

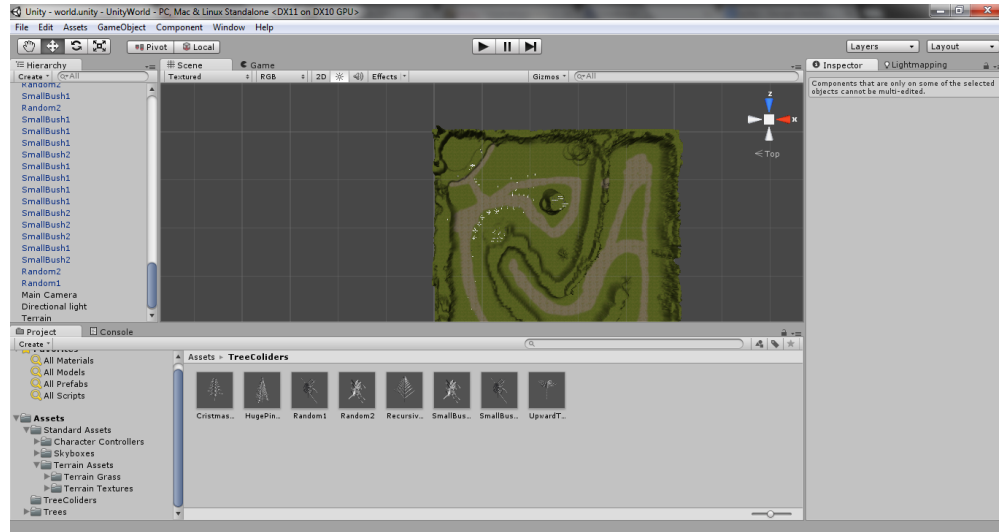
Procedural Modeling

Santiago Velez Saffon

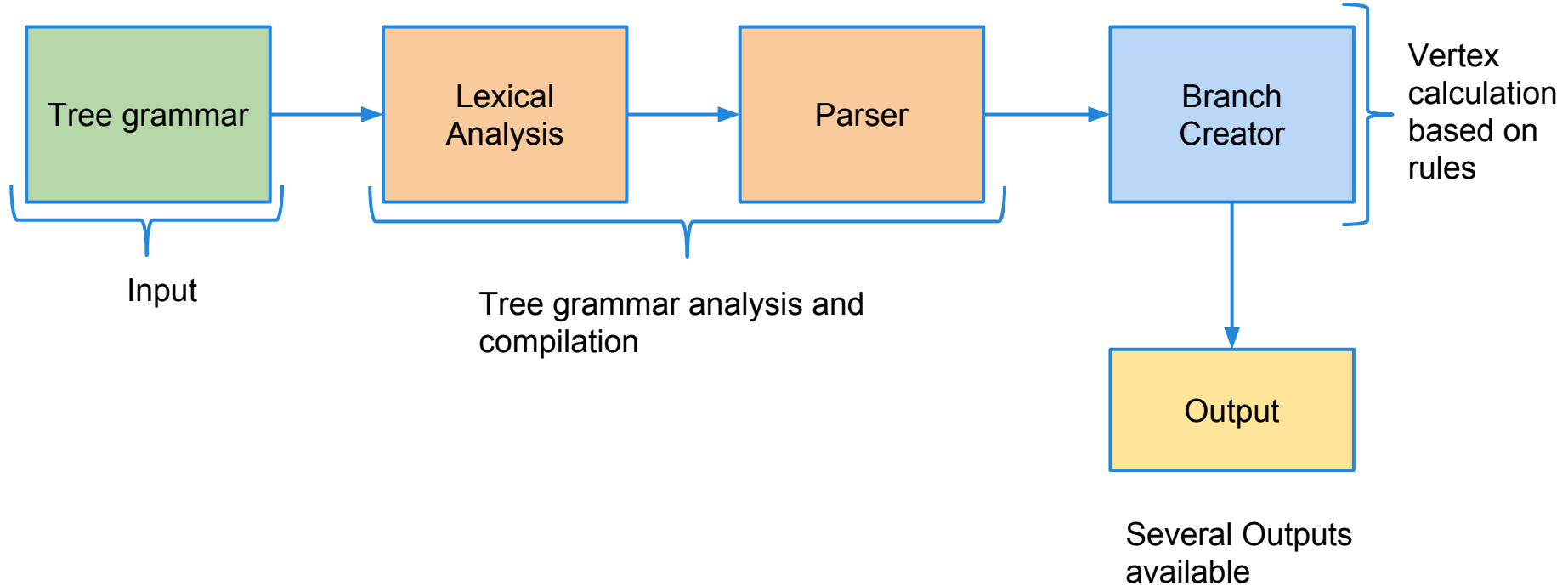
What my project can do!!



