



Programa Educativo: Entornos Virtuales y Negocios Digitales

Materia: Programación para Videojuegos I

Tutorial 03: Sonidos y Efectos

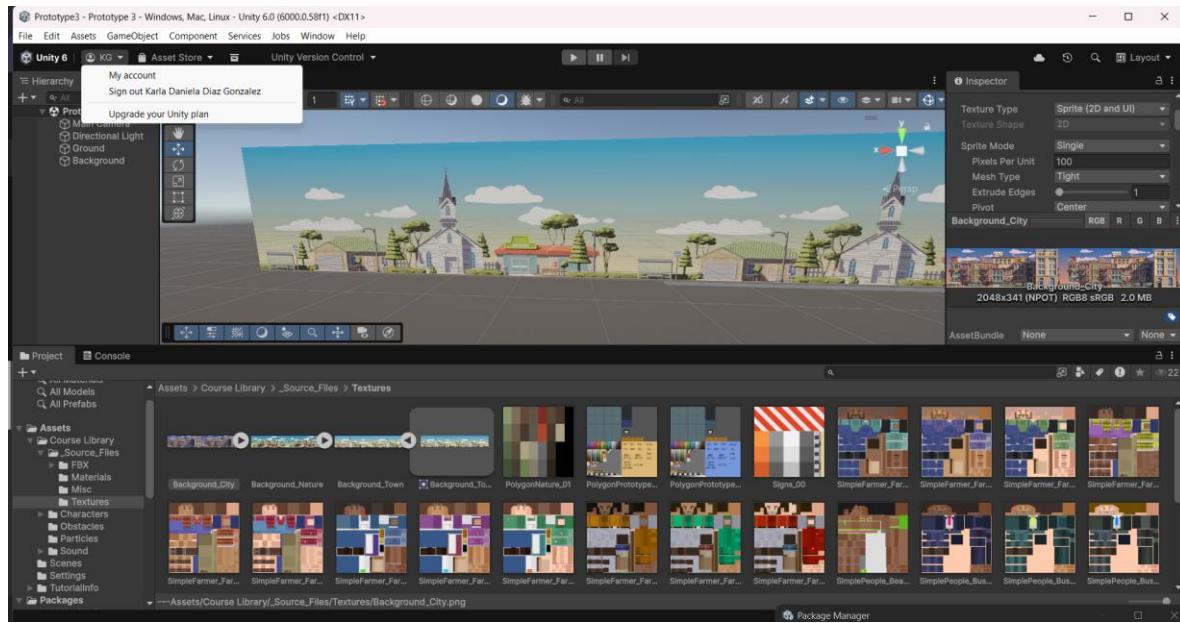
Alumna: Karla Daniela Diaz González

No Control: 12223100814

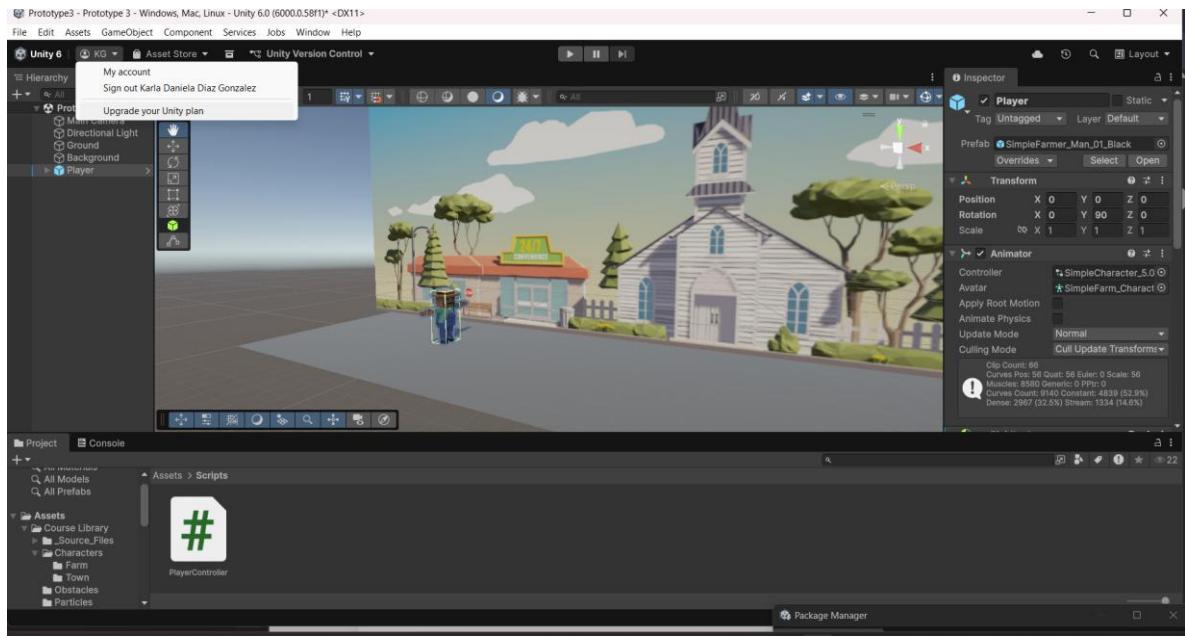
Grupo: GIEV3071

Profesor: Gabriel Barrón

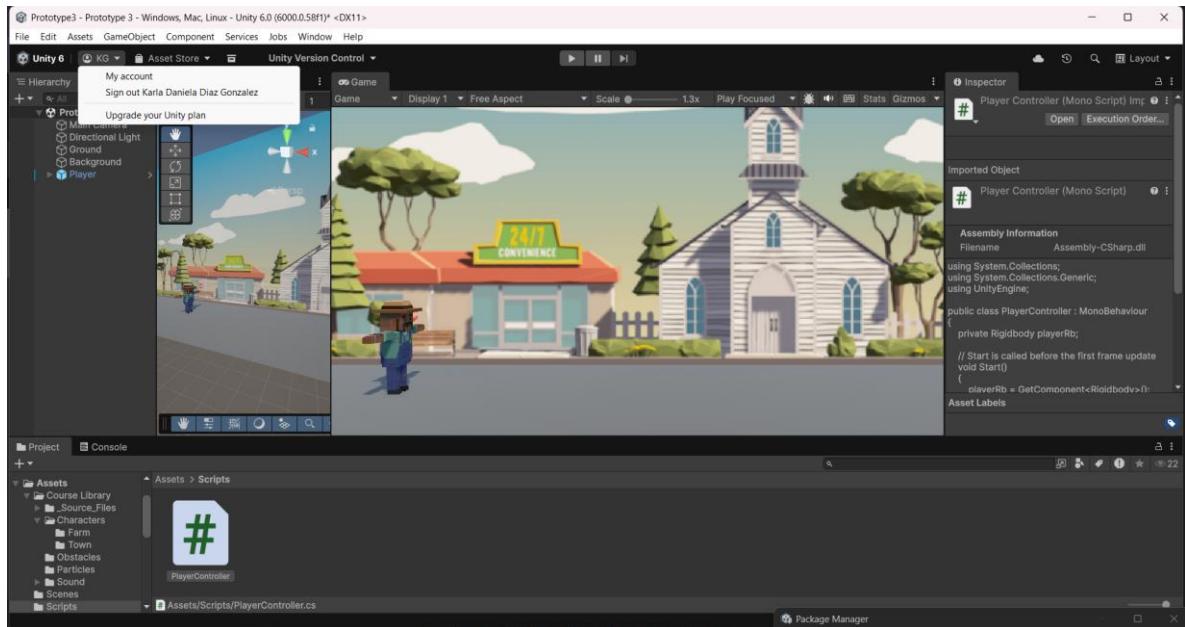
- Abra Unity Hub y cree un proyecto vacío " Prototype 3 " en el directorio de su curso con la versión correcta de Unity. Si no recuerda cómo hacerlo, consulte las instrucciones de la Lección 1.1 - Paso 1.
- Haga clic para descargar los archivos de inicio del Prototipo 3 , extraiga la carpeta comprimida e importe el paquete .unity a su proyecto. Si no recuerda cómo hacerlo, consulte las instrucciones de la Lección 1.1 - Paso 2.
- Abra la escena Prototipo 3 y elimine la Escena de muestra sin guardar
- Seleccione el objeto Fondo en la jerarquía, luego en el componente Sprite Renderer > Sprite, seleccione la imagen _City, _Nature o _Town

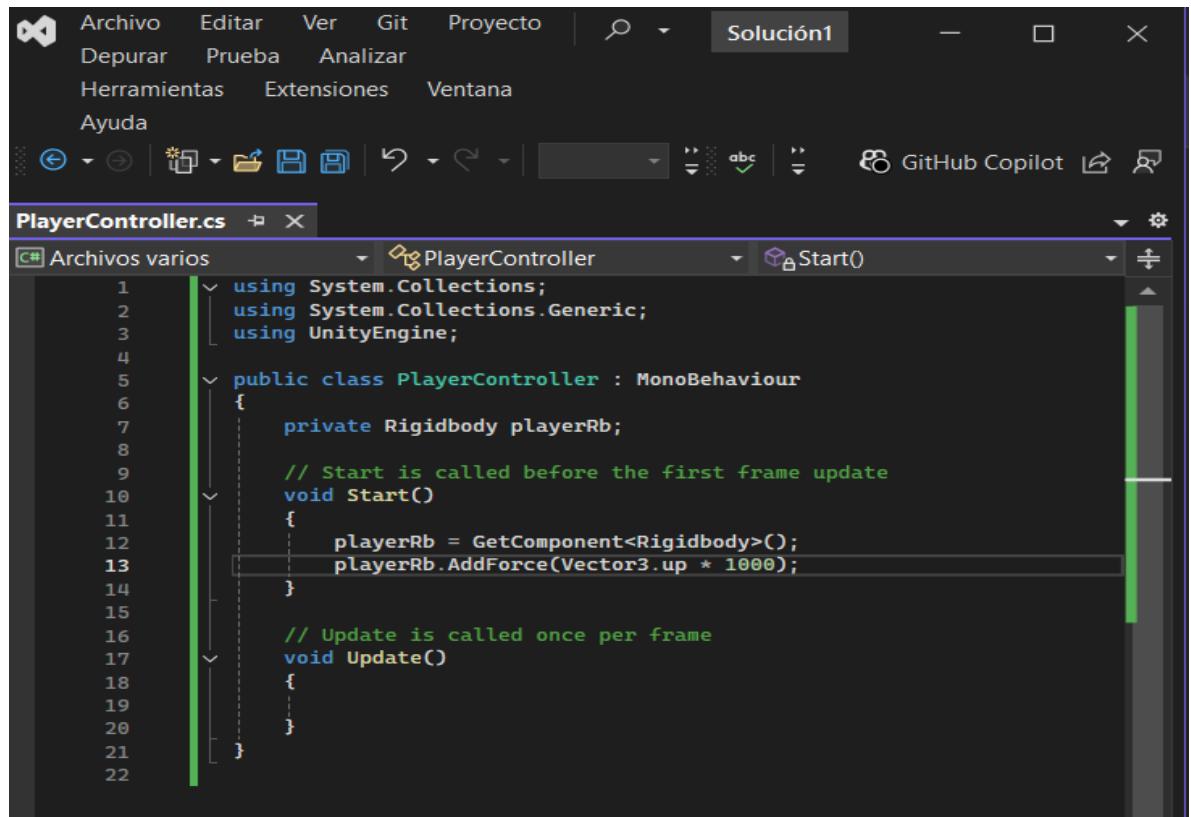


- Desde *Biblioteca de cursos > Personajes*, arrastre un personaje a la jerarquía, cámbiele el nombre a “Jugador” y luego rótelos en el eje Y para que mire hacia la derecha.
- Agregar un componente de cuerpo rígido
- Agregue un colisionador de cajas y luego edite los límites del colisionador
- Cree una nueva carpeta “ Scripts ” en Assets, cree un script “ PlayerController ” dentro y adjúntelo al reproductor.



- En `PlayerController.cs`, declare una nueva variable *privada Rigidbody* `playerRb`;
- En `Start()`, inicialice `playerRb = GetComponent<Rigidbody>();`
- En `Start()`, use el método `AddForce` para hacer que el jugador salte al comienzo del juego.





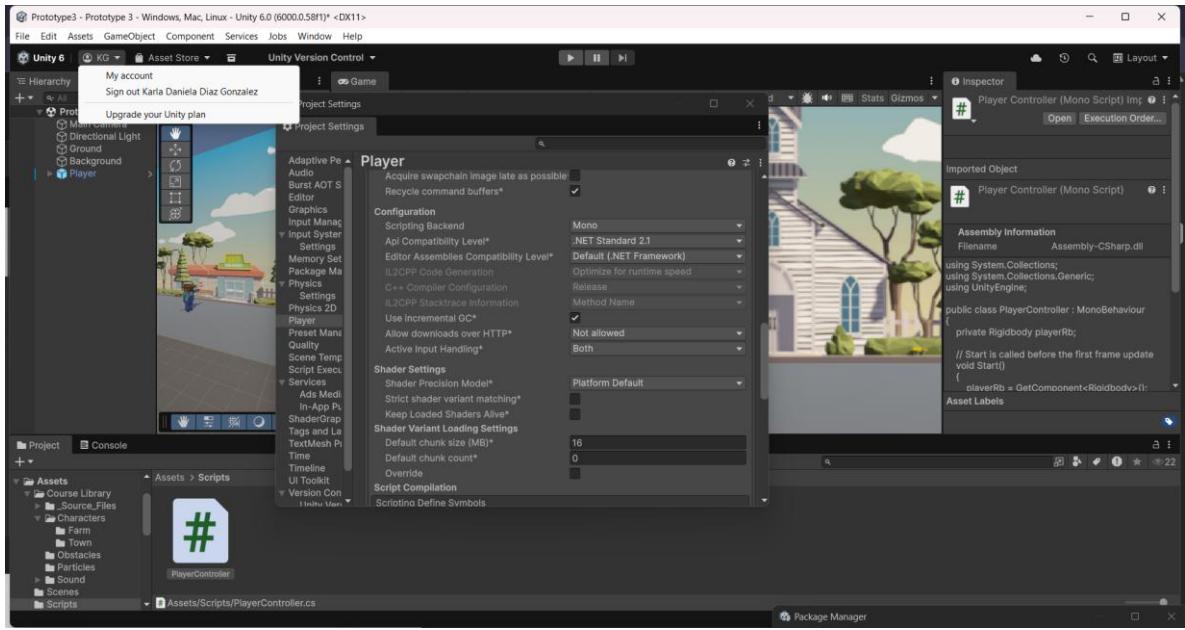
```
1  using System.Collections;
2  using System.Collections.Generic;
3  using UnityEngine;
4
5  public class PlayerController : MonoBehaviour
6  {
7      private Rigidbody playerRb;
8
9      // Start is called before the first frame update
10     void Start()
11     {
12         playerRb = GetComponent<Rigidbody>();
13         playerRb.AddForce(Vector3.up * 1000);
14     }
15
16     // Update is called once per frame
17     void Update()
18     {
19     }
20
21 }
22
```

