

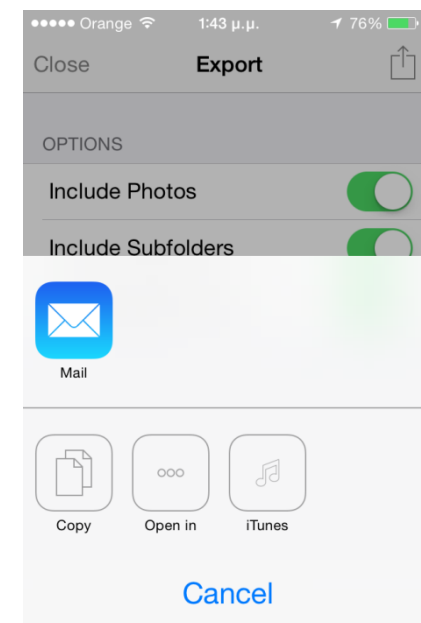
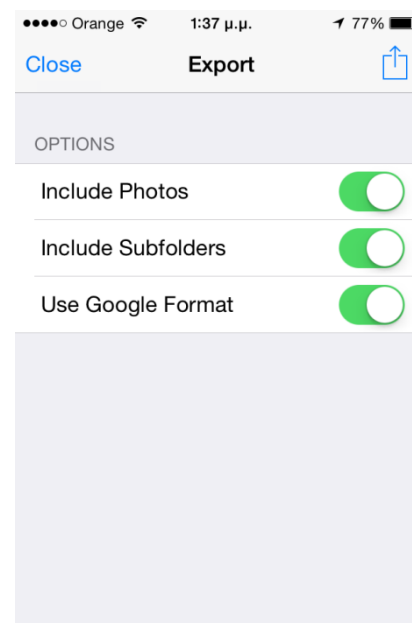
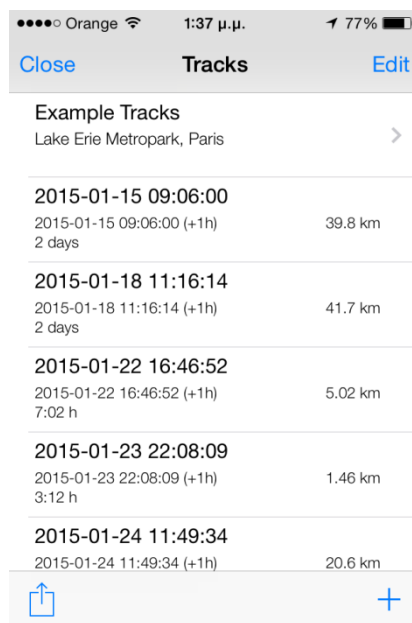
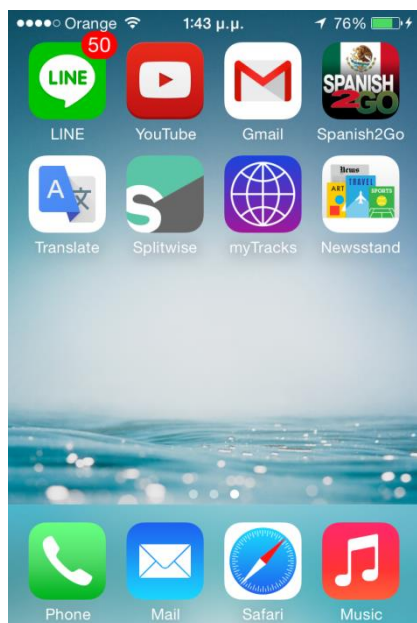
Designing Associativity
2st assignment
Geo_location

