

Colors, Materials, Interaction

Project 1 concept discussion and review

Colors

Materials

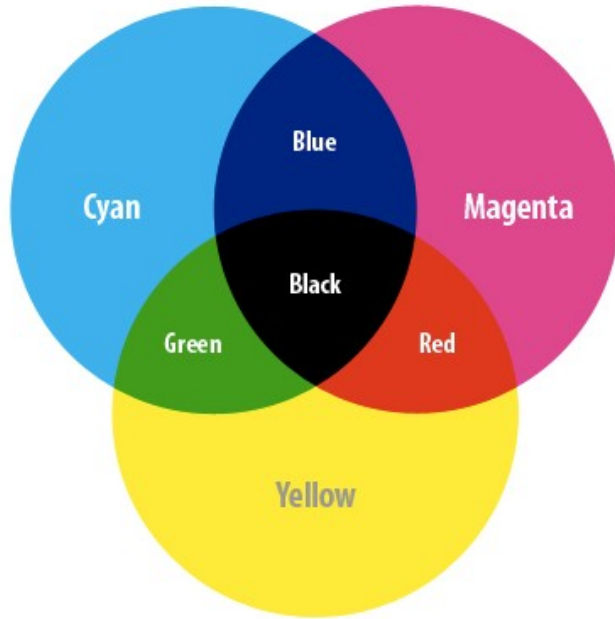
Interaction

- mouse Button input

- key input

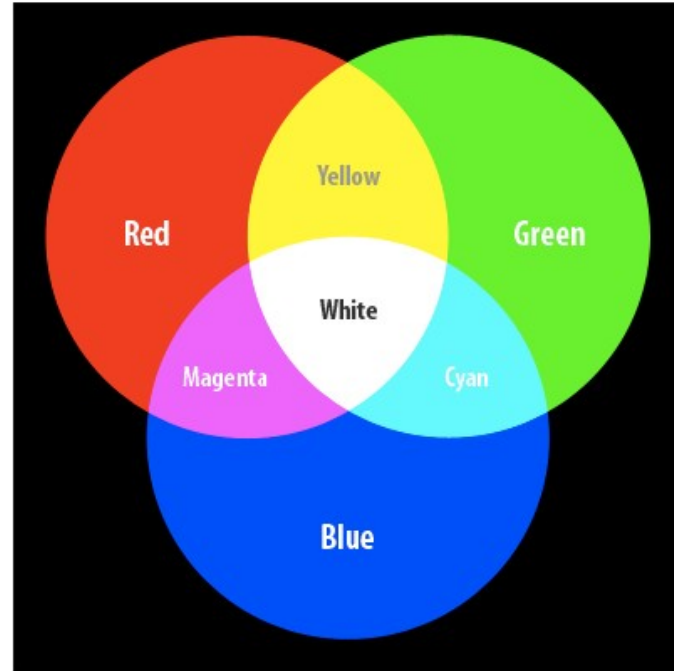
Color Systems

CMYK – The Subtractive System



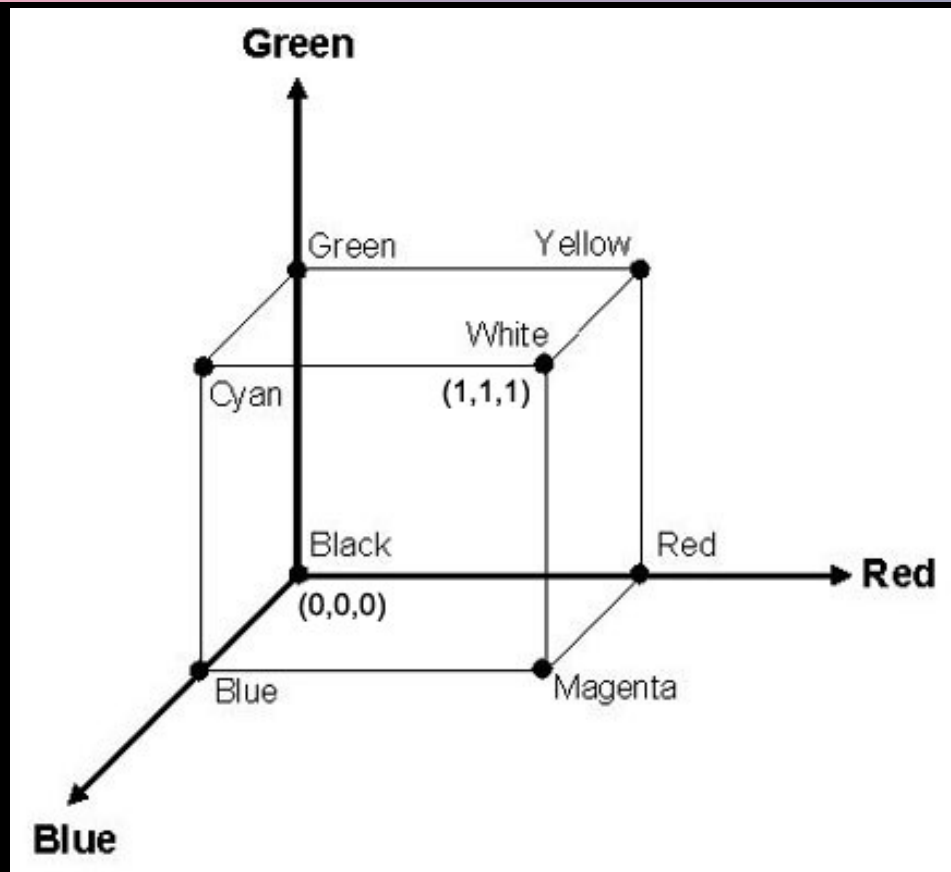
CMYK Color Model

RGB – The Additive System



RGB Color Model

Color Cube



RGBA Color

Representation of RGBA colors

Values for red, green, blue and alpha are floating point values with a range from 0 to 1

