

# Tutorials

# Skill Tree Behaviour

This script controls how the window for purchasing skill works, so in this case it simply turns on and off when the button is clicked or when, it also contains the players' skill points and the main object that holds the skill tree visual, this is how it turn the window on and off

```
private bool skillTreeBool = false;  
public int skillPoints = 0;  
public GameObject skillTreeObj;  
public SkillBehaviour plusDMG, plusSPD, DJump, plusHP;
```

```
void Update()
{
    if (Input.GetKeyDown(KeyCode.Tab))
    {
        SkillTree();
    }
    if (skillTreeBool)
    {
        skillTreeObj.SetActive(true);
    }
    else { skillTreeObj.SetActive(false); }
}

public void SkillTree()
{
    skillTreeBool = !skillTreeBool;
}
```

Window activation code on the skill tree behaviour script

**Hierarchy** | Inspector | Lighting

**SkillTree**

- Canvas
  - HealthSkill
  - DamageSkill
  - SpeedSkill
  - DoubleJump
  - Button
    - Text (TMP)
  - EventSystem
  - Player
  - Camera

**Rect Transform**

Some values driven by Canvas.

	Pos X	Pos Y	Pos Z
	501.5	282	0
Width	1003		
Height	564		

**Anchors**

Pivot: X 0.5 Y 0.5

Rotation: X 0 Y 0 Z 0

Scale: X 1 Y 1 Z 1

**Canvas**

Render Mode: Screen Space - Overlay

Pixel Perfect: ☐

Sort Order: 0

Target Display: Display 1

Additional Shader Ch: TexCoord1, Normal, Tangent

Shader channels Normal and Tangent are most often used with lighting, which an Overlay canvas does not support. It's likely these channels are not needed.

**Canvas Scaler**

UI Scale Mode: Constant Pixel Size

Scale Factor: 1

Reference Pixels Per: 100

**Graphic Raycaster**

Script: GraphicRaycaster

Ignore Reversed Grap: ☒

Blocking Objects: None

Blocking Mask: Everything

**Skill Tree Behaviour (Script)**

Script: SkillTreeBehaviour

Skill Points: 5

Skill Tree Obj: SkillTree

Plus DMG: DamageSkill (Skill Beahviou)

Plus SPD: SpeedSkill (Skill Beahviou)

D Jump: DoubleJump (Skill Beahviou)

Plus HP: HealthSkill (Skill Beahviou)

Add Component

**Hierarchy** | Inspector | Lighting

**SkillTree**

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**Button**

Interactive: ☒

Transition: Color Tint

Target Graphic: HealthSkill (Image)

Normal Color:

Highlighted Color:

Pressed Color:

Selected Color:

Disabled Color:

Color Multiplier: 1

Fade Duration: 0.1

Navigation: Automatic

Visualize

On Click ()

Runtime O SkillBeahviou.RankUp

HealthS

**Skill Beahviou (Script)**

Script: SkillBeahviou

This Skill: Plus HP

Tree: Canvas (Skill Tree Behe)

Is Purchased: ☐

Default UI Material (Material)

Shader: UI/Default

Edit...

Add Component

```
public enum Skills
{
    plusDMG, plusSPD, DJump, plusHP
}
```

```
public class SkillBeahviour : MonoBehaviour
{
    public Skills thisSkill;
    public SkillTreeBehaviour tree;
    public bool isPurchased = false;

    private SkillBeahviour requiredSkill;
    private TextMeshProUGUI textSkill;
```

```
private void Start()
{
    textSkill = GetComponentInChildren<TextMeshProUGUI>();

    if (thisSkill.Equals(Skills.plusDMG)) { requiredSkill = tree.plusHP; }
    if (thisSkill.Equals(Skills.DJump)) { requiredSkill = tree.plusSPD; }
}
```

The skill behaviour script has the main functionality, first whether or not the skill has been purchased, and a required skill that needs to be purchased before this current skill is available

In the start function we can set which skill need a prerequisite skill before they can be acquired

```

public void RankUp()
{
    if(tree.skillPoints > 0 && !isPurchased)
    {
        if (thisSkill.Equals(Skills.plusHP))
        {
            tree.skillPoints--;
            isPurchased = true;
            textSkill.text = "Purchased!";
            PlusHealth();
        }
        else if (thisSkill.Equals(Skills.plusSPD))
        {
            tree.skillPoints--;
            isPurchased = true;
            textSkill.text = "Purchased!";
            PlusMovement();
        }
        else if (requiredSkill.isPurchased)
        {
            tree.skillPoints++;
            isPurchased = true;
            textSkill.text = "Purchased!";
            if (thisSkill.Equals(Skills.plusDMG)) { PlusDamage(); }
            if (thisSkill.Equals(Skills.DJump)) { DoubleJump(); }
        }
    }
}

```

The rank up method is called when the player clicks the skill in the skill tree, first we check if there is enough skill points then we check which skill is being purchased and add call a function on the player that add the new upgrade to them.

```
private void PlusMovement()  
{  
    Debug.Log("Movement Upgraded");  
}  
  
private void PlusDamage()  
{  
    Debug.Log("Damage Upgraded");  
}  
  
private void PlusHealth()  
{  
    Debug.Log("Health Upgraded");  
}  
  
private void DoubleJump()  
{  
    Debug.Log("Jump Upgraded");  
}
```

These are the methods that are called on the player as need, it can contain anything so this is just some boiler code

# Inventory System

```
public class InventoryDisplay : MonoBehaviour
{

    public RectTransform backGround;

    public GameObject itemDisplay;

    private List<GameObject> currentObjects;
    private PlayerInventory pInventory;
```

```
public void AddNewItem(InventoryItem item )
{
    GameObject objInstance = Instantiate(itemDisplay);
    RectTransform instTransform = objInstance.GetComponent<RectTransform>();
    instTransform.SetParent(backGround);
    TextMeshProUGUI objectDisplay = objInstance.transform.Find("ItemName").GetComponent<TextMeshProUGUI>();
    UseableItem useableItem = objInstance.GetComponent<UseableItem>();
    useableItem.item = item;
    objectDisplay.text = item.itemName;
}
```

The inventory display script that sits on the canvas gameobject and adds new item to the players' UI to show them what items they own

The Add new item creates a new itemDisplay prefab and sets the value for it based on the inventory item class that has been passed to the function.

