

# 3770- Final Project

**Date of Revision:** 2020-12-14

**Group Number:** 14

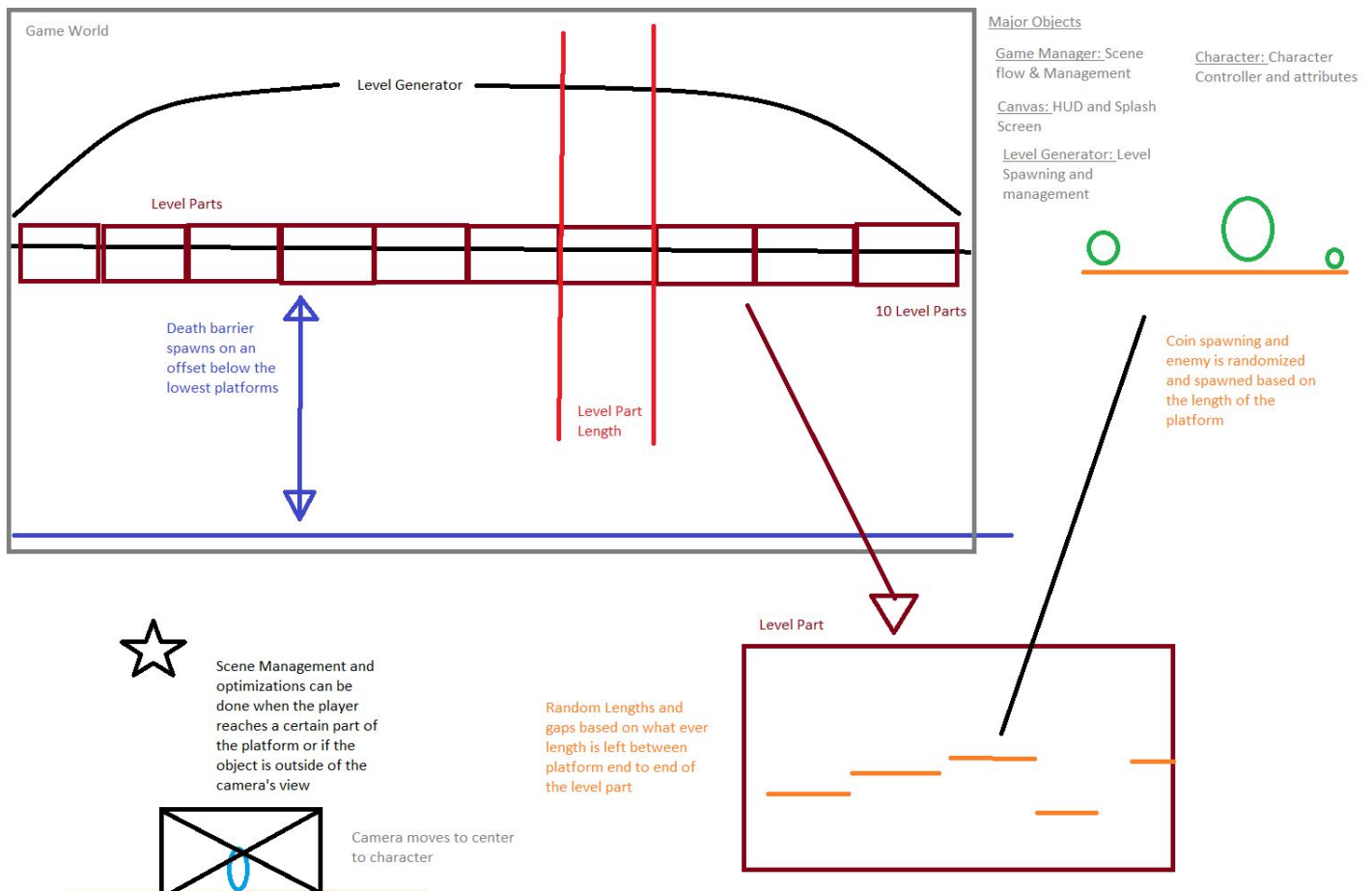
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## Key Concept

The story is simple, a plague doctor is trying to get home, but must destroy all kinds of viruses and bacteria along the way. The conflict in tones between the background and music reflect the mayhem and turmoil in the doctor's world. Things that don't seem so frightening can easily lead to a fiery downfall for our protagonist. The enemies our protagonist will meet are not the kind that are intimidating in an obvious way, but can bring a prompt end to the doctor's short life when confronting them. They are wild and unique, forcing the doctor to be resourceful and innovative in traversing the path home.

