

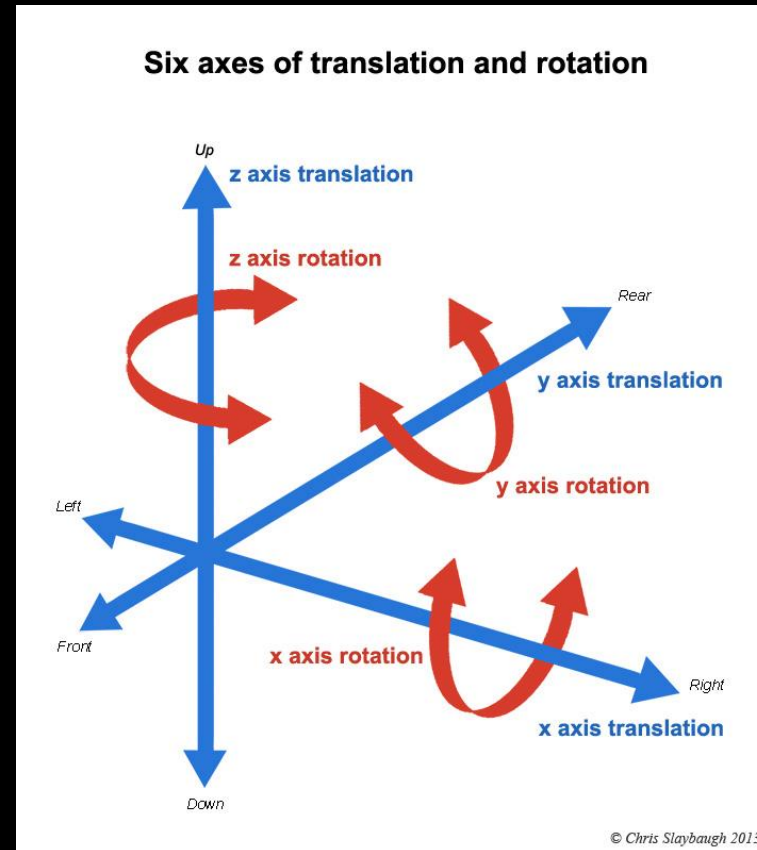
2018 Ajou

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GYEONGGI SCIENCE HIGH SCHOOL

3D: Translation and Rotation



- <http://photomacrography.net/>

Z Axis

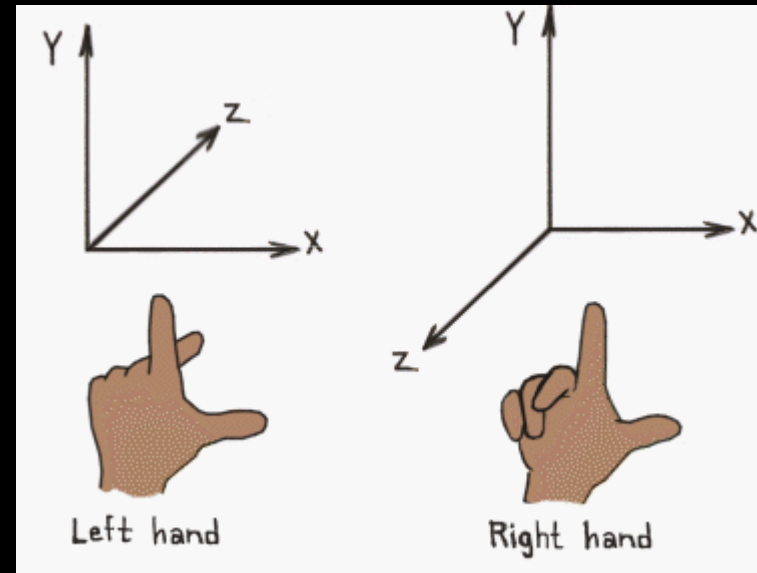
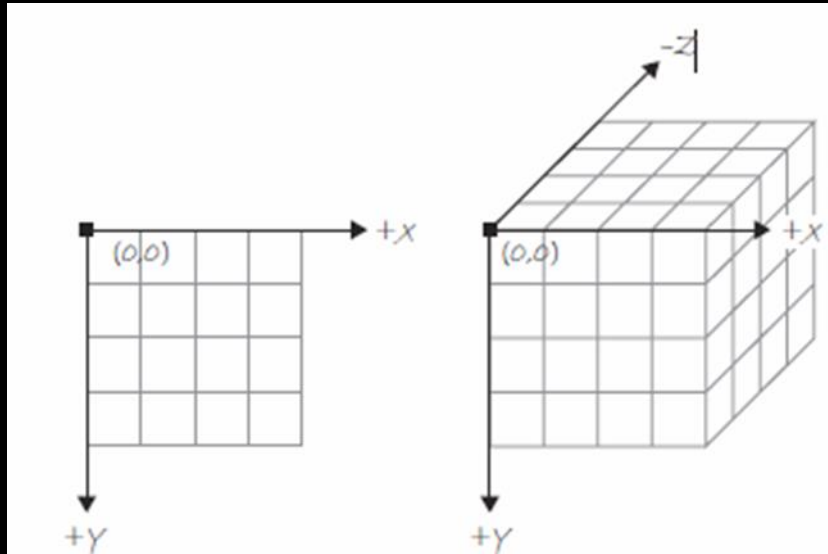
- In three-dimensional space a third axis refers to the depth of any given point.
- In a Processing sketch's window, a coordinate along the Z-axis indicates how far in front or behind the window a pixel lives.
- The Z-axis will create the illusion of three-dimensional space in your Processing window.

A growing rectangle

```
float r = 8;
void setup() {
  size(200,200);
}
void draw() {
  background(255);
  // Display a rectangle in the middle of the screen
  stroke(0);
  fill(175);
  rectMode(CENTER);
  rect(width/2,height/2,r,r);
  // Increase the rectangle size
  r++ ;
}
```

3D

- If we choose to use 3D coordinates, Processing will create the illusion for us.



Translate() function

- There is no `rect(x, y, z...)` in Processing.
- In order to use the z axis, we need to learn `translate()`.
- The function `translate()` moves the origin point (0,0) relative to its previous state.

Translate

```
void setup() {  
    size(200, 200);  
}  
void draw() {  
    background(255);  
    stroke(0);  
    fill(175);  
    // Grab mouse coordinates, constrained to window  
    int mx = constrain(mouseX, 0, width);  
    int my = constrain(mouseY, 0, height);
```

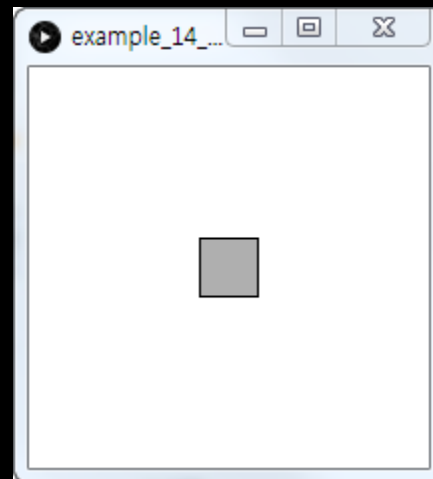
Translate

```
// Translate to the mouse location
translate(mx, my);
ellipse(0, 0, 8, 8);
// Translate 100 pixels to the right
translate(100, 0);
ellipse(0, 0, 8, 8);
// Translate 100 pixels down
translate(0, 100);
ellipse(0, 0, 8, 8);
// Translate 100 pixels left
translate(-100, 0);
ellipse(0, 0, 8, 8);
}
```


3D

```
float z = 0; // a variable for the Z (depth) coordinate
void setup() {
  size(200,200,P3D);
}
void draw() {
  background(0);
  stroke(255);
  fill(100);
  // Translate to a point before displaying a shape there
  translate(width/2,height/2,z);
  rectMode(CENTER);
  rect(0,0,8,8);
  z++; // Increment Z (i.e. move the shape toward the viewer)
}
```

