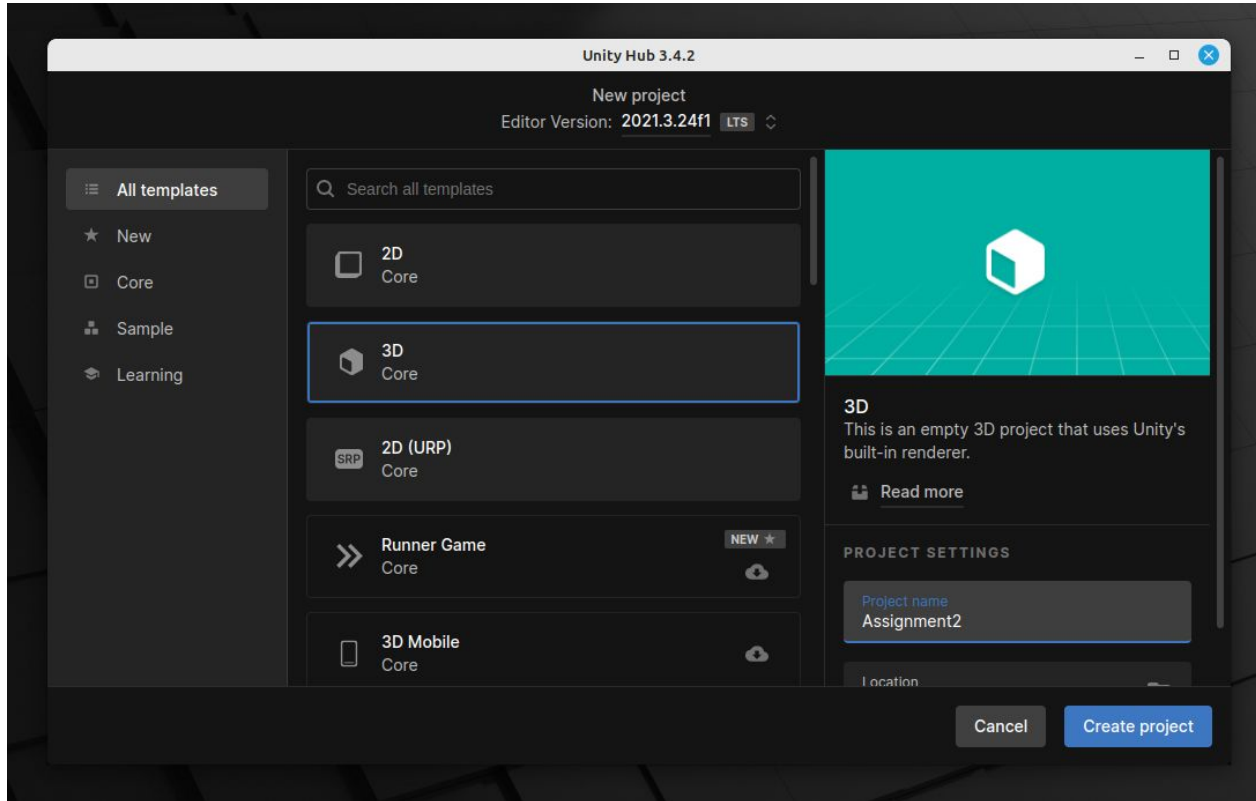


### Task 3: Parse an .obj file

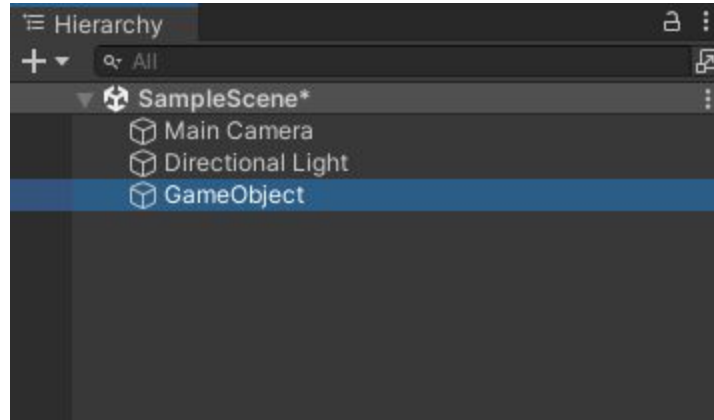
3D models can be stored and read in many ways, in this exercise we will focus in the Wavefront obj format. Try to develop a Unity3D powered obj parser. The primary goal is not to write the most performant parser, but to grasp the concepts of vertices, edges and faces. In order to do that please consider the following example to render vertices and faces as an starting point of your project: <https://github.com/nico778/files/MeshGeneration.cs> Also, although the obj format is extremely simple, we suggest you to familiarize yourself with the format: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wavefront\\_.obj\\_file](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wavefront_.obj_file)

We suggest you to test your obj parser using the following file. However, feel free to try different 3D models in order to validate the stability of your program:  
<http://web.mit.edu/djwendel/www/weblogo/shapes/basic-shapes/sphere/sphere.obj>