1. Abra la configuración del reproductor :

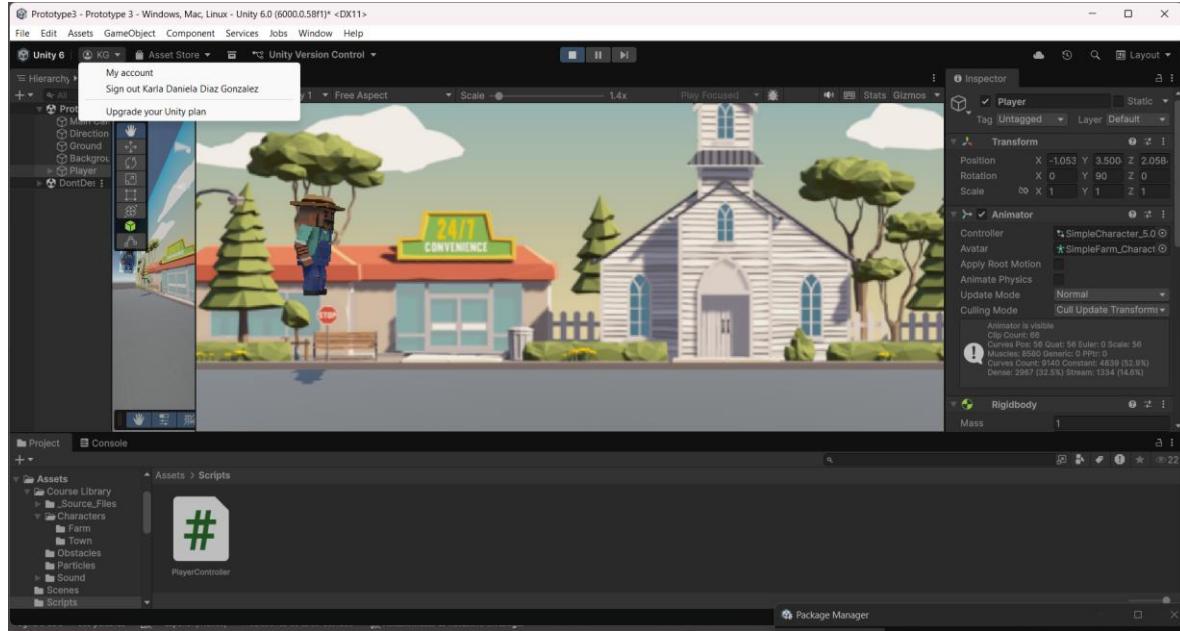
- Desde el menú principal, seleccione Editar > Configuración del proyecto, luego seleccione la categoría Reproductor en el panel más a la izquierda.

2. Habilite la compatibilidad con ambos sistemas de entrada:

- Encuentra la sección Configuración .
- En el menú desplegable Manejo de entrada activa , seleccione Ambos .
- Seleccione el botón Aplicar para confirmar el cambio.
- El Editor de Unity se reiniciará automáticamente para aplicar esta configuración. Tras reiniciarse, el proyecto estará configurado correctamente para gestionar la entrada tanto del Gestor de Entrada original como del nuevo Sistema de Entrada.



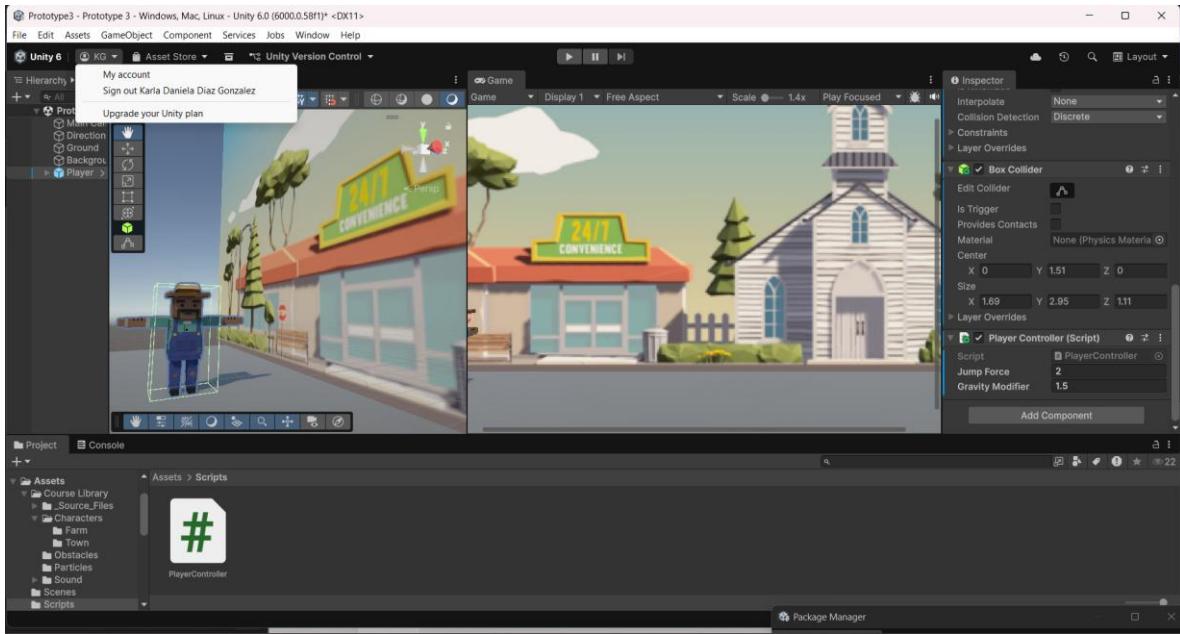
- En `Update()` agregue una declaración `if-then` que verifique si se presiona la barra espaciadora
- Corte y pegue el código `AddForce` de `Start()` en la declaración `if`
- Agregue el parámetro `ForceMode.Impulse` a la llamada `AddForce`, luego reduzca el valor del multiplicador de fuerza



The screenshot shows the Unity Editor's code editor window. The file is named "PlayerController.cs". The code is as follows:

```
1  using System.Collections;
2  using System.Collections.Generic;
3  using UnityEngine;
4
5  public class PlayerController : MonoBehaviour
6  {
7      private Rigidbody playerRb;
8
9      // Start is called before the first frame update
10     void Start()
11     {
12         playerRb = GetComponent<Rigidbody>();
13     }
14
15     // Update is called once per frame
16     void Update()
17     {
18         if (Input.GetKeyDown(KeyCode.Space))
19         {
20             playerRb.AddForce(Vector3.up * 10, ForceMode.Impulse);
21         }
22     }
23 }
24
```

- Replace the hardcoded value with a new public float jumpForce variable
- Add a new public float gravityModifier variable and in Start(), add Physics.gravity *= gravityModifier;
- In the inspector, tweak the gravityModifier, jumpForce, and Ri



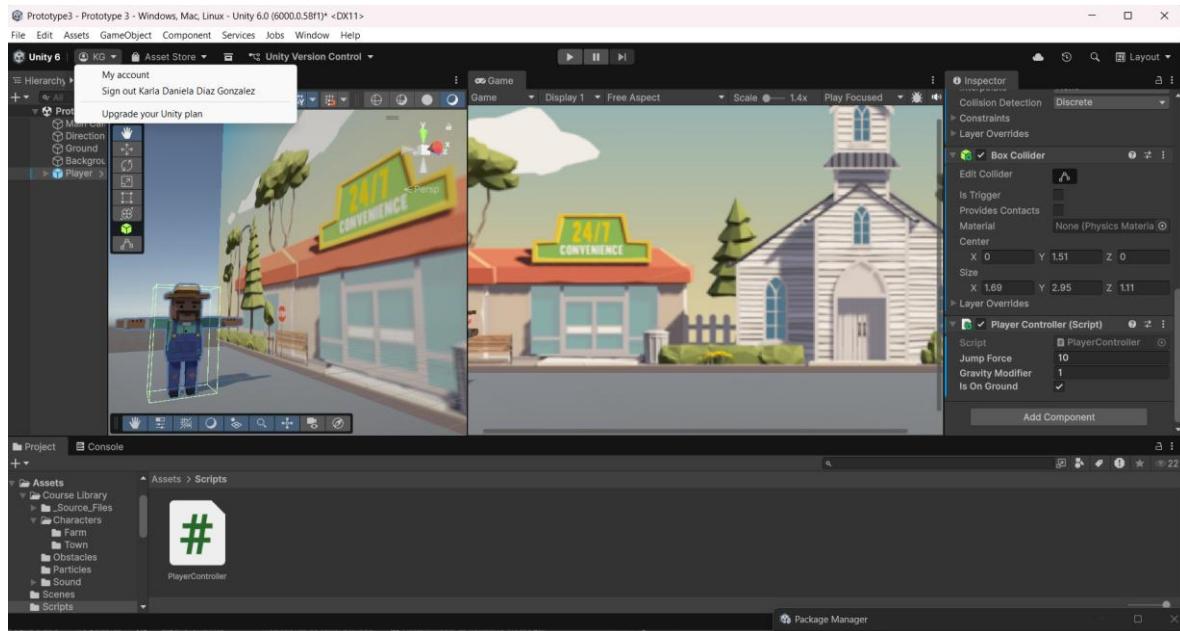
```

PlayerController.cs ✘ ×
C# Archivos varios ➔ PlayerController ➔ Update()
1  using System.Collections;
2  using System.Collections.Generic;
3  using UnityEngine;
4
5  public class PlayerController : MonoBehaviour
6  {
7      private Rigidbody playerRb;
8      public float jumpForce = 10;
9      public float gravityModifier;
10
11     // Start is called before the first frame update
12     void Start()
13     {
14         playerRb = GetComponent<Rigidbody>();
15         Physics.gravity *= gravityModifier;
16     }
17
18     // Update is called once per frame
19     void Update()
20     {
21         if (Input.GetKeyDown(KeyCode.Space))
22         {
23             playerRb.AddForce(Vector3.up * jumpForce, ForceMode.Impulse);
24         }
25     }
26
27

```

- Agregue una nueva variable pública bool `isOnGround` y configúrela como verdadera
- En la declaración `if` que hace que el jugador salte, establezca `isOnGround = false` y luego pruebe

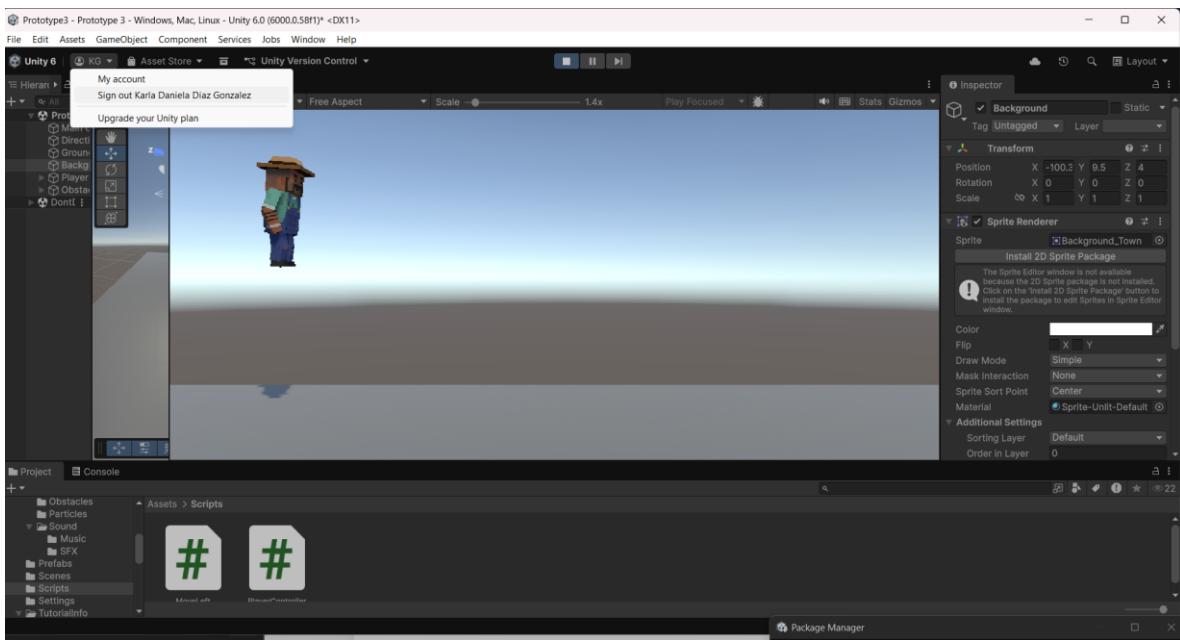
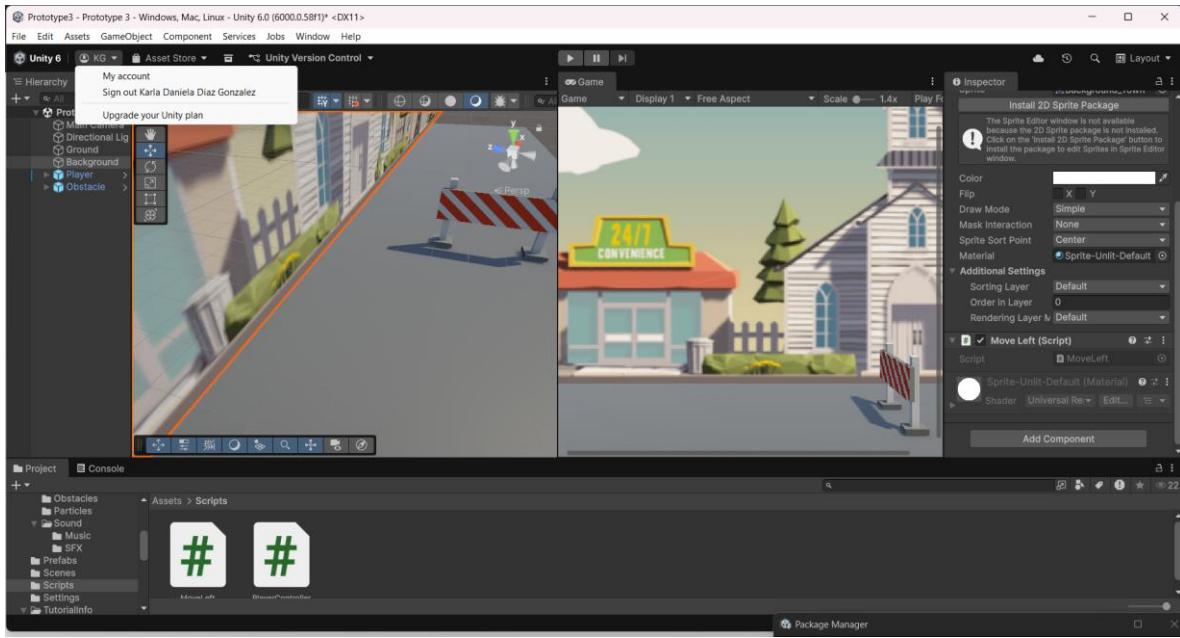
- Agregue una condición `&& isOnGround` a la declaración if
- Agregue un nuevo método void OnCollisionEnter , establezca `isOnGround = true` en ese método y luego pruebe



