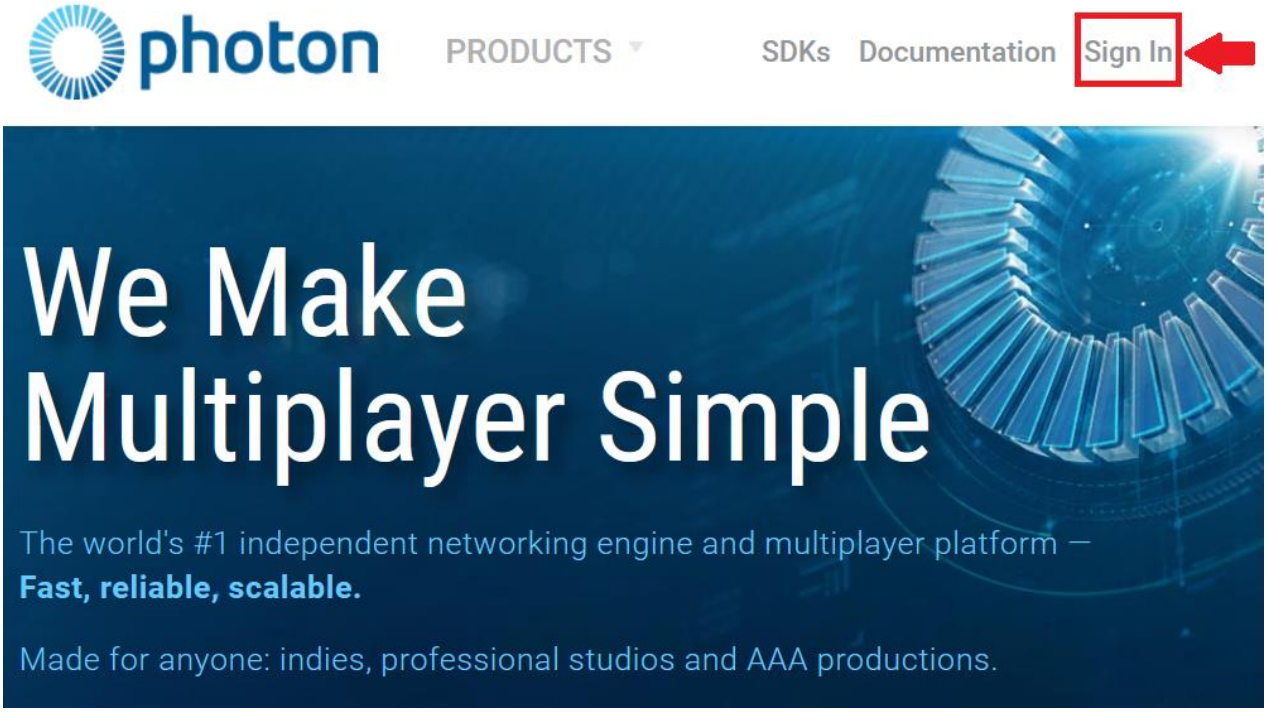
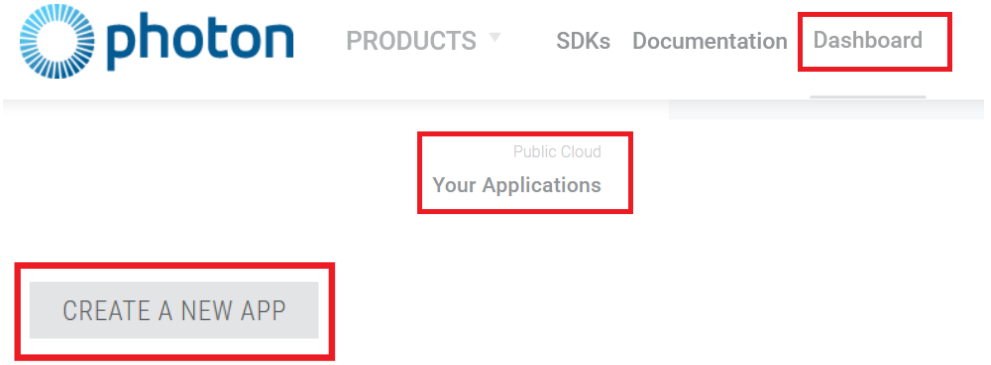
Photon Demo Guide

1 – Open your web browser, navigate to https://www.photonengine.com/ and Sign In (you will have to create an account if don't have one yet)

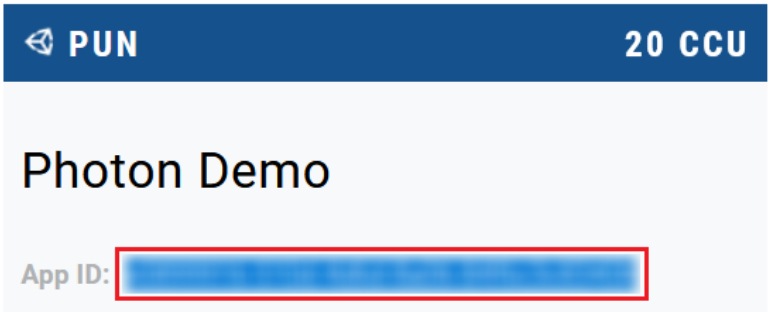


2 – Go to "Dashboard" => "Your Applications" => "CREATE A NEW APP"

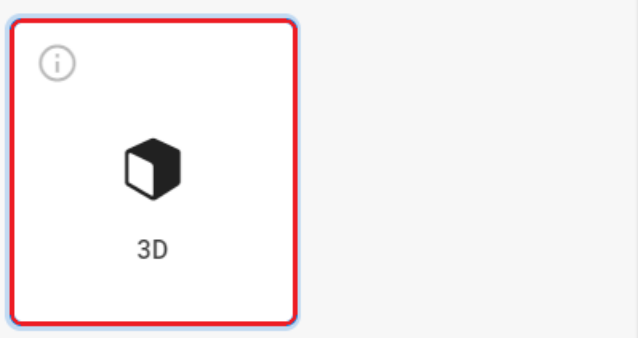


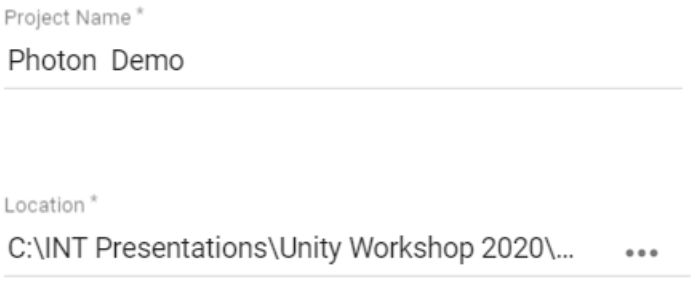
3 – For the "Photon Type" field, select "Photon PUN". Also give a name for your application. Finally click "CREATE". PUN stands for "Photon Unity Networking".

