X3D Graphics for Web Authors

Chapter 1

Technical Overview

When we mean to build, we first survey the plot, then draw the model. William Shakespeare, Henry JV



Contents

Chapter Overview X3D Significance

- VRML historical background
- Web3D Consortium, X3D Specifications, standards

Technical Overview

- Browsers and scene graph
- Profiles + components, field and node data types
- XML encoding, ClassicVRML, Compressed binary
- Additional Resources and Chapter Summary

References and Book testimonials





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Chapter Overview





Overview: Technical Introduction

- This chapter provides a broad overview of how X3D graphics is designed and implemented
 - Goal is to provide quick coverage of many features

For newcomers to X3D, a quick read is sufficient

- Getting started building models in Chapters 2 and 3 is more important that understanding every point
- Can review again later to reinforce concepts

Details found in Chapter 1, X3D for Web Authors

• This chapter is available free online





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X3D Significance





What is Extensible 3D (X3D)?

X3D is a royalty-free open-standard file format

- Communicate animated 3D scenes using XML
- Run-time architecture for consistent user interaction
- ISO-ratified standard for storage, retrieval and playback of real-time graphics content
- Enables real-time communication of 3D data across applications: archival publishing format for Web
- Rich set of componentized features for engineering and scientific visualization, CAD and architecture, medical visualization, training and simulation, multimedia, entertainment, education, and more



Historical background: VRML

Virtual Reality Modeling Language (VRML) began in 1994, seeking to create 3D markup for Web

- Numerous candidates considered by an open community of interested practitioners
- SGI's OpenInventor won the initial competition
- VRML 1.0 developed over the next year
- VRML 2.0 restructured some nodes, added features

VRML advanced to International Standard 14772 by ISO in 1997

 Accomplished by individuals and companies cooperating together openly

wel



Web3D Consortium

Web3D Consortium founded in 1998 to protect, support and advance the VRML specification

http://www.web3D.org

Continued efforts on new technology by multiple working groups led its successor, X3D

http://www.web3D.org/x3d

Non-profit organization of many stakeholders ensures that X3D remains royalty free, relevant

Partnership of industry, agency, academic and professional members







Open Standards for Real-Time 3D Communication



NEWS & EVENTS V X3D V ABOUT WEB3D V COMMUNITY V WORK GROUPS V SPECIFICATIONS V HOME





Studies Great Projects by Our Members



X3D & VRML The Most Widely Used Formats



3D in HTML X3DOM... 3D Without Plugins



Web3D Videos X3D and

VRML



http://www.web3D.org

A nonprofit organization that develops and maintains the X3D, VRML, and H-Anim standards – 3D file formats and runtime specifications for the delivery and integration of interactive 3D data over networks: open, royalty-free and ISO-ratified.





Case Studies Great Projects by Our Members



X3D & VRML The Most Widely Used Formats



3D in HTML X3DOM... 3D Without Plugins



Videos X3D and VRML









X3D & VRML The Most Widely Used Formats



3D in HTML X3DOM... 3D Without Plugins



X3D Earth Open Earth Globe Format





ShowIP

TV

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3D content for a lifetime: The 14th Web3D Symposium celebrates milestone of innovation & durability

May 20, 2009 The fourteenth annual International Web3D Symposium, to be held at Fraunhofer IGD in Darmstadt, Germany from June 15-17, 2009, will celebrate a decade of innovation and interoperability through the Extensible 3D (X3D) Standard.

The Symposium will showcase Web3D Consortium's standard X3D, the only open, royalty-free and ISO-certified technology available today for interactive 3D graphics on the World Wide Web. Use of X3D systems has increased steadily throughout the world, delivering durable applications in industry, science, medicine, culture, entertainment and education. Indeed, worlds and scenarios authored over ten years ago still run today and are faster than ever.

X3D systems have a proven track record of protecting content and have the process in place to support projects that require their content lifetime to exceed 50 years. Because X3D is a direct evolution of Virtual Reality Modeling Language (VRML), there are models over a decade old that run in the newest X3D players. It is not necessary to excavate the original 3D players to run that content. The business value - the virtual world content - survived, and the investment was protected. The open nature of the Web3D languages protects the content and the rights of the business.

Come see these innovative X3D systems and learn how to protect your 3D content investment for a lifetime. To register for the 2009 Web3D Symposium please visit: http://www.web3d2009.org/registration. X3D systems will also be demonstrated at SIGGRAPH 2009 in New Orleans, USA. Join the Web3D Consortium and become a part of this evolving standard. To join, visit us at: http://www.web3d.org/membership/join.

X3D for a Lifetime Press Release.pdf

SYMPOSIU

Latest Videos/Podcasts Fraunhofer VR Models using X3D

The future of 3D on the Web by Alan Hudson at Siggraph 2008 Web3D Tech Talk X3D Plugfest Web3D Symposium

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Many big companies today are using Cave Systems, which offering many advantages for instance in CAD development, design and

simulation of logistical processes. Whereas the technology has been already established, most of smaller companies do not benefit from advantages due to high costs of cave. Read more



View X3D Content Player Support Tool Support

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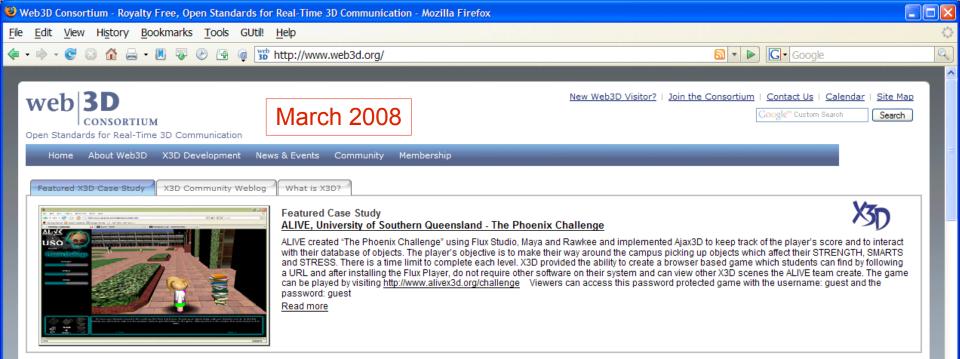
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Done







Latest Web3D News 🔊

Media Grid to Take Education Across the Virtual World--and the XO

Feb 02, 2008 Media Grid recently announced its plans to roll out a cross-platform, immersive world for education for academics, students, and trainers everywhere because 3D environments need to provide a 3D educational perspective. After experimenting with VRML, the Unreal Engine, and other tools since 2001, the organization realized that it needed to begin looking beyond simply one platform. It formed the <u>Immersive Education Initiative</u> and looked for options. They looked at all the platforms that were available and arrived at the first three systems. <u>Second Life</u>, which is open source on the viewer; Sun Microsystems' <u>Wonderland</u>; and <u>Croquet</u>, an open-source educational environment created by Duke University. The thrust of the initiative was to get a product out as quickly as possible that is adaptable for ongoing upgrades. That involves establishing not only a user interface that's consistent across the three platforms, but a way to recognize assets for teaching tools, host them, and make them available for use in any environment. The Education Grid will be populated by file formats that can be read by existing forms and will have educational grid assets for Second Life and <u>X3D</u> for Wonderland and for Croquet. Read more

Category: | Permalink

New update to X3D-Edit

Feb 02, 2008 The National Postgraduate School (NPS) team has produced another update to X3D-Edit, a new authoring tool for simple error-free editing, authoring and validation of X3D scenes. The latest weekly build includes collaboration chat with file sharing, the complete set of X3D specifications, a new X3D Example Archives download panel, and an updated Xj3D viewer. Free download is available at <u>X3D-Edit</u> In addition to being available as a cross-platform standalone application, X3D-Edit is now listed in the <u>Netbeans Plugin Portal</u>. Public or private evaluation comments are welcome.

Category: | 📃 Permalink

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Virtual Worlds Today: A reality distortion field in the making?

We would like to thank all visitors to the Web3D booth at Siggraph!

Is Siggraph now Hollywood's version of E3?

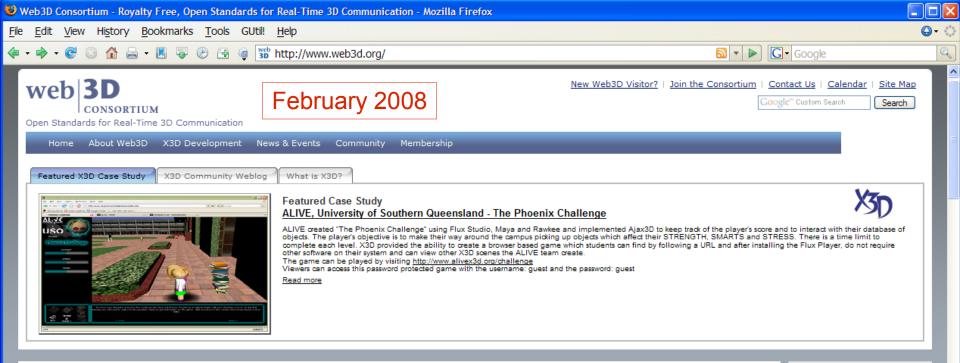
Web3D Executive Director's Summer and Siggraph 2007 Update

Some tips for getting around on Web3D.org and getting your questions on X3D answered

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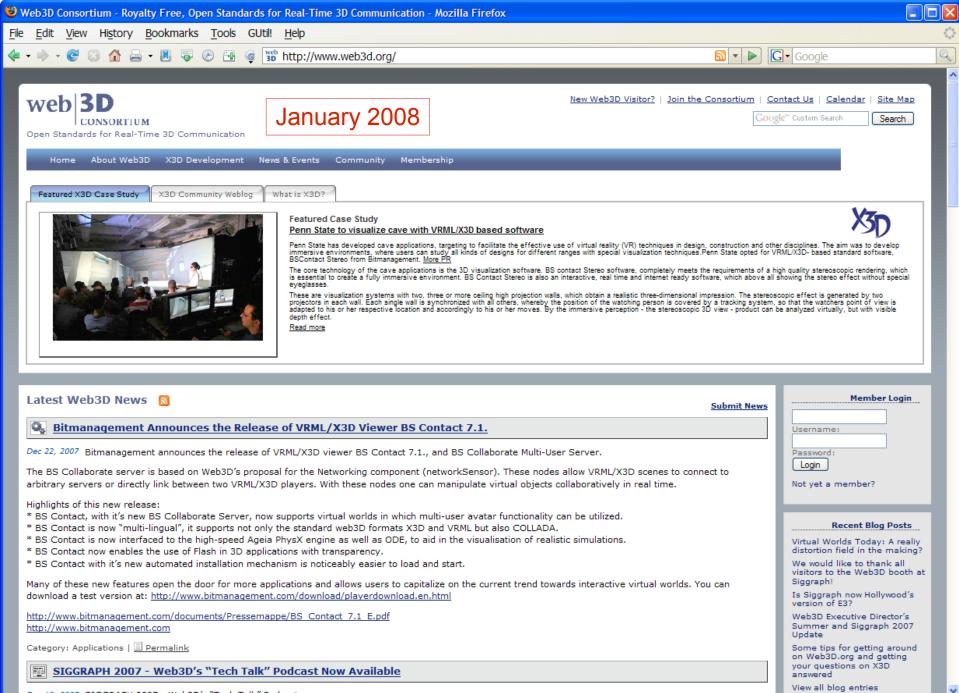
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Latest Web3D News Submit News	Member Login
Section 2017 Fraunhofer IGD releases Beta4 of the InstantReality System	Username:
 Jan 21, 2008 Included in this release are the following new and/or improved features along with minor and major bugfixes. One of the first (alpha/ beta) implementations of the X3D Med/ VolumeRendering Component specification. The GPU based ray-caster allows to visualize volume-data very efficiently. Faster and more robust automatic optimization of static subtrees. Improved support for StaticGroup and Inlines of static data 	Password: Login Not yet a member?
Improved support for static roup and finities of static data Improved cluster synchronization mechanisms. It is now much easier to setup a stereo wall or even a CAVE Improved cluster performance, especially if local and remote windows are used.	Recent Blog Posts
Multi-touch extensions for all PointingSensor-nodes Geometry Shader extensions for the shader node-sets. Only available on graphics wahardre with Shader Model 4.0 (e.g. NVidia 8x).	Virtual Worlds Today: A realiy distortion field in the making?
The new labs section of the web-page <u>http://www.instantreality.org/labs</u> provides documentation, tutorials and neat tools to convert classic/xml data.	We would like to thank all visitors to the Web3D booth at Siggraph!
	Is Siggraph now Hollywood's version of E3?
	Web3D Executive Director's Summer and Siggraph 2007 Update
	Some tips for getting around on Web3D.org and getting your questions on X3D answered
	View all blog entries
a server better constitute	Become an X3D blog author!

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Dec 19. 2007 SIGGRAPH 2007 - Web3D's "Tech Talk" Podcast 🐇 2.845s 📳 👿 67.15.54.3 🍓 205.155.65.236 😻 🔇 🖉 🖄 0:889 🦪 🌢 Now: Clear, 42° F

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Open Standards for Real-Time 3D Communication

X3D Development About Web3D News & Events Membership Community Featured X3D Case Study X3D Community Weblog What is X3D? Featured Case Study Fraunhofer demonstrates largest Stereo-Display to run full X3D Content The Fraunhofer IGD provides a new cluster application deployment solution which allows X3D content to run on computer clusters without changes. An application developer can now build a high level interactive 3D application utilizing the full immersive profile of the ISO standard X3D including PointingSensors and Scripting. Read more September 2007 1.19 .ogin

Latest X3D News 2

New Version of River of Life Is Available

Sep 12, 2007 A new version of River of Life has been posted at this link . Please feel free to test this new version.

There are usually some problems with a fresh release (caps in titles, etc.). If you load the world and find these, please post them to Len Bullard's blog at the link above. This world is encoded in VRML97. It will be converted to X3D once this version works.

Note that the world was built by hand using the BitManagement BSContact browser. It has not been tested on other VRML browsers lately. If you do, let Len Bullard know how that it goes. The worlds have been through Chisel and are error free to the best of his knowledge. There are still warnings and non-conformance messages given the tight restrictions of Chisel, but other wise it runs.

One favor: please don't pilfer the sound files. Those are samples under fair use and this is a not-for-profit world. All of the artists are listed in the credits.

Category: Applications | Permalink

The compressed binary encoding was approved by ISO/IEC!

Aug 06, 2007 Good news! It is now official, The compressed binary encoding was approved to be an IS.

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Recent Blog Posts

We would like to thank all visitors to the Web3D booth at Siggraph!

Is Siggraph now Hollywood's version of E3?

Web3D Executive Director's Summer and Siggraph 2007 Update

Some tips for getting around on Web3D.org and getting vour questions on X3D answered

X3D Specifications

X3D graphics is defined by a set of specifications These "specs" are developed by working-group

volunteers as part of the Web3D Consortium

- Nonprofit organization with business, nonprofit, academic and professional members
- http://www.web3D.org
- Efforts include editing, implementing and evaluating

Specification results reviewed and approved by International Organization of Standardization (ISO), online at http://www.iso.ch





Why is a 3D standard important? 1

There are many types of 3D graphics engines and plugins available. Best known:

- Computer graphics games
- Animated movies

Well-kept secret: these are rarely interoperable

• Example: no 2 experts can run the other's demo

"Silly" question: hey, let's mix 2 games together!

- ... why should adding models together be so hard?
- Proprietary software actively prevents such mergers
- Interoperability over Web can change all that



Why is a 3D standard important? 2

Web standards let different companies do what they do well, then interoperate together

- Today there are many small islands of functionality
- Tomorrow might bring a much bigger playing field for 3D graphics to work with
- A shared Web is good for everyone
 - Business, public, government, universities
 - Best practices emerge
 - More information, more connectivity, more progress
 - "A rising tide lifts all boats"





Interoperability - what's the difference?

Multiple paths, but often confused as equal

Standard: proven process for content interoperability, scalability, compatibility, licensing, growth, success

Specification: Algorithm descriptions, necessary detail

• But: might hide royalty problems, such as GIF imagery debacle in 1990s

Open source software: pile of (maybe repeatable) code

• But: usage licensing is not same as source-code licensing

Market share dominance: biggest competitor wins?

