

A tale of three UI frameworks

A decade of evolving developer and designer workflows in a game engine

Who are we?



Adam Mechtley

Lead Developer

DOTS Physics & Rigging



Damian Campeanu

Developer

Editor & UI

What are we going to talk about?

- Brief overview of Unity Architecture
- ImGui
- uGUI
- UI Toolkit
- Q&A

What is Unity and how do people make stuff with it?

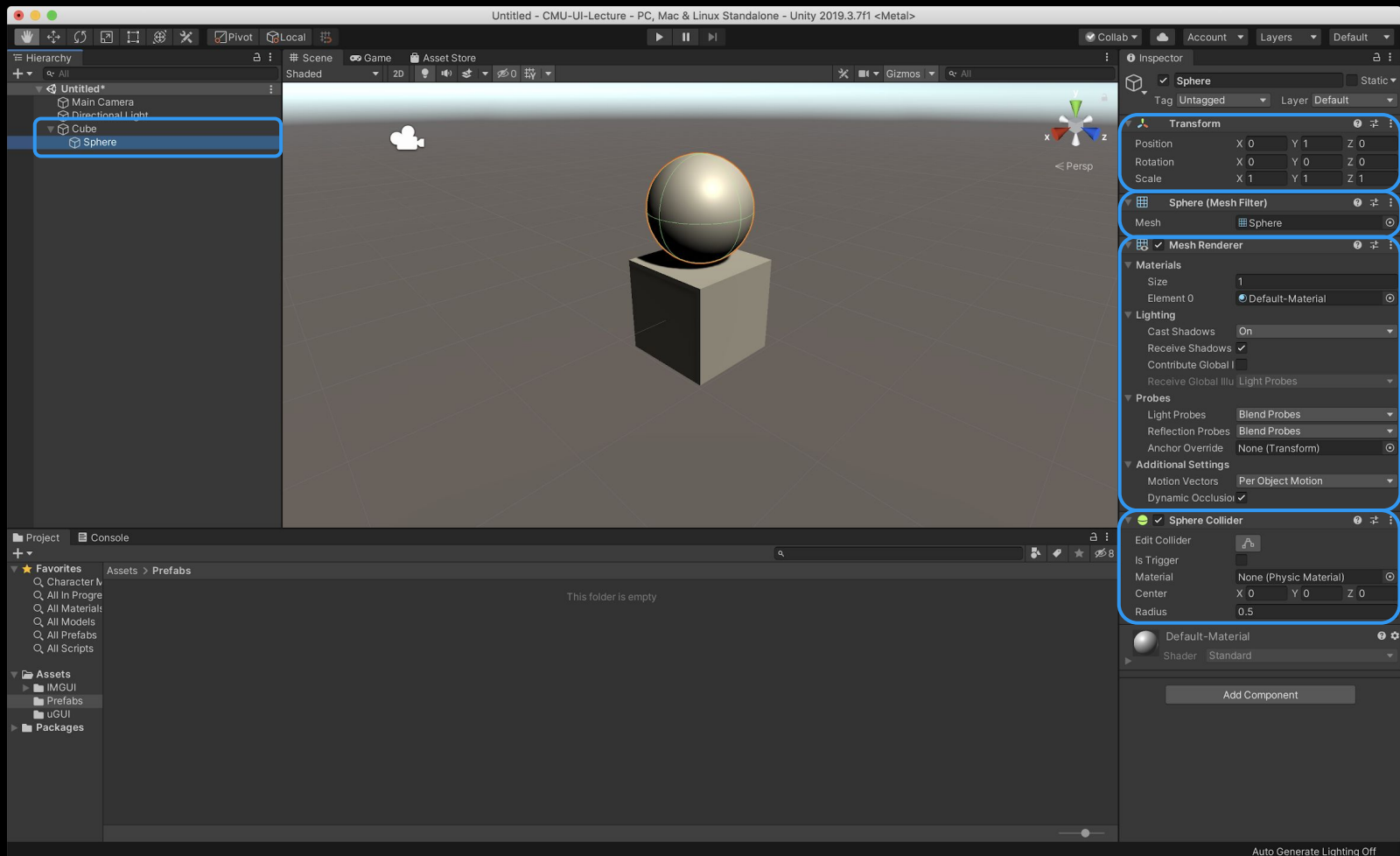
* Oversimplified version

More than just a game engine!