3D

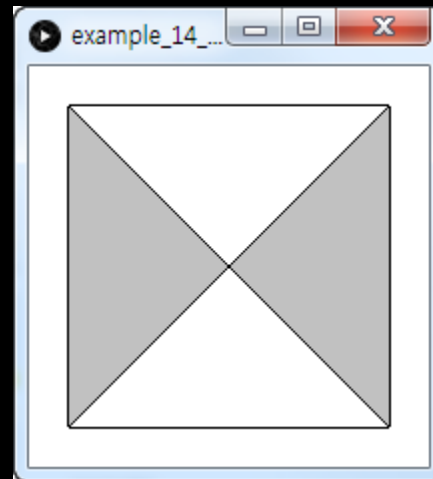


Vertex Shapes

- `beginShape()`
- `vertex()`
- `endShape()`

```
beginShape();  
vertex(50,50);  
vertex(150,50);  
vertex(150,150);  
vertex(50,150);  
endShape(CLOSE);
```

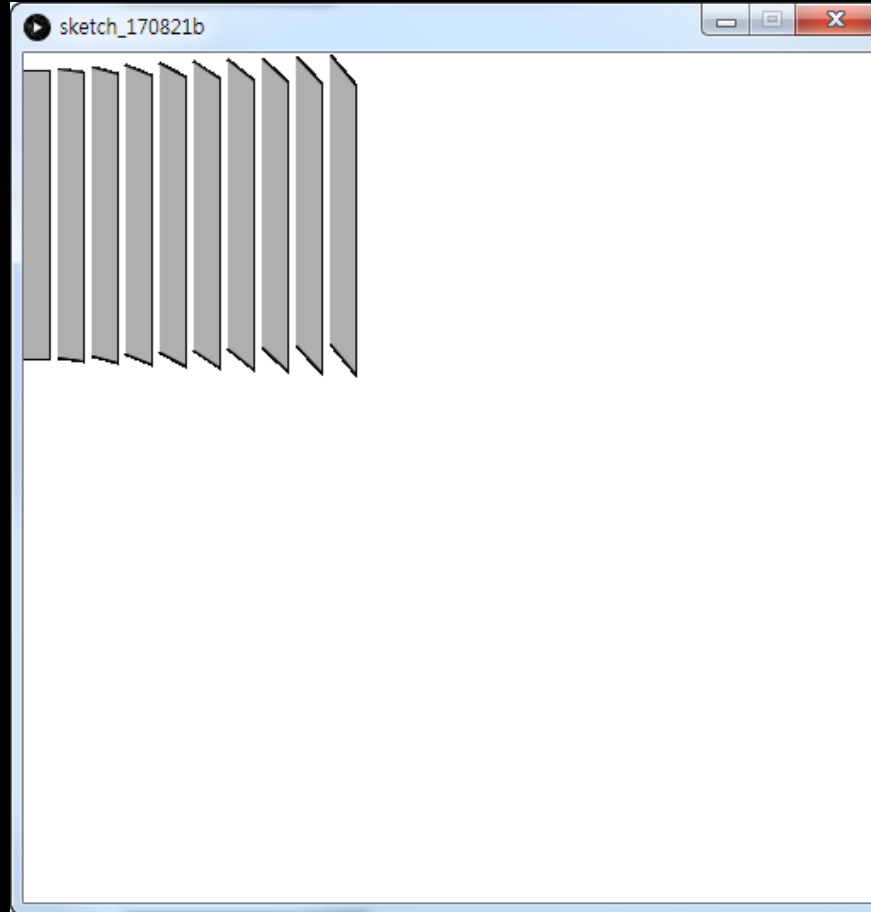
Vertex



Vertex Shapes in loops

```
stroke(0);  
for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++) {  
  beginShape();  
  fill(175);  
  vertex(i*20,10-i);  
  vertex(i*20 + 15,10 + i);  
  vertex(i*20 + 15,180 + i);  
  vertex(i*20,180-i);  
  endShape(CLOSE);  
}
```

