

**VISO : Vision et Réalité Virtuelle**  
**Examen Final**  
**Semestre Automne 2010**

Durée : 2h, Aucun document, ni calculatrice, ni Smartphone autorisé  
 Chaque partie devra être rendue sur des feuilles séparées

**PARTIE 1 : Physique (5 points)**

**Question 1.1 :**

Pourquoi les écrans à plasma ont-ils un meilleur contraste que les écran LCD?

**Exercice 1.2 :**

Un pendule est constitué d'un fil idéal de longueur  $l$ , fixé en  $O$  et auquel est suspendu un objet ponctuel  $M$  de masse  $m$ . Il oscille dans le plan et sa position est repérée par  $\theta$ . (cf. Figure 1)

- 1) Que représentent  $e_r$ ,  $e_\theta$ ,  $\vec{T}$  et  $\vec{P}$  ?
- 2) Quelle est l'équation différentielle vérifiée par  $\theta$  ?  
*Indications: Il y a deux méthodes possibles: 2<sup>ème</sup> loi de Newton ou Théorème du moment cinétique.*
- 3) Donnez la période des petites oscillations en résolvant l'équation différentielle pour  $\theta$  petit.  
*Rappel:  $\theta$  petit implique  $\sin \theta \approx \theta$*
- 4) Que se passe-t-il si on considère que la masse n'est plus ponctuelle en considérant que le frottement induit par le milieu sur la masse est un frottement fluide petite vitesse de coefficient  $\lambda$  ?

**Question bonus 1.3 :**

Comment peut on chronométrer la cuisson d'un œuf à la coque avec un mètre ruban pour SEUL instrument de mesure? (Indication: La cuisson d'un œuf à la coque est de trois minutes. Il y a au moins trois méthodes possibles)

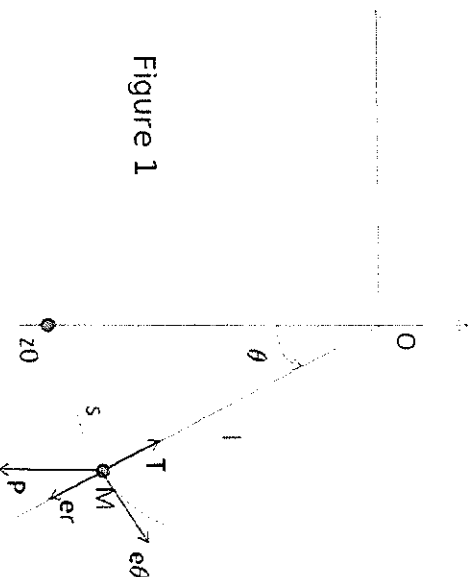


Figure 1

**PARTIE 2 : Stéréo (5 points)**

**Question 2.1 :**

Quels sont le principe et l'intérêt de la rectification épipolaire ?

**Question 2.2 :**

On considère un système de stéréovision calibré (la focale  $f$  des caméras et la baseline  $B$  entre les caméras sont donc connues) et rectifié. Comment obtenir la carte de profondeur ( $Z$ ) à partir de la carte de disparité ( $d$ ) ?

**Question 2.3 :**

Décrire le principe de la mise en correspondance par programmation dynamique dans le cadre de la stéréovision.

**PARTIE 3 : LOD (5 points)**

**Question 3.1 :**

Proposez une structure de donnée pour représenter un maillage 3D.

**Question 3.2 :**

Proposez un algorithme d'opérateur de fermeture de segment en utilisant la réponse à la question 3.1.

**Question 3.2 :**

Proposez un algorithme pour simplifier un maillage 3D en utilisant les réponses aux deux questions précédentes.

**PARTIE 4 : Réalité Virtuelle (5 points)**

**Question 4.1 :**

- 1) Donnez une définition de la réalité virtuelle en trois phrases.
- 2) Quelle est la différence entre la réalité documentée et la réalité augmentée ?
- 3) Qu'est-ce qu'un périphérique haptique ?

## Exercice 4.2 :

Réaliser un script « Camfly.js » permettant de gérer le déplacement d'une caméra libre, utilisant le clavier et la souris.  
Le choix des touches ainsi que le type d'implémentation est libre.  
Le pseudo langage est autorisé.  
*Une partie de la documentation unity 3D est disponible en annexe.*

## Exercice bonus 4.3 :

Proposez une solution permettant de mettre en place un système de stéréoscopie active ou passive sous Unity3D.