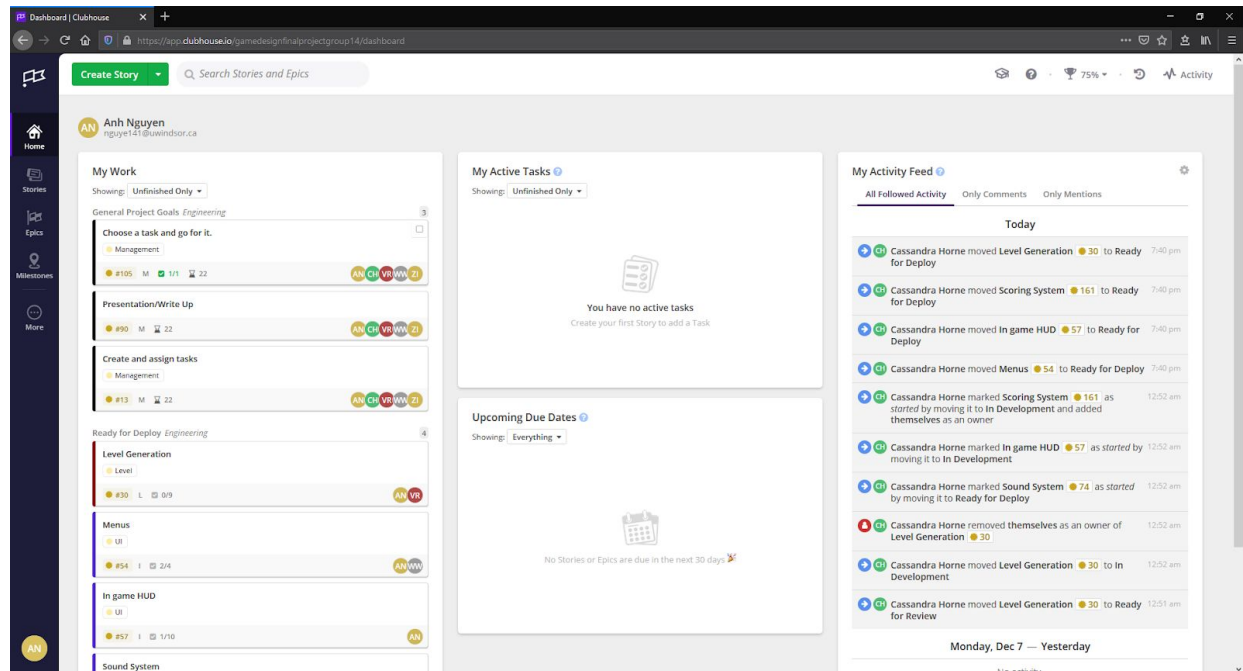
## Game Description

This is a platforming game, with procedurally generated levels and many enemies and powerups. The objective is to get the plague doctor from the left end of the level to the right end of the level. Below is a design of the initial Level Generation and Game Scene overview. Notice how these objects retain a generic scheme to represent the modular and customizable design of our LevelGenerator.



## Planning and Workflow

For workflow, we decided to use a project management website called Clubhouse to manage tasks and outline stories and epics (milestones). Our project is source controlled by Unity Collab, instead of trying to use GitHub. To communicate we used Discord and held meetings once a week in the beginning and started holding daily meetings toward the end. This proved very effective for synchronizing work that was done independently by all team members. Using Discord also proved as an effective communication tool with the functionality to create an organized space to share files, post pictures, describe designs and allow group chatting to compromise for not being able to physically meet up. Below is an overview image of Clubhouse.



