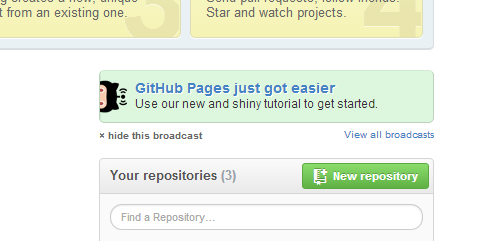
# Github Repository

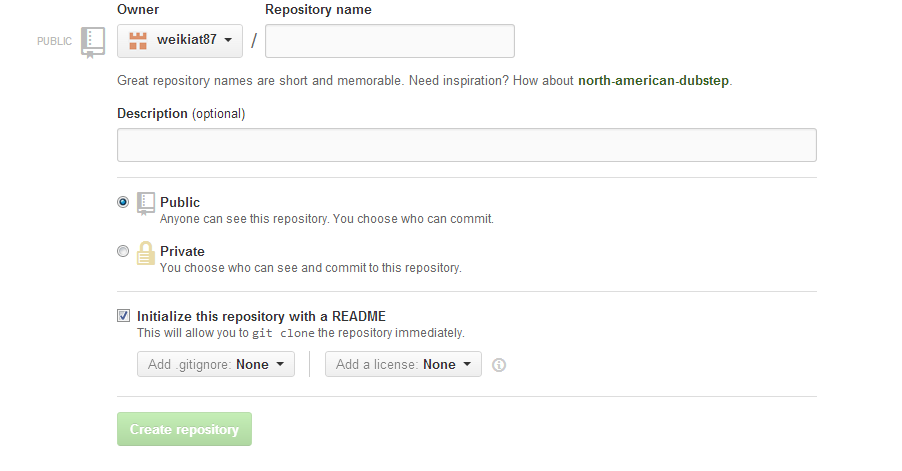
A repository is a remote storage space where you will store your project, you will be committing, and pushing updates into them, as well as, pulling updates and merging them when others push updates into them.

Go to the website: <https://github.com/> and create an account there (it is free). Download the software as well while you are at it.

Create a repository on the website itself after you have an account.

