

Holum

1.0

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Contents

Chapter 1

Holum

Obiettivi del progetto

Holum è un progetto che focalizza i suoi obiettivi su usabilità, intuitività ed efficienza. È progettato per utenti di ogni età e possiede una varietà di caratteristiche che possono essere utilizzate per soddisfare una vasta gamma di interessi ed esigenze. Si rivolge sia a utenti non specializzati o solo in parte avvertiti delle attività di programmazione informatica, sia a vari tipi di utenti specializzati, senza precludere nessuna tipologia.

L'obiettivo primario è quindi quello di sviluppare un software in grado di offrire varie funzionalità, tra cui la possibilità di **riproduzione multimediale** di filmati, sia pre-caricati appositamente dagli sviluppatori, che tramite la scelta dell'utente. Inoltre, l'utilizzatore potrà caricare e visualizzare **modelli tridimensionali**, con la possibilità di ingrandire, ruotare e traslare il modello in questione, tramite alcuni sistemi di interazione. Un'altra funzionalità riguarda la creazione di un insieme di **videogiochi**, realizzati con lo scopo di intrattenimento e svago dell'utente.

Ogni funzionalità del programma dovrà essere personalizzabile tramite la selezione di impostazioni adeguate alle preferenze e alle esigenze dell'utente. L'insieme di questi sottoprogrammi verrà poi raccolto e reso accessibile in un apposito **menù**.

L'interazione con il software dovrà avvenire tramite alcuni dispositivi in grado di raccogliere informazioni sulle scelte dell'utente, per poi tradurle in un linguaggio comprensibile dal calcolatore. Queste informazioni verranno quindi utilizzate per navigare all'interno del menù e del programma in generale.

Il software avrà anche il principale compito di suddividere l'immagine da visualizzare in 4 "parti" uguali, a due a due simmetriche e speculari. Il software dovrà poi essere accompagnato da un'appropriato **sistema piramidale**, sostenuto da una struttura di supporto. Questa struttura dovrà sorreggere un monitor, il quale si occuperà di visualizzare l'immagine prodotta dal software. Infine, la superficie riflettente della piramide, assieme alla suddivisione dell'immagine da visualizzare, dovrà creare il desiderato **effetto di tridimensionalità e profondità della proiezione nello spazio**.

Specifiche tecniche

L'effetto utilizzato per la riproduzione delle immagini è conosciuto come "**Pepper's Ghost**", ovvero il "Fantasma di Pepper": una tecnica illusoria utilizzata in teatro e in vari trucchi magici che consiste nell'utilizzo di una o più lastre di vetro, posizionate ad un angolo di 45 tra lo spettatore e la scena, unite a una particolare illuminazione, per dare l'illusione della rappresentazione nello spazio delle immagini proiettate. Il contenuto che verrà proiettato sarà riprodotto da un software appositamente programmato, utilizzando il linguaggio C++ e le librerie **SFML**, **sfeMovie**, **OpenGL**, **assimp** e altre.

L'utente può quindi, come accennato sopra, interagire con il programma in diversi modi:

- **Utility Android**, sviluppata in Java, attualmente strutturata per la sola navigazione all'interno del software su PC, tramite connessione bluetooth;
- **Myo Armband** (<https://www.myo.com>), un braccialetto "smart" che tramite la lettura dei movimenti muscolari permette il controllo wireless del software, utilizzando appositi gesti e movimenti. Per realizzare il collegamento con il programma in C++ abbiamo utilizzato la libreria myo, personalizzandone alcune funzioni per adattarla alle nostre esigenze;
- **Leap Motion** (<https://www.leapmotion.com>), un dispositivo in grado di rilevare accuratamente il movimento di dita e mani dell'utente nello spazio sovrastante al dispositivo stesso, permettendo l'interazione con il software in C++ tramite l'apposito SDK offerto da Leap Motion.

Il programma offrirà la riproduzione di una serie di mini-giochi, pensati opportunamente per sfruttare al meglio le potenzialità dei dispositivi in questione. Tramite questi controller è quindi possibile spostarsi all'interno dei menù e del programma, il quale offre varie categorie di intrattenimento.

La schermata iniziale, successiva allo splash screen di benvenuto, presenta il menù, suddiviso nelle seguenti sezioni:

- **Video**: Archivio di filmati pensati appositamente per la rappresentazione nella piramide. I video pre-caricati sono caratterizzati da uno sfondo nero e da una riproduzione tridimensionale dei caratteri raffigurati, per garantirne l'ottimale visualizzazione e favorire l'illusione della raffigurazione di un simil-ologramma;
- **Games**: Sezione dedicata ai giochi, sia inerenti al Leap Motion che non. I giochi presenti potranno essere selezionati dall'utente tramite un menù, simile a quello principale;
- **3D**: Sezione dedicata al caricamento e alla rappresentazione di un archivio di modelli 3D in formato OBJ, tramite le funzionalità offerte da OpenGL. L'utente potrà interagire con il modello tramite un controller a sua scelta;
- **Settings**: Gestione delle preferenze utente riguardanti l'interfaccia grafica, audio e dei controller.

Ruoli e responsabilità

- **Eusebio Apopei** (Costruttore, Programmatore): Ha il ruolo di realizzare, sia in fase prototipale che definitiva, la struttura piramidale e quella reggente. Si occuperà anche di svolgere il compito di programmatore di parte del software, tra cui l'utility per sistema operativo Android.
- **Davide Cosentino** (Grafico, Programmatore): Ha il ruolo di realizzare l'interfaccia grafica del programma e di sviluppare una parte del software, tra cui l'utility per sistema operativo Android.
- **Alessio Falai** (Project [Manager](#), Sviluppatore Software): Ha il ruolo di coordinare tutte le attività del progetto e di supervisionare il corretto svolgimento dei lavori. Si occuperà anche di svolgere il compito di analista e programmatore di parte del software e di interfacciare i dispositivi di HID (Human Interface Device) con il software generale.
- **Lorenzo Pratesi** (Sviluppatore Software): Svolge il principale compito di analista e programmatore software del progetto. Si occuperà anche di interfacciare i dispositivi di HID (Human Interface Device) con il software generale.
- **Vittorio Sodini** (Grafico, Programmatore): Ha il ruolo di realizzare l'interfaccia grafica del programma e di sviluppare una parte del software, tra cui l'utility per sistema operativo Android.

Chapter 2

Namespace Index

2.1 Namespace List

Here is a list of all namespaces with brief descriptions:

[sh](#)

It is used to distinguish Holum shaders from SFML ones ??

Chapter 3

Hierarchical Index

3.1 Class Hierarchy

This inheritance list is sorted roughly, but not completely, alphabetically:

Bluetooth	??
DeviceListener	
MyoConnector	??
File	??
Listener	
LeapListener	??
Manager	??
Menu	??
Mesh	??
Mesh::texture	??
Mesh::vertex	??
Model	??
Settings	??
sh::Shader	??
ThreeD	??
Video	??

Chapter 4

Data Structure Index

4.1 Data Structures

Here are the data structures with brief descriptions:

Bluetooth	Wireless communication between this software and the Android application	??
File	Describes resources relative to the Video and ThreeD sections	??
LeapListener	Data transfers between this software and the Leap Motion device	??
Manager	??
Menu	??
Mesh	Defines each single drawable entity, in a format that OpenGL uses to render the objects	??
Mesh::texture	It is used to organize the material data, in the form of textures	??
Mesh::vertex	It is a set of vectors which contains a position vector, a normal vector and a texture coordinate vector	??
Model	??
MyoConnector	A MyoConnector object receives and processes events about a Myo	??
Settings	??
sh::Shader	Describes the little programs, which rest on the GPU, used in the rendering operation next to an OpenGL drawing command execution	??
ThreeD	??
Video	??

Chapter 5

File Index

5.1 File List

Here is a list of all files with brief descriptions:

Bluetooth.h	??
File.h	??
Global.h	??
LeapListener.h	??
Libraries.h	??
Manager.h	??
Menu.h	??
Mesh.h	??
Model.h	??
MyoConnector.h	??
Settings.h	??
Shader.h	??
ThreeD.h	??
Video.h	??

Chapter 6

Namespace Documentation

6.1 sh Namespace Reference

It is used to distinguish Holum shaders from SFML ones.

Data Structures

- class [Shader](#)

The [Shader](#) class describes the little programs, which rest on the GPU, used in the rendering operation next to an OpenGL drawing command execution.