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Tracking and exporting data

Step 1

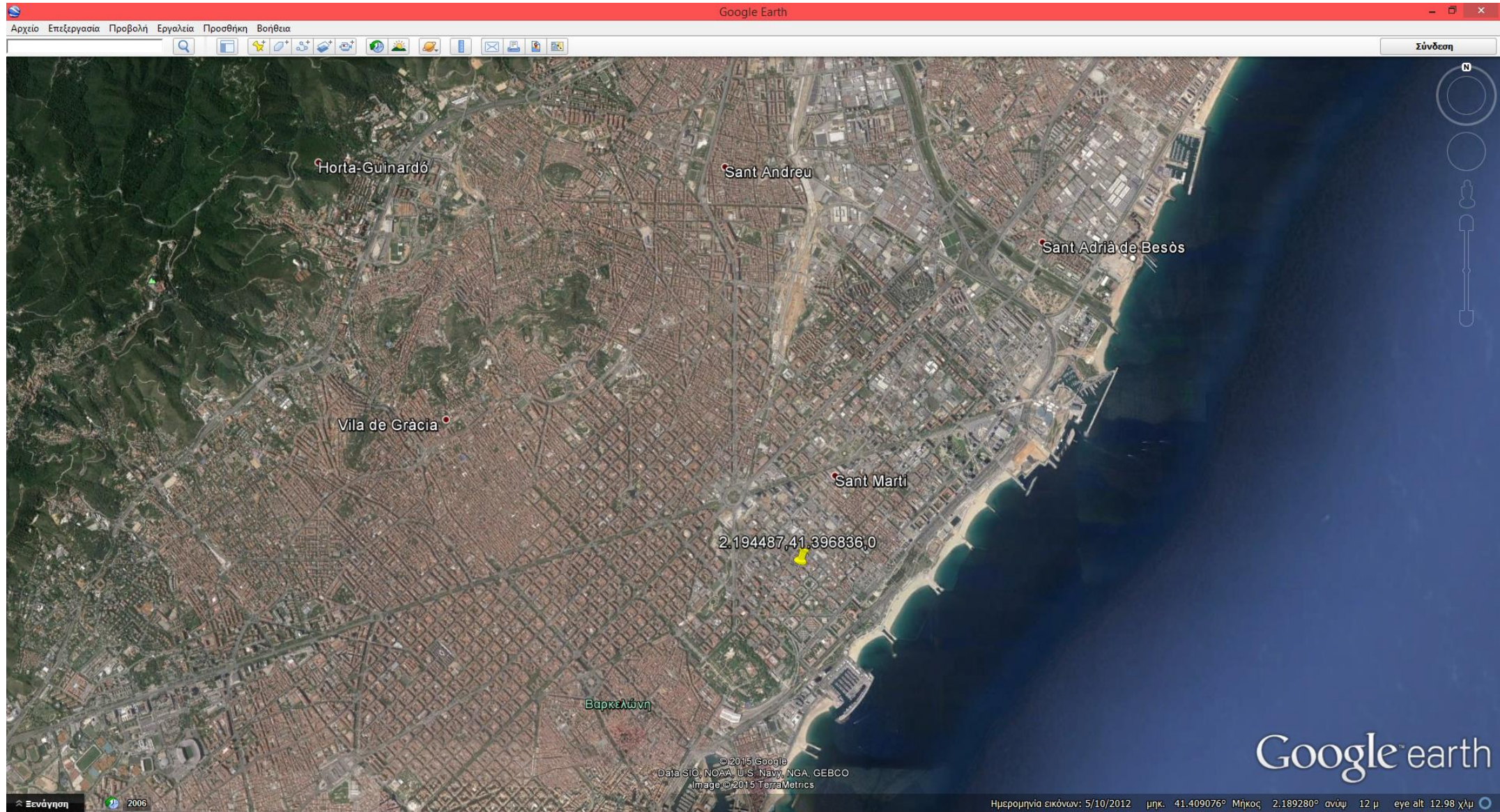
We tracked ourselves with two smart phones every day from 15-1-2015.



