**Hit Box Program Document**

**General**

This document keeps track of the implementation of the game mechanics.

**Tools**

* Unity (ver. 2021.3.30f)
* Visual Studio 2022 (C#)

# **Player Object**

## 1. Principal Object - Character\_00\_Name\_Object

Is the main object of the object, it contains all the children and essential components for the character.

### 1.1 - Transform

Determines the position, rotation, and scale of the object.



### 1.2 - RigidBody

Provides the physics to an object.

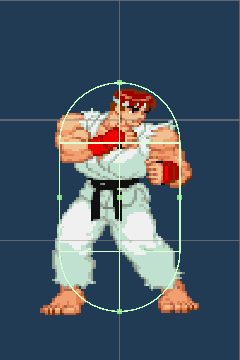
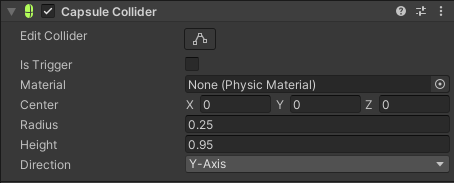


*Collision Detection –> Continuous:* The best method for accuracy in detections.

*Constraints:* The game is in 2D so we only need the X and Y Axis.

### 1.3 - Capsule Collider

Determines the space the character occupies. We use *Radius* and *Height* to move the boundaries.

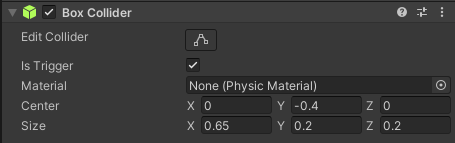


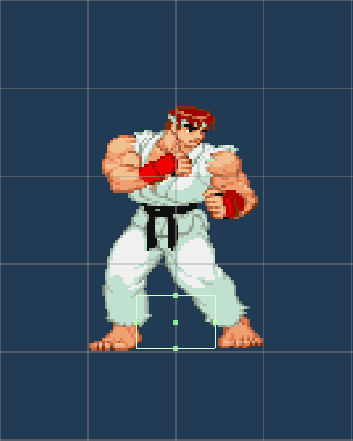
### 1.4 - Box Collider

Determines the space of the ground detection for the Scr\_02\_State\_Manager

The Collider is a Trigger because we don’t need to interact with solid objects.

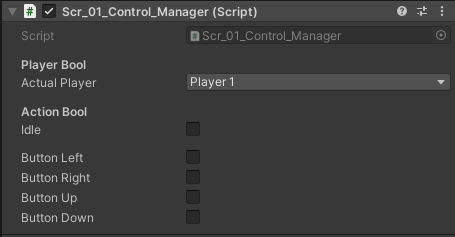
It always goes at the bottom of the character, but for detection purposes, it has to be smaller than the CapsuleCollider. We use *Center* and *Size* to move the boundaries.





### 1.5 - Scr\_01\_Control\_Manager

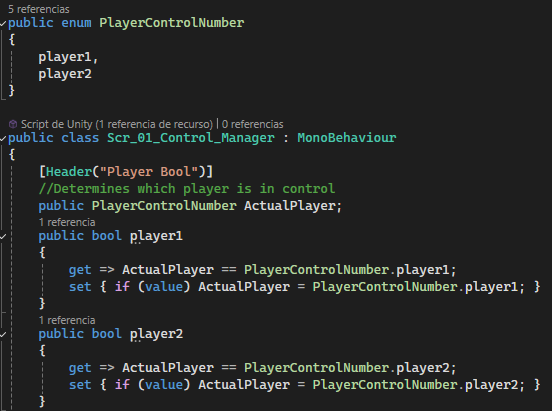
Is a universal Scrpit that manages the inputs of Player 1 and Player 2.



*Actual Player:* Determines the set of controls of that object, the options are *Player 1 and Player 2.*

*Action Bool:* Depending on the set of controls, when an input is detected, its respective box will be marked. When no input is detected the default box *Input* will be marked.

#### Code: Player Asignation

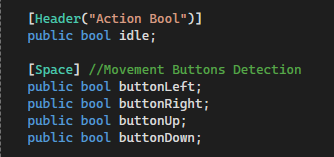


PlayerControlNumber contains the number of control configurations that may exist.