The screenshot shows the Unity code editor with the file "PlayerController.cs" open. The code defines a MonoBehaviour named "PlayerController". It includes fields for a Rigidbody, jump force, gravity modifier, and a boolean for whether the player is on ground. It has Start() and Update() methods, and an OnCollisionEnter() method. The code is color-coded for syntax.

```
1  using System.Collections;
2  using System.Collections.Generic;
3  using UnityEngine;
4
5  public class PlayerController : MonoBehaviour
6  {
7      private Rigidbody playerRb;
8      public float jumpForce = 10;
9      public float gravityModifier;
10     public bool isOnGround = true;
11
12     // Start is called before the first frame update
13     void Start()
14     {
15         playerRb = GetComponent<Rigidbody>();
16         Physics.gravity *= gravityModifier;
17     }
18
19     // Update is called once per frame
20     void Update()
21     {
22         if (Input.GetKeyDown(KeyCode.Space) && isOnGround)
23         {
24             playerRb.AddForce(Vector3.up * jumpForce, ForceMode.Impulse);
25             isOnGround = false;
26         }
27     }
28
29     private void OnCollisionEnter(Collision collision)
30     {
31         isOnGround = true;
32     }
33 }
34
```

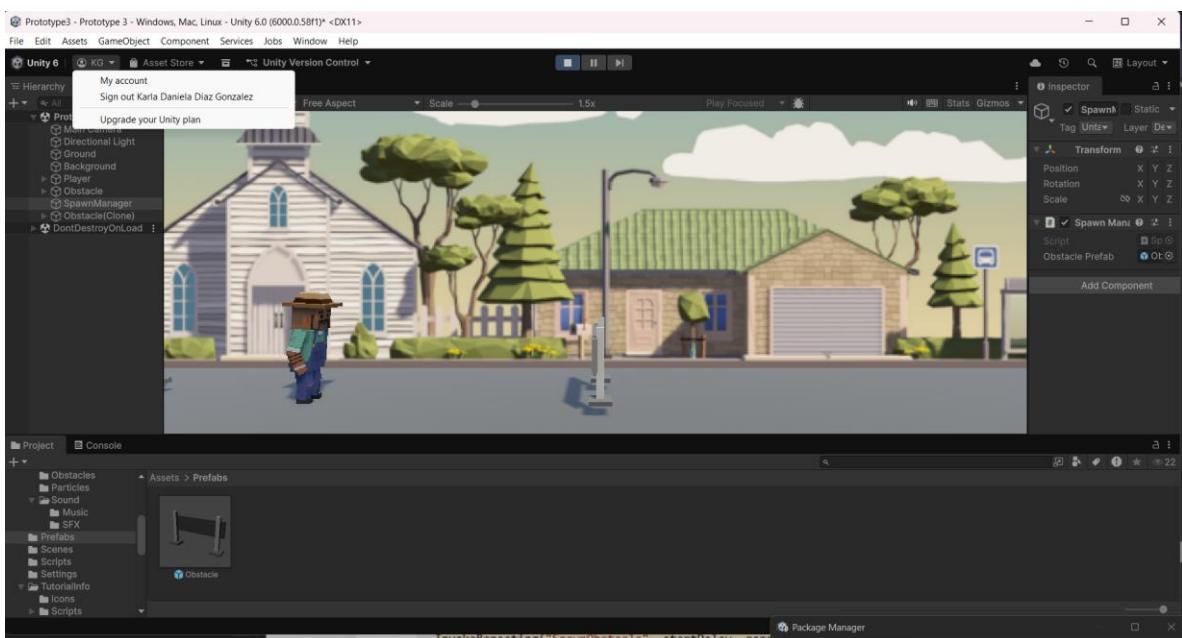
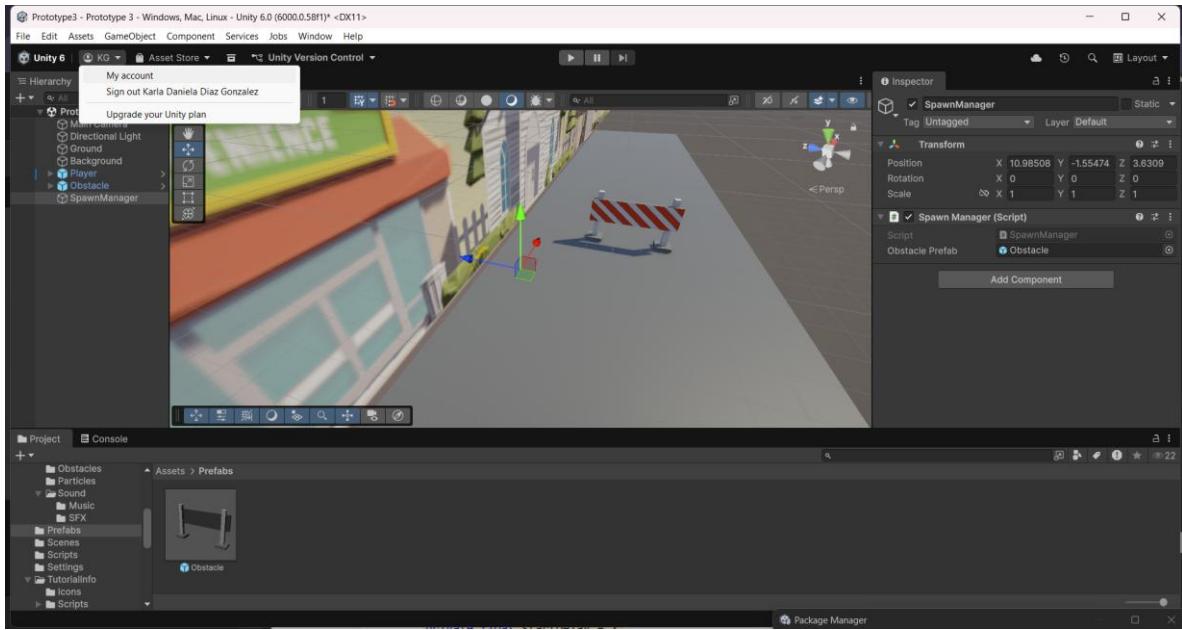
- Desde Biblioteca de cursos > Obstáculos , agrega un obstáculo, renómbralo “Obstáculo” y colócalo donde debería aparecer.
- Aplique un componente de cuerpo rígido y colisionador de caja , luego edite los límites del colisionador para que se ajusten al obstáculo
- Cree una nueva carpeta “Prefabs ” y arrástrela para crear un nuevo Prefab original
- Crea un nuevo script “MoveLeft ”, aplícalo al obstáculo y ábrelo
- En MoveLeft.cs, escribe el código para trasladarlo a la izquierda según la variable de velocidad
- Aplicar el script MoveLeft al fondo



The screenshot shows the Unity Editor's code editor window. The file being edited is "MoveLeft.cs". The code is as follows:

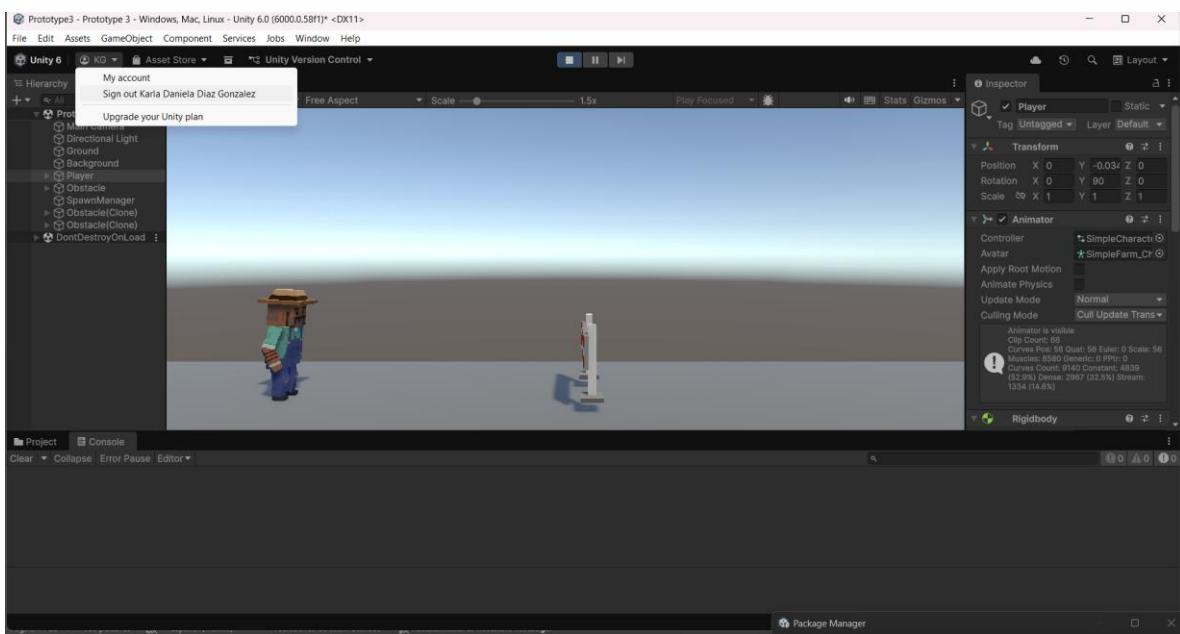
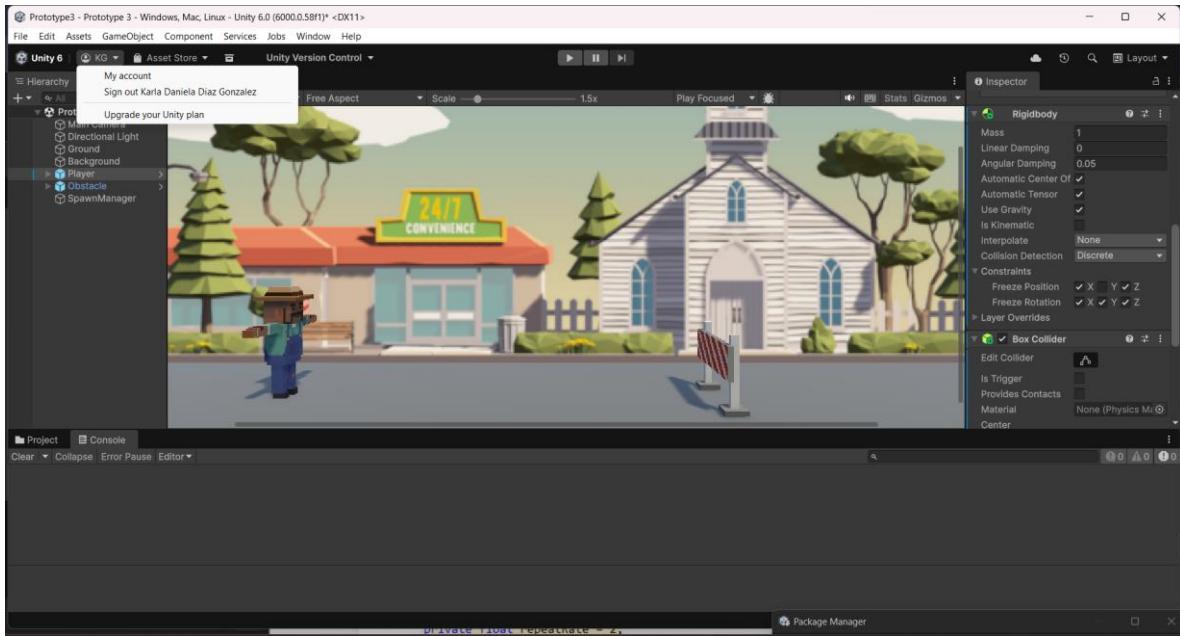
```
1  using System.Collections;
2  using System.Collections.Generic;
3  using UnityEngine;
4
5  public class MoveLeft : MonoBehaviour
6  {
7      private float speed = 30;
8
9      // Start is called before the first frame update
10     void Start()
11     {
12     }
13
14     // Update is called once per frame
15     void Update()
16     {
17         transform.Translate(Vector3.left * Time.deltaTime * speed);
18     }
19 }
20
21
```

- Cree un nuevo objeto vacío “Spawn Manager” y luego aplíquelo un nuevo script SpawnManager.cs
- En SpawnManager.cs , declare un nuevo GameObject público obstáculoPrefab; y luego asigne su prefab a la nueva variable en el inspector
- Declara un nuevo spawnPos privado de Vector3 en tu ubicación de aparición
- En Start() , cree una instancia de un nuevo prefabricado de obstáculo, luego elimine su prefabricado de la escena y pruebe



```
1  using System.Collections;
2  using System.Collections.Generic;
3  using UnityEngine;
4
5  public class SpawnManager : MonoBehaviour
6  {
7      public GameObject obstaclePrefab;
8      private Vector3 spawnPos = new Vector3(25, 0, 0);
9
10     // Start is called before the first frame update
11     void Start()
12     {
13         Instantiate(obstaclePrefab, spawnPos, obstaclePrefab.transform.rotation);
14     }
15
16     // Update is called once per frame
17     void Update()
18     {
19     }
20 }
21
22 }
```

