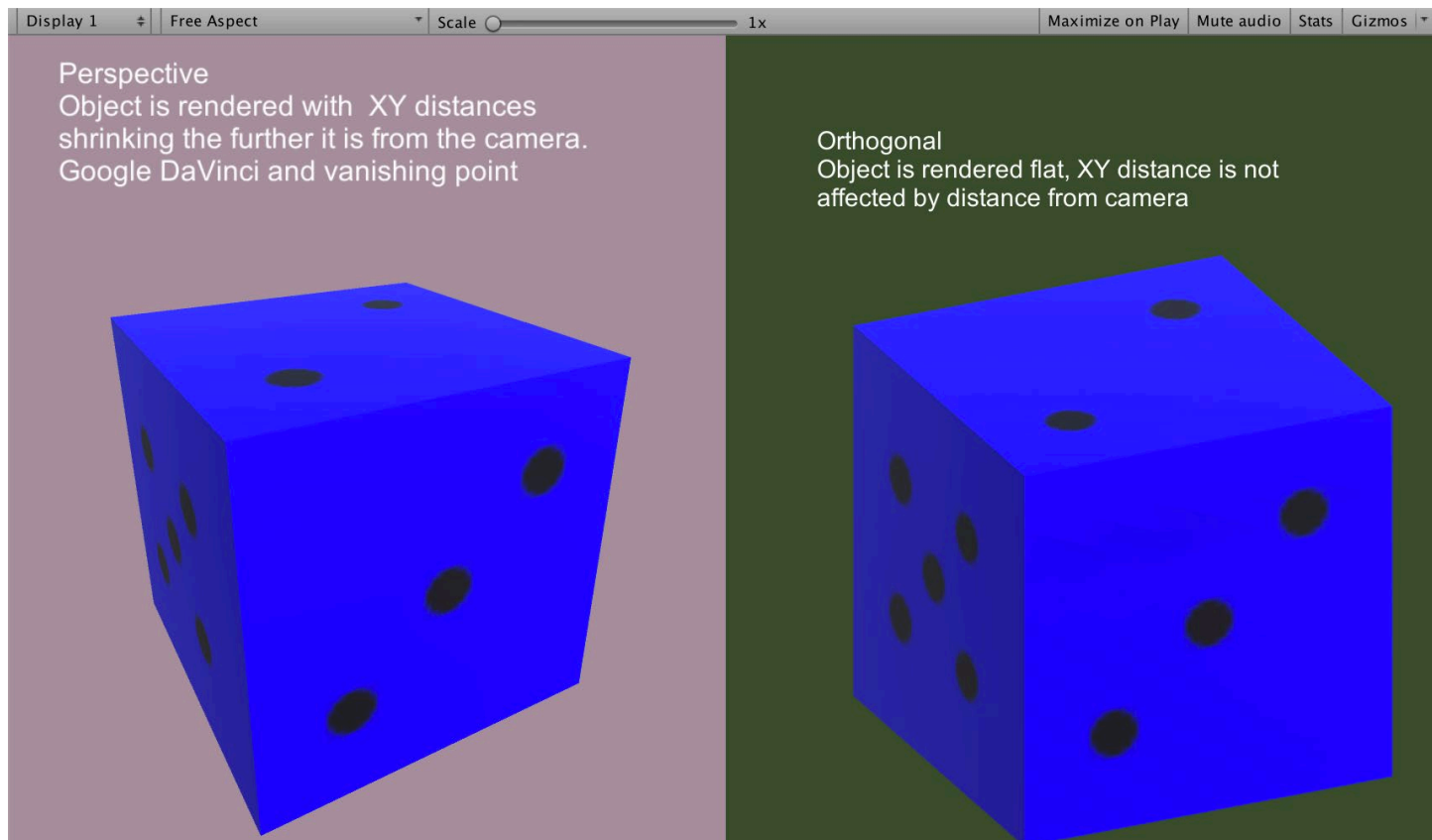


INTRODUCTION TO PROGRAMMING

Ci410

THE CAMERA



VECTOR INTERLUDE

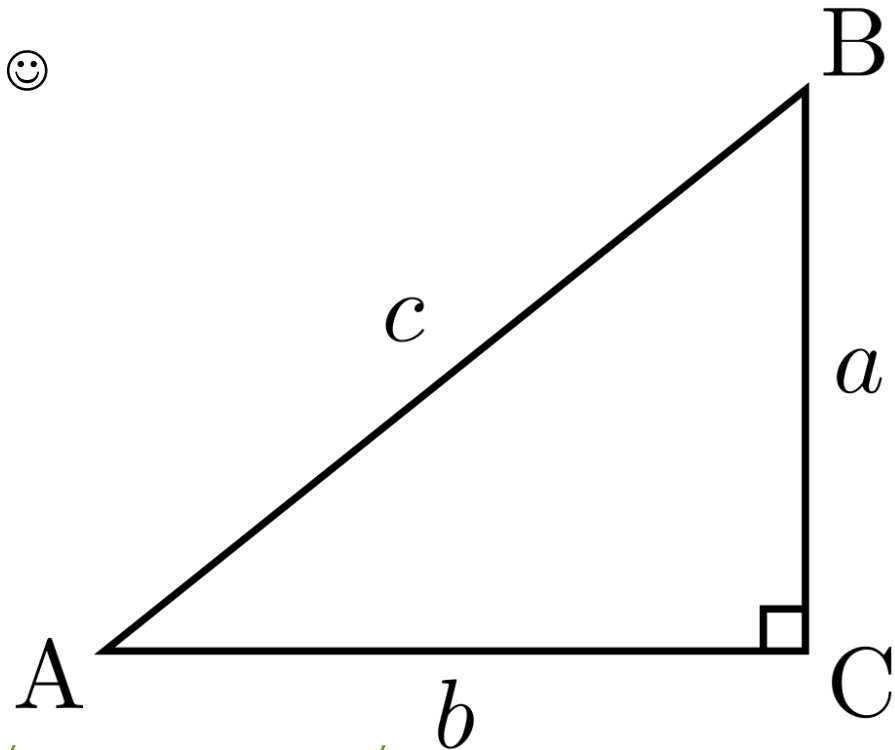
Bet you all loved Vectors at school?

