

OverPlate!

A Couch Co-Op Clone by Cameron Lee

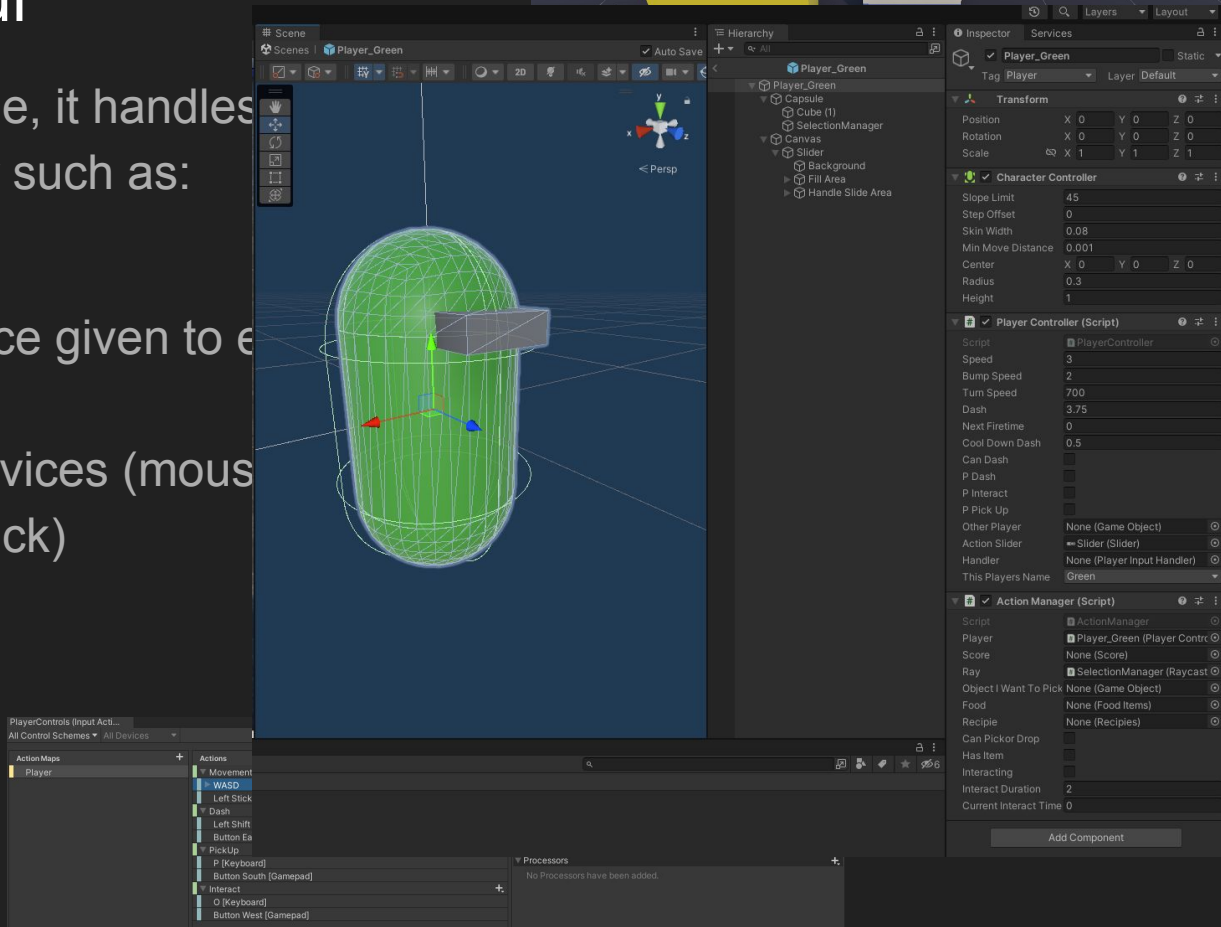
Overview

- Drop in drop out 4 player Co-op, players can join or leave at any time
- Recipe and combination system to allow players to fuse ingredients and make dishes.
- Action system that processes data to so player can perform actions
- “Magic” station, players can refine ingredients to make dishes
- Selection system, objects that player is looking at gets highlighted
- UI, Pause Menu to quit program and resume play
- Score system which increase when completed dishes are put in goal
 - Score is saved when player quits and is loaded back in when the player launches program

