

TECNICHE GRAFICHE INTERATTIVE

P. Palamidese

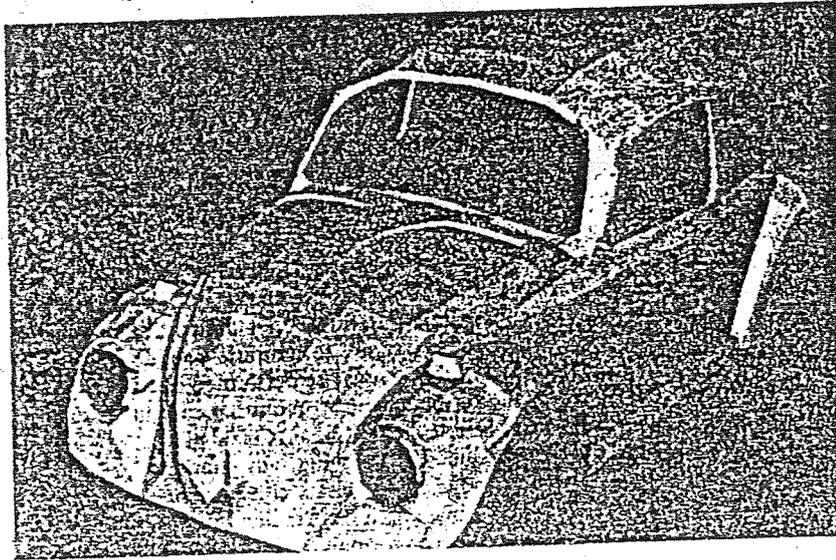
Rapporto interno C85-12



tecniche  
grafiche  
interattive

Pisa, 13-15 giugno 1983

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56100 PISA



(a)

(b)



Figure 25-5 (a,b) Polyhedron shading; (c, d) smooth shading, using Gouraud's technique. Note the shading discontinuities near the lips in (d). *Courtesy University of Utah*

# IMAGE PROCESSING

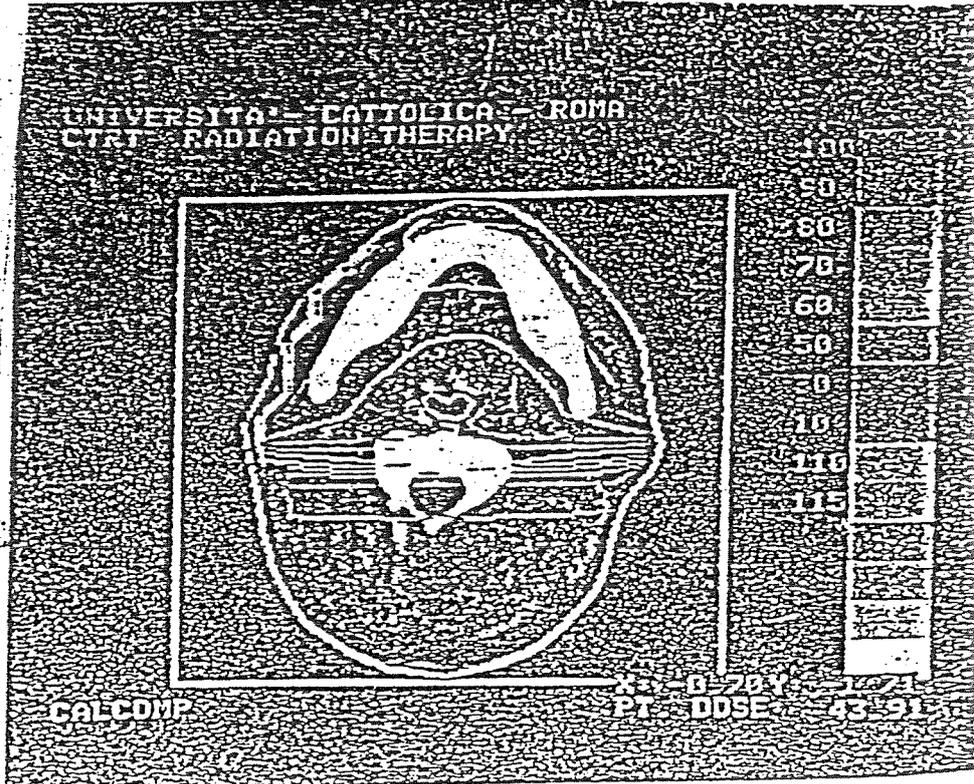
• riconoscimento  
di forme e di  
componenti  
dell'immagine

• medicina

• astronomia

• oceanografia

• glaciologia



59

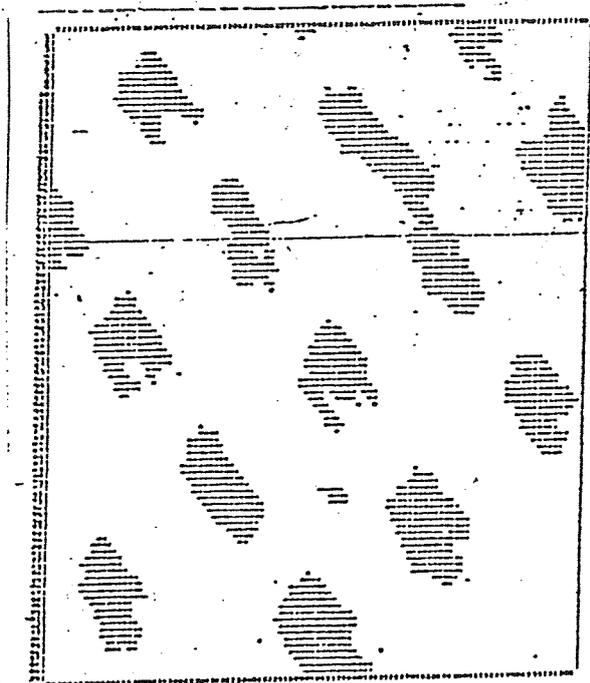


Figure 26

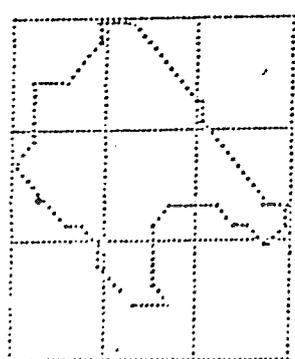


Figure 27

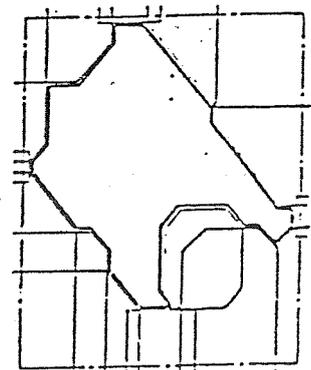


Figure 28

# APPLICAZIONI SCIENTIFICHE

- insegnamento della morfologia dei cristalli (università di Londra)

Fig. 1

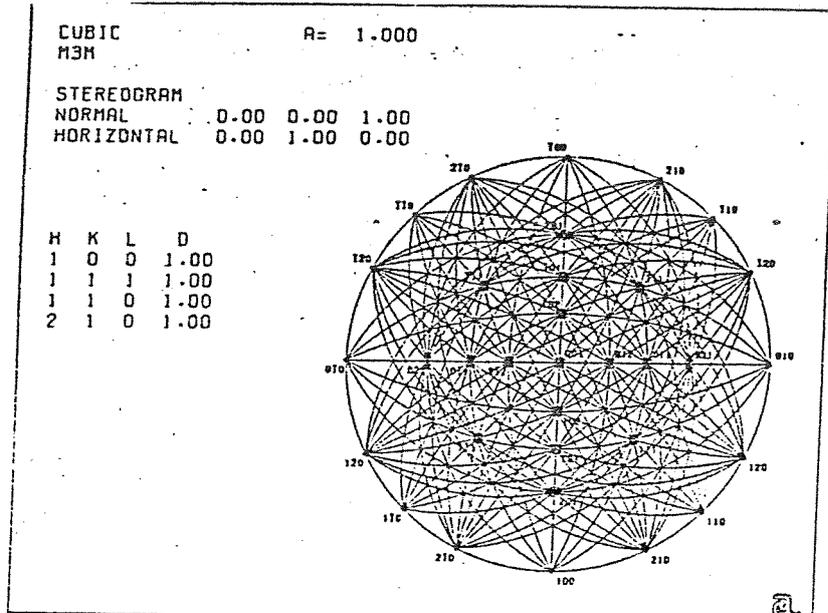
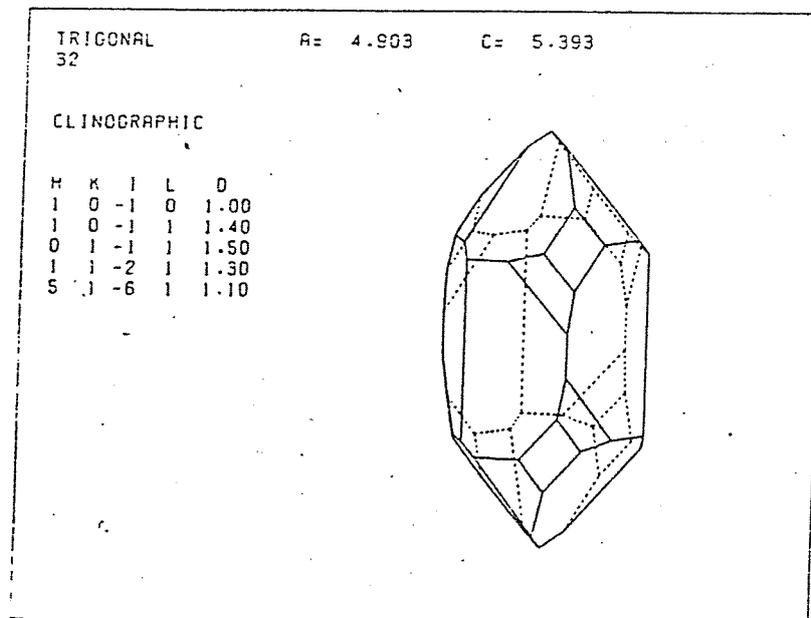


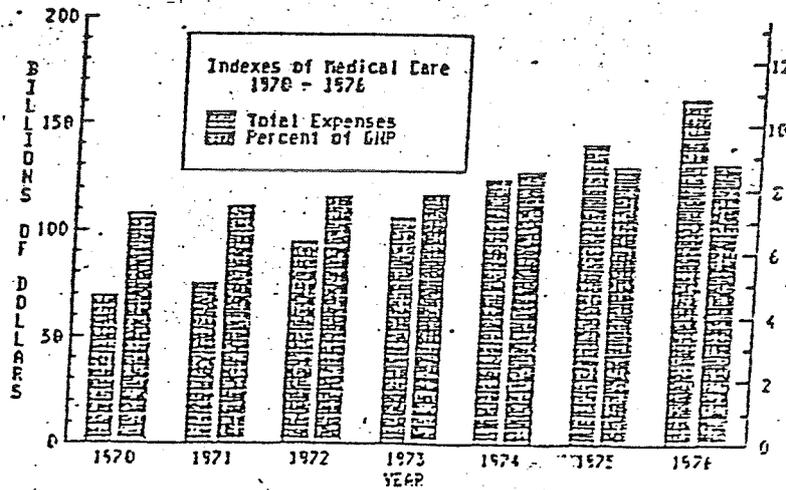
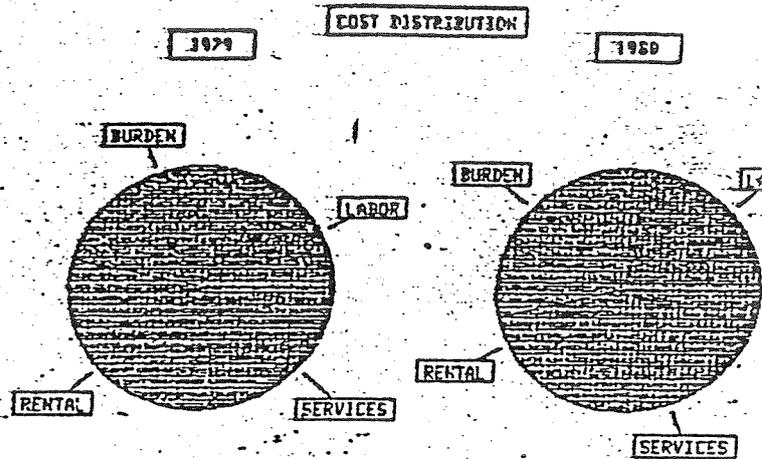
Fig. 2



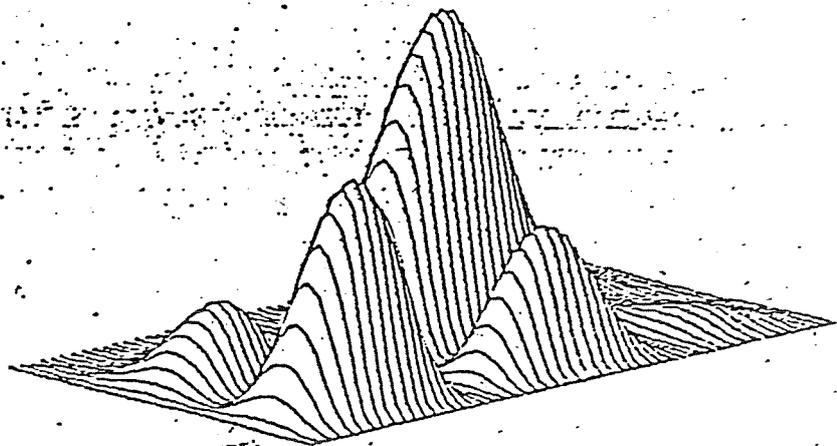
# BUSINESS GRAPHICS

- funzioni matematiche, fisiche ed economiche in 2 e 3 dimensioni

- istogrammi, 'pie charts'



## INTENSITY IN WAVEGUIDE



# CARTOGRAFIA

- fenomeni geografici o naturali
- mappe tematiche
- elaborazione di immagini rilevate da satelliti

