

MOBILE SENSING LEARNING



CS5323 & 7323

Mobile Sensing and Learning

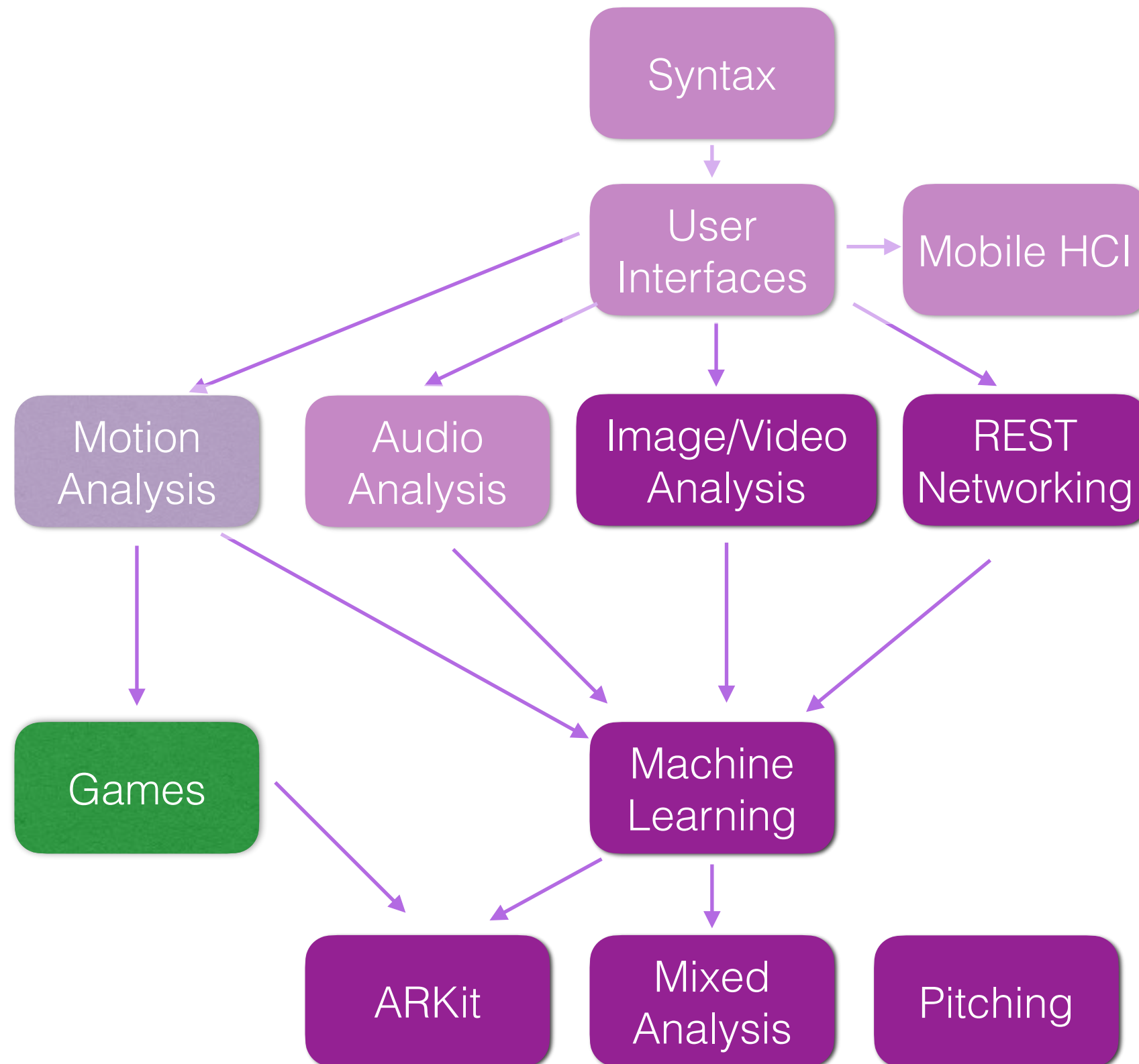
SceneKit and 3D Games

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logistics and agenda

- Logistics:
 - grading update
 - A2 due soon
- agenda:
 - SpriteKit Review
 - SceneKit

class overview



SceneKit: 3D scenes

- SceneKit allows you to create a 3D world and add physics, nodes, lighting, etc.
 - very powerful
- basic workflow:
 - setup world
 - add nodes

