

Certificate

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Exam No:

Institution R.V. College of Engineering

This is certified to be the bonafide work of the student in the
Computer Graphics Lab Laboratory during the academic
year 2020 / 2021.

No. of practicals certified 12 out of 12 in the
subject of Computer Graphics Lab

.....
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.)

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3	write a Pgm to recursive Subdivide a tetrahedron to form 3D Sierpinski Gasket	12-14	19/10/20		
4	write a Pgm to fill any given polygon using Scanline area filling algorithm	15 - 17	20/10/20		
5	write a Pgm to Create a house like figure & Perform the following operations: • Rotate it • Reflect it	18 - 21	21/10/20		
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I n d e x

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11	to write a Pgm to Create the above hierarchical menu & attach appropriate Service to each menu entries with mouse button	44 - 48	28/12/20		
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write a pgm to generate a line using Bresenham's line drawing technique. consider slopes greater than one & slopes less than one. user must able to draw as many lines & specify input through keyboard/mouse.

```
#include <iostream>
#include <GL/glut.h>
#include <time.h>
using namespace std;
int x1, x2, y1, y2, flag=0;
void drawPixel(int x, int y)
{
```

```
    glColor3f(1,0,0);
    glBegin(GL_POINTS);
    glVertex2i(x,y);
    glEnd();
    glFlush();
}
```

```
void drawLine()
{
```

```
    int dx, dy, i, e;
    int inext, iney, incl, inc2;
    int x, y;
    dx = x2 - x1;
    dy = y2 - y1;
    if (dx < 0) dx = -dx;
    if (dy < 0) dy = -dy;
    incx = 1;
    if (y > x2 < x1)
        incl = -1;
```

incy = +1;
if ($y_2 < y_1$)
 incy = -1;
 $x = x_1$;
 $y = y_1$;
if ($dx > dy$)
 {

drawpixel(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);

$e = 2 * dy - dx$;

 inc1 = $2 * (dx - dy)$;

 inc2 = $2 * dx$;

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

 {

```
if (e > 0)
{
```

```
    x += inc(x);
```

```
    c += inc(c);
```

```
}
```

```
else
```

```
    e += inc(e);
```

```
    y += inc(y);
```

```
    drawPixel(x, y);
```

```
}
```

```
gFlush();
```

```
g
```

```
void myInit()
```

```
{
```

```
    glClear(GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT);
```

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

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

```
g
```

```
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 << x1 << " " << y1 << "\n";
```

{

else

{

```
Printf ("Defining x2,y2");
```

```
x2 = x - 250;
```

```
y2 = 250 - y;
```

```
flag = 0;
```

```
cout << x2 << " " << y2 << "\n";
```

```
draw_line();
```

{

}

```
break;
```

{

}

```
void dispby() { }
```

```
int main (int ac, char *av) { }
```

{

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

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

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

```
glutInitWindowPosition (100, 200);
```

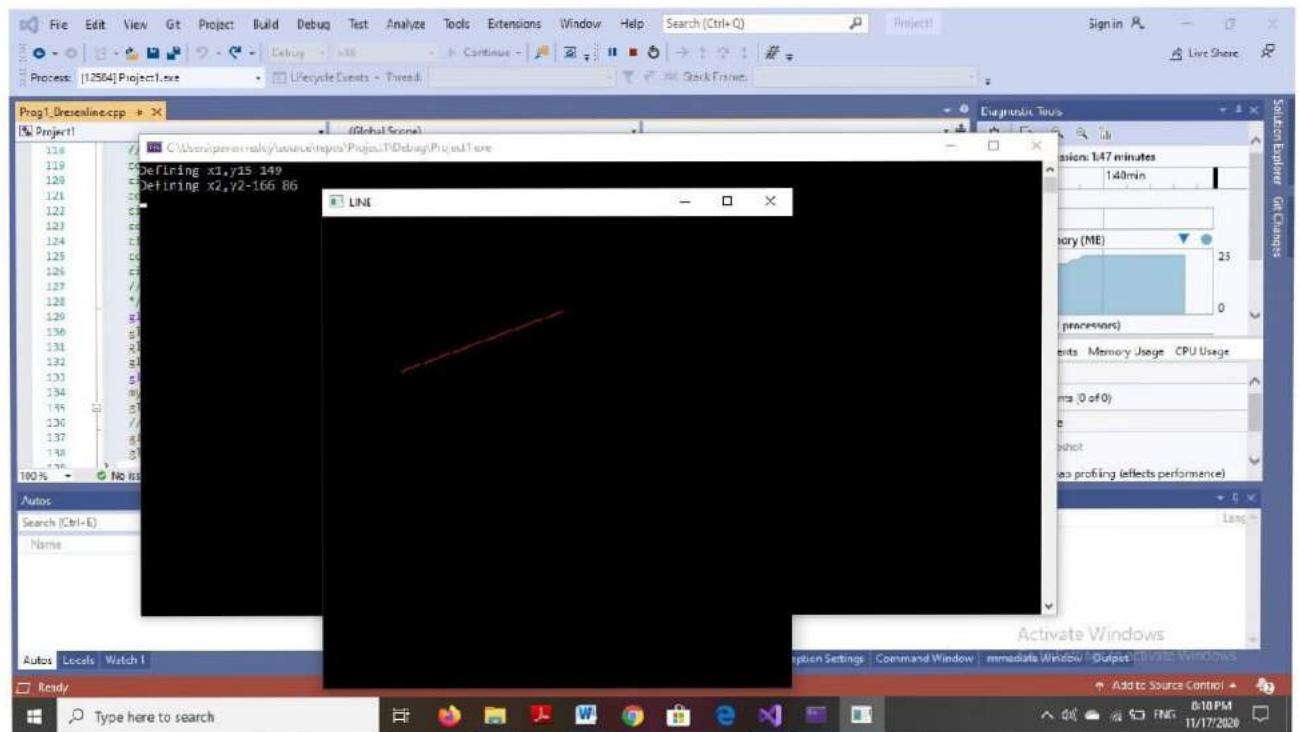
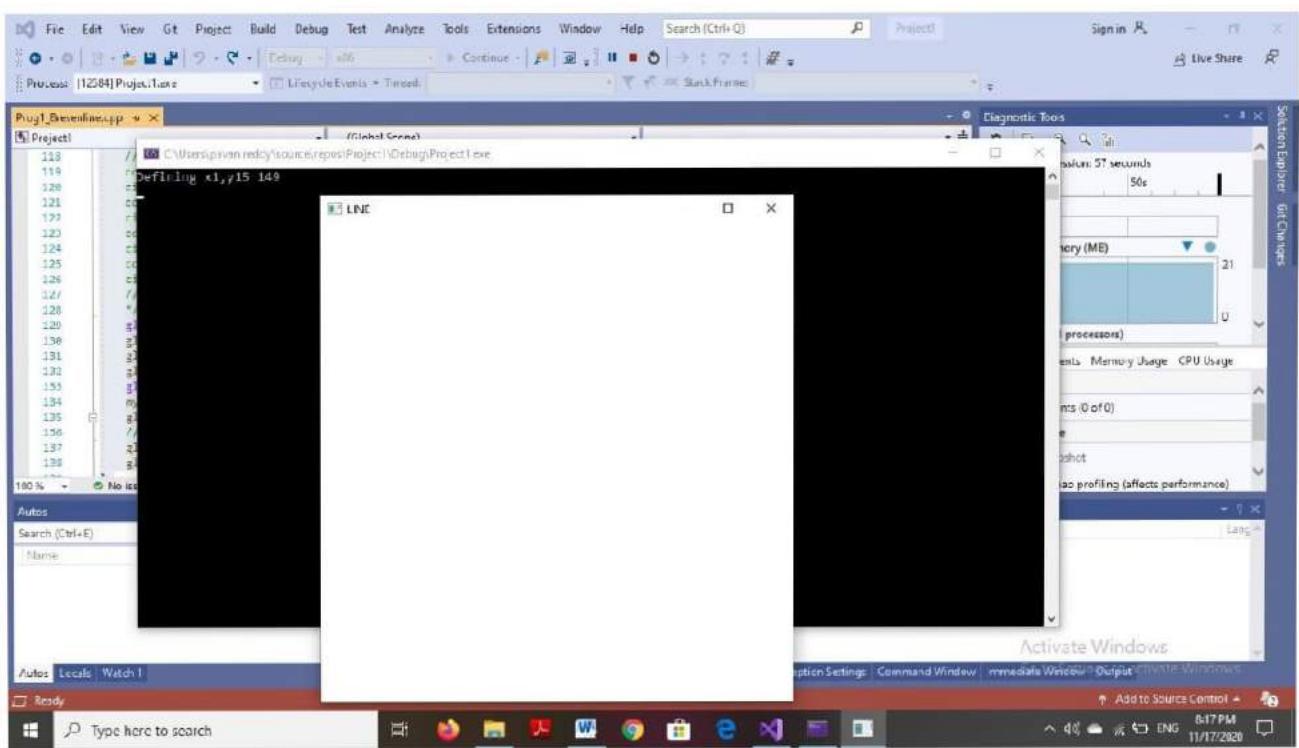
```
glutCreateWindow ("line");
```

