# Future Trends The web in 3D

### Until now...

We have seen the web in a *static* way

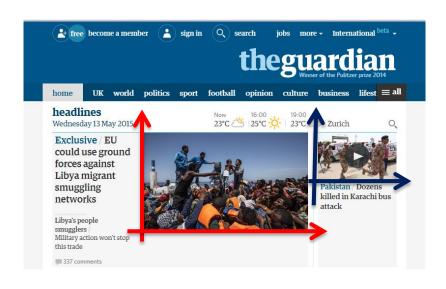
All the content is a "two dimensional" content



### Until now...

We have seen the web in a *static* way

All the content is a "two dimensional" content





Making the web a big flatland world

### Simulate a third dimension

We can already simulate a third dimension on a display

And also pretty well...





### Making the Web 3D

But WHY and HOW should we make the web 3D?

### Making the Web 3D... Why?

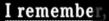


It is pretty cool

it is already powerful

it is "potentially"
cross-platform

### Making the Web 3D... Why?



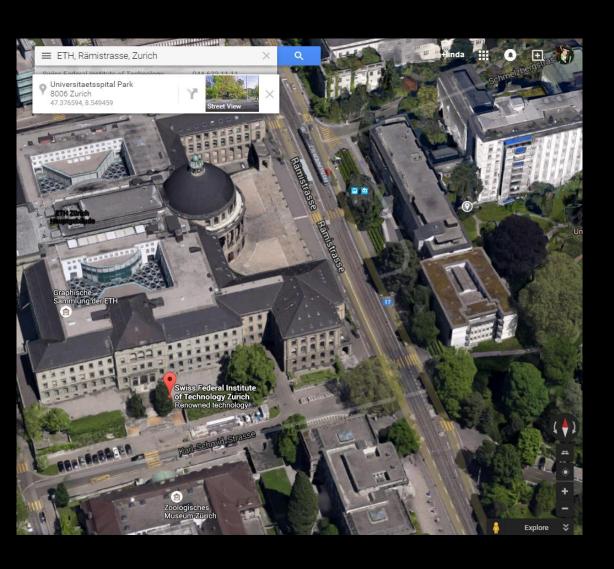




# it creates an experience

that is harder to forget

### Making the Web 3D... Why?



# it adds information

adding a third dimension adds "content"







#### **Unreal Engine**

You can now create your graphic 2 or 3D application with unreal engine and then *port* it into the web application



#### **Unreal Engine**

With the combination of **Emscripten** and **asm.js**, developers can compile C++ code into JavaScript

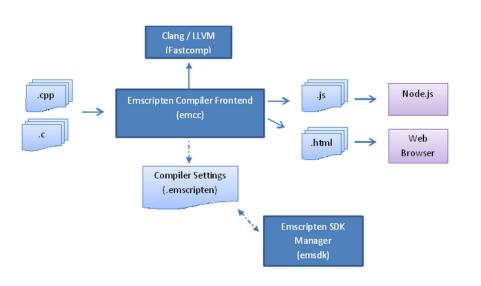


It is a subset of JavaScript, the industry-standard language that runs in all web browsers

Designed to be very easy to optimize

#### Emscripten

Open source compiler from C/C++ to asm.js



**Unreal Engine** 

Still under development

Currently, it is not cross-platform

It is necessary to have some knowledge on unreal and C/C++

But the *unreal* community is pretty big and helpful

It could sound as an overkill



### Making the Web 3D... How? WebGL



WebGL (Web Graphics Library) is a JavaScript API for rendering 3D and 2D computer graphics

It is based on OpenGL ES 2.0

It works without using any additional plugins and mostly on all browsers (mobile and desktop)

Its output is inserted in a HTML5 canvas



WebGL elements can be used together with all the other HTML tags







To help developers in creating 3 or 2D applications, plugins for webGL has been built

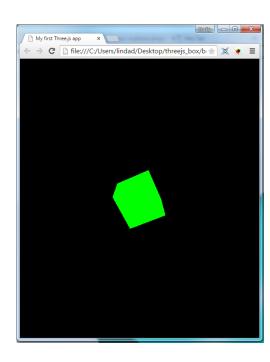
With three.js you can create web applications using webGL in an easier way

Let's create a simple example using three.js

three.js

"The aim of the project is to create a lightweight 3D library with a very low level of complexity — in other words, for dummies"

```
<head>
             <title>My first Three.js app</title>
                 body { margin: 0; }
 6
                 canvas { width: 100%; height: 100% }
             </style>
         </head>
 9
         <body>
             <script src="js/three.min.js"></script>
             <script>
                 var scene = new THREE.Scene();
                 var camera = new THREE.PerspectiveCamera( 75, window.innerWidth/window.innerHeight, 0.1, 1000 );
14
                 var renderer = new THREE.WebGLRenderer();
16
                 renderer.setSize( window.innerWidth, window.innerHeight );
                 document.body.appendChild( renderer.domElement );
18
19
                 var geometry = new THREE.BoxGeometry( 1, 1, 1 );
20
                 var material = new THREE.MeshBasicMaterial( { color: 0x00ff00 } );
21
                 var cube = new THREE.Mesh( geometry, material );
                 scene.add( cube );
23
24
                 camera.position.z = 5;
25
26
                 var render = function () {
27
                     requestAnimationFrame( render );
28
29
                     cube.rotation.x += 0.01;
                     cube.rotation.y += 0.01;
                     renderer.render(scene, camera);
                 };
34
                 render();
36
             </script>
         </body>
    L</html>
```