Preparation of the underlay image

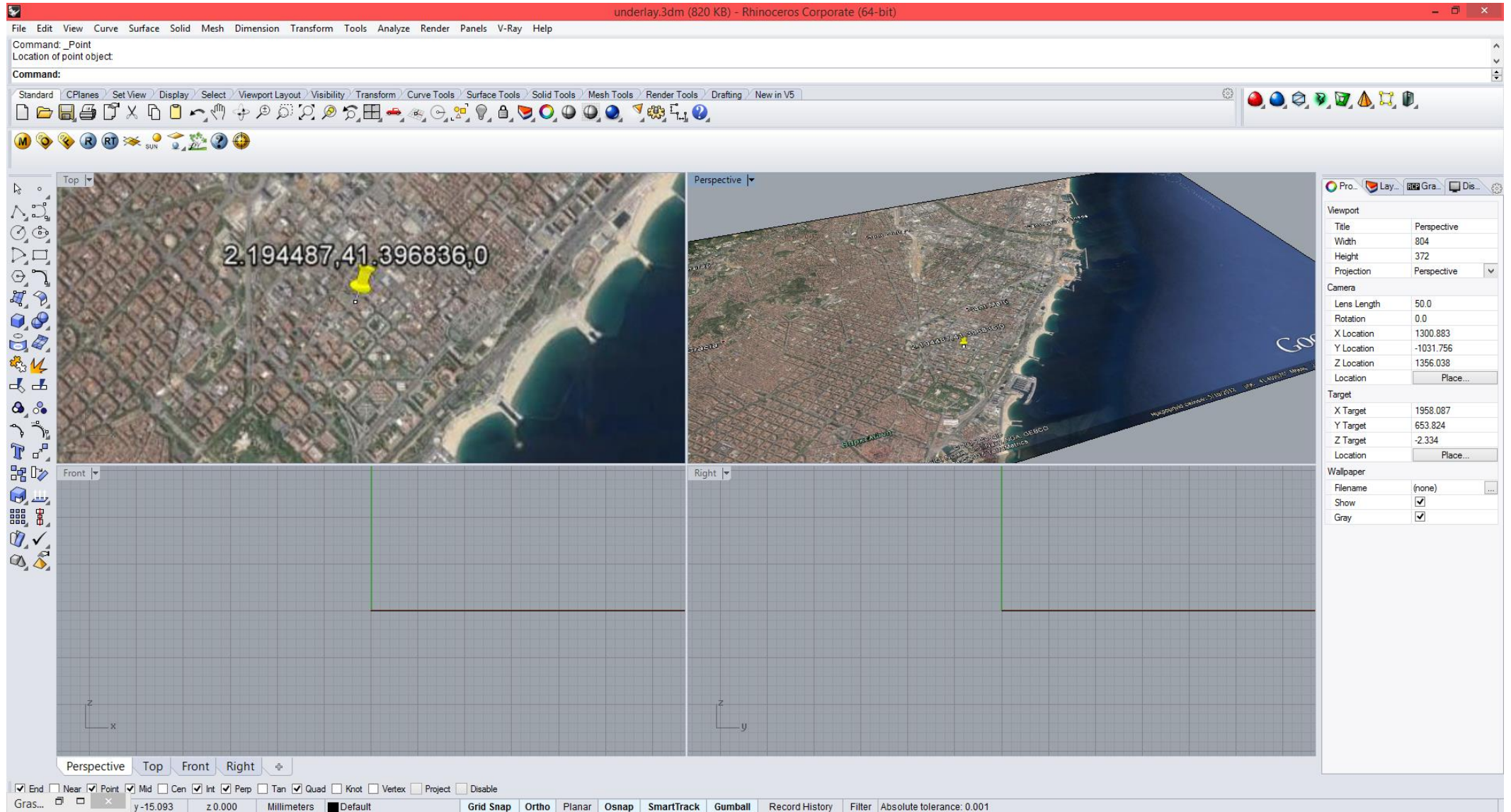
Step 1

Get a picture from Google Earth with the coordinates of a point, in this case IAAC.



Step 2

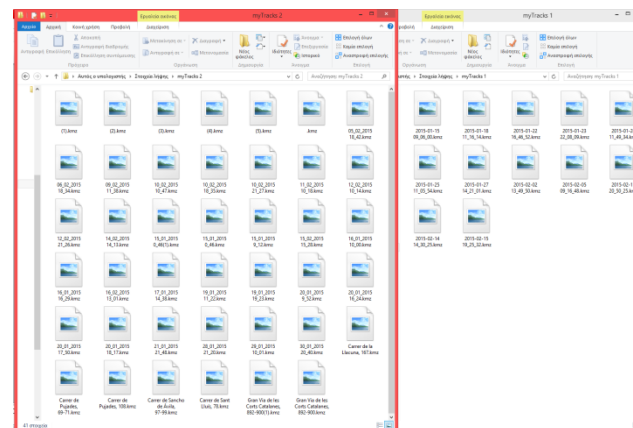
Place the image in rhino and draw a point.



Preparation of the data files

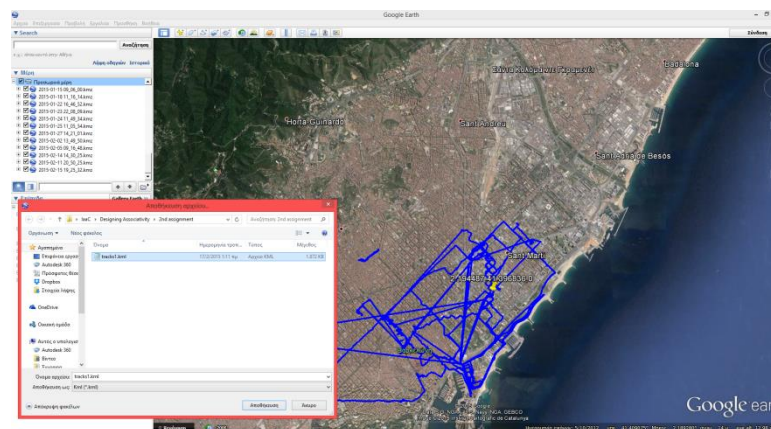
Step 1

We have two different sets of data from two trackers. When extracted from the applications the data comes as a series of .kmz files.