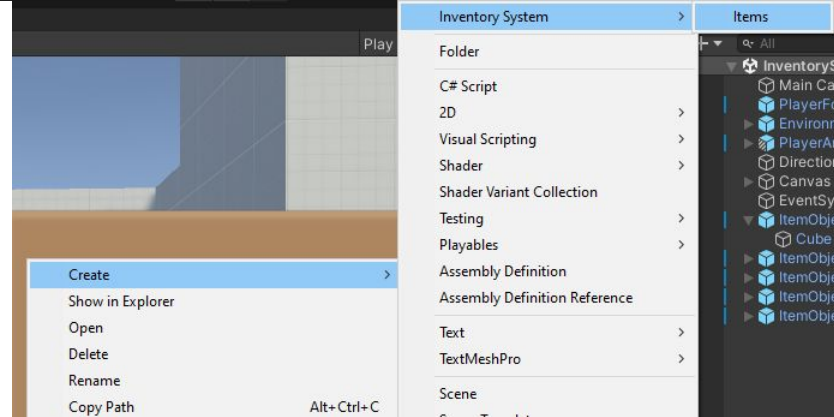


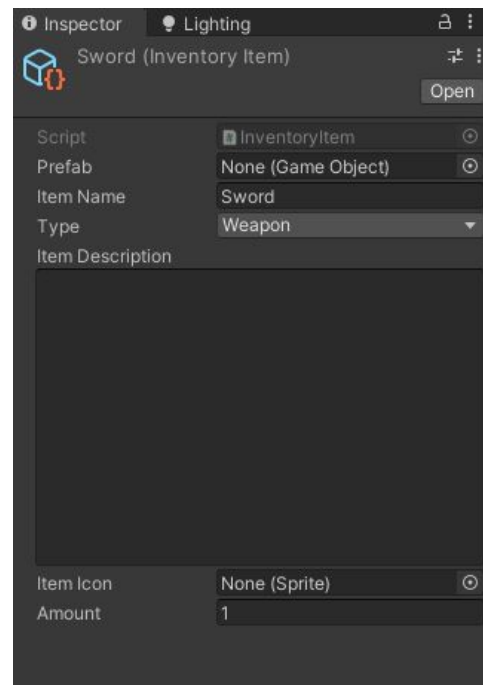
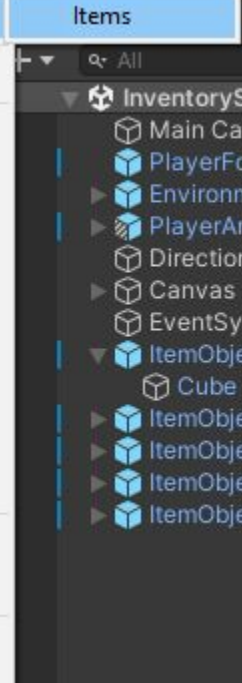
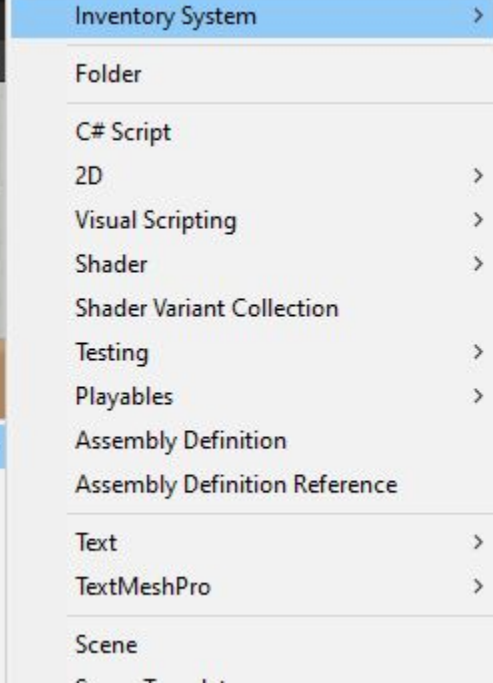
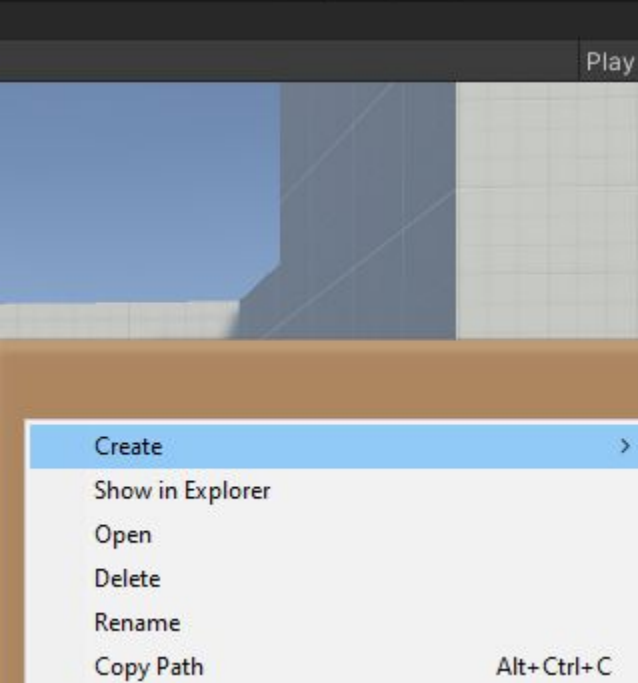
```
[CreateAssetMenu(fileName = "New Inventory Object", menuName = "Inventory System/Items")]
public class InventoryItem : ScriptableObject
{
    public GameObject prefab;
    public string itemName;
    public enum ItemType
    {
        Weapon,
        Potion,
        Coin,
    }
    public ItemType type;
    [TextArea(15,20)]
    public string itemDescription;
    public Sprite itemIcon;
    public int amount;
}
```

