

# **Unity Game Engine**

Introduction to Unity – Adding enemies and projectile (3)

Unity Manual: http://docs.unity3d.com/Manual/index.html

Unity Script References: <a href="http://docs.unity3d.com/ScriptReference/index.html">http://docs.unity3d.com/ScriptReference/index.html</a>

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#### **Detail steps to take**

- 1. Enable the player to shoot into the scene.
- 2. Create static targets that react to being hit.
- 3. Make the targets wander around.
- 4. Spawn the wandering targets automatically.
- 5. Enable the targets/enemies to shoot fireballs at the player.



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#### **Spawning Enemies**

- At the moment if there's just one enemy in the scene, and when it dies, the scene is empty.
- Let's make the game spawn enemies in the scene so that whenever the enemy dies, a new one appears using prefabs.
  - When you have an object like an enemy that is reused in the scene several times, you want to create an instance of a particular object to have the same properties.



#### **Prefab**

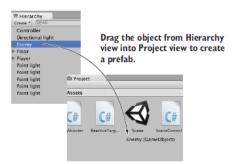
- Prefab exists as an asset. It doesn't exist in any specific scene.
- The prefab acts as a template from which you can create new object instances in the scene.
- Once you generate a GameObject completed with components and properties, you can store it into a Prefab.
- Any edits made to a prefab asset are immediately reflected in all instances produced from it but you can also override components and settings for each instance individually.

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#### Create a Prefab

- Steps to create a prefab:
  - 1. First create an object (e.g. Enemy) in the scene.
  - 2. Drag the object down from the Hierarchy view and drop it in the Project view; this will automatically save the object as a prefab.





#### **Instantiate a Prefab**

- Dragging the prefab asset from the project view to the scene view will create instances of the prefab.
- Objects created as prefab instances will be shown in the hierarchy view in blue text.
   Normal objects are shown in black text.

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# Spawning Enemies - Scene Control

- Spawning enemies should be part of the scene control.
- In order to control the scene, create an empty game object named Controller (Navigation: GameObject > Create Empty). The object won't be visible in the scene.
- Create a script called SceneController.cs.
- Attach this script to the Controller object.



# SceneController.cs Script



#### SceneController.cs Explained

- private variables with [SerializeField] can be edited in Unity's editor but not by other scripts.
- In the Inspector you'll see a variable (enemyPrefab) slot for the enemy prefab.





#### SceneController.cs Explained

- Drag up the prefab asset from Project to the empty variable slot to link the enemy prefab to the SceneController script.
- Play the scene
  - An enemy will appear in the middle of the room
  - But now if you shoot the enemy it will be replaced by a new enemy.



Drag the prefab from Project view to a slot in the Inspector.

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#### SceneController.cs Explained

- Instantiate() is called only when \_enemy is empty (or null.)
- Instantiate() method instantiate the prefab, that creates a copy in the scene.
- By default, Instantiate() returns the new object as a generic Object type, but we need to handle it as a GameObject.
  - In C#, use the as keyword for typecasting to convert from one type of code object into another type (written with the syntax original-object as new-type).



# **Detail steps to take**

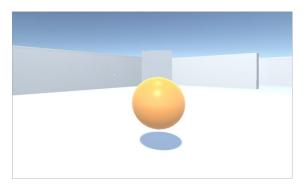
- 1. Enable the player to shoot into the scene.
- 2. Create static targets that react to being hit.
- 3. Make the targets wander around.
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# **Enemy who Shoots**

 Let's make the enemy shoot a fireball that will involve a projectile.





#### **Fireball Object**

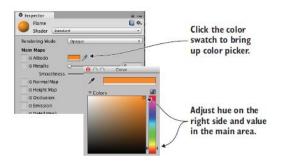
- Create a fireball object in a bright orange color.
  - Navigation: GameObject > 3D Object > Sphere.
- Name it Fireball.

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#### **Fireball Object and Material**

- Right click on the Fireball object and choose Create a new material. Name the new material Flame.
  - Navigation: Assets > Create > Material.
  - Select the material in the Project view in order to see the material's properties in the Inspector. Click the color swatch labeled Albedo and Emission Value.





#### **Fireball Prefab**

 Turn the fireball object into a prefab by dragging the object down from Hierarchy into Project.

