

# 3D im Browser

## Eine Einführung in babylon.js

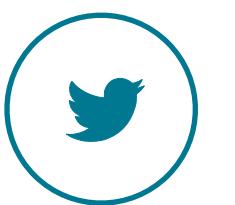
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@merelyChristina & @merelyAnna

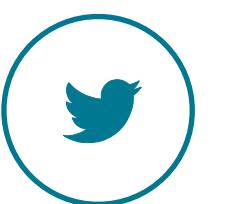
# Who are we?



**CHRISTINA**  
merelyChristina



**ANNA**  
merelyAnna



# Who are you?

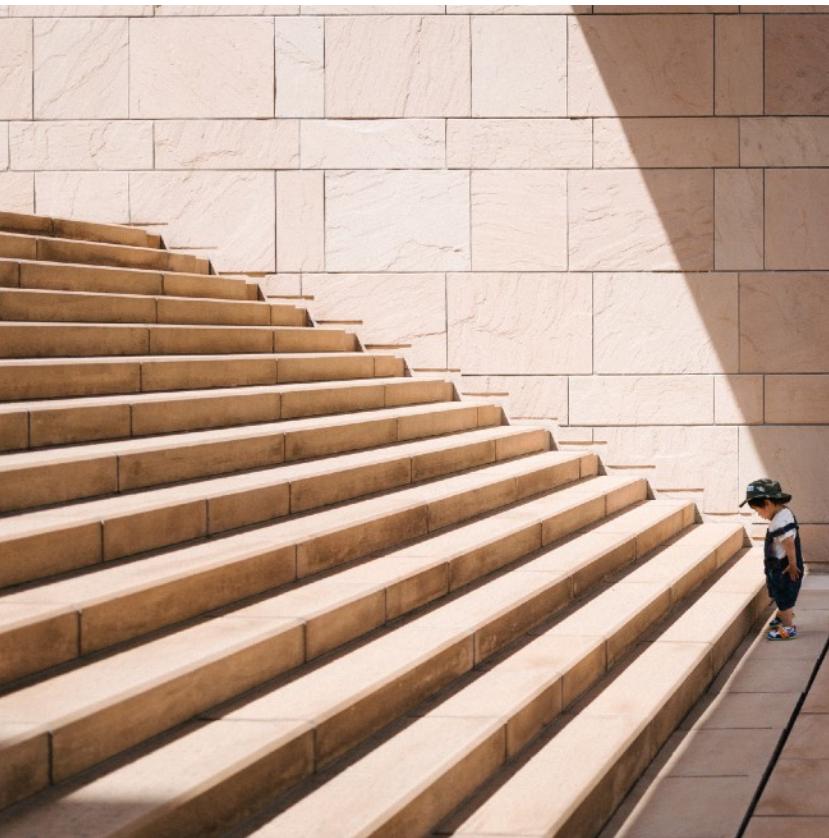


I am Cevapcici Christina :D



I am Ananas Anna :D

# What are we doing today?



3D (Duh...)

Basics

↖(ツ)↗

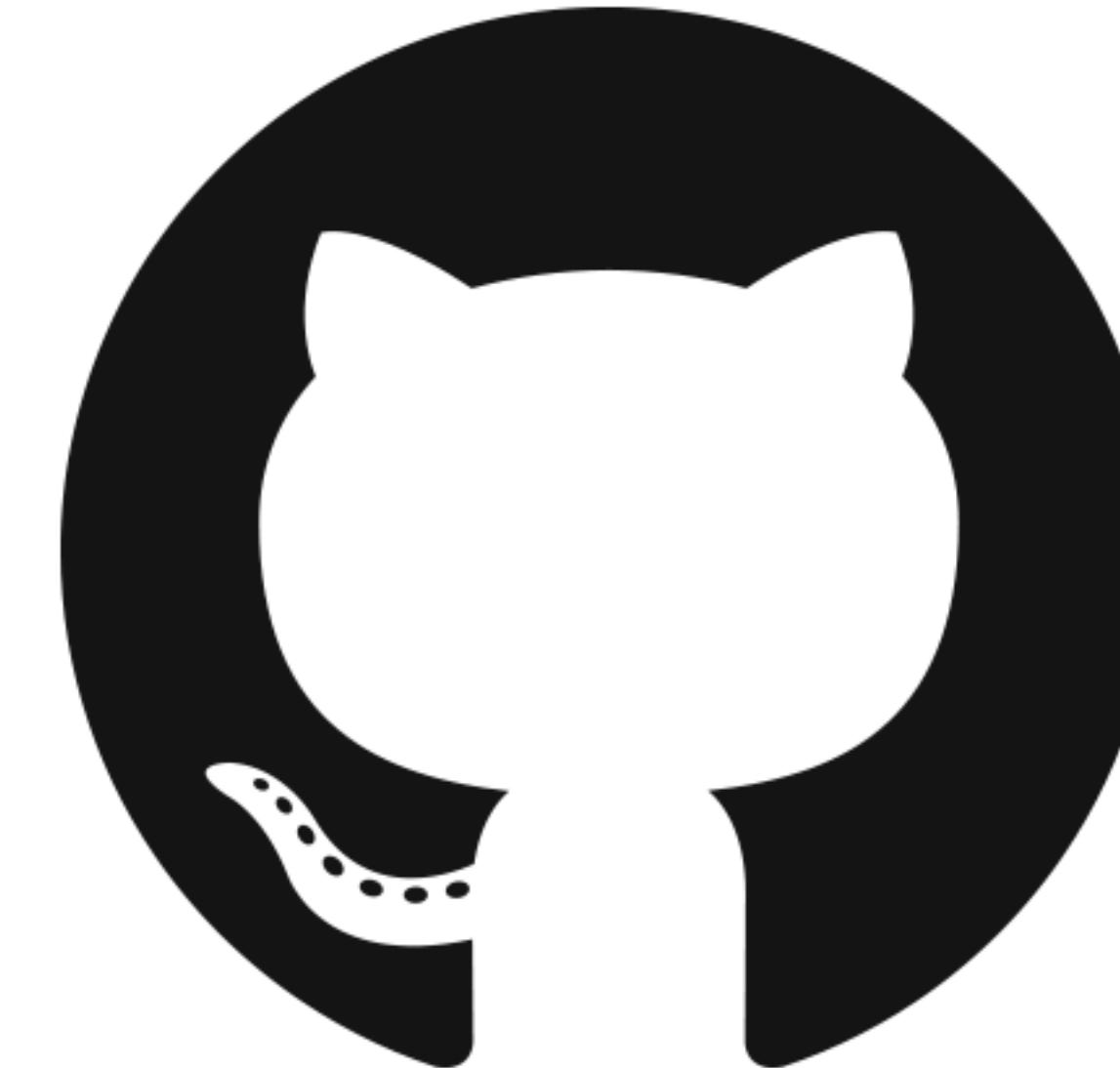
Programming experience?  
Experience with  
JavaScript/TypeScript?



# Experience with git?



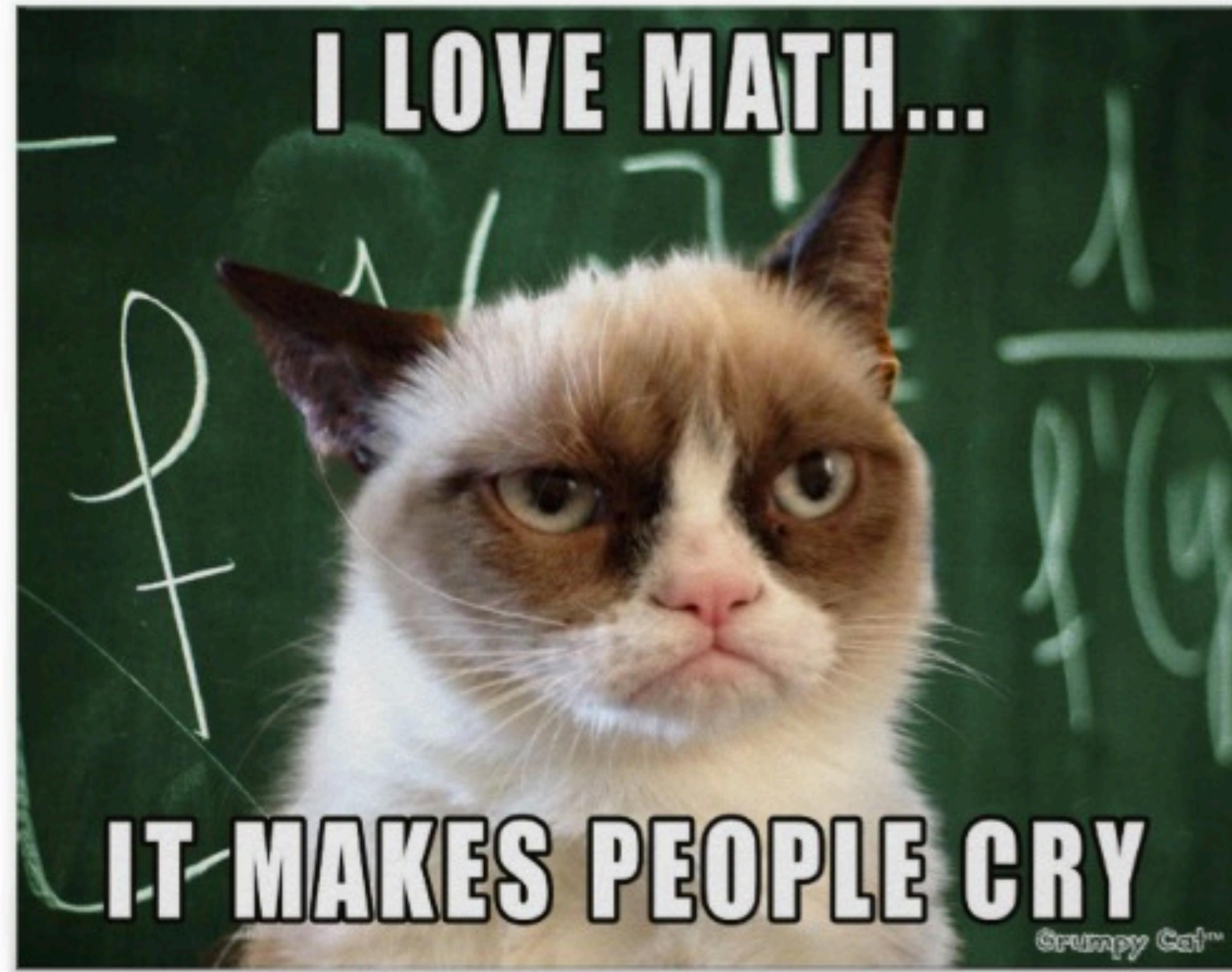
# Access to the github repo?



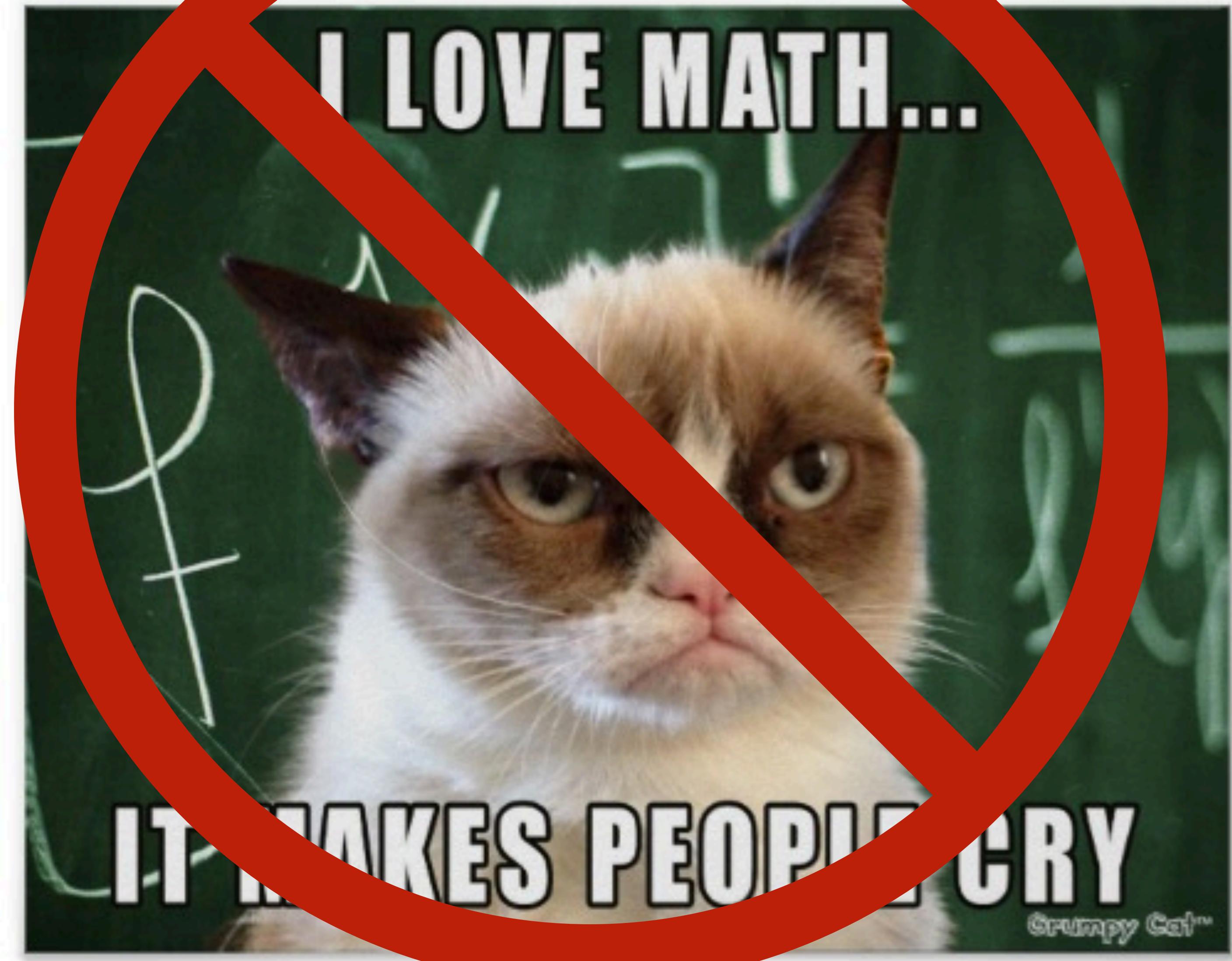
<https://github.com/merelyAnna/spartakiade-babylonJSworkshop>

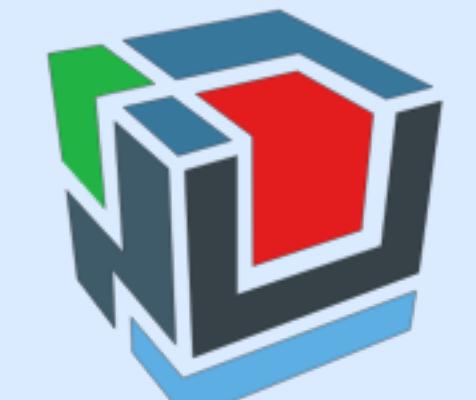
OR <https://bit.ly/2Gzep1l>

# Experience with maths?



# Experience with maths?

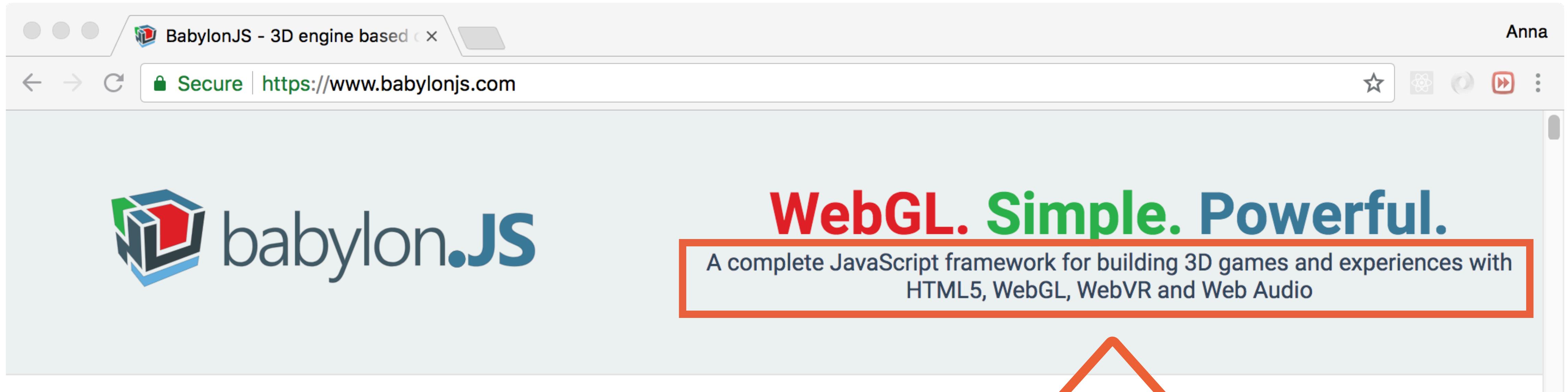




# babylon.JS

# What is it?

# What is babylon.JS?



# What is babylon.JS?

3D game engine  
running in a browser

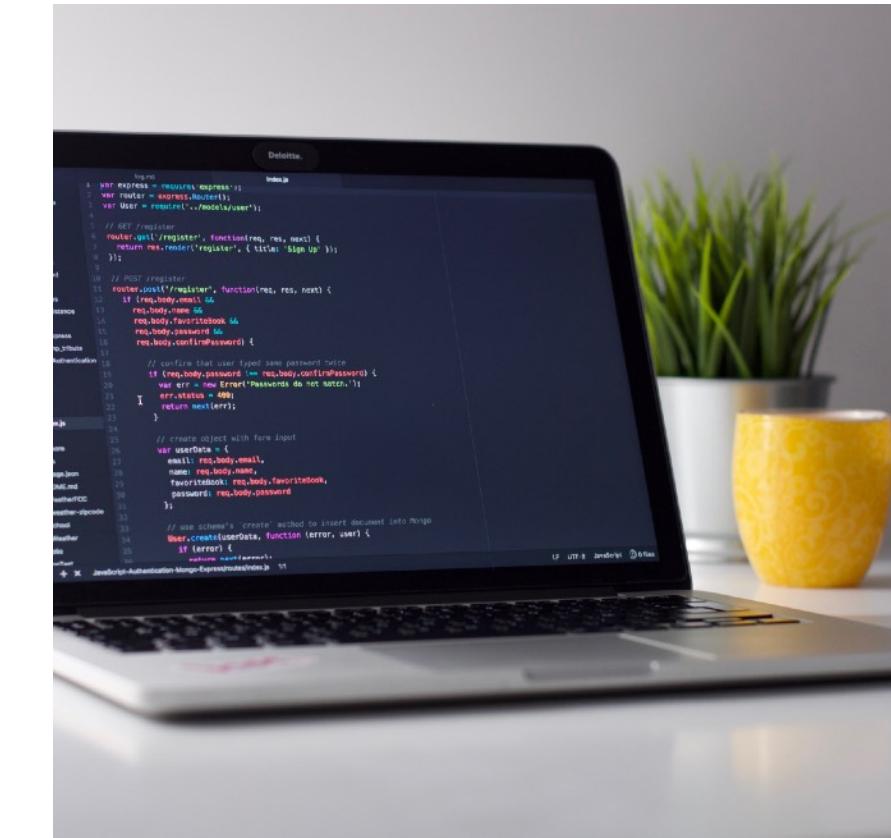
# What can it do?



Game Engine



Plattform



Runs in a browser

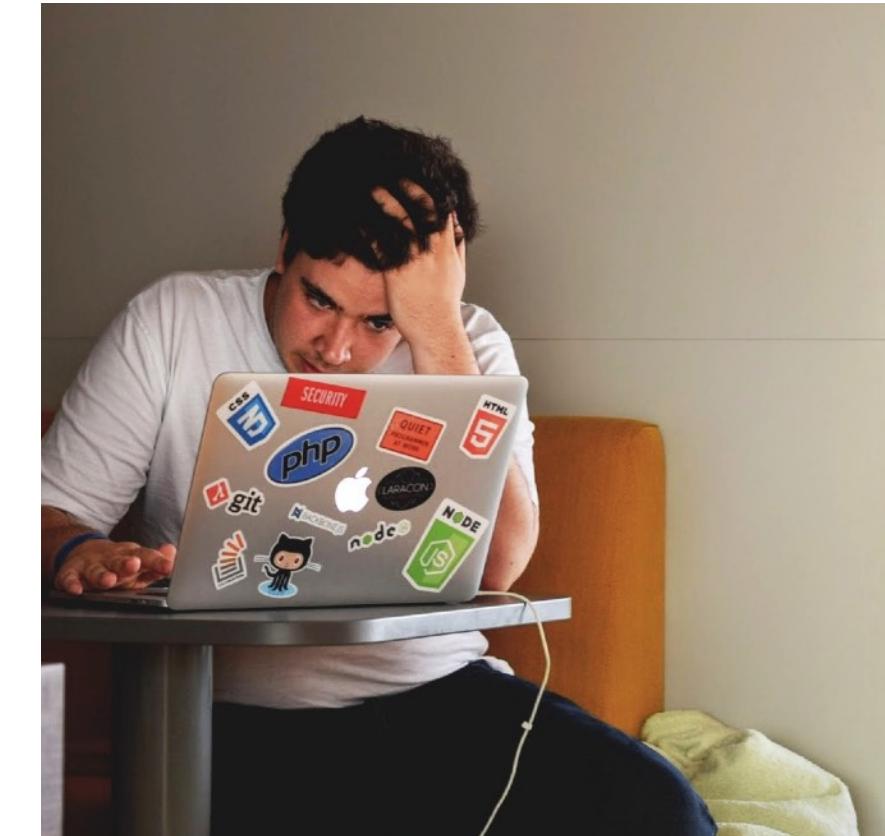
# What else can it do?



