一、实验题目

绘制姓名首字母

二、实验要求

绘制姓名首字母,使用三角面片作为图元绘制姓名首字母,可使用的 OpenGL 图元类型包括: GL_TRIANGLES、GL_TRIANGLE_STRIP 以及 GL_TRIANGLE_FAN。例如:黄小明,名字首 字母为 HXM,因此需要绘制 HXM 三个字母,下图为 H 的 demo。

在书面报告中,需要明确说明每个字母所需的语句数(glBegin, glEnd, glVertex)的数量,循环调用的需要重复计算(即循环体内 glVertex 等需要乘循环次数)。请尽量精简你的实现!

注: 为了公平性,每人需绘制三个不同的字母,即遵循以下三条规则:

- 名字大于三个字的只需绘制前三个字的首字母。(若此时有相同字母,见规则 3)
- 名字少于三个字的后面多加一个字母,此字母为第二个字母的后一个字母。如 HX, 则需绘制 HXY。(若此时有相同字母,见规则 3)
- ●若有相同字母,则第二第三个相同字母依次往后推,如:

AAA => ABB => ABC, ACC => ACD, AAB => ABB => ABC

三、实验过程

1.配置环境

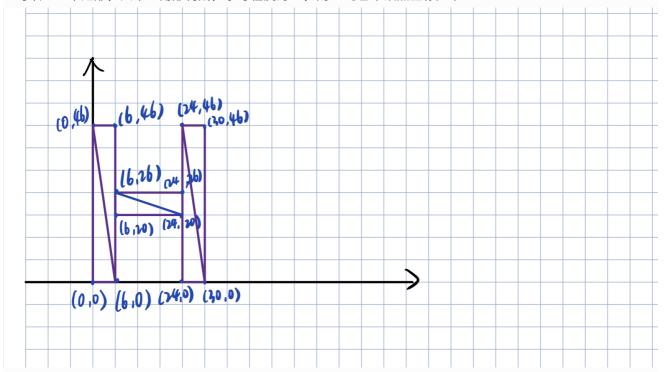
按照附件的配置过程配置实验环境,成功运行了附件的 demo 之后,理解了demo 的 "I" 是怎么绘制的。

2.编写代码

本次实验要绘制的字母为 HSR。

·绘制H:

H 可以由三个矩形, 六个三角形构成, 字母粗度为 6, 则 H 的各个顶点坐标如下:



用 GL_TRIANGLES 实现的话,需要**1个(glBegin+glEnd),18个glVertex**;

用 GL_TRIANGLE_STRIP 实现的话,需要3个 (glBegin+glEnd) , 12个glVertex。

GL_TRIANGLES 实现代码:

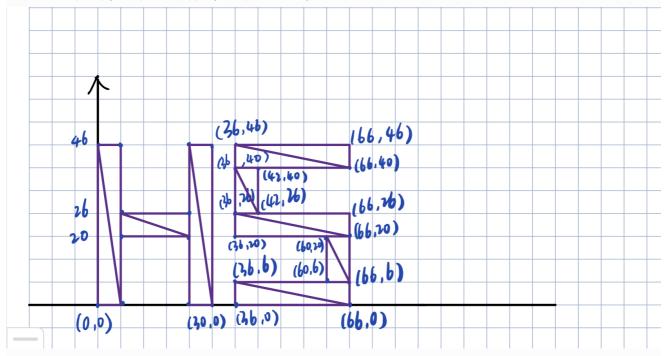
```
// draw H
glBegin(GL_TRIANGLES);
glVertex2f(0.0f, 0.0f);
glVertex2f(6.0f, 0.0f);
glVertex2f(0.0f, 46.0f);
glVertex2f(6.0f, 0.0f);
glVertex2f(0.0f, 46.0f);
glVertex2f(6.0f, 46.0f);
glVertex2f(6.0f, 20.0f);
glVertex2f(6.0f, 26.0f);
glVertex2f(24.0f, 20.0f);
glVertex2f(24.0f, 20.0f);
glVertex2f(6.0f, 26.0f);
glVertex2f(24.0f, 26.0f);
glVertex2f(24.0f, 0.0f);
glVertex2f(30.0f, 0.0f);
glVertex2f(24.0f, 46.0f);
glVertex2f(30.0f, 0.0f);
glVertex2f(24.0f, 46.0f);
glVertex2f(30.0f, 46.0f);
glEnd();
```