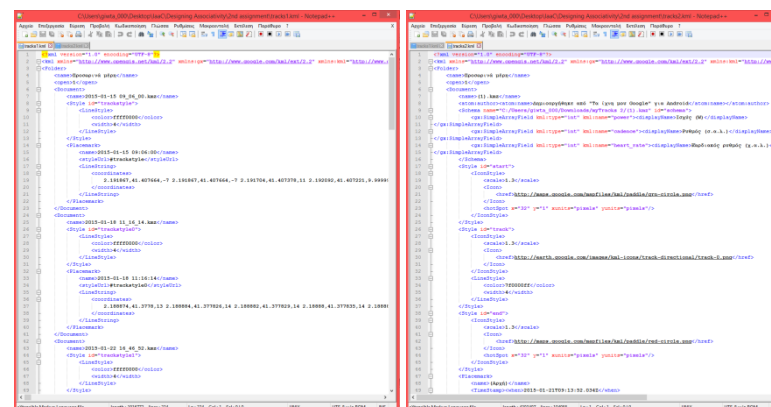


Step 2

In order to transform the .kmz files to .kml files that can be read in Grasshopper, we open the whole set of data in Google Earth and see the routes. Then we save the “places” as tracks1.kml and tracks2.kml, so that we have the whole sets of data in one file.



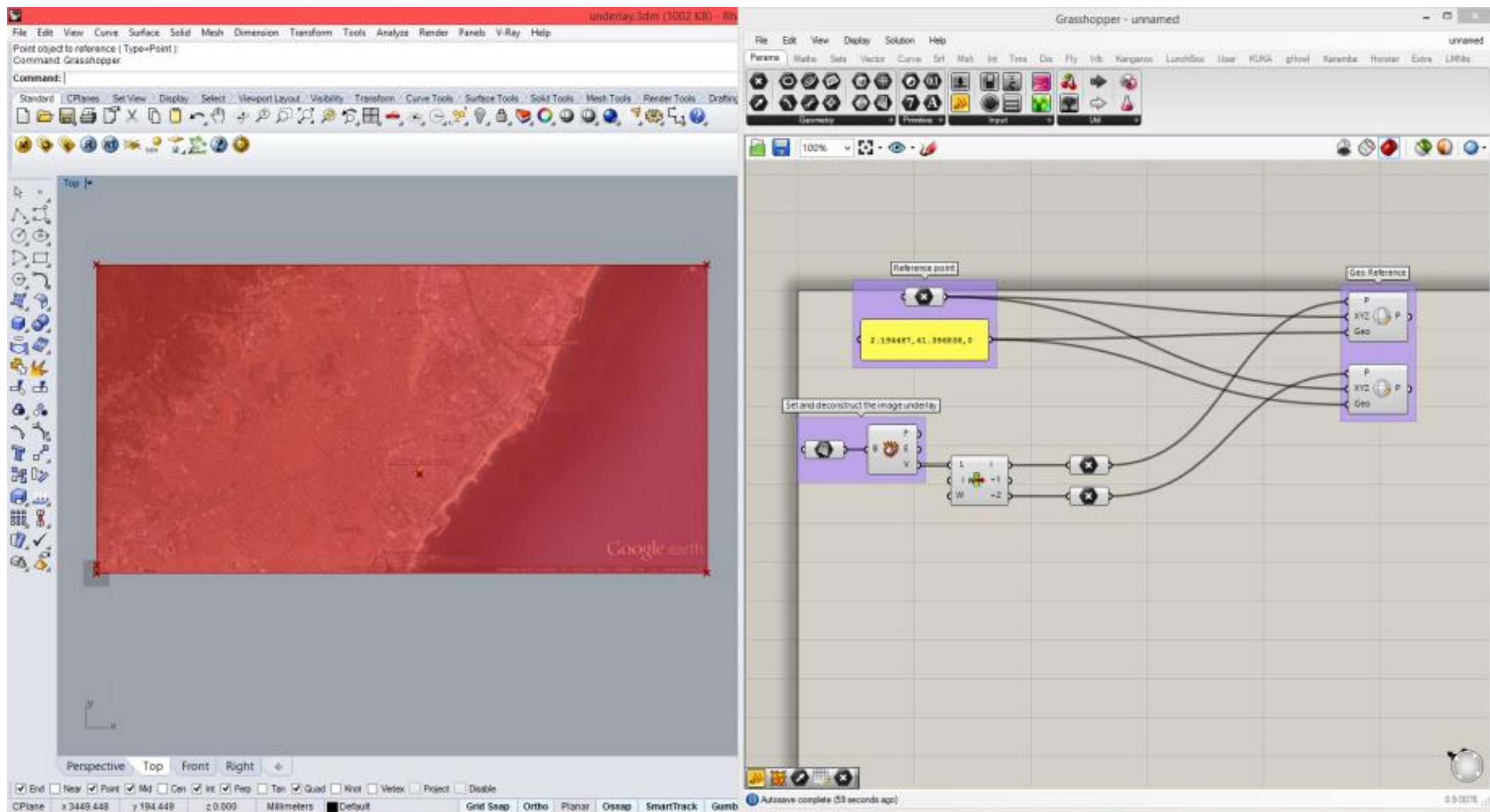
Those two sets of data cannot be combined in Notepad ++ because tracks1.kml file comes from an iOS application and tracks2.kml from an Android application and they have a different format so that they have to be treated differently in Grasshopper.