Animation

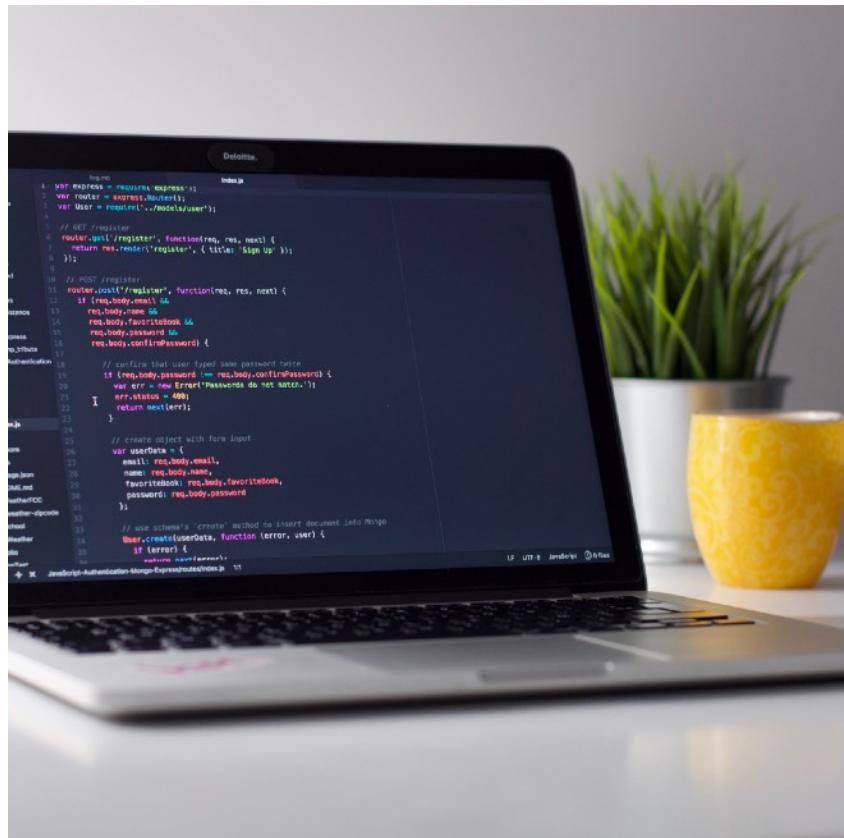
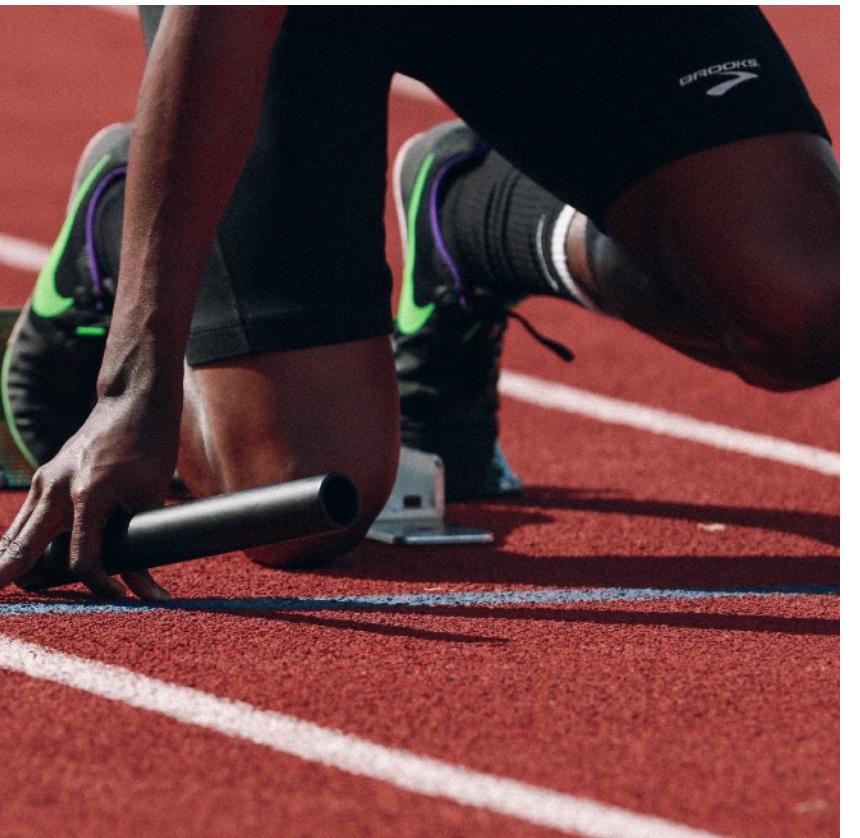


Special FX



Debug Layer

# Why use it?



Getting started

Runs in a browser

Extensive

# Why not use it?



Extensive

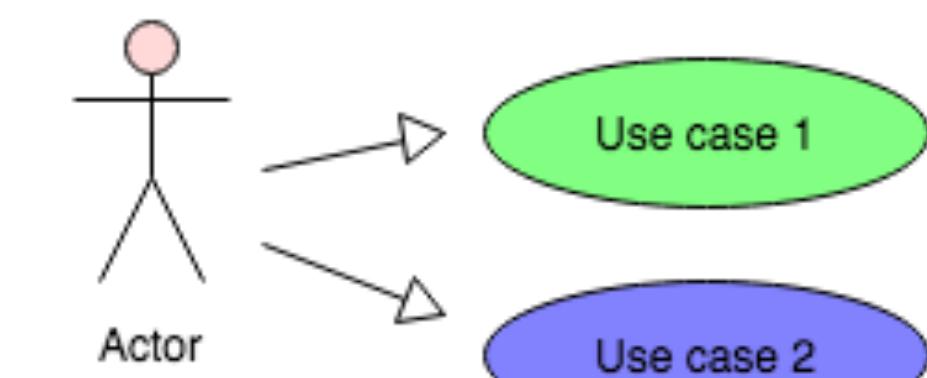
Limits

Use Case

# Why not use it?

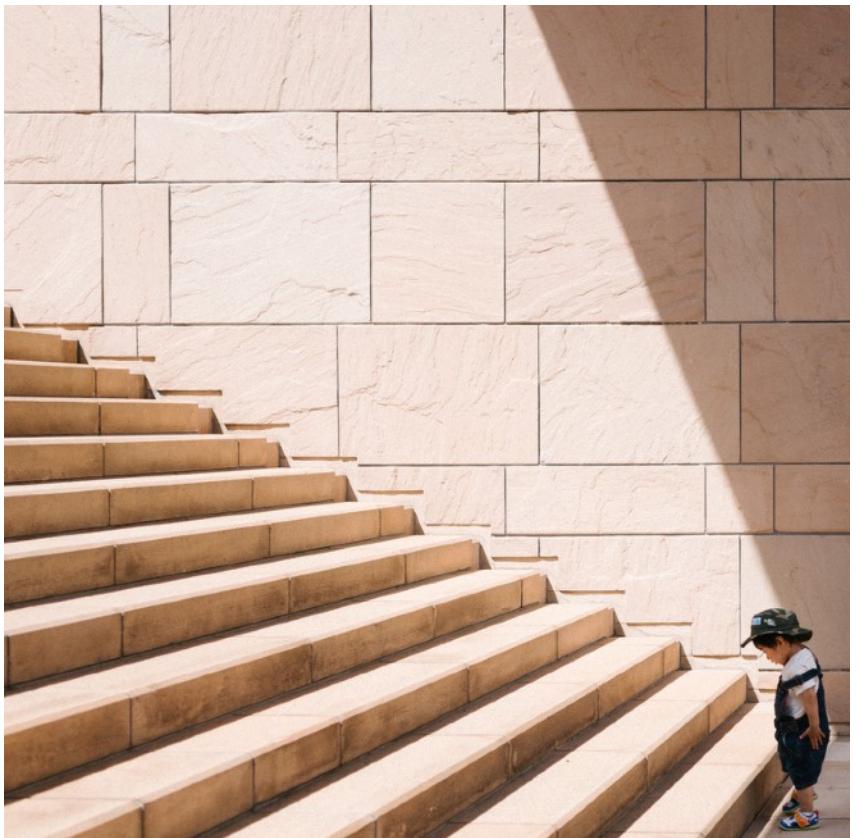


Limits



Use Case

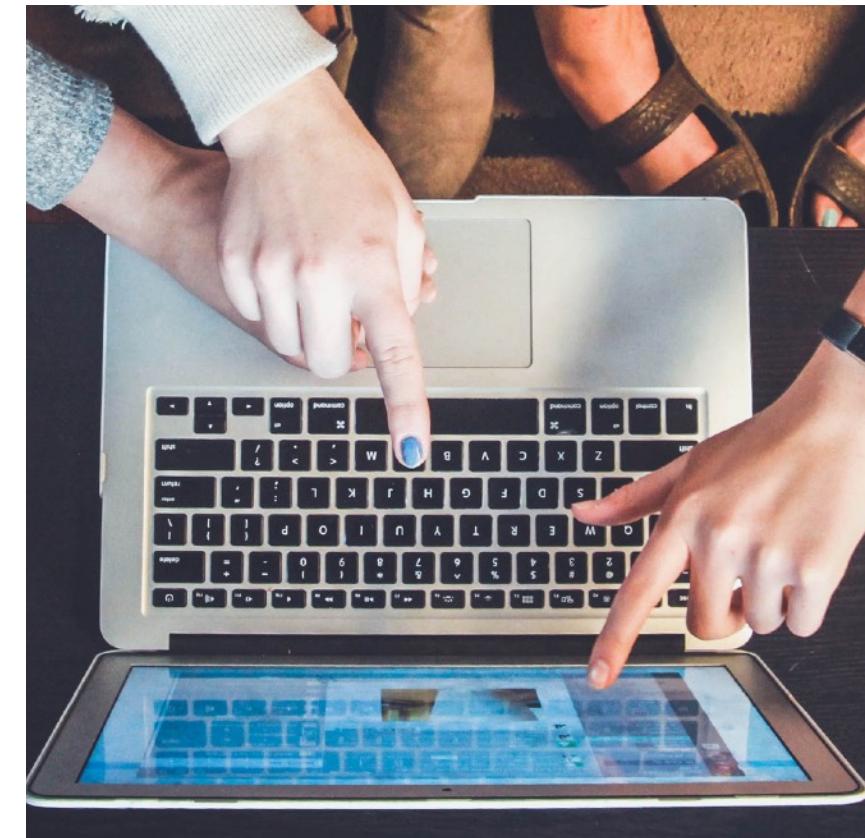
# Our experience



Learning curve

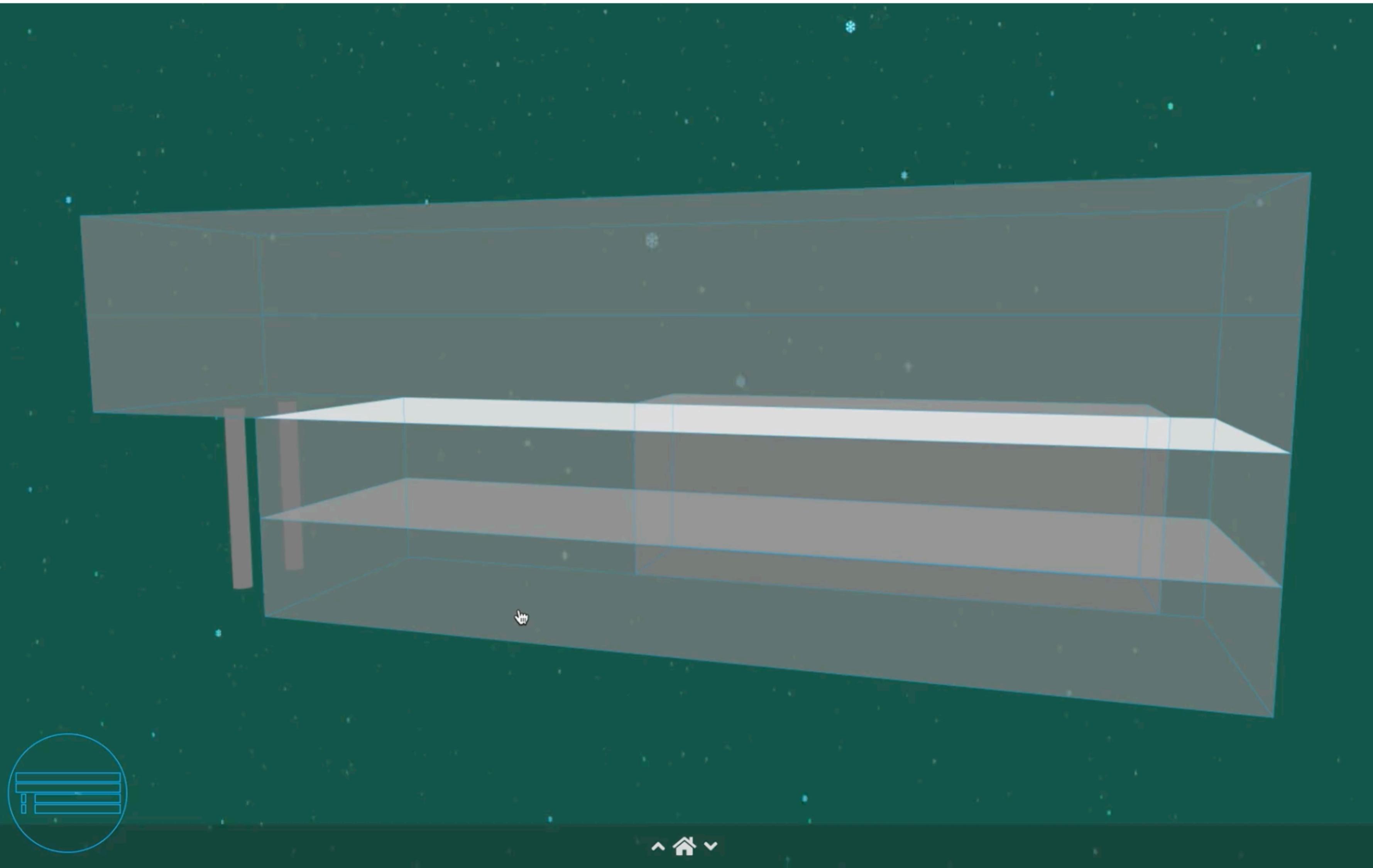


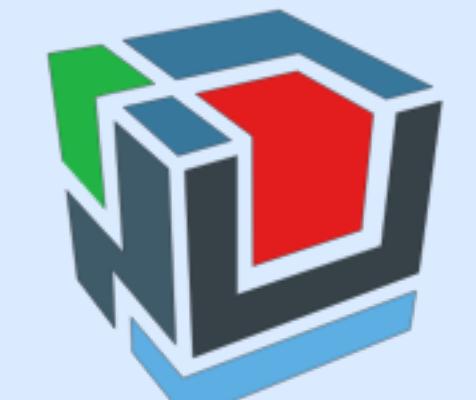
Performance



Community & Resources

# What do we use it for?



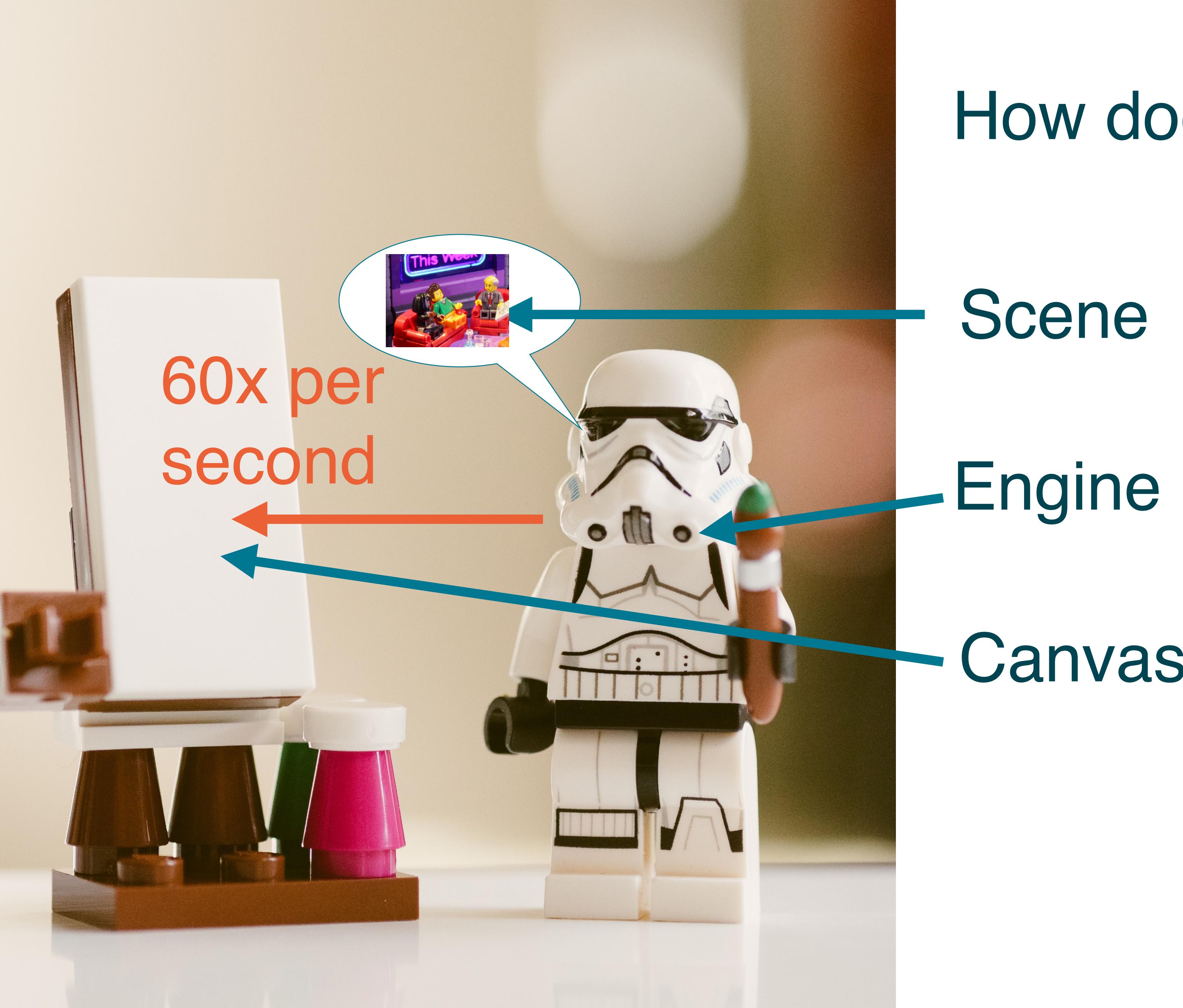


# babylon.js

# How does it work?

The slide features the Babylon.js logo, which consists of three interlocking 3D cubes in blue, red, and green. To the right of the logo, the word "babylon.js" is written in a large, lowercase, sans-serif font. Below this, the question "How does it work?" is posed in a large, bold, dark teal font. The background of the slide is white.

# How does it work?



# Canvas

```
<html>  
  <head> </head>  
  
  <body style="overflow: hidden; margin: 0px">  
    <canvas style="width: 100%; height: 100%;" id="babylon-canvas"></canvas>  
  </body>  
</html>
```



# Getting the engine running

```
const initGame = () => {  
  const canvas = document.getElementById("babylon-canvas");  
  
  const engine = new Engine(canvas, true);  
  const scene = new Scene(engine);  
  
  engine.runRenderLoop(function() {  
    scene.render();  
  });  
};  
  
initGame();
```

All this is already in the repo.



A Playmobil figure with a brown fedora and a green vest with a camouflage pattern is holding a blue video camera on a tripod. The figure is positioned on the left side of the frame, facing right. The background is a blurred green field.

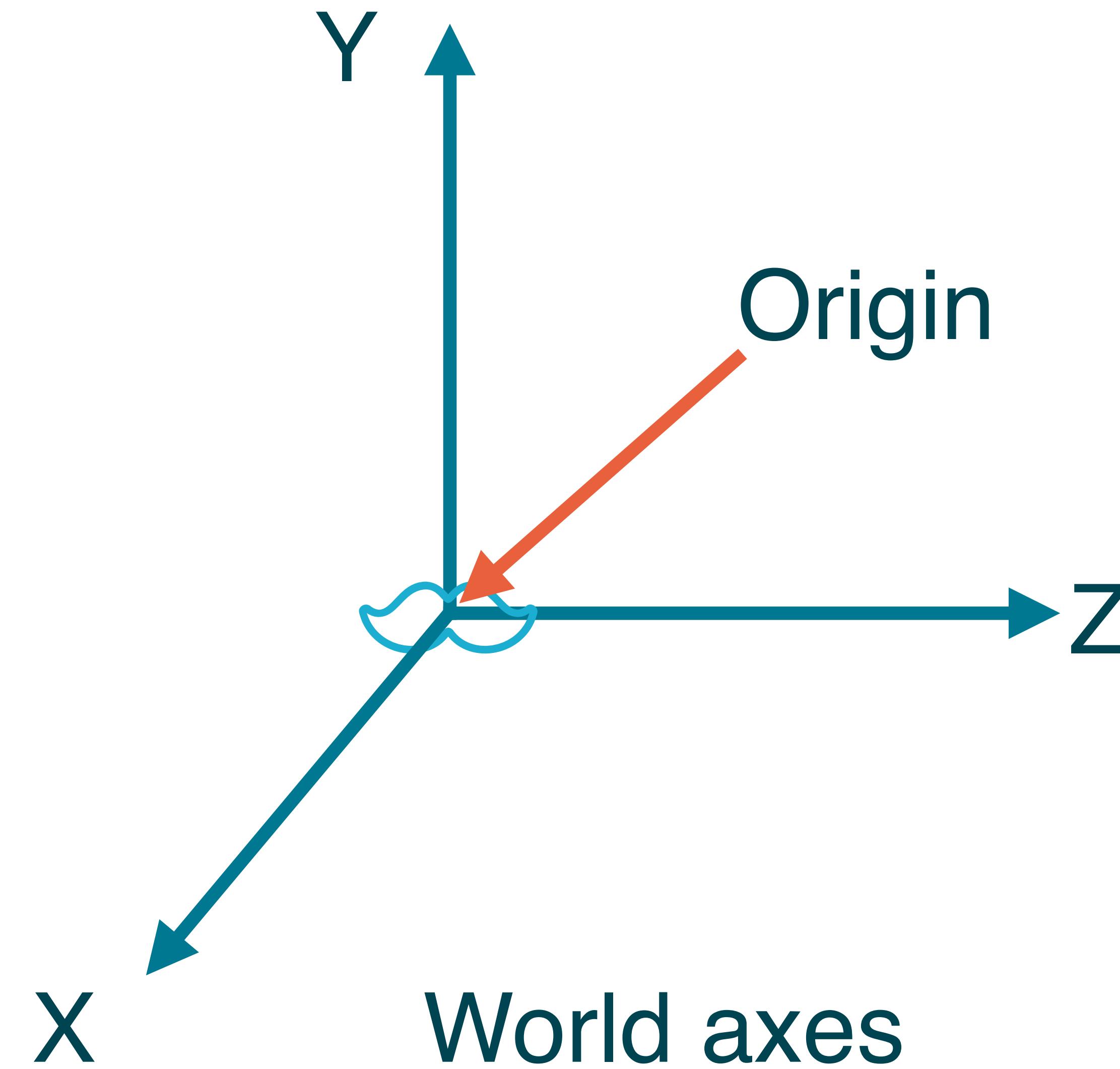
I want to see  
something  
on the canvas

