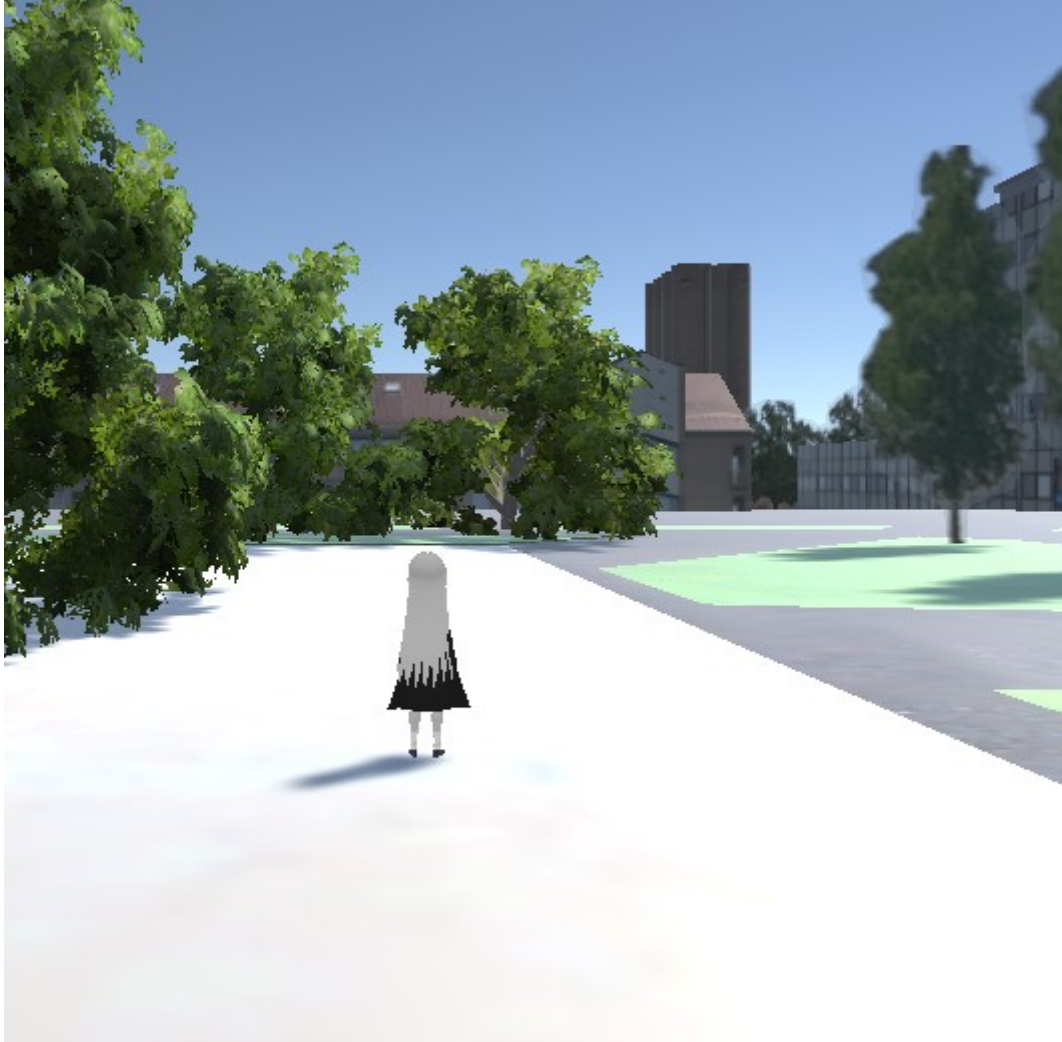


# Unity Basics



Free eBook by  
Adam Higherstein

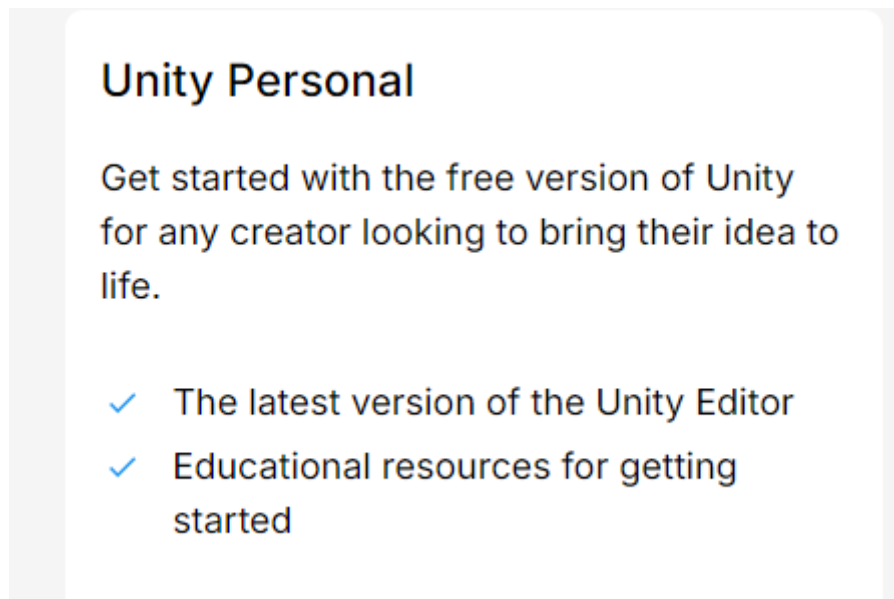
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## Unity tool: Installation

Go here

<https://unity.com/products>

And choose Unity version, Personal



Here are steps

## Create with Unity in three steps

### 1. Download the Unity Hub

Follow the instructions onscreen for guidance through the installation process and setup.

[Download for Windows](#)

[Download for Mac](#)

[Instructions for Linux](#)

### 2. Choose your Unity version

Install the latest version of Unity, an older release, or a beta featuring the latest in-development features.

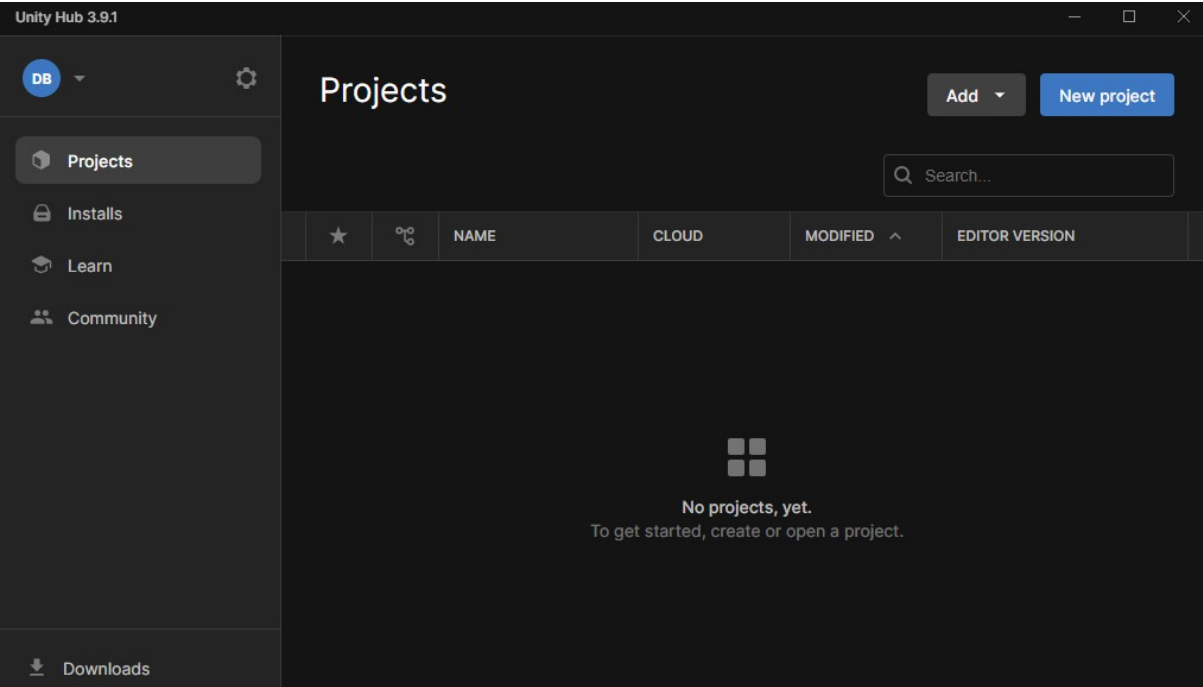
[Visit the download archive](#)

### 3. Start your project

Begin creating from scratch, or pick a template to get your first project up and running quickly. Access tutorial videos designed to support creators, from beginners to experts.

[Access our Pro Onboarding Guide](#)

Install first Unity Hub



Then Unity (we use version 6000, but you can install and use also 2022- or 2023-versioner...

To learn more about the release versions, visit [Unity Releases](#).

Unity 6

2023

2022

2021

2020

2019

2018

2017

Unity 5

All versions

Tech Stream

Version	Release date	Release notes	Hub installation
6000.0.22f1	Oct 2, 2024	<a href="#">Read</a>	<div>INSTALL →</div>

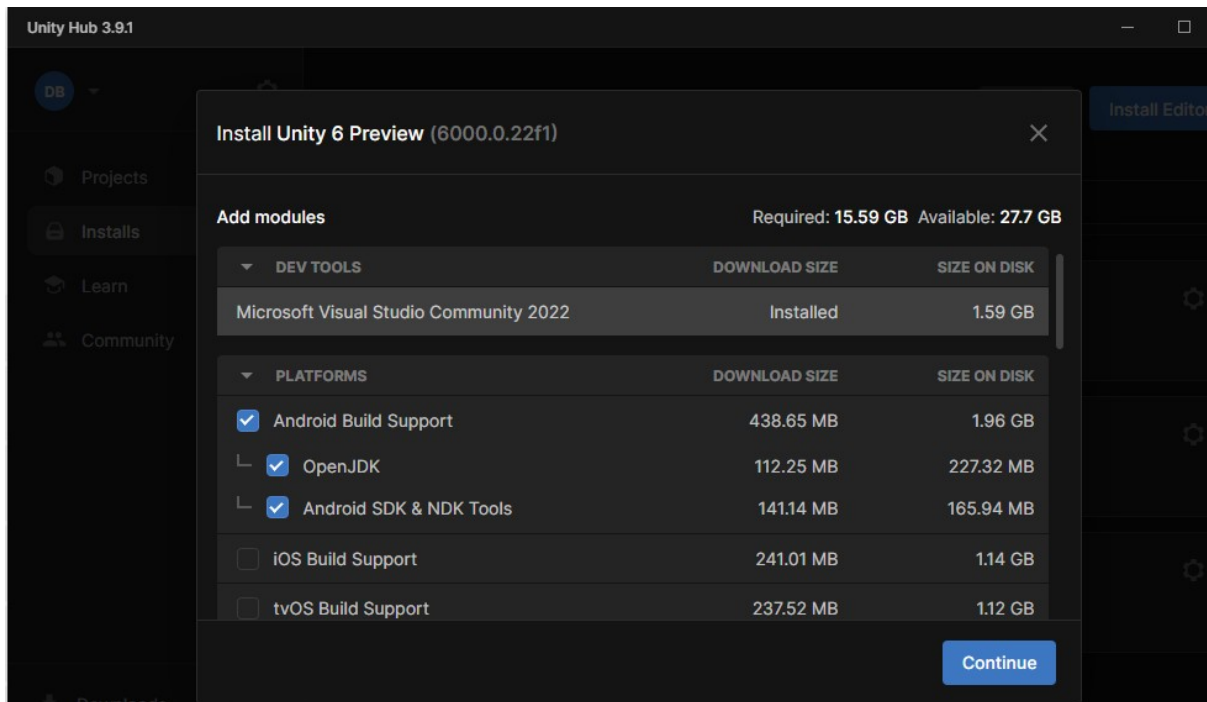
### Add basic modules

e.g these are often popular

android (mobile games)

webgl (web games)

windows (standalone games)



Add also Visual Studio

<https://visualstudio.microsoft.com/downloads/>

And then just install Unity editor

Unity Hub 3.9.1

DB

Projects

**Installs**

Learn

Community

## Downloads

ACTIVE

Unity 6 Preview (6000.0.22f1)

In progress (0 of 14 completed)

Editor application

Installing...

Android Build Support

Install queued

OpenJDK

Install queued

Android SDK Platform Tools

Install queued

WebGL Build Support

Install queued

Android SDK Platforms 33

Install queued

CMake

Install queued

Windows Build Support (IL2CPP)

Install queued

Android SDK & NDK Tools

Install queued

Android SDK Platforms 34

Install queued

Android SDK Platforms 35

Install queued

Android SDK Build Tools

Install queued

Android NDK

Install queued

Android SDK Command Line Tools

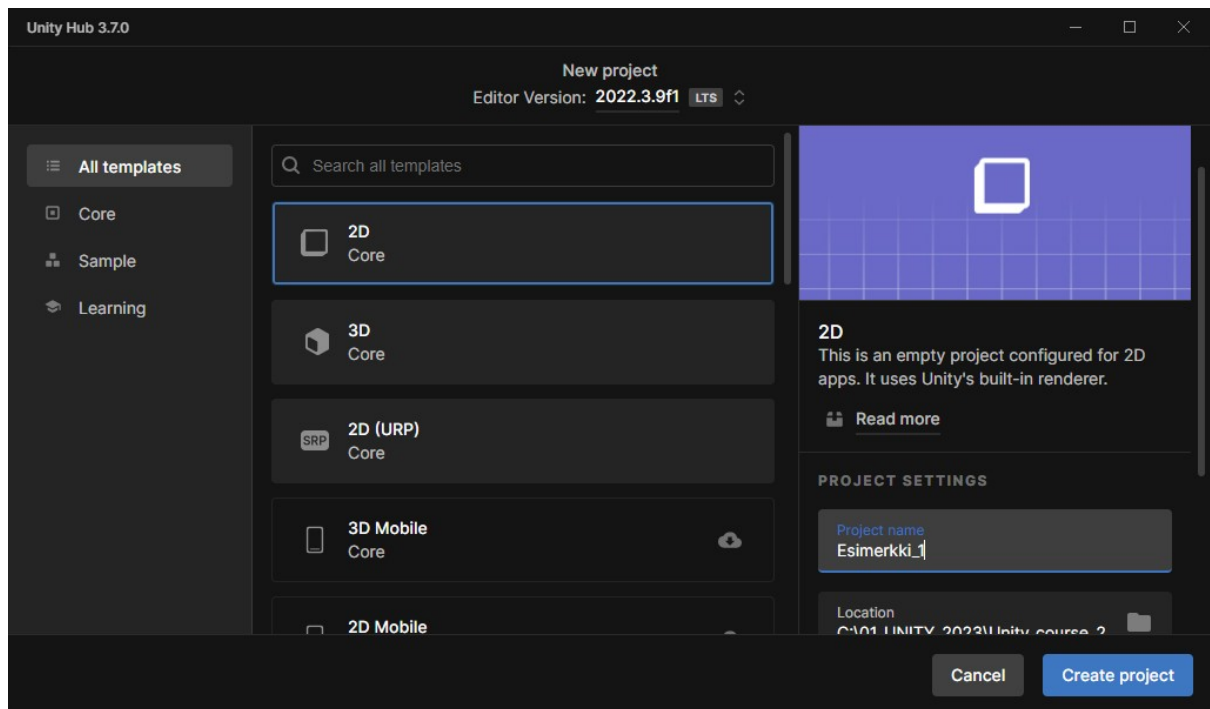
Install queued

DOWNLOADS

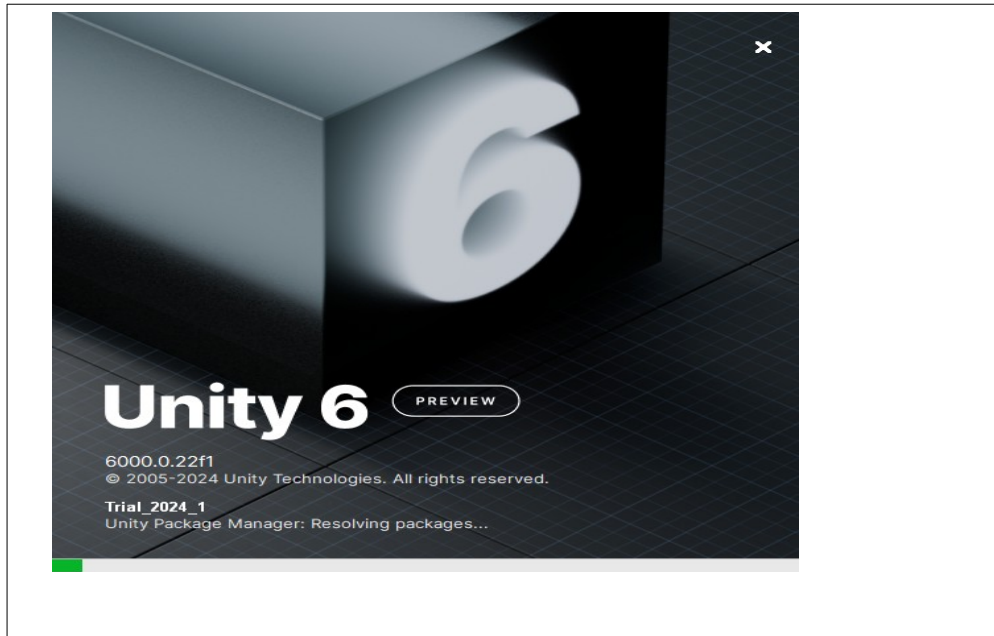
Unity 6 Preview (6000.0....)

Start Unity Hub and a new project

Choose project type and give the name (we can start with 2D Core -version)



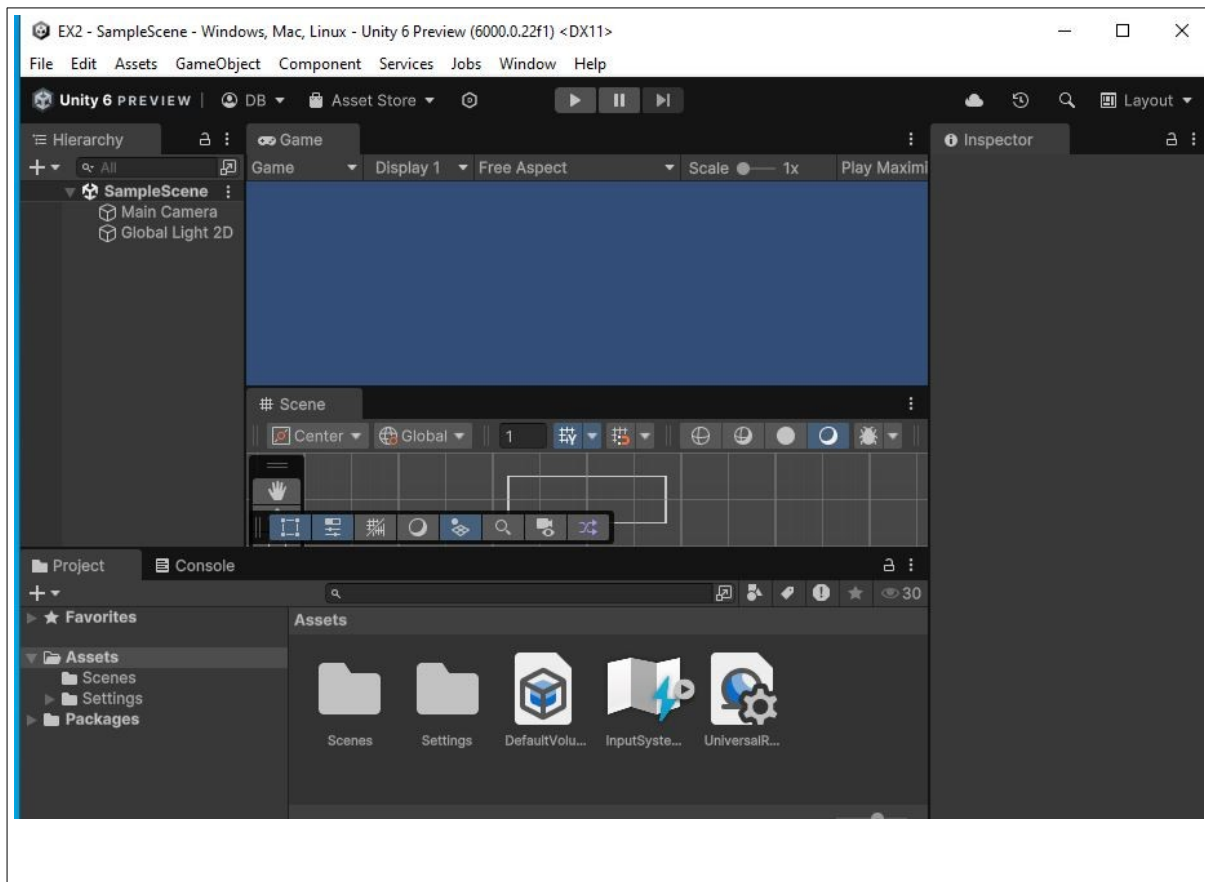
Unity version 6000.



Unity is launched

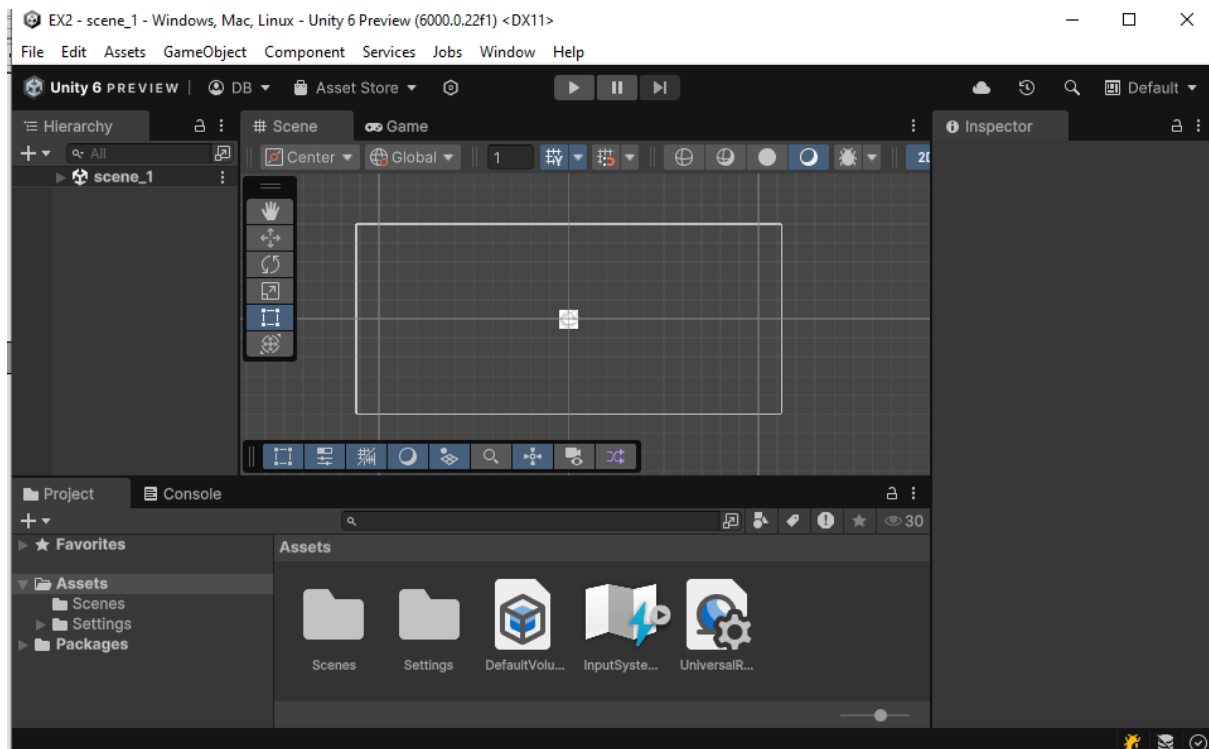


New project platform is shown

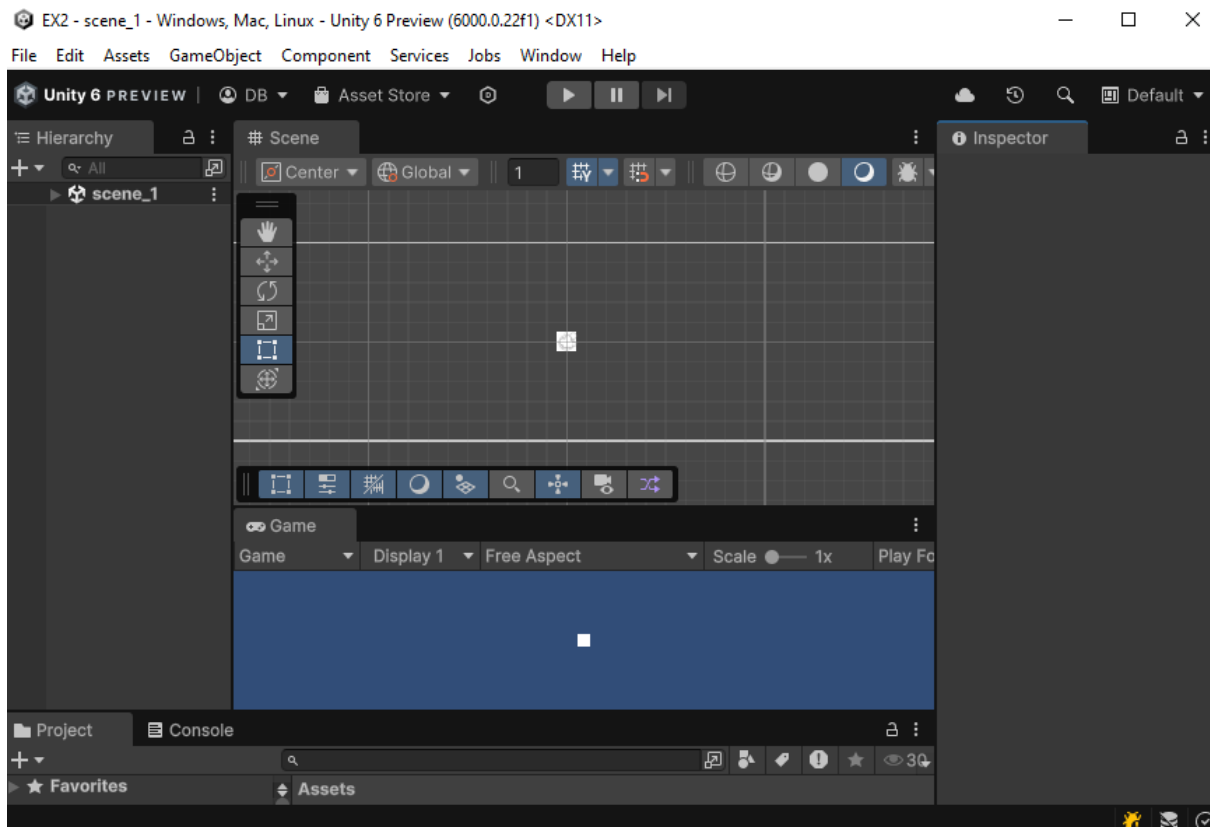


Now the video shows how to set the layout: there are several choices...

We mainly use the default layout (it can be taken into use also via Window-menu: Layouts, default):



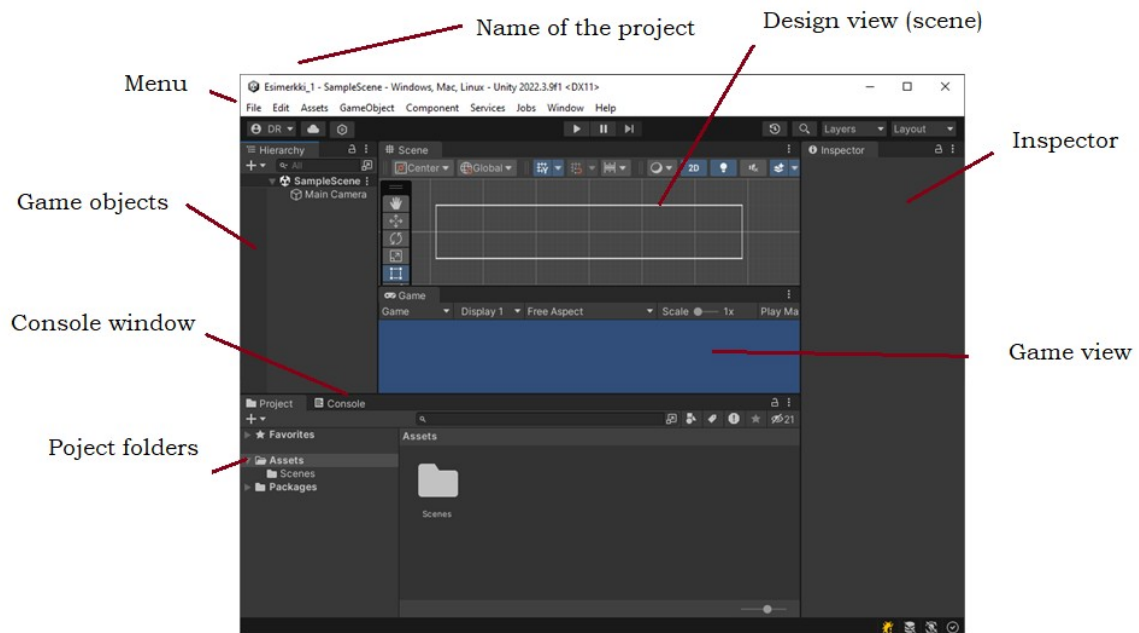
Then I normally move Game-part below Scene-part:





## GUI

Main parts are shown here:



## Add Game Objects to the Scene

Example 1: let add some different objects to the scene and run the app

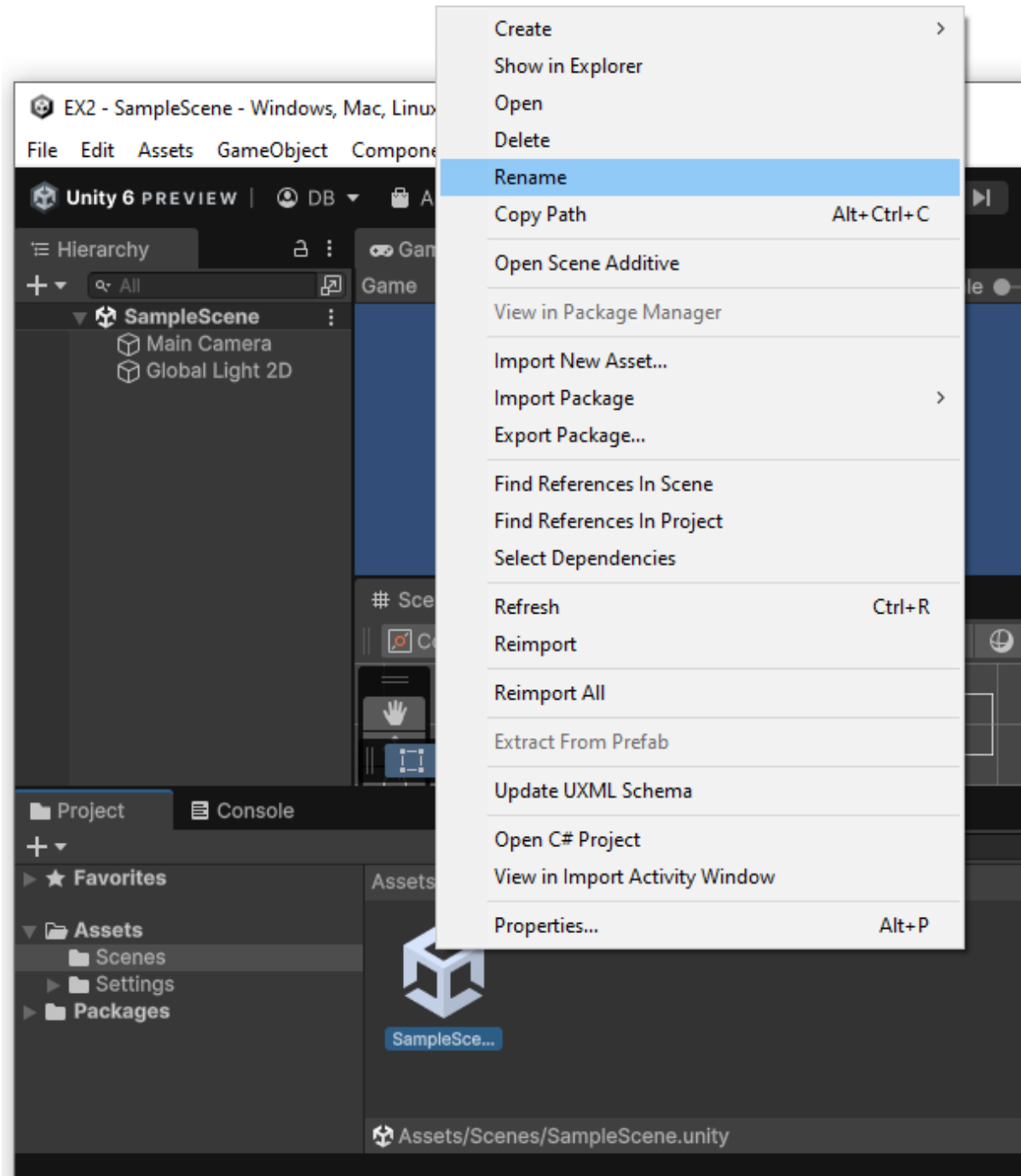
Let's rename the scene, it can be "scene\_1".

We can add several scenes to one project and thus the name is important.

