**Most Important Points:**

1. **Mesh:** Mesh makeup a large part of your 3D world.unity provides a modeling tool called proBuilder & there are also some assets store modeling plugins,such as Mesh Deformer,UModeler,Mesh Editor.
2. **Mesh Filter:** Mesh filter takes a meshes from your assets and pass it to "Mesh Render" for rendering on the screen.
3. **Mesh Rernder:** Mesh Render takes the geometry from "Mesh filter" & render it at the position defined by the GameObject's Transform and component.
4. **Material and Texture:** Firstly material apply to mesh and then texture apply on material.
5. **Global/Local:** In global mode arrow are aligned in world axes and local mode arrow shows the object direction.
6. **Pivot/Center:** x,y,z is a pivot and its origin is center.
7. **Tag & layer:** We can set tag at every object for identify and layer for camera rendering.
8. **Model import:** "FBX" is the format.all imported files in project window. it is up to you how to import(drag & drop,from file menu option etc.)
9. **For build:** ctrl+shft+b
10. **Game object:** set of collection (transform and component).
11. **MonoBehaviour:** Monobehaviour is the base class and all functions and variables can call from that class to another class.
12. **Methods:**

> Initialize:

\* "Awake()" is called varable or game state etc.

\* "OnEnable()" is called after awake method.

\* "OnDisable()" is called in the end method.

\* "Reset()" is called when the script is enabled and not palymode.

\* "Update()" method working on fps(frame per second).For Example: update works on 60 frames(pictures/images) per second.

\* "Start()" is called on the frame when script is enabled just before update method are called first time.

1. **Delta Time and Space.World/Space.Self:**

\* "Delta Time(DT)" is the completion time in the second since last frame.For Example:Frame 1 executing,the DT will be 0.Then game continue & frame 2 executing.so,the DT between 2 frames is 0.05 seconds.

***NOTE:***  FPS(frame per second),DT value is changing continuously,for this example used 0.05.

Detail Example: suppose, we use fps = 20,

speed = 10,

Vector3.forward = 1,

DT is approximately erqualto 1/fps so,DT=0.05 (Here)

totalMovement = fps\*Vector3.forward\*speed\*DT = 10 Ans.

\* "Space.World" is the parameter which is used to say to move the object global/scene/world axis, not for self/local axis.

\* "Space.Self" is the parameter which is used to say to move the object local axis, not for world axis.

1. **Writing method of Vector:**

\* new Vector(0,0,0)

\* Vector.forward

1. **Gizmo:** box collider or structures gizmo
2. **Scene Manager/Load scene/LoadSceneMode:**

\* scene management at run time.

\* load the scene by its name or index which is defined in build setting.

\* Used when loading a Scene in a player.Use LoadSceneMode to choose what type of Scene loads when using SceneManager.LoadScene. The available modes are Single and Additive.

1. **Scene loading/Additive loading:**

\* Adds the Scene to the current loaded Scenes is called Additive.

\* Closes all current loaded Scenes and loads a Scene.

1. **List and Dictionary:**

\* A Dictionary is similar to a List. However, instead of accessing a certain element by index value,

we use a string called key.

\* A list is an object which holds variables in a specific order. The type of variable that the list can

store is defined using the generic syntax.

1. **Delegate:** There are 2 type of delegate "single delegate" and multicast delegate".A Delegate is a reference pointer to a method. It allows us to treat method as a variable and pass method as a variable for a callback.When it get called ,it notifies all methods that reference the delegate.

\* **single:** It can reference to only single method at a time which represent (=).

\* **multicast:** It can store the reference of multiple methods at a time which represent (+=).

**How to use:**

> //delegate define;

delegate void myDelegate(int num);

myDelegate myDelegated;

> //single delegate

myDelegated = printNum;

> //calling delegate

myDelegated(5);

> // create method

void printNum(int num){ print("print num: " + num); }

1. **Custom Event:** "Custom Event" same as "Delegate". custom events has only multicast like delegate has.

**How to use:**

> // Custom Event define

public UnityEvent player2;

> // calling custom event

void playerOnTrigger() {

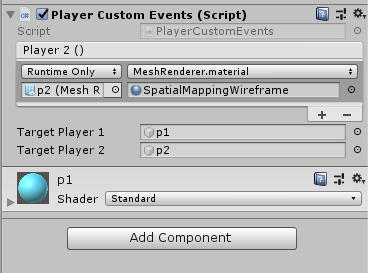
.

.

.

player2.Invoke();

Debug.Log("Player1 Deactivated & Player2 Activated Custom-Event call at Player2"); }



1. **Common Method Unity:**

* **Instantiate:**  is a function which is used to create clones of game object. This is commonly used in context of cloning a prefabs which is work at run time.
* **Destroy:** Removes a GameObject, component or asset. This immediately remove from update and if you declear time then it remove after certain time.
* **LookAt:** Rotate the camera every frame so it keeps looking at the target.
* **Enuemrator:**  Enumerations allow you to create a collection of related constants.

1. **Mouse Events:**

//MOUSE EVENTS

private void OnMouseEnter()

{Debug.Log("Mouse Enter");

}

private void OnMouseDrag()

{Debug.Log("Mouse Drag");

}

private void OnMouseOver()

{Debug.Log("Mouse Over");

}

private void OnMouseDown()

{Debug.Log("Mouse Down");

}

private void OnMouseUp()

{Debug.Log("Mouse Up");

}

private void OnMouseUpAsButton()

{Debug.Log("Mouse Up As Button");

}

private void OnMouseExit()

{Debug.Log("Mouse Exit");

}

1. **Keyboard Events:**

/\* void objectMovingWithSimple()

{

if (Input.GetKey(KeyCode.LeftArrow))

{

transform.Translate(Vector3.left \* this.speed);

}

else if (Input.GetKey(KeyCode.RightArrow))

{

transform.Translate(Vector3.right \* this.speed);

}

else if (Input.GetKey(KeyCode.UpArrow))

{

transform.Translate(Vector3.forward \* this.speed);

}

else if (Input.GetKey(KeyCode.DownArrow))

{

transform.Translate(Vector3.back \* this.speed);

}

else if (Input.GetKey(KeyCode.Space))

{

transform.Translate(Vector3.up \* this.speed);

}

}\*/