# Parameters

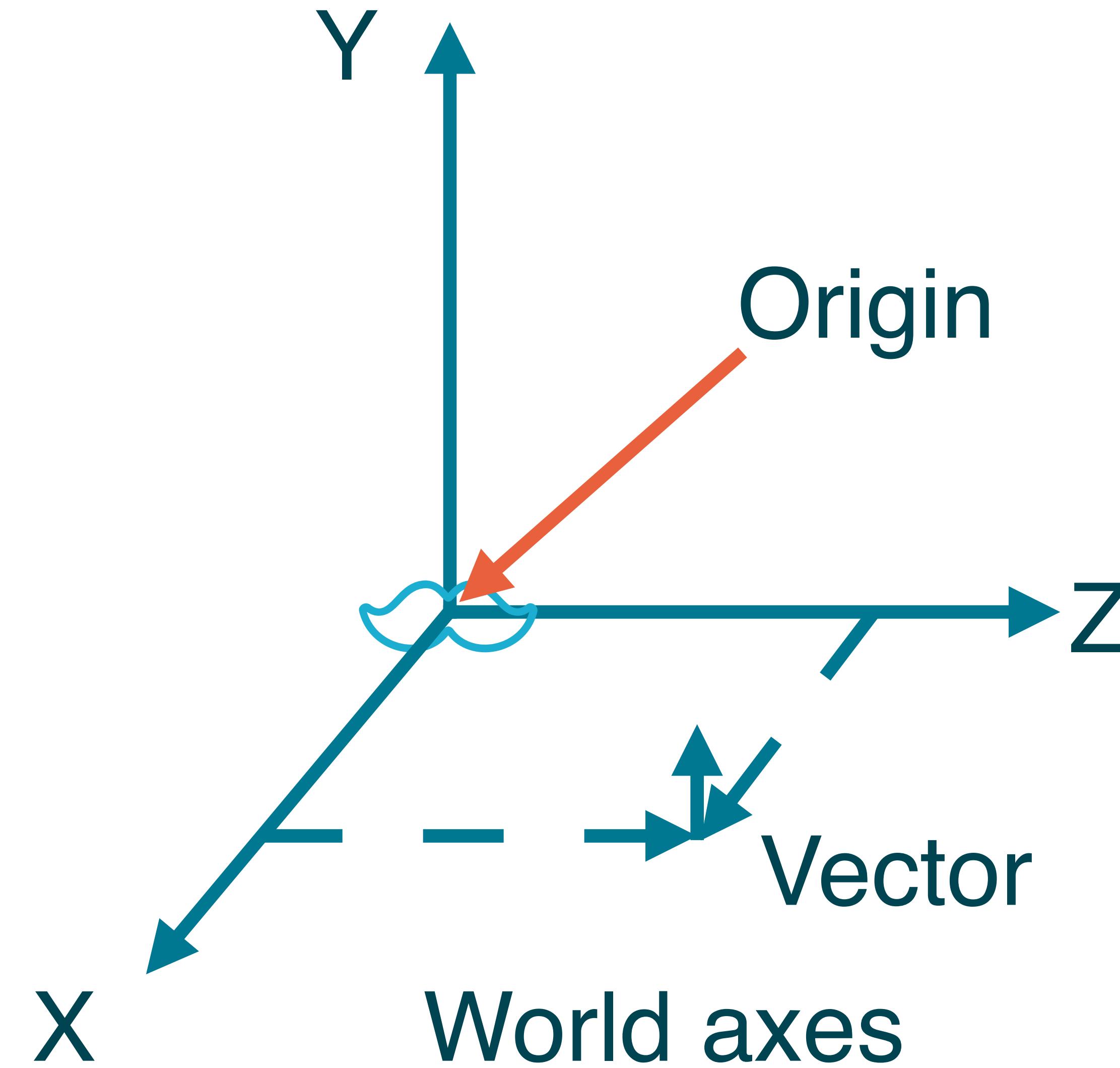
```
const thing = new Thing("name", {}, scene);
```

class      name    options    scene

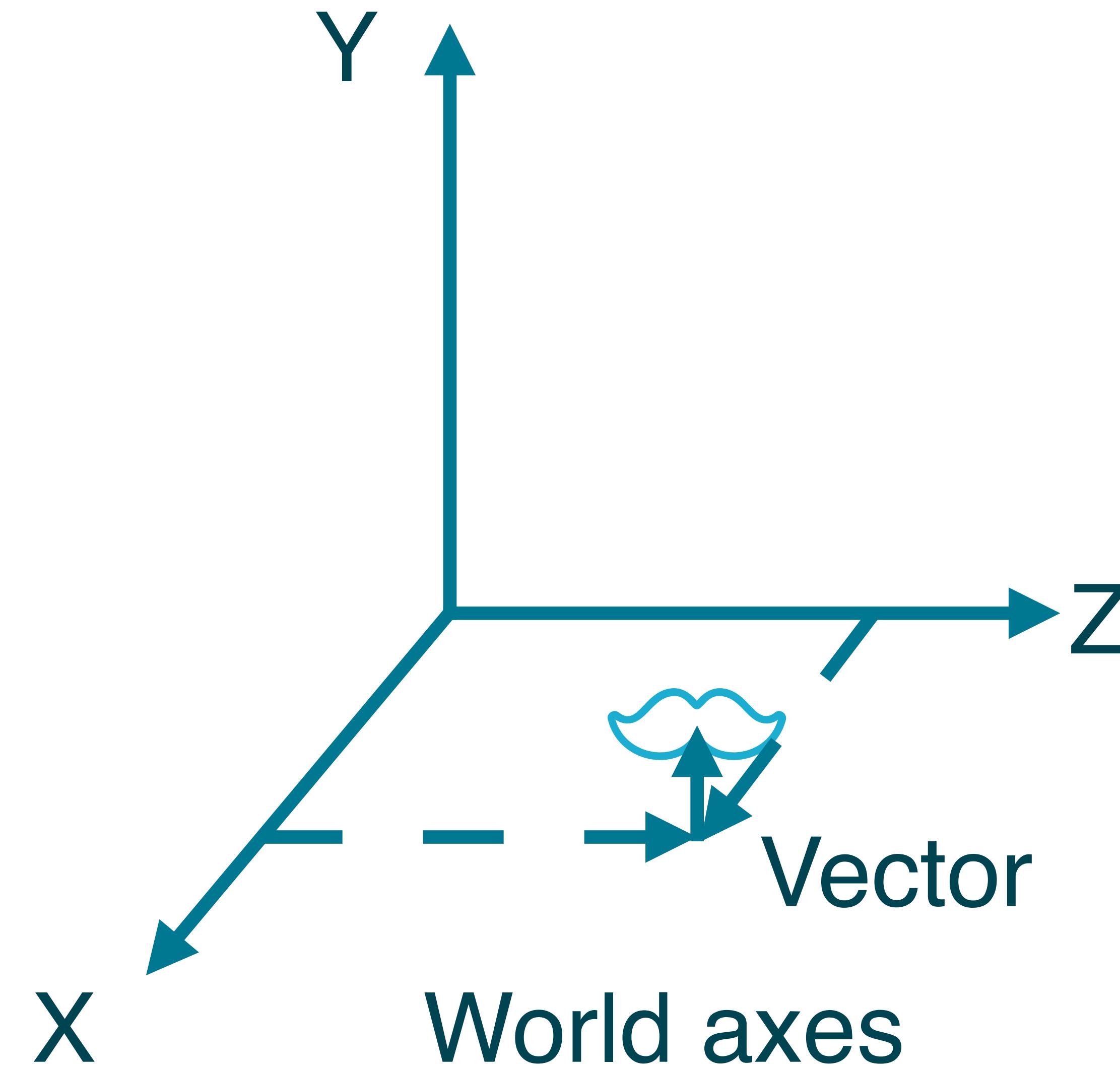
# Positioning



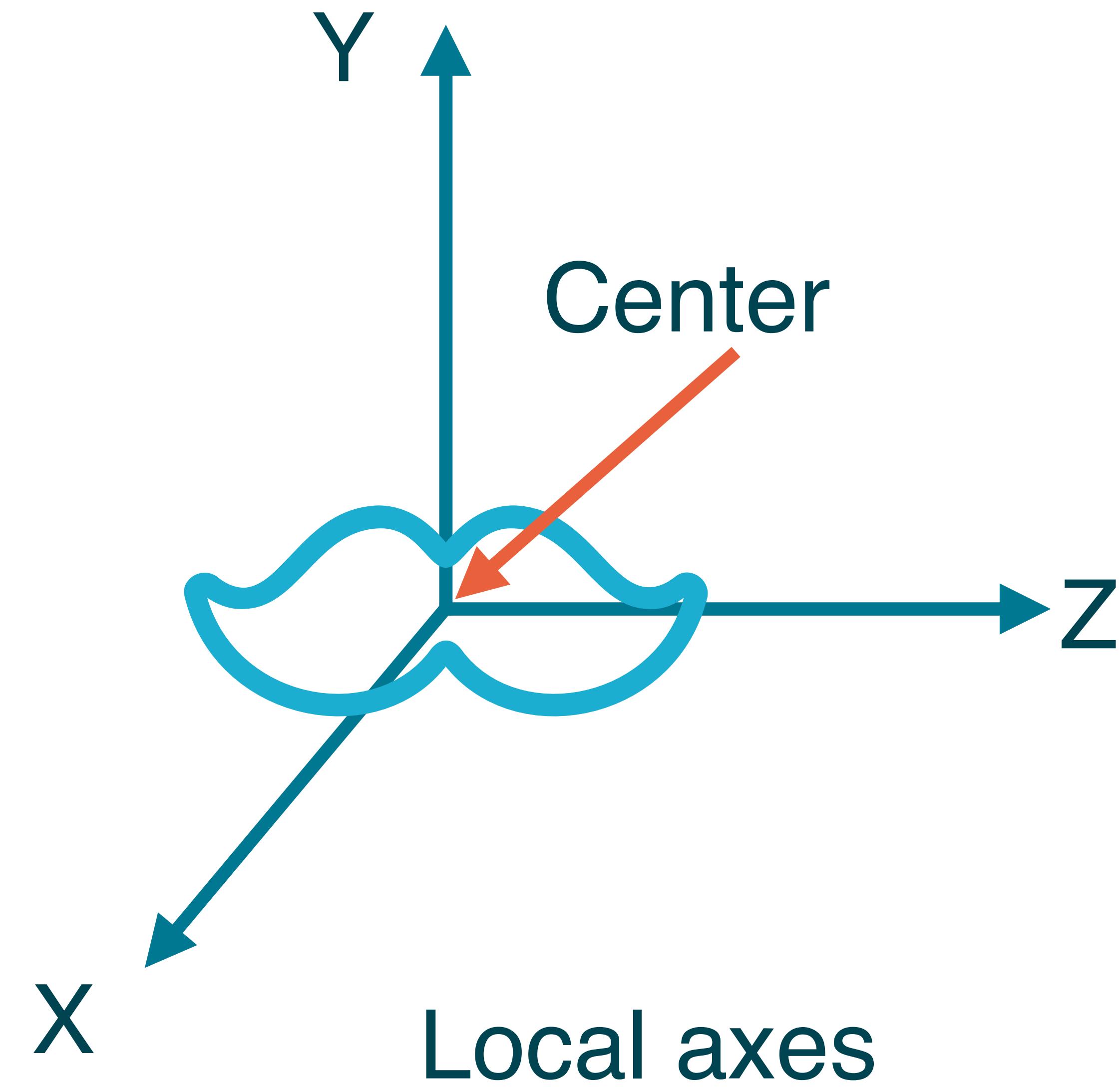
# Positioning



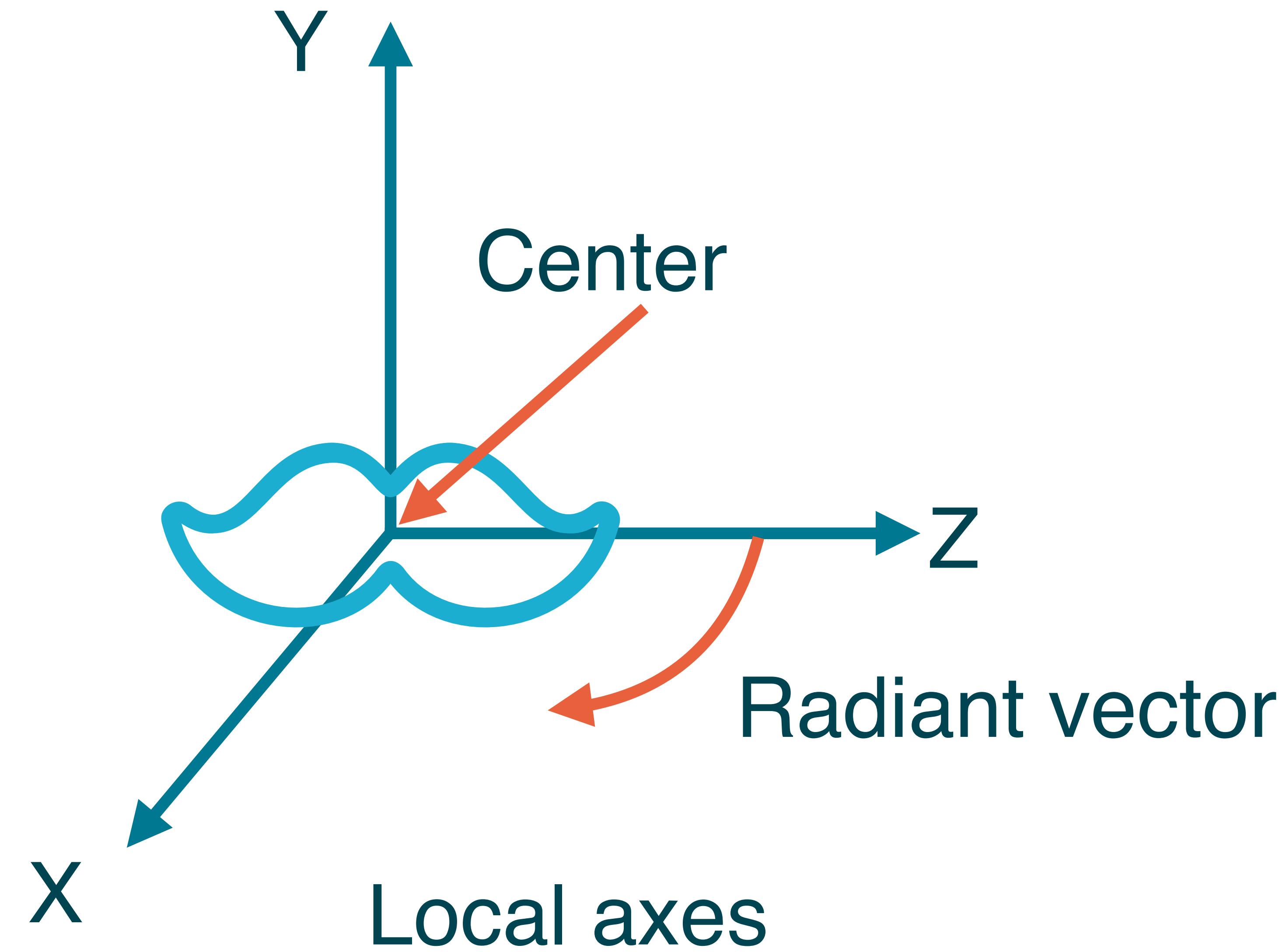
# Positioning



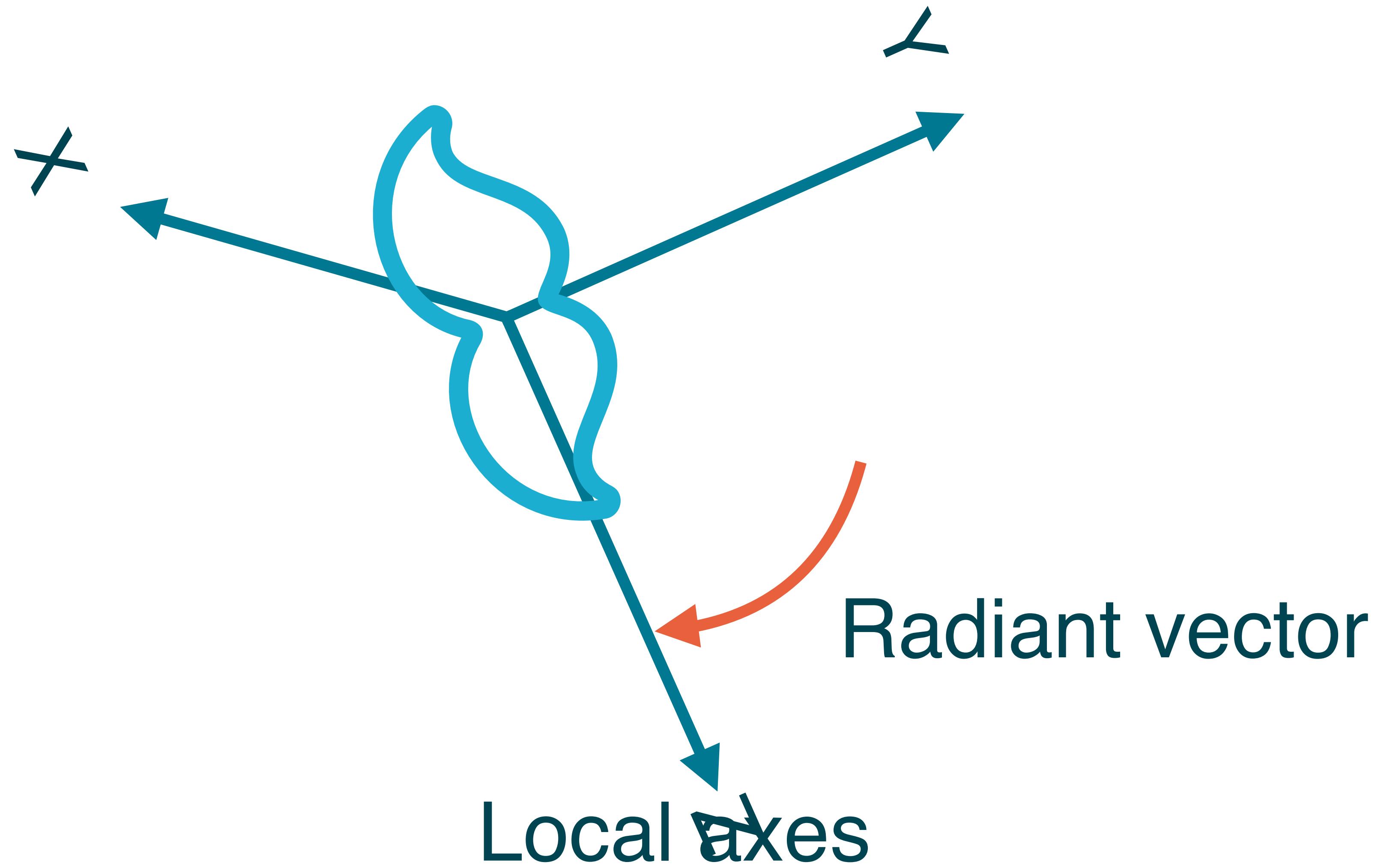
# Rotation



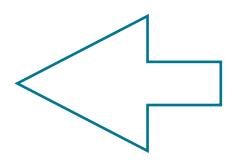
# Rotation



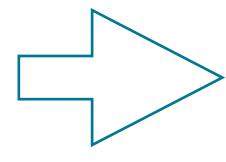
# Rotation



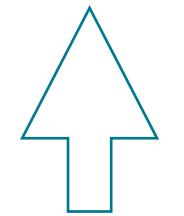
# Universal camera



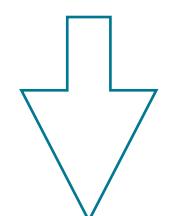
Left



Right



Forward



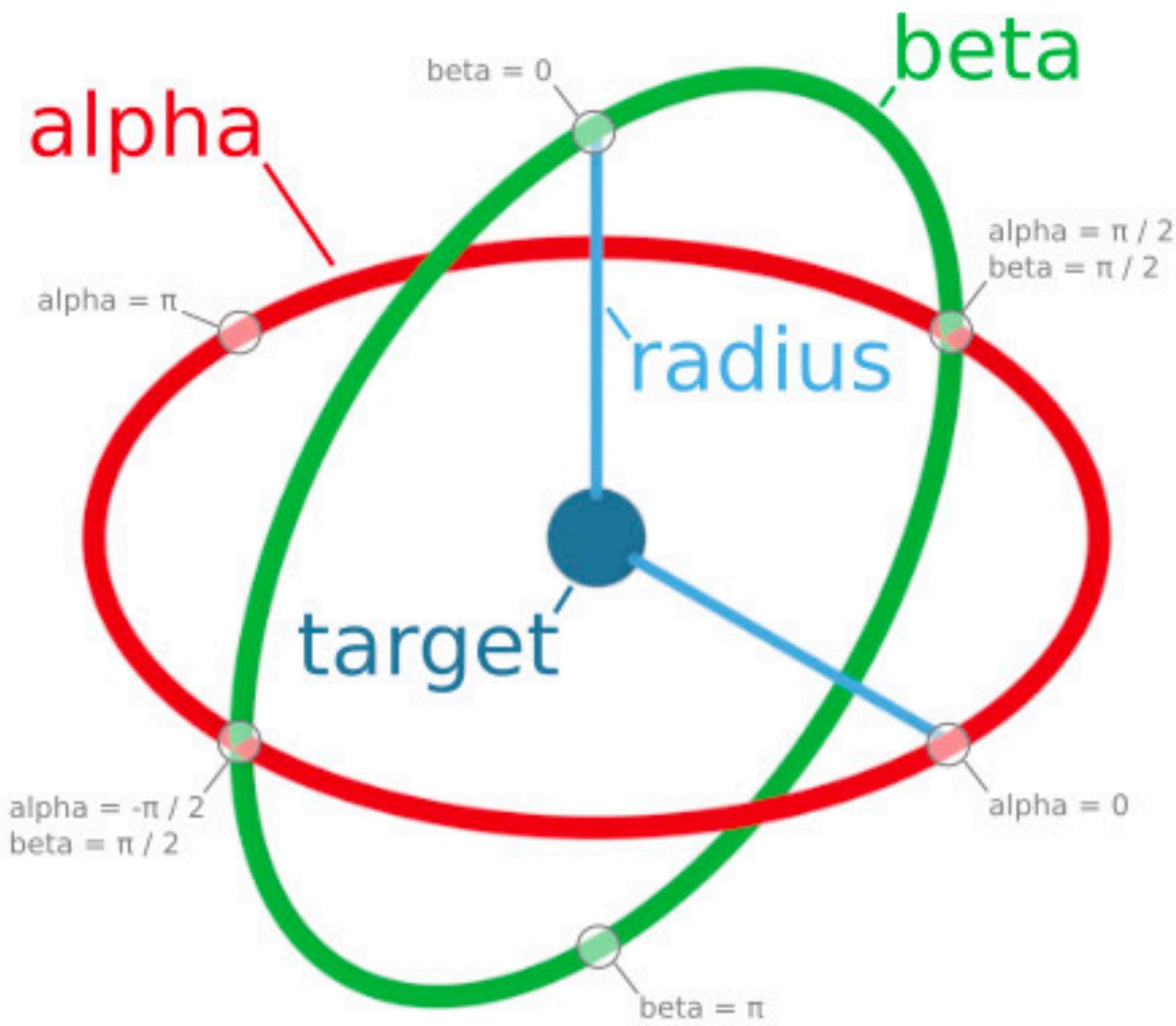
Backward

```
const camera = new UniversalCamera("camera",
new Vector3(0, 0, -10), scene);

// This targets the camera to scene origin
camera.setTarget(Vector3.Zero());

// This attaches the camera to the canvas
camera.attachControl(canvas, true);
```

# Arc rotate camera



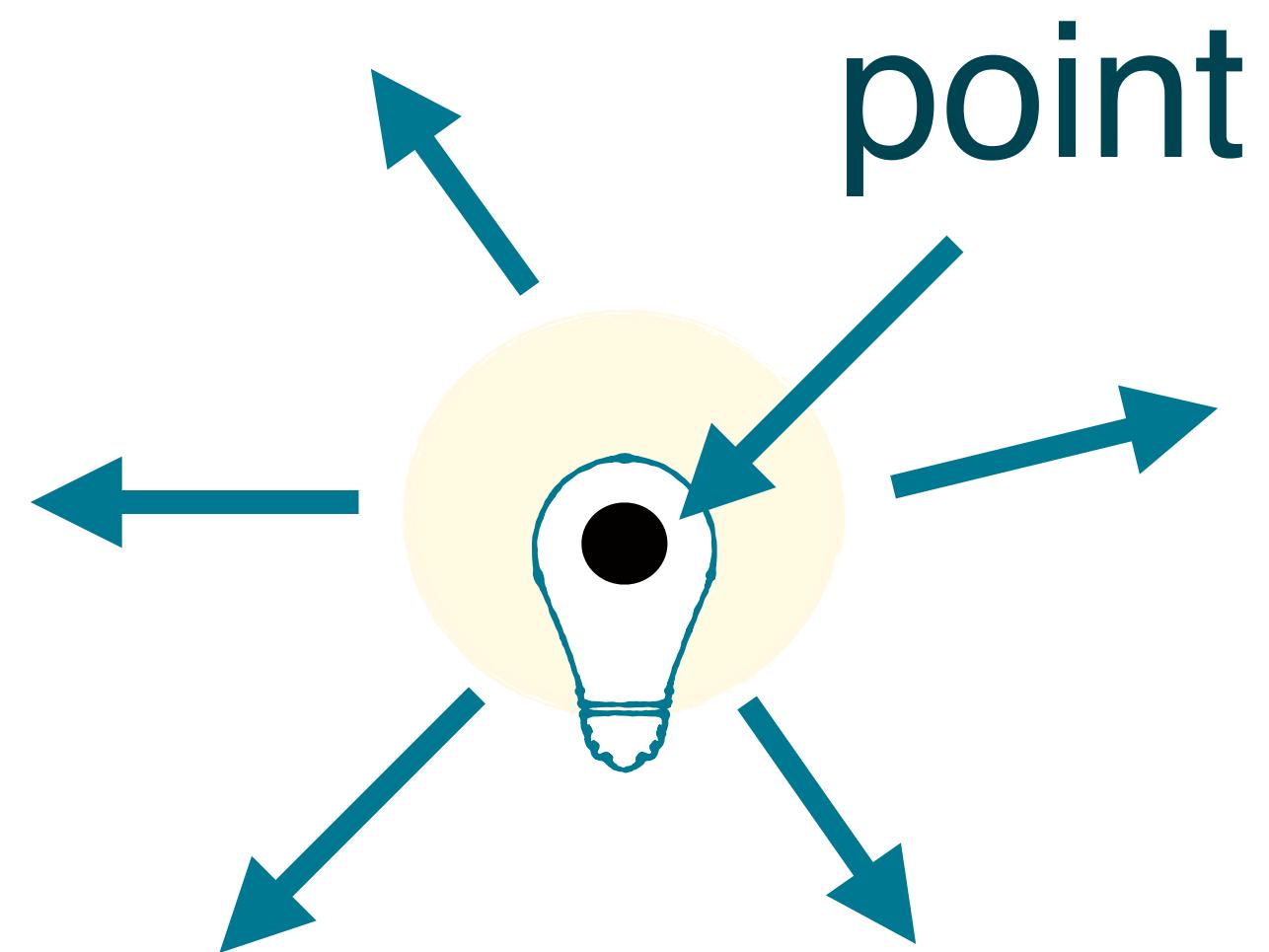
```
const camera = new ArcRotateCamera("camera", 0,  
0, 20, new Vector3(0, 0, 0), scene);  
  
// This attaches the camera to the canvas  
camera.attachControl(canvas, true);
```

