

# Discrete 3D surfaces of revolution

## Final presentation

Zied BEN OTHMANE

Thomas BENOIST

Adrien BISUTTI

Lydie RICHAUME

University of Poitiers

March 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2016

# Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Work achieved
- 3 Project management
- 4 Conclusion

## 1 Introduction

- Collaborators and clients
- Roles
- Context
- Objectives

## 2 Work achieved

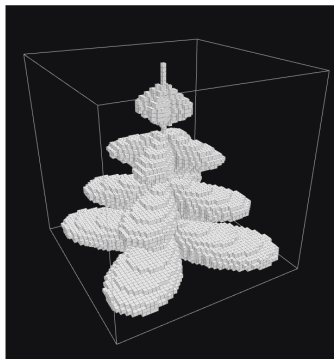
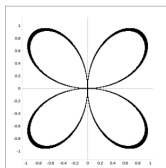
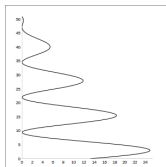
## 3 Project management

## 4 Conclusion

- Clients :
  - Éric ANDRES (Professor and former director of XLIM-SIC department)
  - Gaëlle LARGETEAU-SKAPIN (University lecturer, Discrete geometry)
- Exemple of final user :
  - Aurélie MOURIER (Artist)
- Pedagogic Supervisor :
  - Philippe MESEURE (Professor, Computer Graphics)

- Team composition :
  - Thomas BENOIST - Project manager
  - Zied BEN OTHMANE - Quality manager
  - Adrien BISUTTI - Risks manager
  - Lydie RICHAUME - Tasks manager

- Éric ANDRES and Gaëlle LARGETEAU-SKAPIN developed a new algorithm to model discrete surfaces of revolution.
- Display the result with Mathematica



- Need of a tool usable by everyone and everywhere

- Surfaces visualization tool
  - 3D, slices visualization
  - Choose the generatrix and directrix
  - Export the results
- Algorithm to generate surfaces of revolution
  - Provided by the customers
  - Possible evolution of the algorithm

## 1 Introduction

## 2 Work achieved

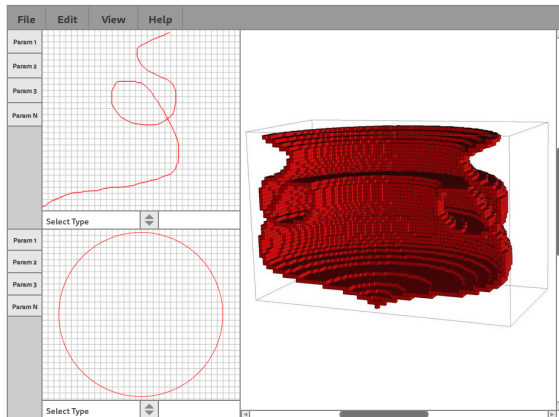
- Prototype
- Demonstration
- Technical aspect

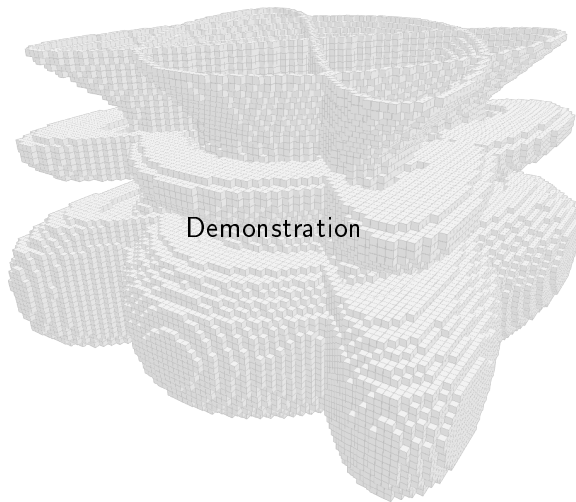
## 3 Project management

## 4 Conclusion



# Prototype





- Generation
  - Just what do you want
  - All in one pass
- Rendering
  - Calcul à la volé lors de la demande d'affichage
  - Précalcul lors de la génération
  - Ingoré → laissé à la carte graphique
- Implicit curve display
  - Dcretisation of the curve
  - Use a library

- Controllers
- Displayers
- Interface managers
- Shaders
- Threads

TODO mettre un diagram ?

