustomRoomProperties instead.*
- string[] [ExpectedUsers](#)  
*The expected users list blocks player slots for your friends or team mates to join the room, too.*

### 8.69.1 Detailed Description

Parameters for the matchmaking of JoinRandomRoom and JoinRandomOrCreateRoom.

More about matchmaking: <https://doc.photonengine.com/en-us/pun/current/manuals-and-demos/matchmaking-and-lobby>.

### 8.69.2 Member Data Documentation

### 8.69.2.1 ExpectedCustomRoomProperties

Hashtable ExpectedCustomRoomProperties

The custom room properties a room must have to fit. All key-values must be present to match. In SQL Lobby, use SqlLobbyFilter instead.

### 8.69.2.2 ExpectedMaxPlayers

byte ExpectedMaxPlayers

Filters by the MaxPlayers value of rooms.

### 8.69.2.3 ExpectedUsers

string [ ] ExpectedUsers

The expected users list blocks player slots for your friends or team mates to join the room, too.

See: [https://doc.photonengine.com/en-us/pun/v2/lobby-and-matchmaking/matchmaking-and-lobby#matchmaking\\_slot\\_reservation](https://doc.photonengine.com/en-us/pun/v2/lobby-and-matchmaking/matchmaking-and-lobby#matchmaking_slot_reservation)↵

### 8.69.2.4 MatchingType

MatchmakingMode MatchingType

The MatchmakingMode affects how rooms get filled. By default, the server fills rooms.

### 8.69.2.5 SqlLobbyFilter

string SqlLobbyFilter

SQL query to filter room matches. For default-typed lobbies, use ExpectedCustomRoomProperties instead.

### 8.69.2.6 TypedLobby

TypedLobby TypedLobby

The lobby in which to match. The type affects how filters are applied.

## 8.70 ParameterCode Class Reference

Class for constants. Codes for parameters of Operations and Events.

### Static Public Attributes

- const byte [ApplicationId](#) = 224  
(224) Your application's ID: a name on your own [Photon](#) or a GUID on the [Photon](#) Cloud
- const byte [Secret](#) = 221  
(221) Internally used to establish encryption
- const byte [AppVersion](#) = 220  
(220) Version of your application
- const byte [ClientAuthenticationType](#) = 217  
(217) This key's (byte) value defines the target custom authentication type/service the client connects with. Used in [OpAuthenticate](#)
- const byte [ClientAuthenticationParams](#) = 216  
(216) This key's (string) value provides parameters sent to the custom authentication type/service the client connects with. Used in [OpAuthenticate](#)
- const byte [ClientAuthenticationData](#) = 214  
(214) This key's (string or byte[]) value provides parameters sent to the custom authentication service setup in [Photon](#) Dashboard. Used in [OpAuthenticate](#)
- const byte [Region](#) = 210  
(210) Used for region values in [OpAuth](#) and [OpGetRegions](#).
- const byte [Address](#) = 230  
(230) Address of a (game) server to use.
- const byte [UserId](#) = 225  
(225) User's ID

### 8.70.1 Detailed Description

Class for constants. Codes for parameters of Operations and Events.

### 8.70.2 Member Data Documentation

#### 8.70.2.1 Address

```
const byte Address = 230 [static]
```

(230) Address of a (game) server to use.



### 8.70.2.2 ApplicationId

```
const byte ApplicationId = 224 [static]
```

(224) Your application's ID: a name on your own [Photon](#) or a GUID on the [Photon](#) Cloud

### 8.70.2.3 AppVersion

```
const byte AppVersion = 220 [static]
```

(220) Version of your application

### 8.70.2.4 ClientAuthenticationData

```
const byte ClientAuthenticationData = 214 [static]
```

(214) This key's (string or byte[]) value provides parameters sent to the custom authentication service setup in [Photon](#) Dashboard. Used in OpAuthenticate

### 8.70.2.5 ClientAuthenticationParams

```
const byte ClientAuthenticationParams = 216 [static]
```

(216) This key's (string) value provides parameters sent to the custom authentication type/service the client connects with. Used in OpAuthenticate

### 8.70.2.6 ClientAuthenticationType

```
const byte ClientAuthenticationType = 217 [static]
```

(217) This key's (byte) value defines the target custom authentication type/service the client connects with. Used in OpAuthenticate

### 8.70.2.7 Region

```
const byte Region = 210 [static]
```

(210) Used for region values in OpAuth and OpGetRegions.

### 8.70.2.8 Secret

```
const byte Secret = 221 [static]
```

(221) Internally used to establish encryption

### 8.70.2.9 UserId

```
const byte UserId = 225 [static]
```

(225) User's ID

## 8.71 ParameterCode Class Reference

Class for constants. Codes for parameters of Operations and Events.

### Static Public Attributes

- const byte [SuppressRoomEvents](#) = 237  
(237) A bool parameter for creating games. If set to true, no room events are sent to the clients on join and leave. Default: false (and not sent).
- const byte [EmptyRoomTTL](#) = 236  
(236) Time To Live (TTL) for a room when the last player leaves. Keeps room in memory for case a player re-joins soon. In milliseconds.
- const byte [PlayerTTL](#) = 235  
(235) Time To Live (TTL) for an 'actor' in a room. If a client disconnects, this actor is inactive first and removed after this timeout. In milliseconds.
- const byte [EventForward](#) = 234  
(234) Optional parameter of `OpRaiseEvent` and `OpSetCustomProperties` to forward the event/operation to a web-service.
- const byte [IsComingBack](#) = (byte)233  
(233) Optional parameter of `OpLeave` in async games. If false, the player does abandons the game (forever). By default players become inactive and can re-join.
- const byte [IsInactive](#) = (byte)233  
(233) Used in `EvLeave` to describe if a user is inactive (and might come back) or not. In rooms with `PlayerTTL`, becoming inactive is the default case.
- const byte [CheckUserOnJoin](#) = (byte)232  
(232) Used when creating rooms to define if any userid can join the room only once.
- const byte [ExpectedValues](#) = (byte)231  
(231) Code for "Check And Swap" (CAS) when changing properties.
- const byte [Address](#) = 230  
(230) Address of a (game) server to use.
- const byte [PeerCount](#) = 229  
(229) Count of players in this application in a rooms (used in stats event)
- const byte [GameCount](#) = 228  
(228) Count of games in this application (used in stats event)
- const byte [MasterPeerCount](#) = 227

- (227) Count of players on the master server (in this app, looking for rooms)

  - const byte `Userld` = 225
- (225) User's ID

  - const byte `ApplicationId` = 224
- (224) Your application's ID: a name on your own *Photon* or a GUID on the *Photon* Cloud

  - const byte `Position` = 223
- (223) Not used currently (as "Position"). If you get queued before connect, this is your position

  - const byte `MatchMakingType` = 223
- (223) Modifies the matchmaking algorithm used for `OpJoinRandom`. Allowed parameter values are defined in enum `MatchmakingMode`.

  - const byte `GameList` = 222
- (222) List of `RoomInfos` about open / listed rooms

  - const byte `Token` = 221
- (221) Internally used to establish encryption

  - const byte `AppVersion` = 220
- (220) Version of your application

  - const byte `AzureNodeInfo` = 210
- (210) Internally used in case of hosting by Azure

  - const byte `AzureLocalNodeId` = 209
- (209) Internally used in case of hosting by Azure

  - const byte `AzureMasterNodeId` = 208
- (208) Internally used in case of hosting by Azure

  - const byte `RoomName` = (byte)255
- (255) Code for the `gameId/roomName` (a unique name per room). Used in `OpJoin` and similar.

  - const byte `Broadcast` = (byte)250
- (250) Code for broadcast parameter of `OpSetProperties` method.

  - const byte `ActorList` = (byte)252
- (252) Code for list of players in a room.

  - const byte `ActorNr` = (byte)254
- (254) Code of the Actor of an operation. Used for property get and set.

  - const byte `PlayerProperties` = (byte)249
- (249) Code for property set (Hashtable).

  - const byte `CustomEventContent` = (byte)245
- (245) Code of data/custom content of an event. Used in `OpRaiseEvent`.

  - const byte `Data` = (byte)245
- (245) Code of data of an event. Used in `OpRaiseEvent`.

  - const byte `Code` = (byte)244
- (244) Code used when sending some code-related parameter, like `OpRaiseEvent`'s event-code.

  - const byte `GameProperties` = (byte)248
- (248) Code for property set (Hashtable).

  - const byte `Properties` = (byte)251
- (251) Code for property-set (Hashtable). This key is used when sending only one set of properties. If either `ActorProperties` or `GameProperties` are used (or both), check those keys.

  - const byte `TargetActorNr` = (byte)253
- (253) Code of the target Actor of an operation. Used for property set. Is 0 for game

  - const byte `ReceiverGroup` = (byte)246
- (246) Code to select the receivers of events (used in Lite, Operation `RaiseEvent`).

  - const byte `Cache` = (byte)247
- (247) Code for caching events while raising them.

  - const byte `CleanupCacheOnLeave` = (byte)241

- (241) Bool parameter of CreateGame Operation. If true, server cleans up roomcache of leaving players (their cached events get removed).

  - const byte [Group](#) = 240
 

(240) Code for "group" operation-parameter (as used in Op RaiseEvent).
  - const byte [Remove](#) = 239
 

(239) The "Remove" operation-parameter can be used to remove something from a list. E.g. remove groups from player's interest groups.
  - const byte [PublishUserId](#) = 239
 

(239) Used in Op Join to define if UserIds of the players are broadcast in the room. Useful for FindFriends and reserving slots for expected users.
  - const byte [Add](#) = 238
 

(238) The "Add" operation-parameter can be used to add something to some list or set. E.g. add groups to player's interest groups.
  - const byte [Info](#) = 218
 

(218) Content for [EventCode.ErrorInfo](#) and internal debug operations.
  - const byte [ClientAuthenticationType](#) = 217
 

(217) This key's (byte) value defines the target custom authentication type/service the client connects with. Used in OpAuthenticate
  - const byte [ClientAuthenticationParams](#) = 216
 

(216) This key's (string) value provides parameters sent to the custom authentication type/service the client connects with. Used in OpAuthenticate
  - const byte [JoinMode](#) = 215
 

(215) Makes the server create a room if it doesn't exist. OpJoin uses this to always enter a room, unless it exists and is full/closed.
  - const byte [ClientAuthenticationData](#) = 214
 

(214) This key's (string or byte[]) value provides parameters sent to the custom authentication service setup in [Photon Dashboard](#). Used in OpAuthenticate
  - const byte [MasterClientId](#) = (byte)203
 

(203) Code for MasterClientId, which is synced by server. When sent as op-parameter this is code 203.
  - const byte [FindFriendsRequestList](#) = (byte)1
 

(1) Used in Op FindFriends request. Value must be string[] of friends to look up.
  - const byte [FindFriendsOptions](#) = (byte)2
 

(2) Used in Op FindFriends request. An integer containing option-flags to filter the results.
  - const byte [FindFriendsResponseOnlineList](#) = (byte)1
 

(1) Used in Op FindFriends response. Contains bool[] list of online states (false if not online).
  - const byte [FindFriendsResponseRoomIdList](#) = (byte)2
 

(2) Used in Op FindFriends response. Contains string[] of room names ("" where not known or no room joined).
  - const byte [LobbyName](#) = (byte)213
 

(213) Used in matchmaking-related methods and when creating a room to name a lobby (to join or to attach a room to).
  - const byte [LobbyType](#) = (byte)212
 

(212) Used in matchmaking-related methods and when creating a room to define the type of a lobby. Combined with the lobby name this identifies the lobby.
  - const byte [LobbyStats](#) = (byte)211
 

(211) This (optional) parameter can be sent in Op Authenticate to turn on Lobby Stats (info about lobby names and their user- and game-counts).
  - const byte [Region](#) = (byte)210
 

(210) Used for region values in OpAuth and OpGetRegions.
  - const byte [UriPath](#) = 209
 

(209) Path of the WebRPC that got called. Also known as "WebRpc Name". Type: string.
  - const byte [WebRpcParameters](#) = 208
 

(208) Parameters for a WebRPC as: Dictionary<string, object>. This will get serialized to JSON.
  - const byte [WebRpcReturnCode](#) = 207

- (207) ReturnCode for the WebRPC, as sent by the web service (not by [Photon](#), which uses [ErrorCode](#)). Type: byte.

  - const byte [WebRpcReturnMessage](#) = 206
- (206) Message returned by WebRPC server. Analog to [Photon](#)'s debug message. Type: string.

  - const byte [CacheSliceIndex](#) = 205
- (205) Used to define a "slice" for cached events. Slices can easily be removed from cache. Type: int.

  - const byte [Plugins](#) = 204
- (204) Informs the server of the expected plugin setup.

  - const byte [NickName](#) = 202
- (202) Used by the server in Operation Responses, when it sends the nickname of the client (the user's nickname).

  - const byte [PluginName](#) = 201
- (201) Informs user about name of plugin load to game

  - const byte [PluginVersion](#) = 200
- (200) Informs user about version of plugin load to game

  - const byte [Cluster](#) = 196
- (196) Cluster info provided in OpAuthenticate/OpAuthenticateOnce responses.

  - const byte [ExpectedProtocol](#) = 195
- (195) Protocol which will be used by client to connect master/game servers. Used for nameserver.

  - const byte [CustomInitData](#) = 194
- (194) Set of custom parameters which are sent in auth request.

  - const byte [EncryptionMode](#) = 193
- (193) How are we going to encrypt data.

  - const byte [EncryptionData](#) = 192
- (192) Parameter of Authentication, which contains encryption keys (depends on AuthMode and EncryptionMode).

  - const byte [RoomOptionFlags](#) = 191
- (191) An int parameter summarizing several boolean room-options with bit-flags.

### 8.71.1 Detailed Description

Class for constants. Codes for parameters of Operations and Events.

These constants are used internally.

### 8.71.2 Member Data Documentation

#### 8.71.2.1 ActorList

```
const byte ActorList = (byte)252 [static]
```

(252) Code for list of players in a room.

#### 8.71.2.2 ActorNr

```
const byte ActorNr = (byte)254 [static]
```

(254) Code of the Actor of an operation. Used for property get and set.

### 8.71.2.3 Add

```
const byte Add = 238 [static]
```

(238) The "Add" operation-parameter can be used to add something to some list or set. E.g. add groups to player's interest groups.

### 8.71.2.4 Address

```
const byte Address = 230 [static]
```

(230) Address of a (game) server to use.

### 8.71.2.5 ApplicationId

```
const byte ApplicationId = 224 [static]
```

(224) Your application's ID: a name on your own [Photon](#) or a GUID on the [Photon](#) Cloud

### 8.71.2.6 AppVersion

```
const byte AppVersion = 220 [static]
```

(220) Version of your application

### 8.71.2.7 AzureLocalNodeId

```
const byte AzureLocalNodeId = 209 [static]
```

(209) Internally used in case of hosting by Azure

### 8.71.2.8 AzureMasterNodeId

```
const byte AzureMasterNodeId = 208 [static]
```

(208) Internally used in case of hosting by Azure

### 8.71.2.9 AzureNodeInfo

```
const byte AzureNodeInfo = 210 [static]
```

(210) Internally used in case of hosting by Azure

### 8.71.2.10 Broadcast

```
const byte Broadcast = (byte)250 [static]
```

(250) Code for broadcast parameter of OpSetProperties method.

### 8.71.2.11 Cache

```
const byte Cache = (byte)247 [static]
```

(247) Code for caching events while raising them.

### 8.71.2.12 CacheSliceIndex

```
const byte CacheSliceIndex = 205 [static]
```

(205) Used to define a "slice" for cached events. Slices can easily be removed from cache. Type: int.

### 8.71.2.13 CheckUserOnJoin

```
const byte CheckUserOnJoin = (byte)232 [static]
```

(232) Used when creating rooms to define if any userid can join the room only once.

### 8.71.2.14 CleanupCacheOnLeave

```
const byte CleanupCacheOnLeave = (byte)241 [static]
```

(241) Bool parameter of CreateGame Operation. If true, server cleans up roomcache of leaving players (their cached events get removed).

#### 8.71.2.15 ClientAuthenticationData

```
const byte ClientAuthenticationData = 214 [static]
```

(214) This key's (string or byte[]) value provides parameters sent to the custom authentication service setup in [Photon](#) Dashboard. Used in `OpAuthenticate`

#### 8.71.2.16 ClientAuthenticationParams

```
const byte ClientAuthenticationParams = 216 [static]
```

(216) This key's (string) value provides parameters sent to the custom authentication type/service the client connects with. Used in `OpAuthenticate`

#### 8.71.2.17 ClientAuthenticationType

```
const byte ClientAuthenticationType = 217 [static]
```

(217) This key's (byte) value defines the target custom authentication type/service the client connects with. Used in `OpAuthenticate`

#### 8.71.2.18 Cluster

```
const byte Cluster = 196 [static]
```

(196) Cluster info provided in `OpAuthenticate/OpAuthenticateOnce` responses.

#### 8.71.2.19 Code

```
const byte Code = (byte)244 [static]
```

(244) Code used when sending some code-related parameter, like `OpRaiseEvent`'s event-code.

This is not the same as the Operation's code, which is no longer sent as part of the parameter Dictionary in [Photon](#) 3.

#### 8.71.2.20 CustomEventContent

```
const byte CustomEventContent = (byte)245 [static]
```

(245) Code of data/custom content of an event. Used in `OpRaiseEvent`.



#### 8.71.2.21 CustomInitData

```
const byte CustomInitData = 194 [static]
```

(194) Set of custom parameters which are sent in auth request.

#### 8.71.2.22 Data

```
const byte Data = (byte)245 [static]
```

(245) Code of data of an event. Used in OpRaiseEvent.

#### 8.71.2.23 EmptyRoomTTL

```
const byte EmptyRoomTTL = 236 [static]
```

(236) Time To Live (TTL) for a room when the last player leaves. Keeps room in memory for case a player re-joins soon. In milliseconds.

#### 8.71.2.24 EncryptionData

```
const byte EncryptionData = 192 [static]
```

(192) Parameter of Authentication, which contains encryption keys (depends on AuthMode and EncryptionMode).

#### 8.71.2.25 EncryptionMode

```
const byte EncryptionMode = 193 [static]
```

(193) How are we going to encrypt data.

#### 8.71.2.26 EventForward

```
const byte EventForward = 234 [static]
```

(234) Optional parameter of OpRaiseEvent and OpSetCustomProperties to forward the event/operation to a web-service.

### 8.71.2.27 ExpectedProtocol

```
const byte ExpectedProtocol = 195 [static]
```

(195) Protocol which will be used by client to connect master/game servers. Used for nameserver.

### 8.71.2.28 ExpectedValues

```
const byte ExpectedValues = (byte)231 [static]
```

(231) Code for "Check And Swap" (CAS) when changing properties.

### 8.71.2.29 FindFriendsOptions

```
const byte FindFriendsOptions = (byte)2 [static]
```

(2) Used in Op FindFriends request. An integer containing option-flags to filter the results.

### 8.71.2.30 FindFriendsRequestList

```
const byte FindFriendsRequestList = (byte)1 [static]
```

(1) Used in Op FindFriends request. Value must be string[] of friends to look up.

### 8.71.2.31 FindFriendsResponseOnlineList

```
const byte FindFriendsResponseOnlineList = (byte)1 [static]
```

(1) Used in Op FindFriends response. Contains bool[] list of online states (false if not online).

### 8.71.2.32 FindFriendsResponseRoomIdList

```
const byte FindFriendsResponseRoomIdList = (byte)2 [static]
```

(2) Used in Op FindFriends response. Contains string[] of room names ("" where not known or no room joined).

### 8.71.2.33 GameCount

```
const byte GameCount = 228 [static]
```

(228) Count of games in this application (used in stats event)

### 8.71.2.34 GameList

```
const byte GameList = 222 [static]
```

(222) List of RoomInfos about open / listed rooms

### 8.71.2.35 GameProperties

```
const byte GameProperties = (byte)248 [static]
```

(248) Code for property set (Hashtable).

### 8.71.2.36 Group

```
const byte Group = 240 [static]
```

(240) Code for "group" operation-parameter (as used in Op RaiseEvent).

### 8.71.2.37 Info

```
const byte Info = 218 [static]
```

(218) Content for [EventCode.ErrorInfo](#) and internal debug operations.

### 8.71.2.38 IsComingBack

```
const byte IsComingBack = (byte)233 [static]
```

(233) Optional parameter of OpLeave in async games. If false, the player does abandons the game (forever). By default players become inactive and can re-join.

### 8.71.2.39 IsInactive

```
const byte IsInactive = (byte)233 [static]
```

(233) Used in EvLeave to describe if a user is inactive (and might come back) or not. In rooms with PlayerTTL, becoming inactive is the default case.

### 8.71.2.40 JoinMode

```
const byte JoinMode = 215 [static]
```

(215) Makes the server create a room if it doesn't exist. OpJoin uses this to always enter a room, unless it exists and is full/closed.

(215) The JoinMode enum defines which variant of joining a room will be executed: Join only if available, create if not exists or re-join.

Replaces CreateIfNotExists which was only a bool-value.

### 8.71.2.41 LobbyName

```
const byte LobbyName = (byte)213 [static]
```

(213) Used in matchmaking-related methods and when creating a room to name a lobby (to join or to attach a room to).

### 8.71.2.42 LobbyStats

```
const byte LobbyStats = (byte)211 [static]
```

(211) This (optional) parameter can be sent in Op Authenticate to turn on Lobby Stats (info about lobby names and their user- and game-counts).

### 8.71.2.43 LobbyType

```
const byte LobbyType = (byte)212 [static]
```

(212) Used in matchmaking-related methods and when creating a room to define the type of a lobby. Combined with the lobby name this identifies the lobby.

#### 8.71.2.44 MasterClientId

```
const byte MasterClientId = (byte)203 [static]
```

(203) Code for MasterClientId, which is synced by server. When sent as op-parameter this is code 203.

Tightly related to [GamePropertyKey.MasterClientId](#).

#### 8.71.2.45 MasterPeerCount

```
const byte MasterPeerCount = 227 [static]
```

(227) Count of players on the master server (in this app, looking for rooms)

#### 8.71.2.46 MatchMakingType

```
const byte MatchMakingType = 223 [static]
```

(223) Modifies the matchmaking algorithm used for OpJoinRandom. Allowed parameter values are defined in enum MatchmakingMode.

#### 8.71.2.47 NickName

```
const byte NickName = 202 [static]
```

(202) Used by the server in Operation Responses, when it sends the nickname of the client (the user's nickname).

#### 8.71.2.48 PeerCount

```
const byte PeerCount = 229 [static]
```

(229) Count of players in this application in a rooms (used in stats event)

#### 8.71.2.49 PlayerProperties

```
const byte PlayerProperties = (byte)249 [static]
```

(249) Code for property set (Hashtable).

#### 8.71.2.50 PlayerTTL

```
const byte PlayerTTL = 235 [static]
```

(235) Time To Live (TTL) for an 'actor' in a room. If a client disconnects, this actor is inactive first and removed after this timeout. In milliseconds.

#### 8.71.2.51 PluginName

```
const byte PluginName = 201 [static]
```

(201) Informs user about name of plugin load to game

#### 8.71.2.52 Plugins

```
const byte Plugins = 204 [static]
```

(204) Informs the server of the expected plugin setup.

The operation will fail in case of a plugin mismatch returning error code PluginMismatch 32751(0x7FFF - 16). Setting string[]{} means the client expects no plugin to be setup. Note: for backwards compatibility null omits any check.

#### 8.71.2.53 PluginVersion

```
const byte PluginVersion = 200 [static]
```

(200) Informs user about version of plugin load to game

#### 8.71.2.54 Position

```
const byte Position = 223 [static]
```

(223) Not used currently (as "Position"). If you get queued before connect, this is your position

#### 8.71.2.55 Properties

```
const byte Properties = (byte)251 [static]
```

(251) Code for property-set (Hashtable). This key is used when sending only one set of properties. If either [ActorProperties](#) or GameProperties are used (or both), check those keys.

#### 8.71.2.56 PublishUserId

```
const byte PublishUserId = 239 [static]
```

(239) Used in Op Join to define if UserIds of the players are broadcast in the room. Useful for FindFriends and reserving slots for expected users.

#### 8.71.2.57 ReceiverGroup

```
const byte ReceiverGroup = (byte)246 [static]
```

(246) Code to select the receivers of events (used in Lite, Operation RaiseEvent).

#### 8.71.2.58 Region

```
const byte Region = (byte)210 [static]
```

(210) Used for region values in OpAuth and OpGetRegions.

#### 8.71.2.59 Remove

```
const byte Remove = 239 [static]
```

(239) The "Remove" operation-parameter can be used to remove something from a list. E.g. remove groups from player's interest groups.

#### 8.71.2.60 RoomName

```
const byte RoomName = (byte)255 [static]
```

(255) Code for the gameId/roomName (a unique name per room). Used in OpJoin and similar.

#### 8.71.2.61 RoomOptionFlags

```
const byte RoomOptionFlags = 191 [static]
```

(191) An int parameter summarizing several boolean room-options with bit-flags.

#### 8.71.2.62 SuppressRoomEvents

```
const byte SuppressRoomEvents = 237 [static]
```

(237) A bool parameter for creating games. If set to true, no room events are sent to the clients on join and leave. Default: false (and not sent).

#### 8.71.2.63 TargetActorNr

```
const byte TargetActorNr = (byte)253 [static]
```

(253) Code of the target Actor of an operation. Used for property set. Is 0 for game

#### 8.71.2.64 Token

```
const byte Token = 221 [static]
```

(221) Internally used to establish encryption

#### 8.71.2.65 UriPath

```
const byte UriPath = 209 [static]
```

(209) Path of the WebRPC that got called. Also known as "WebRpc Name". Type: string.

#### 8.71.2.66 UserId

```
const byte UserId = 225 [static]
```

(225) User's ID

#### 8.71.2.67 WebRpcParameters

```
const byte WebRpcParameters = 208 [static]
```

(208) Parameters for a WebRPC as: Dictionary<string, object>. This will get serialized to JSON.



### 8.71.2.68 WebRpcReturnCode

```
const byte WebRpcReturnCode = 207 [static]
```

(207) ReturnCode for the WebRPC, as sent by the web service (not by [Photon](#), which uses [ErrorCode](#)). Type: byte.

### 8.71.2.69 WebRpcReturnMessage

```
const byte WebRpcReturnMessage = 206 [static]
```

(206) Message returned by WebRPC server. Analog to [Photon](#)'s debug message. Type: string.

## 8.72 PhotonAnimatorView Class Reference

This class helps you to synchronize Mecanim animations Simply add the component to your GameObject and make sure that the [PhotonAnimatorView](#) is added to the list of observed components

Inherits [MonoBehaviourPun](#), and [IPunObservable](#).

### Classes

- class [SynchronizedLayer](#)
- class [SynchronizedParameter](#)

### Public Types

- enum **ParameterType**
- enum **SynchronizeType**

### Public Member Functions

- void [CacheDiscreteTriggers](#) ()  
*Caches the discrete triggers values for keeping track of raised triggers, and will be reseted after the sync routine got performed*
- bool [DoesLayerSynchronizeTypeExist](#) (int layerIndex)  
*Check if a specific layer is configured to be synchronize*
- bool [DoesParameterSynchronizeTypeExist](#) (string name)  
*Check if the specified parameter is configured to be synchronized*
- List< [SynchronizedLayer](#) > [GetSynchronizedLayers](#) ()  
*Get a list of all synchronized layers*
- List< [SynchronizedParameter](#) > [GetSynchronizedParameters](#) ()  
*Get a list of all synchronized parameters*
- SynchronizeType [GetLayerSynchronizeType](#) (int layerIndex)  
*Gets the type how the layer is synchronized*
- SynchronizeType [GetParameterSynchronizeType](#) (string name)  
*Gets the type how the parameter is synchronized*
- void [SetLayerSynchronized](#) (int layerIndex, SynchronizeType synchronizeType)  
*Sets the how a layer should be synchronized*
- void [SetParameterSynchronized](#) (string name, ParameterType type, SynchronizeType synchronizeType)  
*Sets the how a parameter should be synchronized*
- void [OnPhotonSerializeView](#) ([PhotonStream](#) stream, [PhotonMessageInfo](#) info)  
*Called by PUN several times per second, so that your script can write and read synchronization data for the [PhotonView](#).*

## Additional Inherited Members

### 8.72.1 Detailed Description

This class helps you to synchronize Mecanim animations. Simply add the component to your `GameObject` and make sure that the `PhotonAnimatorView` is added to the list of observed components.

When Using Trigger Parameters, make sure the component that sets the trigger is higher in the stack of Components on the `GameObject` than '`PhotonAnimatorView`'. Triggers are raised true during one frame only.

### 8.72.2 Member Function Documentation

#### 8.72.2.1 `CacheDiscreteTriggers()`

```
void CacheDiscreteTriggers ( )
```

Caches the discrete triggers values for keeping track of raised triggers, and will be reset after the sync routine got performed.

#### 8.72.2.2 `DoesLayerSynchronizeTypeExist()`

```
bool DoesLayerSynchronizeTypeExist (
    int layerIndex )
```

Check if a specific layer is configured to be synchronize.

##### Parameters

<i>layerIndex</i>	Index of the layer.
-------------------	---------------------

##### Returns

True if the layer is synchronized.

#### 8.72.2.3 `DoesParameterSynchronizeTypeExist()`

```
bool DoesParameterSynchronizeTypeExist (
    string name )
```

Check if the specified parameter is configured to be synchronized.

**Parameters**

<i>name</i>	The name of the parameter.
-------------	----------------------------

**Returns**

True if the parameter is synchronized

**8.72.2.4 GetLayerSynchronizeType()**

```
SynchronizeType GetLayerSynchronizeType (
    int layerIndex )
```

Gets the type how the layer is synchronized

**Parameters**

<i>layerIndex</i>	Index of the layer.
-------------------	---------------------

**Returns**

Disabled/Discrete/Continuous

**8.72.2.5 GetParameterSynchronizeType()**

```
SynchronizeType GetParameterSynchronizeType (
    string name )
```

Gets the type how the parameter is synchronized

**Parameters**

<i>name</i>	The name of the parameter.
-------------	----------------------------

**Returns**

Disabled/Discrete/Continuous

**8.72.2.6 GetSynchronizedLayers()**

```
List<SynchronizedLayer> GetSynchronizedLayers ( )
```

Get a list of all synchronized layers

**Returns**

List of [SynchronizedLayer](#) objects

**8.72.2.7 GetSynchronizedParameters()**

```
List<SynchronizedParameter> GetSynchronizedParameters ( )
```

Get a list of all synchronized parameters

**Returns**

List of [SynchronizedParameter](#) objects

**8.72.2.8 OnPhotonSerializeView()**

```
void OnPhotonSerializeView (
    PhotonStream stream,
    PhotonMessageInfo info )
```

Called by PUN several times per second, so that your script can write and read synchronization data for the [PhotonView](#).

This method will be called in scripts that are assigned as Observed component of a [PhotonView](#).

[PhotonNetwork.SerializationRate](#) affects how often this method is called.

[PhotonNetwork.SendRate](#) affects how often packages are sent by this client.

Implementing this method, you can customize which data a [PhotonView](#) regularly synchronizes. Your code defines what is being sent (content) and how your data is used by receiving clients.

Unlike other callbacks, *OnPhotonSerializeView* only gets called when it is assigned to a [PhotonView](#) as Photon↔View.observed script.

To make use of this method, the [PhotonStream](#) is essential. It will be in "writing" mode" on the client that controls a PhotonView (PhotonStream.IsWriting == true) and in "reading mode" on the remote clients that just receive that the controlling client sends.

If you skip writing any value into the stream, PUN will skip the update. Used carefully, this can conserve bandwidth and messages (which have a limit per room/second).

Note that OnPhotonSerializeView is not called on remote clients when the sender does not send any update. This can't be used as "x-times per second Update()".

Implements [IPunObservable](#).

**8.72.2.9 SetLayerSynchronized()**

```
void SetLayerSynchronized (
    int layerIndex,
    SynchronizeType synchronizeType )
```

Sets the how a layer should be synchronized

## Parameters

<i>layerIndex</i>	Index of the layer.
<i>synchronizeType</i>	Disabled/Discrete/Continuous

## 8.72.2.10 SetParameterSynchronized()

```
void SetParameterSynchronized (
    string name,
    ParameterType type,
    SynchronizeType synchronizeType )
```

Sets the how a parameter should be synchronized

## Parameters

<i>name</i>	The name of the parameter.
<i>type</i>	The type of the parameter.
<i>synchronizeType</i>	Disabled/Discrete/Continuous

## 8.73 PhotonAppSettings Class Reference

Collection of connection-relevant settings, used internally by PhotonNetwork.ConnectUsingSettings.

Inherits ScriptableObject.

### Static Public Member Functions

- static void **LoadOrCreateSettings** ()

### Public Attributes

- [AppSettings](#) **AppSettings**

### Properties

- static [PhotonAppSettings Instance](#) [get]  
*Serialized server settings, written by the Setup Wizard for use in ConnectUsingSettings.*

#### 8.73.1 Detailed Description

Collection of connection-relevant settings, used internally by PhotonNetwork.ConnectUsingSettings.

Includes the [AppSettings](#) class from the [Realtime](#) APIs plus some other, PUN-relevant, settings.

## 8.73.2 Property Documentation

### 8.73.2.1 Instance

`PhotonAppSettings` Instance [static], [get]

Serialized server settings, written by the Setup Wizard for use in `ConnectUsingSettings`.

## 8.74 PhotonHandler Class Reference

Internal `MonoBehaviour` that allows `Photon` to run an Update loop.

Inherits `ConnectionHandler`, `IInRoomCallbacks`, and `IMatchmakingCallbacks`.

### Public Member Functions

- void `OnCreatedRoom` ()  
*Called when this client created a room and entered it. `OnJoinedRoom()` will be called as well.*
- void `OnRoomPropertiesUpdate` (Hashtable propertiesThatChanged)  
*Called when a room's custom properties changed. The propertiesThatChanged contains all that was set via `Room.SetCustomProperties`.*
- void `OnPlayerPropertiesUpdate` (Player targetPlayer, Hashtable changedProps)  
*Called when custom player-properties are changed. Player and the changed properties are passed as object[].*
- void `OnMasterClientSwitched` (Player newMasterClient)  
*Called after switching to a new MasterClient when the current one leaves.*
- void `OnFriendListUpdate` (System.Collections.Generic.List< FriendInfo > friendList)
- void `OnCreateRoomFailed` (short returnCode, string message)  
*Called when the server couldn't create a room (OpCreateRoom failed).*
- void `OnJoinRoomFailed` (short returnCode, string message)  
*Called when a previous OpJoinRoom call failed on the server.*
- void `OnJoinRandomFailed` (short returnCode, string message)  
*Called when a previous OpJoinRandom call failed on the server.*
- void `OnJoinedRoom` ()  
*Called when the LoadBalancingClient entered a room, no matter if this client created it or simply joined.*
- void `OnLeftRoom` ()  
*Called when the local user/client left a room, so the game's logic can clean up it's internal state.*
- void `OnPlayerEnteredRoom` (Player newPlayer)  
*Called when a remote player entered the room. This Player is already added to the playerlist.*
- void `OnPlayerLeftRoom` (Player otherPlayer)  
*Called when a remote player left the room or became inactive. Check otherPlayer.IsInactive.*

### Static Public Attributes

- static int `MaxDatagrams` = 3  
*Limits the number of datagrams that are created in each LateUpdate.*
- static bool `SendAsap`  
*Signals that outgoing messages should be sent in the next LateUpdate call.*

## Protected Member Functions

- override void **Awake** ()
- virtual void **OnEnable** ()
- void **Start** ()
- override void **OnDisable** ()
- void **FixedUpdate** ()  
*Called in intervals by UnityEngine. Affected by Time.timeScale.*
- void **LateUpdate** ()  
*Called in intervals by UnityEngine, after running the normal game code and physics.*
- void **Dispatch** ()  
*Dispatches incoming network messages for PUN. Called in FixedUpdate or LateUpdate.*

## Protected Attributes

- List< int > **reusableIntList** = new List<int>()

## Additional Inherited Members

### 8.74.1 Detailed Description

Internal MonoBehaviour that allows [Photon](#) to run an Update loop.

### 8.74.2 Member Function Documentation

#### 8.74.2.1 Dispatch()

```
void Dispatch ( ) [protected]
```

Dispatches incoming network messages for PUN. Called in FixedUpdate or LateUpdate.

