





Realm Rush

A 3D isometric tower defense style game that showcases object instantiation and management, as well as Al pathfinding, namely Breadth First Search (BFS).

This is the fifth section of the Complete Unity Developer 2.0 course.





Research

What is a "Tower Defense" game?

- Place defensive structures
- Defend an objective
- Waves of enemies



Research

SerializeField] float runSpeed =
SerializeField] float jumpSpeed
SerializeField] float climbSpeed





Realm Rush Game Design

Player Experience:

Tactical / Strategic

Core Mechanic:

Using limited resources, strategically place towers to stop enemies from reaching their goal

Core game loop:

Survive against waves of enemies for as long as possible! Level reloads when the player runs out of gold



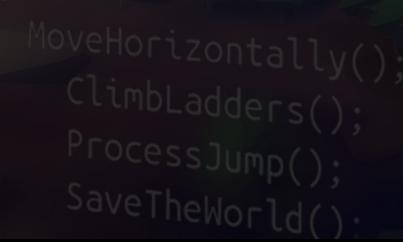
Game Theme

Story:

Defend against an invading kingdom who have come to pillage your castle!

Art:

Medieval Fantasy
Voxel Art





- Platform:
- Aspect Ratio:
- Input:

PC / Mac / Linux 1920x1080 16:9

Mouse

Game Screen

SerializeField] float runSpeed =
SerializeField] float jumpSpeed
SerializeField] float climbSpeed



_ = "Climbi

GGER = Jump

AG = Ladder

w Vector3(); enderer;

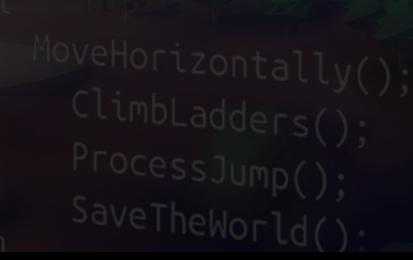
Stretch Goals

Enemy Pathfinding

Enemies will dynamically change their path

Build Timer

Towers will take n-seconds to build



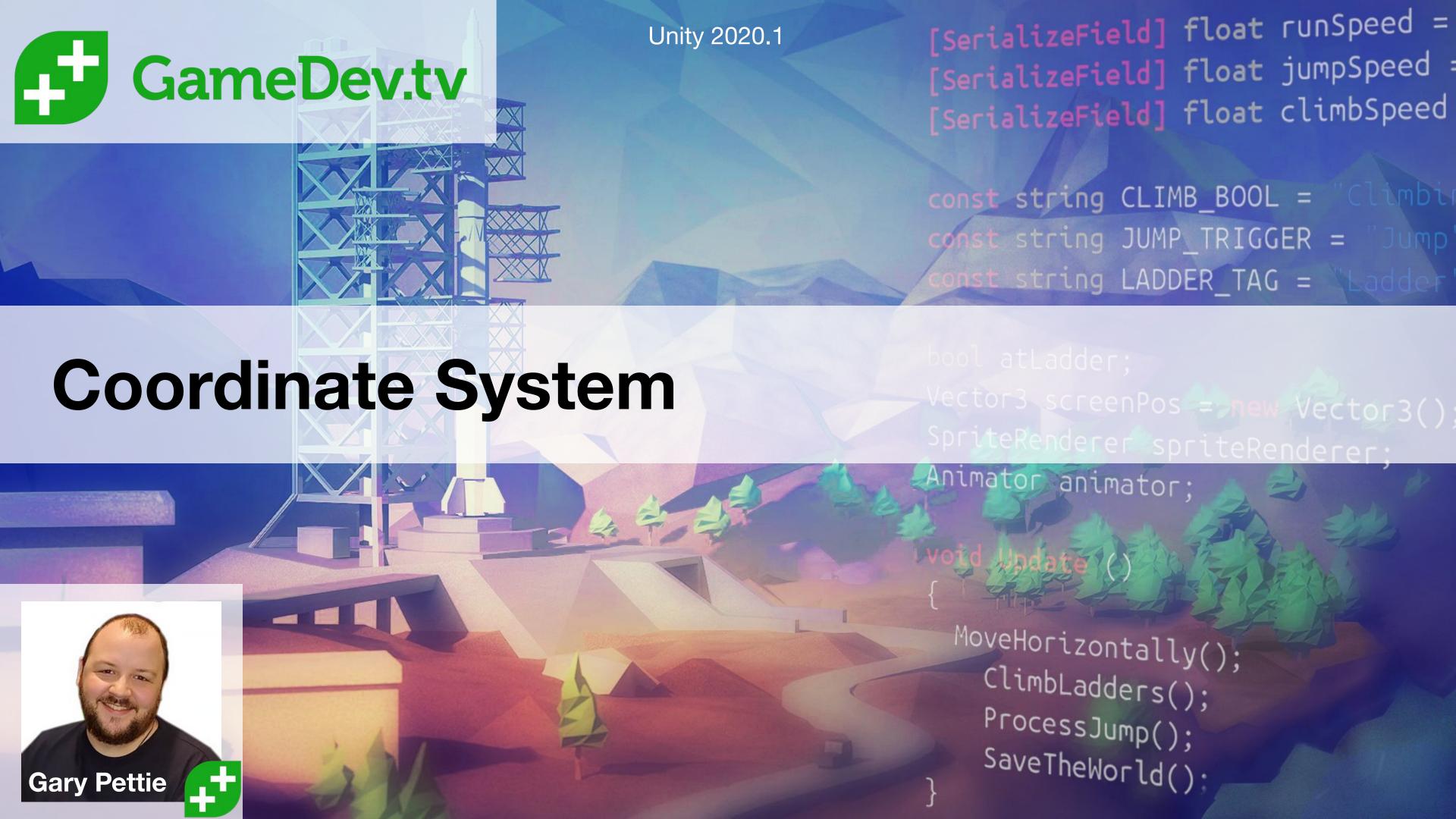








- Import the TextMesh Pro Asset
- Align it to the top of your tile
- -99, -99 should fit on the top
- Create a prefab of your tile





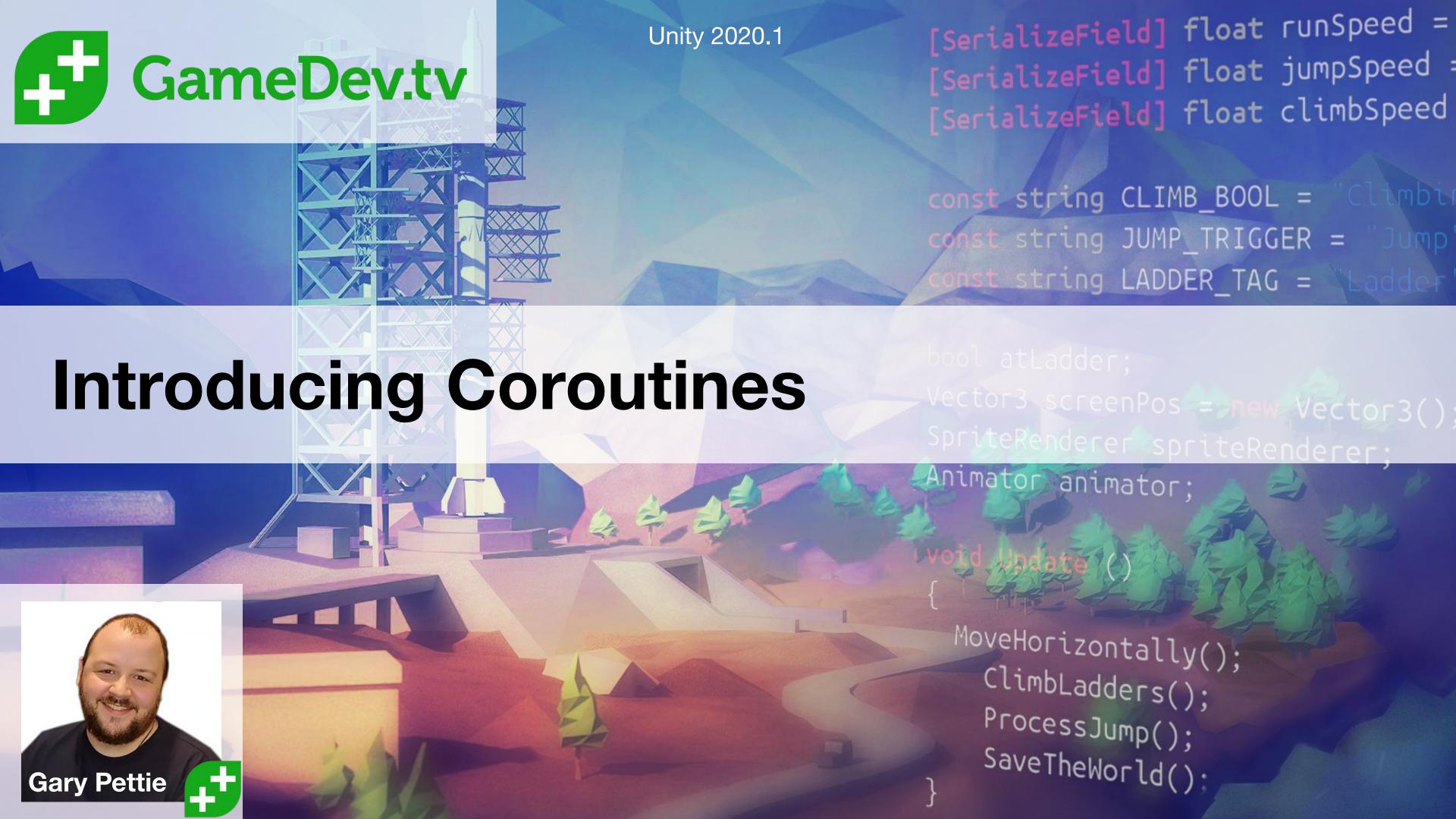
Lists vs Arrays in C#

	Array	List
Collection Size	Fixed	Variable
Performance	Fast	Varies
Ease of Use	Easy	Easy
Flexibility	Low	High

"If in doubt, whip a list out"













Prefab Hierarchy

Prefab Parent const string CLIMB_BOOL = "Climbia
const string JUMP_TRIGGER = "Jump
const string LADDER_TAG = "Ladder

bool atLadder;
Vector3 screenPos = new Vector3()

Prefab
Child
(Variant)

Prefab
Child
(Variant)

Prefab
Child
(Variant)

SaveTheWorld():

Create a prefab variant

- Create a prefab variant of our Tile Prefab
- Assign a new mesh to make it a corner piece
- Name the prefab variant Tile_RoadCorner

Hint:

The corner piece should be this mesh



Prefab variant of a prefab variant

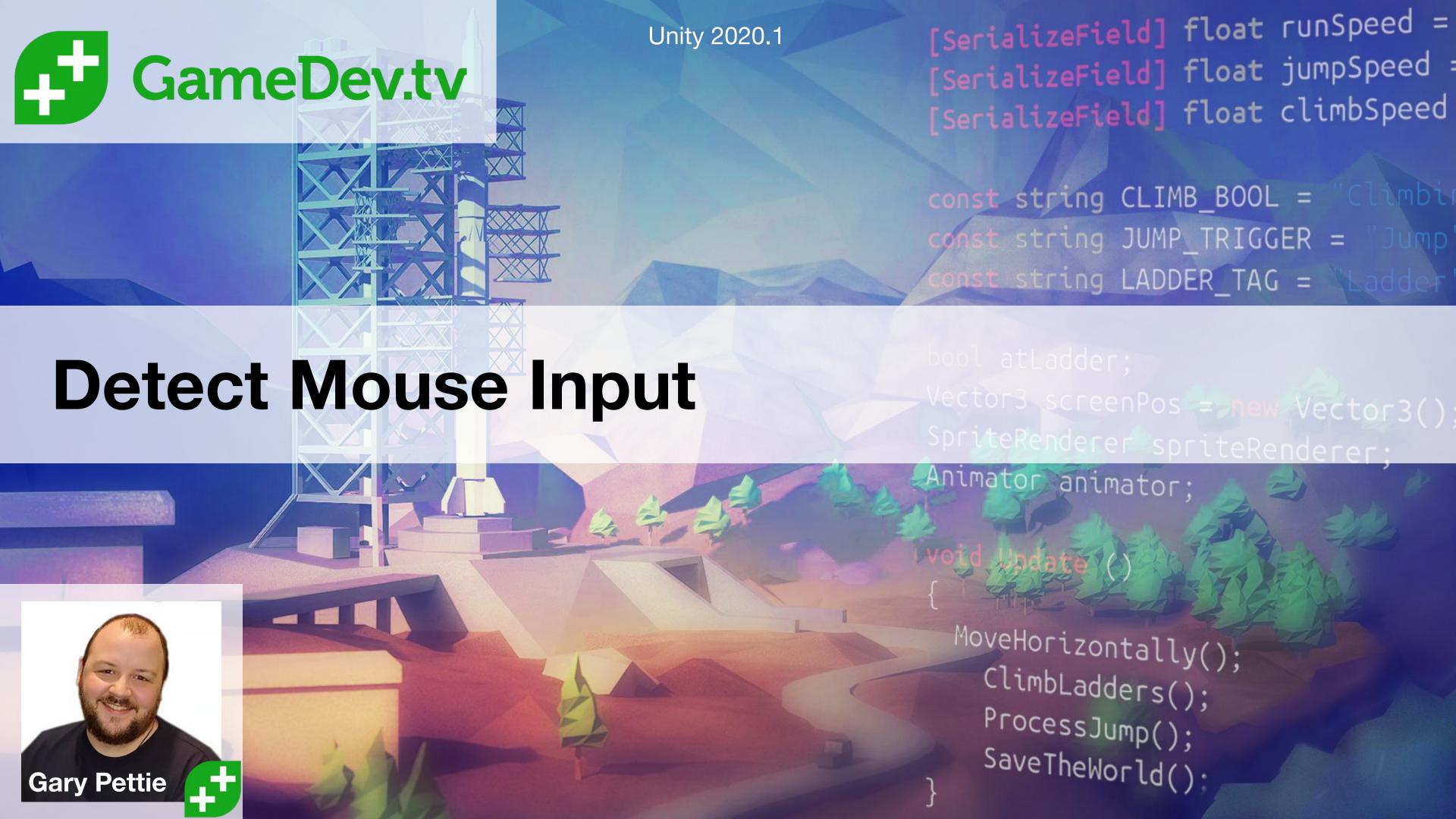
- Create 3 new prefab variants from our "Tile_RoadCorner" prefab variant
- Rotate the meshes by 90, 180, and 270
- Name the prefab variants:
 - "Tile_RoadCorner90"
 - "Tile_RoadCorner180"
 - "Tile_RoadCorner270"

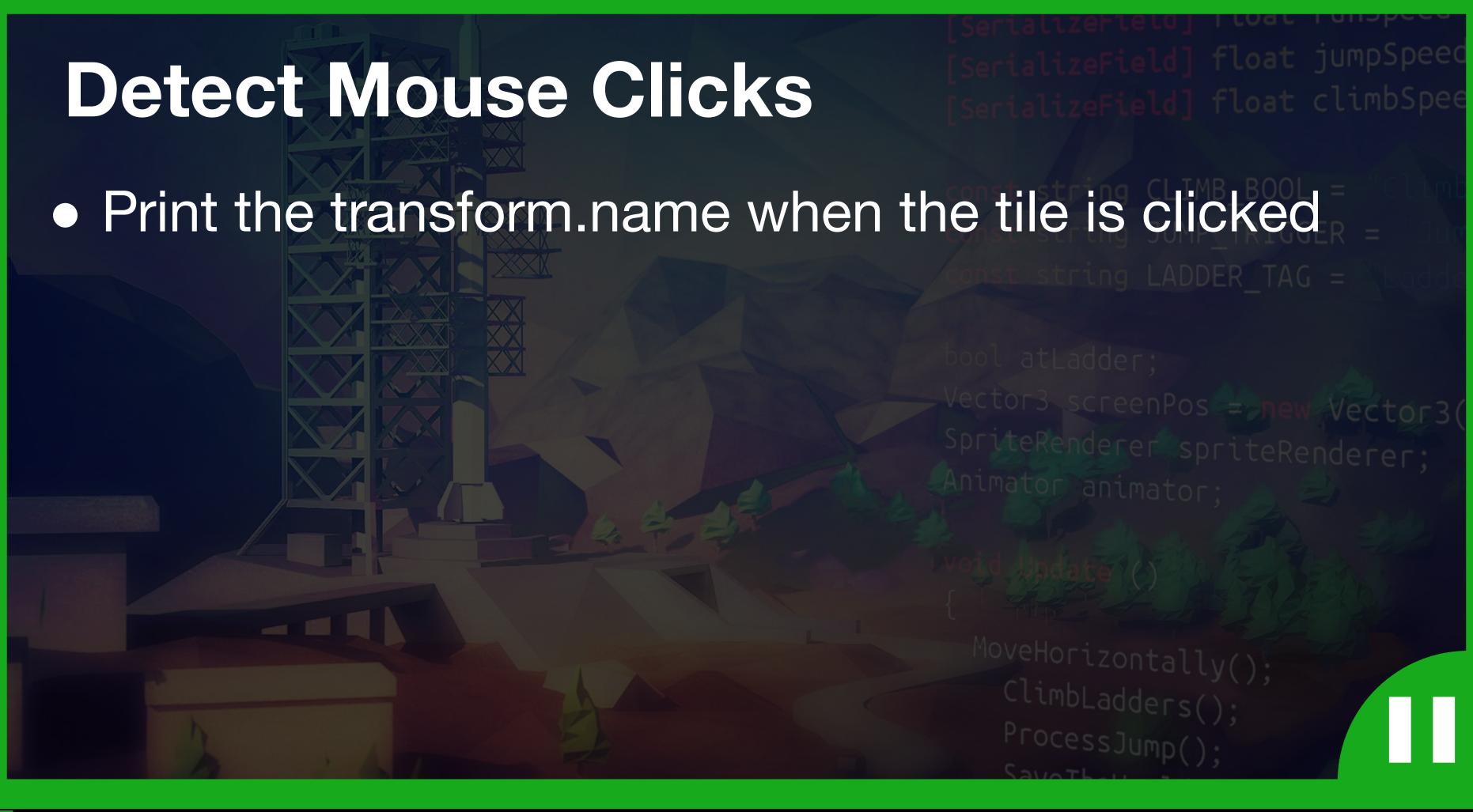


```
LERP (Linear Interpolation)
Vector3.LERP(startPosition, endPosition, travelPercent)
```

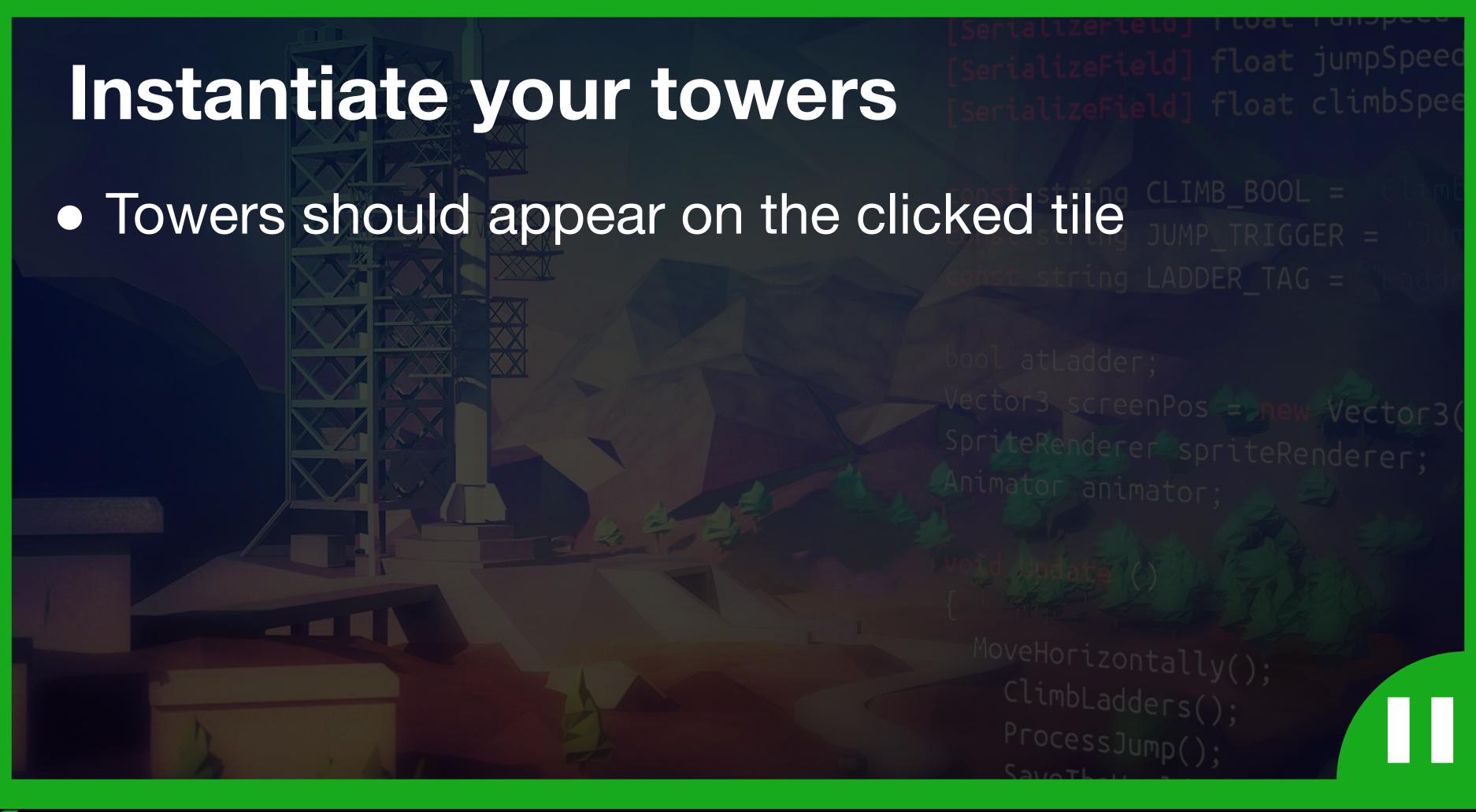


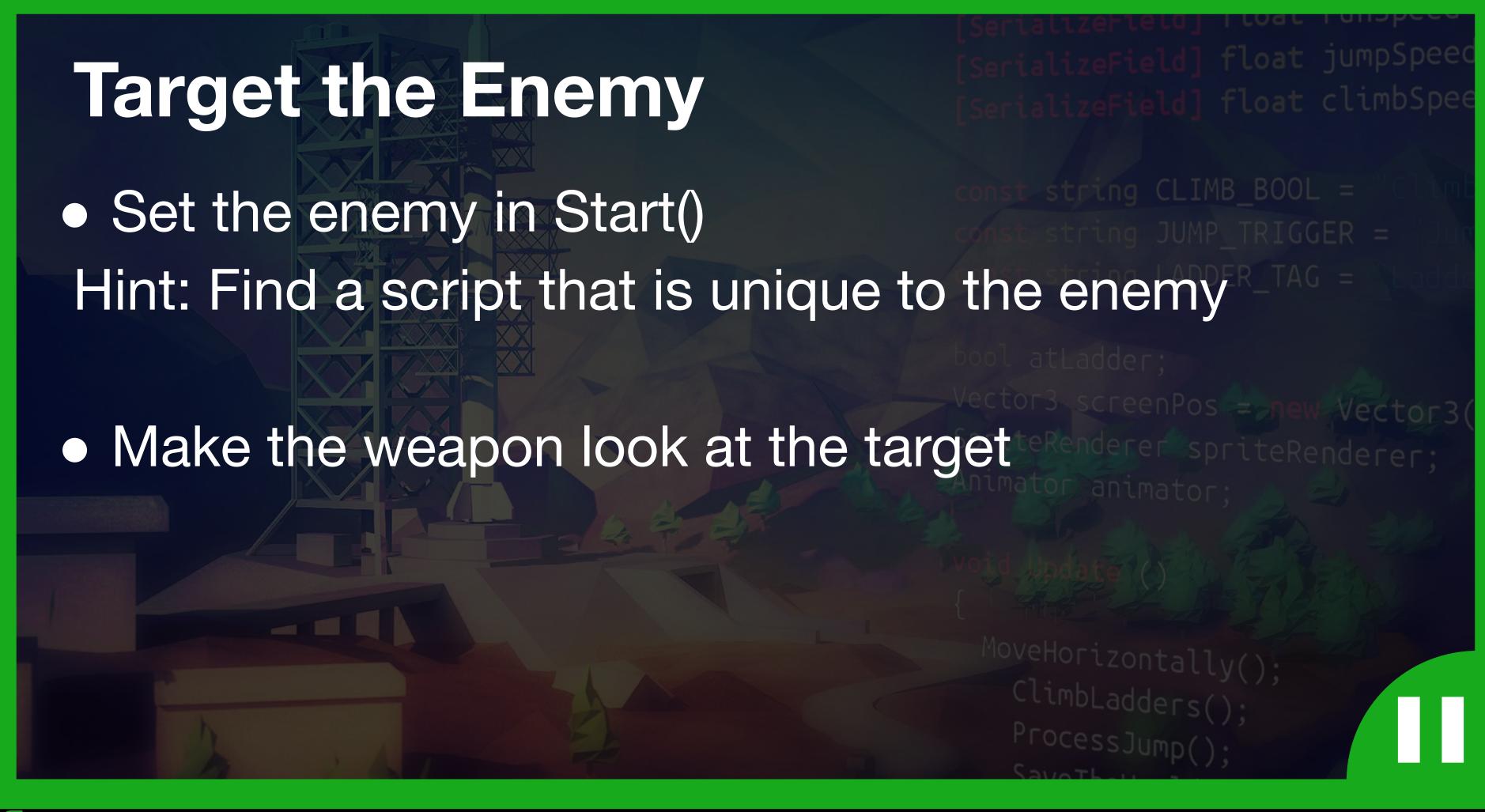
- Move the enemy smoothly between waypoints
- Make the enemy face the direction of travel
- Give the designer control over the enemy speed



