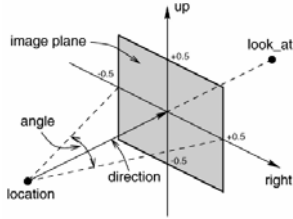


Camera

```
camera {
  sky <0,1,0>
  location <2, 2.2, -3>
  direction <0, 0, 1>
  look_at <0.7, 1.2, 0>
  up <0, 3, 0>
  right <4, 0, 0>
}
```



Simple Geometric Objects

- Sphere
- Box
- Cylinder
- Cone
- Plane
- Torus

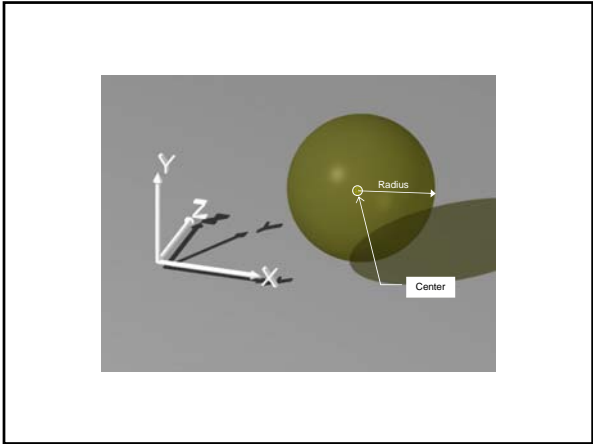


Sphere

```
sphere {
  <Center>, Radius
  //Surface properties ...
}
```

```
sphere { <4, 2, 1>, 1.5
  pigment {
    red 0.9
    green 0.9
    blue 0.5
    filter 0.7
  }
  finish {
    phong 0.2
  }
}
```

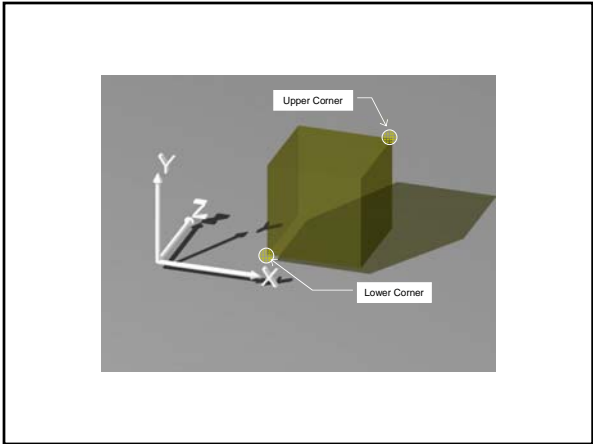




Box

```
box{  
  <lower corner>, <upper corner>  
  // surface properties ...  
}
```

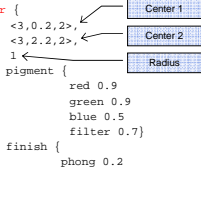
```
box { <2,0.2,1>, <4,2.2,3>  
  pigment {  
    red 0.9  
    green 0.9  
    blue 0.5  
    filter 0.7}  
  finish {  
    phong 0.2  
  }  
}
```

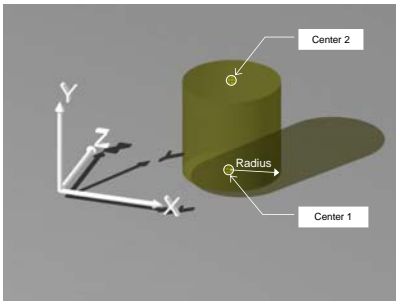


Cylinder

```
cone { <center1>, <radius1>, <center2>, <radius2> // surface properties ... }  
  
cylinder {  
  <center1>, <center2>, <radius>  
  // surface properties ...  
}
```

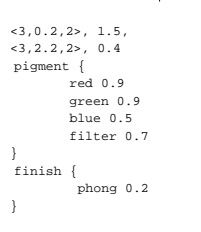
```
cone {  
  <3,0.2,2>, 1.5,  
  <3,2.2,2>, 0.4  
  pigment {  
    red 0.9  
    green 0.9  
    blue 0.5  
    filter 0.7  
  }  
  finish {  
    phong 0.2  
  }  
}
```

