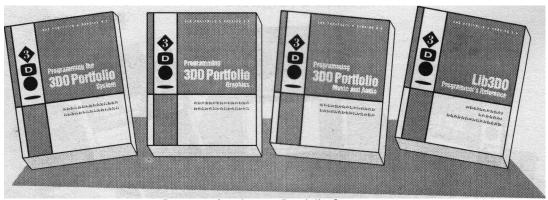
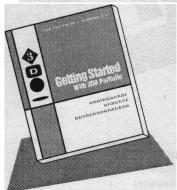


Guide to 3DO Documentation

3 DO PORTFOLIO VERSION 2.5





Programming the 300 Portfolio System

- * 3DO System Programmer's Guide * 3DO System Programmer's Reference

Programming 300 Portfolio Graphics * 300 Graphics Programmer's Guide

- * 300 Graphics Programmer's Reference

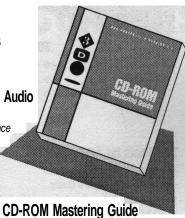
Programming 300 Portfolio Music and Audio

- * 300 Music and Audio Programmer's Guide

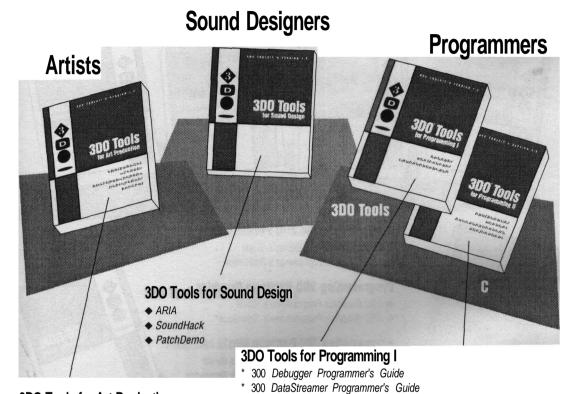
 300 Music and Audio Programmer's Reference
- LibSDO Programmer's Reference

Getting Started With 300 Portfolio

- 300 Jumpstart
- * Peripherals
- * Example Programs



VERSION 1



* 300 DataStreamer Programmer's Reference

3DO Tools for Art Production

- * Introduction to 3DO Graphics
- * 300 Animator User's Guide
- * 300 Custom Plug-Ins & Custom Code Modules
- * 300 FontWriter User's Guide
- * Video Processing Guide

300 Tools tor Programming II

+ ARUCOOUMX*



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3DO Toolkit 1.5 —Glossary

Glossary

This glossary contains terms used in the 3DO Portfolio and 3DO Toolkit documentation.

Symbols and Numbers

0x00 byte

The NULL byte that is part of any C string but is not counted in the string's length.

15-bit color

A color defined with 15 bits: 5 for red, 5 for green, and 5 for blue. 15-bit color is used within the frame buffer and as the output of the cel engine.

1555 mode

A display mode that uses bit 15 as a cornerweight bit, bits 14-10 as red value bits, bits 9-5 as green value bits, and bits 4-0 as blue value bits.

15541 mode

A display mode that uses bit 15 as a cornerweight bit, bits 14-10 as red value bits, bits 9-5 as green value bits, bits 4-1 as blue value bits, and bit 0 as a second cornerweight bit.

24-bit color

A color defined with 24 bits: 8 for red, 8 for green, and 8 for blue. 24-bit color is used only within the display generator.

3-2 Pulldown

Tool for removing composite frames (intermediate frames inserted during Telecine conversion from film to video) from a QuickTime movie. Removing composite frames increases the movie's perceived resolution and reduces bandwidth required to display it on the 3DO Interactive Multiplayer. See also Telecine process.

3DO Animator

A full-color painting program based on the Studio/32 program from Electronic Arts. It allows you to create animations and edit QuickTime movies. You can save files as 3DO cels, 3DO images, and animations in 3DO file format.

3DO CD Browser

A tool that lets you access the 3DO Content Library. The Content Library contains a large collection of still pictures, movies, and sounds you can use while developing 3DO titles. The 3DO CD Browser lets you search the library using keywords, which are matched against abstracts describing individual sounds, pictures, or movie fragments. You can save the results of your search for later use.

3DO cel

A bitmapped image stored in DRAM or VRAM that passes through the cel engine and is projected into the frame buffer. See also coded cel, uncoded cel.

3DO Content Library

The 3DO Content Library contains a large collection of copyright free still pictures, textures, movies, sound effects, music, and so on that you can use while developing 3DO titles. Each sound, picture, or other piece of art is described by an abstract, and all abstracts are collected[^] a database that you can search with the 3DO CD Browser.

3DO DataStreamer

Code set for playing and synchronizing a data stream that consists of different media types, each supported by its own subscriber library or code set.

3DO Debugger

A cross-debugger that runs on the Macintosh and lets you examine code running on the 3DO Station from a Macintosh Terminal window. You can look at and step through source code, assembly, and data. You can also dereference pointers, evaluate and change variables, and look at the different stacks.

300 driver

Part of the 3DO Debugger. The 3DO driver performs low-level control of the 3DO Station through the NuBus communication board. The Macintosh automatically launches the 3DO driver each time you boot the system using the 3DO driver system extension (INIT).

3DO file format

A chunk-type file format that provides a standard for use on the 3DO Station. A number of chunks have already been defined and are described in the "3DO File Format" appendix to the CD-ROM *Mastering Guide*. See also chunk.

3DO FontWriter

A tool that builds fonts you can use on the 3DO system from fonts on a Macintosh system disk. You can edit the font after it's been built and display it in the Font-Writer Character Edit window.

3DO image

The simplest kind of 3DO graphic. A 3DO image is a 320 x 240 (NTSC) or 384 x 288 (PAL) array of 16-bit pixel values, laid out in the format of the frame buffer. The hardware can draw images—which are useful for large, static backgrounds—very quickly.

300 Portfolio

The operating system of the 3DO Station. You must use the libraries, or folios, that are part of the operating system to communicate with the 3DO hardware.

