Today

- Scene Transitions
- GameObject Hierarchies and Transformations
- GameObject Component Scripting

Scene Transitions

- Scenes must be added to the Build Settings.
- First scene (at index 0) in Build Settings is the starting scene.
- Starting scenes require no initial transition.
- Scene names matter as you will be referencing them in code when doing a transition.

Scene Transitions (Obsolete)

 Transitioning between scenes destroys the previous scene's hierarchy.

```
Application.LoadLevel("SceneName");
```

Scenes can also be loaded on top of the existing scene.

```
Application.LoadLevelAdditive("SceneName");
```

Scene Transitions

```
SceneManager.LoadScene(name, mode);
SceneManager.LoadScene(index, mode);
More information:
https://docs.unity3d.com/
ScriptReference/
SceneManagement.SceneManager.html
```

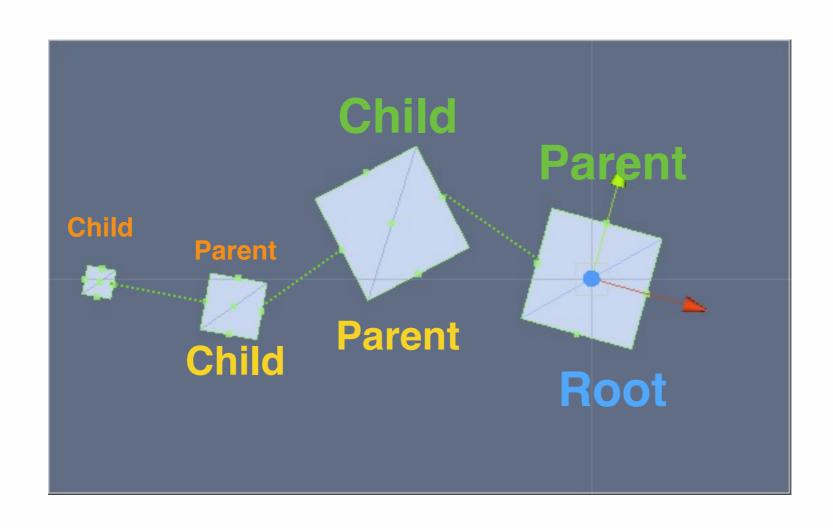
GameObject Transform

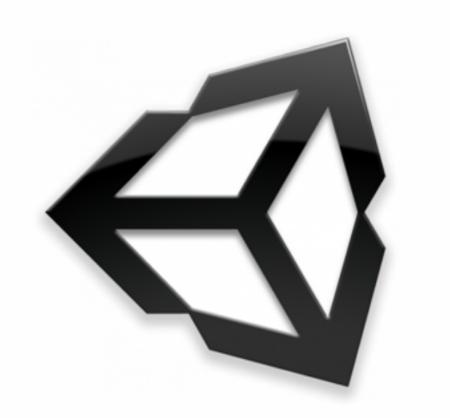
- Fundamental component of a GameObject.
- Defines a GameObject in 3D space.
 - translation (position), rotation (orientation), and scale (size).
- A GameObject without a transform cannot be defined in a scene; therefore, it cannot exist.

GameObject Transform Hierarchy

- GameObject Hierarchy == Transform Hierarchy
- Defines a relative transform space between GameObjects inside a hierarchy.
- Enables child GameObjects to inherit their parent's relative transforms (a.k.a. parent-child relationship).
- This inheritance does not affect the individual relative spaces of game objects; instead, it affects global transformations in world-space.

Hierarchy Example





Root & Container GameObjects

- Top-level (root) containers of other GameObjects.
- They define game object concepts
 - E.g. Table is a root game object containing
 TableTop and four TableLeg child game objects.
- They allow child game objects to be transformed all at once.
 - E.g. moving the Table moves all of its pieces.

