

Assignment 10

Class- SE IV

Roll No-21430

Batch-F4

D.O.S-6/11/2020

Problem statement -

- Write C++ program to generate snowflake using concept of fractals or
- Hilbert Curve or
- Koch Curve.

Learning Objectives:-

To study curves and Fractals.

Theory :-

The Hilbert Curve :-

The Hilbert Curve is a space filling curve that visits every point in a square grid with a size of 2×2 , 4×4 , 8×8 , 16×16 or any other power of 2. It was first described by David Hilbert in 1892. Applications of the Hilbert curve are in image processing especially image compression. It has advantages in these operations where the coherence between neighbouring pixels is important. The Hilbert curve is also a special version of a quadtree, any

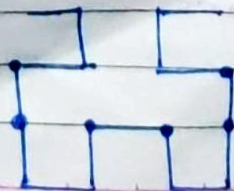
image processing function that benefits from the use of quad trees may also use Hilbert Curve.

Cyps and Joins :-

The basic elements of the Hilbert Curve are what I call 'cyps' (a square with one open side) and "joins" (a vector that joins two cyps). The "open" side of a cyp can be top bottom, left or right. In addition every cyp has two end-points and each of these can be the entry point or the exit point so there are eight possible varieties of cyps. In practice a Hilbert curve uses only four types of cyps. In a similar vein, a join has a direction: up, down, left or down.

1st
order

A first order Hilbert curve is just a single cyp (see the fig. on the left). It fills a 2×2 space. The second order Hilbert curve replaces that cyp by four (smaller) cyps which are linked together by three joins. the link betⁿ a cyp and a join has been marked with



$\square \Rightarrow] \downarrow \sqcup \rightarrow \sqcup \uparrow \sqsubset$

$] \Rightarrow \sqcup \rightarrow] \downarrow] \leftarrow \sqcap$

$\sqcap \Rightarrow \sqsubset \uparrow \sqcap \leftarrow \sqcap \downarrow \sqsupset$

$\sqsubset \Rightarrow \sqcap \leftarrow \sqsubset \uparrow \sqsubset \rightarrow \sqcup$

* Psuedocode

* Start

def dda (int x_1 , int y_1 , int x_2 , int y_2)

1. Read x_1, y_1, x_2, y_2 .

2. set $dx = x_2 - x_1$

set $dy = y_2 - y_1$

3. if ($dx > dy$)

3.1. set $step = \text{abs}(dx)$

else

3.2. set $step = \text{abs}(dy)$

4. Set $x_{inc} = dx / step$

Set $y_{inc} = dy / step$

5. Initialize $x = x_1$

Initialize $y = y_1$

6. set $i = 0$

7. for ($i = 0, i < step; i++$)

Set pixel ($x, y, colour$)

$x = x + x_{inc}$

$y = y + y_{inc}$

END.

def Move (int j, int h, int &x, int &y)

1. set $x_1 = x$

set $y_1 = y$

2 switch (j)

if (j == 1)

set $y = y - h$

if (j == 2)

set $x = x + h$

if (j == 3)

set $y = y + h$

if (j == 4)

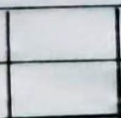
set $x = x - h$

3. call dda function (x_1, y_1, x, y)

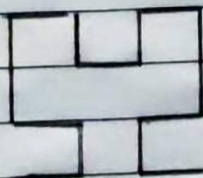
END

* Dry Run

i) Order - 1



ii) Order - 2



No. *	Order	x_1	y_1	x_2	y_2
1.	1	25	75	25	35
		25	35	65	35
		65	35	65	75

Conclusion:-

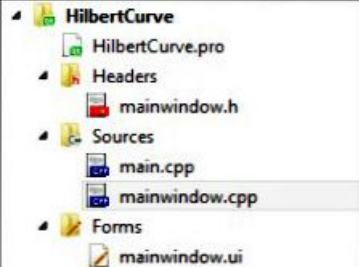
Successfully implemented the concept of Hilbert curve to make a pattern on QT creator

- HilbertCurve
 - HilbertCurve.pro
 - Headers
 - mainwindow.h
 - Sources
 - main.cpp
 - mainwindow.cpp
 - Forms
 - mainwindow.ui

```
1  #ifndef MAINWINDOW_H
2  #define MAINWINDOW_H
3
4  #include <QMainWindow>
5
6  QT_BEGIN_NAMESPACE
7  namespace Ui { class MainWindow; }
8  QT_END_NAMESPACE
9
10 class MainWindow : public QMainWindow
11 {
12     Q_OBJECT
13
14 public:
15     MainWindow(QWidget *parent = nullptr);
16     ~MainWindow();
17     int n;
18     void hilbert(int u,int r,int d, int l, int h,int i,int& x,int& y);
19     void dda( float x1, float y1, float x2, float y2);
20     void move( int j, int h, int&x, int &y);
21
22 private slots:
23     void on_pushButton_clicked();
24
25     void on_pushButton_2_clicked();
26
27 private:
28     Ui::MainWindow *ui;
29 };
30 #endif // MAINWINDOW_H
31
```

