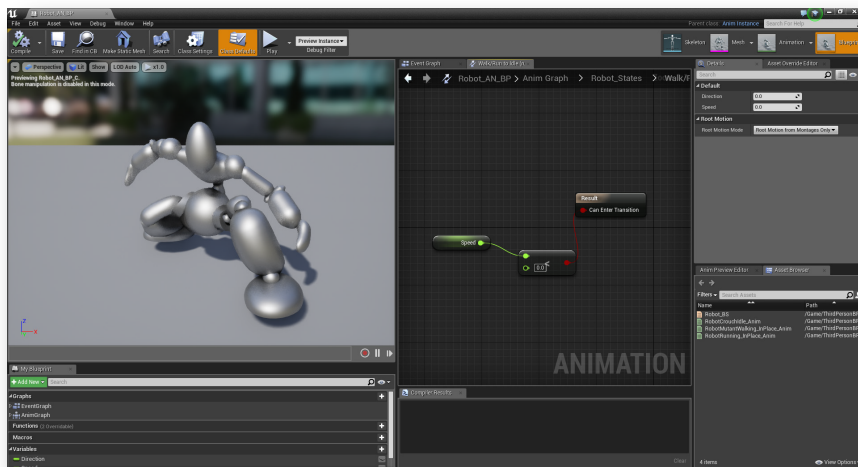


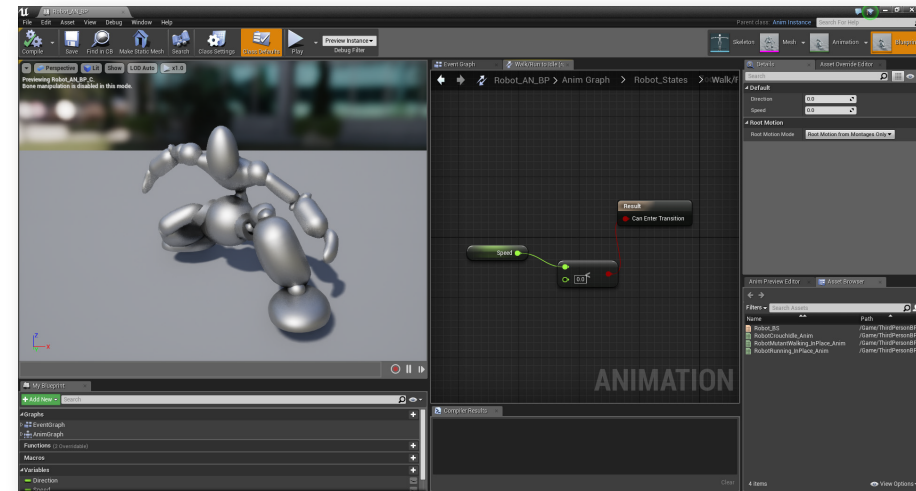
This project has multiple phases. First you'll model a character using 3D Max. Then you'll use an online rigging and animating program called Mixamo. After that you'll import the animations into Unreal and set up the character to play.

On the "I" drive on our computer system there is a great video explaining the process.

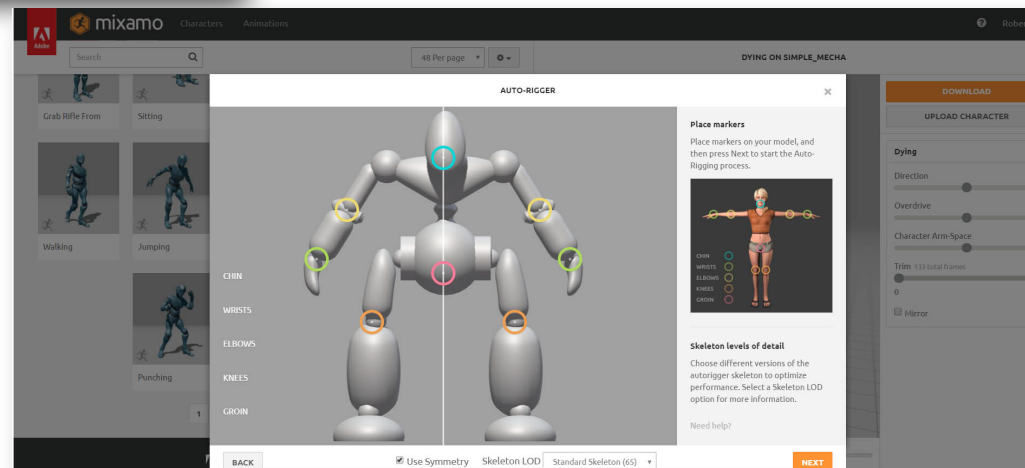
NOTE: A few things mentioned in the video are no longer available on Mixamo, like the pre-made animation packs. So you'll have to select your own animations.



1. Build character in 3D Max



3. Import and blend animations in Unreal



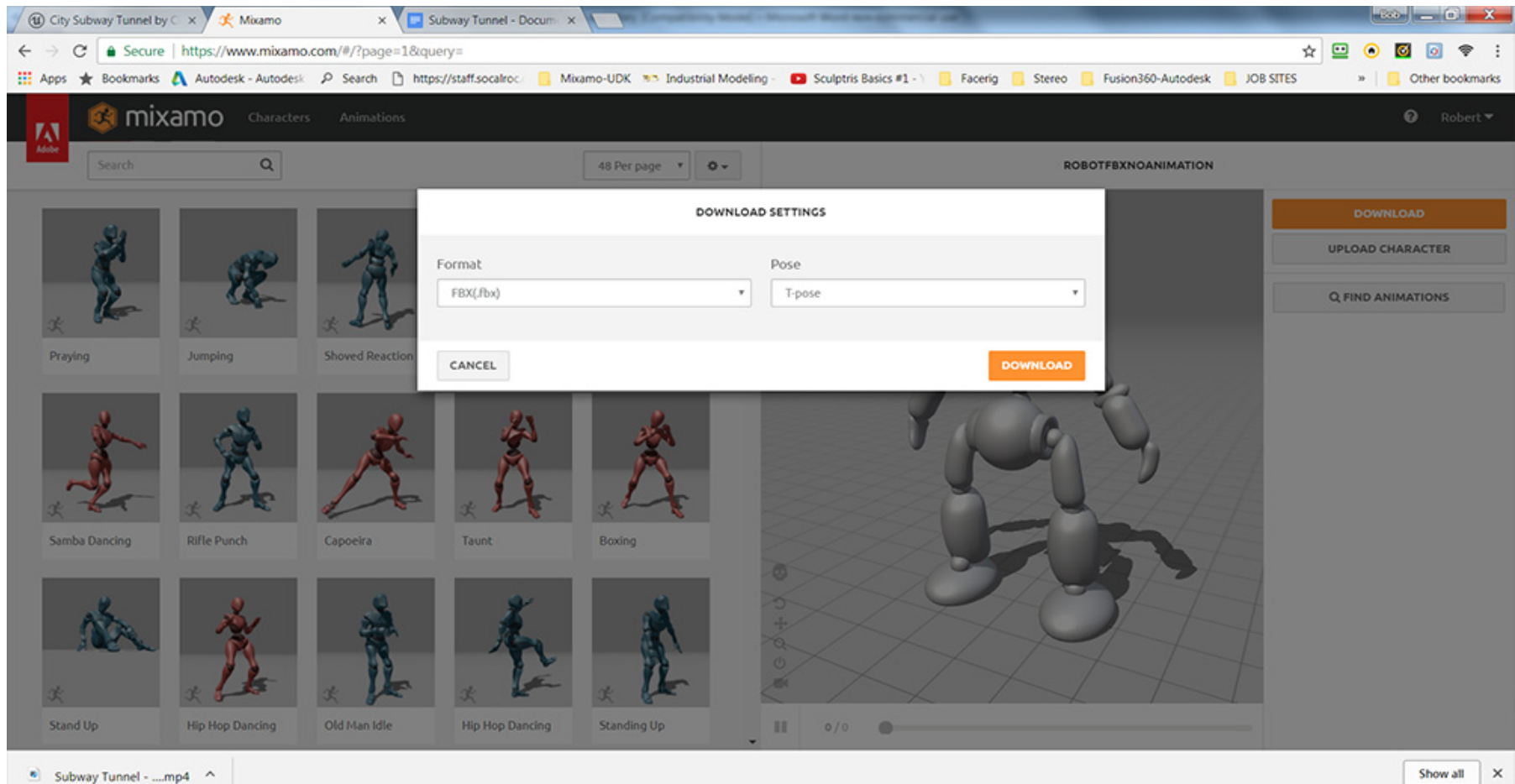
2. Rig and animate your model in Mixamo

1. Prepare you 3D Max character for exporting to Mixamo

- “Attach” all parts into one “Editable Mesh”.
- Make sure that nothing remains selected at the sub-object level (vertices, edges, polygons, or elements)
- Position the “Pivot Point” directly between the characters tow feet. (see the Hierarchy Panel)

2. Export the character as an FBX file.

- After Mixamo “rigs” your character it presents it in a static pose. Download this file. You will use it as the base skeletal model in Unreal 4. **NOTE: If you don't do this before attaching the Idle, Walk, and Run animations, your character will not work properly in Unreal.**





4. You'll need several basic animations - Running, Walking, Idle. You can find these by typing into the search box. Download all to temp folder on the desktop.

NOTE: Keep it simple the first time around. Unreal will accept dozens of animation clips but organizing them can be confusing.

5. Use animation clips that include the "In Place" option. Click it.

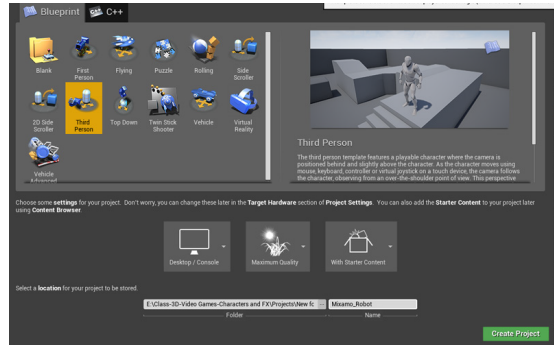
The screenshot shows the Mixamo website interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with the Mixamo logo and 'Characters' and 'Animations' tabs. A search bar contains the word 'running'. Below the search bar, a grid of 15 animation thumbnails is displayed, each labeled 'Running' or 'Running Tired'. A red box highlights the search bar and the second thumbnail in the first row. To the right, a 3D preview window shows a white robot character in a running pose. Below the preview, a settings panel for the selected animation is visible. The 'In Place' checkbox is checked and highlighted with a red box. Other settings include 'Overdrive' (50), 'Character Arm-Space' (50), and 'Trim' (22 total frames). At the bottom right, there are 'DOWNLOAD' and 'UPLOAD CHARACTER' buttons.