300 PostPro

A post-production tool for 3DO title developers. PostPro can open and save various visual (but not sound) file types and do file conversion. It displays files on a color Macintosh monitor and on a television display monitor simultaneously, and its data-editing capabilities let you view modifications immediately on both monitors.

300 Station

The development platform for 3DO applications.

300 Toolkit

A collection of software tools for developing applications for the 3DO Station.

\$samples

A standard MPW shell file alias that points to the 3DO directory where sample files are stored.

abstract

A term used by the 3DO CD Browser. An abstract is a line of text describing a piece of 3DO Content Library data. This line points to the location of the associated Content Library data. For example, a sound could be described by the abstract "track and field indoor 50-yard dash false start." To search the Content Library, specify keywords that are then matched against the abstracts.

ADC

Analog-to-digital converter, a chip that converts an analog audio signal into a digital sample stream.

AIF file

ARM Image Format file, an image file produced by the ARM linker; currently the only kind of file the Portfolio operating system can load and execute.

AIFF

Audio Interchange File Format, the file format used for 3DO digital wave samples.

alias

A string (such as \$boot, \$samples) that must be used to avoid hard-coding full pathnames in code. Usually set in a shell startup script.

alternate multiply value (AMV)

A value carried within a cel pixel, used in the pixel processor to multiply the source color value for that pixel. If you mix foreground and background colors to achieve a translucent effect, you can make one of the two colors more dominant by giving it an alternate multiply value—for example, to simulate very dark or rather light glass.

amplitude

Generally, the loudness of a sound. Also, a reserved special name for any knob.

Apple MIDI Manager

Macintosh software, including a driver, that allows MIDI applications such as sequencers and ARIA to send real-time MIDI messages to each other. See also MIDI.

AMV bits

Bits derived from a coded cel pixel that contain an alternate multiply value for the pixel processor.

analog-to-digital converter

See ADC.

anchor

A C union that marks the beginning or end of a linked list.

Animator

See 3DO Animator.

anti-aliasing

A technique that reduces the stair-step effects of lines and curves in a graphic.

AOFfile

ARM Object Format file, an object file that's produced by the ARM C compiler and the ARM assembler.

ARIA

A Macintosh application for sound designers for: 1) constructing new 3DO instruments graphically in a patch window; 2) setting up a MIDI project window for playing back and debugging MIDI files from disk on the 3DO; 3) setting up a MIDI project window and using it to get the 3DO system to respond to real-time MIDI events from a sequencer or keyboard, using sampled or synthetic.

An on-screen oscilloscope ("scope") lets you view a sound on the 3DO screen, and an audio monitor screen permits monitoring DSP source usage.

attachment item

An item that defines the attachment between a sample and an instrument, both of which remain as independent entities.

audio ticks

Timed events created 240 times per second using 3DO internal timers. Audio ticks are used to time internal note events such as the shape of a note's envelope.

audlock cycling

One type of the cyclic running mode in the digital signal processor (DSP). In this mode, the cycle time is set by the DAC chip's crystal to synchronize DSP cycles with DAC chip cycles.

В

background color

A 24-bit color assigned to a background pixel. The background color is determined by the contents of the background color registers within the GLUT set.

background image

An image (digitized or live analog) that appears behind the foreground cel contained in the frame buffer. If the foreground cels have any background pixels defined as transparent, the background image appears through them. See also 3DO image.

background pixel

A frame buffer pixel set to 000. A background pixel can be assigned a background color or can take a color value from a background image supplied by Slipstream. See also background color, transparent pixel.

background pixel detector

A component of the display generator that looks for and flags background pixels, notifying the GLUT set and Slipstream whenever one appears.

background register

A special GLUT register containing a red, green, or blue component used to color a background pixel.

banks

Unit of measure for VRAM (Video Random Access Memory). Each bank of VRAM is one megabyte large. «»>

block

In an ARIA window, an atomic instrument, knob, or outjack that can be patched to other blocks with "wires," so that the whole can be compiled into a new single instrument.

blockport

In an ARIA patch window, a triangular protuberance on a block that represents either an input or output, and can be connected to a blockport with a wire. See also block.

buffered message

A message with an auxiliary buffer for data storage. This message is used to send more than eight bytes of data within the message itself. It is also referred to as a pass-by value message.

byte

Eight bits, considered unsigned unless otherwise stated; usually used to store flag bits or ASCII characters.

capture mask

Type of event mask that lists all event types that the event broker should check the status of whenever it sends an event message.

CCB

See cel control block.

CD Browser

See 3DO CD Browser.

cel

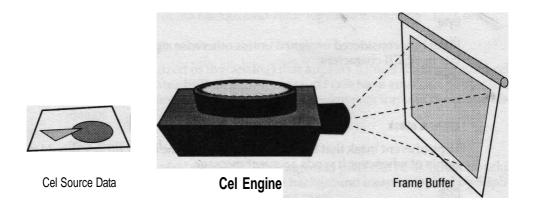
See 3DO cel.

cel control block (CCB)

A data structure that contains information controlling a cel's projection by the cel engine. The CCB contains the cel's location in the frame buffer, the shape of the cel projection quadrilateral, a pointer to the cel's source data, values for fixed luminance, values for fixed cornerweight position, links to other cels, and more.

cel engine

The part of the graphics hardware that projects a 3DO cel into the frame buffer.



cel engine control word

A 32-bit value whose bits primarily control how the cornerweight and least-significant bits pass through the projector.

cel list

You can create a list of 3DO cels by setting the ccb_NextPtr field in a cel to the next cel. The cel engine draws a list of cels more quickly than it draws the cels individually. To end the cel list, turn on the CCB_LAST bit in the ccb_Flags field.

cel origin corner

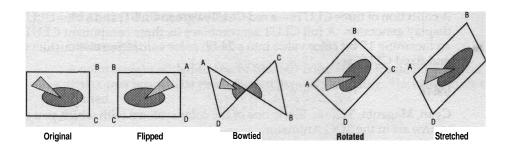
The frame buffer location of The first corner of the cel projection quadrilateral. The locations of the other three corners are computed based on this corner.

cel pixel

A pixel (1-16 bits deep) of a bitmapped image that is processed by the cel engine and then projected into the frame buffer. See also frame buffer pixel.

cel projection quadrilateral

A four-sided area in the frame buffer (defined by four points) into which the cel engine projects the contents of a ceY. The shape of the ceY quadriYateraY determines how a cel is sized or distorted during projection. You can flip the corners, stretch the corners along one or both dimensions, and even "bowtie" the cel.



cel RAM

Any RAM accessible to the cel engine.