- Cree un nuevo método vacío `SpawnObstacle`, luego mueva la llamada `Instantiate` dentro de él
- Crear nuevas variables flotantes para `startDelay` y `repeatRate`
- Haz que tus obstáculos se generen en intervalos usando el método `InvokeRepeating()`
- En el componente Cuerpo rígido del jugador, expanda Restricciones y luego Congele todas las posiciones excepto la Y



```

using System.Collections;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using UnityEngine;

public class SpawnManager : MonoBehaviour
{
    public GameObject obstaclePrefab;
    private Vector3 spawnPos = new Vector3(25, 0, 0);
    private float startDelay = 2;
    private float repeatRate = 2;

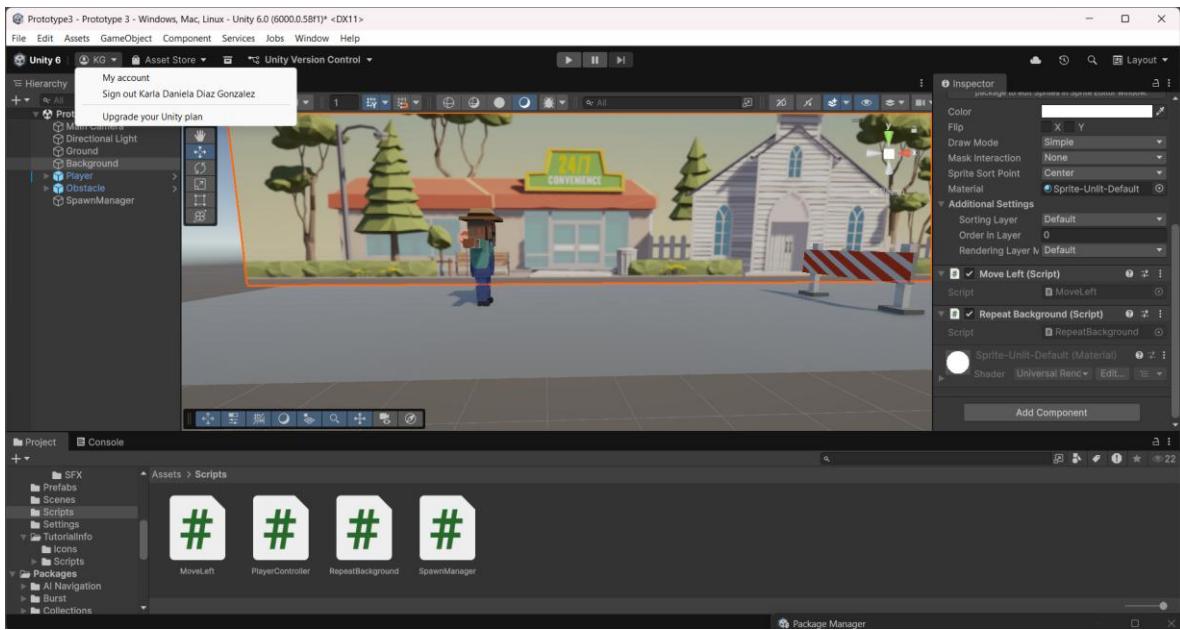
    // Start is called before the first frame update
    void Start()
    {
        InvokeRepeating("SpawnObstacle", startDelay, repeatRate);
    }

    // Update is called once per frame
    void Update()
    {
    }

    void SpawnObstacle()
    {
        Instantiate(obstaclePrefab, spawnPos, obstaclePrefab.transform.rotation);
    }
}

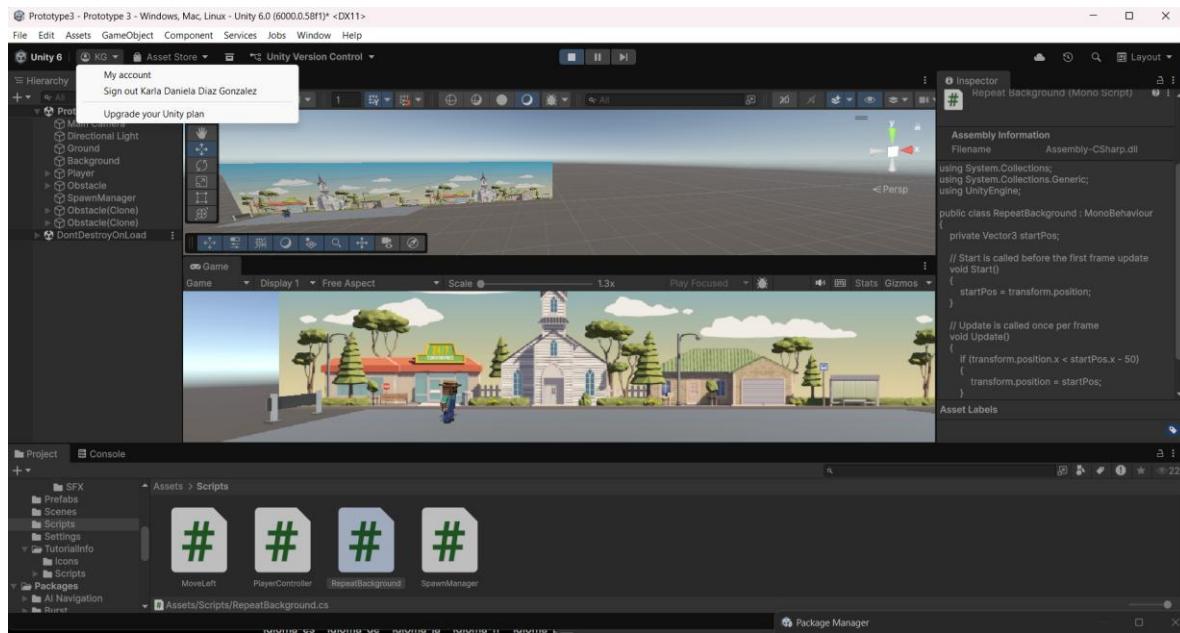
```

- Cree un nuevo script llamado RepeatBackground.cs y adjúntelo al objeto de fondo



- Declarar una nueva variable privada Vector3 startPos;
- En Start() , establezca la variable startPos en su posición inicial real asignándole = transform.position;

- En `Update()` , escriba una declaración if para restablecer la posición si se mueve una cierta distancia



The screenshot shows the code editor with the "RepeatBackground.cs" script selected. The code defines a "RepeatBackground" class that implements the "Start()" and "Update()" methods. It uses a private variable "startPos" to store the initial position and checks if the current position is less than 50 units to the left of the start position to reset it.

```

using System.Collections;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using UnityEngine;

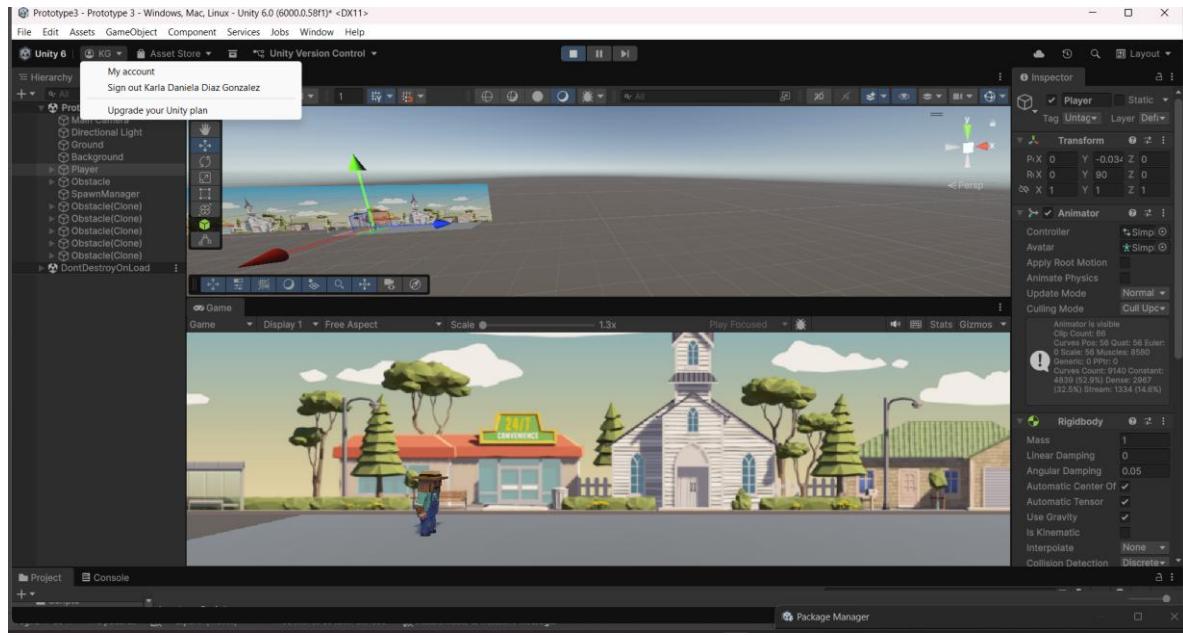
public class RepeatBackground : MonoBehaviour
{
    private Vector3 startPos;

    // Start is called before the first frame update
    void Start()
    {
        startPos = transform.position;
    }

    // Update is called once per frame
    void Update()
    {
        if (transform.position.x < startPos.x - 50)
        {
            transform.position = startPos;
        }
    }
}

```

- Agregue un componente Box Collider al fondo
- Declarar una nueva variable privada float repeatWidth
- En `Start()` , obtenga el ancho del colisionador de cajas, dividido por 2
- Incorporar la variable `repeatWidth` en la función `repeat`



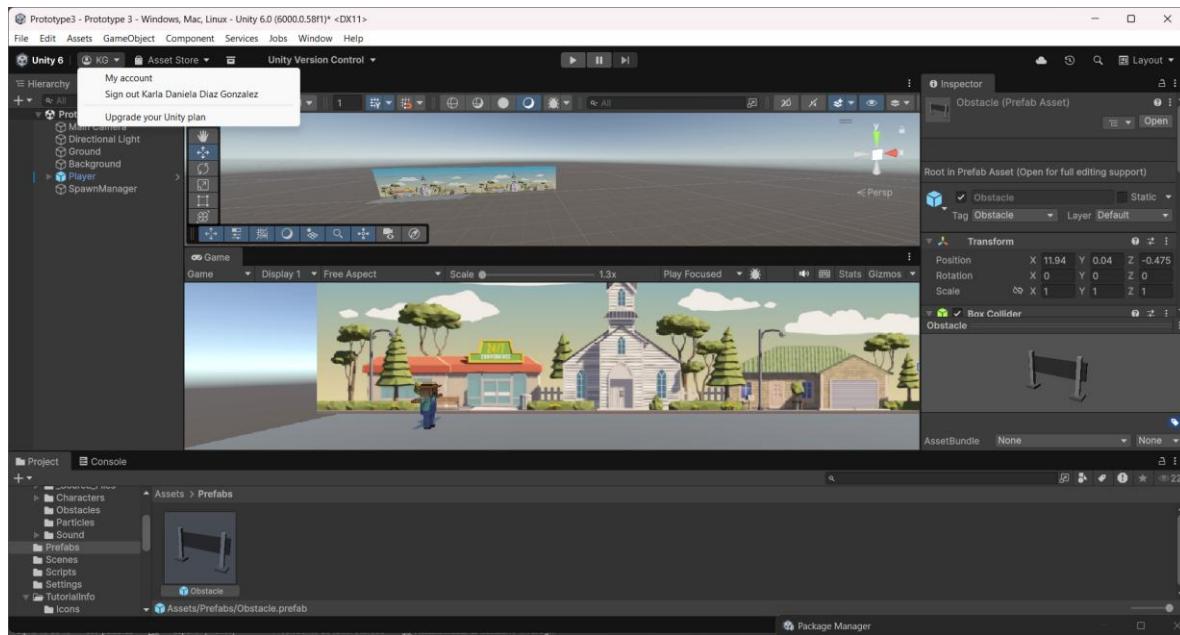
```

RepeatBackground.cs  Spawner.cs  MoveLeft.cs
Archivos varios      RepeatBackground      Update()
1  using System.Collections;
2  using System.Collections.Generic;
3  using UnityEngine;
4
5  public class RepeatBackground : MonoBehaviour
6  {
7      private Vector3 startPos;
8      private float repeatWidth;
9
10     // Start is called before the first frame update
11     void Start()
12     {
13         startPos = transform.position;
14         repeatWidth = GetComponent<BoxCollider>().size.x / 2;
15     }
16
17     // Update is called once per frame
18     void Update()
19     {
20         if (transform.position.x < startPos.x - repeatWidth)
21         {
22             transform.position = startPos;
23         }
24     }
25
26 }

```

- En el inspector, agregue una etiqueta “ Suelo ” al prefabricado Suelo y una etiqueta “Obstáculo” al prefabricado Obstáculo
- En PlayerController, declare un nuevo juego público bool gameOver;
- En OnCollisionEnter , agregue la declaración if-else para probar si el jugador chocó con el “Suelo” o un “Obstáculo”.

- Si chocan con el “Suelo”, establezca isOnGround = true , y si chocan con un “Obstáculo”, establezca gameOver = true



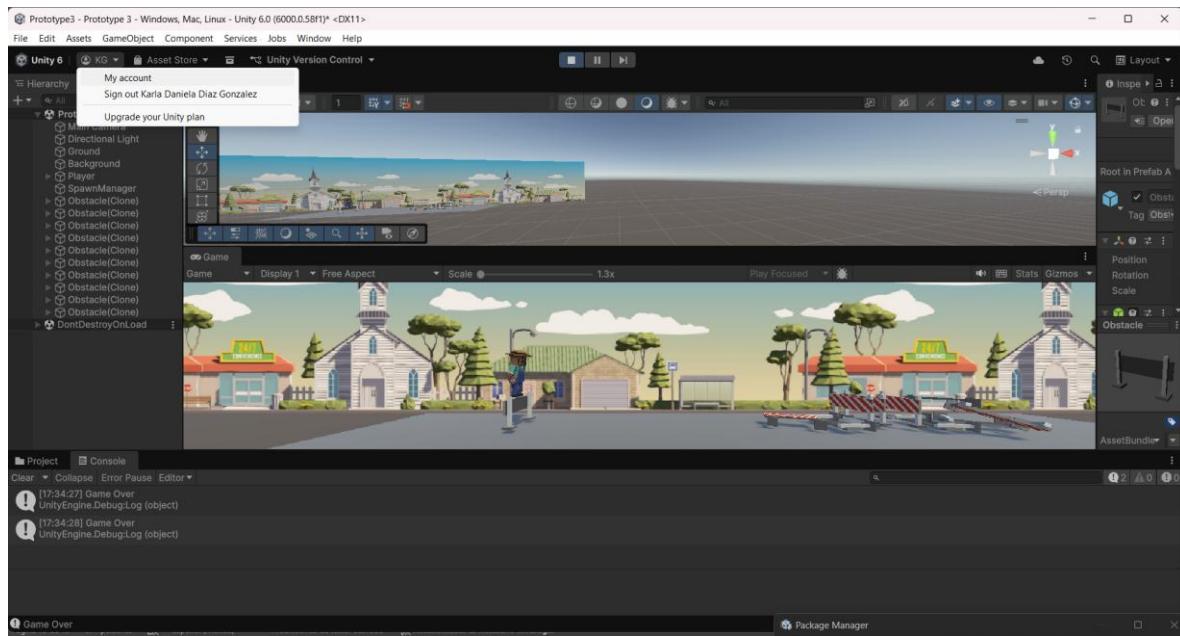
```

PlayerController.cs*  RepeatBackground.cs  SpawnManager.cs  MoveLeft.cs
Archivos varios  PlayerController  OnCollisionEnter(Collision collision)
1  using System.Collections;
2  using System.Collections.Generic;
3  using UnityEngine;
4
5  public class PlayerController : MonoBehaviour
6  {
7      private Rigidbody playerRb;
8      public float jumpForce = 10;
9      public float gravityModifier;
10     public bool isOnGround = true;
11     public bool gameOver;
12
13     // Start is called before the first frame update
14     void Start()
15     {
16         playerRb = GetComponent<Rigidbody>();
17         Physics.gravity *= gravityModifier;
18     }
19
20     // Update is called once per frame
21     void Update()
22     {
23         if (Input.GetKeyDown(KeyCode.Space) && isOnGround)
24         {
25             playerRb.AddForce(Vector3.up * jumpForce, ForceMode.Impulse);
26             isOnGround = false;
27         }
28     }
29
30     private void OnCollisionEnter(Collision collision)
31     {
32
33         if(collision.gameObject.CompareTag("Ground"))
34         {
35             isOnGround = true;
36         }else if(collision.gameObject.CompareTag("Obstacle"))
37         {
38             Debug.Log("Game Over");
39             gameOver = true;
40         }
41     }
42 }

