

Introduction to Unity

Step 2: use built-in objects to create game world

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Aim of this tutorial

Based on the skills we have gained recently, now we will try to design game environment — the maze. Our assumptions are as follow:

- a platform from where the player will start;
- water surrounding the platform and path;
- path from platform to bank which should form a simple maze;
- create some form of arcade elements on the water (for example gaps in the path);
- on the land should be located another maze build on big blocks;
- an exit door, where the player will stop, should be located opposite the platform (other side of the game world);
- the player will need to find the key for the exit doors searching through maze.

Aim of this tutorial

unity_introduction_step_02/game_world_idea_01.png

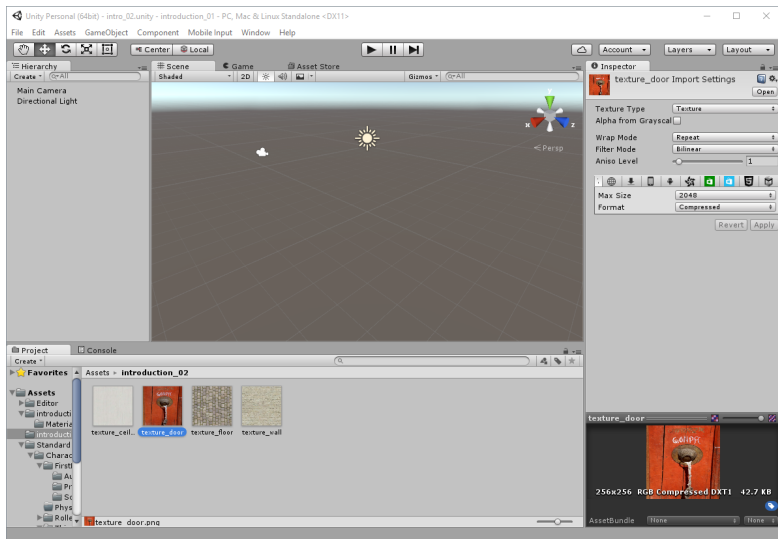
Prepare a set of textures for the:

- walls,
- floor,
- ceiling,
- and doors.

- 1 Open a previous project.
- 2 From the main menu create a new scene (**File | New Scene**) and save it as `intro_02` (**File | Save Scene as**).
- 3 In the **Project** window, click once on the **Assets** folder.
- 4 Select **Create | Folder** from the **Project** window and rename this folder as `introduction_02`.

- 1 Select the current project folder `introduction_02`.
- 2 Select **Assets | Import New Asset**.
- 3 Browse to the folder where we downloaded the textures.
- 4 Select one of the texture saved before and click on **Import**.
- 5 Repeat above steps for the rest of textures.

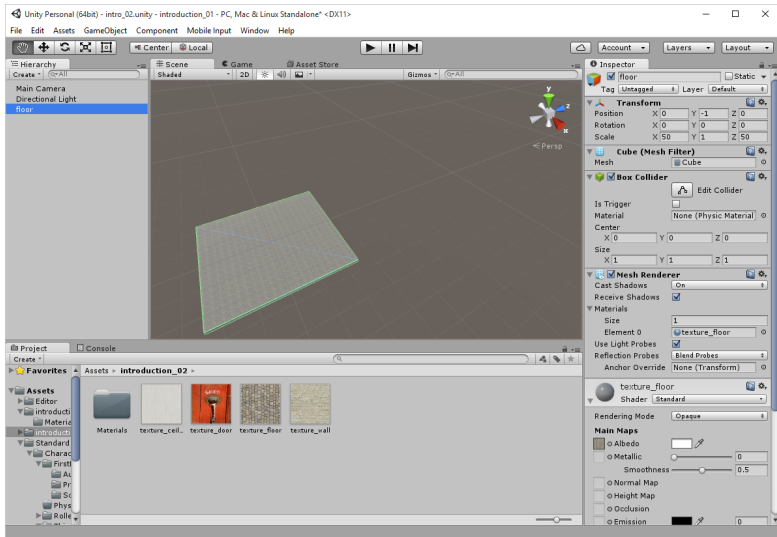
Textures



Floor for the land maze

- 1 Create a new cube and rename it `floor`.
- 2 Change its position to $(x=0, y=-1, z=0)$ and its scale to $(x=50, y=1, z=50)$.
- 3 Apply the floor texture to this object (drag-and-drop the texture on the object).
- 4 If needed, change the tiling property of the texture in the **Inspector** window.