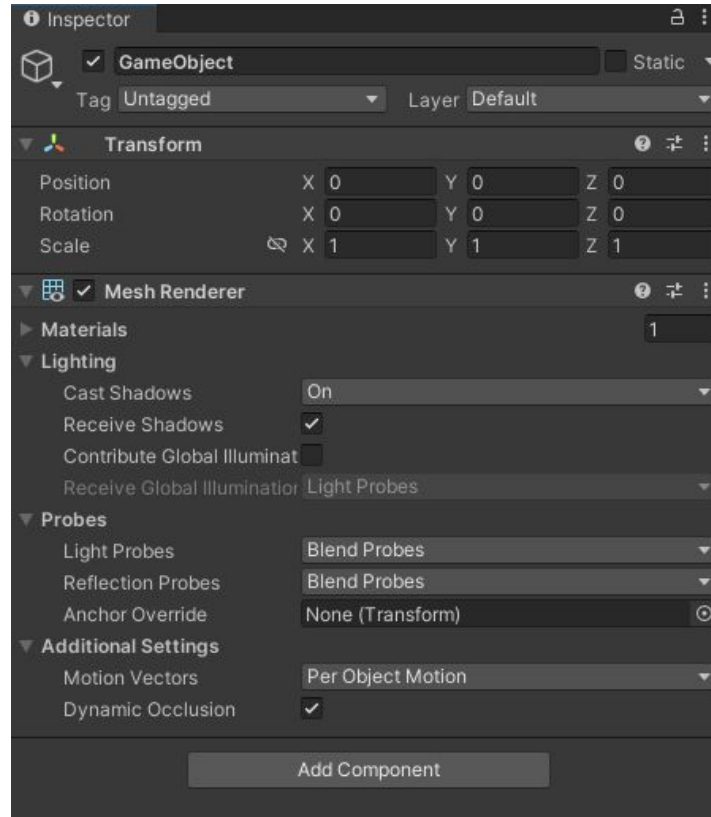
# Task 3: Create new project



# Task 3: GameObject -> Create Empty

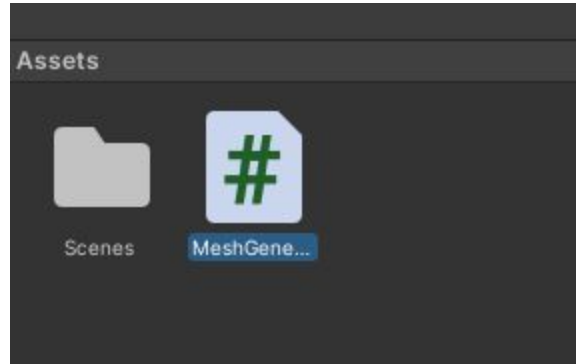


# Task 3: Add Component -> MeshRenderer

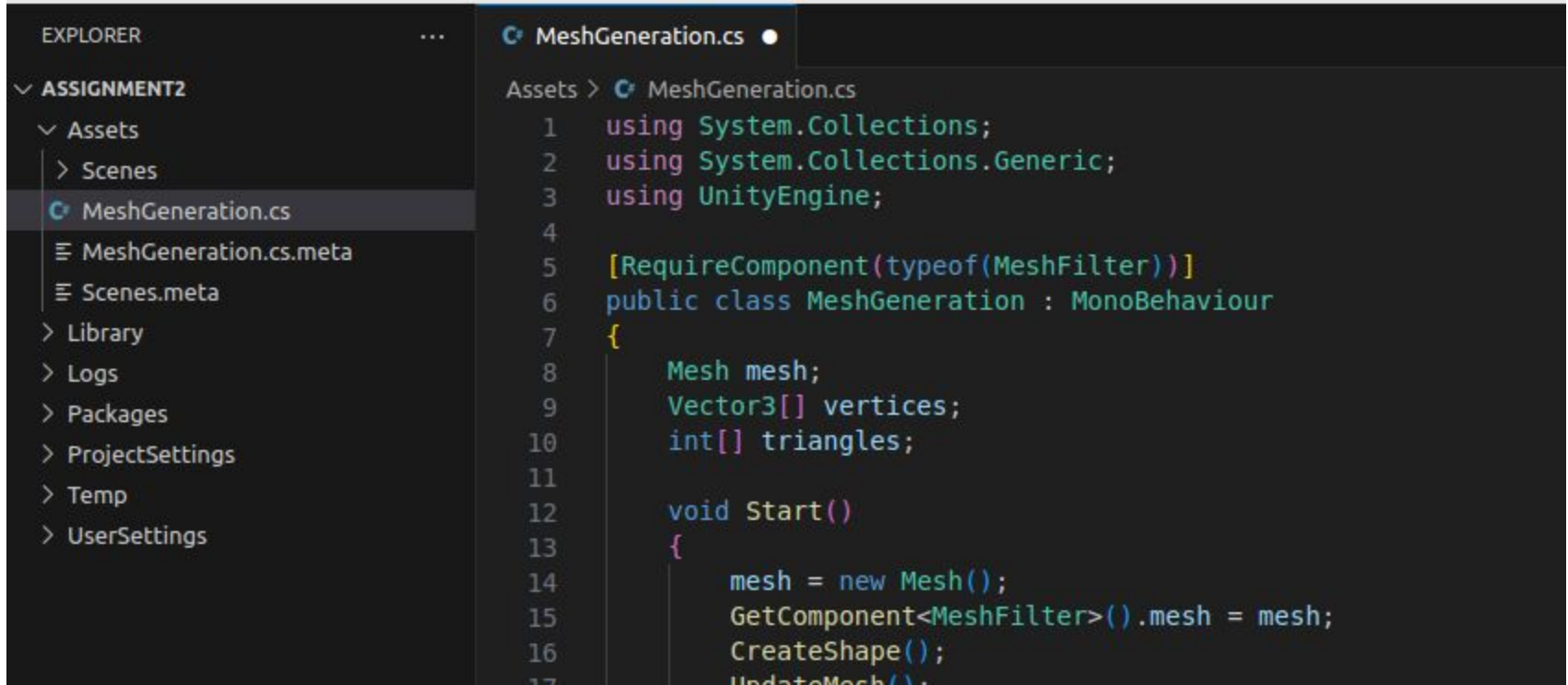


# Task 3: Assets -> Create -> C# Script

File name and Class name have to be identical!



# Task 3: Open project folder in VSCode



```
EXPLORER
...
v ASSIGNMENT2
  v Assets
    > Scenes
    MeshGeneration.cs
    MeshGeneration.cs.meta
    Scenes.meta
  > Library
  > Logs
  > Packages
  > ProjectSettings
  > Temp
  > UserSettings

Assets > MeshGeneration.cs
1  using System.Collections;
2  using System.Collections.Generic;
3  using UnityEngine;
4
5  [RequireComponent(typeof(MeshFilter))]
6  public class MeshGeneration : MonoBehaviour
7  {
8      Mesh mesh;
9      Vector3[] vertices;
10     int[] triangles;
11
12     void Start()
13     {
14         mesh = new Mesh();
15         GetComponent<MeshFilter>().mesh = mesh;
16         CreateShape();
17         UpdateMesh();
```

