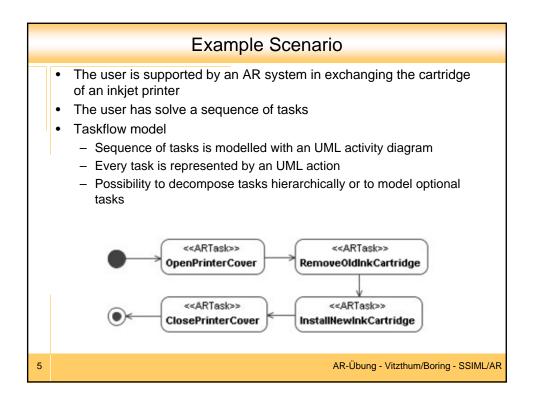
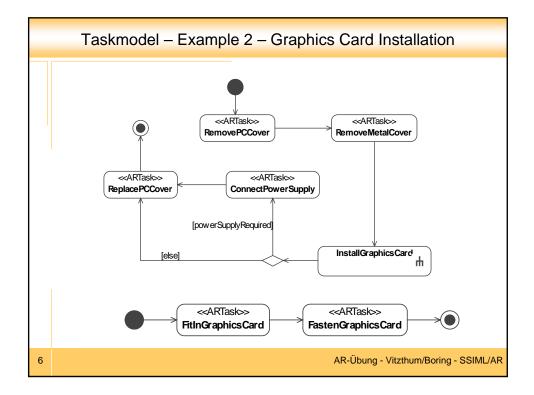
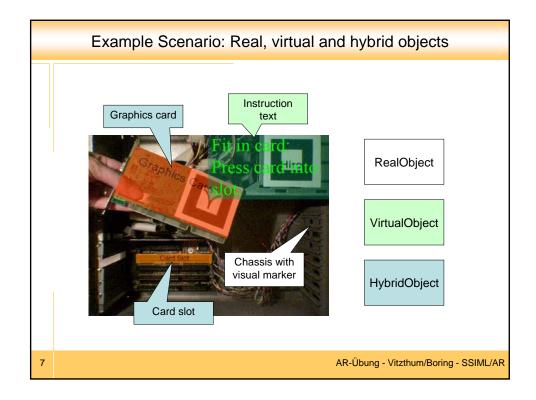


Solution Approach		
	 Traditional software engineering: Visual languages applied successfully for abstract software design De-facto standard: Unified Modeling Language (UML) Adaptation to the requirements of AR applications needed; e.g. no explicit distinction between real and virtual objects in UML 	
	→ Solution approach: SSIML/AR – A visual and platform independent modelling language	
	 Support of AR development in task-focused domains such as maintenance, assembly and repair 	
	 Three model types: <i>Taskflow model</i>: Sequence of user tasks 	
	 Scene model: UI structure as a scene graph Interrelation model: Comprises application components, scene model and relations between components and scene elements 	
	 Automatic model-code mapping allows seamless transition to implementation level 	
4	AR-Übung - Vitzthum/Boring - SSIML/AR	







SSIML/AR Scene Model		
	 Basis: The Scene Structure and Integration Modelling Language (SSIML) Models 3D content structures (i.e. the 3D UI structure) using a scene graph-oriented notation Encapsulation and reuse of subgraphs Important AR specific scene nodes: <i>VirtualObject</i> node (V) Exists only in the virtual world <i>RealObject</i> node (R) Physical object in the real world Can be tracked by a tracking device Has a non-visual representation in the virtual IS Can serve as spatial reference point (i.e. a group element) for other objects in the virtual world <i>HybridObject</i> node (H) Has a real and a virtual component The virtual component represents the real component in the virtual world (e.g. a 3D model of a printer represents a real printer) Virtual component is aligned with the real component 	
8	AR-Übung - Vitzthum/Boring - SSIML/AR	