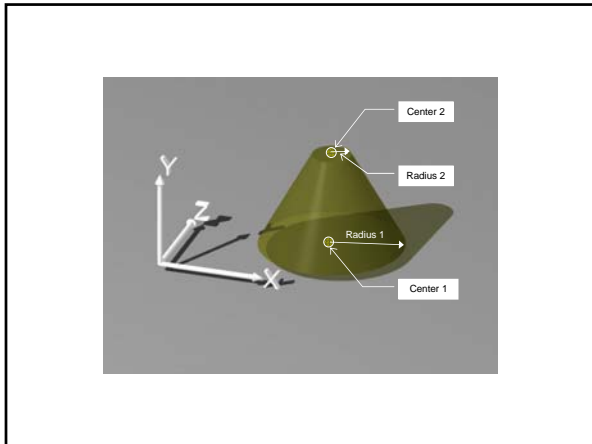




Cone

```
cone { <center1>, <radius1>, <center2>, <radius2> // surface properties ... }  
  
cone {  
  <3,0.2,2>, 1.5,  
  <3,2.2,2>, 0.4  
  pigment {  
    red 0.9  
    green 0.9  
    blue 0.5  
    filter 0.7  
  }  
  finish {  
    phong 0.2  
  }  
}
```





Plane

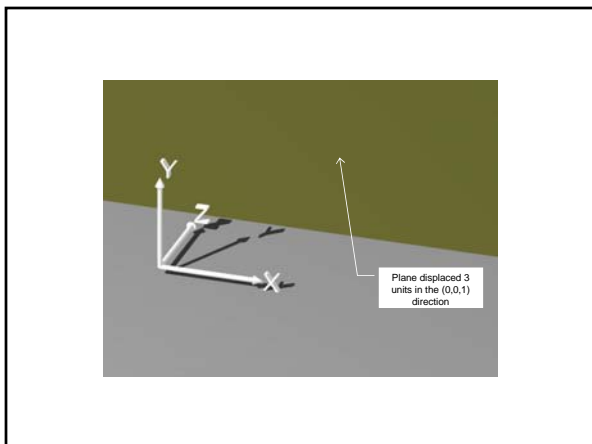
```

plane { <normal>, <distance> //surface properties ...
}

plane {
  <0,0,1>, 3
  pigment {
    red 0.9
    green 0.9
    blue 0.5
    filter 0.7
  }
  finish {
    phong 0.2
  }
}

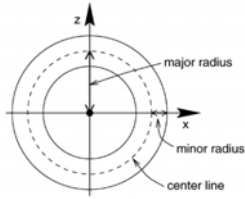
```





Torus

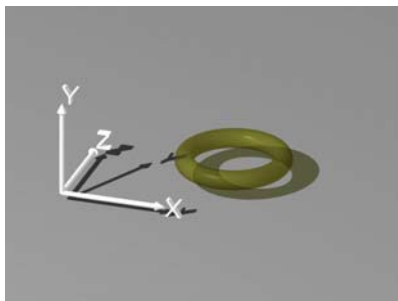
```
torus{  
    Major radius,  
    Minor radius,  
    // surface properties ...  
}
```



Torus

```
torus{  
    Major radius,  
    Minor radius,  
    // surface properties ...  
}  
  
torus { 1, 0.2  
    pigment {  
        red 0.9  
        green 0.9  
        blue 0.5  
        filter 0.7}  
    finish {  
        phong 0.2  
    }  
    translate <3, 0.5, 2>  
}
```





An example



```
#include "colors.inc"

camera{
  location <0, 5, -7>
  look_at <0, 2, 0>
}

light_source{<-4, 10, -2.5>
  color red 1 green 1 blue 1
}

cone { <0,0,1>, 2.5
  <0,3,1>, 0.5
  pigment { color Blue }
  finish {diffuse 1 ambient .4}
}

sphere { <0,4,1>, 1.1
  pigment { color Blue }
  finish {diffuse 1 ambient .5}
}
```



