CS4815 Week09 Lab Exercise

Lab Objective: We will complete our work on the Bézier curve drawing program. We will consider two tasks today: 1) drawing in the lines that connect the points so that we have a better idea of how the curve drawing performs; and, b) dragging some of the points of the curve and watch the curve be updated.

Here's a quick summary of the tasks:

- Copy the main source file for this week's lab
- 2 Modify the program so that we can see the lines that connect the control points
- Modify the program so that we can select control points and drag them around the screen; the Bézier drawing should update
- Submit your completed program using the handin command handin -m cs4815 -p w09

In Detail

• This week's lab, although based on Bézier curves again, is independent of last week's. Therefore you may use as a starting point the starting code of **last** week's lab. However, if you were able to complete last week's lab, for the sake of a more complete program you may want to add to that instead of making two sets of incompatible modifications to the same initial file.

When I began thinking about this lab I thought that it would be nice to have you read in an arbitrary set of points from a file via the argc and argv command-line variables and have you compute the curve based on this set of points. This would be in place of the hard-coded 4 points of the array ctrlPts in the function display(). However, when I sat down to do the preliminary work for it I soon realised that it would be too complicated to explain to people who were only now learning C++ . So this might be good news for you. Maybe.

Eventhough I am not going to have you base your program on reading in an arbitrary set of points I want you to modify the bezier.cc program so that it behaves in this way. By this I mean that you should remove from the function displayFcn() the initialisatino of the array of points, ctrlPts and its associated size nCtrlPts, and make both of these global variables. That is, I want your program to "fake" reading points from a file by declaring the points as a global array; if you had more expertise in C++ then it would be possible for you

to write the function that would open a file and fill this array. You should add a few more points to the array to make the drawings more interesting; 6-ish would be an ok number of points.

There is one more change that you should make to the code that relates to faking reading the points from a file. At the top of the program the world-coordinate clipping window dimensions are hard-coded based on the 4 points given. You should generalise this process by writing a function that goes through all of the points of the array – more than 4 of them, please! – and initialises the four extremes. This will be important later.

- ② You should faintly draw in the lines that connect all of your control points. You should set these lines up as a *single* OpenGL primitive declaration, as we have seen in a previous lab. That is, only one glBegin() "command" should apply over all the points / lines. I will leave it to your own aesthetic judgement for the colouring, thickness, options, etc. But just remember that sledge-hammers can hurt.
- **3** You should now modify your program so that it responds to mouse left clicks when within a "reasonable" distance (radius) of a point. In this case the point should be "selected" and you should be able to drag it and update the Bézier curve. The idea of a reasonable distance should be based on the scaling factors so that with more spread out points there should not be a need for such a tight radius around the points.
- Using the handin command given at the top of the lab sheet please submit your lab exercise by the usual deadline.