

Unity Game Engine

Unity Download, Install, and Interface

3D Computer Game Programming



Unity Game Engine

- Unity is a professional-quality game engine used to create video games targeting a variety of platforms.
- It's also one of the most accessible modern tools for novice game developers create video games targeting a variety of platforms.
- It provides a plethora of features that are useful across many different games such as physics simulation, normal maps, screen space ambient occlusion (SSAO), dynamic and so on.
- It provide an extremely productive visual workflow, and a high degree of cross-platform support.



Unity Download

- Go to the website www.unity3d.com to download the software.
 - Unity Personal (the base version free)
 - Unity Plus and Pro (with advanced features and commercial licensing terms)
- The URL (www.unity3d.com) is a leftover from Unity's original focus on 3D games; support for 3D games remains strong, but Unity works great for 2D games as well.

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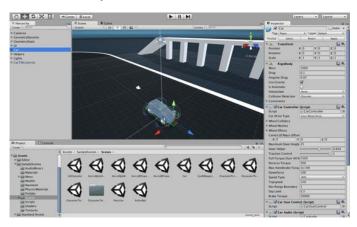
Unity Install

- If you haven't done so already, download the program from www.unity3d.com and install it on your computer
- After you install it, launch Unity to start exploring the interface.
 - Utilize sample tutorials to learn Unity on your own.



Unity Interface - Sections

Window > Layouts > Default

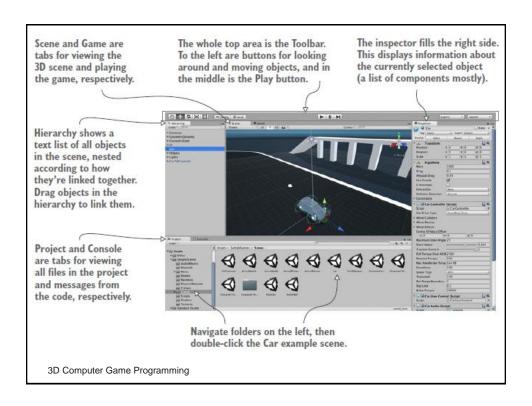


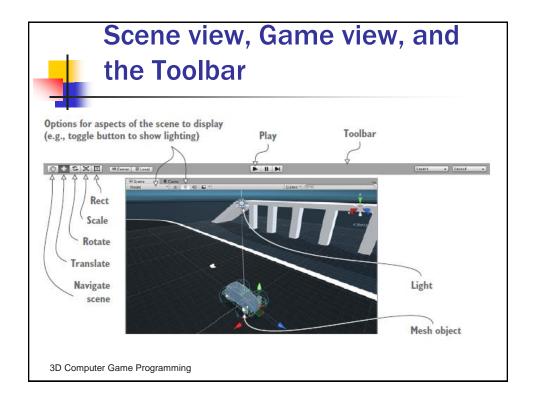
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Sections

- Scene tab place objects in the 3D scene being viewed.
- Game tab test playing your game in Game view while watching error output in the Console tab
- Toolbar has controls for working with the scene
- Hierarchy tab drag and drop object relationships
- Inspector lists information about selected objects
- Project tab browse through all the files
- Console tab

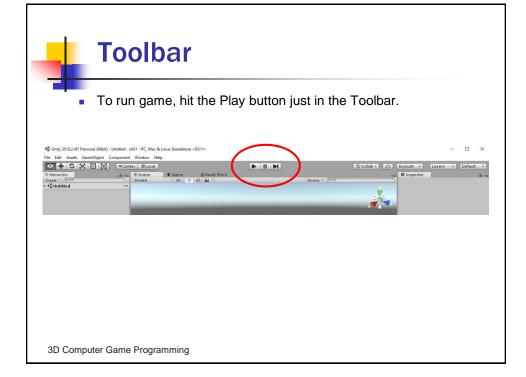






Scene view, Game view

- Scene view is where you can see what the game world looks like and move objects around. Note that the view you're seeing here isn't the same as the view in the running game—you're able to look around the scene at will without being constrained to the game's view.
- Game view: When the game is running, what you see in this view is the game.





Toolbar

- At the left side of the Toolbar are buttons for scene navigation and transforming objects.
- The right side of the Toolbar is where you'll find drop-down menus for layers and layouts.



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Toolbar - Scene Navigation

- Scene navigation is primarily done using the mouse, along with Alt key.
- Three main navigation maneuvers : Move (translate the camera), Orbit (rotate the camera), and Zoom (scale the camera).

