



# Basic Scripting

Learning to code in Unity



## Scripts as Behaviour Components

Get an overview of how code is structured in Unity



## Event Functions

Learn how Unity uses Inversion of Control to put you in control



## Getting Started with Scripting

Get familiar with fundamental methods in the Unity API



## Exercises

Use event functions, create character controllers and much more!



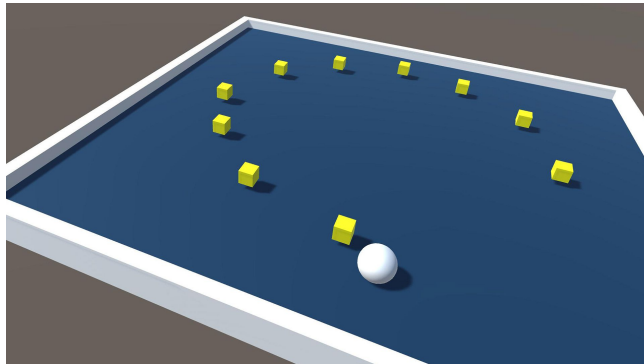
# Last Week

Do you feel comfortable with the editor yet?

Creating/Manipulating game objects?

Did you extend the Microgames?

Roll-a-ball: Did you finish an obstacle course?



# Last Week

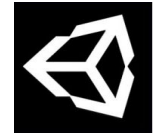
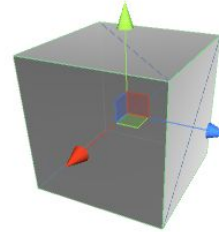
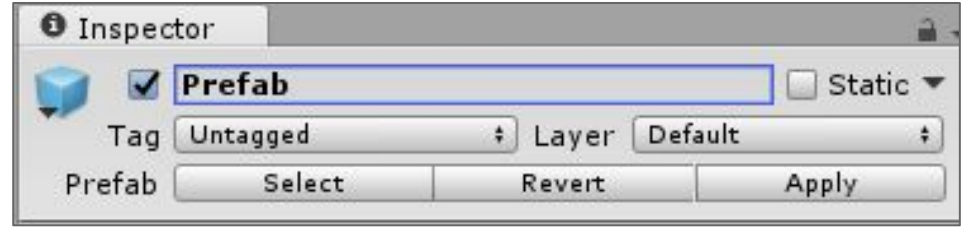
MDA?

The engineer's role in the industry?

Core functionality in a game engine?

Important views in Unity?

GameObjects, Components and Assets?



# What we already know

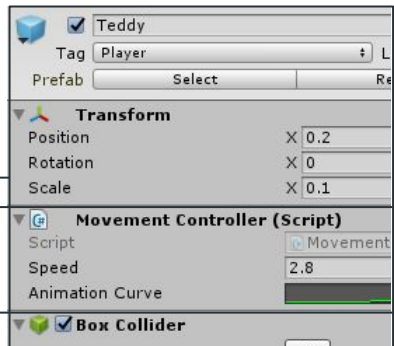
Scripts as Behaviour Components

GameObjects live in Scenes

Components live on GameObjects

We can create our own components by scripting. By doing so we are adding custom behavior to our GameObject.

GameObject



Custom Component / Script

```
public class MovementController : MonoBehaviour
{
    [SerializeField] private float speed;
    public float Speed { get; set; }
    private float grid = 0.1f;

    public AnimationCurve animationCurve;

    public IEnumerator Move(Directions direction, int distance)
    {
        Debug.Log("Moving " + distance + " squares " + direction);

        Vector3 vectorDestination;
        Vector3 vectorOrigin = transform.position;
        switch (direction)
        {
            case Directions.up:
                vectorDestination = transform.position + Vector3.forward * distance;
                break;
            case Directions.down:
                vectorDestination = transform.position - Vector3.forward * distance;
                break;
            case Directions.left:
                vectorDestination = transform.position + Vector3.left * distance;
                break;
            case Directions.right:
                vectorDestination = transform.position + Vector3.right * distance;
                break;
        }
    }
}
```