Show world in Unity



How does it work?? Project Pipeline



Lexical Analysis

digit	[0-9]	}	Characters and numbers
char	[a-zA-Z]		
left	[+]	}	Operators
right	"_"		
pitch_up	"^"		
pitch_down	["&"]		
roll_left	["\$"]		
roll_right	[":"]		
turn	" "		
semicolon	[";"]		
assign	"="		
left_bra	"["		
right_bra	"]"		
angle	"angle"	}	Reserved words
iter	"iter"		
axiom	"axiom"		
define	"#define"		
render	"render()"		
name	"name"		
variables	"variables"		
move	"move"		
direction	"direction"		
classname	"class"		
length	"length"		

1. Understand The input
2. Extract important values.
3. Remove unwanted characters.

Parsing

```

l_system :
  list_definitions axiom equations RENDER SEMICOL {render();}
  | axiom equations RENDER SEMICOL {render();}

axiom :
  AXIOM EQUAL word SEMICOL  {(isaxiom=0; axiom();)}

equations :
  equations equation
  | equation

equation :
  VAR_NAME EQUAL expression SEMICOL  {(int xss; xss=equation($1); if(!xss){yerror("Undefined constant in rule");}}

expression :
  expression word
  | expression operator
  | operator
  | word

word :
  word VAR_NAME      {(isaxiom==1) ? add_to_word($2):add_operator($2);}
  | VAR_NAME          {(isaxiom==1) ? add_to_word($1):add_operator($1);}

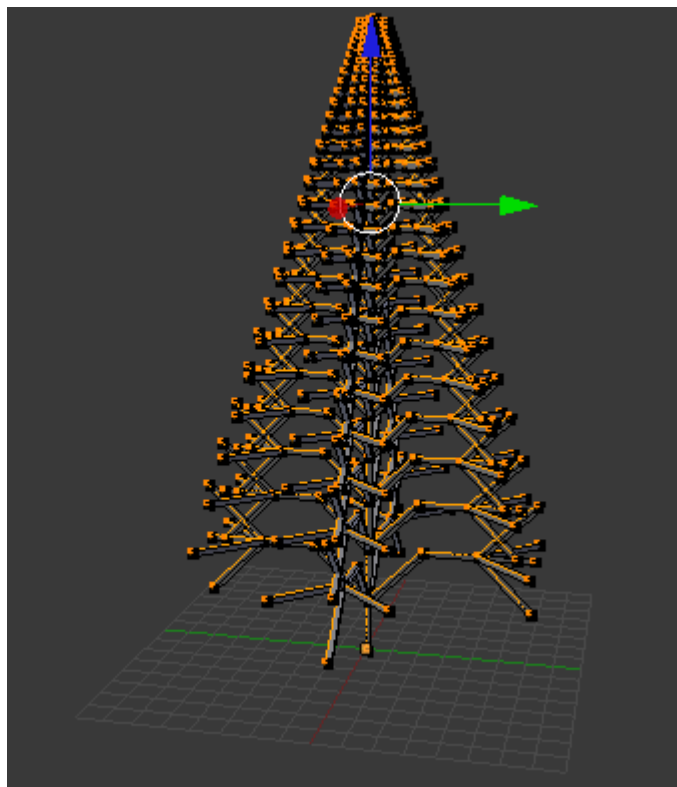
operator :
  LEFT      {add_operator($1);}
  | RIGHT   {add_operator($1);}
  | ROT_Z_POS {add_operator($1);}
  | ROT_Z_NEG {add_operator($1);}
  | ROT_Y_POS {add_operator($1);}
  | ROT_Y_NEG {add_operator($1);}
  | ROT_X     {add_operator($1);}
  | LBRA      {add_operator($1);}
  | RBRA      {add_operator($1);}

