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/*****
* Homework 1: Rasterization
* CS 148 (Summer 2016), Stanford University
*-----*
* Here you will implement the circle rasterization
* method you derived in the written portion of the
* homework.
* To compile this in linux:
*     g++ hw1.cpp
* Then, run the program as follows:
*     ./a.out 200
* to generate a 200x200 image containing a circular
* arc. Note that the coordinate system we're using
* places pixel centers at integer coordinates and
* has the origin at the lower left.
* Your code will generate a .ppm file containing the
* final image. These images can be viewed using
* "display" in Linux or Irfanview in Mac/Windows.
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#include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
#include <cstdio>
#include <cassert>
using namespace std;

// We'll store image info as globals; not great programming practice
// but ok for this short program.
int size;
bool **image;

void renderPixel(int x, int y) {
    assert(x >= 0 && y >= 0 && x <= size && y <= size);
    image[x][y] = 1;

    // TODO: light up the pixel's symmetric counterpart
}

void rasterizeArc(int radius) {
    // TODO: rasterize the arc using renderPixel to light up pixels
}

// You shouldn't need to change anything below this point.

int main(int argc, char *argv[]) {
    if (argc != 2) {
        cout << "Usage: " << argv[0] << " circleSize\n";
        return 0;
    }

#ifdef _WIN32
    sscanf_s(argv[1], "%d", &size);
#else
    sscanf(argv[1], "%d", &size);
#endif
    if (size <= 0) {
        cout << "Image must be of positive size.\n";
        return 0;
    }

    // reserve image as 2d array
    image = new bool*[size+1];
    for (int i = 0; i <= size; i++) image[i] = new bool[size+1];

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        rasterizeArc(size);

        char filename[50];
#ifdef _WIN32
        sprintf_s(filename, 50, "circle%d.ppm", size);
#else
        sprintf(filename, "circle%d.ppm", size);
#endif

        ofstream outfile(filename);
        outfile << "P3\n# " << filename << "\n";
        outfile << size+1 << ' ' << size+1 << ' ' << 1 << endl;

        for (int i = 0; i <= size; i++)
            for (int j = 0; j <= size; j++)
                outfile << image[size-i][j] << " 0 0\n";

        // delete image data
        for (int i = 0; i <= size; i++) delete [] image[i];
        delete [] image;

        return 0;
}

```