

# Certificate

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Exam No:

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*This is certified to be the bonafide work of the student in the  
Computer Graphics Laboratory during the academic  
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No. of practicals certified \_\_\_\_\_ out of \_\_\_\_\_ in the  
subject of \_\_\_\_\_

.....  
Teacher In-charge

.....  
Examiner's Signature

.....  
Principal

Date: .....

Institution Rubber Stamp

(N.B: The candidate is expected to retain his/her journal till he/she passes in the subject.)

# I n d e x

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## I n d e x

## PROGRAM - 1

2 Write a program to generate a line using Bresenham's line drawing technique. Consider slopes greater than one and slopes less than one. User must able to draw as many lines and specify inputs through keyboard mouse.

```
# include <iostream>
# include <GL/glut.h>
# include <time.h>

using namespace std;
int x1, x2, y1, y2;
int flag = 0;
void draw_pixel(int x, int y)
{
    glColor3f(1, 0, 0);
    glBegin(GL_POINTS);
    glVertex2i(x, y);
    glEnd();
    glFlush();
}

void draw_line()
{
    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 ( $dy < 0$ )  $dy = -dy$ ;

$incx = 1$ ;

if ( $x_2 < x_1$ )

$incx = -1$ ;

$incy = 1$ ;

if ( $y_2 < y_1$ )

$incy = -1$ ;

$x = x_1$ ;

$y = y_1$ ;

if ( $dx > dy$ )

{

draw - Pixel( $x, y$ );

$e = 2 * dy - dx$ ;

$fncl = 2 * (dy - dx)$ ;

$fncl = 2 * dy$ ;

for ( $i = 0$ ;  $i < dx$ ;  $i++$ )

{

if ( $e > 0$ )

{

$y^+ = incy$ ;

$e^+ = fncl$ ;

}

else

$e^+ = fncl$ ;

$x^+ = incx$ ;

draw - Pixel( $x, y$ );

}

}  
else  
{

draw\_Pixel(x,y);  
 $e = 2 * dx - dy;$   
 $pnc1 = 2 * (dx - dy);$   
 $inc1 = 2 * dx;$   
for ( $i = 0; i < dy; i++$   
{

if ( $e > 0$ )  
{

$x^+ = incx;$   
 $e^+ = pnc1;$   
}

else

$e^+ = inc2;$   
 $y^+ = pncy;$   
draw\_Pixel(x,y);

}

}

glFlush();

}

void myinit()

{

glClear(GL\_COLOR\_BUFFER\_BIT);  
glClearColor(1.1, 1.1, 1.1);  
gluOrtho2D(-250, 250, -250, 250);

}

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

{

Switch (button)

Case GLUT\_LEFT\_BUTTON;

if (State == GLUT\_DOWN)

{ if (Flag == 0)

printf ("Defining x1, y1");

x1 = x - 250;

y1 = 250 - y;

flag++;

cout &lt;&lt; x1 &lt;&lt; " " &lt;&lt; y1 &lt;&lt; "\n";

}

else

{

printf ("Defining x2, y2");

x2 = x - 250;

y2 = 250 - y;

flag = 0;

cout &lt;&lt; x2 &lt;&lt; " " &lt;&lt; y2 &lt;&lt; "\n";

draw\_line();

}

{

break;

}

}

void display()

{}

```
int main(int ac, char* av[])
{
    /*
    //FOR KEYBOARD
    cout << "x1\n";
    cin >> x1;
    cout << "y1\n";
    cin >> y1;
    cout << "x2\n";
    cin >> x2;
    cout << "y2\n";
    cin >> y2;
    //END KEYBOARD
    */

    glutInit(&ac, av);
    glutInitDisplayMode(GLUT_SINGLE | GLUT_RGB);
    glutInitWindowSize(500, 500);
    glutInitWindowPosition(100, 200);
    glutCreateWindow("LINE");
    myInit();
    glutMouseFunc(myMouse); //INCLUDE TO USE MOUSE, REMOVE
                           // WHILE USING MOUSE
    glutDisplayFunc(display);
    glutMainLoop();
}
```

## program 1

```
#include<iostream>
#include<GL/glut.h>
#include<time.h>
using namespace std;
int x1, x2, y1, y2;
int flag = 0;

void draw_line()
{
    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;
    incx = 1;
    if (x2 < x1)
        incx = -1;
    incy = 1;
    if (y2 < y1)
        incy = -1;
    x = x1;
    y = y1;
    if (dx > dy)
    {
        draw_pixel(x, y);
        e = 2 * dy - dx;
        inc1 = 2 * (dy - dx);
        inc2 = 2 * dy;
        for (i = 0; i < dx; i++)
        {
            if (e > 0)
            {
                y += incy;
                e += inc1;
            }
            else
                e += inc2;
            x += incx;
            draw_pixel(x, y);
        }
    }
    else
    {
        draw_pixel(x, y);
        e = 2 * dx - dy;
        inc1 = 2 * (dx - dy);
        inc2 = 2 * dx;
        for (i = 0; i < dy; i++)
        {
            if (e > 0)
            {
                x += incx;
                e += inc1;
            }
            else
                e += inc2;
            y += incy;
            draw_pixel(x, y);
        }
    }
    glFlush();
}
void draw_pixel(int x, int y)
{
    glColor3f(1, 0, 0);
    glBegin(GL_POINTS);
    glVertex2i(x, y);
    glEnd();
    glFlush();
}

void myinit()
{
    glClear(GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT);
    glClearColor(1, 1, 1, 1);
```

```

        gluOrtho2D(-250, 250, -250, 250);

}

void MyMouse(int button, int state, int x, int y)
{
    switch (button)
    {
        case GLUT_LEFT_BUTTON:
            if (state == GLUT_DOWN)
            {
                if (flag == 0)
                {
                    printf("Defining x1,y1");
                    x1 = x - 250;
                    yc1 = 250 - y;
                    flag++;
                    cout << x1 << " " << yc1 << "\n";
                }
                else
                {
                    printf("Defining x2,y2");
                    x2 = x - 250;
                    y2 = 250 - y;
                    flag = 0;
                    cout << x2 << " " << y2 << "\n";
                    draw_line();
                }
            }
            break;
    }
}

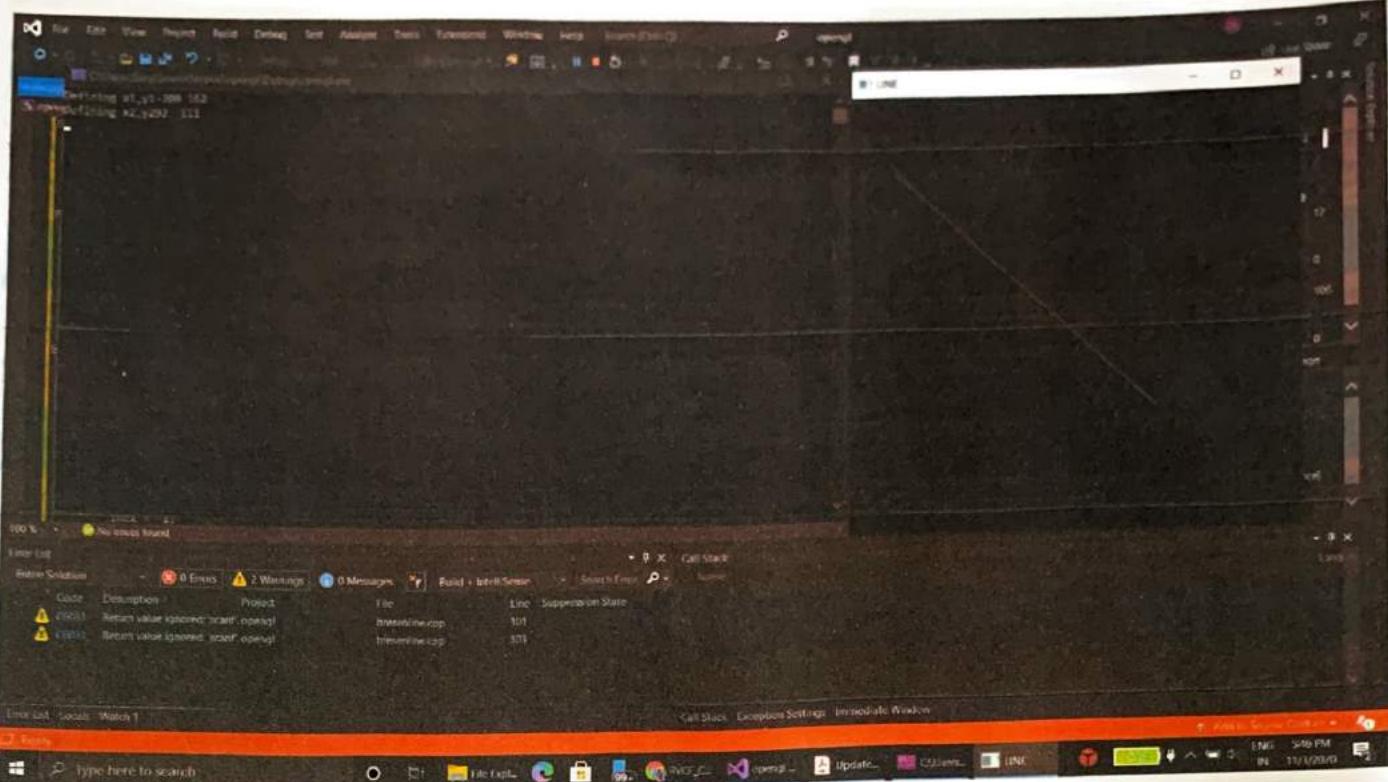
void display()
{}

int main(int ac, char* av[])
{
    //KEYBOARD
    cout << "X1\n";
    cin >> x1;
    cout << "Y1\n";
    cin >> yc1;
    cout << "X2\n";
    cin >> x2;
    cout << "Y2\n";
    cin >> y2;

    glutInit(&ac, av);
    glutInitDisplayMode(GLUT_SINGLE | GLUT_RGB);
    glutInitWindowSize(500, 500);
    glutInitWindowPosition(100, 200);
    glutCreateWindow("LINE");
    myinit();
    glutMouseFunc(MyMouse);
    draw_line();
    glutDisplayFunc(display);
    glutMainLoop();
}

```

## output



## PROGRAM-2

Q 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. User can specify inputs through keyboard/mouse.

```
#include <gl/glut.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>
int xc, yc, r;
int rx, ry, xce, yce;
Void draw - circle (int xc, int yc, int x, int y)
{
    glBegin(GL_POINTS);
    glVertex2i(xc + y, yc + x);
    glVertex2i(xc - x, yc + y);
    glVertex2i(xc + x, yc - y);
    glVertex2i(xc - x, yc - y);
    glVertex2i(xc + y, yc + x);
    glVertex2i(xc - y, yc + x);
    glVertex2i(xc + y, yc - x);
    glVertex2i(xc - y, yc - x);
    glEnd();
}
```

```
void circlebres()
```

```
{
```

```
: glClear(GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT);
```

```
int x = 0, y = r;
```

```
int d = 3 - 2 * r;
```

```
while (x <= y)
```

```
{
```

```
    draw - circle (xc, yc, x, y);
```

```
    x++;
```

```
    if (d < 0)
```

```
        d = d + 4 * x + 6;
```

```
    else
```

```
{
```

```
y--;
```

```
d = d + 4 * (x - y) + 10;
```

```
}
```

```
    draw - circle (xc, yc, x, y);
```

```
}
```

```
glFlush();
```

```
}
```

```
int p1_x, p2_x, p1_y, p2_y;
```

```
int point1_done = 0;
```

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

```
{
```

```
    if (button == GLUT_LEFT_BUTTON && state == GLUT_DOWN)
```

```
    if (point1_done == 0)
```

```
{
```

```
        p1_x = x - 250;
```

```
        p1_y = 250 - y;
```

```
        point1_done = 1;
```

```
}
```

```
    else if (button == GLUT_LEFT_BUTTON && state == GLUT_UP)
```

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{

$$p2-x = x - 250;$$

$$p2-y = 250 - y;$$

$$xc = p1-x;$$

$$yc = p1-y;$$

$$\text{float exp} = (p2-x - p1-x) * (p2-x - p1-x) + \\ (p2-y - p1-y) * (p2-y - p1-y);$$

$$r = (\text{int})(\sqrt(\text{exp}));$$

circlebres();

Point1 = done = 0;

}

8

||||| ELLIPSE ||||||||||||

void draw-ellipse (int xce, int yce, int x, int y)

{

g1 Begin (GL\_POINTS);

g1 vertex2i (x + xce, y + yce);

g1 vertex2i (-x + xce, -y + yce);

g1 vertex2i (x + xce, -y + yce);

g1 vertex2i (-x + xce, -y + yce);

g1 End();

}

void midptellipse()

{

g1 clear (GL\_COLOR\_BUFFER\_BIT);

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

x = 0

y = ry;

Teacher's Signature \_\_\_\_\_

// Initial decision Parameter of region 1

$$d_1 = (r_y * r_y) - (r_x * r_x * r_y) + (0.25 * r_x * r_x);$$

$$dx = 2 * r_y * r_y * x;$$

$$dy = 2 * r_x * r_x * y;$$

// For region 1

while ( $dx < dy$ )

{

// Point points based on 4-way Symmetry  
draw -Ellipse( $x_c$ ,  $y_c$ ,  $x$ ,  $y$ );

// checking and updating value of

// decision parameter based on algorithm

if ( $d_1 \leq 0$ )

{

$x++;$

$$dx = dx + (2 * r_y * r_y);$$

$$d_1 = d_1 + dx - dy + (r_y * r_y);$$

}

3

// Decision Parameter of region 2

$$d_2 = ((r_y * r_y) * ((x + 0.5) * (x + 0.5))) +$$

$$((r_x * r_x) * ((y - 1) * (y - 1))) -$$

$$((r_x * r_x * r_y * r_y));$$

// Plotting points of region 2

while ( $y >= 0$ )

{

// Point points based on 4-way Symmetry  
draw - ellipse (xce, yce, x, y);

// checking and uploading Parameter

// value based on algorithm

if ( $d_2 > 0$ )  
{

$y^-$ ;

$x^+$ ;

$dx = dx + (2 * ry * ry);$

$dy = dy - (2 * rx * rx);$

$d_2 = d_2 + dx - dy + (rx * rx);$

}

}

g1 Flush();

}

int p1e-x, p2e-x, p1e-y, p2e-y, p3e-x, p3e-y;

int pointle-done = 0;

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

{

if (button == GLUT-LEFT-BUTTON && state == GLUT-Down)

&& pointle-done == 0)

{

$p1e-x = x - 250;$

$p1e-y = 250 - y;$

$xce = p1e-x;$

$ype = p1e-y;$

pointle-done = 1;

}

else if (button == GLUT\_LEFT\_BUTTON && state ==  
 GLUT\_DOWN && pointe\_done == 1)  
 {

$$p2e-x = x - 250;$$

$$p2e-y = 250 - y;$$

$$\text{float exp} = (p2e-x - p1e-x) * (p2e-x, p1e-x) + \\ (p2e-y - p1e-y) * (p2e-y - p1e-y);$$

$$rx = (\text{int}) (\sqrt(\text{exp}));$$

// midptellipse();

pointe-down = 2;

}

else if (button == GLUT\_LEFT\_BUTTON && state == GLUT\_DOWN  
 && pointe\_done == 2)

{

$$p3e-x = x - 250;$$

$$p3e-y = 250 - y;$$

$$\text{float exp} = (p3e-x - p1e-x) * (p3e-x - p1e-x) + \\ (p3e-y - p1e-y) * (p3e-y - p1e-y);$$

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

midptellipse();

pointe-done = 0;

}

}

void myDrawing()

{}

void myDrawing()

{}

void minit()

{

```

glClearColor(1.1.1.1);
glColor3f(1.0, 0.0, 0.0);
glPointSize(3.0);
glOrtho2D(-250, 250, -250, 250);

```

g

```

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

```

```

    glutInit(&argc, argv);
    glutInitDisplayMode(GLUT_SINGLE | GLUT_RGB);
    glutInitWindowSize(500, 500);
    glutInitWindowPosition(0, 0);
    //*

```

// FOR MOUSE

```

int id1 = glutCreateWindow("circle");
glutSetWindow(id1);
glutMouseFunc(myMouseFuncCircle);
glutDisplayFunc(myDrawing);
minit();
glutInitWindowSize(500, 500);
glutInitWindowPosition(600, 100);
int id2 = glutCreateWindow("Ellipse");
glutSetWindow(id2);
glutMouseFunc(myMouseFunc);
glutDisplayFunc(myDrawing);
// END MOUSE
*/
```

// FOR KEYBOARD

```

point f (*Enter 1 to draw circle, 2 to draw ellipse\n*);
```

```

int ch;
scanf ("%d", &ch);
switch (ch) {
    case 1;
        printf (*Enter coordinates of centre of circle and radius\n* );
        scanf ("%d%d%d", &xc, &yc, &r);
        glut create window ("circle");
        glut Display Func (circlebox);
    case 2;
        printf ("Enter coordinates of centre of ellipse and major
and minor radius\n* );
        scanf ("%d%d%d%d", &xce, &ye, &rx, &ry);
        glut create window ("Ellipse");
        glut display Func (midptellipse);
        break;
    }
}

// END KEYBOARD
minit();
glut MainLoop();

```

## program 2

```
, #include<gl/glut.h>
#include<stdio.h>
#include<math.h>
int xc, yc, r;
int rx, ry, xce, yce;