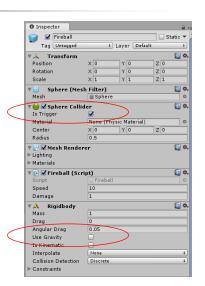


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# Fireball Collider as Trigger

- Make the fireball as a trigger object that will sends a message to Unity when a collision occurs.
  - To do so, click the "Is Trigger" check box in the Sphere Collider component.
  - In the Inspector, click Add Component > Physics > Rigidbody.
    - De-select "Use Gravity" so that the fireball won't be pulled down due to gravity.





# Fireball.cs Script

- Create a new script named Fireball.cs
- Attach it to Fireball object.

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# Fireball.cs Script

```
using UnityEngine;
using System.Collections;
public class Fireball : MonoBehaviour {
  public float speed = 10.0f;
  public int damage = 1;
  void Update() {
    transform.Translate(0, 0, speed * Time.deltaTime);
  }
  void OnTriggerEnter(Collider other) {
    PlayerCharacter player =
        other.GetComponent<PlayerCharacter>();
    if (player != null) {
        Debug.Log("Player hit");
    }
    Destroy(this.gameObject); // Do Not Use Destory(this);
}
```



#### Fireball.cs Explained

- OnTriggerEnter(other) method is called automatically when the object has a collision, such as colliding with the walls or with the player.
  - It is executed before Update().
  - other the other Collider involved in this collision.
  - OnTriggerEnter is not technically part of Collision. It is a MonoBehaviour function.

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#### **Destroy and Memory Management**

- When an object destroys itself, existing references become null.
- In a memory-managed programming language like C#, normally you aren't able to directly destroy objects; you can only dereference them so that they can be destroyed automatically.
- This is still true within Unity, but the way GameObjects are handled behind the scenes makes it look like they were destroyed directly.



#### **Enemy Shooting Fireballs**

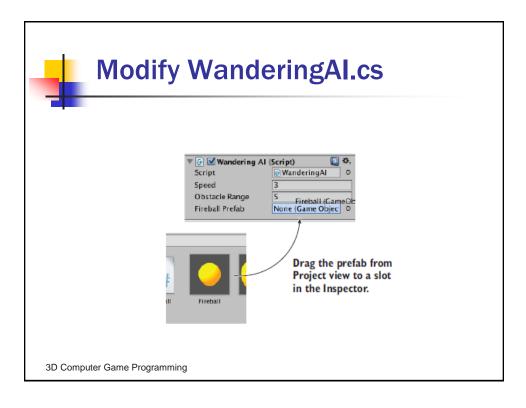
- Step 1 Modify WanderingAl.cs script as shown in the next slide.
- Step 2 -
  - Due to the change in the step 1, a new Fireball Prefab slot will appear when you view the WanderingAl script component in the Inspector.
  - Drag up the fireball prefab from Project onto the Fireball Prefab slot in the Inspector.

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#### Modify WanderingAl.cs

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#### Damaging the Player

- Create a new script named PlayerCharacter.cs
- Attach it to the player object.
  - The script will save the player's health \_health variable.
  - The script will decrement the health -Hurt (damage) function.
- Modify Fireball.cs to invoke Hurt() function when a fireball hits the player.



# PlayerCharacter.cs

```
using UnityEngine;
using System.Collections;
public class PlayerCharacter : MonoBehaviour {
    private int _health;
    void Start() {
        _health = 5;
    }
    public void Hurt(int damage) {
        _health -= damage;
        Debug.Log("Health: " + _health);
    }
}
```

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# **Modify Fireball.cs**

```
using UnityEngine;
using System.Collections;
public class Fireball : MonoBehaviour {
  public float speed = 10.0f;
  public int damage = 1;
  void Update() {
    transform.Translate(0, 0, speed * Time.deltaTime);
  }
  void OnTriggerEnter(Collider other) {
    PlayerCharacter player =
      other.GetComponent<PlayerCharacter>();
    if (player != null) {
      // Debug.Log("Player hit");
      player.Hurt(damage);
    }
    Destroy(this.gameObject);
}
```



#### Resources

- Fireball.cs
- PlayerCharacter.cs
- RayShooter.cs
- ReactiveTarget.cs
- SceneController.cs
- WanderingAl.cs

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# Summary – Objects and Attached Scripts

- Player MouseLook, FPSInput, PlayerCharacter
- Camera MouseLook, RayShooter
- Enemy ReactiveTarget, WanterdingAl
- Fireball Fireball
- Controller SceneController