

Web-based vario-scale system architecture supporting smooth/animated interaction

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Wednesday, December 6, 2017

Seminar 'Map generalization and multiple-/vario-scale representations'
TU Delft, Faculty of Architecture, Berlage Room I, 10:00 – 10:30

Overview

Web-based vario-scale system architecture supporting **smooth/animated interaction**

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1. Vario-scale content

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1. Vario-scale content
2. Web-based system architecture

Overview

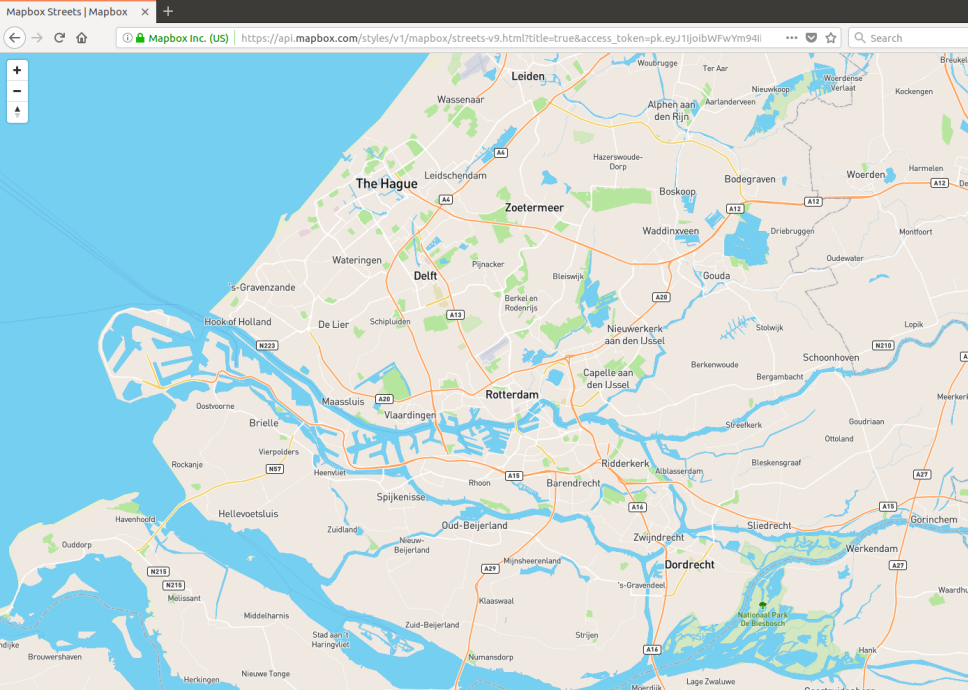
Web-based vario-scale system architecture supporting **smooth/animated interaction**

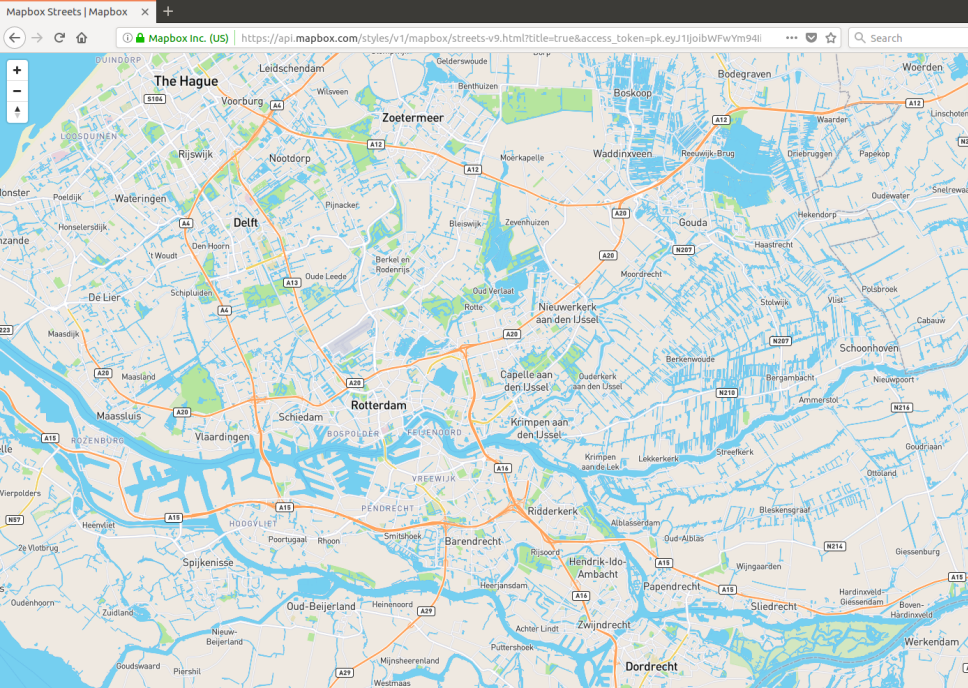
1. Vario-scale content
2. Web-based system architecture
3. Smooth/animated interaction