4 – You will be redirected to your Dashboard. It will indicate “20 CCU”. It means your application is capable of handling up to 20 concurrent players. This is the default free tier Photon provides for any new application. Now your application was given an “App ID”. The page does not reveal the entire value. You have to click there so the value will show up. Copy the entire App ID value:

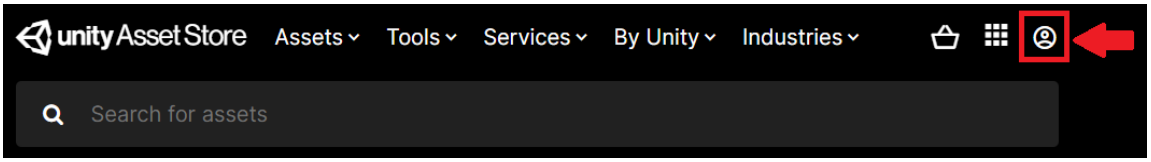


5 – Open up Unity and Create a new 3D project.



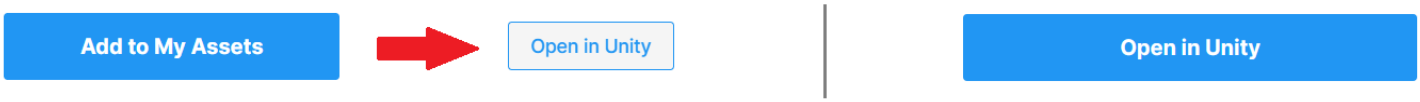


6 – Using your web browser, go to https://assetstore.unity.com/ and sign in with your Unity Account.

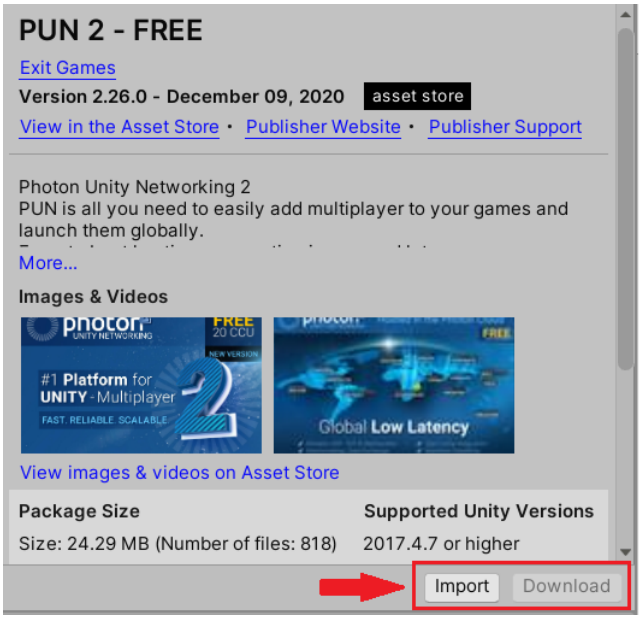


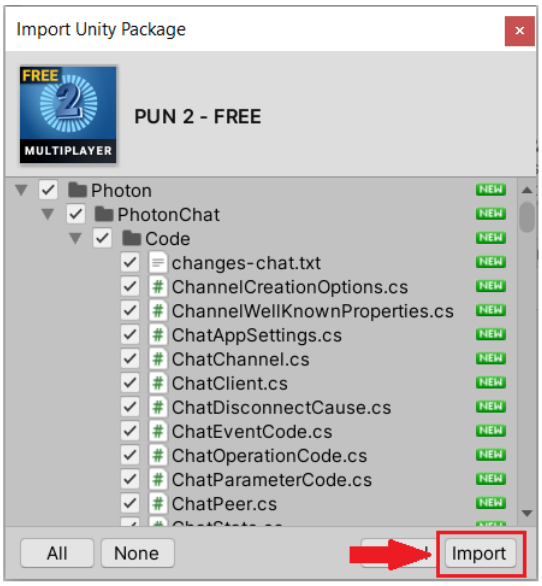
7 – Search for “PUN 2 free” and click the respective search result.

8 – When the “PUN 2 - FREE” page shows up, you will be presented with the possibility to open this item within the Package manager of Unity Editor. If this is your first time doing this step then click “Add to My Assets” => “Open in Unity”. Otherwise click directly “Open in Unity”. A dialog box will ask you to confirm and you may proceed.

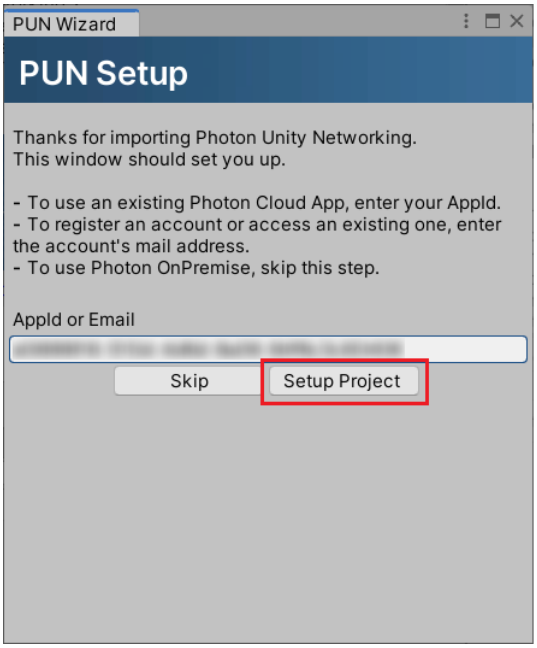


9 – Back to Unity Editor, the Package Manager will show up. Proceed with the “Download” and “Import” processes. In the sequence a popup will list all files that will be imported into your project. Click the “Import” button of the popup.

