

Animotion - Animation through Motion

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Declaration of Academic Honesty

Hereby, I declare that I have composed the presented paper independently on my own and without any other resources than the ones indicated. All thoughts taken directly or indirectly from external sources are properly denoted as such. This paper has neither been previously submitted to another authority nor has it been published yet.

Leonding, April 2023

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Abstract

Animotion is a combination of the two words animation and motion, cramming the general idea behind it into as little information as possible. This general idea being a camera, for example that of a laptop, a phone or an external one used in a computer setup, recording face and body gestures of the user and translating them onto a virtual reality model (VRM), thereby controlling it. This is done by using an artificial intelligence that calculates tracked gestures and puts them into a canvas that displays the default pose of the VRM and additional user input recorded by the camera. The aforementioned model can be selected by the user out of an assortment of three possible choices on the main page of the website. The moving VRM can be recorded, either by recording the browser window or the entire screen, and for example posted on social media for entertainment purposes. Another possible application would be using Animotion as a way of recording oneself for one's own livestream ("V-Tubing"), where, for a variety of reasons, one chooses to not represent oneself with one's own body but a virtual ("fictional") one instead.

The frontend, i.e., the website was mainly implemented using a combination of the JavaScript framework Next.js and Sass, a stylesheet language similar to CSS, or more accurately, an extension of it, used for the general design. For the web application MediaPipe, an open-source, cross-platform framework was used to build machine learning solutions for streaming media, and Holistic, a gesture analysis and control library of MediaPipe that is mainly used for augmented reality effects, were chosen in order to depict the VRM together with three.js, a JavaScript library used to create and display 3D computer graphics in a web browser.



Zusammenfassung

Animotion ist eine Kombination aus den beiden Worten „Animation“ und „Motion“, wobei die generelle Idee dahinter in so wenig Information wie möglich zusammengefasst wird. Diese Idee ist, dass eine Kamera, zum Beispiel die eines Laptops, eines Handys oder eine externe Kamera in einem Computer-Setup, die Mimik und Gestik des Benutzers aufzeichnet und auf ein „Virtual Reality Model (VRM)“ überträgt, um es dadurch zu steuern. Dies wird durch eine künstliche Intelligenz erreicht, die verfolgte Gesten berechnet und sie auf eine Leinwand überträgt, die die Standardpose des VRM und zusätzliche, aufgenommene Benutzerbewegungen darstellt. Das eben erwähnte Modell kann aus einer Auswahl von drei möglichen Optionen auf der Hauptseite der Website selektiert werden. Das bewegende VRM kann aufgezeichnet werden, indem entweder das Browserfenster oder der gesamte Bildschirm aufgenommen wird, und zum Beispiel auf sozialen Medien zu Unterhaltungszwecken gepostet werden. Eine weitere mögliche Anwendung wäre die Verwendung von Animation zur Aufzeichnung von einem selbst für eine eigene Liveübertragung („V-Tubing“), bei der man aus verschiedenen Gründen sich selbst nicht mit dem eigenen Körper, sondern einem virtuellen („fiktionalen“) Körper darstellen möchte.

Das Frontend, also die Website, wurde hauptsächlich mithilfe einer Kombination aus dem JavaScript-Framework Next.js und Sass, einer Stylesheet-Sprache ähnlich wie CSS, oder genauer gesagt eine Erweiterung, die für das allgemeine Design verwendet wird, implementiert. Für die Web-Anwendung wurden MediaPipe, ein open-source, plattformübergreifendes Framework, das zum Erstellen von Machine Learning-Lösungen für Übertragungsmedien verwendet wird, und Holistic, eine Gestenanalyse- und Steuerungs-bibliothek von MediaPipe, die hauptsächlich für Erweiterte Realitätseffekte verwendet wird, ausgewählt, um das VRM zusammen mit three.js, einer JavaScript-Bibliothek, die verwendet wird, um 3D-Computergraphiken in einem Webbrowser anzuzeigen, darzustellen.



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1 Introduction

2 Artificial intelligence

2.1 What is artificial intelligence?

The concept of AI has a long history that dates back to ancient times, when people first tried to build machines that could mimic human abilities. In the modern era, the term *AI* was first coined in 1956 by computer scientist John McCarthy, who defined it as *the science and engineering of making intelligent machines* ¹.

Today, these machines are designed to be able to perform tasks that typically require human intelligence, such as visual perception, speech recognition, decision-making, and understanding natural language. AI can be applied to a wide range of fields, from healthcare and finance to education and transportation, with the goal of making systems more efficient and effective. AI can be classified into two broad categories: *narrow or weak AI*, which is designed to perform a specific task, and *general or strong AI*, which has the ability to perform any intellectual task that a human being can perform. [1]

2.2 Philosophy of artificial intelligence

Can a machine think? Thinking seems to be one of, if not the most important part of being human, as seen in René Descartes' first principle of philosophy "Cogito, ergo sum" ("I think, therefore I am"). So it goes to reason that, if we, as homo sapiens, were to see us superior to other animals on earth, it would be our intelligence, our conscious thinking, that would seem to differentiate us, make us special. Assuming this line of reasoning to be true, then it would only seem logical to think that we, as humans, are superior to machines in that regard as well. But what if that were to be taken away?

Throughout the course of history humans have practically been obsessed with self-imitation, be it wall-paintings, statues, portraits, photos, films or today's machines. The

¹johnmccarthy:1956

earliest example of artificial humans may be Greek gods, or rather Greek mythology as a whole, including for example architect and craftsman Daedalus, who created statues and machines that were sometimes impossible to distinguish from real human beings. Ancient Egypt also featured statues of gods behaving like humans and even though they were being controlled not by a god, but through complex mechanisms, such as quicksilver or hydraulics, or even simple puppeteering strings, the Egyptians still feared and revered them. They saw it not as blasphemy but as gods acting through guided souls, even though they might be that of a master and puppet.

However, not everyone would view such creations as positive as the Greeks and Egyptians. As even before their time a different culture, or to be more accurate religion had rules regarding artificial humans, the so called ten commandments, of which the second one states “You shall not make for yourself a carved image, or any likeness of anything that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth. You shall not bow down to them or serve them, for I the LORD your God am a jealous God ...”. Of course, any religious text is open to interpretation, but it seems a rather popular one was that of Hermes Trismegistor, purported author of the *Hermetica*, a series of ancient texts that lay the basis of philosophical systems known as Hermetecicism, who stated that man has created statues, infused with the souls of demons and angels through holy rituals.

The purpose of mentioning these two views regarding artificial humans is that they are essentially the two fundamental views of the western world regarding “thinking machines”, or artificial intelligence, as well. This can be seen in statements made by both critics and proponents of AI.

2.3 The future of artificial intelligence

The future of AI is difficult to predict with certainty, but it is likely that AI will continue to advance and become increasingly integrated into our daily lives. AI has the potential to revolutionize many industries, from healthcare and transportation to education and finance. It could also have a major impact on the job market, with some jobs being automated by AI and other jobs being created to support the technology. However, it is important to consider the potential drawbacks of AI and ensure that it is developed and used ethically. Overall, the future of AI seems promising, but it is important to approach it with caution and consideration. As the future of AI is very likely to lie somewhere between a very positive one (extreme optimism) and a very negative one (extreme pessimism), it makes sense to analyze those two specifically.

An extremely pessimistic future of AI in the world would involve the technology being used in ways that are harmful to humanity. In this scenario, AI could be used to create weapons of mass destruction, or to control and manipulate people for nefarious purposes. It could also be used to create a surveillance state, where people's every move is monitored and tracked. Additionally, the widespread use of AI could lead to widespread job loss and economic instability, as many jobs are automated and replaced by machines. In a worst-case scenario, the development of AI could even lead to a global conflict over control of the technology.

An extremely optimistic future would entail an AI with highly advanced and integrated technology that is able to solve many of the world's most pressing problems. In this scenario, AI would be used to improve healthcare, reduce poverty and inequality, and address climate change. It would also be used to make transportation faster, safer, and more efficient, and to improve education by providing personalized learning experiences for students. Moreover, AI could be used to help us better understand and protect the natural world, and to explore the universe. Overall, this extremely optimistic future of AI would involve the technology being used to enhance and improve human life in countless ways.

2.4 The functional concept of neural networks

A neural network is a type of machine learning algorithm modeled after the structure and function of a human brain (neural linking). It is composed of many interconnected processing nodes, called neurons, which work together to process information.

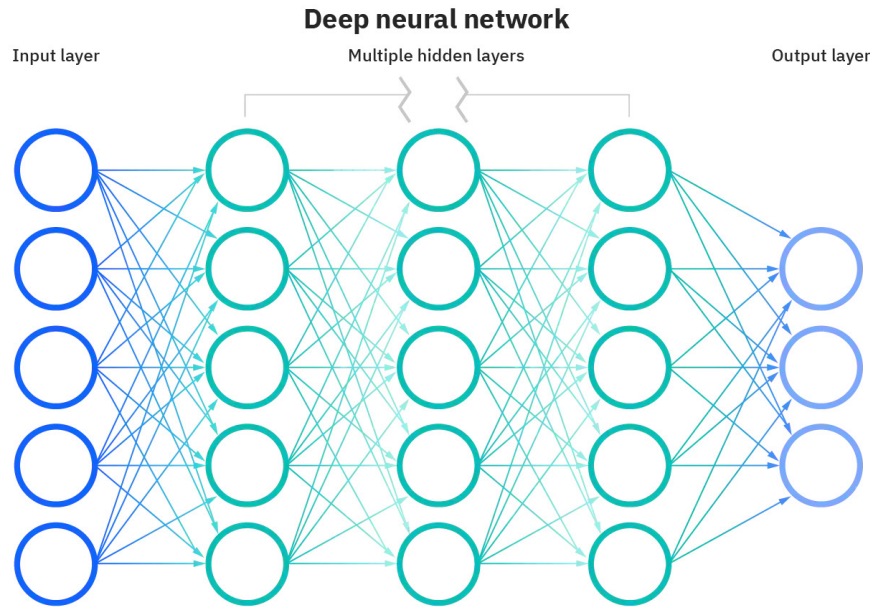


Figure 1: Complex neural network
[2]

As shown in figure 1, each neuron receives input from other neurons, processes that information, and produces an output. This output is then passed on to other neurons in the next layer of the network. In this way, information is passed through the network, from the input layer to the output layer, allowing the neural network to learn and make predictions based on the data it is given. [3]

The specific details of how a neural network works can vary depending on its architecture and the type of problem it is being used to solve. But in general, a neural network is able to learn from data by adjusting the strength of the connections between its neurons, these connections being called weights, based on the input it receives. Over time, the network is able to improve its predictions by adjusting these weights in a way that minimizes errors between the network's output and the correct output.