## Game Elements and Techniques

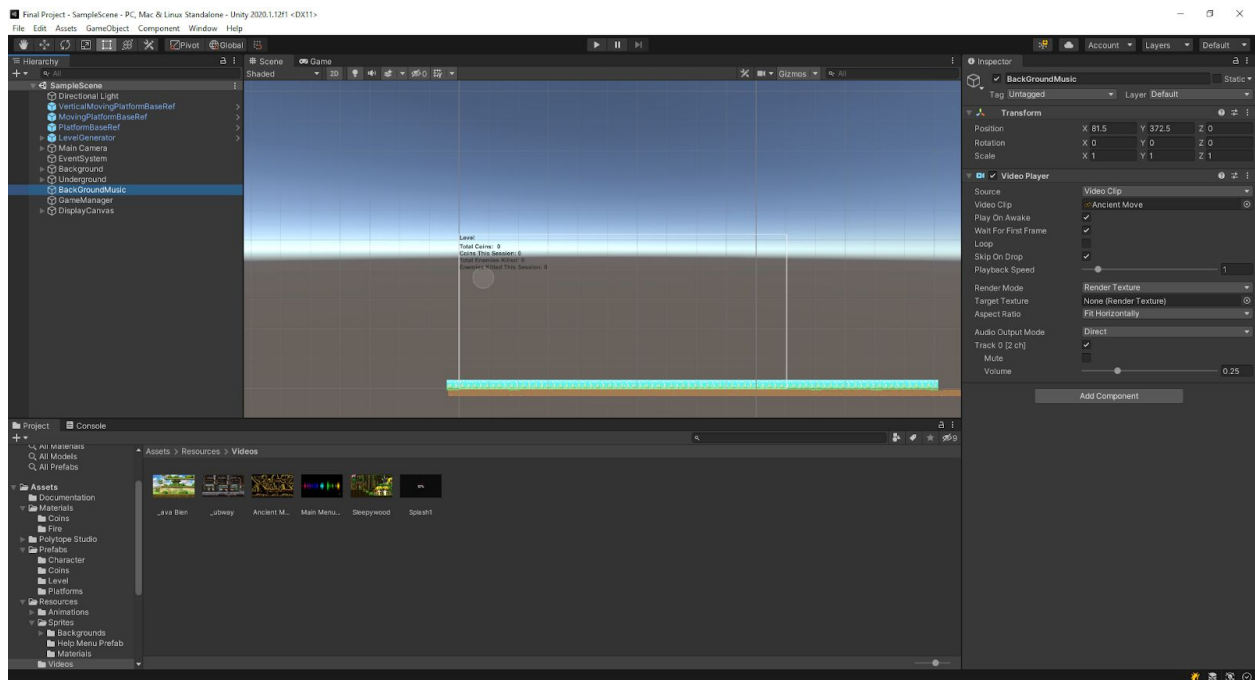
### Splash Scene

We created two splash scenes for which the first splash scene displays the name of the game and the second splash scene displays a video with music. The video was made with the window app Paint and Photo. The Video was attached through the video player function in GameObject. In order to play the game, the first, second and main menu scene navigation is handled by a script called SplashController which loads the first splash scene when the scene number is 0 and displays the second splash scene when the scene number is 1. Both of them are handled by a function which delays each scene transition by 3 seconds to mimic loading. Lastly, after both splash scenes are displayed, the scene number will turn to 2 and will direct the game flow to the main menu. The scene number is built through the build settings in the File tab on the top left of the Unity project. Below is the splash screen example with SplashController