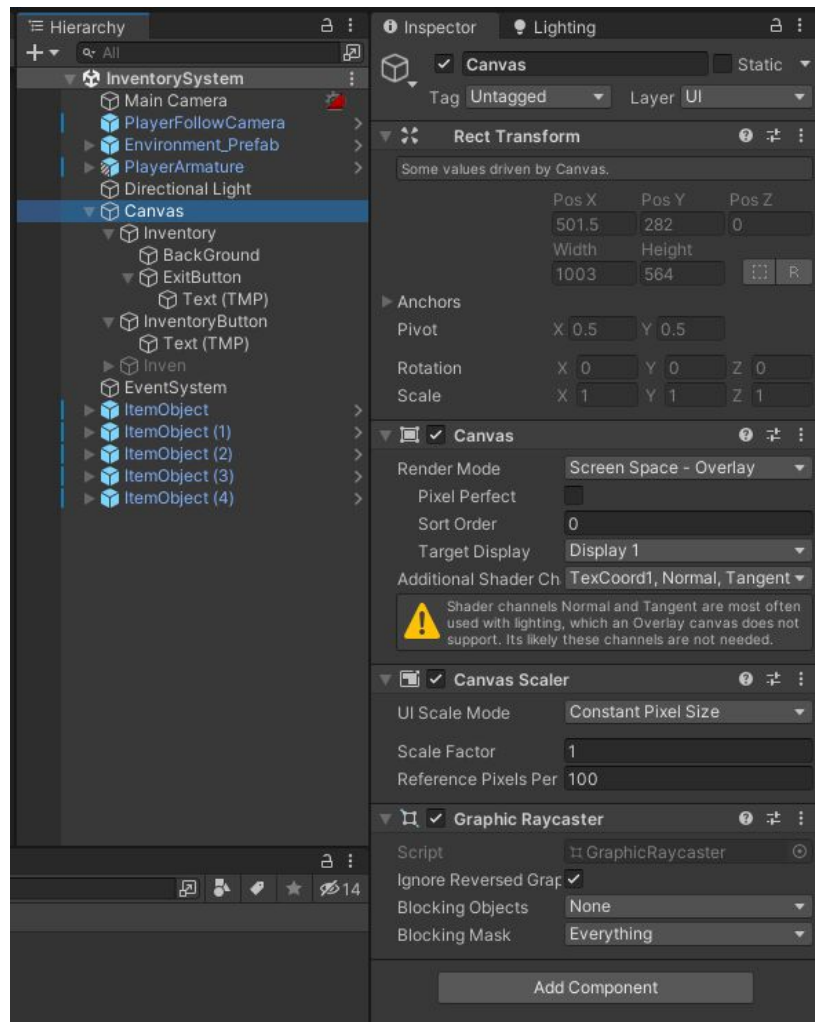
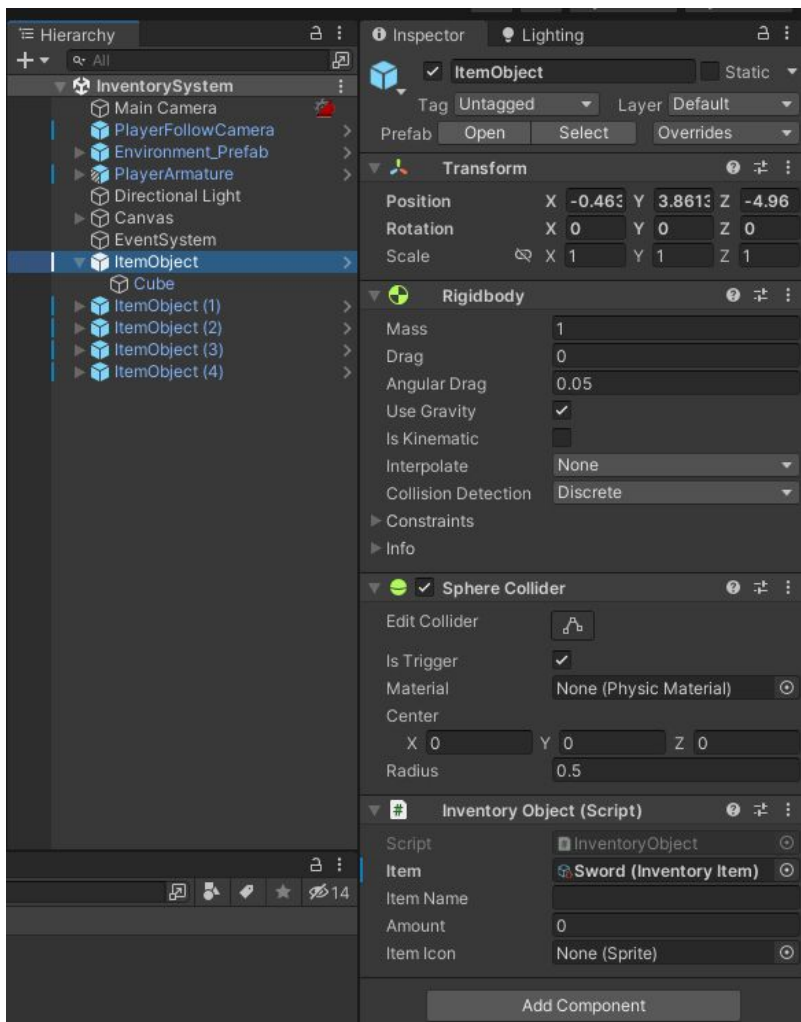
```
public void UseItem()
{
    switch (type)
    {
        case InventoryItem.ItemType.Weapon:
            Debug.Log("Weapon");
            break;
        case InventoryItem.ItemType.Potion:
            Debug.Log("Potion");
            break;
        case InventoryItem.ItemType.Coin:
            Debug.Log("Coin");
            break;
    }
}
```