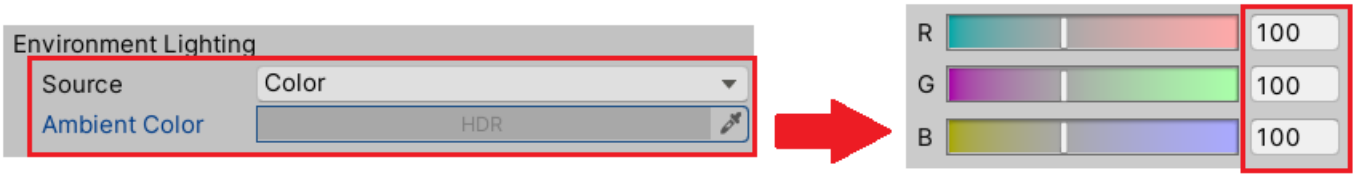




10 – After the import process is done, the “PUN Wizard” window will ask you the App ID you created previously. Paste the App ID value into the text field and click “Setup Project” and then close this window. Click on the Scene window tab.

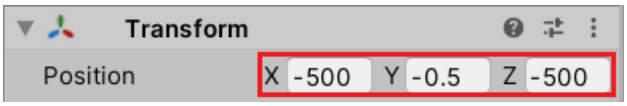


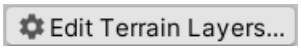
11 – Go to the menu “Window” => “Rendering” => “Lighting”. In the Lighting window, click “Environment” tab. Under “Environment Lighting”, set “Source” property to “Color”. Click the “Ambient Color” property. In the HDR Color window, set the R, G, and B values to “**100**”. Close the HDR Color and Lighting windows.



12 – In the Project window, collapse the Photon folder if it is expanded. Right click Assets folder and create a folder called “Textures”. Using your web browser, go to http://bit.ly/workshoptexture (https://i.ibb.co/d7RhDGx/Ground.png), download this image and save in the Textures folder you just created.

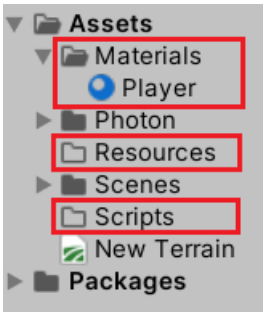
13 – In the main menu, click “GameObject” => “3D Object” => “Terrain”. Set the XYZ position to **-500**, **-0.5**, and **-500** respectively.



14 – Click on the “Paint Terrain” icon  => 

=> “Create Layer” menu. In the search bar type “**Ground**”, select the texture and close the popup window. The terrain will look like this:

15 – In the Project window, under “Assets”, create the 3 folders: “**Materials**”, “**Resources**”, and “**Scripts**”. To create folder, right click “Assets” => “Create” => “Folder”. Right click the Materials folder and create a material called “**Player**”.



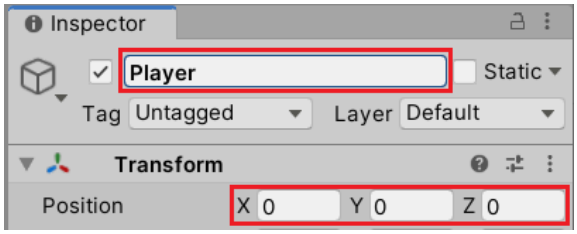
16 – Right click the Scripts folder, click “Create” => “C# Script”, and name it as “**CharacterMovement**”. Repeat the process and create the scripts “**Player**”, “**UIManager**”, and “**RoomManager**”. VERY IMPORTANT**: DON’T FORGET TO CREATE THESE FOUR SCRIPTS.**

17 – Open the CharacterMovement script, delete all lines, and paste the following code:

```
using Photon.Pun;
using UnityEngine;

public class CharacterMovement : MonoBehaviour
```

```
{
    [SerializeField]
    private float characterSpeed = 8;

    [SerializeField]
    private float jumpSpeed = 12;

    [SerializeField]
    private float gravity = 20;

    private CharacterController characterController;
    private Vector3 inputVec = new Vector3();
    private PhotonView view;

    private void Awake()
    {
        characterController = GetComponent<CharacterController>();
    }

    private void Start()
    {
        view = GetComponent<PhotonView>();
        if (view.IsMine || !PhotonNetwork.InRoom)
        {
            AttachCamera();
        }
    }

    internal void AttachCamera()
    {
        GameObject.Find("Main Camera").transform.parent = transform;
    }

    private void Update()
    {
        UpdatePositionByInput();
    }

    private void UpdatePositionByInput()
    {
        if (!view.IsMine && PhotonNetwork.IsConnected)
            return;

        inputVec.x = Input.GetAxis("Horizontal") * characterSpeed;
        inputVec.z = Input.GetAxis("Vertical") * characterSpeed;

        if (characterController.isGrounded && Input.GetButtonDown("Jump"))
        {
            inputVec.y = jumpSpeed;
        }

        inputVec.y -= gravity * Time.deltaTime;
        characterController.Move(inputVec * Time.deltaTime);
    }
}
```

18 – Back to Unity Editor, in the main menu, click “GameObject” => “3D Object” => “Cube”. Rename to Cube as “Player” and set the XYZ position to **0**, **0** and **0** respectively.