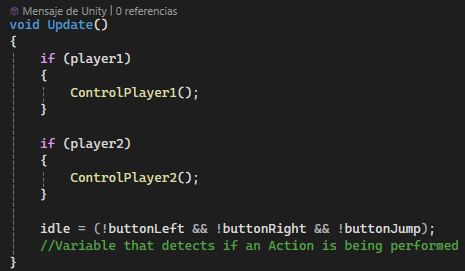
ActualPlayer Determines the set of controls of that object.

The rest of the code works so that it appears in the Unity UI and that only one option can be chosen.

#### Code: Inputs

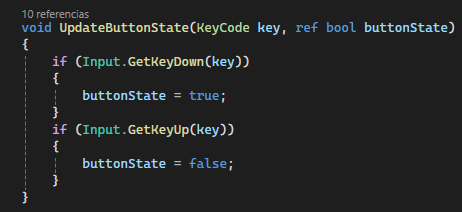


Action Bools refers to all the buttons on the control.

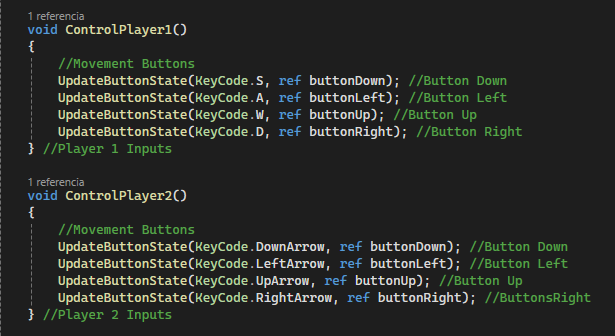


The Update method checks what bool is active (player1 or player2) and assigns the controls stored in methods ControlPlayer1() or ControlPlayer2().

Idle is activated when the main inputs are not activated, the more main inputs exist, the longer the section after the equal sign will be.



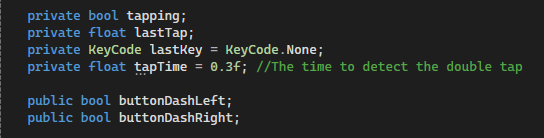
The UpdateButtonState method is what detects the press of the buttons. The parameter KeyCode takes the input (Ej: KeyCode.A, KeyCode.UpArrow) and buttonState refers to the the Action Bool that activates (Ej: buttonUp, buttonJump).



The ControlPlayer1 and ControlPlayer2 method is where the control inputs are gathered.

Assigning to the UpdateButtonState method the key and the bool of the corresponding action.

#### Code: Double Tap



The double tap code uses three private variables, the most improtant is tapTime, wich determines the time taken to detect one.

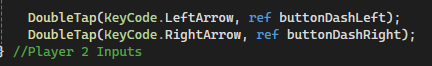
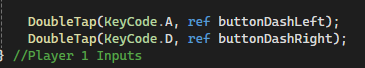


To detect any key is double tap we use the DoubleTap function.

When pressing the key we have two if statements.

The first one check if the button was already tap, if not it activates the bool tapping and starts the SingleTap corutine wich, if any other tap is perfmored, will shut down the bool. It also store the lastKey, this is to check what two keys were pressed twice.

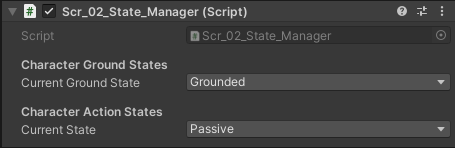
The second bool detects two things, one if the last key is the same as the one we are pressing and if the time between them was the correct, if these are true, the tapping bool shuts down and the double tap bool action we want will be true.



To detect any key is double tap, we use the DoubleTap function and we pass the key we want and the bool is going to turn on.

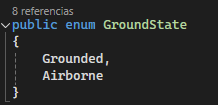
### 1.6 - Scr\_02\_State\_Manager

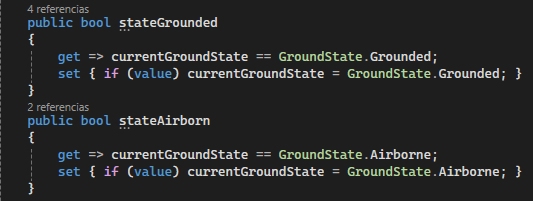
Is a universal Scrpit that manages states of the Object.