Image source: <https://doc.babylonjs.com/babylon101/cameras#arc-rotate-camera>



Without light  
everything  
is black

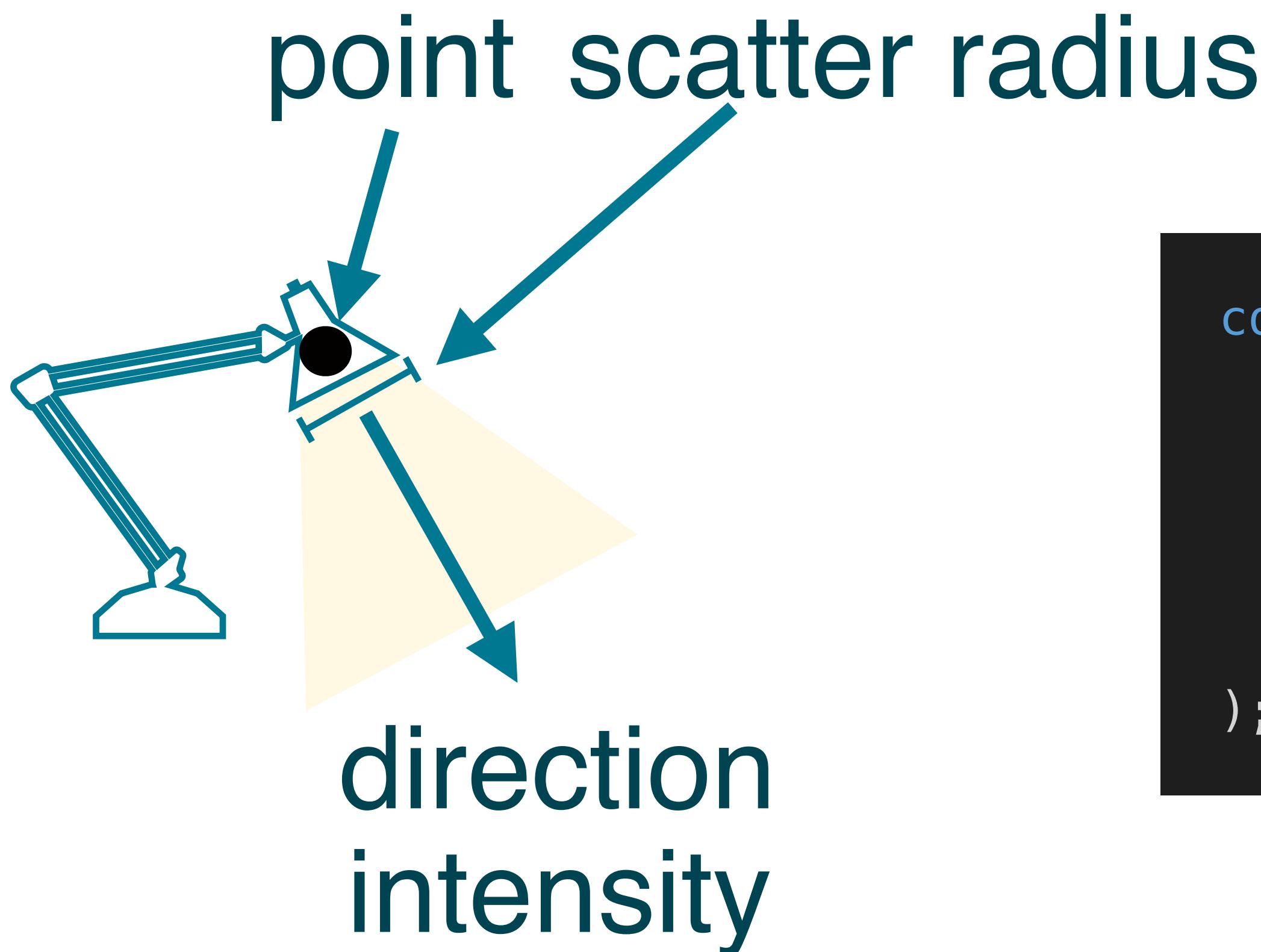
# Point light



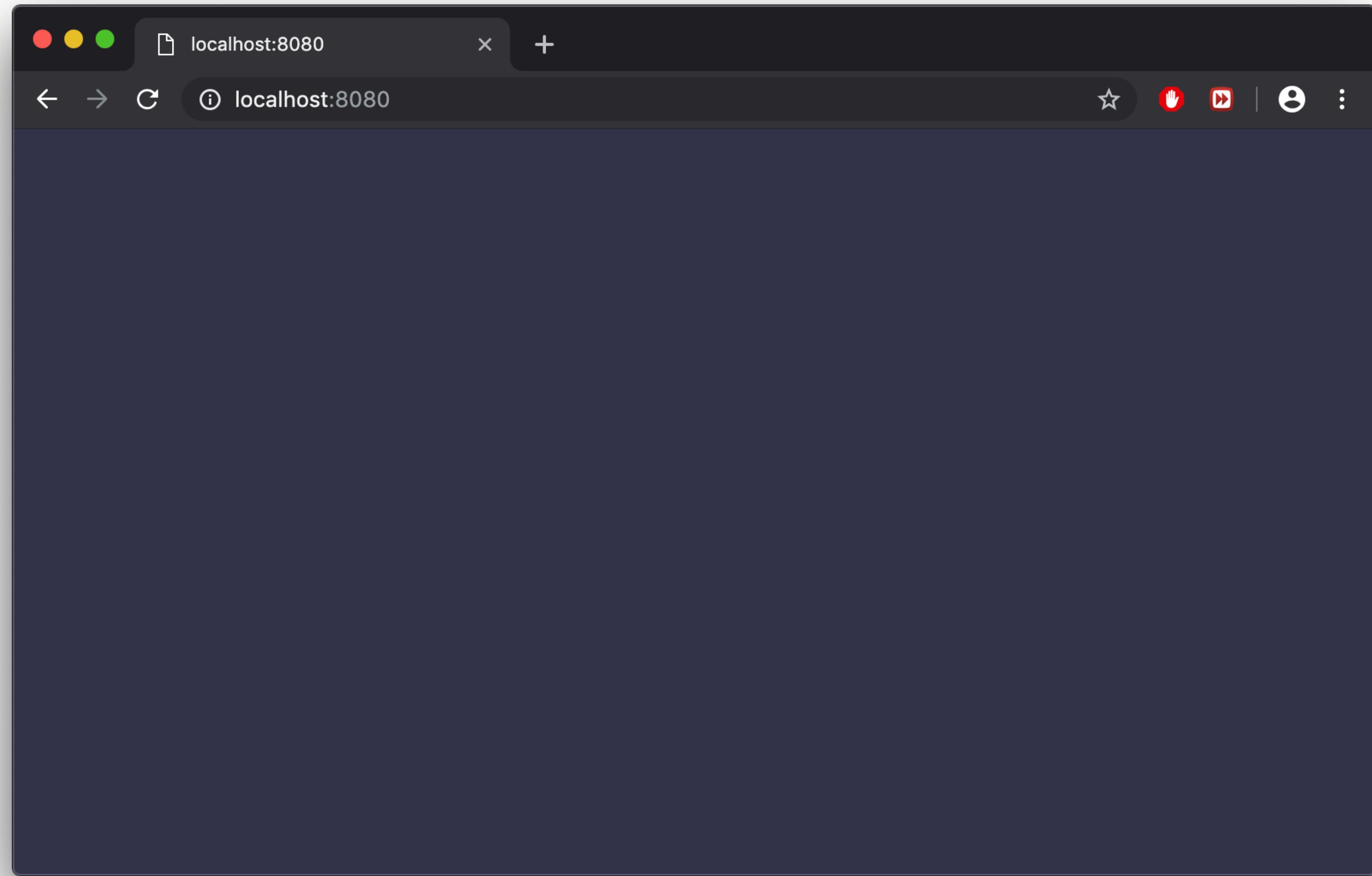
point

```
const light = new PointLight(  
  "pointLight",  
  new Vector3(0, 10, 0),  
  scene  
) ;
```

# Spot light



```
const light = new SpotLight(  
  "spotLight",  
  new Vector3(0, 10, 0),  
  new Vector3(0, -1, 0),  
  Math.PI / 2,  
  10,  
  scene  
)
```

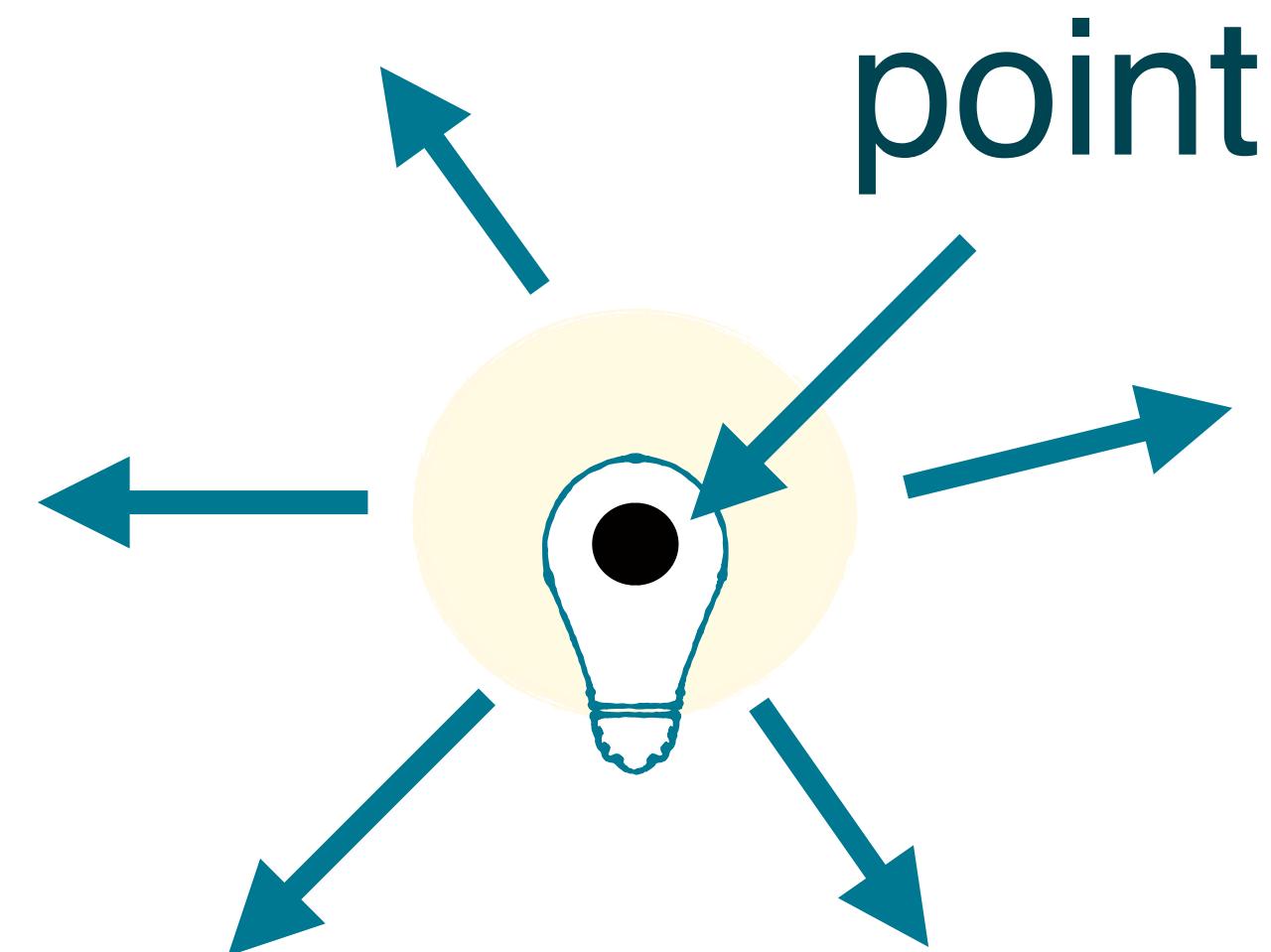
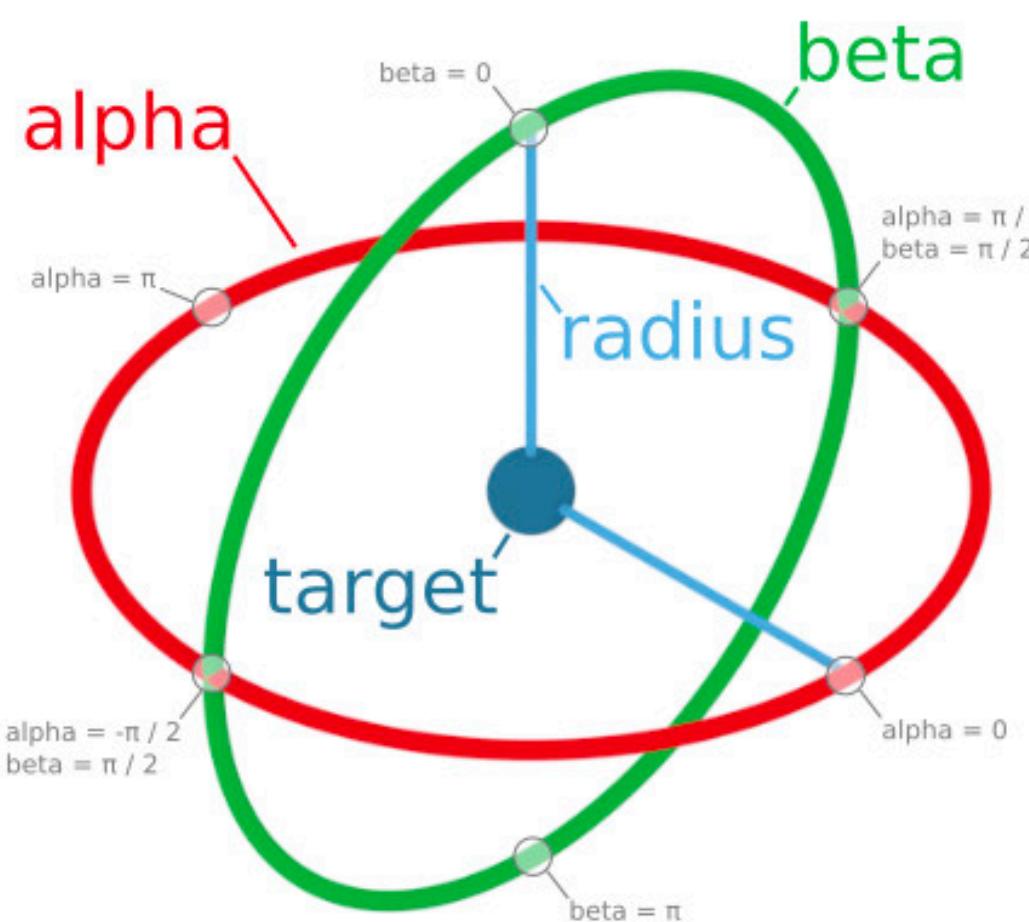


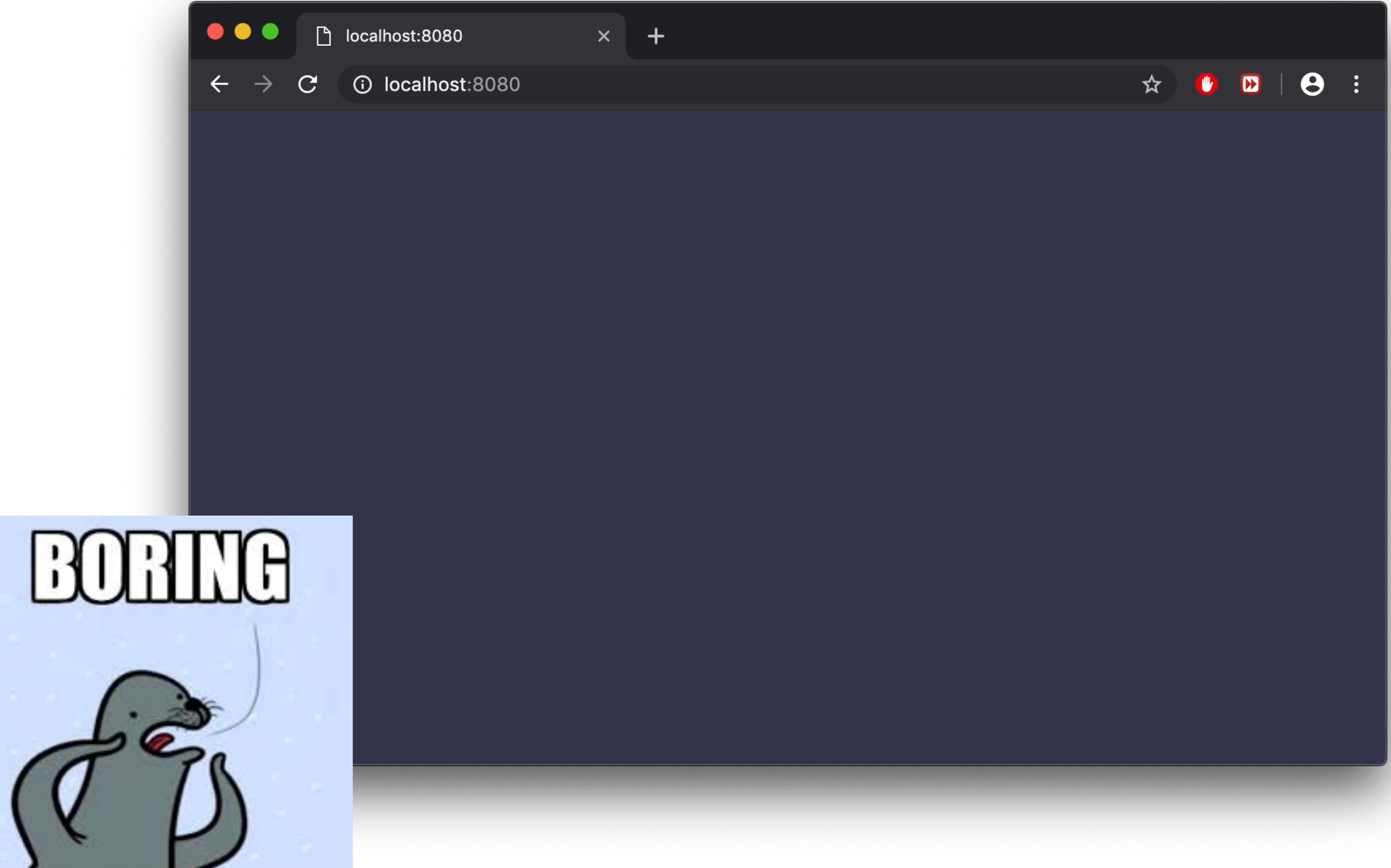
# Task 1: Let there be light

Add an **ArcRotateCamera**.

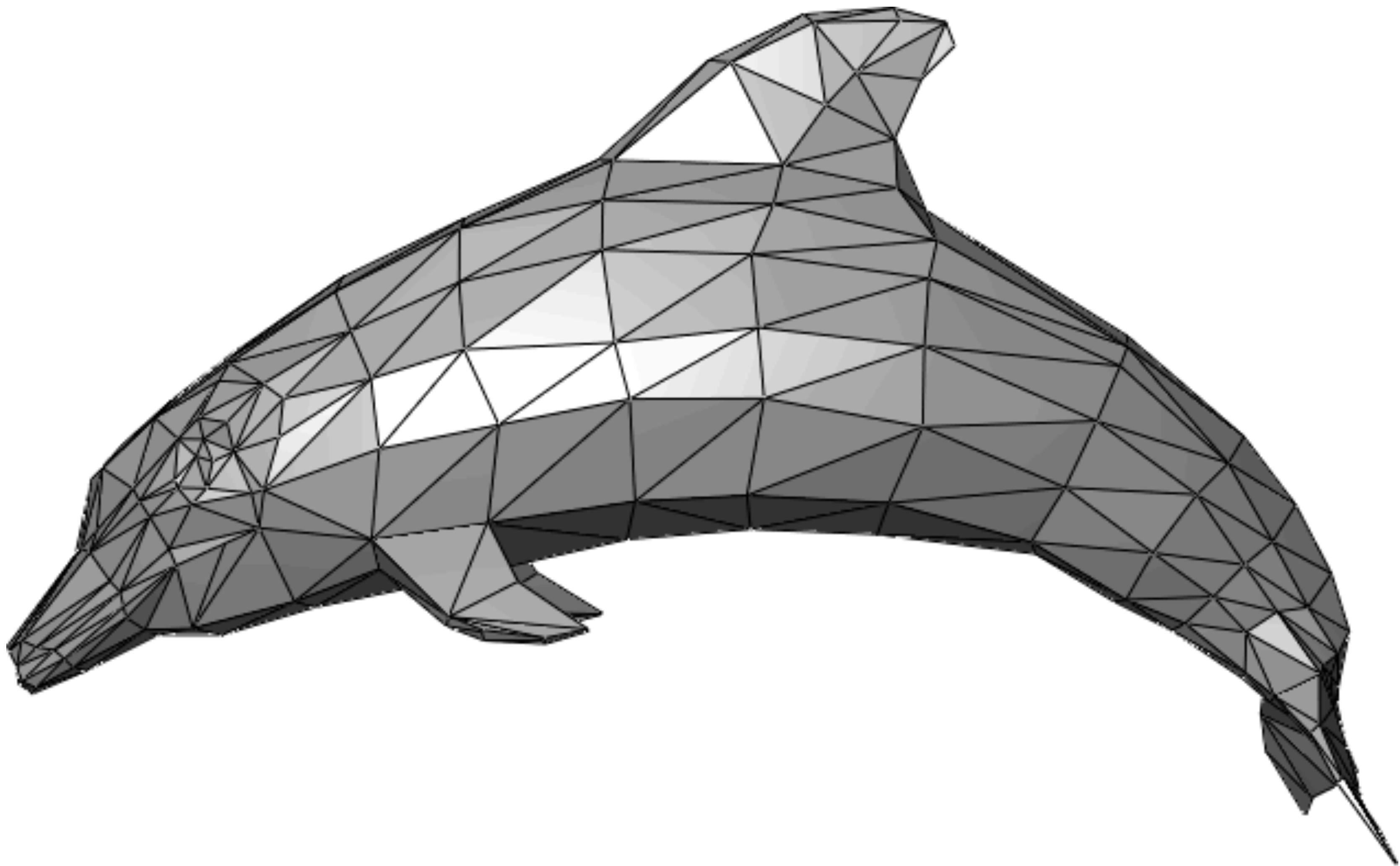
Point the camera to the Origin.

Add a **PointLight**.