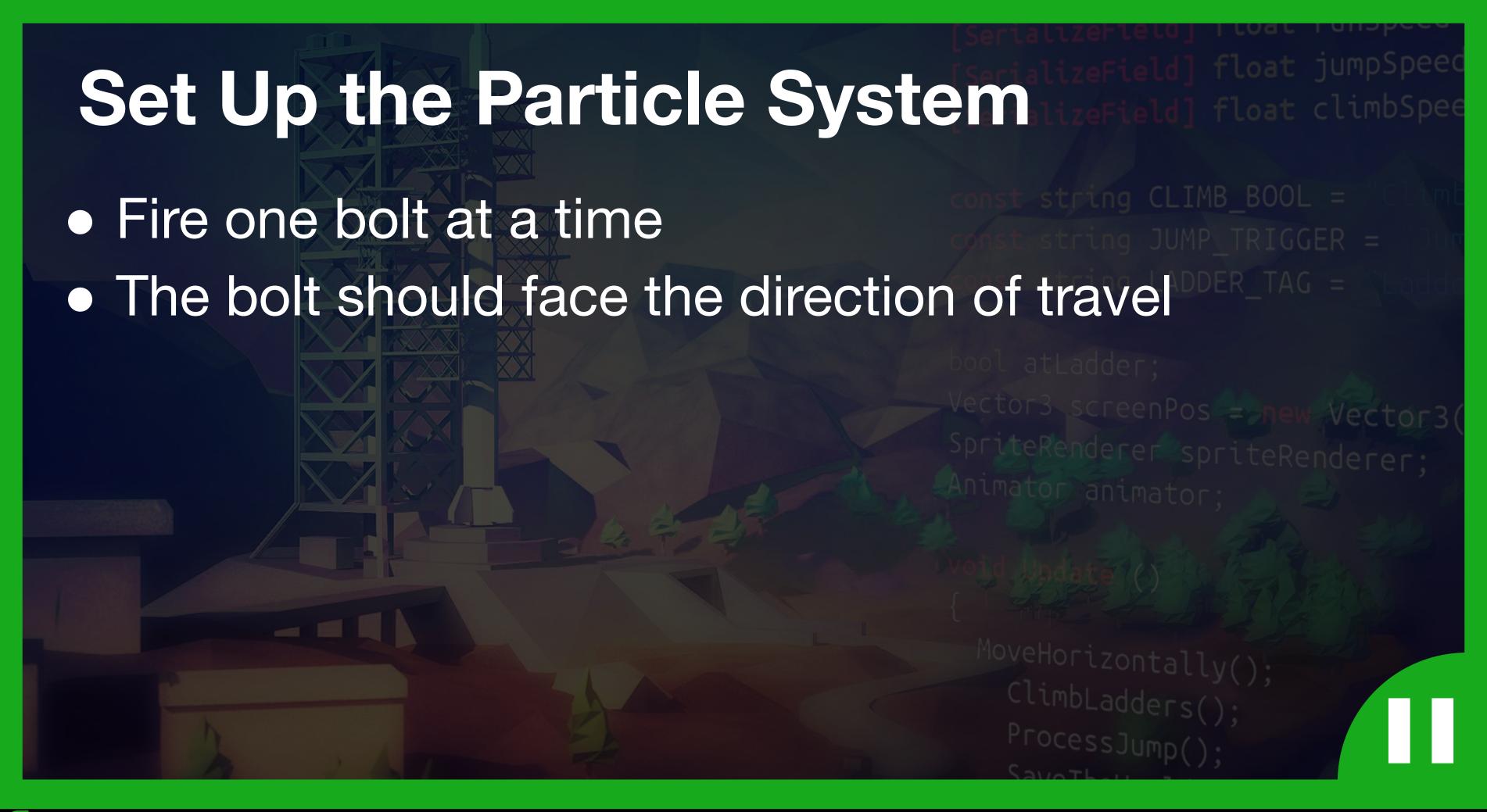








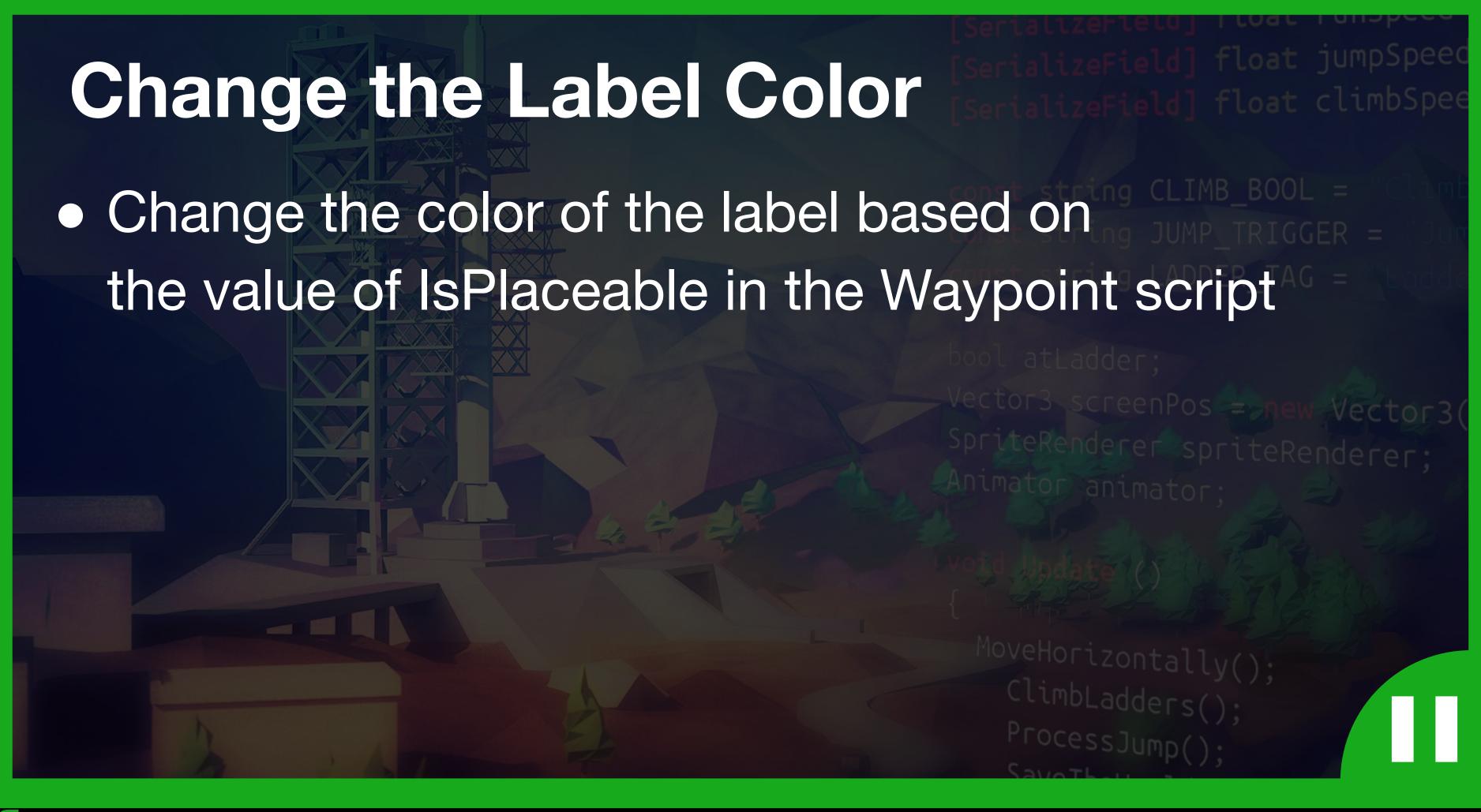




Register Enemy Damage

- Create the EnemyHealth script using your knowledge from Argon Assault
- Set currentHitPoints to maxHitPoints in Start()
- Register Particle Collisions
- Reduce currentHitPoints when a collision occurs









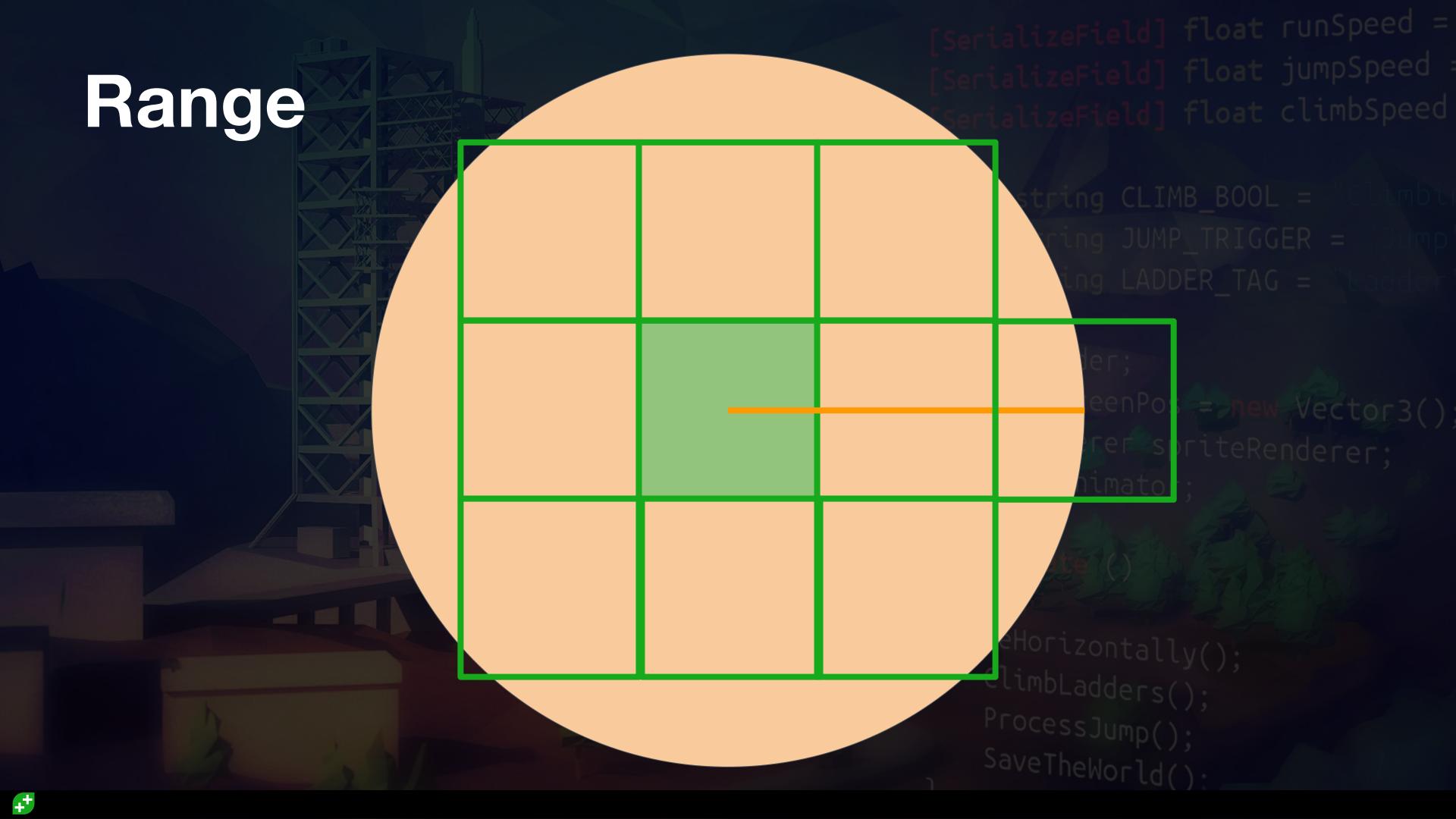




Find Closest Target

- 1. Find every target in the scene
- 2. Compare distances to see which is closest

```
MoveHorizontally();
ClimbLadders();
ProcessJump();
SaveTheWorld()
```



Control the Particle System

- Write the Attack() method
 - Control the active state of the emissionModule with the isActive parameter

- Call Attack() from AimWeapon()
 - Attack(true) when target is in range
 - Attack(false) when the target is out of range





Create Infinite Enemies!

Instantiate an enemy every 1 second using a coroutine

Hint:

Try using a 'while' loop

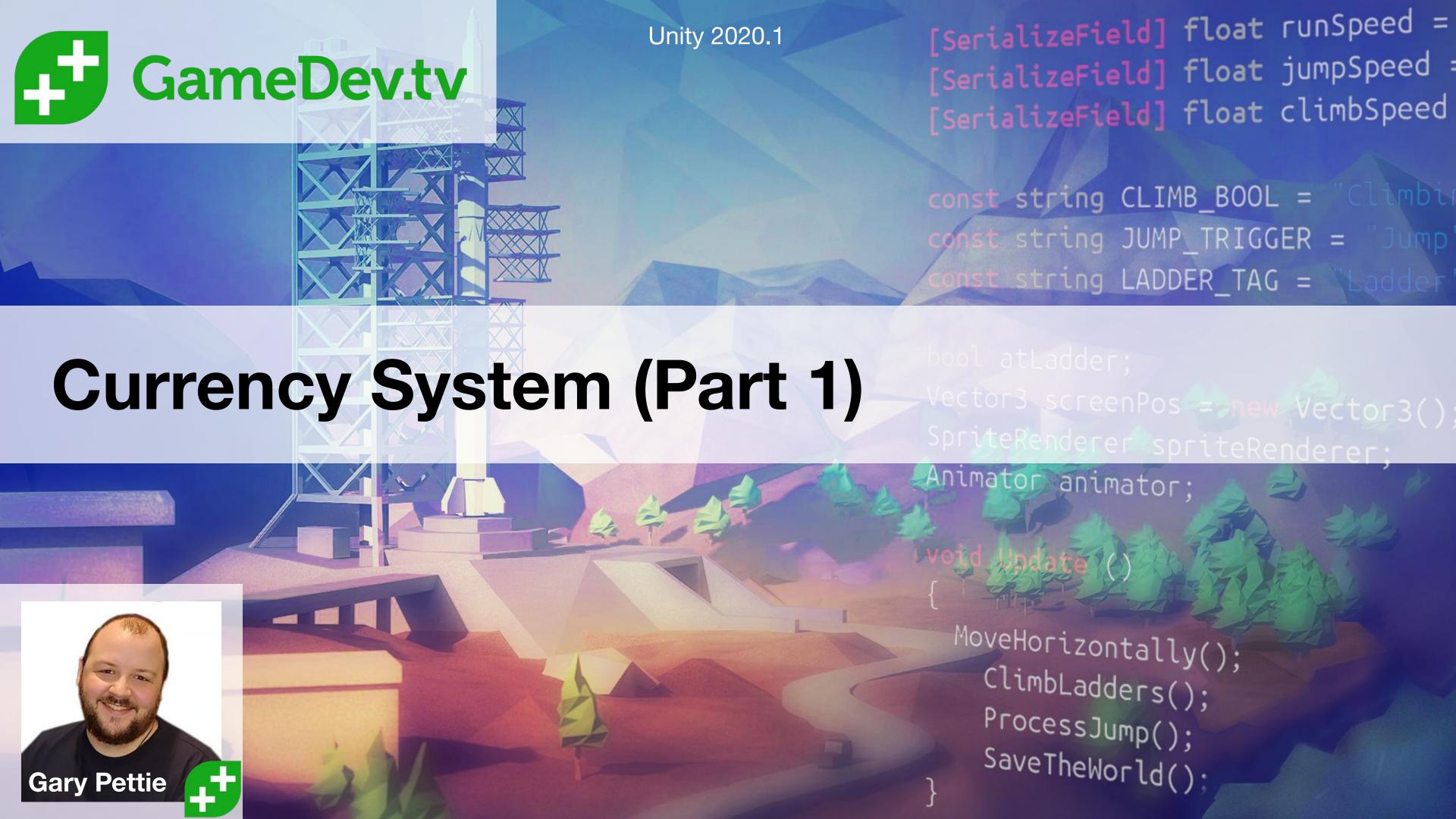


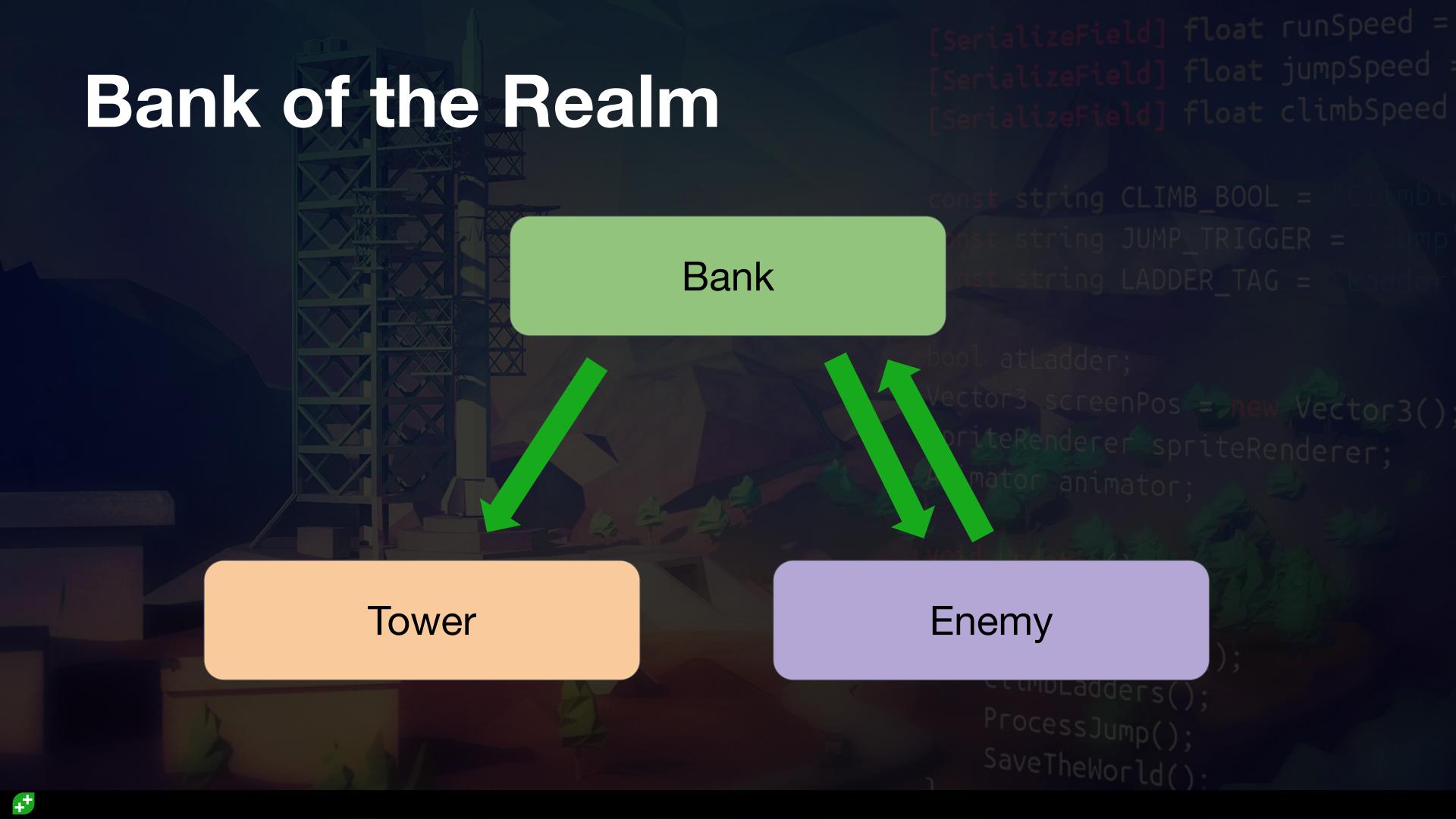


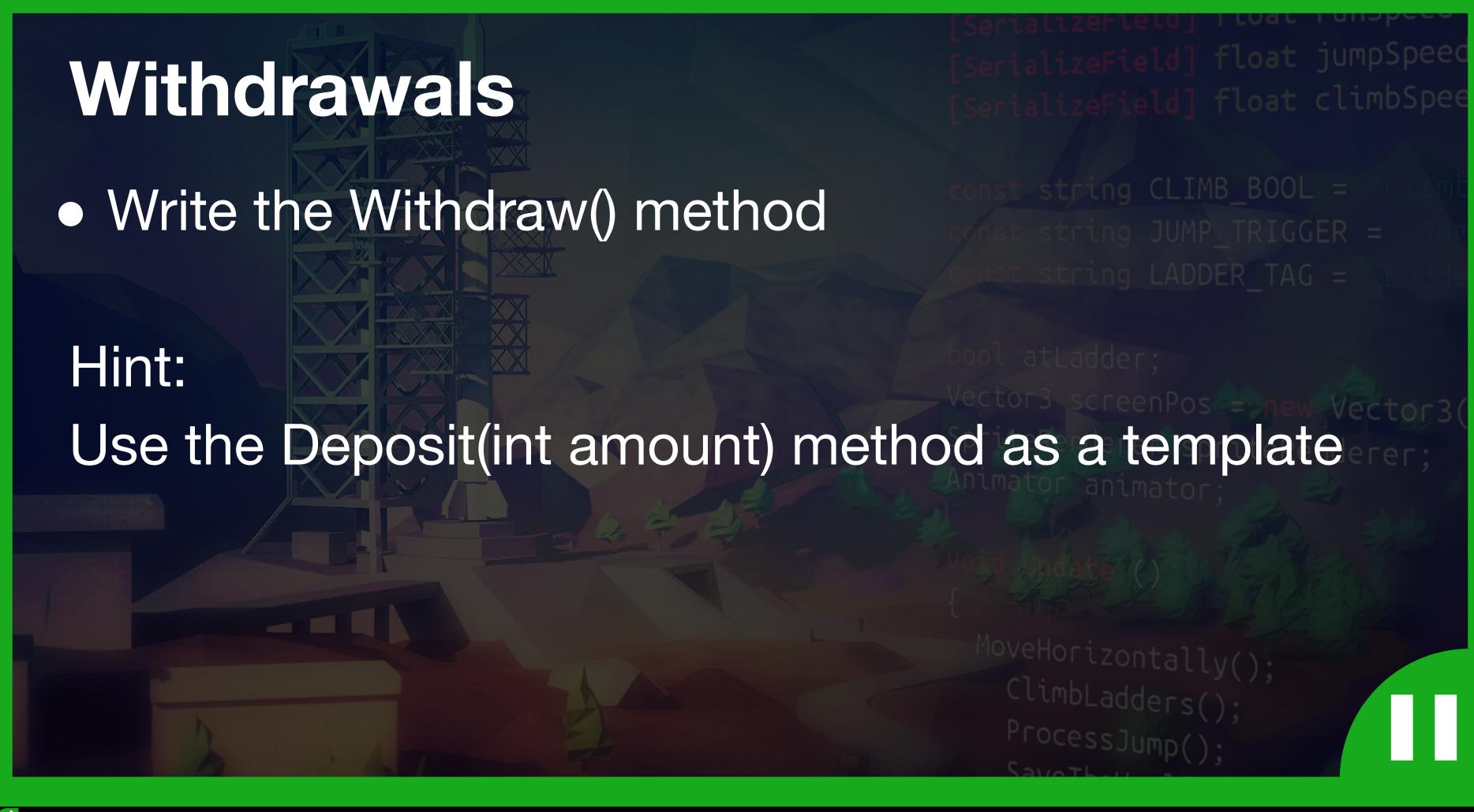
Enable Objects in the Pool

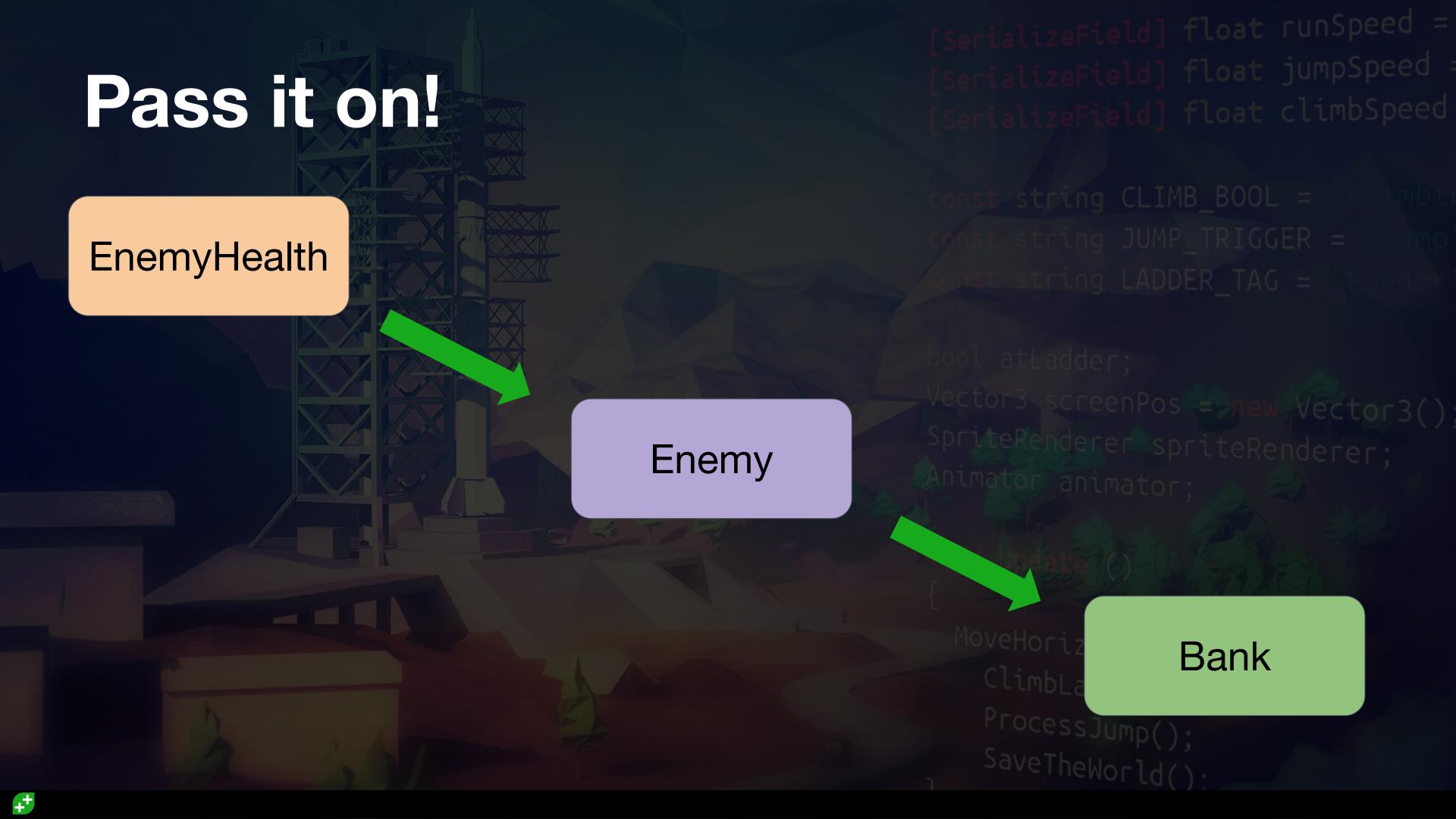
- Loop through each element in our 'pool' array
- Check if the object is Active In the Hierarchy
- If it is not:
 - Set it to be Active
 - return from the method early

