Open Command-oriented Geometric Graphics Generator

OpenCG^3 Specification Version 0.2.10

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Command Tokens

Regular Expressions

$\mathbb{N} \coloneqq \{\ \alpha \mid \alpha \in$ `[0-9]+` $\}$

$\mathbb{R} \coloneqq \{\ \alpha \mid \alpha \in$ `[+\-]?([0-9]*[.])?[0-9]+` $\}$ $\Rightarrow \mathbb{R} \supset \mathbb{N}$

$\mathbb{S} \coloneqq \{\ \alpha \mid \alpha \in$ `'(.*?)'|[.0-9A-Za-z+\-]+` $\}$ $\Rightarrow \mathbb{S} \supset \mathbb{R}$

$\mathbb{W} \coloneqq \{\ \alpha \mid \alpha \in$ `[ \t]` $\}$ whitespace

Descriptions

- The matching mechanism abides by the maximal munch rule.
- Each command is whitespace-insensitive except being quoted by a pair of single quotation marks (`'`).

Command Grammars

Context-Free Expansions

$$\mathbf{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{AC} \mid \texttt{;} \mid \texttt{EOL}$$

$$\mathbf{A} \rightarrow \mathbf{T(A)} \mid \mathbf{V(A)} \mid \mathbf{S(A)} \mid \mathbf{L(A)} \mid \mathbf{L(A, A, \cdots, A)} \mid \mathbb{N} \mid \mathbb{R} \mid \mathbb{S}$$

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} \mathbf{T}(\Pi) \equiv \Pi : n\,) \rightarrow \texttt{(}\ \Sigma(\Pi, n)\ \texttt{)} \\ \mathbf{V}(\Pi) \equiv \Pi : n\rangle \rightarrow \texttt{<}\ \Sigma(\Pi, n)\ \texttt{>} \\ \mathbf{S}(\Pi) \equiv \Pi : n\} \rightarrow \texttt{\{}\ \Sigma(\Pi, n)\ \texttt{\}} \end{array}\right\| \begin{array}{l} \Sigma(\Pi, n) \rightarrow \overbrace{\Pi\ \cdots\ \Pi}^{n \text{ items}} \quad \text{(identical)} \\ \mathbf{L}(\Pi) \equiv \mathbb{L}\,[\,\Pi : n\,] \rightarrow \texttt{[}\ \Sigma(\Pi, n)\ \texttt{]} \end{array}$$

$$\mathbf{L}(\Pi_1, \Pi_2, \cdots, \Pi_{n-1}, \Pi_n) \equiv \mathbb{L}\,[\,\Pi_1\,\Pi_2 \cdots \Pi_{n-1}\,\Pi_n\,] \rightarrow \texttt{[}\ \Pi_1 \cdots \Pi_n\ \texttt{]}$$

Descriptions

- Each command starts from $\mathbf{C}$ and ends with a ; or an EOL.
- Non-terminal symbol expansions are prior than function expansions except that symbols are used for describing arguments of a command.

Command Parsing

Escape Sequence

- `\x` is an escape sequence.
- If `x` is `\`, then it is treated as a single backslash.
- If `x` is `EOL` which may vary from platforms, then the sequence is omitted.
- Otherwise, the sequence is ignored and triggers a warning by default.

Error Handling

- Physical lines are separated by an `EOL`.
- Logical lines are separated by either a semicolon or an unescaped `EOL`.
- If the command cannot be parsed by the grammar, then all the characters on the same logical line will be discarded.

System Hierarchy

Classes

- Classes are split into two categories, top and bottom.
- Top classes are class window, class camera, and data classes.
- Bottom classes are class attrib and class group.
- Data classes are split into primitive classes and compound classes.
- Primitive classes are class point, etc.
- Compound classes are class line, class polygon, etc.

Objects

- An object is instantiated from a class aforementioned.
- An object has an unique name throughout the category of its class.

Relations

- References are bidirectional and can be created or deleted via commands.