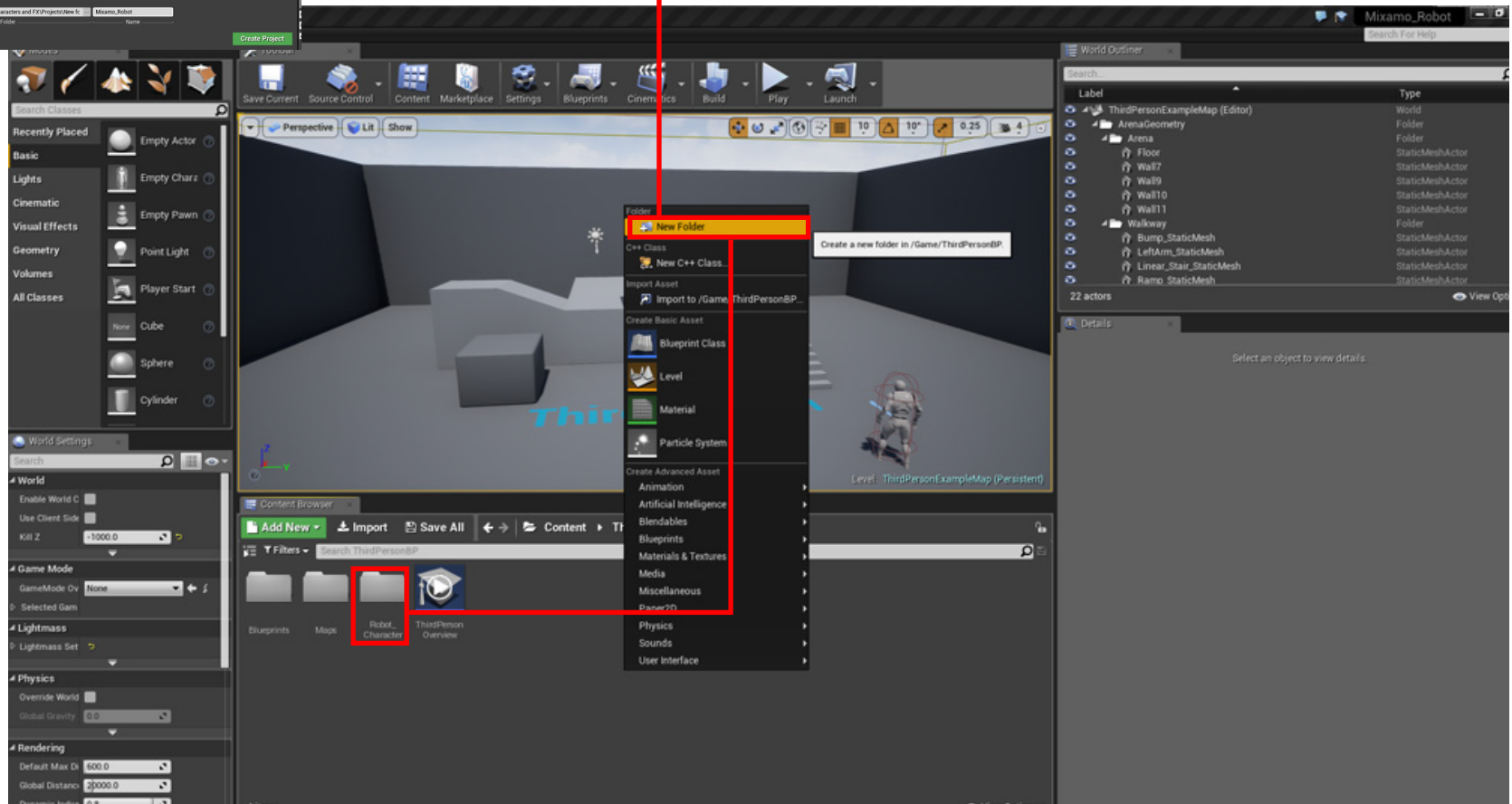
PHASE II

UNREAL 4

6. Start a new Third Person project in Unreal 4 a shown.



7. In the Third Person BP folder, right click and make a new folder for your character. Name it after your characters name (Mine is Robot).

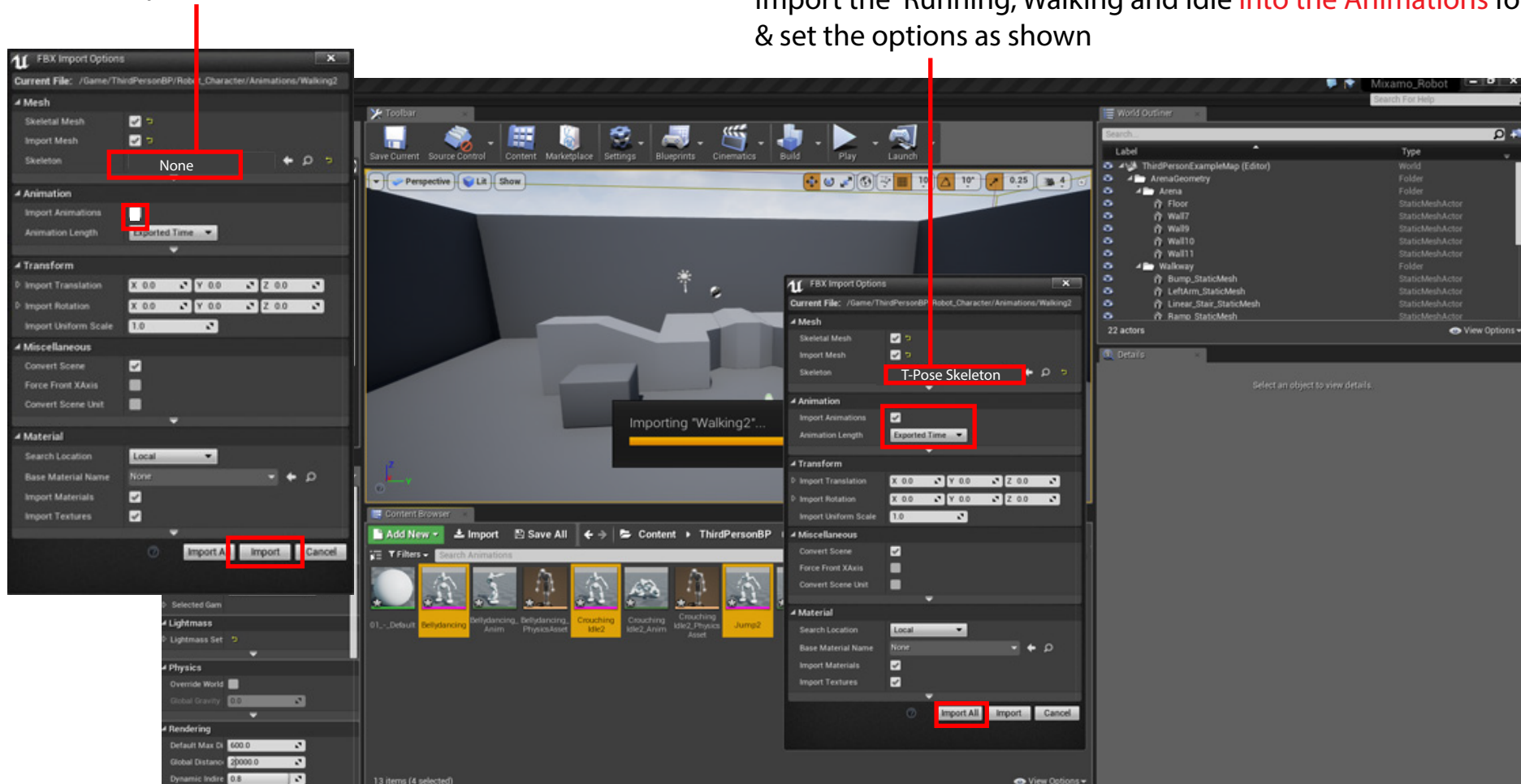


8. Inside your new character folder make another folder and call it Animations

NOTE: You must import the "T-Pose" first, before you import the animations into the Animations folder

Import the "T-Posed" FBX file into the Character folder & set the options as shown

Import the Running, Walking and Idle into the Animations folder & set the options as shown

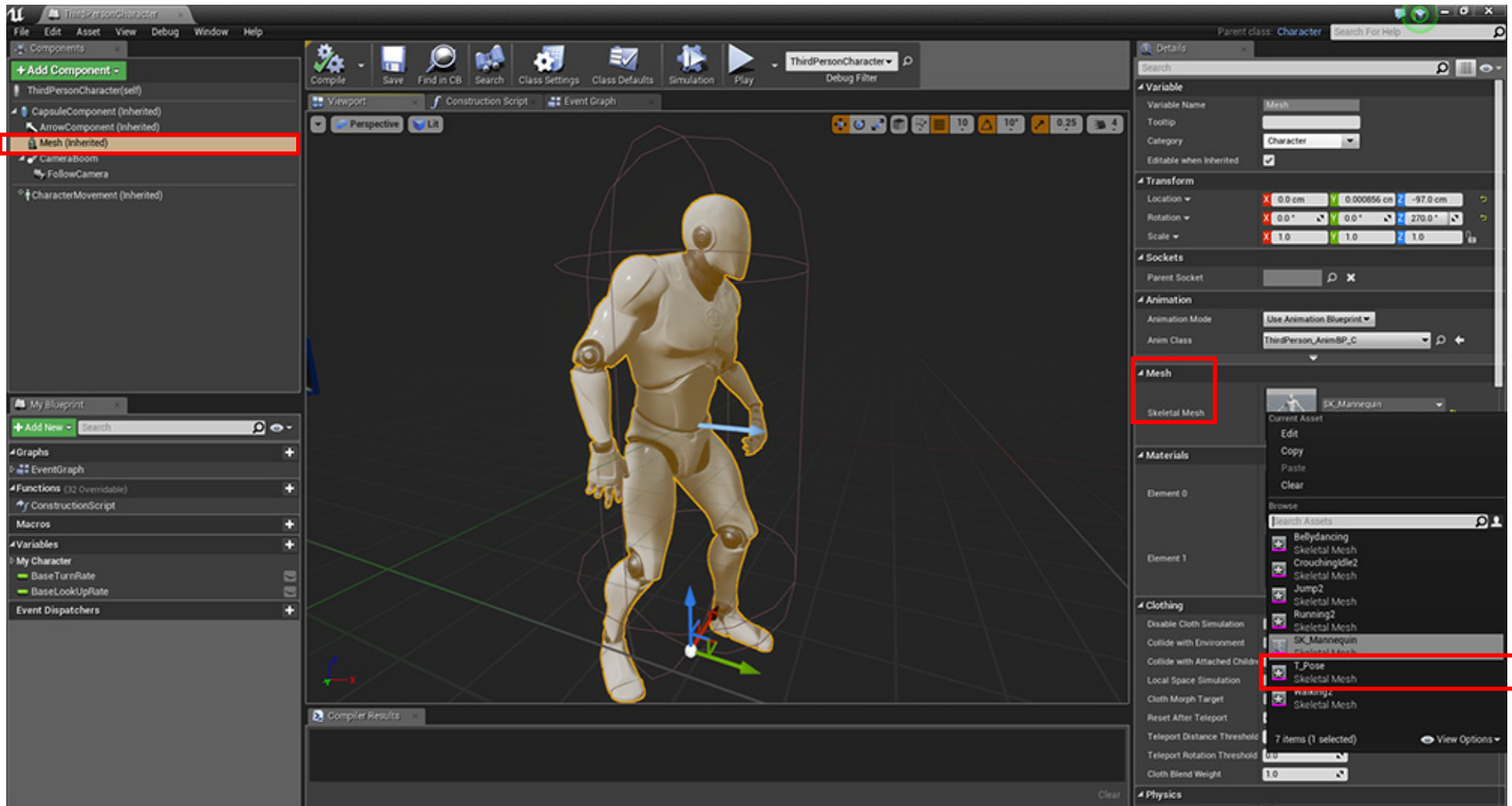


In this next phase you going to locate the existing mannequin character and exchange its body with that of your character.

Select to existing mannequin and open it's Blueprint and go to Viewport.

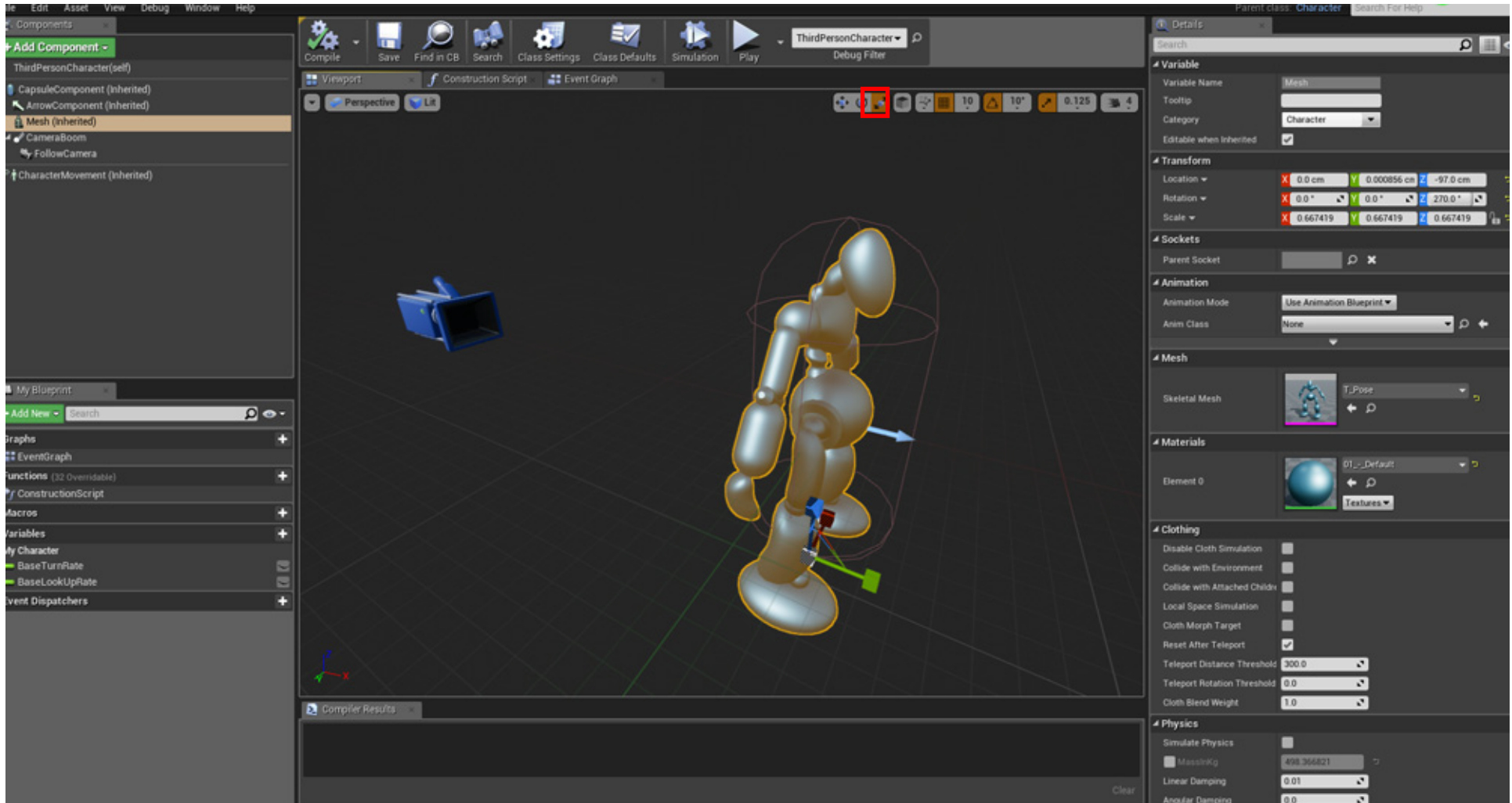
9. Select "Mesh (Inherited)"