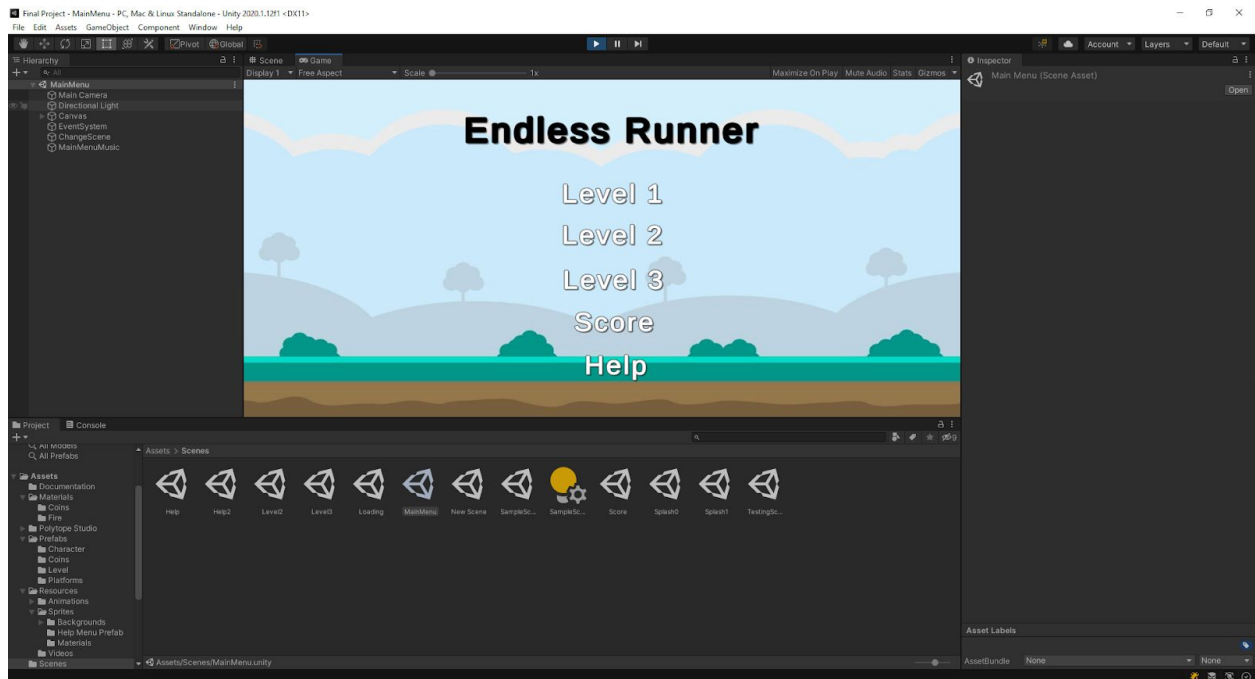
## Background Music

There is a selection of music attached to the project. The music was attached through the Video Player function component in a GameObject. Once it's attached, we adjust the music's volume to our liking. Below is the Background music object in a Level Scene.