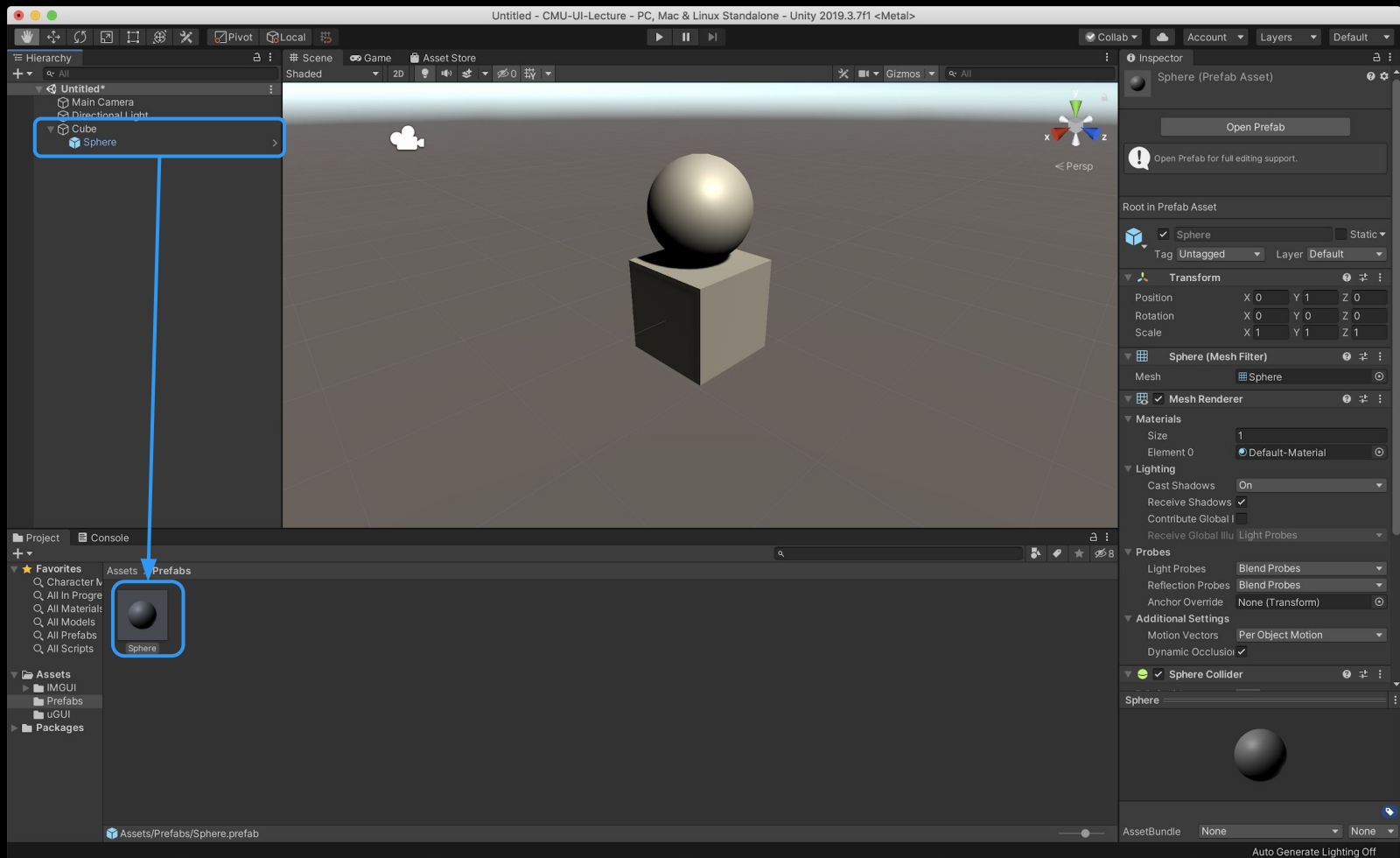
- Run-Time
 - Built-in libraries (input, animation, physics, UI, rendering, etc.)
 - Compatible with much of .NET ecosystem
- Editor
- Services
 - Analytics, live ops, etc.
- Asset Store
- Millions of users, hundreds of thousands active monthly

How do users make stuff with Unity?

- Create **GameObjects** and add **Components** to produce behavior
 - Create new Components via C#
- Create reusable **Prefabs** from GameObjects
 - Prefabs can be nested in each other with overrides