2.4.1 Solving methods

There are three basic methods for solving problems: search-, knowledge-, and algorithmic methods. Every method involves searching through a space of possible solutions whilst optimizing a pre-defined evaluation function, that can lead to the following *Combinatorial explosion* as shown below in the figure 2. The methods can range from simplex hill climbing via alpha-beta pruning techniques to knowledge *chunking*.

Example: the chess endgame of king and three pawns versus king and three pawns requires an explicit table of half a billion moves and a run-time of ten quadrillion years to evaluate all possibilities. The success of the CMU *chunker* program which uses chess domain knowledge chunks is that it reduces this run-time to about one minute.

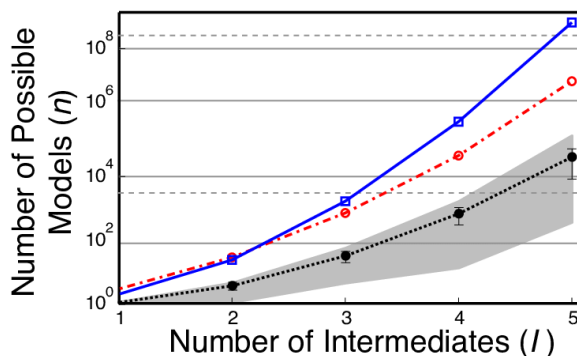


Figure 2: Combinatorial explosion

2.5 The science and technology behind face tracking

Face tracking is a technology that allows a computer or device to identify and monitor the movements of a person's face in real time. This is typically done using a combination of computer vision algorithms and specialized hardware, such as a camera or depth sensor. [4]

To track a face, the system first detects the face in the video feed from the camera or depth sensor. This is typically done using a machine learning algorithm trained to recognize faces in images. Once the face has been detected, the system then uses various techniques to track the movements of the face, such as tracking the position of

key facial features (such as the eyes and mouth) over time, as seen blow in the figure 3. This allows the system to accurately follow the face as it moves within the frame, even if it turns or changes orientation.

The resulting data can be used for a variety of purposes, such as enabling facial recognition (to identify who the person is), animating virtual characters, or controlling a user interface.

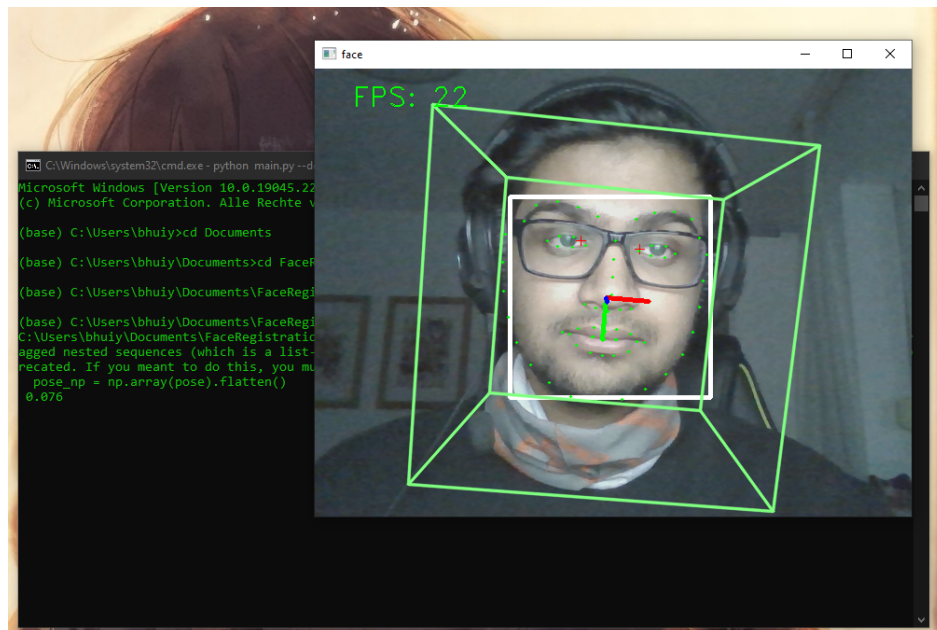


Figure 3: Face tracking experiment done by Romeo Bhuiyan

2.6 The science of body tracking

Body tracking is the process of using technology to track the movement of a person's body. This is typically done using sensors or cameras that capture the movement of the body and then use algorithms to interpret that movement and translate it into digital data that can be used for various purposes.

To track a body, the algorithm first detects the presence of a body in the video or data. It then uses various techniques to identify specific features of the body, such as the limbs, torso, or other distinctive features. This allows the algorithm to track the body as it moves over time.

In addition to tracking the location of the body, some algorithms can also track other features, such as body movements or gestures. This allows them to be used for a variety of applications, such as video surveillance, virtual reality, gaming, human-computer interaction, and fitness tracking.

2.7 Comparison of machine learning frameworks

In this case face tracking was needed in order to get a virtual model animated. The two libraries MediaPipe and TensorFlow.js were tested in python to decide which one is better suited for our purpose. It is difficult to say which approach is more suitable for face, hand, and body tracking in the browser, as it will depend on the specific requirements and constraints of one's project. Both MediaPipe and TensorFlow.js are powerful tools that can be used to perform these tracking tasks, but they have different strengths and limitations.

MediaPipe is a library developed by Google that is specifically designed for real-time multimedia processing tasks, such as hand and face tracking. It is written in C++ with some Python bindings and can be used to build cross-platform pipelines for performing various computer vision and machine learning tasks. MediaPipe is optimized for low-latency, real-time processing and is used to build applications that run on a variety of platforms, including the browser. [5]

In contrast, **TensorFlow.js** is a JavaScript library for training and deploying machine learning models in the browser. It is based on the TensorFlow library, a popular machine learning library developed by Google. TensorFlow.js allows you to build and train machine learning models using JavaScript, and it can be used to perform a variety of tasks, including image and text classification, time series forecasting, and natural language processing. [6]

In **Conclusion**, both MediaPipe and TensorFlow.js are able to handle face and hand tracking in the browser, but personal experiments were conducted in order to find out that they have different trade-offs and may be better suited for different types of projects. MediaPipe is optimized for real-time processing and is good for building applications that require low latency, such as augmented reality or interactive applications. However, TensorFlow.js is a general-purpose machine learning library that is suited for building

machine learning models and deploying them in the browser, but it may not be as efficient for real-time processing as MediaPipe. Thinking that in the future more content will likely be added to the project, we have decided to use MediaPipe as our real-time multimedia library solution.

2.8 Optimizing artificial intelligence through training

AI training is a crucial process in the development of AI systems. It involves feeding large amounts of data into an AI model to enable it to learn and perform tasks accurately. The quality of the training data and the algorithms used to train the model determine the effectiveness of the AI system. The importance of AI training lies in its ability to provide a platform for creating smarter and more capable AI systems that can perform complex tasks with a high degree of accuracy. It allows AI systems to make predictions, process vast amounts of data, and automate tasks, making them more efficient and effective. For example, AI training is used in natural language processing to teach AI models how to understand and respond to human speech, in computer vision to teach AI models how to recognize and categorize images and objects, and in robotics to teach AI models how to navigate and perform physical tasks. [7]

In addition, this training enables organizations to tailor AI systems to meet their specific needs and requirements. For instance, a company could use AI training to create a custom recommendation system that recommends products to customers based on their shopping history and preferences. This training also plays a vital role in ensuring the ethical and responsible use of AI. Systems that are trained with biased data can perpetuate and amplify discrimination and other forms of social inequality. By carefully selecting and pre-processing the training data and using appropriate algorithms, training helps to minimize the risk of such unintended consequences. In conclusion, training is a crucial step in the development of AI systems and has far-reaching implications for businesses, organizations, and society as a whole. By enabling AI systems to learn and perform complex tasks with high accuracy, AI training lays the foundation for a more intelligent and automated future.

2.8.1 Anaconda

Another benefit of Anaconda is its ability to handle large datasets. It provides tools for processing and storing large datasets, as well as techniques for distributing the training process across multiple machines, which can greatly reduce the time required to train an AI model. To train an AI model using Anaconda, you first need to install the necessary libraries and dependencies, and then import and pre-process your data. You then define your model and specify the loss function and optimizer to be used during training. Finally, you fit your model to your data and evaluate its performance on a validation set. The process of AI training can be complex, but Anaconda provides a number of resources and tools to help you get started and understand the various components involved. By using Anaconda for AI training, you can take advantage of its robust and flexible environment to build and train powerful AI models for a variety of applications. This technology was used for the project to train the AI model, seen above in the figure 3.

2.9 Performance

Performance is important in the field of AI for a number of reasons. Firstly, the goal of AI is to mimic human intelligence and decision-making, for which performance is a key factor in determining how well a machine is able to do this. In order for AI to be useful and effective, it must be able to perform tasks at a level that is comparable to or better than a human. [8]

Performance is also essential due to its determination of speed and efficiency of an AI system. In many cases, the ability of AI to quickly and accurately process large amounts of data and make decisions based on that data can be a key factor in its success. For example, in the field of finance, a high-performing AI system can help traders make faster, more informed decisions, which can lead to better investment returns.