Data processing in Grasshopper

Step 1

Set the reference point of the underlay image and the GEO reference points.



Step 2

Process the data from tracks2.kml by isolating only the coordinates of the points.

The screenshot shows a Grasshopper workflow for processing KML data. The workflow starts with a 'track2 file from Android application' component, which feeds into a 'P' (Parser) component. The 'P' component outputs to an 'EVA' (Evaluate) component, which then feeds into an 'x=y' (Extract) component. The 'x=y' component outputs to a 'List' component, which then feeds into a 'Maintain' component. The 'Maintain' component outputs to a 'List' component, which then feeds into a 'List' component. The final output is a list of coordinates, shown in the console on the right.

The console output shows the following coordinates (X, Y, Z):

```

{0;0;2;3;2;2;2;1;404}
2.1935,41.403178,138
.6999969482422
{0;0;2;3;2;2;2;1;405}
2.193815,41.403277,8
0.2
{0;0;2;3;2;2;2;1;406}
2.193737,41.403218,7
4.19999694824219
{0;0;2;3;2;2;2;1;407}
2.193731,41.403203,7
0.4.59999847412109
{0;0;2;3;2;2;2;1;408}
2.193759,41.403163,7
0.30000305175781
{0;0;2;3;2;2;2;1;409}
2.193759,41.403163,7
0.30000305175781
{0;0;2;3;2;2;2;1;410}
2.193759,41.403163,7
0.30000305175781
{0;0;2;3;2;2;2;1;411}
2.193748,41.403158,6
0.9.5
{0;0;2;3;2;2;2;1;412}
2.193657,41.403117,6
0.6.5
{0;0;2;3;2;2;2;1;413}
2.193639,41.403107,6
0.6
{0;0;2;3;2;2;2;1;414}
2.193541,41.403064,6

```

Step 3

Process the data from tracks1.kml by isolating only the coordinates of the points.

The image shows a Grasshopper workspace with a workflow to process KML data. The left pane displays the XML code for three KML placemarks, each containing a LineString with coordinates. The right pane shows the visual programming script:

- Input:** A file named "tracks1 file from iOS application" is loaded into a File component.
- Processing:** The file is read by a Read File component, which outputs a list of strings. These strings are split into a list of lists by a List Item component.
- Coordinate Extraction:** A List Item component is used to extract the coordinate strings from the list of lists.
- Output:** The extracted coordinates are displayed in a list component on the right, showing a list of coordinate pairs (e.g., 0 2.16946, 41.374807, 37).

The status bar at the bottom indicates the script was completed in ~11.3 seconds (260 seconds ago).

Step 4

Finally, in order to get more accurate positioning of the points, we change the reference system and we use two different reference point instead of one and the GEO to XYZ component.

The image displays a Grasshopper workflow in a CAD environment, showing a 3D perspective view of a city map and a corresponding Grasshopper script.

3D View (Left): Shows a top-down perspective of a city map with a red outline. The map includes labels for "Sant Andreu", "Sant Adrià de Besòs", and "Sant Martí". The coordinate system is set to "Perspective" with "Top" view selected. The status bar shows coordinates: x 2601.869, y 770.695, z 0.000, and units in Millimeters.