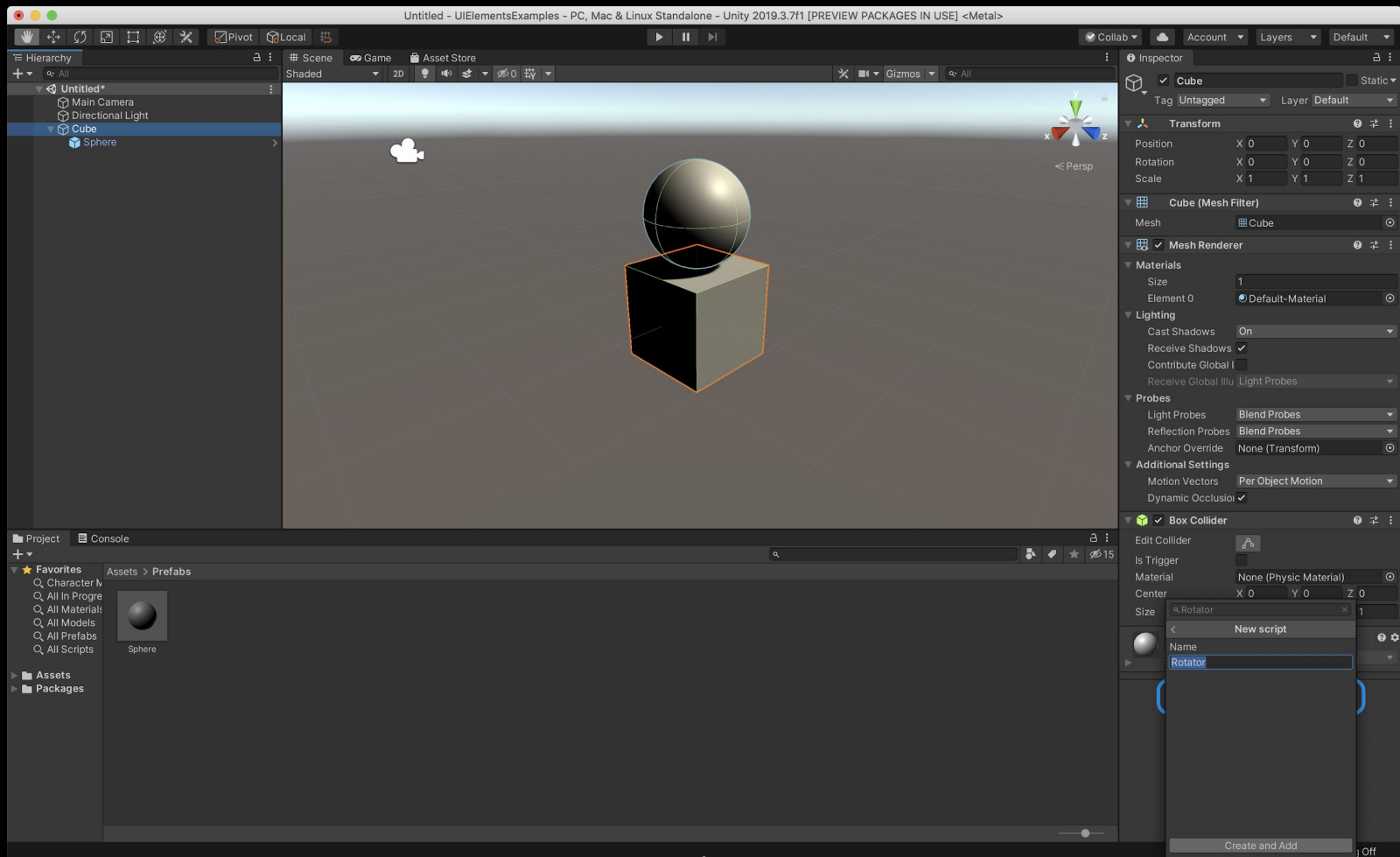


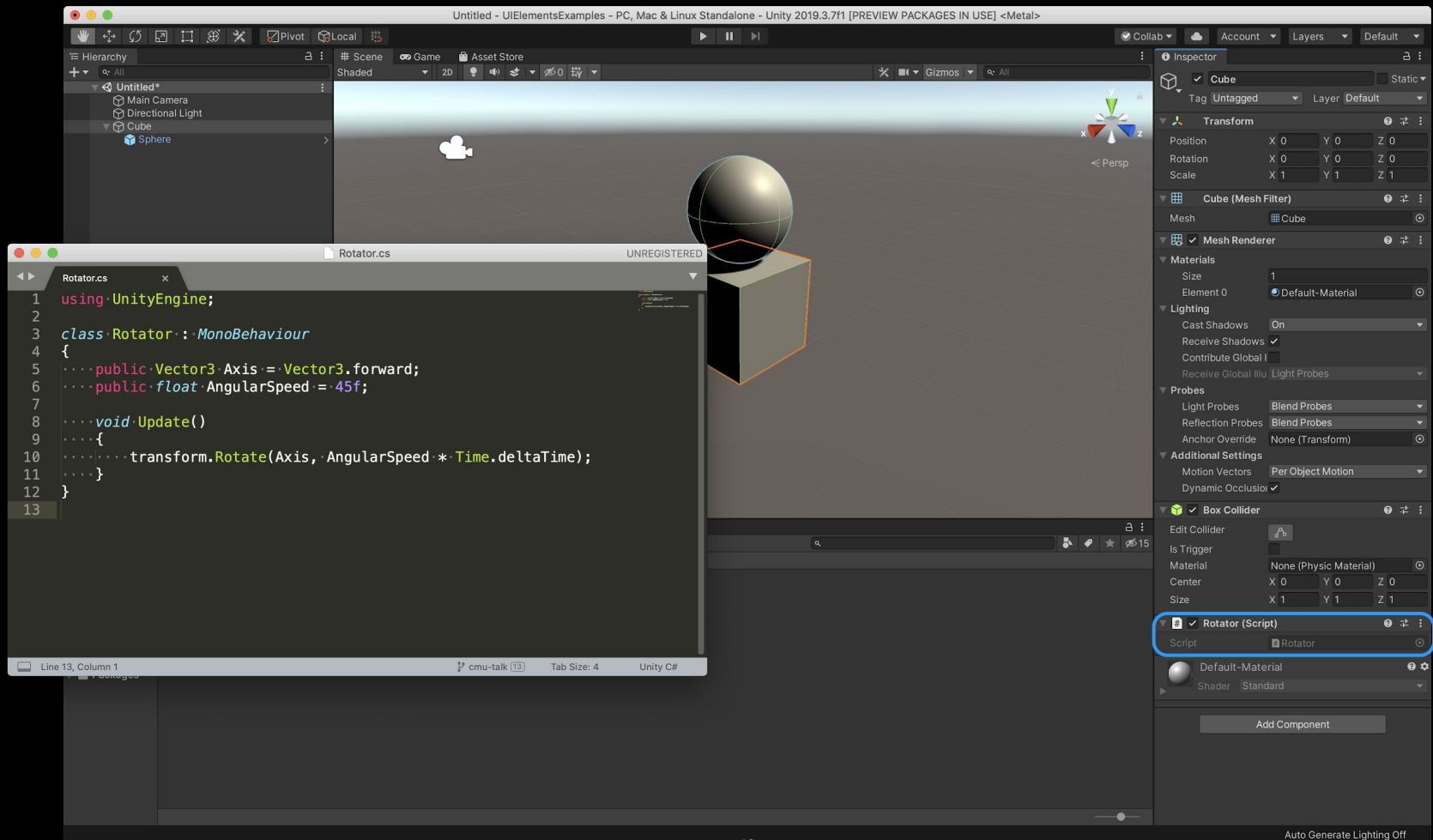
Auto Generate Lighting Off

