

Unity Composition Manual

PiRho Soft

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Animation Player

Animation Player is a [MonoBehaviour](#) that utilizes [Unity's Playables API](#) to play simple [AnimationClips](#) on a [GameObject](#). This is best used on objects that do not need the complexity and overhead of full fledged [AnimatorControllers](#).

See the *"FinishDoor"* object in the *"Maze2"* scene and the *"MazeJewel"* [Instruction Graph](#) in the Maze project for an example usage.

Audio Player

Audio Player is a [MonoBehaviour](#) that utilizes Unity's Playables API to play simple [AudioClips](#) on a [GameObject](#).

See the "Maze1" scene and the "MazeKey" [Instruction Graph](#) in the Maze project for an example usage.

Axis Input

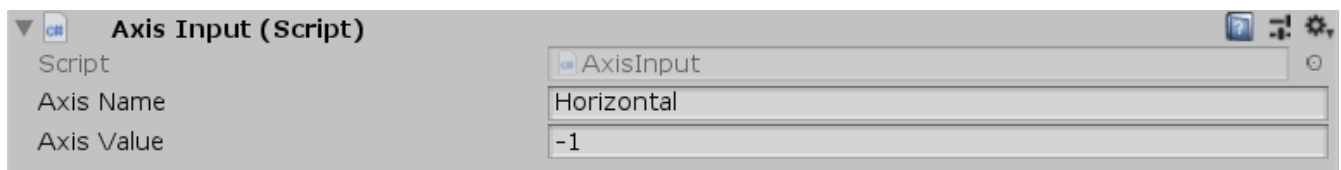
Axis Input is a [MonoBehaviour](#) that will set a value on an input axis when an object is clicked. This can be used in conjunction with the [InputHelper](#) to create virtual axes for things like on screen buttons in a mobile game that move a character directionally or to trigger actions.

See the "MazeUI" scene in the Maze project for an example usage.



Because this uses Unity's [IPointerHandler](#) interface the object must have either a [Graphic](#) or a [Collider](#) and the [Canvas](#) or [Camera](#) must have a [GraphicRaycaster](#) or [PhysicsRaycaster](#) respectively.

Fields



Name	Description
Axis Name	The name of the input axis to set when clicked
Axis Value	The value to set the input axis to when clicked

Bar Binding

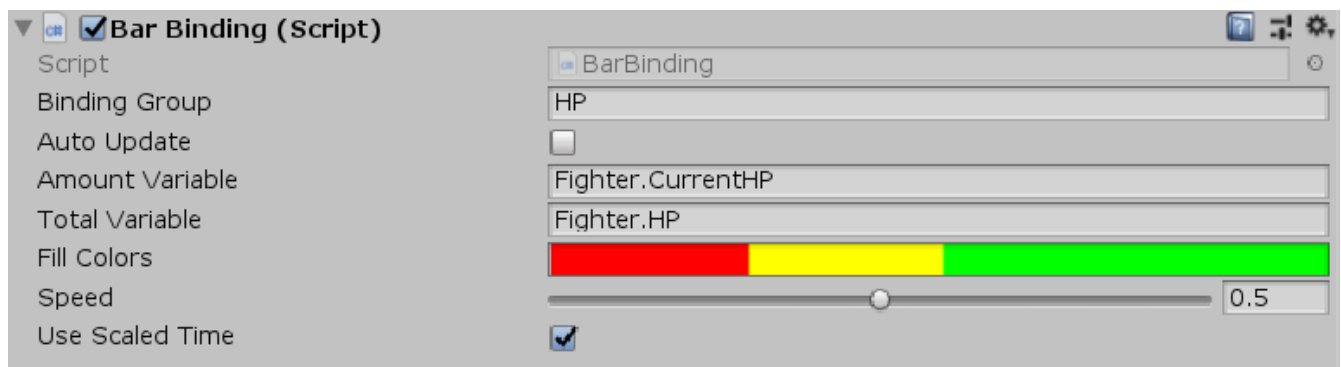
Bar Binding is a [Variable Binding](#) that will set the fill amount and blend color of a sibling [Image](#) based on bindings to two int or float variables. If *AmountVariable* or *TotalVariable* is invalid or does not return an int or float, then the image will be disabled. If speed is greater than 0.0f then changes will be animated to between values. Custom color gradients can also be set depending on the fill amount. Bar Bindings are useful for things like health and progress bars.

See [Variable Bindings](#) for more information.
See the "Battle" scene in the Battle project for an example usage.



Make sure the *Image Type* property on [Image](#) is set to *Filled* for the Bar Binding to work properly.

Fields



Name	Description
Amount Variable	The VariableReference that represents the fractional amount of the fill
Total Variable	The VariableReference that represents the total amount of the fill
Fill Colors	The Gradient to base the blend color on
Speed	The speed at which to animate changes (in percentage of the total per second)
Use Scaled Time	Whether to base the speed off of scaled time or real time

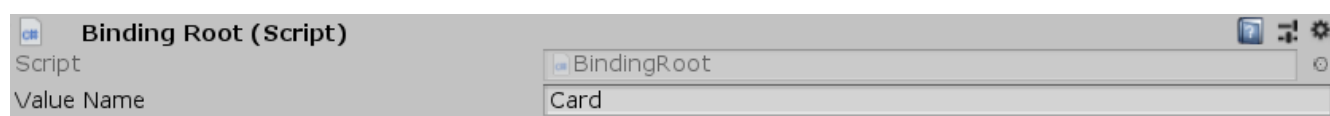
Binding Root

Binding Root is a [MonoBehaviour](#) that acts as a root object for all child [Variable Bindings](#) to bind data on. Binding Roots have a *Value* property that child bindings access via the *Value Name* property. *Value* can be set from a derived class such as [Object Binding Root](#) or through a [Set Binding Node](#). When accessing variables on a Binding Root, the search will cascade upward to the next Binding Root in the hierarchy with the the default variable store on the [Composition Manager](#) as the base. [Selection Controls](#) and [Menus](#) use Binding Roots on each of their child [Menu Items](#) to group each item's data.

See [Binding Roots](#) for more information on binding roots.

See the "Card" prefab in the CardGame project for an example usage.

Fields



Name	Description
Value Name	The name of the variable that child Variable Bindings can use in order to access this Binding Root's <i>Value</i> .

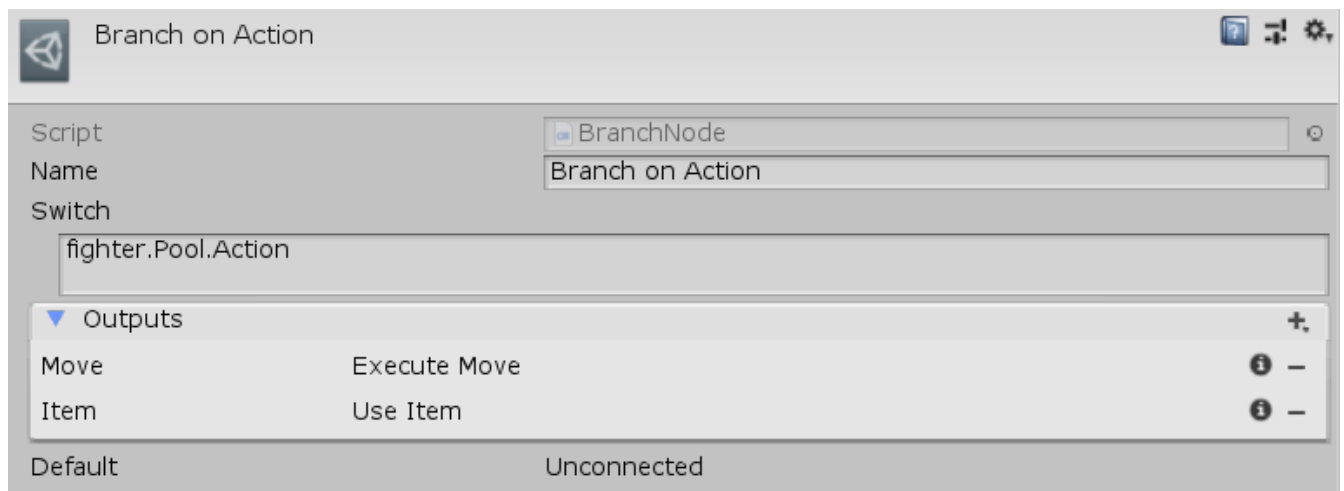
Branch Node

A Branch Node is an [Instruction Graph Node](#) that will branch to any number of different nodes based on the the string evaluation of an [Expression](#). This can be thought of similar to a switch statement in C#. Create a Branch Node in the **Create › Control Flow › Branch** menu of the Instruction Graph Window.

See [Control Flow](#) for more information.

See the node named "Branch on Action" on the "Battle" [Instruction Graph](#) in the Battle project for an example usage.

Fields



Name	Description
Switch	The Expression to run to determine the node to branch to
Outputs	The dictionary of names to nodes to branch to based on <i>Switch</i>
Default	The default node to go to if the value of <i>Switch</i> is not in the <i>Outputs</i> dictionary

Break Node

A Break Node is an [Instruction Graph Node](#) that will force the most recent [ILoopNode](#) to stop running. [ILoopNode](#) is implemented by [Loop Node](#) and [Iterate Node](#). Create a Break Node in the **Create › Control Flow › Break** menu of the Instruction Graph Window.

See [Control Flow](#) for more information.

See the "*BoardLoop*" [Instruction Graph](#) in the BoardGame project for an example usage.

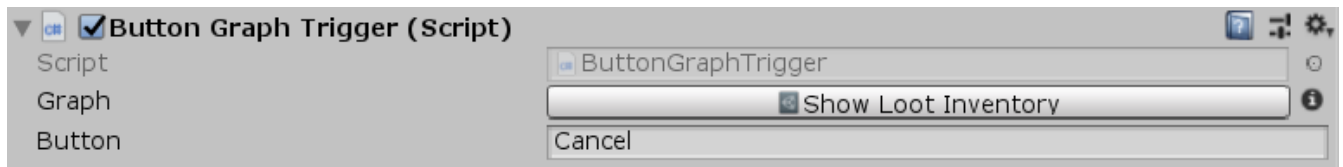
Button Graph Trigger

Button Graph Trigger is an [Instruction Trigger](#) that will run its [Instruction Graph](#) when the the specified *Button* is pressed.

See [Graphs](#) for more information on instruction graphs.

See the "*LootLevel*" scene in the Loot project for an example usage.

Fields



Name	Description
Button	The name of the button that will trigger the Instruction Graph

Button Input

Button Input is a [MonoBehaviour](#) that will set an input button to be pressed the object is clicked on. This is useful for things like on screen buttons in a mobile game to trigger actions.

See the "Calculator" scene in the Calculator project for an example usage.



Because this uses Unity's [IPointerHandler](#) interface the object must have either a [Graphic](#) or a [Collider](#) and the [Canvas](#) or [Camera](#) must have a [GraphicRaycaster](#) or [PhysicsRaycaster](#) respectively.

Fields



Name	Description
Button Name	The name of the button to be pressed when the object is clicked

Click Graph Trigger

Click Graph Trigger is an [Instruction Trigger](#) that will run its [Instruction Graph](#) when it is clicked on.

See [Graphs](#) for more information on instruction graphs.

See the "Card" prefab in the CardGame project for an example usage.



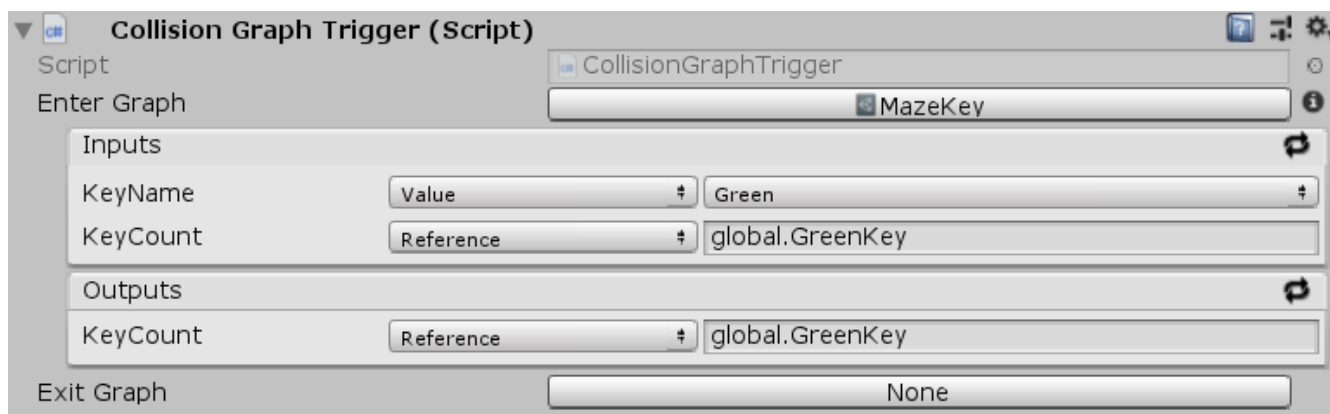
Because this uses Unity's [IPointerHandler](#) interface the object must have either a [Graphic](#) or a [Collider](#) and the [Canvas](#) or [Camera](#) must have a [GraphicRaycaster](#) or [PhysicsRaycaster](#) respectively.

Collision Graph Trigger

Collision Graph Trigger is an [Instruction Trigger](#) that will run its [Instruction Graph](#) on collisions. Collision Graph Trigger works in conjunction with a [Collision Notifier](#) which will call the respective Enter and Exit functions on the Collision Graph Trigger.

See [Graphs](#) for more information on instruction graphs.
See the "Maze1" scene in the Maze project for an example usage.

Fields



Name	Description
Enter Graph	The Instruction Graph to run when this object is collided with.
Exit Graph	The Instruction Graph to run when this object is exited.

Collision Notifier

A Collision Notifier is a [MonoBehaviour](#) used to trigger events during collisions. It works in conjunction with an [ICollisionTrigger](#) which can be implemented to receive an `Enter()` and an `Exit()` call when this object starts and stops colliding with the trigger. The [Collision Graph Trigger](#) is an example implementation of an [ICollisionTrigger](#) that can interact with a Collision Notifier.

See the *"Player" script and the "Maze1" scene* in the Maze project for an example usage.

Command

A Command is a [Asset](#) that can be created to give access to custom [Expression](#) logic that can be reused and called from other [Expressions](#). This is useful when you have more complex logic that will be calculated in multiple locations. Commands can unify that logic so that it doesn't have to be written multiple times and changing it once changes it for all instances that use it. Create a Command through the **Create › PiRho Soft › Command** menu in the project view.



Because a Command is a "Resource" it must be placed in a folder called "Commands" as a direct subfolder of a "Resources" folder so that it can be loaded and accessed on demand.

See [Commands](#) for more information.

See the "Apply Damage" [Expression Node](#) of the "BattleScratch" [Instruction Graph](#) in the Battle project for an example usage.

Fields

BattleDamage

Script: Command

Name: Damage

Parameters:

- Name: power, Type: Int
- Name: attack, Type: Int
- Name: attackModifier, Type: Int
- Name: defense, Type: Int
- Name: defenseModifier, Type: Int

Expression:

```
base = power / 4;
attackMod = ModifyStat(attack, attackModifier, defenseModifier);
defenseMod = ModifyStat(defense, defenseModifier, attackModifier);
Floor(power * attackMod / defenseMod);
```


Name	Description
Name	The string name of the Command that is used in an Expression to call this command
Parameters	The list of Variables that should be passed to this Command - these can be accessed by name in <i>Expression</i>
Expression	The Expression that this command will run when it is called

Comment Node

A Comment Node is an [Instruction Graph Node](#) that is used for debugging purposes. It is inert during runtime and is purely used to display custom info about how a graph is functioning. Create a Comment Node in the **Create › Debug › Comment** menu of the Instruction Graph Window.

See [Graphs](#) for more information on instruction graphs.

Fields

 Comment

Script

CommentNode

Name

Comment

Comment

This comment will be displayed in the graph window

Name	Description
Comment	The string value of the comment

Composition Manager

The Composition Manager is a [MonoBehaviour](#) that manages the entire composition system. Because Composition Manager is a [GlobalBehaviour](#), it is created automatically the first time it is accessed so it does not need to be added to any objects in a scene. Composition Manager maintains a "global" [IVariableStore](#) that can be accessed from any [VariableReference](#) or [Expression](#) using the "global" accessor. It also maintains the "scene" [IVariableStore](#), which gives access to [GameObjects](#) in the scene by name using the "scene" accessor. [Instruction Graphs](#) can be manually run from script through the Composition Manager using the `Run()` method.


Conditional Node

A Conditional Node is an [Instruction Graph Node](#) that branches the progression of an [Instruction Graph](#) based on the true or false evaluation of the [Expression](#), *Condition*. Create a Conditional Node in the **Create > Control Flow > Conditional** menu of the Instruction Graph Window.

See [Control Flow](#) for more information.

See the *"HasKey"* node in "MazeDoor" [Instruction Graph](#) in the Maze project for an example usage.

Fields

 Has Key

Script

ConditionalNode

Name

Has Key

On True

Disable Door

On False

Can't Open Message

Condition

input.KeyCount > 0;

Name	Description
Condition	The Expression to evaluate to determine the progression of the graph

Create Game Object Node

A Create Game Object Node is an [Instruction Graph Node](#) that will spawn a Prefab at the given Name, Position, and Rotation relative to the world, another object, or as a child object. The created object can optionally be stored in a given [VariableReference](#) so that it can be accessed later. Create a Create Game Object Node in the **Create › Object Manipulation › Create Game Object** menu of the Instruction Graph Window.

See [Graphs](#) for more information on instruction graphs.

See the "Create Highlight" node on the "BoardTakeTurn" [Instruction Graph](#) in the BoardGame project for an example usage.

