

HTML5

Canvas Element

3D WebGL with THREE Framework

<http://threejs.org>

<http://threejs.org>

three.js ^{r59}

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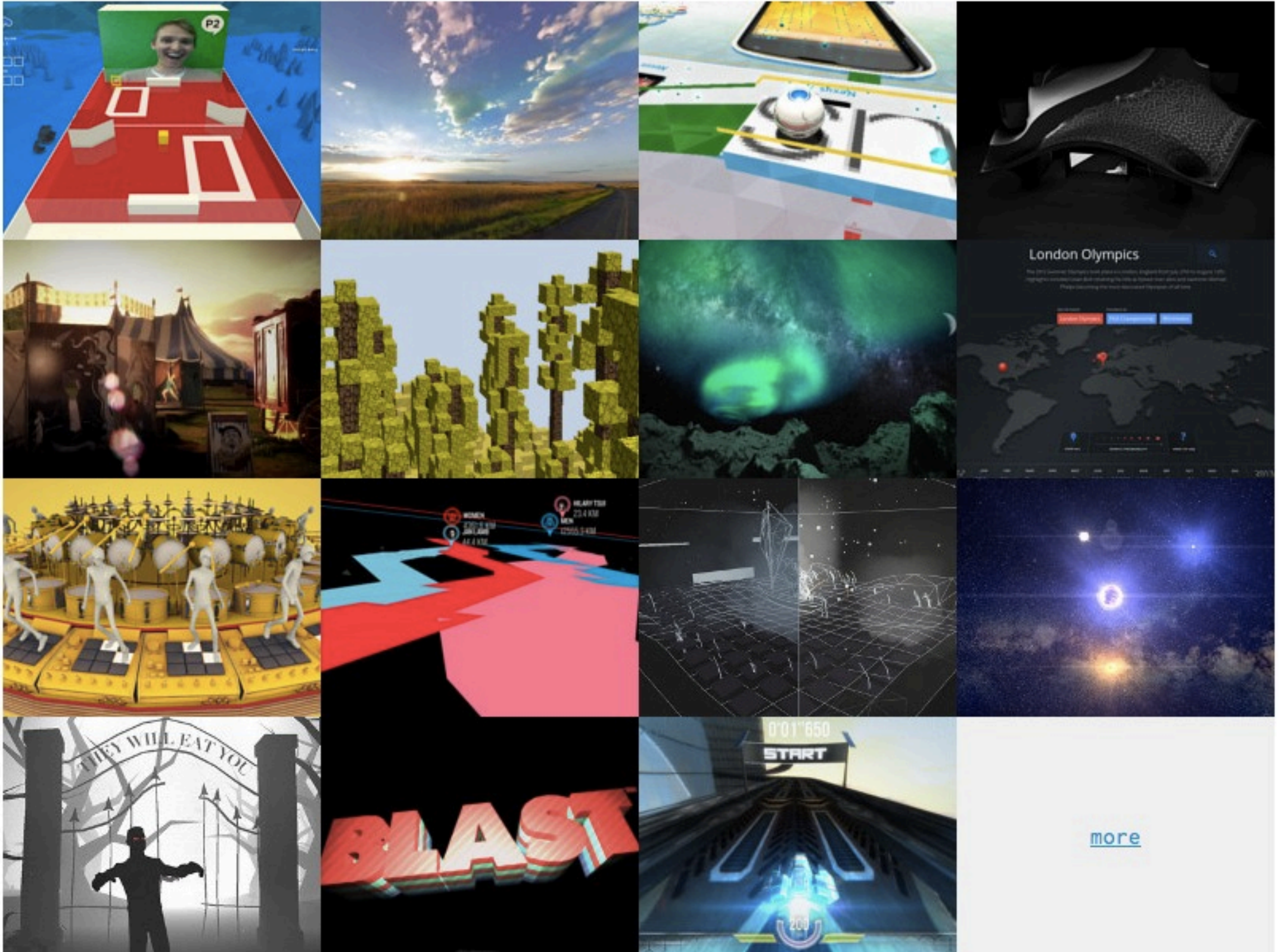
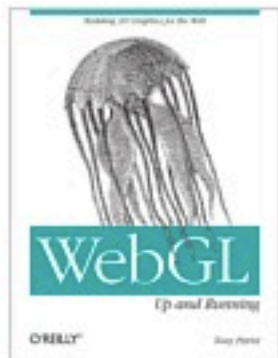
[editor](#) (beta)

Interactive 3D Graphics

Taught by Eric Haines



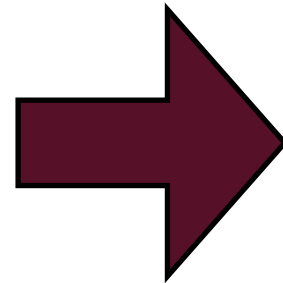
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[more](#)



three.min.js



<script>

THREE

Camera

Scene

Lights

Renderer

Shapes

Materials

Mesh

Camera

Abstract base class for cameras. This class should always be inherited when you build a new camera.

Constructor

Camera()

This constructor sets following properties to the correct type: `matrixWorldInverse`, `projectionMatrix` and `projectionMatrixInverse`.

Properties

[.matrixWorldInverse](#)

This is the inverse of `matrixWorld`. `MatrixWorld` contains the `Matrix` which has the world transform of the Camera.

[.projectionMatrix](#)

This is the matrix which contains the projection.

[.projectionMatrixInverse](#)

This is the inverse of `projectionMatrix`.

