



# Tutorial Three: Dropping an item

Game Programming Project  
By Mariana Neiva Santos Silva

# What you'll learn

In this Tutorial you will learn how to drag an item in a 2D game in Unity.



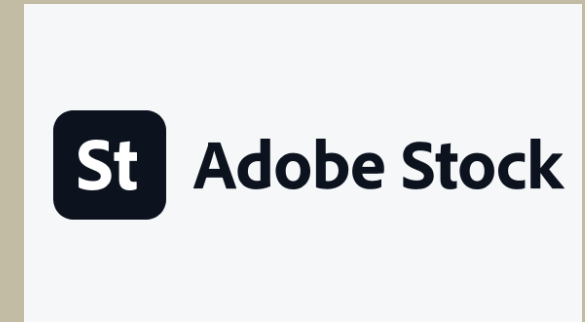
# Programs used



UNITY  
Game Engine



VISUAL STUDIO  
Code Editor



ADOBE STOCK  
Stock images

# What you should already know:

1 A basic understanding of **Unity**;

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2 Basic understanding of **C#**

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2 Have followed tutorial 1 and 2

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The background features a light gray base with large, organic, overlapping shapes in muted olive green and a dusty rose color. In the top left corner, there is a stylized, light gray illustration of a pine branch with needle-like leaves. Two thin, white, curved lines sweep across the bottom right portion of the image.

Let's beginning!



# Steps

Step 1: Setting up the project  
9

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Step 2: Creating The Items  
10

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Step 3: Creating the Buttons.  
12

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Step 4: The Script  
16

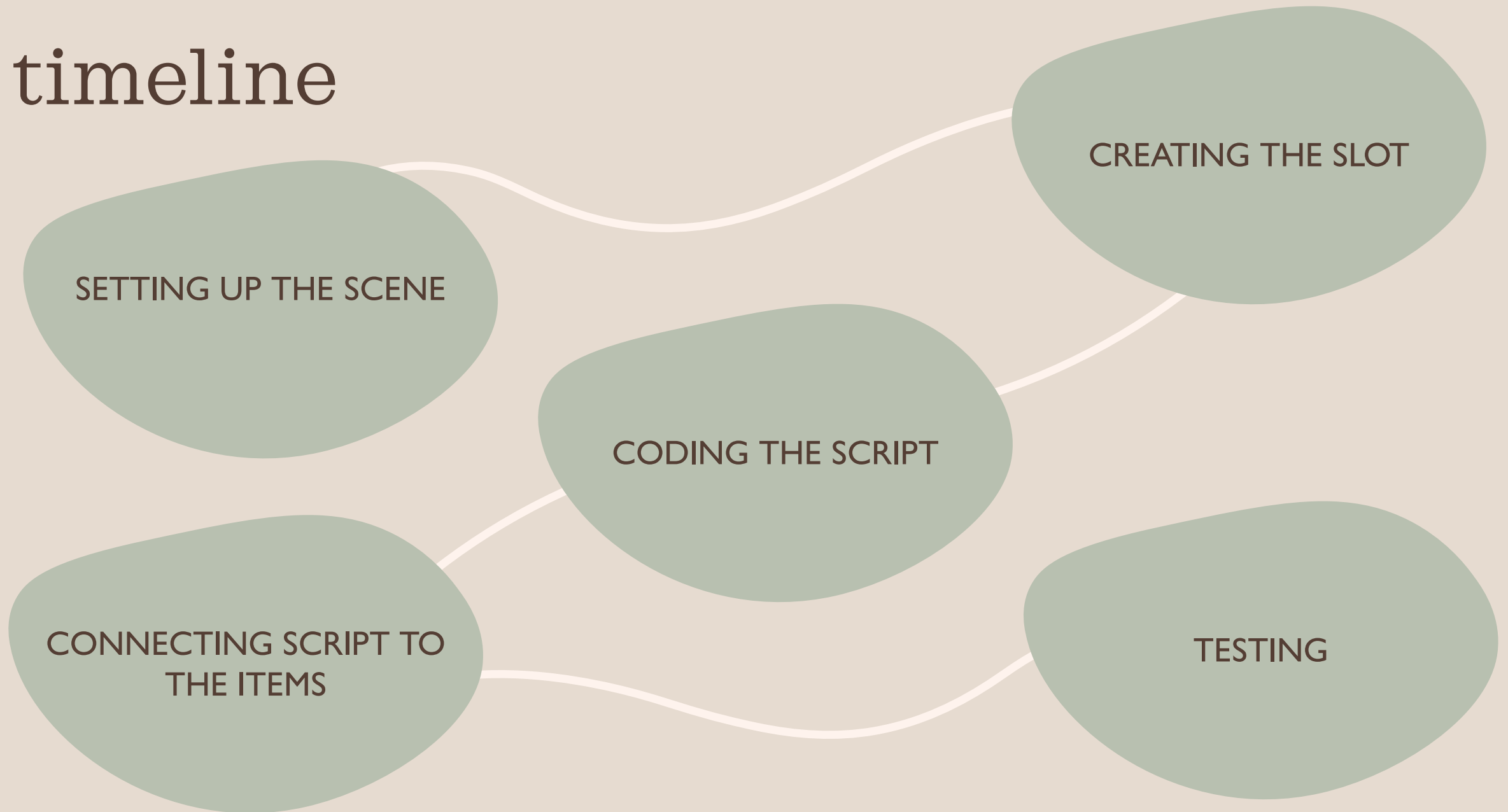
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Step 5: Connecting the buttons  
22

