

Game Looping



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Game Programming, Fall 2020 @ National Taiwan University

Game Programming

- Rendering
- Looping and control
- Math
- Behaviour and navigation (AI)
- Physics
- Animation and effects
- Networking

Game Programming

- Rendering
- **Looping** and control
- Math
- Behaviour and navigation (AI)
- Physics
- Animation and effects
- Networking

```
2 using System;
3
4 class Game {
5     public static void Main (string[] args) {
6         while (true) {
7             }
8         }
9     }
```

A simple C# program

```
2 using System;
3
4 class Game {
5     public static void Main (string[] args) {
6         while (true) {
7         }
8     }
9 }
```

Entry point

```
2 using System;
3
4 class Game {
5     public static void Main (string[] args) {
6         while (true) {
7         }
8     }
9 }
```

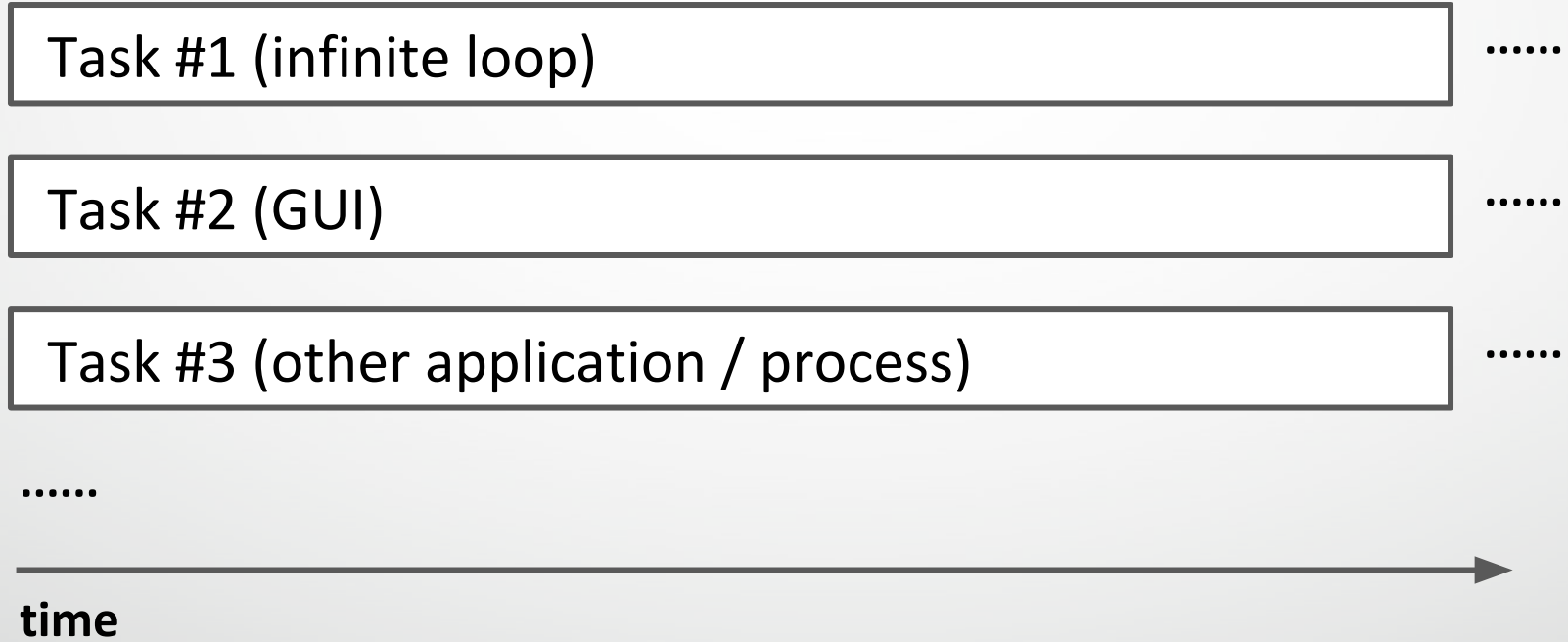
How long will it take ?

```
2 using System;
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4 class Game {
5     public static void Main (string[] args) {
6         while (true) {
7         }
8     }
9 }
```

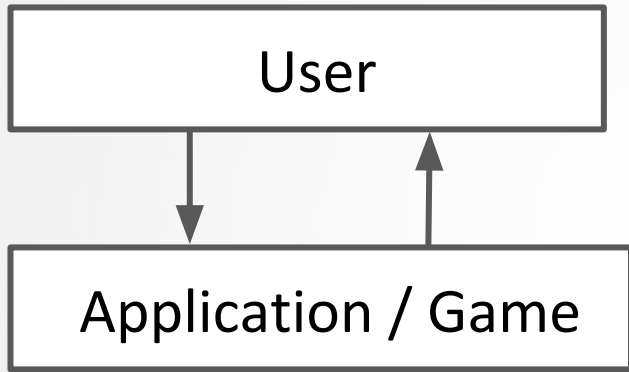
How long will it take ?

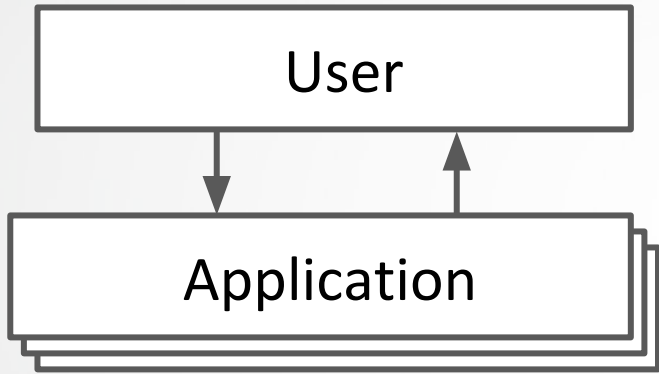
Hanging forever ?

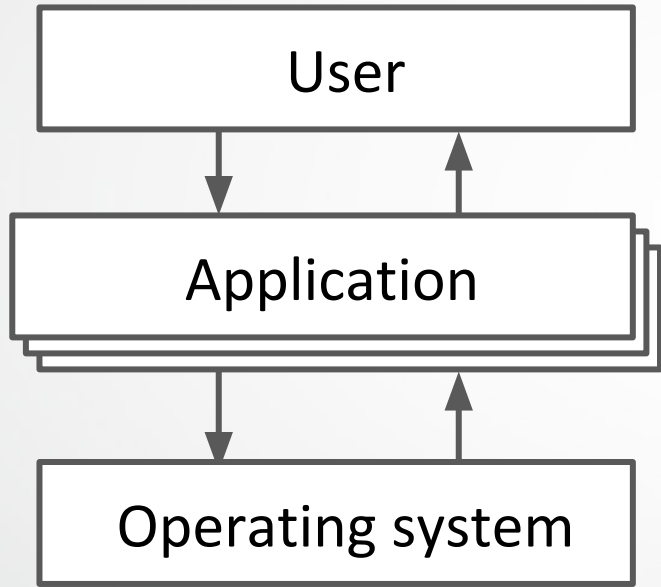
Multitasking

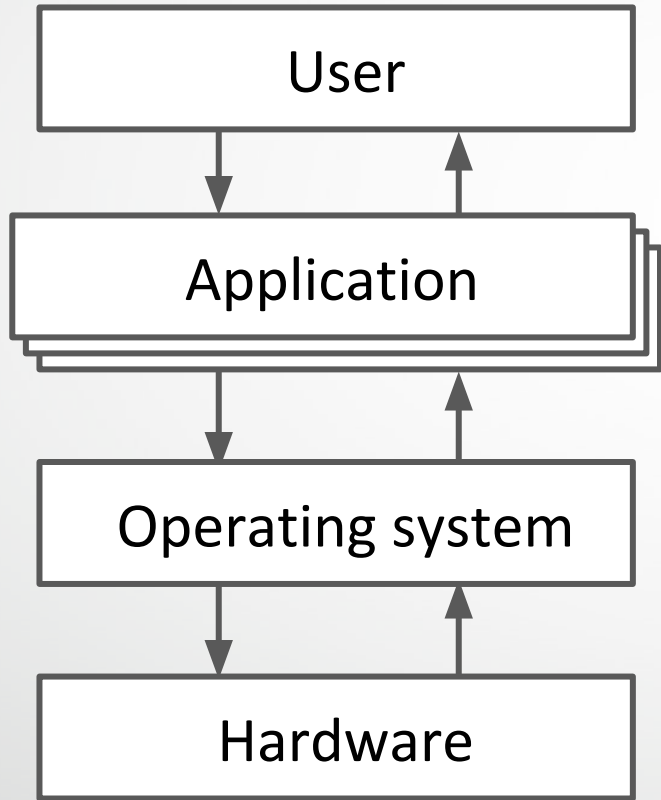


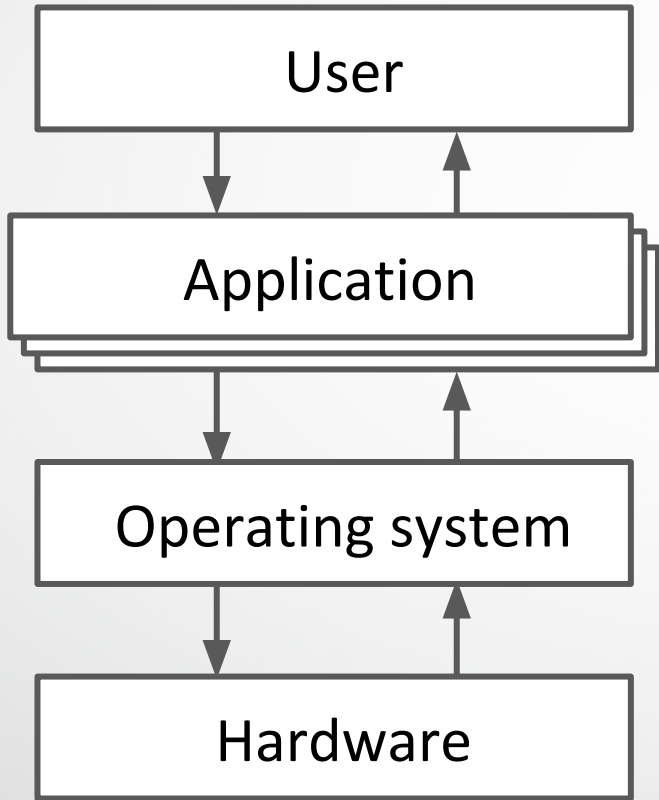
User



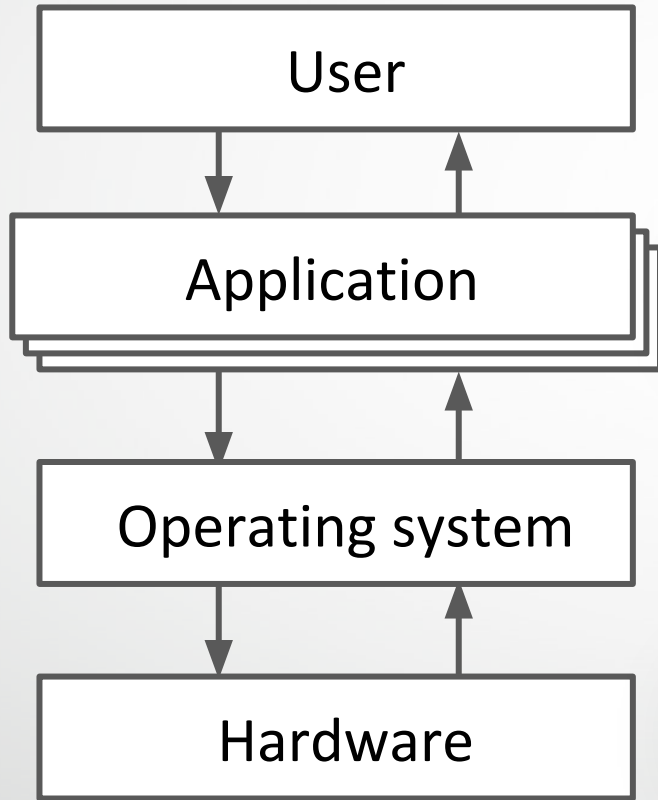








Multiple applications / processes / tasks



Multiple applications / processes / tasks

with "single" CPU / Core ?

Multitasking

Task #1 (infinite loop)

.....

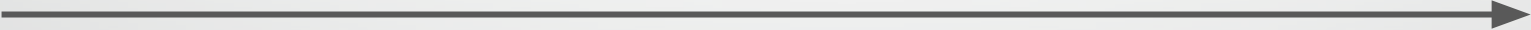
Task #2 (GUI)

.....

Task #3 (other application / process)

.....

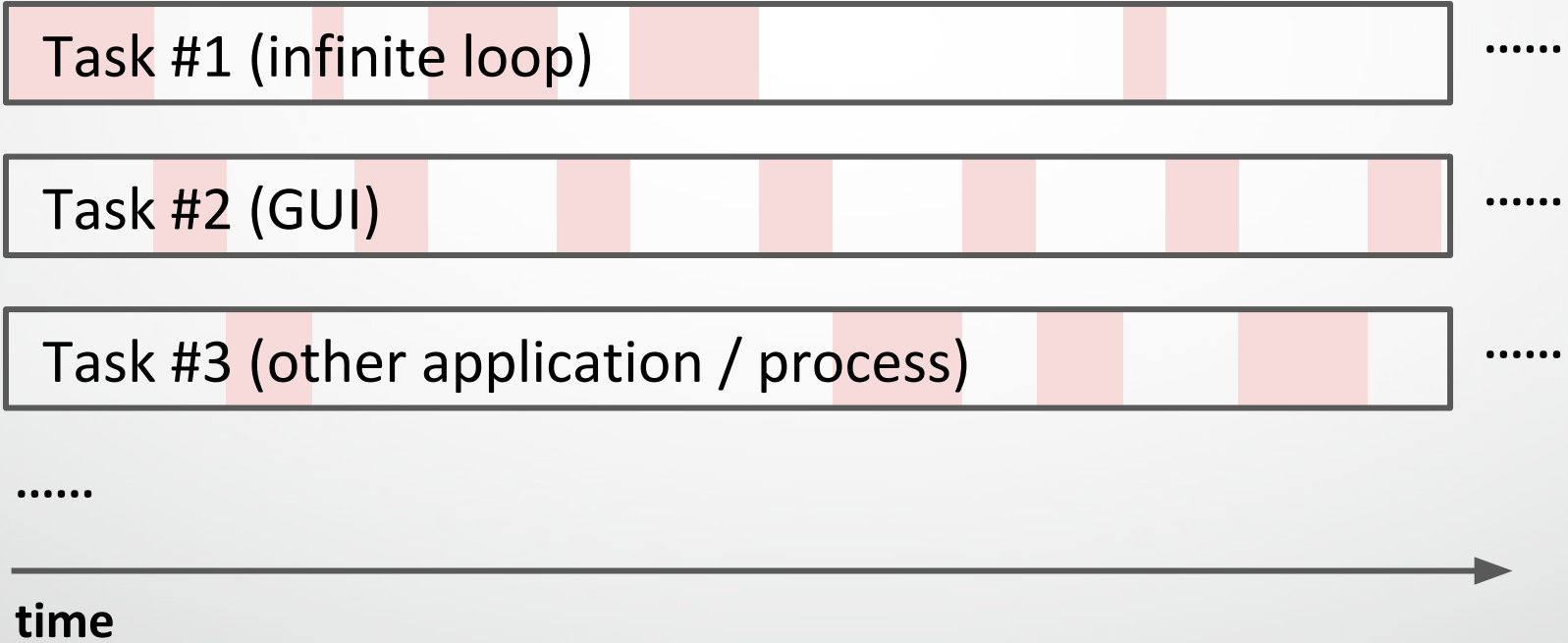
.....



time

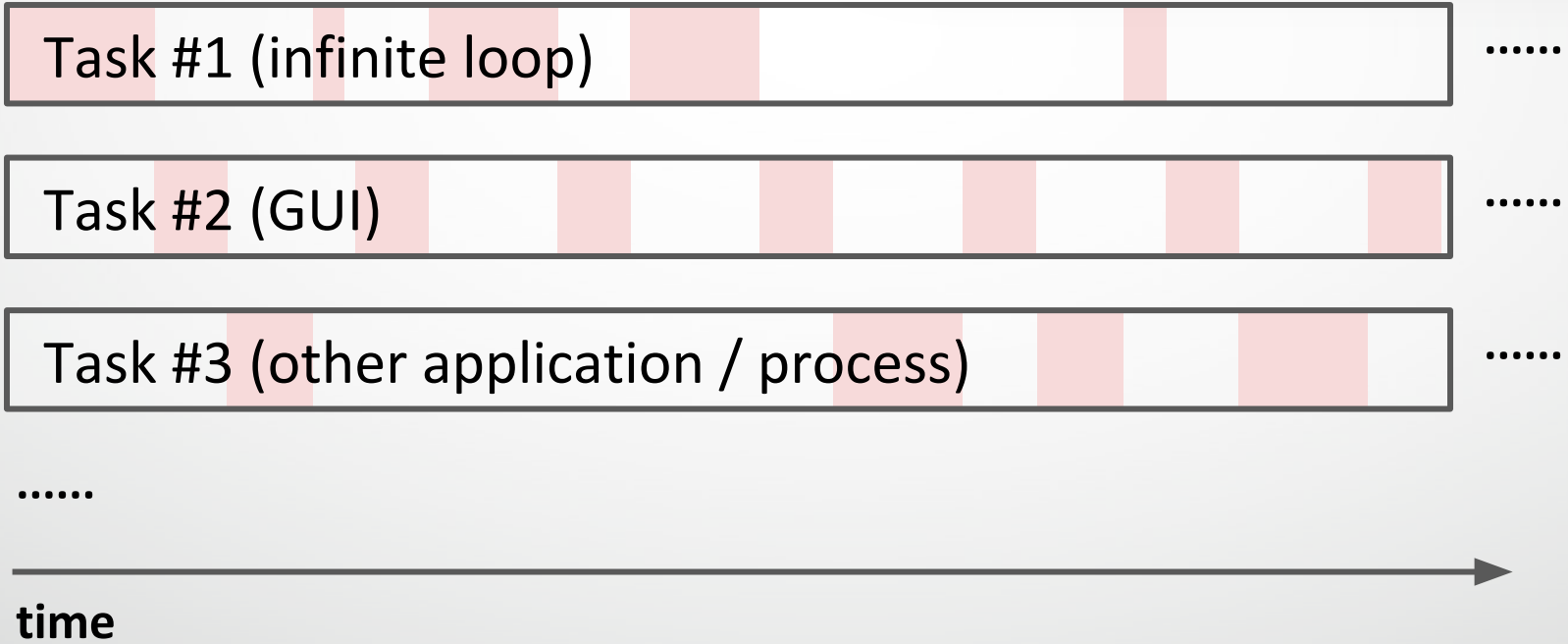


Multitasking



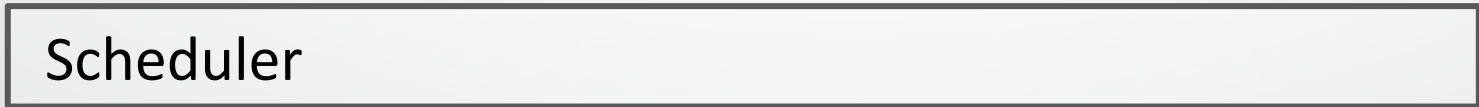
Multitasking

How to switch between tasks ?

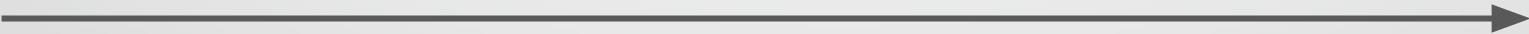


Multitasking

How to switch between tasks ?



.....

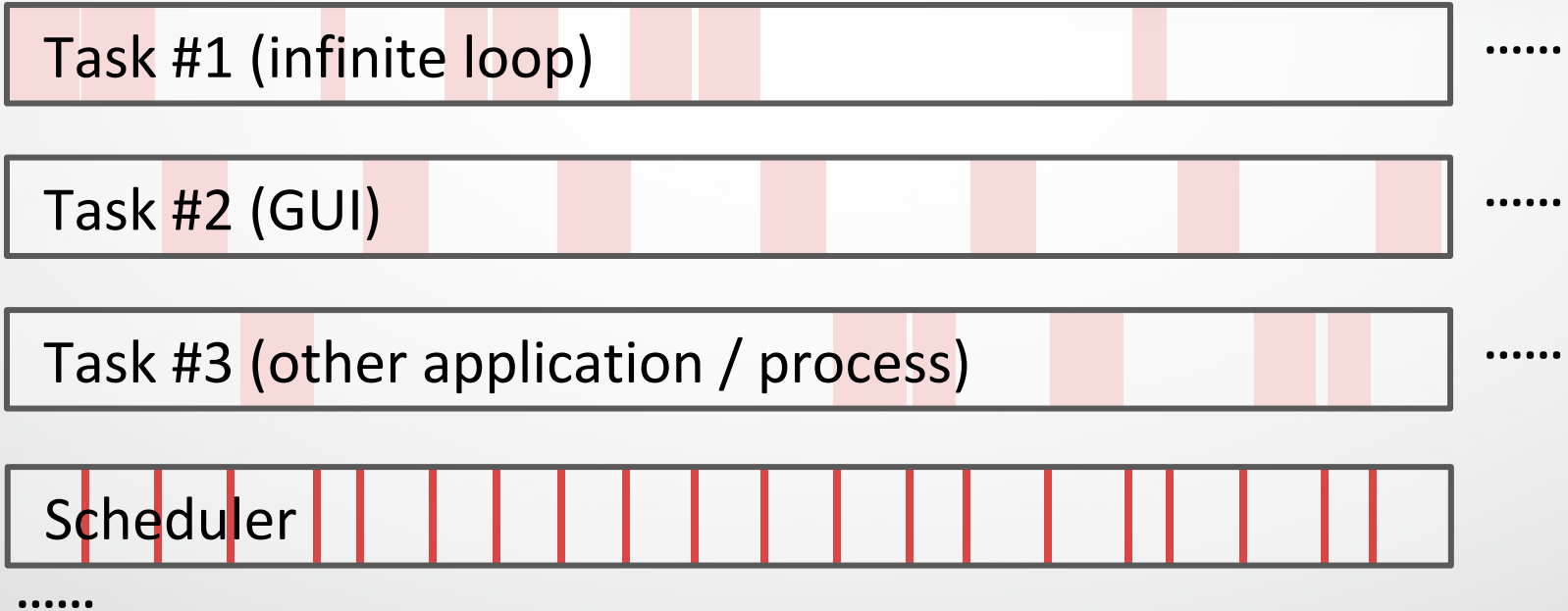


time

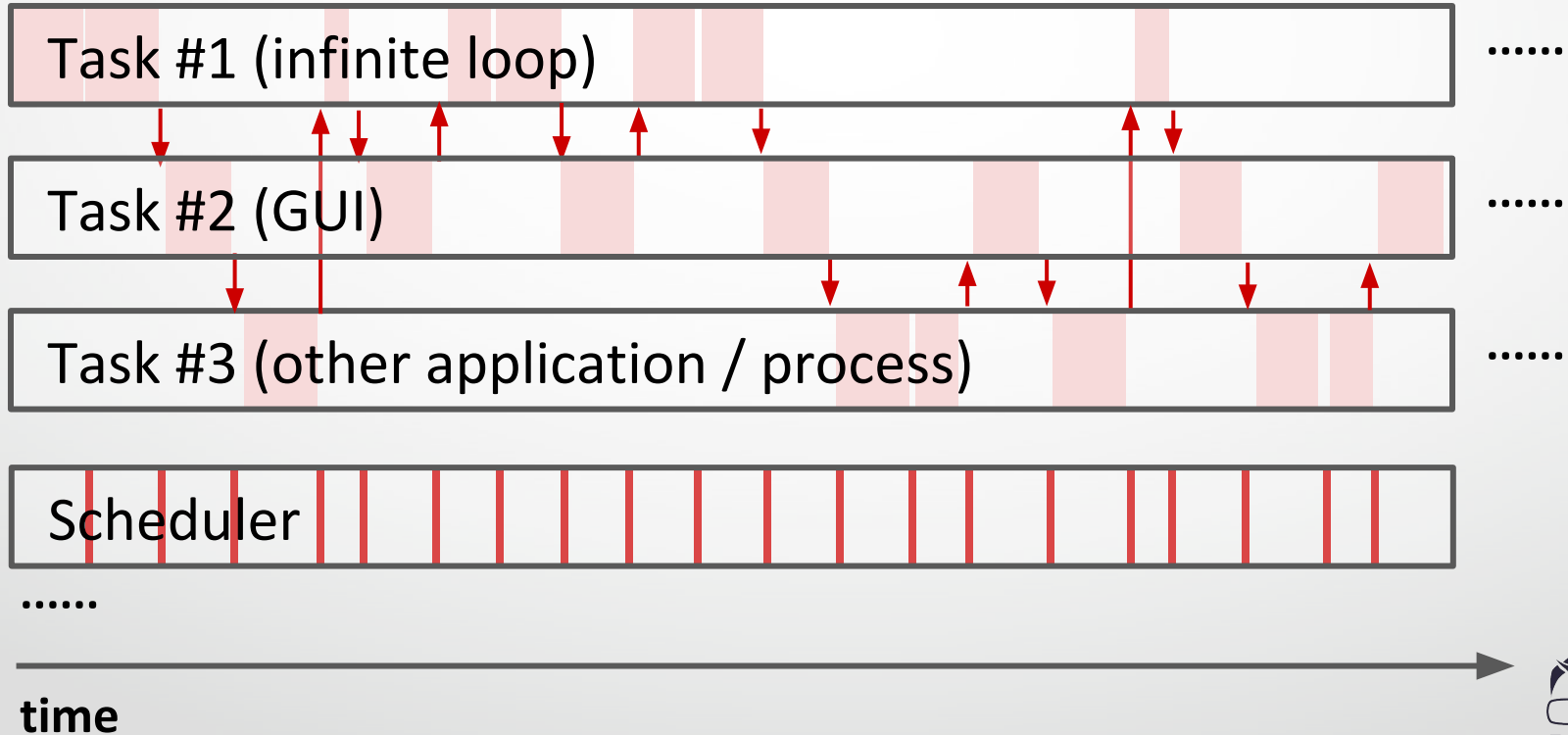


Multitasking

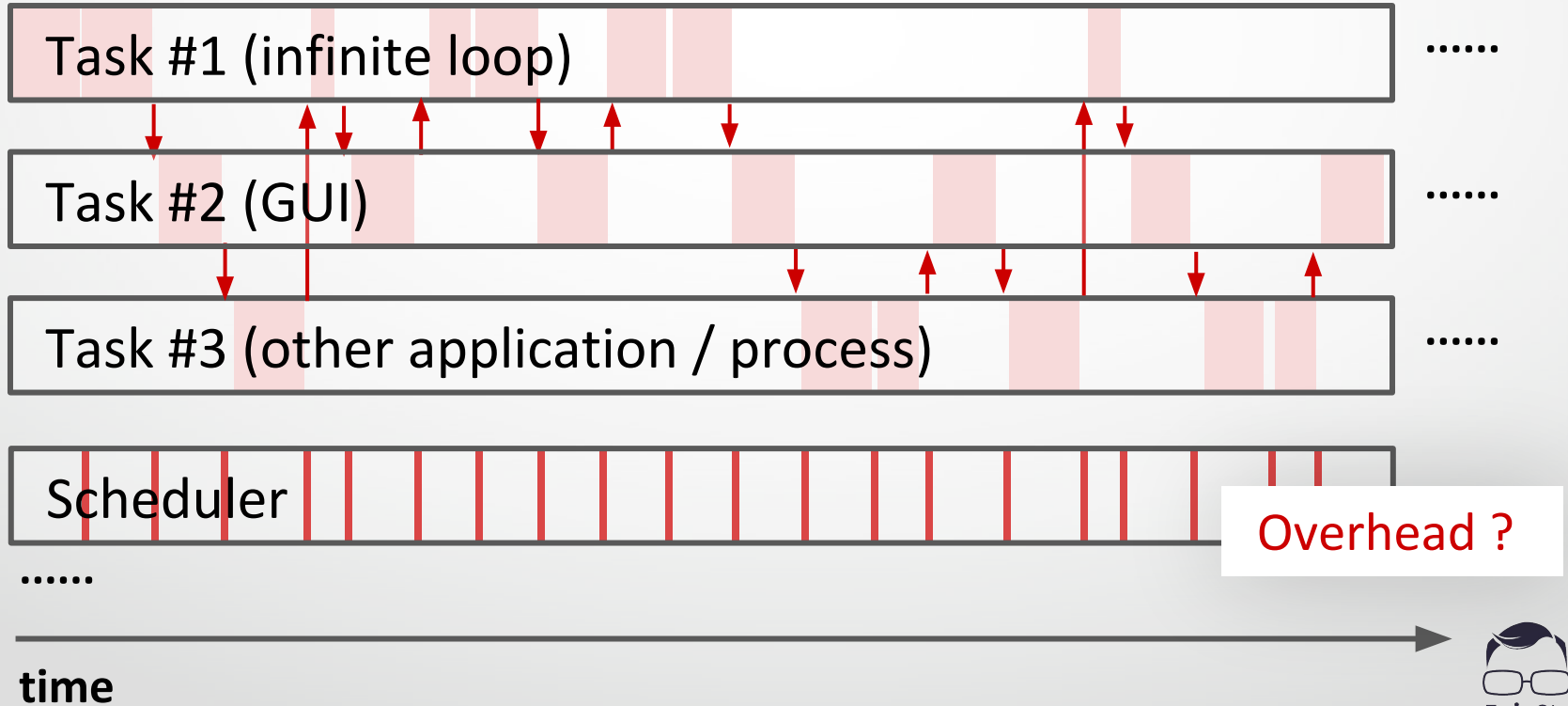
How to switch between tasks ?