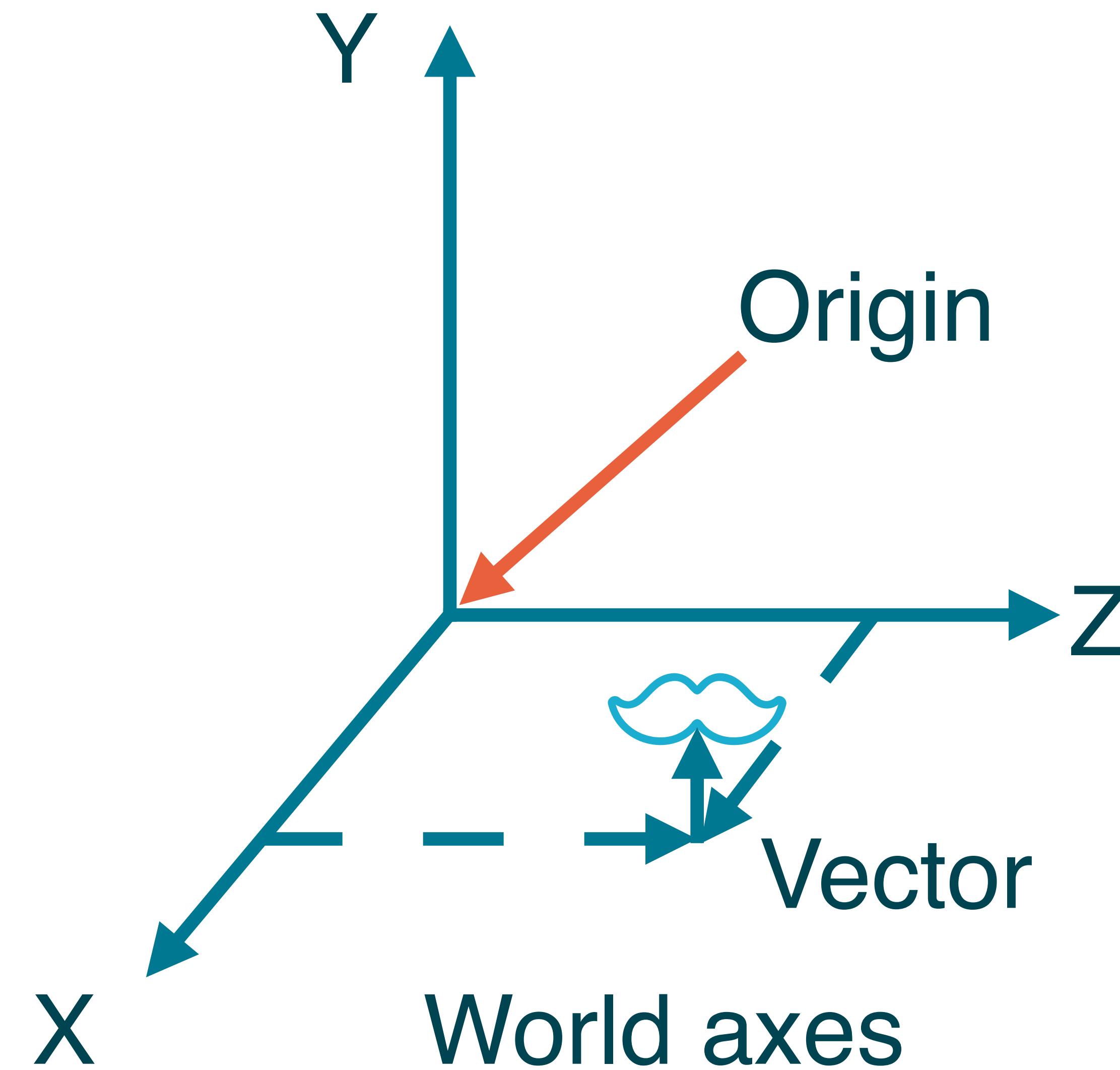




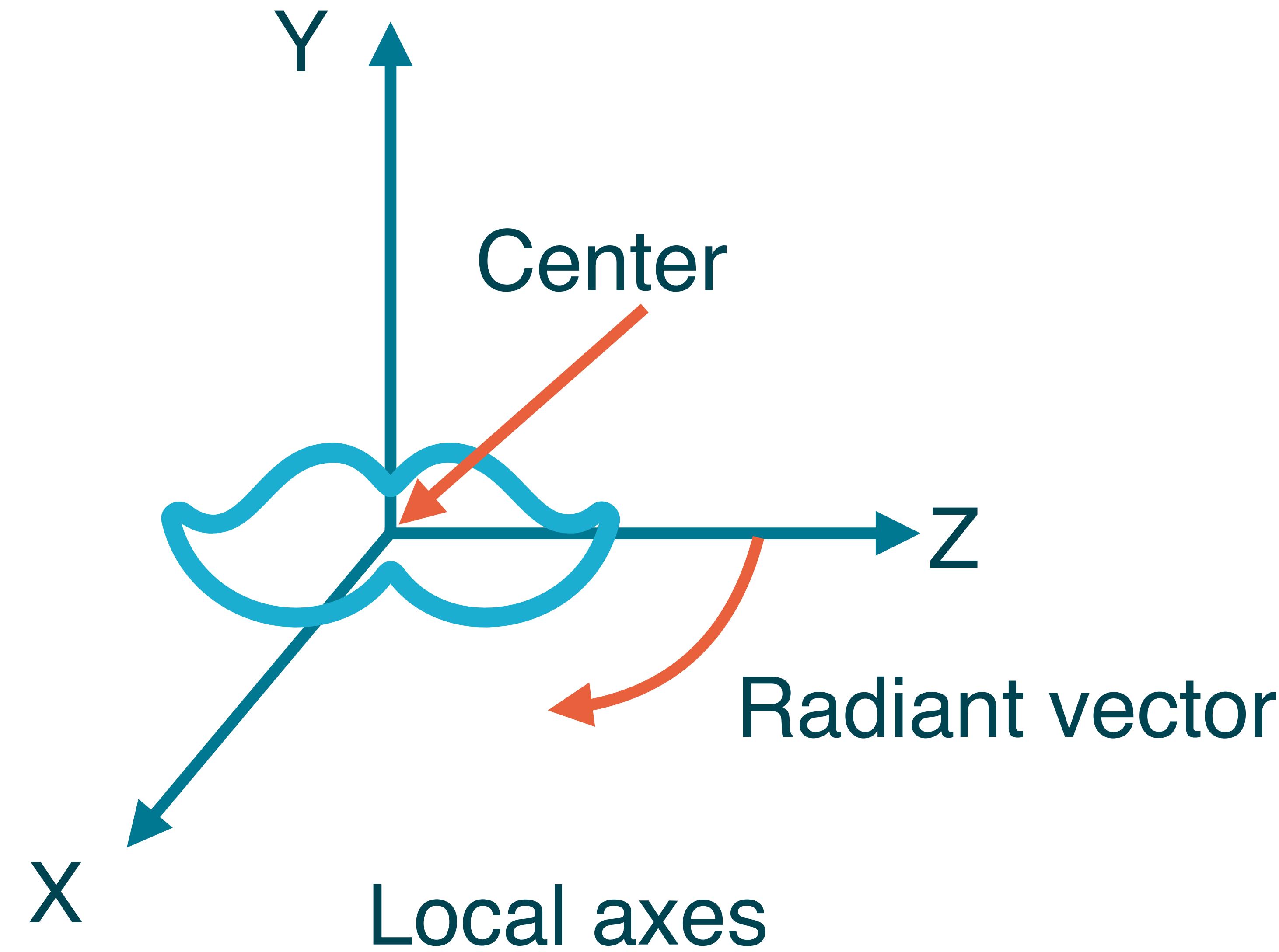
# Mesh



# Positioning



# Rotation



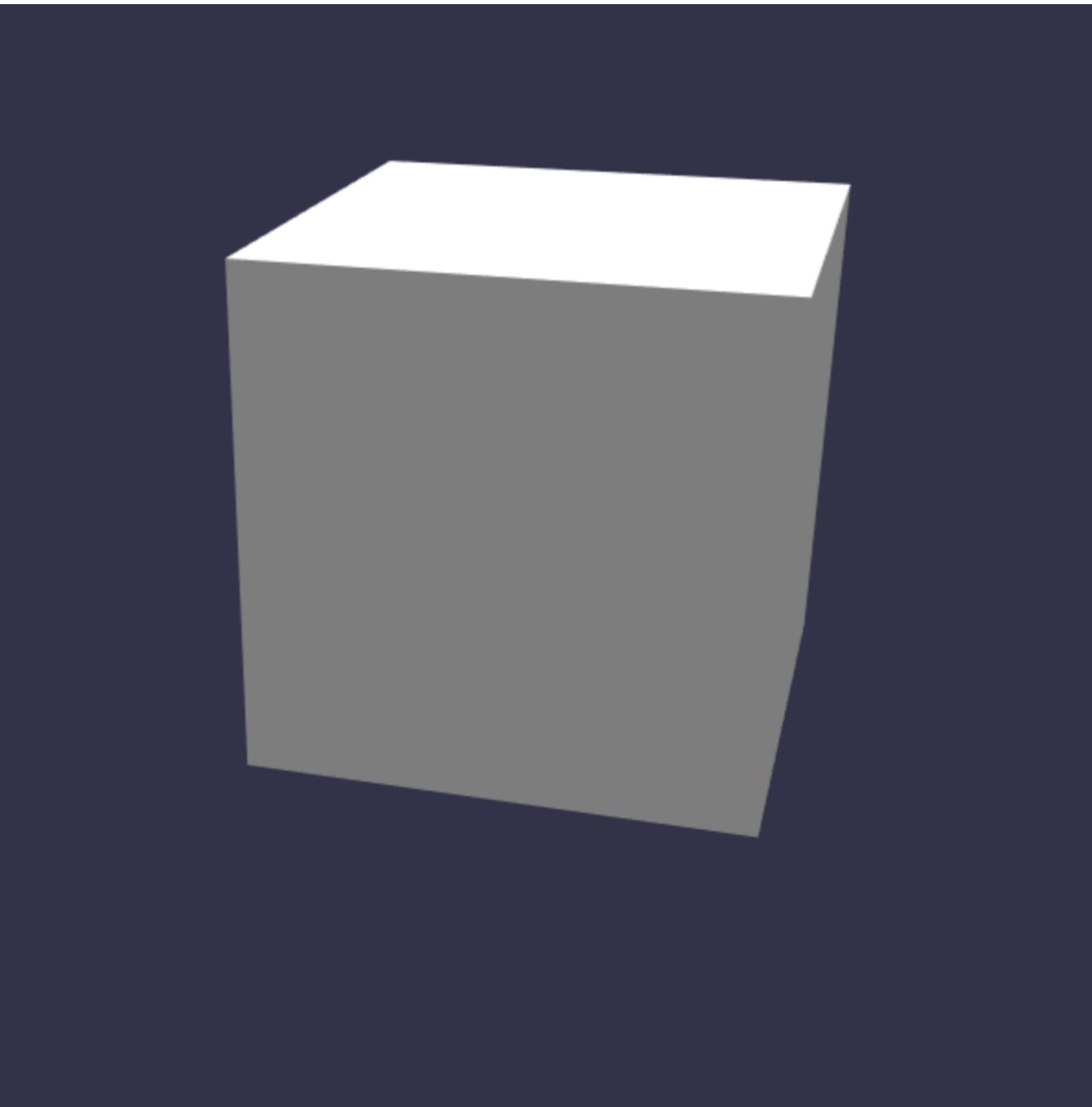
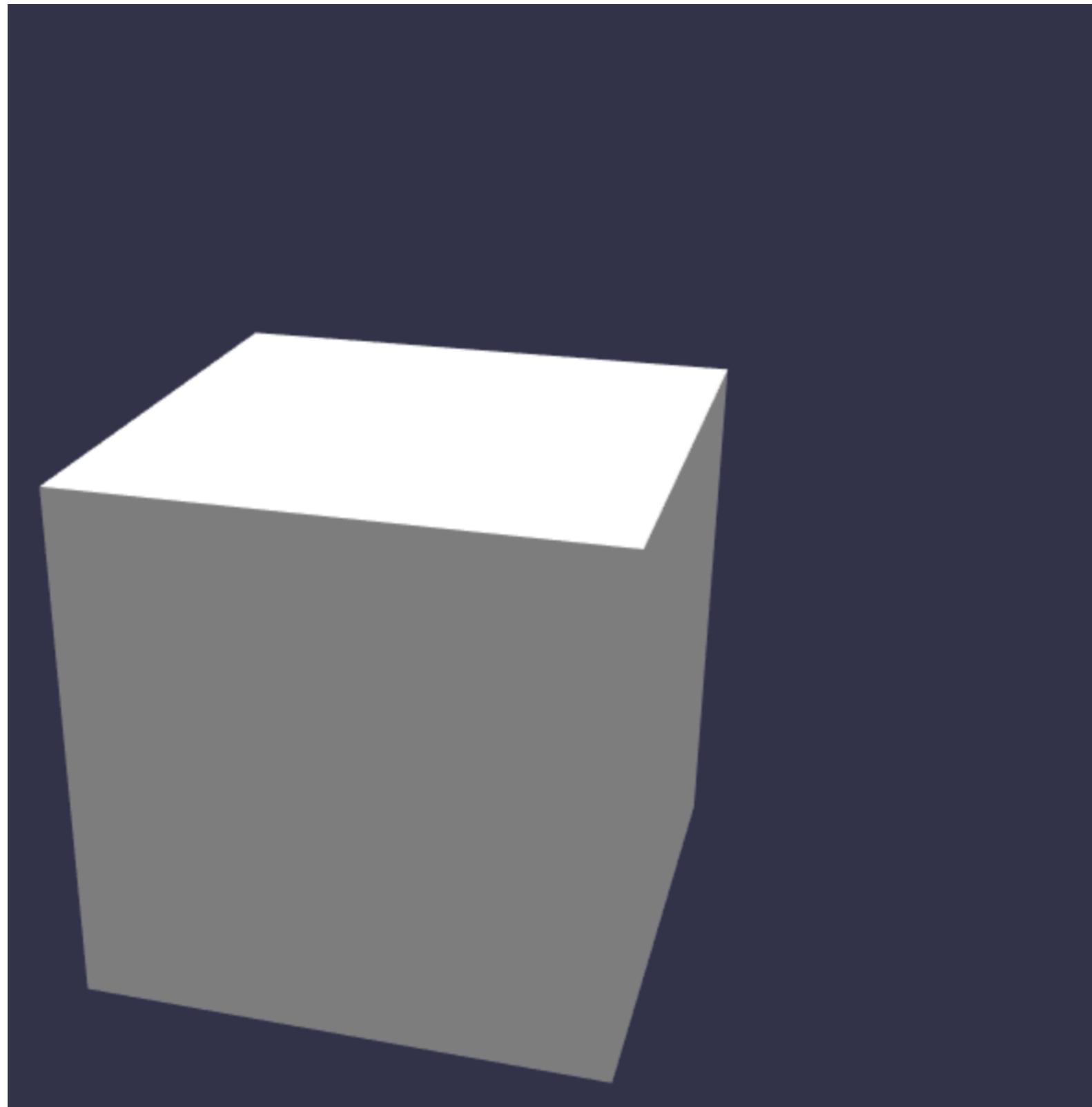
# Example

```
//Creating the box mesh
const box = MeshBuilder.CreateBox(
    "box",
    { width: 10, height: 10, depth: 10 },
    scene
);

// Positioning the box
box.position.x = 7;
box.position.y = 8;
box.position.z = 9;

// Rotating the box
box.rotation = new Vector3(2, 3, 4);
```

# Example

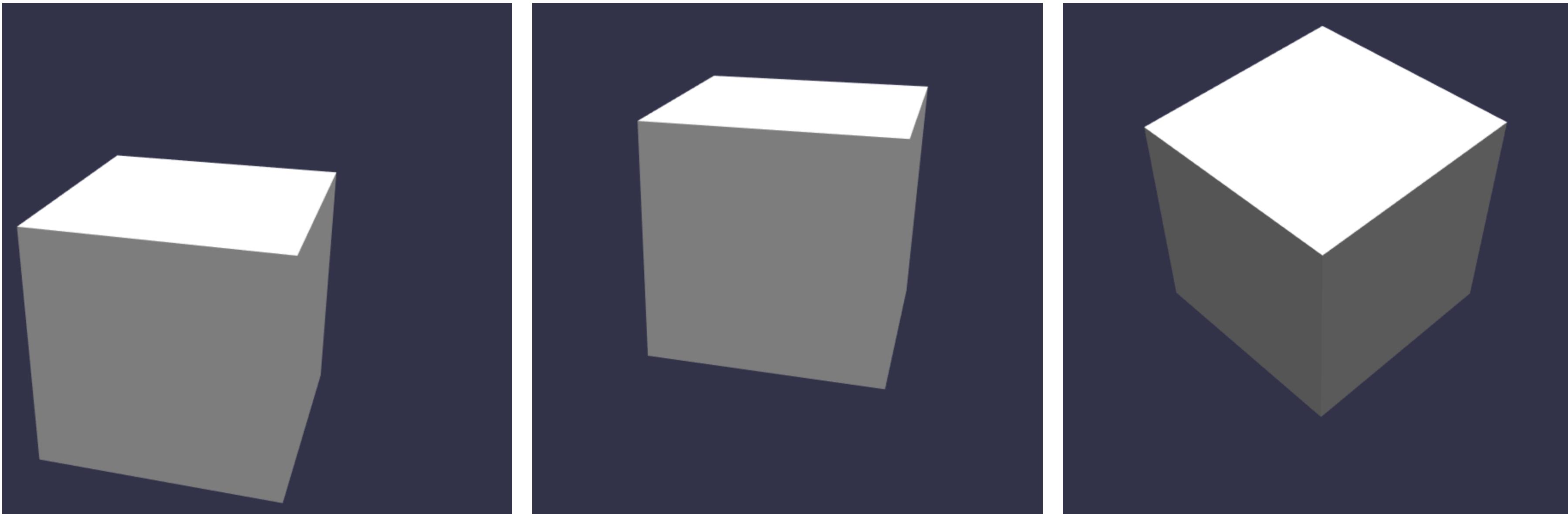


# Task 2: A box

Use the **MeshBuilder** to create a **box**.