# Task 3: MeshGeneration.cs

```
using System.Collections;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using UnityEngine;

[RequireComponent(typeof(MeshFilter))]
public class MeshGeneration : MonoBehaviour
{
    Mesh mesh;
    Vector3[] vertices;
    int[] triangles;

    void Start()
    {
        mesh = new Mesh();
        GetComponent<MeshFilter>().mesh = mesh;
        CreateShape();
        UpdateMesh();
    }
}
```

# Task 3: MeshGeneration.cs

```
void CreateShape()  
{  
    vertices = new Vector3[]  
    {  
        new Vector3(0, 0, 0),  
        new Vector3(0, 0, 1),  
        new Vector3(1, 0, 0),  
        new Vector3(1, 0, 1)  
    };  
  
    triangles = new int[]  
    {  
        0, 1, 2, // First triangle: vertices 0, 1, 2  
        2, 1, 3  // Second triangle: vertices 2, 1, 3  
    };  
}
```

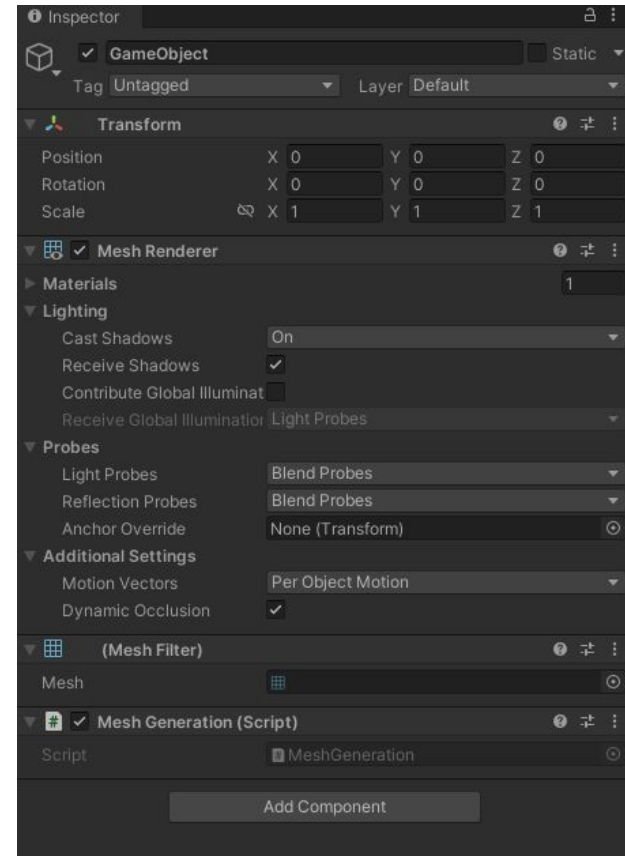


# Task 3: MeshGeneration.cs

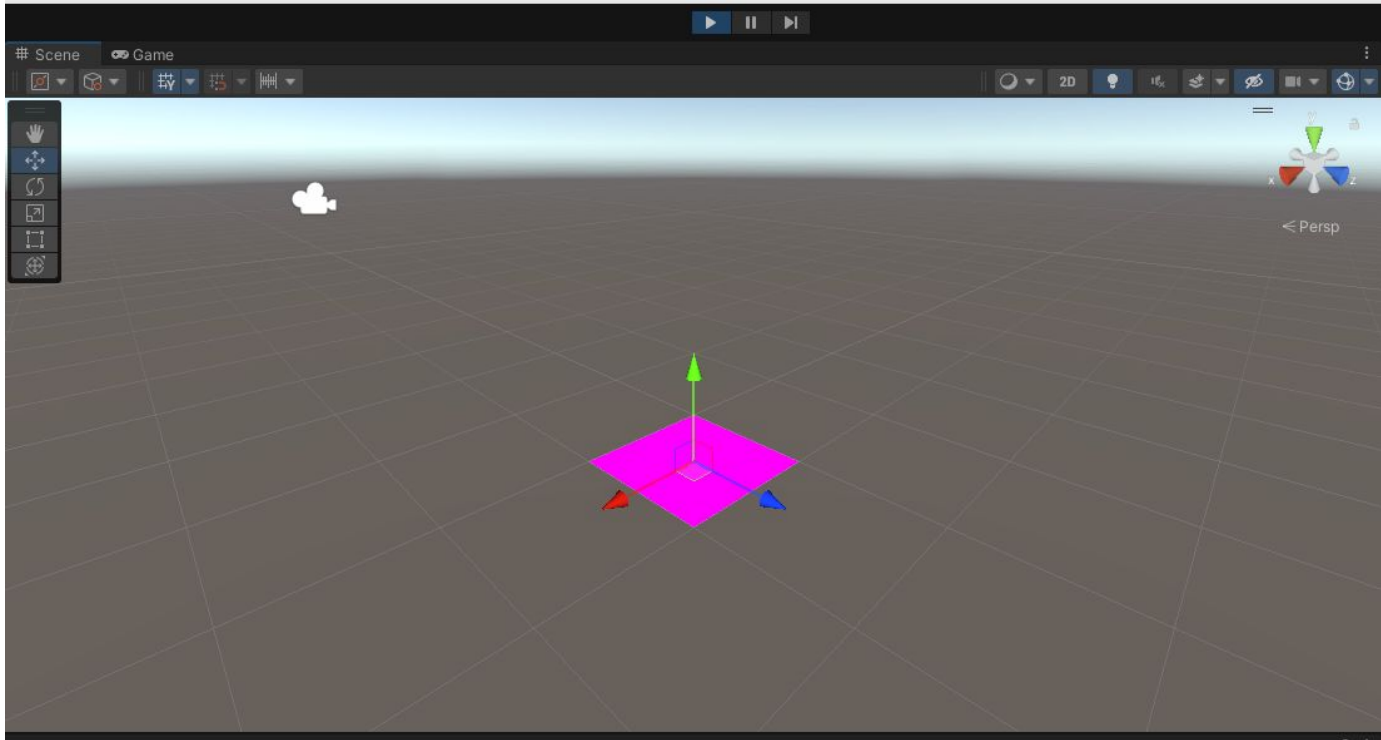
```
void UpdateMesh()  
{  
    mesh.Clear();  
  
    mesh.vertices = vertices;  
    mesh.triangles = triangles;  
  
    mesh.RecalculateNormals();  
}  
}
```

# Task 3: Add script to GameObject

Drag and drop script from Assets to Inspector



# Task 3: Now we can see the two triangles



# Now adapt the script to parse an .obj file

- **.obj file parser:**
  - No hardcoded mesh data!
  - Ignore potential texture and normal data in .obj files for this task