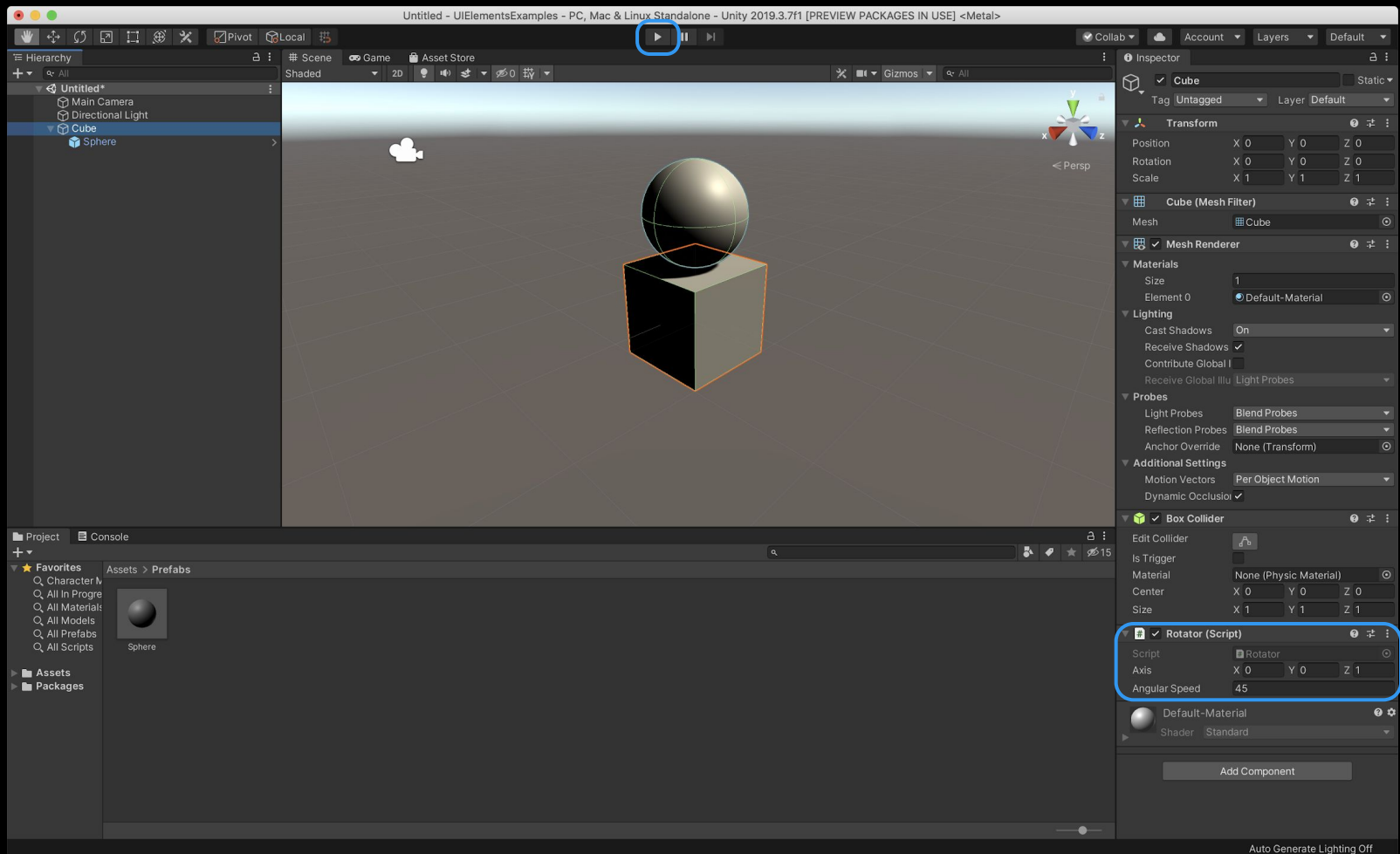


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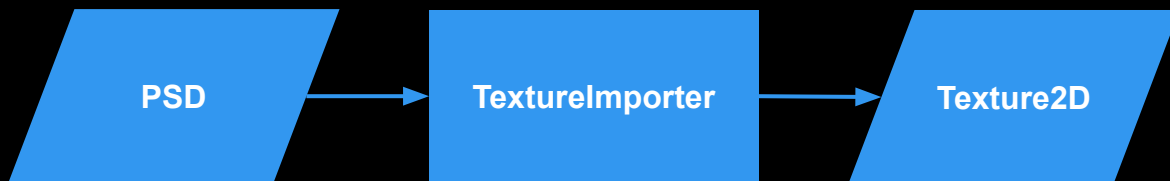