Additionally, it can affect the cost and feasibility of implementing an AI system. If an AI system is not able to perform well, it may be too expensive or too unreliable to be used in practice. As a result, the performance of AI systems is a critical factor that must be considered in the development and deployment of these technologies.

2.9.1 Determination of performance

There are a few different factors that can be used to determine whether an AI system is performing well in terms of speed and efficiency as seen below in the figure 4. These can include the following:

Throughput is a measure of the amount of data that an AI system is able to process in a given amount of time. It is often used as a metric to evaluate the performance of AI systems, particularly those that are designed to handle large volumes of data or to perform real-time processing tasks.

In general, a system with high throughput is able to process data quickly and efficiently, while a system with low throughput may be slower and less efficient. The specific throughput requirements for an AI system will depend on the specific task it is designed to perform and the constraints of the environment in which it is operating.

For example, a self-driving car may require a high throughput AI system to process data from sensors and make decisions in real-time, while a machine learning model used for image classification may require a lower throughput due to the relatively lower volume of data being processed.

Latency is a measure of the time it takes for an AI system to respond to a request or input. It is often used as a metric to evaluate the performance of AI systems, particularly those that are designed to perform real-time tasks or to provide a timely response to user inputs.

In general, a system with low latency is able to provide a response quickly and efficiently, while a system with high latency may be slower and less responsive. The specific latency requirements for an AI system will depend on the specific task it is designed to perform and the constraints of the environment in which it is operating.

For example, a real-time translation system may require a low latency AI system to provide fast translations as the user speaks, while a machine learning model used for image classification may have a higher latency due to the time required to process and analyze the image data. Overall, low latency is important for providing a smooth and seamless user experience in interactive and real-time applications.

Accuracy is a measure of the ability of an AI system to produce correct results. It is often used as a metric to evaluate the performance of AI systems, particularly those that are designed to make predictions or decisions based on data.

In general, a system with high accuracy is able to produce correct results consistently, while a system with low accuracy may be prone to errors and produce incorrect results. The specific accuracy requirements for an AI system will depend on the specific task it is designed to perform and the consequences of making an incorrect decision or prediction. For example, a machine learning model used for medical diagnosis may require a high accuracy to avoid misdiagnosis or harm to patients, while a machine learning model used for recommending products to online shoppers may be able to tolerate a lower accuracy due to the relatively lower consequences of making an incorrect recommendation. Overall, accuracy is important for ensuring that an AI system is able to produce reliable and trustworthy results.

Resource utilization is a measure of the amount of computing power, memory, and other resources that an AI system uses to perform a task. It is often used as a metric to evaluate the performance of AI systems, particularly those that are designed to run on resource-constrained devices or in environments with limited resources.

In general, a system that is efficient in its use of resources is able to perform well with a minimal amount of resources, while a system that is inefficient may require a larger amount of resources to perform the same task. The specific resource utilization requirements for an AI system will depend on the specific task it is designed to perform and the constraints of the environment in which it is operating.

For example, a machine learning model used on a smartphone may need to be efficient in its use of resources to avoid draining the battery or slowing down the device, while a machine learning model running on a server with ample resources may be able to tolerate a higher resource utilization. Overall, resource utilization is important for ensuring that an AI system is able to perform well within the constraints of its environment.

Overall, a well-performing AI system is one that is able to handle a large volume of data quickly, provide a timely response, produce accurate results, and use resources efficiently.

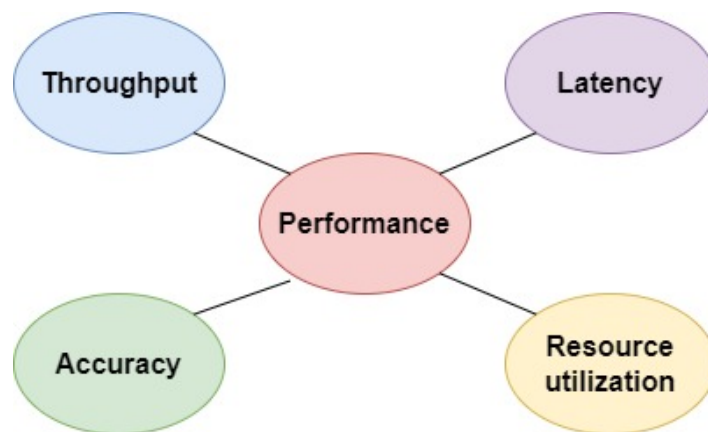


Figure 4: Key factors for determining the performance of an AI system

3 System architecture

3.1 Three.js

Three.js is a JavaScript library that allows for the creation of interactive 3D graphics in the web browser. It is designed to work seamlessly with WebGL, which is a web-based 3D graphics API that allows developers to access the hardware-accelerated graphics capabilities of a user's computer. Three.js makes it possible to create rich 3D experiences with JavaScript and HTML, without the need for any plugins or downloads. With Three.js, developers can create a wide variety of 3D scenes and animations, including but not limited to: realistic environments with dynamic lighting and shadows, complex 3D models and animations, interactive 3D games and simulations, and virtual reality (VR) and augmented reality (AR) experiences.

The library provides a large number of powerful features and abstractions that simplify the process of creating 3D graphics. It includes a number of built-in shapes, such as cubes, spheres, and cylinders, as well as more complex shapes that can be constructed from the vertices and faces of custom 3D models. Three.js also includes a number of materials that allow for realistic shading and texturing of 3D objects, as well as lights and cameras that can be positioned and manipulated to achieve the desired lighting and perspective effects. Another important aspect of Three.js is its support for keyframe animations. This allows developers to animate objects over time, creating smooth transitions and movements. The library also provides support for physics simulations, making it possible to create complex and interactive 3D experiences that respond to user input.

3.1.1 Three-vrm.js

Three-vrm.js is a JavaScript library that provides support for rendering and manipulating VRM (Virtual Reality Model) characters in web-based environments. It is

built on top of Three.js, a widely-used library for creating 3D graphics and animations in web browsers. Three-vm.js offers a set of tools and APIs for working with VRM models, allowing developers to easily import, manipulate and animate VRM characters in their web-based projects. This includes support for importing VRM files, as well as manipulating and animating individual bones, rigging, morph targets, and materials of the characters as shown below in the figure 5. In addition to basic VRM functionality, three-vm.js also includes a set of VRM-specific features and extensions. For example, it provides support for VRM's humanoids, which define the structure of a VRM character and allow for easy animation of the character. It also includes support for VRM's blend shapes, which are used to manipulate the shape of the character's face and expressions.

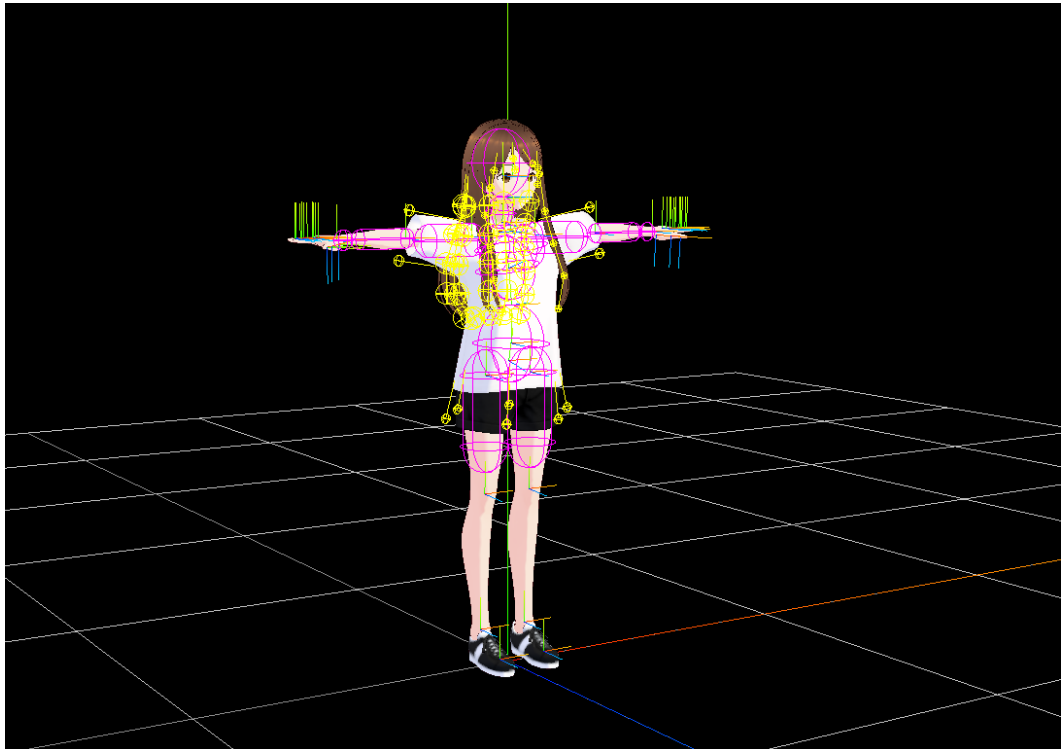


Figure 5: Three-vm.js debug mode

3.2 Decision between Webframeworks

The decision to use a web framework at all and not simply vanilla HTML, CSS and JavaScript came from a multitude of reasons. For example all the ways they provide

assistance while developing, such as providing a file structure in which to neatly organize a project, a prebuilt routing system, a template-project that can serve as starting point, an option to debug a project and many more. As a result, a great amount of both time and effort can be saved, that can then in turn be spent on those particular parts of the project that are actually important.