10. Select "Mesh" then drop to your _T-Pose and select

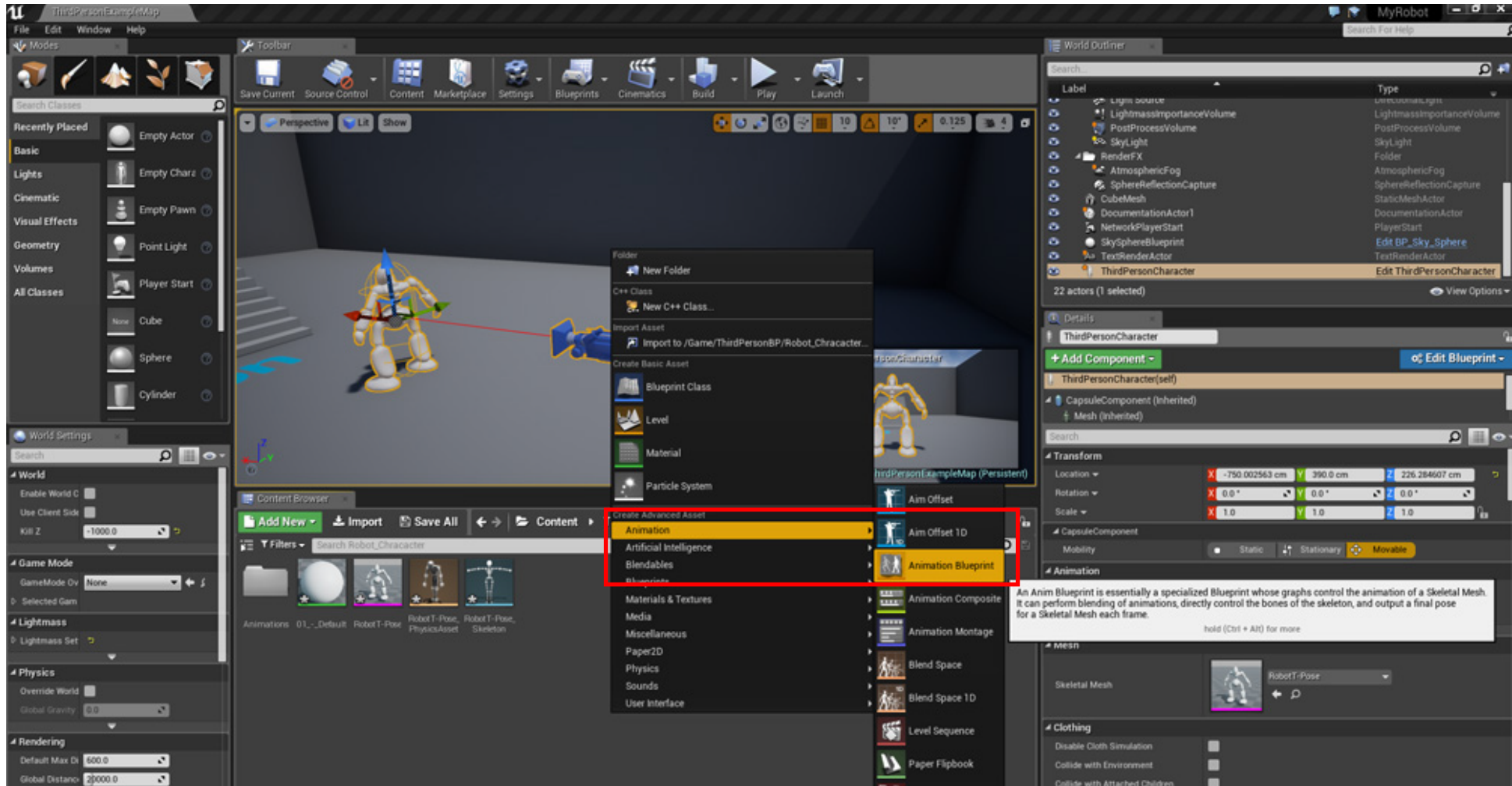


Compile and Save

Your character will take the place of the mannequin. You may have to resize it to match the size of the collision capsule.

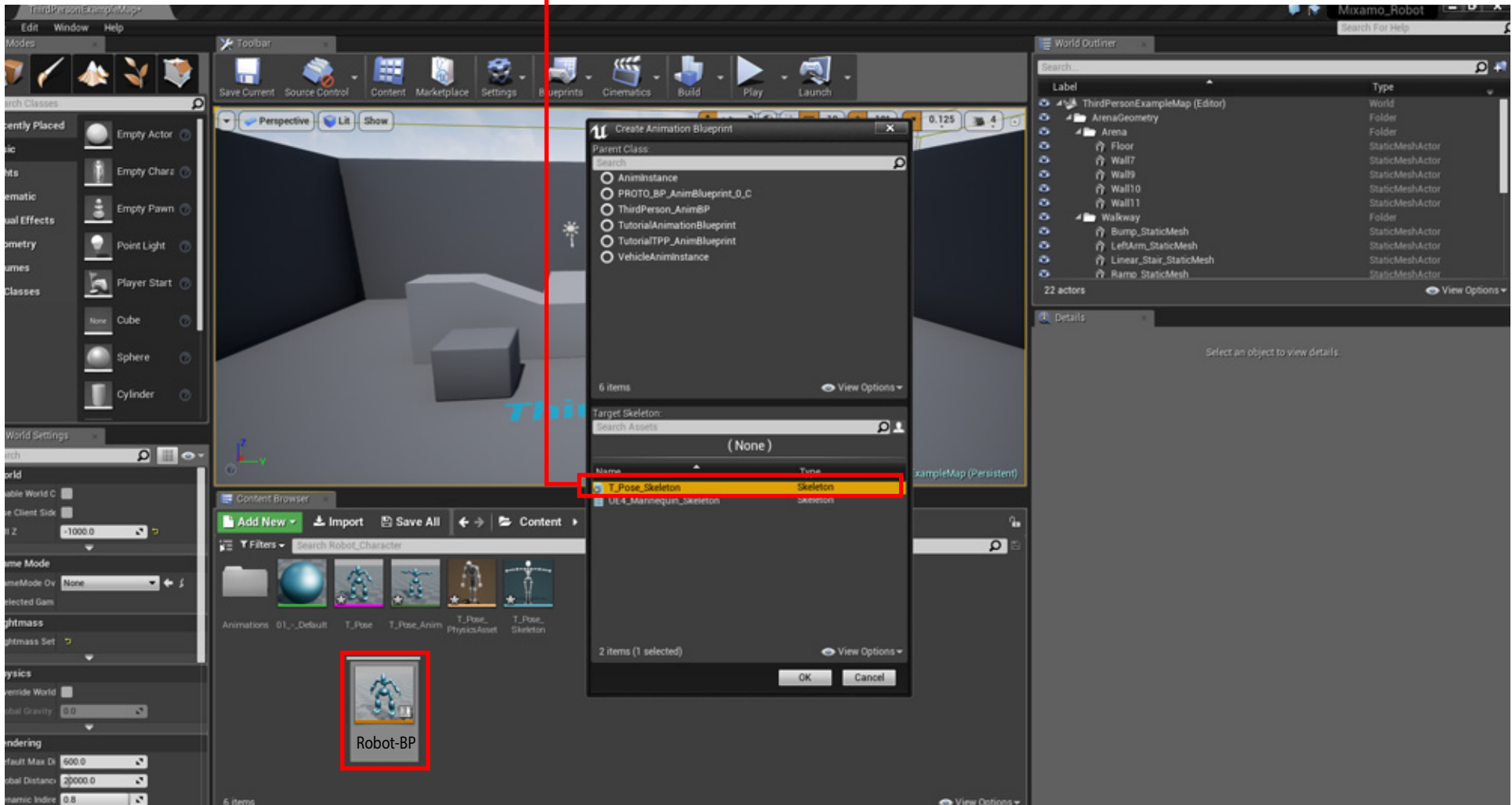


If you go to your game viewport you should see that the manequin has been replaced by your character. But in the process it has lost all of its animation capabilities. You need to replace them with a new “Animation Blueprint”.



11. Go to your characters folder and right click and create a new “Animation Blueprint”.

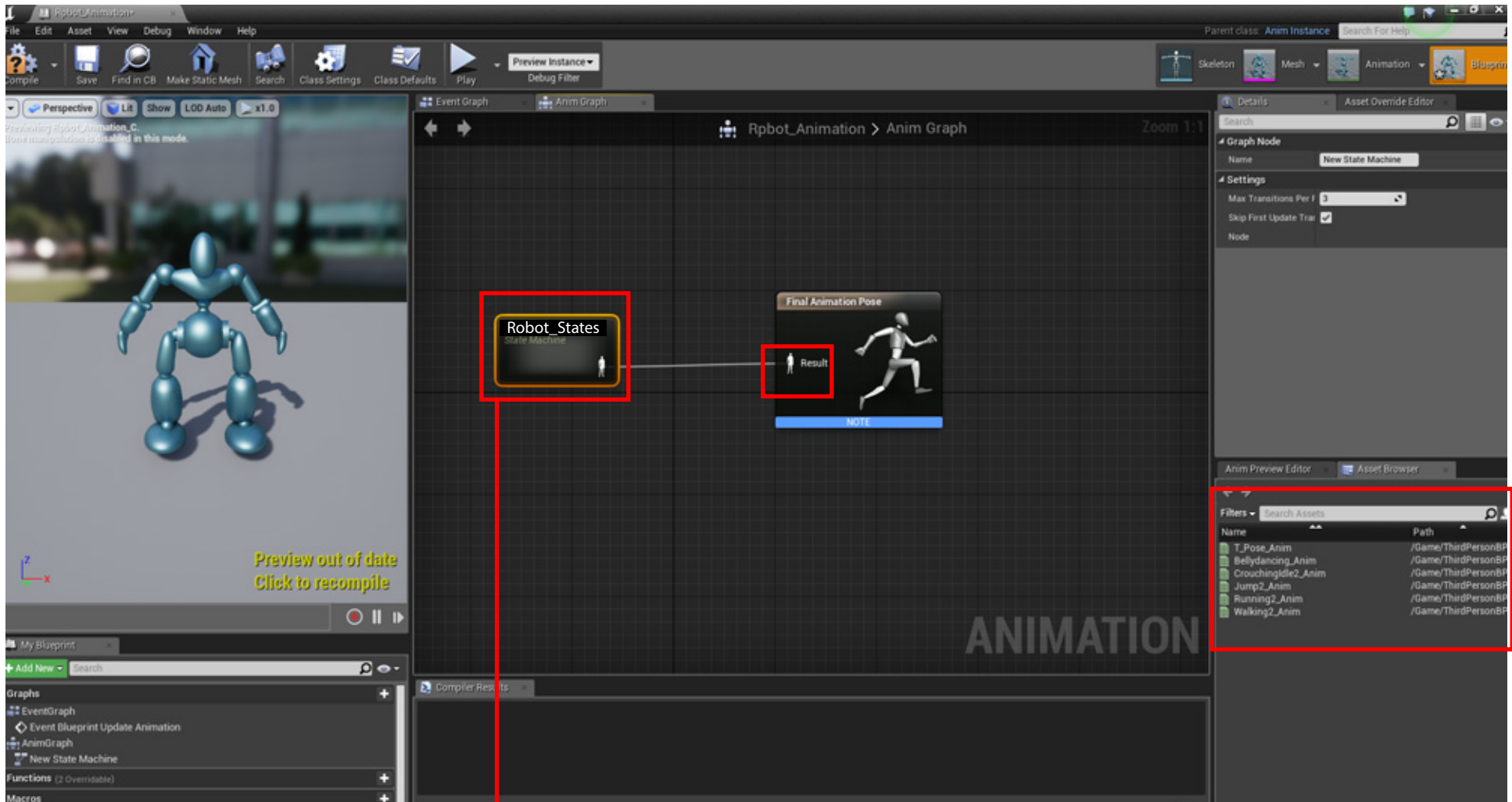
- 12.** Select your character T-Pose Skeleton. Name the new blueprint whatever your characters name is and underscore BP
Mine is labeled "Robot_BP"