  - Get familiar with the wavefront format
  - Sample solution shown later

# Now adapt script to parse .obj file

- **.obj file parser:**

- the `ReadFile` function reads the specified `.obj` file line by line and extracts the vertex and face data.
- It assumes that the `.obj` file has vertices defined with lines starting with "v " and faces defined with lines starting with "f "
- To use the script, replace `"/path/to/wherever/your/file/is.obj"` with the actual file path of your `.obj` file.
- Script assumes that lines containing mesh data are separated by empty lines

# Task 3: .obj parser sample solution

```
using System.Collections;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using UnityEngine;
using System.IO;
using System.Globalization;

[RequireComponent(typeof(MeshFilter))]
public class ObjFileParser : MonoBehaviour
{
    Mesh mesh;

    void Start()
    {
        mesh = new Mesh();
        GetComponent<MeshFilter>().mesh = mesh;
        ReadFile("/path/to/wherever/your/file/is.obj");
    }
}
```

# Task 3: ReadFile method

```
void ReadFile(string filePath)
{
    List<Vector3> vertices = new List<Vector3>();
    List<int> triangles = new List<int>();

    StreamReader reader = new StreamReader(filePath);

    while (!reader.EndOfStream)
    {
        string line = reader.ReadLine().Trim();
        if (line == "") continue; // skip empty lines

        string[] values = line.Split(' ');
```

