

# CS 2334: Project 5

## Java Graphics

# Project 4 Lessons

# Project 4 Lessons

- Get layout working first, then interaction
- May not have anything selected by a JList at a given instant in time: code must be robust to this
- Tracking down Exceptions in “tall” stack traces

# Project 5

Animate the infant:

- Show top, side and rear view of the infant
- Allow user to select time instant to be displayed
- Animation using Timers

- Demonstration ....

# Objectives

Create a Graphical User Interface for Animation

- Create a tree data structure for representing a kinematic tree
- Create a class for flexibly transforming 3D data into a 2D picture
- Use **JSliders** to accept input
- Use **Timers** to create animations
- Continue to exercise good coding practices for Javadoc and for testing Drop-down menus (JMenuBar)

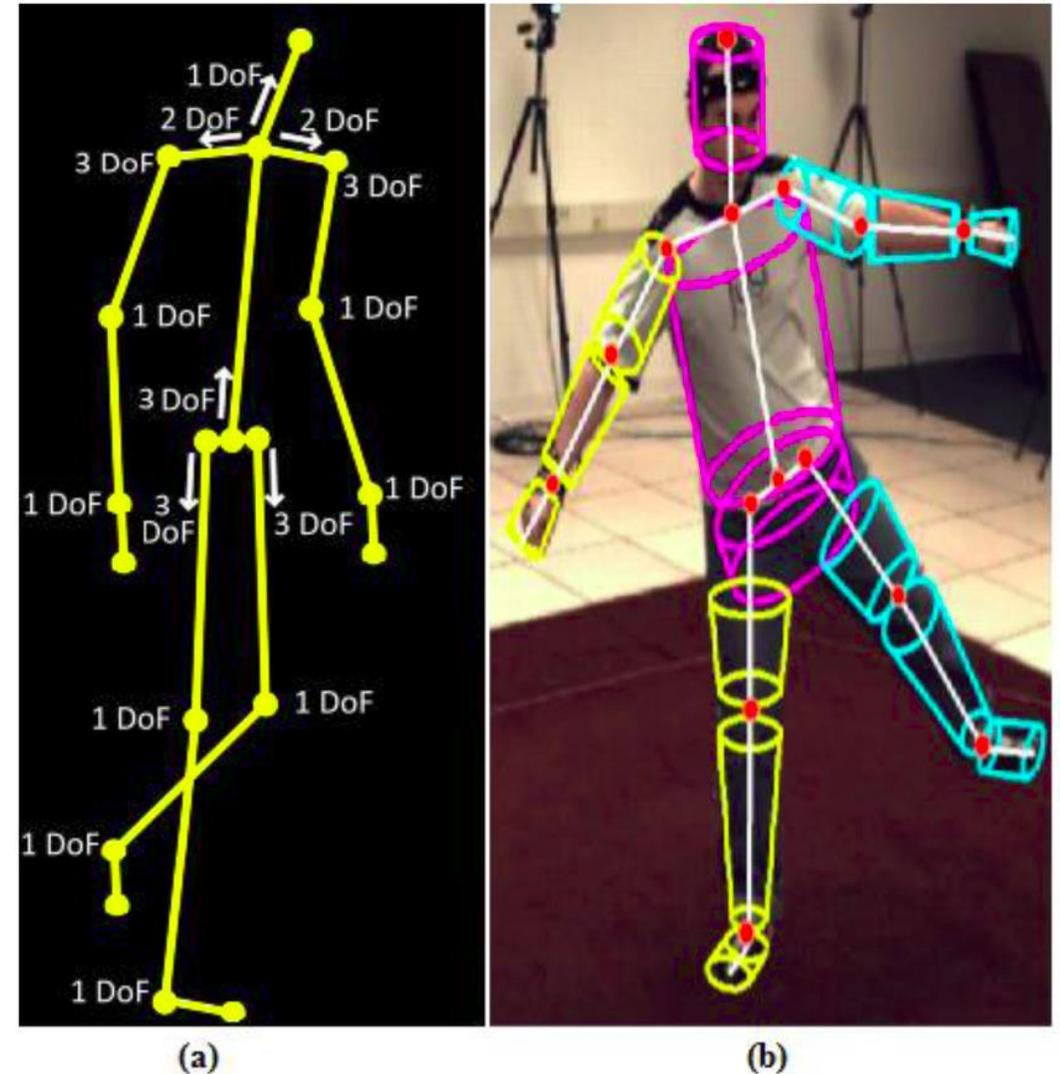


# Kinematic Tree

A single point can branch along multiple paths

- In this figure: the root point branches in three directions:
  - Left hip
  - Right hip
  - Point between the shoulder blades (the back)