Fields

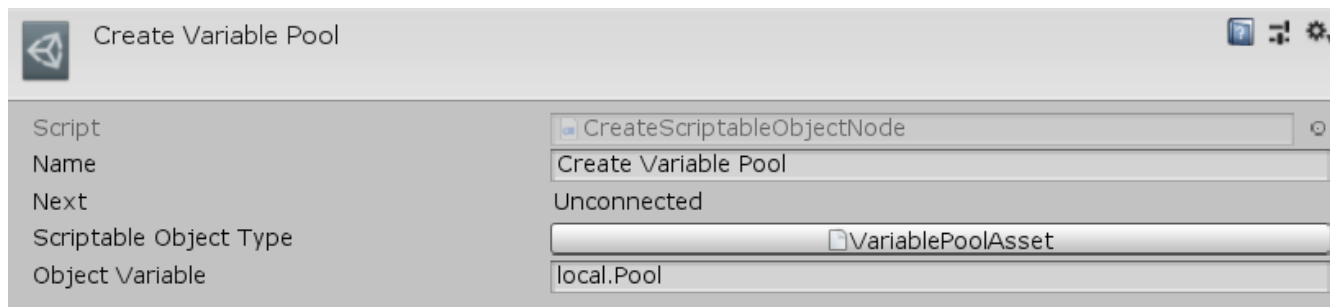
Name	Description
Prefab	The prefab to create
Object Name	The name of the new object.
Object Variable	The VariableReference to store the created object in
Positioning	The ObjectPositioning to create the object at
Object	If <i>Positioning</i> is Relative, the object to position the created object relative to
Parent	If <i>Positioning</i> is Child, the object to make the parent of the created object
Position	The position of the new object - can be a Vector3 value or a VariableReference
Rotation	The rotation of the new object - can be a Vector3 value or a VariableReference , stored as euler angles

Create Scriptable Object Node

A Create Scriptable Object Node is an [Instruction Graph Node](#) that will create a new instance of a [ScriptableObject](#) and store it in the given [VariableReference](#). Create a Create Scriptable Object Node in the **Create › Object Manipulation › Create Scriptable Object** menu of the Instruction Graph Window.

See [Graphs](#) for more information on instruction graphs.

Fields



Name	Description
Scriptable Object Type	The type of the ScriptableObject to create
Object Variable	The VariableReference to store the created object in

Cutoff Transition

Cutoff Transition is an abstract implementation of a [Transition](#) that provides a custom [Shader](#) with an interface to fade, distort, and dissolve the screen image over time using an input texture. Each RGB color component of the input texture is sampled by the [Shader](#) and used to determine the output. The R and G channels determine the direction of the distortion original image (distortion) as the x and y offset respectively. Values less than 128 will be negative offset and values greater than 128 will be positive offset. The B component of the image determines the dissolve of the of the image with higher values being cutoff later in the transition. The Color property determines the color to fade to as time goes on or when the B component is cutoff.

See the [Fade Transition](#) or [Dissolve Transition](#) classes for example implementations of a Cutoff transition.


Destroy Object Node

A Destroy Object Node is an [Instruction Graph Node](#) that will destroy any [Object](#) that has been previously created, either by a [Create Game Object Node](#), a [Create Scriptable Object Node](#), or that is loaded in a scene. Create a Destroy Object Node in the **Create › Object Manipulation › Destroy Object** menu of the Instruction Graph Window.

See [Graphs](#) for more information on instruction graphs.

See the "Destroy Highlight" node on the "BoardTakeTurn" [Instruction Graph](#) in the BoardGame project for an example usage.

Fields

 Destroy Highlight

Script

Name

Next

Target

DestroyObjectNode

Destroy Highlight

Reset Highlight

piece.Highlight

Name	Description
Target	The VariableReference to the object to be destroyed

Disable Object Node

A Disable Object Node is an [Instruction Graph Node](#) that will disable the given [Object](#), *Target*. Create a Disable Objects Node in the **Create › Object Manipulation › Disable Object** menu of the Instruction Graph Window.

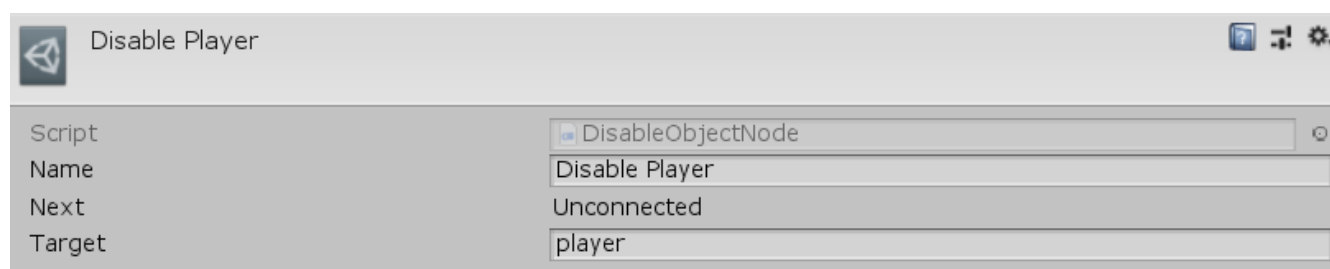


Target must be a [GameObject](#), [Behaviour](#), or [Renderer](#) as these are the only [Object](#), types that Unity allows to be enabled and disabled.

See [Graphs](#) for more information on instruction graphs.

See the "Disable Player" node on the "MazeStart" [Instruction Graph](#) in the Maze project for an example usage.

Fields

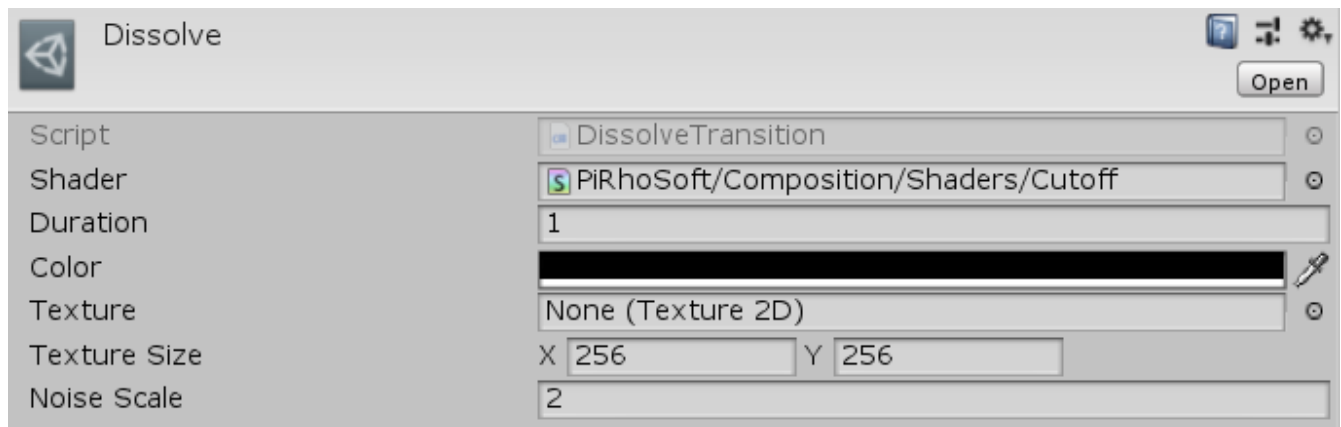


Name	Description
Target	A VariableReference to the Object to disable

Dissolve Transition

Dissolve is an implementation of a [Cutoff Transition Transition](#) that will fade the screen based on an input [Texture](#) over the duration of the [Transition](#). The blue component of the texture will be read as the value of the cutoff. Higher values will take longer to dissolve - values of 0 will be *Color* right from the beginning of the [Transition](#), and values of 255 will not dissolve to *Color* until the end of the [Transition](#). If *Texture* is null, a [Texture](#) will automatically be generated with perlin noise to create a smooth looking transition. Create a Dissolve through the **Create › PiRho Soft › Transitions › Dissolve** menu in the project view.

Fields



Name	Description
Color	The Color of the screen to dissolve to
Texture	The input Texture that gives the pattern of the dissolve
Texture Size	If <i>Texture</i> is null, the size of the Texture to generate
Noise Scale	If <i>Texture</i> is null, the scale value of the perlin noise generated as the input Texture

Enable Binding

Enable Binding is a [Variable Binding](#) that will enable or disable an [Object](#) based on the evaluation of an [Expression](#). *Object* must be a [GameObject](#), [Behaviour](#), or [Renderer](#) as these are the only [Object](#), types that Unity allows to be enabled and disabled. If *Condition* is invalid or does not return a bool, then the object will be disabled.

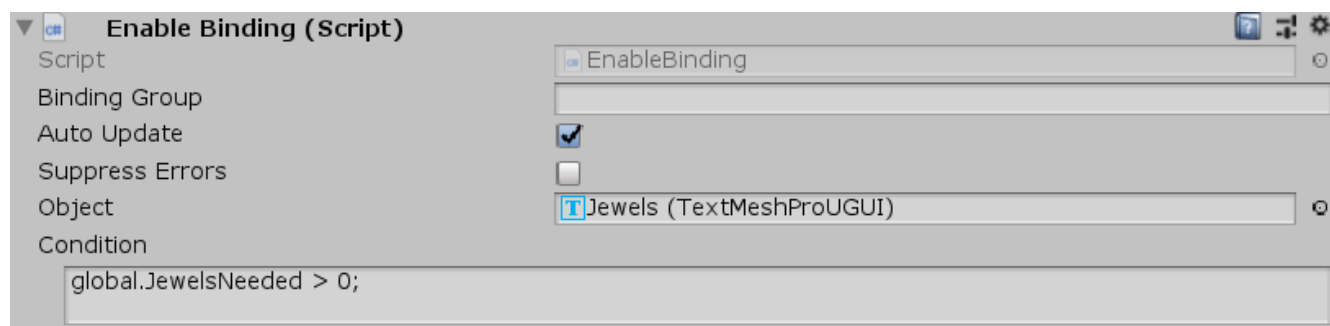


If *Object* is set to this binding or the [GameObject](#) that has this binding, then the *AutoUpdate* flag will not function as this binding will not receive `UpdateBinding()` calls from the [Composition Manager](#)

See [Variable Bindings](#) for more information.

See the "MazeUi" scene in the Maze project for an example usage.

Fields



Name	Description
Object	The GameObject , Behaviour , or Renderer to enable or disable based on <i>Condition</i>
Condition	The Expression that determines whether <i>Object</i> will be enabled or disabled

Enable Graph Trigger

Enable Graph Trigger is an [Instruction Trigger](#) that will run its [Instruction Graph](#) when this object becomes enabled (in its `OnEnable()` message).

See [Graphs](#) for more information on instruction graphs.

See the "Gate" objects in the *"Maze3"* scene of the Maze project for an example usage.

Enable Object Node

An Enable Object Node is an [Instruction Graph Node](#) that will enable the given [Object](#), *Target*. Create an Enable Object Node in the **Create › Object Manipulation › Disable Object** menu of the Instruction Graph Window.



Target must be a [GameObject](#), [Behaviour](#), or [Renderer](#) as these are the only [Object](#), types that Unity allows to be enabled and disabled.

See [Graphs](#) for more information on instruction graphs.

See the "Enable Player" node on the "MazeStart" [Instruction Graph](#) in the Maze project for an example usage.

Fields

Enable Player

Script

EnableObjectNode

Name

Enable Player

Next

Unconnected

Target

player

Name	Description
Target	A VariableReference to the Object to enable

Exit Node

An Exit Node is an [Instruction Graph Node](#) that will force the currently running branch of the graph to exit and stop running. Create an Exit Node in the **Create › Control Flow › Exit** menu of the Instruction Graph Window.

See [Control Flow](#) for more information.

See the "*Battle*" [Instruction Graph](#) in the Battle project for an example usage.

Expression Binding

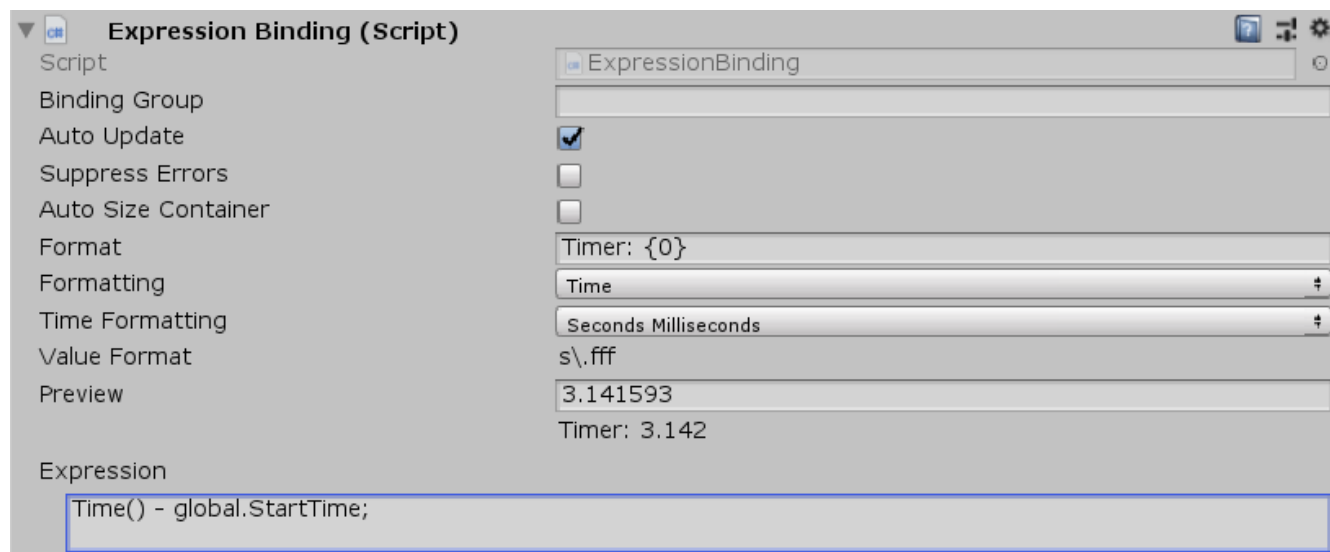
Expression Binding is a [String Binding](#) that will run an [Expression](#) and bind its output as the displayed string. If *Expression* evaluates to a float or an int, then customized [Formatting](#) can be applied. If *Expression* is invalid, then the text component will be disabled.

See [Variable Bindings](#) for more information.

See [Expressions](#) for more information.

See the "MazeUi" scene in the Maze project for an example usage.

Fields



Name	Description
Formatting	The Formatting settings for the text if <i>Expression</i> is an int or a float
Expression	The Expression to evaluate to determine the text

Expression Node

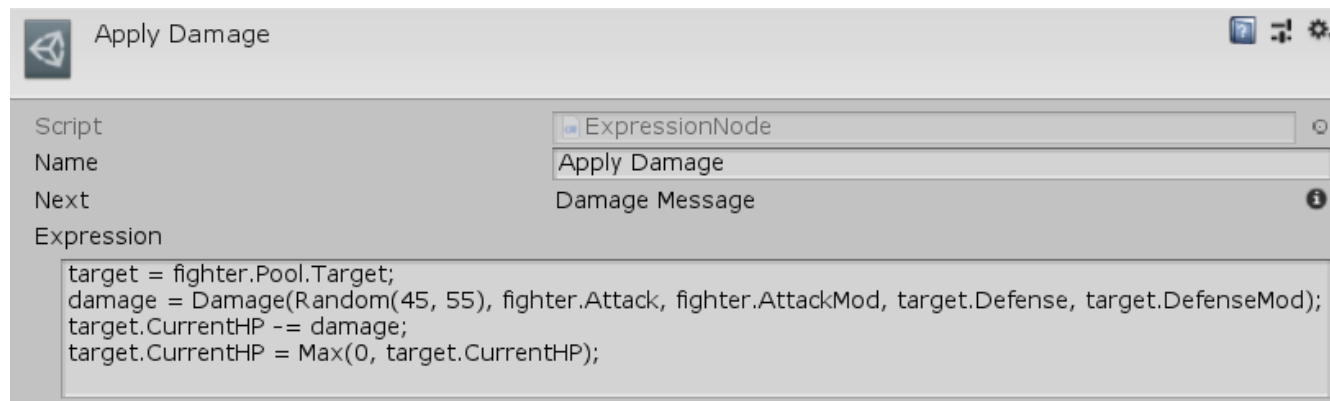
An Expression Node is an [Instruction Graph Node](#) that runs an [Expression](#). Create an Expression Node in the **Create › Composition › Expression** menu of the Instruction Graph Window.

See [Graphs](#) for more information on instruction graphs.

See [Expressions](#) for more information.

See the "Apply Damage" node in "BattleScratch" [Instruction Graph](#) in the Battle project for an example usage.

Fields

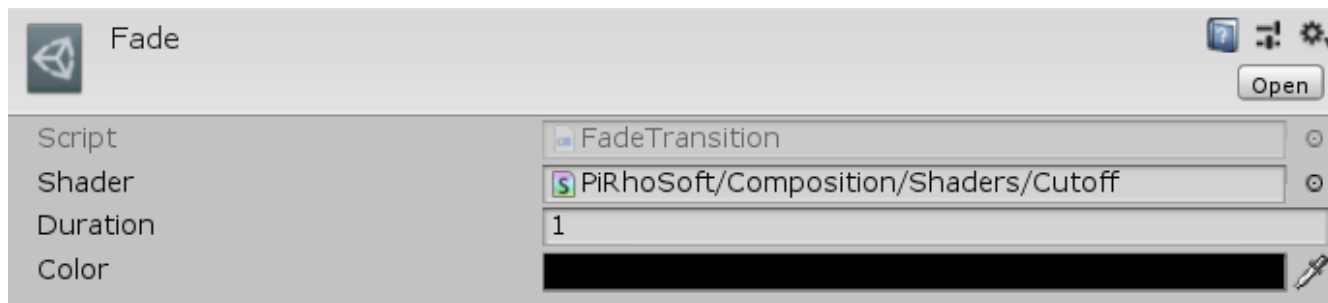


Name	Description
Expression	The Expression to run

Fade Transition

Fade is an implementation of a [Cutoff Transition](#) that will fade the screen to a static [Color](#) over the duration of the [Transition](#). Create a Fade Transition through the **Create › PiRho Soft › Transitions › Fade** menu in the project view.

Fields



Name	Description
Color	The Color to fade to

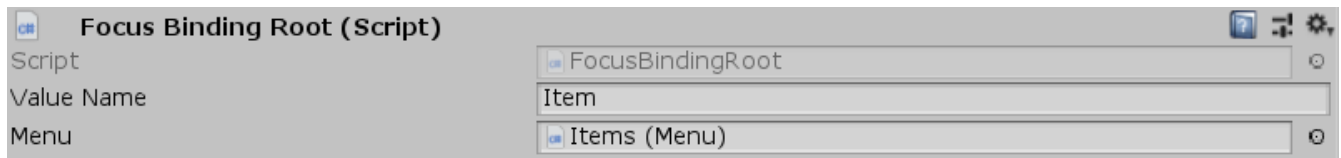
Focus Binding Root

Focus Binding Root is a [Binding Root](#) that references a [Menu](#) in the scene and uses that [Menu's](#) currently focused [Menu Item](#) as the binding variables for the child [Variable Bindings](#).

See [Binding Roots](#) for more information on binding roots.

See the *"Description"* object in the *"Shop"* scene of the Shop project for an example usage.