Moving, Sizing, Orientation

- Translate
- Scale
- Rotation



Translate



- Allow objects to be moved
- Translations are always relative to the object location before the move

Translate <a,b,c>

Translates the object **a** units in **x**, **b** units in **y**, and **c** units in **z**

Translate 3*x

Translates the object 3 units along the x axis

Scale



- Allow size of objects to be changed

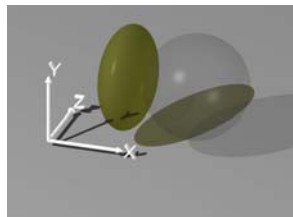
Scale <x,y,z>

- Three terms of the vector specify the amount of scaling in each of the x, y and z directions
- Scaling occurs relative to the World's origin

Scale



```
sphere { <4, 2, 1>, 1.5
  pigment {
    red 0.9
    green 0.9
    blue 0.5
    filter 0.7}
  finish {
    phong 0.2
  }
  scale <0.5,1,1>
}
```



Scale

Scale n

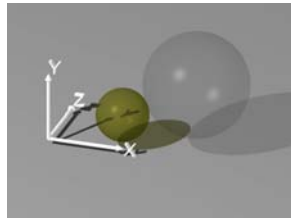
- Evaluates as $\langle n, n, n \rangle$ so uniformly scale by n in every direction

```
sphere { <4, 2, 1>, 1.5
  pigment {
    red 0.9
    green 0.9
    blue 0.5
    filter 0.7}
  finish {
    phong 0.2
  }
  scale 0.5
}
```



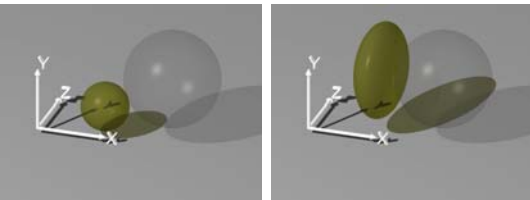
Scale 0.5

```
sphere { <4, 2, 1>, 1.5
  pigment {
    red 0.9
    green 0.9
    blue 0.5
    filter 0.7}
  finish {
    phong 0.2
  }
  scale 0.5
}
```

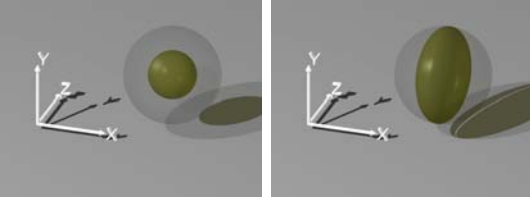


Problem

Sphere has changed location after being scaled!!!!

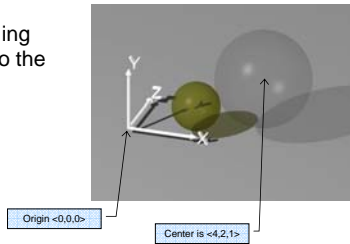


We want this



Analysis

- The sphere is defined at $\langle 4, 2, 1 \rangle$
- Remember Scaling occurs relative to the origin



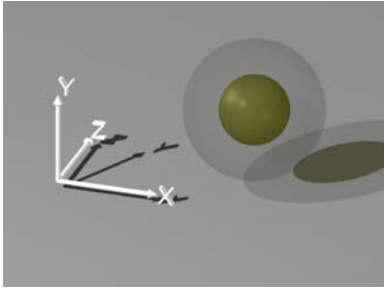
Fix

- Create the sphere at the origin
- Scale the sphere first and then move it to $\langle 4, 2, 1 \rangle$

```
sphere { <0, 0, 0>, 1.5
  pigment {
    red 0.9
    green 0.9
    blue 0.5
    filter 0.7}
  finish {
    phong 0.2
  }
  scale 0.5
  translate <4, 2, 1>
}
```



Voila!!