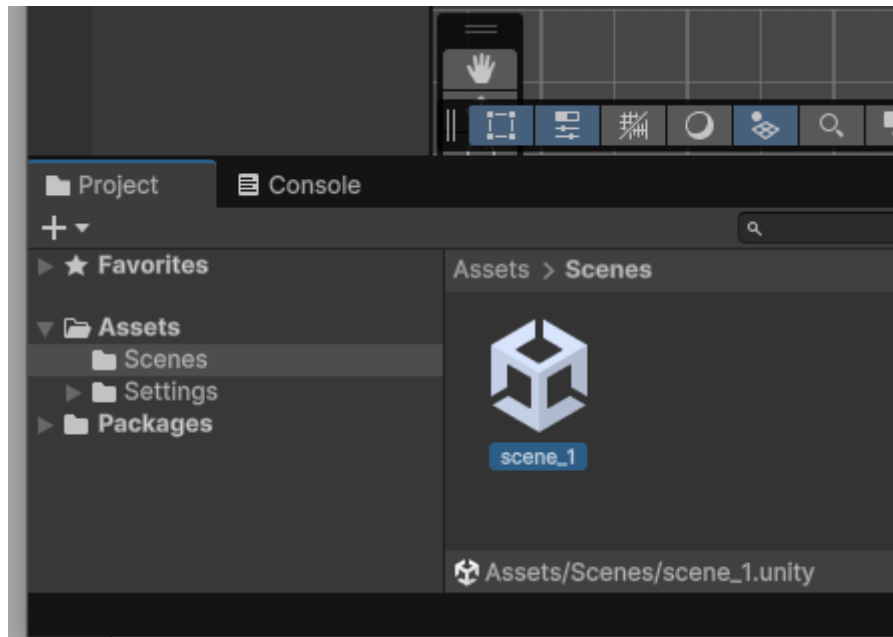
We studying Unity it is easier and faster to use several scenes instead of several new projects.

If you the want to publish your game you can choose only the scenes that belong to the project.

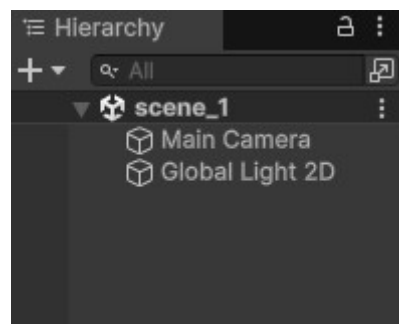
We can rename the scene by choosing it and by clicking the right mouse button: from the menu we choose "rename".



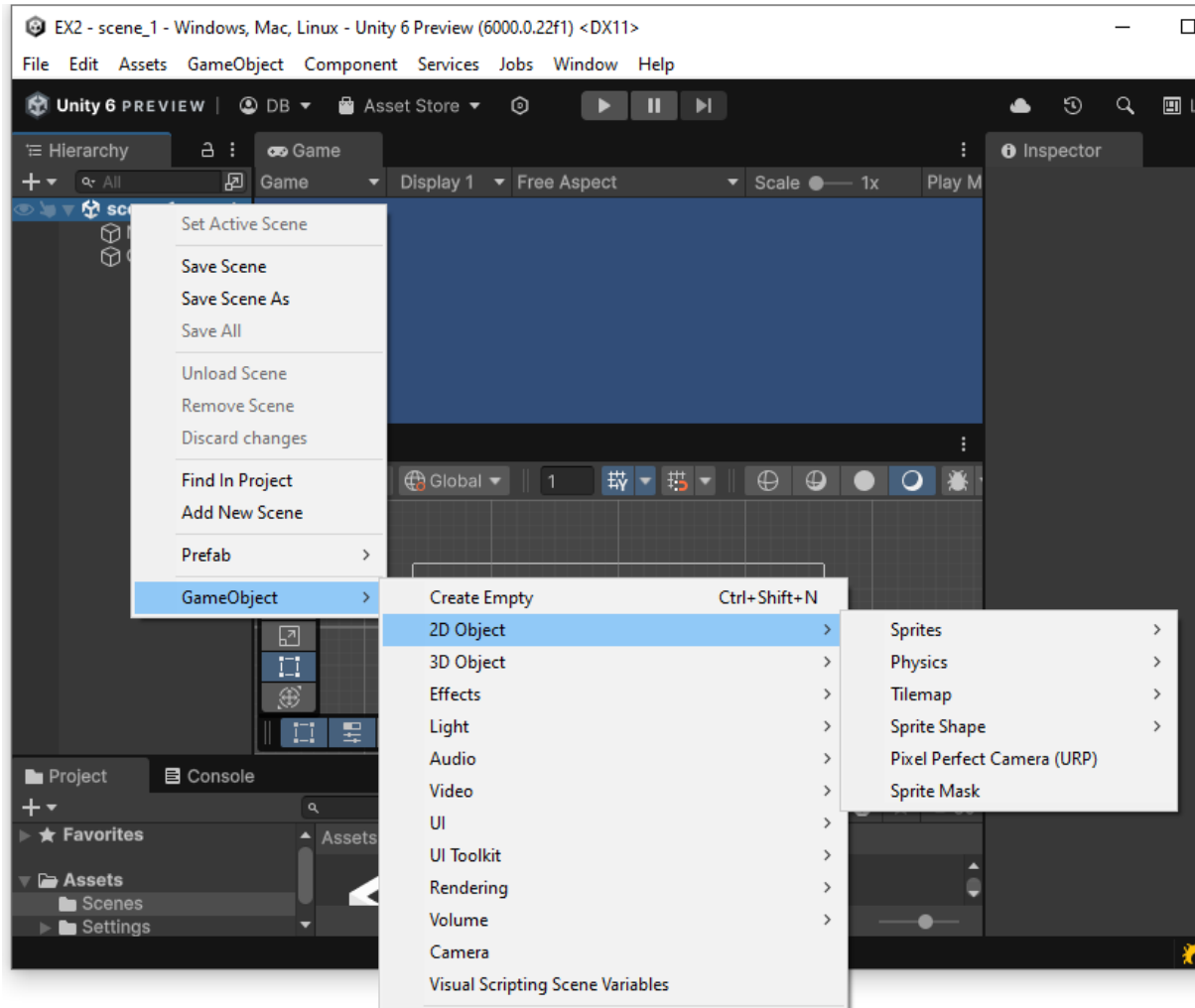
And



Now the new name is shown also on the Hierarchy part:



## Add new GameObject

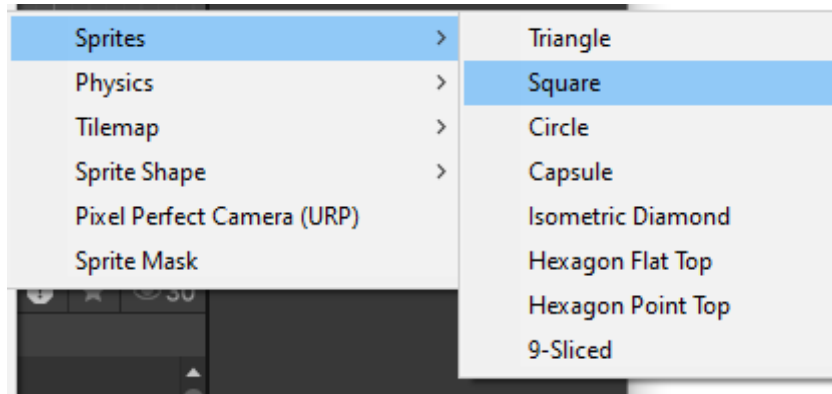


Game consists of game objects that then have one or more components. Components have fields/properties.

You can add components, remove them and edit them. You can see components on the Inspector window.

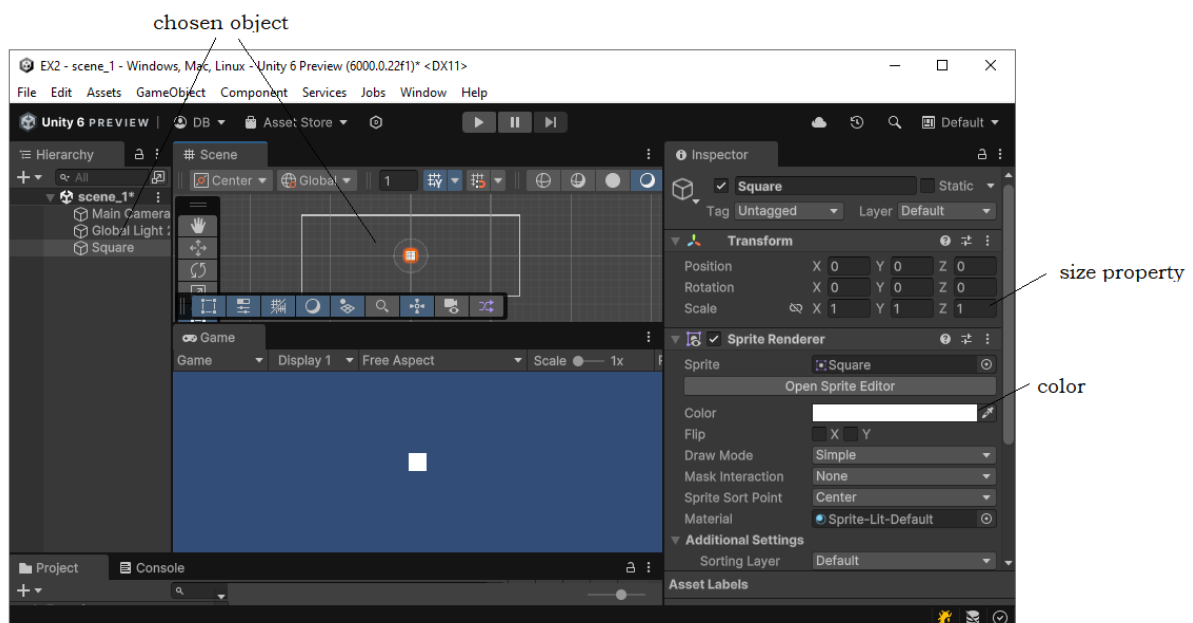


## Adding a square object

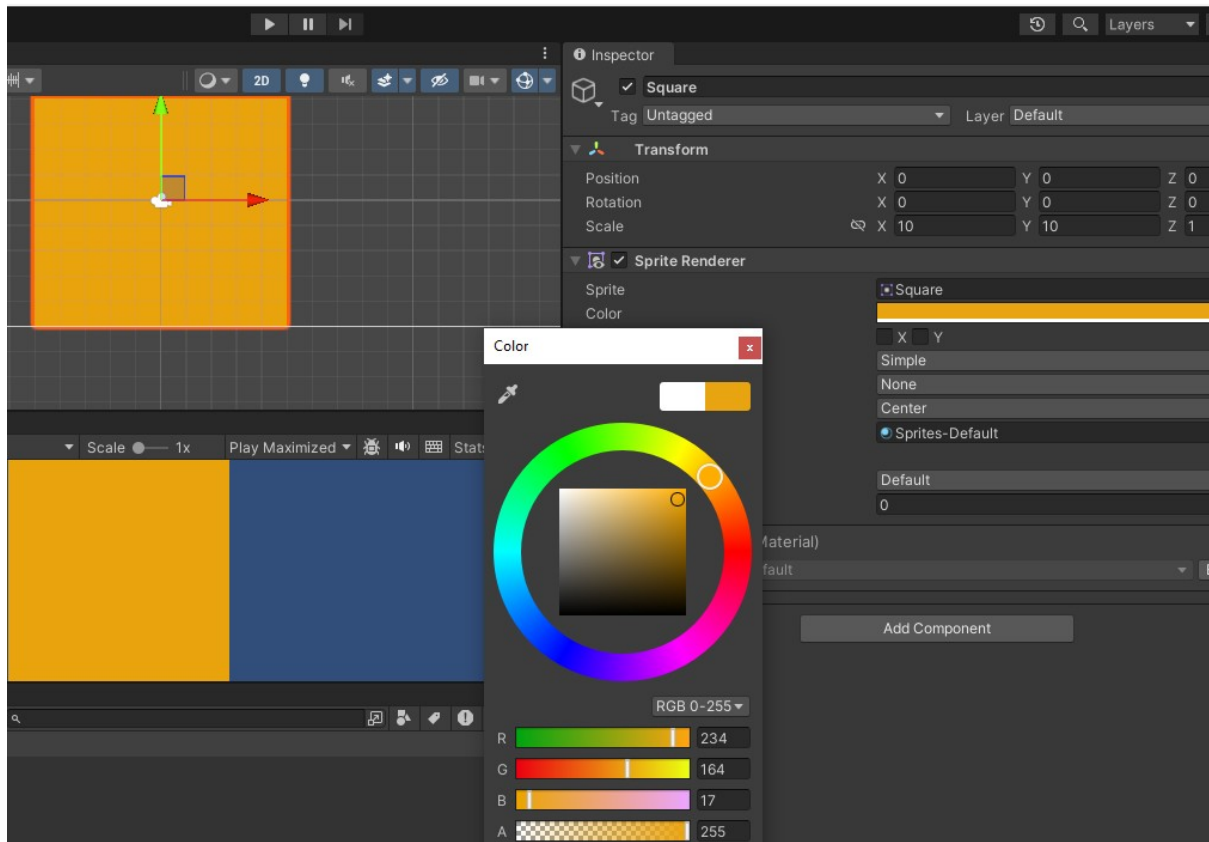


Let's change the color and size:

Component named Transform makes it possible to change location, size and so on.



And Sprite Renderer has a field (property) that is used to change the colour:



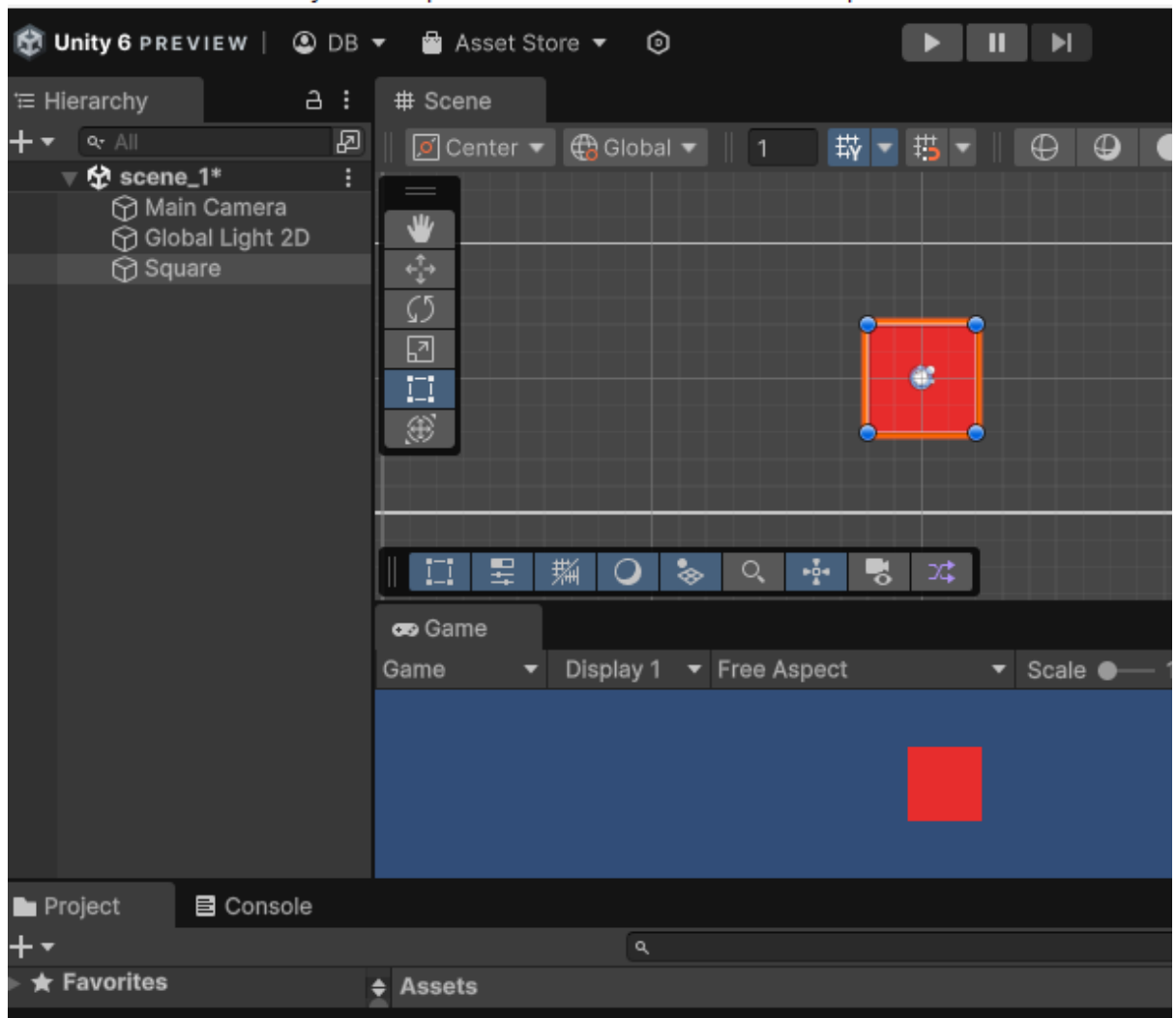
Try to make changes!!

Note!

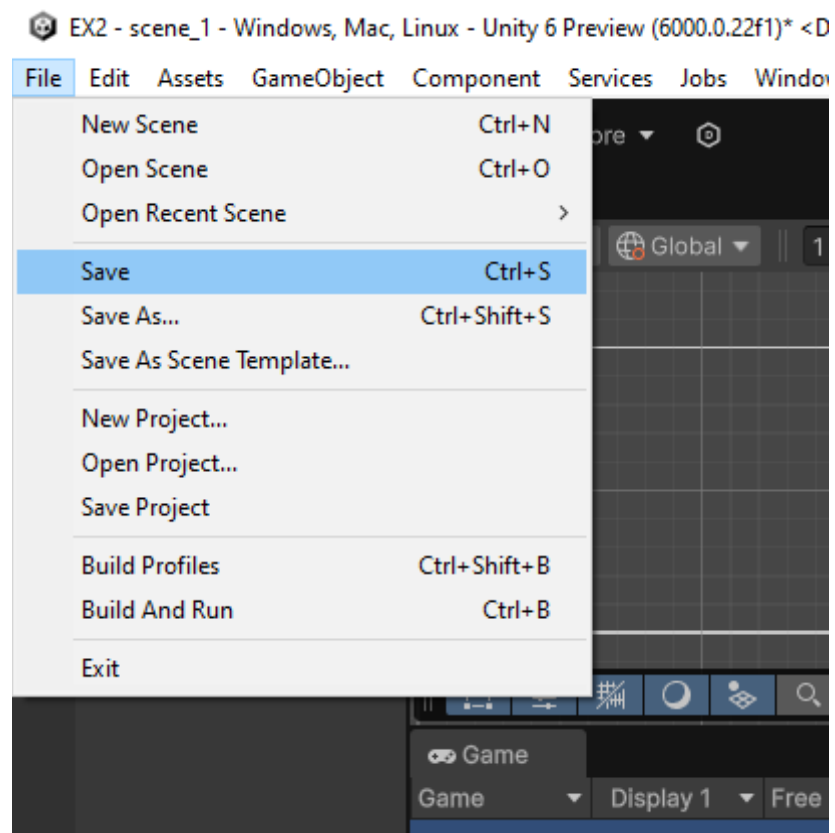
You can resize the design window by using mouse wheel.

EX2 - scene\_1 - Windows, Mac, Linux - Unity 6 Preview (6000.0.22f1)\* <DX11>

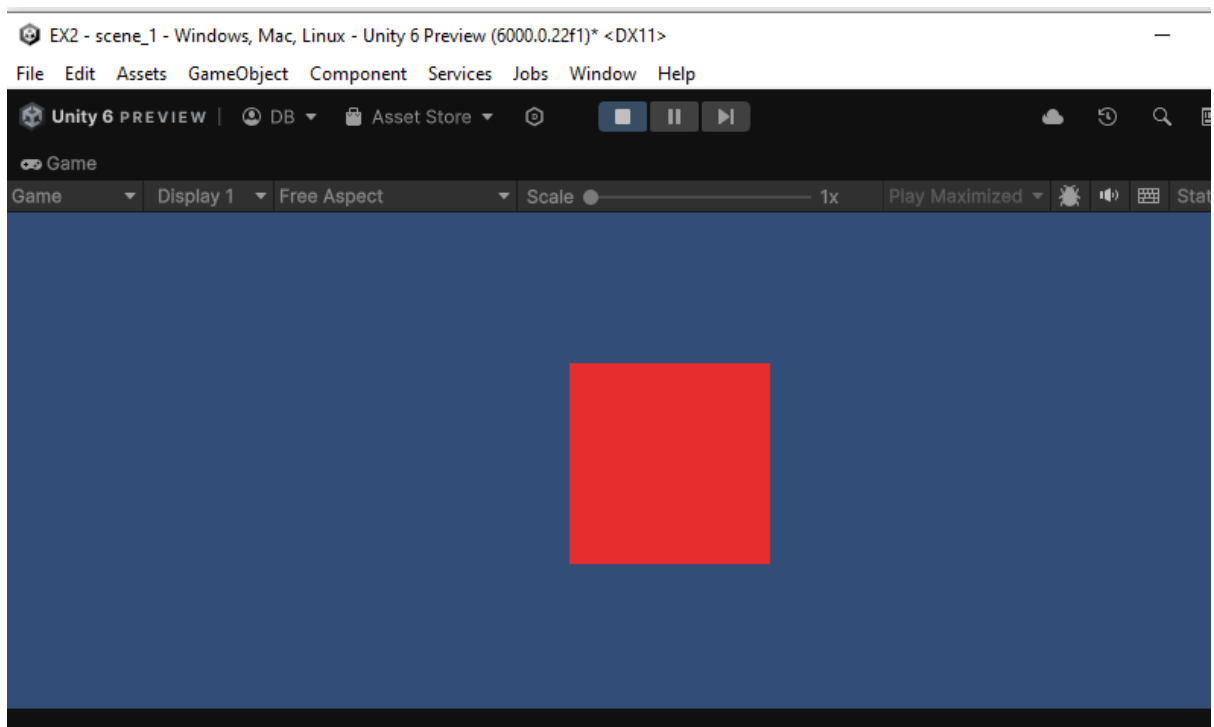
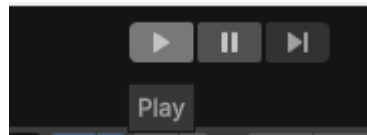
File Edit Assets GameObject Component Services Jobs Window Help



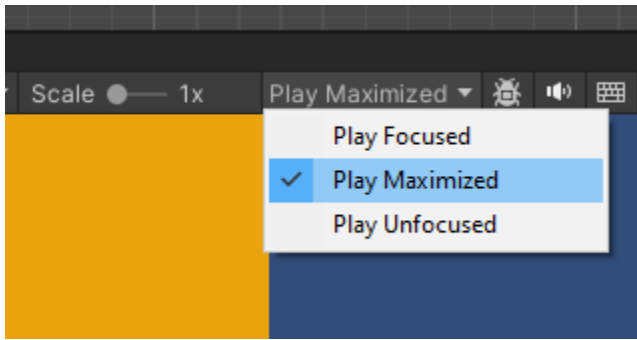
When you have made changes, an asterisk (\*) is shown after the scene name to remind you to save changes! Save the project by choosing Ctrl + S or File menu.



## Run the project



Different ways to run the project



Play focused -mode shows the game in run mode all the time.

Now you have created your first Unity app!!

The procedure is: create, save, test run...

Let's start learning new things now!!

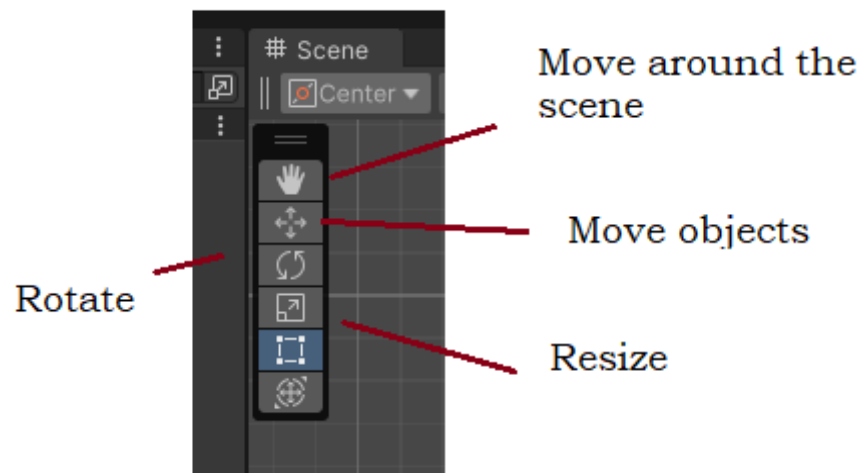
Next steps are

manipulate game objects

add new game objects

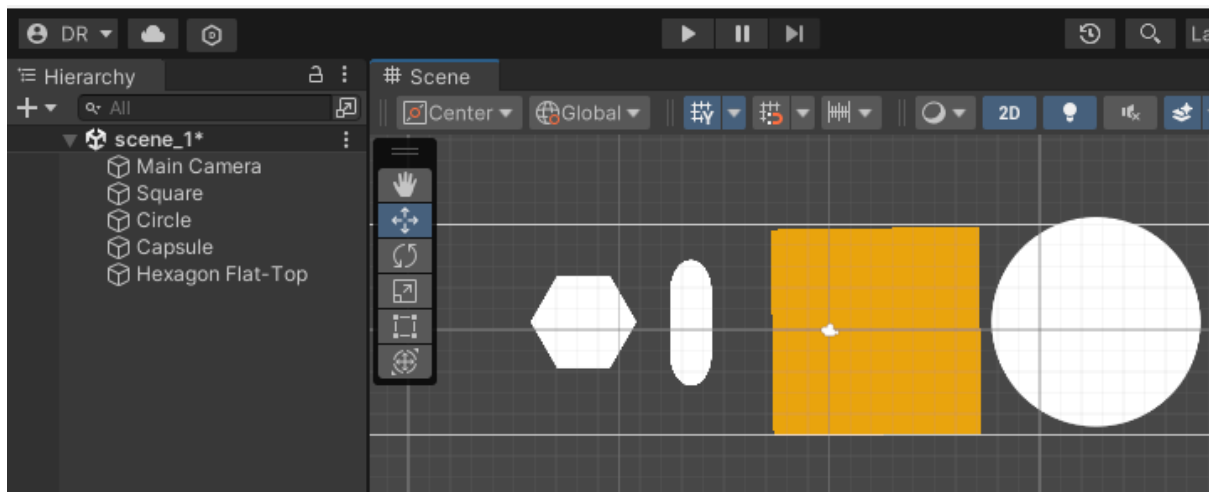
add functionality: we need to start coding!!

## Edit gameobjects

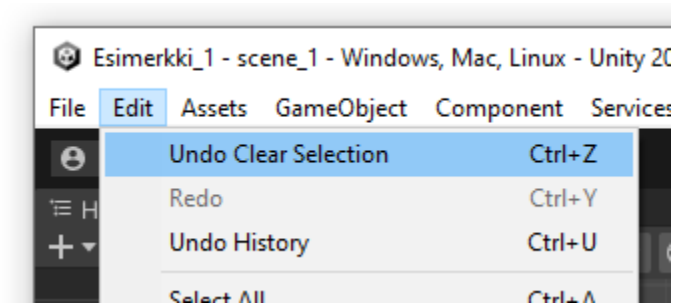


Video: move place, size

Try now to add different kinds of Sprites to you scene and edit their properties:



If you do mistakes, you can easily cancel by choosing Edit – Undo or by using key combination Ctrl - Z.



## Add functionality

We need to add codes to our game to achieve functionality.

We create now a short experiment where we can move some object on the scene at runtime.

For codes it is good to create an own subolder to Assets-folder. The structure of different items and folders remain clear.

Note!

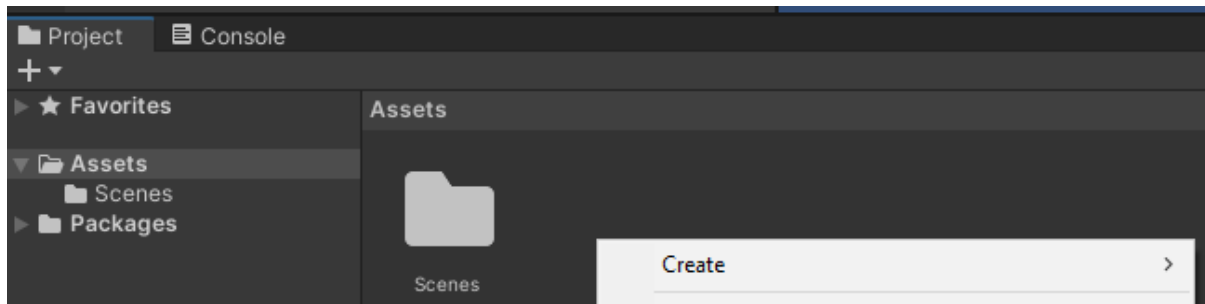
Have you installed Visual Studio to you machine to be used together with Unity?

If not, go to Microsoft's Visual Studio -page and install a community version!

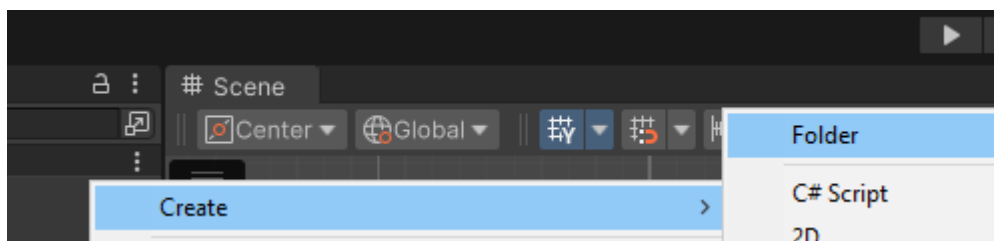


It is good to create folders to store different kinds assets.

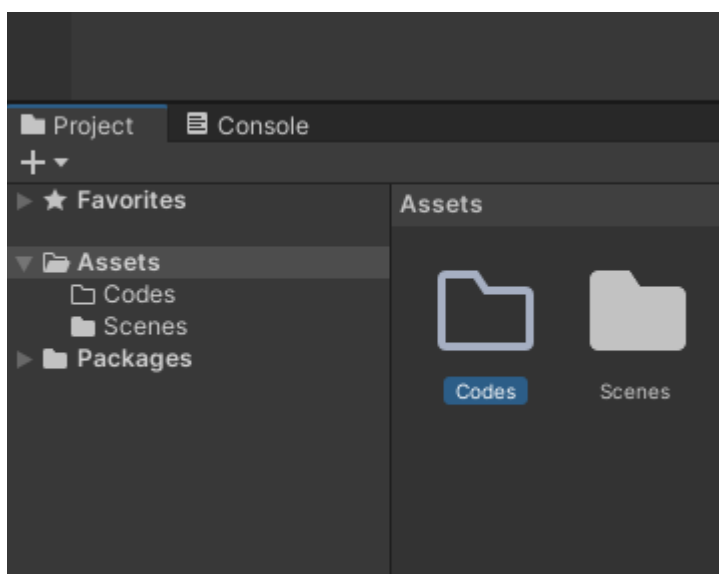
Click Project Assets and rightclick the area on the right.



From the Create-menu choose folder.

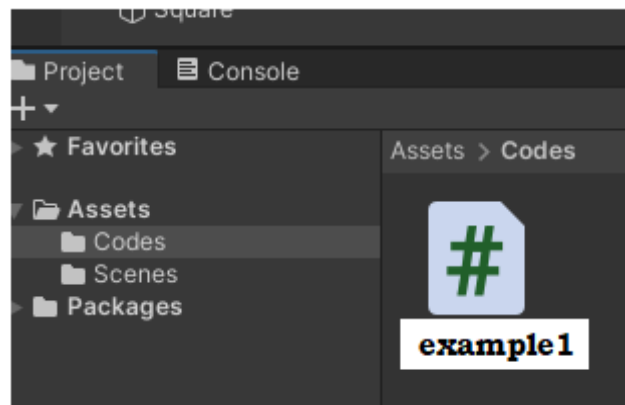
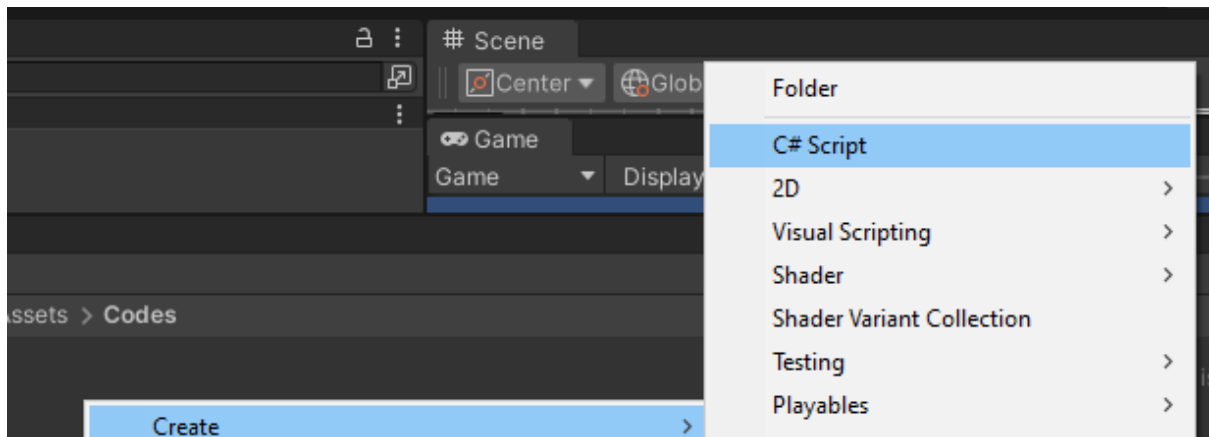


Create a new folder named Codes.