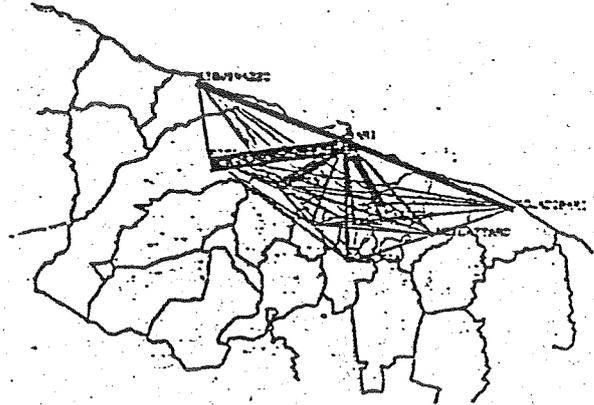
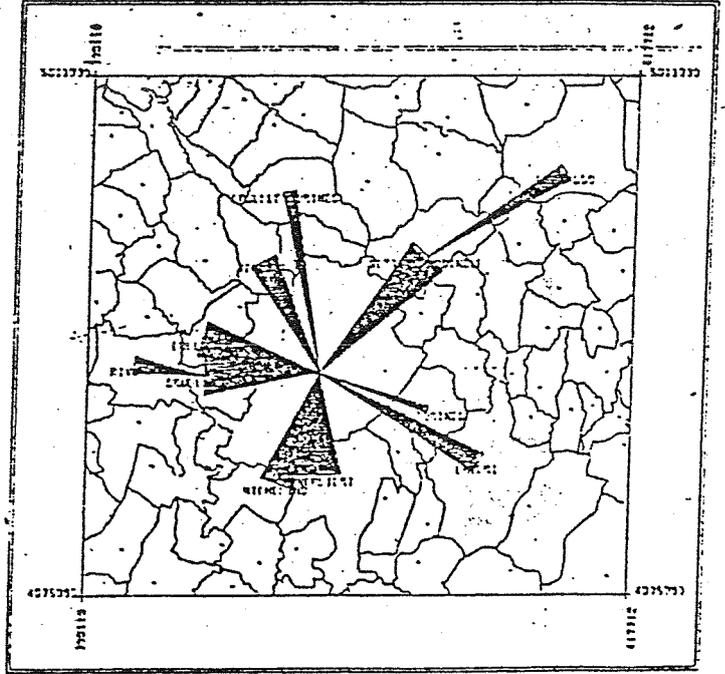
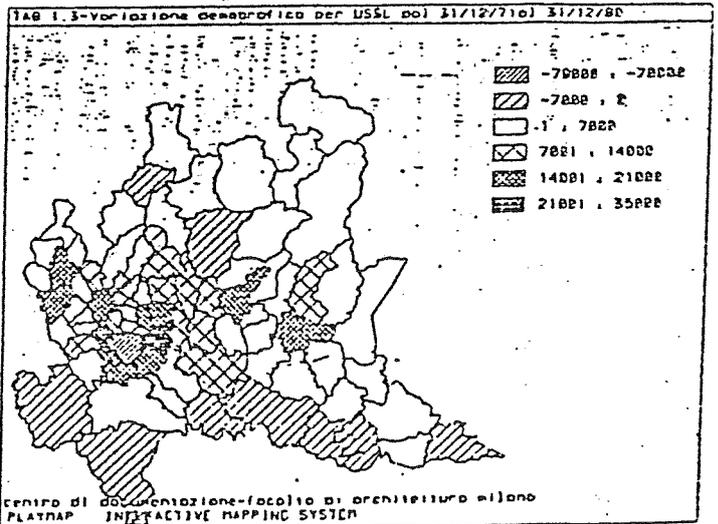


Fig. 3 - Bari - Area metropolitana - Volumi di traffico telefonico. (ARCOPLAN)

## FENDOLARI SU TORINO



SCALA 1:250000



- stampa e pubblicazione
- produzione di documenti che contengono sia testi sia grafici
- posta elettronica

Demo Document
Close | Paginate

## XEROX

### 8010 Star Information System

#### User-Interface Design

To make it easy to compose text and graphics, to do electronic filing, printing, and mailing all at the same workstation, requires a revolutionary user-interface design.

*Bit-map Display* - Each of the 827,392 dots on the screen is mapped to a bit in memory; thus, arbitrarily complex images can be displayed. STAR displays all fonts and graphics as they will be printed. In addition, familiar office objects such as documents, folders, file drawers and in-baskets are portrayed as recognizable images.

*The mouse* - A unique pointing device that allows the user to quickly select any text, graphic or office object on the display.

**See and Point**

All Star functions are visible to the user on the keyboard or on the screen. The user does filing and retrieval by selecting them with the mouse and touching the MOVE, COPY, DELETE or PROPERTIES command keys. Text and graphics are edited with the same keys.

#### Productivity under the old and the new

Year	Old	New
1979	~80	~80
1980	~75	~75
1981	~75	~95
1982	~85	~95

**Shorter Production Times**

Experience at Xerox with prototype workstations has shown shorter production times and lower costs. The following equation expresses this.

$$f(x) = \frac{\int_0^1 f(x) dx}{\sum_{i=1}^n \psi(x_i, \rho)} + \prod_{j=1}^m x_j^2$$

Star users are likely to do more of their own composition and layout, controlling the entire process including printing and distribution.

**Text and Graphics**

To replace typesetting, Star offers a choice of type fonts and sizes, from 8 point to 24 point.

Here is a sentence of 8-point text.  
 Here is a sentence of 10-point text.  
 Here is a sentence of 12-point text.  
 Here is a sentence of 14-point text.  
 Here is a sentence of 18-point text.

DISPLAY: familiar office objects

MOUSE: select objects, menus

KEYBOARD: editing, commands, printing, etc.

# ANIMAZIONE E SIMULAZIONE

produzione di films

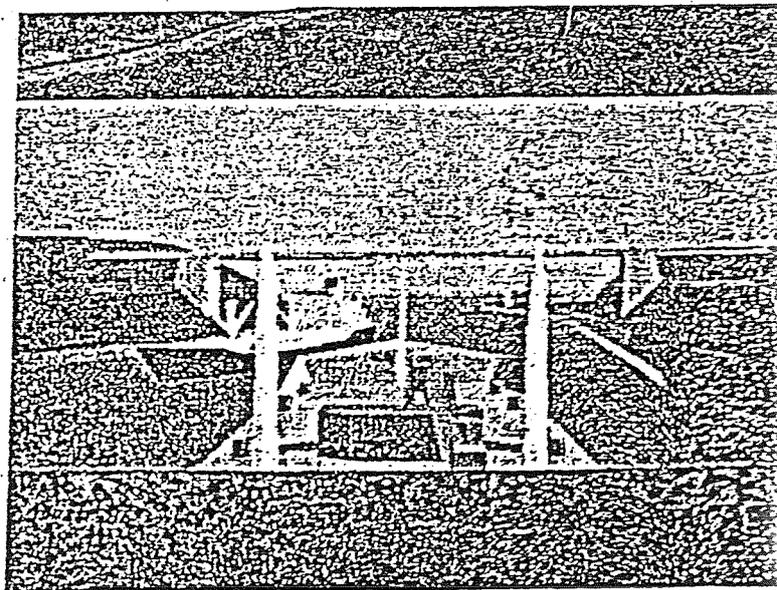
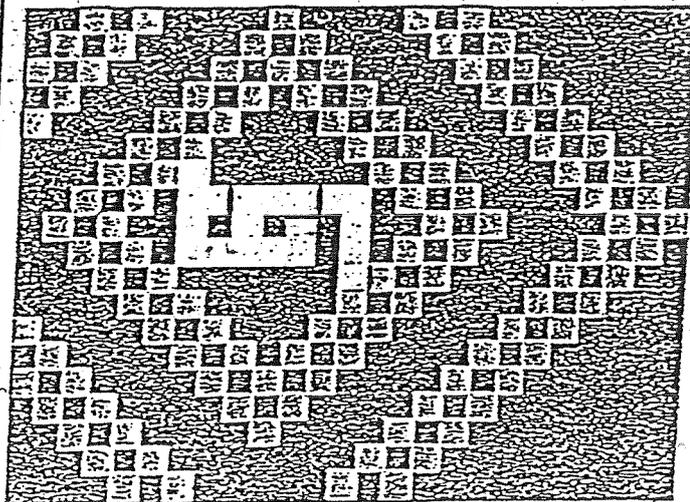
shorts pubblicitari

studio del moto di  
organi meccanici

insegnamento mediante  
audiovisivi

simulazione di situazioni  
che variano nel tempo

- . fenomeni fisici  
o chimici
- . simulatori di volo
- . simulatori di  
manovra in ambiente  
navale



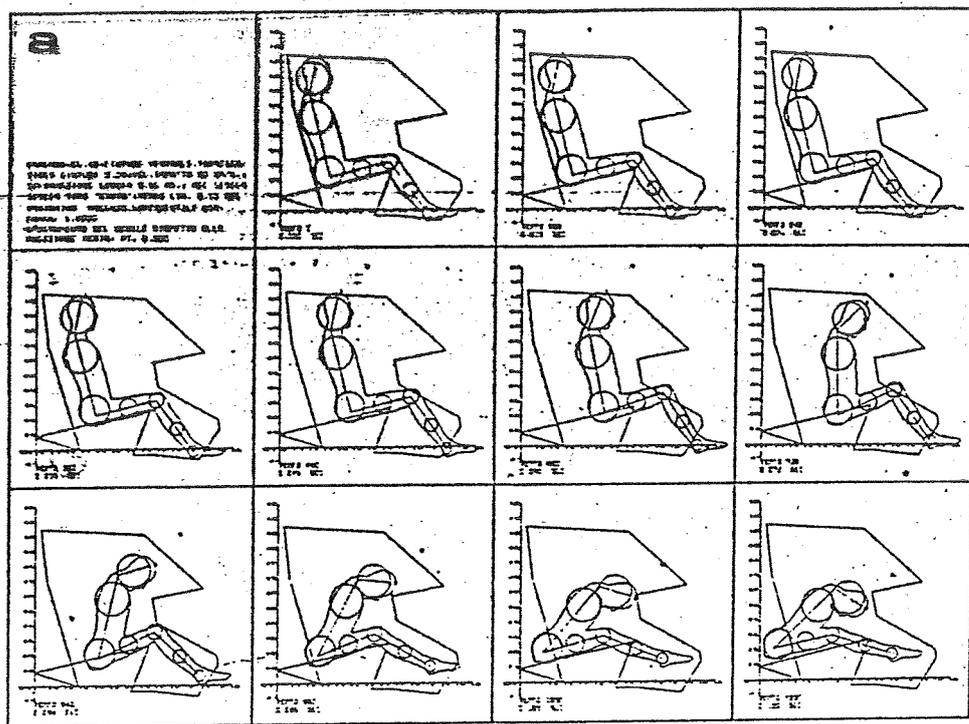


Fig. 12 - Filmino della prova d'urto.

# CAD MECCANICO

- disegno in due e tre dimensioni,
- operazioni di unione, intersezione, sezioni, eliminazione delle linee nascoste
- interazione col modello per testare le proprietà del pezzo (meccaniche, elettriche, termiche)
- analisi strutturale agli elementi finiti
- analisi di cinematici e di meccanismi articolati
- documentazione (lista dei materiali)

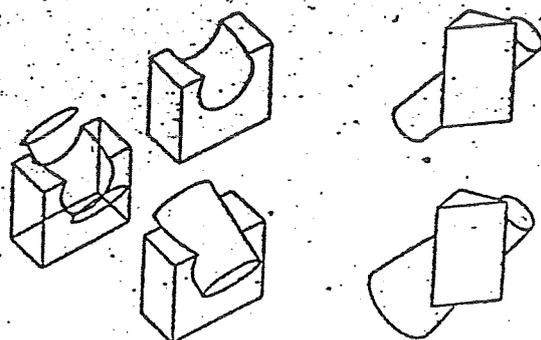
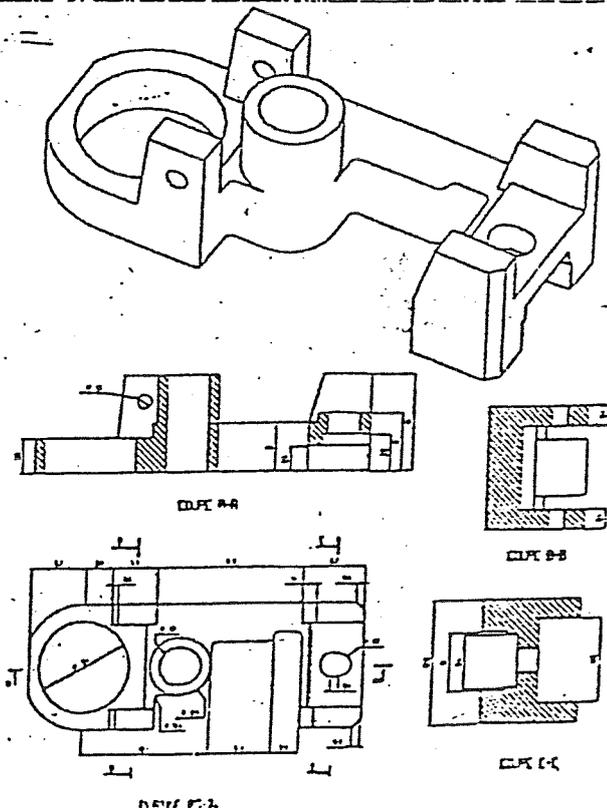


Figure 8: Merging of a block and a cylinder; perspective edge view and face view of the union part and perspective face view of one of the difference parts.

Figure 9: Perspective face views of a triangle prism positioned in front of a cylinder and in front of a cone.