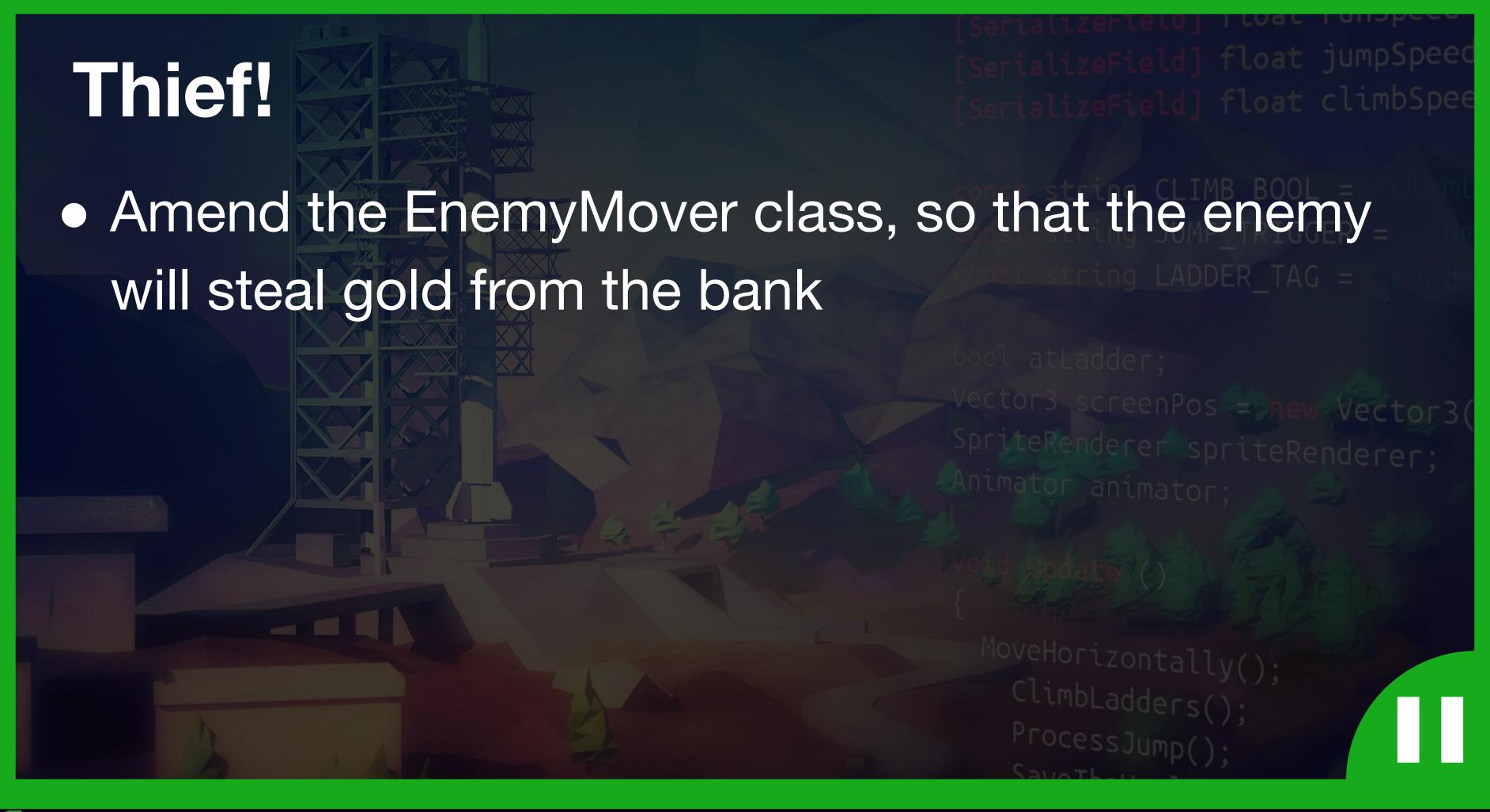


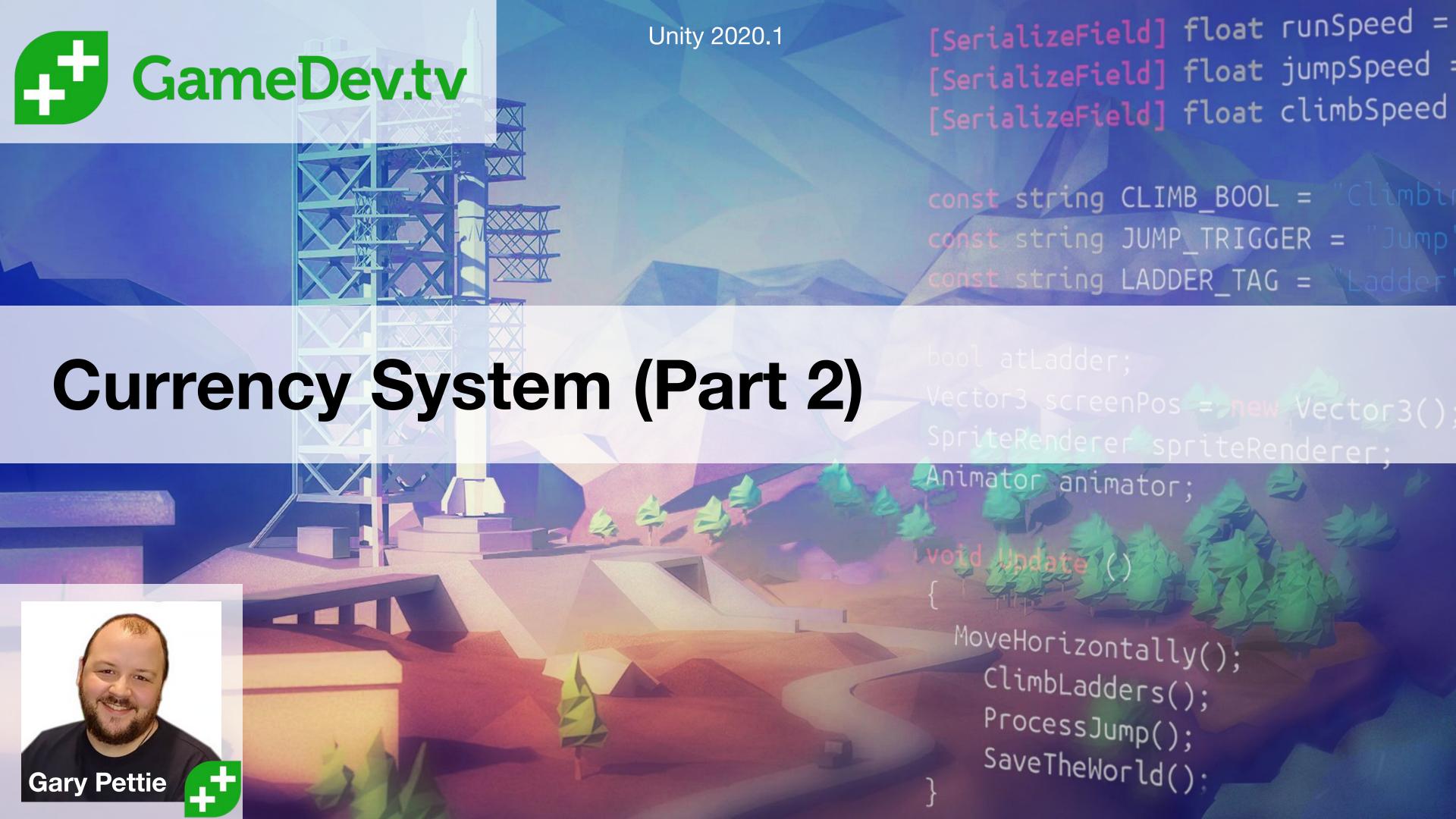








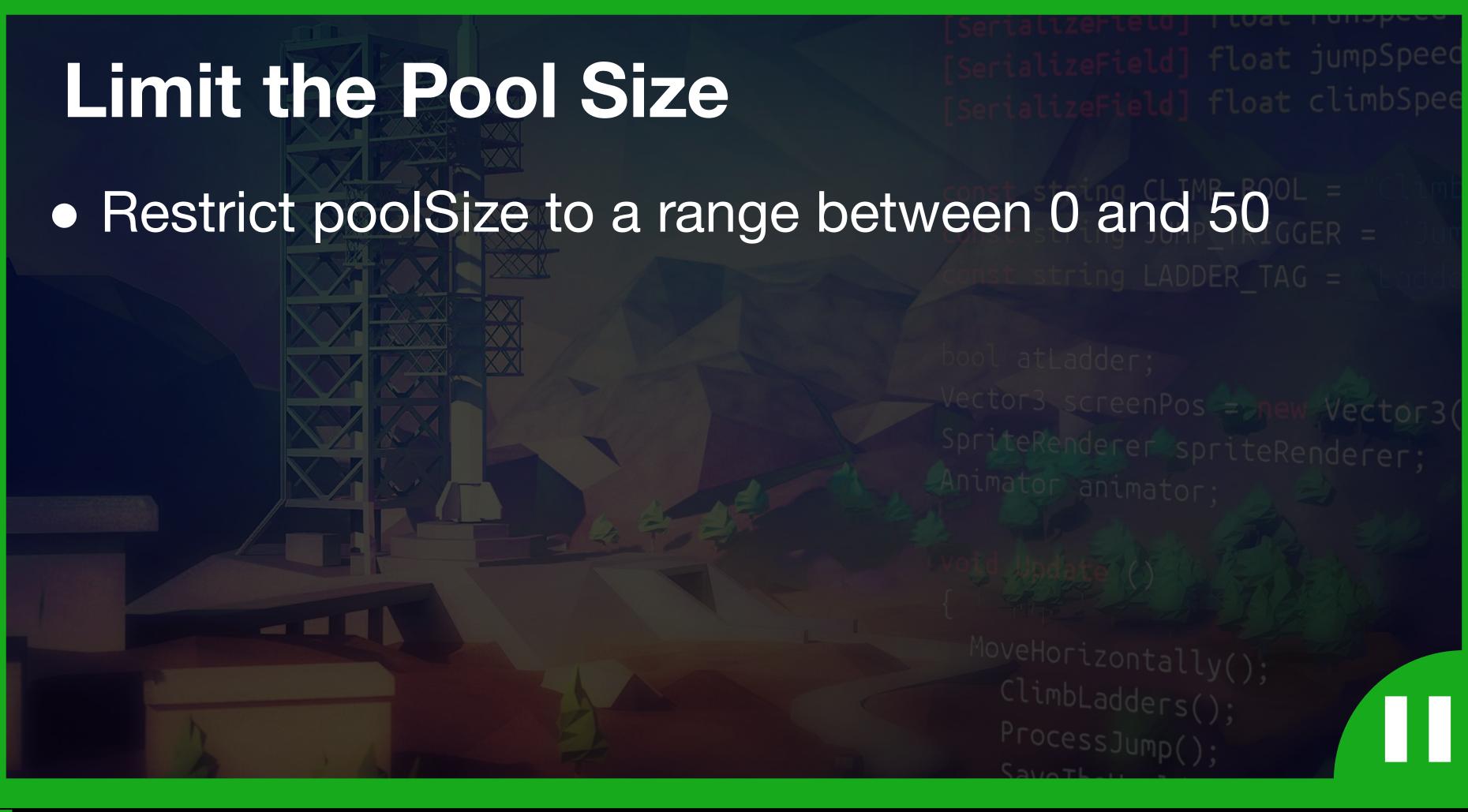
















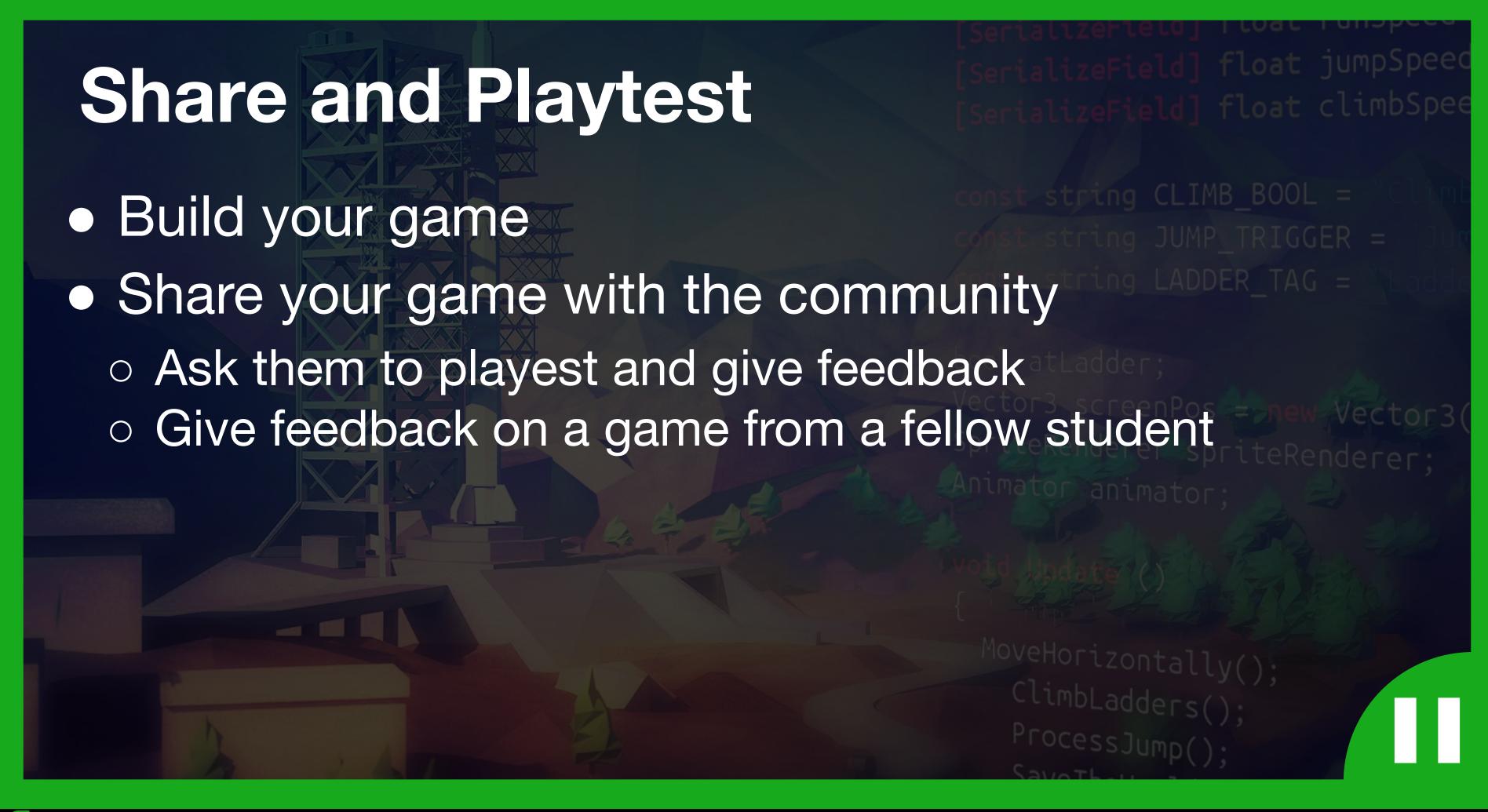
Solo Challenge

- Playtest your game
 - Create an interesting level
 - Use prefab variants to add more tiles
 - Add trees to block tower damage
- Balance everything!
 - Tower range, shooting speed
 - Enemy speed, hitpoints, damage ramp
 - Change the size of the object pool



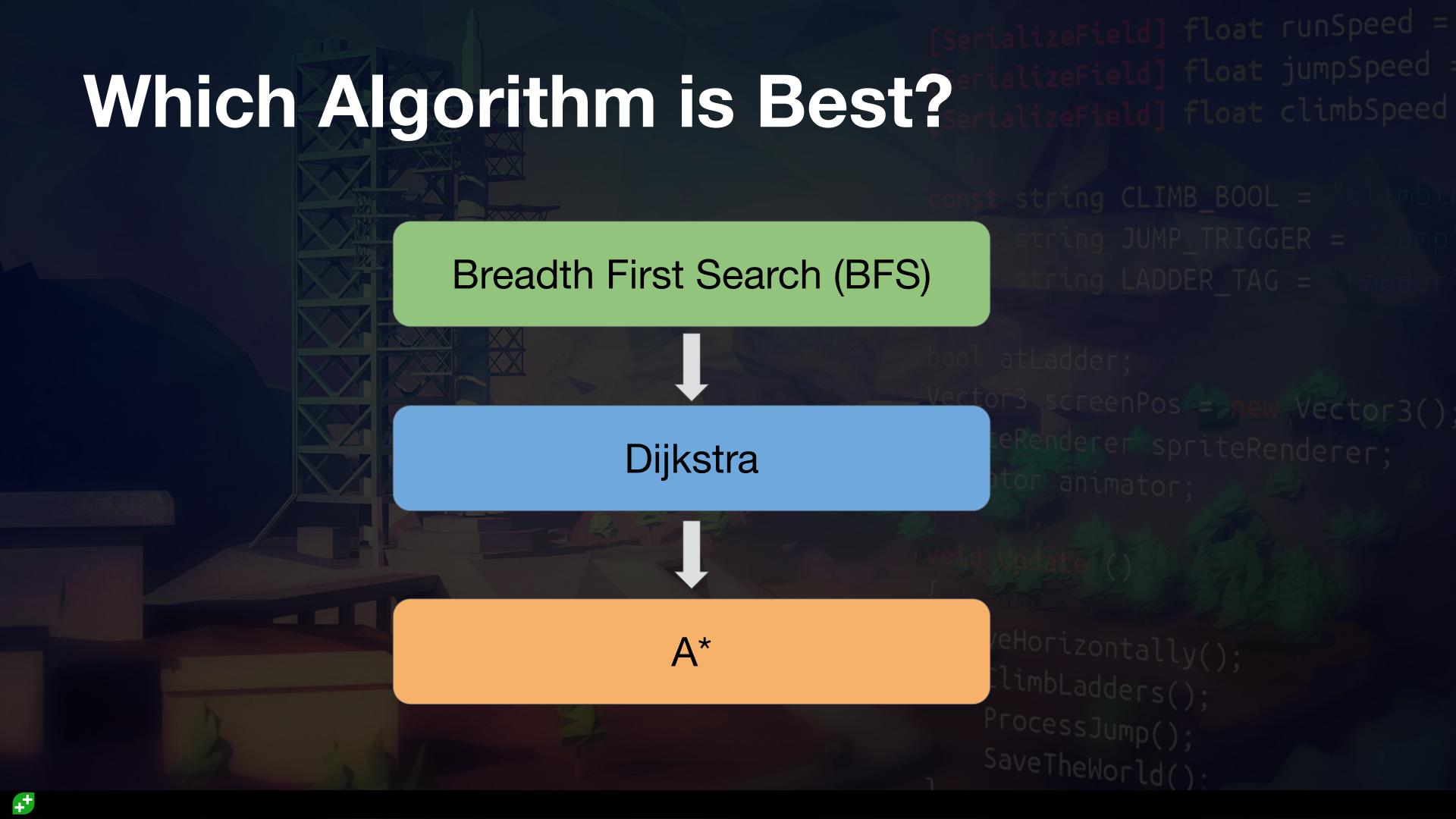
WARNING!

- We're at the mid-point for this section
- In the next half, we will be changing our design (specifically enemy pathfinding)
- Spend as long as you like on this current prototype
 But know that we will be changing some of the core elements in upcoming lectures.





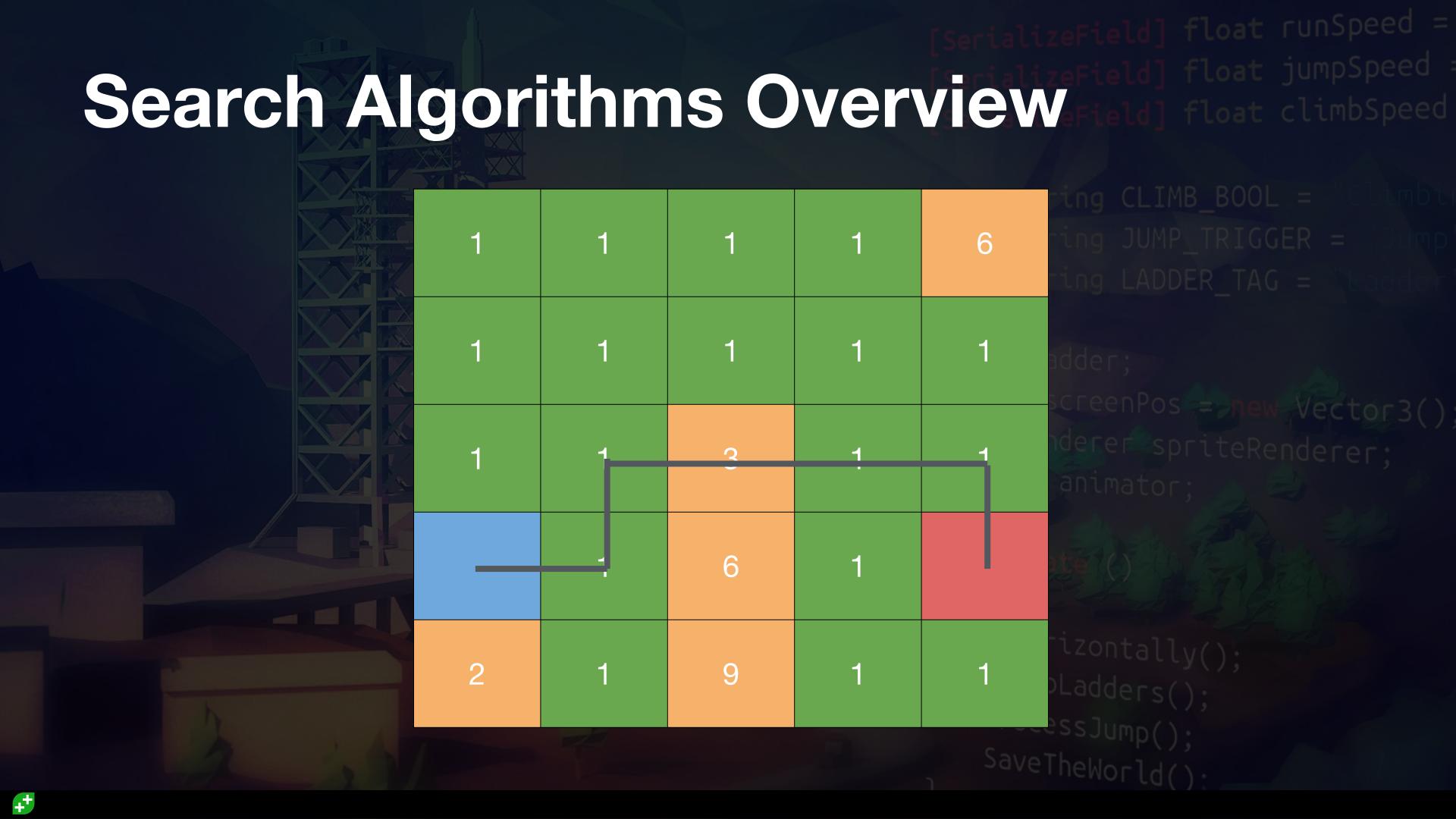




Search Algorithms Overview

Algorithm	Always Shortest Path	Movement Costs	Multiple Start or End Points	Speed
Breadth First Search				Medium
Dijkstra		V	Antma	Slow
A*	?		X Mov	Fast







Search Algorithm Speed Comparison

Approximate worst-case number of calculations to find the shortest path...

Algorithm	Speed	10x10 Grid	20x20 Grid	100 x 100 Grid
BFS	V+E	280	1160	29800 "Medium"
Dijkstra	E + V log V	380	1801 Animator	59800 "Slow"
A*	Varies	180	760 Vold Made	19800 "Fast"



^{*}A star has the benefit that we can chose the trade-off between speed and accuracy to suit our game.



Unity 2020.1 [SerializeField] float runSpeed = [SerializeField] float jumpSpeed =

[SerializeField] float JumpSpeed .
[SerializeField] float climbSpeed

const string CLIMB_BOOL = "Climbi
const string JUMP_TRIGGER = "Jump
const string LADDER_TAG = "Ladder"

Breadth First Search

bool atLadder;
Vector3 screenPos = new Vector3()
SpriteRenderer spriteRenderer;

Animator animator;

void Undate ()

MoveHorizontally();

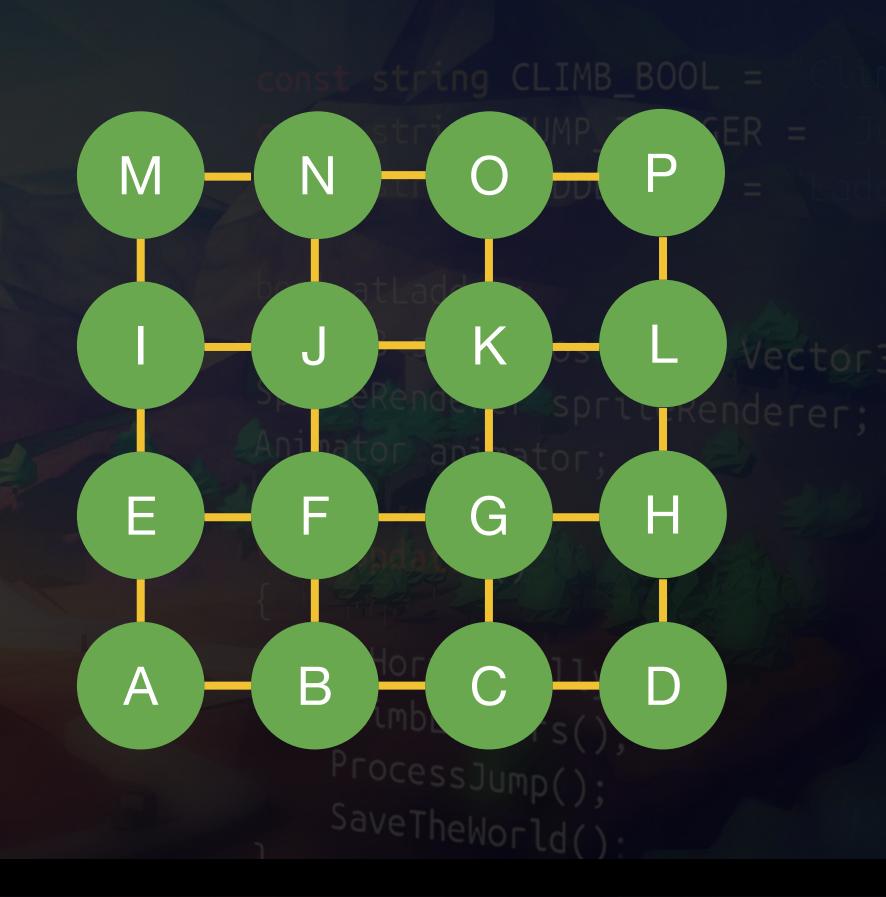
ClimbLadders():

Gary Pettie

ClimbLadders();
ProcessJump();
SaveTheWorld():

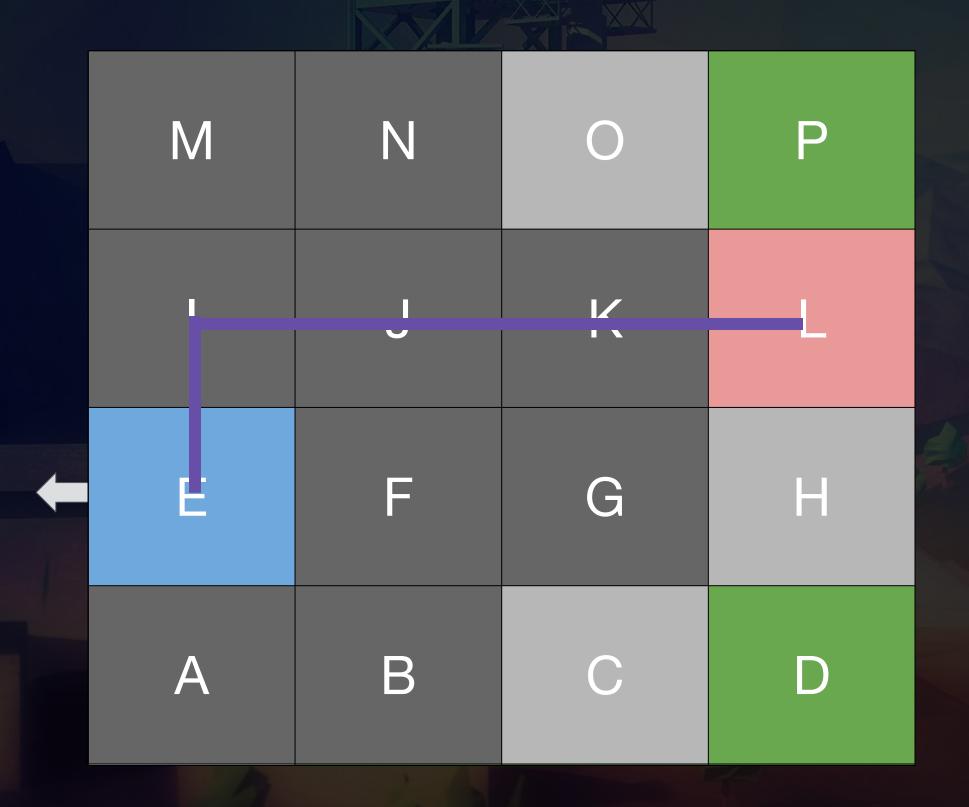
Nodes and Edges

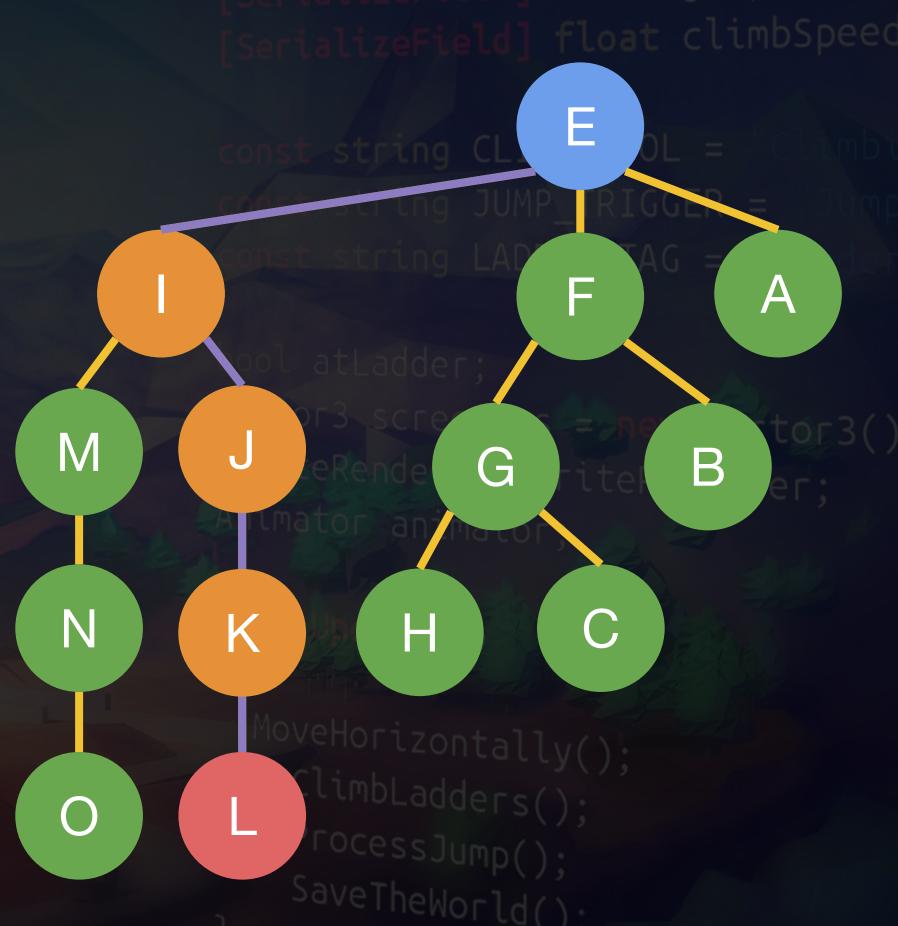
M	N	O	P
I	<u>ک</u>	K	L
E	F	G	Н
A	В	C	D



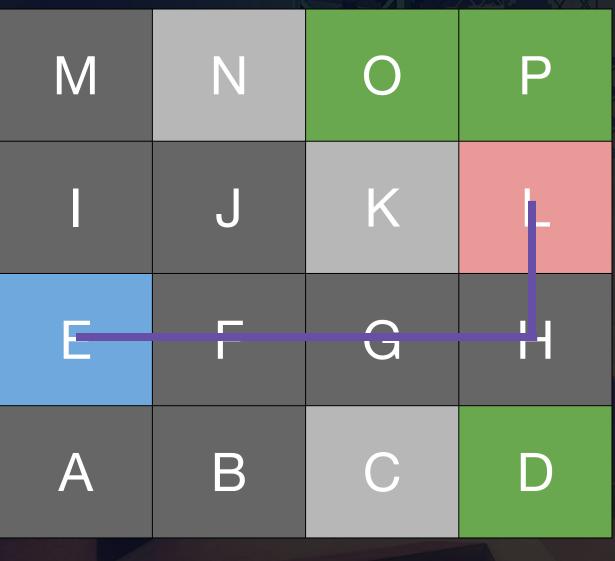


Navigating a Graph

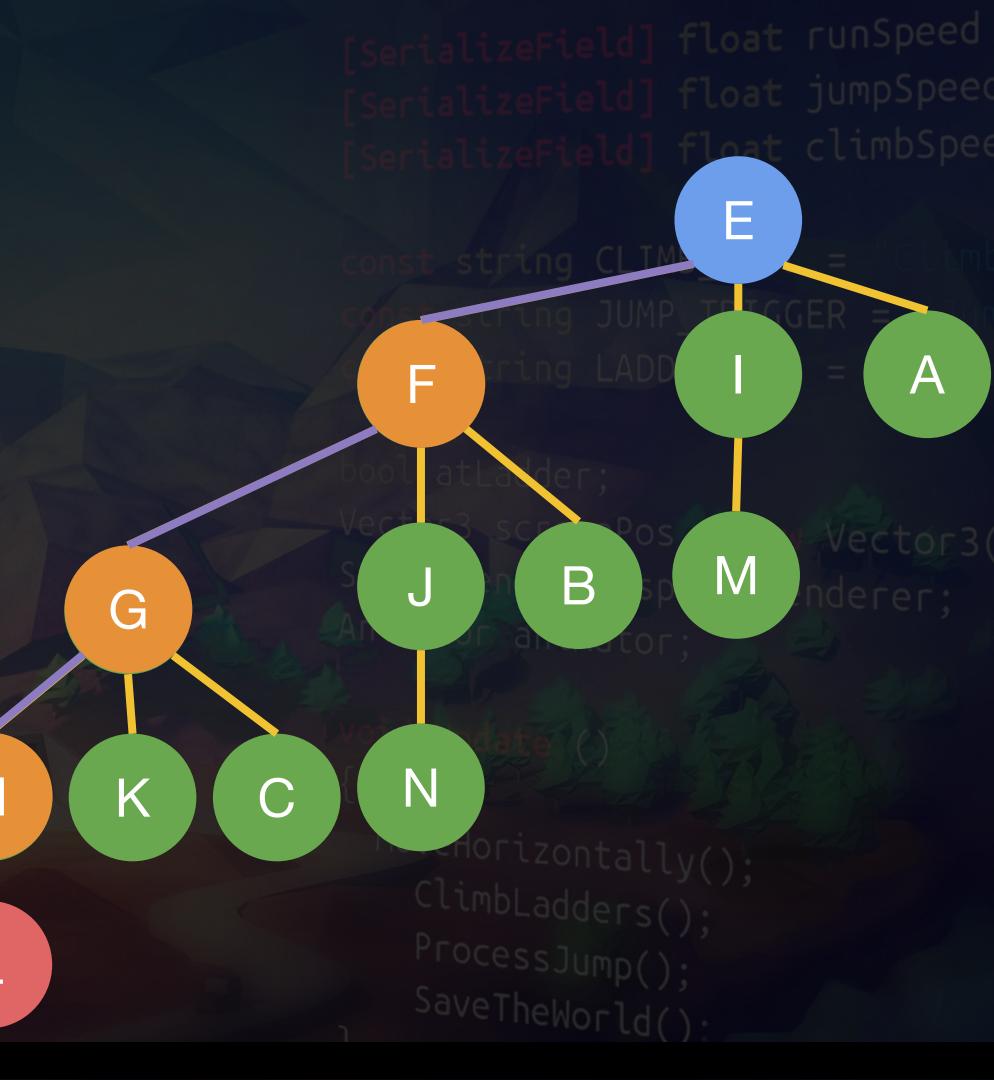




Search Direction







Breadth First Search

- 1. Choose your search direction
- 2. Add the current node to the tree
- 3. Add the neighbours of the current node to the tree
- 4. Move to the next node in the tree
- 5. If you're not at the goal, go to step 3
- 6. Record your journey back up the tree
- 7. Reverse the list to get the path in the correct order



