

# Why 2D is not Enough?

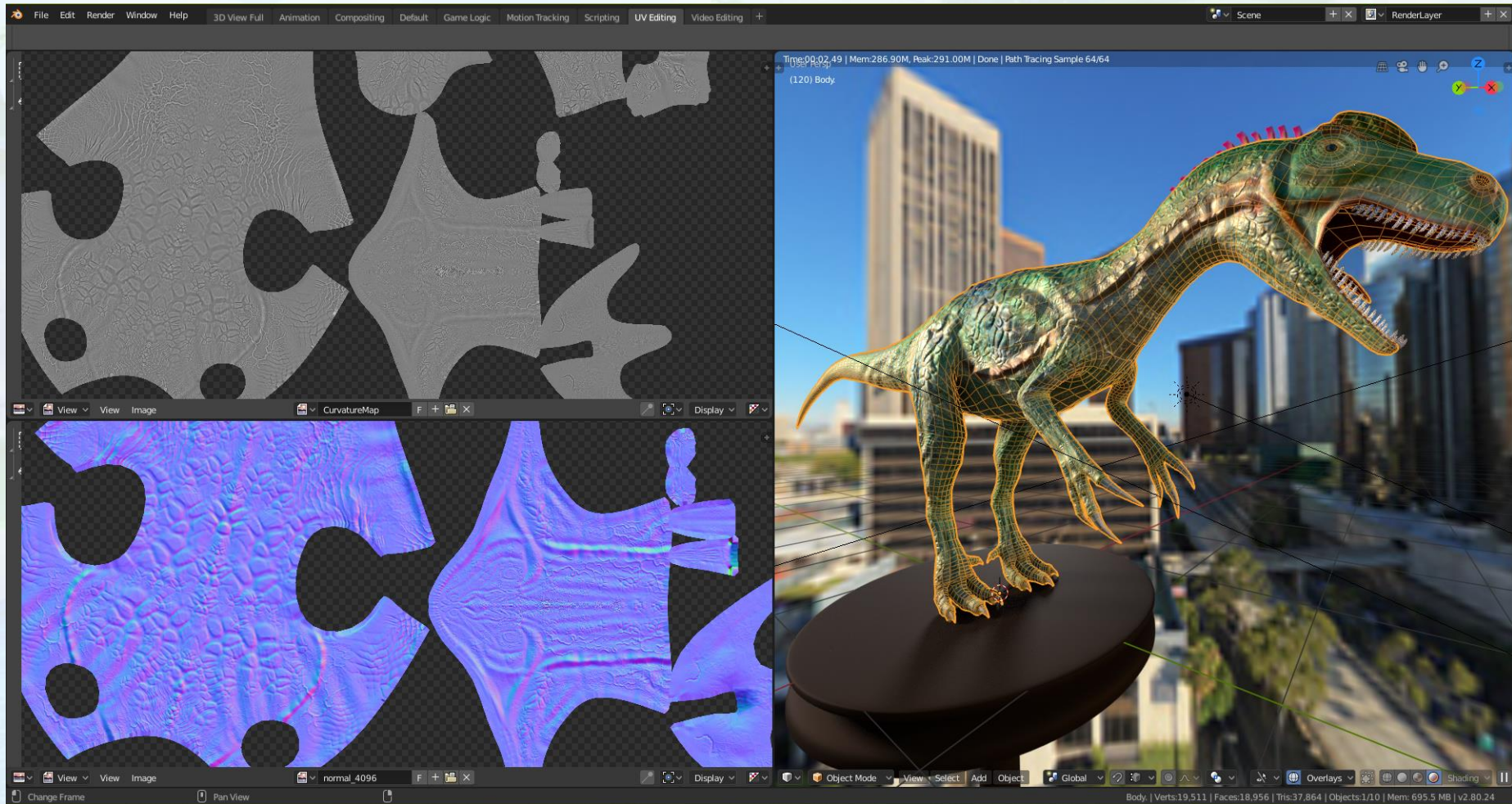


# 3D Modeling

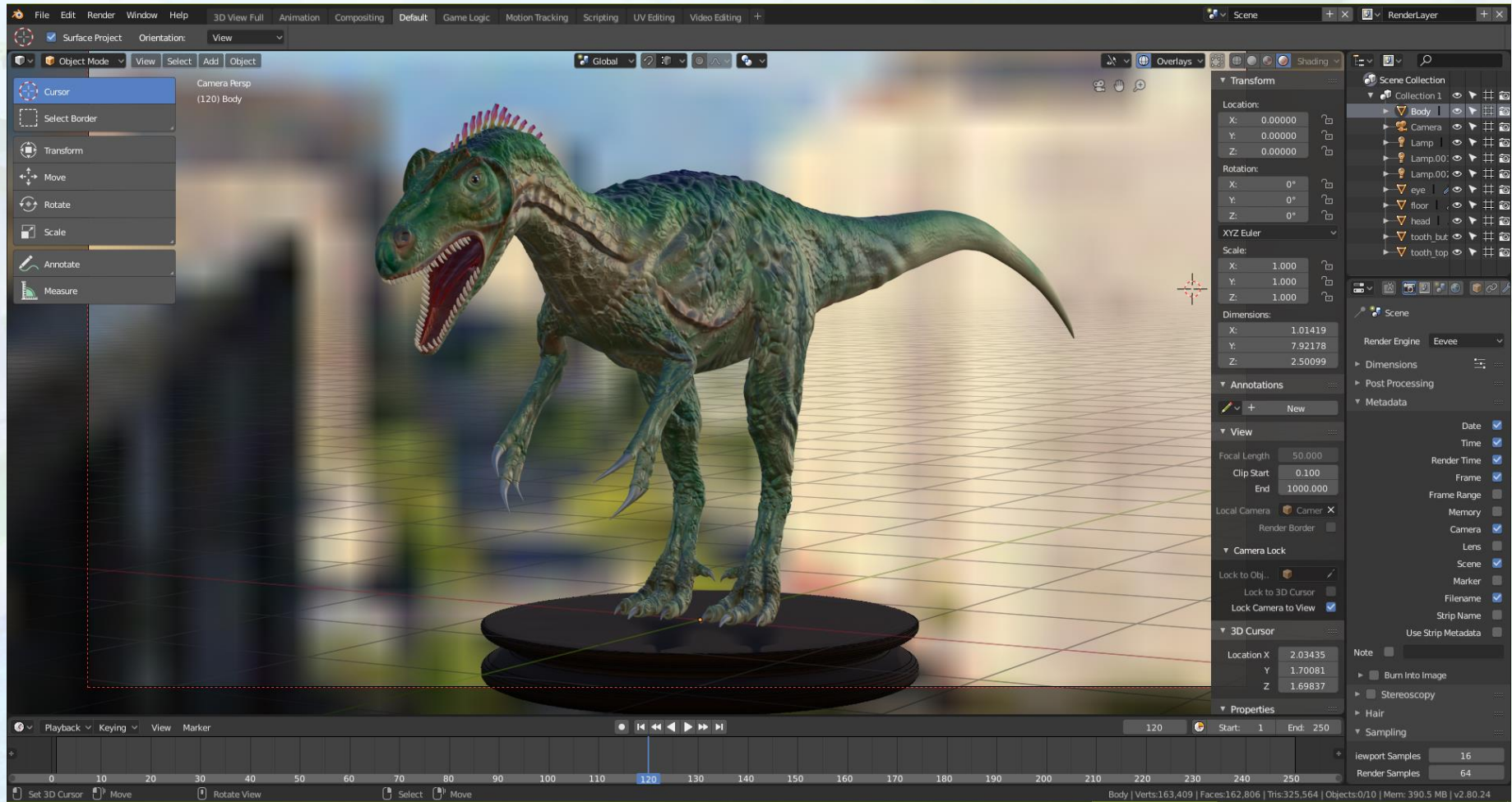




# 3D Modeling Technologies



# Real-time PBR/PBS



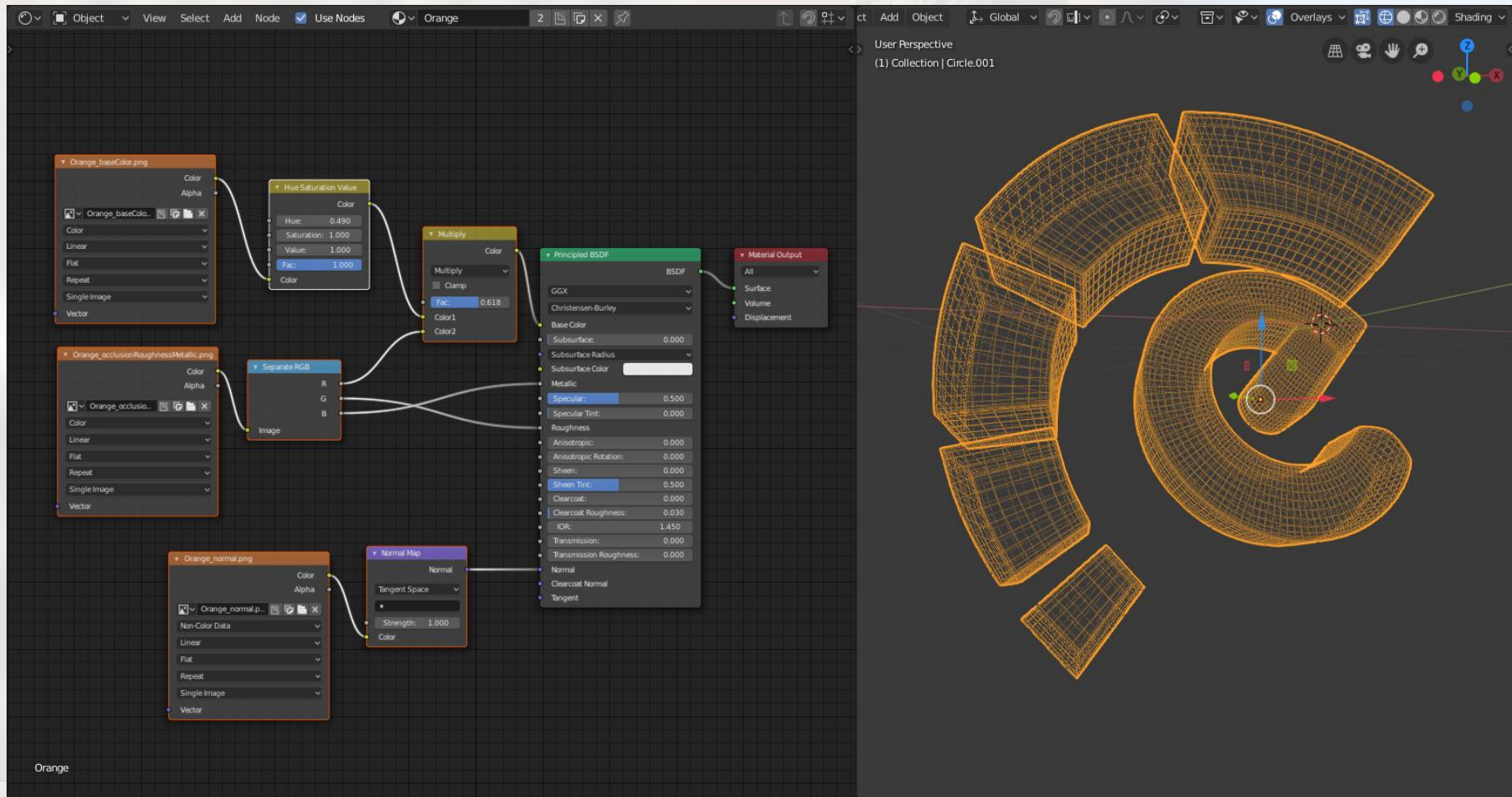


# AR+VR Technologies





# 3D Core Concepts



# 3D Core Concepts

**Vertex:** a point in the 3D world ( $x, y, z$ )

**Line/Edge:** connects two points together

**Face:** three lines connected

**Geometry:** a collection of faces