Well they are back with a vengeance 😊

$\text{Vector3}(X,Y,Z)$

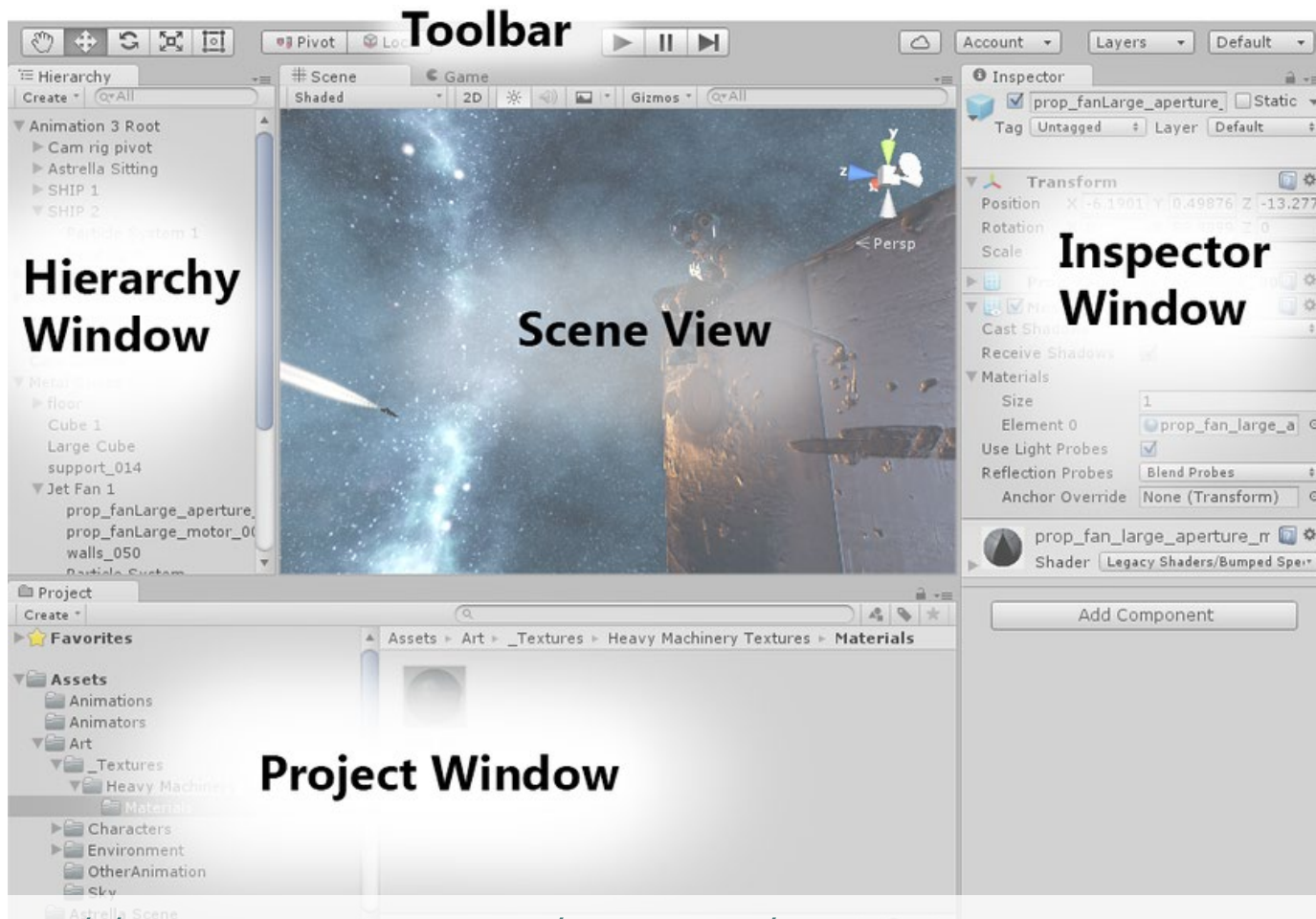
- $\text{Vector2}(X,Y)$
- $\text{Vector4}(X,Y,Z,W)$

position, force, velocity = $\text{Vector3}()$



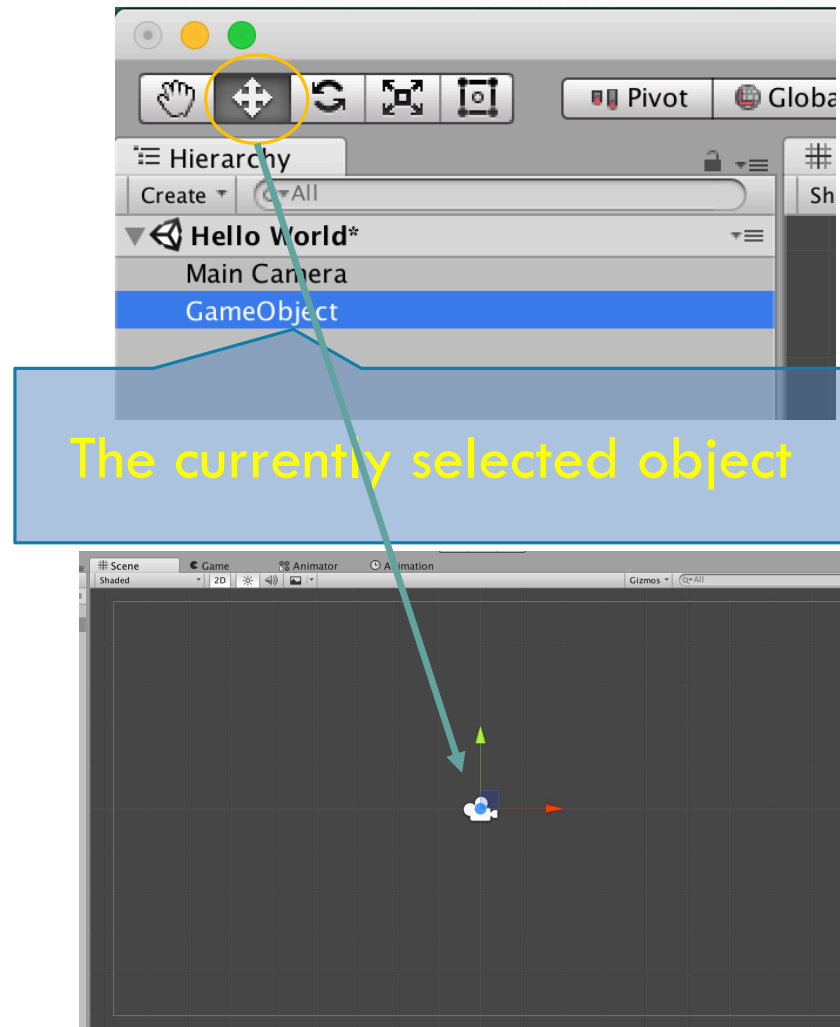
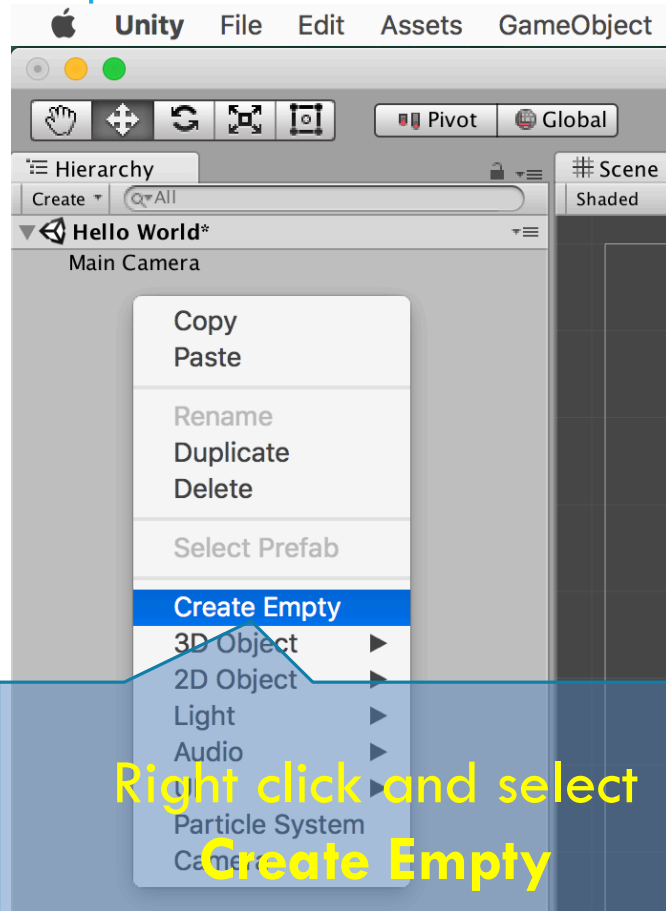
http://mathinsight.org/vector_introduction