CFBV

See current frame buffer value.

chunk

A file in 3DO file format consists of chunks. A typical chunk file holds data for one media type. Each chunk consists of a chunk header with the chunk ID and size, and a chunk body that contains the data.

Currently available chunks include the cel control chunk, image control chunk, PDAT (pixel data) chunk, animation chunk, PLUT chunk, and VDL chunk. Some chunk types require other chunks in front of them; for example, a PDAT chunk has to be preceded by a cel control chunk or an image control chunk.

class

A body of code that defines an object. The class specifies an object's variables and methods and defines how those methods affect the object variables.

Content Library

See 3DO Content Library.

GLUT

Color lookup table, a collection of color registers in the display generator. A GLUT interprets an incoming 15-bit color value from the frame buffer by looking up the contents of the register that has the same number as the incoming red, green, and blue values.

GLUT set

A collection of three CLUTs—a red GLUT, a green GLUT, and a blue GLUT—in the display generator. A full GLUT set combines its three component CLUTs to turn an incoming 15-bit color value into a 24-bit color value. See also custom GLUT set and fixed GLUT set.

CMYK

Cyan, Magenta, Yellow, Black; one of the color systems with which you can create source art in the 3DO Animator.

codec

Compressor/decompressor. A codec is a methodology for compressing and decompressing video images.

coded cel

A 3DO cel containing pixels that do not have direct RGB colors but contain indexes into a color table that is part of the PLUT (pixel lookup table). A coded cel must pass through the pixel decoder in the cel engine. The PLUT, which is part of the cel control block and is used by the cel engine, returns a 15-bit color value for each incoming pixel, so that the pixel can then be projected into the frame buffer. See also uncoded cel.

collection class

A class that provides a useful tool for creating higher-level event structures: assemblies of sequences, assemblies of other collections, or assemblies of sequences and collections combined.

color averaging

See pixel weighting.

color depth

The number of bits per pixel used to define color. For the 3DO Station, you can work with 1, 2,4,5, 6, 8, and 16 bits per pixel.

color lookup table

See GLUT.

color register

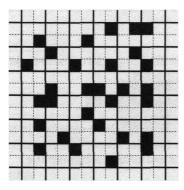
A register within a GLUT indexed with a number from 0 to 31. The color register contains an 8-bit red, green, and blue value that corresponds to an incoming 5-bit red, green, and blue value.

control signal instruments

A type of instrument that generates a low-frequency signal typically used to tweak the knobs of other instruments.

cornerweight

A color weight added to one of the four corners of a frame buffer pixel to specify that corner is not to be color-shaded in pixel weighting. The other three corners are shaded.



Pixel

Cornerweight

cornerweight bits

Any pixel bits (in either the frame buffer or a cel) used to specify a cornerweight position. A cornerweight position is specified with either one or two bits. Cornerweight bits are also called *VH bits*.

cornerweight position

The specified corner of a frame buffer pixel where a cornerweight appears.

cornerweight value

A value carried by two cornerweight bits used to determine cornerweight position. Also called *VH value*.

current frame buffer value (CFBV)

The 15-bit color value contained by the first frame buffer pixel in a cel pixel's projection location. This value is used in the pixel processor.

custom GLUT set

One of two GLUT sets within the display generator. The custom GLUT set contains writable color registers that you can set with the video display list processor (VDLP). See also GLUT set; compare fixed GLUT set.

cyclic mode

A running mode of the digital signal processor (DSP). Cyclic mode regularly resets the DSP's state and starts instruction execution from the beginning of instruction memory. The reset cycle can be set by 3DO timers or by the crystal of the DAG chip.

DAC

Digital-to-analog converter, a component of the display generator that converts the digital pixel stream from the interpolator into an analog NTSC or PAL signal.

data unpacker

A component of the cel engine that unpacks cel source data if the data is packed. Also known as DUP or the unpacker.

Data window

A window for looking at the target machine memory in hexadecimal and ASCII format that you can create on the Macintosh while running the 3DO Debugger. This is useful, for example, for examining a bitmap file.

debugger

See 3DO Debugger.

decoder

See pixel decoder.

delay line

A reverberation tool that temporarily stores an audio signal and delays it.

delay instrument

A reverberation tool that writes an audio signal into a delay line.

digital signal processor (DSP)

A programmable processor designed to process digital audio.

direct memory access

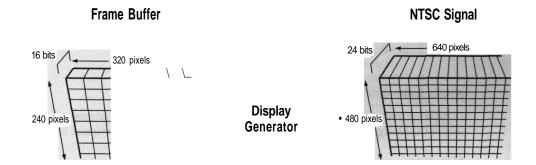
See DMA.

display control command

A command in the video display list that sets a display generator parameter. Each display control command is tied to one horizontal line of the NTSC or PAL display and is not executed until the horizontal blank before that line.

display generator

The part of the graphics hardware that turns the pixels stored in the frame buffer into a color NTSC or PAL signal.



display mode

Any one of several methods of interpreting the 16 bits of a frame buffer pixel as it passes through the display generator. The display mode sets the number of bits used for color value, cornefweight value, and color table value. See also 1555 mode, 15541 mode, P555 mode, P5541 mode.

dithering

A technique that creates the effect of additional colors by mixing a picture's available colors. You can use dithering when there are not enough bits in the frame buffer to represent true color.