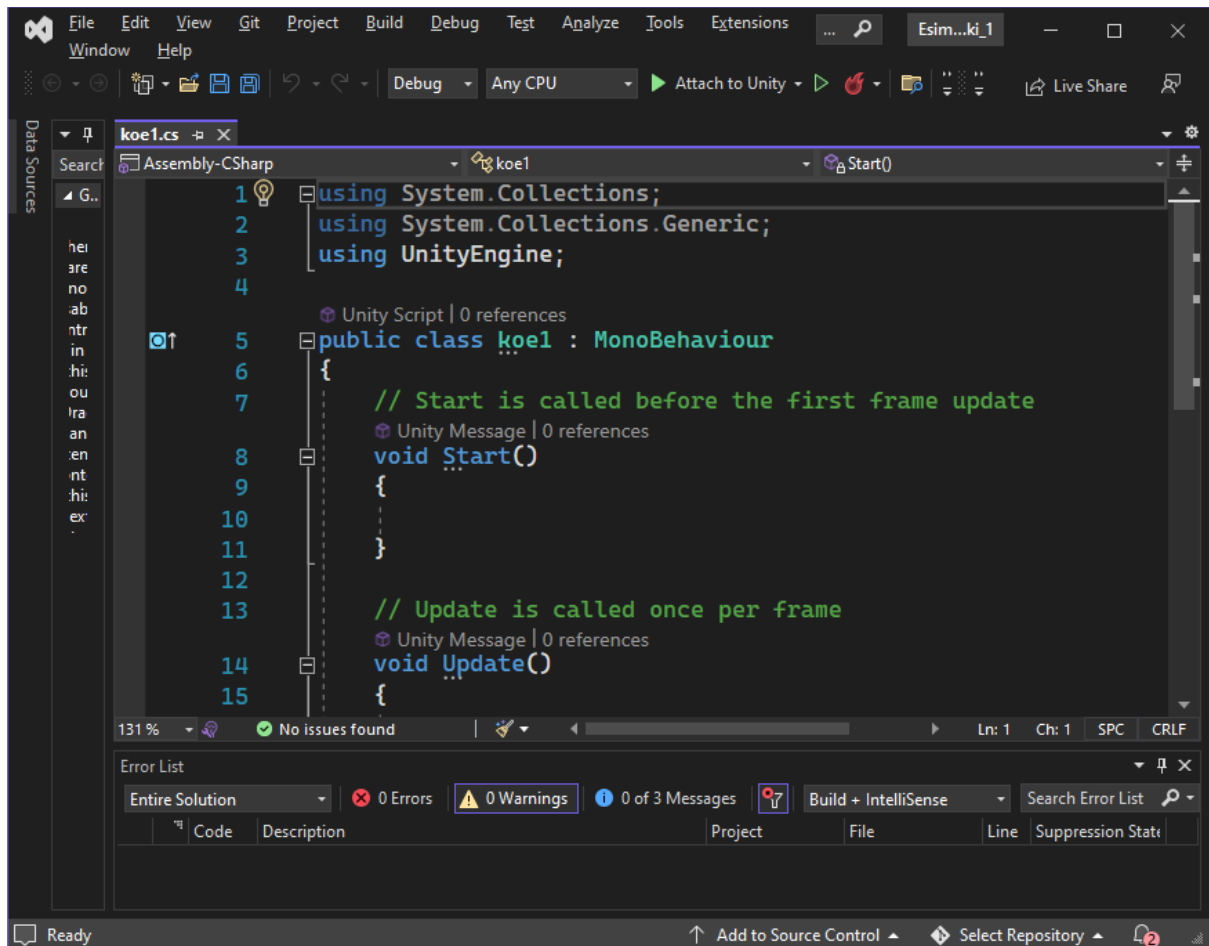
Now you can create a new script to Codes folder.

The name can now be example1.



## Visual Studio: basic usage

We can now edit our script. Doubleclick the filename: Visual Studio opens.



Every script is a class. In the code we have automatically as default methods `Start()` ja `Update()`.

`Start()` is executed when we start the application.

`Update()` is executed when a new frame is shown (**refresh rate** defines how often it is executed).

You do not need to add code inside those methods, but quite often they are needed...

## Example 1: moving circles

Goal

We write a script that can find our objects, now our square object (name is simply "Square").

Then we want that the object moves **back and forth** on the screen.

### Plan

Create a connection (reference) to the object

Find the Transform-component of the object

Manipulate the properties (now x coordinate) in Update() method (dynamically)

### Version 1

Object moves only to the right having some fixed speed

```
private GameObject obj1;
float xx, yy;
// Start is called before the first frame update
⚙ Unity Message | 0 references
void Start()
{
    obj1 = GameObject.Find("Square");
    xx = obj1.GetComponent<Transform>().position.x;
    yy = obj1.GetComponent<Transform>().position.y;
}

// Update is called once per frame
⚙ Unity Message | 0 references
void Update()
{
    obj1.GetComponent<Transform>().position = new Vector3(xx, yy, 0);
    xx += 1f;
}
```

The reference called "obj1" refers to GameObject that is the base of all objects. All items we add to the project are basically of type GameObject. They normally have a specific name (e.g. Button, Sprite, etc.).

Access specifier (private, protected, public) tells how other classes can access the item...

```
private GameObject obj1;
```

In start() method we set the obj1 to refer to our Square.

```
obj1 = GameObject.Find("Square");
```

Then we write down the current values of x and y.

```
xx = obj1.GetComponent<Transform>().position.x;
yy = obj1.GetComponent<Transform>().position.y;
```

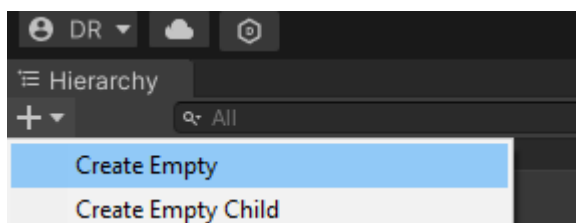
Then, in Update()-method we add value 1 to x: so the position of the object changes when a new frame is shown:

```
obj1.GetComponent<Transform>().position = new Vector3(xx, yy,0);
```

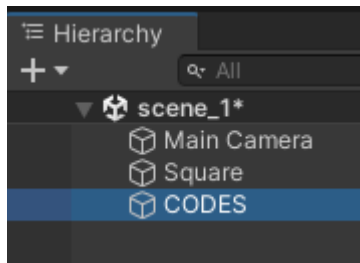
Save the code and return to Unity.

It is a good principle to put different kinds of items to their own subfolders and also to own gameobjects inside the hierarchy.

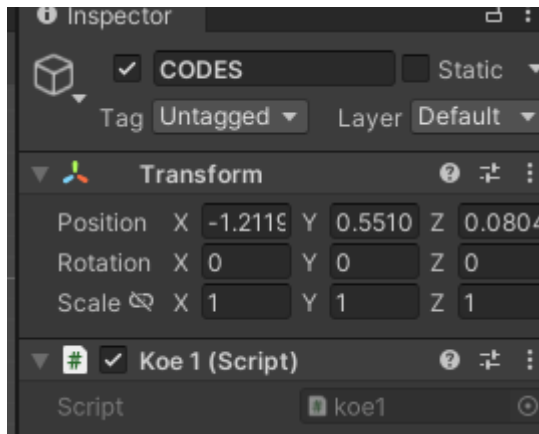
So, create an empty gameobject, name it codes and add the script there. Now the script is seen in every part of the project when we run the project.



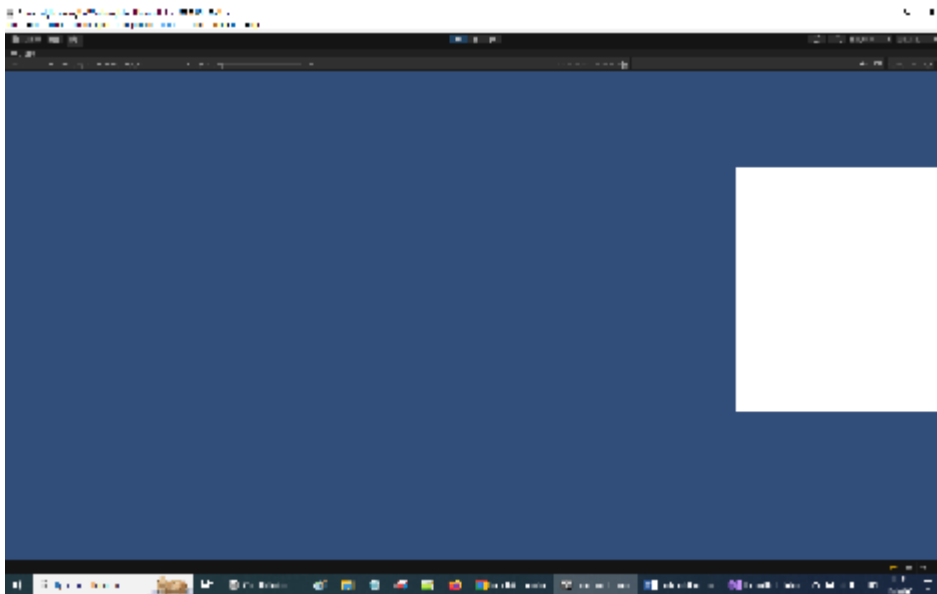
AND



It is easy to just drag and drop the codefile to the CODES-object. Then it is seen in Inspector part as a component.



Test run



We note that the velocity is too high.

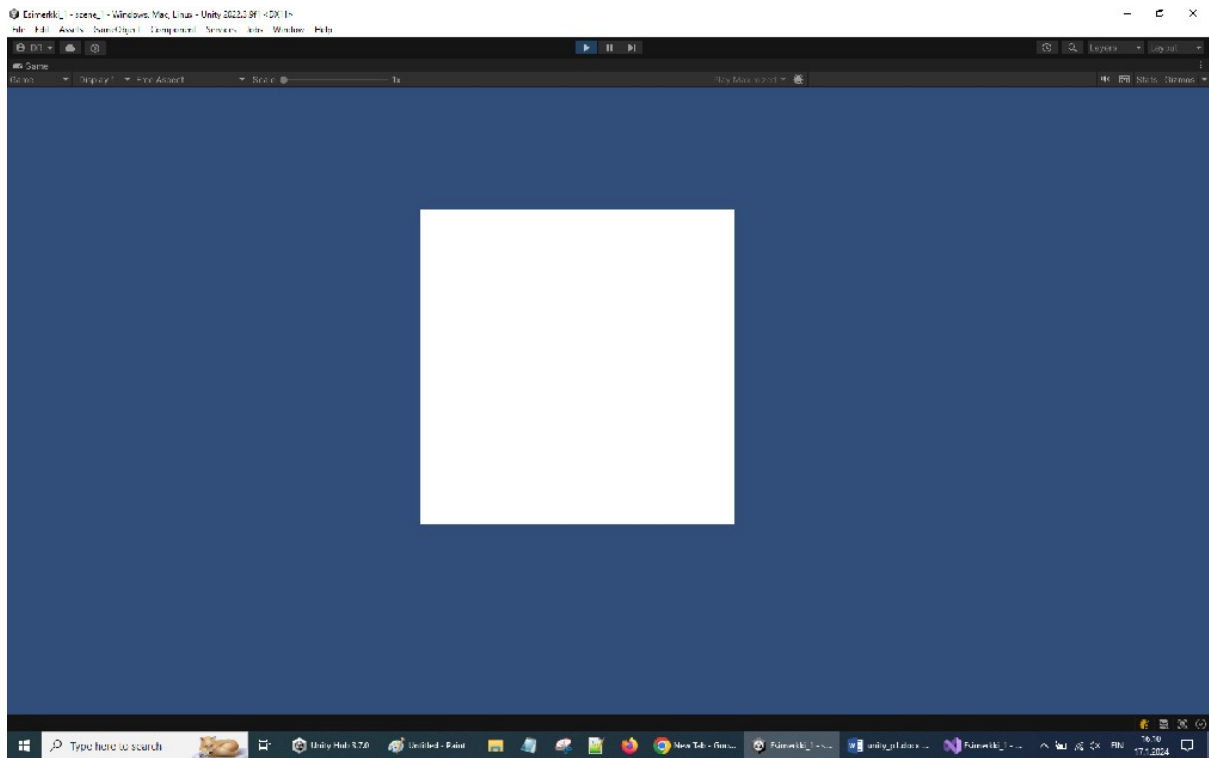
Let's create a new version!

Version 2

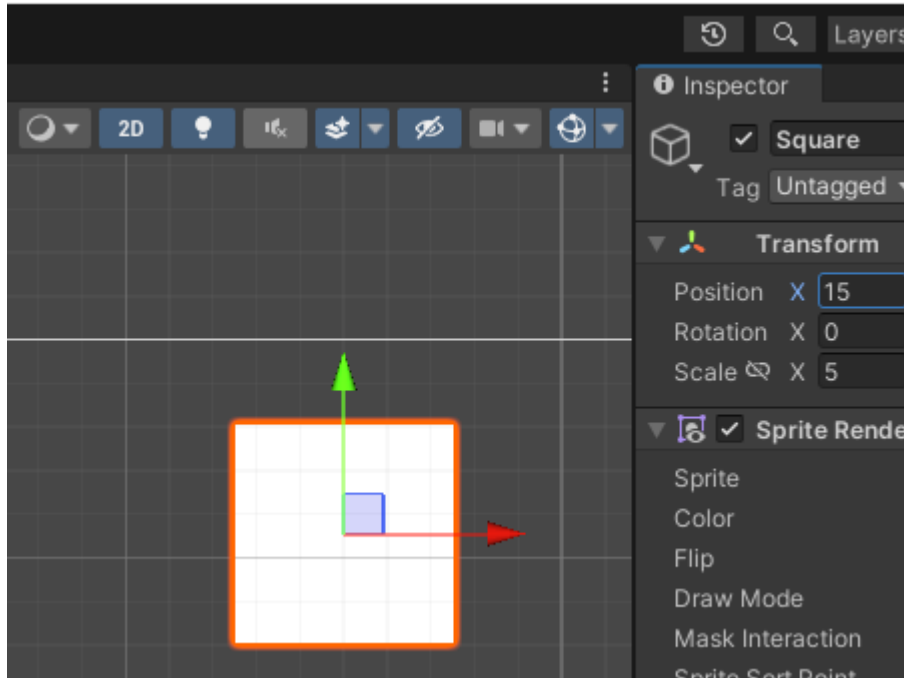
Let's try to use a small step:

```
xx += 0.001f;
```

Now it moves too slowly...



So, now limits -12 – 012 are ok.



The square could move between limits -12 - +12.

For changing the direction we can use if statements and a special variable,,,

For example:

```
float stepX = 0.01f;
```

It is good to adjust the velocity: thus we use now a new variable stepX for that purpose.

Now the sign of the variable stepX changes when limits are reached:

```
if (obj1.GetComponent<Transform>().position.x >= 5f)
{
    stepX = -0.05f;
}
if (obj1.GetComponent<Transform>().position.x <= -5f)
{
    stepX = 0.05f;
}
```

Whole update() methods

```
void Update()
{
    obj1.GetComponent<Transform>().position = new Vector3(xx, yy, 0);
    xx += stepX;
    if (obj1.GetComponent<Transform>().position.x >= 5f)
    {
        stepX = -0.05f;
    }
    if (obj1.GetComponent<Transform>().position.x <= -5f)
    {
        stepX = 0.05f;
    }
}
```

Edit, save and try!

Some important parts in our example:

Start()

Update()

From the code we can make a connection to game objects and then there components and of course to component fields (properties) and manipulate them.

Video



## Example 2: changing colors

### Goal

We change the colour of the object randomly after some specific interval.

We can use a square here, too.

We create a new script (at the same time we repeat some earlier steps).

Let the name of the script be example2.cs.

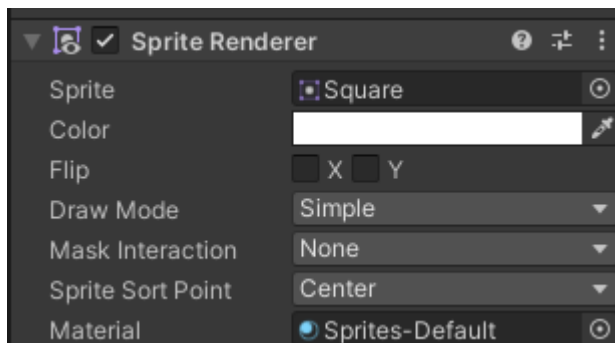
Here we start:

```
private GameObject obj1;

// Start is called before the first frame update
void Start()
{
    obj1 = GameObject.Find("Square");
}
```

Now we have to access the colour of the object: it is inside the component called SpriteRenderer..

Component



Now we change the color: there we can use Color class and create the color objects.

Version 1

Color is to be changed to red.

Here is the beginning of the code.

```
private GameObject obj1;

// Start is called before the first frame update
void Start()
{
    obj1 = GameObject.Find("Square");
    obj1.GetComponent<SpriteRenderer>().color = Color.red;
}
```

Here we refer to color field (property) of the component

```
obj1.GetComponent<SpriteRenderer>().color
```

Some basic constant colors can be created easily, e.g. Red now;

```
Color.red
```

And this code changes the color of our square object:

```
obj1.GetComponent<SpriteRenderer>().color = Color.red;
```

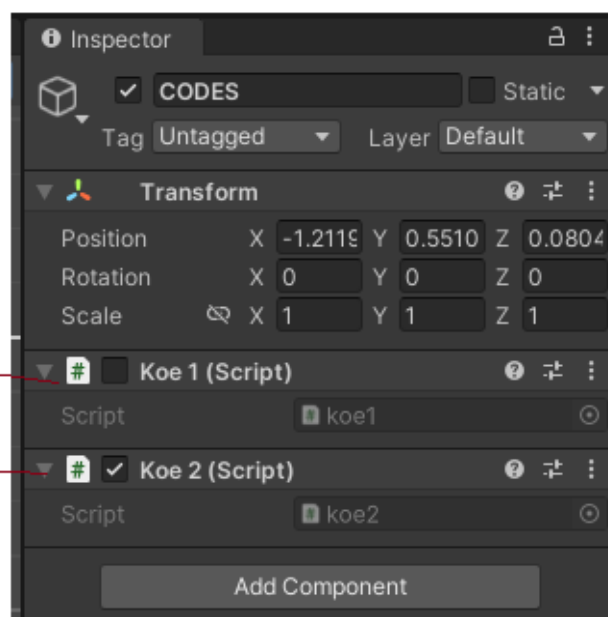
Sijoita koodi CODES-objektiin ja koeaja. Voit ottaa koodin koe1.cs pois päältä tilapäisesti:

We put the codefile to CODES object and run it. If we already have files there we can uncheck codes that we do not need to run now.

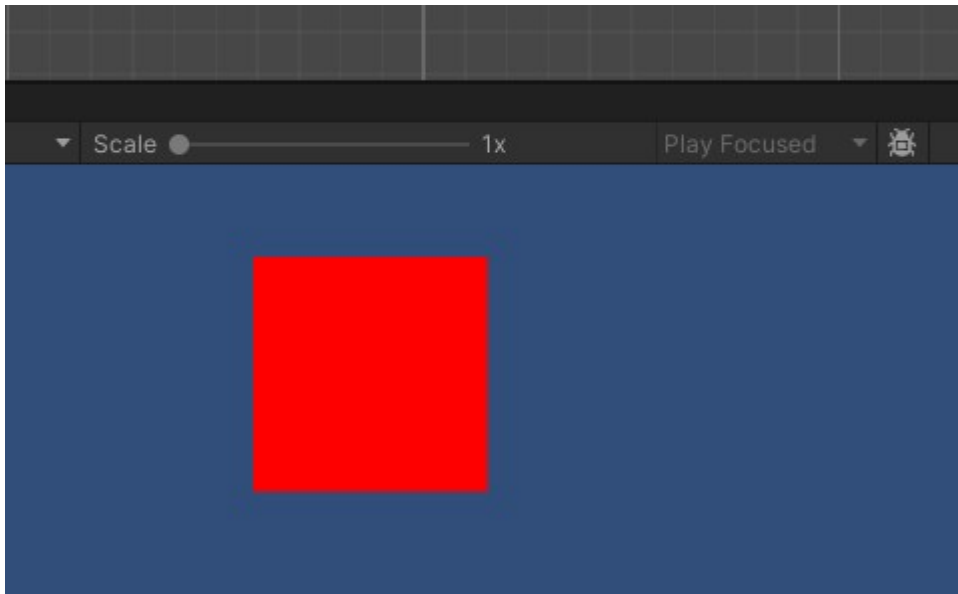
**Example of  
unchecking  
component...**

**earlier added  
script**

**new script**



Test run



You can run the project either by using mode "Play Focused", or "Play Maximized"...

#### Version 2

Now we change the color 10 times. Maybe we just use only red color and change its tone step by step...

We can use the Color class and create colors using components R, G and B. Their values are between 0 and 255.

For example RGB-values (255, 0, 0) mean red color.

We can also use floating point values that are between 0 and 1.

#### Version 1 of the code

```
private Color newColor;
// Start is called before the first frame update
void Start()
{
    obj1 = GameObject.Find("Square");
    newColor = new Color(1.0f, 0, 0);
    obj1.GetComponent<SpriteRenderer>().color = newColor;
}
```

Red color is added to our square as before.

Try it!

Final Update()-code:

```

float redColor = 0.1f;
int n = 0;
private Color newColor;

void Update()
{
    n++;
    if (n >= 100)
    {
        newColor = new Color(redColor, 0, 0);
        obj1.GetComponent().color = newColor;
        redColor += 0.05f;
        n = 0;
    }
}

```

When n is 100 we change the color: we can use also other ways to make changing process slower. Later we speak a bit about Time.deltaTime that means the interval in seconds from the last frame to the current one.

## Animations

## Animations

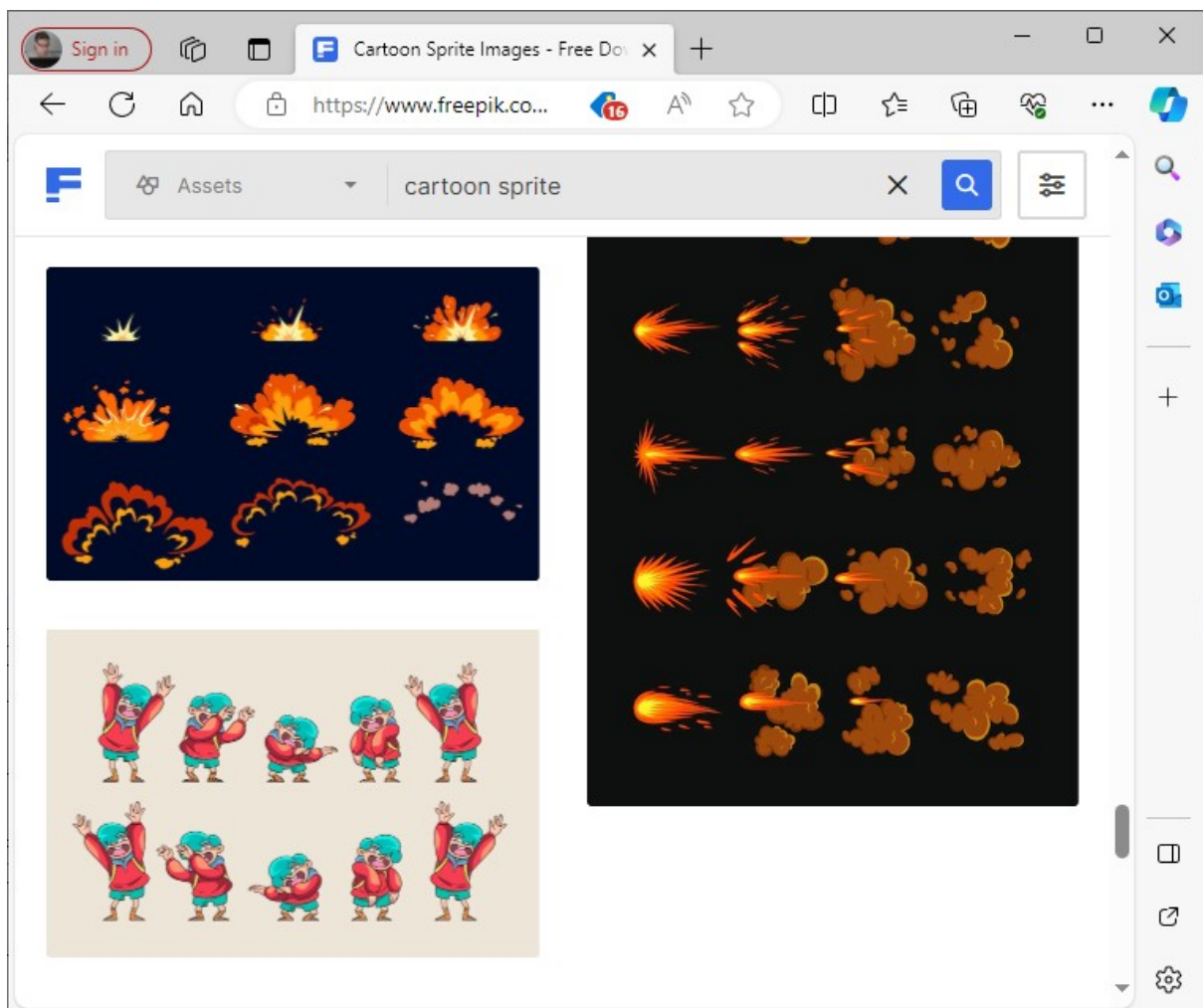
There are several ways to create animations. Now we use Unity's own tool.

Animation consists of different pictures (series of pictures). Background has to be transparent. There are several tools (also online) that can be used to remove background color.

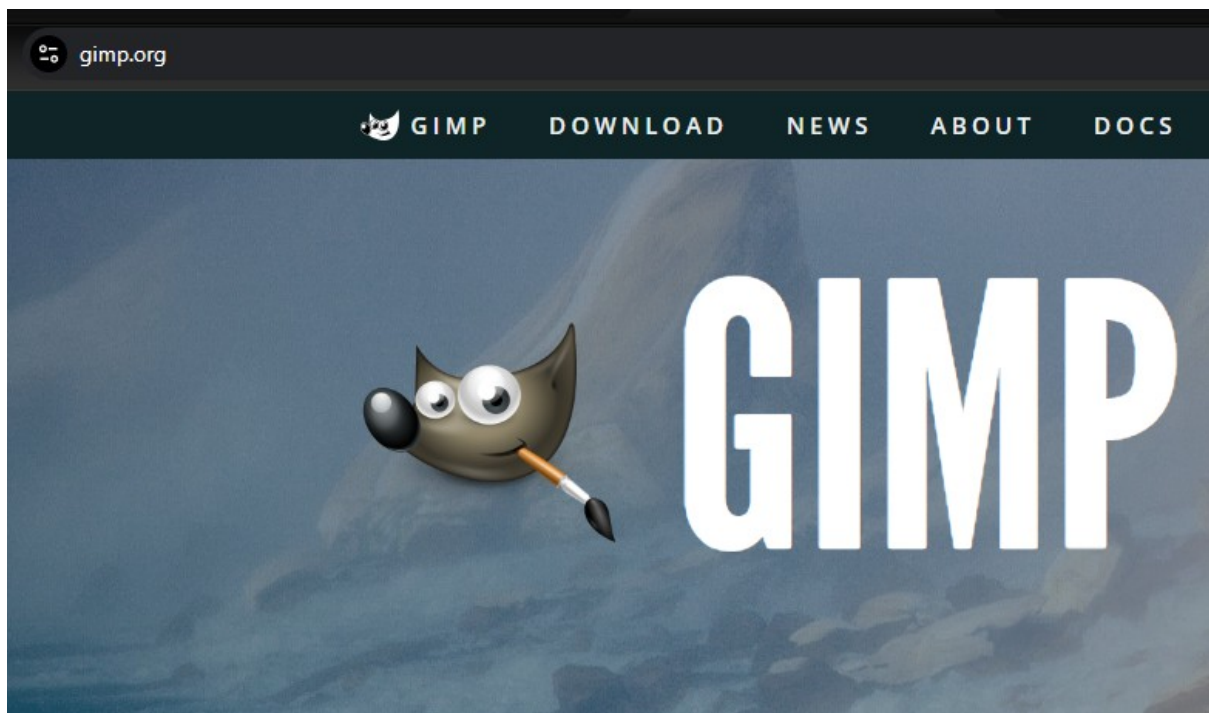
Let's try!

We can google a bit and try to find free picture series: e.g. Searching "sprite cartoon" items.

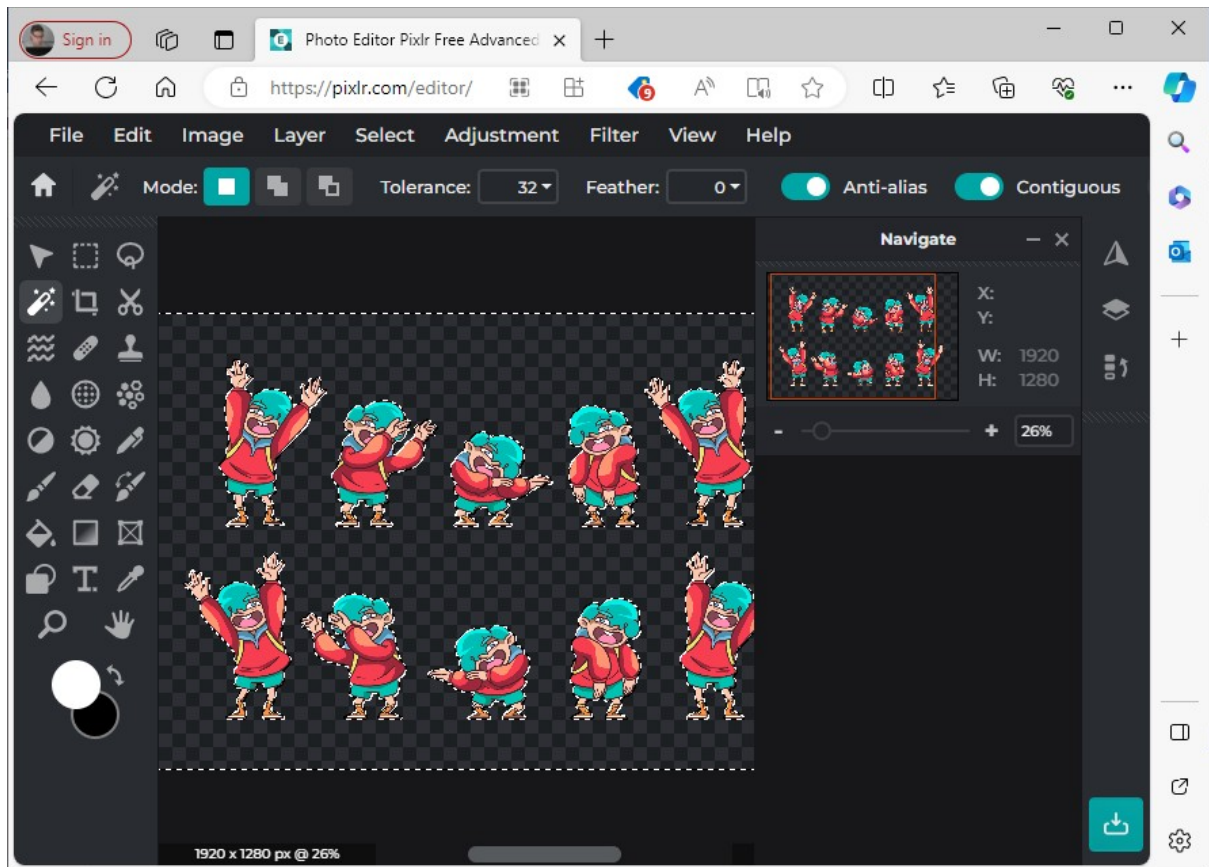
For example this place was found:



Good tool to edit pics is e.g. GIMP

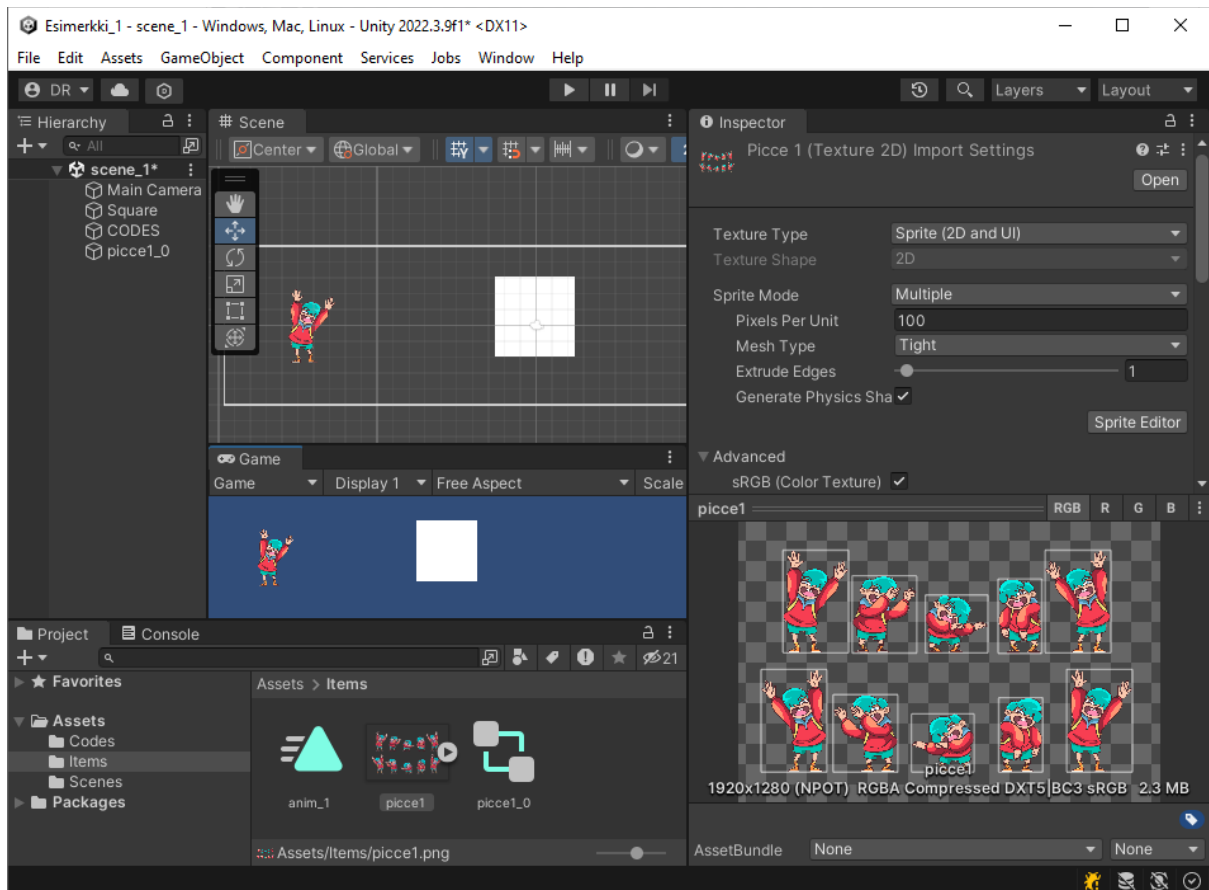


To make background transparent we can also use online tools e.g. <https://pixlr.com/editor/>



Then you can create a folder for animations and move the pic there.