It may make sense to dispatch incoming messages, even if the timeScale is near 0. That can be configured with [PhotonNetwork.MinimalTimeScaleToDispatchInFixedUpdate](#).

Without dispatching messages, PUN won't change state and does not handle updates.

#### 8.74.2.2 FixedUpdate()

```
void FixedUpdate ( ) [protected]
```

Called in intervals by UnityEngine. Affected by Time.timeScale.

### 8.74.2.3 LateUpdate()

```
void LateUpdate ( ) [protected]
```

Called in intervals by UnityEngine, after running the normal game code and physics.

### 8.74.2.4 OnCreatedRoom()

```
void OnCreatedRoom ( )
```

Called when this client created a room and entered it. [OnJoinedRoom\(\)](#) will be called as well.

This callback is only called on the client which created a room (see [OpCreateRoom](#)).

As any client might close (or drop connection) anytime, there is a chance that the creator of a room does not execute [OnCreatedRoom](#).

If you need specific room properties or a "start signal", implement [OnMasterClientSwitched\(\)](#) and make each new MasterClient check the room's state.

Implements [IMatchmakingCallbacks](#).

### 8.74.2.5 OnCreateRoomFailed()

```
void OnCreateRoomFailed (
    short returnCode,
    string message )
```

Called when the server couldn't create a room ([OpCreateRoom](#) failed).

Creating a room may fail for various reasons. Most often, the room already exists (roomname in use) or the Room↔Options clash and it's impossible to create the room.

When creating a room fails on a Game Server: The client will cache the failure internally and returns to the Master Server before it calls the fail-callback. This way, the client is ready to find/create a room at the moment of the callback. In this case, the client skips calling [OnConnectedToMaster](#) but returning to the Master Server will still call [OnConnected](#). Treat callbacks of [OnConnected](#) as pure information that the client could connect.

#### Parameters

<i>returnCode</i>	Operation ReturnCode from the server.
<i>message</i>	Debug message for the error.

Implements [IMatchmakingCallbacks](#).



### 8.74.2.6 OnJoinedRoom()

```
void OnJoinedRoom ( )
```

Called when the LoadBalancingClient entered a room, no matter if this client created it or simply joined.

When this is called, you can access the existing players in [Room.Players](#), their custom properties and [Room.CustomProperties](#).

In this callback, you could create player objects. For example in Unity, instantiate a prefab for the player.

If you want a match to be started "actively", enable the user to signal "ready" (using [OpRaiseEvent](#) or a Custom Property).

Implements [IMatchmakingCallbacks](#).

### 8.74.2.7 OnJoinRandomFailed()

```
void OnJoinRandomFailed (
    short returnCode,
    string message )
```

Called when a previous [OpJoinRandom](#) call failed on the server.

The most common causes are that a room is full or does not exist (due to someone else being faster or closing the room).

This operation is only ever sent to the Master Server. Once a room is found by the Master Server, the client will head off to the designated Game Server and use the operation [Join](#) on the Game Server.

When using multiple lobbies (via [OpJoinLobby](#) or a [TypedLobby](#) parameter), another lobby might have more/fitting rooms.

#### Parameters

<i>returnCode</i>	Operation ReturnCode from the server.
<i>message</i>	Debug message for the error.

Implements [IMatchmakingCallbacks](#).

### 8.74.2.8 OnJoinRoomFailed()

```
void OnJoinRoomFailed (
    short returnCode,
    string message )
```

Called when a previous [OpJoinRoom](#) call failed on the server.

Joining a room may fail for various reasons. Most often, the room is full or does not exist anymore (due to someone else being faster or closing the room).

When joining a room fails on a Game Server: The client will cache the failure internally and returns to the Master Server before it calls the fail-callback. This way, the client is ready to find/create a room at the moment of the callback. In this case, the client skips calling `OnConnectedToMaster` but returning to the Master Server will still call `OnConnected`. Treat callbacks of `OnConnected` as pure information that the client could connect.

#### Parameters

<i>returnCode</i>	Operation ReturnCode from the server.
<i>message</i>	Debug message for the error.

Implements [IMatchmakingCallbacks](#).

#### 8.74.2.9 OnLeftRoom()

```
void OnLeftRoom ( )
```

Called when the local user/client left a room, so the game's logic can clean up it's internal state.

When leaving a room, the `LoadBalancingClient` will disconnect the Game Server and connect to the Master Server. This wraps up multiple internal actions.

Wait for the callback `OnConnectedToMaster`, before you use lobbies and join or create rooms.

Implements [IMatchmakingCallbacks](#).

#### 8.74.2.10 OnMasterClientSwitched()

```
void OnMasterClientSwitched (
    Player newMasterClient )
```

Called after switching to a new `MasterClient` when the current one leaves.

This is not called when this client enters a room. The former `MasterClient` is still in the player list when this method get called.

Implements [IInRoomCallbacks](#).

#### 8.74.2.11 OnPlayerEnteredRoom()

```
void OnPlayerEnteredRoom (
    Player newPlayer )
```

Called when a remote player entered the room. This `Player` is already added to the playerlist.

If your game starts with a certain number of players, this callback can be useful to check the `Room.playerCount` and find out if you can start.

Implements [IInRoomCallbacks](#).

### 8.74.2.12 OnPlayerLeftRoom()

```
void OnPlayerLeftRoom (
    Player otherPlayer )
```

Called when a remote player left the room or became inactive. Check `otherPlayer.IsInactive`.

If another player leaves the room or if the server detects a lost connection, this callback will be used to notify your game logic.

Depending on the room's setup, players may become inactive, which means they may return and retake their spot in the room. In such cases, the Player stays in the [Room.Players](#) dictionary.

If the player is not just inactive, it gets removed from the [Room.Players](#) dictionary, before the callback is called.

Implements [IInRoomCallbacks](#).

### 8.74.2.13 OnPlayerPropertiesUpdate()

```
void OnPlayerPropertiesUpdate (
    Player targetPlayer,
    Hashtable changedProps )
```

Called when custom player-properties are changed. Player and the changed properties are passed as `object[]`.

Changing properties must be done by [Player.SetCustomProperties](#), which causes this callback locally, too.

#### Parameters

<i>targetPlayer</i>	Contains Player that changed.
<i>changedProps</i>	Contains the properties that changed.

Implements [IInRoomCallbacks](#).

### 8.74.2.14 OnRoomPropertiesUpdate()

```
void OnRoomPropertiesUpdate (
    Hashtable propertiesThatChanged )
```

Called when a room's custom properties changed. The `propertiesThatChanged` contains all that was set via [Room.SetCustomProperties](#).

Since v1.25 this method has one parameter: `Hashtable propertiesThatChanged`.

Changing properties must be done by [Room.SetCustomProperties](#), which causes this callback locally, too.

#### Parameters

<i>propertiesThatChanged</i>	
------------------------------	--

Implements [IInRoomCallbacks](#).

### 8.74.3 Member Data Documentation

#### 8.74.3.1 MaxDatagrams

```
int MaxDatagrams = 3 [static]
```

Limits the number of datagrams that are created in each LateUpdate.

Helps spreading out sending of messages minimally.

#### 8.74.3.2 SendAsap

```
bool SendAsap [static]
```

Signals that outgoing messages should be sent in the next LateUpdate call.

Up to MaxDatagrams are created to send queued messages.

## 8.75 PhotonLagSimulationGui Class Reference

This MonoBehaviour is a basic GUI for the [Photon](#) client's network-simulation feature. It can modify lag (fixed delay), jitter (random lag) and packet loss.

Inherits MonoBehaviour.

### Public Member Functions

- void **Start** ()
- void **OnGUI** ()

### Public Attributes

- Rect [WindowRect](#) = new Rect(0, 100, 120, 100)  
*Positioning rect for window.*
- int [WindowId](#) = 101  
*Unity GUI Window ID (must be unique or will cause issues).*
- bool [Visible](#) = true  
*Shows or hides GUI (does not affect settings).*

## Properties

- PhotonPeer [Peer](#) [get, set]  
*The peer currently in use (to set the network simulation).*

### 8.75.1 Detailed Description

This MonoBehaviour is a basic GUI for the [Photon](#) client's network-simulation feature. It can modify lag (fixed delay), jitter (random lag) and packet loss.

### 8.75.2 Member Data Documentation

#### 8.75.2.1 Visible

```
bool Visible = true
```

Shows or hides GUI (does not affect settings).

#### 8.75.2.2 WindowId

```
int WindowId = 101
```

Unity GUI Window ID (must be unique or will cause issues).

#### 8.75.2.3 WindowRect

```
Rect WindowRect = new Rect(0, 100, 120, 100)
```

Positioning rect for window.

### 8.75.3 Property Documentation

#### 8.75.3.1 Peer

```
PhotonPeer Peer [get], [set]
```

The peer currently in use (to set the network simulation).

## 8.76 PhotonMessageInfo Struct Reference

Container class for info about a particular message, RPC or update.

### Public Member Functions

- **PhotonMessageInfo** ([Player](#) player, int timestamp, [PhotonView](#) view)
- override string **ToString** ()

### Public Attributes

- readonly [Player](#) **Sender**  
*The sender of a message / event. May be null.*
- readonly [PhotonView](#) **photonView**

### Properties

- double **timestamp** [get]
- double **SentServerTime** [get]
- int **SentServerTimestamp** [get]

#### 8.76.1 Detailed Description

Container class for info about a particular message, RPC or update.

#### 8.76.2 Member Data Documentation

##### 8.76.2.1 Sender

readonly [Player](#) Sender

The sender of a message / event. May be null.

## 8.77 PhotonNetwork Class Reference

The main class to use the [PhotonNetwork](#) plugin. This class is static.

## Static Public Member Functions

- static bool [ConnectUsingSettings](#) ()  
*Connect to [Photon](#) as configured in the PhotonServerSettings file.*
- static bool **ConnectUsingSettings** ([AppSettings](#) appSettings, bool startInOfflineMode=false)
- static bool [ConnectToMaster](#) (string masterServerAddress, int port, string appId)  
*Connect to a [Photon](#) Master Server by address, port, appId.*
- static bool [ConnectToBestCloudServer](#) ()  
*Connect to the [Photon](#) Cloud region with the lowest ping (on platforms that support Unity's Ping).*
- static bool [ConnectToRegion](#) (string region)  
*Connects to the [Photon](#) Cloud region of choice.*
- static void [Disconnect](#) ()  
*Makes this client disconnect from the photon server, a process that leaves any room and calls OnDisconnected on completion.*
- static bool [Reconnect](#) ()  
*Can be used to reconnect to the master server after a disconnect.*
- static void [NetworkStatisticsReset](#) ()  
*Resets the traffic stats and re-enables them.*
- static string [NetworkStatisticsToString](#) ()  
*Only available when NetworkStatisticsEnabled was used to gather some stats.*
- static int [GetPing](#) ()  
*The current roundtrip time to the photon server.*
- static void [FetchServerTimestamp](#) ()  
*Refreshes the server timestamp (async operation, takes a roundtrip).*
- static void [SendAllOutgoingCommands](#) ()  
*Can be used to immediately send the RPCs and Instantiates just called, so they are on their way to the other players.*
- static bool [CloseConnection](#) ([Player](#) kickPlayer)  
*Request a client to disconnect (KICK). Only the master client can do this*
- static bool [SetMasterClient](#) ([Player](#) masterClientPlayer)  
*Asks the server to assign another player as Master Client of your current room.*
- static bool [JoinRandomRoom](#) ()  
*Joins a random room that matches the filter. Will callback: OnJoinedRoom or OnJoinRandomFailed.*
- static bool [JoinRandomRoom](#) (Hashtable expectedCustomRoomProperties, byte expectedMaxPlayers)  
*Joins a random room that matches the filter. Will callback: OnJoinedRoom or OnJoinRandomFailed.*
- static bool [JoinRandomRoom](#) (Hashtable expectedCustomRoomProperties, byte expectedMaxPlayers, [MatchmakingMode](#) matchingType, [TypedLobby](#) typedLobby, string sqlLobbyFilter, string[] expectedUsers=null)  
*Joins a random room that matches the filter. Will callback: OnJoinedRoom or OnJoinRandomFailed.*
- static bool [CreateRoom](#) (string roomName, [RoomOptions](#) roomOptions=null, [TypedLobby](#) typedLobby=null, string[] expectedUsers=null)  
*Creates a new room. Will callback: OnCreatedRoom and OnJoinedRoom or OnCreateRoomFailed.*
- static bool [JoinOrCreateRoom](#) (string roomName, [RoomOptions](#) roomOptions, [TypedLobby](#) typedLobby, string[] expectedUsers=null)  
*Joins a specific room by name and creates it on demand. Will callback: OnJoinedRoom or OnJoinRoomFailed.*
- static bool [JoinRoom](#) (string roomName, string[] expectedUsers=null)  
*Joins a room by name. Will callback: OnJoinedRoom or OnJoinRoomFailed.*
- static bool [RejoinRoom](#) (string roomName)  
*Rejoins a room by roomName (using the userID internally to return). Will callback: OnJoinedRoom or OnJoinRoomFailed.*
- static bool [ReconnectAndRejoin](#) ()  
*When the client lost connection during gameplay, this method attempts to reconnect and rejoin the room.*
- static bool [LeaveRoom](#) (bool becomeInactive=true)

- Leave the current room and return to the Master Server where you can join or create rooms (see remarks).*

  - static bool [JoinLobby](#) ()
 

*On MasterServer this joins the default lobby which list rooms currently in use.*
  - static bool [JoinLobby](#) ([TypedLobby](#) typedLobby)
 

*On a Master Server you can join a lobby to get lists of available rooms.*
  - static bool [LeaveLobby](#) ()
 

*Leave a lobby to stop getting updates about available rooms.*
  - static bool [FindFriends](#) (string[] friendsToFind)
 

*Requests the rooms and online status for a list of friends and saves the result in PhotonNetwork.Friends.*
  - static bool [GetCustomRoomList](#) ([TypedLobby](#) typedLobby, string sqlLobbyFilter)
 

*Fetches a custom list of games from the server, matching a (non-empty) SQL-like filter. Triggers OnRoomListUpdate callback.*
  - static bool [SetPlayerCustomProperties](#) (Hashtable customProperties)
 

*Sets this (local) player's properties and synchronizes them to the other players (don't modify them directly).*
  - static void [RemovePlayerCustomProperties](#) (string[] customPropertiesToDelete)
 

*Locally removes Custom Properties of "this" player. Important: This does not synchronize the change! Useful when you switch rooms.*
  - static bool [RaiseEvent](#) (byte eventCode, object eventContent, [RaiseEventOptions](#) raiseEventOptions, SendOptions sendOptions)
 

*Sends fully customizable events in a room. Events consist of at least an EventCode (0..199) and can have content.*
  - static bool [AllocateViewID](#) ([PhotonView](#) view)
 

*Allocates a viewID for the current/local player.*
  - static bool [AllocateSceneViewID](#) ([PhotonView](#) view)
  - static bool [AllocateRoomViewID](#) ([PhotonView](#) view)
 

*Enables the Master Client to allocate a viewID for room objects.*
  - static int [AllocateViewID](#) (bool roomObject)
 

*Allocates a viewID for the current/local player or the room.*
  - static int [AllocateViewID](#) (int ownerId)
 

*Allocates a viewID for the current/local player or the room.*
  - static GameObject [Instantiate](#) (string prefabName, Vector3 position, Quaternion rotation, byte group=0, object[] data=null)
  - static GameObject [InstantiateSceneObject](#) (string prefabName, Vector3 position, Quaternion rotation, byte group=0, object[] data=null)
  - static GameObject [InstantiateRoomObject](#) (string prefabName, Vector3 position, Quaternion rotation, byte group=0, object[] data=null)
  - static void [Destroy](#) ([PhotonView](#) targetView)
 

*Network-Destroy the GameObject associated with the [PhotonView](#), unless the [PhotonView](#) is static or not under this client's control.*
  - static void [Destroy](#) (GameObject targetGo)
 

*Network-Destroy the GameObject, unless it is static or not under this client's control.*
  - static void [DestroyPlayerObjects](#) ([Player](#) targetPlayer)
 

*Network-Destroy all GameObjects, PhotonViews and their RPCs of targetPlayer. Can only be called on local player (for "self") or Master Client (for anyone).*
  - static void [DestroyPlayerObjects](#) (int targetPlayerId)
 

*Network-Destroy all GameObjects, PhotonViews and their RPCs of this player (by ID). Can only be called on local player (for "self") or Master Client (for anyone).*
  - static void [DestroyAll](#) ()
 

*Network-Destroy all GameObjects, PhotonViews and their RPCs in the room. Removes anything buffered from the server. Can only be called by Master Client (for anyone).*
  - static void [RemoveRPCs](#) ([Player](#) targetPlayer)
 

*Remove all buffered RPCs from server that were sent by targetPlayer. Can only be called on local player (for "self") or Master Client (for anyone).*
  - static void [RemoveRPCs](#) ([PhotonView](#) targetPhotonView)



*Remove all buffered RPCs from server that were sent via targetPhotonView. The Master Client and the owner of the targetPhotonView may call this.*

- static HashSet< GameObject > [FindGameObjectsWithComponent](#) (Type type)  
*Finds the GameObjects with Components of a specific type (using FindObjectsOfType).*
- static void [SetInterestGroups](#) (byte group, bool enabled)  
*Enable/disable receiving events from a given Interest Group.*
- static void [LoadLevel](#) (int levelNumber)  
*This method wraps loading a level asynchronously and pausing network messages during the process.*
- static void [LoadLevel](#) (string levelName)  
*This method wraps loading a level asynchronously and pausing network messages during the process.*
- static bool [WebRpc](#) (string name, object parameters, bool sendAuthCookie=false)  
*This operation makes [Photon](#) call your custom web-service by name (path) with the given parameters.*
- static void **LoadOrCreateSettings** ()
- static void [AddCallbackTarget](#) (object target)  
*Registers an object for callbacks for the implemented callback-interfaces.*
- static void [RemoveCallbackTarget](#) (object target)  
*Removes the target object from callbacks for its implemented callback-interfaces.*
- static void [DestroyPlayerObjects](#) (int playerId, bool localOnly)  
*Destroys all Instantiates and RPCs locally and (if not localOnly) sends EvDestroy(player) and clears related events in the server buffer.*
- static void **DestroyAll** (bool localOnly)
- static bool **LocalCleanPhotonView** ([PhotonView](#) view)
- static [PhotonView](#) **GetPhotonView** (int viewID)
- static void **RegisterPhotonView** ([PhotonView](#) netView)
- static void [OpCleanActorRpcBuffer](#) (int actorNumber)  
*Removes the RPCs of someone else (to be used as master). This won't clean any local caches. It just tells the server to forget a player's RPCs and instantiates.*
- static void [OpRemoveCompleteCacheOfPlayer](#) (int actorNumber)  
*Instead removing RPCs or Instantiates, this removed everything cached by the actor.*
- static void **OpRemoveCompleteCache** ()
- static void **CleanRpcBufferIfMine** ([PhotonView](#) view)
- static void [OpCleanRpcBuffer](#) ([PhotonView](#) view)  
*Cleans server RPCs for [PhotonView](#) (without any further checks).*
- static void [RemoveRPCsInGroup](#) (int group)  
*Remove all buffered RPCs from server that were sent in the targetGroup, if this is the Master Client or if this controls the individual [PhotonView](#).*
- static bool [RemoveBufferedRPCs](#) (int viewId=0, string methodName=null, int[] callersActorNumbers=null)  
*Clear buffered RPCs based on filter parameters.*
- static void [SetLevelPrefix](#) (byte prefix)  
*Sets level prefix for PhotonViews instantiated later on. Don't set it if you need only one!*
- static void [SetInterestGroups](#) (byte[] disableGroups, byte[] enableGroups)  
*Enable/disable receiving on given Interest Groups (applied to PhotonViews).*
- static void [SetSendingEnabled](#) (byte group, bool enabled)  
*Enable/disable sending on given group (applied to PhotonViews)*
- static void [SetSendingEnabled](#) (byte[] disableGroups, byte[] enableGroups)  
*Enable/disable sending on given groups (applied to PhotonViews)*

## Static Public Attributes

- const string [PunVersion](#) = "2.30"  
Version number of PUN. Used in the *AppVersion*, which separates your playerbase in matchmaking.
- static [LoadBalancingClient](#) [NetworkingClient](#)  
The *LoadBalancingClient* is part of *Photon Realtime* and wraps up multiple servers and states for PUN.
- static readonly int [MAX\\_VIEW\\_IDS](#) = 1000  
The maximum number of assigned *PhotonViews* per player (or scene). See the [General Documentation](#) topic "[↔ Limitations](#)" on how to raise this limitation.
- const string [ServerSettingsFileName](#) = "PhotonServerSettings"  
Name of the *PhotonServerSettings* file (used to load and by *PhotonEditor* to save new files).
- static [ConnectMethod](#) [ConnectMethod](#) = *ConnectMethod.NotCalled*  
Tracks, which *Connect* method was called last.
- static [PunLogLevel](#) [LogLevel](#) = *PunLogLevel.ErrorsOnly*  
Controls how verbose PUN is.
- static float [PrecisionForVectorSynchronization](#) = 0.000099f  
The minimum difference that a *Vector2* or *Vector3*(e.g. a transforms rotation) needs to change before we send it via a *PhotonView*'s *OnSerialize/ObservingComponent*.
- static float [PrecisionForQuaternionSynchronization](#) = 1.0f  
The minimum angle that a rotation needs to change before we send it via a *PhotonView*'s *OnSerialize/Observing↔ Component*.
- static float [PrecisionForFloatSynchronization](#) = 0.01f  
The minimum difference between floats before we send it via a *PhotonView*'s *OnSerialize/ObservingComponent*.
- static float [MinimalTimeScaleToDispatchInFixedUpdate](#) = -1f  
Affects if the *PhotonHandler* dispatches incoming messages in *LateUpdate* or *FixedUpdate* (default).
- static bool [UseRpcMonoBehaviourCache](#)  
While enabled, the *MonoBehaviours* on which we call *RPCs* are cached, avoiding costly *GetComponents<Mono↔ Behaviour>()* calls.
- static bool [RunRpcCoroutines](#) = true  
If an *RPC* method is implemented as coroutine, it gets started, unless this value is false.
- static int [ObjectsInOneUpdate](#) = 20  
Defines how many updated produced by *OnPhotonSerialize()* are batched into one message.
- const int **SyncViewId** = 0
- const int **SyncCompressed** = 1
- const int **SyncNullValues** = 2
- const int **SyncFirstValue** = 3

## Properties

- static string [GameVersion](#) [get, set]  
Version number of your game. Setting this updates the *AppVersion*, which separates your playerbase in matchmaking.
- static string [AppVersion](#) [get]  
Sent to *Photon* Server to specify the "Virtual AppId".
- static [ServerSettings](#) [PhotonServerSettings](#) [get]  
Serialized server settings, written by the *Setup Wizard* for use in *ConnectUsingSettings*.
- static string? [ServerAddress](#) [get]  
Currently used server address (no matter if master or game server).
- static string? [CloudRegion](#) [get]  
Currently used *Cloud Region* (if any). As long as the client is not on a *Master Server* or *Game Server*, the region is not yet defined.
- static string? [CurrentCluster](#) [get]

- The cluster name provided by the Name Server.*

  - static string [BestRegionSummaryInPreferences](#) [get, set]

*Used to store and access the "Best Region Summary" in the Player Preferences.*
- static bool [IsConnected](#) [get]

*False until you connected to [Photon](#) initially. True immediately after Connect-call, in offline mode, while connected to any server and even while switching servers.*
- static bool [IsConnectedAndReady](#) [get]

*A refined version of connected which is true only if your connection to the server is ready to accept operations like join, leave, etc.*
- static [ClientState?](#) [NetworkClientState](#) [get]

*Directly provides the network-level client state, unless in OfflineMode.*
- static [ServerConnection??](#) [Server](#) [get]

*The server (type) this client is currently connected or connecting to.*
- static [AuthenticationValues?](#) [AuthValues](#) [get, set]

*A user's authentication values used during connect.*
- static [TypedLobby](#) [CurrentLobby](#) [get]

*The lobby that will be used when PUN joins a lobby or creates a game. This is defined when joining a lobby or creating rooms*
- static [Room?](#) [CurrentRoom](#) [get]

*Get the room we're currently in (also when in OfflineMode). Null if we aren't in any room.*
- static [Player](#) [LocalPlayer](#) [get]

*This client's Player instance is always available, unless the app shuts down.*
- static string [NickName](#) [get, set]

*Set to synchronize the player's nickname with everyone in the room(s) you enter. This sets PhotonNetwork.player.[↔](#) NickName.*
- static [Player\[\]](#) [PlayerList](#) [get]

*A sorted copy of the players-list of the current room. This is using Linq, so better cache this value. Update when players join / leave.*
- static [Player\[\]](#) [PlayerListOthers](#) [get]

*A sorted copy of the players-list of the current room, excluding this client. This is using Linq, so better cache this value. Update when players join / leave.*
- static bool [OfflineMode](#) [get, set]

*Offline mode can be set to re-use your multiplayer code in singleplayer game modes. When this is on [PhotonNetwork](#) will not create any connections and there is near to no overhead. Mostly usefull for reusing RPC's and Photon $\leftrightarrow$  Network.Instantiate*
- static bool [AutomaticallySyncScene](#) [get, set]

*Defines if all clients in a room should automatically load the same level as the Master Client.*
- static bool [EnableLobbyStatistics](#) [get]

*If enabled, the client will get a list of available lobbies from the Master Server.*
- static bool [InLobby](#) [get]

*True while this client is in a lobby.*
- static int [SendRate](#) [get, set]

*Defines how many times per second the [PhotonHandler](#) should send data, if any is queued. Default: 30.*
- static int [SerializationRate](#) [get, set]

*Defines how many times per second OnPhotonSerialize should be called on PhotonViews for controlled objects.*
- static bool [IsMessageQueueRunning](#) [get, set]

*Can be used to pause dispatching of incoming events (RPCs, Instantiates and anything else incoming).*
- static double [Time](#) [get]

*[Photon](#) network time, synched with the server.*
- static int [ServerTimestamp](#) [get]

*The current server's millisecond timestamp.*
- static float? [KeepAliveInBackground](#) [get, set]

- Defines how many seconds PUN keeps the connection after Unity's OnApplicationPause(true) call. Default: 60 seconds.*
- static bool [IsMasterClient](#) [get]  
*Are we the master client?*
  - static [Player MasterClient](#) [get]  
*The Master Client of the current room or null (outside of rooms).*
  - static bool [InRoom](#) [get]  
*Is true while being in a room (NetworkClientState == ClientState.Joined).*
  - static int [CountOfPlayersOnMaster](#) [get]  
*The count of players currently looking for a room (available on MasterServer in 5sec intervals).*
  - static int [CountOfPlayersInRooms](#) [get]  
*Count of users currently playing your app in some room (sent every 5sec by Master Server). Use PhotonNetwork.↔ PlayerList.Length or PhotonNetwork.CurrentRoom.PlayerCount to get the count of players in the room you're in!*
  - static int [CountOfPlayers](#) [get]  
*The count of players currently using this application (available on MasterServer in 5sec intervals).*
  - static int [CountOfRooms](#) [get]  
*The count of rooms currently in use (available on MasterServer in 5sec intervals).*
  - static bool [NetworkStatisticsEnabled](#) [get, set]  
*Enables or disables the collection of statistics about this client's traffic.*
  - static int [ResentReliableCommands](#) [get]  
*Count of commands that got repeated (due to local repeat-timing before an ACK was received).*
  - static bool [CrcCheckEnabled](#) [get, set]  
*Crc checks can be useful to detect and avoid issues with broken datagrams. Can be enabled while not connected.*
  - static int [PacketLossByCrcCheck](#) [get]  
*If CrcCheckEnabled, this counts the incoming packages that don't have a valid CRC checksum and got rejected.*
  - static int [MaxResendsBeforeDisconnect](#) [get, set]  
*Defines the number of times a reliable message can be resent before not getting an ACK for it will trigger a disconnect. Default: 5.*
  - static int [QuickResends](#) [get, set]  
*In case of network loss, reliable messages can be repeated quickly up to 3 times.*
  - static bool [UseAlternativeUdpPorts](#) [get, set]  
*Replaced by ServerPortOverrides.*
  - static [PhotonPortDefinition?](#) [ServerPortOverrides](#) [get, set]  
*Defines overrides for server ports. Used per server-type if > 0. Important: If you change the transport protocol, adjust the overrides, too.*
  - static [PhotonView\[\]](#) [PhotonViews](#) [get]  
*Gets the photon views.*
  - static NonAllocDictionary< int, [PhotonView](#) >.ValueIterator [PhotonViewCollection](#) [get]  
*Returns a new iterable collection of current photon views.*
  - static int [ViewCount](#) [get]
  - static [IPunPrefabPool](#) [PrefabPool](#) [get, set]  
*An Object Pool can be used to keep and reuse instantiated object instances. Replaces Unity's default Instantiate and Destroy methods.*
  - static float [LevelLoadingProgress](#) [get]  
*Represents the scene loading progress when using [LoadLevel\(\)](#).*

### 8.77.1 Detailed Description

The main class to use the [PhotonNetwork](#) plugin. This class is static.

## 8.77.2 Member Function Documentation

### 8.77.2.1 AddCallbackTarget()

```
static void AddCallbackTarget (
    object target ) [static]
```

Registers an object for callbacks for the implemented callback-interfaces.

The covered callback interfaces are: IConnectionCallbacks, IMatchmakingCallbacks, ILobbyCallbacks, IInRoom↔Callbacks, IOnEventCallback and IWebRpcCallback.

See: [.Net Callbacks](#)

#### Parameters

<i>target</i>	The object that registers to get callbacks from PUN's LoadBalancingClient.
---------------	--

### 8.77.2.2 AllocateRoomViewID()

```
static bool AllocateRoomViewID (
    PhotonView view ) [static]
```

Enables the Master Client to allocate a viewID for room objects.

#### Returns

True if a viewId was assigned. False if the [PhotonView](#) already had a non-zero viewID or if this client is not the Master Client.

### 8.77.2.3 AllocateViewID() [1/3]

```
static int AllocateViewID (
    bool roomObject ) [static]
```

Allocates a viewID for the current/local player or the room.

#### Parameters

<i>roomObject</i>	Use true, to allocate a room viewID and false to allocate a viewID for the local player.
-------------------	--

**Returns**

Returns a viewID (combined owner and sequential number) that can be assigned as [PhotonView.ViewID](#).

**8.77.2.4 AllocateViewID() [2/3]**

```
static int AllocateViewID (
    int ownerId ) [static]
```

Allocates a viewID for the current/local player or the room.

**Parameters**

<i>ownerId</i>	ActorNumber to allocate a viewID for.
----------------	---------------------------------------

**Returns**

Returns a viewID (combined owner and sequential number) that can be assigned as [PhotonView.ViewID](#).

**8.77.2.5 AllocateViewID() [3/3]**

```
static bool AllocateViewID (
    PhotonView view ) [static]
```

Allocates a viewID for the current/local player.

**Returns**

True if a viewID was assigned. False if the [PhotonView](#) already had a non-zero viewID.

**8.77.2.6 CloseConnection()**

```
static bool CloseConnection (
    Player kickPlayer ) [static]
```

Request a client to disconnect (KICK). Only the master client can do this

Only the target player gets this event. That player will disconnect automatically, which is what the others will notice, too.

**Parameters**

<i>kickPlayer</i>	The Player to kick.
-------------------	---------------------

### 8.77.2.7 ConnectToBestCloudServer()

```
static bool ConnectToBestCloudServer ( ) [static]
```

Connect to the [Photon](#) Cloud region with the lowest ping (on platforms that support Unity's Ping).

Will save the result of pinging all cloud servers in PlayerPrefs. Calling this the first time can take +-2 seconds. The ping result can be overridden via `PhotonNetwork.OverrideBestCloudServer(..)` This call can take up to 2 seconds if it is the first time you are using this, all cloud servers will be pinged to check for the best region.

The PUN Setup Wizard stores your appId in a settings file and applies a server address/port. To connect to the [Photon](#) Cloud, a valid AppId must be in the settings file (shown in the [Photon](#) Cloud Dashboard). <https://dashboard.photonengine.com>

Connecting to the [Photon](#) Cloud might fail due to:

- Invalid AppId
- Network issues
- Invalid region
- Subscription CCU limit reached
- etc.

In general check out the DisconnectCause from the [IConnectionCallbacks.OnDisconnected](#) callback.

#### Returns

If this client is going to connect to cloud server based on ping. Even if true, this does not guarantee a connection but the attempt is being made.

### 8.77.2.8 ConnectToMaster()

```
static bool ConnectToMaster (
    string masterServerAddress,
    int port,
    string appId ) [static]
```

Connect to a [Photon](#) Master Server by address, port, appId.

To connect to the [Photon](#) Cloud, a valid AppId must be in the settings file (shown in the [Photon](#) Cloud Dashboard). <https://dashboard.photonengine.com>

Connecting to the [Photon](#) Cloud might fail due to:

- Invalid AppId
- Network issues
- Invalid region
- Subscription CCU limit reached
- etc.

In general check out the DisconnectCause from the [IConnectionCallbacks.OnDisconnected](#) callback.

## Parameters

<i>masterServerAddress</i>	The server's address (either your own or <a href="#">Photon</a> Cloud address).
<i>port</i>	The server's port to connect to.
<i>appld</i>	Your application ID ( <a href="#">Photon</a> Cloud provides you with a GUID for your game).

**8.77.2.9 ConnectToRegion()**

```
static bool ConnectToRegion (
    string region ) [static]
```

Connects to the [Photon](#) Cloud region of choice.

It's typically enough to define the region code ("eu", "us", etc). Connecting to a specific cluster may be necessary, when regions get sharded and you support friends / invites.

In all other cases, you should not define a cluster as this allows the Name Server to distribute clients as needed. A random, load balanced cluster will be selected.

The Name Server has the final say to assign a cluster as available. If the requested cluster is not available another will be assigned.

Once connected, check the value of CurrentCluster.

**8.77.2.10 ConnectUsingSettings()**

```
static bool ConnectUsingSettings ( ) [static]
```

Connect to [Photon](#) as configured in the PhotonServerSettings file.

Implement IConnectionCallbacks, to make your game logic aware of state changes. Especially, IConnection↔Callbacks.ConnectedToMasterServer is useful to react when the client can do matchmaking.

This method will disable OfflineMode (which won't destroy any instantiated GOs) and it will set IsMessageQueue↔Running to true.

Your [Photon](#) configuration is created by the PUN Wizard and contains the Appld, region for [Photon](#) Cloud games, the server address among other things.

To ignore the settings file, set the relevant values and connect by calling ConnectToMaster, ConnectToRegion.

To connect to the [Photon](#) Cloud, a valid Appld must be in the settings file (shown in the [Photon Cloud Dashboard](#)).

Connecting to the [Photon](#) Cloud might fail due to:

- Invalid Appld
- Network issues
- Invalid region
- Subscription CCU limit reached
- etc.

In general check out the DisconnectCause from the [IConnectionCallbacks.OnDisconnected](#) callback.



**8.77.2.11 CreateRoom()**

```
static bool CreateRoom (
    string roomName,
    RoomOptions roomOptions = null,
    TypedLobby typedLobby = null,
    string[] expectedUsers = null ) [static]
```

Creates a new room. Will callback: OnCreatedRoom and OnJoinedRoom or OnCreateRoomFailed.

When successful, this calls the callbacks OnCreatedRoom and OnJoinedRoom (the latter, cause you join as first player). In all error cases, OnCreateRoomFailed gets called.

Creating a room will fail if the room name is already in use or when the RoomOptions clashing with one another. Check the EnterRoomParams reference for the various room creation options.

If you don't want to create a unique room-name, pass null or "" as name and the server will assign a roomName (a GUID as string).

This method can only be called while the client is connected to a Master Server so you should implement the callback OnConnectedToMaster. Check the return value to make sure the operation will be called on the server. Note: There will be no callbacks if this method returned false.

More about PUN matchmaking: <https://doc.photonengine.com/en-us/pun/v2/lobby-and-matchmaking/matchmaking-and-lobby>

**Parameters**

<i>roomName</i>	Unique name of the room to create. Pass null or "" to make the server generate a name.
<i>roomOptions</i>	Common options for the room like MaxPlayers, initial custom room properties and similar. See RoomOptions type..
<i>typedLobby</i>	If null, the room is automatically created in the currently used lobby (which is "default" when you didn't join one explicitly).
<i>expectedUsers</i>	Optional list of users (by UserId) who are expected to join this game and who you want to block a slot for.