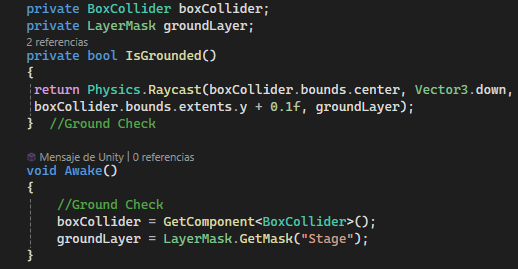
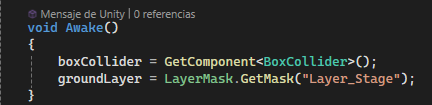
*Current Ground Check* determines if the player is *Grounded* or *Airborn*.

#### Code: Ground Check

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The ground check works with two bools stateAirborn and stateGrounded, these activate depending on what state the object is in.

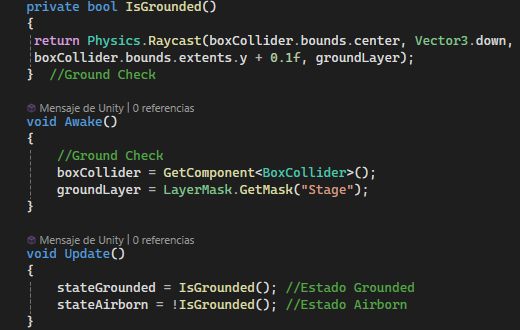
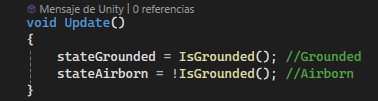
 

The detection works by combining the variable boxCollider and groundLayer.

The variable boxCollider is assigned to the component 1.4 - Box Collider, which determines the location and size of the detection box.

The variable groundLayer determines which layer the boxCollider should interact with to activate and deactivate bools, in this case, "Layer\_Stage".

The bools stateAirborn and stateGrounded will work with every object with the Layer “Layer\_Stage”.

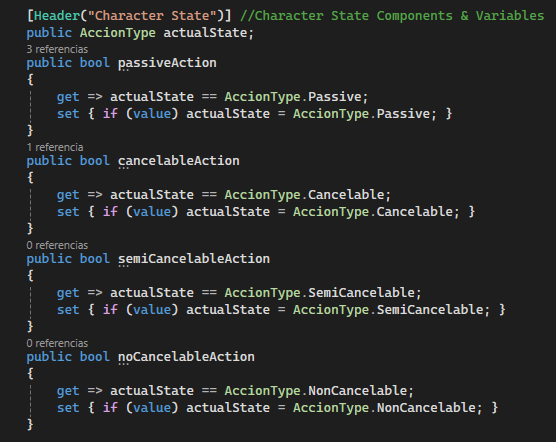
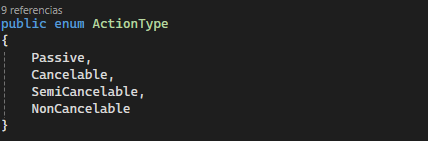
 

IsGrounded() is the principal method of the ground check.

It performs a ray cast from the center of the boxCollider downwards that detects objects with the Layer “Layer\_Stage”.

If this method is true, the bool stateGrounded is true, if the method is false, the bool stateAirborn is true.

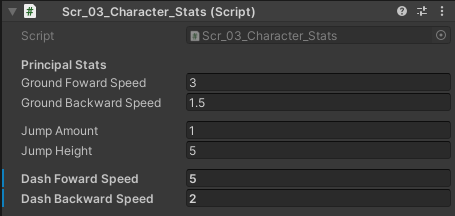
#### Code: Action State



The ActionType is a list of all the character states, te explanation of each state is in **[04 – Program Outlines –> 2 - State Manager]**.

### 1.7 - Scr\_03\_Character\_Stats

Is a universal Scrpit that manages the numeric value of every stat the character has.



*Ground Foward Speed:* Determines the velocity of the character moving forward in the ground.

*Ground Backward Speed:* Determines the velocity of the character moving backward in the ground.

*Jump Amount:* Determines the amount of jumps a character has, the minimum is 1.

*Jump Height:* Determines height and distances of the jumps.