- HilbertCurve
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```
1 #include "mainwindow.h"
2
3 #include <QApplication>
4
5 int main(int argc, char *argv[])
6 {
7     QApplication a(argc, argv);
8     MainWindow w;
9     w.show();
10    return a.exec();
11 }
12
```

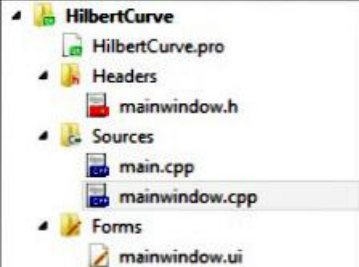


```
1 #include "mainwindow.h"
2 #include "ui_mainwindow.h"
3
4 QImage img=QImage(800,600,QImage::Format_RGB888);
5 MainWindow::MainWindow(QWidget *parent)
6     : QMainWindow(parent)
7     , ui(new Ui::MainWindow)
8 {
9     ui->setupUi(this);
10
11     ui->label->setPixmap(QPixmap::fromImage(img));
12 }
13
14 ~MainWindow()
15 {
16     delete ui;
17 }
18
19 void MainWindow::hilbert(int u,int r,int d, int l, int h,int i,int& x,int& y)
20 {
21     if(i<=0)
22     {
23         return;
24     }
25     i--;
26     hilbert(r,u,l,d,h,i,x,y);
27     move(u,h,x,y);
28     hilbert(u,r,d,l,h,i,x,y);
29     move(r,h,x,y);
30     hilbert(u,r,d,l,h,i,x,y);
31     move(d,h,x,y);
32     hilbert(l,d,r,u,h,i,x,y);
```

Would you like to take a quick UI tour? This tour highlights important user interface elements and shows how they are used. To take the tour later, select Help > UI Tour.

Take UI Tour

Checking for Updates

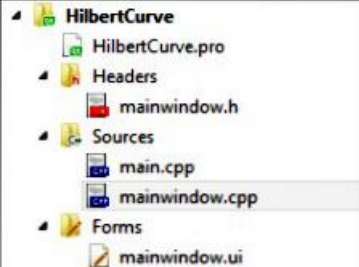