Context switch

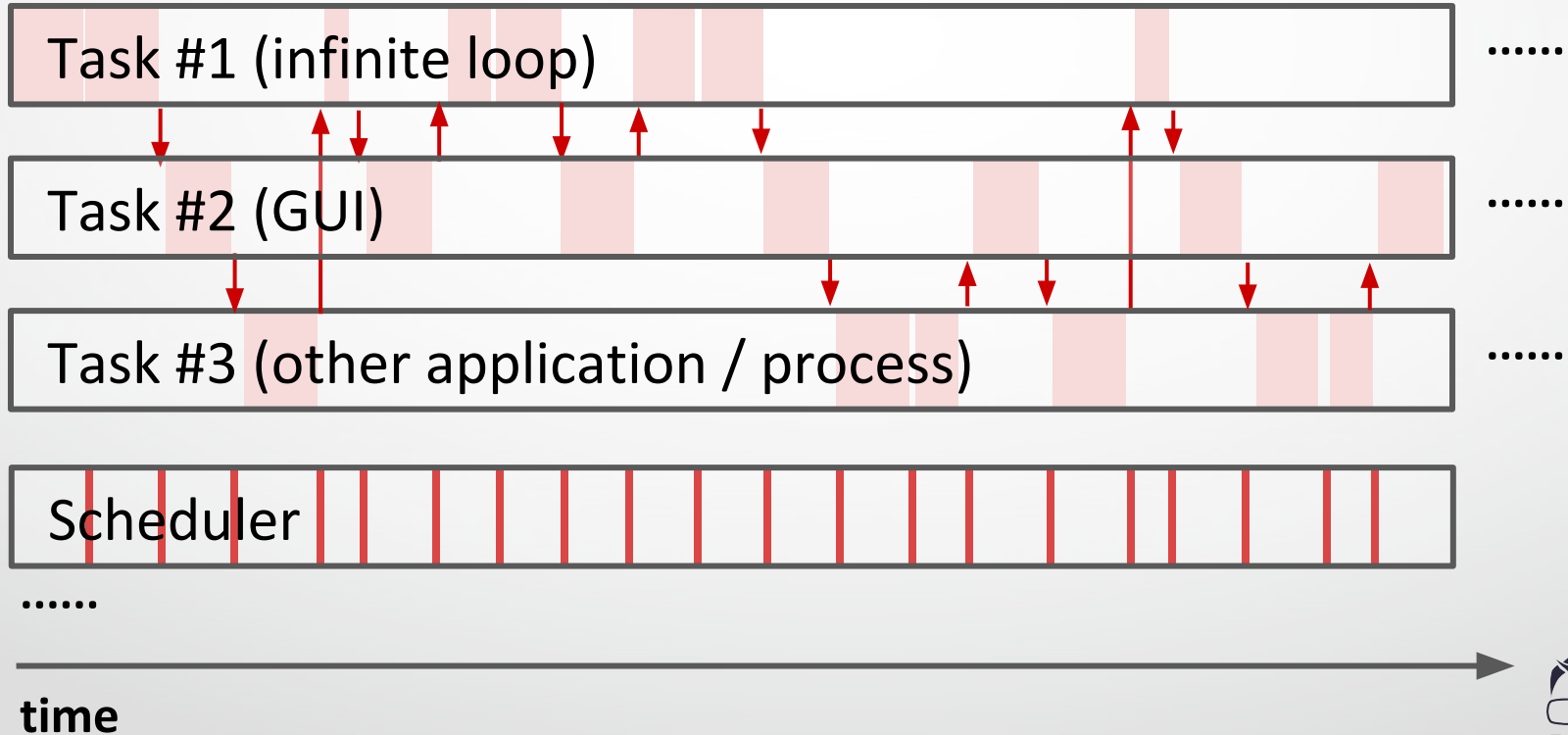


Context switch



Context switch

Reasons to switch ?

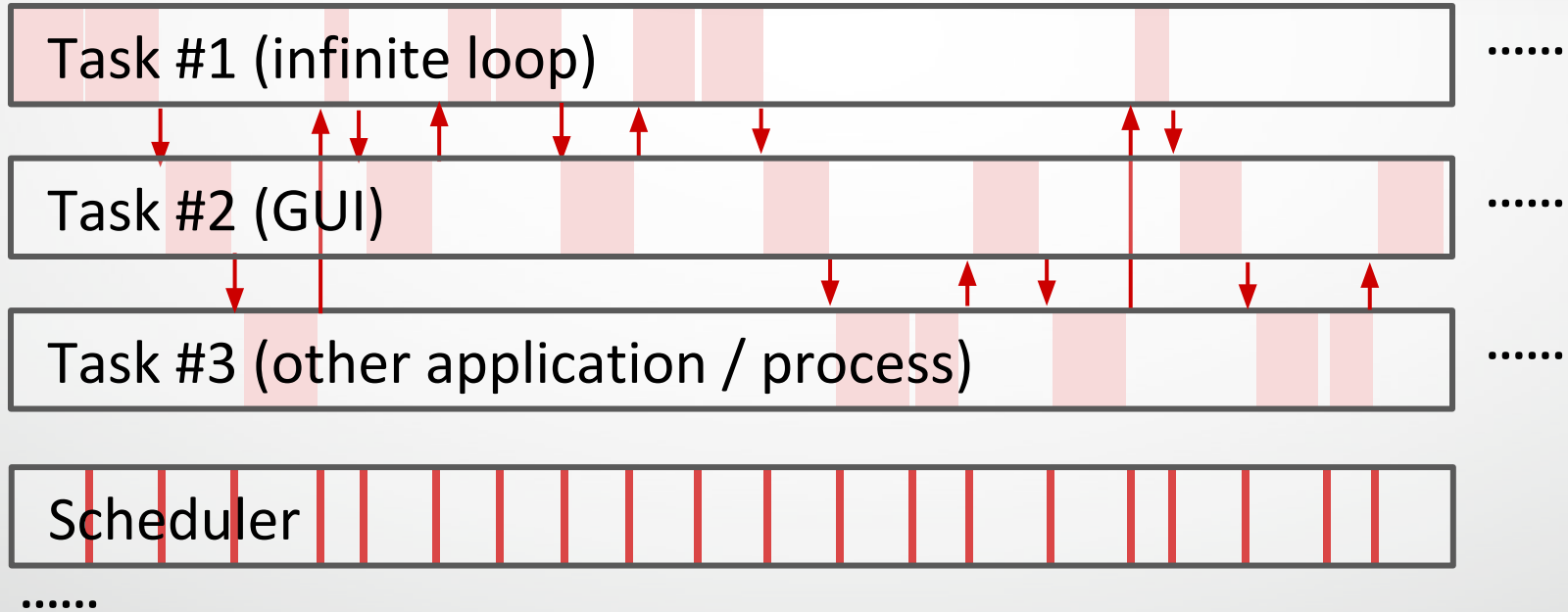


Context switch

Finished ?

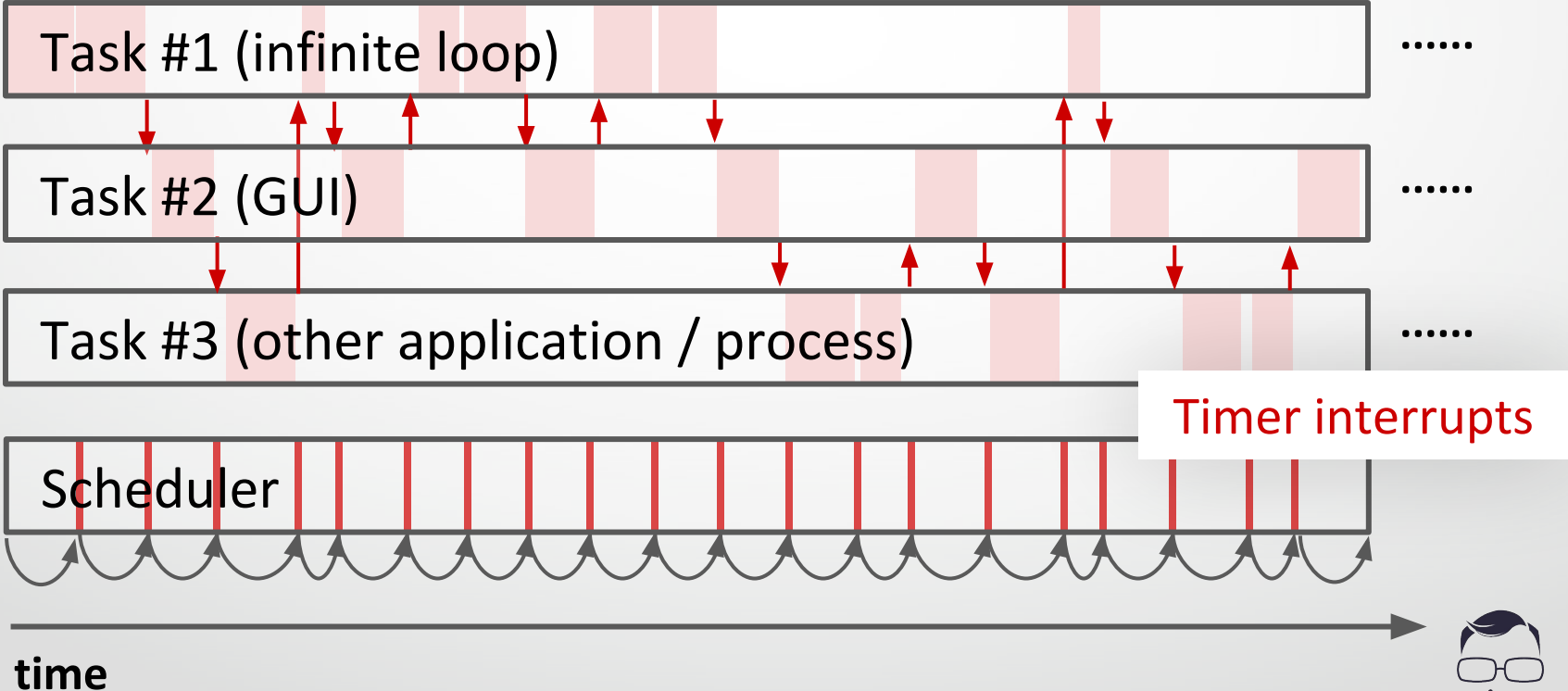
Waiting I/O ?

Preempted

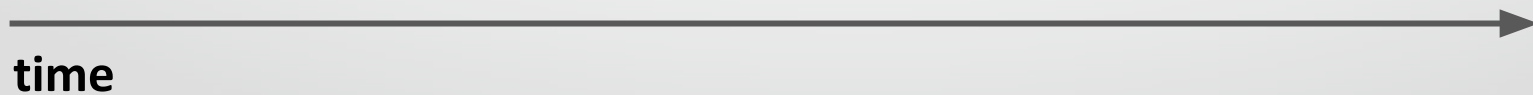
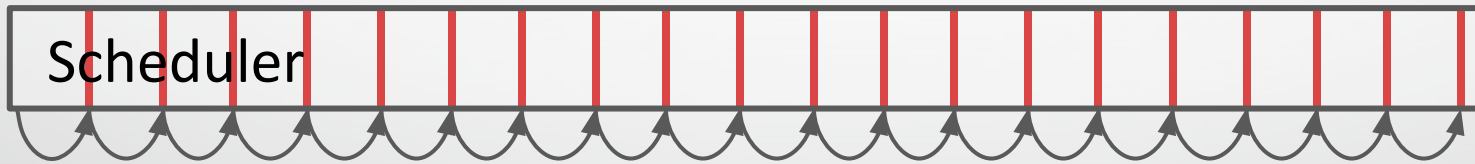


time

Hardware interrupt



"Finally I can sleep."



```
2 using System;
3 using System.Threading;
4
5 class Game {
6     static int result = 0;
7
8     static void Run() {
9         result = 1;
10    }
11
12    static void Main(string[] args) {
13        Run();
14        if (result == 0) {
15            Console.WriteLine(result);
16        }
17    }
18 }
```

```
2 using System;
3 using System.Threading;
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5 class Game {
6     static int result = 0;
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```

Shared data

Function

Function

```
2 using System;
3 using System.Threading;
4
5 class Game {
6     static int result = 0;
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8     static void Run() {
9         result = 1;
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11
12    static void Main(string[] args) {
13        Run();
14        if (result == 0) {
15            Console.WriteLine(result);
16        }
17    }
18 }
```

Output ?

1 ?

0 ?

(empty) ?

```
2 using System;
3 using System.Threading;
4
5 class Game {
6     static int result = 0;
7
8     static void Run() {
9         result = 1;
10    }
11
12    static void Main(string[] args) {
13        var runner = new Thread(Run);
14        runner.Start();
15        if (result == 0) {
16            Console.WriteLine(result);
17        }
18        runner.Join(); // Wait until finished
19    }
20 }
```

```
2 using System;
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4
5 class Game {
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14        runner.Start();
15        if (result == 0) {
16            Console.WriteLine(result);
17        }
18        runner.Join(); // Wait until finished
19    }
20 }
```

Output ?

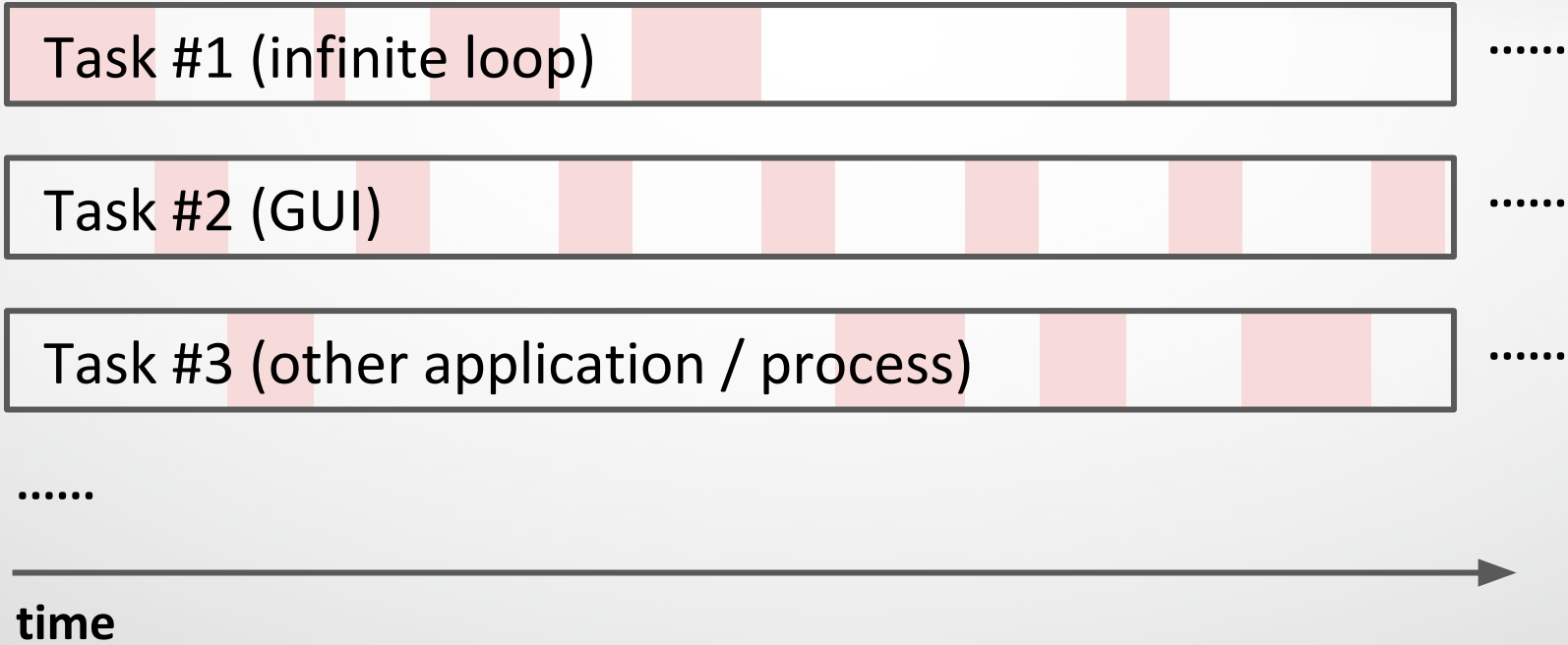
1 ?

0 ?

(empty) ?

Multitasking

Thread-safe ?



How about in a game ?

```
2  class Game {
3      static void Update() { /* ... */ }
4
5      static void Main(string[] args) {
6          while (true) {
7              Update();
8          }
9      }
10 }
```

```
2 class Game {
3     static void Update() { /* ... */ }
4
5     static void Main(string[] args) {
6         while (true) {
7             Update();
8         }
9     }
10 }
```

How about in a game ?



Continuous or discrete ?

```
2 class Game {
3     static bool isGameOver;
4
5     static void Update() {
6         /* Do something */
7         if (/* isGameOver */) {
8             Game.isGameOver = true;
9         }
10    }
11
12    static void Main(string[] args) {
13        while (!isGameOver) {
14            Update();
15        }
16    }
17 }
```

How about in a game ?

Shared data

```
2 class Game {
3     static bool isGameOver;
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5     static void Update() {
6         /* Do something */
7         if (/* isGameOver */) {
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11
12    static void Main(string[] args) {
13        while (!isGameOver) {
14            Update();
15        }
16    }
17 }
```

How about in a game ?

Shared data

Thread safe ?

```
4 class Game {
5     public static bool isGameOver;
6     static List<GameObject> gameObjects = /* .. */;
7
8     static void Main(string[] args) {
9         bool isGameOver = false;
10        while (!isGameOver) {
11            foreach (var go in gameObjects) {
12                go.Update();
13            }
14        }
15    }
16 }
```

Still have many objects

```
4 class Game {
5     public static bool isGameOver;
6     static List<GameObject> gameObjects = /* .. */;
7
8     static void Main(string[] args) {
9         bool isGameOver = false;
10        while (!isGameOver) {
11            foreach (var go in gameObjects) {
12                go.Update();
13            }
14        }
15    }
16 }
```

```
class GameObject {
    public void Update() {
        /* Do something */
        if (/* isGameOver */) {
            Game.isGameOver = true;
        }
    }
}
```

```
4 class Game {
5     public static bool isGameOver;
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8     static void Main(string[] args) {
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```

Shared data

```
class GameObject {
    public void Update() {
        /* Do something */
        if (/* isGameOver */) {
            Game.isGameOver = true;
        }
    }
}
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```
4 class Game {
5     public static bool isGameOver;
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8     static void Main(string[] args) {
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11            foreach (var go in gameObjects) {
12                go.Update();
13            }
14        }
15    }
16 }
```

Update screen one-by-one ?


```
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6     static List<GameObject> gameObjects = /* .. */;
7
8     static void Main(string[] args) {
9         bool isGameOver = false;
10        while (!isGameOver) {
11            foreach (var go in gameObjects) {
12                go.Update();
13            }
14            UpdateScreen();
15        }
16    }
17
18    static void UpdateScreen() { /* ... */ }
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```

```
4 class Game {
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```

Frame rate ?

```
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13            }
14            UpdateScreen();
15            WaitForTargetFPS();
16        }
17    }
18
19    static void UpdateScreen() { /* ... */ }
20    static void WaitForTargetFPS() { /* ... */ }
21 }
```

Frame rate ?

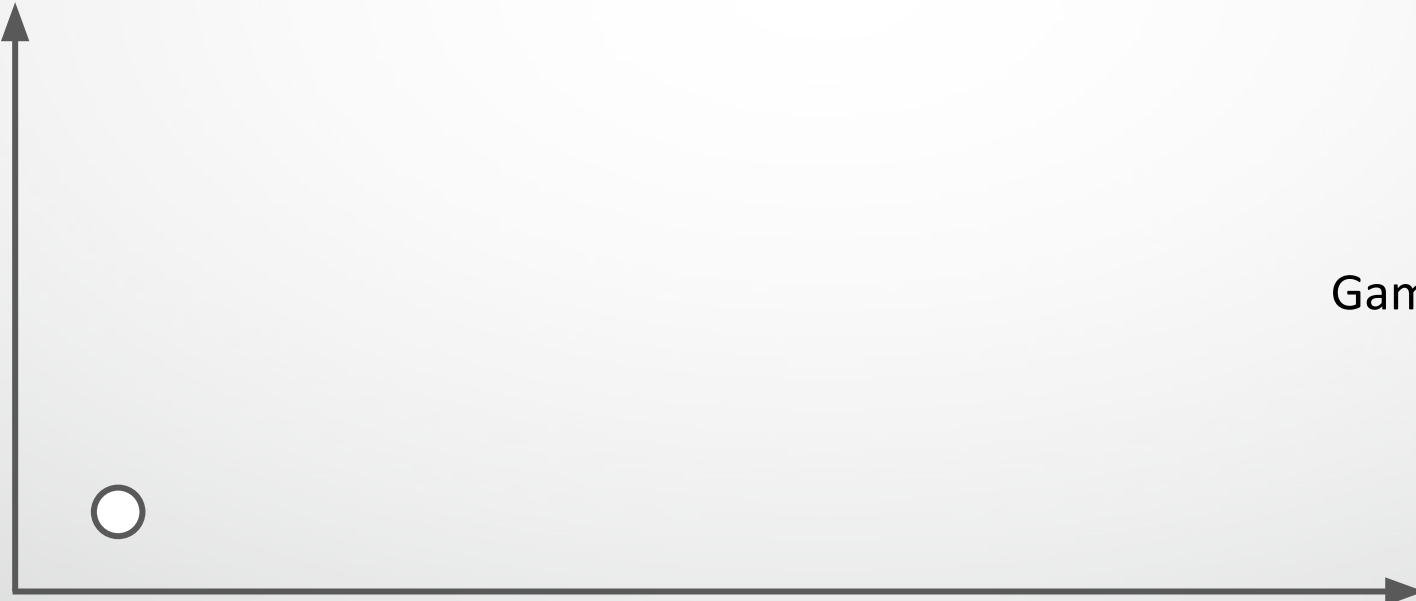
```
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19    static void UpdateScreen() { /* ... */ }
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21 }
```

```
class GameObject {
    public void Update() {
        while (true) {
        }
    }
}
```

Hang ?

