

CS460 Fall 2020

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## Assignment 3: Three.js Cubes ... and other geometries

We will use Three.js to create multiple different geometries in an interactive fashion.

In class, we learned how to create a `THREE.Mesh` by combining the `THREE.BoxBufferGeometry` and the `THREE.MeshStandardMaterial`. We also learned how to *unproject* a mouse click from 2D (viewport / screen space) to a 3D position. This way, we were able use the `window.onclick` callback to move a cube to a new position in the 3D scene. Now, we will extend our code.

The goal of this assignment is to create multiple different geometries by clicking in the viewport. This means, rather than moving an existing mesh, we will create new ones in the `window.onclick` callback. On each click, our code will randomly choose a different geometry and a random color to place the object at the current mouse position.

**We will be using six different geometries. Before we start coding, we want to understand their parameters. Please complete the table below.** You can find this information in the Three.js documentation at <https://threejs.org/docs/> (scroll down to Geometries). In most cases, we only care about the first few parameters (**please replace the Xs**).

Constructor	Parameters
<code>THREE.BoxBufferGeometry</code>	( width, height, depth )
<code>THREE.TorusKnotBufferGeometry</code>	( radius, tube, tubularSegments, radialSegments )
<code>THREE.SphereBufferGeometry</code>	( radius, widthSegments, heightSegments )
<code>THREE.OctahedronBufferGeometry</code>	( radius )
<code>THREE.ConeBufferGeometry</code>	( radius, height )
<code>THREE.RingBufferGeometry</code>	( innerRadius, outerRadius, thetaSegments )

**Please write code to create one of these six geometries with a random color on each click at the current mouse position.** We will use the `SHIFT`-key to distinguish between geometry placement and regular camera movement. Copy the starter code from <https://cs460.org/shortcuts/08/> and save it as **03/index.html** in your github fork. This code includes the `window.onclick` callback, the `SHIFT`-key condition, and the `unproject` functionality.

After six clicks, if you are lucky and you don't have duplicate shapes, this could be your result:



**Please make sure that your code is accessible through Github Pages. Also, please commit this PDF and your final code to your Github fork, and submit a pull request.**

Link to your assignment: <https://aselfamore.github.io/cs460student/03/index.html>

Credit to Professor Haehn and Matthew Soohoo

### Bonus (33 points):

Part 1 (5 points): Do you observe Z-Fighting? If yes, when?

Yes, I observe Z-Fighting. It happens when I place more than one shape in one place as they are overlapping.

Part 2 (10 points): Please change `window.onclick` to `window.onmousemove`. Now, holding SHIFT and moving the mouse draws a ton of shapes. Submit your changed code as part of your `03/index.html` file and **please replace the screenshot below with your drawing**.



Part 3 (18 points): Please keep track of the number of placed objects and print the count in the JavaScript console. Now, with the change to `window.onmousemove`, after how many objects do you see a slower rendering performance?

I was seeing a slower rendering performance at 1500 shapes.

What happens if the console is not open during drawing?

You are unable to see the count for the shapes. I am unable to see a difference in performance when the console is closed.

Can you estimate the total number of triangles drawn as soon as slow-down occurs?

Yes, you can estimate it. Just need to know how many of each shapes are there and how many triangles are in each shape. For example (not the real case) if there is a 100 cubes, we know that there is 16 triangles in a cube. This means that there are potentially 1600 triangles for cubes.