We refer to these as the **children** of the root point

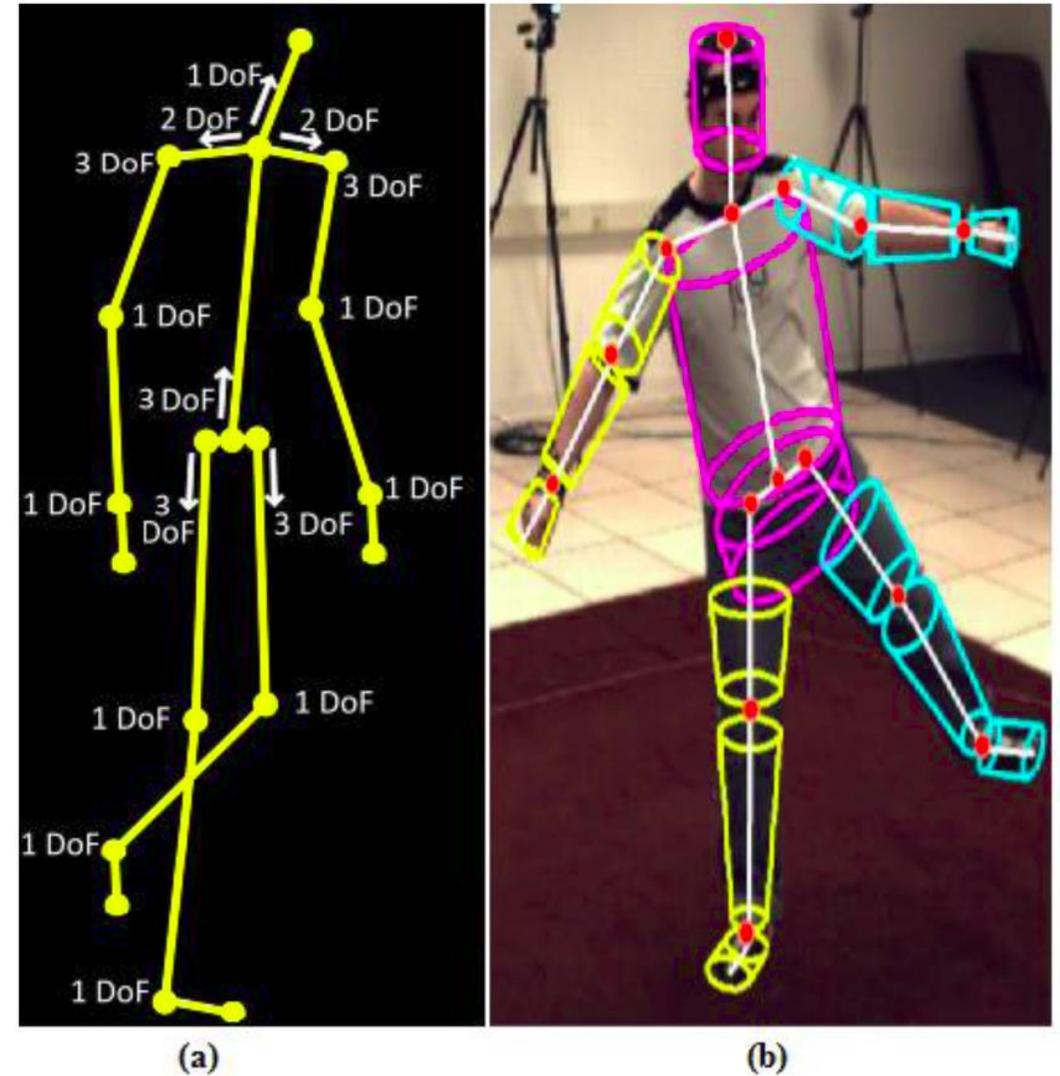


Sanini et al., 2015

# Drawing a Kinematic Tree

Assume that we know the locations of all of the points

1. Start at the root point
2. For each child point:
  1. Draw a line from **this** point to the child
  2. Recursively draw the child