SHARPENED FIGURES

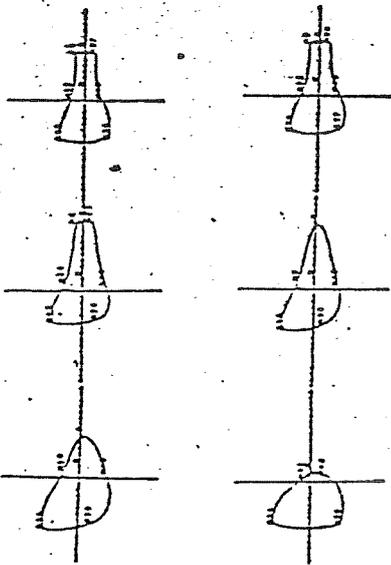
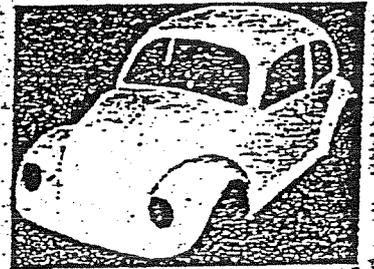
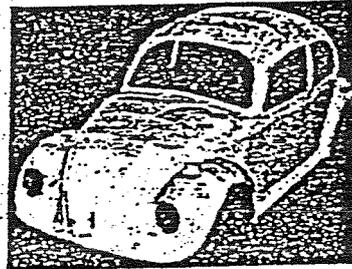
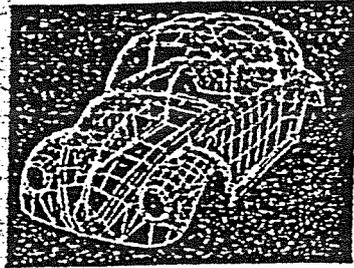
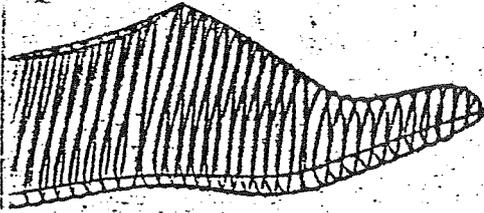


Fig. 3

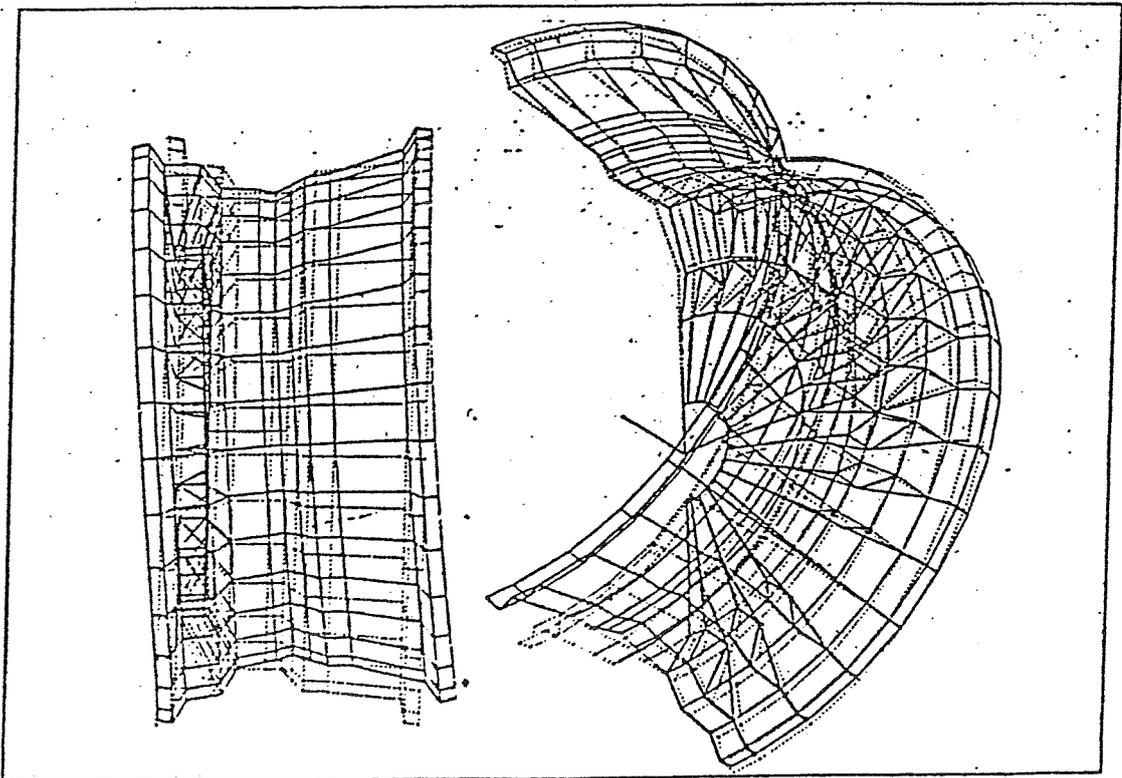
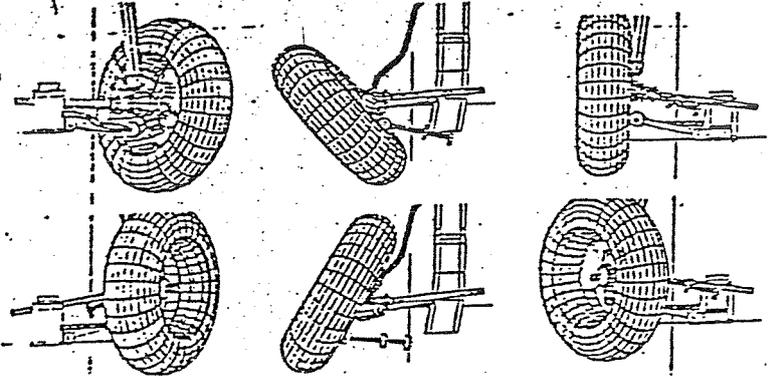


Fig. 4 - Applicazione del metodo di analisi strutturale agli elementi finiti. Comparsa sotto carico di un cerchio ruota in lega leggera (Alfa Romeo). Nel disegno si vede il profilo maldeformato del cerchio ruota (linea tratteggiata) e quello deformato (linea continua) quando sottoposto alla pressione di gonfiaggio e al carico vettura.

# CAD ARCHITETTONICO

- disegno
- analisi della funzionalità di servizi come quello dei trasporti

ottimizzazione dei sistemi di distribuzione dell'acqua e dell'elettricità

studio dell'ambiente in cui deve essere inserito un edificio

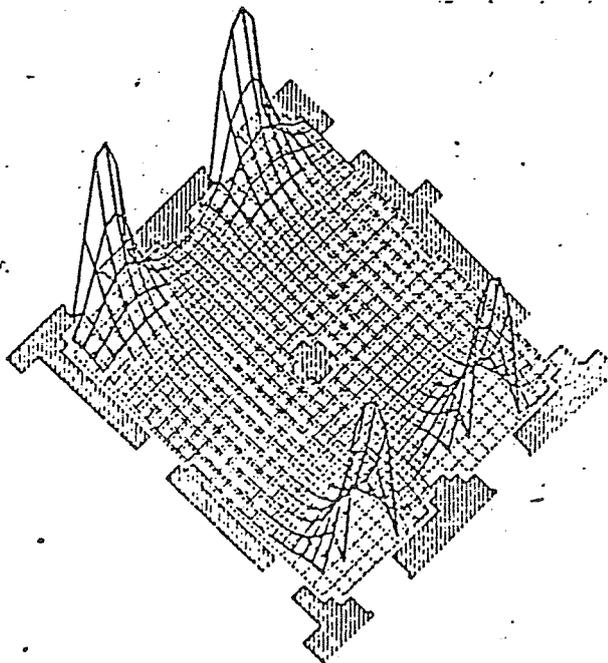
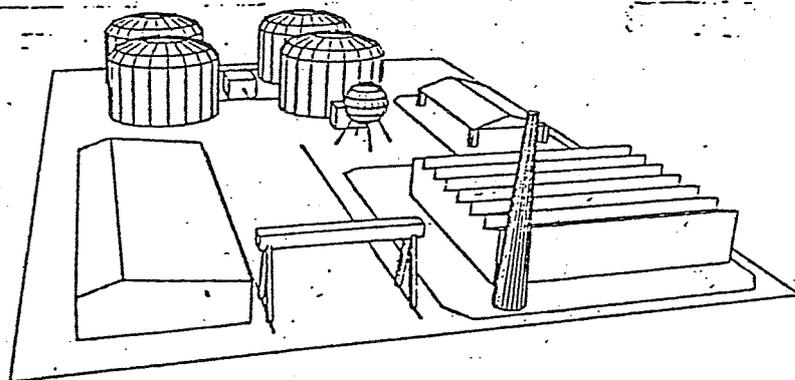
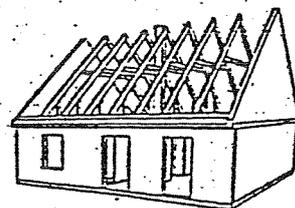
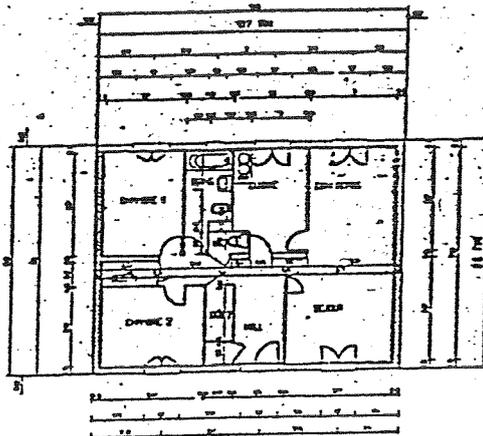
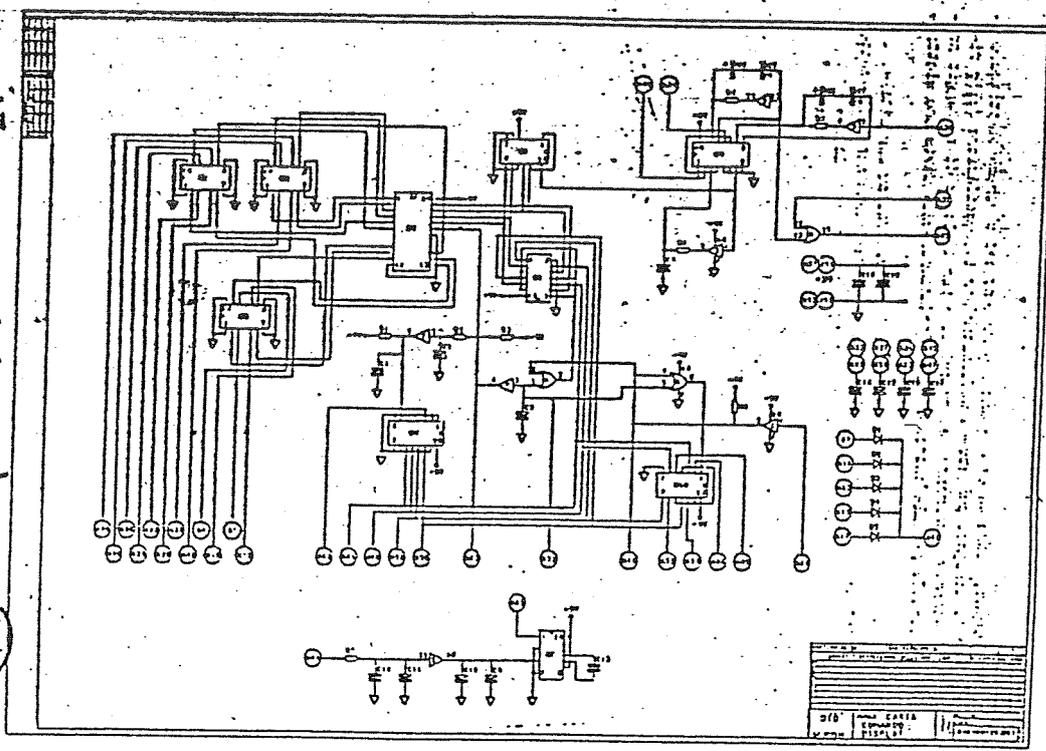


Fig. 6 - Diagramma illuminometrico - Finestrature esistenti - (ARCOZILD)

# CAD ELETTRONICO

- schemi elettrici
- layout di circuiti integrati
- analisi dei circuiti
- verifica delle prestazioni
- documentazione (lista dei componenti)



180

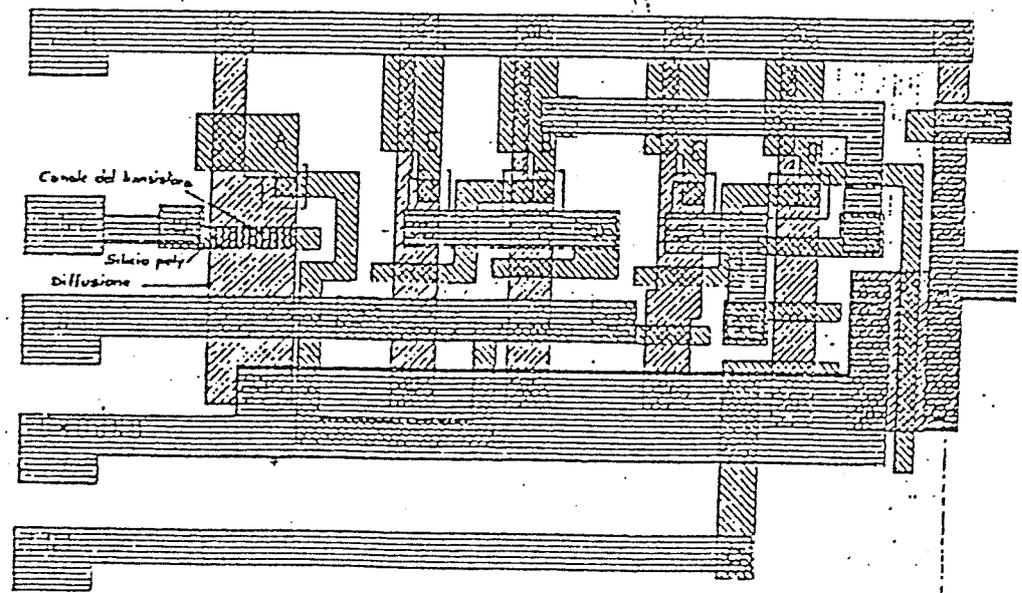


FIG. 4a - Transistore MOS "Silicon Gate".

## VANTAGGI DELLA COMPUTER GRAFICA

- maggiore contenuto informativo  
'A picture is worth a thousand of words'
- molte attivita' si basano gia' sul disegno per comunicare (es: progettazione)
- facilita' di modifiche ed aggiornamento

## SVANTAGGI DELLA COMPUTER GRAFICA

- costi elevati
- non portabilità dei programmi
- carenza di programmatori grafici esperti
- complessità dei programmi

## BREVE STORIA DELLA COMPUTER GRAFICA

- anni 50 . uso di "video per generazione di solo output (MIT)
- . uso di video con penna ottica (SAGE sistema di difesa aerea degli Stati Uniti)
- anno 1963 . tesi di ricerca di Ivan Sutherland (MIT) "Sketchpad: a man machine graphical communication System"
- anni 60 . ricerche e sviluppo di applicazioni campo industriale (automobilistico, aeronautico, navale)
- . hardware costoso
  - . sistemi non flessibili
  - . complessita' di utilizzo

fine anni 60

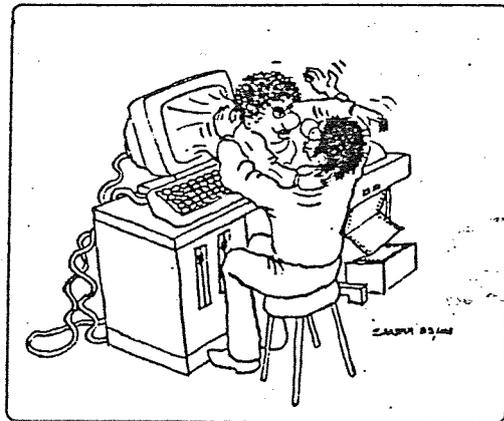
- terminali "storage"
- la Tektronix produce le prime hardcopy
- sviluppo di packages grafici

anni 70

- sviluppo di periferiche grafiche di input e output (es: tavola digitalizzatrice)
- aumenta la risoluzione degli schermi
- i terminali a rinfresco diventano competitivi con quelli storage
- sviluppo di software sofisticato per applicazioni specifiche
- sviluppo di sistemi "Turn-key" orientati ad applicazioni specifiche per il CAD/CAM

gli ultimi anni

- esplosione delle installazioni grafiche
- sviluppo di tecniche di interazione
- realizzazione di interfacce grafiche che rendano i sistemi 'pleasing' e 'appealing'



# DISPOSITIVI GRAFICI DI OUTPUT (vettoriali o calligrafici)

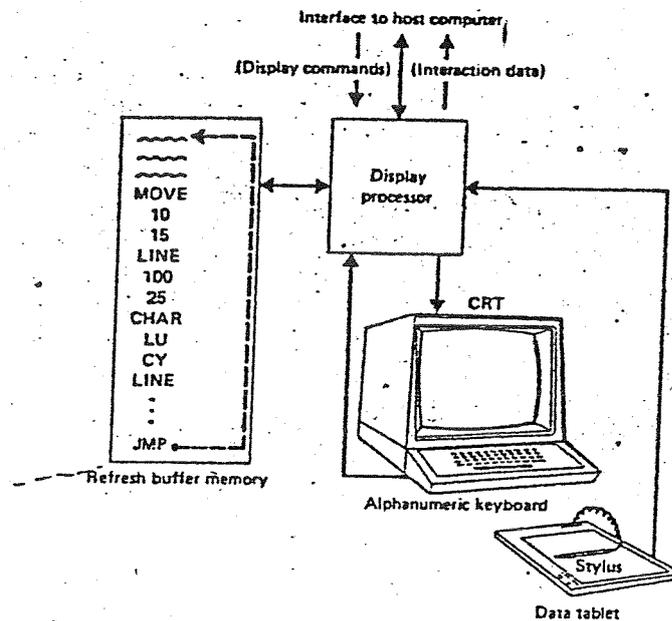


Fig. 1.10 Typical refresh display device. Display list in memory shows symbolic representation of plotting commands followed by values (e.g., x, y coordinates or characters).

