

Discrete 3D surfaces of revolution

Final presentation

Zied BEN OTHMANE

Thomas BENOIST

Adrien BISUTTI

Lydie RICHAUME

University of Poitiers

March 2nd, 2016

Outline

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

1 Introduction

- Collaborators and clients
- Roles
- Context
- Objectives

2 Work achieved

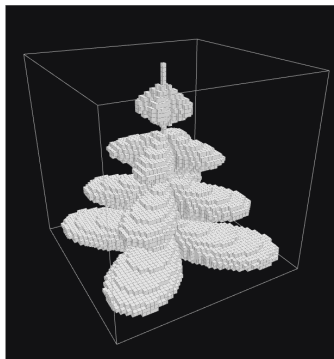
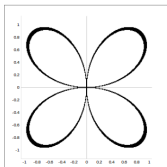
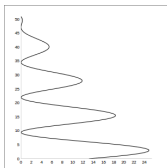
3 Project management

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

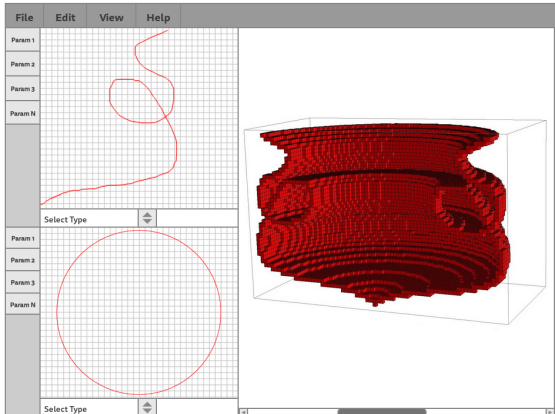
- Surfaces visualization tool
 - 3D, slices visualization
 - Choose the generatrix and directrix
 - Export the results
- Algorithm to generate surfaces of revolution
 - Provided by the customers
 - Possible evolution of the algorithm

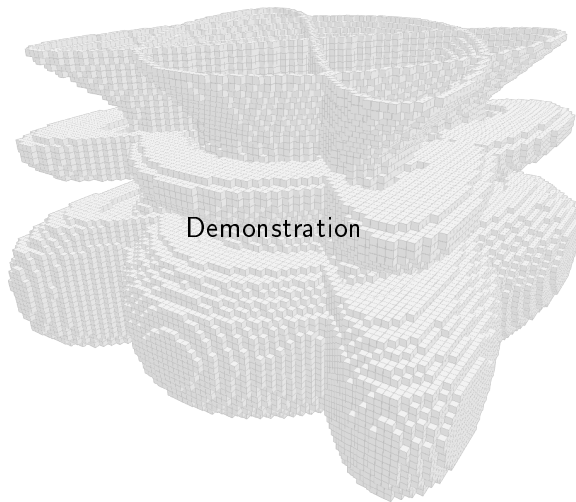
Outline

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

Prototype

- Listes des fonctionnalités
- Étude et transcription de l'algorithme
- Documentation technique
- Prototype





1 Introduction

2 Work achieved

3 Project management

- Gantt diagram
- Progress
- Deliverables
- Risk evolution
- Quality insurance plan
- Costs