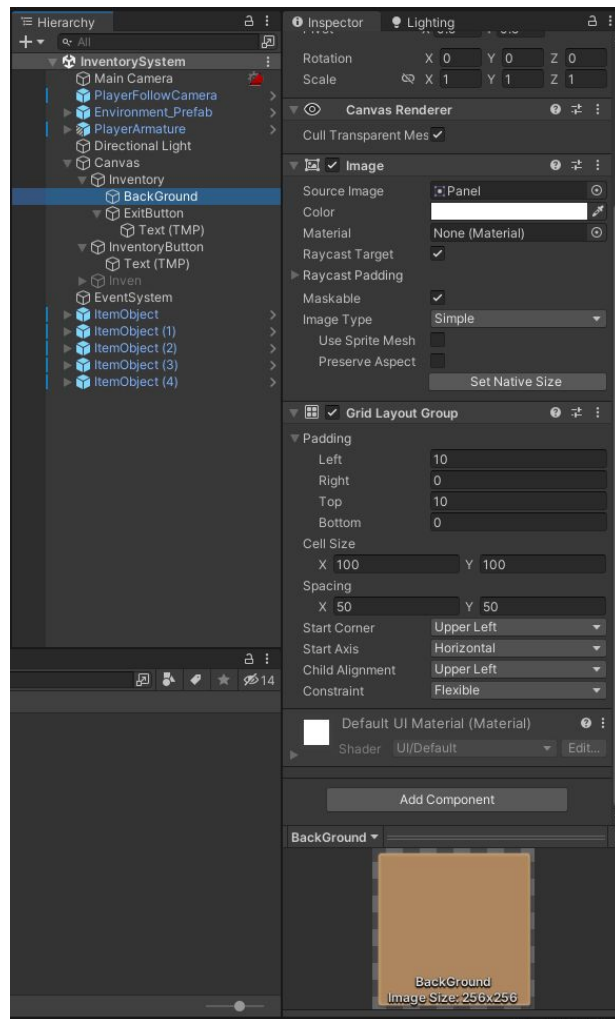
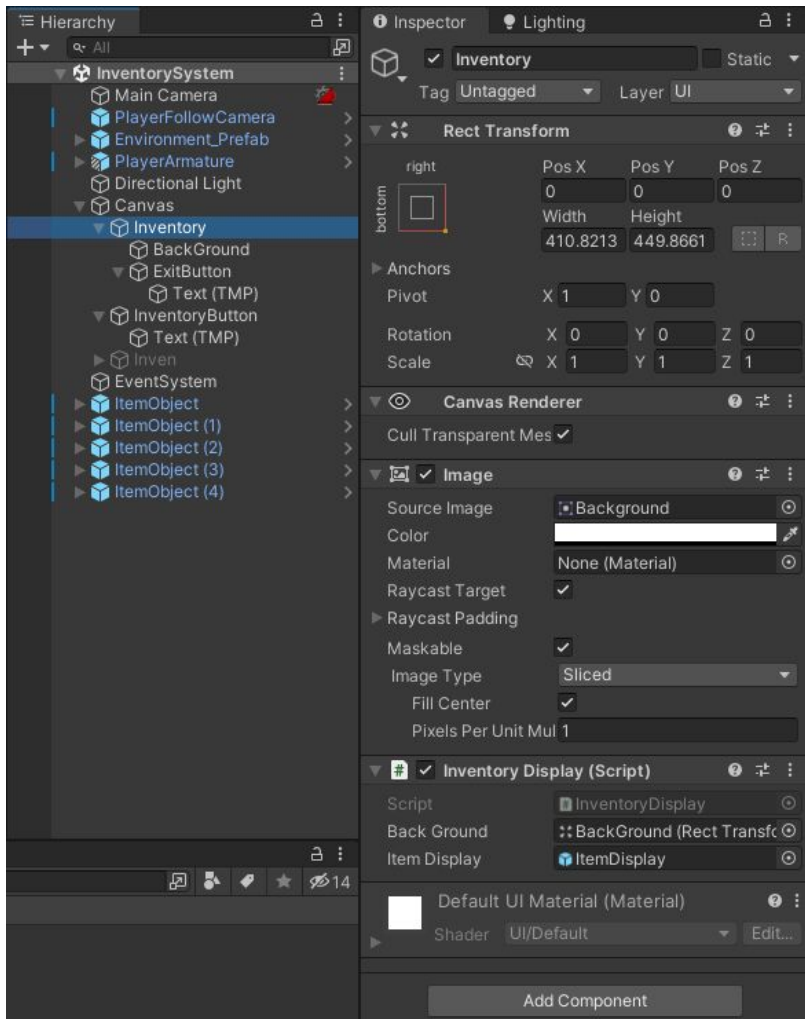
This is the inventory item class which is a scriptable object that has a Create asset menu keyword at the top, this allows scriptable object to be reused easily by creating it from inside the engine and then assigning the data for the asset.