//Circle
void draw_circle(int xc, int yc, int x, int y)
{
    glBegin(GL_POINTS);
    glVertex2i(xc + x, yc + y);
    glVertex2i(xc - x, yc + y);
    glVertex2i(xc + x, yc - y);
    glVertex2i(xc - x, yc - y);
    glVertex2i(xc + y, yc + x);
    glVertex2i(xc - y, yc + x);
    glVertex2i(xc + y, yc - x);
    glVertex2i(xc - y, yc - x);
    glEnd();
}

//Generate circle using Bresenham's circle drawing algorithm
void circlebres()
{
    glClear(GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT);
    int x = 0, y = r;
    int d = 3 - 2 * r;
    while (x <= y)
    {
        draw_circle(xc, yc, x, y);
        x++;
        if (d < 0)
            d = d + 4 * x + 6;
        else
        {
            y--;
            d = d + 4 * (x - y) + 10;
        }
        draw_circle(xc, yc, x, y);
    }
    glFlush();
}
int p1_x, p2_x, p1_y, p2_y;
int point1_done = 0;
void myMouseFunccircle(int button, int state, int x, int y)
{
    if (button == GLUT_LEFT_BUTTON && state == GLUT_DOWN && point1_done == 0)
    {
        p1_x = x - 250;
        p1_y = 250 - y;
        point1_done = 1;
    }
    elseif (button == GLUT_LEFT_BUTTON && state == GLUT_DOWN)
    {
        p2_x = x - 250;
        p2_y = 250 - y;
        xc = p1_x;
        yc = p1_y;
        float exp = (p2_x - p1_x) * (p2_x - p1_x) + (p2_y - p1_y) * (p2_y - p1_y);
        r = (int)(sqrt(exp));
        circlebres();
        point1_done = 0;
    }
}
//ELLIPSE
void draw_ellipse(int xce, int yce, int x, int y)
{
    glBegin(GL_POINTS);
    glVertex2i(x + xce, y + yce);
    glVertex2i(-x + xce, y + yce);
    glVertex2i(x + xce, -y + yce);
    glVertex2i(-x + xce, -y + yce);
    glEnd();
}

//Generate ellipse using Bresenham's ellipse drawing algorithm
void ellipsebres()
{
    glClear(GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT);
```

```

float dx, dy, d1, d2, x, y;
x = 0;
y = ry;
d1 = (ry * ry) - (rx * rx * ry) +
      (0.25 * rx * rx);
dx = 2 * ry * ry * x;
dy = 2 * rx * rx * y;
while (dx < dy)
{
    draw_ellipse(xce, yce, x, y);
    // Checking and updating value of
    // decision parameter based on algorithm
    if (d1 < 0)
    {
        x++;
        dx = dx + (2 * ry * ry);
        d1 = d1 + dx + (ry * ry);
    }
    else
    {
        x++;
        y--;
        dx = dx + (2 * ry * ry);
        dy = dy - (2 * rx * rx);
        d1 = d1 + dx - dy + (ry * ry);
    }
}
// Decision parameter of region 2
d2 = ((ry * ry) * ((x + 0.5) * (x + 0.5))) + ((rx * rx) * ((y - 1) * (y - 1))) - (rx * rx * ry * ry);
// Plotting points of region 2 (slope>1)
while (y >= 0)
{
    // Print points based on 4-way symmetry
    draw_ellipse(xce, yce, x, y);

    // Checking and updating parameter
    // value based on algorithm
    if (d2 > 0)
    {
        y--;
        dy = dy - (2 * rx * rx);
        d2 = d2 + (rx * rx) - dy;
    }
    else
    {
        y--;
        x++;
        dx = dx + (2 * ry * ry);
        dy = dy - (2 * rx * rx);
        d2 = d2 + dx - dy + (rx * rx);
    }
}
glFlush();
}

```

```

int p1e_x, p2e_x, p1e_y, p2e_y, p3e_x, p3e_y;
int point1e_done = 0;
void myMouseFunc(int button, int state, int x, int y)
{
    if (button == GLUT_LEFT_BUTTON && state == GLUT_DOWN && point1e_done == 0)
    {
        p1e_x = x - 250;
        p1e_y = 250 - y;
        xce = p1e_x;
        yce = p1e_y;
        point1e_done = 1;
    }
    elseif (button == GLUT_LEFT_BUTTON && state == GLUT_DOWN && point1e_done == 1)
    {
        p2e_x = x - 250;
        p2e_y = 250 - y;
        float exp = (p2e_x - p1e_x) * (p2e_x - p1e_x) + (p2e_y - p1e_y) * (p2e_y - p1e_y);
        rx = (int)(sqrt(exp));
        point1e_done = 2;
    }
    elseif (button == GLUT_LEFT_BUTTON && state == GLUT_DOWN && point1e_done == 2)
    {
        p3e_x = x - 250;
        p3e_y = 250 - y;
        float exp = (p3e_x - p1e_x) * (p3e_x - p1e_x) + (p3e_y - p1e_y) * (p3e_y - p1e_y);
        ry = (int)(sqrt(exp));
    }
}

```

```

        ellipsebres();
        pointie_done = 0;
    }

void myDrawing()
{
}

void myDrawingc()
{
}

void init()
{
    glClearColor(1, 1, 1, 1); //Clears the
    color (Fills the white color in background) //Sets the
    glColor3f(1.0, 0.0, 0.0); //Sets the window
    Color to Red
    glPointSize(3.0); //Sets the display of the graphic to 3.0
    gluOrtho2D(-250, 250, -250, 250); //Sets the window
    position
}

void main(int argc, char* argv[])
{
    glutInit(&argc, argv); //Initialise
    Glut Window
    glutInitDisplayMode(GLUT_SINGLE | GLUT_RGB); //Specifies Display Mode
    glutInitWindowSize(500, 500); //Initialise Window
    size
    glutInitWindowPosition(0, 0); //Specifies Initial
    Window position

    //FOR KEYBOARD
    printf("Enter 1 to draw circle , 2 to draw ellipse\n");
    getch();
    scanf_s("%d", &ch);
    switch (ch) {
        case 1:
            printf("Enter coordinates of centre of circle and radius\n");
            scanf_s("%d%d%d", &xc, &yc, &r);
            glutCreateWindow("Circle"); //Creates window with title "Circle"
            glutDisplayFunc(circlebres); //Executes function circlebres
            break;
        case 2:
            printf("Enter coordinates of centre of ellipse and major and minor radius\n");
            scanf_s("%d%d%d%d", &xce, &ye, &rx, &ry);
            glutCreateWindow("Ellipse"); //Creates window with title "Ellipse"
            glutDisplayFunc(ellipsebres); //Executes function ellipsebres
            break;
    }
    //END KEYBOARD
    init(); //Initialise Window colors and buffer bit
    glutMainLoop(); //Refreshes window
}

```

## output

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

using namespace std;

void drawCircle()
{
    int x = 100, y = 100;
    int r = 50;
    int d = 10;
    int i, j;
    float pi = 3.14159;
    float angle = 0;
    float x1, y1, x2, y2;
    float sinAngle, cosAngle;
    sinAngle = sin(angle);
    cosAngle = cos(angle);

    for (i = 0; i < 360; i += d)
    {
        x1 = x + r * cosAngle;
        y1 = y + r * sinAngle;
        glutVertex(x1, y1);
        angle += d;
    }
}

void drawEllipse()
{
    int x = 100, y = 100;
    int a = 50, b = 30;
    int d = 10;
    int i, j;
    float pi = 3.14159;
    float angle = 0;
    float x1, y1, x2, y2;
    float sinAngle, cosAngle;
    sinAngle = sin(angle);
    cosAngle = cos(angle);

    for (i = 0; i < 360; i += d)
    {
        x1 = x + a * cosAngle;
        y1 = y + b * sinAngle;
        glutVertex(x1, y1);
        angle += d;
    }
}

int main()
{
    cout << "Enter 1 to draw circle , 2 to draw ellipse" << endl;
    int choice;
    cin >> choice;
    if (choice == 1)
        drawCircle();
    else if (choice == 2)
        drawEllipse();
    return 0;
}
```

Immediate Window output:

```
100
```

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

using namespace std;

void drawCircle()
{
    int x = 100, y = 100;
    int r = 50;
    int d = 10;
    int i, j;
    float pi = 3.14159;
    float angle = 0;
    float x1, y1, x2, y2;
    float sinAngle, cosAngle;
    sinAngle = sin(angle);
    cosAngle = cos(angle);

    for (i = 0; i < 360; i += d)
    {
        x1 = x + r * cosAngle;
        y1 = y + r * sinAngle;
        glutVertex(x1, y1);
        angle += d;
    }
}

void drawEllipse()
{
    int x = 100, y = 100;
    int a = 50, b = 30;
    int d = 10;
    int i, j;
    float pi = 3.14159;
    float angle = 0;
    float x1, y1, x2, y2;
    float sinAngle, cosAngle;
    sinAngle = sin(angle);
    cosAngle = cos(angle);

    for (i = 0; i < 360; i += d)
    {
        x1 = x + a * cosAngle;
        y1 = y + b * sinAngle;
        glutVertex(x1, y1);
        angle += d;
    }
}

int main()
{
    cout << "Enter 1 to draw circle , 2 to draw ellipse" << endl;
    int choice;
    cin >> choice;
    if (choice == 1)
        drawCircle();
    else if (choice == 2)
        drawEllipse();
    return 0;
}
```

Immediate Window output:

```
100
```

## PROGRAM - 3

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

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

```
int m;
typedef float Point[3];
Point tetra[4] = {{0,100,-100}, {0,0,100}, {100,-100,-100},
{-100,-100,-100}};
Void tetrahedron (void);
Void myinit (void);
Void divide - triangle (Point a, Point b, Point C, int m);
Void draw - triangle (Point p1, Point p2, Point 3);
int main (int argc, char ** argv)
{
```

```
//int m;
Point f ("Enter the number of iterations:");
Scanf - S ("%d", &m);
glut Init (&argc, argc);
glut Init display mode (GLUT - SINGLE | GLUT - RGB |
GLUT - DEPTH);
glut Init window position (100, 200);
glut Init window size (500, 500);
glut Create window (* Sierpinski Gasket");
```

```
glut Display Func (tetrahedron);  
glEnable(GL_DEPTH_TEST);  
Myinit();  
glut MainLoop();  
}
```

```
void divide_triangle (Point a, Point b, Point c, int m)  
{
```

```
    Point v1, v2, v3;  
    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;
```

```
}
```

```
    else
```

```
        draw_triangle (a, b, c);
```

```
}
```

```
void myinit ()
```

```
{
```

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

```
// glFlush();
```

```
glOrtho (-500, 0, 500, 0, -500.0, 500.0, -500.0, 500.0);
```

```
// gluOrtho (-500.0, 500.0, -500.0, 500.0, -500.0, 500.0);
```

```
}
```

```
void tetrahedron (void)
```

{

```
//myinit();  
glClear(GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT | GL_DEPTH_BUFFER_BIT);  
glColor3f(1.0, 0.0, 0.0);  
divideTriangle(tetra[0], tetra[1], tetra[2], m);  
glColor3f(0.0, 1.0, 0.0);  
divideTriangle(tetra[3], tetra[2], tetra[1], m);  
glColor3f(0.0, 0.0, 1.0);  
divideTriangle(tetra[0], tetra[3], tetra[1], m);  
glColor3f(0.0, 0.0, 0.0);  
divideTriangle(tetra[0], tetra[2], tetra[3], m);  
glFlush();
```

}

```
void drawTriangle(Point p1, Point p2, Point p3)  
{
```

```
    glBegin(GL_TRIANGLES);  
    glVertex3fv(p1);  
    glVertex3fv(p2);  
    glVertex3fv(p3);  
    glEnd();
```

}

### program 3

```
#include<GL\glew.h>
#include<GL\freeglut.h>
#include<iostream>
//#define M 5
typedef float point[3];
point tetra[4] = {
    {0,10,-10},
    {0,0,10},
    {10,-10,-10},
    {-10,-10,-10}
};
int M;

void draw_tetra(pointa, pointb, pointc, pointd) {
    glColor3f(0.0, 0.0, 0.0);
    draw_triangle(a, b, c);
    glColor3f(1.0, 0.0, 0.0);
    draw_triangle(a, c, d);
    glColor3f(0.0, 1.0, 0.0);
    draw_triangle(a, b, d);
    glColor3f(0.0, 0.0, 1.0);
    draw_triangle(b, c, d);
}

void draw_triangle(pointa, pointb, pointc) {
    glBegin(GL_TRIANGLES);
    glVertex3fv(a);
    glVertex3fv(b);
    glVertex3fv(c);
    glEnd();
}

void divide_tetra(pointa, pointb, pointc, pointd, inti) {
    point v1, v2, v3, v4, v5, v6;
    if (i > 0) {
        for (int j = 0; j < 3; j++) {
            v1[j] = (a[j] + b[j]) / 2;
            v2[j] = (a[j] + c[j]) / 2;
            v3[j] = (a[j] + d[j]) / 2;
            v4[j] = (b[j] + c[j]) / 2;
            v5[j] = (b[j] + d[j]) / 2;
            v6[j] = (c[j] + d[j]) / 2;
        }
        divide_tetra(a, v1, v2, v3, i - 1);
        divide_tetra(v1, b, v4, v5, i - 1);
        divide_tetra(v2, v4, c, v6, i - 1);
        divide_tetra(v3, v5, v6, d, i - 1);
    }
    else
        draw_tetra(a, b, c, d);
}

void tetrahedron() {
    glClear(GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT | GL_DEPTH_BUFFER_BIT);
    //glBegin(GL_TRIANGLES);
    divide_tetra(tetra[0], tetra[1], tetra[2], tetra[3], M);
    //glEnd();

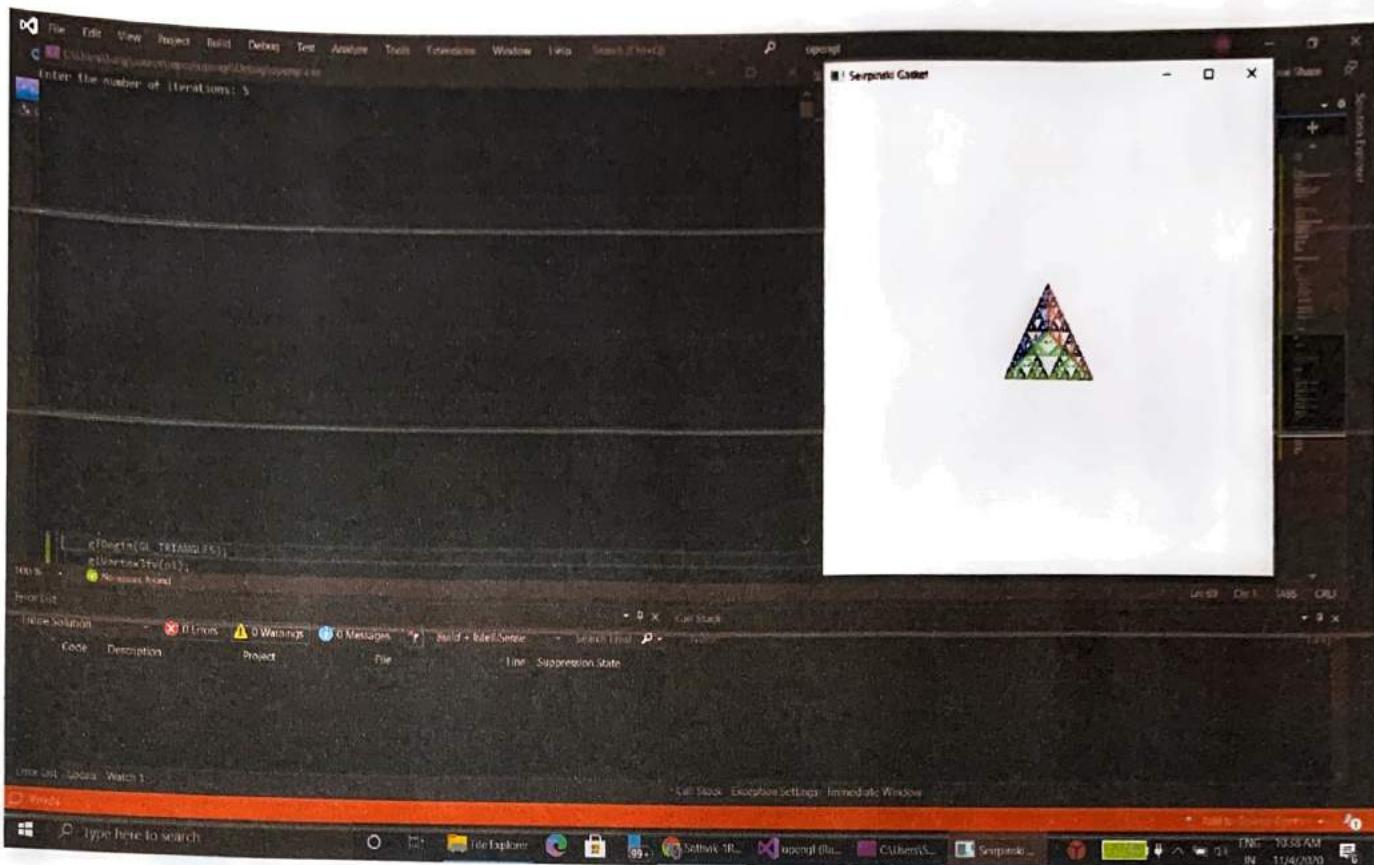
    glFlush();
}

void myinit() {
    glClear(GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT);
    glClearColor(1, 1, 1, 1);
    glOrtho(-12.0, 12.0, -12.0, 12.0, -12.0, 12.0);
}

int main(int argc, char** argv)
{
    std::cout<<"Enter the number of iterations: ";
    std::cin>> M;
    glutInit(&argc, argc);
    glutInitDisplayMode(GLUT_SINGLE | GLUT_RGB | GLUT_DEPTH);
    glutInitWindowSize(900, 900);
    glutCreateWindow("Seirpinski Gasket");
    glutDisplayFunc(tetrahedron);
```