- Companies (or at least investors) hope to "own" 3D
- But: many defunct companies, dead-end technologies
- Everyone ends up with much smaller market than the Web

Equivalent X3D encodings, APIs

X3D has multiple file-format encodings

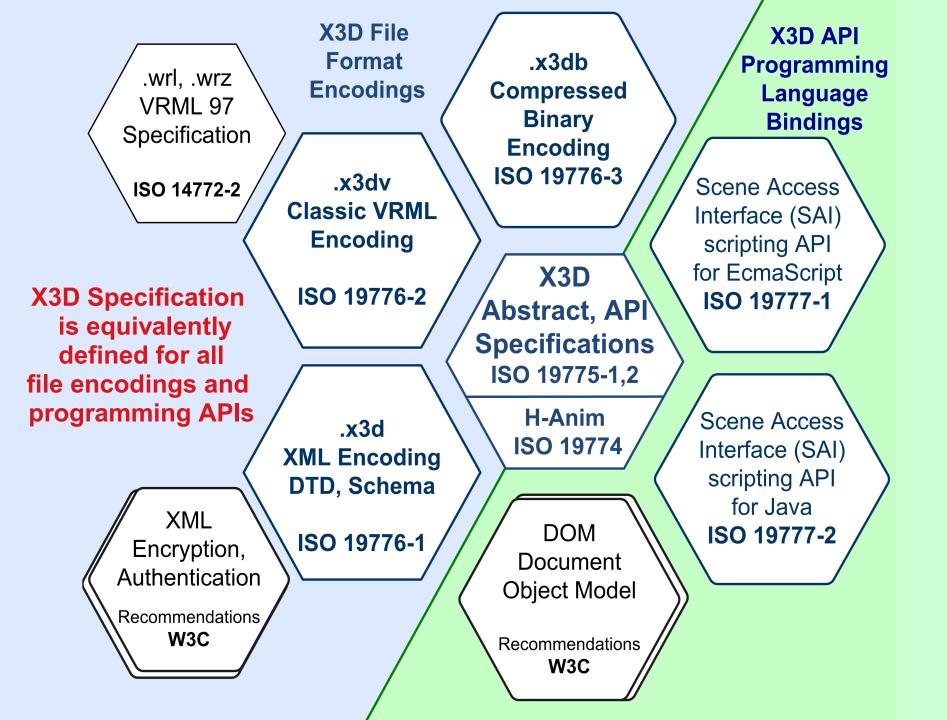
- .x3d is XML based
- .x3dv is ClassicVRML syntax
- .x3db is Compressed Binary Encoding with both geometric and information compression

X3D has multiple application program interfaces (APIs) with similar structure

- Javascript (formally known as EcmaScript)
- Java (optionally supported)

All these forms have equivalent functionality





Reading the X3D specification

The X3D Specification is highly detailed, primarily written for 3D graphics experts.

Requirements must be described as strictly and precisely as possible so that X3D browsers can be implemented consistently. This precision means that X3D content is more likely to render and animate correctly.

Nevertheless the X3D specification is a great learning resource for additional graphics details. It is also the authoritative reference for questions.



Specification availability

The X3D specifications are online at

- http://www.web3d.org/x3d/specifications
- also embedded in the X3D-Edit help system
- The X3D specifications are published by the Web3D Consortium and International Organization of Standardization (ISO)
 - Web3D versions are published in HTML for free online
 - ISO publishes .pdf versions and requires purchase

Feedback on X3D specifications is always welcome

http://www.web3d.org/x3d/specifications/spec_feedback



Community rules

Thanks to an open process, IPR-protection rules and steady innovation by Web3D members, new X3D features continue to evolve and grow into great capabilities

Lots of working groups have formed, worked, faded, regrouped and succeeded

Web3D members and public mailing lists still keep these successes building, year after year





ISO and X3D

Implementation, evaluation and then formal review by the International Organization of Standardization (ISO) have made X3D an approved standard for real-world use, both on and off the Web.

Experts from 12-15 nations review our specs.

Immediate adoption by other governing bodies helps to increase deployment.

Nevertheless all changes and additions originate within Web3D working groups.



W3C

Further collaboration by Web3D Consortium with the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) has made X3D a "first-class citizen" on the Web, providing excellent (and growing) interoperability with other XML standards.

More work (especially more volunteers) needed, some excellent individual opportunities here.







Leading the Web to Its Full Potential...

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The World Wide Web Consortium (<u>W3C</u>) develops interoperable technologies (specifications, guidelines, software, and tools) to lead the Web to its full potential. W3C is a forum for information, commerce, communication, and collective understanding. On this page, you'll find <u>W3C news</u>, links to <u>W3C technologies</u> and ways to <u>get involved</u>. New visitors can find help in <u>Finding Your Way at W3C</u>. We encourage organizations to learn more <u>about W3C</u> and <u>about W3C Membership</u>.

XML10



To celebrate <u>ten years of XML</u>, W3C invites you to <u>send a greeting</u> and tell us about an XML-related blog or article. Many thanks to the FLWOR Foundation for their

generous sponsorship of XML10.

W3C Supporters

Help W3C by making a donation through the <u>W3C</u> <u>Supporters Program</u>.

Employment

Current job opportunities at W3C: <u>Training and Mobile</u> <u>Web Specialist</u>. Current <u>W3C Fellows Program openings</u> are <u>Business and Technology Communications Specialist</u>; <u>Software Engineer</u>.

W3C A to Z

- Accessibility
- Amaya
- <u>CC/PP</u>
- Compound Document Formats (CDF)
- CSS
- CSS Validator
- Databinding
- <u>DOM</u>
- Efficient XML Interchange
- eGovernment
 Done

News

W3C Takes Steps to Make Video "First-Class" Web Citizen



2008-08-15: Web-based video is exploding, for advertising, enterprise collaboration, entertainment, product reviews, and other applications. As prices drop for consumer electronics, amateur and professionals alike are creating increasingly high quality videos. Social networks are sprouting up around Web-delivered media. W3C

today launched a new <u>Video in the Web Activity</u> to make video a "first-class citizen" of the Web. The initial scope of work, determined as a result of a successful <u>W3C Workshop on Video</u> will be conducted by three groups:

- <u>Media Annotations</u>, which will provide an ontology designed to facilitate cross-community data integration of information related to media objects in the Web, such as video, audio and images.
- <u>Media Fragments</u>, which will address temporary and spatial links (i.e., into a particular moment of a multimedia track, or location in two visual dimensions) using Uniform Resource Identifiers (URIs).
- <u>Timed Text</u>, which will work on a standard for online captioning.

W3C continues to investigate the important topics of audio and video codecs on the Web. Learn more about the new Video in the Web Activity.

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The Web3D Consortium, like W3C, supports open standardization. Web3D's open standards for real-time 3D communication include X3D, a powerful and extensible XML-based ISO standard for 3D visual effects, behavioral modeling, interaction and interoperability. Web3D membership includes companies, institutions, working groups and individuals. (Member testimonials)

Members

- Member Home Page
- Member Submissions
- <u>Current Members</u>
- Meetings
- Fellows (New Openings)

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Intellectual property rights (IPR)

Web3D and W3C have similar policies

- Any known patented technology must be declared by members prior to consideration in safe haven of working groups
- Any patented technology contributions must be licensed on a royalty-free (RF) basis for inclusion in an openly used Web standard http://www.web3d.org/membership

Caveat: any legal problem can be solved, but only in advance!

Must innoculate against patent problems

we

Open source: at least one

One of two independent implementations

Required for Web3D approval, standardization

Open for any use, without license fees

- Free = freedom to innovate, free to fix!
- Not necessarily free cost

WP

More like "free puppy", not "free beer"

Common shared example implementations

- Can provide a self-sustaining business model for continued activity, improvement
- Can clear up logjams when companies can't resolve interoperability issues due to proprietary code

Digital rights management

X3D's XML and Compressed Binary encodings allow use of W3C's Security recommendations XML Encryption XML Digital Signature (for authentication) Public key infrastructure More flexible DRM is now feasible More uses than Hollywood-commercial exist Sun's DReaM project, Open Media Commons http://www.openmediacommons.org





IPR summary

- IPR = Intellectual Property Rights
- Open standards & open source: part of success
- Complements legacy approaches, traditional "hierarchical stovepipes," provides stability
- Win-win approach for government, industry
 - Both wins are needed for program success

Standards organizations, IPR agreements provide a stable playing field for long term Welcome to another active playing field!





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X3D Technical Overview





Web browsers, X3D plugins 1

X3D browsers parse (read) X3D scene models and render (draw) them

- Also provide simulation capabilities for animation and user interaction
- http://www.web3d.org/x3d/content/examples/X3dResources.html#Applications

http://www.opera.com

http://www.apple.com/safari

Often implemented as plugins to web browsers:

- Internet Explorer http://www.microsoft.com
- Mozilla Firefox http://www.mozilla.com
- Opera
- Safari



Web browsers, X3D plugins 2

There are many X3D plugins for Web browsers

- Contact
- FreeWRL/FreeX3D http://www.crc.ca/FreeWRL
- InstantReality
- Octaga
- > Xj3D

http://www.bitmanagement.de

- http://instantreality.org
- http://www.octaga.com
- http://www.xj3d.org
- Others available online

Most also operate as a standalone application

- Either commercial source code or open source
- Same X3D graphics content runs on each one



Example software architecture for X3D browser

3D graphics algorithms and implementations are intensely technical and performance-sensitiveX3D browsers are thus allowed to implement in

any manner which they choose

• As long as the author's X3D scene works properly

This is a healthy split of responsibilities

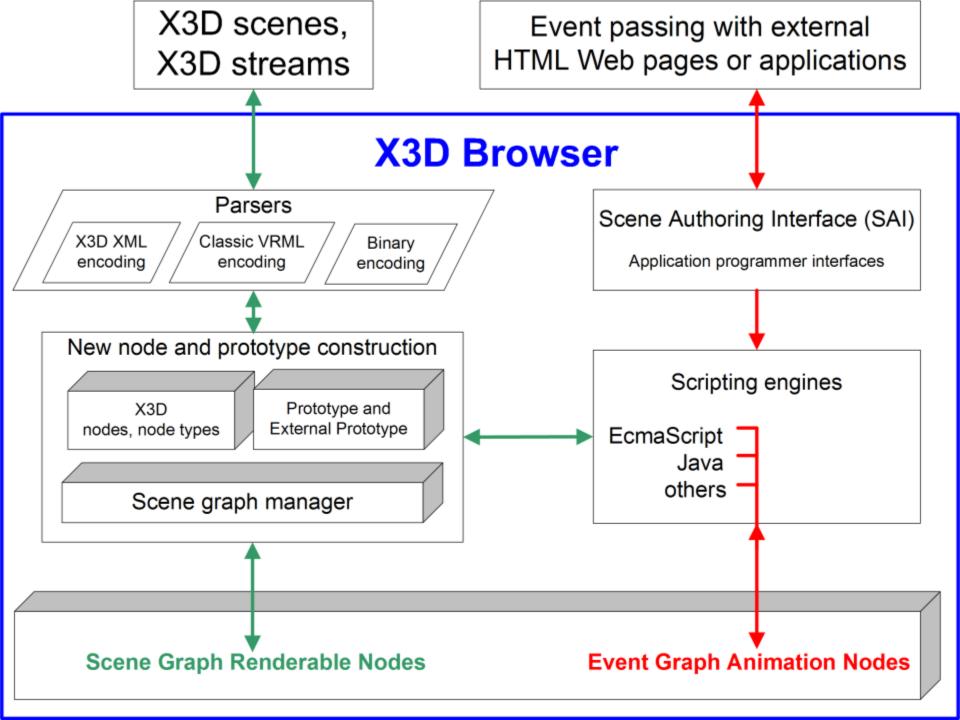
• Each gets to excel at what they are good at

Quality designs and shared "lessons learned" continue to build up nicely

Next diagram shows example architecture







Scene graph concepts

Scene graphs are a model-centric approach to 3D that hierarchically defines geometry shape, appearance, position and orientation, etc. etc.

- Directed acyclic graph (DAG), meaning a tree with a root node and no loops
- Declarative listing of parameters of interest
- Similar to Computer Aided Design (CAD) models: define 3D geometry and appearance, but simply

Unlike most imperative programming approaches

• draw this triangle, that triangle, recompute, etc.



Scene graph terminology

- Scene graph data file
 - contains model description, may refer to data files
- Scene graph viewer
 - Reads and renders scene-graph models
 - Implemented as application or web browser plugin
- Scene graph editor
 - Special text editor for scene graph development
- Executable application
 - Specific 3D model capable of running on a specific operating system



Scene graph rendering

The browser traverses the scene graph, updating any values within nodes and building an image

- New image then replaces previous screen image, process known as *double buffering*
- Rapid repetitions are very important
- Frame rate faster than 7-10 Hz (cycles per second) provides appearance of smooth motion

Rendering is defined as this drawing process

Off-line rendering is performing such operations to image or movie files, rather than display eb 3D

Performance optimizations

Scene graphs have performance optimizations sometimes not available in other Application Programming Interface (API) approaches

- Scene graph structure designed to take advantage of graphics hardware acceleration
- Can refer to (and reuse) subgraphs (X3D DEF, USE)
- "dirty bit" indicates whether a scene subgraph has been modified, avoiding needless recomputations
- Browser can rearrange or simplify geometry
- Scoping of lights to reduce computational impact
- Widely repeated interchange patterns



Scene-graph advantages relative to OpenGL, DirectX render layers

- OpenGL and DirectX APIs are thin software layers that expose underlying 3D graphicsacceleration hardware for real-time rendering
- Each is a state machine, optimized for drawing triangles textures etc., not designed to have memory for modeling high-level simulation objects, remembering user actions, etc.
- Scene graphs are a closer match to simulation models, easier to model and modify





Scene graphs and ray tracing

Ray tracing emulates physical properties of light interaction with material surfaces

- Ray vectors are propagated, computed, added
- Computational time can be intensive, usually best for high-fidelity rendering (rather than real-time)

Variety of different approaches, programs

- Persistence of Vision Raytracer (www.povray.org)
- Movies, e.g. Renderman (renderman.pixar.com)

Scene graph designed for real-time rendering

- But X3D Specification has no rendering prohibitions
- Okino Polytrans supports both (www.okino.com)

Many other scene graph architectures

OpenInventor (OI), predecessor of VRML

- http://oss.sgi.com/projects/inventor
- Virtual Reality Modeling Language (VRML), direct predecessor of X3D
 - http://www.web3d.org/x3d/specifications

Java3D quite similar to X3D scene graph

https://java3d.dev.java.net

OpenSceneGraph (OSG)

http://www.openscenegraph.org

OpenSG

http://www.opensg.org











Behaviors

- **Behavior** is defined as changing the value of a field contained by some node in scene graph
- Animation nodes, user interaction nodes and network updates can produce updated values
- ROUTE statements connect output of one node as an input to field in another node
- **Event** is defined as the time-stamped value passed by a ROUTE, from one field to another
- Thus the values held by nodes in scene graph can change as time advances



Behavior traversal of scene graph

Once frame is swapped to update screen image, need to update values in the scene

Event model consists of

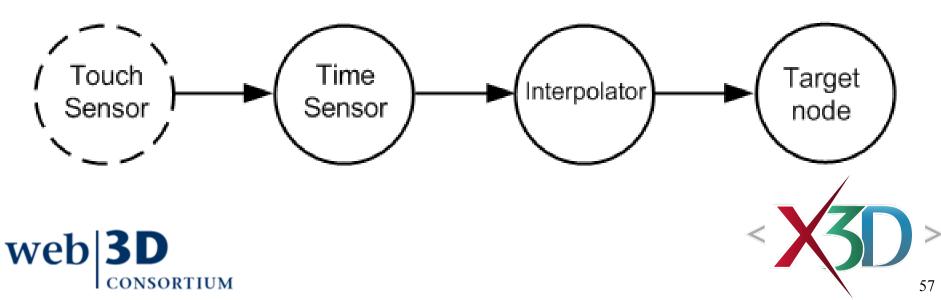
- Examining clock-driven and user-initiated events
- Updating scene-graph values
- Triggering and updating new events as appropriate
- Continue until all events handled, loops not allowed
- Event updates modify the scene graph
 - Changing rendering properties, or
 - Generating further event outputs





Example behavior event chain

- User clicks button to start a timer clock
- Clock outputs new event at start of each frame,
- ... which stimulates linear-interpolation function which produces another output value
- ... which updates some target value in scene graph
- Repeat event traversal after each frame redraw



X3D file structure

X3D scene files have a common file structure

- File header (XML, ClassicVRML, Compressed Binary)
- X3D header statement
- Profile statement
- Component statements (optional)
- Meta statements (optional)
- X3D root node
- X3D scene graph child nodes





Need for subdivisions and subsets

3D graphics is a big and complicated subject

- Beginning authors just want simple scenes
- Experienced authors want to use everything
- Similar needs for browser software builders
 - Small rapid download for simple web graphics
 - Full-capability software for every possible technique

Challenge: how to consistently support both?