```
32     hilbert(l,d,r,u,h,i,x,y);
33
34
35 }
36 void MainWindow::move(int j,int h,int& x,int& y)
37 {
38     int x1=x,y1=y;
39     switch(j)
40     {
41         case 1:
42             y-=h; //up
43             break;
44         case 2:
45             x+=h; //right
46             break;
47         case 3 :
48             y+=h; //down
49             break;
50         case 4:
51             x-=h; //left
52             break;
53     }
54     dda(x1,y1,x,y);
55 }
56
57 void MainWindow::dda(float x1,float y1,float x2,float y2)
58 {
59     QRgb val=qRgb(0,255,0);
60     float dx=x2-x1,dy=y2-y1,x=x1,y=y1;
61     float steps=abs(dx)>abs(dy)?abs(dx):abs(dy);
62     float xinc=dx/steps,yinc=dy/steps;
63     for(int i=0;i<=steps;i++)
```

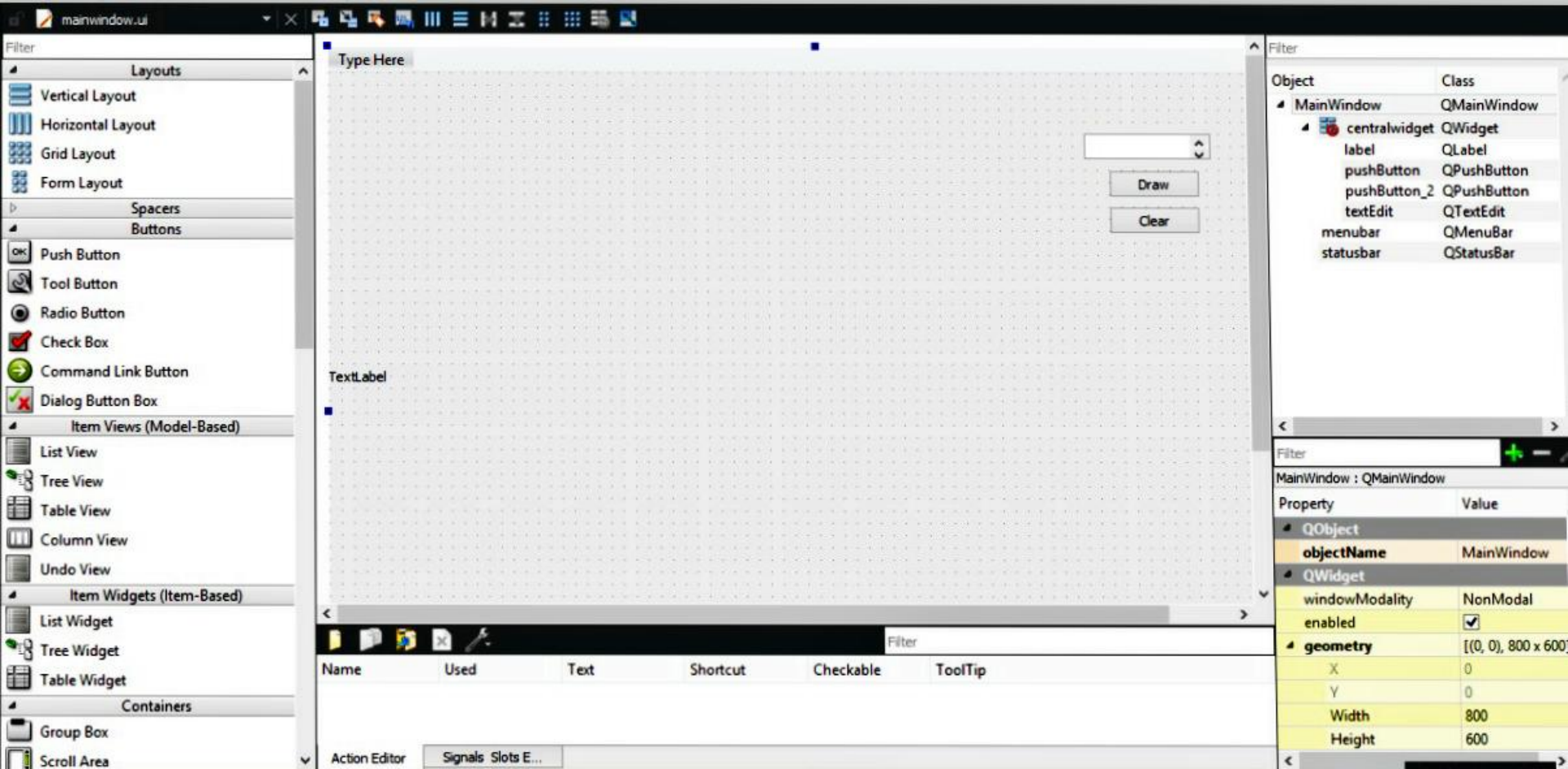
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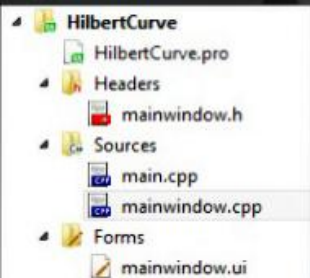
Take UI Tour

Checking for Updates



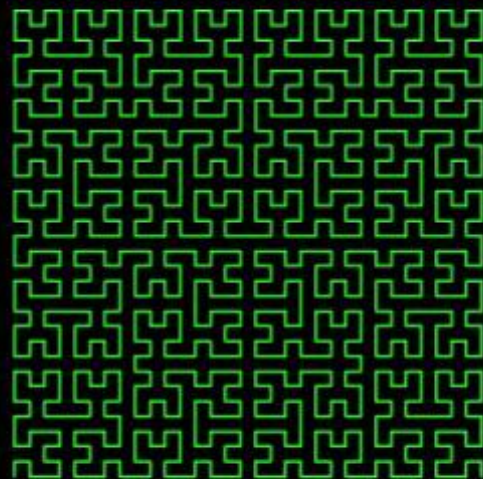
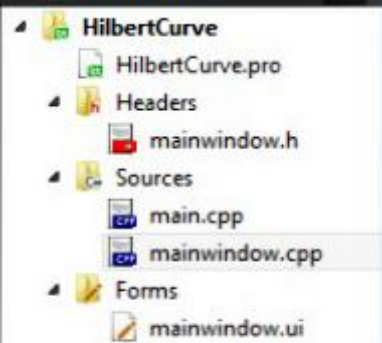
```
56
57 void MainWindow::dda(float x1,float y1,float x2,float y2)
58 {
59     QRgb val=qRgb(0,255,0);
60     float dx=x2-x1,dy=y2-y1,x=x1,y=y1;
61     float steps=abs(dx)>abs(dy)?abs(dx):abs(dy);
62     float xinc=dx/steps,yinc=dy/steps;
63     for(int i=0;i<=steps;i++)
64     {
65         img.setPixel(x,y,val);
66         x+=xinc;
67         y+=yinc;
68     }
69     ui->label->setPixmap(QPixmap::fromImage(img));
70 }
71
72 void MainWindow::on_pushButton_clicked()
73 {
74     n = ui->textEdit->toPlainText().toInt();
75     int x=n*25,y=n*75;
76     hilbert(1,2,3,4,40/n,n,x,y);
77 }
78
79
80 void MainWindow::on_pushButton_2_clicked()
81 {
82     //n=0;
83     img.fill(0);
84     ui->label->setPixmap(QPixmap::fromImage(img));
85 }
86
```



Draw

Clear



Draw

Clear