

GeometronLib

1.00

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Chapter 1

GeometronLib 1.00 Alpha Documentation

The GeometronLib provides basic functionality for 2D and 3D geometrical objects, such as mesh generation, basic collision detection, and respective data structures for lines, rays, spheres etc.

Prerequisites:

- `GaussianLib` header files

Features:

- **AABB** (Axis-Aligned Bounding-Box)
- **OBB** (Oriented Bounding-Box)
- **Line**
- **Ray**
- **Transform2** (3x3 Matrix Manager for 2D Transformations)
- **Transform3** (4x4 Matrix Manager for 3D Transformations)
- **Frustum** (Frustum of Pyramid)
- **Projection** (4x4 Projection Matrix Manager)
- **Sphere**
- **Spline**
- **TriangleMesh**
- **MeshGenerator**
- **BezierCurve**
- **BezierTriangle**

Chapter 2

Todo List

Class **Gm::BezierTriangle**< **P, T** >

This is incomplete!!!

Class **Gm::Spline**< **P, T** >

!!!OPTIMIZE THIS!!!

Chapter 3

Namespace Index

3.1 Namespace List

Here is a list of all documented namespaces with brief descriptions:

Gm::MeshGenerator	
Namespace with all mesh generation functions	13
Gm::MeshModifier	
Namespace with all mesh modifier functions	15

Chapter 4

Hierarchical Index

4.1 Class Hierarchy

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

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Gm::BezierTriangle< P, T >	23
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Gm::MeshGenerator::ConeDescriptor	26
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Chapter 5

Class Index

5.1 Class List

Here are the classes, structs, unions and interfaces with brief descriptions:

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Descriptor structure for a capsule mesh (i.e. cylinder with a half-sphere at top and bottom)	24
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Descriptor structure for a cone mesh	26
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Chapter 6

Namespace Documentation

6.1 Gm::MeshGenerator Namespace Reference

Namespace with all mesh generation functions.

Classes

- struct [BezierPatchDescriptor](#)
Descriptor structure for a Bezier patch mesh.
- struct [CapsuleDescriptor](#)
Descriptor structure for a capsule mesh (i.e. cylinder with a half-sphere at top and bottom).
- struct [ConeDescriptor](#)
Descriptor structure for a cone mesh.
- struct [CuboidDescriptor](#)
Descriptor structure for a cuboid (also cube) mesh.
- struct [CurveDescriptor](#)
Descriptor structure for a curve mesh (as a rope along a given curve function).
- struct [CylinderDescriptor](#)
Descriptor structure for a cylinder mesh.
- struct [EllipsoidDescriptor](#)
Descriptor structure for an ellipsoid (also sphere) mesh.
- struct [PipeDescriptor](#)
Descriptor structure for a pipe mesh (i.e. cylinder with a hole).
- struct [SpiralDescriptor](#)
Descriptor structure for a spiral mesh.
- struct [TorusDescriptor](#)
Descriptor structure for a torus mesh.
- struct [TorusKnotDescriptor](#)
Descriptor structure for a torus-knot mesh (uses the curve generator).

Typedefs

- using [VertexModifier](#) = std::function< Gs::Real(Gs::Real u, Gs::Real v)>
Vertex modifier function interface.
- using [CurveFunction](#) = std::function< Gs::Vector3(Gs::Real t)>
Function interface for an arbitrary $R \rightarrow R^3$ transformation.

Functions

- void [GenerateCuboid](#) (const [CuboidDescriptor](#) &desc, [TriangleMesh](#) &mesh)
Generates a cuboid (also cube) mesh with the specified descriptor and appends the result to the specified output mesh.
- [TriangleMesh GenerateCuboid](#) (const [CuboidDescriptor](#) &desc)
Generates and returns a new cuboid (also cube) mesh with the specified descriptor.
- void [GenerateEllipsoid](#) (const [EllipsoidDescriptor](#) &desc, [TriangleMesh](#) &mesh)
Generates an ellipsoid (also sphere) mesh with the specified descriptor and appends the result to the specified output mesh.
- [TriangleMesh GenerateEllipsoid](#) (const [EllipsoidDescriptor](#) &desc)
Generates and returns a new ellipsoid (also sphere) mesh with the specified descriptor.
- void [GenerateCone](#) (const [ConeDescriptor](#) &desc, [TriangleMesh](#) &mesh)
Generates a cone mesh with the specified descriptor and appends the result to the specified output mesh.
- [TriangleMesh GenerateCone](#) (const [ConeDescriptor](#) &desc)
Generates and returns a new cone mesh with the specified descriptor.
- void [GenerateCylinder](#) (const [CylinderDescriptor](#) &desc, [TriangleMesh](#) &mesh)
Generates a cylinder mesh with the specified descriptor and appends the result to the specified output mesh.
- [TriangleMesh GenerateCylinder](#) (const [CylinderDescriptor](#) &desc)
Generates and returns a new cylinder mesh with the specified descriptor.
- void [GeneratePipe](#) (const [PipeDescriptor](#) &desc, [TriangleMesh](#) &mesh)
Generates a pipe mesh (i.e. cylinder with a hole) with the specified descriptor and appends the result to the specified output mesh.
- [TriangleMesh GeneratePipe](#) (const [PipeDescriptor](#) &desc)
Generates and returns a new pipe (i.e. cylinder with a hole) mesh with the specified descriptor.
- void [GenerateCapsule](#) (const [CapsuleDescriptor](#) &desc, [TriangleMesh](#) &mesh)
Generates a capsule mesh (i.e. cylinder with a half-sphere at top and bottom) with the specified descriptor and appends the result to the specified output mesh.
- [TriangleMesh GenerateCapsule](#) (const [CapsuleDescriptor](#) &desc)
Generates and returns a new capsule mesh (i.e. cylinder with a half-sphere at top and bottom) with the specified descriptor.
- void [GenerateTorus](#) (const [TorusDescriptor](#) &desc, [TriangleMesh](#) &mesh)
Generates a torus mesh with the specified descriptor and appends the result to the specified output mesh.
- [TriangleMesh GenerateTorus](#) (const [TorusDescriptor](#) &desc)
Generates and returns a new torus mesh with the specified descriptor.
- void [GenerateTorusKnot](#) (const [TorusKnotDescriptor](#) &desc, [TriangleMesh](#) &mesh)
Generates a torus-knot mesh with the specified descriptor and appends the result to the specified output mesh.
- [TriangleMesh GenerateTorusKnot](#) (const [TorusKnotDescriptor](#) &desc)
Generates and returns a new torus-knot mesh with the specified descriptor.
- void [GenerateSpiral](#) (const [SpiralDescriptor](#) &desc, [TriangleMesh](#) &mesh)
Generates a spiral mesh with the specified descriptor and appends the result to the specified output mesh.
- [TriangleMesh GenerateSpiral](#) (const [SpiralDescriptor](#) &desc)
Generates and returns a new spiral mesh with the specified descriptor.
- void [GenerateCurve](#) (const [CurveDescriptor](#) &desc, [TriangleMesh](#) &mesh)
Generates a curve mesh (as a rope along a given curve function) with the specified descriptor and appends the result to the specified output mesh.
- [TriangleMesh GenerateCurve](#) (const [CurveDescriptor](#) &desc)
Generates and returns a new curve mesh (as a rope along a given curve function) with the specified descriptor.
- void [GenerateBezierPatch](#) (const [BezierPatchDescriptor](#) &desc, [TriangleMesh](#) &mesh)
Generates a Bezier patch mesh with the specified descriptor and appends the result to the specified output mesh.
- [TriangleMesh GenerateBezierPatch](#) (const [BezierPatchDescriptor](#) &desc)
Generates and returns a new Bezier patch mesh with the specified descriptor.

6.1.1 Detailed Description

Namespace with all mesh generation functions.

6.1.2 Typedef Documentation

6.1.2.1 `using Gm::MeshGenerator::CurveFunction = typedef std::function<Gs::Vector3(Gs::Real t)>`

Function interface for an arbitrary $R \rightarrow R^3$ transformation.

Parameters

in	<i>t</i>	Specifies the curve progression. This is in the range [0, 1].
----	----------	---

Returns

3D point which lies on the curve at the position 't'.

See also

[CurveDescriptor](#)

6.1.2.2 `using Gm::MeshGenerator::VertexModifier = typedef std::function<Gs::Real(Gs::Real u, Gs::Real v)>`

Vertex modifier function interface.

Parameters

in	<i>u</i>	Specifies the interpolation factor U. This is in the range [0, 1].
in	<i>v</i>	Specifies the interpolation factor V. This is in the range [0, 1].

Returns

Interpolation factor which should be in the range [0, 1].

Remarks

This can be used for a couple of mesh generators, to adjust the final vertex position.

See also

[TorusKnotDescriptor](#)

6.2 Gm::MeshModifier Namespace Reference

Namespace with all mesh modifier functions.

Classes

- struct [VertexAttributeDescriptor](#)
Vertex attribute descriptor structure.
- struct [VertexDescriptor](#)
Vertex descriptor structure.

Functions

- const [VertexDescriptor](#) & [GetDefaultVertexDesc](#) ()
Returns the vertex descriptor for the default vertex format.
- void [InterpolateBarycentric](#) (const [VertexDescriptor](#) &vertexDesc, void *outputVertexBuffer, const void *inputVertexBuffer, std::size_t v0, std::size_t v1, std::size_t v2, const Gs::Vector3 &barycentricCoords)
Makes a barycentric interpolation between the three specified vertices.
- void [ClipMesh](#) (const [TriangleMesh](#) &mesh, const [Plane](#) &clipPlane, [TriangleMesh](#) &front, [TriangleMesh](#) &back)

6.2.1 Detailed Description

Namespace with all mesh modifier functions.

6.2.2 Function Documentation

6.2.2.1 void Gm::MeshModifier::ClipMesh (const [TriangleMesh](#) & mesh, const [Plane](#) & clipPlane, [TriangleMesh](#) & front, [TriangleMesh](#) & back)

Clips this triangle mesh into a front- and back sided mesh by the specified clipping plane.

See also

[ClipTriangle](#)

6.2.2.2 const [VertexDescriptor](#)& Gm::MeshModifier::GetDefaultVertexDesc ()

Returns the vertex descriptor for the default vertex format.

See also

[TriangleMesh::Vertex](#)

6.2.2.3 void Gm::MeshModifier::InterpolateBarycentric (const [VertexDescriptor](#) & vertexDesc, void * outputVertexBuffer, const void * inputVertexBuffer, std::size_t v0, std::size_t v1, std::size_t v2, const Gs::Vector3 & barycentricCoords)

Makes a barycentric interpolation between the three specified vertices.

Parameters

in	<i>vertexDesc</i>	Specifies the vertex descriptor for both output and input vertex buffers.
out	<i>outputVertexBuffer</i>	Specifies the output vertex buffer where the interpolated vertex is to be stored.
in	<i>inputVertexBuffer</i>	Specifies the input vertex buffer from where the three vertices are to be read.
in	<i>v0</i>	Specifies the first vertex index for the triangle to interpolate the barycentric coordinates.
in	<i>v1</i>	Specifies the second vertex index for the triangle to interpolate the barycentric coordinates.
in	<i>v2</i>	Specifies the thrid vertex index for the triangle to interpolate the barycentric coordinates.
in	<i>barycentricCoords</i>	Specifies the barycentric coordinates. The sum of all components must be 1.

Chapter 7

Class Documentation

7.1 Gm::AABB< Vec, T > Class Template Reference

Base [AABB](#) (Axis-Aligned Bounding-Box) class.

```
#include <AABB.h>
```

Public Types

- using **ThisType** = [AABB](#)< Vec, T >

Public Member Functions

- [AABB](#) ()
- **AABB** (const Vec< T > &min, const Vec< T > &max)
- void [Reset](#) ()
Sets the minimum to the highest possible value and the maximum to the lowest possible value.
- void [Reset](#) (const Vec< T > &point)
Sets the minimum and maximum to the specified point.
- void **Insert** (const Vec< T > &point)
- void **Insert** (const [ThisType](#) &aabb)
- void **Repair** ()
- Vec< T > **Size** () const
- Vec< T > **Center** () const
- std::vector< [Line](#)< Vec< T > > > [Edges](#) () const
Returns the list of all edges of this [AABB](#).
- template<typename C >
[AABB](#)< Vec, C > **Cast** () const

Public Attributes

- Vec< T > **min**
- Vec< T > **max**

7.1.1 Detailed Description

```
template<template< typename > class Vec, typename T>
class Gm::AABB< Vec, T >
```

Base [AABB](#) (Axis-Aligned Bounding-Box) class.