**Surface:** how should the geometry be rendered

**Mesh/Model:** a geometry and a surface

# 3D Core Concepts

**Scene:** The **stage** where every object needs to be added in order to be rendered

**Camera:** This will control **what the user can see** (and how)

**Light:** In order for our camera to see anything, we'll need light sources to **illuminate the scene**

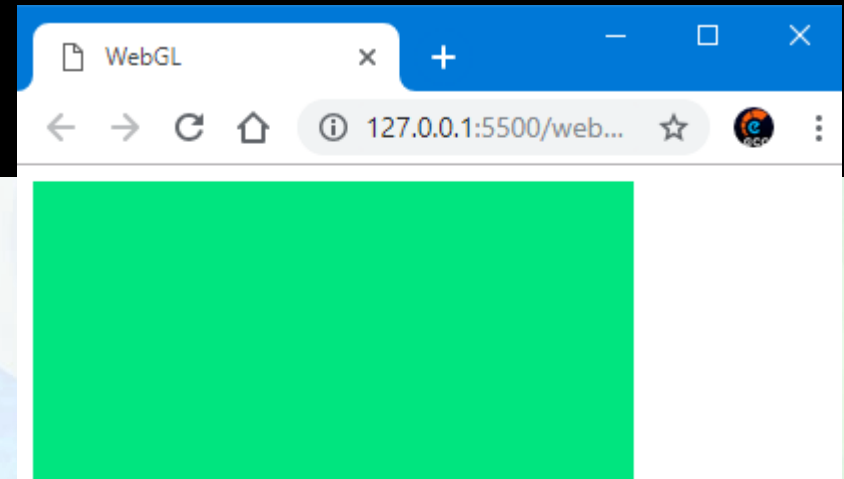
**Renderer:** Displays the scene using WebGL