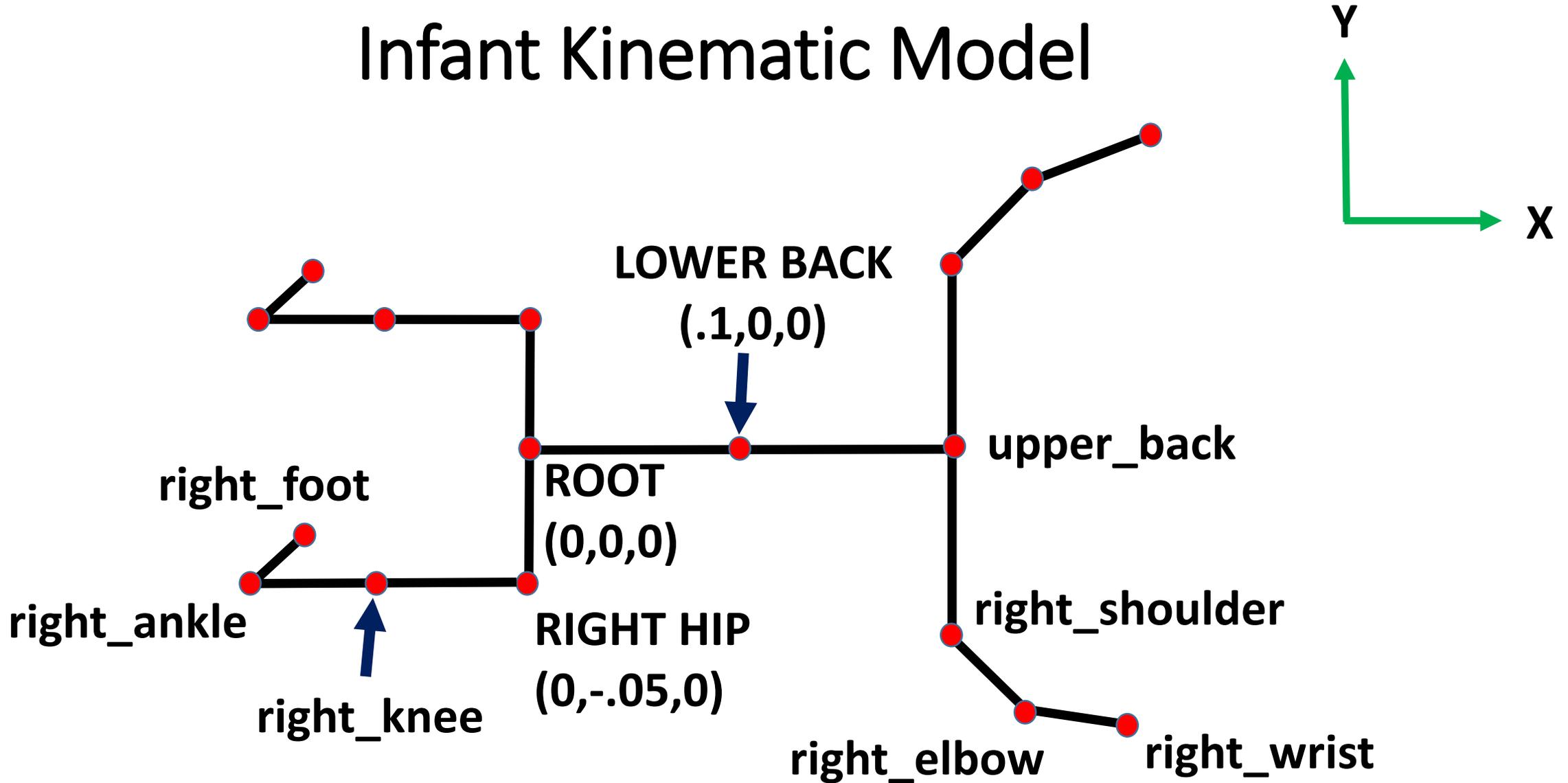


Sanini et al., 2015

# Infant Model

- Our data structure contains most of the points we need within a single State
  - Back, shoulders, elbows, wrists, ...
- Some points are not defined, but they are fixed
  - Location of the hip sockets
  - Location of the small of the back