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Step 6: Testing.  
28

# timeline



# Step 1: Setting the scene

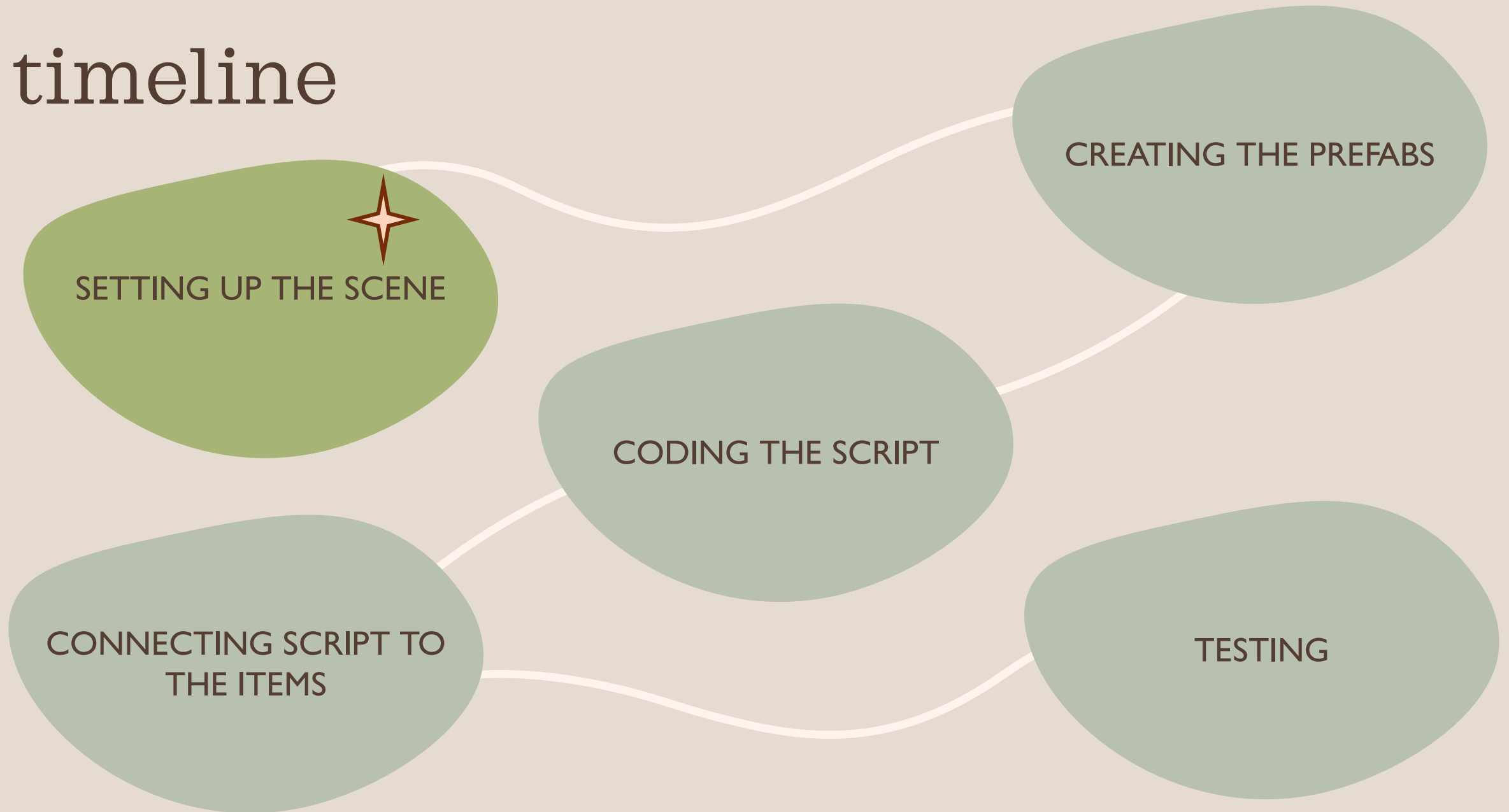
## THE SCENE:

- For this tutorial we will be using the same scene and script from the last tutorial.
- If you want to add anything extra to your scene now is the time!
- For example, I added a Quest board, with the skills I showed in the previous tutorials





# timeline



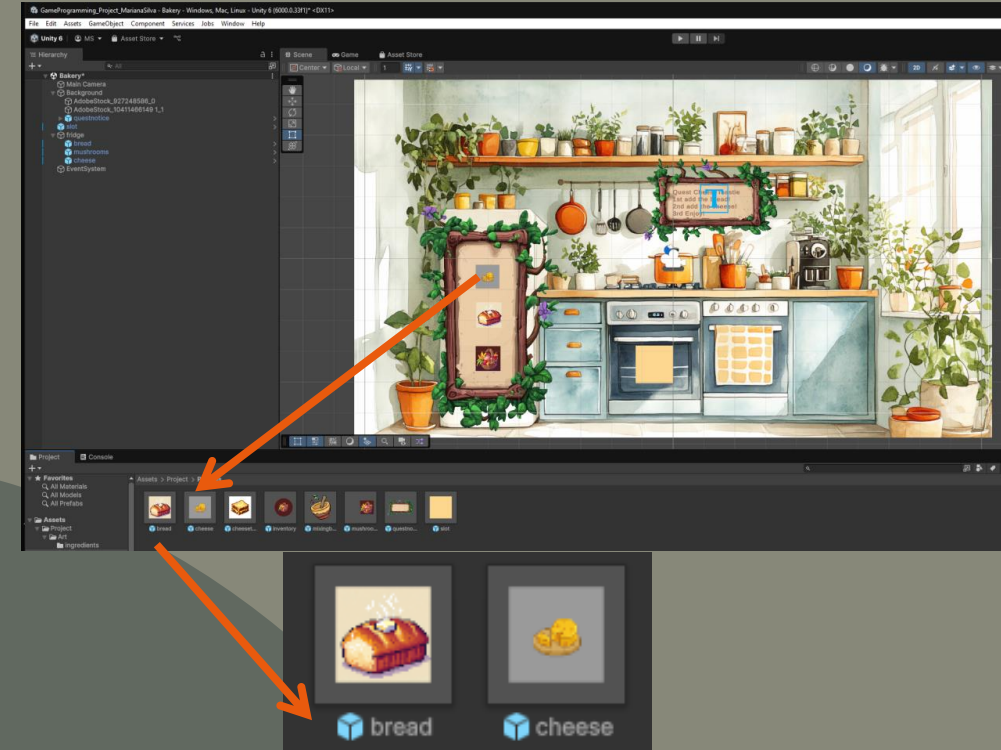
## Step 2: Creating the Prefabs:

# WHAT IS A PREFAB?

- To put it simply a prefab is an asset you can re-use.
- One thing to not is that if you want to change a prefab you need to go to the original prefab and modify it. This way all prefabs will be changed.
- However, if you change a prefab. that is in a scene you are only changing that version of the prefab.