# Scripting in Unity

Scripts as Behaviour Components

A script is a .cs file, often consisting of just one C# class

[MonoBehaviour](#) is the base class from which (almost) every Unity script derives

The relationship between a GameObject and a Component is **composition**



A `GameObject` **HAS A** `Component`

# When writing code in Unity you...

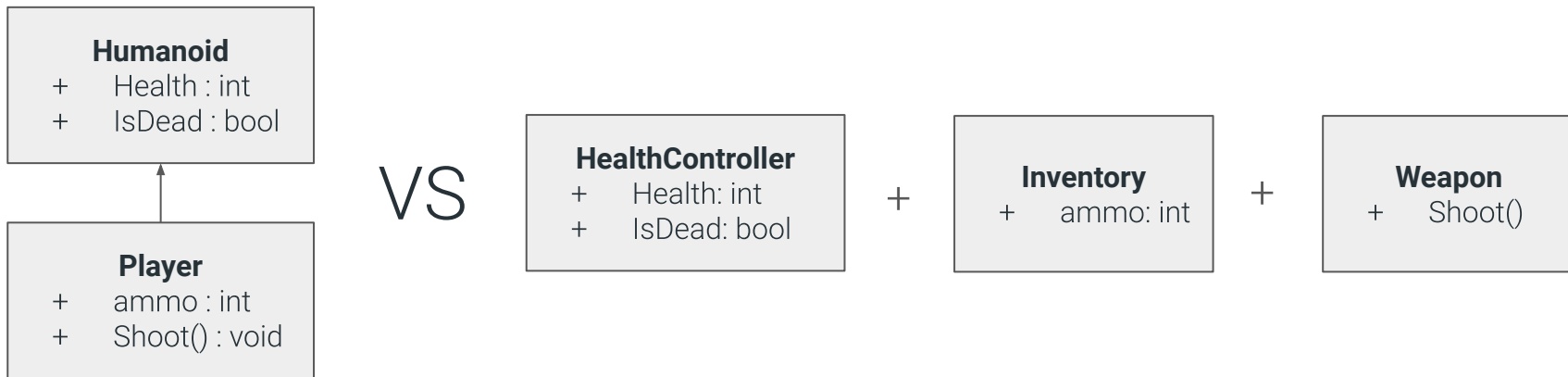
Scripts as Behaviour Components

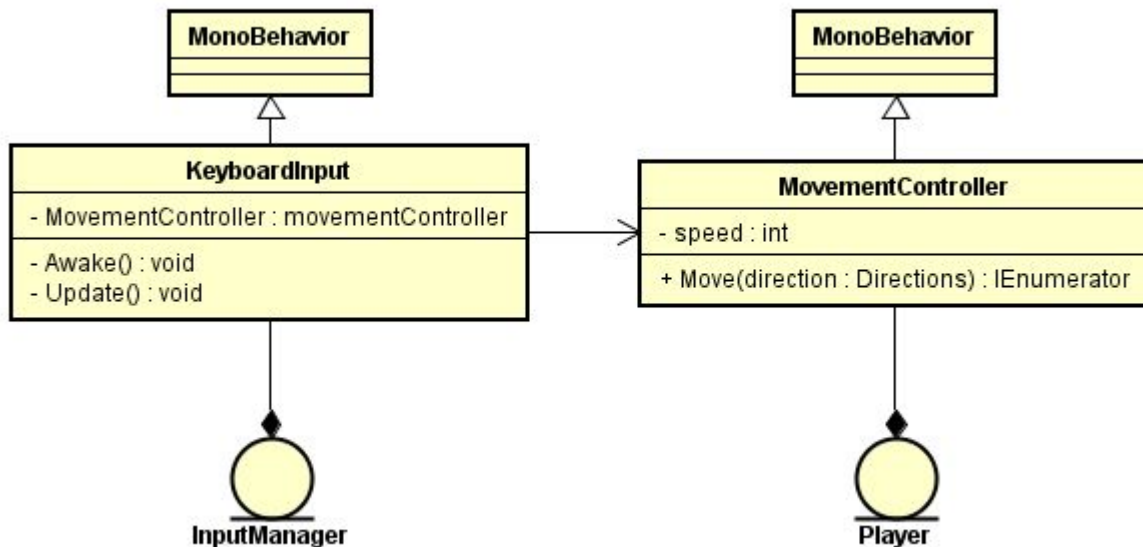


... add behavior to your GameObjects

... should use **composition over inheritance**

... should follow the single responsibility principle





Unity passes control to a script intermittently by calling certain functions that are declared within it

Once a function has finished executing, control is passed back to Unity

Don't call us, we'll call you





