

Final Project Design v. 1.0

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1 Design History

Version Number	Date	Change Description
1.0	2017-11-07	First Draft

2 Overview

VR Technology has been developing rapidly in the 21st century. Current solutions such as Unity attempt to use old programming languages and paradigms to implement VR environments and thus limit developers' abilities to create new and unique environments. With every cutting edge technology, new paradigms and design patterns must be invented. This project intends to explore and implement these paradigms and design patterns.

For this project, we will utilize a 3D space to implement an intuitive UI for 1. loading programs, 2. saving program state, 3. and customizing the environment (described in Section 3). We believe that implementing a shell-like environment is the most effective method for us to explore those patterns.

3 Design

There are three main goals for our project (referred to as *VRsh* for now):

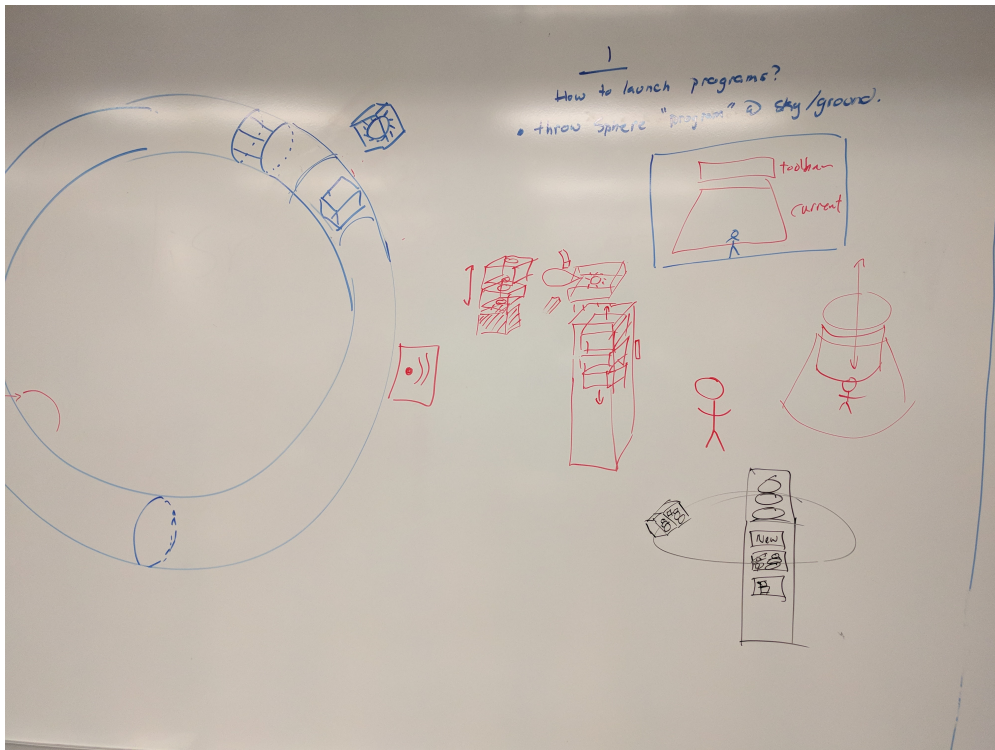
1. **Loading Programs:** the user will be able to load our three individual programs from our VRsh as described in Section 3.1.1.
2. **Saving Program State:** the user will be able to save the state of an environment. This is elaborated in Section 3.2.
3. **Customizing the Environment:** the user will be able to customize the VRsh environment.

3.1 Visual Design

The visual design of this program is dynamic in that both the general settings and environment can be modified. This would look and feel similar to the Steam VR personal “desktop” with added options for settings and environment customization. “Running” a program will switch from the VRsh home environment to the desired program environment.

3.1.1 Global UI

There will be a persistent user interface that will be visible from the VRsh home environment and from within the individual environments that can be accessed from within VRsh. This UI will have a “halo” centered at the user, located above the user’s head. The halo will have components attached to allow the user to perform actions such as running programs and moving between environments. We have not yet determined the most intuitive design motif for these controls. However, we have brainstormed a few innovative ideas for these controls including pull-down selectors, Rolodex selectors, and system setting asteroid field of options. Some of these concepts can be visualized in the image below.



3.1.2 Customizable Environment

Several components will enable the user to customize their VRsh home environment. Mentioned above, the system setting asteroid field will allow the user to create a new entity within their home environment. Some entities may last for a set amount of time without being interacted with, while others remain persistent. Examples of these entities could be:

- Brightness Bar : changes ambient brightness
- Skymap Texture : Throw to apply image as background
- Color Wheel : modify colors
- Mode : sitting vs. standing modes

- Various Objects: place objects around the home environment, allowing customization
 - Clouds/Mist
 - Boxes
 - Penguin
 - Mjolnir
 - Rugs
 - Plushes
 - Weapons (Pikes, Axes, Swords, Bow/Arrow)

3.1.3 Interactions

3.1.4 Lighting Model

PBR

3.2 System State Storage

4 Management

4.1 Project Scope

Our original goal was to implement a fully featured Linux shell that is able to wrap Linux commands in a VR environment. We realized that this was infeasible with our limited experience with VR and quickly changed the scope. At this point, we have created an achievable and measurable plan to implement the features that we want to include in the final project. Our plan consists of three milestones (see Table 1) with specific goals.

Table 1: Milestone Delivery Schedule

Milestone	Date
Milestone I: Design Document	2017/11/08
Milestone II: Individual Project Program Picking	2017/11/22
Milestone III: Final Code Submission <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual project improvements • Saving Program State • Customizable home environment 	2017/12/13

4.2 Risk Analysis

While we have done a significant amount of brainstorming and design work for our VRsh environment, we have not begun to implement any of the environment. This is a large risk for us, as there will be many unanticipated problems which may alter the complexity of our goals. Scope creep is another risk for our team, as a few of us are notorious for adding unnecessary features to our applications.

Currently, we have a decent idea of how to store state, however, we have not begun to implement it. This is another major risk for us. Another risk that we must mitigate is settling for less than what our goals because of deadlines. To counter this, we will be proactive with scheduling to help ensure that we meet our goals.

Our dependency tree is relatively thick, so our code is vulnerable to external dependency disruption making the cost of refactoring high.

4.3 Test Plan

We will have an appropriate number of unit tests in our code, especially our libraries (`flight` and `picea`). Additionally, we plan to iterate quickly on the program, testing as we develop to help ensure that program behaves as predicted.

4.4 Demo Plan

We will be demoing our intermediate milestones during our meetings. Our goal is to have this project ready for the C-MAPP event on January 18, 2018.

5 Dependencies