```

- En MoveLeft.cs , declare un nuevo PlayerController privado playerControllerScript;

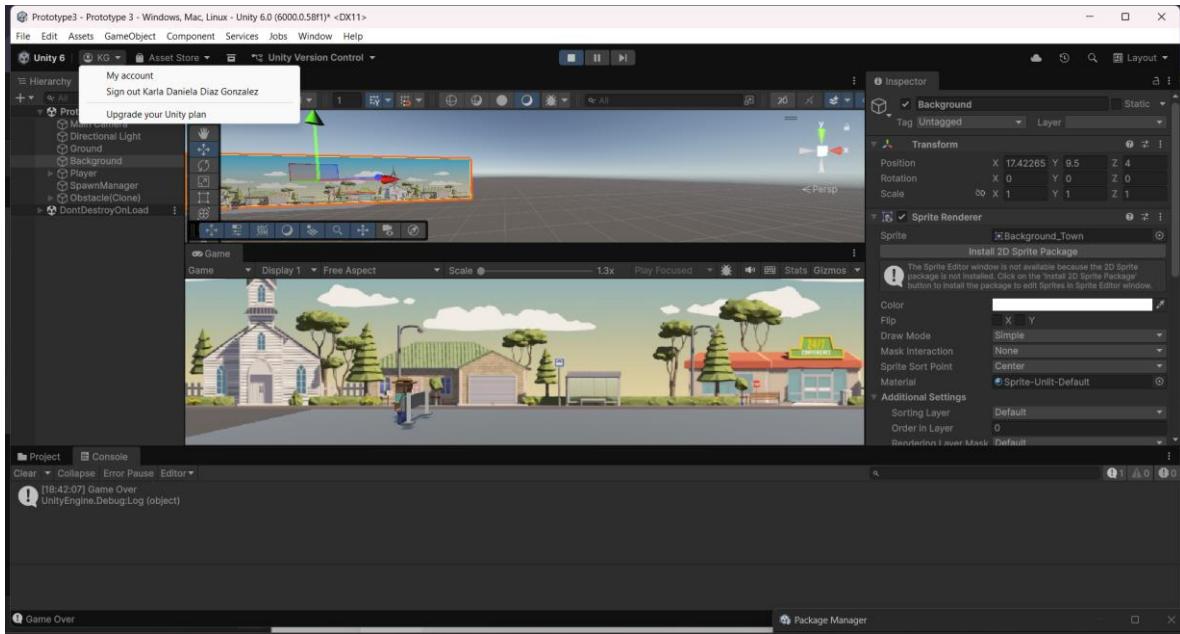
- En Start() , inicialícelo encontrando el reproductor y obteniendo el componente PlayerController
- Envuelva el método de traducción en una declaración if que verifique si el juego no ha terminado



```
PlayerController.cs RepeatBackground.cs SpawnManager.cs MoveLeft.cs
Archivos varios
1  using System.Collections;
2  using System.Collections.Generic;
3  using UnityEngine;
4
5  public class PlayerController : MonoBehaviour
6  {
7      private Rigidbody playerRb;
8      public float jumpForce = 10;
9      public float gravityModifier;
10     public bool isOnGround = true;
11     public bool gameOver;
12
13     // Start is called
14     void Start()
15     {
16         playerRb = GetComponent<Rigidbody>();
17         Physics.gravity *= gravityModifier;
18     }
19
20     // Update is called once per frame
21     void Update()
22     {
23         if (Input.GetKeyDown(KeyCode.Space) && isOnGround)
24         {
25             playerRb.AddForce(Vector3.up * jumpForce, ForceMode.Impulse);
26             isOnGround = false;
27         }
28     }
29
30     private void OnCollisionEnter(Collision collision)
31     {
32
33         if(collision.gameObject.CompareTag("Ground"))
34         {
35             isOnGround = true;
36         }else if(collision.gameObject.CompareTag("Obstacle"))
37         {
38             Debug.Log("Game Over");
39             gameOver = true;
40         }
41     }
42 }
```

```
PlayerController.cs RepeatBackground.cs SpawnManager.cs MoveLeft.cs
Archivos varios
1  using System.Collections;
2  using System.Collections.Generic;
3  using UnityEngine;
4
5  public class MoveLeft : MonoBehaviour
6  {
7      private float speed = 30;
8      private PlayerController playerControllerScript;
9
10     // Start is called before the first frame update
11     void Start()
12     {
13         playerControllerScript = GameObject.Find("Player").GetComponent<PlayerController>();
14     }
15
16     // Update is called once per frame
17     void Update()
18     {
19         if (playerControllerScript.gameOver == false)
20         {
21             transform.Translate(Vector3.left * Time.deltaTime * speed);
22         }
23     }
24 }
```

- En `SpawnManager.cs`, obtenga una referencia al `playerControllerScript` usando la misma técnica que utilizó en `MoveLeft.cs`
- Agregue una condición para instanciar objetos solo si `gameOver == false`



```
MoveLeft.cs
```

```
using System.Collections;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using UnityEngine;

public class MoveLeft : MonoBehaviour
{
    private float speed = 30;
    private PlayerController playerControllerScript;

    // Start is called before the first frame update
    void Start()
    {
        playerControllerScript = GameObject.Find("Player").GetComponent<PlayerController>();
    }

    // Update is called once per frame
    void Update()
    {
        if (playerControllerScript.gameOver == false)
        {
            transform.Translate(Vector3.left * Time.deltaTime * speed);
        }
    }
}
```

The screenshot shows the Unity Editor's code editor with the "MoveLeft.cs" script selected. The script is a MonoBehavior that moves the player left when the game is not over. It uses the "PlayerController" component to check if the game is over and translates the player's transform to the left at a specified speed.

```

    public GameObject obstaclePrefab;
    private Vector3 spawnPos = new Vector3(25, 0, 0);
    private float startDelay = 2;
    private float repeatRate = 2;
    private PlayerController playerControllerScript;

    // Start is called before the first frame update
    void Start()
    {
        playerControllerScript = GameObject.Find("Player").GetComponent<PlayerController>();
        InvokeRepeating("SpawnObstacle", startDelay, repeatRate);
    }

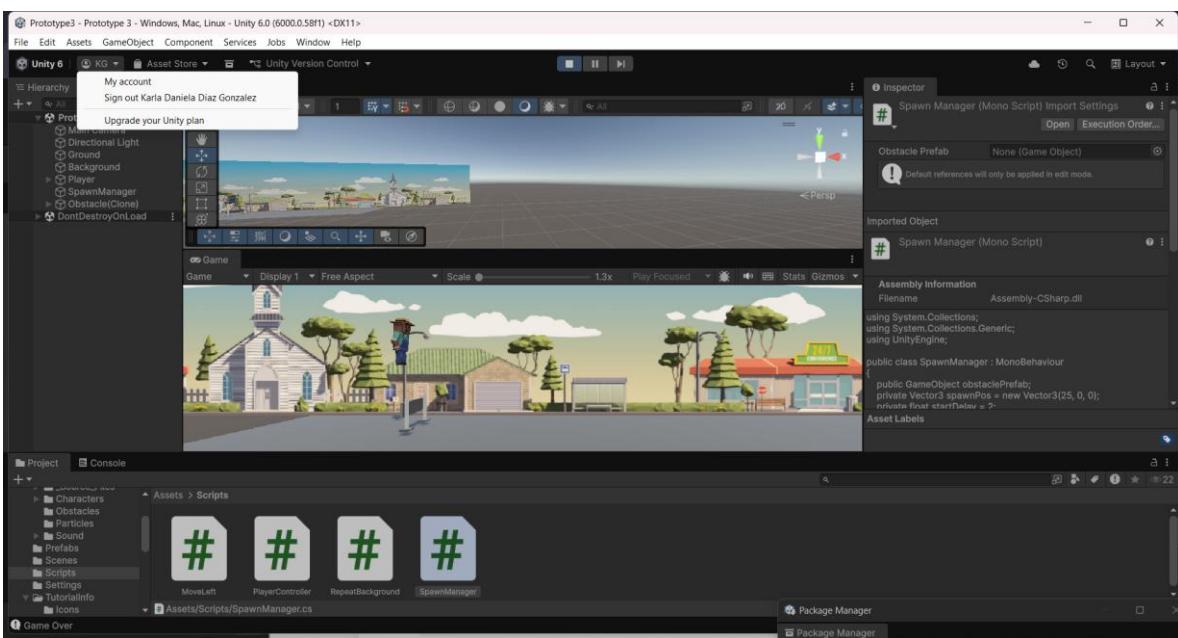
    // Update is called once per frame
    void Update()
    {

    }

    void SpawnObstacle()
    {
        if(playerControllerScript.gameOver == false)
        {
            Instantiate(obstaclePrefab, spawnPos, obstaclePrefab.transform.rotation);
        }
    }
}

```

- En MoveLeft , en Update() ; escriba una declaración if para destruir obstáculos si su posición es menor que una variable leftBound
- Añade cualquier comentario que necesites para que tu código sea más legible.

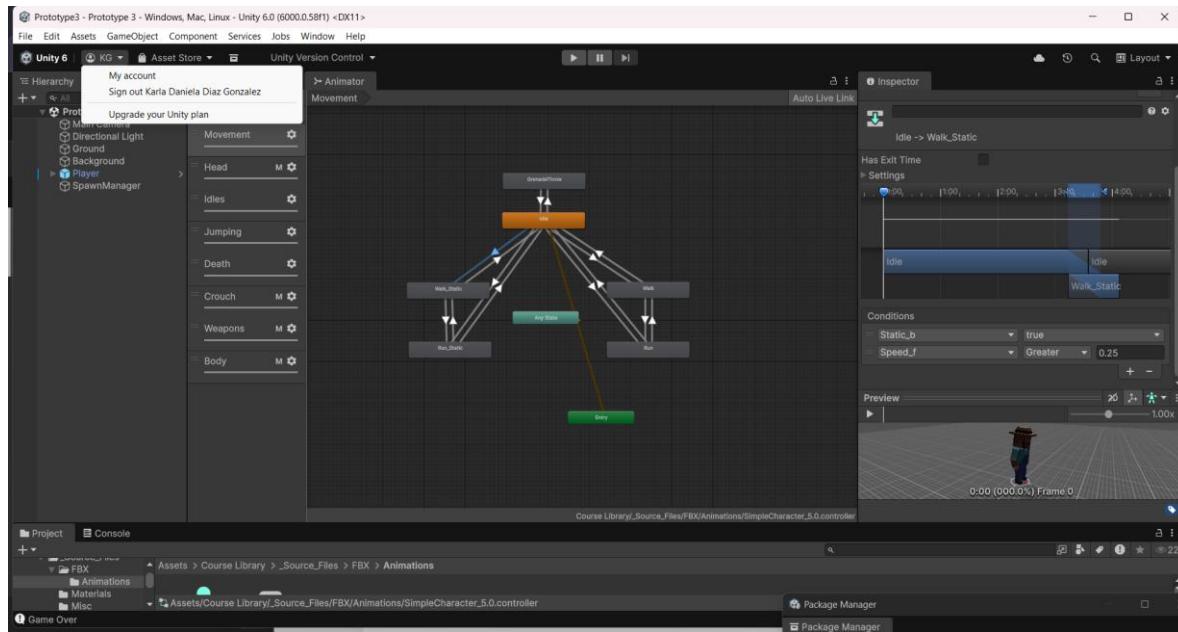


```

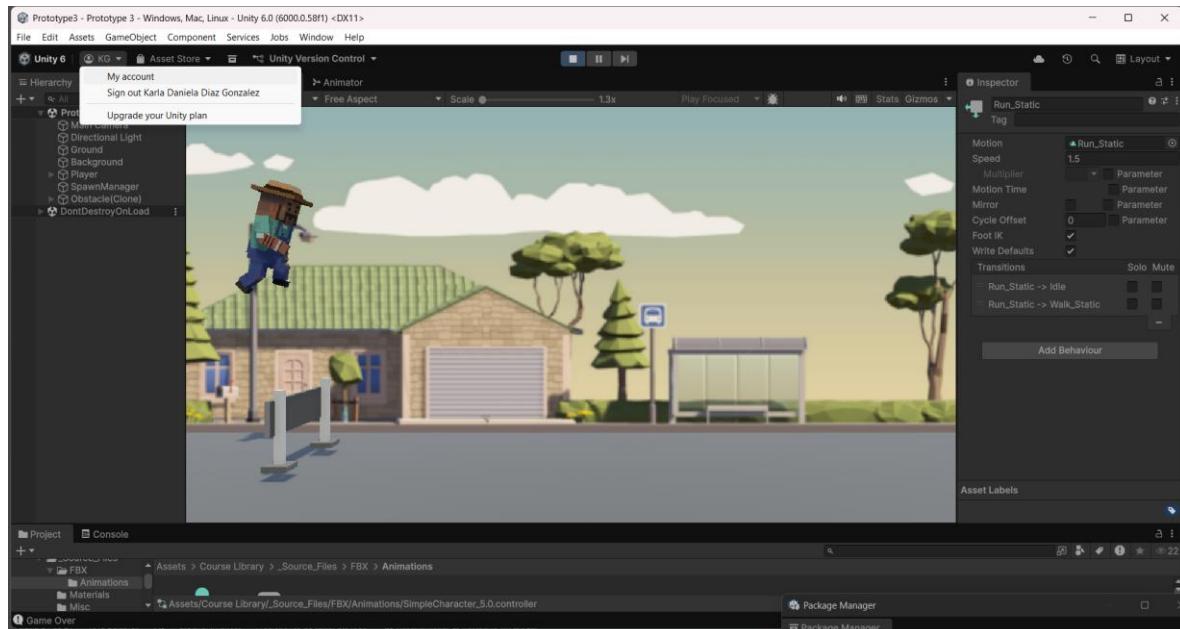
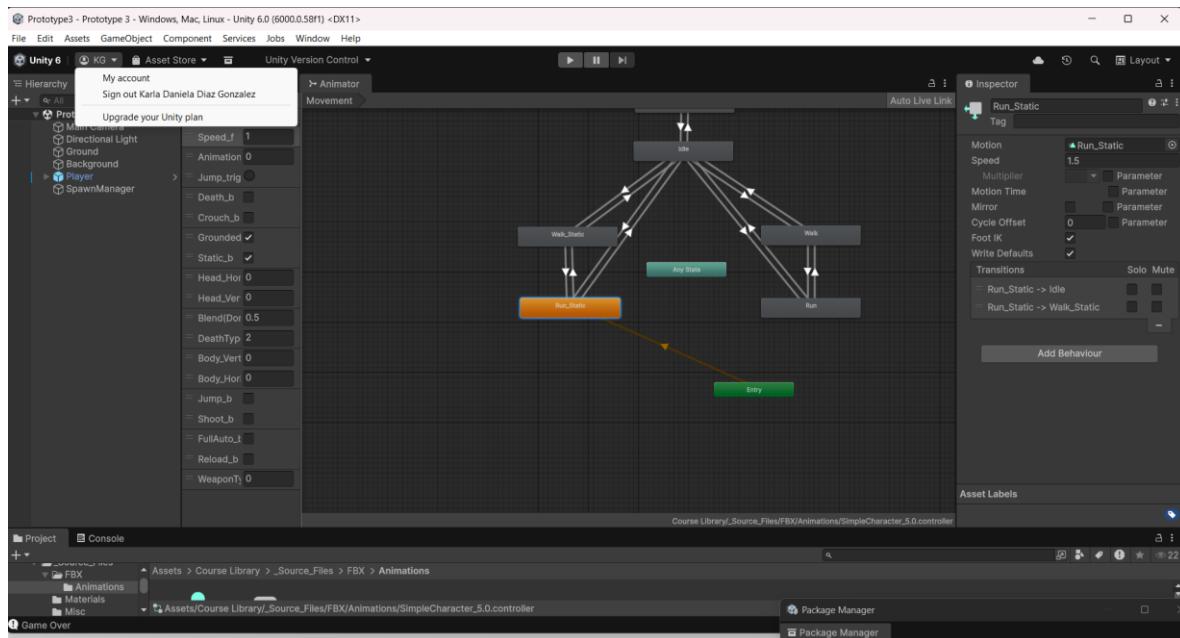
1  using System.Collections;
2  using System.Collections.Generic;
3  using UnityEngine;
4
5  public class MoveLeft : MonoBehaviour
6  {
7      private float speed = 30;
8      private PlayerController playerControllerScript;
9      private float leftBound = -15;
10
11     // Start is called before the first frame update
12     void Start()
13     {
14         playerControllerScript = GameObject.Find("Player").GetComponent<PlayerController>();
15     }
16
17     // Update is called once per frame
18     void Update()
19     {
20         if (playerControllerScript.gameOver == false)
21         {
22             transform.Translate(Vector3.left * Time.deltaTime * speed);
23         }
24
25         if (transform.position.x < leftBound && gameObject.CompareTag("Obstacle"))
26         {
27             Destroy(gameObject);
28         }
29     }
30 }
31