Floor for the land maze



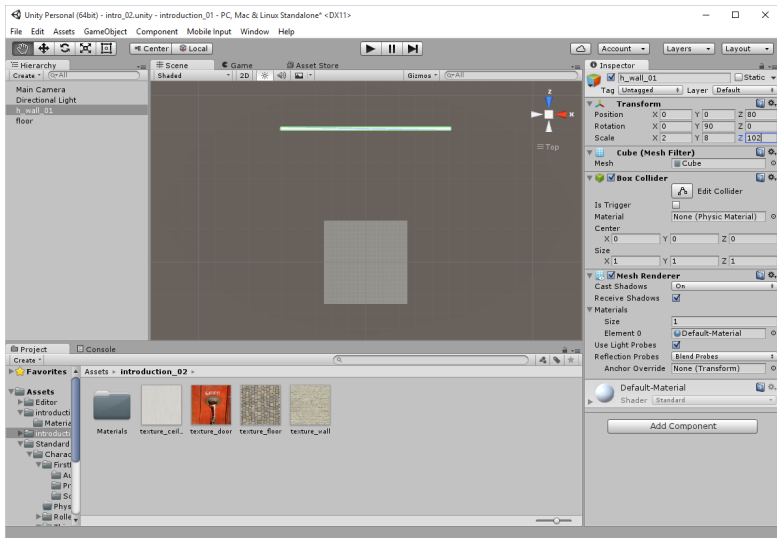
Create horizontal walls

- 1 Create a new cube and rename it `h_wall_01`¹.
- 2 Change its position to $(x=0, y=0, z=80)$, its rotation to $(x=0, y=90, z=0)$, and its scale to $(x=2, y=6, z=102)$.
- 3 Apply the wall texture to this object.
- 4 Duplicate this object and rename as you want; change properties to²:
 - 1 Change the position of the first copy to $(x=-26, y=1, z=-25)$ and its scale to $(x=2, y=4, z=50)$.
 - 2 Change the position of the second copy to $(x=26, y=1, z=-25)$ and its scale to $(x=2, y=4, z=50)$.
 - 3 Change the position of the third copy to $(x=0, y=1, z=-20)$, its scale to $(x=2, y=4, z=44)$.

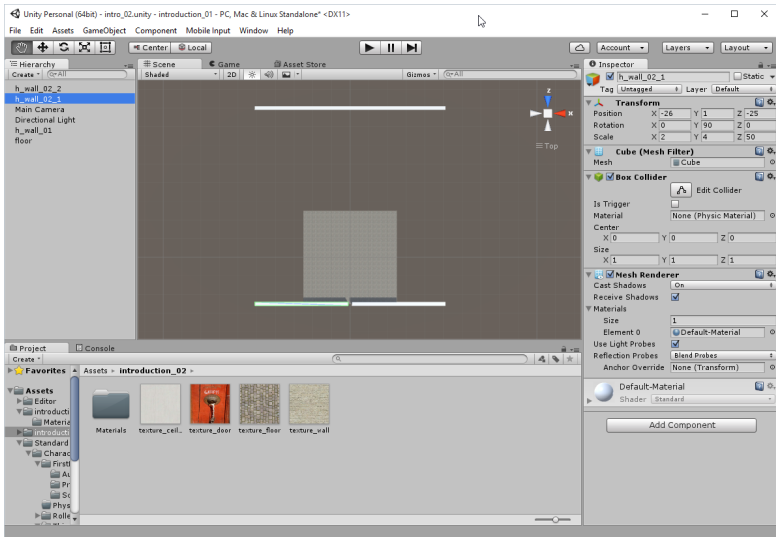
¹We use terms *horizontal* and *vertical* to denote two perpendicular directions on a plane.

²Keep the rotation attributes $(x=0, y=90, z=0)$.

