

Sprites

Programming – Cross Platform Development

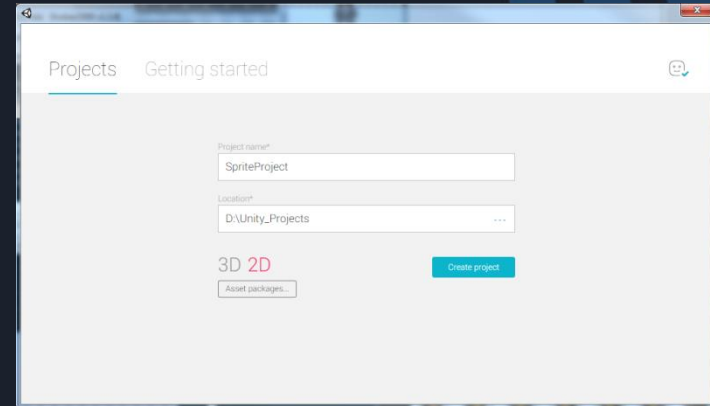
Last modified 11/02/16 by Sam Cartwright

Contents

- Using Unity's 2D features
- Importing Sprite sheets
 - Packing sprites
 - Animating sprites
- 2D Physics

Unity 2D

- Unity started out as a 3D game engine
 - The tools for making 2D games was fairly limited
- Many small teams used Unity for their 2D projects, often building their own toolsets on top
- Because of this, Unity added a number of tools to make 2D game development much easier
 - Sprite based animation editing
 - Texture packing
 - 2D Physics support through Box2D
- When creating a project, you can specify whether you would like it to default to a 2D or 3D project
 - There is nothing special about what kind of project you make. Selecting 2D or 3D only changes some default settings.

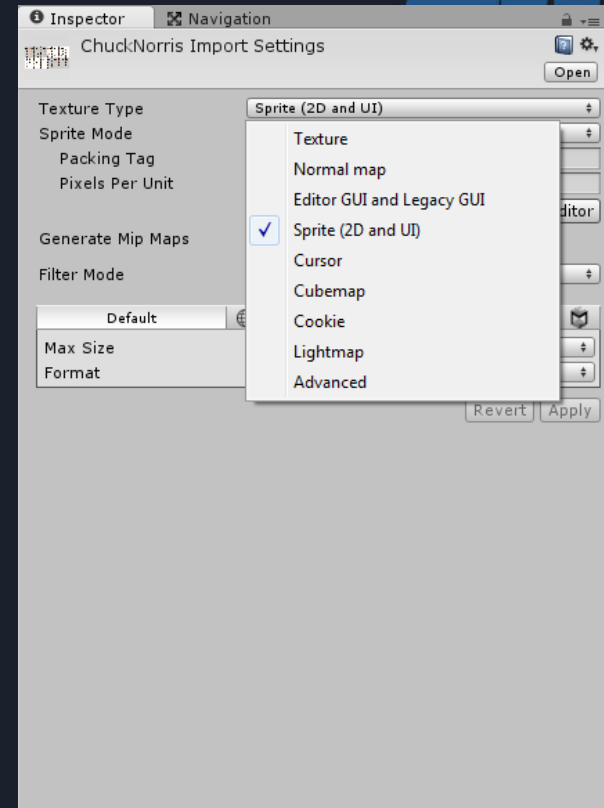


Unity Sprites

- Sprites in Unity are catch-all objects for 2D assets in your game. This includes:
 - Packed textures
 - Animated sprite sheets
- Sprites have few advantages over regular textures
 - The texture can be cut up into valid regions, allowing you to group multiple images into a single texture
 - The pivot point of a sprite can be changed. This is the point it translates and rotates around.
- If you are making a 2D game, most graphical assets in your project will be sprites.