Methods

[.lookAt\(\[vector\]\(#\) \)](#)

Basic Commands

```
// create scene  
scene = new THREE.Scene();  
scene.add(object);
```

Cameras

[Camera](#)

[OrthographicCamera](#)

[PerspectiveCamera](#)

```
// create and position camera  
camera = new THREE.PerspectiveCamera(  
    FOV, aspect ratio, near clipping, far clipping  
);
```

position, rotation, matrix

SUPER CLASS - Object3D

Basic Commands

// create Geometry (SHAPE)

Extras / Geometries

[CircleGeometry](#)
[ConvexGeometry](#)
[CubeGeometry](#)
[CylinderGeometry](#)
[ExtrudeGeometry](#)
[IcosahedronGeometry](#)
[LatheGeometry](#)
[OctahedronGeometry](#)
[ParametricGeometry](#)
[PlaneGeometry](#)
[PolyhedronGeometry](#)
[ShapeGeometry](#)
[SphereGeometry](#)
[TetrahedronGeometry](#)
[TextGeometry](#)
[TorusGeometry](#)
[TorusKnotGeometry](#)
[TubeGeometry](#)

Materials

[Material](#)
[LineBasicMaterial](#)
[LineDashedMaterial](#)
[MeshBasicMaterial](#)
[MeshDepthMaterial](#)
[MeshFaceMaterial](#)
[MeshLambertMaterial](#)
[MeshNormalMaterial](#)
[MeshPhongMaterial](#)
[ParticleBasicMaterial](#)
[ParticleCanvasMaterial](#)
[ParticleDOMMaterial](#)
[ShaderMaterial](#)
[SpriteMaterial](#)

```
cube = new THREE.CubeGeometry(width, height, depth);
```

```
// create material
```

```
material = new THREE.MeshBasicMaterial( {prop} );
```

```
material = new THREE.MeshLambertMaterial( {prop} );
```

Basic Commands

// create Geometry (SHAPE)

Extras / Geometries

[CircleGeometry](#)
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Materials

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[SpriteMaterial](#)

Lights

[Light](#)
[AmbientLight](#)
[AreaLight](#)
[DirectionalLight](#)
[HemisphereLight](#)
[PointLight](#)
[SpotLight](#)

// Create Light

```
var pointLight = new THREE.PointLight(0xHEX Colour);
```


[Object3D](#) →

Edit this page

Mesh

Base class for Mesh objects, such as [MorphAnimMesh](#) and [SkinnedMesh](#).

Constructor

`Mesh(geometry, material)`

`geometry` -- todo

`material` -- todo

todo

`Mesh(geometry, material)`

`geometry` — An instance of [Geometry](#).

`material` — An instance of [Material](#) (optional).

Properties

`.geometry`

An instance of [Geometry](#), defining the object's structure.

`.material`

An instance of [Material](#), defining the object's appearance. Default is a [MeshBasicMaterial](#) with wireframe mode enabled and randomised colour.

Renderers

[CanvasRenderer](#)

[WebGLRenderer](#)

[WebGLRenderTarget](#)

[WebGLRenderTargetCube](#)

[WebGLShaders](#)

CanvasRenderer

Edit this page

The Canvas renderer displays your beautifully crafted scenes *not* using WebGL, but draws it using the (slower) [Canvas 2D Context](#) API.

This renderer can be a nice fallback from [WebGLRenderer](#) for simple scenes:

```
if (window.WebGLRenderingContext)
    renderer = new THREE.WebGLRenderer();
else
    renderer = new THREE.CanvasRenderer();
```

Note: both WebGLRenderer and CanvasRenderer are embedded in the web page using an HTML5 <canvas> tag. The "Canvas" in CanvasRenderer means it uses Canvas 2D instead of WebGL. Don't confuse either CanvasRenderer with the SoftwareRenderer example, which simulates a screen buffer in a Javascript array.

Renderers

[CanvasRenderer](#)

[WebGLRenderer](#)

[WebGLRenderTarget](#)

[WebGLRenderTargetCube](#)

[WebGLShaders](#)

WebGLRenderer

[Edit this page](#)

The WebGL renderer displays your beautifully crafted scenes using WebGL, if your device supports it.

This renderer has way better performance than [CanvasRenderer](#).

Constructor

`WebGLRenderer(parameters)`

`parameters` is an optional object with properties defining the renderer's behaviour. The constructor also accepts no parameters at all. In all cases, it will assume sane defaults when parameters are missing.

`canvas` — A [Canvas](#) where the renderer draws its output.

`precision` — shader precision. Can be "highp", "mediump" or "lowp".

`alpha` — [Boolean](#), default is true.

`premultipliedAlpha` — [Boolean](#), default is true.

`antialias` — [Boolean](#), default is false.

`stencil` — [Boolean](#), default is true.

`preserveDrawingBuffer` — [Boolean](#), default is false.

`clearColor` — [Integer](#), default is 0x000000.

`clearAlpha` — [Float](#), default is 0.

`maxLights` — [Integer](#), default is 4.

Renderers

[CanvasRenderer](#)

[WebGLRenderer](#)

[WebGLRenderTarget](#)

[WebGLRenderTargetCube](#)

[WebGLShaders](#)

```
// create renderer
renderer = new THREE.CanvasRenderer();
renderer.setSize(600, 400);
document.getElementById(divID).appendChild(
    renderer.domElement
);

renderer.render(scene, camera);
```


Animating WebGL

Browser Timer

```
window.setInterval( function() {}, interval);
```

```
window.requestAnimationFrame( function() {} );
```

To loop animation,
request frame within loop function.

Basic Workflow

Build a scene and camera, position camera.

Add camera to scene.

Create Shapes, Materials and Lights, position all.

Group Shapes and Materials into Meshes.

Add Meshes and Lights to Scene.

Create Render

Request Animation Function

Render Scene within Animation Function