**Returns**

If the operation got queued and will be sent.

**8.77.2.12 Destroy() [1/2]**

```
static void Destroy (
    GameObject targetGo ) [static]
```

Network-Destroy the GameObject, unless it is static or not under this client's control.

Destroying a networked GameObject includes:

- Removal of the Instantiate call from the server's room buffer.

- Removing RPCs buffered for PhotonViews that got created indirectly with the PhotonNetwork.Instantiate call.
- Sending a message to other clients to remove the GameObject also (affected by network lag).

Usually, when you leave a room, the GOs get destroyed automatically. If you have to destroy a GO while not in a room, the Destroy is only done locally.

Destroying networked objects works only if they got created with PhotonNetwork.Instantiate(). Objects loaded with a scene are ignored, no matter if they have [PhotonView](#) components.

The GameObject must be under this client's control:

- Instantiated and owned by this client.
- Instantiated objects of players who left the room are controlled by the Master Client.
- Room-owned game objects are controlled by the Master Client.
- GameObject can be destroyed while client is not in a room.

#### Returns

Nothing. Check error debug log for any issues.

#### 8.77.2.13 Destroy() [2/2]

```
static void Destroy (
    PhotonView targetView ) [static]
```

Network-Destroy the GameObject associated with the [PhotonView](#), unless the [PhotonView](#) is static or not under this client's control.

Destroying a networked GameObject while in a Room includes:

- Removal of the Instantiate call from the server's room buffer.
- Removing RPCs buffered for PhotonViews that got created indirectly with the PhotonNetwork.Instantiate call.
- Sending a message to other clients to remove the GameObject also (affected by network lag).

Usually, when you leave a room, the GOs get destroyed automatically. If you have to destroy a GO while not in a room, the Destroy is only done locally.

Destroying networked objects works only if they got created with PhotonNetwork.Instantiate(). Objects loaded with a scene are ignored, no matter if they have [PhotonView](#) components.

The GameObject must be under this client's control:

- Instantiated and owned by this client.
- Instantiated objects of players who left the room are controlled by the Master Client.
- Room-owned game objects are controlled by the Master Client.
- GameObject can be destroyed while client is not in a room.

#### Returns

Nothing. Check error debug log for any issues.

### 8.77.2.14 DestroyAll()

```
static void DestroyAll ( ) [static]
```

Network-Destroy all GameObjects, PhotonViews and their RPCs in the room. Removes anything buffered from the server. Can only be called by Master Client (for anyone).

Can only be called by Master Client (for anyone). Unlike the Destroy methods, this will remove anything from the server's room buffer. If your game buffers anything beyond Instantiate and RPC calls, that will be cleaned as well from server.

Destroying all includes:

- Remove anything from the server's room buffer (Instantiate, RPCs, anything buffered).
- Sending a message to other clients to destroy everything locally, too (affected by network lag).

Destroying networked objects works only if they got created with PhotonNetwork.Instantiate(). Objects loaded with a scene are ignored, no matter if they have [PhotonView](#) components.

#### Returns

Nothing. Check error debug log for any issues.

### 8.77.2.15 DestroyPlayerObjects() [1/3]

```
static void DestroyPlayerObjects (
    int playerId,
    bool localOnly ) [static]
```

Destroys all Instantiates and RPCs locally and (if not localOnly) sends EvDestroy(player) and clears related events in the server buffer.

### 8.77.2.16 DestroyPlayerObjects() [2/3]

```
static void DestroyPlayerObjects (
    int targetPlayerId ) [static]
```

Network-Destroy all GameObjects, PhotonViews and their RPCs of this player (by ID). Can only be called on local player (for "self") or Master Client (for anyone).

Destroying a networked GameObject includes:

- Removal of the Instantiate call from the server's room buffer.
- Removing RPCs buffered for PhotonViews that got created indirectly with the PhotonNetwork.Instantiate call.
- Sending a message to other clients to remove the GameObject also (affected by network lag).

Destroying networked objects works only if they got created with PhotonNetwork.Instantiate(). Objects loaded with a scene are ignored, no matter if they have [PhotonView](#) components.

#### Returns

Nothing. Check error debug log for any issues.

### 8.77.2.17 DestroyPlayerObjects() [3/3]

```
static void DestroyPlayerObjects (
    Player targetPlayer ) [static]
```

Network-Destroy all GameObjects, PhotonViews and their RPCs of targetPlayer. Can only be called on local player (for "self") or Master Client (for anyone).

Destroying a networked GameObject includes:

- Removal of the Instantiate call from the server's room buffer.
- Removing RPCs buffered for PhotonViews that got created indirectly with the PhotonNetwork.Instantiate call.
- Sending a message to other clients to remove the GameObject also (affected by network lag).

Destroying networked objects works only if they got created with PhotonNetwork.Instantiate(). Objects loaded with a scene are ignored, no matter if they have PhotonView components.

#### Returns

Nothing. Check error debug log for any issues.

### 8.77.2.18 Disconnect()

```
static void Disconnect ( ) [static]
```

Makes this client disconnect from the photon server, a process that leaves any room and calls OnDisconnected on completion.

When you disconnect, the client will send a "disconnecting" message to the server. This speeds up leave/disconnect messages for players in the same room as you (otherwise the server would timeout this client's connection). When used in OfflineMode, the state-change and event-call OnDisconnected are immediate. Offline mode is set to false as well. Once disconnected, the client can connect again. Use ConnectUsingSettings.

### 8.77.2.19 FetchServerTimestamp()

```
static void FetchServerTimestamp ( ) [static]
```

Refreshes the server timestamp (async operation, takes a roundtrip).

Can be useful if a bad connection made the timestamp unusable or imprecise.

### 8.77.2.20 FindFriends()

```
static bool FindFriends (
    string[] friendsToFind ) [static]
```

Requests the rooms and online status for a list of friends and saves the result in PhotonNetwork.Friends.

Works only on Master Server to find the rooms played by a selected list of users.

The result will be stored in PhotonNetwork.Friends when available. That list is initialized on first use of OpFindFriends (before that, it is null). To refresh the list, call FindFriends again (in 5 seconds or 10 or 20).

Users identify themselves by setting a unique userId in the PhotonNetwork.AuthValues. See remarks of AuthenticationValues for info about how this is set and used.

The list of friends must be fetched from some other source (not provided by Photon).

Internal: The server response includes 2 arrays of info (each index matching a friend from the request):  
 ParameterCode.FindFriendsResponseOnlineList = bool[] of online states  
 ParameterCode.FindFriendsResponseRoomIdList = string[] of room names (empty string if not in a room)

## Parameters

<i>friendsToFind</i>	Array of friend (make sure to use unique NickName or AuthValues).
----------------------	---

## Returns

If the operation could be sent (requires connection, only one request is allowed at any time). Always false in offline mode.

**8.77.2.21 FindGameObjectsWithComponent()**

```
static HashSet<GameObject> FindGameObjectsWithComponent (
    Type type ) [static]
```

Finds the GameObjects with Components of a specific type (using FindObjectsOfType).

## Parameters

<i>type</i>	Type must be a Component
-------------	--------------------------

## Returns

HashSet with GameObjects that have a specific type of Component.

**8.77.2.22 GetCustomRoomList()**

```
static bool GetCustomRoomList (
    TypedLobby typedLobby,
    string sqlLobbyFilter ) [static]
```

Fetches a custom list of games from the server, matching a (non-empty) SQL-like filter. Triggers OnRoomListUpdate callback.

Operation is only available for lobbies of type SqlLobby and the filter can not be empty. It will check those conditions and fail locally, returning false. This is an async request.

Note: You don't have to join a lobby to query it. Rooms need to be "attached" to a lobby, which can be done via the typedLobby parameter in CreateRoom, JoinOrCreateRoom, etc..

When done, OnRoomListUpdate gets called.

[https://doc.photonengine.com/en-us/pun/v2/lobby-and-matchmaking/matchmaking-and-lobby::sql\\_lobby\\_type](https://doc.photonengine.com/en-us/pun/v2/lobby-and-matchmaking/matchmaking-and-lobby::sql_lobby_type)

## Parameters

<i>typedLobby</i>	The lobby to query. Has to be of type SqlLobby.
<i>sqlLobbyFilter</i>	The sql query statement.

#### Returns

If the operation could be sent (has to be connected).

#### 8.77.2.23 GetPing()

```
static int GetPing ( ) [static]
```

The current roundtrip time to the photon server.

#### Returns

Roundtrip time (to server and back).

#### 8.77.2.24 JoinLobby() [1/2]

```
static bool JoinLobby ( ) [static]
```

On MasterServer this joins the default lobby which list rooms currently in use.

The room list is sent and refreshed by the server using [ILobbyCallbacks.OnRoomListUpdate](#).

Per room you should check if it's full or not before joining. [Photon](#) also lists rooms that are full, unless you close and hide them (room.open = false and room.visible = false).

In best case, you make your clients join random games, as described here: <https://doc.photonengine.com/en-us/pun/v2/lobby-and-matchmaking/matchmaking-and-lobby>

You can show your current players and room count without joining a lobby (but you must be on the master server). Use: CountOfPlayers, CountOfPlayersOnMaster, CountOfPlayersInRooms and CountOfRooms.

You can use more than one lobby to keep the room lists shorter. See [JoinLobby\(TypedLobby lobby\)](#). When creating new rooms, they will be "attached" to the currently used lobby or the default lobby.

You can use JoinRandomRoom without being in a lobby!

**8.77.2.25 JoinLobby()** [2/2]

```
static bool JoinLobby (
    TypedLobby typedLobby ) [static]
```

On a Master Server you can join a lobby to get lists of available rooms.

The room list is sent and refreshed by the server using [ILobbyCallbacks.OnRoomListUpdate](#).

Any client can "make up" any lobby on the fly. Splitting rooms into multiple lobbies will keep each list shorter. However, having too many lists might ruin the matchmaking experience.

In best case, you create a limited number of lobbies. For example, create a lobby per game-mode: "koth" for king of the hill and "ffa" for free for all, etc.

There is no listing of lobbies at the moment.

Sql-typed lobbies offer a different filtering model for random matchmaking. This might be more suited for skillbased-games. However, you will also need to follow the conventions for naming filterable properties in sql-lobbies! Both is explained in the matchmaking doc linked below.

In best case, you make your clients join random games, as described here: <https://doc.photonengine.com/en-us/realtime/current/reference/matchmaking-and-lobby>

Per room you should check if it's full or not before joining. Photon does list rooms that are full, unless you close and hide them (room.open = false and room.visible = false).

You can show your games current players and room count without joining a lobby (but you must be on the master server). Use: CountOfPlayers, CountOfPlayersOnMaster, CountOfPlayersInRooms and CountOfRooms.

When creating new rooms, they will be "attached" to the currently used lobby or the default lobby.

You can use JoinRandomRoom without being in a lobby!

**Parameters**

<i>typedLobby</i>	A typed lobby to join (must have name and type).
-------------------	--

**8.77.2.26 JoinOrCreateRoom()**

```
static bool JoinOrCreateRoom (
    string roomName,
    RoomOptions roomOptions,
    TypedLobby typedLobby,
    string[] expectedUsers = null ) [static]
```

Joins a specific room by name and creates it on demand. Will callback: OnJoinedRoom or OnJoinRoomFailed.

Useful when players make up a room name to meet in: All involved clients call the same method and whoever is first, also creates the room.

When successful, the client will enter the specified room. The client which creates the room, will callback both `OnCreatedRoom` and `OnJoinedRoom`. Clients that join an existing room will only callback `OnJoinedRoom`. In all error cases, `OnJoinRoomFailed` gets called.

Joining a room will fail, if the room is full, closed or when the user already is present in the room (checked by `userId`).

To return to a room, use `OpRejoinRoom`.

This method can only be called while the client is connected to a Master Server so you should implement the callback `OnConnectedToMaster`. Check the return value to make sure the operation will be called on the server. Note: There will be no callbacks if this method returned false.

If you set room properties in `roomOptions`, they get ignored when the room is existing already. This avoids changing the room properties by late joining players.

You can define an array of `expectedUsers`, to block player slots in the room for these users. The corresponding feature in [Photon](#) is called "Slot Reservation" and can be found in the doc pages.

More about PUN matchmaking: <https://doc.photonengine.com/en-us/pun/v2/lobby-and-matchmaking/matchmaking-and-lobby>

#### Parameters

<i>roomName</i>	Name of the room to join. Must be non null.
<i>roomOptions</i>	Options for the room, in case it does not exist yet. Else these values are ignored.
<i>typedLobby</i>	Lobby you want a new room to be listed in. Ignored if the room was existing and got joined.
<i>expectedUsers</i>	Optional list of users (by <code>UserId</code> ) who are expected to join this game and who you want to block a slot for.

#### Returns

If the operation got queued and will be sent.

### 8.77.2.27 JoinRandomRoom() [1/3]

```
static bool JoinRandomRoom ( ) [static]
```

Joins a random room that matches the filter. Will callback: `OnJoinedRoom` or `OnJoinRandomFailed`.

Used for random matchmaking. You can join any room or one with specific properties defined in `opJoinRandomRoomParams`.

This operation fails if no rooms are fitting or available (all full, closed, in another lobby or not visible). It may also fail when actually joining the room which was found. Rooms may close, become full or empty anytime.

This method can only be called while the client is connected to a Master Server so you should implement the callback `OnConnectedToMaster`. Check the return value to make sure the operation will be called on the server. Note: There will be no callbacks if this method returned false.

More about PUN matchmaking: <https://doc.photonengine.com/en-us/pun/v2/lobby-and-matchmaking/matchmaking-and-lobby>



**8.77.2.28 JoinRandomRoom()** [2/3]

```
static bool JoinRandomRoom (
    Hashtable expectedCustomRoomProperties,
    byte expectedMaxPlayers ) [static]
```

Joins a random room that matches the filter. Will callback: OnJoinedRoom or OnJoinRandomFailed.

Used for random matchmaking. You can join any room or one with specific properties defined in `opJoinRandomRoomParams`.

This operation fails if no rooms are fitting or available (all full, closed, in another lobby or not visible). It may also fail when actually joining the room which was found. Rooms may close, become full or empty anytime.

This method can only be called while the client is connected to a Master Server so you should implement the callback `OnConnectedToMaster`. Check the return value to make sure the operation will be called on the server. Note: There will be no callbacks if this method returned false.

More about PUN matchmaking: <https://doc.photonengine.com/en-us/pun/v2/lobby-and-matchmaking/matchmaking-and-lobby>

**Parameters**

<i>expectedCustomRoomProperties</i>	Filters for rooms that match these custom properties (string keys and values). To ignore, pass null.
<i>expectedMaxPlayers</i>	Filters for a particular maxplayer setting. Use 0 to accept any maxPlayer value.

**Returns**

If the operation got queued and will be sent.

**8.77.2.29 JoinRandomRoom()** [3/3]

```
static bool JoinRandomRoom (
    Hashtable expectedCustomRoomProperties,
    byte expectedMaxPlayers,
    MatchmakingMode matchingType,
    TypedLobby typedLobby,
    string sqlLobbyFilter,
    string[] expectedUsers = null ) [static]
```

Joins a random room that matches the filter. Will callback: OnJoinedRoom or OnJoinRandomFailed.

Used for random matchmaking. You can join any room or one with specific properties defined in `opJoinRandomRoomParams`.

This operation fails if no rooms are fitting or available (all full, closed, in another lobby or not visible). It may also fail when actually joining the room which was found. Rooms may close, become full or empty anytime.

This method can only be called while the client is connected to a Master Server so you should implement the callback `OnConnectedToMaster`. Check the return value to make sure the operation will be called on the server. Note: There will be no callbacks if this method returned false.

More about PUN matchmaking: <https://doc.photonengine.com/en-us/pun/v2/lobby-and-matchmaking/matchmaking-and-lobby>

## Parameters

<i>expectedCustomRoomProperties</i>	Filters for rooms that match these custom properties (string keys and values). To ignore, pass null.
<i>expectedMaxPlayers</i>	Filters for a particular maxplayer setting. Use 0 to accept any maxPlayer value.
<i>matchingType</i>	Selects one of the available matchmaking algorithms. See MatchmakingMode enum for options.
<i>typedLobby</i>	The lobby in which you want to lookup a room. Pass null, to use the default lobby. This does not join that lobby and neither sets the lobby property.
<i>sqlLobbyFilter</i>	A filter-string for SQL-typed lobbies.
<i>expectedUsers</i>	Optional list of users (by UserId) who are expected to join this game and who you want to block a slot for.

## Returns

If the operation got queued and will be sent.

**8.77.2.30 JoinRoom()**

```
static bool JoinRoom (
    string roomName,
    string[] expectedUsers = null ) [static]
```

Joins a room by name. Will callback: OnJoinedRoom or OnJoinRoomFailed.

Useful when using lobbies or when players follow friends or invite each other.

When successful, the client will enter the specified room and callback via OnJoinedRoom. In all error cases, OnJoinRoomFailed gets called.

Joining a room will fail if the room is full, closed, not existing or when the user already is present in the room (checked by userId).

To return to a room, use OpRejoinRoom. When players invite each other and it's unclear who's first to respond, use OpJoinOrCreateRoom instead.

This method can only be called while the client is connected to a Master Server so you should implement the callback OnConnectedToMaster. Check the return value to make sure the operation will be called on the server. Note: There will be no callbacks if this method returned false.

More about PUN matchmaking: <https://doc.photonengine.com/en-us/pun/v2/lobby-and-matchmaking/matchmaking-and-lobby>

OnJoinRoomFailed OnJoinedRoom

## Parameters

<i>roomName</i>	Unique name of the room to join.
<i>expectedUsers</i>	Optional list of users (by UserId) who are expected to join this game and who you want to block a slot for.

### Returns

If the operation got queued and will be sent.

#### 8.77.2.31 LeaveLobby()

```
static bool LeaveLobby ( ) [static]
```

Leave a lobby to stop getting updates about available rooms.

This does not reset PhotonNetwork.lobby! This allows you to join this particular lobby later easily.

The values CountOfPlayers, CountOfPlayersOnMaster, CountOfPlayersInRooms and CountOfRooms are received even without being in a lobby.

You can use JoinRandomRoom without being in a lobby.

#### 8.77.2.32 LeaveRoom()

```
static bool LeaveRoom (
    bool becomeInactive = true ) [static]
```

Leave the current room and return to the Master Server where you can join or create rooms (see remarks).

This will clean up all (network) GameObjects with a [PhotonView](#), unless you changed autoCleanUp to false. Returns to the Master Server.

In OfflineMode, the local "fake" room gets cleaned up and OnLeftRoom gets called immediately.

In a room with playerTTL < 0, LeaveRoom just turns a client inactive. The player stays in the room's player list and can return later on. Setting becomeInactive to false deliberately, means to "abandon" the room, despite the playerTTL allowing you to come back.

In a room with playerTTL == 0, become inactive has no effect (clients are removed from the room right away).

### Parameters

<i>becomeInactive</i>	If this client becomes inactive in a room with playerTTL < 0. Defaults to true.
-----------------------	---

#### 8.77.2.33 LoadLevel() [1/2]

```
static void LoadLevel (
    int levelNumber ) [static]
```

This method wraps loading a level asynchronously and pausing network messages during the process.

While loading levels in a networked game, it makes sense to not dispatch messages received by other players. LoadLevel takes care of that by setting [PhotonNetwork.IsMessageQueueRunning](#) = false until the scene loaded.

To sync the loaded level in a room, set [PhotonNetwork.AutomaticallySyncScene](#) to true. The Master Client of a room will then sync the loaded level with every other player in the room. Note that this works only for a single active scene and that reloading the scene is not supported. The Master Client will actually reload a scene but other clients won't.

You should make sure you don't fire RPCs before you load another scene (which doesn't contain the same GameObjects and PhotonViews).

LoadLevel uses SceneManager.LoadSceneAsync().

Check the progress of the LevelLoading using [PhotonNetwork.LevelLoadingProgress](#).

Calling LoadLevel before the previous scene finished loading is not recommended. If AutomaticallySyncScene is enabled, PUN cancels the previous load (and prevent that from becoming the active scene). If AutomaticallySyncScene is off, the previous scene loading can finish. In both cases, a new scene is loaded locally.

#### Parameters

<i>levelNumber</i>	Build-index number of the level to load. When using level numbers, make sure they are identical on all clients.
--------------------	---

### 8.77.2.34 LoadLevel() [2/2]

```
static void LoadLevel (
    string levelName ) [static]
```

This method wraps loading a level asynchronously and pausing network messages during the process.

While loading levels in a networked game, it makes sense to not dispatch messages received by other players. LoadLevel takes care of that by setting [PhotonNetwork.IsMessageQueueRunning](#) = false until the scene loaded.

To sync the loaded level in a room, set [PhotonNetwork.AutomaticallySyncScene](#) to true. The Master Client of a room will then sync the loaded level with every other player in the room. Note that this works only for a single active scene and that reloading the scene is not supported. The Master Client will actually reload a scene but other clients won't.

You should make sure you don't fire RPCs before you load another scene (which doesn't contain the same GameObjects and PhotonViews).

LoadLevel uses SceneManager.LoadSceneAsync().

Check the progress of the LevelLoading using [PhotonNetwork.LevelLoadingProgress](#).

Calling LoadLevel before the previous scene finished loading is not recommended. If AutomaticallySyncScene is enabled, PUN cancels the previous load (and prevent that from becoming the active scene). If AutomaticallySyncScene is off, the previous scene loading can finish. In both cases, a new scene is loaded locally.

#### Parameters

<i>levelName</i>	Name of the level to load. Make sure it's available to all clients in the same room.
------------------	--

### 8.77.2.35 NetworkStatisticsReset()

```
static void NetworkStatisticsReset ( ) [static]
```

Resets the traffic stats and re-enables them.

### 8.77.2.36 NetworkStatisticsToString()

```
static string NetworkStatisticsToString ( ) [static]
```

Only available when NetworkStatisticsEnabled was used to gather some stats.

#### Returns

A string with vital networking statistics.

### 8.77.2.37 OpCleanActorRpcBuffer()

```
static void OpCleanActorRpcBuffer (
    int actorNumber ) [static]
```

Removes the RPCs of someone else (to be used as master). This won't clean any local caches. It just tells the server to forget a player's RPCs and instantiates.

#### Parameters

<i>actorNumber</i>	
--------------------	--

### 8.77.2.38 OpCleanRpcBuffer()

```
static void OpCleanRpcBuffer (
    PhotonView view ) [static]
```

Cleans server RPCs for [PhotonView](#) (without any further checks).

### 8.77.2.39 OpRemoveCompleteCacheOfPlayer()

```
static void OpRemoveCompleteCacheOfPlayer (
    int actorNumber ) [static]
```

Instead removing RPCs or Instantiates, this removed everything cached by the actor.

## Parameters

<i>actorNumber</i>	
--------------------	--

**8.77.2.40 RaiseEvent()**

```
static bool RaiseEvent (
    byte eventCode,
    object eventContent,
    RaiseEventOptions raiseEventOptions,
    SendOptions sendOptions ) [static]
```

Sends fully customizable events in a room. Events consist of at least an EventCode (0..199) and can have content.

To receive events, implement `IONEventCallback` in any class and register it via [PhotonNetwork.AddCallbackTarget](#). See [IONEventCallback.OnEvent](#).

The eventContent is optional. If set, eventContent must be a "serializable type", something that the client can turn into a byte[] basically. Most basic types and arrays of them are supported, including Unity's Vector2, Vector3, Quaternion. Transforms are not supported.

You can turn a class into a "serializable type" by following the example in CustomTypes.cs.

The RaiseEventOptions have some (less intuitive) combination rules: If you set targetActors (an array of Player.ID values), the receivers parameter gets ignored. When using event caching, the targetActors, receivers and interest↔Group can't be used. Buffered events go to all. When using cachingOption removeFromRoomCache, the eventCode and content are actually not sent but used as filter.

## Parameters

<i>eventCode</i>	A byte identifying the type of event. You might want to use a code per action or to signal which content can be expected. Allowed: 0..199.
<i>eventContent</i>	Some serializable object like string, byte, integer, float (etc) and arrays of those. Hashtables with byte keys are good to send variable content.
<i>raiseEventOptions</i>	Allows more complex usage of events. If null, <a href="#">RaiseEventOptions.Default</a> will be used (which is fine).
<i>sendOptions</i>	Send options for reliable, encryption etc..

## Returns

False if event could not be sent.

**8.77.2.41 Reconnect()**

```
static bool Reconnect ( ) [static]
```

Can be used to reconnect to the master server after a disconnect.

After losing connection, you can use this to connect a client to the region Master Server again. Cache the room name you're in and use `RejoinRoom(roomname)` to return to a game. Common use case: Press the Lock Button on a iOS device and you get disconnected immediately.

**8.77.2.42 ReconnectAndRejoin()**

```
static bool ReconnectAndRejoin ( ) [static]
```

When the client lost connection during gameplay, this method attempts to reconnect and rejoin the room.

This method re-connects directly to the game server which was hosting the room PUN was in before. If the room was shut down in the meantime, PUN will call OnJoinRoomFailed and return this client to the Master Server.

Check the return value, if this client will attempt a reconnect and rejoin (if the conditions are met). If Reconnect↔AndRejoin returns false, you can still attempt a Reconnect and Rejoin.

Similar to [PhotonNetwork.RejoinRoom](#), this requires you to use unique IDs per player (the UserID).

Rejoining room will not send any player properties. Instead client will receive up-to-date ones from server. If you want to set new player properties, do it once rejoined.

**Returns**

False, if there is no known room or game server to return to. Then, this client does not attempt the Reconnect↔AndRejoin.

**8.77.2.43 RejoinRoom()**

```
static bool RejoinRoom (
    string roomName ) [static]
```

Rejoins a room by roomName (using the userID internally to return). Will callback: OnJoinedRoom or OnJoin↔RoomFailed.

After losing connection, you might be able to return to a room and continue playing, if the client is reconnecting fast enough. Use [Reconnect\(\)](#) and this method. Cache the room name you're in and use RejoinRoom(roomname) to return to a game.

Note: To be able to Rejoin any room, you need to use UserIDs! You also need to set [RoomOptions.PlayerTtl](#).

**Important: Instantiate() and use of RPCs is not yet supported.** The ownership rules of PhotonViews prevent a seamless return to a game, if you use PhotonViews. Use Custom Properties and RaiseEvent with event caching instead.

Common use case: Press the Lock Button on a iOS device and you get disconnected immediately.

Rejoining room will not send any player properties. Instead client will receive up-to-date ones from server. If you want to set new player properties, do it once rejoined.

**8.77.2.44 RemoveBufferedRPCs()**

```
static bool RemoveBufferedRPCs (
    int viewId = 0,
    string methodName = null,
    int[] callersActorNumbers = null ) [static]
```

Clear buffered RPCs based on filter parameters.

## Parameters

<i>viewId</i>	The viewID of the <a href="#">PhotonView</a> where the RPC has been called on. We actually need its ViewID. If 0 (default) is provided, all PhotonViews/ViewIDs are considered.
<i>methodName</i>	The RPC method name, if possible we will use its hash shortcut for efficiency. If none (null or empty string) is provided all RPC method names are considered.
<i>callersActorNumbers</i>	The actor numbers of the players who called/buffered the RPC. For example if two players buffered the same RPC you can clear the buffered RPC of one and keep the other. If none (null or empty array) is provided all senders are considered.

## Returns

If the operation could be sent to the server.

**8.77.2.45 RemoveCallbackTarget()**

```
static void RemoveCallbackTarget (
    object target ) [static]
```

Removes the target object from callbacks for its implemented callback-interfaces.

The covered callback interfaces are: [IConnectionCallbacks](#), [IMatchmakingCallbacks](#), [ILobbyCallbacks](#), [IInRoom↔Callbacks](#), [IONEventCallback](#) and [IWebRpcCallback](#).

See: [.Net Callbacks](#)

## Parameters

<i>target</i>	The object that unregisters from getting callbacks.
---------------	---

**8.77.2.46 RemovePlayerCustomProperties()**

```
static void RemovePlayerCustomProperties (
    string[] customPropertiesToDelete ) [static]
```

Locally removes Custom Properties of "this" player. Important: This does not synchronize the change! Useful when you switch rooms.

Use this method with care. It can create inconsistencies of state between players! This only changes the player.↔ customProperties locally. This can be useful to clear your Custom Properties between games (let's say they store which turn you made, kills, etc).

[SetPlayerCustomProperties\(\)](#) syncs and can be used to set values to null while in a room. That can be considered "removed" while in a room.

If customPropertiesToDelete is null or has 0 entries, all Custom Properties are deleted (replaced with a new Hashtable). If you specify keys to remove, those will be removed from the Hashtable but other keys are unaffected.



## Parameters

<i>customPropertiesToDelete</i>	List of Custom Property keys to remove. See remarks.
---------------------------------	--

**8.77.2.47 RemoveRPCs()** [1/2]

```
static void RemoveRPCs (  
    PhotonView targetPhotonView ) [static]
```

Remove all buffered RPCs from server that were sent via targetPhotonView. The Master Client and the owner of the targetPhotonView may call this.

This method requires either:

- The targetPhotonView is owned by this client (Instantiated by it).
- This client is the Master Client (can remove any PhotonView's RPCs).

## Parameters

<i>targetPhotonView</i>	RPCs buffered for this PhotonView get removed from server buffer.
-------------------------	---

**8.77.2.48 RemoveRPCs()** [2/2]

```
static void RemoveRPCs (  
    Player targetPlayer ) [static]
```

Remove all buffered RPCs from server that were sent by targetPlayer. Can only be called on local player (for "self") or Master Client (for anyone).

This method requires either:

- This is the targetPlayer's client.
- This client is the Master Client (can remove any Player's RPCs).

If the targetPlayer calls RPCs at the same time that this is called, network lag will determine if those get buffered or cleared like the rest.

## Parameters

<i>targetPlayer</i>	This player's buffered RPCs get removed from server buffer.
---------------------	---

**8.77.2.49 RemoveRPCsInGroup()**

```
static void RemoveRPCsInGroup (
    int group ) [static]
```

Remove all buffered RPCs from server that were sent in the targetGroup, if this is the Master Client or if this controls the individual [PhotonView](#).

This method requires either:

- This client is the Master Client (can remove any RPCs per group).
- Any other client: each [PhotonView](#) is checked if it is under this client's control. Only those RPCs are removed.

**Parameters**

<i>group</i>	Interest group that gets all RPCs removed.
--------------	--

**8.77.2.50 SendAllOutgoingCommands()**

```
static void SendAllOutgoingCommands ( ) [static]
```

Can be used to immediately send the RPCs and Instantiates just called, so they are on their way to the other players.

This could be useful if you do a RPC to load a level and then load it yourself. While loading, no RPCs are sent to others, so this would delay the "load" RPC. You can send the RPC to "others", use this method, disable the message queue (by `IsMessageQueueRunning`) and then load.

**8.77.2.51 SetInterestGroups() [1/2]**

```
static void SetInterestGroups (
    byte group,
    bool enabled ) [static]
```

Enable/disable receiving events from a given Interest Group.

A client can tell the server which Interest Groups it's interested in. The server will only forward events for those Interest Groups to that client (saving bandwidth and performance).

See: <https://doc.photonengine.com/en-us/pun/v2/gameplay/interestgroups>

See: <https://doc.photonengine.com/en-us/pun/v2/demos-and-tutorials/package-demos/culling-demo>

**Parameters**

<i>group</i>	The interest group to affect.
<i>enabled</i>	Sets if receiving from group to enabled (or not).

### 8.77.2.52 SetInterestGroups() [2/2]

```
static void SetInterestGroups (
    byte[] disableGroups,
    byte[] enableGroups ) [static]
```

Enable/disable receiving on given Interest Groups (applied to PhotonViews).

A client can tell the server which Interest Groups it's interested in. The server will only forward events for those Interest Groups to that client (saving bandwidth and performance).

See: <https://doc.photonengine.com/en-us/pun/v2/gameplay/interestgroups>

See: <https://doc.photonengine.com/en-us/pun/v2/demos-and-tutorials/package-demos/culling-demo>

#### Parameters

<i>disableGroups</i>	The interest groups to disable (or null).
<i>enableGroups</i>	The interest groups to enable (or null).

### 8.77.2.53 SetLevelPrefix()

```
static void SetLevelPrefix (
    byte prefix ) [static]
```

Sets level prefix for PhotonViews instantiated later on. Don't set it if you need only one!

Important: If you don't use multiple level prefixes, simply don't set this value. The default value is optimized out of the traffic.

This won't affect existing PhotonViews (they can't be changed yet for existing PhotonViews).

Messages sent with a different level prefix will be received but not executed. This affects RPCs, Instantiates and synchronization.

Be aware that PUN never resets this value, you'll have to do so yourself.

#### Parameters

<i>prefix</i>	Max value is short.MaxValue = 255
---------------	-----------------------------------

### 8.77.2.54 SetMasterClient()

```
static bool SetMasterClient (
    Player masterClientPlayer ) [static]
```

Asks the server to assign another player as Master Client of your current room.

RPCs and RaiseEvent have the option to send messages only to the Master Client of a room. SetMasterClient affects which client gets those messages.

This method calls an operation on the server to set a new Master Client, which takes a roundtrip. In case of success, this client and the others get the new Master Client from the server.

SetMasterClient tells the server which current Master Client should be replaced with the new one. It will fail, if anything switches the Master Client moments earlier. There is no callback for this error. All clients should get the new Master Client assigned by the server anyways.

See also: [PhotonNetwork.MasterClient](#)

On v3 servers: The [ReceiverGroup.MasterClient](#) (usable in RPCs) is not affected by this (still points to lowest player.ID in room). Avoid using this enum value (and send to a specific player instead).

If the current Master Client leaves, PUN will detect a new one by "lowest player ID". Implement OnMasterClientSwitched to get a callback in this case. The PUN-selected Master Client might assign a new one.

Make sure you don't create an endless loop of Master-assigning! When selecting a custom Master Client, all clients should point to the same player, no matter who actually assigns this player.

Locally the Master Client is immediately switched, while remote clients get an event. This means the game is temporarily without Master Client like when a current Master Client leaves.

When switching the Master Client manually, keep in mind that this user might leave and not do it's work, just like any Master Client.

#### Parameters

<i>masterClientPlayer</i>	The player to become the next Master Client.
---------------------------	--

#### Returns

False when this operation couldn't be done. Must be in a room (not in OfflineMode).

### 8.77.2.55 SetPlayerCustomProperties()

```
static bool SetPlayerCustomProperties (
    Hashtable customProperties ) [static]
```

Sets this (local) player's properties and synchronizes them to the other players (don't modify them directly).

While in a room, your properties are synced with the other players. CreateRoom, JoinRoom and JoinRandomRoom will all apply your player's custom properties when you enter the room. The whole Hashtable will get sent. Minimize the traffic by setting only updated key/values.

If the Hashtable is null, the custom properties will be cleared. Custom properties are never cleared automatically, so they carry over to the next room, if you don't change them.

Don't set properties by modifying PhotonNetwork.player.customProperties!

## Parameters

<i>customProperties</i>	Only string-typed keys will be used from this hashtable. If null, custom properties are all deleted.
-------------------------	--

## Returns

False if customProperties is empty or have zero string keys. True in offline mode. True if not in a room and this is the local player (use this to cache properties to be sent when joining a room). Otherwise, returns if this operation could be sent to the server.

**8.77.2.56 SetSendingEnabled()** [1/2]

```
static void SetSendingEnabled (
    byte group,
    bool enabled ) [static]
```

Enable/disable sending on given group (applied to PhotonViews)

This does not interact with the [Photon](#) server-side. It's just a client-side setting to suppress updates, should they be sent to one of the blocked groups.

This setting is not particularly useful, as it means that updates literally never reach the server or anyone else. Use with care.

## Parameters

<i>group</i>	The interest group to affect.
<i>enabled</i>	Sets if sending to group is enabled (or not).

**8.77.2.57 SetSendingEnabled()** [2/2]

```
static void SetSendingEnabled (
    byte[] disableGroups,
    byte[] enableGroups ) [static]
```

Enable/disable sending on given groups (applied to PhotonViews)

This does not interact with the [Photon](#) server-side. It's just a client-side setting to suppress updates, should they be sent to one of the blocked groups.

This setting is not particularly useful, as it means that updates literally never reach the server or anyone else. Use with care.

## Parameters

<i>enableGroups</i>	The interest groups to enable sending on (or null).
<i>disableGroups</i>	The interest groups to disable sending on (or null).