## DISPOSITIVO A RINFRESCO

- CRT Cathode RAY Tube.
- refresh memory
- display processor interpreta i comandi e li converte in valori analogici per guidare il pennello elettronico
- ciclo di rinfresco almeno 30 volte al secondo per evitare l'effetto 'flicker'

# DISPOSITIVI GRAFICI DI OUTPUT (vettoriali o calligrafici)

## DISPOSITIVO A STORAGE

- utilizzo di fosforo a lunga persistenza quindi eliminazione del rinfresco
- riduzione del costo
- possibilita' di usare linee a bassa velocita' (300 - 1200 baud)
- utilizzato per applicazioni di grafica interattiva che richiedono linee ad alta precisione, ma non manipolazione veloce dell'immagine
- risoluzione massima 4096 x 4096 punti

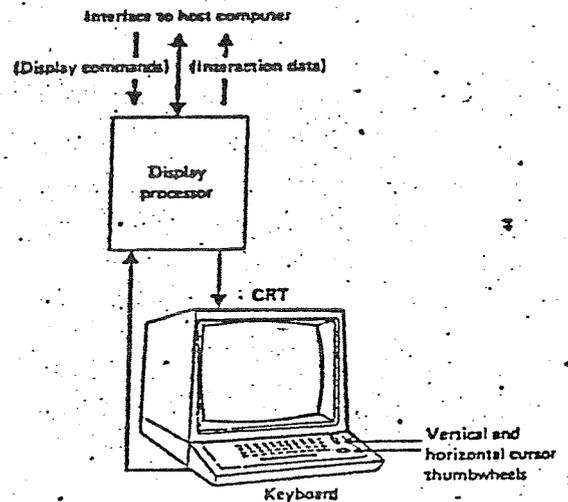


Fig. 1.11 Typical storage tube device.

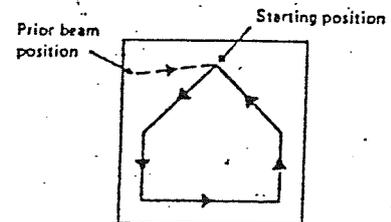
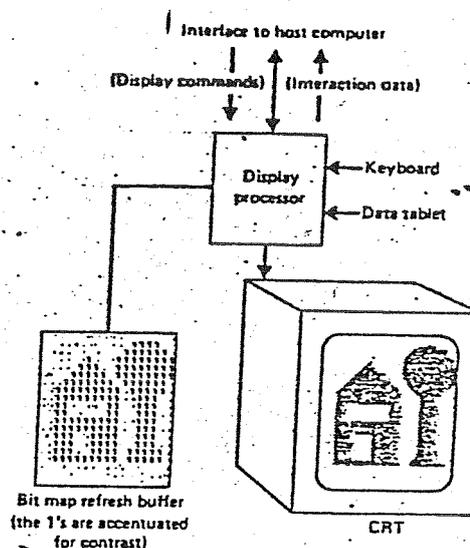


Fig. 3.2 House displayed with random scan.

# DISPOSITIVI GRAFICI DI OUTPUT

## DISPOSITIVO RASTER

- l'immagine e' memorizzata sotto forma di PIXEL (Pictures Elements)
- necessita' di molta memoria per il buffer di rinfresco
- costo contenuto data l'attuale possibilita' di realizzare memorie a basso costo (solid-state memory)
- risoluzione massima (1024 x 1024 punti)
- incompatibilita' tra alta risoluzione e velocita' di interazione
- possibilita' di riempimento di aree anche con colori
- velocita' di rappresentazione indipendente dalla complessita' dell'immagine (non ci sono problemi di 'flicker')



2 Typical raster graphics display showing house and tree.

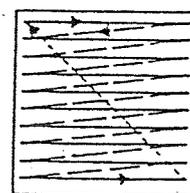


Fig. 3.3 Raster-scan pattern.

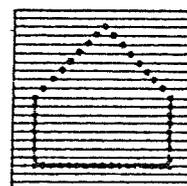
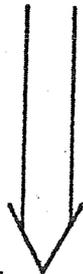


Fig. 3.4 House displayed with raster scan.

# SOFTWARE E PORTABILITA'

device dependent  
packages



device independent  
packages



portabilita dei programmi

## SISTEMA GRAFICO STANDARD device - independent

fornisce un metodo comune per la realizzazione di quelle prestazioni solitamente richieste ad un sistema grafico e che sono già supportate dai sistemi esistenti ma in modi incompatibili.

uno standard dovrebbe portare i seguenti benefici :

- ridurre la moltiplicazione degli sforzi
- incoraggiare i costruttori di hardware a sviluppare sistemi con le caratteristiche definite nello standard
- realizzare la portabilità dei programmi e dei programmatori

## TAPPE FONDAMENTALI

- anni 70      sviluppo di packages DI  
(es: GINO del Cambridge Computer  
Laboratory)
- 1979      ultima versione del CORE GRAPHICS  
SYSTEM (ACM Siggraph Commettee)
- 1982      ISO adotta il GKS (Graphical Kernel  
System) come standard
- futuro      . estensione dello standard alle  
                 3 dimensioni  
                 . definizione dell' interfaccia  
                 con i linguaggi  
                 . definizione del METAFILE  
                 .....

# I DISPOSITIVI DI INPUT

## classi logiche

- locator      dispositivo per specificare coordinate su schermo (operazione di puntamento)
- valuator     dispositivo per generare un valore reale (lunghezza, angolo..)
- keyboard    dispositivo che accetta stringhe di caratteri
- button      dispositivo per operare una scelta (es: scelta tra diversi comandi)
- pick        dispositivo per indicare una entita' grafica sullo schermo
- stroke      dispositivo per specificare una successione di coordinate

# ESEMPIO DI GRAFICA INTERATTIVA

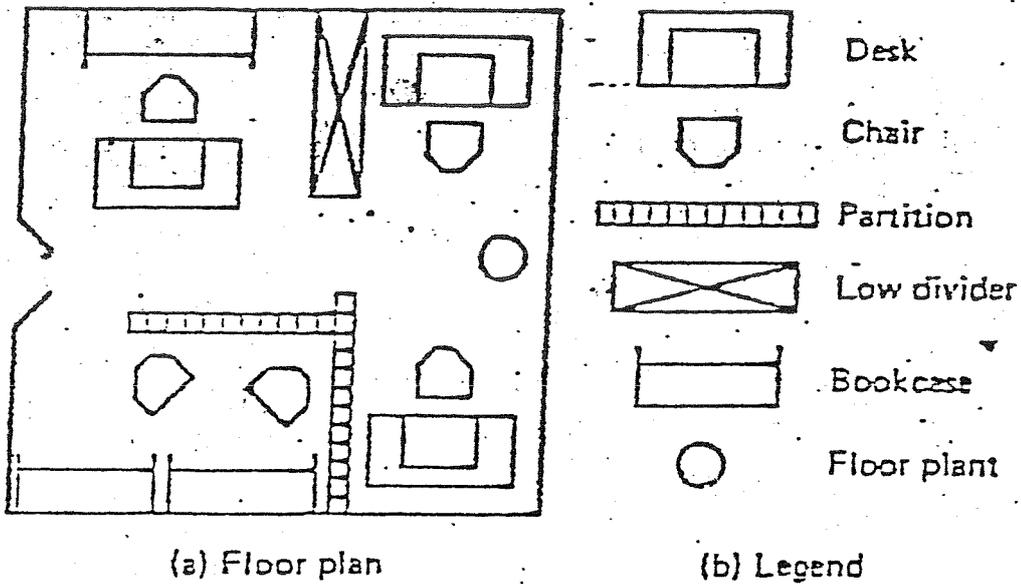
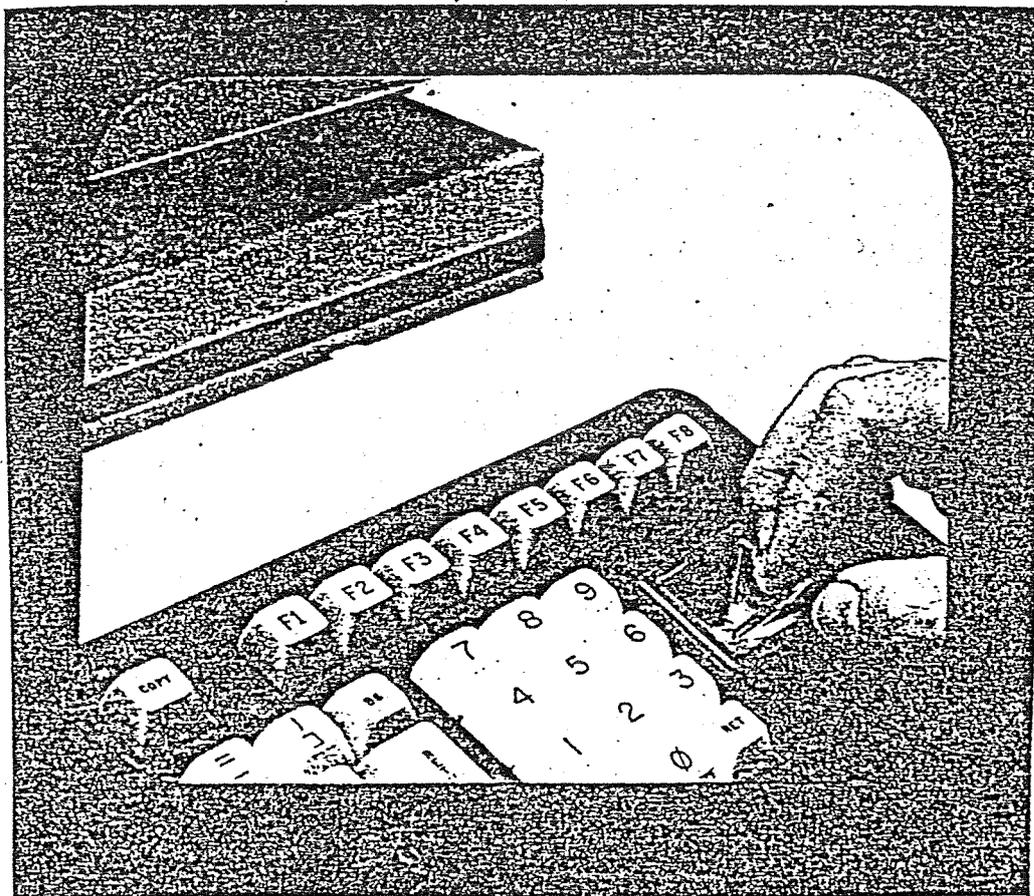


Fig. 2.3 A view of an office (its floor plan).

BUTTON: dispositivo fisico



## scelta di un comando

### procedura MENU

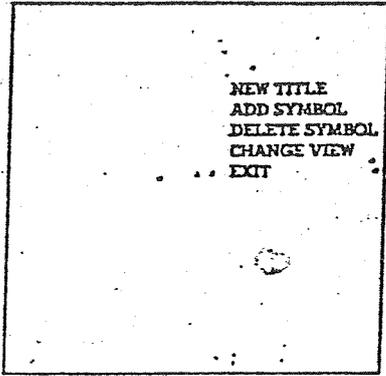
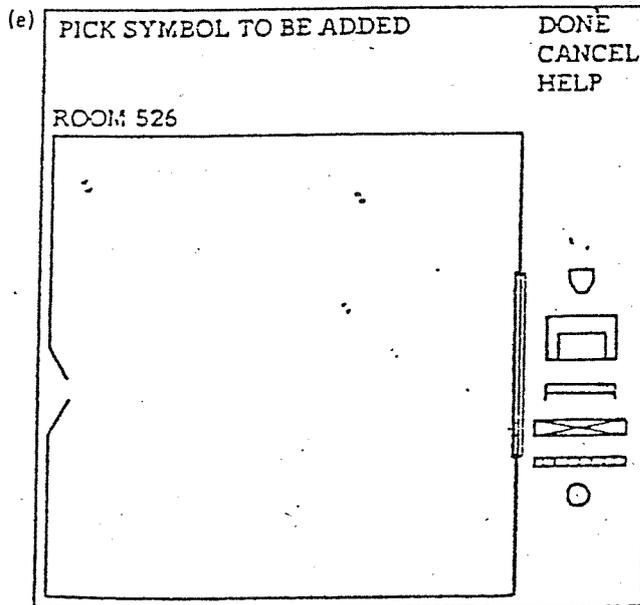


Fig. 2.13 Text string menu generated by

### WAIT\_BUTTON

← -- PF2

(utente)