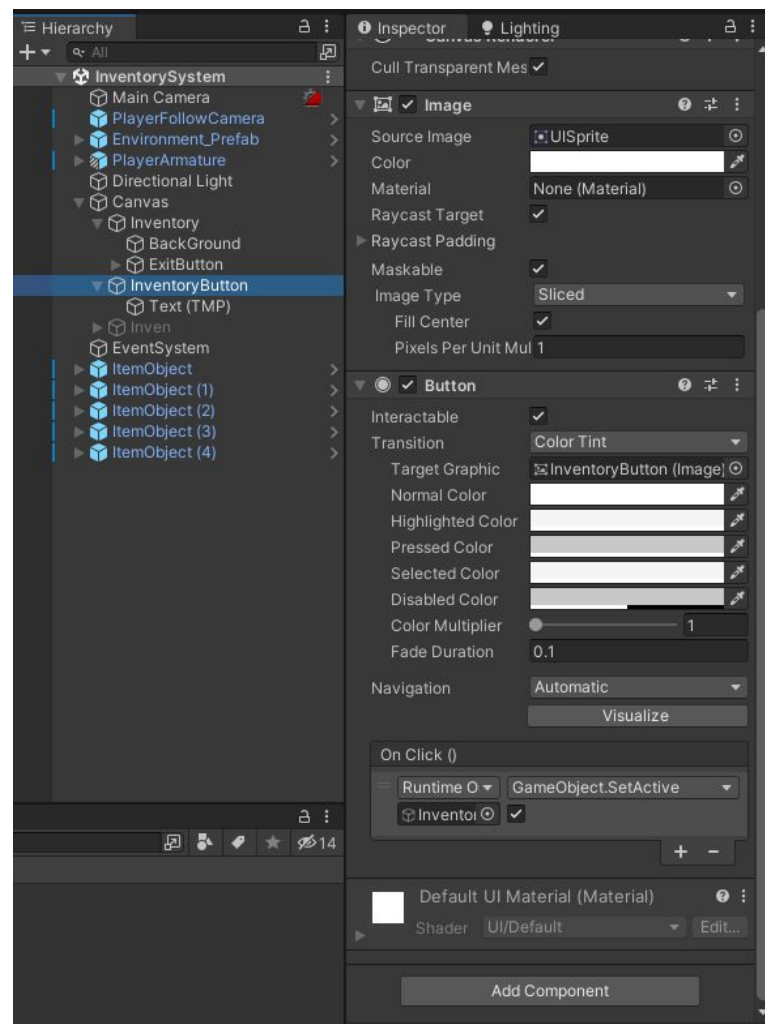
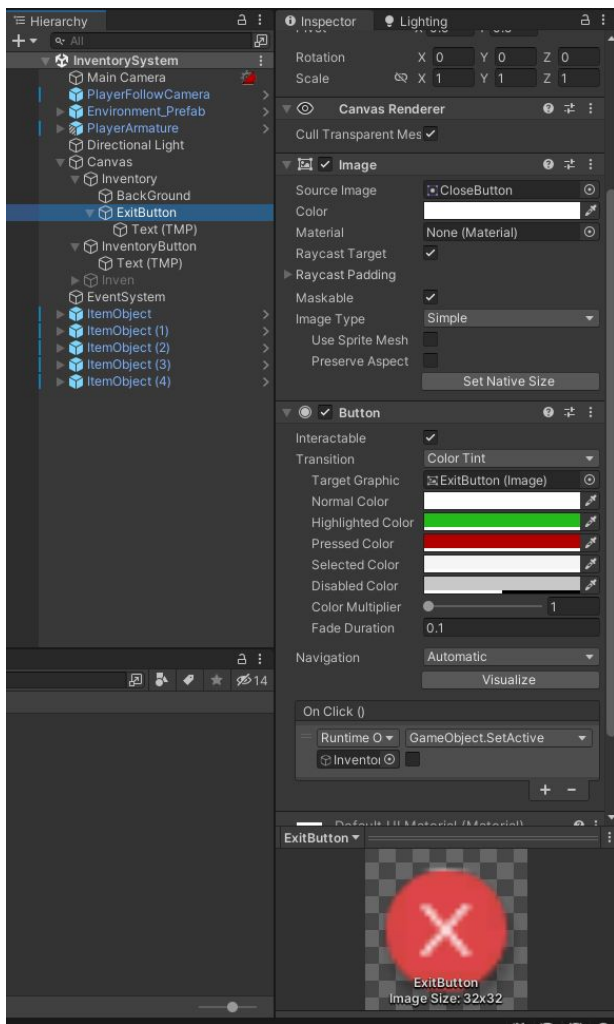
This asset also contains the code for using the item based on what ItemType it is.