**Objects:** The things that will be rendered and animated within the scene



# WebGL Context

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<head>
  <title>WebGL</title>
</head>
<body>
  <canvas id = 'canvas'></canvas>
  <script>
    var canvas = document.getElementById('canvas');
    var gl = canvas.getContext('webgl');
    gl.clearColor(0.0, 0.9, 0.5, 1);
    gl.clear(gl.COLOR_BUFFER_BIT);
  </script>
</body>
</html>
```

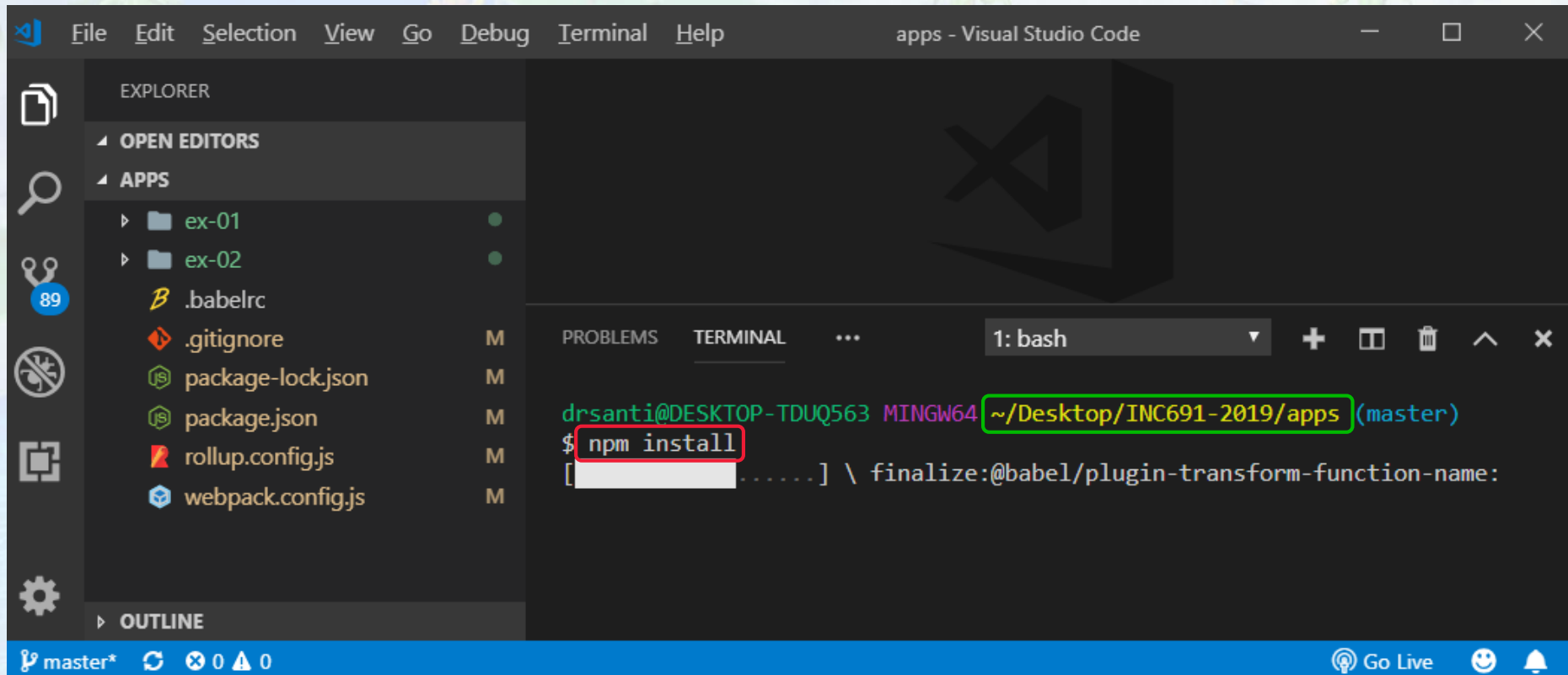


# Getting Started

Clone or the project by enter the flowing command in your terminal window