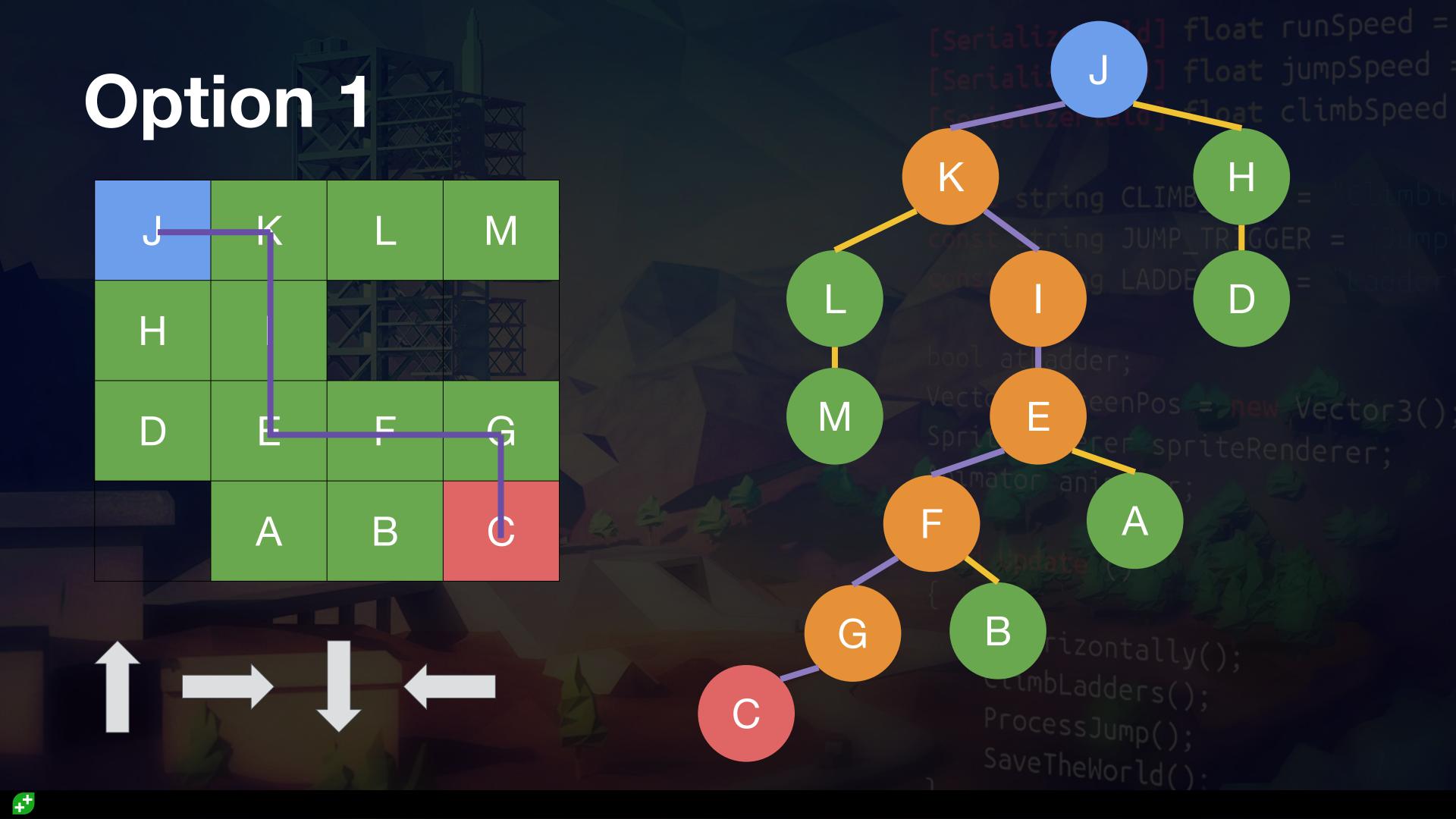
Find the Shortest Path

Try different direction priorities

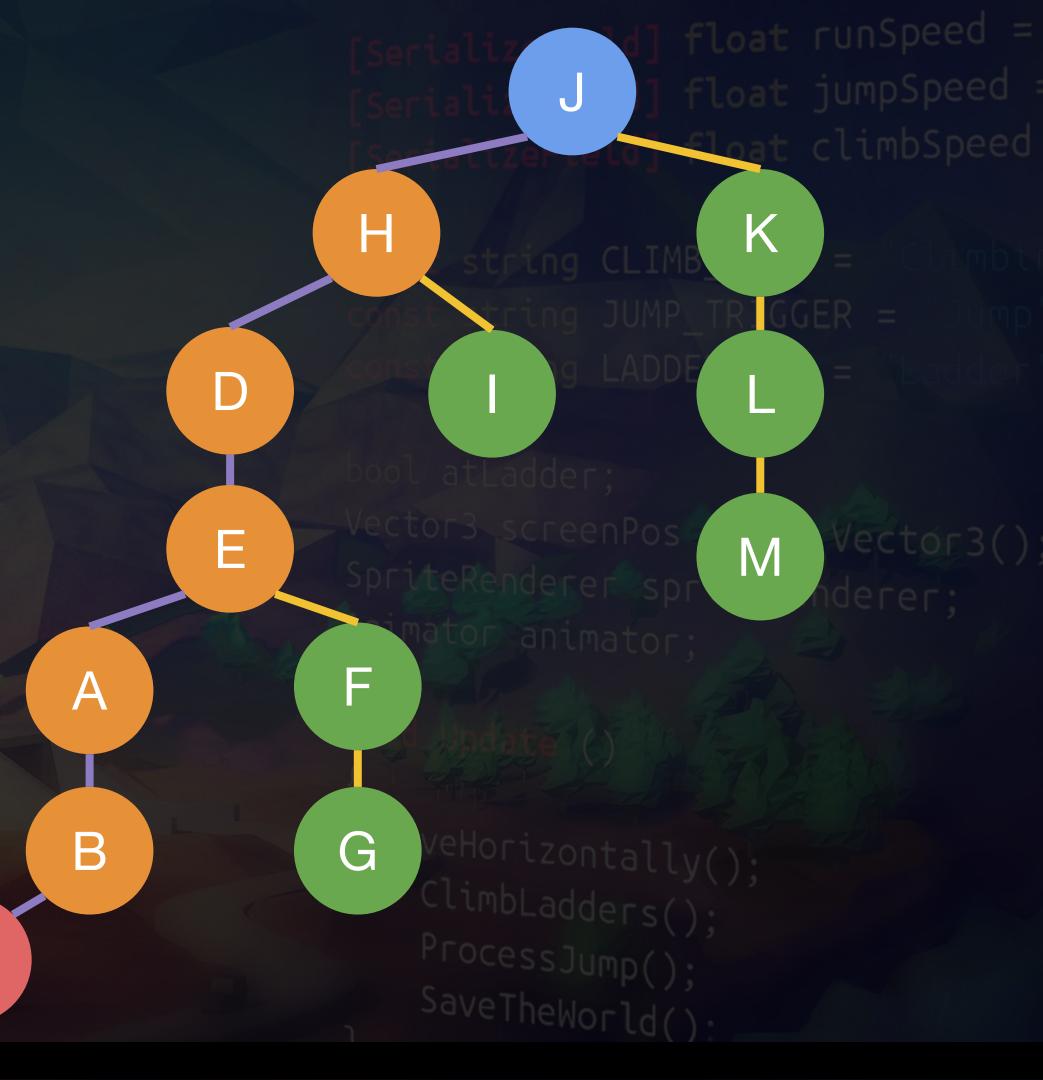


2.

const s	tring Cl	_IMB_BOC	L = "Cl
J	K	L	M
Н		205 = no	W Vocto
D	E	F	G
void la	A	В	C
4 46			



Option 2 K M G R







What are dictionaries?

- Stores a key-value pair
- Keys link to values
- The keys must be unique, and are usually very simple
- The values can be more complex types
- Values can be null
- Keys cannot be null
- The lookup is very fast from key to value
- The lookup is much slower from value to key.





Unity 2020.1

[SerializeField] float runSpeed = [SerializeField] float jumpSpeed : [SerializeField] float climbSpeed

const string CLIMB_BOOL = nst string JUMP_TRIGGER = onst string LADDER TAG =

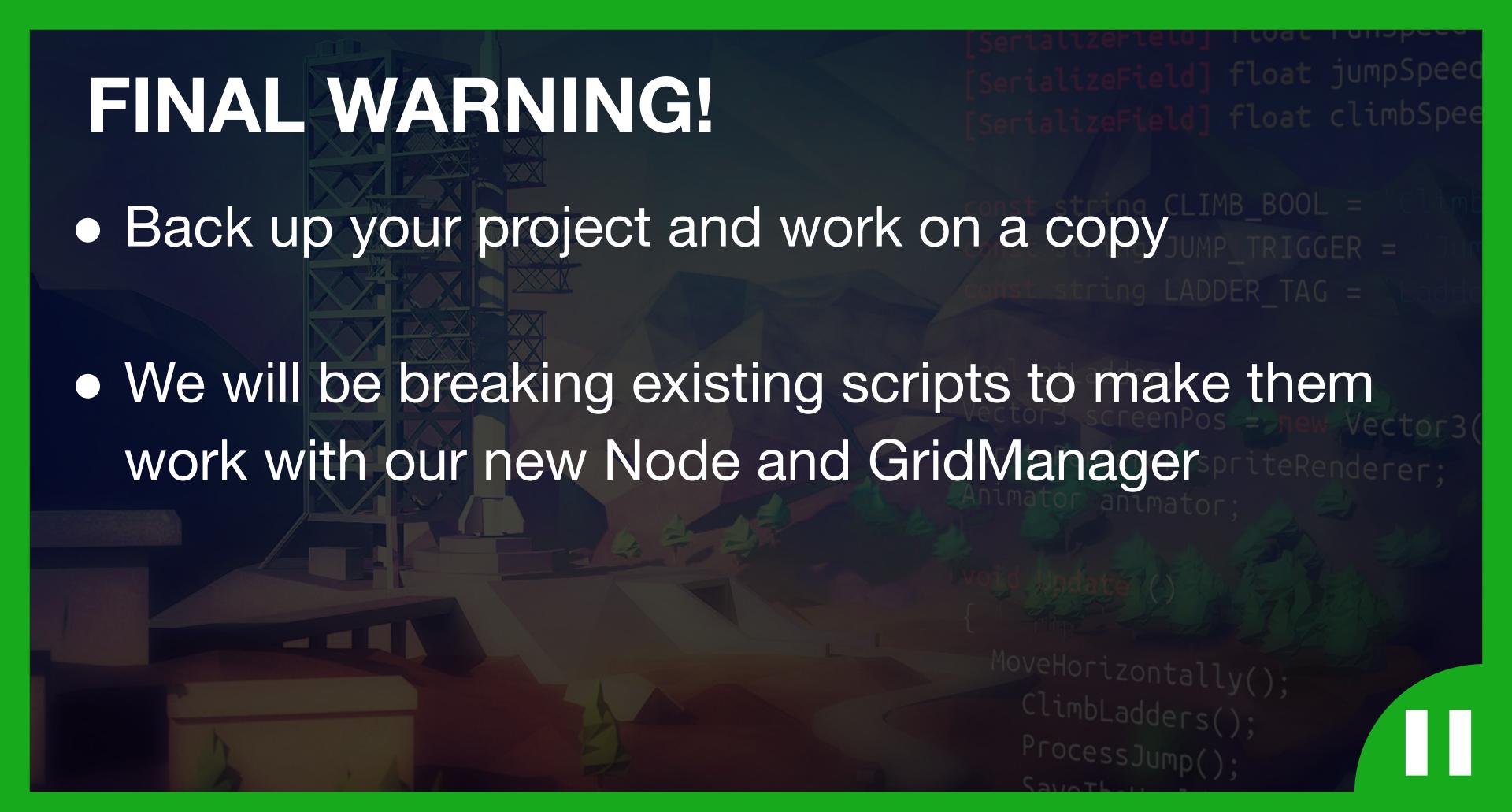
More Debugging Tools

SpriteRenderer spriteRenderer:





ProcessJump(); SaveTheWorld():



Finish SetLabelColor()

- We have three colors were yet to use:
 - pathColor
 - exploredColor
 - defaultColor

Think about the best order for these to be checked





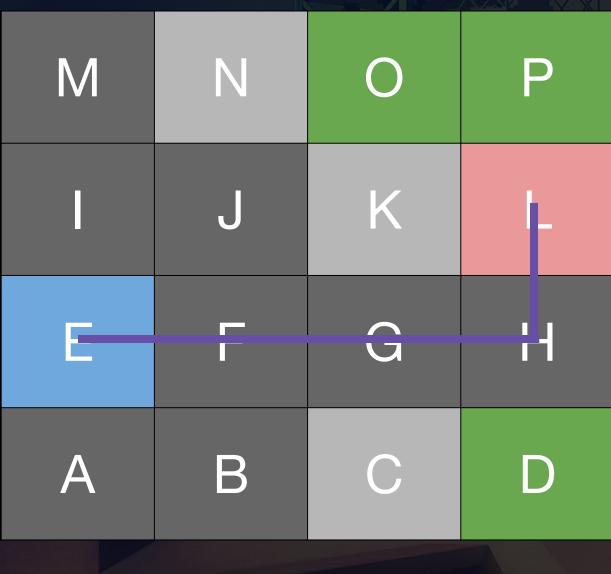
Explore Neighbors

- Create an empty list called "neighbors"
- Loop through all for directions
- Calculate the coordinates of the node in that direction from our currentSearchNode
- Check if the neighbor's coordinates exist in the grid
- If it does exist in the grid, add it to our neighbors list

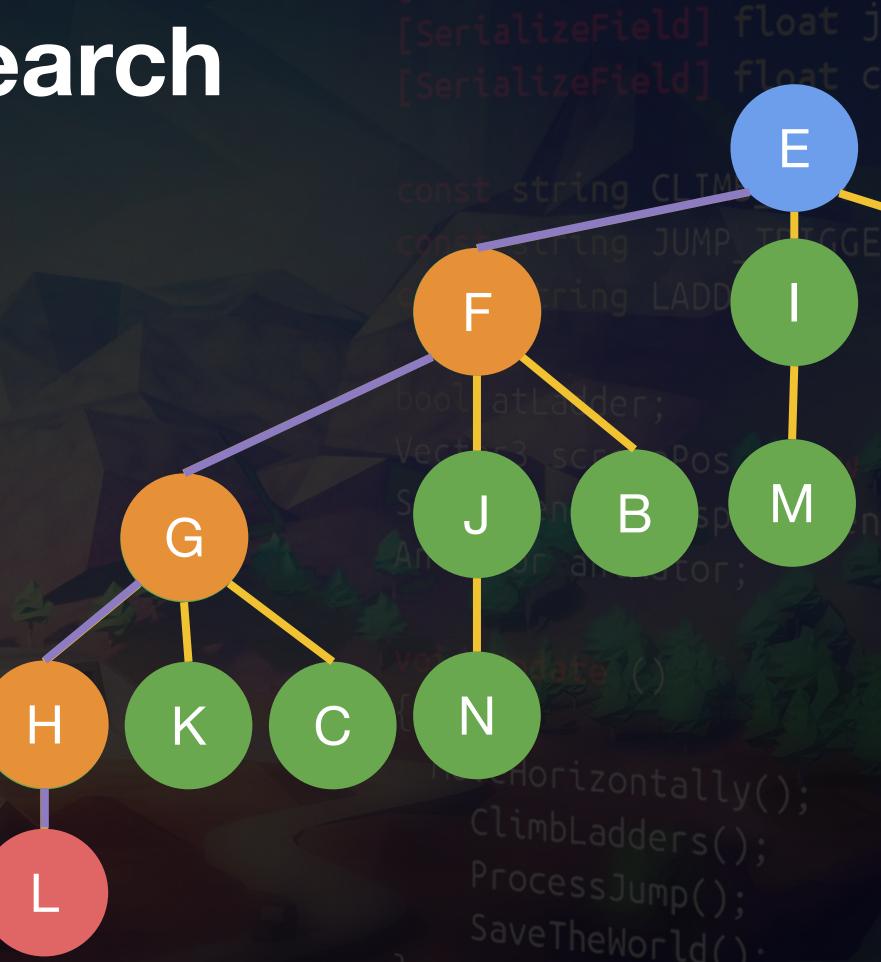




Breadth First Search







Queues

- A special kind of list
- Enforces a FIFO order



- Queue<Node> queue
- queue. Enqueue() adds to end of queue
- queue. Dequeue() returns the front of the queue
- queue.Peek() look but don't touch





- Set the start and end waypoint the same
- The algorithm should stop immediately
- Report that you've stopped to the console.





SerializeField] float runSpeed =
[SerializeField] float jumpSpeed =
[SerializeField] float climbSpeed

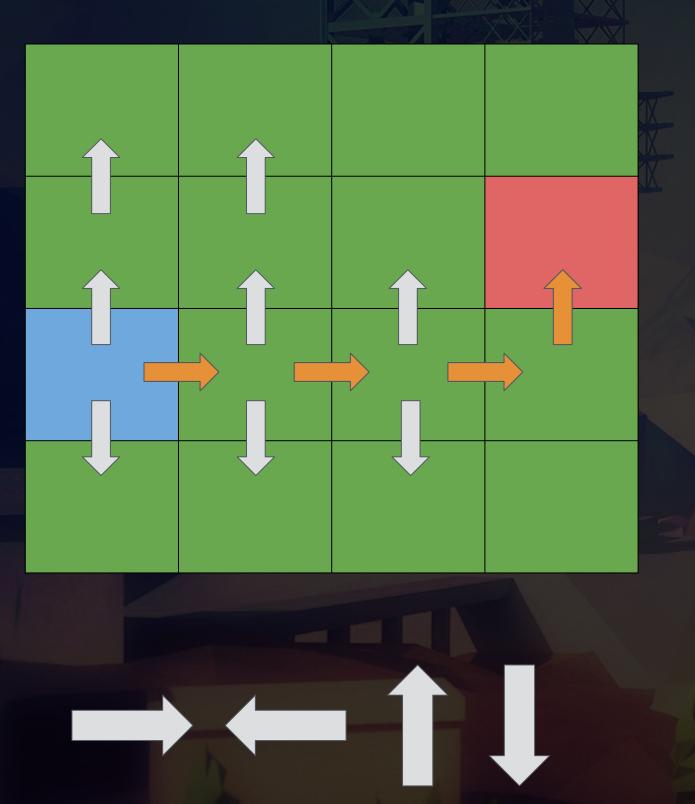
M	Ν	O	Р
	J	K	L
Е	F	G	Н
A	В	C	D

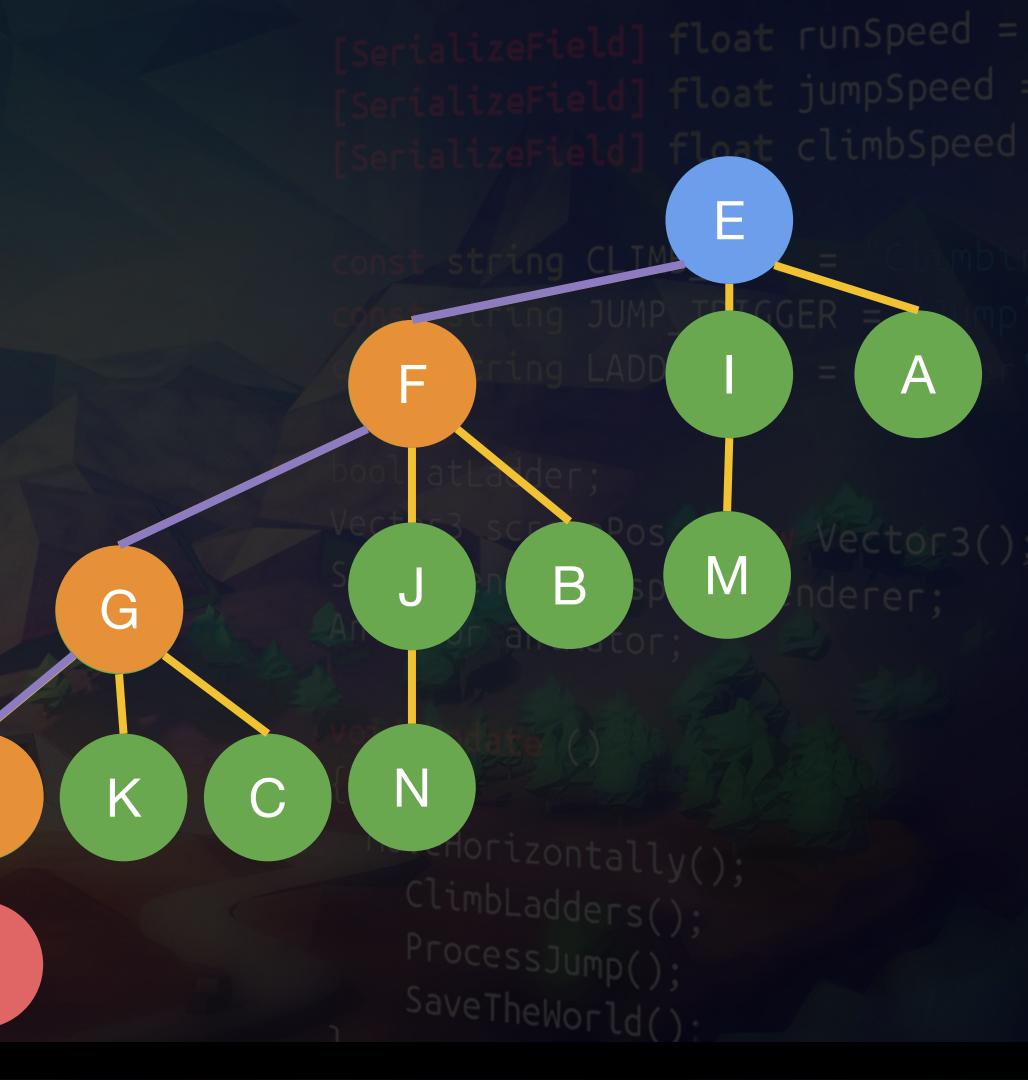
```
st string CLIMB_BOOL = "Climbt
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l atLadder;
tor3 screenPos = new Vector3()
iteRenderer spriteRenderer;
mator animator;
```



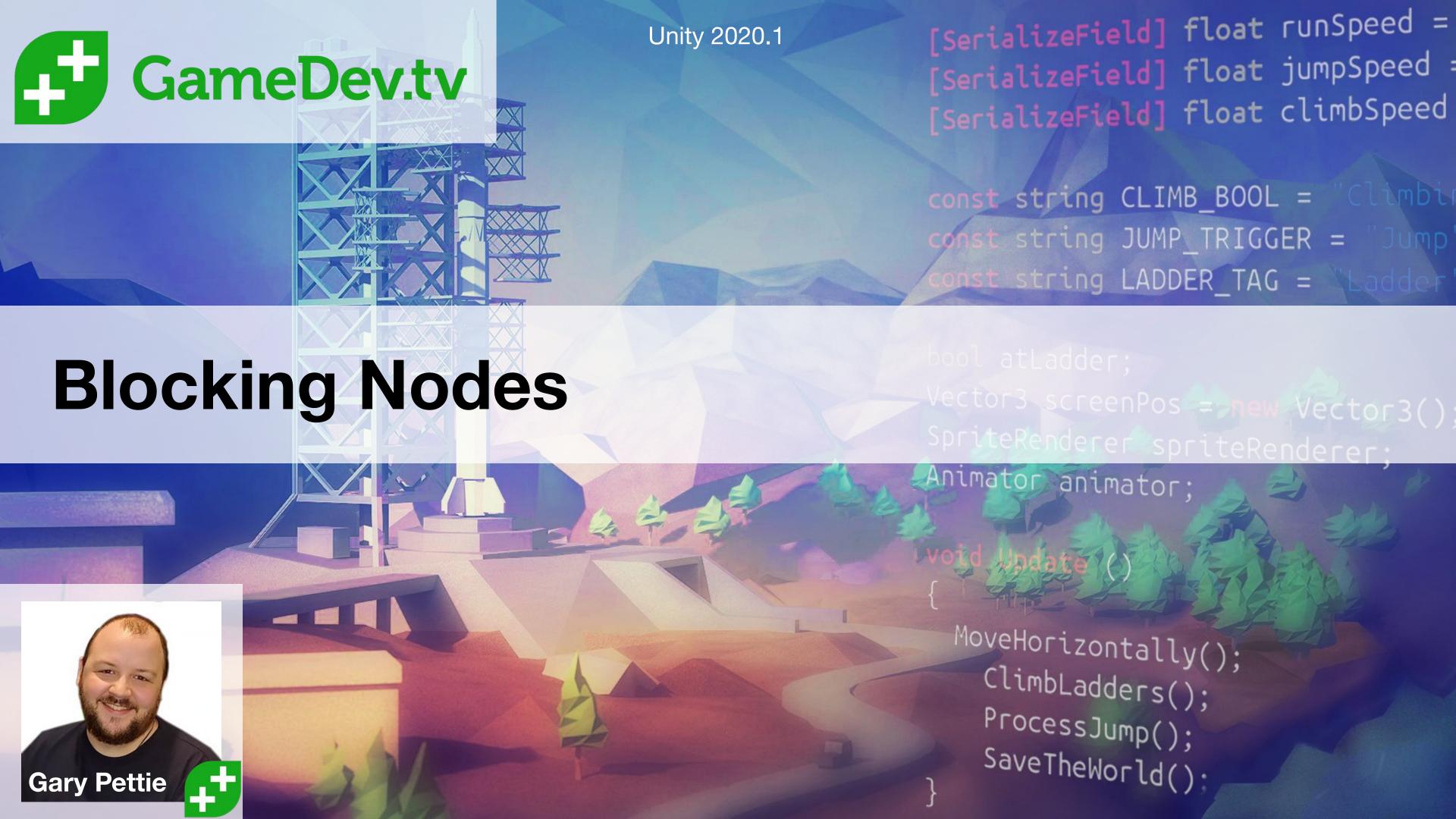
MoveHorizontally();
ClimbLadders();
ProcessJump();
SaveTheWorld():

Flow Field





```
Build Path
//while(currentNode.connectedTo != null)
  //set currentNode to currentNode.connectedTo
  //add currentNode to path
```



GetPositionFromCoordinates()

Hint:

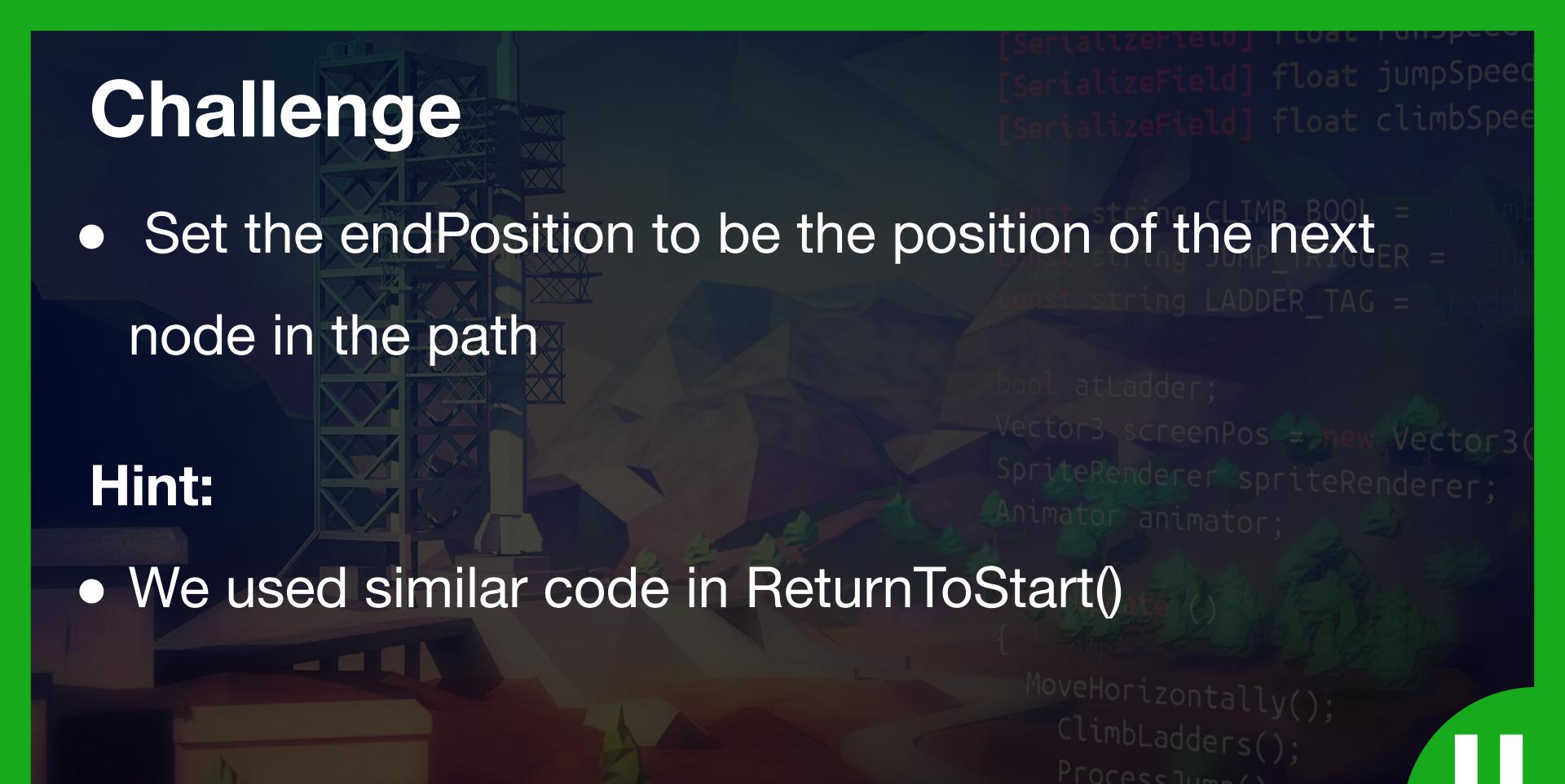
It has a similar structure to GetCoordinatesFromPosition()

 You'll need to do some algebra to rearrange things in terms of the position instead of the coordinates











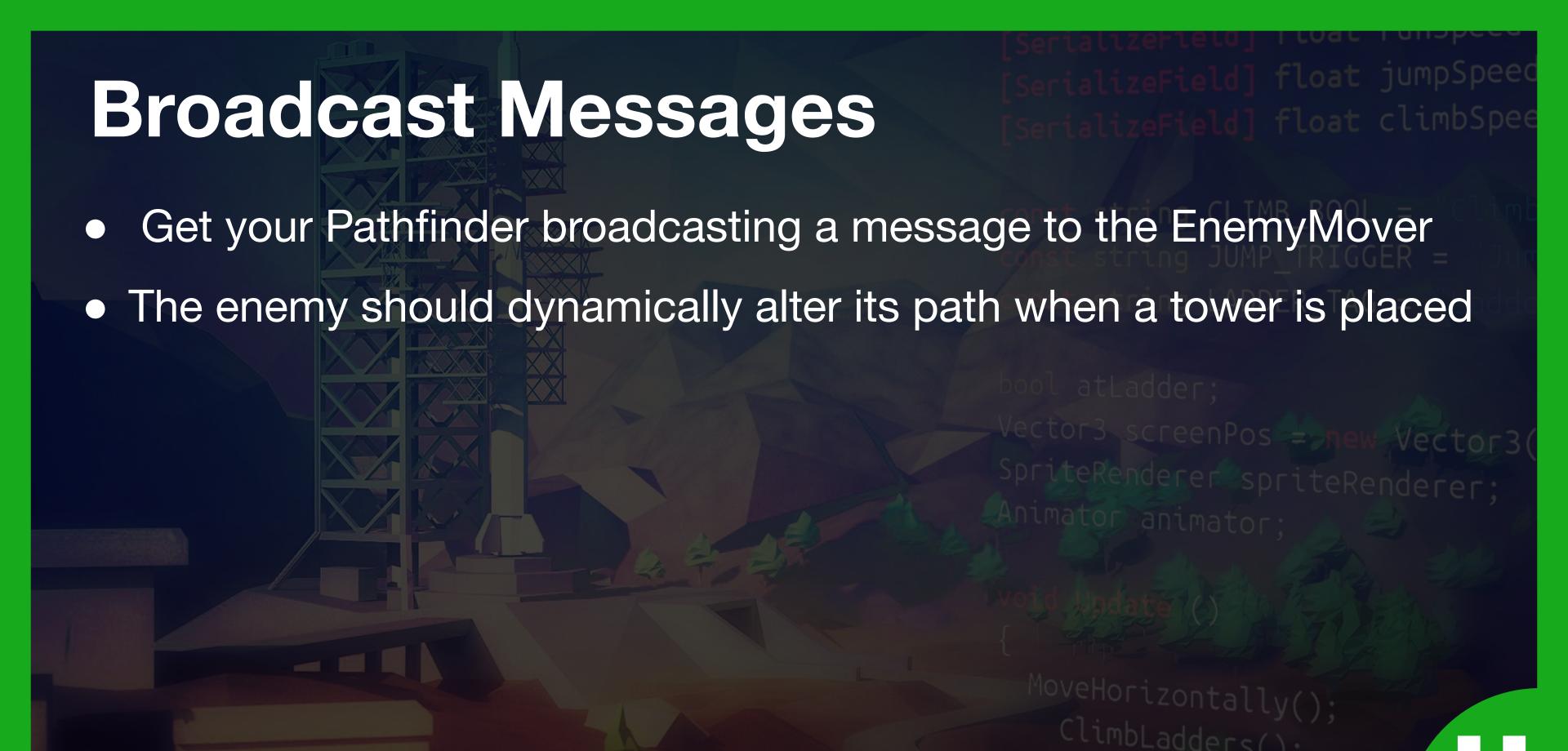
Gary Pettie

MoveHorizontally();
ClimbLadders();
ProcessJump();
SaveTheWorld();

BroadcastMessage("Dinner")









Overloaded Methods

- A type of polymorphism
- 'poly' = many
- 'morphism' = shapes
- Methods can have the same name if they have different signatures

```
e.g.

Instantiate(object)

Instantiate(object, position, rotation)

etc.

Climbladders();
```



Overload GetNewPath()

 Write a new version of GetNewPath() that takes the current coordinates as an arguement

- GetNewPath() should pass startCoordinates to BreadthFirstSearch()
- The overloaded method should pass the provided coordinates

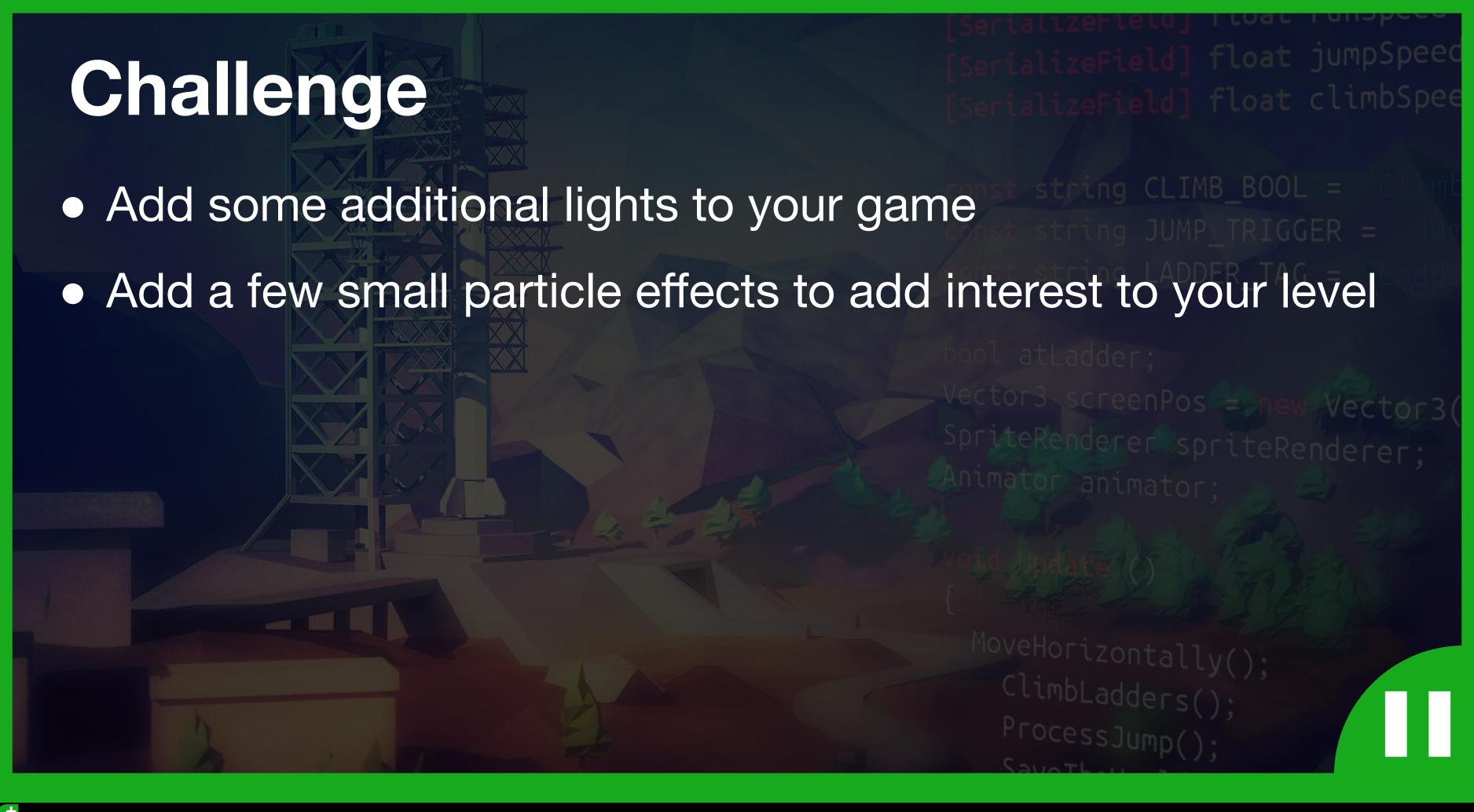




- Turn off all children and grandchildren in the hierarchy
- Enable the children and grandchildren sequentially
- Add a build delay to control how quickly they become active



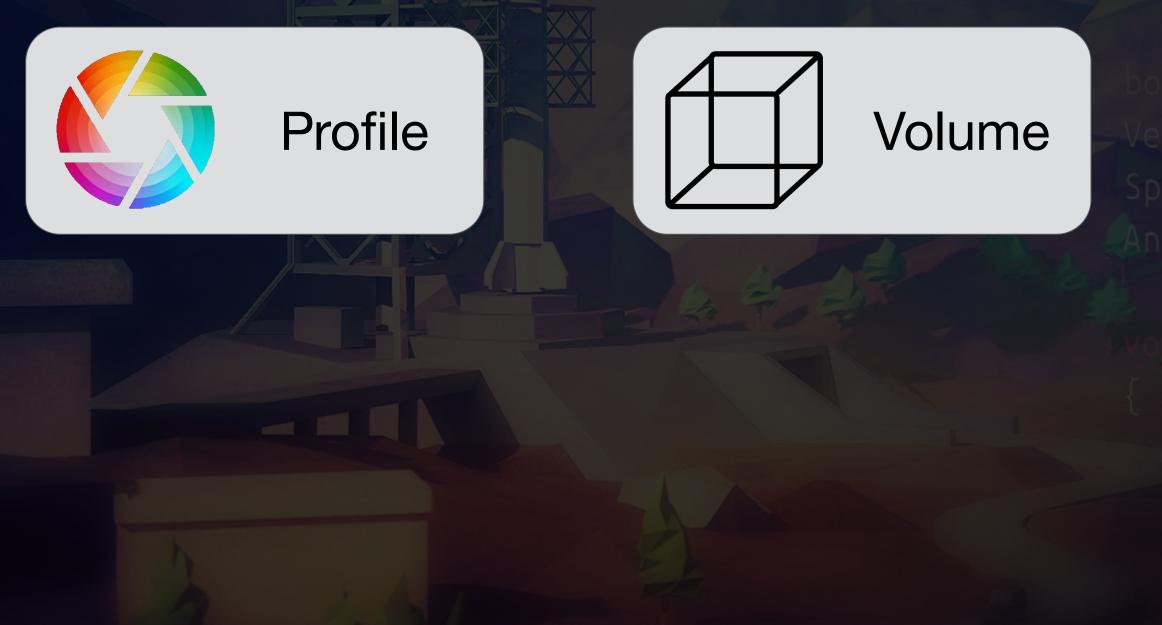


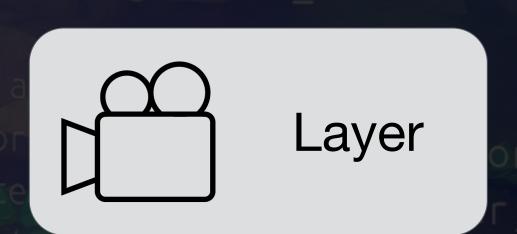


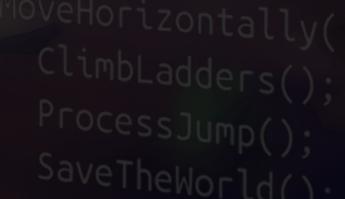


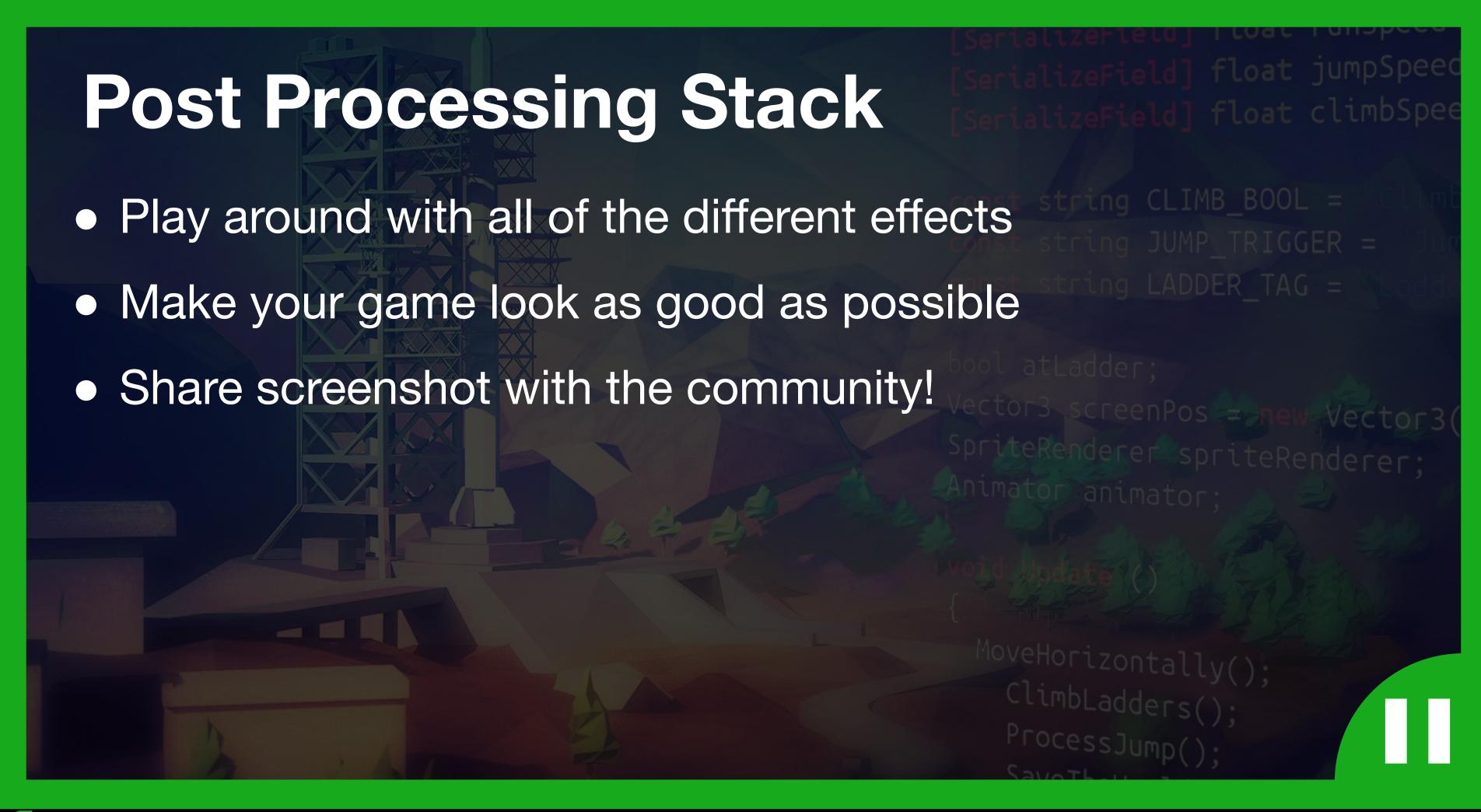
Post Processing

In camera effects used to change the look of your game

















- You should feel clear why we're starting from scratch.
- Feel free to discuss in forums, or on our Discord chat server.





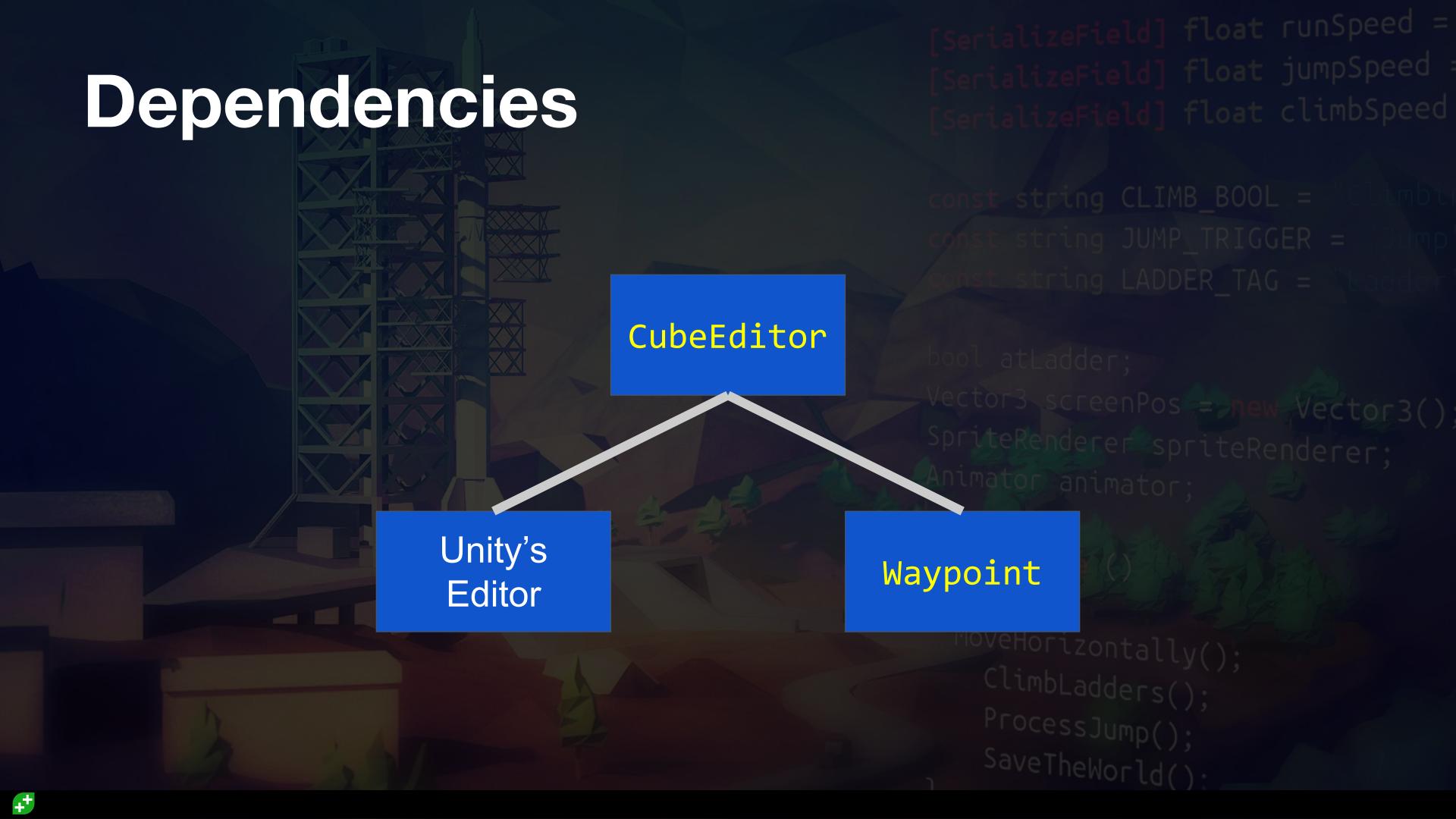
What to expect in the next 2 lectures

- Lots of refactoring
- Thinking about instance variables vs constants
- Try and zoom out and see the purpose
- Engage on the community.









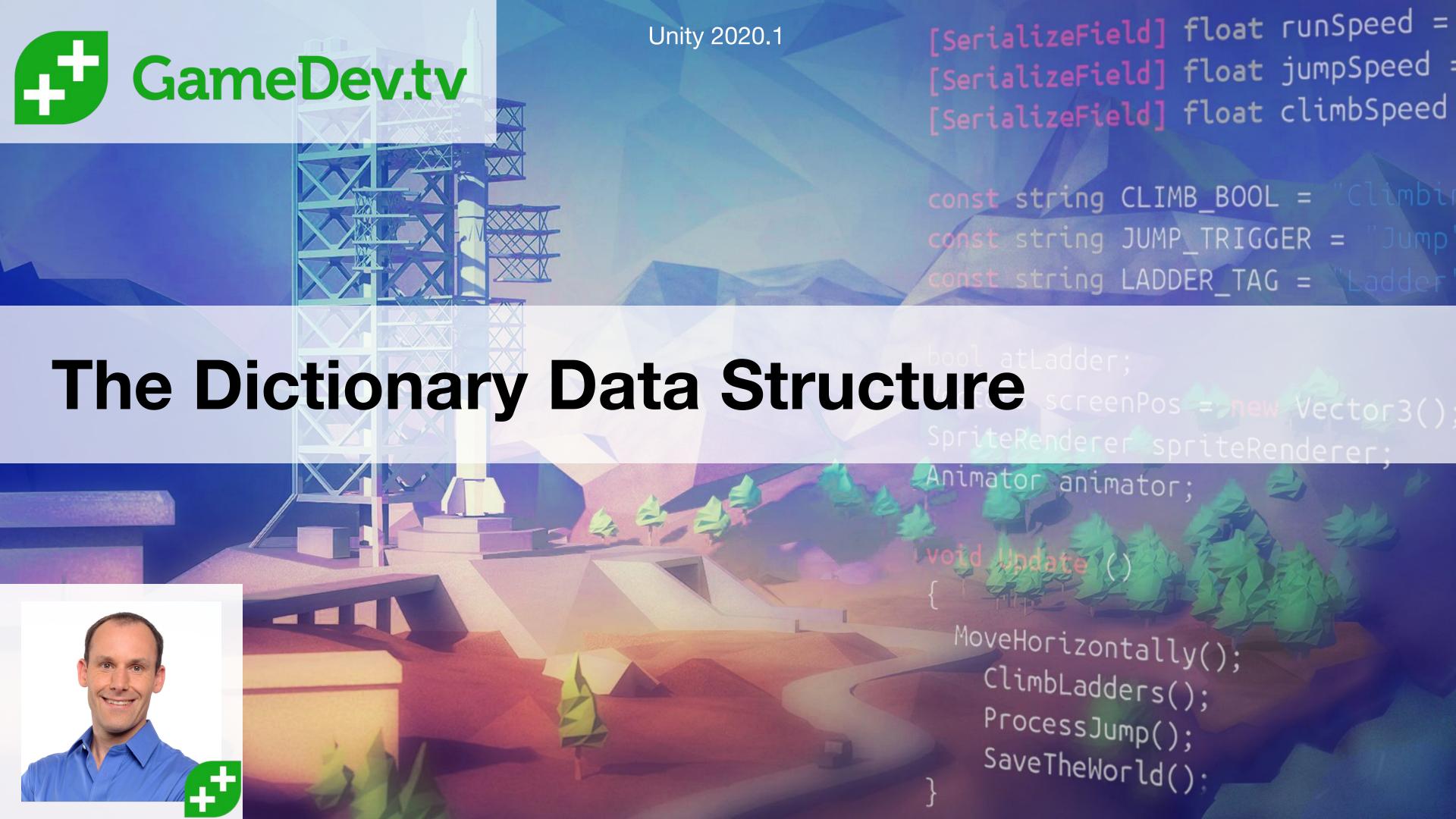


- Snapping to grid in editor works
- The cube labelling works
- The game plays even with all Cube Editor scripts disabled.

How we're organising our data

- The gridSize should be in just one place
- Instance (member) variables aren't this one place
- Revisiting const from Terminal Hacker
- Being careful about what's dependant on what.





What are dictionaries?

- Think of them like the index of a book
- Keys (words) link to values (pages)
- The keys must be unique, and are usually simple
- The values can be more complex types
- The lookup is very fast from key to value
- The lookup is much slower from value to key.

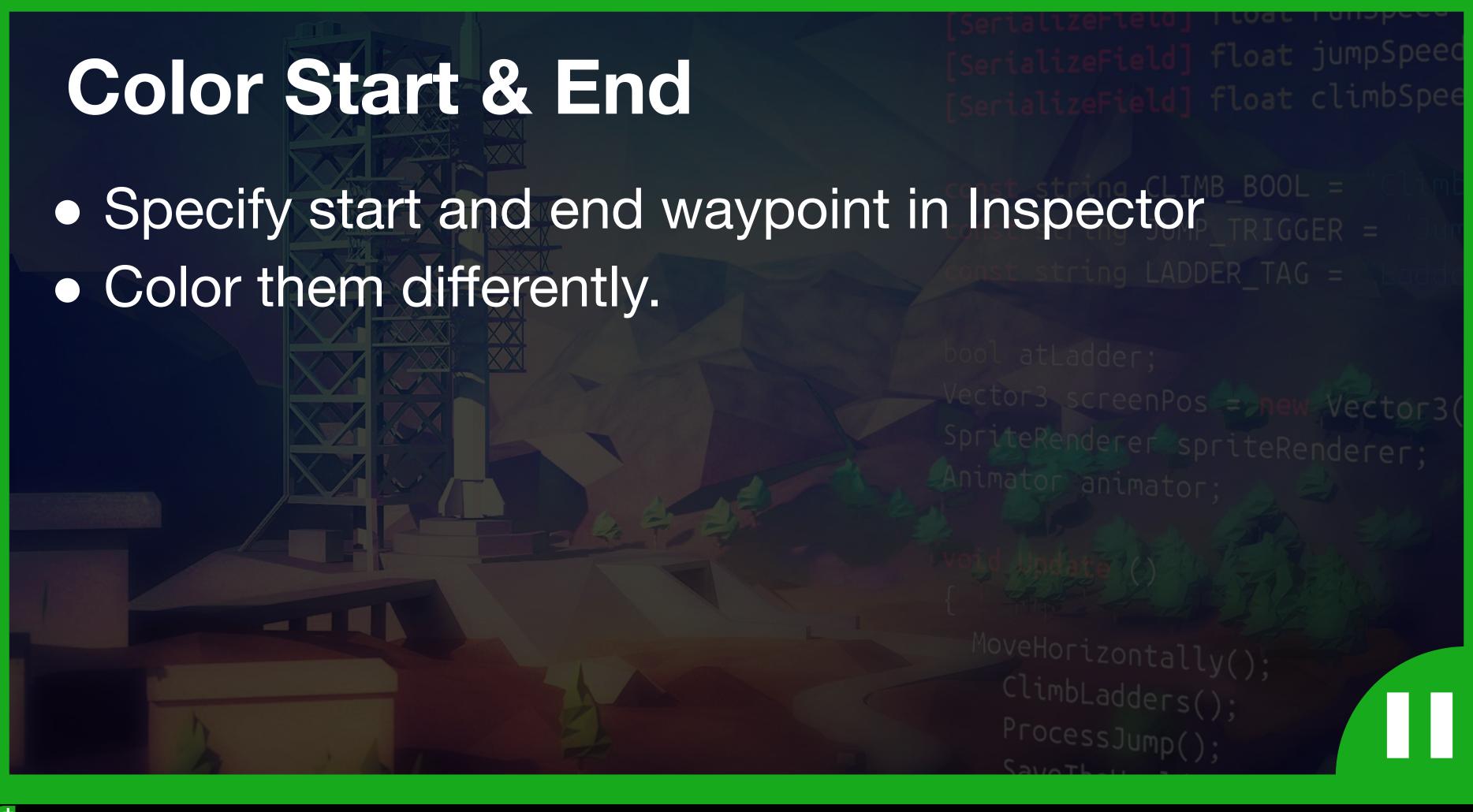


Use dictionaries when...