**Position** the box.

**Rotate** the box.

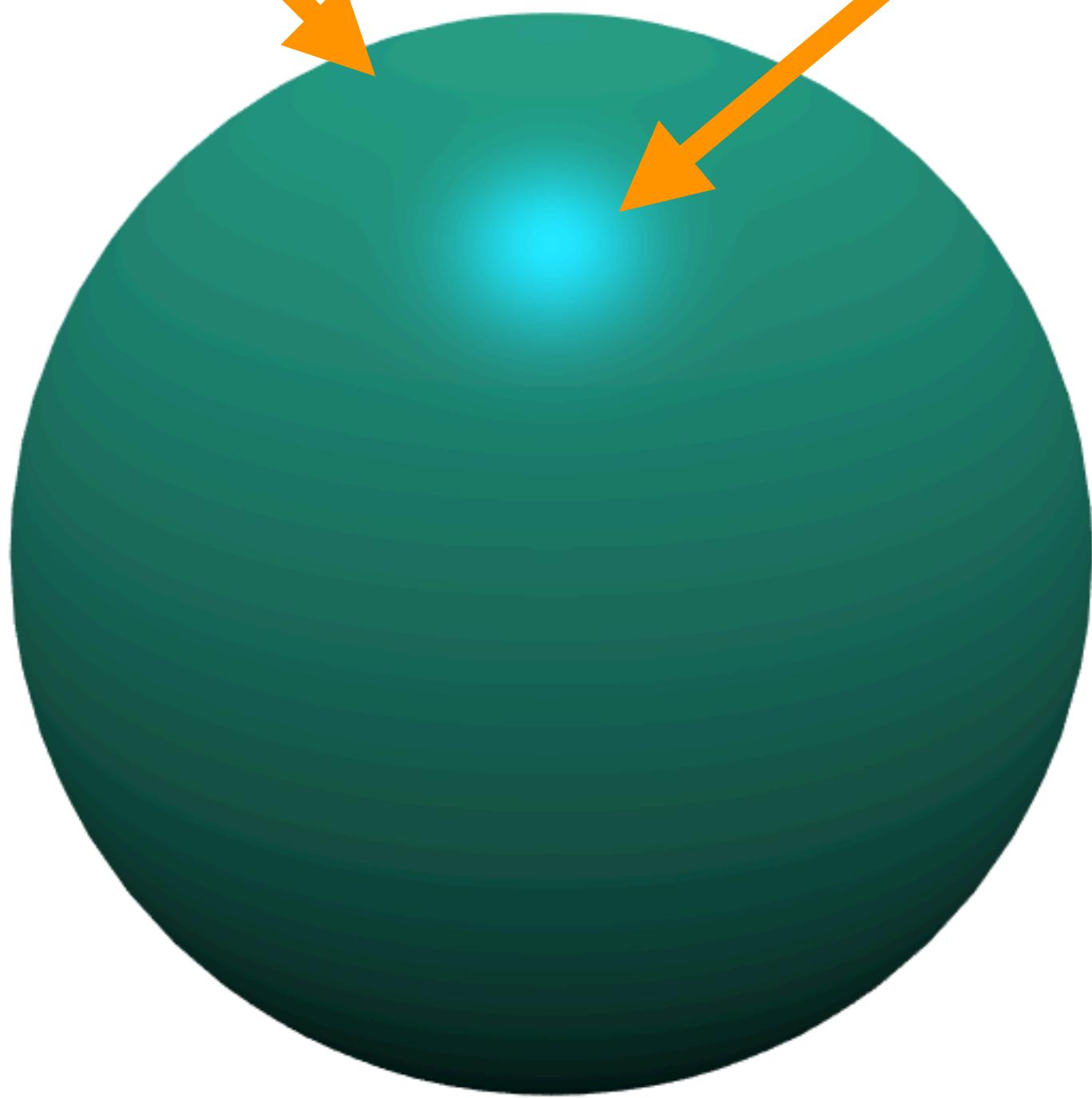


**BORING**

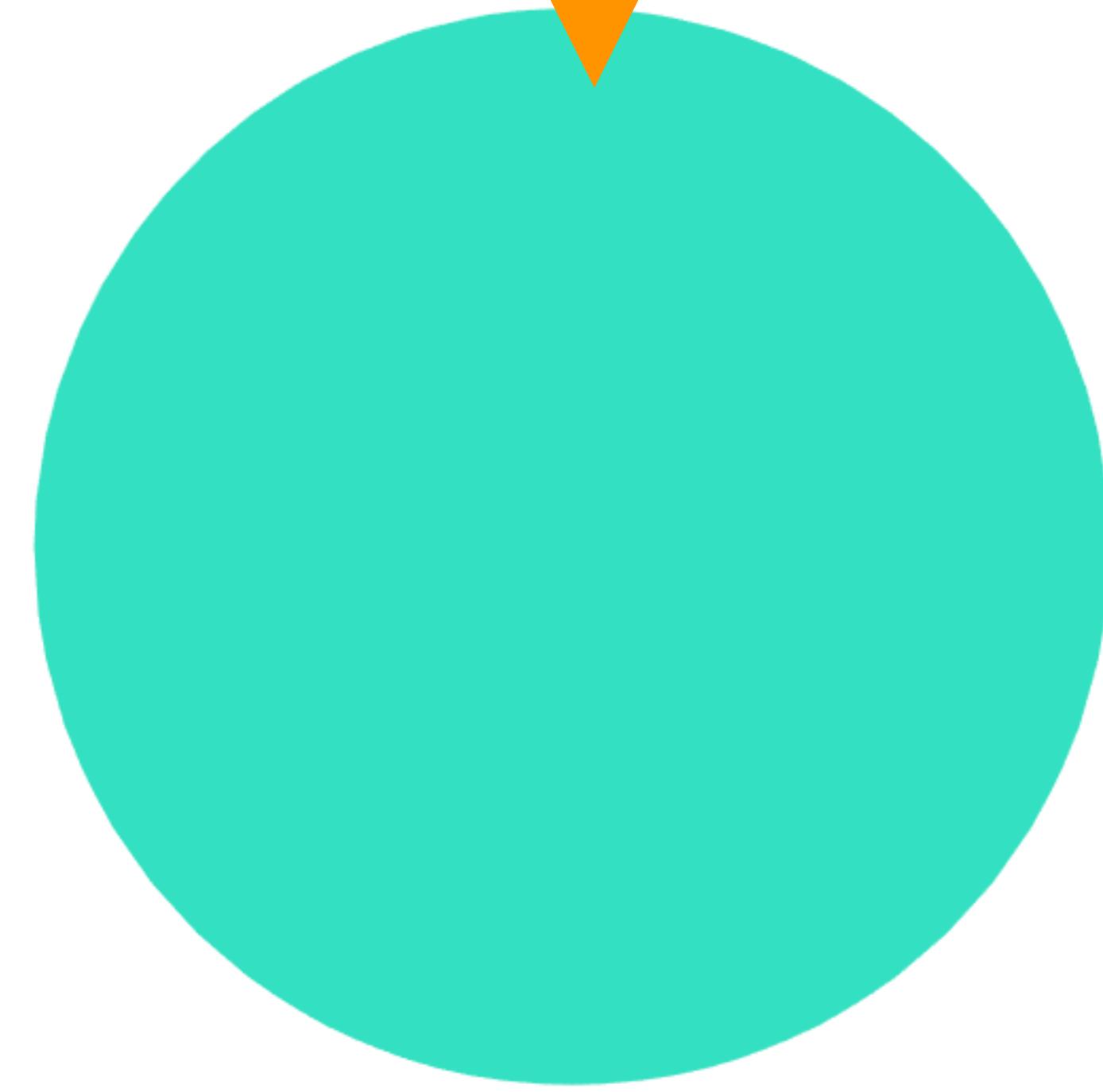


# Materials

diffuse

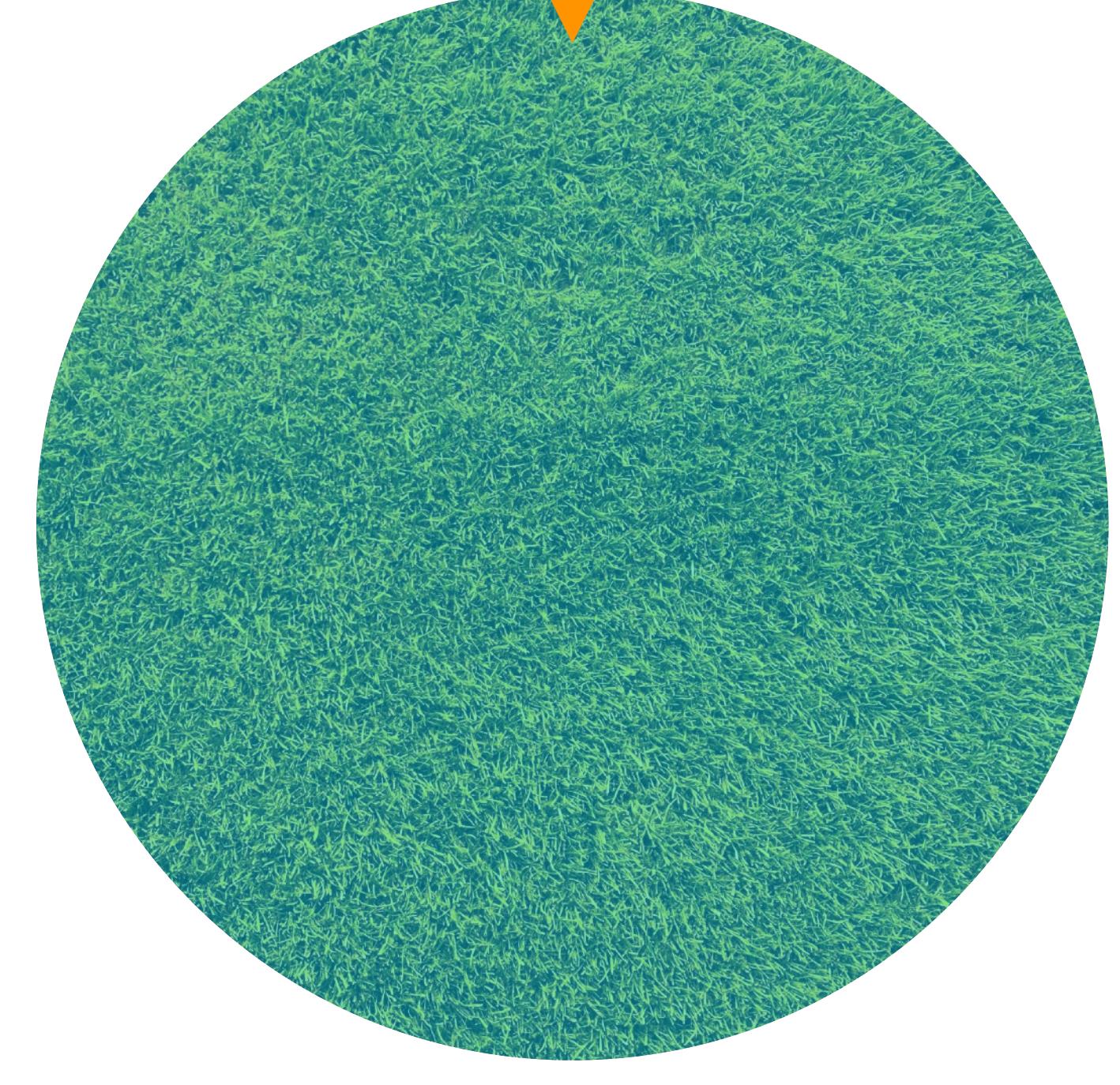


specular



emissive

texture

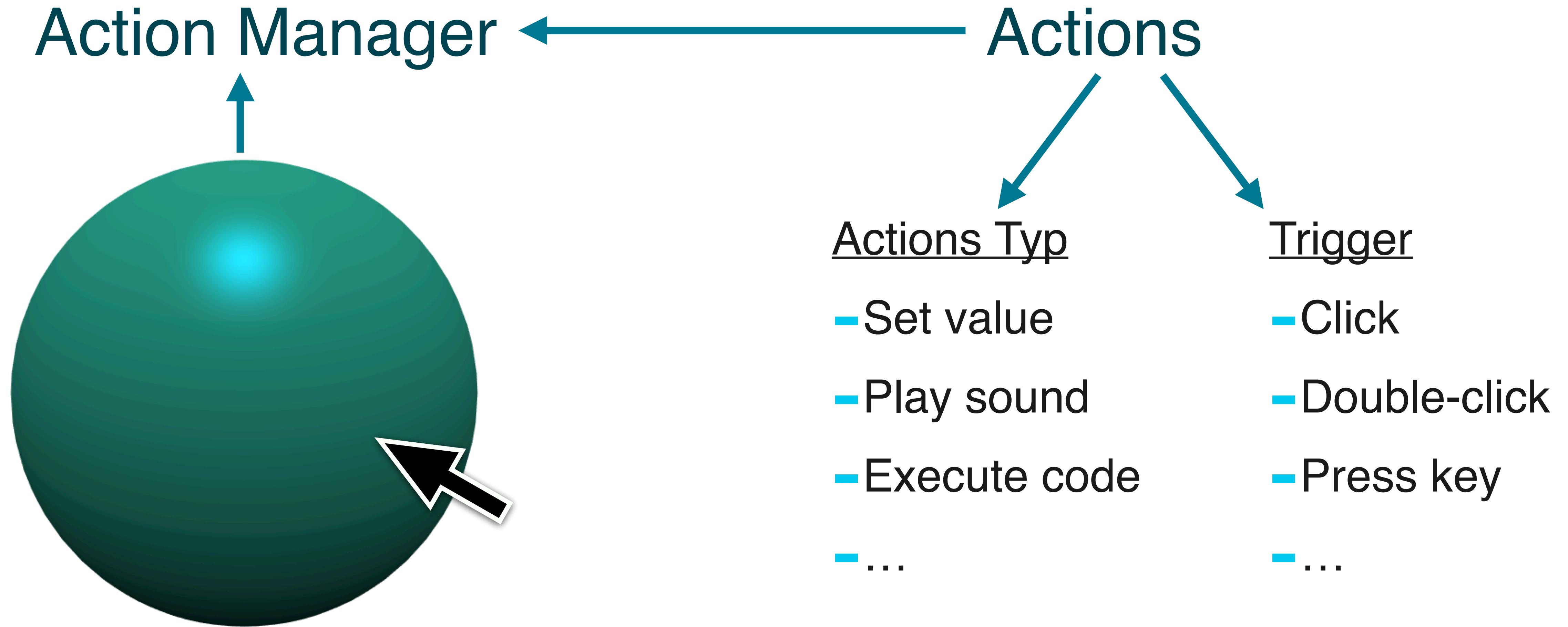


# Materials

```
// Creating the material
const material = new StandardMaterial("material");
material.diffuseColor = new Color3(0.22, 0.89, 0.76);
material.specularColor = new Color3(0, 0.5, 0.76);

box.material = material;
```

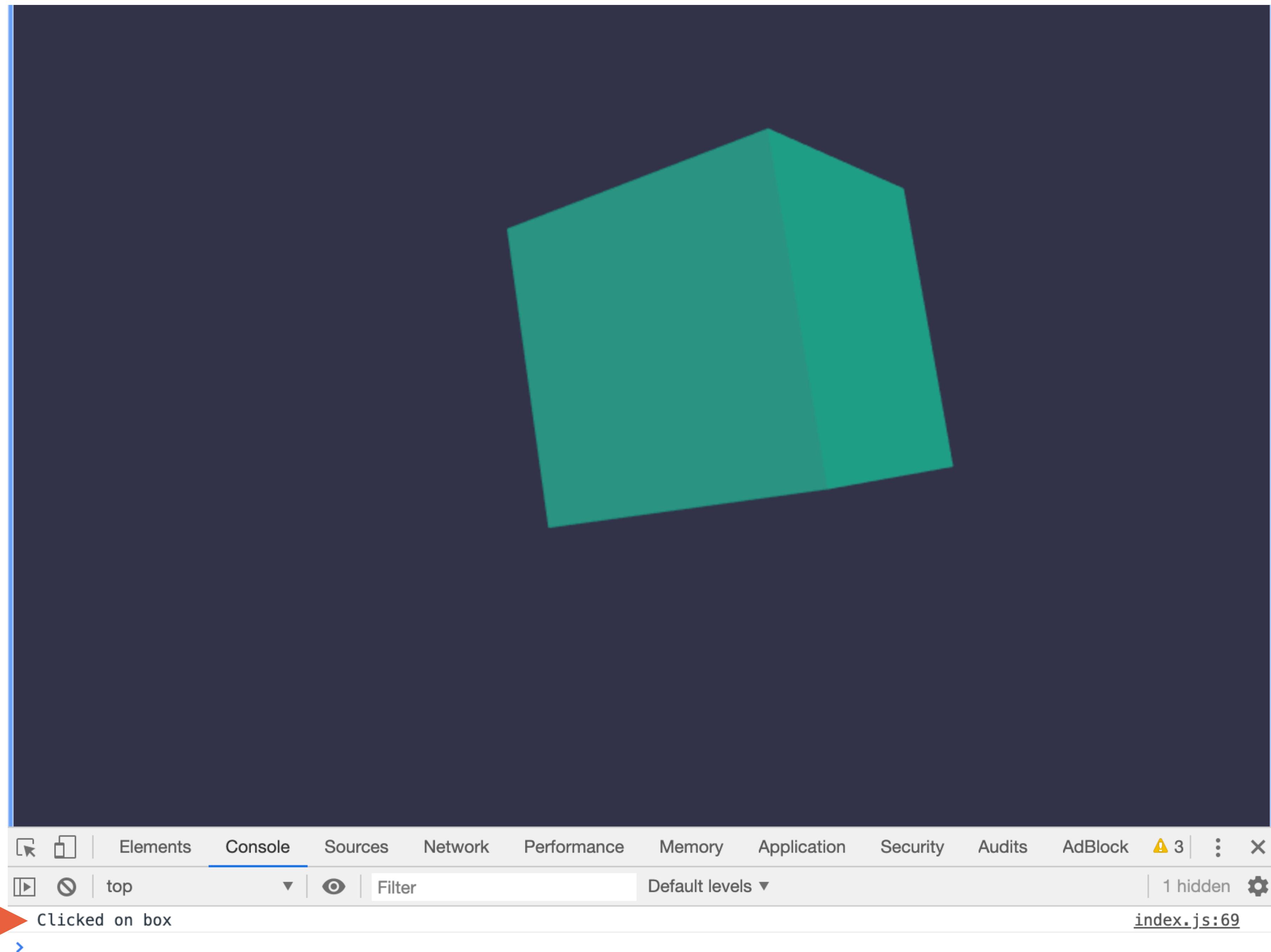
# User interaction



# Example

```
// Adding an action
box.actionManager = new ActionManager(scene);

box.actionManager.registerAction(
    new ExecuteCodeAction(ActionManager.OnPickTrigger, () =>
{
    console.log("Clicked on box");
    box.material = material;
}) )
);
```



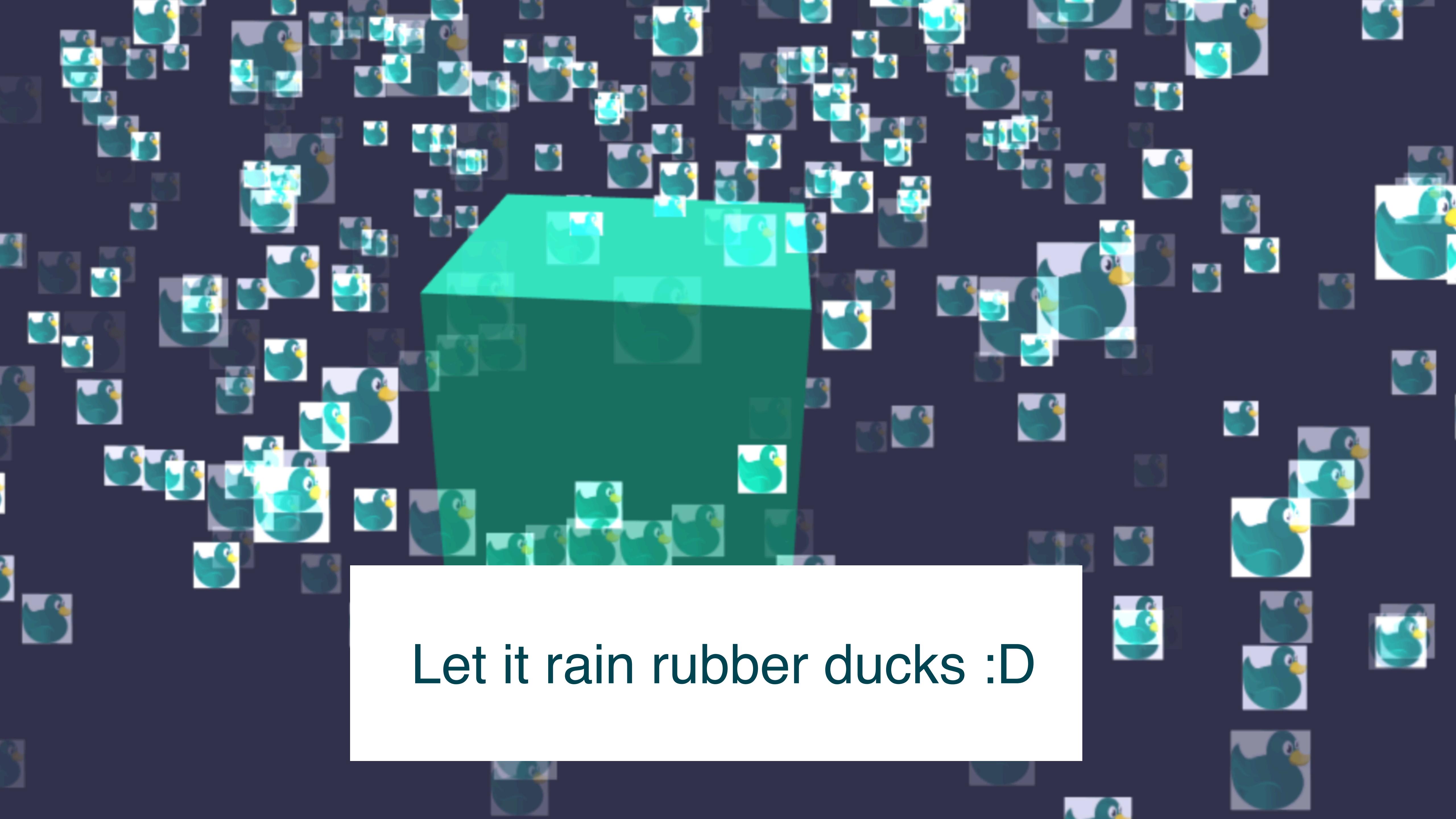
# Task 3: Colors :D

Use a **StandardMaterial** to make the box colorful.

Create an **ExecuteCodeAction** with the **ActionManager** that logs a message on the console when **clicking** on the box.