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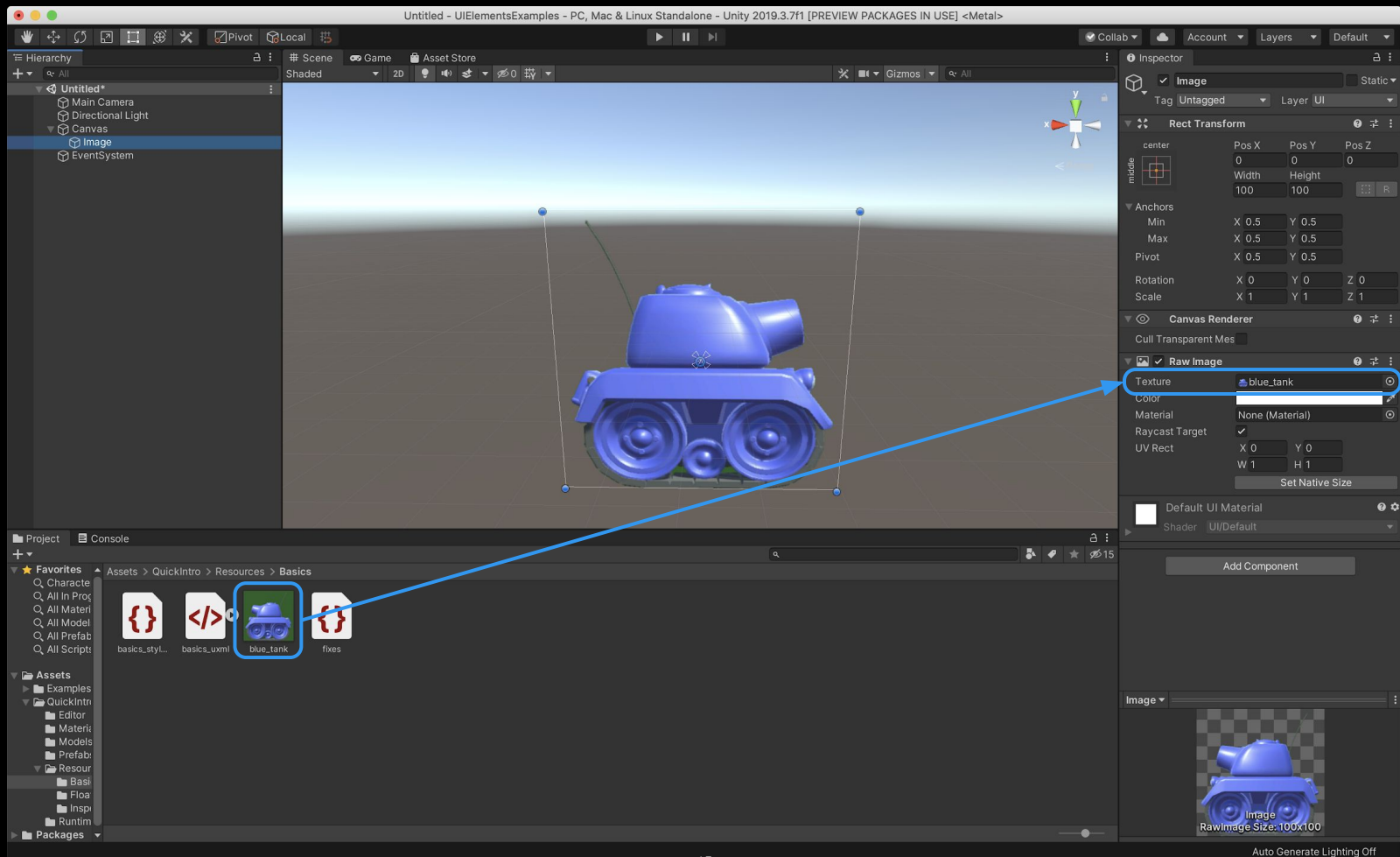