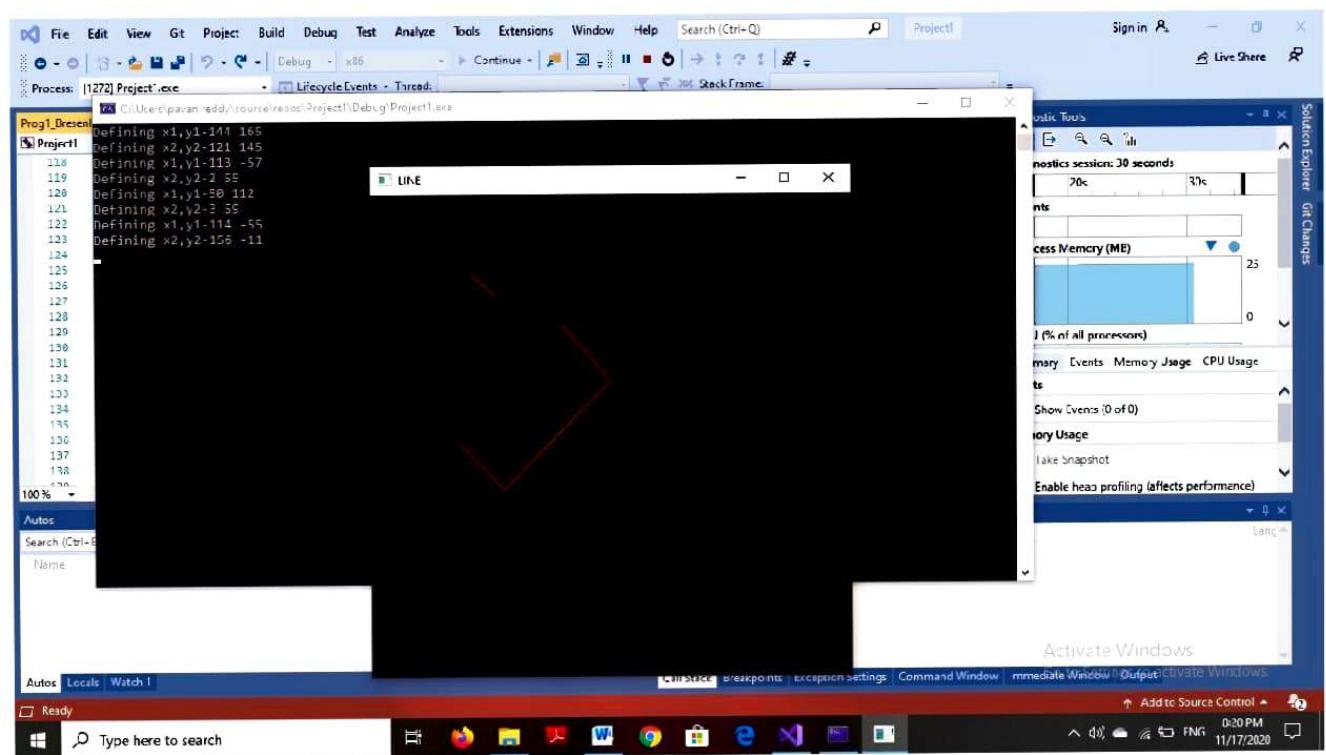
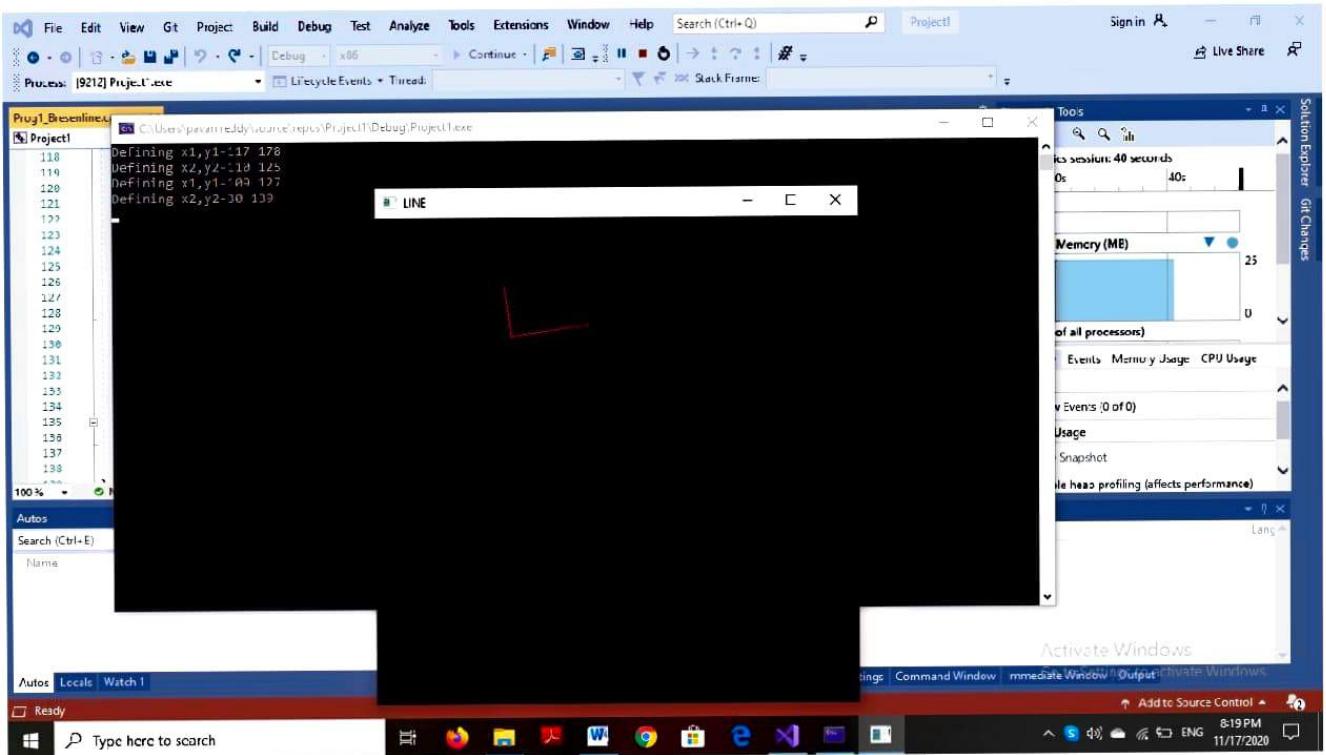
```
myinit();
```

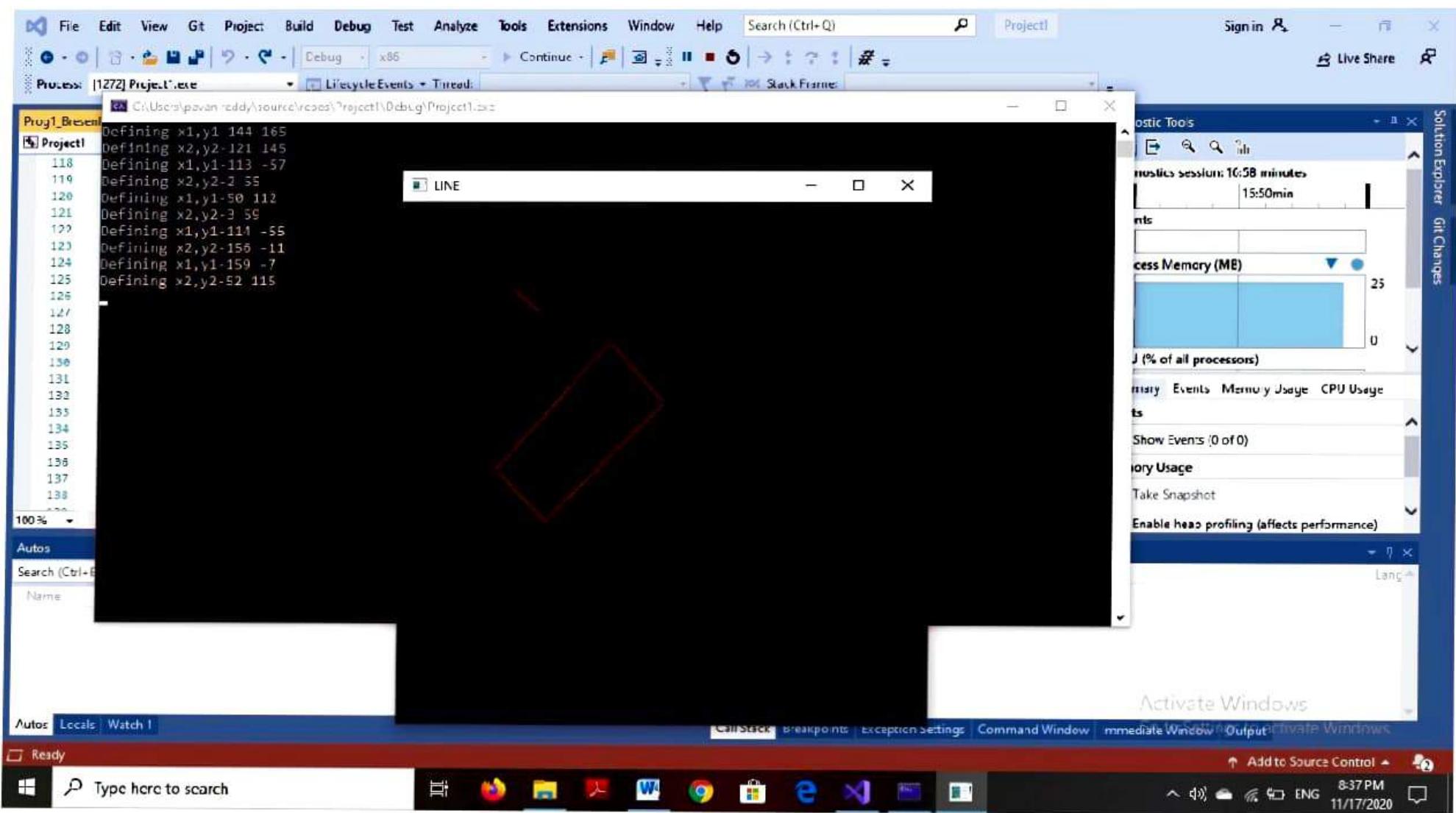
```
glutMouseFunc (mymouse);
```

```
glutDisplayFunc (display);
```

```
glutMainLoop();
```







write a Pgm to generate a circle & ellipse using
 Bresenham's Circle drawing & ellipse drawing technique.
 use 2 windows to draw circle in one window & ellipse
 in the other window. user can specify input through
 keyboard & mouse.

```
#include <gl/glut.h>
#include <Stdio.h>
#include <math.h>
int XC, YC, n;
int nx, ny, Xce, Yce;
void drawCircle(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();
}
```

```
void CircleDraw()
{
```

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

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```
while ( x <= y )
{
    draw-circle(xc, yc, 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 mymouse(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;

}

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

{

p2_x = x - 250;

p2_y = 250 - y;

$$x_c = p_1 - x;$$

$$y_c = p_1 - y;$$

$$\text{float } exp = (p_2 - x - p_1 - x) * (p_2 - x - p_1 - x) + (p_2 - y - p_1 - y) * (p_2 - y - p_1 - y);$$

$$\pi = (\text{int})(\text{Sqrt}(exp));$$

circlebox();

PointDone = 0;

3
g

void drawEllipse(int xce, int yce, int x, int y)

glBegin(GL_POINTS);
 glVertex3f(x + xce, y + yce);
 glVertex3f(-x + xce, y + yce);
 glVertex3f(x + xce, -y + yce);
 glVertex3f(-x + xce, -y + yce);
 glEnd();

3

void midptellipse()

2

glClear(GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT);

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

x = 0;

y = ny;

d1 = (ny + ny) - (nx + nx + ny) + (0.25 * nx * nx);

dx = 2 * ny + ny + nx;

dy = 2 * nx + nx + y;

while (dx < dy)

2

draw-ellipse (x_{ce}, y_{ce}, x, y);

if (d1 < 0) {

 x++;

 dx = dx + (2 * ny * ny);

 d1 = d1 + dx + (ny * ny);

else {

 x++;

 y--;

 dx = dx + (2 * dy + ny);

 dy = dy - (2 * nx + nx);

 d1 = d1 + dx - dy + (ny + ny);

}

}

$d2 = ((ny * ny) * ((x + 0.5) * (x + 0.5))) + ((nx * nx) * ((y - 1) * (y - 1))) - (nx * nx + ny * ny);$

while (y >= 0) {

 draw-ellipse (x_{ce}, y_{ce}, x, y);

 if (d2 > 0) {

 y--;

 dy = dy - (2 * nx + nx);

 d2 = d2 + (nx + nx) * dy;

}

 else {

 y--;

 x++;

 dx = dx + (2 * ny + ny);

 dy = dy - (2 * nx * nx);

 d2 = d2 + dx - dy + (nx * nx);

}

gFlush();
3

```
int ple-x, p2e-x, ple-y, p2e-y, p3e-x, p3e-y;
int pointle-done = 0;
void mymouse(int button, int state, int x, int y)
{
```

```
if(button == GLUT_LEFT_BUTTON & state == GLUT_DOWN && pointle-done == 0)
{
```

ple-x = x - 250;

p2e-y = 250 - y;

xce = ple-x;

yce = ple-y;

pointle-done = 1;

9

```
else if(button == GLUT_LEFT_BUTTON & state == GLUT_DOWN && pointle-done == 1)
{
```

p2e-x = x - 250;

p2e-y = y - 250 - y;

float exp = (p2e-x - ple-x) * (p2e-x - ple-x)

+ (p2e-y - ple-y) * (p2e-y - ple-y);

qx = (int)(sqrt(exp));

pointle-done = 2;