Fields



Name	Description
Menu	The Menu whose focused item to use for binding variables

Graph Trigger Binding

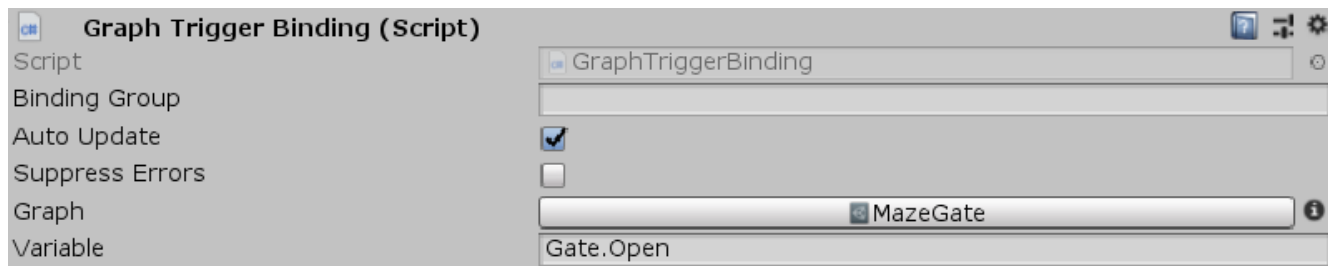
Graph Trigger Binding is a [Variable Binding](#) that runs an [Instruction Graph](#) when a given [VariablesReference](#) changes. *Graph* will always run the first time `UpdateBindings()` is called and it will not run again if it is already running.

See [Graphs](#) for more information on instruction graphs.

See [Variable Bindings](#) for more information on variable bindings.

See the "Maze3" scene in the Maze project for an example usage.

Fields



Name	Description
Graph	The Instruction Graph to run when <i>Variable</i> changes
Variable	The VariablesReference to watch for changes in


Hide Control Node

A Hide Control Node is an [Instruction Graph Node](#) that will deactivate an [Interface Control](#). Create a Hide Control Node in the **Create › Interface › Hide Control** menu of the Instruction Graph Window.

See [Graphs](#) for more information on instruction graphs.

See the "Hide Timer" node on the "MazeEnd" [Instruction Graph](#) in the Maze project for an example usage.

Fields

 Hide Timer

Script

Name

Next

Control

HideControlNode

Hide Timer

Set Finished

scene.Timer

Name	Description
Control	A VariableReference to the Interface Control to hide

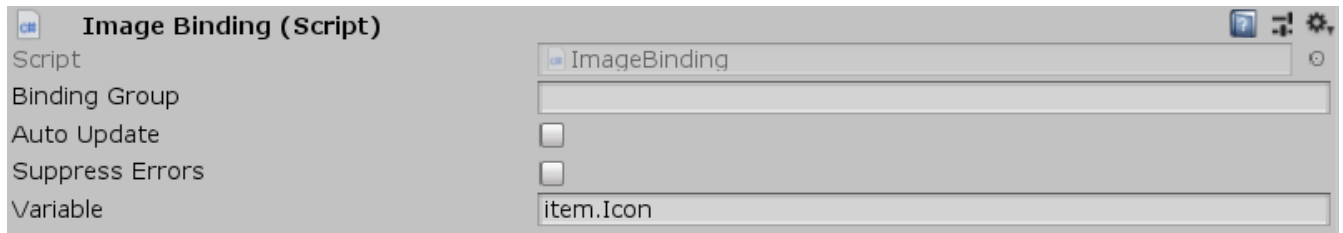
Image Binding

Image Binding is a [Variable Binding](#) that will set the [Sprite](#) of a sibling [Image](#) based on the given [\[reference/variable-reference.html/VariableReference\]](#). If *Variable* is invalid, then the image will be disabled.

See [Variable Bindings](#) for more information.

See the "*LootItemDisplay*" prefab in the Loot project for an example usage.

Fields



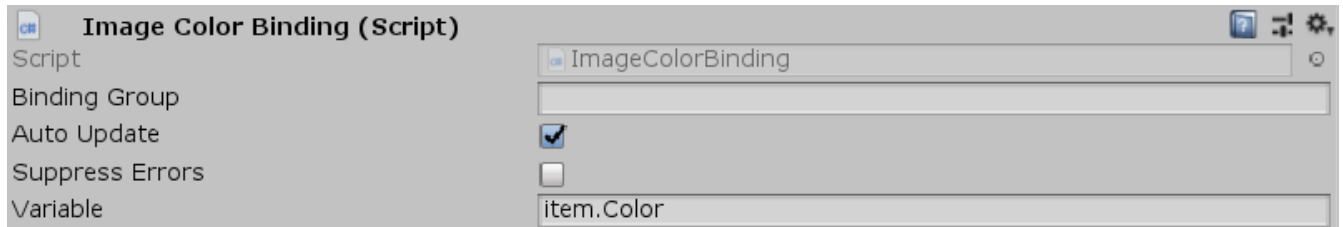
Name	Description
Variable	A VariableReference to the Sprite to display

Image Color Binding

Image Color Binding is a [Variable Binding](#) that will set the blend color of a sibling [Image](#) based on the given [VariableReference](#). If *Variable* is invalid, then the image will be disabled.

See [Variable Bindings](#) for more information.

Fields



Name	Description
Variable	A VariableReference to the Color to use as the blend color

Input Node

An Input Node is an [Instruction Graph Node](#) that will wait to continue to the next node until an input is received. Any number of buttons, keys, or axes can be added to listen for input from, each specifying their own node to branch to. Each input specifies whether it is an Axis, Button, or Key. An Axis specifies the value that input axis must reach before triggering. Create a Branch Node in the **Create › Interface › Input** menu of the Instruction Graph Window.

See [Graphs](#) for more information on instruction graphs.

See the "Calculator" [Instruction Graph](#) in the Calculator project for an example usage.

Fields



Name	Description
Buttons	The list of button infos to listen for
Type	The ButtonType to listen for - Axis, Button, or Key
Name	If Axis or Button, the name of the corresponding input to listen for
Value	If Axis, the magintude the axis must reach before being triggered
Key	If Key, the KeyCode to listen for

Instruction

Instruction is the base [Asset](#) from which all [Instruction Graph](#)'s derive. The Instruction class defines the [VariableDefinitions](#) of the Context and Inputs and Outputs used inside the [Instruction Graph](#).

See [Graphs](#) for more information on instruction graphs.

Instruction Graph

An abstract [Asset](#) that is the main component of the composition system. Create graphs and use the Instruction Graph Window to build [Nodes](#) that execute actions, and create connections to traverse through each node sequentially, similar to a flow chart. An Instruction Graph can have Input [Values](#) that are passed in from the calling object and Output [Values](#) that it returns to the calling object. All graphs have a *Context* [\[reference/variable-value.html\]](#) which is usually set to the object that originally ran the graph. Edit the definitions for the [Definitions](#) for the *Context*, *Inputs*, and *Outputs* in the inspector for an Instruction Graph, and each of them will automatically be cast to the correct type in script. Built in Instruction Graph types are the [Simple Graph](#), [Scoped Graph](#), and the [Mockup Graph](#) (used for prototyping).

See [Graphs](#) for more information.

Fields

MazeDoor

Open Editor

Context Name: door

Context Definition: Object

Constraint: GameObject

▼ Inputs

KeyCount: Int

Constraint: ☐

KeyName: String

Constraint: Red, Green, Blue, Yellow

▼ Outputs

KeyCount: Int

Constraint: ☐

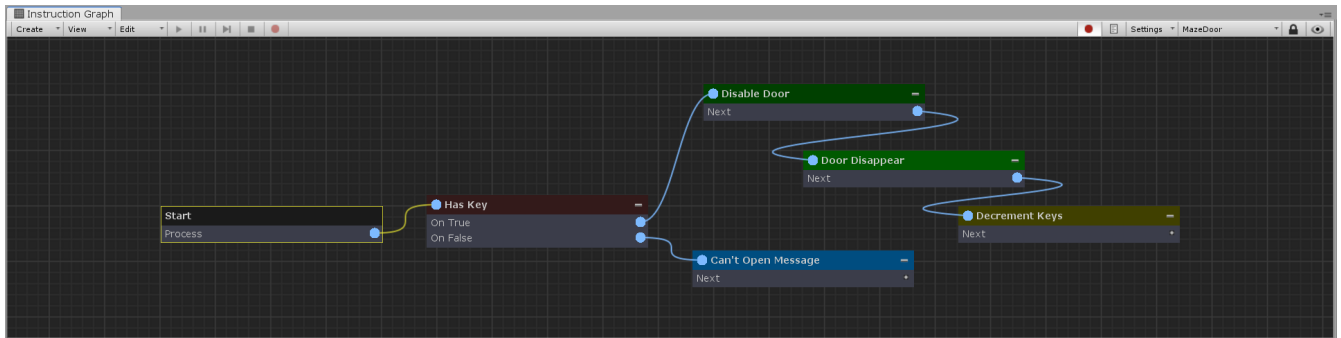
Process: Has Key

▼ Nodes

Has Key, Door Disappear, Decrement Keys, Can't Open Message, Disable Door

Name	Description
Context Name	The string name of the context Value to be accessed in Expressions and VariableReferences

Name	Description
Context Definition	The VariableDefinition to cast the context Value to when the Instruction is run
Inputs	The list of VariableDefinitions that describes the inputs into the Instruction
Outputs	The list of VariableDefinitions that describes the outputs from the Instruction



Instruction Graph Node

An abstract [Asset](#) that is the main component of an [Instruction Graph](#). This base class has no functionality itself appart from helper methods that may be called from derived classes (see [Reference](#)). To implement custom functionality for a node, simply derive and implement the `Run()` method.

See [Graphs](#) for more information on instruction graphs.

Fields

Name	Description
Name	A friendly name used to identify this node

Instruction Node

An Instruction Node is an [Instruction Graph Node](#) that executes a different [Instruction Graph](#). Intruction Nodes can pass in a new *Context* object to the [graph](#) and optionally *WaitForCompletion* of the called [graph](#) before moving on to the next node. Create an Instruction Node in the **Create › Composition › Instruction** menu of the Instruction Graph Window.

See [Graphs](#) for more information on instruction graphs.
See the "Take Turn" node on the "BoardLoop" [Instruction Graph](#) in the BoardGame project for an example usage.

Fields

Take Turn

Script

Name

Next

Source

Instruction

Context

Wait For Completion

InstructionNode

Take Turn

Check Finished

Value

Reference

BoardTakeTurn

Value

Reference

player

☒

Name	Description
Source	The InstructionSource that specifies whether to run the Instruction Graph from <i>Instruction</i> or <i>Reference</i>
Instruction	If <i>Source</i> is Value, the actual Graph to execute
Reference	If <i>Source</i> is Reference, a VariableReference to the Graph to execute
Context	A VariableValueSource to the context object to be passed to the Graph
Wait For Completion	Whether to wait until the Graph is finished running before moving on to the next node

Instruction Trigger

Instruction Trigger is a [MonoBehaviour](#) that stores an [Instruction Graph](#) for derived classes or other objects to run manually. Instruction Trigger itself will never trigger *Graph* on its own, only from derived classes when their desired conditions are met and the `Run()` method is called. Provided implementations of the Instruction Trigger are [Start Graph Trigger](#), [Enable Graph Trigger](#), [Click Graph Trigger](#), and [Button Graph Trigger](#).

See [Graphs](#) for more information on instruction graphs.

See the *"Shop"* scene and the *"Player"* script in the Shop project for an example usage.

Fields



Name	Description
Graph	The Instruction Graph to run for this Instruction Trigger

Interface Control

Interface Control is a [MonoBehaviour](#) to be attached to UI objects so that they can be manually shown and hidden with the [Show Control Node](#) and the [Hide Control Node](#). When loaded an Interface Control always starts inactive until `Activate()` is called. In addition, an Interface Control can maintain a list of [GameObjects](#) that are activated and deactivated along with this control.

See the *"Timer"* object in the *"MazeUI"* scene in the Maze project for an example usage.

Fields



Name	Description
Dependent Objects	The list of GameObjects activated and deactivated along with this control

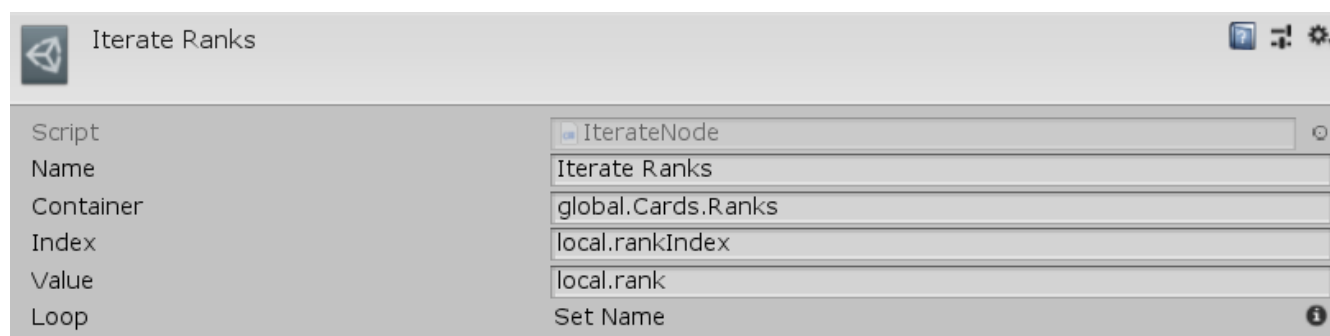
Iterate Node

An Iterate Node is an [Instruction Graph Node](#) that implements [ILoopNode](#). It repeatedly runs the next nodes in the graph for each item in the [VariableReference](#), *Container*. *Container* can store either an [IVariableStore](#), or an [IVariableList](#). Each iteration through the loop will store the index of the item in the [VariableReference](#), *Index*, and the value of the item in the [VariableReference](#), *Value*. Create an Iterate Node in the **Create › Control Flow › Iterate** menu of the Instruction Graph Window.

See [Control Flow](#) for more information.

See the "Iterate Ranks" node on the "CardLoad" [Instruction Graph](#) in the CardGame project for an example usage.

Fields



Script	IterateNode
Name	Iterate Ranks
Container	global.Cards.Ranks
Index	local.rankIndex
Value	local.rank
Loop	Set Name

Name	Description
Container	A VariableReference to the IVariableStore or IVariableList to be iterated
Index	A VariableReference to store the index of the item being iterated over
Value	A VariableReference to store the value of the item being iterated over

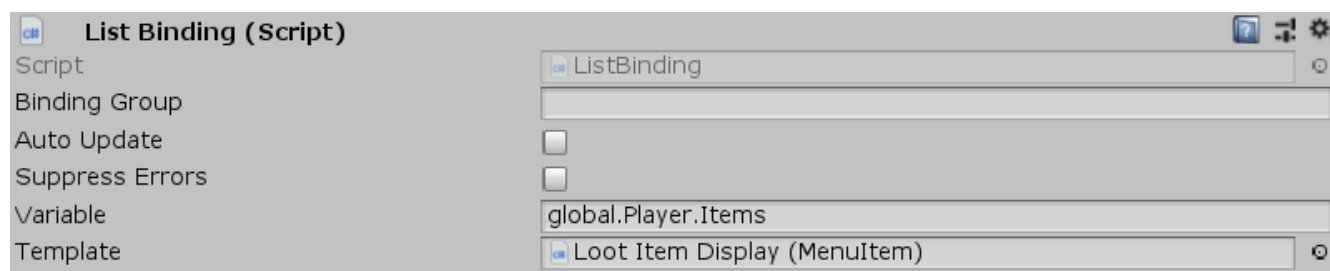
List Binding

List Binding is a [Variable Binding](#) that will create child [GameObjects](#) based on *Template* for each [Value](#) in the [VariableReference](#), *Variable*. *Variable* must store either an [IVariableStore](#), or an [IVariableList](#). Each *Template* item is instantiated as a [Binding Root](#) with its *Value* set to the corresponding item in the store or list. A List Binding is best used in conjunction with a [Menu](#) to populate it with [Menu Items](#).

See [Variable Bindings](#) for more information.

See the *"ItemsMenu"* and *"EquipmentMenu"* objects in the *"LootMenu"* scene of the Loot project for an example usage.

Fields



Name	Description
Variable	A VariableReference to the IVariableStore or IVariableList that child objects should be created for
Template	The prefab (must contain a Binding Root) to use for instantiated child objects

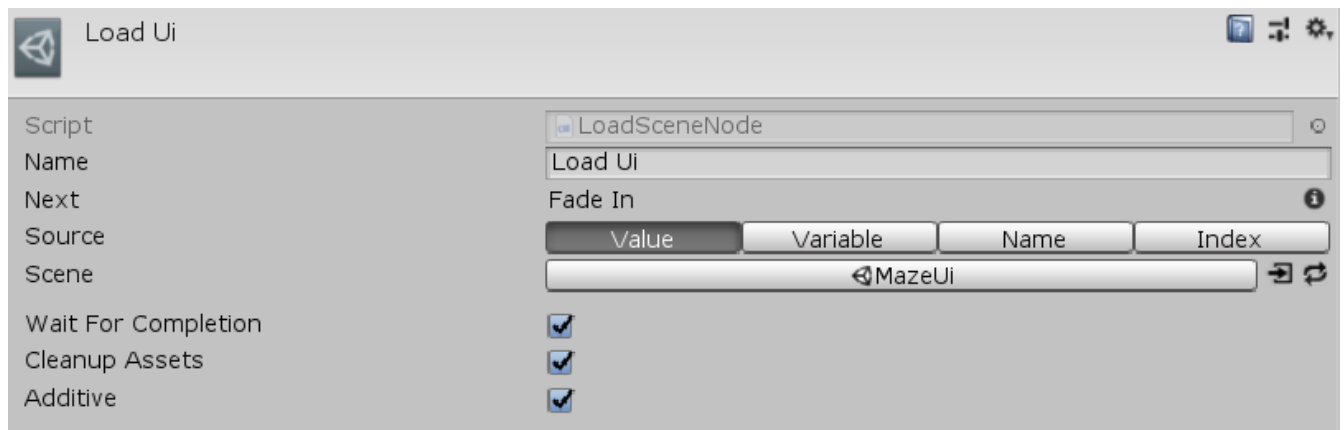
Load Scene Node

A Load Scene Node is an [Instruction Graph Node](#) that will load a new [Scene](#). The scene to be loaded can be based on a [SceneReference](#), string name, build index, or a [VariableReference](#) to a string name or build index. If *WaitForCompletion* is specified, the graph will not move to the next node until the scene has fully completed loading. Create a Load Scene Node in the **Create › Sequencing › Load Scene** menu of the Instruction Graph Window.

See [Graphs](#) for more information on instruction graphs.

See the *"Load UI"* node on the *"MazeStart"* [Instruction Graph](#) in the Maze project for an example usage.