7.1.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

7.1.2.1 `template<template< typename > class Vec, typename T> Gm::AABB< Vec, T >::AABB () [inline]`

Constructs a maximal invalid bounding-box, i.e. min has the maximal values possible, and max has the minimal values possible.

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

- [AABB.h](#)

7.2 Gm::BezierCurve< P, T > Class Template Reference

Curve in BB-Form (Bernstein Bezier).

```
#include <BezierCurve.h>
```

Public Member Functions

- **P Evaluate** (const T &t) const
- **P operator()** (const T &t) const

Public Attributes

- `std::vector< P >` **controlPoints**

7.2.1 Detailed Description

```
template<typename P, typename T>
class Gm::BezierCurve< P, T >
```

Curve in BB-Form (Bernstein Bezier).

Template Parameters

<i>P</i>	Specifies the type of the control points.
<i>T</i>	Specifies the basic data type. This should be float or double.

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

- BezierCurve.h

7.3 Gm::BezierPatch< P, T > Class Template Reference

Curved patch in BB-Form (Bernstein Bezier).

```
#include <BezierPatch.h>
```

Public Member Functions

- **P operator()** (const T &u, const T &v) const
- P **Evaluate** (const T &u, const T &v) const
Evaluates the bezier patch.
- void **SetControlPoint** (unsigned int u, unsigned int v, const P &point)
Sets the specified control point.
- P **GetControlPoint** (unsigned int u, unsigned int v) const
Returns the specified control point.
- const std::vector< P > & **GetControlPoints** () const
Returns the list of all control points of this bezier patch.
- void **SetOrder** (unsigned int order)
Sets the order of this bezier patch. By default 0.
- unsigned int **GetOrder** () const
Returns the order of this bezier triangle.

7.3.1 Detailed Description

```
template<typename P, typename T>
class Gm::BezierPatch< P, T >
```

Curved patch in BB-Form (Bernstein Bezier).

Template Parameters

<i>P</i>	Specifies the type of the control points.
----------	---

7.3.2 Member Function Documentation

7.3.2.1 template<typename P, typename T> P Gm::BezierPatch< P, T >::Evaluate (const T & u, const T & v) const
[inline]

Evaluates the bezier patch.

Parameters

in	<i>u</i>	Specifies the interpolation value in U direction. This should be in the range [0, 1].
in	<i>v</i>	Specifies the interpolation value in V direction. This should be in the range [0, 1].

7.3.2.2 `template<typename P, typename T> P Gm::BezierPatch< P, T >::GetControlPoint (unsigned int u, unsigned int v) const` `[inline]`

Returns the specified control point.

Parameters

in	<i>u</i>	Specifies the index in U direction. Must be in the range [0, GetOrder()].
in	<i>v</i>	Specifies the index in V direction. Must be in the range [0, GetOrder()].

7.3.2.3 `template<typename P, typename T> void Gm::BezierPatch< P, T >::SetControlPoint (unsigned int u, unsigned int v, const P & point)` `[inline]`

Sets the specified control point.

Parameters

in	<i>u</i>	Specifies the index in U direction. Must be in the range [0, GetOrder()].
in	<i>v</i>	Specifies the index in V direction. Must be in the range [0, GetOrder()].
in	<i>point</i>	Specifies the new control point.

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

- BezierPatch.h

7.4 Gm::MeshGenerator::BezierPatchDescriptor Struct Reference

Descriptor structure for a Bezier patch mesh.

```
#include <MeshGenerator.h>
```

Public Attributes

- [BezierPatch3](#) *bezierPatch*
Bezier patch control points.
- Gs::Vector2ui *segments* = Gs::Vector2ui(20, 20)
- bool *alternateGrid* = false
Specifies whether the face grids are to be alternating or uniform. By default false.
- bool *backFacing* = false
Specifies whether the faces point to the back or to the front (default).

7.4.1 Detailed Description

Descriptor structure for a Bezier patch mesh.

7.4.2 Member Data Documentation

7.4.2.1 Gs::Vector2ui Gm::MeshGenerator::BezierPatchDescriptor::segments = Gs::Vector2ui(20, 20)

Segmentation in U (x component), and V (y component) direction. Each component will be clamped to [1, +inf). By default (20, 20).

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

- MeshGenerator.h

7.5 Gm::BezierTriangle< P, T > Class Template Reference

Curved triangle patch in BB-Form (Bernstein Bezier).

```
#include <BezierTriangle.h>
```

Public Member Functions

- **P operator()** (const T &u, const T &v) const
- **P Evaluate** (const T &s, const T &t, const T &u) const
- void **SetControlPoint** (std::size_t i, std::size_t j, const P &point)
Sets the specified control point.
- **P GetControlPoint** (std::size_t i, std::size_t j) const
Returns the specified control point.
- const std::vector< P > & **GetControlPoints** () const
Returns the list of all control points of this bezier triangle.
- void **SetOrder** (std::size_t order)
Sets the order of this bezier triangle. By default 0.
- std::size_t **GetOrder** () const
Returns the order of this bezier triangle.

7.5.1 Detailed Description

```
template<typename P, typename T>
class Gm::BezierTriangle< P, T >
```

Curved triangle patch in BB-Form (Bernstein Bezier).

Template Parameters

<i>P</i>	Specifies the type of the control points.
----------	---

Todo This is incomplete!!!

7.5.2 Member Function Documentation

7.5.2.1 `template<typename P, typename T> P Gm::BezierTriangle< P, T>::GetControlPoint (std::size_t i, std::size_t j)
const [inline]`

Returns the specified control point.

Parameters

in	<i>i</i>	Specifies the first index.
in	<i>j</i>	Specifies the second index.

Remarks

The index parameters must always satisfy the following equation: $0 \leq i + j \leq \text{GetOrder}()$

7.5.2.2 `template<typename P, typename T> void Gm::BezierTriangle< P, T>::SetControlPoint (std::size_t i, std::size_t j, const P & point) [inline]`

Sets the specified control point.

Parameters

in	<i>i</i>	Specifies the first index.
in	<i>j</i>	Specifies the second index.
in	<i>point</i>	Specifies the new control point.

Remarks

The index parameters must always satisfy the following equation: $0 \leq i + j \leq \text{GetOrder}()$

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

- BezierTriangle.h

7.6 Gm::MeshGenerator::CapsuleDescriptor Struct Reference

Descriptor structure for a capsule mesh (i.e. cylinder with a half-sphere at top and bottom).

```
#include <MeshGenerator.h>
```

Public Attributes

- Gs::Vector3 **radius** = Gs::Vector3(Gs::Real(0.5))
Radius of the top- and bottom half-ellipsoids in X, Y, and Z direction. By default (0.5, 0.5, 0.5).
- Gs::Real **height** = Gs::Real(1)
Capsule height (without top- and bottom half-sphere). By default 1.
- Gs::Vector2ui **mantleSegments** = Gs::Vector2ui(20, 1)
Segmentation around the cylinder (x component), and height (y component). By default (20, 1).
- unsigned int **ellipsoidSegments** = 10
- bool **alternateGrid** = false
Specifies whether the face grids are to be alternating or uniform. By default false.

7.6.1 Detailed Description

Descriptor structure for a capsule mesh (i.e. cylinder with a half-sphere at top and bottom).

7.6.2 Member Data Documentation

7.6.2.1 unsigned int Gm::MeshGenerator::CapsuleDescriptor::ellipsoidSegments = 10

Segmentation of the top- and bottom half-ellipsoids. Each component will be clamped to [2, +inf). By default 10.

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

- MeshGenerator.h

7.7 Gm::ClippedPolygon< T > Struct Template Reference

Public Member Functions

- void **AddVertex** (const Gs::Vector3T< T > &vertex)

Public Attributes

- unsigned char **count** = 0
Number of vertices, used for this clipped triangle. This is either 3 or 4.
- std::array< Gs::Vector3T< T >, 4 > **vertices**

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

- TriangleCollision.h

7.8 Gm::MeshGenerator::ConeDescriptor Struct Reference

Descriptor structure for a cone mesh.

```
#include <MeshGenerator.h>
```

Public Attributes

- Gs::Vector2 **radius** = Gs::Vector2(Gs::Real(0.5))
Cone radius in U (x component), and V (y component) direction. By default (0.5, 0.5).
- Gs::Real **height** = Gs::Real(1)
Cone height. By default 1.
- Gs::Vector2ui **mantleSegments** = Gs::Vector2ui(20, 1)
Segmentation around the cone (x component), and height (y component). By default (20, 1).
- unsigned int **coverSegments** = 1
Segmentation of the bottom cover. If 0, no bottom cover is generated. By default 1.
- bool **alternateGrid** = false
Specifies whether the face grids are to be alternating or uniform. By default false.

7.8.1 Detailed Description

Descriptor structure for a cone mesh.

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

- MeshGenerator.h

7.9 Gm::Spline< P, T >::ControlPoint Struct Reference

Public Attributes

- P **point**
- T **interval**

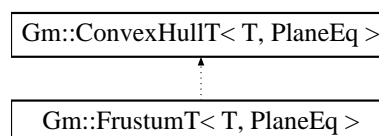
The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- Spline.h

7.10 Gm::ConvexHullT< T, PlaneEq > Class Template Reference

```
#include <ConvexHull.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for Gm::ConvexHullT< T, PlaneEq >:



Public Member Functions

- **ConvexHullT** (std::size_t planeCount)
- void [Normalize](#) ()
Normalizes all planes of this convex hull.
- bool [IsPointInside](#) (const Gs::Vector3T< T > &point)
Returns true if the specified point is inside the convex hull.
- bool [IsSphereInside](#) (const [SphereT](#)< T > &sphere)
Returns true if the specified sphere is inside the convex hull (or just intersecting one of its planes).

Public Attributes

- std::vector< [PlaneT](#)< T, PlaneEq > > [planes](#)

7.10.1 Detailed Description

```
template<typename T, typename PlaneEq = DefaultPlaneEquation<T>>
class Gm::ConvexHullT< T, PlaneEq >
```

Convex hull base class. Here a convex hull is constructed so that all plane normals point out of the hull.

7.10.2 Member Function Documentation

```
7.10.2.1 template<typename T, typename PlaneEq = DefaultPlaneEquation<T>> void Gm::ConvexHullT< T, PlaneEq
>::Normalize ( ) [inline]
```

Normalizes all planes of this convex hull.

See also

[PlaneT::Normalize](#)

7.10.3 Member Data Documentation

```
7.10.3.1 template<typename T, typename PlaneEq = DefaultPlaneEquation<T>> std::vector< PlaneT<T, PlaneEq> >
Gm::ConvexHullT< T, PlaneEq >::planes
```

List of all planes which form the convex hull. This must be at least 3 planes to form a valid convex hull.

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

- ConvexHull.h

7.11 Gm::MeshGenerator::CuboidDescriptor Struct Reference

Descriptor structure for a cuboid (also cube) mesh.

```
#include <MeshGenerator.h>
```

Public Attributes

- `Gs::Vector3 size = Gs::Vector3(Gs::Real(1.0))`
Cuboid size. By default (1, 1, 1).
- `Gs::Vector3ui segments = Gs::Vector3ui(1, 1, 1)`
Cuboid segmentation. Each component will be clamped to [1, +inf). By default (1, 1, 1).
- `bool alternateGrid = false`
Specifies whether the face grids are to be alternating or uniform. By default false.

7.11.1 Detailed Description

Descriptor structure for a cuboid (also cube) mesh.

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

- `MeshGenerator.h`

7.12 Gm::MeshGenerator::CurveDescriptor Struct Reference

Descriptor structure for a curve mesh (as a rope along a given curve function).

