CT3536 (Games Programming using Unity3D)

Animators Materials Lights

Unity Animators

- <u>https://docs.unity3d.com/Manual/class-Animator.html</u>
- The Animator component is used to assign animation to a GameObject in your scene
- The Animator component requires a reference to an Animator Controller, which defines which animation clips to use, and controls when and how to blend and transition between them.
- The Animator Controller operates as a finite state machine

The 'DeadHead' enemy in DemonPit



Materials

- <u>https://docs.unity3d.com/Manual/Mate</u> <u>rials.html</u>
- Note that by default in Unity all prefabs using a particular material will share a single instance of that material.
- Therefore if any of a material's settings need to change at runtime, you should make separate instances of the material for each prefab
- E.g. put this in a Start() method:

Renderer r = GetComponent<Renderer>();
r.material = Instantiate(r.material);
The material shown here uses the
Standard shader, which has a lot of
settings



Lights

- <u>https://docs.unity3d.com/Manual/Lighting.html</u>
- <u>https://docs.unity3d.com/Manual/UsingLights.html</u>
- A point light is located at a point in space and sends light out in all directions. The intensity diminishes with distance from the light, reaching zero at a specified range.
- Spot lights are generally used for artificial light sources such as flashlights, car headlights and searchlights
- Directional lights represent large, distant sources that come from a position outside the range of the game world





Week4LectureExamples edit: attach the Point Light object

public class ChainRoot : MonoBehaviour {

}

```
// inspector settings
public GameObject chainLinkPrefab;
void Start () {
    // create a bunch of connected chain links
    Vector3 pos = transform.position;
    Rigidbody previous = this.GetComponent<Rigidbody>();
    Vector3 anchorOffset = new Vector3(0f, 1.5f, 0f);
    for (int i=0; i<10; i++) {</pre>
        GameObject go = Instantiate(chainLinkPrefab);
        pos.v -= 1f;
        go.transform.position = pos;
        SpringJoint sj = go.GetComponent<SpringJoint>();
        sj.connectedBody = previous;
        sj.connectedAnchor = anchorOffset;
        if (i==9) {
            // make the last link bigger and heavier
            go.GetComponent<Rigidbody>().mass *= 5f;
            go.transform.localScale = new Vector3(2f,2f,2f);
            // attach the scene's "Point Light" to the last link, just below it
            GameObject pl = GameObject.Find("Point Light"); // find the named object in the scene
            pl.transform.SetParent(go.transform);
            pl.transform.localPosition = new Vector3(0f,-0.5f,0f);
        }
        previous = go.GetComponent<Rigidbody>();
    }
}
```

Week4LectureExamples A new script on the Point Light GameObject

public class LightAnimator : MonoBehaviour {

}

```
private Light light;
private float intensityChangePerSec = -1f;
void Start () {
     light = GetComponent<Light>();
     StartCoroutine( AnimateColor() );
}
void Update() {
     light.intensity += intensityChangePerSec * Time.deltaTime;
     if (light.intensity<=0f) {</pre>
         light.intensity = 0f;
         intensityChangePerSec = Mathf.Abs(intensityChangePerSec);
     }
     else if (light.intensity>=3f) {
         light.intensity = 3f;
         intensityChangePerSec = -Mathf.Abs(intensityChangePerSec);
     }
}
private IEnumerator AnimateColor() {
     WaitForSeconds delayPerColor = new WaitForSeconds(2f);
     Color red = new Color(1,0,0);
     Color yellow = new Color(1,1,0);
     Color green = new Color(0,1,0);
     while (true) {
         light.color = red;
         vield return delayPerColor;
         light.color = yellow;
         yield return delayPerColor;
         light.color = green;
         vield return delayPerColor;
     }
}
```