```
    glEnable(GL_DEPTH_TEST);
    myinit();
    glutMainLoop();
}
```

## Output



## PROGRAM - 4

Q Write a program to fill any given polygon using Scan-line area filling algorithm.

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

```
using namespace std;
float x[100], y[100]; // = {0,0, 20,100,100},
y[] = {0,100,50,100,0};
```

```
int n, m;
int wX = 500, wY = 500;
static float px[10] = {0};
```

```
void draw_line (float x1, float y1, float x2, float y2) {
    sleep(100);
    glClear(GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT);
    glBegin(GL_LINES);
    glVertex2f(x1, y1);
    glVertex2f(x2, y2);
    glEnd();
    glFlush();
}
```

```
void edgeDetect (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[mtt] = x1 + (Scanline - y1) *
```

$$(x2 - x1) / (y2 - y1);$$

}

```
void Scanfill (float x[], float y[]) {
```

```
for (int s1 = 0; s1 <= wY; s1++) {
```

m = 0;

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

```
    edge detect (x[i], y[i], x[(i+1)%n],
```

$$y[(i+1)%n], s1);$$

}

```
sort (int x, (int x+m));
```

```
if (m >= 2)
```

```
    for (int i = 0; i < m; i = i+2)
```

```
        draw_line (int x[i], s1, int x[i+1], s1);
```

}

}

```
void display-filled-polygon() {
```

```
g1 clear (GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT);
```

```
g1 LineWidth(2);
```

```
g1 Begin (GL_LINE_LOOP);
```

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

```
g1 vertex2f(x[i], y[i]);  
g1 End();  
Scanfill(x, y);  
g1 flush();  
}
```

```
void myInit() {
```

```
g1 clear color(1, 1, 1, 1);  
g1 color3f(0, 0, 1);  
g1 point size(1);
```

```
g1 ortho2D(0, wx, 0, wy);
```

```
}
```

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

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

```
point f("Enter no. of sides: \n");
```

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

```
Point f("Enter coordinates of end points: \n");
```

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

```
{
```

```
point f("X-coord Y-coord: \n");
```

```
scanf("%f %f", &x[i], &y[i]);
```

```
}
```

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

```
glutInitWindowSize(500, 500);
```

```
glutInitWindowPosition(0, 0);
```

```
glutCreateWindow("Scanline");
```

```
glutDisplayFunc(displayFilledPolygon);
```

```
myInit();
```

```
glutMainLoop();
```

## Program 4

```
#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;
int wx = 500, wy = 500;
static float intx[10] = { 0 };
void draw_line(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 edgeDetect(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)
        intx[m++] = x1 + (scanline - y1) * (x2 - x1) / (y2 - y1);
}
void scanfill(float x[], float y[]) {
    for (int s1 = 0; s1 <= wy; s1++) {
        m = 0;
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
            edgeDetect(x[i], y[i], x[(i + 1) % n], y[(i + 1) % n], s1);
            sort(intx, (intx + m));
            if (m >= 2)
                for (int i = 0; i < m; i = i + 2)
                    draw_line(intx[i], s1, intx[i + 1], s1);
        }
    }
}
void display_filled_polygon() {
    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);
    gluOrtho2D(0, wx, 0, wy);
}
void main(int ac, char* av[]) {
    glutInit(&ac, av);
    printf("Enter no. of sides: \n");
    scanf_s("%d", &n);
    printf("Enter coordinates of endpoints: \n");
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        printf("X-coord Y-coord: \n");
        scanf_s("%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();
}
```

}

## output

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Visual Studio interface with a dark theme. A code editor window is open, displaying C++ code for calculating the area of a polygon based on user input for the number of sides and coordinates of vertices. The code uses a formula involving the cross product of vectors formed by consecutive vertices. A red 5-sided polygon is visible in the bottom-left corner of the screen.

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

using namespace std;

int main()
{
    int n;
    cout << "Enter no. of sides: ";
    cin >> n;

    cout << "Enter coordinates of n vertices: " << endl;

    float x1, y1, x2, y2;
    float area = 0.0f;

    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
    {
        cout << "X coord Y coord: ";
        cin >> x1 >> y1;
        cout << "X coord Y coord: ";
        cin >> x2 >> y2;

        area += ((x1 * y2) - (x2 * y1));
    }

    cout << "Area = " << abs(area / 2.0);
}
```

The status bar at the bottom shows the following information:

- File 19 On 20 Col 24 Tab 100% Ctrl
- Build 0 Errors 0 Warnings 0 Messages
- Code Description Project File Line Suppression State
- Error List Locals Watch 1
- Call Stack Exception Settings Immediate Window
- Type here to search

## PROGRAM - 5

- a) Write a program to create a house like figure and perform the following operations.
- Rotate it about a given fixed point using OpenGL transformation functions.
  - Reflect it about an axis  $y = mx + c$  using OpenGL transformation functions.

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

// RIGHT CLICK TO SHOW REFLECTED HOUSE

```
float house[11][2] = {{100, 200}, {200, 250},
{300, 200}, {100, 200}, {100, 100}, {175, 100},
{175, 150}, {225, 150}, {225, 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();
```

```
gluOrtho2D(-450, 450, -450, 250);
```

```
glMatrixMode(GL_MODELVIEW);
```

```
glLoadIdentity();
```

```
//NORMAL HOUSE
gl color 3f (1,0,0);
gl Begin (GL_LINE_LOOP);
for Cint i=0; i<11; i++)
    gl vertex 2fv (house[i]);
gl End();
gl Flush();
// ROTATED HOUSE
gl pushmatrix();
gl Translatef (100,100,0);
gl color 3f (1,1,0);
gl Begin (GL_LINE_LOOP);
for Cint i=0; i<11; i++)
    gl vertex 2fv (house[i]);
gl End();
gl popmatrix();
gl Flush();
}
```

```
void display 2c)
```

```
{ gl clear color (1,1,1,0);
gl clear(GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT | GL_DEPTH_BUFFER_BIT);
gl MatrixMode (GL_PROJECTION);
gl LoadIdentity();
glu ortho 2D (-450, 450, -450, 450);
gl MatrixMode (GL_MODELVIEW);
gl LoadIdentity();
// normal house
gl color 3f (1,0,0);
```

```
glBegin(GL_LINE_LOOP);
for (int i=0; i<11; i++)
    glVertex2fv(Chase[i]);
glEnd();
glFlush();
// line
float x1 = 0, x2 = 500;
float y1 = m * x1 + c;
float y2 = m * x2 + c;
	glColor3f(1, 1, 0);
glBegin(GL_LINES);
gl vertex2f(x1, y1);
gl vertex2f(x2, y2);
gl End();
gl Flush();
```

```
// Reflected
gl PushMatrix();
gl Translate(0, c, 0);
theta = atan(m);
theta = theta * 180 / 3.14;
gl Rotate(0, 0, 1);
gl Scale(1, -1, -1);
gl Translate(0, -c, 0);
gl Rotate(-theta, 0, 0, 1);
gl Begin(GL_LINE_LOOP);
for (int i=0, i<11; i++)
    glVertex2fv(Chase[i]);
gl End();
```

```
glPopMatrix();
glFlush();

}

void MyInit() {
    glClearColor(1.0, 1.0, 1.0);
    glColor3f(1.0, 0.0, 0.0);
    glLineWidth(2.0);
    glMatrixMode(GL_PROJECTION);
    glLoadIdentity();
    gluOrtho2D(-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 & display2);
}

void Main(int argc, char** argv)
{
    pointf("Enter the rotation angle\n");
    scanf("%d", &angle);
    pointf("Enter C and m value for line y=mx+c\n");
    scanf("%f %f", &c, &m);
    glutInit(&argc, argv);
    glutInitDisplayMode(GLUT_SINGLE | GLUT_RGB);
    glutInitWindowSize(900, 900);
```

glut Init Window position (100,100);  
glut Create Window ("House Rotation");  
glut display Func (display);  
glut Mouse Func (mouse);  
My Init ();  
glut MainLoop();

3

## program 5

```
#include<gl/glut.h>
#include<math.h>
//#include<stdlib.h>
#include<stdio.h>
//RIGHT CLICK TO SHOW REFLECTED HOUSE
float house[11][2] = { { 100,200 },{ 200,250 },{ 300,200 },{ 100,200 },{ 100,100 },{ 175,100 },{ 175,150 },{ 225,150 },{ 225,100 },{ 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();
    gluOrtho2D(-450, 450, -450, 450);
    glMatrixMode(GL_MODELVIEW);
    glLoadIdentity();
    //NORMAL HOUSE
    glColor3f(1, 0, 0);
    glBegin(GL_LINE_LOOP);
    for (int i = 0; i < 11; i++)
        glVertex2fv(house[i]);
    glEnd();
    glFlush();
    //ROTATED HOUSE
    glPushMatrix();
    glTranslatef(100, 100, 0);
    glRotatef(angle, 0, 0, 1);
    glTranslatef(-100, -100, 0);
    glColor3f(1, 1, 0);
    glBegin(GL_LINE_LOOP);
    for (int i = 0; i < 11; i++)
        glVertex2fv(house[i]);
    glEnd();
    glPopMatrix();
    glFlush();
}

void display2()
{
    glClearColor(1, 1, 1, 0);
    glClear(GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT | GL_DEPTH_BUFFER_BIT);
    glMatrixMode(GL_PROJECTION);
    glLoadIdentity();
    gluOrtho2D(-450, 450, -450, 450);
    glMatrixMode(GL_MODELVIEW);
    glLoadIdentity();
    //normal house
    glColor3f(1, 0, 0);
    glBegin(GL_LINE_LOOP);
    for (int i = 0; i < 11; i++)
        glVertex2fv(house[i]);
    glEnd();
    glFlush();
    // line
    float x1 = 0, x2 = 500;
    float y1 = m * x1 + c;
    float y2 = m * x2 + c;
    glColor3f(1, 1, 0);
    glBegin(GL_LINES);
    glVertex2f(x1, y1);
    glVertex2f(x2, y2);
    glEnd();
    glFlush();

    //Reflected
    glPushMatrix();
    glTranslatef(0, c, 0);
    theta = atan(m);
    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);
```

```

    glVertex2fv(house[1]);
}
glEnd();
glPopMatrix();
glFlush();
}

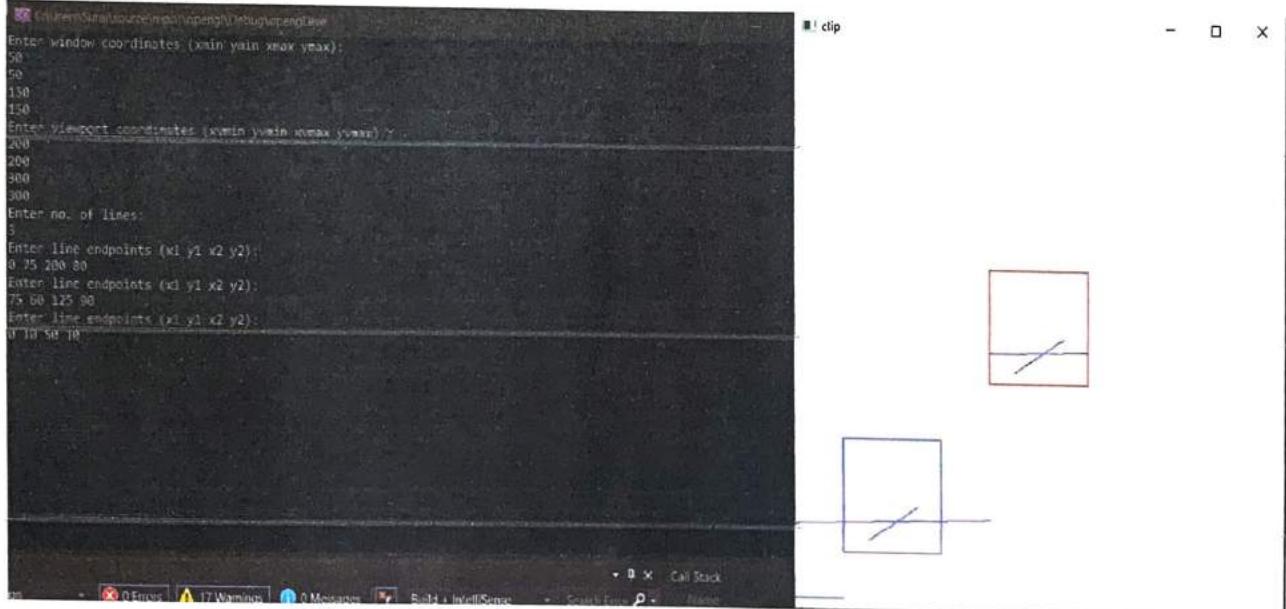
void myInit() {
    glClearColor(1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0);
    glColor3f(1.0, 0.0, 0.0);
    glLineWidth(2.0);
    glMatrixMode(GL_PROJECTION);
    glLoadIdentity();
    gluOrtho2D(-450, 450, -450, 450);
}

void mouse(int btn, int state, int x, int y) {
    if (btn == GLUT_LEFT_BUTTON && state == GLUT_DOWN) {
        display();
    }
    elseif (btn == GLUT_RIGHT_BUTTON && state == GLUT_DOWN) {
        display2();
    }
}

void main(int argc, char** argv)
{
    printf("Enter the rotation angle\n");
    scanf_s("%d", &angle);
    printf_s("Enter c and m value for line y=mx+c\n");
    scanf_s("%f %f", &c, &m);
    glutInit(&argc, argv);
    glutInitDisplayMode(GLUT_SINGLE | GLUT_RGB);
    glutInitWindowSize(900, 900);
    glutInitWindowPosition(100, 100);
    glutCreateWindow("House Rotation");
    glutDisplayFunc(display);
    glutMouseFunc(mouse);
    myInit();
    glutMainLoop();
}

```

## Output



## PROGRAM - 6

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

```
# define outcode int  
# define true 1  
# define false 0  
double xmin, ymin, xmas, ymax;  
double xvmin, yvmin, xvmax, yvmax;
```

```
const int RIGHT = 4;  
const int LEFT = 8;  
const int Top = 1;  
const int Bottom = 2;
```

```
int n;  
struct line_Segment {  
    int x1;  
    int y1;  
    int x2;  
    int y2;  
};
```

```
struct line_Segment ls[10];
```

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

```
out code code = 0;
if (y > ymax)
    code1 = TOP;
else if (y < ymin)
    code1 = BOTTOM;
if (x > xmax)
    code1 = RIGHT;
else if (x < xmin)
    code1 = LEFT;
return code;
}

void cohensuther (double x0, double y0, double x1,
                  double y1)
```

out code out code 0, out code 1, out code out;  
bool accept = false, done = false;

out code 0 = Compute out code (x0, y0);  
out code 1 = Compute out code (x1, y1);

do

{

if (! (out code 0 | out code 1))

{

accept = true;  
done = true;

}

else if (out code 0 & out code 1)

done = true;

else

{

double x, y;

out code out = out code 0 ? out code 0 : out code 1;  
if (out code out & TOP)

{  
 $x = x_0 + (x_1 - x_0) * (y_{max} - y_0) / (y_1 - y_0);$   
 $y = y_{max};$

} else if (out code out & BOTTOM)

{  
 $x = x_0 + (x_1 - x_0) * (y_{min} - y_0) / (y_1 - y_0);$   
 $y = y_{min};$

} else if (out code out & RIGHT)

{  
 $y = y_0 + (y_1 - y_0) * (x_{max} - x_0) / (x_1 - x_0);$   
 $x = x_{max};$

else

{

{  
 $y = y_0 + (y_1 - y_0) * (x_{min} - x_0) / (x_1 - x_0);$   
 $x = x_{min};$

} if (out code out == out code 0)

{

$x_0 = x;$

$y_0 = y;$

{

out code 0 = compute out code ( $x_0, y_0$ );

else

{

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$x_0 = x;$  $y_0 = y;$  $\} \text{out code}_1 = \text{compute out code } (x_1, y_1);$ 

{}

 $\} \text{while}(\text{!done});$  $\{ \text{if } (\text{accept})$  $\text{double } s_x = (x_{\text{vmax}} - x_{\text{vmin}}) / (x_{\text{max}} - x_{\text{min}});$  $\text{double } s_y = (y_{\text{vmax}} - y_{\text{vmin}}) / (y_{\text{max}} - y_{\text{min}});$  $\text{double } v_x_0 = x_{\text{vmin}} + (x_0 - y_{\text{min}}) * s_x;$  $\text{double } v_y_0 = y_{\text{vmin}} + (y_0 - y_{\text{min}}) * s_y;$  $\text{double } v_x_1 = x_{\text{vmin}} + (x_1 - x_{\text{min}}) * s_x;$  $\text{double } v_y_1 = y_{\text{vmin}} + (y_1 - y_{\text{min}}) * s_y;$  $\text{gl color } 3f(1, 0, 0);$  $\text{gl Begin(GL\_LINE\_Loop);}$  $\text{gl vertex } 2f(x_{\text{vmin}}, y_{\text{vmin}});$  $\text{gl vertex } 2f(x_{\text{vmax}}, y_{\text{vmin}});$  $\text{gl vertex } 2f(x_{\text{vmax}}, y_{\text{vmax}});$  $\text{gl vertex } 2f(x_{\text{vmin}}, y_{\text{vmax}});$  $\text{gl End();}$  $\text{gl color } 3f(0, 0, 1);$  $\text{gl Begin(GL\_LINES);}$  $\text{gl vertex } 2d(v_x_0, v_y_0);$  $\text{gl End();}$ 