Chapter 7

Data Structure Documentation

7.1 Bluetooth Class Reference

The [Bluetooth](#) class provides wireless communication between this software and the Android application.

```
#include <Bluetooth.h>
```

Public Member Functions

- [Bluetooth](#) ()
- [Bluetooth](#) (const [Bluetooth](#) &b)
- bool [acceptSocket](#) ()
- bool [bindSocket](#) ()
- bool [checkMessage](#) ()
- void [closeSocket](#) ()
- int [getDirection](#) ()
- bool [init](#) ()
- bool [isAvailable](#) ()
- void [isAvailable](#) (bool [available](#))
- bool [listenSocket](#) ()
- void [manageBluetooth](#) ()
- int [readMessage](#) ()
- bool [registerService](#) ()
- void [startCommunication](#) ()

Private Attributes

- atomic_bool [available](#)
- Clock [clock](#)
- Clock [clock2](#)
- atomic_int [direction](#)
- bool [exit](#)
- Time [time](#)

7.1.1 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

7.1.1.1 `Bluetooth::Bluetooth ()`

7.1.1.2 `Bluetooth::Bluetooth (const Bluetooth & b)`

7.1.2 Member Function Documentation

7.1.2.1 `bool Bluetooth::acceptSocket ()`

7.1.2.2 `bool Bluetooth::bindSocket ()`

7.1.2.3 `bool Bluetooth::checkMessage ()`

7.1.2.4 `void Bluetooth::closeSocket ()`

7.1.2.5 `int Bluetooth::getDirection ()`

7.1.2.6 `bool Bluetooth::init ()`

7.1.2.7 `bool Bluetooth::isAvailable ()`

7.1.2.8 `void Bluetooth::isAvailable (bool available)`

7.1.2.9 `bool Bluetooth::listenSocket ()`

7.1.2.10 `void Bluetooth::manageBluetooth ()`

7.1.2.11 `int Bluetooth::readMessage ()`

7.1.2.12 `bool Bluetooth::registerService ()`

7.1.2.13 `void Bluetooth::startCommunication ()`

7.1.3 Field Documentation

7.1.3.1 `atomic_bool Bluetooth::available` [private]

7.1.3.2 `Clock Bluetooth::clock` [private]

7.1.3.3 `Clock Bluetooth::clock2` [private]

7.1.3.4 `atomic_int Bluetooth::direction` [private]

7.1.3.5 `bool Bluetooth::exit` [private]

7.1.3.6 `Time Bluetooth::time` [private]

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- [Bluetooth.h](#)

7.2 File Class Reference

The [File](#) class describes resources relative to the [Video](#) and [ThreeD](#) sections.

```
#include <File.h>
```

Public Member Functions

- [File](#) ()
- [File](#) (string [path](#), string [title](#))
- string [getPath](#) ()
- RectangleShape * [getThumbnail](#) ()
- string [getThumbnailPath](#) ()
- Vector2f [getThumbnailPosition](#) ()
- Vector2f [getThumbnailSize](#) ()
- Texture * [getThumbnailTexture](#) ()
- string [getTitle](#) ()
- void [moveThumbnail](#) (float x, float y)
- void [setPath](#) (string [path](#))
- void [setThumbnailPath](#) (string [thumbnailPath](#))
- void [setThumbnailPosition](#) (float x, float y)
- void [setThumbnailScale](#) (float x, float y)
- void [setThumbnailSize](#) (float x, float y)
- void [setTitle](#) (string [title](#))

Private Member Functions

- void [init](#) ()

Private Attributes

- string [path](#)
- float [rectHeight](#)
- float [rectWidth](#)
- RectangleShape [thumbnail](#)
- string [thumbnailPath](#)
- Texture [thumbnailTexture](#)
- string [title](#)

7.2.1 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

7.2.1.1 [File::File](#) ()

Constructs a [File](#) object, without setting any parameter.

7.2.1.2 [File::File](#) (string *path*, string *title*)

Constructs a [File](#) object, by setting the path and title variables to the given values.

7.2.2 Member Function Documentation

7.2.2.1 `string File::getPath ()`

Returns the file path.

7.2.2.2 `RectangleShape* File::getThumbnail ()`

Returns the thumbnail object.

7.2.2.3 `string File::getThumbnailPath ()`

Returns the thumbnail's path.

7.2.2.4 `Vector2f File::getThumbnailPosition ()`

Returns the thumbnail's current position.

7.2.2.5 `Vector2f File::getThumbnailSize ()`

Returns the thumbnail's size.

7.2.2.6 `Texture* File::getThumbnailTexture ()`

Returns the thumbnail's texture object.

7.2.2.7 `string File::getTitle ()`

Returns the image's name.

7.2.2.8 `void File::init ()` [private]

Called by the constructor, it is used to load a specific thumbnail, using the constructor's parameters.

7.2.2.9 `void File::moveThumbnail (float x, float y)`

Sets the thumbnail's position, by adding the given offset to the current position.

7.2.2.10 `void File::setPath (string path)`

Sets the file path.

7.2.2.11 void File::setThumbnailPath (string *thumbnailPath*)

Sets the thumbnail's path.

7.2.2.12 void File::setThumbnailPosition (float *x*, float *y*)

Sets the thumbnail's position.

7.2.2.13 void File::setThumbnailScale (float *x*, float *y*)

Sets the thumbnail's scale factor.

7.2.2.14 void File::setThumbnailSize (float *x*, float *y*)

Sets the thumbnail's size.

7.2.2.15 void File::setTitle (string *title*)

Sets the image's name.

7.2.3 Field Documentation**7.2.3.1 string File::path [private]**

This path is relative to the file which is being processed, like an OBJ or an MP4.

7.2.3.2 float File::rectHeight [private]

The thumbnail's rectangle height, measured in pixels.

Default = 720px.

7.2.3.3 float File::rectWidth [private]

The thumbnail's rectangle width, measured in pixels.

Default = 480px.

7.2.3.4 RectangleShape File::thumbnail [private]

The actual thumbnail's rectangle, whose perimeter is `rectWidth * rectHeight`, drawn using SFML functions.

7.2.3.5 `string File::thumbnailPath` `[private]`

The thumbnail's absolute path.

7.2.3.6 `Texture File::thumbnailTexture` `[private]`

The actual thumbnail's texture, which contains the image specified in the title variable.

7.2.3.7 `string File::title` `[private]`

The name of the image file used to identify a particular resource.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

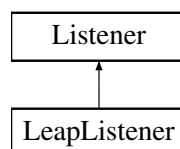
- [File.h](#)