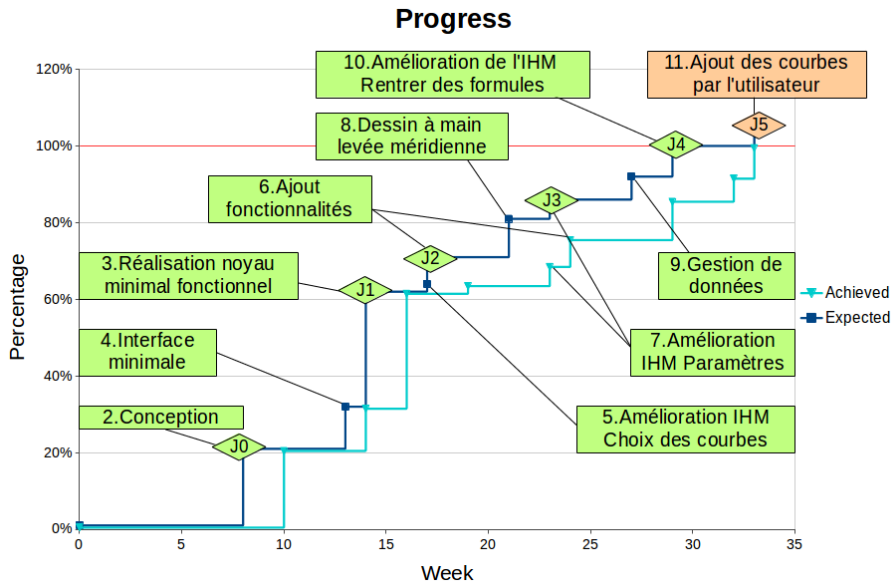
4 Conclusion

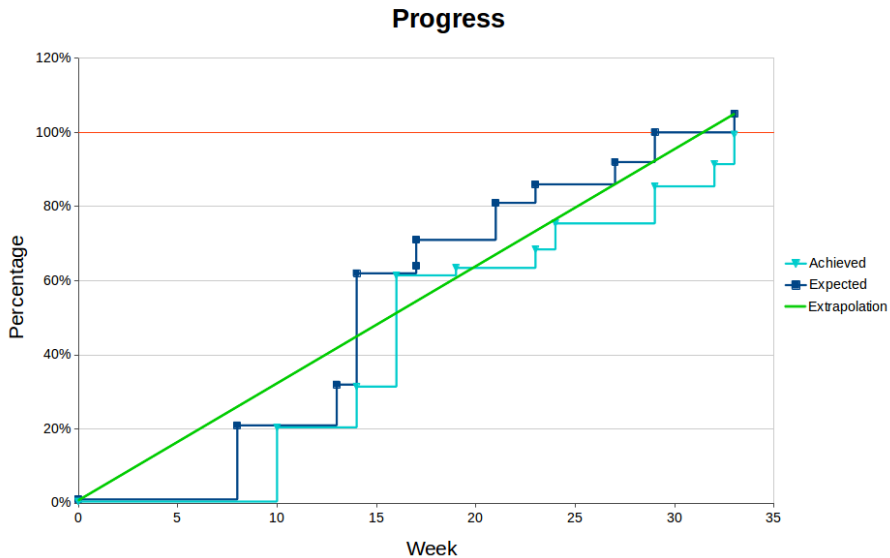
Diagramme prévisionnel

Diagramme réalisé

Diagramme prévisionnel

Diagramme réalisé



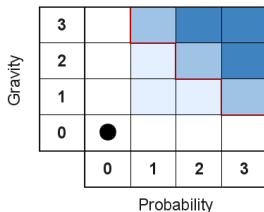


N°	Deliverable	Planned date	Actual date
1	Interface and algorithm result	Dec. 23 rd	Jan. 18 th
2	Minimal application	Jan. 21 st	Jan. 25 th
2 ^{bis}	Multicoupe et paramètres	—	Jan. 29 th
3	Free hand drawing and curves with editable parameters	Jan. 29 th	Feb. 24 th
4	Equations and export	Feb. 19 th	Feb.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

Risk evolution

- Server linked problems

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

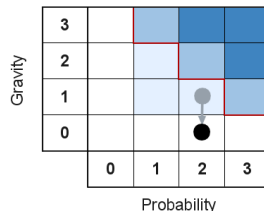


Level	Gravity	Probability	Criticity
0	None	$< 1\%$	No critical
1	Low (marges)	de 1% à 5%	
2	Important	de 5% à 20 %	Critical
3	Dangerous	$> 20\%$	

Risk evolution

- New clients

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

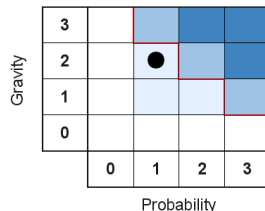


Level	Gravity	Probability	Criticity
0	None	< 1%	No critical
1	Low (marges)	de 1% à 5%	
2	Important	de 5% à 20 %	Critical
3	Dangerous	> 20%	