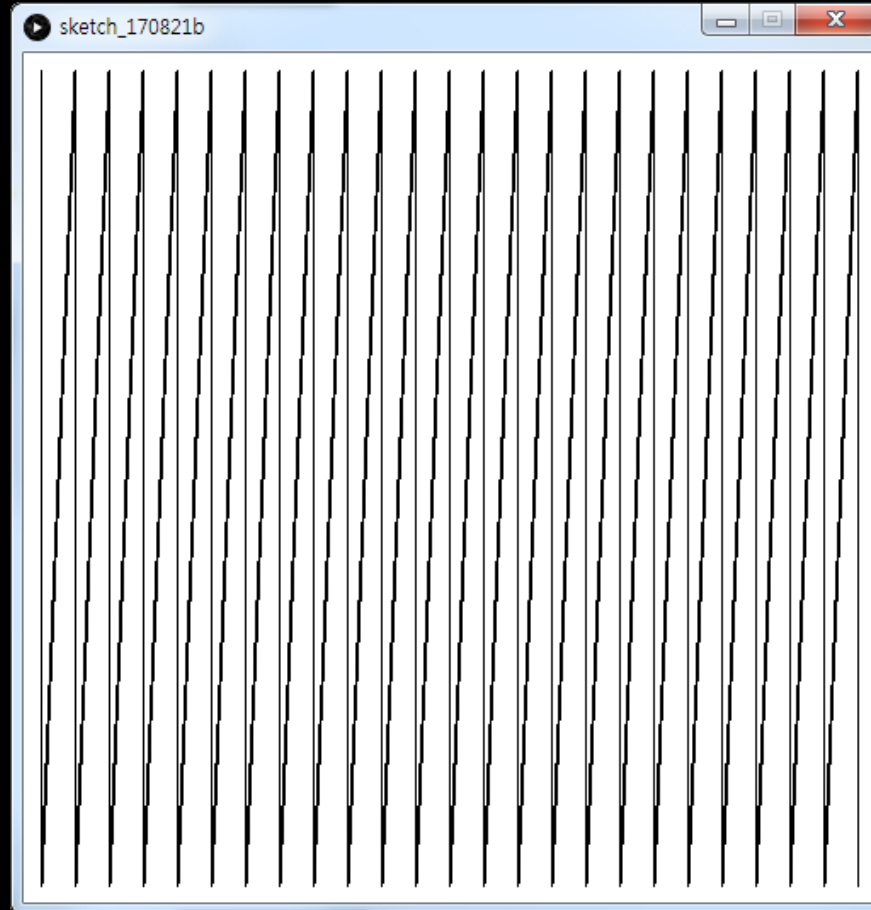
Vertex Shapes in loops



Continuous Shape

- noFill()
- beginShape before loop(no argument)
- endShape after loop

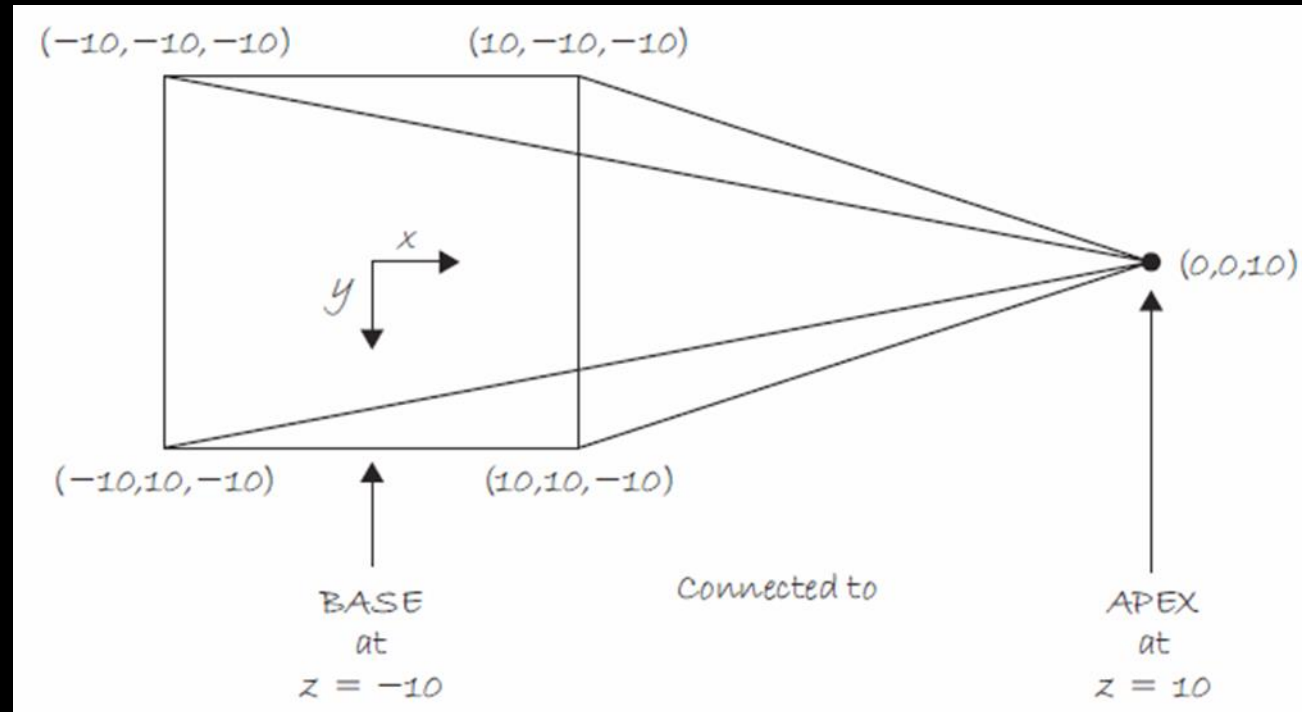
Continuous Shape



Continuous Shape

```
noFill();  
stroke(0);  
beginShape(); // No argument  
for (int i = 10; i < width; i += 20) {  
    vertex(i,10);  
    vertex(i,height-10);  
}  
endShape(); // No CLOSE
```

Custom 3D Vector Shapes



Pyramid

Four Triangles

"Back" x y z

vertex(-10,-10,-10);

vertex(-10, 10,-10);

vertex(0, 0, 10); // apex

"Top"

vertex(-10,-10,-10);

vertex(10,-10,-10);

vertex(0, 0, 10); // apex

"Bottom"

vertex(-10, 10,-10);

vertex(10, 10,-10);

vertex(0, 0, 10); // apex

"Right"

vertex(10,-10,-10);

vertex(10, 10,-10);

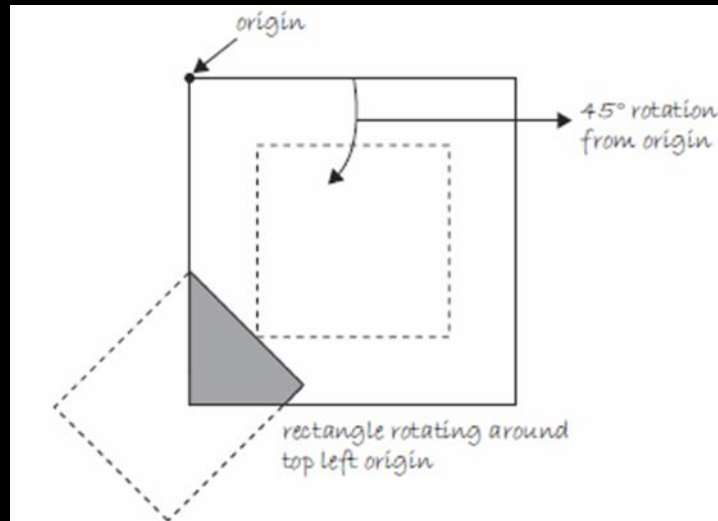
vertex(0, 0, 10); // apex

Simple Rotation

- 1. rotate() function
- 2. rotate() function takes one argument, an angle measured in radians.
- 3. rotate() will rotate the shaped in the clockwise direction.

Simple Rotation

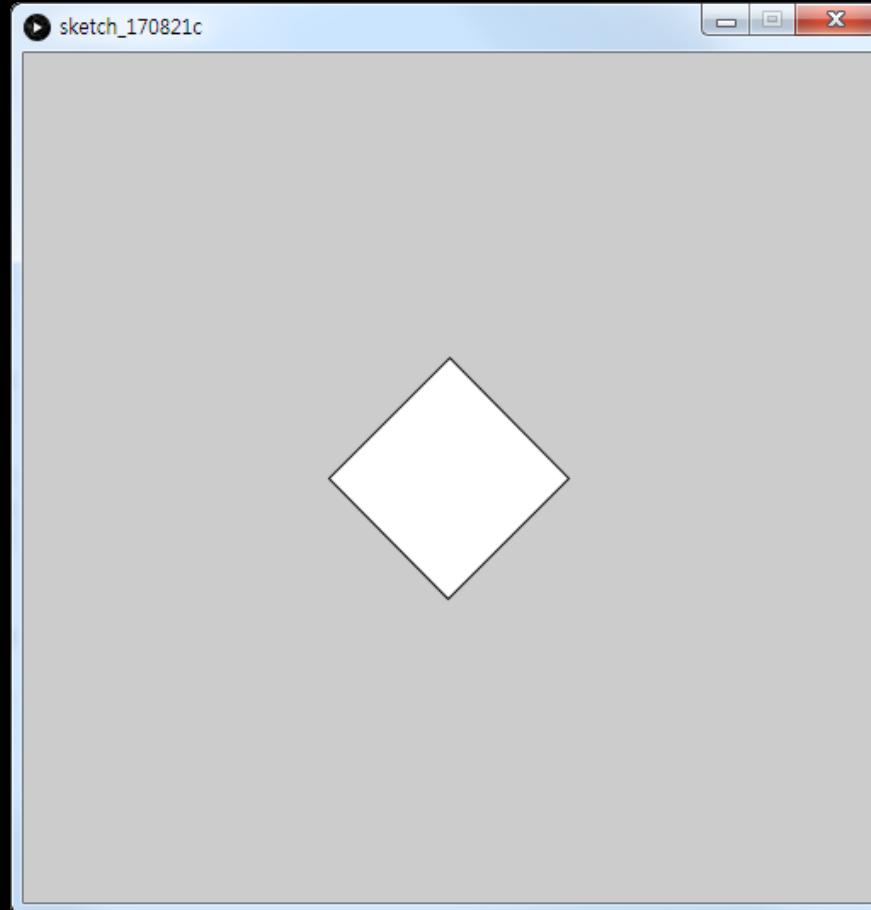
- `rotate(radians(45));`
- `rectMode(CENTER);`
- `rect(width/2,height/2,100,100);`



Rotating after translating

- `translate(width/2,height/2);`
- `rotate(radians(45));`
- `rectMode(CENTER);`
- `rect(0,0,100,100);`

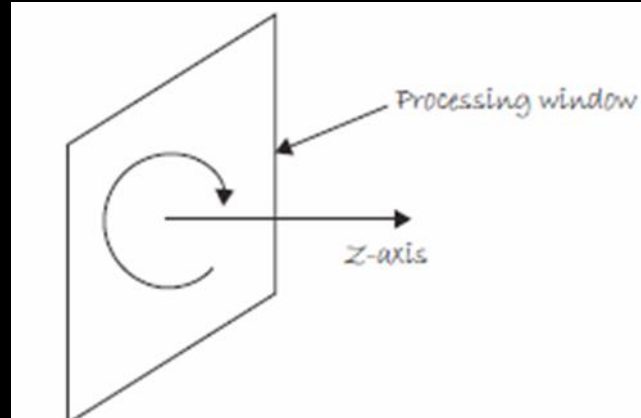
Rotating after translating



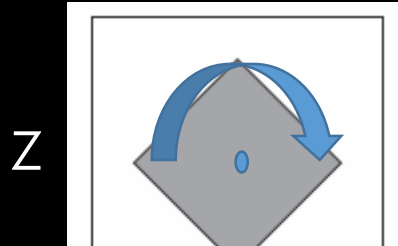
Mouse controlled rotation

```
void setup() {  
    size(200,200);  
}  
void draw() {  
    background(255);  
    stroke(0);  
    fill(175);  
    translate(width/2, height/2);  
    float theta = map(mouseX, 0, width, 0, TWO_PI);  
    rotate(theta);  
    rectMode(CENTER);  
    rect(0, 0, 100, 100);  
}
```