7.3 LeapListener Class Reference

The [LeapListener](#) class provides data transfers between this software and the Leap Motion device.

```
#include <LeapListener.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for LeapListener:



Public Member Functions

- `Leap::Vector` [getHandDirection](#) ()
- `Leap::HandList` [getHandsList](#) ()
- `Leap::Vector` [getLeapTranslation](#) ()
- `Leap::Vector` [getPalmNormal](#) ()
- virtual void [onConnect](#) (const `Leap::Controller` &)
- virtual void [onDisconnect](#) (const `Leap::Controller` &)
- virtual void [onExit](#) (const `Leap::Controller` &)
- virtual void [onFrame](#) (const `Leap::Controller` &)
- virtual void [onInit](#) (const `Leap::Controller` &)
- virtual void [onServiceConnect](#) (const `Leap::Controller` &)
- virtual void [onServiceDisconnect](#) (const `Leap::Controller` &)

Private Attributes

- Leap::Arm [arm](#)
- Leap::Frame [currentFrame](#)
- Leap::FingerList [fingers](#)
- Leap::GestureList [gestures](#)
- Leap::Vector [handDirection](#)
- Leap::HandList [hands](#)
- Leap::Vector [leapTranslation](#)
- Leap::Vector [palmNormal](#)
- Leap::Frame [previousFrame](#)

7.3.1 Detailed Description

To handle Leap Motion events, create an instance of a Listener subclass and assign it to the Controller instance. The Controller calls the relevant Listener callback function when an event occurs, passing in a reference to itself. You do not have to implement callbacks for events you do not want to handle.

The Controller object calls these Listener functions from a thread created by the Leap Motion library, not the thread used to create or set the Listener instance.

7.3.2 Member Function Documentation

7.3.2.1 Leap::Vector LeapListener::getHandDirection ()

Returns the direction from the palm position toward the fingers.

The direction is expressed as a unit vector pointing in the same direction as the directed line from the palm position to the fingers.

You can use the palm direction vector to compute the pitch and yaw angles of the palm with respect to the horizontal plane.

7.3.2.2 Leap::HandList LeapListener::getHandsList ()

Returns the list of Hand objects detected in the frame.

The HandList class acts like a vector-style array and supports iterators. You cannot remove or alter the member objects of a hand lists received from the Leap Motion API, but you can combine lists of the same object type.

The HandList class defines additional functions for getting a member of the list based on its relative position within the Leap coordinate system. These functions include `leftmost()`, `rightmost()`, and `frontmost()`.

7.3.2.3 Leap::Vector LeapListener::getLeapTranslation ()

Returns the change of position derived from the overall linear motion between the current frame and the specified frame. The returned translation vector provides the magnitude and direction of the movement in millimeters.

The Leap Motion software derives frame translation from the linear motion of all objects detected in the field of view.

If either the current or the previous frame is an invalid Frame object, then this method returns a zero vector.

7.3.2.4 `Leap::Vector LeapListener::getPalmNormal ()`

Returns the normal vector to the palm.

If your hand is flat, this vector will point downward, or “out” of the front surface of your palm.

The direction is expressed as a unit vector pointing in the same direction as the palm normal (that is, a vector orthogonal to the palm).

You can use the palm normal vector to compute the roll angle of the palm with respect to the horizontal plane.

7.3.2.5 `virtual void LeapListener::onConnect (const Leap::Controller &) [virtual]`

Called when the Controller object connects to the Leap Motion software and the Leap Motion hardware device is plugged in, or when this Listener object is added to a Controller that is already connected.

7.3.2.6 `virtual void LeapListener::onDisconnect (const Leap::Controller &) [virtual]`

Called when the Controller object disconnects from the Leap Motion software or the Leap Motion hardware is unplugged.

The controller can disconnect when the Leap Motion device is unplugged, the user shuts the Leap Motion software down, or the Leap Motion software encounters an unrecoverable error.

7.3.2.7 `virtual void LeapListener::onExit (const Leap::Controller &) [virtual]`

Called when this Listener object is removed from the Controller or the Controller instance is destroyed.

7.3.2.8 `virtual void LeapListener::onFrame (const Leap::Controller &) [virtual]`

Called when a new frame of hand and finger tracking data is available. Access the new frame data using the `Controller::frame()` function.

Note, the Controller skips any pending onFrame events while your onFrame handler executes. If your implementation takes too long to return, one or more frames can be skipped. The Controller still inserts the skipped frames into the frame history. You can access recent frames by setting the history parameter when calling the `Controller::frame()` function. You can determine if any pending onFrame events were skipped by comparing the ID of the most recent frame with the ID of the last received frame.

7.3.2.9 `virtual void LeapListener::onInit (const Leap::Controller &) [virtual]`

Called once, when this Listener object is newly added to a Controller.

7.3.2.10 `virtual void LeapListener::onServiceConnect (const Leap::Controller &) [virtual]`

Called when the Leap Motion daemon/service connects to your application Controller.

7.3.2.11 `virtual void LeapListener::onServiceDisconnect (const Leap::Controller &) [virtual]`

Called if the Leap Motion daemon/service disconnects from your application Controller.

Normally, this callback is not invoked. It is only called if some external event or problem shuts down the service or otherwise interrupts the connection.

7.3.3 Field Documentation

7.3.3.1 `Leap::Arm LeapListener::arm [private]`

The valid Arm object, which represents the forearm, obtained from a Hand object.

7.3.3.2 `Leap::Frame LeapListener::currentFrame [private]`

The newest frame of tracking data from the Leap Motion software.

7.3.3.3 `Leap::FingerList LeapListener::fingers [private]`

The FingerList containing all the tracked fingers in the current frame.

7.3.3.4 `Leap::GestureList LeapListener::gestures [private]`

The GestureList containing all gestures that have occurred since the previous frame.

7.3.3.5 `Leap::Vector LeapListener::handDirection [private]`

The direction from the palm position toward the fingers.

7.3.3.6 `Leap::HandList LeapListener::hands [private]`

The list of Hand objects detected in the frame.

7.3.3.7 `Leap::Vector LeapListener::leapTranslation [private]`

The vector of translations occurred since the previous frame.

7.3.3.8 `Leap::Vector LeapListener::palmNormal [private]`

The normal vector to the palm.

7.3.3.9 Leap::Frame LeapListener::previousFrame [private]

The previous frame of tracking data from the Leap Motion software, retrieved in the stored frames by the controller.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- [LeapListener.h](#)

7.4 Manager Class Reference

```
#include <Manager.h>
```

Public Member Functions

- [Manager](#) ()

Private Member Functions

- void [changeStatus](#) ()
- void [checkErrors](#) ()
- void [drawGL](#) ()
- void [drawObjects](#) (vector< Drawable * > toDraw)
- void [drawOn](#) (vector< Drawable * > toDraw)
- void [init](#) ()
- void [initLeap](#) ()
- void [initMyo](#) ()
- mat4 [leapTransform](#) (mat4 modelMatrix)
- void [manageBluetooth](#) ()
- void [manageGames](#) ()
- void [manageMenu](#) ()
- void [manageMyo](#) ()
- void [manageSettings](#) ()
- void [manageThreeD](#) ()
- void [manageVideos](#) ()
- void [playVideo](#) (sfe::Movie *movie)
- void [run](#) ()
- void [splashScreen](#) ()
- void [windowEvents](#) ()

Private Attributes

- float [angleX](#)
- float [angleY](#)
- float [angleZ](#)
- [Bluetooth](#) [bluetooth](#)
- Clock [cDeb](#)
- [MANAGER_STATUS](#) [currentStatus](#)
- bool [drawWithGL](#)
- bool [enterPressed](#)
- bool [escapePressed](#)
- bool [firstMyoPose](#)
- bool [fullscreen](#)
- float [height3D](#)
- Hub * [hub](#)
- Leap::Controller [leapController](#)
- [LeapListener](#) [leapListener](#)
- bool [loadCheck](#)
- [Menu](#) [menu](#)
- Myo * [myoArmband](#)
- [MyoConnector](#) [myoConnector](#)
- string [myoCurrentPose](#)
- vec3 [myoDirections](#)
- string [myoLastPose](#)
- thread [myoManager](#)
- [Settings](#) [settings](#)
- Clock [tDeb](#)
- [ThreeD](#) [threeD](#)
- [Video](#) [video](#)
- float [VIEW_DIMENSION](#)
- float [VIEW_DIMENSION_X](#)
- float [VIEW_DIMENSION_Y](#)
- float [VIEW_POSITION_BOTTOM_X](#)
- float [VIEW_POSITION_BOTTOM_Y](#)
- float [VIEW_POSITION_LEFT_X](#)
- float [VIEW_POSITION_LEFT_Y](#)
- float [VIEW_POSITION_RIGHT_X](#)
- float [VIEW_POSITION_RIGHT_Y](#)
- float [VIEW_POSITION_TOP_X](#)
- float [VIEW_POSITION_TOP_Y](#)
- View [viewBottom](#)
- float [viewHeight](#)
- View [viewLeft](#)
- View [viewRight](#)
- View [viewTop](#)
- float [viewWidth](#)
- float [width3D](#)
- [RenderWindow](#) * [window](#)
- float [zoom](#)

7.4.1 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

7.4.1.1 `Manager::Manager ()`

7.4.2 Member Function Documentation

7.4.2.1 `void Manager::changeStatus () [private]`

7.4.2.2 `void Manager::checkErrors () [private]`

7.4.2.3 `void Manager::drawGL () [private]`

7.4.2.4 `void Manager::drawObjects (vector< Drawable * > toDraw) [private]`

7.4.2.5 `void Manager::drawOn (vector< Drawable * > toDraw) [private]`

7.4.2.6 `void Manager::init () [private]`

7.4.2.7 `void Manager::initLeap () [private]`

7.4.2.8 `void Manager::initMyo () [private]`

7.4.2.9 `mat4 Manager::leapTransform (mat4 modelMatrix) [private]`

7.4.2.10 `void Manager::manageBluetooth () [private]`

7.4.2.11 `void Manager::manageGames () [private]`

7.4.2.12 `void Manager::manageMenu () [private]`

7.4.2.13 `void Manager::manageMyo () [private]`

7.4.2.14 `void Manager::manageSettings () [private]`

7.4.2.15 `void Manager::manageThreeD () [private]`

7.4.2.16 `void Manager::manageVideos () [private]`

7.4.2.17 `void Manager::playVideo (sfe::Movie * movie) [private]`

7.4.2.18 `void Manager::run () [private]`

7.4.2.19 `void Manager::splashScreen () [private]`

7.4.2.20 `void Manager::windowEvents () [private]`

7.4.3 Field Documentation

- 7.4.3.1 `float Manager::angleX` [private]
- 7.4.3.2 `float Manager::angleY` [private]
- 7.4.3.3 `float Manager::angleZ` [private]
- 7.4.3.4 `Bluetooth Manager::bluetooth` [private]
- 7.4.3.5 `Clock Manager::cDeb` [private]
- 7.4.3.6 `MANAGER_STATUS Manager::currentStatus` [private]
- 7.4.3.7 `bool Manager::drawWithGL` [private]
- 7.4.3.8 `bool Manager::enterPressed` [private]
- 7.4.3.9 `bool Manager::escapePressed` [private]
- 7.4.3.10 `bool Manager::firstMyoPose` [private]
- 7.4.3.11 `bool Manager::fullscreen` [private]
- 7.4.3.12 `float Manager::height3D` [private]
- 7.4.3.13 `Hub* Manager::hub` [private]
- 7.4.3.14 `Leap::Controller Manager::leapController` [private]
- 7.4.3.15 `LeapListener Manager::leapListener` [private]
- 7.4.3.16 `bool Manager::loadCheck` [private]
- 7.4.3.17 `Menu Manager::menu` [private]
- 7.4.3.18 `Myo* Manager::myoArmband` [private]
- 7.4.3.19 `MyoConnector Manager::myoConnector` [private]
- 7.4.3.20 `string Manager::myoCurrentPose` [private]
- 7.4.3.21 `vec3 Manager::myoDirections` [private]
- 7.4.3.22 `string Manager::myoLastPose` [private]

7.4.3.23 `thread Manager::myoManager` [private]

7.4.3.24 `Settings Manager::settings` [private]

7.4.3.25 `Clock Manager::tDeb` [private]

7.4.3.26 `ThreeD Manager::threeD` [private]

7.4.3.27 `Video Manager::video` [private]

7.4.3.28 `float Manager::VIEW_DIMENSION` [private]

7.4.3.29 `float Manager::VIEW_DIMENSION_X` [private]

7.4.3.30 `float Manager::VIEW_DIMENSION_Y` [private]

7.4.3.31 `float Manager::VIEW_POSITION_BOTTOM_X` [private]

7.4.3.32 `float Manager::VIEW_POSITION_BOTTOM_Y` [private]

7.4.3.33 `float Manager::VIEW_POSITION_LEFT_X` [private]

7.4.3.34 `float Manager::VIEW_POSITION_LEFT_Y` [private]

7.4.3.35 `float Manager::VIEW_POSITION_RIGHT_X` [private]

7.4.3.36 `float Manager::VIEW_POSITION_RIGHT_Y` [private]

7.4.3.37 `float Manager::VIEW_POSITION_TOP_X` [private]

7.4.3.38 `float Manager::VIEW_POSITION_TOP_Y` [private]

7.4.3.39 `View Manager::viewBottom` [private]

7.4.3.40 `float Manager::viewHeight` [private]

7.4.3.41 `View Manager::viewLeft` [private]

7.4.3.42 `View Manager::viewRight` [private]

7.4.3.43 `View Manager::viewTop` [private]

7.4.3.44 `float Manager::viewWidth` [private]

7.4.3.45 `float Manager::width3D` [private]

7.4.3.46 `RenderWindow* Manager::window` [private]

7.4.3.47 `float Manager::zoom` [private]

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- [Manager.h](#)

7.5 Menu Class Reference

