## **CSC8502 Coursework 2019/20**

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## **Keyboard and Mouse Controls**

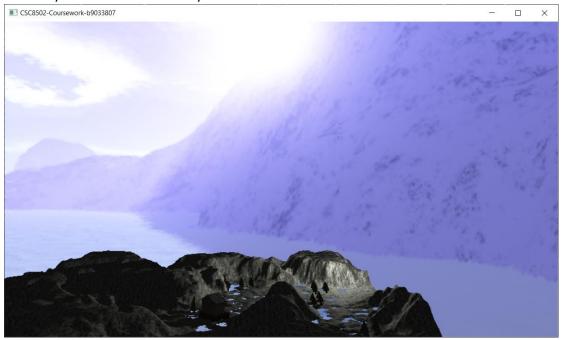
Navigation/camera controls

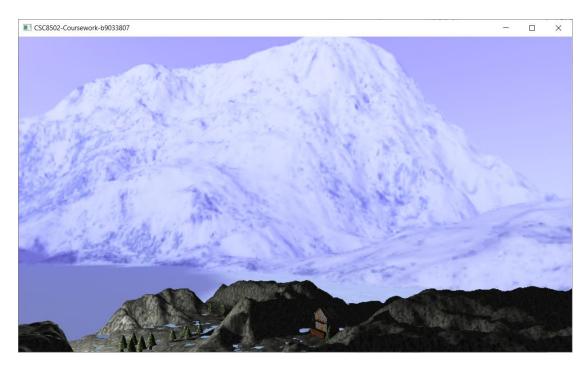
| W                            | move forward                                     |
|------------------------------|--|
| S                            | move backward                                    |
| Α                            | move left  |
| D                            | move right                                       |
| move mouse to the left/right | look left/right (increase/decrease yaw)          |
| move mouse forward/backward  | look up/down (increase/decrease pitch)           |
| $\uparrow$                   | move camera higher                               |
| $\downarrow$                 | move camera lower                                |
| С                            | enable/disable automated camera movement         |
| 1-9                          | move camera straight to the pre-set (n) position |
| ESC                          | closes the window and terminates the program     |

## **Descriptions and screenshots**

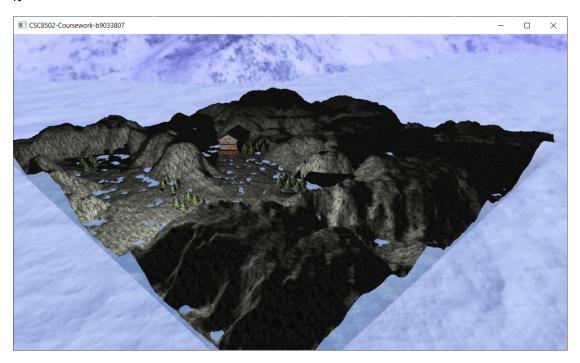
The scene includes:

- a snowy-mountain seamless skybox

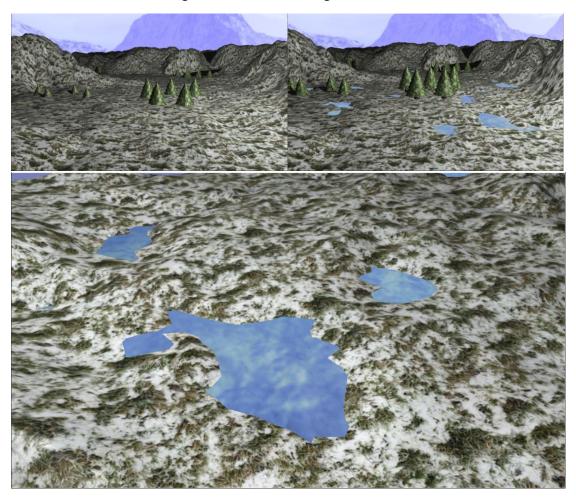




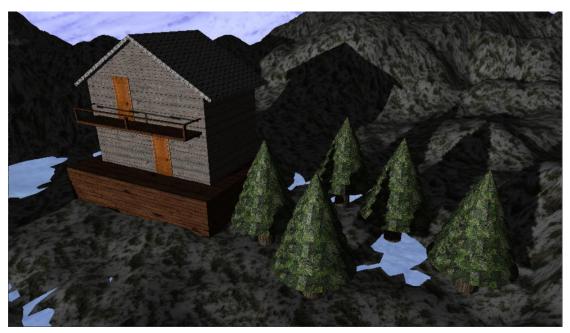
- a heightmap with texture of grass with snow on it, a bump map, to create nice more realistic lighting around the surface and shadows from itself and other objects projected on it

