API for the g3.js library

Overview

This library allows you to efficiently display and interact with dynamic text, procedurally defined diagrams and images in 3D in XR, using an API that is similar in spirit to the canvas 2d API.

Usage

```
import { G3 } from "../util/g3.js";

export const init = async model => {
    ...
    let g3 = new G3(model, draw => {
        // code to draw one g3 animation frame goes here.
    });
    ...
    model.animate(() => {
        g3.update();
    });
}
```

Methods to set properties

Query methods

Methods to draw 3D objects independent of the viewer

Methods to draw objects in 3D that always turn to face the viewer

NOTE: Methods to set properties or draw objects return draw, so they can be chained.

Detailed description of all methods, in alphabetical order

```
draw.color(color)
                                      // SET THE DRAWING COLOR
      These are all valid ways of describing red: 'red', '#ff0000', [1,0,0]
      You can also describe transparent red like this: '#ff000080' or [1,0,0,.5]
                                      // PERPENDICULAR Z DISTANCE TO A POINT
draw.distance(p)
      Returns perpendicular distance along the eye gaze axis from the user's eye to point p.
draw.draw(path)
                                      // DRAW A PATH IN 3D SPACE
      The path argument is in the form: [[x_0, y_0, z_0], [x_1, y_1, z_1], ...]
draw.draw2D(path,center)
                                      // DRAW A 2D PATH
      The drawing always faces the viewer.
      The path argument is in the form: [ [x_0, y_0] , [x_1, y_1] , ... ]
      In the path, the x and y coordinates are generally in the range [-1.0 \dots 1.0].
      The path is centered at center, where center is a 3D point in space.
draw.fill(path)
                                      // FILL A PATH IN 3D SPACE
      The path argument is in the form: [ [x_0, y_0, z_0] , [x_1, y_1, z_1] , ... ]
draw.fill2D(path,center)
                                     // FILL A 2D PATH
      The filled shape always turns to face the viewer.
      The path argument is in the form: [[x_0, y_0], [x_1, y_1], ...]
      In the path, the x and y coordinates are generally in the range [-1.0 \dots 1.0].
      The path is centered at center, where center is a 3D point in space.
                                     // RETURN POSITION OF A FINGERTIP
draw.finger(hand,i)
      hand must be either 'left' or 'right'.
```

i must be 0,1,2,3 or 4, to indicate thumb, index, middle, ring or pinkie, respectively. If using a controller, draw.finger(hand) returns the virtual ping pong ball position.

```
draw.font(font) // SET THE TEXT FONT
```

Valid arguments are 'Helvetica', 'Courier' and 'Times'. The default font is Helvetica.

```
draw.image(image,center,x,y,w,h,sx,sy,sw,sh) // DRAW AN IMAGE
```

The displayed image always faces the viewer.

The displayed image is centered at center, where center is a 3D point in space.

Offset within the 2D image plane by x and y.

If width is positive, set the width of the image to width.

If height is positive, set the height of the image to height.

If either width or height is omitted, preserve the image's aspect ratio.

Optionally select a rectangle of pixels sx, sy, sw, sh as the source sub-image.

hand must be either 'left' or 'right'.

i must be 1,2,3 or 4, for thumb touching index, middle, ring or pinkie, respectively. Returns either true or false.

If using a controller, draw.pinch (hand) returns whether the trigger is pressed.

```
draw.text(text,center,alignment,x,y,rotation) // DRAW TEXT
```

The displayed text always turns to face the viewer.

The displayed text is centered at center, where center is a 3D point in space.

Multiple lines of text are specified by including '\n' within the text string.

Offset within the 2D plane of the text by x and y.

Optionally set alignment to 'left' or 'right'. Default alignment is centered.

Optionally specify rotation. Each unit represents 90° counterclockwise.

Returns 0 if this is the left eye view, or 1 if this is the right eye view.