## CREATING A PREFAB.

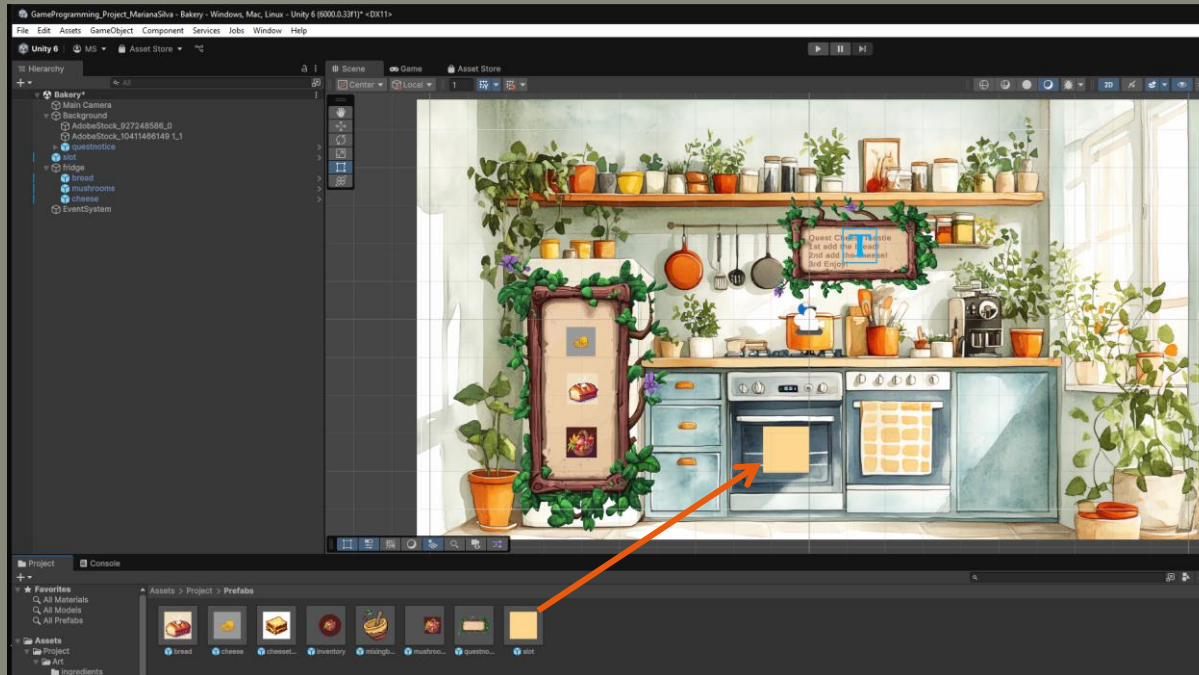
- Creating a prefab is very simple, whatever asset you want to make re-usable and drag it on to the project.
- Ideally you should drag it to a folder called Prefabs! That's why we created that folder in the first tutorial.
- It will then appear with a light blue cube next to it in the project, inspector and hierarchy.



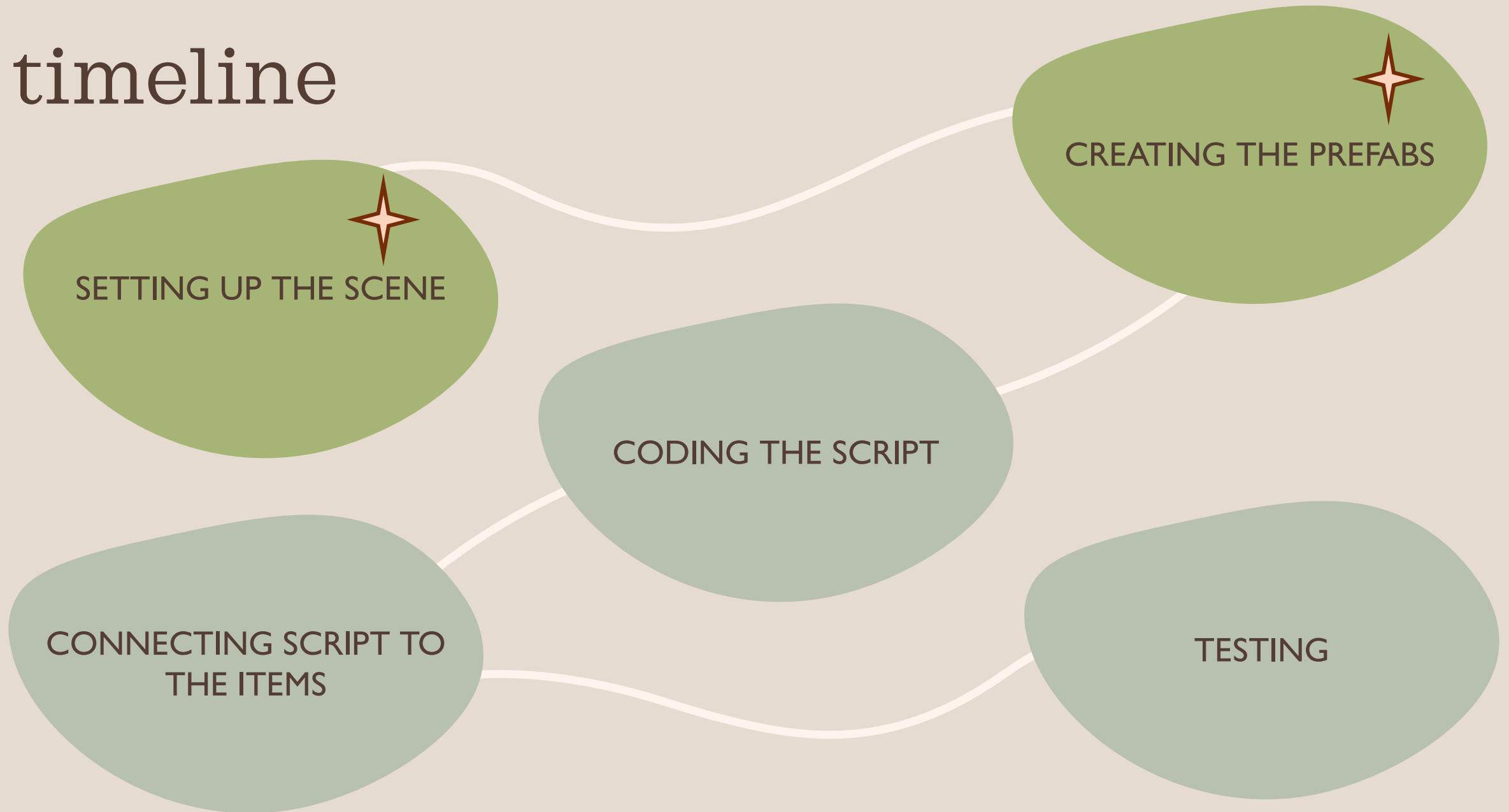
# Step 2: Creating the Prefabs:

## THE SLOT

- o Now drag the slot prefab into the scene.