Perspective Projection

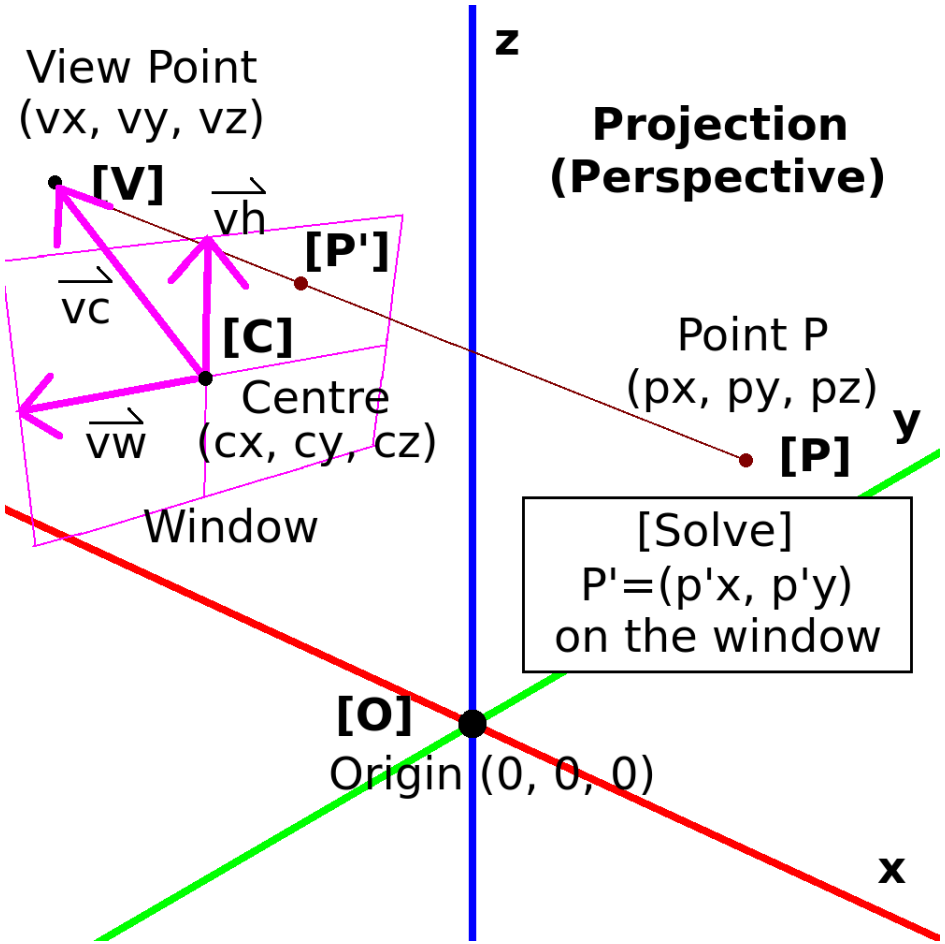

Figure: Projection in Euclidean $\mathbb{R}^3$ Space

Create a Window

Command

`create window` $\underline{\mathbb{S}\ \underline{\text{label}^{\text{w}}}}$ (1)

Parametres

- $\underline{\text{label}^{\text{w}}}$: the name of the object instantiated from the class window

Examples

```
create window main
```

Delete a Window

Command

`delete window` $\mathbb{S}$ label^{w} $\mathbb{S}$ string (2)

Parametres

- label^{w} : the name of the object instantiated from the class window
- string : the text printed right after exiting the session

Examples

```
delete window main
delete window main 'Have a nice day.'
```

Create a Camera

Command

`create camera` $\underline{\mathbb{S}\ \text{label}^{\text{c}}}$ $\underline{\mathbb{R}:3)\ \text{centre}}$ $\underline{\mathbb{R}:3\rangle:2)\ \text{plane}}$ $\underline{\mathbb{R}:3\rangle\ \text{sight}}$ (3)

Parametres

- $\underline{\text{label}^{\text{c}}}$: the name of the object instantiated from the class camera
- $\underline{\text{centre}}$: the world coordinate (c_x, c_y, c_z) of the centre of the viewport
- $\underline{\text{plane}}$: the horizontal and the vertical vertors $(\vec{v_w}, \vec{v_h})$ of the viewport
- $\underline{\text{sight}}$: the reverse line of sight $\vec{v_c}$ from $\underline{\text{centre}}$ to the camera