```
#include <Menu.h>
```

Public Member Functions

- [Menu](#) ()
- void [checkPositions](#) ()
- [MANAGER_STATUS](#) [getCurrentStatus](#) ()
- bool [getDownAnimation](#) ()
- bool [getLeftAnimation](#) ()
- vector< Drawable * > [getObjectsVector](#) ()
- bool [getRightAnimation](#) ()
- bool [getUpAnimation](#) ()
- void [menuEvents](#) ()
- void [setDownAnimation](#) (bool [downAnimation](#))
- void [setLeftAnimation](#) (bool [leftAnimation](#))
- void [setRightAnimation](#) (bool [rightAnimation](#))
- void [setUpAnimation](#) (bool [upAnimation](#))

Private Member Functions

- void [animateDown](#) ()
- void [animateLeft](#) ()
- void [animateRight](#) ()
- void [animateUp](#) ()
- void [init](#) ()
- void [setPositions](#) ()

Private Attributes

- float [animationSpeed](#)
- float [animationTime](#)
- bool [downAnimation](#)
- bool [first](#)
- int [firstTextPosition](#)
- bool [leftAnimation](#)
- int [leftPosition](#)
- Font [menuFont](#)
- vector< Text > [menuTexts](#)
- int [nText](#)
- int [outPosition](#)
- bool [rightAnimation](#)
- int [rightPosition](#)
- float [scaleFactor](#)
- vector< float > [speeds](#)
- int [stepCounter](#)
- RectangleShape [strip](#)
- unsigned int [textSize](#)
- vector< Drawable * > [toDraw](#)
- bool [upAnimation](#)

7.5.1 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

7.5.1.1 `Menu::Menu ()`

7.5.2 Member Function Documentation

7.5.2.1 `void Menu::animateDown () [private]`

7.5.2.2 `void Menu::animateLeft () [private]`

7.5.2.3 `void Menu::animateRight () [private]`

7.5.2.4 `void Menu::animateUp () [private]`

7.5.2.5 `void Menu::checkPositions ()`

7.5.2.6 `MANAGER_STATUS Menu::getCurrentStatus ()`

7.5.2.7 `bool Menu::getDownAnimation ()`

7.5.2.8 `bool Menu::getLeftAnimation ()`

7.5.2.9 `vector<Drawable*> Menu::getObjectsVector ()`

7.5.2.10 `bool Menu::getRightAnimation ()`

7.5.2.11 `bool Menu::getUpAnimation ()`

7.5.2.12 `void Menu::init () [private]`

7.5.2.13 `void Menu::menuEvents ()`

7.5.2.14 `void Menu::setDownAnimation (bool downAnimation)`

7.5.2.15 `void Menu::setLeftAnimation (bool leftAnimation)`

7.5.2.16 `void Menu::setPositions () [private]`

7.5.2.17 `void Menu::setRightAnimation (bool rightAnimation)`

7.5.2.18 `void Menu::setUpAnimation (bool upAnimation)`

7.5.3 Field Documentation

7.5.3.1 `float Menu::animationSpeed [private]`

- 7.5.3.2 `float Menu::animationTime` [private]
- 7.5.3.3 `bool Menu::downAnimation` [private]
- 7.5.3.4 `bool Menu::first` [private]
- 7.5.3.5 `int Menu::firstTextPosition` [private]
- 7.5.3.6 `bool Menu::leftAnimation` [private]
- 7.5.3.7 `int Menu::leftPosition` [private]
- 7.5.3.8 `Font Menu::menuFont` [private]
- 7.5.3.9 `vector<Text> Menu::menuTexts` [private]
- 7.5.3.10 `int Menu::nText` [private]
- 7.5.3.11 `int Menu::outPosition` [private]
- 7.5.3.12 `bool Menu::rightAnimation` [private]
- 7.5.3.13 `int Menu::rightPosition` [private]
- 7.5.3.14 `float Menu::scaleFactor` [private]
- 7.5.3.15 `vector<float> Menu::speeds` [private]
- 7.5.3.16 `int Menu::stepCounter` [private]
- 7.5.3.17 `RectangleShape Menu::strip` [private]
- 7.5.3.18 `unsigned int Menu::textSize` [private]
- 7.5.3.19 `vector<Drawable*> Menu::toDraw` [private]
- 7.5.3.20 `bool Menu::upAnimation` [private]

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- [Menu.h](#)

7.6 Mesh Class Reference

The [Mesh](#) class defines each single drawable entity, in a format that OpenGL uses to render the objects.

```
#include <Mesh.h>
```

Data Structures

- struct [texture](#)

It is used to organize the material data, in the form of textures.

- struct [vertex](#)

It is a set of vectors which contains a position vector, a normal vector and a texture coordinate vector.

Public Member Functions

- [Mesh](#) (vector< [vertex](#) > [vertices](#), vector< GLuint > [indices](#), vector< [texture](#) > [textures](#))
- void [draw](#) ([sh::Shader](#) shader)

Data Fields

- vector< GLuint > [indices](#)
- vector< [texture](#) > [textures](#)
- vector< [vertex](#) > [vertices](#)

Private Member Functions

- void [init](#) ()

Private Attributes

- GLuint [EBO](#)
- GLuint [VAO](#)
- GLuint [VBO](#)

7.6.1 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

7.6.1.1 `Mesh::Mesh (vector< vertex > vertices, vector< GLuint > indices, vector< texture > textures)`

The constructor loads Assimp's data structures and transforms that data to a format that OpenGL understands.

7.6.2 Member Function Documentation

7.6.2.1 `void Mesh::draw (sh::Shader shader)`

It renders the mesh, after binding the appropriate textures.

7.6.2.2 `void Mesh::init ()` `[private]`

This initialization function is used to setup the appropriate buffers and specify the vertex shader layout via vertex attribute pointers.

It is called after the constructor, which provides us large lists of mesh data that we can use for rendering.

7.6.3 Field Documentation

7.6.3.1 GLuint Mesh::EBO [private]

An EBO is a buffer, just like a vertex buffer object, that stores indices that OpenGL uses to decide what vertices to draw.

7.6.3.2 vector<GLuint> Mesh::indices

The set of indices which defines a particular mesh.

7.6.3.3 vector<texture> Mesh::textures

The set of textures which defines a particular mesh.

7.6.3.4 GLuint Mesh::VAO [private]

The so called vertex array object (VAO) can be bound just like a vertex buffer object and any subsequent vertex attribute calls from that point on will be stored inside the VAO.

This has the advantage that when configuring vertex attribute pointers you only have to make those calls once and whenever we want to draw the object, we can just bind the corresponding VAO. This makes switching between different vertex data and attribute configurations as easy as binding a different VAO.

Core OpenGL requires that we use a VAO so it knows what to do with our vertex inputs. If we fail to bind a VAO, OpenGL will most likely refuse to draw anything.

A vertex array object stores the following:

- Calls to glEnableVertexAttribArray or glDisableVertexAttribArray.
- Vertex attribute configurations via glVertexAttribPointer.
- Vertex buffer objects associated with vertex attributes by calls to glVertexAttribPointer.

7.6.3.5 GLuint Mesh::VBO [private]

The so called vertex buffer objects (VBO) can store a large number of vertices in the GPU's memory.

The advantage of using those buffer objects is that we can send large batches of data all at once to the graphics card, without having to send data a vertex a time. Sending data to the graphics card from the CPU is relatively slow, so wherever we can we try to send as much data as possible at once. Once the data is in the graphics card's memory the vertex shader has almost instant access to the vertices making it extremely fast.

7.6.3.6 `vector<vertex> Mesh::vertices`

The set of vertices which defines a particular mesh.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- [Mesh.h](#)

7.7 `Mesh::texture` Struct Reference

It is used to organize the material data, in the form of textures.