Create the animation

Open editor

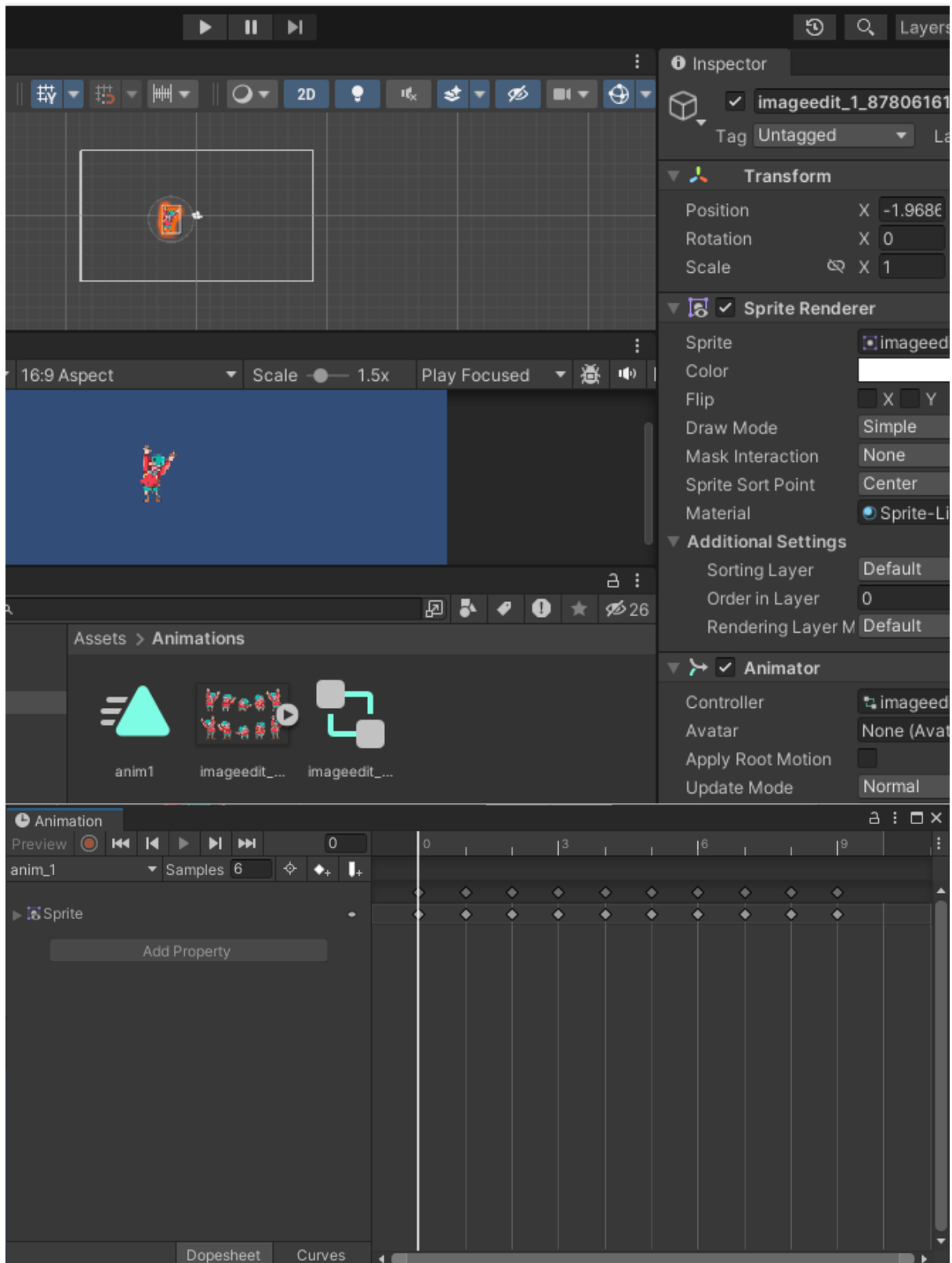
Choose Multiple

Accept by clicking Apply

Now the Animation Controller is saved

Speed of animation can be controlled with this tool

Put the animation to your project and run the app



To make animation slower you can decrease amount of Samples.

Also timings can be edited.

With this tool you can also record an animation.

Try!!

## Own Animation

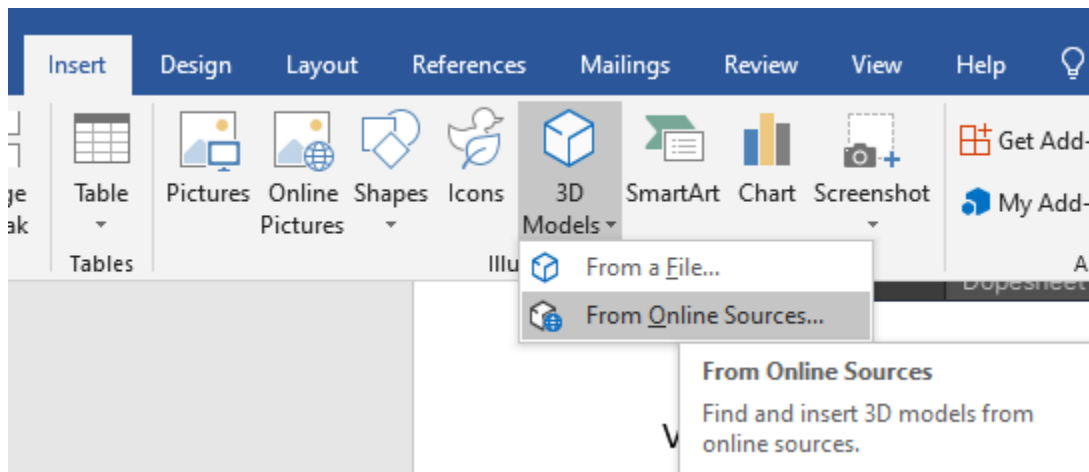
We can use Microsoft's Paint tool

You can choose your own tool freely!

About animation

We want to create a girl face: girl rolls her eyes

You can also use e.g. Ms Word galleries to download a picture!



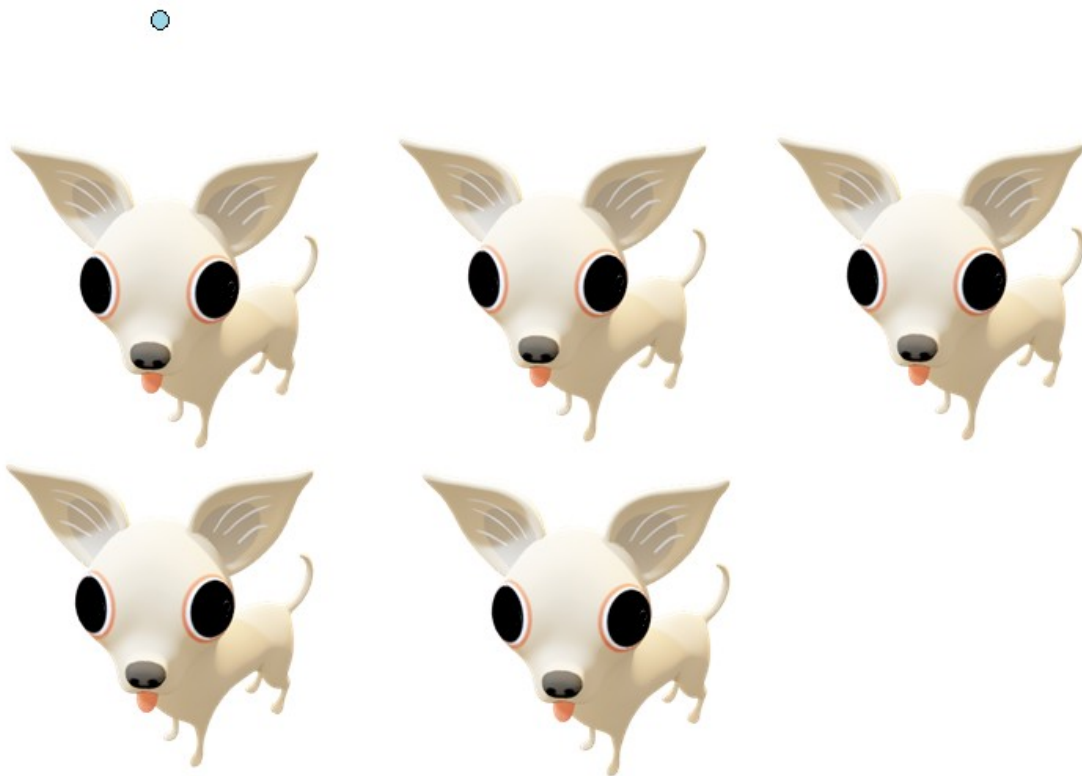
I take this picture



I take it to Paint



I cut the eyeballs from the dog-  
Now I copy 5 different dogs and add the eyeballs to each dog to different places.



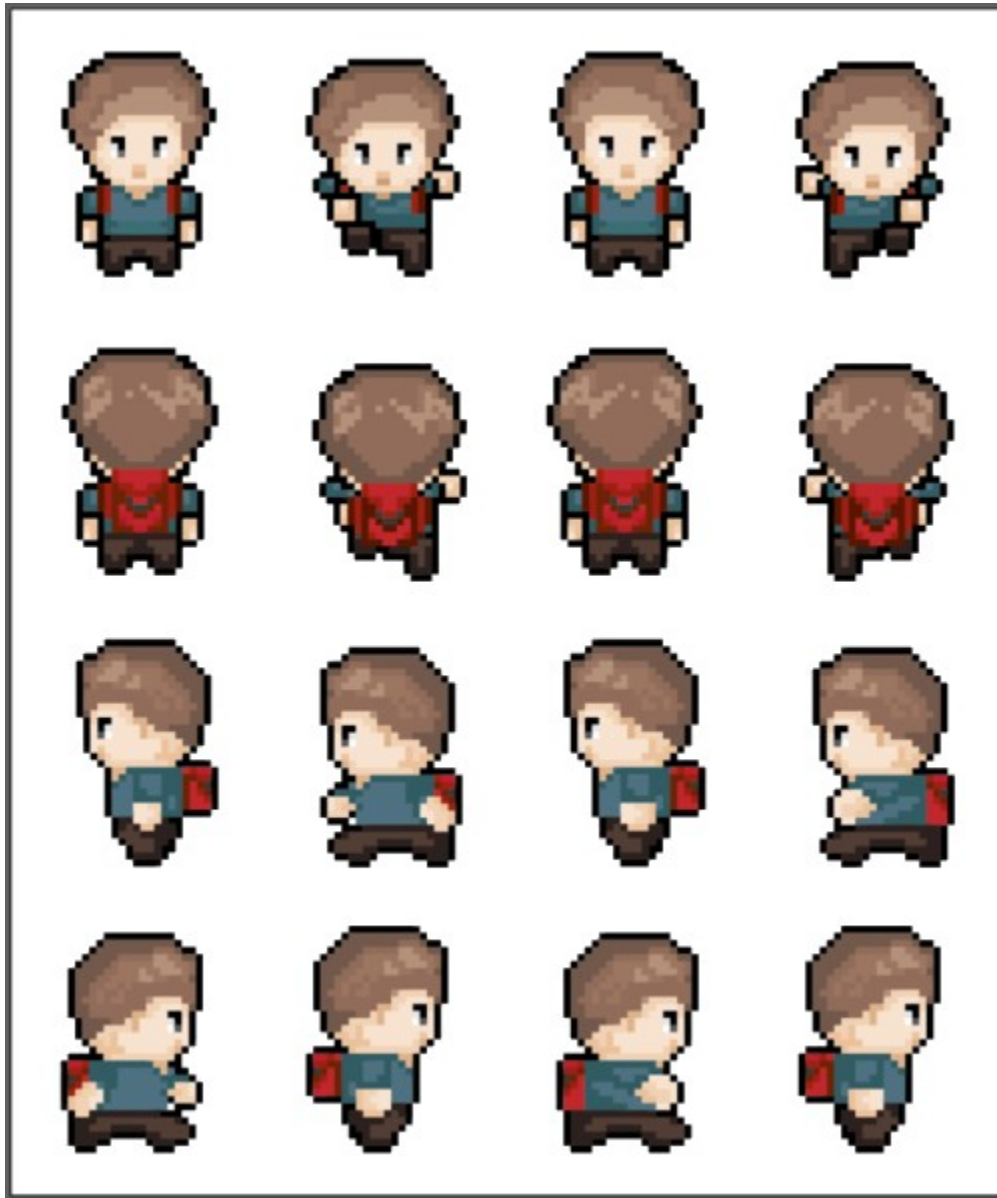
And

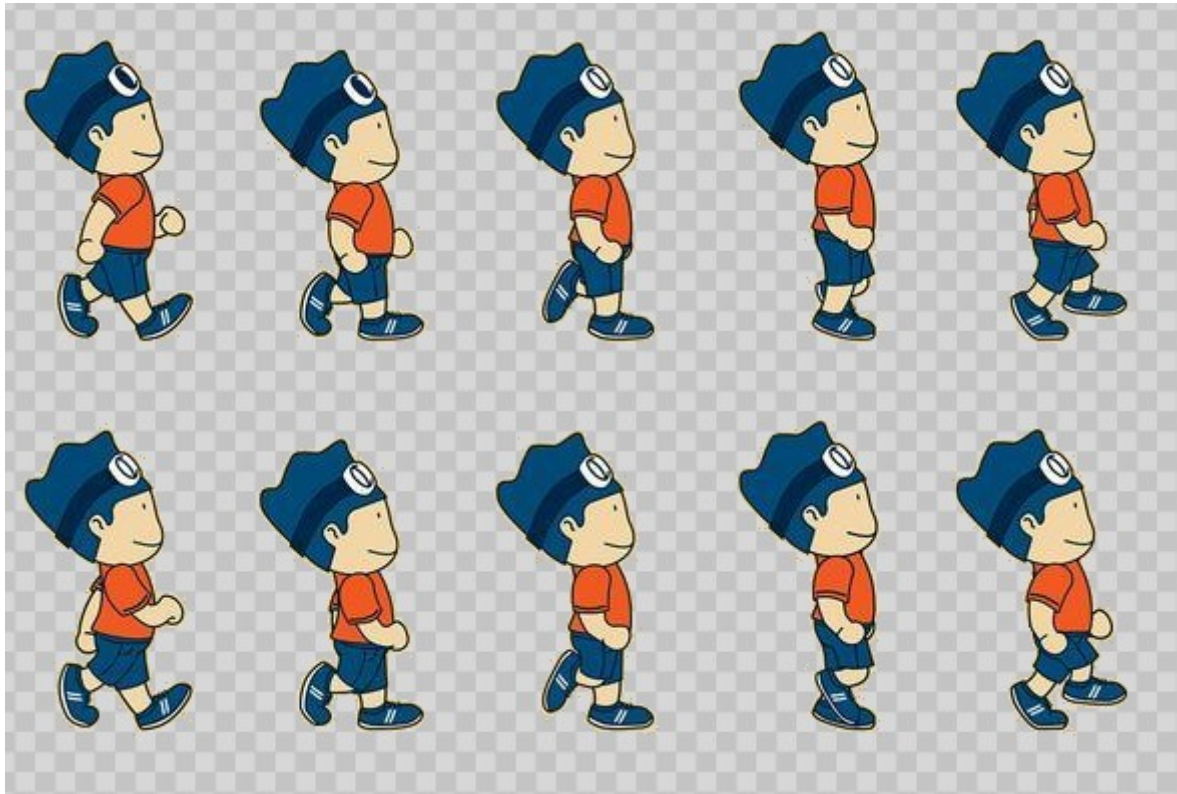


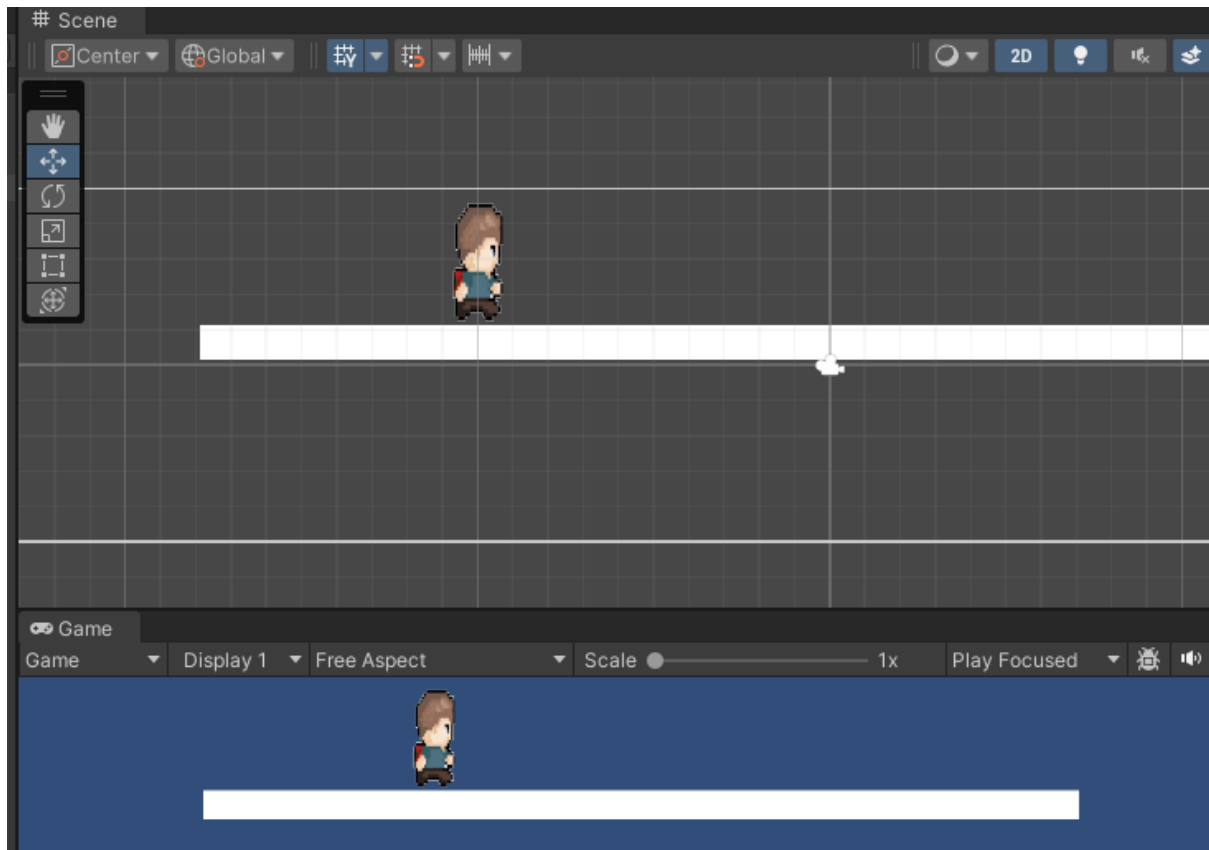
I have really seen better ones ;)

And after the process:

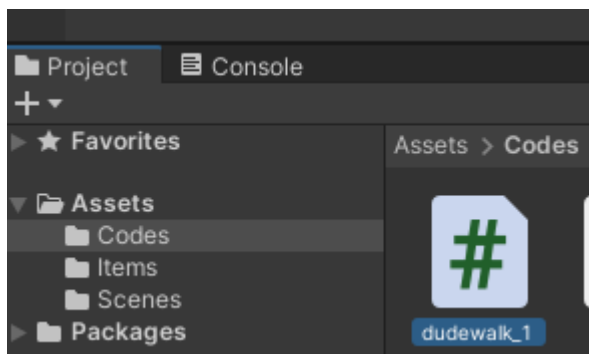








To the folder Codes we create a new script, dudewalk\_1.cs:



We put the guy to walk back and forth. When the guy reaches some specific position, we rotate it 180 degrees.

Remember Transform component that can now be used to rotate an item.



## Code

```

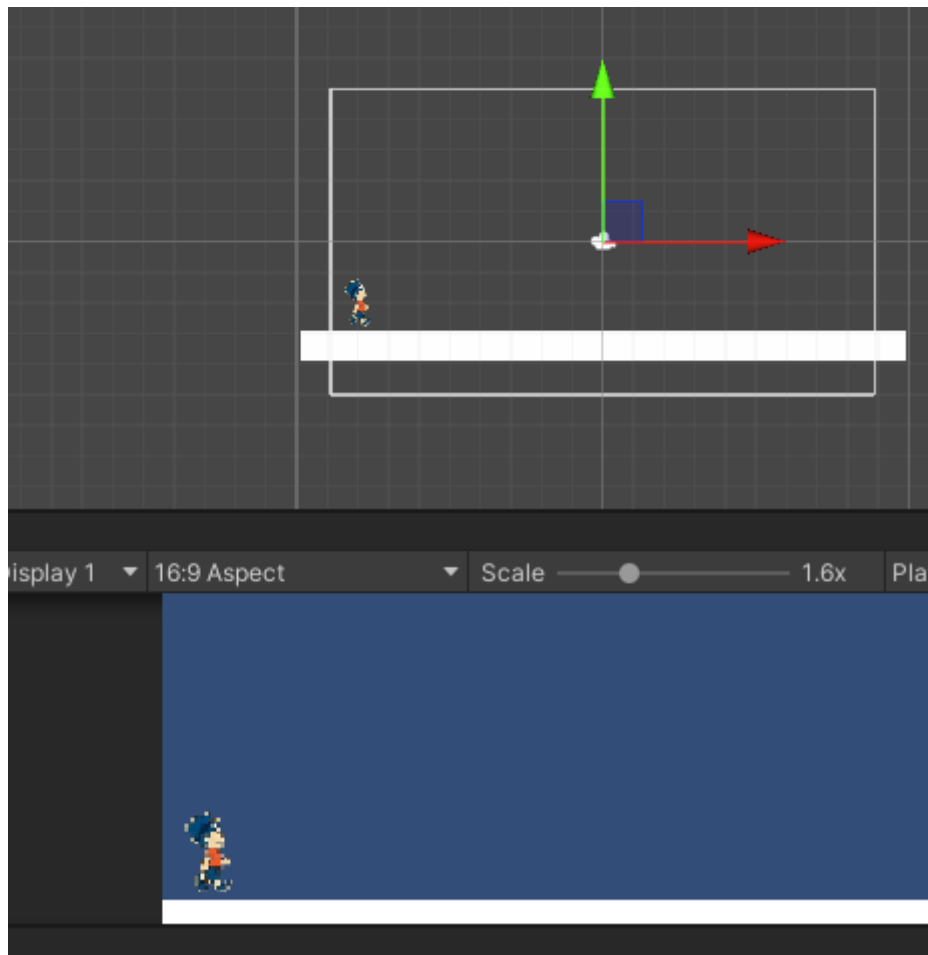
GameObject anim1;
float xx;
void Start()
{
    anim1 = GameObject.Find("walking_a");
    anim1.GetComponent<Transform>().position = new Vector3(-5, 3, 0);
    xx = anim1.GetComponent<Transform>().position.x;
}

float stepX = 0.05f;

void Update()
{
    int s = 1;
    anim1.GetComponent<Transform>().position = new Vector3(xx, 3, 0);
    xx += stepX;
    if (anim1.GetComponent<Transform>().position.x >= 5f)
    {
        stepX = -0.05f;
        anim1.GetComponent<Transform>().rotation =
            new Quaternion(0, 1, 0, 0);
        if (s == 2)
        {
            anim1.GetComponent<Transform>().rotation =
                new Quaternion(0, 0, 0, 0);
            s = 1;
        }
    }
    if (anim1.GetComponent<Transform>().position.x <= -5f)
    {
        stepX = 0.05f;
        if (s == 1)
        {
            anim1.GetComponent<Transform>().rotation =
                new Quaternion(0, 0, 0, 0);
            s = 2;
        }
    }
}
}

```

## Test run



Try yourself!!!

## Character control using mouse

Take a look at the Update() method that is shown here below:

```
GameObject anim1;

void Start()
{
    anim1 = GameObject.Find("ddd1_0");
}

float stepX = 0.01f;
float xx = -5;
// Update is called once per frame
void Update()
{
    anim1.GetComponent<Transform>().position = new Vector3(xx, 3, 0);
    xx += stepX;
```

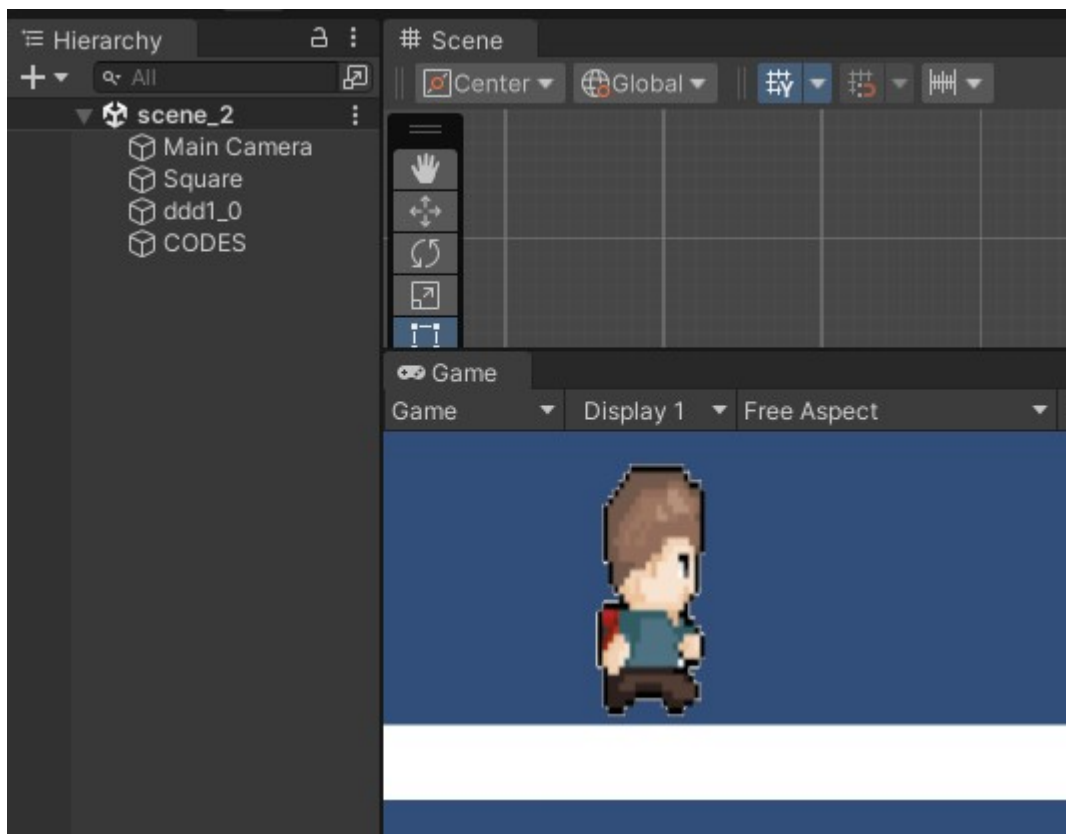
```

if (Input.GetMouseButtonDown(0))
{
    stepX = 0.01f;
    anim1.GetComponent<Transform>().rotation = new Quaternion(0, 0, 0, 0);
}

if (Input.GetMouseButtonDown(1))
{
    stepX = -0.01f;
    anim1.GetComponent<Transform>().rotation = new Quaternion(0, 1, 0, 0);
}
}

```

screen copy



Exercise

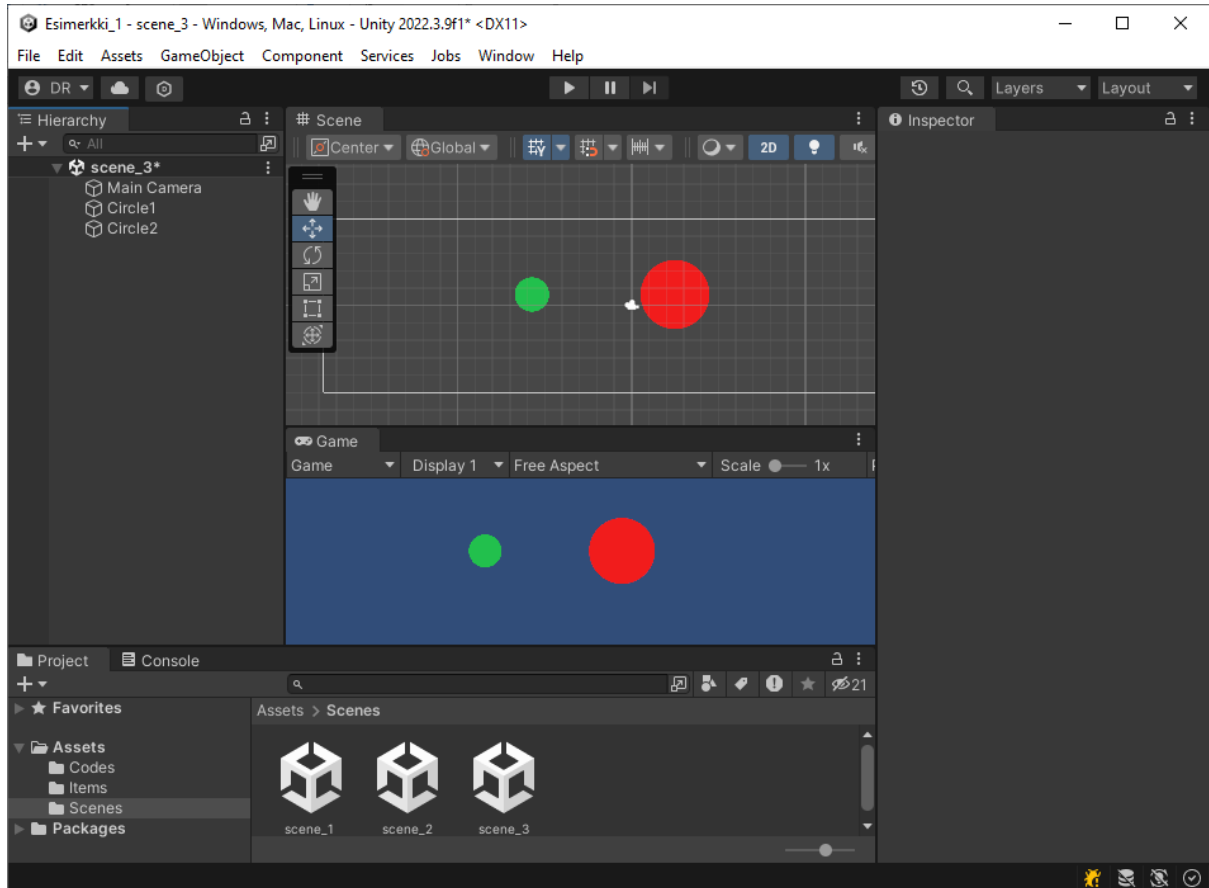
Try to put character to walk in 4 directions!

## Collisions

When objects touch each other, collision occurs. Collision functions have been added to objects, there are different kinds of collisions. When collision occurs we can by code get to know collision participants...

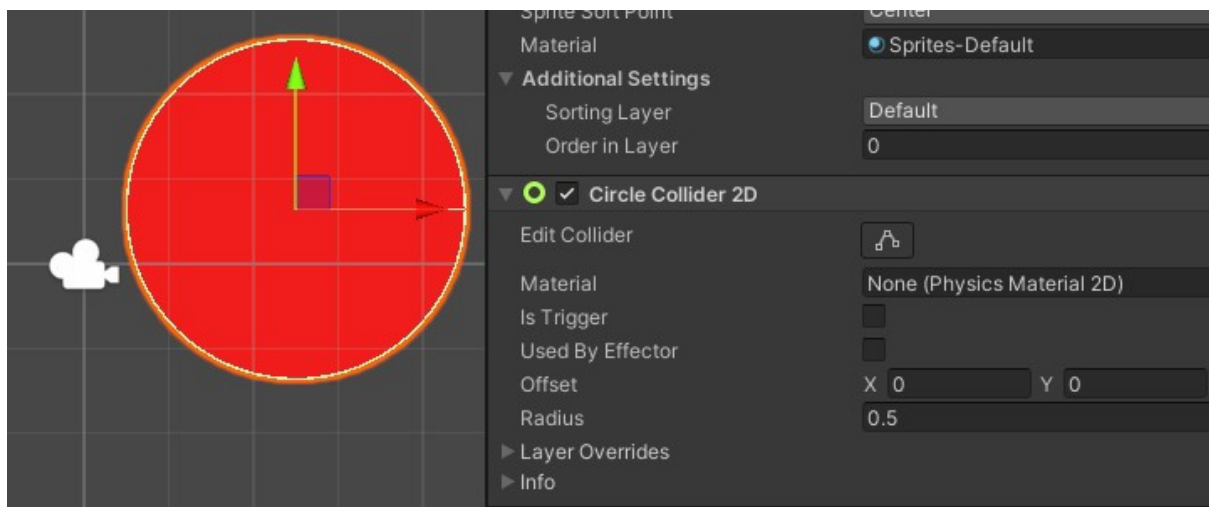
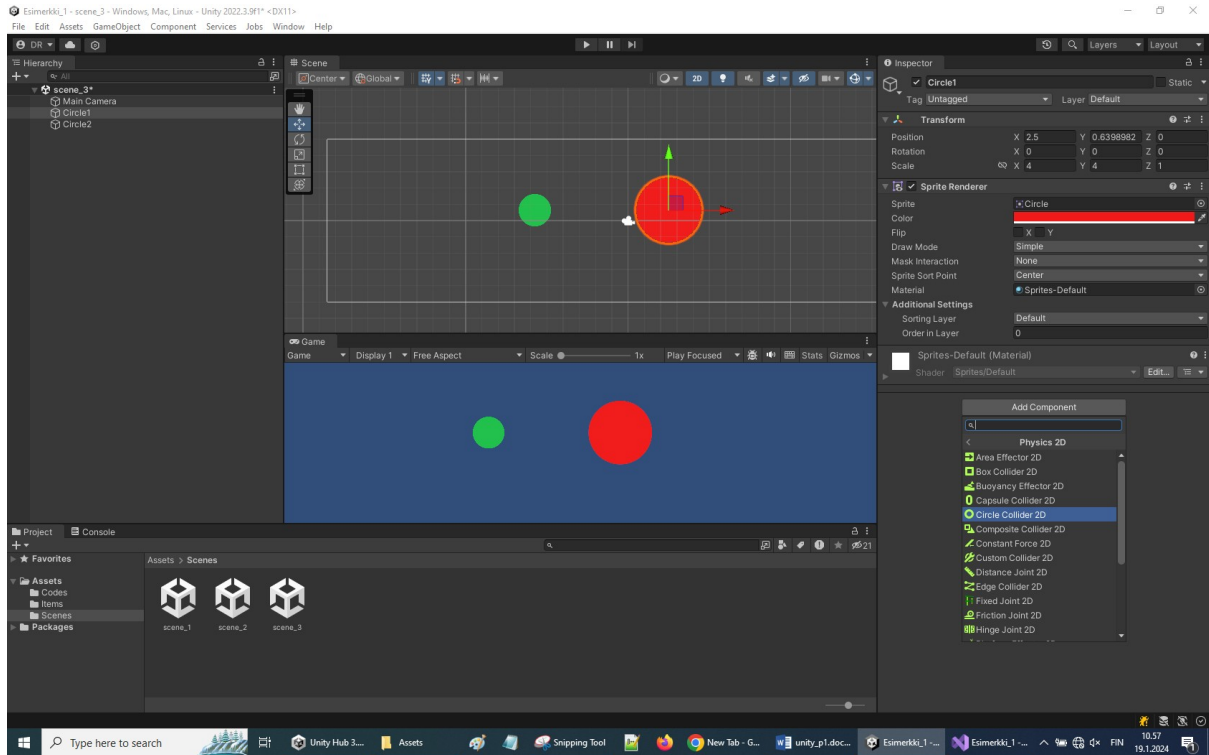
Example: collision

We add there 2 circle sprites first. When collision occurs we play a sound.



