Introduction to 3D

In this exercise we will look at 3D using WebGL and Three.js. Refer to the lecture notes for code references.

Exercises

1. Create a blank HTML file.

- 2. Download three.js and add it to your HTML file (or use a content delivery network).
- 3. Create a width and height variable for your WebGL Canvas.
- 4. Add a scene.
- 5. Create a sphere and add to the scene (See https://threejs.org/docs/index.html). Use MeshBasicMaterial as the the material of the sphere for now.
- 6. Add a camera (Set the field of view to be 80). Apply your canvas width and height parameters. Also set the camera z-position to be equal to '2' so that the camera is not inside the sphere.
- 7. Add a renderer. Apply your canvas width and height parameters.
- 8. Add and call a render() loop function. Have it rotate the sphere (as detailed below).

```
//Code to rotate sphere
sphere.rotateX(Math.PI/180);
sphere.rotateY(Math.PI/180);
```

- 9. View your sphere.
- 10. Set the wireframe property in the MeshBasicMaterial parameter object to true, and view your sphere.
- 11. Reset the wireframe property to false, for the next few steps in the exercise.
- 12. Add a directional light.

```
var directionalLight = new THREE.DirectionalLight(0xffffff, 0.5);
directionalLight.position.set(0, 1, 2);
scene.add(directionalLight);
```

- 13. Change your material to a MeshLambertMaterial.
- 14. Now view your sphere.
- 15. Have your sphere move over back from left to right on the canvas (translation).

Advanced exercises

- 1. Have the sphere slowly change in colour.
- 2. Add a plane (flat surface) and have the sphere project a shadow onto the plane. For this exercise, use a SpotLight instead of a DirectionalLight. Remember not to use a MeshBasicMaterial. Add a camera helper (as detailed in the lectures) to display the light source
- 3. On the sphere, have the wireframe displayed on top of the MeshLambertMaterial

Notes

• Creating a scene from threejs.org.