9

```
else if(button == GLUT_LEFT_BUTTON & state == GLUT_DOWN && pointle-done == 2)
{
```

p3e-x = x - 250;

p3e-y = y - 250 - y;

float exp = (P3e_x - P1e_x) * (P3e_x - P1e_x) + (P3e_y - P1e_y)
 - P1e_y] * (P3e_y - P1e_y);
 ny = (int) CSint(exp));
 midptellipse();
 pointle done = 0;
 g
 g

void mydrawing() {
 void mydrawing() {
 void myinit()
 {

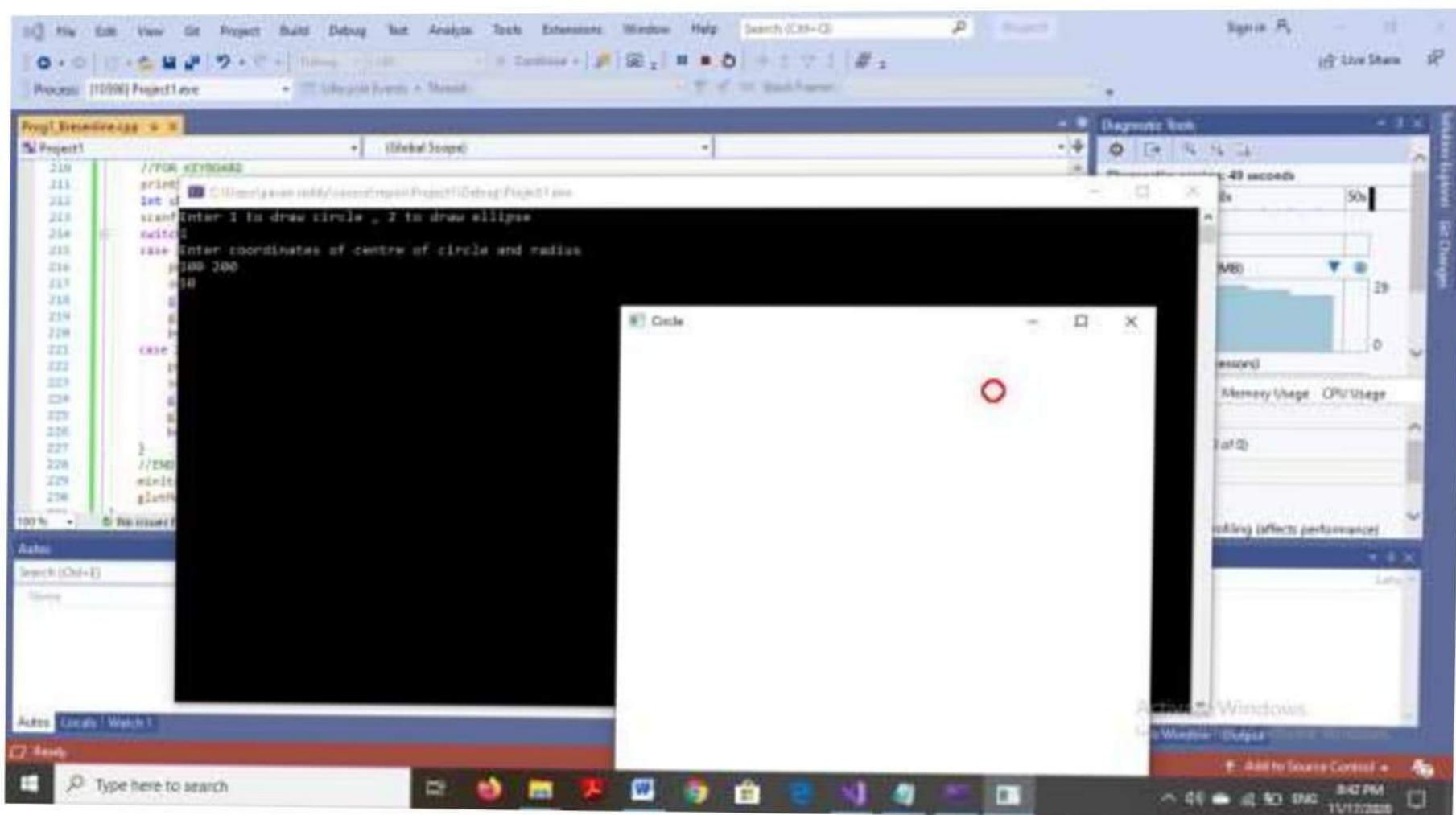
glClearColor(1, 1, 1, 1);
 glColor3f(1.0, 0.0, 0.0);
 glPointSize(3.0);
 gluOrtho2D(-250, 250, -250, 250);

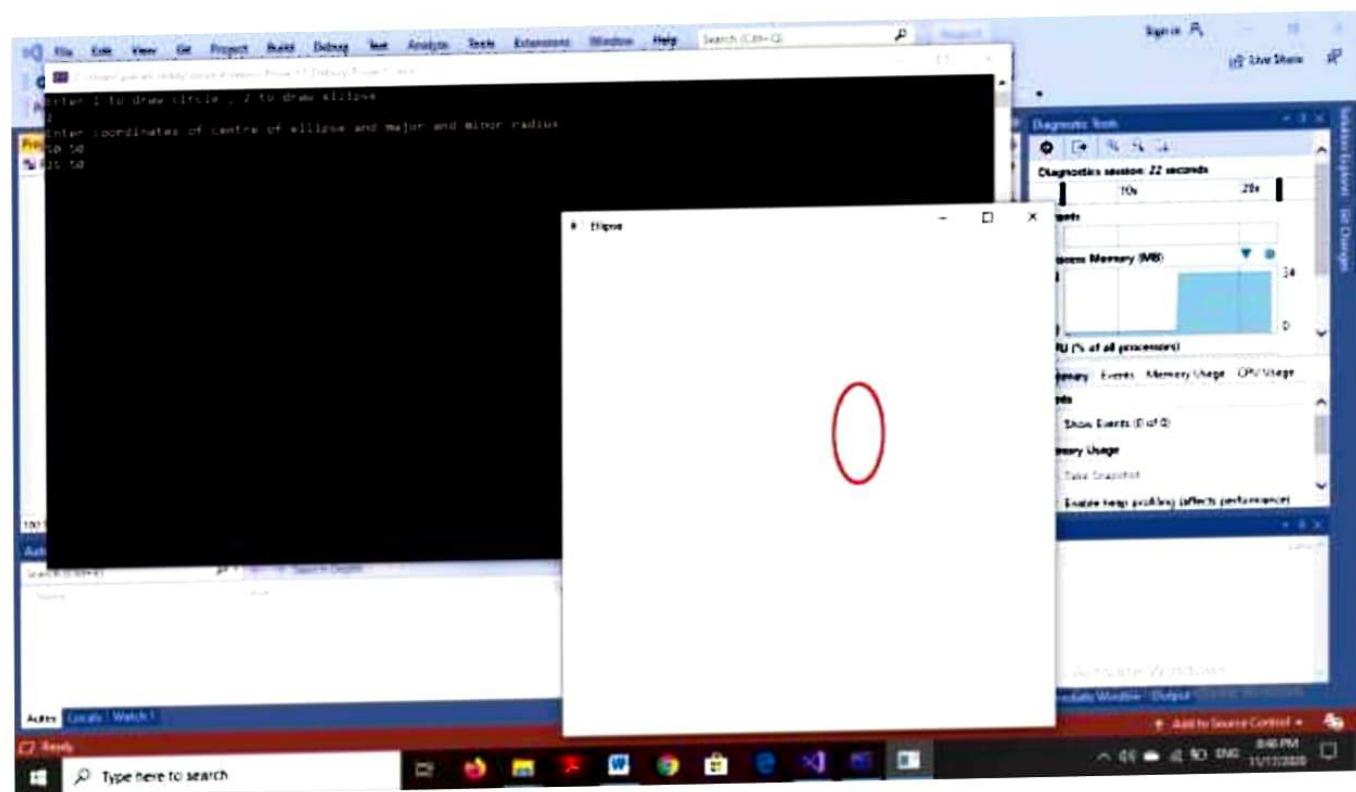
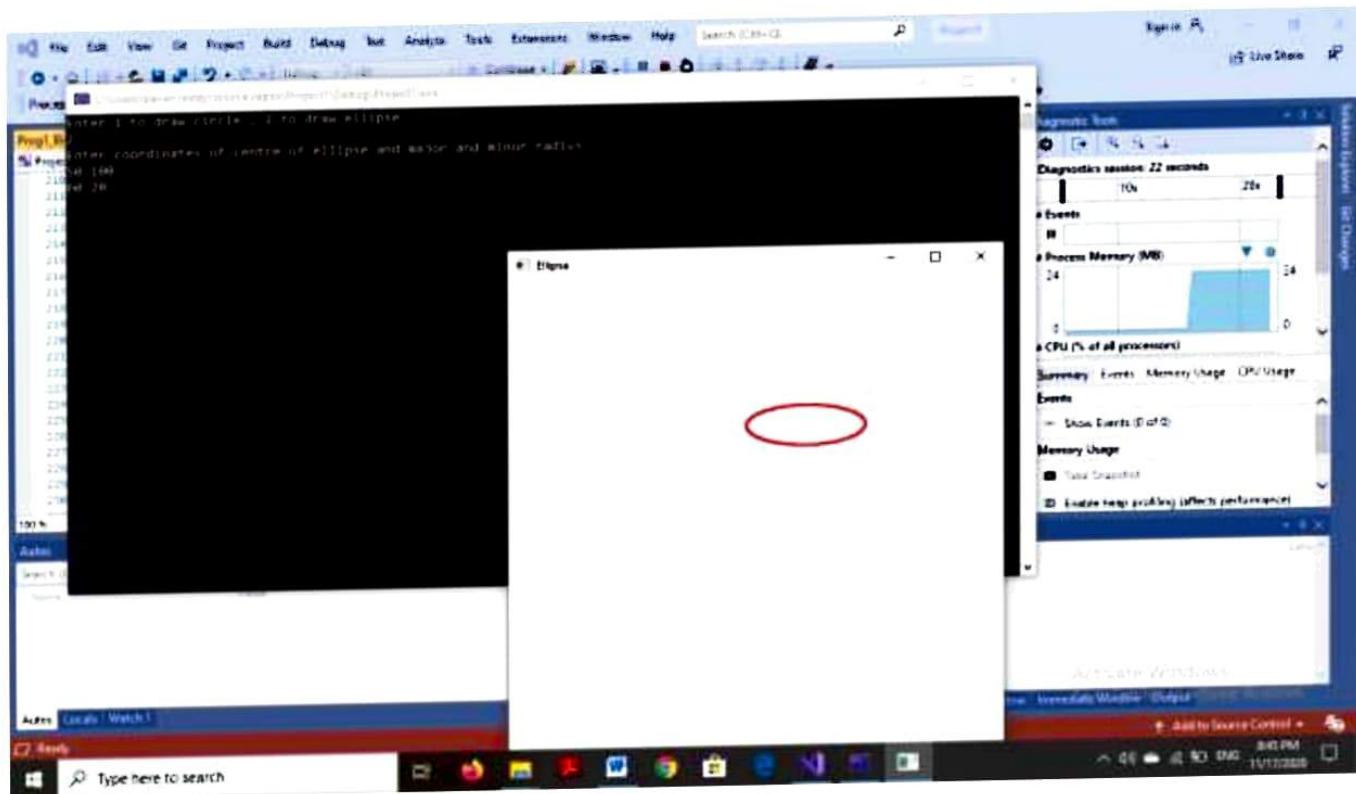
void main(int argc, char* argv[])