Object movement

position

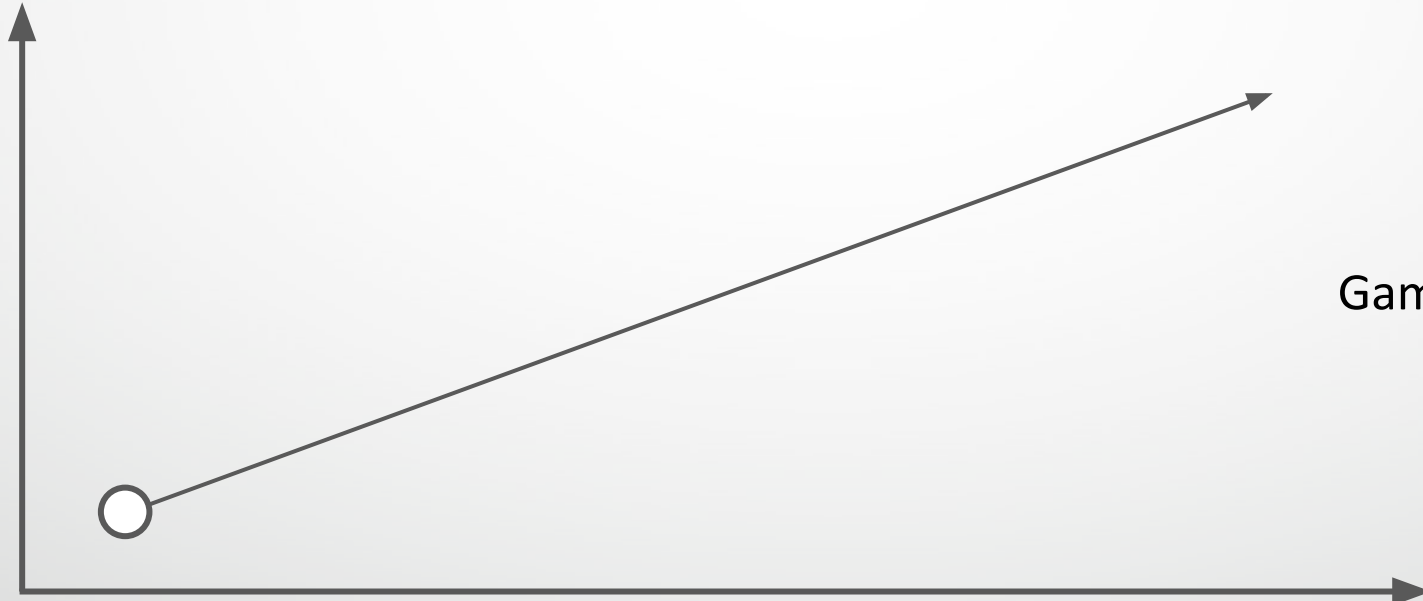


GameObject ○

game time

Object moving with constant velocity

position

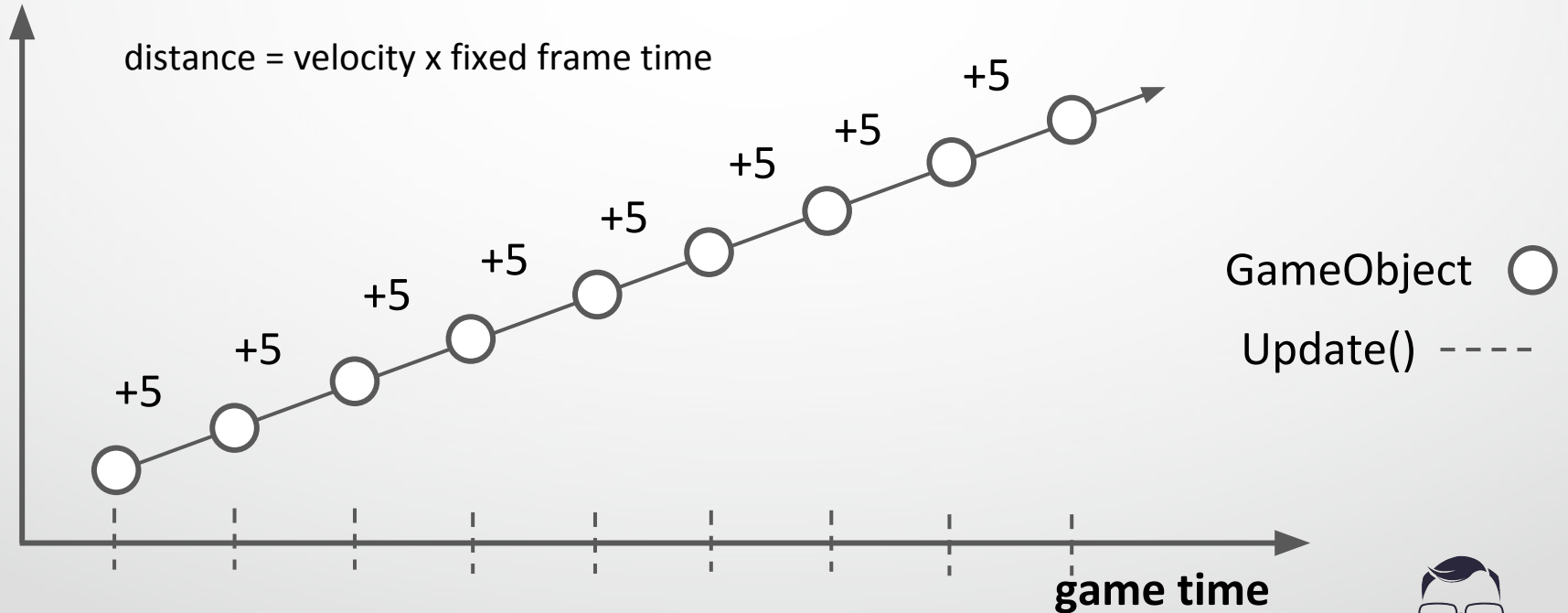


GameObject ○

game time

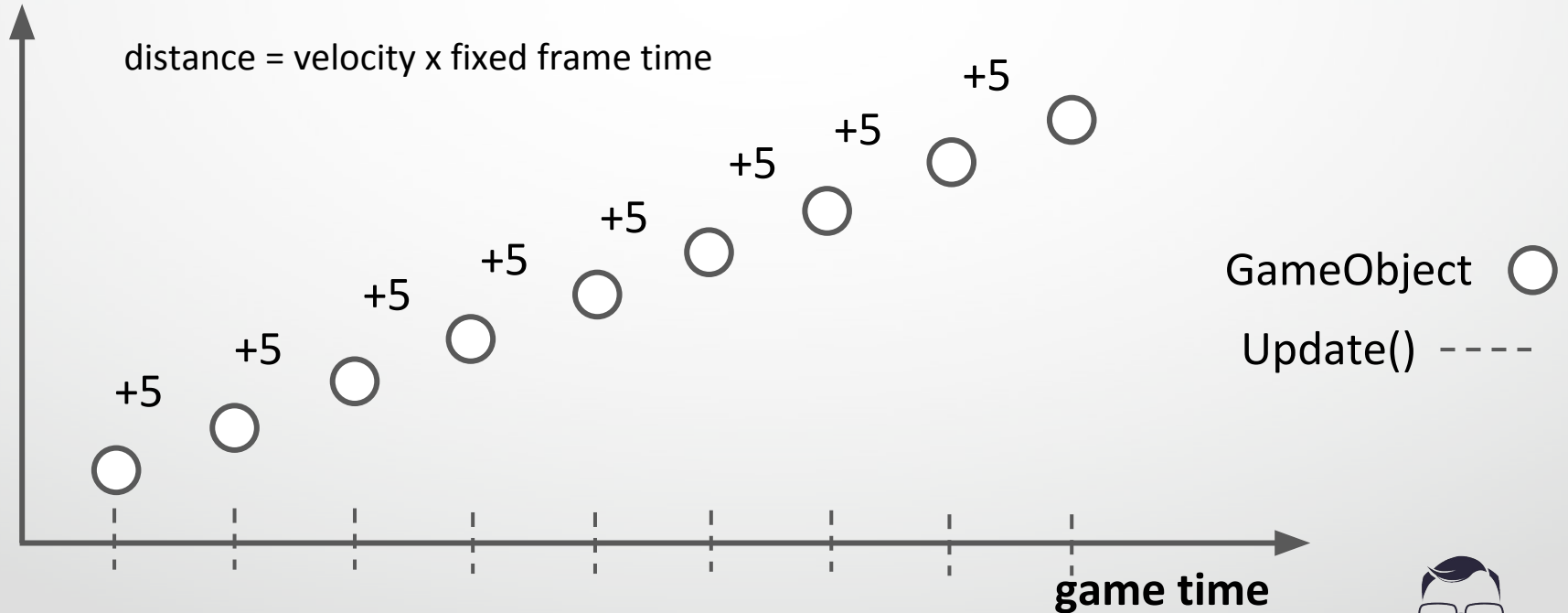
Object moving with constant velocity

position



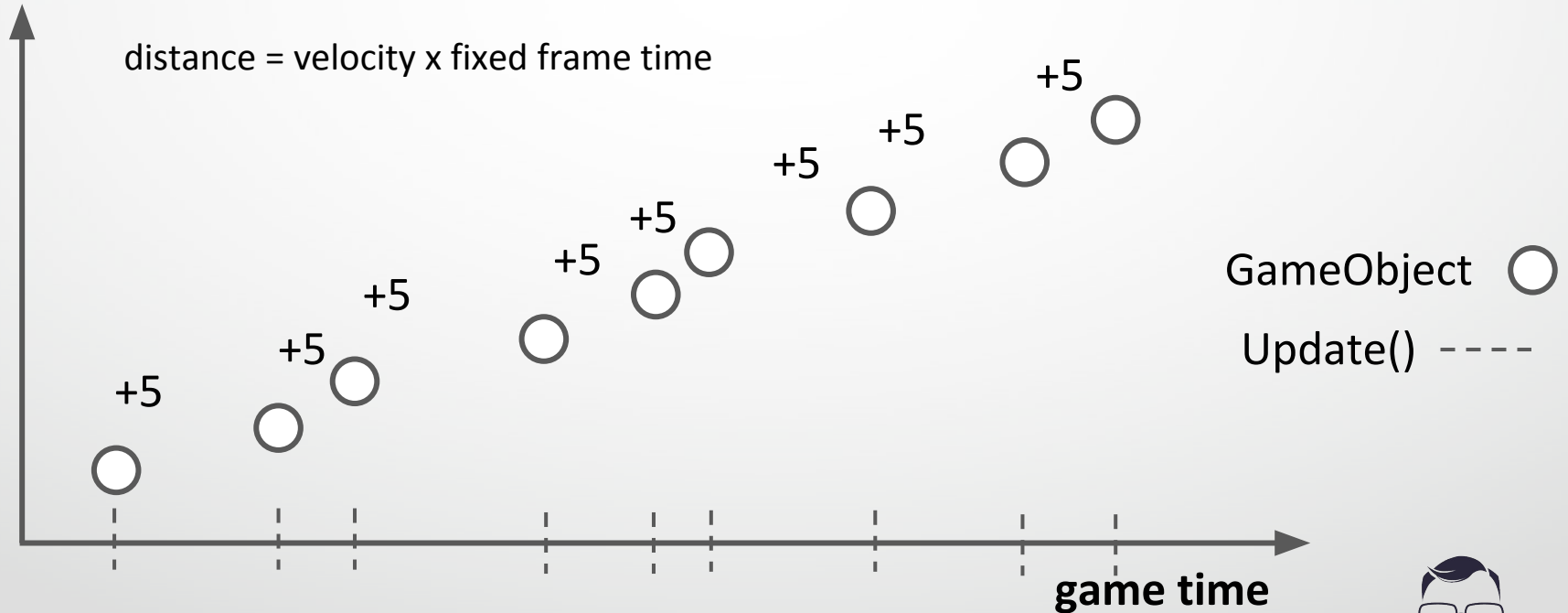
Object moving with constant velocity

position



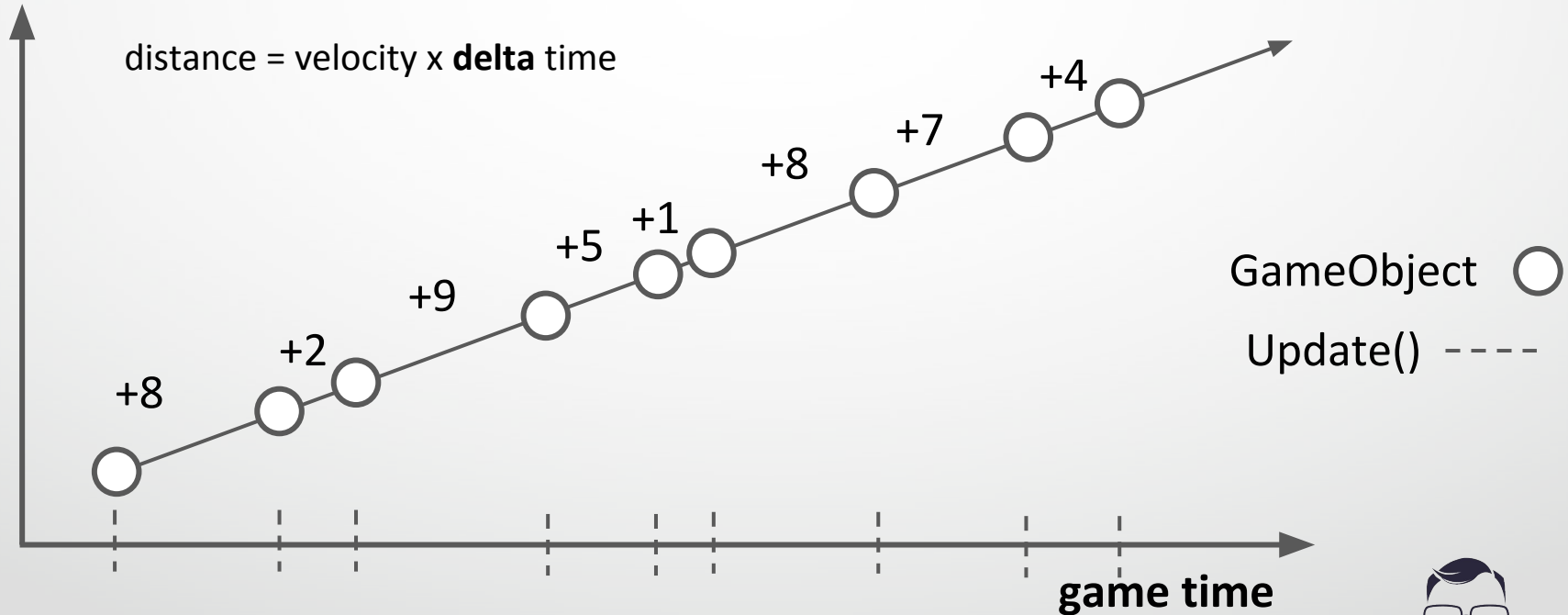
Object moving with constant velocity ?

position



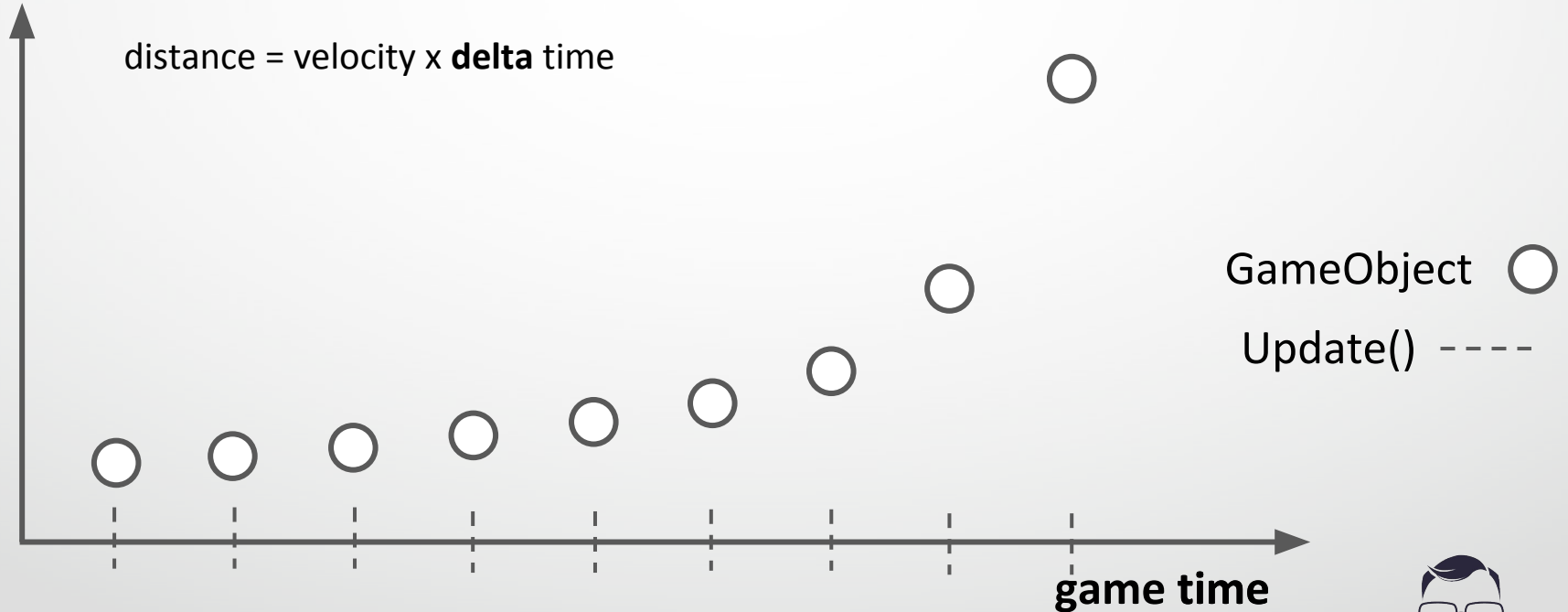
Object moving with constant velocity

position



Object moving with uniform acceleration

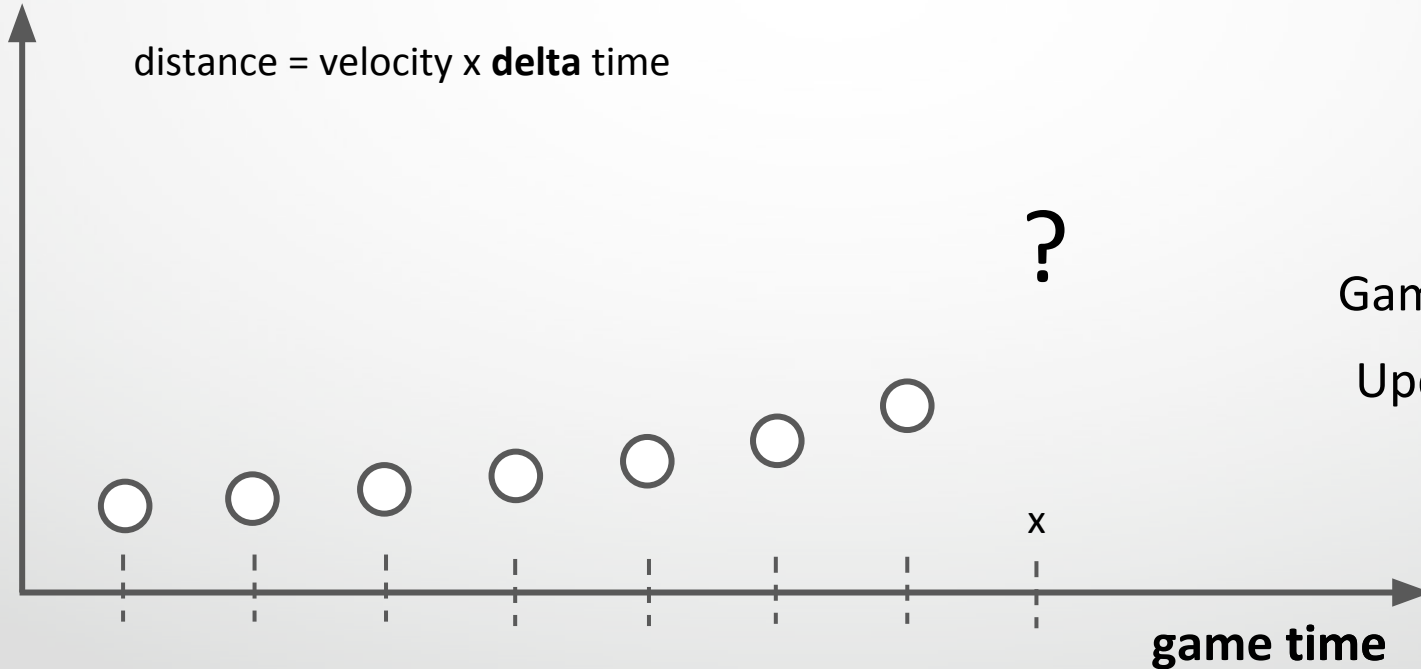
position



Object moving with uniform acceleration

position

distance = velocity x **delta** time



GameObject ○
Update() - - - -

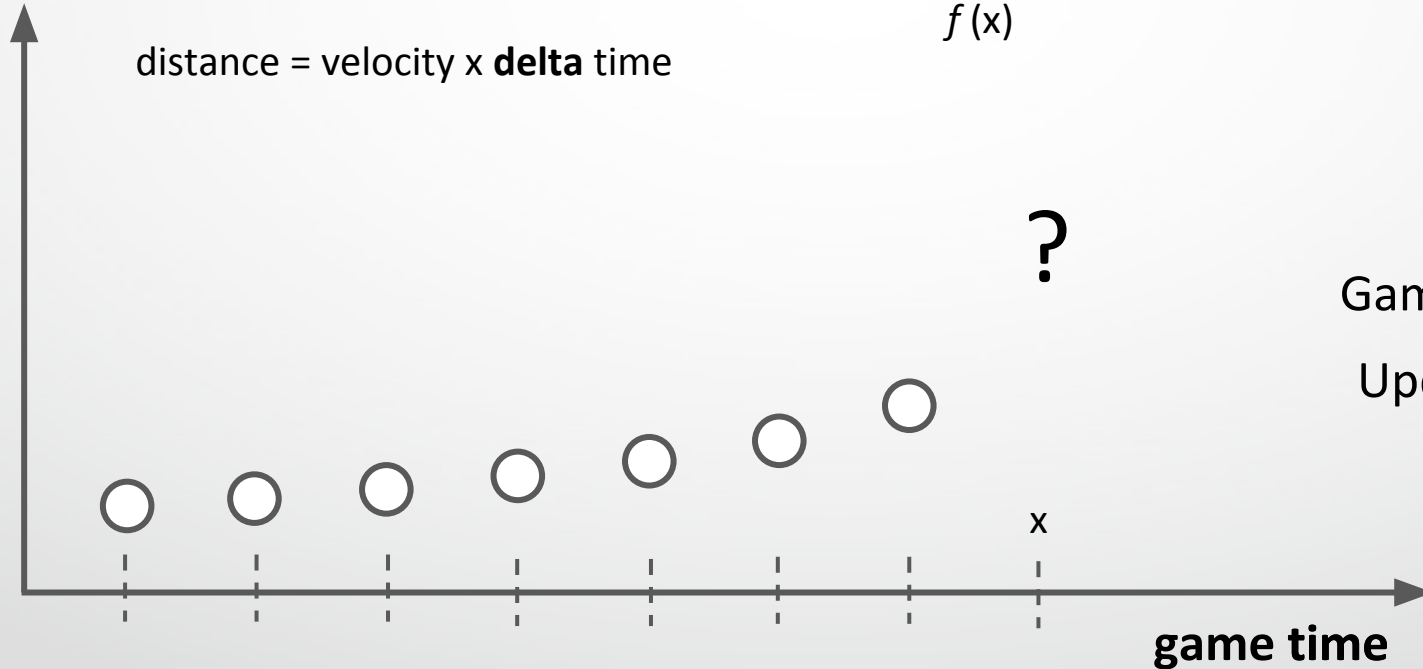
Object moving with uniform acceleration

position

Evaluate:

$f(x)$

distance = velocity x **delta** time



GameObject ○

Update() - - - -

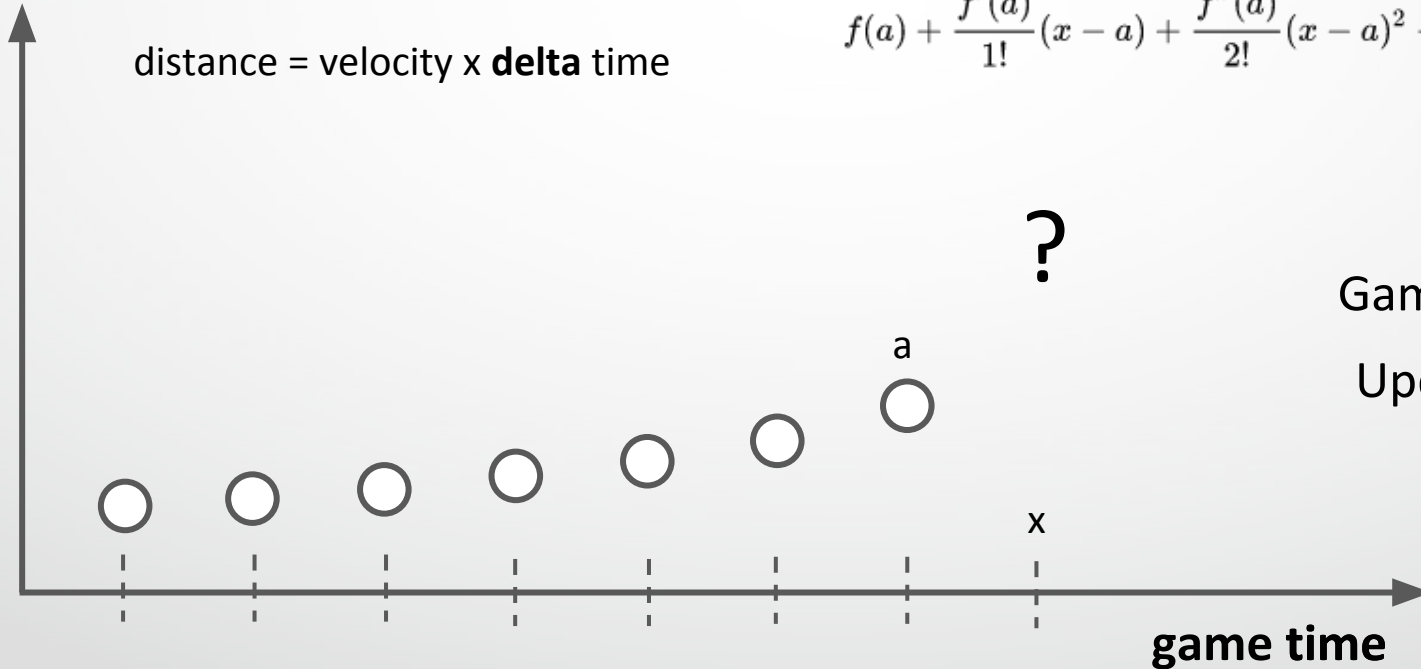
Object moving with uniform acceleration

position

Taylor series:

$$f(a) + \frac{f'(a)}{1!}(x-a) + \frac{f''(a)}{2!}(x-a)^2 + \frac{f'''(a)}{3!}(x-a)^3 + \dots,$$

distance = velocity x **delta** time



GameObject ○

Update() - - - -

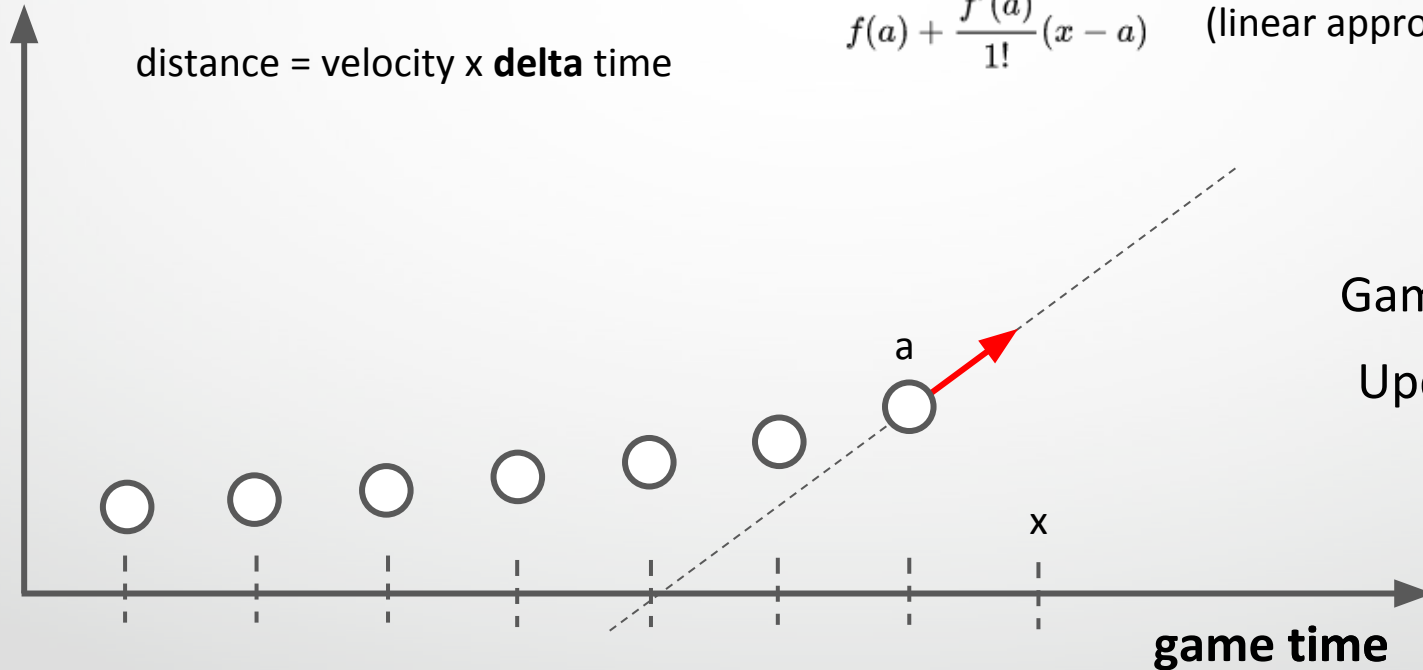
Object moving with uniform acceleration

position

Taylor series:

$$f(a) + \frac{f'(a)}{1!}(x - a) \quad (\text{linear approximation})$$

distance = velocity x **delta** time



GameObject ○

Update() - - - -

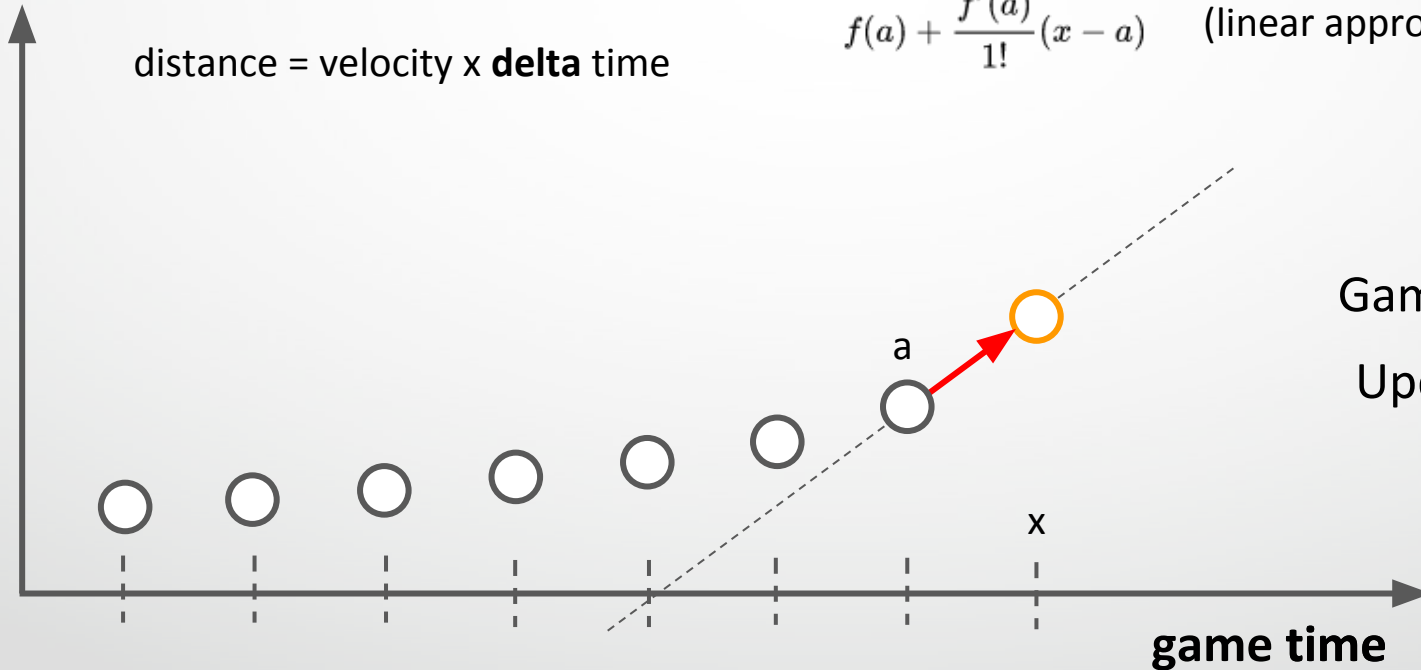
Object moving with uniform acceleration

position

Taylor series:

$$f(a) + \frac{f'(a)}{1!}(x - a) \quad (\text{linear approximation})$$

distance = velocity x **delta** time



GameObject ○

Update() ----

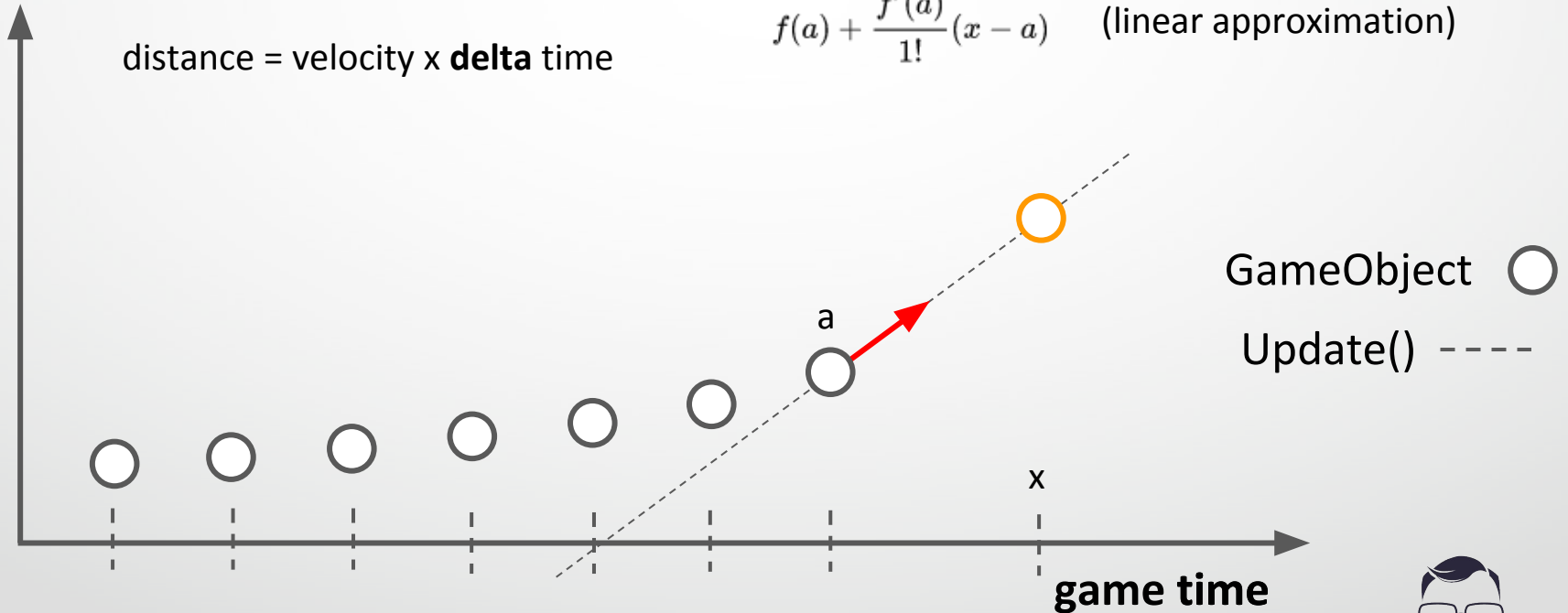
Object moving with uniform acceleration

position

Taylor series:

$$f(a) + \frac{f'(a)}{1!}(x - a) \quad (\text{linear approximation})$$

distance = velocity x **delta** time



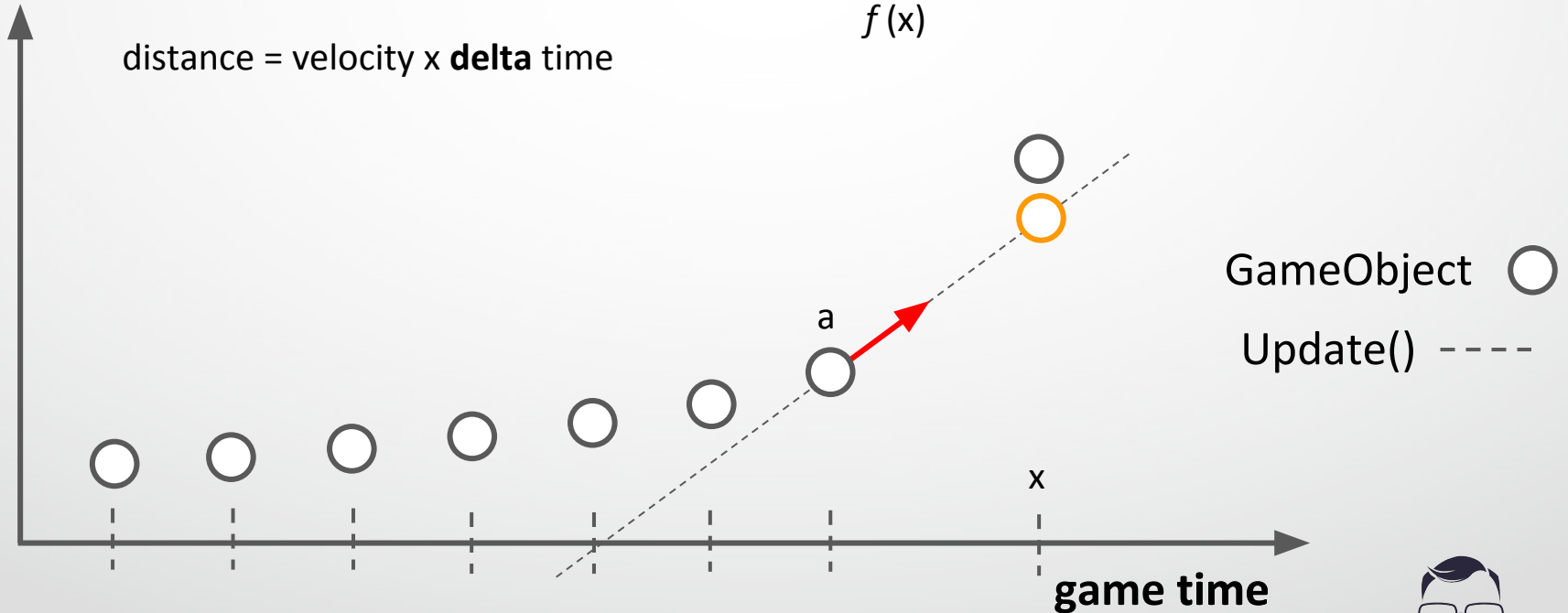
Object moving with uniform acceleration

position

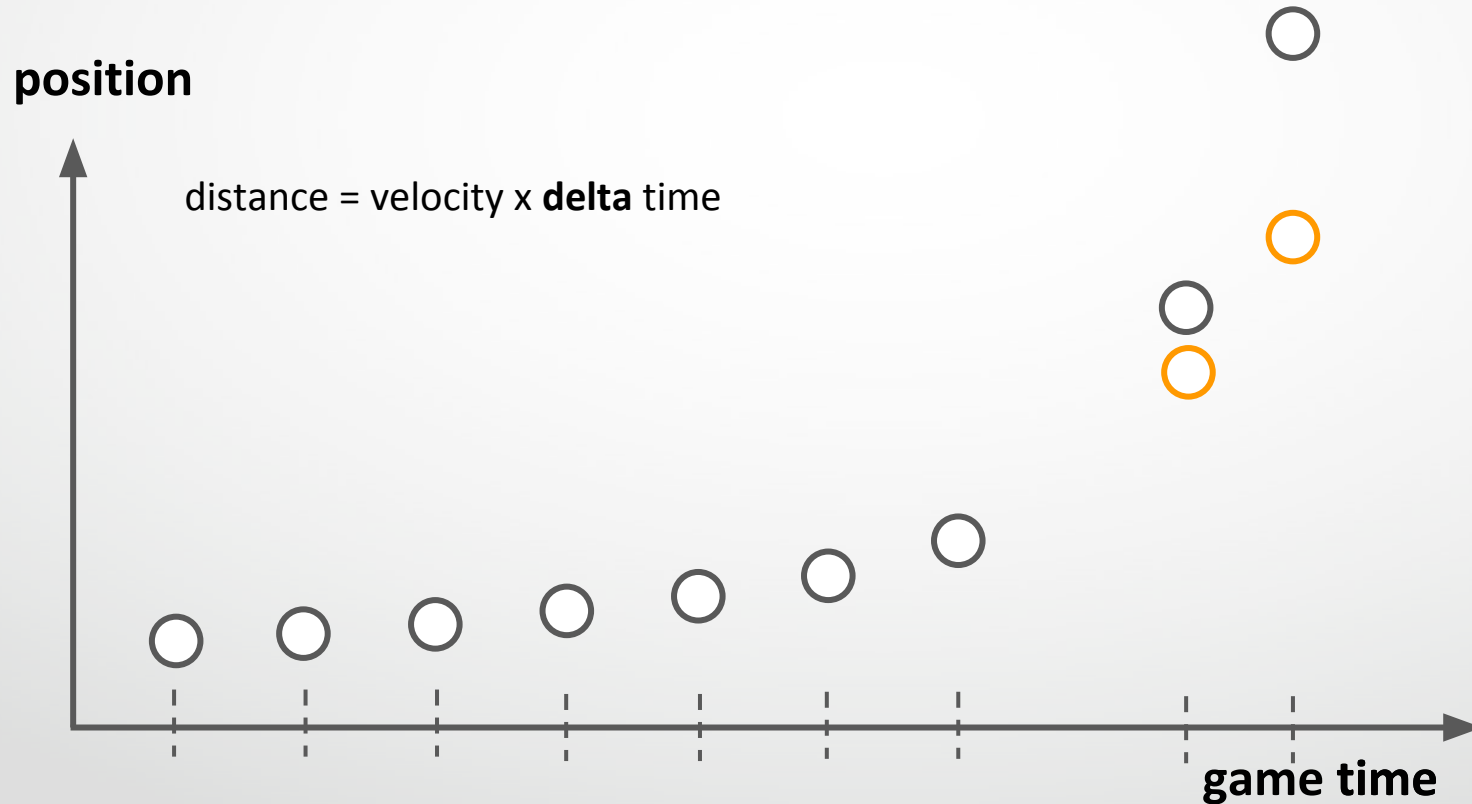
Evaluate:

$f(x)$

distance = velocity x **delta** time



Object moving with uniform acceleration

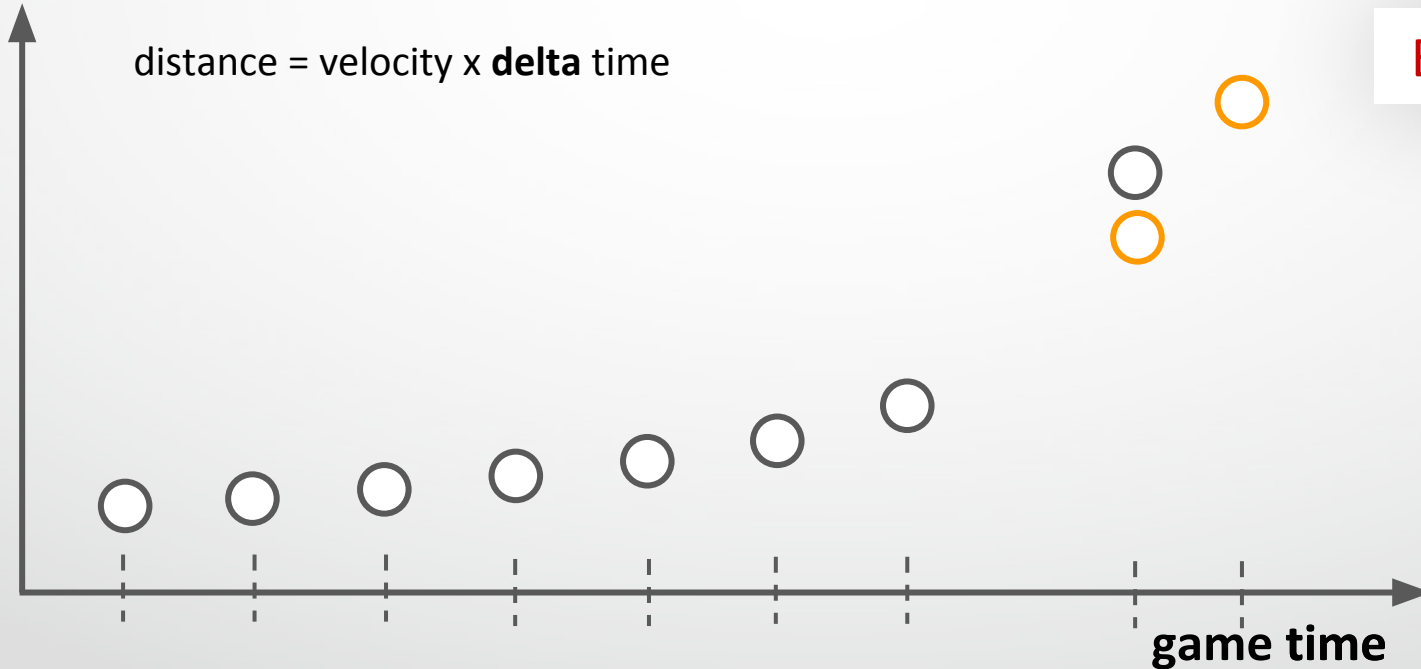


Object moving with uniform acceleration

position

distance = velocity x **delta** time

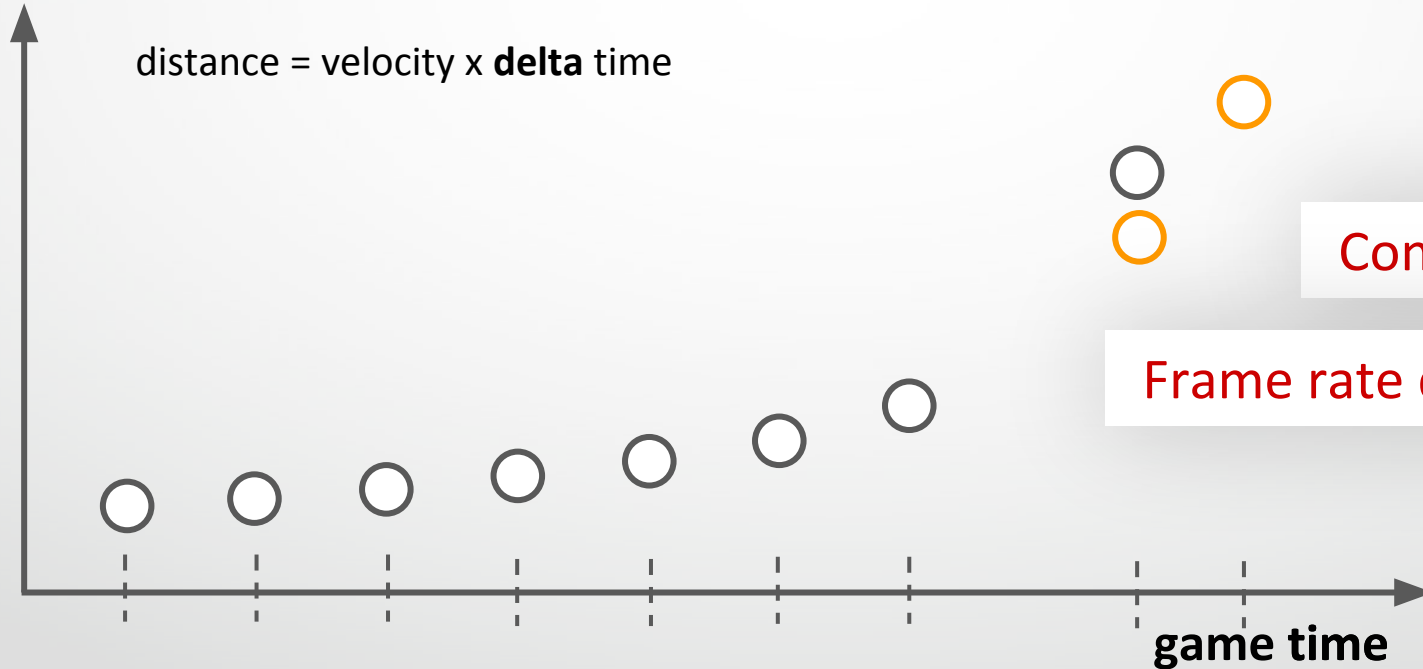
Error ?



Object moving with uniform acceleration

position

distance = velocity x **delta** time



Consistency ?

Frame rate dependent

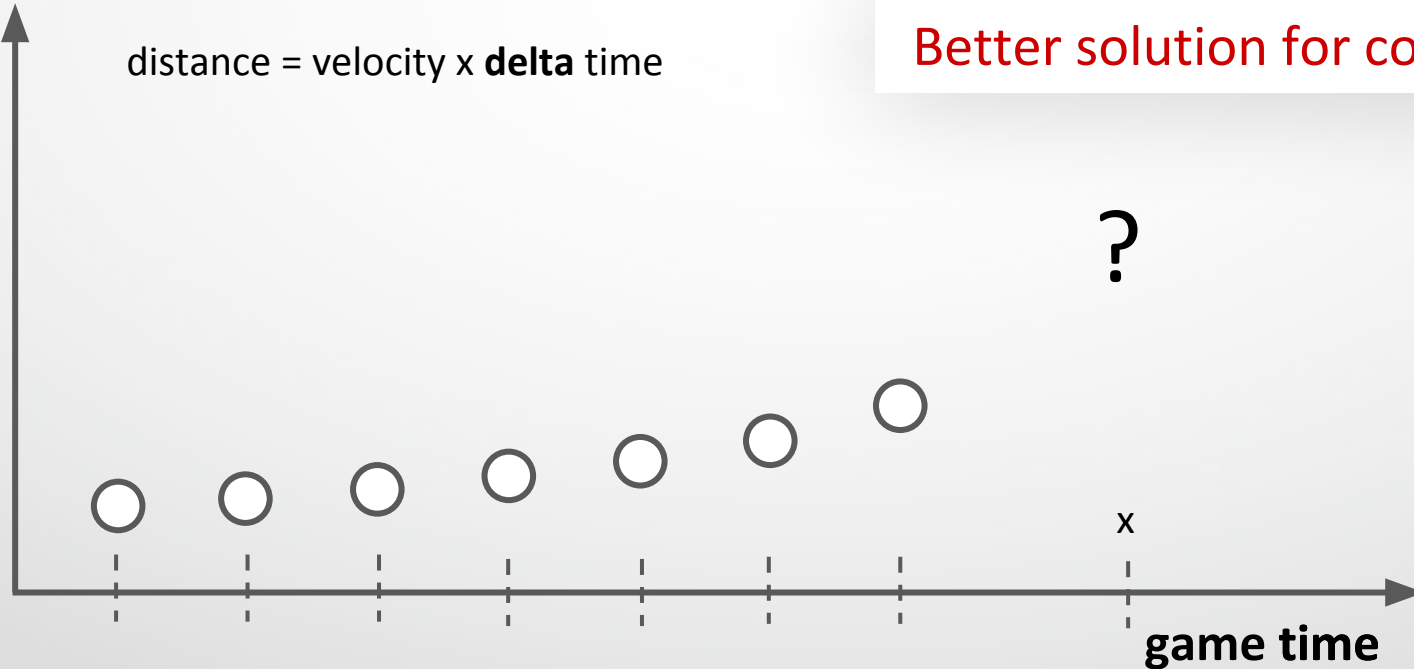
Object moving with uniform acceleration

position

distance = velocity x **delta** time

Better solution for consistency ?

?

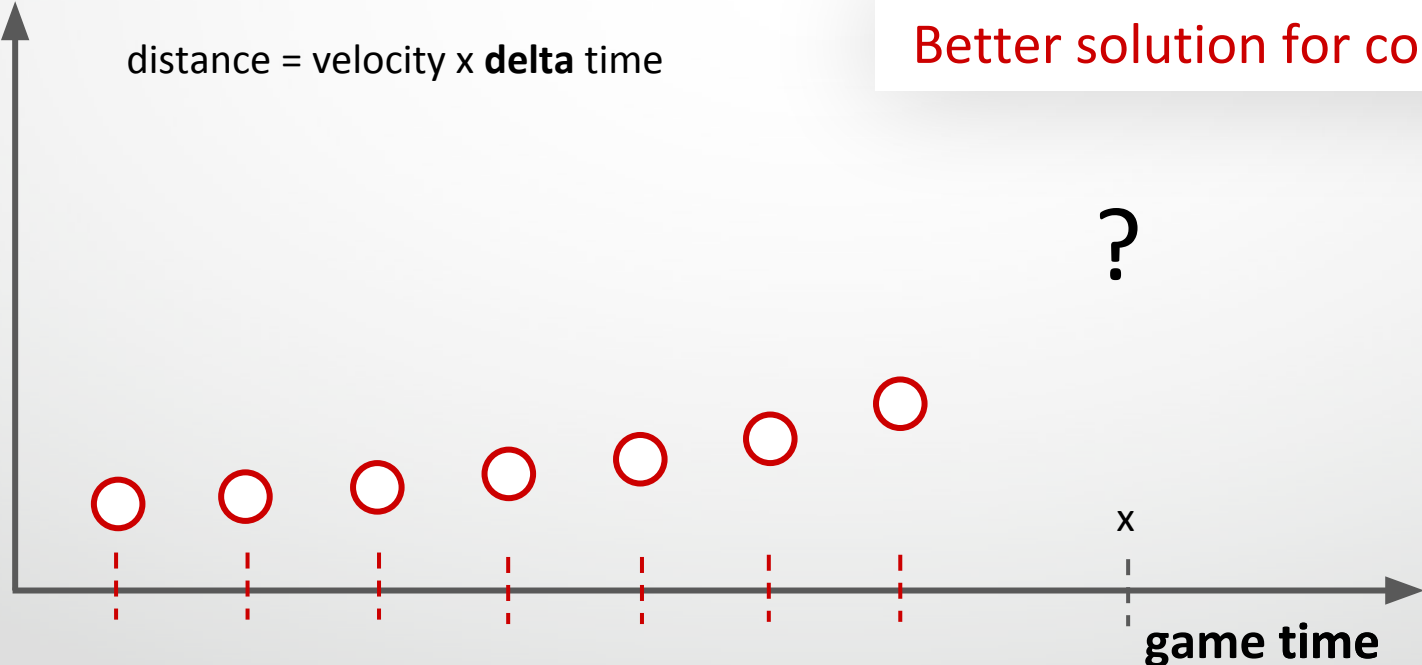


Fixed update rate

position

distance = velocity x **delta** time

Better solution for consistency ?



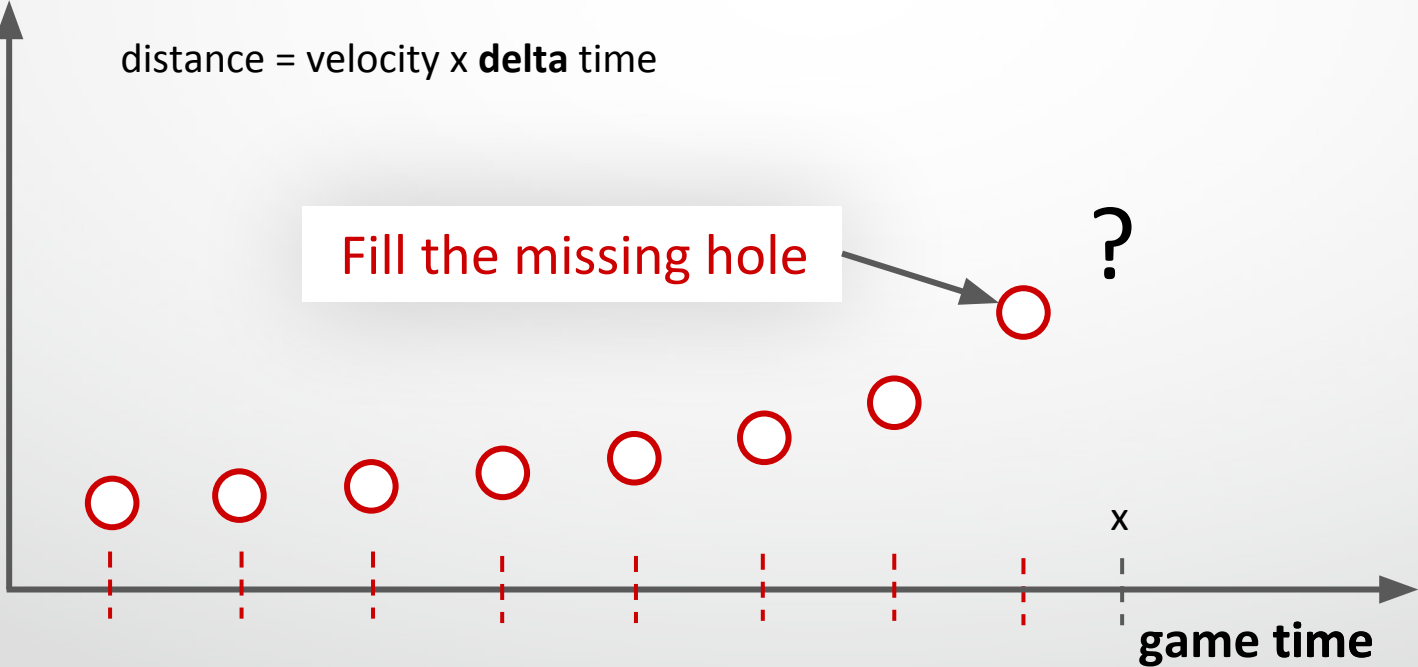
Fixed update rate

position

$$\text{distance} = \text{velocity} \times \text{delta time}$$

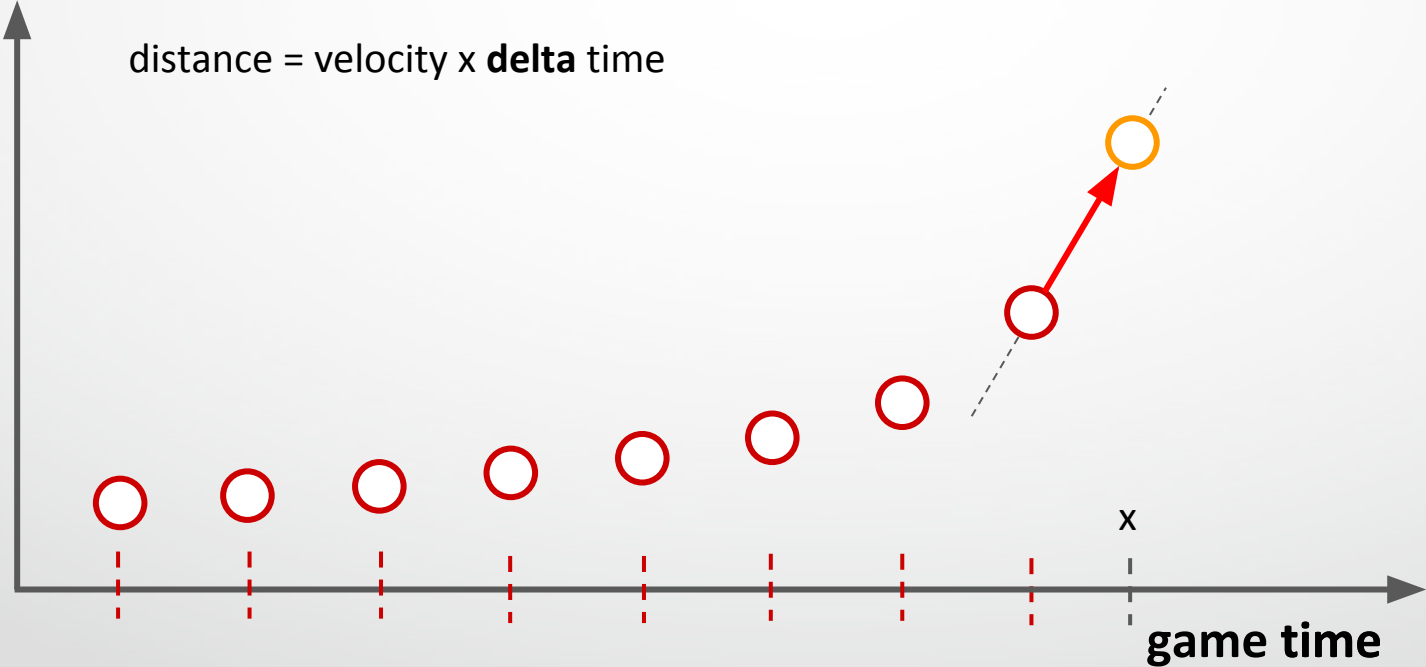
Fill the missing hole

?