Alpha component (α) defines transparency

alpha of 1 is completely opaque, alpha of zero is completely transparent

Black RGBA is (0, 0, 0, 1)

Blue RGBA is (0, 0, 1, 1)

Gray RGBA is (0.5, 0.5, 0.5, 1)

Clear Completely transparent. RGBA is (0, 0, 0, 0)

RGBA Color

Black RGBA is (0, 0, 0, 1)

Blue RGBA is (0, 0, 1, 1)

Gray RGBA is (0.5, 0.5, 0.5, 1)

Clear Completely transparent. RGBA is (0, 0, 0, 0)

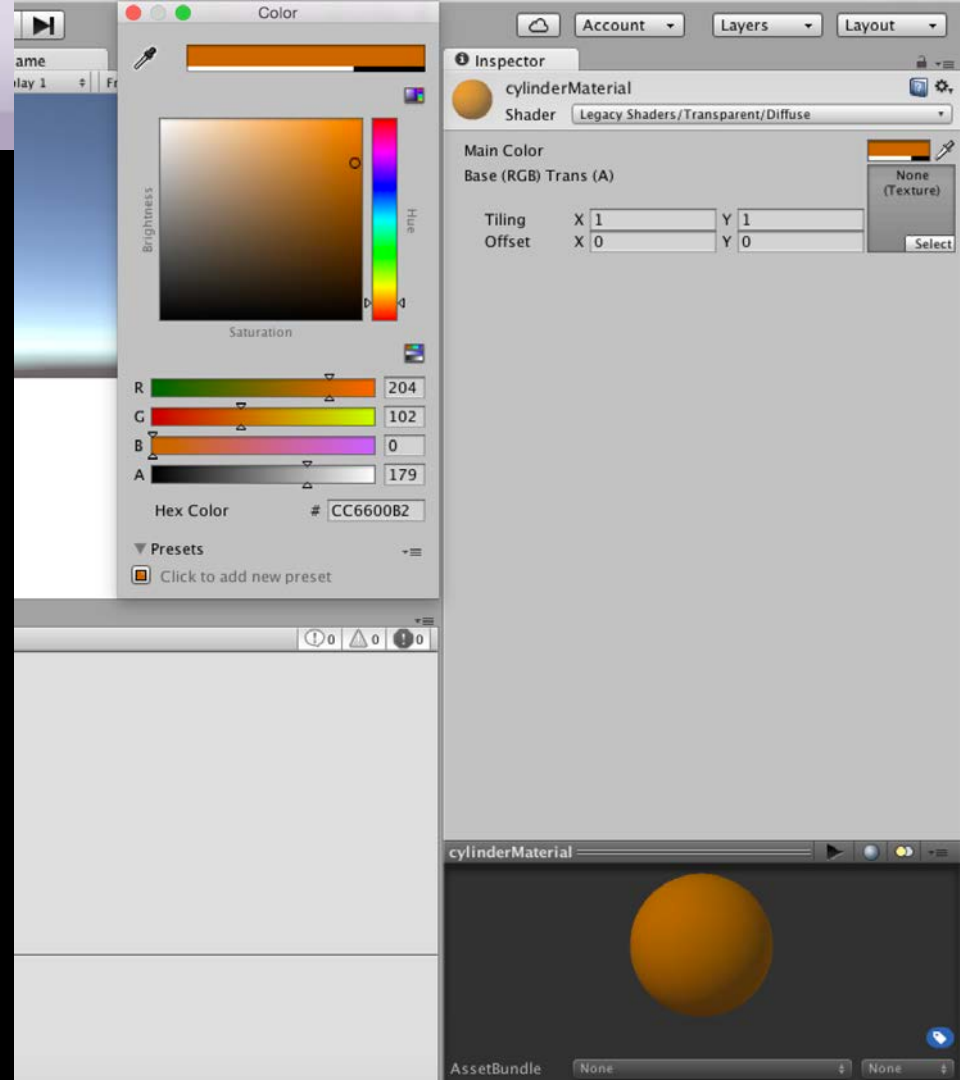
Magenta?

Yellow?

cyan?