# Infant Kinematic Model



# Rendering

We are not working in 3D, here. Instead: we are creating simple 2D projections

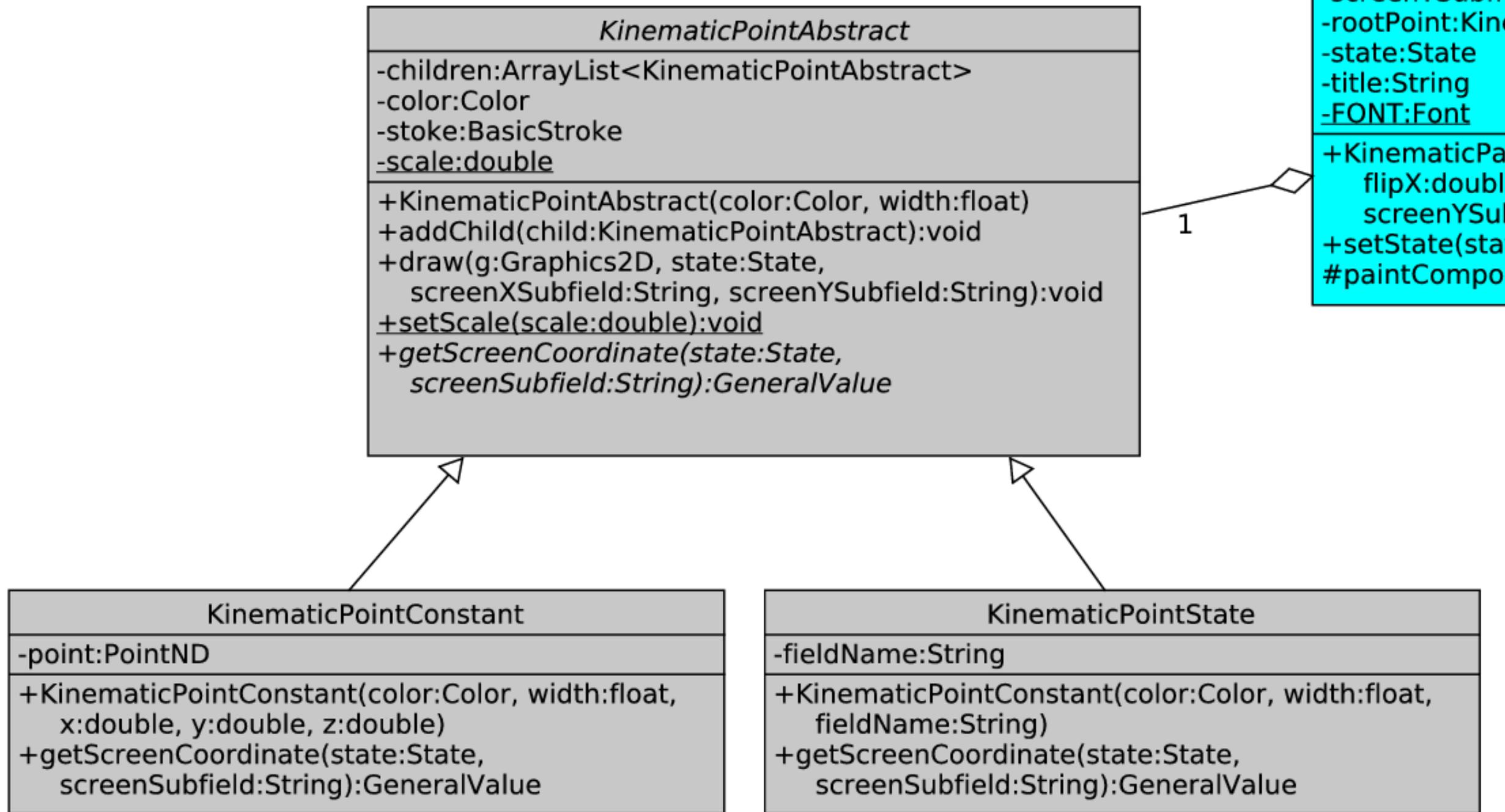
- Top view: Map X to screen X and Y to screen Y (flipped)
- Side view: Map X to screen X and Z to screen Y (flipped)
- Rear view: Map Y to screen X (flipped) and Z to screen Y (flipped)