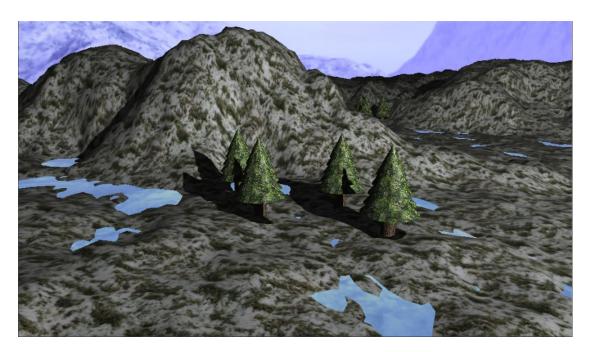


- a water plane that has texture, transparency and reflections made from a cubemap, rises progressively to create small ponds on the heightmap and at the same time, its texture is rotated around z axis creating the effect of circulating water

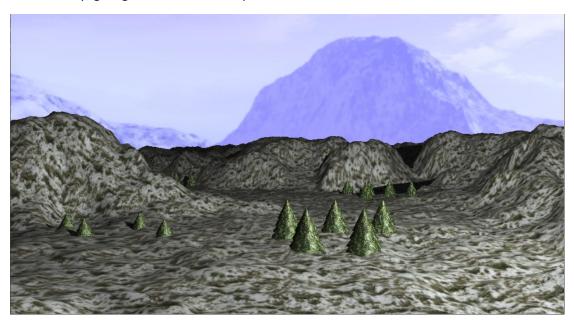


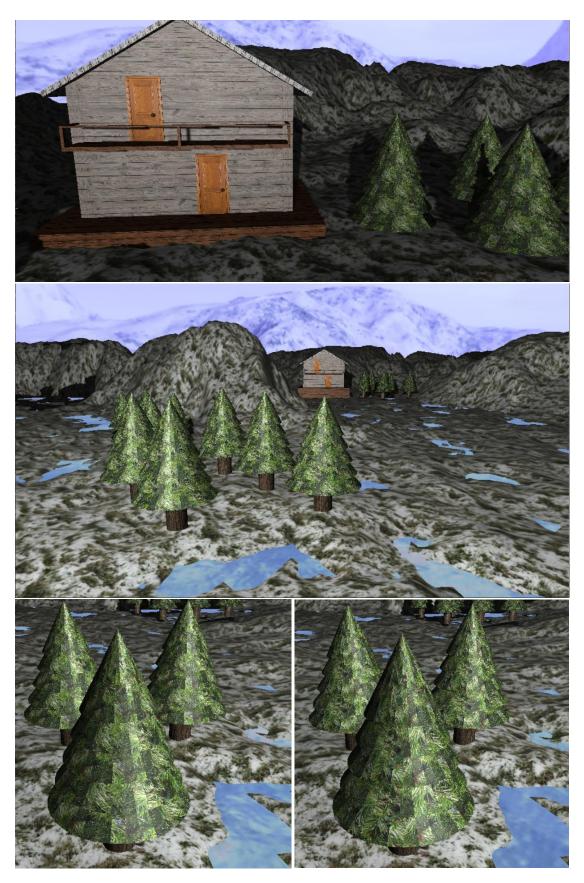
- a single-point light almost-positioned to look like it is the sun from the skybox (visible in the first screenshot) casting shadows all over the place





- a camera that is either manually controllable, or it follows a pre-defined trace around the scene and provides the user the ability to move in any if the trace's positions, by pressing a number
- objects, like trees(meshes used: cones and cylinders) and a house(meshes used: cubes and triangles) that are part of a scene graph and they appear on the heightmap from the ground and get stabilized when they reach a proper height the trees' leaves are rotating slowly and continuously, giving a more realistic impression





- and last but not least, a slight blur as a post-processing effect throughout the scene.