```
git clone https://github.com/drsanti/INC691-2019.git
```

Open the **apps** directory (INC691-2019/apps) and run the command **npm install**



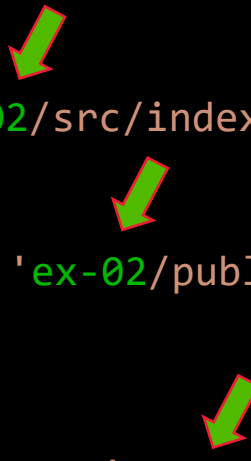


# Getting Started

Open the **webpack.config.js** and check/edit the working directory. Save & Close

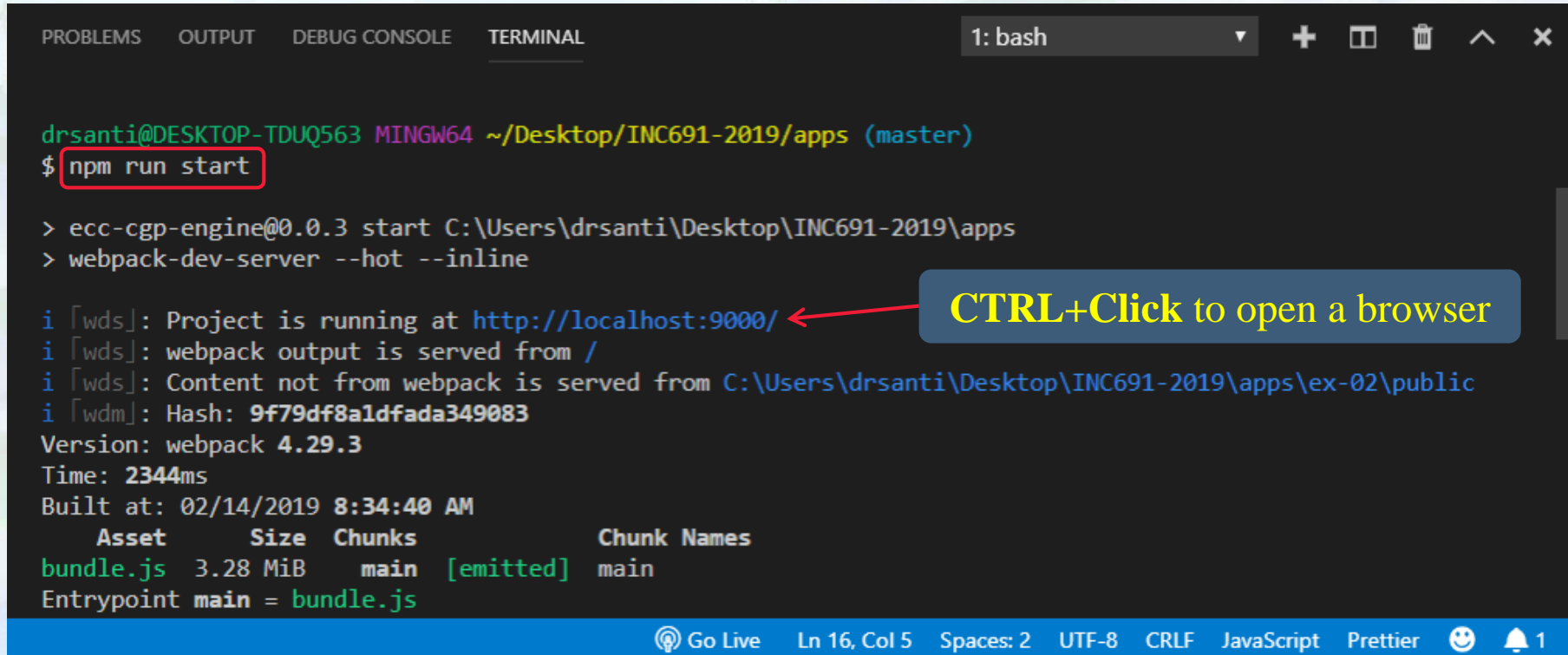
```
const path = require('path');
const _mode = 'app';

module.exports = {
  entry: (_mode === 'app') ? './ex-02/src/index.js' : './src/index.js',
  mode: 'development',
  output: {
    path: path.resolve(__dirname, 'ex-02/public'),
    filename: 'bundle.js'
  },
  devServer: {
    contentBase: path.join(__dirname, 'ex-02/public'),
    compress: true,
    port: 9000
  },
};
```

Three green arrows with black outlines point to the 'ex-02' string in the code. The first arrow points to 'ex-02' in the entry path, the second points to 'ex-02' in the output path, and the third points to 'ex-02' in the devServer contentBase path.

# Getting Started

Run the application, by execute the command **npm run start**



```
dr santi@DESKTOP-TDUQ563 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/INC691-2019/apps (master)
$ npm run start

> ecc-cgp-engine@0.0.3 start C:\Users\drsanti\Desktop\INC691-2019\apps
> webpack-dev-server --hot --inline