Another reason to use web frameworks that has less to do with development, but more with working as a software engineer in the real world, is that for a lot of jobs experience in working with certain frameworks is certainly very useful, if not even required. The following graph⁶ shows a breakdown of about 650 000 job offerings on websites like LinkedIn, Dice and Glassdoor by the required framework. [9]

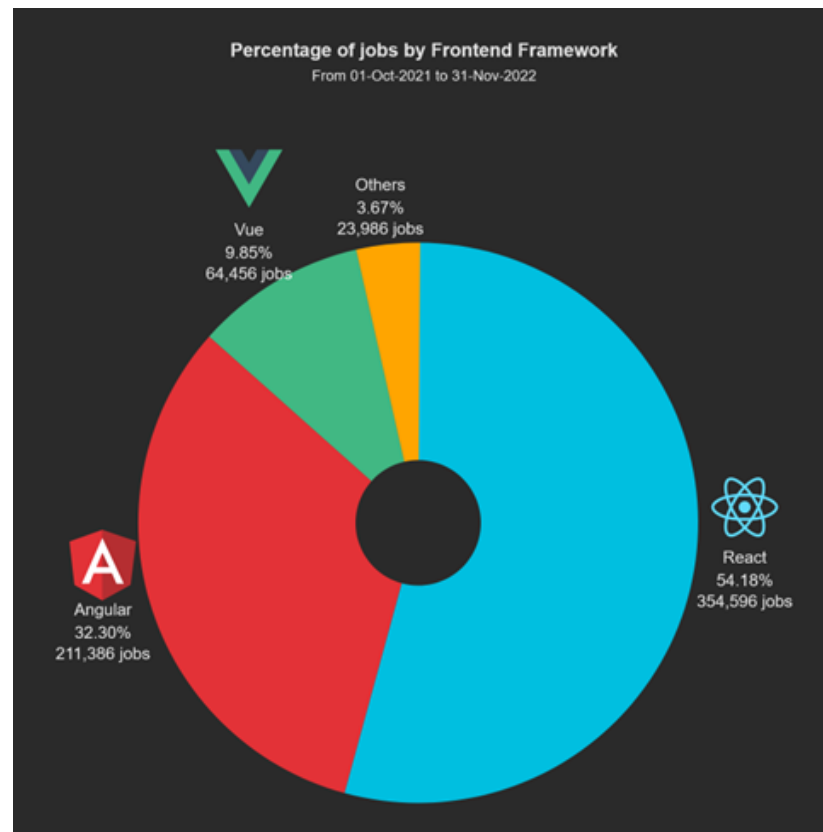


Figure 6: Breakdown of job offerings by framework

3.3 Angular

SPA stands for Single-Page application and is a type of web application that dynamically rewrites the current webpage instead of entirely reloading, i.e., requesting and displaying data from the server, it. The main benefits of an SPA are a more responsive user experience and avoiding the delay of having to wait for a website to load. Angular, the next version of the discontinued AngularJS, is a framework for such applications and is maintained and released by Google in 2016.

3.3.1 Open-source project

Angular is a free and open-source project, meaning that the copyright owner, in this case the company Google, gives anyone the right to distribute, modify and study the software for any purpose. Open-source software is however not the same as public-domain software as it still possesses a copyright, just a very open one, hence its name. One big advantage of such software over closed-source software is that anyone in the world can find bugs and make improvements for it, free of charge for the actual project-owner. Moreover, even if the publisher decides to no longer provide support and update their software, it can still be adapted and improved by its users. Amazingly, it can be seen in practise that this concept works and users really do improve open-source projects not only for their benefit but for that of others as well. For those reasons, Animation too is an open-source project.[10]

3.3.2 Explanation of Angular

Concretely, Angular is a web framework, built on Typescript, a high-level, object-oriented programming language that is a superset of JavaScript, that can be used to build from small projects to enterprise-grade web applications. It has a large library-collection that covers a wide array of features and offers an equally large number of developer tools for testing, updating and maintaining one's code. Moreover, Angular is component-based, meaning that an application consists of several building blocks (components), whereas each one defines one part of the user interface and any behaviour

associated with it. Because these components are reusable and effectively modularize the application, it becomes easier to develop and test and makes the code more readable. This effect is especially noticeable in large-scale projects. [11]

3.3.3 Anuglar CLI

The Angular CLI, which stands for command-line interface, plays a big part in developing as it is used to efficiently and conveniently create (`ng new`), build (`ng build`), and test (`ng test`) Angular applications. It is also used to add new libraries (`ng add`) when needed. However, the most important command when developing is `ng serve`, as it starts the application on localhost and automatically rebuilds it and reloads the website if any changes to the source code occur, which makes developing quite convenient. [12]

3.4 React

Like Angular, React also is an open-source SPA-Framework, released by Meta (then Facebook) in 2013 and maintained by Meta and a community of developers. Although the main focus of React lies on the component system and its DOM, it also has a large ecosystem of libraries surrounding it, making React quite flexible.

3.4.1 Virtual DOM

As mentioned before, among the most notable features of React is its virtual DOM (Document Object Model), a type of data structure that represents a webpage making it possible to only update certain parts of it that have changed. This provides a major performance boost but does not create extra effort for the developer as they can still write code as if the entire page is re-rendered on each refresh.

3.4.2 Components

As React is a component-based framework, the feature of components is one of its main concepts. Concretely, they allow the UI, which stands for user interface, of website to be split up into many reusable, independent parts, for example a button, an input form, a dialog, and so on. In the programming language of React, JavaScript, components can be either implemented through functions, so-called function components, or classes, which is done more commonly as they provide more features. In general, React components work like a function, they are handed arbitrary inputs, props to be exact, and return UI elements that are displayed on the website. When creating such a class the minimum requirements are that it extends the base component class `React.Component`, though it also possible to define one's own base class it is strongly discouraged in the official documentation of React, and that it defines a method called `render`.

3.4.3 React JSX

React JSX, where JSX stands for JavaScript XML, which in turn stands for Extensible Markup Language, is a combination of HTML and JavaScript. It plays a big part in React as JSX is the return type of all components. The following code snippet serves of an example. This exported function called `About` is, besides any imports that occur above it, practically the only code that makes up a so-called page, which exactly translate to a webpage, i.e., what comes up after visiting an URL. This function that shares its name with the file, a JavaScript file to be exact, merely consists of one long return statement that contains multiple HTML elements making up the webpage. [13] The empty opening and closing tags at the beginning and end of the statement is the short syntax for a fragment, a feature in React that acts as a container and allows returning multiple child elements in a return statement without adding additional nodes to the DOM. [14]

3.4.4 Create-react-app

The easiest way to set up a React project is to use the officially supported command *create-react-app* (a similar command exists for Next.js, namely *create next-app*) as it offers a modern build setup and is already preconfigured. Optionally, further parameters can be used to customize the project, for example *—template typescript* to use TypeScript instead of JavaScript. After the project is created, it can immediately be started and viewed on localhost using either *npm start* or *yarn start*, depending on the package manager that is used. For development the command *npm run dev* is also very useful, as the website is immediately refreshed after saving any changes to the code. [15]

3.4.5 Comparison between Angular and React

In many regards React is similar to Angular, as they are both popular, component-based, open-source web frameworks. However, one quite significant difference that is especially important for beginners who have never worked with either one before lies in the steepness of their learning curves i.e., the one of Angular is much steeper than the one of React, meaning React is much easier to learn than Angular.

Additionally, in terms of popularity the gap between the two overall only seems to increase, with React coming out on top. This matters not only in the impact of demand on the job market but also in the size of the community. Because both projects are open-source a larger community means more active development, faster bug fixes, increased longevity, more chances of assistance in forums, and so on.

Another difference to consider when choosing one over the other is their respective programming language. While Angular is built on TypeScript, React is a JavaScript library, so previous experience with one or the other, in case of TypeScript probably more so the lack of experience, might influence the decision.

While Animotion started out as an Angular project, after a short period of time we decided to use React instead, because it is easier to learn and more popular as well, as can be seen in the graph below.

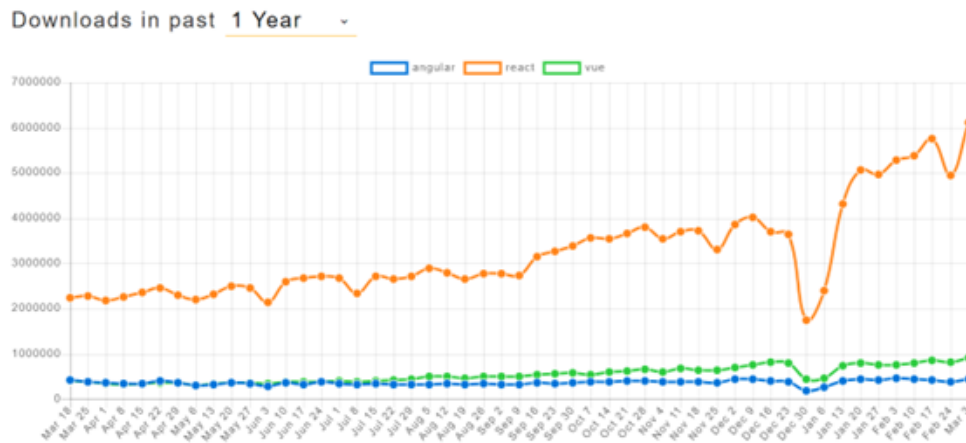


Figure 7: Popularity of Web Frameworks

Moreover, while we had some previous experience with JavaScript, we had never worked with TypeScript before, which made the attempt to understand Angular even more difficult than it needed to be. The comparatively better scalability of Angular was also not needed for our project as it not likely to expand and therefore need for resources in the future.