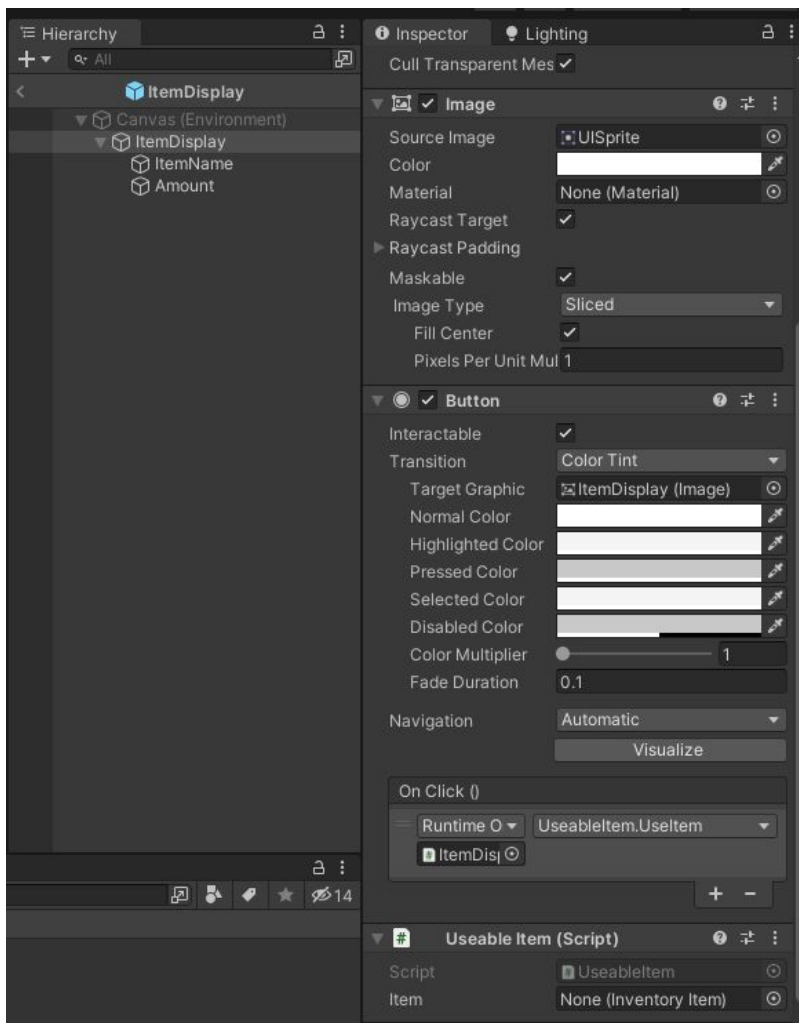














```

public class InventoryObject : MonoBehaviour
{

    public InventoryItem item;

    public string itemName;
    public int amount;
    public Sprite itemIcon;
}

```

This is just a script that reacts to the player picking it up, it simply call the function on the players' Player Inventory script to add the item to their inventory then the gameobject that owns this Inventory object destroys it self.

```

private void Awake()
{
    BeginInventoryObject();
}

public void BeginInventoryObject()
{
    itemName = item.itemName;
    amount = item.amount;
    itemIcon = item.itemIcon;
}

private void OnTriggerEnter(Collider other)
{
    if (other.CompareTag("Player"))
    {
        PlayerInventory playerInventory = other.GetComponent<PlayerInventory>();
        playerInventory.AddNewItem(this);
        Destroy(this.gameObject);
    }
}

```

This is the player inventory class it adds a new item to the inventory items list. Adding a new item is done by first check if the item already exists in the list, if so then it will simply increment the amount of the item by the amount that has been picked up, if not then it will create a new item in the list and also create a communicate with the inventory display scripts to create a new item.

```
public void AddNewItem(InventoryObject item)
{
    int newIndex = 0;
    if (inventoryItems.Count > 0)
    {
        foreach (InventoryItem items in inventoryItems)
        {
            newIndex--;
            if (items.itemName == item.itemName)
            {
                items.amount += item.amount;
                break;
            }
            else
            {
                inventoryItems.Add(item.item);
                display.AddNewItem(item.item);
                break;
            }
        }
    }
    else
    {
        inventoryItems.Add(item.item);
        display.AddNewItem(item.item);
    }
}

public void RemoveItem(InventoryItem item)
{
    inventoryItems.Remove(item);
}
```

```
public class PlayerInventory : MonoBehaviour
{
    public InventoryDisplay display;

    public List<InventoryItem> inventoryItems;

    public List<InventoryObject> inventoryObjects;

    void Start()
    {
        inventoryItems = new List<InventoryItem>();
    }

    public void UseItem(InventoryItem item)
    {
        switch (item.type)
        {
            case InventoryItem.ItemType.Weapon:
                break;
            case InventoryItem.ItemType.Potion:
                break;
            case InventoryItem.ItemType.Coin:
                break;
        }
        RemoveItem(item);
    }
}
```



```
public class UseableItem : MonoBehaviour
{
    public InventoryItem item;

    public void UseItem()
    {
        item.UseItem();
    }
}
```