Vario-scale maps: A definition

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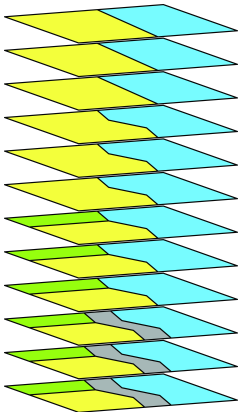
A small delta in map scale,
leads to a small delta in map content





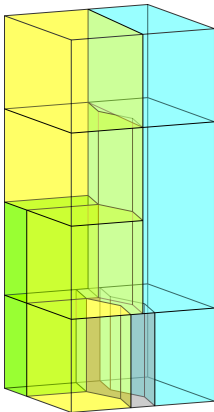
Vario-scale: Delta scale \rightarrow Delta map content

- Changing in small steps key to smooth map content!
- Changes for transitions as small as possible?



Vario-scale: Delta scale → Delta map content

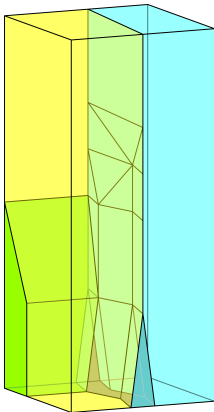
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Space Scale Cube (SSC)

Vario-scale: Delta scale \rightarrow Delta map content

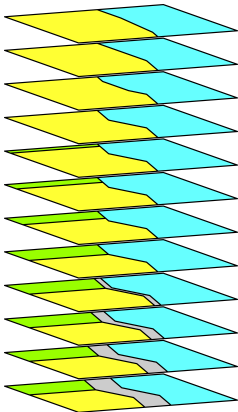
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Smooth Space Scale Cube

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- Changes for transitions as small as possible!!



Vario-scale maps: Generate Content

Automated generalization

Making the map simpler with elementary operations

Vario-scale maps: Generate Content

Automated generalization

Making the map simpler with elementary operations

1. Merge areas: 2 areas become 1

Vario-scale maps: Generate Content

Automated generalization

Making the map simpler with elementary operations

1. Merge areas: 2 areas become 1
2. Split: 1 area split over its neighbours

Vario-scale maps: Generate Content

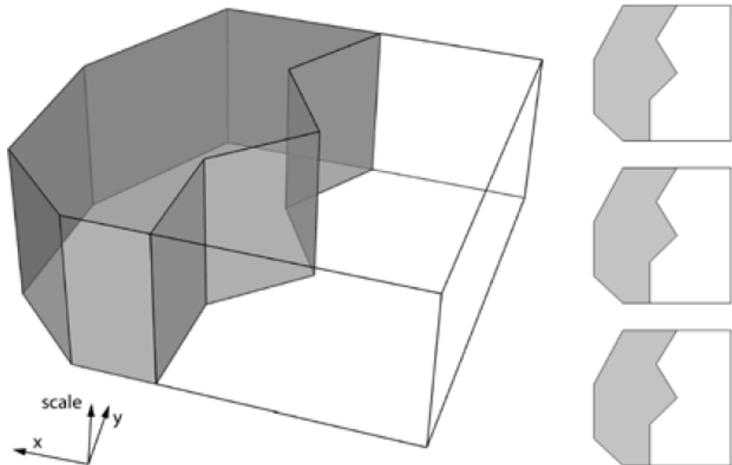
Automated generalization

Making the map simpler with elementary operations

1. Merge areas: 2 areas become 1
2. Split: 1 area split over its neighbours
3. Simplify: simplify border of area object / line object