3.5 Next.js

Next.js is a React framework, meaning that, while React provides functions and features to build user interface elements as a JavaScript library, Next.js handles the configuration and tooling that React needs. Additionally, Next.js provides new features, structures, and optimizations. These additional features include data fetching, integrating, routing, and so on. [16]

3.5.1 Pages

One feature of Next.js that one will notice immediately is the representation of a webpage in JavaScript (or TypeScript) files as so-called pages. In essence, they are

React components that correlate to a route according to their file name (dynamic routing) and have certain behaviours built into them from the moment of their creation.

For example, by default every page is pre-rendered, meaning that the HTML code of a webpage and as little JavaScript code as possible that is required to perform its functions is generated in advance, instead of it having to be built from the JavaScript source code by the client. This results in better performance and improves SEO, which stands for Search Engine Optimization and describes the process of improving one's website in order to increase its visibility to search engines (e.g., Google). In terms of implementing pre-rendering Next.js offers two general approaches. They are static generation, which generates the HTML code for a webpage once when it is built and reuses it when responding to any request after that, and server-side rendering, SSR for short and also referred to as dynamic rendering, which generates the HTML code anew each time a request is made. Next.js offers the option to use either one of these pre-rendering techniques or both in combination, where most pages are statically generated, and others are rendered on the server. In its official documentation Next.js recommends the usage of static generation over SSR because of its better overall performance. However, server-side rendering might be necessary in some cases, for example when some data that is fetched from an API and displayed on the website needs to be frequently updated.

3.5.2 Data fetching

When developing a website, it is quite common to need to frequently fetch data from a remote source in order to update whatever is displayed on the website. Because data fetching can play such an important role, Next.js offers several different ways to do it, that one can choose from depending on the specific requirements and use cases of one's application. As server-side rendering and static-site generation have already been thoroughly explained, the focus of this paragraph lies on the other two methods instead, though it should be noted that they are used by exporting a function called *getServerSideProps* or *getStaticProps* respectively.

In contrast to server-side rendering, Next.js also offers the option of client-side rendering or client-side data fetching, where data is generally fetched at runtime and at the component level. As a result, the content of a page only changes whenever new data comes in. Though this can negatively affect performance and load time of one's website,

client-side rendering can be useful when SEO is not of importance, and pages need to be updated very frequently based on fetched data. For implementing this strategy Next.js offers the React hook library SWR, which stands for stale-while-revalidate, a cache invalidation strategy of HTTP. Next.js strongly encourages developers to use it in its documentation, as it handles focus tracking, caching, revalidation, etc. The other method of data fetching is ISR, which stands for Incremental Static Regeneration and allows developers to statically generate pages on a per-page basis, without the need of rebuilding the entire website. In order to use it, a `revalidate` prop is added to the *getStaticProps* function.

3.5.3 Code splitting

Another feature of Next.js is called code splitting, which is the process of splitting the bundle of an application into multiple smaller parts required by each entry point, an entry point usually being a page. This is done in order to be able to only load the code required to run the one page that is being viewed at the time, reducing the initial load time of the website as a result. It is to note that any code shared between pages is split into separate bundles in order to have everything available that is needed to load a page. Additionally, Next.js makes it possible to pre-load the code of pages that users commonly navigate to next, further improving user experience.

3.5.4 Code splitting

When it comes to performance Next.js offers a special `Image` component that extends the default `img` HTML element and should be used instead of it as it has several advantages. For one, because of its performance optimizations and improved Core Web Vitals, metrics provided by Google that measure end-user page experience, using `Image` components improves SEO. These optimizations include automatically serving images in their correct size, resizing them on-demand if it is needed, and in modern formats, providing visual stability i.e., preventing the layout from shifting unexpectedly and potentially causing errors, only actually loading the image if it can be seen by the user, etc. The actual images can be either stored locally or loaded remotely and if there is

an image on page that is especially important, perhaps very big or noticeable if absent, it can be given priority when being loaded.

3.5.5 Conclusion

After starting out with Angular and then switching to React, we ultimately decided to use Next.js for a number of reasons. For example, the built-in routing system, very easy setup through the `create-next-app` command, aforementioned features that increase performance, the simplicity of its file structure, namely all pages being in one folder, and so forth. Especially the gentleness of its learning curve had a big influence on the decision.

3.6 Sass

Sass stands for syntactically awesome style sheets and is a stylesheet language that compiles into CSS (Cascading Style Sheets). It extends CSS by quite a few features such as functions, variables, nested loops, mixins, etc. As a result, Sass enables stylesheets to be organized more easily and for design to be shared within and across projects. There are two syntaxes i.e., versions of Sass, the most commonly used one being the SCSS syntax, where the filename ends in `.scss`. It is a superset of CSS, meaning that all CSS code is also valid SCSS code. The other version of Sass is called the Sass syntax and is a bit more unusual i.e., sort of like the programming language Python it abandons the typical structure of curly braces and semicolons used in CSS to separate and organize lines of code in favour of simple indents and newlines. However, apart from the different styling elements used, both syntaxes are the same in all other aspects, including the features they provide. Since SCSS is a superset of CSS, one can simply write CSS code for the most part and use any SCSS feature when it seems useful, which makes Sass very easy to learn and adopt.

3.6.1 Variables

For example, instead of copying the hexadecimal value representing a colour for each and every element and possibly making mistakes, Sass makes it possible to store the colour code in a variable and access it using its more human-readable name. This feature can be very useful when for example working with brand colours or main themes, as in those cases it is important to consistently use the exact same colour each time.

3.6.2 Inheritance

Another useful feature of Sass is inheritance, an example of which can be seen in the following code snippet.¹

Listing 1: Textstyling in Sass

```
1  .default_text{
2      text-align: center;
3      color: white;
4      font-family: Prototype;
5  }
6
7  .legal_notice_text{
8      @extend .default_text;
9      font-size: 0.5em;
10 }
```

Through the "extend" keyword CSS properties of one selector can be passed over to another selector which then automatically has those same properties set to the same values, thus inheriting them. In this example, legal-notice-text is merely a variant of the default-text and should therefore be in the same colour, font, and alignment. However, as legal-notice-text is of not much importance to the average user of the website, it should be rather small and take up little space. Because of the usage of inheritance, the code becomes more readable and easier to write and understand. [17]

3.6.3 Partial

When working on a very large project with a lot of different people file management and organization can become quite difficult. In these cases the partials feature of Sass can be of great use. It allows the separation of one big Sass file into multiple smaller ones, thus modularizing it. These smaller files usually have names ending in

(underscore)partials.scss, where the underscore marks the file as one that is not to be converted to a CSS file, and can be used in any other Sass files with the usage of the `@use` rule.

3.6.4 Nesting

Other, smaller features of Sass include nesting, where multiple CSS selectors can be written under one, overarching selector creating a clear visual hierarchy like in HTML, and the ability to use mathematical operators when for example calculating the width of a HTML element, making the CSS more readable and the thought process behind certain values clearer, than simply using a specific number, like 575 pixels. There are also so-called mixins, basically reusable CSS selectors that can be customized in a specific instance by passing it variables as parameters, that can be created using the `@mixin` rule and used with the `@include` rule.

3.6.5 Nesting

Overall, Sass has many useful features that in some cases can make a very big difference in terms of readability, level of organization and convenience when writing CSS with no real downsides. Since Next.js has built-in support for Sass it is very simple to install and use right away. For these reasons we decided to use Sass, specifically the SCSS syntax, for our project Animotion.

3.7 Comparison of 3D rendering technologies

In order to display a virtual model on a canvas, a 3D rendering technology was required. Two libraries, GLTFLoader and WebGL, were evaluated using JavaScript to determine the best fit for the task at hand. The choice between the two ultimately depends on the specific needs and limitations of the project. Both GLTFLoader and WebGL are

effective tools for rendering, but each have their own unique strengths and weaknesses.

3.7.1 WebGL

WebGL is designed to work seamlessly with other web technologies such as HTML, CSS, and JavaScript, making it easy to integrate 3D graphics into web pages. It allows developers to create a wide range of interactive 3D applications and visualizations, including games, scientific simulations, data visualizations, and more. One of the key features of WebGL is its ability to take full advantage of the GPU (graphics processing unit) on the user's device. This allows WebGL applications to run smoothly and efficiently, even on devices with limited resources. Additionally, WebGL provides a high level of compatibility across different browsers and devices, making it a widely accessible technology. WebGL is supported by most modern web browsers, including Chrome, Firefox, Safari, and Edge. This means that developers can create WebGL applications that can be easily accessed by users on a wide range of devices and platforms. [18]

3.7.2 GLTFLoader

GLTFLoader is a JavaScript library that allows developers to load and parse 3D models in the GLTF (GL Transmission Format) file format. GLTF is a widely adopted file format for 3D models and is supported by many 3D modeling software, including Blender and SketchUp. GLTFLoader provides a simple and easy-to-use API for loading and parsing GLTF models, which can then be displayed using WebGL. The library takes care of all the complex tasks involved in loading and parsing the model data, such as handling binary buffers, parsing JSON data and creating the geometry and materials for the model. GLTFLoader also provides support for advanced features such as animations, skinning and morph targets, which are typically found in more complex 3D models. This allows developers to create more advanced and interactive 3D applications and visualizations. One of the key benefits of using GLTFLoader is that it greatly simplifies the process of loading and displaying 3D models on the web. By using a standardized file format and a dedicated library, developers can focus on creating the logic and functionality of their application, rather than spending time on

complex parsing and loading tasks. Additionally, GLTF is a highly efficient format, which means that it can be loaded faster, and also the files are smaller in size, making it a great choice for loading 3D models on the web. [19]

3.7.3 Conclusion

In conclusion, GLTFLoader is a powerful tool for creating 3D graphics for the web that offers several advantages over WebGL. One of the main benefits of using GLTFLoader is its ability to handle the loading and parsing of GLTF (GL Transmission Format) files, which are a widely-used format for 3D models. This eliminates the need for developers to write their own code to handle file loading and parsing, saving time and effort. Additionally, GLTFLoader provides a more streamlined and convenient way to work with 3D models, as it allows developers to easily import and use pre-existing models rather than having to create them from scratch. Furthermore, GLTFLoader also supports various features such as animations, cameras, lights and many more which can be easily integrated with web pages. Therefore, it is more efficient and convenient for the purpose of Animation to work with 3D models on the web, GLTFLoader is the best choice as seen below in the figure. 8