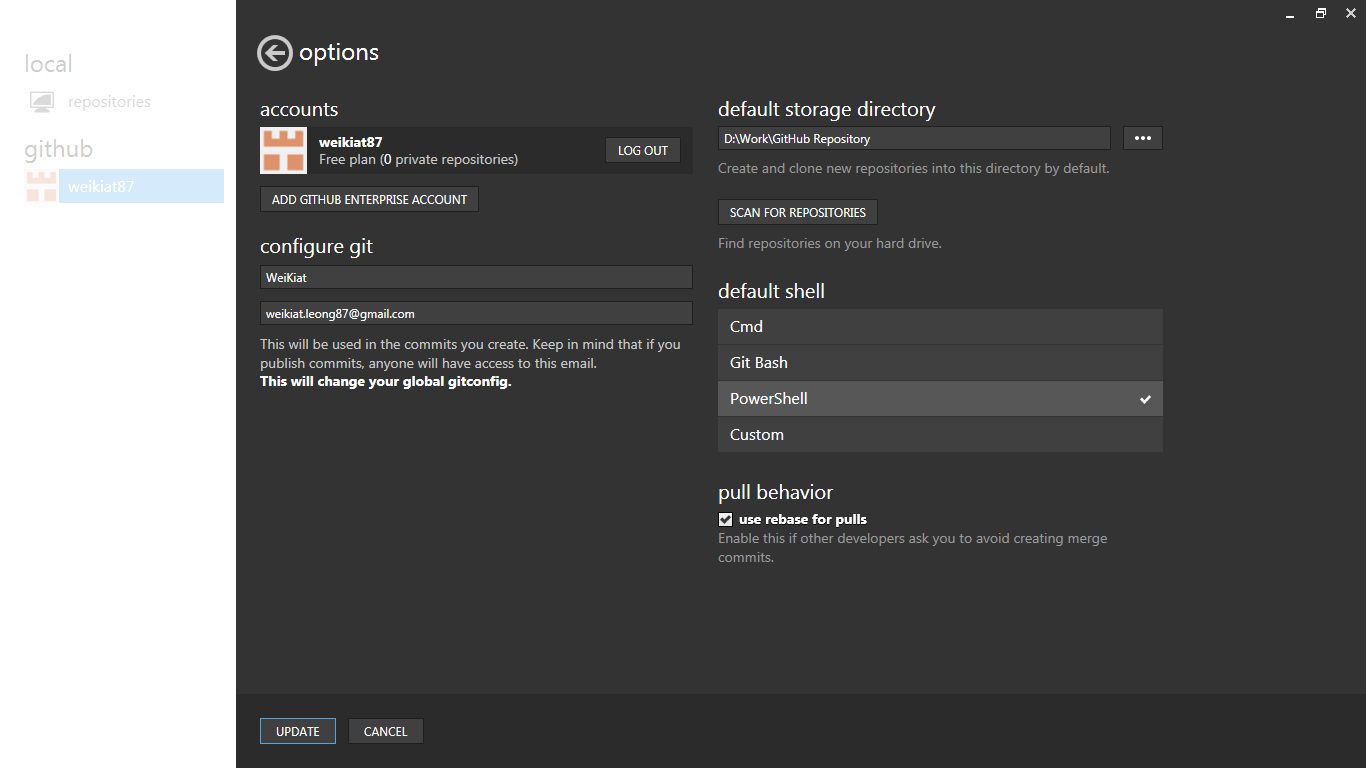


After you have clicked the button you should be at the “create a repository page”.

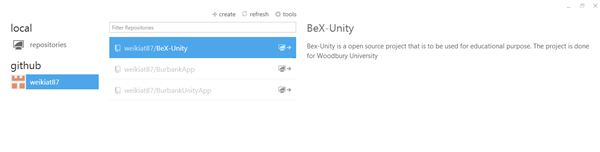


From here just give it a name, a short description on it, and initializing a readme for it.

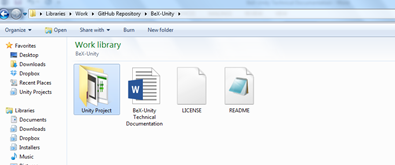
Open up the software Github, and go to tools > option. You might want to specify a local storage space for yourself (default storage directory) as well as your configure git (your name and email) which will be used when you commit and changings at any repository.



Go back to the Main Menu and look for the repository that you have just create, click the computer screen icon. This will clone the remote repository into your specified local storage. If you are cloning another person’s repository, it will have the project that you wanted (in our case since it is a new repository, it should just be an empty folder with the git config, ignore, and readme).

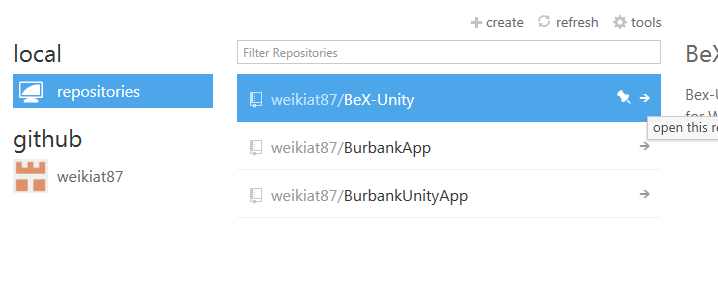


Create a simple folder inside the workspace and this folder will be used as your Unity folder.