```
#include <MeshGenerator.h>
```

Public Attributes

- `CurveFunction curveFunction = nullptr`
Curve progression function.
- `Gs::Real radius = Gs::Real(0.25)`
Radius of the tube which forms the curve. By default 0.25.
- `Gs::Vector2ui segments = Gs::Vector2ui(20, 20)`
Segmentation in U (x component), and V (y component) direction.
- `bool alternateGrid = false`
Specifies whether the face grids are to be alternating or uniform. By default false.
- `VertexModifier vertexModifier = nullptr`
Vertex modifier to adjust the radius during mesh generation.

7.12.1 Detailed Description

Descriptor structure for a curve mesh (as a rope along a given curve function).

7.12.2 Member Data Documentation

7.12.2.1 Gs::Vector2ui Gm::MeshGenerator::CurveDescriptor::segments = Gs::Vector2ui(20, 20)

Segmentation in U (x component), and V (y component) direction.

Remarks

Each component will be clamped to [3, +inf). By default (20, 20).

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

- MeshGenerator.h

7.13 Gm::MeshGenerator::CylinderDescriptor Struct Reference

Descriptor structure for a cylinder mesh.

```
#include <MeshGenerator.h>
```

Public Attributes

- Gs::Vector2 **radius** = Gs::Vector2(Gs::Real(0.5))
Cylinder radius in U (x component), and V (y component) direction. By default (0.5, 0.5).
- Gs::Real **height** = Gs::Real(1)
Cylinder height. By default 1.
- Gs::Vector2ui **mantleSegments** = Gs::Vector2ui(20, 1)
Segmentation around the cylinder (x component), and height (y component). By default (20, 1).
- unsigned int **topCoverSegments** = 1
Segmentation of the top cover. If 0, no top cover is generated. By default 1.
- unsigned int **bottomCoverSegments** = 1
Segmentation of the bottom cover. If 0, no bottom cover is generated. By default 1.
- bool **alternateGrid** = false
Specifies whether the face grids are to be alternating or uniform. By default false.

7.13.1 Detailed Description

Descriptor structure for a cylinder mesh.

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

- MeshGenerator.h

7.14 Gm::MeshGenerator::EllipsoidDescriptor Struct Reference

Descriptor structure for an ellipsoid (also sphere) mesh.

```
#include <MeshGenerator.h>
```

Public Attributes

- Gs::Vector3 [radius](#) = Gs::Vector3(Gs::Real(0.5))
Radius in X, Y, and Z direction. By default (0.5, 0.5, 0.5).
- Gs::Vector2ui [segments](#) = Gs::Vector2ui(20, 10)
- bool [alternateGrid](#) = false
Specifies whether the face grids are to be alternating or uniform. By default false.

7.14.1 Detailed Description

Descriptor structure for an ellipsoid (also sphere) mesh.

7.14.2 Member Data Documentation

7.14.2.1 Gs::Vector2ui Gm::MeshGenerator::EllipsoidDescriptor::segments = Gs::Vector2ui(20, 10)

Segmentation in U (x component), and V (y component) direction. X component will be clamped to [3, +inf), Y component will be clamped to [2, +inf). By default (20, 10).

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

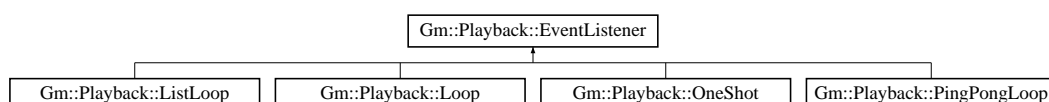
- MeshGenerator.h

7.15 Gm::Playback::EventListener Class Reference

[Playback](#) event listener interface.

```
#include <Playback.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for Gm::Playback::EventListener:



Public Member Functions

- virtual void [OnPlay](#) ([Playback](#) &sender)
Receives the 'playback start' event. All playback configurations are done when this event is posted.
- virtual void [OnPause](#) ([Playback](#) &sender)
Receives the 'playback paused' event. All playback configurations are done when this event is posted.
- virtual void [OnStop](#) ([Playback](#) &sender)
- virtual void [OnNextFrame](#) ([Playback](#) &sender)

7.15.1 Detailed Description

[Playback](#) event listener interface.

7.15.2 Member Function Documentation

7.15.2.1 virtual void Gm::Playback::EventListener::OnNextFrame ([Playback](#) & sender) [inline],[virtual]

Receives the 'next frame' event. This event will be posted in the "Playback::Update" function.

Remarks

Depending on the playback speed sometimes this event will be posted several times for a single call to the "Playback::Update" function. This happens when several frames will be skipped, i.e. every single frame can be examined with this event listener interface, no matter how fast the playback speed is. All playback configurations for the next frame are done when this event is posted. This function should set the next frame (see 'nextFrame' field).

See also

[Playback::Update](#)
[Playback::nextFrame](#)

Reimplemented in [Gm::Playback::ListLoop](#), [Gm::Playback::PingPongLoop](#), [Gm::Playback::Loop](#), and [Gm::Playback::OneShot](#).

7.15.2.2 virtual void Gm::Playback::EventListener::OnPause ([Playback](#) & sender) [inline],[virtual]

Receives the 'playback paused' event. All playback configurations are done when this event is posted.

See also

[Playback::Pause](#)

7.15.2.3 virtual void Gm::Playback::EventListener::OnPlay ([Playback](#) & sender) [inline],[virtual]

Receives the 'playback start' event. All playback configurations are done when this event is posted.

See also

[Playback::Play](#)

7.15.2.4 `virtual void Gm::Playback::EventListener::OnStop (Playback & sender) [inline], [virtual]`

Receives the 'playback stopped' event. All playback configurations are done when this event is posted.

Remarks

This will only be posted if the playback was previously being played or paused.

See also

[Playback::Stop](#)

Reimplemented in [Gm::Playback::ListLoop](#).

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

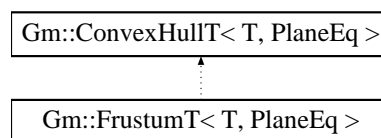
- Playback.h

7.16 `Gm::FrustumT< T, PlaneEq >` Class Template Reference

Base frustum class.

```
#include <Frustum.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for `Gm::FrustumT< T, PlaneEq >`:



7.16.1 Detailed Description

```
template<typename T, typename PlaneEq = DefaultPlaneEquation<T>>
class Gm::FrustumT< T, PlaneEq >
```

Base frustum class.

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

- Frustum.h

7.17 `Gm::Keyframe< T >` Struct Template Reference

[Keyframe](#) template structure.

```
#include <KeyframeSequence.h>
```

Public Member Functions

- **Keyframe** (const [Keyframe](#)< T > &)=default
- **Keyframe** (const T &[key](#), std::size_t [frame](#))

Public Attributes

- T [key](#)
[Keyframe](#) value (commonly Vector3 for position and scale, or Quaternion for rotation).
- std::size_t [frame](#) = 0
[Keyframe](#) index.

7.17.1 Detailed Description

```
template<typename T>
struct Gm::Keyframe< T >
```

[Keyframe](#) template structure.

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

- KeyframeSequence.h

7.18 Gm::KeyframeSequence Class Reference

Animation keyframe sequence class. This class is used to build the transformations for an animation.

```
#include <KeyframeSequence.h>
```

Public Member Functions

- void **ClearKeys** ()
- void **BuildKeys** (std::vector< [PositionKeyframe](#) > positionKeyframes, std::vector< [RotationKeyframe](#) > rotationKeyframes, std::vector< [ScaleKeyframe](#) > scaleKeyframes)
Builds the interpolated keys by the specified keyframes.
- void **Interpolate** (Gs::Vector3 &position, Gs::Quaternion &rotation, Gs::Vector3 &scale, std::size_t from, std::size_t to, Gs::Real interpolator)
Interpolates the specified keyframes and writes the result into the respective output parameter.
- void **Interpolate** (Gs::AffineMatrix4 &matrix, std::size_t from, std::size_t to, Gs::Real interpolator)
Interpolates the specified keyframes and writes the result into the output matrix.
- void **Interpolate** (Gs::AffineMatrix4 &matrix, const [Playback](#) &playback)
Interpolates the keyframes, specified by the playback state, and writes the result into the output matrix.
- const std::vector< Gs::Vector3 > & **GetPositionKeys** () const
Returns the pre-computed position keys.
- const std::vector< Gs::Quaternion > & **GetRotationKeys** () const
Returns the pre-computed rotation keys.
- const std::vector< Gs::Vector3 > & **GetScaleKeys** () const
Returns the pre-computed scale keys.
- std::size_t **GetFrameBegin** () const
Returns the frame end in the (half-open) range [[GetFrameBegin\(\)](#), [GetFrameEnd\(\)](#)).
- std::size_t **GetFrameEnd** () const
Returns the frame end in the (half-open) range [[GetFrameBegin\(\)](#), [GetFrameEnd\(\)](#)).

7.18.1 Detailed Description

Animation keyframe sequence class. This class is used to build the transformations for an animation.

7.18.2 Member Function Documentation

7.18.2.1 `void Gm::KeyframeSequence::BuildKeys (std::vector< PositionKeyframe > positionKeyframes, std::vector< RotationKeyframe > rotationKeyframes, std::vector< ScaleKeyframe > scaleKeyframes)`

Builds the interpolated keys by the specified keyframes.

Parameters

in	<i>positionKeyframes</i>	Specifies the position keyframes.
----	--------------------------	-----------------------------------

7.18.2.2 `void Gm::KeyframeSequence::Interpolate (Gs::Vector3 & position, Gs::Quaternion & rotation, Gs::Vector3 & scale, std::size_t from, std::size_t to, Gs::Real interpolator)`

Interpolates the specified keyframes and writes the result into the respective output parameter.

Parameters

out	<i>position</i>	Specifies the interpolated output position.
out	<i>rotation</i>	Specifies the interpolated output rotation.
out	<i>scale</i>	Specifies the interpolated output scale.
in	<i>from</i>	Specifies the keyframe index from which to interpolate. This will be clamped to the range [GetFrameBegin() , GetFrameEnd()].
in	<i>to</i>	Specifies the keyframe index to which to interpolate. This will be clamped to the range [GetFrameBegin() , GetFrameEnd()].
in	<i>interpolator</i>	Specifies the interpolation factor in the range [0, 1].

Remarks

If this keyframe sequences has no keys, this function call has no effect. To build the keys, call "BuildKeys".

See also

[GetFrameBegin](#)
[GetFrameEnd](#)
[BuildKeys](#)

7.18.2.3 `void Gm::KeyframeSequence::Interpolate (Gs::AffineMatrix4 & matrix, std::size_t from, std::size_t to, Gs::Real interpolator)`

Interpolates the specified keyframes and writes the result into the output matrix.

See also

[Interpolate\(Gs::Vector3&, Gs::Quaternion&, Gs::Vector3&, std::size_t, std::size_t, Gs::Real\)](#)

7.18.2.4 void Gm::KeyframeSequence::Interpolate (Gs::AffineMatrix4 & *matrix*, const Playback & *playback*)

Interpolates the keyframes, specified by the playback state, and writes the result into the output matrix.

See also

[Interpolate\(Gs::AffineMatrix4&, std::size_t, std::size_t, Gs::Real\)](#)

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

- KeyframeSequence.h

7.19 Gm::Line< T > Class Template Reference

Base line class.

```
#include <Line.h>
```

Public Member Functions

- **Line** (const [Line](#)< T > &)=default
- **Line** (const T &a, const T &b)
- **Line** (Gs::UninitializeTag)

Public Attributes

- T **a**
- T **b**

7.19.1 Detailed Description

```
template<typename T>
class Gm::Line< T >
```

Base line class.

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

- Line.h

7.20 Gm::Line< Gs::Vector2T< T > > Class Template Reference

Specialized line class with 2D vectors.

```
#include <Line.h>
```

Public Member Functions

- **Line** (const [Line](#)< Gs::Vector2T< T > > &)=default
- **Line** (const Gs::Vector2T< T > &a, const Gs::Vector2T< T > &b)
- **Line** (Gs::UninitializeTag)
- Gs::Vector2T< T > **Direction** () const
- Gs::Vector2T< T > **Lerp** (const T &t) const
- T **LengthSq** () const
- T **Length** () const
- Gs::Vector2T< T > **operator()** (const T &t) const

Public Attributes

- Gs::Vector2T< T > **a**
- Gs::Vector2T< T > **b**

7.20.1 Detailed Description

```
template<typename T>
class Gm::Line< Gs::Vector2T< T > >
```

Specialized line class with 2D vectors.

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

- Line.h

7.21 Gm::Line< Gs::Vector3T< T > > Class Template Reference

Specialized line class with 3D vectors.