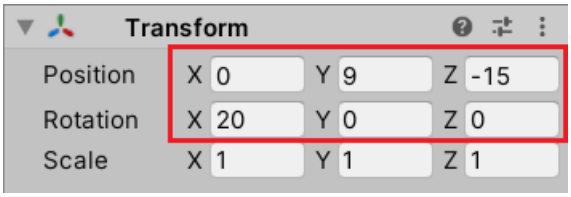


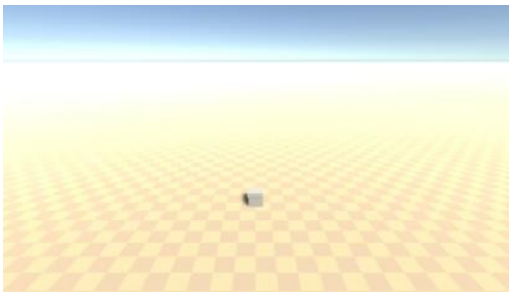
19 – Still in the Inspector window, drag and drop the “**Player**” material into the “**Element 0**” property for the Mesh Renderer component.

20 – Still in the Inspector window, scroll down to the bottom. By clicking the “Add Component” button, search and add the following components: “**Player**”, “**Character Controller**”, “**Character Movement**”, “**Photon View**”, “**Photon Transform View**”.

21 – For the Character Controller component, set the Skin Width property value to “**0**”.

22 – Select the Game window tab. Set the following for the Main Camera:





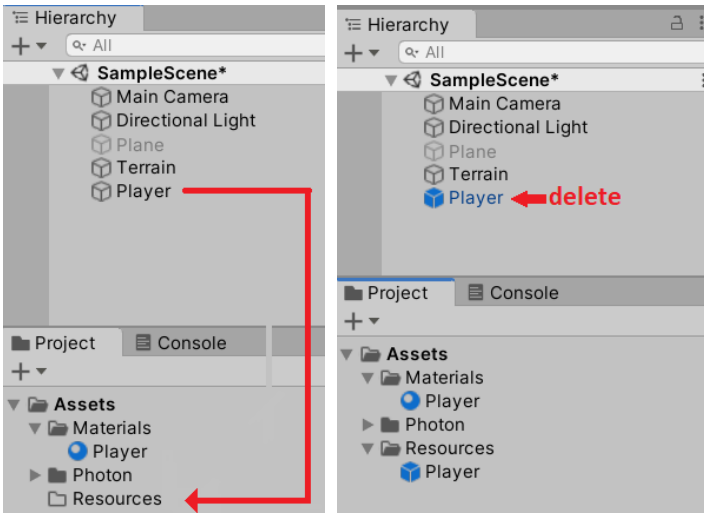
23 – Press the Play button in the Unity Editor and test the character movement using arrow or wasd keys.

24 – Open the Player script, delete all lines, and paste the following code:

```
using Photon.Pun;
using UnityEngine;
using UnityEngine.UI;

public class Player : MonoBehaviour
{
    private PhotonView view;
    private TextMesh nicknameLabel;

    private void Awake()
    {
        view = GetComponent<PhotonView>();
```

```
    }

    private void Start()
    {
        AddNicknameLabel();
        RetrieveInitialColor();
    }

    private void RetrieveInitialColor()
    {
        string colorName = view.Owner.CustomProperties["ColorName"].ToString();
        UpdateColor(colorName);
    }

    private void AddNicknameLabel()
    {
        GameObject nicknameGameObject = new GameObject("NicknameLabel");
        nicknameLabel = nicknameGameObject.AddComponent<TextMesh>();
        nicknameLabel.text = GetComponent<PhotonView>().Owner.NickName;
        nicknameLabel.color = Color.grey;
        nicknameLabel.fontStyle = FontStyle.Bold;
        nicknameLabel.alignment = TextAlignment.Center;
        nicknameLabel.anchor = TextAnchor.MiddleCenter;
        nicknameLabel.characterSize = 0.065f;
        nicknameLabel.fontSize = 120;
        nicknameGameObject.transform.parent = transform;
        nicknameGameObject.transform.localPosition = new Vector3(0, 1.5f, 0);
    }

    [PunRPC]
    internal void UpdateNickname(string nickname)
    {
        view.Owner.NickName = GameObject.Find("InputField_Nickname").GetComponent<InputField>().text;
        nicknameLabel.text = nickname;

        if (view.IsMine)
        {
            view.RPC("UpdateNickname", RpcTarget.Others, nickname);
        }
    }

    [PunRPC]
    internal void UpdateColor(string colorName)
    {
        Color color;
        ColorUtility.TryParseHtmlString(colorName, out color);
        gameObject.GetComponent<Renderer>().material.color = color;

        if (view.IsMine)
        {
            PhotonNetwork.LocalPlayer.CustomProperties["ColorName"] = colorName;
            PhotonNetwork.LocalPlayer.SetCustomProperties(PhotonNetwork.LocalPlayer.CustomProperties);
            view.RPC("UpdateColor", RpcTarget.Others, colorName);
        }
    }
}
```

25 – Drag the Player game object from the Hierarchy window and drop inside the Resources folder in the Project window. It will create the Player prefab. If the prefab was successfully created, it will be turned to blue. Delete Player game object in the Hierarchy window.



26– In the main menu, click “GameObject” => “Create Empty”. Name it as “**RoomManager**”. Add the **RoomManager** component to this game object.

27 – Open the RoomManager script, delete all lines, and paste the following code:

```
using Photon.Pun;
using Photon.Realtime;
using UnityEngine;
using UnityEngine.UI;

public class RoomManager : MonoBehaviourPunCallbacks
{
    private void Start()
    {
        Connect();
    }

    private void Connect()
    {
        Display("Connecting...");
        PhotonNetwork.ConnectUsingSettings();
    }

    public override void OnConnectedToMaster()
    {
        PhotonNetwork.JoinLobby();
    }

    public override void OnJoinedLobby()
    {
        if (!PhotonNetwork.InRoom)
        {
            Display("Joined Lobby");
            SetupMyPlayer();
            var joinRoomParams = new OpJoinRandomRoomParams();
            var createRoomParams = new EnterRoomParams();
            PhotonNetwork.NetworkingClient.OpJoinRandomOrCreateRoom(joinRoomParams, createRoomParams);
```

