

Write a program to generate a line using Bresenham's line drawing technique. Consider slopes greater than one and slopes less than one. You can specify inputs through keyboard / mouse.

```
#define BLACK 0
#include <stdio.h>
#include <GL/glut.h>
```

```
int x1, x2, y1, y2;
void drawPixel (int x, int y, int value) {
    glBegin(GL_POINTS);
    glVertex2i(x, y);
    glEnd();
}
```

```
void bres (int x1, int x2, int y1, int y2) {
    int dx, dy, i, e;
    int incx, incy, inc1, inc2;
    int x, y;
    dx = x2 - x1;
    dy = y2 - y1;
    if (dx < 0) dx = -dx;
    if (dy < 0) dy = -dy;
    inc = 1;
    if (x2 < x1) inc = -1;
    incy = 1;
    if (y2 < y1) incy = -1;
    x = x1; y = y1;
```

```

if (dx > dy) {
    draw-pixel(x, y, BLACK);
    e = 2 * dy - dx;
}

```

$\text{inc1} = 2 * (\text{dy} - \text{dx});$

$\text{inc2} = 2 * \text{dy};$

```
for (i = 0; i < dx; i++)
{

```

```
    if (e >= 0)
    {

```

$y += \text{incy};$

$x += \text{incx};$

y

```
    else
        x += inc2;
```

$x += \text{incx};$

```
    draw-pixel(x, y, BLACK);
}
```

y

else

{

```
    draw-pixel(x, y, 0),
    e = 2 * dx - dy;
}

```

$\text{inc1} = 2 * (\text{dx} - \text{dy});$

$\text{inc2} = 2 * \text{dx};$

```
for (i = 0; i < dy; i++)
{

```

```
    if (e >= 0)
    {

```

$x += \text{incx};$

$e += \text{inc1};$

y

```

else set = inc2;
y += incy;
drawPixel(x, y, 0);
y
}
void display() {
glClear(GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT);
glDrawPoints( x1, y1, x2, y2 );
glFlush();
}

void myinit () {
glClearColor(1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0 );
glColor3f(1.0, 0.0, 0.0 );
glPointSize(1.0);
glMatrixMode(GL_PROJECTION);
glLoadIdentity();
glOrtho(0.0, 499.0, 0.0, 499.0); }

void main (int argc, char** argv)
{
printf ("Enter points : x1 y1 x2 y2");
scanf ("%d %d %d %d", &x1, &y1, &x2, &y2);
glutInit (argc, argv);
glutInitDisplayMode (GLUT_SINGLE | GLUT_RGB),
glutInitWindowSize (500, 500),
glutInitWindowPosition (0, 0);
glutCreateWindow ("Bresenham's Algorithm");
}

```

glutDisplayFunc(display);
myinit();
glutMainLoop(),
}

Write a program to generate a circle and ellipse using Bresenham's circle drawing and ellipse drawing techniques. Use two windows to draw circle in one window and ellipse in the other window. You can specify inputs through keyboard / mouse.

```
#include <gl/glut.h>
#include <gl/gl.h>
#include <math.h>
int xc, yc, r, ex, ey, ncc, ycc;
```

```
void draw_circle(int xc, int yc, int x, int y)
```

```
{
```

```
    glBegin(GL_POINTS);
    glVertex2i (xc+y, yc+y);
    glVertex2i (xc-n, yc+y);
    glVertex2i (xc+n, yc-y);
    glVertex2i (xc-n, yc-y);
    glVertex2i (ncc+y, yc+n);
    glVertex2i (xc+y, yc-n);
    glVertex2i (ncc-y, yc+n);
    glVertex2i (ncc-y, yc-n);
    glEnd();
}
```

```
void circlefunc()
```

```
glClear(GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT);
int n=0, y=r;
int d= 3-2*x;
```

```

while (x <= y) {
    drawCircle (xc, yc, x, y);
    x++;
    if (d < 0) d = d + 4 * x + 6;
    else {
        y--;
        d = d + 4 * (x - y) + 10;
    }
    drawCircle (xc, yc, x, y);
    glFlush();
}

```

```

int pl_x, pl_y, p2_x, p2_y;
int point1_done = 0;
void myMouseFunc(int button, int state, int x, int y) {
    if (button == GLUT_LEFT_BUTTON && state == GLUT_DOWN && point1_done == 0) {
        pl_x = x - 250;
        pl_y = y - 250;
        point1_done = 1;
    }
    else if (button == GLUT_LEFT_BUTTON && state == GLUT_DOWN) {
        p2_x = x - 250;
        p2_y = y - 250;
        xc = pl_x;
        yc = pl_y;
        float inf = (p2_x - pl_x) * (p2_x - pl_x) + (p2_y - pl_y) * (p2_y - pl_y);
        r = (int)(sqrt(inf));
        circleBox();
        point1_done = 0;
    }
}

```

void draw_ellips (int xcc, int ycc, int n, int y)

{ glBegin (GL_POINTS);

glVertex2i (x+xcc, y+ycc);

glVertex2i (-n+xcc, y+ycc);

glVertex2i (n*xcc, -y+ycc);

glVertex2i (-n*xcc, -y+ycc);

glEnd();

}

void midptellps()

{ glClear (GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT);

float dx, dy, d2, d1, x, y;

x=0;

y=ly;

$$d1 = (x * y) - (an * en * y) + (0.25 * an * dn);$$

$$dn = 2 * ay * ey * x;$$

$$dy = 2 * an * en * y;$$

while (dn < dy)