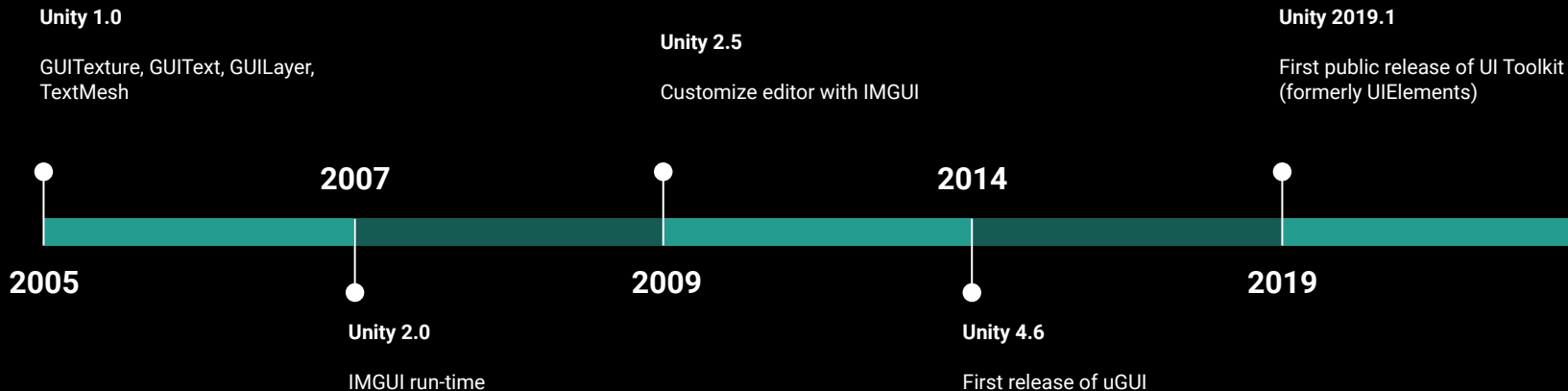
How do users create content for it?

- Save source file in project folder
- Built-in or custom asset importer generates artifact(s)



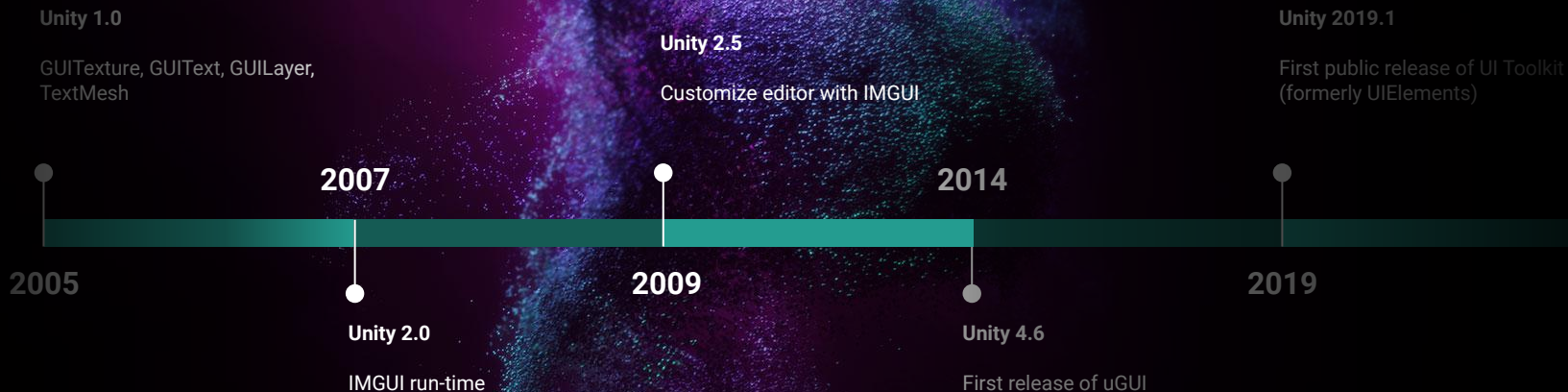


How do users create UI with it?