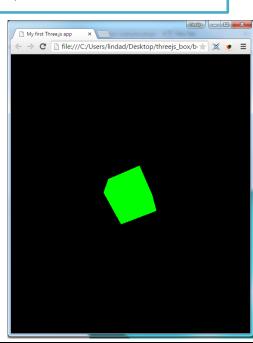


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var renderer = new THREE.WebGLRenderer();

renderer.setSize( window.innerWidth, window.innerHeight );
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To do anything with three.js we need three things: a scene, a camera and a render

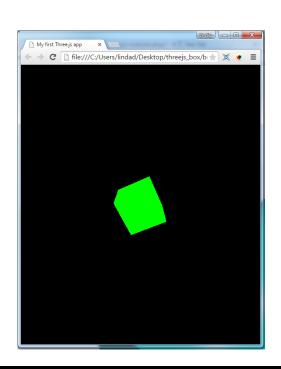


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var cube = new THREE.Mesh( geometry, material );
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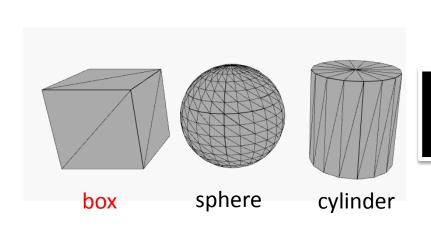
We then need to create the *object* we want to display. In this case a cube. To define this object we have first to define its geometry and its material.

Then we can add the box into the scene

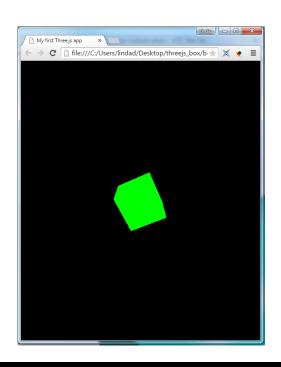


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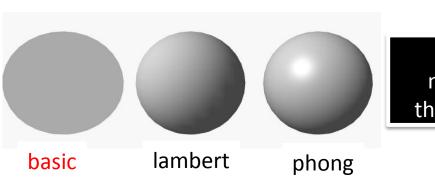


Some of the geometry that three.js provides

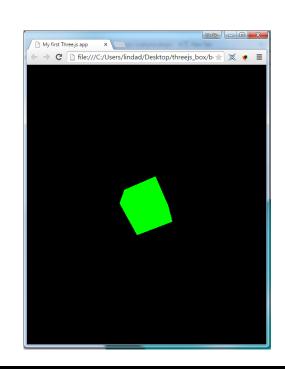


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Some of the materials that three.js provides



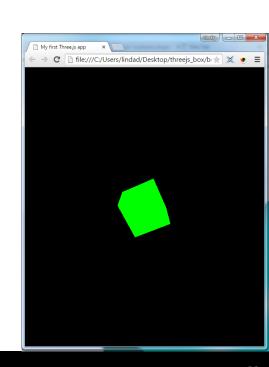
```
var render = function () {
    requestAnimationFrame( render );

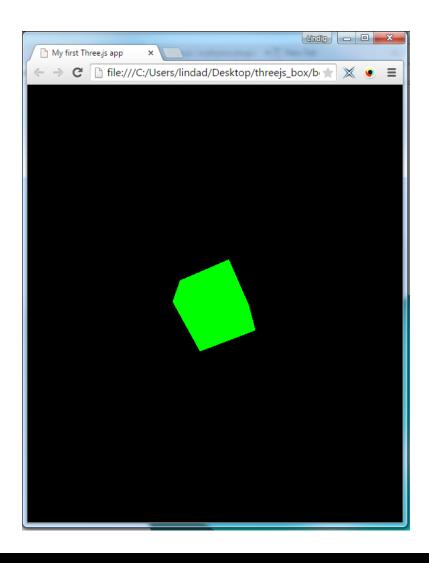
    cube.rotation.x += 0.01;
    cube.rotation.y += 0.01;

    renderer.render(scene, camera);
    };

render()
```

here we define the rotation speed and direction of the box





three.js allows a lot more

Such as interactions

# Making the Web 3D ... And now?

Adding a new dimension could improve the web

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Adding a new dimension could improve the web

But how do we interact with such web sites?





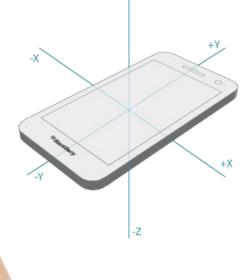
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The web is actually ready for 3D...
Are you?