- 13.** Double click the new Blueprint and open

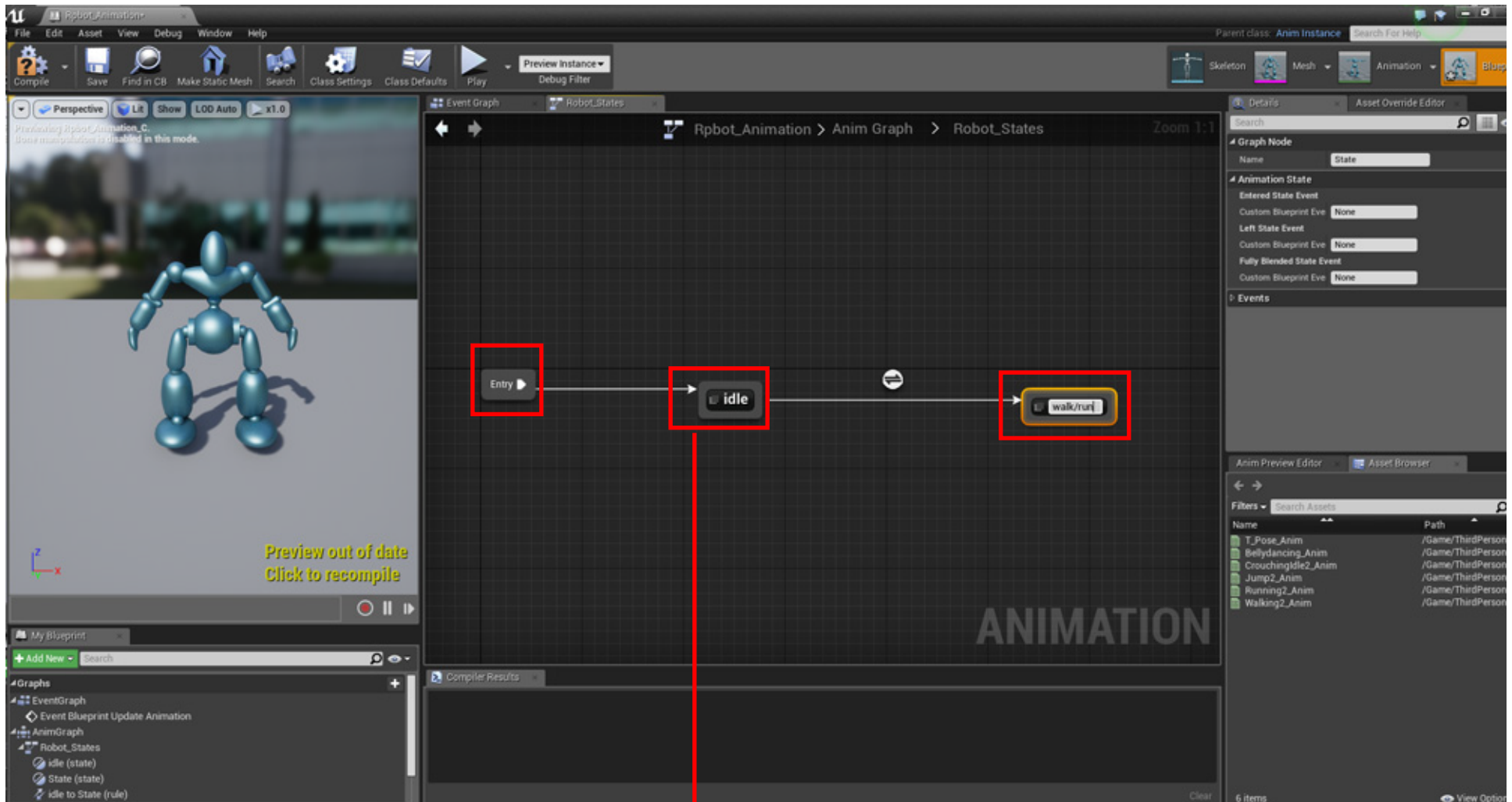
You now have to tell the Blueprint how to play the various animations (you'll see them listed in the lower right corner)

- Right Click in the panel and type "New State Machine" then connect to the Final Animation Pose. Ignore the "Warning" that appears on the newly named state machine.



- Double click the the new State Machine.

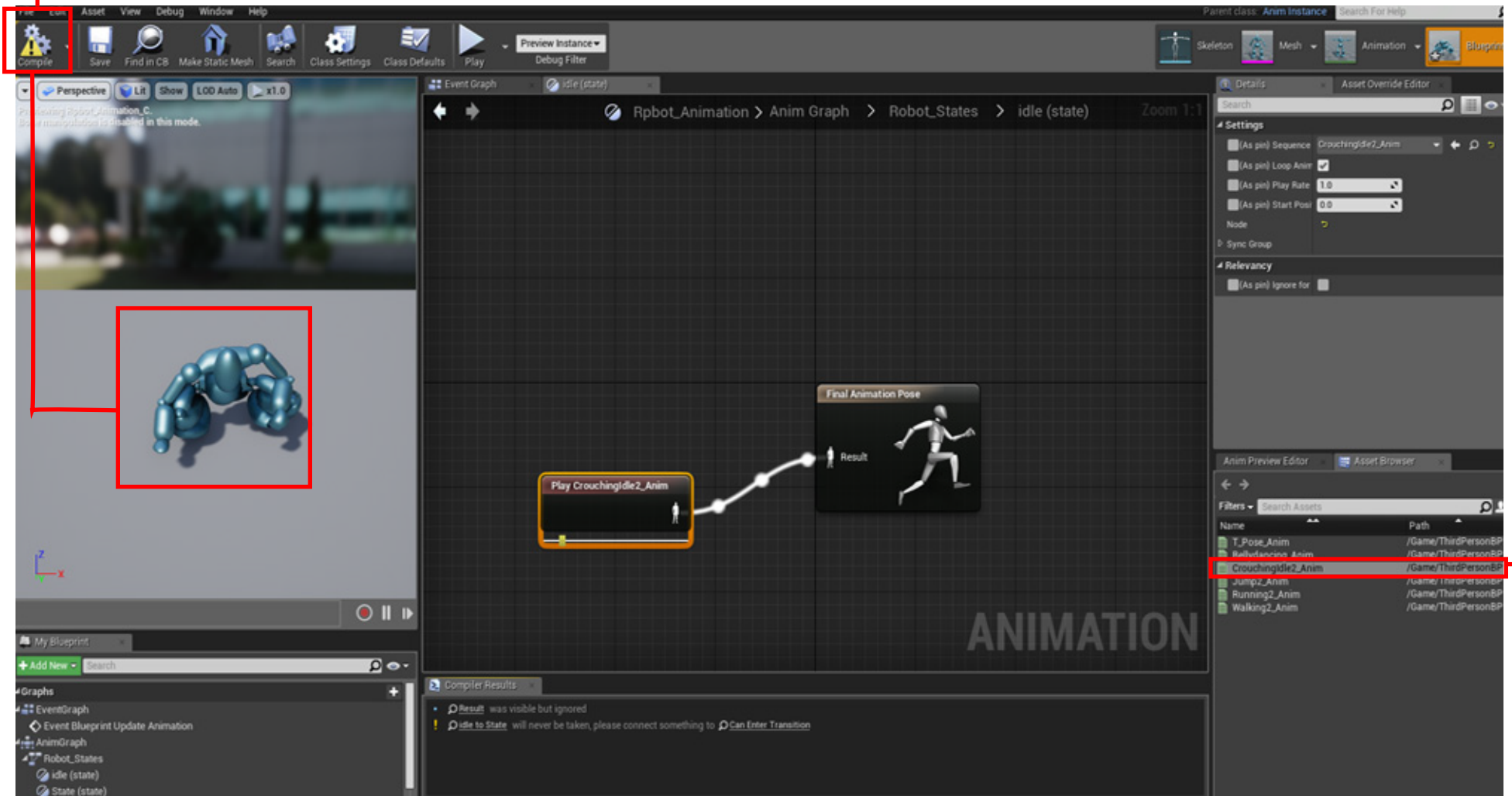
16. Drag from the “Entry” node a new State and call it Idle. And from Idle, drag another State and call it Walk/Run.



17. Double click on Idle

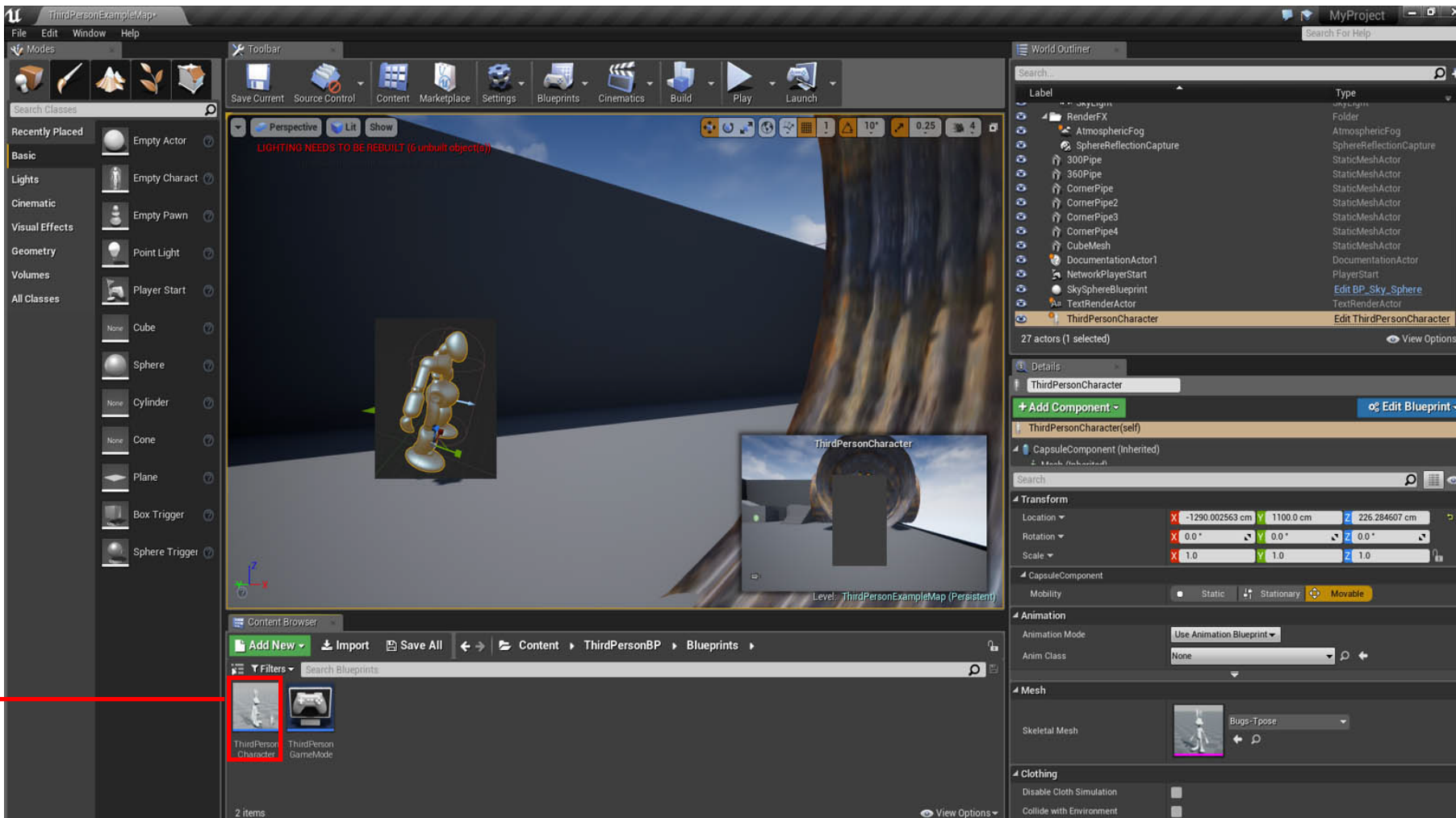
18. Drag your Idle Animation from the right side of the panel into the graph and connect to your character