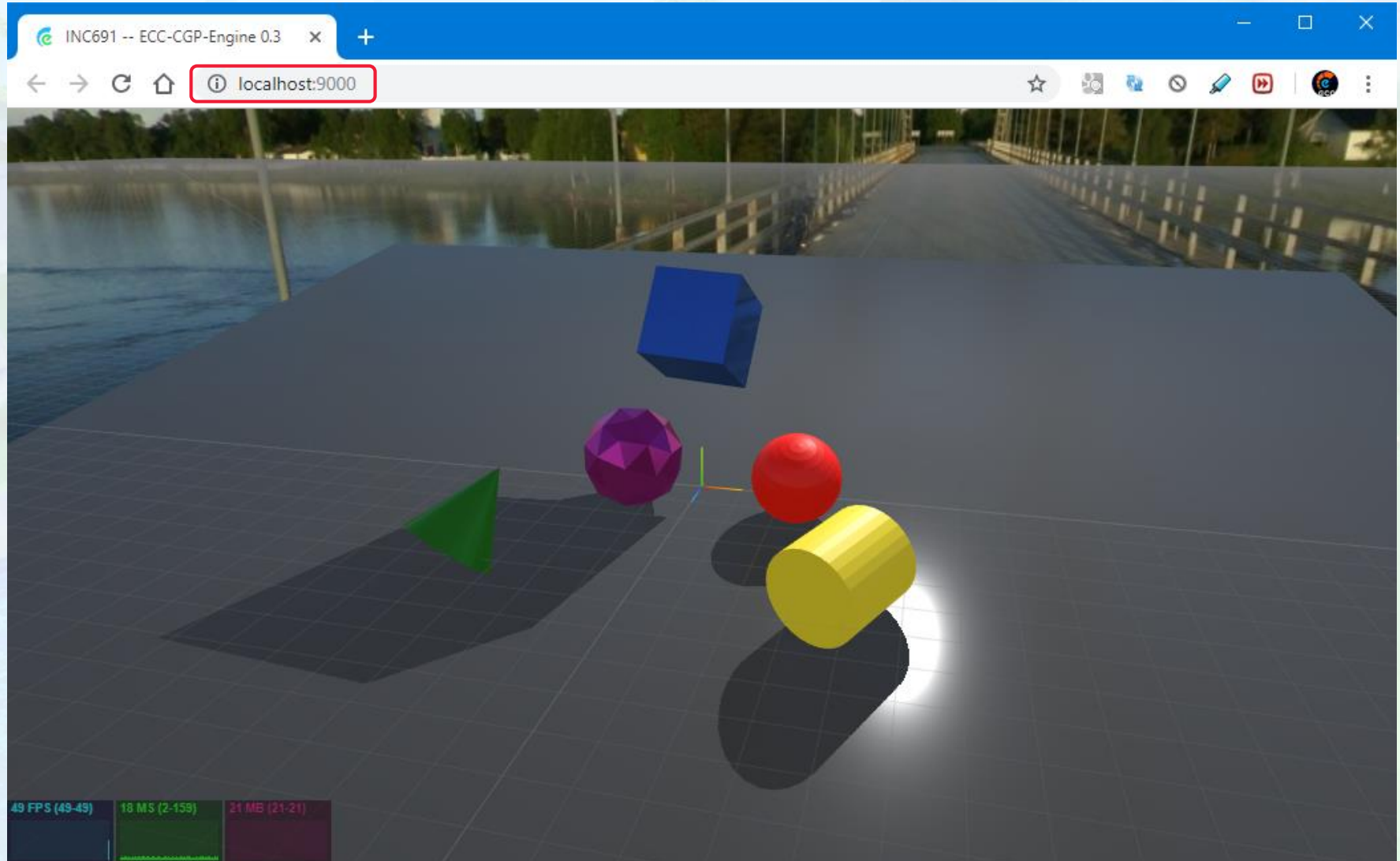
i [wds]: Project is running at http://localhost:9000/
i [wds]: webpack output is served from /
i [wds]: Content not from webpack is served from C:\Users\drsanti\Desktop\INC691-2019\apps\ex-02\public
i [wdm]: Hash: 9f79df8a1dfada349083
Version: webpack 4.29.3
Time: 2344ms
Built at: 02/14/2019 8:34:40 AM
    Asset      Size  Chunks             Chunk Names
bundle.js  3.28 MiB       0  [emitted]  main
Entrypoint main = bundle.js
```

Go Live Ln 16, Col 5 Spaces: 2 UTF-8 CRLF JavaScript Prettier 1

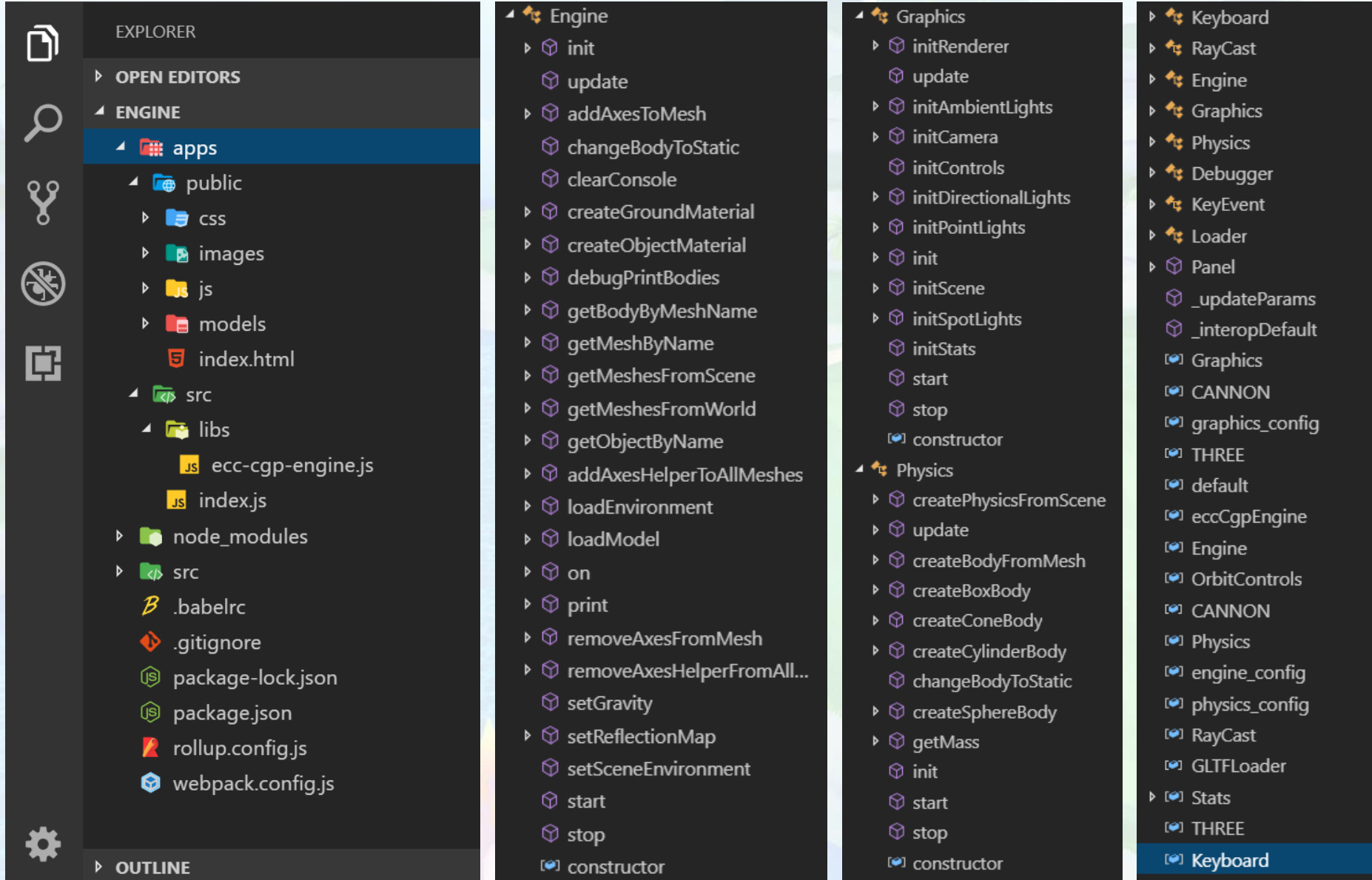


# Getting Started

Open a browser and go to **`http://localhost:9000/`**



# ECC-Computer-Graphics-Physics-Engine



The image shows a code editor interface with four panels. The leftmost panel is the Explorer, showing a file tree with folders like 'public', 'css', 'images', 'js', 'models', and 'src'. The 'apps' folder is expanded, showing 'public' and 'libs'. The 'libs' folder contains 'ecc-cgp-engine.js' and 'index.js'. The 'node\_modules' folder is also visible. The second panel is the Engine module, showing a list of functions and methods. The third panel is the Graphics module, showing a list of functions and methods. The fourth panel is the Keyboard module, showing a list of functions and methods.

**EXPLORER**

- OPEN EDITORS
- ENGINE
  - apps
    - public
      - css
      - images
      - js
      - models
      - index.html
    - src
      - libs
        - ecc-cgp-engine.js
        - index.js
      - node\_modules
      - src
      - .babelrc
      - .gitignore
      - package-lock.json
      - package.json
      - rollup.config.js
      - webpack.config.js
- OUTLINE

**Engine**

- init
  - update
- addAxesToMesh
- changeBodyToStatic
- clearConsole
- createGroundMaterial
- createObjectMaterial
- debugPrintBodies
- getBodyByMeshName
- getMeshByName
- getMeshesFromScene
- getMeshesFromWorld
- getObjectByName
- addAxesHelperToAllMeshes
- loadEnvironment
- loadModel
- on
- print
- removeAxesFromMesh
- removeAxesHelperFromAll...
- setGravity
- setReflectionMap
- setSceneEnvironment
- start
- stop
- constructor

**Graphics**

- initRenderer
  - update
- initAmbientLights
- initCamera
- initControls
- initDirectionalLights
- initPointLights
- init
- initScene
- initSpotLights
- initStats
- start
- stop
- constructor
- Physics
  - createPhysicsFromScene
  - update
  - createBodyFromMesh
  - createBoxBody
  - createConeBody
  - createCylinderBody
  - changeBodyToStatic
  - createSphereBody
  - getMass
  - init
  - start
  - stop
  - constructor

**Keyboard**

- RayCast
- Engine
- Graphics
- Physics
- Debugger
- KeyEvent
- Loader
- Panel
- \_updateParams
- \_interopDefault
- Graphics
- CANNON
- graphics\_config
- THREE
- default
- eccCgpEngine
- Engine
- OrbitControls
- CANNON
- Physics
- engine\_config
- physics\_config
- RayCast
- GLTFLoader
- Stats
- THREE
- Keyboard

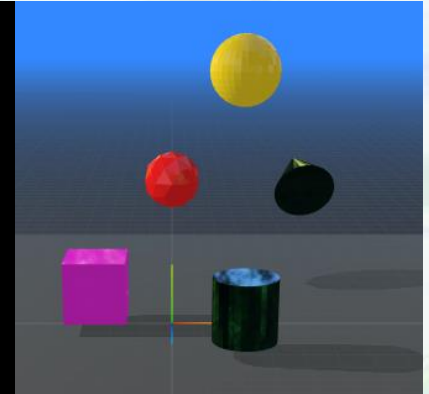


# Getting Started