```
#include <Line.h>
```

Public Member Functions

- **Line** (const [Line](#)< Gs::Vector3T< T > > &)=default
- **Line** (const Gs::Vector3T< T > &a, const Gs::Vector3T< T > &b)
- **Line** (Gs::UninitializeTag)
- Gs::Vector3T< T > **Direction** () const
- Gs::Vector3T< T > **Lerp** (const T &t) const
- T **LengthSq** () const
- T **Length** () const
- Gs::Vector3T< T > **operator()** (const T &t) const

Public Attributes

- Gs::Vector3T< T > **a**
- Gs::Vector3T< T > **b**

7.21.1 Detailed Description

```
template<typename T>
class Gm::Line< Gs::Vector3T< T > >
```

Specialized line class with 3D vectors.

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

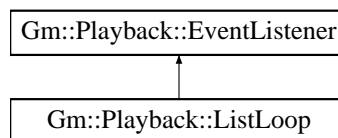
- Line.h

7.22 Gm::Playback::ListLoop Class Reference

List loop playback event listener.

```
#include <Playback.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for Gm::Playback::ListLoop:



Public Member Functions

- void [OnStop](#) ([Playback](#) &sender) override
- void [OnNextFrame](#) ([Playback](#) &sender) override

Public Attributes

- std::vector< [FrameIndex](#) > [frames](#)
Animation frame indices.
- std::vector< [FrameIndex](#) >::size_type [iterator](#) = 0
Iteration index for the animation frames.

7.22.1 Detailed Description

List loop playback event listener.

Remarks

Plays an animation by the listed frame indices in a loop fashion.

7.22.2 Member Function Documentation

7.22.2.1 void Gm::Playback::ListLoop::OnNextFrame (Playback & sender) [override],[virtual]

Receives the 'next frame' event. This event will be posted in the "Playback::Update" function.

Remarks

Depending on the playback speed sometimes this event will be posted several times for a single call to the "Playback::Update" function. This happens when several frames will be skipped, i.e. every single frame can be examined with this event listener interface, no matter how fast the playback speed is. All playback configurations for the next frame are done when this event is posted. This function should set the next frame (see 'nextFrame' field).

See also

[Playback::Update](#)
[Playback::nextFrame](#)

Reimplemented from [Gm::Playback::EventListener](#).

7.22.2.2 void Gm::Playback::ListLoop::OnStop (Playback & sender) [override],[virtual]

Receives the 'playback stopped' event. All playback configurations are done when this event is posted.

Remarks

This will only be posted if the playback was previously being played or paused.

See also

[Playback::Stop](#)

Reimplemented from [Gm::Playback::EventListener](#).

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

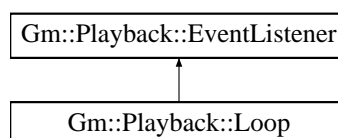
- Playback.h

7.23 Gm::Playback::Loop Class Reference

[Loop](#) playback event listener.

```
#include <Playback.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for Gm::Playback::Loop:



Public Member Functions

- void [OnNextFrame](#) ([Playback](#) &sender) override

7.23.1 Detailed Description

[Loop](#) playback event listener.

Remarks

Plays an animation from the first to the last frame, and then starts the animation from the beginning.

7.23.2 Member Function Documentation

7.23.2.1 void Gm::Playback::Loop::OnNextFrame ([Playback](#) & *sender*) [[override](#)],[[virtual](#)]

Receives the 'next frame' event. This event will be posted in the "Playback::Update" function.

Remarks

Depending on the playback speed sometimes this event will be posted several times for a single call to the "Playback::Update" function. This happens when several frames will be skipped, i.e. every single frame can be examined with this event listener interface, no matter how fast the playback speed is. All playback configurations for the next frame are done when this event is posted. This function should set the next frame (see 'nextFrame' field).

See also

[Playback::Update](#)
[Playback::nextFrame](#)

Reimplemented from [Gm::Playback::EventListener](#).

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

- Playback.h

7.24 Gm::OBB< Vec, T > Class Template Reference

Base [OBB](#) (Oriented Bounding-Box) class.

```
#include <OBB.h>
```

Public Member Functions

- **OBB** (Gs::UninitializeTag)
- **OBB** (const Vec< T > &min, const Vec< T > &max)
- **OBB** (const Vec< T > ¢er, const Vec< T > &xAxis, const Vec< T > &yAxis, const Vec< T > &zAxis)
- void **UpdateHalfSize** ()

Public Attributes

- `Vec< T >` **center**
- `Vec< T >` **halfSize**
- `Vec< Vec< T > >` **axes**

7.24.1 Detailed Description

```
template<template< typename > class Vec, typename T>
class Gm::OBB< Vec, T >
```

Base [OBB](#) (Oriented Bounding-Box) class.

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

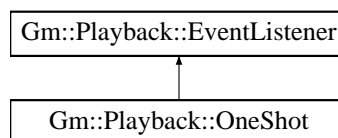
- [OBB.h](#)

7.25 Gm::Playback::OneShot Class Reference

One shot playback event listener.

```
#include <Playback.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for `Gm::Playback::OneShot`:



Public Member Functions

- void [OnNextFrame](#) ([Playback](#) &sender) override

7.25.1 Detailed Description

One shot playback event listener.

Remarks

Plays an animation from the first to the last frame.

7.25.2 Member Function Documentation

7.25.2.1 void Gm::Playback::OneShot::OnNextFrame (Playback & sender) [override],[virtual]

Receives the 'next frame' event. This event will be posted in the "Playback::Update" function.

Remarks

Depending on the playback speed sometimes this event will be posted several times for a single call to the "Playback::Update" function. This happens when several frames will be skipped, i.e. every single frame can be examined with this event listener interface, no matter how fast the playback speed is. All playback configurations for the next frame are done when this event is posted. This function should set the next frame (see 'nextFrame' field).

See also

[Playback::Update](#)
[Playback::nextFrame](#)

Reimplemented from [Gm::Playback::EventListener](#).

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

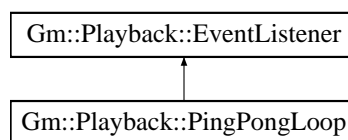
- Playback.h

7.26 Gm::Playback::PingPongLoop Class Reference

Ping-pong loop playback event listener.

```
#include <Playback.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for Gm::Playback::PingPongLoop:



Public Member Functions

- void [OnNextFrame](#) ([Playback](#) &sender) override

7.26.1 Detailed Description

Ping-pong loop playback event listener.

Remarks

Plays an animation from the first to the last frame, and vise-versa, and then starts the animation from the beginning.

7.26.2 Member Function Documentation

7.26.2.1 void Gm::Playback::PingPongLoop::OnNextFrame (Playback & sender) [override],[virtual]

Receives the 'next frame' event. This event will be posted in the "Playback::Update" function.

Remarks

Depending on the playback speed sometimes this event will be posted several times for a single call to the "Playback::Update" function. This happens when several frames will be skipped, i.e. every single frame can be examined with this event listener interface, no matter how fast the playback speed is. All playback configurations for the next frame are done when this event is posted. This function should set the next frame (see 'nextFrame' field).

See also

[Playback::Update](#)
[Playback::nextFrame](#)

Reimplemented from [Gm::Playback::EventListener](#).

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

- Playback.h

7.27 Gm::MeshGenerator::PipeDescriptor Struct Reference

Descriptor structure for a pipe mesh (i.e. cylinder with a hole).

```
#include <MeshGenerator.h>
```

Public Attributes

- Gs::Vector2 [innerRadius](#) = Gs::Vector2(Gs::Real(0.25))
Radius of the inner cylinder in U (x component), and V (y component) direction. By default (0.25, 0.25).
- Gs::Vector2 [outerRadius](#) = Gs::Vector2(Gs::Real(0.5))
Radius of the outer cylinder in U (x component), and V (y component) direction. By default (0.5, 0.5).
- Gs::Real [height](#) = Gs::Real(1)
Tube height. By default 1.
- Gs::Vector2ui [mantleSegments](#) = Gs::Vector2ui(20, 1)
Segmentation around the (inner and outer) cylinder (x component), and height (y component). By default (20, 1).
- unsigned int [topCoverSegments](#) = 1
Segmentation of the top cover. If 0, no top cover is generated. By default 1.
- unsigned int [bottomCoverSegments](#) = 1
Segmentation of the bottom cover. If 0, no bottom cover is generated. By default 1.
- bool [alternateGrid](#) = false
Specifies whether the face grids are to be alternating or uniform. By default false.

7.27.1 Detailed Description

Descriptor structure for a pipe mesh (i.e. cylinder with a hole).

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

- MeshGenerator.h

7.28 Gm::PlaneEquation_NX_eq_D< T > Struct Template Reference

Static Public Member Functions

- static T [DistanceSign](#) (const T &d)
Returns 'd' (i.e. identity function).

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

- Plane.h

7.29 Gm::PlaneEquation_NXD_eq_Zero< T > Struct Template Reference

Static Public Member Functions

- static T [DistanceSign](#) (const T &d)
Returns '-d' (i.e. negation function).

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

- Plane.h

7.30 Gm::PlaneT< T, PlaneEq > Class Template Reference

Plane base class with components: 'normal' and 'distance'.

```
#include <Plane.h>
```

Public Member Functions

- **GM_ASSERT_FLOAT_TYPE** ("PlaneT")
- **PlaneT** (const Gs::Vector3T< T > &a, const Gs::Vector3T< T > &b, const Gs::Vector3T< T > &c)
- **PlaneT** (const T &x, const T &y, const T &z, const T &d)

Always initializes the plane with the equation $n \cdot x + d = 0$, no matter which equation this plane has as template argument.
- **PlaneT** (const Triangle3T< T > &triangle)
- **PlaneT** (const Gs::Vector3T< T > &normal, const T &distance)
- **PlaneT** (Gs::UninitializeTag)
- void **Build** (const Gs::Vector3T< T > &a, const Gs::Vector3T< T > &b, const Gs::Vector3T< T > &c)

Builds this plane with the three specified points.
- void **Build** (const Gs::Vector3T< T > &normal, const Gs::Vector3T< T > &memberPoint)

Builds this plane with the specified normal and member point (which lies onto the plane).
- void **UpdateDistance** (const Gs::Vector3T< T > &memberPoint)

Updates the (signed) distance for the new specified member point.
- void **Normalize** ()

Normalizes the normal vector and distance of this plane.
- Gs::Vector3T< T > **MemberPoint** () const

*Returns a point which lies onto this plane: normal * distance;.*
- void **Flip** ()

Flips this plane.
- **PlaneT**< T, PlaneEq > **Flipped** () const

Returns a flipped instance of this plane.
- template<typename C >
 PlaneT< C, PlaneEq > **Cast** () const

Public Attributes

- Gs::Vector3T< T > **normal**

Normal vector of the plane.
- T **distance**

Signed distance to the origin of the coordinate system.

7.30.1 Detailed Description

```
template<typename T, typename PlaneEq = DefaultPlaneEquation<T>>
class Gm::PlaneT< T, PlaneEq >
```

Plane base class with components: 'normal' and 'distance'.

Template Parameters

<i>T</i>	Specifies the data type of the vector components. This should be a primitive data type such as float or double.
----------	---

Remarks

The plane equation is: $ax + by + cz + d = 0$, where (a, b, c) is a point on the plane, (x, y, z) is the normal vector and d is the (signed) distance to the origin.

7.30.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

7.30.2.1 `template<typename T, typename PlaneEq = DefaultPlaneEquation<T>> Gm::PlaneT< T, PlaneEq >::PlaneT (const T & x, const T & y, const T & z, const T & d) [inline]`

Always initializes the plane with the equation $n \cdot x + d = 0$, no matter which equation this plane has as template argument.

See also

[PlaneEquation_NXD_eq_Zero](#)

7.30.3 Member Function Documentation

7.30.3.1 `template<typename T, typename PlaneEq = DefaultPlaneEquation<T>> Gs::Vector3T<T> Gm::PlaneT< T, PlaneEq >::MemberPoint () const [inline]`

Returns a point which lies onto this plane: $\text{normal} * \text{distance}$;

Remarks

This point is the closest point from the plane to the origin of the coordinate system.

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

- [Plane.h](#)

7.31 Gm::Playback Class Reference

Animation playback class.