Unity scripts and Gui

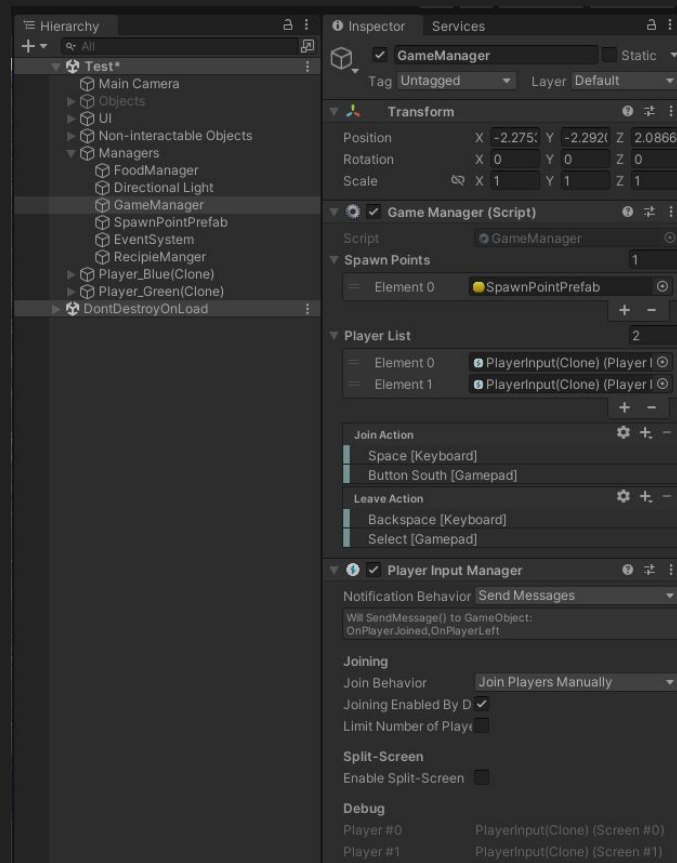
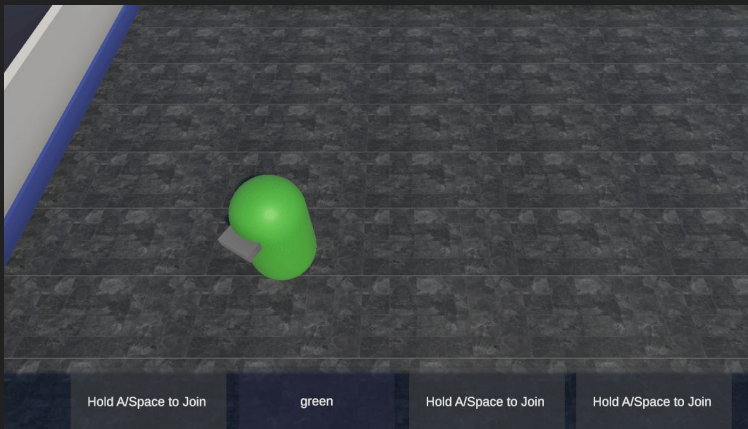
Since Unity is a game engine, it handles processes for the developer such as:

- Shapes to build objects
- GameObject, a reference given to each object
- Input from hardware devices (mouse, keyboard, gamepad, stick)
- UI elements
- Lighting
- Rays



Drop in Drop Out Co-op - Party of four?

- When input manager receives input from new player, it initializes a new player. (more about this in next slide)
- New player is then stored in a player arraylist, which references the input handler, allowing new player to reference all common scripts in game.