- Object-oriented decomposition for consistency
- Key design criteria for bottom-up X3D extensibility
- X3D design answer: profiles + components



Profiles and components

Profiles are predefined collections of components

- Can augmented each by adding other components
- Components are predefined collections of nodes
 - Further defined by *level* of complexity
 - Components match chapters in X3D specification
- Authors define the expected complexity of scene by defining profile level in the X3D header
 - Can also add optional components, if desired
 - This tells the X3D browser what level of support is needed for run-time operation





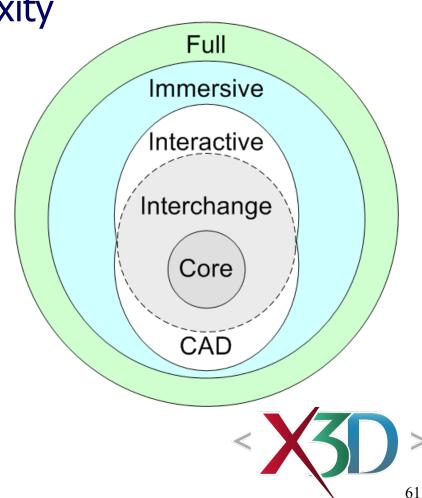
Profiles cover common use cases

Profiles are a collection of components matching common levels of complexity

Profiles are X3D subsets

- Collection of X3D nodes for for author's palette
- <u>Interchange</u> suitable for simple geometry conversion
- <u>Interactive</u> adds simple user interactivity (clicking etc.)
- <u>Immersive</u> matches
 VRML97, plus a bit more
- <u>Full</u> profile includes all nodes

web|3



meta statements

meta statements provide information about the X3D scene

- Document metadata, not scene metadata
- Information provided as name-value pairs
 - Example:

<meta name='created' value='1 January 2008'/>

This approach is thus very general

- Wide variety of metadata can be represented
- Matches same approach used by HTML for regular hypertext web pages





profile, component and meta statements, XML (.x3d) encoding syntax

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
```

<!DOCTYPE X3D PUBLIC "ISO//Web3D//DTD X3D 3.2//EN" "http://www.web3d.org/specifications/x3d-3.2.dtd">

<X3D version="3.2" profile="Immersive" xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"

xsd:noNamespaceSchemaLocation="http://www.web3d.org/specifications/x3d-3.2.xsd">

<head>

```
<component name='DIS' level='1'/>
```

```
<component name='Geospatial' level='1'/>
```

```
<component name='H-Anim' level='1'/>
```

<component name='NURBS' level='4'/>

<meta name='title' content='HeaderProfileComponentMetaExample.x3d'/>

</head>

<Scene>