# ANNEXE 1 : Camera Unity3D

### Camera Inherits from Behaviour

A Camera is a device through which the player views the world.  
A screen space point is defined in pixels. The bottom-left of the screen is (0,0); the right-top is (pixelWidth,pixelHeight). The z position is in world units from the camera.

A viewport space point is normalized and relative to the camera. The bottom-left of the camera is (0,0); the top-right is (1,1). The z position is in world units from the camera.

A world space point is defined in global coordinates (eg. `Transform.position`).

See Also: [camera component](#).

### Variables

`fieldOfView`  
`nearClipPlane`  
`farClipPlane`  
`renderingPath`  
`actualRenderingPath`  
`orthographicSize`  
`orthographic`  
`depth`  
`aspect`  
`cullingMask`  
`backgroundColor`  
`rect`  
`pixelRect`  
`targetTexture`  
`pixelWidth`  
`pixelHeight`  
`cameraToWorldMatrix`  
`worldToCameraMatrix`  
`projectionMatrix`  
`velocity`  
`clearFlags`  
`layerCullDistances`  
`depthTextureMode`

### Functions

`ResetWorldToCameraMatrix`  
`ResetProjectionMatrix`  
`ResetAspect`  
`WorldToScreenPoint`  
`WorldToViewportPoint`  
`ViewportToWorldPoint`  
`ScreenToWorldPoint`  
`ScreenToViewportPoint`  
`ViewportToScreenPoint`

The field of view of the camera in degrees.  
The near clipping plane distance.

The far clipping plane distance.

Rendering path.

Actually used rendering path (Read Only).

Camera's half-size when in orthographic mode.

Is the camera orthographic (*true*) or perspective (*false*)? (Read Only)

Camera's depth in the camera rendering order.

The aspect ratio (width divided by height).

This is used to render parts of the scene selectively.

The color with which the screen will be cleared.

Where on the screen is the camera rendered in normalized coordinates.

Where on the screen is the camera rendered in pixel coordinates.

Destination render texture (Unity Pro only).

How wide is the camera in pixels (Read Only).

How tall is the camera in pixels (Read Only).

Matrix that transforms from camera space to world space (Read Only).

Matrix that transforms from world to camera space.

Set a custom projection matrix.

Get the world-space speed of the camera (Read Only).

How the camera clears the background.

Per-layer culling distances.

How and if camera generates a depth texture.

Make the rendering position reflect the camera's position in the scene.

Make the projection reflect normal camera's parameters.

Revert the aspect ratio to the screen's aspect ratio.

Transforms position from world space into screen space.

Transforms position from world space into viewport space.

Transforms position from viewport space into world space.

Transforms position from screen space into viewport space.

Transforms position from viewport space into screen space.

ViewportPointToRay  
ScreenPointToRay  
Render  
RenderWithShader  
SetReplacementShader  
ResetReplacementShader  
RenderToCubemap  
CopyFrom  
**Class Variables**

main  
current  
allCameras  
**Inherited Variables**

enabled  
transform  
rigidbody  
camera  
light  
animation  
constantForce  
renderer  
audio  
networkView  
guiTexture  
collider  
hingeJoint  
particleEmitter  
gameObject  
tag  
name  
hideFlags

#### **Inherited Functions**

GetComponent  
GetComponentInChildren  
GetComponentInChildren  
GetComponentIs  
CompareTag  
SendMessageUpwards  
SendMessage  
BroadcastMessage  
GetInstanceId

Returns a ray going from camera through a viewport point.  
Returns a ray going from camera through a screen point.  
Render the camera manually.  
Render the camera with shader replacement.  
Make the camera render with shader replacement.  
Remove shader replacement from camera.  
Render into a cubemap from this camera.  
Makes this camera's settings match other camera.

