# 第十次实验: 着色器

学号: 22920212204392 姓名: 黄勖

# 一、 实验目的

● 熟悉着色器编程

● 掌握 Shader Graph

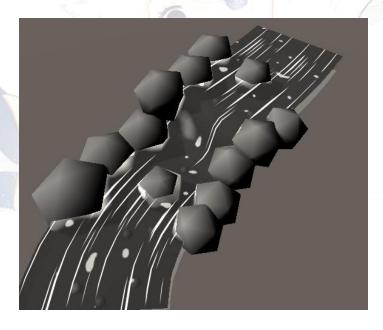
## 二、 实验条件

● 系统环境: Windows 10 21H2

● 软件环境: Unity 3D 2021.3.14f1c1

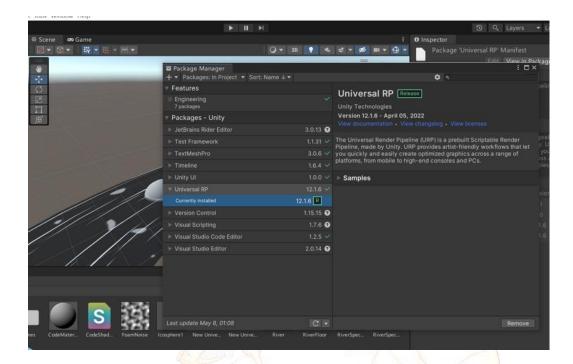
## 三、 实验内容

- > 参考教程实现类似的流水效果
- https://www.ronja-tutorials.com/2018/11/03/river.html

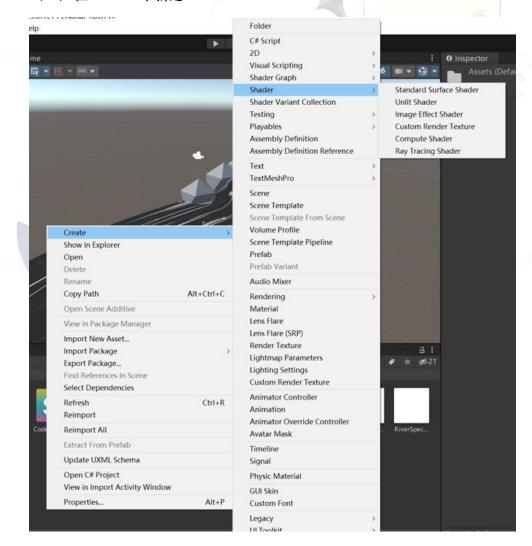


## 四、 实验项目步骤:

(一)搭建 shader 的环境: windows>package manager>Universal RP>import



#### (二) 在 assets 中新建 CodeShader.shader



#### (三) 编写 shader 脚本

```
Shader "Unlit/CodeShader"
             _Color("Base Color", Color) = (1,1,1,1)
              [Header(Spec Layer 1)]
             _Specs1("Specs", 2D) = "white" {}
             _SpecColor1("Spec Color", Color) = (1,1,1,1)
             _SpecDirection1("Spec Direction", Vector) = (0, 1, 0, 0)
              [Header(Spec Layer 2)]
             _Specs2("Specs", 2D) = "white" {}
             _SpecColor2("Spec Color", Color) = (1,1,1,1)
             _SpecDirection2("Spec Direction", Vector) = (0, 1, 0, 0)
              [Header(Foam)]
             _FoamNoise("Foam Noise", 2D) = "white" {}
             _FoamDirection("Foam Direction", Vector) = (0, 1, 0, 0)
             _FoamColor("Foam Color", Color) = (1,1,1,1)
             _FoamAmount("Foam Amount", Range(0, 2)) = 1
```

```
SubShader{
    Tags { "RenderType" = "Transparent" "Queue" = "Transparent" "ForceNoShadowCasting" = "True"}
    LOD 200

CGPROGRAM

// Physically based Standard lighting model, and enable shadows on all light types, then set it to render transparent #pragma surface surf Standard vertex:vert fullforwardshadows alpha

#pragma target 4.0

struct Input {
    float2 uv_Specs1;
    float2 uv_Specs2;
    float2 uv_Specs2;
    float4 screenPos;
    };

sampler2D_float_CameraDepthTexture;

fixed4 _Color;

sampler2D_Specs1;
    fixed4 _SpecColor1;
    float2 _SpecDirection1;

sampler2D_Specs2;
    float2 _SpecDirection2;

sampler2D_Specs2;
    float2 _SpecDirection2;

sampler2D_Specs0ire;

fixed4 _SpecColor2;
    float2 _SpecDirection2;

sampler2D_Specs3;
    fixed4 _SpecColor2;
    float2 _SpecDirection2;

sampler2D_Specs3;
    fixed4 _SpecColor2;
    float2 _SpecDirection2;
```

```
void vert(inout appdata_full v, out Input o)
   UNITY_INITIALIZE_OUTPUT(Input, o);
   COMPUTE_EYEDEPTH(o.eyeDepth);
void surf(Input IN, inout SurfaceOutputStandard o) {
    fixed4 col = _Color;
    float2 specCoordinates1 = IN.uv_Specs1 + _SpecDirection1 * _Time.y;
    fixed4 specLayer1 = tex2D(_Specs1, specCoordinates1) * _SpecColor1;
    col.rgb = lerp(col.rgb, specLayer1.a);
   col.a = lerp(col.a, 1, specLayer1.a);
    float2 specCoordinates2 = IN.uv_Specs2 + _SpecDirection2 * _Time.y;
    fixed4 specLayer2 = tex2D(_Specs2, specCoordinates2) * _SpecColor2;
   col.rgb = lerp(col.rgb, specLayer2.rgb, specLayer2.a);
   col.a = lerp(col.a, 1, specLayer2.a);
    float4 projCoords = UNITY_PROJ_COORD(IN.screenPos);
    float rawZ = SAMPLE_DEPTH_TEXTURE_PROJ(_CameraDepthTexture, projCoords);
    float sceneZ = LinearEyeDepth(rawZ);
    float surfaceZ = IN.eyeDepth;
    float2 foamCoords = IN.uv_FoamNoise + _FoamDirection * _Time.y;
    float foamNoise = tex2D(_FoamNoise, foamCoords).r;
    float foam = 1 - ((sceneZ - surfaceZ) / _FoamAmount);
    foam = saturate(foam - foamNoise);
    col.rgb = lerp(col.rgb, _FoamColor.rgb, foam);
    col.a = lerp(col.a, 1, foam * _FoamColor.a);
   o.Albedo = col.rgb;
   o.Alpha = col.a;
```

(四) 在 assets 中新建 material。命名为 CodeMaterial,在 Shader 中选择刚编辑好的 CodeShader。修改 CodeMaterial 的参数值,并将不同材料图片拖入对应 Layer 中



#### (五)将 Material 拖动到 River 上,并仿照最终效果图添加石块



### 此时即可实现实验所要求的全部内容!

# 最终效果详见视频演示

## 五、 实验心得总结:

这次实验我学习了通过着色器编程的方法和 Shader Graph——通过图而非编程方式 实现 Shader 渲染。应当注意它们的底层逻辑相似,即 shader 建立在 material 的基础上, material 建立在 3D 物体上。。