THE INTERFACE



<https://docs.unity3d.com/Manual/LearningtheInterface.html>

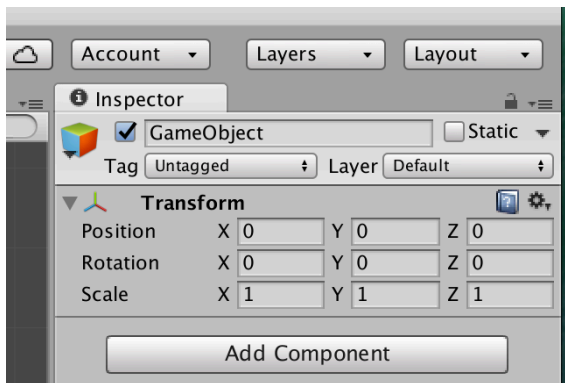
EVERYTHING IS AN OBJECT



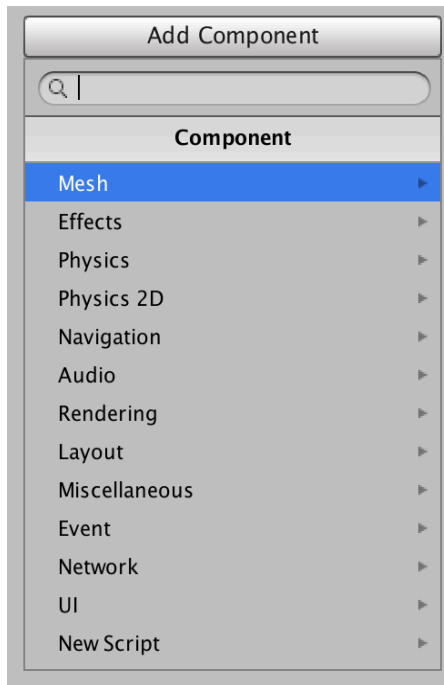
THE GAMEOBJECT

Mandatory

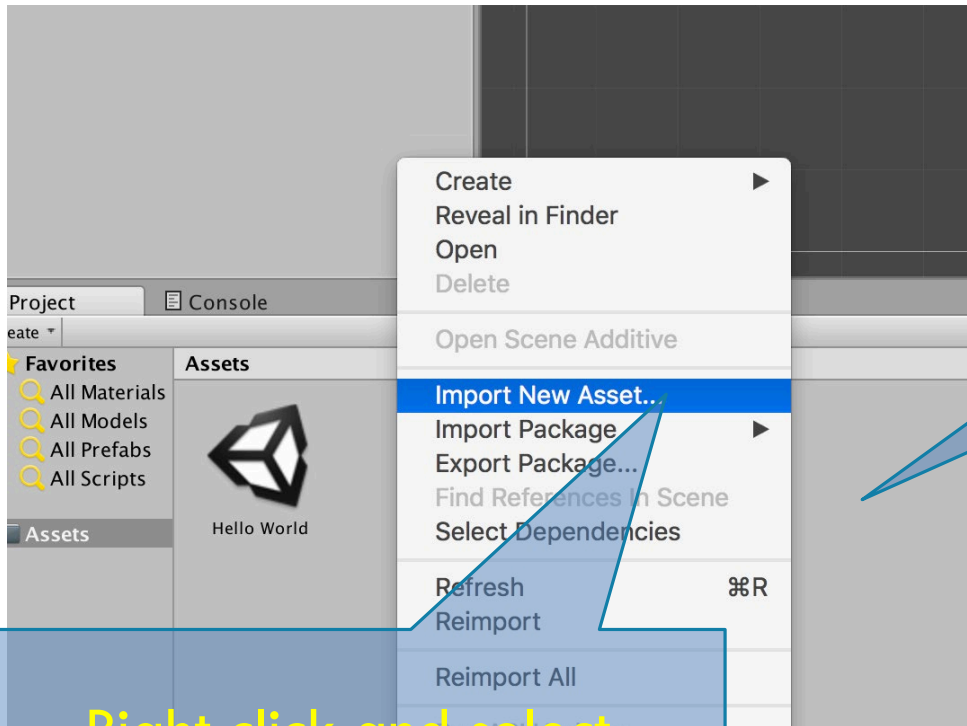
- Transform
 - Position, Rotation, Scale



Optional

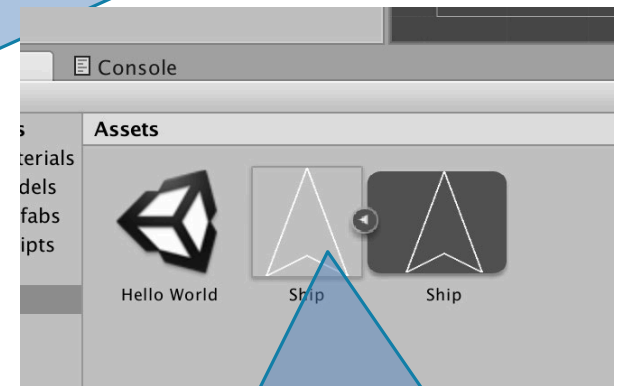


ADDING A SPRITE



Right click and select
Import New Asset

Or drag image file to Asset
area



Just added a ship and clicked the
reveal button to show detail

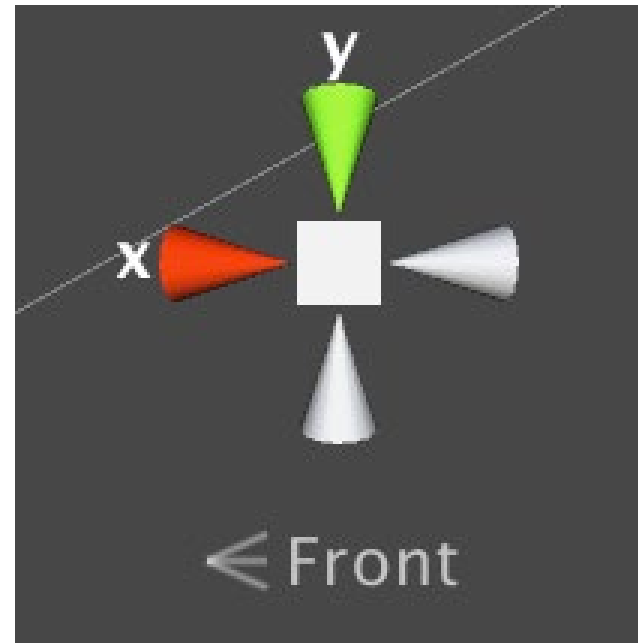
SCALE

Unity Default scales

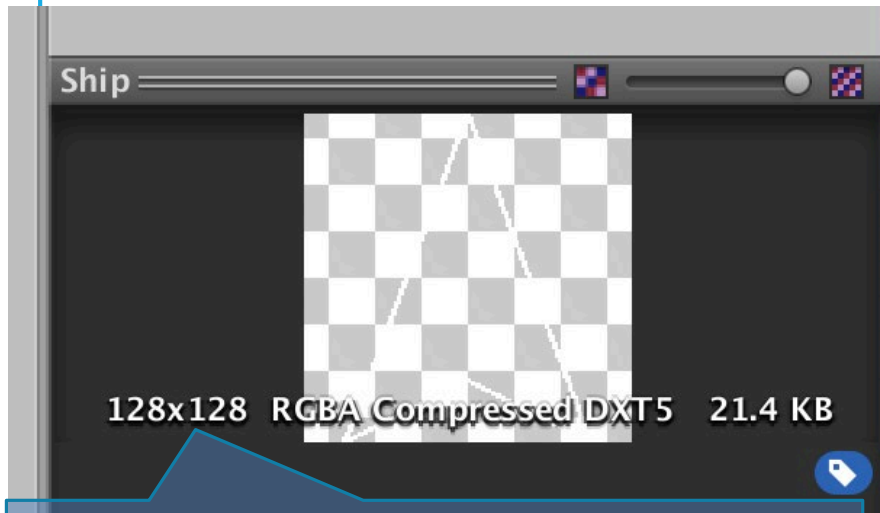
- Grid 1 x 1 x 1 meters
- Important when you import assets
- Critical for Physics