Scaling: we must also translate from meters to pixels

# KinematicPoint

A KinematicPoint must be able to:

- Describe the location of some specified dimension (subfield)
- Given subfields for each of the screen X and screen Y dimensions, draw the point and its children



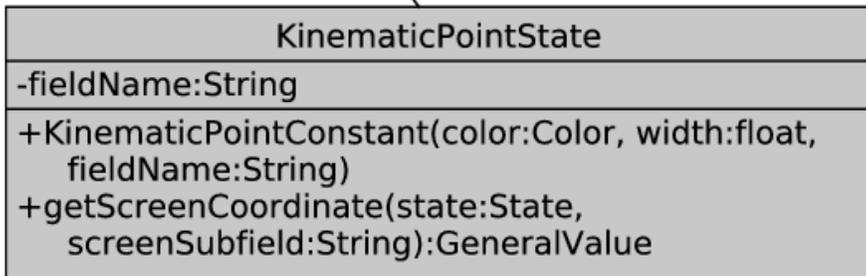
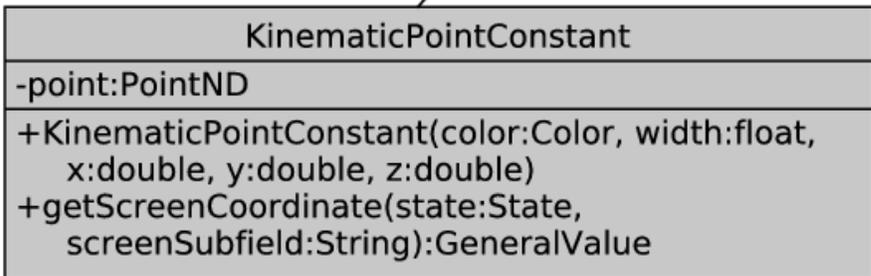
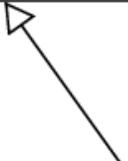
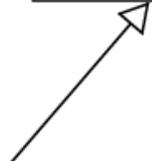