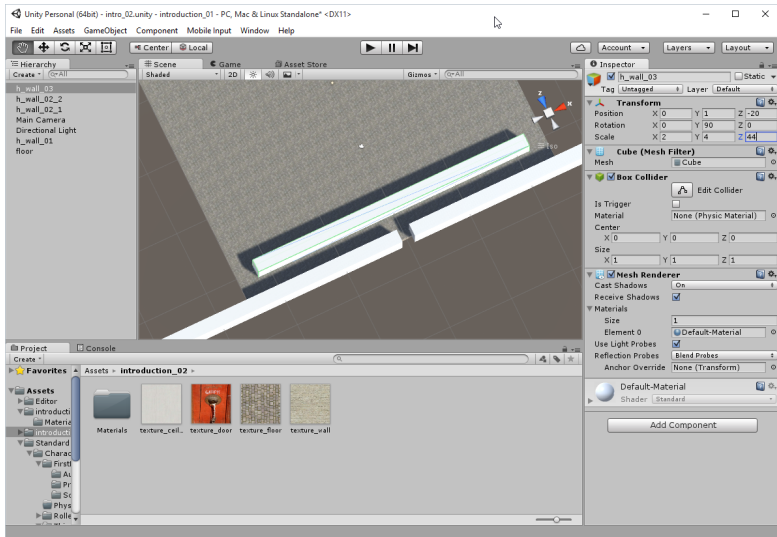
Create horizontal walls



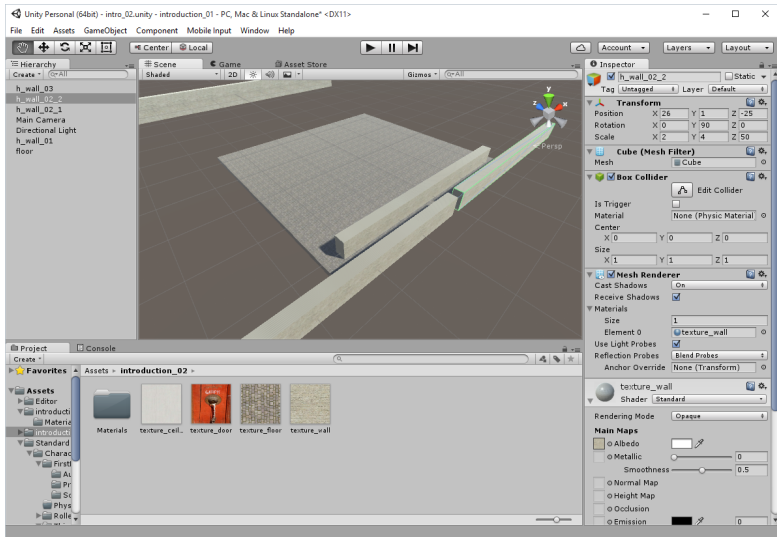
Create horizontal walls



Create horizontal walls



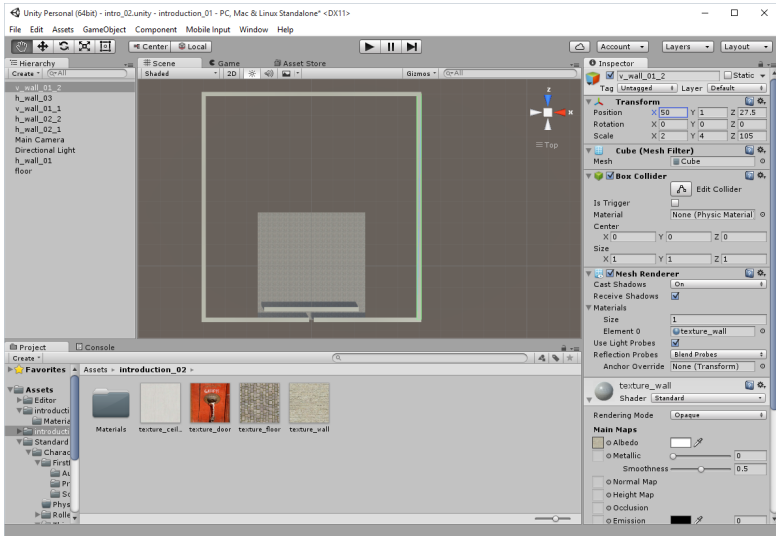
Create horizontal walls



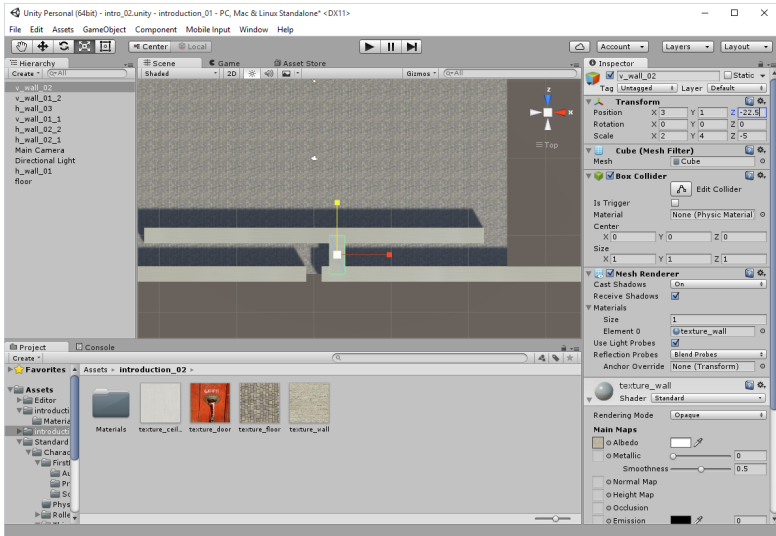
Create vertical walls

- 1 Create a new cube and rename it `v_wall_01_1`.
- 2 Change its position to $(x=-50, y=1, z=27.5)$ and its scale to $(x=2, y=4, z=105)$.
- 3 Apply the wall texture to this object.
- 4 Duplicate this object and rename as you want; change properties to:
 - 1 Change the position of the first copy to $(x=50, y=1, z=27.5)$ and its scale to $(x=2, y=4, z=105)$.
 - 2 Change the position of the second copy to $(x=3, y=1, z=-22.5)$ and its scale to $(x=2, y=4, z=-5)$.