# timeline



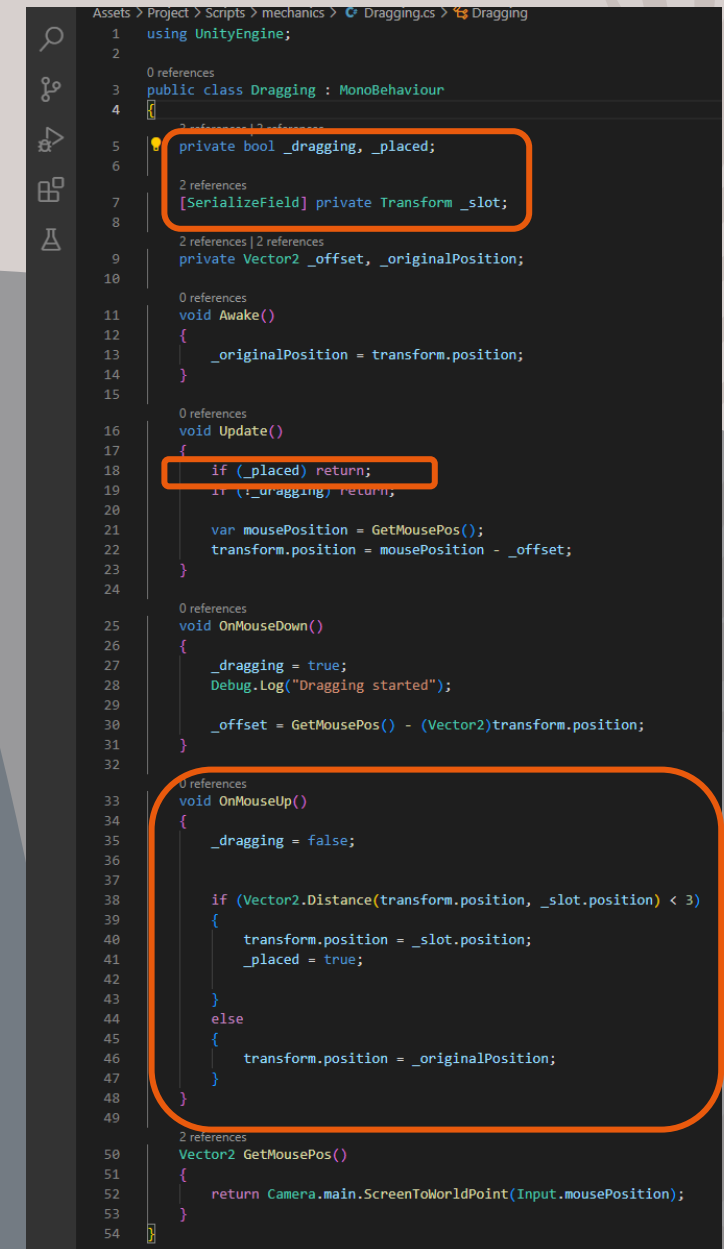
# Step 3: The Script

## ADDING TO THE SCRIPT

- We will be adding onto the script from the last tutorial as highlighted.
- If you change the name of the script in Unity, the script will not update itself.
- My script is called “Dragging” if I want to change it to DraggingAndDropping I would need to change it in Unity and in the script in the line “**public class Dragging : MonoBehaviour**”.
- It would now be “**public class DraggingAndDropping : MonoBehaviour**”.

## THE SCRIPT

- This script will allow you to drag and drop an object around in unity. It won't allow you to do anything else. We will cover that in the next tutorial.



```
Assets > Project > Scripts > mechanics > Dragging.cs > Dragging
1 using UnityEngine;
2
3 0 references
4 public class Dragging : MonoBehaviour
5 {
6     2 references | 2 references
7     [SerializeField] private Transform _slot;
8
9     2 references | 2 references
10    private Vector2 _offset, _originalPosition;
11
12    0 references
13    void Awake()
14    {
15        _originalPosition = transform.position;
16    }
17
18    0 references
19    void Update()
20    {
21        2 references
22        if (_placed) return;
23        if (!_dragging) return;
24
25        var mousePosition = GetMousePos();
26        transform.position = mousePosition - _offset;
27    }
28
29    0 references
30    void OnMouseDown()
31    {
32        _dragging = true;
33        Debug.Log("Dragging started");
34
35        _offset = GetMousePos() - (Vector2)transform.position;
36    }
37
38    0 references
39    void OnMouseUp()
40    {
41        _dragging = false;
42
43        if (Vector2.Distance(transform.position, _slot.position) < 3)
44        {
45            transform.position = _slot.position;
46            _placed = true;
47        }
48        else
49        {
50            transform.position = _originalPosition;
51        }
52    }
53
54    2 references
55    Vector2 GetMousePos()
56    {
57        return Camera.main.ScreenToWorldPoint(Input.mousePosition);
58    }
59 }
```

# But why?!

You might be asking why we are adding this to the same script.

After all it's something different!

Dragging and dropping are in the same action. A click of a mouse. We don't need nor should we make scripts for everything individually!

It is equally bad for a script to have too many things as it is to have a different script for every element.

The way I like to see this is you should create scripts by categories or drawers.

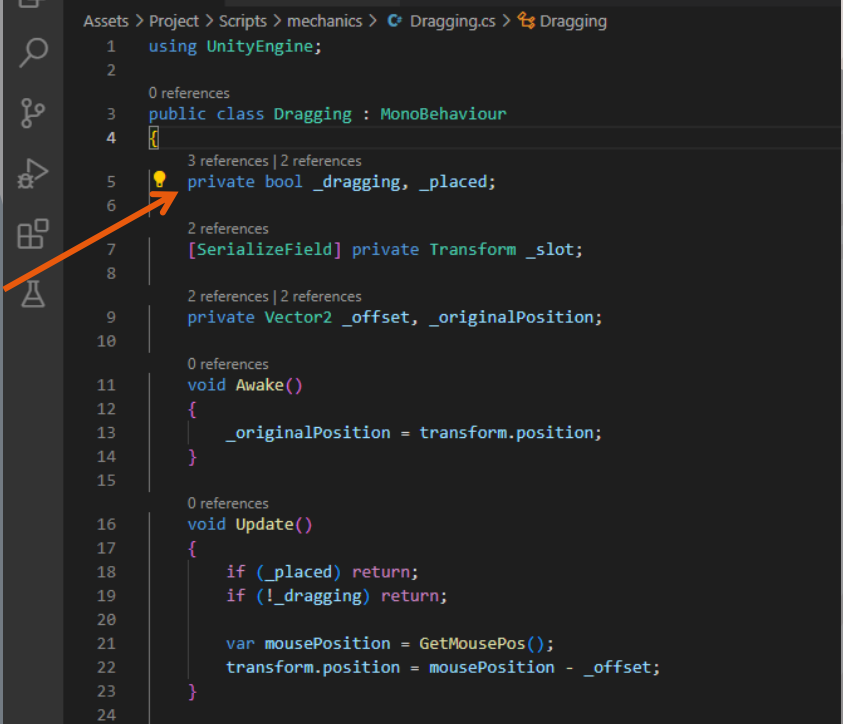
You wouldn't add your plates to your cutlery drawer at home or have a drawer for forks and another one for knives – at least I hope you don't!



# Step 3: Understanding the script

## ADDING VARIABLES

- We will start by adding 2 variables!
- ***private bool \_dragging, \_placed;***
- First, we will add another private Boolean variable called “***\_placed***” using the same logic as last time, we now want to see if the item is placed or not (true or false).
- There is no need to re write “***private bool***” in another line simply add a coma after the variable you already set in this case “***\_dragging***”.