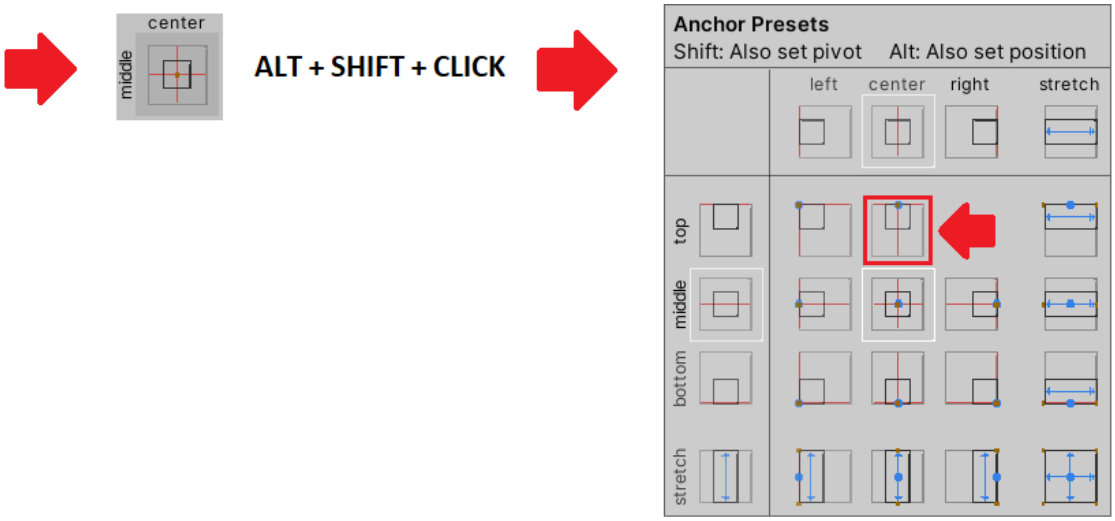
```
        }
    }

    private void SetupMyPlayer()
    {
        string nickname = GameObject.Find("InputField_Nickname").GetComponent<InputField>().text;
        Dropdown ddColor = GameObject.Find("Dropdown_Color").GetComponent<Dropdown>();
        string colorName =  ddColor.options[ddColor.value].text;
        PhotonNetwork.NickName = nickname;
        PhotonNetwork.LocalPlayer.CustomProperties["ColorName"] = colorName;
    }

    public override void OnJoinedRoom()
    {
        SpawnMyPlayer();
    }

    public override void OnCreateRoomFailed(short returnCode, string message)
    {
        Display("Room Creation Failed: " + message);
    }

    public override void OnLeftRoom()
    {
        Display("Left Room");
    }

    private void Display(string info)
    {
        Debug.Log(info);
    }

    private void SpawnMyPlayer()
    {
        var player = PhotonNetwork.Instantiate("Player", Vector3.zero, Quaternion.identity);
        player.GetComponent<CharacterMovement>().AttachCamera();
        int rndX = Random.Range(-5, 5);
        int rndZ = Random.Range(-5, 5);
        player.transform.position = new Vector3(rndX, 0, rndZ);
        player.tag = "Player";
    }
}
```

28 – Back to Unity Editor, open the UIManager script, delete all lines, and paste the following code:

```
using UnityEngine;
using UnityEngine.UI;

public class UIManager : MonoBehaviour
{
    public void OnNicknameChange(string nickname)
    {
        GameObject.FindGameObjectWithTag("Player").GetComponent<Player>().UpdateNickname(nickname);
    }

    public void OnColorChange(int optionValue)
    {
        Dropdown ddColor = GameObject.Find("Dropdown_Color").GetComponent<Dropdown>();
        string colorName = ddColor.options[optionValue].text;
        GameObject.FindGameObjectWithTag("Player").GetComponent<Player>().UpdateColor(colorName);
    }

}
```

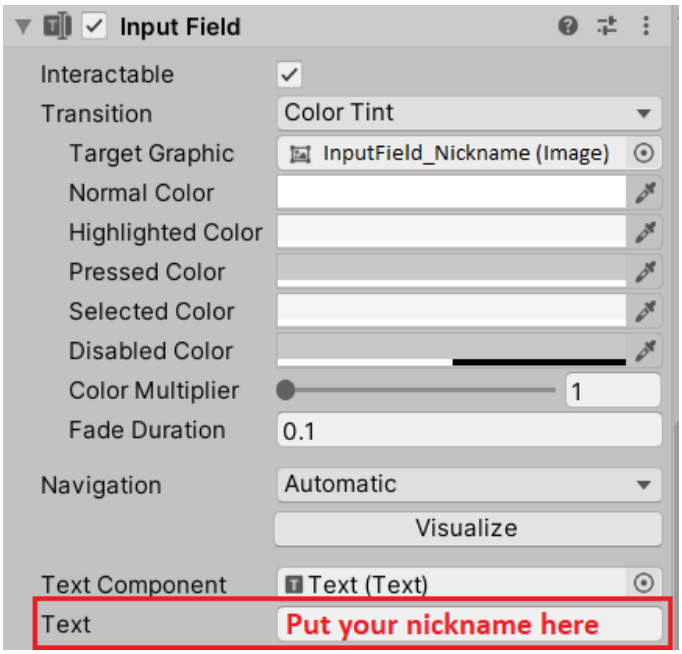
29 – In the main menu, click “GameObject” => “UI” => “Input Field”. Set the name to “**InputField_Nickname**”. The control will appear on the bottom-left corner of your Game view screen.

30 - In the Inspector window set both the pivot and the position to the top-center. Keep pressed Alt + Shift.