Fields




Name	Description
Source	The SourceType to load the scene based off of
Scene	If Value, the SceneReference to load
Scene Variable	If Variable, the VariableReference to a string name or build index of the scene to load
Scene Name	If Name, the string name of the scene to load
Scene Index	If Index, the build index of the scene to load
Wait For Completion	Whether to wait until the scene has completed loading before moving to the next node
Cleanup Assets	Whether to call UnloadUnusedAssets() after the new scene is loaded
Additive	Whether to load the scene as Additive or Single

Log Node

A Log Node is an [Instruction Graph Node](#) that is used for debugging purposes. It logs a [Message](#) when the node is executed. Create a Log Node in the **Create › Debug › Log** menu of the Instruction Graph Window.

Fields

 Log

Script

LogNode

Name

Log

Message

Hello World

Next

Unconnected

Name	Description
Message	The Message

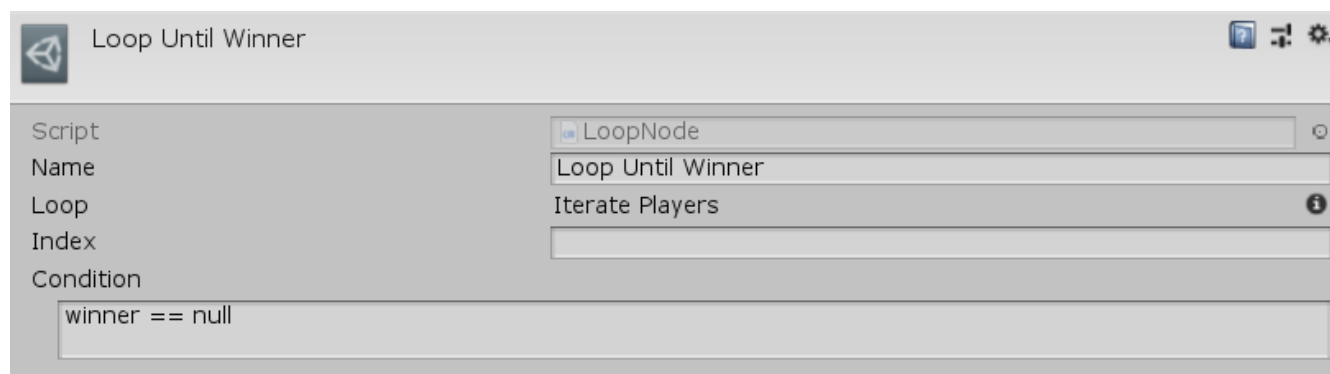
Loop Node

An Iterate Node is an [Instruction Graph Node](#) that implements [ILoopNode](#). It repeatedly runs the next nodes in the graph until the evaluation of the [Expression](#), *Condition* is false. Each iteration through the loop will store the index of the item in the [VariableReference](#), *Index*. It can be thought of like while loop in script. Create an Iterate Node in the **Create › Control Flow › Iterate** menu of the Instruction Graph Window.

See [Control Flow](#) for more information.

See the *"Loop Until Winner"* node on the *"BoardLoop"* [Instruction Graph](#) in the BoardGame project for an example usage.

Fields



The screenshot shows the Unity Inspector for a node named "Loop Until Winner". The node type is "LoopNode". The fields are as follows:

Field	Value
Script	LoopNode
Name	Loop Until Winner
Loop	Iterate Players
Index	
Condition	winner == null

Name	Description
Index	A VariableReference to store the number of times the loop has run
Condition	The Expression to evaluate to determine if the loop should continue

Material Animation

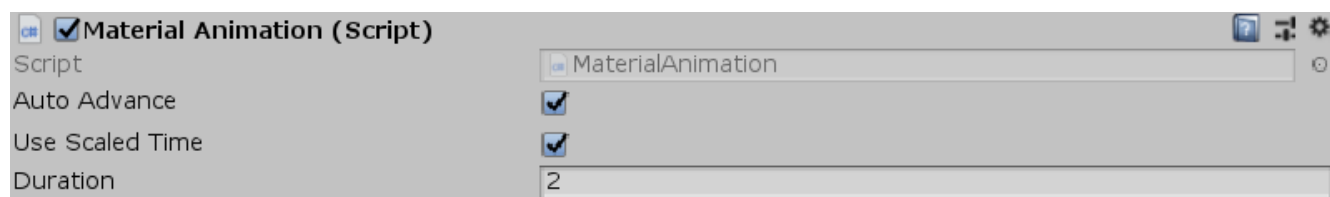
Material Animation is a [MonoBehaviour](#) that will animate a float property named `"_Progress"` on the [Material](#) of a sibling [Renderer](#) from 0 to 1. If *AutoAdvance* is set then when the behaviour is enabled, the `"_Progress"` property of the [Material](#) will increment every frame over the time, *Duration*. If *AutoAdvance* is not set then *Progress* can manually be set either from script or through an [AnimationClip](#) and the [Material](#) will automatically be updated.



The [Shader](#) must have a float property named `"_Progress"`

See the *"Scratch"* prefab in the Battle project for an example usage.

Fields



Name	Description
Auto Advance	Whether to automatically start the animation when the behaviour becomes enabled
Progress	If <i>AutoAdvance</i> is false, the value to set the <code>"_Progress"</code> property on the Material to
Use Scaled Time	If <i>AutoAdvance</i> is true, whether to use DeltaTime or UnscaledDeltaTime to advance <i>Progress</i>
Duration	If <i>AutoAdvance</i> is true, the amount of time (in seconds) the animation will take to occur

Menu

A Menu is a [MonoBehaviour](#) that provides an interface for adding, removing, selecting, and focusing child [Menu Items](#). On its own a Menu is mostly just a container for its child [MenuItems](#) and requires either a [List Binding](#) or a [Selection Control](#) to populate it, and a [Menu Input](#) to control selection, and focusing. See the *"MazeUi"* scene in the Maze project for an example usage.

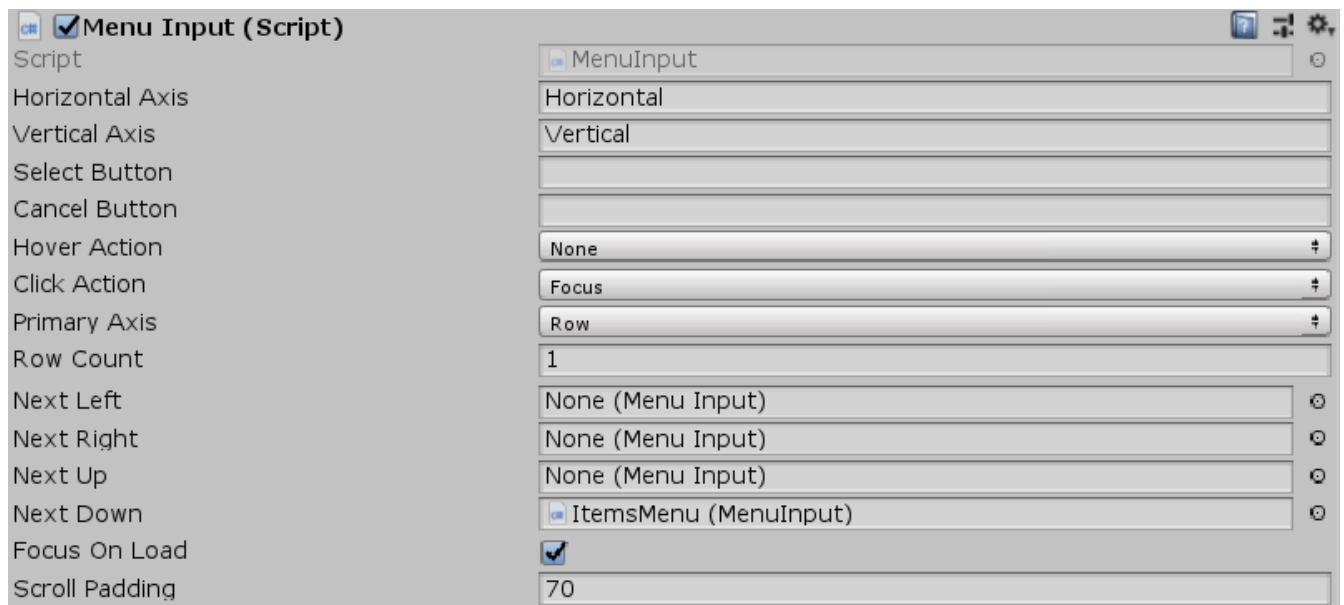
See the *"EquimentMenu"* and *"ItemsMenu"* objects in the *"LootMenu"* scene of the Loot project for an example usage.

Menu Input

Menu Input is a [MonoBehaviour](#) that should be attached as a sibling of a [Menu](#) to handle the behaviour of input, focusing, selecting, and scrolling, through [Menu Items](#).

See the *"EquipmentMenu"* and *"ItemsMenu"* objects in the *"LootMenu"* scene of the Loot project for an example usage.

Fields



Name	Description
Horizontal Axis	The name of the input axis to use for horizontal movement
Vertical Axis	The name of the input axis to use for vertical movement
Select Button	The input button to use to select the currently focused Menu Item
Cancel Button	The input button to use to cancel the Menu or Selection
Hover Action	The Action to take when a Menu Item is hovered over
Click Action	The Action to take when a Menu Item is clicked on
Primary Axis	Whether the Menu Items are arranged by Row or by Column
Row Count	The number of rows in the menu
Column Count	The number of columns in the menu
Next Left	The menu to transfer input to when moving past the left side of this menu
Next Right	The menu to transfer input to when moving past the right side of this menu
Next Up	The menu to transfer input to when moving past the top of this menu
Next Down	The menu to transfer input to when moving past the bottom of this menu
Focus On Load	Whether to enable input for this menu when it first loads

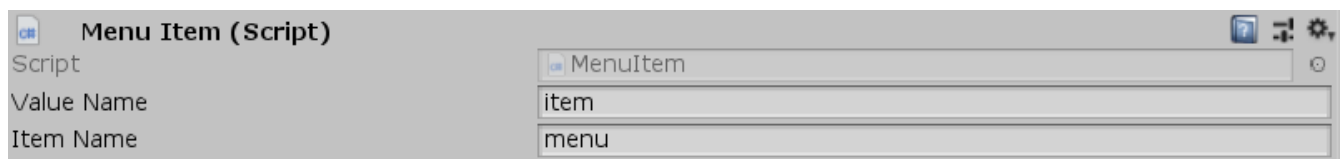
Name	Description
Scroll Padding	The distance between the edge of the scroll viewport and the Menu Item when focusing on a new a new item

Menu Item

Menu Item is a [Binding Root](#) that is used for objects that can be selected as part of a [Menu](#). In addition to the [Binding Root's](#) *ValueName* field which exposes the [Value](#) that the Menu Item was created from, it exposes the *ItemName* field which gives access to the data of the Menu Item itself. [Value's](#) that can be accessed by child [Variable Bindings](#) through *ItemName* are *Index*, *Column*, *Row*, *Label*, and *Focused*.

See [Bindings](#) for more information on variable bindings.
See the "*LootItemDisplay*" prefab in the Loot project for an example usage.

Fields



Name	Description
Item Name	The string name used to access this Menu Item's properties by child Variable Bindings
Index	The index of this Menu Item in the menu
Column	The column this Menu Item occupies in its menu
Row	The row this Menu Item occupies in its menu
Label	The string name used to identify the Menu Item
Focused	Whether this Menu Item is currently focused

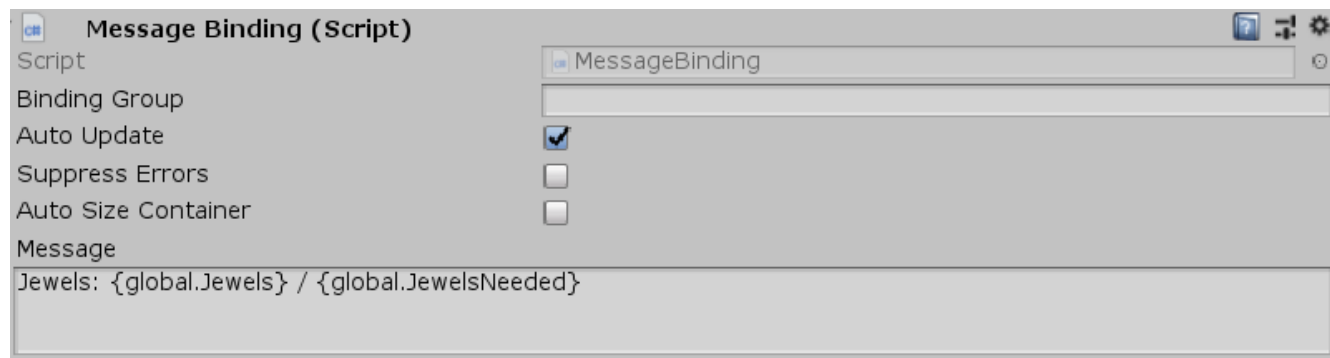
Message Binding

Message Binding is a [String Binding](#) that binding will display a [Message](#) on a sibling [TextMeshPro](#) component, using the this binding's [Binding Root](#) as the variables to resolve the [Message](#).

See [Variable Bindings](#) for more information.

See the *"Timer"* object in *"MazeUi"* scene of the Maze project for an example usage.

Fields



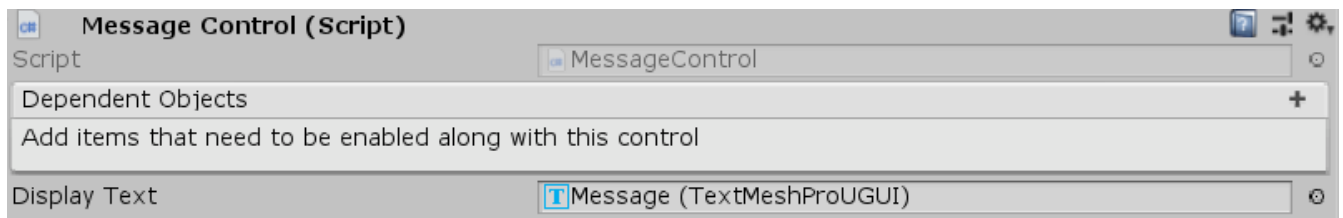
Name	Description
Message	The Message to display

Message Control

A Message Control is an [Interface Control](#) that shows a string of text on a [TextMeshPro](#) component when prompted to. A Message Control is usually activated, shown, and deactivated by a [Message Node](#). Use a [Message Input](#) behaviour to manually advance the text.

See the "Message" object in "Board" scene of the BoardGame project for an example usage.

Fields



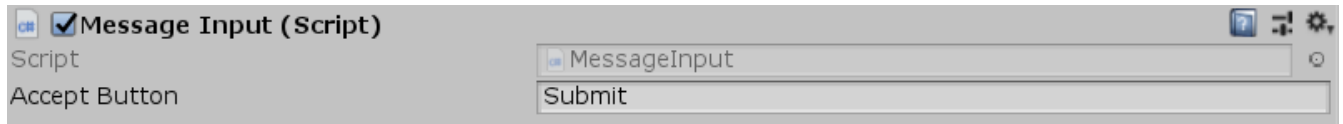
Name	Description
Display Text	The TextMeshPro component to display the Message on

Message Input

Message Input is a [MonoBehaviour](#) that should be attached as a sibling of a [Message Control](#) to allow the user to advance the text with a [button](#) press.

See the "*MazeUi*" scene of the Maze project for an example usage.

Fields



Name	Description
Accept Button	The input button that will advance the text of the Message Control


Message Node

A Message Node is an [Instruction Graph Node](#) that will tell a [Message Control](#) to show a [Message](#). Showing a [Message](#) will automatically activate the [Message Control](#) and will hide it when the [Message](#) is complete if *AutoHide* is true. If *AutoHide* is false then a [Hide Control Node](#) must be used to deactivate it. Create a Message Node in the **Create › Interface › Message** menu of the Instruction Graph Window.

See [Graphs](#) for more information on instruction graphs.

See the "[Shop](#)" [Instruction Graph](#) in the Shop project for an example usage.

Fields

Level Message

Script

Name

Next

Control

Wait For Completion

Auto Hide

Wait Time

Message

MessageNode

Level Message

Show Timer

scene.Message

☒

☒

0

{input.LevelName}

<size=50%>(Press Enter To Start)

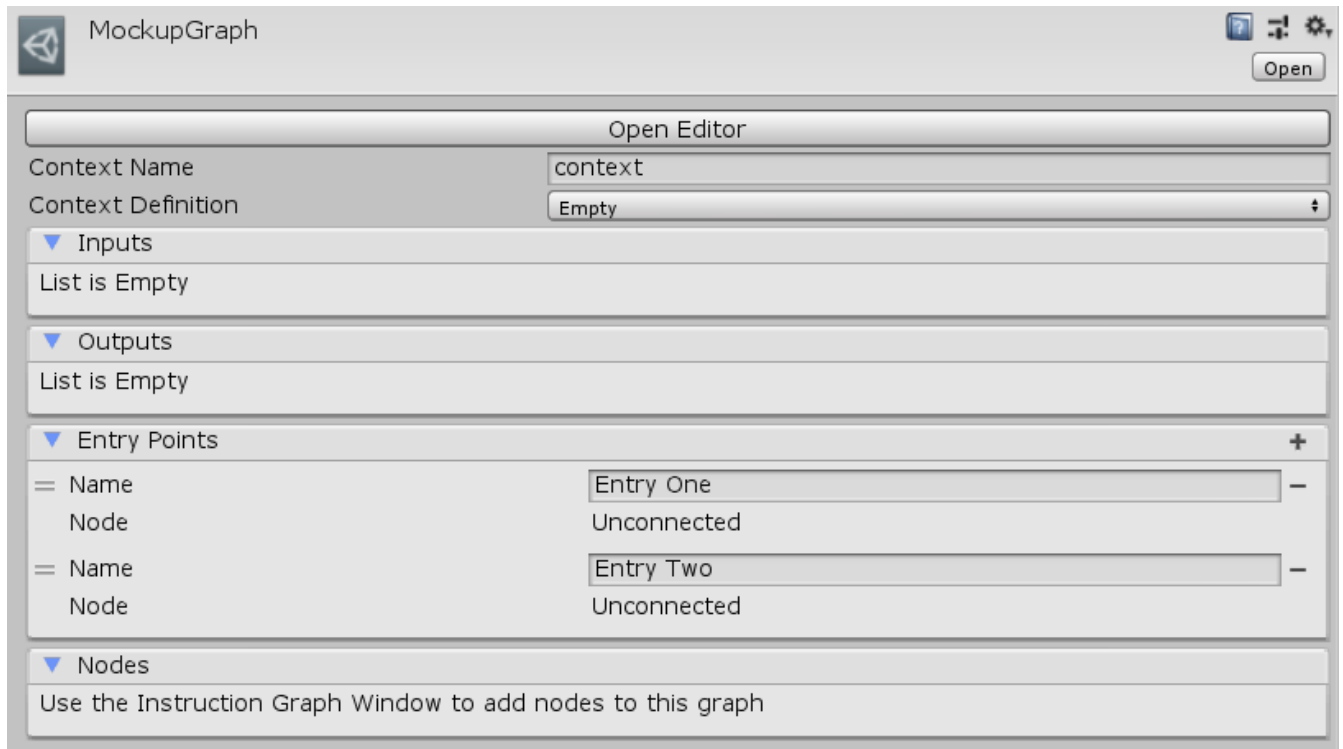
Name	Description
Control	A VariableReference to the Message Control that should display <i>Message</i>
Wait For Completion	Whether to wait for <i>Message</i> to finish being displayed before moving on to the next node
Auto Hide	Whether to deactivate <i>Control</i> when <i>Message</i> is finished being displayed
Wait Time	If <i>AutoHide</i> is true, the amount of time (in seconds) to wait before deactivating <i>Control</i>
Message	The Message to display>>

Mockup Graph

A Mockup Graph is an implementation of an [Instruction Graph](#) usually used for storyboarding and prototyping in conjunction with [Mockup Nodes](#). A Mockup Graph can be customized to have any number of entry points and are useful to create as a visual template that is turned into a real [Instruction Graph](#) later.