The first enabled camera tagged "MainCamera" (Read Only).  
The camera we are currently rendering with, for low-level render control only (Read Only).  
Returns all enabled cameras in the scene.  
Enabled Behaviours are Updated, disabled Behaviours are not.  
The Transform attached to this GameObject (null if there is none attached).  
The Rigidbody attached to this GameObject (null if there is none attached).  
The Camera attached to this GameObject (null if there is none attached).  
The Light attached to this GameObject (null if there is none attached).  
The Animation attached to this GameObject (null if there is none attached).  
The ConstantForce attached to this GameObject (null if there is none attached).  
The Renderer attached to this GameObject (null if there is none attached).  
The AudioSource attached to this GameObject (null if there is none attached).  
The GUILayout attached to this GameObject (null if there is none attached).  
The NetworkView attached to this GameObject (Read Only). (null if there is none attached)  
The Collider attached to this GameObject (null if there is none attached).  
The HingeJoint attached to this GameObject (null if there is none attached).  
The ParticleEmitter attached to this GameObject (null if there is none attached).  
The game object this component is attached to. A component is always attached to a game object.  
The tag of this game object.  
The name of the object.  
Should the object be hidden, saved with the scene or modifiable by the user?

Returns the component of Type type if the game object has one attached, null if it doesn't.  
Returns the component of Type type in the GameObject or any of its children using depth first search.  
Returns all components of Type type in the GameObject or any of its children.  
Returns all components of Type type in the GameObject.  
Is this game object tagged tag?  
Calls the method named methodName on every MonoBehaviour in this game object and on every ancestor of the be  
Calls the method named methodName on every MonoBehaviour in this game object.  
Broadcasts a message to every MonoBehaviour in this game object or any of its children.  
Returns the instance id of the object.

## ANNEXE 2 : GameObject Unity3D

### **GameObject Inherits from Object**

Base class for all entities in Unity scenes.

See Also: Component

#### **Variables**

isStatic  
transform  
rigidbody  
camera  
light  
animation  
constantForce  
renderer  
audio  
guiText  
networkView  
guiTexture  
collider  
hingeJoint  
particleEmitter  
layer  
active  
tag  
Editor only API that specifies if a game object is static.  
The Transform attached to this GameObject. (null if there is none attached)  
The Rigidbody attached to this GameObject (Read Only). (null if there is none attached)  
The Camera attached to this GameObject (Read Only). (null if there is none attached)  
The Light attached to this GameObject (Read Only). (null if there is none attached)  
The Animation attached to this GameObject (Read Only). (null if there is none attached)  
The ConstantForce attached to this GameObject (Read Only). (null if there is none attached)  
The Renderer attached to this GameObject (Read Only). (null if there is none attached)  
The AudioSource attached to this GameObject (Read Only). (null if there is none attached)  
The GUILayout attached to this GameObject (Read Only). (null if there is none attached)  
The NetworkView attached to this GameObject (Read Only). (null if there is none attached)  
The GUITexture attached to this GameObject (Read Only). (null if there is none attached)  
The Collider attached to this GameObject (Read Only). (null if there is none attached)  
The HingeJoint attached to this GameObject (Read Only). (null if there is none attached)  
The ParticleEmitter attached to this GameObject (Read Only). (null if there is none attached)  
The layer the game object is in. A layer is in the range [0...32]  
Is the GameObject active? Activates/Deactivates the GameObject.  
The tag of this game object.

## Constructors

[GameObject](#)

## Functions

[GetComponent](#)

[GetComponentInChildren](#)

[GetComponentInParents](#)

[GetComponentInChildrenRecursively](#)

[CompareTag](#)

[SendMessageUpwards](#)

[SendMessage](#)

[BroadcastMessage](#)

[AddComponent](#)

[SampleAnimation](#)

## Class Functions

[CreatePrimitive](#)

[FindWithTag](#)

[FindGameObjectsWithTag](#)

[Find](#)

## Inherited members

### Inherited Variables

[name](#)

[hideFlags](#)

### Inherited Functions

[GetInstanceID](#)

### Inherited Class Functions

[gameObject](#)

[Instantiate](#)

[Destroy](#)

[DestroyImmediate](#)

[FindObjectsOfType](#)

[FindObjectOfType](#)

[operator ==](#)

[operator !=](#)

[Don't Destroy On Load](#)

Creates a new game object, named **name**.

Returns the component of Type type if the game object has one attached, null if it doesn't. You can access both b this function.

Returns the component of Type type in the GameObject or any of its children using depth first search.

Returns all components of Type type in the GameObject.

Returns all components of Type type in the GameObject or any of its children.

