CS460 Fall 2019
Name: Lucas Acosta
Student ID: 01384111
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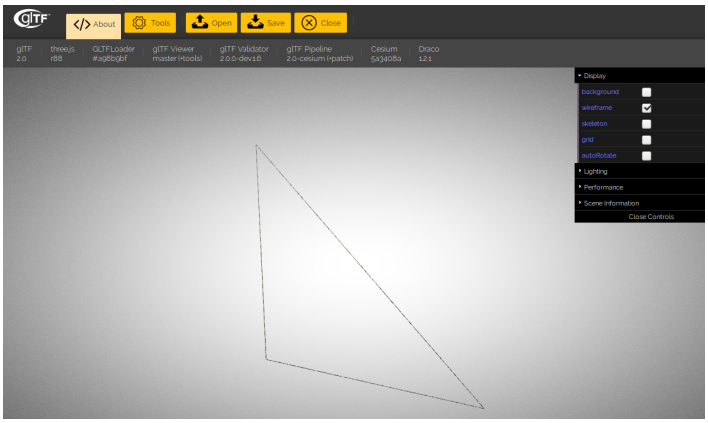
Assignment 10: glTF!

We will load our favorite mesh from a file and then convert it to a valid glTF file. You can choose if you want to do this assignment in JavaScript or in Python. In class, we used Python (see our colab from class `https://cs460.org/shortcuts/33/`).



Starter code for assignment 10. After pulling from upstream, there is the folder `10` in your fork. This folder contains an `index.html` file that uses JavaScript to make glTF JSON. This folder also contains a `gltf.py` script that you can run with `python gltf.py` to output the glTF JSON. As a start for this assignment, both versions create an identical valid glTF JSON structure holding a single triangle (see screenshot above).

Part 1 (1 points): Please decide which language you will use: JavaScript or Python. Python might be a bit easier to load and parse an existing file—with JavaScript we need to use Ajax to load the existing mesh and parse it (or as option 3: use a Three.js loader and grab the vertices/indices from there). For parsing files with Python look here: `https://tutorial.eyehunts.com/python/python-read-file-line-by-line-readlines/` For using Javascript and Ajax look here: `https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/API/XMLHttpRequest/Using_XMLHttpRequest`.

Part 2 (15 points): Load a mesh from an external file. A .PLY or .OBJ file might be the easiest to parse.

Part 3 (20 points): Parse all vertices from the loaded mesh and create the VERTICES array and base64 code.

Part 4 (20 points): Parse all indices from the loaded mesh and create the INDICES array and base 64 code.

Part 5 (10 points): Calculate all required fields for the glTF file (as we did in class) and generate the glTF JSON code. Store the glTF JSON code in a glTF file.

Part 6 (5 points): Please make sure the glTF file is valid using `http://github.khronos.org/glTF-Validator/`.

Part 7 (5 points): Visualize the glTF file using `https://gltf.insimo.com/`. You might have to choose the wireframe

display option since the glTF file does not include material (Display -> Wireframe, in the dat.GUI). **Please replace the screenshot above.**

Part 8 (5 points): Add the glTF file to your fork.

Part 9 (10 points): Choose a final project—either an existing one from `https://cs460.org/assignments/final/` or a new one. Please list the project here and in the link. If working as a team, assemble your team and list the team members below and in the link.

The project i am picking is my own, brief description: Using THREE.js and THREECSG.js create a 2d sprite of a 3d object from a billbording camera viewing a 3d object. An object is slice into however many slices angle by the camera vector as it views the world. The camera and the slices are parallel. The boding sphere of an object is calculated. Then a ray cast from the camera to the bounding sphere will determine where the slices begin on the 3d space. The slices will fallow the ray cast vector and store in an array sequentially. Then all the intersection of each slice are placed in the same space where the geometry are slice by another plane. The meshes are merged. This is then shown to the camera in billboard fashion.

Part 10 (9 points): Make sure this PDF and your glTF file are in your fork on github. Then, please send a pull request.

Bonus (33 points):

Part 1 (15 points): Please add any kind of material to the glTF file. For this, you would have to read the specs or google for examples :)

Part 2 (18 points): Write THREE.js code that displays your glTF file using the `THREE.GLTFLoader`.