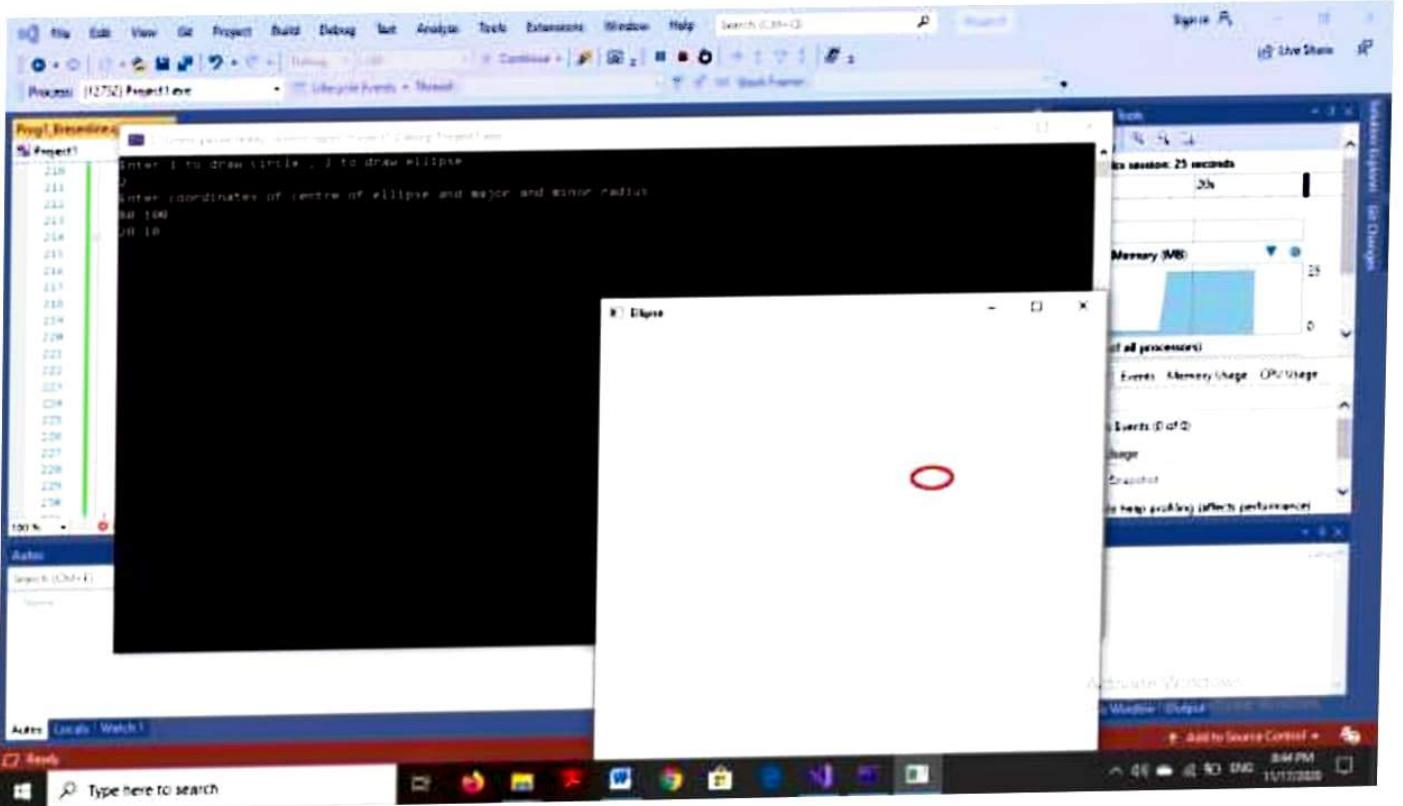
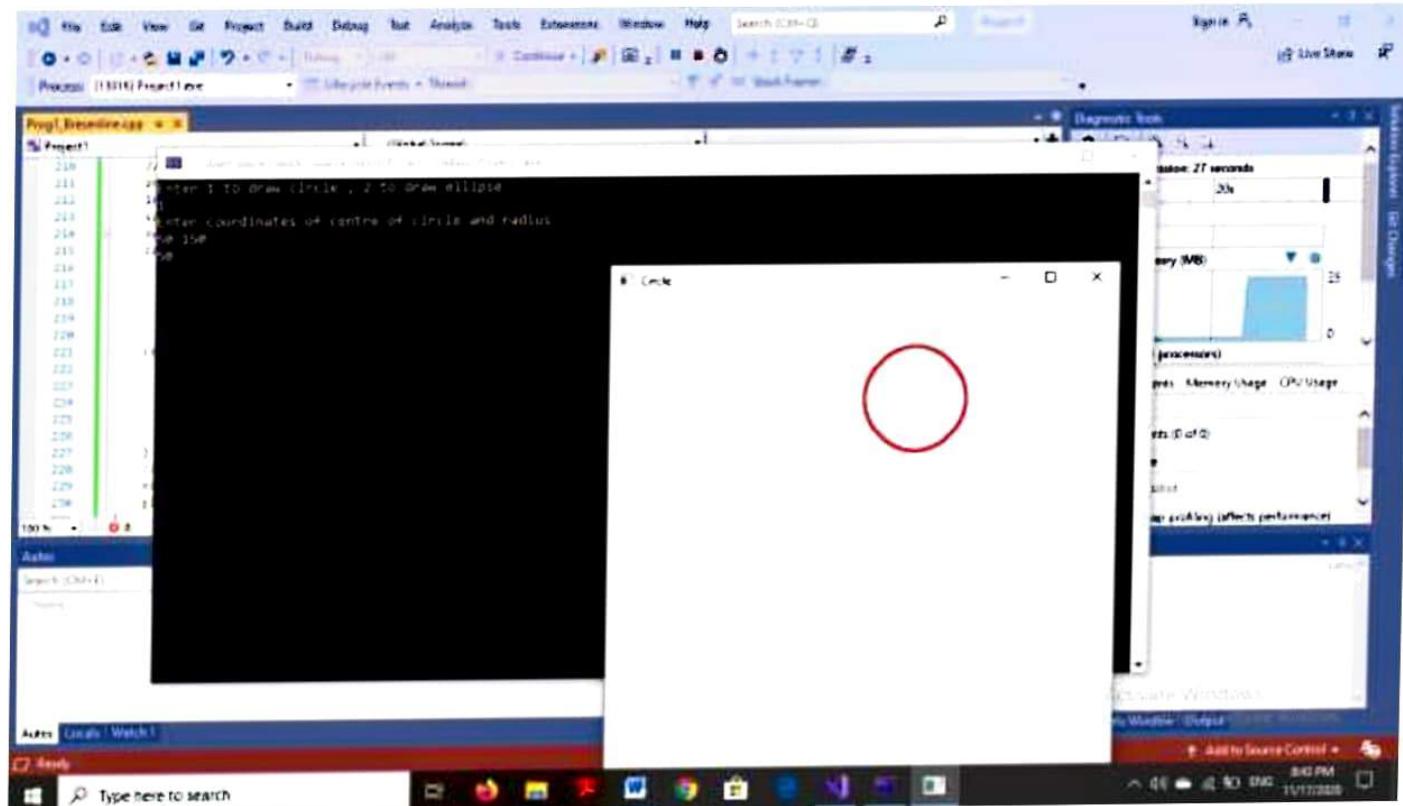
glutInit(&argc, argv);
 glutInitDisplayMode(GLUT_SINGLE | GLUT_RGB);
 glutInitWindowSize(500, 500);
 glutInitWindowPosition(0, 0);
 int id1 = glutCreateWindow("circle");
 glutSetWindow(id1);
 glutMouseFunc(mymouse);
 glutDisplayFunc(myDrawing);
 myinit();
 glutInitWindowSize(500, 500);

```
glutInitWindowPosition(600, 100);
int id2 = glutCreateWindow("Ellipse");
glutSetWindowTitle(id2);
glutMouseFunc(mouse);
glutDisplayFunc(display);
printf("Enter 1 to draw circle, 2 to draw
      ellipse \n");
int ch;
scanf_s("%d", &ch);
switch(ch) {
    case 1:
        printf("Enter coordinates of centre of circle +
              radius \n");
        scanf_s("%d %d %d", &xc, &yc, &r);
        glutCreateWindow("Circle");
        glutDisplayFunc(circle);
        break;
    case 2:
        printf("Enter coordinates of centre of ellipse +
              major + minor radius \n");
        scanf_s("%d %d %d", &xce, &yce, &rx, &ry);
        glutDisplayFunc(midptellipse);
        break;
}
majinit();
glutMainLoop();
```

Output:







write a pgm to recursive step subdivides a tetrahedron to form 3D Sierpinski gasket. the no 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)
{
    glClear(GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT | GL_DEPTH_BUFFER_BIT);
    glColor3f(1.0, 0.0, 0.0);
    divide_triangle(tetra[0], tetra[1], tetra[2], m);
    glColor3f(0.6, 1.0, 0.0);
    divide_triangle(tetra[3], tetra[2], tetra[1], m);
    glColor3f(0.0, 0.0, 1.0);
    divide_triangle(tetra[0], tetra[3], tetra[1], m);
    glColor3f(0.0, 0.0, 0.6);
    divide_triangle(tetra[0], tetra[2], tetra[3], m);
    glFlush();
}
```

```
void draw_triangle(Point P1, Point P2, Point P3)
```

```
{
    glBegin(GL_TRIANGLES);
    glVertex3fv(P1);
    glVertex3fv(P2);
    glVertex3fv(P3);
```

```
glVertex3fv(p3);  
glEnd();  
}
```

```
void divideTriangle(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;
```

```
    divideTriangle(a, v1, v2, m-1);
```

```
    divideTriangle(c, v2, v3, m-1);
```

```
    divideTriangle(b, v3, v1, m-1);
```

```
}
```

```
else
```

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

```
}
```

```
void myinit()
```

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

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

```
}
```

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

```
{
```

```
printf ("Enter the no of iterations : ");
```

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

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

```
glutInitDisplayMode (GLUT_SINGLE | GLUT_RGB |
```

```
GLUT_DEPTH);
```

```
glutInitWindowPosition (100, 200);
```

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