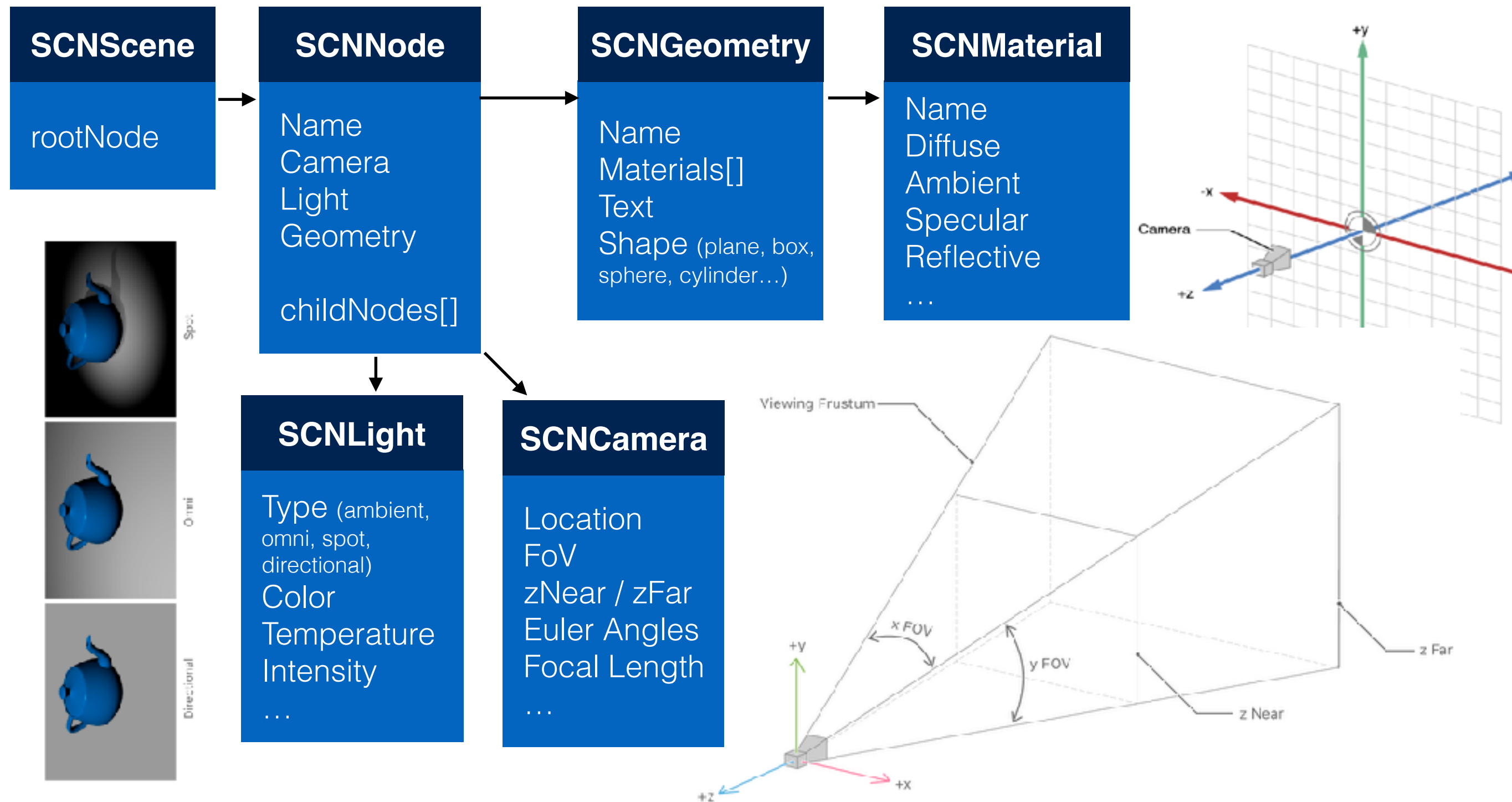


SpriteKit



SceneKit

work flow in 3D scenes



SCNNode is the base for nearly everything in simulation env.