Examples

```
create camera z-top (0 0 1) (<1 0 0> <0 1 0>) <0 0 1>
```

Select a Camera

Command

`select camera` $\underline{\mathbb{S}\ \text{label}^{c}}\ \underline{\mathbb{S}\ \text{label}^{w}}$ (4)

Parametres

- $\underline{\text{label}^{c}}$: the name of the object instantiated from the class camera
- $\underline{\text{label}^{w}}$: the name of the object instantiated from the class window

Examples

```
select camera z-top main
```

Create Points

Command

`create point` $\underline{\mathbb{S}\ \underline{\text{label}^{\text{p}}} : \}}\ \underline{\mathbb{R} : 3)\ \underline{\text{coord}}}$ (5)

`create point` $\underline{\mathbb{S}\ \underline{\text{label}^{\text{p}}} :\geqslant n)}\ \underline{\mathbb{R} : 3)\ \underline{\text{coord}} : n)}$ (6)

Parametres

- $\underline{\text{label}^{\text{p}}}$: the name of the object instantiated from the class point
- $\underline{\text{coord}}$: the world coordinate (p_x, p_y, p_z) of the object named $\underline{\text{label}^{\text{p}}}$

Examples

```
create point 'origin'    (0 0 0)
create point {X-1 X-2}   (1 0 0)
create point (Y-1 Z-1) ((0 1 0)(0 0 1))
```

Delete Points

Command

`delete point` $\underline{\mathbb{S}\ \underline{\text{label}^{\text{p}}}\ :\ \}}$ (7)

Parametres

- $\underline{\text{label}^{\text{p}}}$: the name of the object instantiated from the class point

Examples

```
delete point  origin
delete point {origin 'random-point'}
```

Create Attributes

Command

$$\texttt{create attrib}\ \underline{\mathbb{S}\ \text{attrib}\ :\}}\ \underline{\mathbb{L}[\,\mathbb{L}[\,\mathbb{S}\ \text{class}^{\text{t}}\ \mathbb{S}\ \text{property}\ \mathbf{A}\ \text{value}\,]\,:\,]} \quad (8)$$

$$\texttt{create attrib}\ \underline{\mathbb{S}\ \text{attrib}\ :\ )}\ \underline{\mathbb{L}[\,\mathbb{L}[\,\mathbb{S}\ \text{class}^{\text{t}}\ \mathbb{S}\ \text{property}\ \mathbf{A}\ \text{value}\,]\,:\,]} \quad (9)$$

Parametres

- attrib : the name of the object instantiated from the class attrib
- class^{t} : the name of one of the top classes
- property : the property of the object of class^{t}
- value : the value of property in designated format

Examples

```
create attrib (magenta dashed-and-translucent-green) \
[[point fill-hsv (300 1.0 1.0)] \
 [line style dashed] [line fill-rgba [(0 255 0) 0.5]]]
```

Attach Attributes

Command

`attach attrib` $\underline{\mathbb{S}\ \text{attrib}}\ :\ )$ $\underline{\mathbb{S}\ \text{label}}\ :\ \}$ (10)

`attach attrib` $\underline{\mathbb{S}\ \text{attrib}\ :\ )}$ $\underline{\mathbb{S}\ \text{label}\ :\ )}$ (11)

Parametres

- attrib : the name of the object instantiated from the class attrib
- label : the name of the object instantiated from one of the top classes

Examples

```
attach attrib  red          point-0
attach attrib (red large)   point-1
attach attrib  blue        {point-2 rect-0}
attach attrib (5px black) {point-3 circ-0}
attach attrib (red thick) (point-4 line-0 triangle-0)
```

Assign Operations

Command

`assign operat` $\underline{\mathbb{S}\ \text{action}}\ \underline{\mathbb{S}\ \text{class}}\ \underline{\mathbb{N}\ \text{repeat}\ [=\infty]}$ (12)

Parametres

- action : the name of the corresponding action of class
- class : the name of one of the classes
- repeat : the amount of the commands emitting operation names

Examples

```
assign operat create point 2
x-axis (1 0 0)
y-axis (0 1 0)
// Back To Normal
```