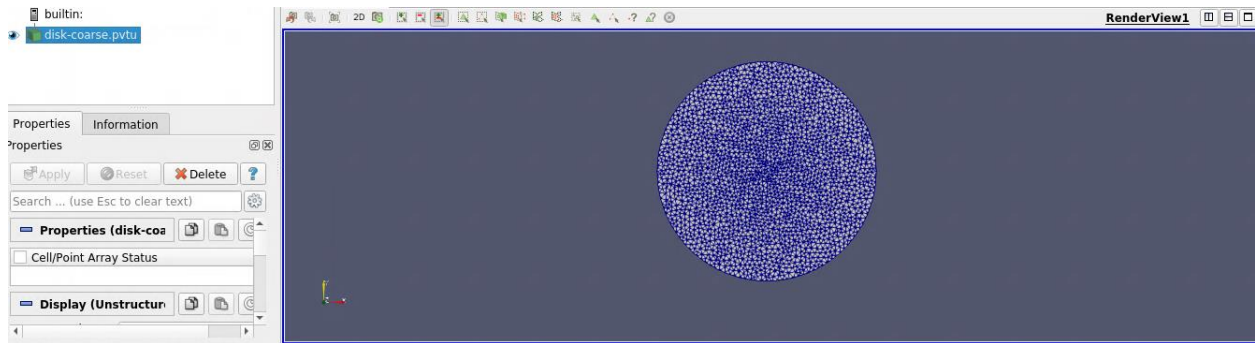
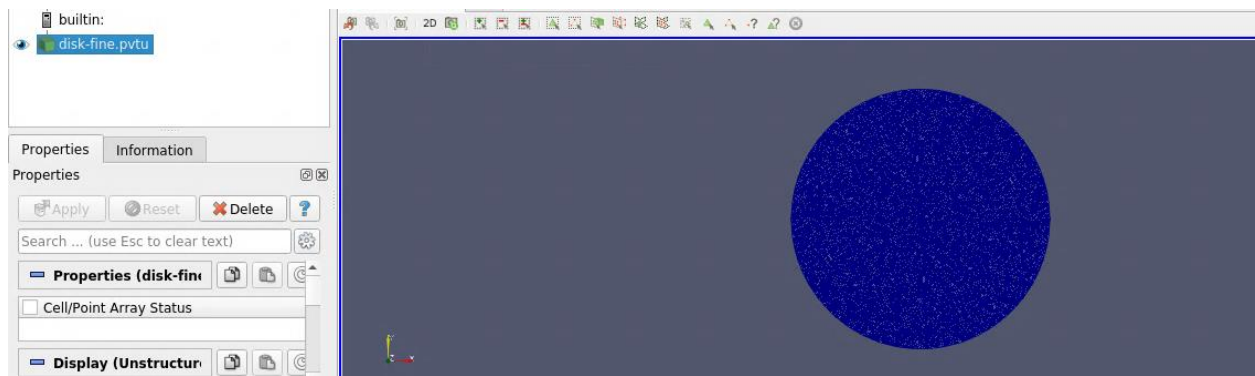


1) One Picture per Mesh with edge visible

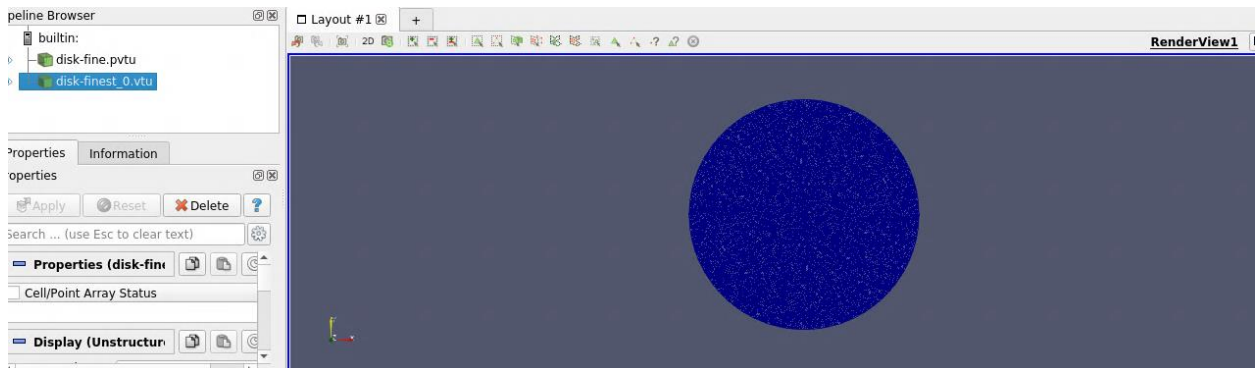
Coarse:



Fine:



Finest:



2) Complete Code in tri.ccp to obtain the Picture

```
#include "tri.h"
/*****
*****
void preProcessor::prepareMesh()
*****
*****
Does everything related to mesh generation and transfers between
processors.
*****
*****/
void triMesh::prepareMesh(inputSettings* settings)
{
    cout << endl << "===== MESH ====="
<< endl;

    readMeshFiles(settings);

    return;
}

/*****
*****
void preProcessor::readMeshFiles()
*****
*****
File read procedure :
1- Name of the file to be opened is retrieved from the inputSetting obj.
2- File is opened in appropriate format, this is ascii format for minf or
   other text files and binary format for binary mesh files.
3- Read operation for minf file is straight forward. Binary files are read
   as size of a double or int and stored in readStream. Then swapbytes
   function is called to swap the bytes for the correct endianness.
4- Finally obtained data is deep-copied to the mesh data structure.
*****
*****/
void triMesh::readMeshFiles(inputSettings* settings)
{
    ifstream file;          // file name object for serial file read
    string    dummy;        // dummy string to hold file names etc.
    char*     readStream;   // temporary var used for strings read from
files
    double    dummyDouble;  // temporary var used for double values read
from files

/*****
*****
    * READ THE MINF FILE
    * This file should hold the number of elements, nodes, space
dimensions, element nodes and
    * element faces.
```

```

*****
*****/
// Add code here
dummy= settings->getMinfFile();
file.open(dummy.c_str(),ios::in);
file.seekg(0,ios::beg);
if(!file.good())
{
cerr << "Can't Open Minf" <<file <<endl;
exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
}
readStream = new char[20];
file >> readStream;
file >> readStream;
nn = atoi(readStream);
file >> readStream;
file >> readStream;
ne = atoi(readStream);

cout<<"nn=" <<nn<<","<< "ne="<<ne <<"nsd="<<","<<"nen="<<nen<<endl;

delete [] readStream;
file.close();
//Allocation of memory for the mesh data structure
xyz = new double [nn*nsd];
node = new triNode[nn];
elem = new triElement[ne];

/*****
*****
* READ THE MXYZ FILE
* This file contains the node coordinates
*****
*****/
// Add code here
dummy = settings->getMxyzFile();
file.open(dummy.c_str(),ios::in|ios::binary|ios::ate);
file.seekg(0,ios::beg);
if(!file.good())
{
cerr<<"can't open Mxyz"<< file <<endl;
exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
}
readStream = new char [nsd * sizeof(double)];
int i;
for (i=0; i< nn; i++)
{
file.read(readStream, nsd * sizeof(double));
swapBytes(readStream, nsd, sizeof(double));

xyz = (double*)readStream;

```

```

        dummyDouble= *xyz;
        node[i].setX(dummyDouble);
        xyz = xyz+1;

        xyz= (double*)(readStream+sizeof(double));
        dummyDouble = *xyz;
        node[i].setY(dummyDouble);
        xyz=xyz+1;

        if(i<10)
        cout<<i<<"Node:"<<node[i].getX()<<" "<<node[i].getY()<<endl;
        }
        file.close();

/*****
*****
* READ THE MIEN FILE
* This file contains the element connectivity
*****
*****/
// Add code here
dummy = settings -> getMienFile();
file.open(dummy.c_str(), ios::in| ios::binary|ios::ate);
file.seekg(0,ios::beg);
if(!file.good())
{
    cerr<<"cant open mien"<<file<<endl;
    exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
}
int j;
int k;
int *eleconn;
int dummyInt;
readStream = new char[nen * sizeof(int)];
eleconn = new int[nen*ne];
for(j=0; j<ne ;j++)
{
    file.read(readStream, nen*sizeof(int));
    swapBytes(readStream, nen,sizeof(int));

    for (k=0; k<nen; k++)
    {
        eleconn = (int*)(readStream+sizeof(int)*k);
        dummyInt = *eleconn;
        elem[j].setConn(k, dummyInt-1);
        eleconn = eleconn+1;
    }
}
file.close();
return;
}

void triMesh::swapBytes (char *array, int nelelem, int elsize)

```

```

{
    register int sizet, sizem, i, j;
    char *bytea, *byteb;
    sizet = elsize;
    sizem = sizet - 1;
    bytea = new char [sizet];
    byteb = new char [sizet];
    for (i = 0; i < nelem; i++)
    {
        memcpy((void *)bytea, (void *) (array+i*sizet), sizet);
        for (j = 0; j < sizet; j++)
            byteb[j] = bytea[sizem - j];
        memcpy((void *) (array+i*sizet), (void *)byteb, sizet);
    }
    free(bytea);
    free(byteb);

    return;
}

```

3) Answer to the Question:

Not sure