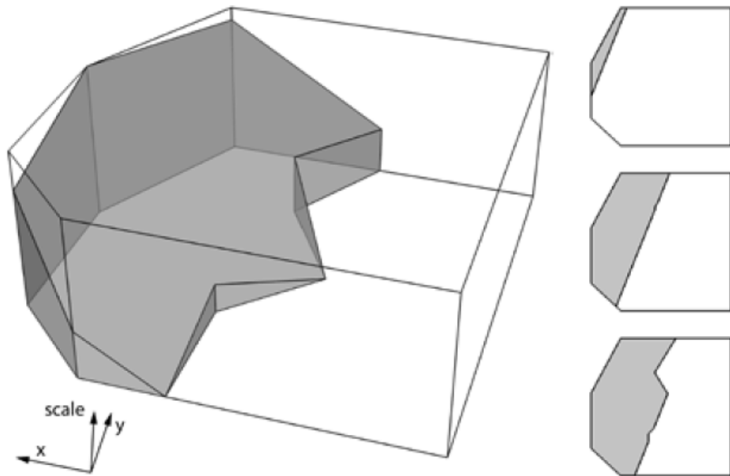
Vario-scale maps: Generate Content

Transition for merging 2 area objects



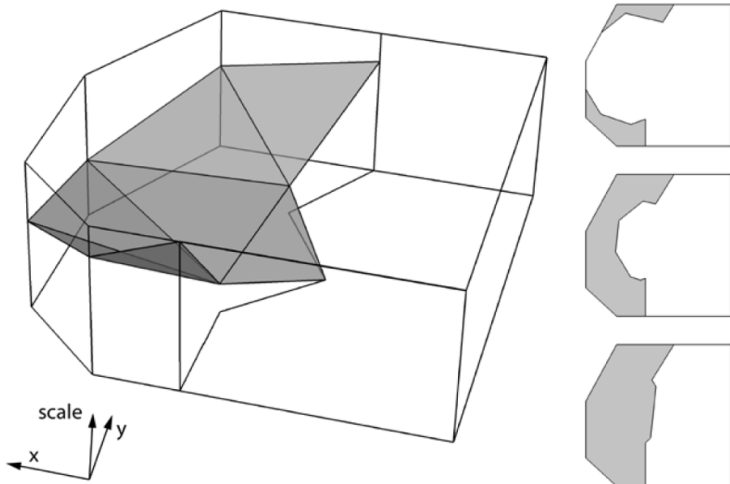
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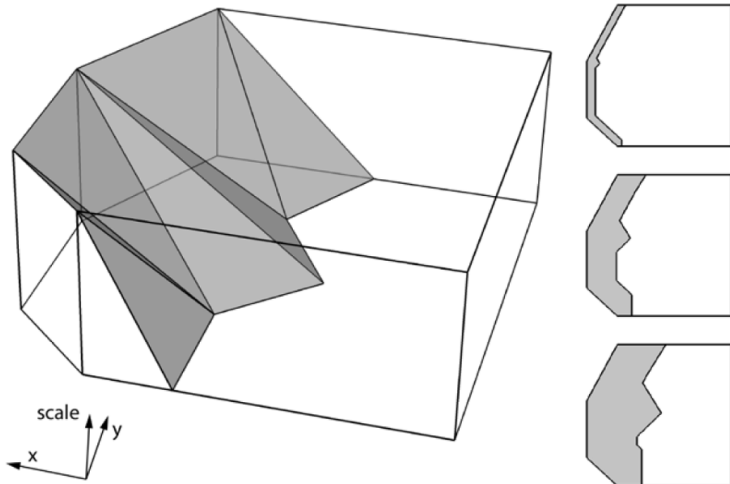
Vario-scale maps: Generate Content

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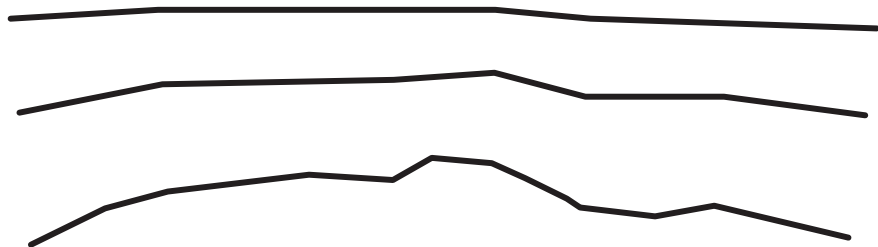
Vario-scale maps: Generate Content