```
<!----Scene graph nodes are added here---->
```

</Scene>

</X3D>

profile, component and meta statements, ClassicVRML (.x3dv) encoding syntax

#X3D V3.2 utf8
PROFILE Immersive
No HEAD statement is provided in ClassicVRML Encoding
COMPONENT DIS:1
COMPONENT Geospatial:1
COMPONENT H-Anim:1
COMPONENT NURBS:4
META "filename" "HeaderProfileComponentMetaExample.x3d"

Scene graph nodes are added here





newScene.x3d metadata prompts

<meta content='*enter FileNameWithNoAbbreviations.x3d here*' name='title'/>

<meta content='*enter description here, short-sentence summaries preferred*' name='description'/>

- <meta content='*enter name of original author here*' name='creator'/>
- <meta content='*if manually translating VRML-to-X3D, enter name of person translating here*' name='translator'/>
- <meta content='*enter date of initial version here*' name='created'/>
- <meta content='*enter date of translation here*' name='translated'/>
- <meta content='*enter date of latest revision here*' name='modified'/>
- <meta content='*enter version here, if any*' name='version'/>
- <meta content='*enter reference citation or relative/online url here*' name='reference'/>
- <meta content='*enter additional url/bibliographic reference information here*' name='reference'/>
- <meta content='*enter reference resource here if required to support function, delivery, or coherence of content*' name='requires'/>
- <meta content='*enter copyright information here* Example: Copyright (c) Web3D Consortium Inc. 2008' name='rights'/>
- <meta content='*enter drawing filename/url here*' name='drawing'/>
- <meta content='*enter image filename/url here*' name='image'/>
- <meta content='*enter movie filename/url here*' name='MovingImage'/>
- <meta content='*enter photo filename/url here*' name='photo'/>
- <meta content='*enter subject keywords here*' name='subject'/>
- <meta content='*enter permission statements or url here*' name='accessRights'/>
- <meta content='*insert any known warnings, bugs or errors here*' name='warning'/>
- <meta content='*enter online Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) or Uniform Resource Locator (URL) address for this file here*' name='identifier'/>
- <meta content='X3D-Edit, https://savage.nps.edu/X3D-Edit' name='generator'/>
- <meta content='../../license.html' name='license'/>

🕲 (X3dToXhtml) - Mozilla Firefox		
<u>F</u> ile <u>E</u> dit <u>V</u> iew Hi <u>s</u> tory <u>B</u> ookmarks <u>T</u> ools GUtil! <u>H</u> elp		0
🐗 🔹 📚 😪 🏠 🚔 🔻 📕 🗟 🕑 🗃 🎯 🚾 http://www.web3d.org/x3d/content/examples/newScene.html	▼ ▶ G• Google	
xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"? X3D PUBLIC "ISO//Web3D//DTD X3D 3.2//EN" "http://www.web3d.org/specifications/x3d-3.2.dtd"		~
<x3d profile="Immersive" version="3.2" xmlns:xsd="<u>http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance</u>" xsd:nonamespaceschemalocation=" <u>http://www.web3d</u>
<head></td><td>.org/specifications/x3d-3.2.xsd "></x3d>		
<meta content="*enter FileNameWithNoAbbreviations.x3d here*" name="title"/>		
<meta content="*enter description here, short-sentence summaries preferred*" name="description"/>		
<meta content="*enter name of original author here*" name="creator"/>		
<meta content="*if manually translating VRML-to-X3D, enter name of person translating here*" name="translator"/>		
<meta content="*enter date of initial version here*" name="created"/>		
<meta content="*enter date of translation here*" name="translated"/>		
<meta content="*enter date of latest revision here*" name="modified"/>		
<meta content="*enter version here, if any*" name="version"/>		
<meta content="*enter reference citation or relative/online url here*" name="reference"/>		
<meta content="*enter additional url/bibliographic reference information here*" name="reference"/>		
<meta content="*enter reference resource here if required to support function, delivery, or coherence of content*" name="requires"/>		
<meta content="*enter copyright information here* Example: Copyright (c) Web3D Consortium Inc. 2008" name="rights"/>		
<meta content="*enter drawing filename/url here*" name="drawing"/>		
<meta content="*enter image filename/url here*" name="image"/>		
<meta content="*enter movie filename/url here*" name="MovingImage"/>		
<meta content="*enter photo filename/url here*" name="photo"/>		
<meta content="*enter subject keywords here*" name="subject"/>		
<meta content="*enter permission statements or url here*" name="accessRights"/>		
<meta content="*insert any known warnings, bugs or errors here*" name="warning"/>		
<meta content="*enter online Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) or Uniform Resource Locator (URL) address for this file here*" name="identifier"/>		
<meta content="//license.html" license'="" name="generator"/>		
Additional authoring resources for meta-tags:</td <td></td> <td></td>		
http://www.dublincore.org/documents/dcmi-terms		
http://www.dublincore.org/documents/dces		
http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/struct/global.html#h-7.4.4		
http://vancouver-webpages.com/META		
http://vancouver-webpages.com/META/about-mk-metas2.html		
Additional authoring resources for language codes:		
ftp://ftp.isi.edu/in-notes/bcp/bcp47.txt		
http://www.loc.gov/standards/iso639-2/langhome.html		
http://www.iana.org/numbers.html#L		
>		
<scene></scene>		
Scene graph nodes are added here		
		~
Now: Cloudy 5	ta s 👝 🛛 Mada soo s 🌦 🖉 thur s	

🔊 Done

Field data types

X3D is a strongly typed language

- Each field in each node (i.e. each XML attribute) has a strictly defined data type
- Data types for boolean, integer, floating point, string
- Types are either single or multiple-value
 - Examples: SFFloat, SFVec2f, SFVec3f, SFOrientation
- Also have arrays for all types
- SF = Single Field, MF = Multiple Field (array)
- Failure to match data types correctly is an error!
 - During scene validation, loading, or at run time



Field data types, part 1

Field-type names	Description	Example values
SFBool	Single-field boolean value	true or false (X3D syntax), TRUE or FALSE (ClassicVRML syntax)
MFBool	Multiple-field boolean array	true false false true (X3D syntax), [TRUE FALSE FALSE TRUE] (ClassicVRML syntax)
SFColor	Single-field color value, red-green-blue	0 0.5 1.0
MFColor	Multiple-field color array, red-green-blue	100,010,001
SFColorRGBA	Single-field color value, red-green-blue alpha (opacity)	0 0.5 1.0 0.75
MFColorRGBA	Multiple-field color array, red-green- blue alpha (opacity)	1 0 0 0.25, 0 1 0 0.5, 0 0 1 0.75 (red green blue, varying opacity)
SFInt32	Single-field 32-bit integer value	0
MFInt32	Multiple-field 32-bit integer array	1 2 3 4 5
SFFloat	Single-field single-precision floating- point value	1.0
MFFloat	Multiple-field single-precision floating- point array	-1 2.0 3.14159

Field data types, part 2

Field-type names	Description	Example values
SFDouble	Single-field double-precision floating-point value	2.7128
MFDouble	Multiple-field double-precision array	-1 2.0 3.14159
SFImage	Single-field image value	Contains special pixel-encoding values, see Chapter 5 for details
MFImage	Multiple-field image value	Contains special pixel-encoding values, see Chapter 5 for details
SFNode	Single-field node	<shape></shape> or Shape {space}
MFNode	Multiple-field node array of peers	<shape></shape> <group></group> <transform></transform>
SFRotation	Single-field rotation value using 3-tuple axis, radian angle form	0101.57
MFRotation	Multiple-field rotation array	0100,0101.57,0103.14
SFString	Single-field string value	"Hello world!"
MFString	Multiple-field string array	"EXAMINE" "FLY" "WALK" "ANY"
SFTime	Single-field time value	0
MFTime	Multiple-field time array	-1 0 1 567890

Field data types, part 3

Field-type names	Description	Example values
SFVec2f/SFVec2d	Single-field 2-float/2-double vector value	01.5
MFVec2f/MFVec2d	Multiple-field 2-float/2-double vector array	1 0, 2 2, 3 4, 5 5
SFVec3f/SFVec3d	Single-field vector value of 3-float/ 3-double values	0 1.5 2
MFVec3f/MFVec3d	Multiple-field vector array of 3-float/ 3-double values	10 20 30, 4.4 -5.5 6.6

ClassicVRML (.x3dv) encoding has some syntax differences compared to XML encoding (.x3d)

- TRUE and FALSE (rather than XML true and false)
- MF multiple-field array values are surrounded by square brackets, e.g. [10 20 30, 4.4 -5.5 6.6]
- No special XML escape characters such as &

accessType: input, output, initialize

accessType determines if field is data sender, receiver, or holder

- inputOnly: can only receive events
- outputOnly: can only send events
- initializeOnly: cannot send or receive, only initialized
- inputOutput: can send, receive and be initialized

Failure to match accessType correctly is an error!

Detected during authoring-tool checks, or run time





accessType naming conventions

The accessType names were changed when VRML97 was upgraded to X3D

• Functionality remains essentially unchanged

X3D specification entries for each node use yet another shorthand, as shown here

VRML97 Name	X3D Name	X3D Specification abbreviation
eventln	inputOnly	[in]
eventOut	outputOnly	[out]
field	initializeOnly	[]
exposedField	inputOutput	[in,out]
VRML, Virtual reality modeling language; X3D, Extensible 3D.		

Use the X3D nomenclature in .x3d scenes

Abstract node types

X3D nodes also have strong typing

- Provides consistent field interfaces for similar nodes
- Object-oriented improvement over VRML97, which had several internal inconsistencies
- Better language design

Benefits include

- Allowed child-node content is consistent
- Simple-type field values have identical defaults
- Application programming interfaces more consistent
- Definitions are easier to remember and apply



XML file encoding

- The Extensible Markup Language (XML) is a plain-text format used by many Web languages
 - Including Hypertext Markup Language (HTML)
- XML is used to define other data-oriented languages
 - Thus XML is not a language by itself, rather it is a language about languages, a *metalanguage*

XML has many benefits and is well-suited for X3D





XML in 10 Points

http://www.w3.org/XML/1999/XML-in-10-points

XML is for structuring data

XML looks a bit like HTML

- XML is text, but isn't meant to be read
- XML is verbose by design

XML is a family of technologies

XML in 10 Points is a key reference for understanding the common underlying design principles underlying the great diversity of XML.

Only 4 pages long – essential reading.

XML is new but not that new