{}

 $\} \text{void display().}$

{

```
glClear(GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT);
glColor3f(0,0,1);
glBegin(GL_LINE_LOOP);
glVertex2f(xmin, ymin);
glVertex2f(xmax, ymin);
glVertex2f(xmax, ymax);
glVertex2f(xmin, ymax);
glEnd();
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++)
    cohensutherland(ls[i].x1, ls[i].y1, ls[i].x2, ls[i].y2);
```

```
glFlush();
```

}

```
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)
```

```
{ printf ("Enter window coordinates (xmin ymin xmax ymax); \n");
```

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

```
printf ("Enter viewport coordinates (xvmin yvmin xvmax yvmax); \n");
```

```
scanf ("%f %f %f %f", &xvmin, &yvmin, &xvmax, &yvmax);
```

```
Pointf ("Enter no. of lines: \n");
```

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

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

```
    printf ("Enter line endpoints (x1 y1 x2 y2): \n");
```

```
    scanf ("%d %d %d %d", &ls[i].x1, &ls[i].y1, &ls[i].x2,
```

```
                      &ls[i].y2);
```

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

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

```
glutInitWindowSize (500, 500);
```

```
glutInitWindowPosition (0, 0);
```

```
glutCreateWindow ("Clip");
```

```
MyInit ();
```

```
glutDisplayFunc (display);
```

```
glutMainLoop ();
```

```
}
```

## program 6

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
#include<gl/glut.h>
#define outcodeint
#define true 1
#define false 0
double xmin, ymin, xmax, ymax;
double xvmin, yvmin, xvmax, yvmax;
constint RIGHT = 4;
constint LEFT = 8;
constint TOP = 1;
constint BOTTOM = 2;
int n;
structline_segment {
    int x1;
    int y1;
    int x2;
    int y2;
};
structline_segment ls[10];
outcodecomputeoutcode(doublex, doubley)
{
    outcode code = 0;
    if (y>ymax)
        code |= TOP;
    elseif (y<ymin)
        code |= BOTTOM;
    if (x>xmax)
        code |= RIGHT;
    elseif (x<xmin)
        code |= LEFT;
    return code;
}
voidcohensuther(doublex0, doubley0, doublex1, doubley1)
{
    outcode outcode0, outcode1, outcodeout;
    bool accept = false, done = false;
    outcode0 = computeoutcode(x0, y0);
    outcode1 = computeoutcode(x1, y1);
    do
    {
        if(!(outcode0 | outcode1))
        {
            accept = true;
            done = true;
        }
        elseif (outcode0 & outcode1)
            done = true;
        else
        {
            double x, y;
            outcodeout = outcode0 ? outcode0 : outcode1;
            if (outcodeout& TOP)
            {
                x = x0 + (x1 - x0) * (ymax - y0) / (y1 - y0);
                y = ymax;
            }
            elseif (outcodeout& BOTTOM)
            {
                x = x0 + (x1 - x0) * (ymin - y0) / (y1 - y0);
                y = ymin;
            }
            elseif (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 = computeoutcode(x0, y0);
            }
            else
            {
                x1 = x;
                y1 = y;
                outcode1 = computeoutcode(x1, y1);
            }
        }
    } while (!done);
}
```

```

        }
    else
    {
        x1 = x;
        y1 = y;
        outcode1 = computeoutcode(x1, y1);
    }
}

} while(!done);
if (accept)
{
    doublesx = (xvmax - xvmin) / (xmax - xmin);
    doublesy = (yvmax - yvmin) / (ymax - ymin);
    double vx0 = xvmin + (x0 - xmin) * sx;
    double vy0 = yvmin + (y0 - ymin) * sy;
    double vx1 = xvmin + (x1 - xmin) * sx;
    double vy1 = yvmin + (y1 - ymin) * sy;
    glColor3f(1, 0, 0);
    glBegin(GL_LINE_LOOP);
    glVertex2f(xvmin, yvmin);
    glVertex2f(xvmax, yvmin);
    glVertex2f(xvmax, yvmax);
    glVertex2f(xvmin, yvmax);
    glEnd();
    glColor3f(0, 0, 1);
    glBegin(GL_LINES);
    glVertex2d(vx0, vy0);
    glVertex2d(vx1, vy1);
    glEnd();
}
}

void display()
{
    glClear(GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT);
    glColor3f(0, 0, 1);
    glBegin(GL_LINE_LOOP);
    glVertex2f(xmin, ymin);
    glVertex2f(xmax, ymin);
    glVertex2f(xmax, ymax);
    glVertex2f(xmin, ymax);
    glEnd();
    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++)
        cohensuther(ls[i].x1, ls[i].y1, ls[i].x2, ls[i].y2);

    glFlush();
}
void myinit()
{
    glClearColor(1, 1, 1, 1);
    glColor3f(1, 0, 0);
    glPointSize(1.0);
    glMatrixMode(GL_PROJECTION);
    glLoadIdentity();
    gluOrtho2D(0, 500, 0, 500);
}

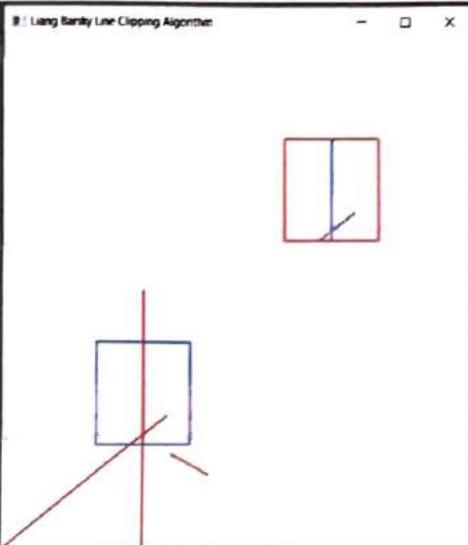
void main(int argc, char** argv)
{
    printf("Enter window coordinates (xmin ymin xmax ymax): \n");
    scanf_s("%lf%lf%lf%lf", &xmin, &ymin, &xmax, &ymax);
    printf("Enter viewport coordinates (xvmin yvmin xvmax yvmax) :\n");
    scanf_s("%lf%lf%lf%lf", &xvmin, &yvmin, &xvmax, &yvmax);
    printf("Enter no. of lines:\n");
    scanf_s("%d", &n);
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
    {
        printf("Enter line endpoints (x1 y1 x2 y2):\n");
        scanf_s("%d%d%d%d", &ls[i].x1, &ls[i].y1, &ls[i].x2, &ls[i].y2);
    }
    glutInit(&argc, argv);
    glutInitDisplayMode(GLUT_SINGLE | GLUT_RGB);
    glutInitWindowSize(500, 500);
    glutInitWindowPosition(0, 0);
    glutCreateWindow("clip");
    myinit();
}

```

```
glutDisplayFunc(display);
glutMainLoop();
}
```

## output

```
C:\Users\Asus\OneDrive\Desktop\Algorithm\Line Clipping\> LiangBanksLineClipping.exe
Enter window coordinates: (xmin ymin xmax ymax)
100 100 400 200
Enter viewport coordinates: (xmin ymin xmax ymax)
100 100 400 200
Enter no. of lines
3
Enter coordinates: (x1 y1 x2 y2)
150 8 190 95
Enter coordinates: (x1 y1 x2 y2)
80 175 128
Enter coordinates: (x1 y1 x2 y2)
180 90 220 70
```



## PROGRAM. 7

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

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

```
double Xmin, ymin, xmax, ymax; // 50 50 100 100
double xvmin, yvmin, xvmax, yvmax; // 200 200 300 300
int n;
```

```
struct line-Segment {
    int x1;
    int y1;
    int x2;
    int y2;
};
```

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

```
int clipTest(double p, double q, double *u1, double *
```

```
double r;
if(p) r = q/p; // to check whether p
if(p < 0.0) // potentially entry point, update te
{
```

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

```
    if(r > *u2) return (false); // line position is outside
```

{

else

{ if ( $P > 0.0$ ) // potentially leaving point, update  $u1$ 

{

else

if ( $r < *u2$ ) \*  $u2 = r$ ;if ( $r < *u1$ ) return(false); // line position is outside.{ if ( $P == 0.0$ ). . if ( $q < 0.0$ ) return(false) // line parallel to edge but outside

{

{

return(true);

Void Liang Bar Skyline Clip and Draw(double  $x_0$ , double  $y_0$ ,  
double  $x_1$ , double  $y_1$ )

{

double  $dx = x_1 - x_0$ ,  $dy = y_1 - y_0$ ,  $u1 = 0.0$ ,  $u2 = 1.0$ ;

// draw a red colored Viewport.

gl Color3f(1.0, 0.0, 0.0);

gl Begin(GL\_LINE\_LOOP);

gl Vertex2f(xvmin, yvmin);

gl Vertex2f(xvmax, yvmax);

gl Vertex2f(xvmax, yvmax);

gl Vertex2f(xvmin, yvmax);

gl End();

if (ClipTest(-dx,  $x_0 - x_{\min}$ , &u1, &u2)) // inside  
test wrt left edge.

```

if (cliptest(dx, xmax, -x0, &u1, &u2)) // Inside test
    wst right edge
if (cliptest(-dy, yo - ymin, &u1, &u2)) // Inside test wst bottom edge.
if (cliptest(dy, ymax, -yo, &u1, &u2)) // Inside test wst Top edge.
{
    if (u2 < 1.0)
    {
        x1 = x0 + u2 * dx;
        y1 = yo + u2 * dy;
    }
    // Window to Viewport Mappings
    double Sx = (xvmax - xvmin) / (xmax - ymin); // double Scale parameter
    double Sy = (yvmax - yvmin) / (ymax - ymin);
    double vx0 = xvmin + (x0 - xmin) * Sx;
    double vy0 = yvmin + (yo - ymin) * Sy;
    double vx1 = xvmin + (x1 - xmin) * Sx;
    double vy1 = yvmin + (y1 - ymin) * Sy;

    glcolor3f(0.0, 0.0, 1.0); // draw blue colored
                                clipped line
    glBegin(GL_LINES);
    glVertex2d(vx0, vy0);
    glVertex2d(vx1, vy1);
    glEnd();
}

```

} // end of line clipping

void display()

{  
glClear(GL\_COLOR\_BUFFER\_BIT);

// draw the line with red color

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();

} // draw a blue colored window

glColor3f(0.0, 0.0, 1.0);

glBegin(GL\_LINE\_LOOP);

glVertex2f(xmin, ymin);

glVertex2f(xmax, ymin);

glVertex2f(xmax, ymax);

glVertex2f(xmin, ymax);

glEnd();

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

LiangBoxSkyLineClipAndDraw(ls[i].x1, ls[i].y1,  
ls[i].x2, ls[i].y2);

glFlush();

}

Void myInit()

```

glClearColor(1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0);
glColor3f(1.0, 0.0, 0.0);
glLineWidth(2.0);
glMatrixMode(GL_PROJECTION);
glLoadIdentity();
gluOrtho2D(0.0, 499.0, 0.0, 499.0);
}

```

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

```

glutInit(&argc, argv);
glutInitDisplayMode(GLUT_SINGLE | GLUT_RGB);
glutInitWindowSize(500, 500);
glutInitWindowPosition(0, 0);

```

```

Pointf("Enter window coordinates : (xmin ymin xmax ymax)\n");
scanf("%f %f %f %f", &xmin, &ymin, &xmax, &ymax);
Pointf("Enter viewPort coordinates : (xvmin yvmin xvmax yvmax)\n");
scanf("%f %f %f %f", &xvmin, &yvmin, &xvmax, &yvmax);
printf("Enter no. of lines :\n");
scanf("%d", &n);

```

```

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

```

```

    Pointf("Enter coordinates : (x1 y1 x2 y2)\n");
    scanf("%d %d %d %d", &IS[i].x1, &IS[i].y1, &IS[i].x2,
          &IS[i].y2);
}

```

```
glutCreateWindow("Liang Barsky line clipping Algorithm");
```

```
glutDisplayFunc(display);
```

```
myPrint();
```

```
glutMainLoop();
```

## program 7

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

double xmin, ymin, xmax, ymax; //50 50 100 100
double xvmin, yvmin, xvmx, yvmax; //200 200 300 300

int n;

struct line_segment {
    int x1;
    int y1;
    int x2;
    int y2;
};

struct line_segments[10];
int clipTest(double p, double q, double* u1, double* u2)
{
    double r;
    if (p) r = q / p; // to check whether p
    if (p < 0.0) // potentially entry point, update te
    {
        if (r > *u1)*u1 = r;
        if (r > *u2) return(false); // line portion is outside
    }
    else
        if (p > 0.0) // Potentially leaving point, update tl
    {
        if (r < *u2)*u2 = r;
        if (r < *u1) return(false); // line portion is outside
    }
    else
        if (p == 0.0)
    {
        if (q < 0.0) return(false); // line parallel to edge but outside
    }
    return(true);
}

void LiangBarskyLineClipAndDraw(double x0, double y0, double x1, double y1)
{
    double dx = x1 - x0, dy = y1 - y0, u1 = 0.0, u2 = 1.0;
    //draw a red colored viewport
    glColor3f(1.0, 0.0, 0.0);
    glBegin(GL_LINE_LOOP);
    glVertex2f(xvmin, yvmin);
    glVertex2f(xvmx, yvmin);
    glVertex2f(xvmx, yvmax);
    glVertex2f(xvmin, yvmax);
    glEnd();
    if (clipTest(-dx, x0 - xmin, &u1, &u2)) // inside test wrt left edge
        if (clipTest(dx, xmax - x0, &u1, &u2)) // inside test wrt right edge
            if (clipTest(-dy, y0 - ymin, &u1, &u2)) // inside test wrt bottom edge
                if (clipTest(dy, ymax - y0, &u1, &u2)) // inside test wrt top edge
                {
                    if (u2 < 1.0)
                    {
                        x1 = x0 + u2 * dx;
                        y1 = y0 + u2 * dy;
                    }
                    if (u1 > 0.0)
                    {
                        x0 = x0 + u1 * dx;
                        y0 = y0 + u1 * dy;
                    }
                    // Window to viewport mappings
                    double sx = (xvmx - xvmin) / (xmax - xmin); // Scale parameters
                    double sy = (yvmax - yvmin) / (ymax - ymin);
                    double vx0 = xvmin + (x0 - xmin) * sx;
                    double vy0 = yvmin + (y0 - ymin) * sy;
                    double vx1 = xvmin + (x1 - xmin) * sx;
                    double vy1 = yvmin + (y1 - ymin) * sy;

                    glColor3f(0.0, 0.0, 1.0); // draw blue colored clipped line
                    glBegin(GL_LINES);
                    glVertex2d(vx0, vy0);
                    glVertex2d(vx1, vy1);
                    glEnd();
                }
            }
        }
    }
```

```

}// end of line clipping

void display()
{
    glClear(GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT);
    //draw the line with red color
    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();
    }
    //draw a blue colored window
    glColor3f(0.0, 0.0, 1.0);
    glBegin(GL_LINE_LOOP);
    glVertex2f(xmin, ymin);
    glVertex2f(xmax, ymin);
    glVertex2f(xmax, ymax);
    glVertex2f(xmin, ymax);
    glEnd();
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
        LiangBarskyLineClipAndDraw(ls[i].x1, ls[i].y1, ls[i].x2, ls[i].y2);
    glFlush();
}

void myinit()
{
    glClearColor(1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0);
    glColor3f(1.0, 0.0, 0.0);
    glLineWidth(2.0);
    glMatrixMode(GL_PROJECTION);
    glLoadIdentity();
    gluOrtho2D(0.0, 499.0, 0.0, 499.0);
}

int main(int argc, char** argv)
{
    glutInit(&argc, argv);
    glutInitDisplayMode(GLUT_SINGLE | GLUT_RGB);
    glutInitWindowSize(500, 500);
    glutInitWindowPosition(0, 0);

    printf_s("Enter window coordinates: (xmin ymin xmax ymax) \n");
    scanf_s("%lf%lf%lf%lf", &xmin, &ymin, &xmax, &ymax);
    printf_s("Enter viewport coordinates: (xvmin yvmin xvmax yvmax) \n");
    scanf_s("%lf%lf%lf%lf", &xvmin, &yvmin, &xvmax, &yvmax);
    printf_s("Enter no. of lines:\n");
    scanf_s("%d", &n);

    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
    {
        printf_s("Enter coordinates: (x1 y1 x2 y2)\n");
        scanf_s("%d%d%d%d", &ls[i].x1, &ls[i].y1, &ls[i].x2, &ls[i].y2);
    }
    glutCreateWindow("Liang Barsky Line Clipping Algorithm");
    glutDisplayFunc(display);
    myinit();
    glutMainLoop();
}