IMGUI

A simple UI framework for an ever-changing world



Design considerations

- Unity needs a UI framework! (both run-time and editor)
- Most Unity projects...
 - ...are small web player experiences
 - ...are created by small teams with few/broad role specializations
- Most game UI...
 - ...communicates frequently updating values
 - ...is non-diegetic overlays



IMGUI API

- **OnGUI ()** callback
 - Event loop with `Event.current`
 - Call order determines event handling priority
- Library of static methods in **GUI** class for common functionality
 - **GUILayout** variants to assist with **Rect** calculations
 - Both run-time and editor-only variants for most types
- **GUIStyle** class
- **GUISkin** asset

API and Workflow Demo

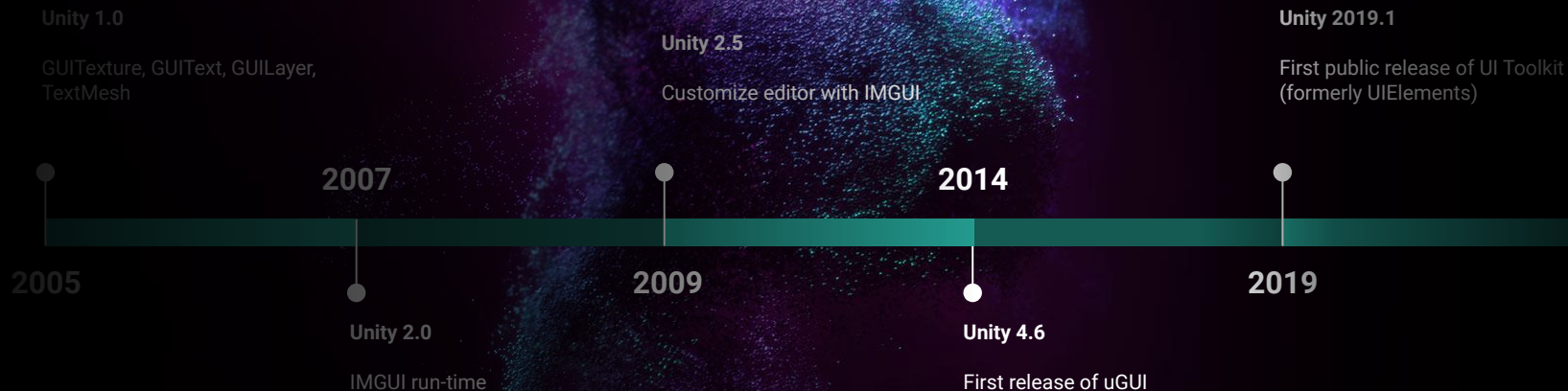


IMGUI advantages and disadvantages

- + Gathering and responding to input is trivial
- + Fast for programmers to prototype with
- + Works well for property grids
- + Simple API organization
- + Predictable performance
- But not very great performance
- Limited designer workflows
- No control over rendering pipeline
- Only supports non-diegetic UI
- Lots of manual work making new controls

uGUI

A framework for to make UI feel more like the rest of Unity



Design considerations

- Unity needs needs to empower designers to be productive more independently
- Most Unity projects...
 - ...are created by teams with clearer role specializations
 - ...run on mobile platforms where draw calls are expensive and display specifications vary wildly
- Most game UI...
 - ...contains diegetic/spatial and non-diegetic elements
 - ...is richly animated with effects



Fagerholt & Lorentzon (2009)

		Visualized in 3D world?	
		No	Yes
Exists in game fiction?	No	Non-diegetic	Spatial
	Yes	Meta	Diegetic

uGUI API

- **UIBehaviour** base class inherits **MonoBehaviour**
 - Selectable, Graphic, etc sub-classes
- **Canvas** and **CanvasScaler** control rendering of hierarchies of elements
 - **RectTransform** (inherits **Transform**) use for layout
 - Most components draw **Sprite** assets
 - Set geometry, materials, etc. on child **CanvasRenderer**
- **StandaloneInputModule** and **EventSystem** gather and delegate input events
 - **BaseRaycaster** of some kind finds event handlers
 - **IPointerDownHandler**, **IPointerUpHandler**, **IDragHandler**, etc