```
glutCreateWindow ("Sierpinski Gasket");
```

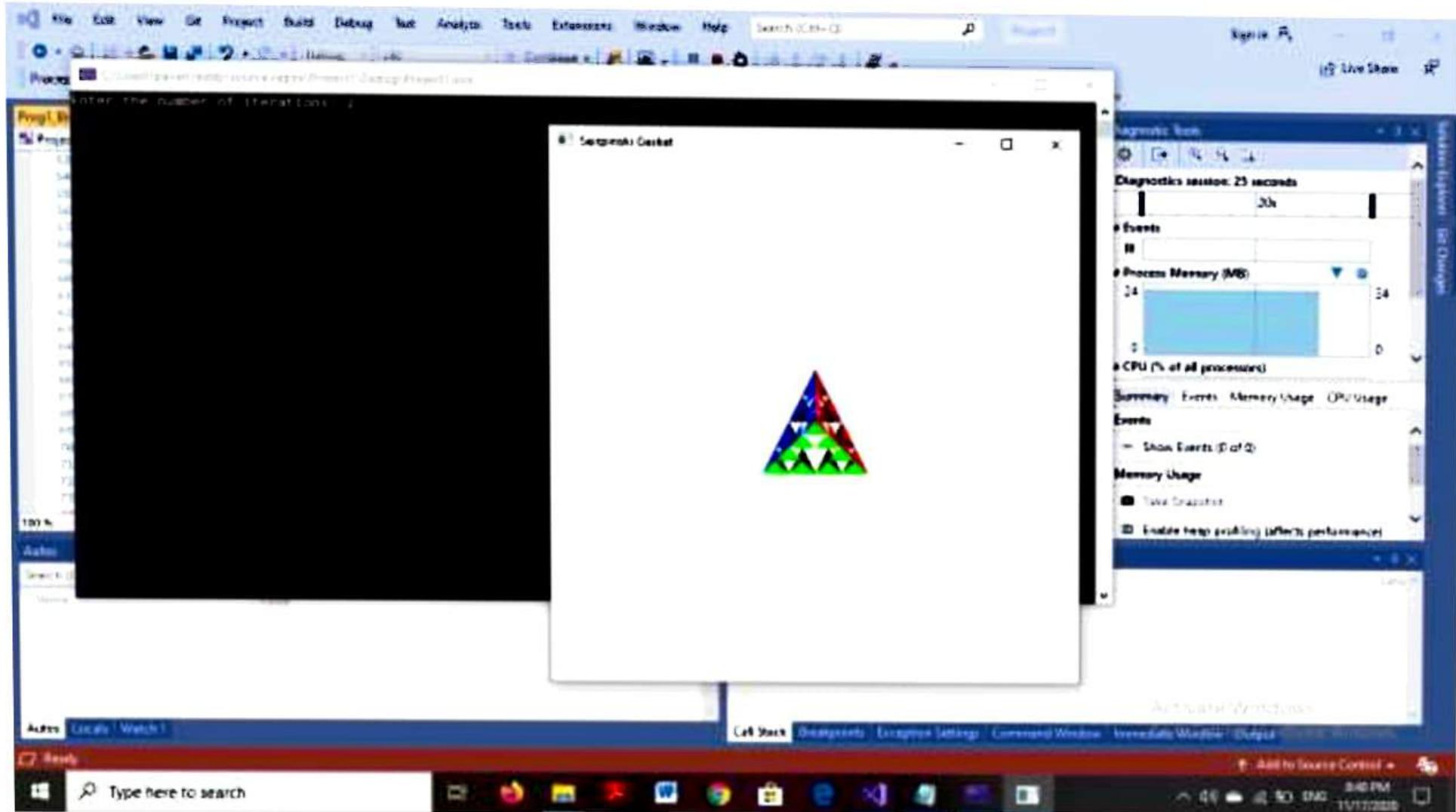
```
glutDisplayFunc (tobehedron);
```

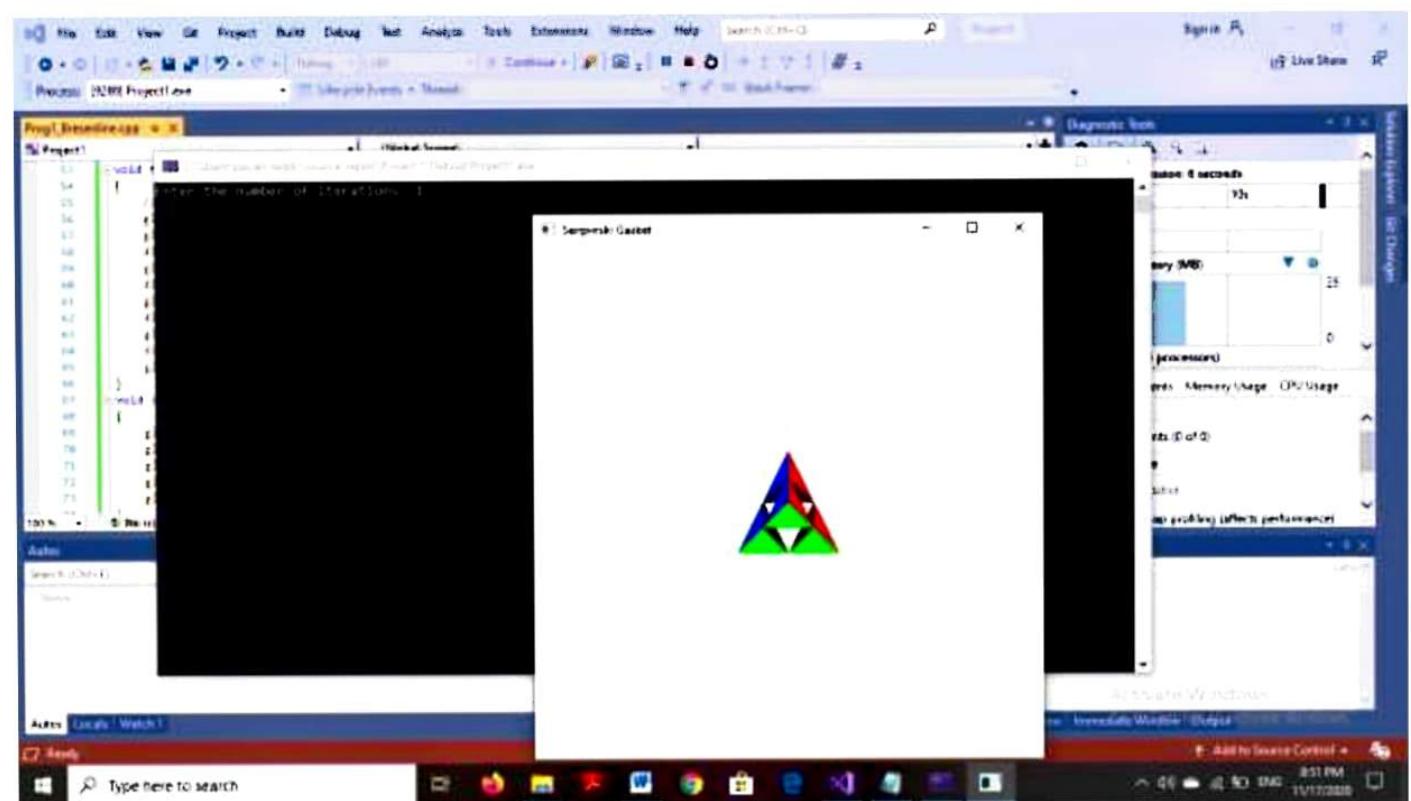
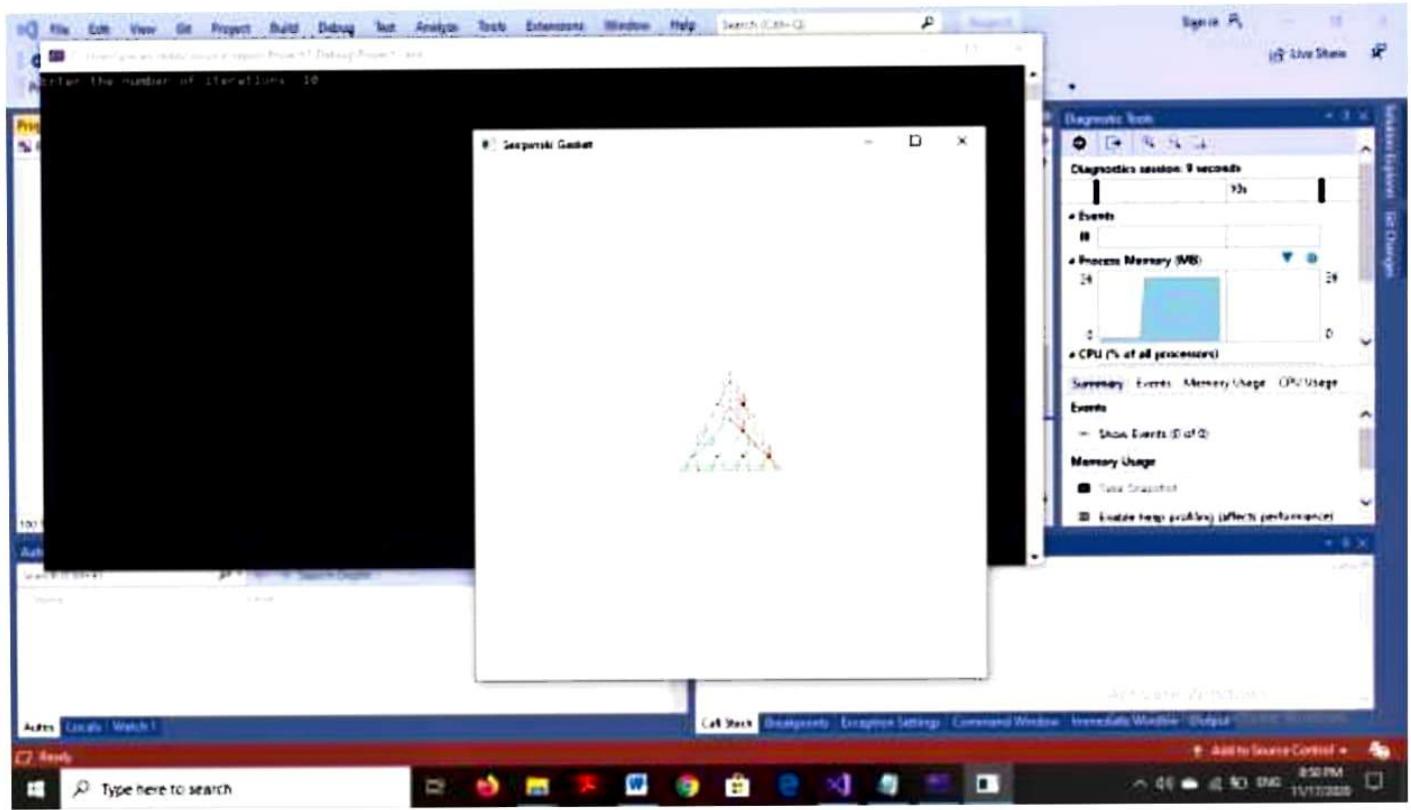
```
glEnable (GL_DEPTH_TEST);
```

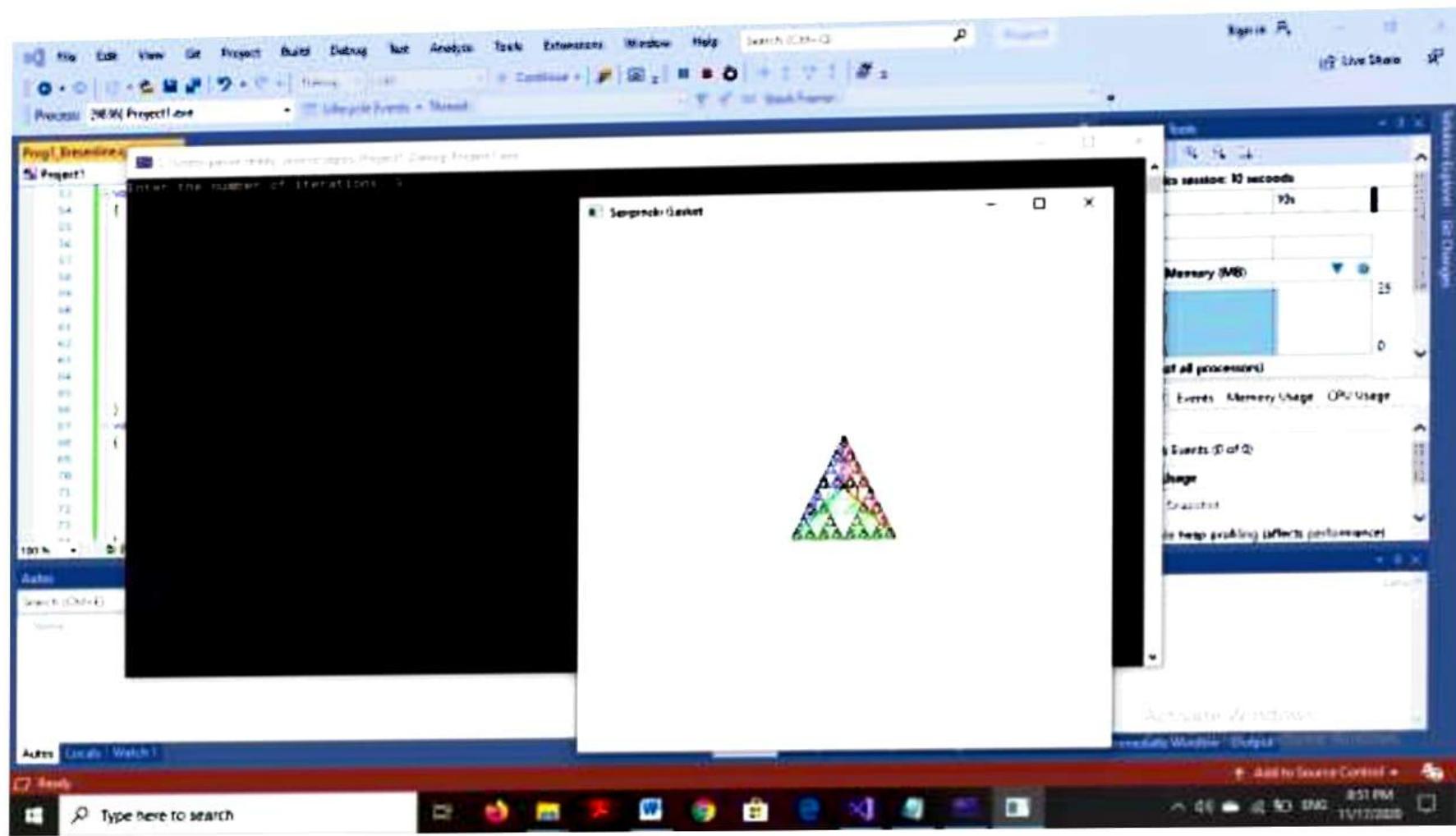
```
myInit ();
```