# Task 3: ReadFile method

```
if (values[0] == "v")
{
    float x = float.Parse(values[1], CultureInfo.InvariantCulture);
    float y = float.Parse(values[2], CultureInfo.InvariantCulture);
    float z = float.Parse(values[3], CultureInfo.InvariantCulture);
    vertices.Add(new Vector3(x, y, z));
}
else if (values[0] == "f")
{
    int v1 = int.Parse(values[1].Split('/')[0]) - 1;
    int v2 = int.Parse(values[2].Split('/')[0]) - 1;
    int v3 = int.Parse(values[3].Split('/')[0]) - 1;

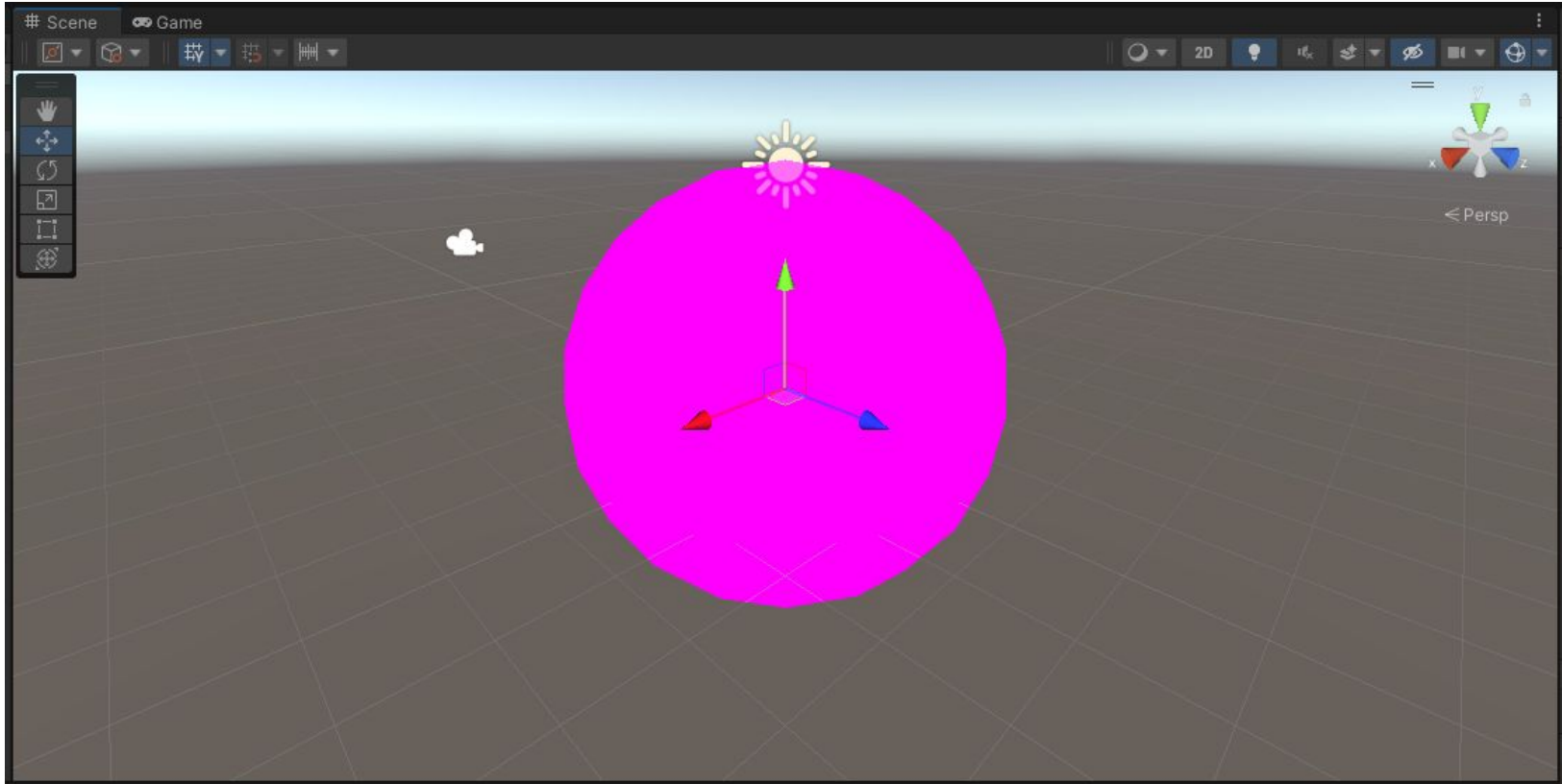
    triangles.Add(v1);
    triangles.Add(v2);
    triangles.Add(v3);
}
```



