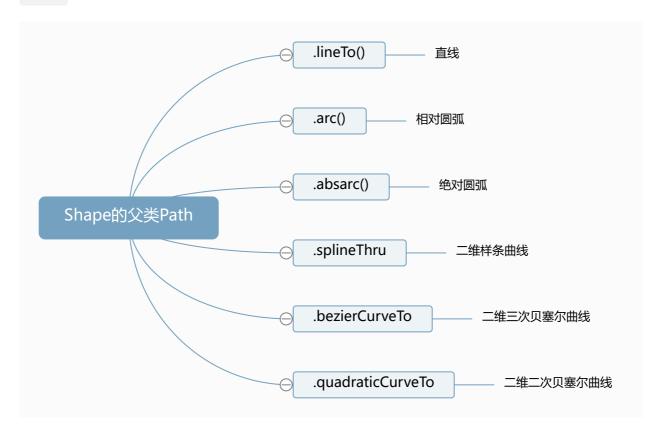
◆ 16. 多边形Shape(内孔.holes)

有些多边形Shape内部是有孔洞的,这时候就需要借助多边形 Shape 的内孔 .holes 属性和 Path 对象实现。



外轮廓

先创建 Shape 的矩形外轮廓。

```
const shape = new THREE.Shape();
// .lineTo(100, 0)绘制直线线段,线段起点: .currentPoint, 线段结束点: (100,0)
shape.lineTo(100, 0);
shape.lineTo(100, 100);
shape.lineTo(0, 100);
```

.holes 设置内孔的轮廓

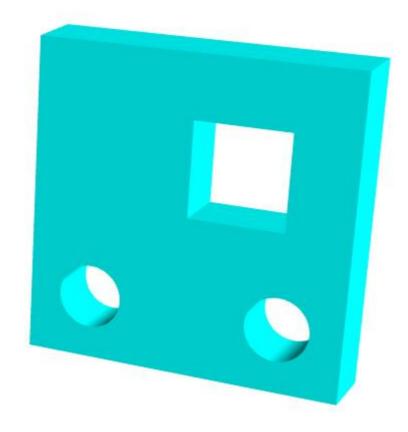
Path对象创建内部多个轮廓。

```
// Shape内孔轮廓
const path1 = new THREE.Path();// 圆孔1
path1.absarc(20, 20, 10);
const path2 = new THREE.Path();// 圆孔2
path2.absarc(80, 20, 10);
const path3 = new THREE.Path();// 方形孔
path3.moveTo(50, 50);
path3.lineTo(80, 50);
path3.lineTo(80, 80);
path3.lineTo(50, 80);

//三个内孔轮廓分别插入到holes属性中
shape.holes.push(path1, path2,path3);
```

Shape拉伸的效果图

上面代码定义的 Shape , 通过 ExtrudeGeometry 拉伸的效果图。



```
const geometry = new THREE.ExtrudeGeometry(shape, {
    depth:20,//拉伸长度
```

```
bevelEnabled:false,//禁止倒角
curveSegments:50,
});
```

← 15. 多边形轮廓Shape(圆弧)

17. 模型边界线EdgesGeometry→

Theme by **Vdoing** | Copyright © 2016-2023 豫**ICP**备16004767号-2