```

- Haga doble clic en el Controlador de animación del jugador, luego explore las diferentes capas, haciendo doble clic en Estados para ver sus animaciones y Transiciones para ver sus condiciones

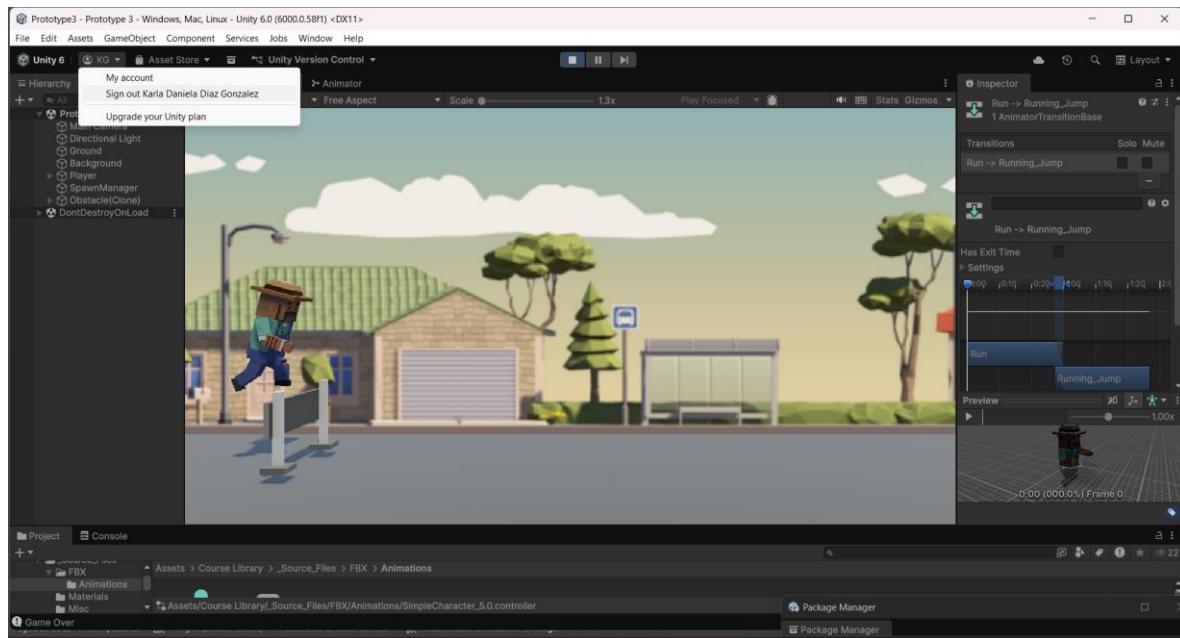
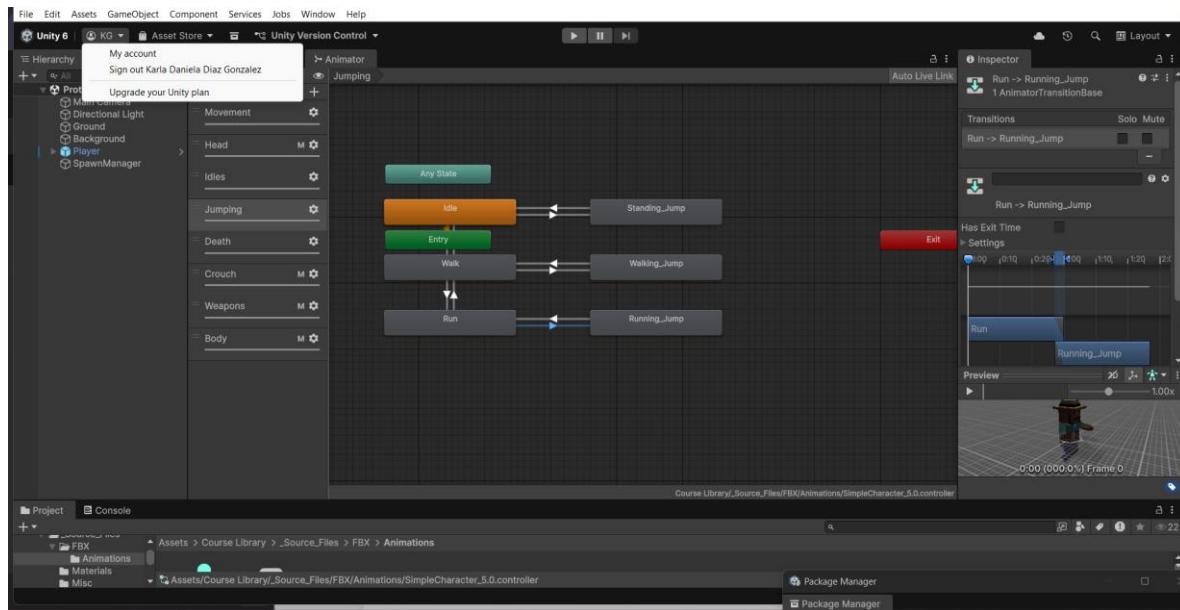


- En la pestaña Parámetros, cambie la variable Speed_f a 1.0
- Haga clic derecho en Run_Static > Establecer como estado predeterminado de capa
- Haga clic una vez en el estado Run_Static y ajuste el valor de Velocidad en el inspector para que coincida con la velocidad del fondo.



- En PlayerController.cs , declare un nuevo *Animator privado playerAnim;*

- En `Start()`, establezca `playerAnim = GetComponent<Animator>();`
- En la declaración `if` para cuando el jugador salta, activa el salto: `playerAnim .SetTrigger("Jump_trig");`

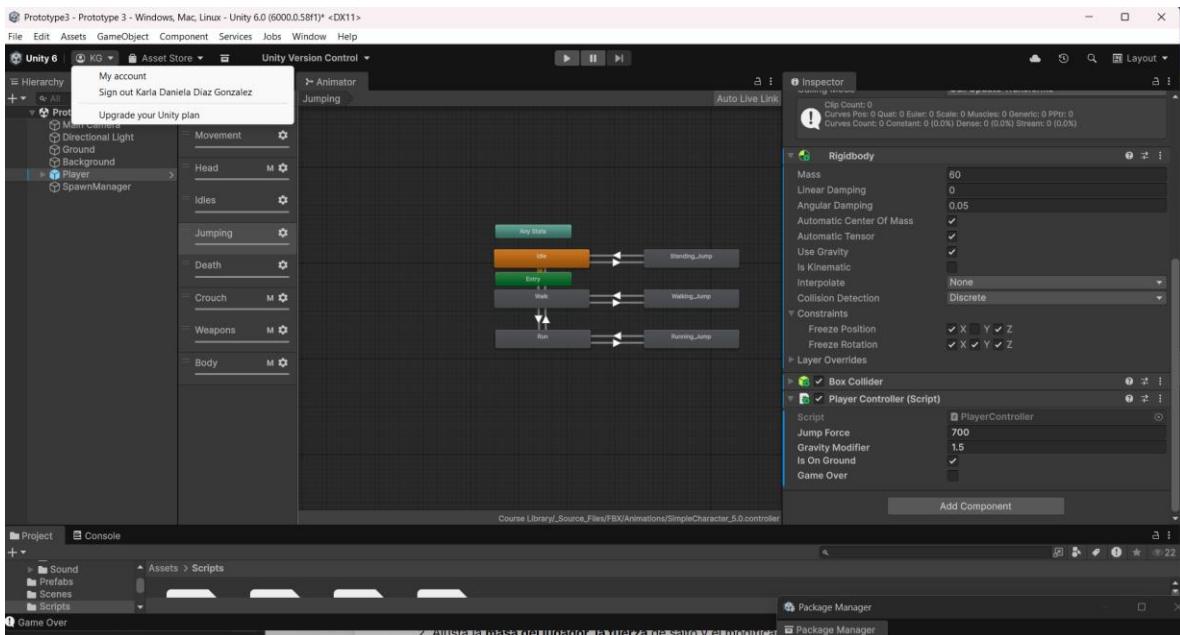


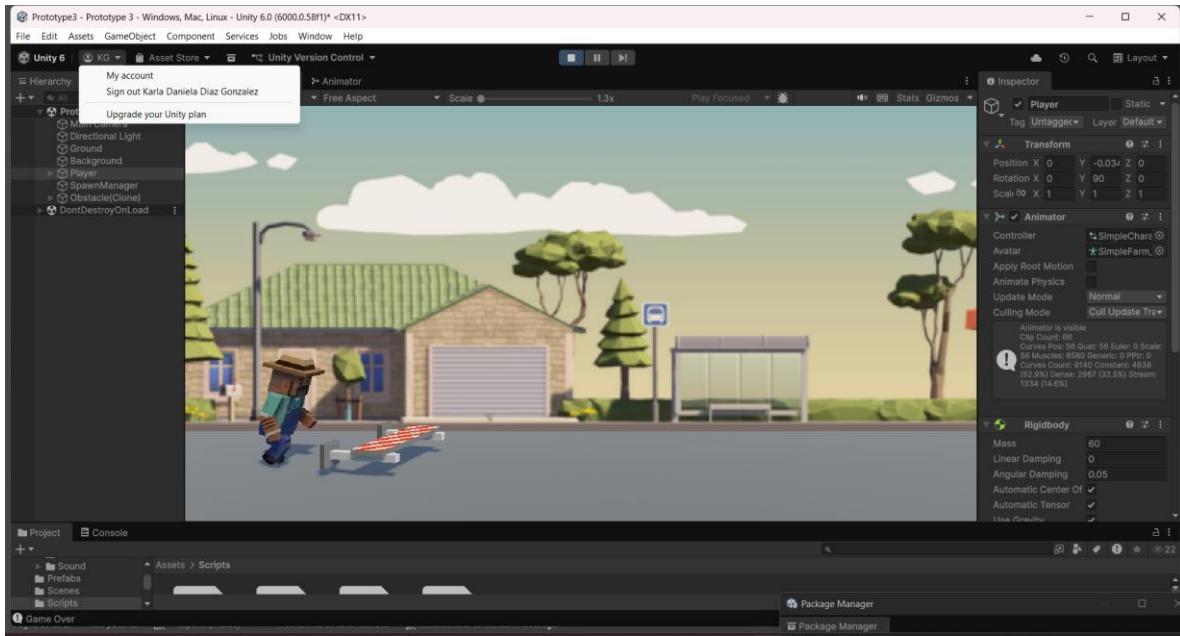
```

1  using System.Collections;
2  using System.Collections.Generic;
3  using UnityEngine;
4
5  public class PlayerController : MonoBehaviour
6  {
7      private Rigidbody playerRb;
8      private Animator playerAnim;
9      public float jumpForce = 10;
10     public float gravityModifier;
11     public bool isOnGround = true;
12     public bool gameOver;
13
14     // Start is called before the first frame update
15     void Start()
16     {
17         playerRb = GetComponent<Rigidbody>();
18         playerAnim = GetComponent<Animator>();
19         Physics.gravity *= gravityModifier;
20     }
21
22     // Update is called once per frame
23     void Update()
24     {
25         if (Input.GetKeyDown(KeyCode.Space) && isOnGround)
26         {
27             playerRb.AddForce(Vector3.up * jumpForce, ForceMode.Impulse);
28             isOnGround = false;
29             playerAnim.SetTrigger("Jump_trig");
30         }
31     }
32
33     private void OnCollisionEnter(Collision collision)
34     {
35
36         if(collision.gameObject.CompareTag("Ground"))
37         {
38             isOnGround = true;
39         } else if(collision.gameObject.CompareTag("Obstacle"))
40         {
41             Debug.Log("Game Over");
42             gameOver = true;
43         }
44     }
45 }

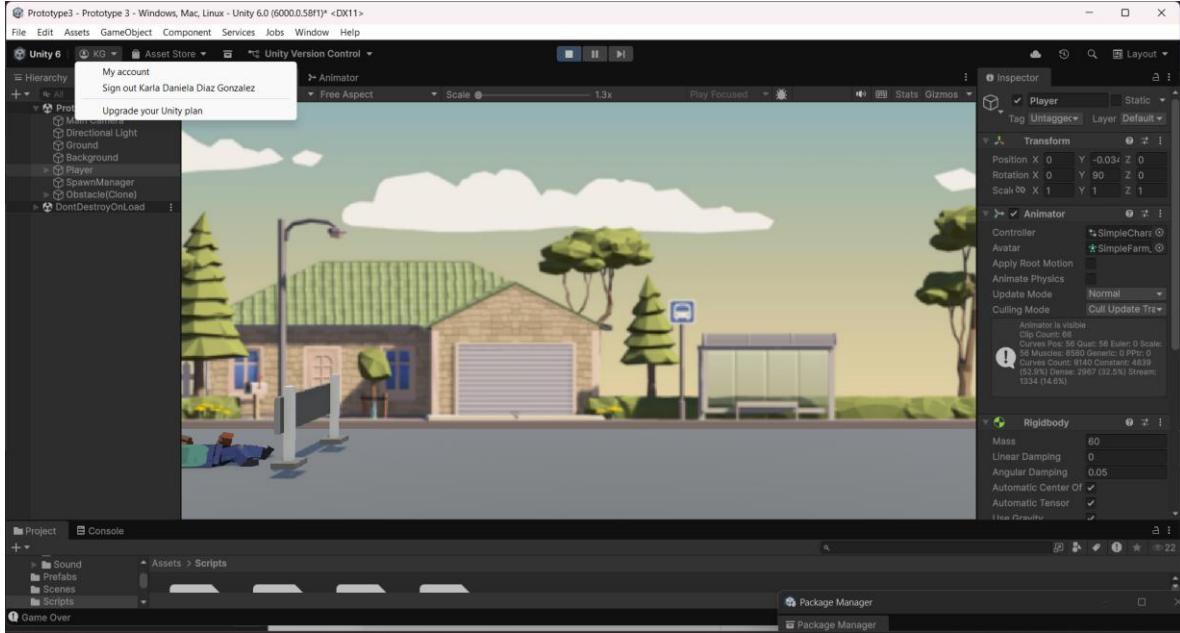
```

- En la ventana Animator, haga clic en el estado Running_Jump , luego en el inspector y reduzca su valor de Velocidad para ralentizar la animación.
- Ajusta la masa del jugador, la fuerza de salto y el modificador de gravedad para que tu salto sea perfecto.