Rotation around different axes

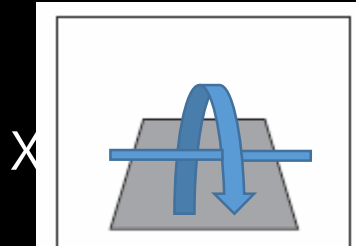


Rotation Axes



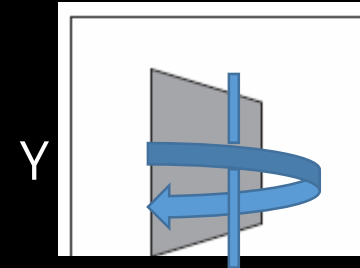
Around center

```
float theta = 0.0;
void setup() {
  size(200,200,P3D);
}
void draw() {
  background(255);
  stroke(0);
  fill(175);
  translate(width/2,
            height/2);
  rotateZ(theta);
  rectMode(CENTER);
  rect(0,0,100,100);
  theta += 0.02;
}
```



Flip (Rotisserie)

```
float theta = 0.0;
void setup() {
  size(200,200,P3D);
}
void draw() {
  background(255);
  stroke(0);
  fill(175);
  translate(width/2,
            height/2);
  rotateX(theta);
  rectMode(CENTER);
  rect(0,0,100,100);
  theta += 0.02;
}
```



Spin (like a top)

```
float theta = 0.0;
void setup() {
  size(200,200,P3D);
}
void draw() {
  background(255);
  stroke(0);
  fill(175);
  translate(width/2,
            height/2);
  rotateY(theta);
  rectMode(CENTER);
  rect(0,0,100,100);
  theta += 0.02;
}
```

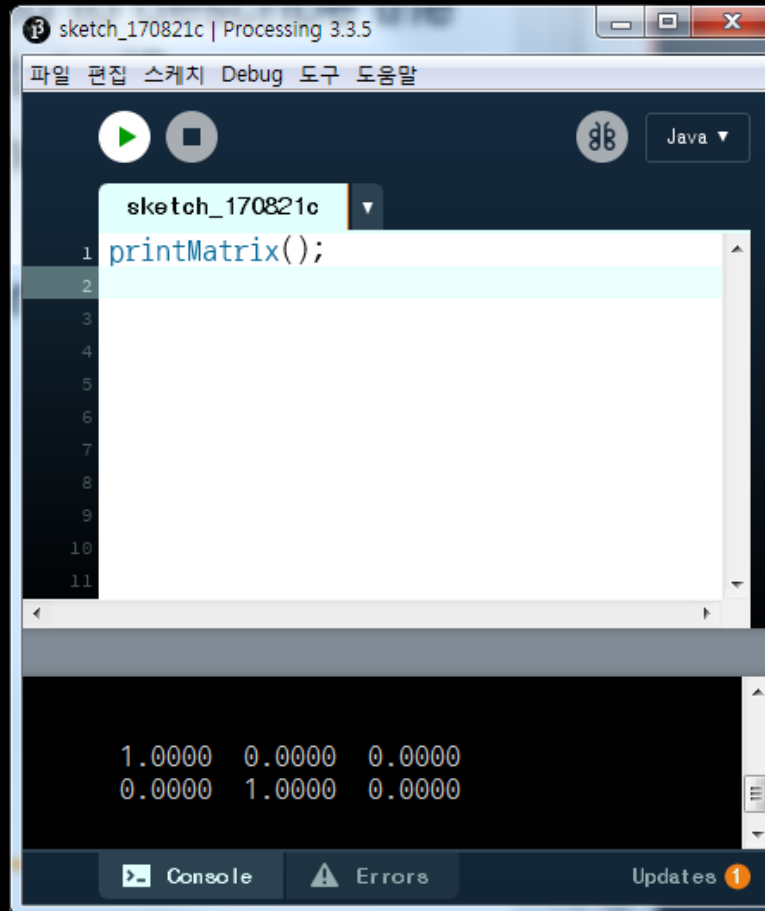
Rotation Around Multiple axes

```
void setup() {  
  size(200,200,P3D);  
}  
void draw() {  
  background(255);  
  stroke(0);  
  fill(175);  
  translate(width/2,height/2);  
  rotateX(PI*mouseY/height);  
  rotateY(PI*mouseX/width);  
  rectMode(CENTER);  
  rect(0,0,100,100);  
}
```

Matrix

- In order to keep track of rotations and translations and how to display the shapes according to different transformations, Processing uses a matrix.

Matrix

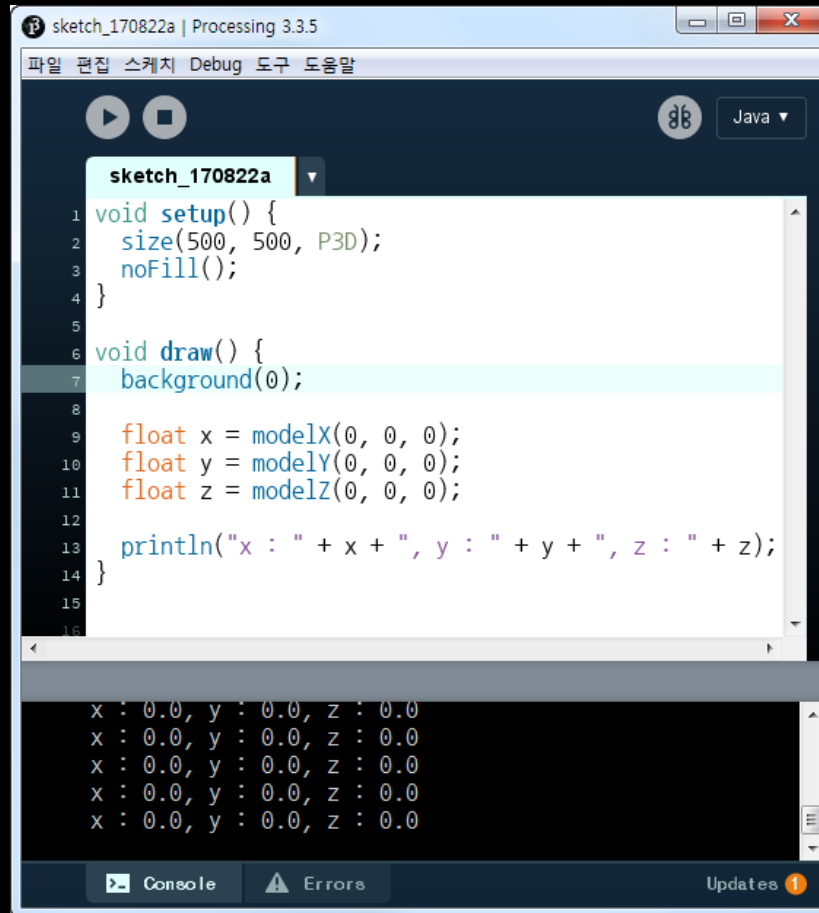


ModelX, Y, Z

```
void setup() {  
  size(500, 500, P3D);  
  noFill();  
}
```

```
void draw() {  
  background(0);  
  
  float x = modelX(0, 0, 0);  
  float y = modelY(0, 0, 0);  
  float z = modelZ(0, 0, 0);  
  
  println("x : " + x + ", y : " + y + ", z : " + z);  
}
```

Model X, Y, Z



The screenshot shows the Processing IDE interface. The title bar reads "sketch_170822a | Processing 3.3.5". The menu bar includes "파일", "편집", "스케치", "Debug", "도구", and "도움말". The toolbar contains icons for running, stopping, and a palette, along with a "Java" dropdown menu. The code editor displays the following Java code for a sketch named "sketch_170822a":

```
1 void setup() {  
2   size(500, 500, P3D);  
3   noFill();  
4 }  
5  
6 void draw() {  
7   background(0);  
8  
9   float x = modelX(0, 0, 0);  
10  float y = modelY(0, 0, 0);  
11  float z = modelZ(0, 0, 0);  
12  
13  println("x : " + x + ", y : " + y + ", z : " + z);  
14 }  
15  
16
```

Below the code editor is the Console window, which shows the output of the `println` statement repeated five times:

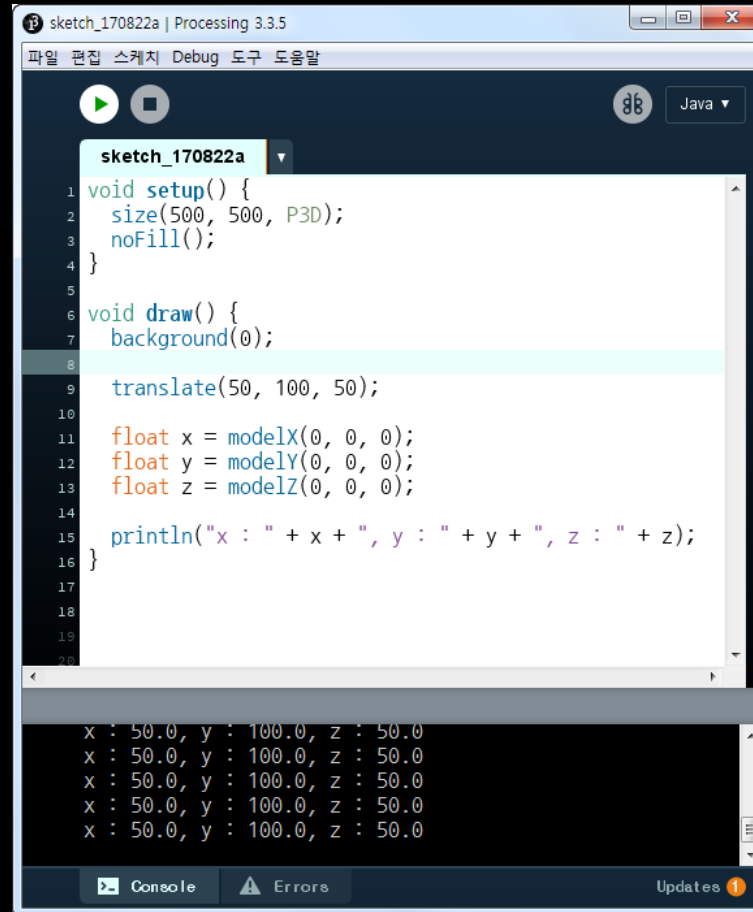
```
x : 0.0, y : 0.0, z : 0.0  
x : 0.0, y : 0.0, z : 0.0  
x : 0.0, y : 0.0, z : 0.0  
x : 0.0, y : 0.0, z : 0.0  
x : 0.0, y : 0.0, z : 0.0
```

The bottom status bar includes tabs for "Console" and "Errors", and an "Updates" indicator showing 1 update available.

Model X, Y, Z

```
void setup() {  
    size(500, 500, P3D);  
    noFill();  
}  
void draw() {  
    background(0);  
    translate(50, 100, 50);  
    float x = modelX(0, 0, 0);  
    float y = modelY(0, 0, 0);  
    float z = modelZ(0, 0, 0);  
  
    println("x : " + x + ", y : " + y + ", z : " + z);  
}
```


Model X, Y, Z



```
sketch_170822a | Processing 3.3.5
파일 편집 스케치 Debug 도구 도움말

sketch_170822a
1 void setup() {
2   size(500, 500, P3D);
3   noFill();
4 }
5
6 void draw() {
7   background(0);
8
9   translate(50, 100, 50);
10
11   float x = modelX(0, 0, 0);
12   float y = modelY(0, 0, 0);
13   float z = modelZ(0, 0, 0);
14
15   println("x : " + x + ", y : " + y + ", z : " + z);
16 }
17
18
19
20

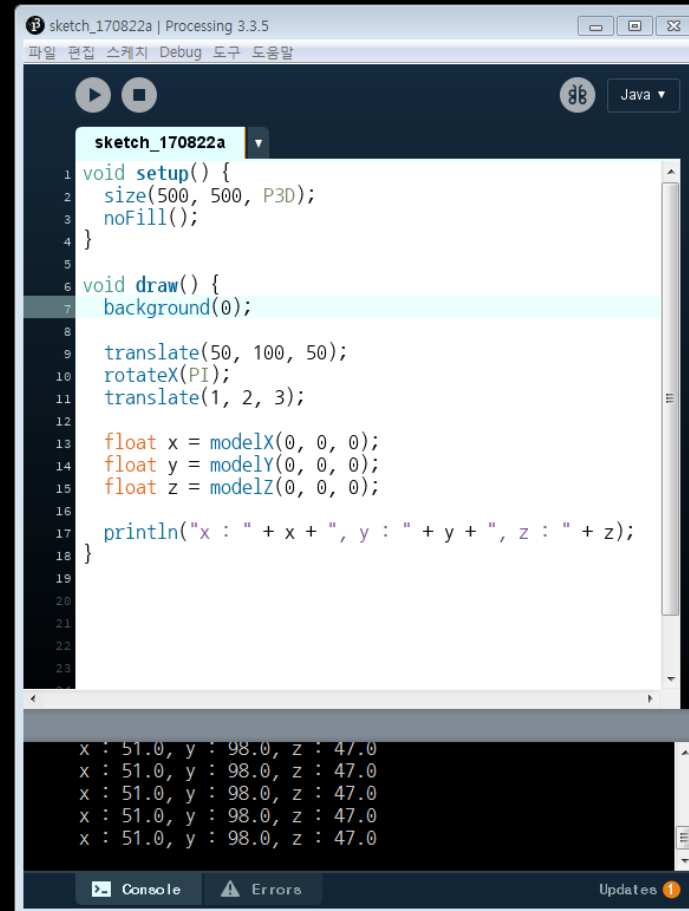
x : 50.0, y : 100.0, z : 50.0
x : 50.0, y : 100.0, z : 50.0
x : 50.0, y : 100.0, z : 50.0
x : 50.0, y : 100.0, z : 50.0
x : 50.0, y : 100.0, z : 50.0

Console Errors Updates
```

Model X, Y, Z

```
void setup() {  
    size(500, 500, P3D);  noFill();  
}  
void draw() {  
    background(0);  
    translate(50, 100, 50);  
    rotateX(PI);  
    translate(1, 2, 3);  
    float x = modelX(0, 0, 0);  
    float y = modelY(0, 0, 0);  
    float z = modelZ(0, 0, 0);  
    println("x : " + x + ", y : " + y + ", z : " + z);  
}
```

Model X, Y, Z



```
sketch_170822a | Processing 3.3.5
파일 편집 스케치 Debug 도구 도움말

sketch_170822a
1 void setup() {
2   size(500, 500, P3D);
3   noFill();
4 }
5
6 void draw() {
7   background(0);
8
9   translate(50, 100, 50);
10  rotateX(PI);
11  translate(1, 2, 3);
12
13  float x = modelX(0, 0, 0);
14  float y = modelY(0, 0, 0);
15  float z = modelZ(0, 0, 0);
16
17  println("x : " + x + ", y : " + y + ", z : " + z);
18 }
19
20
21
22
23

x : 51.0, y : 98.0, z : 47.0
x : 51.0, y : 98.0, z : 47.0
x : 51.0, y : 98.0, z : 47.0
x : 51.0, y : 98.0, z : 47.0
x : 51.0, y : 98.0, z : 47.0

Console Errors Updates
```

pushMatrix, popMatrix

```
void setup() {  
  size(500, 500, P3D);  
  noFill();  
}
```

```
void draw() {  
  background(0);  
  
  pushMatrix();  
  translate(50, 100, 50);  
  rotateX(PI);
```

pushMatrix, popMatrix

```
    translate(1, 2, 3);  
    popMatrix();
```

```
    translate(10,10,10);
```

```
    float x = modelX(0, 0, 0);  
    float y = modelY(0, 0, 0);  
    float z = modelZ(0, 0, 0);
```

```
    println("x : " + x + ", y : " + y + ", z : " + z);  
}
```

pushMatrix, popMatrix



```
sketch_170822a | Processing 3.3.5
파일 편집 스케치 Debug 도구 도움말

1 void setup() {
2   size(500, 500, P3D);
3   noFill();
4 }
5
6 void draw() {
7   background(0);
8
9   pushMatrix();
10  translate(50, 100, 50);
11  rotateX(PI);
12  translate(1, 2, 3);
13  popMatrix();
14
15  translate(10,10,10);
16
17  float x = modelX(0, 0, 0);
18  float y = modelY(0, 0, 0);
19  float z = modelZ(0, 0, 0);
20
21  println("x : " + x + ", y : " + y + ", z : " + z);
22 }
23
24
25
26

x : 10.0, y : 10.0, z : 10.0
x : 10.0, y : 10.0, z : 10.0
x : 10.0, y : 10.0, z : 10.0
x : 10.0, y : 10.0, z : 10.0
x : 10.0, y : 10.0, z : 10.0
```