### 8.77.2.58 WebRpc()

```
static bool WebRpc (
    string name,
    object parameters,
    bool sendAuthCookie = false ) [static]
```

This operation makes [Photon](#) call your custom web-service by name (path) with the given parameters.

This is a server-side feature which must be setup in the [Photon](#) Cloud Dashboard prior to use. <https://docs.photonengine.com/en-us/pun/v2/gameplay/web-extensions/webrpc> The Parameters will be converted into JSon format, so make sure your parameters are compatible.

See [Photon.Realtime.IWebRpcCallback.OnWebRpcResponse](#) on how to get a response.

It's important to understand that the `OperationResponse` only tells if the WebRPC could be called. The content of the response contains any values your web-service sent and the error/success code. In case the web-service failed, an error code and a debug message are usually inside the `OperationResponse`.

The class `WebRpcResponse` is a helper-class that extracts the most valuable content from the WebRPC response.

Example callback implementation:

```
public void OnWebRpcResponse(OperationResponse response)
{
    WebRpcResponse webResponse = new WebRpcResponse(operationResponse);
    if (webResponse.ReturnCode != 0) { //...
    }

    switch (webResponse.Name) { //...
    }
    // and so on
}
```

## 8.77.3 Member Data Documentation

### 8.77.3.1 ConnectMethod

```
ConnectMethod ConnectMethod = ConnectMethod.NotCalled [static]
```

Tracks, which Connect method was called last.

`ConnectToMaster` sets this to `ConnectToMaster`. `ConnectToRegion` sets this to `ConnectToRegion`. `ConnectToBestCloudServer` sets this to `ConnectToBest`. [PhotonNetwork.ConnectUsingSettings](#) will call either `ConnectToMaster`, `ConnectToRegion` or `ConnectToBest`, depending on the settings.

### 8.77.3.2 LogLevel

```
PunLogLevel LogLevel = PunLogLevel.ErrorsOnly [static]
```

Controls how verbose PUN is.

### 8.77.3.3 MAX\_VIEW\_IDS

```
readonly int MAX_VIEW_IDS = 1000 [static]
```

The maximum number of assigned PhotonViews *per player* (or scene). See the [General Documentation](#) topic "↔ Limitations" on how to raise this limitation.

### 8.77.3.4 MinimalTimeScaleToDispatchInFixedUpdate

```
float MinimalTimeScaleToDispatchInFixedUpdate = -1f [static]
```

Affects if the [PhotonHandler](#) dispatches incoming messages in LateUpdate or FixedUpdate (default).

By default the [PhotonHandler](#) component dispatches incoming messages in FixedUpdate.

When the Time.timeScale is low, FixedUpdate is called less frequently up to a point where updates may get paused. PUN can automatically dispatch messages in LateUpdate for low timeScale values (when Time.timeScale is lower than this value).

PUN will use either FixedUpdate or LateUpdate but not both (as of v2.23).

When you use this value, be aware that Instantiates and RPCs execute with a changed timing within a frame. If Instantiate is called from FixedUpdate, the physics engine seems to run for instantiated objects before the engine calls Start() on them.

By default, this value is -1f, so there is no fallback to LateUpdate.

### 8.77.3.5 NetworkingClient

```
LoadBalancingClient NetworkingClient [static]
```

The LoadBalancingClient is part of [Photon Realtime](#) and wraps up multiple servers and states for PUN.

### 8.77.3.6 ObjectsInOneUpdate

```
int ObjectsInOneUpdate = 20 [static]
```

Defines how many updated produced by OnPhotonSerialize() are batched into one message.

A low number increases overhead, a high number might lead to fragmented messages.

### 8.77.3.7 PrecisionForFloatSynchronization

```
float PrecisionForFloatSynchronization = 0.01f [static]
```

The minimum difference between floats before we send it via a [PhotonView](#)'s OnSerialize/ObservingComponent.

### 8.77.3.8 PrecisionForQuaternionSynchronization

```
float PrecisionForQuaternionSynchronization = 1.0f [static]
```

The minimum angle that a rotation needs to change before we send it via a [PhotonView](#)'s OnSerialize/ObservingComponent.

### 8.77.3.9 PrecisionForVectorSynchronization

```
float PrecisionForVectorSynchronization = 0.000099f [static]
```

The minimum difference that a Vector2 or Vector3(e.g. a transforms rotation) needs to change before we send it via a [PhotonView](#)'s OnSerialize/ObservingComponent.

Note that this is the sqrMagnitude. E.g. to send only after a 0.01 change on the Y-axis, we use  $0.01f * 0.01f = 0.0001f$ . As a remedy against float inaccuracy we use 0.000099f instead of 0.0001f.

### 8.77.3.10 PunVersion

```
const string PunVersion = "2.30" [static]
```

Version number of PUN. Used in the AppVersion, which separates your playerbase in matchmaking.

### 8.77.3.11 RunRpcCoroutines

```
bool RunRpcCoroutines = true [static]
```

If an RPC method is implemented as coroutine, it gets started, unless this value is false.

As starting coroutines causes a little memory garbage, you may want to disable this option but it is also good enough to not return IEnumerable from methods with the attribute [PunRPC](#).

### 8.77.3.12 ServerSettingsFileName

```
const string ServerSettingsFileName = "PhotonServerSettings" [static]
```

Name of the PhotonServerSettings file (used to load and by PhotonEditor to save new files).



### 8.77.3.13 UseRpcMonoBehaviourCache

```
bool UseRpcMonoBehaviourCache [static]
```

While enabled, the MonoBehaviours on which we call RPCs are cached, avoiding costly `GetComponent<MonoBehaviour>()` calls.

RPCs are called on the MonoBehaviours of a target [PhotonView](#). Those have to be found via `GetComponent`.

When set this to true, the list of MonoBehaviours gets cached in each [PhotonView](#). You can use `PhotonView.RefreshRpcMonoBehaviourCache()` to manually refresh a [PhotonView](#)'s list of MonoBehaviours on demand (when a new MonoBehaviour gets added to a networked GameObject, e.g.).

## 8.77.4 Property Documentation

### 8.77.4.1 AppVersion

```
string AppVersion [static], [get]
```

Sent to [Photon](#) Server to specify the "Virtual AppId".

Sent with the operation `Authenticate`. When using PUN, you should set the `GameVersion` or use [ConnectUsingSettings\(\)](#).

### 8.77.4.2 AuthValues

```
AuthenticationValues? AuthValues [static], [get], [set]
```

A user's authentication values used during connect.

Set these before calling `Connect` if you want custom authentication. These values set the `userId`, if and how that `userId` gets verified (server-side), etc..

If authentication fails for any values, PUN will call your implementation of `OnCustomAuthenticationFailed(string debugMessage)`. See [Photon.Realtime.IConnectionCallbacks.OnCustomAuthenticationFailed](#).

### 8.77.4.3 AutomaticallySyncScene

```
bool AutomaticallySyncScene [static], [get], [set]
```

Defines if all clients in a room should automatically load the same level as the Master Client.

When enabled, clients load the same scene that is active on the Master Client. When a client joins a room, the scene gets loaded even before the callback `OnJoinedRoom` gets called.

To synchronize the loaded level, the Master Client should use [PhotonNetwork.LoadLevel](#), which notifies the other clients before starting to load the scene. If the Master Client loads a level directly via Unity's API, PUN will notify the other players after the scene loading completed (using `SceneManager.sceneLoaded`).

Internally, a Custom Room Property is set for the loaded scene. On change, clients use `LoadLevel` if they are not in the same scene.

Note that this works only for a single active scene and that reloading the scene is not supported. The Master Client will actually reload a scene but other clients won't. To get everyone to reload, the game can send an RPC or event to trigger the loading.

#### 8.77.4.4 BestRegionSummaryInPreferences

```
string BestRegionSummaryInPreferences [static], [get], [set]
```

Used to store and access the "Best Region Summary" in the Player Preferences.

Set this value to null before you connect, to discard the previously selected Best Region for the client.

#### 8.77.4.5 CloudRegion

```
string? CloudRegion [static], [get]
```

Currently used Cloud Region (if any). As long as the client is not on a Master Server or Game Server, the region is not yet defined.

#### 8.77.4.6 CountOfPlayers

```
int CountOfPlayers [static], [get]
```

The count of players currently using this application (available on MasterServer in 5sec intervals).

#### 8.77.4.7 CountOfPlayersInRooms

```
int CountOfPlayersInRooms [static], [get]
```

Count of users currently playing your app in some room (sent every 5sec by Master Server). Use PhotonNetwork.PlayerList.Length or PhotonNetwork.CurrentRoom.PlayerCount to get the count of players in the room you're in!

#### 8.77.4.8 CountOfPlayersOnMaster

```
int CountOfPlayersOnMaster [static], [get]
```

The count of players currently looking for a room (available on MasterServer in 5sec intervals).

#### 8.77.4.9 CountOfRooms

```
int CountOfRooms [static], [get]
```

The count of rooms currently in use (available on MasterServer in 5sec intervals).

#### 8.77.4.10 CrcCheckEnabled

```
bool CrcCheckEnabled [static], [get], [set]
```

Crc checks can be useful to detect and avoid issues with broken datagrams. Can be enabled while not connected.

#### 8.77.4.11 CurrentCluster

```
string? CurrentCluster [static], [get]
```

The cluster name provided by the Name Server.

The value is provided by the OpResponse for OpAuthenticate/OpAuthenticateOnce. See [ConnectToRegion](#).

Null until set.

Note that the Name Server may assign another cluster, if the requested one is not configured or available.

#### 8.77.4.12 CurrentLobby

```
TypedLobby CurrentLobby [static], [get]
```

The lobby that will be used when PUN joins a lobby or creates a game. This is defined when joining a lobby or creating rooms

The default lobby uses an empty string as name. So when you connect or leave a room, PUN automatically gets you into a lobby again.

Check [PhotonNetwork.InLobby](#) if the client is in a lobby. (masterServerAndLobby)

#### 8.77.4.13 CurrentRoom

```
Room? CurrentRoom [static], [get]
```

Get the room we're currently in (also when in OfflineMode). Null if we aren't in any room.

LoadBalancing Client is not aware of the [Photon](#) Offline Mode, so never use [PhotonNetwork.NetworkingClient](#).↔  
CurrentRoom will be null if you are using OffLine Mode, while [PhotonNetwork.CurrentRoom](#) will be set when offlineMode is true

#### 8.77.4.14 EnableLobbyStatistics

```
bool EnableLobbyStatistics [static], [get]
```

If enabled, the client will get a list of available lobbies from the Master Server.

Set this value before the client connects to the Master Server. While connected to the Master Server, a change has no effect.

Implement [OptionalInfoCallbacks.OnLobbyStatisticsUpdate](#), to get the list of used lobbies.

The lobby statistics can be useful if your title dynamically uses lobbies, depending (e.g.) on current player activity or such. In this case, getting a list of available lobbies, their room-count and player-count can be useful info.

[ConnectUsingSettings](#) sets this to the [PhotonServerSettings](#) value.

#### 8.77.4.15 GameVersion

```
string GameVersion [static], [get], [set]
```

Version number of your game. Setting this updates the AppVersion, which separates your playerbase in matchmaking.

In PUN, the GameVersion is only one component of the [LoadBalancingClient.AppVersion](#). Setting the GameVersion will also set the [LoadBalancingClient.AppVersion](#) to: value+'\_' + [PhotonNetwork.PunVersion](#).

The AppVersion is used to split your playerbase as needed. One AppId may have various AppVersions and each is a separate set of users for matchmaking.

The AppVersion gets sent in the "Authenticate" step. This means you can set the GameVersion right after calling `ConnectUsingSettings` (e.g.) and the new value will be used on the server. Once the client is connected, authentication is done and the value won't be sent to the server anymore.

#### 8.77.4.16 InLobby

```
bool InLobby [static], [get]
```

True while this client is in a lobby.

Implement `IPunCallbacks.OnRoomListUpdate()` for a notification when the list of rooms becomes available or updated.

You are automatically leaving any lobby when you join a room! Lobbies only exist on the Master Server (whereas rooms are handled by Game Servers).

#### 8.77.4.17 InRoom

```
bool InRoom [static], [get]
```

Is true while being in a room (`NetworkClientState == ClientState.Joined`).

Aside from polling this value, game logic should implement `IMatchmakingCallbacks` in some class and react when that gets called.

Many actions can only be executed in a room, like `Instantiate` or `Leave`, etc.

A client can join a room in offline mode. In that case, don't use [LoadBalancingClient.InRoom](#), which does not cover offline mode.

#### 8.77.4.18 IsConnected

```
bool IsConnected [static], [get]
```

False until you connected to [Photon](#) initially. True immediately after `Connect`-call, in offline mode, while connected to any server and even while switching servers.

It is recommended to use the `IConnectionCallbacks` to establish a connection workflow. Also have a look at `IsConnectedAndReady`, which provides more info on when you can call operations at all.

#### 8.77.4.19 IsConnectedAndReady

```
bool IsConnectedAndReady [static], [get]
```

A refined version of connected which is true only if your connection to the server is ready to accept operations like join, leave, etc.

#### 8.77.4.20 IsMasterClient

```
bool IsMasterClient [static], [get]
```

Are we the master client?

#### 8.77.4.21 IsMessageQueueRunning

```
bool IsMessageQueueRunning [static], [get], [set]
```

Can be used to pause dispatching of incoming events (RPCs, Instantiates and anything else incoming).

While `IsMessageQueueRunning == false`, the `OnPhotonSerializeView` calls are not done and nothing is sent by a client. Also, incoming messages will be queued until you re-activate the message queue.

This can be useful if you first want to load a level, then go on receiving data of PhotonViews and RPCs. The client will go on receiving and sending acknowledgements for incoming packages and your RPCs/Events. This adds "lag" and can cause issues when the pause is longer, as all incoming messages are just queued.

#### 8.77.4.22 KeepAliveInBackground

```
float? KeepAliveInBackground [static], [get], [set]
```

Defines how many seconds PUN keeps the connection after Unity's `OnApplicationPause(true)` call. Default: 60 seconds.

It's best practice to disconnect inactive apps/connections after a while but to also allow users to take calls, etc.. We think a reasonable background timeout is 60 seconds.

To handle the timeout, implement: `OnDisconnected()`, as usual. Your application will "notice" the background disconnect when it becomes active again (running the `Update()` loop).

If you need to separate this case from others, you need to track if the app was in the background (there is no special callback by PUN).

Info: PUN is running a "fallback thread" to send ACKs to the server, even when Unity is not calling `Update()` regularly. This helps keeping the connection while loading scenes and assets and when the app is in the background.

Note: Some platforms (e.g. iOS) don't allow to keep a connection while the app is in background. In those cases, this value does not change anything, the app immediately loses connection in background.

Unity's `OnApplicationPause()` callback is broken in some exports (Android) of some Unity versions. Make sure `OnApplicationPause()` gets the callbacks you expect on the platform you target! Check `PhotonHandler.OnApplicationPause(bool pause)` to see the implementation.

#### 8.77.4.23 LevelLoadingProgress

```
float LevelLoadingProgress [static], [get]
```

Represents the scene loading progress when using [LoadLevel\(\)](#).

The value is 0 if the app never loaded a scene with [LoadLevel\(\)](#). During async scene loading, the value is between 0 and 1. Once any scene completed loading, it stays at 1 (signaling "done").

The level loading progress. Ranges from 0 to 1.

#### 8.77.4.24 LocalPlayer

```
Player LocalPlayer [static], [get]
```

This client's Player instance is always available, unless the app shuts down.

Useful (e.g.) to set the Custom Player Properties or the NickName for this client anytime. When the client joins a room, the Custom Properties and other values are synced.

#### 8.77.4.25 MasterClient

```
Player MasterClient [static], [get]
```

The Master Client of the current room or null (outside of rooms).

Can be used as "authoritative" client/player to make descisions, run AI or other.

If the current Master Client leaves the room (leave/disconnect), the server will quickly assign someone else. If the current Master Client times out (closed app, lost connection, etc), messages sent to this client are effectively lost for the others! A timeout can take 10 seconds in which no Master Client is active.

Implement the method `IPunCallbacks.OnMasterClientSwitched` to be called when the Master Client switched.

Use [PhotonNetwork.SetMasterClient](#), to switch manually to some other player / client.

With `OfflineMode == true`, this always returns the `PhotonNetwork.player`.

#### 8.77.4.26 MaxResendsBeforeDisconnect

```
int MaxResendsBeforeDisconnect [static], [get], [set]
```

Defines the number of times a reliable message can be resent before not getting an ACK for it will trigger a disconnect. Default: 5.

Less resends mean quicker disconnects, while more can lead to much more lag without helping. Min: 3. Max: 10.

#### 8.77.4.27 NetworkClientState

```
ClientState? NetworkClientState [static], [get]
```

Directly provides the network-level client state, unless in OfflineMode.

In context of PUN, you should usually use `IsConnected` or `IsConnectedAndReady`.

This is the lower level connection state. Keep in mind that PUN uses more than one server, so the client may become `Disconnected`, even though it's just switching servers.

While `OfflineMode` is true, this is `ClientState.Joined` (after create/join) or `ConnectedToMasterServer` in all other cases.

#### 8.77.4.28 NetworkStatisticsEnabled

```
bool NetworkStatisticsEnabled [static], [get], [set]
```

Enables or disables the collection of statistics about this client's traffic.

If you encounter issues with clients, the traffic stats are a good starting point to find solutions. Only with enabled stats, you can use `GetVitalStats`

#### 8.77.4.29 NickName

```
string NickName [static], [get], [set]
```

Set to synchronize the player's nickname with everyone in the room(s) you enter. This sets `PhotonNetwork.player.NickName`.

The `NickName` is just a nickname and does not have to be unique or backed up with some account.

Set the value any time (e.g. before you connect) and it will be available to everyone you play with.

Access the names of players by: `Player.NickName`.

`PhotonNetwork.PlayerListOthers` is a list of other players - each contains the `NickName` the remote player set.

#### 8.77.4.30 OfflineMode

```
bool OfflineMode [static], [get], [set]
```

Offline mode can be set to re-use your multiplayer code in singleplayer game modes. When this is on `PhotonNetwork` will not create any connections and there is near to no overhead. Mostly usefull for reusing RPC's and `PhotonNetwork.Instantiate`

#### 8.77.4.31 PacketLossByCrcCheck

```
int PacketLossByCrcCheck [static], [get]
```

If `CrcCheckEnabled`, this counts the incoming packages that don't have a valid CRC checksum and got rejected.

#### 8.77.4.32 PhotonServerSettings

```
ServerSettings PhotonServerSettings [static], [get]
```

Serialized server settings, written by the Setup Wizard for use in ConnectUsingSettings.

#### 8.77.4.33 PhotonViewCollection

```
NonAllocDictionary<int, PhotonView>.ValueIterator PhotonViewCollection [static], [get]
```

Returns a new iterable collection of current photon views.

You can iterate over all PhotonViews in a simple foreach loop. To use this in a while-loop, assign the new iterator to a variable and then call MoveNext on that.

#### 8.77.4.34 PhotonViews

```
PhotonView [] PhotonViews [static], [get]
```

Gets the photon views.

This is an expensive operation as it returns a copy of the internal list.

The photon views.

#### 8.77.4.35 PlayerList

```
Player [] PlayerList [static], [get]
```

A sorted copy of the players-list of the current room. This is using Linq, so better cache this value. Update when players join / leave.

#### 8.77.4.36 PlayerListOthers

```
Player [] PlayerListOthers [static], [get]
```

A sorted copy of the players-list of the current room, excluding this client. This is using Linq, so better cache this value. Update when players join / leave.



#### 8.77.4.37 PrefabPool

```
IPunPrefabPool PrefabPool [static], [get], [set]
```

An Object Pool can be used to keep and reuse instantiated object instances. Replaces Unity's default Instantiate and Destroy methods.

Defaults to the [DefaultPool](#) type. To use a GameObject pool, implement [IPunPrefabPool](#) and assign it here. Prefabs are identified by name.

#### 8.77.4.38 QuickResends

```
int QuickResends [static], [get], [set]
```

In case of network loss, reliable messages can be repeated quickly up to 3 times.

When reliable messages get lost more than once, subsequent repeats are delayed a bit to allow the network to recover.

With this option, the repeats 2 and 3 can be sped up. This can help avoid timeouts but also it increases the speed in which gaps are closed.

When you set this, increase [PhotonNetwork.MaxResendsBeforeDisconnect](#) to 6 or 7.

#### 8.77.4.39 ResentReliableCommands

```
int ResentReliableCommands [static], [get]
```

Count of commands that got repeated (due to local repeat-timing before an ACK was received).

If this value increases a lot, there is a good chance that a timeout disconnect will happen due to bad conditions.

#### 8.77.4.40 SendRate

```
int SendRate [static], [get], [set]
```

Defines how many times per second the [PhotonHandler](#) should send data, if any is queued. Default: 30.

This value defines how often PUN will call the low level PhotonPeer to put queued outgoing messages into a datagram to be sent. This is implemented in the [PhotonHandler](#) component, which integrates PUN into the Unity game loop. The [PhotonHandler.MaxDatagrams](#) value defines how many datagrams can be sent in one iteration.

This value does not affect how often updates are written by PhotonViews. That is controlled by the [SerializationRate](#). To avoid send-delays for [PhotonView](#) updates, PUN will also send data at the end of frames that wrote data in [OnPhotonSerializeView](#), so sending may actually be more frequent than the [SendRate](#).

Messages queued due to RPCs and RaiseEvent, will be sent with at least [SendRate](#) frequency. They are included, when [OnPhotonSerialize](#) wrote updates and triggers early sending.

Setting this value does not adjust the [SerializationRate](#) anymore (as of PUN 2.24).

Sending less often will aggregate messages in datagrams, which avoids overhead on the network. It is also important to not push too many datagrams per frame. Three to five seem to be the sweet spot.

Keep your target platform in mind: mobile networks are usually slower. WiFi is slower with more variance and bursts of loss.

A low framerate (as in Update calls) will affect sending of messages.

#### 8.77.4.41 **SerializationRate**

```
int SerializationRate [static], [get], [set]
```

Defines how many times per second `OnPhotonSerialize` should be called on `PhotonViews` for controlled objects.

This value defines how often PUN will call `OnPhotonSerialize` on controlled network objects. This is implemented in the [PhotonHandler](#) component, which integrates PUN into the Unity game loop.

The updates written in `OnPhotonSerialize` will be queued temporarily and sent in the next `LateUpdate`, so a high `SerializationRate` also causes more sends. The idea is to keep the delay short during which written updates are queued.

Calling RPCs will not trigger a send.

A low framerate will affect how frequent updates are written and how "on time" they are.

A lower rate takes up less performance but the receiving side needs to interpolate longer times between updates.

#### 8.77.4.42 **Server**

```
ServerConnection?? Server [static], [get]
```

The server (type) this client is currently connected or connecting to.

[Photon](#) uses 3 different roles of servers: Name Server, Master Server and Game Server.

#### 8.77.4.43 **ServerAddress**

```
string? ServerAddress [static], [get]
```

Currently used server address (no matter if master or game server).

#### 8.77.4.44 **ServerPortOverrides**

```
PhotonPortDefinition? ServerPortOverrides [static], [get], [set]
```

Defines overrides for server ports. Used per server-type if  $> 0$ . Important: If you change the transport protocol, adjust the overrides, too.

[LoadBalancingClient.ServerPortOverrides](#)

#### 8.77.4.45 **ServerTimestamp**

```
int ServerTimestamp [static], [get]
```

The current server's millisecond timestamp.

This can be useful to sync actions and events on all clients in one room. The timestamp is based on the server's `Environment.TickCount`.

It will overflow from a positive to a negative value every so often, so be careful to use only time-differences to check the Time delta when things happen.

This is the basis for [PhotonNetwork.Time](#).

#### 8.77.4.46 Time

```
double Time [static], [get]
```

[Photon](#) network time, synched with the server.

v1.55

This time value depends on the server's Environment.TickCount. It is different per server but inside a Room, all clients should have the same value (Rooms are on one server only).

This is not a DateTime!

Use this value with care:

It can start with any positive value.

It will "wrap around" from 4294967.295 to 0!

#### 8.77.4.47 UseAlternativeUdpPorts

```
bool UseAlternativeUdpPorts [static], [get], [set]
```

Replaced by ServerPortOverrides.

## 8.78 PhotonPing Class Reference

Abstract implementation of [PhotonPing](#), ase for pinging servers to find the "Best Region".

Inherits IDisposable.

Inherited by [PingMono](#).

### Public Member Functions

- virtual bool **StartPing** (string ip)
- virtual bool **Done** ()
- virtual void **Dispose** ()

### Public Attributes

- string **DebugString** = ""
- bool **Successful**

#### 8.78.1 Detailed Description

Abstract implementation of [PhotonPing](#), ase for pinging servers to find the "Best Region".

## 8.79 PhotonPortDefinition Struct Reference

Container for port definitions.

### Public Attributes

- ushort [NameServerPort](#)  
*Typical ports: UDP: 5058 or 27000, TCP: 4533, WSS: 19093 or 443.*
- ushort [MasterServerPort](#)  
*Typical ports: UDP: 5056 or 27002, TCP: 4530, WSS: 19090 or 443.*
- ushort [GameServerPort](#)  
*Typical ports: UDP: 5055 or 27001, TCP: 4531, WSS: 19091 or 443.*

### Static Public Attributes

- static readonly [PhotonPortDefinition](#) **AlternativeUdpPorts** = new [PhotonPortDefinition](#)() { [NameServerPort](#) = 27000, [MasterServerPort](#) = 27001, [GameServerPort](#) = 27002 }

### 8.79.1 Detailed Description

Container for port definitions.

### 8.79.2 Member Data Documentation

#### 8.79.2.1 GameServerPort

```
ushort GameServerPort
```

Typical ports: UDP: 5055 or 27001, TCP: 4531, WSS: 19091 or 443.

#### 8.79.2.2 MasterServerPort

```
ushort MasterServerPort
```

Typical ports: UDP: 5056 or 27002, TCP: 4530, WSS: 19090 or 443.

#### 8.79.2.3 NameServerPort

```
ushort NameServerPort
```

Typical ports: UDP: 5058 or 27000, TCP: 4533, WSS: 19093 or 443.

## 8.80 PhotonRigidbody2DView Class Reference

Inherits [MonoBehaviourPun](#), and [IPunObservable](#).

### Public Member Functions

- void **Awake** ()
- void **FixedUpdate** ()
- void **OnPhotonSerializeView** ([PhotonStream](#) stream, [PhotonMessageInfo](#) info)

*Called by PUN several times per second, so that your script can write and read synchronization data for the [PhotonView](#).*

### Public Attributes

- bool **m\_SynchronizeVelocity** = true
- bool **m\_SynchronizeAngularVelocity** = false
- bool **m\_TeleportEnabled** = false
- float **m\_TeleportIfDistanceGreaterThan** = 3.0f

### Additional Inherited Members

#### 8.80.1 Member Function Documentation

##### 8.80.1.1 OnPhotonSerializeView()

```
void OnPhotonSerializeView (
    PhotonStream stream,
    PhotonMessageInfo info )
```

Called by PUN several times per second, so that your script can write and read synchronization data for the [PhotonView](#).

This method will be called in scripts that are assigned as Observed component of a [PhotonView](#).

[PhotonNetwork.SerializationRate](#) affects how often this method is called.

[PhotonNetwork.SendRate](#) affects how often packages are sent by this client.

Implementing this method, you can customize which data a [PhotonView](#) regularly synchronizes. Your code defines what is being sent (content) and how your data is used by receiving clients.

Unlike other callbacks, *OnPhotonSerializeView* only gets called when it is assigned to a [PhotonView](#) as PhotonView.observed script.

To make use of this method, the [PhotonStream](#) is essential. It will be in "writing" mode" on the client that controls a PhotonView (PhotonStream.IsWriting == true) and in "reading mode" on the remote clients that just receive that the controlling client sends.

If you skip writing any value into the stream, PUN will skip the update. Used carefully, this can conserve bandwidth and messages (which have a limit per room/second).

Note that OnPhotonSerializeView is not called on remote clients when the sender does not send any update. This can't be used as "x-times per second Update()".

Implements [IPunObservable](#).

## 8.81 PhotonRigidbodyView Class Reference

Inherits [MonoBehaviourPun](#), and [IPunObservable](#).

### Public Member Functions

- void **Awake** ()
- void **FixedUpdate** ()
- void **OnPhotonSerializeView** ([PhotonStream](#) stream, [PhotonMessageInfo](#) info)

*Called by PUN several times per second, so that your script can write and read synchronization data for the [PhotonView](#).*

### Public Attributes

- bool **m\_SynchronizeVelocity** = true
- bool **m\_SynchronizeAngularVelocity** = false
- bool **m\_TeleportEnabled** = false
- float **m\_TeleportIfDistanceGreaterThan** = 3.0f

### Additional Inherited Members

#### 8.81.1 Member Function Documentation

##### 8.81.1.1 OnPhotonSerializeView()

```
void OnPhotonSerializeView (
    PhotonStream stream,
    PhotonMessageInfo info )
```

Called by PUN several times per second, so that your script can write and read synchronization data for the [PhotonView](#).

This method will be called in scripts that are assigned as Observed component of a [PhotonView](#).

[PhotonNetwork.SerializationRate](#) affects how often this method is called.

[PhotonNetwork.SendRate](#) affects how often packages are sent by this client.

Implementing this method, you can customize which data a [PhotonView](#) regularly synchronizes. Your code defines what is being sent (content) and how your data is used by receiving clients.

Unlike other callbacks, *OnPhotonSerializeView only gets called when it is assigned to a [PhotonView](#) as PhotonView.observed script.*

To make use of this method, the [PhotonStream](#) is essential. It will be in "writing" mode" on the client that controls a PhotonView (PhotonStream.IsWriting == true) and in "reading mode" on the remote clients that just receive that the controlling client sends.

If you skip writing any value into the stream, PUN will skip the update. Used carefully, this can conserve bandwidth and messages (which have a limit per room/second).

Note that OnPhotonSerializeView is not called on remote clients when the sender does not send any update. This can't be used as "x-times per second Update()".

Implements [IPunObservable](#).

## 8.82 PhotonStatsGui Class Reference

Basic GUI to show traffic and health statistics of the connection to [Photon](#), toggled by shift+tab.

Inherits [MonoBehaviour](#).

### Public Member Functions

- void **Start** ()
- void **Update** ()  
*Checks for shift+tab input combination (to toggle statsOn).*
- void **OnGUI** ()
- void **TrafficStatsWindow** (int windowID)

### Public Attributes

- bool **statsWindowOn** = true  
*Shows or hides GUI (does not affect if stats are collected).*
- bool **statsOn** = true  
*Option to turn collecting stats on or off (used in [Update\(\)](#)).*
- bool **healthStatsVisible**  
*Shows additional "health" values of connection.*
- bool **trafficStatsOn**  
*Shows additional "lower level" traffic stats.*
- bool **buttonsOn**  
*Show buttons to control stats and reset them.*
- Rect **statsRect** = new Rect(0, 100, 200, 50)  
*Positioning rect for window.*
- int **WindowId** = 100  
*Unity GUI Window ID (must be unique or will cause issues).*

### 8.82.1 Detailed Description

Basic GUI to show traffic and health statistics of the connection to [Photon](#), toggled by shift+tab.

The shown health values can help identify problems with connection losses or performance. Example: If the time delta between two consecutive `SendOutgoingCommands` calls is a second or more, chances rise for a disconnect being caused by this (because acknowledgements to the server need to be sent in due time).

### 8.82.2 Member Function Documentation

#### 8.82.2.1 Update()

```
void Update ( )
```

Checks for shift+tab input combination (to toggle statsOn).

### 8.82.3 Member Data Documentation

#### 8.82.3.1 buttonsOn

```
bool buttonsOn
```

Show buttons to control stats and reset them.

#### 8.82.3.2 healthStatsVisible

```
bool healthStatsVisible
```

Shows additional "health" values of connection.

#### 8.82.3.3 statsOn

```
bool statsOn = true
```

Option to turn collecting stats on or off (used in [Update\(\)](#)).

#### 8.82.3.4 statsRect

```
Rect statsRect = new Rect(0, 100, 200, 50)
```

Positioning rect for window.

#### 8.82.3.5 statsWindowOn

```
bool statsWindowOn = true
```

Shows or hides GUI (does not affect if stats are collected).



### 8.82.3.6 trafficStatsOn

```
bool trafficStatsOn
```

Shows additional "lower level" traffic stats.

### 8.82.3.7 WindowId

```
int WindowId = 100
```

Unity GUI Window ID (must be unique or will cause issues).

## 8.83 PhotonStream Class Reference

This container is used in `OnPhotonSerializeView()` to either provide incoming data of a [PhotonView](#) or for you to provide it.

### Public Member Functions

- [PhotonStream](#) (bool write, object[] incomingData)  
*Creates a stream and initializes it. Used by PUN internally.*
- void **SetReadStream** (object[] incomingData, int pos=0)
- object [ReceiveNext](#) ()  
*Read next piece of data from the stream when IsReading is true.*
- object [PeekNext](#) ()  
*Read next piece of data from the stream without advancing the "current" item.*
- void [SendNext](#) (object obj)  
*Add another piece of data to send it when IsWriting is true.*
- bool **CopyToListAndClear** (List< object > target)
- object[] [ToArray](#) ()  
*Turns the stream into a new object[].*
- void [Serialize](#) (ref bool myBool)  
*Will read or write the value, depending on the stream's IsWriting value.*
- void [Serialize](#) (ref int myInt)  
*Will read or write the value, depending on the stream's IsWriting value.*
- void [Serialize](#) (ref string value)  
*Will read or write the value, depending on the stream's IsWriting value.*
- void [Serialize](#) (ref char value)  
*Will read or write the value, depending on the stream's IsWriting value.*
- void [Serialize](#) (ref short value)  
*Will read or write the value, depending on the stream's IsWriting value.*
- void [Serialize](#) (ref float obj)  
*Will read or write the value, depending on the stream's IsWriting value.*
- void [Serialize](#) (ref [Player](#) obj)  
*Will read or write the value, depending on the stream's IsWriting value.*
- void [Serialize](#) (ref Vector3 obj)  
*Will read or write the value, depending on the stream's IsWriting value.*
- void [Serialize](#) (ref Vector2 obj)  
*Will read or write the value, depending on the stream's IsWriting value.*
- void [Serialize](#) (ref Quaternion obj)  
*Will read or write the value, depending on the stream's IsWriting value.*

## Properties

- bool `IsWriting` [get]  
*If true, this client should add data to the stream to send it.*
- bool `IsReading` [get]  
*If true, this client should read data send by another client.*
- int? `Count` [get]  
*Count of items in the stream.*

### 8.83.1 Detailed Description

This container is used in `OnPhotonSerializeView()` to either provide incoming data of a `PhotonView` or for you to provide it.

The `IsWriting` property will be true if this client is the "owner" of the `PhotonView` (and thus the `GameObject`). Add data to the stream and it's sent via the server to the other players in a room. On the receiving side, `IsWriting` is false and the data should be read.

Send as few data as possible to keep connection quality up. An empty `PhotonStream` will not be sent.

Use either `Serialize()` for reading and writing or `SendNext()` and `ReceiveNext()`. The latter two are just explicit read and write methods but do about the same work as `Serialize()`. It's a matter of preference which methods you use.

### 8.83.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

#### 8.83.2.1 `PhotonStream()`

```
PhotonStream (
    bool write,
    object[] incomingData )
```

Creates a stream and initializes it. Used by PUN internally.

### 8.83.3 Member Function Documentation

#### 8.83.3.1 `PeekNext()`

```
object PeekNext ( )
```

Read next piece of data from the stream without advancing the "current" item.

### 8.83.3.2 ReceiveNext()

```
object ReceiveNext ( )
```

Read next piece of data from the stream when IsReading is true.

### 8.83.3.3 SendNext()

```
void SendNext (
    object obj )
```

Add another piece of data to send it when IsWriting is true.

### 8.83.3.4 Serialize() [1/10]

```
void Serialize (
    ref bool myBool )
```

Will read or write the value, depending on the stream's IsWriting value.

### 8.83.3.5 Serialize() [2/10]

```
void Serialize (
    ref char value )
```

Will read or write the value, depending on the stream's IsWriting value.

### 8.83.3.6 Serialize() [3/10]

```
void Serialize (
    ref float obj )
```

Will read or write the value, depending on the stream's IsWriting value.

### 8.83.3.7 Serialize() [4/10]

```
void Serialize (
    ref int myInt )
```

Will read or write the value, depending on the stream's IsWriting value.