Fixed update rate

position

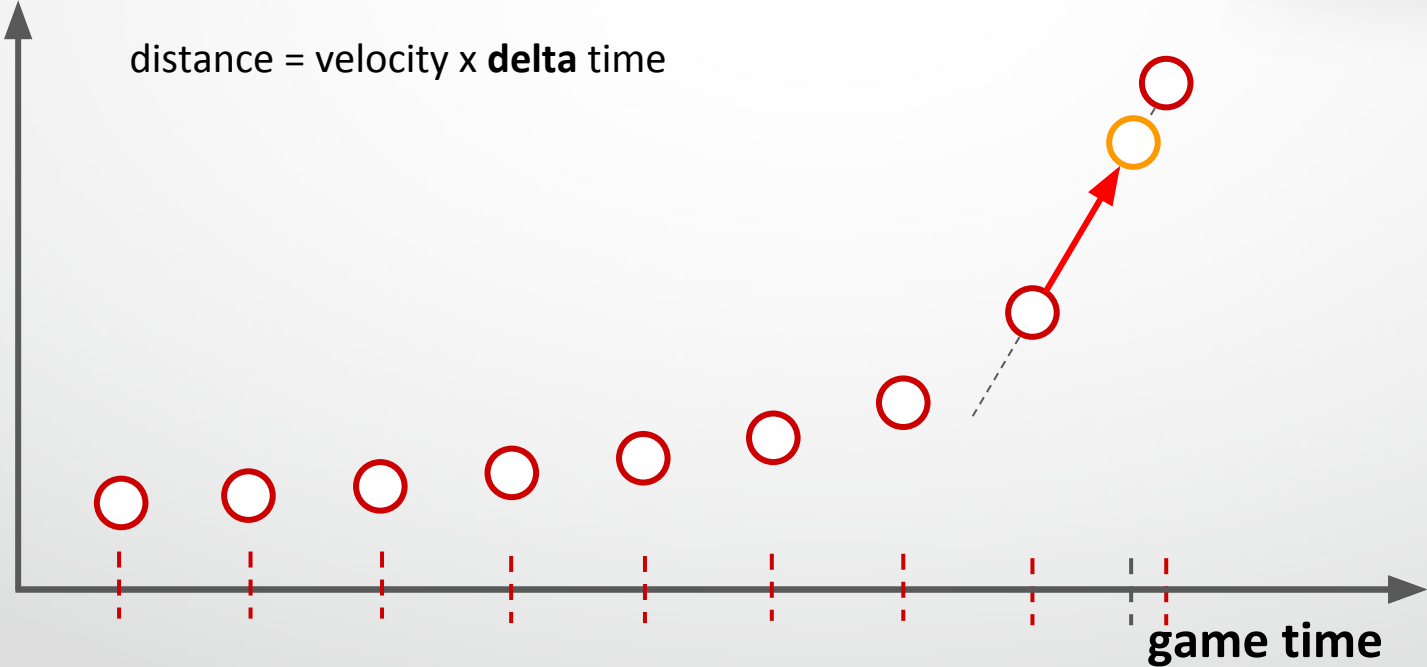


Fixed update rate

Consistent ?

position

$$\text{distance} = \text{velocity} \times \text{delta time}$$



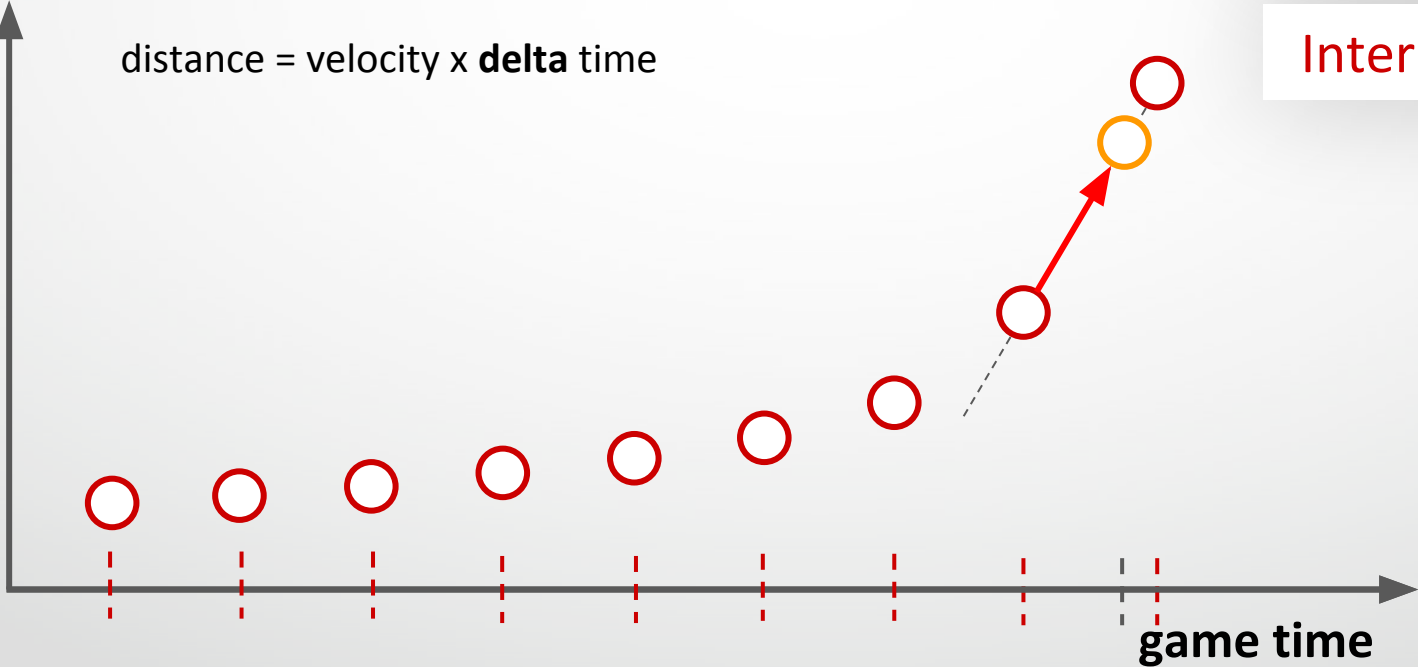
Fixed update rate

position

$$\text{distance} = \text{velocity} \times \text{delta time}$$

Consistent ?

Interpolated



If the game is lagging ...

position



If the game is lagging ...

position

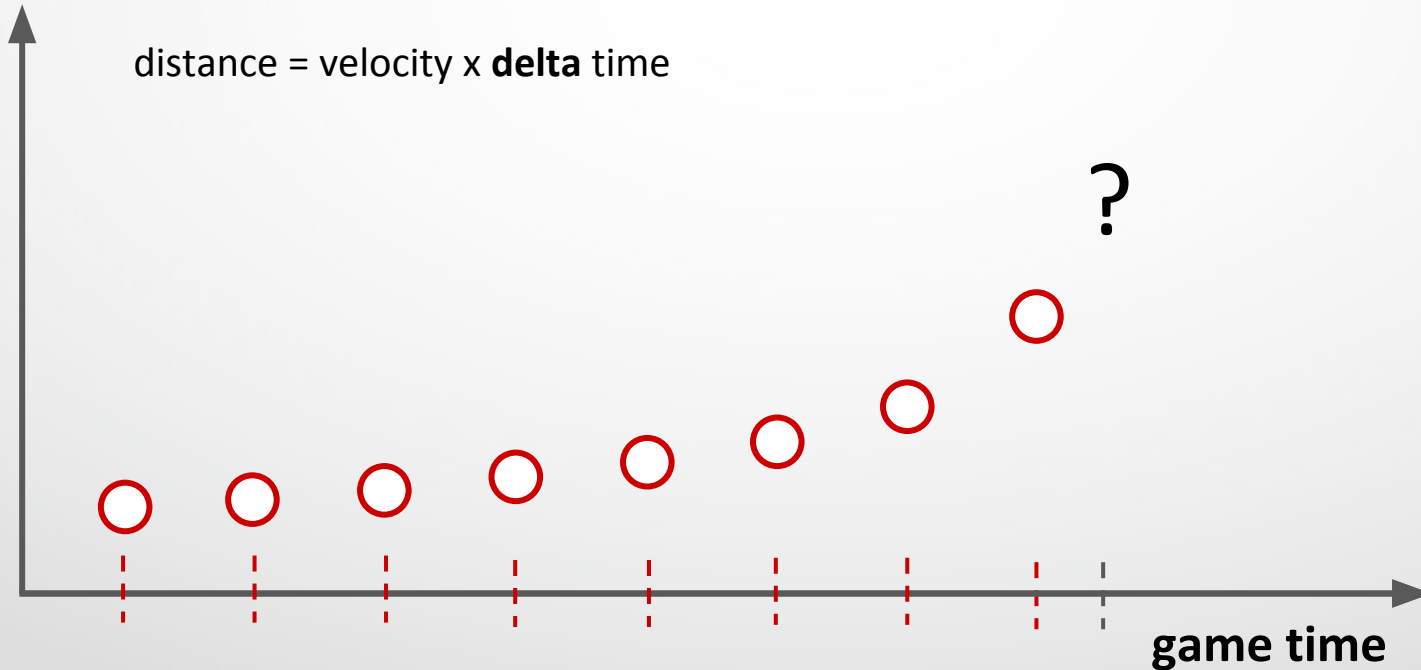
distance = velocity x **delta** time



If the game is lagging ...

position

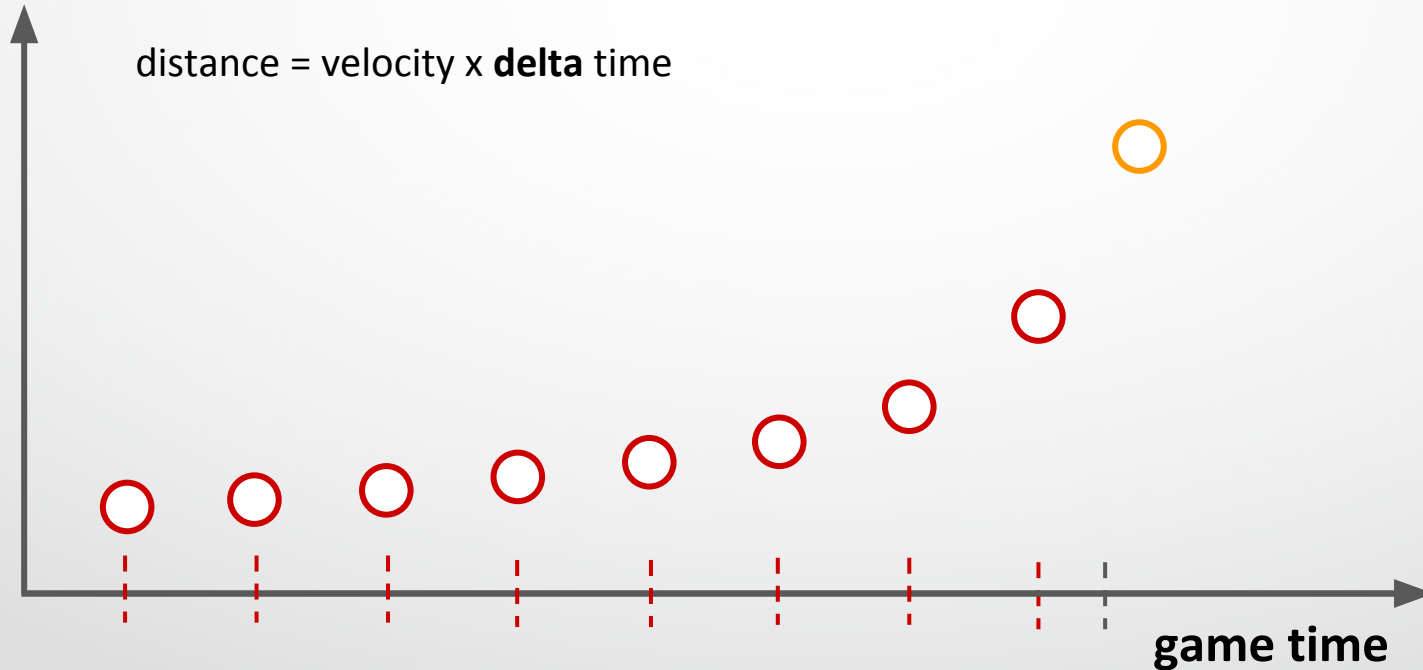
distance = velocity x **delta** time



If the game is lagging ...

position

distance = velocity x **delta** time



```
4 class Game {
5     public static bool isGameOver;
6     static List<GameObject> gameObjects = /* .. */;
7
8     static void Main(string[] args) {
9         bool isGameOver = false;
10        while (!isGameOver) {
11            foreach (var go in gameObjects) {
12                go.Update();
13            }
14            UpdateScreen();
15            WaitForTargetFPS();
16        }
17    }
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19    static void UpdateScreen() { /* ... */ }
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```



```
4 class Game {
5     public static bool isGameOver;
6     static List<GameObject> gameObjects = /* .. */;
7
8     static void Main(string[] args) {
9         bool isGameOver = false;
10        while (!isGameOver) {
11            while (/* FixedUpdate */) {
12                foreach (var go in gameObjects) {
13                    go.FixedUpdate();
14                }
15            }
16            foreach (var go in gameObjects) {
17                go.Update();
18            }
19            UpdateScreen();
20            WaitForTargetFPS();
21        }
22    }
23
```

Inter-gameobject communication

- Use singleton or service locator patterns
 - Global / static variables

```
static List<GameObject> gameObjects = /* .. */;
```

- Use observer pattern
 - Events
- Use dependency injection pattern

We will talk about this in "Game Control"

```
4 class Game {
5     public static bool isGameOver;
6     static List<GameObject> gameObjects = /* .. */;
7
8     static void Main(string[] args) {
9         bool isGameOver = false;
10        while (!isGameOver) {
11            while (/* FixedUpdate */) {
12                foreach (var go in gameObjects) {
13                    go.FixedUpdate();
14                }
15            }
16            foreach (var go in gameObjects) {
17                go.Update();
18            }
19            UpdateScreen();
20            WaitForTargetFPS();
21        }
22    }
23
```

How is game object created ?

```
4 class Game {
5     public static bool isGameOver;
6     static List<GameObject> gameObjects;
7
8     static void Main(string[] args) {
9         bool isGameOver = false;
10        gameObjects = LoadGameObjectsFromDisk();
11        while (!isGameOver) {
12            while (/* FixedUpdate */) {
13                foreach (var go in gameObjects) {
14                    go.FixedUpdate();
15                }
16            }
17            foreach (var go in gameObjects) {
18                go.Update();
19            }
20            UpdateScreen();
21            WaitForTargetFPS();
22        }
23    }
```

How is game object created ?

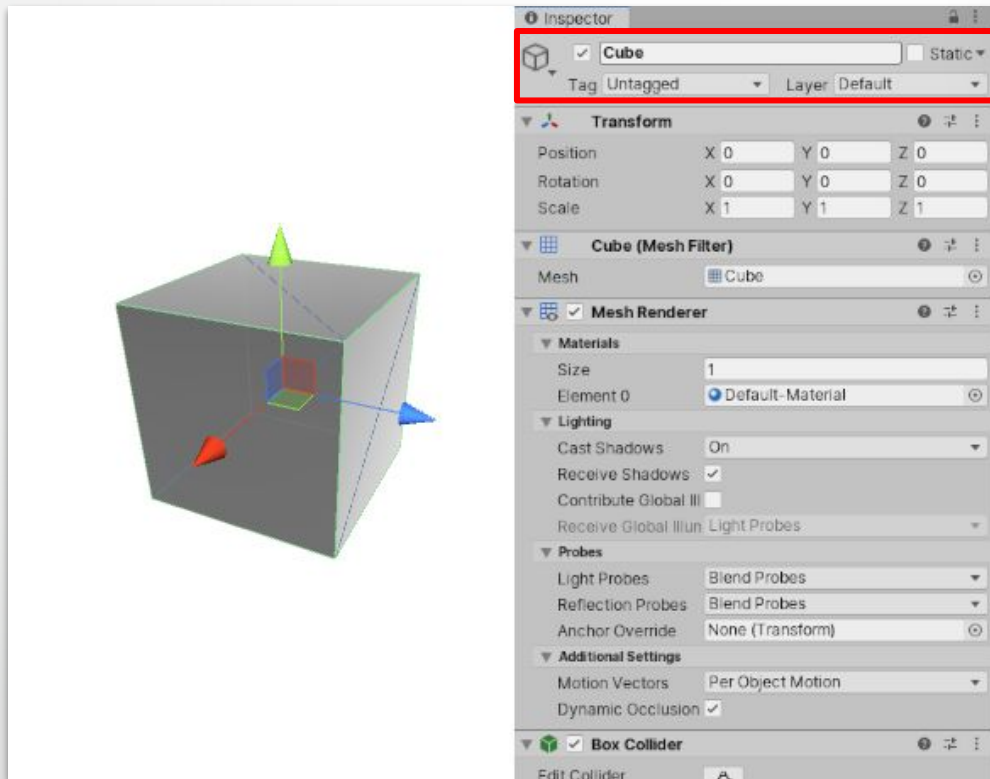
Created from serialized assets

```
4 class Game {
5     public static bool isGameOver;
6     static List<GameObject> gameObjects;
7
8     static void Main(string[] args) {
9         bool isGameOver = false;
10        gameObjects = LoadGameObjectsFromDisk();
11        while (!isGameOver) {
12            while (/* FixedUpdate */) {
13                foreach (var go in gameObjects) {
14                    go.FixedUpdate();
15                }
16            }
17            foreach (var go in gameObjects) {
18                go.Update();
19            }
20            UpdateScreen();
21            WaitForTargetFPS();
22        }
23    }
```

How is game object created ?

Created by other game object

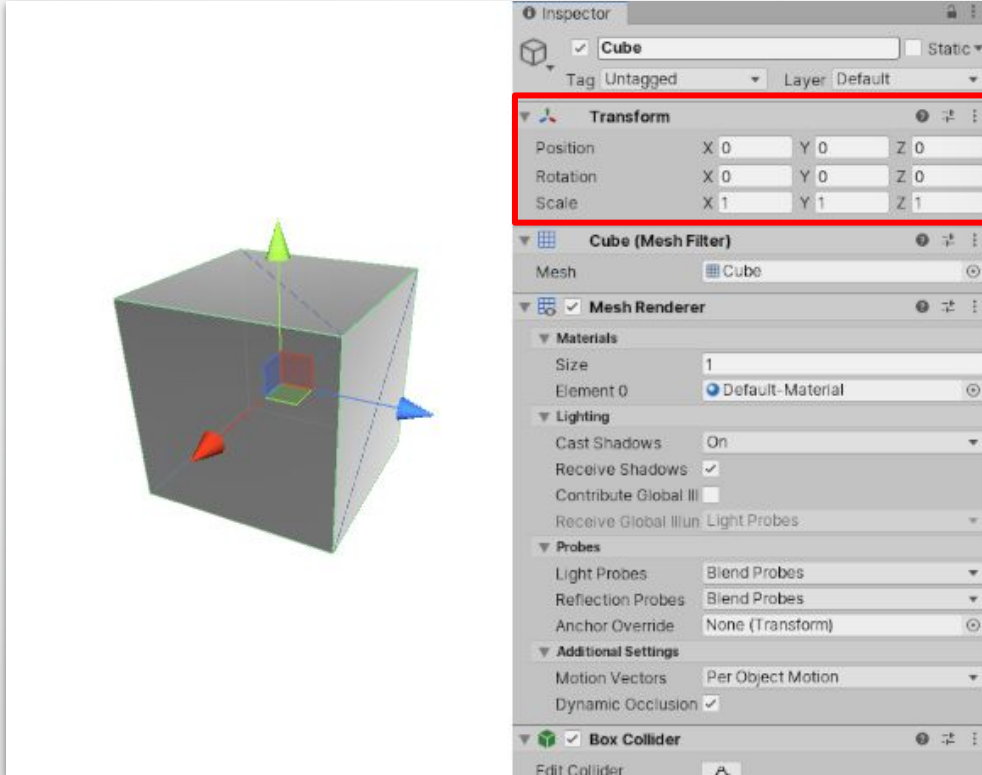
GameObject



Properties: name, activeSelf



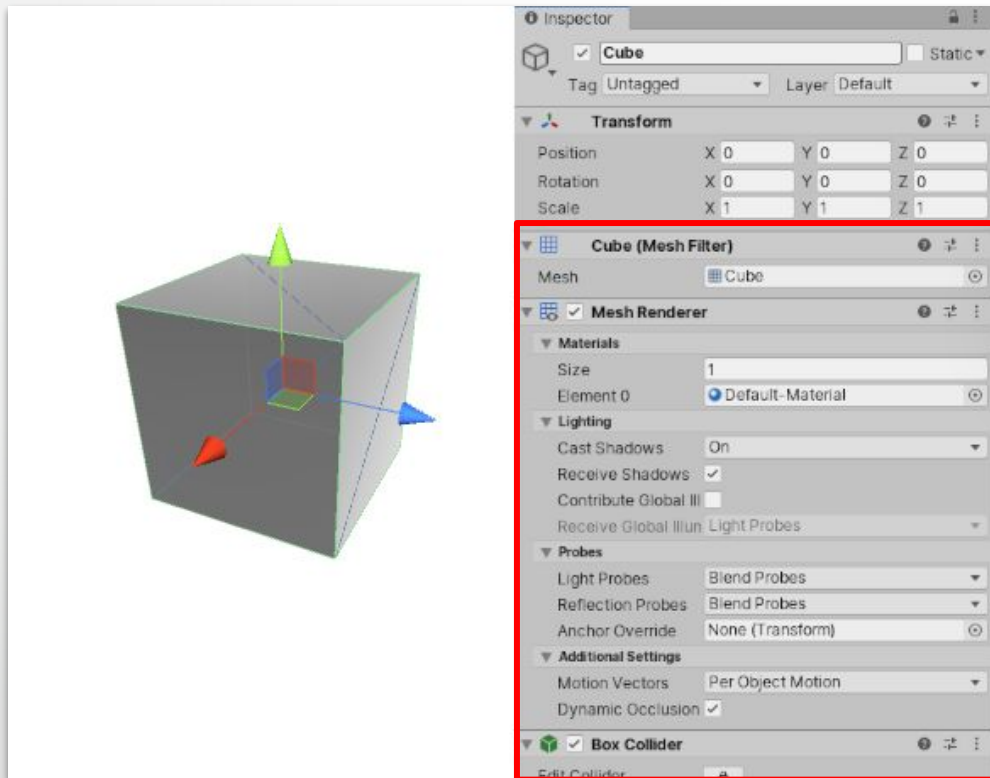
GameObject



Transform component



GameObject



Other components

Component pattern

GameObject

Component pattern

GameObject : A, B, C

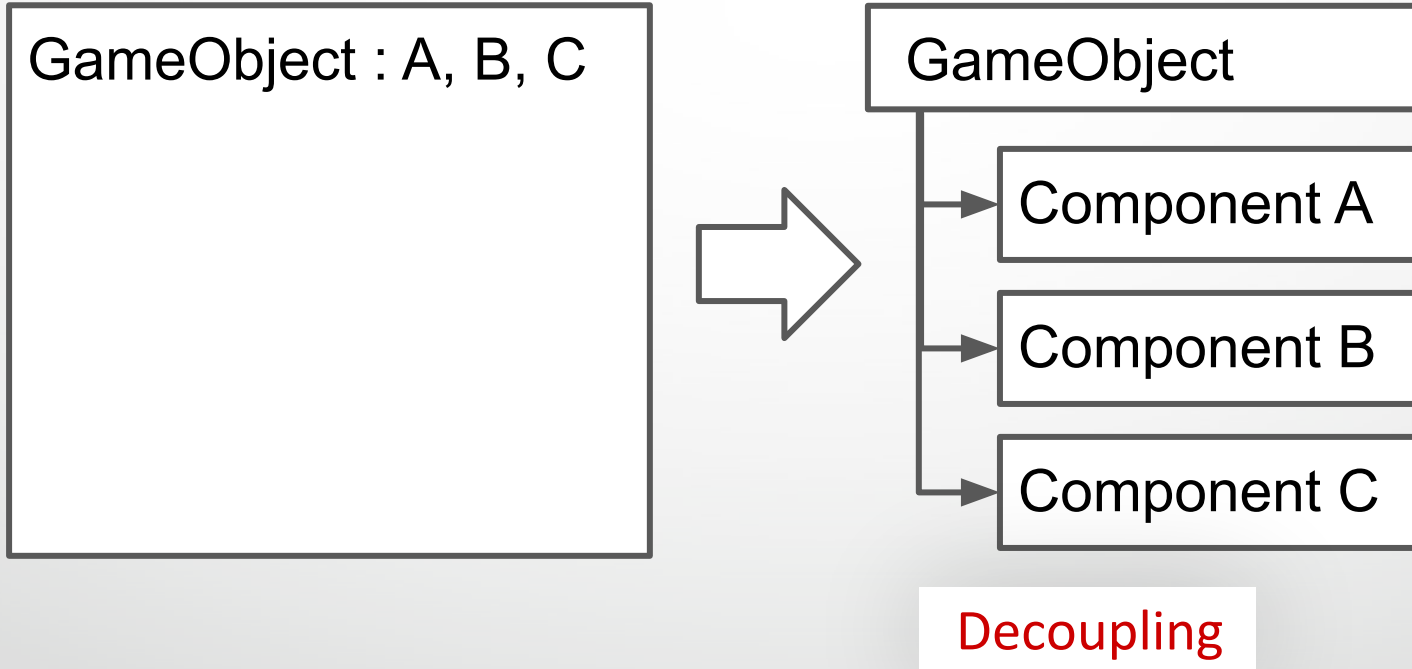
Inheritance

Component pattern

GameObject : A, B, C

Composition over inheritance

Component pattern



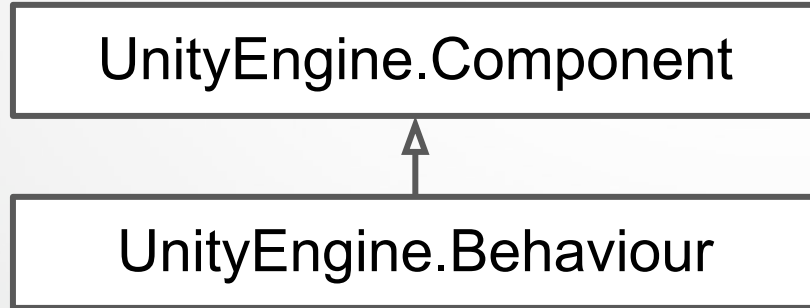


Component, Behaviour and MonoBehaviour

UnityEngine.Component



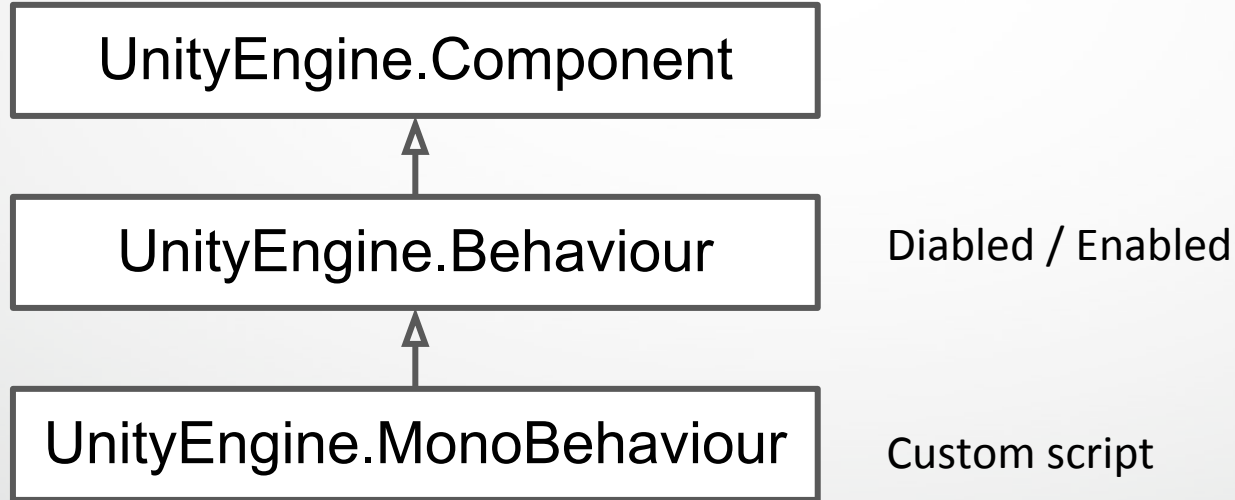
Component, Behaviour and MonoBehaviour



Disabled / Enabled

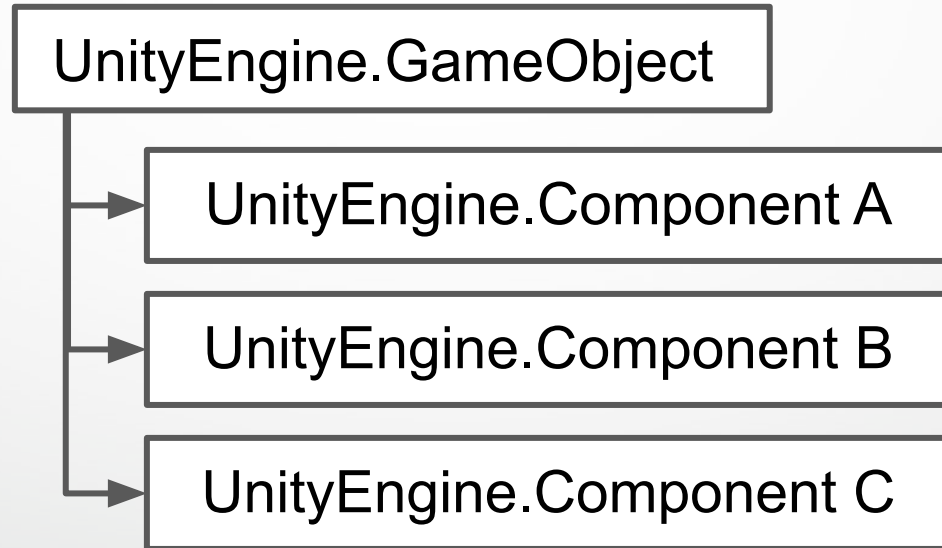


Component, Behaviour and MonoBehaviour



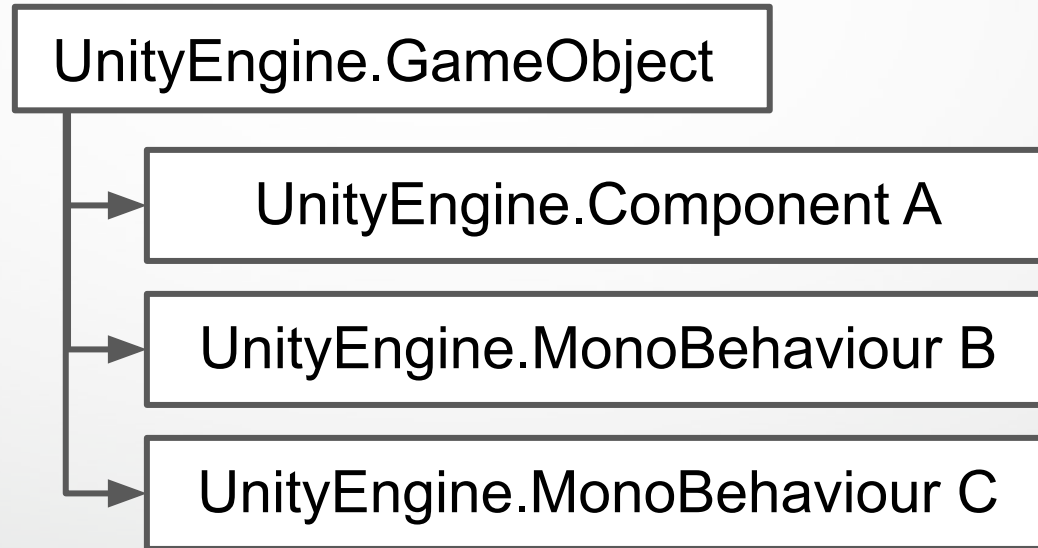


GameObject composition



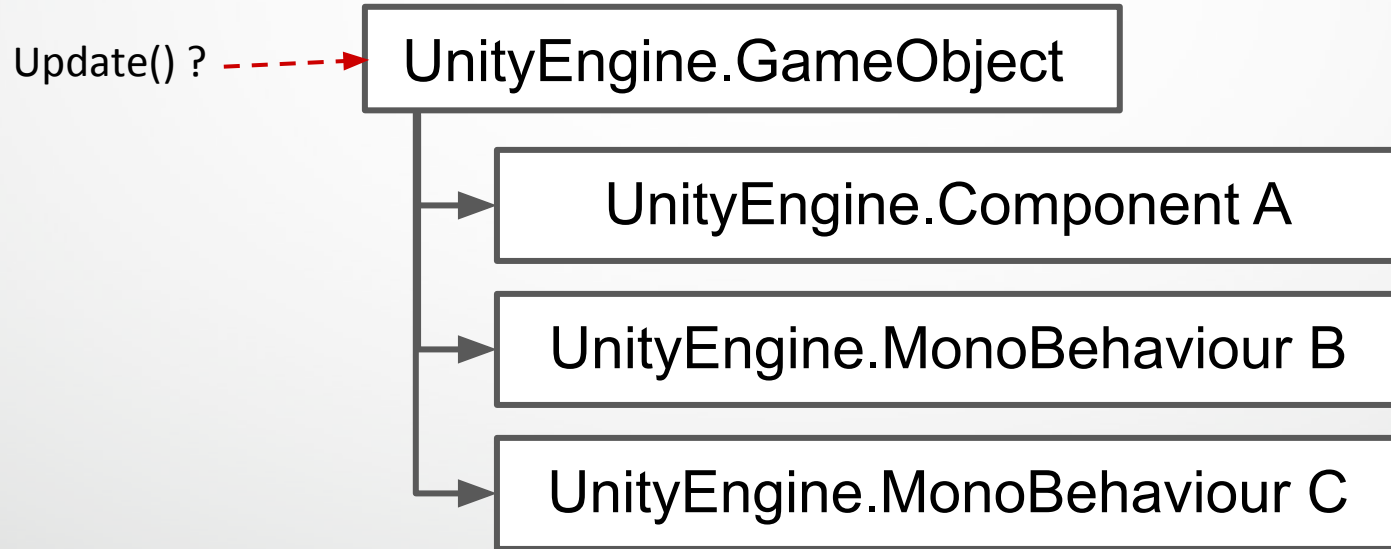


GameObject composition



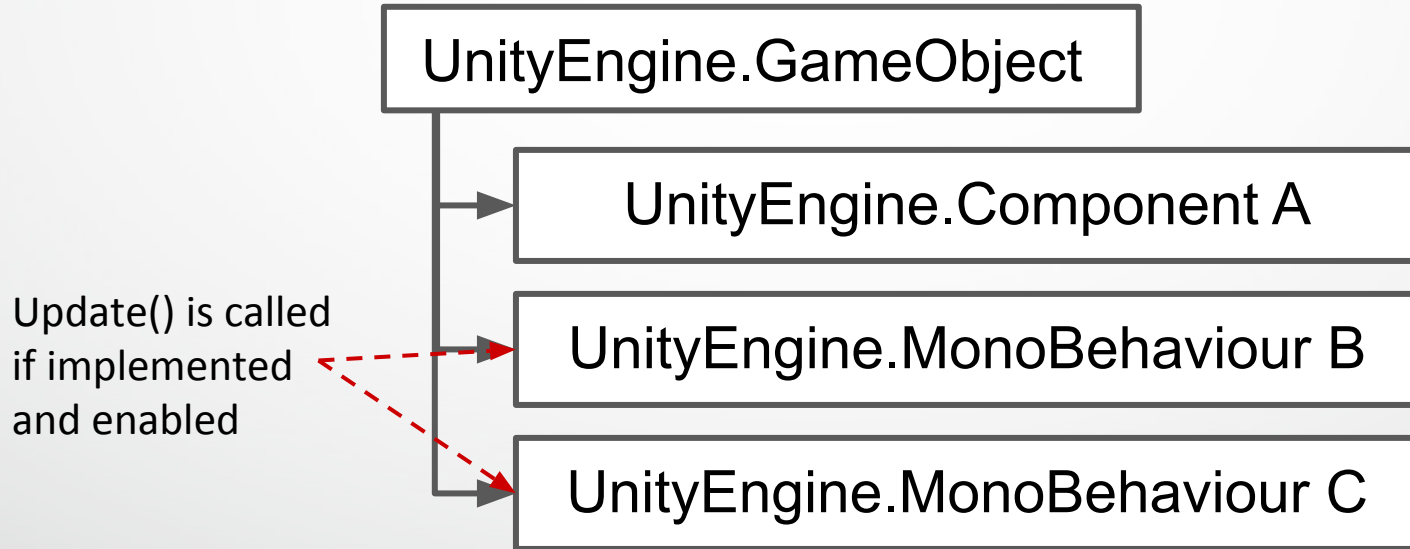


Messages of MonoBehaviour





Messages of MonoBehaviour





Messages of MonoBehaviour

Messages

Awake	Awake is called when the script instance is being loaded.
FixedUpdate	Frame-rate independent MonoBehaviour.FixedUpdate message for physics calculations.
LateUpdate	LateUpdate is called every frame, if the Behaviour is enabled.
OnAnimatorIK	Callback for setting up animation IK (inverse kinematics).
OnAnimatorMove	Callback for processing animation movements for modifying root motion.
OnApplicationFocus	Sent to all GameObjects when the player gets or loses focus.
OnApplicationPause	Sent to all GameObjects when the application pauses.
OnApplicationQuit	Sent to all GameObjects before the application quits.
OnAudioFilterRead	If OnAudioFilterRead is implemented, Unity will insert a custom filter into the audio DSP chain.
OnBecameInvisible	OnBecameInvisible is called when the renderer is no longer visible by any camera.
OnBecameVisible	OnBecameVisible is called when the renderer became visible by any camera.
OnCollisionEnter	OnCollisionEnter is called when this collider/rigidbody has begun touching another rigidbody/collider.
OnCollisionEnter2D	Sent when an incoming collider makes contact with this object's collider (2D physics only)