# Event Functions

Event Functions

## Regular Update Events

- Update
- FixedUpdate
- LateUpdate

## Initialization Events

- Awake
- Start
- OnEnable

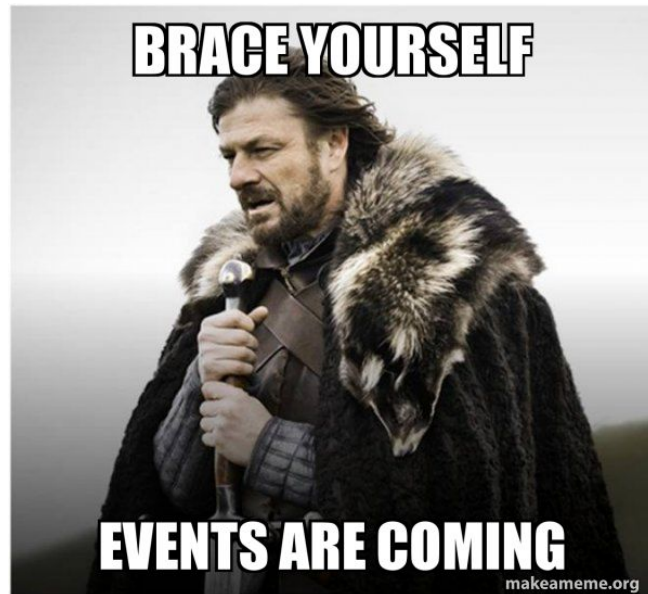
## Input Events

- OnMouseOver, OnMouseDown

## Physics Events

- OnCollisionEnter, OnCollisionStay, OnCollisionExit
- OnTriggerEnter, OnTriggerStay, OnTriggerExit

And many others... (OnDisable, OnDestroy, OnGUI, etc...)



[Order of Execution for Event Functions](#)

# Primary Event Functions for Today

Event Functions

## **void Start()**

Called before first frame update, if the script instance is enabled (once per lifetime of the script)

## **void Update()**

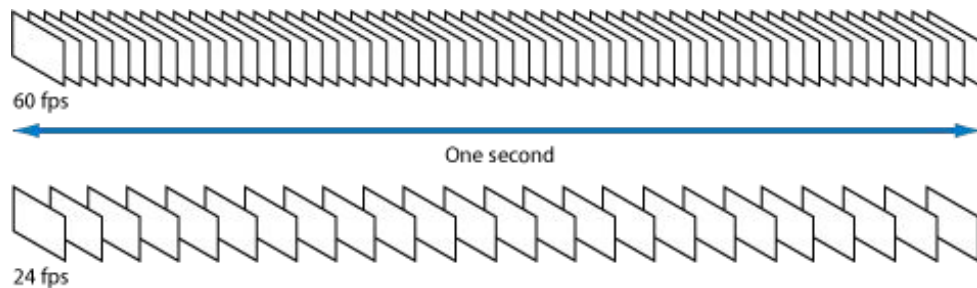
Called once per frame, before render

Used for non-physics objects

Simple Timers

Receiving Input

Careful: Update interval times vary!