Transition for simplifying line object



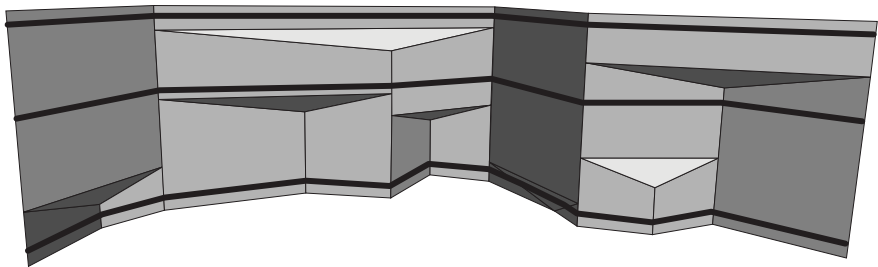
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Vario-scale maps: Generate Content

Transition for simplifying line object



Web-based system architecture

High level overview

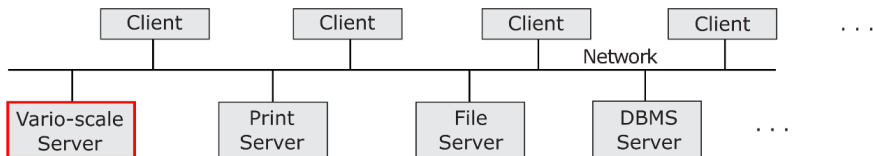


Figure adapted from Elmasri and Navathe (2010).

Web-based system architecture

High level overview

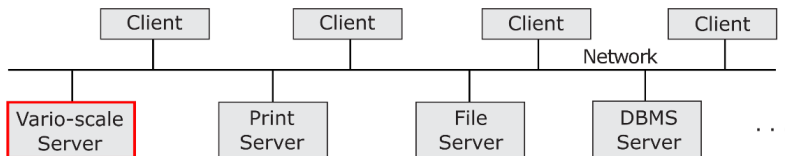
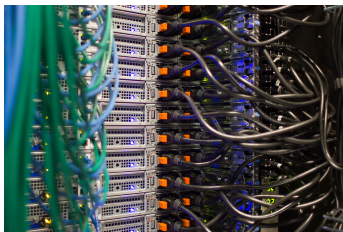


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1. Server (data) – Client (interaction)

Web-based system architecture

High level overview

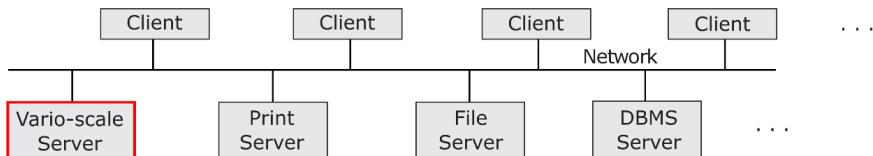


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1. Server (data) – Client (interaction)
2. Server requirements: Scalable (many clients, no state to remember)

Web-based system architecture

High level overview

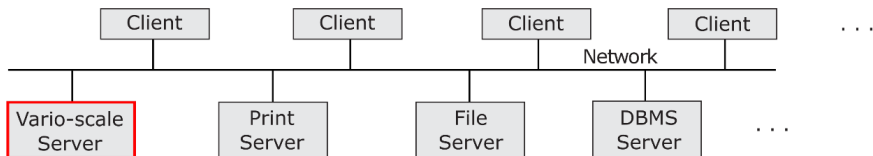


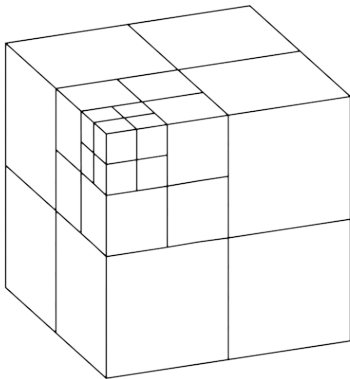
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1. Server (data) – Client (interaction)
2. Server requirements: Scalable (many clients, no state to remember)
3. Client requirements: Fat client (powerful, enough memory, GPU). Responsible for: data retrieval, rendering