XML leads HTML to XHTML
XML is modular
XML is basis for RDF and the Semantic Web
XML is license-free,
National constraints

platform-independent and well-supported





XML and X3D correspondence

Opening element Singleton element, attribute="value" Opening element Singleton element, attribute='value' Closing element Closing element <Shape>

<Sphere radius="10.0" solid="true"/> <Appearance>

<ImageTexture url='earth-topo.png'/>

</Appearance>

</Shape>

Elements correspond to X3D nodes Attributes correspond to X3D simple-type fields Parent-child relationships define containerField Validatable XML using X3D DTD, schema





XML validation

XML validation applies XML rules to an XML document to confirm whether it is correct

- *Well formed XML*: legal header, matching open/close tags, proper attribute-value pairs, etc.
- *DTD (DOCTYPE) validation*: adds checks on legal element and attribute names, proper parent-child relationships, simple checks on attribute values
- *XML Schema validation*: also includes stricter checks on data types of attribute values
- XML validation finds problems before end users
 - reducing garbage-in garbage-out (GIGO)





ClassicVRML file encoding

The ClassicVRML file syntax is a direct, backwards-compatible extension of VRML97

- VRML version 2.0 became X3D version 3.0, 3.1 etc.
- No changes in syntax rules
- Some additional new nodes and slight naming differences to match specification improvements
- VRML97 content still works and is easily supported
- XML, ClassicVRML and Compressed Binary encodings are functionally equivalent
 - Governed by same X3D abstract specification



Compressed binary encoding

Two types of compression for .x3db encoding

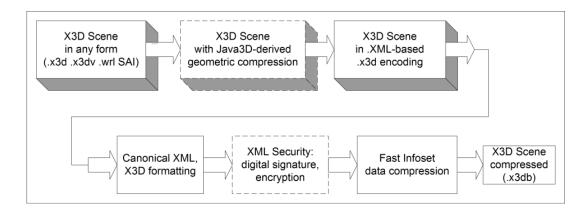
- XML-centric ISO Fast Infoset
- Geometry-centric for coplanar polygons, quantization of points, colors & normals, etc.
- Java3D algorithms are default for geometry compression
 - Royalty free for use with X3D
 - Other uses please contact Sun Microsystems

Alternate geometry compression is allowed

Implementations: Xj3D, Instant Reality, EDF



X3D compressed binary algorithm and XML Security



X3D compressed binary uses Canonical X3D form

• Strict formatting rules so that files with identical format can be shown to match

Canonical form enables use of XML Security

- XML Encryption
- XML Digital Signature (for author authentication)



Hello World example





Hello World example

Hello World programs are simple examples of a computer language to illustrate their structure

- HelloWorld.x3d actually has a small world in it!
- Found in local-directory archive download at www.web3d.org/x3d/content/examples

X3D-Edit display includes color-coded text, node palette, validation, XML tree, Xj3D rendering

Pretty-print HTML version is another useful output
 Studying and modifying HelloWorld.x3d is an excellent way to learn a lot about X3D graphics

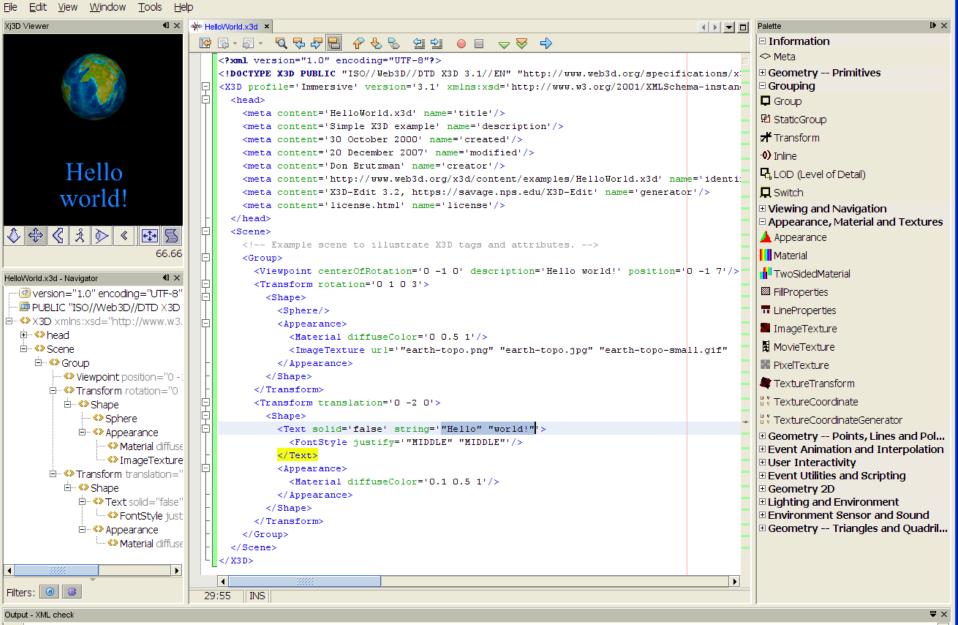




W X3D Edit 3.2 200711261600



-R



XML validation started.

Checking file:/C:/www.web3d.org/x3d/content/examples/HelloWorld.x3d... XML validation finished.

Minimalist scenes

The chapter examples also shows what the smallest possible X3D scenes might be

 http://x3dgraphics.com/examples/X3dForWebAuthors/ Chapter01-TechnicalOverview

EmptyScene.x3d shows how small an XML document for X3D can become

• everything else builds up from this

EmptySceneCoreProfile.x3d shows metadata nodes available in the Core Profile

• Doesn't render any image, just contains information

Need to change profile if adding other nodes
 b 3D

EmptyScene.x3d

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>

<!DOCTYPE X3D PUBLIC "ISO//Web3D//DTD X3D 3.3//EN" "http://www.web3d.org/specifications/x3d-3.3.dtd">

<X3D profile='Core' version='3.3'>

<Scene>

<!-- Minimalist X3D file, can also delete DOCTYPE and this comment. --> </Scene>

</X3D>





EmptySceneCoreProfile.x3d

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>

<!DOCTYPE X3D PUBLIC "ISO//Web3D//DTD X3D 3.3//EN" "http://www.web3d.org/specifications/x3d-3.3.dtd"> <X3D profile='Core' version='3.3' xmlns:xsd='http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance' xsd:noNamespaceSchemaLocation =' http://www.web3d.org/specifications/x3d-3.3.xsd '>

<head>

- <meta name='title' content='EmptySceneCoreProfile.x3d'/>
- <meta name='description' content='Illustrate a minimalist scene; note that DOCTYPE, head/meta and Metadata* elements can be deleted without losing scene validity.'/>
- <meta name='creator' content='Leonard Daly, Don Brutzman'/>
- <meta name='created' content='24 February 2014'/>
- <meta name='modified' content='26 February 2014'/>
- <meta name='reference' content='EmptyScene.x3d'/>
- <meta name=' warning ' content=' Increase X3D profile to match if any other X3D nodes are added to this scene. '/>
- <meta name='identifier' content=' http://X3dGraphics.com/examples/X3dForWebAuthors/EmptySceneCoreProfile.x3d '/>
- <meta name='reference' content=' http://X3dGraphics.com '/>
- <meta name='generator' content='X3D-Edit 3.3, https://savage.nps.edu/X3D-Edit'/>
- <meta name='license' content=' .../license.html'/>

</head>

<Scene>

- <!-- Core profile can only contain Metadata nodes. -->
- <MetadataSet name='NodeSet' containerField='metadata'>
 - <MetadataBoolean name='BooleanData' value='true false' containerField='metadata'/>
 - <MetadataDouble name='DoubleData' value='1 2 3' containerField='metadata'/>
 - <MetadataFloat name='FloatData' value='4 5 6' containerField='metadata'/>
 - <MetadataInteger name='IntegerData' value='7 8 9' containerField='metadata'/>
 - <MetadataString name='StringData' value='"Empty Scene" "Core Profile"' containerField='metadata'/>
- </MetadataSet>

</Scene>

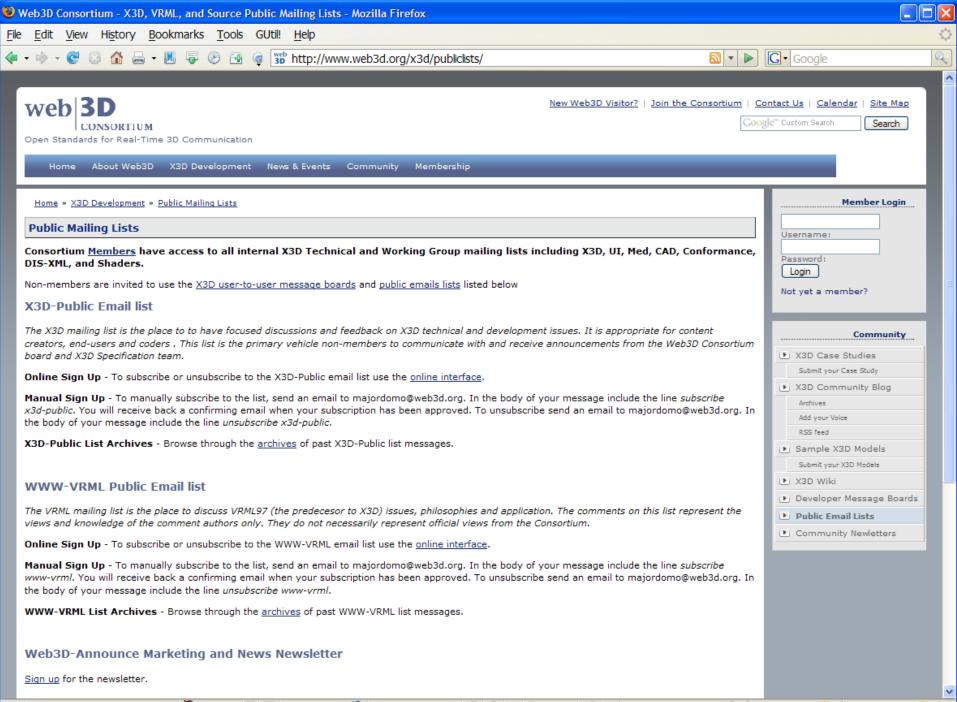
</X3D>

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Additional Resources







Web3D liaison organizations 1

World Wide Web Consortium (W3C)

- "Leading the Web to its Full Potential"
- Declarative 3D for Web Community Group
- Efficient XML Interchange (EXI) Working Group

International Organization of Standards (ISO)

- Review and ratification of X3D Graphics Standard
- ISO/IEC JTC 001/SC 24 Standards Committee SC-24 for Computer graphics, image processing and environmental data representation





Web3D liaison organizations 2

Open Geospatial Consortium (OGC)

- Leading the development of standards for geospatial and location-based services.
- http://www.opengeospatial.org
- INCITS H3 committee (ANSI affiliate)
 - American national standards body for 3D graphics, image processing, interfaces, visual presentation
- Web3D Conference series in cooperation with SIGGRAPH, Eurographics
 - Web3D 2014 Conference





Annual Conferences 2014

SIGGRAPH

- Vancouver Canada, 10-14 August 2014
- http://www.siggraph.org

Web3D Symposium

- Vancouver Canada, 8-10 August 2014
- http://www.web3d2014.org

Eurographics

- Strasbourg France, 7-11 April 2014
- http://www.eg.org

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Chapter Summary





Chapter Summary

This technical overview chapter is a mile wide and a few meters deep. Key points include

- VRML historical background
- Web3D Consortium
- Browsers, X3D Specifications, scene graph
- Profiles + components, field and node data types
- XML encoding, ClassicVRML, Compressed binary

New students of X3D can refer to details later. Get working on examples in the next chapters!





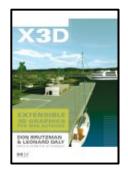
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References





X3D: Extensible 3D Graphics for Web Authors by Don Brutzman and Leonard Daly, Morgan Kaufmann Publishers, April 2007, 468 pages.



- Chapter 1, Technical Overview
- http://x3dGraphics.com
- http://x3dgraphics.com/examples/X3dForWebAuthors

X3D Resources

http://www.web3d.org/x3d/content/examples/X3dResources.html





X3D-Edit Authoring Tool

https://savage.nps.edu/X3D-Edit

X3D Scene Authoring Hints

• http://x3dgraphics.com/examples/X3dSceneAuthoringHints.html

X3D Graphics Specification

- http://www.web3d.org/x3d/specifications
- Also available as help pages within X3D-Edit





Computer Graphics, Principles and Practice, by James D. Foley, Andries van Dam, Stephen K. Feiner and John F. Hughes, Addison-Wesley, second edition, 1997.

http://portal.acm.org/citation.cfm?id=83821

Bert Bos et al., "XML in 10 Points," World Wide Web Consortium (W3C), created 1999, updated 2003.

http://www.w3.org/XML/1999/XML-in-10-points





W3C

Computer Graphics

Leonard Daly and Don Brutzman, "X3D: Extensible 3D Graphics Standard," *Standards in a Nutshell* column, *IEEE Signal Processing Magazine*, vol. 24 no. 6, November 2007, pp. 130-133.

Wayne Carlson, *A Critical History of Computer Graphics and Animation,* course notes, Ohio State University.



- http://design.osu.edu/carlson/history/lessons.html
- http://design.osu.edu/carlson/history/ID797.html





Book testimonials 1

There will be no problem understanding these concise, clear, comprehensible background concepts for readers new to Extensible 3D (X3D). There are many notes and examples that compare X3D to Virtual Reality Modeling Language (VRML) features. Don Brutzman and Leonard Daly clearly and thoroughly illustrate each logical concept and feature of X3D with diagrams, tables, code snippets, screenshots of 3D objects/environments, and example scenes, while making use of the very latest specifications and implementations. Their approach contributes greatly to an easy and in-depth understanding of the X3D language. This book is the ultimate introductory guide to X3D!

> -Dr. Vladimir Geroimenko, University of Plymouth, School of Computing Communications and Electronics, Plymouth, UK





Book testimonials 2

This book is required reading for anybody interested in Web3D. The authors are well known and respected in the X3D community as pioneers. Their writing style is concise and engaging, set at an appropriate level to encourage understanding, and uses the concepts being introduced. Their "Hints and warnings" sections provide added value above what is available from X3D specification documents. Hard to achieve in a reference manual!

> —Professor Nigel W. John, School of Computer Science, University of Wales, Bangor; Chair of Web3D 2005 Symposium





Book testimonials 3