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3  0 references
4  public class Dragging : MonoBehaviour
5  {
6      3 references | 2 references
7      private bool _dragging, _placed;
8
9      2 references
10     [SerializeField] private Transform _slot;
11
12     2 references | 2 references
13     private Vector2 _offset, _originalPosition;
14
15     0 references
16     void Awake()
17     {
18         _originalPosition = transform.position;
19     }
20
21     0 references
22     void Update()
23     {
24         if (_placed) return;
25         if (!_dragging) return;
26
27         var mousePosition = GetMousePos();
28         transform.position = mousePosition - _offset;
29     }
30 }
```

# Step 3: Understanding the script

## ADDING VARIABLES

- This line sets the second variable:
- “[SerializeField] private Transform \_slot;”
- Let’s break it down:
  - While this variable is private “[SerializeField] ” forces unity to “serialize” or in other words show us the private variable. However, it is important to be aware this doesn’t work for all variables.
  - “**Transform**” makes it possible for us to store the position of an asset.
  - Ergo by declaring the “**Transform \_slot**” we are telling unity to store the position of whatever asset we add to the script in the inspector “[SerializeField]”.

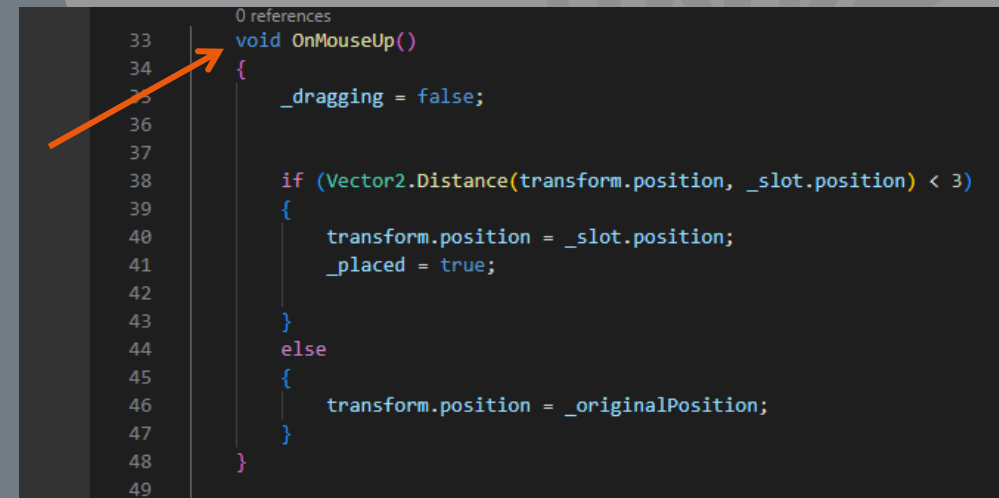
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24         var mousePosition = GetMousePos();
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27 }
```



# Step 3: Understanding the script

## VOID ONMOUSEUP()

- We are creating a method that only runs when the player lets go of the mouse, therefore it will always run after “**void OnMouseDown()**” that we created on the previous tutorial.
- To start this uses a variable we had set on tutorial 2, “**\_dragging**”
- This means that when this method starts running dragging is no longer true.

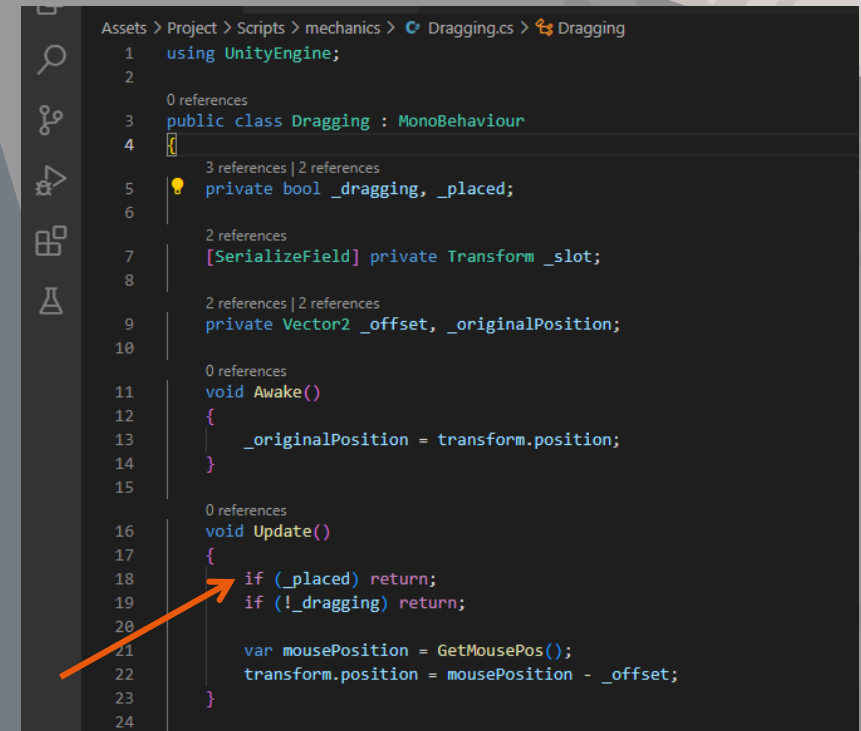


```
33 0 references
34 void OnMouseDown()
35 {
36     _dragging = false;
37
38     if (Vector2.Distance(transform.position, _slot.position) < 3)
39     {
40         transform.position = _slot.position;
41         _placed = true;
42     }
43     else
44     {
45         transform.position = _originalPosition;
46     }
47 }
48
49
```

# Step 3: Understanding the script

## \_PLACED

- This stops the method the “**void Update()**” from running any further if the variable “**\_placed**” is true.
- If this does not happen this line will not do anything!
- We have this If statement because the method “**void Update()**” does not need to un if the item was placed.

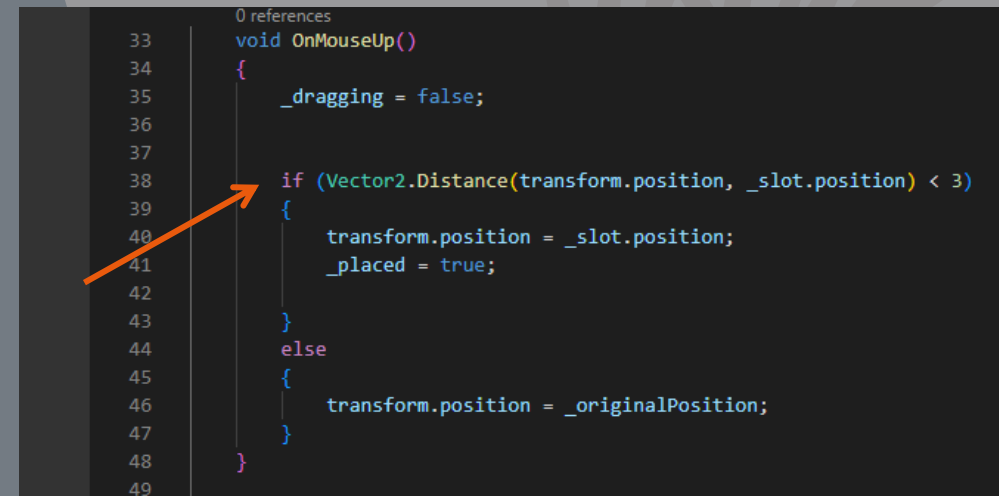


```
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27         var mousePosition = GetMousePos();
28         transform.position = mousePosition - _offset;
29     }
30 }
```

# Step 3: Understanding the script

## AN IF STATEMENT

- We are using an If statement to either (if) place the item or (else) return it to its original position.
- Let's simplify!
- First, we declare our IF:
- **`if (Vector2.Distance(transform.position, _slot.position) < 3)`**
- **`Vector2.Distance`** This calculates the distance between 2 points in this case the points **`transform.position`** and **`_slot.position`**:
  - **`transform.position`** position of item being dragged.
  - **`_slot.position`** this is a place that holds the slot's position
- **`< 3`** this makes it so that distance between the previous points need to be less than (<) 3 units of the slot.