```
#include <Mesh.h>
```

Data Fields

- GLuint [id](#)
- aiString [path](#)
- string [type](#)

7.7.1 Field Documentation

7.7.1.1 `GLuint Mesh::texture::id`

The id of the texture, which is just an incremental identifier.

7.7.1.2 `aiString Mesh::texture::path`

The actual path of a particular texture.

7.7.1.3 `string Mesh::texture::type`

The type of the texture (e.g. a diffuse texture or a specular texture).

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- [Mesh.h](#)

7.8 `Mesh::vertex` Struct Reference

It is a set of vectors which contains a position vector, a normal vector and a texture coordinate vector.

```
#include <Mesh.h>
```

Data Fields

- [vec3 normal](#)
- [vec3 position](#)
- [vec2 texCoords](#)

7.8.1 Field Documentation

7.8.1.1 [vec3 Mesh::vertex::normal](#)

When lighting is enabled in OpenGL, the normal vectors are used to determine how much light is received at the specified vertex or surface.

This lighting processing is performed at eye coordinate space, therefore, normal vectors in object coordinates are also transformed to eye coordinates with GL_MODELVIEW matrix, but in a different way as vertices do.

7.8.1.2 [vec3 Mesh::vertex::position](#)

The actual point represented in the tridimensional space (x, y, z).

7.8.1.3 [vec2 Mesh::vertex::texCoords](#)

Texture coordinates specify the point in the texture image that will correspond to the vertex you are specifying them for.

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- [Mesh.h](#)

7.9 Model Class Reference

```
#include <Model.h>
```

Public Member Functions

- [Model](#) ()
- [Model](#) (GLchar *path)
- void [draw](#) ([sh::Shader](#) shader)

Data Fields

- float [XMAX](#)
- float [XMIN](#)
- float [YMAX](#)
- float [YMIN](#)
- float [ZMAX](#)
- float [ZMIN](#)

Private Member Functions

- vector< [Mesh::texture](#) > [loadMaterialTextures](#) (aiMaterial *mat, aiTextureType type, string typeName)
- void [loadModel](#) (string path)
- [Mesh](#) [processMesh](#) (aiMesh *mesh, const aiScene *scene)
- void [processNode](#) (aiNode *node, const aiScene *scene)
- GLint [textureFromFile](#) (const char *path)

Private Attributes

- string [directory](#)
- vector< [Mesh::texture](#) > [loadedTextures](#)
- vector< [Mesh](#) > [meshes](#)

7.9.1 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

7.9.1.1 `Model::Model ()`

7.9.1.2 `Model::Model (GLchar * path)`

7.9.2 Member Function Documentation

7.9.2.1 `void Model::draw (sh::Shader shader)`

7.9.2.2 `vector<Mesh::texture> Model::loadMaterialTextures (aiMaterial * mat, aiTextureType type, string typeName)`
[private]

7.9.2.3 `void Model::loadModel (string path)` [private]

7.9.2.4 `Mesh Model::processMesh (aiMesh * mesh, const aiScene * scene)` [private]

7.9.2.5 `void Model::processNode (aiNode * node, const aiScene * scene)` [private]

7.9.2.6 `GLint Model::textureFromFile (const char * path)` [private]

7.9.3 Field Documentation

7.9.3.1 `string Model::directory` [private]

7.9.3.2 `vector<Mesh::texture> Model::loadedTextures` [private]

7.9.3.3 `vector<Mesh> Model::meshes` [private]

7.9.3.4 `float Model::XMAX`

7.9.3.5 `float Model::XMIN`

7.9.3.6 `float Model::YMAX`

7.9.3.7 `float Model::YMIN`

7.9.3.8 `float Model::ZMAX`

7.9.3.9 `float Model::ZMIN`

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

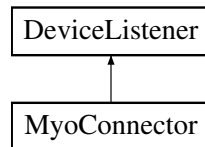
- [Model.h](#)

7.10 MyoConnector Class Reference

A [MyoConnector](#) object receives and processes events about a Myo.

```
#include <MyoConnector.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for MyoConnector:



Public Member Functions

- [MyoConnector](#) ()
- string [getCurrentPose](#) ()
- vec3 [getDirections](#) ()
- void [onArmSync](#) (Myo *myo, uint64_t timestamp, Arm arm, XDirection xDirection, float rotation, WarmupState warmupState)
- void [onArmUnsync](#) (Myo *myo, uint64_t timestamp)
- void [onLock](#) (Myo *myo, uint64_t timestamp)
- void [onOrientationData](#) (Myo *myo, uint64_t timestamp, const Quaternion< float > &quat)
- void [onPose](#) (Myo *myo, uint64_t timestamp, Pose pose)
- void [onUnlock](#) (Myo *myo, uint64_t timestamp)
- void [onUnpair](#) (Myo *myo, uint64_t timestamp)
- void [print](#) ()

Private Attributes

- Pose [currentPose](#)
- bool [isUnlocked](#)
- bool [onArm](#)
- int [pitch_w](#)
- int [roll_w](#)
- Arm [whichArm](#)
- int [yaw_w](#)

7.10.1 Detailed Description

Classes that inherit from `myo::DeviceListener` can be used to receive events from Myo devices. `DeviceListener` provides several virtual functions for handling different kinds of events. If you do not override an event, the default behavior is to do nothing.

7.10.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

7.10.2.1 `MyoConnector::MyoConnector ()`

It is used to generate an instance of the [MyoConnector](#) class and link it to the already created Hub object.

7.10.3 Member Function Documentation

7.10.3.1 `string MyoConnector::getCurrentPose ()`

It returns the current pose, read by the `onPose` function whenever the Myo detects that the person wearing it has changed their pose.

7.10.3.2 `vec3 MyoConnector::getDirections ()`

It returns the current pitch, roll and yaw values.

7.10.3.3 `void MyoConnector::onArmSync (Myo * myo, uint64_t timestamp, Arm arm, XDirection xDirection, float rotation, WarmupState warmupState)`

Called when a paired Myo recognizes that it is on an arm.

7.10.3.4 `void MyoConnector::onArmUnsync (Myo * myo, uint64_t timestamp)`

Called when a paired Myo is moved or removed from the arm.

7.10.3.5 `void MyoConnector::onLock (Myo * myo, uint64_t timestamp)`

Called when a paired Myo becomes locked.

7.10.3.6 `void MyoConnector::onOrientationData (Myo * myo, uint64_t timestamp, const Quaternion< float > & quat)`

Called when a paired Myo has provided new orientation data.

7.10.3.7 `void MyoConnector::onPose (Myo * myo, uint64_t timestamp, Pose pose)`

Called when a paired Myo has provided a new pose.

7.10.3.8 `void MyoConnector::onUnlock (Myo * myo, uint64_t timestamp)`

Called when a paired Myo becomes unlocked.

7.10.3.9 `void MyoConnector::onUnpair (Myo * myo, uint64_t timestamp)`

Called when a Myo has been unpaired.

7.10.3.10 void MyoConnector::print ()

It prints the current values that were updated by the overridden virtual functions.

7.10.4 Field Documentation

7.10.4.1 Pose MyoConnector::currentPose [private]

It stores the value returned by the onPose funtion, which represents the pose detected in the current frame.

7.10.4.2 bool MyoConnector::isUnlocked [private]

It stores the value returned by the onLock and onUnlock funtions, which represents wheter or not the user has unlocked the paired Myo armband.

7.10.4.3 bool MyoConnector::onArm [private]

It stores the value returned by the onArmSync and onArmUnsync funtions, which represents wheter or not the user is wearing the paired Myo armband.

7.10.4.4 int MyoConnector::pitch_w [private]

It stores the value returned by the onOrientationData funtion, which represents the pitch Euler angle, obtained from the unit quaternion.