{ if (d1 < 0) *

x++;

$$dn = dn + (2 * ay * ey);$$

$$d1 = d1 + dn + (ay * ey);$$

else {

x++;

y--;

$$dn = dn + (2 * ey * ey);$$

$$dy = dy - (2 * an * en);$$

$$d1 = d1 + dn - dy + (ay * ey);$$

}

y

$$d2 = ((x * y) + (n + 0.5) * (n + 0.5)) + ((m * m) * (y - 1) * (y - 1)) - \\((2 * m * m * y * y));$$

while ($y >= 0$) {

draw - ellipse (nx, ny, n, y);

if ($d2 > 0$)

* y --;

$$dy = dy - (2 * m * m),$$

$$d2 = d2 + (m * m) - dy;$$

else

* y --;

n++,

$$dn = dn + (d * y * y);$$

$$dy = dy - (2 * m * m),$$

$$d2 = d2 + dn - dy + (m * m);$$

y

y

glFlush();

y

int plc_x, plc_n, plc_y, plc_y, p3c_n, p3c_y;

int pointlc_done = 0;

void myMouseFunc (int button, int state, int x, int y)

if (button == GLUT_LEFT_BUTTON && state == GLUT_DOWN && pointlc_done == 0)

* plc_n = x - 250;

plc_y = 250 - y;

nx = plc_n;

ny = plc_y;

pointlc_done = 1;

3

else if (button == GLUT_LEFT_BUTTON & & state == GLUT_DOWN) &
done == 1) &

$p2c-x = x - 250;$

$p2c-y = 250 - y;$

float inf = ($p2c-x - p1c-x$) * ($p2c-x - p1c-x$) + ($p2c-y - p1c-y$) * ($p2c-y - p1c-y$);

$r_m = (\text{int})(\sqrt(\text{inf}))$;

pointc-done = 2;

4

else if (button == GLUT_LEFT_BUTTON & & state == GLUT_DOWN & & pointc-done == 2) &

$p3c-x = x - 250;$

$p3c-y = 250 - y;$

float inf = ($p3c-x - p1c-x$) * ($p3c-x - p1c-x$) + ($p3c-y - p1c-y$) * ($p3c-y - p1c-y$);

$ry = (\text{int})(\sqrt(\text{inf}))$;

midEllipsis();

pointc-done = 0;

4

void minit () &

glClearColor (1, 1, 1, 1);

glColor3f (1.0, 0.0, 0.0);

glPointSize (3.0);

glOrtho2D (-250, 250, -250, 250);

5

void main (int argc, char * argv[]) &

glutInit (&argc, argv);

glutInitDisplayMode (GLUT_SINGLE - GLUT_RGB);

glutInitWindowSize (500, 500);

glutInitWindowPosition(0, 0);

int id1 = glutCreateWindow("Circle"),

glutSetWindow(id1),

glutMouseFunc(myMouseFunc),

glutDisplayFunc(myDrawing),

main();

glutInitWindowSize(500, 500),

glutInitWindowPosition(600, 100),

int id2 = glutCreateWindow("Ellipsi"),

glutSetWindow(id2),

glutMouseFunc(myMouseFunc);

glutDisplayFunc(myDrawing);

printf("Enter 1 to draw circle, & ellipsi 1n"),

int ch;

scanf("-1.d", &ch);

switch(ch) {

case 1: printf("Enter coordinates of center & radius 1n"),

scanf("-1.d-1.d-1.d", &x, &y, &r),

glutCreateWindow("Circle"),

glutDisplayFunc(circles);

break;

case 2: printf("Enter coordinates of center of ellipse and major and minor
radii 1n");

scanf("-1.d-1.d-1.d-1.d", &x, &y, &rx, &ry),

glutCreateWindow("Ellipsi"),

glutDisplayFunc(multilip); break.

}

main();

glutMainLoop(); }

Write a program to recursively subdivides a tetrahedron to form 3D Sierpinski gasket. The number of recursive steps is specified at execution time.

```
#include <stdiob.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <iostream>
#include <GL/glut.h>
using namespace std;
int m;
float libra[4][3] = {{0, 200, 100}, {0, 0, -350}, {200, 350, 300}, {-300, 300, 200}};
void draw_triangle(float p1[], float p2[], float p3[])
{
    glBegin(GL_TRIANGLES);
    glVertex3f (p1[0], p1[1], p1[2]);
    glVertex3f (p2[0], p2[1], p2[2]);
    glVertex3f (p3[0], p3[1], p3[2]);
    glEnd();
}
void divide_triangle(float a[], float b[], float c[], int m)
{
    float v1[3], v2[3], v3[3];
    int j;
    if (m > 0)
    {
        for (j = 0; j < 3; j++)
            v1[j] = (a[j] + b[j]) / 2;
        for (j = 0; j < 3; j++)
            v2[j] = (a[j] + c[j]) / 2;
        for (j = 0; j < 3; j++)
            v3[j] = (b[j] + c[j]) / 2;
    }
}
```

for ($j = 0; j < 3; j++$)

$$v3[j] = (c[j] + b[j]) / 2;$$

divide_triangle ($a, v1, v2, m-1$),

divide_triangle ($c, v2, v3, m-1$),

divide_triangle ($b, v3, v1, m-1$);

}

else

draw_triangle (a, b, c);