- En la condición de que el jugador colisione con un obstáculo, establezca el booleano Muerte en verdadero
- En la misma declaración if , establezca el entero DeathType en 1



The screenshot shows a code editor with the tab bar at the top containing four tabs: "SpawnManager.cs", "MoveLeft.cs", "PlayerController.cs", and "RepeatBackground.cs". The "PlayerController.cs" tab is currently active. The code editor displays the "PlayerController" class in C#:

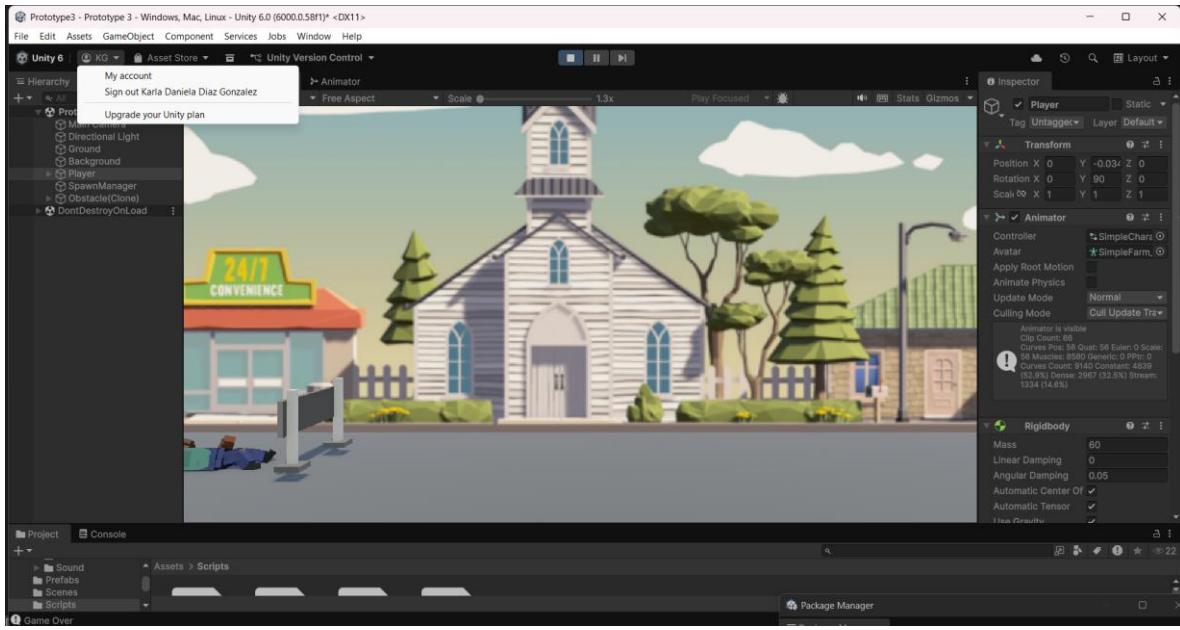
```
1  using System.Collections;
2  using System.Collections.Generic;
3  using UnityEngine;
4
5  public class PlayerController : MonoBehaviour
6  {
7      private Rigidbody playerRb;
8      private Animator playerAnim;
9      public float jumpForce = 10;
10     public float gravityModifier;
11     public bool isOnGround = true;
12     public bool gameOver;
13
14     // Start is called before the first frame update
15     void Start()
16     {
17         playerRb = GetComponent<Rigidbody>();
18         playerAnim = GetComponent<Animator>();
19         Physics.gravity *= gravityModifier;
20     }
21
22     // Update is called once per frame
23     void Update()
24     {
25         if (Input.GetKeyDown(KeyCode.Space) && isOnGround)
26         {
27             playerRb.AddForce(Vector3.up * jumpForce, ForceMode.Impulse);
28             isOnGround = false;
29             playerAnim.SetTrigger("Jump_trig");
30         }
31     }
32
33     private void OnCollisionEnter(Collision collision)
34     {
35
36         if(collision.gameObject.CompareTag("Ground"))
37         {
38             isOnGround = true;
39         } else if(collision.gameObject.CompareTag("Obstacle"))
40         {
41             Debug.Log("Game Over");
42             gameOver = true;
43             playerAnim.SetBool("Death_b", true);
44             playerAnim.SetInteger("DeathType_int", 1);
45         }
46     }
47 }
48
```

- Para evitar que el jugador salte mientras está inconsciente, agregue `&& !gameOver` a la condición de salto

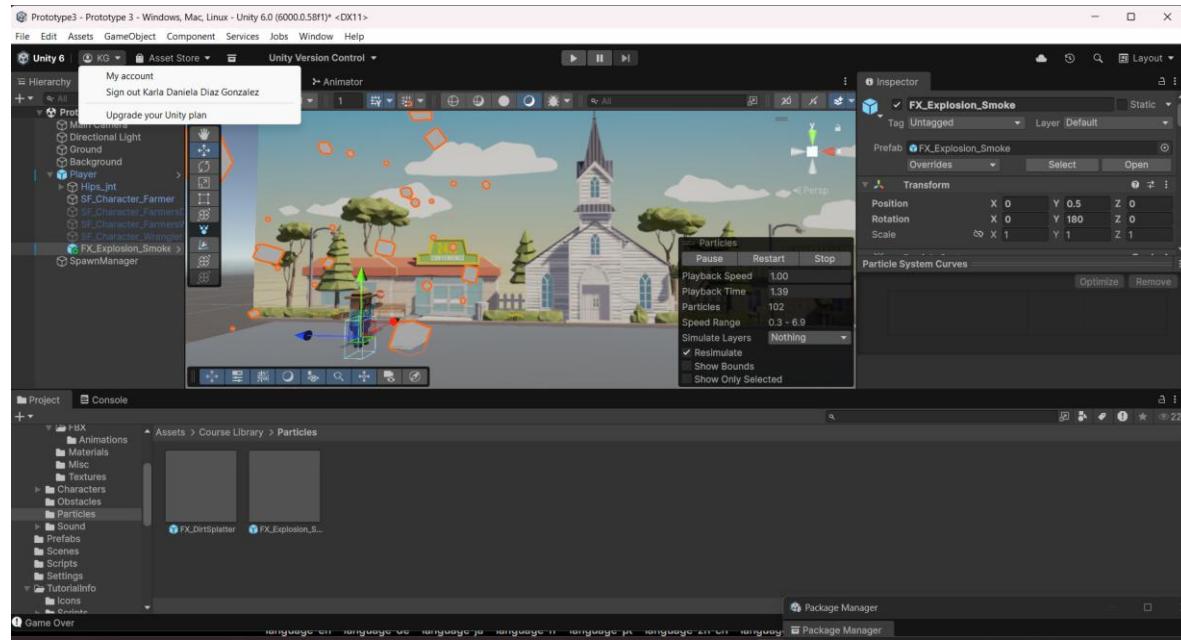
SpawnManager.cs MoveLeft.cs PlayerController.cs RepeatBackground.cs

Archivos varios

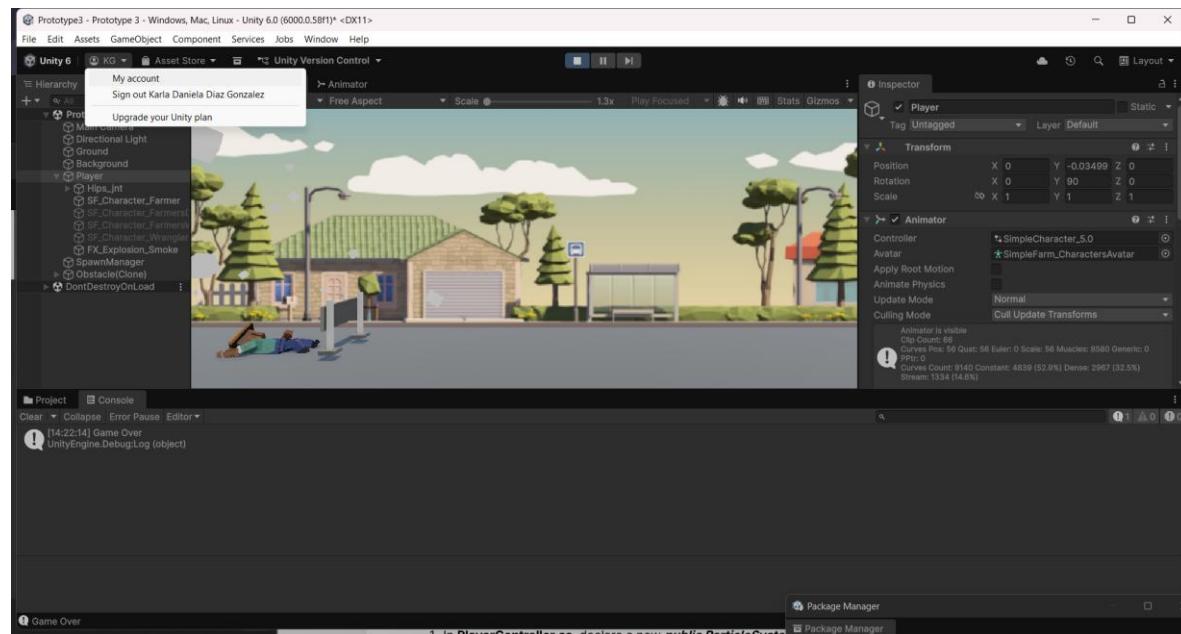
```
1  using System.Collections;
2  using System.Collections.Generic;
3  using UnityEngine;
4
5  public class PlayerController : MonoBehaviour
6  {
7      private Rigidbody playerRb;
8      private Animator playerAnim;
9      public float jumpForce = 10;
10     public float gravityModifier;
11     public bool isOnGround = true;
12     public bool gameOver;
13
14     // Start is called before the first frame update
15     void Start()
16     {
17         playerRb = GetComponent<Rigidbody>();
18         playerAnim = GetComponent<Animator>();
19         Physics.gravity *= gravityModifier;
20     }
21
22     // Update is called once per frame
23     void Update()
24     {
25         if (Input.GetKeyDown(KeyCode.Space) && isOnGround && !gameOver)
26         {
27             playerRb.AddForce(Vector3.up * jumpForce, ForceMode.Impulse);
28             isOnGround = false;
29             playerAnim.SetTrigger("Jump_trig");
30         }
31
32         private void OnCollisionEnter(Collision collision)
33         {
34
35             if(collision.gameObject.CompareTag("Ground"))
36             {
37                 isOnGround = true;
38             }else if(collision.gameObject.CompareTag("Obstacle"))
39             {
40                 Debug.Log("Game Over");
41                 gameOver = true;
42                 playerAnim.SetBool("Death_b", true);
43                 playerAnim.SetInteger("DeathType_int", 1);
44             }
45         }
46     }
47 }
```



- Desde la Biblioteca de *cursos* > *Partículas* , arrastre FX_Explosion_Smoke a la jerarquía y luego use los botones Reproducir / Reiniciar / Detener para obtener una vista previa.
- Juega con la configuración para conseguir que tu sistema de partículas sea como lo deseas.
- Asegúrese de desmarcar la configuración Reproducir al despertar
- Arrastre la partícula hacia su reproductor para convertirla en un objeto secundario y luego colóquela en relación con el reproductor.



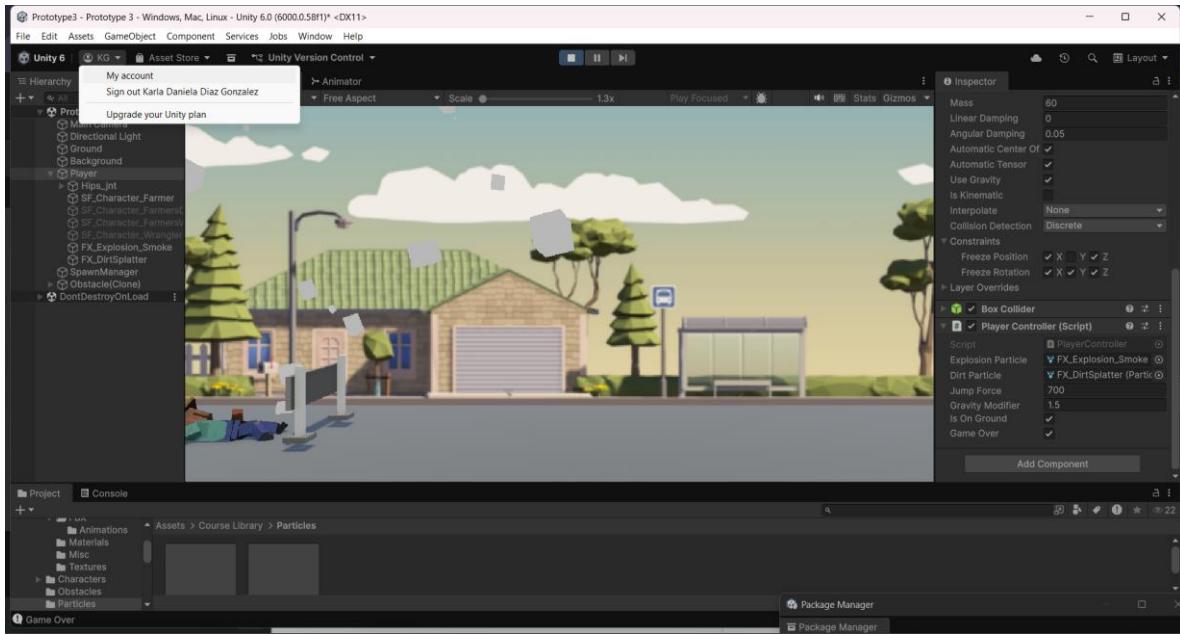
- En PlayerController.cs , declare un nuevo ParticleSystem explosionParticle público;
- En el Inspector, asigne la explosión a la variable de partícula de explosión
- En la declaración if donde el jugador choca con un obstáculo, llame a explosionParticle.Play(); , luego pruebe y ajuste las propiedades de la partícula