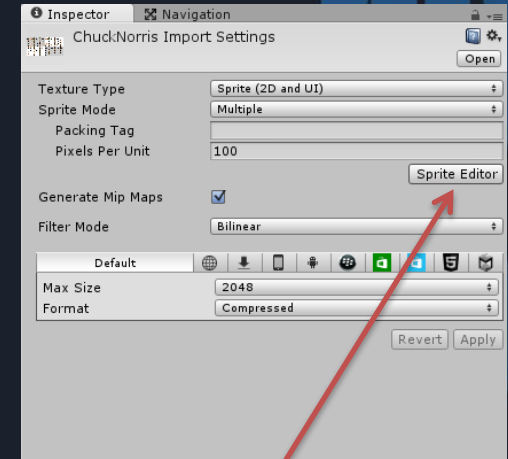
Importing Sprites

- Sprites are built from imported textures
 - In a 2D project, any image you add to the project will be set to sprite by default.
 - If your texture is not already a sprite, you can change it to one in the inspector for the asset



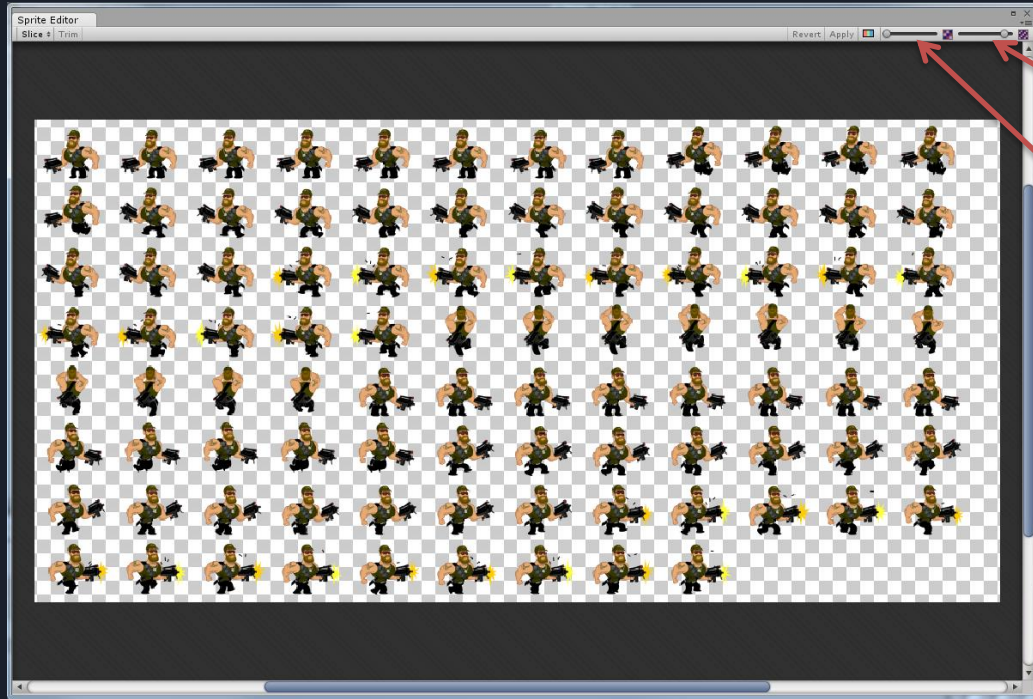
The Sprite Editor

- A sprite texture can contain a single graphic element but it is often more convenient to combine several related graphics together into a single image.
- EG - The image could contain component parts of a single character, as with a car whose wheels move independently of the body.
- We can use Unity's sprite editor to extract elements from a composite image.