}

void tetrahedron () {

glClear (GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT | GL_DEPTH_BUFFER_BIT);

glColor3f (1.0, 0, 0);

divide_triangle ($tetra[0], tetra[1], tetra[2], m$);

glColor3f (0, 1.0, 0);

divide_triangle ($tetra[3], tetra[2], tetra[1], m$);

glFlush();

}

void myInit () {

glClearColor (1, 1, 1.0, 1.0);

glColor3f (1.0, 0, 0);

glPointSize (5.0);

glOrtho (-500, 500, -500, 500, -500, 500);

}

```
int main (int argc, char** argv) {
    cout << "Enter m: ";
    cin >> m;
    glutInit (&argc, argv);
    glutInitDisplayMode (GLUT_SINGLE (GLUT_DEPTH));
    glutInitWindowSize (300, 300);
    glutInitWindowPosition (100, 100);
    glutCreateWindow ("Dis");
    glutDisplayFunc (teleahdon);
    glEnable (GL_DEPTH_TEST);
    myinit ();
    glutMainLoop();
}
```

Write a program to fill a polygon using scan line algorithm

```
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <gl/glut.h>
#include <algorithm>
#include <iostream>
#include <windows.h>
```

```
using namespace std;
```

```
float x[100], y[100];
int n, m, wx = 500, wy = 500;
static float int x[10] = {0};
```

```
void drawLine(float x1, float y1, float x2, float y2) {
    sleep(100);
    glColor3f(1, 0, 0);
    glBegin(GL_LINES);
    glVertex2f(x1, y1);
    glVertex2f(x2, y2);
    glEnd();
    glFlush();
}
```

```
void colordict(float x1, float y1, float x2, float y2, int scanline) {
    float temp;
    if (y2 < y1) {
        temp = x1; x1 = x2; x2 = temp; temp = y1; y1 = y2; y2 = temp;
    }
    if (scanline > y1 && scanline < y2)
        int x[m + 1] = x1 + (scanline - y1) * (x2 - x1) / (y2 - y1);
```

```

void scanfill (float x[], float y[])
{
    for (int si=0; si<wy; si++) m=0;
    for (int i=0; i<n; i++)
        edgeDetect (x[i], y[i], x[(i+1)%n], y[(i+1)%n], si);
    sort (intn, (intn+m));
    if (m>=2)
        for (i=0; i<m; i+=2)
            drawLine (intn[i], si, intn[i+1], si);
}

```

```
void displayFilledPolygon()
```

```
glClear (GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT);
```

```
glLineWidth(2);
```

```
glBegin (GL_LINE_LOOP);
```

```
for (int i=0; i<n; i++)
```

```
    glVertex2f (x[i], y[i]);
```

```
glEnd();
```

```
scanfill (x, y);
```

```
}
```

```
void myInit()
```

```
glClearColor (1,1,1,1);
```

```
glColor3f (0,0,1);
```

```
glPointSize (1);
```

```
glOrtho2D (0,wx, 0,wy);
```

```
void main (int ac, char* av[])
```

```
glutInit (&ac, av);
```

```
printf ("No of sides ");
```

```
scanf -s ("-%d", &n);
```

```
for (int i=0; i<n; i++) {  
    printf (" x-coord y-coord ");  
    scanf (" %f %f ", &x[i], &y[i]); }  
glutInitDisplayMode (GLUT_SINGLE | GLUT_RGB);  
glutInitWindowSize (500,500);  
glutInitWindowPosition (0,0);  
glutCreateWindow ("scanline");  
glutDisplayFunc(display_filled_polygon);  
myInit();  
glutMainLoop();  
}
```

Write a program to create a house like figure and perform the following operation

- i) Rotate it about a given fixed point
- ii) Reflect it about an axis $y = mx + c$

```
#include <GL/glut.h>
#include <GL/freeglut.h>
#include <math.h>
#include <stdio.h>

float house[11][2] = {{100, 200}, {200, 250}, {300, 200}, {100, 200}, {100, 100}, {300, 100}, {300, 200}};
int angle; float m, c, theta;
void display() {
    glClearColor(1, 1, 1, 0);
    glClear(GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT | GL_DEPTH_BUFFER_BIT),
    glMatrixMode(GL_PROJECTION),
    glLoadIdentity();
    glOrtho(200, -450, 450, -450);
    glMatrixMode(GL_MODELVIEW),
    glLoadIdentity();
    glColor3f(1, 0, 0);
    glBegin(GL_LINE_LOOP);
    for (int i = 0; i < 7; i++) {
        glVertex2fv(house[i]);
    }
    glEnd();
    glFlush();
    glPushMatrix();
    glTranslatef(100, 100, 0);
    glRotatef(angle, 0, 0, 1);
    glTranslatef(-100, -100, 0);
}
```

```

glColor3f(1,0,1);
glBegin(GL_LINE_LOOP);
for(int i=0; i<7; i++)
    glVertex3fv(house[i]);
glEnd();
glPopMatrix();
glFlush();
}

void display()
{
glClearColor(1,1,1,0);
glClear(GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT | GL_DEPTH_BUFFER_BIT),
glMatrixMode(GL_PROJECTION),
glLoadIdentity();
glOrtho2D(-450,450,-450,450);
glMatrixMode(GL_MODELVIEW);
glLoadIdentity();
glColor3f(1,0,1);
glBegin(GL_LINE_LOOP);
for(int i=0; i<7; i++)
    glVertex3fv(house[i]);
glEnd();
glFlush();
float x1=0, x2=500, y1=m*x1+c, y2=m*x2+c;
glColor3f(1,0,1);
glBegin(GL_LINES);
glVertex2f(x1,y1);
glVertex2f(x2,y2);
glEnd();
glFlush();
}