- You have simple values that have meaning in their value, such as the position of a waypoint
- This meaningful value must be unique, for example one waypoint per grid position
- You want to associate this unique value with some other value, such as the block at that position.









- Console should read "Exploring X,Y" for each neighbour
- Don't worry if there's a waypoint there or not
- Explored coordinates should change if you change the start block.



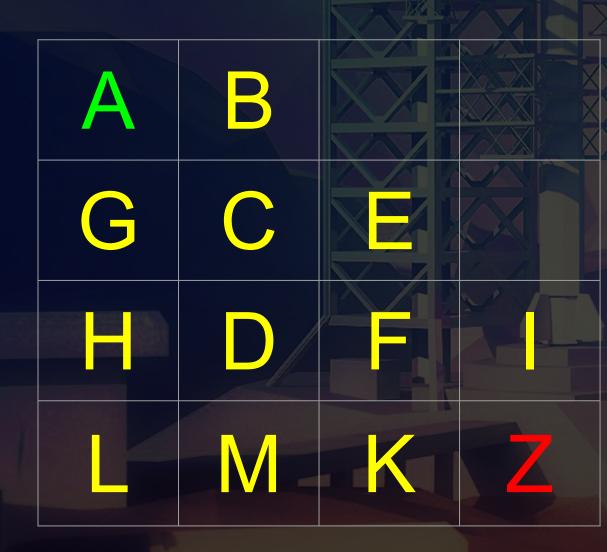


Breadth First Search Pseudocode

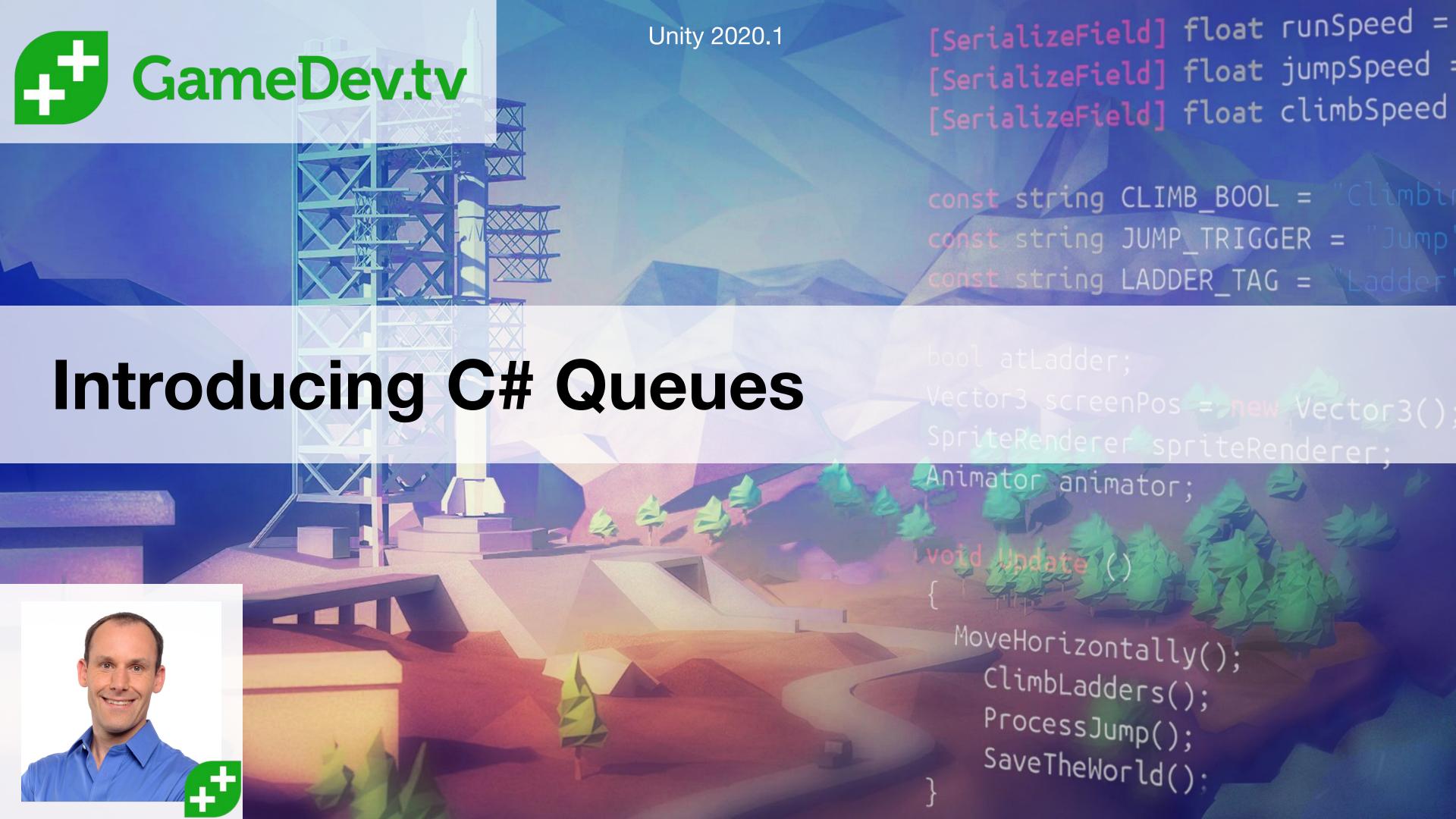
```
// en-queue the start waypoint
// while the queue has items
  // if we find the goal stop
  // de-queue frontier waypoint
  // for each direction from frontier
     // queue new unexplored waypoint
  // mark frontier as explored
```



What Order Would This Map Search?



- What was the queue order?
- What is the shortest path?
- Assume directions are up,
 right, down, left in that order
- Assume starts at A, stops at Z
- Share your answers and reasons with the community.



FIFO vs LIFO

- FIFO = First In, First Out (e.g. dinner queue)
- LIFO = Last In, First Out (e.g. stack of plates)

- Queues in C# are FIFO
- Queue (Waypoint > queue
- queue. Enqueue() adds to end of queue
- queue. Dequeue() returns the front of the queue





- Set the start and end waypoint the same
- The algorithm should stop immediately
- Report that you've stopped to the console.



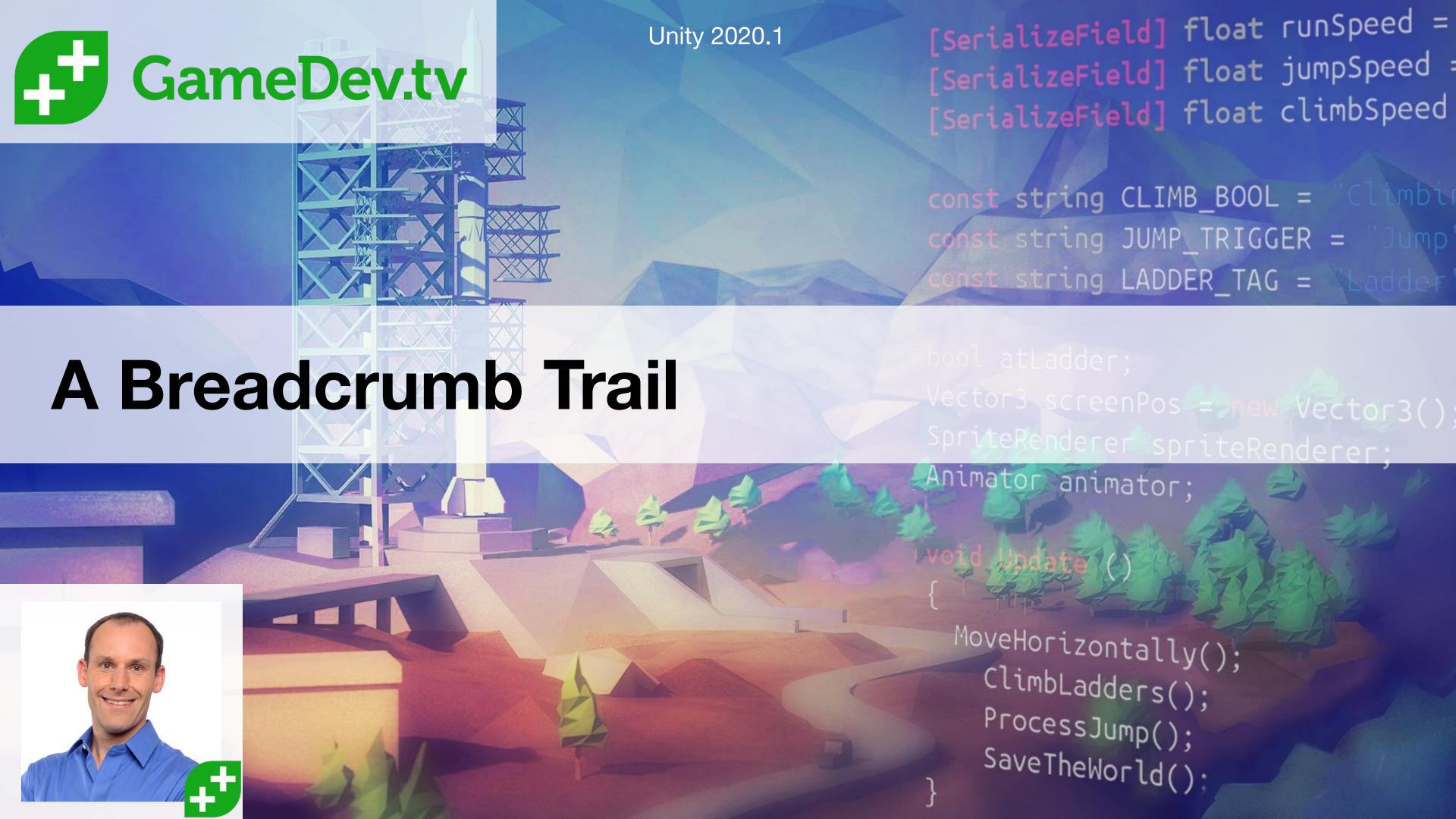
A Note About public

• If a class just stores data (e.g. the Waypoint) then I find it ok to make state (e.g. is Explored) public

This saves writing trivial methods like
 SetExplored() and GetExplored()







When it's OK to use public

 When you would simple write SetX() and GetX() anyway, you may as well just make x public!







How To Calculate Path

- 1. Start at the end waypoint
- 2. Add it to a list
- 3. Add all intermediate waypoints in a loop
- 4. Add the start waypoint
- 5. Reverse the list.



Finish the Create Path Method

- The list in the inspector should be correct
- Use path. Reverse() to reverse order
- Try it on a few different maps
- Celebrate pathfinding!

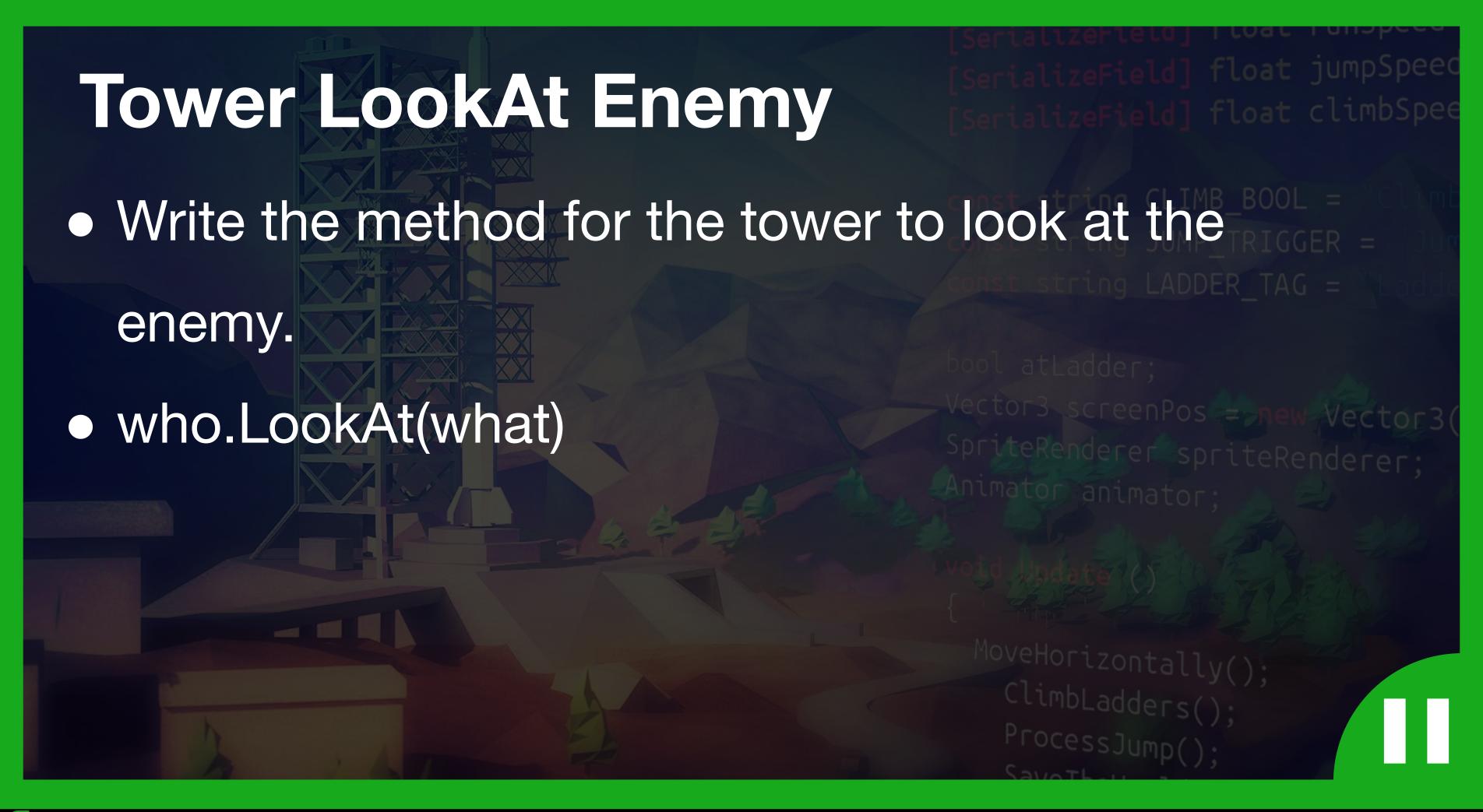




- Update your path blocks.
- Add the friendly and enemy structures.
- Replace the enemy.
- Don't do the tower just yet.









MagicaVoxel Community Course

- 1. Course content for our community.
- 2. Outside of this course because some people aren't interested in asset creation.
- 3. We received a very positive response on our Facebook post.

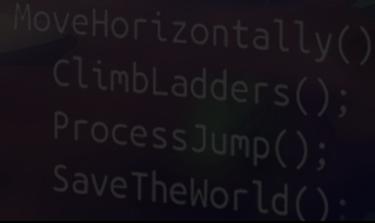




Main Feature Buckets



- 1. Shoot & damage enemies
- 2. Place towers
- 3. Spawn enemies
- 4. Damage base



Considerations For Shooting

- 1. Create particle system for bullets
- 2. Collision on particles and on enemies
- 3. Start and stop shooting based upon enemy distance
- 4. Do damage to enemy
- 5. Visualise damage



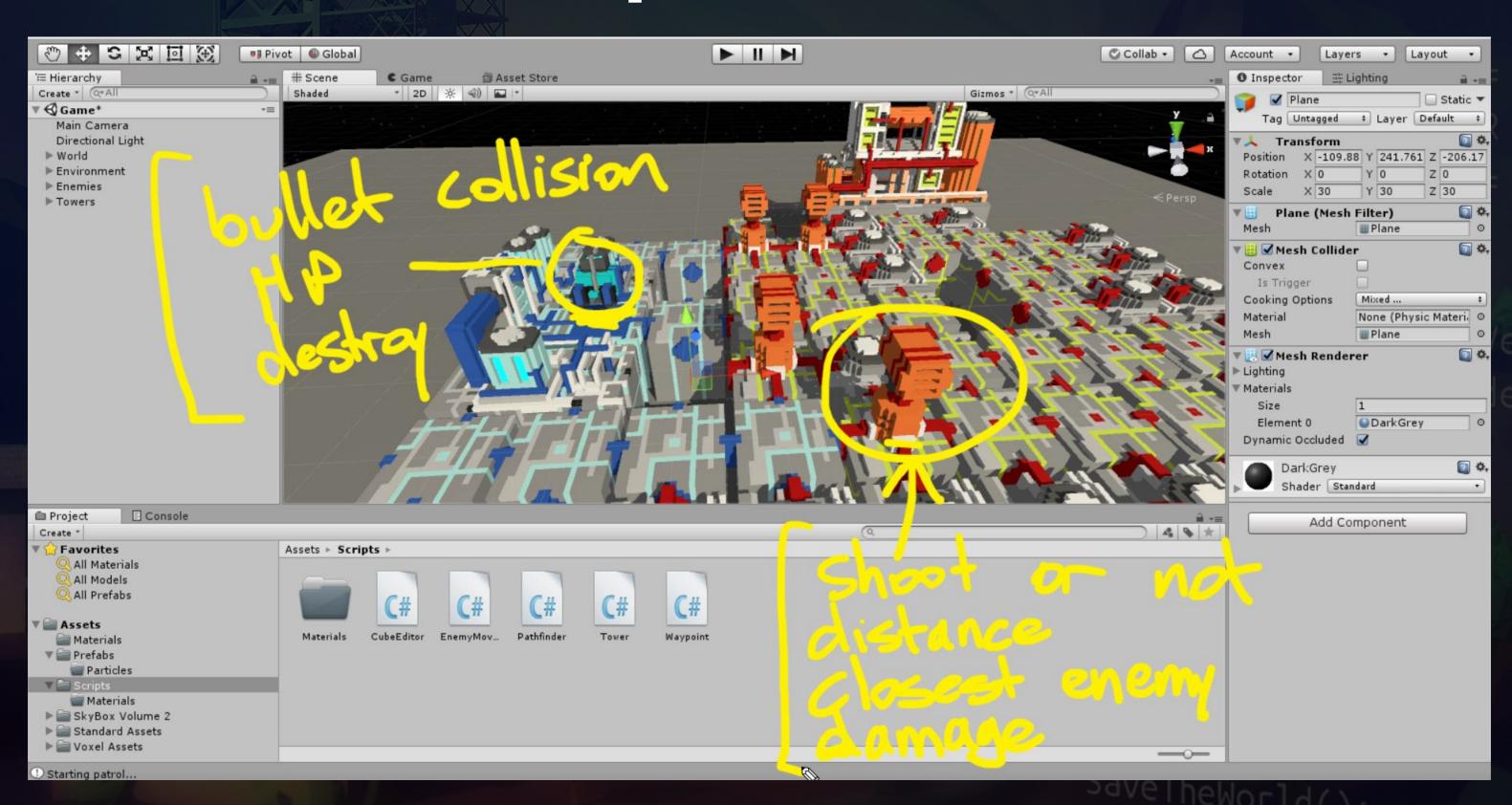
Solo Challenge

- Using Argon Assault as reference, implement:
 - Towers shoot projectiles
 - Projectiles collide with enemy
 - Damage effect is triggered
 - Enemies lose hit points
 - Enemies die

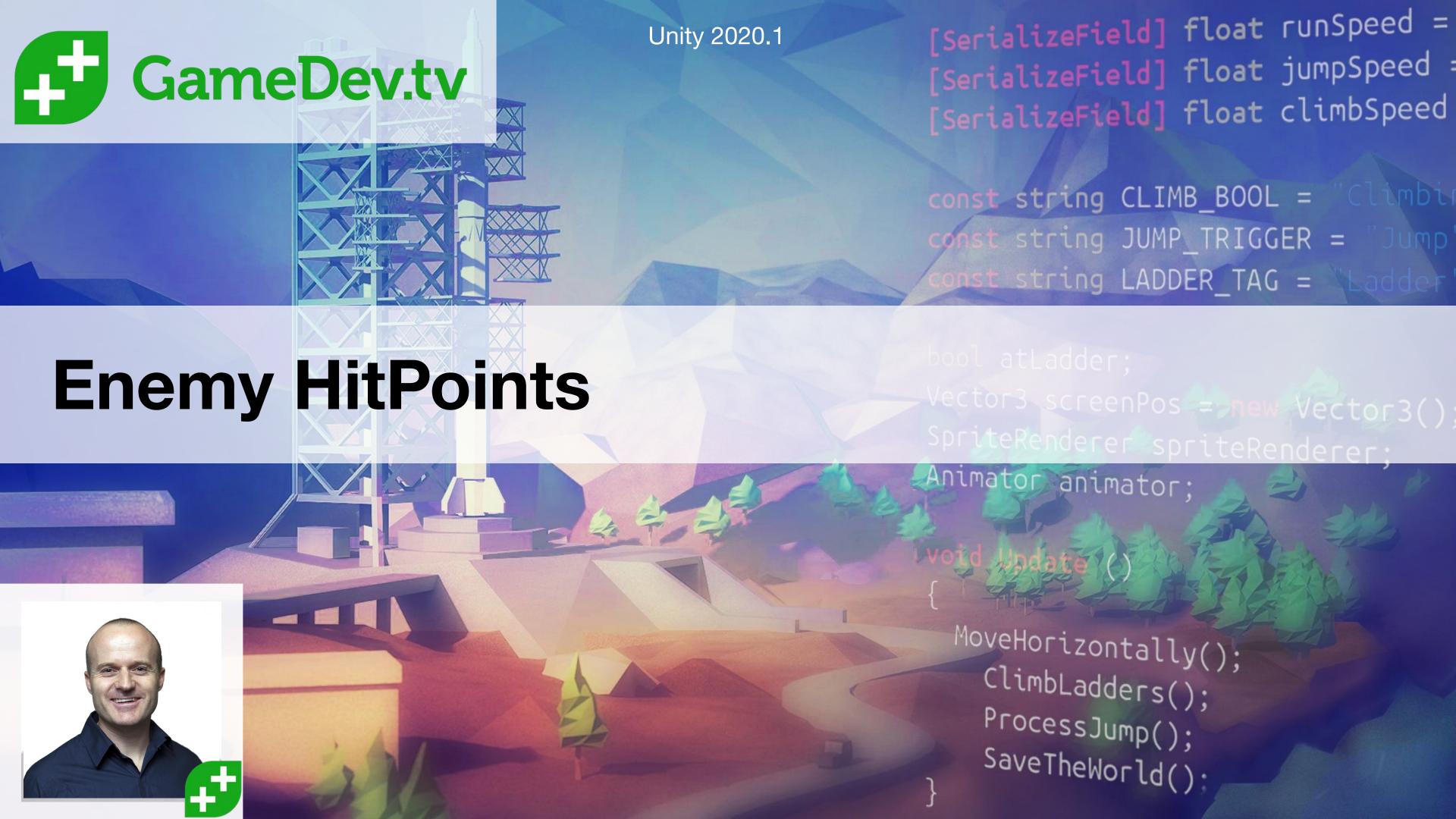


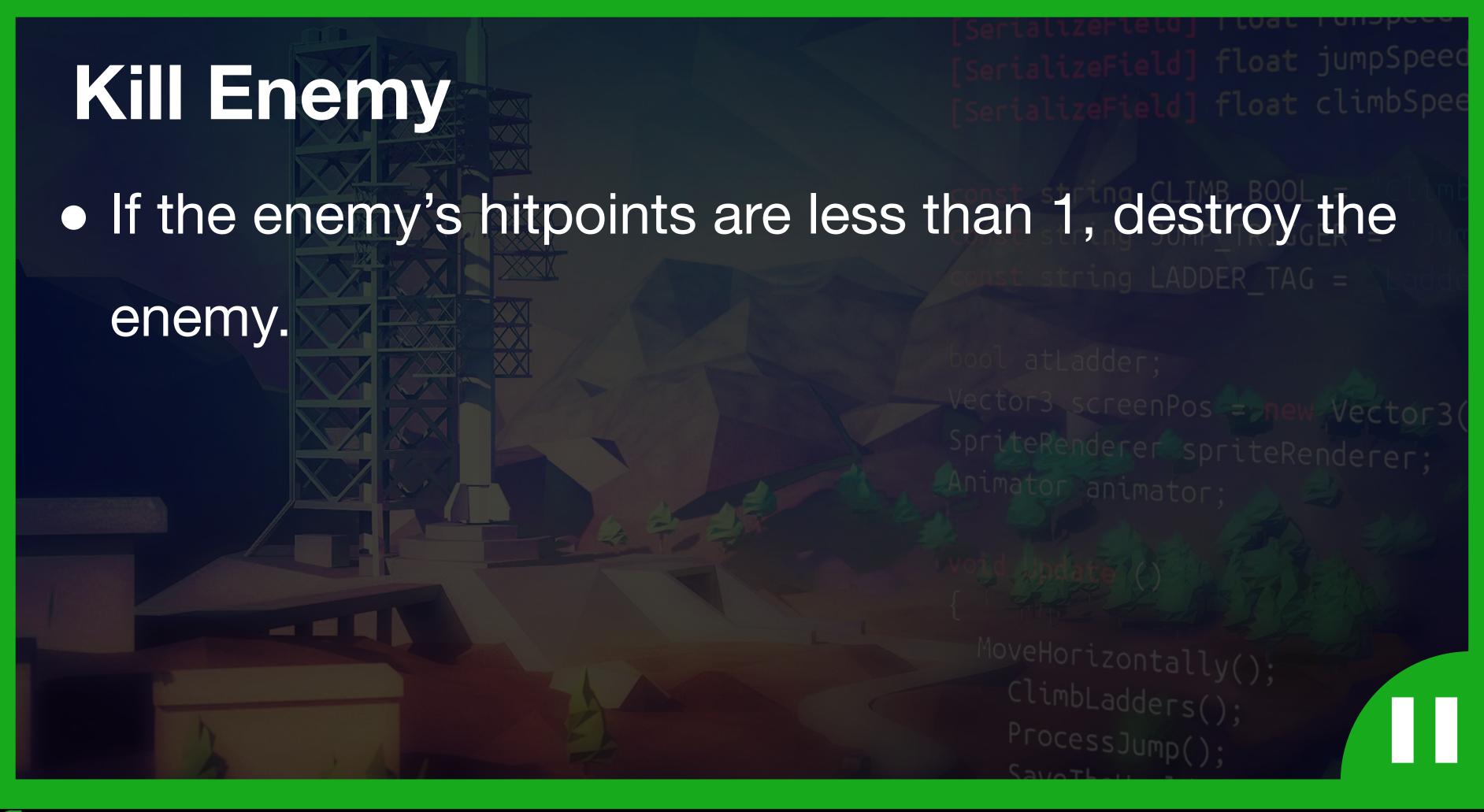


Content Of Scripts











Shoot If Enemy Is Close

Follow our logic and shoot if enemies are less than

X distance away.