Web-based system architecture

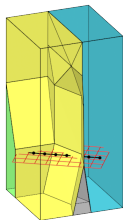
Server:

- Makes smooth data content available
- Data is too large to be retrieved in one go (e.g. map for all of Europe)
- Solution: Retrieve in parts, e.g. Octree subdivision



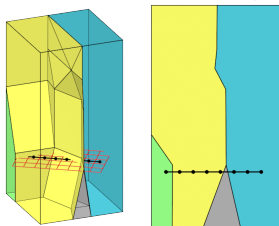
Web-based system architecture

Intermezzo: Principle of rendering at client side



Web-based system architecture

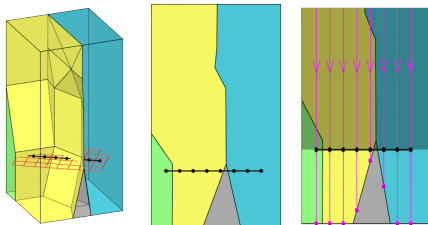
Intermezzo: Principle of rendering at client side



1. Determine slice plane (raster)

Web-based system architecture

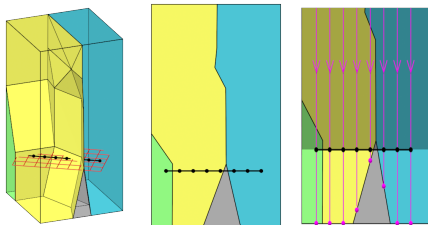
Intermezzo: Principle of rendering at client side



1. Determine slice plane (raster)
2. Discard part that is above slice plane

Web-based system architecture

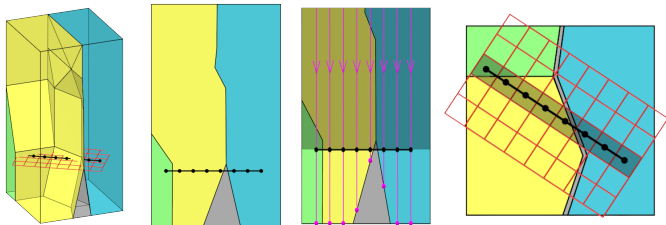
Intermezzo: Principle of rendering at client side



1. Determine slice plane (raster)
2. Discard part that is above slice plane
3. Shoot rays from sliceplane (each raster cell) towards bottom of the cube

Web-based system architecture

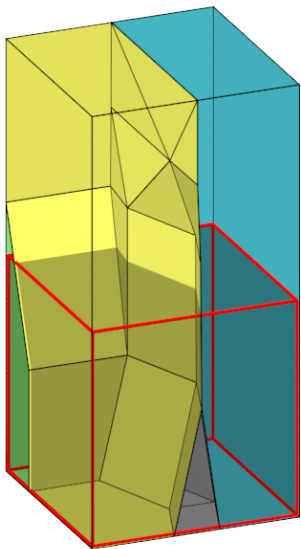
Intermezzo: Principle of rendering at client side



1. Determine slice plane (raster)
2. Discard part that is above slice plane
3. Shoot rays from sliceplane (each raster cell) towards bottom of the cube
4. First intersection with a triangle determines colour of pixel in raster