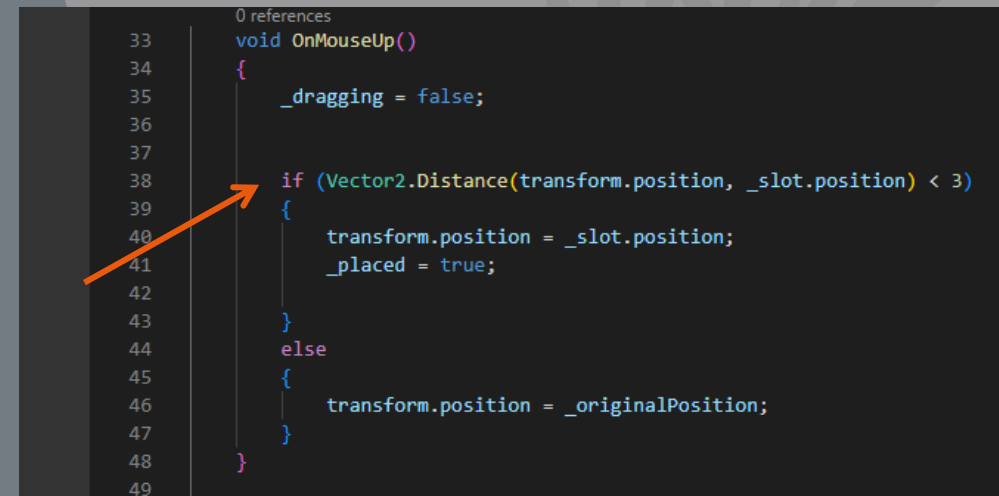
A screenshot of a C# script in a code editor. The script is for a Unity game and shows a method `void OnMouseUp()`. Inside this method, there is an if statement: `if (Vector2.Distance(transform.position, _slot.position) < 3)`. An orange arrow points to the if statement. The code is as follows:

```
33 0 references
34 void OnMouseUp()
35 {
36     _dragging = false;
37
38     if (Vector2.Distance(transform.position, _slot.position) < 3)
39     {
40         transform.position = _slot.position;
41         _placed = true;
42     }
43     else
44     {
45         transform.position = _originalPosition;
46     }
47 }
48
49
```

# Step 3: Understanding the script

## AN IF STATEMENT

- **`transform.position = _slot.position;`**
- If the player successfully moves the item to the slot the position of the item ("**`transform.position`**") is now equal to the slot position ("**`_slot.position`**").
- In other words, the item drops to the slot if the player moves it close enough
- **`_placed = true;`**
- We now declare that the variable "**`_placed`**" only *if* the requirements we set are met.

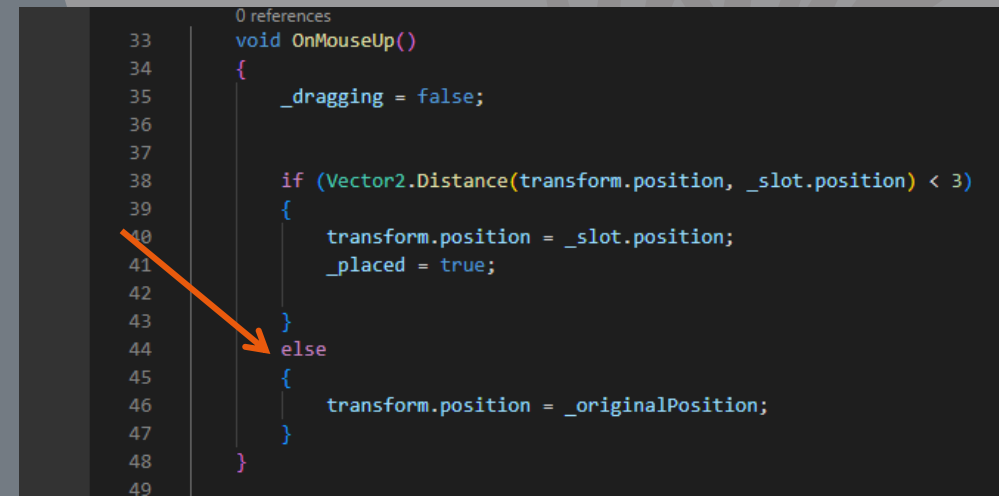
A screenshot of a C# script in a code editor. The script is named 'OnMouseUp()' and is located at line 33. It contains an if statement at line 38 that checks if the distance between 'transform.position' and '\_slot.position' is less than 3. If true, it sets 'transform.position' to '\_slot.position' and '\_placed' to true. If false, it sets 'transform.position' to '\_originalPosition'. An orange arrow points to the if statement at line 38. The line numbers 33 through 49 are visible on the left side of the code block.

```
0 references
33 void OnMouseUp()
34 {
35     _dragging = false;
36
37
38     if (Vector2.Distance(transform.position, _slot.position) < 3)
39     {
40         transform.position = _slot.position;
41         _placed = true;
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44     {
45         transform.position = _originalPosition;
46     }
47 }
48
49
```