How many times have we heard "The ISO specification is hard to read, do you have something more approachable?" This book is the answer. It provides a detailed explanation of each node in the Immersive profile and gives many reusable examples. After reading this book you'll be well prepared to develop your own X3D content.

—Alan Hudson, President Web3D Consortium, Yumetech Inc.

This is a much-needed book about the X3D standard and X3D content development. The book follows the structure of the X3D standard specifications which helps readers understand and apply the X3D standard. It can also be used as a reference material in virtual reality and graphics-related courses.

> —Professor Denis Gracanin, Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University, Chair Web3D 2006 Symposium





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CGEMS, SIGGRAPH, Eurographics

The Computer Graphics Educational Materials Source(CGEMS) site is designed for educators

- to provide a source of refereed high-quality content
- as a service to the Computer Graphics community
- freely available, directly prepared for classroom use
- http://cgems.inesc.pt

X3D for Web Authors recognized by CGEMS! ③

- Book materials: X3D-Edit tool, examples, slidesets
- Received jury award for Best Submission 2008

CGEMS supported by SIGGRAPH, Eurographics

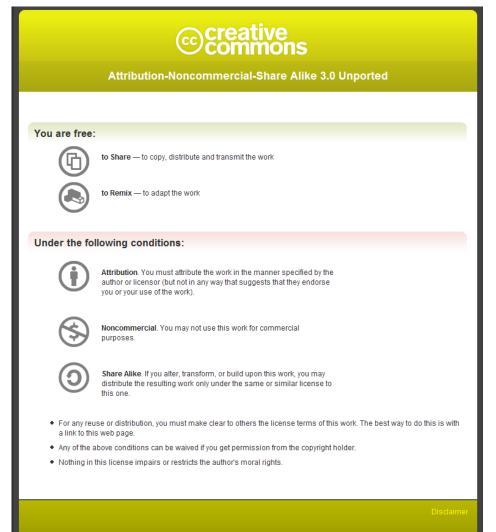






Creative Commons open-source license

http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/3.0



Your fair dealing and other rights are in no way affected by the above. This is a human-readable summary of the Legal Code (the full license).

web|**3D**



Open-source license for X3D-Edit software and X3D example scenes

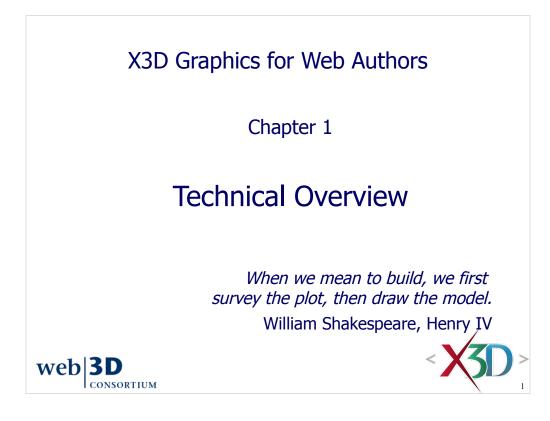
http://www.web3d.org/x3d/content/examples/license.html

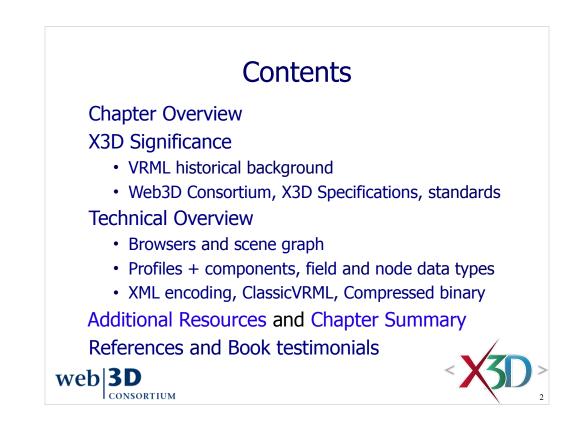
Copyright (c) 1995-2013 held by the author(s). All rights reserved.

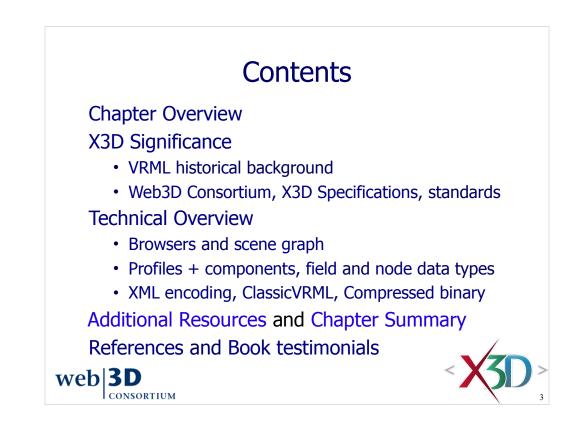
Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

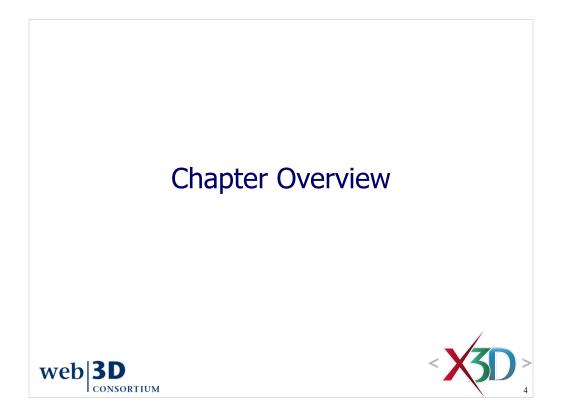
- Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
- Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
- Neither the names of the Naval Postgraduate School (NPS) Modeling Virtual Environments and Simulation (MOVES) Institute nor the names of its contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

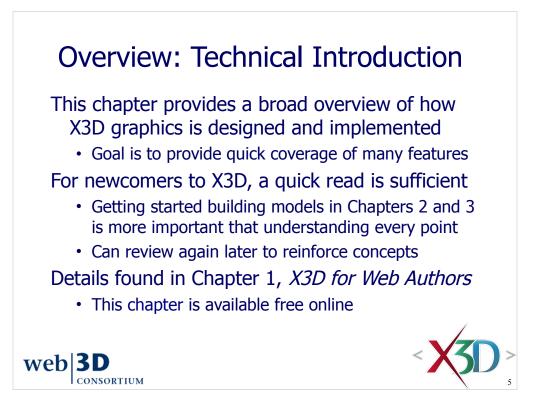
THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND CONTRIBUTORS "AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT OWNER OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.



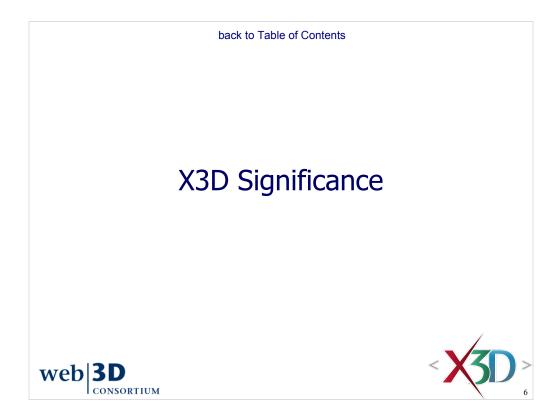


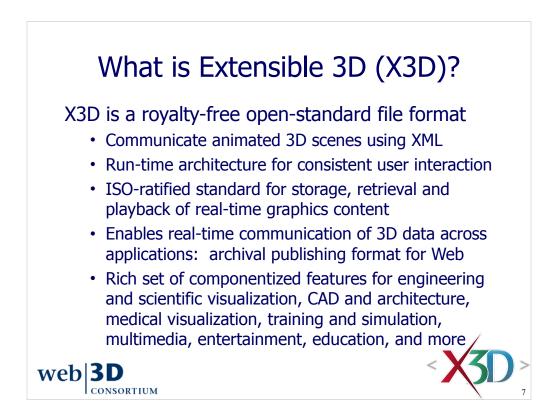






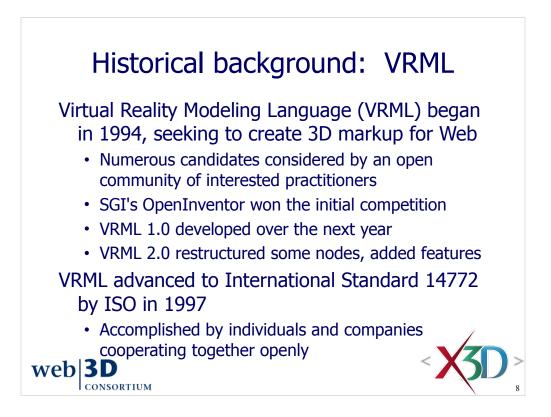
http://x3dgraphics.com/examples/X3dForWebAuthors/Chapter01-TechnicalOverview/Chapter01-Technical_Overview.pdf





Lots more can be said here. Indeed numerous books have been written about VRML.

• http://x3dgraphics.com/examples/X3dResources.html#Books



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http://x3dgraphics.com/examples/X3dResources.html#Books



Perhaps the key test of 'openness' for any self-proclaimed 'open' organization: exactly who is allowed to join? Many industry associations only allow preselected (usually paying) companies to participate.

The Web3D Consortium includes industry, government-agency, college/university and individual professional memberships. This makes it one of the most open organizations around.

Further information on membership and joining available online at http://www.web3d.org/membership















http://www.web3d.org June 2009



http://www.web3d.org February 2009



http://www.web3d.org January 2009



http://www.web3d.org December 2008



http://www.web3d.org January 2008



http://www.web3d.org August 2008

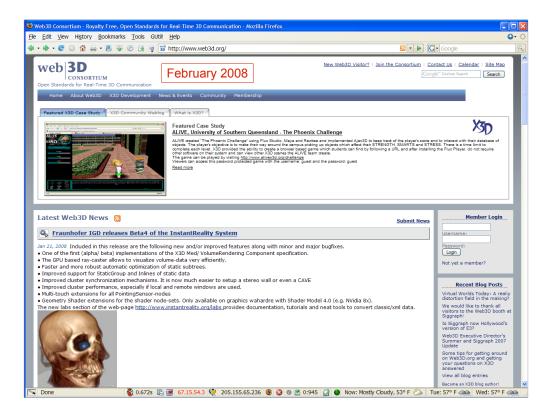


http://www.web3d.org May 2008

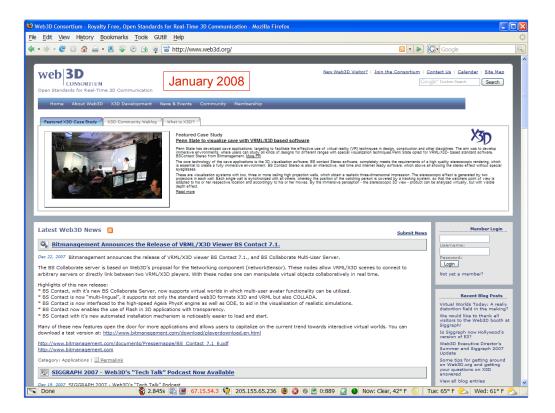
http://www.lsi.usp.br/forumx3d



http://www.web3d.org February 2008



http://www.web3d.org January 2008



http://www.web3d.org December 2007

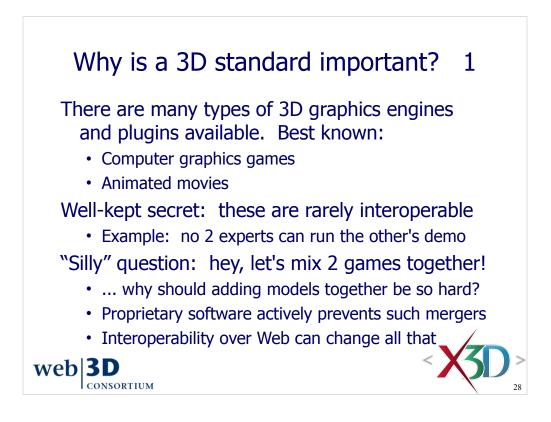


Aug 06, 2007 Good news! It is now official, The compressed binary encoding was approved to be an IS.

http://www.web3d.org September 2007



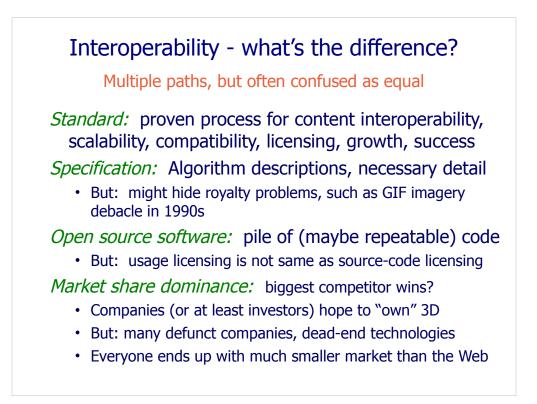
Typically 10-15 member nations review and vote on the X3D Specification





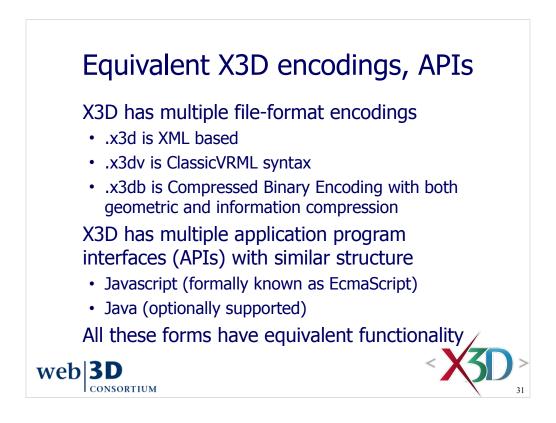
CONSORTIUM

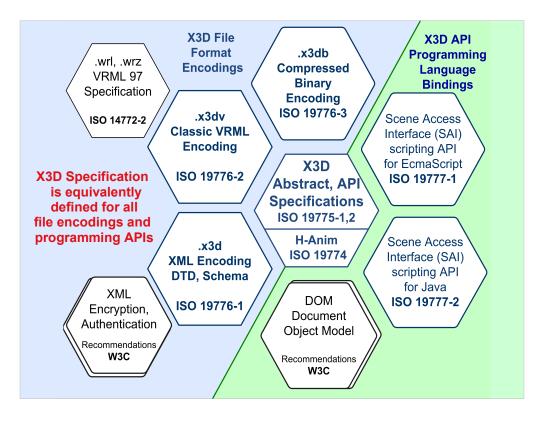




It is important to use these terms precisely. They are often used interchangeably, which commonly leads to confusion about the significance of open source and open standards.

TODO: link to GIF patent problem and evolution of PNG





This is also known as the "honeycomb" diagram for the X3D specification.

Encodings define file formats.

Each Scene Access Interface (SAI) binding is a specific Application Programming Interface (API) to simplify and regularize the consistent creation and use of programming-language objects specifically designed for X3D.

ECMAScript is the formal-specification name for JavaScript.

ECMA was originally named the European Computer Manufacturers Association and is now ECMA International - European association for standardizing information and communication systems. http://www.ecma-international.org

Reading the X3D specification

The X3D Specification is highly detailed, primarily written for 3D graphics experts.

Requirements must be described as strictly and precisely as possible so that X3D browsers can be implemented consistently. This precision means that X3D content is more likely to render and animate correctly.

Nevertheless the X3D specification is a great learning resource for additional graphics details. It is also the authoritative reference for questions.

web **3D**





The Web3D Consortium was the first organization to request (and receive) permission to place final versions of approved ISO specifications online for free retrieval using HTML. Purchase of hard-copy bound and electronic versions from ISO remains available.







Web3D contributed to the W3C Video on the Web Workshop.

http://www.w3.org/2008/WebVideo

• Brutzman, Don and Mathias Kolsch, "Video Requirements for Web-based Virtual Environments using Extensible 3D (X3D) Graphics," *W3C Video on the Web Workshop*, San Jose California and Brussels Belgium, 12-13 December 2007. Available at http://www.w3.org/2007/08/video/positions/Web3D.pdf

Web3D contributed to the W3C XML Binary Compression (XBC) Workshop and continues to participate in the subsequent Efficient XML Interchange (EXI) Working Group.

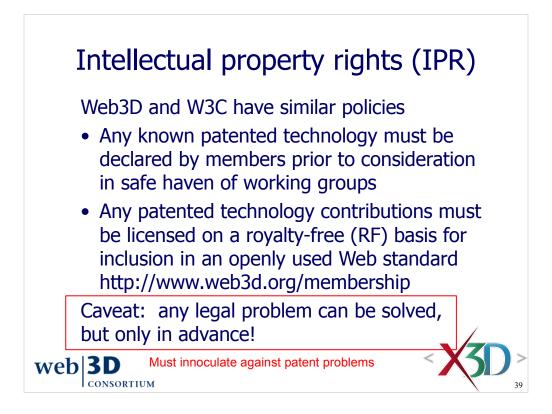
http://www.w3.org/XML/EXI

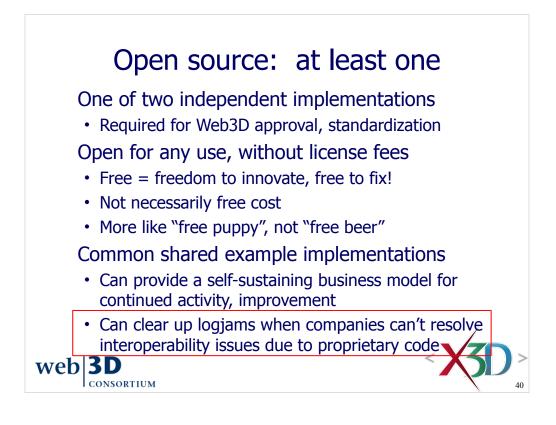
• Brutzman, Don, McGregor, Don and Hudson, Alan, "XML Binary Serialization using Cross-Format Schema Protocol (XFSP) and XML Compression Considerations for Extensible 3D (X3D) Graphics," *W3C Workshop on Binary Interchange of XML Information Item Sets*, Santa Clara, California, USA, 24-26 September 2003. Available at

http://www.w3.org/2003/08/binary-interchange-workshop



Web3D participated in the Video on the Web workshop.





<text><text><text><text>

CONSORTIUM

IPR summary

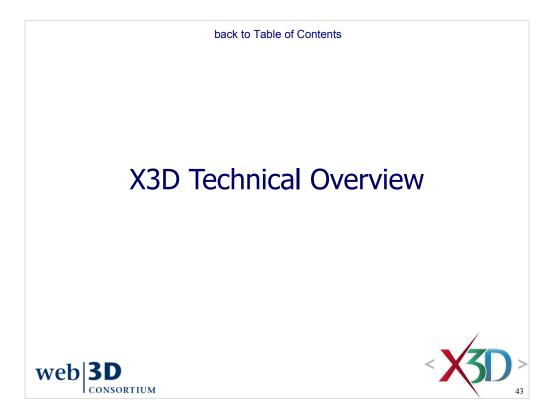
IPR = Intellectual Property Rights
Open standards & open source: part of success
Complements legacy approaches, traditional "hierarchical stovepipes," provides stability
Win-win approach for government, industry

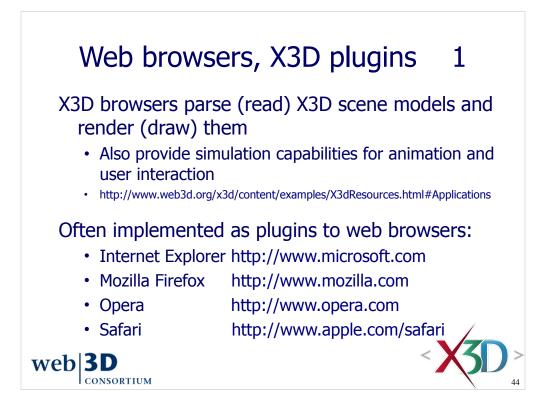
Both wins are needed for program success

Standards organizations, IPR agreements provide a stable playing field for long term
Welcome to another active playing field!

web **3D**

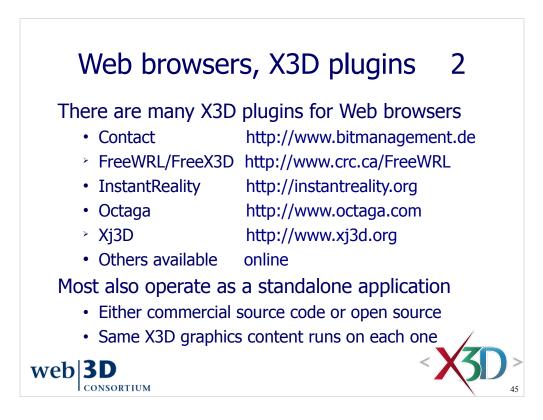






It is a good idea to install an X3D plugin in your web browser. Available via

http://www.web3d.org/x3d/content/examples/help.html#Applications

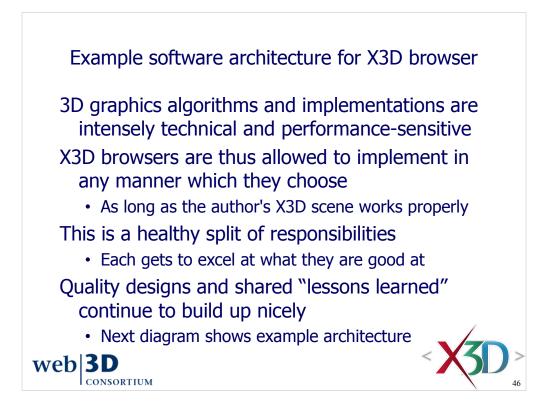


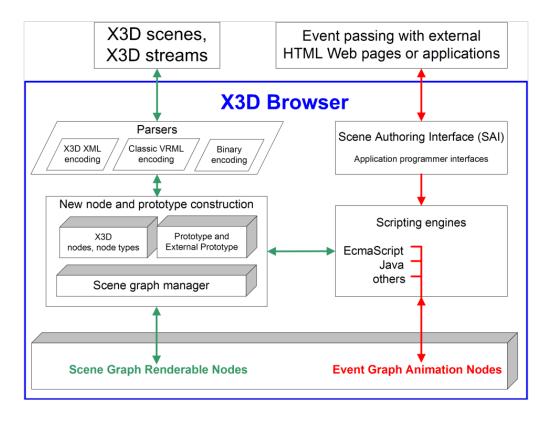
> Right-arrow bullets indicate open-source codebases

List of X3D browser plugins and standalone applications maintained at http://www.web3d.org/x3d/content/examples/help.html#Applications

Player support for X3D components is kept up-to-date for each browser at http://www.web3d.org/x3d/wiki/index.php/Player_support_for_X3D_components

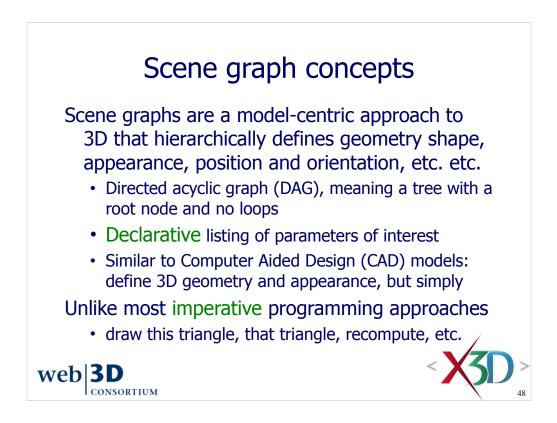
X3D-Edit authoring tool supports downloading, installing and launching X3D software via your local web browser plugin or to locally installed X3D applications

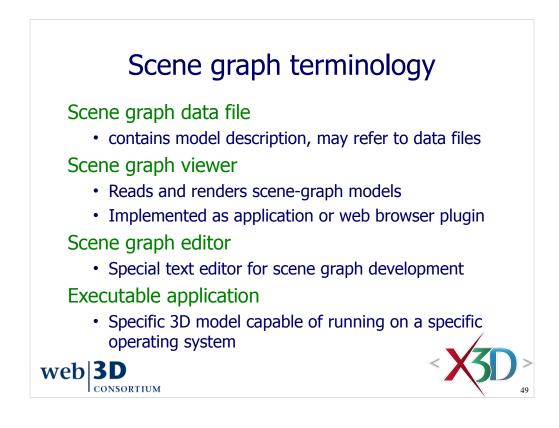


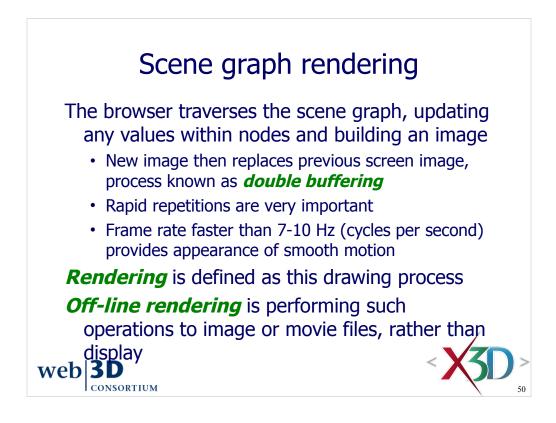


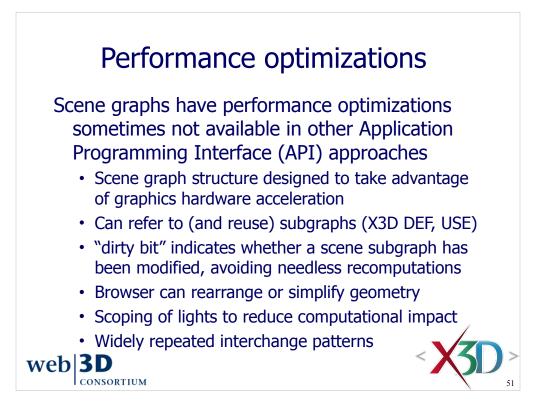
X3D browser implementers can use any approach they choose. This architecture diagram is generic to illustrate common approaches.

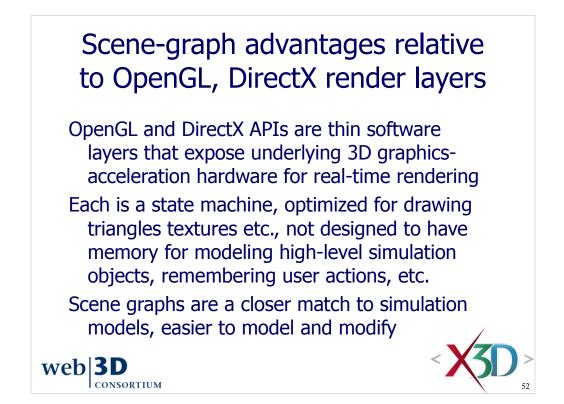
Part of the magic for X3D scene authors is that they don't have to care about underlying hard-core technical details "under the hood" of each browser. Rather, scenes are designed to capture shapes, appearance and behaviors from a contentauthoring perspective that emphasizes modeling results.











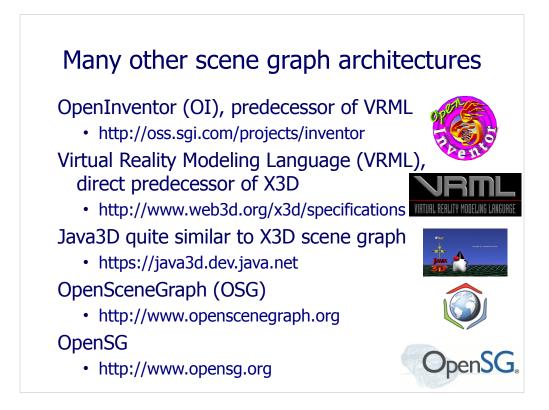
Scene graphs and ray tracing

Ray tracing emulates physical properties of light interaction with material surfaces

- Ray vectors are propagated, computed, added
- Computational time can be intensive, usually best for high-fidelity rendering (rather than real-time)

Variety of different approaches, programs

- Persistence of Vision Raytracer (www.povray.org)
- Movies, e.g. Renderman (renderman.pixar.com)
- Scene graph designed for real-time rendering
 - But X3D Specification has no rendering prohibitions
 - Okino Polytrans supports both (www.okino.com)

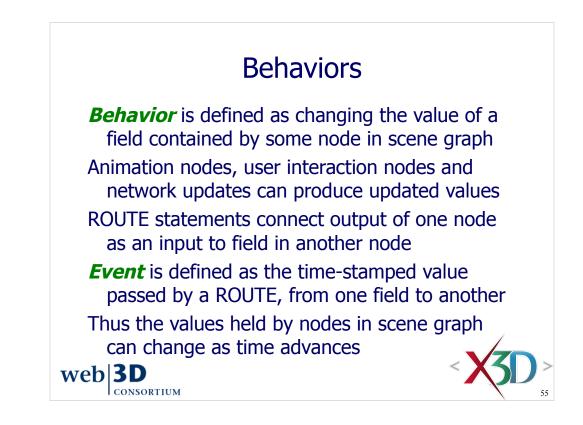


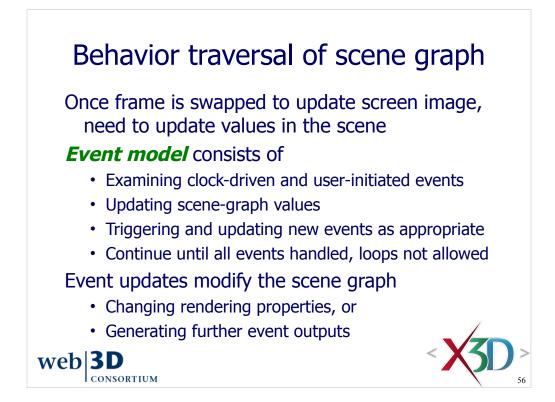
OpenInventor reference on Wikipedia: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_Inventor

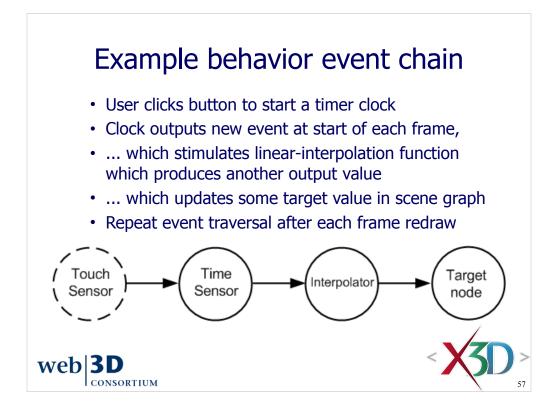
VRML97 is still an approved ISO specification. Furthermore the X3D ClassicVRML encoding is a direct extension of VRML 97, moving from version 2.0 to 3.0.

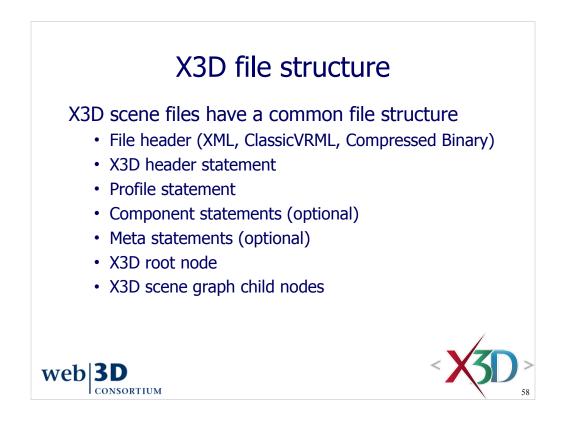
The Java3D scene graph has been described as over 90% similar to VRML and X3D. There are many good books and resources.

From the website: "The OpenSceneGraph is an open source high performance 3D graphics toolkit, used by application developers in fields such as visual simulation, games, virtual reality, scientific visualization and modeling."

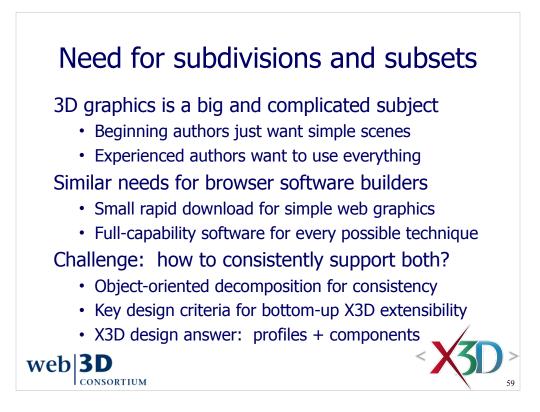




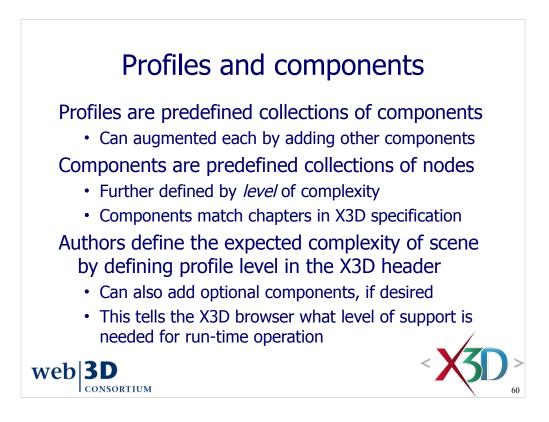