RGBA Color

Unity Color Window



Colors

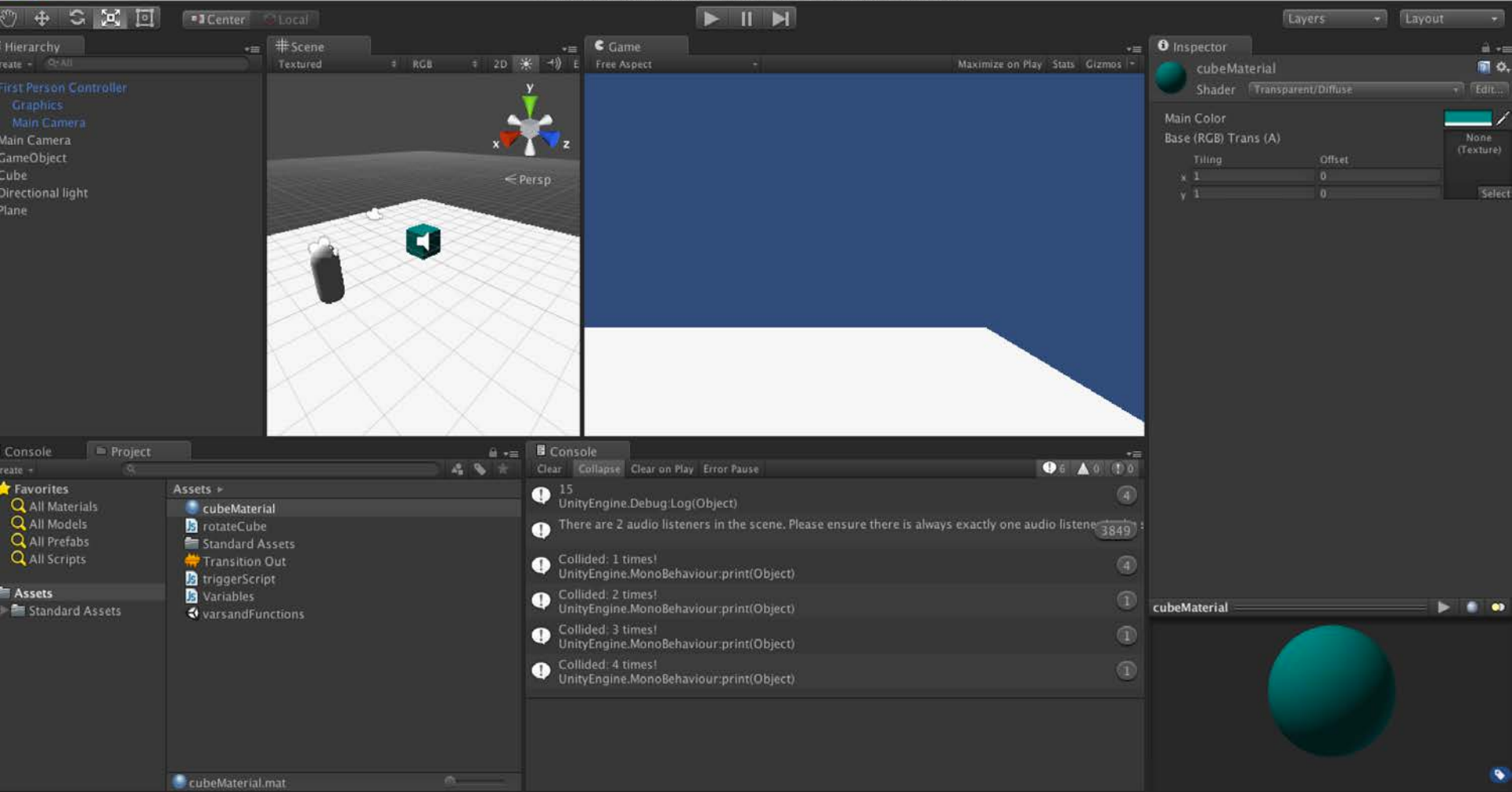
Create a scene (or use the scene from lab2) with the following components:

- 3D Plane
- 3D Cube
- 3D Cylinder

Create 2 new materials and add transparent/diffuse shader

Assign materials to the cube and the cylinder (drag and drop)

Assets> Create > Material



materialsScript

```
#pragma strict
private var orange : Color = Color(0.8, 0.4, 0.0, 0.7);
var newMaterial : Material;
function Start () { }

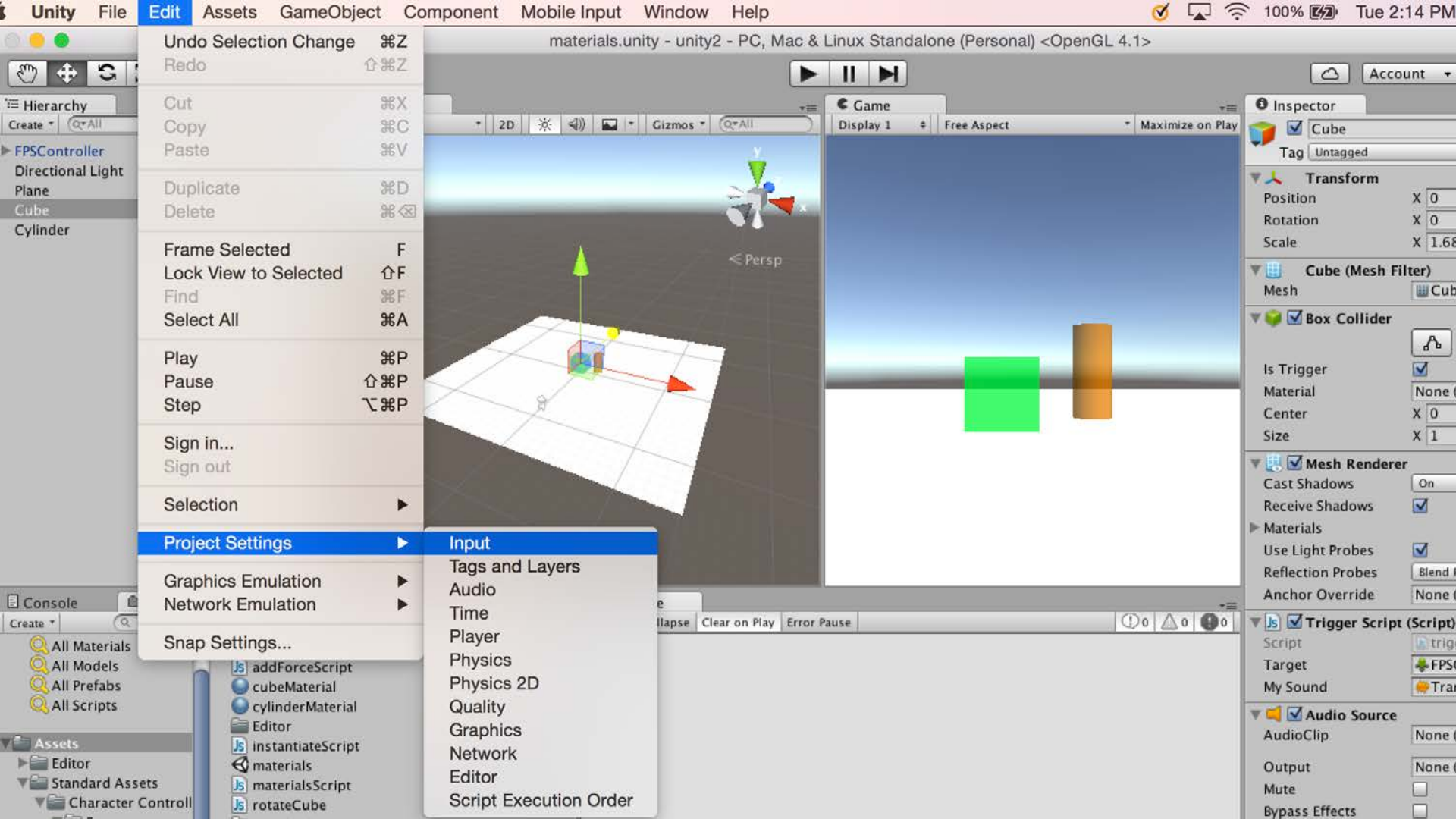
function Update()
{
    if (Input.GetButtonDown("Fire1"))
    {
        GetComponent.<Renderer>().material.color = orange;
        newMaterial.color = orange;
    }
}
```