Sets the active state of this and all the game objects children to state.

Is this game object tagged with tag?

Calls the method named methodName on every MonoBehaviour in this game object and on every ancestor of the be

Calls the method named methodName on every MonoBehaviour in this game object.

Calls the method named methodName on every MonoBehaviour in this game object or any of its children.

Adds a component class named className to the game object.

Samples an animation at a given time for any animated properties.

Creates a game object with a primitive mesh renderer and appropriate collider.

Returns one active GameObject tagged tag. Returns null if no GameObject was found.

Returns a list of active GameObjects tagged tag. Returns null if no GameObject was found.

Finds a game object by name and returns it.

The name of the object.

Should the object be hidden, saved with the scene or modifiable by the user?

Returns the instance id of the object.

Does the object exist?

Clones the object original and returns the clone.

Removes a gameobject, component or asset.

Destroys the object obj immediately. It is strongly recommended to use Destroy instead.

Returns a list of all active loaded objects of Type type.

Returns the first active loaded object of Type type.

Compares if two objects refer to the same

Compares if two objects refer to a different object

Makes the object target not be destroyed automatically when loading a new scene.

## ANNEXE 3 : Transform Unity3D

### Transform Inherits from Component, IEnumerable

Position, rotation and scale of an object.

Every object in a scene has a Transform. It's used to store and manipulate the position, rotation and scale of the object. Every Transform can have a parent, which allows you to apply position, rotation and scale hierarchically. This is the hierarchy seen in the Hierarchy pane. They also support enumerators so you can loop through children using:

```
// Moves all transform children 10 units upwards!  
for (var child : Transform in transform) {  
    child.position += Vector3.up * 10.0f;  
}
```

JavaScript

See Also : [The component reference](#), [Physics class](#).

### Variables

[position](#)

[localPosition](#)

[eulerAngles](#)

[localEulerAngles](#)

[right](#)

[up](#)

[forward](#)

[rotation](#)

The position of the transform in world space.

Position of the transform relative to the parent transform.

The rotation as Euler angles in degrees.

The rotation as Euler angles in degrees relative to the parent transform's rotation.

The red axis of the transform in world space.

The green axis of the transform in world space.

The blue axis of the transform in world space.

The rotation of the transform in world space stored as a [Quaternion](#).

[localRotation](#)  
[localScale](#)  
[parent](#)  
[worldToLocalMatrix](#)  
[localToWorldMatrix](#)  
[root](#)  
[childCount](#)  
[lossyScale](#)

#### Functions

[Translate](#)  
[Rotate](#)  
  
[RotateAround](#)  
[LookAt](#)  
[TransformDirection](#)  
[InverseTransformDirection](#)  
[TransformPoint](#)  
[InverseTransformPoint](#)  
[DetachChildren](#)  
  
[Find](#)  
[IsChildOf](#)

#### Inherited Variables

[Transform](#)  
[Rigidbody](#)  
[camera](#)  
[light](#)  
[constantForce](#)  
[renderer](#)  
[audio](#)  
[guiText](#)  
[networkView](#)  
[guiTexture](#)  
[collider](#)  
[hingeJoint](#)  
[particleEmitter](#)  
[gameObject](#)  
[name](#)  
[hideFlags](#)

The rotation of the transform relative to the parent transform's rotation.  
The scale of the transform relative to the parent.  
The parent of the transform.  
Matrix that transforms a point from world space into local space (Read Only).  
Matrix that transforms a point from local space into world space (Read Only).  
Returns the topmost transform in the hierarchy.  
The number of children the Transform has.  
The global scale of the object (Read Only).

Moves the transform in the direction and distance of translation.  
Applies a rotation of eulerAngles.z degrees around the z axis, eulerAngles.x degrees around the x axis, and eulerAngles.y degrees around the y axis (in that order).  
Rotates the transform about axis passing through point in world coordinates by angle degrees.  
Rotates the transform so the forward vector points at /target's current position.  
Transforms direction from local space to world space.  
Transforms a direction from world space to local space. The opposite of [Transform.TransformDirection](#).  
Transforms position from local space to world space.  
Transforms position from world space to local space. The opposite of [Transform.TransformPoint](#).  
Unparents all children.  
Finds a child by name and returns it.  
Is this transform a child of parent?