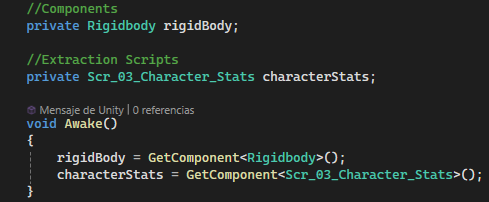
*Dash Foward Speed:* Determines the velocity of the character dashing forward.

*Dash Backward Speed:* Determines the velocity of the character dashing backward.

### 1.8 - Scr\_04\_Universal\_Physics\_Manager

Is a universal Scrpit that manages the basic physics of a character, those that everyone shares without exception.

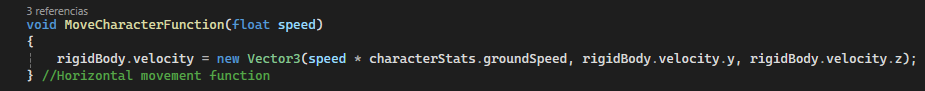
#### Code: Components



To control the object's movement, we need to manipulate the X and Y axis of the rigidBody.

The characterStats determines the parameters that will be used to control the character.

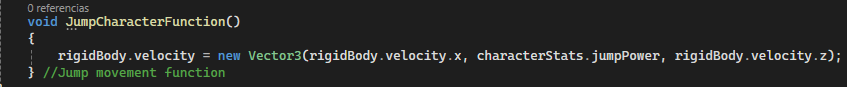
#### Code: Character Walk

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The MoveCharacterFunction(speed) function is what makes the character move horizontally.

Take the Speed ​​parameter and determine the movement in the X axis of rigidBody.velocity. The two other axes stay the same.

#### Code: Character jump



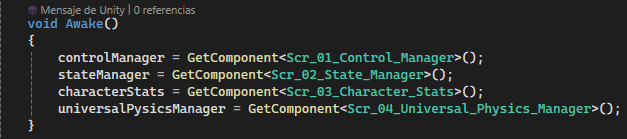
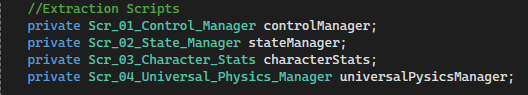
The JumpCharacterFunction() function is what makes the character jump.

Uses the characterStats.jumpPower in rigidBody.velocity to move the character.

### 1.9 - Scr\_05\_Universal\_Action\_Manager

Is a universal Scrpit that manages the basic actions of a character, those that everyone shares without exception.

#### Code: Components



The controlManager detects which key is being pressed, determining the character's action.

The stateManager determines the state of the character.

The characterStats determines the parameters that will be used to control the character.

The universalPysicsManager manages the physics of actions shared between all characters.

#### Code: Actual Action

The variable actualAction is a string that shows what action is being performed by the character.



We have to update it since other scripts are going to use the variable. The most important actions are documented **[03 – List of Labels -> 03 – Character Actions].**

#### Code: Void

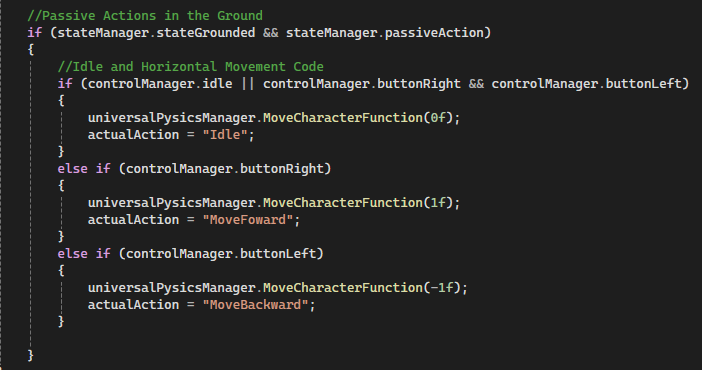
We use the method FixedUpdate() to code everything related to the character's physics.

#### Code: State Grounded and Passive Action

We put our code in stateManager.stateGrounded and stateManager.passiveAction if the action is of type Passive on the ground.

***Idle and Basic Horizontal Movment***

The horizontal movement is composed of a series of If statements.