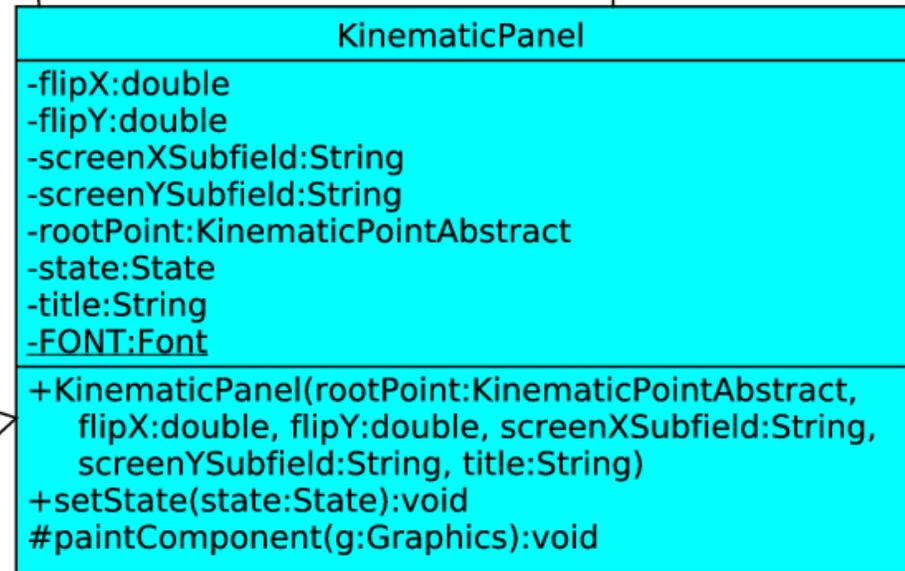
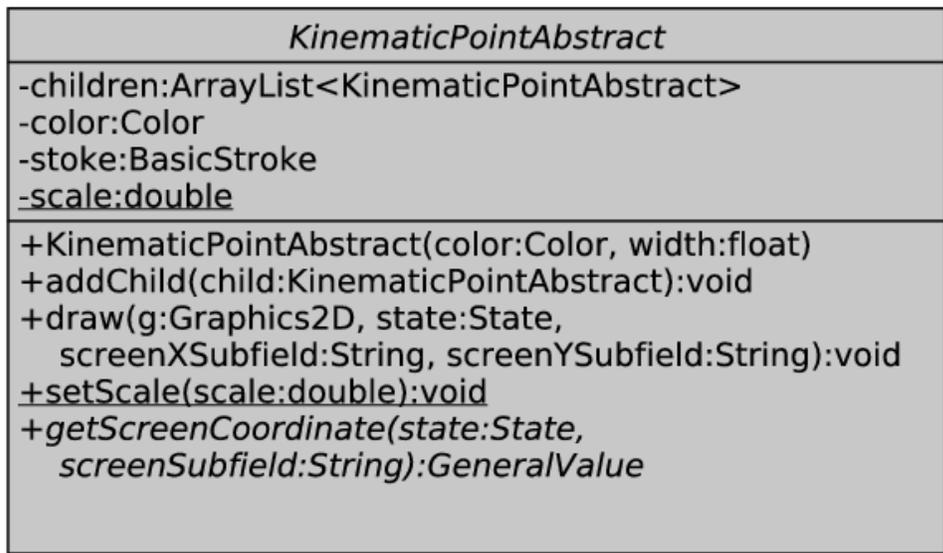
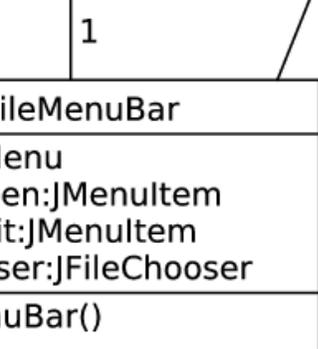
# Drawing a Single KinematicPointAbstract

- Extract the GeneralValue for the screen X and screen Y subfields
- For each child:
  - Extract the GeneralValue for the screen X and screen Y subfields
  - If all GeneralValues are valid, then draw a line from this point to the child point (specifically, we are drawing a BasicStroke)
  - Draw the child