Rotating one Square

```
float theta1 = 0;
```

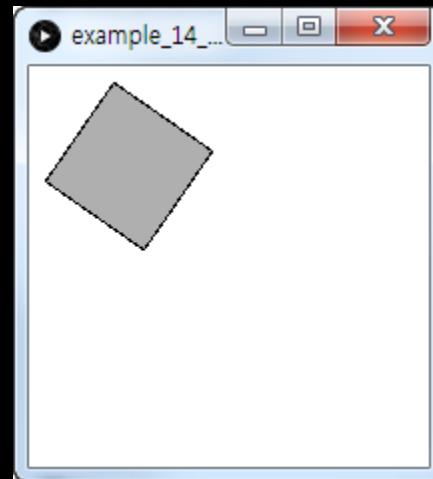
```
void setup() {  
  size(200, 200, P3D);  
}
```

```
void draw() {  
  background(255);  
  stroke(0);
```

Rotating one Square

```
fill(175);  
rectMode(CENTER);  
  
translate(50, 50);  
rotateZ(theta1);  
rect(0, 0, 60, 60);  
  
theta1 += 0.02;  
}
```


RotateZ



Rotating another square

```
float theta2 = 0;
```

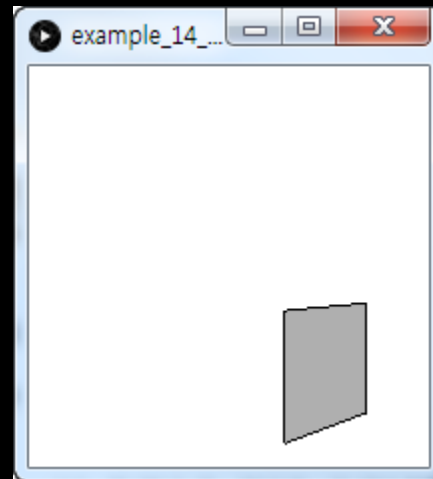
```
void setup() {  
    size(200, 200, P3D);  
}
```

```
void draw() {  
  
    background(255);
```

Rotating another square

```
stroke(0);  
fill(175);  
rectMode(CENTER);  
  
translate(150, 150);  
rotateY(theta2);  
rect(0, 0, 60, 60);  
  
theta2 += 0.02;  
}
```

RotateY



Combine

```
float theta1 = 0;
```

```
float theta2 = 0;
```

```
void setup() {  
  size(500, 500, P3D);  
}
```

```
void draw() {  
  background(255);  
  stroke(0);  
  fill(175);  
  rectMode(CENTER);
```

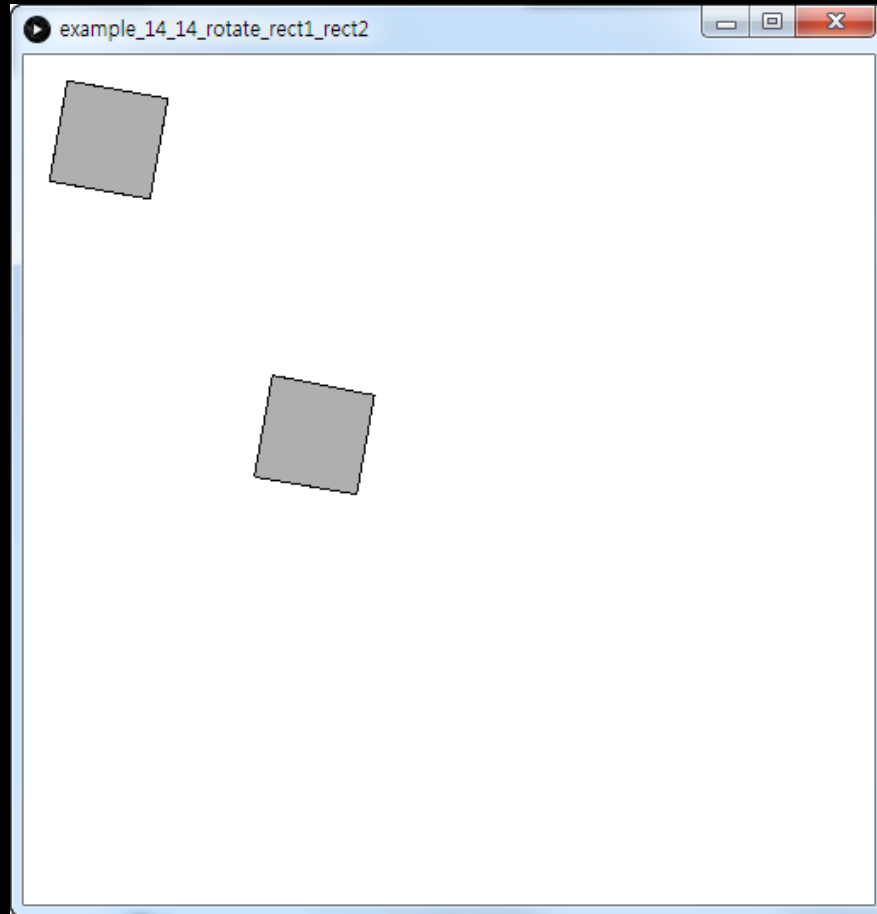
Combine

```
translate(50, 50);  
rotateZ(theta1);  
rect(0, 0, 60, 60);
```

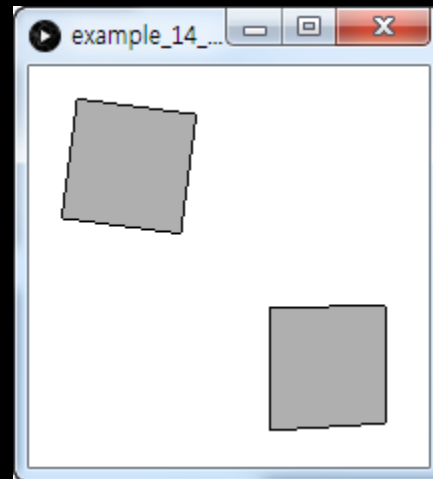
```
translate(150, 150);  
rotateY(theta2);  
rect(0, 0, 60, 60);
```

```
theta1 += 0.02;  
theta2 += 0.02;  
}
```