In 2D mode

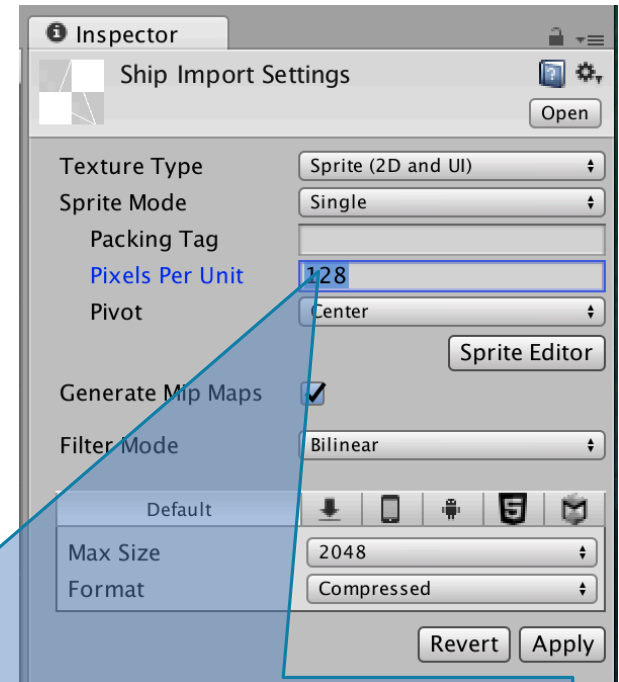
- X Horizontal
- Y Vertical
- Z into the screen, without perspective



GETTING THE CORRECT SCALE



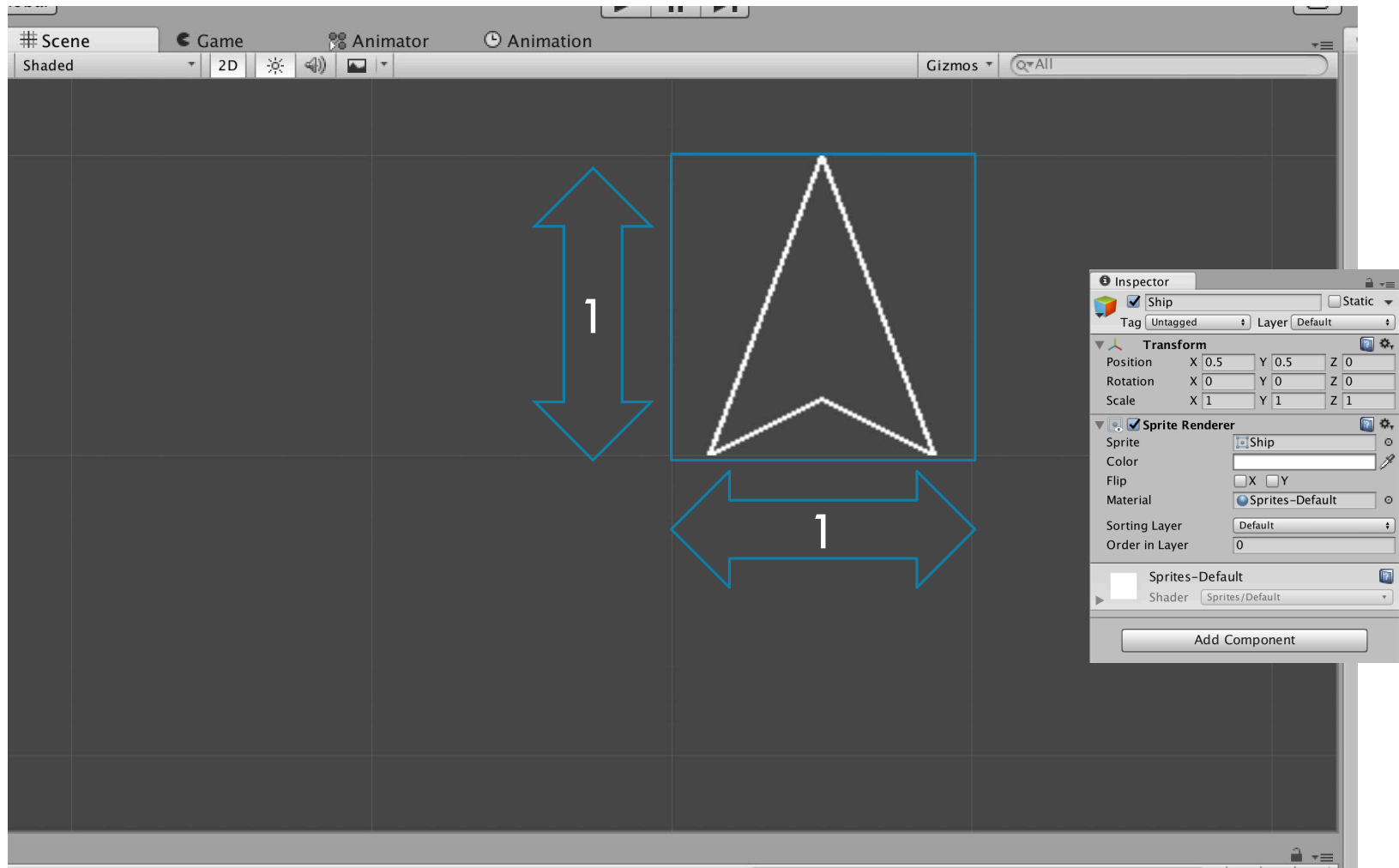
Imported image pixel size



How many pixels to use per Unity "Unit"

If set to the image size the sprite will be show covering 1 x 1 unit
You will need to change the default from 100 in most cases to
make it look right

THE GRID



WORLD SPACE

Every `GameObject` can be positioned using (X,Y,Z) position centred at the origin (0,0,0)

- Unity is a Cartesian coordinate system

Objects can be rotated and scaled

- Scale is (X,Y,Z) with (1,1,1) as the default
- Rotation is (X,Y,Z) with (0,0,0) as the default

Objects may have other `GameObjects` as parents to form a hierarchy of `GameObjects`

<https://docs.unity3d.com/Manual/PositioningGameObjects.html>

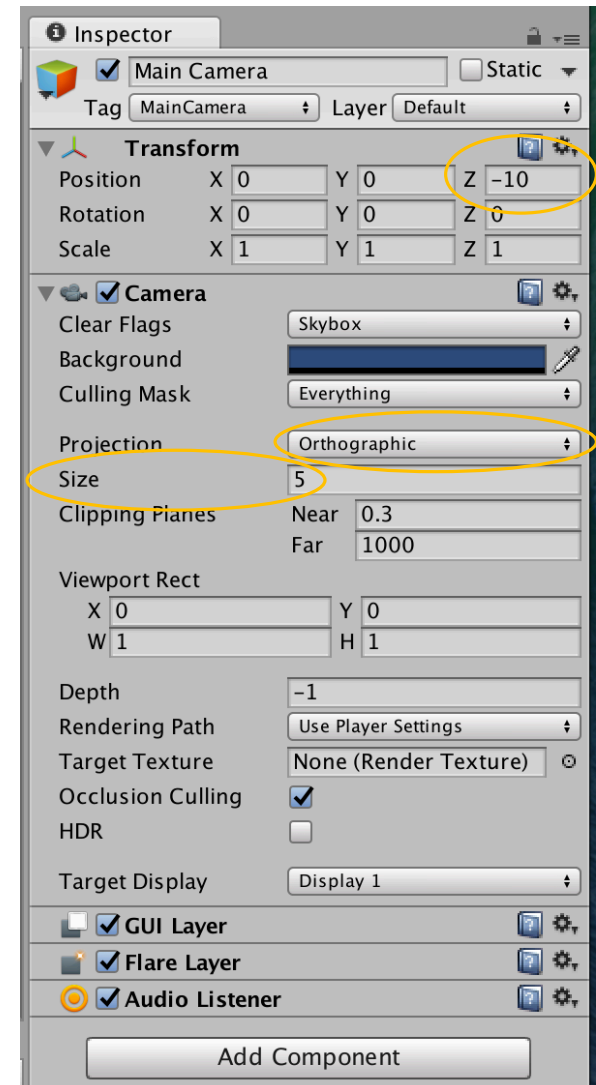
THE CAMERA

In 2D mode the default camera is Orthographic

Size = Height / 2

Its set at Z=-10 facing towards 0,0,0 to it can see the scene

If your objects don't show 9/10 times your camera is pointing the wrong way



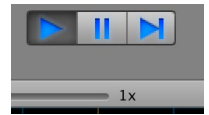
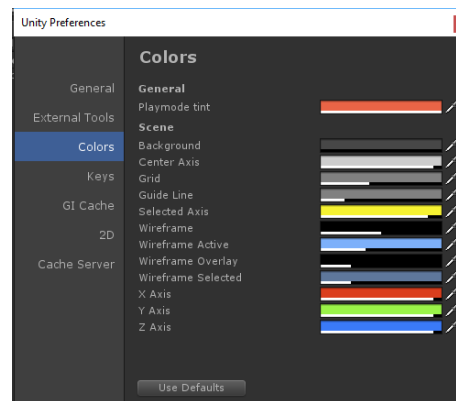
WARNING