```
4 class Game {
5     public static bool isGameOver;
6     static List<GameObject> gameObjects = /* .. */;
7
8     static void Main(string[] args) {
9         bool isGameOver = false;
10        while (!isGameOver) {
11            while (/* FixedUpdate */) {
12                foreach (var go in gameObjects) {
13                    go.FixedUpdate();
14                }
15            }
16            foreach (var go in gameObjects) {
17                go.Update();
18            }
19            UpdateScreen();
20            WaitForTargetFPS();
21        }
22    }
23
```

Send to all components of the game object



Custom script and MonoBehaviour

```
2 public class Example : MonoBehaviour
3 {
4     void Update ()
5     {
6         /* Execute on every frame */
7     }
8 }
```



Custom script and MonoBehaviour

```
2 public class Example : MonoBehaviour
3 {
4     void Update ()
5     {
6         /* Execute on every frame */
7     }
8 }
```

Public ?

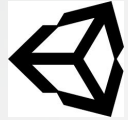


Custom script and MonoBehaviour

```
2 public class Example : MonoBehaviour
3 {
4     void Update ()
5     {
6         /* Execute on every frame */
7     }
8 }
```

Public ?

Message → Call by name



Messages of MonoBehaviour

- Awake(), OnEnable(), Start()
- FixedUpdate()
- Update(), LateUpdate()
- OnRenderImage()
- OnGUI()
- OnDisable()
- OnDestroy()



Messages of MonoBehaviour

- **Awake()**, **OnEnable()**, **Start()**
- **FixedUpdate()**
- **Update()**, **LateUpdate()**
- **OnRenderImage()**
- **OnGUI()**
- **OnDisable()**
- **OnDestroy()**

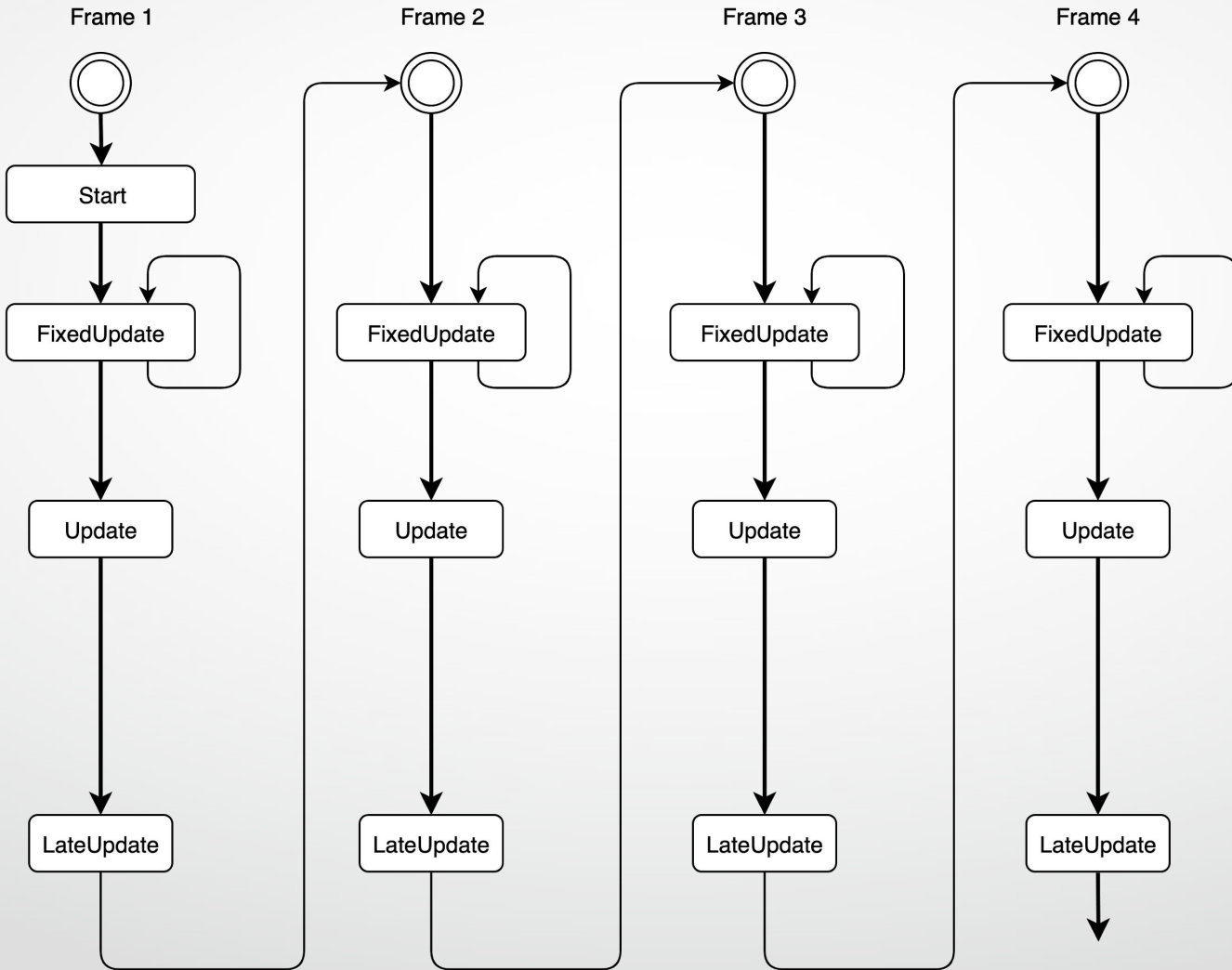
Happens at most once in its life

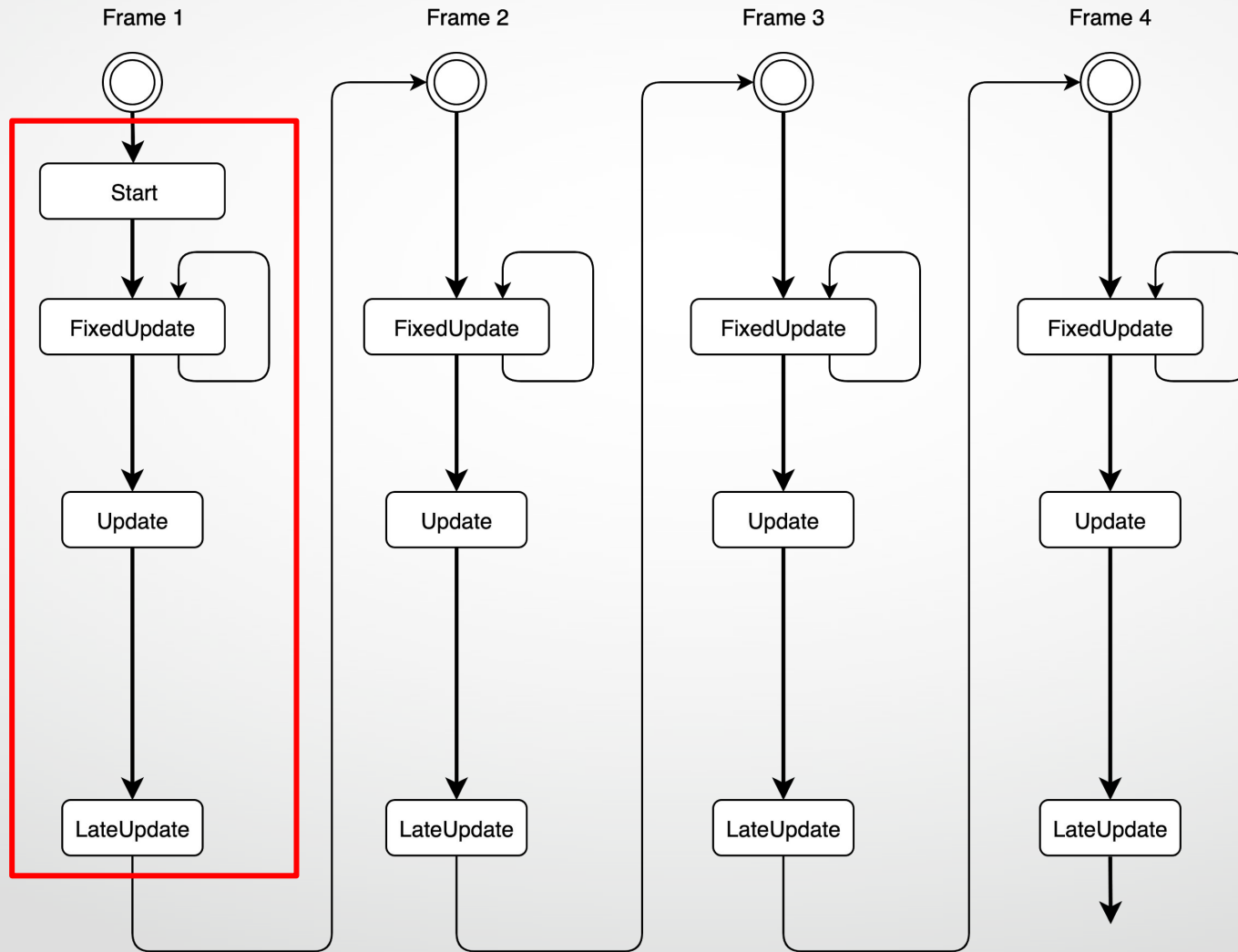


Messages of MonoBehaviour

- Awake(), OnEnable(), Start()
- **FixedUpdate()**
- Update(), LateUpdate()
- OnRenderImage()
- **OnGUI()**
- OnDisable()
- OnDestroy()

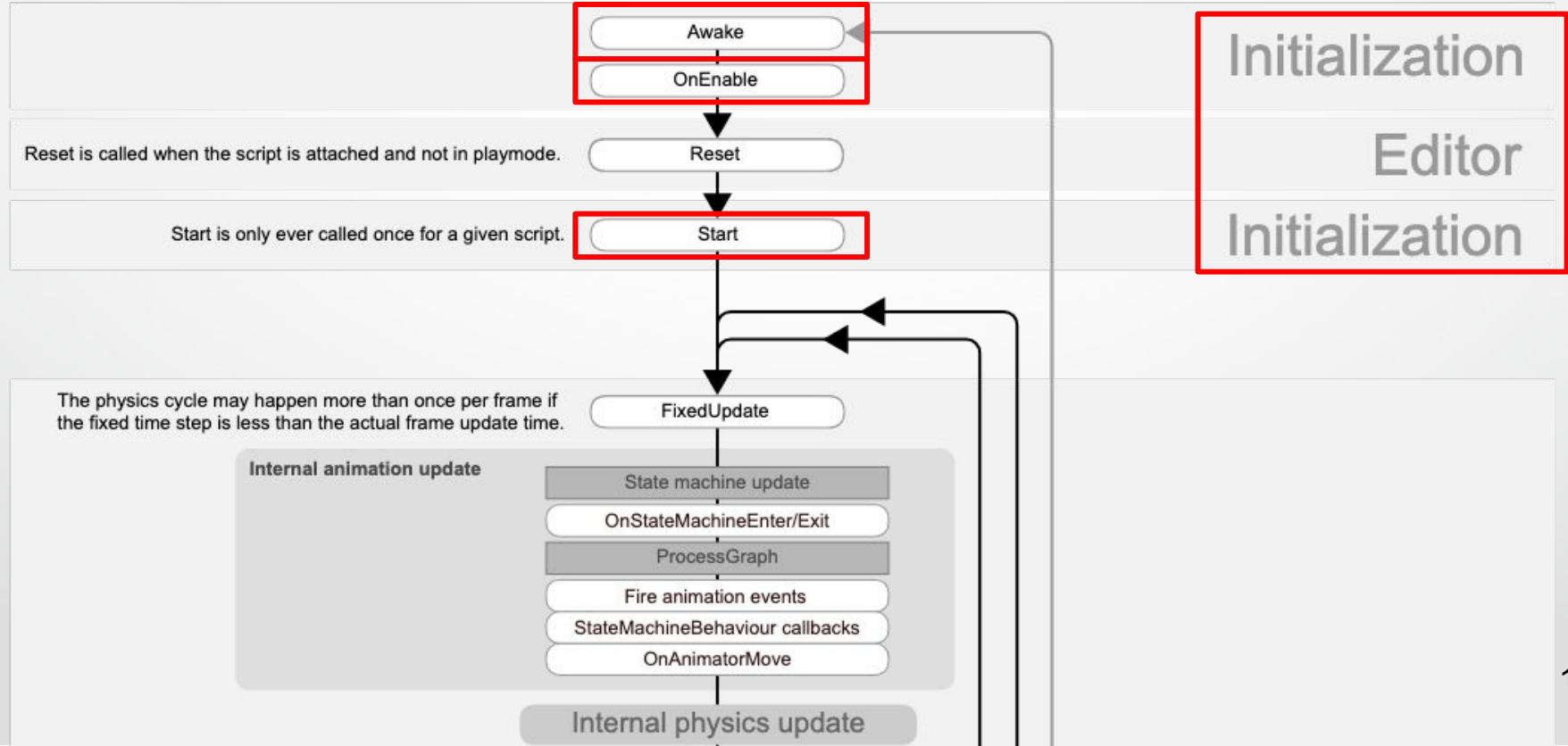
May happen more than once per frame







Order of Execution for Event Functions



The physics cycle may happen more than once per frame if the fixed time step is less than the actual frame update time.

FixedUpdate

Internal animation update

State machine update

OnStateMachineEnter/Exit

ProcessGraph

Fire animation events

StateMachineBehaviour callbacks

OnAnimatorMove

Internal physics update

Internal animation update

ProcessAnimation

OnAnimatorIK

WriteTransform

WriteProperties

OnTriggerXXX

OnCollisionXXX

yield WaitForFixedUpdate

Physics

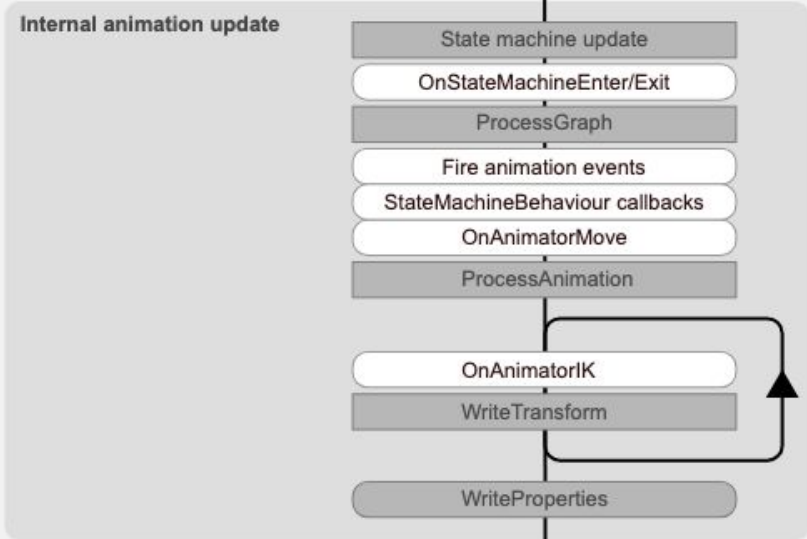
Input events

OnMouseXXX

Update

If a coroutine has yielded previously but is now due to resume then execution takes place during this part of the update.

- yield null
- yield WaitForSeconds
- yield WWW
- yield StartCoroutine



Game logic

LateUpdate

OnWillRenderObject



WriteProperties

LateUpdate

- OnWillRenderObject
- OnPreCull
- OnBecameVisible
- OnBecameInvisible
- OnPreRender
- OnRenderObject
- OnPostRender
- OnRenderImage

OnDrawGizmos

OnGUI

yield WaitForEndOfFrame

OnApplicationPause

OnDrawGizmos is only called while working in the editor.

OnGUI is called multiple time per frame update.

OnApplicationPause is called after the frame where the pause occurs but issues another frame before actually pausing.

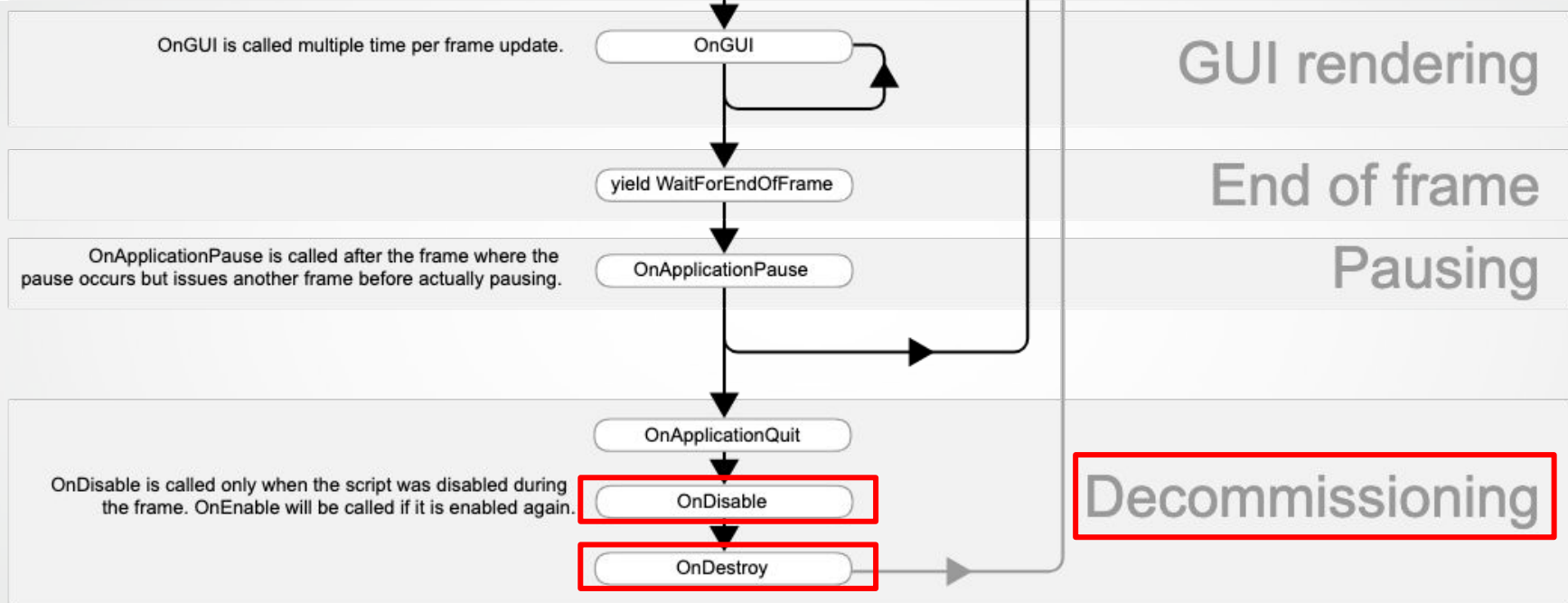
Scene rendering

Gizmo rendering

GUI rendering

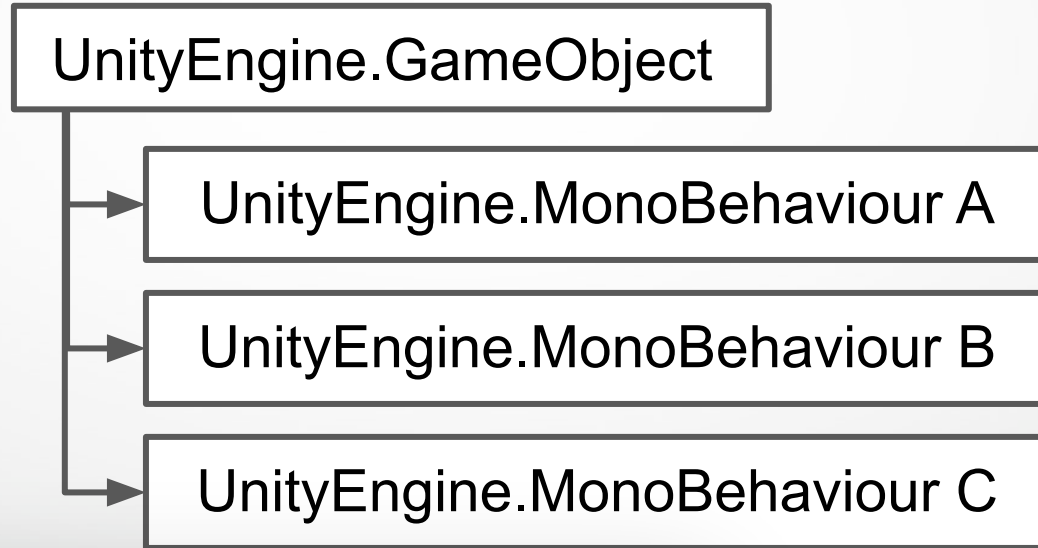
End of frame
Pausing









Script Execution Order



Which component executes first ?



Script Execution Order settings

Script Execution Order  

Add scripts to the custom order and drag them to reorder.

Scripts in the custom order can execute before or after the default time and are executed from top to bottom. All other scripts execute at the default time in the order they are loaded.

(Changing the order of a script may modify the meta data for more than one script.)

Default Time

UnityEngine.EventSystems.HoloLensInput	100	-
LoadBundle	200	-
UnityEngine.XR.WSA.SpatialMappingBase	250	-
LoadTextures	300	-
BuildiOSAppSlices	400	-

+ ▾

Revert Apply