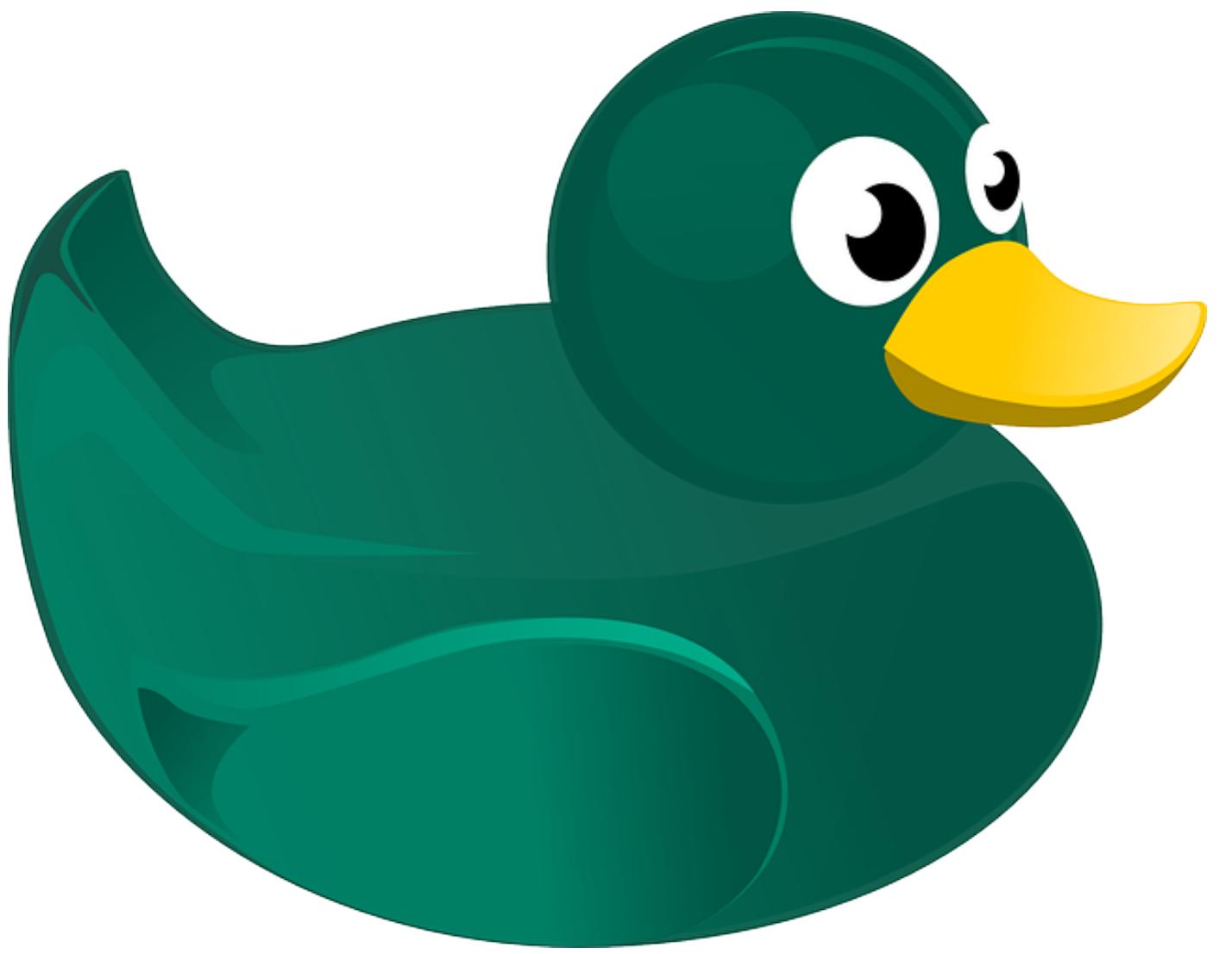






Let it rain rubber ducks :D

# Particle System

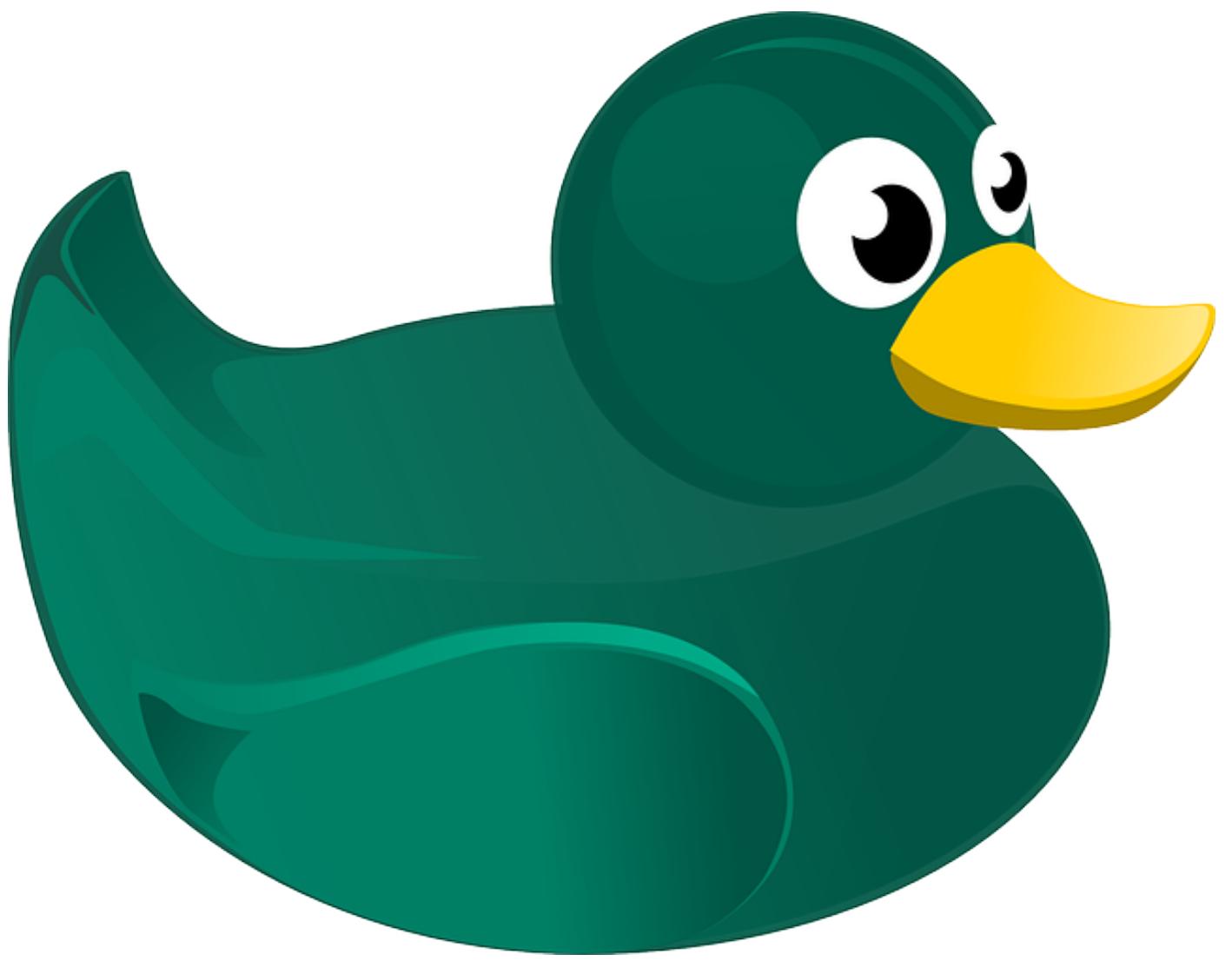


2D Sprite



Emitter

# Particle System

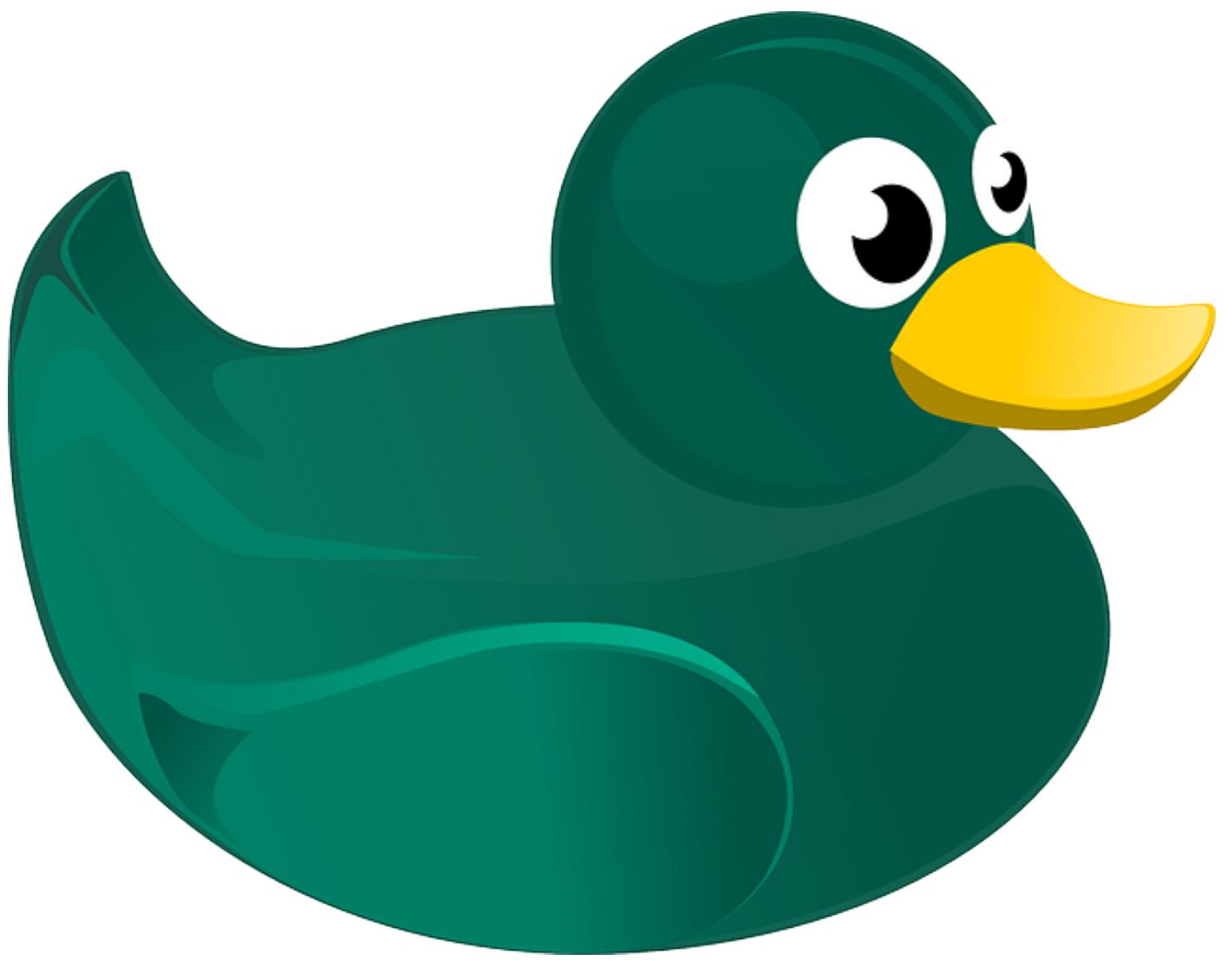


2D Sprite

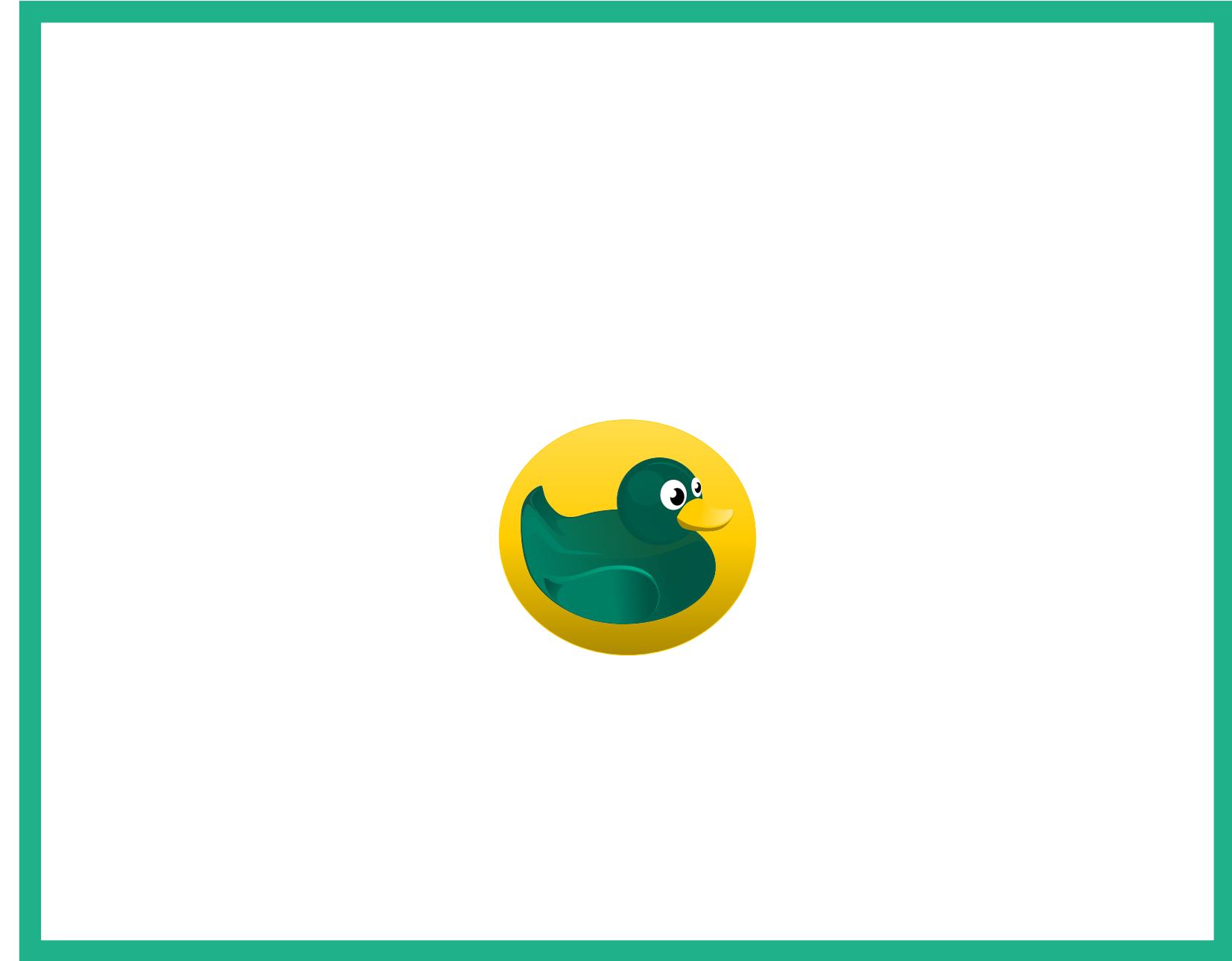


Emitter

# Particle System

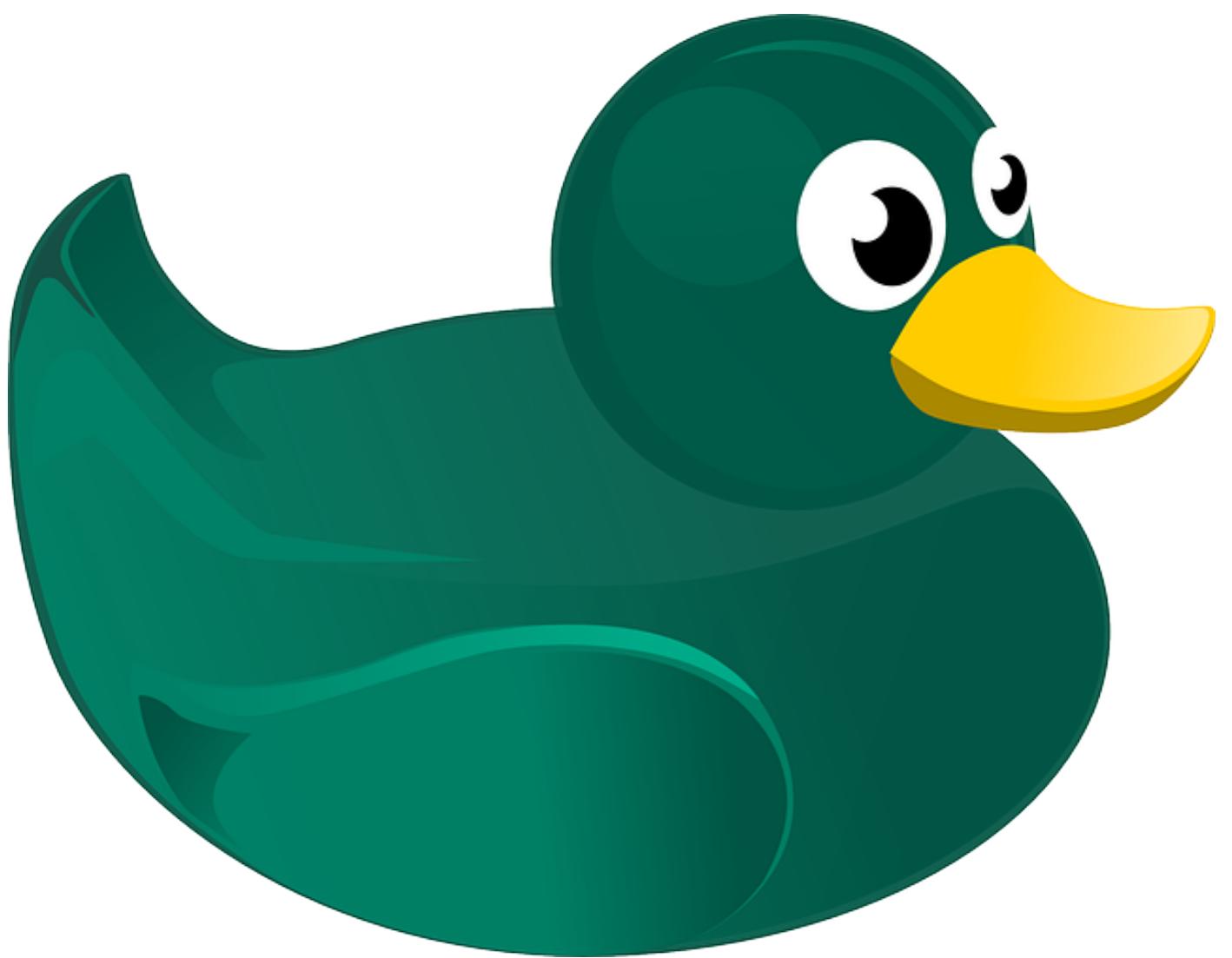


2D Sprite

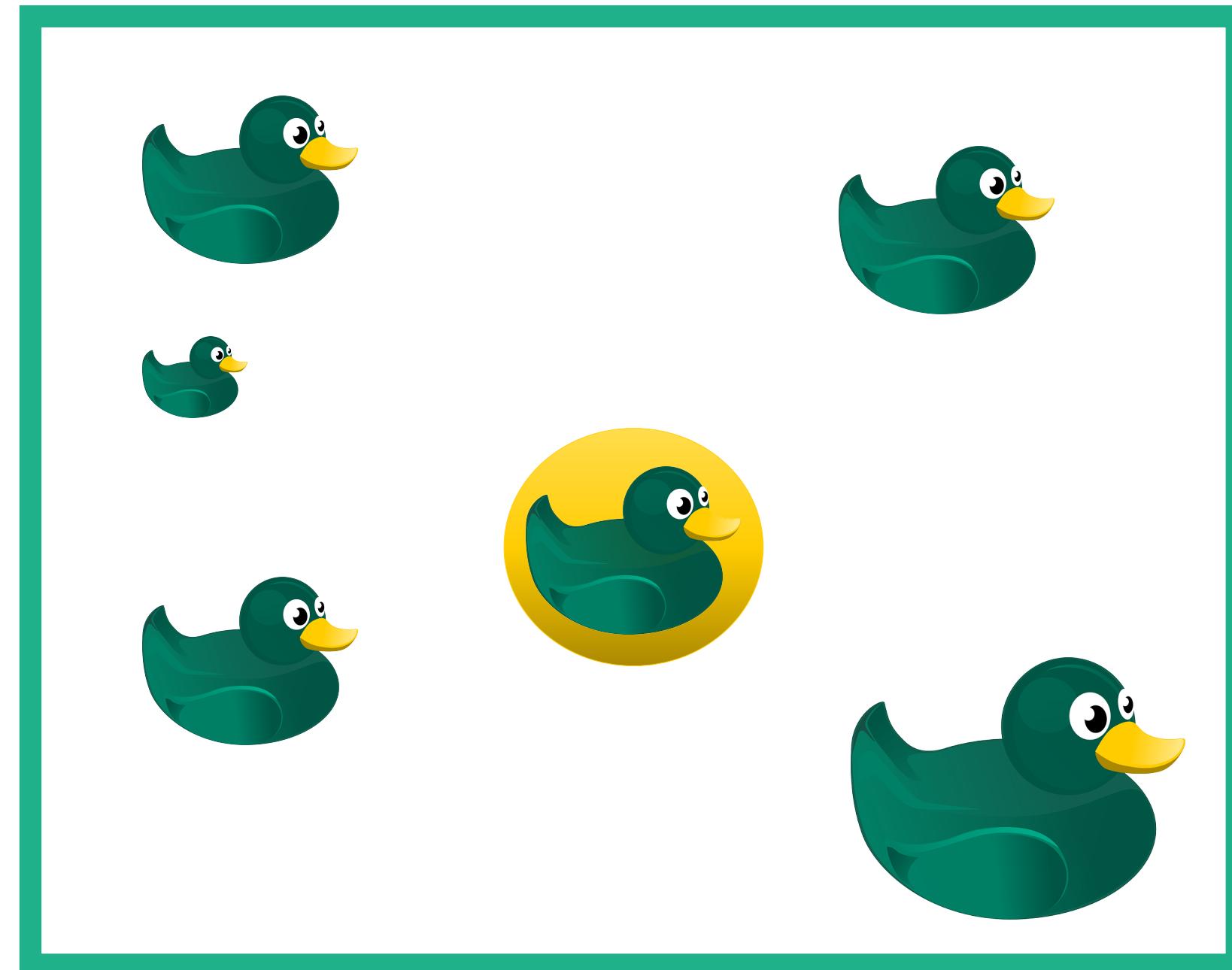


Emitter

# Particle System



2D Sprite



Emitter

# Particle Systems

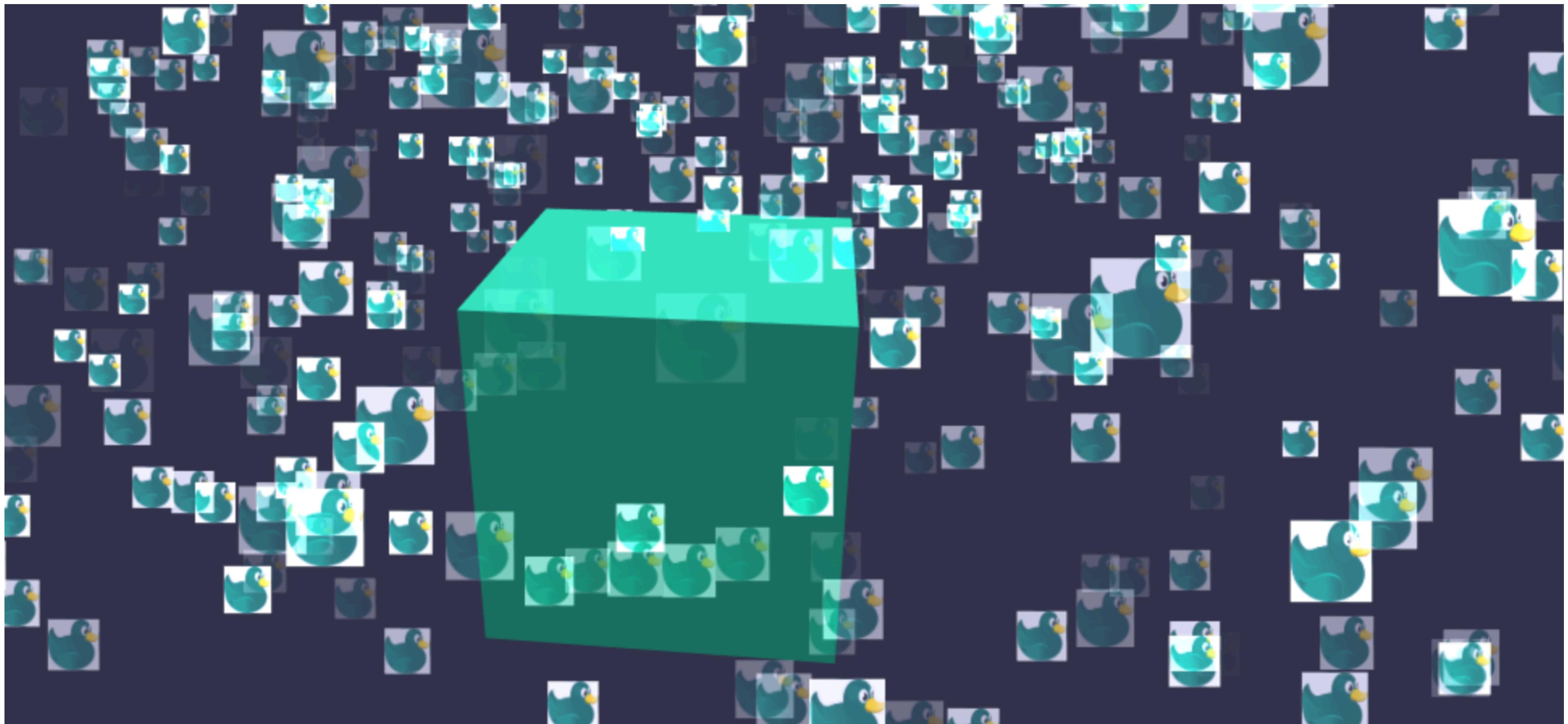
```
const duckParticleSystem = new ParticleSystem("ducks", 2000, scene);

duckParticleSystem.particleTexture = new Texture("/assets/duck.png", scene);
duckParticleSystem.emitter = new Vector3(0, 20, 0);
duckParticleSystem.minEmitBox = new Vector3(-20, -20, -20);
duckParticleSystem.maxEmitBox = new Vector3(20, 20, 20);
duckParticleSystem.gravity = new Vector3(0, -10, 0);
duckParticleSystem.emitRate = 999;

duckParticleSystem.start();
```

# Task 4: Rain

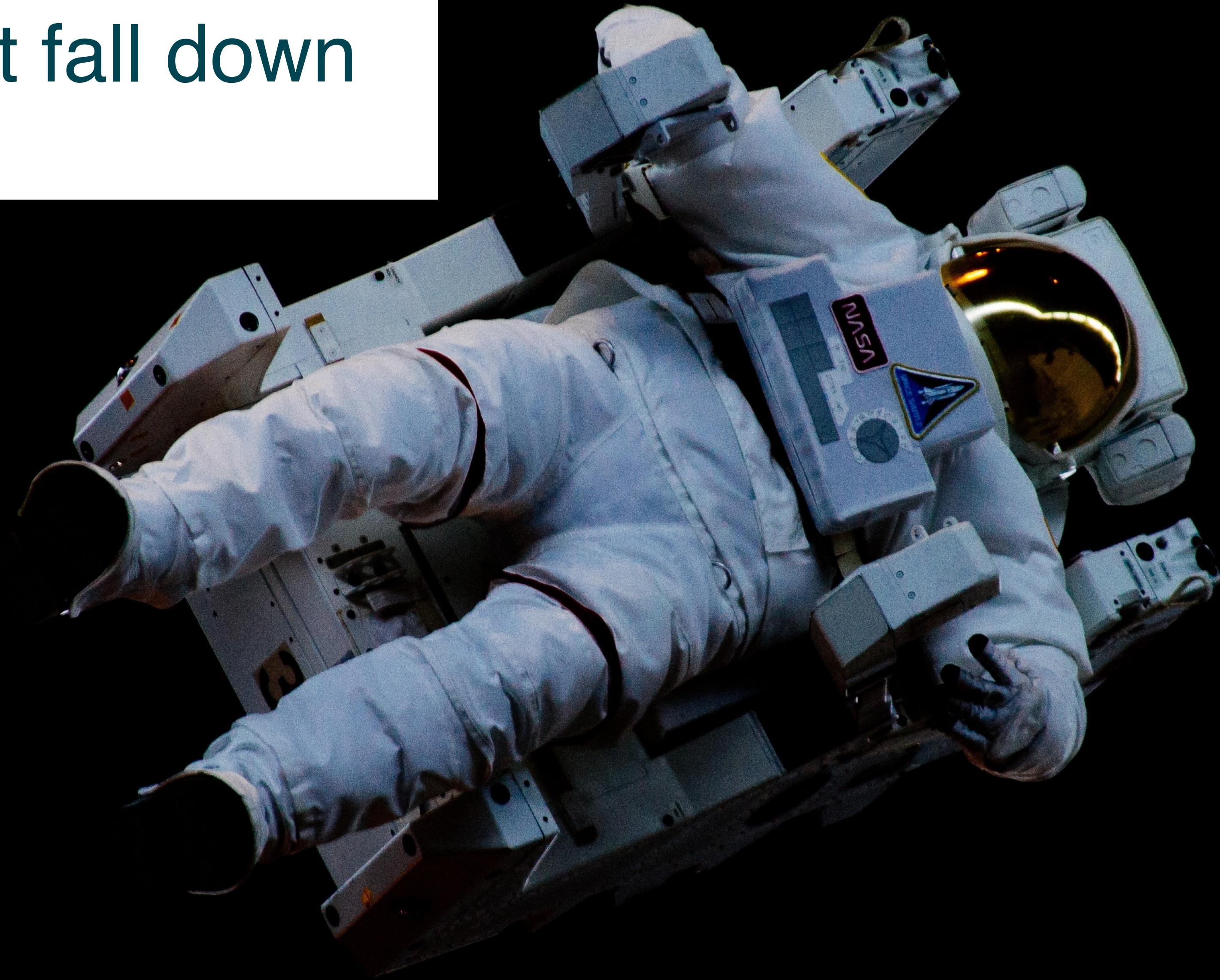
Use the **ParticleSystem** with a **Texture** of your choice.



