

**3D VISUALIZATION OF CPU COMPONENTS:
A DESKTOP VR APPLICATION**

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By

Suzana Zambri

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Nama : Assoc. Prof. Dr. Abdul Razak Yaakub
(Name) (Penyelia Utama/Principal Supervisor)

Tandatangan
(Signature)

Nama : Encik Ruslizam Daud
(Name) (Penyelia Kedua/Second Supervisor)

Tandatangan
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ABSTRAK

Potensi teknik reality maya seperti *Desktop VR* dan visualisasi tiga dimensi semakin meningkat dalam bidang pendidikan. Dengan kemajuan sistem *computer-uided design*, menggantikan model fizikal dengan model digital adalah tidak mustahil. Pada masa kini, berlaku masalah dalam menyediakan pel uang secara praktikal dalam menyampaikan subj ek-subj ek teknikal. Objektif kajian ini adalah untuk memperkenalkan konsep *Desktop VR* bagi mengatasi masalah ini dan mengkaji potensi-potensi yang sedia ada bagi perisian AutoCAD2000, 3DStudio MAX R3.1 dan Cortona VRML Player dalam menghasilkan kesan visualisasi tiga dimensi. Dalam kajian ini, satu aplikasi *Desktop VR* akan dibangunkan. Satu permodelan Unit Pemprosesan Utama (CPU) tiga dimensi akan dibangunkan bertujuan memberi pemahaman kepada pengguna mengenai komponen-komponen di dalam CPU. Metodologi yang digunakan ialah Kitar Hayat Pembangunan Sistem (SDLC). Daripada kajian ini, didapati ia mampu meningkatkan perasaan ingin tahu individu. Ciri-ciri perisian yang digunakan juga dikenalpasti. Visualisasi tiga dimensi yang dimodelkan dan dilakar akan membantu pengguna memahami kaedah memasang komponen-komponen CPU secara teknikal. Adalah diharapkan teknologi reality maya akan diperluaskan dalam bidang pendidikan.

ABSTRACT

There has been a steady increase in the potential for virtual reality techniques such as Dekstop VR and three dimensional (3D) visualization for many education applications. With the development of computer-aided design systems, it has become possible to supplement or replace physical models with digital models. Currently, it is difficult to provide hands-on practical that are important for many of the technical-based subjects. The objective of this project is to introduce the concept of Desktop VR and to investigate the potential of using AutoCAD2000, 3DStudio MAX R3 and Cortona 3D Studio Max in three dimensional visualisation effects. This project will develop a Desktop VR application. A three dimensional modeling of Central Processing Unit (CPU) components is developed as a mean to educate people on CPU components. The methodology used in developing the three dimensional visualization model is System Development Life Cycle (SDLC). From this project, it is found that the three dimensional visualization of CPU can stimulate a person's curiosity. The features of the software(s) that are being used in this project are identified. The three dimensional visualization which been modeled and drawn will allow students to understand the technical method of CPU assembly. It is hoped form this project, VR technology can be associated with education field in future.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CAD	Computer aided design
CD ROM	Compact disc read only memory
CPU	Computer processing unit
DFA	Design for assembly
HITL	Human Interface Technology Lab
HMD	Head mounted display
IIM	Interactive Multimedia
MOO	Multiple Object-Oriented
MUD	Multiple user dungeons (or dimensions)
PDA	Personal digital assistant
SDLC	System Development Life Cycle
VR	Virtual reality
VRML	Virtual reality modeling language
WoW	Window on World
3AV	Three dimensional assembly visualization
3D	Three dimensional

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

Educating current and future generation of students in this world to live in an information society is a critical issue. In Malaysian environment, it is compounded by recognizing the need to provide life-long education and to support the market of the workforce for the implementation of Multimedia Super Corridor Mission. Virtual reality (VR) technology has been widely proposed as a major technological advance that can offer significant support for such education.

There has been a steady increase in the potential for virtual reality techniques for many education applications. Numerous researchers such as Roussos, M. (1997) and Winn, W. (1993) have noted the potential of using virtual reality as an education tool. It is a powerful tool that provides a far more stimulating learning environment and will have profound impact on future shape of education (Jen Chen, C & Chee Siong, T., 1998).

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