Vector3.Distance(enemy, tower);



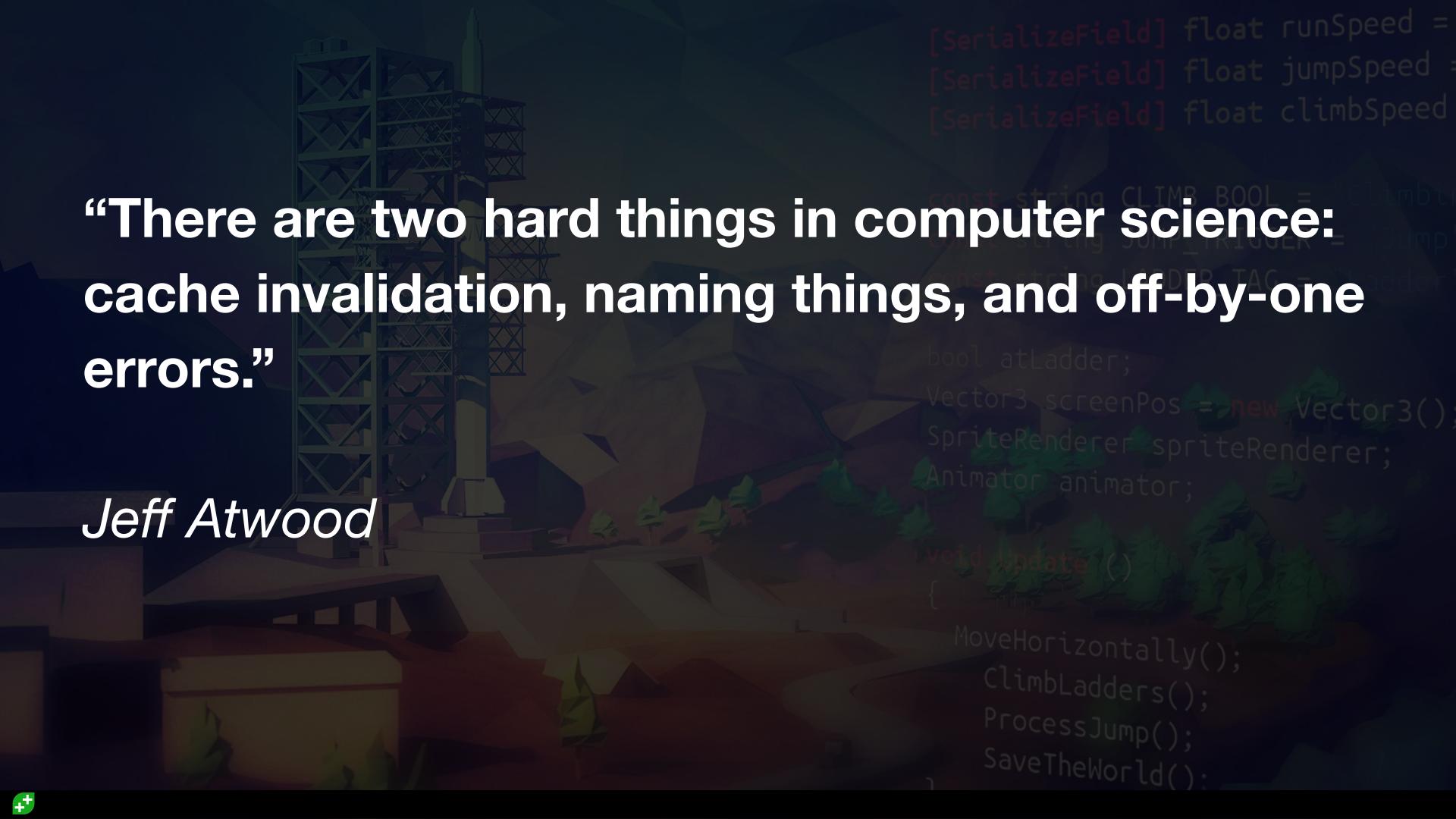
Logic For Shooting

- 1. Define attack range
- 2. Check that an enemy exists
- 3. Check for distance from tower to enemy
- 4. If distance is less than attack range, fire at enemy
- 5. Towers shoot bullets by turning on bullet particle system

Vector3.Distance(enemy, tower);

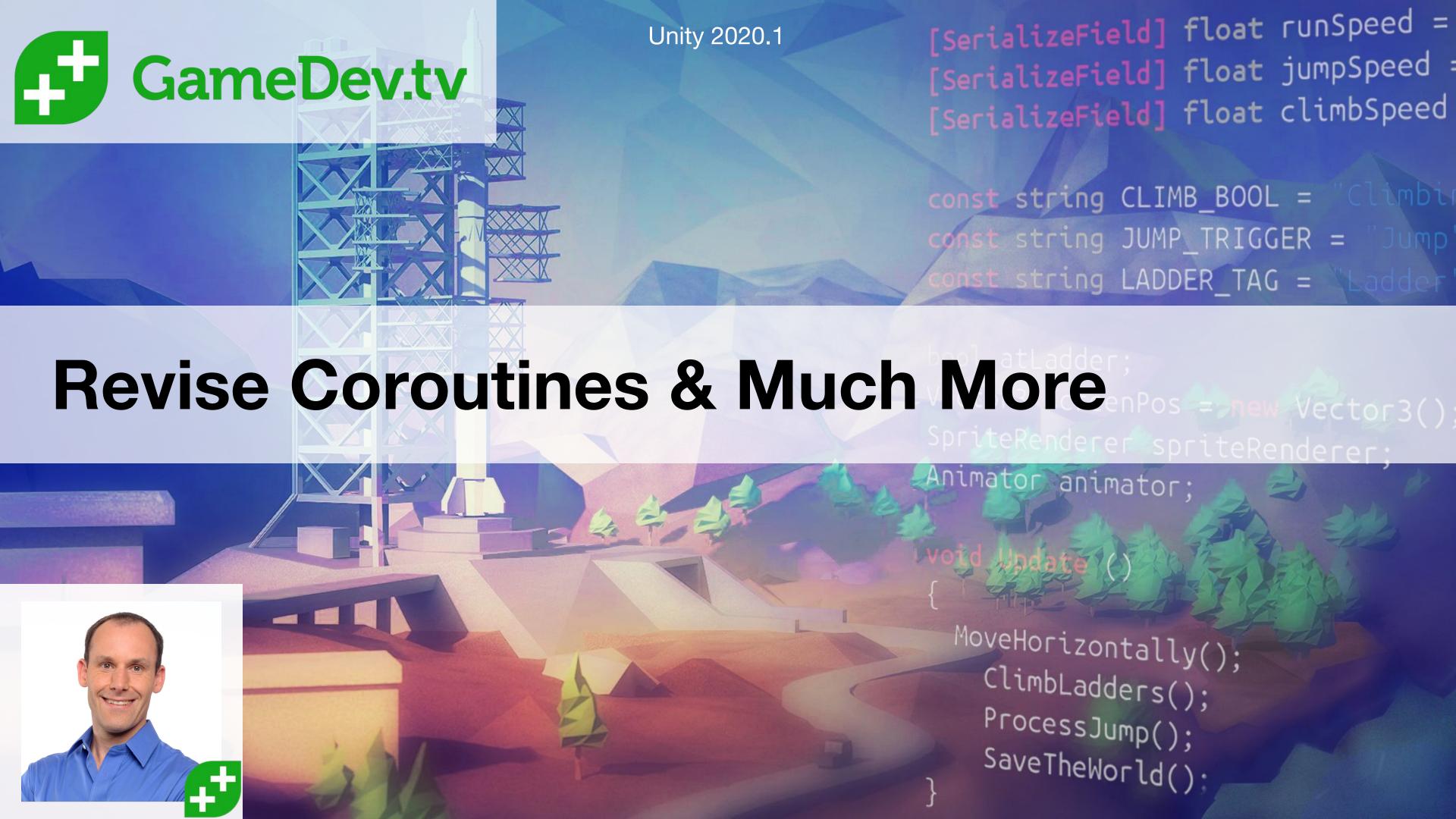






Store The Path

- If GetPath() is called a 2nd time, you should return the path you've already calculated, and not attempt to calculate it again.
- If this is done right, the console errors will go away.



Revise Coroutines

- Create EnemySpawner.cs and expose float secondsBetweenSpawns
- Attach to the Enemies parent gameobject
- Connect to the Enemy prefab in the inspector
- Revise coroutines by spawning enemies!

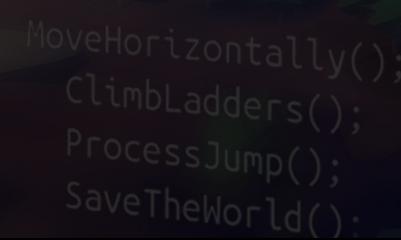




A recipe for superlatives

```
// Get the collection of things
// Assume the first is the "winner"
// For each item in collection
// Update winner
```

// Return the winner





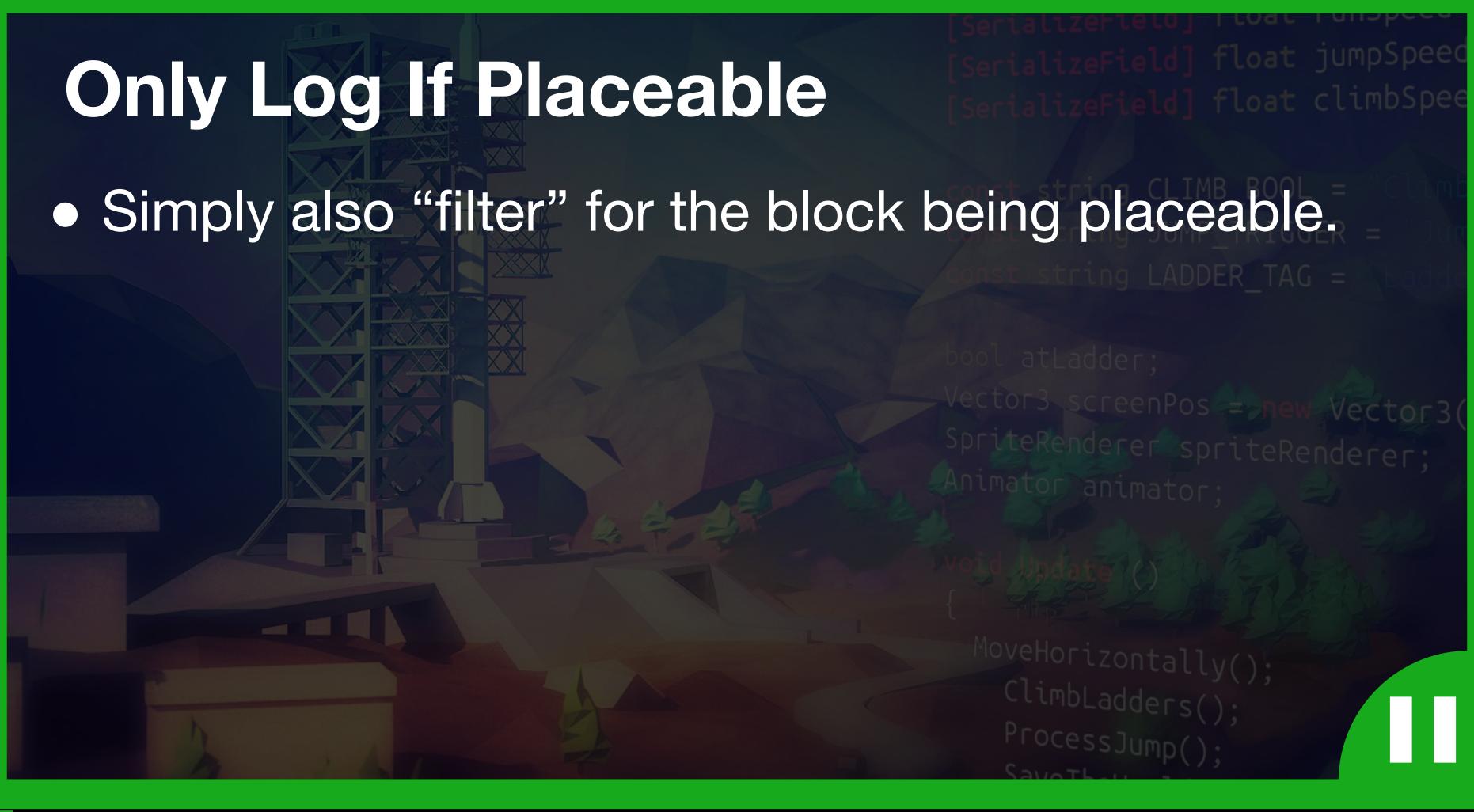


- The method should return the closest transform of the two supplied
- The distance should be to the transform of the gameobject the script is attached to.



Pattern For Filtering Mouse Clicks

```
(Input.GetMouseButtonDown(0)) // left click
 if (isPlaceable)
     print(gameObject.name + " tower placement");
 else
     print("Can't place here");
```





Introducing Bloom's Taxonomy



Produce new or original work

Design, assemble, construct, conjecture, develop, formulate, author, investigate

evaluate

Justify a stand or decision

appraise, argue, defend, judge, select, support, value, critique, weigh

analyze

Draw connections among ideas

differentiate, organize, relate, compare, contrast, distinguish, examine, experiment, question, test

apply

Use information in new situations

execute, implement, solve, use, demonstrate, interpret, operate, schedule, sketch

understand

Explain ideas or concepts

classify, describe, discuss, explain, identify, locate, recognize, report, select, translate

remember

Recall facts and basic concepts define, duplicate, list, memorize, repeat, state

An Integration Challenge

- Expose towerPrefab in Waypoint
- Towers should spawn if isPlaceable
- Prevent towers placing on towers
- Check the game plays properly.

Hint 0: Always connect prefabs to prefabs, not prefabs to instances.









Min Kill Speed Particles travelling below this speed after a collision will be removed from the system.

Max Kill Speed Particles travelling above this speed after a collision will be removed from the system.

MoveHorizontally();
ClimbLadders();
ProcessJump();

Play New Particle On Death

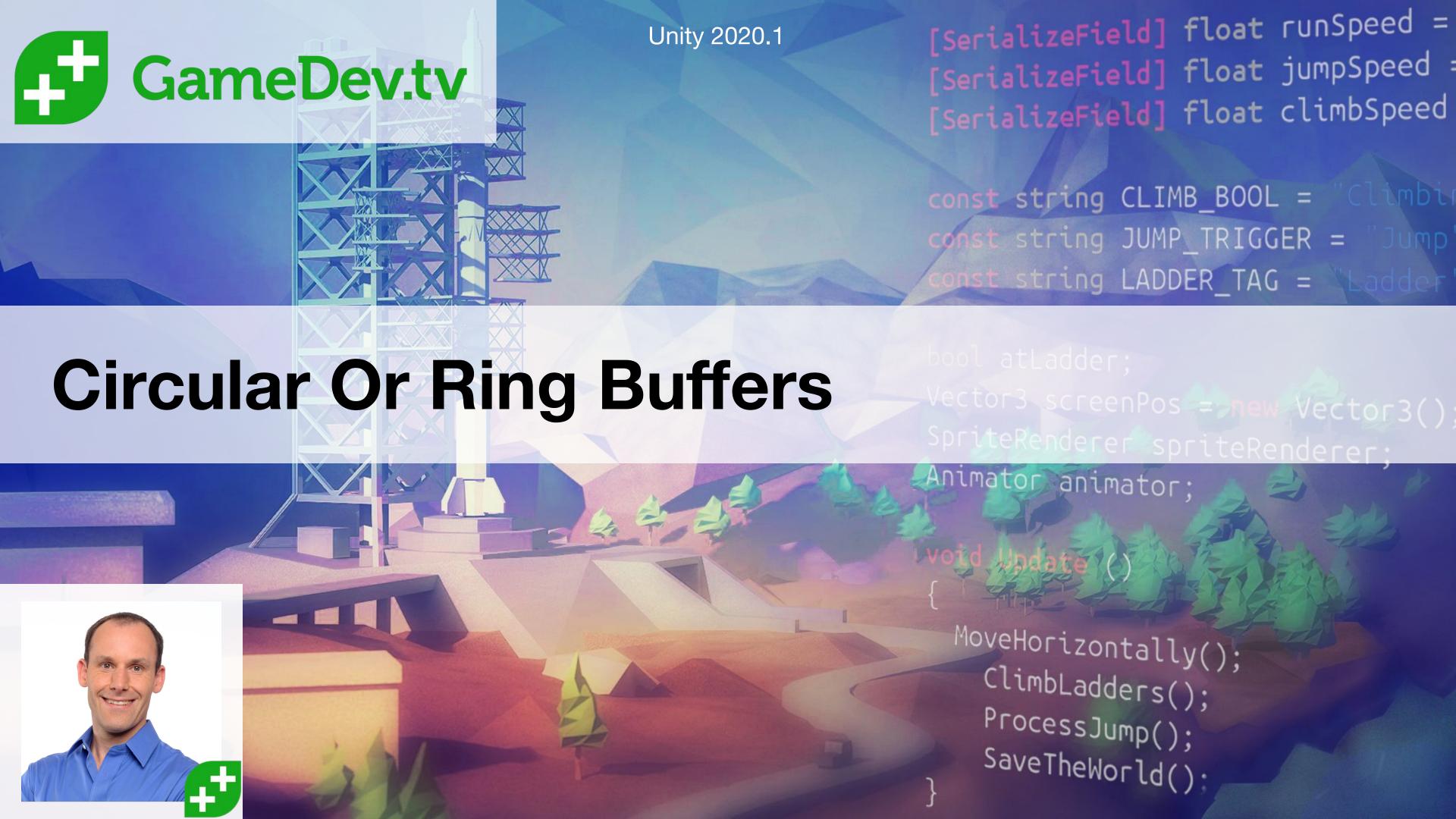
When the player dies the death particle plays.

Hint 0: Expose in similar way to hit particle.

Hint 1: Instantiate the particle and keep a reference.

Hint 2: Play the particle after creating it.





www.how

Another mnemonic for question asking...

What? Are we talking about?

Why? Do we care?

Who? Already knows?

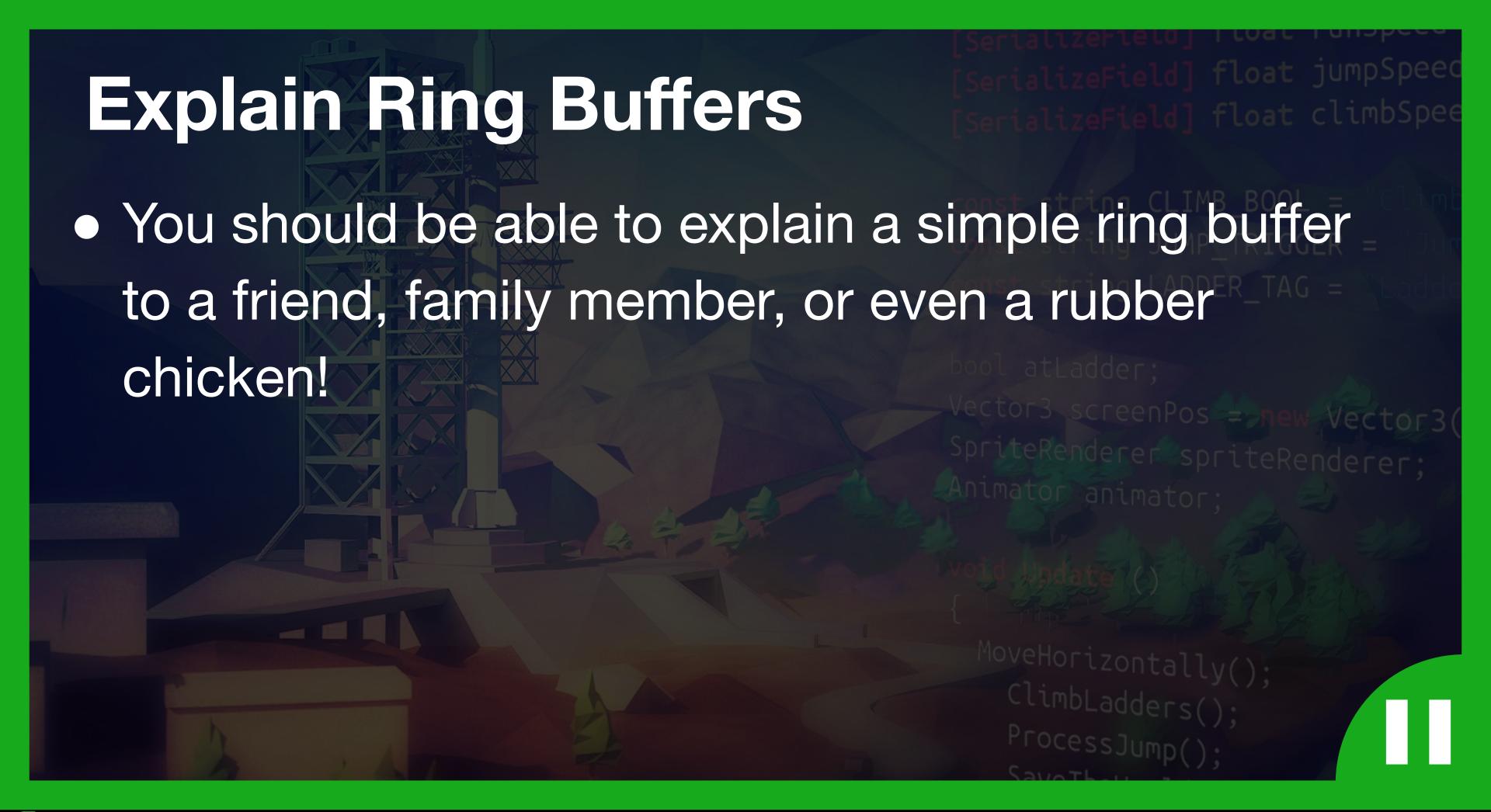
How? Do I do it?

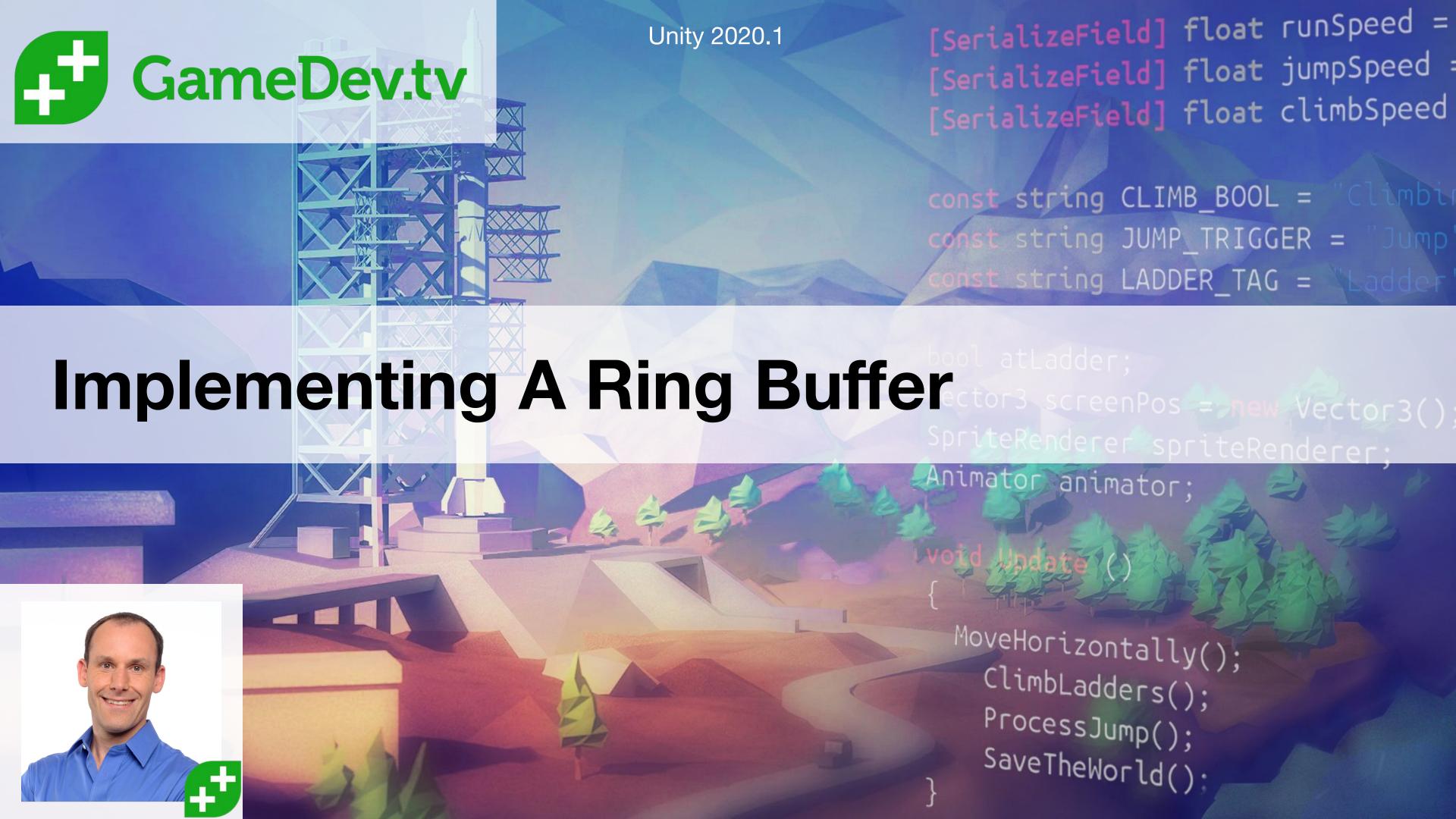


Why Ring Buffers Rock

- Instantiating & destroying can be slow operation
- Destroying leaves a "hole" in memory
- Over time memory becomes fragmented
- Fragmented memory performs badly
- Basically it's recycling vs disposable
- You'll need to build your objects to last.



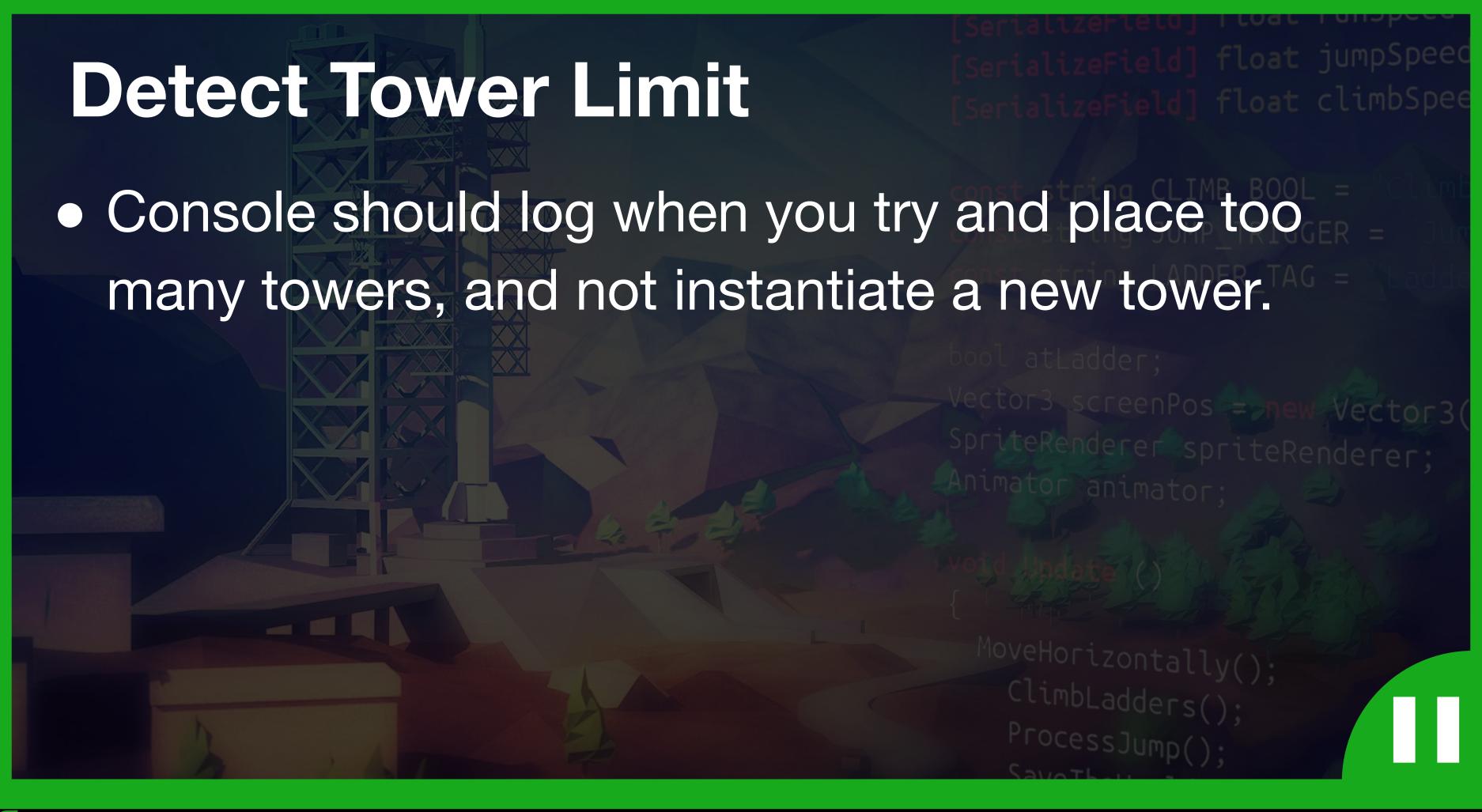


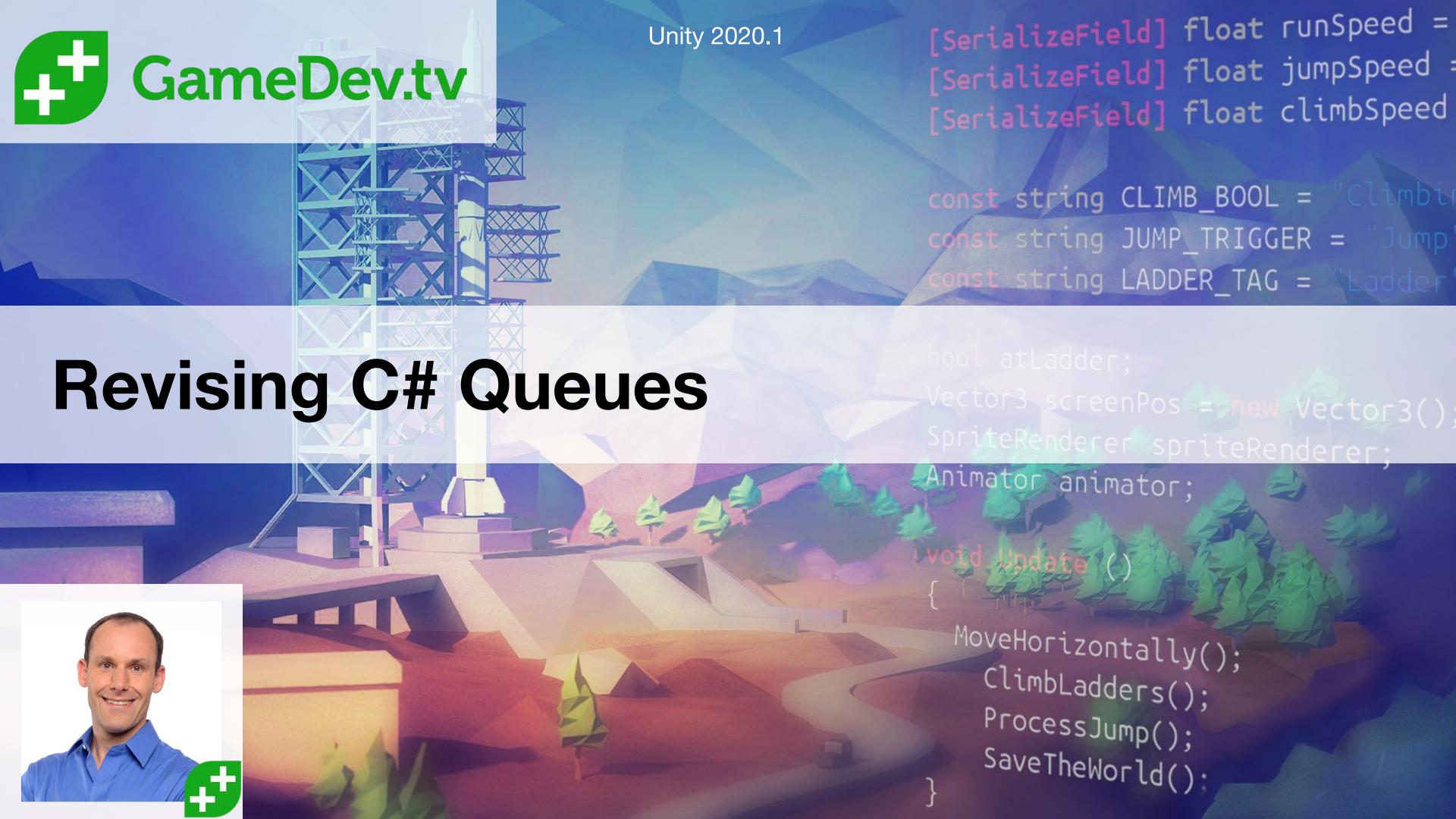


To-do List

- Create a Tower Factory class
- Move the tower prefab, and max towers there
- Note we'll tidy-instantiated objects later
- Wire-up our tower factory, at least in outline.







