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Root motion warping (?) motion warping set up
Adjust Root motion location \rightarrow has Notify on itself



UMotionWarpingComponent::Update()

on all relevant MotionWarpingNotify State call OnBecomeRelevant
OnBecomeRelevant

on Activate Delegate.IsBound() add (RootMotionModifier)

what does bound to Delegates means?

Motion warping component can iterate over modifiers and call

ProcessRootMotion

A RootMotionModifier that we are gonna use is SkewWarp
in its ProcessRootMotion we will adjust the RootMotion of
the montage by target

These targets are passed to MotionWarping Component

We will specify targets name and data {
location
location and rotation
transform ...}

Trace spect in space in front of us

disable some collision

- ① Motion warping plugin Enable it
- ② In vault over → create Montage / add motion warping Notify state
- ③ during every motion warping Notify state we will interpolating to the target point that we will pass the motion warping component
- ④ Specify Root motion modifier and add warp target name
- ⑤ JumpToTarget, JumpOverTarget we access this target point by these names
 - ↓ ↓
 - 2 target points
 - and 2 Notify states
- ⑥ Add MotionWarpingComponent C++ class → to override our AG-motionwarping component → in Actor Component
- ⑦ create vault Ability from AB ~~exist~~ gameplayAbility → GA_vault Ability System → Abilities
- ⑧ movement Component we want to press jump button and our character perform the best action for the circumstances of jump
- the selection depends on the environment
 - JumpOver
 - In this lecture Note = climb
- create list of abilities that will be considered for this selection then initialize it from Blueprint
- A8%
- P4PCO

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- ① add header to our character class and class def.
- declare the property of motionwarp and a getter function for it
- ② create components 10:00 L 1Y: 9
- ④ change OnJump? Action Started and call our TryTraversal from movement component

GA - volt

- ① constructor
 - ② override from parent CommitCheck ?
- This kind of backup activated in commit function and happen inside of ActivateAbility.
we use it when we want to deduct the cost of an ability like deduct mana from spell (I think ~~it's not for~~ exists a calculation for safety)
we'll check if the environment is suitable or not and if yes we'll cache some target points that we add them ~~to~~ ^{on} during the activation ~~to~~ pass to motion warping component

18:00 V

ActivateAbility and EndAbility are copied from they are override crouch but

we can get this location by getting the socket location from our MeshComponent because we just have the base class we can just use it and both StaticMesh and SkeletalMesh support

Get Socket Location

⑪ On our character class we just need to handle the input and send correct gameplay event

on AttackActionStarted, on AttackActionEnded

in each of those functions we are going to sending gameplay events one for starting the attack and one for ending the attack

for now we just use 1 event just to know when to start the ability but in future we might want to know when we stop firing for another ability so we need two events

Blueprint

⑫ After creating the Blueprint BP-GA-SingleShot

we create the specific Tag

Create an Ability Trigger so this ability to react to this specific gamePlayEvent and be activated and we are sending this event from our character with input

override the the specifics functions that allows us to handle exactly the case when the ability was activated from the Event. ~~because~~ because it provides us the event payload

Event Activate Ability from Event

- on PlayerMontageAnimWait we are going to wait for ~~wait~~ ~~GameplayEvent~~ that we are going to send from our AnimNotify on that event we will fire from our weapon if we had a ~~no~~ melee weapon we wouldn't use this

- we create a custom Event and we connect it to Event Received

- for strafe movement we add an array of Effects to our ItemActor we want to this Effects be applied to our character when we equip that item

- by default character movement component handles the movement position using a set of boolean variables but we are going to introduce a simple ENUM for this option be more clear

- the method that we are going to use gameplay Effect for rotating in our MovementDirectionType we would have an specific tag that we'll apply to our character from that Effect and from our movement component we would subscribe to this tag and for all the cases that the amount of this tag applied by some Effects is more than zero we would use strafe movement when we have zero amount of this tag we would apply the Default orientation movement again

In our setter we also call an internal function for Handling Movement Direction and in our Handle function we perform a simple switch

Also for initial settings we should also do it in BeginPlay

To implement heap fire we need a new variable in our weaponStat

We use Gameplay Effect and data driven approach to apply damage

We will implement an BaseDamage UProperty for our weapon static because we don't want to have separate gameplay Effect for every weapon in the game