Create vertical walls



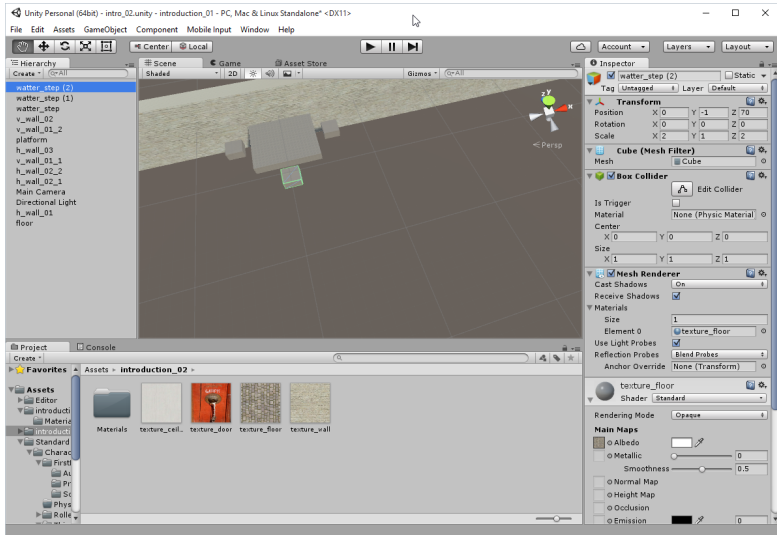
Create vertical walls



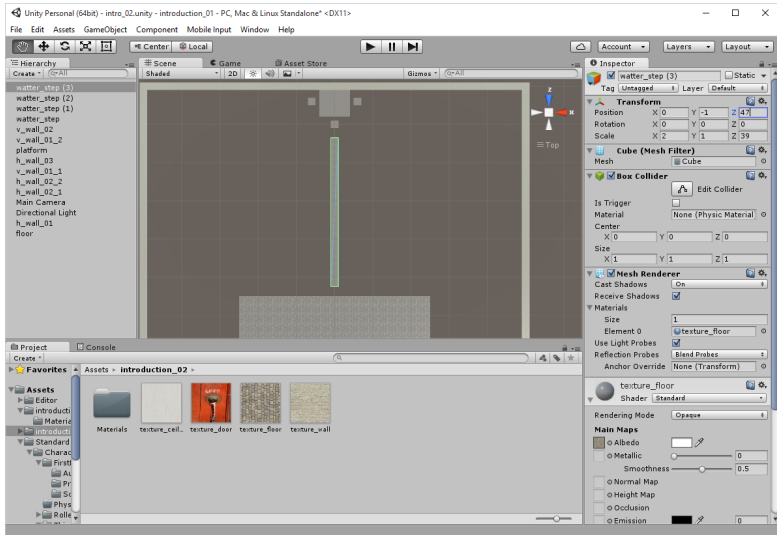
Create the platform and the path from platform to the bank

- 1 Create a new cube and rename it `platform`.
- 2 Apply the floor texture to this object.
- 3 Change the tiling properties if needed.
- 4 Modify the position of this object to $(x=0, y=-1, z=76)$ and its scale to $(x=8, y=1, z=8)$.
- 5 Duplicate `platform` and rename it `watter_step`.
- 6 Change the scale to $(x=2, y=1, z=2)$.
- 7 Change the position of this cube to $(x=XX, y=-1, z=ZZ)$.
- 8 Duplicate `bridge cube` as many times as you need, change its properties etc. to create path.

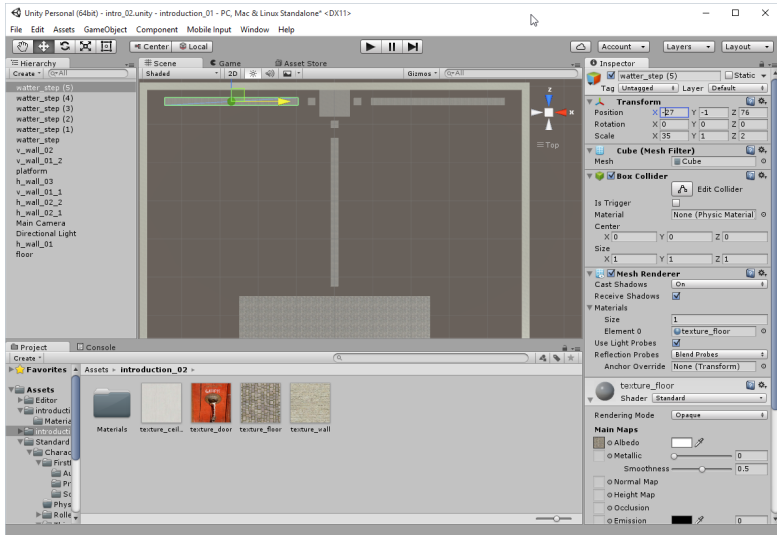
Create the platform and the path from platform to the bank



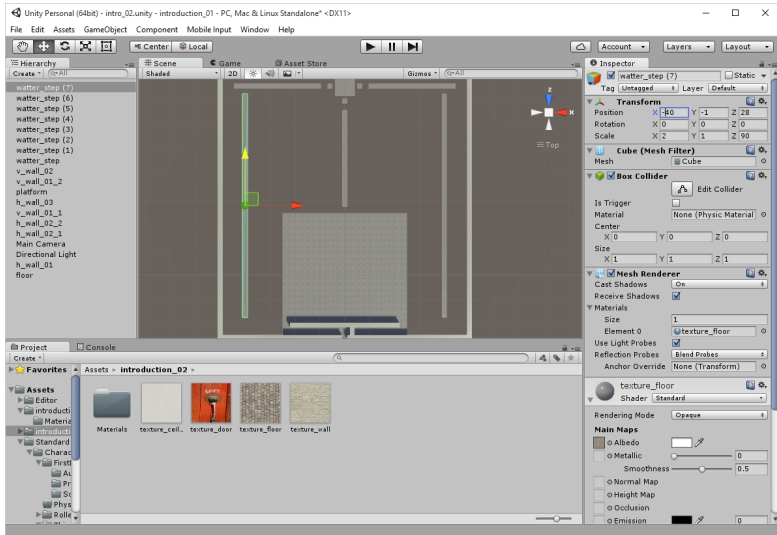
Create the platform and the path from platform to the bank to the bank