GL_TRIANGLE_STRI 实现代码:

```
//draw H
glShadeModel(GL_SMOOTH);
glColor3f(0.2823f, 0.2392f, 0.5450f);
glBegin(GL_TRIANGLE_STRIP);
glVertex2f(0.0f, 0.0f);
glVertex2f(6.0f, 0.0f);
glVertex2f(0.0f, 46.0f);
glVertex2f(6.0f, 46.0f);
glEnd();
glBegin(GL_TRIANGLE_STRIP);
glVertex2f(6.0f, 20.0f);
glVertex2f(6.0f, 26.0f);
glVertex2f(24.0f, 20.0f);
glVertex2f(24.0f, 26.0f);
glEnd();
glBegin(GL_TRIANGLE_STRIP);
glVertex2f(24.0f, 0.0f);
glVertex2f(30.0f, 0.0f);
glVertex2f(24.0f, 46.0f);
glVertex2f(30.0f, 46.0f);
glEnd();
```

·绘制S:

S可以由五个矩形,十个三角形构成,字母粗度为 6 ,则 S 的各个顶点坐标如下:



用 GL_TRIANGLES 实现的话,需要1个 (glBegin+glEnd) , 30个glVertex;

用 GL_TRIANGLE_STRIP 实现的话,需要**5个(glBegin+glEnd),20个glVertex**。

GL_TRIANGLES 实现代码:

```
//draw S
glColor3f(0.415f, 0.4529f, 0.803f);
```

```
glBegin(GL_TRIANGLES);
      //draw -
      glVertex2f(36.0f, 0.0f);
      glVertex2f(36.0f, 6.0f);
      glVertex2f(66.0f, 0.0f);
      glVertex2f(66.0f, 6.0f);
      glVertex2f(36.0f, 6.0f);
      glVertex2f(66.0f, 0.0f);
      // |
      glVertex2f(36.0f, 26.0f);
      glVertex2f(42.0f, 26.0f);
      glVertex2f(36.0f, 40.0f);
      glVertex2f(42.0f, 26.0f);
      glVertex2f(42.0f, 40.0f);
      glVertex2f(36.0f, 40.0f);
      // -
      glVertex2f(36.0f, 20.0f);
      glVertex2f(36.0f, 26.0f);
      glVertex2f(66.0f, 20.0f);
      glVertex2f(66.0f, 20.0f);
      glVertex2f(36.0f, 26.0f);
      glVertex2f(66.0f, 26.0f);
      // |
      glVertex2f(60.0f, 6.0f);
      glVertex2f(66.0f, 6.0f);
      glVertex2f(60.0f, 20.0f);
      glVertex2f(60.0f, 20.0f);
      glVertex2f(66.0f, 20.0f);
      glVertex2f(66.0f, 6.0f);
      // -
      glVertex2f(36.0f, 40.0f);
      glVertex2f(36.0f, 46.0f);
      glVertex2f(66.0f, 40.0f);
      glVertex2f(66.0f, 40.0f);
      glVertex2f(36.0f, 46.0f);
      glVertex2f(66.0f, 46.0f);
      glEnd();
GL_TRIANGLE_STRI 实现代码:
      //draw S
```

glColor3f(0.415f, 0.4529f, 0.803f);

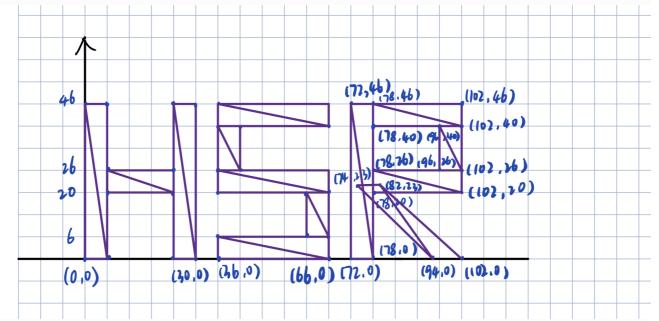
glBegin(GL_TRIANGLE_STRIP);
glVertex2f(36.0f, 0.0f);
glVertex2f(36.0f, 6.0f);