API and Workflow Demo



uGUI advantages and disadvantages

- + Designer workflows that fit with other Unity features (prefabs, animation, etc.)
- + Serializable event handlers
- + Automatic atlasing and scaling based on physical size, DPI, etc.
- + Diegetic UI
- + Common rendering pathway with everything else
- Performance overhead from GameObjects and Components
- Authoring data format hard to read and debug at a glance
- No centralized styling
- Canvases require specialized knowledge to optimize

A framework to make Unity feel more like the rest of the world

A horizontal timeline illustrating the evolution of Unity's GUI system. The timeline is a dark blue bar with white dots marking key years: 2005, 2007, 2009, 2014, and 2019. Above the timeline, the years 2005, 2007, 2009, 2014, and 2019 are listed. Below the timeline, the years 2005, 2007, 2009, 2014, and 2019 are listed. The timeline is divided into segments by these years, with a light blue background for the 2005-2007 segment and a dark blue background for the rest. The text 'Unity 1.0' is at the top left, 'GUITexture, GUILayout, TextMesh' is below it. 'Unity 2.0' is below the 2007 mark, 'IMGUI run-time' is below it. 'Unity 2.5' is above the 2009 mark, 'Customize editor with IMGUI' is below it. 'Unity 4.6' is below the 2014 mark, 'First release of uGUI' is below it. 'Unity 2019.1' is above the 2019 mark, 'First public release of UI Toolkit (formerly UIElements)' is below it.

Year	Version	Key Feature / Event
2005	Unity 1.0	GUITexture, GUILayout, TextMesh
2007	Unity 2.0	IMGUI run-time
2009	Unity 2.5	Customize editor with IMGUI
2014	Unity 4.6	First release of uGUI
2019	Unity 2019.1	First public release of UI Toolkit (formerly UIElements)

Design considerations

Collaboration

Different team members can work on different parts of the same UI.

Reusability

Share styles and templates within or across projects.

Iteration Speed

Quickly develop and validate UI for different contexts.

Extensibility

Customize and extend existing styles and templates or build custom ones.

Familiarity

UI authoring tools and workflows are familiar and easy to learn.

Rich Content

Build engaging UI that performs well as it scales.

UI Toolkit API

```
/* styles.uss */  
.container { font-size: 40px; }  
#random-explosion { color: blue; }
```

1

```
<!-- hierarchy.uxml -->  
<UXML xmlns="UnityEngine.UIElements">  
  <VisualElement class="container">  
    <Style src="styles.uss" />  
    <Label  
      name="random-explosion"  
      text="UIElements!" />  
  </VisualElement>  
</UXML>
```

2

```
// MyWindow.cs  
void OnEnable() {  
    var a = AssetDatabase.LoadAssetAtPath(  
        "Assets/hierarchy.uxml");  
    VisualElement row = a.CloneTree();  
    var label =  
        row.Q<Label>("random-explosion");  
    label.RegisterCallback<MouseUpEvent>(  
        evt => evt.StopPropagation());  
  
    rootVisualElement.Add(row);  
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MyWindow

UIElements!

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MyWindow

UIElements!

API and Workflow Demo



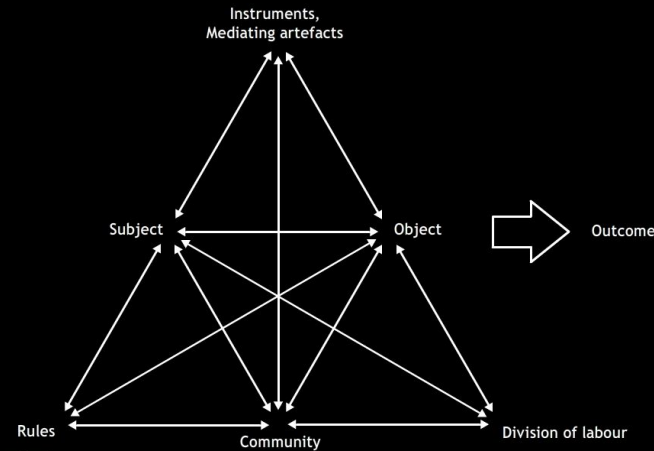
UI Toolkit advantages and disadvantages

- + Great performance for most use cases
- + Powerful automatic layouting via Flexbox
- + Centralized styling using standard paradigms (CSS)
- + Visual authoring without writing code
- + One API for both Editor and Runtime
- Name-based handles can easily break
- Inefficient when lots of things are changing at once
- More complicated Event-based value bindings
- More complicated bindings to Unity objects and gameplay

**Cool story. What should I tell my
friends I learned today?**

Final thoughts

- Immediate-mode and retained-mode GUI each have strengths and disadvantages in different situations
- As the rest of the world evolves, so, too, must your API
 - Everything comes with a maintenance cost
- Reasonableness of API design decisions is very contextual
 - Aesthetic tastes of the historical moment
 - Technical requirements of target hardware
 - Tools ecosystem
- Design influences users' expressive capabilities





Thank you.

#unity3d