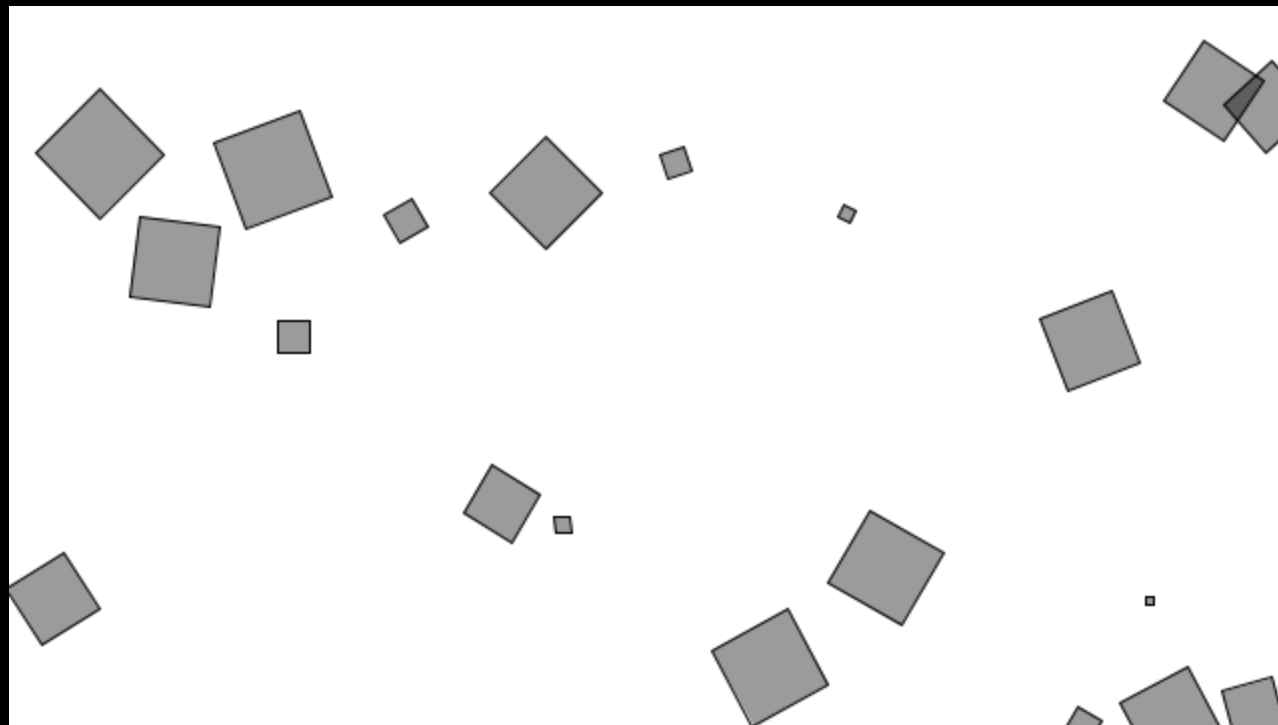
Combine



Your turn



Spinning objects



Rotater

```
class Rotater {
```

```
    float x, y;    // x,y location
```

```
    float theta;   // angle of rotation
```

```
    float speed;   // speed of rotation
```

```
    float w;       // size of rectangle
```

```
    Rotater(float tempX, float tempY, float tempSpeed, float  
tempW) {
```

Rotater

```
x = tempX;  
y = tempY;  
// Angle is always initialized to 0  
theta = 0;  
speed = tempSpeed;  
w = tempW;  
}  
  
// Increment angle
```

Rotater

```
void spin() {  
    theta += speed;  
}
```

```
// Display rectangle  
void display() {  
    rectMode(CENTER);  
    stroke(0);  
    fill(0, 100);
```

Rotater

```
    pushMatrix();  
    translate(x, y);  
    rotate(theta);  
    rect(0, 0, w, w);  
    popMatrix();  
}  
}
```

Spinning objects

```
Rotater[] rotaters;
```

```
void setup() {  
    size(640, 360);
```

```
    rotaters = new Rotater[20];
```

```
    for (int i = 0; i < rotaters.length; i++ ) {  
        rotaters[i] = new Rotater(random(width), random(height), random(-0.1, 0.1), random(48));  
    }
```

Spinning objects

```
}
```

```
void draw() {  
    background(255);
```

```
    for (int i = 0; i < rotaters.length; i++ ) {  
        rotaters[i].spin();  
        rotaters[i].display();  
    }  
}
```

Spinner



PSpinner



Spinner

```
float x0, y0,  
      x1, y1,  
      x2, y2,  
      ang, freq,  
      r1, r2;  
final float rad = TWO_PI/3;  
  
void setup() {  
  size(500,500);  
  r1 = 140;  
  r2 = 120;  
  ang = freq = 0;  
  stroke(#eeeeee);  
}
```

Spinner

```
void draw() {  
  background(#222222);  
  fill(#eeeeee);  
  text("Frequency: " + nf(freq, 1, 3), 20, 20);  
  translate(mouseX, mouseY);  
  
  x0 = r1 * cos(ang);  
  y0 = r1 * sin(ang);
```

Spinner

```
ang += freq;  
if (freq > 0) freq -= 0.0005;  
else freq = 0;
```

```
x1 = r1 * cos(ang + rad);  
y1 = r1 * sin(ang + rad);
```

```
x2 = r1 * cos(ang + rad * 2);
```

Spinner

```
y2 = r1 * sin(ang + rad * 2);
```

```
fill(#222222);
```

```
strokeWeight(100);
```

```
line(0, 0, x0, y0);
```

```
line(0, 0, x1, y1);
```

```
line(0, 0, x2, y2);
```

```
strokeWeight(35);
```

Spinner

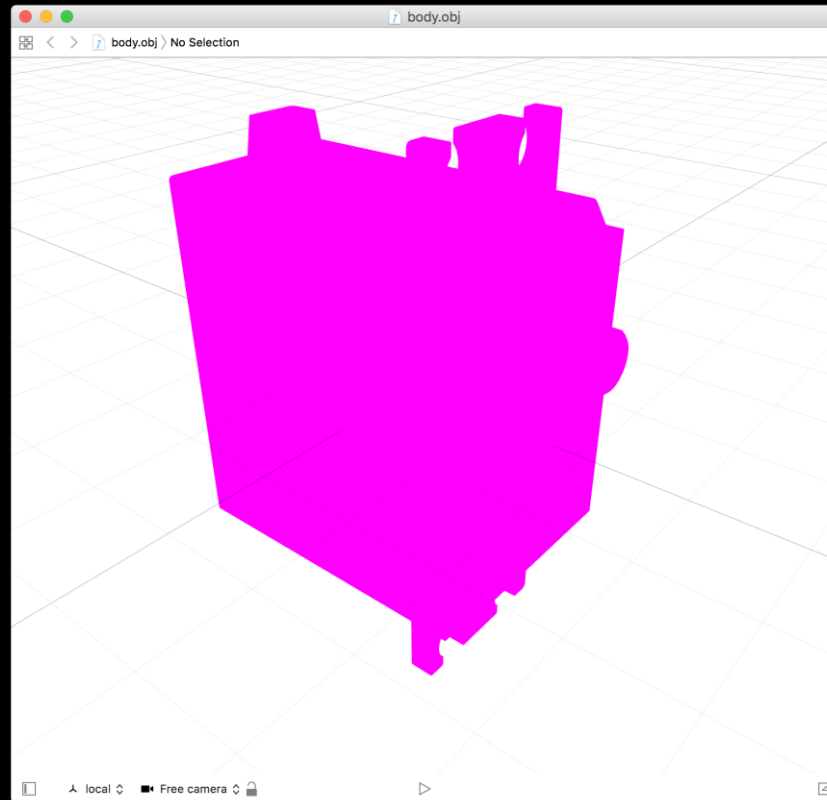
```
    ellipse(0, 0, r2, r2);  
    ellipse(x0, y0, r2, r2);  
    ellipse(x1, y1, r2, r2);  
    ellipse(x2, y2, r2, r2);  
}
```

```
void mouseClicked() {  
    freq = 0.6;  
}
```

Obj file

- The OBJ file format is a simple data-format that represents 3D geometry alone — namely, the position of each vertex, the UV position of each texture coordinate vertex, vertex normals, and the faces that make each polygon defined as a list of vertices, and texture vertices.

Servo Body



Servo Shape

```
PShape body;
```

```
void setup() {  
  size(600,600,P3D);  
  smooth();
```