```

## output

```
C:\Users\Surya\source\repos\opengl\Debug\opengl.exe
Enter no. of vertices:3
Polygon Vertex:
50 50
Polygon Vertex:
250 200
Polygon Vertex:
200 250
Enter no. of vertices of clipping window:4
Clip Vertex:
100 100
Clip Vertex:
200 100
Clip Vertex:
200 200
Clip Vertex:
100 200

```

## PROGRAM - 8

6. Write a program to implement the Cohen-Hodgeman polygon clipping algorithm. Make provision to specify the input polygon and window for clipping.

```
// C++ program for implementing Sutherland & Hodgman
// algorithm for polygon clipping.

#include <iostream>
#include <GL/glut.h>
using namespace std;
int poly_size, poly_points[20][2], org_poly_size, org_poly_points[20][2],
clipper_size, clipper_points[20][2];
const int MAX_POINTS = 20;
```

// Returns X-value of point of intersection of two  
// lines

```
void draw_poly(int p[][2], int n) {
    glBegin(GL_POLYGON);
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        glVertex2f(p[i][0], p[i][1]);
    }
    glEnd();
```

```
} // int x_interseet (int x1, int y1, int x2, int y2)
    // int x3, int y3, int x4, int y4)
```

$$\text{int num} = (x_1 * y_2 - y_1 * x_2) * (x_3 - x_4) - \\ (x_1 - x_2) * (x_3 * y_4 - y_3 * x_4);$$

$\text{int den} = (x_1 - x_2)^*(y_3 - y_4) - (y_1 - y_2)^*(x_3 - x_4);$   
 return num/den;

// Returns y-value of point of intersection of  
// two lines

$\text{int Y-intersect}(\text{int } x_1, \text{int } y_1, \text{int } x_2, \text{int } y_2,$   
 $\text{int } x_3, \text{int } y_3, \text{int } x_4, \text{int } y_4)$

$\text{int num} = (x_1^*y_2 - y_1^*x_2)^*(y_3 - y_4) -$   
 $(y_1 - y_2)^*(x_3^*y_4 - y_3^*x_4);$

$\text{int den} = (x_1 - x_2)^*(y_3 - y_4) - (y_1 - y_2)^*(x_3 - x_4);$   
 return num / den;

// This function clips all the edges w.r.t one clip  
// edge of clipping area

void Clip [int poly-points[3][2], int & Poly-Size,  
 $\text{int } x_1, \text{int } y_1, \text{int } x_2, \text{int } y_2]$

$\text{int new-points}[\text{MAX_POINTS}][2], \text{new-Poly-Size}=0;$

// (ix, iy), (Kx, Ky) are the co-ordinate values of

// the points

for (int i=0; i < Poly-Size; i++)

{

// i and K form a line in polygon

$\text{int } K=(i+1) \% \text{Poly-Size};$

$\text{int } ix = \text{Poly-points}[i][0], iy = \text{Poly-points}[i][1];$

$\text{int } Kx = \text{Poly-points}[K][0], Ky = \text{Poly-points}[K][1];$

// calculating position of first point  
 // w.r.t. clipper line

$$\text{int } i\_pos = (x_2 - x_1) * (i_y - y_1) - (y_2 - y_1) * (i_x - x_1);$$

// calculating position of second point

// w.r.t. clipper line

$$\text{int } k\_pos = (x_2 - x_1) * (k_y - y_1) - (y_2 - y_1) * (k_x - x_1);$$

// case 1 : when both points are inside  
 if ( $i\_pos \geq 0 \& k\_pos \geq 0$ )  
 {

// only Second point is added

$$\text{new\_points[new\_Poly\_Size][0]} = k_x;$$

$$\text{new\_points[new\_Poly\_Size][1]} = k_y;$$

} new\_Poly\_Size++;

// case 2 : when only first point is outside

else if ( $i\_pos < 0 \& k\_pos \geq 0$ )  
 {

// point of intersection with edge

// and the Second point is added

$$\text{new\_points[new\_Poly\_Size][0]} = \text{x\_intersect}(x_1, y_1, x_2, y_2, i_x, i_y, k_x, k_y);$$

$$\text{new\_points[new\_Poly\_Size][1]} = \text{y\_intersect}(x_1, y_1, x_2, y_2, i_x, i_y, k_x, k_y);$$

new\_Poly\_Size++;

$$\text{new\_points[new\_Poly\_Size][0]} = k_x;$$

$$\text{new\_points[new\_Poly\_Size][1]} = k_y;$$

new\_Poly\_Size++;

Teacher's Signature \_\_\_\_\_

}

// Case 3; When only Second point is outside  
 else if ( $i\_pos > 0 \&& k\_pos < 0$ )  
 {

// only point of intersection with edge is added

new\_points[new\_poly\_size][0] = x\_intersect

(x1, y1, x2, y2, ix, iy, kx, ky);

new\_points[new\_poly\_size][1] = y\_intersect

(x1, y1, x2, y2, ix, iy, kx, ky);

new\_poly\_size++;

// case 4: when both points are outside  
 else

{ .

} // No points are added

} // copying new points into original array

// and changing the no. of vertices.

Poly\_Size = new\_Poly\_Size;

for (int i = 0; i < Poly\_Size; i++)

{

Poly\_Points[i][0] = new\_points[i][0];

Poly\_Points[i][1] = new\_points[i][1];

}

void init()

glClearColor(0.0f, 0.0f, 0.0f, 0.0f);

glMatrixMode(GL\_PROJECTION);

glLoadIdentity();

glortho(0.0, 500.0, 0.0, 500.0, 0.0, 500.0);  
 glClear(GL\_COLOR\_BUFFER\_BIT);

// Implement Sutherland-Hodgman algorithm  
 void display()  
{

glInit();

glColor3f(1.0f, 0.0f, 0.0f);

drawPoly(Clipper-points, clipper.Size);

glColor3f(0.0f, 1.0f, 0.0f);

drawPoly(org-poly-points, org-poly-Size);

// i and k are two consecutive indexes

for (int i = 0; i < clipper.Size; i++)

int k = (i + 1) % clipper.Size;

// we pass the current array of Vertices, it's Size

// and the end points of selected clipper line

clip(poly-points, poly-Size, clipper-points[i][0],  
 clipper-points[i][1], clipper-points[k][0],  
 clipper-points[k][1]);

}

glColor3f(0.0f, 0.0f, 1.0f);

drawPoly(poly-points, poly-Size);

glFlush();

}

// Driver code

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

```
{
```

```
    printf ("Enter no. of vertices :\n");
```

```
    scanf ("%d", &Poly_Size);
```

```
    org_Poly_Size = Poly_Size;
```

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

```
{
```

```
        printf ("polygon vertex :\n");
```

```
        scanf ("%d %d", &poly_Points[i][0], &poly_Points[i][1]);
```

```
        org_Poly_Points[i][0] = poly_Points[i][0];
```

```
        org_Poly_Points[i][1] = poly_Points[i][1];
```

```
}
```

```
    printf ("Enter no. of vertices of Clipping Window:");
```

```
    scanf ("%d", &Clipper_Size);
```

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

```
{
```

```
    printf ("clip vertex :\n");
```

```
    scanf ("%d %d", &clipper_Points[i][0], &clipper_Points[i][1]);
```

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

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

```
glutInitWindowSize (400, 400);
```

```
glutInitWindowPosition (100, 100);
```

```
glutCreateWindow ("polygon clipping");
```

```
glutDisplayFunc (display);
```

```
glutMainLoop ();
```

```
return 0;
```

```
}
```

## program 8

```
#include<iostream>
#include<GL/glut.h>
using namespace std;
int poly_size, poly_points[20][2], org_poly_size, org_poly_points[20][2], clipper_size, clipper_points[20][2];
const int MAX_POINTS = 20;

// Returns x-value of point of intersection of two lines
void drawPoly(int p[][2], int n) {
    glBegin(GL_POLYGON);
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
        glVertex2f(p[i][0], p[i][1]);
    glEnd();
}

int x_intersect(int x1, int y1, int x2, int y2,
                int x3, int y3, int x4, int y4)
{
    int num = (x1 * y2 - y1 * x2) * (x3 - x4) -
              (x1 - x2) * (x3 * y4 - y3 * x4);
    int den = (x1 - x2) * (y3 - y4) - (y1 - y2) * (x3 - x4);
    return num / den;
}

// Returns y-value of point of intersectipn of two lines
int y_intersect(int x1, int y1, int x2, int y2,
                int x3, int y3, int x4, int y4)
{
    int num = (x1 * y2 - y1 * x2) * (y3 - y4) -
              (y1 - y2) * (x3 * y4 - y3 * x4);
    int den = (x1 - x2) * (y3 - y4) - (y1 - y2) * (x3 - x4);
    return num / den;
}

// This functions clips all the edges w.r.t one clip
// edge of clipping area
void clip(int poly_points[][2], int& poly_size,
          int x1, int y1, int x2, int y2)
{
    int new_points[MAX_POINTS][2], new_poly_size = 0;

    // (ix,iy),(kx,ky) are the co-ordinate values of
    // the points
    for (int i = 0; i < poly_size; i++)
    {
        // i and k form a line in polygon
        int k = (i + 1) % poly_size;
        int ix = poly_points[i][0], iy = poly_points[i][1];
        int kx = poly_points[k][0], ky = poly_points[k][1];

        // Calculating position of first point
        // w.r.t. clipper line
        int i_pos = (x2 - x1) * (iy - y1) - (y2 - y1) * (ix - x1);

        // Calculating position of second point
        // w.r.t. clipper line
        int k_pos = (x2 - x1) * (ky - y1) - (y2 - y1) * (kx - x1);

        // Case 1 : When both points are inside
        if (i_pos >= 0 && k_pos >= 0)
        {
            //Only second point is added
            new_points[new_poly_size][0] = kx;
            new_points[new_poly_size][1] = ky;
            new_poly_size++;
        }

        // Case 2: When only first point is outside
        elseif (i_pos < 0 && k_pos >= 0)
        {
            // Point of intersection with edge
            // and the second point is added
            new_points[new_poly_size][0] = x_intersect(x1,
                                                       y1, x2, y2, ix, iy, kx, ky);
            new_points[new_poly_size][1] = y_intersect(x1,
                                                       y1, x2, y2, ix, iy, kx, ky);
            new_poly_size++;
        }

        new_points[new_poly_size][0] = kx;
        new_points[new_poly_size][1] = ky;
    }
}
```

```

        new_poly_size++;

    }

    // Case 3: When only second point is outside
    elseif (i_pos>= 0 &&k_pos< 0)
    {
        //Only point of intersection with edge is added
        new_points[new_poly_size][0] = x_intersect(x1,
                                                y1, x2, y2, ix, iy, kx, ky);
        new_points[new_poly_size][1] = y_intersect(x1,
                                                y1, x2, y2, ix, iy, kx, ky);
        new_poly_size++;
    }

    // Case 4: When both points are outside
    else
    {}

}

poly_size = new_poly_size;
for (inti = 0; i<poly_size; i++)
{
    poly_points[i][0] = new_points[i][0];
    poly_points[i][1] = new_points[i][1];
}

void init()
{
    glClearColor(0.0f, 0.0f, 0.0f, 0.0f);
    glMatrixMode(GL_PROJECTION);
    glLoadIdentity();
    glOrtho(0.0, 500.0, 0.0, 500.0, 0.0, 500.0);
    glClear(GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT);
}

void display()
{
    init();
    glColor3f(1.0f, 0.0f, 0.0f);
    drawPoly(clipper_points, clipper_size);
    glColor3f(0.0f, 1.0f, 0.0f);
    drawPoly(org_poly_points, org_poly_size);
    //i and k are two consecutive indexes
    for (inti = 0; i<clipper_size; i++)
    {
        int k = (i + 1) % clipper_size;

        // We pass the current array of vertices, it's size
        // and the end points of the selected clipper line
        clip(poly_points, poly_size, clipper_points[i][0],
              clipper_points[i][1], clipper_points[k][0],
              clipper_points[k][1]);
    }
    glColor3f(0.0f, 0.0f, 1.0f);
    drawPoly(poly_points, poly_size);
    glFlush();
}

int main(int argc, char* argv[])
{
    printf("Enter no. of vertices: \n");
    scanf_s("%d", &poly_size);
    org_poly_size = poly_size;
    for (inti = 0; i<poly_size; i++)
    {
        printf("Polygon Vertex:\n");
        scanf_s("%d%d", &poly_points[i][0], &poly_points[i][1]);
        org_poly_points[i][0] = poly_points[i][0];
        org_poly_points[i][1] = poly_points[i][1];
    }

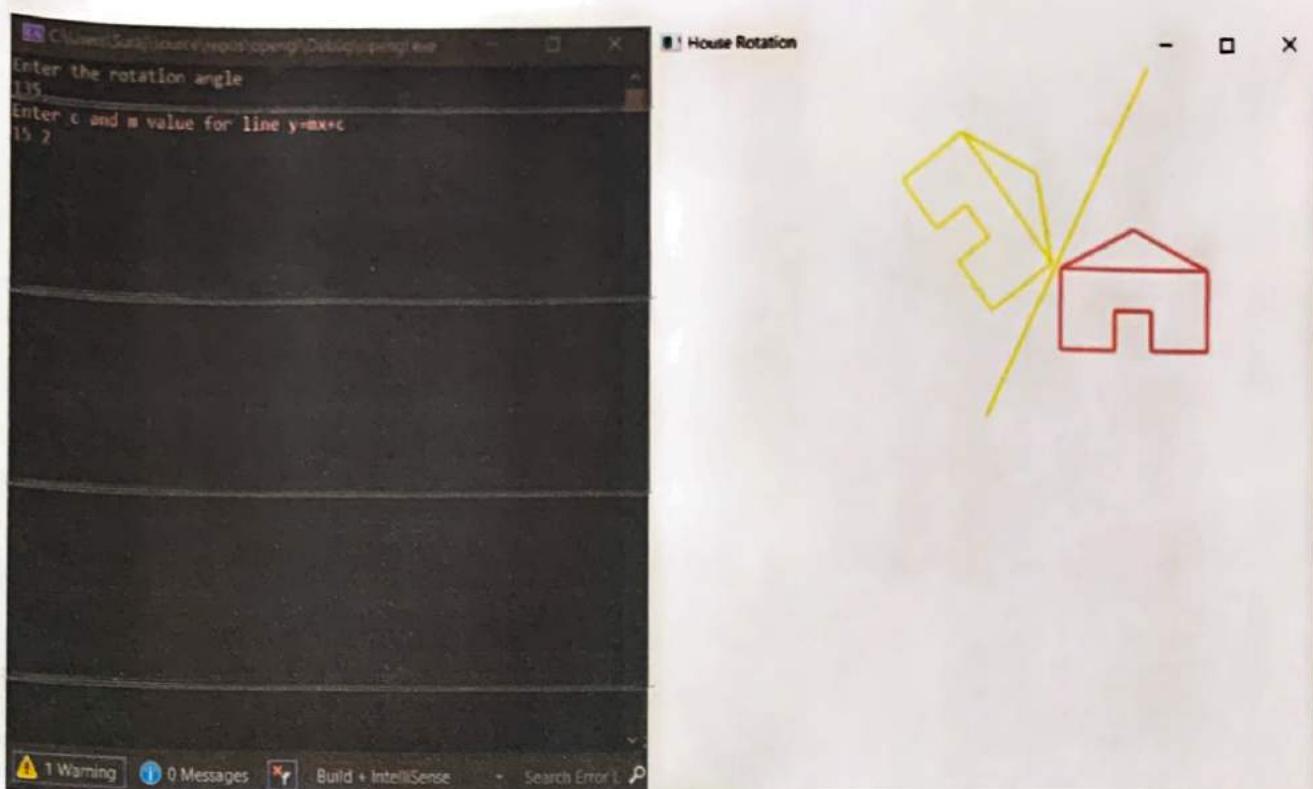
    printf("Enter no. of vertices of clipping window:");
    scanf_s("%d", &clipper_size);
    for (inti = 0; i<clipper_size; i++)
    {
        printf("Clip Vertex:\n");
        scanf_s("%d%d", &clipper_points[i][0], &clipper_points[i][1]);
    }

    glutInit(&argc, argv);
    glutInitDisplayMode(GLUT_SINGLE | GLUT_RGB);
    glutInitWindowSize(400, 400);
    glutInitWindowPosition(100, 100);
    glutCreateWindow("Polygon Clipping!");
    glutDisplayFunc(display);
    glutMainLoop();
    return 0;
}

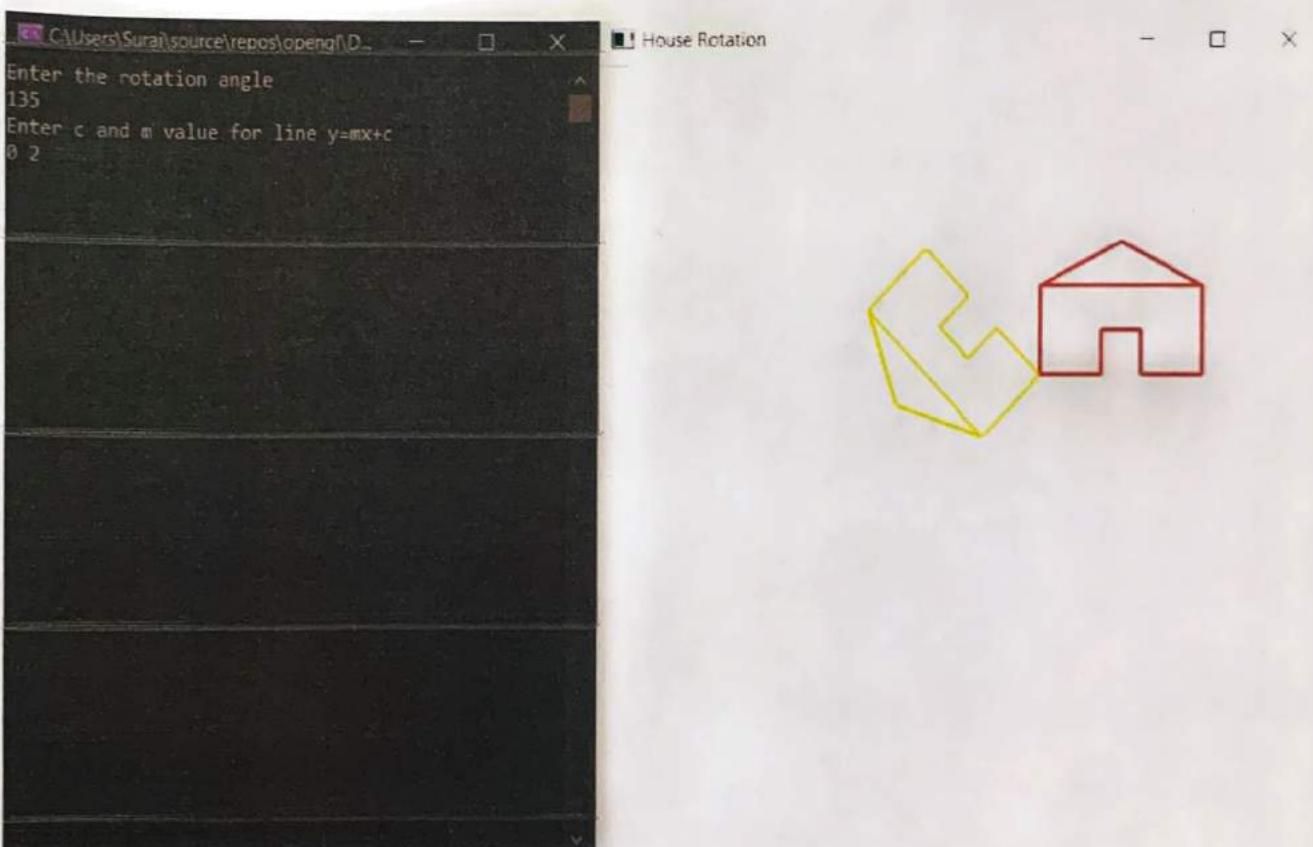
```