When the Hand tool is selected,

🖱 🗣 🖾 🔟 Move: left-click and drag

☑ 💠 🕃 🖾 🔟 Orbit: Alt + left-click and drag

오 + 호보
Zoom: Alt + right-click and drag



Movement Shortcuts

 For extra efficiency, all of these controls can also be used regardless of which transform tool is selected.
 The most convenient controls depend on which mouse or track-pad you are using:

Action	3-button mouse
Move	Hold Alt+middle mouse button, then drag
Orbit (Not available in 2D mode)	Hold Alt+left-click, then drag
Zoom	Use the scroll wheel, or hold Alt+right- click, then drag

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Centering the view on a GameObject

- To center the Scene View on a GameObject, select the GameObject in the Hierarchy, then move the mouse over the Scene View and press F.
- To lock the view to the GameObject even when the GameObject is moving, press Shift+F.



Toolbar - Object Transformation

- Select a GameObject in the Scene view.
- Selected object can be transformed by Transform tools.

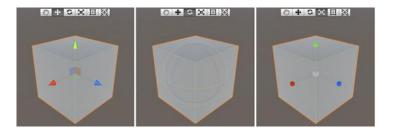


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Toolbar - Object Transformation

Translate, Rotate, and Scale.

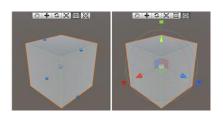


Select an object in the scene. Select a transformation tool and manipulate Transform Gizmo using mouse click & drag.

Hot keys: W (move), E (rotate), R (scale)



Toolbar - Object Transformation



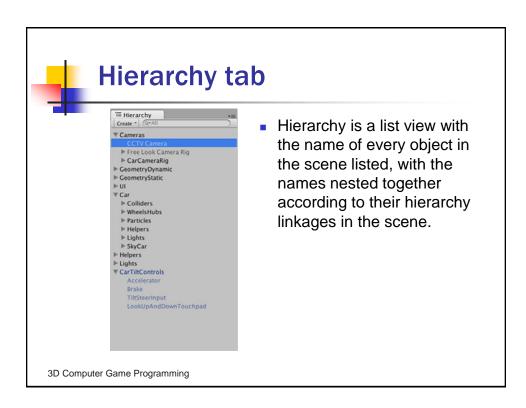
- RectTransform is for moving, scaling, and rotating 2D element of the object.
- The Transform tool combines the Move, Rotate and Scale tools.

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Toolbar - **Gizmo handle position toggles**



- To define the location of any Transform tool Gizmo.
- Pivot/Center toggle
 - Pivot positions the Gizmo at the actual pivot point of a Mesh.
 - Center positions the Gizmo at the center of the GameObject's rendered bounds.
- Local/Global toggle for rotation
 - Local keeps the Gizmo's rotation relative to the GameObject's.
 - Global clamps the Gizmo to world space orientation.









 Project shows all the assets (art, code, and so on) in the project. On the left side of the view is a listing of the directories in the project; when you select a directory, the right side of the view shows the individual files in that directory

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Create a New Project

- Launch Unity and create a new project;
- Menu navigation: File > New Project
- Type a name for the project, and then choose where you want to save it. Choose "3D".



Create a New Project (cont'd)

- Your game execution will start from code files linked to an object in the scene. (Game objects are built up as a collection of components, and that collection can include scripts to execute.)
- In Unity, scripts are components—not all scripts-only scripts that inherit from MonoBehaviour, the base class for script components.
 - Unity supports a few programming languages, in particular JavaScript and C#. There are pros and cons to both choices. You will be using C#.

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Create a basic script

- Menu Navigation: Assets > Create > C# Script
- Or right-clicking Assets in the Project view > Create > C# Script.
- You will see the minimal boilerplate code.
 - When you open the C# script, it will launch Visual Studio.
 - Set your favorite IDE for C# editor through Edit > Preferences > External Tools > External Script Editor

Code template for a basic script component



 a new C# script: the minimal boilerplate code that defines a valid Unity component.

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

public class MyScript : MonoBehaviour {
    // Use this for initialization
    void Start () {
    }

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

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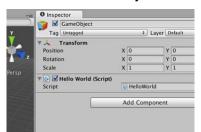
Code template for a basic script component

- Start() is called once when the object becomes active (which is generally as soon as the level with that object has loaded)
- Update() is called every frame. Thus your code is run when you put it inside these predefined methods.
- A frame is a single cycle of the looping game code.



Create an empty object

- You also need an object in the scene to attach the script to.
- Select "GameObject > Create Empty"
- Blank GameObject will appear in the Hierarchy list.
- Add the script to the GameObject.
 - Drag the script from the Project view over to the Hierarchy view and drop it on the empty GameObject.
 - Or use "Add Component" in the Inspector view.



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Adding a Console Msg

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

public class MyScript : MonoBehaviour {
    // Use this for initialization
    void Start () {
        Debug.Log("Hello World!");
    }

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

Hit Play in Unity and switch to the Console view. You'll see the message "Hello World!" appear.



Scene navigation and keyboard shortcuts

- Scene Navigation: http://docs.unity3d.com/Documentation/Manual/SceneViewNavigation.html
- Hot keys: http://docs.unity3d.com/Documentation/Manual/Unity Hotkeys.html