Ubiquitous and Mobile ComputingIntroduction to Unity

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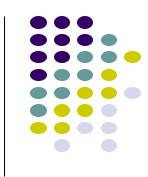




- A cross-platform game engine developed by Unity Technologies.
- Originally made exclusively for Apple devices, received Android support in 2010 with Unity 3.
- Unity 5 made it universally accessible to more than 25 platforms
- Latest Version, 2020.1.12f1



Specific Problems



- Game developers had to design and develop their own game engines
 - id Tech 4 was available to the public, but it was technically limited
 - Limited in design, provided no multi-core support by default
 - Reliance on high-end hardware components
 - Unreal Engine was also available, but limited
 - Made specifically for 3D support and offers no benefits compared to other 2D engines
 - Development Kit was restricted to engine licensing until November 2009
- Unity was made to make 2D and 3D interactions more accessible



- Game Development
 - 2D (Among Us), 3D (Subway Surfers), AR (Pokémon Go), VR (Superhot)

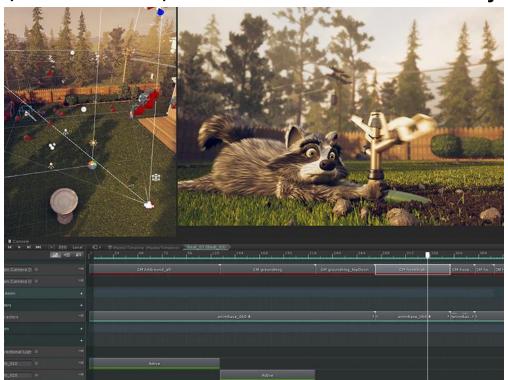




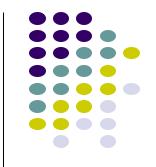




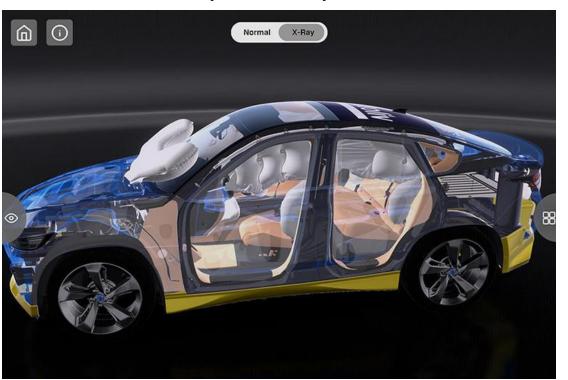
- Television/Film Development
 - Sonder, Mr. Carton, Giant Bear, Sherman Animation Project

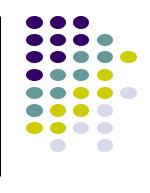






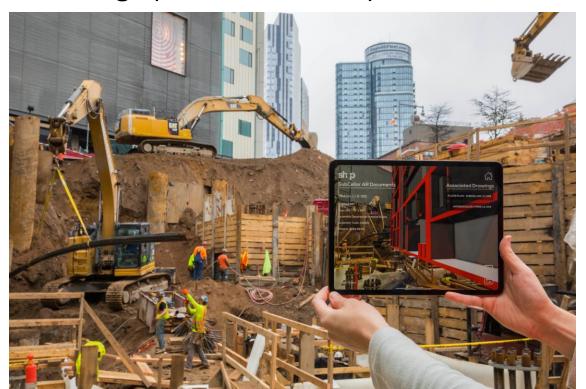
- Automotive, Transportation, & Manufacturing
 - Design and test virtual cars (Autoliv)



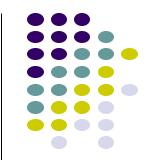




- Architecture, Engineering, & Construction
 - Bridges between buildings (SHoP Architects)







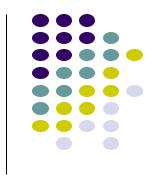
Effects



- 2D Effects
 - Sprite mapping, World Renderer
- 3D Effects
 - Mipmaps, Screen Space Ambient Occlusion, Full-Screen Post-Processing
- Other Effects
 - Support for Multithreaded processes, Low-Level Plugin Interface



How It Works



- Uses a scripting API in C# combined with Drag-and-Drop Object Creation
 - 2-Stage Language Translator
 - Converts specified code into C++
 - Converts the C++ to its target platform
 - Interface API
 - Project is pre-compiled for usage with target platform
 - Uses a simple handler to grab inputs and display output
 - Managed Code Stripping
 - Faster build time with less compilation and conversion
 - Includes scripts, plugins, and .NET frameworks

How does it work with Android?