The screenshot shows the Unity code editor with the tab bar at the top containing "SpawnManager.cs", "MoveLeft.cs", "PlayerController.cs", "RepeatBackground.cs", and a closed tab. Below the tabs, there is a toolbar with icons for file operations. The main area displays the "PlayerController.cs" script. The code is written in C# and defines a class "PlayerController" that inherits from "MonoBehaviour". It includes fields for a Rigidbody, Animator, ParticleSystem, and various game variables. It has methods for "Start" and "Update" which handle jumping and detecting collisions. A specific section handles "OnCollisionEnter" events for ground and obstacles.

```
1  using System.Collections;
2  using System.Collections.Generic;
3  using UnityEngine;
4
5  public class PlayerController : MonoBehaviour
6  {
7      private Rigidbody playerRb;
8      private Animator playerAnim;
9      public ParticleSystem explosionParticle;
10     public float jumpForce = 10;
11     public float gravityModifier;
12     public bool isOnGround = true;
13     public bool gameOver;
14
15     // Start is called before the first frame update
16     void Start()
17     {
18         playerRb = GetComponent<Rigidbody>();
19         playerAnim = GetComponent<Animator>();
20         Physics.gravity *= gravityModifier;
21     }
22
23     // Update is called once per frame
24     void Update()
25     {
26         if (Input.GetKeyDown(KeyCode.Space) && isOnGround && !gameOver)
27         {
28             playerRb.AddForce(Vector3.up * jumpForce, ForceMode.Impulse);
29             isOnGround = false;
30             playerAnim.SetTrigger("Jump_trig");
31         }
32     }
33
34     private void OnCollisionEnter(Collision collision)
35     {
36         if (collision.gameObject.CompareTag("Ground"))
37         {
38             isOnGround = true;
39         }
40         else if (collision.gameObject.CompareTag("Obstacle"))
41         {
42             Debug.Log("Game Over");
43             gameOver = true;
44             playerAnim.SetBool("Death_b", true);
45             playerAnim.SetInteger("DeathType_int", 1);
46             explosionParticle.Play();
47         }
48     }
49 }
```

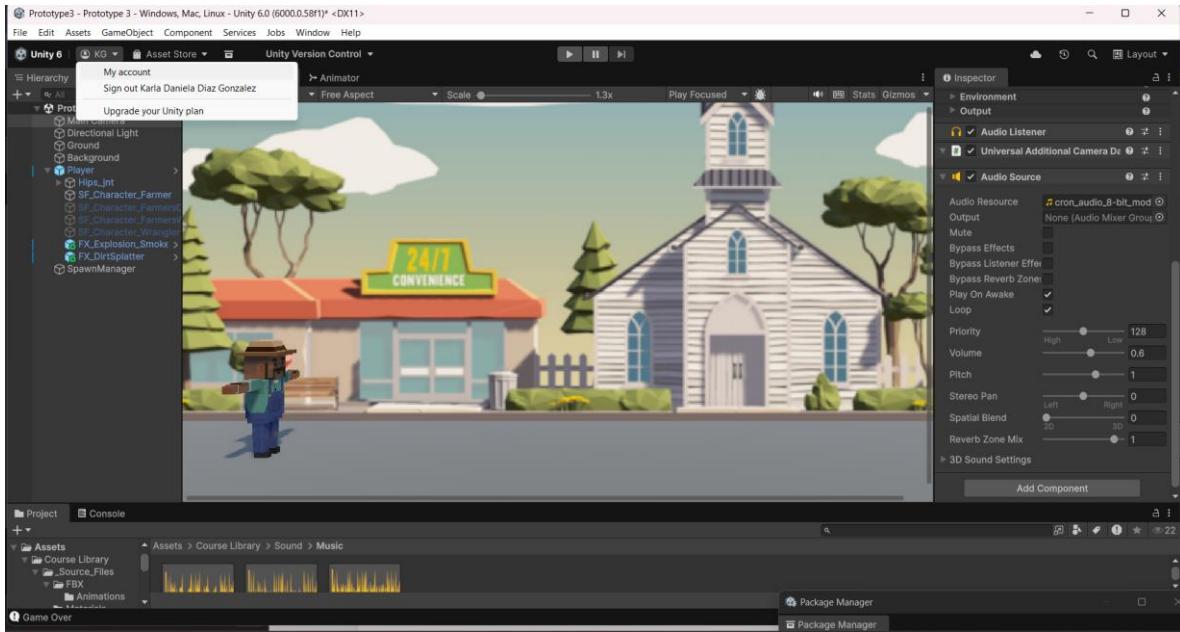
- Arrastre FX_DirtSplatter como objeto secundario del jugador , reposicioneo, rótelo y edite su configuración
- Declare un nuevo *ParticleSystem* público *dirtParticle*; y luego asígnelo en el Inspector
- Añade *dirtParticle.Stop()*; cuando el jugador salta o choca con un obstáculo
- Añade *dirtParticle.Play()*; cuando el jugador aterriza en el suelo



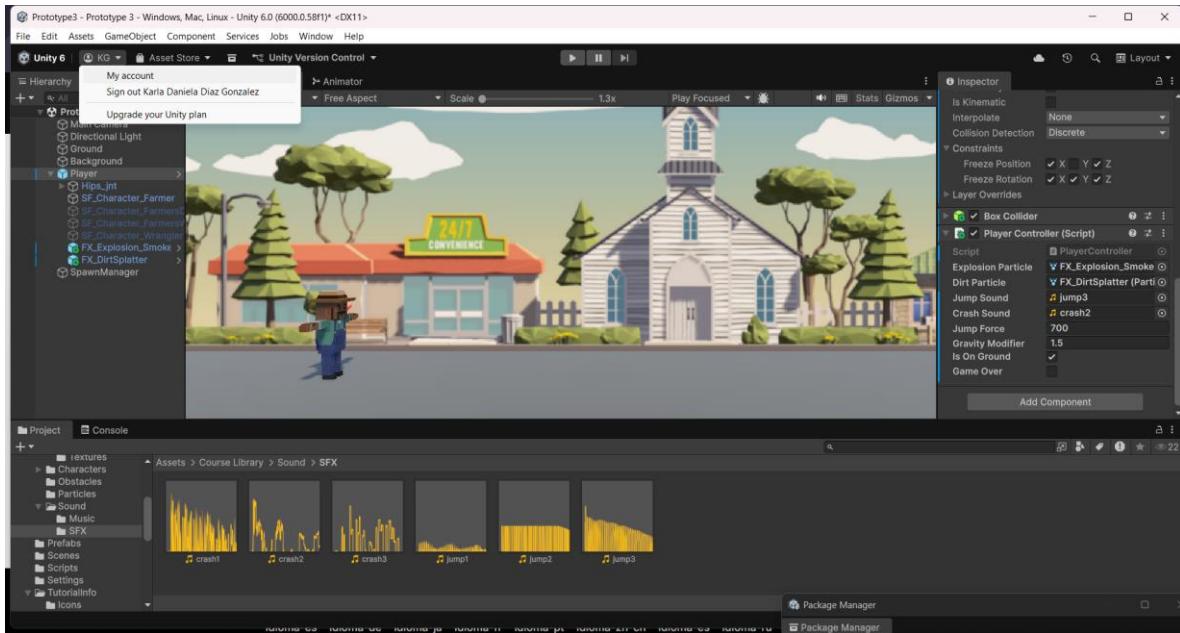
The screenshot shows the Unity Editor's code editor window with the tab bar at the top containing "SpawnManager.cs", "MoveLeft.cs", "PlayerController.cs", "RepeatBackground.cs", and "PlayerController". The main area displays the C# code for the "PlayerController" script:

```
1  using System.Collections;
2  using System.Collections.Generic;
3  using UnityEngine;
4
5  public class PlayerController : MonoBehaviour
6  {
7      private Rigidbody playerRb;
8      private Animator playerAnim;
9      public ParticleSystem explosionParticle;
10     public ParticleSystem dirtParticle;
11     public float jumpForce = 10;
12     public float gravityModifier;
13     public bool isOnGround = true;
14     public bool gameOver;
15
16     // Start is called before the first frame update
17     void Start()
18     {
19         playerRb = GetComponent<Rigidbody>();
20         playerAnim = GetComponent<Animator>();
21         Physics.gravity *= gravityModifier;
22     }
23
24     // Update is called once per frame
25     void Update()
26     {
27         if (Input.GetKeyDown(KeyCode.Space) && isOnGround && !gameOver)
28         {
29             playerRb.AddForce(Vector3.up * jumpForce, ForceMode.Impulse);
30             isOnGround = false;
31             playerAnim.SetTrigger("Jump_trig");
32             dirtParticle.Stop();
33         }
34     }
35
36     private void OnCollisionEnter(Collision collision)
37     {
38         if (collision.gameObject.CompareTag("Ground"))
39         {
40             isOnGround = true;
41             dirtParticle.Play();
42         }
43         else if (collision.gameObject.CompareTag("Obstacle"))
44         {
45             Debug.Log("Game Over");
46             gameOver = true;
47             playerAnim.SetBool("Death_b", true);
48             playerAnim.SetInteger("DeathType_int", 1);
49             explosionParticle.Play();
50             dirtParticle.Stop();
51         }
52     }
53 }
54
```

- Seleccione el objeto Cámara principal, luego Agregar componente > Fuente de audio
- Desde Biblioteca de cursos > Sonido, arrastre un clip de música a la variable Recurso de audio en el inspector
- Reduce el volumen para que sea más fácil escuchar los efectos de sonido.
- Marque la casilla de verificación Bucle



- En PlayerController.cs, declare un nuevo AudioClip público jumpSound; y un nuevo AudioClip público crashSound;
- Desde Biblioteca de cursos > Sonido, arrastre un clip sobre cada nueva variable de sonido en el inspector



The screenshot shows the Unity Editor's code editor window with the tab bar at the top containing "SpawnManager.cs", "MoveLeft.cs", "PlayerController.cs", "RepeatBackground.cs", and "PlayerController". The main area displays the C# code for the "PlayerController" class. The code includes imports for System.Collections, System.Collections.Generic, and UnityEngine. It defines a class PlayerController that inherits from MonoBehaviour. The class contains fields for Rigidbody (playerRb), Animator (playerAnim), ParticleSystems (explosionParticle, dirtParticle), and AudioClips (jumpSound, crashSound). It also has public bool variables for isOnGround and gameOver. The Start() method initializes playerRb, playerAnim, and sets gravity. The Update() method handles jumping by adding force to the rigidbody if the space key is pressed and the character is on ground. The OnCollisionEnter() method checks if the collision object is a ground or obstacle, setting isOnGround and triggering particle effects accordingly.

```
1  using System.Collections;
2  using System.Collections.Generic;
3  using UnityEngine;
4
5  public class PlayerController : MonoBehaviour
6  {
7      private Rigidbody playerRb;
8      private Animator playerAnim;
9      public ParticleSystem explosionParticle;
10     public ParticleSystem dirtParticle;
11     public AudioClip jumpSound;
12     public AudioClip crashSound;
13     public float jumpForce = 10;
14     public float gravityModifier;
15     public bool isOnGround = true;
16     public bool gameOver;
17
18     // Start is called before the first frame update
19     void Start()
20     {
21         playerRb = GetComponent<Rigidbody>();
22         playerAnim = GetComponent<Animator>();
23         Physics.gravity *= gravityModifier;
24     }
25
26     // Update is called once per frame
27     void Update()
28     {
29         if (Input.GetKeyDown(KeyCode.Space) && isOnGround && !gameOver)
30         {
31             playerRb.AddForce(Vector3.up * jumpForce, ForceMode.Impulse);
32             isOnGround = false;
33             playerAnim.SetTrigger("Jump_trig");
34             dirtParticle.Stop();
35         }
36     }
37
38     private void OnCollisionEnter(Collision collision)
39     {
40         if (collision.gameObject.CompareTag("Ground"))
41         {
42             isOnGround = true;
43             dirtParticle.Play();
44         }
45         else if (collision.gameObject.CompareTag("Obstacle"))
46         {
47             Debug.Log("Game Over");
48             gameOver = true;
49             playerAnim.SetBool("Death_b", true);
50             playerAnim.SetInteger("DeathType_int", 1);
51             explosionParticle.Play();
52             dirtParticle.Stop();
53         }
54     }
55 }
56
```

- Agregar un componente de fuente de audio al reproductor
- Declare un nuevo reproductor AudioSource privado playerAudio; e inicialícelo como playerAudio = GetComponent<- Llama a playerAudio.PlayOneShot(jumpSound, 1.0f); cuando el personaje salta
- Llama a playerAudio.PlayOneShot(crashSound, 1.0f); cuando el personaje se bloquea

```
SpawnManager.cs      MoveLeft.cs      PlayerController.cs      RepeatBackground.cs
[## Archivos varios
1  using System.Collections;
2  using System.Collections.Generic;
3  using UnityEngine;
4
5  public class PlayerController : MonoBehaviour
6  {
7      private Rigidbody playerRb;
8      private Animator playerAnim;
9      private AudioSource playerAudio;
10     public ParticleSystem explosionParticle;
11     public ParticleSystem dirtParticle;
12     public AudioClip jumpSound;
13     public AudioClip crashSound;
14     public float jumpForce = 10;
15     public float gravityModifier;
16     public bool isOnGround = true;
17     public bool gameOver;
18
19     // Start is called before the first frame update
20     void Start()
21     {
22         playerRb = GetComponent<Rigidbody>();
23         playerAnim = GetComponent<Animator>();
24         playerAudio = GetComponent<AudioSource>();
25         Physics.gravity *= gravityModifier;
26     }
27
28     // Update is called once per frame
29     void Update()
30     {
31         if (Input.GetKeyDown(KeyCode.Space) && isOnGround && !gameOver)
32         {
33             playerRb.AddForce(Vector3.up * jumpForce, ForceMode.Impulse);
34             isOnGround = false;
35             playerAnim.SetTrigger("Jump_trig");
36             dirtParticle.Stop();
37             playerAudio.PlayOneShot(jumpSound, 1.0f);
38         }
39     }
40
41     private void OnCollisionEnter(Collision collision)
42     {
43         if (collision.gameObject.CompareTag("Ground"))
44         {
45             isOnGround = true;
46             dirtParticle.Play();
47         }
48         else if (collision.gameObject.CompareTag("Obstacle"))
49         {
50             Debug.Log("Game Over");
51             gameOver = true;
52             playerAnim.SetBool("Death_b", true);
53             playerAnim.SetInteger("DeathType_int", 1);
54             explosionParticle.Play();
55             dirtParticle.Stop();
56             playerAudio.PlayOneShot(crashSound, 1.0f);
57         }
58     }
59 }
60
```