```

```

glPushMatrix();
glTranslatef(0, c, 0);
theta = atan(m);
beta = theta * 180 / 3.14;
glRotatef(theta, 0, 0, 1);
glScalef(1, -1, 1);
glRotatef(-theta, 0, 0, 1);
glTranslate(0, -c, 0);
glBegin(GL_LINE_LOOP);
for(int i=0; i<7; i++) glVertex2fv(house[i]);
glEnd(); glPopMatrix(); glFlush(); }

void myInit() {
    glClearColor(1.0, 1.0, 1.0);
    glColor3f(1.0, 0.0, 0.0);
    glLineWidth(2.0);
    glEnable(GL_PROJECTION);
    glLoadIdentity();
    gluOrtho2D(-450, 450, -450, 450); }

void mouse(int btr, int state, int x, int y) {
    if(btr == GLUT_LEFT_BUTTON & state == GLUT_DOWN) display();
    else if(btr == GLUT_RIGHT_BUTTON & state == GLUT_DOWN) display(); }

void main(int argc, char** argv) {
    cout ("Angle");
    scanf ("%d", &angle);
    cout ("Enter c and m value ");
    scanf ("%d %d", &c, &m);
}

```

1 Init (argc, argv);
1 Init DisplayMode (GLUT_SINGLE | GLUT_RGB);
1 Init WindowSize (900, 900);
1 Init WindowPosition (100, 100);
1 CreateWindow ("House");
1 DisplayFunc (display);
1 MouseFunc (mouse);
Init();
Mainloop();

Write a program to create a house like figure using scan line algorithm

- i) Rotate it about a given fixed point using OpenGL transformation
- ii) Reflect it about an axis $y=mx+c$ using OpenGL transformation functions

```
#include <GL/glut.h>
#include <GL/glu.h>
#include <math.h>
#include <stdio.h>

float house[11][2] = {100, 200}, {200, 150}, {300, 200}, {100, 100}, {100, 100}, {300, 100}, {300, 100}, {300, 150}, {200, 150}, {100, 100}, {100, 200};

int angle;

void display()
{
    glClearColor(1, 1, 1, 0);
    glClear(GL_BUFFER_BIT | GL_DEPTH_BUFFER_BIT);
    glLoadIdentity();
    glOrtho(-450, 450, -450, 450);
    glMatrixMode(GL_MODELVIEW);
    glLoadIdentity();
    glColor3f(1, 0, 0);
    glBegin(GL_LINE_LOOP);
    for(int i=0; i<7; i++)
        glVertex2f(house[i]);
    glEnd();
    glPopMatrix();
    glFlush();
}

void display2()
{
    glClearColor(1, 1, 1, 0);
}
```

```
glClear(GL_BUFFER_BIT | GL_DEPTH_BUFFER_BIT);
glMatrixMode(GL_PROJECTION);
glLoadIdentity();
glOrtho(0, 500, 0, 500, -500, 500);
glMatrixMode(GL_MODELVIEW);
glColor3f(1, 0, 0);
glBegin(GL_LINE_LOOP);
for(int i=0; i<7; i++)
    glVertex3fv(house[i]);
glEnd();
glFlush();
float x1=0, x2=500, y1=m*x1+c, y2=m*x2+c;
glColor3f(1, 0, 1);
glBegin(GL_LINES);
glVertex3f(x1, y1);
glVertex3f(x2, y2);
glEnd();
glFlush();
glPushMatrix();
glTranslatef(0, c, 0);
theta = theta * 180 / 3.14;
glRotatef(theta, 0, 0, 1);
glScalef(1, -1, 1);
glRotatef(-theta, 0, 0, 1);
glTranslatef(0, -c, 0);
glBegin(GL_LINE_LOOP);
for(int i=0; i<7; i++)
    glVertex3fv(house[i]);
glEnd();
```

```
glPopMatrix();
glFlush();
```

```
}
```

```
void myInit() {
    glColor3f(1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0);
    glClearColor(1.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0);
    glLineWidth(2.0);
    glutWireMode(GL_PROJECTION);
    glLoadIdentity();
    glOrtho(-450, 450, -450, 450);
}
```

```
}
```

```
void mouse(int btn, int state, int x, int y) {
    if (btn == GLUT_LEFT_BUTTON && state == GLUT_DOWN) {
        display();
    }
}
```

```
else if (btn == GLUT_RIGHT_BUTTON && state == GLUT_DOWN) {
    display();
}
```

```
void main (int argc, char** argv) {
    printf ("Enter rotation angle\n");
    scanf ("%f", &angle);
    printf ("Enter c and m value ");
    scanf ("%f %f", &c, &m);
    glutInit (&argc, &argc);
}
```

```
glutInitDisplayMode (GLUT_SINGLE | GLUT_RGB);
```

```
glutInitWindowSize (900, 900);
```

```
glutCreateWindow ("House Rotation ");
```

```
glutDisplayFunc (display);
```

```
glutMouseFunc (mouse);
```

```
myInit();
```

```
glutMainLoop(); }
```

Write a program to implement the Cohen-Sutherland line clipping algorithm. Make provision to specify input for multiple lines, window for clipping and viewport for clipped image.

