Report

Problem Definition:

This program reads a .txt file containing vertex and face data, renders triangles using barycentric coordinates, and generates a ppm image file. The program interpolates colors across the triangles to produce a smooth gradient effect.

Description of Classes/Data Structures:

1. Vertex:

- A structure to store the (x, y) coordinates of a vertex.
- Example: Vertex { int x, y; }.

2. **Face**:

- A structure to store a triangle defined by three vertex indices (v1, v2, v3) and the RGB colors for each vertex.
- Example: Face { int v1, v2, v3; int colors[9]; }.

3. Dynamic Arrays:

- The program uses dynamically allocated arrays to store vertices and faces.
- Example: Vertex* vertices = new Vertex[numVertices];.

Methods and Steps:

1. Reading the Input File:

- o The readInputFile function reads the input .txt file and extracts:
 - Image size (width and height).
 - Vertex list (coordinates of the vertices).
 - Face list (triangles defined by vertex indices and their colors).

2. Computing Barycentric Coordinates:

 The computeBarycentricCoordinates function calculates the barycentric coordinates (alpha, beta, gamma) for a pixel with respect to a triangle. o These coordinates determine whether the pixel lies inside the triangle.

3. Interpolating Colors:

 The interpolateColor function uses barycentric coordinates to interpolate the colors of the triangle's vertices and determine the pixel's color.

4. Rendering Triangles:

- The renderTriangle function iterates over all pixels in the image and uses barycentric coordinates to determine which triangle covers each pixel.
- o If a pixel lies inside a triangle, its color is set using interpolated colors.

5. Writing the Output Image:

 The writePPMFile function writes the rendered image to a .ppm file in the P3 format.

6. Memory Management:

- The program dynamically allocates memory for vertices, faces, and the image.
- Memory is freed at the end of the program to avoid memory leaks.