# Event Functions, Example Usage

Event Functions



```
public class CubeMover : MonoBehaviour
```

← Gives access to event functions

```
{
```

```
    [SerializeField]
```

```
    private float speed = 1f; ↳ Unchanged
```

```
    private readonly List<Transform> _cubeTransforms = new List<Transform>();
```

↳ Event function

```
    private void Awake()
```

```
    {
```

```
        var cubes :GameObject[] = GameObject.FindGameObjectsWithTag("Cube");
```

```
        foreach (var cube :GameObject in cubes)
```

```
        {
```

```
            _cubeTransforms.Add( item: cube.GetComponent<Transform>());
```

```
        }
```

```
    }
```

← Setup references, initialization

↳ Event function

```
    private void Update()
```

```
    {
```

```
        var distance :float = speed * Time.deltaTime * Input.GetAxis("Horizontal");
```

```
        foreach (var cubeTransform in _cubeTransforms)
```

```
        {
```

```
            cubeTransform.Translate( translation: Vector3.right * distance);
```

```
        }
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

← Called each frame

# From Java to C#

Getting Started with Scripting



Your steps to becoming an experienced C# developer:

1. Click [here](#)
2. You are now ready to write C# in Unity!



Still not feeling confident? Go through all the [Beginner Scripting](#) video tutorials

Later we will also look at more C# specific features in relation to games, such as:

Delegates, Events, Structs, Properties, IEnumerator, etc...

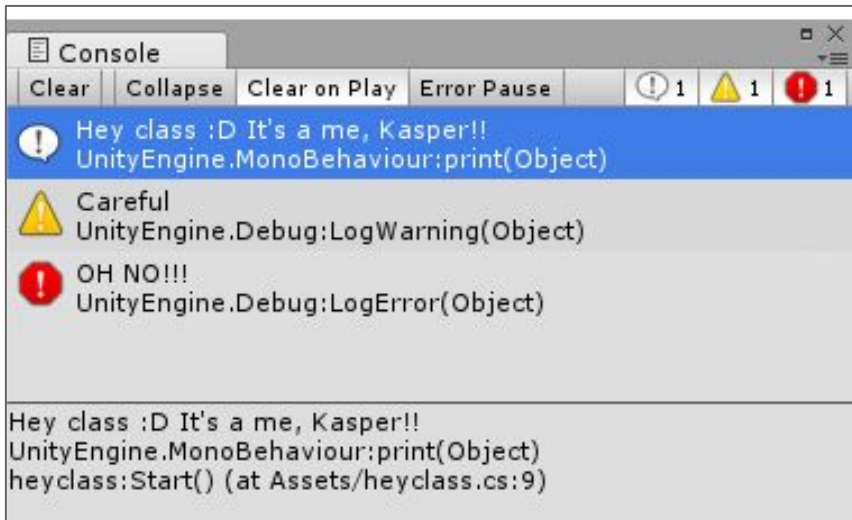
For now, just remember to use PascalCase instead of camelCase on methods

# Logging

Getting Started with Scripting

Use the Debug class to log to the console

Remember, you can double-click to go to the invocation in code



```
private void Start()  
{  
    Debug.Log("Hey class :D It's a me, Kasper!!");  
    Debug.LogWarning("Careful");  
    Debug.LogError("OH NO!!!");  
}
```

Psst! The print()  
method saves a  
few keystrokes



# Accessing Data

Getting Started with Scripting

## Accessing variables in the editor

Public vs **[SerializeField]**

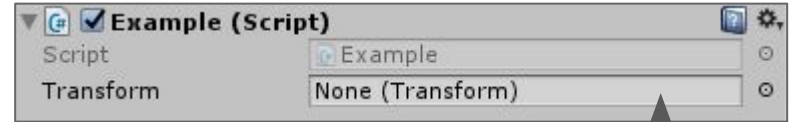
- Easy and convenient way to change variables
- Can be used for inter-object communication!

## Accessing Components and GameObjects through code

gameObject, transform...

**GetComponent<Type>()**

GameObject.FindGameObjectWithTag(string tag)