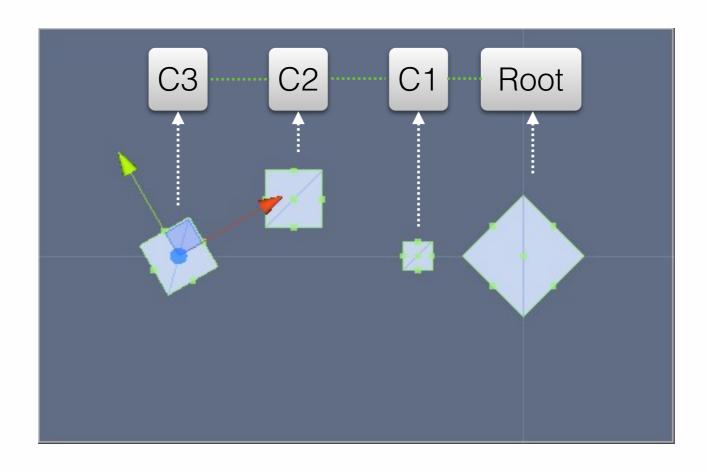
Root & Container GameObjects

- Often used purely as "container" game objects.
 - Empty GameObjects with no mesh geometry.
 - Similar to folders on the hard drive.

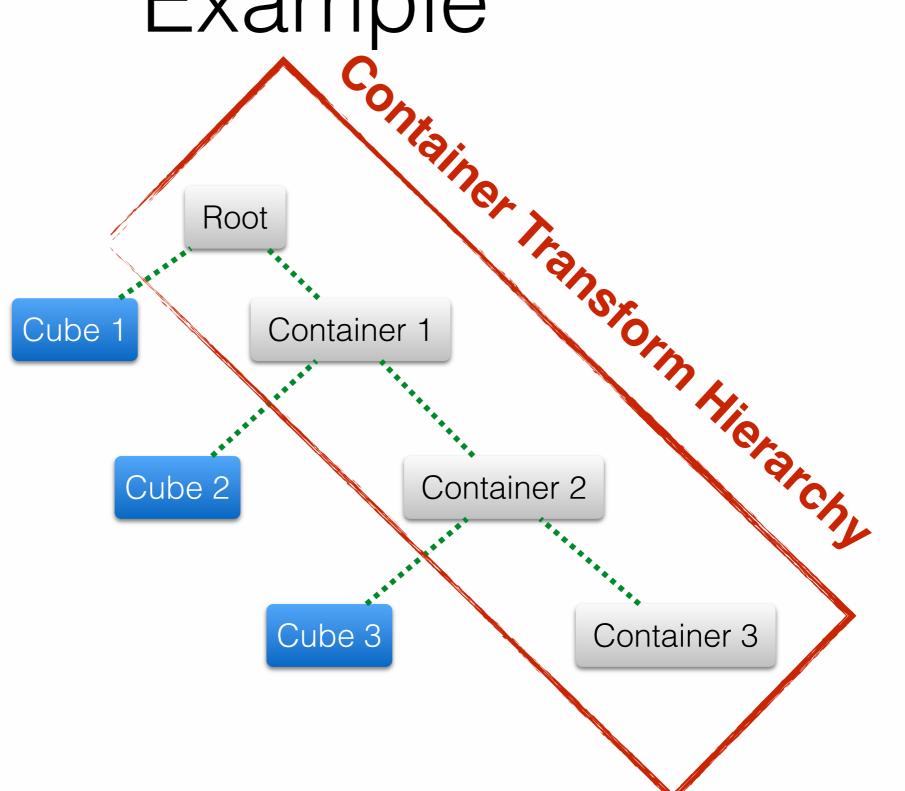
Root & Container GameObjects

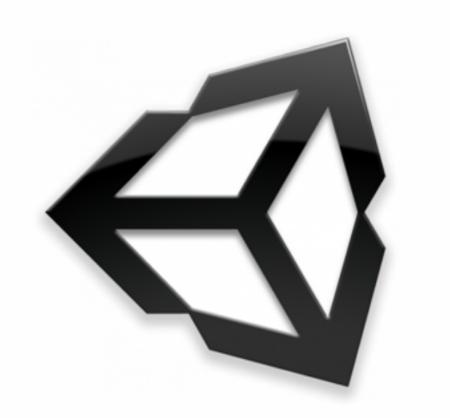
- Create a container by selecting GameObject >
 Create Empty from the application menu.
- Define its hierarchy by adding child game objects to it.