**8.83.3.8 Serialize()** [5/10]

```
void Serialize (
    ref Player obj )
```

Will read or write the value, depending on the stream's IsWriting value.

**8.83.3.9 Serialize()** [6/10]

```
void Serialize (
    ref Quaternion obj )
```

Will read or write the value, depending on the stream's IsWriting value.

**8.83.3.10 Serialize()** [7/10]

```
void Serialize (
    ref short value )
```

Will read or write the value, depending on the stream's IsWriting value.

**8.83.3.11 Serialize()** [8/10]

```
void Serialize (
    ref string value )
```

Will read or write the value, depending on the stream's IsWriting value.

**8.83.3.12 Serialize()** [9/10]

```
void Serialize (
    ref Vector2 obj )
```

Will read or write the value, depending on the stream's IsWriting value.

**8.83.3.13 Serialize()** [10/10]

```
void Serialize (
    ref Vector3 obj )
```

Will read or write the value, depending on the stream's IsWriting value.

#### 8.83.3.14 ToArray()

```
object [] ToArray ( )
```

Turns the stream into a new object[].

### 8.83.4 Property Documentation

#### 8.83.4.1 Count

```
int? Count [get]
```

Count of items in the stream.

#### 8.83.4.2 IsReading

```
bool IsReading [get]
```

If true, this client should read data send by another client.

#### 8.83.4.3 IsWriting

```
bool IsWriting [get]
```

If true, this client should add data to the stream to send it.

## 8.84 PhotonStreamQueue Class Reference

The [PhotonStreamQueue](#) helps you poll object states at higher frequencies than what [PhotonNetwork.SendRate](#) dictates and then sends all those states at once when [Serialize\(\)](#) is called. On the receiving end you can call [Deserialize\(\)](#) and then the stream will roll out the received object states in the same order and timeStep they were recorded in.

## Public Member Functions

- [PhotonStreamQueue](#) (int sampleRate)  
*Initializes a new instance of the [PhotonStreamQueue](#) class.*
- void [Reset](#) ()  
*Resets the [PhotonStreamQueue](#). You need to do this whenever the amount of objects you are observing changes*
- void [SendNext](#) (object obj)  
*Adds the next object to the queue. This works just like [PhotonStream.SendNext](#)*
- bool [HasQueuedObjects](#) ()  
*Determines whether the queue has stored any objects*
- object [ReceiveNext](#) ()  
*Receives the next object from the queue. This works just like [PhotonStream.ReceiveNext](#)*
- void [Serialize](#) ([PhotonStream](#) stream)  
*Serializes the specified stream. Call this in your OnPhotonSerializeView method to send the whole recorded stream.*
- void [Deserialize](#) ([PhotonStream](#) stream)  
*Deserializes the specified stream. Call this in your OnPhotonSerializeView method to receive the whole recorded stream.*

### 8.84.1 Detailed Description

The [PhotonStreamQueue](#) helps you poll object states at higher frequencies than what [PhotonNetwork.SendRate](#) dictates and then sends all those states at once when [Serialize\(\)](#) is called. On the receiving end you can call [Deserialize\(\)](#) and then the stream will roll out the received object states in the same order and timeStep they were recorded in.

### 8.84.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

#### 8.84.2.1 PhotonStreamQueue()

```
PhotonStreamQueue (
    int sampleRate )
```

Initializes a new instance of the [PhotonStreamQueue](#) class.

##### Parameters

<i>sampleRate</i>	How many times per second should the object states be sampled
-------------------	---

### 8.84.3 Member Function Documentation

### 8.84.3.1 Deserialize()

```
void Deserialize (
    PhotonStream stream )
```

Deserializes the specified stream. Call this in your OnPhotonSerializeView method to receive the whole recorded stream.

#### Parameters

<i>stream</i>	The <a href="#">PhotonStream</a> you receive as a parameter in OnPhotonSerializeView
---------------	--

### 8.84.3.2 HasQueuedObjects()

```
bool HasQueuedObjects ( )
```

Determines whether the queue has stored any objects

### 8.84.3.3 ReceiveNext()

```
object ReceiveNext ( )
```

Receives the next object from the queue. This works just like [PhotonStream.ReceiveNext](#)

#### Returns

### 8.84.3.4 Reset()

```
void Reset ( )
```

Resets the [PhotonStreamQueue](#). You need to do this whenever the amount of objects you are observing changes

### 8.84.3.5 SendNext()

```
void SendNext (
    object obj )
```

Adds the next object to the queue. This works just like [PhotonStream.SendNext](#)

## Parameters

<i>obj</i>	The object you want to add to the queue
------------	---

**8.84.3.6 Serialize()**

```
void Serialize (
    PhotonStream stream )
```

Serializes the specified stream. Call this in your OnPhotonSerializeView method to send the whole recorded stream.

## Parameters

<i>stream</i>	The <a href="#">PhotonStream</a> you receive as a parameter in OnPhotonSerializeView
---------------	--

**8.85 PhotonTeam Class Reference****Public Member Functions**

- override string **Tostring** ()

**Public Attributes**

- string **Name**
- byte **Code**

**8.86 PhotonTeamExtensions Class Reference**

Extension methods for the Player class that make use of [PhotonTeamsManager](#).

**Static Public Member Functions**

- static [PhotonTeam](#) **GetPhotonTeam** (this [Player](#) player)  
*Gets the team the player is currently joined to. Null if none.*
- static bool **JoinTeam** (this [Player](#) player, [PhotonTeam](#) team)  
*Join a team.*
- static bool **JoinTeam** (this [Player](#) player, byte teamCode)  
*Join a team using team code.*
- static bool **JoinTeam** (this [Player](#) player, string teamName)  
*Join a team using team name.*
- static bool **SwitchTeam** (this [Player](#) player, [PhotonTeam](#) team)  
*Switch that player's team to the one you assign.*



- static bool [SwitchTeam](#) (this [Player](#) player, byte teamCode)  
*Switch the player's team using a team code.*
- static bool [SwitchTeam](#) (this [Player](#) player, string teamName)  
*Switch the player's team using a team name.*
- static bool [LeaveCurrentTeam](#) (this [Player](#) player)  
*Leave the current team if any.*
- static bool [TryGetTeamMates](#) (this [Player](#) player, out [Player](#)[] teamMates)  
*Try to get the team mates.*

### 8.86.1 Detailed Description

Extension methods for the [Player](#) class that make use of [PhotonTeamsManager](#).

### 8.86.2 Member Function Documentation

#### 8.86.2.1 GetPhotonTeam()

```
static PhotonTeam GetPhotonTeam (  
    this Player player ) [static]
```

Gets the team the player is currently joined to. Null if none.

##### Returns

The team the player is currently joined to. Null if none.

#### 8.86.2.2 JoinTeam() [1/3]

```
static bool JoinTeam (  
    this Player player,  
    byte teamCode ) [static]
```

Join a team using team code.

##### Parameters

<i>player</i>	The player who will join the team.
<i>teamCode</i>	The code fo the team to be joined.

##### Returns

### 8.86.2.3 JoinTeam() [2/3]

```
static bool JoinTeam (  
    this Player player,  
    PhotonTeam team ) [static]
```

Join a team.

#### Parameters

<i>player</i>	The player who will join a team.
<i>team</i>	The team to be joined.

#### Returns

### 8.86.2.4 JoinTeam() [3/3]

```
static bool JoinTeam (  
    this Player player,  
    string teamName ) [static]
```

Join a team using team name.

#### Parameters

<i>player</i>	The player who will join the team.
<i>teamName</i>	The name of the team to be joined.

#### Returns

### 8.86.2.5 LeaveCurrentTeam()

```
static bool LeaveCurrentTeam (  
    this Player player ) [static]
```

Leave the current team if any.

## Parameters

<i>player</i>	
---------------	--

## Returns

If the leaving team request is queued to be sent to the server or done in case offline or not joined to a room yet.

**8.86.2.6 SwitchTeam() [1/3]**

```
static bool SwitchTeam (  
    this Player player,  
    byte teamCode ) [static]
```

Switch the player's team using a team code.

Internally checks if this player is in that team already or not.

## Parameters

<i>player</i>	The player that will switch teams.
<i>teamCode</i>	The code of the team to switch to.

## Returns

If the team switch request is queued to be sent to the server or done in case offline or not joined to a room yet.

**8.86.2.7 SwitchTeam() [2/3]**

```
static bool SwitchTeam (  
    this Player player,  
    PhotonTeam team ) [static]
```

Switch that player's team to the one you assign.

Internally checks if this player is in that team already or not. Only team switches are actually sent.

## Parameters

<i>player</i>	
<i>team</i>	

### 8.86.2.8 SwitchTeam() [3/3]

```
static bool SwitchTeam (  
    this Player player,  
    string teamName ) [static]
```

Switch the player's team using a team name.

Internally checks if this player is in that team already or not.

#### Parameters

<i>player</i>	The player that will switch teams.
<i>teamName</i>	The name of the team to switch to.

#### Returns

If the team switch request is queued to be sent to the server or done in case offline or not joined to a room yet.

### 8.86.2.9 TryGetTeamMates()

```
static bool TryGetTeamMates (  
    this Player player,  
    out Player[] teamMates ) [static]
```

Try to get the team mates.

#### Parameters

<i>player</i>	The player to get the team mates of.
<i>teamMates</i>	The team mates array to fill.

#### Returns

If successful or not.

## 8.87 PhotonTeamsManager Class Reference

Implements teams in a room/game with help of player properties. Access them by [Player.GetTeam](#) extension.

Inherits [MonoBehaviour](#), [IMatchmakingCallbacks](#), and [IInRoomCallbacks](#).

### Public Member Functions

- bool [TryGetTeamByCode](#) (byte code, out [PhotonTeam](#) team)

- Find a *PhotonTeam* using a team code.
- bool **TryGetTeamByName** (string teamName, out *PhotonTeam* team)
  - Find a *PhotonTeam* using a team name.
- *PhotonTeam*[] **GetAvailableTeams** ()
  - Gets all teams available.
- bool **TryGetTeamMembers** (byte code, out *Player*[] members)
  - Gets all players joined to a team using a team code.
- bool **TryGetTeamMembers** (string teamName, out *Player*[] members)
  - Gets all players joined to a team using a team name.
- bool **TryGetTeamMembers** (*PhotonTeam* team, out *Player*[] members)
  - Gets all players joined to a team.
- bool **TryGetTeamMatesOfPlayer** (*Player* player, out *Player*[] teamMates)
  - Gets all team mates of a player.
- int **GetTeamMembersCount** (byte code)
  - Gets the number of players in a team by team code.
- int **GetTeamMembersCount** (string name)
  - Gets the number of players in a team by team name.
- int **GetTeamMembersCount** (*PhotonTeam* team)
  - Gets the number of players in a team.

## Static Public Attributes

- const string **TeamPlayerProp** = "\_pt"
  - Defines the player custom property name to use for team affinity of "this" player.

## Properties

- static *PhotonTeamsManager* **Instance** [get]

## Events

- static Action< *Player*, *PhotonTeam* > **PlayerJoinedTeam**
- static Action< *Player*, *PhotonTeam* > **PlayerLeftTeam**

### 8.87.1 Detailed Description

Implements teams in a room/game with help of player properties. Access them by *Player*.GetTeam extension.

Teams are defined by enum *Team*. Change this to get more / different teams. There are no rules when / if you can join a team. You could add this in *JoinTeam* or something.

### 8.87.2 Member Function Documentation

### 8.87.2.1 GetAvailableTeams()

```
PhotonTeam [] GetAvailableTeams ( )
```

Gets all teams available.

#### Returns

Returns all teams available.

### 8.87.2.2 GetTeamMembersCount() [1/3]

```
int GetTeamMembersCount (
    byte code )
```

Gets the number of players in a team by team code.

#### Parameters

<i>code</i>	Unique code of the team
-------------	-------------------------

#### Returns

Number of players joined to the team.

### 8.87.2.3 GetTeamMembersCount() [2/3]

```
int GetTeamMembersCount (
    PhotonTeam team )
```

Gets the number of players in a team.

#### Parameters

<i>team</i>	The team you want to know the size of
-------------	---------------------------------------

#### Returns

Number of players joined to the team.

#### 8.87.2.4 GetTeamMembersCount() [3/3]

```
int GetTeamMembersCount (
    string name )
```

Gets the number of players in a team by team name.

##### Parameters

<i>name</i>	Unique name of the team
-------------	-------------------------

##### Returns

Number of players joined to the team.

#### 8.87.2.5 TryGetTeamByCode()

```
bool TryGetTeamByCode (
    byte code,
    out PhotonTeam team )
```

Find a [PhotonTeam](#) using a team code.

##### Parameters

<i>code</i>	The team code.
<i>team</i>	The team to be assigned if found.

##### Returns

If successful or not.

#### 8.87.2.6 TryGetTeamByName()

```
bool TryGetTeamByName (
    string teamName,
    out PhotonTeam team )
```

Find a [PhotonTeam](#) using a team name.

##### Parameters

<i>teamName</i>	The team name.
<i>team</i>	The team to be assigned if found.

**Returns**

If successful or not.

**8.87.2.7 TryGetTeamMatesOfPlayer()**

```
bool TryGetTeamMatesOfPlayer (
    Player player,
    out Player[] teamMates )
```

Gets all team mates of a player.

**Parameters**

<i>player</i>	The player whose team mates will be searched.
<i>teamMates</i>	The array of players to be filled.

**Returns**

If successful or not.

**8.87.2.8 TryGetTeamMembers() [1/3]**

```
bool TryGetTeamMembers (
    byte code,
    out Player[] members )
```

Gets all players joined to a team using a team code.

**Parameters**

<i>code</i>	The code of the team.
<i>members</i>	The array of players to be filled.

**Returns**

If successful or not.

**8.87.2.9 TryGetTeamMembers() [2/3]**

```
bool TryGetTeamMembers (
    PhotonTeam team,
    out Player[] members )
```

Gets all players joined to a team.



## Parameters

<i>team</i>	The team which will be used to find players.
<i>members</i>	The array of players to be filled.

## Returns

If successful or not.

**8.87.2.10 TryGetTeamMembers()** [3/3]

```
bool TryGetTeamMembers (
    string teamName,
    out Player[] members )
```

Gets all players joined to a team using a team name.

## Parameters

<i>teamName</i>	The name of the team.
<i>members</i>	The array of players to be filled.

## Returns

If successful or not.

**8.87.3 Member Data Documentation****8.87.3.1 TeamPlayerProp**

```
const string TeamPlayerProp = "_pt" [static]
```

Defines the player custom property name to use for team affinity of "this" player.

**8.88 PhotonTransformView Class Reference**

Inherits [MonoBehaviourPun](#), and [IPunObservable](#).

## Public Member Functions

- void **Awake** ()
- void **Update** ()
- void **OnPhotonSerializeView** ([PhotonStream](#) stream, [PhotonMessageInfo](#) info)

*Called by PUN several times per second, so that your script can write and read synchronization data for the [PhotonView](#).*

## Public Attributes

- bool **m\_SynchronizePosition** = true
- bool **m\_SynchronizeRotation** = true
- bool **m\_SynchronizeScale** = false
- bool **m\_UseLocal**

## Additional Inherited Members

### 8.88.1 Member Function Documentation

#### 8.88.1.1 OnPhotonSerializeView()

```
void OnPhotonSerializeView (
    PhotonStream stream,
    PhotonMessageInfo info )
```

Called by PUN several times per second, so that your script can write and read synchronization data for the [PhotonView](#).

This method will be called in scripts that are assigned as Observed component of a [PhotonView](#). [PhotonNetwork.SerializationRate](#) affects how often this method is called. [PhotonNetwork.SendRate](#) affects how often packages are sent by this client.

Implementing this method, you can customize which data a [PhotonView](#) regularly synchronizes. Your code defines what is being sent (content) and how your data is used by receiving clients.

Unlike other callbacks, *OnPhotonSerializeView* only gets called when it is assigned to a [PhotonView](#) as Photon↔View.observed script.

To make use of this method, the [PhotonStream](#) is essential. It will be in "writing" mode" on the client that controls a PhotonView (PhotonStream.IsWriting == true) and in "reading mode" on the remote clients that just receive that the controlling client sends.

If you skip writing any value into the stream, PUN will skip the update. Used carefully, this can conserve bandwidth and messages (which have a limit per room/second).

Note that OnPhotonSerializeView is not called on remote clients when the sender does not send any update. This can't be used as "x-times per second Update()".

Implements [IPunObservable](#).

## 8.89 PhotonTransformViewClassic Class Reference

This class helps you to synchronize position, rotation and scale of a GameObject. It also gives you many different options to make the synchronized values appear smooth, even when the data is only send a couple of times per second. Simply add the component to your GameObject and make sure that the [PhotonTransformViewClassic](#) is added to the list of observed components

Inherits [MonoBehaviourPun](#), and [IPunObservable](#).

### Public Member Functions

- void [SetSynchronizedValues](#) (Vector3 speed, float turnSpeed)

*These values are synchronized to the remote objects if the interpolation mode or the extrapolation mode SynchronizeValues is used. Your movement script should pass on the current speed (in units/second) and turning speed (in angles/second) so the remote object can use them to predict the objects movement.*

- void [OnPhotonSerializeView](#) ([PhotonStream](#) stream, [PhotonMessageInfo](#) info)

*Called by PUN several times per second, so that your script can write and read synchronization data for the [PhotonView](#).*

### Public Attributes

- [PhotonTransformViewPositionModel](#) **m\_PositionModel** = new [PhotonTransformViewPositionModel](#)()
- [PhotonTransformViewRotationModel](#) **m\_RotationModel** = new [PhotonTransformViewRotationModel](#)()
- [PhotonTransformViewScaleModel](#) **m\_ScaleModel** = new [PhotonTransformViewScaleModel](#)()

### Additional Inherited Members

#### 8.89.1 Detailed Description

This class helps you to synchronize position, rotation and scale of a GameObject. It also gives you many different options to make the synchronized values appear smooth, even when the data is only send a couple of times per second. Simply add the component to your GameObject and make sure that the [PhotonTransformViewClassic](#) is added to the list of observed components

#### 8.89.2 Member Function Documentation

### 8.89.2.1 OnPhotonSerializeView()

```
void OnPhotonSerializeView (
    PhotonStream stream,
    PhotonMessageInfo info )
```

Called by PUN several times per second, so that your script can write and read synchronization data for the [PhotonView](#).

This method will be called in scripts that are assigned as Observed component of a [PhotonView](#).

[PhotonNetwork.SerializationRate](#) affects how often this method is called.

[PhotonNetwork.SendRate](#) affects how often packages are sent by this client.

Implementing this method, you can customize which data a [PhotonView](#) regularly synchronizes. Your code defines what is being sent (content) and how your data is used by receiving clients.

Unlike other callbacks, *OnPhotonSerializeView* only gets called when it is assigned to a [PhotonView](#) as PhotonView.observed script.

To make use of this method, the [PhotonStream](#) is essential. It will be in "writing" mode" on the client that controls a PhotonView (PhotonStream.IsWriting == true) and in "reading mode" on the remote clients that just receive that the controlling client sends.

If you skip writing any value into the stream, PUN will skip the update. Used carefully, this can conserve bandwidth and messages (which have a limit per room/second).

Note that OnPhotonSerializeView is not called on remote clients when the sender does not send any update. This can't be used as "x-times per second Update()".

Implements [IPunObservable](#).

### 8.89.2.2 SetSynchronizedValues()

```
void SetSynchronizedValues (
    Vector3 speed,
    float turnSpeed )
```

These values are synchronized to the remote objects if the interpolation mode or the extrapolation mode SynchronizeValues is used. Your movement script should pass on the current speed (in units/second) and turning speed (in angles/second) so the remote object can use them to predict the objects movement.

#### Parameters

<i>speed</i>	The current movement vector of the object in units/second.
<i>turnSpeed</i>	The current turn speed of the object in angles/second.

## 8.90 PhotonTransformViewPositionControl Class Reference

### Public Member Functions

- **PhotonTransformViewPositionControl** ([PhotonTransformViewPositionModel](#) model)
- void **SetSynchronizedValues** (Vector3 speed, float turnSpeed)  
*These values are synchronized to the remote objects if the interpolation mode or the extrapolation mode SynchronizeValues is used. Your movement script should pass on the current speed (in units/second) and turning speed (in angles/second) so the remote object can use them to predict the objects movement.*
- Vector3 **UpdatePosition** (Vector3 currentPosition)  
*Calculates the new position based on the values setup in the inspector*
- Vector3 **GetNetworkPosition** ()  
*Gets the last position that was received through the network*
- Vector3 **GetExtrapolatedPositionOffset** ()  
*Calculates an estimated position based on the last synchronized position, the time when the last position was received and the movement speed of the object*
- void **OnPhotonSerializeView** (Vector3 currentPosition, [PhotonStream](#) stream, [PhotonMessageInfo](#) info)

### 8.90.1 Member Function Documentation

#### 8.90.1.1 GetExtrapolatedPositionOffset()

```
Vector3 GetExtrapolatedPositionOffset ( )
```

Calculates an estimated position based on the last synchronized position, the time when the last position was received and the movement speed of the object

##### Returns

Estimated position of the remote object

#### 8.90.1.2 GetNetworkPosition()

```
Vector3 GetNetworkPosition ( )
```

Gets the last position that was received through the network

##### Returns

#### 8.90.1.3 SetSynchronizedValues()

```
void SetSynchronizedValues (
    Vector3 speed,
    float turnSpeed )
```

These values are synchronized to the remote objects if the interpolation mode or the extrapolation mode SynchronizeValues is used. Your movement script should pass on the current speed (in units/second) and turning speed (in angles/second) so the remote object can use them to predict the objects movement.

## Parameters

<i>speed</i>	The current movement vector of the object in units/second.
<i>turnSpeed</i>	The current turn speed of the object in angles/second.

**8.90.1.4 UpdatePosition()**

```
Vector3 UpdatePosition (
    Vector3 currentPosition )
```

Calculates the new position based on the values setup in the inspector

## Parameters

<i>currentPosition</i>	The current position.
------------------------	-----------------------

## Returns

The new position.

**8.91 PhotonTransformViewPositionModel Class Reference****Public Types**

- enum **InterpolateOptions**
- enum **ExtrapolateOptions**

**Public Attributes**

- bool **SynchronizeEnabled**
- bool **TeleportEnabled** = true
- float **TeleportIfDistanceGreaterThan** = 3f
- InterpolateOptions **InterpolateOption** = InterpolateOptions.EstimatedSpeed
- float **InterpolateMoveTowardsSpeed** = 1f
- float **InterpolateLerpSpeed** = 1f
- ExtrapolateOptions **ExtrapolateOption** = ExtrapolateOptions.Disabled
- float **ExtrapolateSpeed** = 1f
- bool **ExtrapolateIncludingRoundTripTime** = true
- int **ExtrapolateNumberOfStoredPositions** = 1

**8.92 PhotonTransformViewRotationControl Class Reference****Public Member Functions**

- **PhotonTransformViewRotationControl** ([PhotonTransformViewRotationModel](#) model)
- Quaternion **GetNetworkRotation** ()  
*Gets the last rotation that was received through the network*
- Quaternion **GetRotation** (Quaternion currentRotation)
- void **OnPhotonSerializeView** (Quaternion currentRotation, [PhotonStream](#) stream, [PhotonMessageInfo](#) info)

### 8.92.1 Member Function Documentation

#### 8.92.1.1 GetNetworkRotation()

Quaternion GetNetworkRotation ( )

Gets the last rotation that was received through the network

Returns

## 8.93 PhotonTransformViewRotationModel Class Reference

### Public Types

- enum **InterpolateOptions**

### Public Attributes

- bool **SynchronizeEnabled**
- InterpolateOptions **InterpolateOption** = InterpolateOptions.RotateTowards
- float **InterpolateRotateTowardsSpeed** = 180
- float **InterpolateLerpSpeed** = 5

## 8.94 PhotonTransformViewScaleControl Class Reference

### Public Member Functions

- **PhotonTransformViewScaleControl** ([PhotonTransformViewScaleModel](#) model)
- Vector3 **GetNetworkScale** ()  
*Gets the last scale that was received through the network*
- Vector3 **GetScale** (Vector3 currentScale)
- void **OnPhotonSerializeView** (Vector3 currentScale, [PhotonStream](#) stream, [PhotonMessageInfo](#) info)

### 8.94.1 Member Function Documentation

#### 8.94.1.1 GetNetworkScale()

```
Vector3 GetNetworkScale ( )
```

Gets the last scale that was received through the network

Returns

### 8.95 PhotonTransformViewScaleModel Class Reference

#### Public Types

- enum **InterpolateOptions**

#### Public Attributes

- bool **SynchronizeEnabled**
- InterpolateOptions **InterpolateOption** = InterpolateOptions.Disabled
- float **InterpolateMoveTowardsSpeed** = 1f
- float **InterpolateLerpSpeed**

### 8.96 PhotonView Class Reference

A [PhotonView](#) identifies an object across the network (viewID) and configures how the controlling client updates remote instances.

Inherits MonoBehaviour.

#### Public Types

- enum **ObservableSearch**



## Public Member Functions

- void **OnPreNetDestroy** (PhotonView rootView)
- void **RequestOwnership** ()
 

*Depending on the PhotonView's OwnershipTransfer setting, any client can request to become owner of the PhotonView.*
- void **TransferOwnership** (Player newOwner)
 

*Transfers the ownership of this PhotonView (and GameObject) to another player.*
- void **TransferOwnership** (int newOwnerId)
 

*Transfers the ownership of this PhotonView (and GameObject) to another player.*
- void **FindObservables** (bool force=false)
- void **SerializeView** (PhotonStream stream, PhotonMessageInfo info)
- void **DeserializeView** (PhotonStream stream, PhotonMessageInfo info)
- void **RefreshRpcMonoBehaviourCache** ()
 

*Can be used to refresh the list of MonoBehaviours on this GameObject while PhotonNetwork.UseRpcMonoBehaviourCache is true.*
- void **RPC** (string methodName, RpcTarget target, params object[] parameters)
 

*Call a RPC method of this GameObject on remote clients of this room (or on all, including this client).*
- void **RpcSecure** (string methodName, RpcTarget target, bool encrypt, params object[] parameters)
 

*Call a RPC method of this GameObject on remote clients of this room (or on all, including this client).*
- void **RPC** (string methodName, Player targetPlayer, params object[] parameters)
 

*Call a RPC method of this GameObject on remote clients of this room (or on all, including this client).*
- void **RpcSecure** (string methodName, Player targetPlayer, bool encrypt, params object[] parameters)
 

*Call a RPC method of this GameObject on remote clients of this room (or on all, including this client).*
- void **AddCallbackTarget** (IPhotonViewCallback obj)
 

*Add object to all applicable callback interfaces. Object must implement at least one IOnPhotonViewCallback derived interface.*
- void **RemoveCallbackTarget** (IPhotonViewCallback obj)
 

*Remove object from all applicable callback interfaces. Object must implement at least one IOnPhotonViewCallback derived interface.*
- void **AddCallback< T >** (IPhotonViewCallback obj)
 

*Add object to this PhotonView's callback. T is the IOnPhotonViewCallback derived interface you want added to its associated callback list. Supplying IOnPhotonViewCallback (the interface base class) as T will add ALL implemented IOnPhotonViewCallback Interfaces found on the object.*
- void **RemoveCallback< T >** (IPhotonViewCallback obj)
 

*Remove object from this PhotonView's callback list for T. T is the IOnPhotonViewCallback derived interface you want removed from its associated callback list. Supplying IOnPhotonViewCallback (the interface base class) as T will remove ALL implemented IOnPhotonViewCallback Interfaces found on the object.*
- override string **ToString** ()

## Static Public Member Functions

- static PhotonView **Get** (Component component)
- static PhotonView **Get** (GameObject gameObj)
- static PhotonView **Find** (int viewID)
 

*Finds the PhotonView Component with a viewID in the scene*

## Public Attributes

- byte **Group** = 0
- int **prefixField** = -1
- ViewSynchronization **Synchronization** = ViewSynchronization.UnreliableOnChange
- [OwnershipOption](#) **OwnershipTransfer** = [OwnershipOption.Fixed](#)  
*Defines if ownership of this [PhotonView](#) is fixed, can be requested or simply taken.*
- ObservableSearch **observableSearch** = ObservableSearch.Manual  
*Default to manual so existing PVs in projects default to same as before. Reset() changes this to AutoAll for new implementations.*
- List< Component > **ObservedComponents**
- int **sceneViewId** = 0  
*This field is the Scene ViewID (0 if not used). loaded with the scene, used in Awake().*
- int **InstantiationId**
- bool **isRuntimeInstantiated**

## Properties

- int **Prefix** [get, set]
- object[] **InstantiationData** [get, set]  
*This is the InstantiationData that was passed when calling PhotonNetwork.Instantiate\* (if that was used to spawn this prefab)*
- bool **IsSceneView** [get]
- bool **IsRoomView** [get]  
*True if the [PhotonView](#) was loaded with the scene (game object) or instantiated with InstantiateRoomObject.*
- bool **IsOwnerActive** [get]
- bool **IsMine** [get]  
*True if the [PhotonView](#) is "mine" and can be controlled by this client.*
- bool **AmController** [get]
- [Player](#) **Controller** [get]
- int **CreatorActorNr** [get]
- bool **AmOwner** [get]
- [Player](#) **Owner** [get]  
*The owner of a [PhotonView](#) is the creator of an object by default Ownership can be transferred and the owner may not be in the room anymore. Objects in the scene don't have an owner.*
- int? **OwnerActorNr** [get, set]
- int?? **ControllerActorNr** [get, set]
- int **ViewID** [get, set]  
*The ID of the [PhotonView](#). Identifies it in a networked game (per room).*

### 8.96.1 Detailed Description

A [PhotonView](#) identifies an object across the network (viewID) and configures how the controlling client updates remote instances.

### 8.96.2 Member Function Documentation

### 8.96.2.1 AddCallback< T >()

```
void AddCallback< T > (
    IPhotonViewCallback obj )
```

Add object to this [PhotonView](#)'s callback. T is the IOnPhotonViewCallback derived interface you want added to its associated callback list. Supplying IOnPhotonViewCallback (the interface base class) as T will add ALL implemented IOnPhotonViewCallback Interfaces found on the object.

#### Type Constraints

**T : class**

**T : IPhotonViewCallback**

### 8.96.2.2 AddCallbackTarget()

```
void AddCallbackTarget (
    IPhotonViewCallback obj )
```

Add object to all applicable callback interfaces. Object must implement at least one IOnPhotonViewCallback derived interface.

#### Parameters

<i>obj</i>	An object that implements OnPhotonView callback interface(s).
------------	---

### 8.96.2.3 Find()

```
static PhotonView Find (
    int viewID ) [static]
```

Finds the [PhotonView](#) Component with a viewID in the scene

#### Parameters

<i>viewID</i>	
---------------	--

#### Returns

The [PhotonView](#) with ViewID. Returns null if none found

### 8.96.2.4 RefreshRpcMonoBehaviourCache()

```
void RefreshRpcMonoBehaviourCache ( )
```

Can be used to refresh the list of MonoBehaviours on this GameObject while [PhotonNetwork.UseRpcMonoBehaviourCache](#) is true.

Set [PhotonNetwork.UseRpcMonoBehaviourCache](#) to true to enable the caching. Uses this.GetComponent<MonoBehaviour>() to get a list of MonoBehaviours to call RPCs on (potentially).

While [PhotonNetwork.UseRpcMonoBehaviourCache](#) is false, this method has no effect, because the list is refreshed when a RPC gets called.

### 8.96.2.5 RemoveCallback< T >()

```
void RemoveCallback< T > (
    IPhotonViewCallback obj )
```

Remove object from this [PhotonView](#)'s callback list for T. T is the IOnPhotonViewCallback derived interface you want removed from its associated callback list. Supplying IOnPhotonViewCallback (the interface base class) as T will remove ALL implemented IOnPhotonViewCallback Interfaces found on the object.

#### Type Constraints

***T : class***

***T : IPhotonViewCallback***

### 8.96.2.6 RemoveCallbackTarget()

```
void RemoveCallbackTarget (
    IPhotonViewCallback obj )
```

Remove object from all applicable callback interfaces. Object must implement at least one IOnPhotonViewCallback derived interface.

#### Parameters

<i>obj</i>	An object that implements OnPhotonView callback interface(s).
------------	---

### 8.96.2.7 RequestOwnership()

```
void RequestOwnership ( )
```

Depending on the [PhotonView](#)'s OwnershipTransfer setting, any client can request to become owner of the [PhotonView](#).

Requesting ownership can give you control over a [PhotonView](#), if the OwnershipTransfer setting allows that. The current owner might have to implement `IPunCallbacks.OnOwnershipRequest` to react to the ownership request.

The owner/controller of a [PhotonView](#) is also the client which sends position updates of the `GameObject`.

### 8.96.2.8 RPC() [1/2]

```
void RPC (
    string methodName,
    Player targetPlayer,
    params object[] parameters )
```

Call a RPC method of this `GameObject` on remote clients of this room (or on all, including this client).

Remote Procedure Calls are an essential tool in making multiplayer games with PUN. It enables you to make every client in a room call a specific method.

This method allows you to make an RPC calls on a specific player's client. Of course, calls are affected by this client's lag and that of remote clients.

Each call automatically is routed to the same [PhotonView](#) (and `GameObject`) that was used on the originating client.

See: Remote Procedure Calls.

#### Parameters

<i>methodName</i>	The name of a fitting method that was has the RPC attribute.
<i>targetPlayer</i>	The group of targets and the way the RPC gets sent.
<i>parameters</i>	The parameters that the RPC method has (must fit this call!).

### 8.96.2.9 RPC() [2/2]

```
void RPC (
    string methodName,
    RpcTarget target,
    params object[] parameters )
```

Call a RPC method of this `GameObject` on remote clients of this room (or on all, including this client).

Remote Procedure Calls are an essential tool in making multiplayer games with PUN. It enables you to make every client in a room call a specific method.

RPC calls can target "All" or the "Others". Usually, the target "All" gets executed locally immediately after sending the RPC. The "\*ViaServer" options send the RPC to the server and execute it on this client when it's sent back. Of course, calls are affected by this client's lag and that of remote clients.

Each call automatically is routed to the same [PhotonView](#) (and `GameObject`) that was used on the originating client.

See: Remote Procedure Calls.

## Parameters

<i>methodName</i>	The name of a fitting method that was has the RPC attribute.
<i>target</i>	The group of targets and the way the RPC gets sent.
<i>parameters</i>	The parameters that the RPC method has (must fit this call!).

**8.96.2.10 RpcSecure() [1/2]**

```
void RpcSecure (
    string methodName,
    Player targetPlayer,
    bool encrypt,
    params object[] parameters )
```

Call a RPC method of this GameObject on remote clients of this room (or on all, including this client).

Remote Procedure Calls are an essential tool in making multiplayer games with PUN. It enables you to make every client in a room call a specific method.

This method allows you to make an RPC calls on a specific player's client. Of course, calls are affected by this client's lag and that of remote clients.

Each call automatically is routed to the same [PhotonView](#) (and GameObject) that was used on the originating client.

See: Remote Procedure Calls.

param name="methodName">The name of a fitting method that was has the RPC attribute.

param name="targetPlayer">The group of targets and the way the RPC gets sent.

param name="encrypt">

param name="parameters">The parameters that the RPC method has (must fit this call!).

**8.96.2.11 RpcSecure() [2/2]**

```
void RpcSecure (
    string methodName,
    RpcTarget target,
    bool encrypt,
    params object[] parameters )
```

Call a RPC method of this GameObject on remote clients of this room (or on all, including this client).

Remote Procedure Calls are an essential tool in making multiplayer games with PUN. It enables you to make every client in a room call a specific method.

RPC calls can target "All" or the "Others". Usually, the target "All" gets executed locally immediately after sending the RPC. The "\*ViaServer" options send the RPC to the server and execute it on this client when it's sent back. Of course, calls are affected by this client's lag and that of remote clients.

Each call automatically is routed to the same [PhotonView](#) (and GameObject) that was used on the originating client.

See: Remote Procedure Calls.

param name="methodName">The name of a fitting method that was has the RPC attribute.

param name="target">The group of targets and the way the RPC gets sent.

param name="encrypt">

param name="parameters">The parameters that the RPC method has (must fit this call!).

### 8.96.2.12 TransferOwnership() [1/2]

```
void TransferOwnership (
    int newOwnerId )
```

Transfers the ownership of this [PhotonView](#) (and GameObject) to another player.