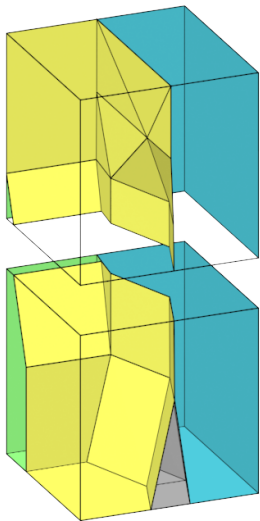
Web-based system architecture

Additional bottoms needed when splitting with Octree



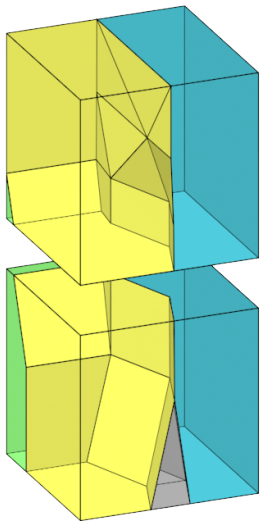
Web-based system architecture

Additional bottoms needed when splitting with Octree



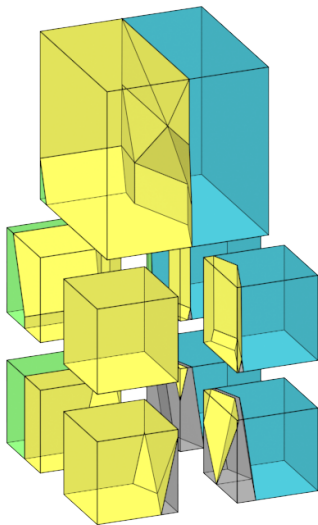
Web-based system architecture

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Web-based system architecture

Additional bottoms needed when splitting with Octree



Web-based system architecture

Server: Make data blocks available

- Implemented: Octree

Web-based system architecture

Server: Make data blocks available

- Implemented: Octree
- Splitting introduces additional geometry:
We have observed increase of 6× original data size

Non-split versus Split data set size

Dataset	Size (MB)	
	1 block	n blocks
Leiden	0.7	0.93
Limburg (9x9km)	40	233

Web-based system architecture

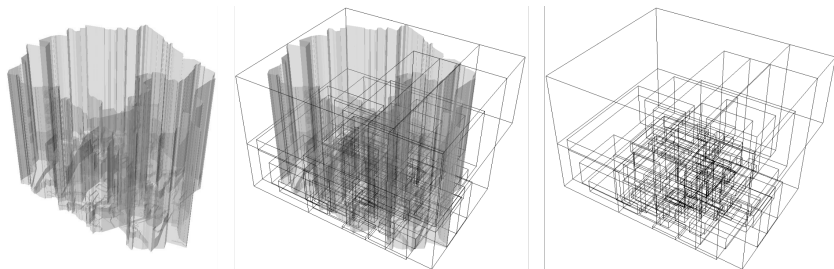
Server: Make data blocks available

- Work in progress: Organize blocks by not cutting object geometry
- Keep 1 object completely in 1 block
- Put objects that are close in space and scale together in 1 block

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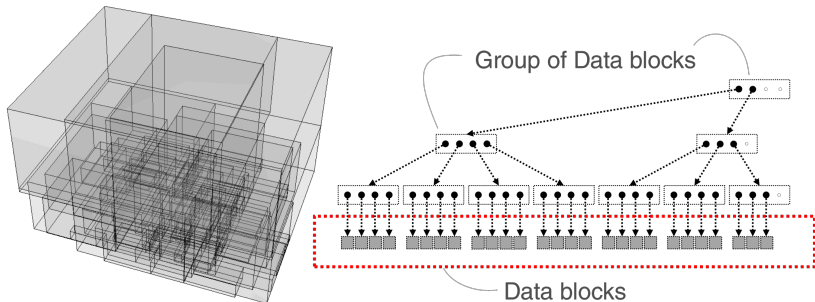
Server: Make data blocks available

- Which blocks are available: Block index
- Block index = Tree structure on the blocks

Web-based system architecture

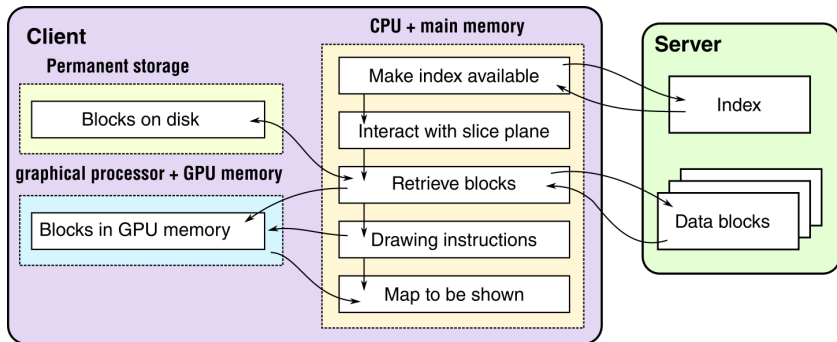
Server: Make data blocks available

- Which blocks are available: Block index
- Block index = Tree structure on the blocks
- Using the tree it is possible to:
 - Determine fast which blocks are needed
 - Record status of block: In transfer, Successfully transferred, In GPU memory ...