Interaction – Key and Button input

The input manager allows to name an input and specify a key or button for it.

You can access keys on the keyboard and mouse buttons through scripting interface.

Edit > Project Settings > Input

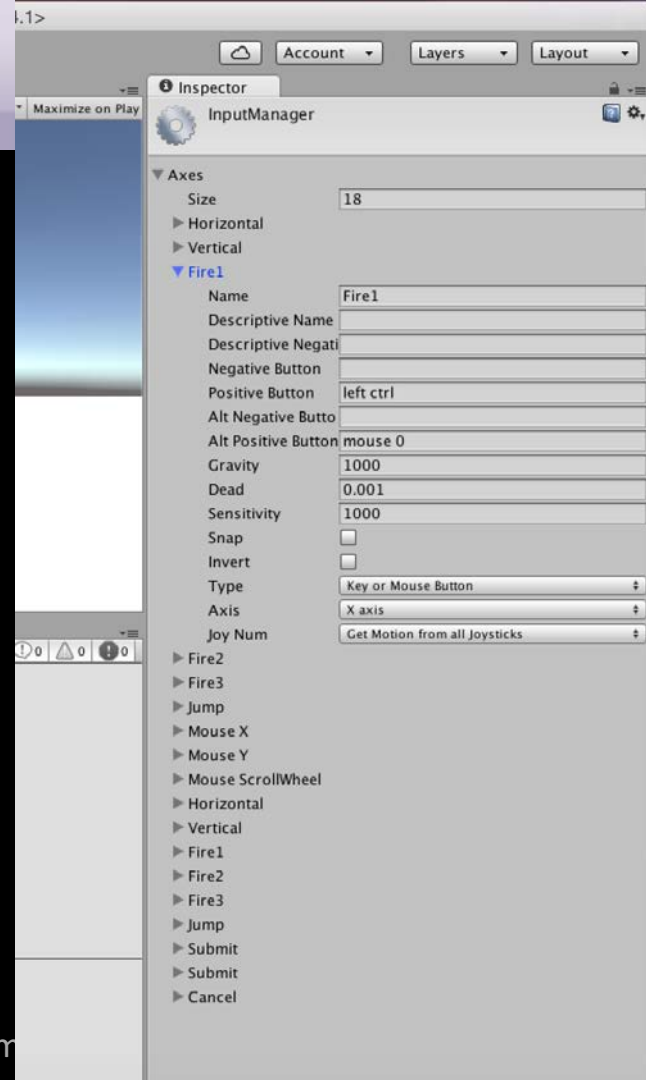


Interaction – Key and Button input

```
Input.GetButtonDown("Fire1"))  
    Mouse button left  mouse 0
```

```
Input.GetButtonDown("Fire1"))  
    Mouse button right  mouse 1
```

```
Input.GetKeyDown("Jump"))  
    space key    space
```