```
#include <Playback.h>
```

Classes

- class [EventListener](#)
Playback event listener interface.
- class [ListLoop](#)
List loop playback event listener.
- class [Loop](#)
Loop playback event listener.
- class [OneShot](#)
One shot playback event listener.
- class [PingPongLoop](#)
Ping-pong loop playback event listener.

Public Types

- enum [State](#) { [State::Playing](#), [State::Paused](#), [State::Stopped](#) }
Playback state enumeration.
- using [FrameIndex](#) = std::size_t
Type of the frame indices (unsigned integral type).

Public Member Functions

- void [Play](#) ([FrameIndex](#) firstFrameIndex, [FrameIndex](#) lastFrameIndex, Gs::Real playbackSpeed, const std::shared_ptr< [EventListener](#) > &eventListener=nullptr)
Starts the playback process.
- void [Play](#) ([FrameIndex](#) firstFrameIndex, [FrameIndex](#) lastFrameIndex, const std::shared_ptr< [EventListener](#) > &eventListener=nullptr)
Starts the playback process with the previous speed.
- void [Play](#) (const std::shared_ptr< [EventListener](#) > &eventListener=nullptr)
Starts the playback process with the previous frame indices and speed.
- void [Pause](#) (bool paused=true)
Pauses or resumes the animation playback.
- void [Stop](#) ()
Stops the animation playback. After this call the state will be [State::Stopped](#).
- void [Update](#) (Gs::Real deltaTime)
Updates the playback process. This increases (or decreases if speed is negative) the frame interpolator.
- void [SetNextFrame](#) ([FrameIndex](#) nextFrameIndex)
Sets the next frame depending on the playback direction.
- void [SetNextFrame](#) ()
Sets the next frame depending on the current frame, the playback direction, and the frame chronology.
- bool [HasEndReached](#) () const
- [State](#) [GetState](#) () const
Returns the playback state.
- bool [AreFramesChrono](#) () const
Returns true if the first- and last frames are chronologic.
- bool [IsForward](#) () const
Returns true if the playback moves forwards.

Public Attributes

- [FrameIndex](#) [firstFrame](#) = 0
First frame index, in the range [0, +inf). By default 0.
- [FrameIndex](#) [lastFrame](#) = 0
Last frame index, in the range [0, +inf). By default 0.
- [FrameIndex](#) [frame](#) = 0
Current frame index, in the range [firstFrame, lastFrame]. By default 0.
- [FrameIndex](#) [nextFrame](#) = 0
Next frame index, in the range [firstFrame, lastFrame]. By default 0.
- Gs::Real [interpolator](#) = Gs::Real(0)
Frame interpolator, in the range [0.0, 1.0]. By default 0.
- Gs::Real [speed](#) = Gs::Real(1)
Animation speed factor, in the range (-inf, +inf). By default 1.

7.31.1 Detailed Description

Animation playback class.

Remarks

This class does not store any data about the keyframes or transformations. Only the process of playing an animation is managed by this class. Although this class has an event listener, there are no "Post..." functions, because the events are posted from the internal functions (such as "Update", "Play" etc.). No matter what direction the playback moves, an interpolation between frames is always computed as follows:

```
auto from    = playback.frame;           // Frame index 'from' which we interpolate.
auto to      = playback.nextFrame;       // Frame index 'to' which we interpolate.
auto time    = playback.interpolator;    // Interpolation time (in the range [0.0 .. 1.0]).
auto result  = Gs::Lerp(MyTransformations[from], MyTransformations[to], time);
```

7.31.2 Member Enumeration Documentation

7.31.2.1 enum Gm::Playback::State [strong]

[Playback](#) state enumeration.

Enumerator

Playing Animation is currently playing.

Paused Animation has been paused.

Stopped Animation has been stopped.

7.31.3 Member Function Documentation

7.31.3.1 bool Gm::Playback::AreFramesChrono () const [inline]

Returns true if the first- and last frames are chronologic.

Remarks

This is the case when the first frame is less than or equal to the last frame ($\text{firstFrame} \leq \text{lastFrame}$).

See also

[firstFrame](#)

[lastFrame](#)

7.31.3.2 bool Gm::Playback::HasEndReached () const

Returns true if the end of animation playback has been reached.

Remarks

This depends on the playback direction and chronology.

See also

[IsForward](#)

[AreFramesChrono](#)

7.31.3.3 `bool Gm::Playback::IsForward () const [inline]`

Returns true if the playback moves frowards.

Remarks

This is the case when the speed is non-negative (speed >= 0.0).

See also

[speed](#)

7.31.3.4 `void Gm::Playback::Pause (bool paused = true)`

Pauses or resumes the animation playback.

Parameters

in	<i>paused</i>	Specifies whether the playback is to be paused or resumed. If true the playback will be paused otherwise it will be resumed. An animation playback can only be resumed if it was paused previously (state must be ' State::Paused '). An animation playback can only be paused if it was playing previously (state must be ' State::Playing ').
----	---------------	---

See also

[GetState](#)
[State](#)

7.31.3.5 `void Gm::Playback::Play (FrameIndex firstFrameIndex, FrameIndex lastFrameIndex, Gs::Real playbackSpeed, const std::shared_ptr< EventListener > & eventListener = nullptr)`

Starts the playback process.

Parameters

in	<i>firstFrameIndex</i>	Specifies the index of the first frame. This may also be greater than the index of the last frame.
in	<i>lastFrameIndex</i>	Specifies the index of the last frame. This may also be less than the index of the first frame.
in	<i>newSpeed</i>	Specifies the animation speed factor. This may also be negative (to animate backward). By default 1.0.
in	<i>eventListener</i>	Shared pointer to the event listener. If this is null, the "OneShot" event listener will be used as default. By default null.

7.31.3.6 `void Gm::Playback::Play (FrameIndex firstFrameIndex, FrameIndex lastFrameIndex, const std::shared_ptr<EventListener> & eventListener = nullptr)`

Starts the playback process with the previous speed.

See also

[Play\(FrameIndex, FrameIndex, Gs::Real, const std::shared_ptr<EventListener>&\)](#)

7.31.3.7 `void Gm::Playback::Play (const std::shared_ptr<EventListener> & eventListener = nullptr)`

Starts the playback process with the previous frame indices and speed.

See also

[Play\(FrameIndex, FrameIndex, Gs::Real, const std::shared_ptr<EventListener>&\)](#)

7.31.3.8 `void Gm::Playback::SetNextFrame (FrameIndex nextFrameIndex)`

Sets the next frame depending on the playback direction.

Parameters

in	<i>nextFrameIndex</i>	Specifies the next frame index.
----	-----------------------	---------------------------------

Remarks

If the playback direction is forward the field 'nextFrame' is set, otherwise the field 'frame' is set.

See also

[IsForward](#)

7.31.3.9 `void Gm::Playback::SetNextFrame ()`

Sets the next frame depending on the current frame, the playback direction, and the frame chronology.

Remarks

The frame index range (first and last frame indices) is ignored here.

See also

[IsForward](#)
[AreFramesChrono](#)

7.31.3.10 void Gm::Playback::Stop ()

Stops the animation playback. After this call the state will be [State::Stopped](#).

See also

[GetState](#)
[State](#)

7.31.3.11 void Gm::Playback::Update (Gs::Real *deltaTime*)

Updates the playback process. This increases (or decreases if speed is negative) the frame interpolator.

Parameters

in	<i>deltaTime</i>	Specifies the time derivation between the previous and current frame. If the application runs with 60 Hz this value should be 1.0/60.0, if the application runs with 200 Hz it should be 1.0/200.0 etc. This value will be added (and always added, also when the playback is backward) to the 'interpolator'.
----	------------------	--

Remarks

If the frame interpolator is greater than or equal to 1.0 the next frame will be set. Also the "OnNextFrame" function will be called from the event listener (see [EventListener](#) class). If the animation is currently not playing (state must be '[State::Playing](#)') or 'deltaTime' is less than or equal to 0.0, this function call has no effect.

See also

[EventListener](#)
[Play](#)

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

- Playback.h

7.32 Gm::UniformSpline< P, T >::Polynomial Struct Reference

[Polynomial](#) structure with four coefficients.

```
#include <UniformSpline.h>
```

Public Member Functions

- const P & **operator[]** (std::size_t idx) const
- P & **operator[]** (std::size_t idx)
- P **Evaluate** (const T &t) const

Public Attributes

- `std::array< P, 4 > coeff`

7.32.1 Detailed Description

```
template<typename P, typename T>
struct Gm::UniformSpline< P, T >::Polynomial
```

[Polynomial](#) structure with four coefficients.

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

- `UniformSpline.h`

7.33 Gm::ProjectionT< T > Class Template Reference

projection class.

```
#include <Projection.h>
```

Public Types

- using **MatrixType** = `Gs::ProjectionMatrix4T< T >`

Public Member Functions

- **GM_ASSERT_FLOAT_TYPE** ("ProjectionT")
- void [SetNear](#) (const T &near)
Sets the near clipping plane.
- const T & [GetNear](#) () const
Returns the near clipping plane.
- void [SetFar](#) (const T &far)
Sets the far clipping plane.
- const T & [GetFar](#) () const
Returns the far clipping plane.
- void [SetFOV](#) (const T &fov)
*Sets the field-of-view (FOV) in radians. By default (74*pi/180).*
- const T & [GetFOV](#) () const
Returns the field-of-view (FOV) in radians.
- void [SetAspect](#) (const T &aspect)
Sets the aspect ratio.
- const T & [GetAspect](#) () const
Returns the aspect ratio.
- void [SetOrtho](#) (bool isOrtho)
Specifies whether the projection is orthogonal or perspective. By default perspective.
- bool [GetOrtho](#) () const

- Returns true if this projection is orthogonal.*
- void [SetOrthoSize](#) (const Gs::Vector2T< T > &orthoSize)
Sets the size of the orthogonal projection.
- const Gs::Vector2T< T > & [GetOrthoSize](#) () const
Returns the size of the orthogonal projection.
- void [SetFlags](#) (int flags)
Sets the projection matrix flags. By default 0.
- int [GetFlags](#) () const
Returns the projection matrix flags.
- const MatrixType & [GetMatrix](#) () const
Returns the projection matrix.
- void [GetMatrix](#) (MatrixType &matrix, int flags) const
Returns the projection matrix with the specified flags.

7.33.1 Detailed Description

```
template<typename T>
class Gm::ProjectionT< T >
```

projection class.

Note

This class can not be used with multi-threading!

7.33.2 Member Function Documentation

7.33.2.1 `template<typename T> int Gm::ProjectionT< T >::GetFlags () const` `[inline]`

Returns the projection matrix flags.

See also

Gs::ProjectionFlags

7.33.2.2 `template<typename T> void Gm::ProjectionT< T >::GetMatrix (MatrixType & matrix, int flags) const`
`[inline]`

Returns the projection matrix with the specified flags.

See also

Gs::ProjectionFlags

7.33.2.3 `template<typename T> void Gm::ProjectionT< T >::SetFlags (int flags) [inline]`

Sets the projection matrix flags. By default 0.

See also

Gs::ProjectionFlags

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

- Projection.h

7.34 Gm::Ray< T > Class Template Reference

[Ray](#) base class. It's direction must always be normalized!