```
glutMainLoop();
```

```
g
```







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];
int n, m, wx = 500, wy = 500;
static float intx[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 (Scandine > y1 && Scandine < y2)

$$\text{int } x[m] = x_1 + (\text{Scandine} - y_1) * (x_2 - x_1) / (y_2 - y_1);$$

{

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]-1, n], y[(i+1)-1], s1);
 }
 }
}

{

Send (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 () {
 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);
}

{

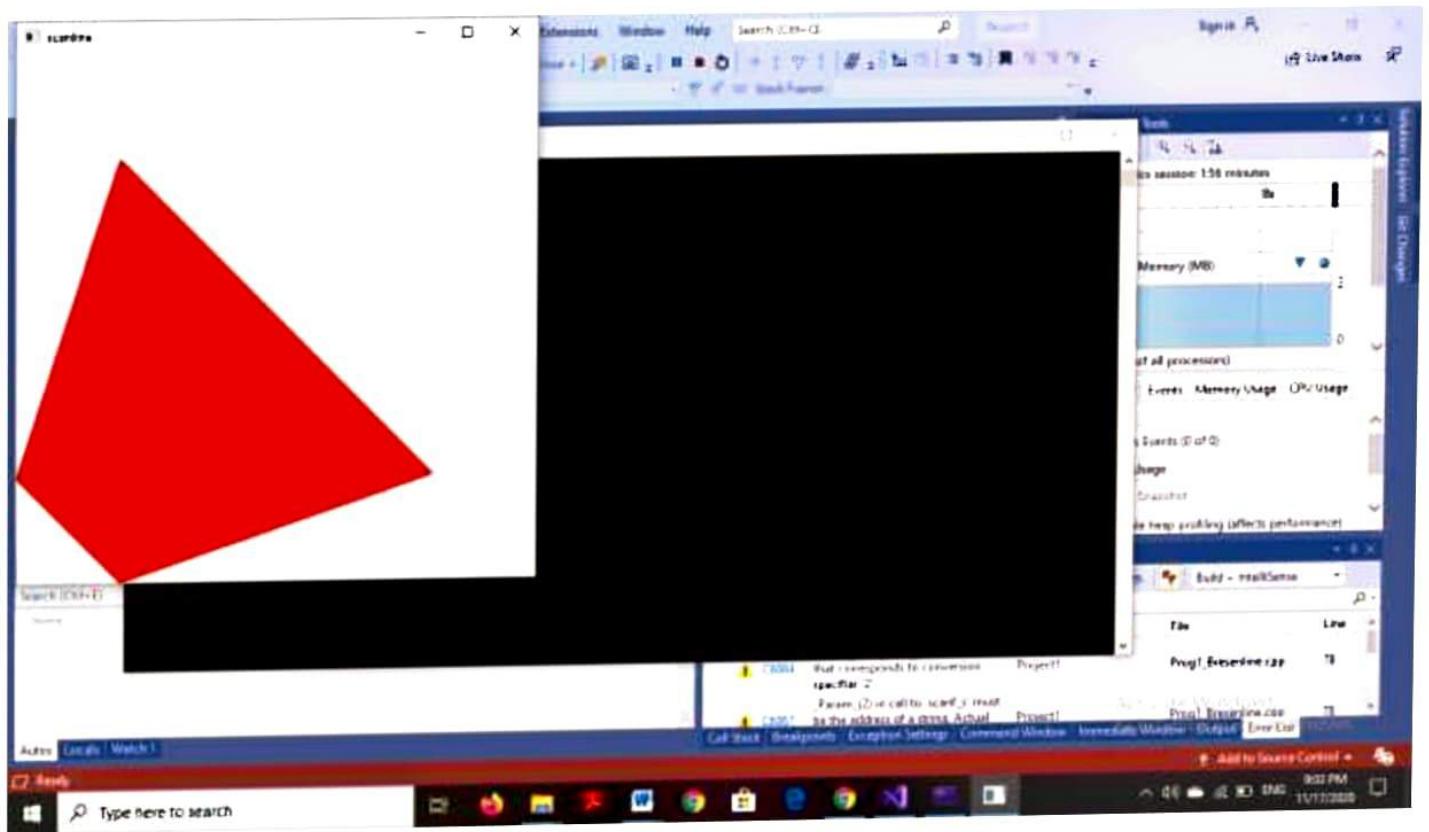
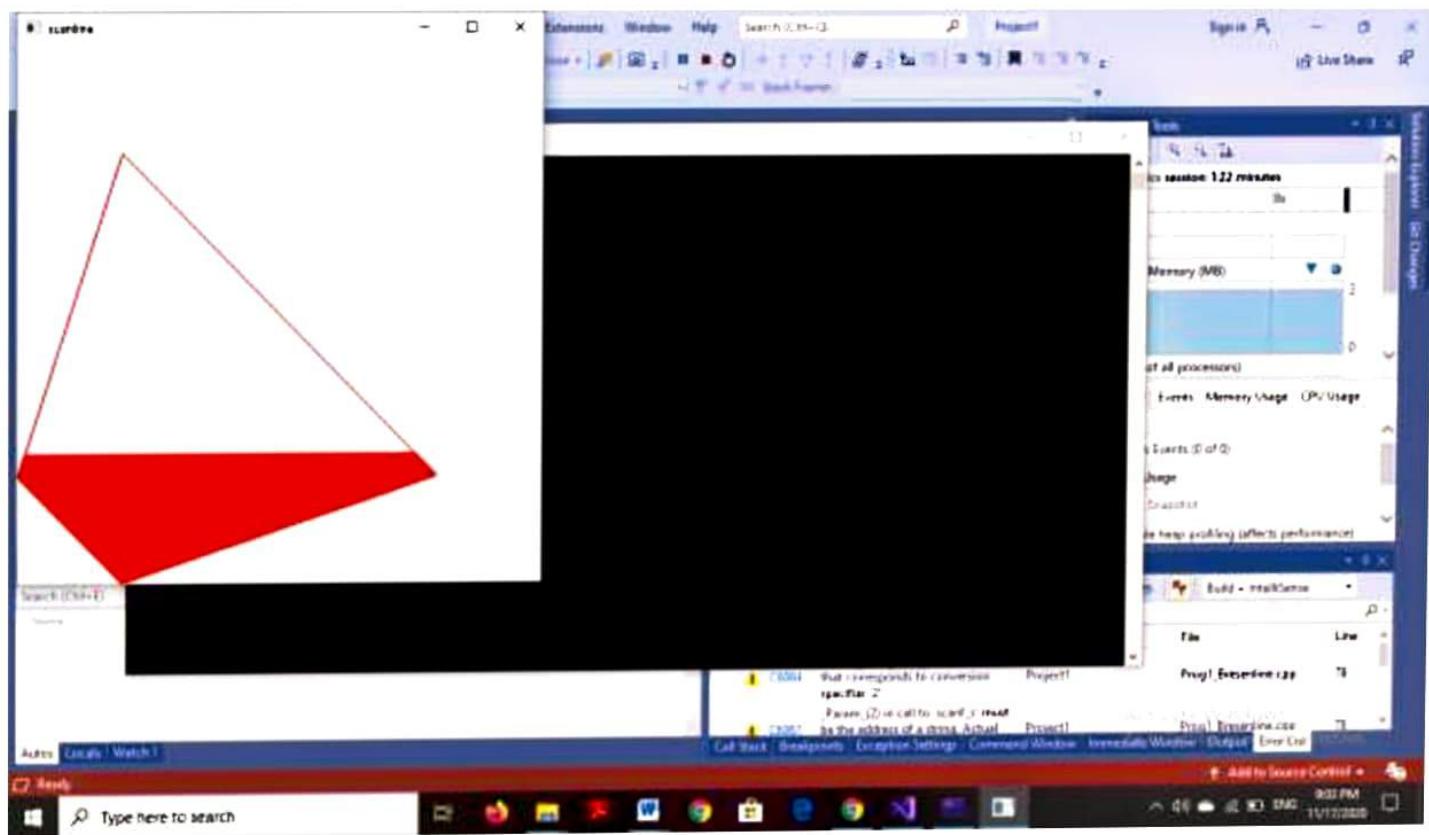
void myinit () {

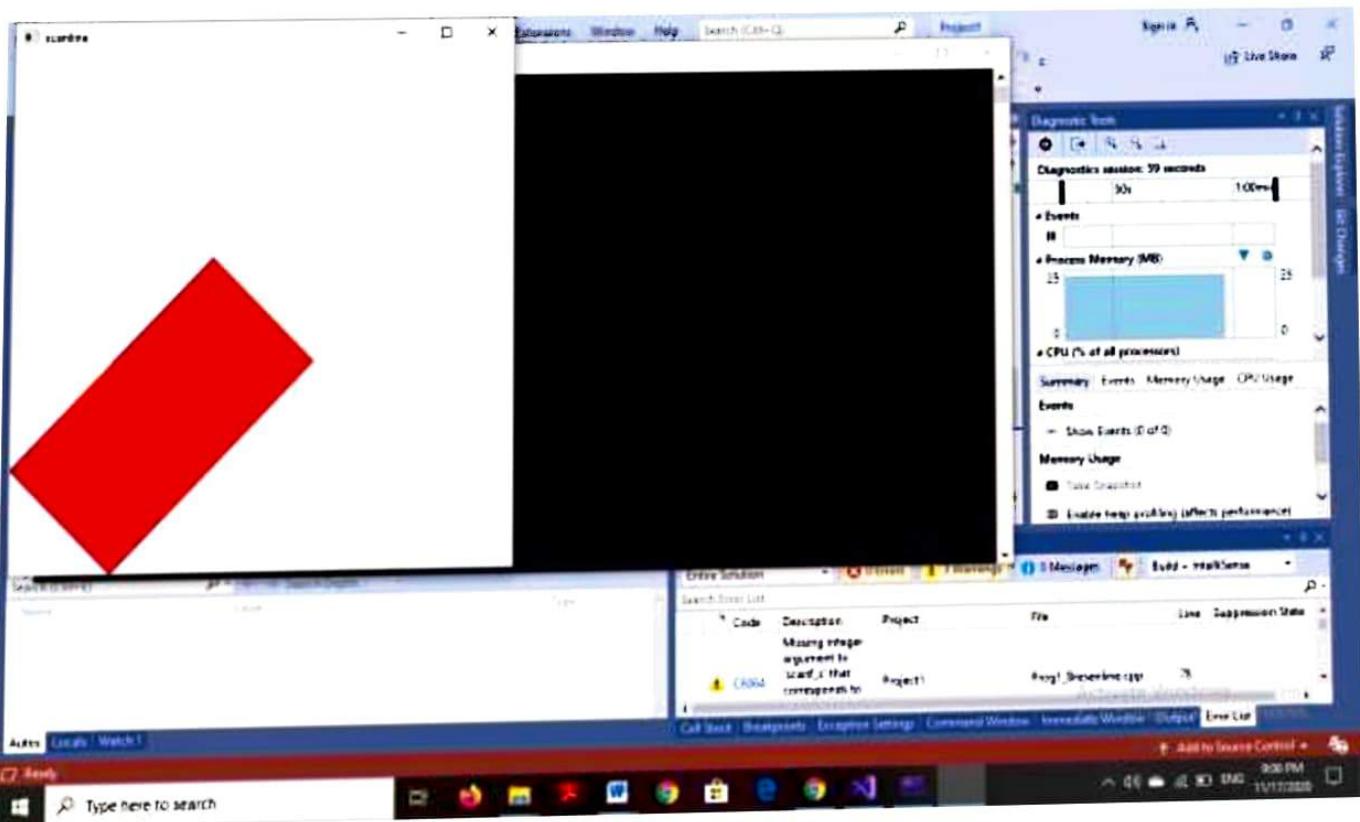
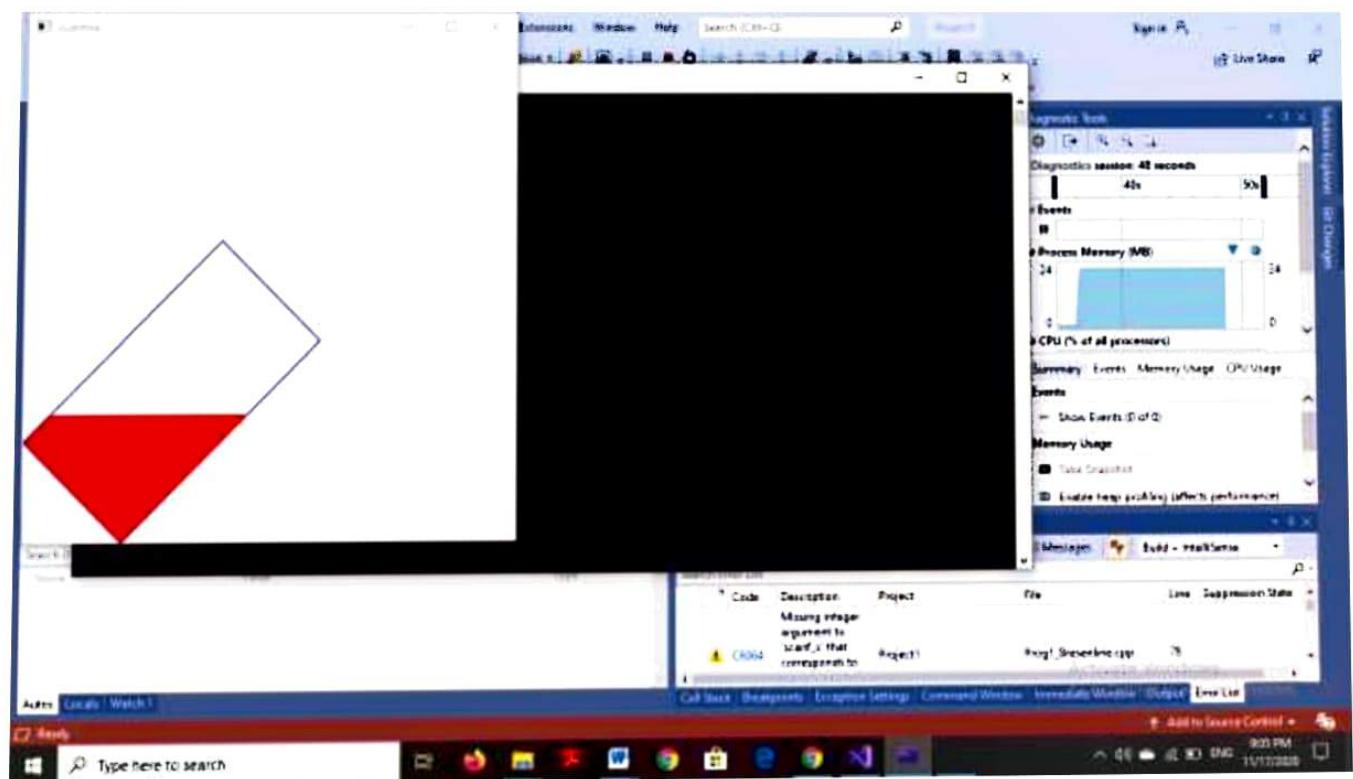
glClearColor (1, 1, 1, 1);

gColor3f(0, 0, 1);
glPointSize(1);
glOrtho2D(0, wx, 0, wy);

void main(int ac, char* av[]) {
 glutInit(ac, av);
 printf("Enter no. of slides\n");
 scanf("%d", &n);
 printf("Enter co-ordinates of endpoint : \n");
 for (int i=0; i<n; i++)
 printf("X-coord Y-coord\n");
 scanf("%f %f", &x[i], &y[i]);
}
glutInitDisplayMode(GLUT_SINGLE | GLUT_RGB);
glutInitWindowSize(500, 500);
glutInitWindowPosition(0, 0);
glutCreateWindow("Scaline");
glutDisplayFunc(display-filled-polygon);
myInit();
glutMainLoop();

Output:





write a PGM to create a house like figure & perform the following operation

- Rotate it about a given fixed point using OpenGL transformation function
- Reflect it about an axis $y=mx+c$ using OpenGL transformation function.

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

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();
    glColor3f(1, 0, 0);
    for(int i=0; i<11; i++)
        glVertex2fv(house[i]);
}
```

```

glEnd();
glFlush();
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++)
    glVertex3f(v(house[i]));
 glEnd();
 glPopMatrix();
 glFlush();
}

