



This lecture will be recorded



C O M P A S

064-0026-00L: COMPAS II

Introduction to Computational Methods for Digital
Fabrication in Architecture

```
mesh.mesh.vertices[...]  
if callback:  
    if not callable(callback):  
        raise Exception('Callback is not callable.')  
    mesh.vertices[...]  
    mesh.vertices[...]  
    for k in range(kmax):  
        mesh.vertices[...]  
        for key in mesh.vertices():  
            if key in fixed:  
                continue  
            p = key_xyz[key]  
            nbrs = mesh.vertex_neighbours(key, ordered=True)  
            c = center_of_mass_polygon([key_xyz[nbr] for nbr in nbrs])  
            # update  
            attr = mesh.vertex[key]  
            attr['x'] += d * (c[0] - p[0])  
            attr['y'] += d * (c[1] - p[1])  
            attr['z'] += d * (c[2] - p[2])  
        if callback:  
            callback(mesh, k, callback_args)  
  
def smooth_mesh_length(mesh, lmin, lmax, fixed=None, kmax=100):  
    if callback:  
        if not callable(callback):  
            raise Exception('Callback is not callable.')  
        fixed = fixed or []  
        fixed = set(fixed)  
        for k in range(kmax):
```

slides and code

*[https://](https://tiny.cc/compas-ii)**tiny.cc/compas-ii***

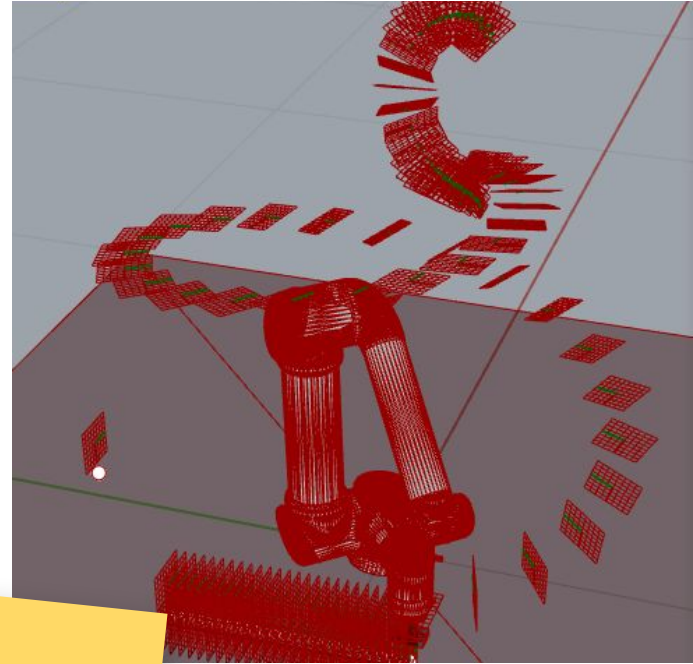
Are we there yet?

Review of last lecture assignment

1. Continuation from hands-on exercise
2. Based on the work done during lecture on the example `15_pick_and_place.ghx` explore different sequences of place frames
3. Store all the trajectories (pick+move+place) for at least 8 elements in a JSON file, use `compas.json_dump` to keep data type information

More about serialization:

<https://compas.dev/compas/latest/tutorial/serialization.html>



Why do we need cartesian planning for placement?

How to store ALL trajectories for ALL elements?

dict.update vs list.append

TODAY

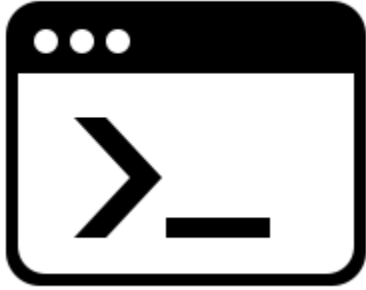
graphs and other mythical beasts

modelling assemblies

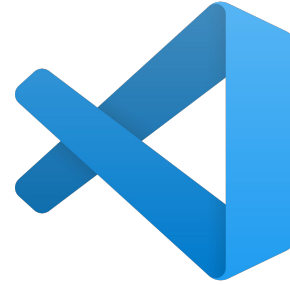
assembly exercise

Today's goal

Understand **data structures** to plan a **discrete assembly process**



`docker-compose up -d`



Right-click → Compose Up

docker/ur5-planner

Lightweight MoveIt UR5 planner
without any user interface

docker/moveit

MoveIt UR5 planner with user
interface via browser (noVNC)