Selector - Raycasting

Shoots a ray out of player, returns true or false if it hits a selectable item

True: enable outline

False: Disable outline

```
0 references
void Update() {
    // Disable outline on previous selection
    if(_selection != null) {
        if(_outline != null) {
            _outline.enabled = false;
        }
        _selection = null;
        _outline = null;
    }

    if(Physics.Raycast(transform.position, transform.TransformDirection(Vector3.forward), out RaycastHit hit, 1f)) {
        Debug.DrawRay(transform.position, transform.TransformDirection (Vector3.forward) * hit.distance, Color.red);

        // Check if object is selectable
        var selection = hit.transform;
        if(selection.CompareTag(selectableTag)) {
            hitting = true;
            // Enable outline on current selection
            _selection = selection;
            _outline = _selection.gameObject.GetComponent<Outline>();
            if(_outline != null) {
                _outline.enabled = true;
            }
        }
    }
    else {
        hitting = false;
        // Draw green ray and disable outline
        Debug.DrawRay(transform.position, transform.TransformDirection (Vector3.forward) * 1f, Color.green);
    }
}
```

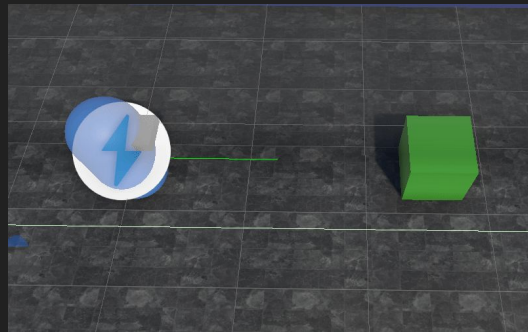
Player is no longer “hitting” an object, *disable outline*

If ray hits a gameobject, store it's information in “hit”

Is “hit” a selectable item?

If so, player is “**hitting**” an object!
Return True!
Enable outline

Not true? Return false!



Action Manager - processing data

Processes **input data** and **object data** from selector to perform actions!

```
59 1 reference
60 void pick()
61 {
62     // picking item up
63     if (canPickOrDrop && !hasItem && ray._selection != null) ←
64     {
65         ObjectIWantToPickUp = null;
66         if (player.pPickUp) ←
67         { // If the ray from the character is hitting a selectable object
68             player.pPickUp = false; ←
69             if (
70                 ray._selection.transform.childCount > 0
71                 && ray._selection.transform.GetChild(0).gameObject.CompareTag("Food")
72             )
73             { //If the object that the player is selecting has food
74                 ObjectIWantToPickUp = ray._selection.transform.GetChild(0).gameObject;
75                 ObjectIWantToPickUp.transform.SetParent(player.transform);
76                 ObjectIWantToPickUp.transform.localPosition = new Vector3(0f, 0.2f, 0.4f);
77                 hasItem = true;
78                 return;
79             }
80             else if (ray._selection.gameObject.GetComponent<FoodBox>() != null) ←
81             {
82                 ObjectIWantToPickUp = Food.checkFood(
83                     ray._selection.gameObject,
84                     player.transform
85                 );
86                 hasItem = true;
87                 return;
88             }
89         }
90     }
91 }
92 }
```

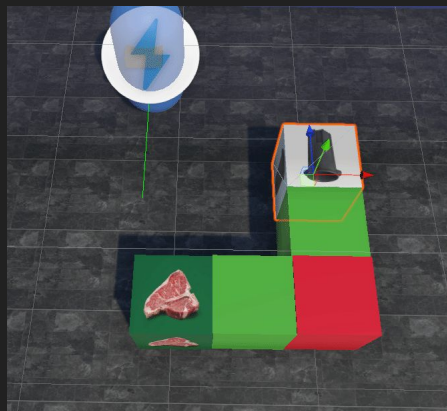
Player presses pick button

If the player is “**hitting**” a selectable object and has nothing in hands

If that object is a food item, Un-parent it from the object, and parent it to the player.