//draw -

```
glVertex2f(66.0f, 0.0f);
glVertex2f(66.0f, 6.0f);
glEnd();
// |
glBegin(GL_TRIANGLE_STRIP);
glVertex2f(36.0f, 26.0f);
glVertex2f(42.0f, 26.0f);
glVertex2f(36.0f, 40.0f);
glVertex2f(42.0f, 40.0f);
glEnd();
// -
glBegin(GL_TRIANGLE_STRIP);
glVertex2f(36.0f, 20.0f);
glVertex2f(36.0f, 26.0f);
glVertex2f(66.0f, 20.0f);
glVertex2f(66.0f, 26.0f);
glEnd();
// |
glBegin(GL_TRIANGLE_STRIP);
glVertex2f(60.0f, 6.0f);
glVertex2f(66.0f, 6.0f);
glVertex2f(60.0f, 20.0f);
glVertex2f(66.0f, 20.0f);
glEnd();
// -
glBegin(GL_TRIANGLE_STRIP);
glVertex2f(36.0f, 40.0f);
glVertex2f(36.0f, 46.0f);
glVertex2f(66.0f, 40.0f);
glVertex2f(66.0f, 46.0f);
glEnd();
```

·绘制R:

R 可以由五个矩形,十个三角形构成,字母粗度为 6 ,则 R 的各个顶点坐标如下:



用 GL_TRIANGLES 实现的话,需要**1个(glBegin+glEnd),30个glVertex**;
用 L_TRIANGLE_STRIP 实现的话,需要**5个(glBegin+glEnd),20个glVertex**。
GL_TRIANGLES 实现代码:

```
//draw R
glBegin(GL_TRIANGLES);
glColor3f(0.482f, 0.407f, 0.933f);
glVertex2f(72.0f, 0.0f);
glVertex2f(78.0f, 0.0f);
glVertex2f(72.0f, 46.0f);
glVertex2f(72.0f, 46.0f);
glVertex2f(78.0f, 0.0f);
glVertex2f(78.0f, 46.0f);
glVertex2f(102.0f, 40.0f);
glVertex2f(102.0f, 46.0f);
glVertex2f(78.0f, 46.0f);
glVertex2f(102.0f, 40.0f);
glVertex2f(78.0f, 40.0f);
glVertex2f(78.0f, 46.0f);
glVertex2f(102.0f, 40.0f);
glVertex2f(102.0f, 26.0f);
glVertex2f(96.0f, 40.0f);
glVertex2f(96.0f, 26.0f);
glVertex2f(102.0f, 26.0f);
glVertex2f(96.0f, 40.0f);
glVertex2f(82.0f, 23.0f);
glVertex2f(102.0f, 0.0f);
glVertex2f(94.0f, 0.0f);
glVertex2f(94.0f, 0.0f);
glVertex2f(74.0f, 23.0f);
glVertex2f(82.0f, 23.0f);
glVertex2f(102.0f, 20.0f);
glVertex2f(102.0f, 26.0f);
glVertex2f(78.0f, 26.0f);
glVertex2f(102.0f, 20.0f);
glVertex2f(78.0f, 20.0f);
glVertex2f(78.0f, 26.0f);
glEnd();
```