A queue as the basis of a ring buffer

- Add to the top of the "stack of plates"
- When full, take one off the bottom
- Move this to the top

We'll also need to set the waypoint bases as "placeable", and tell the moved tower what its new base is.



Create a queue of towers

- Create an empty queue of towers for our use
- Add towers to the queue when you instantiate them
- Prove to yourself the queue is working
- Bonus: de-queue towers when you move them.



Notes on destroying particles

- Typical case, a character dying
- You want to destroy character immediately
- This deletes references to the particle VFX
- ... and the whole script that's running
- Use Unity's Destroy(object, delay);





- Death effects destroy themselves
- Death effects are organized in hierarchy
- Towers are organised in hierarchy
- Enemies are organised in hierarchy.

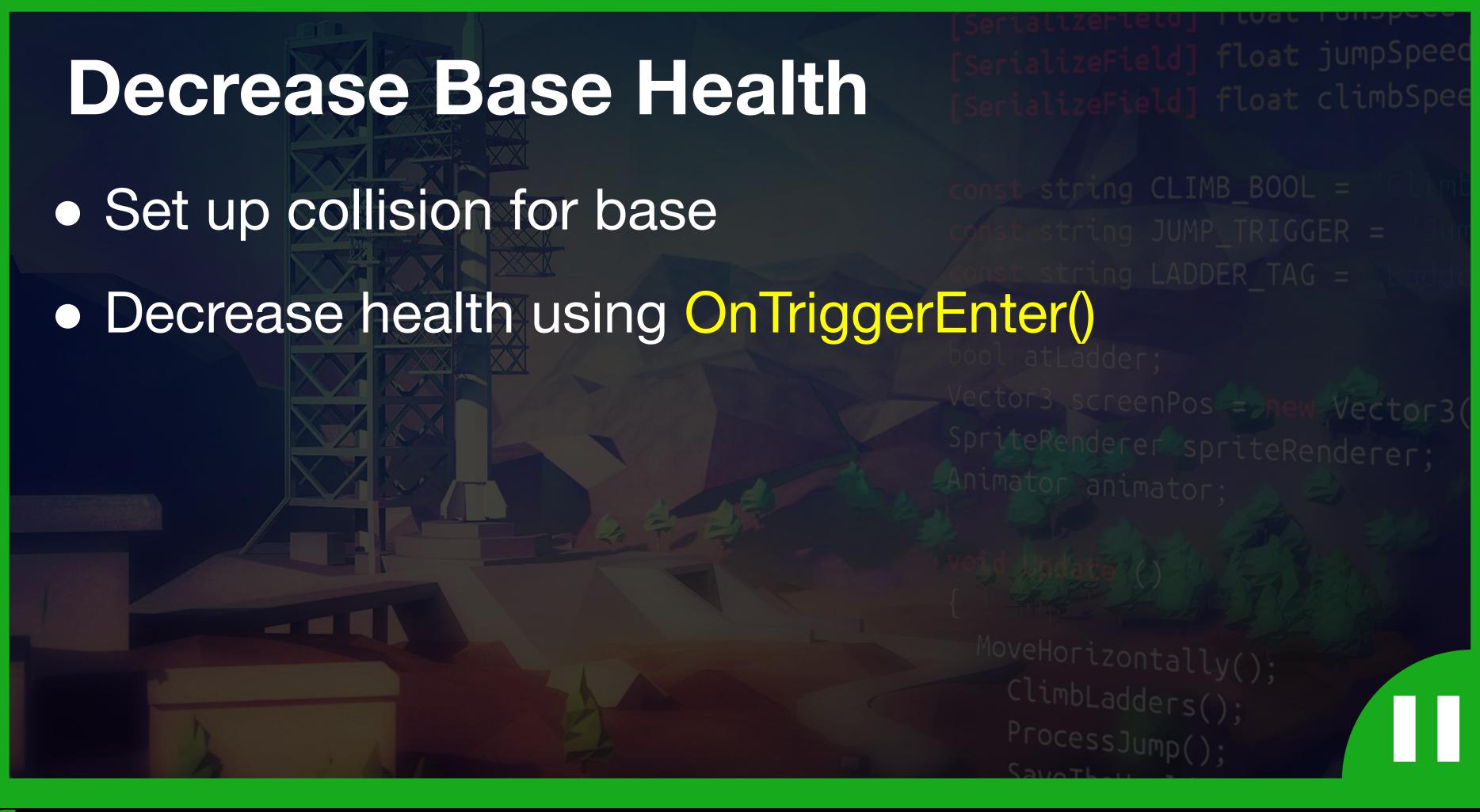




- Destroy enemy
- Play enemy death particles
- Destroy enemy death particles
- BONUS: Create different goal explosion





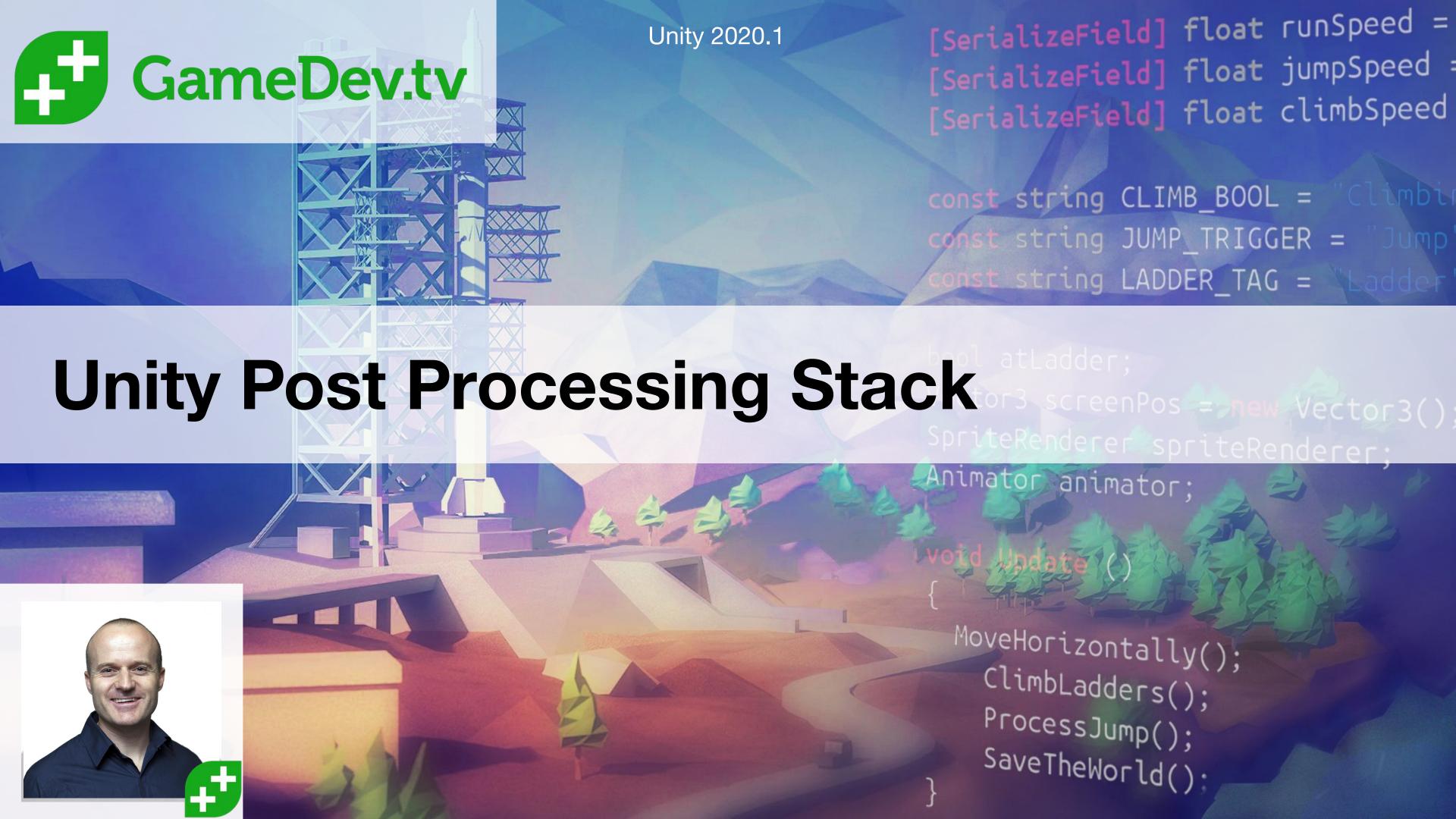






- Add text UI element
- Add code to keep track of each time an enemy is spawned
- Update the text field each time an enemy is spawned

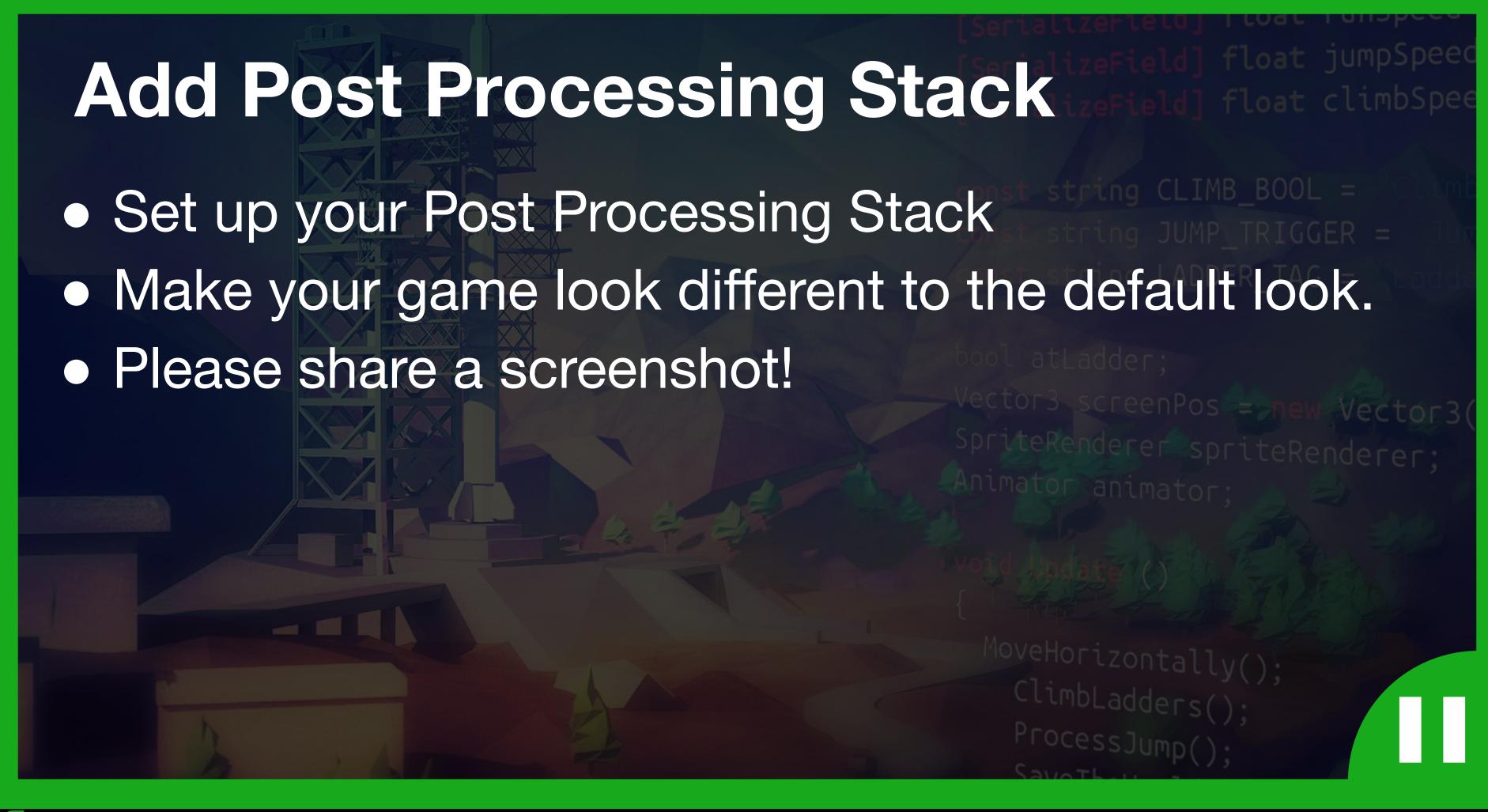




Post Processing Stack

- Download / import Post Processing Stack
- Add PostProcessingBehavior.cs to camera
- Create profile asset
- Assign profile asset to camera
- Modify







SFX Requirements For Your Game

- 1. What is your game's theme / experience / tone
- 2. What are all the moments that need SFX
- 3. Where can you source / create assets

Let's go through that exercise...





- Enemy being spawned
- Enemy reaching player's base
- Enemy taking damage
- BONUS: Enemy being killed (note: solution to bonus will be in following video)





Solve The Riddle

- Figure out why our death SFX is quiet compared to other SFX.
- Complete the SFX implementation so that the death SFX is same volume as other SFX.
- HINT 1: Use Debug.Break() to compare enemy death SFX to enemy hit SFX.
- HINT 2: Where in our scene are 2D sounds heard?



Creating Your Game Moment

- Aim to create an interesting 2 minute moment.
- Find the fun in your game moment by tuning what you have rather than looking to add more features.
- Intention -> Execution.



Design Levers Available

- Enemy HPs
- Enemy speed
- Enemy spawn rate
- Tower shot distance
- Tower rate of fire
- Number of towers
- Size of level
- Path through level
- Player health

- Lighting / visibility
- Camera position
- Camera angle
- Size of enemies
- Size of towers
- Art assets
- Particle assets



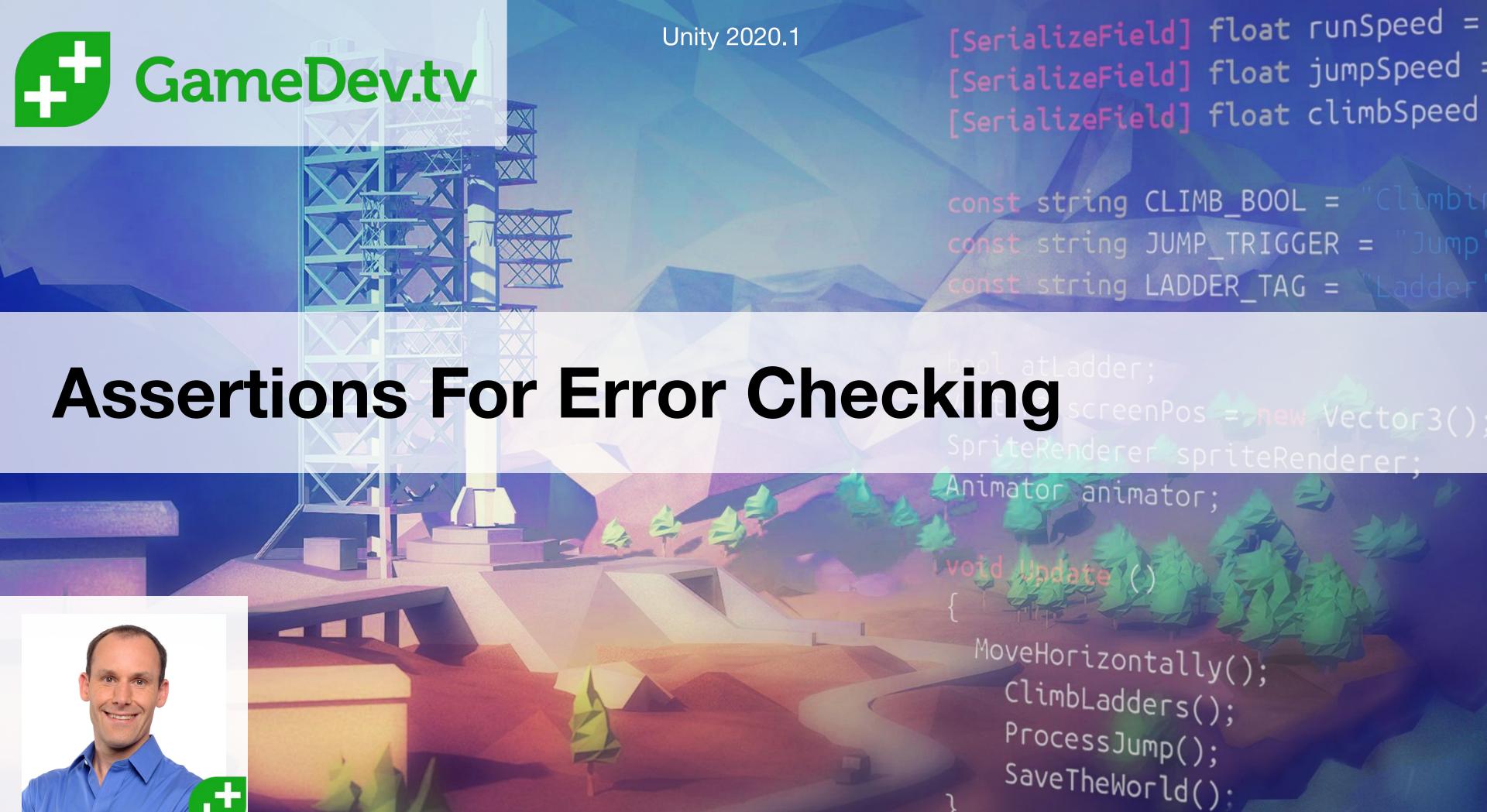
Tune And Share

- Tune your game to find your moment.
- Share your game with others and see what they like and want more of.
- Give people a very specific challenge (eg. last 2 mintues, or beat XYZ score).
- Share a video of your final product with our community.









What are assertions?

An assertion in Unity is a condition check that can log an error to the console, continuing execution.

This can be left out in the final game builds, but included in development builds.



Why use assertions

Assertions can be handy to check that your game is setup properly.

In our case we will use them to easily identify overlapping blocks, which could confuse the pathfinder.



Write your first assert statement

- Overlapping blocks should create a console error
- This should happen when you first play the game
- You should easily be able to identify the block

Why not share a screenshot to celebrate your first assert, and let us know your thoughts?





How To Encapsulate Well

- Objects work on their own member variables
- Ideally no public member variables
- A few public functions to communicate
- A sprinkling of private "helper" functions
- This minimises the number of reasons to change
- In games keep your objects as "real" as poss.



"Code can be copied once, but that when the same code is used three times, it should be extracted into a new procedure"

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rule of three (computer programming)

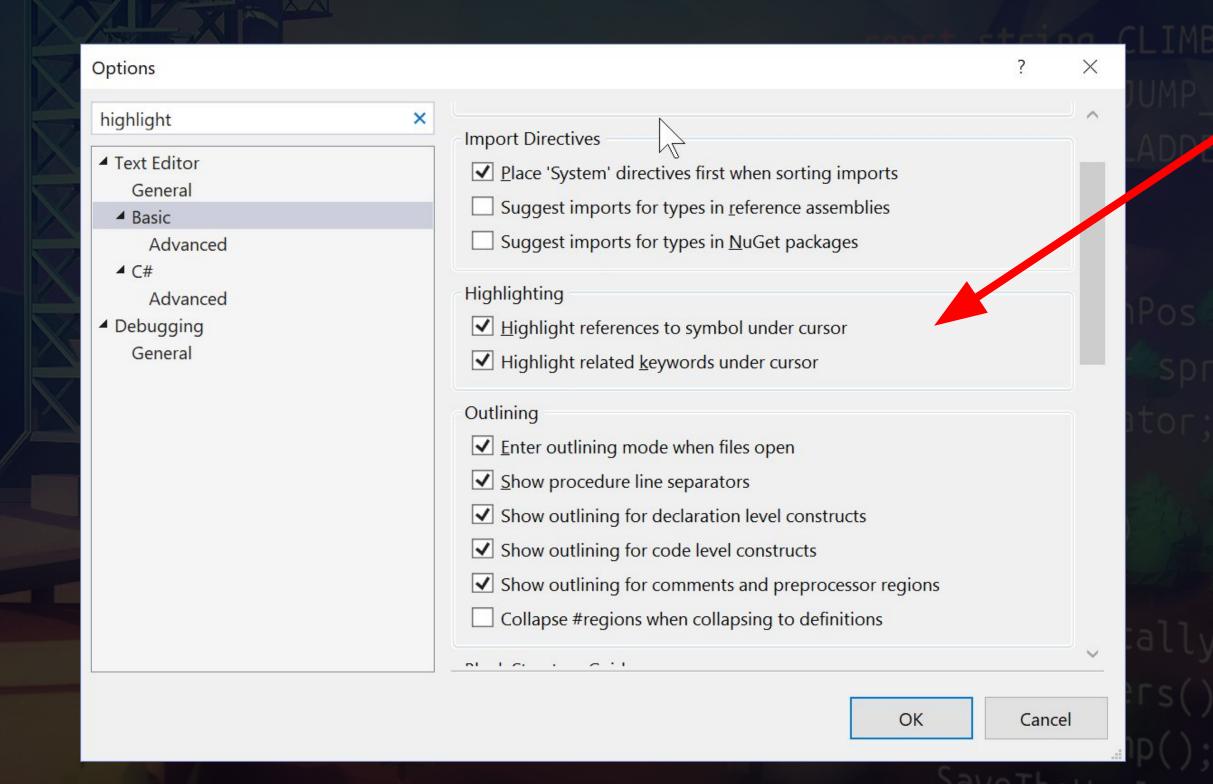


Make Particles Explode On Impact

Know Where Particle Hit Detect Particle Collision GetCollisionEvents(other, collisionEvents) **Enable 3D World Collisions** collisionEvents other **Send Collision Messages Understand** "out **Use lists** What we hit **Receive Collision** parameters" Messages **OnParticleCollision** (GameObject other) **Show Explosion At Impact Point** collisionEvent[0].intersection Instantiate prefabs while game is running

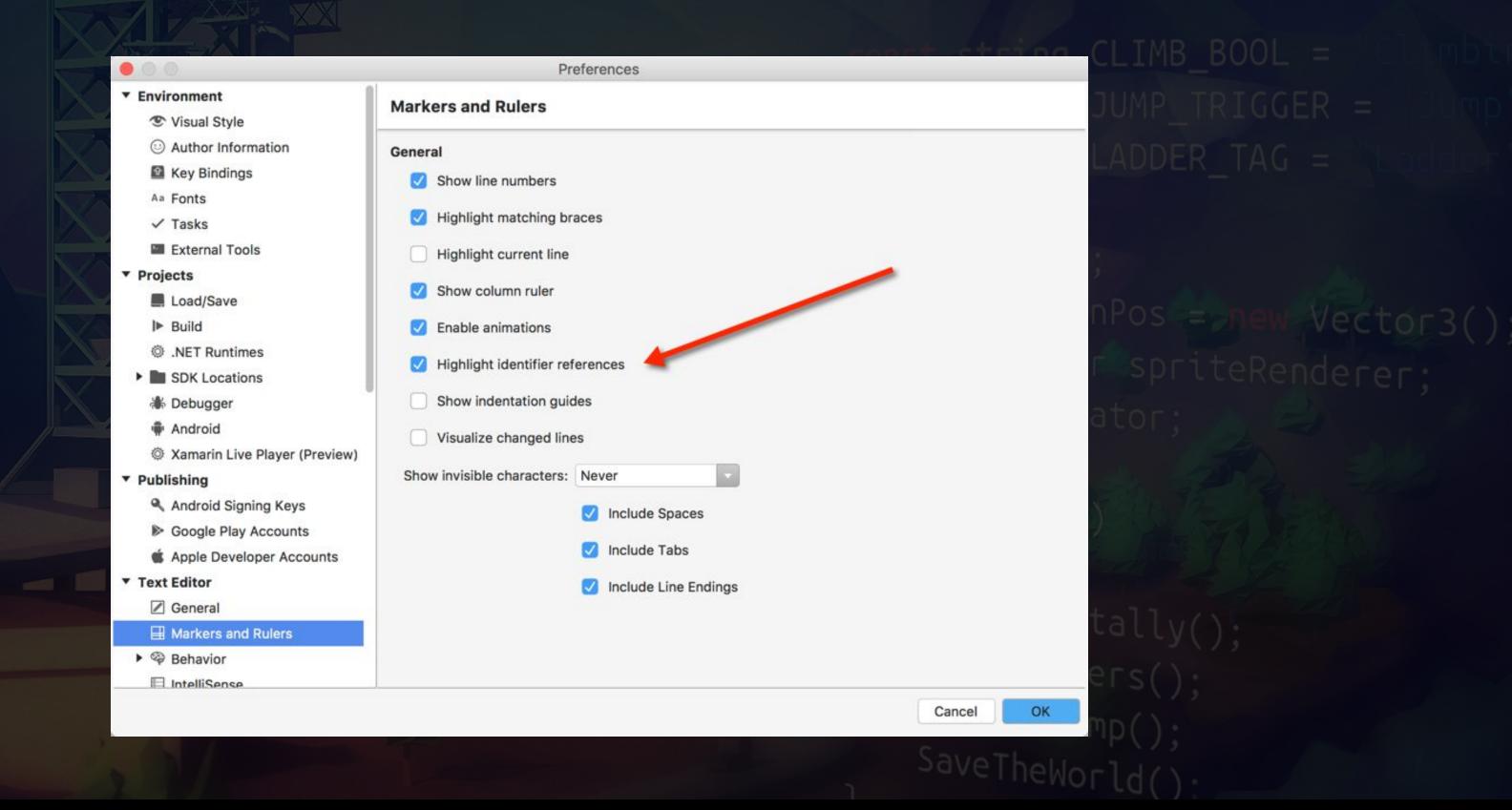


Reference Highlighting - PC

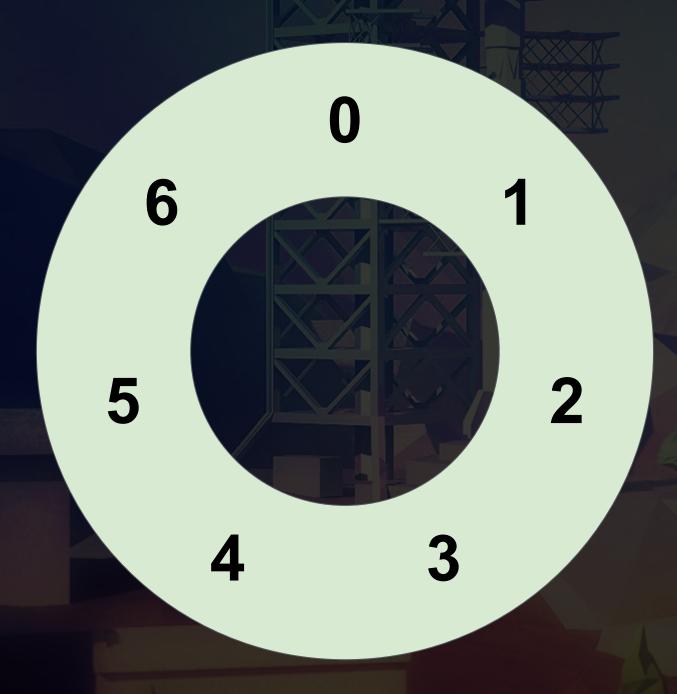




Reference Highlighting - Mac



The % Operator For Remainder



buildIndex

buildIndex	cons/ stru	remainder
0	0 + 0/7	0
1	0 + 1/7	1
2	0 + 2/7 d	er, 2
3	Ve <mark>0</mark> +13/7 Cr	eenP3s
4	Spot + 4/7	rer 4prite
5	0 + 5/7	imat ₅ r;
6	0 + 6/7	6
7	1 + 0/7	0
8	1 + 1 /7	1
9	1 + 2/7	2