```
import {Engine} from './libs/ecc-cgp-engine';

/* Create the graphics engine */
const engine = new Engine({sceneType: 'fog'});

/* Initialize and start the engine */
engine.init().then( (params) => {
  console.dir(params);
  engine.start();
});
```



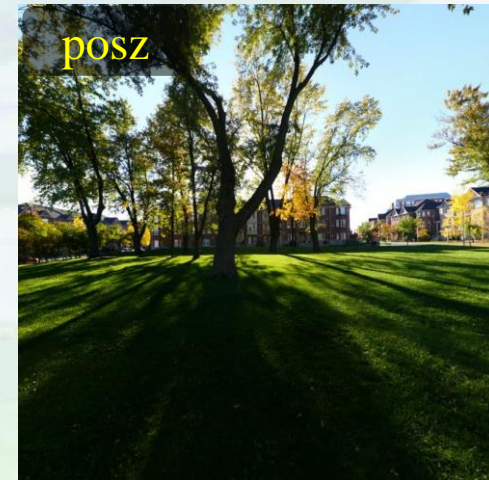
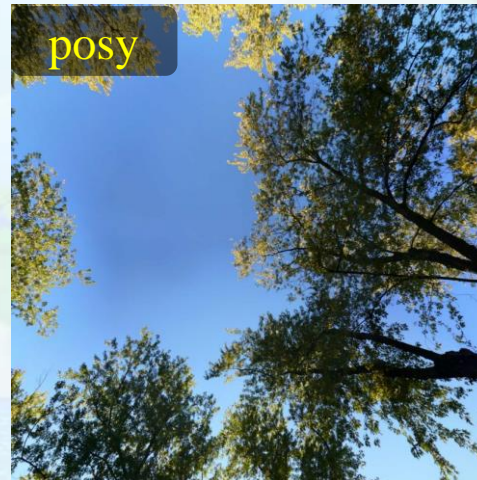
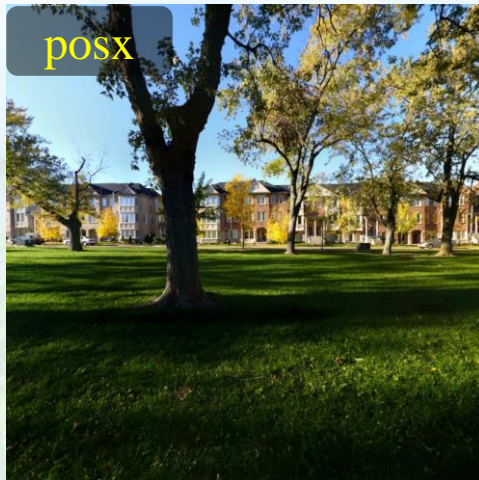
## ▼ Object

```
▶ graphics: Graphics {options: {...}, scene: Scene, camera: PerspectiveCamera, renderer: WebGLRenderer, controls: OrbitControls, ...}
▶ physics: Physics {options: {...}, graphics: Graphics, timeStep: 0.016666666666666666, scalingFactor: 0.98, debugColor: 16776960, ...}
▶ scene: Scene {uuid: "98D49B1B-C07D-47C2-A903-290D4A84D4EA", name: "Scene", type: "Scene", parent: Scene, children: Array(8), ...}
▶ texture: CubeTexture {uuid: "9E06FED2-7C60-413A-8CCD-CB6EDB361939", name: "", image: Array(6), mipmaps: Array(0), mapping: 301, ...}
▶ __proto__: Object
```

```
/* Try the following commands to check some default configs.*/
console.dir(engine.config);
console.dir(engine.graphics.config);
console.dir(engine.physics.config);
```

Then...  
change “config” to “options”  
and check their parameters

# Environment/Reflection Texture





# GL Transmission Format (GLTF)

```
{  
  "mesh" : 0,  
  "name" : "Sphere",  
  "translation" : [  
    2.062831401824951,  
    8.270650863647461,  
    2.418491840362549  
  ],  
},  
{  
  "mesh" : 1,  
  "name" : "Icosphere",  
  "translation" : [  
    0,  
    4.096539497375488,  
    -3.8716928958892822  
  ],  
},
```

glTF Separate ( .gltf + .bin + texture )  
glTF Embedded ( .gltf )  
glTF Binary ( .glb )



```
{  
  "name" : "Sphere",  
  "primitives" : [  
    {  
      "attributes" : {  
        "POSITION" : 0,  
        "NORMAL" : 1,  
        "TEXCOORD_0" : 2  
      },  
      "indices" : 3,  
      "material" : 0  
    }  
  ],  
}
```

# User Initialization

```
import {Engine} from './libs/ecc-cgp-engine';

const engine = new Engine({sceneType: 'fog'});

/* Initialize and start the engine */
engine.init().then( ( params ) => {
  userInit( params ); /* Call the userInit() function */
  engine.start( );
});

/* User initialization function */
function userInit( params ) {
  var mesh = engine.getMeshByName('Cylinder');
  console.log(mesh);
}
```



# Engine Callback (Hook)

```
import {Engine} from './libs/ecc-cgp-engine';

const engine = new Engine({sceneType: 'fog', usePhysics: false});

/* Initialize and start the engine */
engine.init().then( ( params ) => {
    userInit( params );
    engine.start( callback ); /* Tell the engine that we need the callback */
});