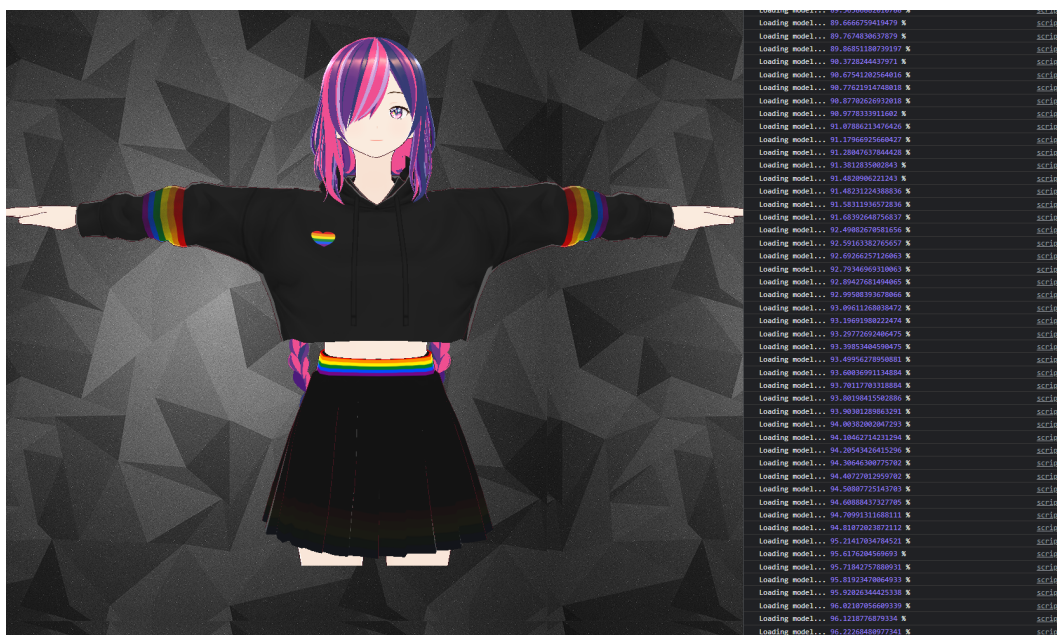


Figure 8: Loading the model with the help of GLTFLoader

3.8 Object interaction with OrbitControls

`Orbit-Controls.js` is a JavaScript library used for controlling camera rotations and movements in 3D graphics applications. This library provides an easy-to-use interface for controlling the camera in a 3D environment, and is commonly used in interactive 3D web applications and other 3D visualizations.

The library works by allowing the user to control the camera through mouse and touch inputs, such as panning, zooming, and rotating the camera around a certain point in the 3D space. It uses the `Three.js` library, which is a popular library for creating 3D graphics in the browser, as a base.

`Orbit-Controls.js` makes it easy to interact with 3D scenes and view them from different perspectives. It provides a simple way to navigate and explore 3D environments, making it a useful tool for a wide range of applications, including scientific simulations, product visualization, architecture, and more.

To use `Orbit-Controls.js`, you need to include the library in your HTML file, and then create an instance of the `OrbitControls` class. You will also need to pass in a `Three.js` camera object, as well as a `Three.js` renderer. The library will then take care of the rest, allowing you to control the camera using mouse and touch inputs. [20]

3.8.1 Azimuth- and polar angle

The Azimuth angle and the Polar angle are two important concepts in 3D graphics and visualization. In the context of `orbit-controls.js`, they are used to control the camera's rotation and position in 3D space.

The Azimuth angle refers to the angle between a reference plane and the position of the camera in the x-z plane. This angle determines the camera's horizontal rotation and the direction it is facing. In `orbit-controls.js`, the Azimuth angle is controlled by moving the mouse horizontally.

The Polar angle, on the other hand, refers to the angle between the position of the camera and the positive y-axis. It determines the camera's vertical rotation and the height of the camera relative to the scene. In `orbit-controls.js`, the Polar angle is controlled by moving the mouse vertically.

By controlling both the Azimuth and Polar angles, the orbit-controls.js library allows the user to change the position and orientation of the camera in 3D space. This is especially useful for interactive 3D visualizations, where the user needs to be able to explore the scene from different perspectives.

Orbit-controls.js is often used in conjunction with WebGL and Three.js, which are libraries for creating 3D graphics and animations in the browser. The combination of these technologies makes it possible to create interactive 3D visualizations that can run in a web browser, without the need for additional software or plugins.

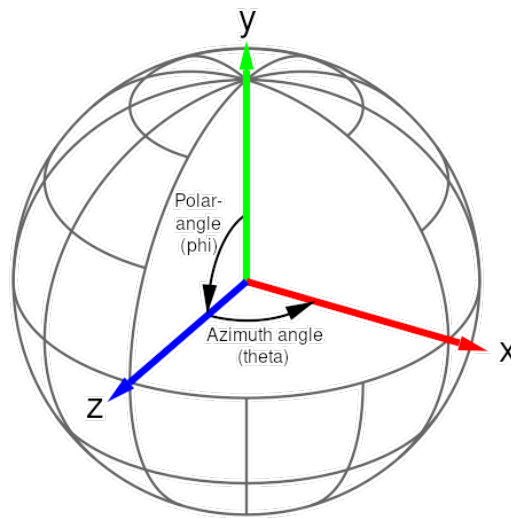


Figure 9: Azimuth and Polar angle

3.9 Camera utilization using camera utils

The camera utils.js library is a JavaScript-based tool for controlling camera behavior in web-based applications. This library provides a set of functions and utilities that simplify the process of integrating camera functionality into a web application. By leveraging the camera utils.js library, developers can add camera-based features to their web applications with ease and efficiency.

The camera utils.js library provides a simple and intuitive interface for controlling camera movements and behaviors in web-based applications. With this library, developers can specify camera movement and behavior through a simple set of functions and parameters, rather than having to manually manipulate camera coordinates and behaviors. This makes it easier for developers to create rich and immersive camera experiences in their web applications.

One of the key benefits of using the camera utils.js library is that it enables developers to take advantage of modern web-based technologies, such as WebRTC and WebGL, to create camera-based experiences. These technologies allow developers to access the user's camera in real-time, making it possible to create live-streaming and real-time interactive experiences. By using the camera utils.js library, developers can take advantage of these technologies to create engaging and interactive camera-based experiences that work seamlessly across a wide range of devices and browsers. In addition to providing a simple and intuitive interface for controlling camera behavior, the camera utils.js library also offers a number of performance and optimization optimizations that help to ensure smooth and fast camera performance. For example, the library implements a number of techniques to reduce latency and ensure smooth camera movement, even when processing large amounts of data in real-time.

3.10 drawing utils

"drawing utils.js" is a JavaScript library designed to simplify and streamline the process of creating and rendering graphics within a web-based environment. The library provides a set of utility functions that enable developers to quickly and easily implement common graphical tasks such as creating 2D shapes, generating text, and creating animations.

One of the key benefits of using `drawing utils.js` is that it abstracts away much of the low-level graphics programming that would otherwise be required to achieve these same results. This means that developers can focus on the high-level aspects of their project and get the desired results more quickly and efficiently. Additionally, the library provides a set of well-documented and easy-to-use APIs that enable developers to implement and customize their graphics with minimal effort.

In terms of its usage, `drawing utils.js` can be utilized in a variety of web-based projects, including virtual reality (VR) and augmented reality (AR) applications, gaming engines, and data visualization tools. It is particularly useful for those looking to build complex and sophisticated graphics-intensive applications, as it provides a comprehensive set of tools and functions that can help to simplify and optimize the development process.

In the context of our VRM model program, `drawing utils.js` is a valuable tool for creating, manipulating, and visualizing the graphical elements of the VRM model. It enables developers to quickly and easily create and render graphics, such as animations and 3D shapes, that are critical to the functioning and visual appeal of the VRM model. The library also provides a range of performance optimization features, such as caching and the ability to work with multiple GPUs, that can help to ensure that the VRM model runs smoothly and efficiently, even in demanding environments.

3.11 Screen capture technology

Screen recording is an important aspect in the world of VRM programs. Screen recording allows for the capture of all the visual and audio elements that are displayed on a computer screen. The recorded content can then be shared, edited, and distributed for various purposes. In the context of Animotion, screen recording can serve several important functions.

First and foremost, screen recording can be used to document and showcase the functionality and capabilities of the VRM Model program. This can include recording the different animations, movements, and interactions that are possible within the program. This type of recording can be used to demonstrate the program's features to potential users, stakeholders, or clients, and can help to generate interest and engagement with the VRM Model program.

Screen recording can also be used to provide support and training to users of this kind of program. By recording step-by-step instructions or tutorials, users can learn how to use the program effectively, even if they have no prior experience or knowledge. Additionally, if users encounter any issues or difficulties while using the VRM Model program, a screen recording can be created to assist in resolving the problem and provide a visual representation of the issue at hand.

Screen recording can also be used to document bugs or other technical issues that arise during the use of the VRM Model program. By capturing the screen and audio output, developers and technical support teams can more easily diagnose and resolve any problems that may occur. Lastly, screen recording can be used for creative purposes, such as creating animations or special effects using the VRM Model program. By capturing and manipulating the recordings, users can explore new ways to use and interact with the VRM Model program, and create new and unique content that can be shared and enjoyed by others.

3.11.1 RecordRTC

`RTCRecord.js` is a JavaScript library that allows users to perform real-time communication (RTC) recording in the web browser. It uses the WebRTC API, which is a standardized way of enabling real-time communication capabilities in web browsers, to capture audio and video data from a user's microphone and webcam. The captured data can then be saved as a video file for future use.