Opening the
sprite editor

The Sprite Editor



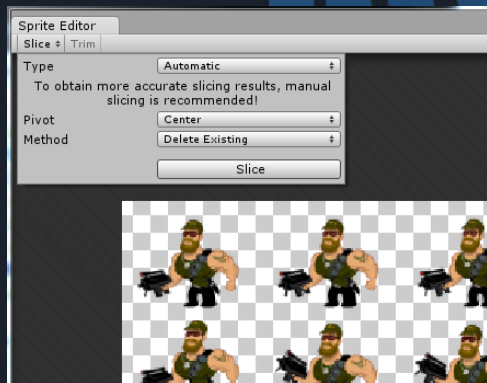
Alpha Mask

Mip Level

Zoom

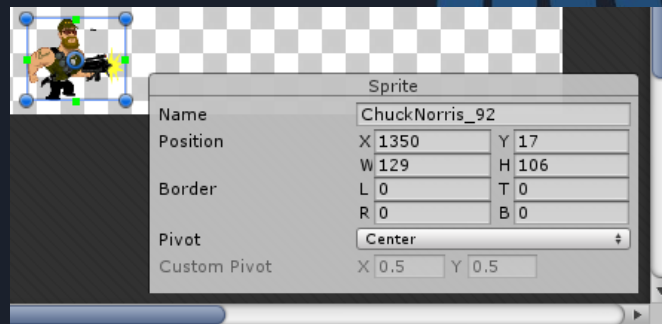
The Slice Menu

- The most important part of the Sprite Editor is the Slice menu.
- This is how you split your sprite into multiple sub-sprites
- You select the type
 - Automatic will search for sprites and wrap them in tight bounding boxes
 - Grid will split the sprite evenly
- The pivot for all the generated sprites
- The method decides what to do with existing sprites
- Once you've selected your options, click Slice to create your sprites.



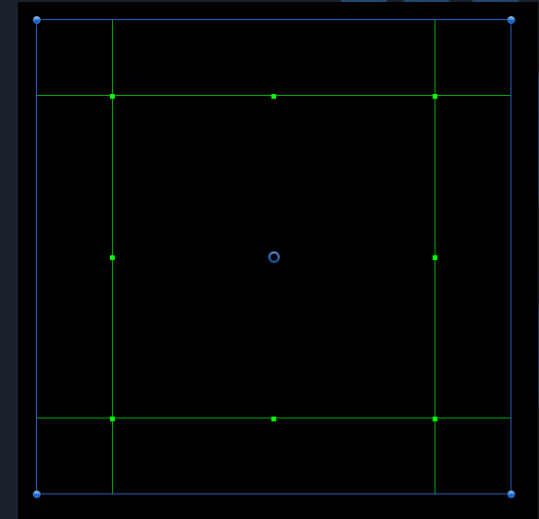
Manual Slicing

- If you want to create your own sprites, or tweak the pre-generated ones, you can manually edit the slices
- Click and drag where there isn't a sprite to create a new one, or click on an existing one to edit it.
- You can edit
 - The position and size
 - The border
 - The pivot



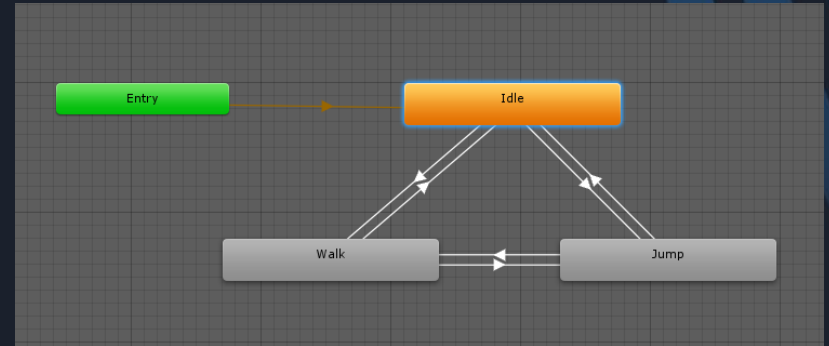
Understanding sprite borders

- Sprite borders are used to help scale sprites, typically for UI elements.
- Borders split sprites into 9 sections
 - One centre region
 - 4 edge regions
 - 4 corner regions
- When the sprite is scaled in the scene:
 - The centre is scaled normally
 - The edges are only scaled on one axis – X for the top and bottom, and Y for the left and right
 - The corners aren't scaled