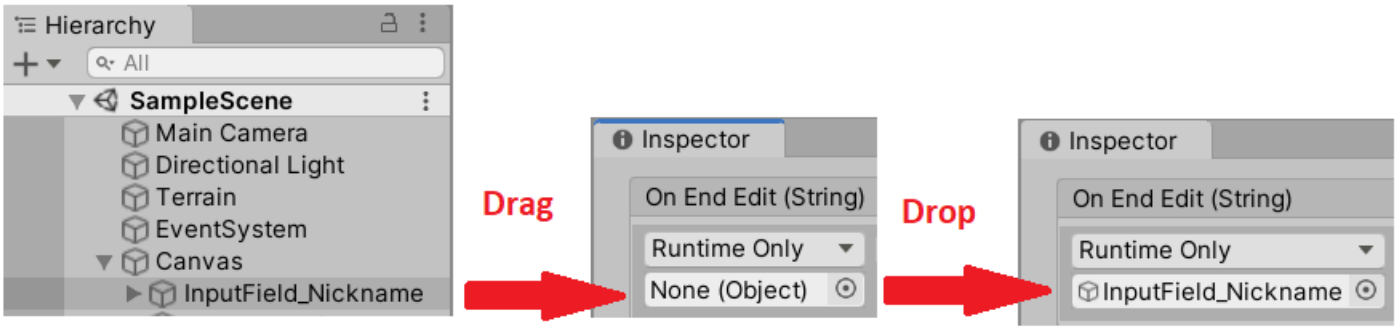


31 – The input field should be aligned like this in your Game view window:

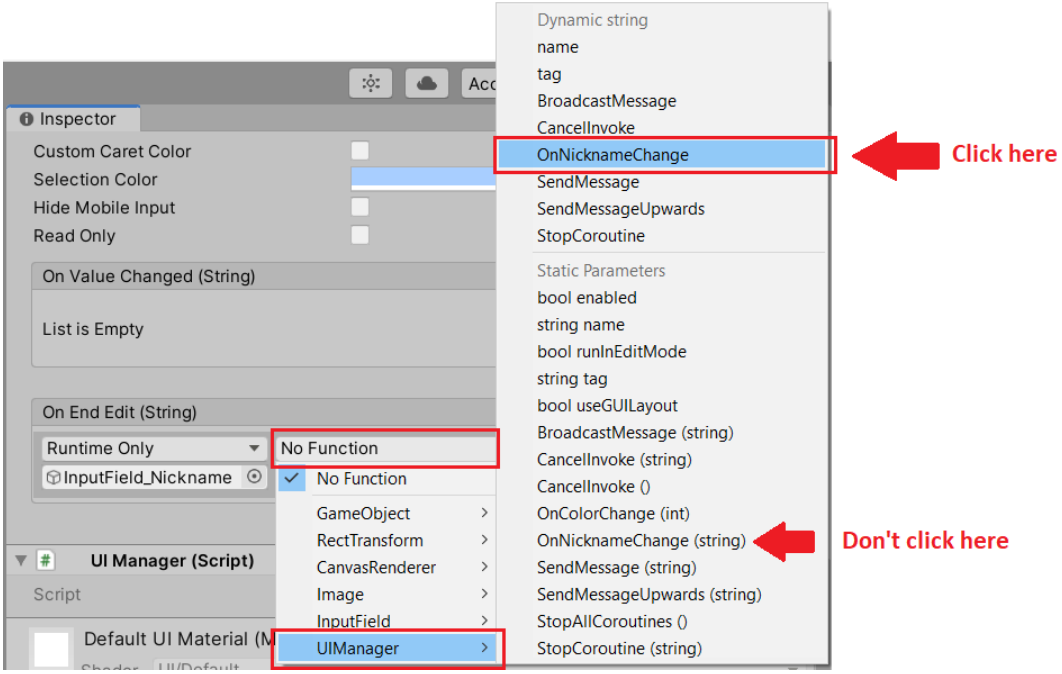
32 – Still in the Inspector window, scroll down to the Input Field component and set the Text property value to your nickname:



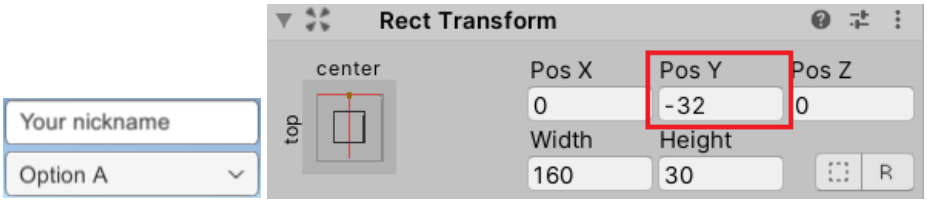
33 – Scroll down to the bottom of the Inspector window and add the "**UIManager**" component. In the "On End Edit" section click +. Drag the "**InputField_Nickname**" game object from the Hierarchy window and drop into the "**None (Object)** field:



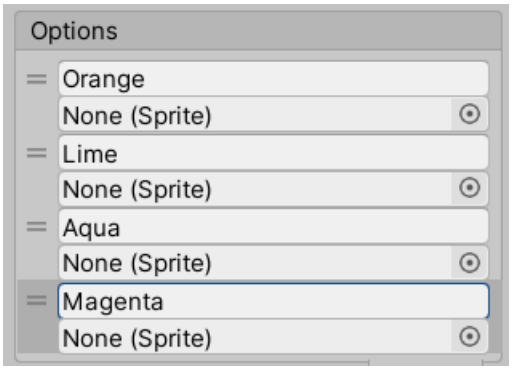
34 – Click "No Function" => "UIManager" => "OnNicknameChage" from the Dynamic string section. Don't click the same item from the Static Parameters section.