The X3D scene root node is implicit in ClassicVRML encoding and not listed per se.



These points are some of the original design challenges that faced X3D architects when evolving from the successes and lessons learned of VRML97.

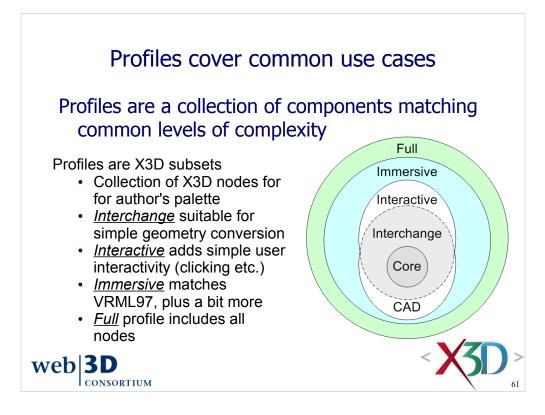


Someday X3D browser software applications might themselves begin to componentize, enabling a light-weight initial download followed by run-time addition of further components as needed.

Each specification chapter includes a table at the end that lists the nodes and fields which are included for each component level.

This might sound a bit complicated, but is actually a helpful thing architecturally. Authors can simply choose the best profile, rarely needing to worry about the components or levels that make them up. Authoring tools can simplify the process of identifying the minimum profile. X3D schematron validation, X3dToClassicVrml.xslt and X3dToVrml97.xslt each offer such diagnostics.

Further customization within a scene is always possible using component statements to identify the correct level of functional support beyond the identified profile.



This is known as the "onion" diagram for X3D profiles and components.

Usually authors don't have to worry about any of this. Immersive Profile is common for most cases. Tools warn if insufficient profile/component levels are specified.

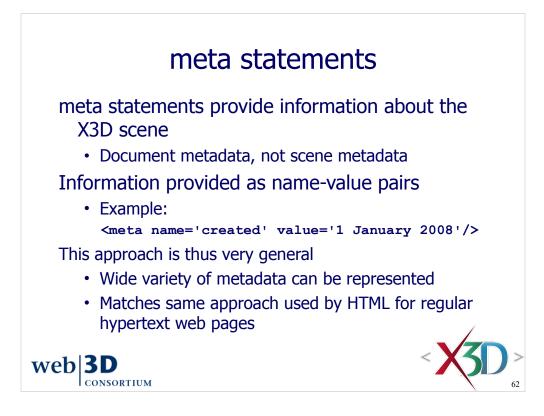
Profile and component support levels are listed in detail in X3D Specification Annexes which list corresponding support levels, nodes, numbers of polygons, etc. etc.

- A Core profile
- B Interchange profile
- C Interactive profile
- D MPEG-4 interactive profile
- E Immersive profile
- F Full profile

Of particular interest is the corresponding table which shows which version of X3D is required for each node.

L Version content

For convenience, authors can also use the Component index, Profile index and Node Index which list the support levels required for each node.



newScene.x3d includes a number of prompts for authors to fill in the proper metadata http://www.web3d.org/x3d/content/examples/newScene.x3d http://www.web3d.org/x3d/content/examples/newScene.html

A variety of metadata standards exist that specify the proper metadata terms to use. This allows consistent searchability among data files that follow the metadata norms.

<!-- Additional authoring resources for meta-tags:

http://www.dublincore.org/documents/dcmi-terms

http://www.dublincore.org/documents/dces

http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/struct/global.html#h-7.4.4

http://vancouver-webpages.com/META

http://vancouver-webpages.com/META/about-mk-metas2.html

Additional authoring resources for language codes:

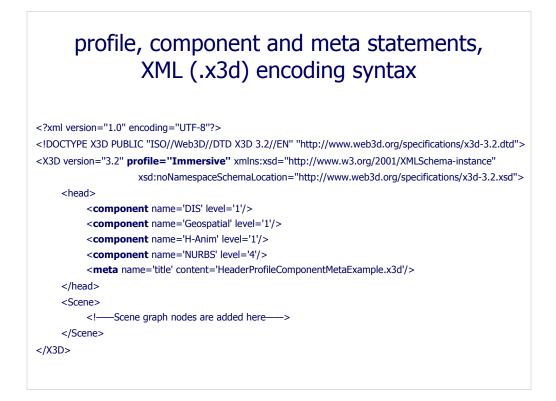
ftp://ftp.isi.edu/in-notes/bcp/bcp47.txt

http://www.loc.gov/standards/iso639-2/langhome.html

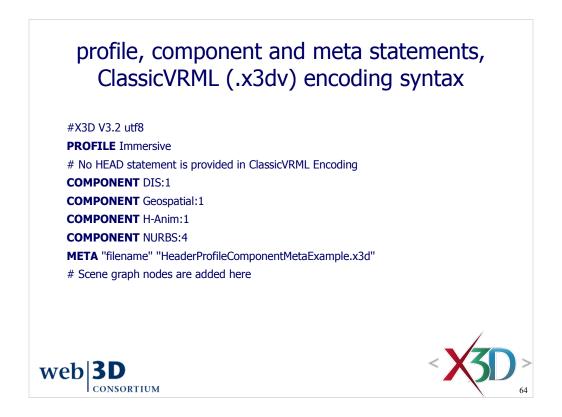
http://www.iana.org/numbers.html#L

 \rightarrow

X3D-Edit provides this block as helpful info which you can delete from your scenes.



Profile capabilities are identified first, then component capabilities are incrementally added.



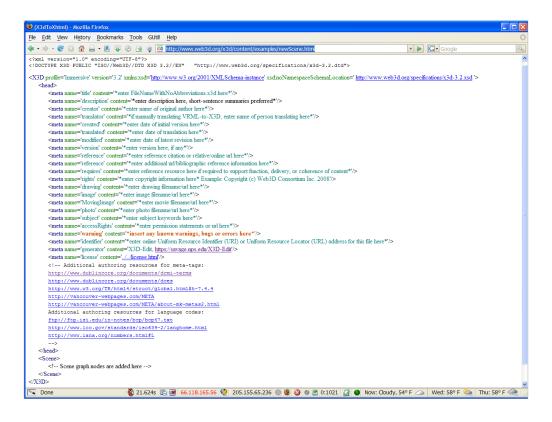
The book and slideset emphasize XML (.x3d) syntax over ClassicVRML (.x3dv) syntax but each may be used equivalently.

X3D-Edit is designed using the XML (.x3d) encoding, with ability to import/export ClassicVRML (.x3dv) and the Compressed Binary Encoding (.x3db). Native editing support for .x3dv (node coloration, popup menus, etc.) may be provided someday.

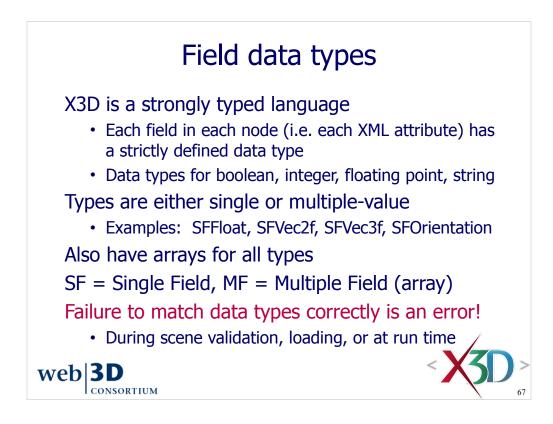
newScene.x3d metadata prompts

<meta content='*enter FileNameWithNoAbbreviations.x3d here*' name='title'/> <meta content='*enter description here, short-sentence summaries preferred*' name='description'/> <meta content='*enter name of original author here*' name='creator'/> <meta content='*if manually translating VRML-to-X3D, enter name of person translating here*' name='translator'/> <meta content='*enter date of initial version here*' name='created'/> <meta content='*enter date of translation here*' name='translated'/> <meta content='*enter date of latest revision here*' name='modified'/> <meta content='*enter version here, if any*' name='version'/> <meta content='*enter reference citation or relative/online url here*' name='reference'/> <meta content='*enter additional url/bibliographic reference information here*' name='reference'/> <meta content='*enter reference resource here if required to support function, delivery, or coherence of content*' name='requires'/> <meta content='*enter copyright information here* Example: Copyright (c) Web3D Consortium Inc. 2008' name='rights'/> <meta content='*enter drawing filename/url here*' name='drawing'/> <meta content='*enter image filename/url here*' name='image'/> <meta content='*enter movie filename/url here*' name='MovingImage'/> <meta content='*enter photo filename/url here*' name='photo'/> <meta content='*enter subject keywords here*' name='subject'/> <meta content='*enter permission statements or url here*' name='accessRights'/> <meta content='*insert any known warnings, bugs or errors here*' name='warning'/> <meta content='*enter online Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) or Uniform Resource Locator (URL) address for this file here*' name='identifier'/> <meta content='X3D-Edit, https://savage.nps.edu/X3D-Edit' name='generator'/> <meta content='../../license.html' name='license'/>

65



http://www.web3d.org/x3d/content/examples/newScene.html



Data types and accessType names are listed on the following slides, and later covered in detail in *X3D for Web Authors*, Chapter 7, Event Animation and Interpolation.

Types are either single or multiple-value. Examples: SFFloat (single-value), SFVec2f (2-tuple), SFVec3f (3-tuple), SFOrientation (4-tuple for axis-angle values).

Data type and accessType information is available for each node in the X3D Tooltips and X3D Specification.

When speaking about data types, you can substitute "array of" for the "MF" prefix. Example: "MFColor is an array of Color values."

| Field data types, part 1 | | | |
|--------------------------|--|--|--|
| Field-type names | Description | Example values | |
| SFBool | Single-field boolean value | true or false (X3D syntax), TRUE or
FALSE (ClassicVRML syntax) | |
| MFBool | Multiple-field boolean array | true false false true (X3D syntax),
[TRUE FALSE FALSE TRUE]
(ClassicVRML syntax) | |
| SFColor | Single-field color value, red-green-blue | 0 0.5 1.0 | |
| MFColor | Multiple-field color array, red-green-blue | 100,010,001 | |
| SFColorRGBA | Single-field color value, red-green-blue
alpha (opacity) | 0 0.5 1.0 0.75 | |
| MFColorRGBA | Multiple-field color array, red-green-
blue alpha (opacity) | 1 0 0 0.25, 0 1 0 0.5, 0 0 1 0.75
(red green blue, varying opacity) | |
| SFInt32 | Single-field 32-bit integer value | 0 | |
| MFInt32 | Multiple-field 32-bit integer array | 12345 | |
| SFFloat | Single-field single-precision floating-
point value | 1.0 | |
| MFFloat | Multiple-field single-precision floating-
point array | -1 2.0 3.14159 | |

X3D for Web Authors, Table 1.4, pp. 19-20.

X3D Field Type Reference online at

http://www.web3d.org/x3d/specifications/ISO-IEC-19775-1.2-X3D-AbstractSpecification/Part01/fieldsDef.html#FieldTypes

| Field data types, part 2 | | | |
|--------------------------|--|--|--|
| Field-type names | Description | Example values | |
| SFDouble | Single-field double-precision
floating-point value | 2.7128 | |
| MFDouble | Multiple-field double-precision array | -1 2.0 3.14159 | |
| SFImage | Single-field image value | Contains special pixel-encoding values, see Chapter 5 for details | |
| MFImage | Multiple-field image value | Contains special pixel-encoding
values, see Chapter 5 for details | |
| SFNode | Single-field node | <shape></shape> or Shape {space} | |
| MFNode | Multiple-field node array of peers | <shape></shape> <group></group> <transform></transform> | |
| SFRotation | Single-field rotation value using 3-tuple axis,
radian angle form | 0101.57 | |
| MFRotation | Multiple-field rotation array | 0 1 0 0, 0 1 0 1.57, 0 1 0 3.14 | |
| SFString | Single-field string value | "Hello world!" | |
| MFString | Multiple-field string array | "EXAMINE" "FLY" "WALK" "ANY" | |
| SFTime | Single-field time value | 0 | |
| MFTime | Multiple-field time array | -1 0 1 567890 | |

X3D for Web Authors, Table 1.4, pp. 19-20.

X3D Field Type Reference online at

http://www.web3d.org/x3d/specifications/ISO-IEC-19775-1.2-X3D-AbstractSpecification/Part01/fieldsDef.html#FieldTypes

Field data types, part 3

| Field-type names | Description | Example values |
|------------------|--|------------------------|
| SFVec2f/SFVec2d | Single-field 2-float/2-double vector value | 01.5 |
| MFVec2f/MFVec2d | Multiple-field 2-float/2-double vector array | 1 0, 2 2, 3 4, 5 5 |
| SFVec3f/SFVec3d | Single-field vector value of 3-float/
3-double values | 0 1.5 2 |
| MFVec3f/MFVec3d | Multiple-field vector array of 3-float/
3-double values | 10 20 30, 4.4 -5.5 6.6 |

ClassicVRML (.x3dv) encoding has some syntax differences compared to XML encoding (.x3d)

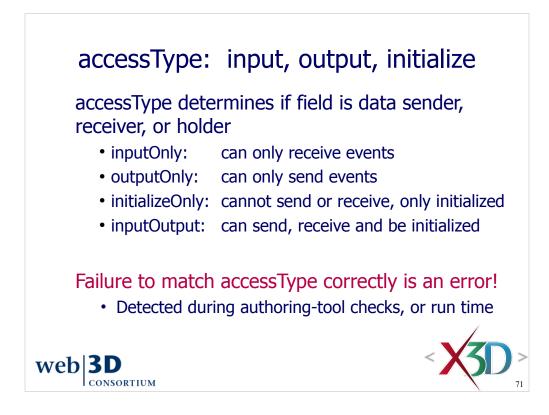
- TRUE and FALSE (rather than XML true and false)
- MF multiple-field array values are surrounded by square brackets, e.g. [10 20 30, 4.4 -5.5 6.6]
- No special XML escape characters such as &

X3D for Web Authors, Table 1.4, pp. 19-20.

X3D Field Type Reference online at

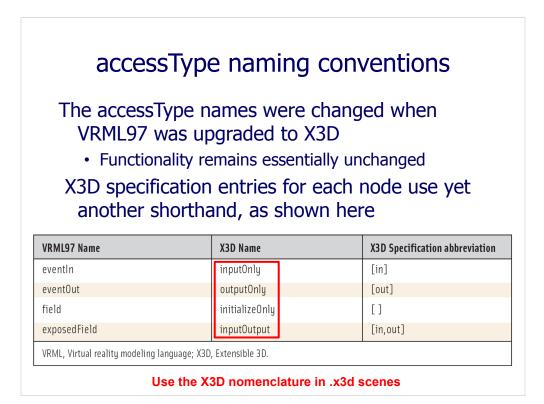
http://www.web3d.org/x3d/specifications/ISO-IEC-19775-1.2-X3D-AbstractSpecification/Part01/fieldsDef.html#FieldTypes

TODO improved resolution figure

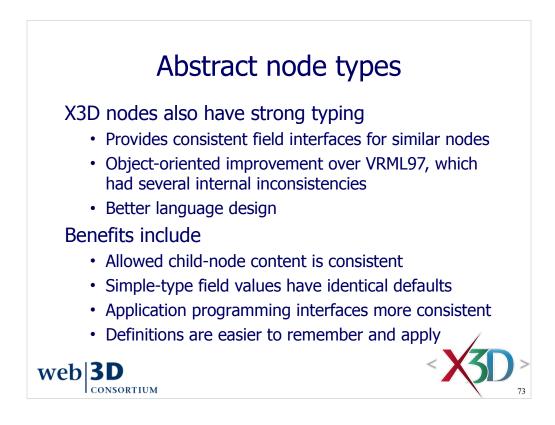


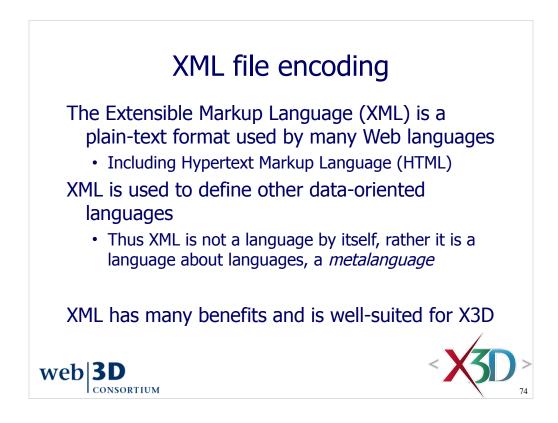
Data types and accessType are covered in *X3D for Web Authors*, Chapter 7, Event Animation and Interpolation.

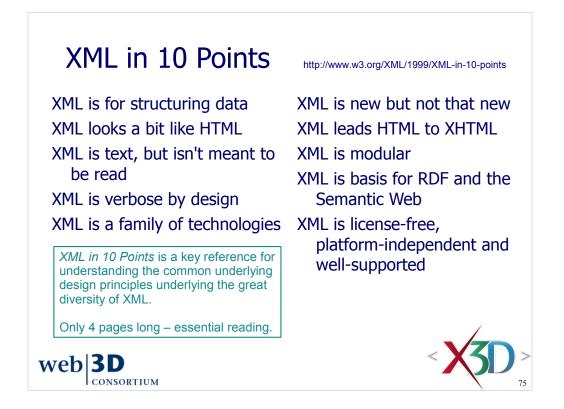
Data type and accessType information is available for each node in the X3D Tooltips and X3D Specification.



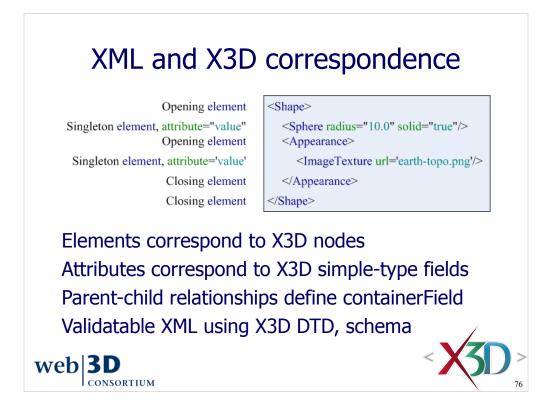
X3D for Web Authors, Table 1.6, p. 28.







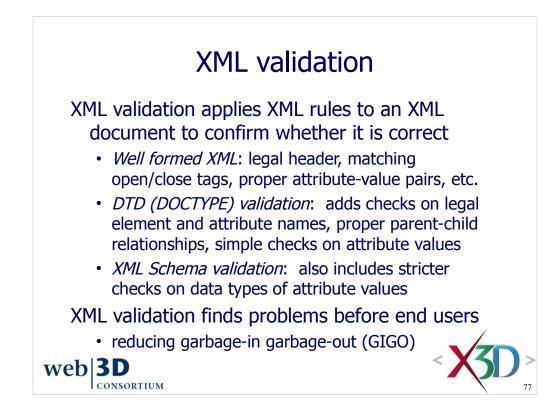
Bert Bos et al., "XML in 10 Points,: World Wide Web Consortium (W3C), created 1999, updated 2003. Available at http://www.w3.org/XML/1999/XML-in-10-points



XML documents have a tree structure that is a good match for the X3D scene graph.

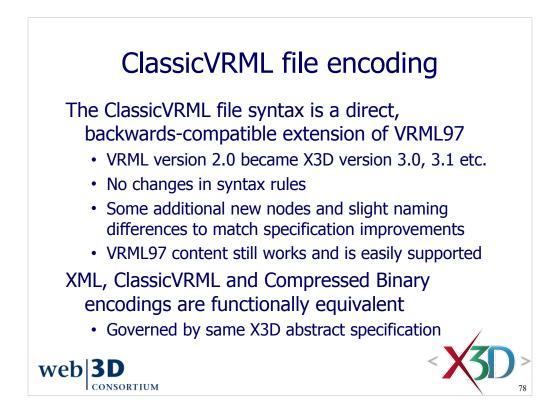
