

# Розробка ігрових застосунків

## Лекція 2

### **Основи комп'ютерного рушія та складових елементів гри** **Додаток для початківців у мові програмування C#**

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# Dedicated to



**Adam Freeman** is an experienced IT professional who has held senior positions in a range of companies, most recently serving as chief technology officer and chief operating officer of a global bank. Now retired, he spends his time writing and long-distance running.

«Nullius in verba»

# Література базова

1. <https://unity.com>

2. C# 4.0: The Complete Reference Herbert Schildt

# Література допоміжна

<https://blog.studica.com/how-to-setup-github-with-unity-step-by-step-instructions>

<https://unix.ru/%D0%BE%D1%88%D0%B8%D0%B1%D0%BA%D0%B0-warning-lf-will-be-replaced-by-crlf-%D0%B2-git-%D0%BA%D0%B0%D0%BA-%D1%80%D0%B5%D1%88%D0%B8%D1%82%D1%8C/>

# Питання лекції

1. Introducing Classes and Objects
2. Створення 2D проекту, підключення інструментарію та знайомство з Asset Store.
3. Базовий патерн ігрового рушія

# 1. Class Fundamentals

```
class classname {  
    // declare instance variables  
    access type var1;  
    access type var2;  
    // ...  
    access type varN;  
    // declare methods  
    access ret-type method1(parameters) {  
        // body of method  
    }  
    access ret-type method2(parameters) {  
        // body of method  
    }  
    // ...  
    access ret-type methodN(parameters) {  
        // body of method  
    }  
}
```

Notice that each variable and method declaration is preceded with access. Here, access is an access specifier, such as public, which specifies how the member can be accessed.

# 1. Define a Class

The first version of Building is shown here. It defines three instance variables: Floors, Area, and Occupants. Notice that Building does not contain any methods. Thus, it is currently a data-only class. (Subsequent sections will add methods to it.)

```
class Building {  
    public int Floors; // number of floors  
    public int Area; // total square footage of building  
    public int Occupants; // number of occupants  
}
```

To actually create a Building object, you will use a statement like the following:

```
Building house = new Building(); //  
create an object of type building
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# 1. A program that uses the Building class.

using System;

```
class Building {  
    public int Floors; // number of floors  
    public int Area; // total square footage of building  
    public int Occupants; // number of occupants  
}
```

// This class declares an object of type Building.

```
class BuildingDemo {  
    static void Main() {  
        Building house = new Building(); // create a Building  
        object  
        int areaPP; // area per person  
        // Assign values to fields in house.  
        house.Occupants = 4;  
        house.Area = 2500;  
        house.Floors = 2;
```

```
        // Compute the area per person.  
        areaPP = house.Area / house.Occupants;  
        Console.WriteLine("house has:\n " +  
            house.Floors + " floors\n " +  
            house.Occupants + " occupants\n " +  
            house.Area + " total area\n " +  
            areaPP + " area per person");  
    }  
}
```

# 1. A program that uses the Building class.

This program consists of two classes: Building and BuildingDemo. Inside BuildingDemo, the Main( ) method creates an instance of Building called house. Then the code within Main( ) accesses the instance variables associated with house, assigning them values and using those values.

The program displays the following output:

house has:

2 floors

4 occupants

2500 total area

625 area per person