DMA

Direct memory access. A way of moving memory without using the CPU.

double-buffering

An animation technique that rapidly alternates between two frame buffers: one for feeding data to the display generator, the other for receiving data from software or the cel engine. Each time the display generator finishes rendering one frame, the two frame buffers are swapped. In this way, a frame buffer is never displayed while rendering is in process.

driver

See 3DO driver.

DSP

See digital signal processor.

DUP

See data unpacker.

effects instrument

A type of instrument that accepts audio signals from other instruments and then alters those signals in ways (such as filtering) that alter the original sound.

El memory

See external input memory.

envelope

The shape formed by the changes in amplitude of a sound wave, such as that produced by the decay in volume after a string is plucked. See also envelope player.

envelope player

Envelope players read the envelope data and apply it to an instrument attribute during note play.

EO memory

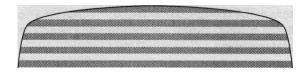
See external output memory.

EPSF

Encapsulated PostScript file format. You can convert an EPSF file using the 3DO Animator tool.

even field

A field that contains all the even-numbered scan lines of a frame. The 3DO system uses this field to present left-eye images in a stereoscopic display. Compare odd field.



Odd Field | Even Field

event

Activities on interactive devices. An event includes activities such as control port button presses and releases, control pad presses and releases, key strokes, mouse interaction, and so on.

event broker

A task that constantly monitors activity on attached interactive devices.

event broker message

Message through which all communication between the event broker and connected tasks takes place.

external input memory

The part of the digital signal processor's data memory dedicated to accepting input from input DMAs and the ARM CPU. The DSP can read external input memory, but it can't write to it.

external output memory

The part of the digital signal processor's data memory dedicated to providing output to output DMAs and the ARM CPU. The DSP can write to external output memory, but it can't read it.

EZ Squeeze

EZ Squeeze is a 3DO compression tool that converts a "raw" QuickTime image into an internal format. Useful for compressing headshots, small-frame video, and blue-screen video.

field

One half of the scan lines contained in a video frame. An NTSC display presents a frame by alternately displaying even and odd fields 60 times per second; a PAL display does the same thing 50 times per second. See also even field, odd field.

file format

See 3DO file format, chunk.

fixed GLUT set

One of two GLUT sets within the display generator. The fixed GLUT set contains fixed linear color values that you can't change. See also GLUT set; compare custom GLUT set.

FlashWrite

A 3DO hardware feature tha Ujuickly copies the contents of a single 32-bit register to all the pixels of a frame buffer to clear the buffer to a single color.

flavor

Identifies the purpose of an event broker message. The flavor of the message determines the type or types of data structures contained in the data block, and specifies the way the message recipient should handle the message.

folio

A library of functions that provide a software interface to system hardware. Examples are the Kernel folio, Graphics folio, Math folio, and File folio.

folio type

A 32-bit integer argument, used with item creation, that specifies both the folio in which the item is used, and, within that folio, the type of item.

frame

One fully rendered still image sent to the NTSC or PAL display. To create a moving image, the display generator sends 30 frames per second to the display on NTSC and 25 frames per second on PAL.

frame buffer

The portion of VRAM (video RAM) used to store the bitmapped contents of the current frame. The 3DO hardware projects cels onto the frame buffer via the cel engine and sends images to the frame buffer using the SPORT mechanism. For illustration, see cel engine.

frame buffer pixel

A 16-bit pixel in the frame buffer. See also cel pixel.

frame buffer pointer

A pointer to the beginning address of the frame buffer in VRAM .

free-running mode

A running mode of the display signal processor (DSP) in which the DSP executes all the instructions in instruction memory and then stops until restarted.

frequency

Generally, the pitch, or "highness" of a sound. Measured in Hertz, MIDI pitch numbers, or 16-bit raw known values.

A reserved special name for any knob that is to respond to MIDI pitch numbers.

GrafCon

A graphics context data structure. This structure keeps track of the current status of the pen.

Н

half-word

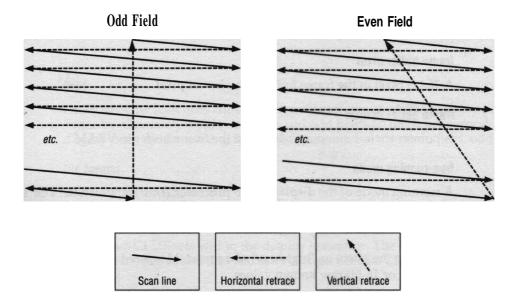
16 bits, or 2 bytes.

head-of-list anchor

A union that marks the beginning, or head, of a linked list.

horizontal blank

The rendering time between the end of one scan line and the beginning of the next scan line. Also known as *horizontal interrupt*. During this time, the NTSC or PAL display's electron gun is turned off. Because many 3DO events are tied to the horizontal blank, conditions can change between one scan line and the next. Compare vertical blank.



host

The Macintosh on which yotTprepare and compile a program. The compiled program runs on the target machine.

HSL

Hue, saturation, luminance; one color system with which to create source art in 3DO Animator.

HSV

Hue, saturation, value; one color systems with which to create source art in the 3DO Animator.

ILBM

The file format for animations from Deluxe Paint Amiga. You can convert an ILBM file using the 3DO Animator tool.

image

See 3DO image.

input focus

Determines which task should respond to the user's actions when several tasks occupy the screen at the same time.

instance

A single implementation of a class or an object defined by a class.

internal memory (I memory)

The part of the digital signal processor's (DSP) data memory dedicated to internal DSP work. The DSP alone can read from and write to internal memory.

input DMA channel

One of thirteen DMA channels in the digital signal processor (DSP) dedicated to writing information from DRAM, passing it through a FIFO buffer, and writing it to external input memory.

instruction memory (N memory)

The code memory of the digital signal processor (DSP) that is used to store DSP instruction code. The ARM CPU can write to instruction memory; the DSP can only read from instruction memory.

instrument

An externally created piece of digital signal processor code that generates or modifies a digital audio signal. An instrument can contain inputs, outputs, knobs, and a sampled sound pointer that feed it audio, allow it to modify the audio, and receive audio.