19. Compile the scene and you should see the character switch to Idle pose.



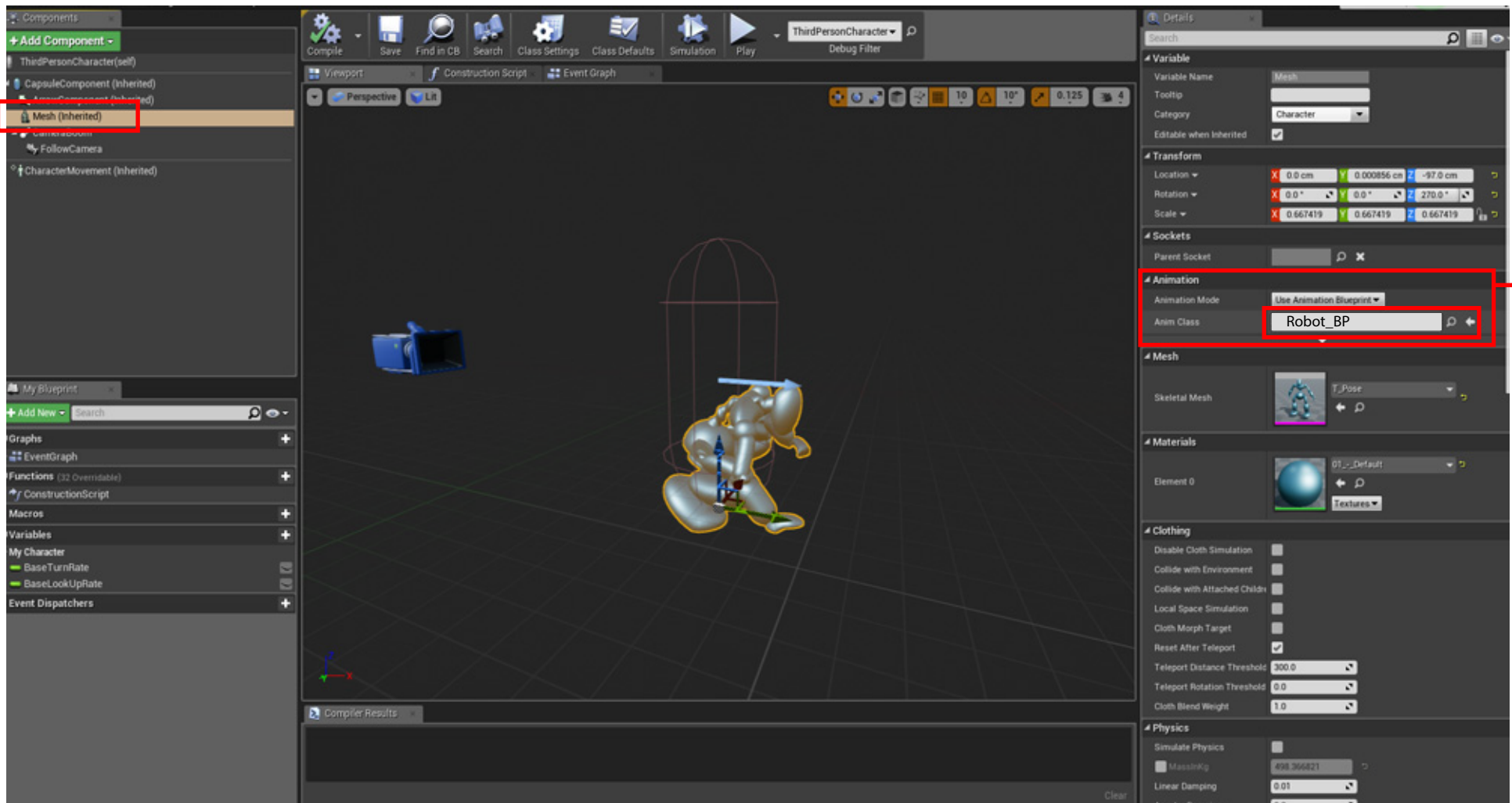
Before you connect the walk and run animations you need to attach the Animation Blueprint to the character

19(B) - Open the BluePrints folder and double click "ThirdPersonCharacter"



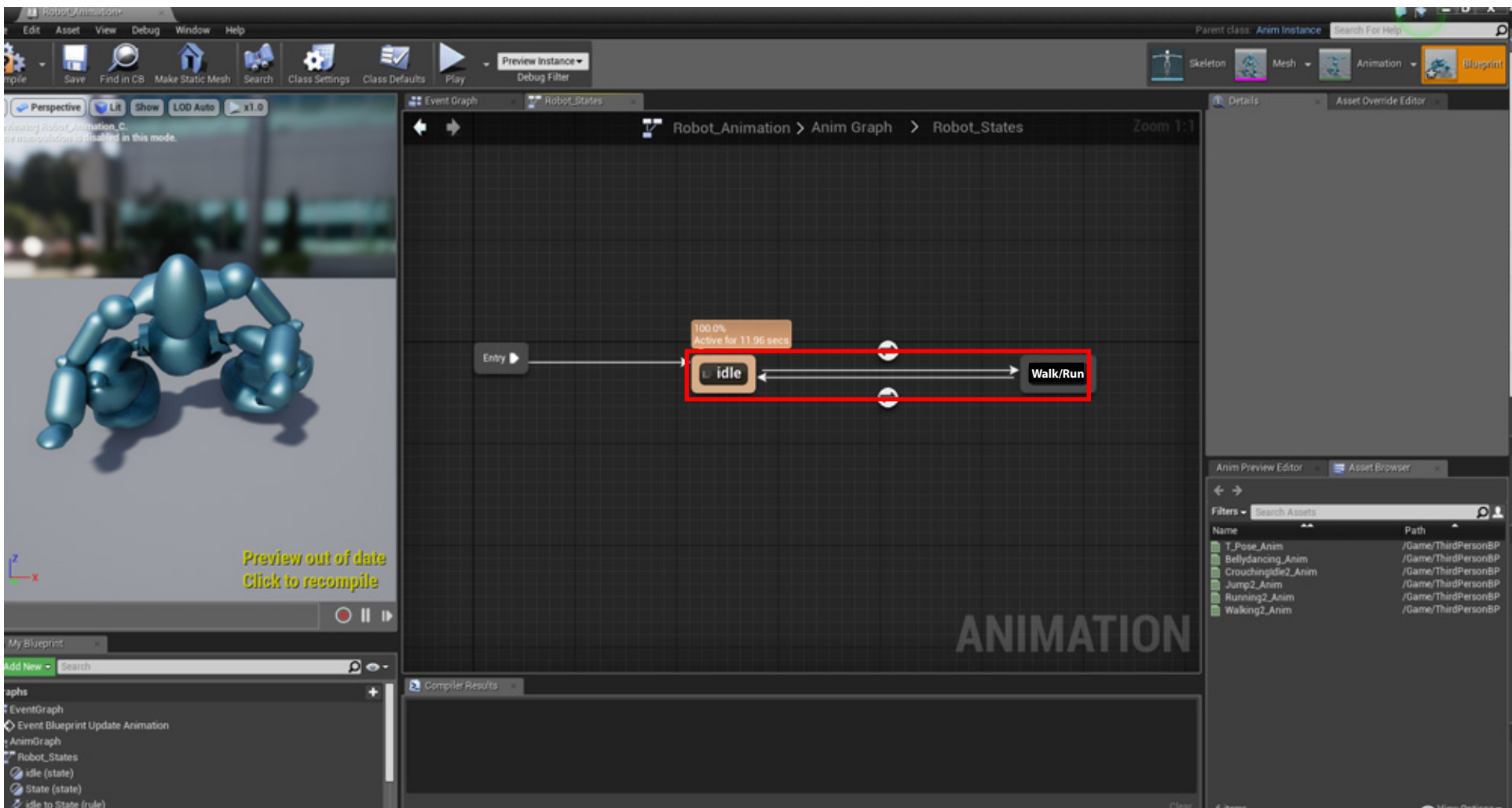
Before we connect the Walk/Run animations we need to connect the character with the it's new blueprint, the one you made on page 9.

20. Select "Mesh Inherited" and from the list find your character new BluePrint.



Now go back to the "States" graph so you can set up the Walk/Run animations

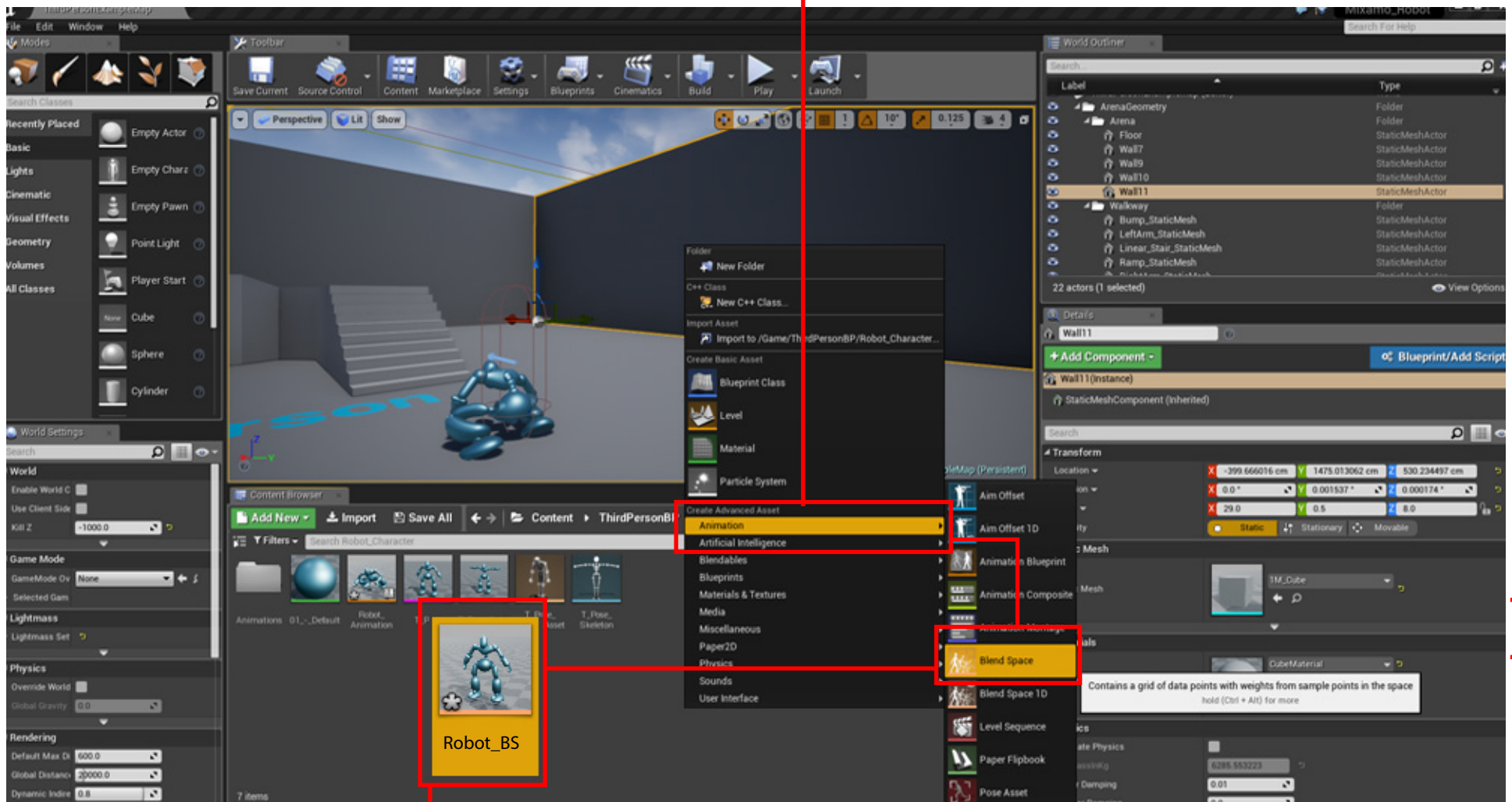
21. Drag and link the from the Walk?Run node to the Idle node. This allows the character to slow from a run to an Idle state.



IGNORE THE WARNINGS!

