COSC 6344 Visualization
Assignment 3

Kusuma Nimushakavi
UHID: 1657410
knimushakavi@gmail.com

1. Writing questions (10 points)

Describe an algorithm to compute the 2D iso-contours on a given triangle mesh. You can implement it in the extra (optional) task 4.

```
For all triangles{
        For each edge of a triangle Si{
        //Determine whether there is an intersection given s* with the formula.
        t = (s* -s0 )/(s1-s0); if 0<=t<=1 then there is an intersection.
        If (s0 <s*<s1 || s1<s*<s0){
             Compute the intersections the same way as marching squares;
             intersection_counter++;
        }
       }
//According to the value of the intersection_counter connect the intersections.
If intersections are 0 no line
If intersections are 1 then error
If intersections are 2 then join
If intersections are 3 then check if one of them is a vertex if not then return error
}
```

2. Visualize the data using color plots (30 points)
3. Extract iso-contours corresponding to the user specified scalar values. (60 points)

To Load and Visualize the data I used the sample formats given in the assignment hint section and filled in the highlighted parts. I stored the intersection points but however did not store the actual intersections instead I chose to use a stack and display each intersection as I calculated it and then emptied the stack.

To Implement the actual marching squares algorithm I used the basic marching squares function and looped through the vertices as pairs. For each pair I estimated the intersection points using the iso_value taken from the user. Then based on the number of points generated per square I drew the lines joining the points.

For the case of multiple contours I looped the marching squares function by passing a different iso values generated uniformly through the range. Then the marching squares algorithm drew the lines for each contour.

```
typedef struct node
{
float x, y, z, s;
};
typedef struct lineseg
{
int n1, n2;
};
```

```
typedef struct quad
{
int verts[4];
int edges[4];
};
int NX, NY;
std::vector<node> grid_pts;
std::vector<lineseg> edgeList;
std::vector<quad> quadList;
grid_pts.clear();

////Load the data stored in uniform grid
void Load_data_on_uniformGrids(const char *name)
{
int i;
FILE *fp = fopen(name, "r");
if (fp == NULL) return;
fscanf(fp, "%d %d\n", &NX, &NY);

for (i = 0; i < NX*NY; i++)
{
node tmp;
fscanf(fp, "%f, %f, %f, %f \n", &tmp.x, &tmp.y, &tmp.z, &tmp.s);
grid_pts.push_back(tmp);
}
fclose(fp);
}



//building edge list

void build_edge_list() {
        int i, j;
        int cur = 0;
        edgeList.clear();
        lineseg temp;
        for (j = 0; j < NY - 1; j++) {
                cur = j * NX;
                for (i = 0; i < NX - 1; i++) {
                        temp.n1 = cur;
                        temp.n2 = cur + 1;
                        edgeList.push_back(temp);
                        edge++;
                        temp.n1 = cur;
                        temp.n2 = cur + NX;
                        edgeList.push_back(temp);
                        edge++;
                        cur++;
```

```
            }
            temp.n1 = cur;
            temp.n2 = cur + NX;
            edgeList.push_back(temp);
            edge++;
        }
        cur = (NY - 1)*NX;
        for (i = 0; i < NX - 1; i++) {
            temp.n1 = cur;
            temp.n2 = cur + 1;
            edgeList.push_back(temp);
            edge++;
            cur++;
        }


// Building Faces

void build_face_list() {
        int i, j, p;
        int cur = 0;
        quadList.clear();
        quad temp;
        for (j = 0; j < NY - 1; j++) {
            cur = j * NX;
            for (i = 0; i < NX - 1; i++) {
                //adding Vertices
                temp.verts[0] = cur;
                temp.verts[1] = cur + 1;
                temp.verts[2] = cur + NX + 1;
                temp.verts[3] = cur + NX;
                square++;
                quadList.push_back(temp);
                cur++;
            }
        }
}
```