Settings made in the IDE when not in game mode are saved in the scene file

- If Unity crashes you loose any settings you did not save to a scene

Settings made while in game mode will **NOT** be saved, you cannot save the scene file while in game mode

Hint: Set Run tint

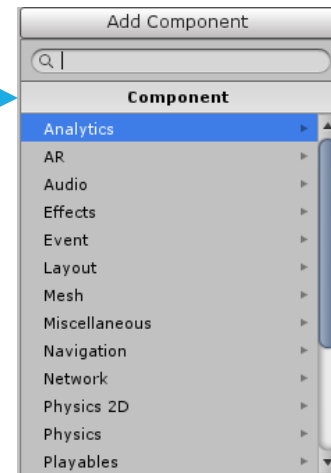
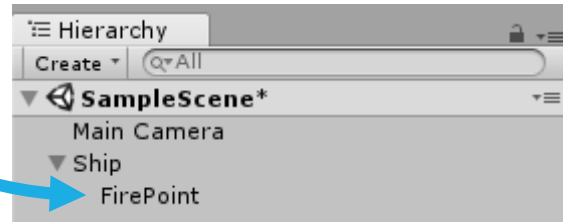
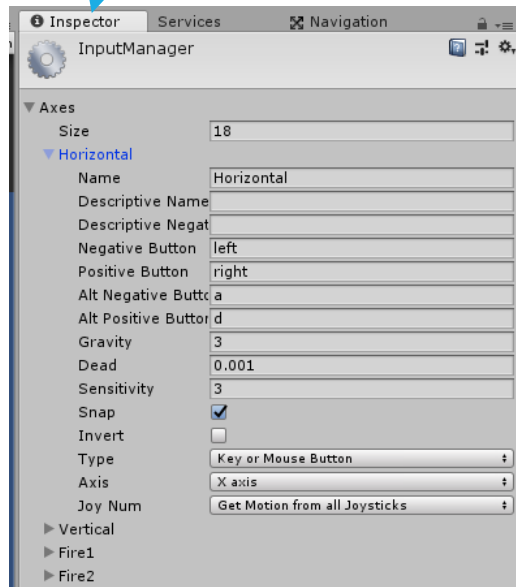


ADDING FUNCTIONALITY TO GAMEOBJECTS

Prebuild components

Child objects

User Input



CODING IN UNITY

Choice of Javascript or C#

We will use C# as its is a strongly typed language, based on C++ and Java.

It uses classes & inheritance throughout

In C# each file is a class, it has to be named the same as the class

In Unity most classes you create will inherit from MonoBehaviour

<https://docs.unity3d.com/ScriptReference/MonoBehaviour.html>

It contains the core code you need to allow you GameObjects (GO) to be displayed and moved, any additional functionality is provided by components & your own code

THE DEFAULT UNITY CLASS

At the start of the file we need to tell the compiler which other code files (libraries) we are using

If they are greyed out, it means that they are not yet needed, but DON'T remove them

Next we have the class template, it encapsulates data & code, in this case there is just code.

public class MoveShip : MonoBehaviour

Public = any other class can access it

MoveShip : MonoBehaviour means it's a child of MonoBehaviour

} signify a the start / end of a section of code. These can be nested

```
1  using System.Collections;
2  using System.Collections.Generic;
3  using UnityEngine;
4
5  public class MoveShip : MonoBehaviour {
6
7      // Use this for initialization
8      void Start () {
9
10     }
11
12     // Update is called once per frame
13     void Update () {
14
15     }
16 }
```


DON'T CALL US WE'LL CALL YOU

MonoBehaviour calls you when its ready for you to do your stuff.

Called once when this GameObject is ready to start, before its drawn

Called when the game object should be updated, each time before drawing it

```
using UnityEngine;
using System.Collections;

public class MoveShip : MonoBehaviour {

    // Use this for initialization
    void Start () {

    }

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

    }

}
```

READING MY CODE*

I tend to use the following conventions, which may differ from others

1. I don't prefix types

2. I do prefix scope

tRotate //Temp variable has tXXX, I treat these as throw away

mRotate // typically a member variable in a class

vRotate // a variable passed to a function

sRotate //Static variable with global scope

Rotate //No prefix means I either forgot to prefix, or its an IDE editable variable

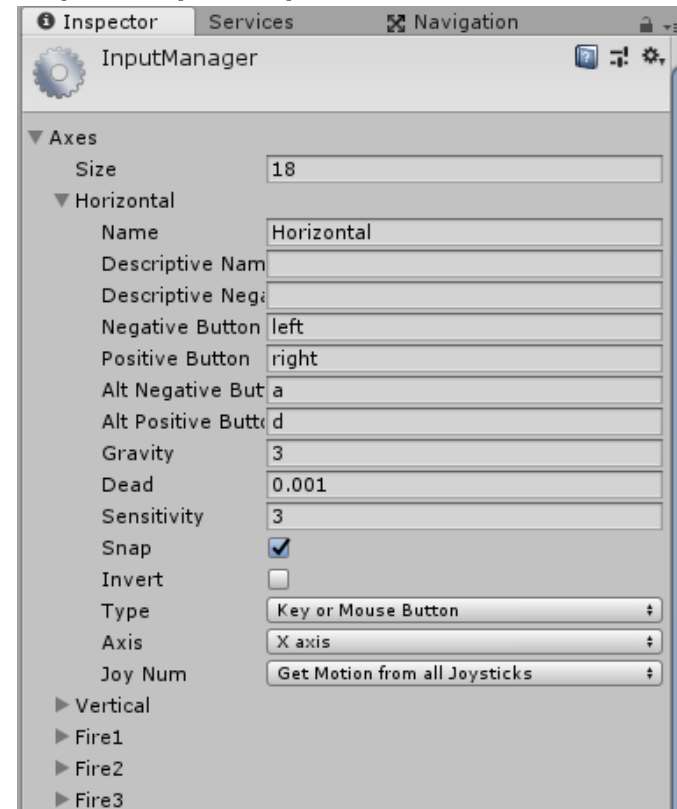
*The good thing about standards is that there are so many to choose from ☺

USER INPUT

Raw events are mapped to input events, so multiple input options for each are supported

Project Settings ➔ Input allows you to map the mouse, joystick, pad, keys to named events

We will use Horizontal & Vertical in the workshop



GAMES ARE MADE BY

1. Moving objects
2. Objects colliding & interacting
3. User input driving the player
4. AI driving the NPC's

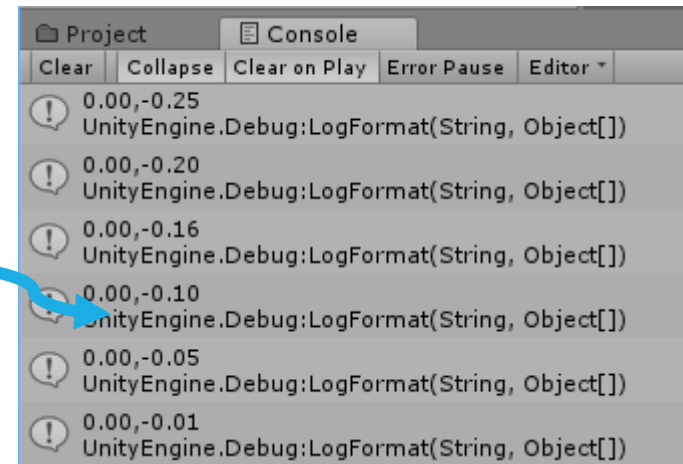
Its all about manipulating numbers in 2D or 3D