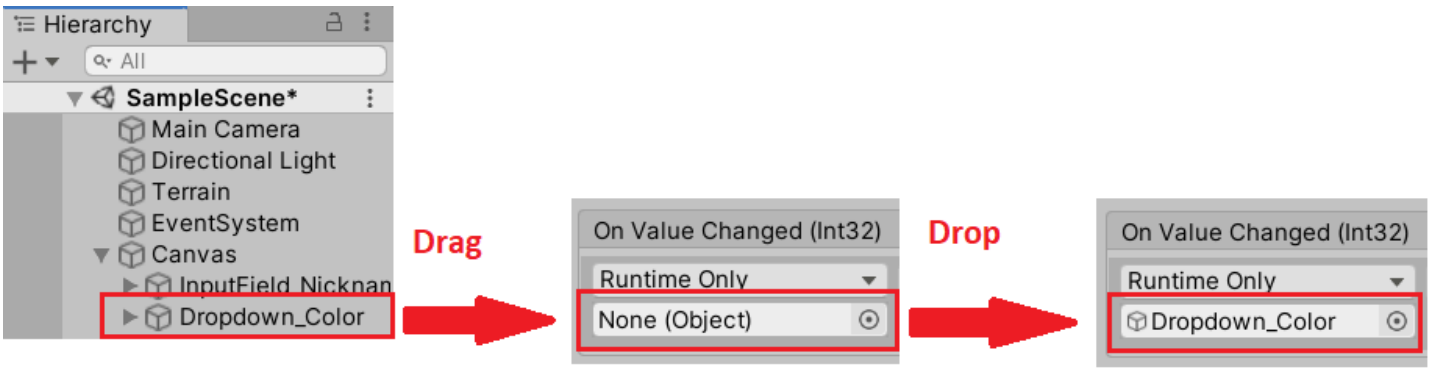
35 – In the main menu, click "GameObject" => "UI" => "Dropdown". Set the name to "**Dropdown_Color**". Repeat the same process as you did for the input field. Place the dropdown underneath by setting the "Pos Y" to **-32**.



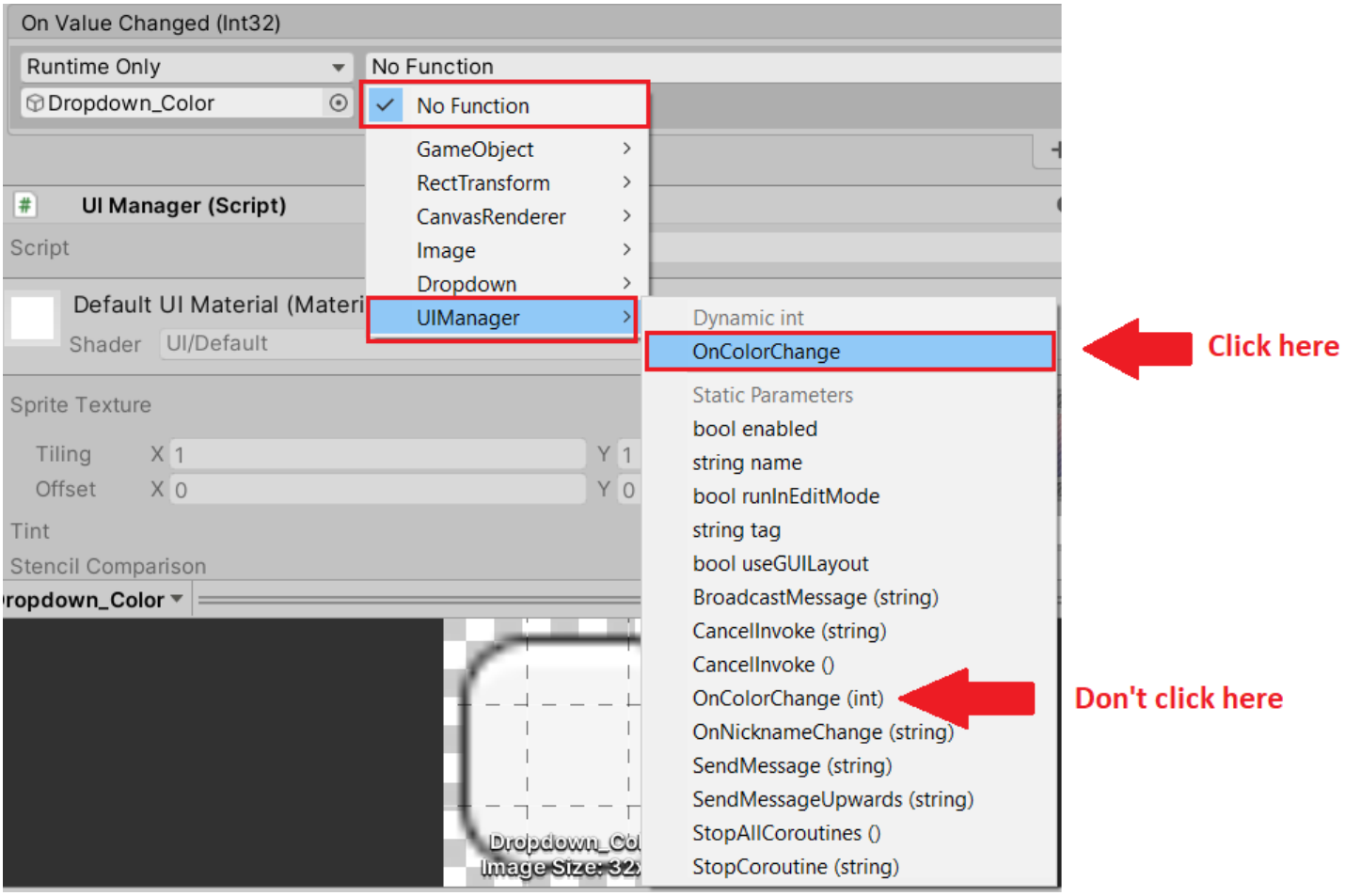
36 – Still in the Inspector window, scroll down to the Dropdown component. Remove the default options “Option A”, “Option B”, and “Option C”: use the = button to select the item and the − button to delete. Use the + button to add the options: “**Orange**”, “**Lime**”, “**Aqua**”, and “**Magenta**”.