See [Graphs](#) for more information on instruction graphs.

Fields

The image shows a software window titled "MockupGraph". At the top right are icons for a file, a list, and settings, along with an "Open" button. Below the title bar is a large "Open Editor" button. The main area contains several sections: "Context Name" with a text field containing "context"; "Context Definition" with a dropdown menu showing "Empty"; "Inputs" with a "List is Empty" message; "Outputs" with a "List is Empty" message; "Entry Points" with a "+" icon and two entries, each with a "Name" field (containing "Entry One" and "Entry Two") and a "Node" field (both containing "Unconnected"); and "Nodes" with a message "Use the Instruction Graph Window to add nodes to this graph".

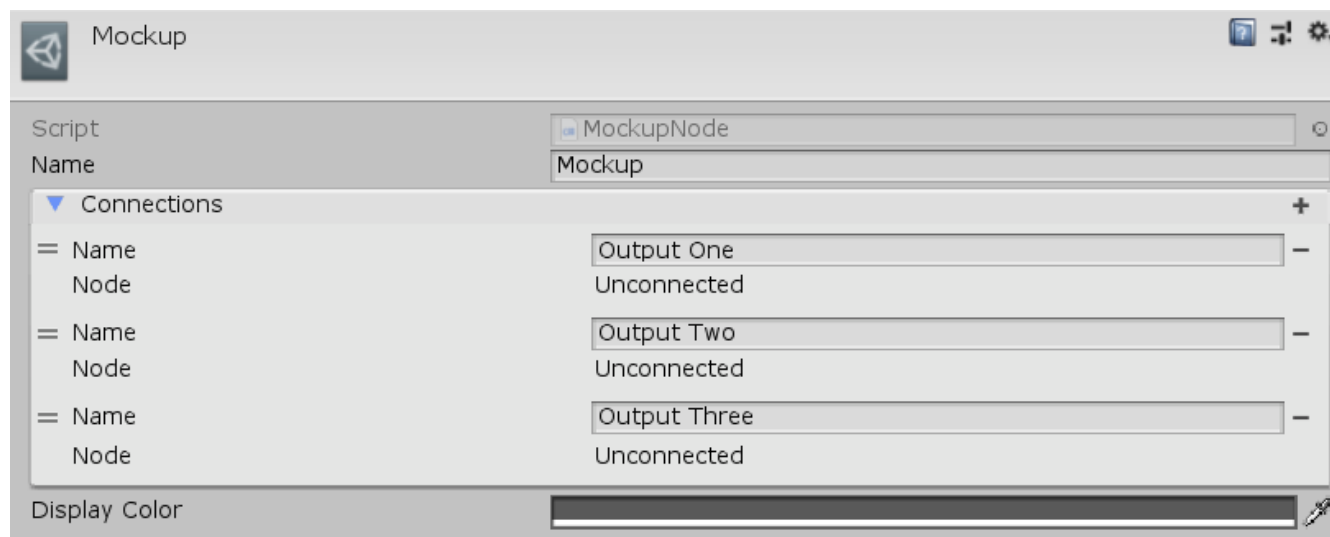
Name	Description
Entry Points	The list of starting Nodes that this graph enters into

Mockup Node

A Mockup Node is an [Instruction Graph Node](#) usually used in conjunction with a [Mockup Graph](#) for the purpose of storyboarding and prototyping. A Mockup Node can have any number of output *Connections* to other nodes. Create a Mockup Node in the **Create › Debug › Mockup** menu of the Instruction Graph Window.

See [Graphs](#) for more information on instruction graphs.

Fields



Name	Description
Connections	The list out outputs to other nodes that this node has
Display Color	The Color to display this node as in the Instruction Graph Window

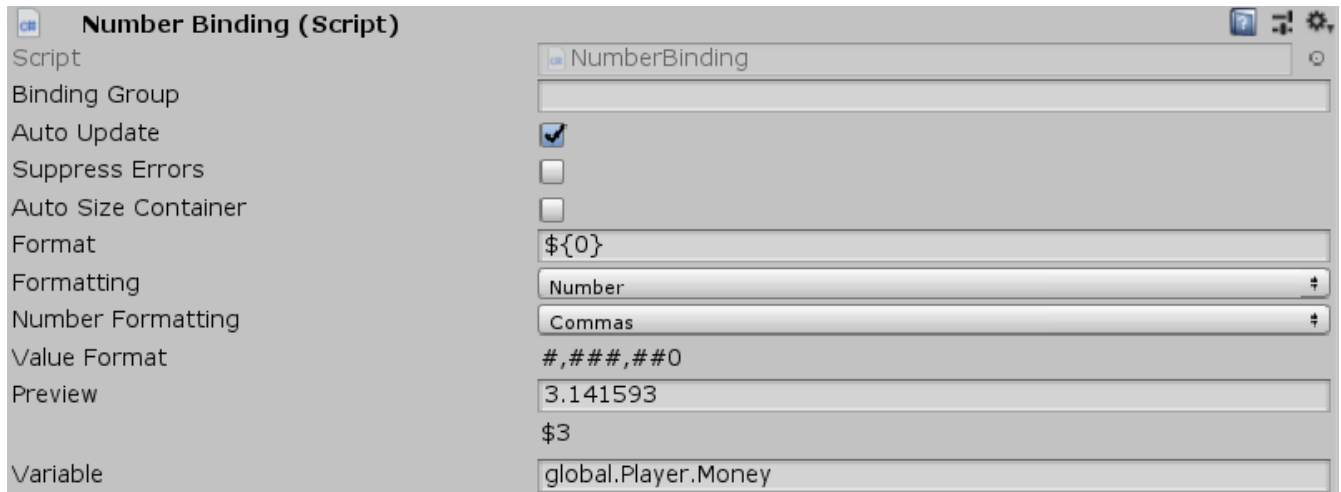
Number Binding

Number Binding is a [String Binding](#) that will bind text based on a [VariableReference](#) to an int or float with customized [Formatting](#) applied. If *Variable* is invalid or does not return an int or float, then the text component will be disabled.

See [Variable Bindings](#) for more information.

See the "Amount" object in the "Shop" scene of the Shop project for an example usage.

Fields



Field	Value
Script	NumberBinding
Binding Group	
Auto Update	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Suppress Errors	<input type="checkbox"/>
Auto Size Container	<input type="checkbox"/>
Format	\${0}
Formatting	Number
Number Formatting	Commas
Value Format	#,###,##0
Preview	3.141593 \$3
Variable	global.Player.Money

Name	Description
Format	The Formatting to display the number with
Variable	The VariableReference to retrieve the number from

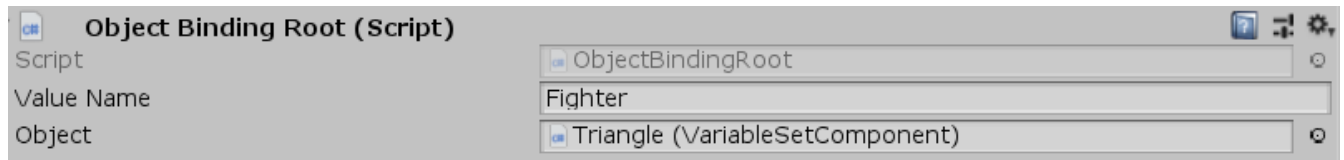
Object Binding Root

Object Binding Root is a [Binding Root](#) that references a specific [Object](#) and uses it as the binding variables for the child [Variable Bindings](#).

See [Binding Roots](#) for more information on binding roots.

See the *"TriangleDisplay"* and *"HexagonDisplay"* objects in the *"Battle"* scene of the Battle project for an example usage.

Fields







Name	Description
Object	The Object to use as a binding for child Variable Bindings

Pixelate Transition





Pixelate Transition is a [Transition](#) that will gradually pixelate the screen over the duration of the [Transition](#). Create a Pixelate through the **Create › PiRho Soft › Transitions › Pixelate** menu in the project view.

Fields

 Pixelate



Open

Script	 PixelateTransition	
Shader	 PiRhoSoft/Composition/Shaders/Pixelate	
Duration	1	
Max Amount	100	

Name	Description
Max Amount	The maximum amount of pixelation

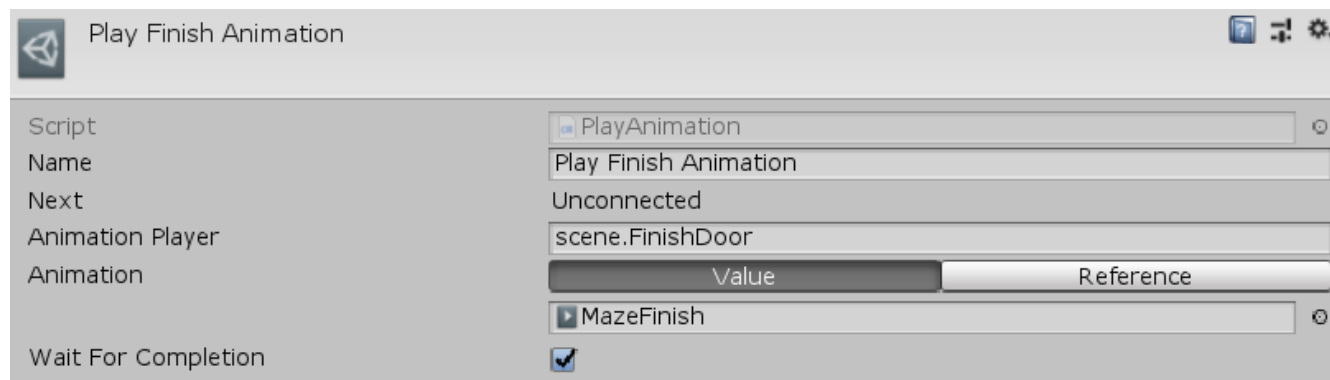
Play Animation Node

Play Animation Node is an [Instruction Graph Node](#) that tells an [Animation Player](#) to play an [AnimationClip](#). Create a Play Animation Node in the **Create › Animation › Play Animation** menu of the Instruction Graph Window.

See [Graphs](#) for more information on instruction graphs.

See the *"Play Finish Animation"* node on the *"MazeJewel"* [Instruction Graph](#) of the Maze project for an example usage.

Fields



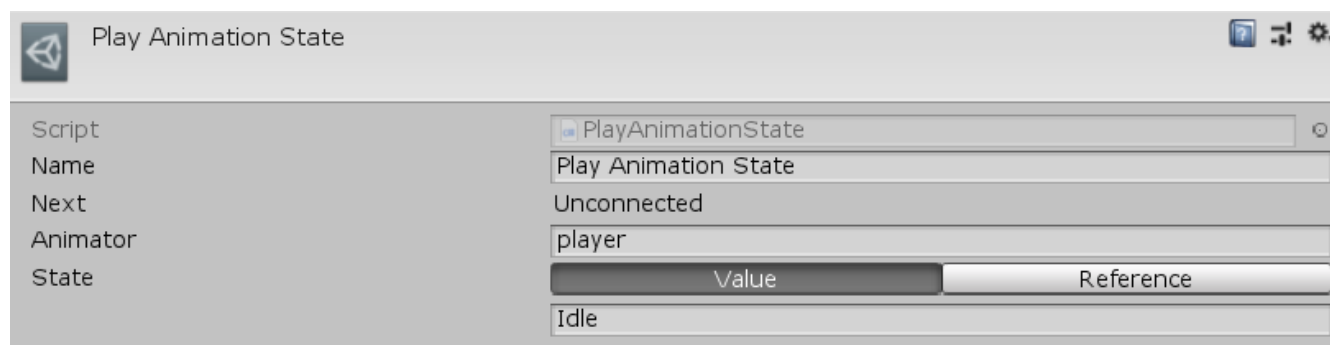
Name	Description
Animation Player	A VariableReference to the Animation Player to play the clip on
Animation	The AnimationClipSource of the AnimationClip to play
Wait For Completion	Whether to wait for <i>Animation</i> to finish playing before moving on to the next node

Play Animation State Node

Play Animation State Node is an [Instruction Graph Node](#) that tells an [Animator](#) to [Play\(\)](#) a state. Create a Play Animation State Node in the **Create › Animation › Play Animation State** menu of the Instruction Graph Window.

See [Graphs](#) for more information on instruction graphs.

Fields



Name	Description
Animator	A VariableReference to the Animator to play the state on
State	A StringVariableSource to the name of the state to play


Play Effect Node

A Play Effect Node is an [Instruction Graph Node](#) that will spawn a prefab at the given Name, Position, and Rotation relative to the world, another object, or as a child object. The created effect can optionally be stored in a given [VariableReference](#) so that it can be accessed later. This differs from a standard [Create Game Object Node](#) in that a Play Effect Node can *WaitForCompletion* of the effect and destroy it when it is finished. The created effect object is queried for [ParticleSystem](#) and other components that implement [ICompletionNotifier](#) to determine when the effect is finished. Create a Play Effect Node in the **Create › Animation › Play Effect** menu of the Instruction Graph Window.




See [Graphs](#) for more information on instruction graphs.

See the "Play Jewel Sparkle" node on the "MazeJewel" [Instruction Graph](#) in the Maze project for an example usage.

Fields



Play Jewel Sparkle



Script

PlayEffect

Name

Play Jewel Sparkle


Next

Unconnected

Effect

Value

Reference

MazeJewelDisappear

Effect Name

Value

Reference

Spawned Effect

Effect Variable

Positioning

Absolute

Relative

Child

Object

jewel

Position

Value

Reference

X

0

Y

0

Z

0

Rotation

Value

Reference

X

0

Y

0

Z

0

Wait For Completion

☐

Destroy On Complete

☒

Name	Description
Effect	The prefab of the effect object to create
Effect Name	The name of the new object
Effect Variable	The VariableReference to store the created object in
Positioning	The ObjectPositioning to create the object at
Object	If <i>Positioning</i> is Relative, the object to position the created object relative to
Parent	If <i>Positioning</i> is Child, the object to make the parent of the created object

Name	Description
Position	The position of the effect - can be a Vector3 value or a VariableReference
Rotation	The rotation of the effect - can be a Vector3 value or a VariableReference , stored as euler angles
Wait For Completion	Whether to wait until the effect has finished playing before moving on to the next node
Destroy On Complete	Whether to destroy the created effect when it has finished playing


Play Sound Node

Play Sound Node is an [Instruction Graph Node](#) that tells an [Audio Player](#) to play an [AudioClip](#). Create a Play Sound Node in the **Create › Animation › Play Sound** menu of the Instruction Graph Window.

See [Graphs](#) for more information on instruction graphs.

See the *"Play Pickup Sound"* node on the *"MazeKey"* [Instruction Graph](#) of the Maze project for an example usage.

Fields

 Play Pickup Sound

Script

PlaySound

Name

Play Pickup Sound

Next

Increment Key Count


Audio Player

global.Player

Sound

Value

Reference

 MazePickup

Volume

Value

Reference

1

Wait For Completion

☐

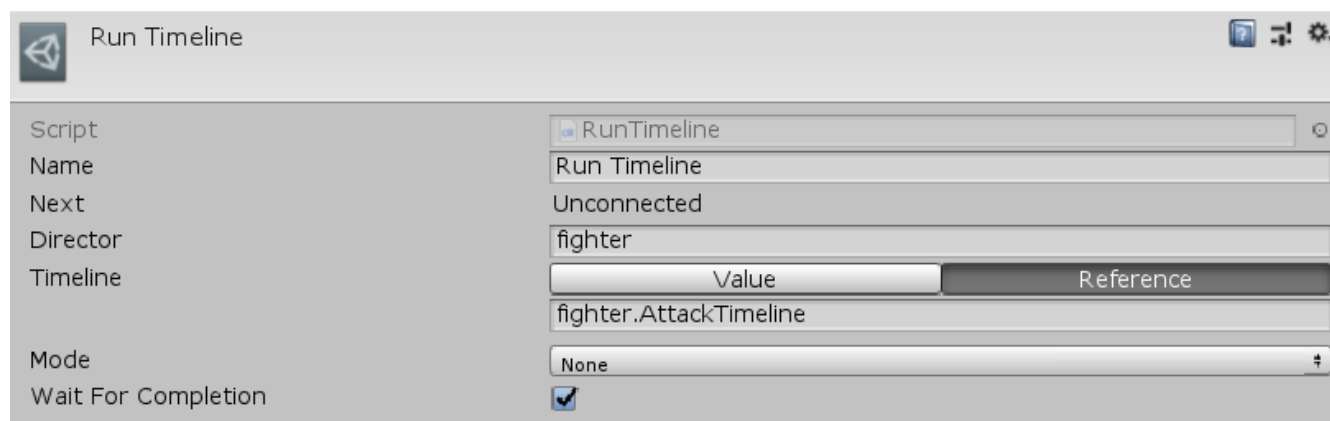
Name	Description
Audio Player	A VariableReference to the Audio Player to play the sound on
Sound	The AudioClipSource of the AudioClip to play
Volume	The FloatVariableSource of the volume to play the sound at
Wait For Completion	Whether to wait for the <i>Sound</i> to finish playing before moving on to the next node

Play Timeline Node

Play Timeline Node is an [Instruction Graph Node](#) that tells a [PlayableDirector](#) to [Play\(\)](#) a [Timeline](#). Create a Play Timeline Node in the **Create › Animation › Play Timeline** menu of the Instruction Graph Window.

See [Graphs](#) for more information on instruction graphs.

Fields



The screenshot shows the 'Run Timeline' node configuration window. It has a title bar with a Unity icon and the text 'Run Timeline'. The window is divided into two main sections. The left section contains labels for the fields: 'Script', 'Name', 'Next', 'Director', 'Timeline', 'Mode', and 'Wait For Completion'. The right section contains the corresponding input fields. 'Script' is set to 'RunTimeline'. 'Name' is 'Run Timeline'. 'Next' is 'Unconnected'. 'Director' is 'fighter'. 'Timeline' has a 'Value' tab selected, showing 'fighter.AttackTimeline'. 'Mode' is set to 'None'. 'Wait For Completion' is checked with a blue checkbox.