However,

If the object is a foodbox, send the position of the player to checkFood which returns the player a food item



Recipe - Create dishes!

```
1 reference
Dictionary<string, List<string>> ingredientToDishMap = new Dictionary<string, List<string>>()
{
    { "Pizza", new List<string> { "cutDough(Clone)", "cutTomato(Clone)" } },
    { "Steak", new List<string> { "cutMeat(Clone)", "cutMeat(Clone)" } },
    { "Salad", new List<string> { "cutTomato(Clone)", "Lettuce(Clone)" } },
};

1 reference
public string CheckDish(GameObject food1, GameObject food2)
{
    //Debug.Log(food1.name + " : " + food2.name);
    bool isMatch = false;
    string dishName = "";

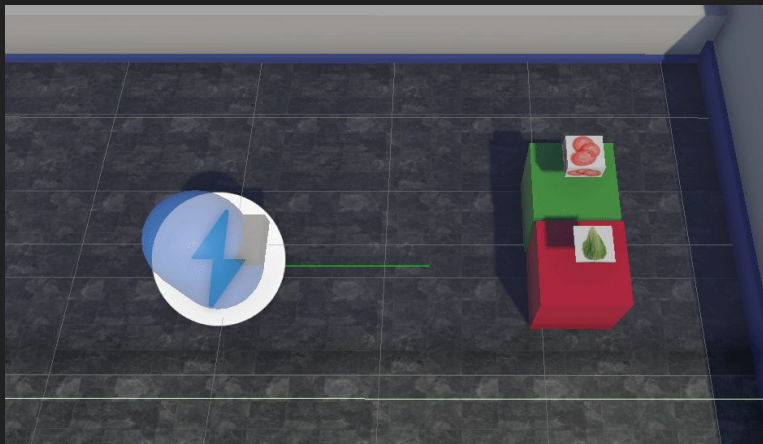
    foreach (KeyValuePair<string, List<string>> kvp in ingredientToDishMap)
    {
        List<string> ingredients = kvp.Value;
        //Debug.Log("Checking dish: " + kvp.Key);
        //Debug.Log("Required ingredients: " + string.Join(", ", ingredients.ToArray()));

        // Check all possible combinations of food1 and food2
        if (ingredients.Contains(food1.name) && ingredients.Contains(food2.name) ||
            ingredients.Contains(food2.name) && ingredients.Contains(food1.name))
        {
            isMatch = true;
            dishName = kvp.Key;
            break;
        }
    }
}
```

Uses a dictionary structure to hold recipe data

When a player attempts to combine two items, checkDish will compare each them to each value in the dictionary. If successful, it will return the key as a string.

Passes the data into a food class which traverses through an array to find which food to spawn