# Outline

## 1 Introduction

## 2 Work achieved

## 3 Project management

- Task list
- Gantt diagram
- Progress
- Deliverables
- Risks
- Risk evolution
- Quality insurance plan
- Costs

## 4 Conclusion

# Task list

1 - Documentation, test et aide utilisateur		✓
2 - Conception		✓
3 - Noyau fonctionnel	✓	4 - Interface minimale ✓
6 - Ajout de fonctionnalités	✓	5 - Amélioration IHM Choix des courbes ✓
8 - Dessin à main levée méridienne	✓	7 - Amélioration IHM Paramètres ✓
9 - Gestion des données	✓	10 - Amélioration IHM Rentrer des formules ✓
11 - Ajout courbes utilisateur		✗
12 - Rédaction rapport technique		✓

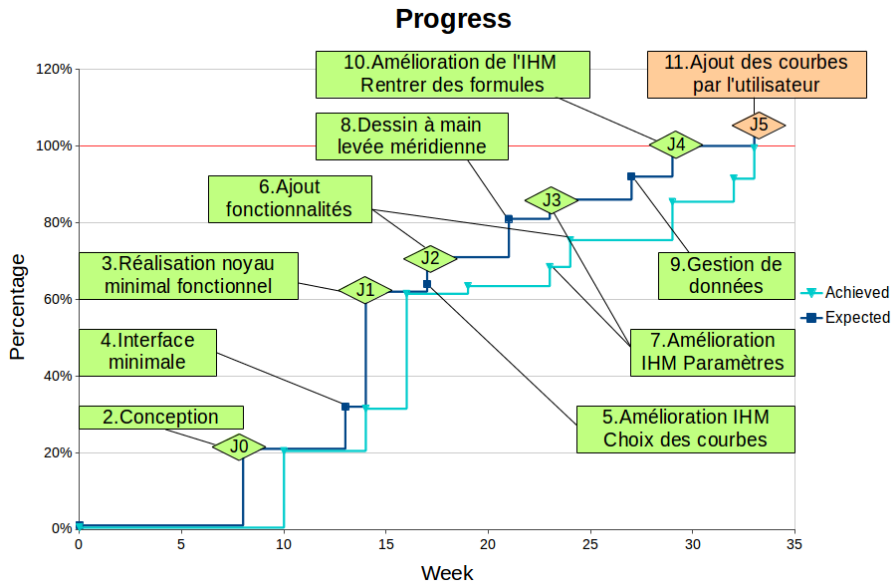
Diagramme prévisionnel

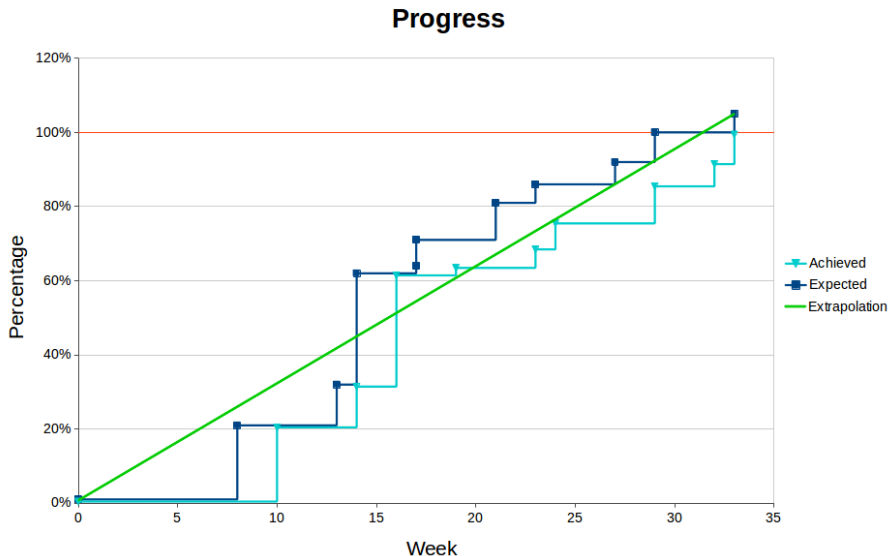
Diagramme réalisé

Diagramme prévisionnel

Diagramme réalisé







N°	Deliverable	Planned date	Actual date
1	Interface and algorithm result	Dec. 23 <sup>rd</sup>	Jan. 18 <sup>th</sup>
2	Minimal application	Jan. 21 <sup>st</sup>	Jan. 25 <sup>th</sup>
2 <sup>bis</sup>	Multicoupe et paramètres	—	Jan. 29 <sup>th</sup>
3	Free hand drawing and curves with editable parameters	Jan. 29 <sup>th</sup>	Feb. 24 <sup>th</sup>
4	Equations and export	Feb. 19 <sup>th</sup>	Feb. 24 <sup>th</sup>
5	Final application	Mar. 2 <sup>nd</sup>	Mar. 2 <sup>nd</sup>
5 <sup>bis</sup>	Final documentation	Mar. 11 <sup>th</sup>	Mar. 14 <sup>th</sup>

# List of risks

Risk	Gravity	Probability	Criticity
Server linked problems	1	0	0
Panne ou dysfonctionnement des appareils	1	1	1
New client	1	2	1
La validation met en évidence un grave problème technique	2	1	1
Rendu 3D demandant trop de ressources	2	1	1
Evolution of the generation algorithm	1	3	2

\*

+!