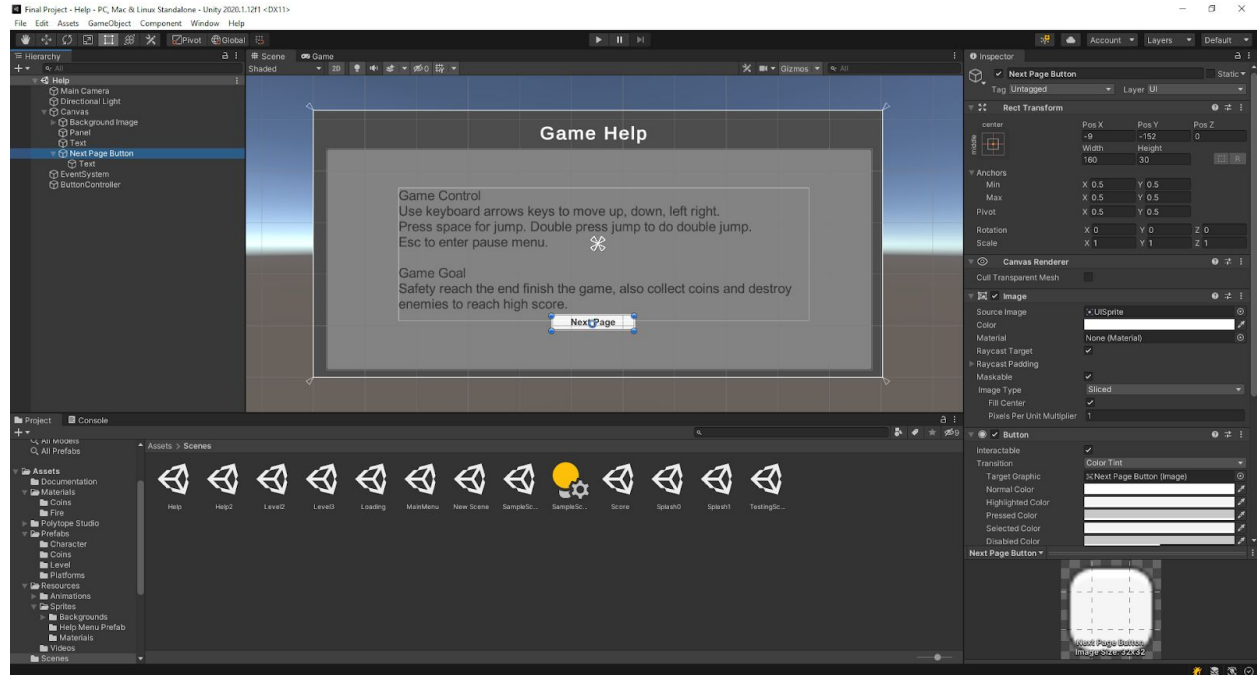
## Main Menu

We first created Canvas then created UI (image) in the Canvas. We attached the background image into that UI (image) to display the background image we want. We also created buttons that include various levels, help menu, and score menu on individual panels of a canvas such as a Win screen. In order to direct to the various buttons we leveraged the onClick event on the button and passed in gameObjects with attached scripts to allow transitions between (Level 1, Level 2, Level 3, Score, Help). Example MainMenu scene.



## Help Menu

A Canvas was first created then we created a Text object inside the Canvas to describe the game. A Button controller script was attached in order to direct the next help page or let the player go back to the menu.



## Level Generation

Level generation is handled by one master parent object called LevelGenerator. When the game initializes, the LevelGenerator prefab would instantiate and then repeatedly instantiate the specific amount of LevelPart prefabs contained in it's LevelPartsList property. In combination with a specified LevelPartLength attribute, LevelGenerator will instantiate Level Part prefabs based on the length of each level part to build a Level. The Level Generation prefab controls and maintains the child elements LevelParts.

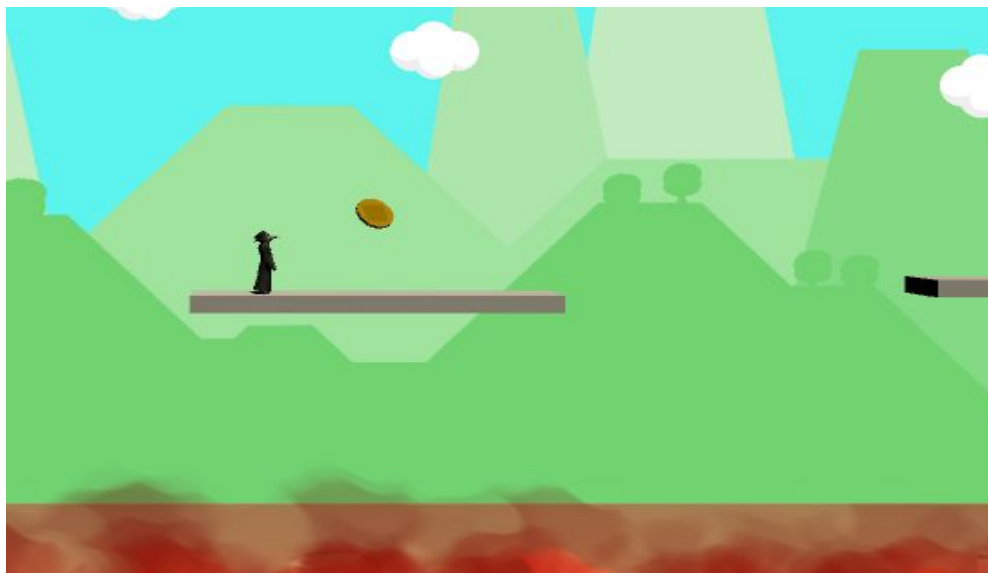
As a LevelPart is being instantiated, each LevelPart prefab will then randomly generate platforms based on a specified set of unique platforms prefabs (Vertically moving, Horizontally moving, and Stationary blocks), specified by gameObject properties. In turn, the Level Part manages each instantiated Platform with a private list.