```
#include <Ray.h>
```

Public Member Functions

- **Ray** (const T &origin, const T &direction)
- **Ray** (Gs::UninitializeTag)
- **T Lerp** (const typename Gs::ScalarType< T >::Type &t) const
- **T operator()** (const typename Gs::ScalarType< T >::Type &t) const

Public Attributes

- **T origin**
- **T direction**

7.34.1 Detailed Description

```
template<typename T>
class Gm::Ray< T >
```

[Ray](#) base class. It's direction must always be normalized!

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

- Ray.h

7.35 Gm::Skeleton Class Reference

Public Member Functions

- **Skeleton** (const [Skeleton](#) &)=delete
- **Skeleton & operator=** (const [Skeleton](#) &)=delete
- **SkeletonJoint & AddRootJoint** ([SkeletonJointPtr](#) &&joint)
Adds the specified skeleton joint and takes the ownership.
- [SkeletonJointPtr](#) **RemoveRootJoint** ([SkeletonJoint](#) &joint)
Removes the specified skeleton joint from the list of root-joints.
- const std::vector< [SkeletonJointPtr](#) > & **GetRootJoints** () const
Returns the list of root joints of this skeleton.
- std::vector< [SkeletonJoint](#) * > **JointList** () const
Returns a list of all root- and sub-joints of this skeleton.
- void **ForEachJoint** (const [SkeletonJointIterationFunction](#) &iterator)
Iterates over each joint with the specified iteration function.
- void **ForEachJoint** (const [SkeletonJointConstIterationFunction](#) &iterator) const
Iterates over each joint with the specified iteration function.
- void **BuildJointSpace** ()
Builds the joint-space transformations for each joint.
- void **RebuildPoseTransforms** ()
Rebuilds the pose transformations for each joint from its joint-space transformation.
- std::size_t **NumJoints** () const
Returns the number of all joints in this skeleton hierarchy.
- std::size_t **FillGlobalTransformBuffer** (float *buffer, std::size_t bufferSize, bool relativeTransform=true) const
Fills all skeleton joint matrix transformations into the specified floating-point buffer.
- std::size_t **FillLocalTransformBuffer** (float *buffer, std::size_t bufferSize) const
Fills all skeleton joint matrix transformations into the specified floating-point buffer.
- **Skeleton & CopyFrom** (const [Skeleton](#) &skeletonModel, [MakeSkeletonJointFunction](#) makeSkeletonJoint=nullptr)
Copies the specified skeleton model into this skeleton.

7.35.1 Member Function Documentation

7.35.1.1 [SkeletonJoint&](#) Gm::Skeleton::AddRootJoint ([SkeletonJointPtr](#) && joint)

Adds the specified skeleton joint and takes the ownership.

Exceptions

<code>std::invalid_argument</code>	If the specified joint has a parent.
------------------------------------	--------------------------------------

Returns

Reference to the new skeleton joint.

7.35.1.2 void Gm::Skeleton::BuildJointSpace ()

Builds the joint-space transformations for each joint.

Remarks

This should be called after all joint pose transformations have been set, otherwise the '[SkeletonJoint::joint↔SpaceTransform](#)' fields must be set manually.

See also

[SkeletonJoint::poseTransform](#)
[SkeletonJoint::jointSpaceTransform](#)

7.35.1.3 `Skeleton& Gm::Skeleton::CopyFrom (const Skeleton & skeletonModel, MakeSkeletonJointFunction makeSkeletonJoint = nullptr)`

Copies the specified skeleton model into this skeleton.

Parameters

in	<i>skeletonModel</i>	Specifies the skeleton which is to be copied into this skeleton.
in	<i>makeSkeletonJoint</i>	Specifies an optional callback to create skeleton joints. By default the standard "SkeletonJoint" base class is created.

Returns

Reference to this joint to follow the convention of copy operators.

7.35.1.4 `std::size_t Gm::Skeleton::FillGlobalTransformBuffer (float * buffer, std::size_t bufferSize, bool relativeTransform = true) const`

Fills all skeleton joint matrix transformations into the specified floating-point buffer.

Parameters

in, out	<i>buffer</i>	Specifies the output buffer. This buffer should have at least ' NumJoints() * 16' floating-point entries, ' NumJoints() ' to store the matrices of all skeleton joints and '16' to store a full 4x4 matrix for each joint.
in	<i>bufferSize</i>	Specifies the size of the output buffer (in elements, not in bytes!).
in	<i>relativeTransform</i>	Specifies whether to store relative matrix transformations. This is commonly used for skeleton animation in a vertex shader. If this is false, the respective animated vertex should be multiplied with the joint-space transformation (see " SkeletonJoint::jointSpaceTransform "). If this is true, the origin transformation is already included in the transformation buffer. By default true.

Returns

Number of elements written to the output buffer. In the optimal case, this should be equal to '*bufferSize*'.

Exceptions

<code>std::invalid_argument</code>	If ' <i>buffer</i> ' is null or ' <i>bufferSize</i> ' is not a multiple of 16.
------------------------------------	--

See also

[NumJoints](#)
[SkeletonJoint::jointSpaceTransform](#)

7.35.1.5 `std::size_t Gm::Skeleton::FillLocalTransformBuffer (float * buffer, std::size_t bufferSize) const`

Fills all skeleton joint matrix transformations into the specified floating-point buffer.

Parameters

<code>in, out</code>	<code><i>buffer</i></code>	Specifies the output buffer. This buffer should have at least ' NumJoints() * 16' floating-point entries, ' NumJoints() ' to store the matrices of all skeleton joints and '16' to store a full 4x4 matrix for each joint.
<code>in</code>	<code><i>bufferSize</i></code>	Specifies the size of the output buffer (in elements, not in bytes!).

Returns

Number of elements written to the output buffer. In the optimal case, this should be equal to '`bufferSize`'.

Exceptions

<code>std::invalid_argument</code>	If ' <code>buffer</code> ' is null or ' <code>bufferSize</code> ' is not a multiple of 16.
------------------------------------	--

See also

[NumJoints](#)

7.35.1.6 `void Gm::Skeleton::RebuildPoseTransforms ()`

Rebuilds the pose transformations for each joint from its joint-space transformation.

Remarks

This should be called when the joint-space was constructed manually instead of the using "BuildJointSpace".

See also

[SkeletonJoint::poseTransform](#)
[SkeletonJoint::jointSpaceTransform](#)
[BuildJointSpace](#)

7.35.1.7 `SkeletonJointPtr Gm::Skeleton::RemoveRootJoint (SkeletonJoint & joint)`

Removes the specified skeleton joint from the list of root-joints.

Returns

Unique pointer of the removed skeleton joint, so the client programmer can take the ownership again.

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

- `Skeleton.h`

7.36 Gm::SkeletonJoint Class Reference

Classes

- struct [VertexWeight](#)
Vertex-joint weight structure.

Public Types

- using [TransformMatrix](#) = Gs::AffineMatrix4
Transformation matrix type of skeleton joints (4x4 affine matrix).

Public Member Functions

- **SkeletonJoint** (const [SkeletonJoint](#) &)=delete
- [SkeletonJoint](#) & **operator=** (const [SkeletonJoint](#) &)=delete
- [SkeletonJoint](#) & [AddSubJoint](#) ([SkeletonJointPtr](#) &&joint)
Adds the specified skeleton joint and takes the ownership.
- [SkeletonJointPtr](#) [RemoveSubJoint](#) ([SkeletonJoint](#) &joint)
Removes the specified skeleton joint from the list of sub-joints.
- const std::vector< [SkeletonJointPtr](#) > & [GetSubJoints](#) () const
Returns the list of sub-joints of this skeleton joint.
- [SkeletonJoint](#) * [GetParent](#) () const
Returns the parent skeleton joint or null if this joint has no parent.
- void [GlobalTransform](#) ([TransformMatrix](#) &matrix) const
Stores the current global transformation of this skeleton joint in the specified output matrix parameter.
- [TransformMatrix](#) [GlobalTransform](#) () const
Returns the current global transformation matrix of this skeleton joint.

Public Attributes

- [TransformMatrix](#) [transform](#)
Current local transformation of this joint.
- [TransformMatrix](#) [poseTransform](#)
Local pose transformation of this joint.
- [TransformMatrix](#) [jointSpaceTransform](#)
Specifies the joint-space transformation.
- std::vector< [VertexWeight](#) > [vertexWeights](#)
Vertex weight, which describe how much this joint influences each vertex.
- [KeyframeSequence](#) [keyframes](#)
Animation keyframe sequence.

Static Public Attributes

- static const std::size_t [invalidID](#) = ~0
Invalid ID for skeleton joints.

Protected Member Functions

- void [BuildJointSpace](#) ([TransformMatrix](#) parentPoseTransform)
Builds the joint-space transformation for this joint and all sub-joints.
- void [RebuildPoseTransforms](#) ([TransformMatrix](#) parentPoseTransform)
Rebuilds the pose transformation for this joint and all sub-joints.

Friends

- class **Skeleton**

7.36.1 Member Function Documentation

7.36.1.1 [SkeletonJoint& Gm::SkeletonJoint::AddSubJoint](#) ([SkeletonJointPtr](#) && *joint*)

Adds the specified skeleton joint and takes the ownership.

Exceptions

<code>std::invalid_argument</code>	If the specified joint already has a parent.
------------------------------------	--

Returns

Reference to the new skeleton joint.

7.36.1.2 [void Gm::SkeletonJoint::GlobalTransform](#) ([TransformMatrix](#) & *matrix*) const

Stores the current global transformation of this skeleton joint in the specified output matrix parameter.

See also

[transform](#)

7.36.1.3 [TransformMatrix Gm::SkeletonJoint::GlobalTransform](#) () const

Returns the current global transformation matrix of this skeleton joint.

See also

[transform](#)

7.36.1.4 [SkeletonJointPtr Gm::SkeletonJoint::RemoveSubJoint](#) ([SkeletonJoint](#) & *joint*)

Removes the specified skeleton joint from the list of sub-joints.

Returns

Unique pointer of the removed skeleton joint, so the client programmer can take the ownership again.

7.36.2 Member Data Documentation

7.36.2.1 TransformMatrix Gm::SkeletonJoint::jointSpaceTransform

Specifies the joint-space transformation.

Remarks

This matrix is used to transform the vertices from model-space into joint-space. This function will be overwritten whenever 'Skeleton::BuildPose' is called. Here is a vertex transformation example:

```
skinnedVertex = joint->transform * joint->jointSpaceTransform * vertex.position;
```

See also

[poseTransform](#)

7.36.2.2 TransformMatrix Gm::SkeletonJoint::poseTransform

Local pose transformation of this joint.

Remarks

This is the static transformation when the joint is not being animated. When 'Skeleton::BuildPose' is called, the field 'jointSpaceTransform' will be set to the inverse global pose transformation of this joint.

See also

[jointSpaceTransform](#)
[Skeleton::BuildPose](#)

7.36.2.3 TransformMatrix Gm::SkeletonJoint::transform

Current local transformation of this joint.

Remarks

This transformation will change during animation.

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

- [SkeletonJoint.h](#)

7.37 Gm::SphereT< T > Class Template Reference

Base sphere class.

```
#include <Sphere.h>
```

Public Member Functions

- T **GetVolume** () const
- void **SetVolume** (const T &volume)
- T **GetArea** () const
- void **SetArea** (const T &area)

Public Attributes

- Gs::Vector3T< T > **origin**
- T **radius**

7.37.1 Detailed Description

```
template<typename T>
class Gm::SphereT< T >
```

Base sphere class.

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

- Sphere.h

7.38 Gm::MeshGenerator::SpiralDescriptor Struct Reference

Descriptor structure for a spiral mesh.

```
#include <MeshGenerator.h>
```

Public Attributes

- Gs::Vector2 **ringRadius** = Gs::Vector2(Gs::Real(0.5))
Radius of the torus ring in X, and Y direction. By default (0.5, 0.5).
- Gs::Vector3 **tubeRadius** = Gs::Vector3(Gs::Real(0.25))
Radius of the inner tube in X, Y, and Z direction. By default (0.25, 0.25, 0.25).
- Gs::Real **displacement** = Gs::Real(1)
The displacement for each (360 degree) turn. By default 1.
- Gs::Real **turns** = Gs::Real(1)
Number of turns (in percent, i.e. 1.0 is a single twist, 2.5 are two and a half twist). By default 1.
- Gs::Vector2ui **mantleSegments** = Gs::Vector2ui(40, 20)
- unsigned int **topCoverSegments** = 1
Segmentation of the top cover. If 0, no top cover is generated. By default 1.
- unsigned int **bottomCoverSegments** = 1
Segmentation of the top cover. If 0, no bottom cover is generated. By default 1.
- bool **alternateGrid** = false
Specifies whether the face grids are to be alternating or uniform. By default false.

7.38.1 Detailed Description

Descriptor structure for a spiral mesh.

7.38.2 Member Data Documentation

7.38.2.1 Gs::Vector2ui Gm::MeshGenerator::SpiralDescriptor::mantleSegments = Gs::Vector2ui(40, 20)

Segmentation of the mantle in U (x component), and V (y component) direction for a single twist. Each component will be clamped to [3, +inf). By default (40, 20).

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

- MeshGenerator.h

7.39 Gm::Spline< P, T > Class Template Reference

[Spline](#) base class.

