



# GRAPHICS SYSTEMS AND INTERACTION

## Lesson 2

### Abstract

Project “Basic Watch”  
Project “Interactive Watch”

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## Project “Basic Watch”

The aim of this three.js [1] project is to create and animate a scene composed by five instances of an analogue watch that display the time in several cities around the world (Figure 1).

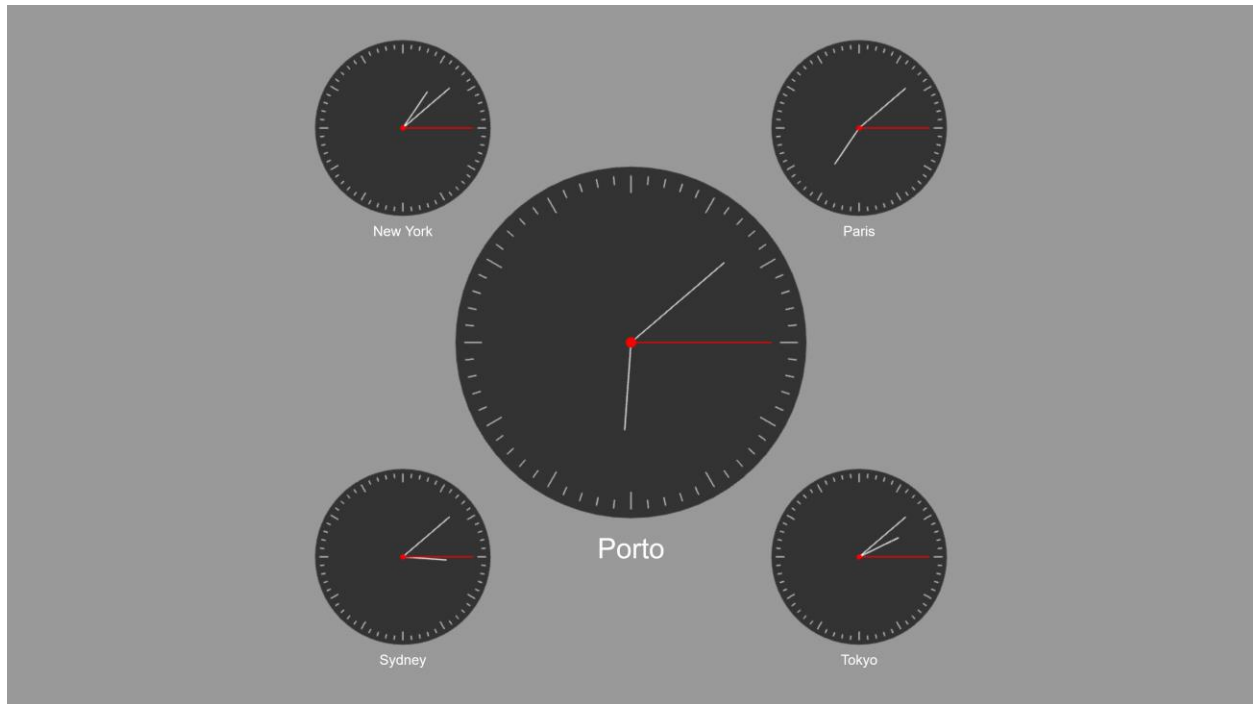


Figure 1 – Project “Basic Watch”

Download the folder “Basic\_Watch\_template”. The project is composed by two files:

- “Watch\_template.html”
- “watch\_template.js”

The scene, camera and renderer are created in the first file, along with the instantiation of the five watches, and the definition of an animation function and a callback that processes window resizing events.

The class Watch is defined in file “watch\_template.js”. It includes the constructor, which models the watch in 2D, and the update method, responsible for regularly compute the hands angles.

The model itself is a group of objects: the dial (a circle), sixty markers (line segments of two different sizes), the hour hand (a line segment), the minute hand (another line segment) and the second hand (a subgroup of objects comprising a line segment and a small circle).

Your assignment is to write the code that models most of these objects, computes the angles of the hour and minute hands and animates the scene. The second hand has been previously modeled, and its angle is already being updated; the main watch is running already.

### The coordinate system

Assume that the 3D Cartesian coordinate system is defined as represented in Figure 2. Since this is a 2D project, the Z-axis and Z-coordinates can be ignored most of the time.