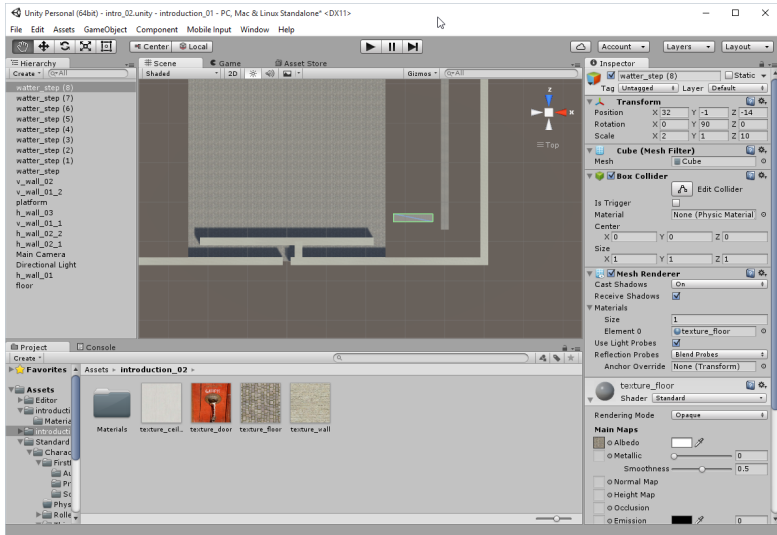
Create the platform and the path from platform to the bank



Create the platform and the path from platform to the bank



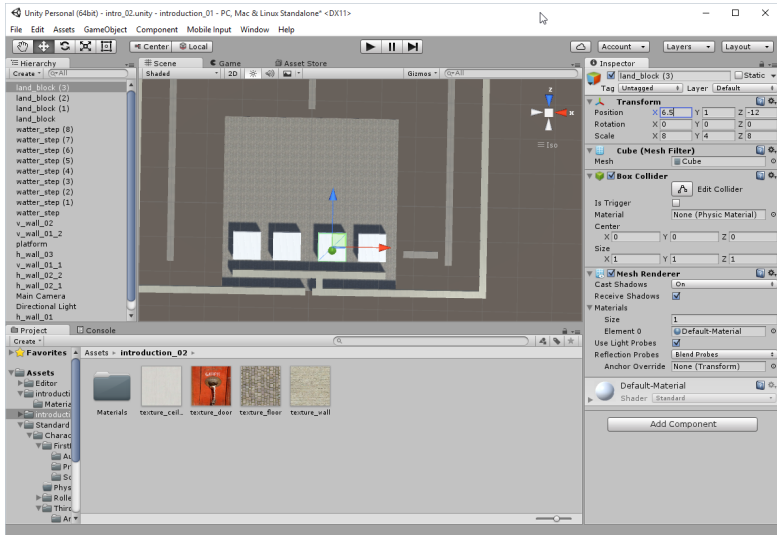
Create the platform and the path from platform to the bank



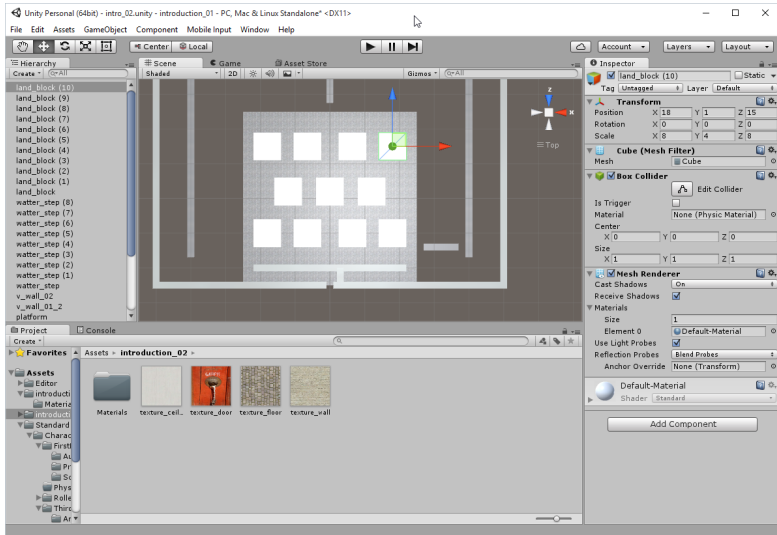
Create big blocks and place them on land to form maze

- 1 Create a new cube and rename it `land_block`.
- 2 Change the position of this cube to $(x=XX, y=1, z=ZZ)$ and its scale to $(x=8, y=4, z=8)$.
- 3 Apply the wall texture to this object.
- 4 If needed, change the tiling property of the texture.
- 5 Duplicate this object as many times as you need to create maze.