Web-based system architecture

Architecture at client-side more in-depth



Implemented with HTML5 and Javascript

Client side: Interaction principles

Javascript is *event driven*

When an event is emitted a function (event handler) is run

Client side: Interaction principles

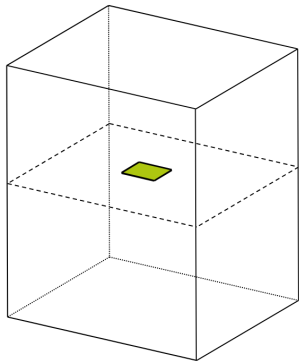
Javascript is *event driven*

When an event is emitted a function (event handler) is run
For example:

- Left mouse button pressed and mouse is moved: Event handler for panning will be run
- Mousewheel clicks forward or backward: Event handler for zoom in/out is invoked

Client side: Interaction principles

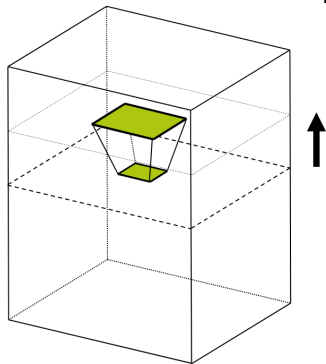
Interaction with the slice plane = showing a map



Initial position

Client side: Interaction principles

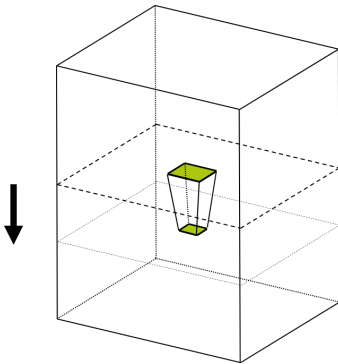
Interaction with the slice plane = showing a map



Zooming out

Client side: Interaction principles

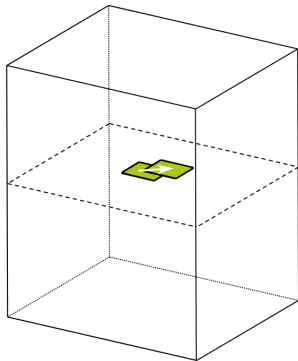
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Zooming in

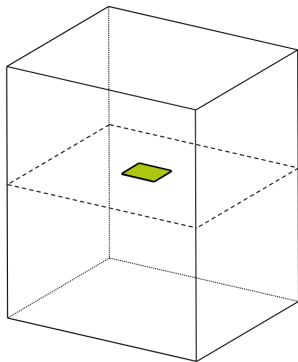
Client side: Interaction principles

Interaction with the slice plane = showing a map

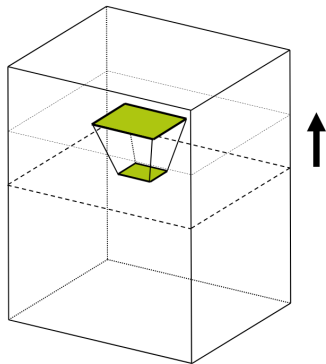


Panning

Client side: Need for animation

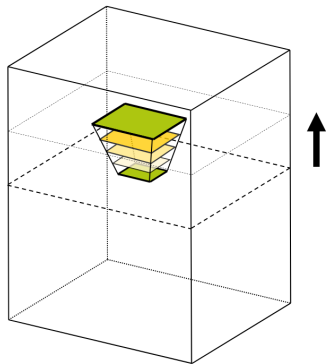


Client side: Need for animation



User skips a part of the modelled smooth transition

Client side: Need for animation

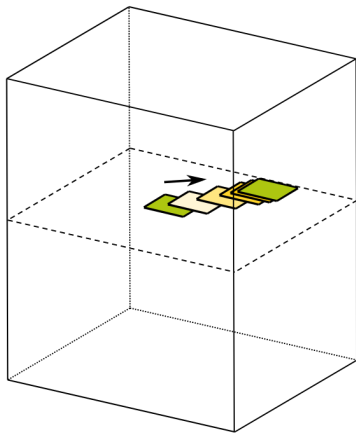


User skips a part of the modelled smooth transition
Need for animating the transition