# PICK : dispositivi fisici

penna luminosa  
associata a cursore  
sullo schermo

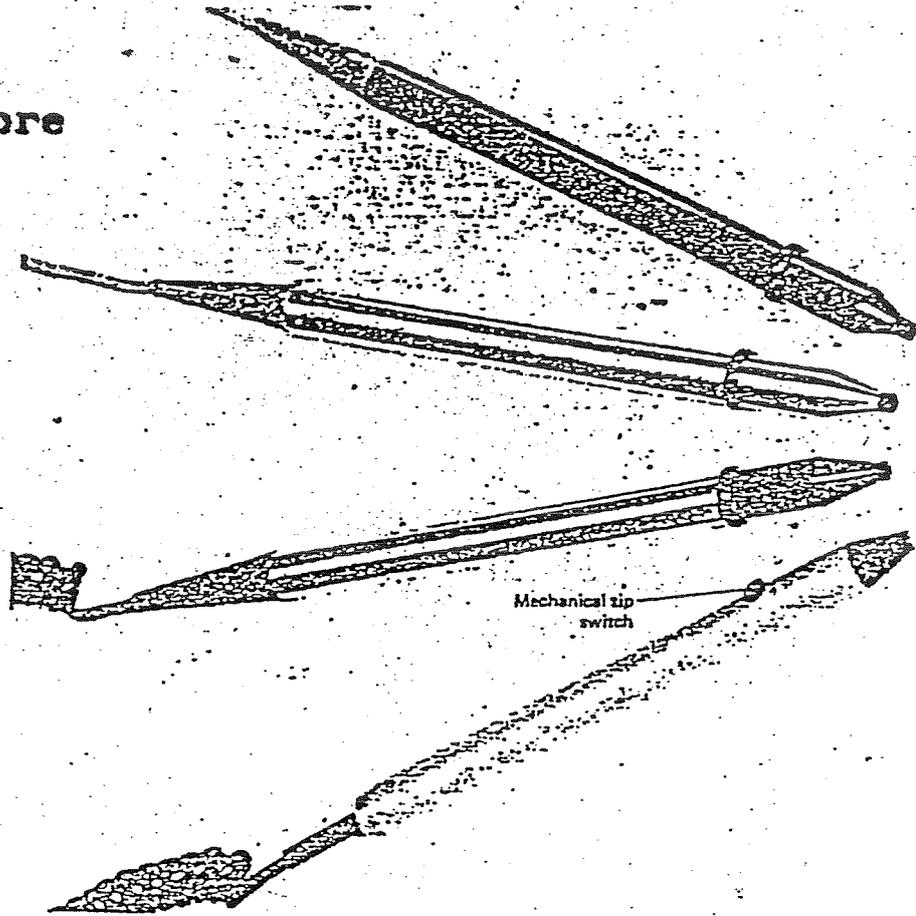
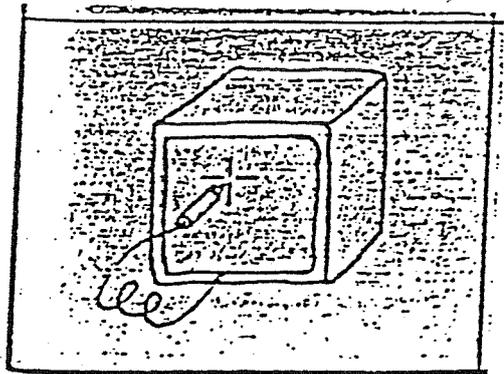


Fig. 5.11 Several light pens. One pen has mechanical tip switch; the others, capacitive.

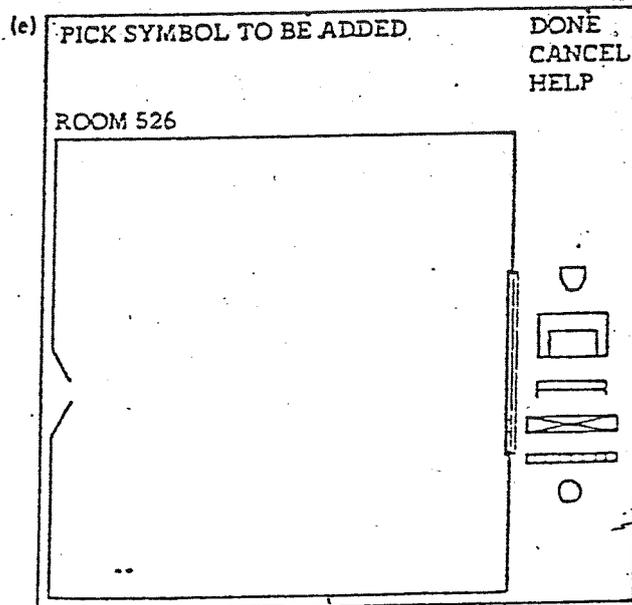
- la penna luminosa fu usata molto presto nella storia della grafica
- è facile commettere errori (sbagliare obiettivo)
- l'uso della penna può stancare l'utente (ora è generalmente sostituita dalla tavoletta o dal mouse).



# PICK

## individua un simbolo

procedura ADD SYMBOL  
(comparsa di un menu di simboli)  
WAIT\_PICK  
(quale simbolo ?)



← --- 'scrivania'  
(utente)

.....

.....

148 INTERACTIVE GRAPHICS

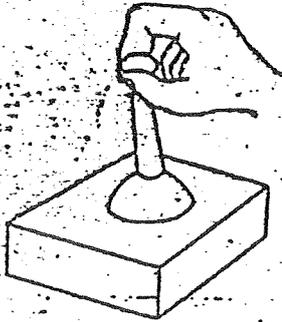


Figure 11-1 Joystick.

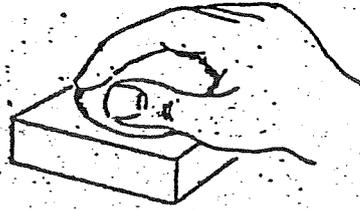


Figure 11-2 Tracker ball.

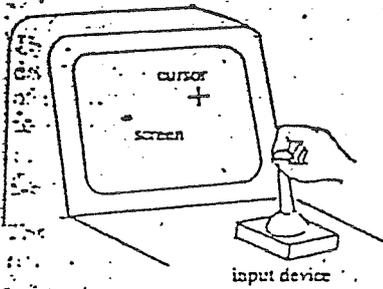


Figure 11-3 Use of a cursor to provide feedback.

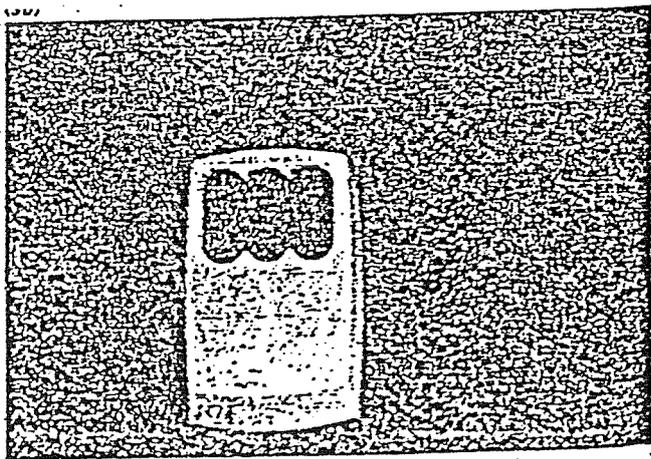
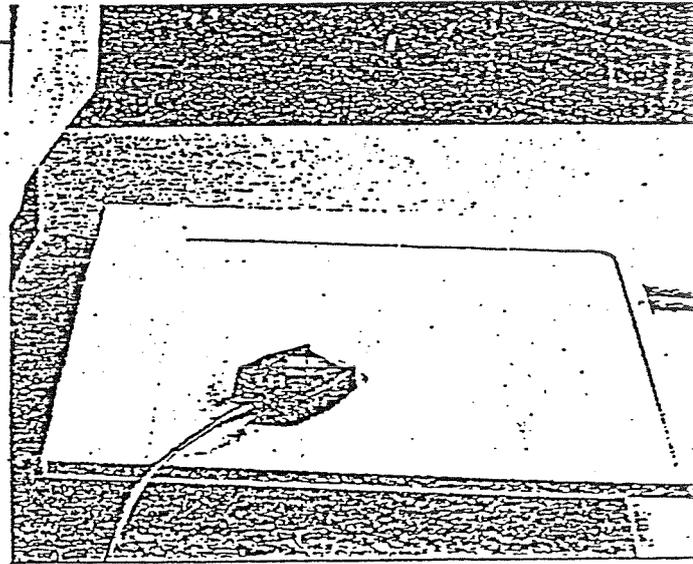


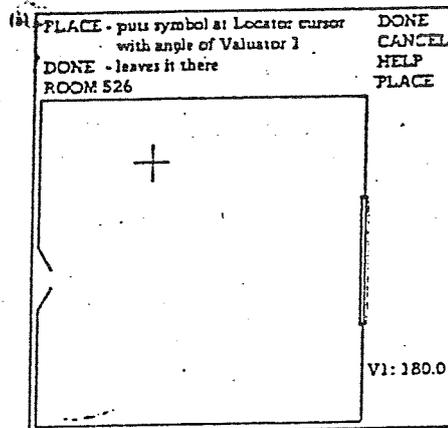
Photo 3: A typical Smalltalk system (photo 3a) and a close-up of the "mouse" (photo 3b), a device that allows you to move an on-screen cursor and select certain options.

# LOCATOR

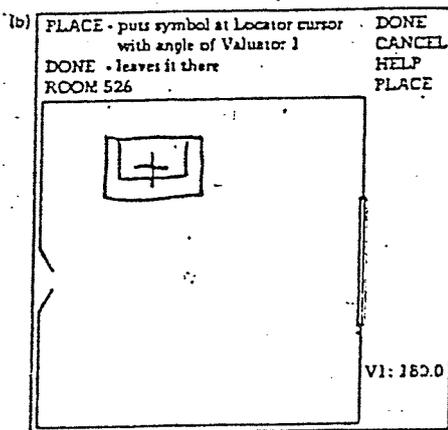
## individua una posizione

procedura ADD SYMBOL  
(aggiungi un oggetto alla stanza)

READ\_LOCATOR  
(individua la posizione)



← --- PRESS DONE  
(utente)

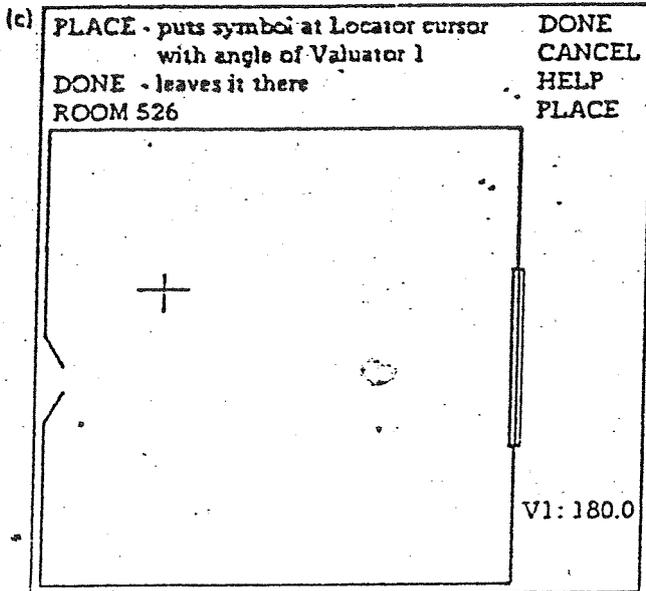


# VALUATOR

## ruota un oggetto

### procedura ADD SYMBOL

(aggiungi un oggetto alla stanza)



### READ\_LOCATOR

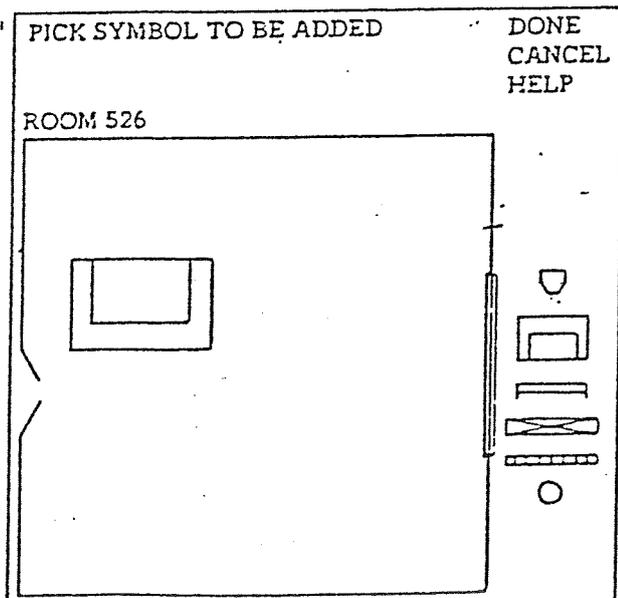
(individua la posizione)

← --- PRESS DONE

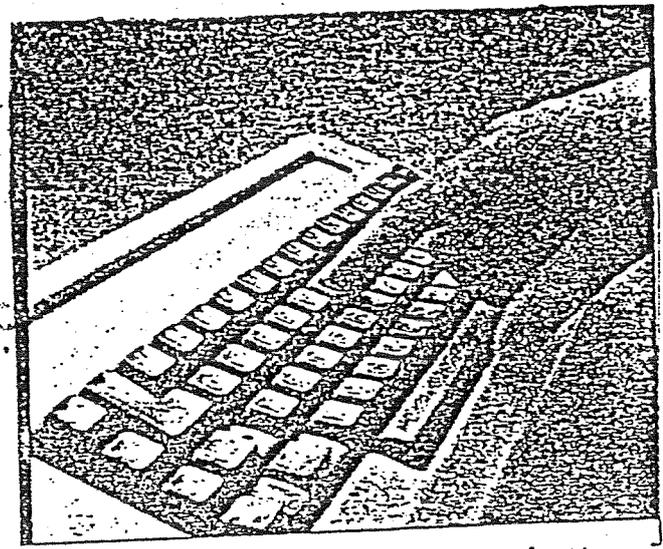
### READ\_VALUATOR

(individua l'angolo di rotazione)

← --- 'valuator'  
(180°)



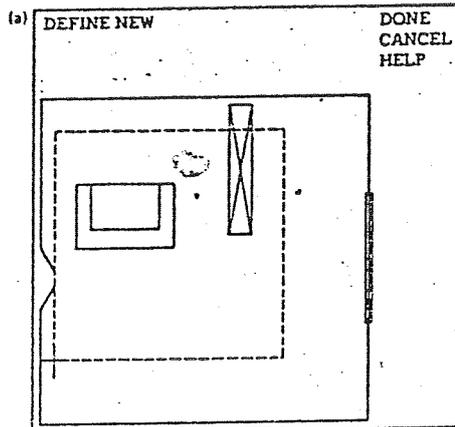
# KEYBOARD : dispositivo fisico



# KEYBOARD

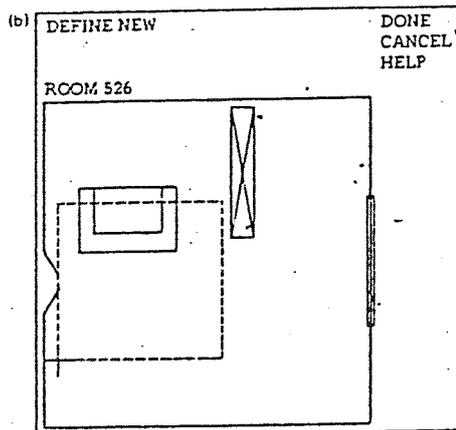
scrivi una stringa

procedura NEW\_TITLE  
(definisci un nuovo titolo per l'immagine)



