

The background features abstract, overlapping green geometric shapes, primarily triangles and polygons, in various shades of green, creating a modern, layered effect. The text "Three.js/WebGL" is centered in a green, sans-serif font.

Three.js/WebGL

What is WebGL

- ▶ Standard for 3D graphics on the Web
- ▶ Past
 - ▶ Java Applets
 - ▶ Required JVM
 - ▶ Adobe (Flash,AIR)
 - ▶ Offered GPU hardware accelerated structure
 - ▶ Never adopted as a web standard
- ▶ OpenGL
 - ▶ Cross-platform API for 2D and 3D graphics
- ▶ WebGL
 - ▶ Derived from OpenGL

Advantages of WebGL

- ▶ Supported by all major web browsers (recent versions)
- ▶ Javascript programming
- ▶ No need to compile it
- ▶ Automatic memory management
- ▶ Easy to set up

HTML Canvas

- ▶ HTML-5 <canvas> tag provides an easy and powerful way to draw graphics with JS
- ▶ Important attributes
 - ▶ ID
 - ▶ Width
 - ▶ Height

```
<html>  
<head>  
<style> #mycanvas{border:1px solid red;} </style>  
</head>  
<body>  
<canvas id = "mycanvas" width = "100" height = "100"></canvas>  
</body>  
</html>
```

Three.js

- ▶ “A *JavaScript* 3D Library which makes WebGL simpler.”
- ▶ 3D World composed of
 1. Scene
 2. Rendered
 3. Camera
 4. One or multiple objects

Set up scene

```
// set the scene size
var WIDTH = 400,
    HEIGHT = 300;

// set some camera attributes
var VIEW_ANGLE = 45,
    ASPECT = WIDTH / HEIGHT,
    NEAR = 0.1,
    FAR = 10000;

// get the DOM element to attach to
var container = document.getElementById("canvas-id");

// create a WebGL renderer, camera
// and a scene
var renderer = new THREE.WebGLRenderer();
var camera =
    new THREE.PerspectiveCamera(
        VIEW_ANGLE,
        ASPECT,
        NEAR,
        FAR);

var scene = new THREE.Scene();

// add the camera to the scene
scene.add(camera);

// the camera starts at 0,0,0
// so pull it back
camera.position.z = 300;

// start the renderer
renderer.setSize(WIDTH, HEIGHT);

// attach the render-supplied DOM element
container.appendChild(renderer.domElement);
```

Making a mesh

```
// set up the sphere vars
var radius = 50,
    segments = 16,
    rings = 16;

// create a new mesh with
// sphere geometry - we will cover
// the sphereMaterial next!
var sphere = new THREE.Mesh(

    new THREE.SphereGeometry(
        radius,
        segments,
        rings),

    sphereMaterial);

// add the sphere to the scene
scene.add(sphere);
```

Material

```
// create the sphere's material  
var sphereMaterial =  
  new THREE.MeshLambertMaterial(  
    {  
      color: 0xCC0000  
    }  
  );
```


Adding Light

```
// create a point light  
var pointLight =  
  new THREE.PointLight(0xFFFFFF);
```

```
// set its position  
pointLight.position.x = 10;  
pointLight.position.y = 50;  
pointLight.position.z = 130;
```

```
// add to the scene  
scene.add(pointLight);
```

Finnaly

```
// draw!  
renderer.render(scene, camera);
```

Three.js tutorial source:

<https://aerotwist.com/static/tutorials/getting-started-with-three-js/sample.zip>