```
[SerializeField]  
private Transform transform;
```

[Learn more!](#)

# Transforming GameObjects

Getting Started with Scripting

Vector3 vector = new Vector3(x,y,z)

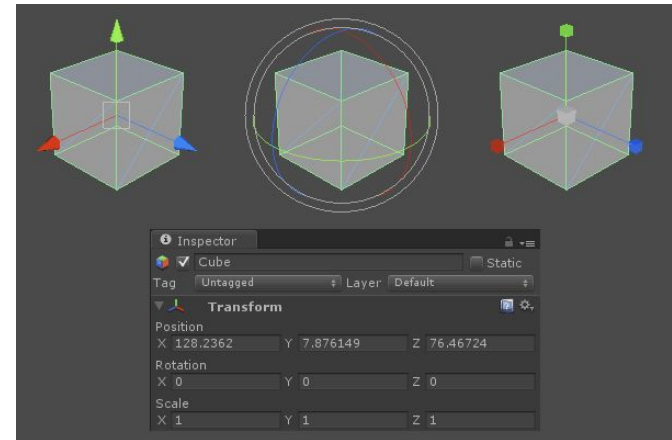
Object movement can be done **with or without the physics engine**

Without, using the transform of a GameObject:

**Position:** transform.Translate(vector)

**Rotation:** transform.Rotate(vector,angle)

**Scale:** transform.localScale = vector



[Learn more!](#)

[Learn more!](#)

# Time and Frame Management

Getting Started with Scripting

**Time.deltaTime** = the time between each update call (between each frame)

Device Dependant! Not a constant!

When you multiply with Time.deltaTime, think of it as converting the data from per frame to **per second**.

Used to smooth out values used for movement, and other incremental calculations (not only for movement)

```
void Update ()
{
    countdown -= Time.deltaTime;
    if(countdown <= 0.0f)
        light.enabled = true;

    if(Input.GetKey(KeyCode.RightArrow))
        transform.position += new Vector3(speed * Time.deltaTime, 0.0f, 0.0f);
}
```

[Learn more!](#)



# Input.GetKey()

Getting Started with Scripting



KeyCode or string name as argument. Examples: KeyCode.Space, "d"

GetKeyDown and GetKeyUp as well

Returns a boolean

Where do you think we should put this code?

More on proper input management later...

```
if (Input.GetKeyDown("w"))
{
    mouseController.Direction = Directions.up;
}
else if (Input.GetKeyDown("s"))
{
    mouseController.Direction = Directions.down;
}
else if (Input.GetKeyDown("a"))
{
    mouseController.Direction = Directions.left;
}
else if (Input.GetKeyDown("d"))
{
    mouseController.Direction = Directions.right;
}
```

# Activating and Instantiating

Getting Started with Scripting

## Activate/deactivate GameObjects:

- `gameObject.SetActive(true/false)`

## Instantiate/destroy GameObjects:

- `Instantiate(prefab)`
  - `Instantiate` returns a `GameObject`.
- `Destroy(gameObject, time)`



## Enabling/Disabling Components:

- `component.enabled = true/false`

[Learn more!](#)

[Learn more!](#)

[Learn more!](#)

# Invoking Methods

Getting Started with Scripting

Used to schedule methods calls to occur at a later time.

## **Invoke("MethodName", delay)**

- Only methods, that have no parameters and return type void can be invoked.

## **InvokeRepeating("MethodName", initialDelay, delayBetweenEachCall)**

- Invoke a method over and over again!

## **CancelInvoke()**

- Cancels all invoked methods
- Can also take a method name as an argument to specify what invoked method to cancel.

[Learn more!](#)



The exercises assume that you have gone through the [Beginner Scripting](#) video tutorials

**Let's-a go!**