Create big blocks and place them on land to form maze

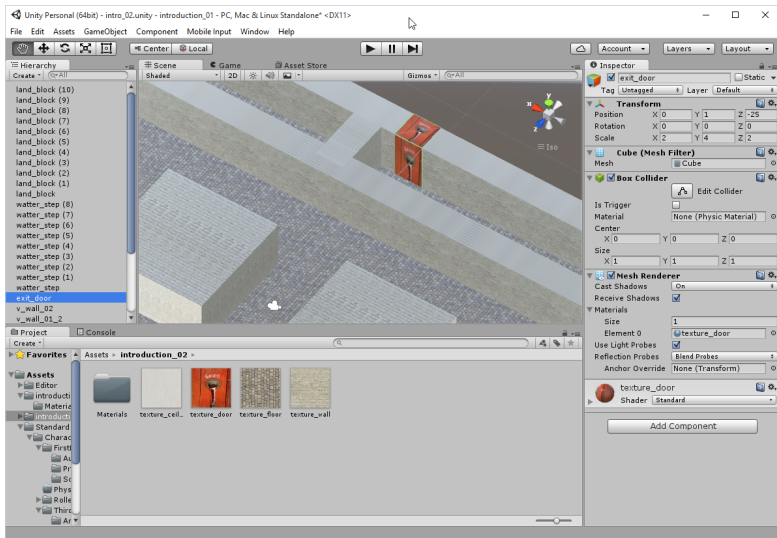


Create big blocks and place them on land to form maze



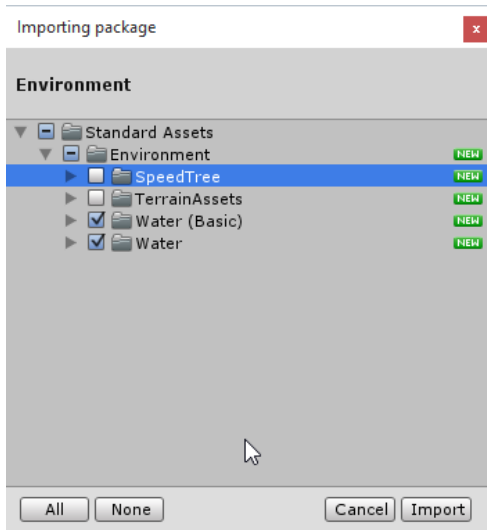
- 1 Create a new cube and rename it `exit_door`.
- 2 Apply the door texture to this object and verify the tiling property of the texture.
- 3 Change the position of this object to $(x=0, y=1, z=-24)$ and its scale to $(x=2, y=4, z=2)$.

Create exit door

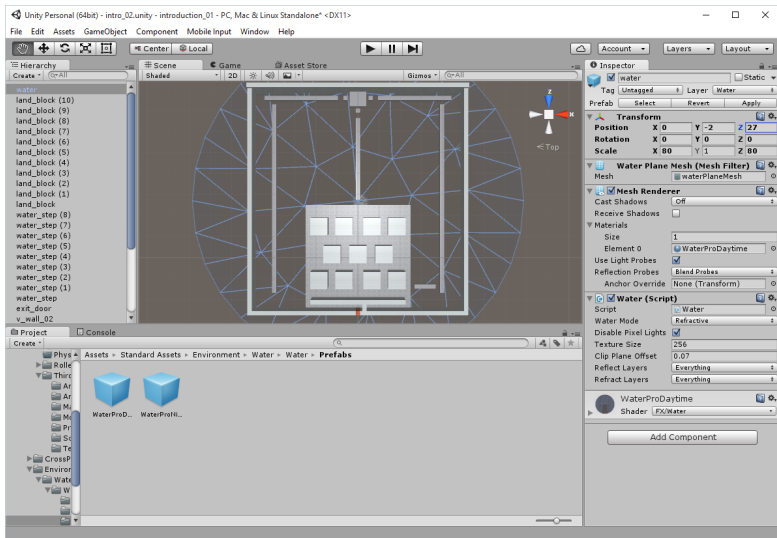


- 1 Select **Assets | Import package | Environment**.
- 2 A new window labeled **Importing package** will appear.
- 3 Click on the **Import** button. This will import all necessary assets to simulate water.
- 4 In the **Project** window, select **Assets | Standard Assets | Environment | Water | Water | Prefabs**.
- 5 It should include two prefabs, **WaterProDaytime** and **WaterProNighttime**.
- 6 Drag-and-drop the prefab **WaterProDaytime** to the **Scene** view and rename it **water**.
- 7 Change its position to (x=0, y=-1, z=27) and its scale property to (x=80, y=1, z=80).