Interaction – Key and Button input

GetButtonDown/Up – before any interaction

GetButtonDown: false

GetButton: false

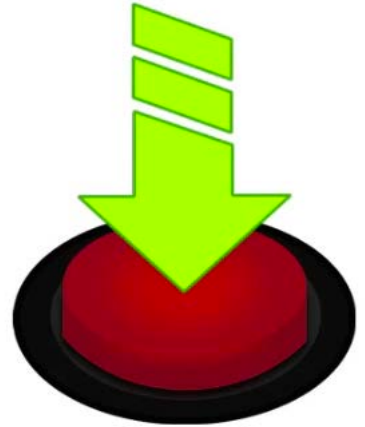
GetButtonUp: false



Interaction – Key and Button input

GetButtonDown/Up – on the first frame / on press

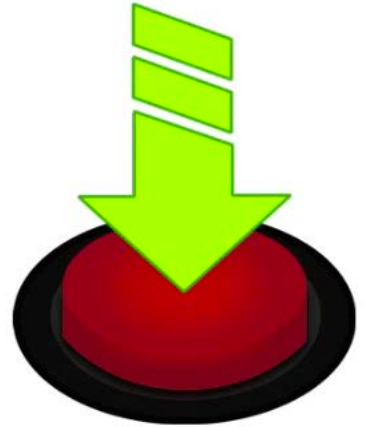
GetButtonDown:	true
GetButton:	true
GetButtonUp:	false



Interaction – Key and Button input

GetButtonDown/Up – after the first frame / holding button down

GetButtonDown:	false
GetButton:	true
GetButtonUp:	false



Interaction – Key and Button input

GetButtonDown/Up – on the first frame / on release

GetButtonDown:	false
GetButton:	false
GetButtonUp:	true



Interaction – Key and Button input

GetButtonDown/Up – after the first frame / on release

GetButtonDown: false

GetButton: false

GetButtonUp: false



Interaction – Key and Button input

Create new object Sphere, add rigidbody component

Create new Script KeyInput.js

Assign script to the sphere

Interaction – Key and Button input

```
#pragma strict
function Update ()
{
    if (Input.GetKey ("up"))
        print ("up arrow key is held down");

    if (Input.GetKey ("down"))
        print ("down arrow key is held down");

    if (Input.GetKeyDown(KeyCode.Space))
        GetComponent.<Rigidbody>().AddForce(transform.forward * 200f);
}
```

Interaction – Key and Button input

Modify the script to create a new var and assign the second material to the same Cube or Cylinder using mouse button input

Make sure you drag the second material to assign it to the var in the inspector

The image displays the Unity 2D game engine interface. The top bar includes standard OS window controls, a toolbar with navigation and play buttons, and dropdown menus for 'Center', 'Local', 'Account', 'Layers', and 'Layout'. The main workspace is divided into two views: 'Scene' (left) and 'Game' (right). The 'Scene' view shows a 2D grid with a green cube, a yellow cylinder, and a red arrow. The 'Game' view shows the rendered scene with a green cube and an orange cylinder. The 'Hierarchy' panel on the left lists the scene objects: 'FPSController', 'Directional Light', 'Plane', 'Cube', and 'Cylinder'. The 'Inspector' panel on the right shows the properties of the selected 'Cube' object, including 'Mesh Renderer' settings (Cast Shadows: On, Receive Shadows: checked, Materials: 1, Use Light Probes: checked, Reflection Probes: Blend Probes, Anchor Override: None (Transform)), 'Trigger Script (Script)' settings (Script: triggerScript, Target: FPSController (Character Controll), My Sound: Transition Out), 'Audio Source' settings (AudioClip: None (Audio Clip), Output: None (Audio Mixer Group), Mute: unchecked, Bypass Effects: unchecked, Bypass Listener Effects: unchecked, Bypass Reverb Zones: unchecked, Play On Awake: checked, Loop: unchecked, Priority: 128, Volume: 1, Pitch: 1, Stereo Pan: 0, Spatial Blend: 0, Reverb Zone Mix: 1), and '3D Sound Settings'. The 'Console' panel at the bottom shows a list of assets and a search bar. The 'Project' panel on the left shows the 'Assets' folder structure, including 'Editor', 'Standard Assets', 'Character Controll', 'Sources', 'PrototypeCha', 'Scripts', 'Characters', 'FirstPersonChar', 'Audio', 'Prefabs', 'Scripts', 'RollerBall', and 'ThirdPersonCha'. The 'Assets' list includes 'addForceScript', 'cubeMaterial', 'cylinderMaterial', 'Editor', 'InstantiateScript', 'materials', 'materialsScript', 'rotateCube', 'Standard Assets', 'Transition Out', 'triggerScript', 'Variables', and 'varsandFunctions'.

Hierarchy

- Create ▾ Q+A
- FPSController
- Directional Light
- Plane
- Cube
- Cylinder

Scene

Shaded 2D Gizmos Q+A

Game

Display 1 Free Aspect Maximize on Play

Inspector

- Mesh Renderer**
 - Cast Shadows: On
 - Receive Shadows: ☒
 - Materials: 1
 - Use Light Probes: ☒
 - Reflection Probes: Blend Probes
 - Anchor Override: None (Transform)
- Trigger Script (Script)**
 - Script: triggerScript
 - Target: FPSController (Character Controll)
 - My Sound: Transition Out
- Audio Source**
 - AudioClip: None (Audio Clip)
 - Output: None (Audio Mixer Group)
 - Mute: ☐
 - Bypass Effects: ☐
 - Bypass Listener Effects: ☐
 - Bypass Reverb Zones: ☐
 - Play On Awake: ☒
 - Loop: ☐
 - Priority: 128
 - Volume: 1
 - Pitch: 1
 - Stereo Pan: 0
 - Spatial Blend: 0
 - Reverb Zone Mix: 1
- 3D Sound Settings**
- Materials Script (Script)**
 - Script: materialsScript
 - New Material: cylinderMaterial
 - New Material 2: cubeMaterial (Material)
- cubeMaterial**
 - Shader: Legacy Shaders/Transparent/Diffuse