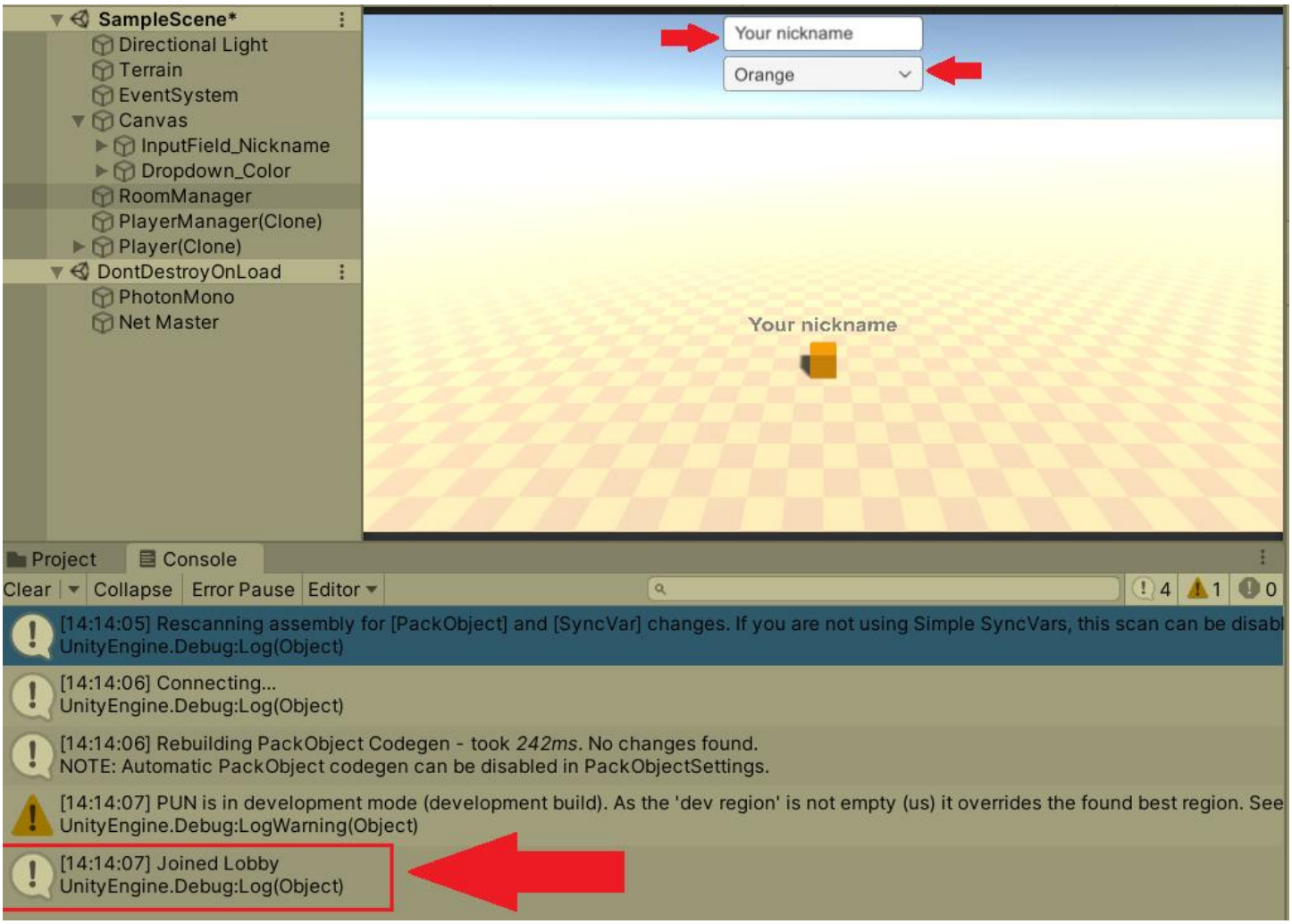
37 – Scroll down to the bottom of the Inspector window and add the “**UIManager**” component. In the “On Value Changed (Int32)” section click +. Drag the “**Dropdown_Color**” game object from the Hierarchy window and drop into the “**None (Object)** field:



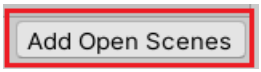
38 – Click “No Function” => “UIManager” => “OnColorChange” from the Dynamic int section. Don’t click the same item from the Static Parameters section.

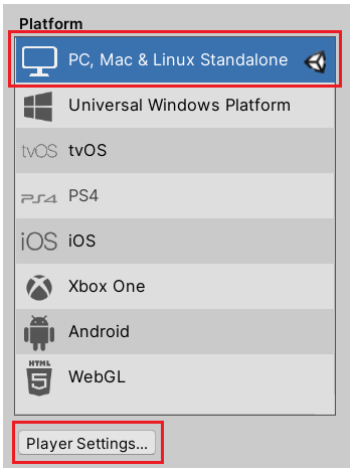


39 – Press the Play button in the Unity Editor. At first there are no players in your scene. Notice those log outputs on the Console window. After you join the lobby, your character will be spawned. Change your nickname and press enter. Also, change the color. Check if these features are working.

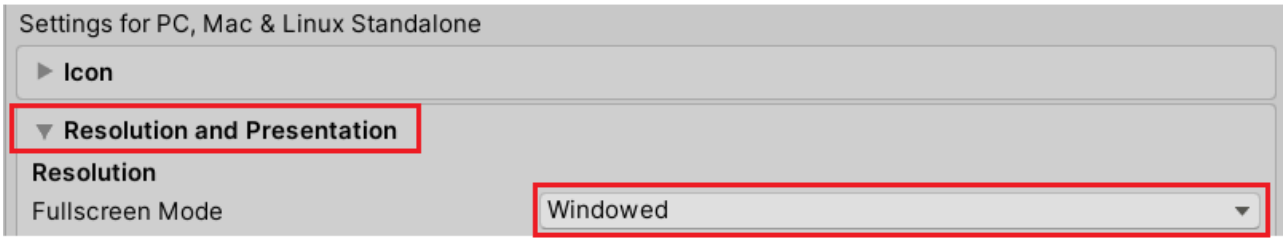


40 – Save your scene. In the main menu, click “File” => “Build Settings”. Click “Add open Scenes”. Make sure the current selected platform is “PC, Mac & Linux Standalone” then click “Player Settings”





41 – Expand the Resolution and Presentation section and set the Fullscreen Mode to “Windowed”. Close this window.



42 – Back to the Build Settings window, click Build. Create a folder called “PCBUILD” and press “Select Folder”.

43 – Once this build process is over, open at least 2 instances of the generated executable. See how the spawned Players sync their movements, colors changes, and nickname changes.