Long term data - Settling the score..

```
1 reference
public void IncreaseScore(int value)
{
    score += value;
    UpdateScore(score);
    Debug.Log("Player Score: " + score);
}
```

```
0 references
public void LoadScore()
{
    string filePath = Application.dataPath + "/score.txt";

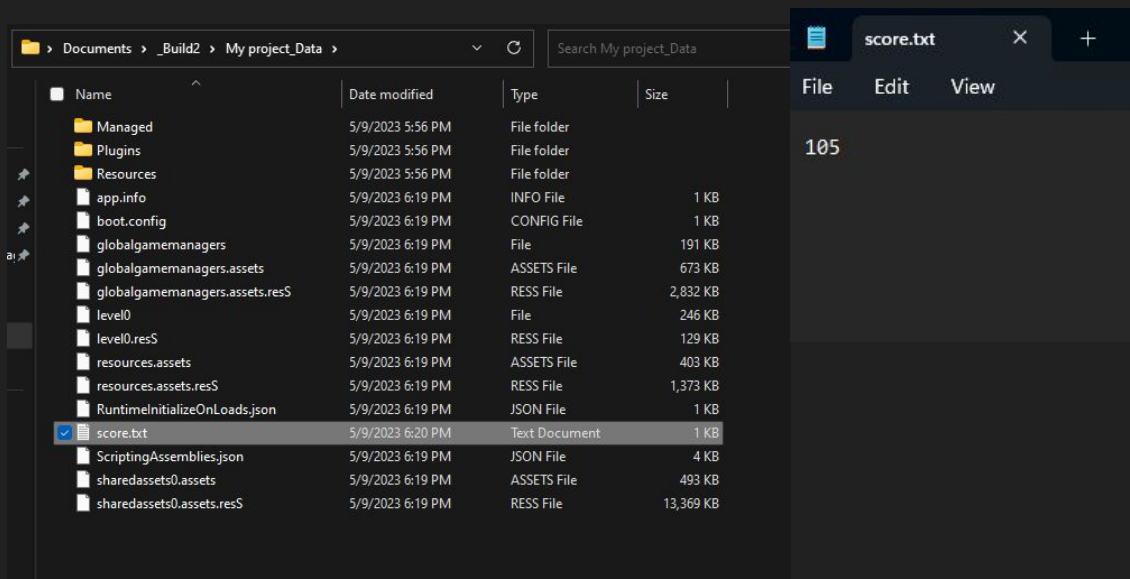
    if (File.Exists(filePath))
    {
        StreamReader reader = new StreamReader(filePath);
        string fileContents = reader.ReadLine();
        int.TryParse(fileContents, out score);
        UpdateScore(score);
        reader.Close();
    }
    else
        score = 0;
}
```

```
0 references
public void SaveScore()
{
    string filePath = Application.dataPath + "/score.txt";
    if (File.Exists(filePath))
        File.WriteAllText(filePath, string.Empty);
    StreamWriter writer = new StreamWriter(filePath, true);
    writer.WriteLine(score.ToString());
    writer.Close();
}
```

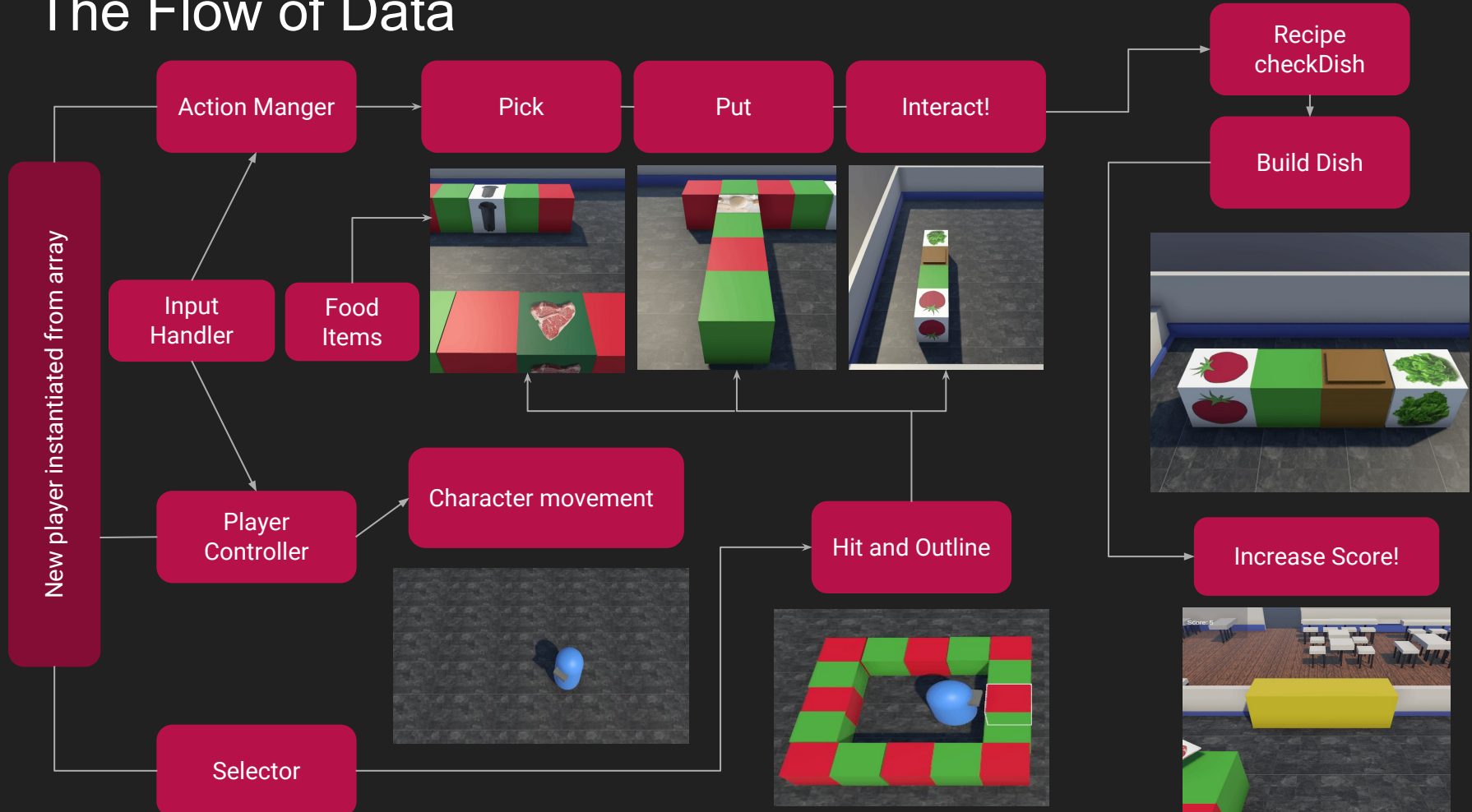
Score is saved to a text file to store **long term data**.