```

void display()

```

{
    glClearColor(1, 1, 1, 0);
    glClear(GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT | GL_DEPTH_BUFFER_BIT);
    glMatrixMode(GL_PROJECTION);
    glLoadIdentity();
    gluOrtho2D(-450, 450, -450, 450);
    glMatrixMode(GL_MODELVIEW);
    glLoadIdentity();
    glColor3f(1, 0, 0);
    glBegin(GL_LINE_LOOP);
    for(int i=0; i<11; i++)
        glVertex3f(v(house[i]));
}

```

```
glEnd();
glFlush();
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();
 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);
 for (int i = 0; i < 11; i++)
    glVertex2f(house[i]);
 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();
```

```
glutOrtho2D(-450, 450, -450, 450);
```

```
g
```

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

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

```
display();
```

```
g
```

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

```
GLUT_DOWN) {
```

```
display2();
```

```
g
```

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

```
{
```

```
printf ("Enter the rotation angle \n");
```

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

```
printf ("Enter C & m value for line Y = mx + c \n");
```

```
scanf ("%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(); g
```

File Edit View Git Project Build Debug Test Analyze Tools Extensions Window Help Search (Ctrl+Q) pavan

C:\Users\pavan.reddy\source\repos\pavan1\Debug\pavan1.exe

Live Share

Enter the rotation angle
180
Enter c and m value for line: m=mc

House Rotation

Diagnostic Tools

Diagnostics session: 18 seconds

Events

Process Memory (MB)

CPU (% of all processors)

Summary Events Memory Usage CPU Usage

Events

Show Events (0 of 0)

Memory Usage

Take Snapshot

Enable heap profiling (affects performance)

0 Messages Build + IntelliSense

File Line Suppression State

Activate Windows

Ready

Type here to search

12:27 PM ENG 100% 2

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Visual Studio environment. In the center, there is a window titled "House Rotation" displaying two house-shaped polygons. One polygon is drawn in red and the other in yellow. The red house is rotated 180 degrees counter-clockwise relative to the yellow house. The Visual Studio interface includes a "Diagnostic Tools" window on the right showing memory usage and CPU usage over time, and a "Solution Explorer" window on the far right.

File Edit View Git Project Build Debug Test Analyze Tools Extensions Window Help Search (Ctrl+Q) pavan1 PR Live Share

Process: [10376] pavan1.exe Lifecycle Events - Thread: Stack Frame:

main.cpp -> C:\Users\pavan reddy\source\repos\pavan1\Debug\pavan1.exe

pavan1

```
1 Enter the rotation angle
2 90
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
```

100 %

Autos

Search (Ctrl+E)

Name

House Rotation

Diagnostic Tools

Performance session: 49 seconds

50s

41

0

J Usage

Performance

Resource

Activation State

Activate Windows

Call Stack Breakpoints Exception Settings Command Window Immediate Window Output Error List Windows

Ready Add to Source Control

Type here to search

12:49 PM 12/30/2020 ENG

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Visual Studio interface. On the left, the code editor displays a file named 'main.cpp' with the following content:

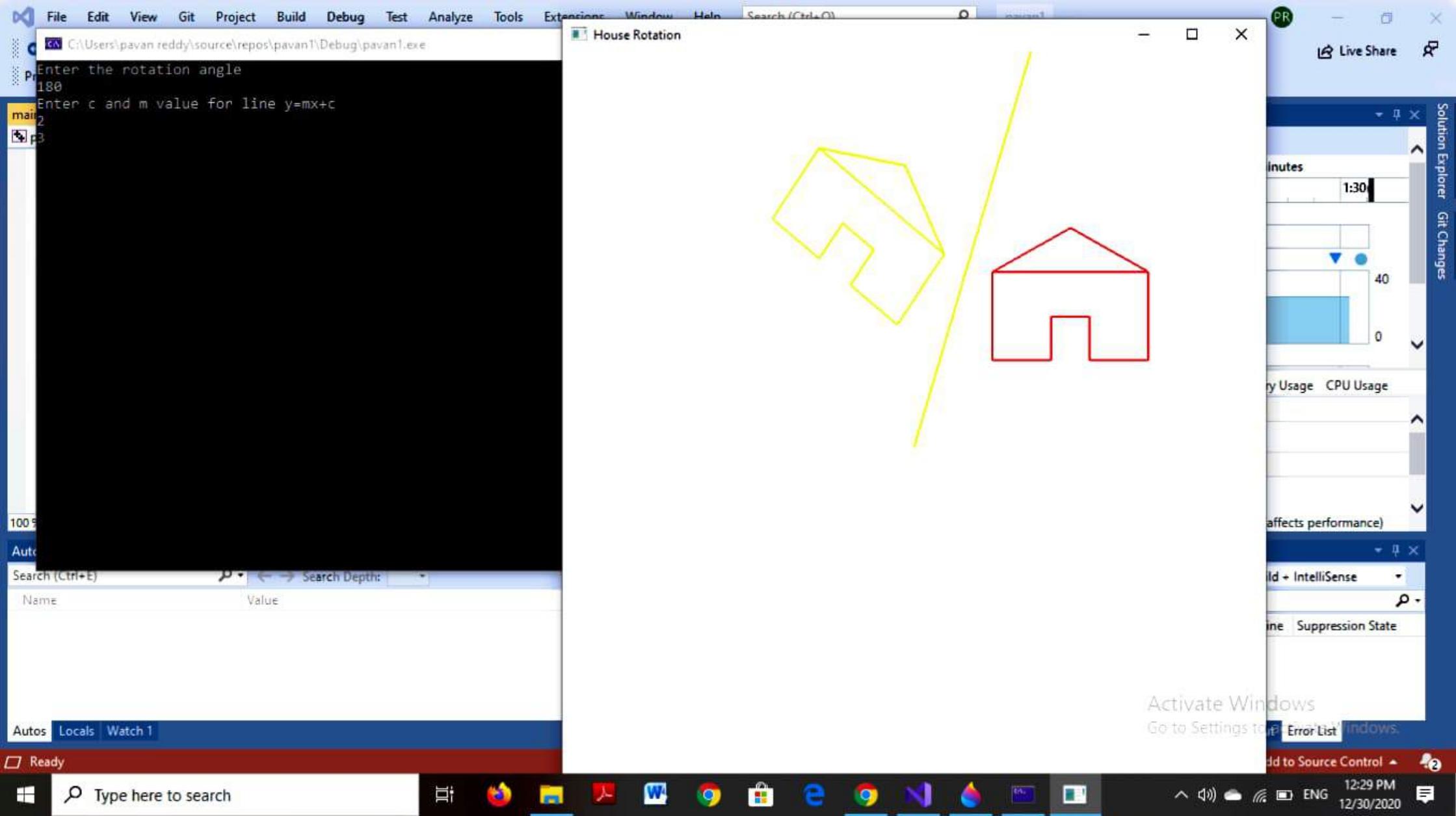
```
1 Enter the rotation angle
2 90
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
```

The output window shows the following text:

House Rotation

The application window titled 'House Rotation' shows two house shapes. A yellow house is rotated 90 degrees counter-clockwise relative to a red house.

On the right, the 'Diagnostic Tools' window shows a timeline with a single event at index 41. The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Performance session: 49 seconds' and '50s'.



write a pgm to implement the Cohen-Sutherland line clipping algorithm. make provision to specify the input for multiple lines, window for clipping & viewport for displaying the clipped image.

```
#include < stdio.h >
#include < stdlib.h >
#include < gl/glut.h >
#define outcode int
#define true 1
#define false 0
double xmin = 50, ymin = 50, xmax = 100, ymax = 100;
double xwmin = 200, ywmin = 200, xwmax = 300, ywmax = 300;
const int RIGHT = 4;
const int LEFT = 8;
const int TOP = 1;
const int BOTTOM = 2;
int n;
outcode ComputeOutCode (double x, double y)
{
    outcode code = 0;
    if (y > ymax)
        code |= TOP;
    else if (Y < ymin)
        code |= BOTTOM;
    if (x > xmax)
        code |= RIGHT;
    else if (x < xmin)
        code |= LEFT;
}
```

g

return code;

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

```
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;
```

```
}
```

```
else if (outcode0 & outcode1)
```

```
done = true;
```

```
else {
```

```
double x, y;
```

```
outcodeout = outcode0 ? outcode0 :
```

```
outcode1;
```

```
if (outcodeout & TOP)
```

```
{
```

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

$$y = y_{max};$$

```
}
```

```
else if (outcodeout & BOTTOM) {
```

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

$$y = y_{min};$$

```
}
```

else if (outcodeout & 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 (outcodeout == outcode0)

$$x_0 = x;$$

$$y_0 = y;$$

$$\text{outcode0} = \text{computeoutcode}(x_0, y_0);$$

else {

$$x_1 = x;$$

$$y_1 = y;$$

$$\text{outcode1} = \text{computeoutcode}(x_1, y_1);$$

}

}

while (!done);

if (accept)