```
#include <Spline.h>
```

Classes

- struct [ControlPoint](#)

Public Member Functions

- **GM_ASSERT_FLOAT_TYPE** ("Spline")
- **P operator()** (const T &t) const
- const [ControlPoint](#) & **operator[]** (std::size_t idx) const
- [ControlPoint](#) & **operator[]** (std::size_t idx)
- **P Evaluate** (const T &t) const
- int **GetOrder** () const
- void **SetOrder** (int order)
- void [AddPoint](#) (const P &point, const T &t)
Adds a new control point.
- const std::vector< [ControlPoint](#) > & **GetPoints** () const
Returns the list of all control points.

7.39.1 Detailed Description

```
template<typename P, typename T>
class Gm::Spline< P, T >
```

[Spline](#) base class.

Template Parameters

<i>P</i>	Specifies the type of the spline control points.
<i>T</i>	Specifies the base data type. This should be float or double.

Todo !!!OPTIMIZE THIS!!!

7.39.2 Member Function Documentation

7.39.2.1 `template<typename P, typename T> void Gm::Spline< P, T >::AddPoint (const P & point, const T & t)`
`[inline]`

Adds a new control point.

Parameters

in	<i>point</i>	Specifies the point position.
in	<i>t</i>	Specifies the interpolation factor (or interval value).

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

- Spline.h

7.40 Gm::MeshGenerator::TorusDescriptor Struct Reference

Descriptor structure for a torus mesh.

```
#include <MeshGenerator.h>
```

Public Attributes

- `Gs::Vector2 ringRadius = Gs::Vector2(Gs::Real(0.5))`
Radius of the torus ring in X, and Y direction. By default (0.5, 0.5).
- `Gs::Vector3 tubeRadius = Gs::Vector3(Gs::Real(0.25))`
Radius of the inner tube in X, Y, and Z direction. By default (0.25, 0.25, 0.25).
- `Gs::Vector2ui segments = Gs::Vector2ui(40, 20)`
Segmentation in U (x component), and V (y component) direction.
- `bool alternateGrid = false`
Specifies whether the face grids are to be alternating or uniform. By default false.

7.40.1 Detailed Description

Descriptor structure for a torus mesh.

7.40.2 Member Data Documentation

7.40.2.1 Gs::Vector2ui Gm::MeshGenerator::TorusDescriptor::segments = Gs::Vector2ui(40, 20)

Segmentation in U (x component), and V (y component) direction.

Remarks

Each component will be clamped to [3, +inf). By default (40, 20).

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

- MeshGenerator.h

7.41 Gm::MeshGenerator::TorusKnotDescriptor Struct Reference

Descriptor structure for a torus-knot mesh (uses the curve generator).

```
#include <MeshGenerator.h>
```

Public Attributes

- Gs::Vector3 [ringRadius](#) = Gs::Vector3(Gs::Real(0.25))
Radius of the torus ring in X, and Y direction. By default (0.25, 0.25, 0.25).
- Gs::Real [tubeRadius](#) = Gs::Real(0.125)
Radius of the inner tube. By default 0.125.
- Gs::Real [innerRadius](#) = Gs::Real(2)
Inner radius within the torus knot curve. By default 2.
- unsigned int [loops](#) = 2
- unsigned int [turns](#) = 3
- Gs::Vector2ui [segments](#) = Gs::Vector2ui(256, 20)
Segmentation in U (x component), and V (y component) direction.
- bool [alternateGrid](#) = false
Specifies whether the face grids are to be alternating or uniform. By default false.
- [VertexModifier](#) [vertexModifier](#) = nullptr
Vertex modifier to adjust the tube radius during mesh generation.

7.41.1 Detailed Description

Descriptor structure for a torus-knot mesh (uses the curve generator).

7.41.2 Member Data Documentation

7.41.2.1 unsigned int Gm::MeshGenerator::TorusKnotDescriptor::loops = 2

Number of loops within the torus knot. By default 2.

Remarks

This must be coprime to 'turns', otherwise the mesh will not be a valid torus knot.

7.41.2.2 `Gs::Vector2ui Gm::MeshGenerator::TorusKnotDescriptor::segments = Gs::Vector2ui(256, 20)`

Segmentation in U (x component), and V (y component) direction.

Remarks

Each component will be clamped to [3, +inf). By default (256, 20).

7.41.2.3 `unsigned int Gm::MeshGenerator::TorusKnotDescriptor::turns = 3`

Number of turns within the torus knot. By default 3.

Remarks

This must be coprime to 'loops', otherwise the mesh will not be a valid torus knot.

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

- MeshGenerator.h

7.42 `Gm::Transform2T< T >` Class Template Reference

2D transformation class.

```
#include <Transform2.h>
```

Public Types

- using **MatrixType** = `Gs::AffineMatrix3T< T >`

Public Member Functions

- **GM_ASSERT_FLOAT_TYPE** ("Transform2T")
- void **SetPosition** (const `Gs::Vector2T< T >` &position)
- const `Gs::Vector2T< T >` & **GetPosition** () const
- void **SetRotation** (const T &rotation)
- const T & **GetRotation** () const
- void **SetScale** (const `Gs::Vector2T< T >` &scale)
- const `Gs::Vector2T< T >` & **GetScale** () const
- const MatrixType & **GetMatrix** () const
- void **Turn** (const T &rotation, const `Gs::Vector2T< T >` &pivot)

7.42.1 Detailed Description

```
template<typename T>
class Gm::Transform2T< T >
```

2D transformation class.

Note

This class can not be used with multi-threading!

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

- Transform2.h

7.43 Gm::Transform3T< T > Class Template Reference

3D transformation class.

```
#include <Transform3.h>
```

Public Types

- using **MatrixType** = Gs::AffineMatrix4T< T >

Public Member Functions

- **GM_ASSERT_FLOAT_TYPE** ("Transform3T")
- **Transform3T** (const Gs::AffineMatrix4T< T > &matrix)
- void **SetPosition** (const Gs::Vector3T< T > &position)
- const Gs::Vector3T< T > & **GetPosition** () const
- void **SetRotation** (const Gs::QuaternionT< T > &rotation)
- const Gs::QuaternionT< T > & **GetRotation** () const
- void **SetScale** (const Gs::Vector3T< T > &scale)
- const Gs::Vector3T< T > & **GetScale** () const
- const MatrixType & **GetMatrix** () const
- void **MoveGlobal** (const Gs::Vector3T< T > &direction)

Moves this transformation into the specified direction.
- void **MoveLocal** (const Gs::Vector3T< T > &direction)

Moves this transformation into the specified direction with respect to the current rotation.
- void **Turn** (const Gs::QuaternionT< T > &rotation, const Gs::Vector3T< T > &pivot)

Turns this transformation with the specified (relative) angles around the (global) pivot.

7.43.1 Detailed Description

```
template<typename T>
class Gm::Transform3T< T >
```

3D transformation class.

Note

This class can not be used with multi-threading!

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

- Transform3.h

7.44 Gm::Triangle< T > Class Template Reference

[Triangle](#) base class.

```
#include <Triangle.h>
```

Public Member Functions

- **Triangle** (const [Triangle](#)< T > &)=default
- **Triangle** (const T &a, const T &b, const T &c)
- **Triangle** (Gs::UninitializeTag)
- T & **operator[]** (std::size_t vertex)
- const T & **operator[]** (std::size_t vertex) const

Public Attributes

- T **a**
- T **b**
- T **c**

7.44.1 Detailed Description

```
template<typename T>
class Gm::Triangle< T >
```

[Triangle](#) base class.

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

- Triangle.h

7.45 Gm::Triangle< Gs::Vector2T< T > > Class Template Reference

Template specializationn for 2D triangles.

```
#include <Triangle.h>
```

Public Member Functions

- **Triangle** (const [Triangle](#)< Gs::Vector2T< T > > &)=default
- **Triangle** (const Gs::Vector2T< T > &a, const Gs::Vector2T< T > &b, const Gs::Vector2T< T > &c)
- **Triangle** (Gs::UninitializeTag)
- Gs::Vector2T< T > & **operator[]** (std::size_t vertex)
- const Gs::Vector2T< T > & **operator[]** (std::size_t vertex) const
- T **Area** () const
- Gs::Vector3T< T > **Normal** () const
Returns the normal vector of this triangle.
- Gs::Vector3T< T > **UnitNormal** () const
Returns the normal vector of this triangle in unit length (length = 1.0).
- Gs::Vector2T< T > **BarycentricToCartesian** (const Gs::Vector3T< T > &barycentricCoord) const
Computes the cartesian coordinate by the specified barycentric coordinate with respect to this triangle.
- [Triangle](#)< Gs::Vector2T< T > > **BarycentricToCartesian** (const [Triangle](#)< Gs::Vector3T< T > > &barycentricTriangle) const
Computes the triangle with cartesian coordinates by the specified triangle with barycentric coordinates with respect to this triangle.
- Gs::Vector3T< T > **CartesianToBarycentric** (const Gs::Vector2T< T > &cartesianCoord) const
Computes the barycentric coordinate with respect to this triangle by the specified cartesian coordinate.
- T **Angle** (std::size_t vertex) const
Returns the angle (in radians) of the specified triangle vertex (0, 1, or 2).

Public Attributes

- Gs::Vector2T< T > **a**
- Gs::Vector2T< T > **b**
- Gs::Vector2T< T > **c**

7.45.1 Detailed Description

```
template<typename T>
class Gm::Triangle< Gs::Vector2T< T > >
```

Template specializationn for 2D triangles.

7.45.2 Member Function Documentation

7.45.2.1 `template<typename T> Gs::Vector2T<T> Gm::Triangle< Gs::Vector2T< T > >::BarycentricToCartesian (const Gs::Vector3T< T > & barycentricCoord) const [inline]`

Computes the cartesian coordinate by the specified barycentric coordinate with respect to this triangle.

Parameters

in	<i>barycentricCoord</i>	Specifies the barycentric coordinates with respect to this triangle. The sum of all components must be one, i.e. $x+y+z = 1$.
----	-------------------------	--

7.45.2.2 `template<typename T> Triangle< Gs::Vector2T<T>> Gm::Triangle< Gs::Vector2T< T>>::BarycentricToCartesian (const Triangle< Gs::Vector3T< T>> & barycentricTriangle) const [inline]`

Computes the triangle with cartesian coordinates by the specified triangle with barycentric coordinates with respect to this triangle.

Parameters

in	<i>barycentricTriangle</i>	Specifies the triangle with barycentric coordinates with respect to this triangle. If this input parameter is $\{ \{ 1, 0, 0 \}, \{ 0, 1, 0 \}, \{ 0, 0, 1 \} \}$, the result is equal to this triangle. The sum of all components must be one for each triangle vertex, i.e. $x+y+z = 1$.
----	----------------------------	--

7.45.2.3 `template<typename T> Gs::Vector3T<T> Gm::Triangle< Gs::Vector2T< T>>::CartesianToBarycentric (const Gs::Vector2T< T> & cartesianCoord) const [inline]`

Computes the barycentric coordinate with respect to this triangle by the specified cartesian coordinate.

Parameters

in	<i>cartesianCoord</i>	Specifies the cartesian coordinate.
----	-----------------------	-------------------------------------

Returns

Barycentric coordinate with respect to this triangle.

7.45.2.4 `template<typename T> Gs::Vector3T<T> Gm::Triangle< Gs::Vector2T< T>>::Normal () const [inline]`

Returns the normal vector of this triangle.

Remarks

This normal vector is not guaranteed to have a unit length of 1.0! To get a normal vector of unit length use "UnitNormal".

See also

[UnitNormal](#)

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

- Triangle.h

7.46 Gm::Triangle< Gs::Vector3T< T > > Class Template Reference

Template specializationn for 3D triangles.