Code drives this, we will use a language called C#

READING INPUT & DEBUG

`Debug.LogFormat();` is your main sanity check

```
// Move players ship
void Update () {
    float tHorizontal = Input.GetAxis("Horizontal");
    float tVertical = Input.GetAxis("Vertical");
    Debug.LogFormat("{0:f2},{1:f2}", tHorizontal, tVertical);
}
```



C# string formatting rules, there are 100's

<http://www.cheat-sheets.org/saved-copy/msnet-formatting-strings.pdf>

`{0:f2}` means, take the first parameter and print it as a floating point number with 2 decimal places

ROTATING THE SHIP

Rotate the ship

```
float tHorizontal = Input.GetAxis("Horizontal"); //Get the inputs for Horz & Vert  
float tVertical = Input.GetAxis("Vertical");  
transform.Rotate(0, 0, tHorizontal);
```

NB: Update is not at a fixed rate, so to make it smoother we can use Time.deltaTime

Time.deltaTime = the number of seconds since last Update()

```
transform.Rotate(0, 0, tHorizontal*Time.deltaTime);
```

Now we rotate too slow as each degree is 1 second

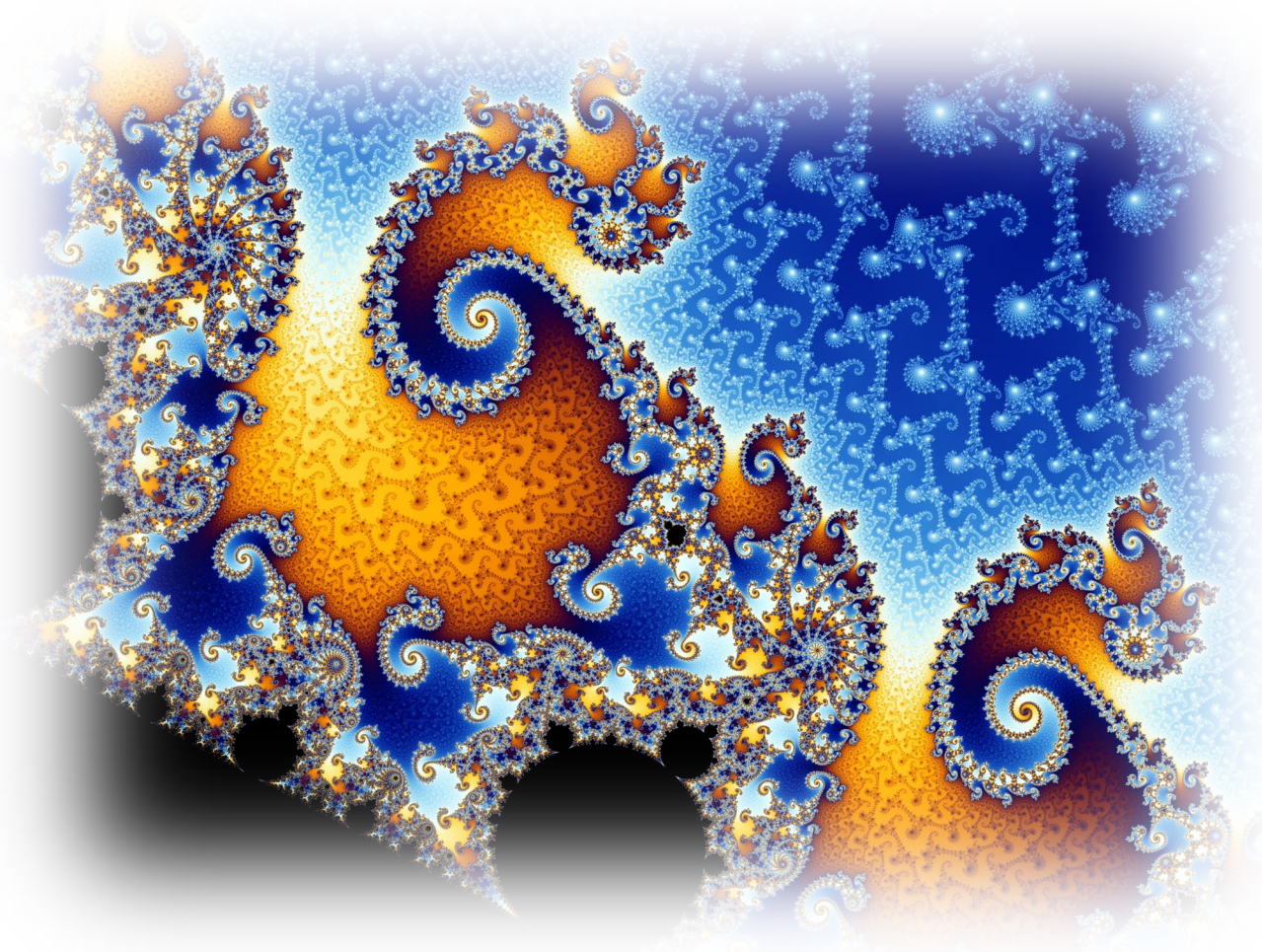
So we scale it by 360, now a full turn is 1 second

```
transform.Rotate(0, 0, tHorizontal*Time.deltaTime * 360);
```

MOVING THE SHIP

`transform.position = Vector3()`, we only use X & Y because its 2D

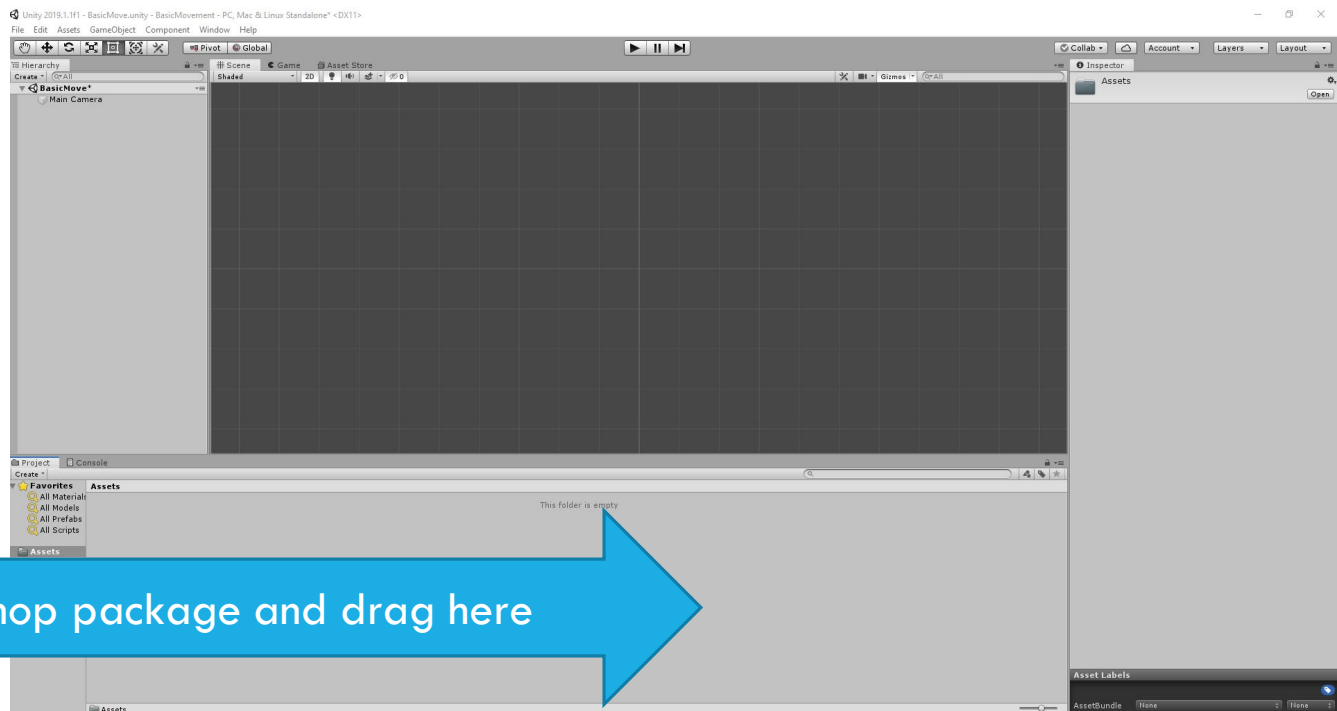
Basically you take the current position and add a movement to make the next one