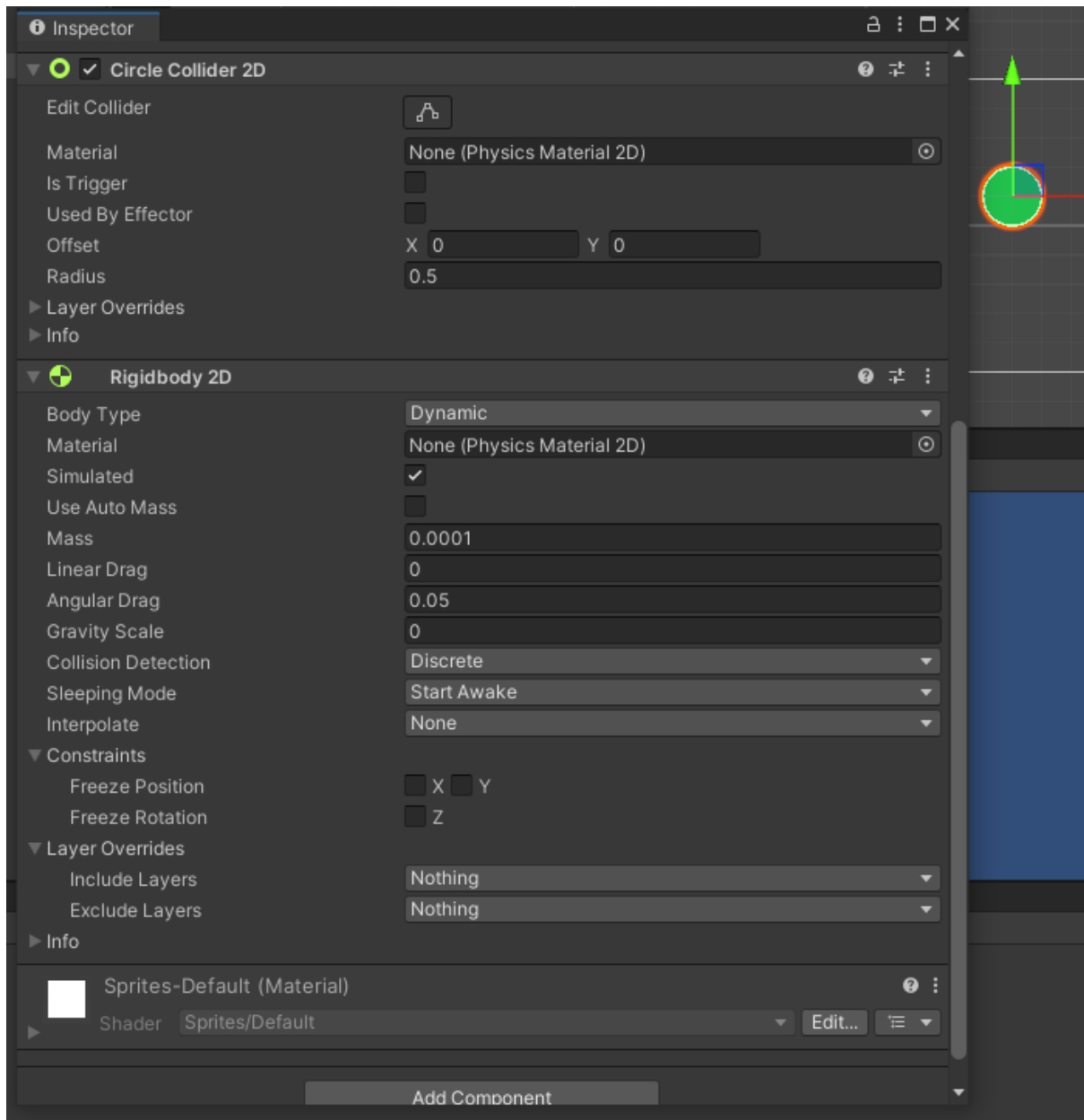
Now circles have names Circle1 and Circle2.

Below you can see how to add collider - now to the bigger circle.



You can change the circle collider are when needed.

We have added these components and values to smaller circle.



To smaller circle we add Rigidbody- ja Circle Collider 2D -components.

Then write this code:

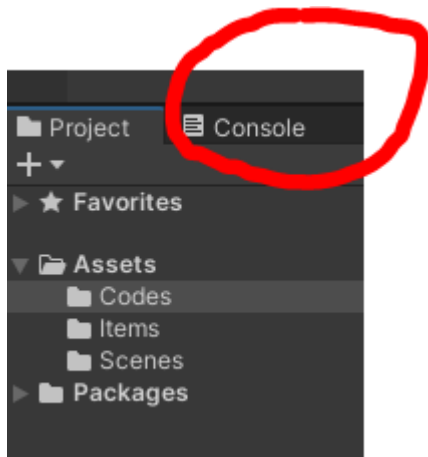
```
private void OnTriggerEnter2D(Collider2D collision)
{
    if (collision.gameObject == circ2)
    {
        Debug.Log("Collision1");
    }
}
```

Note line;

```
Debug.Log("Collision1");
```

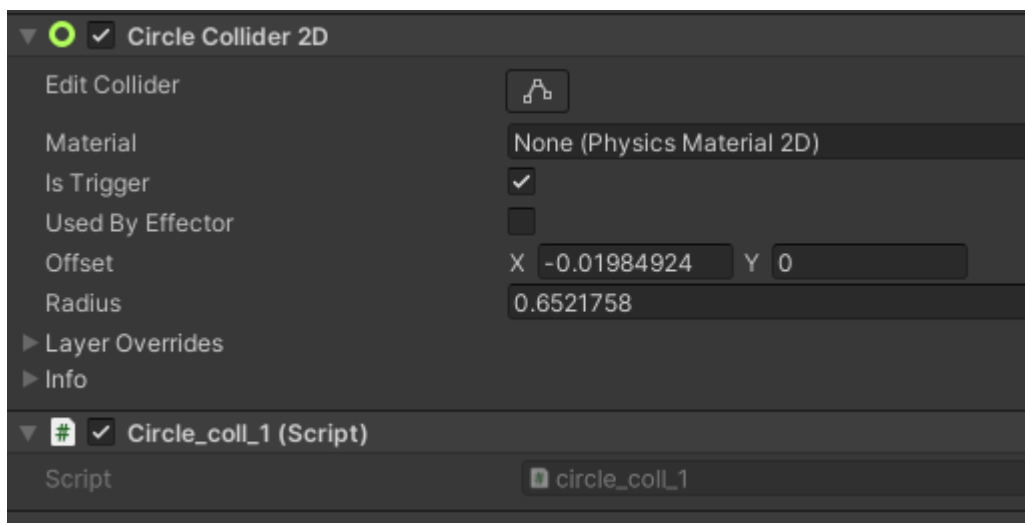
When creating the 1. version of some application, we can use `Debug.Log()` method to write output to the console.

Console window is a part of the Unity GUI.



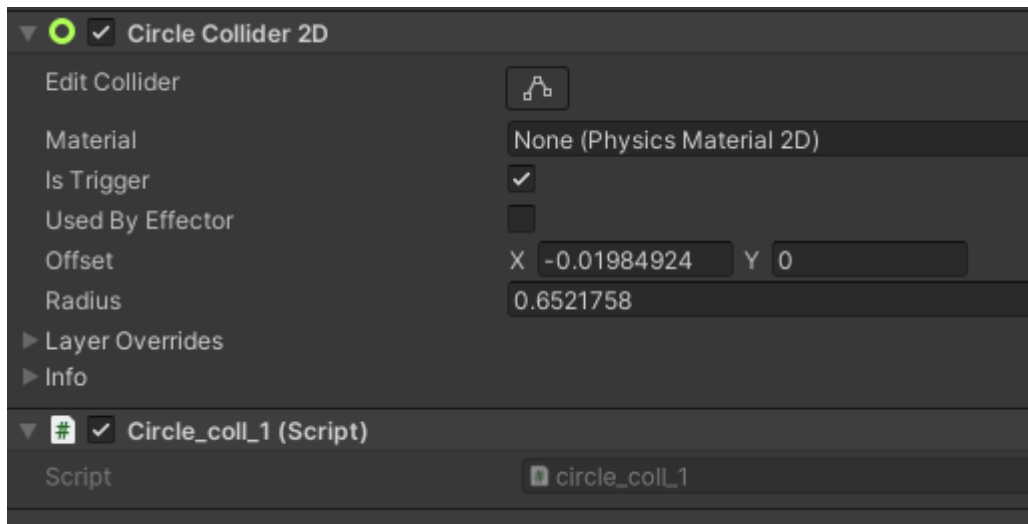
Just for testing can `Debug.log()` used and we can remove the line later.

Circle1 info:



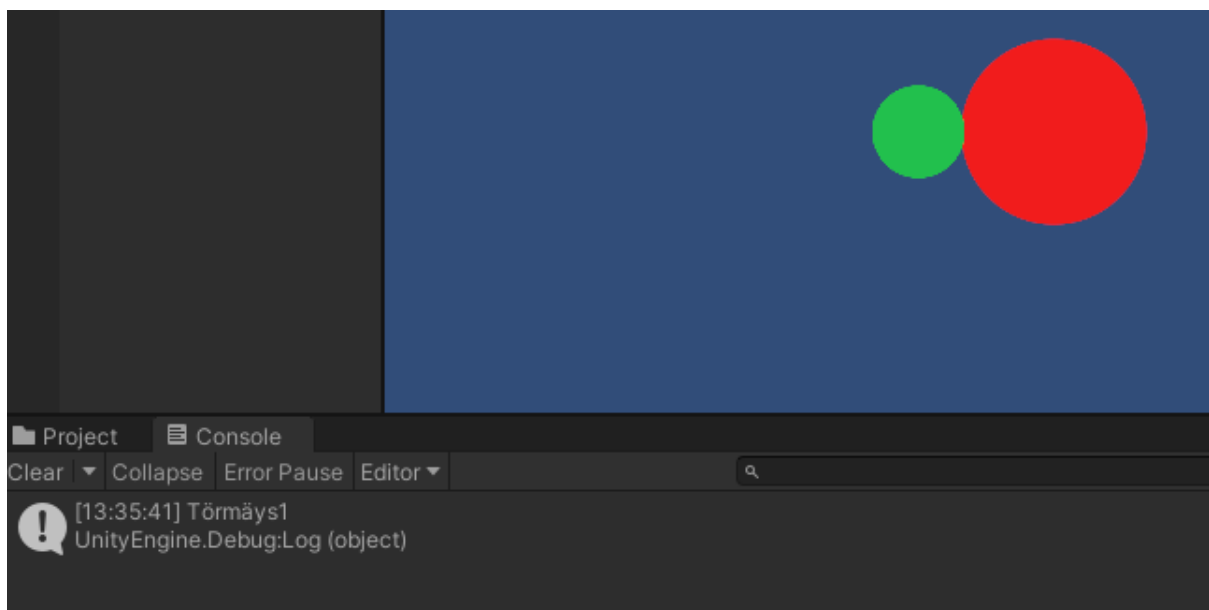
We can see that the code belongs now to Circle1.





Trigger property is on and thus Circle 1 follows collisions.

In test run collision was noticed:



Add more properties to the example:

add sound

hide bigger circle

...

## Add audio

How to add a sound?

AudioSource is needed and also AudioListener that is as default in Camera object.

Then an audio clip is needed.

We add now AudioSource to Circle2 and search a mp3-clip from internet-

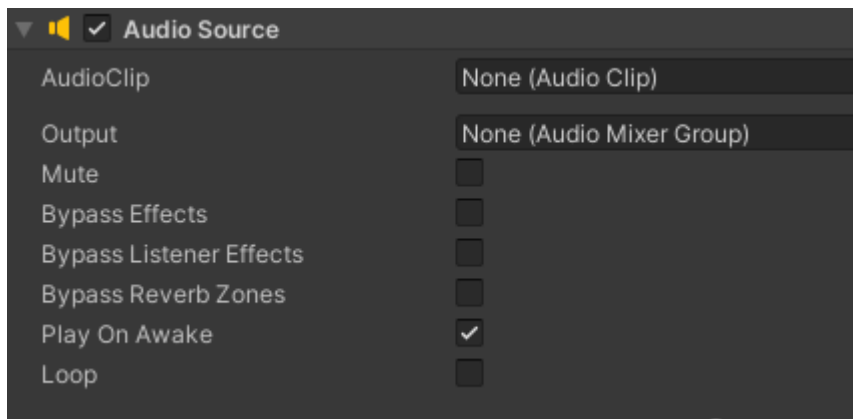
Here is one site:

Kokeilen tällaista sivustoa, josta otan linkissä näkyvän äänitiedoston:

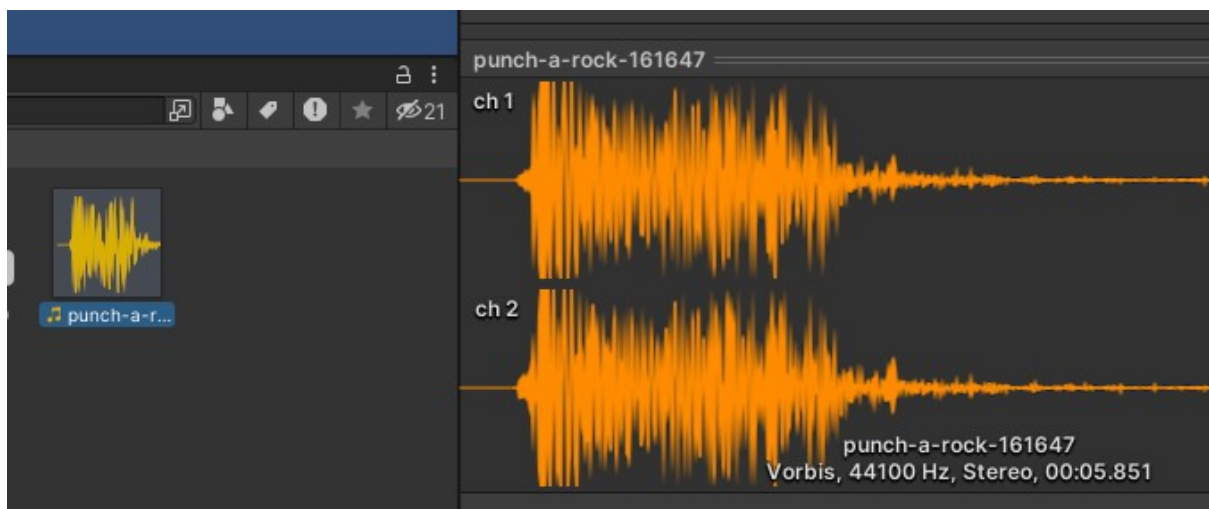
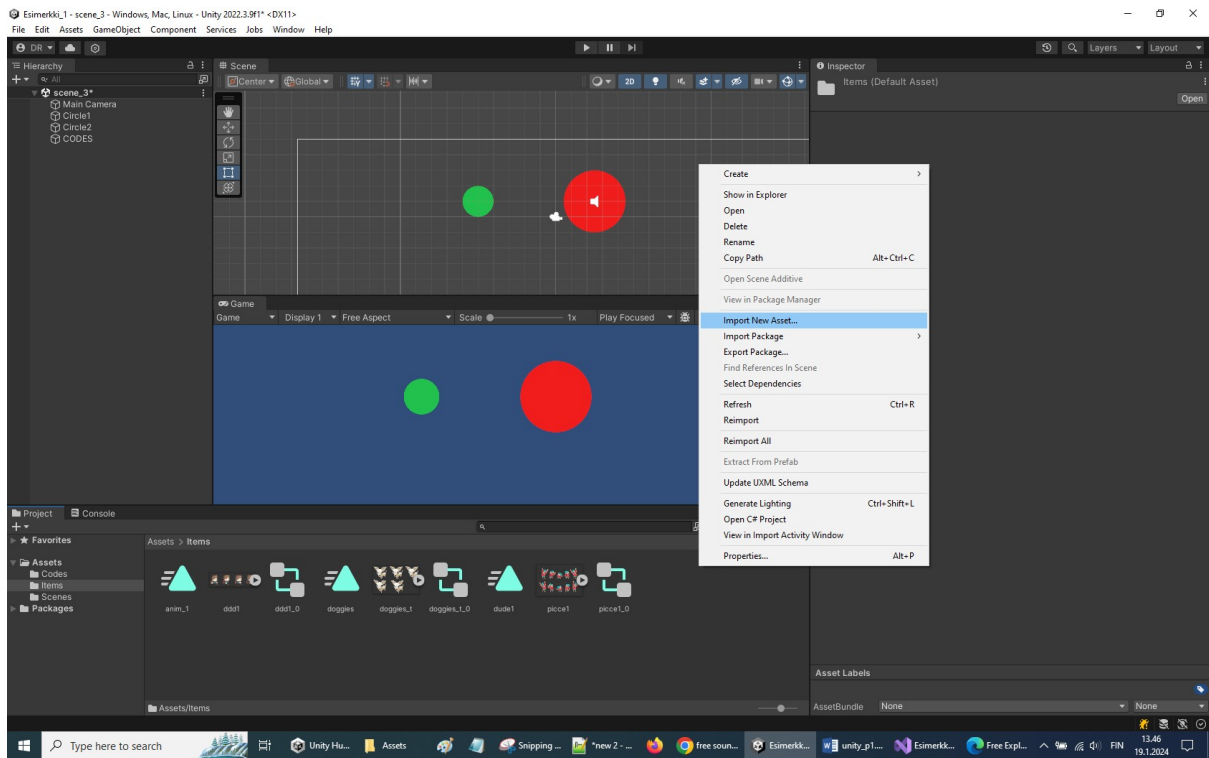


[Free Explosion Sound Effects Download - Pixabay](https://pixabay.com/sound-effects/search/explosion/)

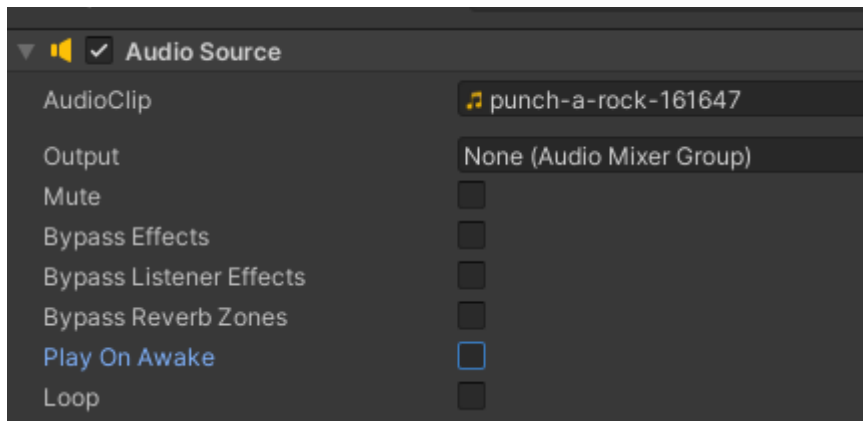
And then



Load the audioclip to Items folder:



Drag and drop the clip to AudioSource component called AudioClip.



The the code:

```

GameObject circ1, circ2;

AudioSource aus1;
void Start()
{
    circ1 = GameObject.Find("Circle1");
    circ2 = GameObject.Find("Circle2");

    aus1 = circ2.GetComponent<AudioSource>();
}

private void OnTriggerEnter2D(Collider2D collision)
{
    if (collision.gameObject == circ2)
    {
        aus1.Play();
        circ1.SetActive(false);
    }
}

```

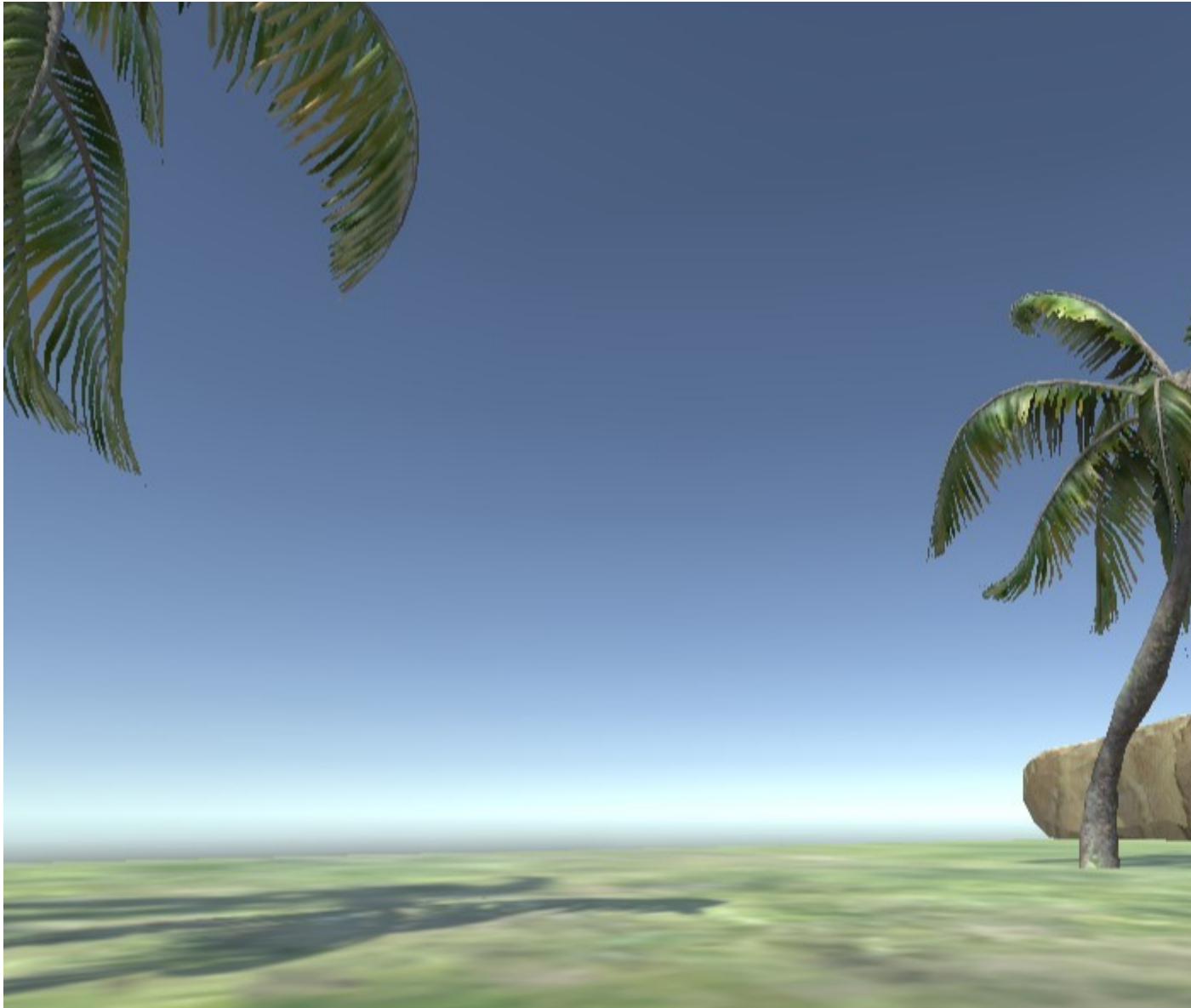
Try!!

## Example: background image and movements

Let's create a new scene.

Then images, here is one place:

<https://www.rawpixel.com/>



Or



For animations I have these bird images.

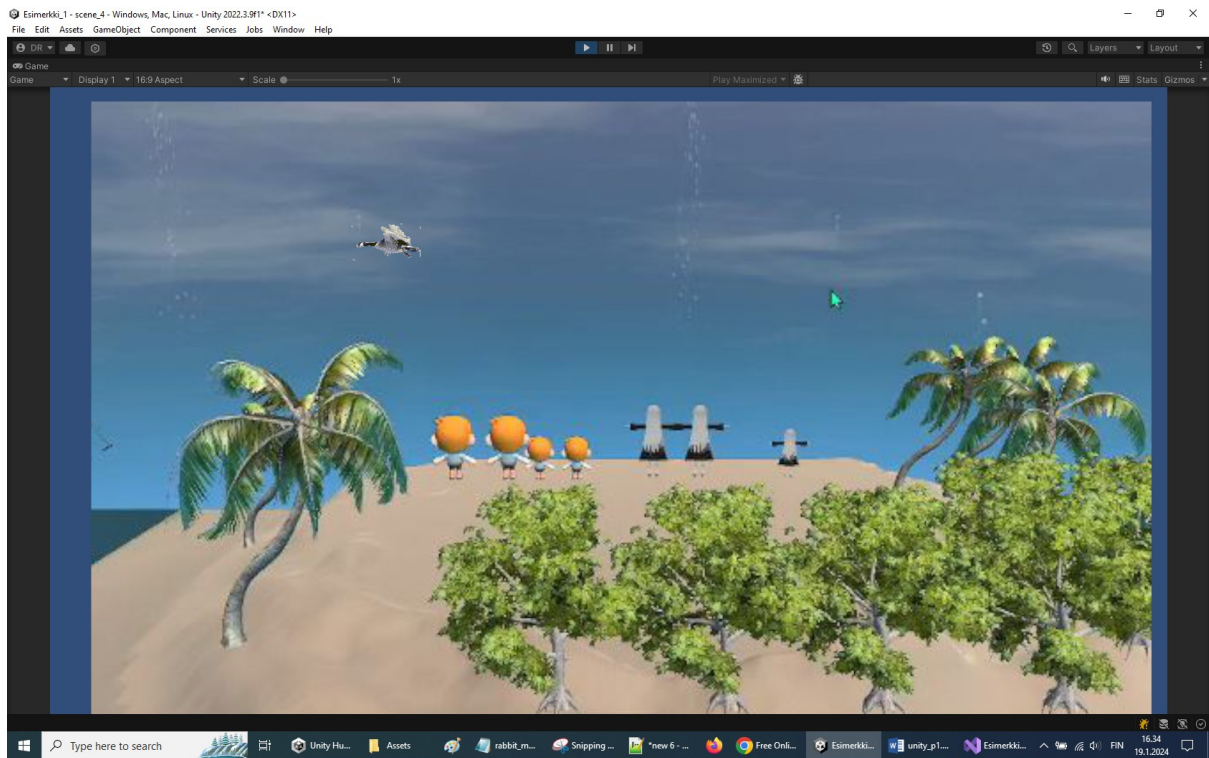


You can remove the background color e.g. with this tool.

<https://www.online-image-editor.com/>

Then image is imported to Unity: it will be an animation.

Test run



This code is connected to bird:

```
float speed = 2f;
void Start()
{
}

// Update is called once per frame
void Update()
{
    this.GetComponent<Transform>().Translate(speed * Time.deltaTime, 0f, 0f);
    if (this.GetComponent<Transform>().position.x > 9f ||
        this.GetComponent<Transform>().position.x < -9f)
    {
        this.GetComponent<Transform>().Rotate(0f, 180f, 0f);
    }
}
```

Place is updated using Translate()- method, that has parameters x, y and z. we of course could have been able to use Vector3 definition.

When bird reaches some defined position, direction is changed.

## Exercise

Put some animal springing back and forth on the ground.





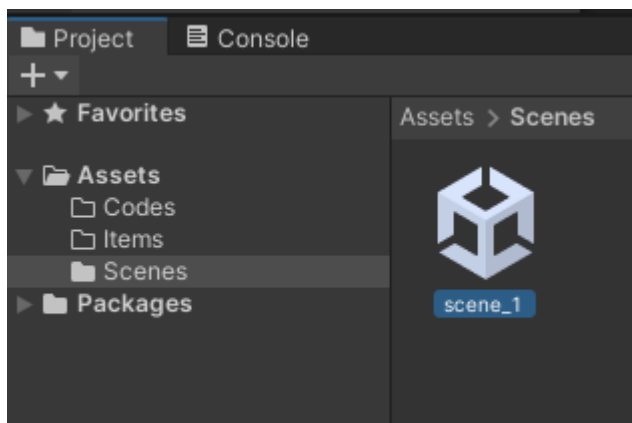
## Example: Calculator

Learn basics of GUI: buttons, textfields, input field and how to use code to with them

GUI

We start a new 3D project.

Create folders Items and Codes. Rename the scene.



How does it work?

User clicks the button and 2 random values are generated. User gives the sum using an input component. When user clicks the button Check, sum is checked and the result is shown on a text field.

So, we need 2 buttons, 2 text fields and 1 input field.

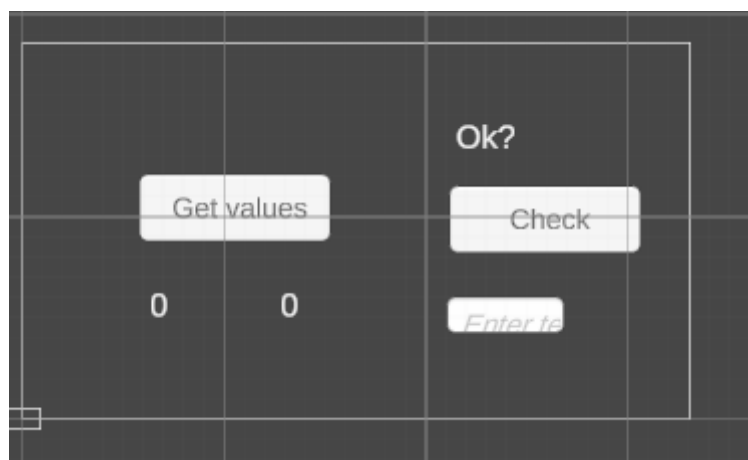
When we add the first button, canvas is added to the Hierarchy: it is the platform form different components.

Button has 2 parts: button itself and a text field. Now text can be "Generate values" or something like that...You can adjust the font size and button picture so that it is ok. You can manipulate them also later...



Let's add more components

Version 1



Nw we have write the code. Inside the code we have to get access to those components.

Button "Get values" generates 2 random values that may be between 30 and 90. Values are added to textfields.

User gives the sum of those values and when Check button is clicked, answer is checked.

Code

We create a new script for those activities above. Script contains functions that then are assigned to buttons..

Script

```
TMP_Text text1, text2, text3;
TMP_InputField kk;
void Start()
{
```

```

text1 = GameObject.Find("val1").GetComponent<TMP_Text>();
text2 = GameObject.Find("val2").GetComponent<TMP_Text>();
text3 = GameObject.Find("result").GetComponent<TMP_Text>();

kk = GameObject.Find("answer").GetComponent<TMP_InputField>();
}
int c;
public void readText()
{
    c = Convert.ToInt32(kk.text);
    if (c == d)
    {
        amount++;
        text3.text = "OK: " + amount;
        if (amount == 2)
        {
            // if ok we can add a sound here
        }
    }
}

System.Random gen = new System.Random();

int amount = 0;
int d;
public void generateNew()
{
    int a = gen.Next(30, 90);

    int b = gen.Next(30, 90);

    d = a + b;
    text1.text = "" + a;
    text2.text = "" + b;

```

```
}
```

Ohjelmassa otetaan ensin yhteys konkreettisiin komponentteihin:

```
text1 = GameObject.Find("val1").GetComponent<TMP_Text>();
text2 = GameObject.Find("val2").GetComponent<TMP_Text>();

text3 = GameObject.Find("result").GetComponent<TMP_Text>();

kk = GameObject.Find("answer").GetComponent<TMP_InputField>();
```

Sitten tehdään metodit, joilla generoidaan luvut ja sitten tarkistetaan annettu vastaus:

```
System.Random gen = new System.Random();
```

```
int amount = 0;
int d;
public void generateNew()
{
    int a = gen.Next(30, 90);

    int b = gen.Next(30, 90);

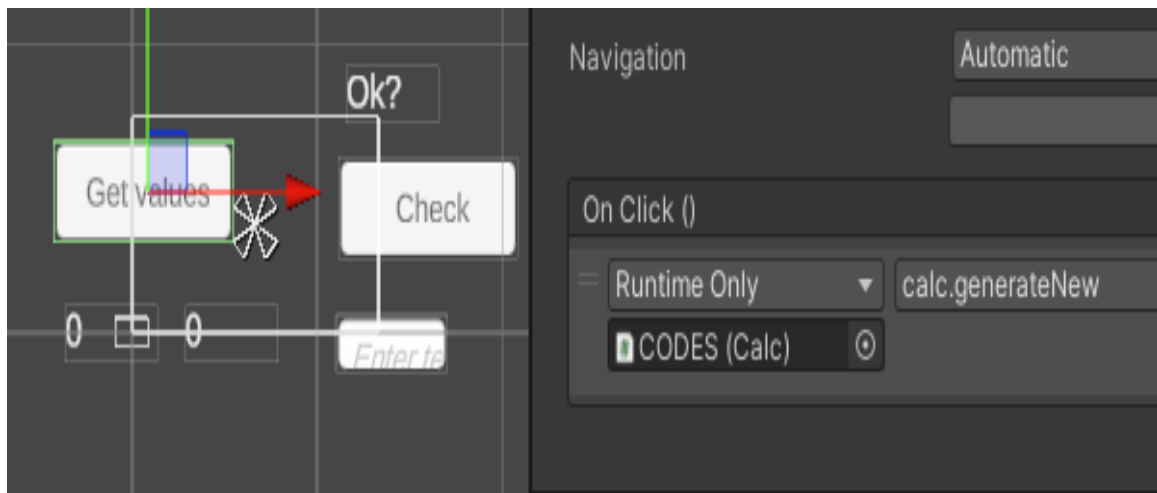
    d = a + b;
    text1.text = "" + a;
    text2.text = "" + b;
}
```

JA

```
int c;
public void readText()
{
    c = Convert.ToInt32(kk.text);
    if (c == d)
    {
        amount++;
        text3.text = "OK: " + amount;
        if (amount == 2)
        {
        }
    }
}
```

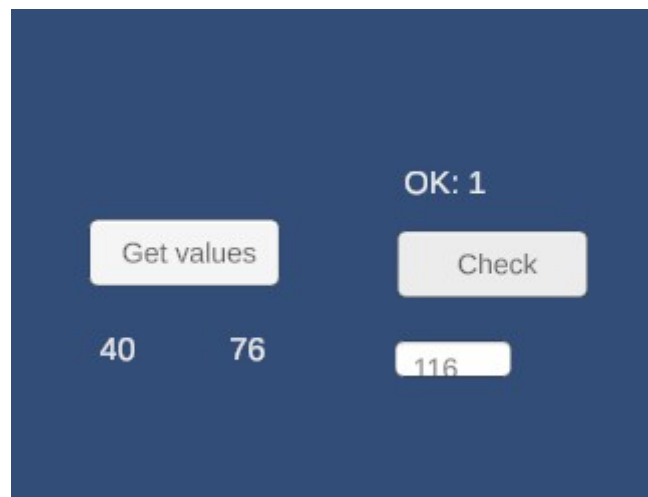
Methods that are of public type are connected to buttons...