The owner/controller of a [PhotonView](#) is also the client which sends position updates of the GameObject.

### 8.96.2.13 TransferOwnership() [2/2]

```
void TransferOwnership (
    Player newOwner )
```

Transfers the ownership of this [PhotonView](#) (and GameObject) to another player.

The owner/controller of a [PhotonView](#) is also the client which sends position updates of the GameObject.

## 8.96.3 Member Data Documentation

### 8.96.3.1 OwnershipTransfer

```
OwnershipOption OwnershipTransfer = OwnershipOption.Fixed
```

Defines if ownership of this [PhotonView](#) is fixed, can be requested or simply taken.

Note that you can't edit this value at runtime. The options are described in enum [OwnershipOption](#). The current owner has to implement [IPunCallbacks.OnOwnershipRequest](#) to react to the ownership request.

## 8.96.4 Property Documentation

### 8.96.4.1 InstantiationData

```
object [] InstantiationData [get], [set]
```

This is the [InstantiationData](#) that was passed when calling [PhotonNetwork.Instantiate\\*](#) (if that was used to spawn this prefab)

#### 8.96.4.2 IsMine

```
bool IsMine [get]
```

True if the [PhotonView](#) is "mine" and can be controlled by this client.

PUN has an ownership concept that defines who can control and destroy each [PhotonView](#). True in case the controller matches the local Player. True if this is a scene photonview (null owner and ownerId == 0) on the Master client.

#### 8.96.4.3 IsRoomView

```
bool IsRoomView [get]
```

True if the [PhotonView](#) was loaded with the scene (game object) or instantiated with InstantiateRoomObject.

Room objects are not owned by a particular player but belong to the scene. Thus they don't get destroyed when their creator leaves the game and the current Master Client can control them (whoever that is). The ownerId is 0 (player IDs are 1 and up).

#### 8.96.4.4 Owner

```
Player Owner [get]
```

The owner of a [PhotonView](#) is the creator of an object by default Ownership can be transferred and the owner may not be in the room anymore. Objects in the scene don't have an owner.

The owner/controller of a [PhotonView](#) is also the client which sends position updates of the GameObject.

Ownership can be transferred to another player with [PhotonView.TransferOwnership](#) or any player can request ownership by calling the [PhotonView](#)'s RequestOwnership method. The current owner has to implement IPun↔Callbacks.OnOwnershipRequest to react to the ownership request.

#### 8.96.4.5 ViewID

```
int ViewID [get], [set]
```

The ID of the [PhotonView](#). Identifies it in a networked game (per room).

See: Network Instantiation

## 8.97 PingMono Class Reference

Uses C# Socket class from System.Net.Sockets (as Unity usually does).

Inherits [PhotonPing](#).



## Public Member Functions

- override bool [StartPing](#) (string ip)  
*Sends a "Photon Ping" to a server.*
- override bool **Done** ()
- override void **Dispose** ()

## Additional Inherited Members

### 8.97.1 Detailed Description

Uses C# Socket class from System.Net.Sockets (as Unity usually does).

Incompatible with Windows 8 Store/Phone API.

### 8.97.2 Member Function Documentation

#### 8.97.2.1 StartPing()

```
override bool StartPing (  
    string ip ) [virtual]
```

Sends a "Photon Ping" to a server.

#### Parameters

<i>ip</i>	Address in IPv4 or IPv6 format. An address containing a '.' will be interpreted as IPv4.
-----------	--

#### Returns

True if the [Photon](#) Ping could be sent.

Reimplemented from [PhotonPing](#).

## 8.98 Player Class Reference

Summarizes a "player" within a room, identified (in that room) by ID (or "actorNumber").

## Public Member Functions

- [Player Get](#) (int id)  
*Get a [Player](#) by ActorNumber (Player.ID).*

- [Player GetNext](#) ()  
*Gets this [Player](#)'s next [Player](#), as sorted by ActorNumber (Player.ID). Wraps around.*
- [Player GetNextFor](#) ([Player](#) currentPlayer)  
*Gets a [Player](#)'s next [Player](#), as sorted by ActorNumber (Player.ID). Wraps around.*
- [Player GetNextFor](#) (int currentPlayerId)  
*Gets a [Player](#)'s next [Player](#), as sorted by ActorNumber (Player.ID). Wraps around.*
- override string [ToString](#) ()  
*Brief summary string of the [Player](#): ActorNumber and NickName*
- string [ToStringFull](#) ()  
*String summary of the [Player](#): player.ID, name and all custom properties of this user.*
- override bool [Equals](#) (object p)  
*If players are equal (by GetHashCode, which returns this.ID).*
- override int [GetHashCode](#) ()  
*Accompanies Equals, using the ID (actorNumber) as GetHashCode to return.*
- bool [SetCustomProperties](#) (Hashtable propertiesToSet, Hashtable expectedValues=null, [WebFlags](#) web↔ Flags=null)  
*Updates and synchronizes this [Player](#)'s Custom Properties. Optionally, expectedProperties can be provided as condition.*

## Public Attributes

- readonly bool [IsLocal](#)  
*Only one player is controlled by each client. Others are not local.*
- object [TagObject](#)  
*Can be used to store a reference that's useful to know "by player".*

## Properties

- int [ActorNumber](#) [get]  
*Identifier of this player in current room. Also known as: actorNumber or actorNumber. It's -1 outside of rooms.*
- bool [HasRejoined](#) [get, set]
- string [NickName](#) [get, set]  
*Non-unique nickname of this player. Synced automatically in a room.*
- string [UserId](#) [get, set]  
*UserId of the player, available when the room got created with [RoomOptions.PublishUserId](#) = true.*
- bool [IsMasterClient](#) [get]  
*True if this player is the Master Client of the current room.*
- bool [IsInactive](#) [get, set]  
*If this player is active in the room (and getting events which are currently being sent).*
- Hashtable [CustomProperties](#) [get, set]  
*Read-only cache for custom properties of player. Set via [Player.SetCustomProperties](#).*

### 8.98.1 Detailed Description

Summarizes a "player" within a room, identified (in that room) by ID (or "actorNumber").

Each player has a actorNumber, valid for that room. It's -1 until assigned by server (and client logic).

## 8.98.2 Member Function Documentation

### 8.98.2.1 Equals()

```
override bool Equals (
    object p )
```

If players are equal (by GetHashCode, which returns this.ID).

### 8.98.2.2 Get()

```
Player Get (
    int id )
```

Get a [Player](#) by ActorNumber (Player.ID).

#### Parameters

<i>id</i>	ActorNumber of the a player in this room.
-----------	---

#### Returns

[Player](#) or null.

### 8.98.2.3 GetHashCode()

```
override int GetHashCode ( )
```

Accompanies Equals, using the ID (actorNumber) as GetHashCode to return.

### 8.98.2.4 GetNext()

```
Player GetNext ( )
```

Gets this [Player](#)'s next [Player](#), as sorted by ActorNumber (Player.ID). Wraps around.

#### Returns

[Player](#) or null.

### 8.98.2.5 GetNextFor() [1/2]

```
Player GetNextFor (
    int currentPlayerId )
```

Gets a [Player](#)'s next [Player](#), as sorted by ActorNumber (Player.ID). Wraps around.

Useful when you pass something to the next player. For example: passing the turn to the next player.

#### Parameters

<i>current← PlayerId</i>	The ActorNumber (Player.ID) for which the next is being needed.
------------------------------	---

#### Returns

[Player](#) or null.

### 8.98.2.6 GetNextFor() [2/2]

```
Player GetNextFor (
    Player currentPlayer )
```

Gets a [Player](#)'s next [Player](#), as sorted by ActorNumber (Player.ID). Wraps around.

Useful when you pass something to the next player. For example: passing the turn to the next player.

#### Parameters

<i>currentPlayer</i>	The <a href="#">Player</a> for which the next is being needed.
----------------------	--

#### Returns

[Player](#) or null.

### 8.98.2.7 SetCustomProperties()

```
bool SetCustomProperties (
    Hashtable propertiesToSet,
    Hashtable expectedValues = null,
    WebFlags webFlags = null )
```

Updates and synchronizes this [Player](#)'s Custom Properties. Optionally, expectedProperties can be provided as condition.

Custom Properties are a set of string keys and arbitrary values which is synchronized for the players in a [Room](#). They are available when the client enters the room, as they are in the response of OpJoin and OpCreate.

Custom Properties either relate to the (current) [Room](#) or a [Player](#) (in that [Room](#)).

Both classes locally cache the current key/values and make them available as property: CustomProperties. This is provided only to read them. You must use the method SetCustomProperties to set/modify them.

Any client can set any Custom Properties anytime (when in a room). It's up to the game logic to organize how they are best used.

You should call SetCustomProperties only with key/values that are new or changed. This reduces traffic and performance.

Unless you define some expectedProperties, setting key/values is always permitted. In this case, the property-setting client will not receive the new values from the server but instead update its local cache in SetCustomProperties.

If you define expectedProperties, the server will skip updates if the server property-cache does not contain all expectedProperties with the same values. In this case, the property-setting client will get an update from the server and update it's cached key/values at about the same time as everyone else.

The benefit of using expectedProperties can be only one client successfully sets a key from one known value to another. As example: Store who owns an item in a Custom Property "ownedBy". It's 0 initially. When multiple players reach the item, they all attempt to change "ownedBy" from 0 to their actorNumber. If you use expectedProperties {"ownedBy", 0} as condition, the first player to take the item will have it (and the others fail to set the ownership).

Properties get saved with the game state for Turnbased games (which use IsPersistent = true).

#### Parameters

<i>propertiesToSet</i>	Hashtable of Custom Properties to be set.
<i>expectedValues</i>	If non-null, these are the property-values the server will check as condition for this update.
<i>webFlags</i>	Defines if this SetCustomProperties-operation gets forwarded to your WebHooks. Client must be in room.

#### Returns

False if propertiesToSet is null or empty or have zero string keys. True in offline mode even if expectedProperties or webFlags are used. If not in a room, returns true if local player and expectedValues and webFlags are null. (Use this to cache properties to be sent when joining a room). Otherwise, returns if this operation could be sent to the server.

#### 8.98.2.8 ToString()

```
override string ToString ( )
```

Brief summary string of the [Player](#): ActorNumber and NickName

### 8.98.2.9 ToStringFull()

```
string ToStringFull ( )
```

String summary of the [Player](#): player.ID, name and all custom properties of this user.

Use with care and not every frame! Converts the customProperties to a String on every single call.

## 8.98.3 Member Data Documentation

### 8.98.3.1 IsLocal

```
readonly bool IsLocal
```

Only one player is controlled by each client. Others are not local.

### 8.98.3.2 TagObject

```
object TagObject
```

Can be used to store a reference that's useful to know "by player".

Example: Set a player's character as Tag by assigning the GameObject on Instantiate.

## 8.98.4 Property Documentation

### 8.98.4.1 ActorNumber

```
int ActorNumber [get]
```

Identifier of this player in current room. Also known as: actorNumber or actorNumber. It's -1 outside of rooms.

The ID is assigned per room and only valid in that context. It will change even on leave and re-join. IDs are never re-used per room.

### 8.98.4.2 CustomProperties

```
Hashtable CustomProperties [get], [set]
```

Read-only cache for custom properties of player. Set via [Player.SetCustomProperties](#).

Don't modify the content of this Hashtable. Use SetCustomProperties and the properties of this class to modify values. When you use those, the client will sync values with the server.

[SetCustomProperties](#)

#### 8.98.4.3 IsInactive

```
bool IsInactive [get], [set]
```

If this player is active in the room (and getting events which are currently being sent).

Inactive players keep their spot in a room but otherwise behave as if offline (no matter what their actual connection status is). The room needs a `PlayerTTL != 0`. If a player is inactive for longer than `PlayerTTL`, the server will remove this player from the room. For a client "rejoining" a room, is the same as joining it: It gets properties, cached events and then the live events.

#### 8.98.4.4 IsMasterClient

```
bool IsMasterClient [get]
```

True if this player is the Master Client of the current room.

#### 8.98.4.5 NickName

```
string NickName [get], [set]
```

Non-unique nickname of this player. Synced automatically in a room.

A player might change his own playername in a room (it's only a property). Setting this value updates the server and other players (using an operation).

#### 8.98.4.6 UserId

```
string UserId [get], [set]
```

UserId of the player, available when the room got created with `RoomOptions.PublishUserId = true`.

Useful for `LoadBalancingClient.OpFindFriends` and blocking slots in a room for expected players (e.g. in `LoadBalancingClient.OpCreateRoom`).

## 8.99 PlayerNumbering Class Reference

Implements consistent numbering in a room/game with help of room properties. Access them by `Player.GetPlayer↔Number()` extension.

Inherits `MonoBehaviourPunCallbacks`.

## Public Member Functions

- delegate void [PlayerNumberingChanged](#) ()  
*OnPlayerNumberingChanged delegate. Use*
- void **Awake** ()
- override void [OnJoinedRoom](#) ()  
*Called when the LoadBalancingClient entered a room, no matter if this client created it or simply joined.*
- override void [OnLeftRoom](#) ()  
*Called when the local user/client left a room, so the game's logic can clean up it's internal state.*
- override void [OnPlayerEnteredRoom](#) ([Player](#) newPlayer)  
*Called when a remote player entered the room. This Player is already added to the playerlist.*
- override void [OnPlayerLeftRoom](#) ([Player](#) otherPlayer)  
*Called when a remote player left the room or became inactive. Check otherPlayer.IsInactive.*
- override void [OnPlayerPropertiesUpdate](#) ([Player](#) targetPlayer, Hashtable changedProps)  
*Called when custom player-properties are changed. Player and the changed properties are passed as object[].*
- void [RefreshData](#) ()  
*Internal call Refresh the cached data and call the OnPlayerNumberingChanged delegate.*

## Public Attributes

- bool [dontDestroyOnLoad](#) = false  
*dont destroy on load flag for this Component's GameObject to survive Level Loading.*

## Static Public Attributes

- static [PlayerNumbering](#) instance  
*The instance. EntryPoint to query about Room Indexing.*
- static [Player](#)[] **SortedPlayers**
- const string [RoomPlayerIndexedProp](#) = "pNr"  
*Defines the room custom property name to use for room player indexing tracking.*

## Events

- static [PlayerNumberingChanged](#) [OnPlayerNumberingChanged](#)  
*Called everytime the room Indexing was updated. Use this for discrete updates. Always better than brute force calls every frame.*

## Additional Inherited Members

### 8.99.1 Detailed Description

Implements consistent numbering in a room/game with help of room properties. Access them by [Player.GetPlayer↔Number\(\)](#) extension.

indexing ranges from 0 to the maximum number of Players. indexing remains for the player while in room. If a Player is numbered 2 and player numbered 1 leaves, numbered 1 become vacant and will assigned to the future player joining (the first available vacant number is assigned when joining)



## 8.99.2 Member Function Documentation

### 8.99.2.1 OnJoinedRoom()

```
override void OnJoinedRoom ( ) [virtual]
```

Called when the LoadBalancingClient entered a room, no matter if this client created it or simply joined.

When this is called, you can access the existing players in [Room.Players](#), their custom properties and [Room.CustomProperties](#).

In this callback, you could create player objects. For example in Unity, instantiate a prefab for the player.

If you want a match to be started "actively", enable the user to signal "ready" (using [OpRaiseEvent](#) or a Custom Property).

Reimplemented from [MonoBehaviourPunCallbacks](#).

### 8.99.2.2 OnLeftRoom()

```
override void OnLeftRoom ( ) [virtual]
```

Called when the local user/client left a room, so the game's logic can clean up it's internal state.

When leaving a room, the LoadBalancingClient will disconnect the Game Server and connect to the Master Server. This wraps up multiple internal actions.

Wait for the callback [OnConnectedToMaster](#), before you use lobbies and join or create rooms.

Reimplemented from [MonoBehaviourPunCallbacks](#).

### 8.99.2.3 OnPlayerEnteredRoom()

```
override void OnPlayerEnteredRoom (
    Player newPlayer ) [virtual]
```

Called when a remote player entered the room. This Player is already added to the playerlist.

If your game starts with a certain number of players, this callback can be useful to check the [Room.playerCount](#) and find out if you can start.

Reimplemented from [MonoBehaviourPunCallbacks](#).

#### 8.99.2.4 OnPlayerLeftRoom()

```
override void OnPlayerLeftRoom (
    Player otherPlayer ) [virtual]
```

Called when a remote player left the room or became inactive. Check `otherPlayer.IsInactive`.

If another player leaves the room or if the server detects a lost connection, this callback will be used to notify your game logic.

Depending on the room's setup, players may become inactive, which means they may return and retake their spot in the room. In such cases, the Player stays in the [Room.Players](#) dictionary.

If the player is not just inactive, it gets removed from the [Room.Players](#) dictionary, before the callback is called.

Reimplemented from [MonoBehaviourPunCallbacks](#).

#### 8.99.2.5 OnPlayerPropertiesUpdate()

```
override void OnPlayerPropertiesUpdate (
    Player targetPlayer,
    Hashtable changedProps ) [virtual]
```

Called when custom player-properties are changed. Player and the changed properties are passed as `object[]`.

Changing properties must be done by [Player.SetCustomProperties](#), which causes this callback locally, too.

##### Parameters

<i>targetPlayer</i>	Contains Player that changed.
<i>changedProps</i>	Contains the properties that changed.

Reimplemented from [MonoBehaviourPunCallbacks](#).

#### 8.99.2.6 PlayerNumberingChanged()

```
delegate void PlayerNumberingChanged ( )
```

`OnPlayerNumberingChanged` delegate. Use

#### 8.99.2.7 RefreshData()

```
void RefreshData ( )
```

Internal call Refresh the cached data and call the `OnPlayerNumberingChanged` delegate.

### 8.99.3 Member Data Documentation

#### 8.99.3.1 dontDestroyOnLoad

```
bool dontDestroyOnLoad = false
```

dont destroy on load flag for this Component's GameObject to survive Level Loading.

#### 8.99.3.2 instance

```
PlayerNumbering instance [static]
```

The instance. EntryPoint to query about Room Indexing.

#### 8.99.3.3 RoomPlayerIndexedProp

```
const string RoomPlayerIndexedProp = "pNr" [static]
```

Defines the room custom property name to use for room player indexing tracking.

### 8.99.4 Event Documentation

#### 8.99.4.1 OnPlayerNumberingChanged

```
PlayerNumberingChanged OnPlayerNumberingChanged [static]
```

Called everytime the room Indexing was updated. Use this for discrete updates. Always better than brute force calls every frame.

## 8.100 PlayerNumberingExtensions Class Reference

Extension used for PlayerRoomIndexing and Player class.

## Static Public Member Functions

- static int [GetPlayerNumber](#) (this [Player](#) player)

*Extension for Player class to wrap up access to the player's custom property. Make sure you use the delegate 'OnPlayerNumberingChanged' to know when you can query the PlayerNumber. Numbering can change over time or not be yet assigned during the initial phase (when player creates a room for example)*

- static void [SetPlayerNumber](#) (this [Player](#) player, int playerNumber)

*Sets the player number. It's not recommended to manually interfere with the playerNumbering, but possible.*

### 8.100.1 Detailed Description

Extension used for PlayerRoomIndexing and Player class.

### 8.100.2 Member Function Documentation

#### 8.100.2.1 GetPlayerNumber()

```
static int GetPlayerNumber (
    this Player player ) [static]
```

Extension for Player class to wrap up access to the player's custom property. Make sure you use the delegate 'OnPlayerNumberingChanged' to know when you can query the PlayerNumber. Numbering can change over time or not be yet assigned during the initial phase (when player creates a room for example)

#### Returns

persistent index in room. -1 for no indexing

#### 8.100.2.2 SetPlayerNumber()

```
static void SetPlayerNumber (
    this Player player,
    int playerNumber ) [static]
```

Sets the player number. It's not recommended to manually interfere with the playerNumbering, but possible.

#### Parameters

<i>player</i>	Player.
<i>playerNumber</i>	Player number.

## 8.101 PointedAtGameObjectInfo Class Reference

Display ViewId, OwnerActorNr, IsCeneView and IsMine when clicked.

Inherits MonoBehaviour.

### Public Member Functions

- void **SetFocus** ([PhotonView](#) pv)
- void **RemoveFocus** ([PhotonView](#) pv)

### Public Attributes

- Text **text**

### Static Public Attributes

- static [PointedAtGameObjectInfo](#) **Instance**

#### 8.101.1 Detailed Description

Display ViewId, OwnerActorNr, IsCeneView and IsMine when clicked.

## 8.102 PunExtensions Class Reference

Small number of extension methods that make it easier for PUN to work cross-Unity-versions.

### Static Public Member Functions

- static ParameterInfo[] **GetCachedParemeters** (this MethodInfo mo)
- static [PhotonView](#)[] **GetPhotonViewsInChildren** (this UnityEngine.GameObject go)
- static [PhotonView](#) **GetPhotonView** (this UnityEngine.GameObject go)
- static bool **AlmostEquals** (this Vector3 target, Vector3 second, float sqrMagnitudePrecision)  
*compares the squared magnitude of target - second to given float value*
- static bool **AlmostEquals** (this Vector2 target, Vector2 second, float sqrMagnitudePrecision)  
*compares the squared magnitude of target - second to given float value*
- static bool **AlmostEquals** (this Quaternion target, Quaternion second, float maxAngle)  
*compares the angle between target and second to given float value*
- static bool **AlmostEquals** (this float target, float second, float floatDiff)  
*compares two floats and returns true of their difference is less than floatDiff*
- static bool **ChecksAssignableFrom** (this Type to, Type from)
- static bool **ChecksInterface** (this Type to)

## Static Public Attributes

- static Dictionary< MethodInfo, ParameterInfo[]> **ParametersOfMethods** = new Dictionary<MethodInfo, ParameterInfo[]>()

### 8.102.1 Detailed Description

Small number of extension methods that make it easier for PUN to work cross-Unity-versions.

### 8.102.2 Member Function Documentation

#### 8.102.2.1 AlmostEquals() [1/4]

```
static bool AlmostEquals (
    this float target,
    float second,
    float floatDiff ) [static]
```

compares two floats and returns true if their difference is less than floatDiff

#### 8.102.2.2 AlmostEquals() [2/4]

```
static bool AlmostEquals (
    this Quaternion target,
    Quaternion second,
    float maxAngle ) [static]
```

compares the angle between target and second to given float value

#### 8.102.2.3 AlmostEquals() [3/4]

```
static bool AlmostEquals (
    this Vector2 target,
    Vector2 second,
    float sqrMagnitudePrecision ) [static]
```

compares the squared magnitude of target - second to given float value

#### 8.102.2.4 AlmostEquals() [4/4]

```
static bool AlmostEquals (
    this Vector3 target,
    Vector3 second,
    float sqrMagnitudePrecision ) [static]
```

compares the squared magnitude of target - second to given float value

## 8.103 PunPlayerScores Class Reference

Scoring system for PhotonPlayer

Inherits MonoBehaviour.

### Static Public Attributes

- const string **PlayerScoreProp** = "score"

#### 8.103.1 Detailed Description

Scoring system for PhotonPlayer

## 8.104 PunRPC Class Reference

Replacement for RPC attribute with different name. Used to flag methods as remote-callable.

Inherits Attribute.

#### 8.104.1 Detailed Description

Replacement for RPC attribute with different name. Used to flag methods as remote-callable.

## 8.105 PunTeams Class Reference

Implements teams in a room/game with help of player properties. Access them by Player.GetTeam extension.

Inherits [MonoBehaviourPunCallbacks](#).

### Public Types

- enum [Team](#) : byte

*Enum defining the teams available. First team should be neutral (it's the default value any field of this enum gets).*

## Public Member Functions

- void **Start** ()
- override void **OnDisable** ()
- override void **OnJoinedRoom** ()  
*Needed to update the team lists when joining a room.*
- override void **OnLeftRoom** ()  
*Called when the local user/client left a room, so the game's logic can clean up it's internal state.*
- override void **OnPlayerPropertiesUpdate** (Player targetPlayer, Hashtable changedProps)  
*Refreshes the team lists. It could be a non-team related property change, too.*
- override void **OnPlayerLeftRoom** (Player otherPlayer)  
*Called when a remote player left the room or became inactive. Check otherPlayer.IsInactive.*
- override void **OnPlayerEnteredRoom** (Player newPlayer)  
*Called when a remote player entered the room. This Player is already added to the playerlist.*
- void **UpdateTeams** ()

## Static Public Attributes

- static Dictionary< Team, List< Player > > **PlayersPerTeam**  
*The main list of teams with their player-lists. Automatically kept up to date.*
- const string **TeamPlayerProp** = "team"  
*Defines the player custom property name to use for team affinity of "this" player.*

## Additional Inherited Members

### 8.105.1 Detailed Description

Implements teams in a room/game with help of player properties. Access them by Player.GetTeam extension.

Teams are defined by enum Team. Change this to get more / different teams. There are no rules when / if you can join a team. You could add this in JoinTeam or something.

### 8.105.2 Member Enumeration Documentation

#### 8.105.2.1 Team

```
enum Team : byte [strong]
```

Enum defining the teams available. First team should be neutral (it's the default value any field of this enum gets).

### 8.105.3 Member Function Documentation



### 8.105.3.1 OnJoinedRoom()

```
override void OnJoinedRoom ( ) [virtual]
```

Needed to update the team lists when joining a room.

Called by PUN. See enum [MonoBehaviourPunCallbacks](#) for an explanation.

Reimplemented from [MonoBehaviourPunCallbacks](#).

### 8.105.3.2 OnLeftRoom()

```
override void OnLeftRoom ( ) [virtual]
```

Called when the local user/client left a room, so the game's logic can clean up it's internal state.

When leaving a room, the LoadBalancingClient will disconnect the Game Server and connect to the Master Server. This wraps up multiple internal actions.

Wait for the callback OnConnectedToMaster, before you use lobbies and join or create rooms.

Reimplemented from [MonoBehaviourPunCallbacks](#).

### 8.105.3.3 OnPlayerEnteredRoom()

```
override void OnPlayerEnteredRoom (
    Player newPlayer ) [virtual]
```

Called when a remote player entered the room. This Player is already added to the playerlist.

If your game starts with a certain number of players, this callback can be useful to check the Room.playerCount and find out if you can start.

Reimplemented from [MonoBehaviourPunCallbacks](#).

### 8.105.3.4 OnPlayerLeftRoom()

```
override void OnPlayerLeftRoom (
    Player otherPlayer ) [virtual]
```

Called when a remote player left the room or became inactive. Check otherPlayer.IsInactive.

If another player leaves the room or if the server detects a lost connection, this callback will be used to notify your game logic.

Depending on the room's setup, players may become inactive, which means they may return and retake their spot in the room. In such cases, the Player stays in the [Room.Players](#) dictionary.

If the player is not just inactive, it gets removed from the [Room.Players](#) dictionary, before the callback is called.

Reimplemented from [MonoBehaviourPunCallbacks](#).

### 8.105.3.5 OnPlayerPropertiesUpdate()

```
override void OnPlayerPropertiesUpdate (
    Player targetPlayer,
    Hashtable changedProps ) [virtual]
```

Refreshes the team lists. It could be a non-team related property change, too.

Called by PUN. See enum [MonoBehaviourPunCallbacks](#) for an explanation.

Reimplemented from [MonoBehaviourPunCallbacks](#).

## 8.105.4 Member Data Documentation

### 8.105.4.1 PlayersPerTeam

```
Dictionary<Team, List<Player> > PlayersPerTeam [static]
```

The main list of teams with their player-lists. Automatically kept up to date.

Note that this is static. Can be accessed by `PunTeam.PlayersPerTeam`. You should not modify this.

### 8.105.4.2 TeamPlayerProp

```
const string TeamPlayerProp = "team" [static]
```

Defines the player custom property name to use for team affinity of "this" player.

## 8.106 PunTurnManager Class Reference

[Pun](#) turnBased Game manager. Provides an Interface ([IPunTurnManagerCallbacks](#)) for the typical turn flow and logic, between players Provides Extensions for Player, Room and RoomInfo to feature dedicated api for TurnBased Needs

Inherits [MonoBehaviourPunCallbacks](#), and [IOnEventCallback](#).

### Public Member Functions

- void [BeginTurn](#) ()  
*Tells the TurnManager to begins a new turn.*
- void [SendMove](#) (object move, bool finished)  
*Call to send an action. Optionally finish the turn, too. The move object can be anything. Try to optimize though and only send the strict minimum set of information to define the turn move.*
- bool [GetPlayerFinishedTurn](#) ([Player](#) player)  
*Gets if the player finished the current turn.*
- void [OnEvent](#) (EventData photonEvent)  
*Called by PhotonNetwork.OnEventCall registration*
- override void [OnRoomPropertiesUpdate](#) (Hashtable propertiesThatChanged)  
*Called by [PhotonNetwork](#)*

## Public Attributes

- float [TurnDuration](#) = 20f  
*The duration of the turn in seconds.*
- [IPunTurnManagerCallbacks](#) [TurnManagerListener](#)  
*The turn manager listener. Set this to your own script instance to catch Callbacks*

## Static Public Attributes

- const byte [TurnManagerEventOffset](#) = 0  
*The turn manager event offset event message byte. Used internally for defining data in Room Custom Properties*
- const byte [EvMove](#) = 1 + [TurnManagerEventOffset](#)  
*The Move event message byte. Used internally for saving data in Room Custom Properties*
- const byte [EvFinalMove](#) = 2 + [TurnManagerEventOffset](#)  
*The Final Move event message byte. Used internally for saving data in Room Custom Properties*

## Properties

- int [Turn](#) [get]  
*Wraps accessing the "turn" custom properties of a room.*
- float [ElapsedTimeInTurn](#) [get]  
*Gets the elapsed time in the current turn in seconds*
- float [RemainingSecondsInTurn](#) [get]  
*Gets the remaining seconds for the current turn. Ranges from 0 to TurnDuration*
- bool [IsCompletedByAll](#) [get]  
*Gets a value indicating whether the turn is completed by all.*
- bool [IsFinishedByMe](#) [get]  
*Gets a value indicating whether the current turn is finished by me.*
- bool [IsOver](#) [get]  
*Gets a value indicating whether the current turn is over. That is the ElapsedTimeInTurn is greater or equal to the TurnDuration*

### 8.106.1 Detailed Description

[Pun](#) turnBased Game manager. Provides an Interface ([IPunTurnManagerCallbacks](#)) for the typical turn flow and logic, between players Provides Extensions for Player, Room and RoomInfo to feature dedicated api for TurnBased Needs

### 8.106.2 Member Function Documentation

#### 8.106.2.1 BeginTurn()

```
void BeginTurn ( )
```

Tells the TurnManager to begins a new turn.

### 8.106.2.2 GetPlayerFinishedTurn()

```
bool GetPlayerFinishedTurn (
    Player player )
```

Gets if the player finished the current turn.

#### Returns

`true`, if player finished the current turn, `false` otherwise.

#### Parameters

<i>player</i>	The Player to check for
---------------	-------------------------

### 8.106.2.3 OnEvent()

```
void OnEvent (
    EventData photonEvent )
```

Called by `PhotonNetwork.OnEventCall` registration

#### Parameters

<i>photonEvent</i>	<a href="#">Photon</a> event.
--------------------	-------------------------------

Implements [IOnEventCallback](#).

### 8.106.2.4 OnRoomPropertiesUpdate()

```
override void OnRoomPropertiesUpdate (
    Hashtable propertiesThatChanged ) [virtual]
```

Called by [PhotonNetwork](#)

#### Parameters

<i>propertiesThatChanged</i>	Properties that changed.
------------------------------	--------------------------

Reimplemented from [MonoBehaviourPunCallbacks](#).

### 8.106.2.5 SendMove()

```
void SendMove (
    object move,
    bool finished )
```

Call to send an action. Optionally finish the turn, too. The move object can be anything. Try to optimize though and only send the strict minimum set of information to define the turn move.

#### Parameters

<i>move</i>	
<i>finished</i>	

## 8.106.3 Member Data Documentation

### 8.106.3.1 EvFinalMove

```
const byte EvFinalMove = 2 + TurnManagerEventOffset [static]
```

The Final Move event message byte. Used internally for saving data in Room Custom Properties

### 8.106.3.2 EvMove

```
const byte EvMove = 1 + TurnManagerEventOffset [static]
```

The Move event message byte. Used internally for saving data in Room Custom Properties

### 8.106.3.3 TurnDuration

```
float TurnDuration = 20f
```

The duration of the turn in seconds.

### 8.106.3.4 TurnManagerEventOffset

```
const byte TurnManagerEventOffset = 0 [static]
```

The turn manager event offset event message byte. Used internally for defining data in Room Custom Properties

### 8.106.3.5 TurnManagerListener

`IPunTurnManagerCallbacks` `TurnManagerListener`

The turn manager listener. Set this to your own script instance to catch Callbacks

## 8.106.4 Property Documentation

### 8.106.4.1 ElapsedTimeInTurn

`float` `ElapsedTimeInTurn` `[get]`

Gets the elapsed time in the current turn in seconds

The elapsed time in the turn.

### 8.106.4.2 IsCompletedByAll

`bool` `IsCompletedByAll` `[get]`

Gets a value indicating whether the turn is completed by all.

`true` if this turn is completed by all; otherwise, `false`.

### 8.106.4.3 IsFinishedByMe

`bool` `IsFinishedByMe` `[get]`

Gets a value indicating whether the current turn is finished by me.

`true` if the current turn is finished by me; otherwise, `false`.

### 8.106.4.4 IsOver

`bool` `IsOver` `[get]`

Gets a value indicating whether the current turn is over. That is the `ElapsedTimeInTurn` is greater or equal to the `TurnDuration`

`true` if the current turn is over; otherwise, `false`.

### 8.106.4.5 RemainingSecondsInTurn

`float` `RemainingSecondsInTurn` `[get]`

Gets the remaining seconds for the current turn. Ranges from 0 to `TurnDuration`

The remaining seconds for the current turn

#### 8.106.4.6 Turn

```
int Turn [get]
```

Wraps accessing the "turn" custom properties of a room.

The turn index

## 8.107 RaiseEventOptions Class Reference

Aggregates several less-often used options for operation RaiseEvent. See field descriptions for usage details.

### Public Attributes

- [EventCaching CachingOption](#)  
*Defines if the server should simply send the event, put it in the cache or remove events that are like this one.*
- [byte InterestGroup](#)  
*The number of the Interest Group to send this to. 0 goes to all users but to get 1 and up, clients must subscribe to the group first.*
- [int\[\] TargetActors](#)  
*A list of Player.ActorNumbers to send this event to. You can implement events that just go to specific users this way.*
- [ReceiverGroup Receivers](#)  
*Sends the event to All, MasterClient or Others (default). Be careful with MasterClient, as the client might disconnect before it got the event and it gets lost.*
- [byte SequenceChannel](#)  
*Events are ordered per "channel". If you have events that are independent of others, they can go into another sequence or channel.*
- [WebFlags Flags](#) = [WebFlags.Default](#)  
*Optional flags to be used in [Photon](#) client SDKs with Op RaiseEvent and Op SetProperties.*

### Static Public Attributes

- static readonly [RaiseEventOptions Default](#) = new [RaiseEventOptions\(\)](#)  
*Default options: CachingOption: DoNotCache, InterestGroup: 0, targetActors: null, receivers: Others, sequence↔ Channel: 0.*

#### 8.107.1 Detailed Description

Aggregates several less-often used options for operation RaiseEvent. See field descriptions for usage details.

#### 8.107.2 Member Data Documentation

### 8.107.2.1 CachingOption

`EventCaching` `CachingOption`

Defines if the server should simply send the event, put it in the cache or remove events that are like this one.

When using option: `SliceSetIndex`, `SlicePurgeIndex` or `SlicePurgeUpToIndex`, set a `CacheSliceIndex`. All other options except `SequenceChannel` get ignored.

### 8.107.2.2 Default

```
readonly RaiseEventOptions Default = new RaiseEventOptions() [static]
```

Default options: `CachingOption`: `DoNotCache`, `InterestGroup`: 0, `targetActors`: null, `receivers`: `Others`, `sequenceChannel`: 0.

### 8.107.2.3 Flags

`WebFlags` `Flags` = `WebFlags.Default`

Optional flags to be used in `Photon` client SDKs with `Op RaiseEvent` and `Op SetProperties`.

Introduced mainly for webhooks 1.2 to control behavior of forwarded HTTP requests.

### 8.107.2.4 InterestGroup

`byte` `InterestGroup`

The number of the Interest Group to send this to. 0 goes to all users but to get 1 and up, clients must subscribe to the group first.