Root & Container Example



Root & Container Example





• Creating an empty game object:

```
new GameObject("Game object name");
```

 Creating an empty game object and saving a reference to it:

```
GameObject myNewObject =
```

```
new GameObject("Game object name");
```

• Instantiating an existing game object (cloning):

```
GameObject myGameObject = new GameObject();
```

```
GameObject.Instantiate(myGameObject);
```

 How do we instantiate a non-existing existing game object from a prefab?

```
public class MyScript : MonoBehaviour
{
    public GameObject somePrefab;

    void Start ()
    {
        // Create a game object from 'somePrefab'.
        GameObject.Instantiate(somePrefab);
    }
}
```

 How do we save a reference to the instantiated game object?

 Instantiating an existing game object (cloning) and saving a reference to it:

```
// Save a 'clone' game object reference.
GameObject clone =
   (GameObject) GameObject.Instantiate(myGameObject);

// Save a 'clone' game object reference.
GameObject clone =
   GameObject.Instantiate(myGameObject) as GameObject;
```

 Instantiating a non-existing game object from a prefab and saving a reference to it:

Accessing game object's Transform values:

```
// Local position?
// Global position?
// Rotation?
// Scale?
```

Accessing game object's Transform values:

```
gameObject.transform.localPosition;
gameObject.transform.position (global)
gameObject.transform.eulerAngles;
gameObject.transform.localScale;
```

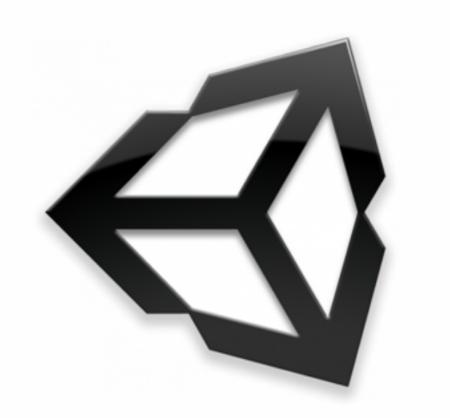
```
GameObject myObject = new GameObject();
myObject.transform.localPosition;
myObject.transform.position (global)
myObject.transform.eulerAngles;
myObject.transform.localScale;
```

Setting a game object as a child of another.

```
GameObject go1 = new GameObject("Child");
GameObject go2 = new GameObject("Parent");
go1.transform.parent = go2.transform;
```

Setting a game object as a child of another.

```
GameObject go1 = new GameObject("Child");
GameObject go2 = new GameObject("Parent");
go1.transform.parent = go2.transform;
```



```
public class RotationController: MonoBehaviour
   public float speed = 0;
   void Update ()
       // Rotate my game object each frame
       // by 'speed' amount of degrees.
       this.gameObject.transform.Rotate(
       new Vector3(0, speed, 0);
```