Name	Description
Director	A VariableReference to the PlayableDirector to run the Timeline on
Timeline	The TimelineVariableSource to run
Mode	The WrapMode to use
Wait For Completion	Whether to wait for the Timeline to finish before moving on to the next node

Play Transition Node

A Play Transition Node is an [Instruction Graph Node](#) that tells the [Transition Manager](#) to begin a [Transition](#). If the *AutoFinish* field is set then the [Transition](#) will complete automatically once its phase is completed, otherwise, either a new [Transition](#) needs to be started or a [Stop Transition Node](#) needs to be used. A standard example for when *AutoFinish* should be false would be to maintain the blank screen after fading out while loading the next scene then fading back in when the loading is done. Create a Play Transition Node in the **Create › Sequencing › Play Transition** menu of the Instruction Graph Window.

See [Graphs](#) for more information on instruction graphs.
See the "MazeStart" [Instruction Graph](#) in the Maze project for an example usage.

Fields

 Fade In

Script

Name

Next

Transition

Phase

Auto Finish

Wait For Completion

PlayTransition

Fade In

Level Message

ValueReference

Fade (Fade)

OutObscureIn

☒

☐

Name	Description
Transition	The TransitionVariableSource of the Transition to play
Phase	The TransitionPhase to play
Auto Finish	Whether or not the Transition should end when it is completed or maintain its visual state until a new one is started
Wait For Completion	Whether to wait until the Transition is finished before moving on to the next node

Reset Tag Node

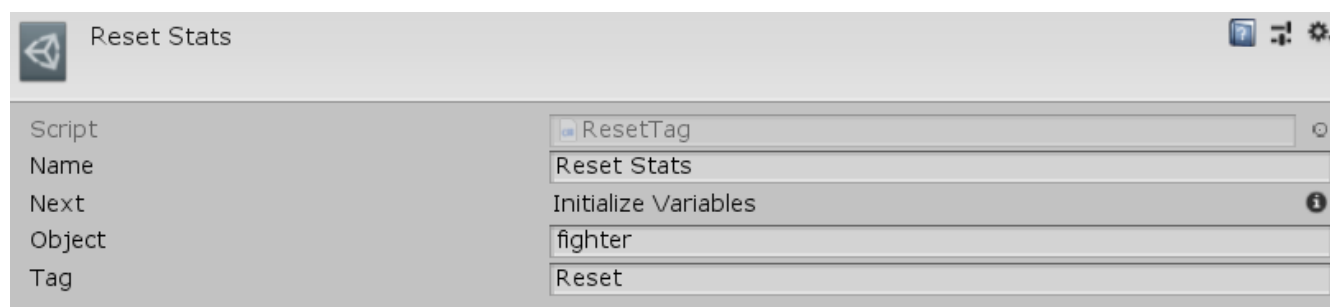
Reset Tag Node is an [Instruction Graph Node](#) that calls `ResetTag()` on an object that implements [IVariableReset](#). Usually this used to reinitialize variables on a [VariableSetComponent](#). Create a Reset Tag Node in the **Create › Composition › Reset Tag** menu of the Instruction Graph Window.

See [Variables](#) for more information.

See [Graphs](#) for more information on instruction graphs.

See the "Reset Stats" node on the "Battle" [Instruction Graph](#) of the Battle project for an example usage.

Fields



The screenshot shows the Unity Inspector window for a node named "Reset Stats". The node is of type "ResetTag". The configuration fields are as follows:

Field	Value
Script	ResetTag
Name	Reset Stats
Next	Initialize Variables
Object	fighter
Tag	Reset

Name	Description
Object	A VariableReference to the IVariableReset object to call <code>ResetTag()</code> on
Tag	The string name of the tag to reset

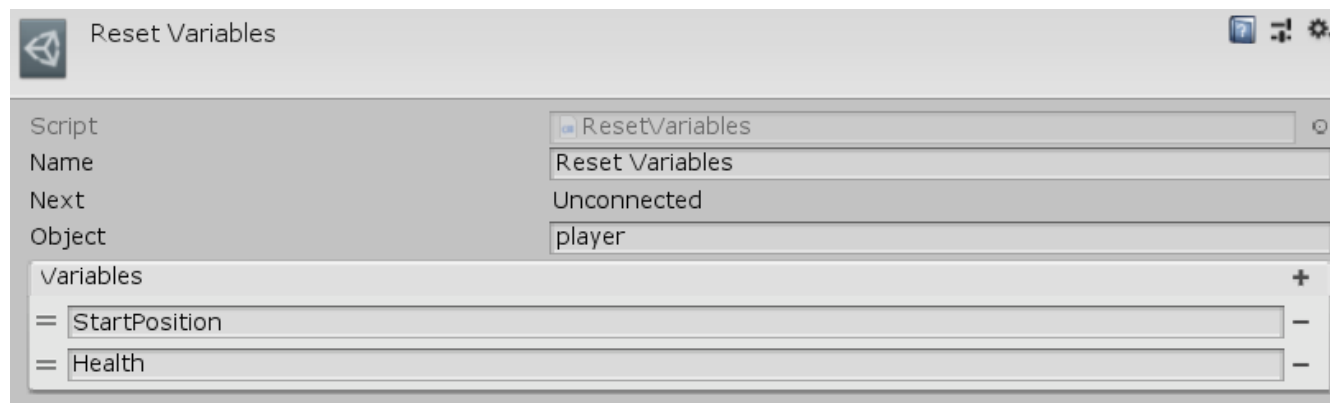
Reset Variables Node

Reset Variables Node is an [Instruction Graph Node](#) that calls `ResetVariables()` on an object that implements [IVariableReset](#). Usually this used to reinitialize specific variables on a [VariableSetComponent](#). Create a Reset Variables Node in the **Create › Composition › Reset Variables** menu of the Instruction Graph Window.

See [Variables](#) for more information.

See [Graphs](#) for more information on instruction graphs.

Fields



Name	Description
Object	A VariableReference to the IVariableReset object to call <code>ResetVariables()</code> on
Variables	The list of string names of the variables to reset

Scoped Graph

A Scoped Graph is an implementation of [Instruction Graph](#) with three sequential entry points for [Nodes](#), *"Enter"*, *"Process"*, and *"Exit"*. This is useful for organization of nodes that should have parity of actions when they are starting and finishing (such as disabling and reenabling objects).

See [Graphs](#) for more information on instruction graphs.

See the *"MazeStart"* [Instruction Graph](#) in the Maze project for an example usage.

Selection Control

A Selection Control is an [Interface Control](#) that creates and shows a list of child [Menu Items](#) on a sibling [Menu](#) to be selected from when prompted. A Selection Control usually is activated, shown, and deactivated by a [Selection Node](#). A Selection Control works a [Menu Input](#) which will manage input for changing focus and selecting an item.

See the *"Selection"* object in *"Shop"* scene of the Shop project for an example usage.

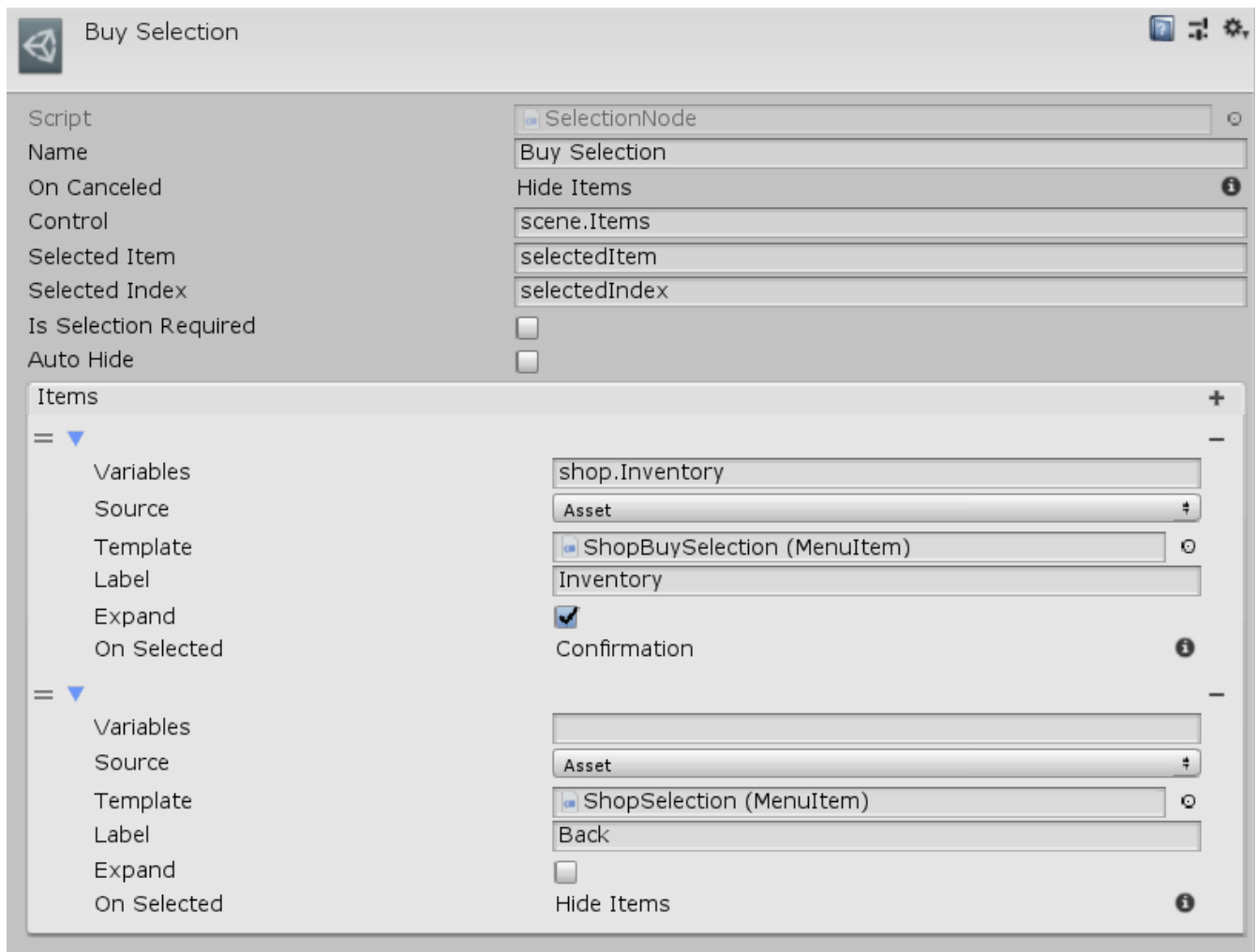
Selection Node

A Message Node is an [Instruction Graph Node](#) that will tell a [Message Control](#) to shop a [Message](#). Showing a [Message](#) will automatically activate the [Message Control](#) and will hide it when the [Message](#) is complete if *AutoHide* is true. If *AutoHide* is false then a [Hide Control Node](#) must be used to deactivate it. Create a Message Node in the **Create › Interface › Message** menu of the Instruction Graph Window.

See [Graphs](#) for more information on instruction graphs.

See the "Level Message" node on the "MazeStart" [Instruction Graph](#) in the Maze project for an example usage.

Fields



Name	Description
Control	A VariableReference to the Selection Control that should display <i>Items</i>
Selected Item	A VariableReference to store the Value of the selected item in
Selected Index	A VariableReference to store the index of the selected item in
Is Selection Required	Whether or not the selection can be canceled (no item is selected)

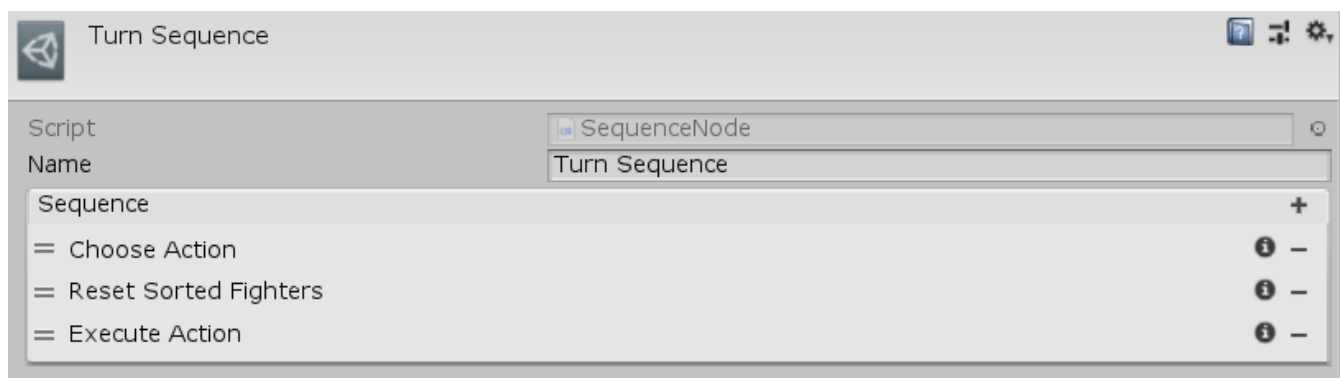
Name	Description
Auto Hide	Whether to deactivate the <i>Control</i> once the selection has been made
Items	The list of Selection Items that will appear in the selection

Sequence Node

A Sequence Node is a [Instruction Graph Node](#) that implements [ISequenceNode](#). It will run each of its child nodes in sequential order. This is useful for organizational purposes or to continue the execution of a graph after a node that does not have an end connection (like an [Iterate Node](#)). Create a Sequence Node in the **Create › Control Flow › Sequence** menu of the Instruction Graph Window.

See [Control Flow](#) for more information.
See the "Battle" [Instruction Graph](#) in the Battle project for an example usage.

Fields



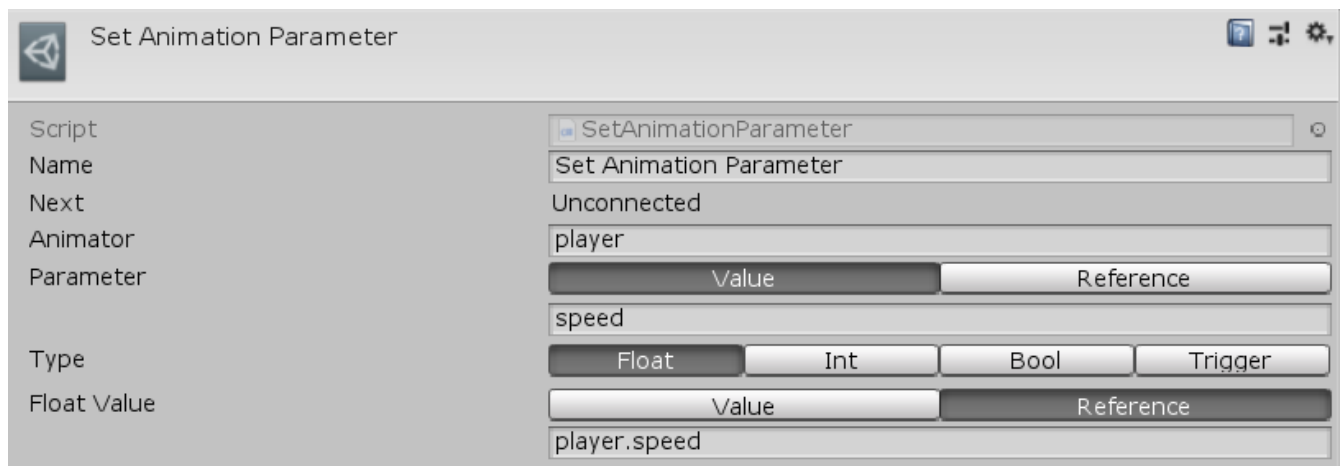
Name	Description
Sequence	The list of Nodes to execute in sequential order

Set Animation Parameter Node

Set Animation Parameter Node is an [Instruction Graph Node](#) that sets the value of an [AnimationParameter](#) on an [Animator](#). Create a Set Animation Parameter Node in the **Create > Animation > Set Animation Parameter** menu of the Instruction Graph Window.

See [Graphs](#) for more information on instruction graphs.

Fields



Name	Description
Parameter	A StringVariableSource to the name of the parameter to set
Type	The Type of parameter to set
Animator	A VariableReference to the Animator to set the parameter on
Bool Value	If <i>Type</i> is Bool, a BoolVariableSource to the value of the bool to set
Int Value	If <i>Type</i> is Int, a IntVariableSource to the value of the int to set
Float Value	If <i>Type</i> is Float, a FloatVariableSource to the value of the float to set

Set Binding Node


Set Binding Node is an [Instruction Graph Node](#) that sets the [Value](#) of a [Binding Root](#) to the resolved [VariableReference](#), *Binding*. Create a Set Binding Node in the **Create › Interface › Set Binding** menu of the Instruction Graph Window.

See [Graphs](#) for more information on instruction graphs.

See [Variable Bindings](#) for more information on variable bindings.

See the *"Set Card Binding"* node on the *"CardLoad"* [Instruction Graph](#) in the CardGame project for an example usage.

Fields

 Set Card Binding

Script

Name

Next

Object

Binding

SetBindingNode

Set Card Binding

Unconnected

local.card as BindingRoot

local.card

Name	Description
Object	The VariableReference to the Binding Root to set the binding on
Binding	The VariableReference to set as the binding

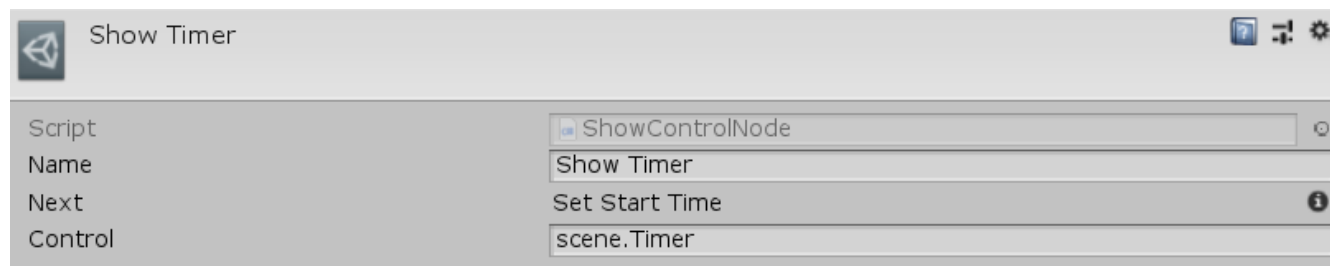
Show Control Node

A Show Control Node is an [Instruction Graph Node](#) that will activate an [Interface Control](#). Create a Show Control Node in the **Create › Interface › Show Control** menu of the Instruction Graph Window.

See [Graphs](#) for more information on instruction graphs.

See the "Show Timer" node on the "MazeStart" [Instruction Graph](#) in the Maze project for an example usage.

