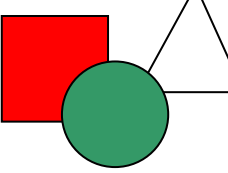


VRML

Virtual Reality Modeling Language

VRML

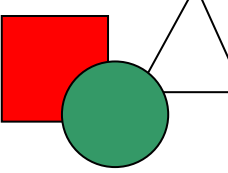


Man nehme:

- Editor
- Browser
- Plug-In (z. B. Cortona-Player)

VRML-Dateien plattformunabhängig

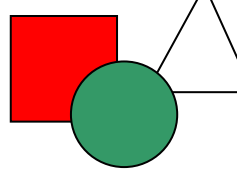
VRML



Literatur:

- Das Einsteigerseminar VRML, Rolf Däßler, bhv-Verlag 1999 (Buch)
oder:
<http://fabdq.fh-potsdam.de/bhv/> (Internet)
- 3D mit VRML von Uwe Debacher
<http://www.debacher.de/vrml/>
- und viele andere Quellen

VRML



```
#VRML V2.0 utf8
```

```
Shape {
```

#Gestaltknoten

```
  appearance Appearance {
```

#Subknoten

#(Oberfläche)

```
    material Material {}
```

#Subknoten

#(Material)

```
  }
```

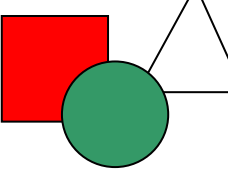
```
  geometry Box {}
```

#Geometriknoten

#(hier: Quader)

```
}
```

VRML

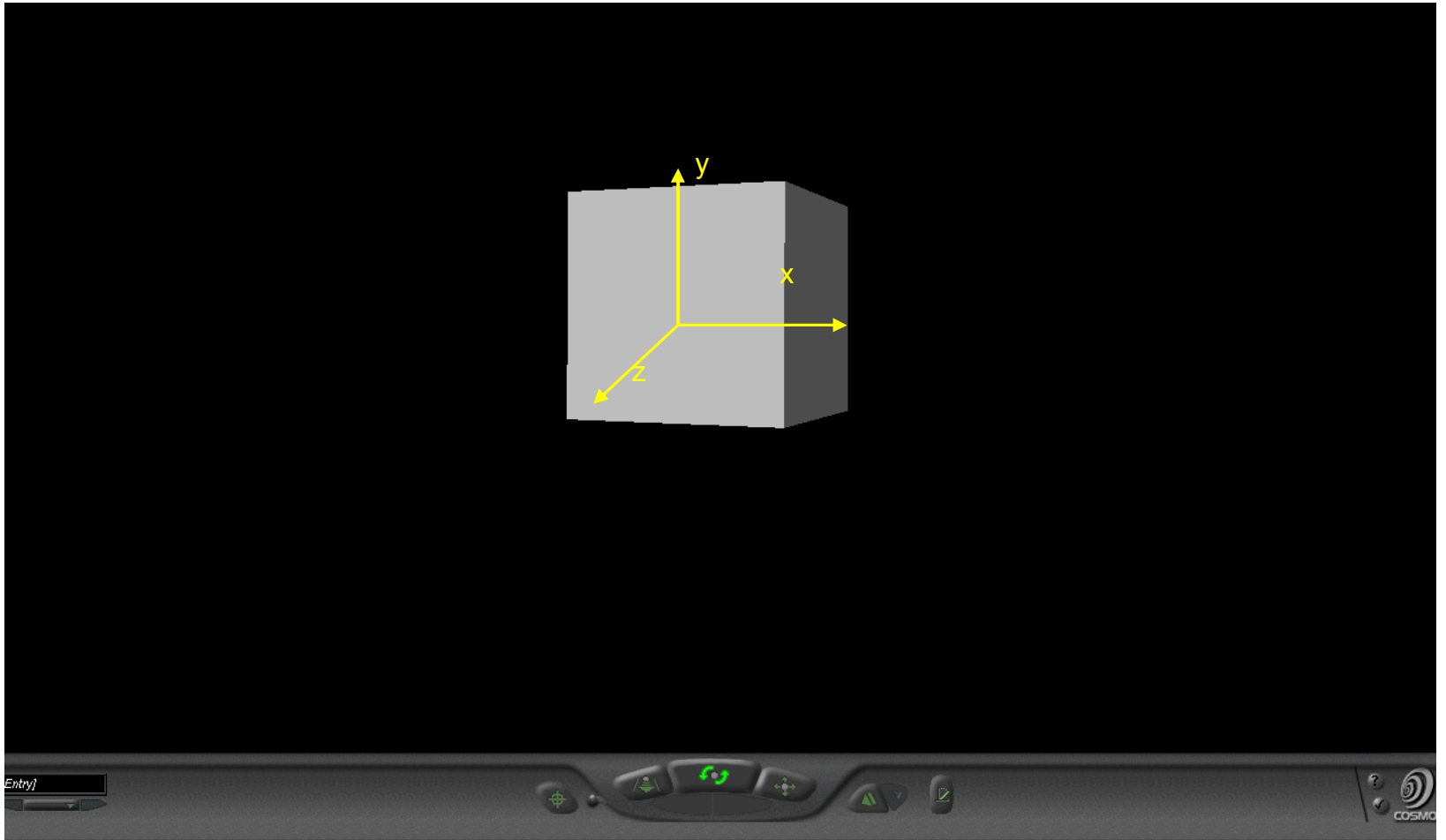
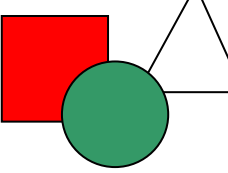


Vier vordefinierte Grundformen:

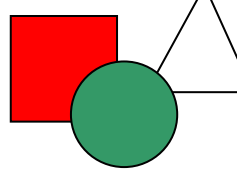
- Quader
- Kegel
- Zylinder
- Kugel

} Körper liegen mit ihrem Mittelpunkt in
der Mitte des Bildschirms

VRML



VRML



...

```
DEF Zylinder Shape { ...
```

#Benennung Knoten

```
    geometry Cylinder }
```

```
}
```

```
Transform {
```

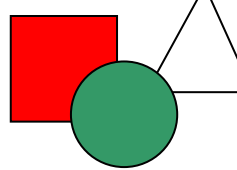
```
    Children USE Zylinder
```

#Aufruf Knoten

```
    rotation 0.0 0.1 1.0 1.0472
```

```
}
```

VRML



...

```
DEF Uhr TimeSensor {  
    cycleInterval 5.0  
    loop TRUE  
}
```

#Steuert Animation
#Länge des Zeitintervalls
#Zeitschleife eingeschaltet

...

```
DEF PI_Quader PositionInterpolator {
```

```
    keyValue [  
        0.0 2.5 0.0,  
        0.0 2.5 0.0  
    ]
```

#wird durch Zeitgeber synchronisiert

#Schlüsselpositionen in x-, y-, z-Ebene, werden
#nacheinander eingenommen

```
    key [0.25, 0.75]
```

#relativer Zeitpunkt für jeweilige
#Schlüsselposition

```
ROUTE Uhr.fraction_changed TO PI_Quader.set_fraction
```

#Übergabe relativer Zeit an Interpolator

```
ROUTE PI_Quader.value_changed TO Quader.set_translation
```

#Übergabe interpolierter Positionswerte an Transform-Knoten