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
#include <stdlib.h>
```

```
#include <GL\glut.h>
```

```
#include <GL\freecul.h>
```

```
#include <iostream>
```

```
#define outcode int
```

```
#define true 1
```

```
#define false 0
```

```
GLfloat xmin, ymin, xmax, ymax, xwindow, ywindow, xviewport, yviewport;
```

```
const int RIGHT = 5, LEFT = 8, TOP = 1, BOTTOM = 2;
```

```
int n;
```

```
struct line-segment {
```

```
    int x1, y1, x2, y2;
```

```
};
```

```
struct line-segment ls[10];
```

```
outcode computoutcode (double x, double y) {
```

```
    outcode code = 0;
```

```
    if (y > ymax) code |= TOP;
```

```
    else if (y < ymin) code |= BOTTOM;
```

```
    if (x > xmax) code |= RIGHT;
```

```
    else if (x < xmin) code |= LEFT;
```

```
    return code;
```

```
y
```

void cohensutherland (double x0, double y0, double x1, double y1) {
 outcode0 outcode0, outcode1, outcodeout;
 bool accept = false, done = false;

outcode0 = computation code (x0, y0);

outcode1 = compute outcode1 (x1, y1);

do {

if (! (outcode0 | outcode1))

* accept = true;

done = true;

}

else if (outcodeout & BOTTOM)

x = x0 + (x1 - x0) * (ymin - y0) / (y1 - y0);

y = ymin

,

else if (outcodeout & RIGHT)

y = y0 + (y1 - y0) * (xmax - x0) / (x1 - x0),

x = xmax

,

else {

y = y0 + (y1 - y0) * (xmin - x0) / (x1 - x0);

x = xmin;

,

if (outcodeout == outcode0) {

x0 = x;

y0 = y;

outcode0 = computation code (x0, y0);

,

else {

x1 = x;

y1 = y;

double l = computationcode(x1, y1);

}

}

} while (!done);

if (accept) {

double sx = (xman - xmin) / (xman - xmin);

double sy = (yman - ymin) / (yman - ymin);

double vx0 = xmin + (x0 - xmin) * sx;

double vy0 = ymin + (y0 - ymin) * sy;

double vx1 = xman + (x1 - xmin) * sx;

double vy1 = ymin + (y1 - ymin) * sy;

glColor3f(0, 1, 0),

glVertex3d(vx0, vy0),

glEnd();

}

}

void display() {

glClear(GL_BUFFER_BIT);

glColor3f(0, 0, 1),

glBegin(GL_LINE_LOOP),

glVertex3f(xmin, ymin);

glVertex3f(xman, ymin);

glVertex3f(xman, yman);

glVertex3f(xmin, yman);

}

glEnd();

```
glColor3f(0,1,1);  
for (int i=0; i<n; i++) {  
    glBegin(GL_LINES);  
    glVertex2d(ls[i].x1, ls[i].y1);  
    glVertex2d(ls[i].x2, ls[i].y2);  
    glEnd();  
}
```

```
void display() {  
    glClear(GL_BUFFER_BIT);  
    glColor3f(0,0,1);  
    glBegin(GL_LINE_LOOP);  
    glVertex2f(xmin, ymin);  
    glVertex2f(xmax, ymin);  
    glVertex2f(xmax, ymax);  
    glVertex2f(xmin, ymax);  
    glEnd();  
}
```

```
void myinit()  
{
```

```
    glClearColor(1,1,1,1);  
    glColor3f(1,0,0);  
    glPointSize(1.0);  
    glMatrixMode(GL_PROJECTION);  
    glLoadIdentity();  
    gluOrtho2D(0,500,0,500);  
}
```

```
void main (int argc, char ** argv)  
{
```

freopen ("Enter window coordinates");

xmin >= xmin >= ymin >= xman >= yman;

freopen ("Enter viewport coordinates ");

xvmin >= xvmin >= yvmin >= xvmax >= yvmax;

freopen ("Enter no of lines ");

win >= n;

for (int i=0; i<n; i++) {

freopen ("Enter line endpoints (x1 y1 x2 y2) : ", "r");

scanf ("%f %f %f %f", &glsc[i].x1, &glsc[i].y1, &glsc[i].x2, &glsc[i].y2);

}

glutInit (&argc, argv),

glutInitDisplayMode (GLUT_SINGLE | GLUT_RGB),

glutInitWindowSize (600, 600);

glutCreateWindow ("clip ");

myinit ();

glutDisplayFunc (display);

glutMainLoop ();

}

Write a program to implement Liang-Barsky line clipping algorithm
Make provision to specify input for multiple lines, window for
clipping and viewport for displaying clipped image

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <GL/glut.h>
```

```
double xmin, ymin, xman, yman;
double xomin, yomin, xoman, yoman;
int n;
```

```
struct line_segment {
```

```
int x1;
```

```
int y1;
```

```
int x2;
```

```
int y2;
```

```
struct line_segment ls[10];
```

```
int clipper (double p, double q, double* u1, double* u2)
```

```
double r;
```

```
if (p) r = q / p;
```

```
if (p < 0.0) {
```

```
if (r > *u1) *u1 = r;
```

```
if (r > *u2) return (false);
```

```
y
```

```
else if (p > 0.0) {
```

```
if (r < *u2) *u2 = r;
```

```
if (r < *u1) return false;
```

```
else
```

```
if (p == 0.0)
```

```
}
```

if ($q < 0.0$) return(fals);

