Geometric Processing Tools 几何处理工具

A1. Directed_Edges 有向边处理工具

Functionality 功能

- 1. 将 .tri 文件转换为 .face 文件
- 2. 将 .face 文件转换为 .tri 文件
- 3. 检查模型是否为流形并计算属数

Notes 注意事项

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- 1. Please place the files face2faceindex.cpp, faceindex2directededge.cpp, and MeshManifoldCheck.cpp in the same directory as the handout_models folder so that the code can run correctly.
- 2. The time complexity and space complexity of the algorithm are documented in the header comments at the beginning of each .cpp file.
- 3. This code will process all .tri files within the handout_models folder in one go. The progress will be displayed in the command line.
- 4. When executing MeshManifoldCheck, the command line will output the first item (edge or vertex) that does not satisfy the non-manifold condition. It will also display the number of vertices, faces, and edges in the manifold file.

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- 1. 请将文件 face2faceindex.cpp、faceindex2directededge.cpp 和 MeshManifoldCheck.cpp 放在与 handout_models 文件夹相同的目录中,以便代码能够正确运行。
- 2. 算法的时间复杂度和空间复杂度记录在每个 .cpp 文件开头的注释中。
- 3. 该代码将一次性处理 handout_models 文件夹中的所有 .tri 文件,进度将在命令行中显示。
- 4. 在执行 MeshManifoldCheck 时,命令行将输出第一个不满足非流形条件的项目(边或顶点),并显示流形文件中的顶点、面和边的数量。

How to Run My Code 使用方法

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- 1. Start by using the make command to execute the Makefile and compile the three C++ files.
- 2. Execute the ./face2faceindex command to run the face2faceindex executable, which converts .tri files to .face files.
- 3. Execute the ./faceindex2directededge command to run the faceindex2directededge executable, which converts .face files to .tri files.
- 4. Execute the ./MeshManifoldCheck command to run the MeshManifoldCheck executable, which checks whether the model is a manifold and calculates the genus.
- 5. If you need to recompile and run, first execute the make clean command to clean the file directories, and then proceed with the first step again.

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- 1. 首先使用 make 命令执行 Makefile,编译这三个 C++ 文件。
- 2. 执行 ./face2faceindex 命令运行 face2faceindex 可执行文件,该文件将 .tri 文件转换为 .face 文件。
- 3. 执行 ./faceindex2directededge 命令运行 faceindex2directededge 可执行文件,该文件将 .face 文件转换为 .tri 文件。
- 4. 执行 ./MeshManifoldCheck 命令运行 MeshManifoldCheck 可执行文件,检查模型是否为流形并计算属数。
- 5. 如果需要重新编译并运行,首先执行 make clean 命令清理文件目录,然后再次从第一步开始。

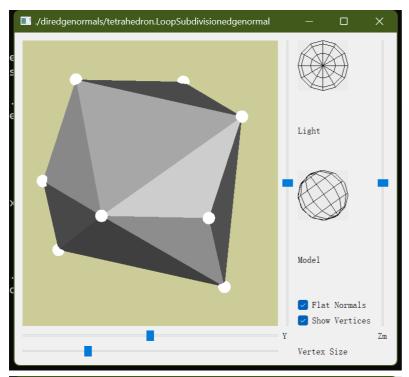
A2. Subdivision_Surfaces 曲面细分工具

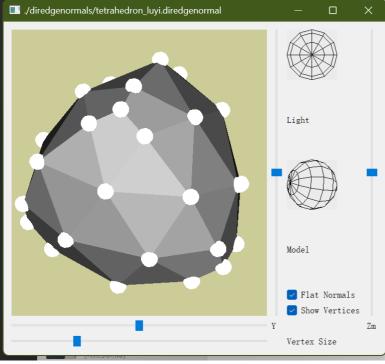
Functionality 功能

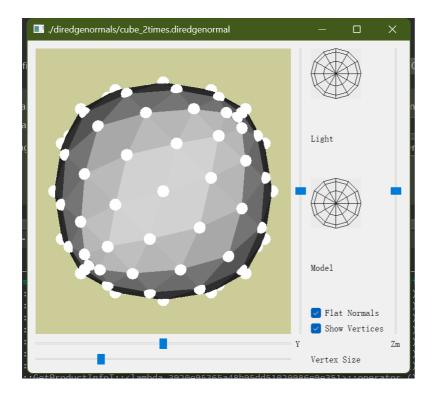
曲面loop细分:

- 1. 连接每条边的中点,得到新的顶点
- 2. 将所有顶点分为两类: 新顶点和旧顶点
- 3. 新顶点的坐标更新为: (A+B)*3/8 + (C+D)*1/8
 - 。 新顶点所在边的两个旧顶点的坐标: A, B
 - 。 新顶点相邻两个三角形的不共边的两个旧顶点的坐标: C, D
- 4. 旧顶点的坐标更新为: (1-n*u) * 旧顶点坐标 + u * 相邻旧顶点坐标之和
 - ∘ n = 旧顶点相邻的新顶点数
 - u = 3/16 if n = 3, u = 3/8n otherwise

Screenshots 截图







Notes 注意事项

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- 1. Please place the files that need to be subdivided in the same level directory as this code.
- 2. This code allows you to specify the number of subdivisions. During multiple subdivisions, there is no need to output files; only the final result will be output.

