

Computer Graphics - Game Programming2



- Enumerations
 - An enumeration type (or enum type) is a value type defined by a set of named integer constants.

```
enum EngineType
    gasoline, electric, hybrid
static void Main(string[] args)
    EngineType engine = EngineType.electric;
    var type = EngineType.hybrid;
    type = EngineType.gasoline;
    EngineType anotherEngine = EngineType.hybrid;
    anotherEngine = EngineType.gasoline;
```

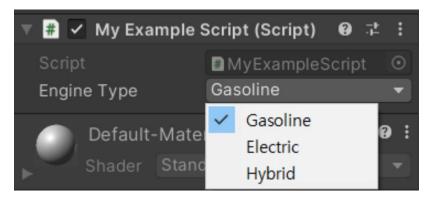


- Practice
 - In a Unity script, define an enum type as a public type and declare a public object variable in that enum type as follows:

```
public enum EnginType
{
    gasoline, electric, hybrid
}

public EnginType engineType = EnginType.gasoline;
```

Then, see the interface corresponding to that variable in the Inspector panel:





- Arrays
 - An array stores a fixed-size sequential collection of elements of the same type.

```
string[] names = new string[3];
string[] names = new string[3] { "Chris", "Vicki", "Roel" };
    names[0] = "Andrea";
    names[1] // is Vicki
```

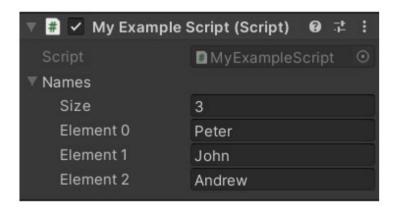


```
static void Main(string[] args)
   int[] scores = new int[3];
   scores[0] = 60;
   scores[1] = 32;
   scores[2] = 66;
   var highScores = new int[]
       130, 654, 234
   var moreHighScores = new int[]
       highScores[0], highScores[1], highScores[2], 549, 393, 654
    int[,] playerScores = new int[,]
                                              two-dimensional array
       {30, 50, 10},
       {42, 12, 60}
    };
   Console.WriteLine(playerScores[0, 1]);
```



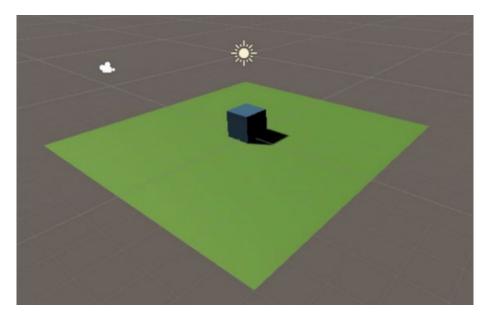
- Practice
 - Make a string array as a public object variable and see the resulting interface in the Inspector panel.

```
public string[] names = new string[3] {"Peter", "John", "Andrew"};
```





- A Simple Interactive cube
 - Reload the following scene in Unity.

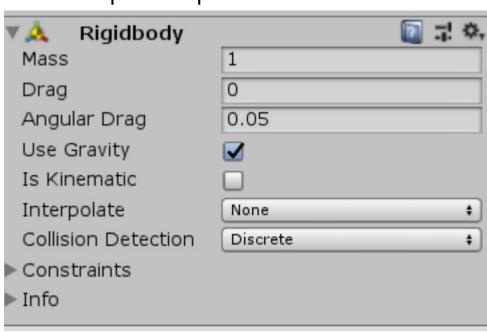


Let's add some Physics to the object in the next slide



Select the cube and choose Component →
 Physics → Rigid Body. Then, you will see a new rigid body component in the inspector panel.

*Adding a Rigidbody component to an obj ect will put its motion under the control of Unity's physics engine



Now modify the existing C# script as given in the next slide.



```
void Update()
   var rigidBody = GetComponent<Rigidbody>();
   if (Input.GetKeyUp(KeyCode.LeftArrow) || Input.GetKeyUp(KeyCode.A))
       rigidBody.AddForce(-100, 0, 0);
   if (Input.GetKeyUp(KeyCode.RightArrow) || Input.GetKeyUp(KeyCode.D))
       rigidBody.AddForce(+100, 0, 0);
   if (Input.GetKeyUp(KeyCode.UpArrow) | Input.GetKeyUp(KeyCode.W))
       rigidBody.AddForce(0, 0, +100); ------
   if (Input.GetKeyUp(KeyCode.DownArrow) || Input.GetKeyUp(KeyCode.S))
       rigidBody.AddForce(0, 0, -100);
    if (Input.GetKeyUp(KeyCode.Space))
       if(Input.GetKey(KeyCode.LeftShift))
           transform.position = new Vector3(0, 0.5f, 0);
           transform.rotation = Quaternion.Euler(0, 0, 0);
           rigidBody.velocity = Vector3.zero;
           rigidBody.angularVelocity = Vector3.zero;
       else
           rigidBody.AddForce(0, +100, 0);
```

The GetComponent generic method return s a component of type T in a game object to which this script is attached.

AddForce(x, y, z) applies a linear force by x, y, and z along the x-axis, y-axis, and z-axis, respectively.

Initialize the state of the game object.

$$\mathbf{v} = \begin{bmatrix} \omega_x \\ \omega_y \\ \omega_z \end{bmatrix} \text{: angular vel.} \qquad \mathbf{v} = \boldsymbol{\omega} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{v} = \begin{bmatrix} v_x \\ v_y \\ v_z \end{bmatrix} \text{: linear vel.}$$