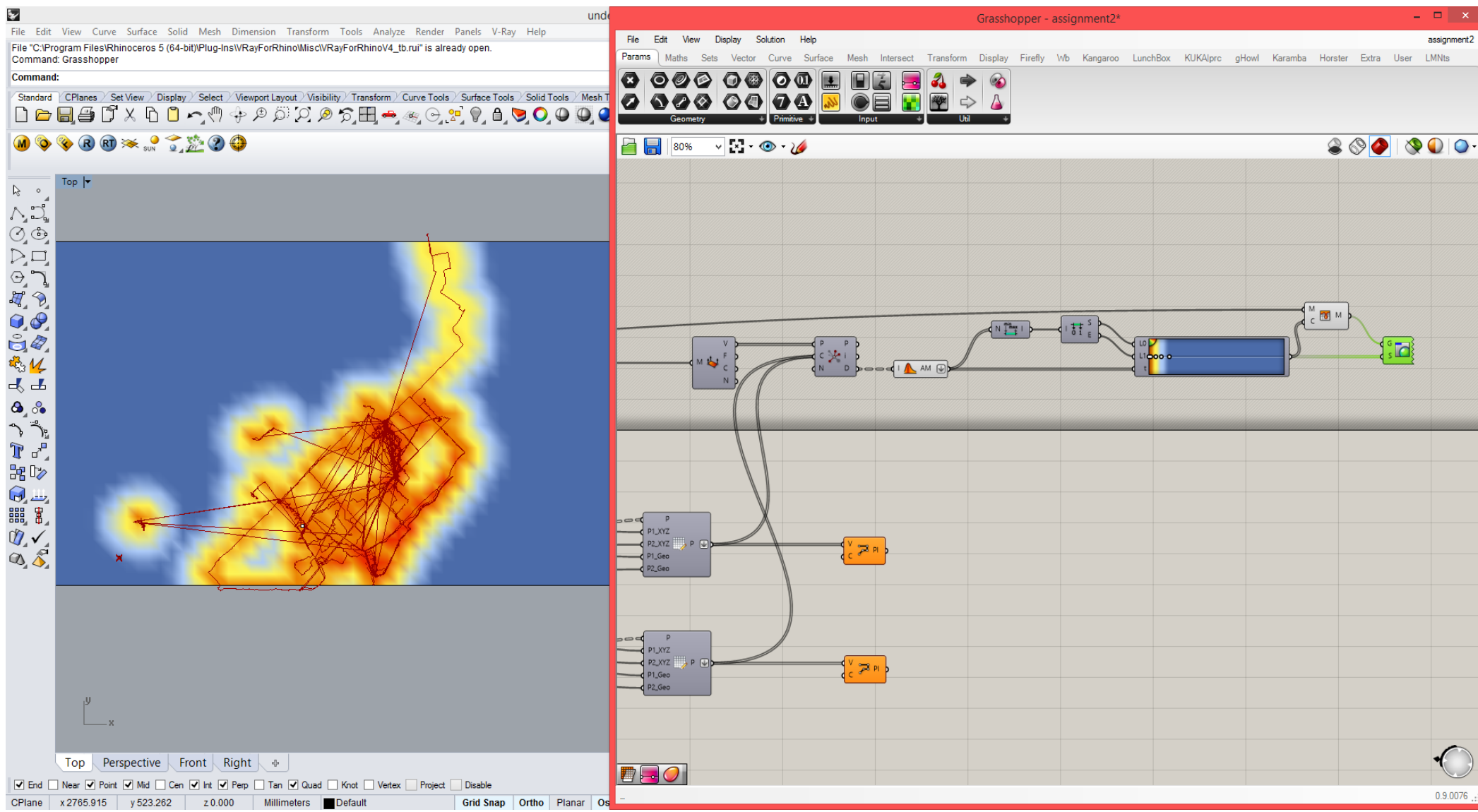
Grasshopper Script (Right): The script is titled "assignment2*" and shows the following components and connections:

- Reference Point 1:** A purple box containing a yellow box with the coordinates $2.122909, 41.380871, 0$.
- Reference Point 2:** A purple box containing a yellow box with the coordinates $2.194807, 41.396836, 0$.
- Input:** Two "P" (Point) components are connected to the Reference Point 1 and Reference Point 2 boxes.
- Output:** Two "P" (Point) components are connected to the Reference Point 1 and Reference Point 2 boxes. The first output is connected to Reference Point 1, and the second output is connected to Reference Point 2.
- XYZ Conversion:** Two "XYZ" components are connected to the Reference Point 1 and Reference Point 2 boxes. The first XYZ component is connected to Reference Point 1, and the second XYZ component is connected to Reference Point 2.
- Toggle:** A "Toggle" component is connected to the XYZ components.
- Final Output:** Two "P" (Point) components are connected to the XYZ components. The first output is connected to the first XYZ component, and the second output is connected to the second XYZ component.