example: setting up a world



```
// Setup scene
scene = SCNScene()
scene.physicsWorld.speed = 1
```

create empty scene

```
// Setup camera position
cameraNode = SCNNode()
cameraNode.camera = SCNCamera()
cameraNode.position = SCNVector3(x: 0, y: 0, z: 30)
scene.rootNode.addChildNode(cameraNode)
```

add camera

```
// add a plane to the view that users must bounce the ball on
//setup the geometry of node (as a plane)
let wall = SCNPlane(width: 10.0, height: 10.0)
wall.firstMaterial?.doubleSided = true
wall.firstMaterial?.diffuse.contents = UIColor.whiteColor() // m
```

setup geometry,
and material

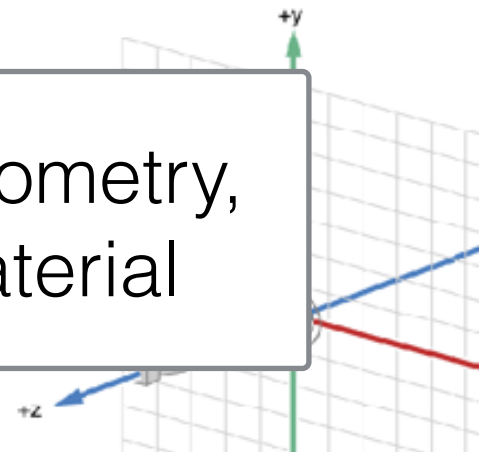
```
// add the plane to the world as a static body (no dynamic physics)
wallNode = SCNNode()
wallNode.geometry = wall
wallNode.physicsBody = SCNPhysicsBody.staticBody()
wallNode.position = SCNVector3(x: 0.0, y: 0.0, z: -5)

scene.rootNode.addChildNode(wallNode)
```

create node,
set geometry

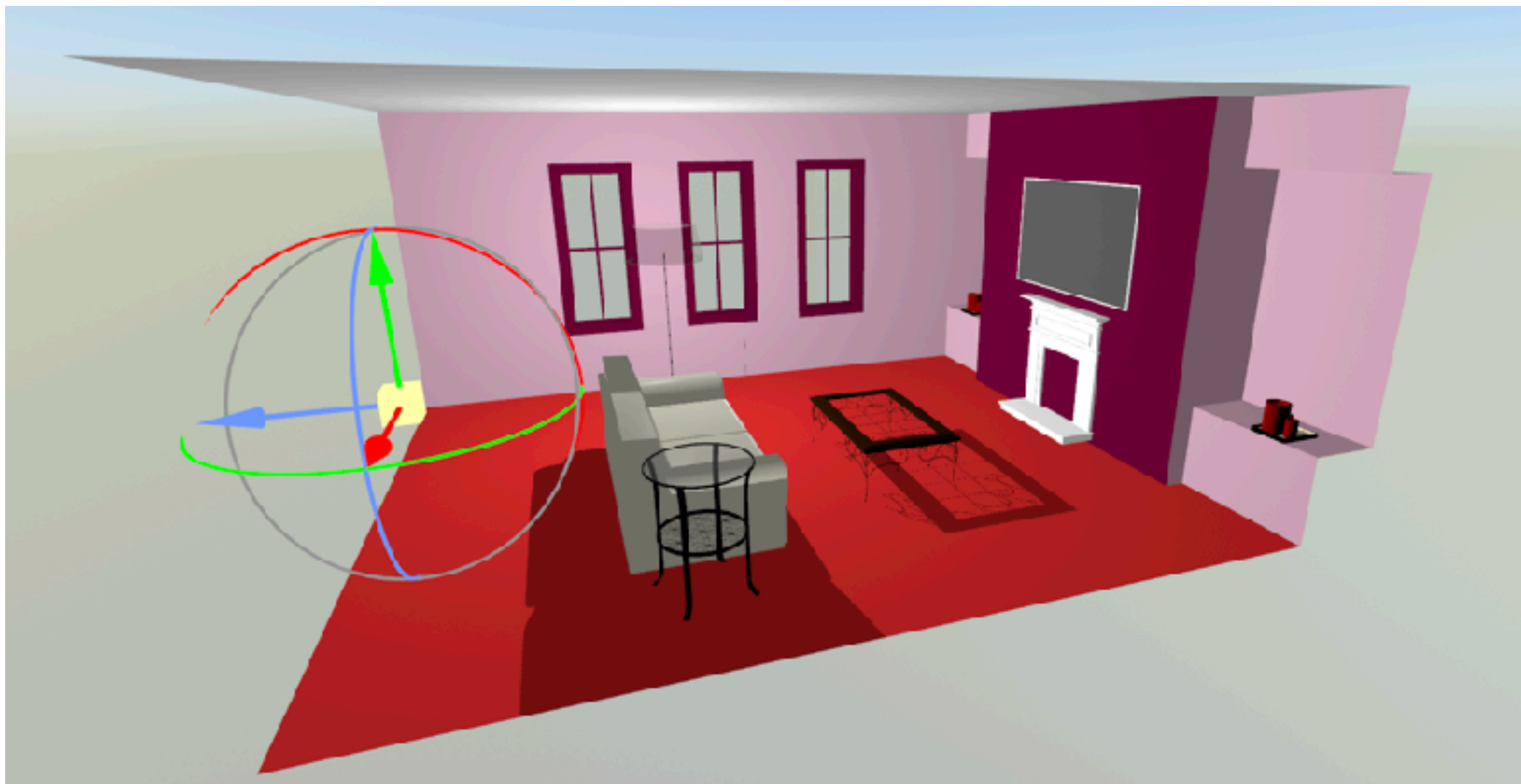
```
// Setup view
let view = self.view as SCNView
view.scene = scene
```