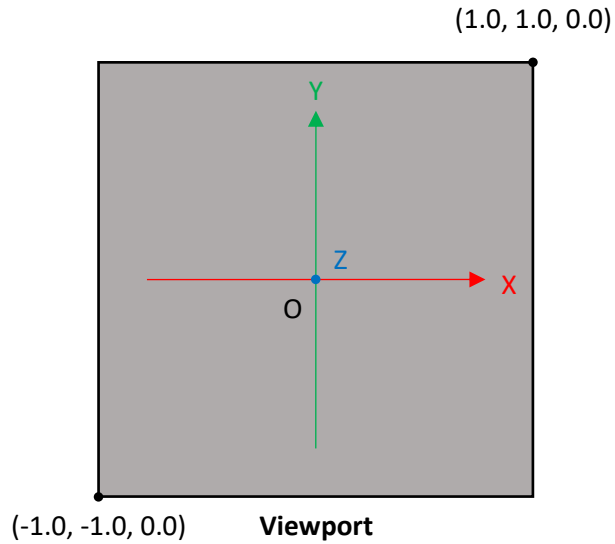


Figure 2 – The coordinate system

### To-do #1 – Create the dial

Open the file “watch\_template.js” and look for comment “To-do #1”. Follow the instructions.

Code examples and classes to consider: [CircleGeometry](#) [2], [MeshBasicMaterial](#) [3], [Mesh](#) [4].

### To-do #2 – Create the sixty markers

Start by considering three imaginary circles centered on the origin of the coordinate system, with different radii (Figure 3). Each of the twelve main markers is a line segment connecting a point on the inner circle to the corresponding point on the outer one. The remaining markers are line segments connecting points on the middle circle to the equivalent points on the outer one.

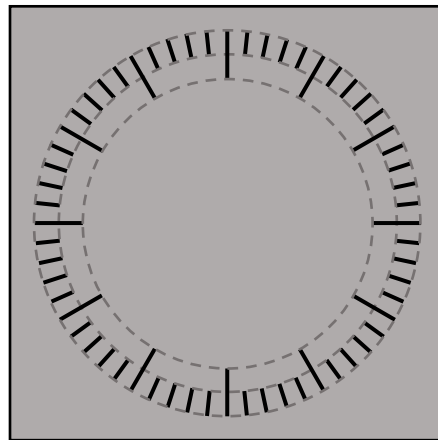


Figure 3 – Markers

Use the parametric form of the circle equation to compute the points coordinates (Equation 1) [5].

$$\begin{cases} x = r * \cos(t) + x_0 \\ y = r * \sin(t) + y_0 \\ z = z_0 \end{cases}$$

*Equation 1 – Parametric form of the circle equation*

Where:

- $(x, y, z)$  are the point coordinates
- $(x_0, y_0, z_0) = (0.0, 0.0, 0.0)$  are the center coordinates
- $r$  is the radius
- $t$  is a parametric variable in the range  $0.0 \leq t < 2.0 * \pi$  (pi)

Don't forget that angles must be expressed in radians (180.0 degrees =  $\pi$  radians).

Code examples and classes to consider: [Drawing\\_lines](#) [6], [Vector3](#) [7], [BufferGeometry](#) [8], [LineBasicMaterial](#) [9], [Line](#) [10], [LineSegments](#) [11].

Look for comment “To-do #2” and follow the instructions.

### To-do #3 – Create the hour hand

Look for comment “To-do #3” and follow the instructions.

### To-do #4 – Create the minute hand

Look for comment “To-do #4” and follow the instructions.

### To-do #5 – Compute the minute hand angle

The minute hand angle depends mostly on the current minutes value, but you will get a more accurate result if you make it depend on the seconds value as well.

Look for comment “To-do #5” and follow the instructions.

### To-do #6 – Compute the hour hand angle

The hour hand angle depends mainly on the current hours value. Nevertheless, you will get a much better result if you make it also depend on the minutes and seconds values.

Look for comment “To-do #6” and follow the instructions.

### To-do #7 – Animate the remaining watches of the scene

Open the file “Watch\_template.html” and look for comment “To-do #7”. Follow the instructions.

### To-dos #8 to #12 – Play with transformations

Play with linear (scaling, rotation) and affine (translation) transformations.

### To-do #8 - Scaling

Look for the line following comment “To-do #8” and uncomment it. You will notice that the main watch width has changed.

#### To-do #9 – Rotation

Look for the line following comment “To-do #9” and uncomment it. The watch has now rotated 45 degrees counterclockwise.

#### To-do #10 – Translation

Re-comment the two previous instructions. Look for the line following comment “To-do #10” and uncomment it. The watch moved to the right.

#### To-do #11 – Reflection (a special case of scale transformation)

Re-comment the previous instruction. Look for the line following comment “To-do #11” and uncomment it. The watch appears now to be reflected in a mirror.

#### To-do #12 – Restore the previous state

Re-comment the previous instruction.

## Project “Interactive Watch”

This is a refinement of project “Basic Watch”. Differences are as follows (Figure 4):

- The sixty markers were created in a different way
- The hour, minute and second hands look better now
- Five instances of a drop-down menu were included to allow users to select cities

Your assignment is to adapt project “Basic Watch” to accommodate these refinements.