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- 1. 请将需要细分的文件放在与此代码同一级目录中。
- 2. 此代码允许指定细分次数。在多次细分过程中,无需输出文件,最终结果才会输出。

How to Execute My Code 使用方法

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- 1. Compile the program by executing the following command in the terminal: make
- 2. Run the compiled program by executing the following command: ./main
- 3. The program will prompt you to enter the filename (excluding the file extension) of the .bridgenormal file that needs subdivision.
- 4. The program will prompt you to enter the number of surface subdivisions you desire.
- 5. The program will generate a new .diredgenormal file containing the subdivided surface geometry.

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- 1. 在终端中执行以下命令编译程序: make
- 2. 通过执行以下命令运行已编译的程序: ./main
- 3. 程序将提示您输入需要细分的.bridgenormal 文件的文件名(不包括文件扩展名)。
- 4. 程序将提示您输入所需的表面细分次数。
- 5. 程序将生成一个新的.diredgenormal文件,其中包含细分后的表面几何体。

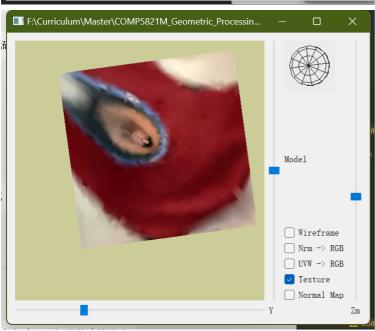
A3. Texture_Mapping 纹理映射工具

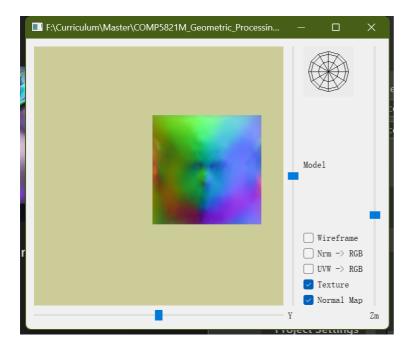
Functionality 功能

- 1. 建立半边数据结构和邻接点信息
- 2. 识别边界: 找到没有配对的半边,从该边开始,沿着边界边的两个顶点遍历,直到回到起始边界
- 3. 创建正方形纹理: 根据边界点生成纹理坐标, 处理非边界点的默认坐标
- 4. 使用Floater算法为网格中的每个顶点分配纹理坐标: 迭代更新每个非边界点的纹理坐标为其邻接点的平均值
- 5. 计算法线: 根据三角形的法线计算每个顶点的法线, 并进行归一化处理

Screenshots 截图







en:

If compilation is needed, please use the "make" command for compilation. After compilation, enter "./TextureProcessing" followed by the path to the model's obj file and press Enter to run the program. For example: "./TextureProcessing ./models/hamishtrunc1.obj".

- 1. When Texture is selected, the model in the window will be tiled into a square texture map; when Texture is not selected, all points will be displayed in the window in the state of model coordinates.
- 2. Besides Texture, when only Wireframe is selected, the model or texture map in the window will be presented in the form of a grid.
- 3. Besides Texture, when only UVM -> RGB is selected, the display in the window will show the color obtained by converting the coordinates of the point on the texture map.
- 4. Besides Texture, when only Normal Map -> RGB is selected, the display in the window will show the color obtained by converting the normals of each point in the model state (Color = (Normal + 1) * 0.5).

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如果需要编译,请使用 "make" 命令进行编译。编译完成后,输入./TextureProcessing,后接模型的 obj 文件路径,然后按回车键运行程序。例如:./TextureProcessing./models/hamishtrunc1.obj。

- 1. 当选择 Texture 时,窗口中的模型将被平铺到方形纹理贴图上;未选择 Texture 时,所有点将在模型坐标 状态下显示在窗口中。
- 2. 除了 Texture 之外,当只选择 Wireframe 时,窗口中的模型或纹理贴图将以网格形式呈现。
- 3. 除了 Texture 之外,当只选择 UVM -> RGB 时,窗口中的显示将是通过转换纹理贴图上点的坐标得到的 颜色。
- 4. 除了 Texture 之外,当只选择 Normal Map -> RGB 时,窗口中的显示将是通过转换模型状态下每个点的 法线得到的颜色(颜色 = (法线 + 1) * 0.5) 。