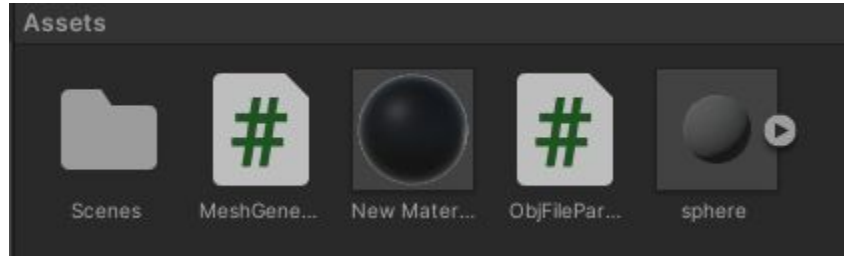
# Task 3: ReadFile method

```
}  
  
    reader.Close();  
  
    mesh.Clear();  
    mesh.vertices = vertices.ToArray();  
    mesh.triangles = triangles.ToArray();  
    mesh.RecalculateNormals();  
}  
}
```

# Task 3: Result



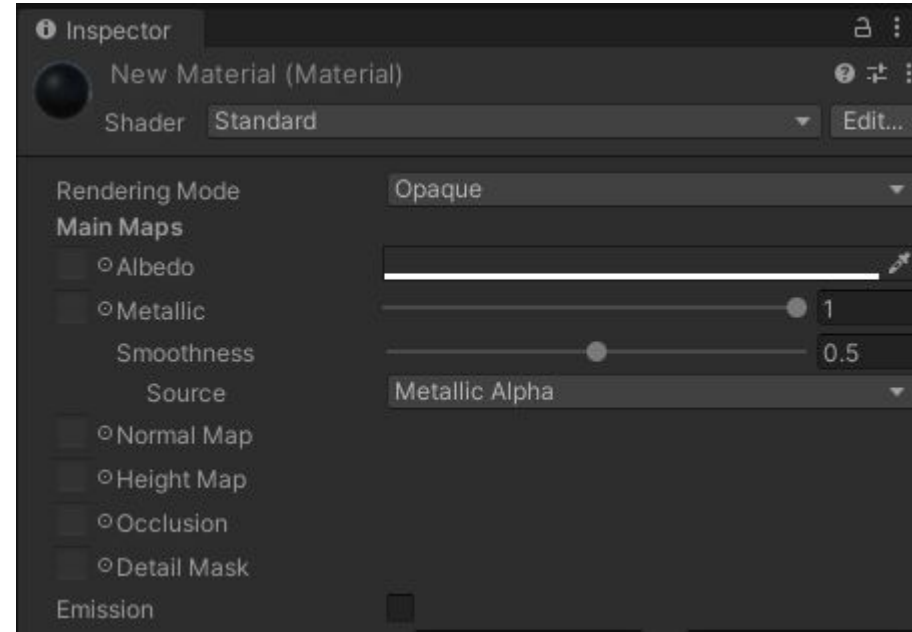
# Task 3: Assets -> Create -> Material



# Task 3: Material

Change Material Properties according to your liking:

- Metallic: Responsible for light reflectance behaviour



# Task 3: Material

Drag and drop material into Hierarchy not GameObject Inspector!