Figure 4 – Project “Interactive Watch”

### To-do at home #1 – Create the sixty markers

To create the sixty markers, consider using the class [EllipseCurve](#) [12] instead of the circle equation (includes code example).

### To-do at home #2 – Create the hour and minute hands

To create the hour and minute hands, consider using two-triangle meshes instead of line segments (Figure 5).

Code examples and classes to consider: [BufferGeometry](#) [8], [BufferAttribute](#) [13].

### To-do at home #3 – Create the second hand

To create the second hand consider using a group of objects comprising two line segments, a small circumference (again the class [EllipseCurve](#) [12]) and a tiny circle (Figure 5).

### To-do at home #4 – Create a drop-down menu

To create a drop-down menu consider using the `<select>` HTML element (Figure 6) [14] [15].

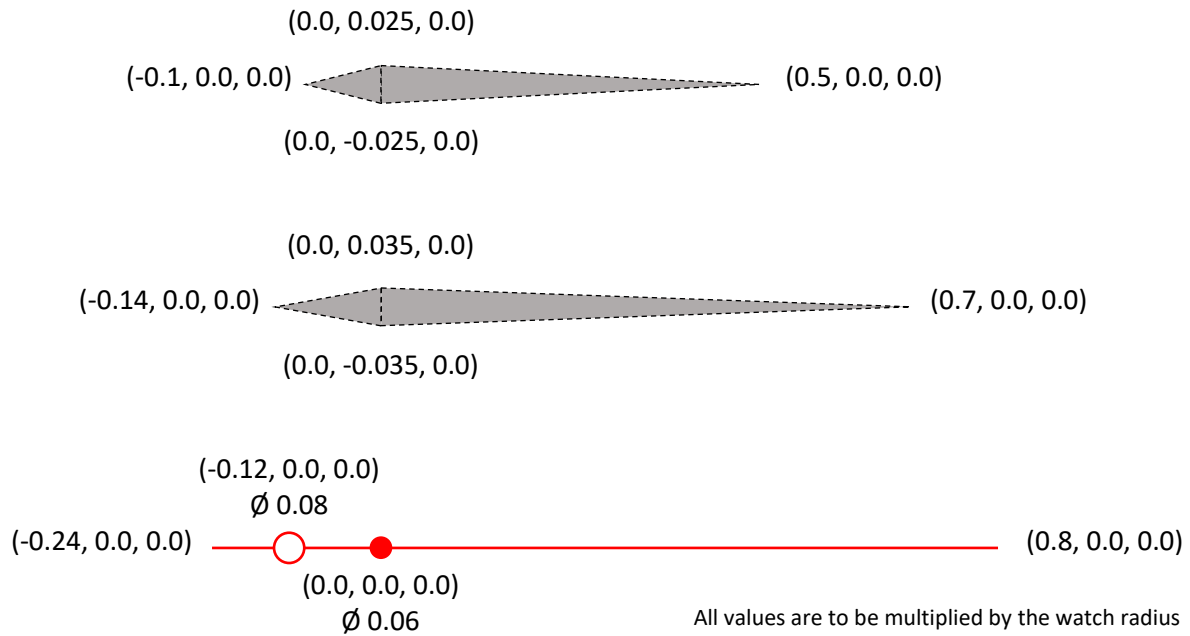


Figure 5 – Hour, minute and second hands

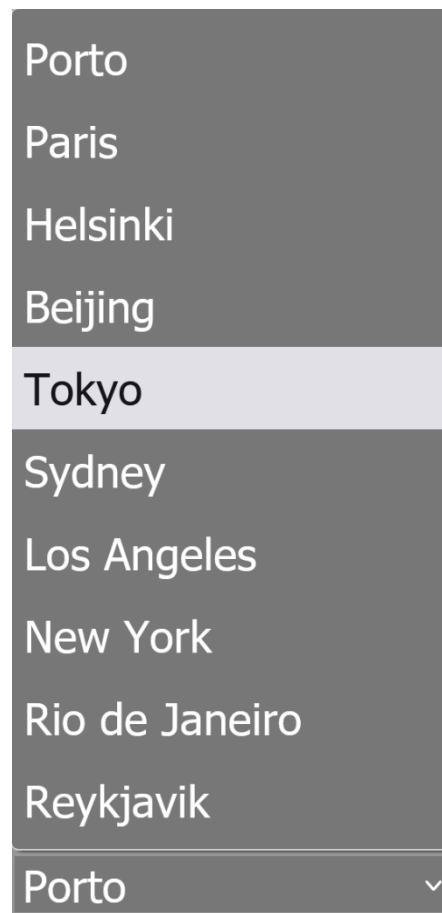


Figure 6 – Drop-down menu

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