7.10.4.5 int MyoConnector::roll_w [private]

It stores the value returned by the onOrientationData funtion, which represents the roll Euler angle, obtained from the unit quaternion.

7.10.4.6 Arm MyoConnector::whichArm [private]

It stores the value returned by the onArmSync and onArmUnsync funtions, which represents on which arm the user is wearing the paired Myo armband.

7.10.4.7 int MyoConnector::yaw_w [private]

It stores the value returned by the onOrientationData funtion, which represents the yaw Euler angle, obtained from the unit quaternion.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- [MyoConnector.h](#)

7.11 Settings Class Reference

```
#include <Settings.h>
```

Public Member Functions

- [Settings](#) ()
- bool [getDownAnimation](#) ()
- bool [getFadeLeftAnimation](#) ()
- bool [getFadeRightAnimation](#) ()
- vector< Drawable * > [getObjectsVector](#) ()
- bool [getScrollDownAnimation](#) ()
- bool [getScrollUpAnimation](#) ()
- bool [getUpAnimation](#) ()
- void [setDownAnimation](#) (bool downAnimation)
- void [setFadeLeftAnimation](#) (bool fadeLeftAnimation)
- void [setFadeRightAnimation](#) (bool fadeRightAnimation)
- void [setScrollDownAnimation](#) (bool scrollDownAnimation)
- void [setScrollUpAnimation](#) (bool scrollUpAnimation)
- void [settingsEvents](#) ()
- void [setUpAnimation](#) (bool upAnimation)
- void [test](#) ()

Private Member Functions

- void [animateDown](#) ()
- void [animateUp](#) ()
- void [fadeLeft](#) ()
- void [fadeRight](#) ()
- void [init](#) ()
- void [pageDown](#) ()
- void [pageUp](#) ()
- void [scrollDown](#) ()
- void [scrollUp](#) ()

Private Attributes

- float [alpha](#)
- float [animationSpeed](#)
- float [animationTime](#)
- RectangleShape [background](#)
- bool [downAnimation](#)
- bool [fadeLeftAnimation](#)
- bool [fadeRightAnimation](#)
- float [fadeSpeed](#)
- float [fadeTime](#)
- int [nSettings](#)
- vector< int > [optionsPositions](#)
- vector< vector< Text > > [optionsTexts](#)
- bool [pageDownAnimation](#)
- int [pageHeaderPosition](#)

- bool [pageUpAnimation](#)
- bool [scrollDownAnimation](#)
- bool [scrollUpAnimation](#)
- bool [secondFade](#)
- RectangleShape [selector](#)
- int [selectorPosition](#)
- Font [settingsFont](#)
- vector< Text > [settingsTexts](#)
- int [stepCounter](#)
- float [textMargin](#)
- unsigned int [textSize](#)
- float [thickness](#)
- vector< Drawable * > [toDraw](#)
- float [udAnimationSpeed](#)
- bool [upAnimation](#)

7.11.1 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

7.11.1.1 `Settings::Settings ()`

7.11.2 Member Function Documentation

7.11.2.1 `void Settings::animateDown () [private]`

7.11.2.2 `void Settings::animateUp () [private]`

7.11.2.3 `void Settings::fadeLeft () [private]`

7.11.2.4 `void Settings::fadeRight () [private]`

7.11.2.5 `bool Settings::getDownAnimation ()`

7.11.2.6 `bool Settings::getFadeLeftAnimation ()`

7.11.2.7 `bool Settings::getFadeRightAnimation ()`

7.11.2.8 `vector<Drawable*> Settings::getObjectsVector ()`

7.11.2.9 `bool Settings::getScrollDownAnimation ()`

7.11.2.10 `bool Settings::getScrollUpAnimation ()`

7.11.2.11 `bool Settings::getUpAnimation ()`

7.11.2.12 `void Settings::init () [private]`

7.11.2.13 `void Settings::pageDown () [private]`

7.11.2.14 void Settings::pageUp () [private]

7.11.2.15 void Settings::scrollDown () [private]

7.11.2.16 void Settings::scrollUp () [private]

7.11.2.17 void Settings::setDownAnimation (bool *downAnimation*)

7.11.2.18 void Settings::setFadeLeftAnimation (bool *fadeLeftAnimation*)

7.11.2.19 void Settings::setFadeRightAnimation (bool *fadeRightAnimation*)

7.11.2.20 void Settings::setScrollDownAnimation (bool *scrollDownAnimation*)

7.11.2.21 void Settings::setScrollUpAnimation (bool *scrollUpAnimation*)

7.11.2.22 void Settings::settingsEvents ()

7.11.2.23 void Settings::setUpAnimation (bool *upAnimation*)

7.11.2.24 void Settings::test ()

7.11.3 Field Documentation

7.11.3.1 float Settings::alpha [private]

7.11.3.2 float Settings::animationSpeed [private]

7.11.3.3 float Settings::animationTime [private]

7.11.3.4 RectangleShape Settings::background [private]

7.11.3.5 bool Settings::downAnimation [private]

7.11.3.6 bool Settings::fadeLeftAnimation [private]

7.11.3.7 bool Settings::fadeRightAnimation [private]

7.11.3.8 float Settings::fadeSpeed [private]

7.11.3.9 float Settings::fadeTime [private]

7.11.3.10 int Settings::nSettings [private]

7.11.3.11 vector<int> Settings::optionsPositions [private]

- 7.11.3.12 `vector<vector<Text>>> Settings::optionsTexts` [private]
- 7.11.3.13 `bool Settings::pageDownAnimation` [private]
- 7.11.3.14 `int Settings::pageHeaderPosition` [private]
- 7.11.3.15 `bool Settings::pageUpAnimation` [private]
- 7.11.3.16 `bool Settings::scrollDownAnimation` [private]
- 7.11.3.17 `bool Settings::scrollUpAnimation` [private]
- 7.11.3.18 `bool Settings::secondFade` [private]
- 7.11.3.19 `RectangleShape Settings::selector` [private]
- 7.11.3.20 `int Settings::selectorPosition` [private]
- 7.11.3.21 `Font Settings::settingsFont` [private]
- 7.11.3.22 `vector<Text> Settings::settingsTexts` [private]
- 7.11.3.23 `int Settings::stepCounter` [private]
- 7.11.3.24 `float Settings::textMargin` [private]
- 7.11.3.25 `unsigned int Settings::textSize` [private]
- 7.11.3.26 `float Settings::thickness` [private]
- 7.11.3.27 `vector<Drawable*> Settings::toDraw` [private]
- 7.11.3.28 `float Settings::udAnimationSpeed` [private]
- 7.11.3.29 `bool Settings::upAnimation` [private]

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- [Settings.h](#)

7.12 sh::Shader Class Reference

The [Shader](#) class describes the little programs, which rest on the GPU, used in the rendering operation next to an OpenGL drawing command execution.

```
#include <Shader.h>
```

Public Member Functions

- [Shader](#) ()
- [Shader](#) (const GLchar *[vertexPath](#), const GLchar *[fragmentPath](#))
- void [init](#) ()
- void [use](#) ()

Data Fields

- const GLchar * [fragmentPath](#)
- GLuint [program](#)
- const GLchar * [vertexPath](#)

7.12.1 Detailed Description

A [Shader](#) is a user-defined program designed to run on some stage of a graphics processor. Its purpose is to execute one of the programmable stages of the rendering pipeline and it represents compiled GLSL code. In a basic sense, shaders are nothing more than programs transforming inputs to outputs. Shaders are also very isolated programs in that they are not allowed to communicate with each other: the only communication they have is via their inputs and outputs. The [Shader](#) class handles both the vertex and the fragment shaders.

7.12.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

7.12.2.1 `sh::Shader::Shader ()`

Constructs a [Shader](#) object, without setting any parameter.

7.12.2.2 `sh::Shader::Shader (const GLchar * vertexPath, const GLchar * fragmentPath)`

Constructs a [Shader](#) object, by setting the [vertexPath](#) and [fragmentPath](#) variables to the given values.

7.12.3 Member Function Documentation

7.12.3.1 `void sh::Shader::init ()`

Called by the constructor, it opens the data stream to the GLSL source files, creates the shader objects, compiles the obtained GLSL source code and links it to the newly generated shader objects. It also attaches both the `GL_VERTEX_SHADER` and the `GL_FRAGMENT_SHADER` to the program object.

7.12.3.2 `void sh::Shader::use ()`

Called to use the defined shaders program object, which is needed by the OpenGL drawing functions.

7.12.4 Field Documentation

7.12.4.1 `const GLchar* sh::Shader::fragmentPath`

It contains the path to a GLSL source file, filled with a set of strings, which represents the core of the GL_FRAGMENT_SHADER stage.

7.12.4.2 `GLuint sh::Shader::program`

A program object represents fully processed executable code, in the OpenGL Shading Language (GLSL), for one or more [Shader](#) stages. Empty program objects must be filled in by compiling and linking shaders into the program itself.