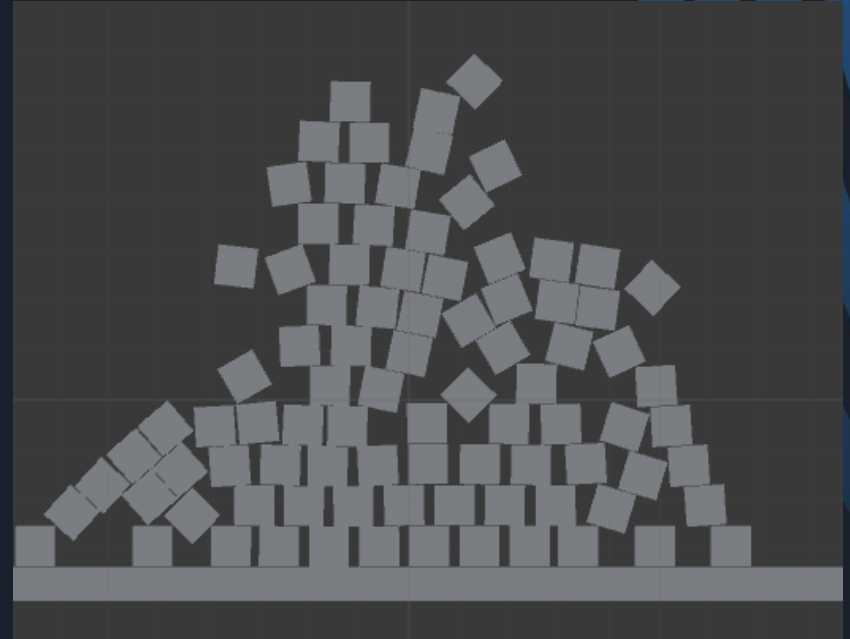
Animating Sprites

- You can use sprites to build animation clips that can be controlled by mechanim
- Animation Clips are built using the Animation window to build sequences of frames
- These clips can then be brought into the Animator editor and used in the mechanim state machine
- We'll go into much more detail on the steps for this in the tutorial



2D Physics

- Along with sprites, Unity also has support for 2D physics through Box2D.
- If 2D physics is all that is needed for a project it has several advantages over 3D
 - Don't have to use constraints to limit to 2D motion
 - Faster to compute



Differences Between 2D and 3D Physics

- The 3D and 2D physics systems do not interact in Unity in any way.
- The APIs for using 2D physics are very similar to their 3D counterparts
- In general there are 3 main changes required to convert from the 3D to the 2D physics systems
 - Replace all 3D colliders with their 2D versions
 - Box Collider -> Box Collider 2D
 - Sphere Collider -> Circle Collider
 - Mesh Collider -> Polygon Collider
 - Replace Rigidbody with Rigidbody2D
 - Use OnCollisionEnter2D, OnCollisionStay2D, and OnCollisionExit2D instead of their non-2D versions.

Summary

- Sprites let you group and animate 2D textures
- Unity provides a sprite editor to let you modify how a texture is split into sprite frames
- Individual frames can be:
 - Used alone as a single sprite
 - Combined into groups of separately moving components
 - Used as frames in an animation
 - Sprite animations can be controlled through mechanim, like 3D animations
- Unity also provides 2D physics simulation through Box2D
 - Integration is very similar to 3D physics

References

- Unity Technologies. 2016. *Unity - Manual: Sprite Editor*. [ONLINE] Available at: <http://docs.unity3d.com/Manual/SpriteEditor>. [Accessed 11 February 2016].
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- Unity Technologies. 2016. *Unity - 2D Physics Overview*. [ONLINE] Available at: <https://unity3d.com/learn/tutorials/modules/beginner/2d/physics2d>. [Accessed 11 February 2016].