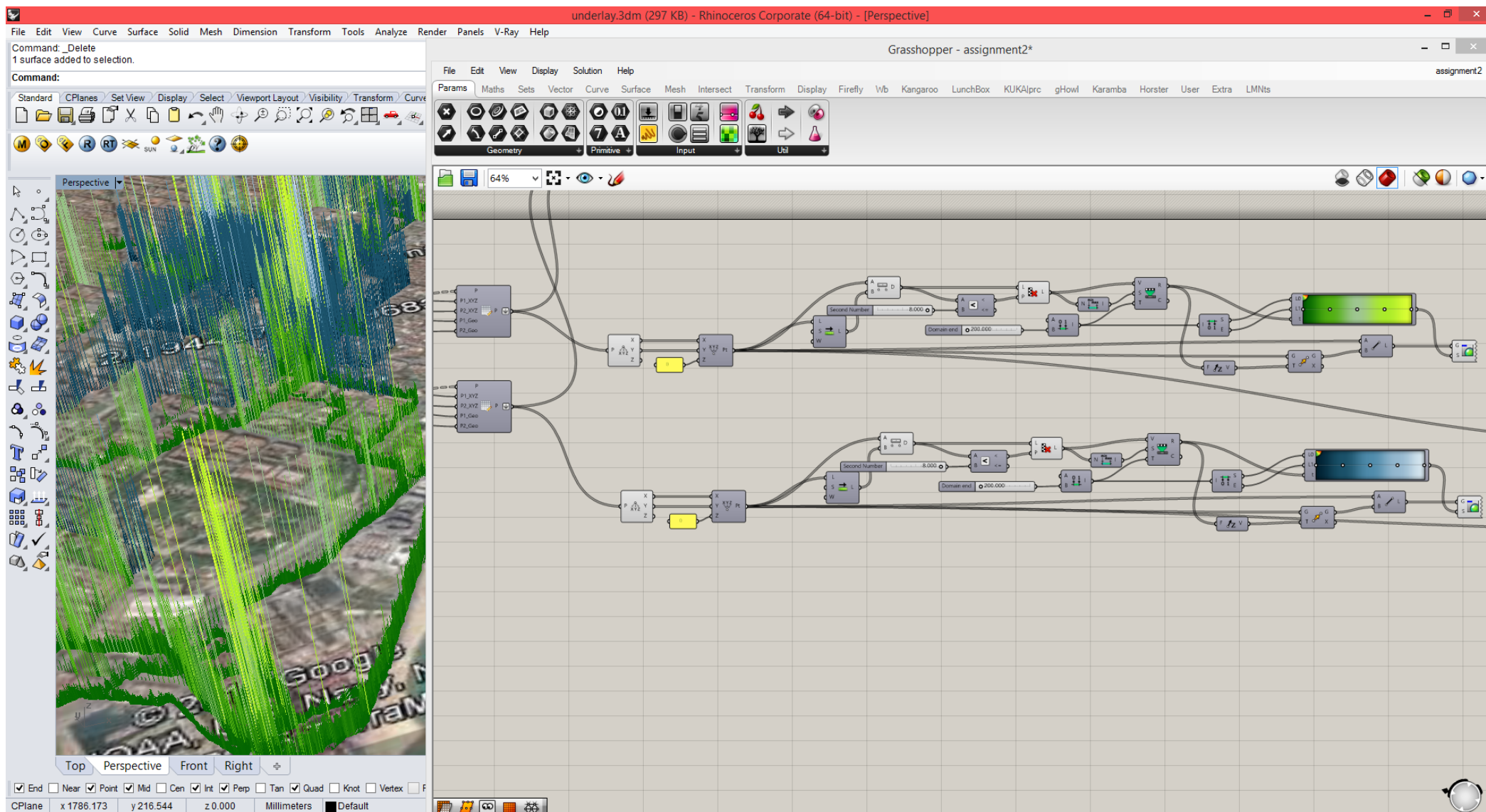
The status bar at the bottom of the Grasshopper window shows "Autosave complete (130 seconds ago)" and the coordinate system "CPlane x 2601.869 y 770.695 z 0.000 Millimeters Default Grid Snap Ortho Planar Osnap".