Rotate

- Change the orientation of an object

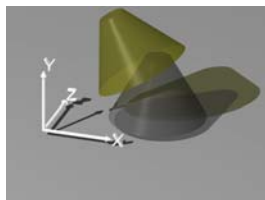
Rotate $\langle x, y, z \rangle$

- The three terms of the vector specify the number of degrees to rotate about each of the x-, y- and z-axes
- Also occurs relative to the World's origin



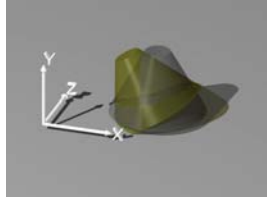
Rotate

```
cone{
  <3,0.2,2>, 1.5,
  <3,2.2,2>, 0.4
  pigment {
    red 0.9
    green 0.9
    blue 0.5
    filter 0.7}
  finish {
    phong 0.2
  }
  rotate <0,0,30>
}
```



Rotate

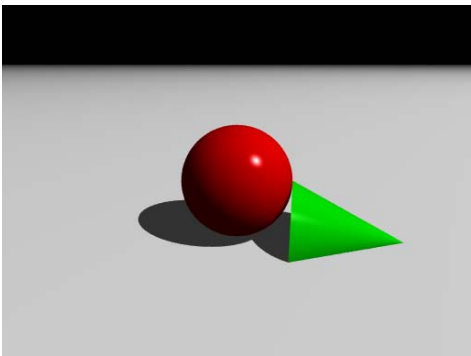
```
cone{
  <0,0,0>, 1.5,
  <0,2,0>, 0.4
  pigment {
    red 0.9
    green 0.9
    blue 0.5
    filter 0.7}
  finish {
    phong 0.2
  }
  rotate <0,0,30>
  translate <3, 0.2, 2>
}
```



An example

```
cone { <0,0,0>, 1, <0,2,0>, .001
  rotate <0, 0, -90>
  translate <1, 0, 0>
  pigment {color Green}
}
```





What happens if



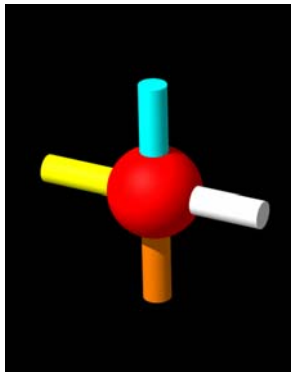
- Rotate, then translate
- Translate, then rotate

In general



- Create object at the origin
- Scale
- Rotate
- Translate

An exercise



Text



- A `text` object creates 3-D text as an extruded block letter.
- Currently only TrueType fonts (tff) and TrueType Collections (ttc) are supported in POV-Ray

Text



```
text { ttf "fontname.ttf/ttc" "String_of_Text"  
      Thickness, <Offset>  
      //Surface properties...  
}
```

Annotations:

- Text to be displayed (points to "String_of_Text")
- Spacing between letters (points to "String_of_Text")
- How thick (in depth) the text is (points to "Thickness")

Text




```
text {  
  ttf "arial.ttf" "x" 0.3, 0  
  pigment { Red }  
  finish {ambient 0.7}  
  scale 0.5  
  translate 4.2*y  
}
```

Annotations:

- Origin <0.0,0> (points to the origin of the 3D coordinate system)


CSG

Constructive Solid Geometry




CSG

- What is it?
- Syntax in POV-Ray
- union
- intersection
- difference
- merge



CSG

- Allows you to combine multiple simple shapes into more complex ones
- CSG objects can be composed of primitives or other CSG objects to create more, and more complex shapes



Creating a shape using CSG



- Use the `#declare` statement to define the shape
- Use the `object` statement to display an instance of that shape

Example - Union



```
#declare pawnU = union {  
  sphere{<.5, 1.7, .5>, .5}  
  cone { <.5, .5, .5>.5, <.5,1.5, .5> 0.25 }  
  box { <0,0,0>,<1,.5,1> }  
}  
  
object { pawnU  
  pigment {  
    red 0.9  
    green 0.9  
    blue 0.5  
    filter 0.7}  
  finish {  
    phong 0.2 }  
}
```

"pawnU" is the name given to the union of the sphere, cone, and box

An instance of "pawnU" has been created with the object statement

Union!