# KinematicPanel

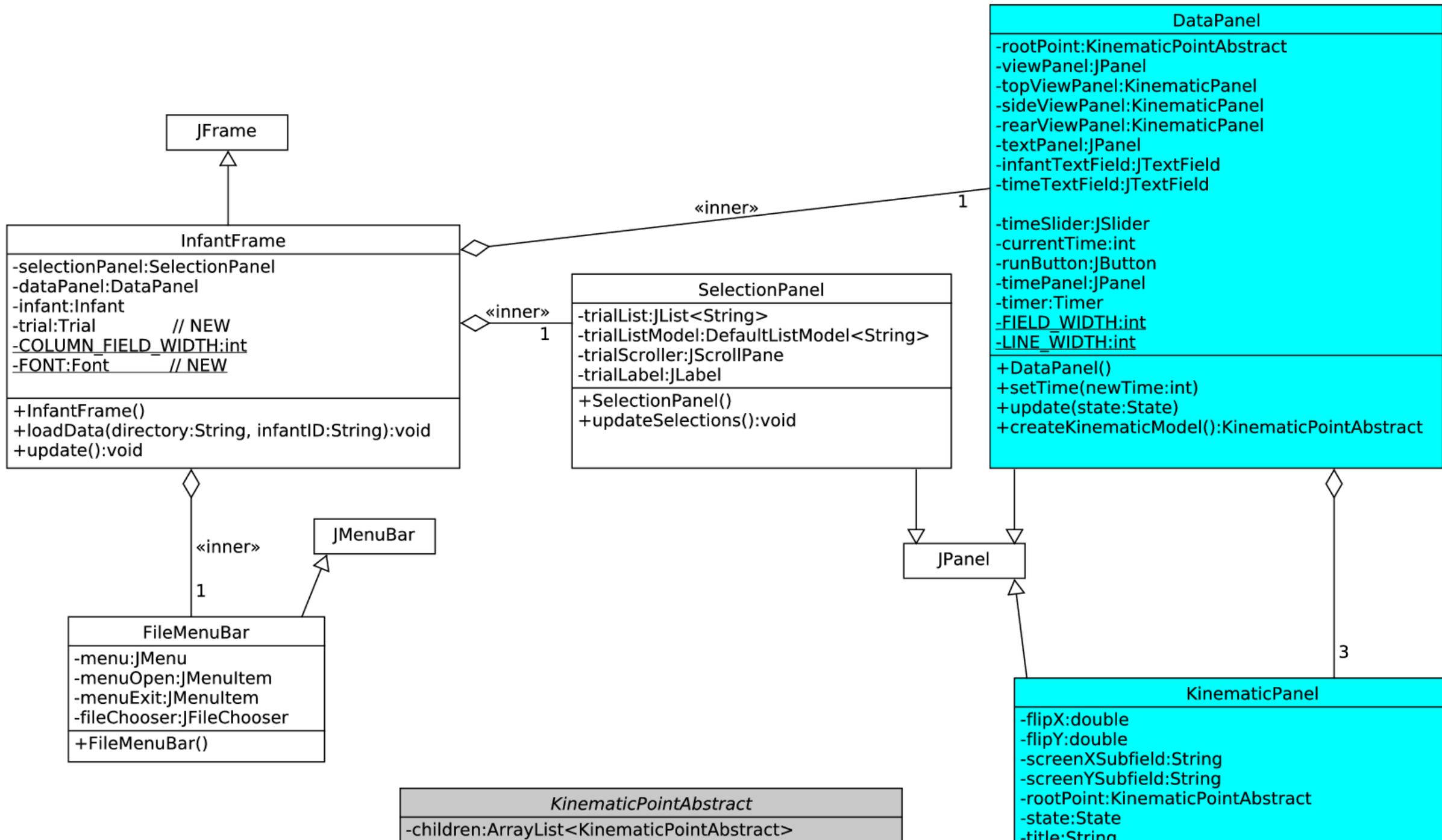
JPanel that renders a single view of the kinematic model

- Maps from 3D point to 2D screen coordinates
- Scale translates from real coordinates (meters) to pixels
- In some cases, flips the sign of the pixel coordinates



# Graphical User Interface

- Menu is the same
- Selection of week only
- DataPanel:
  - Three different views
  - Textual information
  - Control of time step to render



# Deadlines

- Project must be submitted by Friday, Dec 1<sup>st</sup> @6:00pm
- Code review must be completed by Friday, Dec 8<sup>th</sup>
  - This is an absolute deadline