Example here:



When button "Get values" is clicked, method calc() is executed...

Test run



Try to make UI better! Change colors, sizes, fonts ...

Task

Try to add sounds: one that is played if answer is ok and another that is used when answer is not ok.

You can also count points...

## Add images

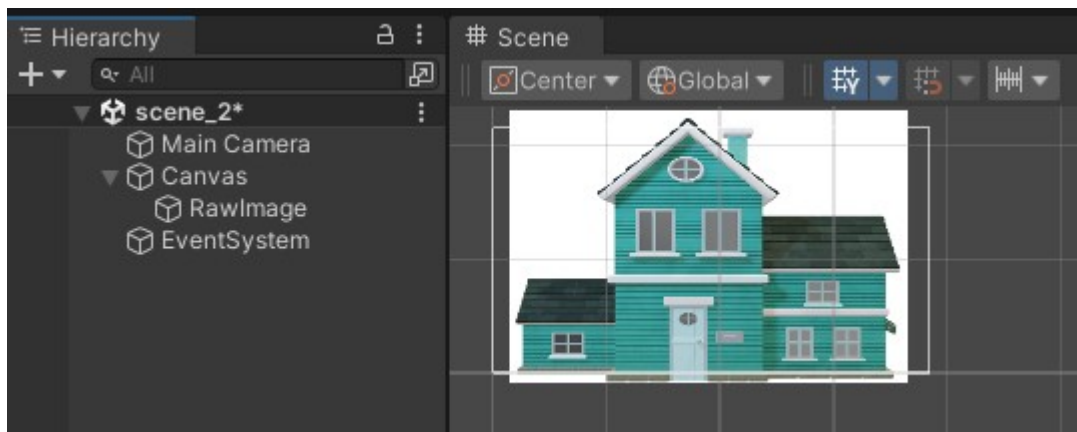
There are many ways.

In UI group there is an object named Image and another called RawImage.

RawImage is ok as a static background image or other parts to make view richer: it is not interactive.

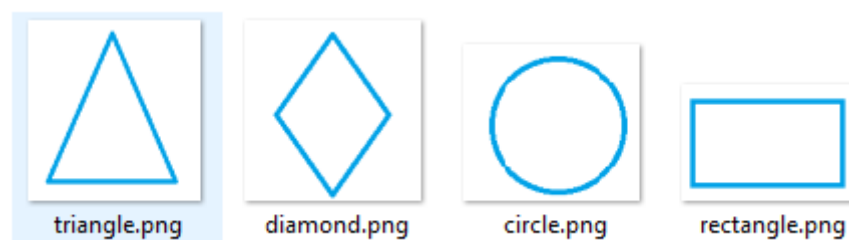
Example here:

Tässä on kokeeksi laitettu RawImage-kuva:



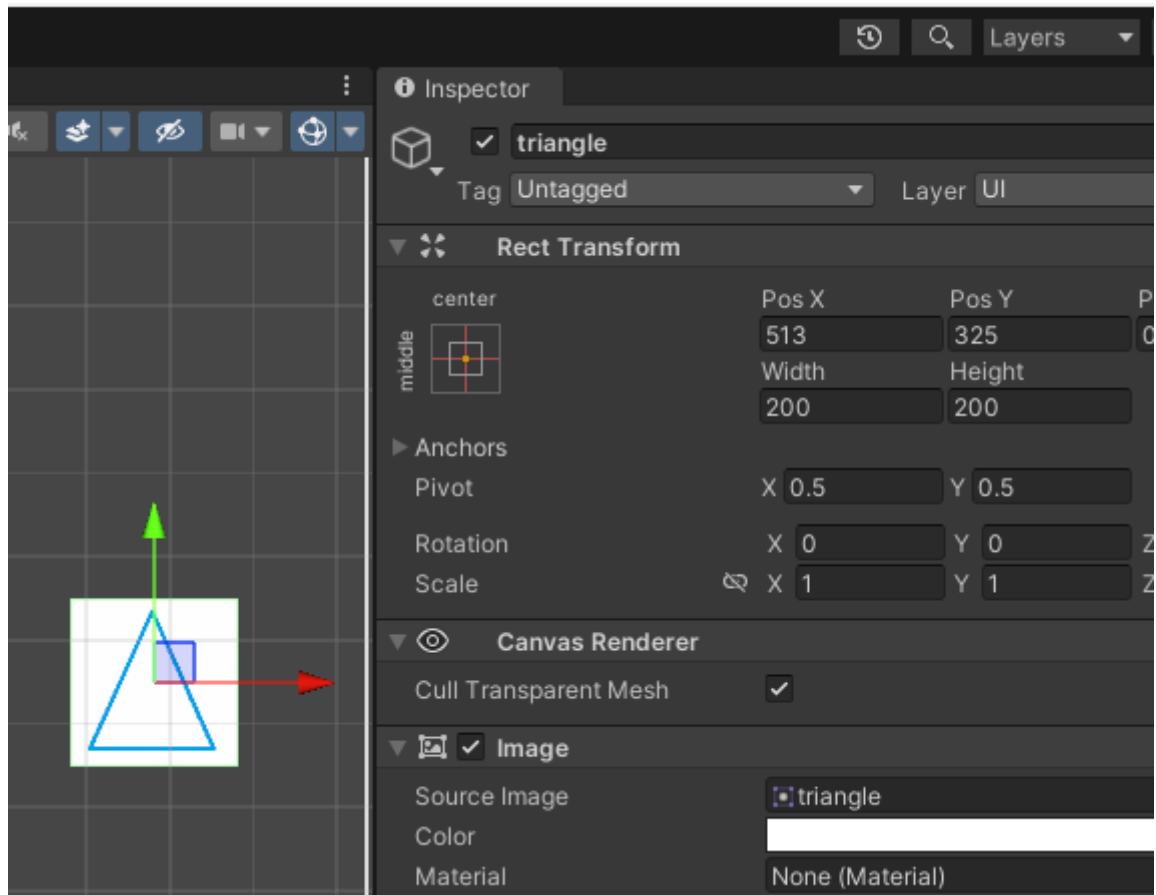
Now we can try Image component: our example tells what does the image present when it is clicked...

Let's take some shapes:

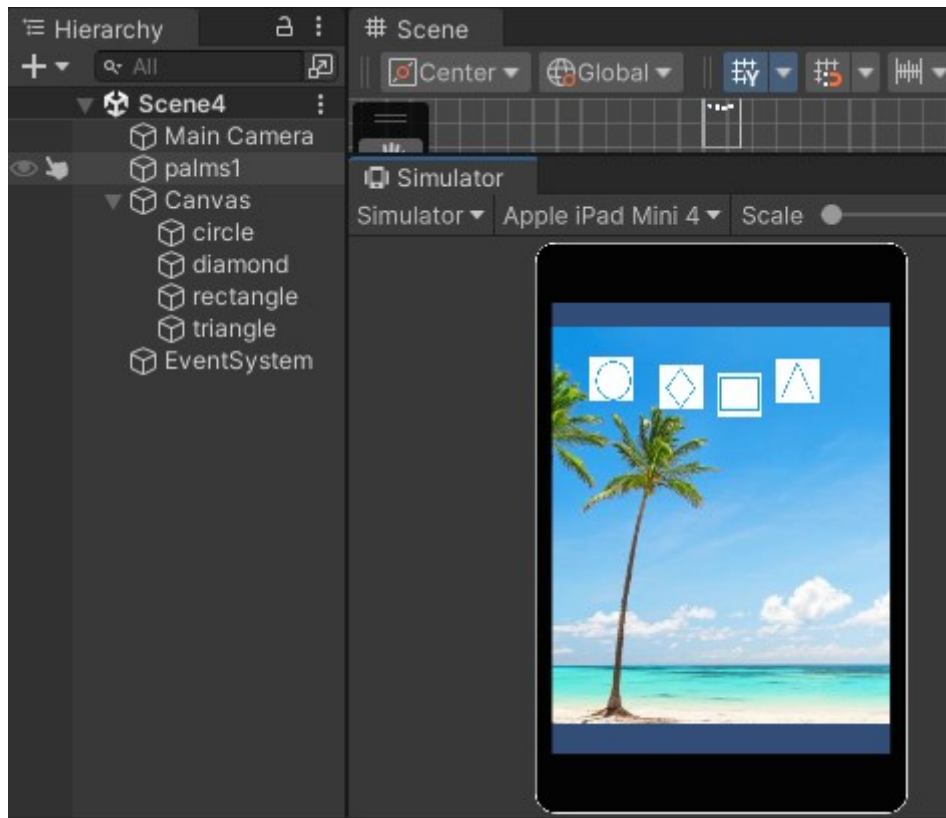


Let's take those 4 shapes to our project.

Here is a triangle in Image component.



Here are 4 images added to project.



Let's create the code that tells when the image is clicked. For testing purpose we first add text output only the console.

```
public class clickImage1 : MonoBehaviour, IPointerUpHandler, IPointerDownHandler
{
    public void OnPointerDown(PointerEventData eventData)
    {
        if (this.gameObject.name == "circle")
        {
            Debug.Log("Circle");
        }
        else if (this.gameObject.name == "triangle")
        {
            Debug.Log("Triangle");
        }
        else if (this.gameObject.name == "rectangle")
        {
            Debug.Log("Rectangle");
        }
    }
}
```



```

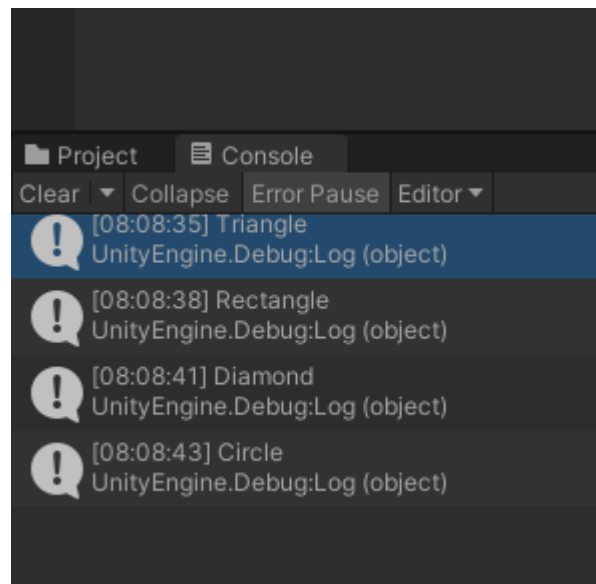
    }

    else if (this.gameObject.name == "diamond")
    {
        Debug.Log("Diamond");
    }
    else
        Debug.Log(this.gameObject.name);
}

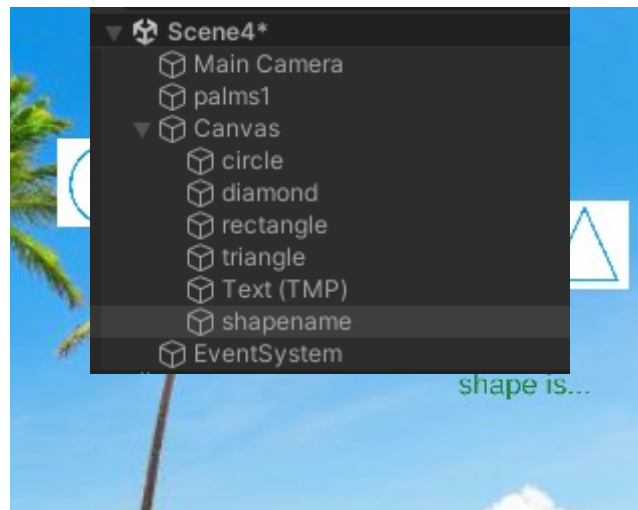
```

Now we add the script to image components and try it.

This should be printed:



Let's add now a new text component, that shows the message...and another text component that shows the title.



New code version:

```

TMP_Text text1;

void Start()
{
    text1 = GameObject.Find("shapename").GetComponent<TMP_Text>();
}

public void OnPointerDown(PointerEventData eventData)
{
    if (this.gameObject.name == "circle")
    {
        Debug.Log("Circle");
        text1.text = "Circle";
    }
    else if (this.gameObject.name == "triangle")
    {
        Debug.Log("Triangle");

        text1.text = "Triangle";
    }
    else if (this.gameObject.name == "rectangle")
    {
        Debug.Log("Rectangle");
    }
}

```

```
        text1.text = "Rectangle";  
    }  
  
    else if (this.gameObject.name == "diamond")  
    {  
        Debug.Log("Diamond");  
  
        text1.text = "Diamond";  
    }  
  
}
```

Test run:



Task

Add sounds, too!!

May be you create a serious game that allows player to write the name of the item and that answer is then checked....

## Images with buttons

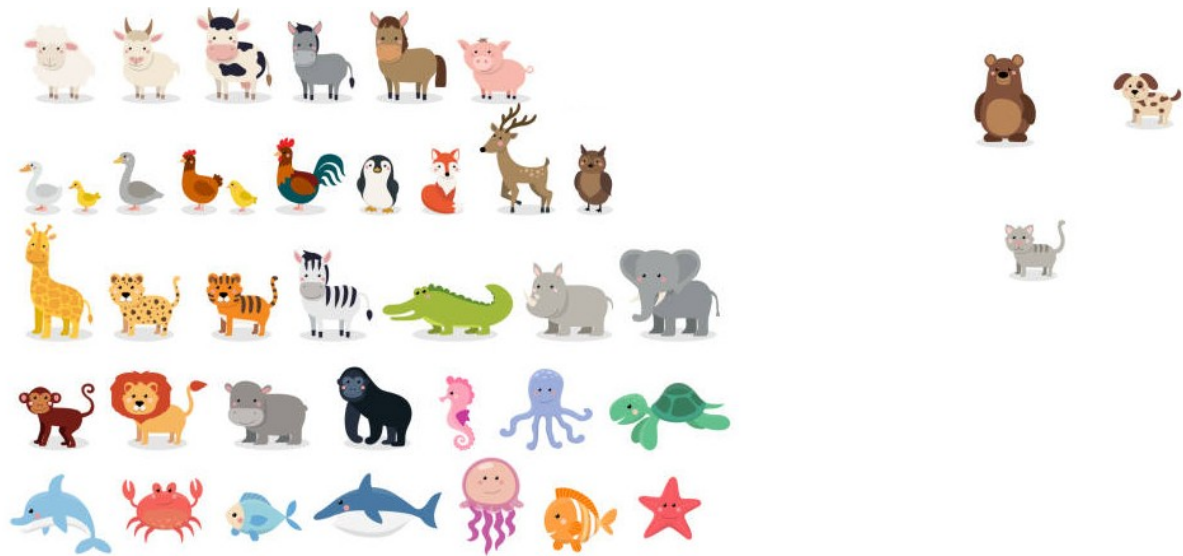
To buttons you can add a smaller image to replace text.

We add buttons first – then we add images to buttons.

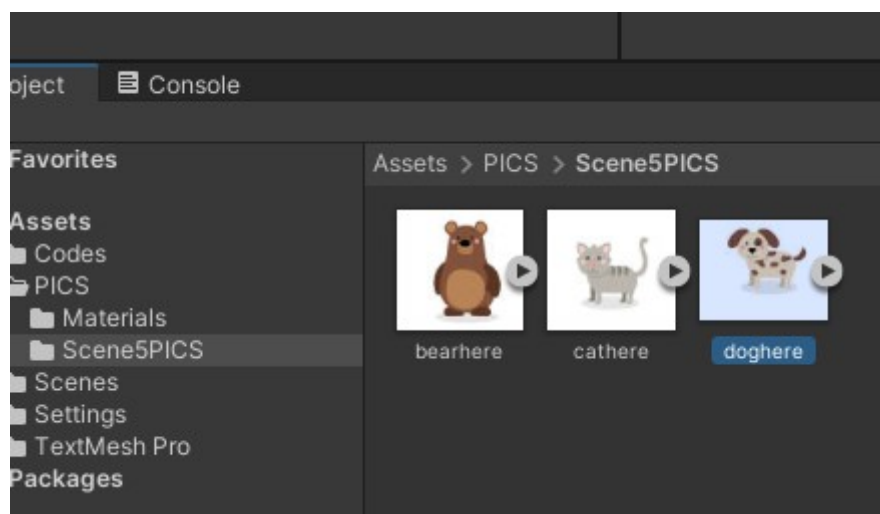
We create code that has a method that is executed when button is clicked.

In the first version we use 3 different methods: one for each button.

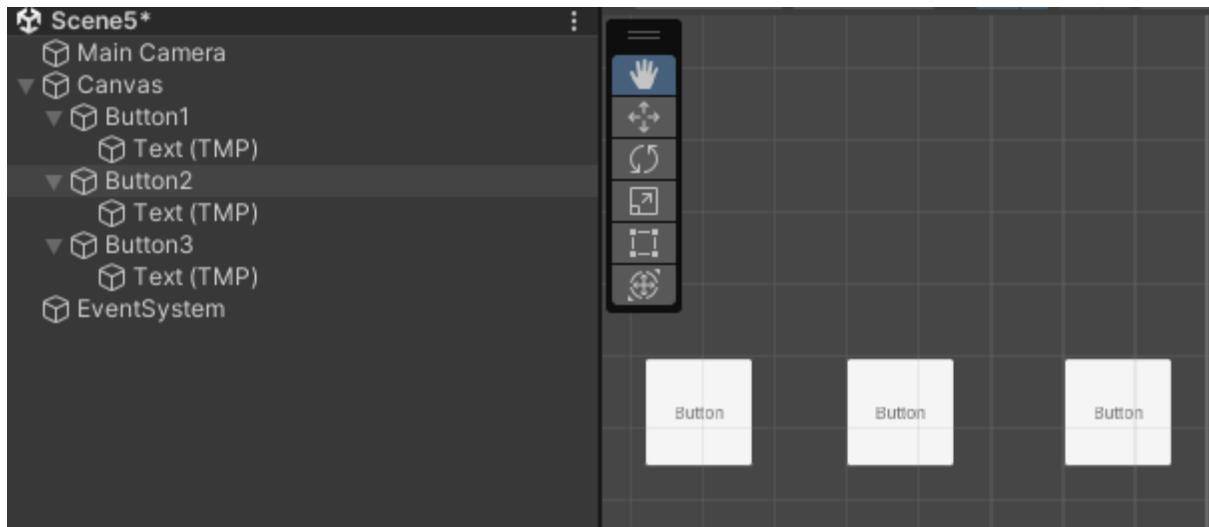
I have a set of animal pictures here:



I choose a bear, a cat and a dog now. Then I import pictures to Unity project.



Now I add 3 buttons...



Code 1

```

TMP_Text text1;

void Start()
{
    text1 = GameObject.Find("text1").GetComponent<TMP_Text>();
}

public void tellNameA()

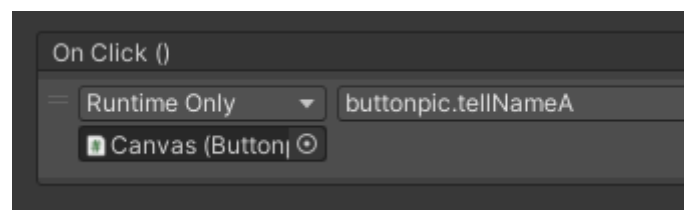
```

```
{  
    text1.text = "Bear";  
}  
public void tellNameB()  
{  
    text1.text = "Cat";  
}  
public void tellNameC()  
{  
    text1.text = "Dog";  
}
```

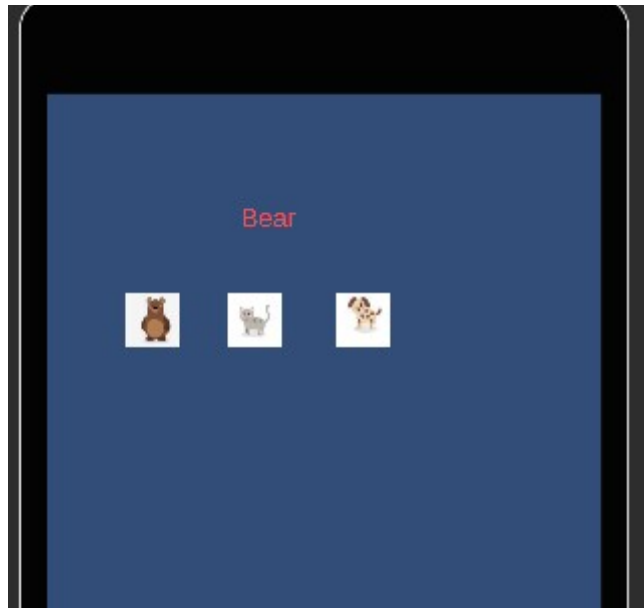
We can now add script to Canvas.

We have to also add 'click eventhandling' to each button...

Example here:



Test run



We used own method to each button above. But now we create only one method that identifies the component that was clicked.

Here is the main idea:

**EventSystem.current.currentSelectedGameObject.name**

Code

```
TMP_Text text1;

void Start()
{
    text1 = GameObject.Find("text1").GetComponent<TMP_Text>();
}

public void tellName()
{
    if (EventSystem.current.currentSelectedGameObject.name == "Cow")

        text1.text = "COW";

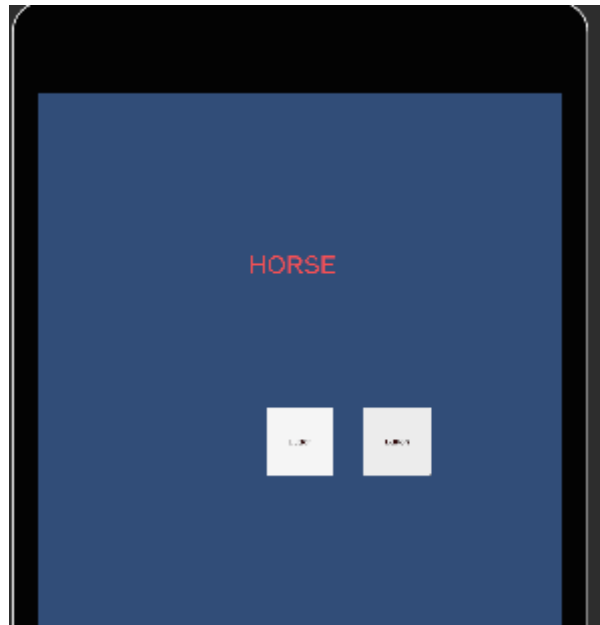
    if (EventSystem.current.currentSelectedGameObject.name == "Horse")

        text1.text = "HORSE";
```



```
}
```

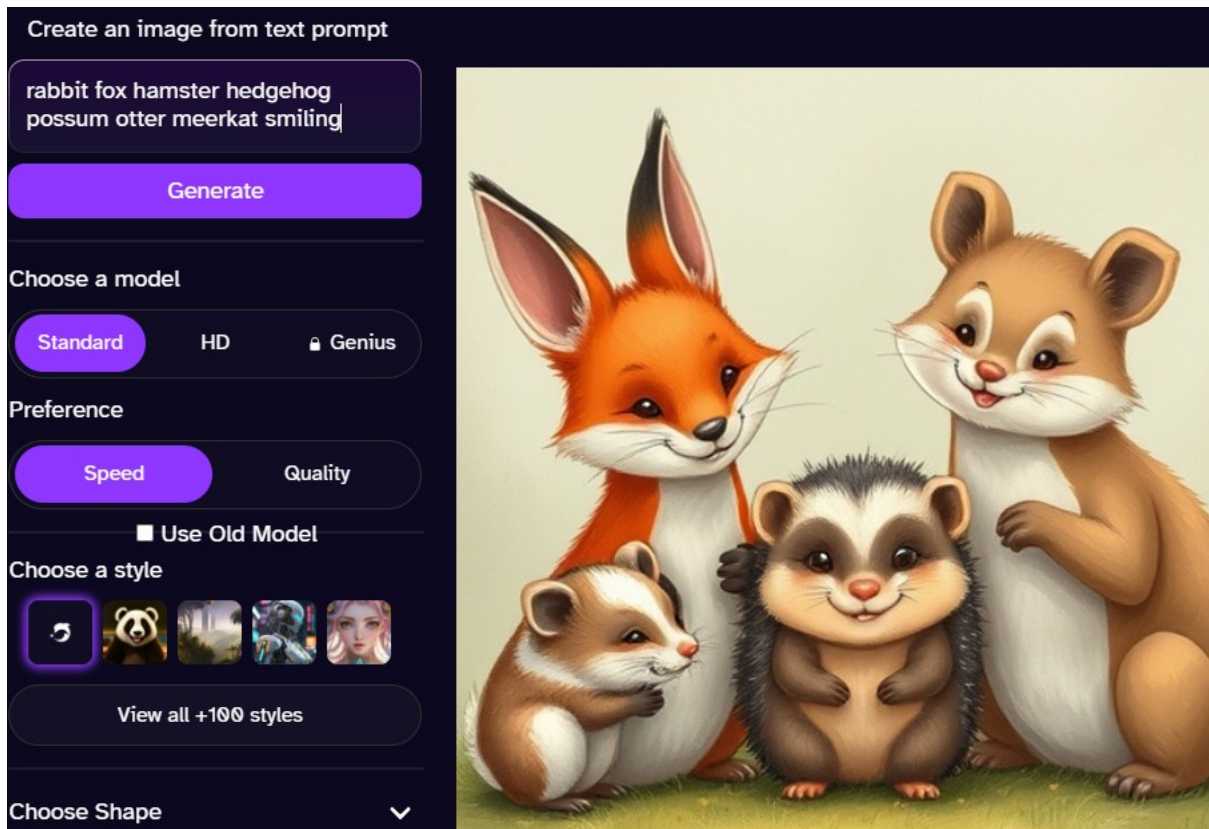
Test run



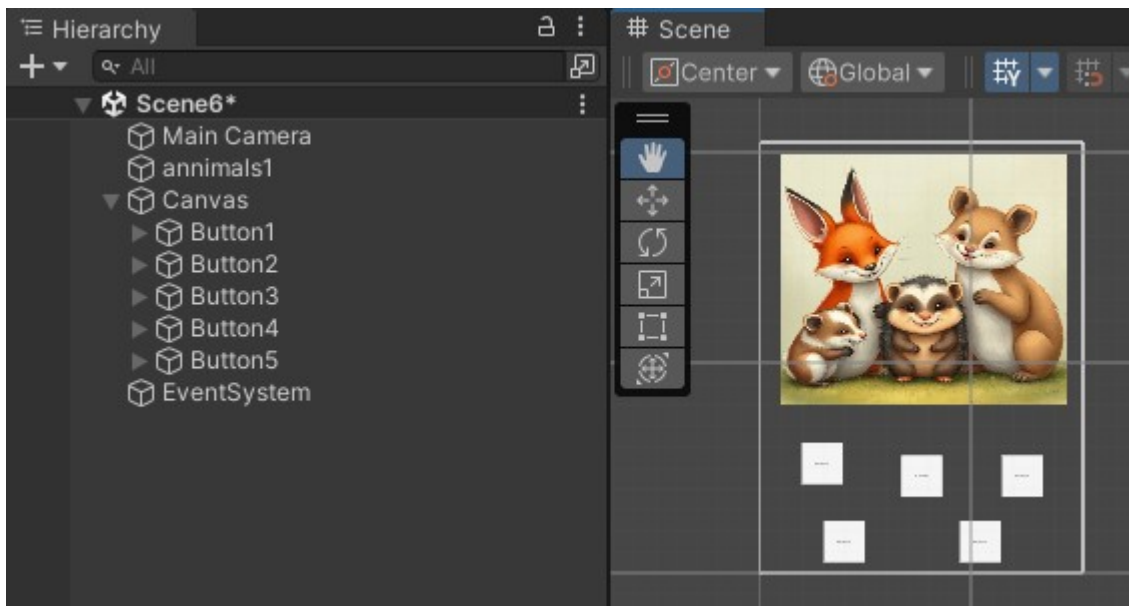
## Click parts of a big image

Now we use a bigger image and want to get information about some parts of the image.

So one way is to use transparent buttons that are added above target parts. Let's let AI create an image that contains 5 different animals: we user clicks the animal, information is shown on a textbox. Here we generate an image:



Here are components and image added to the project:



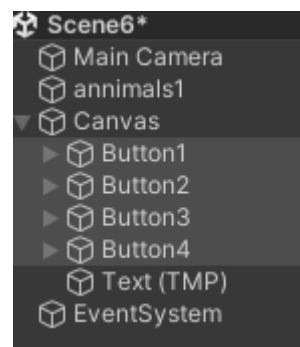
Now we put buttons on the animals and hide them.

Here is the beginning: we have added 2 buttons and later we are going to hide them!

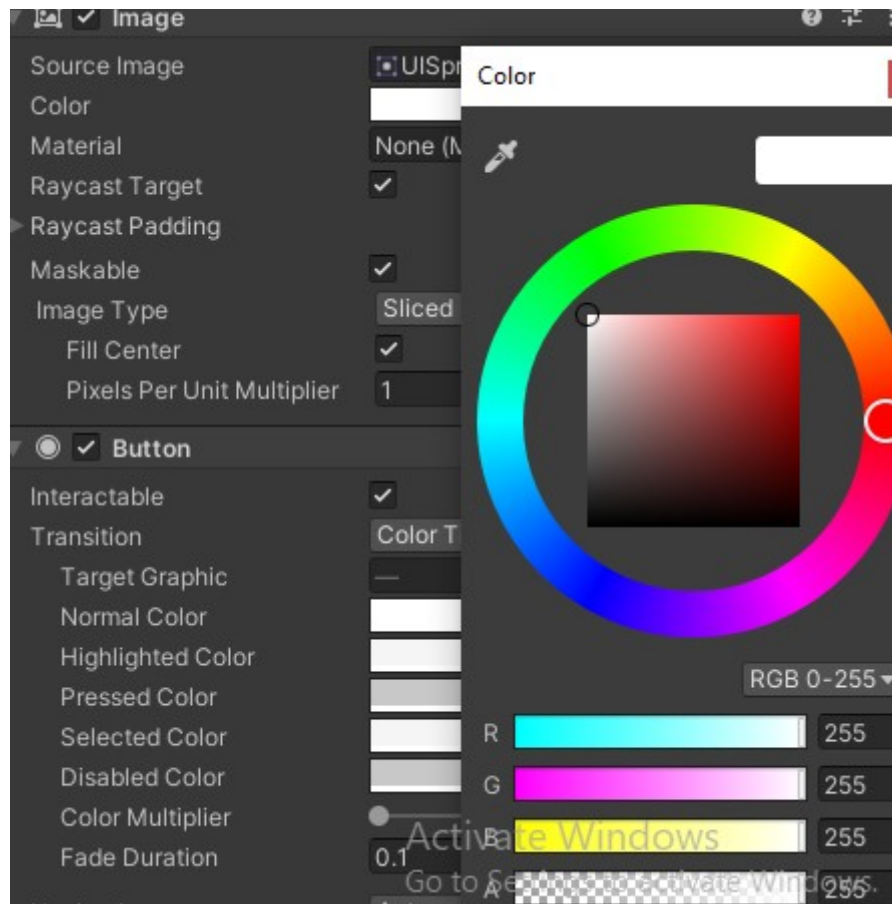


Making buttons transparent:

Select buttons



Adjust color



Code

```
TMP_Text text1;

void Start()
{
    text1 = GameObject.Find("text1").GetComponent<TMP_Text>();
}

public void tellName()
{
    if (EventSystem.current.currentSelectedGameObject.name == "Button1")
        text1.text = "Fox";
    if (EventSystem.current.currentSelectedGameObject.name == "Button2")
        text1.text = "Hamster";
    if (EventSystem.current.currentSelectedGameObject.name == "Button3")
        text1.text = "Hedgehog";
}
```

Test run



Another example image that can be used: several persons in a photo. By clicking the face you get more information about current person.