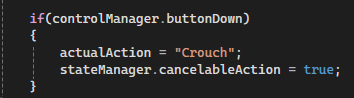


The firste if prevents the character from moving if both or none inputs are pressed.

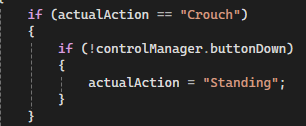
The two else if, check what button is being pressed, if controlManager.buttonWright or controlManager.buttonLeft, which determines whether the value ​​is positive or negative.

***Crouch***

The Crouch code is divided in two.

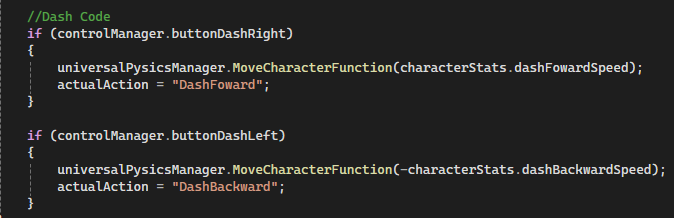


The first part is inside of if (stateManager.stateGrounded && stateManager.passiveAction). When activated the character changes to cancelableAction.

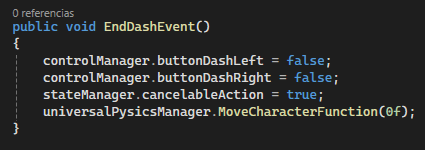
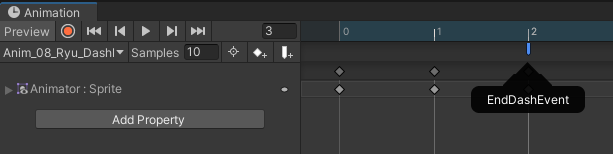


The second part is inside of if (stateManager.stateGrounded && stateManager.cancelableAction). If the actualAction is “Crouch”, if we stop pressing the button itwill change to “Standing”.

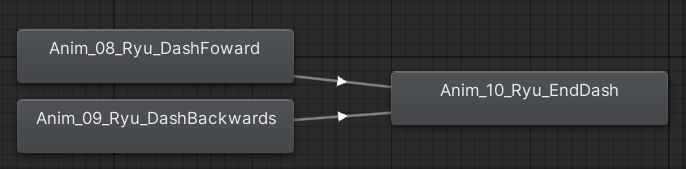
***Dash***

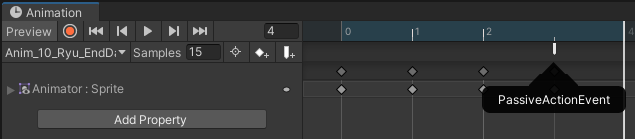


The dash movement is composed of a series of If statements, the same as horizontal movment. The differences is in some extra steps.



Both dash have at the end of their animation the End Dash Event, this one shuts down both control dash variables, it changes the state to Cancelable [For now], and stop the horizontal movment. This is because after a dash the character has to recover.





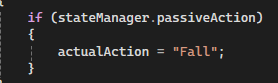
The recovery activates after the dash animation ends, at the end of this one is the Passive Action Event so the character can move again.

#### Code: State Airborn and Passive Action

We put our code in stateManager.stateAirborn and stateManager.passiveAction if the action is of type Passive on the air.

***Fall***

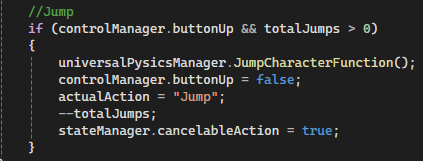
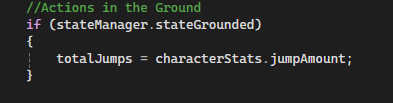
When not performing an action in the air, the character will Fall. It activates automatically after jumping.



#### Code: Passive Action

We put our code in stateManager.passiveAction if the action is of type Passive.

***Jump***



The jump can be performed in any state as long as totalJumps is more than zero. This variable resets every time the character is in the ground.

controlManager.buttonUp is set to false so that doesn't trigger the double jump right away.

Every time the function executes, one is subtracted from the variable totalJumps, to keep track of how many jumps are left.

Jumps are Cancelable actions, so we put stateManager.cancelableAction = true.

## 2. Objeto Hijo 1 - Animator

Is the object that contains all the components to manage animations.