Step 5

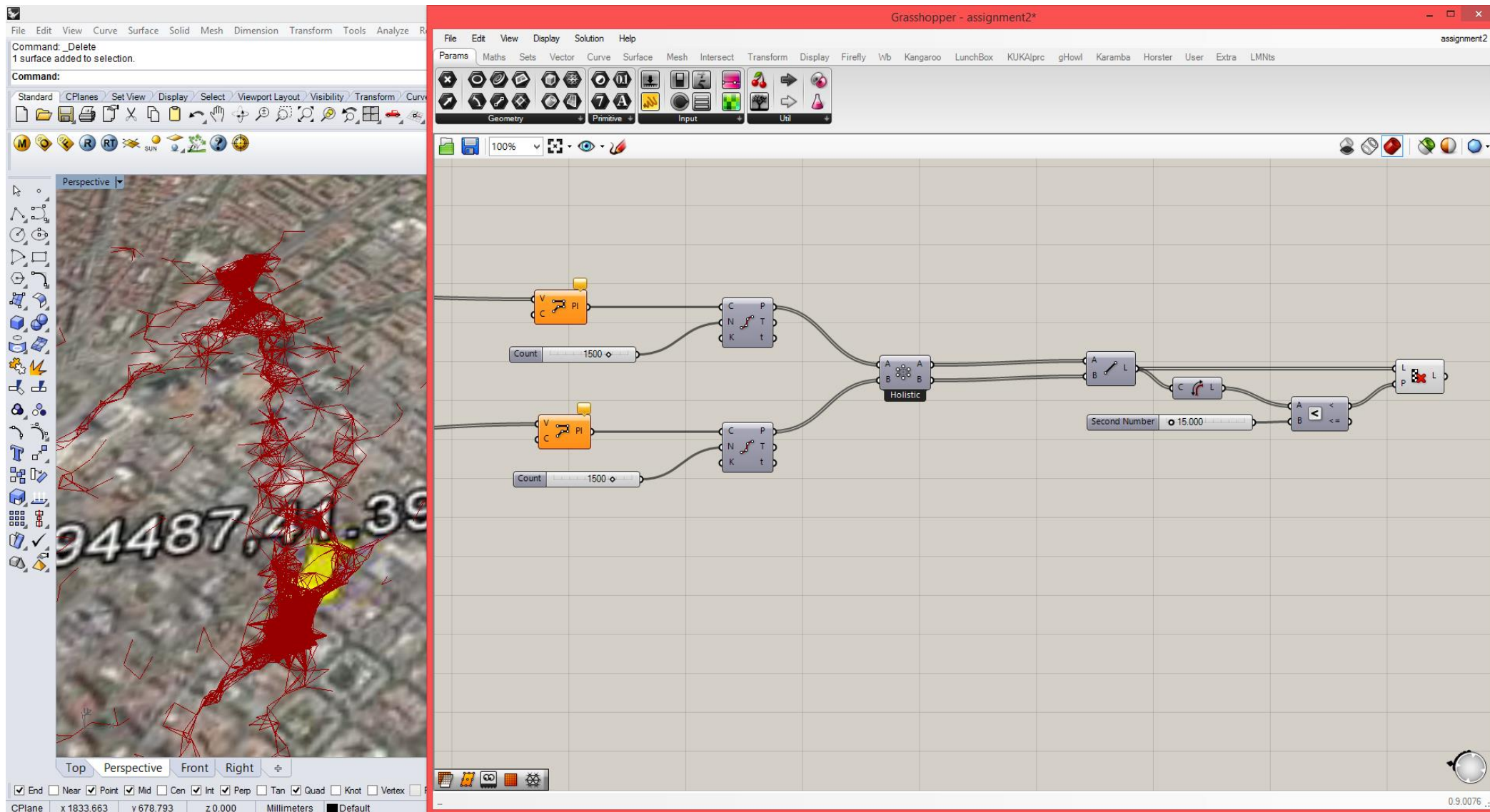
Create a mesh and colour it according to the proximity of the mesh vertices to the points of the tracks.



Step 6
Create vertical lines that correspond to the speed of moving at each specific point by measuring the distances between one point and its next.



Step 7
 Create a system of lines that connect the points of the two different tracks that are nearer than a specific distance.
 Different distances can be tested with a slider.



Step 8

Create the final visualization of the image.