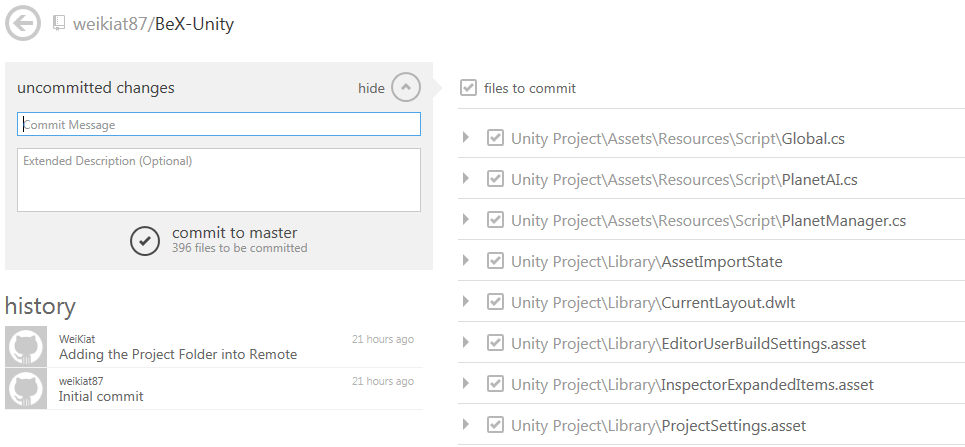


## Committing and Pushing

Open the software Github (or if you like to you could use Git Shell which is in bash), go to your local repository and click the arrow key which will open your local repository.



You will be brought to your local repository page where you can commit new items into the repository (in this case is only your empty folder). Type a simple commit message and what it contains and press commit to master (which will be in your master branch).



If you have already put a Unity project into the local repository, remember to always close the Unity software before you commit as Unity will create a lock when it is open, which will prevent you from committing (you can actual setup your git ignore to not check that specific file).

Press the Sync icon at the top right of the screen and the commit will be pushed into the remote repository. (I prefer to use Git Shell when you are doing a push just right click select open shell and type git push)

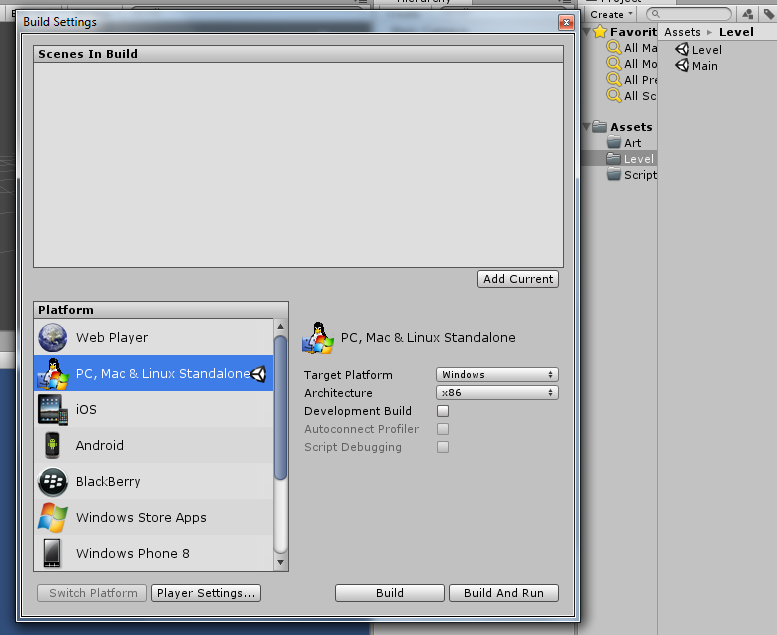


# Unity 101

Unity is a powerful tool to build no only 3D games but other application that you can think of (Unity 4.3 and above lets you create 2D games easily now!). The programming style would be component-based which means that you should create an object by adding components into them (e.g. a car object should have: a wheel component, body component, etc.).

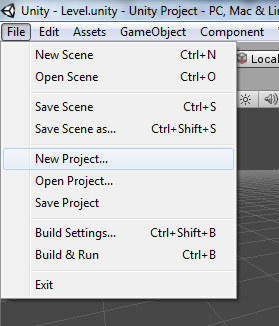
Use the official document for any components that you wish to understand better.  
<http://unity3d.com/learn/documentation>

Each level is a scene and before you publish your games, make sure you have added them into the build. (Do not leave it empty like in the picture!)