We will be able to set dynamically the magnitude of the Effect to modify the health depending the base damage

Inventory Component

class created

Actor ItemActor → Actors

ItemActor

- ① should be replicated
- ② should handle some basic functions that we previously created in our ItemInstance
 UPROPERTY and onDropped()
- ③ have pointer to itemInstance
 and we're going to use it to correctly create instance of an Item
(spawn correct mesh or VFX or...) and it's going to be replicated
 and use that instance to access ItemStaticData
- ④ have logic of ReplicateSubObject from Inventory component
 only bool wrote something
 - z channel
 - return wrote something
- ⑤ it's a Replicated Property so call that function on CPP
 #include "Net/UnrealNetwork.h"
- ⑥ create an Init function bcz we need to pass ItemInstance to an Item actor that we recently created

void Init(UInventoryItemInstance* InInstance);
 //<--> this is a public UPROPERTY(Visible)

⑨ In order for ItemInstance can access the Item actor we go in UItemStaticData and add our class of Item we do that in case Item Instance wants to ^{actor} create one

TSubclassOf< AItemActor> ItemActorClass;

⑩ our InventoryList for adding Item is protected. so we also need some external way to add to our Inventory we use InventoryComponent and add the needed functions to it. we need some sort of external Interface

Void AddItem (TSubclassOf<~~UInventory~~ UItemStaticData, UItemDataClass>;
Void RemoveItem();

in the CPP we just use our InventoryList to add(AddItem) or remove(RemoveItem) from it

we also expose them to blueprint

⑪ we also need 22 more functions one is for equipping and unequipping an Item

we can have different signatures applied here. like EquipIndex with an

Index

specific ItemInstance

specific ItemStaticDataClass

or something in future like something from class of ranged weapon

for now we do it just like add and remove functions

we are going to iterate over InventoryList. GetItemRef() and ~~will~~ access ItemInstance and call on Equipped(); or on Unequipped and then call break;

① they are going to be some item that can be considered currently equipped and we want to store some sort of reference to it so that be able fire some events from it like if you equipped a rifle, you want to shoot from it and you want to this rifle to handle shooting Event so for this purposes we want to track currently Equipped Item

In case if it is nullptr it means we have a zero equipped item

UPROPERTY(Replicated)

UInventoryItemInstance* currentItem = nullptr

Add this to that function for properties that are Replicated

this pointer will be replicated and we don't need to do anything for because itemInstances already are being replicated

also ✓ a getter function for that pointer GetEquippedItem() const and also expose it to Blueprint (pure)

⑩ also in onEquipped and onUnequipped we set that pointer

item • ItemInstance

⑪ add implementation in ItemInstance of InventoryItemInstance on Equipped and on Unequipped changing at 15, 10
PAPCO

⑪ in ON_EQUIPPED we spawn an ItemActor and on
ON_UN_EQUIPPED we destroy an ItemActor and also
save the reference of the ItemActor in ItemInstances

(18) A ItemActor* ItemActor is a replicated property of InventoryItemInstance class so that function again

⑯ In onRep-Equipped() we can do additional ~~initialization~~
initialization or ~~and~~ verification
or

for example if our item is a static mesh component, that static mesh component is replicated on its own.

but some other components may not replicate what we need it to replicate

On Rep Equipped()

So this is a place that you can verify and spawn the required things that are not handled by Replications of those components out of the box.

(E) When we EQUIP an Item we need to know that in which socket we should EQUIP it and so we add this as an additional Property to our UItem static Data Attachment.

FName Socket = NAME-None; \rightarrow Edited defaults only
Blue in Thread only

⑧ we have to find our character and best way to do it is using InventoryComponent because its owner is going to be our character and using that let our InventoryItem list to know who is the actual owner of the Inventory. we created our ItemInstances in our InventoryList. ~~Area~~ sometimes ItemInstance doesn't have an owner like PAPCO when it's dropped

(8) We can use OnEquipped function of ItemInstance
we called this function in Equipping function in Inventory Component.