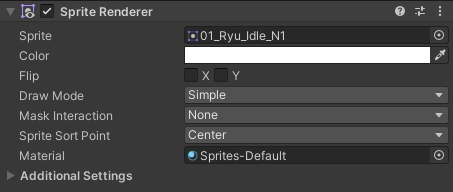
### 2.1 - Transform

Determines the position, rotation, and scale of the object.   
It needs to be in Position (0,0,0) to stay in the center of the main object at all times.



### 2.2 – Sprite Renderer

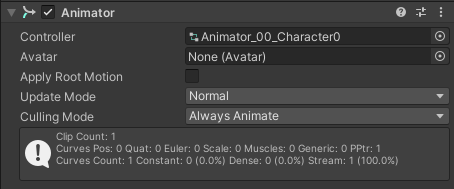
This component shows the sprites and images of the object.



### 2.3 – Animator

This component manages the animations of the object.

The *Controller* is the set of animations and connections of a character.



*How to set up animations:*

The Animations are done in the *Animation* window.



To create a new animation we go to the box below *Preview* and then *Create New Clip.*



Every animation is an anim file. We need to create one with the right name structure:  
*Anim\_[Number]\_[[Character]\_[Animation Name]*

Ej: *Anim\_01\_Character0\_Idle*



Then we need to bring the Sprites that make up each animation frame, which are represented by rhombuses on the timeline.

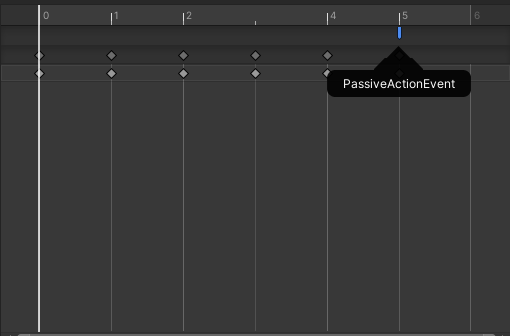
The *Samples* is the velocity at which every frame is reproduced. The base is 60 but the appropriate speed is 15.



### 2.4 - Scr\_06\_Universal\_Animation\_Events

Is a universal Scrpit that manages the events of animations, those that everyone shares without exception.

An event is a function that can be programmed to happen in a certain frame in an animation. The most important events are documented **[03 – List of Labels -> 06 – Universal Animation Events].**



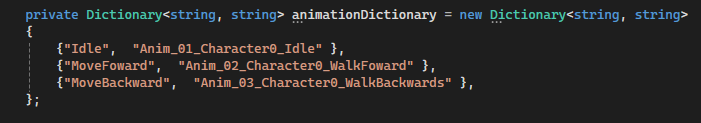
If the event has to be triggered on the last frame, then you have to duplicate it and place the event on the second one.

### 2.5 - Scr\_07\_Character0\_Animation\_Manager

Is a unique Scrpit that manages the animations of the character. Is unique because we have to change animation variables to match the character we want.



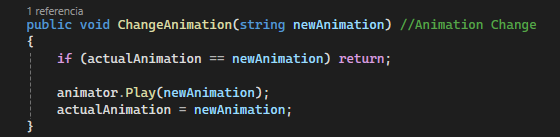
The characterAction determines the action that is being performed in order to assign the correct animation.



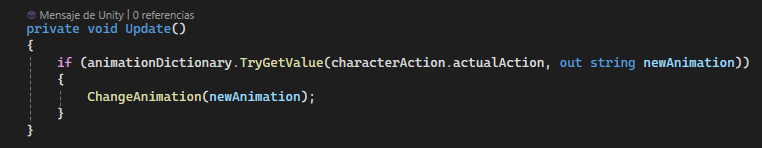
We use animationDictionary to get values ​​from universal scripts and translate them to what we want. For example, every character has Idel but the animation but the assigned animation is different.

On the left are the universal values ​​and on the right are the values ​​to which we want them to be translated.

The universal values are documented **[03 – List of Labels -> 02 – Animations].**



To change animations we use the method. It takes a string value, which must be the name of the animation that we want to play, and compares it with the current animation so that if it comes twice it does not stop. If it is different then it tells the animator to reproduce it.



We use this if to combine animationDictionary and ChangeAnimation(), it takes the universal value, translates it, and then sends it to be reproduced.