Critical benefit: XML well-formed checks and validation detect numerous tricky errors.

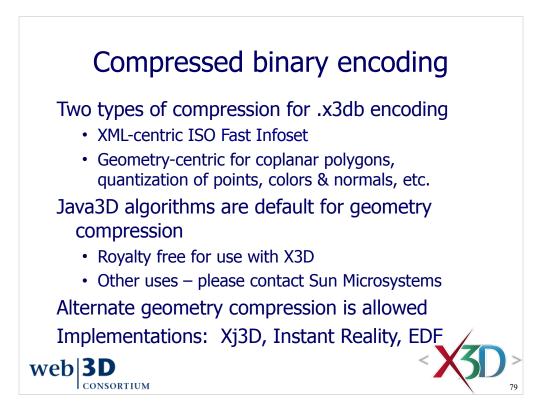
- Draconian parse rule prevents an XML parser from continuing if errors are encountered. This is a good thing, because it forces the author to find and fix critical input problems, rather than having the application somehow trying to fix or recover from incorrect input.
- This approach thus prevents Garbage In Garbage Out (GIGO) syndrome.
- It is better to know that faults occur. The worst error is the unrecognized error.



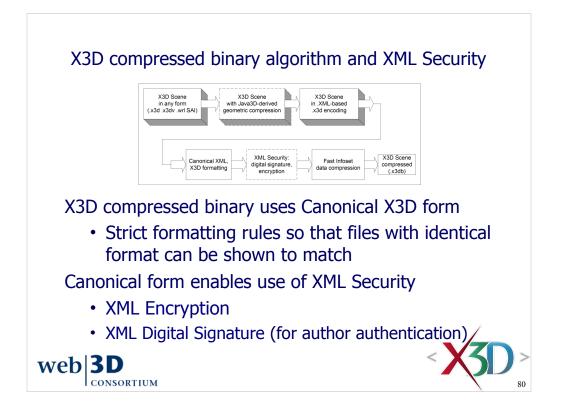
There are DTD and XML Schema definitions for X3D versions 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3

Additional quality-control checks are possible using special XSLT stylesheets and various X3D browsers themselves.





ISO Fast Infoset described at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fast_Infoset



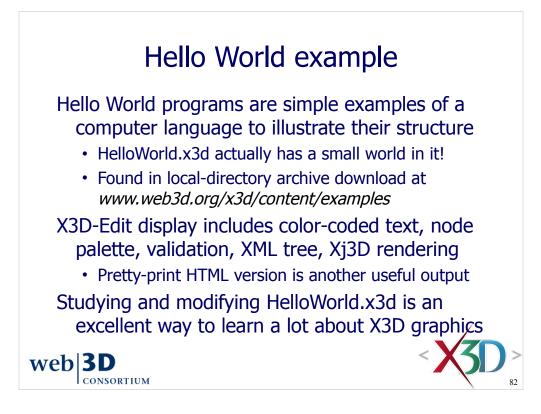
X3D security examples, description an references:

- http://www.web3d.org/x3d/content/examples/Basic/Security/X3dSecurityReadMe.html
- http://www.web3d.org/x3d/content/examples/Basic/Security
- World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) Security http://www.w3.org/Security
- XML Encryption http://www.w3.org/TR/xmlenc-core
- XML Signature http://www.w3.org/TR/xmldsig-core
- X3D Canonicalization (C14N)

http://www.web3d.org/x3d/specifications/ISO-IEC-FCD-19776-3.2-X3DEncodings-CompressedBinary/Part03/concepts.html#X3DCanonicalForm

TODO add link to Jeff Williams' thesis





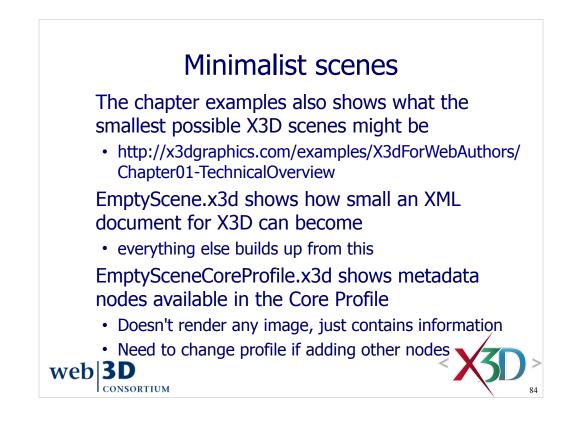
http://x3dgraphics.com/examples/HelloWorld.x3d

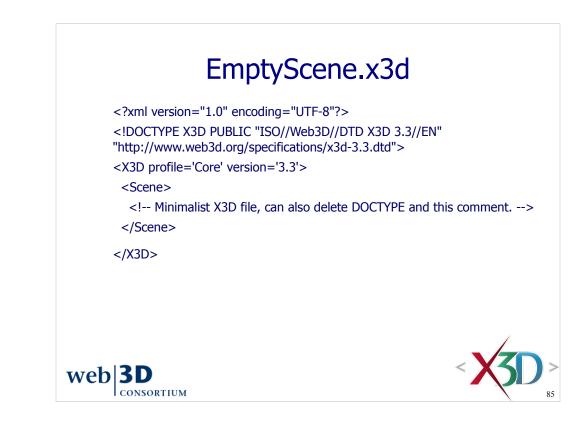
http://www.web3d.org/x3d/content/examples/HelloWorld.x3d

master in version control:

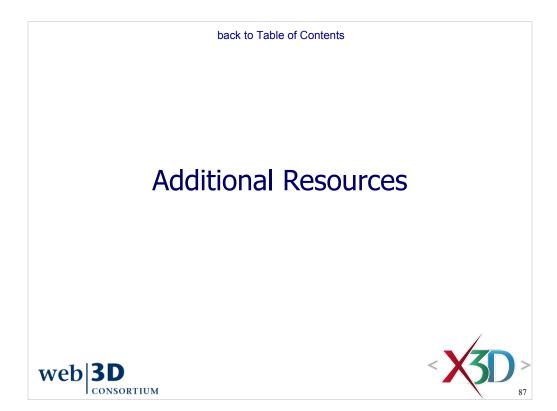
http://x3d.svn.sourceforge.net/viewvc/*checkout*/x3d/www.web3d.org/x3d/content/examples/HelloWorld.x3d

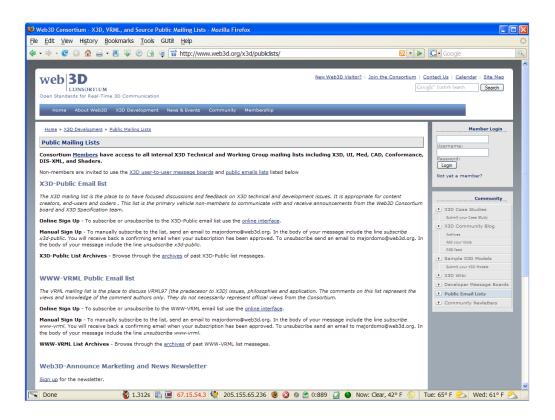
| e Edit ⊻iew Window Tools Help | | |
|---|--|------------------------------------|
| | HeloWorld.x3d × | Palette D |
| | [[] [] - [] - [] - [] - [] - [] - [] - | Information |
| | xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"? | ⇔ Meta |
| 197 - N | <pre><!DOCTYPE X3D PUBLIC "ISO//Web3D//DTD X3D 3.1//EN" "http://www.web3d.org/specifications/x"</pre> </pre> | Geometry Primitives |
| | <pre>X3D profile='Immersive' version='3.1' xmlns:xsd='http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instan</pre> | □ Grouping |
| | ☐ <head></head> | Group |
| | <pre><meta content="HelloWorld.x3d" name="title"/> <meta content="Simple X3D example" name="description"/></pre> | 🔁 StaticGroup |
| | <pre><meta content="30 October 2000" name="created"/></pre> | # Transform |
| | <pre>cmeta content='20 December 2007' name='modified'/></pre> | -0) Toline |
| Hello | <meta content="Don Brutzman" name="creator"/> | |
| Hello | <pre><meta 3.2,="" content="http://www.web3d.org/x3d/content/examples/HelloWorld.x3d" https:="" name="generator" savage.nps.edu="" x3d-edit="" x3d-edit'=""/></pre> | 📮 Switch |
| worrd. | <meta content="license.html" name="license"/> | Viewing and Navigation |
| | - | E Appearance, Material and Texture |
| + | Scene>
Example scene to illustrate X3D tags and attributes, | Appearance |
| 66.66 | <pre></pre> | Material |
| | <pre><viewpoint centerofrotation="0 -1 0" description="Hello world!" position="0 -1 7"></viewpoint>=</pre> | woSidedMaterial |
| World.x3d - Navigator 4i × | | |
| version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" | <pre><transform rotation="0 1 0 3"> </transform></pre> | FilProperties |
| PUBLIC "ISO//Web3D//DTD X3D | <sphere></sphere> | T LineProperties |
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| iii - ⇔head | <material diffusecolor="0 0.5 1"></material> | MovieTexture |
| È-⇔Scene
È-⇔Group | <pre><imagetexture -2="" 0="" 0'="" url='"earth-topo.png" "earth-topo.jpg" "earth-topo-small.gif"
</Appearance></pre></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Viewpoint position="0 -:</td><td></shpearance></td><td>III PixelTexture</td></tr><tr><td>Wewpoint position = 0 Ormansform rotation="0</td><td></Transform></td><td>TextureTransform</td></tr><tr><td>B-⇔ Shape</td><td></td><td>## TextureCoordinate</td></tr><tr><td>Sphere</td><td><pre></pre> </pre> </pre> </pre> <Transform translation='> </imagetexture></pre> <shape> Crext solid='false' string='"Hello" "world!"</shape> | V TextureCoordinateGenerator |
| B- O Appearance | | Geometry Points, Lines and Pol |
| Material diffuse | <fontstyle justify='"MIDDLE" "MIDDLE"'></fontstyle> | Event Animation and Interpolation |
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| - SontStyle just | | Environment Sensor and Sound |
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| XML validation started.
Checking file:/C:/way web3d org/x: | 3d/content/examples/HelloWorld.x3d | |
| XML validation finished. | An concern / examples/ieizoocia. sou | |
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| | EmptyCoopeCoreDrofile v2d |
|----|--|
| | EmptySceneCoreProfile.x3d |
| | |
| | <pre>?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?></pre> |
| | DOCTYPE X3D PUBLIC "ISO//Web3D//DTD X3D 3.3//EN" "http://www.web3d.org/specifications/x3d-3.3.dtd"> |
| | X3D profile='Core' version='3.3' xmlns:xsd='http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance' xsd:noNamespaceSchemaLocation =' |
| ht | tp://www.web3d.org/specifications/x3d-3.3.xsd '> |
| | <head></head> |
| | <meta <="" content="<u>EmptySceneCoreProfile.x3d" name="title" u=""/> /> |
| | <meta content="Illustrate a minimalist scene; note that DOCTYPE, head/meta and Metadata* elements can</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>deleted without losing scene validity." name="description"/> |
| | <meta content="Leonard Daly, Don Brutzman" name="creator"/> |
| | <meta content="24 February 2014" name="created"/> |
| | <meta content="26 February 2014" name="modified"/> |
| | <meta content="<u>EmptyScene.x3d</u>" name="reference"/> |
| | <meta content=" Increase X3D profile to match if any other X3D nodes are added to this scene. " name=" warning "/> |
| | <meta content=" http://X3dGraphics.com/examples/X3dForWebAuthors/EmptySceneCoreProfile.x3d " name="identifier"/> |
| | <meta content=" <u>http://X3dGraphics.com</u> " name="reference"/> |
| | <meta content=" <u>/license.html</u>" license'="" name="generator"/> |
| | |
| | <scene></scene> |
| | Core profile can only contain Metadata nodes |
| | <metadataset containerfield="metadata" name="NodeSet"></metadataset> |
| | <metadataboolean containerfield="metadata" name="BooleanData" value="true false"></metadataboolean> |
| | <metadatadouble containerfield="metadata" name="DoubleData" value="1 2 3"></metadatadouble> |
| | <metadatafloat containerfield="metadata" name="FloatData" value="4 5 6"></metadatafloat> |
| | <metadatainteger containerfield="metadata" name="IntegerData" value="7 8 9"></metadatainteger> |
| | <metadatastring "core="" containerfield="metadata" name="StringData" profile'"="" value="'Empty Scene"></metadatastring> |
| | |
| | |





There are two x3d mailing lists, plus more for other working groups

- x3d-public@web3d.org
- x3d@web3d.org private for Web3D members working on specification development

http://www.web3d.org/x3d/publiclists



| W3C | http://www.w3.org |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| OGC | http://www.opengeospatial.org |
| ISO | http://iso.ch |
| SIGGRAPH | http://www.siggraph.org |
| Eurographics | http://eg.org |
| The Khronos Group | http://www.khronos.org |



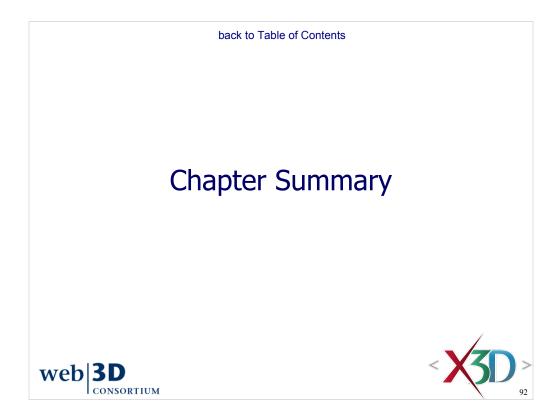
| W3C | http://www.w3.org |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| OGC | http://www.opengeospatial.org |
| ISO | http://iso.ch |
| SIGGRAPH | http://www.siggraph.org |
| Eurographics | http://eg.org |
| The Khronos Group | http://www.khronos.org |

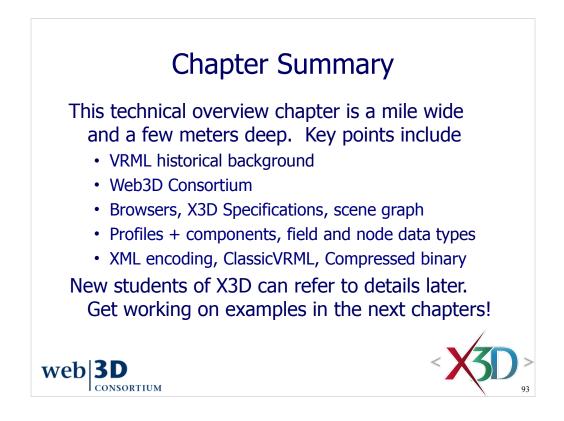


Web3D 2008 Tech Talk podcast

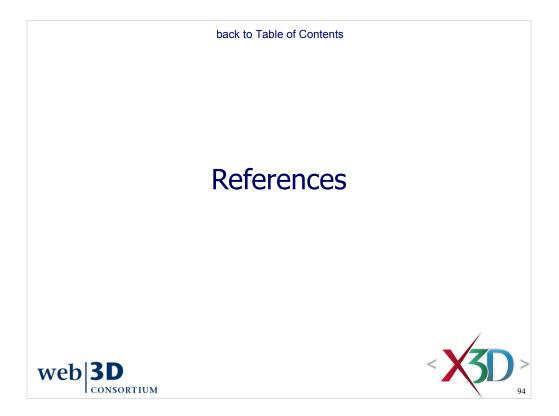
https://www.movesinstitute.org/video/web3d/SIGGRAPH2008/TechTalk2008

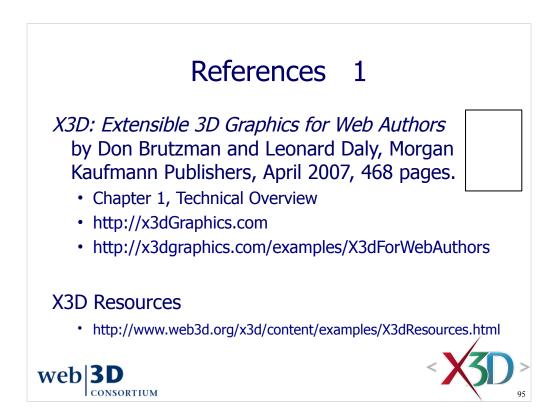
TODO 2009 link

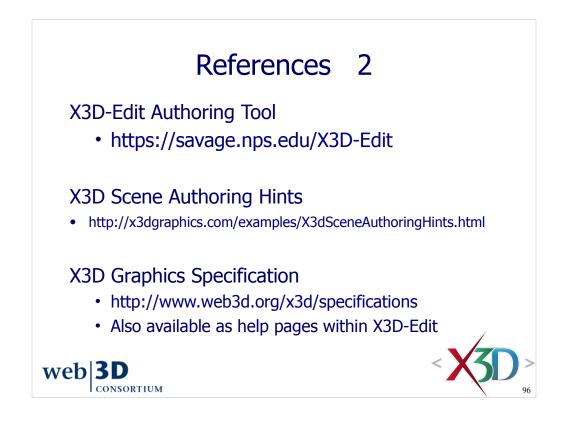


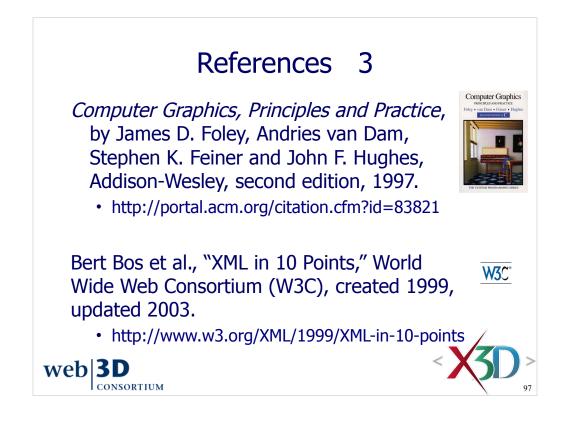


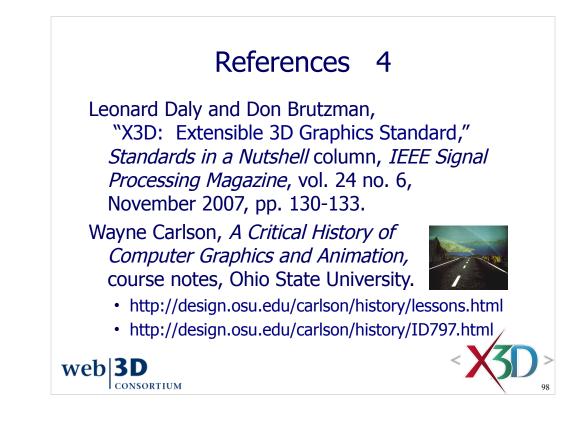
Students should have an X3D plugin installed in their Web browser by now, along with X3D-Edit or another editor.











Book testimonials 1

There will be no problem understanding these concise, clear, comprehensible background concepts for readers new to Extensible 3D (X3D). There are many notes and examples that compare X3D to Virtual Reality Modeling Language (VRML) features. Don Brutzman and Leonard Daly clearly and thoroughly illustrate each logical concept and feature of X3D with diagrams, tables, code snippets, screenshots of 3D objects/environments, and example scenes, while making use of the very latest specifications and implementations. Their approach contributes greatly to an easy and in-depth understanding of the X3D language. This book is the ultimate introductory guide to X3D!

> —Dr. Vladimir Geroimenko, University of Plymouth, School of Computing Communications and Electronics, Plymouth, UK





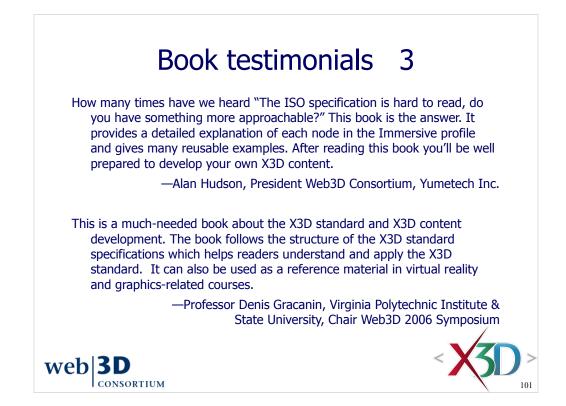
Book testimonials 2

This book is required reading for anybody interested in Web3D. The authors are well known and respected in the X3D community as pioneers. Their writing style is concise and engaging, set at an appropriate level to encourage understanding, and uses the concepts being introduced. Their "Hints and warnings" sections provide added value above what is available from X3D specification documents. Hard to achieve in a reference manual!

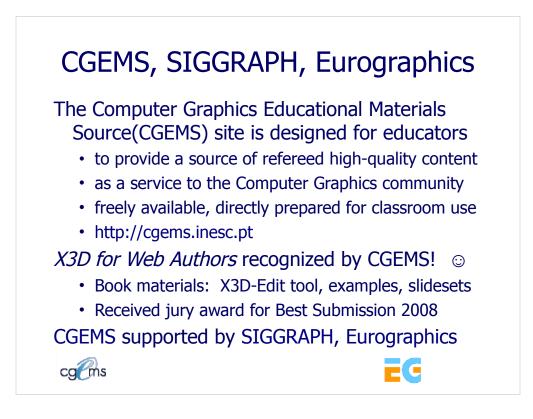
> —Professor Nigel W. John, School of Computer Science, University of Wales, Bangor; Chair of Web3D 2005 Symposium











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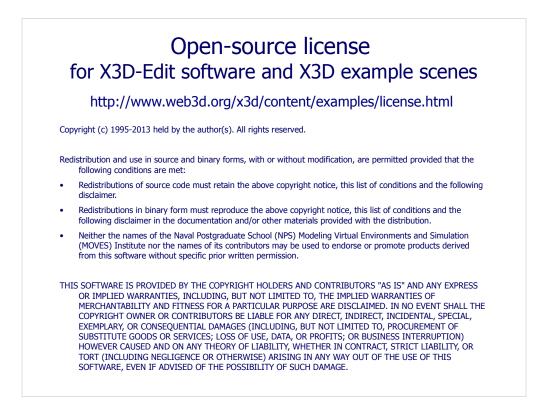
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Good references on open source:

Andrew M. St. Laurent, *Understanding Open Source and Free Software Licensing*, O'Reilly Publishing, Sebastopol California, August 2004. http://oreilly.com/catalog/9780596005818/index.html

Herz, J. C., Mark Lucas, John Scott, *Open Technology Development: Roadmap Plan*, Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Advanced Systems and Concepts, Washington DC, April 2006. http://handle.dtic.mil/100.2/ADA450769