Console

Create ▾

Project

Assets

- addForceScript
- cubeMaterial
- cylinderMaterial
- Editor
- InstantiateScript
- materials
- materialsScript
- rotateCube
- Standard Assets
- Transition Out
- triggerScript
- Variables
- varsandFunctions

Console

Clear Collapse Clear on Play Error Pause

Add Component

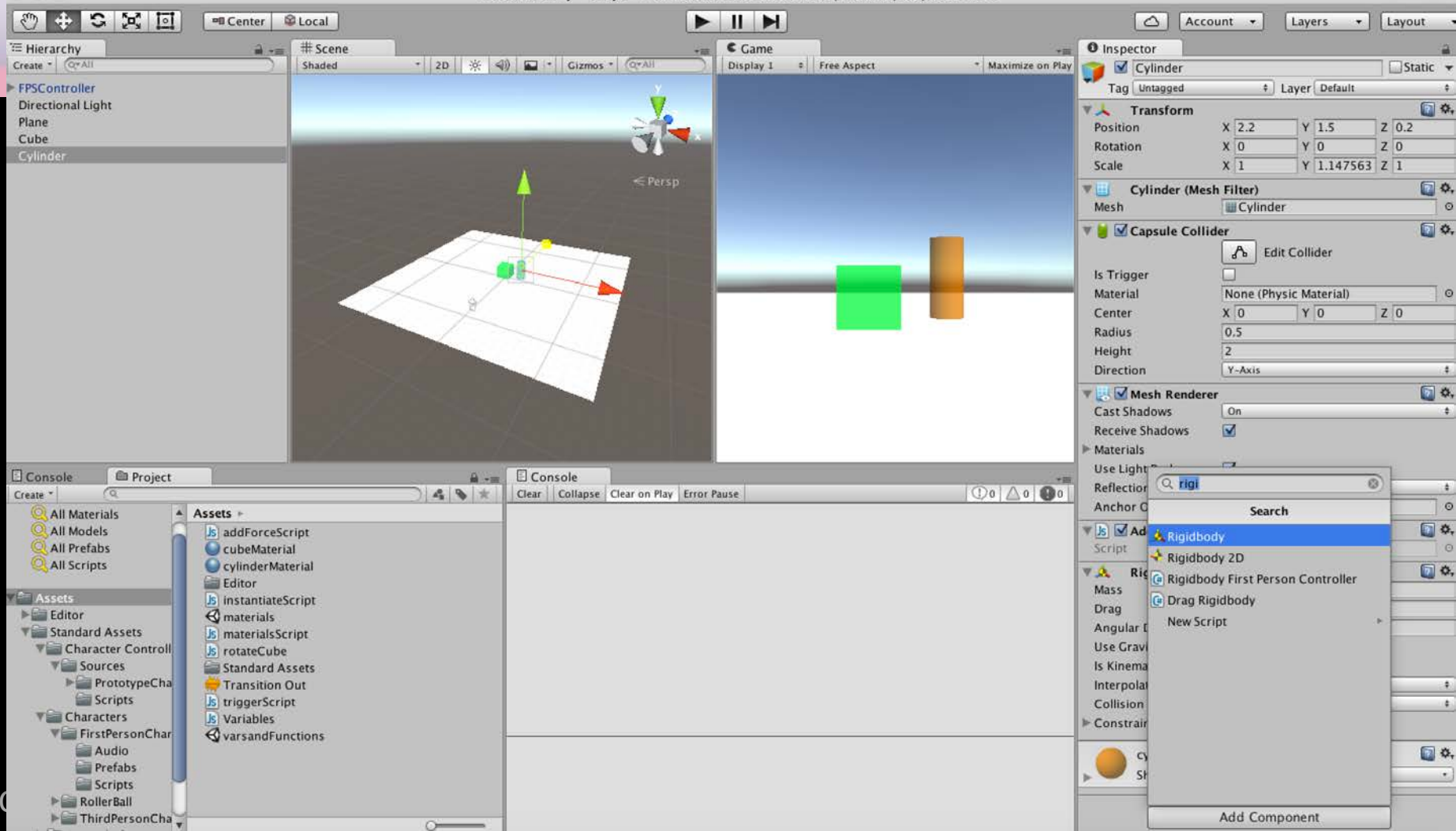
Interaction – Key and Button input

```
private var orange : Color = Color(0.8, 0.4, 0.0, 0.7);
private var green : Color = Color(0.0, 0.9, 0.2, 0.7);
var newMaterial : Material;
var newMaterial2 : Material;
function Update()
{
  if (Input.GetButtonDown("Fire1"))
  {
    GetComponent.<Renderer>().material.color = orange;
    newMaterial.color = orange;
  }
  if (Input.GetButtonDown("Fire2"))
  {
    GetComponent.<Renderer>().material.color = green;
    newMaterial2.color = green;
  }
}
```

Interaction – Key and Button input

Add Rigidbody component to the Cylinder
In the Inspector

Uncheck Use Gravity



Interaction – Key and Button input

Create addForceScript and assign it to the Cylinder
Detects mouse clicks on an element