### 8.107.2.5 Receivers

`ReceiverGroup` `Receivers`

Sends the event to `All`, `MasterClient` or `Others` (default). Be careful with `MasterClient`, as the client might disconnect before it got the event and it gets lost.

### 8.107.2.6 SequenceChannel

`byte` `SequenceChannel`

Events are ordered per "channel". If you have events that are independent of others, they can go into another sequence or channel.



### 8.107.2.7 TargetActors

```
int [] TargetActors
```

A list of `Player.ActorNumbers` to send this event to. You can implement events that just go to specific users this way.

## 8.108 Region Class Reference

### Public Member Functions

- **Region** (string code, string address)
- **Region** (string code, int ping)
- override string **ToString** ()
- string **ToString** (bool compact=false)

### Properties

- string **Code** [get]
- string **Cluster** [get]  
*Unlike the `CloudRegionCode`, this may contain cluster information.*
- string **HostAndPort** [get, set]
- int **Ping** [get, set]
- bool **WasPinged** [get]

### 8.108.1 Property Documentation

#### 8.108.1.1 Cluster

```
string Cluster [get]
```

Unlike the `CloudRegionCode`, this may contain cluster information.

## 8.109 RegionHandler Class Reference

Provides methods to work with [Photon](#)'s regions ([Photon Cloud](#)) and can be use to find the one with best ping.

### Public Member Functions

- string **GetResults** ()
- void **SetRegions** (OperationResponse opGetRegions)
- **RegionHandler** (ushort masterServerPortOverride=0)
- bool **PingMinimumOfRegions** (Action< [RegionHandler](#) > onCompleteCallback, string previousSummary)

## Static Public Attributes

- static Type [PingImplementation](#)

*The implementation of [PhotonPing](#) to use for region pinging (Best [Region](#) detection).*

## Properties

- List< [Region](#) > [EnabledRegions](#) [get, set]  
*A list of region names for the [Photon](#) Cloud. Set by the result of [OpGetRegions\(\)](#).*
- [Region](#) [BestRegion](#) [get]  
*When [PingMinimumOfRegions](#) was called and completed, the [BestRegion](#) is identified by best ping.*
- string [SummaryToCache](#) [get]  
*This value summarizes the results of pinging currently available regions (after [PingMinimumOfRegions](#) finished).*
- bool [IsPinging](#) [get]

### 8.109.1 Detailed Description

Provides methods to work with [Photon](#)'s regions ([Photon](#) Cloud) and can be use to find the one with best ping.

When a client uses a Name Server to fetch the list of available regions, the [LoadBalancingClient](#) will create a [RegionHandler](#) and provide it via the [OnRegionListReceived](#) callback.

Your logic can decide to either connect to one of those regional servers, or it may use [PingMinimumOfRegions](#) to test which region provides the best ping.

It makes sense to make clients "sticky" to a region when one gets selected. This can be achieved by storing the [SummaryToCache](#) value, once pinging was done. When the client connects again, the previous [SummaryToCache](#) helps limiting the number of regions to ping. In best case, only the previously selected region gets re-pinged and if the current ping is not much worse, this one region is used again.

### 8.109.2 Member Data Documentation

#### 8.109.2.1 PingImplementation

Type [PingImplementation](#) [static]

The implementation of [PhotonPing](#) to use for region pinging (Best [Region](#) detection).

Defaults to null, which means the Type is set automatically.

### 8.109.3 Property Documentation

### 8.109.3.1 BestRegion

`Region BestRegion [get]`

When `PingMinimumOfRegions` was called and completed, the `BestRegion` is identified by best ping.

### 8.109.3.2 EnabledRegions

`List<Region> EnabledRegions [get], [set]`

A list of region names for the [Photon](#) Cloud. Set by the result of `OpGetRegions()`.

Implement `ILoadBalancingCallbacks` and register for the callbacks to get `OnRegionListReceived`(`RegionHandler regionHandler`). You can also put a "case `OperationCode.GetRegions`:" into your `OnOperationResponse` method to notice when the result is available.

### 8.109.3.3 SummaryToCache

`string SummaryToCache [get]`

This value summarizes the results of pinging currently available regions (after `PingMinimumOfRegions` finished).

This value should be stored in the client by the game logic. When connecting again, use it as previous summary to speed up pinging regions and to make the best region sticky for the client.

## 8.110 RegionPinger Class Reference

### Public Member Functions

- **RegionPinger** ([Region](#) region, Action< [Region](#) > onDoneCallback)
- bool **Start** ()  
*Starts the ping routine for the assigned region.*
- string **GetResults** ()

### Static Public Member Functions

- static string **ResolveHost** (string hostName)  
*Attempts to resolve a hostname into an IP string or returns empty string if that fails.*

### Public Attributes

- int **CurrentAttempt** = 0

## Static Public Attributes

- static int **Attempts** = 5
- static bool **IgnoreInitialAttempt** = true
- static int **MaxMillisecondsPerPing** = 800
- static int **PingWhenFailed** = Attempts \* MaxMillisecondsPerPing

## Properties

- bool **Done** [get]

## 8.110.1 Member Function Documentation

### 8.110.1.1 ResolveHost()

```
static string ResolveHost (  
    string hostName ) [static]
```

Attempts to resolve a hostname into an IP string or returns empty string if that fails.

To be compatible with most platforms, the address family is checked like this:  
if (ipAddress.AddressFamily.ToString().Contains("6")) // ipv6...

#### Parameters

<i>hostName</i>	Hostname to resolve.
-----------------	----------------------

#### Returns

IP string or empty string if resolution fails

### 8.110.1.2 Start()

```
bool Start ( )
```

Starts the ping routine for the assigned region.

Pinging runs in a ThreadPool worker item or (if needed) in a Thread. WebGL runs pinging on the Main Thread as coroutine.

#### Returns

Always true.

## 8.111 Room Class Reference

This class represents a room a client joins/joined.

Inherits [RoomInfo](#).

### Public Member Functions

- [Room](#) (string roomName, [RoomOptions](#) options, bool isOffline=false)  
Creates a [Room](#) (representation) with given name and properties and the "listing options" as provided by parameters.
- virtual bool [SetCustomProperties](#) (Hashtable propertiesToSet, Hashtable expectedProperties=null, [WebFlags](#) webFlags=null)  
Updates and synchronizes this [Room](#)'s Custom Properties. Optionally, expectedProperties can be provided as condition.
- bool [SetPropertiesListedInLobby](#) (string[] lobbyProps)  
Enables you to define the properties available in the lobby if not all properties are needed to pick a room.
- bool [SetMasterClient](#) ([Player](#) masterClientPlayer)  
Asks the server to assign another player as Master Client of your current room.
- virtual bool [AddPlayer](#) ([Player](#) player)  
Checks if the player is in the room's list already and calls [StorePlayer\(\)](#) if not.
- virtual [Player](#) [StorePlayer](#) ([Player](#) player)  
Updates a player reference in the Players dictionary (no matter if it existed before or not).
- virtual [Player](#) [GetPlayer](#) (int id, bool findMaster=false)  
Tries to find the player with given actorNumber (a.k.a. ID). Only useful when in a [Room](#), as IDs are only valid per [Room](#).
- bool [ClearExpectedUsers](#) ()  
Attempts to remove all current expected users from the server's Slot Reservation list.
- bool [SetExpectedUsers](#) (string[] newExpectedUsers)  
Attempts to update the expected users from the server's Slot Reservation list.
- override string [ToString](#) ()  
Returns a summary of this [Room](#) instance as string.
- new string [ToStringFull](#) ()  
Returns a summary of this [Room](#) instance as longer string, including Custom Properties.

### Properties

- [LoadBalancingClient](#) [LoadBalancingClient](#) [get, set]  
A reference to the [LoadBalancingClient](#) which is currently keeping the connection and state.
- new string [Name](#) [get, set]  
The name of a room. Unique identifier (per region and virtual appid) for a room/match.
- bool [IsOffline](#) [get]
- new bool [IsOpen](#) [get, set]  
Defines if the room can be joined.
- new bool [IsVisible](#) [get, set]  
Defines if the room is listed in its lobby.
- new byte [MaxPlayers](#) [get, set]  
Sets a limit of players to this room. This property is synced and shown in lobby, too. If the room is full (players count == maxplayers), joining this room will fail.
- new byte [PlayerCount](#) [get]  
The count of players in this [Room](#) (using this.Players.Count).

- Dictionary< int, [Player](#) > [Players](#) [get]  
While inside a [Room](#), this is the list of players who are also in that room.
- string[] [ExpectedUsers](#) [get]  
List of users who are expected to join this room. In matchmaking, [Photon](#) blocks a slot for each of these UserIDs out of the MaxPlayers.
- int [PlayerTtl](#) [get, set]  
[Player](#) Time To Live. How long any player can be inactive (due to disconnect or leave) before the user gets removed from the playlist (freeing a slot).
- int [EmptyRoomTtl](#) [get, set]  
[Room](#) Time To Live. How long a room stays available (and in server-memory), after the last player becomes inactive. After this time, the room gets persisted or destroyed.
- int [MasterClientId](#) [get]  
The ID (actorNumber, actorNumber) of the player who's the master of this [Room](#). Note: This changes when the current master leaves the room.
- string[] [PropertiesListedInLobby](#) [get]  
Gets a list of custom properties that are in the [RoomInfo](#) of the Lobby. This list is defined when creating the room and can't be changed afterwards. Compare: [LoadBalancingClient.OpCreateRoom\(\)](#)
- bool [AutoCleanUp](#) [get]  
Gets if this room cleans up the event cache when a player (actor) leaves.
- bool [BroadcastPropertiesChangeToAll](#) [get]  
Define if the client who calls [SetProperties](#) should receive the properties update event or not.
- bool [SuppressRoomEvents](#) [get]  
Define if Join and Leave events should not be sent to clients in the room.
- bool [SuppressPlayerInfo](#) [get]  
Extends [SuppressRoomEvents](#): Define if Join and Leave events but also the actors' list and their respective properties should not be sent to clients.
- bool [PublishUserId](#) [get]  
Define if UserIds of the players are broadcast in the room. Useful for [FindFriends](#) and reserving slots for expected users.
- bool [DeleteNullProperties](#) [get]  
Define if actor or room properties with null values are removed on the server or kept.

## Additional Inherited Members

### 8.111.1 Detailed Description

This class represents a room a client joins/joined.

Contains a list of current players, their properties and those of this room, too. A room instance has a number of "well known" properties like [IsOpen](#), [MaxPlayers](#) which can be changed. Your own, custom properties can be set via [SetCustomProperties\(\)](#) while being in the room.

Typically, this class should be extended by a game-specific implementation with logic and extra features.

### 8.111.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

### 8.111.2.1 Room()

```
Room (
    string roomName,
    RoomOptions options,
    bool isOffline = false )
```

Creates a [Room](#) (representation) with given name and properties and the "listing options" as provided by parameters.

## Parameters

<i>roomName</i>	Name of the room (can be null until it's actually created on server).
<i>options</i>	<a href="#">Room</a> options.

### 8.111.3 Member Function Documentation

#### 8.111.3.1 AddPlayer()

```
virtual bool AddPlayer (
    Player player ) [virtual]
```

Checks if the player is in the room's list already and calls [StorePlayer\(\)](#) if not.

## Parameters

<i>player</i>	The new player - identified by ID.
---------------	------------------------------------

## Returns

False if the player could not be added (cause it was in the list already).

#### 8.111.3.2 ClearExpectedUsers()

```
bool ClearExpectedUsers ( )
```

Attempts to remove all current expected users from the server's Slot Reservation list.

Note that this operation can conflict with new/other users joining. They might be adding users to the list of expected users before or after this client called `ClearExpectedUsers`.

This room's `expectedUsers` value will update, when the server sends a successful update.

Internals: This methods wraps up setting the `ExpectedUsers` property of a room.

## Returns

If the operation could be sent to the server.

#### 8.111.3.3 GetPlayer()

```
virtual Player GetPlayer (
    int id,
    bool findMaster = false ) [virtual]
```

Tries to find the player with given `actorNumber` (a.k.a. ID). Only useful when in a [Room](#), as IDs are only valid per [Room](#).



## Parameters

<i>id</i>	ID to look for.
<i>findMaster</i>	If true, the Master Client is returned for ID == 0.

## Returns

The player with the ID or null.

## 8.111.3.4 SetCustomProperties()

```
virtual bool SetCustomProperties (
    Hashtable propertiesToSet,
    Hashtable expectedProperties = null,
    WebFlags webFlags = null ) [virtual]
```

Updates and synchronizes this [Room](#)'s Custom Properties. Optionally, expectedProperties can be provided as condition.

Custom Properties are a set of string keys and arbitrary values which is synchronized for the players in a [Room](#). They are available when the client enters the room, as they are in the response of OpJoin and OpCreate.

Custom Properties either relate to the (current) [Room](#) or a [Player](#) (in that [Room](#)).

Both classes locally cache the current key/values and make them available as property: CustomProperties. This is provided only to read them. You must use the method SetCustomProperties to set/modify them.

Any client can set any Custom Properties anytime (when in a room). It's up to the game logic to organize how they are best used.

You should call SetCustomProperties only with key/values that are new or changed. This reduces traffic and performance.

Unless you define some expectedProperties, setting key/values is always permitted. In this case, the property-setting client will not receive the new values from the server but instead update its local cache in SetCustomProperties.

If you define expectedProperties, the server will skip updates if the server property-cache does not contain all expectedProperties with the same values. In this case, the property-setting client will get an update from the server and update it's cached key/values at about the same time as everyone else.

The benefit of using expectedProperties can be only one client successfully sets a key from one known value to another. As example: Store who owns an item in a Custom Property "ownedBy". It's 0 initially. When multiple players reach the item, they all attempt to change "ownedBy" from 0 to their actorNumber. If you use expectedProperties {"ownedBy", 0} as condition, the first player to take the item will have it (and the others fail to set the ownership).

Properties get saved with the game state for Turnbased games (which use IsPersistent = true).

## Parameters

<i>propertiesToSet</i>	Hashtable of Custom Properties that changes.
<i>expectedProperties</i>	Provide some keys/values to use as condition for setting the new values. Client must be in room.
<i>webFlags</i>	Defines if this SetCustomProperties-operation gets forwarded to your WebHooks. Client must be in room.

### Returns

False if propertiesToSet is null or empty or have zero string keys. True in offline mode even if expectedProperties or webFlags are used. Otherwise, returns if this operation could be sent to the server.

#### 8.111.3.5 SetExpectedUsers()

```
bool SetExpectedUsers (
    string[] newExpectedUsers )
```

Attempts to update the expected users from the server's Slot Reservation list.

Note that this operation can conflict with new/other users joining. They might be adding users to the list of expected users before or after this client called SetExpectedUsers.

This room's expectedUsers value will update, when the server sends a successful update.

Internals: This methods wraps up setting the ExpectedUsers property of a room.

### Parameters

<i>newExpectedUsers</i>	The new array of UserIDs to be reserved in the room.
-------------------------	--

### Returns

If the operation could be sent to the server.

#### 8.111.3.6 SetMasterClient()

```
bool SetMasterClient (
    Player masterClientPlayer )
```

Asks the server to assign another player as Master Client of your current room.

RaiseEvent has the option to send messages only to the Master Client of a room. SetMasterClient affects which client gets those messages.

This method calls an operation on the server to set a new Master Client, which takes a roundtrip. In case of success, this client and the others get the new Master Client from the server.

SetMasterClient tells the server which current Master Client should be replaced with the new one. It will fail, if anything switches the Master Client moments earlier. There is no callback for this error. All clients should get the new Master Client assigned by the server anyways.

See also: MasterClientId

## Parameters

<i>masterClientPlayer</i>	The player to become the next Master Client.
---------------------------	--

## Returns

False when this operation couldn't be done currently. Requires a v4 [Photon](#) Server.

**8.111.3.7 SetPropertyListedInLobby()**

```
bool SetPropertyListedInLobby (
    string[] lobbyProps )
```

Enables you to define the properties available in the lobby if not all properties are needed to pick a room.

Limit the amount of properties sent to users in the lobby to improve speed and stability.

## Parameters

<i>lobbyProps</i>	An array of custom room property names to forward to the lobby.
-------------------	---

## Returns

If the operation could be sent to the server.

**8.111.3.8 StorePlayer()**

```
virtual Player StorePlayer (
    Player player ) [virtual]
```

Updates a player reference in the Players dictionary (no matter if it existed before or not).

## Parameters

<i>player</i>	The <a href="#">Player</a> instance to insert into the room.
---------------	--

**8.111.3.9 ToString()**

```
override string ToString ( )
```

Returns a summary of this [Room](#) instance as string.

**Returns**

Summary of this [Room](#) instance.

**8.111.3.10 ToStringFull()**

```
new string ToStringFull ( )
```

Returns a summary of this [Room](#) instance as longer string, including Custom Properties.

**Returns**

Summary of this [Room](#) instance.

**8.111.4 Property Documentation****8.111.4.1 AutoCleanUp**

```
bool AutoCleanUp [get]
```

Gets if this room cleans up the event cache when a player (actor) leaves.

This affects which events joining players get.

Set in room creation via [RoomOptions.CleanupCacheOnLeave](#).

Within PUN, auto cleanup of events means that cached RPCs and instantiated networked objects are deleted from the room.

**8.111.4.2 BroadcastPropertiesChangeToAll**

```
bool BroadcastPropertiesChangeToAll [get]
```

Define if the client who calls SetPropertyes should receive the properties update event or not.

**8.111.4.3 DeleteNullProperties**

```
bool DeleteNullProperties [get]
```

Define if actor or room properties with null values are removed on the server or kept.

#### 8.111.4.4 EmptyRoomTtl

```
int EmptyRoomTtl [get], [set]
```

[Room](#) Time To Live. How long a room stays available (and in server-memory), after the last player becomes inactive. After this time, the room gets persisted or destroyed.

#### 8.111.4.5 ExpectedUsers

```
string [] ExpectedUsers [get]
```

List of users who are expected to join this room. In matchmaking, [Photon](#) blocks a slot for each of these UserIDs out of the MaxPlayers.

The corresponding feature in [Photon](#) is called "Slot Reservation" and can be found in the doc pages. Define expected players in the methods: [LoadBalancingClient.OpCreateRoom](#), [LoadBalancingClient.OpJoinRoom](#) and [LoadBalancingClient.OpJoinRandomRoom](#).

#### 8.111.4.6 IsOpen

```
new bool IsOpen [get], [set]
```

Defines if the room can be joined.

This does not affect listing in a lobby but joining the room will fail if not open. If not open, the room is excluded from random matchmaking. Due to racing conditions, found matches might become closed while users are trying to join. Simply re-connect to master and find another. Use property "IsVisible" to not list the room.

As part of [RoomInfo](#) this can't be set. As part of a [Room](#) (which the player joined), the setter will update the server and all clients.

#### 8.111.4.7 IsVisible

```
new bool IsVisible [get], [set]
```

Defines if the room is listed in its lobby.

Rooms can be created invisible, or changed to invisible. To change if a room can be joined, use property: open.

As part of [RoomInfo](#) this can't be set. As part of a [Room](#) (which the player joined), the setter will update the server and all clients.

#### 8.111.4.8 LoadBalancingClient

```
LoadBalancingClient LoadBalancingClient [get], [set]
```

A reference to the [LoadBalancingClient](#) which is currently keeping the connection and state.

#### 8.111.4.9 MasterClientId

```
int MasterClientId [get]
```

The ID (actorNumber, actorNumber) of the player who's the master of this [Room](#). Note: This changes when the current master leaves the room.

#### 8.111.4.10 MaxPlayers

```
new byte MaxPlayers [get], [set]
```

Sets a limit of players to this room. This property is synced and shown in lobby, too. If the room is full (players count == maxplayers), joining this room will fail.

As part of [RoomInfo](#) this can't be set. As part of a [Room](#) (which the player joined), the setter will update the server and all clients.

#### 8.111.4.11 Name

```
new string Name [get], [set]
```

The name of a room. Unique identifier (per region and virtual appid) for a room/match.

The name can't be changed once it's set by the server.

#### 8.111.4.12 PlayerCount

```
new byte PlayerCount [get]
```

The count of players in this [Room](#) (using this.Players.Count).

#### 8.111.4.13 Players

```
Dictionary<int, Player> Players [get]
```

While inside a [Room](#), this is the list of players who are also in that room.

#### 8.111.4.14 PlayerTtl

```
int PlayerTtl [get], [set]
```

[Player](#) Time To Live. How long any player can be inactive (due to disconnect or leave) before the user gets removed from the playerlist (freeing a slot).

#### 8.111.4.15 PropertiesListedInLobby

```
string [] PropertiesListedInLobby [get]
```

Gets a list of custom properties that are in the [RoomInfo](#) of the Lobby. This list is defined when creating the room and can't be changed afterwards. Compare: [LoadBalancingClient.OpCreateRoom\(\)](#)

You could name properties that are not set from the beginning. Those will be synced with the lobby when added later on.

#### 8.111.4.16 PublishUserId

```
bool PublishUserId [get]
```

Define if UserIds of the players are broadcast in the room. Useful for FindFriends and reserving slots for expected users.

#### 8.111.4.17 SuppressPlayerInfo

```
bool SuppressPlayerInfo [get]
```

Extends SuppressRoomEvents: Define if Join and Leave events but also the actors' list and their respective properties should not be sent to clients.

#### 8.111.4.18 SuppressRoomEvents

```
bool SuppressRoomEvents [get]
```

Define if Join and Leave events should not be sent to clients in the room.

## 8.112 RoomInfo Class Reference

A simplified room with just the info required to list and join, used for the room listing in the lobby. The properties are not settable (IsOpen, MaxPlayers, etc).

Inherited by [Room](#).

### Public Member Functions

- override bool [Equals](#) (object other)  
*Makes [RoomInfo](#) comparable (by name).*
- override int [GetHashCode](#) ()  
*Accompanies Equals, using the name's GetHashCode as return.*
- override string [ToString](#) ()  
*Returns most interesting room values as string.*
- string [ToStringFull](#) ()  
*Returns most interesting room values as string, including custom properties.*

## Public Attributes

- bool [RemovedFromList](#)  
*Used in lobby, to mark rooms that are no longer listed (for being full, closed or hidden).*
- int [masterClientId](#)  
*Backing field for master client id (actorNumber). defined by server in room props and ev leave.*

## Protected Attributes

- byte [maxPlayers](#) = 0  
*Backing field for property.*
- int [emptyRoomTtl](#) = 0  
*Backing field for property.*
- int [playerTtl](#) = 0  
*Backing field for property.*
- string[] [expectedUsers](#)  
*Backing field for property.*
- bool [isOpen](#) = true  
*Backing field for property.*
- bool [isVisible](#) = true  
*Backing field for property.*
- bool [autoCleanUp](#) = true  
*Backing field for property. False unless the GameProperty is set to true (else it's not sent).*
- string [name](#)  
*Backing field for property.*
- string[] [propertiesListedInLobby](#)  
*Backing field for property.*

## Properties

- Hashtable [CustomProperties](#) [get]  
*Read-only "cache" of custom properties of a room. Set via [Room.SetCustomProperties](#) (not available for [RoomInfo](#) class!).*
- string [Name](#) [get]  
*The name of a room. Unique identifier for a room/match (per Appld + game-Version).*
- int [PlayerCount](#) [get]  
*Count of players currently in room. This property is overwritten by the [Room](#) class (used when you're in a [Room](#)).*
- byte [MaxPlayers](#) [get]  
*The limit of players for this room. This property is shown in lobby, too. If the room is full (players count == maxplayers), joining this room will fail.*
- bool [IsOpen](#) [get]  
*Defines if the room can be joined. This does not affect listing in a lobby but joining the room will fail if not open. If not open, the room is excluded from random matchmaking. Due to racing conditions, found matches might become closed even while you join them. Simply re-connect to master and find another. Use property "IsVisible" to not list the room.*
- bool [IsVisible](#) [get]  
*Defines if the room is listed in its lobby. Rooms can be created invisible, or changed to invisible. To change if a room can be joined, use property: open.*



### 8.112.1 Detailed Description

A simplified room with just the info required to list and join, used for the room listing in the lobby. The properties are not settable (IsOpen, MaxPlayers, etc).

This class resembles info about available rooms, as sent by the Master server's lobby. Consider all values as readonly. None are synced (only updated by events by server).

### 8.112.2 Member Function Documentation

#### 8.112.2.1 Equals()

```
override bool Equals (
    object other )
```

Makes [RoomInfo](#) comparable (by name).

#### 8.112.2.2 GetHashCode()

```
override int GetHashCode ( )
```

Accompanies Equals, using the name's GetHashCode as return.

**Returns**

#### 8.112.2.3 ToString()

```
override string ToString ( )
```

Returns most interesting room values as string.

**Returns**

Summary of this [RoomInfo](#) instance.

#### 8.112.2.4 ToStringFull()

```
string ToStringFull ( )
```

Returns most interesting room values as string, including custom properties.

##### Returns

Summary of this [RoomInfo](#) instance.

### 8.112.3 Member Data Documentation

#### 8.112.3.1 autoCleanUp

```
bool autoCleanUp = true [protected]
```

Backing field for property. False unless the GameProperty is set to true (else it's not sent).

#### 8.112.3.2 emptyRoomTtl

```
int emptyRoomTtl = 0 [protected]
```

Backing field for property.

#### 8.112.3.3 expectedUsers

```
string [] expectedUsers [protected]
```

Backing field for property.

#### 8.112.3.4 isOpen

```
bool isOpen = true [protected]
```

Backing field for property.

### 8.112.3.5 isVisible

```
bool isVisible = true [protected]
```

Backing field for property.

### 8.112.3.6 masterClientId

```
int masterClientId
```

Backing field for master client id (actorNumber). defined by server in room props and ev leave.

### 8.112.3.7 maxPlayers

```
byte maxPlayers = 0 [protected]
```

Backing field for property.

### 8.112.3.8 name

```
string name [protected]
```

Backing field for property.

### 8.112.3.9 playerTtl

```
int playerTtl = 0 [protected]
```

Backing field for property.

### 8.112.3.10 propertiesListedInLobby

```
string [] propertiesListedInLobby [protected]
```

Backing field for property.

### 8.112.3.11 RemovedFromList

```
bool RemovedFromList
```

Used in lobby, to mark rooms that are no longer listed (for being full, closed or hidden).

## 8.112.4 Property Documentation

### 8.112.4.1 CustomProperties

```
Hashtable CustomProperties [get]
```

Read-only "cache" of custom properties of a room. Set via [Room.SetCustomProperties](#) (not available for [RoomInfo](#) class!).

All keys are string-typed and the values depend on the game/application.

[Room.SetCustomProperties](#)

### 8.112.4.2 IsOpen

```
bool IsOpen [get]
```

Defines if the room can be joined. This does not affect listing in a lobby but joining the room will fail if not open. If not open, the room is excluded from random matchmaking. Due to racing conditions, found matches might become closed even while you join them. Simply re-connect to master and find another. Use property "IsVisible" to not list the room.

As part of [RoomInfo](#) this can't be set. As part of a [Room](#) (which the player joined), the setter will update the server and all clients.

### 8.112.4.3 IsVisible

```
bool IsVisible [get]
```

Defines if the room is listed in its lobby. Rooms can be created invisible, or changed to invisible. To change if a room can be joined, use property: open.

As part of [RoomInfo](#) this can't be set. As part of a [Room](#) (which the player joined), the setter will update the server and all clients.

### 8.112.4.4 MaxPlayers

```
byte MaxPlayers [get]
```

The limit of players for this room. This property is shown in lobby, too. If the room is full (players count == maxplayers), joining this room will fail.

As part of [RoomInfo](#) this can't be set. As part of a [Room](#) (which the player joined), the setter will update the server and all clients.

#### 8.112.4.5 Name

```
string Name [get]
```

The name of a room. Unique identifier for a room/match (per AppId + game-Version).

#### 8.112.4.6 PlayerCount

```
int PlayerCount [get]
```

Count of players currently in room. This property is overwritten by the [Room](#) class (used when you're in a [Room](#)).

## 8.113 RoomOptions Class Reference

Wraps up common room properties needed when you create rooms. Read the individual entries for more details.

### Public Attributes

- byte [MaxPlayers](#)  
*Max number of players that can be in the room at any time. 0 means "no limit".*
- int [PlayerTtl](#)  
*Time To Live (TTL) for an 'actor' in a room. If a client disconnects, this actor is inactive first and removed after this timeout. In milliseconds.*
- int [EmptyRoomTtl](#)  
*Time To Live (TTL) for a room when the last player leaves. Keeps room in memory for case a player re-joins soon. In milliseconds.*
- Hashtable [CustomRoomProperties](#)  
*The room's custom properties to set. Use string keys!*
- string[] [CustomRoomPropertiesForLobby](#) = new string[0]  
*Defines the custom room properties that get listed in the lobby.*
- string[] [Plugins](#)  
*Informs the server of the expected plugin setup.*

### Properties

- bool [IsVisible](#) [get, set]  
*Defines if this room is listed in the lobby. If not, it also is not joined randomly.*
- bool [IsOpen](#) [get, set]  
*Defines if this room can be joined at all.*
- bool [CleanupCacheOnLeave](#) [get, set]  
*Removes a user's events and properties from the room when a user leaves.*
- bool [SuppressRoomEvents](#) [get, set]  
*Tells the server to skip room events for joining and leaving players.*
- bool [SuppressPlayerInfo](#) [get, set]  
*Disables events join and leave from the server as well as property broadcasts in a room (to minimize traffic)*
- bool [PublishUserId](#) [get, set]  
*Defines if the UserIds of players get "published" in the room. Useful for FindFriends, if players want to play another game together.*
- bool [DeleteNullProperties](#) [get, set]  
*Optionally, properties get deleted, when null gets assigned as value. Defaults to off / false.*
- bool [BroadcastPropsChangeToAll](#) [get, set]  
*By default, property changes are sent back to the client that's setting them to avoid de-sync when properties are set concurrently.*

### 8.113.1 Detailed Description

Wraps up common room properties needed when you create rooms. Read the individual entries for more details.

This directly maps to the fields in the [Room](#) class.

### 8.113.2 Member Data Documentation

#### 8.113.2.1 CustomRoomProperties

```
Hashtable CustomRoomProperties
```

The room's custom properties to set. Use string keys!

Custom room properties are any key-values you need to define the game's setup. The shorter your keys are, the better. Example: Map, Mode (could be "m" when used with "Map"), TileSet (could be "t").

#### 8.113.2.2 CustomRoomPropertiesForLobby

```
string [] CustomRoomPropertiesForLobby = new string[0]
```

Defines the custom room properties that get listed in the lobby.

Name the custom room properties that should be available to clients that are in a lobby. Use with care. Unless a custom property is essential for matchmaking or user info, it should not be sent to the lobby, which causes traffic and delays for clients in the lobby.

Default: No custom properties are sent to the lobby.

#### 8.113.2.3 EmptyRoomTtl

```
int EmptyRoomTtl
```

Time To Live (TTL) for a room when the last player leaves. Keeps room in memory for case a player re-joins soon. In milliseconds.

#### 8.113.2.4 MaxPlayers

```
byte MaxPlayers
```

Max number of players that can be in the room at any time. 0 means "no limit".

### 8.113.2.5 PlayerTtl

```
int PlayerTtl
```

Time To Live (TTL) for an 'actor' in a room. If a client disconnects, this actor is inactive first and removed after this timeout. In milliseconds.

### 8.113.2.6 Plugins

```
string [] Plugins
```

Informs the server of the expected plugin setup.

The operation will fail in case of a plugin mismatch returning error code `PluginMismatch 32757(0x7FFF - 10)`. Setting `string[]{}`  means the client expects no plugin to be setup. Note: for backwards compatibility null omits any check.

## 8.113.3 Property Documentation

### 8.113.3.1 BroadcastPropsChangeToAll

```
bool BroadcastPropsChangeToAll [get], [set]
```

By default, property changes are sent back to the client that's setting them to avoid de-sync when properties are set concurrently.

This option is enabled by default to fix this scenario:

1) On server, room property ABC is set to value FOO, which triggers notifications to all the clients telling them that the property changed. 2) While that notification is in flight, a client sets the ABC property to value BAR. 3) Client receives notification from the server and changes its local copy of ABC to FOO. 4) Server receives the set operation and changes the official value of ABC to BAR, but never notifies the client that sent the set operation that the value is now BAR.

Without this option, the client that set the value to BAR never hears from the server that the official copy has been updated to BAR, and thus gets stuck with a value of FOO.

### 8.113.3.2 CleanupCacheOnLeave

```
bool CleanupCacheOnLeave [get], [set]
```

Removes a user's events and properties from the room when a user leaves.

This makes sense when in rooms where players can't place items in the room and just vanish entirely. When you disable this, the event history can become too long to load if the room stays in use indefinitely. Default: true. Cleans up the cache and props of leaving users.

### 8.113.3.3 DeleteNullProperties

```
bool DeleteNullProperties [get], [set]
```

Optionally, properties get deleted, when null gets assigned as value. Defaults to off / false.

When Op SetProperties is setting a key's value to null, the server and clients should remove the key/value from the Custom Properties. By default, the server keeps the keys (and null values) and sends them to joining players.

Important: Only when SetProperties does a "broadcast", the change (key, value = null) is sent to clients to update accordingly. This applies to Custom Properties for rooms and actors/players.

### 8.113.3.4 IsOpen

```
bool IsOpen [get], [set]
```

Defines if this room can be joined at all.

If a room is closed, no player can join this. As example this makes sense when 3 of 4 possible players start their gameplay early and don't want anyone to join during the game. The room can still be listed in the lobby (set isVisible to control lobby-visibility).

### 8.113.3.5 isVisible

```
bool isVisible [get], [set]
```

Defines if this room is listed in the lobby. If not, it also is not joined randomly.

A room that is not visible will be excluded from the room lists that are sent to the clients in lobbies. An invisible room can be joined by name but is excluded from random matchmaking.

Use this to "hide" a room and simulate "private rooms". Players can exchange a roomname and create it invisible to avoid anyone else joining it.

### 8.113.3.6 PublishUserId

```
bool PublishUserId [get], [set]
```

Defines if the UserIds of players get "published" in the room. Useful for FindFriends, if players want to play another game together.

When you set this to true, [Photon](#) will publish the UserIds of the players in that room. In that case, you can use PhotonPlayer.userId, to access any player's userID. This is useful for FindFriends and to set "expected users" to reserve slots in a room.

### 8.113.3.7 SuppressPlayerInfo

```
bool SuppressPlayerInfo [get], [set]
```

Disables events join and leave from the server as well as property broadcasts in a room (to minimize traffic)



### 8.113.3.8 SuppressRoomEvents

```
bool SuppressRoomEvents [get], [set]
```

Tells the server to skip room events for joining and leaving players.

Using this makes the client unaware of the other players in a room. That can save some traffic if you have some server logic that updates players but it can also limit the client's usability.

## 8.114 SceneManagerHelper Class Reference

### Properties

- static string **ActiveSceneName** [get]
- static int **ActiveSceneBuildIndex** [get]

## 8.115 ScoreExtensions Class Reference

### Static Public Member Functions

- static void **SetScore** (this [Player](#) player, int newScore)
- static void **AddScore** (this [Player](#) player, int scoreToAddToCurrent)
- static int **GetScore** (this [Player](#) player)

## 8.116 ServerSettings Class Reference

Collection of connection-relevant settings, used internally by [PhotonNetwork.ConnectUsingSettings](#).

Inherits [ScriptableObject](#).

### Public Member Functions

- void [UseCloud](#) (string cloudAppid, string code="")  
*Sets appid and region code in the AppSettings. Used in Editor.*
- override string [ToString](#) ()  
*String summary of the AppSettings.*

### Static Public Member Functions

- static bool [IsAppld](#) (string val)  
*Checks if a string is a Guid by attempting to create one.*
- static void [ResetBestRegionCodeInPreferences](#) ()  
*Sets the "best region summary" in the preferences to null. On next start, the client will ping all available.*

## Public Attributes

- [AppSettings](#) **AppSettings**
- string [DevRegion](#)  
*Region that will be used by the Editor and Development Builds. This ensures all users will be in the same region for testing.*
- [PunLogLevel](#) **PunLogging** = [PunLogLevel.ErrorsOnly](#)
- bool **EnableSupportLogger**
- bool **RunInBackground** = true
- bool **StartInOfflineMode**
- List< string > **RpcList** = new List<string>()

## Properties

- static string [BestRegionSummaryInPreferences](#) [get]  
*Gets the "best region summary" from the preferences.*

### 8.116.1 Detailed Description

Collection of connection-relevant settings, used internally by [PhotonNetwork.ConnectUsingSettings](#).