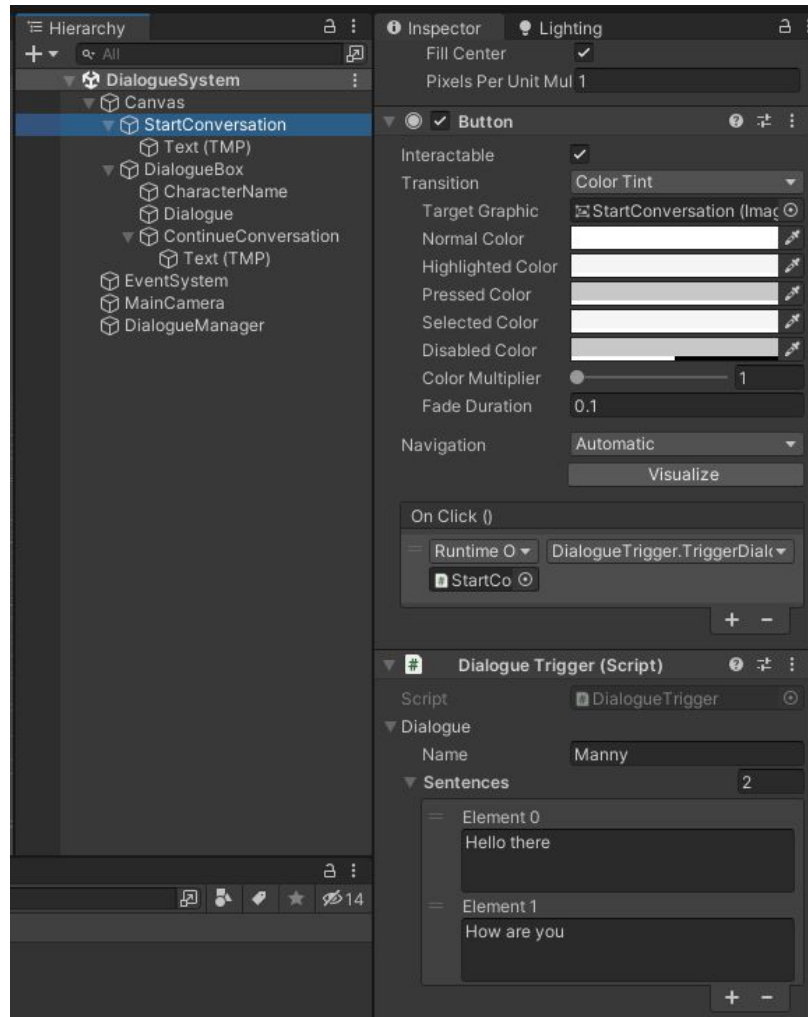
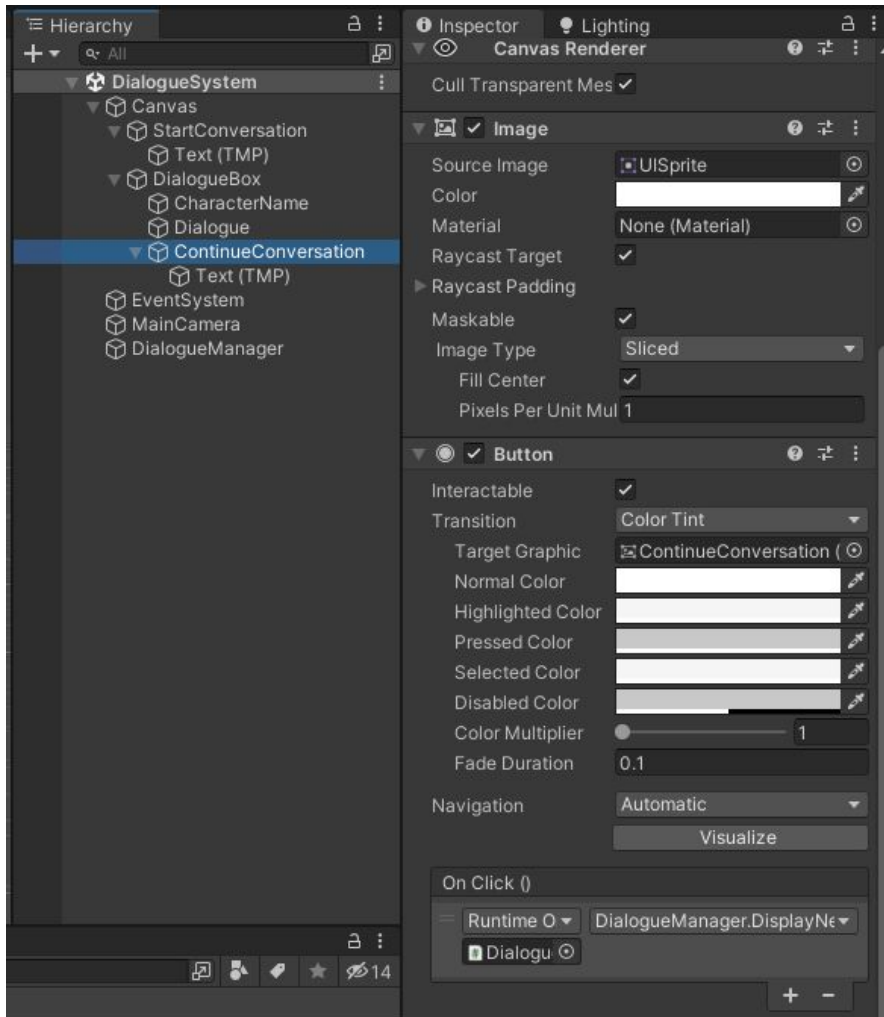
This sits on the item display gameobject, use this with a button to use the item that has been selected

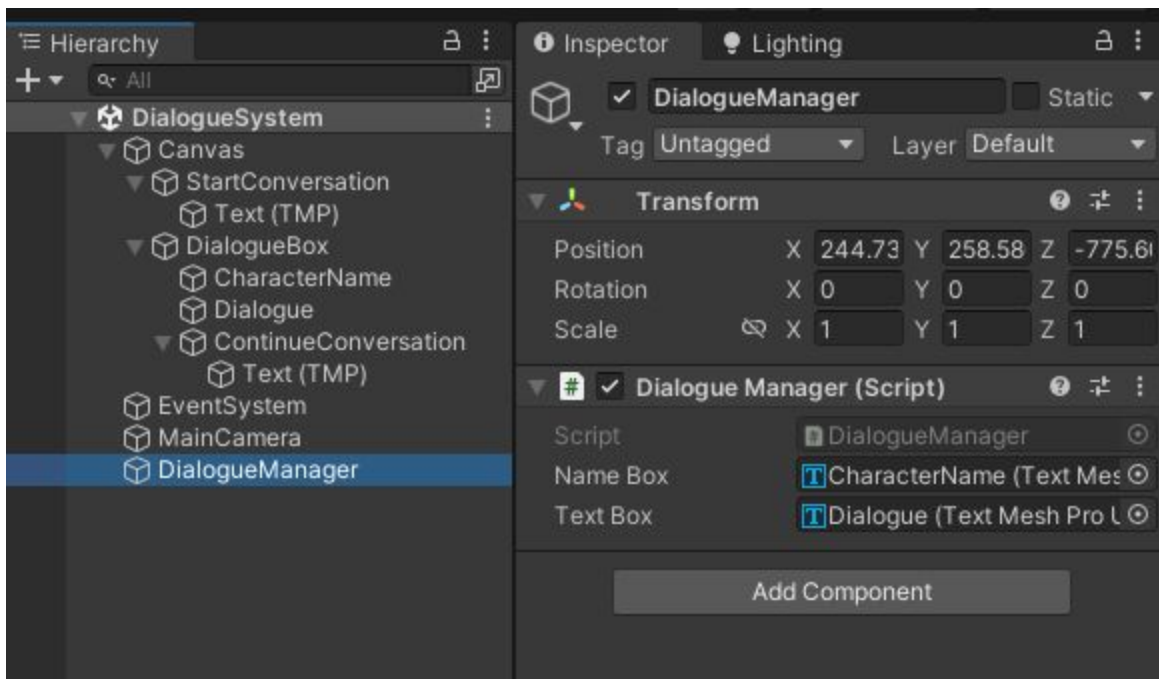
# Dialogue System

```
[System.Serializable]
public class Dialogue
{
    public string name;
    [TextArea(3,10)]
    public string[] sentences;
}
```