**BORING**



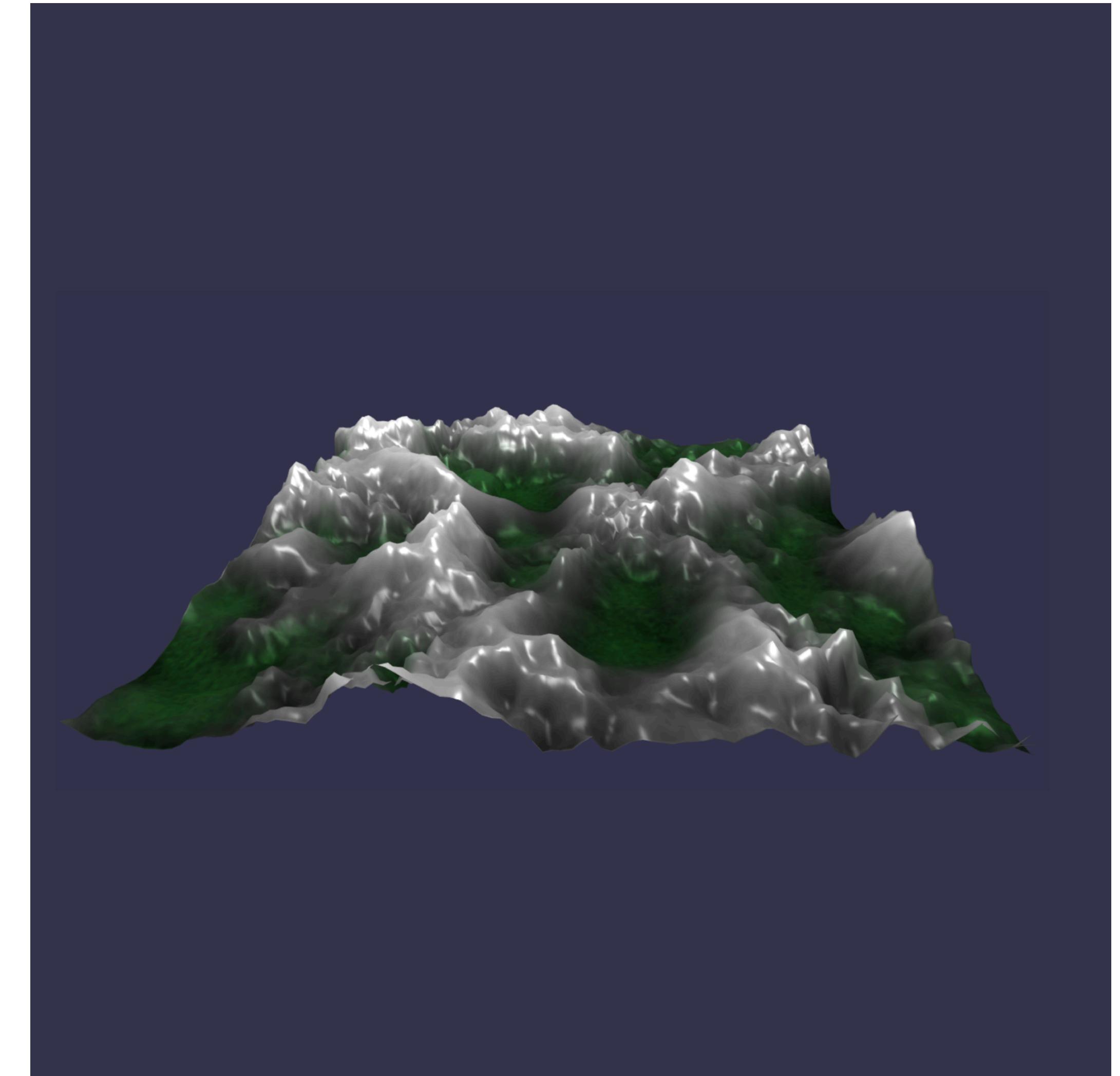
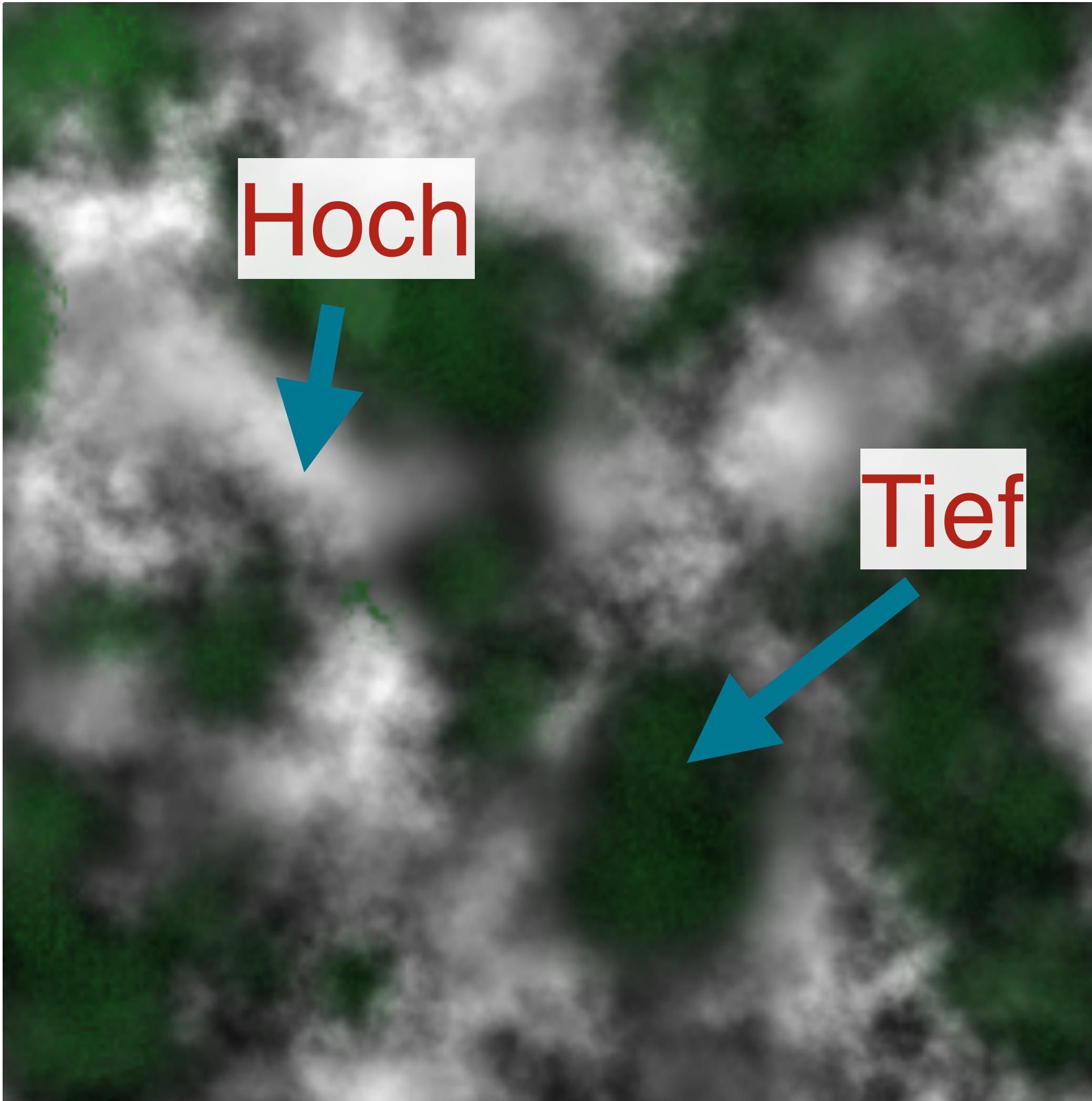
Let it fall down



# Gravity

```
scene.enablePhysics();  
  
sphere.physicsImpostor = new PhysicsImpostor(  
    sphere,  
    PhysicsImpostor.SphereImpostor,  
    { mass: 2, restitution: 0.9 },  
    scene  
);  
  
groundPlane.physicsImpostor = new PhysicsImpostor(  
    groundPlane,  
    PhysicsImpostor.PlaneImpostor,  
    { mass: 0, restitution: 0.1 },  
    scene  
);
```

# Height Map



# Height Map / Ground

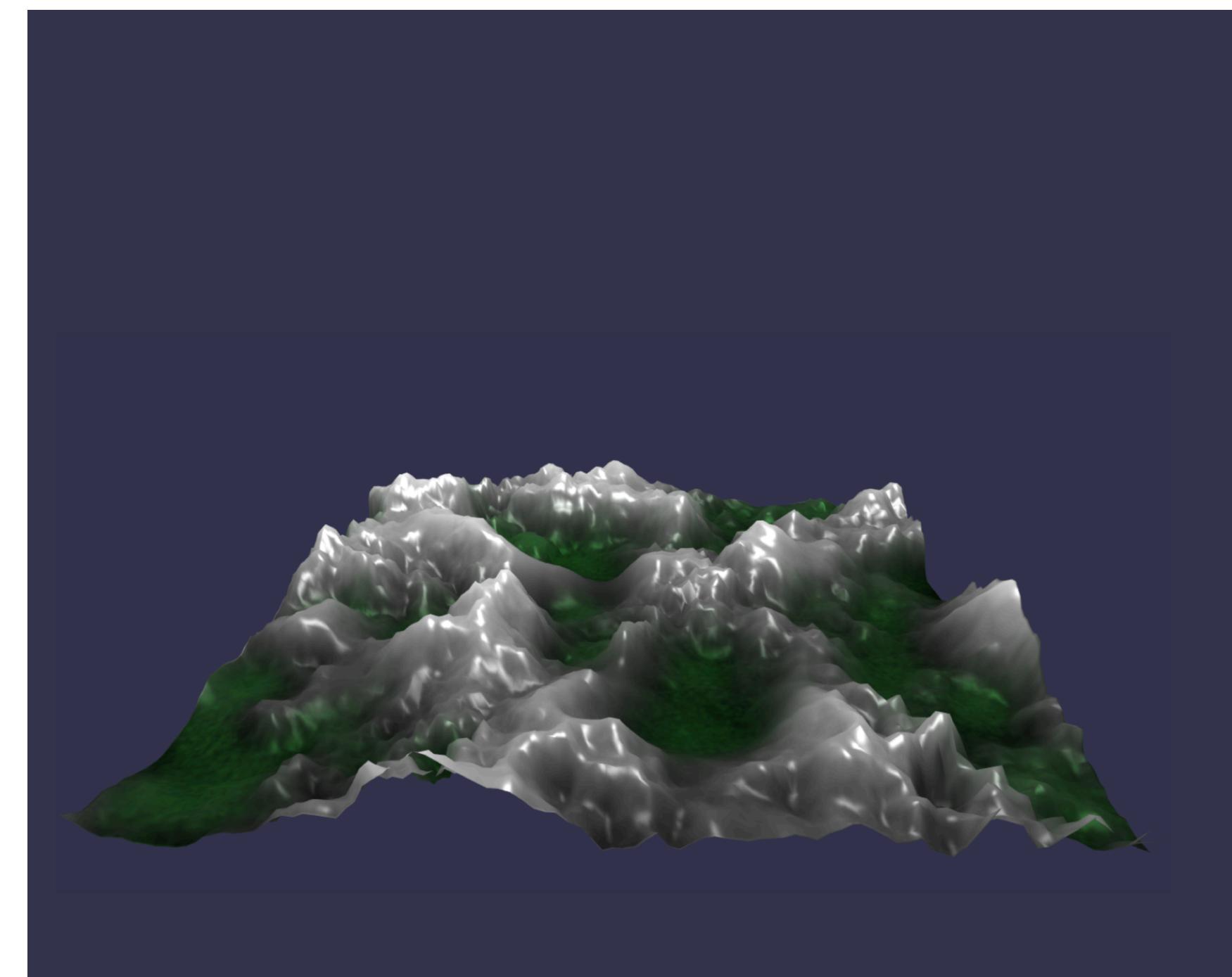
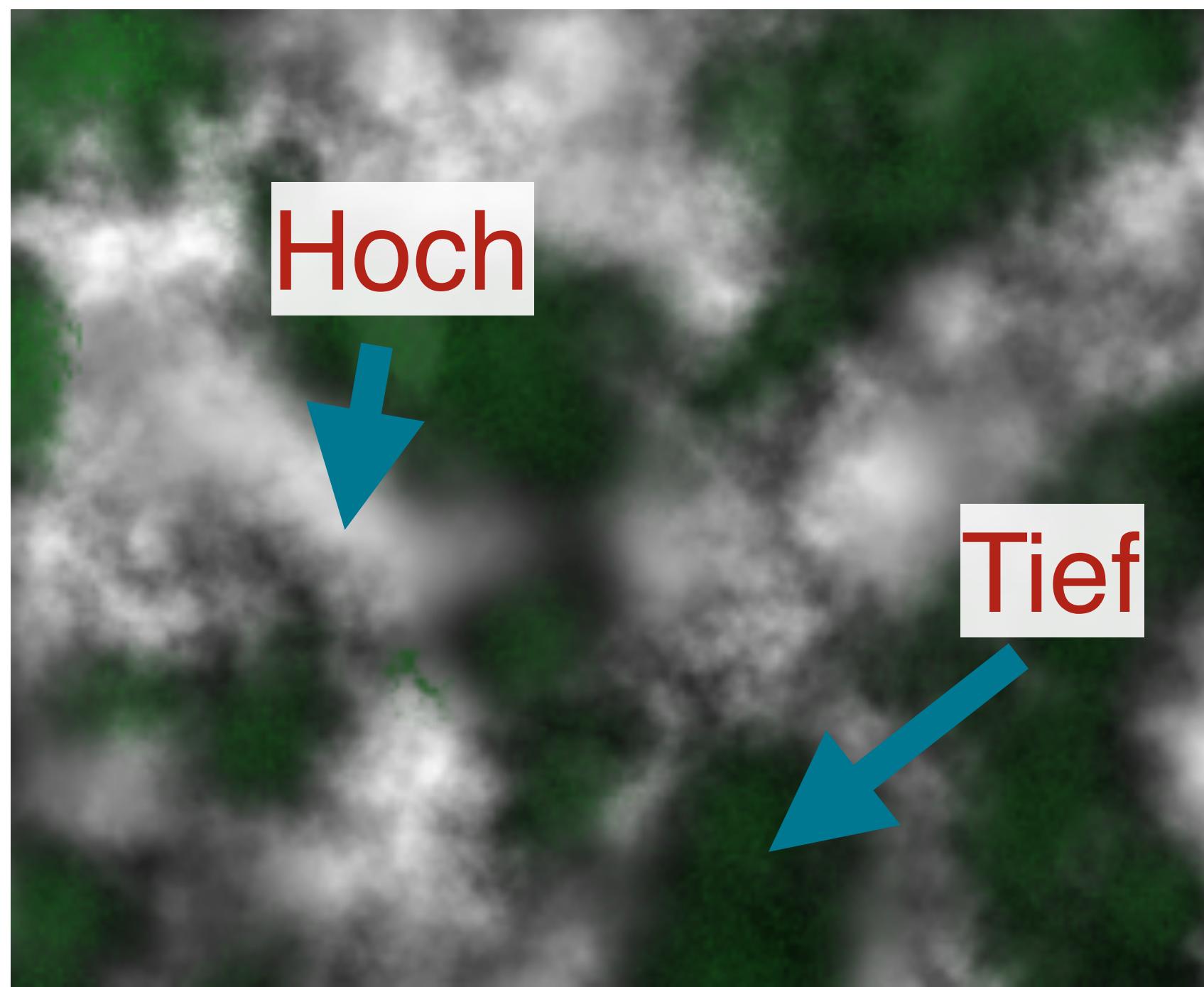
```
const ground = new Mesh.CreateGroundFromHeightMap(  
    "ground",  
    "assets/Heightmap.png",  
    400, //width  
    400, //height  
    100, //subdivide  
    -5, //min height  
    50, // max height  
    scene,  
    false, //updatable  
    () => {  
        //function on success  
    }  
);
```

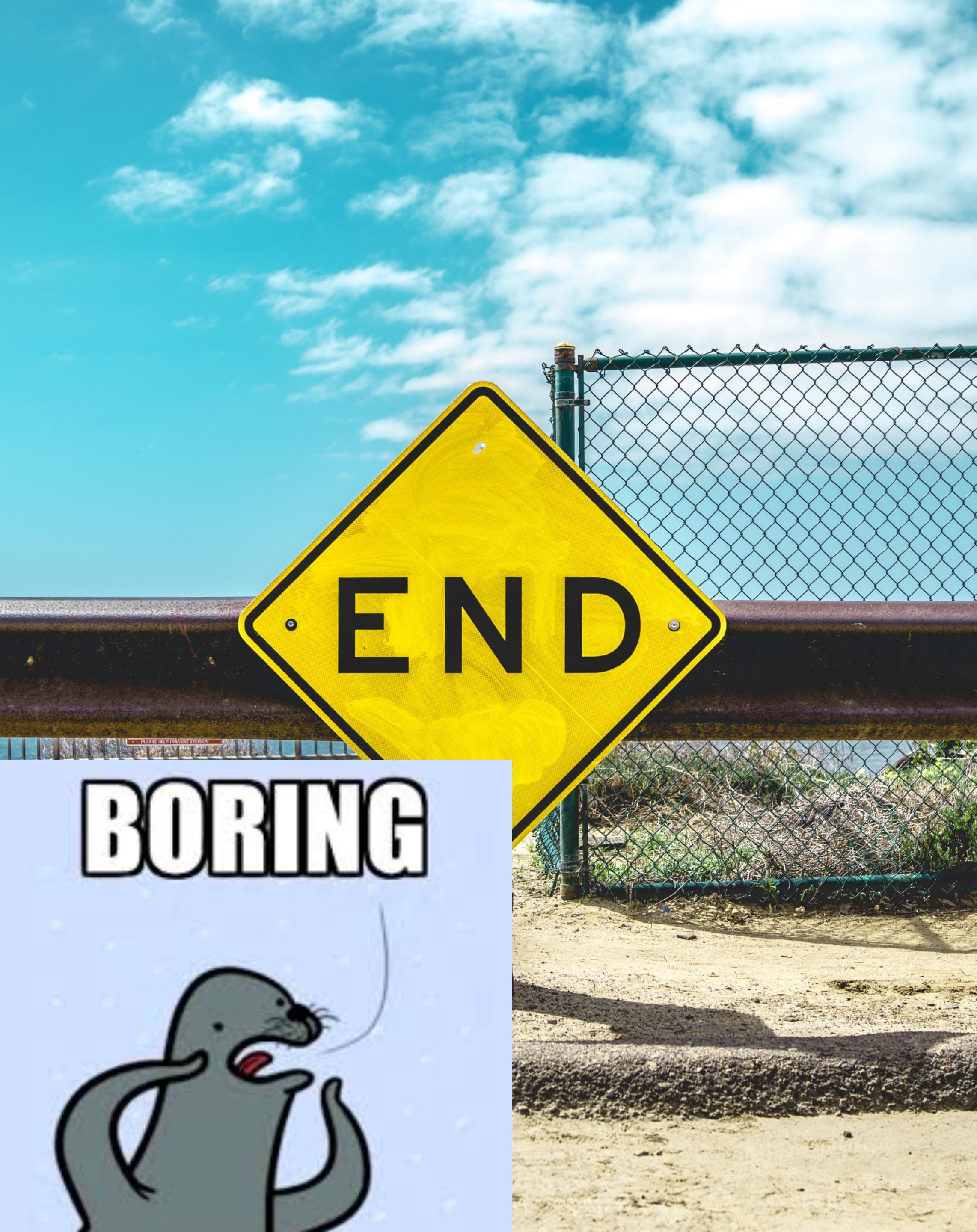
# Task 5: A whole new world

Create a ground from a **HeightMap** using the **MeshBuilder**.

Activate gravity.

Create a sphere that falls down using the **PhysicsImposter**.





...of the  
boring part



...of the  
boring part  
tutorial part...



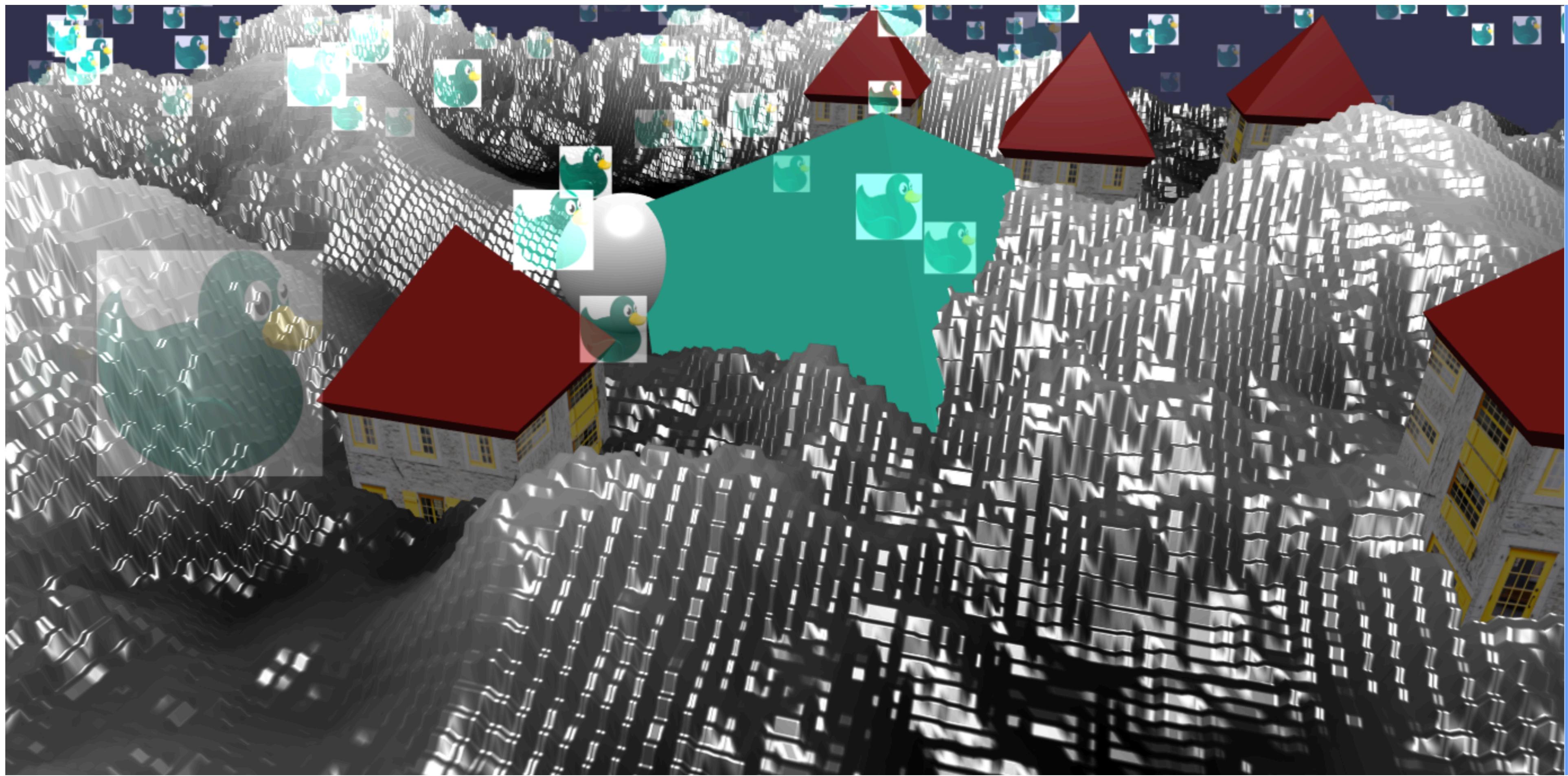
...and start of  
the fun part :D



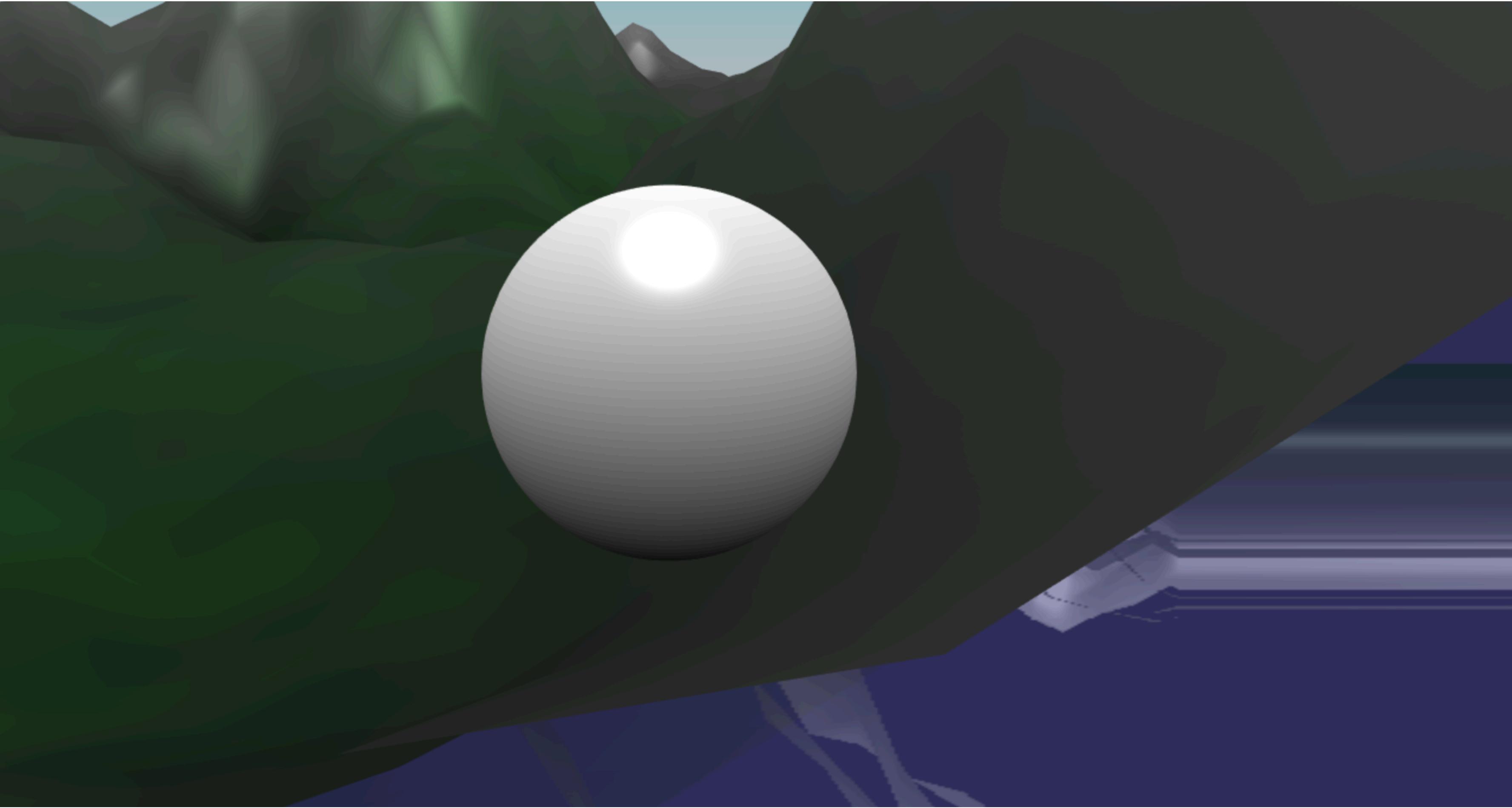
Your idea!

We help you  
build it.

# Inspiration



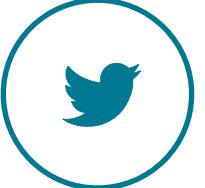
# Inspiration (aka Live Demo)



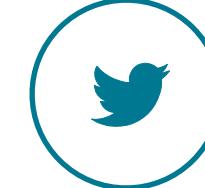
# QUESTIONS?

COME TALK TO US! :)



CHRISTINA  
 merelyChristina



ANNA  
 merelyAnna