WORKSHOP

OPEN UNITY

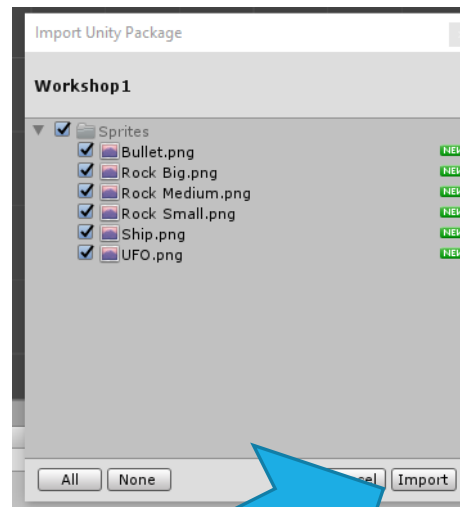
Check the controls and make sure you can identify the key screen areas



1.) Download workshop package and drag here

<https://docs.unity3d.com/Manual/LearningtheInterface.html>

CONFIRM THE IMPORT

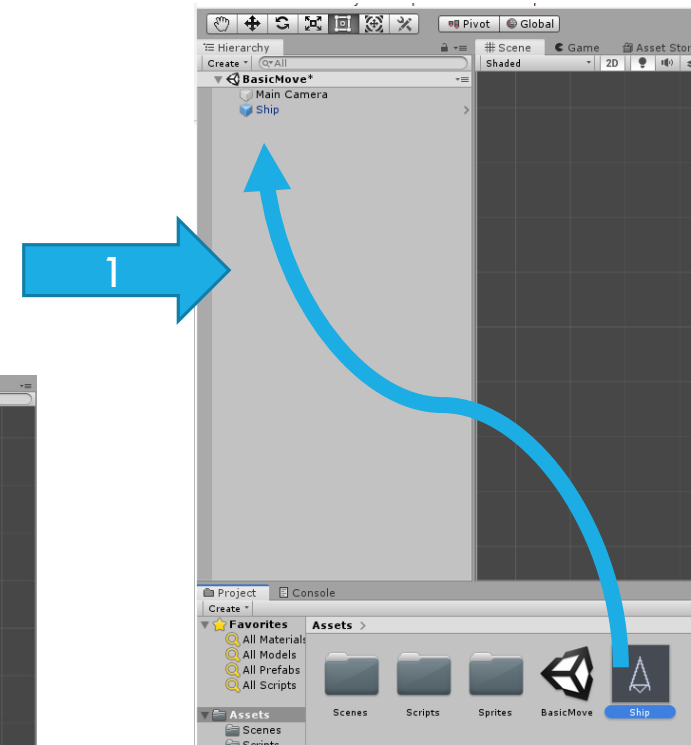
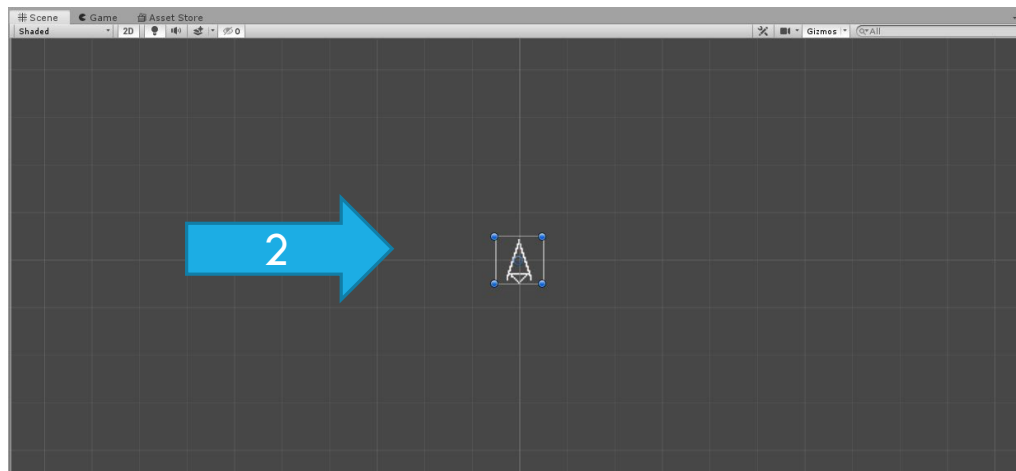


2.) Click Import

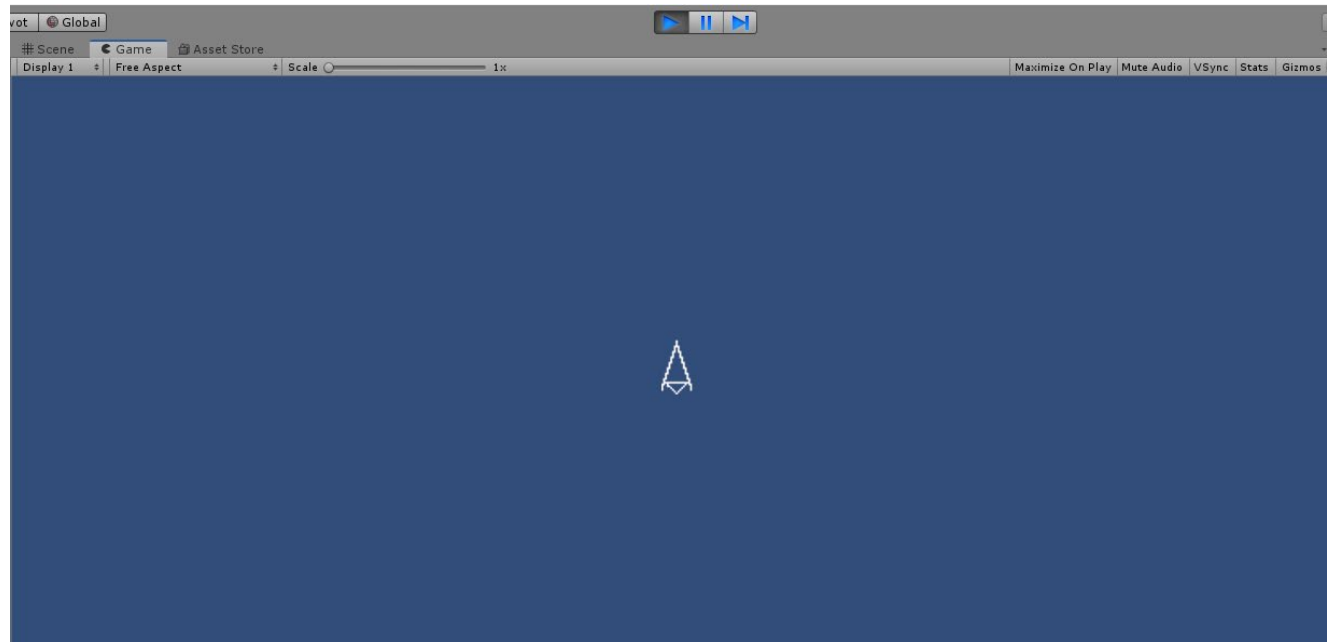
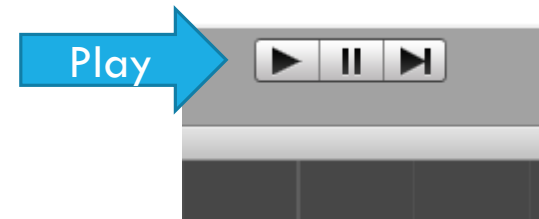
FIND THE SHIP PREFAB