7.12.4.3 `const GLchar* sh::Shader::vertexPath`

It contains the path to a GLSL source file, filled with a set of strings, which represents the core of the GL_VERTEX_SHADER stage.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- [Shader.h](#)

7.13 ThreeD Class Reference

```
#include <ThreeD.h>
```

Public Member Functions

- [ThreeD](#) ()
- void [checkPositions](#) ()
- float [getCameraDistance](#) ()
- bool [getDownAnimation](#) ()
- float [getHorizontalK](#) ()
- bool [getLeftAnimation](#) ()
- [Model](#) * [getModel](#) ()
- float [getModelDepthOffset](#) ()
- float [getModelHorizontalOffset](#) ()
- float [getModelVerticalOffset](#) ()
- vector< [Drawable](#) * > [getObjectsVector](#) ()
- bool [getRightAnimation](#) ()
- [sh::Shader](#) [getShader](#) ()
- bool [getUpAnimation](#) ()
- float [getVerticalK](#) ()
- void [loadModel](#) ()
- void [setDownAnimation](#) (bool [downAnimation](#))
- void [setLeftAnimation](#) (bool [leftAnimation](#))
- void [setRightAnimation](#) (bool [rightAnimation](#))
- void [setUpAnimation](#) (bool [upAnimation](#))
- [MANAGER_STATUS](#) [threeDEvents](#) ()

Private Member Functions

- void [animateDown](#) ()
- void [animateLeft](#) ()
- void [animateRight](#) ()
- void [animateUp](#) ()
- bool [checkExtension](#) (string modelName, int modelNameLen)
- void [init](#) ()
- void [loadFiles](#) ()

Private Attributes

- float [animationSpeed](#)
- float [animationTime](#)
- bool [downAnimation](#)
- bool [first](#)
- int [firstModelPosition](#)
- string [fragmentShaderPath](#) = [workingPath](#) + "3D/Shaders/MacOS/fragmentShader.frag"
- bool [leftAnimation](#)
- int [leftPosition](#)
- [Model](#) [model](#)
- vector< [File](#) > [modelFiles](#)
- GLchar * [modelPath](#)
- int [nModel](#)
- int [outPosition](#)
- bool [rightAnimation](#)
- int [rightPosition](#)
- float [scaleFactor](#)
- [sh::Shader](#) [shader](#)
- int [stepCounter](#)
- vector< Drawable * > [toDraw](#)
- bool [upAnimation](#)
- string [vertexShaderPath](#) = [workingPath](#) + "3D/Shaders/MacOS/vertexShader.vert"
- float [verticalK](#) = 4.8f / (3.7f * verticalAspectRatio)
- float [xAxisK](#) = 4.8f / 3.7f
- float [yAxisK](#) = 4.8f / 2.f
- float [zAxisK](#) = 4.8f / 0.78f

7.13.1 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

7.13.1.1 [ThreeD::ThreeD](#) ()

7.13.2 Member Function Documentation

7.13.2.1 [void ThreeD::animateDown](#) () [private]

7.13.2.2 [void ThreeD::animateLeft](#) () [private]

7.13.2.3 [void ThreeD::animateRight](#) () [private]

- 7.13.2.4 void ThreeD::animateUp () [private]
- 7.13.2.5 bool ThreeD::checkExtension (string *modelName*, int *modelNameLen*) [private]
- 7.13.2.6 void ThreeD::checkPositions ()
- 7.13.2.7 float ThreeD::getCameraDistance ()
- 7.13.2.8 bool ThreeD::getDownAnimation ()
- 7.13.2.9 float ThreeD::getHorizontalK ()
- 7.13.2.10 bool ThreeD::getLeftAnimation ()
- 7.13.2.11 Model* ThreeD::getModel ()
- 7.13.2.12 float ThreeD::getModelDepthOffset ()
- 7.13.2.13 float ThreeD::getModelHorizontalOffset ()
- 7.13.2.14 float ThreeD::getModelVerticalOffset ()
- 7.13.2.15 vector<Drawable*> ThreeD::getObjectsVector ()
- 7.13.2.16 bool ThreeD::getRightAnimation ()
- 7.13.2.17 sh::Shader ThreeD::getShader ()
- 7.13.2.18 bool ThreeD::getUpAnimation ()
- 7.13.2.19 float ThreeD::getVerticalK ()
- 7.13.2.20 void ThreeD::init () [private]
- 7.13.2.21 void ThreeD::loadFiles () [private]
- 7.13.2.22 void ThreeD::loadModel ()
- 7.13.2.23 void ThreeD::setDownAnimation (bool *downAnimation*)
- 7.13.2.24 void ThreeD::setLeftAnimation (bool *leftAnimation*)
- 7.13.2.25 void ThreeD::setRightAnimation (bool *rightAnimation*)
- 7.13.2.26 void ThreeD::setUpAnimation (bool *upAnimation*)

7.13.2.27 **MANAGER_STATUS** ThreeD::threeDEvents ()

7.13.3 Field Documentation

7.13.3.1 float ThreeD::animationSpeed [private]

7.13.3.2 float ThreeD::animationTime [private]

7.13.3.3 bool ThreeD::downAnimation [private]

7.13.3.4 bool ThreeD::first [private]

7.13.3.5 int ThreeD::firstModelPosition [private]

7.13.3.6 string ThreeD::fragmentShaderPath = workingPath + "3D/Shaders/MacOS/fragmentShader.frag" [private]

7.13.3.7 bool ThreeD::leftAnimation [private]

7.13.3.8 int ThreeD::leftPosition [private]

7.13.3.9 Model ThreeD::model [private]

7.13.3.10 vector<File> ThreeD::modelFiles [private]

7.13.3.11 GLchar* ThreeD::modelPath [private]

7.13.3.12 int ThreeD::nModel [private]

7.13.3.13 int ThreeD::outPosition [private]

7.13.3.14 bool ThreeD::rightAnimation [private]

7.13.3.15 int ThreeD::rightPosition [private]

7.13.3.16 float ThreeD::scaleFactor [private]

7.13.3.17 sh::Shader ThreeD::shader [private]

7.13.3.18 int ThreeD::stepCounter [private]

7.13.3.19 vector<Drawable*> ThreeD::toDraw [private]

7.13.3.20 bool ThreeD::upAnimation [private]

7.13.3.21 string ThreeD::vertexShaderPath = workingPath + "3D/Shaders/MacOS/vertexShader.vert" [private]

7.13.3.22 float ThreeD::verticalK = 4.8f / (3.7f * verticalAspectRatio) [private]

7.13.3.23 float ThreeD::xAxisK = 4.8f / 3.7f [private]

7.13.3.24 float ThreeD::yAxisK = 4.8f / 2.f [private]

7.13.3.25 float ThreeD::zAxisK = 4.8f / 0.78f [private]

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- [ThreeD.h](#)

7.14 Video Class Reference

```
#include <Video.h>
```

Public Member Functions

- [Video](#) ()
- void [checkPositions](#) ()
- bool [getDownAnimation](#) ()
- bool [getLeftAnimation](#) ()
- vector< Drawable * > [getObjectsVector](#) ()
- bool [getRightAnimation](#) ()
- bool [getUpAnimation](#) ()
- sfe::Movie * [getVideoToPlay](#) ()
- void [setDownAnimation](#) (bool [downAnimation](#))
- void [setLeftAnimation](#) (bool [leftAnimation](#))
- void [setPositions](#) ()
- void [setRightAnimation](#) (bool [rightAnimation](#))
- void [setUpAnimation](#) (bool [upAnimation](#))
- [MANAGER_STATUS](#) [videoEvents](#) ()

Private Member Functions

- void [animateDown](#) ()
- void [animateLeft](#) ()
- void [animateRight](#) ()
- void [animateUp](#) ()
- bool [checkExtension](#) (string [videoName](#), int [videoNameLen](#))
- void [init](#) ()
- void [loadVideos](#) ()

Private Attributes

- float [animationSpeed](#)
- float [animationTime](#)
- bool [downAnimation](#)
- bool [first](#)
- int [firstVideoPosition](#)
- bool [leftAnimation](#)
- int [leftPosition](#)
- sfe::Movie [movie](#)
- int [nVideo](#)
- int [outPosition](#)
- bool [rightAnimation](#)
- int [rightPosition](#)
- float [scaleFactor](#)
- int [stepCounter](#)
- vector< Drawable * > [toDraw](#)
- bool [upAnimation](#)
- vector< [File](#) > [videoFiles](#)

7.14.1 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

7.14.1.1 `Video::Video ()`

7.14.2 Member Function Documentation

7.14.2.1 `void Video::animateDown () [private]`

7.14.2.2 `void Video::animateLeft () [private]`

7.14.2.3 `void Video::animateRight () [private]`

7.14.2.4 `void Video::animateUp () [private]`

7.14.2.5 `bool Video::checkExtension (string videoName, int videoNameLen) [private]`