Fields



Name	Description
Control	A VariableReference to the Interface Control to show

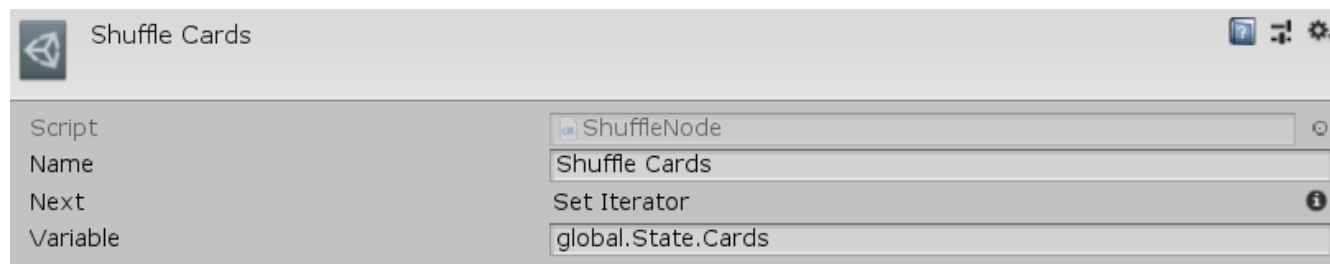
Shuffle Node

A Shuffle Node is an [Instruction Graph Node](#) that will shuffle an [IVariableList](#). Create a Shuffle Node in the **Create › Composition › Shuffle** menu of the Instruction Graph Window.

See [Graphs](#) for more information on instruction graphs.

See the "Shuffle Cards" node on the "CardShuffle" [Instruction Graph](#) in the CardGame project for an example usage.

Fields



Name	Description
Variable	A VariableReference to the IVariableList to shuffle

Simple Graph

A Simple Graph is the most basic implementation of an [Instruction Graph](#) and should be sufficient for most use cases. A Simple Graph has a single entry point *Process* with no other special behaviour.

See [Graphs](#) for more information on instruction graphs.

Sort Node

A Shuffle Node is an [Instruction Graph Node](#) that will shuffle the given [VariableList](#), *List*. If each [Value](#) in *List* is an [IVariableStore](#), then they can be sorted by [Values](#) on that [IVariableStore](#) (similar to *System.Linq*'s *SortBy()*.*ThenBy()* methods). Create a Sort Node in the **Create › Composition › Sort** menu of the Instruction Graph Window.

See [Graphs](#) for more information on instruction graphs.

See the "*Sort Fighters*" node on the "*Battle*" [Instruction Graph](#) in the Battle project for an example usage.

Fields



Sort Fighters

Script: [SortNode](#)

Name: Sort Fighters

Next: Unconnected

List: sortedFighters

Sort By Property: ☒

Sort Conditions

- = Pool.ActionPriority
- = Pool.SpeedPriority

Name	Description
List	A VariableReference to the VariableList to sort
Sort By Property	Whether to sort each Value in <i>List</i> by itself or by properties on it (if it is an IVariableStore)
Sort Conditions	If <i>SortByProperty</i> is true, then a list of VariableReferences on each item in <i>List</i> to sort by sequentially

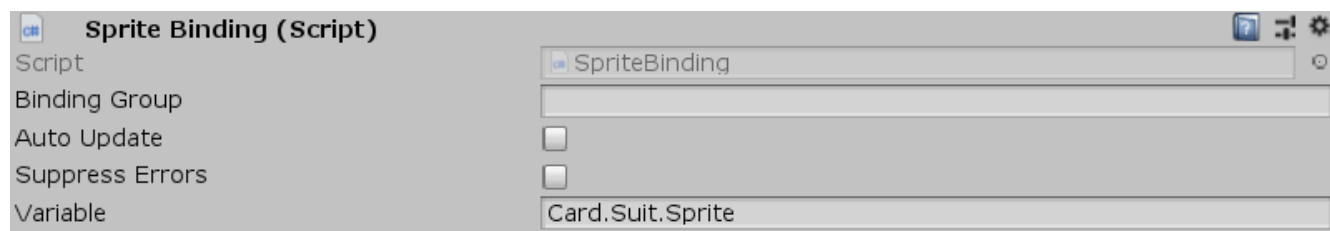
Sprite Binding

Sprite Binding is a [Variable Binding](#) that will set the [Sprite](#) of a sibling [SpriteRenderer](#) based on the given [\[reference/variable-reference.html/VariableReference\]](#). If *Variable* is invalid, then the renderer will be disabled.

See [Variable Bindings](#) for more information.

See the "Card" prefab in the CardGame project for an example usage.

Fields



Name	Description
Variable	A VariableReference to the Sprite to display

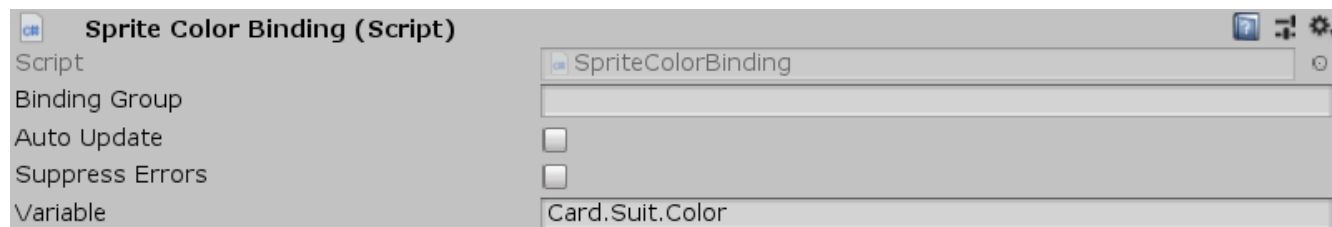
Sprite Color Binding

Sprite Color Binding is a [Variable Binding](#) that will set the blend color of a sibling [SpriteRenderer](#) based on the given [VariableReference](#). If *Variable* is invalid, then the renderer will be disabled.

See [Variable Bindings](#) for more information.

See the "Card" prefab in the CardGame project for an example usage.

Fields



Name	Description
Variable	A VariableReference to the Color to use as the blend color

Start Graph Trigger

Start Graph Trigger is an [Instruction Trigger](#) that will run its [Instruction Graph](#) when this object is loaded (in its `Start()` message).

See [Graphs](#) for more information on instruction graphs.

See the "Player" object in the "*Maze1*" scene of the Maze project for an example usage.

Stop Transition Node

A Stop Transition Node is an [Instruction Graph Node](#) that is used to manually end the current [Transition](#). Generally ending a [Transition](#) happens with the *AutoFinish* property on a [Play Transition Node](#) however, in the case that a [Transition](#) needs to be ended manually this node is available. Create a Stop Transition Node in the **Create › Sequencing › Stop Transition** menu of the Instruction Graph Window.

See [Graphs](#) for more information on instruction graphs.

String Binding

String Binding is an abstract [Variable Binding](#) that should be derived from in order to bind string data for display on a sibling [TextMeshPro](#) component. The [TextMeshPro](#) container can be optionally set to fit the size of the bound text. Example implementations of a String Binding are [Expression Binding](#), [Message Binding](#), [Number Binding](#), and [Text Binding](#).

See [Variable Bindings](#) for more information.

Fields

Name	Description
Auto Size Container	Whether to size the TextMeshPro container to fit the bound text.

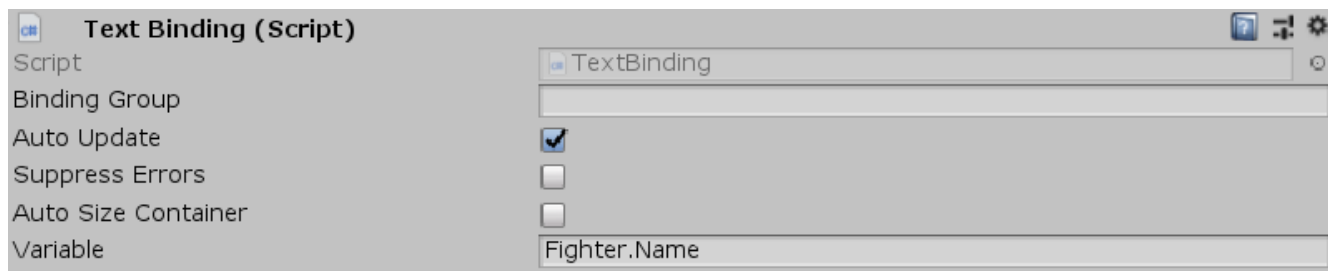
Text Binding

Text Binding is a [String Binding](#) that will bind text based on a [VariableReference](#). If *Variable* is invalid then the text component will be disabled.

See [Variable Bindings](#) for more information.

See the *"Name"* objects in the *"Battle"* scene of the Battle project for an example usage.

Fields



Name	Description
Variable	The VariableReference to retrieve the text from

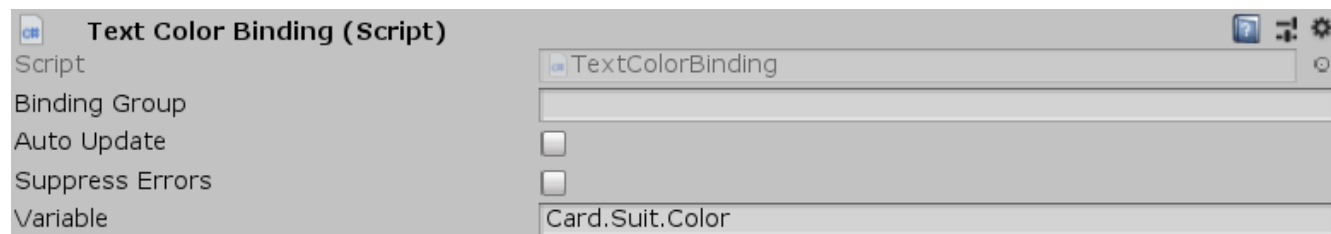
Text Color Binding

Text Color Binding is a [Variable Binding](#) that will set the color of a sibling [TextMeshPro](#) component based on the given [VariableReference](#). If *Variable* is invalid, then the text will be disabled.

See [Variable Bindings](#) for more information.

See the "Card" prefab in the CardGame project for an example usage.

Fields



Name	Description
Variable	A VariableReference to the Color to use

Text Input Binding

Text Input Binding is a [Variable Binding](#) that will receive input on a sibling [TextMeshProInputField](#) component assign the text to the [VariableReference](#), *Variable*. This is a two-way binding so if `UpdateBindings()` is called on this [Variable Binding](#), then the displayed text will also be updated.

See [Variable Bindings](#) for more information.

Fields

Name	Description
Variable	The VariableReference to retrieve/set the input field's text on

Time Scale Node

A Time Scale Node is an [Instruction Graph Node](#) that is used to set Unity's [TimeScale](#). This can be useful for pausing. Create a Time Scale Node in the **Create › Sequencing › Time Scale** menu of the Instruction Graph Window.

See [Graphs](#) for more information on instruction graphs.

Fields

Name	Description
Time Scale	A FloatVariableSource to the time scale to set

Transform Node

Transform Node is an [Instruction Graph Node](#), that will animate a [Transform](#) component toward a *TargetPosition*, *TargetRotation*, and *TargetScale*. Targets can be specified to be relative to the current *Transform* or in world space. Animation can happen instantly or at either a speed or over a duration. If the target [Transform](#) has a [Rigidbody](#) attached to it then the animation will use its corresponding movement methods to maintain its state in the collision system. **Create** › **Sequencing** › **Transform Object** menu of the Instruction Graph Window.



If the *Transform* cannot reach its destination (due to collisions or other circumstances) then the node will never cease its execution

See [Graphs](#) for more information on instruction graphs.

See the "Move" node on the "MazeGate" [Instruction Graph](#) in the Maze project for an example usage.

Fields

Move

Script

Name

Next

Transform

Use Relative Position

Use Relative Rotation

Use Relative Scale

Target Position

Target Rotation

Target Scale

Animation Method

Wait For Completion

Move Speed

Rotation Speed

Scale Speed

TransformNode

Move

Unconnected

gate

Value

Reference

targetPosition

Value

Reference

X 0 Y 0 Z 0

Value

Reference

X 1 Y 1 Z 1

Speed

Value

Reference

5

Value

Reference

1

Value

Reference

1

Name	Description
Transform	The VariableReference to the Transform to enable
Use Relative Position	If set <i>TargetPosition</i> will specified relative to the initial <i>Transform</i>

Name	Description
Use Relative Rotation	If set <i>TargetRotation</i> will specified relative to the initial <i>Transform</i>
Use Relative Scale	If set <i>TargetScale</i> will specified relative to the initial <i>Transform</i>
Target Position	The Vector3VariableSource to the target position of <i>Transform</i>
Target Rotation	The Vector3VariableSource to the target rotation (in euler angles) of <i>Transform</i>
Target Scale	The Vector3VariableSource to the target position of <i>Transform</i>
Animation Method	The Type of animation to use
Wait For Completion	Whether to wait until <i>Transform</i> reaches the destination before moving on to the next node
Duration	If <i>AnimationMethod</i> is Duration, a FloatVariableSource to the amount of time (in seconds) it takes to reach the destination
Move Speed	If <i>AnimationMethod</i> is Speed, FloatVariableSource to the speed the <i>Transform</i> will move
Rotation Speed	If <i>AnimationMethod</i> is Speed, FloatVariableSource to the speed the <i>Transform</i> will rotate
Scale Speed	If <i>AnimationMethod</i> is Speed, FloatVariableSource to the speed the <i>Transform</i> will change size

Transition

A Transition is an [Asset](#) used to create post processing effects on a [Camera](#), usually used during scene changes to hide, obscure, then reshow the screen. Transition itself is an abstract class that should be derived from to achieve the desired effects. Transitions operate using [Shaders](#), which are set in the editor with the *Shader* field. Transitions have three [Phases](#), Out, Obscure, In, with each one being initiated separately, usually by a [Play Transition Node](#). For example implementations of a Transition see the [Fade](#), [Dissolve](#), and [Pixelate](#) Transitions.

Fields

Name	Description
Shader	The Shader that this Transition will use to display its effect
Duration	The amount of time this Transition will take to complete.

Transition Manager

The Transition Manager is a [MonoBehaviour](#) that manages the transition post-processing system. Because Transition Manager is a [GlobalBehaviour](#), it is created automatically the first time it is accessed so it does not need to be added to any objects in a scene. The Transition Manager works in conjunction with [Transition Renderers](#), attached to [Cameras](#) to render post processing effects onto the screen. Generally, [Transitions](#) are started by a [Play Transition Node](#), however, they can be run from script using the `RunTransition()` or `StartTransition()` method. The methods are both [IEnumerators](#) and should be called using the `MonoBehaviour.StartCoroutine()` method. `RunTransition()` will fully run the given [Phase](#) of the [Transition](#), ending it once it has finished, while `StartTransition()` will run the [Transition](#) until the end without clearing, maintaining its final state until `EndTransition()` is called or a new [Transition](#) is started. << Only a single [Transition](#) can be running at a time.

Transition Renderer

Transition Renderer is a [MonoBehaviour](#) to be attached to a [Camera](#) in order to have the camera's contents rendered as part of a [Transition](#)'s post-processing.

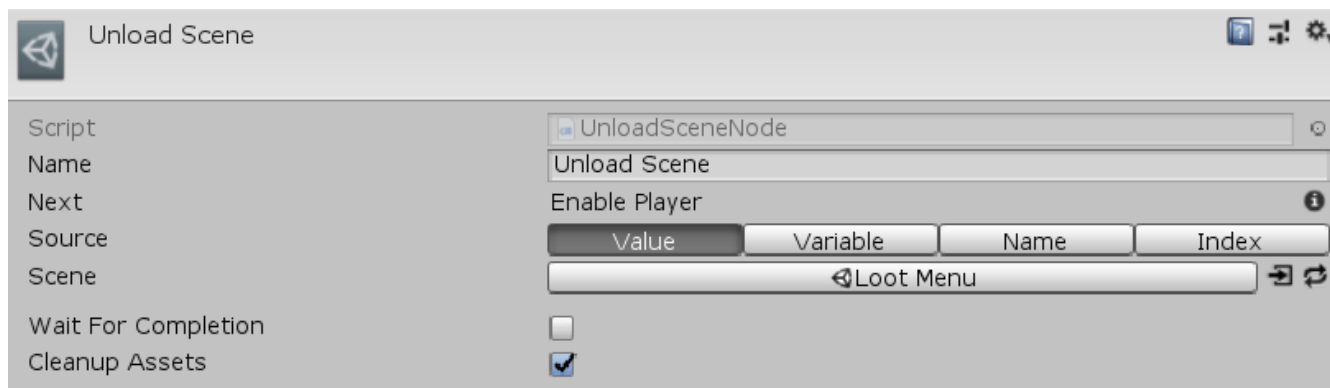
Unload Scene Node

An Unload Scene Node is an [Instruction Graph Node](#) that will unload [Scene](#). The scene to be unloaded can be a [SceneReference](#), string name, build index, or a [VariableReference](#) to a string name or build index. If *WaitForCompletion* is specified, the graph will not move to the next node until the scene has fully completed unloading. Create an Unload Scene Node in the **Create › Sequencing › Unload Scene** menu of the Instruction Graph Window.

See [Graphs](#) for more information on instruction graphs.

See the "Unload Scene" node on the "LootHideInventory" [Instruction Graph](#) in the Loot project for an example usage.

Fields



Name	Description
Source	The SourceType to unload the scene based off of
Scene	If Value, the SceneReference to unload
Scene Variable	If Variable, the VariableReference to a string name or build index of the scen to unload
Scene Name	If Name, the string name of the scene to unload
Scene Index	If Index, the build index of the scene to unload
Wait For Completion	Whether to wait until the scene has completed unloading before moving to the next node
Cleanup Assets	Whether to call UnloadUnusedAssets() after scene is unloaded

Update Binding Node


Update Binding Node is an [Instruction Graph Node](#) that tells the binding root [Binding Root](#), *Object* to update its [VariableBindings](#). If *Object* is an [Interface Control](#) then each of the control's *DependentObjects* will also have its bindings updated. If any of the bindings utilize animation (such as [Bar Binding](#)) and *WaitForCompletion* is set, then the graph will not move to the next node until the binding animation is finished. Use the *Group* string to identify only the [VariableBindings](#) with the cooresponding *BindingGroup* to update. Create an Update Binding Node in the **Create** > **Interface** > **Update Binding** menu of the Instruction Graph Window.

See [Graphs](#) for more information on instruction graphs.

See [Variable Bindings](#) for more information on variable bindings.

See the "Update Binding" node on the "BattleScratch" [Instruction Graph](#) in the Battle project for an example usage.

