

Notes on tutorial #7 (for week 10 - March 12, 2004)

April 8, 2004

Q1: Write a small forms/web-based application which asks people to enter in some personal details (name, identification number), and then puts up a new form which allows them to select a day-of-the-week, and an hour-of-the-day timeslot for a meeting with the head of the department. The result of this will be either:

success - the timeslot is allocated to that person, with a web page clearly stating that, or

failure - a web page is displayed which allows the user to try again, and which shows the remaining free time slots

Answer: *This will be up to the student...*

Q2: Research the use of *animated* 3D. Write or demonstrate a technique that gives an animated (i.e. changing) display of a group of cubes that are rotating, and moving relative to each other. Describe your technique.

Answer: *I used animated VRML, something like this:*

CODE LISTING	s1.wrl	Page 1/1
<pre>#VRML V2.0 utf8 Viewpoint { position 0 5 325 orientation 1 0 0 0 } DEF transform1 Transform { translation 4 0.5 0 children [Shape { appearance Appearance { material Material { emissiveColor .8 0 0 } } geometry Box { size 15 15 15 }]] } DEF transform2 Transform { translation 4 0.5 0 children [Shape { appearance Appearance { material Material { emissiveColor 0 .8 0 } } geometry Box { size 15 15 15 }]] } DEF transform3 Transform { translation 4 0.5 0 rotation 0.0 1.0 0.0 0.0 children [Shape { appearance Appearance { material Material { emissiveColor 0 0 .8 } } geometry Box { size 25 25 25 }]] } DEF time TimeSensor { cycleInterval 5 loop TRUE enabled TRUE startime 1 } DEF position1 PositionInterpolator { key [0 .5 1] keyValue [95 -37.5 0, -39.0522 41.0994 17.8899, 95 -37.5 0] } DEF position2 PositionInterpolator { key [0 .5 1] keyValue [-5 -37.5 0, 6.0123 19.1845 -12.0646, -5 -37.5 0] } DEF position3 PositionInterpolator { key [0 .5 1] keyValue [-105 -37.5 0, 19.7851 21.74 8.0744, -105 -37.5 0] } DEF ThingSpinner OrientationInterpolator { key [0.0, 0.5, 1.0] keyValue [0.0 1.0 0.0 0.0, 0.0 1.0 0.0 3.14, 0.0 1.0 0.0 6.28] } ROUTE time.fraction_changed TO position1.set_fraction ROUTE time.fraction_changed TO position2.set_fraction ROUTE time.fraction_changed TO position3.set_fraction ROUTE time.fraction_changed TO ThingSpinner.set_fraction ROUTE position1.value_changed TO transform1.translation ROUTE position2.value_changed TO transform2.translation ROUTE position3.value_changed TO transform3.translation ROUTE ThingSpinner.value_changed TO transform3.set_rotation</pre>		

Q3: Find/install a programming system which gives a 3D interface. Write a small program which spins a cube in a 3D canvas, with the speed of rotation changed by a scale.

Answer: *The TkOGL package seemed fairly simple to set up to add 3D to Tk. It creates a 3D canvas - OGLwin, and the following code (extracted from the TkOGL distribution) shows how to use it. I have omitted the code used to create the display list, but it is on the web site and in the distribution:*

CODE LISTING	t7.3.tcl	Page 1/1
<pre>package require Tkogl #code to create display list init_polybuild pack [OGLwin .gl -aspect 1 -stencil 8] -side left -fill both -expand yes set dlist [.gl newlist] set mode fill pack [frame .cmd] -side left -fill y pack [frame .cmd.main] -side top -fill x polybuild .gl hexahedron regular \$dlist \$mode .gl eval \ -matrixmode projection \ -loadidentity \ -perspective 20 1 0.5 20\ -matrixmode modelview \ -loadidentity \ -lookat 0 0 10 0 0 0 0 1 0 \ -pushmatrix \ -material front ambient 0.3 0.3 0.3 \ -material front diffuse 0.5 0.5 0.5 \ -material front specular 0.3 0.3 0.3 \ -material front shininess 40 \ -light light0 position 1 1 1 0 \ -light light0 ambient 1 1 1 \ -light light0 diffuse 1 1 1 \ -light light0 specular 1 1 1 \ -clearcolor 0 0 1 \ -enable lighting -enable light0 -enable light1 \ -enable depthtest .gl main -clear colorbuffer depthbuffer stencilbuffer\ -call \$dlist scale .speed -label Speed -from 0 -to 20 -length 10c pack .speed set xrot 1 set yrot 1 rotate .gl</pre>		