**The Walk and Running animations will be attached using what's called a "Blend Space"
Go back to your characters folder.**

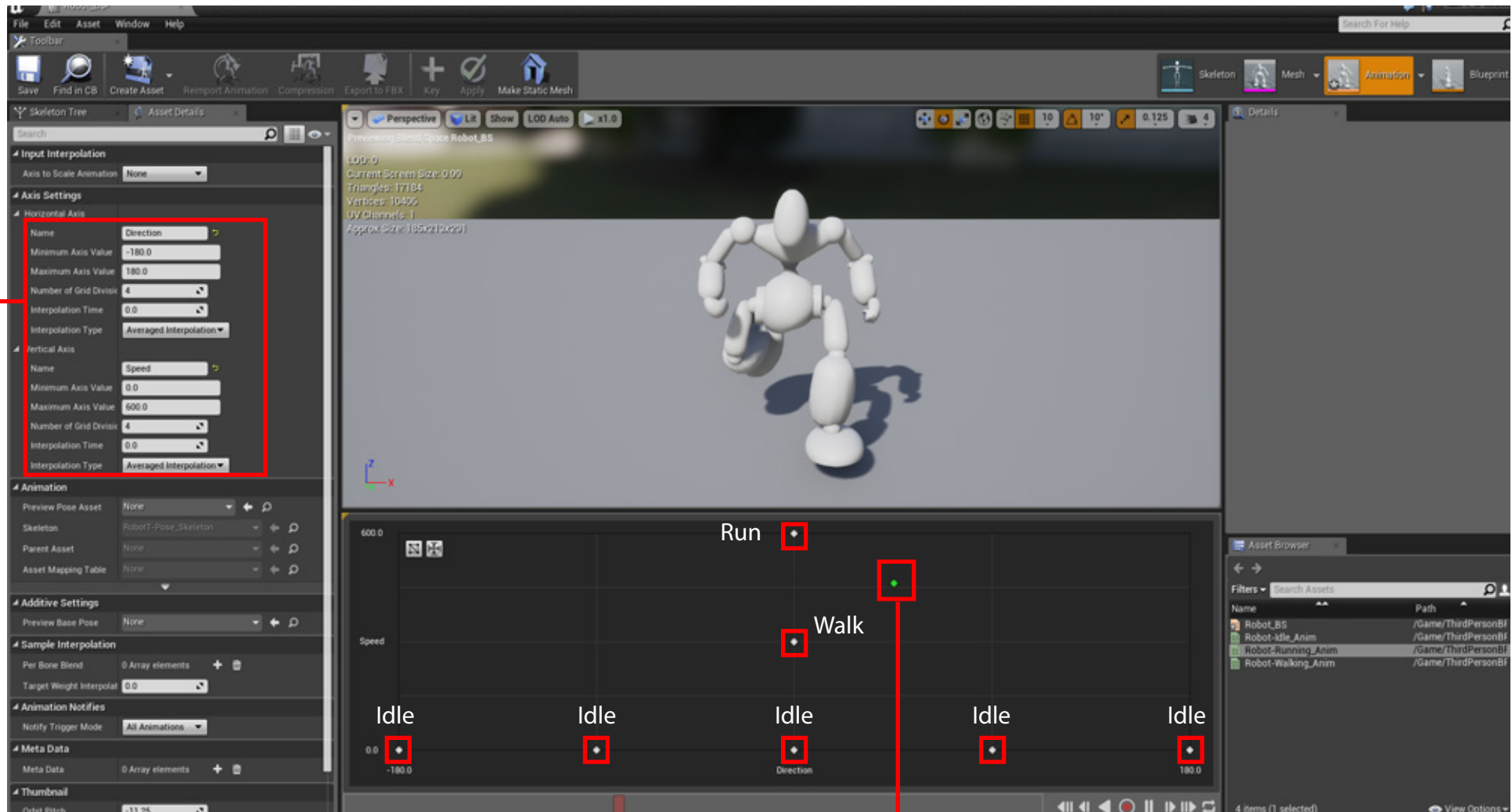
22. Right click and create a new Blend Space.



**23. Name the Blend Space after your character with an underscore of "BS".
Double click to open the BlendSpace panel.**

24. Make the following settings:

- 25.** Drag from the list of animations into the graph area the following:
- Five "Idle" poses
 - One Walk
 - One Run



Hold the Shift key down and grab the green dot. Drag the green dot around the graph and you'll see how the BlendSpace works

Return to the Robot States graph and double click on Walk/Run

The screenshot displays the Unreal Engine 4 interface with the Animation Blueprint editor open for 'Robot_BS'. The central area shows the 'Robot_States' animation graph with the following structure:

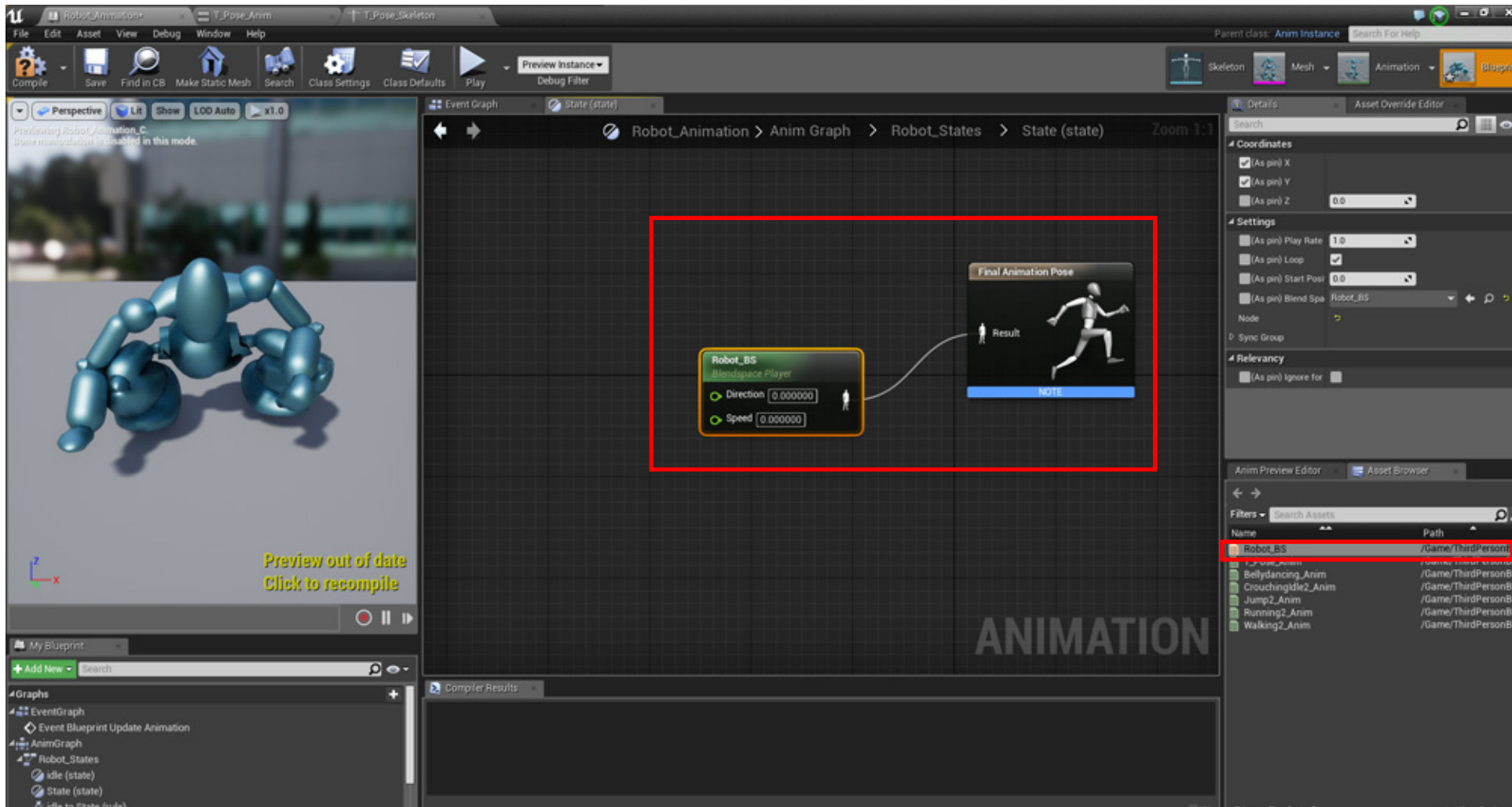
```

    graph LR
      Entry((Entry)) --> idle[idle]
      idle --> WalkRun[Walk/Run]
      WalkRun --> idle
  
```

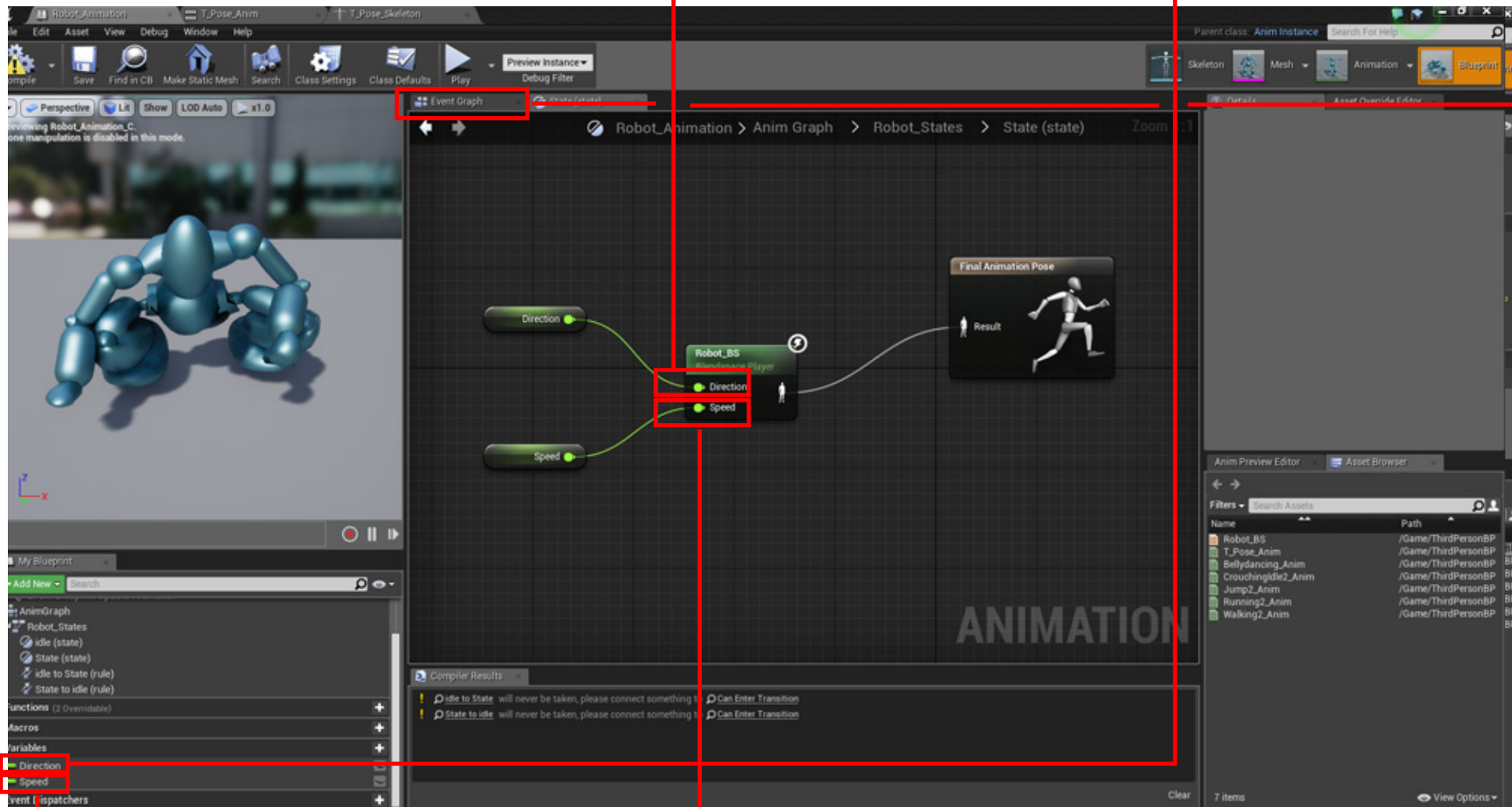
The 'Walk/Run' state is highlighted with a red box, and a red arrow points to it from the instruction text above. The 'idle' state is currently active, as indicated by the '100.0% Active for 23.30 secs' label above it. The interface includes a 3D viewport on the left showing a blue robot character, a top toolbar with various tools like 'Skeleton', 'Mesh', and 'Animation', and a right-hand panel with 'Details' and 'Asset Browser' tabs. The 'Asset Browser' shows a list of assets including 'Robot_BS', 'T_Pose_Anim', 'Bellydancing_Anim', 'CrouchingIdle2_Anim', 'Jump2_Anim', 'Running2_Anim', and 'Walking2_Anim'. The bottom of the screen shows the 'My Blueprint' panel with a search bar and a list of graphs, and the 'Compiler Results' panel.

Now you'll make the connections telling the character where to get Speed and Direction.