# Step 3: Understanding the script

## AN IF STATEMENT

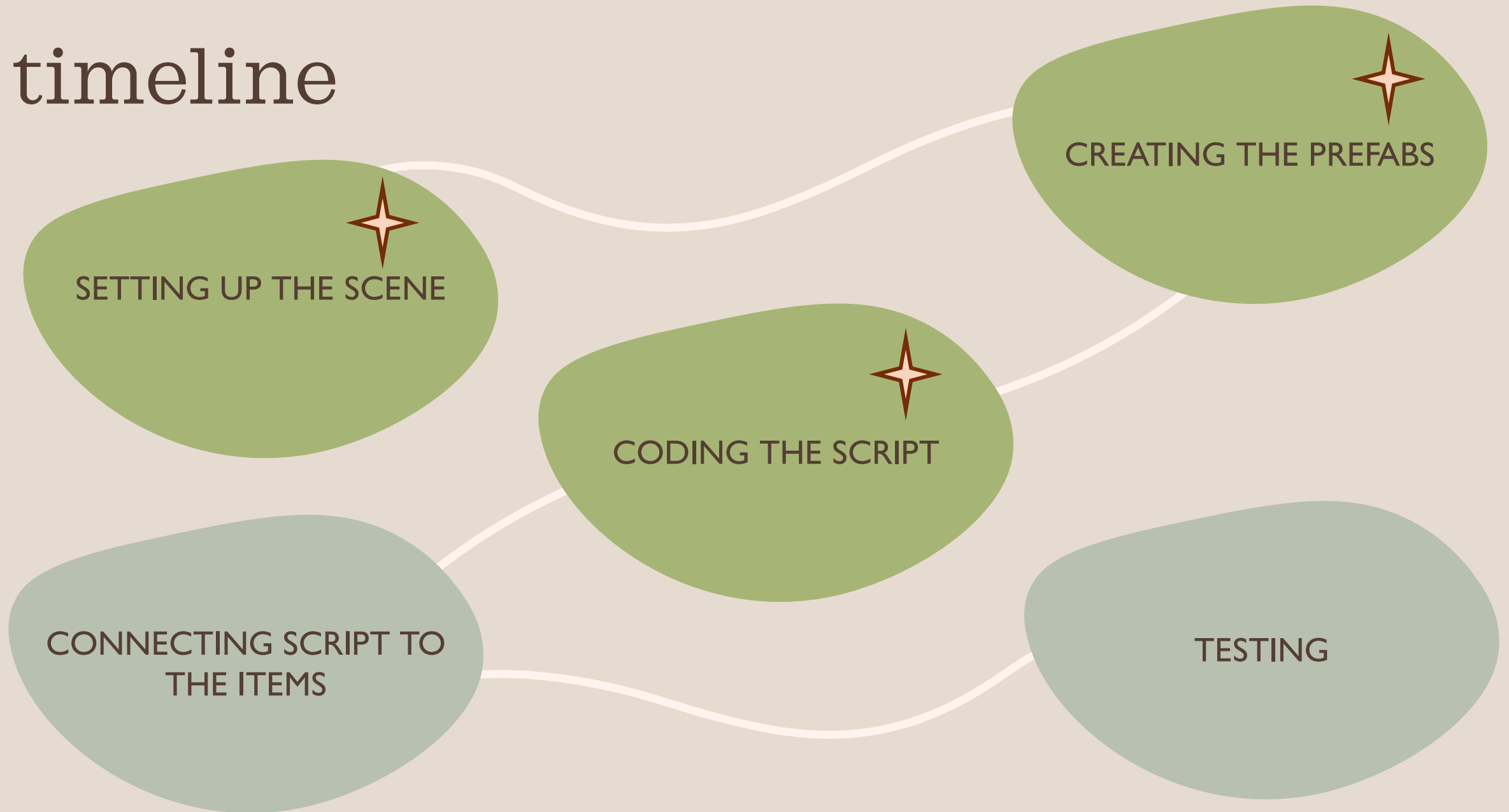
- “*else*”
- This means that if the requirements are not met the following will happen
- The item will return to the “” which we set in the previous tutorial.
- In other words, the item will move back to the starting position if the player doesn't move it close enough to the slot



```
0 references
void OnMouseUp()
{
    _dragging = false;

    if (Vector2.Distance(transform.position, _slot.position) < 3)
    {
        transform.position = _slot.position;
        _placed = true;
    }
    else
    {
        transform.position = _originalPosition;
    }
}
```