GL_TRIANGLE_STRI 实现代码:

```
glColor3f(0.482f, 0.407f, 0.933f);
// |
glBegin(GL_TRIANGLE_STRIP);
glVertex2f(72.0f, 0.0f);
glVertex2f(78.0f, 0.0f);
glVertex2f(72.0f, 46.0f);
glVertex2f(78.0f, 46.0f);
glEnd();
// -
glBegin(GL_TRIANGLE_STRIP);
glVertex2f(102.0f, 46.0f);
glVertex2f(102.0f, 40.0f);
glVertex2f(78.0f, 46.0f);
glVertex2f(78.0f, 40.0f);
glEnd();
// |
glBegin(GL_TRIANGLE_STRIP);
glVertex2f(102.0f, 40.0f);
glVertex2f(102.0f, 26.0f);
glVertex2f(96.0f, 40.0f);
glVertex2f(96.0f, 26.0f);
glEnd();
// "\"
glBegin(GL_TRIANGLE_STRIP);
glVertex2f(74.0f, 23.0f);
glVertex2f(94.0f, 0.0f);
glVertex2f(82.0f, 23.0f);
glVertex2f(102.0f, 0.0f);
glEnd();
// -
glBegin(GL_TRIANGLE_STRIP);
glVertex2f(102.0f, 26.0f);
glVertex2f(102.0f, 20.0f);
glVertex2f(78.0f, 26.0f);
glVertex2f(78.0f, 20.0f);
glEnd();
```

3. 完善代码

·将默认场景改为 scene_1() ,只需要将 myglwidget 的输出和按键功能场景 0 和 1 的 id 互换就可以:原代码:

```
void MyGLWidget::paintGL()
{
    if (scene_id==0) {
        scene_0();
    }
    else {
        scene_1();
    }
}
```

```
void MyGLWidget::keyPressEvent(QKeyEvent *e) {
    //Press 0 or 1 to switch the scene
    if (e->key() == Qt::Key_0) {
        scene_id = 0;
        update();
    }
    else if (e->key() == Qt::Key_1) {
        scene_id = 1;
        update();
    }
}
```

更改后的代码:

```
void MyGLWidget::paintGL()
{
   if (scene_id==0) {
       scene_1();
   }
   else {
       scene_0();
}
void MyGLWidget::keyPressEvent(QKeyEvent *e) {
    //Press 0 or 1 to switch the scene
   if (e->key() == Qt::Key_0) {
        scene_id = 1;
       update();
   }
   else if (e->key() == Qt::Key_1) {
       scene_id = 0;
       update();
   }
}
```

·修改字母显示的位置和大小以及颜色

```
glOrtho(0.0f, 0.5*width(), 0.0f,0.5*height(), -1000.0f, 1000.0f);
glTranslatef(0.2 * width(), 0.2 * height(), 0.0f);

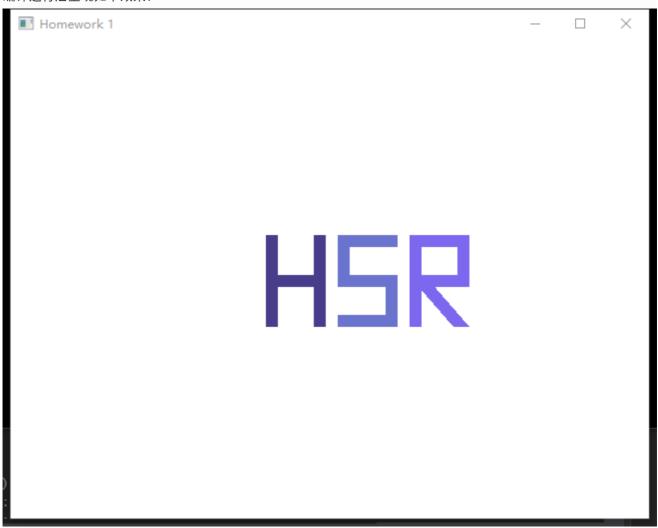
// H 的颜色
glColor3f(0.2823f, 0.2392f, 0.5450f);

// S 的颜色
glColor3f(0.415f, 0.4529f, 0.803f);

// R 的颜色
glColor3f(0.482f, 0.407f, 0.933f);
```

四、实验结果

编译运行后呈现如下效果:



五、实验感想

- 1. 按照附件的文档配置,一开始都挺顺利,结果在最后运行程序的时候报错找不到库文件,解决办法:右键属性选择链接器的常规,附加库目录添加库文件路径。
- 2. 一开始全用的 GL_TRIANGLES 顶点太多了,感觉好麻烦,用了 GL_TRIANGLE_STRIP 觉得稍微精简了一些。附件的 CGTemplate1 是用 GL_TRIANGLES 实现,CGTemplate1 是用 GL_TRIANGLE_STRIP 实现。