One of the main use cases for `RTCRecord.js` is for screen recording in web-based applications, such as video conferencing and online collaboration tools. This allows users to record their screen activity, audio, and webcam footage in real-time, without the need for any additional software. The recorded videos can then be used for training purposes, for documentation, or for sharing information with others.

Another use case for `RTCRecord.js` is for creating educational content, such as tutorials and screencasts. With `RTCRecord.js`, users can easily record their screen and webcam footage, and share their knowledge with others in a visually engaging way. [21]

3.11.2 FFmpeg

FFmpeg is an open-source software library for audio, video and image processing. The library can be used to encode, decode, transcode, mux, demux, stream, filter and play various multimedia files. It is written in the C programming language and is commonly used on a variety of operating systems including Windows, macOS, and Linux.

`FFmpeg.min.js` is a JavaScript implementation of FFmpeg, which can be used for client-side video processing in web applications. It provides a way for web developers to perform various multimedia operations in real-time within a web browser. With `ffmpeg.min.js`, developers can leverage the functionality of FFmpeg in their web applications, including video compression, resizing, cropping, and transcoding.

The library can be used for a range of purposes, including creating video editing tools, video compression utilities, and real-time video processing applications. With the rise of cloud computing, `ffmpeg.min.js` can be used to perform video processing operations in real-time on a server, without requiring the user to have FFmpeg installed on their local machine. This can save both time and resources, and provide a convenient solution for web developers looking to incorporate video processing capabilities into their applications. [22]

3.11.3 WebM video format for web-based applications

The WebM video format is an open, royalty-free, and high-quality video compression format that has been specifically designed for the web. This format was developed by Google and the WebM Project, a community of developers and industry partners, with the goal of providing an alternative to proprietary video formats, such as H.264 and MPEG-4. The WebM format is based on the VP8 video codec and the Vorbis audio codec, which are both open-source and can be freely used without licensing fees.

One of the key benefits of the WebM format is its high-quality video compression, which provides visually lossless video playback without sacrificing file size. This makes WebM an ideal choice for multimedia applications that require high-quality video playback, such as video conferencing, video on demand, and live streaming. The format is also highly scalable and can be used on a wide range of devices, from desktop computers to mobile devices, ensuring compatibility across platforms.

Another important advantage of the WebM format is its compatibility with HTML5. The format is natively supported by most modern browsers, including Google Chrome, Mozilla Firefox, and Opera, and can be easily embedded into web pages without the need for additional plugins or software. This makes it an ideal choice for web-based video applications, as it eliminates the need for users to download and install additional software or plugins.

In addition to its compatibility and high-quality video compression, the WebM format also has a small file size, making it an ideal choice for applications that require fast loading times, such as online video platforms and websites. The format is also highly customizable, and developers can use the WebM SDK to modify and extend the format to meet their specific needs. Another key benefit of the WebM format is its ability to support a wide range of video and audio codecs, including VP9, Opus, and VP10, making it a flexible choice for applications that require support for multiple codecs. The format also supports high dynamic range (HDR) video, providing users with a superior viewing experience with enhanced color and brightness. [23]

3.12 Calculation of the virtual reality model

Controlling a VRM on a website involves a complex process that involves capturing the user's inputs, updating the VRMs position and orientation in real-time, and rendering the updated model for display on the user's device. The first step in this process is for the user to interact with the VR model using a device such as a VR headset or a mouse and keyboard. The inputs from the user are then captured by the website and sent to the server. The server then uses these inputs to update the VR model's position and orientation in real-time.

Once the VR model has been updated, it is then rendered, and the new frame is sent back to the user's device for display. This process repeats as the user continues to interact with the VR model. To achieve this, various technologies are needed such as GLTFLoader[19] from the THREE[24] libraries for rendering the VR model in the browser, WebSockets for real-time communication between the client and server, and a physics engine to simulate the movement and interactions of the VR model.

3.12.1 Blendshape

Blendshape is a technique used in 3D animation and computer graphics to create a smooth transition between different shapes or expressions of a 3D model. It works by creating a set of *target* shapes for a 3D model, each representing a different expression or shape, and then using a set of weights or *blend* values to interpolate between these target shapes, creating a smooth transition between them. This allows animators to create a wide range of expressive characters with a limited number of 3D models. Blendshapes are commonly used in animation, film and game industry.

3.12.2 Lerp

The Lerp function, short for Linear Interpolation, is a mathematical function that is used to smoothly blend between two values. The function takes three arguments: a start value, an end value, and a weight. The weight is a value between 0 and 1 that represents the proportion of the blend between the start and end values. For example, if the weight is set to 0, the function will return the start value, and if the weight is set to 1, the function will return the end value. If the weight is set to 0.5, the function will return the midpoint between the start and end values. By adjusting the weight, the Lerp function can be used to smoothly transition between any two values over time. In the context of computer graphics, Lerp function is widely used for interpolating values such as position, rotation, and color, to make the animation smooth. It's also used in physics simulations, game development, and other fields where the smooth transition of values is needed.

3.12.3 Determining mouth expressions

Listing 2: Shape of mouth

```
1 for each shape in ["I", "A", "E", "O", "U"]
```

```

2         Blendshape.setValue(PresetName[shape],
3         lerp(riggedFace.mouth.shape[shape],
4         Blendshape.getValue(PresetName[shape]), 0.5))

```

This pseudocode 2 is a loop that iterates over an array containing the shapes **A**, **E**, **I**, **O**, **U**. The purpose of the loop is to blend the shape of a rigged face's mouth with a preset value of a Blendshape object for each of these shapes. The loop starts by setting the value of the Blendshape object to a blended value between the shape of the rigged face's mouth (`riggedFace.mouth.shape[shape]`) and the current value of the Blendshape object (`Blendshape.getValue(PresetName[shape])`). The blend is done using the lerp function, which stands for linear interpolation. This function takes three arguments: the start value, the end value, and the weight of blending. In this case, the weight is set to 0.5, resulting in an even blend between the two values. Once the blended value is calculated, it is set to the Blendshape object using the PresetName as the key. This process is repeated for each shape in the array, allowing the developer to easily blend the shape of the rigged face's mouth with preset values for multiple shapes.

3.12.4 Blinking eyes

Listing 3: Blinking of the eyes

```

1     riggedFace.eye.l = lerp(clamp(1 - riggedFace.eye.l, 0, 1),
2     Blendshape.getValue(PresetName.Blink), 0.5)
3     riggedFace.eye.r = lerp(clamp(1 - riggedFace.eye.r, 0, 1),
4     Blendshape.getValue(PresetName.Blink), 0.5)
5     riggedFace.eye = Kalidokit.Face.stabilizeBlink(riggedFace.eye,
6     riggedFace.head.y)
7     Blendshape.setValue(PresetName.Blink, riggedFace.eye.l)

```

This pseudocode 3 is a code block that performs blinking animation on a VRM model. The code uses the Lerp function, the clamp function, and the stabilizeBlink function to animate the eyes of the rigged face.

The first two lines of the code use the Lerp function to blend the current value of the left and right eye shapes (`riggedFace.eye.l` and `riggedFace.eye.r`) with a preset Blink value from the Blendshape object. The Lerp function takes the clamp of the inversed eye shape values (`1 - riggedFace.eye.l` and `1 - riggedFace.eye.r`), which clamps the values to between 0 and 1, and the preset Blink value, which is obtained using `Blendshape.getValue(PresetName.Blink)`. The weight of the blend is set to 0.5, resulting in an even blend between the two values.

The third line of the code stabilizes the blinking animation of the eyes by calling the `stabilizeBlink` function from the `Kalidokit.Face` module. This function takes the current eye shape (`riggedFace.eye`) and the head's y position (`riggedFace.head.y`) as arguments and returns a stabilized eye shape.

Finally, the fourth line of the code sets the `Blink` value of the `Blendshape` object to the stabilized left eye shape (`riggedFace.eye.l`). This will result in a smooth and stable blinking of the eyes on the VRM model.

In summary, this pseudocode is a code block that animates the eyes of a VRM model by blending the current eye shape with a preset `Blink` value, stabilizing the blinking animation, and updating the `Blink` value of the `Blendshape` object. The code uses the `Lerp` function, the `clamp` function, and the `stabilizeBlink` function to create a smooth and stable blinking animation on the VRM model.

3.12.5 Positioning the model

Listing 4: Position of the model

```

1      function rigPosition(name, position={x:0, y:0, z:0}, dampener=1,
2          lerpAmount=0.3) {
3          if (currentVrm is not defined) {
4              return;
5          }
6          Part = currentVrm.humanoid.getBoneNode(name from
7              THREE.VRMSchema.HumanoidBoneName);
8          if (Part is not defined) {
9              return;
10             }
11             vector = new THREE.Vector3(position.x * dampener, position.y * dampener,
12                 position.z * dampener);
13             Part.position.lerp(vector, lerpAmount);
14         }
15
16         oldLookTarget = new THREE.Euler();
17         function rigFace(riggedFace) {
18             if (currentVrm is not defined) {
19                 return;
20             }
21             rigRotation("Neck", riggedFace.head, 0.7);
22
23             Blendshape = currentVrm.blendShapeProxy;
24             PresetName = THREE.VRMSchema.BlendShapePresetName;
25         }

```

This pseudocode 4 is a code block that positions a VRM model according to a set of defined parameters. The code block consists of two functions: `rigPosition` and `rigFace`.