A Dialogue class, this holds an array of sentences that a character will say as well as their name.

Making it serializable with make sure it can be instanced in the editor for easy editing.





```
public class DialogueManager : MonoBehaviour
{
    private Queue<string> sentences;
    public TextMeshProUGUI nameBox;
    public TextMeshProUGUI textBox;
```

The dialogue manager uses a queue to handle all of the sentences in the dialogue, this is because the Enqueue and Dequeue methods allow for easy removal and procedure through all of the strings in the queue.

The start dialogue starts when the player clicks a button or whatever else you decide and first sets the name of the character speaking and clears previous dialogue if there is any, then adds all of the sentences from the dialogue class to the queue using the enqueue, and starts the Display Next Sentence method. This method first check if there are still sentences in the dialogue then remove the first item in the queue and displays, this method can be called using a button to carry on the conversation. This continues until the sentence count is equal to 0 then the conversation is ended.

```
void Start()
{
    sentences = new Queue<string>();
}

public void StartDialogue(Dialogue dialogue){

    nameBox.text = dialogue.name;

    sentences.Clear();

    foreach(string sentence in dialogue.sentences){
        sentences.Enqueue(sentence);
    }
    DisplayNextSentence();
}

public void DisplayNextSentence(){
    if (sentences.Count == 0){
        EndDialogue();
        return;
    }
    string sentence = sentences.Dequeue();
    textBox.text = sentence;
}

void EndDialogue(){
    Debug.Log("End Conversation");
}
```

```
public class DialogueTrigger : MonoBehaviour
{
    public Dialogue dialogue = new Dialogue();

    public void TriggerDialogue(){
        FindObjectOfType<DialogueManager>().StartDialogue(dialogue);
    }
}
```

This is what is used to start the dialogue from the dialogue manager

# Save System

```
public class PlayerController : MonoBehaviour
{
    public int level = 0;
    public int health = 0;
```

This is just an example of data that can be held in a stats class and saved

Hierarchy

All

SaveSystem

Main Camera

Directional Light

Ground

Player

UI

EventSystem

Inspector

Lighting

Player

Static

Tag Untagged Layer Default

Transform

Position X 16.37 Y 0.5 Z -0.73

Rotation X 0 Y 0 Z 0

Scale X 1 Y 1 Z 1

Cube (Mesh Filter)

Mesh Renderer

Box Collider

Edit Collider

Is Trigger

Material None (Physic Material)

Center X 0 Y 0 Z 0

Size X 1 Y 1 Z 1

Player Controller (Script)

Script PlayerController

Level 0

Health 0

CC Player (Character Control)

Move Speed 0.009

Character Controller

Object (Material)

Shader Standard



```
using System.Runtime.Serialization.Formatters.Binary;
using System.IO;
```

```
public static PlayerStats LoadPlayer() {
    string path = Application.persistentDataPath + "/player.noz";
    if (File.Exists(path))
    {
        BinaryFormatter formatter = new BinaryFormatter();
        FileStream stream = new FileStream(path, FileMode.Open);

        PlayerStats stats = formatter.Deserialize(stream) as PlayerStats;

        return stats;
    }
    else
    {
        Debug.LogError("Save file not found in" + path);
        return null;
    }
}
```

```
public static class SaveSystem
{
    public static void SavePlayer(PlayerController player)
    {
        BinaryFormatter formatter = new BinaryFormatter();
        string path = Application.persistentDataPath + "/player.noz";
        FileStream stream = new FileStream(path, FileMode.Create);

        PlayerStats stats = new PlayerStats(player);

        formatter.Serialize(stream, stats);
        stream.Close();
    }
}
```

The save system class doesn't need a MonoBehaviour as it won't be spawned into the scene.

This class has 2 methods Load and Save

The Save method uses a BinaryFormatter to serialize data

The path is where on the user's system this save file will be located, persistent Data path is a general path that all operating systems have and is a common path for saving data, this is followed by the extension which is custom to what you want.

The stream is used to either open or create a file path

And the stats is the data we want to save

We use the formatter to save the stats through the FileStream then we close the stream as this can stay in memory

Load player is similar to this but we first have to check whether the save file exists first then we use FileMode.Open to open up a pre-existing file path to access its data.

Make use of the using statements at the top to be able to have access to the BinaryFormatter class and FileStream class.

```
public class PlayerStats
{
    public string Name;
    public int Health;
    public int Level;
    public float[] Position;

    public PlayerStats(PlayerController player)
    {
        Health = player.health;
        Level = player.level;

        Position = new float[3];
        Position[0] = player.transform.position.x;
        Position[1] = player.transform.position.y;
        Position[2] = player.transform.position.z;
    }
}
```