To get a script from a game object:

```
RotationController rc =
gameObject.GetComponent<RotationController>();

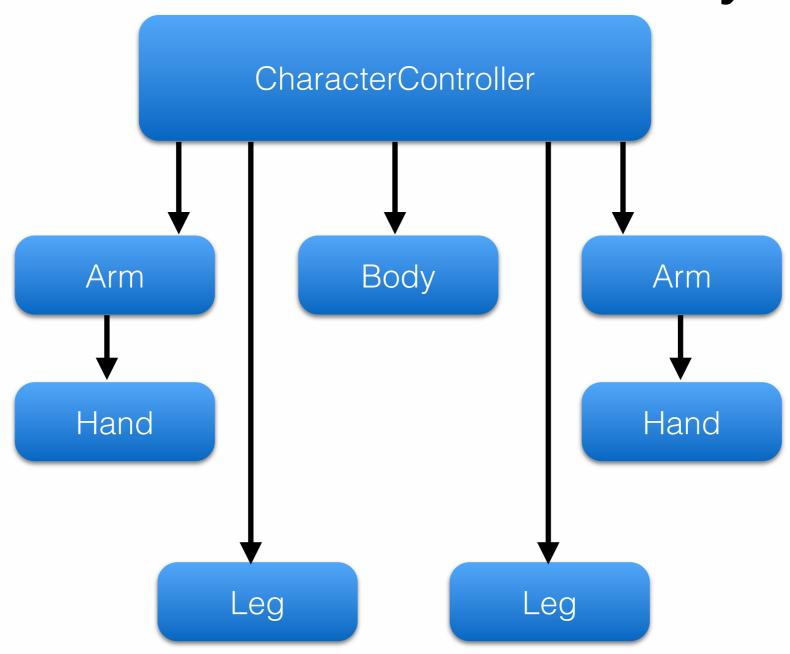
// We now have a reference 'rc' to a script
// of type RotationController.
// Let's use it to set the speed of rotation.
rc.speed = 15;
```

 To add a script to a game object: this.gameObject.AddComponent<ScriptType>(); // Add RotationController script to my game object. this.gameObject.AddComponent<RotationController>(); // Add RotationController script to my game object // and save its reference inside 'rc'. RotationController rc = this.gameObject.AddComponent<RotationController>(); rc.speed = 15;

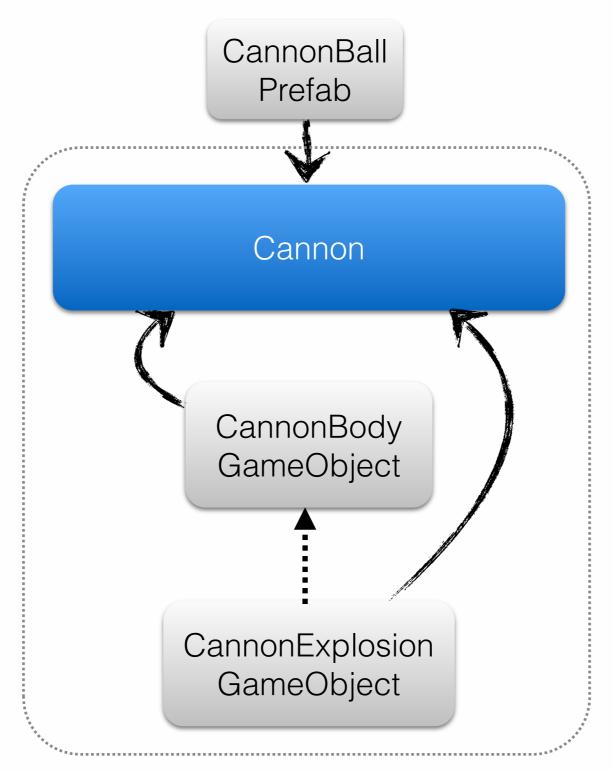
• To **get** a script from a game object:

```
RotationController rc =
gameObject.GetComponent<RotationController>();
if (script == null)
{
   Debug.LogError("Could not find script!");
}
```

Script Hierarchy via Transform Hierarchy



Single Script



Script Components

- Can have <u>references</u> between each other, either via:
 - Sibling relationship in one GameObject.
 - Hierarchical relationship between parent-child game objects.
 - Indirect relationship referenced from another hierarchy in the scene.
- Scripts can be called, added and retrieved from game object, as well as removed, activated and deactivated at runtime by other scripts.