```
4 class Game {
5     public static bool isGameOver;
6     static List<GameObject> gameObjects;
7
8     static void Main(string[] args) {
9         bool isGameOver = false;
10        gameObjects = LoadGameObjectsFromDisk();
11        while (!isGameOver) {
12            while (/* FixedUpdate */) {
13                foreach (var go in gameObjects) {
14                    go.FixedUpdate();
15                }
16            }
17            foreach (var go in gameObjects) {
18                go.Update();
19            }
20            UpdateScreen();
21            WaitForTargetFPS();
22        }
23    }
```

FixedUpdate()

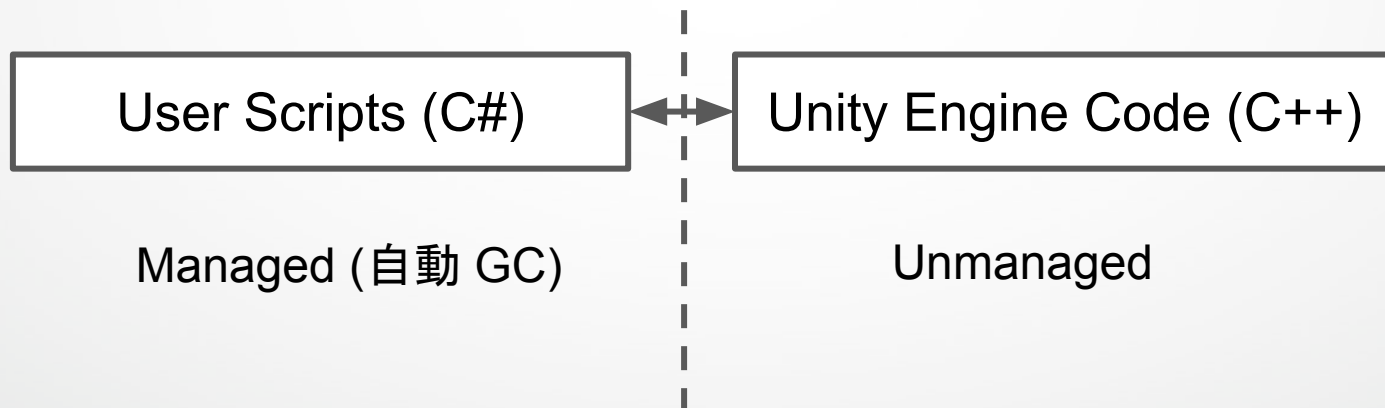
Update()



Conclusion about order of execution

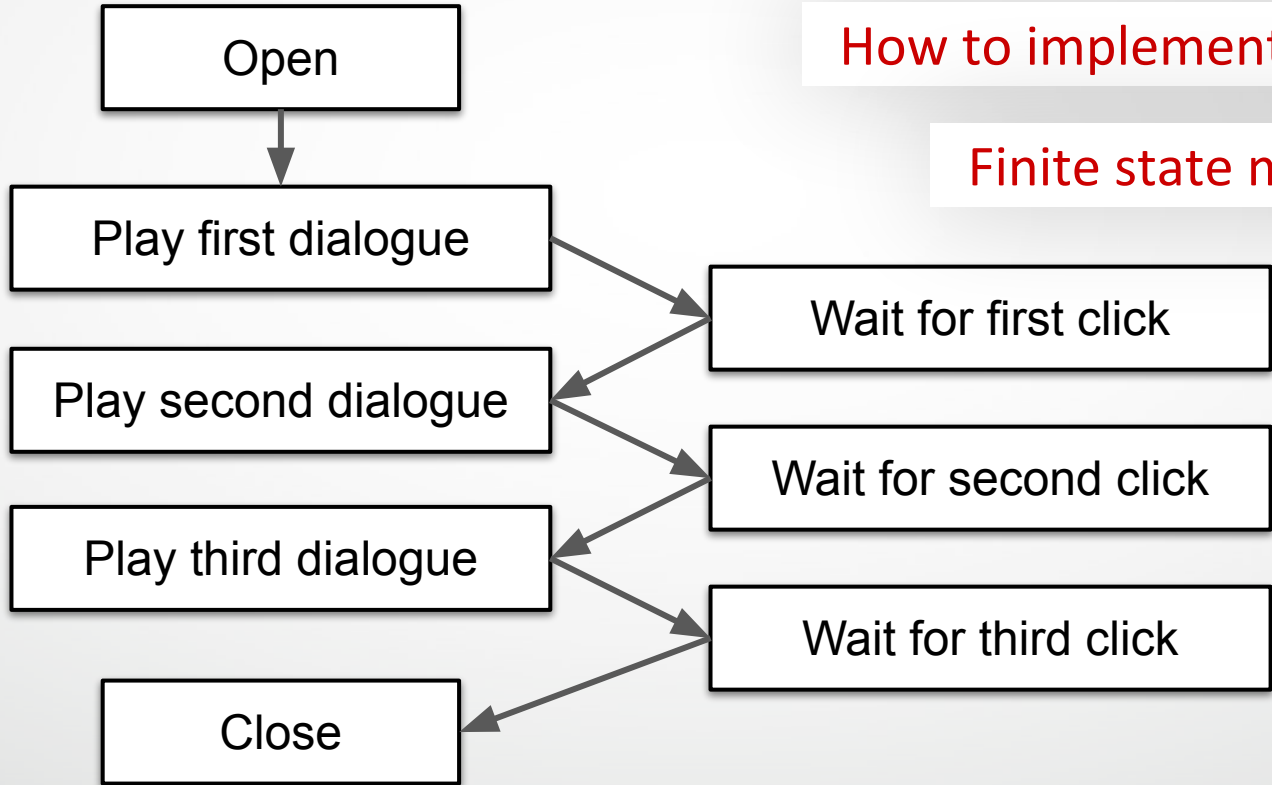
- Cooperative multitasking, single thread
- Order of Event Functions
 - <https://docs.unity3d.com/Manual/ExecutionOrder.html>
- Order of GameObjects ?
- Order of MonoBehaviours
 - Script Execution Order settings:
<https://docs.unity3d.com/Manual/class-MonoManager.html>

Where is the Main function ?



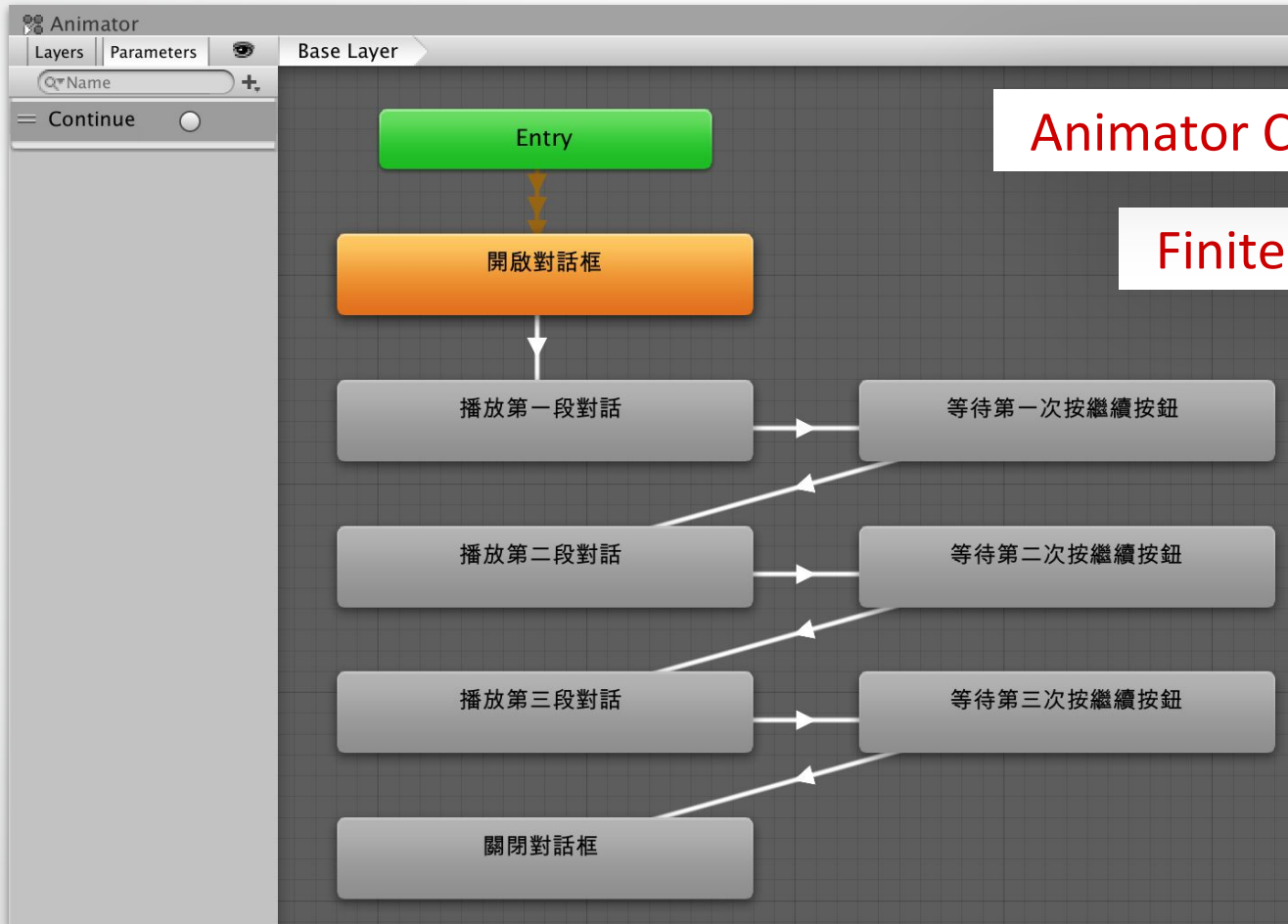
Q & A

How to implement this ?



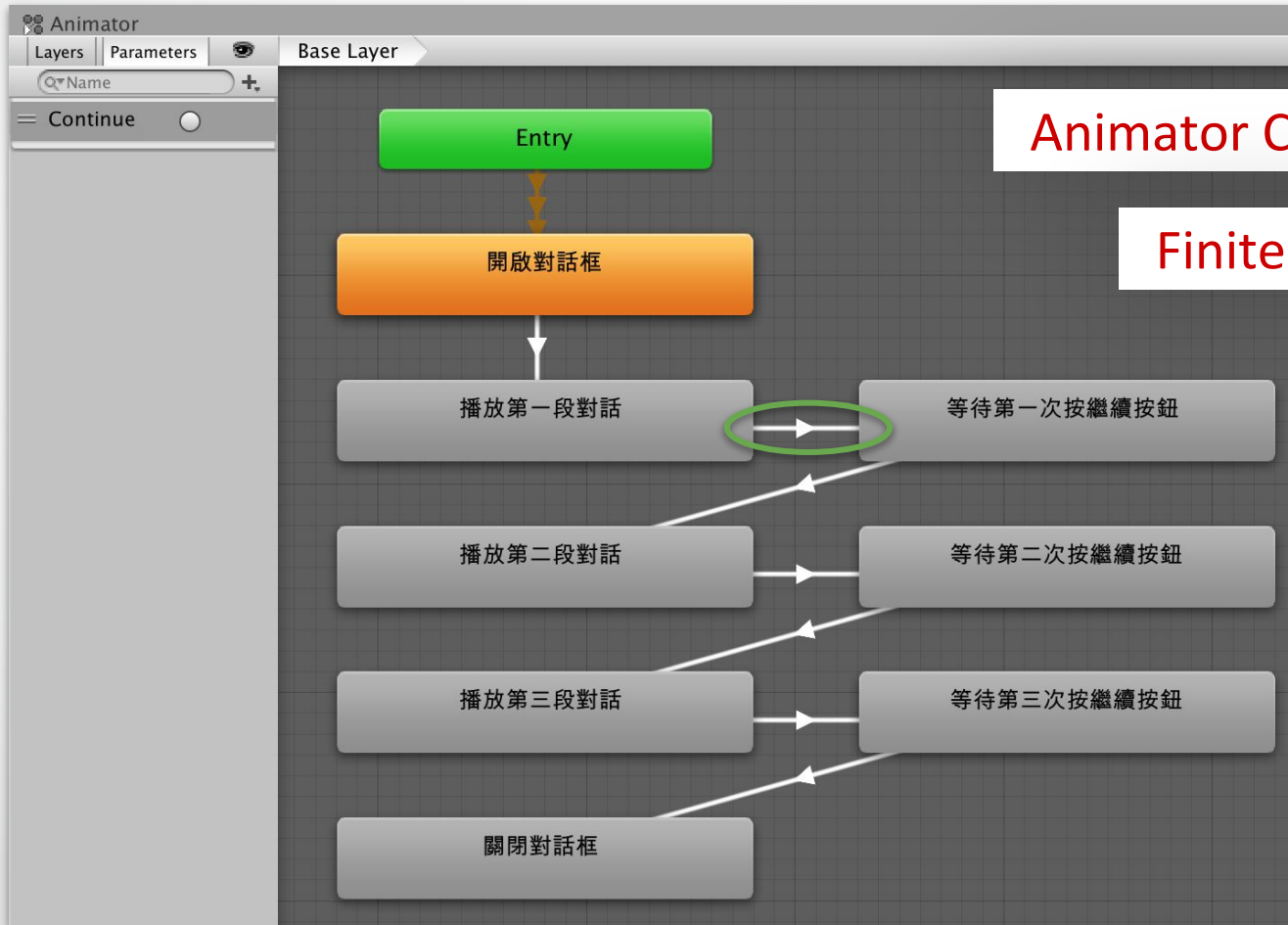
How to implement this ?

Finite state machine



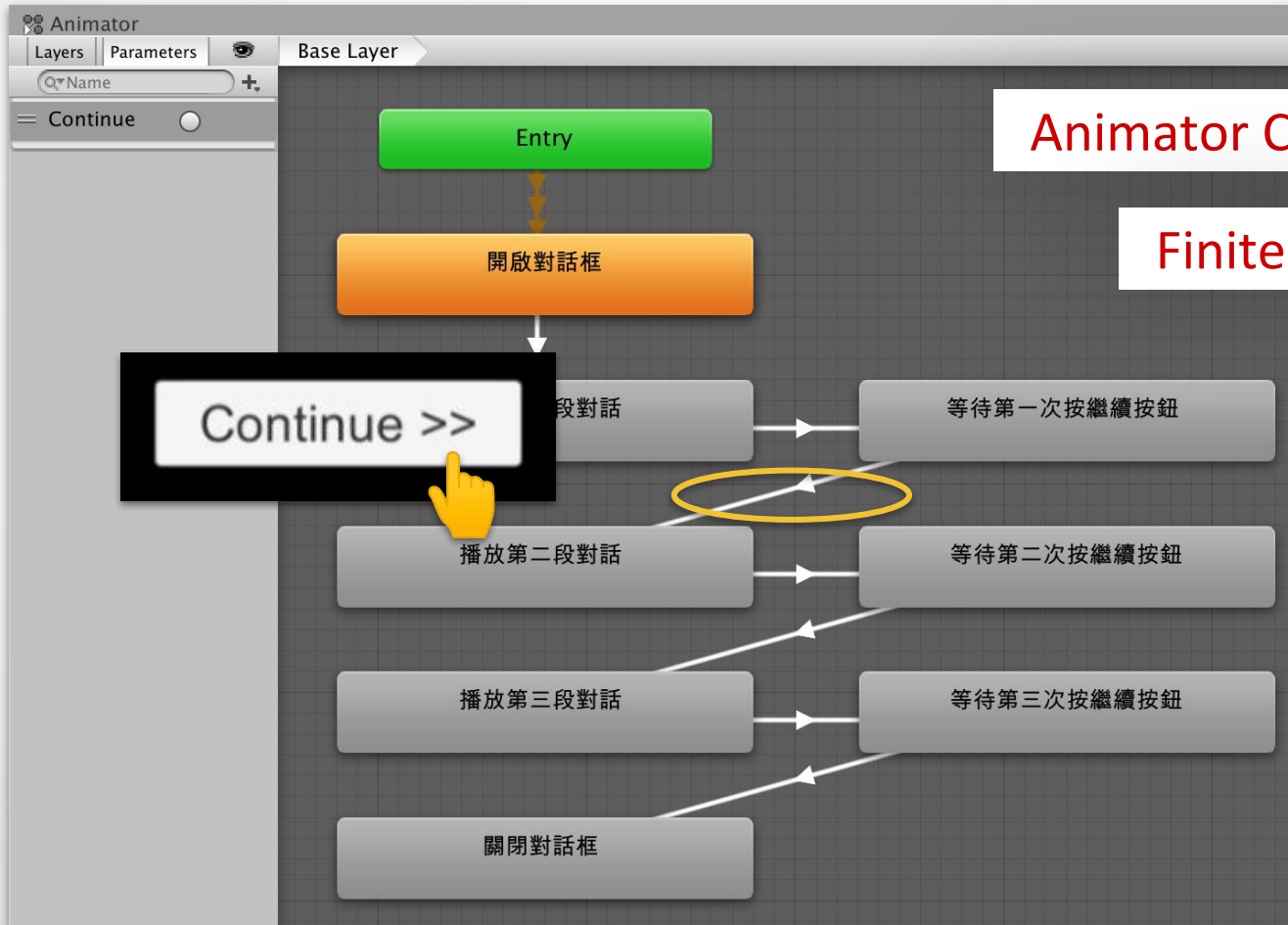
Animator Controller

Finite state machine



Animator Controller

Finite state machine



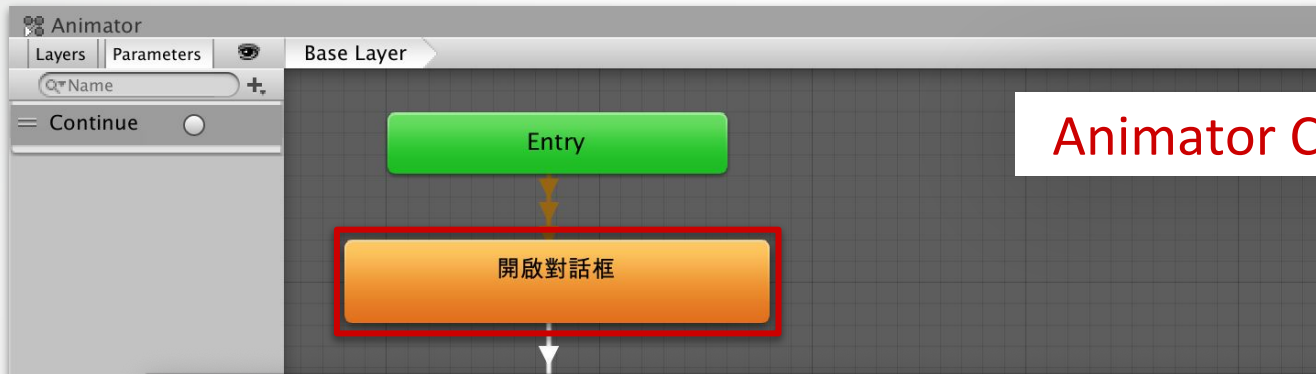
Animator Controller

Finite state machine

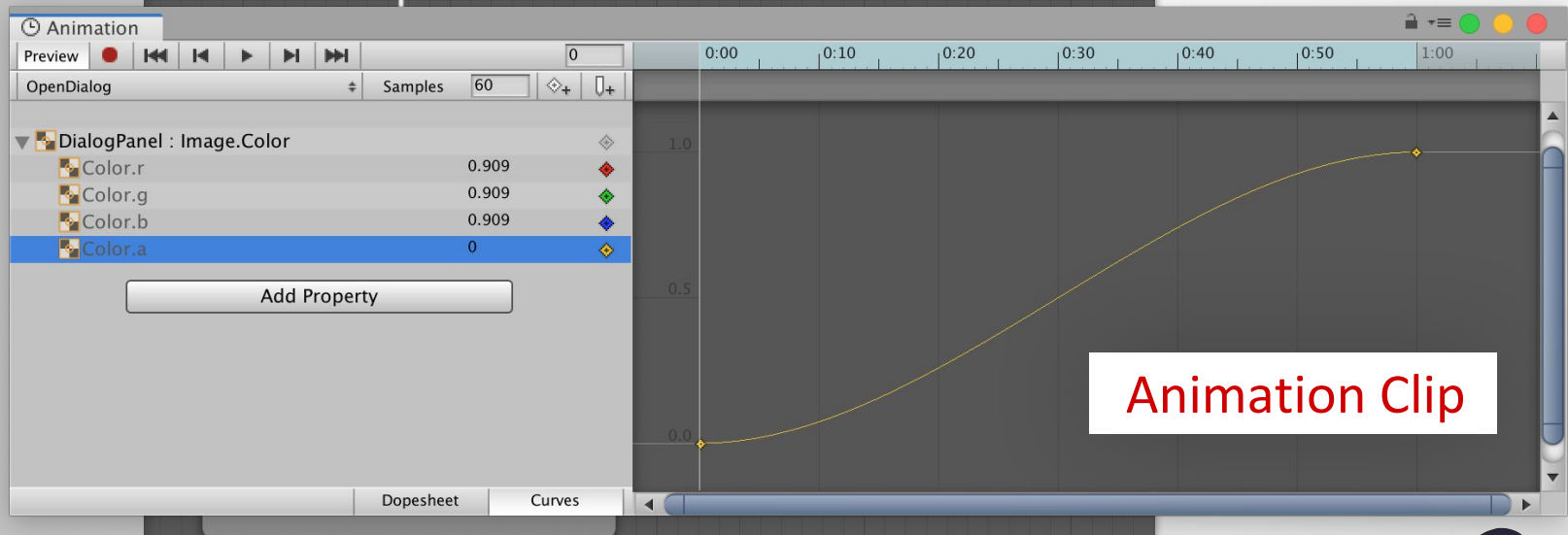
The image displays the Unity Animator Controller interface. On the left, the **Inspector** shows the **Button (Script)** component with the **Continue >>** label highlighted. Below it, the **On Click ()** event list contains `Runtime On + Animator.SetTrigger` and `Dialog Continue`. The main **Animator Controller** window shows a flow graph starting with an **Entry** node, followed by **開啟對話框** (Open Dialogue Box), then a sequence of dialogue segments: **播放第一段對話**, **播放第二段對話**, and **播放第三段對話**, ending with **關閉對話框** (Close Dialogue Box). Each dialogue segment is followed by a **等待** (Wait) state for a button click. A blue arrow in the graph points from the **播放第二段對話** state to the **等待第二次按繼續按鈕** state, which is circled in yellow. On the right, the **Inspector** shows the **Settings** for the selected state, with the **Conditions** dropdown set to **Continue**, also highlighted in yellow.

Animator Controller

We'll discuss events in "Game Control"



Animator Controller



Animation Clip

Coding

Editor

Approach #1

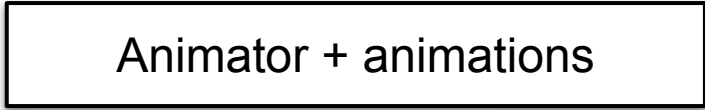
Animator + animations

Coding

Editor



Approach #1

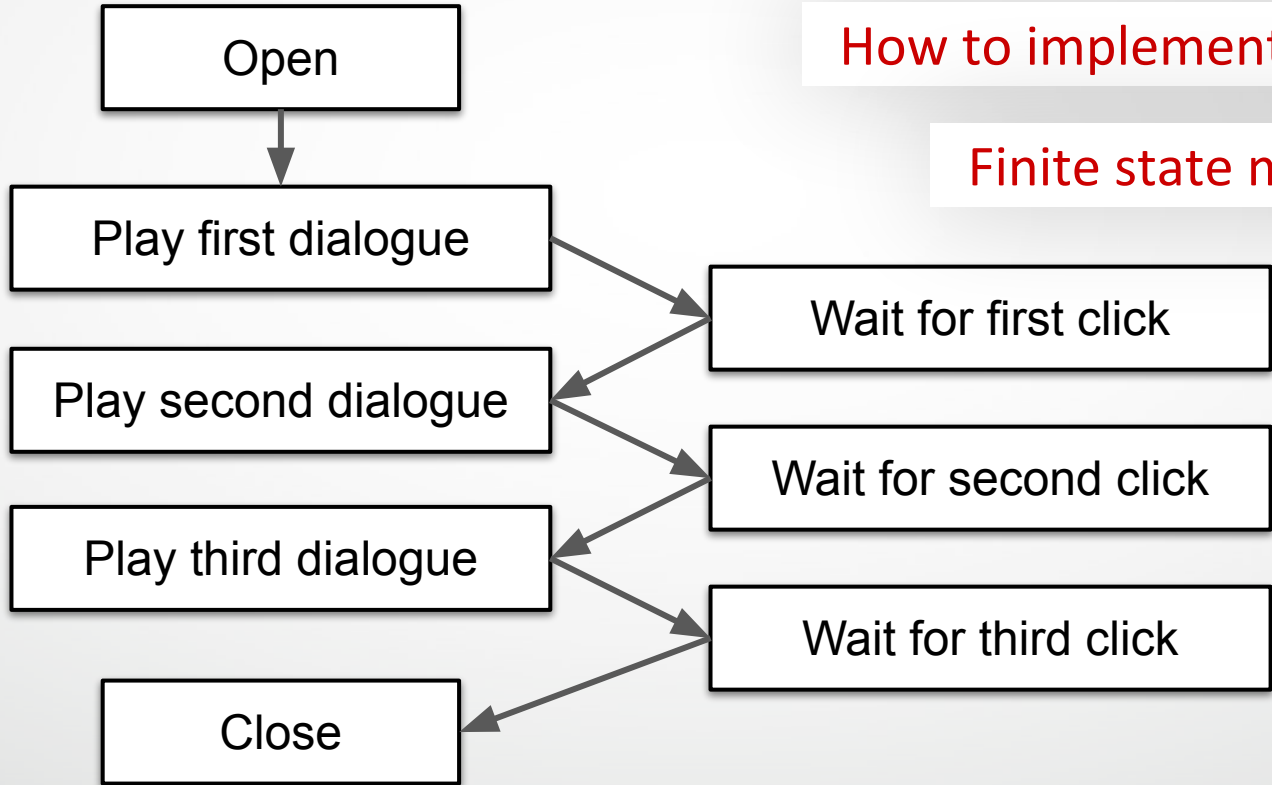


Animator + animations

Approach #2

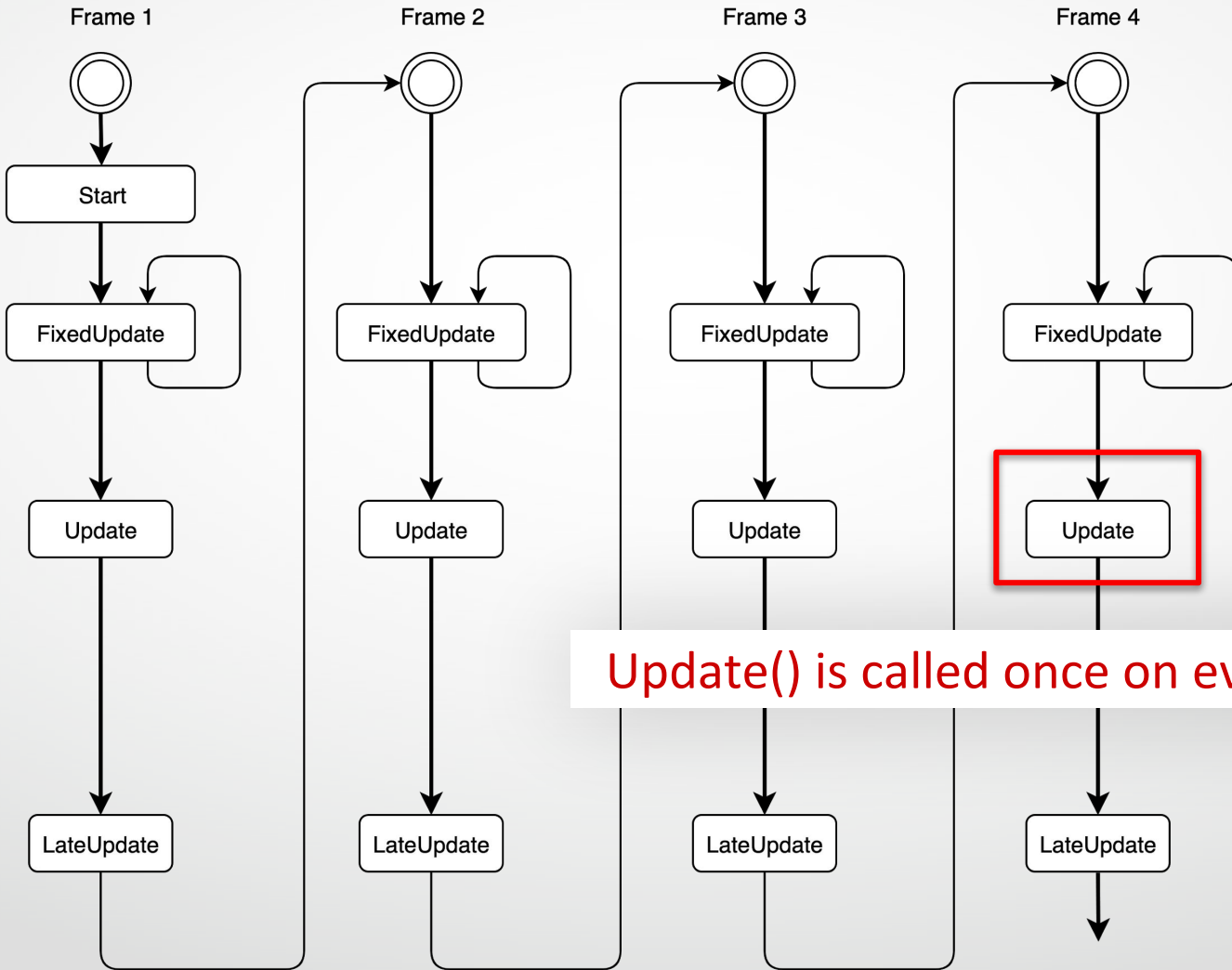


Scripts only



How to implement this ?

Finite state machine

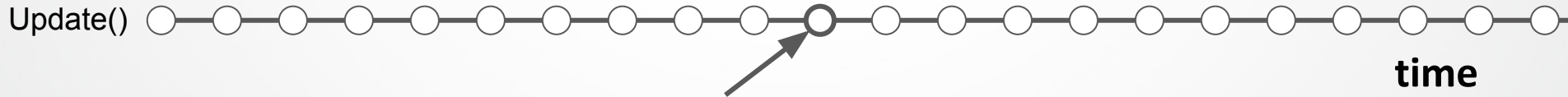
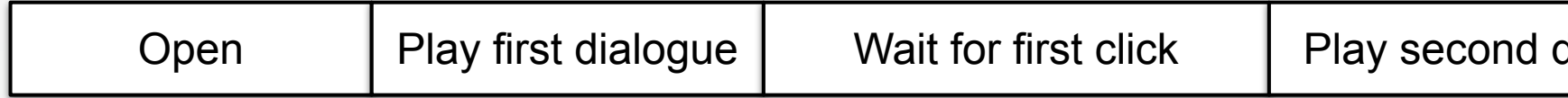


Update() is called once on every frame



time

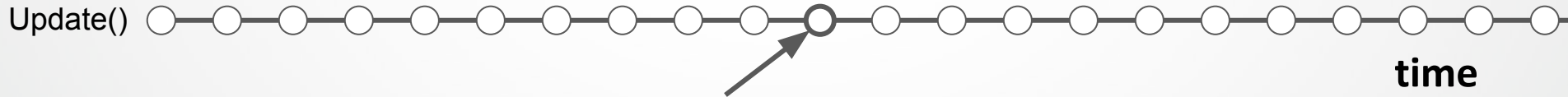
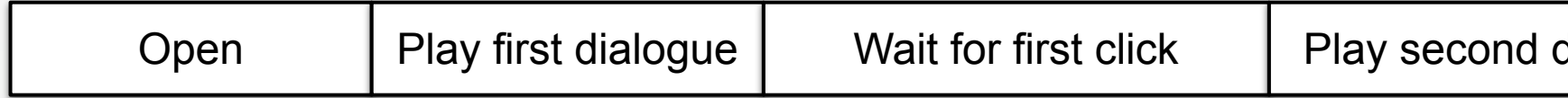




What to do on this frame ?

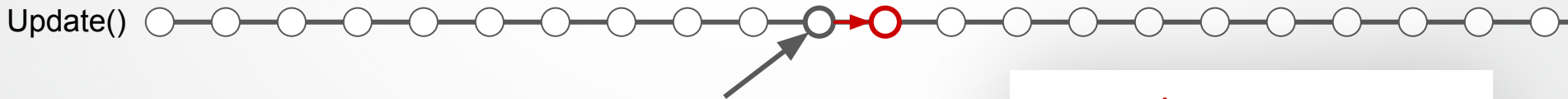
```
string currentState  
int animationFrameIndex  
bool isContinueButtonClicked
```

State



What to do on this frame ?