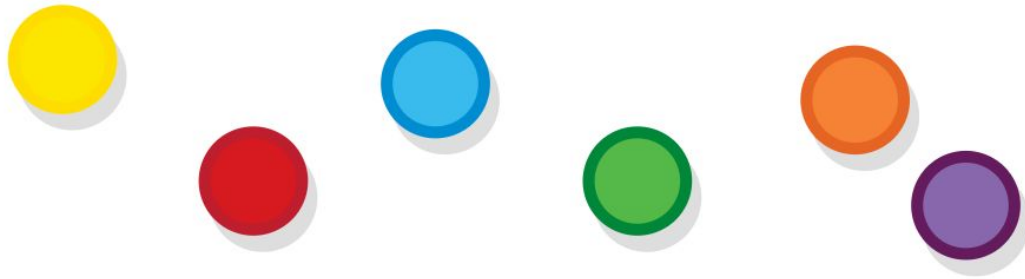
<http://localhost:8080/vnc.html?resize=scale&autoconnect=true>

graphs

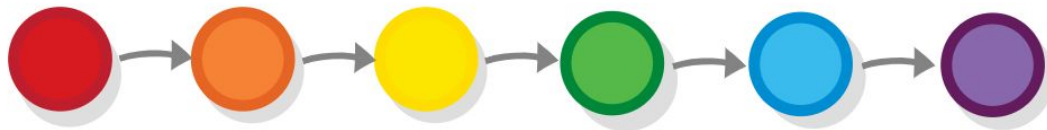
modelling assemblies

assembly exercise

Sets



Linear order





```
@functools.total_ordering
class BoxComparer(object):
    def __init__(self, box, *args):
        self.box = box

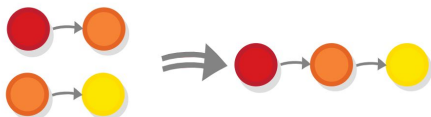
    def __eq__(self, other):
        return self.box.data == other.box.data

    def __lt__(self, other):
        return self.box.dimensions < other.box.dimensions
```



Reflexivity

Each object has to be bigger or equal to itself.



Transitivity

If A is bigger than B, and B is bigger than C, then A is bigger than C.



Antisymmetry

The order function cannot give contradictory results for the opposite pair.

Eg. $x \leq y$ and $y \leq x$ only iff $x == y$



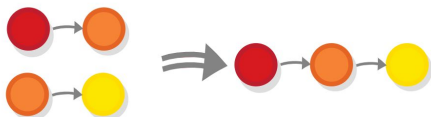
Totality

All elements should be comparable to each other



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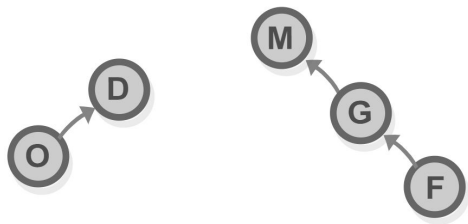
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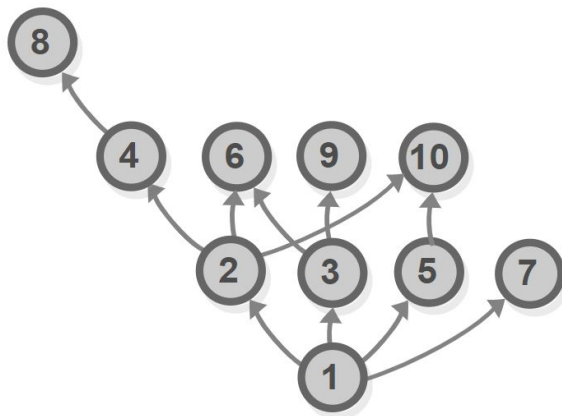
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All elements should be comparable to each other