Multiple instances



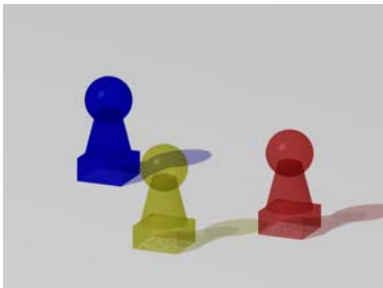
```
object { pawnU
  pigment { red 0.9 green 0.9 blue 0.5 filter 0.9 }
  finish { phong 0.2 }
  scale 0.5
}

object { pawnU
  pigment { red 0.9 green 0.5 blue 0.5 filter 0.9 }
  finish { phong 0.2 }
  scale 0.5
  translate <1,0,1>
}

object { pawnU
  pigment { red 0.1 green 0.1 blue 0.9 filter 0.9 }
  finish { phong 0.2 }
  scale 0.5
  translate <-1.5,0,2>
}
```

Multiple instances of "pawnU"

Multiple instances

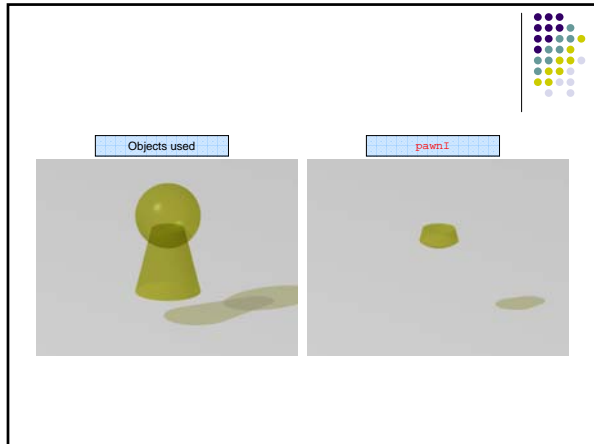


Example - Intersection



```
#declare pawnI = intersection {
  sphere{<.5, 1.7, .5>, .5}
  cone { <.5,.5, .5>.5, <.5,1.5,.5> 0.25 }
}

object { pawnI
  pigment {
    red 0.9
    green 0.9
    blue 0.5
    filter 0.7}
  finish {
    phong 0.2 }
}
```

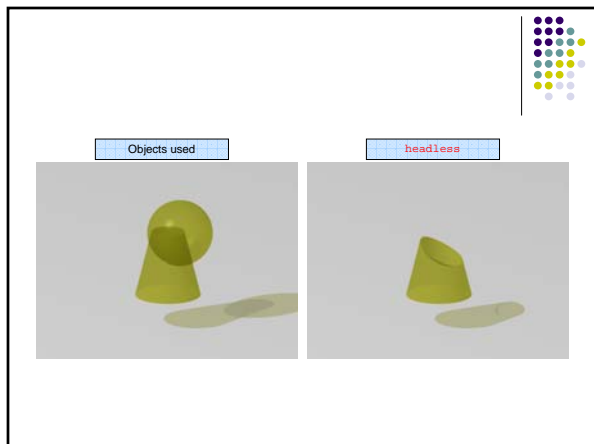


Example - difference

```
#declare headless = difference {
  cone { <.5, .5, .5>.5, <.5,1.5,.5> 0.25 }
  sphere{<.7, 1.5, .5>, .5}
}

object { headless
  pigment {
    red 0.9
    green 0.9
    blue 0.5
    filter 0.7}
  finish {
    phong 0.2 }
}
```





Example - merge

```
#declare mergedPawn = merge {  
  cone { <.5,.5, .5>.5, <.5,1.5,.5> 0.25 }  
  sphere{<.5, 1.7, .5>, .5}  
}  
  
object { mergedPawn  
  pigment {  
    red 0.9  
    green 0.9  
    blue 0.5  
    filter 0.7}  
  finish {  
    phong 0.2 }  
}
```



Objects used



mergedPawn



CSG-Other examples