instrument resources

The digital signal processor's data memory, instruction memory, and ticks allocated to an instrument for playback.

instrument table

A reference table kept by the audio folio that lists the hardware resources available for each instrument name. When a note call asks for an instrument by name, the instrument table provides the highest-quality hardware available for that instrument.

instrument template

A DSP program that defines the qualities of an instrument—its inputs, outputs, knobs, signals it generates, among other qualities.

interpolator

The component of the display generator that breaks each frame buffer into four subpixels and then shades the subpixels to create smooth, anti-aliased images using cornerweights.

item

A system-maintained handle for a shared resource. An item contains a unique number and a pointer to the resource. Tasks can use an item by referring to its item number. The term is also used generically to refer to the item resources themselves. For example, data structures, allocated RAM, I/O devices, folios, and tasks are items.

item number

A number that uniquely identifies an item.

item priority

A value that determines how frequently system resources are allocated to the item. Priority values can range from 0 through 255.

juggler

A hierarchical event scheduler controlled by the music library, that times and plays events. The juggler is part of an object-oriented programming environment in which you can assemble and play back score objects.

jugglee class

The root class for all other juggler classes. Its elements include pointers for a set of standard methods common to all juggler objects.

knob

A defined part of an instrument that accepts input from a task and modifies a parameter of the instrument according to that input.

In an ARIA patch window, a blue-colored block that will become available as a knob in the compiled instrument. See also block.

left register

A 16-bit register in the external output memory of the digital signal processor; this register is connected to the left-channel DAC. The DAC reads the contents of this register and—44,100 times a second—converts it to the left channel of analog output audio.

linear ascending color table

The color table of a GLUT set whose registers contain regularly ascending red, green, and blue values. This type of color table must be used for consistent luminance and pixel mixing effects in the cel engine. Compare nonlinear color table.

linked list

A linearly connected collection of data structures. The Portfolio operating system provides many procedure calls specifically designed to manage linked lists.

list

A data structure that ties the anchor and node elements together in a linked list.

listener

Any task connected to the event broker in order to receive event notification or to pass data to pods.

M

Macintosh Programmer's Workshop (MPW)

The Apple programming environment for developing programs on the Macintosh. It is primarily a shell in which the compiler, assembler, editor, and linker are run. The 3DO Toolkit supplements MPW with the compiler, tools, and code libraries needed to develop program code for the 3DO Station.

MacPaint file

A file generated by the MacPaint application on the Macintosh. You can convert a MacPaint file to 3DO file format using the 3DO Animator tool.

marquee

The "crawling ants" outline used on the Macintosh to indicate a selection.

memory fence

A kernel-imposed division of memory pages that dedicates separate pages for separate tasks. A user task cannot write to pages of memory outside the memory fence surrounding its own allocated pages of memory.

memory sharing

This term refers to the common memory block shared between a task and its threads, where the task and the threads can read and write from the same portion of memory simultaneously. This is usually accomplished by declaring global variables accessible to both the main task and its thread.

message

An item used to send 8 bytes of data from one task to another. A message is typically used to send a pointer to more data for the receiving task to read.

message port

An item created by a task to receive messages. The task cannot receive messages without a message port.

method

The function that is invoked when a message is sent to an object.

mixer

A type of instrument that accepts output signals from other instruments, mixes the signals together, and then passes its output signals directly to the DAC for audio output.

MIDI

Musical Instrument Digital Interface, a data exchange format designed to carry timed musical events between musical instruments or equipment designed to handle musical events.

MIDI channel

Channel, which ranges from 1 to 16, that allows MIDI messages to be sent to specific devices within a MIDI network.

MIDI file

A file in a format specified by the MIDI standard, which stores the musical events that make up a musical composition.

MIDIFileParser

Data structure that tracks the overall score parameters as the MIDI data is translated into a juggler object.

MIDI project

In ARIA, a window or document containing a graphical layout of blocks and wires, which can be compiled into a new instrument. See also block.

MIDI timing clocks

A unit used to measure timing units associated with each MIDI message.

MIDItimestamp

The number of MIDI ticks that have passed between the beginning of the score and the beginning of the MIDI event associated with the timestamp.

MooV

The native file format for QuickTime movie files. You can convert a MooV file to 3DO file format using the 3DO Animator tool.

MovieCompress

Video compression tool that uses Apple QuickTime codecs. Permits specification of frame rate, key frame rate, data rate, depth, and codec.

MovieEdit

Tool for playing and editing QuickTime movies. Functionality includes cut, copy, and paste at all stages of processing, except after compression. The MovieEdit window shows dynamic information about time code, time unit, and frame number that allows more precise editing than some other tools.

MPW

See Macintosh Programmer's Workshop.

Ν

N memory

See instruction memory.

node

A single data structure in a linked list that carries information for a single component of the list.

node priority

A value that determines a node's location in a linked list, relative to the other nodes in the list.

nonlinear color table

The color table of a GLUT set whose GLUT registers contain red, green, and blue values that don't regularly ascend or descend with the register numbers. Compare linear ascending color table.

note

The sound created by an instrument when the instrument is asked to play. A note can be musical or nonmusical. It can, for example, be a sound effect.

note stages

The defining parts of a note's duration: the start stage, the release stage, and the stop stage.

Note Off

A MIDI channel message that turns off a voice at a set pitch in the receiving instrument.

Note On

A MIDI channel message that turns on voice in a receiving instrument and sets the pitch and amplitude of the voice.

NoteTracker

Data structure tied to an audio instrument. This structure is used to track whether an audio instrument is playing a'fiote or not.

NTSC display

The display of a standard TV screen in the United States, defined by the National Television System Committee. Using the 3DO system, you can work on this display with a 320 x 240 color resolution and 640 x 480 contrast resolution.

NuBus communications card

A card that communicates between the Macintosh and the 3DO Station and is used by the 3DO driver. The NuBus card is provided with the 3DO development system; you must install it in the Macintosh according to the instructions in the Macintosh documentation.