- If player quits game, score is saved
- If player joins game, score is loaded from txt

Turning in completed dishes will increase score



The Flow of Data



Final Demo

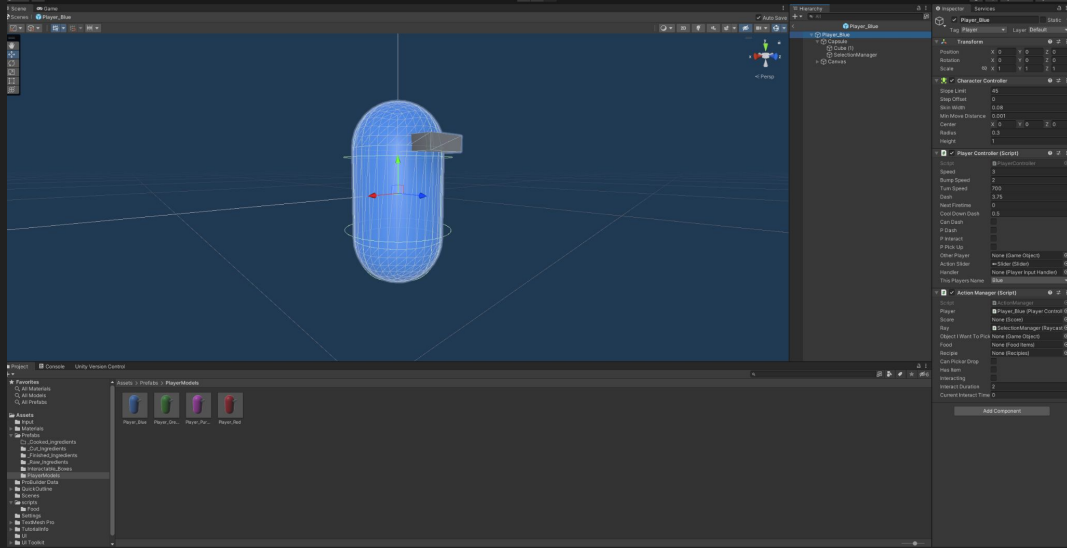


Future Implementations

- Order system - gives players orders to fulfil with a time limit
- Use actual textures instead of stock images
- Character Animations, VFX, and music
- Levels
- Title Screen and Pre-game area to select level
- More dishes!
- Allow player to make dishes
- Make the long term data store more information, like player names, or dish locations, level progress

Thank you

<https://github.com/Cam-reee/OverPlate>



I don't see a difference