y

return (true);

y

void LiangBarskyLineClip (double x_0 , double y_0 , double x_1 , double y_1) {
double $dn = x_1 - x_0$, $dy = y_1 - y_0$, $u_1 = 0.0$, $u_2 = 1.0$;

glColor3f (1.0, 0.0, 0.0);

glBegin(GL_LINE_LOOP);

glVertex2f (x0min, y0min);

glVertex2f (x0max, y0min);

glVertex2f (x0max, y0max);

glVertex2f (x0min, y0max);

glEnd();

if (clipTest (-dx, x_0 , -xmin, fu_1 , fu_2))

if (clipTest (dn, x_{max} , - x_0 , fu_1 , fu_2))

if (clipTest (-dy, y_0 , -ymin, fu_1 , fu_2))

if (clipTest (dy, y_{max} , - y_0 , fu_1 , fu_2)) {

if ($u_2 < 1.0$)

<

$x_1 = x_0 + u_2 \times dn;$

$y_1 = y_0 + u_2 \times dy;$

y

if ($u_1 > 0.0$)

<

$x_0 = x_0 + u_1 \times dx;$

$y_0 = y_0 + u_1 \times dy;$

y

double sx = (xman - xmin) / (xman - xmin);
 double sy = (yman - ymin) / (yman - ymin),
 double vx0 = xmin + (x0 - xmin) * sx;
 double vx1 = xmin + (x1 - xmin) * sx;
 double vy1 = ymin + (y1 - ymin) * sy;

```

glColor3f (0.0, 0.0, 1.0);
glBegin (GL_LINES);
glVertex2d (vx0, vy0);
glVertex2d (vx1, vy1);
glEnd();
}
}

```

```

void display () {
  glClear (GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT);
  glColor3f (1.0, 0.0, 0.0);
  for (int i=0; i<n; i++) {
    glBegin (GL_LINES);
    glVertex2d (ls[i].x1, ls[i].y1);
    glVertex2d (ls[i].x2, ls[i].y2);
    glEnd();
}
}

```

```

for (int i=0; i<n; i++)
{

```

Liang Barsky Line Clip (ls[i].x1, ls[r].y1, ls[i].x2, ls[i].y2);

}

glFlush();

y

void myinit()

<

glClearColor(1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0);

glColor3f(1.0, 0.0, 0.0);

glMatrixMode(GL_PROJECTION);

glLoadIdentity();

glOrtho2D(0.0, 499.0, 0.0, 499.0);

y

int main(int argc, char **argv)

<

glutInit(&argc, argv);

glutInitDisplayMode(GLUT_SINGLE | GLUT_RGB),

glutInitWindowSize(500, 500),

glutInitWindowPosition(0, 0);

printf("Enter window coordinates \n");

scanf("%f %f %f %f", &xmin, &ymin, &xmax, &ymax);

printf("Enter viewport coordinates \n");

scanf("%d", &n);

scanf("%d", &r);

for (int i=0, i<n, i++)

<
printf("Enter coordinates \n");

scanf ("%d %d %d %d %d", &ls[i].x1, &ls[i].y1, &ls[i].x2, &ls[i].y2);

but Create Window ("Algo"),

but Display Function,

myInit();

but Main Loop();

Write a program to model a car like figure using display list and move a car from one end of screen to other end. User able to control speed with mouse.

```
include<GL/glut.h>
include<math.h>
include<stlclis.h>

define CAR 1
define WHEEL 2
float s=1;
void carlist()
{
    glNewList(CAR, GL_COMPILE);
    glColor3f(1,1,1);
    glBegin(GL_POLYGON);
    glVertex3f(0,25,0);
    glVertex3f(90,25,0);
    glVertex3f(90,55,0);
    glVertex3f(80,55,0);
    glVertex3f(0,55,0);
    glEnd();
    glEndList();
}

void wheellist()
{
    glNewList(WHEEL, GL_COMPILE - AND - EXECUTE);
    glColor3f(0,1,1);
    glutSolidSphere(10,25,25);
}
```

glEnclust();

void myKeyboard(unsigned char key, int x, int y) {

switch(key) {

case 't': glutPostRedisplay();

break();

case 'q': exit(0);

default: break;

}

}

void myInit() {

glClearColor(0,0,0,0);

glOrtho(0,600,0,600,0,600);

,

void clean_wheel()

glColor3f(0,1,1),

glutSolidSphere(10,25,25);

,

void moverar (float s) {

glTranslatef(s,0,0,0.0);

glCallList(CAR),

glPushMatrix(),

glTranslatef(0.5,25,0.0);

glCallList(WHEEL),

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```
glPopMatrix();
glTranslatef(75, 25, 0.0);
glLoadIdentity();
glPopMatrix();
glFlush();
}
```

```
void myDisp() {
```

```
    glClear(GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT);
```

```
    carlist();
```

```
    movecars();
```

```
    wheellist();
```

```
}
```

```
void mouse(int bkn, int state, int x, int y) {
```

```
    if (bkn == GLUT_LEFT_BUTTON & state == GLUT_DOWN) {
        st = 5;
    }
```