Client side: Easing the animation

Make interaction even more smooth:

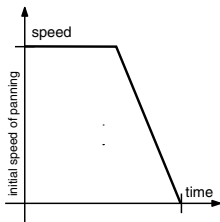
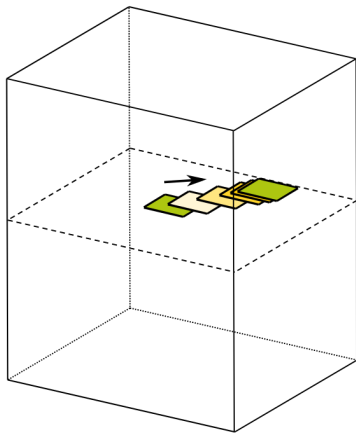
Easing – Explained for panning the map



Client side: Easing the animation

Make interaction even more smooth:

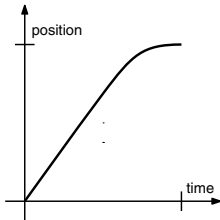
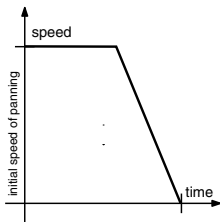
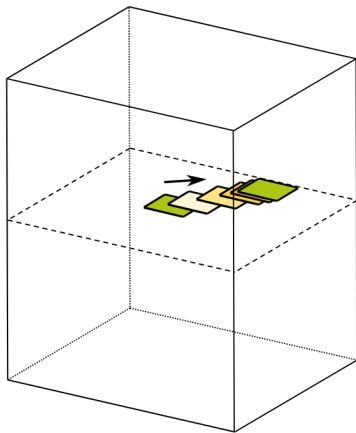
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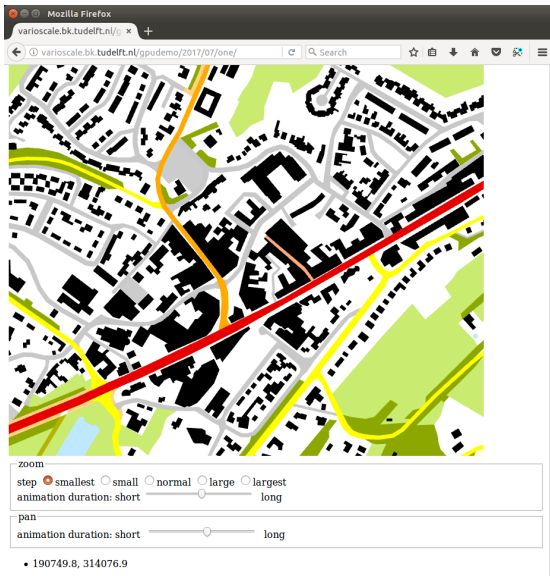
Client side: Easing the animation

Make interaction even more smooth:

Easing – Explained for panning the map



Demo

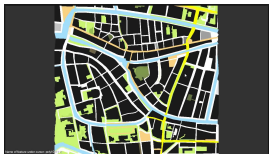


Future work

1. Implement blocks (+ tree structure) for large dataset

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2. Advanced techniques (already developed in earlier desktop client — put on the web)
 - Smooth colour blending



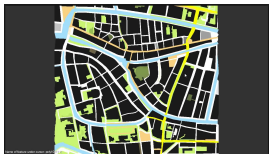
- Put more detail around cursor (non-planar slice plane)



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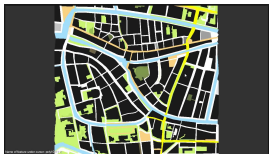


3. Make smooth transitions better visible

Future work

1. Implement blocks (+ tree structure) for large dataset
2. Advanced techniques (already developed in earlier desktop client — put on the web)

- Smooth colour blending



- Put more detail around cursor (non-planar slice plane)



3. Make smooth transitions better visible
4. Interaction on mobile/tablet + More user tests

Questions?

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