The [Transform](#) attached to this [GameObject](#) (null if there is none attached).  
The [Rigidbody](#) attached to this [GameObject](#) (null if there is none attached).  
The [Camera](#) attached to this [GameObject](#) (null if there is none attached).  
The [Light](#) attached to this [GameObject](#) (null if there is none attached).  
The [ConstantForce](#) attached to this [GameObject](#) (null if there is none attached).  
The [Renderer](#) attached to this [GameObject](#) (null if there is none attached).  
The [AudioSource](#) attached to this [GameObject](#) (null if there is none attached).  
The [GUILayout](#) attached to this [GameObject](#) (null if there is none attached).  
The [NetworkView](#) attached to this [GameObject](#) (Read Only). (null if there is none attached)  
The [GUITexture](#) attached to this [GameObject](#) (Read Only). (null if there is none attached)  
The [HingeJoint](#) attached to this [GameObject](#) (null if there is none attached).  
The [ParticleEmitter](#) attached to this [GameObject](#) (null if there is none attached).  
The game object this component is attached to. A component is always attached to a game object.  
The name of the object.  
Should the object be hidden, saved with the scene or modifiable by the user?

## ANNEXE 4 : Collision Unity3D

**Collision**  
Describes collision.

Collision information is passed to [Collider.OnCollisionEnter](#), [Collider.OnCollisionStay](#) and [Collider.OnCollisionExit](#) events. See Also: [ContactPoint](#).

#### Variables

[relativeVelocity](#)  
[rigidbody](#)  
[collider](#)  
[transform](#)  
[gameObject](#)  
[contacts](#)

The relative linear velocity of the two colliding objects (Read Only).  
The [Rigidbody](#) we hit (Read Only). This is null if the object we hit is a collider with no rigidbody attached.  
The [Collider](#) we hit (Read Only).  
The [Transform](#) of the object we hit (Read Only).  
[gameObject](#) / is the object we are colliding with. (Read Only).  
The contact points generated by the physics engine.

#### RaycastHit Struct

Structure used to get information back from a raycast.

See Also: [Physics.Raycast](#), [Physics.Linecast](#), [Physics.RaycastAll](#).

#### Variables

[point](#)  
[normal](#)  
[barycentricCoordinate](#)  
[distance](#)  
[triangleIndex](#)  
[textureCoord](#)

The impact point in world space where the ray hit the collider.  
The normal of the surface the ray hit.  
The barycentric coordinate of the triangle we hit.  
The distance from the ray's origin to the impact point.  
The index of the triangle that was hit.  
The uv texture coordinate at the impact point.

textureCoord2  
lightmapCoord  
collider  
rigidbody  
transform

The secondary uv texture coordinate at the impact point.  
The uv lightmap coordinate at the impact point.  
The Collider that was hit.  
The Rigidbody of the collider that was hit. If the collider is not attached to a rigidbody then it is null.  
The Transform of the rigidbody or collider that was hit.

## ANNEXE 5 : Input Unity3D

**Input**  
Interface into the Input system.

Use this class to read the axes set up in the Input Manager, and to access multi-touch/accelerometer data on mobile devices.

To read an axis use Input.GetAxis with one of the following default axes: "Horizontal" and "Vertical" are mapped to joystick, A, W, S, D and the arrow keys, "Mouse X" and "Mouse Y" are mapped to the mouse delta. "Fire1", "Fire2", "Fire3" are mapped to Ctrl, Alt, Cmd keys and three mouse or joystick buttons. New input axes can be added in the Input Manager.

If you are using input for any kind of movement behaviour use Input.GetAxis. It gives you smoothed and configurable input that can be mapped to keyboard, joystick or mouse. Use Input.GetButton for action like events only. Don't use it for movement, Input.GetAxis will make the script code smaller and simpler.

Note also that the Input flags are not reset until "Update()", so its suggested you make all the Input Calls in the Update Loop.