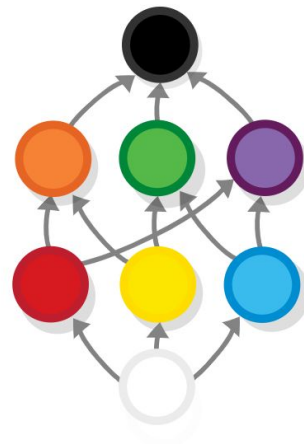
Partial order



Linearly-ordered subsets



Partial order

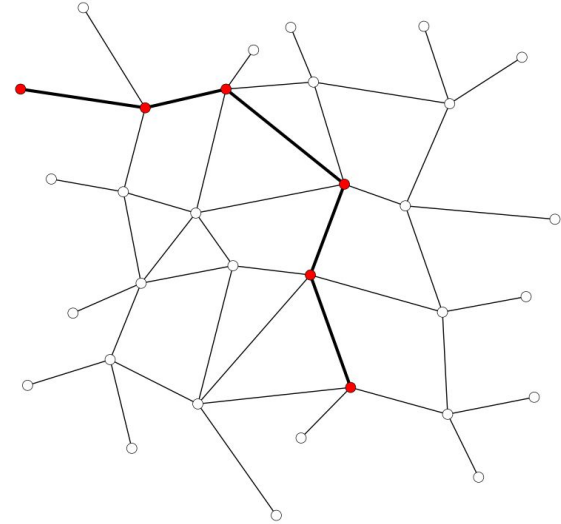


Lattice

Network

compas.datastructures

- directed edge graph data structure
- graph: topological
- network: geometric implementation of graph
- edge, node, degree, neighbors
- custom attributes
- networkx lossless conversion





```
network = Network()

s = network.add_node(x=11, y=30, z=0, color=(000, 000, 000), text='black')

o = network.add_node(x=1., y=20, z=0, color=(255, 128, 000), text='orange')
g = network.add_node(x=11, y=20, z=0, color=(000, 255, 000), text='green')
p = network.add_node(x=21, y=20, z=0, color=(128, 000, 128), text='purple')

r = network.add_node(x=1., y=10, z=0, color=(255, 000, 000), text='red')
y = network.add_node(x=11, y=10, z=0, color=(255, 255, 000), text='yellow')
b = network.add_node(x=21, y=10, z=0, color=(000, 000, 255), text='blue')

w = network.add_node(x=11, y=00, z=0, color=(255, 255, 255), text='white')

network.add_edge(w, r)
network.add_edge(w, y)
network.add_edge(w, b)

network.add_edge(r, o)
network.add_edge(r, p)

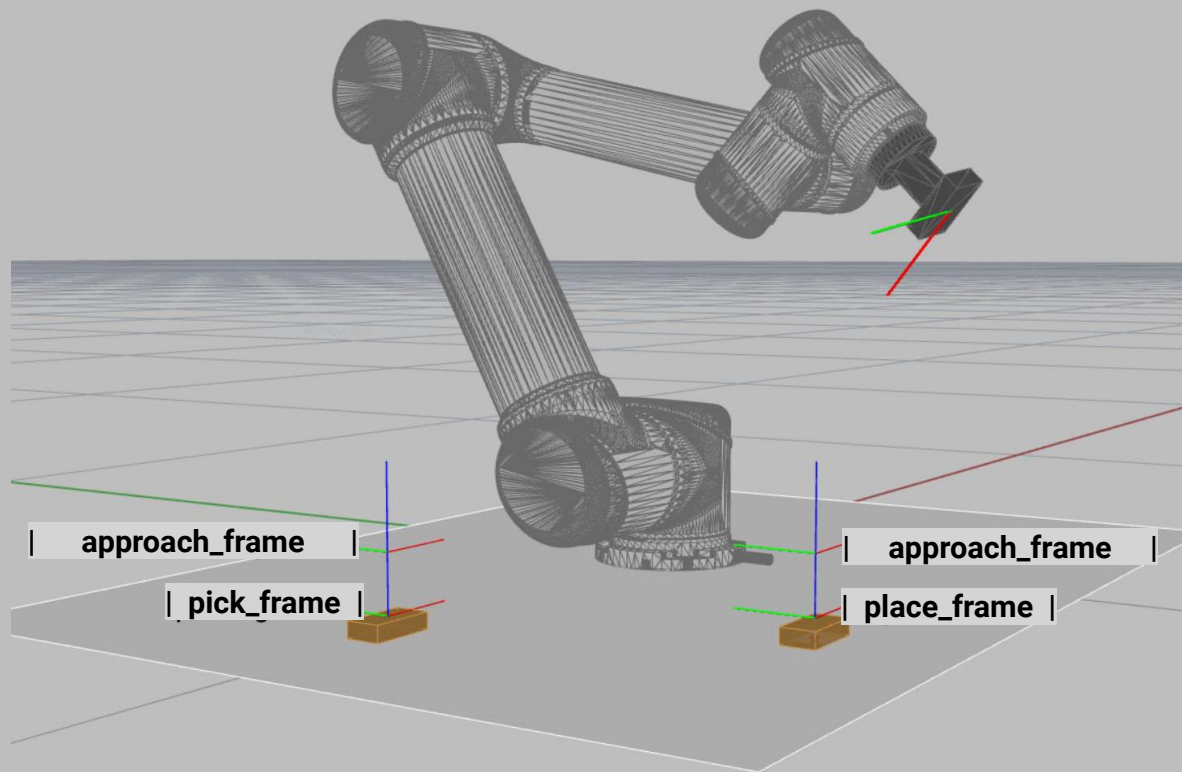
# [..]
```