}

## output



```
C:\Users\Sural\source\repos\openGL\Debug\openGL.exe
Enter the rotation angle
135
Enter c and m value for line y=mx+c
0 2
```



```
C:\Users\Sural\source\repos\openGL\Debug\openGL.exe
Enter the rotation angle
135
Enter c and m value for line y=mx+c
0 2
```

## PROGRAM - 9

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

```
# Include <GL/glut.h>
# Include <math.h>
# include <stdio.h>
# define CAR1
# define WHEEL2
float s = 1;
Void carlist()
```

```
gl New List(CAR, GL_COMPILE);
gl Color3f(1.1, 1);
gl Begin(GL_POLYGON);
gl Vertex3f(0, 25, 0);
gl Vertex3f(90, 25, 0);
gl Vertex3f(80, 55, 0);
gl Vertex3f(80, 55, 0);
gl Vertex3f(20, 75, 0);
gl Vertex3f(0, 55, 0);
gl End();
gl End List();
```

{

```
Void wheellist()
```

```
gl New List(WHEEL, GL_COMPILE_AND_EXECUTE);
gl Color3f(0, 1, 1);
```

glut SolidSphere(10, 25, 25);  
gl EndList();  
}

void MyKeyboard(unsigned char key, int x, int y) {  
switch (key) {

case 't': glut PostRedisplay();  
break;  
case 'q': exit(0);  
default: break;

}  
}

void MyInit() {

glClearColor(0, 0, 0, 0);  
glOrtho(0, 600, 0, 600, 0, 600);  
}

void drawWheel() {

gl Color3f(0, 1, 1);  
glut SolidSphere(10, 25, 25);  
}

void moveCar(float s) {

gl Translate(s, 0, 0, 0);

gl CallList(CAR);

gl PushMatrix();

gl Translate(25, 25, 0, 0); //move to first wheel position

//draw - Wheel();

gl CallList(WHEEL);

gl PopMatrix();

gl PushMatrix();

gl Translate(75, 25, 0, 0); //move to second wheel position

```
    ///draw_wheel();  
    gl CallList(WHEEL);  
    glPopMatrix();  
    gl Flush();  
}
```

```
void MyDisp() {
```

```
    gl Clear(GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT);  
    CarList();  
    MoveCar(s);  
    WheelList();
```

```
}
```

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

```
    if (btn == GLUT_LEFT_BUTTON && state == GLUT_DOWN) {
```

```
        S+ = 5;
```

```
        myDisp();
```

```
}
```

```
    else if (btn == GLUT_RIGHT_BUTTON && state ==
```

```
        S+ = 2;
```

```
        GLUT_DOWN) {
```

```
        myDisp();
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

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

```
    glut Init(&argc, argv);
```

```
    glut Init DisplayMode(GLUT_SINGLE) GLUT_RGB);
```

```
    glut Init WindowSize(600, 500);
```

```
    glut Init WindowPosition(100, 100);
```

```
    glut CreateWindow("car");
```

```
    MyInit();
```

```
    glut DisplayFunc(myDisp);
```

```
    glut MouseFunc(mouse);
```

```
    glut KeyboardFunc(myKeyboard);
```

```
    glut MainLoop();
```

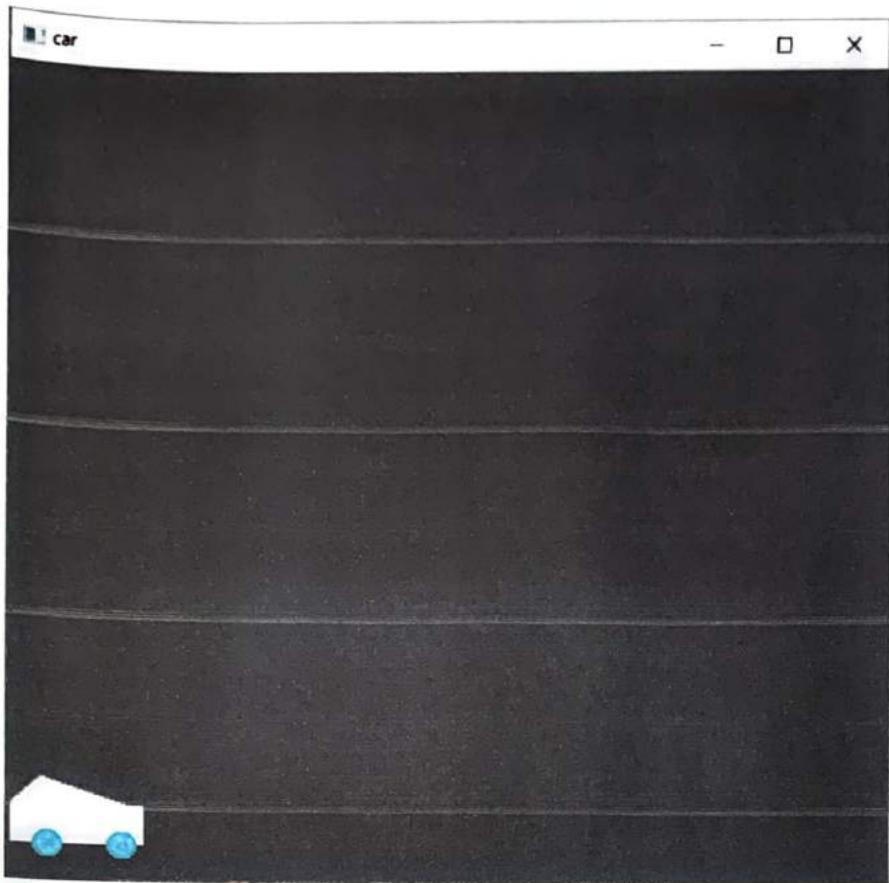
```
}
```

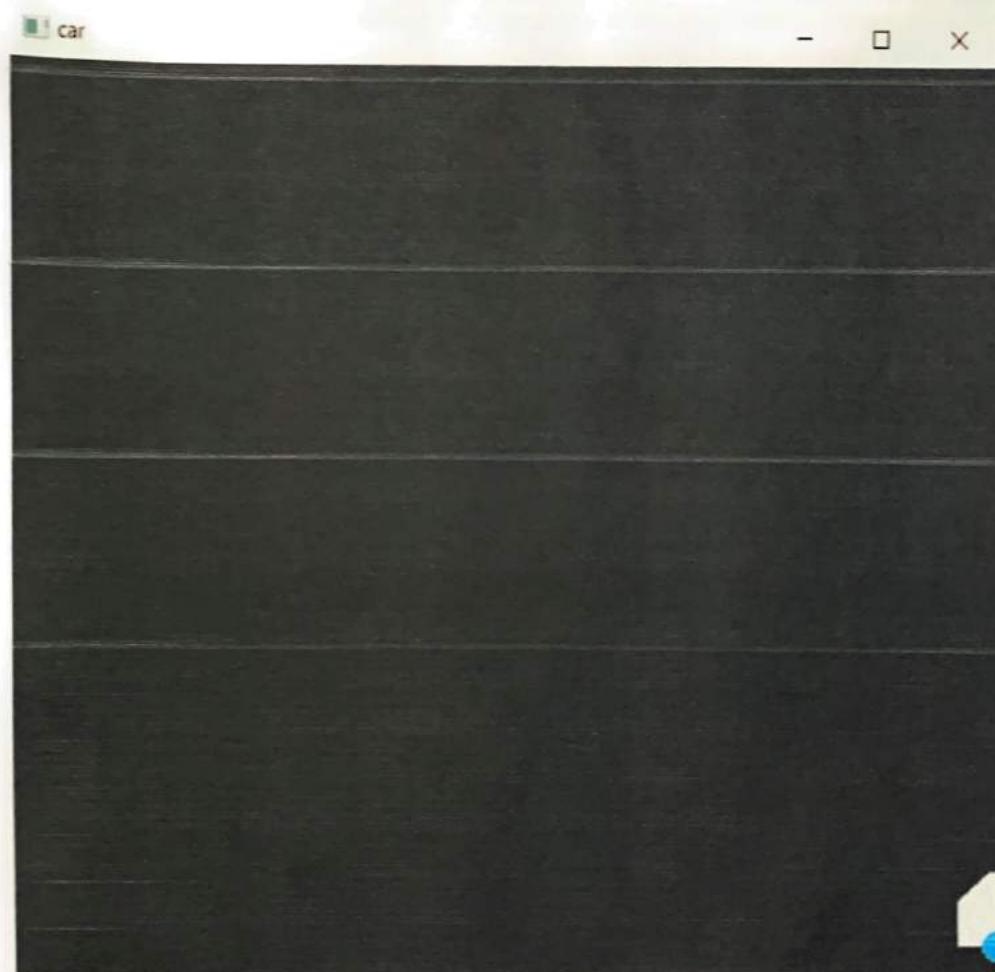
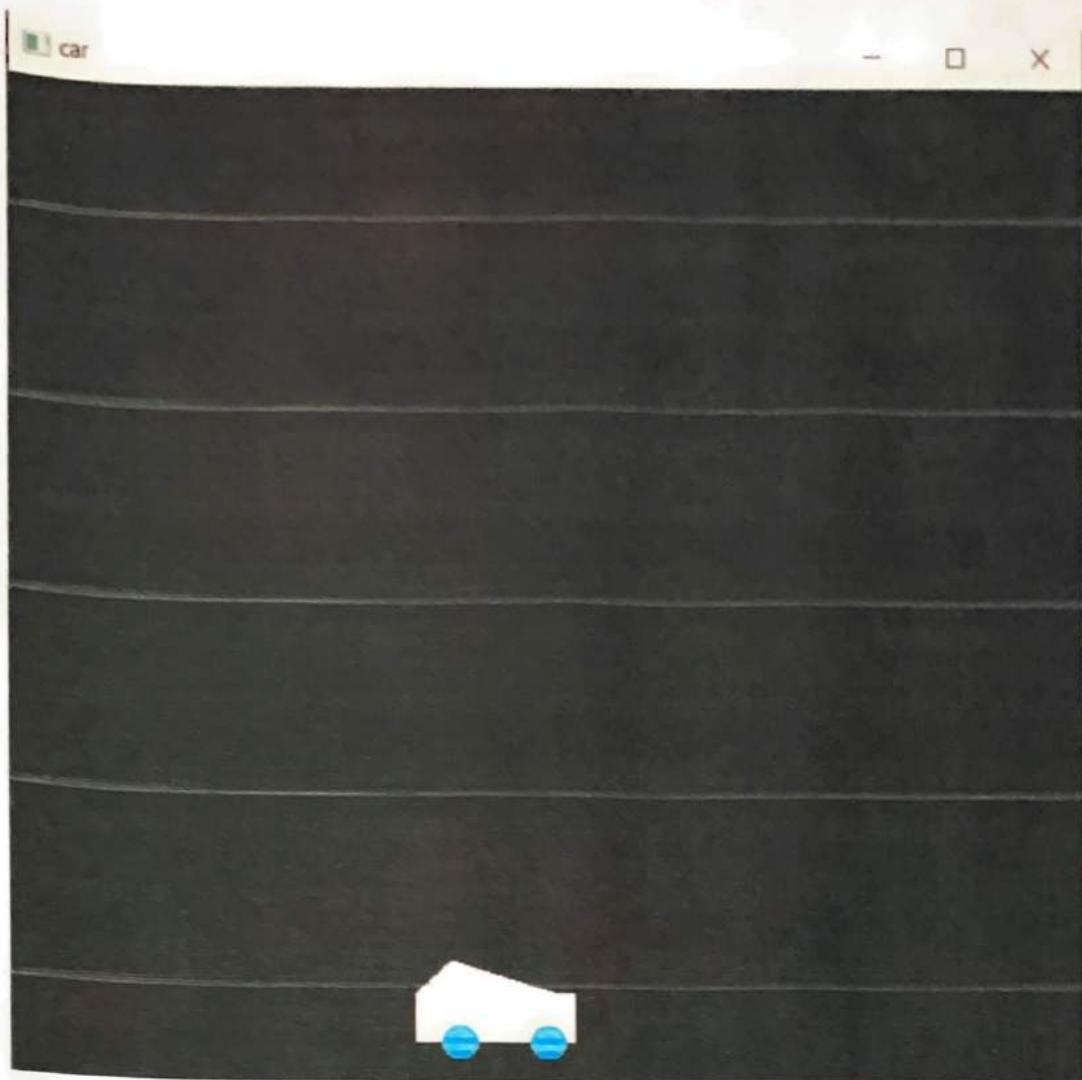
## program 9

```
#include<GL/glut.h>
#include<math.h>
#include<stdio.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(20, 75, 0);
    glVertex3f(0, 55, 0);
    glEnd();
    glEndList();
}
void wheellist() {
    glNewList(WHEEL, GL_COMPILE_AND_EXECUTE);
    glColor3f(0, 1, 1);
    glutSolidSphere(10, 25, 25);
    glEndList();
}
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 draw_wheel() {
    glColor3f(0, 1, 1);
    glutSolidSphere(10, 25, 25);
}
void moveCar(float s) {
    glTranslatef(s, 0.0, 0.0);
    glCallList(CAR);
    glPushMatrix();
    glTranslate(25, 25, 0.0); //move to first wheel position
    glCallList(WHEEL);
    glPopMatrix();
    glPushMatrix();
    glTranslate(75, 25, 0.0); //move to 2nd wheel position
    glCallList(WHEEL);
    glPopMatrix();
    glFlush();
}
void myDisp() {
    glClear(GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT);
    carlist();
    moveCar(s);
    wheellist();
}
void mouse(int btn, int state, int x, int y) {
    if (btn == GLUT_LEFT_BUTTON && state == GLUT_DOWN) {
        s += 5;
        myDisp();
    }
    elseif (btn == GLUT_RIGHT_BUTTON && state == GLUT_DOWN) {
        s += 2;
        myDisp();
    }
}
int main(int argc, char* argv[]) {
    glutInit(&argc, argv);
    glutInitDisplayMode(GLUT_SINGLE | GLUT_RGB);
    glutInitWindowSize(600, 500);
    glutInitWindowPosition(100, 100);
    glutCreateWindow("car");
    myInit();
    glutDisplayFunc(myDisp);
    glutMouseFunc(mouse);
```

```
    glutKeyboardFunc(mykeyboard);
    glutMainLoop();
}
```

## Output





## PROGRAM - 10

A Write a program to create a color cube and spin it using open GL transformations.