If we change that function to support an Actor (later we can know we'll be equipped exactly by ~~this~~ which actor).

virtual void OnEquipped(AActor* InOwner = nullptr);
Implementation on ~~def~~ X9:XX

for now add these ~~#includes~~

GameFramework/Character.h

Components/SkeletalMeshComponent.h

(W) so far for testing (because we don't have any specific ability for Equipping an Item or unequipping one) we just

go to InventoryComponent and in InitializeComponent() we EQUIP the FIRST Item

The method is

Compile errors:

ActionGameTypes.h class AItemActor;

ItemActor.h class UInventoryItemInstance;

~.cpp

#include "Engine/ActorChannel.h"
"Inventory/InventoryItemInstance.h"

Subject

Date Finalizing Inventory, Better Inventory tag management

~~①~~ InventoryItemInstance.cpp → So it's our item

~~on~~ ~~we~~ ~~only~~ ~~are~~ ~~equipped~~ add a replicated variable and use it in future whether the instance actually equipped or not

bEquipped → onDropped ✗
onUnequipped ✗
onequipped ✓

~~②~~③ ItemActor.h

We want to place ItemActor in the world and be able to equip it. Right now we want to equip ~~this~~ ~~area~~ an item from ItemActor using InventoryItemInstance. In this case the instance going to be null unless we create an instance in ItemActor and for this we need UPROPERTY(EditDefaultsOnly)

~~of~~ ~~Item~~
~~of~~ ~~VStaticData~~ ItemStaticDataClass

~~④~~ set pSetReplicateMovement(true) so all physics or like the trace we did be replicated and everyone be able to pick an item from one place

~~⑤~~ make set false ~~or~~ of setGenerateOverlapEvents(false); of spher component in onequip, onUnequip, onDrop

~~⑥~~ if this item was placed in the world [set it to true manually and its instance was not initialized from the inventory which is could have been dropped from. we are going to initialize it in the beginplay] ✓

We check if ItemInstance isn't valid and the static data class is valid

P4PCO

Inventory Component

③ extend our Inventory Component Interface so it could provide us functionality to equip items with item instances (Add and Equip)

→ → a function to equip the next item.

Magic Trick → →

We are going to work with Gameplay Events and Gameplay Tags in inventory component without any abilities. This would make this Inventory component a fully independent system from any abilities. It would replicate and handle gameplay events.

① virtual void OnGameplayEventCallback(const FGameplayEventData* Payload)

here we are going to work with gameplay tags because we have to send them inside of the gameplay event payload to actually identify them. The event it's better to store them in a another way than initializing them as UPROPERTY from the Editor.

One of such ways is using static variables.

→ → Create a unified function that will handle any possible event that would come to this component that we first subscribe and will listen for and we'll do some logics in this function depending what kind of gameplay tag comes with that event.

① in order to make this Inventory component independent from abilities, it means it'll have to replicate by itself and because we want to every action to be happening only under Authority we are going to add the Enpy function in this case the one that'll execute on server. So it means we call it on our client if we need to request something and it'll execute on server.

② Add the necessary includes and ~~add static~~ variables declare them again in .cpp because the declaration alone doesn't allocate memory for the static member in CPP

to Initialize that static variables we are going to have to add ~~a~~ ^{declarat} GameplayTagsManager and assign it to our static variables we use GameplayTagManager for this and we'll subscribe to an specific event when we can do this

4.8 in EquipNext we get our Items to the local variables first and then have some conditions checked so if do nothing, we should do something even like if Inventory is empty or if one item in the inventory and we equipped it already

Now we add a TargetItem variable which in the end we aim to have the ItemInstance ~~set~~ to equip.

and because some items can't be equipped we'll have to iterate over them to find the suitable one
Next

Also it has to be equipable and don't be equal to our currentItem then we set our TargetItem and break;

if currentItem be available and it be equal to targetItem we just return

remember we set our targetItem initial value to current Item

on other conditions we call theEquipItem and last of all out of all conditions we equip the TargetItem using equipItem Instance function

→ It means that Item can't be EQUIPPED so our current Item should be UN EQUIPPED

4.9 GameplayEvent Callback

We want to check if we have an Authority or NOT and in case if we don't have an authority it means we are sending this event on the client and we want to something to happen with our Inventory in this case we are going to Root our execution to the server

to Try to do the action we wanted to do.