NVRAM (nonvolatile battery-backed RAM)

Nonvolatile battery-backed RAM that is not intended to be addressed in a memory-mapped fashion, but rather is addressed as a simple filesystem structure.

object

A data structure with associated functions.

object list

The list of place holders that defines the collection's assembly of other juggler objects.

odd field

A field that contains all the odd-numbered scan lines of a frame. The 3DO system uses this field to present right-eye images in a stereoscopic display. See even field for comparison and for illustration.

outjack

In an ARIA patch window, a blue-colored block that will become available for connection to another instrument or to Output in the compiled instrument. See also block.

output DMA channel

One of four DMA channels in the digital signal processor dedicated to writing information from external input memory (after passing it through a FIFO buffer) into DRAM.

P555 mode

(The P stands for *Palette*.) A display mode that uses bit 15 as a palette selector bit, bits 14-10 as red value bits, bits 9-5 as green value bits, and bits 4-0 as blue value bits.

P5541 mode

(The *P* stands for *Palette*.) A display mode that uses bit 15 as a palette selector bit, bits 14-10 as red value bits, bits 9-5 as green value bits, bits 4-1 as blue value bits, and bit 0 as a single cornerweight bit.

packed cel

A 3DO cel whose source data has been compacted to reduce storage space. A packed cel must pass through the cel engine's data unpacker prior to further processing. See also cel engine, data unpacker. Compare unpacked cel.

packet

A component of a packed cel that contains a group of compressed pixels.

palette

The set of colors available within one of the display generator's GLUT sets.

palette selection bit

A frame buffer pixel bit used to specify which of the two GLUT sets within the display generator to use.

parent pixel

The originating frame buffer pixel for any set of four subpixels created by the display generator's interpolator. The parent pixel contains a 24-bit color value and a cornerweight position that are used to determine the color of each subpixel.

PatchBay

A Macintosh application or desk accessory (included with Apple MIDI Manager) that is used to configure connections between MIDI applications, including ARIA.

PatchDemo

A tool run from the 3DO Debugger, that reads an ASCII file containing a PatchDemo script allowing you to audition the resulting audio output. On-screen faders are displayed for all available knobs.

PatchDemo script

Text in simple language, stored in an ASCII file, that is understood by PatchDemo and also by ARIA. The script contains instructions to load instruments, connect instruments, and tweak knobs. ARIA can also export PatchDemo scripts from a graphical patch window, and import scripts, laying them out in a new patch window.

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Patch document

In ARIA, a document that contains a graphical layout of blocks and wires, which can be compiled into a new instrument.

Patch window

In ARIA, a window containing a graphical layout of blocks and wires, which can be compiled into a new instrument.

PBM tools

See PPM tools.

PDAT chunk

Pixel data chunk, one of the chunks available as part of the 3DO file format. A PDAT chunk always has to be preceded by either a cel control chunk or an image control chunk.

PDC

See pixel decoder.

PDV

See primary divide value.

peek

The action a task takes when it reads the current setting of an instrument knob.

pen

An invisible cursor that moves through a bitmap as function calls are drawing graphics primitives or rendering text.

performance analyzer

Part of the 3DO Debugger tool. You can use the performance analyzer to monitor the percentage of execution time spent in different routines. Currently, this tool is not fully implemented.

permanent folio

A folio that constantly resides in 3DO RAM, ready to handle procedure calls. A permanent folio cannot be purged from RAM.

PICT

Apple's preferred file format for exchanging files between different graphics programs. You can convert a PICT file to 3DO file format using the 3DO Animator or 3DO Construction Set tool.

PIMap (program-to-instrument map)

Map used to associate program numbers with instrument template names.

Pitch Bend Change

A MIDI channel message that specifies an amount of pitch bend to apply to all voices in a channel.

pitch bend wheel

Used to bend the pitch of voices up or down in the current channel.

pixel data chunk

See PDAT chunk.

pixel decoder

A component of the cel engine that decodes cel pixels if they are part of a coded cel. It extracts a 15-bit color value and—optionally—a 2-bit cornerweight value and a 9-bit alternate multiply value. The pixel decoder is also known as the PDC or simply as the *decoder*.

pixel lookup table

See PLUT.

pixel processor

A component of the cel engine that can modify pixel color by scaling it (for lighting and shading effects) and/or merging it with pixel colors from another source (for translucence and other effects).

Every pixel drawn by the cel engine goes through the pixel processor. The processor loads in a primary source, usually the pixel itself. Every channel of the source (red, green, and blue) is multiplied by the primary multiply value and then divided by the primary divide value. Then, the secondary source is loaded. This value is usually the background pixel. The secondary source is divided by 1,2, or 4, and then added to, subtracted from, or XORed with the primary source.

pixel weighting

A process that gives each frame buffer pixel added color weight in one of its four corners. This way, the image there can be anti-aliased for a smooth appearance in the NTSC or PAL display. Pixel weighting is also known as *color averaging*. See also anti-aliasing, cornerweight.

placeholders

Contains a pointer to a juggler object and a variable telling how many times to repeat that object in playback.

PLUT

Pixel lookup table, a collection of registers in the pixel decoder of the cel engine. These registers interpret the incoming value of each coded cel pixel and return a 15-bit color value. They may also return a cornerweight value, alternate multiply value, or P-Mode value.

P-Mode

A collection of pixel processor parameters that controls how the pixel processor handles incoming cel pixels. You can use P-Mode, for example, to make some of the pixels in a cel translucent and some of them opaque or bright.

P-Mode bit

A bit derived from a coded cel pixel that chooses either of two P-Modes for processing the pixel in the pixel processor.

P-Mode preset

A named P-Mode set by a 3DO Custom Plug-In. Each plug-in provides a small number of P-Mode presets (translucent, dim, bright, opaque). You can create additional P-Mode presets and save them in a file.

PMV

See primary multiply value.

Portfolio

See 3DO Portfolio.