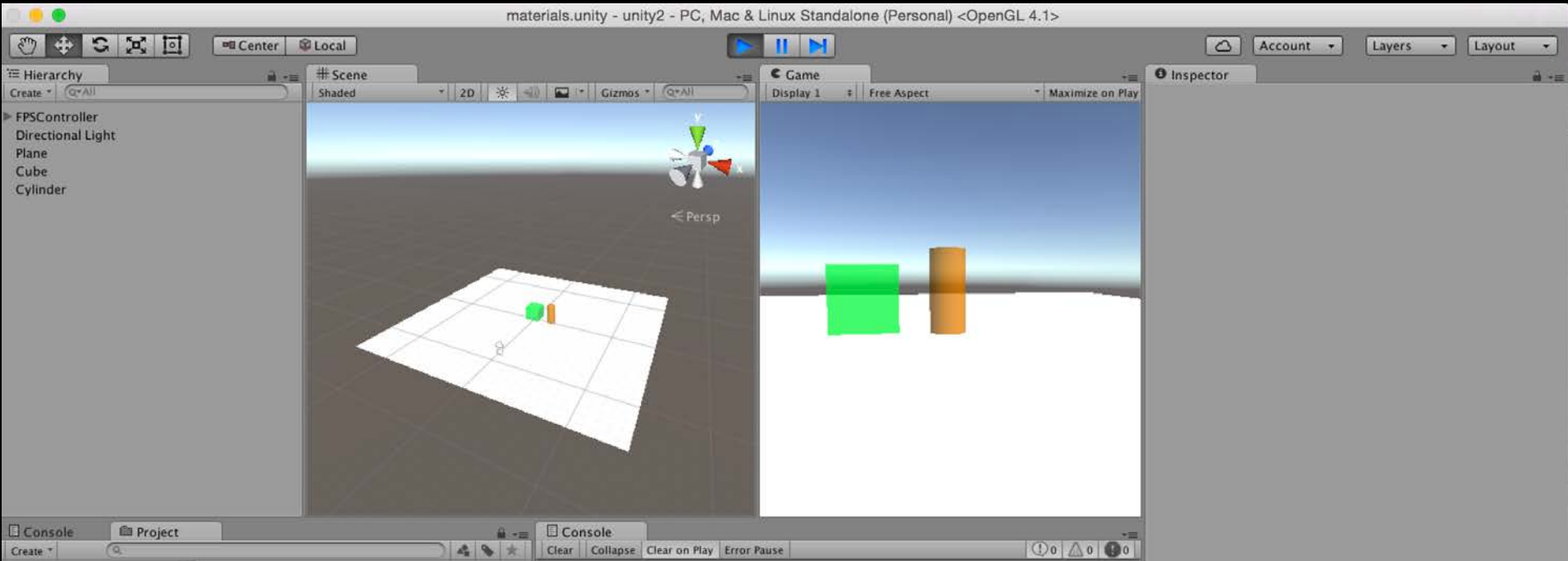
```
#pragma strict
```

```
function OnMouseDown ()  
{  
    GetComponent.<Rigidbody>().AddForce(transform.forward * 500f);  
  
    GetComponent.<Rigidbody>().useGravity = true;  
}
```

Interaction – Key and Button input

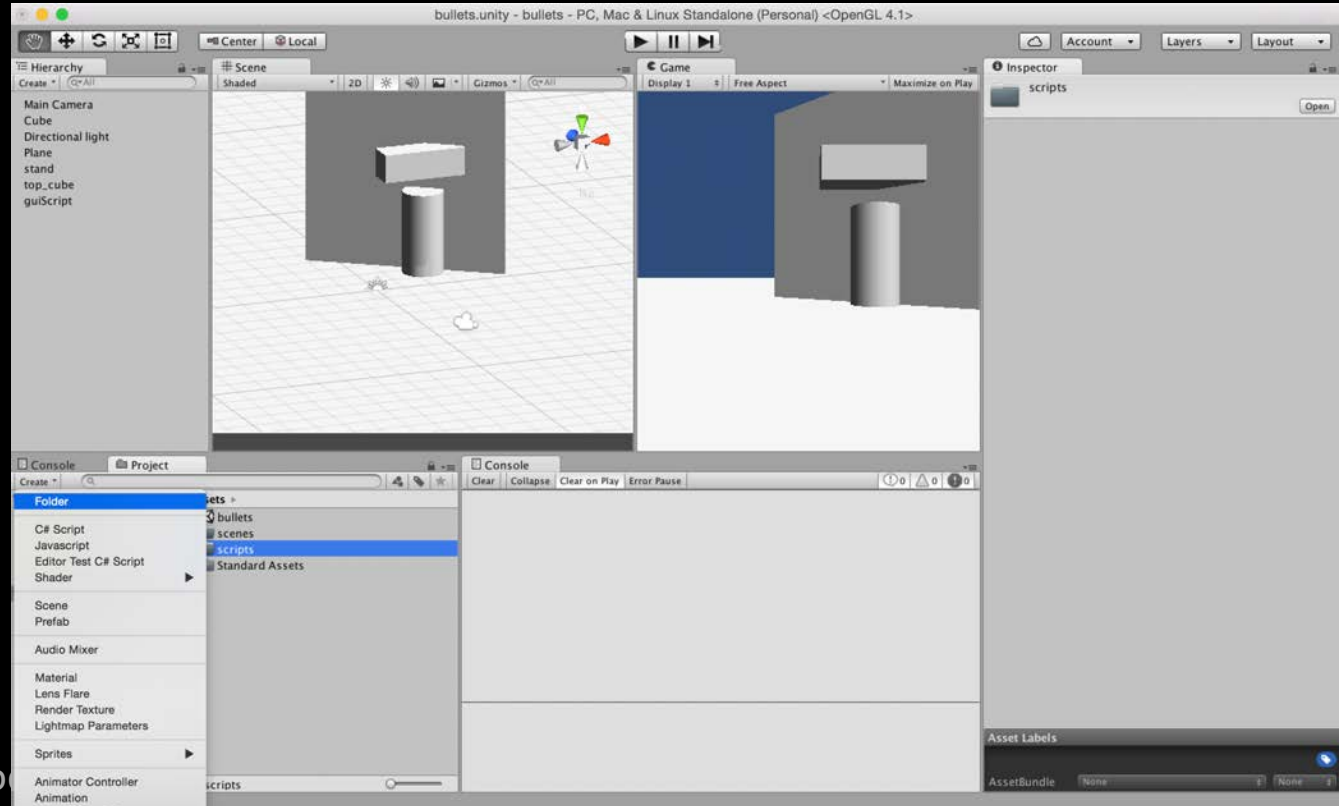
Use mouse button to test mouse input and the Add Force function