### Class Variables

mousePosition  
anyKey  
anyKeyDown  
inputString  
acceleration  
accelerationEvents  
accelerationEventCount  
touches  
touchCount  
multiTouchEnabled  
deviceOrientation  
**Class Functions**  
GetAxis  
GetAxisRaw  
GetButton  
GetButtonDown  
GetButtonUp  
GetKey  
GetKeyDown  
GetKeyUp  
Get joystickNames  
GetMouseButtonDown  
GetMouseButtonUp  
ResetInputAxes  
GetAccelerationEvent  
GetTouch

The current mouse position in pixel coordinates. (Read Only)  
Is any key or mouse button currently held down? (Read Only)  
Returns true the first frame the user hits any key or mouse button (Read Only).  
Returns the keyboard input entered this frame (Read Only).  
Last measured linear acceleration of a device in three-dimensional space (Read Only).  
Returns list of acceleration measurements which occurred during the last frame (Read Only) (Allocates temporary variables).  
Returns list of objects representing status of all touches during last frame (Read Only) (Allocates temporary variables).  
Number of touches (Read Only).  
Property indicating whether the system handles multiple touches.  
Device physical orientation as reported by OS (Read Only).

Returns the value of the virtual axis identified by axisName.  
Returns the value of the virtual axis identified by axisName with no smoothing filtering applied.  
Returns true while the virtual button identified by buttonName is held down.  
Returns true during the frame the user pressed down the virtual button identified by buttonName.  
Returns true the first frame the user releases the virtual button identified by buttonName.  
Returns true while the user holds down the key identified by name. Think auto fire.  
Returns true during the frame the user starts pressing down the key identified by name.  
Returns true during the frame the user releases the key identified by name.  
Returns an array of strings describing the connected joysticks.  
Returns whether the given mouse button is held down.  
Returns true during the frame the user pressed the given mouse button.  
Returns true during the frame the user releases the given mouse button.  
Resets all input. After ResetInputAxes all axes return to 0 and all buttons return to 0 for one frame.  
Returns specific acceleration measurement which occurred during last frame (Does not allocate temporary variables).  
Returns object representing status of a specific touch (Does not allocate temporary variables).

## ANNEXE 6 : MonoBehaviour Unity3D

**MonoBehaviour Inherits from Behaviour**  
MonoBehaviour is the base class every script derives from.

Using Javascript every script automatically derives from MonoBehaviour. When using C# or Boo you have to explicitly derive from MonoBehaviour.

**Note:** The checkbox for disabling a MonoBehaviour (on the editor) will only prevent Start(), Awake(), Update(), FixedUpdate(), and OnGUI() from executing. If none of these functions are present, the checkbox is not displayed.

See Also: The [chapter on scripting](#) in the manual.

