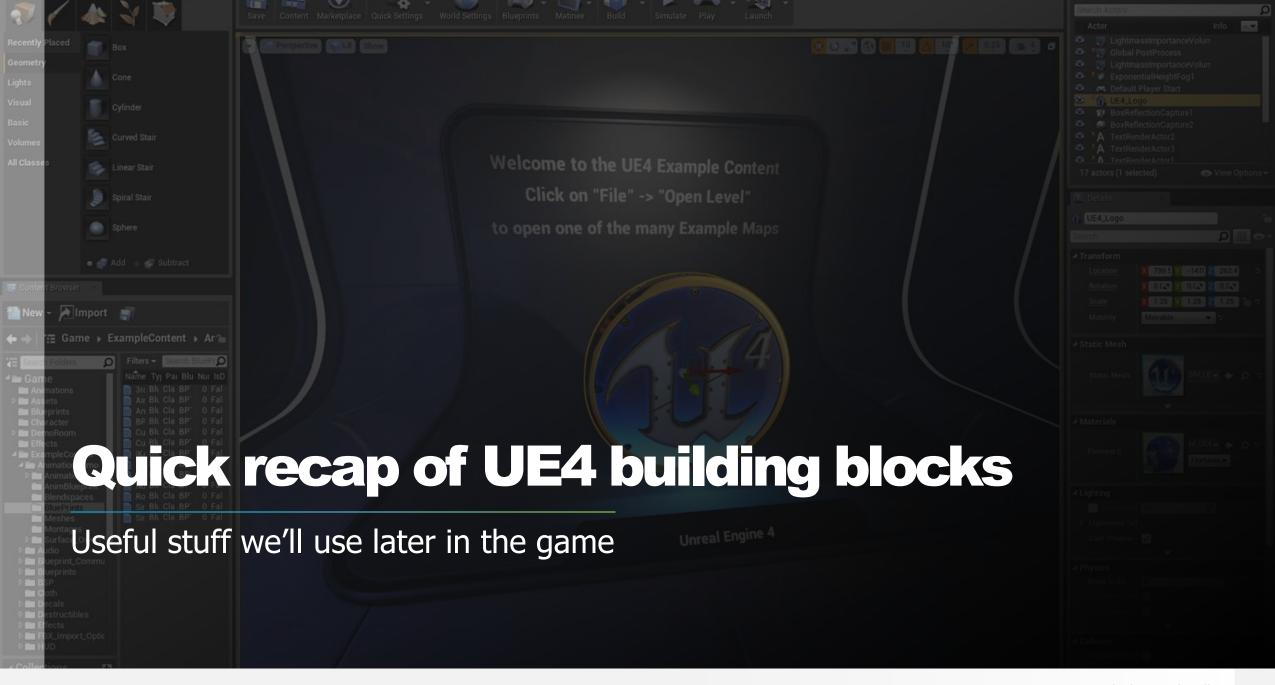


Michele Mischitelli

Our first game using UE4 and C++

... and a little bit of Blueprints 🙂



#pragma once

#include "GameFramework/Actor.h"
#include "MyActor.generated.h"

UCLASS() class AMyActor : public AActor

GENERATED_BODY()

public:

// Sets default values for this actor's properties
AMyActor();

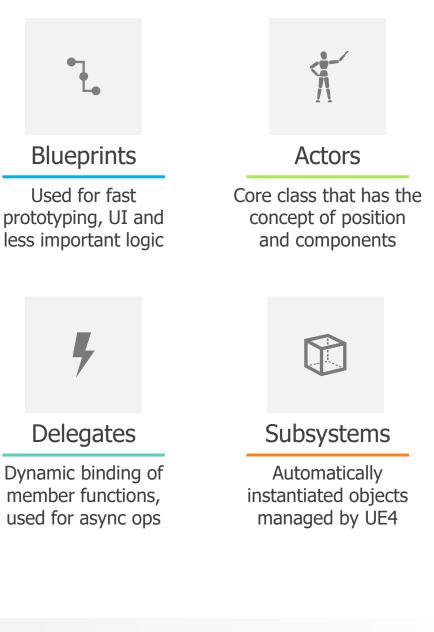
// Called when the game starts or when spawned
virtual void BeginPlay() override;

// Called every frame
virtual void Tick(float DeltaSeconds) override;

};

Unreal Engine 4

Blueprints, actors, delegates and subsystems



Two ways of programming in Unreal



Blueprints

• PRO

- Fast to learn (if unexperienced with C++)
- Rapid prototyping
- Mandatory for UI