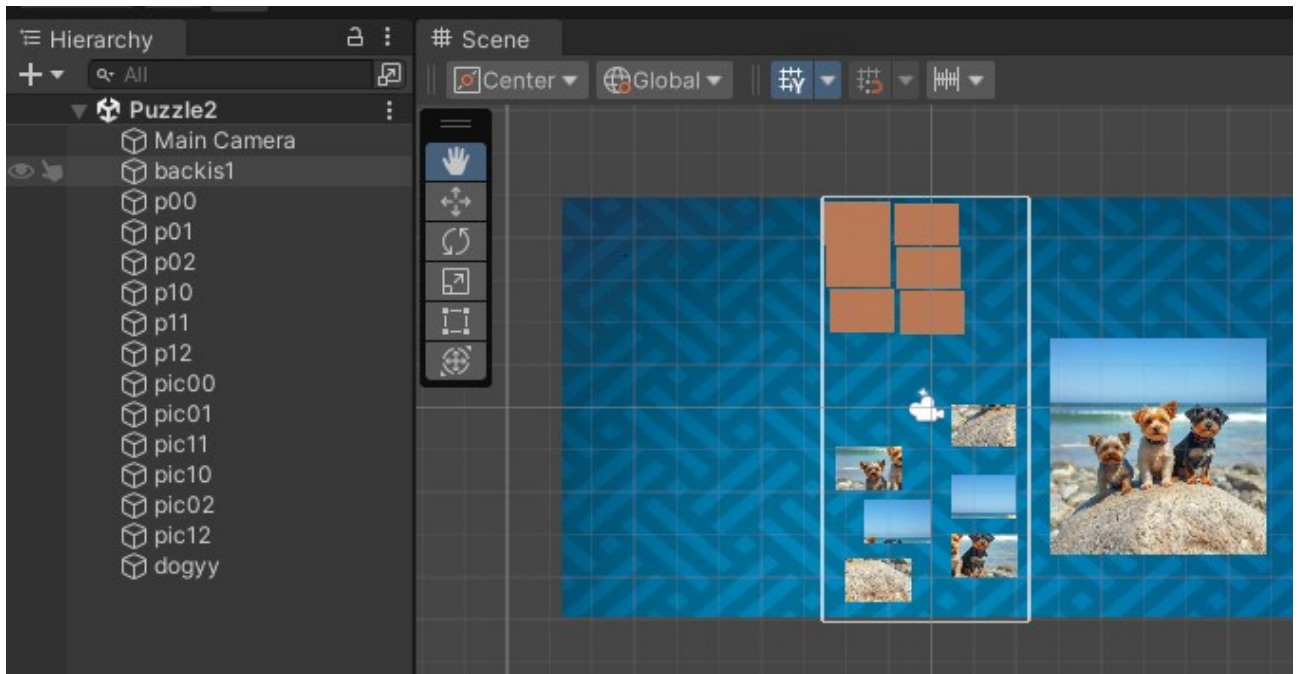
Example here



Thank you!

## Images: Mobile Puzzle

Result looks like this



Objects p00 – p12 are places where image parts are to be moved.

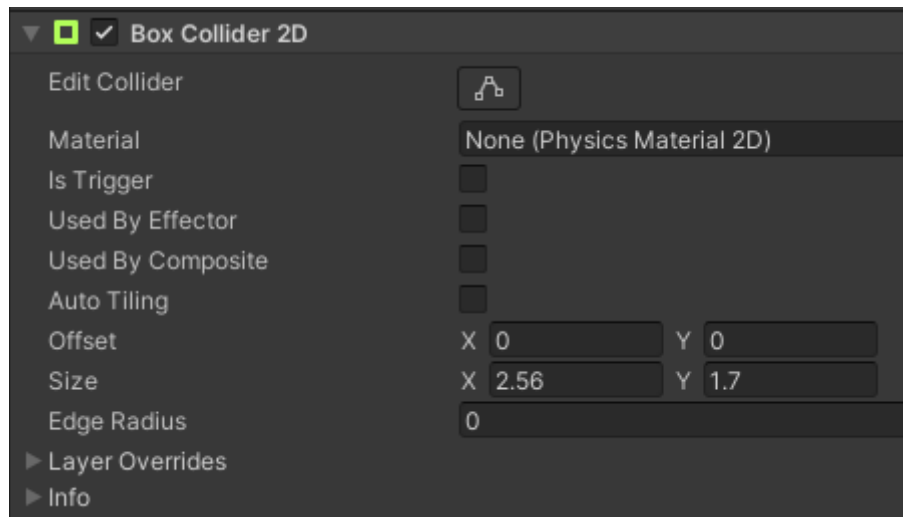
Then splitted image is in objects pic00 – pic12.

There is an extra image now that shows the original image...

In the backround there is also an image, object's name is backis1.

To pictures we add colliders:





Here is the beginning of the code

```
private Transform place00;
private Vector2 initialPosition;
private float deltaX, deltaY;
public static bool locked;

void Start()
{
    place00 = GameObject.Find("p00").transform;
    initialPosition = transform.position;
}
```

Then here is the update() method:

```
void Update()
{
    if (Input.touchCount > 0 && !locked)
    {
        Touch touch = Input.GetTouch(0);
```

```

        Vector2 touchPos =
Camera.main.ScreenToWorldPoint(touch.position);

switch (touch.phase)
{
    case TouchPhase.Began:
        if (GetComponent<Collider2D>() ==
Physics2D.OverlapPoint(touchPos))
        {
            deltaX = touchPos.x - transform.position.x;
            deltaY = touchPos.y - transform.position.y;
        }
        break;

    case TouchPhase.Moved:
        if (GetComponent<Collider2D>() ==
Physics2D.OverlapPoint(touchPos))
            transform.position = new Vector2(touchPos.x -
deltaX, touchPos.y - deltaY);
        break;

    case TouchPhase.Ended:
        if (Mathf.Abs(transform.position.x -
place00.position.x) <= 1.5f &&
            Mathf.Abs(transform.position.y -
place00.position.y) <= 1.5f)
        {
            transform.position = new
Vector2(place00.position.x, place00.position.y);
            locked = true;
        }
        else
        {
            transform.position = new
Vector2(initialPosition.x, initialPosition.y);

```

```
    }  
    break;  
}  
}
```

To the codes I got help from Internet discussion boards and Alexander Zotov's videos!

Thank you!

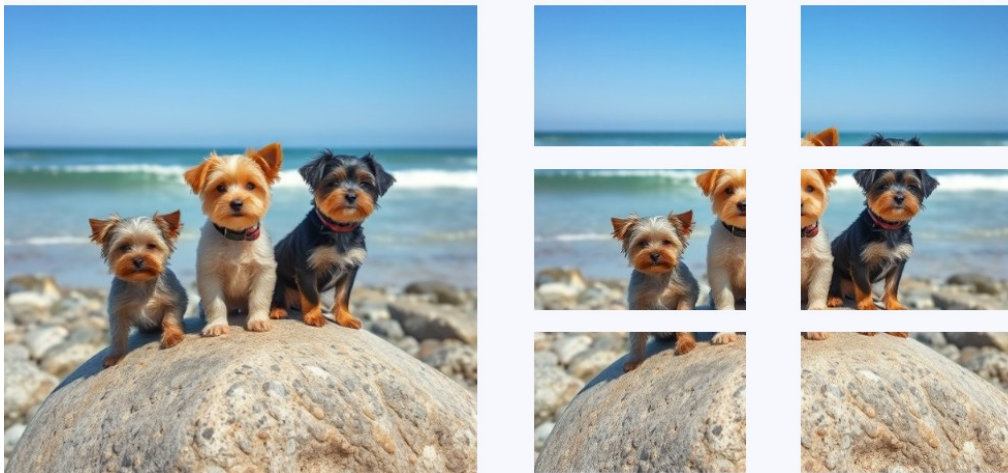
Image has been generated using AI: from text to image.

Place is here:

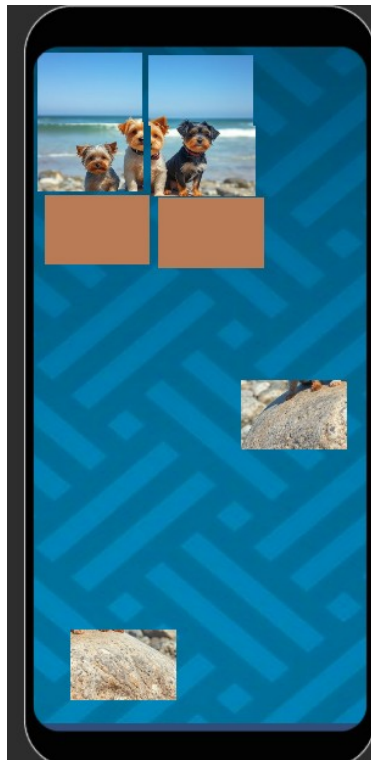
<https://deepai.org/machine-learning-model/text2img>

As Image splitter has this tool been used:

[https://splitter.imageonline.co/#google\\_vignette](https://splitter.imageonline.co/#google_vignette)



Test run!



And so on!

Add more features!

## Character movements

Goal

Player moves around and can also jump.

Can catch items and get points.

There is a route added to a background image.

So we need to use:

animations

images

collisions

sounds

taking time

collecting points

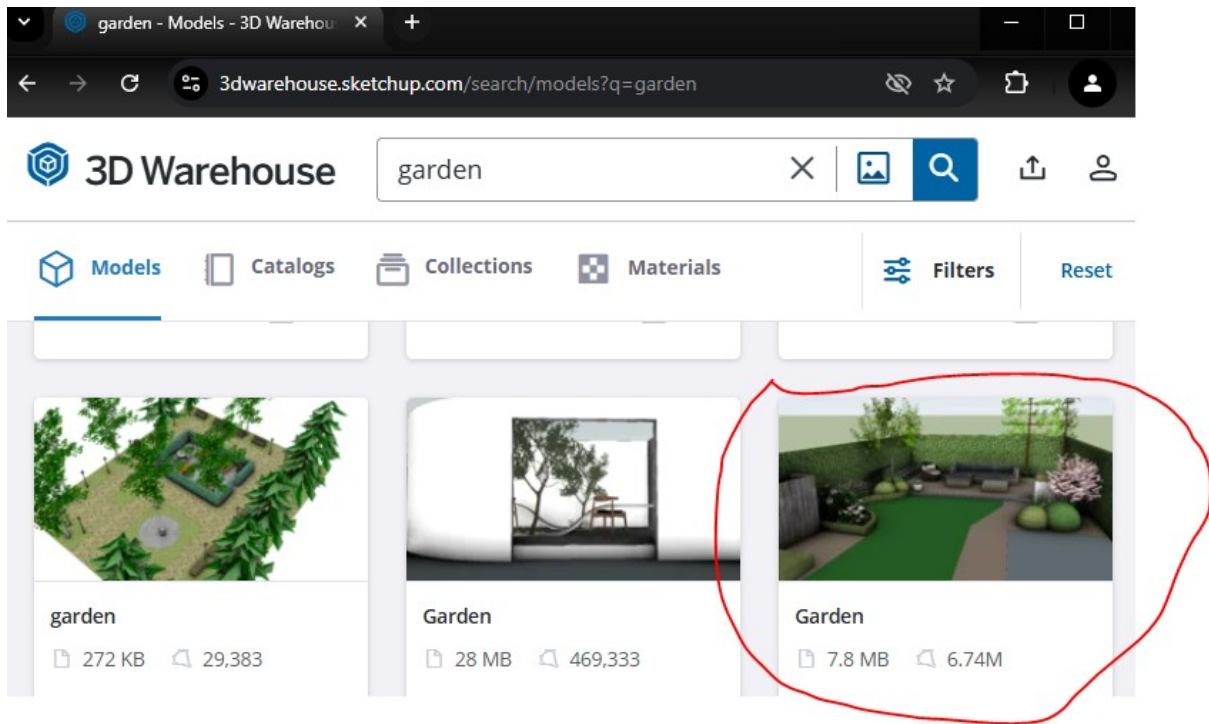
3 scenes

transporting info between scenes

Then we publish the game...

Background image

You can draw it, search from Internet or use directly for example this place

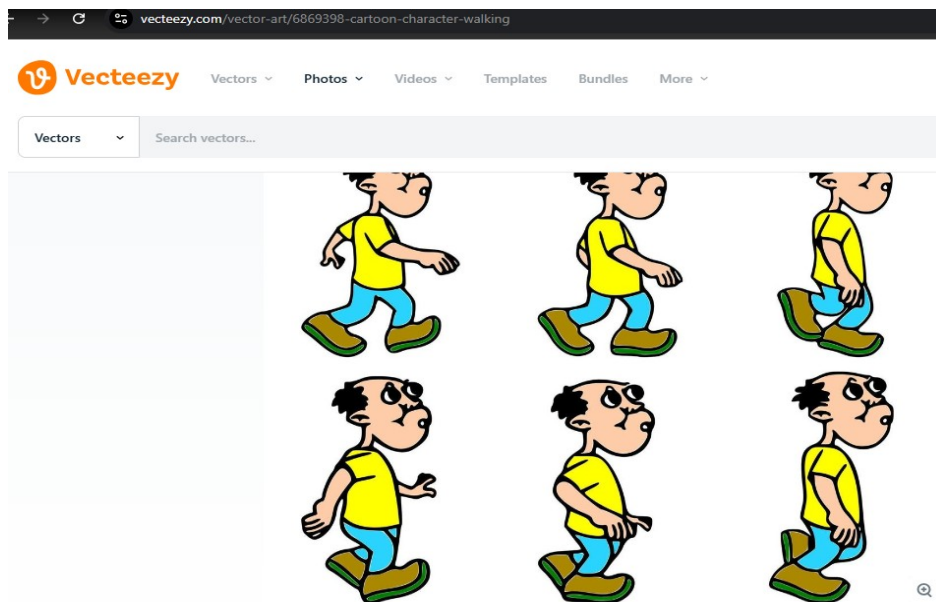


You can also take a photo and convert it to image using pixlr.

Animation

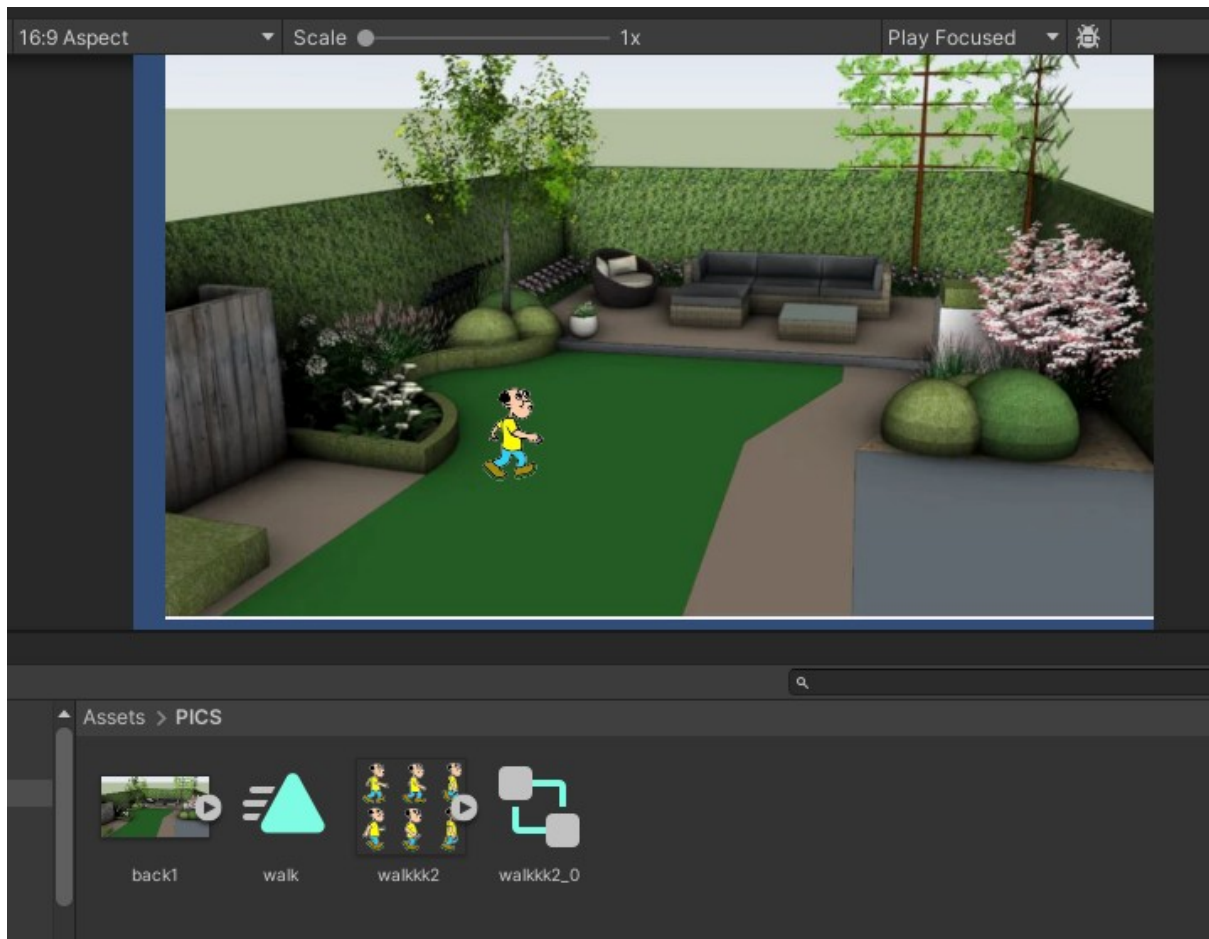
Searching using keywords "human walking animation free"..

Example



Take it to the project but change first the background color transparent...

Here they are



## Version 1

Dude walks, jumps and stops...

Add rigidbody2d and collider to dude.

Add square sprite to work as a floor and add collider to the square.

Create this code and add it to dude.

Animation parameters are not used in this version. Later we have to get a better dude!

## Test

```
GameObject anim1;
float xx = -5;
int state = 0;
void Start()
{
    anim1 = GameObject.Find("dude_idle_2");
    this.GetComponent<Animator>().SetInteger("mode", 0);
    state = GetComponent<Animator>().GetInteger("mode");
    Debug.Log("'" + this.GetComponent<Animator>().GetInteger("mode"));
    // anim1.GetComponent<Transform>().position = new Vector3(-5, 3, 0);
    // xx = anim1.GetComponent<Transform>().position.x;
```

```

    }

    private float power = 400f;
    float stepX = 0.01f;
    int dir = 0;

    void Update()
    {
        if (dir == 1)
            this.GetComponent<Transform>().Translate(1f * Time.deltaTime, 0f,
0f);

        if (Input.GetMouseButtonDown(0))
        {
            this.GetComponent<Animator>().SetInteger("mode", 1);
            this.GetComponent<Transform>().Rotate(0f, -180f, 0f);
            dir = 1;
        }

        if (Input.GetMouseButtonDown(1))
        {
            dir = 1;
            this.GetComponent<Transform>().Rotate(0f, 180f, 0f);
        }

        if (Input.GetKeyDown(KeyCode.Space))
        {
            Jump();
        }

        if (Input.GetKeyDown(KeyCode.S))
        {
            Stand();
        }
    }

    public void Stand()
    {
        this.GetComponent<Animator>().SetInteger("mode", 0);
        this.GetComponent<Transform>().Translate(0f, 0f, 0f);
        dir = 0;
    }

    int n;
    public void Jump()
    {
        n = 0;
        this.GetComponent<Rigidbody2D>().AddForce(new Vector2(0f, 1f) * power *
1.05f);
    }

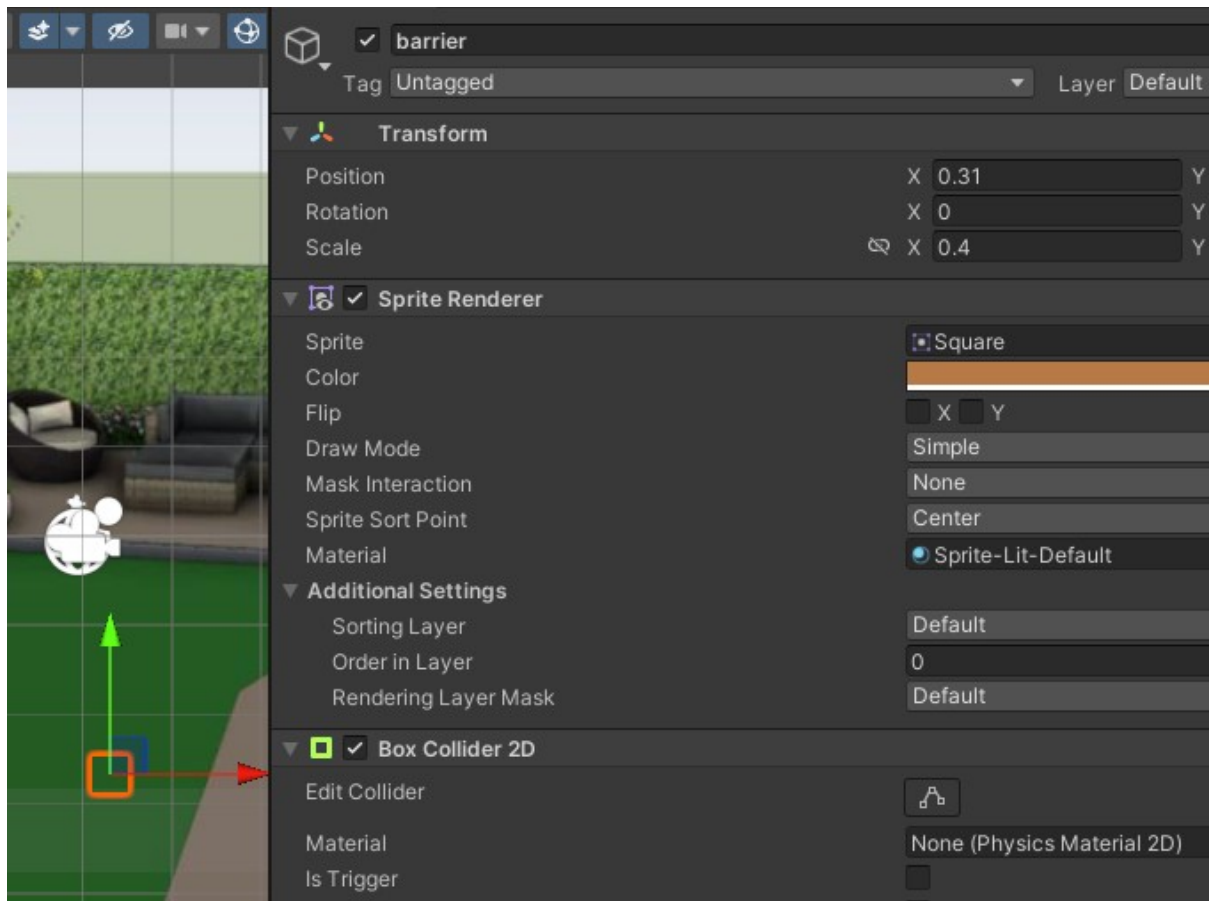
```

Version 2

Dude jumps over some hinder.

Add barrier (now square) and boxcollider.





Test.

Now we check collision: if dude can not go over the barrier, we get minus points.

Here is the code:

```
int points = 0;

private void OnCollisionEnter2D(Collision2D collision)
{
    if (collision.collider.name == "barrier")
    {
        points--;
        Debug.Log("" + points);
    }
}
```

Version 3

Some objects are flying and dude has to catch them.

Now we have a balloon that moves upwards every time dude touches it.

SO we add a balloon and collision detector.



Code

```

GameObject anim1;
float xx = -5;
int state = 0;
void Start()
{
    anim1 = GameObject.Find("dude_idle_2");
    this.GetComponent<Animator>().SetInteger("mode", 0);
    state = GetComponent<Animator>().GetInteger("mode");
    Debug.Log("" + this.GetComponent<Animator>().GetInteger("mode"));
    // anim1.GetComponent<Transform>().position = new Vector3(-5, 3, 0);
    // xx = anim1.GetComponent<Transform>().position.x;
}

private float power = 400f;
float stepX = 0.01f;
int dir = 0;

void Update()
{
    if (dir == 1)
        this.GetComponent<Transform>().Translate(1f * Time.deltaTime, 0f,
0f);

    if (Input.GetMouseButtonDown(0))

```

```

{
    this.GetComponent<Animator>().SetInteger("mode", 1);
    this.GetComponent<Transform>().Rotate(0f, -180f, 0f);
    dir = 1;
}

if (Input.GetMouseButtonDown(1))
{
    dir = 1;
    this.GetComponent<Transform>().Rotate(0f, 180f, 0f);
}

if (Input.GetKeyDown(KeyCode.Space))
{
    Jump();
}

if (Input.GetKeyDown(KeyCode.S))
{
    Stand();
}
}
public void Stand()
{
    this.GetComponent<Animator>().SetInteger("mode", 0);
    this.GetComponent<Transform>().Translate(0f, 0f, 0f);
    dir = 0;
}
int n;
public void Jump()
{
    n = 0;
    this.GetComponent<Rigidbody2D>().AddForce(new Vector2(0f, 1f) * power *
1.05f);
}

```

## Effects

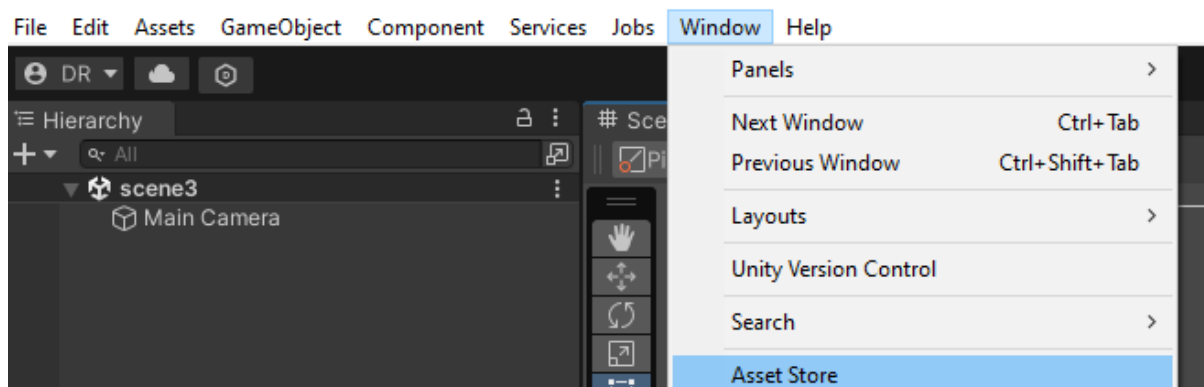
Fire, rain...

### Assets Store!

Let's take some items from Assets: e.g trees

Log in first – you can sign in with Google username, too...

Open Window Asset Store:

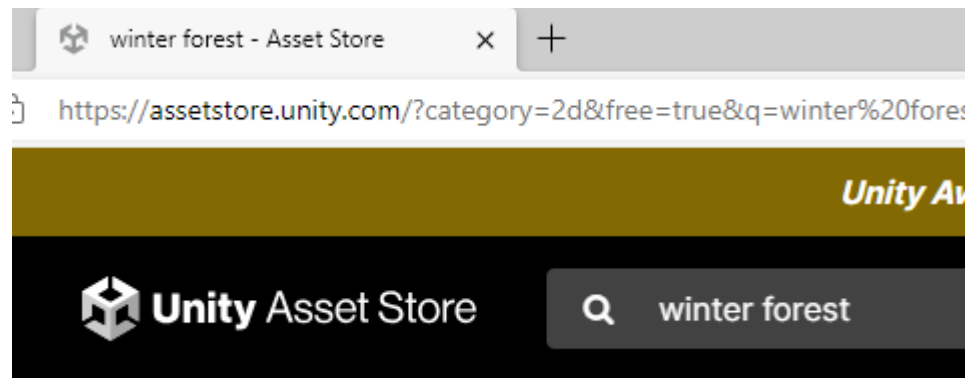


Let's try to take wood items...

Check that contents is free...

Then download items and import them to you project...

## Example 1



New: example 2

# AssetStore

trees snow

2D Add-Ons Audio AI Web3 Essentials Templ

Over 13,000 top-rated assets

Rated by 85,000+ cus

## "trees snow" in 2D

### CATEGORIES

All Categories

2D (79)

Environments (49)

Textures-Materials (25)

Characters (2)


Gui (1)

### Filters

Price Sale

Categories: 2D Clear

Results 73-79 of 79 for trees




One sample: trees

https://assetstore.unity.com/packages/2d/pixel-art-spruce-tree-pack-snow-edition-animated-271287

**AssetStore** Search for assets

3D 2D Add-Ons Audio AI Decentralization Essentials Templates Tools VFX **Sale**



**Pixel Art Spruce Tree Pack - Snow Edition - Animated**

karsiori

**FREE**

115 views in the past week

[Add to My Assets](#)

[License agreement](#) [Standard License](#)

[License type](#)


[File size](#)

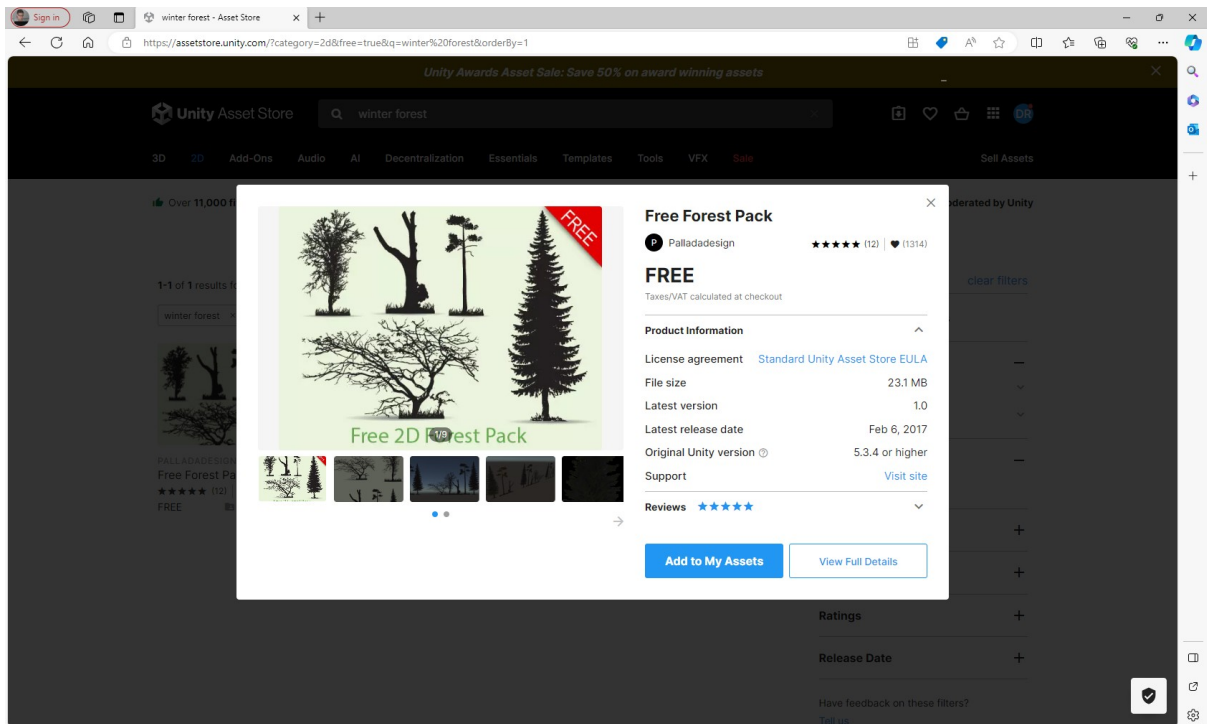
[Latest version](#)

[Latest release date](#)

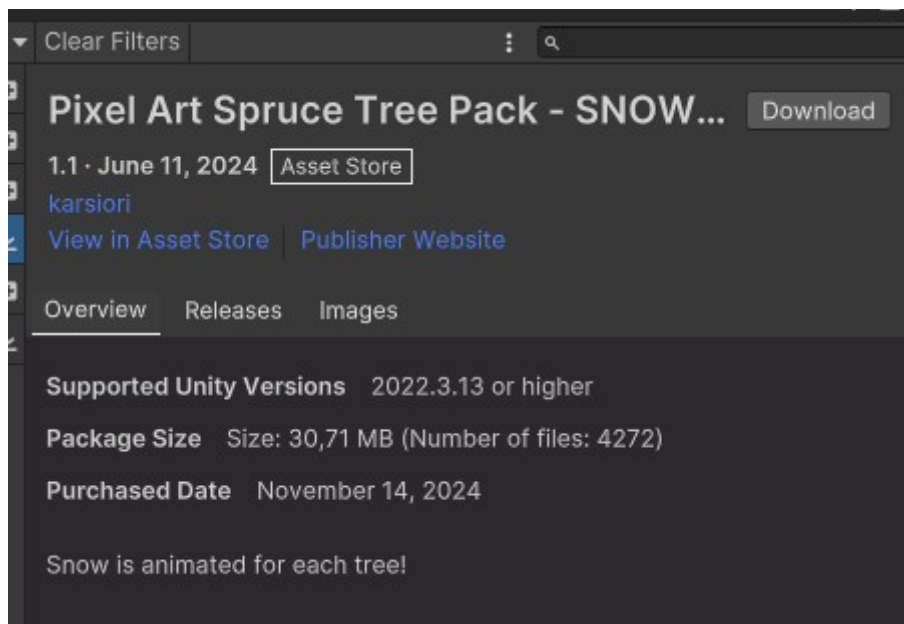
[Original Unity version](#)

1/3



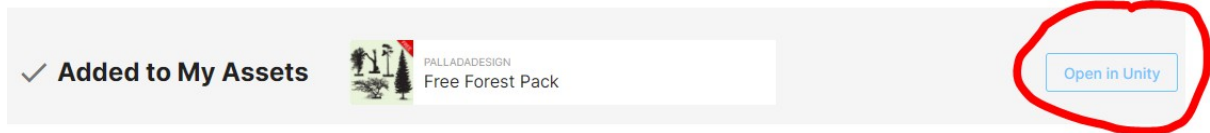


AND here is one free item set, too

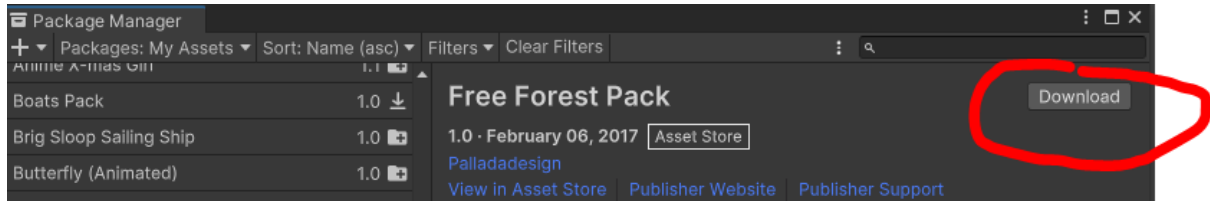


Take items to your project

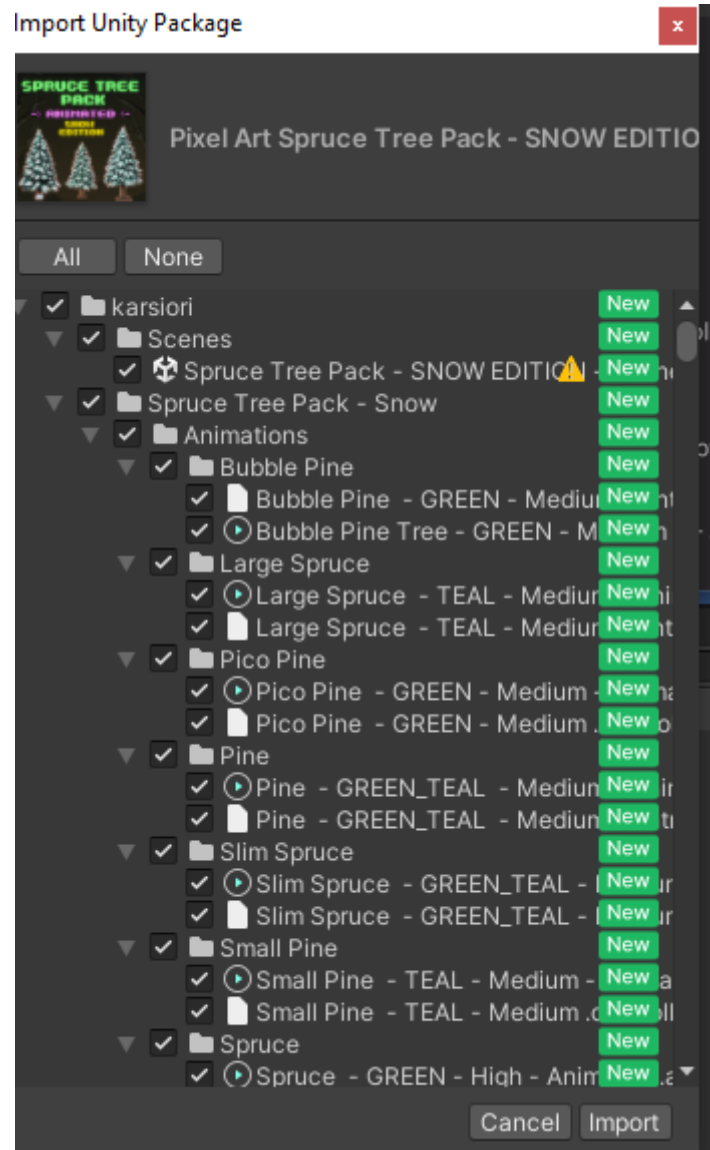




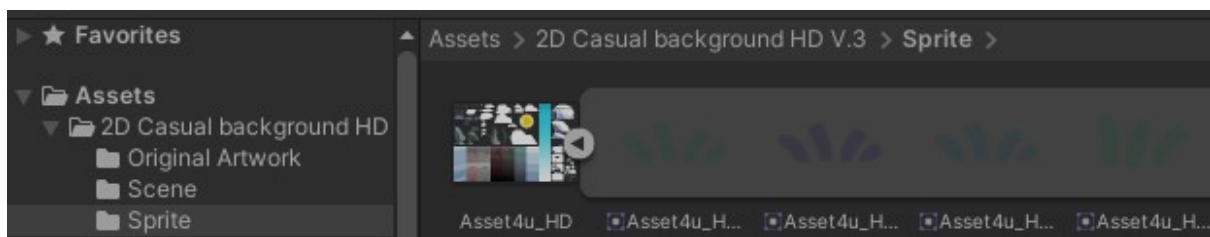
and



AND import




It was not good so I took another ;)



Of course we could have been able to use a background image but now it is easier to edit the forest...