## Overridable Functions

<a href="#">Update</a>	Update is called every frame, if the MonoBehaviour is enabled.
<a href="#">LateUpdate</a>	LateUpdate is called every frame, if the Behaviour is enabled.
<a href="#">FixedUpdate</a>	This function is called every fixed framerate frame, if the MonoBehaviour is enabled.
<a href="#">Awake</a>	Awake is called when the script instance is being loaded.
<a href="#">Start</a>	Start is called just before any of the Update methods is called the first time.
<a href="#">Reset</a>	Reset to default values.
<a href="#">OnMouseEnter</a>	OnMouseEnter is called when the mouse entered the <a href="#">GUIElement</a> or <a href="#">Collider</a> .
<a href="#">OnMouseOver</a>	OnMouseOver is called every frame while the mouse is over the <a href="#">GUIElement</a> or <a href="#">Collider</a> .
<a href="#">OnMouseExit</a>	OnMouseExit is called when the mouse is not any longer over the <a href="#">GUIElement</a> or <a href="#">Collider</a> .
<a href="#">OnMouseDown</a>	OnMouseDown is called when the user has pressed the mouse button while over the <a href="#">GUIElement</a> or <a href="#">Collider</a> .
<a href="#">OnMouseUp</a>	OnMouseUp is called when the user has released the mouse button.
<a href="#">OnMouseDownDrag</a>	OnMouseDown is called when the user has clicked on a <a href="#">GUIElement</a> or <a href="#">Collider</a> , and is still holding down the mouse button.
<a href="#">OnTriggerEnter</a>	OnTriggerEnter is called when the <a href="#">Collider</a> other enters the <a href="#">trigger</a> .
<a href="#">OnTriggerExit</a>	OnTriggerExit is called when the <a href="#">Collider</a> other has stopped touching the <a href="#">trigger</a> .
<a href="#">OnTriggerStay</a>	OnTriggerStay is called once per frame for every <a href="#">Collider</a> other that is touching the <a href="#">trigger</a> .
<a href="#">OnCollisionEnter</a>	OnCollisionEnter is called when this collider/rigidbody has begun touching another rigidbody/collider.
<a href="#">OnCollisionExit</a>	OnCollisionExit is called when this collider/rigidbody has stopped touching another rigidbody/collider.
<a href="#">OnCollisionStay</a>	OnCollisionStay is called once per frame for every collider/rigidbody that is touching rigidbody/collider.
<a href="#">OnControllerColliderHit</a>	OnControllerColliderHit is called when the controller hits a collider while performing a <a href="#">Move</a> . Called when a joint attached to the same game object broke.
<a href="#">OnJointBreak</a>	Called when a joint attached to the same game object broke.
<a href="#">OnParticleCollision</a>	OnParticleCollision is called when a particle hits a collider.
<a href="#">OnBecameVisible</a>	OnBecameVisible is called when the renderer became visible by any camera.
<a href="#">OnBecameInvisible</a>	OnBecameInvisible is called when the renderer is no longer visible by any camera.
<a href="#">OnLevelWasLoaded</a>	This function is called after a new level was loaded.
<a href="#">OnEnable</a>	This function is called when the object becomes enabled and active.
<a href="#">OnDisable</a>	This function is called when the behaviour becomes disabled () or inactive.
<a href="#">OnPreCull</a>	OnPreCull is called before a camera culls the scene.
<a href="#">OnPreRender</a>	OnPreRender is called before a camera starts rendering the scene.
<a href="#">OnPostRender</a>	OnPostRender is called after a camera finished rendering the scene.
<a href="#">OnRenderObject</a>	OnRenderObject is called after camera has rendered the scene.
<a href="#">OnWillRenderObject</a>	OnWillRenderObject is called once for each camera if the object is visible.
<a href="#">OnGUI</a>	OnGUI is called for rendering and handling GUI events.
<a href="#">OnRenderImage</a>	OnRenderImage is called after all rendering is complete to render image
<a href="#">OnDrawGizmosSelected</a>	Implement this <a href="#">OnDrawGizmosSelected</a> if you want to draw gizmos only if the object is selected.
<a href="#">OnDrawGizmos</a>	Implement this <a href="#">OnDrawGizmos</a> if you want to draw gizmos that are also pickable and always drawn.
<a href="#">OnApplicationPause</a>	Sent to all game objects when the player pauses.
<a href="#">OnApplicationFocus</a>	Sent to all game objects when the player gets or loses focus.
<a href="#">OnApplicationQuit</a>	Sent to all game objects before the application is quit.
<a href="#">OnPlayerConnected</a>	Called on the server whenever a new player has successfully connected.
<a href="#">OnServerInitialized</a>	Called on the server whenever a <a href="#">Network.InitializeServer</a> was invoked and has completed.
<a href="#">OnConnectedToServer</a>	Called on the client when you have successfully connected to a server
<a href="#">OnPlayerDisconnected</a>	Called on the server whenever a player disconnected from the server.
<a href="#">OnFailedToConnect</a>	Called on the client when the connection was lost or you disconnected from the server.
<a href="#">OnFailedToConnectToMasterServer</a>	Called on the client when a connection attempt fails for some reason.
<a href="#">OnMasterServerEvent</a>	Called on clients or servers when there is a problem connecting to the MasterServer.
<a href="#">OnNetworkInstantiate</a>	Called on clients or servers when reporting events from the MasterServer.
<a href="#">OnSerializeNetworkView</a>	Called on objects which have been network-instantiated with <a href="#">Network.Instantiate</a>

## Class Functions

[print](#)

## Inherited members

### Inherited Variables

[enabled](#)

[transform](#)

[igidbody](#)

[camera](#)

[light](#)

Logs message to the Unity Console. This function is identical to [Debug.Log](#).

Enabled Behaviours are Updated, disabled Behaviours are not.

The [Transform](#) attached to this [GameObject](#) (null if there is none attached).

The [Rigidbody](#) attached to this [GameObject](#) (null if there is none attached).

The [Camera](#) attached to this [GameObject](#) (null if there is none attached).

The [Light](#) attached to this [GameObject](#) (null if there is none attached).