PPM tools

Portable pixmap tools, a set oTpublic domain tools available on the Toolkit CD-ROM that lets you convert files of almost any format to the PPM (portable pixmap) format from UNIX. The PPM files can then be converted to 3DO format. PPM tools are sometimes called PBM tools.

preamble

A data structure that identifies the data type of the source: packed or unpacked, coded or uncoded, the number of bits per pixel, and more. The preamble is usually included at the beginning of the source data, but can in special cases be included in the cel control block.

primary divide value (PDV)

The value used to divide the primary source color value in the pixel processor. This division occurs after multiplication by the PMV. See primary multiply value.

primary multiply value (PMV)

The value used to multiply the primary source color value in the pixel processor. Compare primary divide value.

primary scalar

The value created by combining the primary multiply value and the primary divide value, used to scale the incoming primary source color value in the pixel processor.

primary source

The first of two sources of color data fed into the pixel processor. The primary source data can be scaled up or down by the pixel processor and then optionally merged with secondary source data. Compare secondary source.

privileged mode

A permission mode in which system tasks run. This mode gives the system task access to special kernel functions such as those that create device drivers.

Program Change

A MIDI channel message that specifies a new program (numbered from 0 to 127) for all receiving instruments tuned to the channel.

projector

A component of the cel engine that puts the cel's processed color values, along with optional VH (cornerweight) values, into an area in the frame buffer defined by the cel projection quadrilateral.

quadrilateral

See cel projection quadrilateral.

rasterization

The process of displaying an image as a set of horizontal scan lines on a television set.

ready queue

A queue of ready-to-run tasks awaiting execution by the CPU. Compare waiting queue.

Red Book audio

Audio stored in the compact disc format used for commercial recording releases ("record store" CD format).

register

See color register, left register, right register.

release stage

The time when a note is asked to finish. Compare stop stage.

Remote folder

A Macintosh directory regarded as the root (\$boot) directory of the 3DO file system when the Portfolio is running the 3DO Debugger.

In ARIA, you must set the directory that agrees with the Remote folder that the 3DO Debugger is using.

resolution

The width and height of an image, as measured in pixels. You can use the 3DO hardware to work in 320 x 240 and 640 x 480 resolution for NTSC, and 384 x 288 and 768 x 576 for PAL.

reverberation

An effect that adds reality to a sound, providing acoustic cues about the size and reverberant qualities of the sound's surroundings.

right register

A 16-bit register in the external output memory of the display signal processor. This register is connected to the right-channel DAC. The DAC reads the contents of the register and—44,100 times a second—converts it to the right channel of analog output audio.

sample

A digital waveform stored on disk or in memory. The audio folio initially searches for sample files in the \$samples directory. See also AIFF, alias.

sampled-sound instrument

A type of instrument that plays back sampled-sound tables.

sampled-sound pointer

The part of an instrument that lists a sampled-sound file to play.

scan line

One of 525 horizontal lines traced by an electron gun on an NTSC display, or one of 625 lines on a PAL display.

score

An ordered structure of events played back by the audio folio's high-level scheduler. A score can include musical information, sound effects information, and non-musical events such as external function calls.

ScoreChannel

Data structure used to keep track of the state of a synthesizer's channels.

ScoreContext

Data structure used to rack the overall playback of a music score.

screen

A structure that is a single VDL (Video Display List) with accompanying bitmap or bitmaps used to store image pixels.

script file

A file that starts the 3DO Debugger. Default scripts are provided for different versions of the 3DO hardware. After the script file has run, you can type in the Debugger Terminal window on the Macintosh. You can edit the script files to create a custom script that runs your program.

secondary divide value (SDV)

The value used to divide the secondary source color value in the pixel processor.

secondary source

The second of two sources of color data fed into the pixel processor. The secondary source color data can by scaled down by the pixel processor, or the data can be set to 0. The results are then merged with the primary source color data.

sequence

Contains an array of events to be executed in time. A sequence typically contains an array of MIDI messages from a MIDI file.

sequence class

Used to play sequences of notes—or other events, audio or otherwise. This class contains all of the jugglee's methods and variables and adds connections to an event list, a list of timed events.

serial port bus

See SPORT.

signal

A kernel mechanism that allows one task to send one or more 1-bit flags to another task.

signal mask

A 32-bit word stored in a task's task control block (TCB) that specifies the bits of a 32-bit signal word on which the task can receive signals.

Slipstream

An optional hardware feature that replaces any background pixels with pixels from a digitized background image if an optional GenLock unit is attached.

sound file player

A collection of parameters that defines how the sound spooler plays back an AIFF file.

sound-synthesis instrument

A type of instrument that synthesizes audio signals from scratch.

source data

The bitmapped image data for a cel.

SPORT (Serial PORT)

An acronym for serial PORT bus, an additional serial bus available for VRAM that can take streams of bits from 512 x 512 arrays and generate video signals. It can also quickly copy pages of VRAM to new page locations in VRAM.

standard message

Another term for a message. Standard messages have no auxiliary buffer for data storage. They send eight bytes of data in the message that point to a separate data block. Also referred to as a pass-by-reference message.

start stage

The time when a note is asked to start. Compare release stage.

stereoscopic display

A method of displaying 3-D images on the 3DO Station by alternating left and right eye views in odd and even fields of the display, and then using LCD glasses to limit the viewer's left eye to the even field of the display and the right eye to the odd field of the display. Creating two images in slight parallax results in an illusion of depth.

stop stage

The time when a note is no longer playing.

stream

A woven set of chunk files with optional header description, block size, media type, subscribers, and possible control branch tables. An example of a stream is an audio chunk file woven with a Cinepak chunk file to make a movie stream.

streamblock

A stream file consists of streamblocks, which in turn consists of interleaved chunks. The DataStreamer performs disc reads on a streamblock-by-streamblock basis. See also 3DO DataStreamer, chunk.

stream file

A file that contains interleaved data that the 3DO DataStreamer library can parse and display. To create a stream file, use the Weaver tools and a Weaver script.

string

A sequence of bytes terminated by a NULL (0x00) byte interpreted as text.

submixer •*•

A type of instrument that accepts output signals from other instruments, mixes the signals together, and then passes its output signals through outputs that can be fed to other instruments.

subpixel

The display generator increases the incoming frame buffer resolution of 320 x 240 to a resolution of 640 x 480 for NTSC and 384 x 288 to a resolution of 768 x 576 for PAL, by dividing each pixel into four subpixels.

super cel clipping

Technique used by the projector to save time by skipping cels that do not fall within the frame buffer boundaries. Compare super row clipping.

super row clipping

Technique used by the projector to save rendering time by skipping rows of pixels that do not fall within the frame buffer. Compare super cel clipping.

supervisor mode

A running mode that gives a task special permissions and access to system-only memory and resources. Only system tasks can run in supervisor mode. Compare user mode.