```
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <GL/glut.h>
#include <gl/GL.h>
#include <gl/glext.h>
#include <time.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};

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

GLubyte CubeIndices[] = {0, 3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 7, 6, 0, 4, 7, 3, 1, 2, 6, 5, 4, 5, 6, 7, 0, 1, 5, 4, 3};

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

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

Static GLint axis = 2;

{ void delay (float Secs)

float end = clock() / CLOCKS\_PER\_SEC + Secs;  
} while ((clock() / CLOCKS\_PER\_SEC) < end);

{ void displayingSingle (void)

/\* display callback, clear frame buffer and z buffer,  
rotate cube and draw, Swap buffers \*/

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()

/\* Idle callback, spin cube 2 degrees about selected axis \*/  
// Sleep (50);  
delay (0.01);

```
theta[axis] += 2.0;
if (theta[axis] > 360.0) theta[axis] -= 360.0;
glutPostRedisplay();

void mouse(int button, int state, int x, int y)
{
    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)
{
    // window 1
    glutInit(&argc, argv);
    glutInitDisplayMode(GLUT_SINGLE | GLUT_RGB);
    glutInitWindowPosition(100, 100);
    glutInitWindowSize(500, 500);
    glutCreateWindow("colorcube");
}
```

glut Reshape Func (my reshape);

glut Display Func (display Single);

glut Idle Func (spincube);

glut Mouse Func (mouse);

gl Enable (GL\_DEPTH\_TEST); /\* Enable hidden - Surface  
-- Removal \*/

gl Enable Client State (GL\_COLOR\_ARRAY);

gl Enable Client State (GL\_NORMAL\_ARRAY);

gl Enable Client State (GL\_VERTEX\_ARRAY);

gl Vertex Pointer (3, GL\_FLOAT, 0, Vertices);

gl Color Pointer (3, GL\_FLOAT, 0, colors);

gl Normal Pointer (GL\_FLOAT, 0, normals);

gl Color 3f (1.0, 1.0, 1.0);

glut MainLoop();

}

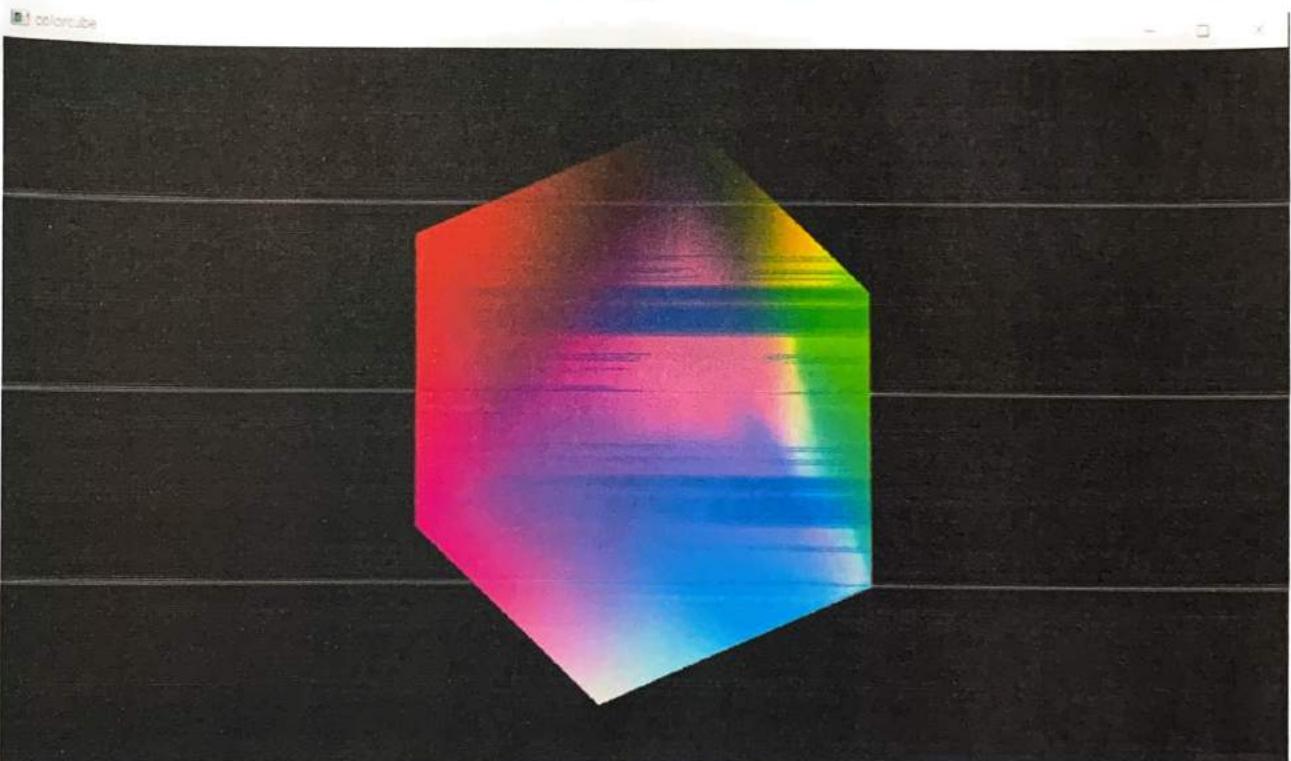
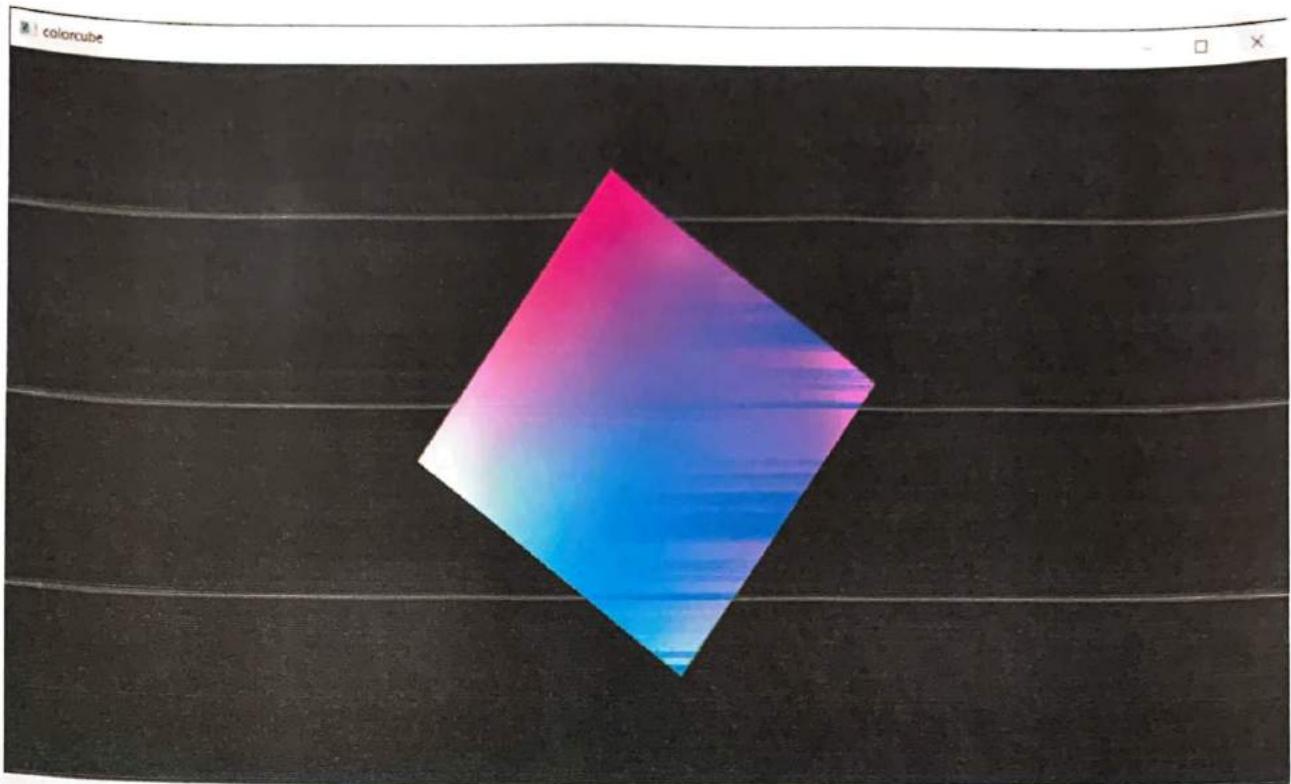
## program 10

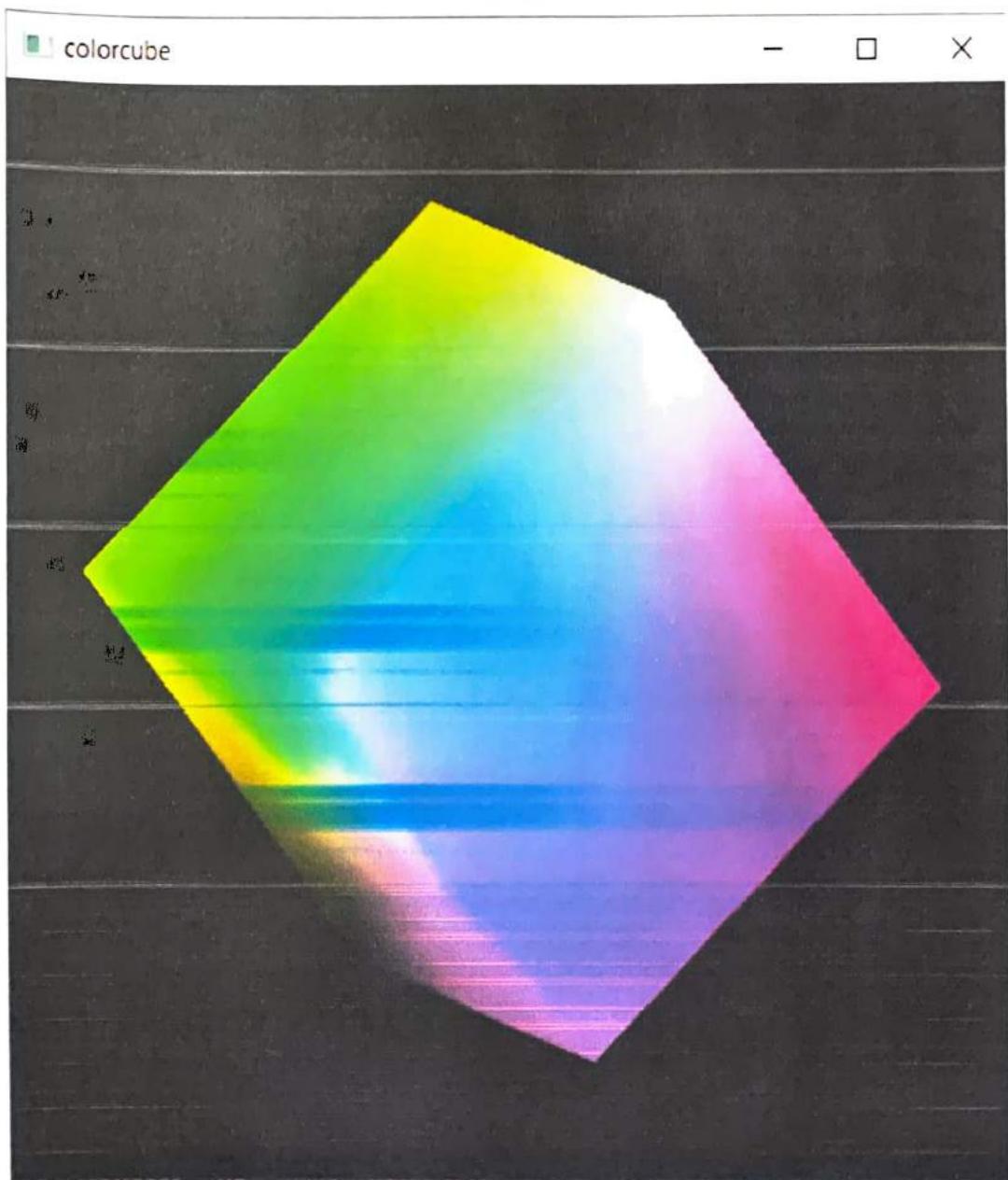
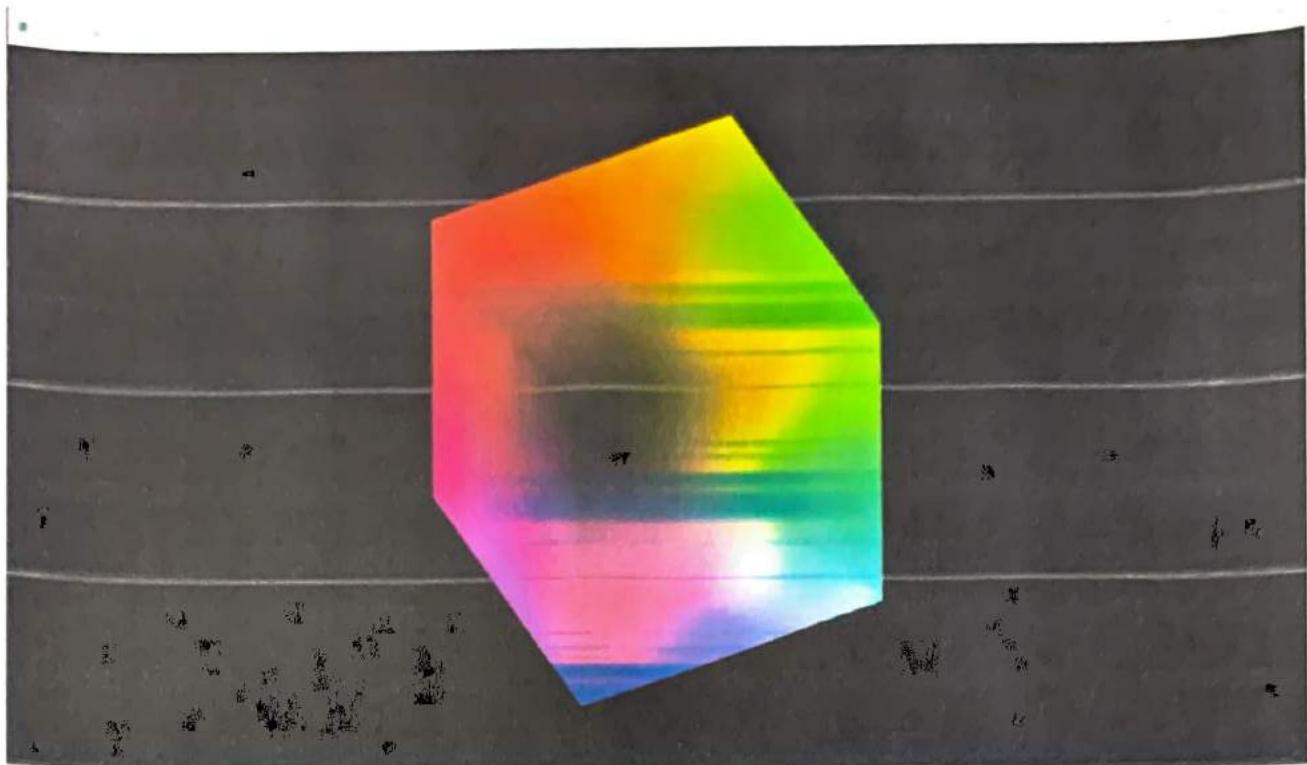
```
#include<stdlib.h>
#include<GL/glut.h>
#include<gl\GL.h>
#include<gl\GLU.h>
#include<time.h>
GLfloatvertices[] = { -1.0,-1.0,-1.0,1.0,-1.0,-1.0,
1.0,1.0,-1.0,-1.0,1.0,-1.0,-1.0,1.0,
1.0,-1.0,1.0,1.0,1.0,-1.0,1.0,1.0 };
GLfloatnormals[] = { -1.0,-1.0,-1.0,1.0,-1.0,-1.0,
1.0,1.0,-1.0,-1.0,1.0,-1.0,-1.0,1.0,
1.0,-1.0,1.0,1.0,1.0,-1.0,1.0,1.0 };
GLfloatcolors[] = { 0.0,0.0,0.0,1.0,0.0,0.0,
1.0,1.0,0.0,0.0,1.0,0.0,
1.0,0.0,1.0,1.0,1.0,0.0,1.0 };
GLuintcubeIndices[] = { 0,3,2,1,2,3,7,6,0,4,7,3,1,2,6,5,4,5,6,7,0,1,5,4 };
staticGLfloattheta[] = { 0.0,0.0,0.0 };
staticGLfloatbeta[] = { 0.0,0.0,0.0 };
staticGLint axis = 2;
voiddelay(floatsecs)
{
    float end = clock() / CLOCKS_PER_SEC + secs;
    while ((clock() / CLOCKS_PER_SEC) < end);
}
voiddisplaySingle(void)
{
    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();
}
voidspinCube()
{
    delay(0.01);
    theta[axis] += 2.0;
    if (theta[axis] > 360.0) theta[axis] -= 360.0;
    glutPostRedisplay();
}
voidmouse(intbtn, intstate, intx, inty)
{
    if (btn == GLUT_LEFT_BUTTON && state == GLUT_DOWN) axis = 0;
    if (btn == GLUT_MIDDLE_BUTTON && state == GLUT_DOWN) axis = 1;
    if (btn == GLUT_RIGHT_BUTTON && state == GLUT_DOWN) axis = 2;
}
voidmyReshape(intw, inth)
{
    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);
}
Voidmain(intargc, char** argv)
{
    //window 1
    glutInit(&argc, argv);
    glutInitDisplayMode(GLUT_SINGLE | GLUT_RGB);
    glutInitWindowPosition(100, 100);
    glutInitWindowSize(500, 500);
    glutCreateWindow("colorcube");
    glutReshapeFunc(myReshape);
    glutDisplayFunc(displaySingle);
    glutIdleFunc(spinCube);
    glutMouseFunc(mouse);
    glEnable(GL_DEPTH_TEST); /* Enable hidden-surface-removal */
    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);
}


```

## Output





## PROGRAM - 11

a) Create a menu with three entries named curves, colors and quit. The entry Curves has a sub menu which has four entries namely Limaçon, Three-Leaf, Cardioid and Spiral. The color menu has sub menu with all eight colors of RGB color model. Write program to create the above hierarchical menu and attach appropriate services to each menu entries with the mouse buttons.