7.14.2.6 `void Video::checkPositions ()`

7.14.2.7 `bool Video::getDownAnimation ()`

7.14.2.8 `bool Video::getLeftAnimation ()`

7.14.2.9 `vector<Drawable*> Video::getObjectsVector ()`

7.14.2.10 `bool Video::getRightAnimation ()`

7.14.2.11 `bool Video::getUpAnimation ()`

7.14.2.12 `sfe::Movie* Video::getVideoToPlay ()`

7.14.2.13 `void Video::init () [private]`

7.14.2.14 `void Video::loadVideos () [private]`

7.14.2.15 `void Video::setDownAnimation (bool downAnimation)`

7.14.2.16 `void Video::setLeftAnimation (bool leftAnimation)`

7.14.2.17 `void Video::setPositions ()`

7.14.2.18 `void Video::setRightAnimation (bool rightAnimation)`

7.14.2.19 `void Video::setUpAnimation (bool upAnimation)`

7.14.2.20 `MANAGER_STATUS Video::videoEvents ()`

7.14.3 Field Documentation

- 7.14.3.1 `float Video::animationSpeed` [private]
- 7.14.3.2 `float Video::animationTime` [private]
- 7.14.3.3 `bool Video::downAnimation` [private]
- 7.14.3.4 `bool Video::first` [private]
- 7.14.3.5 `int Video::firstVideoPosition` [private]
- 7.14.3.6 `bool Video::leftAnimation` [private]
- 7.14.3.7 `int Video::leftPosition` [private]
- 7.14.3.8 `sfe::Movie Video::movie` [private]
- 7.14.3.9 `int Video::nVideo` [private]
- 7.14.3.10 `int Video::outPosition` [private]
- 7.14.3.11 `bool Video::rightAnimation` [private]
- 7.14.3.12 `int Video::rightPosition` [private]
- 7.14.3.13 `float Video::scaleFactor` [private]
- 7.14.3.14 `int Video::stepCounter` [private]
- 7.14.3.15 `vector<Drawable*> Video::toDraw` [private]
- 7.14.3.16 `bool Video::upAnimation` [private]
- 7.14.3.17 `vector<File> Video::videoFiles` [private]

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- [Video.h](#)

Chapter 8

File Documentation

8.1 Bluetooth.h File Reference

Data Structures

- class [Bluetooth](#)

The [Bluetooth](#) class provides wireless communication between this software and the Android application.

8.2 Errors.txt File Reference

8.3 File.h File Reference

Data Structures

- class [File](#)

The [File](#) class describes resources relative to the [Video](#) and [ThreeD](#) sections.

8.4 Global.h File Reference

```
#include <Libraries.h>
```

Macros

- #define [DEBUG](#)
- #define [DIAGONAL](#)
- #define [DOWN](#) 4
- #define [LEAP_SCALE](#) 15
- #define [LEFT](#) 1
- #define [PI](#) 3.14159265
- #define [RIGHT](#) 3
- #define [SCREEN](#)
- #define [UP](#) 2
- #define [VERBOSE](#)

Enumerations

- enum `MANAGER_STATUS` {
 `MENU_STATUS`, `VIDEO_STATUS`, `THREED_STATUS`, `SETTINGS_STATUS`,
 `EXIT_STATUS` }

Functions

- void `initGlobal` ()

Variables

- double `diagonalAngle`
- int `frameRateLimit`
- float `height`
- float `horizontalAspectRatio`
- `RectangleShape` `mainDiagonal`
- bool `MYO`
- double `pit`
- bool `quit`
- `RectangleShape` `secondaryDiagonal`
- float `verticalAspectRatio`
- float `width`
- string `workingPath`

8.4.1 Macro Definition Documentation

8.4.1.1 `#define DEBUG`

8.4.1.2 `#define DIAGONAL`

8.4.1.3 `#define DOWN 4`

8.4.1.4 `#define LEAP_SCALE 15`

8.4.1.5 `#define LEFT 1`

8.4.1.6 `#define PI 3.14159265`

8.4.1.7 `#define RIGHT 3`

8.4.1.8 `#define SCREEN`

8.4.1.9 `#define UP 2`

8.4.1.10 `#define VERBOSE`

8.4.2 Enumeration Type Documentation

8.4.2.1 enum `MANAGER_STATUS`

It describes the various status in which the program could be.

The default status is the `MENU_STATUS`, passed to the program at its execution.

Enumerator

MENU_STATUS
VIDEO_STATUS
THREED_STATUS
SETTINGS_STATUS
EXIT_STATUS

8.4.3 Function Documentation

8.4.3.1 void initGlobal ()

It is used to initialize each and every global variable, specified in the header file.

8.4.4 Variable Documentation

8.4.4.1 double diagonalAngle

The angle of the program window's hypotenuse (diagonal).

8.4.4.2 int frameRateLimit

It sets the maximum frequency (rate) at which the program should display consecutive images, called frames.

8.4.4.3 float height

The height of the program window.

8.4.4.4 float horizontalAspectRatio

The horizontal aspect ratio describes the proportional relationship between the program's width and height.

It is calcuted by the following formula:

```
horizontalAspectRatio = width / height;
```

8.4.4.5 RectangleShape mainDiagonal

The actual main diagonal line, draw on the window.

8.4.4.6 bool MYO

The variable which defines the user's choice of using or not the Myo armband.

8.4.4.7 double pit

The length of the program window's hypotenuse (diagonal).

8.4.4.8 bool quit

The variable used by some functions to stop the program execution.

8.4.4.9 RectangleShape secondaryDiagonal

The actual secondary diagonal line, draw on the window.

8.4.4.10 float verticalAspectRatio

The vertical aspect ratio describes the proportional relationship between the program's height and width.

It is calcuted by the following formula:

```
verticalAspectRatio = height / width;
```

8.4.4.11 float width

The width of the program window.

8.4.4.12 string workingPath

It defines the project's working path, which contains resource files such as videos and 3D objects.

8.5 LeapListener.h File Reference

Data Structures

- class [LeapListener](#)

The [LeapListener](#) class provides data transfers between this software and the Leap Motion device.

Macros

- `#define NFINGERS 5`
- `#define NSTATES 4`

8.5.1 Macro Definition Documentation

8.5.1.1 #define NFINGERS 5

8.5.1.2 #define NSTATES 4

8.6 Libraries.h File Reference

```
#include <iostream>
#include <thread>
#include <atomic>
#include <cstdlib>
#include <string>
#include <cmath>
#include <fstream>
#include <sstream>
#include <vector>
#include <map>
#include <algorithm>
#include <iomanip>
#include <stdexcept>
#include <myo/myo.hpp>
#include <Leap.h>
#include <GL/glew.h>
#include <SOIL.h>
#include <glm/glm.hpp>
#include <glm/gtc/matrix_transform.hpp>
#include <glm/gtc/type_ptr.hpp>
#include <assimp/Importer.hpp>
#include <assimp/scene.h>
#include <assimp/postprocess.h>
#include <SFML/Graphics.hpp>
#include <SFML/OpenGL.hpp>
#include <SFML/Audio.hpp>
#include <sfeMovie/Movie.hpp>
```

8.7 Manager.h File Reference

```
#include <Menu.h>
#include <Video.h>
#include <ThreeD.h>
#include <Settings.h>
#include <MyoConnector.h>
#include <LeapListener.h>
#include <Bluetooth.h>
```

Data Structures

- class [Manager](#)

8.8 Menu.h File Reference

Data Structures

- class [Menu](#)

8.9 Mesh.h File Reference

```
#include <Shader.h>
```

Data Structures

- class [Mesh](#)
The [Mesh](#) class defines each single drawable entity, in a format that OpenGL uses to render the objects.
- struct [Mesh::texture](#)
It is used to organize the material data, in the form of textures.
- struct [Mesh::vertex](#)
It is a set of vectors which contains a position vector, a normal vector and a texture coordinate vector.

8.10 Model.h File Reference

```
#include <Mesh.h>
```

Data Structures

- class [Model](#)

8.11 MyoConnector.h File Reference

Data Structures

- class [MyoConnector](#)
A [MyoConnector](#) object receives and processes events about a Myo.

8.12 README.md File Reference

8.13 Settings.h File Reference

Data Structures

- class [Settings](#)

8.14 Shader.h File Reference

Data Structures

- class [sh::Shader](#)

The [Shader](#) class describes the little programs, which rest on the GPU, used in the rendering operation next to an OpenGL drawing command execution.

Namespaces

- [sh](#)

It is used to distinguish Holum shaders from SFML ones.

8.15 ThreeD.h File Reference

```
#include <Model.h>
#include <File.h>
```

Data Structures

- class [ThreeD](#)

8.16 Video.h File Reference

```
#include <File.h>
```

Data Structures

- class [Video](#)