```

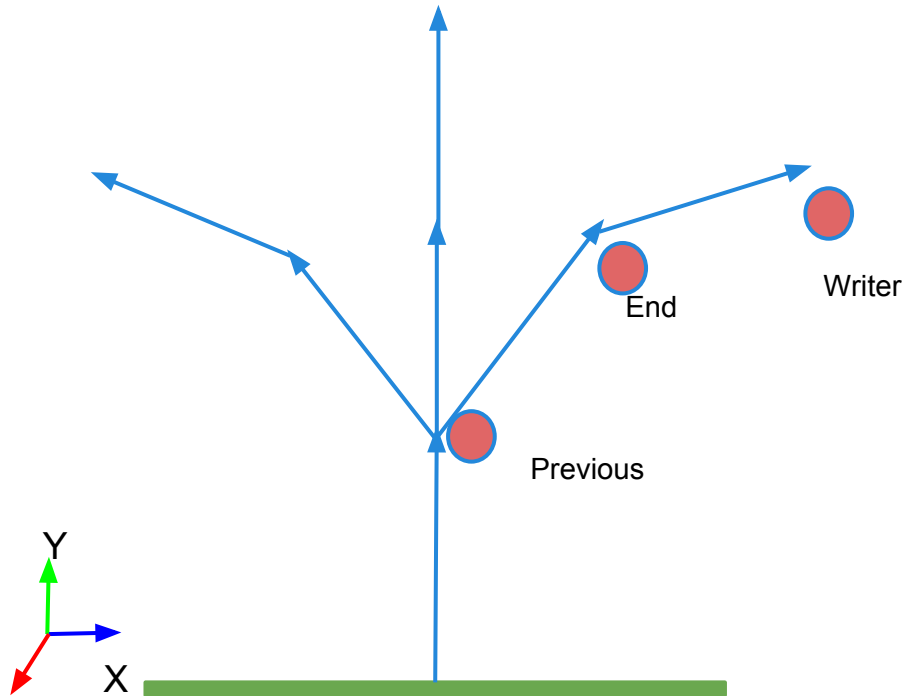
1. Build relevant information from user's input.
2. Iterations, angle, rules axiom,

Grammar Example

```
#define angle=45;  
#define iter=15;  
#define length=80;  
#define name=smalltree;  
#define class=SmallTree;  
#define variables=FXBT;  
#define move=FBT;  
axiom=X;  
F=[-T[:T][|T]T];  
B=[+T[&T][$T]T];  
X=T[F][B]X;  
T=T;  
render();
```



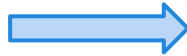
Branch Creation



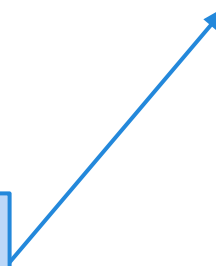
1. 3 sentinels to help build the tree.
 - a. Previous
 - b. End
 - c. Writer.
2. Tree grows towards positive Y axis.
3. All rotation are first calculated on writer. Direction is calculated and finally end is created.
4. End - previous form a branch.


Output

```
#define angle=45;  
#define iter=15;  
#define length=80;  
#define name=smalltree;  
#define class=SmallTree;  
#define variables=FXBT;  
#define move=FBT;  
axiom=X;  
F=[-T[:T][|T]T];  
B=[+T[&T][$T]T];  
X=T[F][B]X;  
T=T;  
render();
```