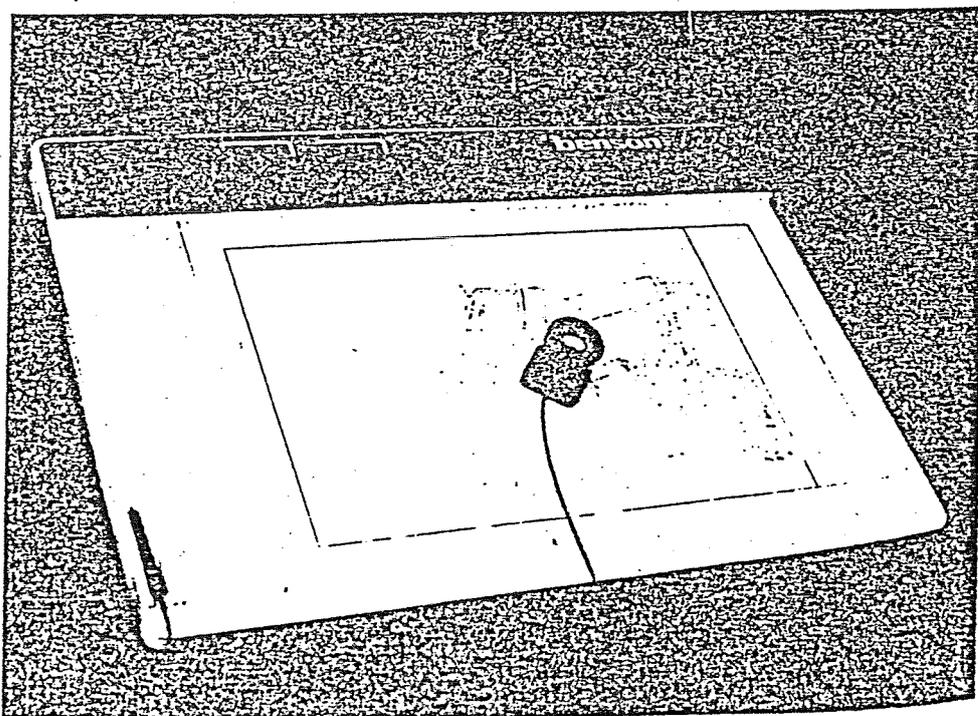
WAIT\_KEYBOARD

← --- 'ROOM 526'  
 ← --- PRESS DONE



# STROKE

tavola digitalizzatrice



# tecniche di interazione DRAGGING

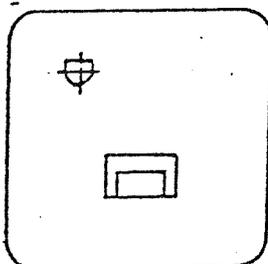
il DRAGGING muove un simbolo da una posizione ad un'altra sotto il controllo del LOCATOR

il simbolo e' 'attaccato' al cursore

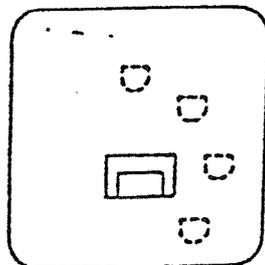
il cerchio deve passare tra due punti dati



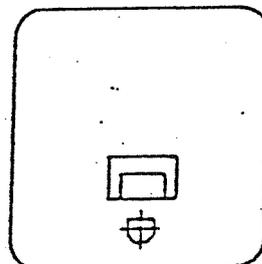
un simbolo viene posto nella posizione voluta



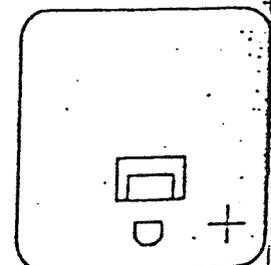
Push button to begin dragging of symbol



Several intermediate positions of symbol



Push button to stop dragging



Cursor no longer controls symbol position

# 'constraints' di posizionamento GRIDDING

GRIDDING applicato  
al posizionamento  
di un simbolo

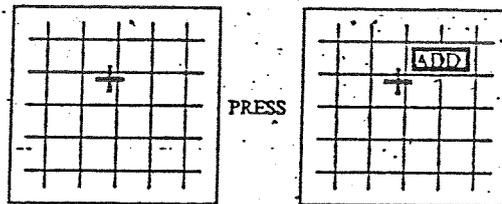
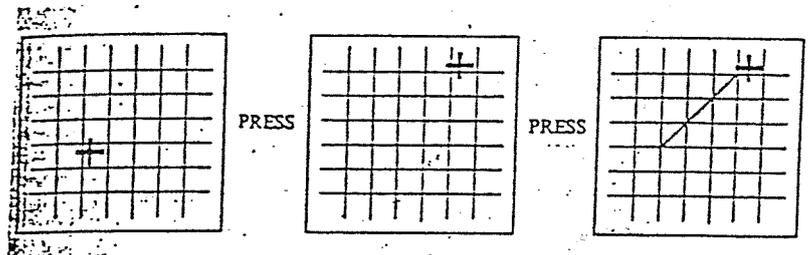
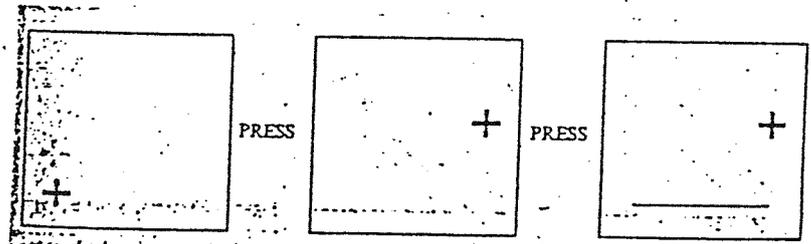


Figure 12-4 Modular constraint applied to positioning a symbol.

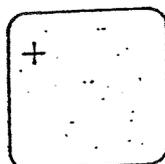
GRIDDING applicato  
al disegno di una  
linea



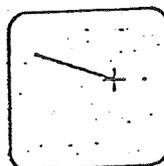
'constraint' di  
posizionamento  
direzionale



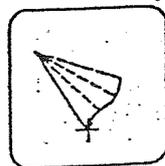
# costruzione di linee mediante RUBBERBANDING



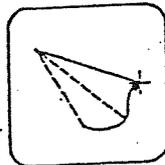
Depress button, rubberbanding begins at cursor position



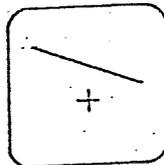
Line drawn from starting position to new cursor position



Line after additional cursor movements

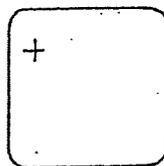


Depress button, rubberbanding ends

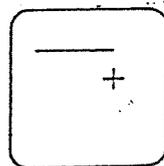


Cursor no longer controls line

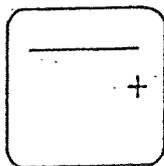
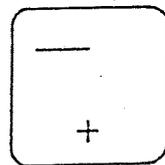
## RUBBERBAND + 'constraint' orizzontale



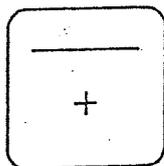
Depress button, rubberbanding begins at cursor position



Line drawn from starting position to new cursor position



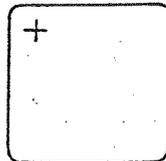
Depress button, rubberbanding ends



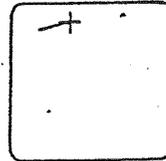
Cursor no longer controls line

# costruzione di linee mediante SKETCHING

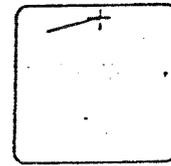
discreto



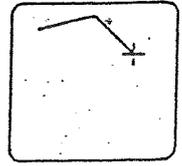
Push button to begin discrete sketching



Line rubberbands to cursor

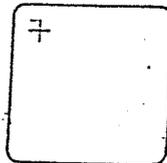


Push button to fix line

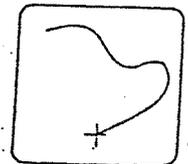
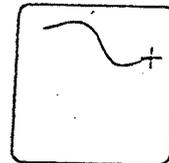
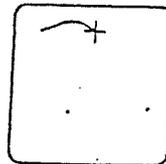


Push button to fix again, etc.

continuo



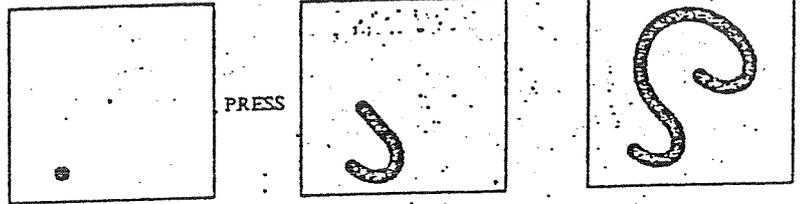
Push button to begin continuous sketching



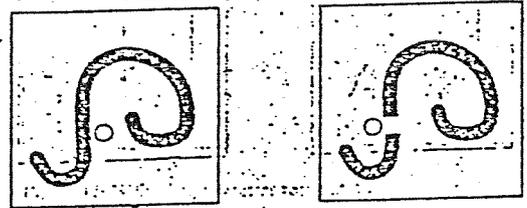
Push button to end

# costruzione di linee mediante PAINTING

disegnare con un  
pennello nero



cancellare con un  
pennello bianco



disegnare con  
differenti colori

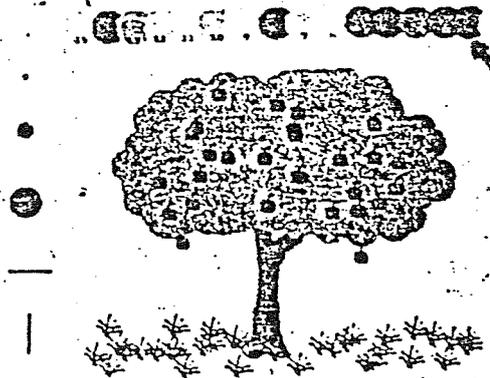


Figure 12-40 Use of a menu of colors for painting.

# ZOOM

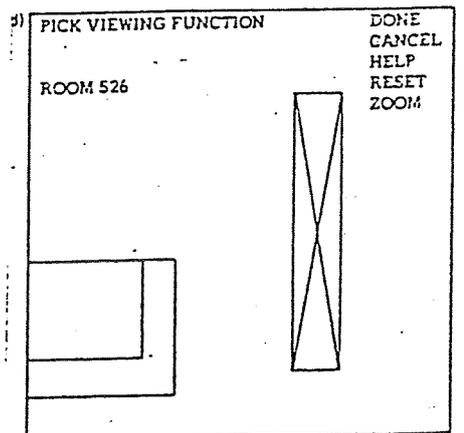
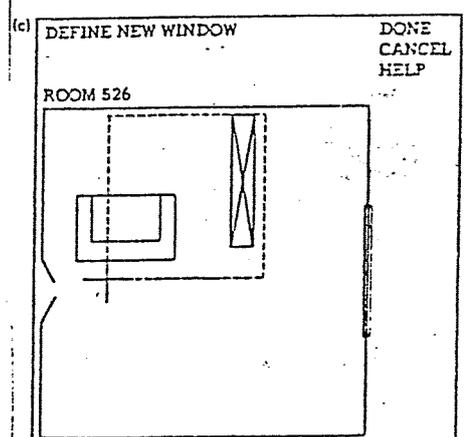
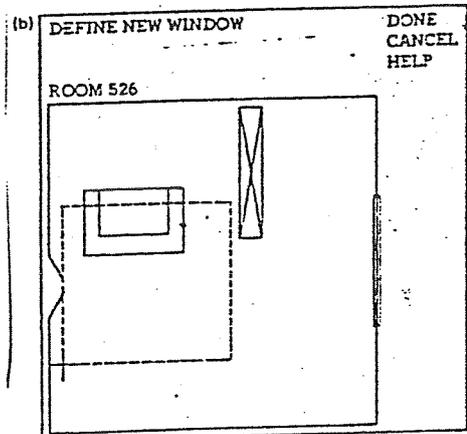
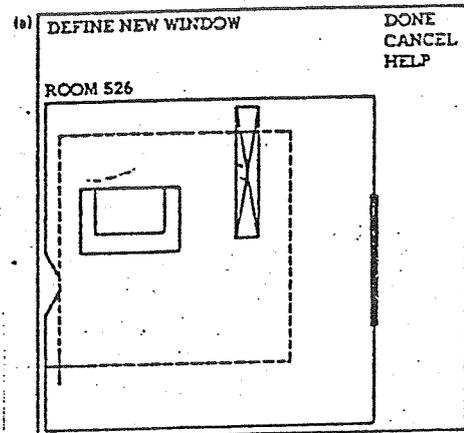
procedura ZOOM  
(si entra in ambiente  
ZOOM, compare una nuova  
finestra)

READ\_VALUATOR  
(le dimensioni della  
finestra diminuiscono)

READ\_LOCATOR  
(operazione di DRAGGING  
sulla finestra)

WAIT\_PICK

(il comando DONE  
mostra il risultato  
finale)



# tecniche di interazione con MENU'

- selezione su MENU' tramite KEYBOARD
- selezione su MENU' tramite dispositivo grafico

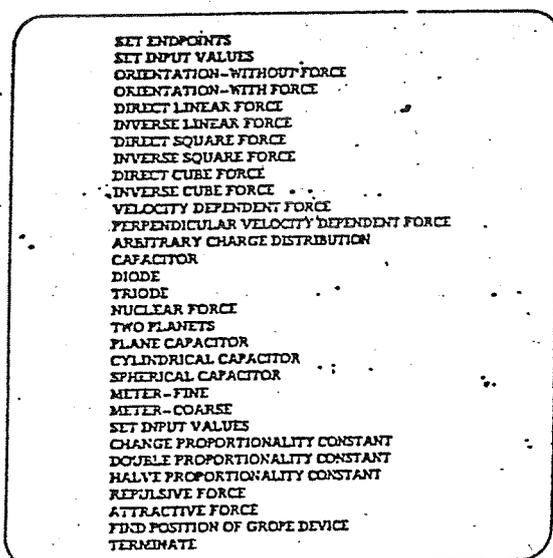


Fig. 5.25 Full-screen menu (Foley and Wallace, Proc.IEEE, Vol. 62, No. 4, 1974).

## MENU' disastroso dal punto di vista colloquio uomo-macchina

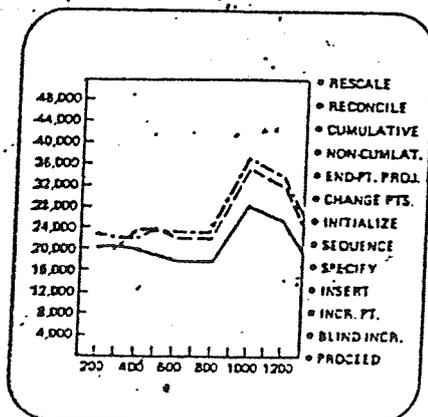


Fig. 5.26 Abbreviated menu (Foley and Wallace, Proc. IEEE, Vol. 62, No. 4, 1974).