• CONS

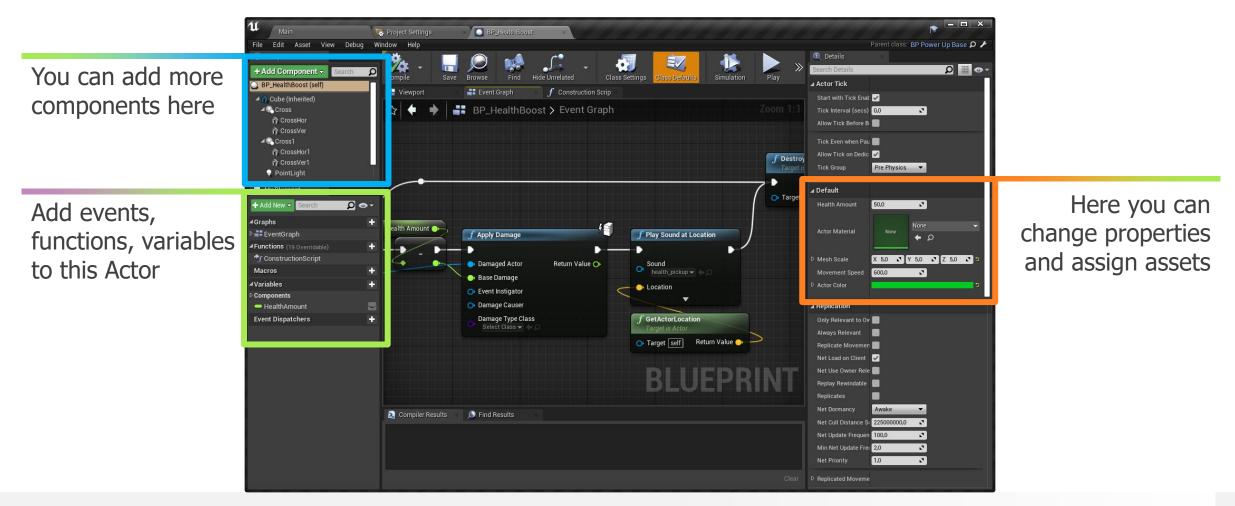
- Slower execution
- Binary files (hard to work with in teams)
- Easy to make a mess \rightarrow Hard to decode
- No support for merge/diff (although...)

• C++

o **PRO**

- Full access to UE4's source code
- UE4's assisted C++
- Fast execution
- Flexibility
- Source control support (merge, rebase...)
- CONS
 - Hard to learn

Hello, Blueprints



Gameplay Classes

Unreal Objects: UObject

- Reflection of properties and methods
- Serialization of properties
- Garbage collection
- Networking support for properties and methods

Actors: AActor

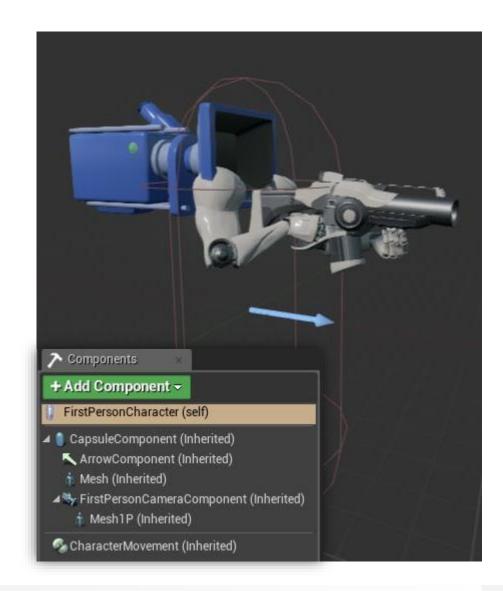
- Inherits from UObject, core to gameplay experience
- Objects that can be *placed*
- Composed of UActorComponents
- Network replication

Components: UActorComponent

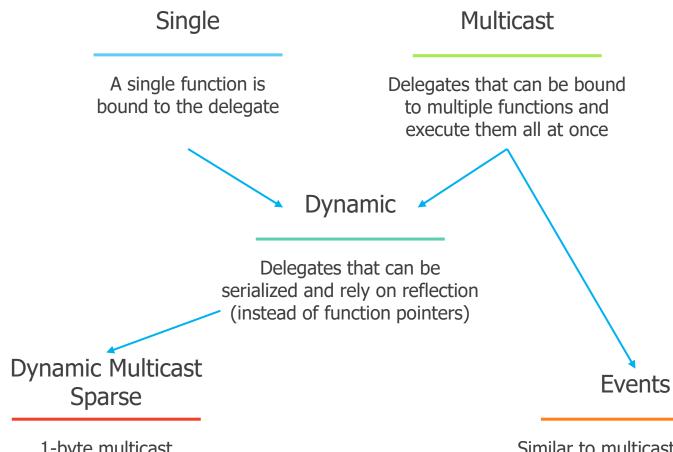
- Define their own behaviour
- Functionality that is shared across actors
- Actors are given high-level goals \rightarrow components perform tasks that support those