SVHS monitor

See S-Video monitor.

S-Video monitor

A monitor that is super-VHS-capable. Also called SVHS monitor.

system amplitude

The DAC amplitude of Ox7FFF.

system cycling

One type of the DSP cyclic running mode where the cycle time is set by the 3DO hardware's internal timers.

system memory pool

The entire amount of memory available in the system.

system task

One of the Portfolio operating-system's own tasks. A system task has direct access to system resources. Compare user task.

tag args

A list of parameters used to define an item structure. This list is used in the procedure call that creates the item structure.

target

The 3DO Station on which you run a program. Before doing this, you must compile the program on the host Macintosh.

target monitor

The part of the 3DO Debugger that performs low-level hardware control in response to the 3DO driver. The 3DO driver communicates with the target monitor through the NuBus communication board and launches the target monitor each time you reset the target hardware. The target monitor resides on the 3DO Station.

task control block (TCB)

A system data structure that contains the parameters of a running task.

tail anchor

A union that marks the end, or tail, of a linked list.

task priority

A value from 10 to 199 that sets a task's execution priority. 10 is the lowest priority, 199 is the highest priority. The lowest-priority tasks don't execute while higher-priority tasks are in the ready queue.

task state

A task's current running status, which can be either waiting, ready to run, or running.

TCB

See task control block.

Telecine process

Process of converting film that displays at 24 frames per second to video that displays at 30 fps by inserting intermediate, or composite, frames. During Telecine conversion, each set of four film frames is converted into interlaced video fields and the video fields are reconstructed into five video frames.

Terminal window

A window the 3DO Debugger displays on the Macintosh. From the Terminal window, you can communicate with the 3DO Station. Typing the name of an application (followed by Enter) in the Terminal window causes the application to execute on the 3DO Station.

thread

A task created and launched by another task. A thread shares the memory and resources of its parent task and dies if the parent task dies. See also memory sharing.

ticks

See audio ticks.

TIFF

Tag Image File Format, a file format supported by most scanner manufacturers and page layout programs. You can convert a TIFF file using the 3DO Animator tool.

time quantum

One slice of CPU time devoted to the execution of a single task.

title safe

Regardless of the size or brand of monitor you use, an entire animation or image will be visible on screen, without a black border, as long as there is a minimum resolution of 288 x 216 pixels.

Toolkit

See 3DO Toolkit.

translucent cel

A 3DO cel through which you can see the background. Translucency lets you simulate a wide array of effects—stained glass, spotlights, smoke, ghosts, and more.

transparent cel

A 3DO cel in which all black pixels (000) are not drawn, creating a transparent region for the cel.

transparent pixel

A cel pixel that is not projected into the frame buffer, and so doesn't affect the underlying frame buffer pixel. Iompare background pixel.

trigger mask

Type of event mask that lists all event types that will trigger the event broker to send an event message to the listener.

tuning table

A lookup table that provides a frequency for each standard pitch name given in a note call.

tweak

The action a task takes when it sends a value to change an instrument knob's setting.

uncoded cel

A 3DO cel containing pixels that have direct RGB colors—that is, values that are turned into 16-bit frame pixel values without passing through a PLUT. Compare coded cel.

unfolding

The process of turning an 8-bit uncoded cel pixel into a 16-bit value for projection into the frame buffer.

unpacked cel

A 3DO cel whose source data is not compacted, and can go directly into cel engine processing without passing through the data unpacker. Compare packed cel.

unpacker

See data unpacker.

user mode

A running mode that limits a task to write only to its own allocated memory. A task running in user mode does not have direct access to system resources. Compare supervisor mode.

user task

A task that does not have direct access to system resources.

VDAN

Video/32 animation file format, the native file format of the 3DO Animator tool. You can convert a VDAN file to 3DO file format using the 3DO Animator tool.

VDL

See video display list.

VDLP

See video display list processor.

vertical blank

The rendering time between the end of one field and the beginning of a new field. Also known as *vertical interrupt*. During this time the NTSC or PAL display's electron gun is turned off. Because many 3DO events are tied to the vertical blank, conditions can change between one field and the next. For comparison and illustration, see horizontal blank.

VH bits

See cornerweight bits.

VH value

See cornerweight value.

video display list (VDL)

A list of display control commands that tell the video display list processor how to control the display generator.

video display list processor (VDLP)

A graphics folio component that controls the display generator. It reads the video display list for control instructions.

video overlay

The image contained in the frame buffer when that image is laid over a background image supplied by Slipstream.

voice

The hardware resources necessary to play one note at a time.

VRAM (Video Random Access Memory)

The portion of 3DO's memory dedicated to storing video images and data structures. VRAM includes a SPORT bus for quick block-memory transfers. Standard DRAM does not.

VRAM bank

A contiguous one-megabyte section of VRAM. 3DO memory management restricts some operations to a single bank of VRAM.

W

waiting queue

A queue of tasks to be executed by the CPU. When a designated external event occurs, a task in the waiting queue moves to the ready queue.

wrapper chunk

A wrapper chunk is one of the chunks supported by the 3DO file format. You can mark a file as a 3DO file using the 3DO wrapper chunk ID.

word

A unit of data. On the 3DO hardware, a word is 32 bits, or 4 bytes, wide.

Yellow Book CDs

Compact discs containing CD-ROM information stored in the Yellow Book format.