## MENU' abbreviato

# MENU' IN UN SISTEMA CAD

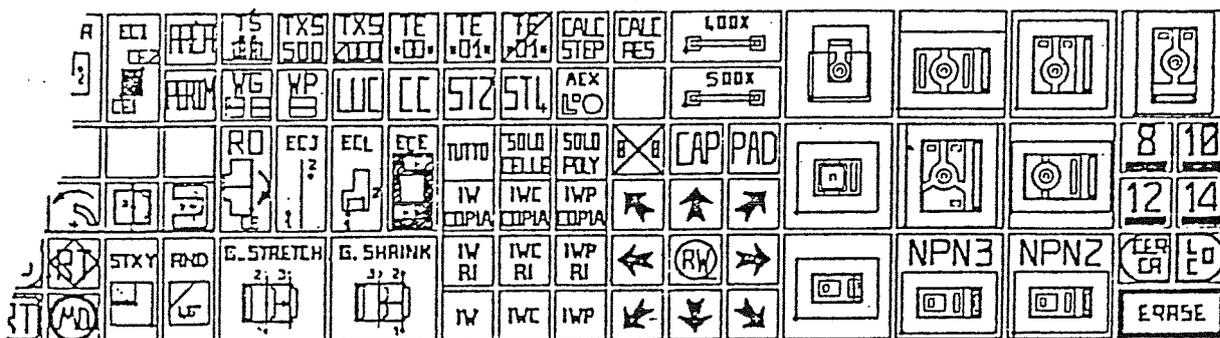
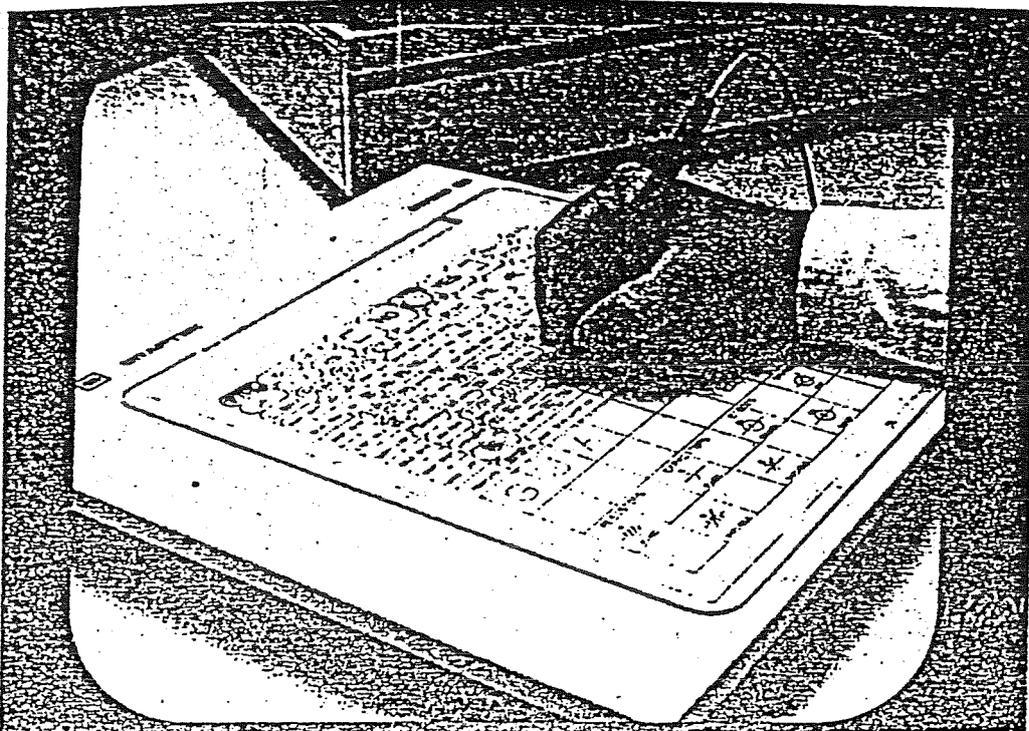


Fig. 3a - "Menu" per la generazione di circuiti integrati lineari

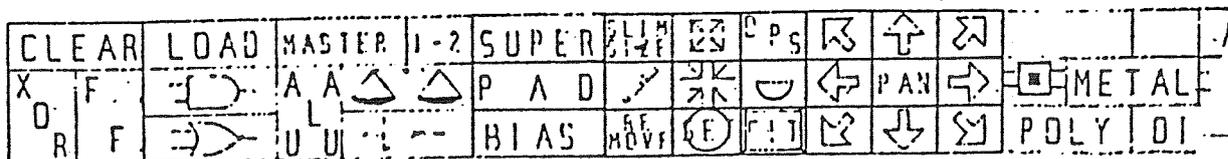


Fig. 3b - "Menu" per la generazione di circuiti integrati CMOS

**ricognesettore di voce in un sistema per  
applicazioni in campo elettronico  
(Siemens AG)**

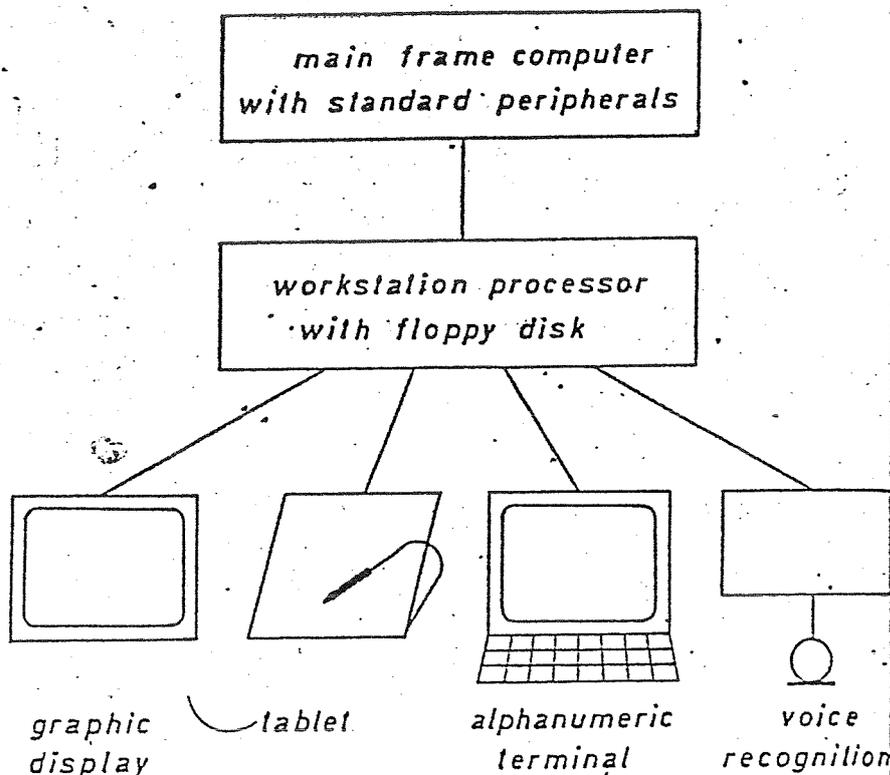


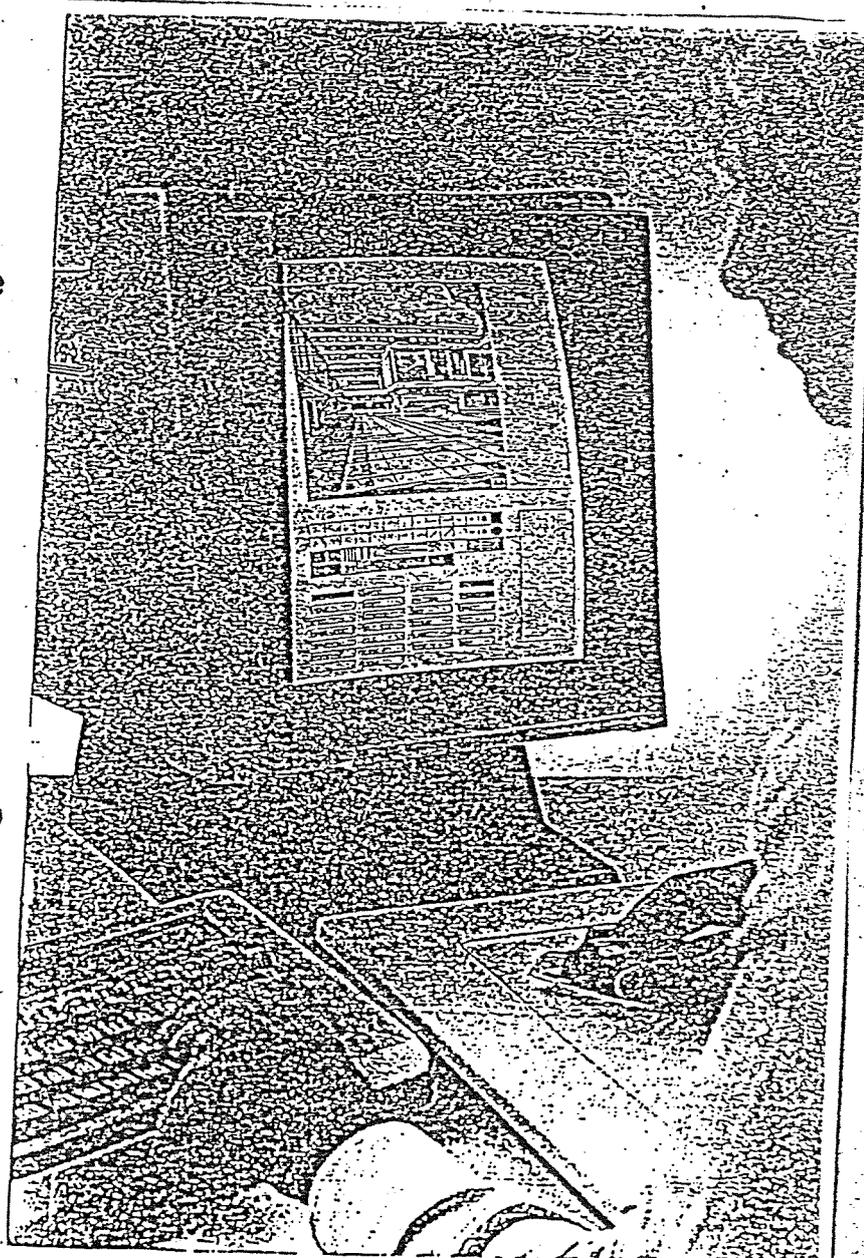
Figure 1: block diagram

- 250 parole riconoscibili
- confronto tra la parola pronunciata dall'utente e una lista di termini precedentemente memorizzati
- accetta l'input da dispositivi diversi
- l'input via voce compare sullo schermo e puo' essere corretto via tastiera o via microfono
- ogni operatore ha un nastro che contiene i propri comandi