\*!

\*

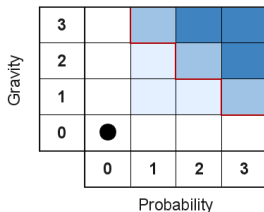
\*!?

\*

# Risk evolution

- Server linked problems

Gravity	0	1	2	3
Delay	●			
Costs	●			
Receipts	●			
Performance	●			
Other				
Global	●			

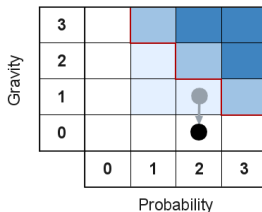


Level	Gravity	Probability	Criticality
0	None	< 1%	No critical
1	Low (marges)	de 1% à 5%	
2	Important	de 5% à 20 %	Critical
3	Dangerous	> 20%	

# Risk evolution

- New clients

Gravity	0	1	2	3
Delay	● ← ●			
Costs	●			
Receipts	●			
Performance	● ← ●			
Other				
Global	● ← ●			

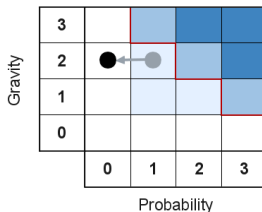


Level	Gravity	Probability	Criticality
0	None	< 1%	No critical
1	Low (marges)	de 1% à 5%	
2	Important	de 5% à 20 %	Critical
3	Dangerous	> 20%	

# Risk evolution

- Slow rendering

Gravity	0	1	2	3
Delay			●	
Costs	●			
Receipts	●			
Performance			●	
Other				
<b>Global</b>			●	

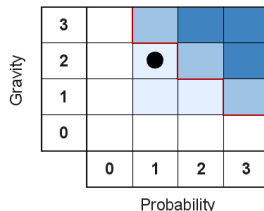


Level	Gravity	Probability	Criticality
0	None	< 1%	No critical
1	Low (marges)	de 1% à 5%	
2	Important	de 5% à 20 %	Critical
3	Dangerous	> 20%	

# Risk evolution

- Evolution of the generation algorithm

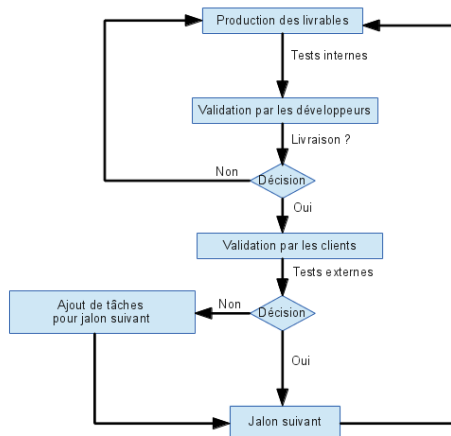
Gravity	0	1	2	3
Delay	●			
Costs	●			
Receipts	●			
Performance			●	
Other				
<b>Global</b>			●	



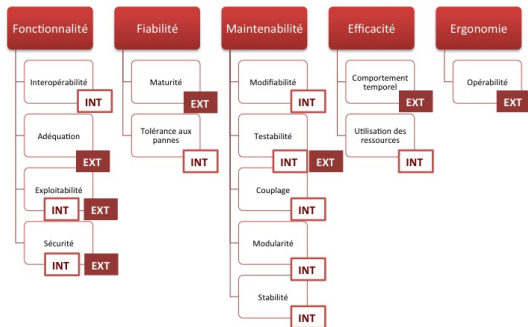
Level	Gravity	Probability	Criticality
0	None	< 1%	No critical
1	Low (marges)	de 1% à 5%	
2	Important	de 5% à 20 %	Critical
3	Dangerous	> 20%	



# Quality insurance plan



Milestones validation  
with the clients



## Why ISO-9126 ?

- International standard for the evaluation of software quality
- Given a quality note according to different criteria
- Validation of the application by the clients and the quality manager
- Externals and internals tests