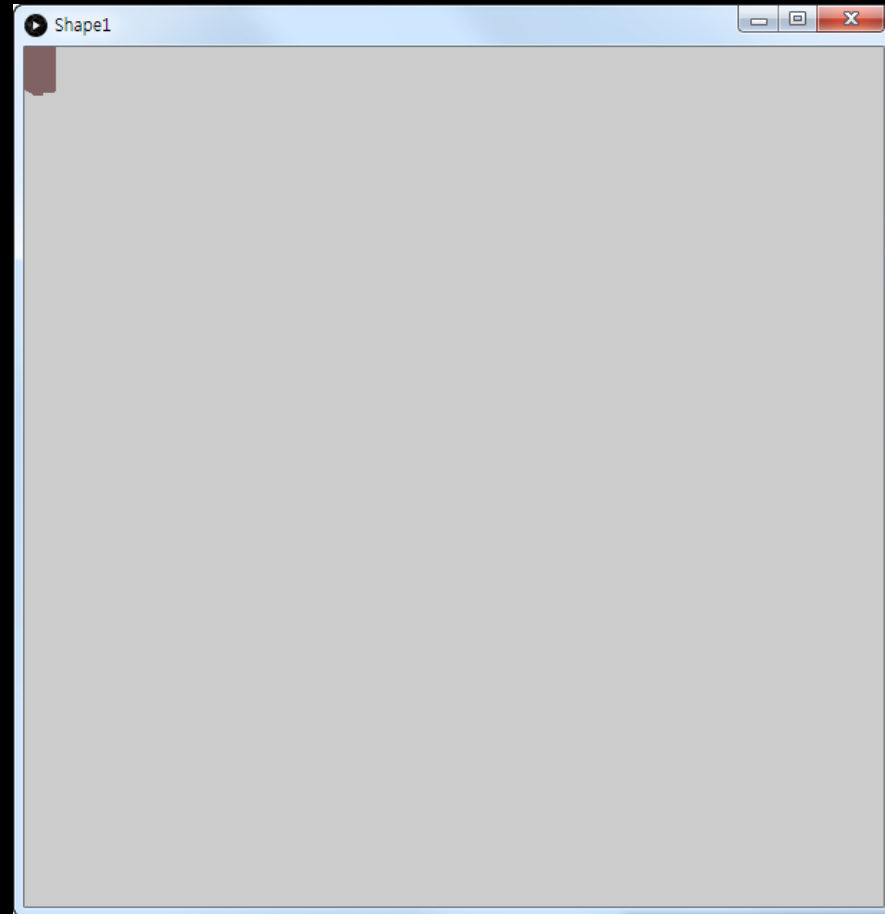
```
  body = loadShape("body.obj");  
}
```

```
void draw() {
```

```
  shape(body);
```

```
}
```

But...



Servo body

```
PShape body;
```

```
float rotX, rotY;
```

```
void setup() {
```

```
    size(600,600,P3D);
```

```
    smooth();
```

```
    body = loadShape("body.obj");
```

```
}
```

```
void draw() {
```

```
    lights();
```

```
    background(32);
```

Servo Body

```
translate(width/2, height/2, -100);
```

```
rotateX(rotX);
```

```
rotateY(-rotY);
```

```
scale(4);
```

```
shape(body);
```

```
}
```

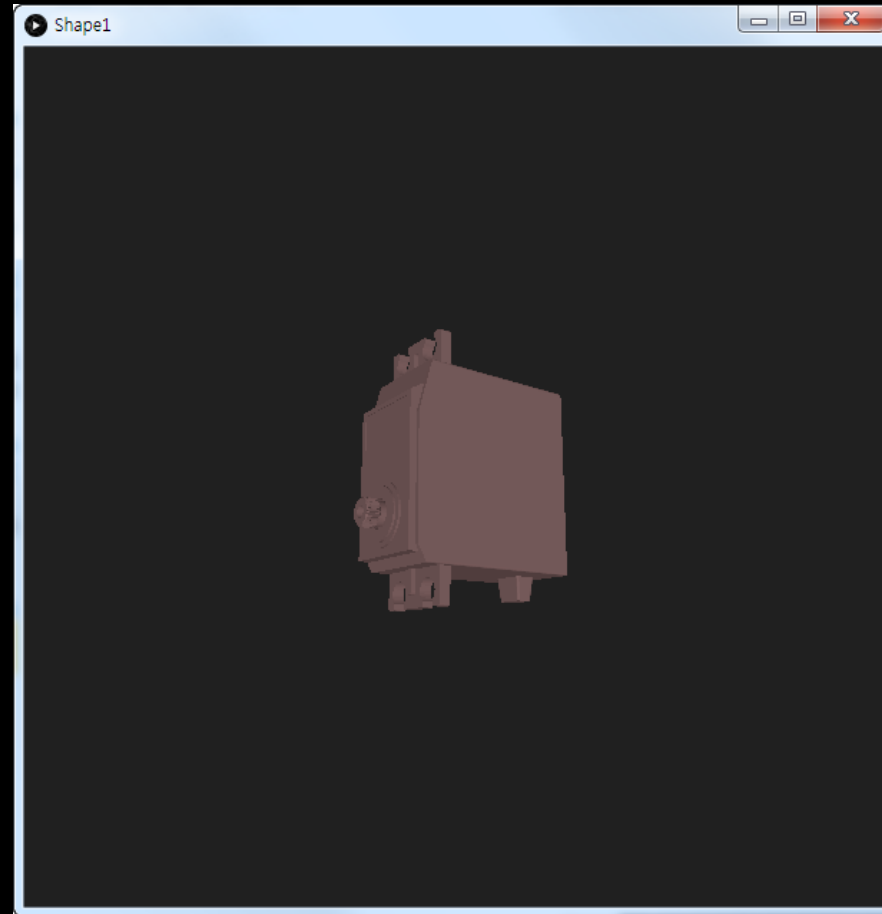
```
void mouseDragged() {
```

```
    rotY -= (mouseX - pmouseX) * 0.01;
```

```
    rotX -= (mouseY - pmouseY) * 0.01;
```

```
}
```

Servo body



Together

```
PShape body, horn;
```

```
float rotX, rotY;
```

```
void setup() {  
  size(600,600,P3D);  
  smooth();
```

```
  body = loadShape("body.obj");  
  horn = loadShape("tmp.obj");
```

```
}
```

```
void draw() {  
  lights();  
  background(32);
```

Together

```
translate(width/2, height/2, -100);
```

```
rotateX(rotX);
```

```
rotateY(-rotY);
```

```
scale(4);
```

```
shape(body);
```

```
translate(0, 10, 20);
```

```
rotateZ(radians(frameCount));
```

```
shape(horn);
```

```
}
```

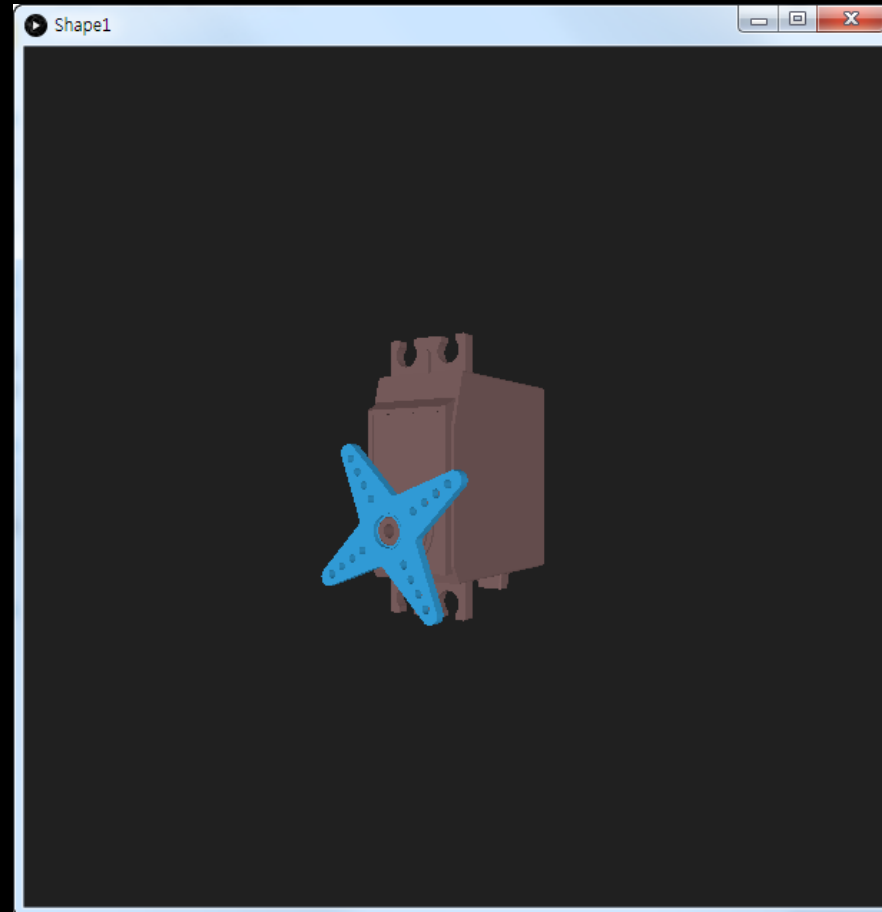
```
void mouseDragged() {
```

```
    rotY -= (mouseX - pmouseX) * 0.01;
```

```
    rotX -= (mouseY - pmouseY) * 0.01;
```

```
}
```

Together



Break...

- CU..