make this scene the world



making a scene

- many software allow export to .scn files (blender, sketchup, maya, etc.)
- many other exports can be imported by Xcode (like .dae file)
- once imported, Xcode allows manipulation of nodes



adding custom node to world

```
func addBall() {
```

```
// add a sphere to the world
```

```
let ballGeometry = SCNSphere(radius: 1.0)
```

```
// make it have texture
```

```
let ballMaterial = SCNMaterial()
```

```
ballMaterial.diffuse.contents = UIImage(named: "texture")
```

```
// adjust physics to make it slightly highly bounc
```

```
let ball = SCNNode(geometry: ballGeometry)
```

```
ball.geometry?.firstMaterial = ballMaterial;
```

```
ball.position = SCNVector3(x: 0, y: 0, z: 0)
```

```
ball.physicsBody = SCNPhysicsBody.dynamicBody()
```

```
ball.physicsBody?.restitution = 2.5
```

```
scene.rootNode.addChildNode(ball)
```

```
}
```

make geometry

make material

make node

adjust physics

add to world

Physics Body Types

Static bodies are unaffected by forces and collisions and cannot move.

Dynamic bodies are affected by forces and collisions with other body types.

Kinematic bodies are not affected by forces/collisions, by moving them directly you can cause collisions on dynamic bodies.

world physics, motion



```
motionManager.startDeviceMotionUpdatesToQueue(  
    OperationQueue.currentQueue()  
    { (deviceMotion, error) -> Void in  
  
        let accel = deviceMotion.gravity  
        self.scene.physicsWorld.gravity =  
            SCNVector3(x: accel.x, y: accel.y, z: accel.z)  
  
    })
```

similar to SpriteKit
but in three dimensions!!

Physics in a Scene

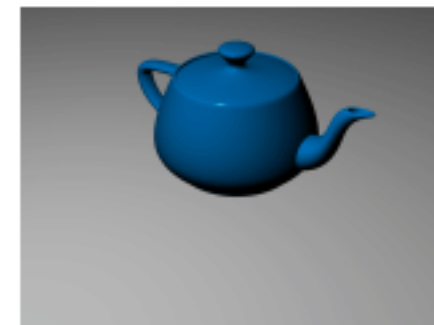
- class [SCNPhysicsWorld](#)
 - The global simulation of collisions, gravity, joints, and other physics effects in a scene.
- class [SCNPhysicsField](#)
 - An object that applies forces, such as gravitation, electromagnetism, and turbulence, to physics bodies within a certain area of effect.
- class [SCNPhysicsBehavior](#)
 - The abstract superclass for joints, vehicle simulations, and other high-level behaviors that incorporate multiple physics bodies.