Add water

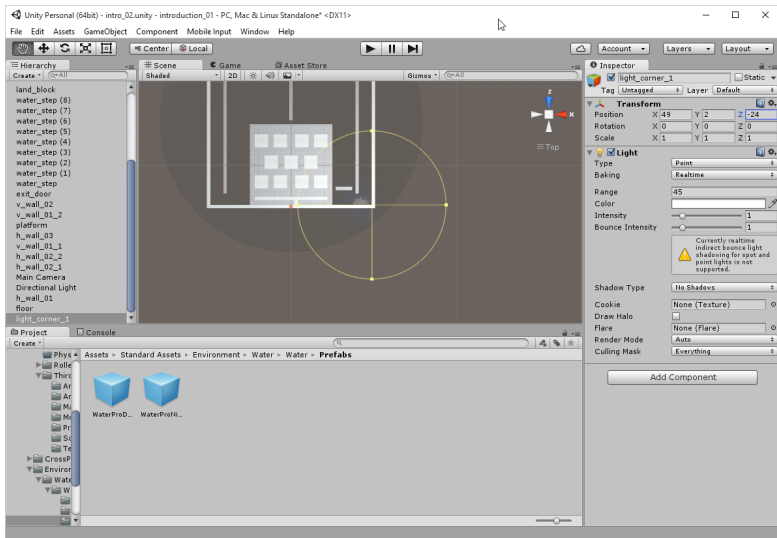


Add water

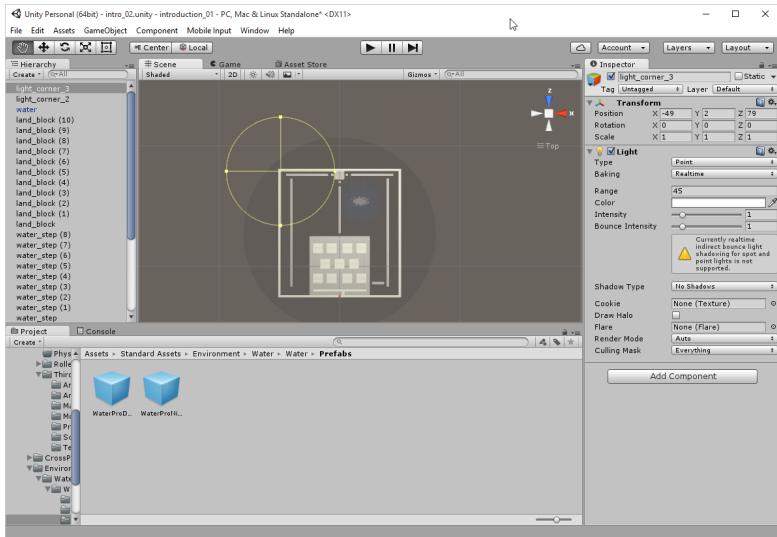


- 1 Remove **Directional light** object if it exists.
- 2 Add a point light by selecting **GameObject | Light | Point Light**.
- 3 Rename this light `light_corner_1`.
- 4 Change its position to (x=49, y=2, z=-24) and its range to 45.
- 5 Duplicate this object three times to obtain three additional lights at the other corners of the game world and in the middle.
- 6 Duplicate one of the objects labeled `light_corner` and rename it `light_middle`.
- 7 Change the position of the `light_middle` to (x=0, y=2, z=25) and its range to 100.
- 8 Check the scene in the **Scene** view and add other lights as you like.