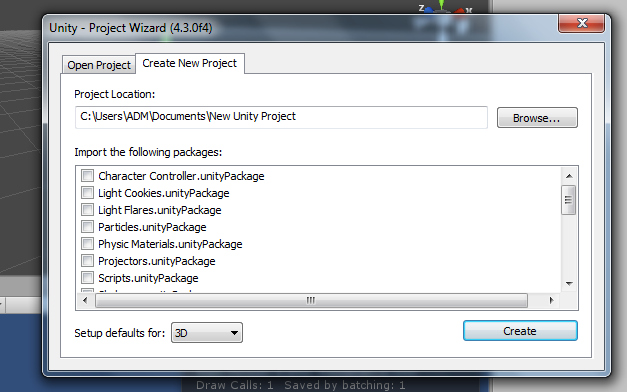


# Creating New Project

In order to create a new project go to file > new project.



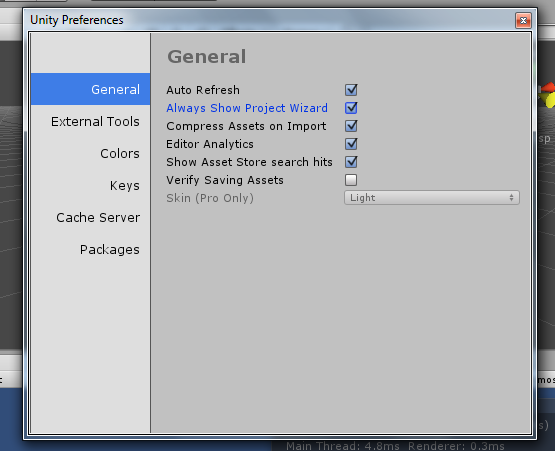
Uncheck everything that you will not be using (in this case since you are creating a new project from scratch we will not be importing any additional packages). Select browse and create a new empty folder. This folder will be where your project is located.



Create subfolder in the asset folder by right clicking in the Project Hierarchy > Create > Folders or going to the project folder itself and creating them inside the asset folder. (You may want to create “Resources” in your assets as it allows to use a Unity Function Resource.Load(); to load objects or textures using that function)

## Additional Tips

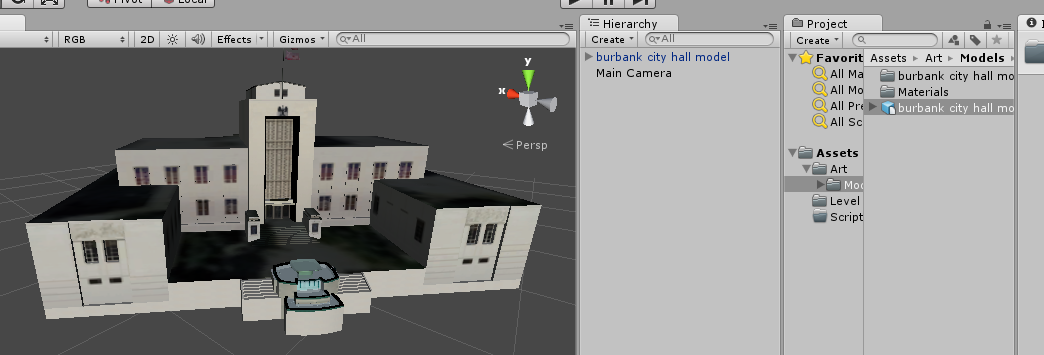
Go to Edit > Preferences and in the General Tap enable “Always Show Project Wizard” this will allow you to open up two or more unity projects concurrently which can be helpful if you wish to “copy” some values over from another project or using them as a reference.