```
    myDisp();
}
```

```
else if (bkn == GLUT_RIGHT_BUTTON & state == GLUT_DOWN) {
    st = 2;
}
```

```
    myDisp();
}
```

```
}
```

```
int main(int argc, char* argv[]) {
```

```
    glutInit(&argc, argv);
```

```
    glutInitDisplayMode(GLUT_SINGLE | GLUT_RGB);
```

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```
glutInitWindowPosition(100,100),  
glutCreateWindow("CALC");  
myInit();  
glutDisplayFunc(myDisp);  
glutMouseFunc(mouse);  
glutKeyboardFunc(mykey);  
glutMainLoop();  
}
```

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Write a program to create color cube and spin it using OpenGL transformation

```
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <GL/glut.h>
#include <gl/GL.h>
#include <limits.h>
```

GLfloat vertices [] = {-1.0, -1.0, -1.0, -1.0, -1.0, -1.0,
-1.0, 1.0, -1.0, -1.0, 1.0, -1.0, -1.0, 1.0, -1.0,
1.0, -1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0, -1.0, 1.0, 1.0};

GLfloat normals [] = {-1.0, -1.0, -1.0, 1.0, -1.0, -1.0,
1.0, 1.0, 0.0, 1.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 1.0,
1.0, 0.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 0.0, 1.0, 1.0};

GLfloat colors [] = {0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 1.0, 0.0, 0.0,
1.0, 1.0, 0.0, 0.0, 1.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 1.0, 1.0,
0.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 0.0, 1.0, 0.0};

GLuint cubeIndices [] = {0, 3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 7, 6, 5, 4, 7, 3, 1, 2, 6, 5, 4, 5, 6, 7, 0, 1, 5, 4}

static GLfloat theta [] = {0.0, 0.0, 0.0};

static GLfloat beta [] = {0.0, 0.0, 0.0};

static GLint ames = 2;

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void displaySingle (void)

```

2
glClear(GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT | GL_DEPTH_BUFFER_BIT);
glLoadIdentity();
glRotatef(theta[0], 1.0, 0.0, 0.0);
glRotatef(theta[1], 0.0, 1.0, 0.0);
glRotatef(theta[2], 0.0, 0.0, 1.0);
glDrawElements(GL_QUADS, 24, GL_UNSIGNED_BYTE, cubeIndices);
glBegin(GL_LINES);
glVertex3f(0.0, 0.0, 0.0);
glVertex3f(1.0, 1.0, 1.0);
glEnd();
glFlush();
}

```

void spinCube()

```

{
delay(0.01);
theta[anis] += 2.0;
if (theta[anis] > 360.0) theta[anis] = 360.0;
glutPostRedisplay();
}

```

void mouse (int btr, int state, int x, int y)

```

{
if (btr == GLUT_LEFT_BUTTON && state == GLUT_DOWN) anis = 0;
}

```

```

if (bIn == GLUT_MIDDLE_BUTTON) {
    if (state == GLUT_DOWN) axis = 1;
    if (bIn == GLUT_RIGHT_BUTTON) {
        if (state == GLUT_DOWN) axis = 2;
    }
}

```

```
void myReshape (int w, int h)
```

```

{
    glViewport(0, 0, w, h);
    glMatrixMode(GL_PROJECTION);
    glLoadIdentity();
    if (w <= h)
        glOrtho(-2.0, 2.0, -2.0 * (GLfloat) h / (GLfloat) w, 2.0 * (GLfloat) h / (GLfloat) w, -10.0, 10.0);
    else
        glOrtho(-2.0 * (GLfloat) w / (GLfloat) h, 2.0 * (GLfloat) w / (GLfloat) h, -2.0, 2.0, -10.0, 10.0);
    glMatrixMode(GL_MODELVIEW);
}

```

```
void main (int argc, char ** argv)
```

```

{
    glutInit(&argc, argv);
    glutInitDisplayMode(GLUT_SINGLE | GLUT_RGB);
    glutInitWindowPosition(100, 100);
    glutInitWindowSize(500, 500);
    glutCreateWindow("colorcube");
    glutReshapeFunc(resize);
}

```

```
glMouseFunc (mouse),  
glEnable (GL_DEPTH_TEST);  
glEnableClientState (GL_COLOR_ARRAY);  
glEnableClientState (GL_NORMAL_ARRAY);  
glEnableClientState (GL_VERTEX_ARRAY);  
glVertexPointer (3, GL_FLOAT, 0, vertices);  
	glColorPointer (3, GL_FLOAT, 0, colors);  
	glNormalPointer (GL_FLOAT, 0, normals);  
	glColor3f (1.0, 1.0, 1.0);  
	glutMainLoop();  
}
```

Create a menu with three entries named curves, colors and quit. The entry curves has a sub-menu which has four entries namely Limaçon, Cardioid, Three-leaf and Spiral. Colour menu has sub menu with all 8 colors of RGB. Write a program to create above hierarchical menu

```
#include<gl/glut.h>
#include <math.h>
#include <stdio.h>

void Screen()
{
    int n;
    int y;
    int w=600, h=500;
    int curve=1;
    int red=0, green=0, blue=0;
}

void myinit(void)
{
    glClearColor(1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0);
    glMatrixMode(GL_PROJECTION);
    gluOrtho2D(0.0, 200.0, 0.0, 150.0);
}

void drawCurve(int curveNum)
{
    const double twoPi = 6.283185;
    const int a = 175, b=60;
    float a, theta, dtheta = 1.0 / float(a);
    int xo = 200, yo = 250;
}
```

```

green curve[2];
curve = curveNum;
glColor3f (red, green, blue);
curveP[0].x = x0;
glClear (GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT);
switch (curveNum) {
    case limacon : curveP[0].x += a + b; break;
    case cardioid : curveP[0].x += a * a; break;
    case threeleaf : curveP[0].x += a; break;
    case spiral : break;
    default : break;
}