Risk evolution

- Evolution of the generation algorithm

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

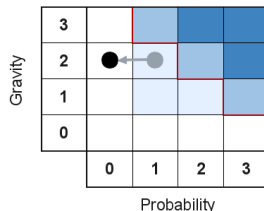


Level	Gravity	Probability	Criticity
0	None	< 1%	No critical
1	Low (marges)	de 1% à 5%	
2	Important	de 5% à 20 %	Critical
3	Dangerous	> 20%	

Risk evolution

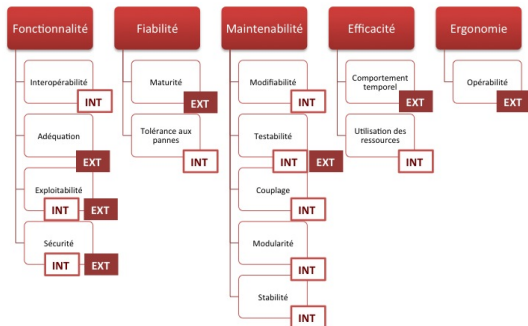
- Slow rendering

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



Level	Gravity	Probability	Criticity
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



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

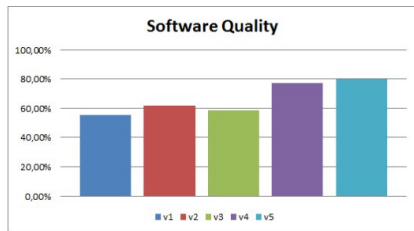
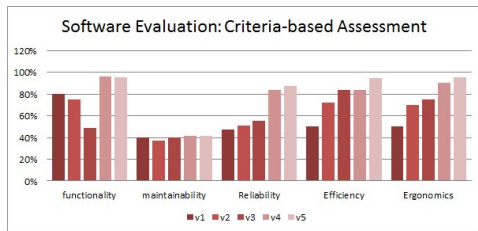
1	Question	Version 1	Version 2	Version 3	Version 4	Version 5
1	overall vision	1	1	0.5	1	1
2	The ease to find the information	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	1
3	Response speed	0.5	0.5	0.5	1	1
4	utility of the information	0	0.5	0.5	1	1
5	The choice of title and heading and their meanings	0.5	1	1	1	1
6	The completeness 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 %	

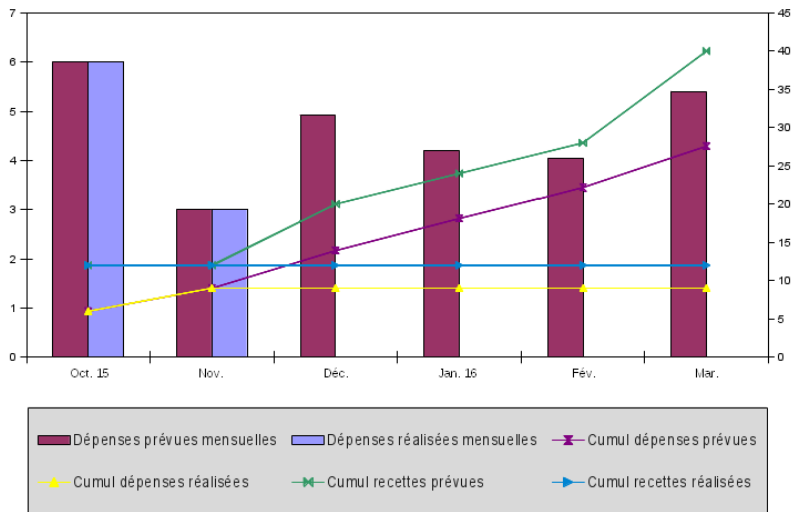
Software quality evaluation



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

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.)
- Partial final delivery
- Perspectives

Discrete 3D surfaces of revolution

Final presentation

Thanks for your attention.

Are there any questions ?