# Software quality measurement

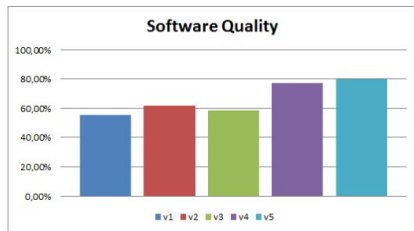
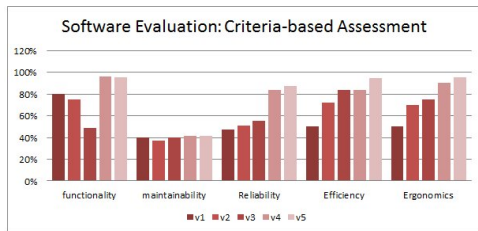
1	Question	Version 1	Version 2	Version 3	Version 4	Version 5
1	overall vision	1	1	0.5	1	1
2	The ease to find the information	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	1
3	Response speed	0.5	0.5	0.5	1	1
4	utility of the information	0	0.5	0.5	1	1
5	The choice of title and heading and their meanings	0.5	1	1	1	1
6	The completeness of the information found against the need	1	0.5	1	1	1
7	Rapidité d'exécution	0	0.5	1	1	1
8	Errors rate	0.5	0.5	0.5	1	1
9	Handling the use	1	1	1	0.5	0.5
10	The reliability of the application	0	1	1	1	1
	Total	50%	70%	75%	90%	95%

## Standard divisions

- ① Quality model
- ② External metrics
- ③ Internal metrics
- ④ Quality in use metrics

1	functionality	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Level 4		Level 5	
		INT	EXT	INT	EXT	INT	Ext	INT	Ext	INT	Ext
1	Interoperability										
Goal	ability to interact with one or more systems										
Question	Is the application uses norms and technical standards?										
	Evaluation	90%		75%		85%		100%		95.83%	
1	Adequacy										
Goal	Checking the adequacy of spots against the needs										
Question	Does each function is adequate to the customer need?										
	Evaluation		100%		80%		25%		85%		90%
0.5	operability										
Goal	the ability to properly use the software system										
Question	At what level the software is usable?										
	Evaluation	25%	25%		32.14%	35.71%	35.71%		100%		100%
	Note I/E	76.66 %	83.33 %	75%	74.76 %	60.35%	30.35%	100%	92.5%	95.83%	95%
	Fonctionnalité	79.99 %		74.88 %		45.35 %		96.25%		95.41%	

# Software quality evaluation

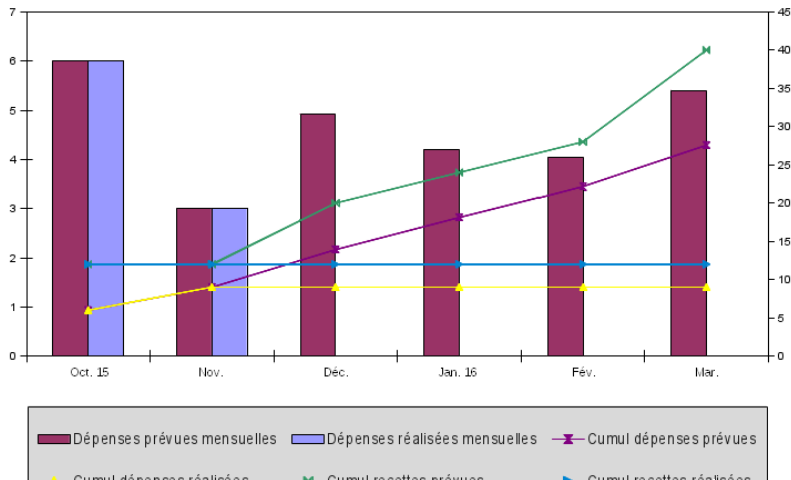


## Q.I.P Reviews

- 1 The use of such techniques for explicitly and analyzing such quality during the requirements phases
- 2 Well-differentiated characteristics of software quality has been developed
- 3 A large number of software quality-evaluation metrics have been defined
- 4 Quality can lead to significant savings in software life-cycle costs

Figure: TODO régénéré cette image

## Évolution des dépenses et des recettes (k€)



# Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Work achieved
- 3 Project management
- 4 Conclusion**

- Technical Javascript improvement (classes, worker, blob, webgl, etc.)
- Final deliverable in two step
- Perspectives
  - Réutilisation dans quelques semaines
  - Ajout de nouveau(x) algo

- Javascript improvement (classes, worker, blob, etc.)
- WebGL improvement
- Résolution de problème mathématique (matrice de changement de repère, tracer de courbe implicite)



# Discrete 3D surfaces of revolution

Final presentation

Thanks for your attention.

Are there any questions ?