Lastly, each platform has some basic properties such as an endpoint object on the end of the platform to let the parent or any foreign script to find out the position and length of the platform.

Each platform's scaling and position (Vertical or Horizontal) and gaps between randomly generated within the given Part Length Specification. The generation also takes into account the given Maximum Player height or horizontal movement to be able to achieve completable levels.

The screenshot displays the Unity 2020.3.12f1 development environment. The main view shows a 2D platformer game scene with a character on a platform, a coin, and a level generator. The Hierarchy panel on the left lists the scene's objects, including the LevelGenerator and its clones. The Inspector panel on the right shows the LevelGenerator's Transform and Script components. The bottom panel displays the Project and Console windows, with the Project window showing a list of assets including Levels and Scripts.

Items (collectibles, powerups, and enemies) are generated above platforms at different heights, depending on the nature of the object through the attachment of the `PopulatePlatformRandomly` class. This class includes level controls which can enable or disable different collectibles, powerups, and enemies, depending on the level currently active. This class also controls the odds of an enemy, collectible, or power-up being created. The number of each of these items is left flexible in the class through the use of arrays. The image below shows a coin that is randomly generated.



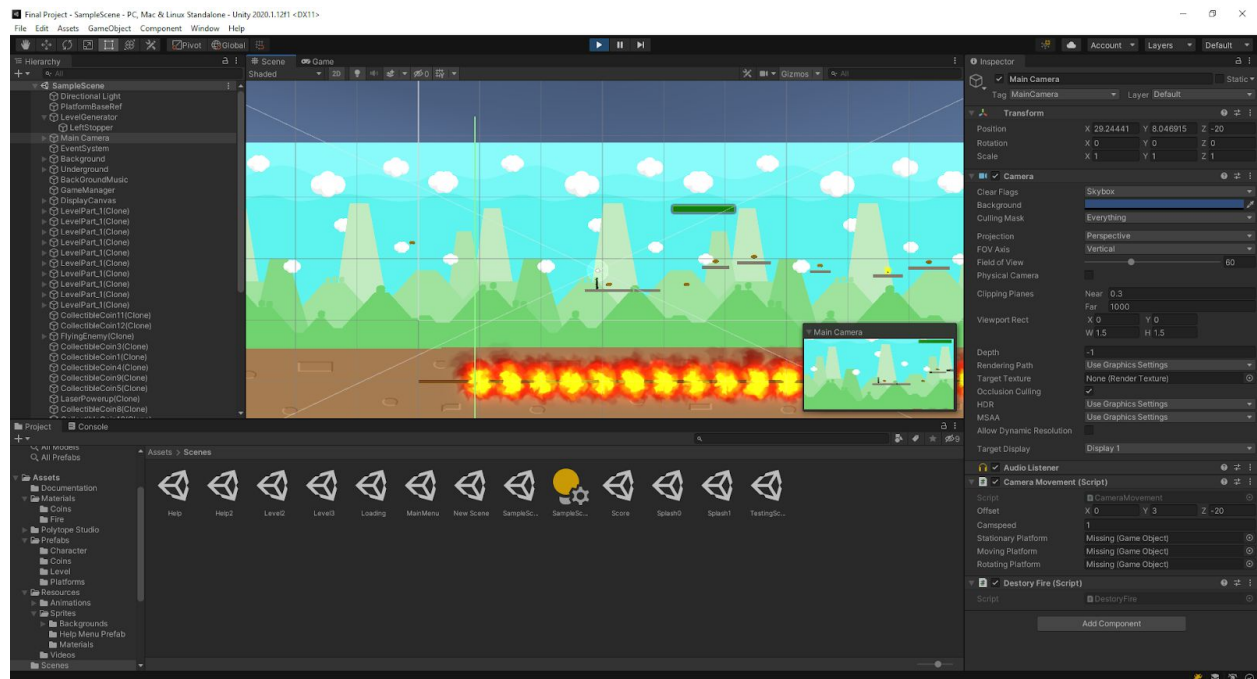


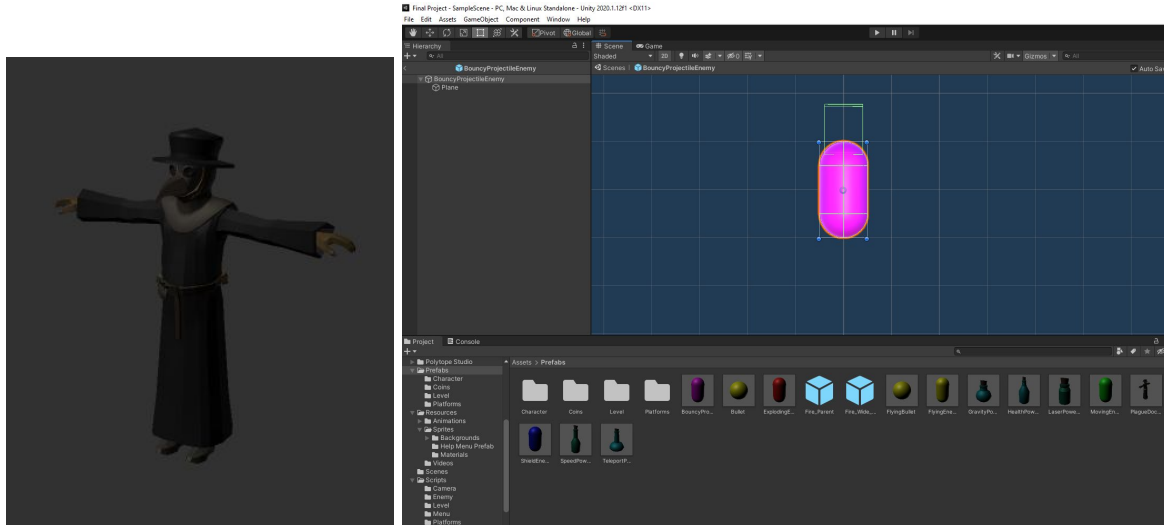
## Camera and Character

The player character can move up, down, left, jump, double jump, switch direction in mid air using keyboard arrow keys, and run by holding ctrl. We created a script called PlayerControllerAnimation in order to perform above action. The character can jump on an enemy to destroy them and collision with the side of the enemy would cause damage to the player. The script called EnemyHead allows the player to destroy the enemy and increase the kill enemy count by one every time the player jumps on top of the enemy's head. The enemy kill count is displayed on the top left display board and the count will be saved to high score.