26. Drag the Robot_BS (BlendSpace) into the graph and connect to the Final Animation Pose.



27. Pull from the Direction node and type Variable. Click Return. Name the new Variable "Direction".

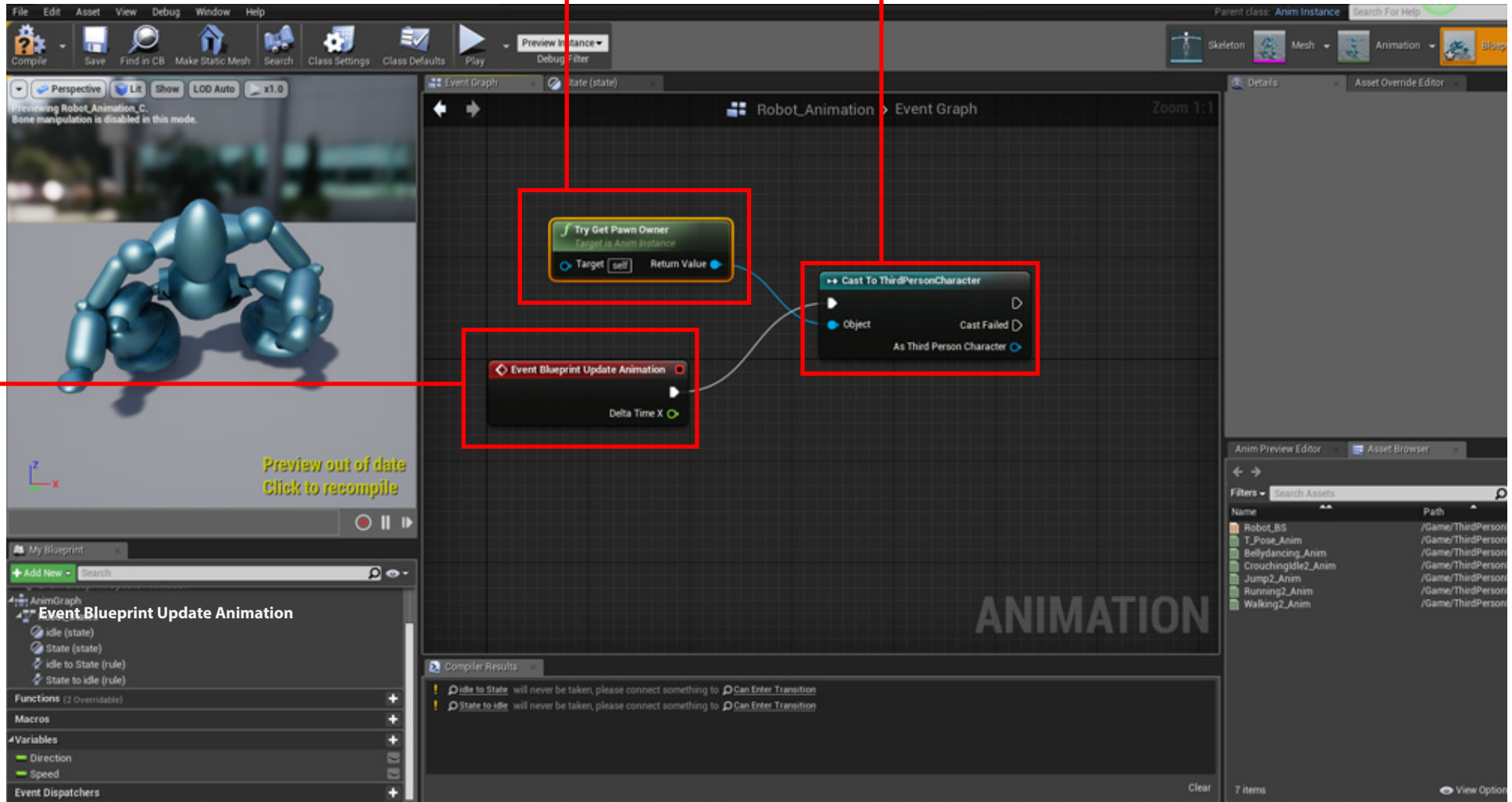


28. Pull from the Speed node and type Variable. Press return. Name the new variable "Speed"

29. Open the Event Graph

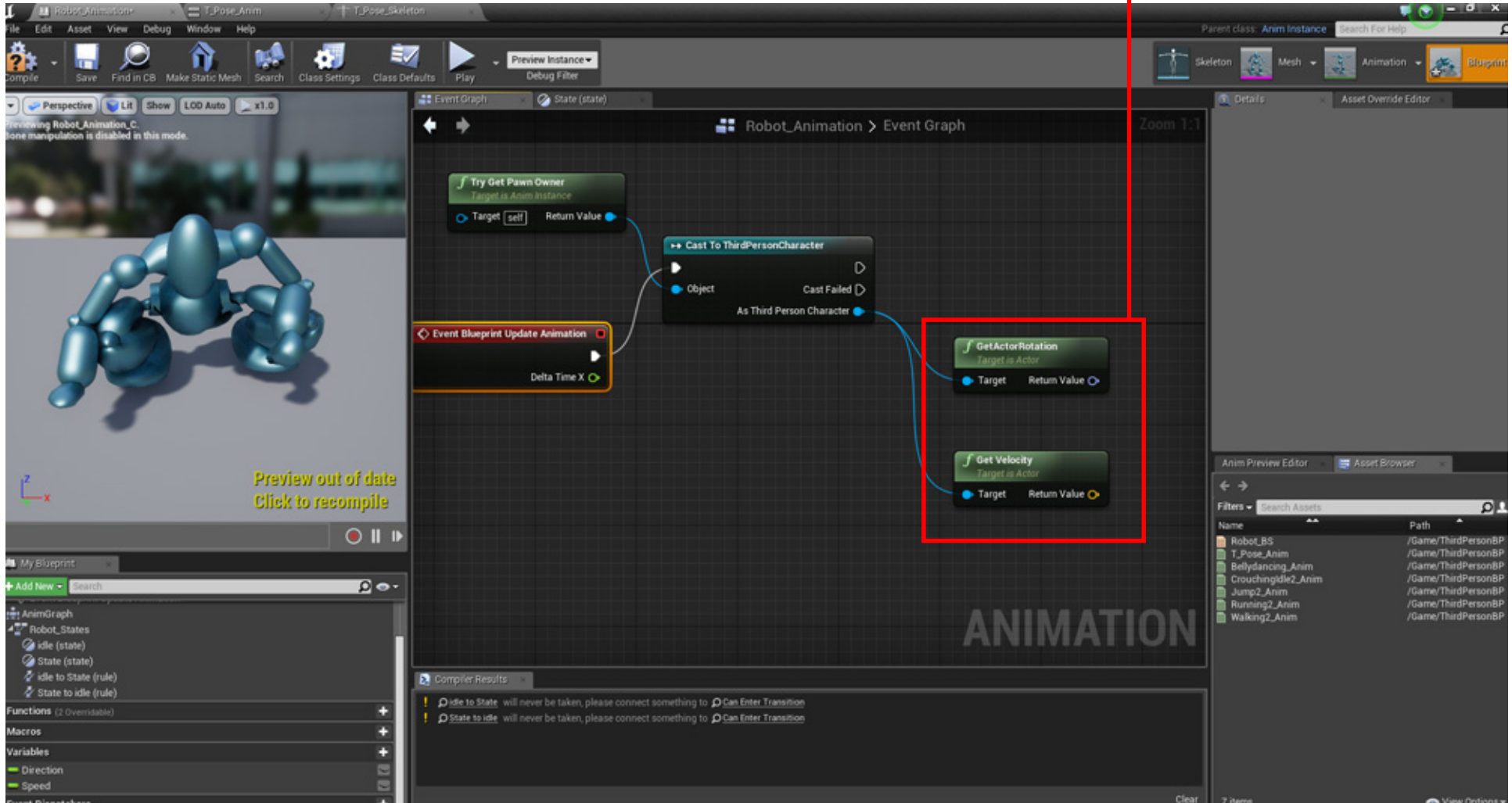
30. Drag from Event and type "Cast Third Person Character"

31. Drag and type "Try Get Pawn Owner".



Compile but ignore warnings

32. Drag for "Get Velocity" and "Get Actor Rotation"



Compile but ignore warnings

33. Right click in panel and get "Calculate Direction" and connect to Third Person Character

The screenshot displays the Unreal Engine 4 interface. On the left, a 3D viewport shows a blue robot character. The main area is the Event Graph for 'Robot_Animation'. The graph contains the following nodes and connections:

- 'Get Actor Rotation' (Target is Actor) connected to 'Calculate Direction' (Target is Anim Instance).
- 'Get Velocity' (Target is Actor) connected to 'Calculate Direction' (Velocity input).
- 'Calculate Direction' (Return Value) connected to 'Set Direction' (Direction input).

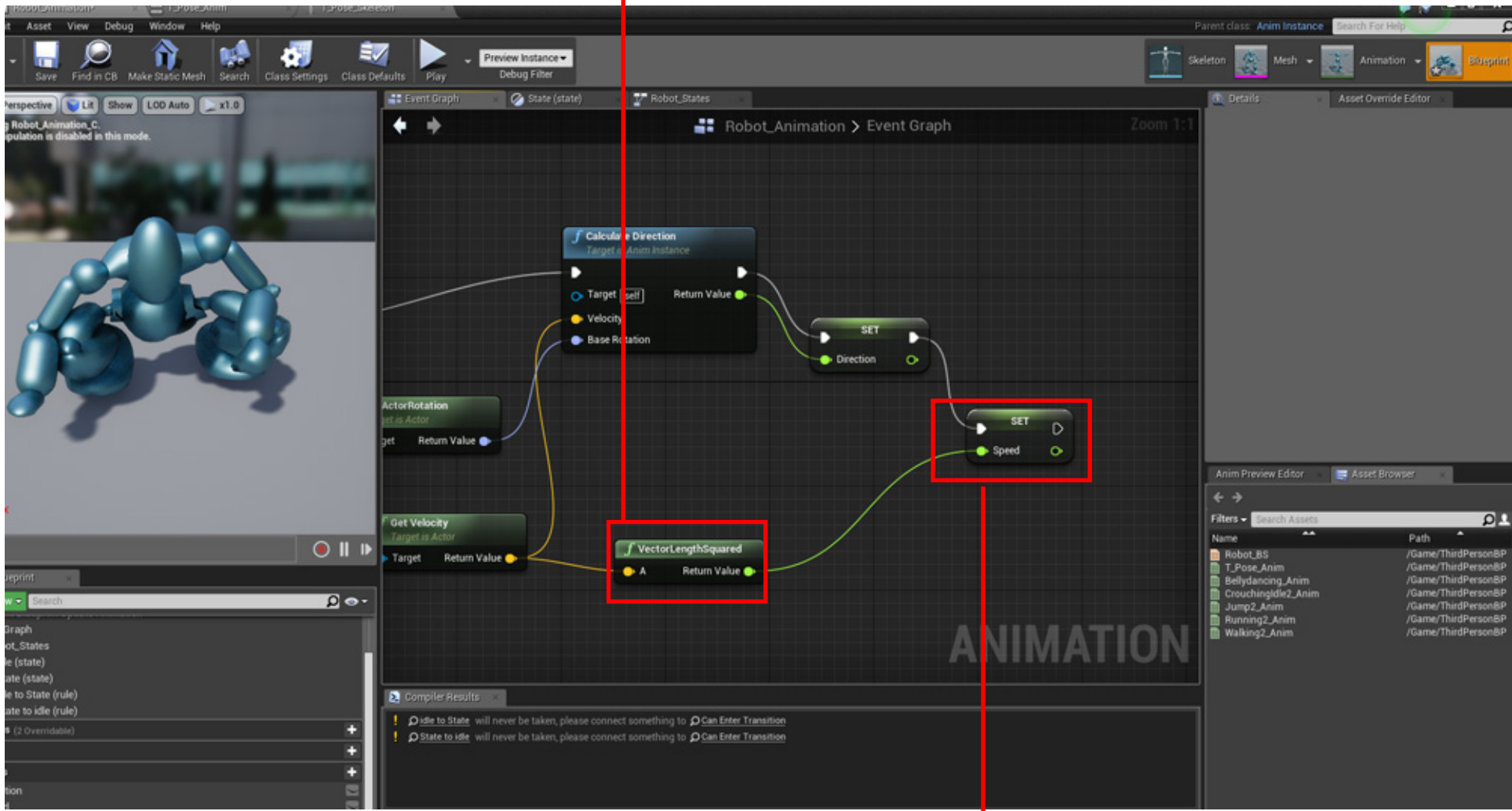
The 'Details' panel on the right shows the configuration for the 'Direction' variable, set to a float with a default value of 0.0.

