

Clicking on one of the circles will jump the viewpoint in the 3D viewport to a named direction (Front, Back, Left, Right, Top, or Bottom). The direction depends on which circle is clicked. The current viewpoint (and other details) appear at the top-left.


If the mouse pointer is moved into the dark area between the coloured circles, a new, large grey circle will appear.


The first of these elements shows the orientation of the World Axes relative to the current viewpoint. Labels are displayed in the positive end circles and in the duller, negative ends only when the mouse pointer moves over them.


Clicking on the same circle as before ( $\mathbf{X}$ ) changes the view by $180^{\circ}$. In this case, to the Left view. Of course, in the case of a cube, there's not much difference!


Starting a mouse drag within the grey circle allows freestyle circular movement of the viewpoint about the centre of the screen.


The Zoom icon is the next element of the Navigation Gizmo. Dragging the mouse up in this area will zoom in on the scene. Dragging down will zoom out.


By first placing the mouse pointer over the Move icon then dragging in the left or right direction allows us to move our viewpoint to the side.


However, be aware that if we zoom in too far, faces nearest the viewing camera may disappear from view. In the example below most of the cube's faces are no longer visible within the 3D Viewport and we have moved inside the Cube.


Dragging vertically moves our viewpoint up or down.

The Camera View icon allows us to toggle between the view from the camera object (which is used when rendering the final image) and the normal (user's) viewpoint. To activate this option, click on the icon.


The Projection icon allows us to toggle between perspective view (where items further away appear smaller)...

...and orthographic view where equally sized items are of identical size irrespective of their distance (although your brain may be fooled into thinking ones further away are larger).


We've already seen that the Navigation Gizmo allows us to easily move to a new viewpoint as well as zoom and switch between perspective and orthographic views.

But Blender offers multiple ways of performing these tasks, many of which are quicker and simpler than using the Navigation Gizmo.

It should be pointed out, before we start, that life will be a lot easier if we are using a fullsized keyboard which includes a separate numeric keypad section (numpad). Also having a three-button mouse (the middle button being a scrollwheel) would be useful.



We've already seen how the Navigation Gizmo can be used to change our viewpoint by dragging the mouse within the grey circle.


But the simplest way to achieve the same effect is to hold down the middle mouse button (or Alt+ left mouse button if you are using emulation) and drag the mouse anywhere in the 3D Viewport.


Orbiting is always around the centre of the screen. This can cause problems if the object we want to orbit is not at the screen's centre. For example, if we start in the position shown below...

Another way of orbiting is to use keys on the numpad. Pressing 4 or $\mathbf{6}$ rotates the view about the user's $z$-axis (in opposite directions) while $\mathbf{2}$ or $\mathbf{8}$ rotate it about the $x$-axis. Also, Shift $\mathbf{+ 4}$ or 6 rotates about the $y$-axis. Each keypress rotates the view by $15^{\circ}$.


... and orbit using the middle mouse button, we get the rotation shown below with the die apparently circling the centre of the screen (remember, it's our viewpoint that is changing, not the position of the die).


We can zoom out if necessary (drag on the Magnify icon) and then orbit in the usual way (dragging on the middle mouse button).


The numpad's 9 key rotates the view by $180^{\circ}$ about the viewer's $z$-axis.


Since pressing 9 rotates the viewpoint by $180^{\circ}$, it is a useful alternative way of toggling between named viewpoints such as Front and Back.



We can jump to a view of the whole scene by pressing the Home key.
(In the "before" and "after" images below, only the right side of the 3D Viewport is shown.)


The other icons in the Navigation Gizmo also have numpad or mouse movement equivalents.


A little used zoom option allows us to draw a box around the area to be zoomed into. Pressing Shift+B sets up the box drawing, dragging and releasing the left mouse button defines the size of the box and Blender then zooms into that area.


All methods of zoom that we've looked at so far limit the amount of zoom available. But a final zoom option in Blender is the equivalent of moving the viewpoint camera itself closer or further away from the subject. This method (known as dolly zoom) requires us to hold down Shift+Ctrl while dragging with the middle mouse button.


Later, when we start to create and edit scenes, it can be helpful to be able to see an object from several viewpoints at the same time. We can achieve this by pressing Ctrl+Alt+Q which splits the viewport into four equally sized view windows. Three of the windows show the named viewpoints, Top, Right and Front while the fourth retains the user's current viewpoint.
Each of these view windows acts as an independent viewpoint. When we move the mouse pointer into a specific window we can adjust that view in any way we wish such as zooming, panning or switching to another named viewpoint.

To merge the four views back to a single image in the viewport, we need only press the same key combination, Ctrl+Alt+Q.


In large, complex scenes such as a cityscape, the methods we have seen so far for changing the viewpoint may not work as well as we would like.

An alternative approach is to allow the viewpoint changes to use the same techniques as we see in a typical first-person shooter (FPS) game.

This approach allows us to "walk" through our scene with any zooming, panning or orbiting happening relative to our current position within the scene.


Once in "walk" mode, moving the mouse pointer (no button presses) allows us to look around while the keys $\mathbf{W}$, $\mathbf{S}, \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{D}, \mathbf{E}, \mathbf{Q}$ and the arrow keys control navigation.
$\mathbf{E}$ and $\mathbf{Q}$ only work when gravity is off (see below).

Pressing Esc will exit "walk" mode.


Holding down the Shift key while pressing one of the navigation buttons will speed up the movement.
Holding down Alt while navigating will slow down movement. To permamently change the speed, scroll the mouse wheel or use the numpad's + or - keys.

## Temporarily Increase Speed

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\text { Shift }+\{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{S}, \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{D}, \mathbf{E}, \mathbf{Q}\}
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## Temporarily Decrease Speed



## Permanent Speed Change



Decrease


When we switch to walk mode we'll also notice that the mouse cursor changes to the typical crosshairs of a FPS game.

Pressing the left mouse button returns us to normal navigation.


While in "walk" mode, pressing the Tab key will introduce the effect of gravity causing the user's view to fall until a solid surface is encountered. Pressing Tab again will remove the gravity effect.