Interaction – Key and Button input



Project Organization

Project > Create > Folder

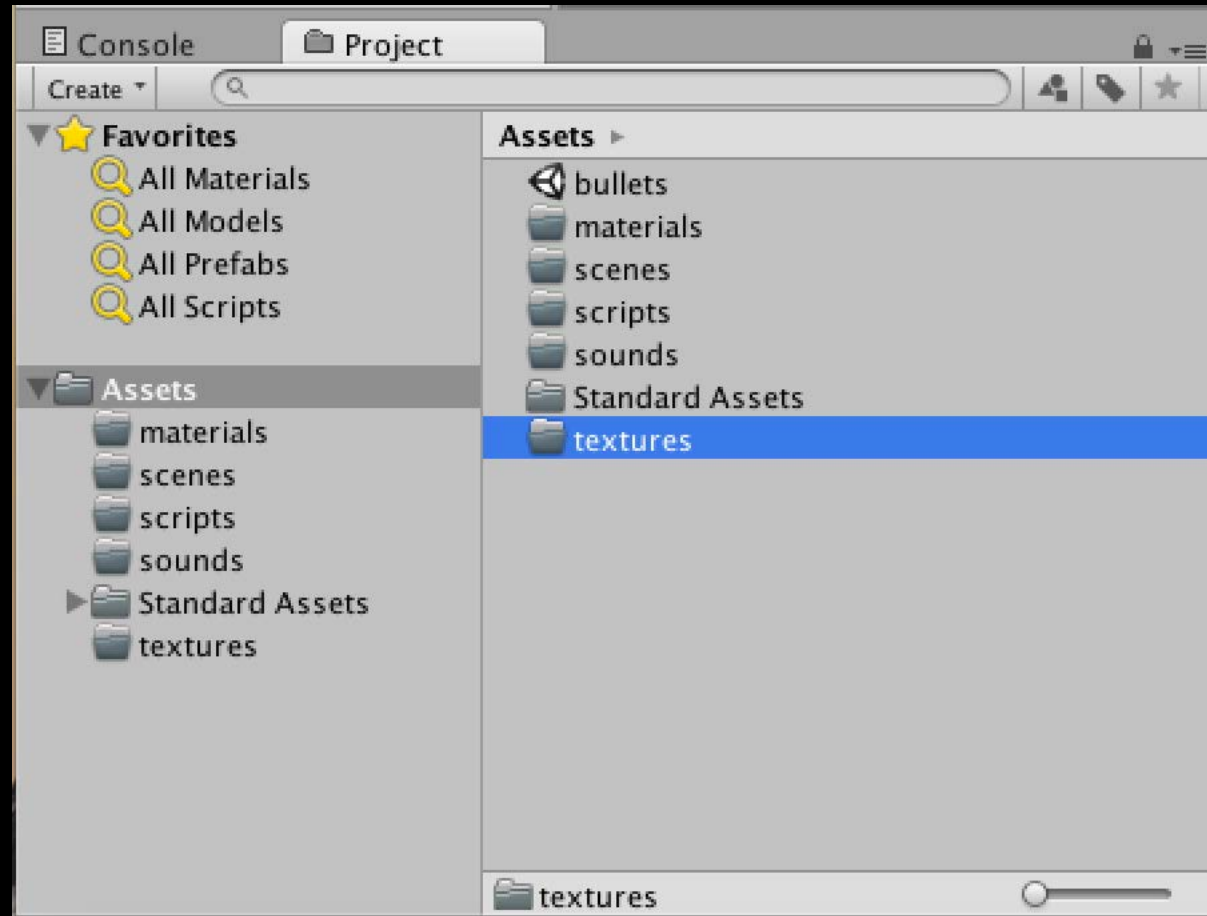


Project Organization

Assets > Folder >

Rename

- Materials
- Scripts
- Scenes
- Prefabs
- Textures
- Sounds



Project Organization

Keep your assets organized

Be consistent with naming. If you decide to use camel case for directory names and low letters for assets, stick to that convention.

Use lowercase folder names

Use camelCase naming convention if needed

Sort all the assets in the corresponding folders

Do not store any asset files in the root directory. Use subdirectories whenever possible.

Do not create any additional directories in the root directory, unless you really need to.

Use 3rd-Party to store assets imported from the Asset Store. They usually have their own structure that shouldn't be altered.

Project Organization

3rd-Party

Animations

Audio

- Music

- SFX

Materials

Models

Plugins

Prefabs

Resources

Textures

Sandbox

Scenes

- Levels

- Other

Scripts

- Editor

Shaders