Fields

 Update Binding

Script

UpdateBindingNode

Name

Update Binding

Next

Move to Start

Object

fighter.Pool.Target.Display

Group

HP

Wait For Completion

☒

Name	Description
Object	The VariableReference to the Binding Root to set the binding on
Group	The string name of the <i>BindingGroup</i> to update - if empty, all VariableBindings will be updated
Wait For Completion	Whether to wait for the completion of any binding animations before moving on to the next node

Variable Binding

A Variable Binding is an abstract [MonoBehaviour](#) used to bind data from the composition system, usually via [VariableReferences](#) to visual elements in the scene. By default a Variable Binding has access to the [Composition Manager](#)'s "global" and "scene" [IVariableStores](#). If a Variable Binding has a parent or parents with a [Binding Root](#) then they can access the *Value* property on those [Binding Roots](#) via their *ValueName* property. Variable Bindings can be categorized into groups with the *BindingGroup* property so that only certain bindings will update when they are prompted to (usually by an [Update Binding Node](#). If *AutoUpdate* is set then Variable Bindings will update automatically every frame. Most Variable Bindings will disable their corresponding visual element if they fail to retrieve their data and report the error, however, sometimes this may be intended behaviour so if set, *SuppressErrors* will hide those errors. Some example implementations of a Variable Binding are [Enable Binding](#), [Image Binding](#), and [String Binding](#).

See [Variable Bindings](#) for more information.

Fields

Name	Description
Binding Group	The string name of the group this binding belongs to
Auto Update	Whether to automatically update this binding every frame
Suppress Errors	Whether to hide errors reported from invalid variable access

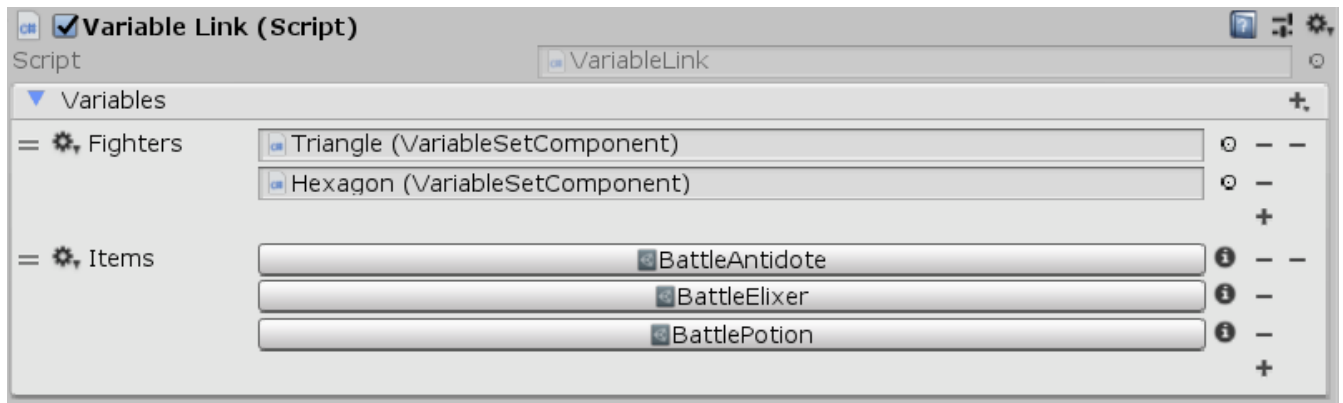
Variable Link

A Variable Link is a [MonoBehaviour](#) used to add [Variables](#) to the [Composition Manager](#)'s global [Variable Store](#).

See [Variables](#) for more information.

See the "Main Camera" object in the "Battle" scene of the Battle project for an example usage.

Fields



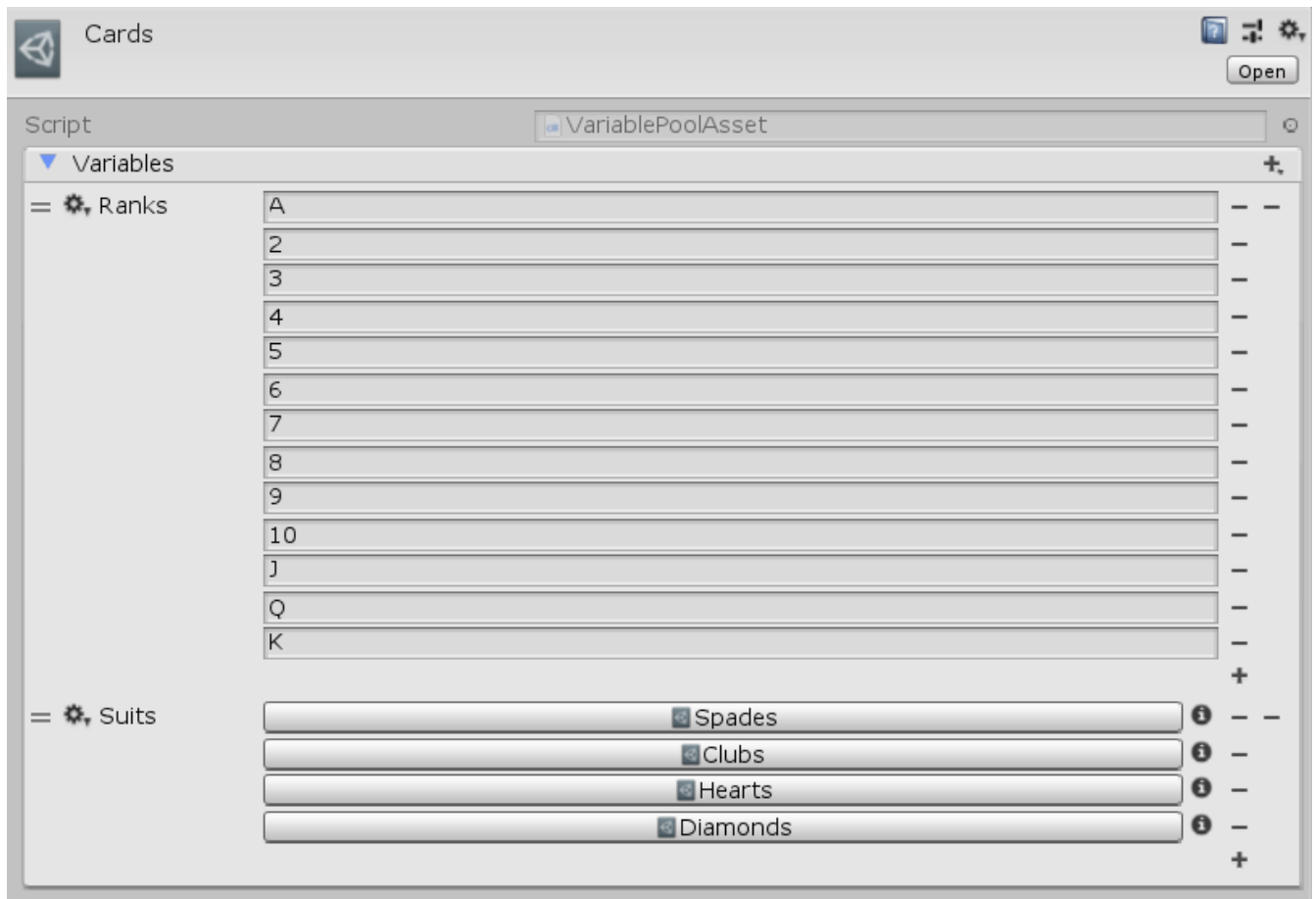
Name	Description
Variables	A Variable Pool , each of whose Variable Values will be added to the global store

Variable Pool Asset

A Variable Pool Asset is a [ScriptableObject](#) that adds a [Variable Pool](#) to the asset. This allows it to have a list of [Variables](#) without being constrained by a [Variable Schema](#). Create a Variable Pool Asset through the **Create › PiRho Soft › Variable Pool** menu in the project view.

See [Variables](#) for more information.

Fields



Name	Description
Variables	The Variable Pool of Values that can be set, stored, and accessed on this object

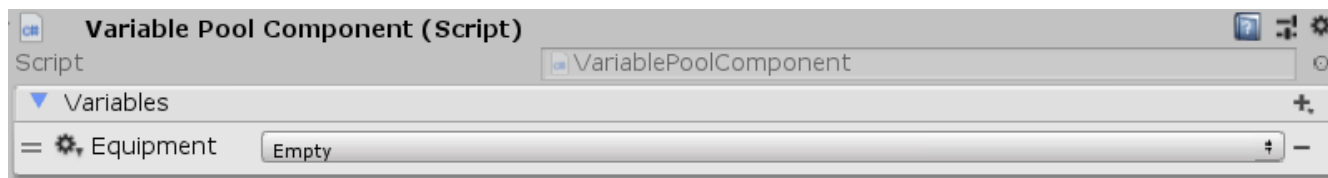
Variable Pool Component

A Variable Pool Component is a [MonoBehaviour](#) that adds a [Variable Pool](#) to the object. This allows it to have a list of [Variables](#) without being constrained by a [Variable Schema](#).

See [Variables](#) for more information.

See the "*LootEquipmentPickup*" prefab in the Loot project for an example usage.

Fields



Name	Description
Variables	The Variable Pool of Values that can be set, stored, and accessed on this object

Variable Schema

A VariableSchema is an [Asset](#) used to define the variables that are available to an [IVariableStore](#) object, usually a [Variable Set Component](#) or [Variable Set Asset](#). This improves the editor experience for working with those object types along with enforcing constraints so typos or other mistaken accesses can be caught and reported at runtime. Create a Variable Schema through the **Create › PiRho Soft › Variable Schema** menu in the project view.

See [Variables](#) for more information.

Fields

The screenshot shows the BoardPlayer VariableSchema editor. The interface includes a top bar with the BoardPlayer logo and an 'Open' button. Below this is a 'Script' dropdown set to 'VariableSchema' and an 'Initializer Type' dropdown set to 'Expression'. A 'Tags' section allows adding tags for variable categorization. The main 'Definitions' section lists several variables: 'Name' (String type with values Red, Yellow, Green, Blue), 'Initializer' (String type with value 'Red'), 'Pieces' (List type with Object constraint and VariableSetComponent), 'SelectedPiece' (Object type with VariableSetComponent), 'StartingSpace' (Int type with 'Between 0 and 35' constraint and value 0), and 'FinishSpace' (Int type with 'Between 0 and 35' constraint and value 'StartSpace - 2').

Name	Description
Initializer Type	Whether to initialize the variables in that use this schema with an Expression or a default value
Tags	A list of strings than can be used to categorize each variable in the schema - usually so that they can be reinitialized or saved later

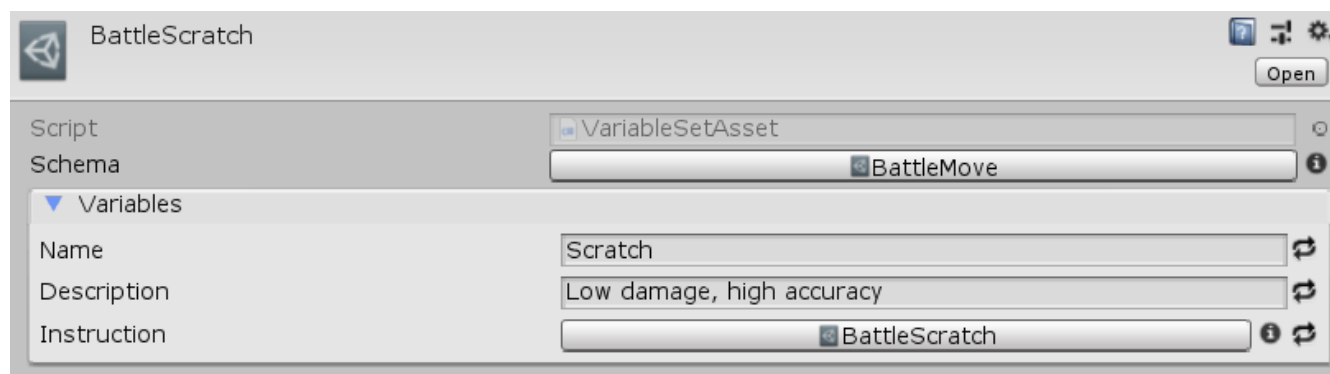
Variable Set Asset

A Variable Set Asset is a [ScriptableObject](#) that adds a [Variable Set](#) to the asset. This allows it to have a list of [Variables](#) that are defined by a reference to a [Variable Schema](#). A derived class of Variable Set Asset can use the [MappedVariableAttribute](#) to add its fields and properties to the *Variables* list in addition to those defined by *Schema*. Create a Variable Set Asset through the **Create › PiRho Soft › Variable Set** menu in the project view.

See [Variables](#) for more information.

See the assets in the "Moves" and "Items" folders in the Battle project for an example usage.

Fields



The screenshot shows the Unity Inspector for a **BattleScratch** Variable Set Asset. The **Script** field is set to **VariableSetAsset**. The **Schema** field is set to **BattleMove**. Under the **Variables** section, there are three fields: **Name** (Scratch), **Description** (Low damage, high accuracy), and **Instruction** (BattleScratch). Each field has a reset icon to its right.

Name	Description
Schema	The Variable Schema to use for this Variable Set
Variables	The list of Variables mapped from <i>Schema</i> and derived script classes

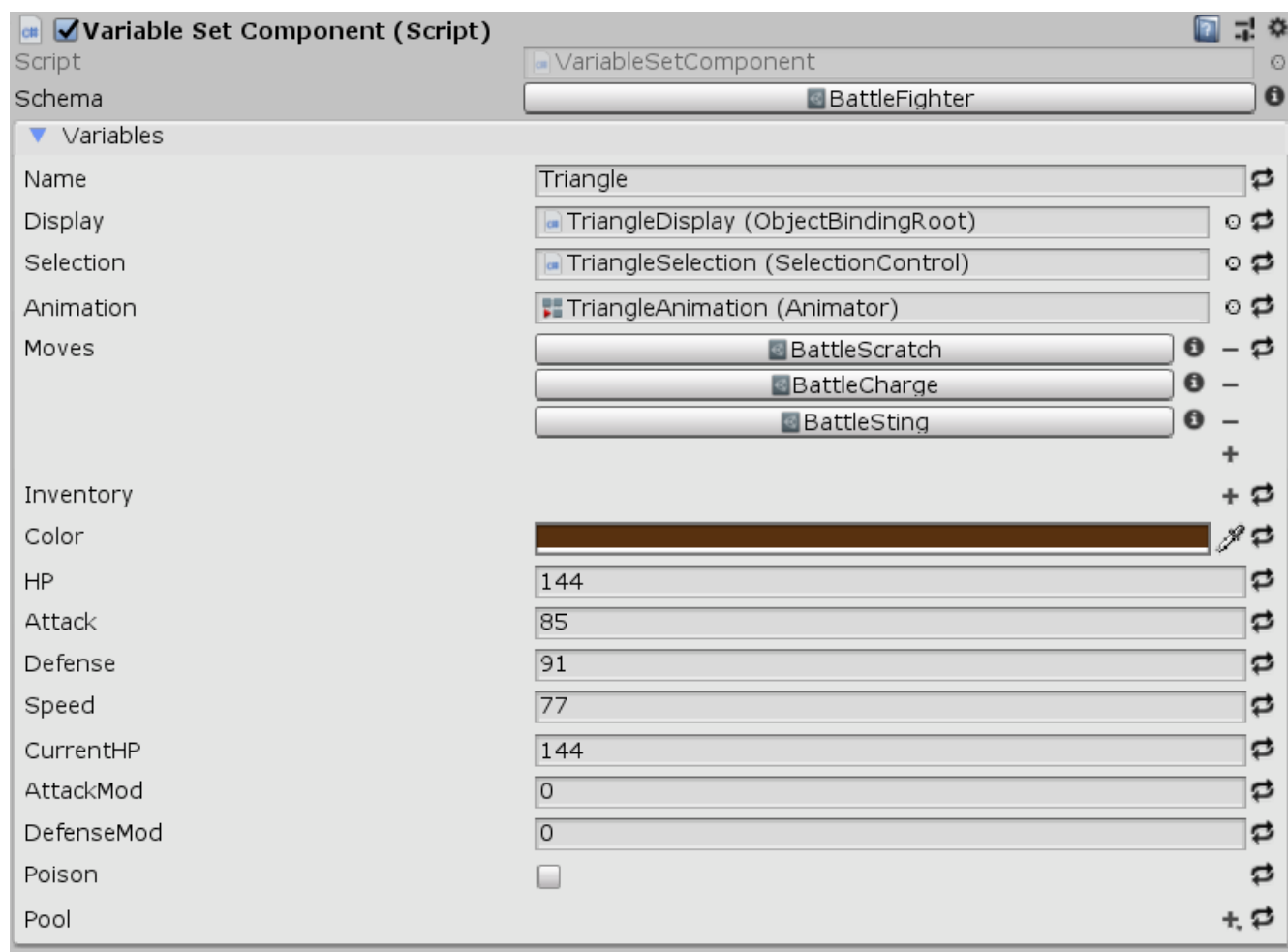
Variable Set Component

A Variable Set Component is a [MonoBehaviour](#) that adds a [Variable Set](#) to the object. This allows it to have a list of [Variables](#) that are defined by a reference to a [Variable Schema](#). A derived class of Variable Set Component can use the [MappedVariableAttribute](#) to add its fields and properties to the *Variables* list in addition to those defined by *Schema*.

See [Variables](#) for more information.

See the *"Triangle"* and *"Hexagon"* objects in the *"Battle"* scene of the Battle project for an example usage. See the *"Player"* script in the Maze project for an example implementation that uses [mapped variables](#).

Fields



Name	Description
Schema	The Variable Schema to use for this Variable Set
Variables	The list of Variables mapped from <i>Schema</i> and derived script classes


Wait Node

A Wait Node is an [Instruction Graph Node](#) that waits for an amount of time (scaled or realtime) before continuing on to the next node. Create a Wait Node in the **Create › Sequencing › Wait** menu of the Instruction Graph Window.

See [Graphs](#) for more information on instruction graphs.

See the *"BoardTakeTurn"* [Instruction Graph](#) in the BoardGame project for an example usage.

Fields

 Wait

Script

Name

Next

Time

Use Scaled Time

WaitNode

Wait

Unconnected

Value

Reference

0.1

☒

Name	Description
Time	A FloatVariableSource to the value of the amount of time to wait
Use Scaled Time	If true, use WaitForSeconds() - if false, WaitForSecondsRealtime()

Yield Node

A Yield Node is an [Instruction Graph Node](#) that yield for one frame before continuing on to the next node. This is useful for long running processes whose execution needs to happen across frames or for idling a graph until a certain condition is met in a [Loop Node](#). Create a Yield Node in the **Create** › **Control Flow** › **Yield** menu of the Instruction Graph Window.

See [Control Flow](#) for more information.

See the *"BoardTakeTurn"* [Instruction Graph](#) in the BoardGame project for an example usage.