For summer images there are e.g these free sets

<https://assetstore.unity.com/packages/2d/textures-materials/nature/treepack1-free-83972>



**TreePack1\_Free**

Volcano


**FREE**

33 views in the past

[Add to My Assets](#)

**F** forgion  
★★★★★ 4 years ago  
**Loved the art of the tree**  
An amazing set of animated trees  
Loved this made my game look better  
[Read more reviews](#)

AND



**SunnyLand Expansion Pack Trees**

Ansimuz (not enough ratings) | ♥

**FREE**

88 views in the past week

[Add to My Assets](#)

[License agreement](#) [Standard Unity Asset Store](#)

[License type](#) [Extension .](#)

[File size](#) 26

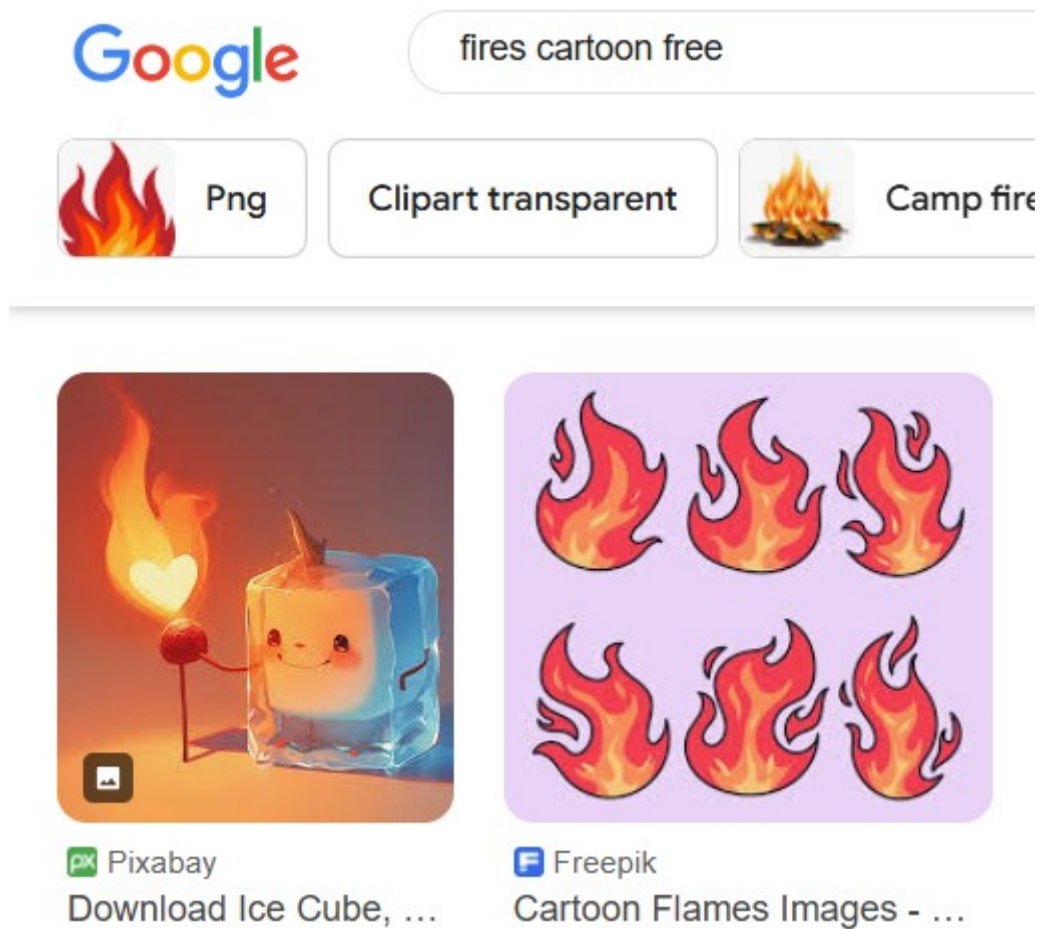
[Latest version](#)

[Latest release date](#) Nov 28,

## Fire

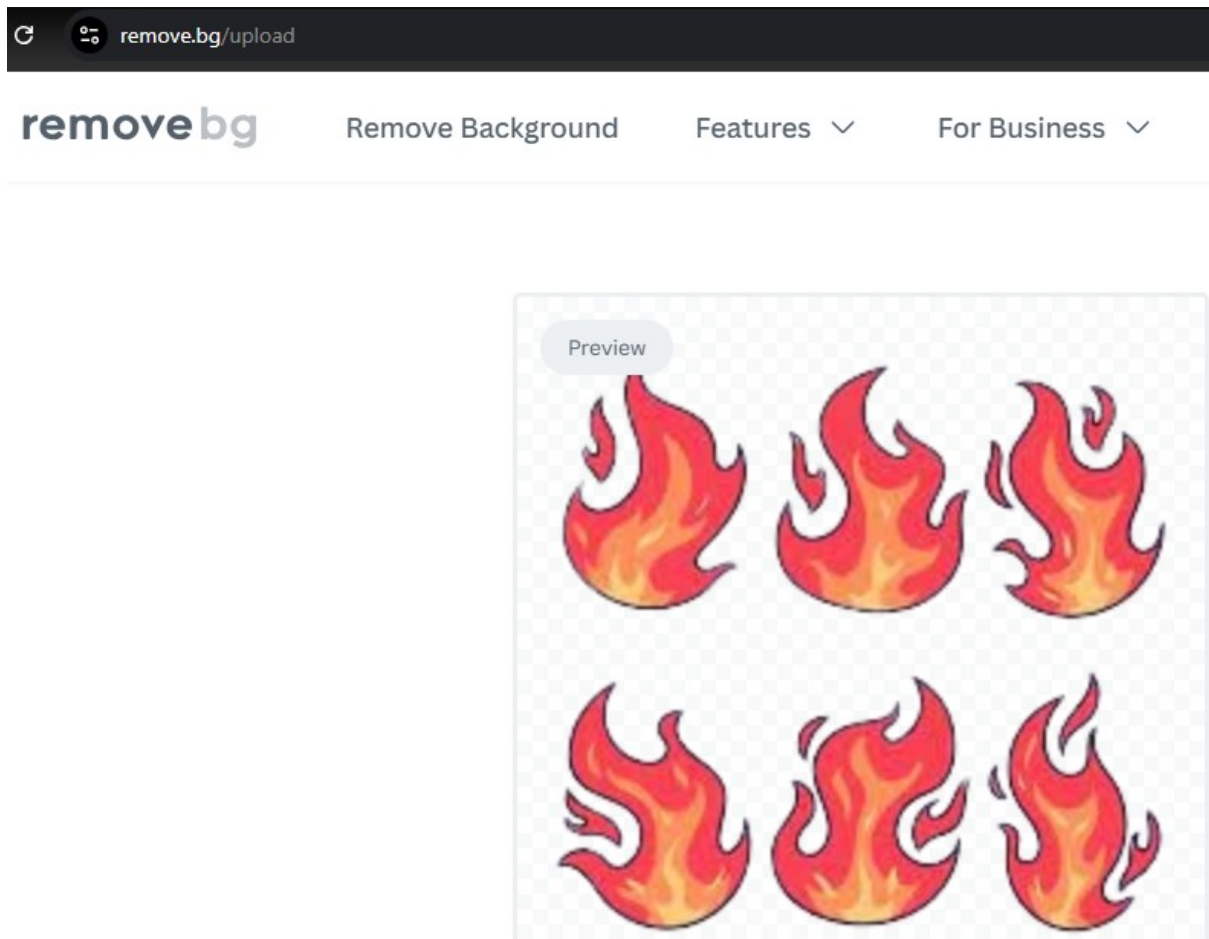
Now we need fire!!!

From Internet we can found e.g this set

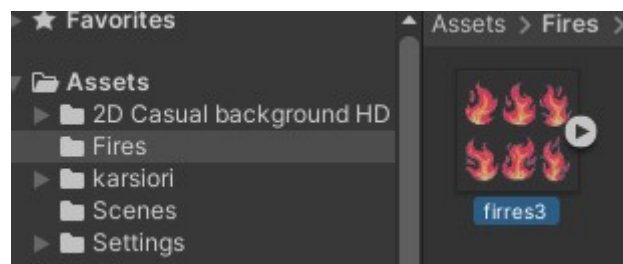


We take the image and remove background using some online tool.

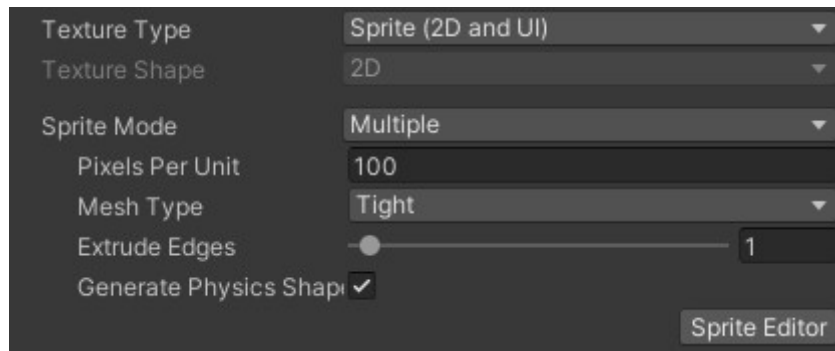
Here is one online tool in use:



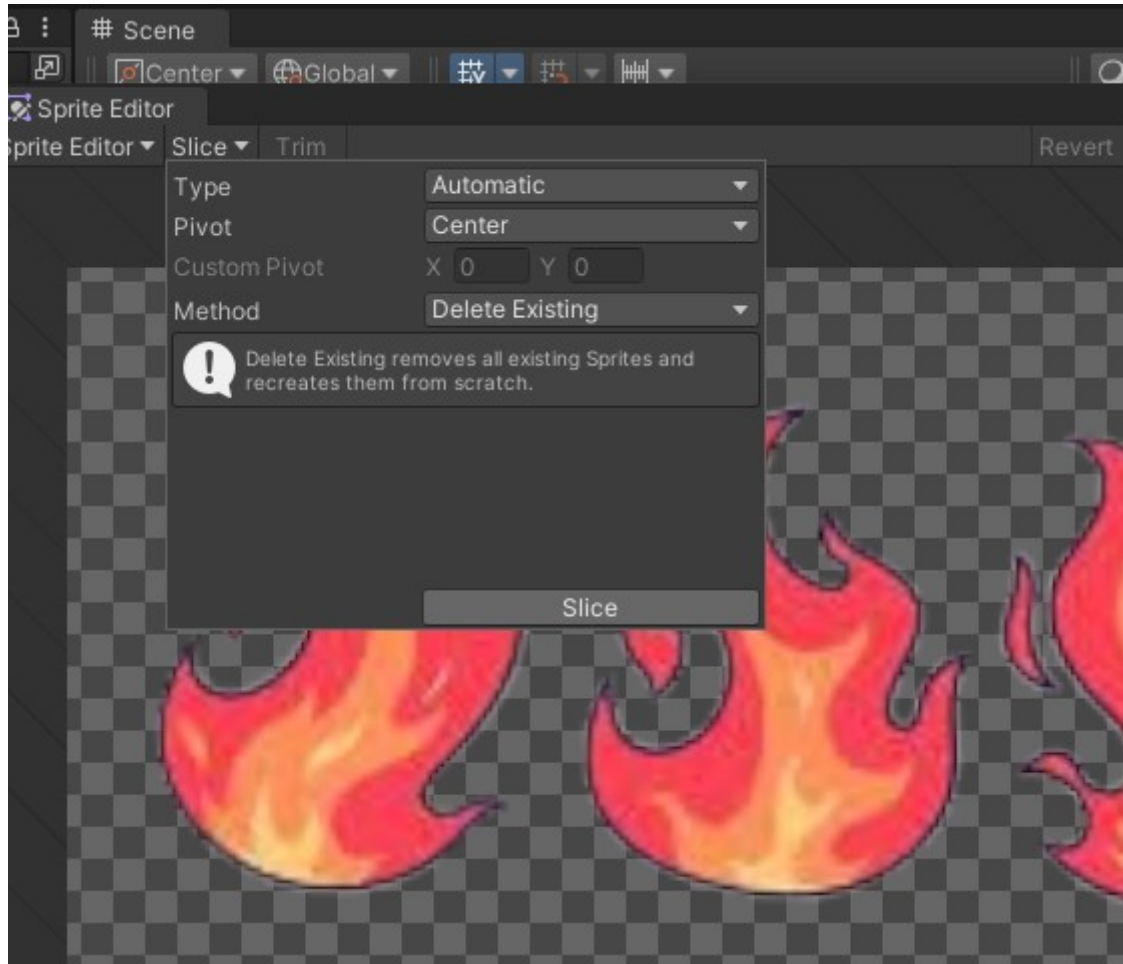
Now fire is in our project.



We make an animation



And






And there it is

You can adjust size, place, speed...



Let's take something to burn!

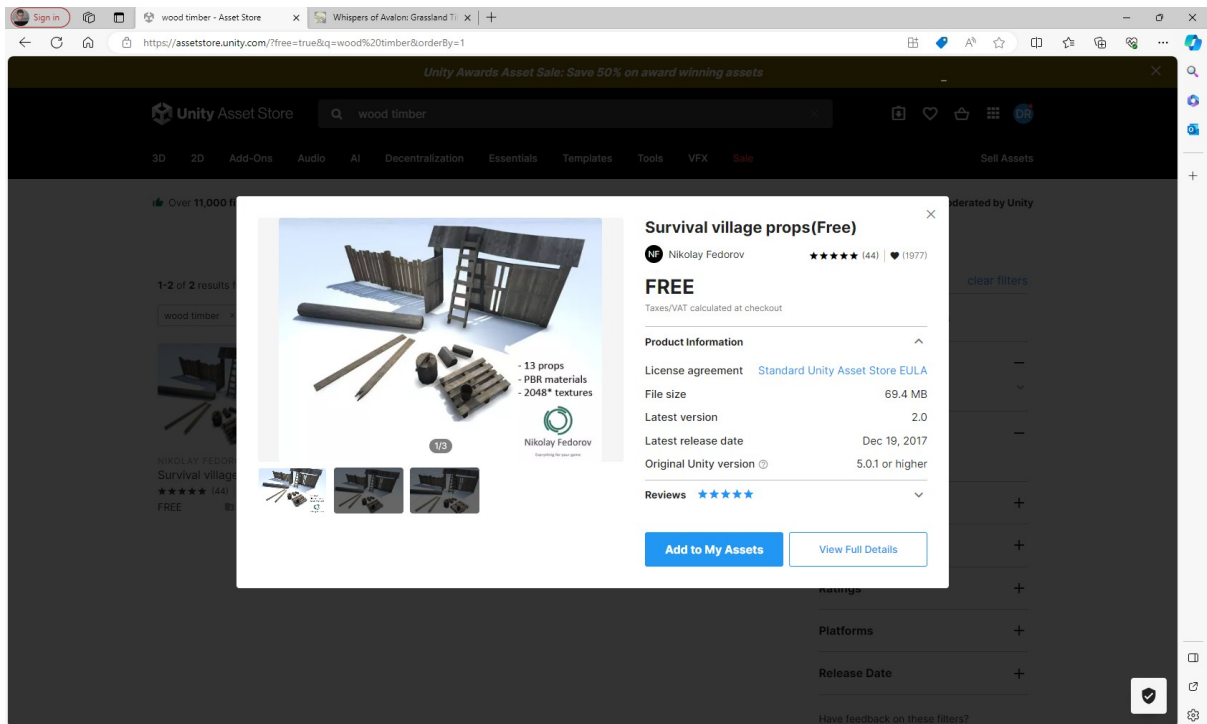
<https://assetstore.unity.com/packages/3d/props/exterior/survival-village-props-free-59280>



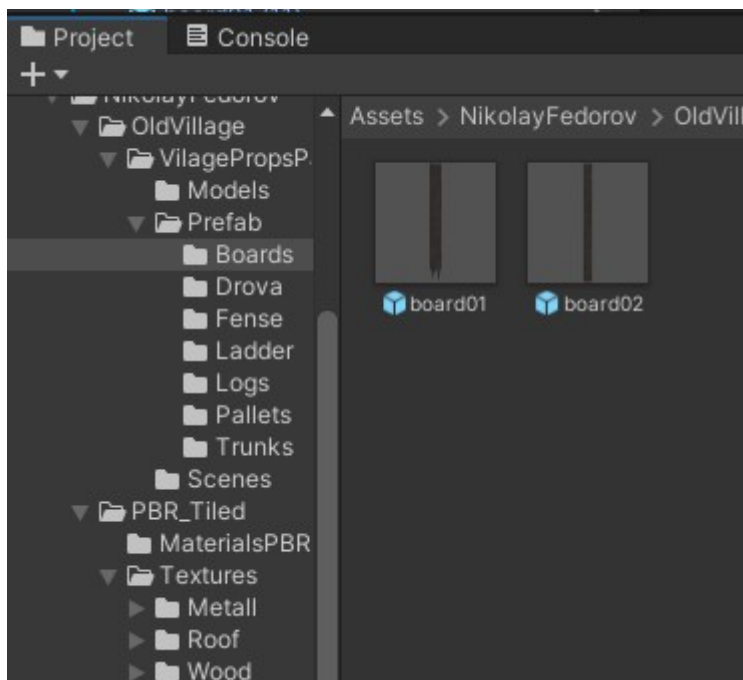
- 13 props  
- PBR materials  
- 2048\* textures

Nikolay Fedorov

**Survival village props(Free)**  
Nikolay Fedorov ★★★★★ (6)  
**FREE**  
👁 39 views in the past week  
[Add to My Assets](#)  
License agreement [Standard Unity Asset](#)  
License type [Ext](#)  
File size  
Latest version  
Latest release date



A lot of items...



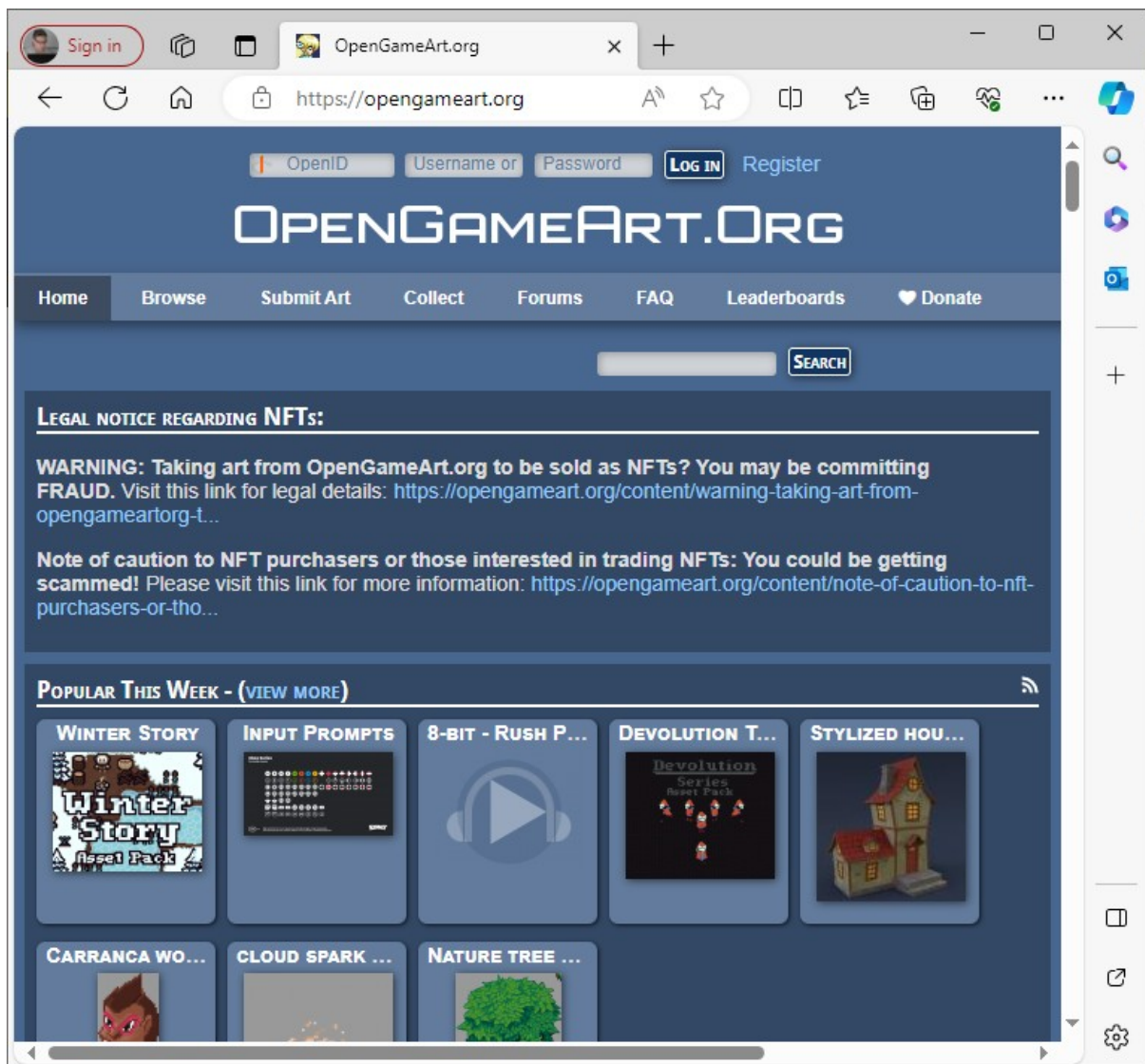
Example



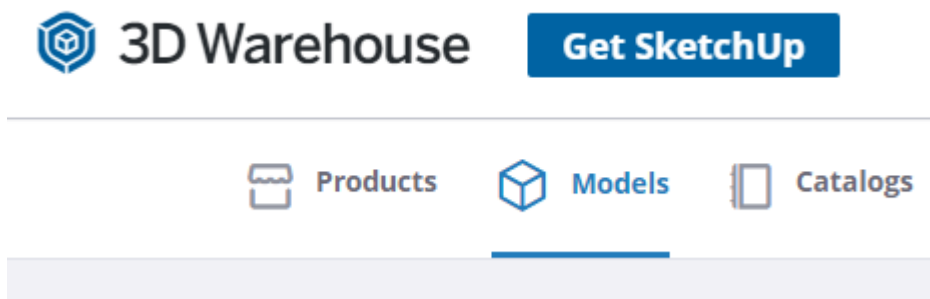
AND here, too



Check places where you can get items, eg. Here:



Also 3D items can be found



## Rain

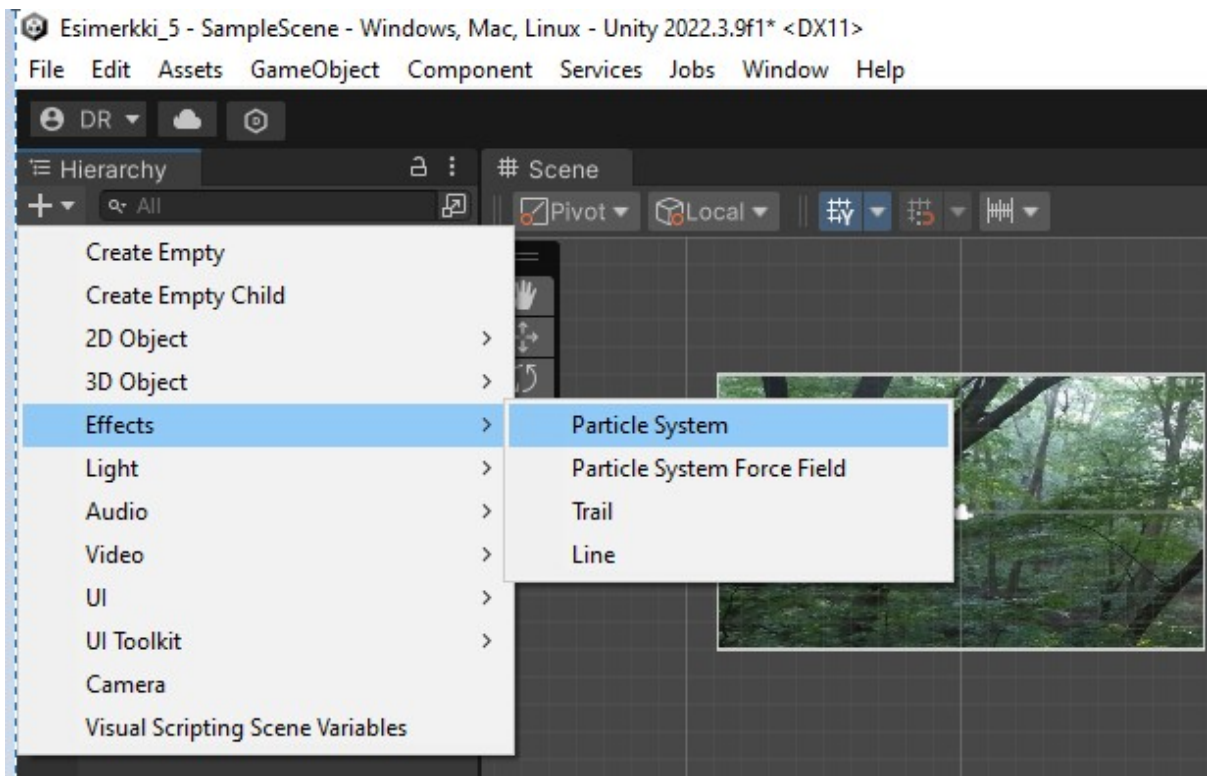
More effects: rain!!!

Take some nature image to the background.

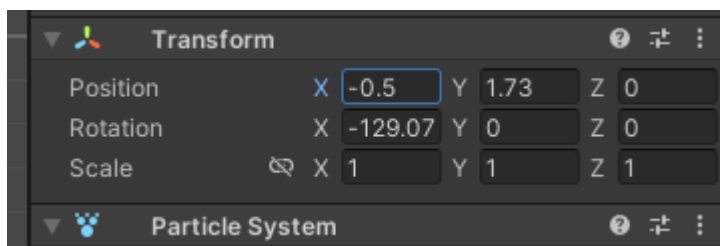
Add image to the Pics folder.

Add image to the project.

Add particles!

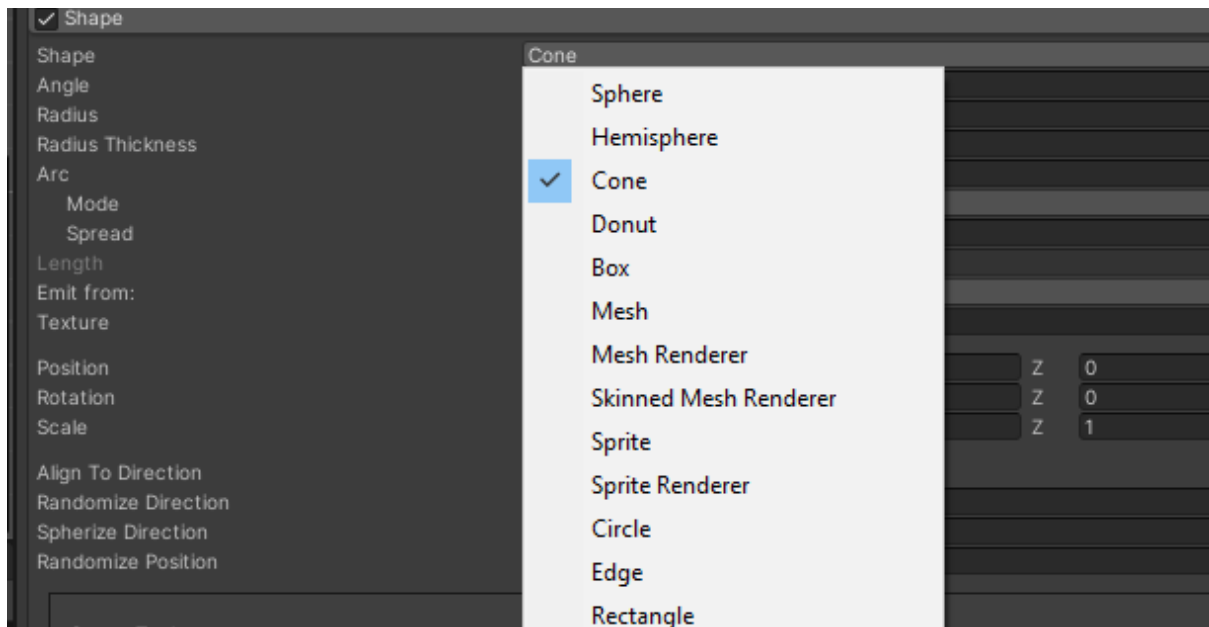


You can move particle sets by using Transform:





You can manipulate particle area and other geometric properties by using Shape fields:



Try!

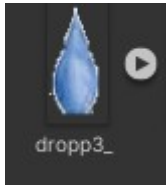
More speed to particles: e.g Emission can be used



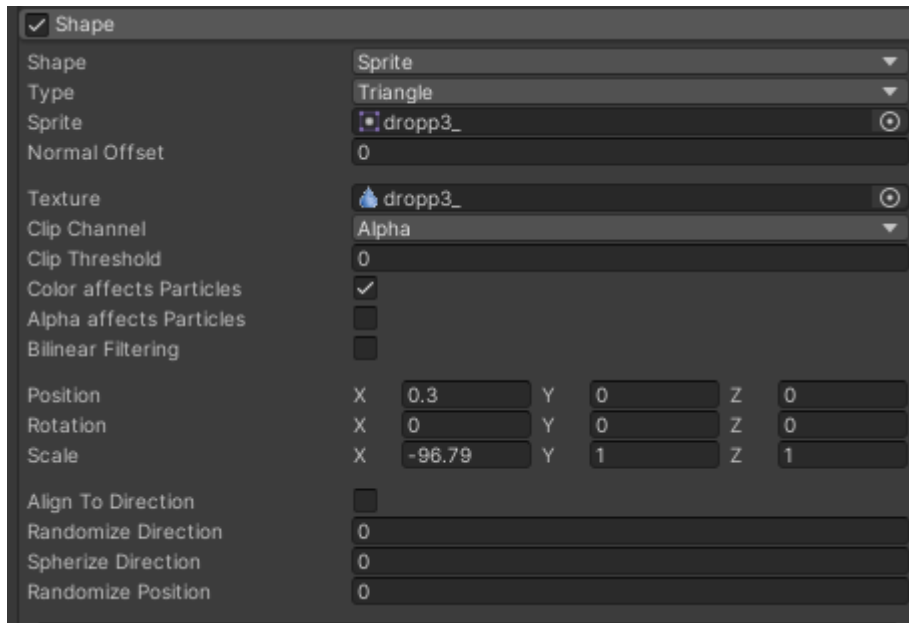
Or simulation speed:



Particles: we can use drop image.



Then changes to shape properties:



Shape is now a sprite.

So rerence to the drop image are added to fields Sprite and Texture.

Try different values.

Big drops raining now (remember climate change ;)).





**Note**

To 3D projects it is possible to import **Standard Assets** package that contains good effects, fires, explosions etc.

Comments are welcome!

Thank you!