```
string currentState      : "Play first dialogue"  
int  animationFrameIndex : 6  
bool isContinueButtonClicked : (Don't care)
```

What to do on this frame ?

1. Update animation
2. Decide next state

```

string currentState      : "Play first dialogue"      "Wait for first click"
int  animationFrameIndex : 6                        (Don't care)
bool  isContinueButtonClicked : (Don't care)      false
  
```

➔



Iterator pattern

```
2 using System;
3 using System.Collections;
4
5 class Example {
6     static IEnumerator Count(int n) {
7         for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
8             Console.WriteLine(i);
9             yield return null;
10        }
11    }
12    public static void Main (string[] args) {
13        var e = Count(5);
14        e.MoveNext();
15        e.MoveNext();
16        e.MoveNext();
17    }
18 }
```

Syntax sugar

Iterator pattern

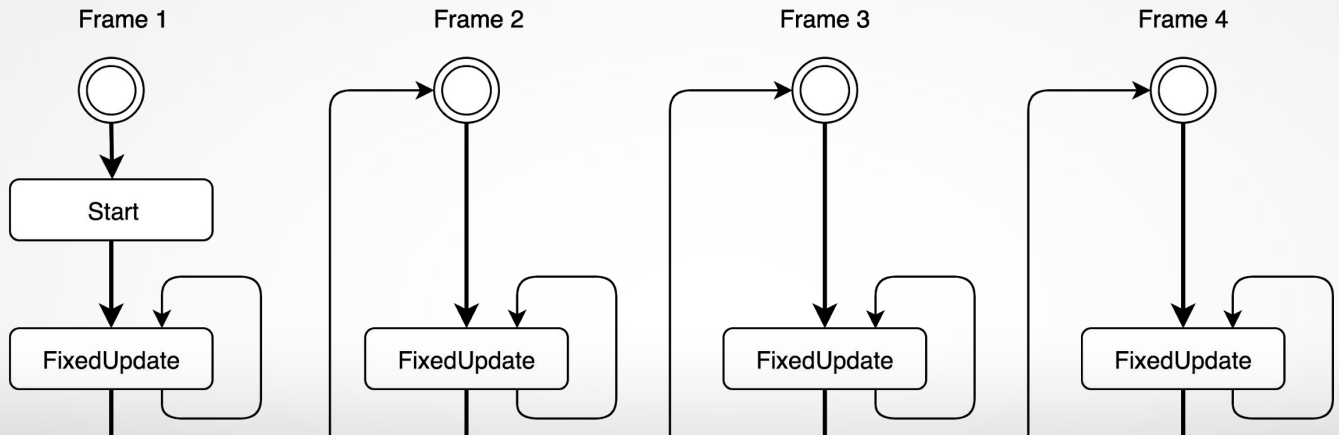
```
2 using System;
3 using System.Collections;
4
5 class Example {
6     static IEnumerator Count(int n) {
7         for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
8             Console.WriteLine(i);
9             yield return null;
10        }
11    }
12    public static void Main (string[] args) {
13        var e = Count(5);
14        e.MoveNext();
15        e.MoveNext();
16        e.MoveNext();
17    }
18 }
```

Result ?

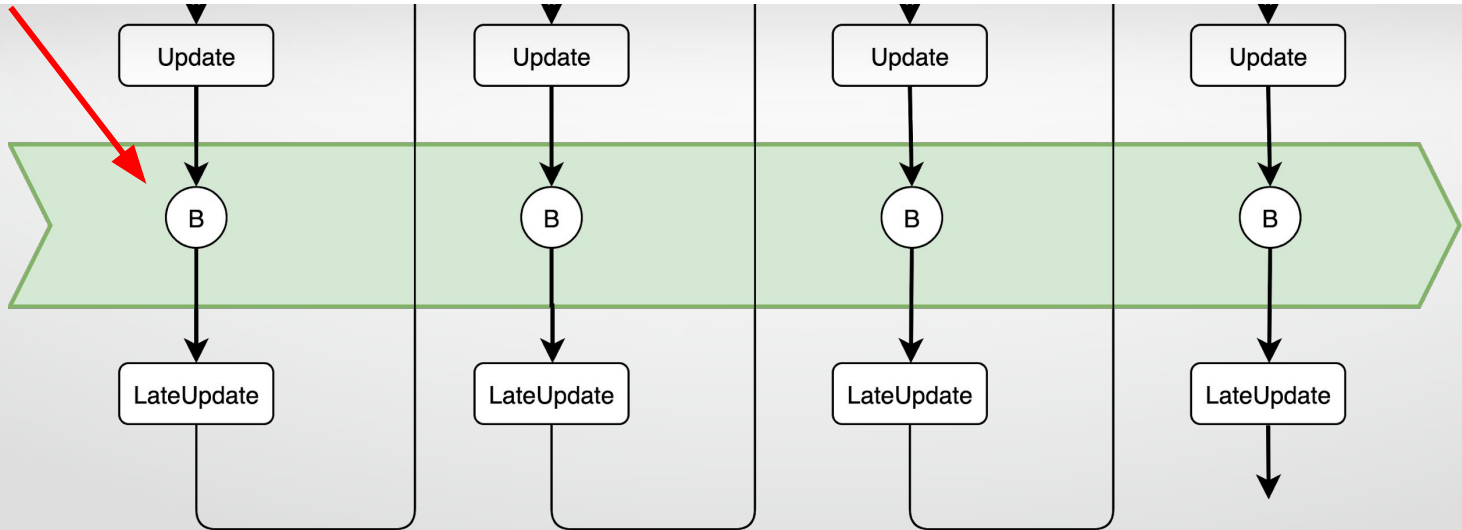


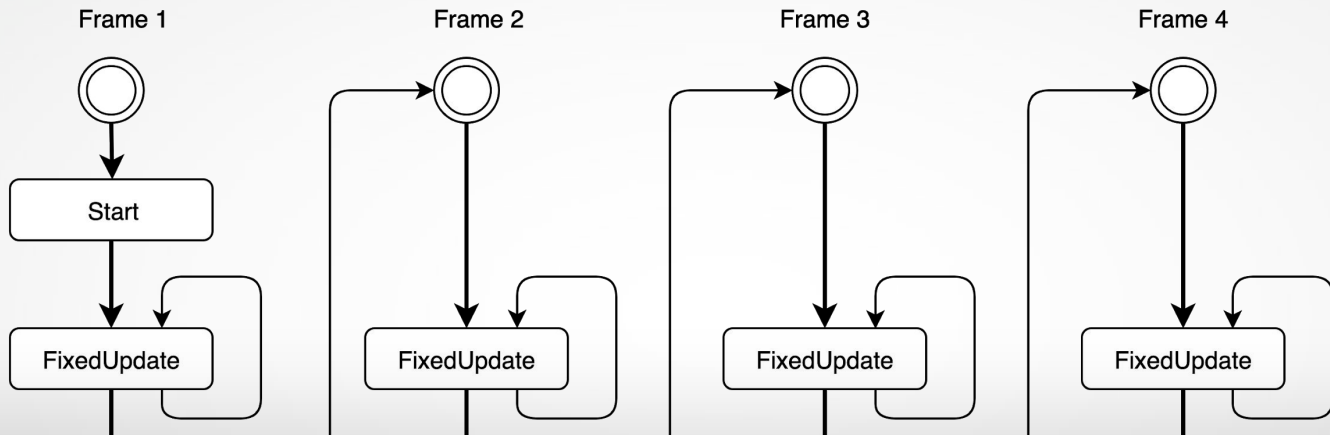
UnityEngine.Coroutine

- Create a UnityEngine.Coroutine by calling MonoBehaviour.StartCoroutine()
 - The parameter is an IEnumerator object
- StartCoroutine(Count(5))

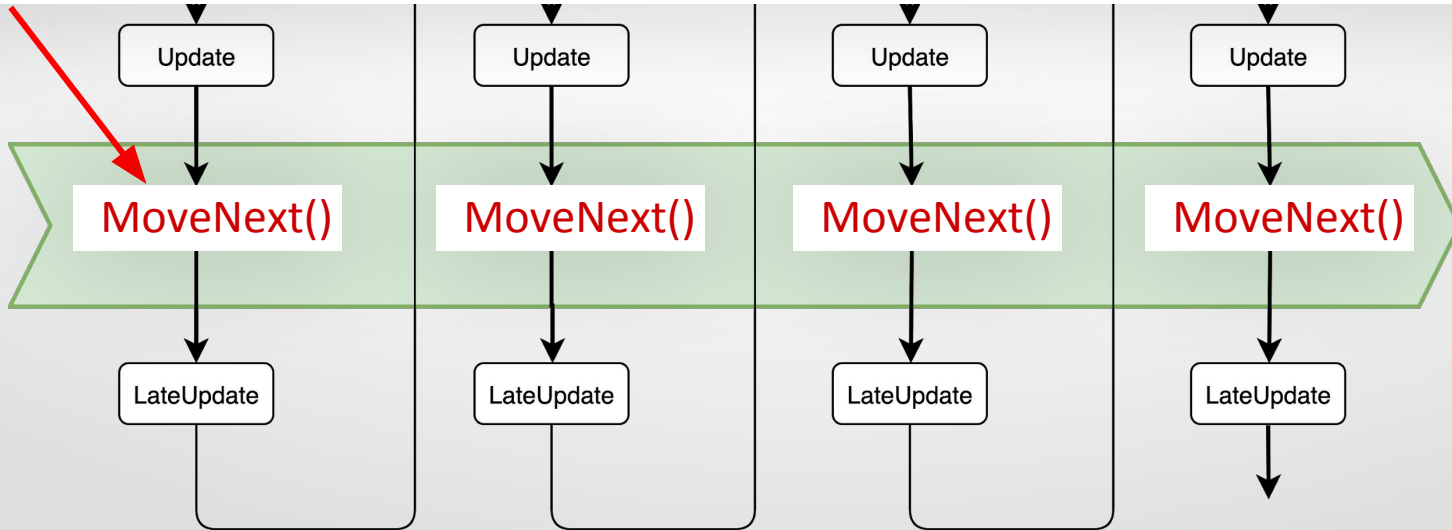


Coroutine yields once on every frame AND runs across multiple frames





Coroutine yields once on every frame AND runs across multiple frames



Iterator pattern

```
41 private IEnumerator 開啟對話框()  
42 {  
43     var fromColor =  
44         _dialogPanel.color * new Color(1f, 1f, 1f, 0f);  
45     var toColor = _dialogPanel.color;  
46     const int length = 60;  
47     for (var i = 0; i < length; i++) {  
48         _dialogPanel.color =  
49             Color.Lerp(fromColor, toColor, i / (float) length);  
50         yield return null;  
51     }  
52     _dialogPanel.color = toColor;  
53 }
```

StartCoroutine(開啟對話框)

```
41 private IEnumerator 開啟對話框()  
42 {  
43     var fromColor =  
44         _dialogPanel.color * new Color(1f, 1f, 1f, 0f);  
45     var toColor = _dialogPanel.color;  
46     const int length = 60;  
47     for (var i = 0; i < length; i++) {  
48         _dialogPanel.color =  
49             Color.Lerp(fromColor, toColor, i / (float) length);  
50         yield return null;  
51     }  
52     _dialogPanel.color = toColor;  
53 }
```

```
29 public IEnumerator Start()
```

```
30 {
```

```
31     yield return 開啟對話框();
```

```
32     yield return 播放第一段對話();
```

```
33     yield return 等待第一次按繼續按鈕();
```

```
34     yield return 播放第二段對話();
```

```
35     yield return 等待第二次按繼續按鈕();
```

```
36     yield return 播放第三段對話();
```

```
37     yield return 等待第三次按繼續按鈕();
```

```
38     yield return 關閉對話框();
```

```
39 }
```

Iterator pattern



```
29 public IEnumerator Start()
```

```
30 {
```

```
31     yield return 開啟對話框();
```

Yield another IEnumerator

```
41     private IEnumerator 開啟對話框()
```

```
42     {
```

```
43         var fromColor =
```

```
44             _dialogPanel.color * new Color(1f, 1f, 1f, 0f);
```

```
45         var toColor = _dialogPanel.color;
```

```
46         const int length = 60;
```

```
47         for (var i = 0; i < length; i++) {
```

```
48             _dialogPanel.color =
```

```
49                 Color.Lerp(fromColor, toColor, i / (float) length);
```

```
50                 yield return null;
```

```
51             }
```

```
52             _dialogPanel.color = toColor;
```

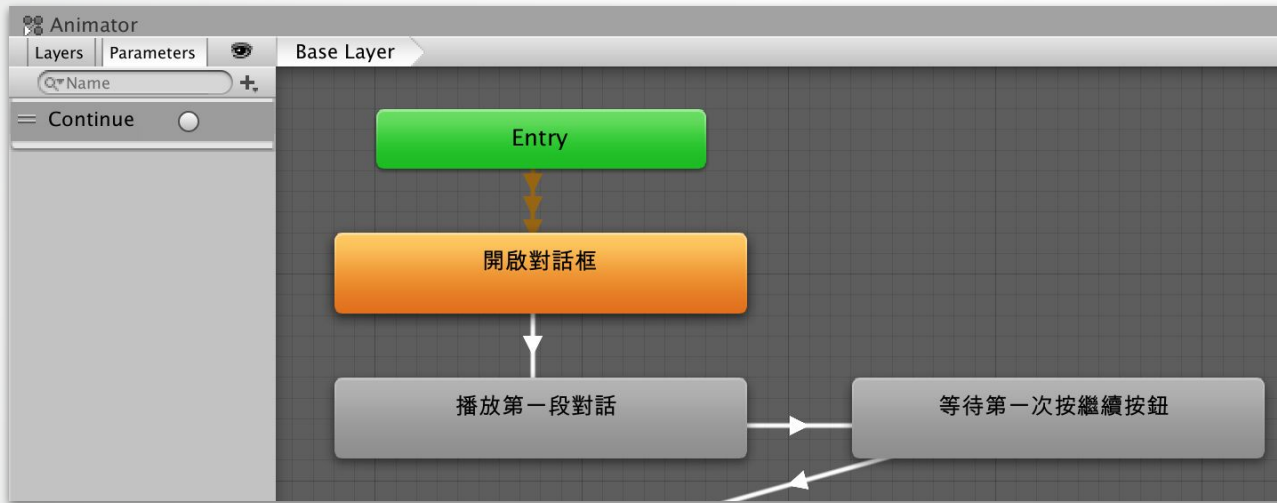
```
53     }
```



```
29 public IEnumerator Start()  
30 {  
31     yield return 開啟對話框();  
32     yield return 播放第一段對話();  
33     yield return 等待第一次按繼續按鈕();  
34     yield return 播放第二段對話();  
35     yield return 等待第二次按繼續按鈕();  
36     yield return 播放第三段對話();  
37     yield return 等待第三次按繼續按鈕();  
38     yield return 關閉對話框();  
39 }
```

Yield another IEnumerator

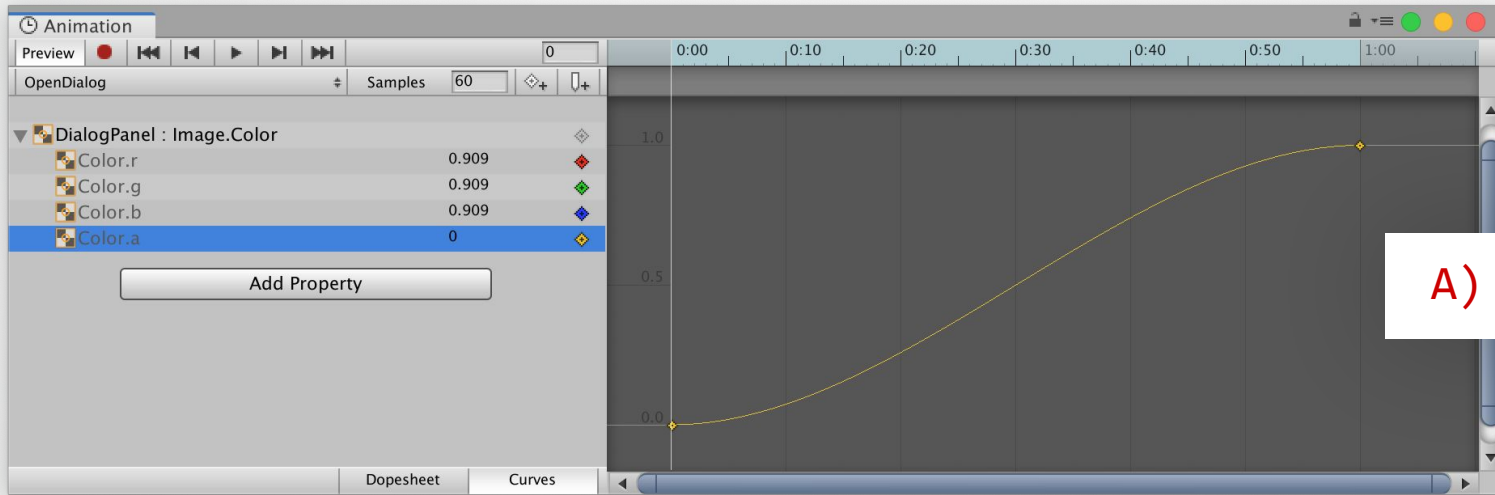
Wait until finished



A) Animator

```
29     public IEnumerator Start()  
30     {  
31         yield return 開啟對話框();  
32         yield return 播放第一段對話();  
33         yield return 等待第一次按繼續按鈕();  
34         yield return 播放第二段對話();  
35         yield return 等待第二次按繼續按鈕();  
    }
```

B) Script



A) Animation

```
41 private IEnumerator 開啟對話框()  
42 {  
43     var fromColor =  
44         _dialogPanel.color * new Color(1f, 1f, 1f, 0f);  
45     var toColor = _dialogPanel.color;  
46     const int length = 60;  
47     for (var i = 0; i < length; i++) {  
48         _dialogPanel.color =
```

B) Script



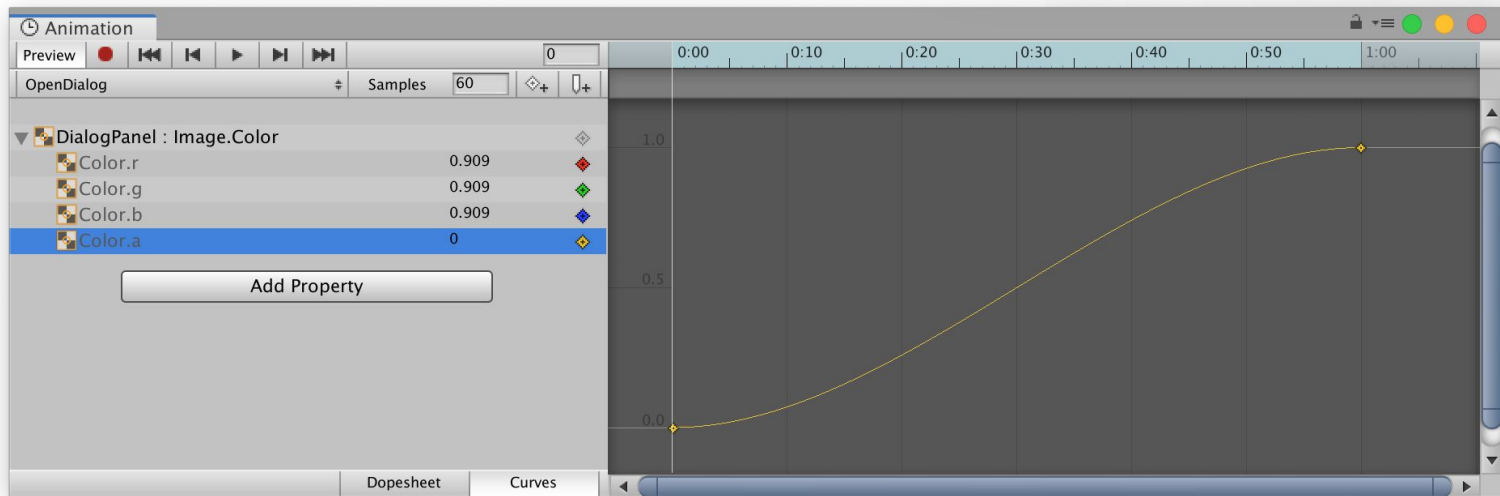
```
29 public IEnumerator Start()
```

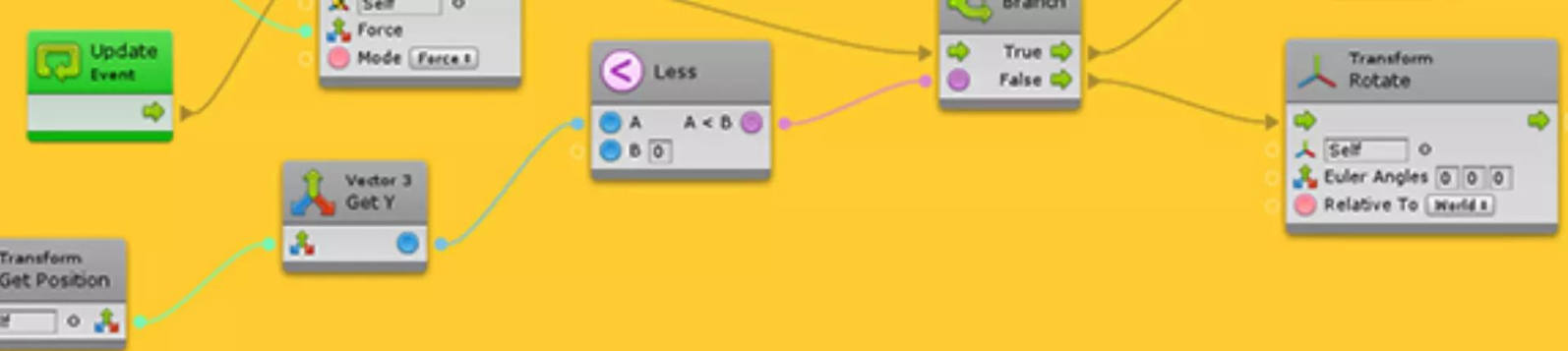
```
30 {
```

```
31     yield return 開啟對話框();
```

```
32     yield return 播放第一段對話();
```

Hybrid approach ?





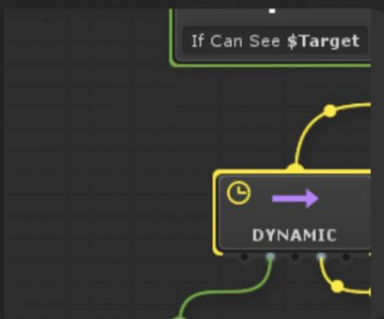
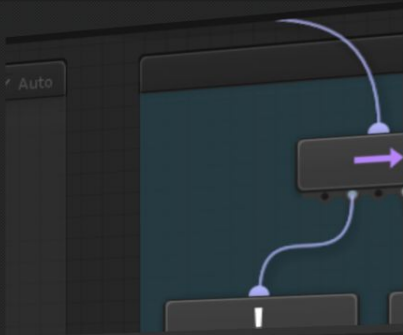
BOLT

VISUAL SCRIPTING



Q & A

nodeCanvas is a Complete Visual Behaviour Authoring Framework for Unity



(In Sequence)
 ·Anim Idle
 ·Log "?" for 1 sec.

(In Sequence)
 ·Anim Walk
 ·Random Patrol \$PatrolWayPoints

! (In Sequence)
 ·Anim StandingA
 ·LookAt \$Target

- Runtime Visual Debugging
- Play/Pause/Step Controls
- Custom Graph Console
- Canvas Node Groups
- Robust Minimap
- Robust Minimap
- Live Editing

Breakpoints