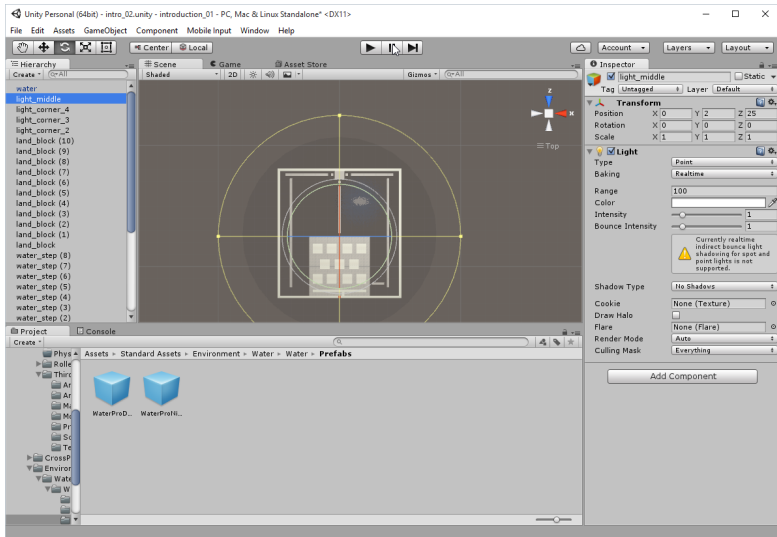
Add lights



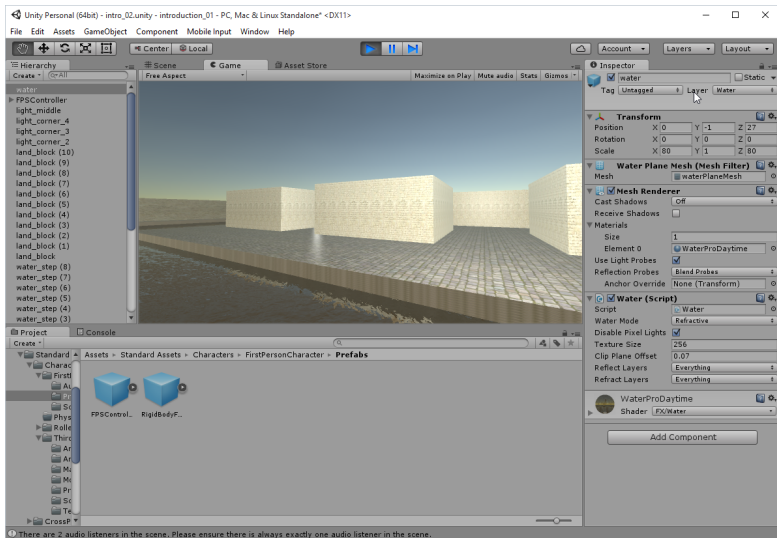
Add lights



Add lights



Add lights



Adding a first-person controller

Optional

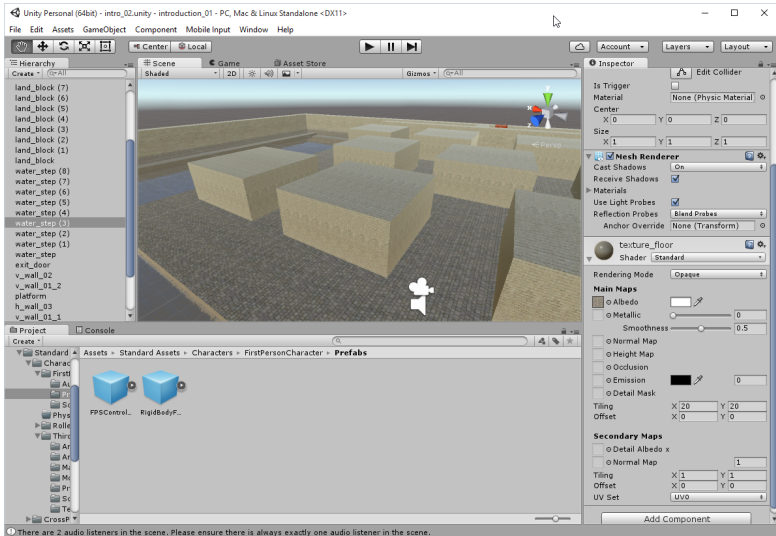
Make sure that you have the first-person controller. If not, add it with the following steps

- Drag-and-drop the **First Person Controller** prefab (that is, blue box labeled FPSCharacter) by selecting in **Assets** view **Assets** | **Standard Assets** | **Characters** | **FirstPersonCharacter** | **Prefabs** | **FPSController** onto the **Scene** view (or the **Project** view).
- Move this controller to the position ($x=0$, $y=2$, $z=25$). This should place the controller slightly above the ground.

Play the scene

- 1 Play the scene (Ctrl + P) and navigate through the maze.

Play the scene



So far, we have managed to create a level on which the first-person controller can navigate and collide with both walls and the floor. However, this would not be possible without **colliders**. When we added the different component (for example, wall or ground), a collider was added by default to these objects. This makes it possible to detect collision between objects. In our case, the first-person controller includes a default collider. As a result, this character controller collided with the walls. There are several types of colliders in Unity3D, including box, sphere, capsule, wheel, or terrain colliders. Some of these colliders are based on basic shapes such as boxes (for example, box colliders), spheres (for example, sphere colliders), or capsule (for example, capsule colliders). We need colliders to make our scene realistic. When colliders are activated (that is, during a collision), built-in functions are called so that we can in turn perform specific actions when this collision occurs (for example, destroy an object or play a sound).

Floor object and its collider

- 1 In the **Scene** view, click on one object labeled floor.
- 2 In the **Inspector** window, we can see a list of components for this object. Components can be added to objects either by default (when they are created) or after creation (using the **Component** menu).
- 3 We can see that one of these components is a **Box Collider**.

Test the effect of colliders on walls

- 1 Select one of the walls in the hierarchy.
- 2 Identify its box collider in the **Inspector** window.
- 3 Deactivate the box collider (by checking the box to the right of the label **Box Collider** in the **Inspector** window).
- 4 Test the scene. We should be able to walk through this wall.
- 5 Stop the scene and reactivate the box collider on this object.

Remove the collider and add another collider to the object

- 1 Select one of the walls in the hierarchy, identify its box collider in the **Inspector** window and remove the collider (right-click on the label **Box Collider** and select **Remove Component** from the contextual menu).
- 2 Test the scene; we should be able to walk through the wall.
- 3 Stop the scene.
- 4 Add a new collider to this object:
 - 1 Select the wall in the hierarchy.
 - 2 Select: **Component | Physics | Box Collider**.
 - 3 This should add a new box collider to the object.
 - 4 Test the scene.
 - 5 We should now be able to collide with the wall again.

Remove the collider for the floor

- 1 Select the object labeled `floor` in the **Hierarchy** view.
- 2 Deactivate its box collider in the **Inspector** window.
- 3 Test the scene.
- 4 Our character should literally fall indefinitely (because there is no collision detected with the floor).

- 1 Remove light reflections on the floor.
- 2 Improve texturing.

You should know

- how to transform basic shapes to create basic environment,
- how to add and configure point lights in a scene,
- how to use colliders in game,
- how to use built-in water objects.