The **rigPosition function** takes three arguments: name, position, dampener, and lerpAmount. The name argument is the name of the part of the VRM model that needs to be positioned, the position argument is an object with x, y, and z properties that represent the desired position of the part, the dampener argument scales the position values, and the lerpAmount argument is the weight of the blend between the current position and the desired position. The function starts by checking if the currentVrm is defined, and if it's not, the function returns without executing further code. If currentVrm is defined, the code uses the `humanoid.getBoneNode` method to retrieve the part specified by the name argument. If the part is not defined, the function returns without executing further code. If the part is defined, the code creates a new `THREE.Vector3` object with the desired position values (scaled by the dampener argument), and the `Part.position` property is blended towards the desired position using the `lerp` method. The weight of the blend is set by the lerpAmount argument.

The **rigFace function** takes one argument: `riggedFace`, which represents the face of the VRM model. The function starts by checking if the `currentVrm` is defined and if it's not, the function returns without executing further code. If `currentVrm` is defined, the function calls the `rigRotation` method and passes two arguments: `Neck` and `riggedFace.head`, with a third optional argument of 0.7. This rotates the neck of the VRM model according to the head position. The function also defines the `Blendshape` variable and assigns it to the `blendShapeProxy` property of the `currentVrm` object. The `PresetName` variable is set to the `BlendShapePresetName` property from the `THREE.VRMSchema` object.

3.12.6 Animating the body

Listing 5: Animating the rest of the body

```

1      if (pose2DLandmarks && pose3DLandmarks) {
2          riggedPose = solvePose(pose3DLandmarks, pose2DLandmarks, "mediapipe",
                                videoElement);
3          rotate("Hips", riggedPose.Hips.rotation, 0.7);
4          position("Hips", -riggedPose.Hips.position.x, riggedPose.Hips.position.y + 1,
                  -riggedPose.Hips.position.z, 1, 0.07);
5
6          rotate("Chest", riggedPose.Spine, 0.25, 0.3);
7          rotate("Spine", riggedPose.Spine, 0.45, 0.3);
8
9          rotate("RightUpperArm", riggedPose.RightUpperArm, 1, 0.3);
10         rotate("RightLowerArm", riggedPose.RightLowerArm, 1, 0.3);
11         rotate("LeftUpperArm", riggedPose.LeftUpperArm, 1, 0.3);
12         rotate("LeftLowerArm", riggedPose.LeftLowerArm, 1, 0.3);

```

```

13
14     rotate("LeftUpperLeg", riggedPose.LeftUpperLeg, 1, 0.3);
15     rotate("LeftLowerLeg", riggedPose.LeftLowerLeg, 1, 0.3);
16     rotate("RightUpperLeg", riggedPose.RightUpperLeg, 1, 0.3);
17     rotate("RightLowerLeg", riggedPose.RightLowerLeg, 1, 0.3);
18 }

```

The pseudocode ,5 you have posted describes an animation process for a VRM body. The code checks if the *pose2DLandmarks* and *pose3DLandmarks* are available. If they are both available, the code calculates the rigged pose using the function `solvePose` with the *pose3DLandmarks*, *pose2DLandmarks*, *mediapipe*, and *videoElement* as input parameters. The function `solvePose` returns the rigged pose, which is then stored in the variable `riggedPose`. The code then rotates and positions various body parts of the VRM model based on the values obtained from the rigged pose. For example, the hips are rotated based on the value of `riggedPose.Hips.rotation` with a weight of 0.7, and their position is changed to x: `-riggedPose.Hips.position.x`, y: `riggedPose.Hips.position.y + 1`, z: `-riggedPose.Hips.position.z` with a weight of 1 and a smoothing factor of 0.07. Similar operations are performed for the chest, spine, arms, and legs. The rotation and position of each body part is performed using two separate functions: `rotate` and `position`. The first parameter of each function specifies the name of the body part to be animated, while the remaining parameters specify the values used for rotation or position, weight, and smoothing factor. In this way, the VRM model's body is animated according to the solved pose information.

3.12.7 Animation of both hands

Listing 6: Animating the left hand

```

1     if (leftHandLandmarks) {
2         # Obtain the rotation information of the left hand
3         riggedLeftHand = Hand.solve(leftHandLandmarks, "Left");
4
5         # Apply the rotation to the left hand rig
6         rigRotation("LeftHand", {
7             z: riggedLeftHand.LeftWrist.z,
8             y: riggedLeftHand.LeftWrist.y,
9             x: riggedLeftHand.LeftWrist.x,
10        });
11
12        # Apply the rotation to each of the finger bones
13        rigRotation("LeftRingProximal", riggedLeftHand.LeftRingProximal);
14        rigRotation("LeftRingIntermediate", riggedLeftHand.LeftRingIntermediate);
15        rigRotation("LeftRingDistal", riggedLeftHand.LeftRingDistal);
16        rigRotation("LeftIndexProximal", riggedLeftHand.LeftIndexProximal);
17        rigRotation("LeftIndexIntermediate", riggedLeftHand.LeftIndexIntermediate);
18        rigRotation("LeftIndexDistal", riggedLeftHand.LeftIndexDistal);
19    }

```

The provided pseudocode 6 animates the left (same for the right) hand of a VRM character. It starts by checking if the left hand landmarks have been detected. If they have, the code then calculates the rotations of the left hand by using the `Hand.solve` function, which takes in the left hand landmarks and the string `Left`. The resulting rotations are then applied to the left hand rig and each of the finger bones using the `rigRotation` function. For the left hand rig, the function is called with the string `LeftHand` and the rotation values for the x, y, and z axes, obtained from the `riggedLeftHand` object. Similarly, the rotations of each finger bone are applied by calling the `rigRotation` function with the names of the bones, such as `LeftRingProximal`, `LeftRingIntermediate`, and `LeftRingDistal`, and the corresponding rotation values obtained from the `riggedLeftHand` object. The same process is repeated for each of the other finger bones.

4 UI-Design

5 Usability Testing

5.1 Importance of testing

Usability testing is a crucial evaluation method that is used to assess the user experience of a web application. It involves having real users perform tasks on a website or application and observing their interactions, behaviors, and feedback. The goal of usability testing is to determine if the web application is user-friendly, efficient, and intuitive for the target audience.

Usability testing is important for web applications for several reasons. First and foremost, it allows developers and designers to identify any usability issues before the application is released to the public. This can save significant time and money, as fixing these issues later in the development cycle can be more time-consuming and costly.

In addition, usability testing helps ensure that the application meets the needs and expectations of the target audience. This is essential in ensuring that the application is successful and meets the needs of its users. Usability testing can also help identify areas for improvement, such as navigation, page layout, and content organization.

Another benefit of usability testing is that it provides valuable insight into how users interact with the application. This can help developers and designers understand how users approach tasks and what their pain points are when using the application. This information can then be used to make improvements to the user experience and ensure that the application is as user-friendly as possible.

5.2 Functional testing

5.3 Non-functional testing

6 Umfeldanalyse

Quisque ullamcorper placerat ipsum. Cras nibh. Morbi vel justo vitae lacus tincidunt ultrices. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. In hac habitasse platea dictumst. Integer tempus convallis augue. Etiam facilisis. Nunc elementum fermentum wisi. Aenean placerat. Ut imperdiet, enim sed gravida sollicitudin, felis odio placerat quam, ac pulvinar elit purus eget enim. Nunc vitae tortor. Proin tempus nibh sit amet nisl. Vivamus quis tortor vitae risus porta vehicula. Citing [25] properly.

Was ist eine GUID? Eine GUID kollidiert nicht gerne.

Kabellose Technologien sind in abgelegenen Gebieten wichtig [26].

7 Umsetzung

Siehe tolle Daten in Tab. 1.

Siehe und staune in Abb. 10. Suspendisse vel felis. Ut lorem lorem, interdum eu, tincidunt sit amet, laoreet vitae, arcu. Aenean faucibus pede eu ante. Praesent enim elit, rutrum at, molestie non, nonummy vel, nisl. Ut lectus eros, malesuada sit amet, fermentum eu, sodales cursus, magna. Donec eu purus. Quisque vehicula, urna sed ultricies auctor, pede lorem egestas dui, et convallis elit erat sed nulla. Donec luctus. Curabitur et nunc. Aliquam dolor odio, commodo pretium, ultricies non, pharetra in, velit. Integer arcu est, nonummy in, fermentum faucibus, egestas vel, odio.

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	Regular Customers	Random Customers
Age	20-40	>60
Education	university	high school

Table 1: Ein paar tabellarische Daten

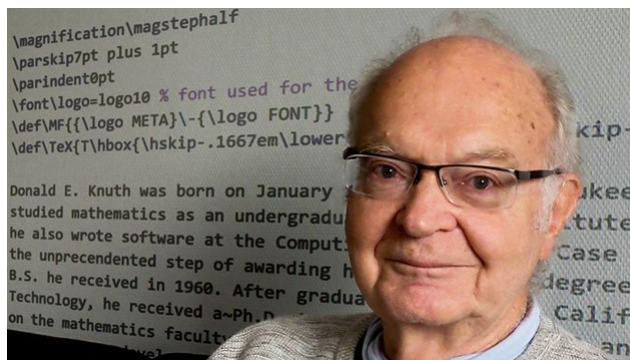


Figure 10: Don Knuth – CS Allfather

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Listing 7: Some code

```

1  # Program to find the sum of all numbers stored in a list (the not-Pythonic-way)
2
3  # List of numbers
4  numbers = [6, 5, 3, 8, 4, 2, 5, 4, 11]
5
6  # variable to store the sum
7  sum = 0
8
9  # iterate over the list
10 for val in numbers:
11     sum = sum+val
12
13 print("The sum is", sum)

```

8 Zusammenfassung

Aufzählungen:

- Itemize Level 1
 - Itemize Level 2
 - Itemize Level 3 (vermeiden)
- 1. Enumerate Level 1
 - a. Enumerate Level 2
 - i. Enumerate Level 3 (vermeiden)

Desc Level 1

Desc Level 2 (vermeiden)

Desc Level 3 (vermeiden)

Glossar

GUID Globally Unique Identifier

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Anhang