/* Global variable */
var target = null;

/* User initialization function */
function userInit( params ) {
    target = engine.getMeshByName('Cylinder'); /* Get the desired mesh */
}

/* Engine's callback/hook function */
function callback( args ) {
    target.rotation.x += Math.PI/100;
}
```

Use only graphics

What is the callback function?

What is the args argument?

/\* Rotate along x-axis \*/

# Engine – Events (KeyDown)

```
import {Engine} from './libs/ecc-cgp-engine';

const engine = new Engine({sceneType: 'fog'});

engine.init( options ).then( ( params ) => {
    userInit( params );
    engine.start( );
});

var body = null; /* Rigid-body*/

function userInit( params ) {
    body = engine.getBodyByMeshName( 'Cube' ); /* Get physics-body */
    engine.on( 'keydown', onKeyDown ); /* Key-down event */
}

/* Callback function of the key-down event */
function onKeyDown( event ) {
    if(event.key == 'f') {
        /* Key f is pressed, do something */
    }
}
```

What are the events?

How to detect an event?

What is event handler?

How to utilize key-down event?

Target name

Event name

# Physics – WorldPoint & Force

```
import {Engine, CANNON} from './libs/ecc-cgp-engine';  
/* Other lines of code are here */
```

```
var body = null;
```

```
function userInit( params ) {  
    body = engine.getBodyByMeshName('Cube');  
    engine.on('keydown', onKeyDown);  
}
```

Target name

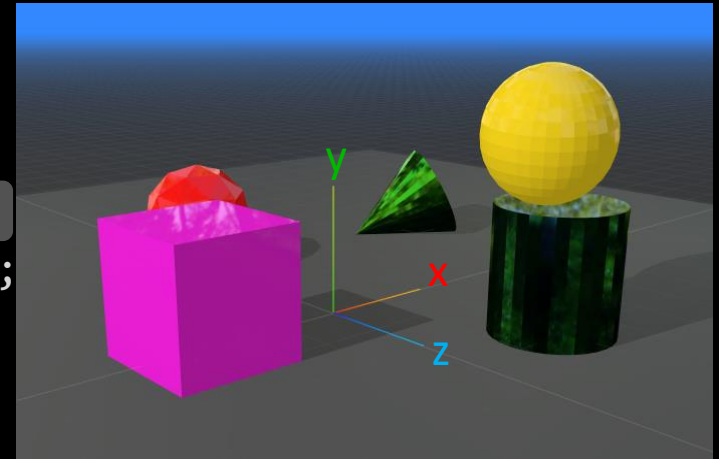
Event name

```
function onKeyDown(event) {  
    if(event.key == 'f') {  
        applyForce();  
    }  
}
```

Press f-key to apply the force vector

```
/* Apply force vector to the world-point*/
```

```
function applyForce() {  
    const worldPoint = new CANNON.Vec3 ( 0, 0, 0 );  
    const force = new CANNON.Vec3 ( 1000, 0, 0 );  
    body.applyForce(force, worldPoint);  
}
```



What is the World-Point?

What is the Force Vector?

What will happen after applying the force-vector to the world-point?

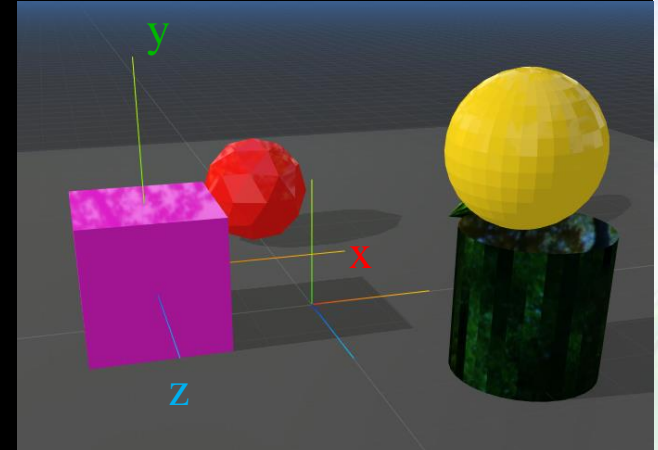


```
import {Engine, CANNON} from './libs/ecc-cgp-engine';
/* Other lines of code are here */
var body = null;

function userInit( params ) {
  body = engine.getBodyByMeshName('Cube');
  engine.addAxesToMesh(body.threemesh, 3);
  engine.on('keydown', onKeyDown);
}

function onKeyDown(event) {
  if(event.key == 'f') {
    applyLocalForce();
  }
}

/* Apply local force vector */
function applyLocalForce() {
  const worldPoint = new CANNON.Vec3 ( 0, 0, 0 );
  const force = new CANNON.Vec3 ( 1000, 0, 0 );
  body.applyLocalForce(force, worldPoint);
}
```



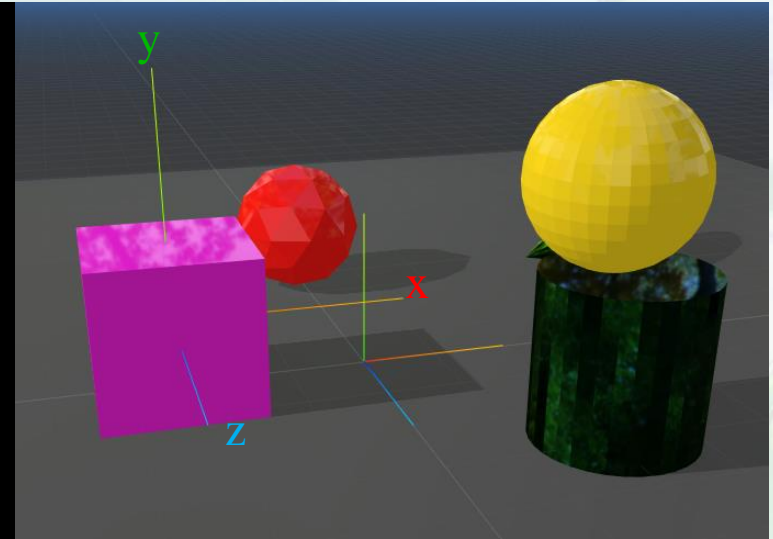
What is the **Local Force** Vector?

What will happen after applying the local force to the world-point?

How to apply force to center of the rigid body (physical object)?

# Physics – Impulse & LocalImpulse

```
/* Other lines of code are here */
var body = null;
function userInit( params ) {
    body = engine.getBodyByMeshName('Cube');
    engine.addAxesToMesh(body.threemesh, 3);
    engine.on('keydown', onKeyDown);
}
/* Key-down event handler */
function onKeyDown(event) {
    if(event.key == 'i') {
        applyImpulse();
    }
    if(event.key == 'l') {
        applyLocalImpulse();
    }
}
/* Apply impulse vector to the world-point */
function applyImpulse() {
    const worldPoint = new CANNON.Vec3 ( 0, 0, 0 );
    const force = new CANNON.Vec3 ( 10, 0, 0 );
    body.applyImpulse(force, worldPoint);
}
/* Apply local impulse vector the world-point */
function applyLocalImpulse() {
    const worldPoint = new CANNON.Vec3 ( 0, 0, 0 );
    const force = new CANNON.Vec3 ( 10, 0, 0 );
    body.applyLocalImpulse(force, worldPoint);
}
```



What is the **Impulse** Vector?

What will happen after applying the impulse to the world-point?

What differences between **impulse** and **local impulse**?