Structs: UStruct

- No need to inherit from a particular class
- Just mark it with USTRUCT()
- Not Garbage Collected
- PODs + reflection + networking + blueprint



Delegates in UE4



1-byte multicast implementation. Even slower than dynamic multicast Similar to multicast, but only the class that declares it can Broadcast

• Safe to copy

• Prefer passing by ref

• Declared using MACROs

- In global scope
- Inside a namespace
- Within a class declaration

Support for signatures that

- Return a value
- Are const
- Have up to 8 arguments
- Have up to 4 additional payloads

Event delegate type

```
void Function()
DECLARE_EVENT( OwningType, EventName )
void Function( <Param1>, ... )
DECLARE_EVENT_<Num>Params( OwningType, EventName, Param1Type, ... )
void Function( <Param1>, ... )
DECLARE_DERIVED_EVENT( DerivedType, ParentType::PureEventName, OverriddenEventName )
```

It's a multicast delegate

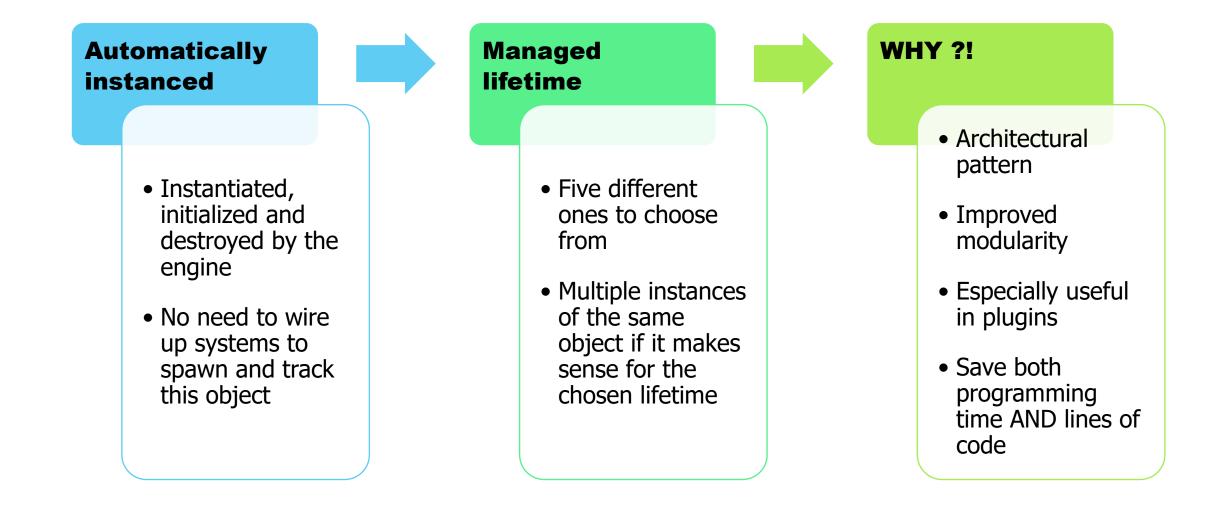
Any class can bind to events but only the one that declares it may invoke Broadcast(), IsBound() and Clear() functions

Event objects can be exposed in a public interface without worrying about who's going to call these functions

Use case: callbacks in purely abstract classes

Broadcast() is always safe to call

Subsystems intro



Subsystem lifetimes / types

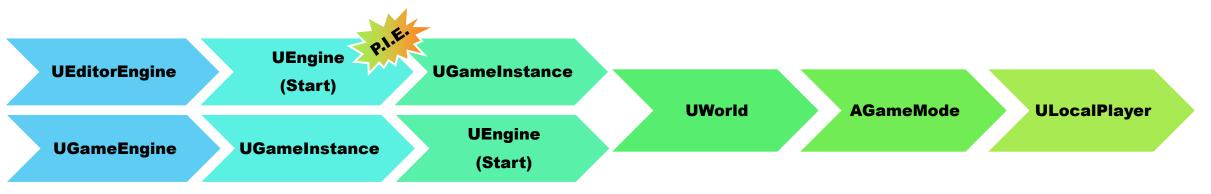
The base class you derive from determines also the lifetime of your subsystem

Game-centric Subsystems

- UGameInstanceSubsystem: lives before the world. Persists when changing levels (maps) in the game
- ULocalPlayerSubsystem: each player active on the current client is represented by an instance of ULocalPlayer
 - UWorldSubsystem: a world can be a single persistent level with a list of streaming levels or composition of worlds

Advanced Subsystems

- UEngineSubsystem
- UEditorSubsystem



Let's start!

...the repo is available on GitHub ©

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Thank you

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