```

```

theta = dtheta;
while (theta < twoPi) {
    switch (curveNum) {
        case limacon : r = a * cos(theta) + b; break;
        case cardioid : r = a + (1 + cos(theta)); break;
        case threeleaf : r = a * cos(3 * theta); break;
        case spiral : r = (a / t) * theta; break;
        default : break;
}

```

```

curvePt[1].x = x0 + r * cos(theta);
curvePt[1].y = y0 + r * sin(theta);
lineSegment (curvePt[0], curvePt[1]);
curvePt[0].x = curvePt[1].x;
curvePt[0].y = curvePt[1].y;
theta += dtheta;
}
}
```

void colorMenu(int id) <
 switch(id) <
 case 0 >

break;

case 1: red = 0;

green = 0;

blue = 1;

break;

case 2: red = 0;

green = 1;

blue = 0;

break;

case 3: red = 0,

green = 0;

blue = 0;

break;

case 4: red = 1;

green = 0;

blue = 1;

break;

case 5: red = 0;

green = 1;

blue = 1;

break;

case 6: red = 1;

green = 1;

blue = 0;

break;

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default : break;

}

drawCurve (curve);

}

void myDisplay () {

drawCurve (curveNum);

}

void myReshape (int nw, int nh) {

glMatrixMode (GL_PROJECTION);

glLoadIdentity ();

glOrtho (0.0, (double) nw, 0.0, (double) nh),

glClear (GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT);

}

void main (int argc, char ** argv) {

glutInit (argc, argv);

glutInitDisplayMode (GLUT_SINGLE | GLUT_RGB);

glutInitWindowSize (w, h);

glutInitWindowPosition (100, 100);

glutCreateWindow ("Drawing Curves");

int curveID = glutCreateMenu (drawCurve);

glutAddMenuEntry ("Semicircle", 1);

glutAddMenuEntry ("Cardioid", 2);

glutAddMenuEntry ("Spiral", 4);

glutAttachMenu (GLUT_LEFT_BUTTON);

```
int colorID = glutCreateMenu (colorMenu),
glutAddMenuEntry ("Red", 1),
glutAddMenuEntry ("Green", 2),
glutAddMenuEntry ("Blue", 1),
glutAddMenuEntry ("Black", 0),
glutAddMenuEntry ("White", 7),
glutAddMenuEntry ("Cyan", 3),
glutAttachMenu (GLUT_LEFT_BUTTON),
glutCreateMenu (main_menu),
glutAddSubMenu ("drawArea", areaID),
glutAddSubMenu ("colors", colorID),
glutAttachMenu (GLUT_LEFT_BUTTON),
myinit(),
glutDisplayFunc (mydisplay);
glutReshapeFunc (myreshape);
glutMainLoop();
}
```

Write a program to construct Bezier curve. Control points are supplied through keyboard/mouse.

```
#include <iostream>
```

```
#include <math.h>
```

```
#include <gl/glut.h>
```

```
using namespace std;
```

```
float fx, fy, x, y[4], xc[4],
```

```
int flag = 0;
```

```
void myInit() {
```

```
    glClearColor(1, 1, 1, 1);
```

```
    glColor3f(1, 1, 1);
```

```
    glPointSize(5);
```

```
    gluOrtho2D(0, 500, 0, 500);
```

```
}
```

```
void drawPixel(float x, float y) {
```

```
    glBegin(GL_POINTS);
```

```
    glVertex2f(x, y);
```

```
    glEnd();
```

```
}
```

```
void display() {
```

```
    glClear(GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT);
```

```
    int i;
```

```
    glColor3f(10, 0, 0);
```

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```

glBegin(GL_POINTS);
for (t=0; t<1; t=t+0.005) {
    double xt = pow(1-t, 3) * x[0] + 3*t * pow(1-t, 2) * x[1] + 3 * pow(t, 2) * (1-t) * x[2];
    + pow(t, 3) * x[3];
    double yt = pow(1-t, 3) * y[0] + 3*t * pow(1-t, 2) * y[1] + 3 * pow(t, 2) * (1-t) * y[2];
    + pow(t, 3) * y[3];
    glVertex3f(xt, yt);
}
glColor3f(1, 1, 0);
for (i=0; i<4; i++) {
    glVertex3f(x[i], y[i]);
}
glEnd();
glFlush();
}

```

```

void mymouse (int button, int state, int x, int y) {
if (button == GLUT_LEFT_BUTTON && state == GLUT_DOWN && flag < 4)
}

```

$x[flag] = x;$

$y[flag] = 500 - y;$

cout << "x: " << x << "y" << 500 - y;

glPointSize(3);

glColor3f(1, 1, 0);

glBegin(GL_POINTS);

glVertex3i(x, 500 - y);

glEnd();

glFlush();

flag++;

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if(flag == 1) btn == GLUT-LEFT-BUTTON
} else if(flag == 0)

glColor3f(0, 0, 1);
display();
flag = 0;
}

int main (int argc, char * argv) {
glutInit (&argc, argv);
glutInitDisplayMode (GLUT-SINGLE | GLUT-RGB),
glutInitWindowPosition (0, 0);
glutCreateWindow ("Boz");
glutDisplayFunc (display);
glutMouseFunc (mymouse);
myInit();
glutMainLoop();
}