When the player runs out of the HP or when the player falls off the platform a menu will pop out that displays a level failed message and buttons that allow the player to restart the level or go back to the main menu.

However, if the player successfully finishes the current level then the player will be moved to the next level. Once the player reaches the end of the last level then a menu will pop out and congratulate the player for finishing the last level. The Camera follows the player throughout the game and the main camera never moves left. Lastly, the camera makes sure the player does not move out of the screen.





Example rigged Plague Doctor asset as well as a virus enemy shown above.

## Enemies and Health

Our game has 5 enemy types:

1. An enemy that teleports on top of the player and explodes, dealing damage and pushing the player back
2. An enemy that shoots a projectile towards the player which bounces
3. An enemy that flies towards the player
4. An enemy with a shield which takes two head bounces to kill
5. An enemy that moves toward the player and shoots two beams out beside it which damage the player

Each of these enemies deals damage to the player, which is displayed by the health bar at the top right of the screen. When the health bar reaches zero, the level ends and an option to restart or return to the main menu appears. Falling into the fire below also instantly sets the player's health to zero. Below is an appearance of a virus shooting a lethal projectile at the character!





## Powerups and Collectibles

Our game has 5 powerups:

1. A powerup to increase the player's speed
2. A powerup that gives the player a laser attack by left clicking
3. A powerup that heals the player
4. A powerup that allows the player to teleport
5. A powerup that decreases gravity, allowing the player to jump higher

Each of these powerups can spawn randomly on the platforms and slightly changes the player's colour as a visual indicator. The powerups are all controlled by the PlayerController script, which handles their activation and usage. Below are example images that showcase a randomly generated powerup in a randomly generated level as well as the powerup prefab image.

