

r operation

Synopsis

```
r(xAngle, yAngle, zAngle)
```

```
r(centerSelector, xAngle, yAngle, zAngle)
```

Parameters

- *xAngle* (float), *yAngle* (float), *zAngle* (float)
Angles in degrees to rotate about each axis.
- *centerSelector* (selstr)
The rotation center: `scopeOrigin` OR `scopeCenter`.
Note: `scopeOrigin` is the default (used if no *centerSelector* is given).

i The `r` operation rotates the `scope` of the current shape around the pivot-axes in xyz order. The center of rotation is either the `scopeOrigin` (`scope.t`) of the current shape or the `scopeCenter` of the current shape.

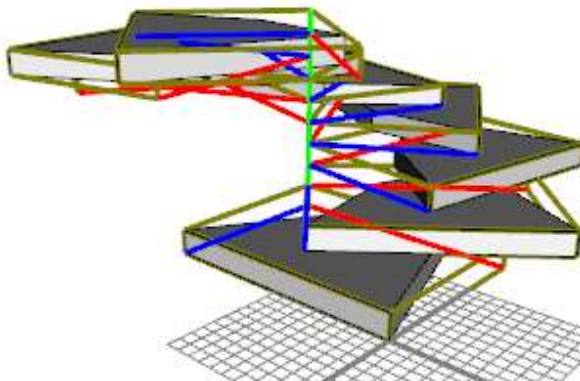
Note: `r(x, y, z)` is the same as `rotate(rel, pivot, x, y, z)`.

Related

- [rotate operation](#)
- [s operation](#)
- [t operation](#)
- [translate operation](#)
- [pivot attribute](#)
- [scope attribute](#)

Examples

Rotation Centers

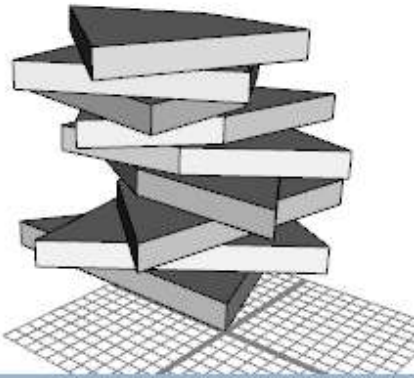


```
height = 18
dy = 2

Lot-->
  extrude(height)
  split(y) {
    dy : r(0, 360*split.index/split.total, 0)
    X
  }*
```

In this example, a mass model is split in vertical direction and the slices are rotated around the `scope.t`. Each slice's scope is shown, note how the y-axes denote an axis of symmetry.

```
height = 18
dy = 2
```



```
Lot-->  
  extrude(height)  
  split(y) {  
    dy : r(scopeCenter,  
           0, 360*split.index/split.total, 0)  
    x  
  }*
```

The same example as above, but this time the rotations are around the scope center.

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