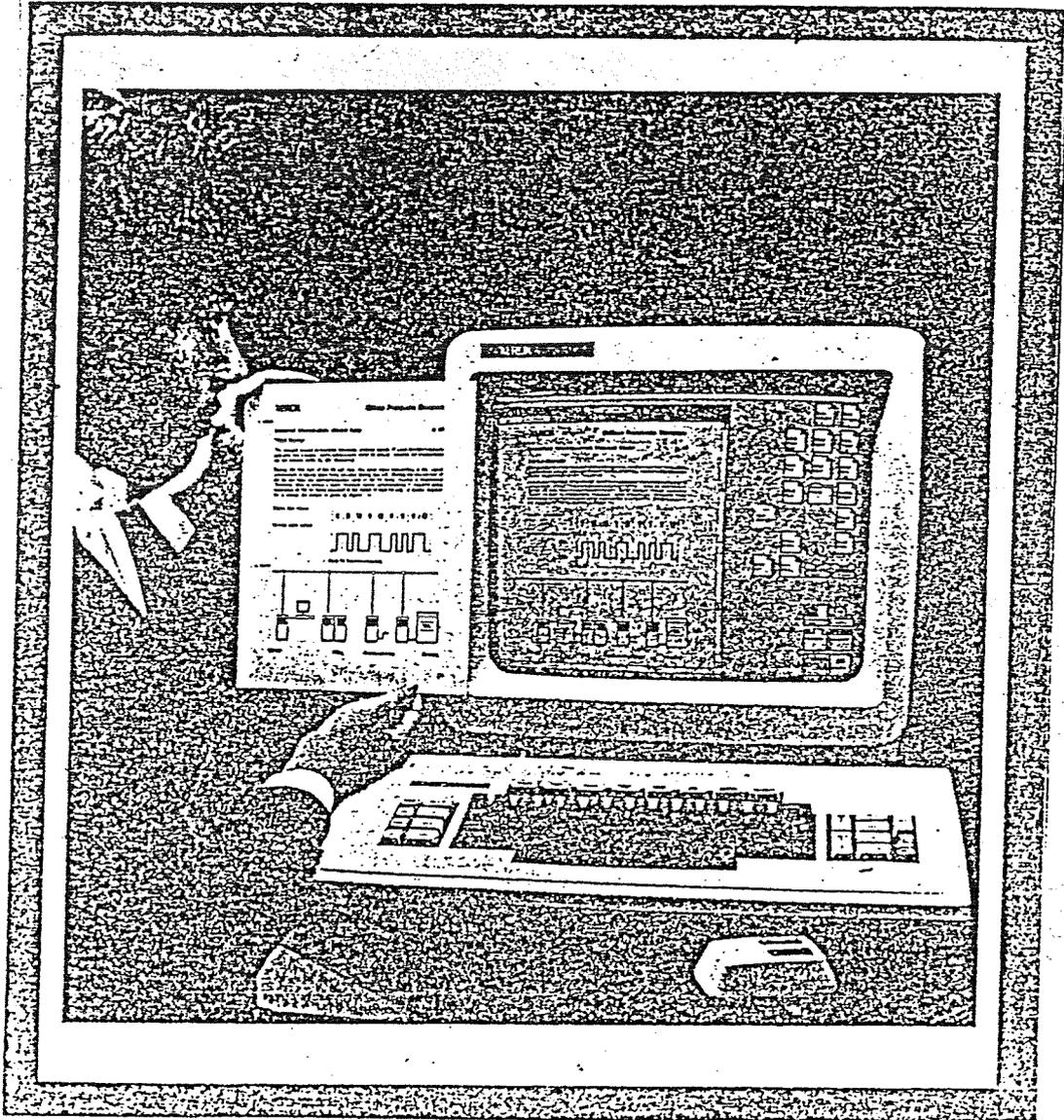
# WORKSTATIONS USER-FRIENDLY

la filosofia di questi sistemi tende a  
minimizzare l'uso della tastiera

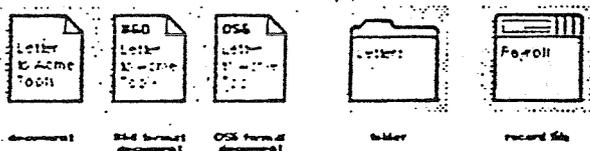
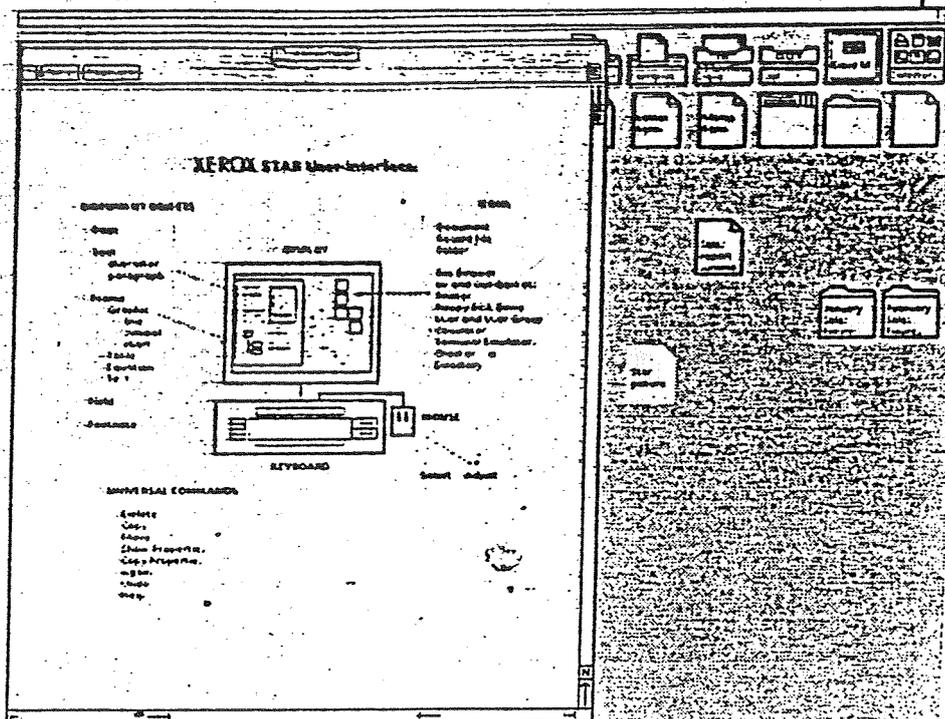
- display di tipo bit-map
- interazione basata su finestre multiple e sul mouse
- integrazione delle funzionalita' basata sulla comunicazione tra processi (attivando un processo si crea una finestra all'interno della quale si svolgeranno le funzioni legate a quel processo)



# applicazioni per l'AMBIENTE UFFICIO



*"what you see is what you get."*



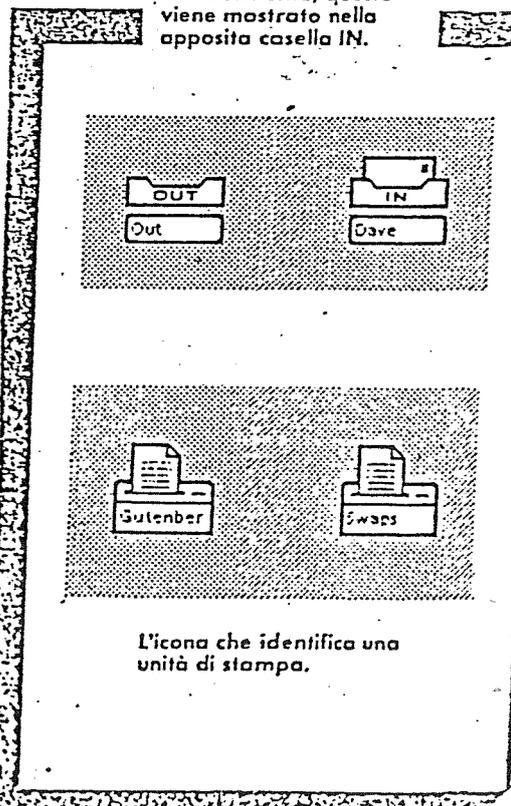
Alcune icone di tipo "Data" dello star

Le icone corrispondenti alle caselle della posta in arrivo e in partenza. Nel caso in cui sia arrivato un documento, questo viene mostrato nella apposita casella IN.

le ICONE

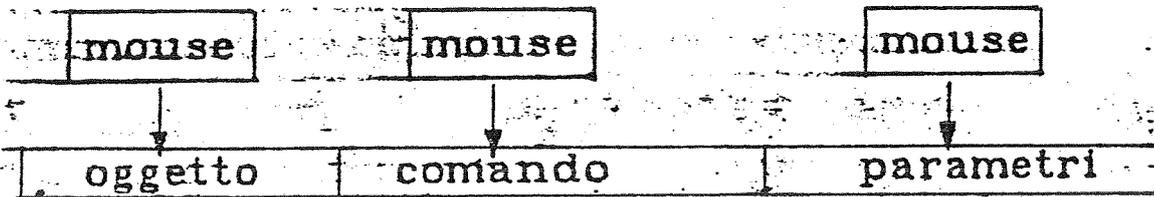
- In basket
- Out basket
- Folder
- Document
- Record file

- unita' di stampa
- floppy disk
- cassetto archivio
- utente
- gruppo utenti
- calcolatrice



## i COMANDI

i comandi assumono un ruolo differenziato a seconda dell'oggetto al quale sono riferiti



triangolo

MOVE

X,Y

In basket

MOVE

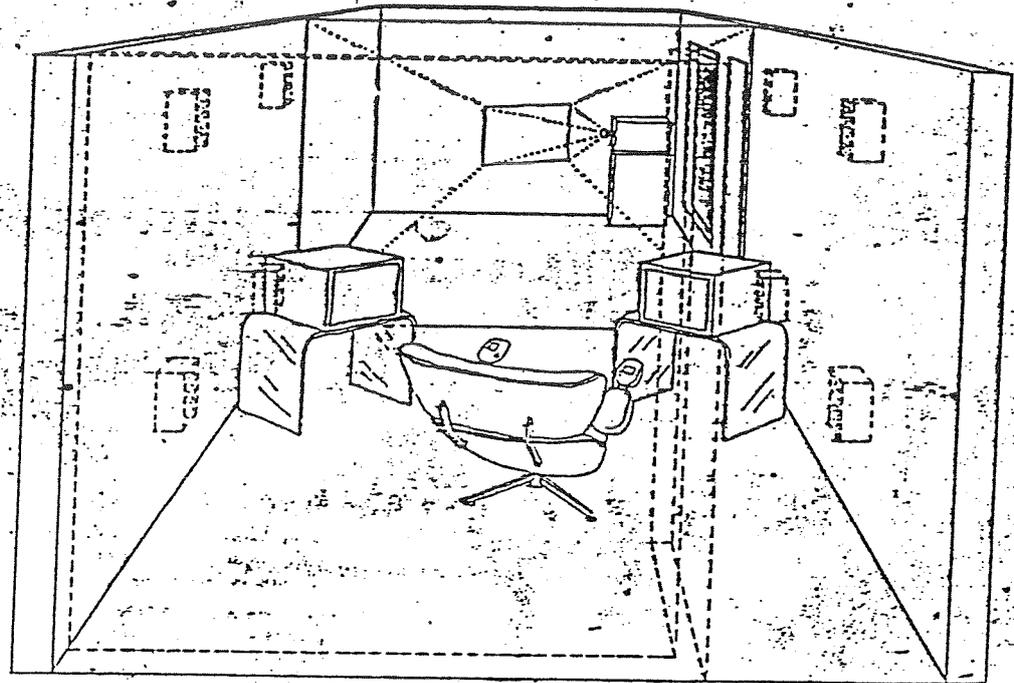
Document

MOVE

stampante

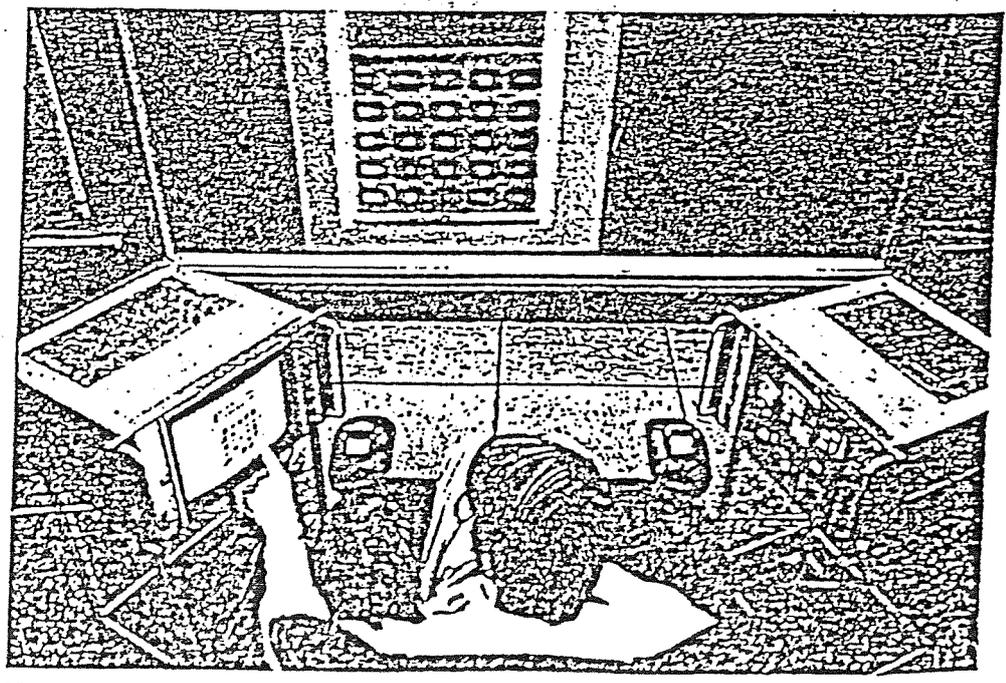
# la MEDIA ROOM

uno spazio vivibile in senso informatico



68

- .. display sensibili al tatto
- .. altoparlanti
- .. microfoni
- .. sensori
- .. joystick



69

una calcolatrice tascabile

PATRIZIA PALAMIDESE curriculum  
CNUCE (C.N.R.) - Pisa (Italy)

**Personal data**

- name: Palamidese Patrizia,
- birth date: 12 April 1948,
- birth place: Legnano (Milano) Italy,
- address: Via P. Aretino N. 15/D - 56010 Metato (Pisa) - Italy,  
tel. (050) 810385
- father's name: Aldo,
- birth place: Legnano (Milano) Italy
- mother's name: Francesca Chiesa,
- birth place: Milano (Italy)

**Job History**

- 1973 research work at ICM (Chemistry Institute for Macromolecules)
- 1974-1975 research work at CNUCE, Pisa
- From 1976 position as researcher at CNUCE, Pisa

**Academic Degrees**

Degree in physics at Milan Statal University in 1972  
on "Intensita' di assorbimento infrarosso nello spettro  
vibrazionale di molecole organiche con metodi quanto meccanici  
approssimati: CNDO/2" [1]  
(IR Intensity Absorption in Vibrational Spectrum of Organic  
Molecules computed with approximated quantum mechanical methods:  
CNDO/2)

**Post-Degree Courses**

1976 "Specializzazione in Calcolo Automatico (Specialization in  
Automatic Computing), Pisa University

## **Association Membership**

EUROGRAPHICS, AICOGRAHICS, AICA, EUROAPL, APLclub Italia

## **Research Interests**

Use of languages oriented toward interactive programming (APL), design of user-computer conversations, interactive graphics, interactions devices and techniques, graphics standardization, geometric modelers, scientific graphics applications, engineering graphics applications which use geometric modelers

## **Past Activity**

- development in APL of an interactive graphics system (TPS) which analyzes telemetry information used to calculate Italian spacecraft SIRIO attitude
- development of an interactive application (APLINF) to store, retrieve and display information through a user-friendly communication interface which uses the SAS (Statistical Analysis System) data base and graphics facilities
- responsible for APL graphics software maintenance and CNUCE users consultant for developing scientific applications using VSAPL Graphpak
- implementation of a CORE system in APL and participation in the design study for a GKS implementation
- participation in CNUCE education activity with courses on APL, use of graphics packages (Graphpak, ELOT10 IGL), standard graphics packages (CORE, GKS)
- development of applications using the EUCLID modeler to produce drawings of parts of offshore structures (in cooperation with the Civil Engineering Department of Pisa University)

## **Courses Attended**

- INTRODUZIONE AL COMPUTER GRAPHICS (Introduction to Graphics Computer) Politecnico di Milano, Facolta' di Ingegneria, Giugno 1980
- CAE 82: Computer Aided Engineering, An Intensive Workshop on Geometric Modeling  
cosponsored by AICA and EUROGRAPHICS association  
Milano, febbraio 1982
- SHALLTALK - 80 design  
UMIST (University of Manchester Institute of Tecnology)  
Manchester, September 1982
- Graphics Data Exchange

J. Encarnacao, Copenhagen (Denmark), September 1984

- User Interface Management Systems  
Copenhagen (Denmark), September 1984
- Computer Animation  
Copenhagen (Denmark), September 1984

### Graphics Hardware and Software Used

Tektronix 41xx displays, Tektronix 4662 pen plotter, IBM 3277 GA, plotter Calcomp, VSAPL Graphpak, Tektronix PLOT10 IGL, SAS

### Computer and Operating System

IBM 3081, VMSP 3 (CMS)

### Programming Languages

VSAPL, FORTRAN IV, Assembler (some past experiences)

### Relator for Thesis

"Esperienze di Computer Graphics Mediante l'Implementazione del Sistema CORE", 1981 [2]  
(Experiences of Computer Graphics Through Implementation of the CORE System)

"Realizzazione di un sistema interattivo per la gestione di dati informativi", Aprile 1983 [3]  
(Implementation of an Interactive System to Manage Informative Data)

### Graphics Publications

P. Palamidese

"Descrizione del Sistema Grafico Interattivo (TPS) per l'Analisi dei Dati di Telemetria Trasmessi dal Satellite SIRIO" [4],  
(Interactive Graphics System (TPS) to Analyse Telemetry Data from SIRIO Satellite)

CNUCE Internal Report N. 142, Aprile 1978

Palamidese P.,

"Il package GRAPHPAK: applicazioni sulla stazione grafica IBM3277 GA" [5]

(Applications using GRAPHPAK on the Graphics Station IBM3277 GA)

Giornata di lavoro sulla Computer Graphics, Pisa 10/11 giugno 1982

Faconti G., Palamidese P.

"Un approccio APL alla realizzazione di un sistema grafico di base"[6]  
(APL implementation of a basic graphics system),

CNUCE Internal Report, 1982

Faconti G., Palamidese P., "Utilizzo di un sistema grafico standard in applicazioni per l'analisi della missione dei satelliti" [7], (Using a Standard Graphics System to Realize Applications for Satellite Mission Analysis)  
Convegno AICOGRAPHICS, Milano, Ottobre 1982

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