

Intro to Three.js

Before:

In 90s browser can at most display 2000 texts.

C++ is the common tool to do 3D programming.

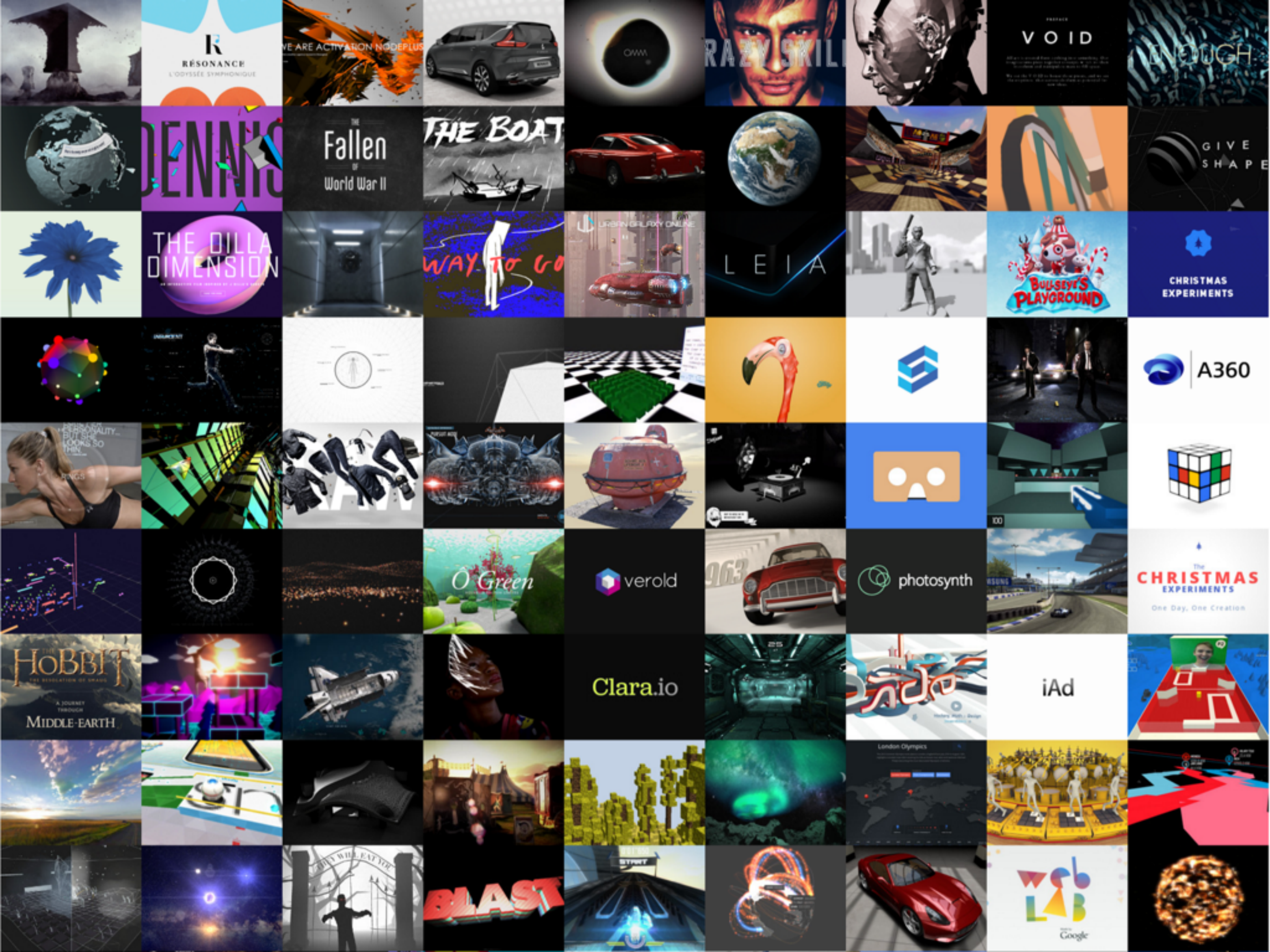
Now:

We have WebGL

We can do 3D programming on the browser.

Since it is kind of painful to do 3D programming with WebGL API, some nice people built some nice frameworks on top of the WebGL.

And Three.js is one of the best.