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

struct ScreenPt {
    int x;
    int y;
};

typedef enum { limacon = 1, cardioid = 2, threeleaf = 3, spiral = 4 } CurveName;
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 lineSegment(ScreenPt p1, ScreenPt p2) {
    glBegin(GL_LINES);
    glVertex2i(p1.x, p1.y);
    glVertex2i(p2.x, p2.y);
}
```

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```
glEnd();  
glFlush();  
}
```

```
void drawCurve (int curveNum) {
```

```
const double twoPi = 6.283185;
```

```
const int a = 175, b = 60;
```

```
float r, theta, dtheta = 1.0 / float(a);
```

```
int xo = 200, yo = 250;
```

```
Screenpt curvept[2];
```

```
curve = CurveNum;
```

```
glColor3f (red, green, blue);
```

```
curvept[0].x = xo;
```

```
curvept[0].y = yo;
```

```
glClear(GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT);
```

```
switch (CurveNum) {
```

```
case limacon; curvept[0].x += a + b; break;
```

```
case Cardioid; curvept[0].x += a + a; break;
```

```
case threeleaf; curvept[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 / 4.0) * theta; break;
```

```
default; break
```

```
}
```

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curve pt[1].x = x0 + r \* cos(theta);  
 curve pt[1].y = y0 + r \* sin(theta);  
 line segment (curve pt[0], curve pt[1]);

curve pt[0].x = x0 + r \* cos(theta);

curve pt[0].y = curve pt[1].y;

theta += dtheta;

}

}

switch(id) {

case 0:

break

case 1:

red = 0;

green = 0;

blue = 1;

break;

case 2:

red = 0;

green = 1;

blue = 0;

break;

case 4:

red = 1;

green = 0;

blue = 0;

break;

Case 3:

red = 0;

green = 1;

blue = 1;

break;

Case 5:

red = 1;

green = 0;

blue = 1;

break;

Case 6:

red = 1;

green = 1;

blue = 0;

break;

Case 7:

red = 1;

green = 1;

blue = 1;

break;

default:

break;

}

draw Curve(Curve);

}

void main\_menu(int id) {

switch (id) {

case 3; exit(0);

default: break;

}

Teacher's Signature \_\_\_\_\_

{

```
void myDisplay() {
    /* int curveNum = 1;
    glClear(GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT);
    */
    printf("Enter the integer value corresponding to one
           of the following curve names:\n");
    printf("1 - limacon\n2 - cardioid\n3 - threeleaf\n4 -
           spiral\n");
    scanf_s("%d", &curveNum);
    /* if (curveNum == 1 || curveNum == 2 || curveNum == 3 ||

       curveNum == 4) drawCurve(curveNum); */
}
```

```
void myReshape(int nw, int nh) {
    glMatrixMode(GL_PROJECTION);
    glLoadIdentity();
    gluOrtho2D(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("Limacon", 1);
    glutAddMenuEntry("Cardioid", 2);
    glutAddMenuEntry("Threeleaf", 3);
    glutAddMenuEntry("Spiral", 4);
```

```
glut AttachMenu(GLUT_LEFT_BUTTON);
int colorId = glut CreateMenu(colorMenu);
glut AddMenuEntry("Red", 1);
glut AddMenuEntry("Green", 2);
glut AddMenuEntry("Blue", 1);
glut AddMenuEntry("Black", 0);
glut AddMenuEntry("Yellow", 6);
glut AddMenuEntry("Cyan", 3);
glut AddMenuEntry("Magenta", 5);
glut AddMenuEntry("White", 7);
glut AddMenuEntry(GLUT_LEFT_BUTTON);
glut CreateMenu(Main_menu);
glut AddSubMenu("drawCurve", curveId);
glut AddSubMenu("colors", colorId);
glut AddMenuEntry("quit", 3);
glut AttachMenu(GLUT_LEFT_BUTTON);
MyInit();
glut DisplayFunc(MyDisplay);
glut ReshapeFunc(MyReshape);
glut MainLoop();
```

{

## program 11

```
#include<gl/glut.h>
#include<math.h>
#include<stdio.h>
struct screenPt {
    int x;
    int y;
};
typedef enum{ limacon = 1, cardioid = 2, threeLeaf = 3, spiral = 4 } curveName;
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 lineSegment(screenPt p1, screenPt p2) {
    glBegin(GL_LINES);
    glVertex2i(p1.x, p1.y);
    glVertex2i(p2.x, p2.y);
    glEnd();
    glFlush();
}
void drawCurve(int curveNum) {
    const double twoPi = 6.283185;
    const int a = 175, b = 60;
    float r, theta, dtheta = 1.0 / float(a);
    int x0 = 200, y0 = 250;
    screenPt curvePt[2];
    curve = curveNum;
    glColor3f(red, green, blue);
    curvePt[0].x = x0;
    curvePt[0].y = y0;
    glClear(GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT);
    switch (curveNum) {
        case limacon: curvePt[0].x += a + b; break;
        case cardioid: curvePt[0].x += a + a; break;
        case threeLeaf: curvePt[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 / 4.0) * 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 4:
```

```

    red = 1;
    green = 0;
    blue = 0;

    break;
case 3:
    red = 0;
    green = 1;
    blue = 1;

    break;
case 5:
    red = 1;
    green = 0;
    blue = 1;
    break;
case 6:
    red = 1;
    green = 1;
    blue = 0;
    break;
case 7:
    red = 1;
    green = 1;
    blue = 1;
    break;
default:
    break;
}
drawCurve(curve);
}

void main_menu(int id) {
    switch (id) {
        case 3: exit(0);
        default: break;
    }
}

void mydisplay() {}

void myreshape(int nw, int nh) {
    glMatrixMode(GL_PROJECTION);
    glLoadIdentity();
    gluOrtho2D(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("Limacon", 1);
    glutAddMenuEntry("Cardioid", 2);
    glutAddMenuEntry("Threeleaf", 3);
    glutAddMenuEntry("Spiral", 4);
    glutAttachMenu(GLUT_LEFT_BUTTON);
    int colorId = glutCreateMenu(colorMenu);
    glutAddMenuEntry("Red", 4);
    glutAddMenuEntry("Green", 2);
    glutAddMenuEntry("Blue", 1);
    glutAddMenuEntry("Black", 0);
    glutAddMenuEntry("Yellow", 6);
    glutAddMenuEntry("Cyan", 3);
    glutAddMenuEntry("Magenta", 5);
    glutAddMenuEntry("white", 7);
    glutAttachMenu(GLUT_LEFT_BUTTON);
    glutCreateMenu(main_menu);
    glutAddSubMenu("drawCurve", curveId);
    glutAddSubMenu("colors", colorId);
    glutAddMenuEntry("quit", 3);
    glutAttachMenu(GLUT_LEFT_BUTTON);
    myinit();
    glutDisplayFunc(mydisplay);
    glutReshapeFunc(myreshape);

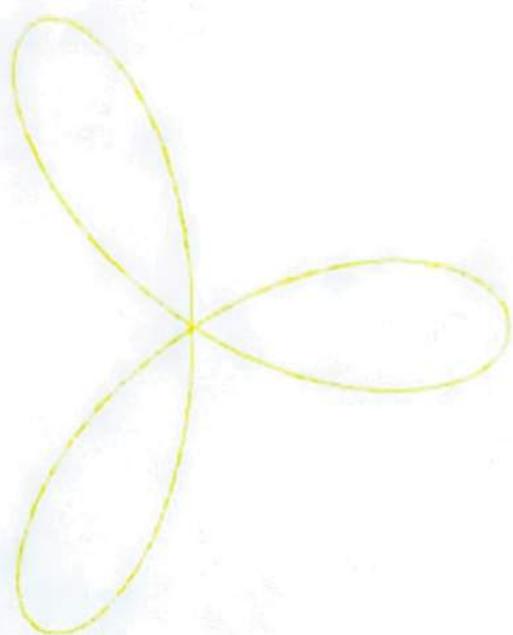
    glutMainLoop();
}

```

## output

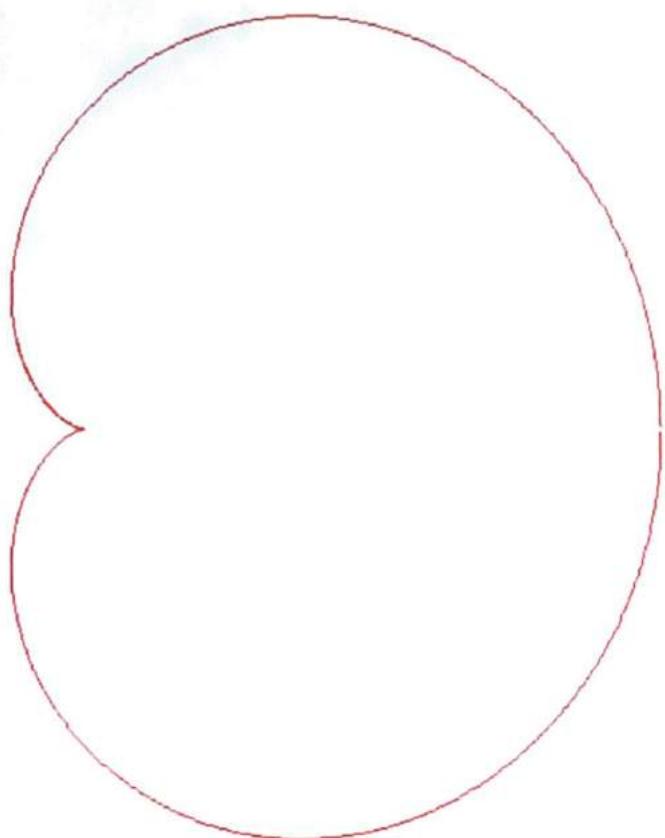
1 Drawing curves

- □ ×



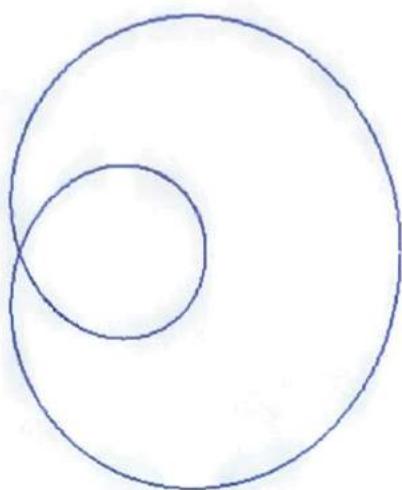
1 Drawing curves

- □ ×



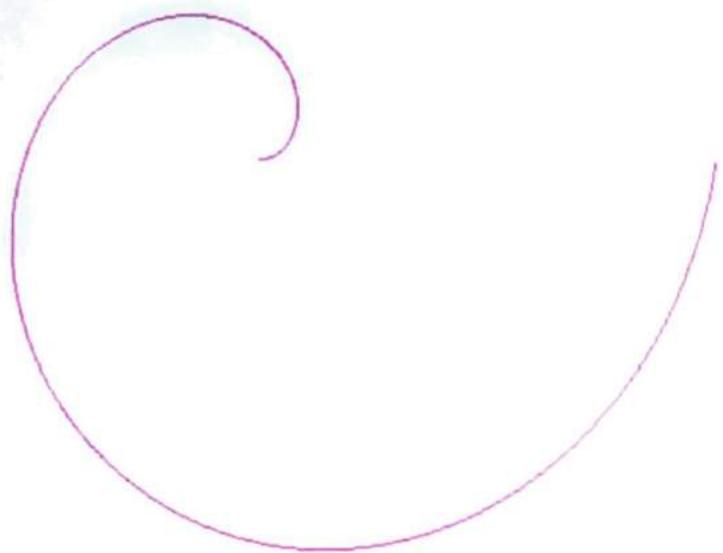
■ Drawing curves

- □ ×



■ Drawing curves

- □ ×



## PROGRAM - 12

Q. 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 f, g, r, x1[4], y1[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;
```

```

double t;
glColor3f(0,0,0);
glBegin(GL_POINTS);
for (t = 0; t < 1; t += t + 0.005) {
    double xt = pow(1-t, 3) * x1[0] + 3*t * pow
    3 * pow(t, 2) * (1-t) * x1[2] + pow(t, 3) * x1[3]; 1-t, 2) * x1[1] +
    · double yt = pow(1-t, 3) * yc[0] + 3*t * pow
    (1-t, 2) * yc[1] + 3 * pow(t, 2) * (1-t) * yc[2] + pow(t, 3) * yc[3];
    glVertex2f(xt, yt);
}

```

```

glColor3f(1,1,0);
for (i = 0; i < 4; i++) {
    glEnd();
    glFlush();
}

```

void mymouse (int btn, int state, int x, int y)

```

if (btn == GLUT_LEFT_BUTTON && state ==
    GLUT_DOWN && flag < 4)
{

```

```

x1[flag] = x;
yc[flag] = 500 - y;
cout << "X" << x << "Y" << 500 - y;

```

```
glPointSize(3);
```

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

```
glBegin(GL_POINTS);
```

```
glVertex2i(x, 500 - y);
```

```
glEnd();
```

```
glFlush();
flag++;
```

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```
{  
    if(flag >= 4 && bIn == GLUT_LEFT_BUTTON)  
    {  
        glColor3f(0.0, 1);  
        display();  
        flag = 0;  
    }  
}
```

```
int Main(int argc; char* argv[]) {  
    glutInit(&argc, argv);
```

```
/*
```

```
// USE KEYBOARD
```

```
cout << "Enter the x co-ordinates";  
cin >> x1[0] >> x1[1] >> x1[2] >> x1[3];
```

```
cout << "Enter y co-ordinates";
```

```
cin >> yC[0] >> yC[1] >> yC[2] >> yC[3]
```

```
// END KEYBOARD
```

```
*/
```

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

```
glutInitWindowSize(500, 500);
```

```
glutInitWindowPosition(0, 0);
```

```
glutCreateWindow("B2");
```

```
glutDisplayFunc(display);
```

```
glutMouseFunc(mymouse); // INCLUDE FOR MOUSE,
```

```
REMOVE FOR KEYBOARD
```

```
MyInit();
```

```
glutMainLoop();
```

```
}
```

## program 12

```
#include<iostream>
#include<math.h>
#include<gl/glut.h>
usingnamespace std;
float f, g, r, x1[4], yc[4];
int flag = 0;
voidmyInit() {
    glClearColor(1, 1, 1, 1);
    glColor3f(1, 1, 1);
    glPointSize(5);
    gluOrtho2D(0, 500, 0, 500);
}

voiddrawPixel(floatx, floaty) {
    glBegin(GL_POINTS);
    glVertex2f(x, y);
    glEnd();
}

voiddisplay() {
    glClear(GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT);
    inti;
    double t;
    glColor3f(0, 0, 0);
    glBegin(GL_POINTS);
    for (t = 0; t < 1; t = t + 0.005) {
        doublext = pow(1 - t, 3) * x1[0] + 3 * t * pow(1 - t, 2) * x1[1] + 3 * pow(t, 2) * (1 - t) * x1[2] +
        pow(t, 3) * x1[3];
        doubleyt = pow(1 - t, 3) * yc[0] + 3 * t * pow(1 - t, 2) * yc[1] + 3 * pow(t, 2) * (1 - t) * yc[2] +
        pow(t, 3) * yc[3];
        glVertex2f(xt, yt);
    }
    glColor3f(1, 1, 0);
    for (i = 0; i < 4; i++) {
        glVertex2f(x1[i], yc[i]);
        glEnd();
        glFlush();
    }
}
voidmymouse(intbtn, intstate, intx, inty)
{
    if (btn == GLUT_LEFT_BUTTON && state == GLUT_DOWN && flag < 4)
    {
        x1[flag] = x;
        yc[flag] = 500 - y;
        cout<<" X: "<<x<<" Y"<< 500 - y;
        glPointSize(3);
        glColor3f(1, 1, 0);
        glBegin(GL_POINTS);
        glVertex2i(x, 500 - y);
        glEnd();
        glFlush();
        flag++;
    }
    if (flag >= 4 && btn == GLUT_LEFT_BUTTON)
    {
        glColor3f(0, 0, 1);
        display();
        flag = 0;
    }
}
intmain(intargc, char* argv[])
{
    glutInit(&argc, argv);
    //USE KEYBOARD
    cout<<"Enter the x co-ordinates";
    cin>>x1[0]>>x1[1]>>x1[2]>>x1[3];
    cout<<"Enter y co-ordinates";
    cin>>yc[0]>>yc[1]>>yc[2]>>yc[3];
    //END KEYBOARD
    glutInitDisplayMode(GLUT_SINGLE | GLUT_RGB);
    glutInitWindowSize(500, 500);
    glutInitWindowPosition(0, 0);
    glutCreateWindow("BZ");
    glutDisplayFunc(display);
    //glutMouseFunc(mymouse); //INCLUDE FOR MOUSE, REMOVE FOR KEYBOARD
    myInit();
    glutMainLoop();
}
```

output

BZ

- □ ×



BZ

- □ ×



BZ

- □ X