```
#include <Triangle.h>
```

Public Member Functions

- **Triangle** (const [Triangle](#)< Gs::Vector3T< T > > &)=default
- **Triangle** (const Gs::Vector3T< T > &a, const Gs::Vector3T< T > &b, const Gs::Vector3T< T > &c)
- **Triangle** (Gs::UninitializeTag)
- Gs::Vector3T< T > & **operator[]** (std::size_t vertex)
- const Gs::Vector3T< T > & **operator[]** (std::size_t vertex) const
- T **Area** () const
Returns the area of this triangle.
- Gs::Vector3T< T > **Normal** () const
Returns the normal vector of this triangle.
- Gs::Vector3T< T > **UnitNormal** () const
Returns the normal vector of this triangle in unit length (length = 1.0).
- Gs::Vector3T< T > **BarycentricToCartesian** (const Gs::Vector3T< T > &barycentricCoord) const
Computes the cartesian coordinate by the specified barycentric coordinate with respect to this triangle.
- [Triangle](#)< Gs::Vector3T< T > > **BarycentricToCartesian** (const [Triangle](#)< Gs::Vector3T< T > > &barycentricTriangle) const
Computes the triangle with cartesian coordinates by the specified triangle with barycentric coordinates with respect to this triangle.
- Gs::Vector3T< T > **CartesianToBarycentric** (const Gs::Vector3T< T > &cartesianCoord) const
Computes the barycentric coordinate with respect to this triangle by the specified cartesian coordinate.
- T **Angle** (std::size_t vertex) const
Returns the angle (in radians) of the specified triangle vertex (0, 1, or 2).

Public Attributes

- Gs::Vector3T< T > **a**
- Gs::Vector3T< T > **b**
- Gs::Vector3T< T > **c**

7.46.1 Detailed Description

```
template<typename T>
class Gm::Triangle< Gs::Vector3T< T > >
```

Template specializationn for 3D triangles.

7.46.2 Member Function Documentation

7.46.2.1 `template<typename T> Gs::Vector3T<T> Gm::Triangle< Gs::Vector3T< T > >::BarycentricToCartesian (const Gs::Vector3T< T > & barycentricCoord) const [inline]`

Computes the cartesian coordinate by the specified barycentric coordinate with respect to this triangle.

Parameters

in	<i>barycentricCoord</i>	Specifies the barycentric coordinates with respect to this triangle. The sum of all components must be one, i.e. $x+y+z = 1$.
----	-------------------------	--

7.46.2.2 `template<typename T> Triangle< Gs::Vector3T<T> > Gm::Triangle< Gs::Vector3T< T > >::BarycentricToCartesian (const Triangle< Gs::Vector3T< T > > & barycentricTriangle) const [inline]`

Computes the triangle with cartesian coordinates by the specified triangle with barycentric coordinates with respect to this triangle.

Parameters

in	<i>barycentricTriangle</i>	Specifies the triangle with barycentric coordinates with respect to this triangle. If this input parameter is $\{ \{ 1, 0, 0 \}, \{ 0, 1, 0 \}, \{ 0, 0, 1 \} \}$, the result is equal to this triangle. The sum of all components must be one for each triangle vertex, i.e. $x+y+z = 1$.
----	----------------------------	--

7.46.2.3 `template<typename T> Gs::Vector3T<T> Gm::Triangle< Gs::Vector3T< T > >::CartesianToBarycentric (const Gs::Vector3T< T > & cartesianCoord) const [inline]`

Computes the barycentric coordinate with respect to this triangle by the specified cartesian coordinate.

Parameters

in	<i>cartesianCoord</i>	Specifies the cartesian coordinate.
----	-----------------------	-------------------------------------

Returns

Barycentric coordinate with respect to this triangle.

7.46.2.4 `template<typename T> Gs::Vector3T<T> Gm::Triangle< Gs::Vector3T< T > >::Normal () const [inline]`

Returns the normal vector of this triangle.

Remarks

This normal vector is not guaranteed to have a unit length of 1.0! To get a normal vector of unit length use "UnitNormal".

See also

[UnitNormal](#)

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

- Triangle.h

7.47 Gm::TriangleMesh Class Reference

[Triangle](#) mesh base class.

```
#include <TriangleMesh.h>
```

Classes

- struct [Vertex](#)
Base vertex structure. Contains the members: position, normal, and texCoord.

Public Types

- using **VertexIndex** = std::size_t
- using **TriangleIndex** = std::size_t
- using **Edge** = [Gm::Line](#)< VertexIndex >
- using **Triangle** = [Gm::Triangle](#)< VertexIndex >

Public Member Functions

- **TriangleMesh** (const [TriangleMesh](#) &)=default
- **TriangleMesh** ([TriangleMesh](#) &&rhs)
- [TriangleMesh](#) & **operator=** (const [TriangleMesh](#) &rhs)=default
- [TriangleMesh](#) & **operator=** ([TriangleMesh](#) &&rhs)
- void [Clear](#) ()
Clears all vertices and triangles.
- VertexIndex [AddVertex](#) (const Gs::Vector3 &position, const Gs::Vector3 &normal, const Gs::Vector2 &texCoord)
Adds a new vertex with the specified attributes and returns the index of the new vertex.
- TriangleIndex [AddTriangle](#) (VertexIndex v0, VertexIndex v1, VertexIndex v2)
Adds a new triangle with the specified three indices and returns the index of the new triangle.
- [Vertex Barycentric](#) (TriangleIndex triangleIndex, const Gs::Vector3 &barycentricCoords) const
Returns the vertex, interpolated from the triangle with the specified barycentric coordinates.
- std::vector< [Edge](#) > [Edges](#) () const
Computes the set of all triangle edges.
- std::vector< [Edge](#) > [SilhouetteEdges](#) (Gs::Real toleranceAngle=Gs::Real(0)) const
Computes the set of all triangle edges which are part of the silhouette.
- std::set< TriangleIndex > [TriangleNeighbors](#) (std::set< TriangleIndex > triangleIndices, std::size_t searchDepth=1, bool edgeBondOnly=false, bool searchViaPosition=false) const
Computes the list of all neighbors of the specified triangle.
- std::vector< TriangleIndex > [FindTriangles](#) (VertexIndex vertexIndex) const
Computes the list of all triangles that are connected to the specified vertex.
- std::vector< TriangleIndex > [FindTriangles](#) (const [Edge](#) &edge) const
Computes the list of all triangles that are connected to the specified edge.
- std::vector< [Gm::Triangle](#)< [Vertex](#) > > [TriangleList](#) () const
Computes the list of all triangles with their own vertices, but without indices.
- Gs::Vector3 [TriangleNormal](#) (TriangleIndex triangleIndex) const
Returns the normal vector of the specified triangle (in unit length of 1.0).
- [AABB3 BoundingBox](#) () const
Computes the axis-aligned bounding-box of this mesh.
- [AABB3 BoundingBox](#) (const Gs::AffineMatrix4 &matrix) const
Computes the axis-aligned bounding-box of this mesh with the specified transformation matrix.
- void [Append](#) (const [TriangleMesh](#) &other)
Appends the specified triangle mesh to this mesh.

Public Attributes

- `std::vector< Vertex > vertices`
[Vertex](#) array list.
- `std::vector< Triangle > triangles`
[Triangle](#) array list. Make sure that all triangle indices are less than the number of vertices of this mesh!

7.47.1 Detailed Description

[Triangle](#) mesh base class.

Remarks

This class is used for generation and modification of all triangle meshes. However, it is only meant to be used to operate with this library, but not to use it within the graphics engine of your project.

7.47.2 Member Function Documentation

7.47.2.1 `std::vector<Edge> Gm::TriangleMesh::SilhouetteEdges (Gs::Real toleranceAngle = Gs::Real(0)) const`

Computes the set of all triangle edges which are part of the silhouette.

Parameters

in	<i>toleranceAngle</i>	Specifies the tolerance angle (in radians) to reject edges. Must be in the range [0, pi].
----	-----------------------	---

See also

[Edges](#)

7.47.2.2 `std::set<TriangleIndex> Gm::TriangleMesh::TriangleNeighbors (std::set< TriangleIndex > triangleIndices, std::size_t searchDepth = 1, bool edgeBondOnly = false, bool searchViaPosition = false) const`

Computes the list of all neighbors of the specified triangle.

Parameters

in	<i>triangleIndices</i>	Specifies the indices of the root triangles to search for neighbors.
in	<i>searchDepth</i>	Specifies the number of iterations
in	<i>edgeBondOnly</i>	Specifies whether to only search triangles that are connected at their edges and not only at their corners. By default false.
in	<i>searchViaPosition</i>	Specifies whether to search triangles via the position of their vertices (true), or only search via the index of their vertices (false). By default false.

Returns

Set of triangle indices of the neighbor search result including the input triangle indices.

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

- TriangleMesh.h

7.48 Gm::UniformSpline< P, T > Class Template Reference

[Spline](#) class with uniform weights.

```
#include <UniformSpline.h>
```

Classes

- struct [Polynomial](#)
Polynomial structure with four coefficients.

Public Member Functions

- **GM_ASSERT_FLOAT_TYPE** ("UniformSpline")
- **P operator()** (const T &t) const
- void **Build** (const std::vector< P > &points, const T &expansion=T(1))
Builds the spline polynomials.
- void **Clear** ()
Clears the spline polynoms.
- const [Polynomial](#) & **operator[]** (std::size_t idx) const
- [Polynomial](#) & **operator[]** (std::size_t idx)
- **P Evaluate** (T t) const
- const std::vector< [Polynomial](#) > & **GetPolynomials** () const

Static Public Attributes

- static const std::size_t **dimension** = P::components
Spline dimension (e.g. 2 for a 2D-vector).

7.48.1 Detailed Description

```
template<typename P, typename T>
class Gm::UniformSpline< P, T >
```

[Spline](#) class with uniform weights.

See also

[Spline](#)

7.48.2 Member Function Documentation

7.48.2.1 `template<typename P, typename T> void Gm::UniformSpline< P, T >::Build (const std::vector< P > & points, const T & expansion = T(1)) [inline]`

Builds the spline polynomials.

Parameters

in	<i>points</i>	Specifies the control points.
in	<i>expansion</i>	Specifies the expansion of the polynomials. If the expansion is 0.0, this spline will be a linear spline. By default 1.0.

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

- UniformSpline.h

7.49 Gm::TriangleMesh::Vertex Struct Reference

Base vertex structure. Contains the members: position, normal, and texCoord.

```
#include <TriangleMesh.h>
```

Public Member Functions

- **Vertex** (const [Vertex](#) &)=default
- **Vertex** (const Gs::Vector3 &position, const Gs::Vector3 &normal, const Gs::Vector2 &texCoord)
- [Vertex](#) & **operator+=** (const [Vertex](#) &rhs)
- [Vertex](#) & **operator*=** (Gs::Real rhs)

Public Attributes

- Gs::Vector3 **position**
- Gs::Vector3 **normal**
- Gs::Vector2 **texCoord**

7.49.1 Detailed Description

Base vertex structure. Contains the members: position, normal, and texCoord.

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

- TriangleMesh.h

7.50 Gm::MeshModifier::VertexAttributeDescriptor Struct Reference

Vertex attribute descriptor structure.

```
#include <MeshModifier.h>
```

Public Member Functions

- **VertexAttributeDescriptor** (std::size_t [offset](#), unsigned int [components](#))

Public Attributes

- std::size_t [offset](#) = 0
Byte offset within each vertex.
- unsigned int [components](#) = 1
Number of components of this vertex attribute. By default 1.

7.50.1 Detailed Description

Vertex attribute descriptor structure.

Note

This mesh modifier can only handle vertex attributes with components of type "Gs::Real".

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

- MeshModifier.h

7.51 Gm::MeshModifier::VertexDescriptor Struct Reference

Vertex descriptor structure.

```
#include <MeshModifier.h>
```

Public Member Functions

- **VertexDescriptor** (const std::vector< [VertexAttributeDescriptor](#) > &[attributes](#), std::size_t [stride](#)=0)

Public Attributes

- std::vector< [VertexAttributeDescriptor](#) > [attributes](#)
Vertex attribute descriptors.
- std::size_t [stride](#) = 0
Byte offset to the next vertex. By default 0.

7.51.1 Detailed Description

Vertex descriptor structure.

7.51.2 Member Data Documentation

7.51.2.1 `std::size_t Gm::MeshModifier::VertexDescriptor::stride = 0`

Byte offset to the next vertex. By default 0.

Remarks

If this is zero, the size of all vertex attributes is used.

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

- MeshModifier.h

7.52 Gm::SkeletonJoint::VertexWeight Struct Reference

Vertex-joint weight structure.

```
#include <SkeletonJoint.h>
```

Public Member Functions

- **VertexWeight** (const [VertexWeight](#) &)=default
- **VertexWeight** (TriangleMesh::VertexIndex [index](#), Gs::Real [weight](#))

Public Attributes

- TriangleMesh::VertexIndex [index](#) = 0
Vertex index within the respective mesh.
- Gs::Real [weight](#) = Gs::Real(0)
Weight factor. This should be in the range (0, +inf).

7.52.1 Detailed Description

Vertex-joint weight structure.

Remarks

Vertex weight determine how much a skeleton joint influences a vertex.

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

- SkeletonJoint.h

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