<https://github.com/mrdoob/three.js/>

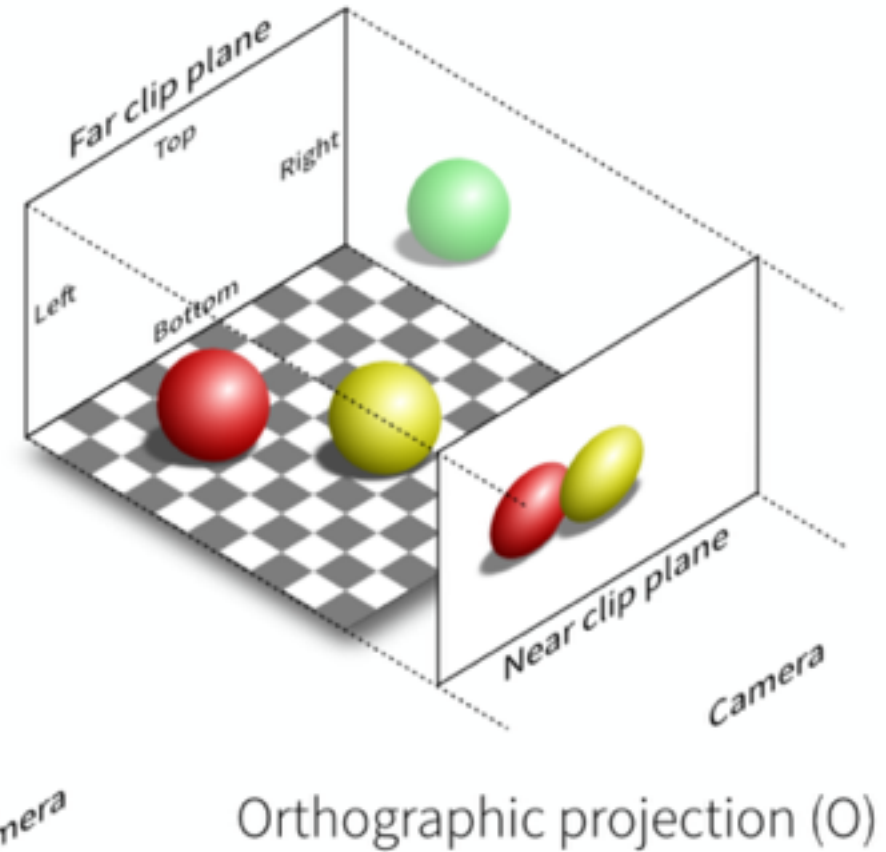
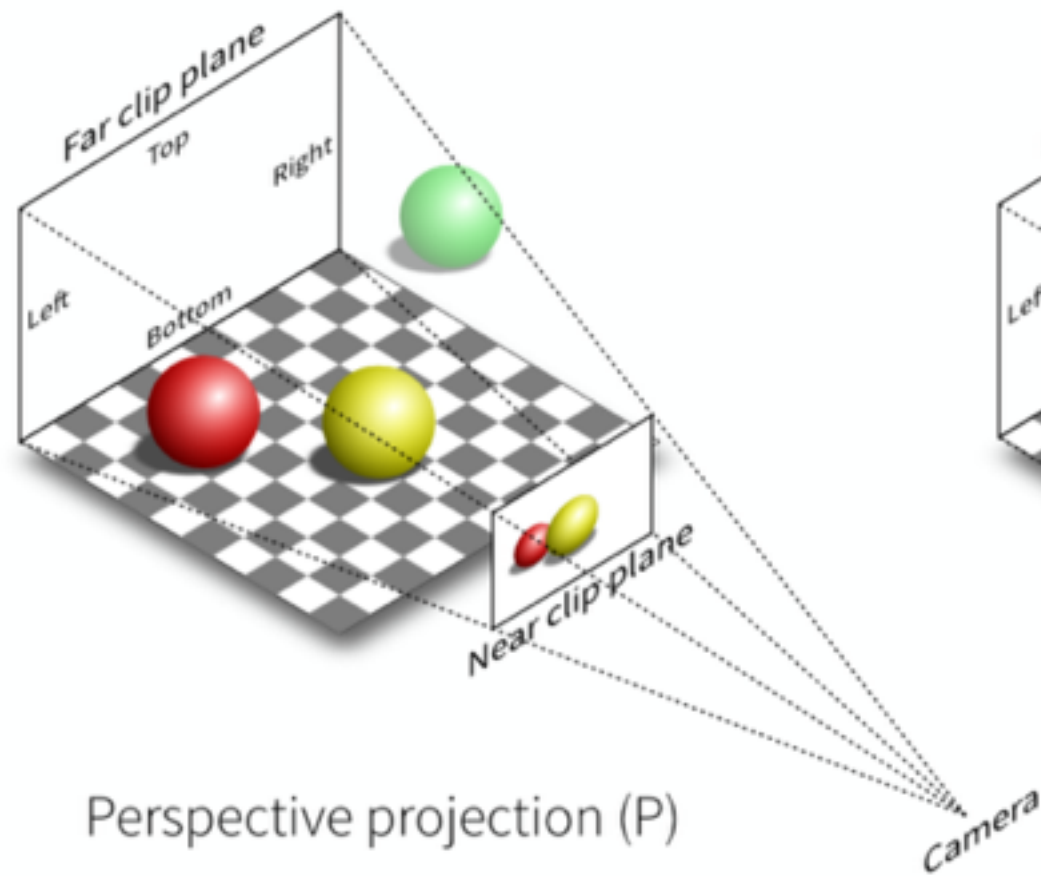
Create Your First Scene