Drag the ship from folder sprites to the Scene

You should see the ship onscreen

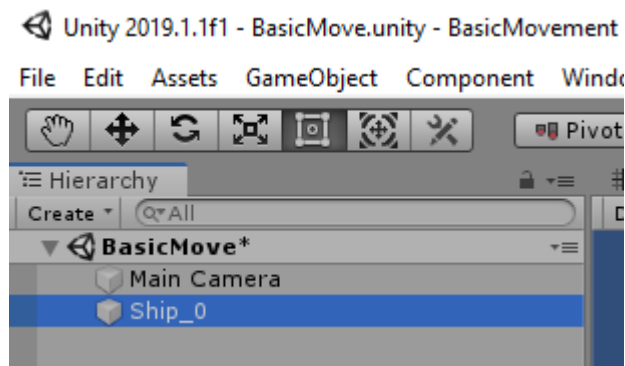


HIT PLAY

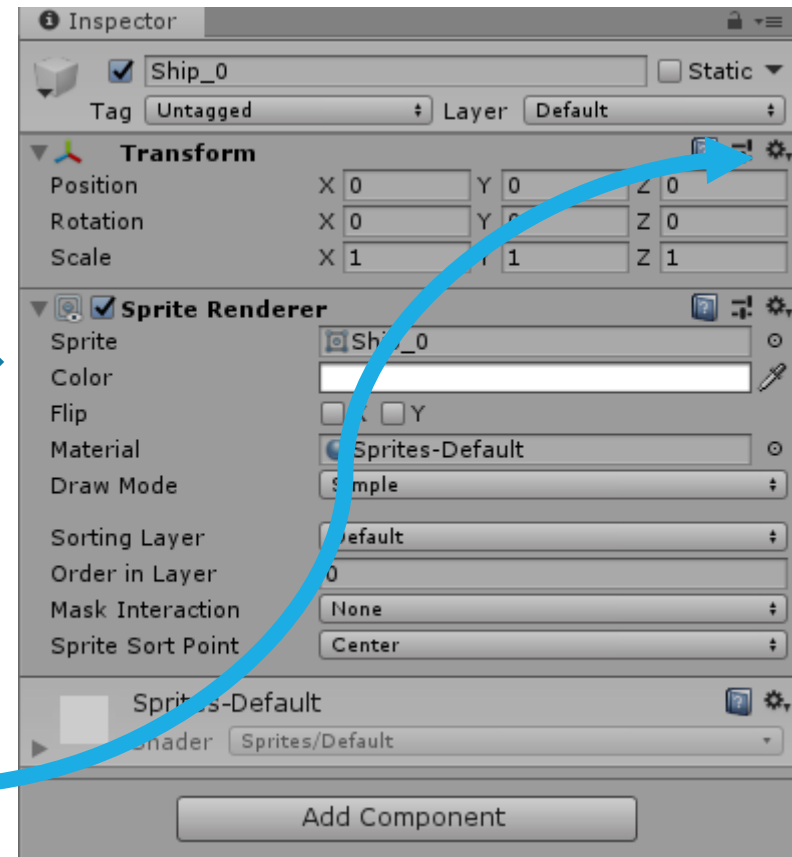


CHECK OUT THE INSPECTOR

With ship is selected



Look at
inspector



Change Position to -1,-1,0

Change rotation to 0,0,90

Try other values, if ship disappears reset
transform

REMINDER: GAMES ARE MADE BY

1. Moving objects
2. Objects colliding & interacting
3. User input driving the player
4. AI driving the NPC's

Its all about manipulating numbers in 2D or 3D

Code drives this, we will use a language called C#

ADDING CODE TO A GAMEOBJECT

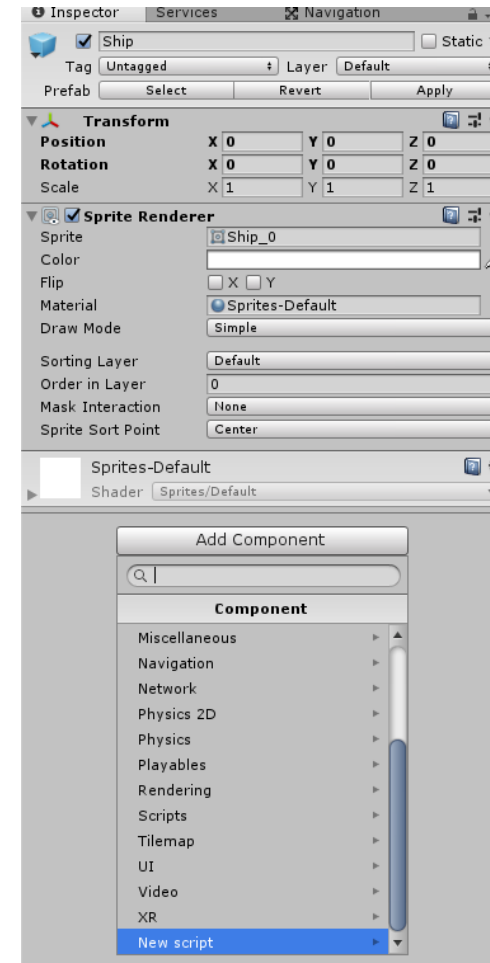
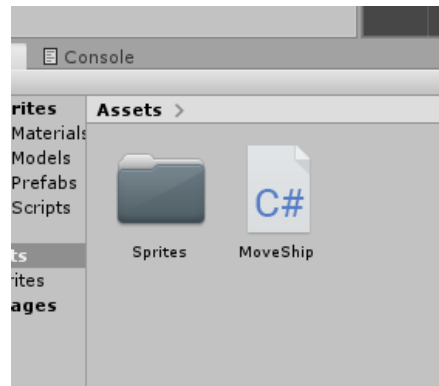
Make sure you are no longer in play mode



With the Ship as before selected use
AddComponent → NewScript

Name the Script MoveShip

Unity will create a new script and call it MoveShip.cs &
place it in assets



DOUBLE CLICK ON MoveShip.cs

This will open Visual Studio, please amend the file to look like this, you can remove anything else for clarity

All the code is case sensitive and the punctuation matters

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

public class MoveShip : MonoBehaviour
{
    void Update()
    {
        float tHorizontal = Input.GetAxis("Horizontal");    //Get Up/Down inout movement
        float tVertical = Input.GetAxis("Vertical");        //Ger Left/Right inout movement
        transform.Rotate(0, 0, 360.0f * Time.deltaTime * tHorizontal); //Rotate ship
        transform.position += transform.up * Time.deltaTime*tVertical; //Move in direction of rotation
    }
}
```


WHAT DOES IT ALL MEAN?

Keywords, variables, functions (aka methods), comments

This is a class, it contains code & variables to make out ship move, its called MoveShip

{ } are used to define a “scope” and scope can be nested

The diagram illustrates the components of a C# class definition for a ship movement script. It features a code snippet with several blue arrows pointing to specific parts, each with a label:

- Class definition:** Points to the `public class MoveShip : MonoBehaviour {` line.
- Function definition:** Points to the `void Update() {` line.
- Variable definition:** Points to the `float tHorizontal = Input.GetAxis("Horizontal");` line.
- Unity function call:** Points to the `transform.Rotate(0, 0, 360.0f * Time.deltaTime * tHorizontal);` line.
- Unity variable update:** Points to the `transform.position += transform.up * Time.deltaTime * tVertical;` line.
- Comments:** Points to the green text `//Get Up/Down inout movement` and `//Move in direction of rotation`.

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

public class MoveShip : MonoBehaviour {
    void Update() {
        float tHorizontal = Input.GetAxis("Horizontal"); //Get Up/Down inout movement
        float tVertical = Input.GetAxis("Vertical"); //Get Left/Right inout movement
        transform.Rotate(0, 0, 360.0f * Time.deltaTime * tHorizontal); //Rotate ship
        transform.position += transform.up * Time.deltaTime * tVertical; //Move in direction of rotation
    }
}
```

PLAY & TEST

See how the code is changing the values in inspector