graphs

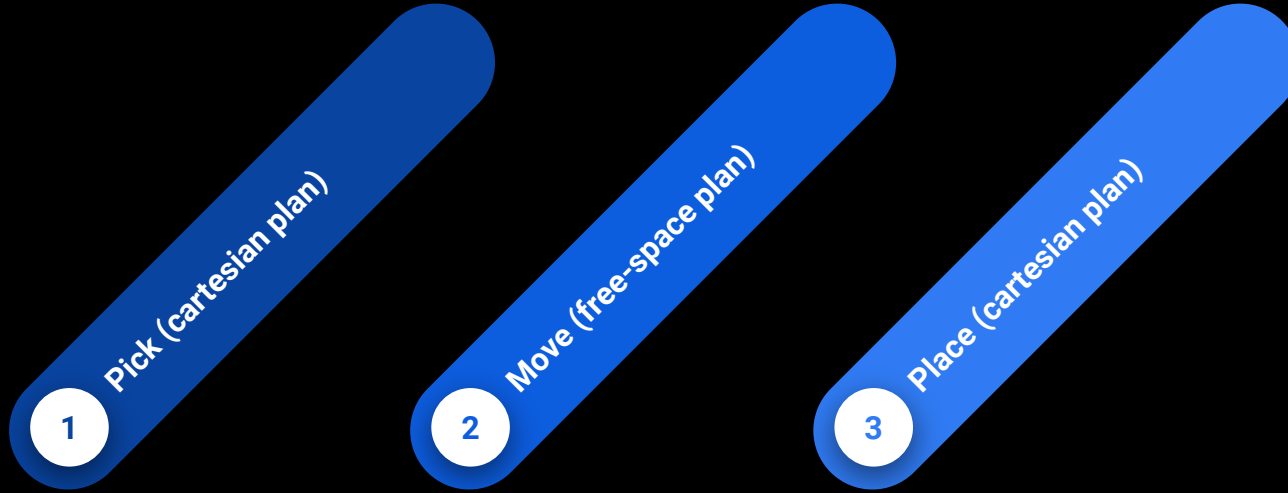
modelling assemblies

assembly exercise

Pick and Place



Pick and Place



Modelling an assembly

- **To keep**
 - Approach frames
 - Pick (cartesian) - Move (kinematic) - Place (cartesian) structure
- **To change**
 - List of elements ➡ Network of elements
 - Assembly class to be the container of all the pieces
- **Up next**
 - Sequencing based on network

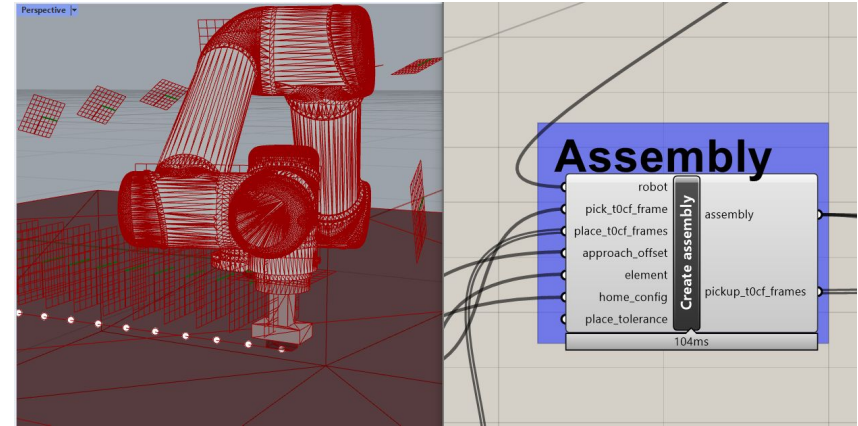
graphs

modelling assemblies

assembly exercise

Assignment

- Building up on the experience of the assignment 04, explore the network-based process
- Using `07_pick_and_place_graph.ghx`, plan pickup trajectory and at least 8 elements
- Store the full assembly to a file called `assembly.json` using the provided serialization



Next week

- Assignment submission due: Wed 21th April, 9AM.
- Ask for help if needed: Slack, Forum, Office Hours (Fridays, request via Slack)
- Next lecture:
 - Continued focus on assembly of discrete elements
 - Sequencing concepts

Thanks!