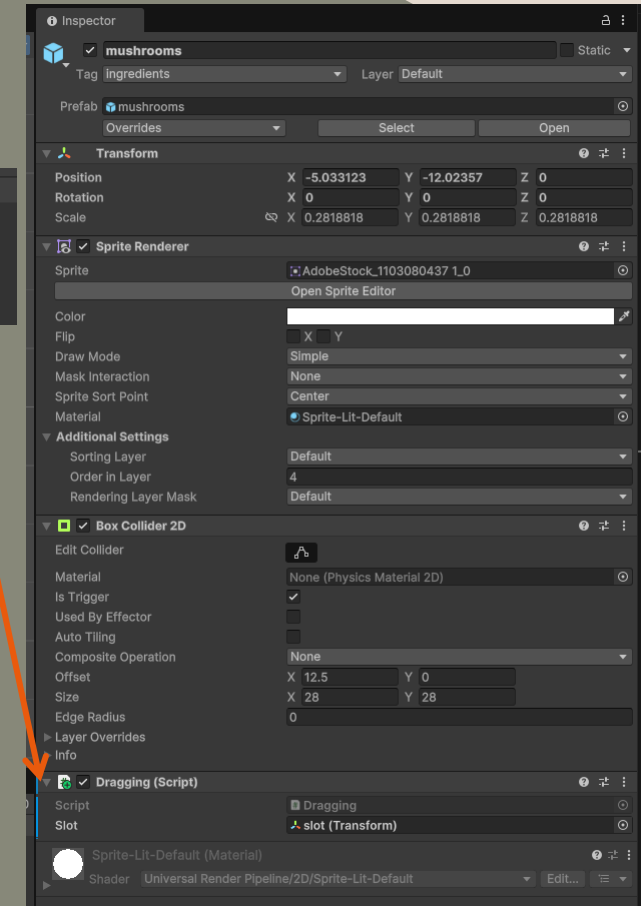
# timeline



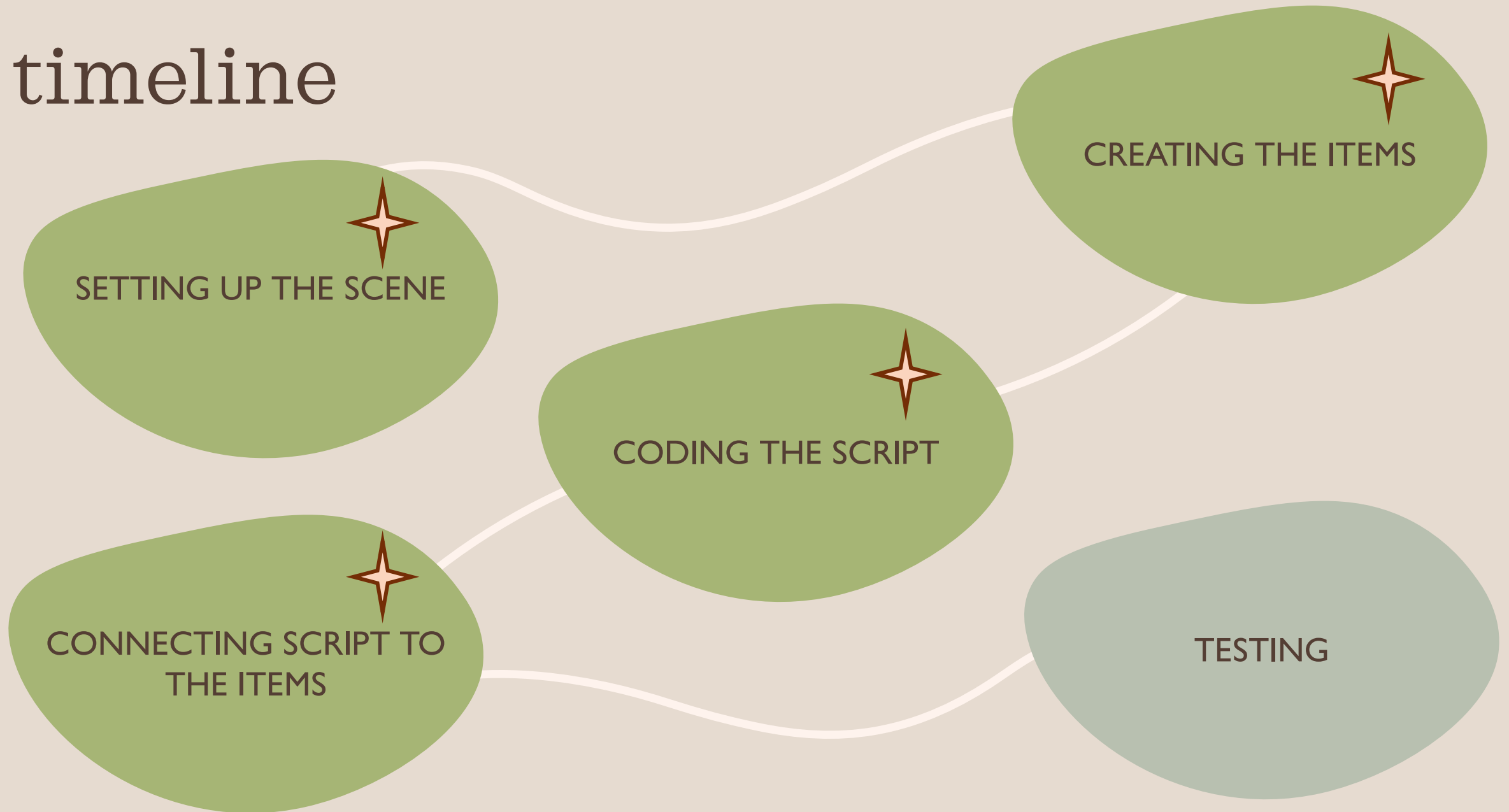
# Step 4: Connecting the script.

## SLOT

- Finally, after saving your script.
- In the items that have the script:
  - Go to the project and drag the slot prefab we made previously to the Slot variable that we created that will be seen in the inspector.



# timeline





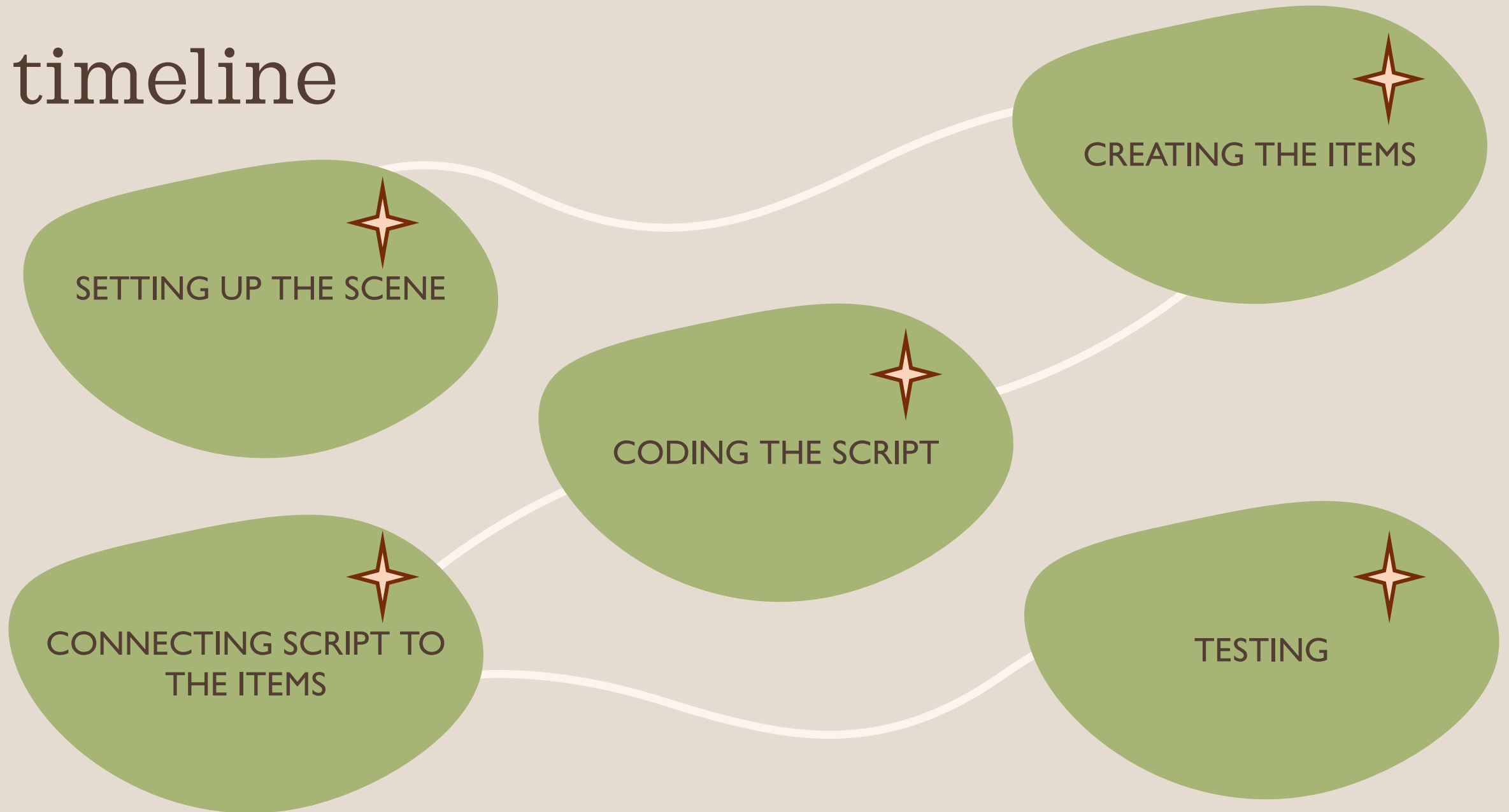
# Step 6: Testing.

## PLAYING OUR GAME:

- Now let's test our work!
- If you click on an item with the script, it will follow your mouse, and you will now be able to drop it in the slot!
- Remember that when you drag it a log will still appear in the console it will read "Dragging started".



# timeline



# Congratulations!

You now can drag and drop an item in unity!



The background features a light gray base with large, soft-edged organic shapes in muted red and sage green. A thin white line outlines a shape on the right. In the top left, there is a faint, light gray sketch of a leafy branch.

Thank you