project.exe



 smalltree

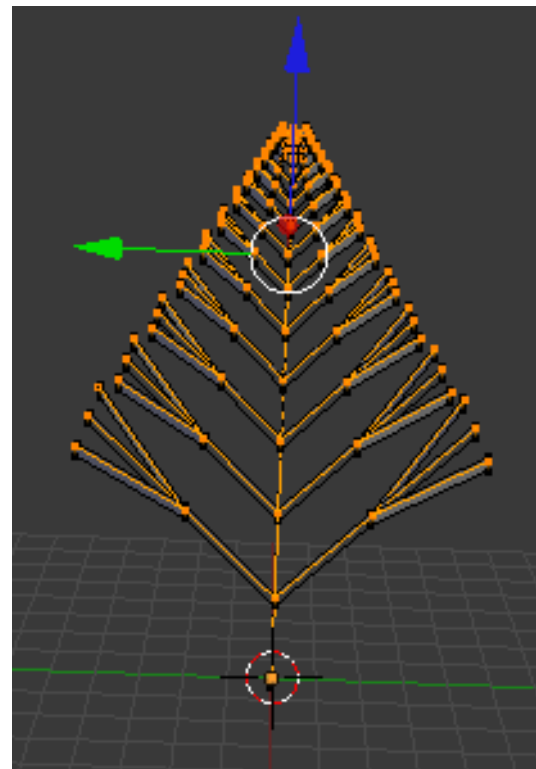
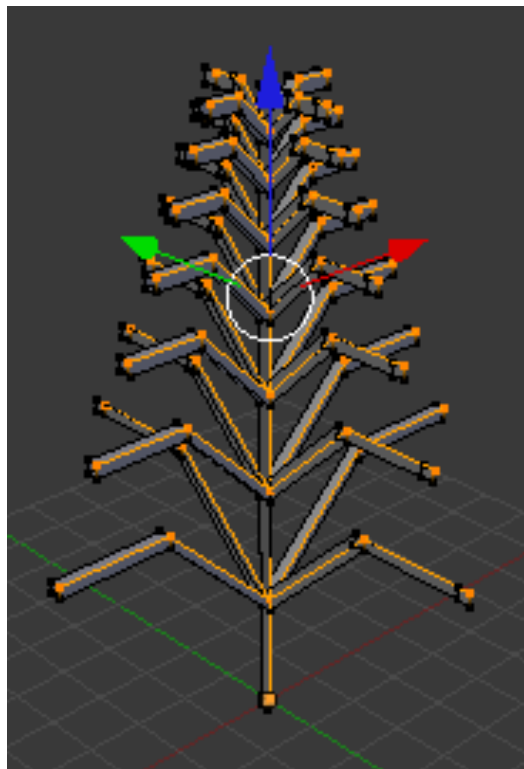
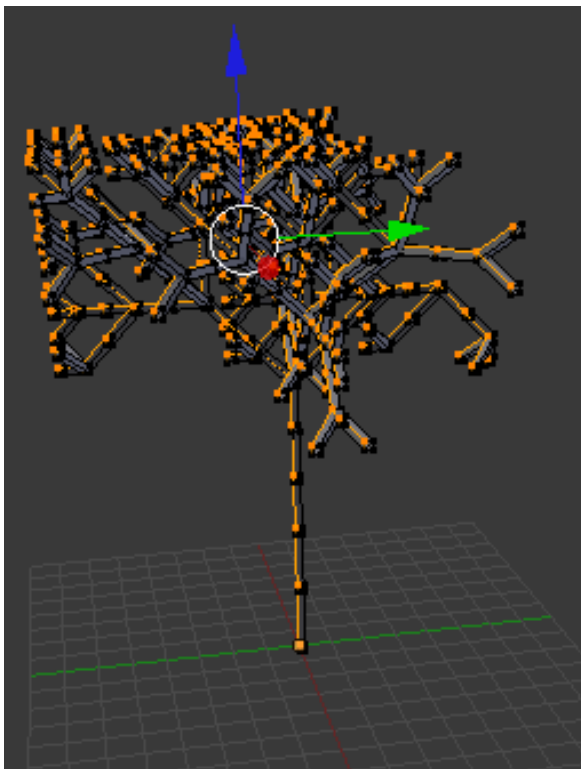
C++ Header file, that contains all the properties and algorithms to build a tree.