Scene
Camera
Renderer
Object

```
var scene = new THREE.Scene();  
  
var camera = new THREE.PerspectiveCamera(75, window.innerWidth/window.innerHeight, 0.1, 1000);  
  
var renderer = new THREE.WebGLRenderer();
```



```
var scene = new THREE.Scene();  
scene.add();  
scene.fog = new THREE.Fog( hex, near, far );  
scene.background = new THREE.Color();
```



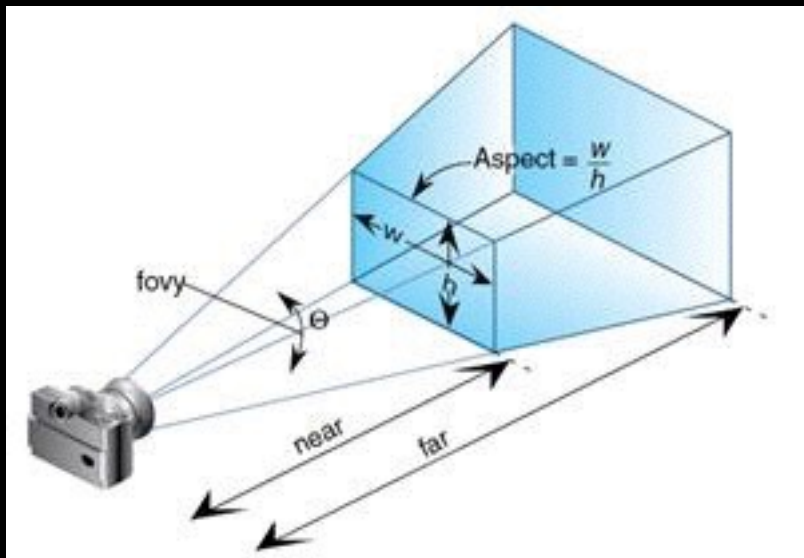
```
PerspectiveCamera( fov, aspect, near, far )
```

fov – Camera frustum vertical field of view.

aspect – Camera frustum aspect ratio.

near – Camera frustum near plane.

far – Camera frustum far plane.



FOV: Degree of your eyes opening. If its 0 that means your eyes are closed, you cant see nuthin. If its 180, your eyes are wide open and you can see everything but everything become smaller.

Near: The closest position where you can see, any number less than that you can't see. Don't put a negative value in this parameter, Three.js cant get your joke.

Far: The furthest position where you can see, anything beyond that you can't see.

Aspect ratio: The ratio between width and height. For example, big screen might have a small aspect ratio since its super wide. Anything that has a vertical screen might have a larger aspect ratio, such as your phone screen.

```
renderer = new THREE.WebGLRenderer();  
renderer.setPixelRatio( window.devicePixelRatio );  
renderer.setSize( window.innerWidth, window.innerHeight );  
document.body.appendChild( renderer.domElement );
```

```
var geometry = new THREE.BoxGeometry();  
var material = new THREE.MeshBasicMaterial();  
var cube = new THREE.Mesh(geometry, material);  
scene.add(cube);
```

MeshBasicMaterial - A material for drawing geometries in a simple shaded (flat or wireframe) way.

MeshLambertMaterial - A material for non-shiny (Lambertian) surfaces.

MeshPhongMaterial - A material for shiny surfaces.

MeshStandardMaterial - A material that can stimulates metal.

ShaderMaterial - Material rendered with custom shaders. A shader is a small program written in GLSL to run on the GPU. You may want to use a custom shader if you need to:

- 1.implement an effect not included with any of the built-in materials
- 2.combine many objects into a single Geometry or BufferGeometry in order to improve performance