Includes the AppSettings class from the [Realtime](#) APIs plus some other, PUN-relevant, settings.

### 8.116.2 Member Function Documentation

#### 8.116.2.1 IsAppId()

```
static bool IsAppId (
    string val ) [static]
```

Checks if a string is a Guid by attempting to create one.

##### Parameters

<i>val</i>	The potential guid to check.
------------	------------------------------

##### Returns

True if new Guid(val) did not fail.

#### 8.116.2.2 ResetBestRegionCodeInPreferences()

```
static void ResetBestRegionCodeInPreferences ( ) [static]
```

Sets the "best region summary" in the preferences to null. On next start, the client will ping all available.

### 8.116.2.3 ToString()

```
override string ToString ( )
```

String summary of the AppSettings.

### 8.116.2.4 UseCloud()

```
void UseCloud (
    string cloudAppid,
    string code = "" )
```

Sets appid and region code in the AppSettings. Used in Editor.

## 8.116.3 Member Data Documentation

### 8.116.3.1 DevRegion

```
string DevRegion
```

Region that will be used by the Editor and Development Builds. This ensures all users will be in the same region for testing.

## 8.116.4 Property Documentation

### 8.116.4.1 BestRegionSummaryInPreferences

```
string BestRegionSummaryInPreferences [static], [get]
```

Gets the "best region summary" from the preferences.

The best region code in preferences.

## 8.117 SmoothSyncMovement Class Reference

Smoothed out movement for network gameobjects

Inherits [MonoBehaviourPun](#), and [IPunObservable](#).

### Public Member Functions

- void **Awake** ()
- void **OnPhotonSerializeView** ([PhotonStream](#) stream, [PhotonMessageInfo](#) info)  
*Called by PUN several times per second, so that your script can write and read synchronization data for the [PhotonView](#).*
- void **Update** ()

### Public Attributes

- float **SmoothingDelay** = 5

### Additional Inherited Members

#### 8.117.1 Detailed Description

Smoothed out movement for network gameobjects

#### 8.117.2 Member Function Documentation

##### 8.117.2.1 OnPhotonSerializeView()

```
void OnPhotonSerializeView (
    PhotonStream stream,
    PhotonMessageInfo info )
```

Called by PUN several times per second, so that your script can write and read synchronization data for the [PhotonView](#).

This method will be called in scripts that are assigned as Observed component of a [PhotonView](#).

[PhotonNetwork.SerializationRate](#) affects how often this method is called.

[PhotonNetwork.SendRate](#) affects how often packages are sent by this client.

Implementing this method, you can customize which data a [PhotonView](#) regularly synchronizes. Your code defines what is being sent (content) and how your data is used by receiving clients.

Unlike other callbacks, *OnPhotonSerializeView only gets called when it is assigned to a [PhotonView](#) as Photon↔View.observed script.*

To make use of this method, the [PhotonStream](#) is essential. It will be in "writing" mode" on the client that controls a PhotonView ([PhotonStream.IsWriting](#) == true) and in "reading mode" on the remote clients that just receive that the controlling client sends.

If you skip writing any value into the stream, PUN will skip the update. Used carefully, this can conserve bandwidth and messages (which have a limit per room/second).

Note that OnPhotonSerializeView is not called on remote clients when the sender does not send any update. This can't be used as "x-times per second Update()".

Implements [IPunObservable](#).

## 8.118 StatesGui Class Reference

Output detailed information about [Pun](#) Current states, using the old Unity UI framework.

Inherits [MonoBehaviour](#).

### Public Attributes

- Rect **GuiOffset** = new Rect(250, 0, 300, 300)
- bool **DontDestroy** = true
- bool **ServerTimestamp**
- bool **DetailedConnection**
- bool **Server**
- bool **AppVersion**
- bool **UserId**
- bool **Room**
- bool **RoomProps**
- bool **EventsIn**
- bool **LocalPlayer**
- bool **PlayerProps**
- bool **Others**
- bool **Buttons**
- bool **ExpectedUsers**

### 8.118.1 Detailed Description

Output detailed information about [Pun](#) Current states, using the old Unity UI framework.

## 8.119 SupportLogger Class Reference

Helper class to debug log basic information about [Photon](#) client and vital traffic statistics.

Inherits [IConnectionCallbacks](#), [InRoomCallbacks](#), [IMatchmakingCallbacks](#), and [ILobbyCallbacks](#).

### Public Member Functions

- void **StartLogStats** ()
- void **StopLogStats** ()
- void **LogStats** ()  
*Debug logs vital traffic statistics about the attached [Photon](#) Client.*
- void **OnConnected** ()  
*Called to signal that the "low level connection" got established but before the client can call operation on the server.*
- void **OnConnectedToMaster** ()  
*Called when the client is connected to the Master Server and ready for matchmaking and other tasks.*
- void **OnFriendListUpdate** (List< [FriendInfo](#) > friendList)  
*Called when the server sent the response to a FindFriends request.*
- void **OnJoinedLobby** ()  
*Called on entering a lobby on the Master Server. The actual room-list updates will call OnRoomListUpdate.*

- void [OnLeftLobby](#) ()  
*Called after leaving a lobby.*
- void [OnCreateRoomFailed](#) (short returnCode, string message)  
*Called when the server couldn't create a room (OpCreateRoom failed).*
- void [OnJoinedRoom](#) ()  
*Called when the [LoadBalancingClient](#) entered a room, no matter if this client created it or simply joined.*
- void [OnJoinRoomFailed](#) (short returnCode, string message)  
*Called when a previous OpJoinRoom call failed on the server.*
- void [OnJoinRandomFailed](#) (short returnCode, string message)  
*Called when a previous OpJoinRandom call failed on the server.*
- void [OnCreatedRoom](#) ()  
*Called when this client created a room and entered it. [OnJoinedRoom\(\)](#) will be called as well.*
- void [OnLeftRoom](#) ()  
*Called when the local user/client left a room, so the game's logic can clean up it's internal state.*
- void [OnDisconnected](#) ([DisconnectCause](#) cause)  
*Called after disconnecting from the [Photon](#) server. It could be a failure or an explicit disconnect call*
- void [OnRegionListReceived](#) ([RegionHandler](#) regionHandler)  
*Called when the Name Server provided a list of regions for your title.*
- void [OnRoomListUpdate](#) (List< [RoomInfo](#) > roomList)  
*Called for any update of the room-listing while in a lobby (InLobby) on the Master Server.*
- void [OnPlayerEnteredRoom](#) ([Player](#) newPlayer)  
*Called when a remote player entered the room. This [Player](#) is already added to the playerlist.*
- void [OnPlayerLeftRoom](#) ([Player](#) otherPlayer)  
*Called when a remote player left the room or became inactive. Check otherPlayer.IsInactive.*
- void [OnRoomPropertiesUpdate](#) (Hashtable propertiesThatChanged)  
*Called when a room's custom properties changed. The propertiesThatChanged contains all that was set via [Room.SetCustomProperties](#).*
- void [OnPlayerPropertiesUpdate](#) ([Player](#) targetPlayer, Hashtable changedProps)  
*Called when custom player-properties are changed. [Player](#) and the changed properties are passed as object[].*
- void [OnMasterClientSwitched](#) ([Player](#) newMasterClient)  
*Called after switching to a new MasterClient when the current one leaves.*
- void [OnCustomAuthenticationResponse](#) (Dictionary< string, object > data)  
*Called when your Custom Authentication service responds with additional data.*
- void [OnCustomAuthenticationFailed](#) (string debugMessage)  
*Called when the custom authentication failed. Followed by disconnect!*
- void [OnLobbyStatisticsUpdate](#) (List< [TypedLobbyInfo](#) > lobbyStatistics)  
*Called when the Master Server sent an update for the Lobby Statistics.*
- void [OnErrorInfo](#) ([ErrorInfo](#) errorInfo)

## Public Attributes

- bool [LogTrafficStats](#) = true  
*Toggle to enable or disable traffic statistics logging.*

## Properties

- [LoadBalancingClient Client](#) [get, set]  
*[Photon](#) client to log information and statistics from.*

### 8.119.1 Detailed Description

Helper class to debug log basic information about [Photon](#) client and vital traffic statistics.

Set [SupportLogger.Client](#) for this to work.

### 8.119.2 Member Function Documentation

#### 8.119.2.1 LogStats()

```
void LogStats ( )
```

Debug logs vital traffic statistics about the attached [Photon](#) Client.

#### 8.119.2.2 OnConnected()

```
void OnConnected ( )
```

Called to signal that the "low level connection" got established but before the client can call operation on the server.

After the (low level transport) connection is established, the client will automatically send the Authentication operation, which needs to get a response before the client can call other operations.

Your logic should wait for either: [OnRegionListReceived](#) or [OnConnectedToMaster](#).

This callback is useful to detect if the server can be reached at all (technically). Most often, it's enough to implement [OnDisconnected\(DisconnectCause cause\)](#) and check for the cause.

This is not called for transitions from the masterserver to game servers.

Implements [IConnectionCallbacks](#).

#### 8.119.2.3 OnConnectedToMaster()

```
void OnConnectedToMaster ( )
```

Called when the client is connected to the Master Server and ready for matchmaking and other tasks.

The list of available rooms won't become available unless you join a lobby via [LoadBalancingClient.OpJoinLobby](#). You can join rooms and create them even without being in a lobby. The default lobby is used in that case.

Implements [IConnectionCallbacks](#).

#### 8.119.2.4 OnCreatedRoom()

```
void OnCreatedRoom ( )
```

Called when this client created a room and entered it. [OnJoinedRoom\(\)](#) will be called as well.

This callback is only called on the client which created a room (see [OpCreateRoom](#)).

As any client might close (or drop connection) anytime, there is a chance that the creator of a room does not execute [OnCreatedRoom](#).

If you need specific room properties or a "start signal", implement [OnMasterClientSwitched\(\)](#) and make each new MasterClient check the room's state.

Implements [IMatchmakingCallbacks](#).

#### 8.119.2.5 OnCreateRoomFailed()

```
void OnCreateRoomFailed (
    short returnCode,
    string message )
```

Called when the server couldn't create a room ([OpCreateRoom](#) failed).

Creating a room may fail for various reasons. Most often, the room already exists (roomname in use) or the [RoomOptions](#) clash and it's impossible to create the room.

When creating a room fails on a Game Server: The client will cache the failure internally and returns to the Master Server before it calls the fail-callback. This way, the client is ready to find/create a room at the moment of the callback. In this case, the client skips calling [OnConnectedToMaster](#) but returning to the Master Server will still call [OnConnected](#). Treat callbacks of [OnConnected](#) as pure information that the client could connect.

##### Parameters

<i>returnCode</i>	Operation ReturnCode from the server.
<i>message</i>	Debug message for the error.

Implements [IMatchmakingCallbacks](#).

#### 8.119.2.6 OnCustomAuthenticationFailed()

```
void OnCustomAuthenticationFailed (
    string debugMessage )
```

Called when the custom authentication failed. Followed by disconnect!

Custom Authentication can fail due to user-input, bad tokens/secrets. If authentication is successful, this method is not called. Implement [OnJoinedLobby\(\)](#) or [OnConnectedToMaster\(\)](#) (as usual).



During development of a game, it might also fail due to wrong configuration on the server side. In those cases, logging the debugMessage is very important.

Unless you setup a custom authentication service for your app (in the [Dashboard](#)), this won't be called!

## Parameters

<i>debugMessage</i>	Contains a debug message why authentication failed. This has to be fixed during development.
---------------------	--

Implements [IConnectionCallbacks](#).

### 8.119.2.7 OnCustomAuthenticationResponse()

```
void OnCustomAuthenticationResponse (
    Dictionary< string, object > data )
```

Called when your Custom Authentication service responds with additional data.

Custom Authentication services can include some custom data in their response. When present, that data is made available in this callback as Dictionary. While the keys of your data have to be strings, the values can be either string or a number (in Json). You need to make extra sure, that the value type is the one you expect. Numbers become (currently) int64.

Example: `void OnCustomAuthenticationResponse(Dictionary<string, object> data) { ... }`

<https://doc.photonengine.com/en-us/realtime/current/reference/custom-authentication>

Implements [IConnectionCallbacks](#).

### 8.119.2.8 OnDisconnected()

```
void OnDisconnected (
    DisconnectCause cause )
```

Called after disconnecting from the [Photon](#) server. It could be a failure or an explicit disconnect call

The reason for this disconnect is provided as DisconnectCause.

Implements [IConnectionCallbacks](#).

### 8.119.2.9 OnFriendListUpdate()

```
void OnFriendListUpdate (
    List< FriendInfo > friendList )
```

Called when the server sent the response to a FindFriends request.

After calling OpFindFriends, the Master Server will cache the friend list and send updates to the friend list. The friends includes the name, userId, online state and the room (if any) for each requested user/friend.

Use the friendList to update your UI and store it, if the UI should highlight changes.

Implements [IMatchmakingCallbacks](#).

#### 8.119.2.10 OnJoinedLobby()

```
void OnJoinedLobby ( )
```

Called on entering a lobby on the Master Server. The actual room-list updates will call `OnRoomListUpdate`.

While in the lobby, the roomlist is automatically updated in fixed intervals (which you can't modify in the public cloud). The room list gets available via `OnRoomListUpdate`.

Implements [ILobbyCallbacks](#).

#### 8.119.2.11 OnJoinedRoom()

```
void OnJoinedRoom ( )
```

Called when the [LoadBalancingClient](#) entered a room, no matter if this client created it or simply joined.

When this is called, you can access the existing players in [Room.Players](#), their custom properties and [Room.CustomProperties](#).

In this callback, you could create player objects. For example in Unity, instantiate a prefab for the player.

If you want a match to be started "actively", enable the user to signal "ready" (using `OpRaiseEvent` or a Custom Property).

Implements [IMatchmakingCallbacks](#).

#### 8.119.2.12 OnJoinRandomFailed()

```
void OnJoinRandomFailed (
    short returnCode,
    string message )
```

Called when a previous `OpJoinRandom` call failed on the server.

The most common causes are that a room is full or does not exist (due to someone else being faster or closing the room).

This operation is only ever sent to the Master Server. Once a room is found by the Master Server, the client will head off to the designated Game Server and use the operation `Join` on the Game Server.

When using multiple lobbies (via `OpJoinLobby` or a [TypedLobby](#) parameter), another lobby might have more/fitting rooms.

##### Parameters

<i>returnCode</i>	Operation ReturnCode from the server.
<i>message</i>	Debug message for the error.

Implements [IMatchmakingCallbacks](#).

#### 8.119.2.13 OnJoinRoomFailed()

```
void OnJoinRoomFailed (
    short returnCode,
    string message )
```

Called when a previous OpJoinRoom call failed on the server.

Joining a room may fail for various reasons. Most often, the room is full or does not exist anymore (due to someone else being faster or closing the room).

When joining a room fails on a Game Server: The client will cache the failure internally and returns to the Master Server before it calls the fail-callback. This way, the client is ready to find/create a room at the moment of the callback. In this case, the client skips calling OnConnectedToMaster but returning to the Master Server will still call OnConnected. Treat callbacks of OnConnected as pure information that the client could connect.

##### Parameters

<i>returnCode</i>	Operation ReturnCode from the server.
<i>message</i>	Debug message for the error.

Implements [IMatchmakingCallbacks](#).

#### 8.119.2.14 OnLeftLobby()

```
void OnLeftLobby ( )
```

Called after leaving a lobby.

When you leave a lobby, OpCreateRoom and OpJoinRandomRoom automatically refer to the default lobby.

Implements [ILobbyCallbacks](#).

#### 8.119.2.15 OnLeftRoom()

```
void OnLeftRoom ( )
```

Called when the local user/client left a room, so the game's logic can clean up it's internal state.

When leaving a room, the [LoadBalancingClient](#) will disconnect the Game Server and connect to the Master Server. This wraps up multiple internal actions.

Wait for the callback OnConnectedToMaster, before you use lobbies and join or create rooms.

Implements [IMatchmakingCallbacks](#).

#### 8.119.2.16 OnLobbyStatisticsUpdate()

```
void OnLobbyStatisticsUpdate (
    List< TypedLobbyInfo > lobbyStatistics )
```

Called when the Master Server sent an update for the Lobby Statistics.

This callback has two preconditions: EnableLobbyStatistics must be set to true, before this client connects. And the client has to be connected to the Master Server, which is providing the info about lobbies.

Implements [ILobbyCallbacks](#).

#### 8.119.2.17 OnMasterClientSwitched()

```
void OnMasterClientSwitched (
    Player newMasterClient )
```

Called after switching to a new MasterClient when the current one leaves.

This is not called when this client enters a room. The former MasterClient is still in the player list when this method get called.

Implements [IInRoomCallbacks](#).

#### 8.119.2.18 OnPlayerEnteredRoom()

```
void OnPlayerEnteredRoom (
    Player newPlayer )
```

Called when a remote player entered the room. This [Player](#) is already added to the playerlist.

If your game starts with a certain number of players, this callback can be useful to check the Room.playerCount and find out if you can start.

Implements [IInRoomCallbacks](#).

#### 8.119.2.19 OnPlayerLeftRoom()

```
void OnPlayerLeftRoom (
    Player otherPlayer )
```

Called when a remote player left the room or became inactive. Check otherPlayer.IsInactive.

If another player leaves the room or if the server detects a lost connection, this callback will be used to notify your game logic.

Depending on the room's setup, players may become inactive, which means they may return and retake their spot in the room. In such cases, the [Player](#) stays in the [Room.Players](#) dictionary.

If the player is not just inactive, it gets removed from the [Room.Players](#) dictionary, before the callback is called.

Implements [IInRoomCallbacks](#).

**8.119.2.20 OnPlayerPropertiesUpdate()**

```
void OnPlayerPropertiesUpdate (
    Player targetPlayer,
    Hashtable changedProps )
```

Called when custom player-properties are changed. [Player](#) and the changed properties are passed as object[].

Changing properties must be done by [Player.SetCustomProperties](#), which causes this callback locally, too.

**Parameters**

<i>targetPlayer</i>	Contains <a href="#">Player</a> that changed.
<i>changedProps</i>	Contains the properties that changed.

Implements [INRoomCallbacks](#).

**8.119.2.21 OnRegionListReceived()**

```
void OnRegionListReceived (
    RegionHandler regionHandler )
```

Called when the Name Server provided a list of regions for your title.

Check the [RegionHandler](#) class description, to make use of the provided values.

**Parameters**

<i>regionHandler</i>	The currently used <a href="#">RegionHandler</a> .
----------------------	--

Implements [IConnectionCallbacks](#).

**8.119.2.22 OnRoomListUpdate()**

```
void OnRoomListUpdate (
    List< RoomInfo > roomList )
```

Called for any update of the room-listing while in a lobby (InLobby) on the Master Server.

Each item is a [RoomInfo](#) which might include custom properties (provided you defined those as lobby-listed when creating a room). Not all types of lobbies provide a listing of rooms to the client. Some are silent and specialized for server-side matchmaking.

Implements [ILobbyCallbacks](#).

### 8.119.2.23 OnRoomPropertiesUpdate()

```
void OnRoomPropertiesUpdate (
    Hashtable propertiesThatChanged )
```

Called when a room's custom properties changed. The `propertiesThatChanged` contains all that was set via [Room.SetCustomProperties](#).

Since v1.25 this method has one parameter: `Hashtable propertiesThatChanged`. Changing properties must be done by [Room.SetCustomProperties](#), which causes this callback locally, too.

#### Parameters

<i>propertiesThatChanged</i>	
------------------------------	--

Implements [IInRoomCallbacks](#).

## 8.119.3 Member Data Documentation

### 8.119.3.1 LogTrafficStats

```
bool LogTrafficStats = true
```

Toggle to enable or disable traffic statistics logging.

## 8.119.4 Property Documentation

### 8.119.4.1 Client

```
LoadBalancingClient Client [get], [set]
```

[Photon](#) client to log information and statistics from.

## 8.120 PhotonAnimatorView.SynchronizedLayer Class Reference

### Public Attributes

- SynchronizeType **SynchronizeType**
- int **LayerIndex**

## 8.121 PhotonAnimatorView.SynchronizedParameter Class Reference

### Public Attributes

- ParameterType **Type**
- SynchronizeType **SynchronizeType**
- string **Name**

## 8.122 TabViewManager.Tab Class Reference

### Public Attributes

- string **ID** = ""
- Toggle **Toggle**
- RectTransform **View**

## 8.123 TabViewManager.TabChangeEvent Class Reference

[Tab](#) change event.

Inherits UnityEvent< string >.

### 8.123.1 Detailed Description

[Tab](#) change event.

## 8.124 TabViewManager Class Reference

[Tab](#) view manager. Handles [Tab](#) views activation and deactivation, and provides a Unity Event Callback when a tab was selected.

Inherits MonoBehaviour.

### Classes

- class [Tab](#)
- class [TabChangeEvent](#)  
*[Tab](#) change event.*

### Public Member Functions

- void [SelectTab](#) (string id)  
*Selects a given tab.*



## Public Attributes

- ToggleGroup [ToggleGroup](#)  
*The toggle group component target.*
- [Tab](#)[] [Tabs](#)  
*all the tabs for this group*
- [TabChangeEvent](#) [OnTabChanged](#)  
*The on tab changed Event.*

## Protected Attributes

- [Tab](#) [CurrentTab](#)

### 8.124.1 Detailed Description

[Tab](#) view manager. Handles [Tab](#) views activation and deactivation, and provides a Unity Event Callback when a tab was selected.

### 8.124.2 Member Function Documentation

#### 8.124.2.1 SelectTab()

```
void SelectTab (  
    string id )
```

Selects a given tab.

#### Parameters

<i>id</i>	<a href="#">Tab</a> Id
-----------	------------------------

### 8.124.3 Member Data Documentation

#### 8.124.3.1 OnTabChanged

[TabChangeEvent](#) [OnTabChanged](#)

The on tab changed Event.

### 8.124.3.2 Tabs

`Tab [] Tabs`

all the tabs for this group

### 8.124.3.3 ToggleGroup

`ToggleGroup ToggleGroup`

The toggle group component target.

## 8.125 TeamExtensions Class Reference

Extension used for [PunTeams](#) and [Player](#) class. Wraps access to the player's custom property.

### Static Public Member Functions

- static [PunTeams.Team](#) [GetTeam](#) (this [Player](#) player)  
*Extension for [Player](#) class to wrap up access to the player's custom property.*
- static void [SetTeam](#) (this [Player](#) player, [PunTeams.Team](#) team)  
*Switch that player's team to the one you assign.*

### 8.125.1 Detailed Description

Extension used for [PunTeams](#) and [Player](#) class. Wraps access to the player's custom property.

### 8.125.2 Member Function Documentation

#### 8.125.2.1 GetTeam()

```
static PunTeams.Team GetTeam (  
    this Player player ) [static]
```

Extension for [Player](#) class to wrap up access to the player's custom property.

#### Returns

[PunTeam.Team.none](#) if no team was found (yet).

#### 8.125.2.2 SetTeam()

```
static void SetTeam (  
    this Player player,  
    PunTeams.Team team ) [static]
```

Switch that player's team to the one you assign.

Internally checks if this player is in that team already or not. Only team switches are actually sent.

## Parameters

<i>player</i>	
<i>team</i>	

## 8.126 TextButtonTransition Class Reference

Use this on Button texts to have some color transition on the text as well without corrupting button's behaviour.

Inherits MonoBehaviour, IPointerEnterHandler, and IPointerExitHandler.

### Public Member Functions

- void **Awake** ()
- void **OnEnable** ()
- void **OnDisable** ()
- void **OnPointerEnter** (PointerEventData eventData)
- void **OnPointerExit** (PointerEventData eventData)

### Public Attributes

- Selectable [Selectable](#)  
*The selectable Component.*
- Color [NormalColor](#) = Color.white  
*The color of the normal of the transition state.*
- Color [HoverColor](#) = Color.black  
*The color of the hover of the transition state.*

#### 8.126.1 Detailed Description

Use this on Button texts to have some color transition on the text as well without corrupting button's behaviour.

#### 8.126.2 Member Data Documentation

##### 8.126.2.1 HoverColor

```
Color HoverColor = Color.black
```

The color of the hover of the transition state.

### 8.126.2.2 NormalColor

```
Color NormalColor = Color.white
```

The color of the normal of the transition state.

### 8.126.2.3 Selectable

```
Selectable Selectable
```

The selectable Component.

## 8.127 TextToggleIsOnTransition Class Reference

Use this on toggles texts to have some color transition on the text depending on the isOn State.

Inherits MonoBehaviour, IPointerEnterHandler, and IPointerExitHandler.

### Public Member Functions

- void **OnEnable** ()
- void **OnDisable** ()
- void **OnValueChanged** (bool isOn)
- void **OnPointerEnter** (PointerEventData eventData)
- void **OnPointerExit** (PointerEventData eventData)

### Public Attributes

- Toggle **toggle**  
*The toggle Component.*
- Color **NormalOnColor** = Color.white  
*The color of the normal on transition state.*
- Color **NormalOffColor** = Color.black  
*The color of the normal off transition state.*
- Color **HoverOnColor** = Color.black  
*The color of the hover on transition state.*
- Color **HoverOffColor** = Color.black  
*The color of the hover off transition state.*

### 8.127.1 Detailed Description

Use this on toggles texts to have some color transition on the text depending on the isOn State.

## 8.127.2 Member Data Documentation

### 8.127.2.1 HoverOffColor

```
Color HoverOffColor = Color.black
```

The color of the hover off transition state.

### 8.127.2.2 HoverOnColor

```
Color HoverOnColor = Color.black
```

The color of the hover on transition state.

### 8.127.2.3 NormalOffColor

```
Color NormalOffColor = Color.black
```

The color of the normal off transition state.

### 8.127.2.4 NormalOnColor

```
Color NormalOnColor = Color.white
```

The color of the normal on transition state.

### 8.127.2.5 toggle

```
Toggle toggle
```

The toggle Component.

## 8.128 TurnExtensions Class Reference

### Static Public Member Functions

- static void [SetTurn](#) (this [Room](#) room, int turn, bool setStartTime=false)  
*Sets the turn.*
- static int [GetTurn](#) (this [RoomInfo](#) room)  
*Gets the current turn from a RoomInfo*
- static int [GetTurnStart](#) (this [RoomInfo](#) room)  
*Returns the start time when the turn began. This can be used to calculate how long it's going on.*
- static int [GetFinishedTurn](#) (this [Player](#) player)  
*gets the player's finished turn (from the ROOM properties)*
- static void [SetFinishedTurn](#) (this [Player](#) player, int turn)  
*Sets the player's finished turn (in the ROOM properties)*

### Static Public Attributes

- static readonly string [TurnPropKey](#) = "Turn"  
*currently ongoing turn number*
- static readonly string [TurnStartPropKey](#) = "TStart"  
*start (server) time for currently ongoing turn (used to calculate end)*
- static readonly string [FinishedTurnPropKey](#) = "FToA"  
*Finished Turn of Actor (followed by number)*

### 8.128.1 Member Function Documentation

#### 8.128.1.1 GetFinishedTurn()

```
static int GetFinishedTurn (
    this Player player ) [static]
```

gets the player's finished turn (from the ROOM properties)

#### Returns

The finished turn index

#### Parameters

<i>player</i>	Player reference
---------------	------------------

### 8.128.1.2 GetTurn()

```
static int GetTurn (
    this RoomInfo room ) [static]
```

Gets the current turn from a RoomInfo

#### Returns

The turn index

#### Parameters

<i>room</i>	RoomInfo reference
-------------	--------------------

### 8.128.1.3 GetTurnStart()

```
static int GetTurnStart (
    this RoomInfo room ) [static]
```

Returns the start time when the turn began. This can be used to calculate how long it's going on.

#### Returns

The turn start.

#### Parameters

<i>room</i>	Room.
-------------	-------

### 8.128.1.4 SetFinishedTurn()

```
static void SetFinishedTurn (
    this Player player,
    int turn ) [static]
```

Sets the player's finished turn (in the ROOM properties)

#### Parameters

<i>player</i>	Player Reference
<i>turn</i>	Turn Index

### 8.128.1.5 SetTurn()

```
static void SetTurn (
    this Room room,
    int turn,
    bool setStartTime = false ) [static]
```

Sets the turn.

#### Parameters

<i>room</i>	Room reference
<i>turn</i>	Turn index
<i>setStartTime</i>	If set to <code>true</code> set start time.

## 8.128.2 Member Data Documentation

### 8.128.2.1 FinishedTurnPropKey

```
readonly string FinishedTurnPropKey = "FToA" [static]
```

Finished Turn of Actor (followed by number)

### 8.128.2.2 TurnPropKey

```
readonly string TurnPropKey = "Turn" [static]
```

currently ongoing turn number

### 8.128.2.3 TurnStartPropKey

```
readonly string TurnStartPropKey = "TStart" [static]
```

start (server) time for currently ongoing turn (used to calculate end)

## 8.129 TypedLobby Class Reference

Refers to a specific lobby on the server.

Inherited by [TypedLobbyInfo](#).



## Public Member Functions

- `TypedLobby` (string name, `LobbyType` type)  
*Sets Name and Type of the new instance. Make sure name is not empty or null, as that always points to the "default lobby" (`TypedLobby.Default`).*
- override string `ToString` ()

## Public Attributes

- string `Name`  
*Name of the lobby. Default: null, pointing to the "default lobby".*
- `LobbyType` `Type`  
*Type (and behaviour) of the lobby.*

## Static Public Attributes

- static readonly `TypedLobby Default` = new `TypedLobby`()  
*A reference to the default lobby which is the unique lobby that uses null as name and is of type `LobbyType.Default`.*

## Properties

- bool `IsDefault` [get]  
*Returns whether or not this instance points to the "default lobby" (`TypedLobby.Default`).*

### 8.129.1 Detailed Description

Refers to a specific lobby on the server.

Name and Type combined are the unique identifier for a lobby.

The server will create lobbies "on demand", so no registration or setup is required.

An empty or null Name always points to the "default lobby" as special case.

### 8.129.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

#### 8.129.2.1 TypedLobby()

```
TypedLobby (
    string name,
    LobbyType type )
```

Sets Name and Type of the new instance. Make sure name is not empty or null, as that always points to the "default lobby" (`TypedLobby.Default`).

## Parameters

<i>name</i>	Some string to identify a lobby.
<i>type</i>	The type of a lobby defines it's capabilities and behaviour.

### 8.129.3 Member Data Documentation

#### 8.129.3.1 Default

```
readonly TypedLobby Default = new TypedLobby() [static]
```

A reference to the default lobby which is the unique lobby that uses null as name and is of type [LobbyType.Default](#).

There is only a single lobby with an empty name on the server. It is always of type [LobbyType.Default](#).

On the other hand, this is a shortcut and reusable reference to the default lobby.

Do not change Name or Type.

#### 8.129.3.2 Name

```
string Name
```

Name of the lobby. Default: null, pointing to the "default lobby".

If Name is null or empty, a [TypedLobby](#) will point to the "default lobby". This ignores the Type value and always acts as [LobbyType.Default](#).

#### 8.129.3.3 Type

```
LobbyType Type
```

Type (and behaviour) of the lobby.

An empty or null Name always points to the "default lobby" as special case.

### 8.129.4 Property Documentation

#### 8.129.4.1 IsDefault

```
bool IsDefault [get]
```

Returns whether or not this instance points to the "default lobby" ([TypedLobby.Default](#)).

This comes up to checking if the Name is null or empty. [LobbyType.Default](#) is not the same thing as the "default lobby" ([TypedLobby.Default](#)).

## 8.130 TypedLobbyInfo Class Reference

Info for a lobby on the server. Used when [LoadBalancingClient.EnableLobbyStatistics](#) is true.

Inherits [TypedLobby](#).

### Public Member Functions

- override string **ToString** ()

### Public Attributes

- int [PlayerCount](#)  
*Count of players that currently joined this lobby.*
- int [RoomCount](#)  
*Count of rooms currently associated with this lobby.*

### Additional Inherited Members

#### 8.130.1 Detailed Description

Info for a lobby on the server. Used when [LoadBalancingClient.EnableLobbyStatistics](#) is true.

#### 8.130.2 Member Data Documentation

##### 8.130.2.1 PlayerCount

```
int PlayerCount
```

Count of players that currently joined this lobby.

##### 8.130.2.2 RoomCount

```
int RoomCount
```

Count of rooms currently associated with this lobby.

## 8.131 WebFlags Class Reference

Optional flags to be used in [Photon](#) client SDKs with Op RaiseEvent and Op SetProperties. Introduced mainly for webhooks 1.2 to control behavior of forwarded HTTP requests.

## Public Member Functions

- **WebFlags** (byte webhookFlags)

## Public Attributes

- byte **WebhookFlags**

## Static Public Attributes

- static readonly **WebFlags Default** = new **WebFlags**(0)
- const byte **HttpForwardConst** = 0x01
- const byte **SendAuthCookieConst** = 0x02
- const byte **SendSyncConst** = 0x04
- const byte **SendStateConst** = 0x08

## Properties

- bool **HttpForward** [get, set]  
*Indicates whether to forward HTTP request to web service or not.*
- bool **SendAuthCookie** [get, set]  
*Indicates whether to send AuthCookie of actor in the HTTP request to web service or not.*
- bool **SendSync** [get, set]  
*Indicates whether to send HTTP request synchronously or asynchronously to web service.*
- bool **SendState** [get, set]  
*Indicates whether to send serialized game state in HTTP request to web service or not.*

### 8.131.1 Detailed Description

Optional flags to be used in **Photon** client SDKs with Op RaiseEvent and Op SetProperties. Introduced mainly for webhooks 1.2 to control behavior of forwarded HTTP requests.

### 8.131.2 Property Documentation

#### 8.131.2.1 HttpForward

```
bool HttpForward [get], [set]
```

Indicates whether to forward HTTP request to web service or not.

### 8.131.2.2 SendAuthCookie

```
bool SendAuthCookie [get], [set]
```

Indicates whether to send AuthCookie of actor in the HTTP request to web service or not.

### 8.131.2.3 SendState

```
bool SendState [get], [set]
```

Indicates whether to send serialized game state in HTTP request to web service or not.

### 8.131.2.4 SendSync

```
bool SendSync [get], [set]
```

Indicates whether to send HTTP request synchronously or asynchronously to web service.

## 8.132 WebRpcResponse Class Reference

Reads an operation response of a WebRpc and provides convenient access to most common values.

### Public Member Functions

- [WebRpcResponse](#) (OperationResponse response)  
*An OperationResponse for a WebRpc is needed to read it's values.*
- string [ToStringFull](#) ()  
*Turns the response into an easier to read string.*

### Properties

- string [Name](#) [get]  
*Name of the WebRpc that was called.*
- int [ResultCode](#) [get]  
*ResultCode of the WebService that answered the WebRpc.*
- int [ReturnCode](#) [get]
- string [Message](#) [get]  
*Might be empty or null.*
- string [DebugMessage](#) [get]
- Dictionary< string, object > [Parameters](#) [get]  
*Other key/values returned by the webservice that answered the WebRpc.*

### 8.132.1 Detailed Description

Reads an operation response of a WebRpc and provides convenient access to most common values.

See [LoadBalancingClient.OpWebRpc](#).

Create a [WebRpcResponse](#) to access common result values.

The operationResponse.OperationCode should be: [OperationCode.WebRpc](#).

### 8.132.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

#### 8.132.2.1 WebRpcResponse()

```
WebRpcResponse (
    OperationResponse response )
```

An OperationResponse for a WebRpc is needed to read it's values.

### 8.132.3 Member Function Documentation

#### 8.132.3.1 ToStringFull()

```
string ToStringFull ( )
```

Turns the response into an easier to read string.

##### Returns

String resembling the result.

### 8.132.4 Property Documentation

#### 8.132.4.1 Message

```
string Message [get]
```

Might be empty or null.

#### 8.132.4.2 Name

```
string Name [get]
```

Name of the WebRpc that was called.

#### 8.132.4.3 Parameters

```
Dictionary<string, object> Parameters [get]
```

Other key/values returned by the webservice that answered the WebRpc.

#### 8.132.4.4 ResultCode

```
int ResultCode [get]
```

ResultCode of the WebService that answered the WebRpc.

0 is: "OK" for WebRPCs.

-1 is: No ResultCode by WebRpc service (check OperationResponse.ReturnCode).

Other ResultCode are defined by the individual WebRpc and service.





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