2 21 1.23 45.01 11.9 13.62 PRo3D Planetary Robotics 3D Viewer

<u>Tunnel Surface</u> Inspection and <u>D</u>ocumentation

v r vis

v r vis

TSID



https://www.dibit.at/dienstleistungen/tunnelbau/tunnelscanning/



Visualization Prototype





Low Budget













+8 years in development







Sources of Complexity

- Doing complex things
- Interconnections between modules
- Bod / UI / logic separation
- Changing scope
- Make it work first optimize later

How to tame Complexity?

Can't remove inherent complexity

Rumor has it, Functional Programming might be the key

Concise

- Convenient
- Correctness
- Concurrency
- Composability*



https://fsharpforfunandprofit.com/why-use-fsharp/

https://live.staticflickr.com/2307/32063430274_bf8da24b81_b.jpg

Functional Rewrite!

- Two applications 8+ years in development
- Moving from C# OOP WPF to F# FP ?GUI?
- Functional paradigm of Immutable Data

//mutable
public static void Add(Dictionary<string,int> d, string key, int value)

//immutable

public static Map<string,int> Add(Map<string,int> m, string key, int value)

Immutable data feasible for a whole Application?

public static Scene AddObject(Scene m, string filepath)

public static Scene ChangeCamera(Scene m, Matrix44f view)

ELM Architecture



```
type Polygon = { points : list<V2d> }
type Model =
{
     polygon : Polygon
     cursor : option<V2d>
type Message =
   AddPoint of V2d
   MoveCursor of V2d
let update (m : Model) (msg : Message) =
  match msg with
   AddPoint pt ->
     { m with polygon = { points = pt :: p.points } }
   MoveCursor v ->
     { m with cursor = Some v } // set the current cursor
```

```
let view (m : Model) =
   let viewPolygon points =
     points > pairwise > List.map (
       fun (p0,p1) -> line p0 p1 [style "stroke:rgb(0,0,0);"])
  body [] [
        button [onClick Undo] [text "Undo"]
        span [] []
        button [onClick Redo] [text "Redo"]
        br []
        viewPolygon m.polygon.points
        br []
```

```
type Model =
                                    type Message =
                                        AddPoint of V2d
                                        MoveCursor of V2d
     polygon : option<Polygon>
     cursor : option<V2d>
                                        Undo
     past : option<Model>
                                        Redo
     future : option<Model>
let update (m : Model) (msg : Message) =
  match msg with
    AddPoint pt ->
     { m with polygon = { points = pt :: p.points}; past = Some m }
    Undo ->
     match m.past with
     None -> m // no past => nothing to undo
       Some p -> { p with future = Some m }
       // puts the current model into the future of the new model
```



```
type Model = {
   scene : Scene
   drawing : Drawing.Model
   // ..about 20 other things
```

```
past : option<Model>
future : option<Model>
```

// ... a lot of stuff

}



Have we tamed complexity?



What about efficiency?

Performance and Efficiency

How can we deal with expensive visualization functions?



For 3D graphics: Functional programming vs high-performance computer graphics, <u>GPU Day 2018</u>

Revisit of our 5Cs

Concise

less coding noise, fewer LOC, 'reasonable' code

Convenient

type system, pattern matching, higher order functions

Correctness

compile time errors instead of runtime error, no null, no side effects

Concurrency

event handling, sharing immutable states

Composability

maintainable, testable, reusable modules



(1) Don't fear the rewrite, it pays of shortly

(2) Team

- Increased motivation
- Steep learning curve (esp. for OOP trained)

(3) Don't throw away and port tested code (rather wrap)

Take Home

(4) FP fits high performance applications (if done right)

Use diffing algorithm to translate immutable snapshots to efficient GPU updates

(5) F# plays well with others

- .NET runtime / C++ marshalling
- GPU / compute shader

(6) Functional Programming can tame complexity !!!



Further Reading

- "Elm: Concurrent FRP for functional GUIs", Phd thesis 2012, Evan Czaplick <u>https://elm-lang.org/assets/papers/concurrent-frp.pdf</u>
- Elm diffing algorithm, <u>https://github.com/elm/virtual-dom</u>
- Aardvark platform, <u>https://aardvark.graphics</u>
 - Aardvark's high-performance ELM implementation <u>https://github.com/aardvark-platform/aardvark.media</u>
- Functional programming in the wild GPU Day 2018
- Functional programming vs high-performance computer graphics, GPU Day 2018
- Domain driven design https://fsharpforfunandprofit.com/ddd/
- PRo3D project page, http://pro3d.space/
 - Will be open sourced soon...

Call for collaboration

v r vis

- VRVis Research Center
- Visualization research in various fields
- https://www.vrvis.at/



- aardworx
- Commercial HPG
- https://aardworx.com/













- products and services from research
- Functional programming consulting & advice



Remote (volume) rendering cloud services



Big (laser scan) points in browser

Solving the performance problem

- Computing difference is the key!
- Elm, React uses this approach
- For 3D graphics: Functional programming vs highperformance computer graphics, <u>GPU Day 2018</u>
- Ongoing work: scientific paper on this topic

Functional rewrite timeline