The 'Compiler Results' panel at the bottom shows two warnings:

- ! Idle to State will never be taken, please connect something to Can Enter Transition
- ! State to idle will never be taken, please connect something to Can Enter Transition

34. Drag from Return Value and type "Set Direction".

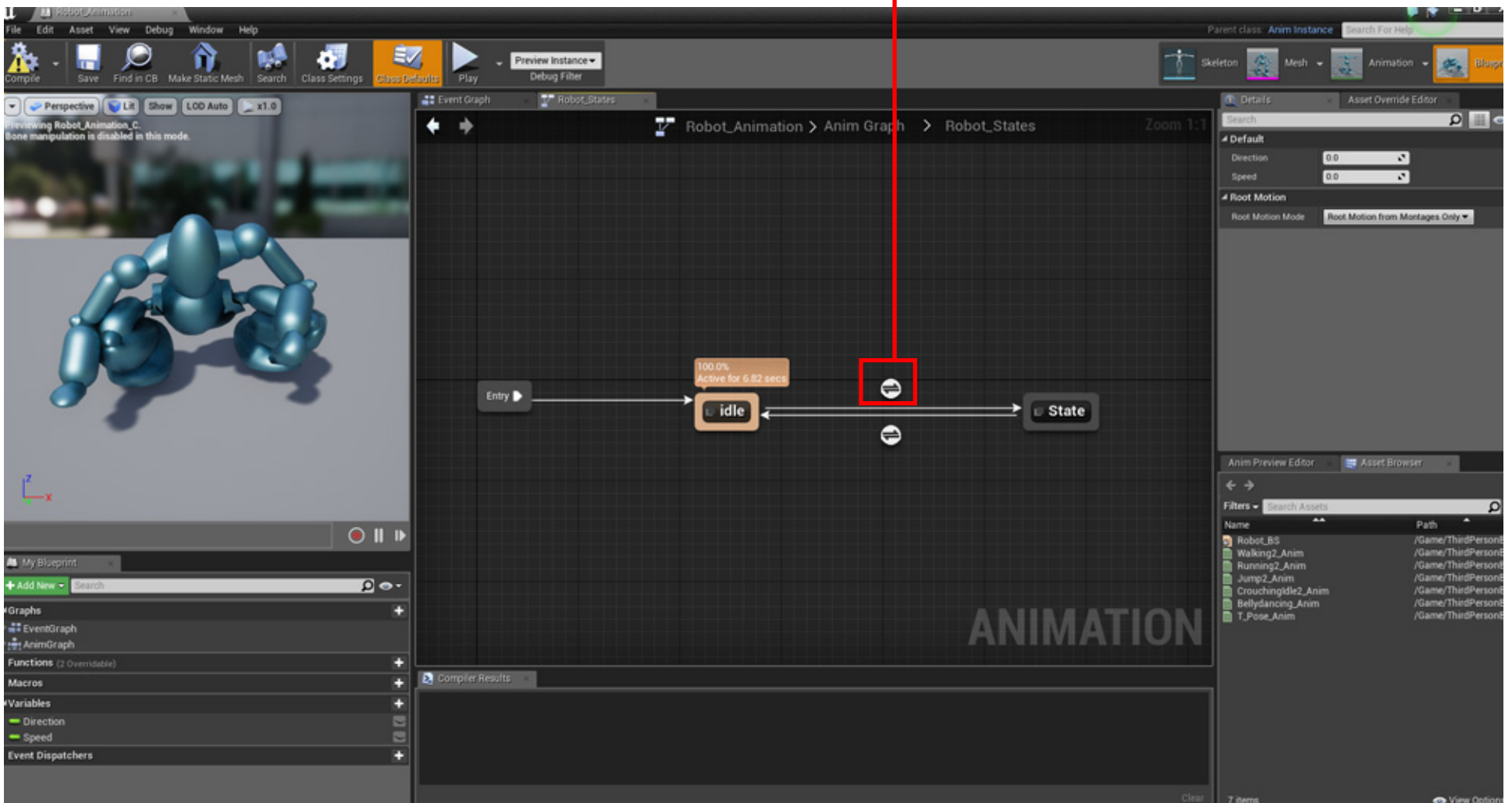
35. Drag from Get Velocity and type "Vector Length Squared"



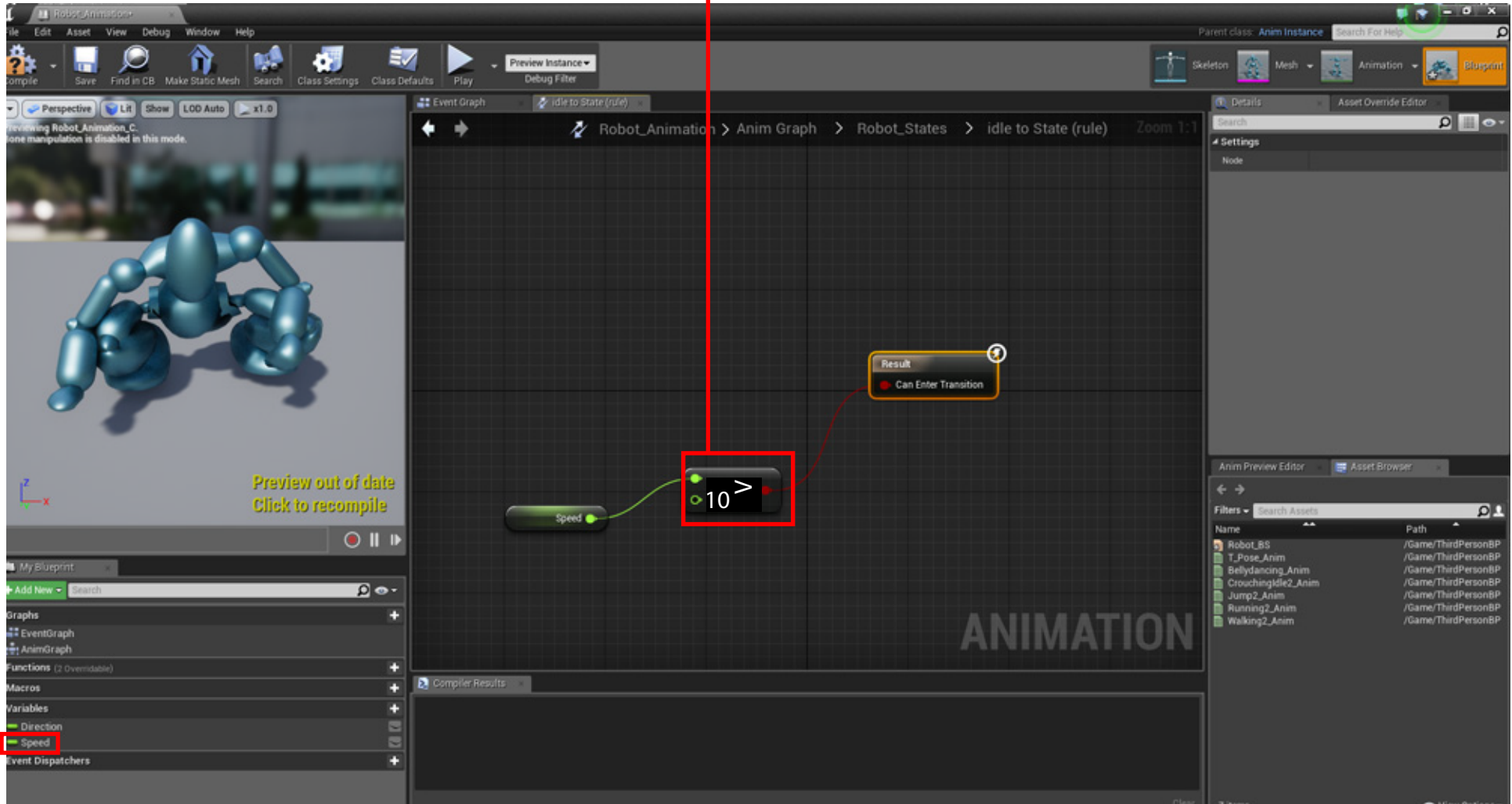
35(B) - Drag "Set Speed" and connect

Go back to your "States" panel. We now have to adjust our "Transitional Rules".

36. Double click the top TR

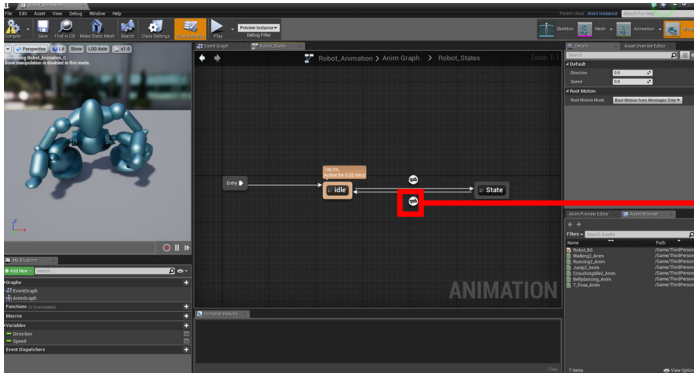


37. Drag and type "Float" and pick "Float >

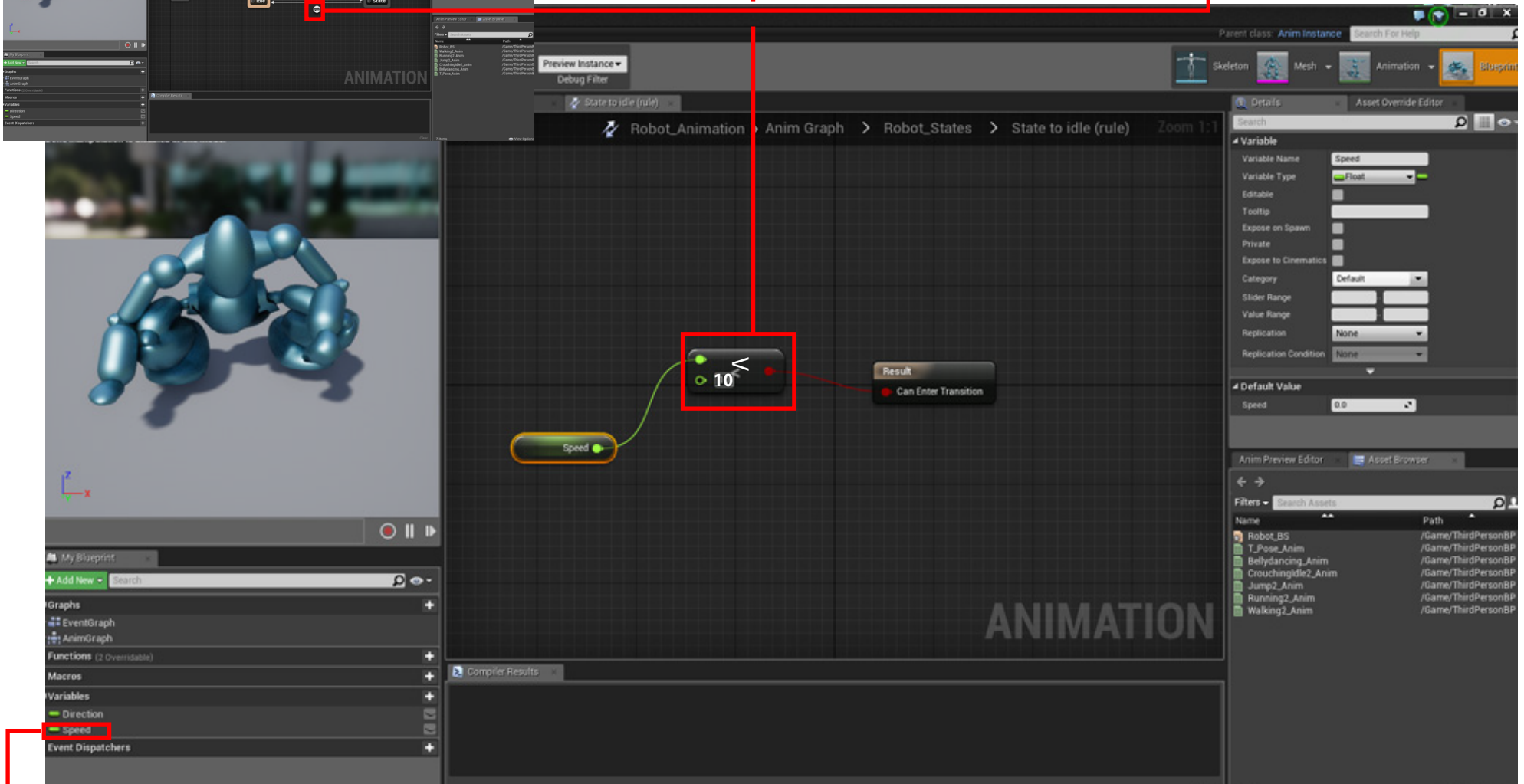


38. Drag Speed into the graph, Get and connect. Set speed to 10

39. Return to your character "States" and click the bottom Transition.



Drag out a "Float < (less than)"



40. Drag Speed into the graph, Get and connect.

COMPILE. ALL WARNINGS SHOULD DISAPPEAR!