- Unity builds an Android app
- Includes .NET bytecode interpreter in native code; based on Mono
- During runtime, the interpreter executes the bytecodes



Code Snippet(Touch Behavior)



```
public class AndroidPlayerShoot : MonoBehaviour
   /* GameObject for the bullet to spawn and position to spawn at. */
   public GameObject bullet, spawnPosObj;
   /* If space bar down fire a bullet. */
   void Update ()
       foreach(Touch touch in Input.touches)
           if (touch.phase == TouchPhase.Began)
               /* Create a bullet at the spawn point with the same rotation as the ship. */
               Instantiate(bullet, spawnPosObj.transform.position, this.transform.rotation);
               this.GetComponent<AudioSource> ().Play ();
```





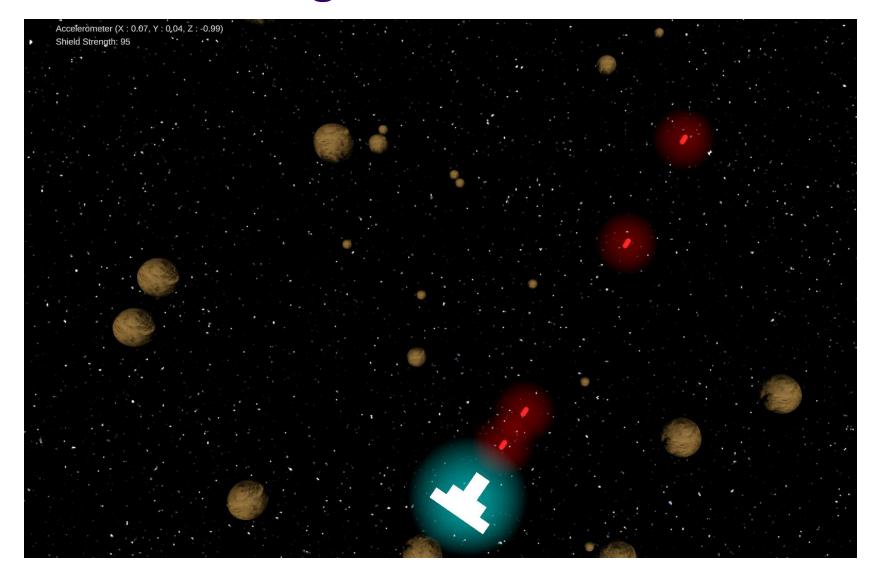
Code Snippet(Text View and Accelerometer)

```
private void Update()
   lowPassValue = Input.acceleration;
   Debug.Log(lowPassValue.x);
   if (this.GetComponent<Rigidbody> ().velocity.magnitude < maxSpeed)</pre>
       //(float)(Math.Round((double)f, 2)
       txt.text = "Accelerometer (X : "
           + (float)(Math.Round((double)lowPassValue.x, 2))
           + ", Y : "
           + (float)(Math.Round((double)lowPassValue.y, 2))
           + ", Z : "
           + (float)(Math.Round((double)lowPassValue.z, 2))
           + ")";
       txt2.text = "Shield Strength: " + sheildStrength;
       // if tilted forward accelerate and if tilted backward then decelerate
       if (lowPassValue.y > 0.15)
           Ouaternion rot = this.transform.rotation:
           this.GetComponent<Rigidbody>().AddForce(rot * Vector3.up * speed);
       else if (lowPassValue.y < -0.15)
           Quaternion rot = this.transform.rotation;
           if (this.GetComponent<Rigidbody>().velocity - (rot * Vector3.up * speed) != Vector3.zero)
               this.GetComponent<Rigidbody>().AddForce(rot * Vector3.down * 4.0f);
                this.GetComponent<Rigidbody>().velocity = Vector3.zero;
```

```
this.GetComponent<Rigidbody>().velocity = Vector3.zero;
}

/* Rotate the ship. */
if (lowPassValue.x < -0.15)
{
    this.gameObject.GetComponent<Rigidbody> ().angularVelocity = Vector3.zero;
    this.transform.Rotate(Vector3.forward * rotSpeed * Time.deltaTime);
}
else if (lowPassValue.x > 0.15)
{
    this.gameObject.GetComponent<Rigidbody> ().angularVelocity = Vector3.zero;
    this.transform.Rotate(Vector3.back * rotSpeed * Time.deltaTime);
}
```

Screenshot of the game









QUESTIONS



References

- https://unity.com/
- https://unity.com/solutions/film/animation
- https://unity.com/case-study/autoliv
- https://unity.com/case-study/shop-architects
- https://docs.unity3d.com/Manual/NativePluginInterface.html
- https://docs.unity3d.com/2019.1/Documentation/Manual/ManagedCodeStripping.html
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