When we move to **Augmented Reality**, SceneKit is the engine for adding **Virtual Elements** to the Actual World!



Directional



Omni



Spot

device motion demo 3

- SceneKit VR
 - intro to 3D
- hockey
 - formative demo



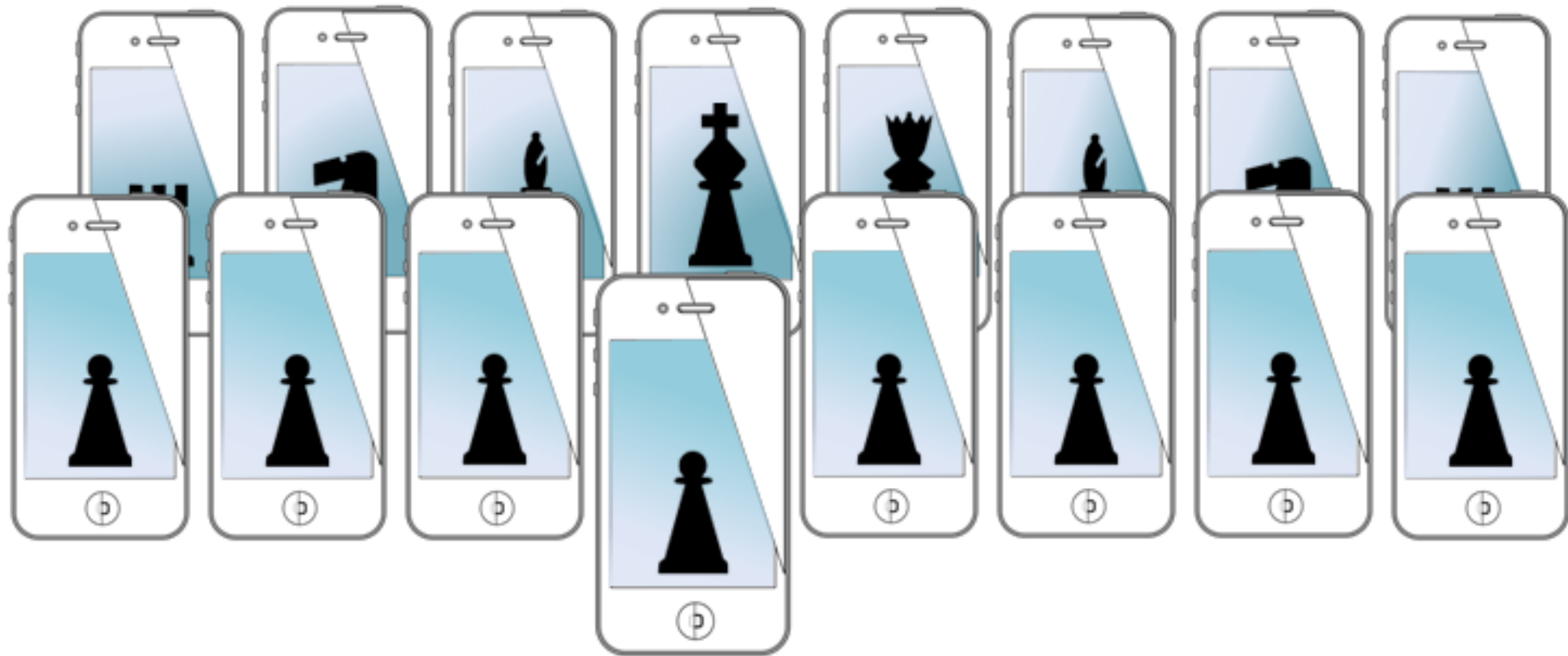
the end of motion...

- before moving on...
- assignment posted

for next time...

- Image processing!

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activity, pedometers, and motion sensing

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