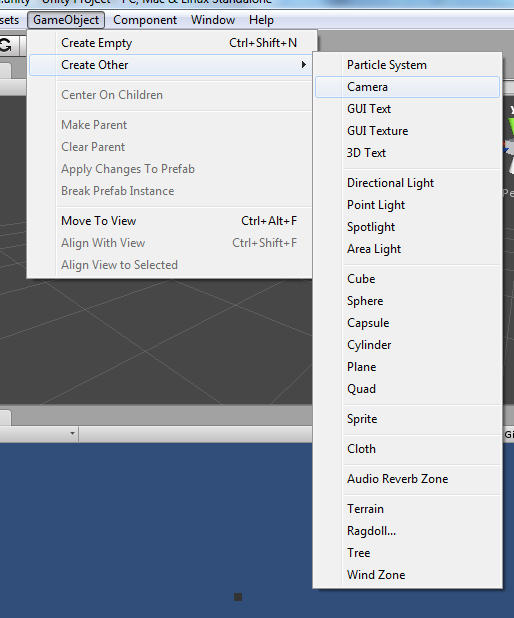
# Creating game objects

A game object can be empty, a 3D mesh, a 2D texture or even event triggers. You can import your own 3D objects that you have created in any external tools (Autodesk Maya, 3DS Max, Blender, Google SketchUp).

Drag and drop your model (.fbx, .obj, .ma) into the appropriate and Unity will import them automatically for you.



Or you can just create primitive shapes (cubes, spheres, cones) which will be much faster than trying to find free art assets. (E.g. GameObject > Create Other > Cube)



# Programming Style

Before you even touch any coding, figure out what kind of style you would like to adapt (Hungarian notation). It would be best to create a list of prefix, or suffix that you would like to have. (Here is an example used in the project)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Data type | Prefix |
| References | \_ |
| Class Variables | m |

You may also choose to give prefixes to other data types as well, but it all depends on yourself.

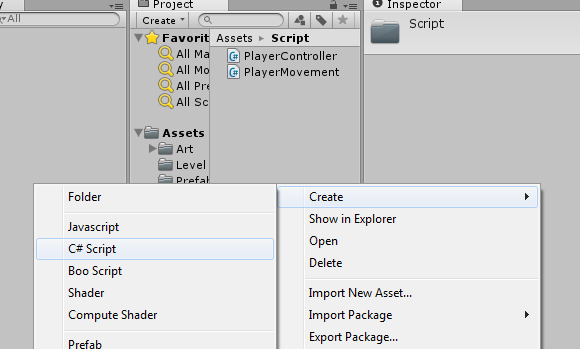
|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| int | n |
| string | str |
| Game Object | go |
| list | a |
| Bool/Boolean (if you’re a Java person) | b |
| Enum | e |

It is also a good practice to comment your code and also writing a short summary of what the code is used for. This will allow others (and yourself in the future) to know what the class is all about or how a certain code is supposed to function.

# Player Controller

The PlayerController Script will be used to control all the components that a player should have (for our game it will only be the movement, but you could add things like shooting and any ideas that you can come out with).

First create a script called PlayerController and another called PlayerMovement.



In the PlayerController Class add the following above the class name itself: [RequireComponent (typeof(PlayerMovement))]

This makes the PlayerMovement Script a needed component in whatever object the PlayerController script is attached to. (This way it will prevent you from making a mistake of not added the correct components that you need)

## Singleton

A Singleton class is a class that is the ONLY one in the entire scene. For our PlayerController we will make it a Singleton as there can only be 1 player at a time (even multiplayer games will have only 1 player, because you do not control the other players).

Type the following code (it is a little small but you could copy pasta it):

#region Singleton

private static PlayerController mInstance; // the Player Controller Instance

// get our Player Controller Instance   
 public static PlayerController GetInstance()

{

if(mInstance == null) InitSingleton();  
 return mInstance;

}

// Init Func for our Singleton Class  
 private static void InitSingleton()  
 {

if(mInstance == null) GameObject.Find("Player").GetComponent<PlayerController>();  
 else throw new System.AccessViolationException("Only 1 Player is Allowed");

}

#endregion

When we want to use any function (which you will see later) in our PlayerController Class we will call GetInstance(), and it will return us an instance of it (which will be the PlayerController).

The InitSingleton() function is used to set our instance to the object that can be found in the world.