```
/* Other lines of code are here */

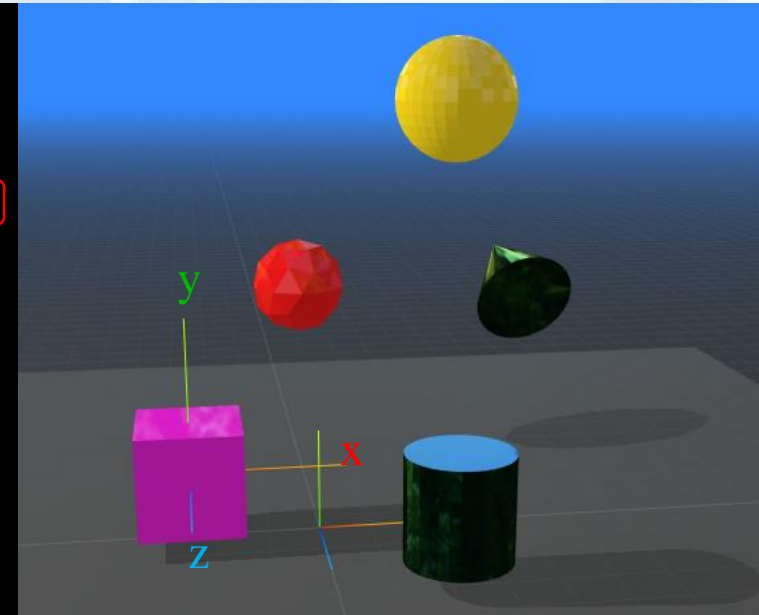
engine.init().then( ( params ) => {
  userInit( params );
  engine.setGravity(new CANNON.Vec3(0, -9.8, 0));
  engine.start( );
});

var body = null;

function userInit( params ) {
  body = engine.getBodyByMeshName('Cube');
  engine.addAxesToMesh(body.threemesh, 3);
  engine.on('keydown', onKeyDown);
}

function onKeyDown(event) {
  if(event.key == 'l') {
    applyImpulse();
  }
}

function applyImpulse() {
  const worldPoint = new CANNON.Vec3 ( 0, 0, 0 );
  const force = new CANNON.Vec3 ( 0, 10, 0 );
  body.applyLocalImpulse(force, worldPoint);
}
```



What is the Gravity Vector?

How the gravity vector effects to the rigid body?

What will happen if the direction of the gravity vector is changed?



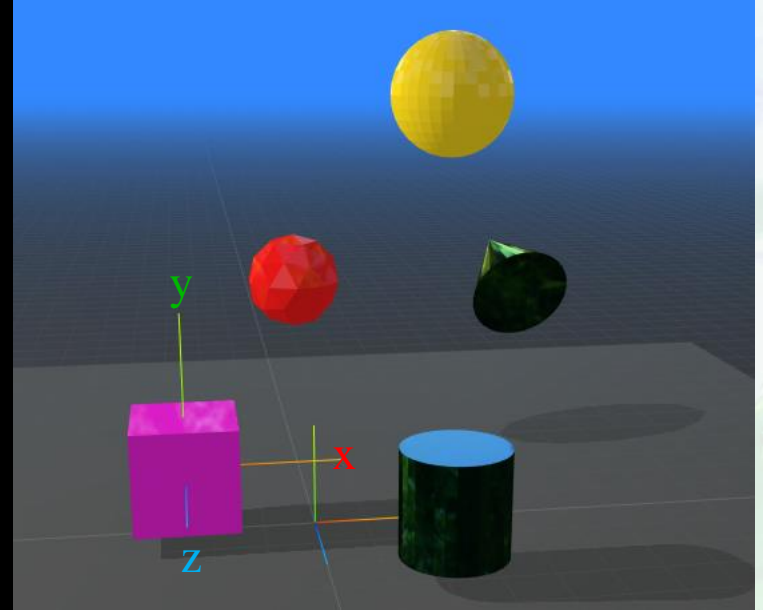
```
/* Other lines of code are here */

engine.init().then( ( params ) => {
  userInit( params );
  engine.setGravity(new CANNON.Vec3(0, -9.8, 0));
  engine.start( );
});
var body = null;

function userInit( params ) {
  body = engine.getBodyByMeshName('Cube');
  body.mass = 5;
  engine.addAxesToMesh(body.threemesh, 3);
  engine.on('keydown', onKeyDown);
}

function onKeyDown(event) {
  if(event.key == '1') {
    applyImpulse();
  }
}

function applyImpulse() {
  const worldPoint = new CANNON.Vec3 ( 0, 0, 0 );
  const force = new CANNON.Vec3 ( 0, 10, 0 );
  body.applyLocalImpulse(force, worldPoint);
}
```



What is the **Mass**?

How the mass of the object effects to its movement?

What will happen if the mass of the object equals to 0 kg?

# Physics – Material (Friction, Restitution)

```
/* Other lines of code are here */
```

```
engine.init().then( ( params ) => {  
    userInit( params );  
    engine.setGravity(new CANNON.Vec3(0, -9.8, 0));  
    engine.start( );  
});  
var body = null;
```

```
function userInit( params ) {  
    body = engine.getBodyByMeshName('Cube');  
    var ground = engine.getBodyByMeshName('StaticCube');
```

```
    var groundMat = engine.createGroundMaterial(0.200, 0.5);  
    var objectMat = engine.createObjectMaterial(0.001, 0.0, groundMat);
```

```
    ground.material = groundMat; /* Apply ground material */  
    body.material = objectMat; /* Apply object material */
```

```
    body.mass = 10; /* Change mass of the object */  
    engine.on('keydown', onKeyDown);
```

```
}
```

```
/* Other lines of code are here */
```