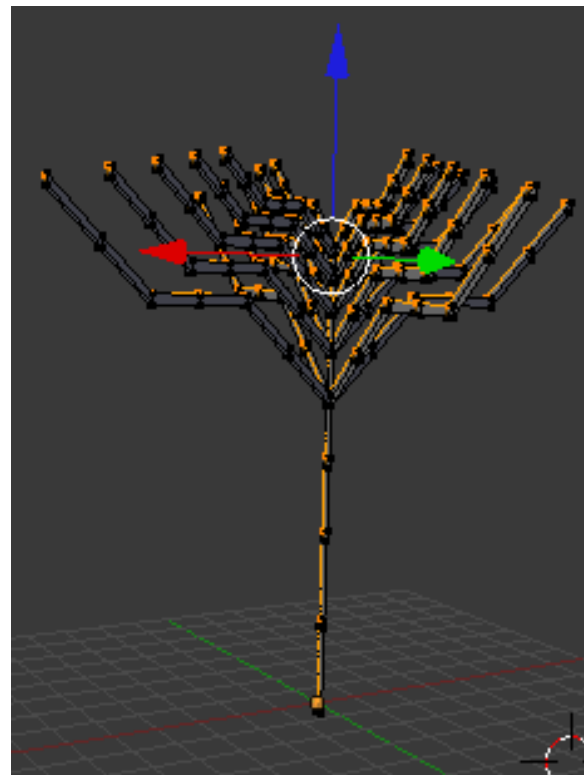
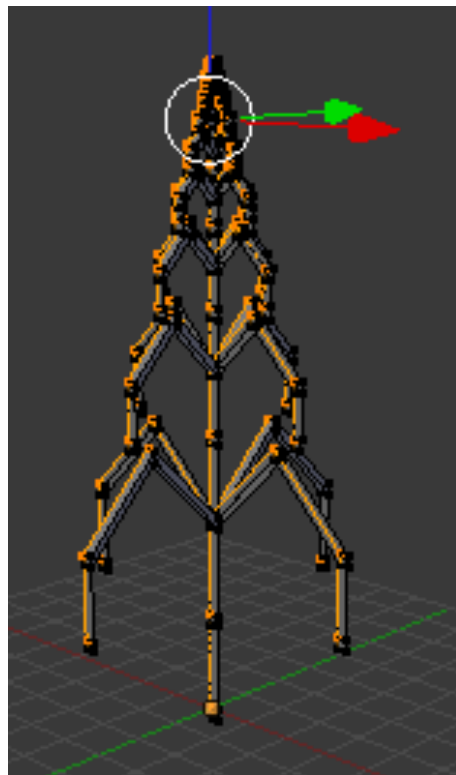
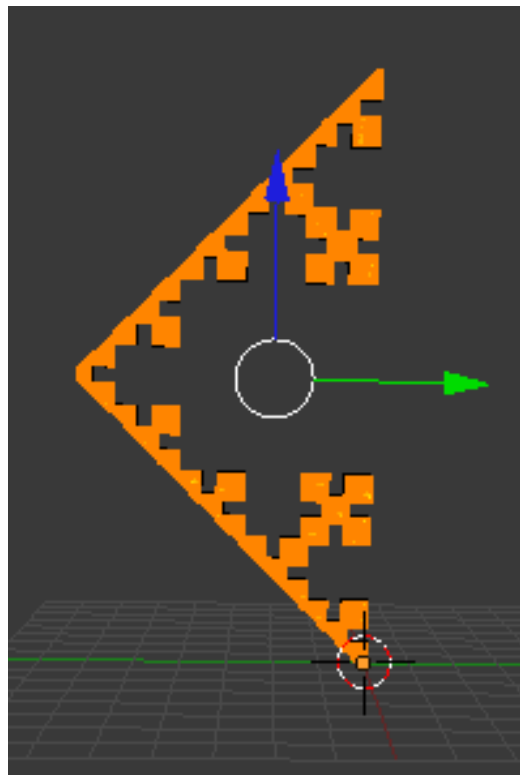
 smalltree

ASCII wavefront .obj. Which represents the tree connectivity.

Tree examples

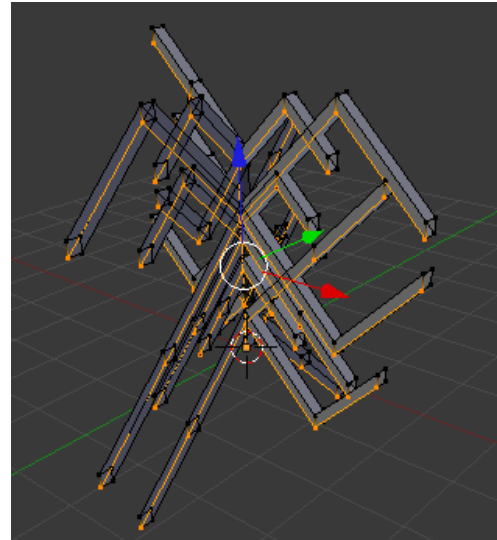


Tree examples



Randomness??

1. Yes, but not so good for big trees



Difficulties- Problems

1. Some Rotation can be visually useless.



Tree growing towards Y axis;
rotation in Y is useless.

2. Very easy to get lost on the tree.

a. With a big number of iterations its very easy to get a lot of useless rotations.

3. Making real trees require much more complex grammars.randomness??

4. Real trees and not so recursive. On a real tree every branch is different.

Future work

1. Extend grammar to allow several angles for a single tree.
 - a. At least angle per type of rotation.
2. Extend grammar to allow leaf creation.
3. A better management of randomness.
- 4.

Resources

1. Flex - <http://flex.sourceforge.net/>
2. Bison- <http://gnuwin32.sourceforge.net/packages/bison.htm>
3. Unity-<http://unity3d.com/>
4. Blender-<http://www.blender.org/>
5. The Algorithmic Beauty of Plants - <http://algorithmicbotany.org/papers/#abop>