In case of Authority we just call our handle function with our Event Payload

E. on HandleGameplayEventInternal we also do anything in case of an authority we are going to get gameplayTag from GameplayEventCallback payload and depending on what kinds of tag is that we are going to perform the required action

① EquipItemActorTag

① get InventoryItemInstance from the payload and this come from the ItemActor and if we had it we are going to add that item

and because how payload works we also have to call ~~const_cast<UInventoryItemInstance*> ItemInstance~~ to remove the

constant from this object because we definitely know what it is and we can do it

Next we try to get itemActor itself and try to destroy it (from world)

Also for other tags we just call the respective function

E.1 on ServerHandleGameplay its a nice method over all the server is calling its own HandleGameplayEvent and that works because we only Internal call on this if we have ~~Authority~~ the right role

InitializeComponent Now we want to subscribe to this Gameplay Events. This can be done with AbilitySystemComponent that we trying to get from our ~~owner~~ Owner.

When we send an ~~a~~ Gameplay Event to an Actor we actually send that Gameplay Event to its Ability Component.

Inside of AbilitySystemComponent we have Generic ~~Events~~ ^{Gameplay} Event that we can subscribe to. To handle our ~~GameplayEvents~~ callbacks we do it for all 4 tags.

⑥ Now in ActionGameCharacter we need to add input handling functions for Inventory (we send those ~~Gameplay events~~ on that inputs).

We use EventPayload with the Tag that represent the event, ~~the tag~~ we can access this ~~the~~ Tag from our InventoryComponent static variable.

⑦ In ItemActor onSphereOverlap we first check for Authority then we send ourself (the ItemActor) as the Event Instigator (later with this we can delete that item).

In OptimalObjects we are going to send ItemInstance that we had created potentially or received after being dropped also specify the EventTag as EquipItemActorTag.

bugs and compile

add ~~GameplayTags~~ as all ~~additional~~ dependencies in
ActionGameDProject

Inside the ItemActor where we're turning on the collision
we should do this only in case it was initially placed in a world
otherwise we are at risk to immediately equip it from the
overlap Event like when we are dropping it

Also need to track ItemState Replication on the client
because in the client we also ~~need~~ to handle collisions
otherwise they would interfere with some abilities predictions

We can do it on OnRep_ItemState and inside of it
we do a switch on the ItemState and handle the
collision. Currently for now we copy the server logic
~~the goal is for collisions later we can what~~
but at least we turn off the collision when we don't
need it ~~with anything~~ on the client

Subject: single shot ability
Date:

① Add a base class for any Abilities intended to work with Inventory

from AG-Ability ~~AbilityBase~~ → GA-InventoryAbility

Path [AbilitySystems → Abilities]

Next class is AnimationNotify that will be able to send Gameplay Events to the owner we are going to use this Notify

to identify when exactly during the firing montage we actually need to cast the bullet

AnimNotify → AnimNotify-GameplayEvent

[Path AnimNotifies]

② after some calculations we are going to some Initialization and for that we use OnGiveAbility

③ create helper functions to assist us to get very important things like weaponStaticData, ItemStaticData, ItemActors...

④ we only need 1 property and that's UInventory component and we cache it and use it on all our helper functions

⑤ on OnGiveAbility we are going to get our inventory component from our owner and save it to our property

so this implies at the moment we give this Ability we already have an InventoryComponent on our owner so this ability should be instanced per Actor it'll going to exist on Actor PapCO

- ① until it'll be cleared from it or until the actor is going to die
- ② if in our game the Inventory Component is smt that is given at the runtime, you better using the OnActivateAbility() and OnEndAbility() to clean the Property you need
- ③ ④ create a getter for ItemActor in InventoryItemBase
- ⑤ ⑥ on our UType file we are going to add an AnimMontage UProperty because we need to play the firing animation for the Ability
- ⑦ Ability will play the montag but we usually send the fire event at a specific fram so now we implement our AAbiity::NotifyGameplayEvent this notify send a GameplayEvent to the owner Actor and while we have this Ability Active we will be able to wait for this gameEvent and when we'll receive it we will exactly cast the bullet
- ⑧ ⑨ we can specify only the tag here but for this game we can specify the Payload too usually we want to fill some data inside of Payload at runtime. ~~then~~ and we can expand this at the future and add the required logics we use AbilitiesystemBlueprintLibrary::SendGameplayEventToActor right
- ⑩ we also need a point where our weapon muzzle is we use that to spawn a projectile at that location or spawn a vfx or just take a point to switch to perform a Cinematic Trace