{

$$\text{double } Sx = (x_{max} - x_{min}) / (x_{max} - x_{min});$$

$$\text{double } Sy = (y_{max} - y_{min}) / (y_{max} - y_{min});$$

$$\text{double } vx_0 = xv_{min} + (x_0 - x_{min}) * Sx;$$

$$\text{double } vy_0 = yv_{min} + (y_0 - y_{min}) * Sy;$$

$$\text{double } vx_1 = xv_{min} + (x_1 - x_{min}) * Sx;$$

$$\text{double } vy_1 = yv_{min} + (y_1 - y_{min}) * Sy;$$

$$\text{glColor3f}(1.0, 0.0, 0.0);$$

```
glBegin(GL_LINE_LOOP);
glVertex2f(xvmin, yvmin);
glVertex2f(xvmax, yvmin);
glVertex2f(xvmax, yvmax);
glVertex2f(xvmin, yvmax);
glEnd();
glColor3f(0.0, 0.0, 1.0);
glBegin(GL_LINES);
glVertex2d(vx0, vy0);
glVertex2d(vx1, vy1);
glEnd();
```

{

```
void display()
{
```

```
double x0 = 60, y0 = 20, x1 = 80, y1 = 120;
double x00 = 65, y00 = 65, x11 = 80, y11 = 80;
double x02 = 25, y02 = 20, x12 = 30, y12 = 30;
```

```
glClear(GL_COLOUR_BUFFER_BIT);
glColor3f(1.0, 0.0, 0.0);
glBegin(GL_LINES);
glVertex2d(x0, y0);
glVertex2d(x1, y1);
glEnd();
```

```
glColor3f(0.0, 0.0, 1.0);
glBegin(GL_LINE_LOOP);
glVertex2f(xvmin, yvmin);
glVertex2f(xvmax, yvmin);
glVertex2f(xvmax, yvmax);
```

```

glutRect2f (xmin, ymax);
glEnd();
CohenSutherlandLineClipAddDraw (x0, y0, x1, y1);
CohenSutherlandLineClipAddDraw (x00, y00, x11, y11);
CohenSutherlandLineClipAddDraw (x02, y02, x10, y12);
glFlush();
}

```

```

void myInit()
{

```

```

glClearColor (1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0);
glColor3f (1.0, 0.0, 0.0);
glPointSize (1.0);
glMatrixMode (GL_PROJECTION);
glLoadIdentity ();
glOrtho2D (0.0, 499.0, 0.0, 499.0);
}

```

```

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

```

```

glutInit (&argc, argv);
glutInitDisplayMode (GLUT_SINGLE | GLUT_RGB);
glutInitWindowSize (500, 500);
glutInitWindowPosition (0, 0);
glutCreateWindow ("CohenSutherland Line Clipping");
glutDisplayFunc (display);
myInit ();
glutMainLoop ();
}

```

File Edit View Git Project Build Debug Test Analyze Tools Extensions Window Help Search (Ctrl+Q) pavani Live Share

Process: [7860] pavan1.exe Lifecycle Events Thread: Stack Frame: Diagnostic Tools

main.cpp - 8 C:\Users\pavan reddy\source\repos\pavan1\Debug\pavan1.exe

```
Enter window coordinates (xmin ymin xmax ymax):  
-3 1 2 6  
Enter viewport coordinates (xvmin yvmin xvmax yvmax) :  
200 200 300 300  
Enter no. of lines:  
2  
Enter line endpoints (x1 y1 x2 y2):  
-4 2 -1 7  
Enter line endpoints (x1 y1 x2 y2):  
-2 3 1 2
```

clip

Session: 4:52 minutes 8s

Memory (MB) 2 0

processors)

Memory Usage CPU Usage

Tasks (0 of 0)

shot

Up profiling (affects performance)

Build + IntelliSense

File Line

main.cpp 110

main.cpp 110

C4244 argument: conversion from 'double' to 'GLfloat', possible loss of data pavan1

argument's conversion from 'double'

Activate Windows

Call Stack Breakpoints Exception Settings Command Window Immediate Window Output Error List

Ready Add to Source Control

Type here to search

7:29 PM 12/29/2020 ENG

write a pgm to implement the Liang-Barsky line clipping

Algo - make provision to specify the input for multiple lines, window for clipping & Viewport for displaying the clipped image.

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

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

```
double xmin, ymin, xmax, ymax;
```

```
double xvmin, yvmin, xvmax, yvmax;
```

```
int n;
```

```
Struct line-Segment {
```

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

```
};
```

```
Struct line-Segment LS[10];
```

```
int cliptest(double p, double q, double* u1,  
            double* v2)
```

```
{
```

```
    double r;
```

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

```
    if (P < 0.0){
```

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

```
        if (r > *v2) return (false);
```

```
}
```

```
else
```

```
    if (P > 0.0) {
```

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

```
        if (r < *v1) return (false);
```

```
}
```

```
else
```

```

if (P == 0.0)
{
    if (Q < 0.0) return (false);
    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;
glColor3f (1.0, 0.0, 0.0);
glBegin (GL_LINE_LOOP);
glVertex2f (xvmin, yvmin);
glVertex2f (xvmax, yvmin);
glVertex2f (xvmax, yvmax);
glVertex2f (xvmin, yvmax);
glEnd();
if (cliptest (-dx, x0 - xvmin, &u1, &u2))
    if (cliptest (dx, xvmax - x0, &u1, &u2))
        if (cliptest (-dy, y0 - yvmin, &u1, &u2))
            if (cliptest (dy, yvmax - y0, &u1, &u2))
{

```

if ($u_2 < 1.0$)

$$x_1 = x_0 + u_2 * dx;$$

$$y_1 = y_0 + u_2 * dy;$$

if ($u_1 > 0.0$) {

$$x_0 = x_0 + u_1 * dx;$$

$$y_0 = y_0 + u_1 * dy;$$

{}

$$\text{double } sx = (x_{\max} - x_{\min}) / (x_{\max} - x_{\min});$$

$$\text{double } sy = (y_{\max} - y_{\min}) / (y_{\max} - y_{\min});$$

$$\text{double } vx_0 = x_{\min} + (x_0 - x_{\min}) * sx;$$

$$\text{double } vy_0 = y_{\min} + (y_0 - y_{\min}) * sy;$$

$$\text{double } vx_1 = x_{\min} + (x_1 - x_{\min}) * sx;$$

$$\text{double } vy_1 = y_{\min} + (y_1 - y_{\min}) * sy;$$

```
glColor3f (0.0, 0.0, 1.0);
```

```
glBegin(GL_LINES);
```

```
 glVertex2d (vx0, vy0);
```

```
 glVertex2d (vx1, vy1);
```

```
glEnd();
```

{}

{}

```
void display()
```

{}

```
glClear(GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT);
```

```
glColor3f (1.0, 0.0, 0.0);
```

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

{}

```
glBegin(GL_LINES);
```

```
glVertex2d (ls[i].x1, ls[i].y1);
```

```
glVertex2d (ls[i].x2, ls[i].y2);
```

```
glEnd();
```

{}

```
glColor3f (0.0, 0.0, 1.0);
```

```
glBegin(GL_TRIANGLE_FAN);
```

```

glVertex2f (xmin, ymin);
glVertex2f (xmax, ymin);
glVertex2f (xmax, ymax);
glVertex2f (xmin, ymax);
glEnd();
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
    LiangBarskyLineClipAndDraw(US[i].x1, US[i].y1,
                                US[i].x2, US[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 ();
glOrtho2D (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 ("Enter window coordinates: (xmin, ymin  

            xmax, ymax)\n");
	scanf ("%lf %lf %lf %lf", &xmin, &ymin,  

           &xmax, &ymax);
}

```

```
printf ("Enter Viewport coordinates : (xvmin, yvmin,  
xvmax yvmax) \n");
```

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

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

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

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

```
printf ("Enter co-ordinates : (x1, y1 x2 y2) \n");
```

```
scanf -s ("%d %d %d %d", &LS[i].x1, &LS[i].y1,  
&LS[i].x2, &LS[i].y2);
```

g

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

```
glutDisplayFunc(display);
```

```
myinit();
```

```
glutMainLoop();
```

g

File Edit View Git Project Build Debug Test Analyze Tools Extensions Window Help Search (Ctrl+Q) pavan1 PR Live Share

Process: [11660] pavan1.exe Lifecycle Events Thread Stack Frame Diagnostic Tools

main.cpp main.cpp

Clipboard C:\Users\pavan reddy\source\repos\pavan1\Debug\pavan1.exe clip

Enter window coordinates (xmin ymin xmax ymax):
100 100 250 250
Enter viewport coordinates (xvmin yvmin xvmax yvmax) :
300 300 400 400
Enter no. of lines:
2
Enter line endpoints (x1 y1 x2 y2):
100 100 250 250
Enter line endpoints (x1 y1 x2 y2):
200 200 270 270

100

Aut

Set

100

Activate Windows

Call Stack Breakpoints Exception Settings Command Window Immediate Window Output Error List Windows

Ready Add to Source Control

Type here to search

7:37 PM 12/29/2020

minutes 30min 39 0 5) Memory Usage CPU Usage (affects performance)

+ IntelliSense Line Suppression State

The screenshot displays a Microsoft Visual Studio interface during a debugging session. The top menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Git, Project, Build, Debug, Test, Analyze, Tools, Extensions, Window, Help, and a search bar. The status bar at the bottom shows 'Ready', 'Add to Source Control', the date '12/29/2020', and the time '7:37 PM'. The main window contains a code editor for 'main.cpp' and a 'Diagnostic Tools' window. The code in 'main.cpp' prompts the user for window and viewport coordinates and the number of lines to draw. It then asks for line endpoints. The 'Diagnostic Tools' window shows a visualization of the clipping process. Two rectangles are drawn: a blue one with vertices at (100, 100), (250, 100), (250, 250), and (100, 250), and a red one with vertices at (300, 300), (400, 300), (400, 400), and (300, 400). The red rectangle is partially clipped by the blue one, with only its top-right portion visible. The right side of the interface features the Solution Explorer and Git Changes windows.

write a pgm to implement the Cohen-Hodgeman polygon clipping Algorithm make provision to specify the input polygon & window for 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;
```

```
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)
```

```
{
```

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

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

```
return num / den;
```

```
}
```

```
int y_intersect(int x1, int y1, int x2, int y2, int x3,
                int y3, int x4, int y4)
```

```
{
```

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

```

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

```

```

void clip(int poly-points[3][2], int & Poly-size, int x1,
          int y1, int x2, int y2)
{

```

```

    int new-points[MAX_POINTS][2], new-poly-size=0;
    for (int i=0; i < poly-size; i++)

```

```

        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];

```

```

        int i-pos = (x2 - x1) * (iy - y1) - (y2 - y1) *
            (ix - x1);

```

```

        int k-pos = (x2 - x1) * (ky - y1) - (y2 - y1) *
            (kx - x1);

```

```

        if (i-pos >= 0 && k-pos >= 0)

```

```

    {

```

```

        new-points[new-poly-size][0] = kx;

```

```

        new-points[new-poly-size][1] = ky;

```

```

        new-poly-size++;

```

```

    }

```

```

else if (i-pos < 0 && k-pos >= 0)

```

```

{

```

```

    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++;
}

```

else if (i-pos >= 0 & & k-pos < 0)

```

    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++;
}

```

else

{ If no points are added

```

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);

```

}

void display()

{

init();

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

drawPoly(clipperPoints, clipperSize);

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

drawPoly(origPolyPoints, origPolySize);

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

{ int k = (i+1) % clipperSize;

clip(PolyPoints, polySize, clipperPoints[i][0],
clipperPoints[i][1], clipperPoints[(k+1)%clipperSize][0],
clipperPoints[(k+1)%clipperSize][1]);

}

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

drawPoly(PolyPoints, PolySize);

gFlush();

}

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

{

printf("Enter no of Vertices : \n");

scanf_s("%d", &polySize);

origPolySize = polySize;

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

{

printf("polygon Vertex : \n");

scanf_s("%d %d", &PolyPoints[i][0], &PolyPoints[i][1]);

origPolyPoints[i][0] = PolyPoints[i][0];

3 Ong-Poly-Point[i][j] = Poly-point[i][j];

Printf ("Enter no of vertices of clipping window");

Scanf - s ("%d", &clipper-size);

for (int i=0 ; i<clipper-size ; i++)

 Printf ("clip vertex : %d");

 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);

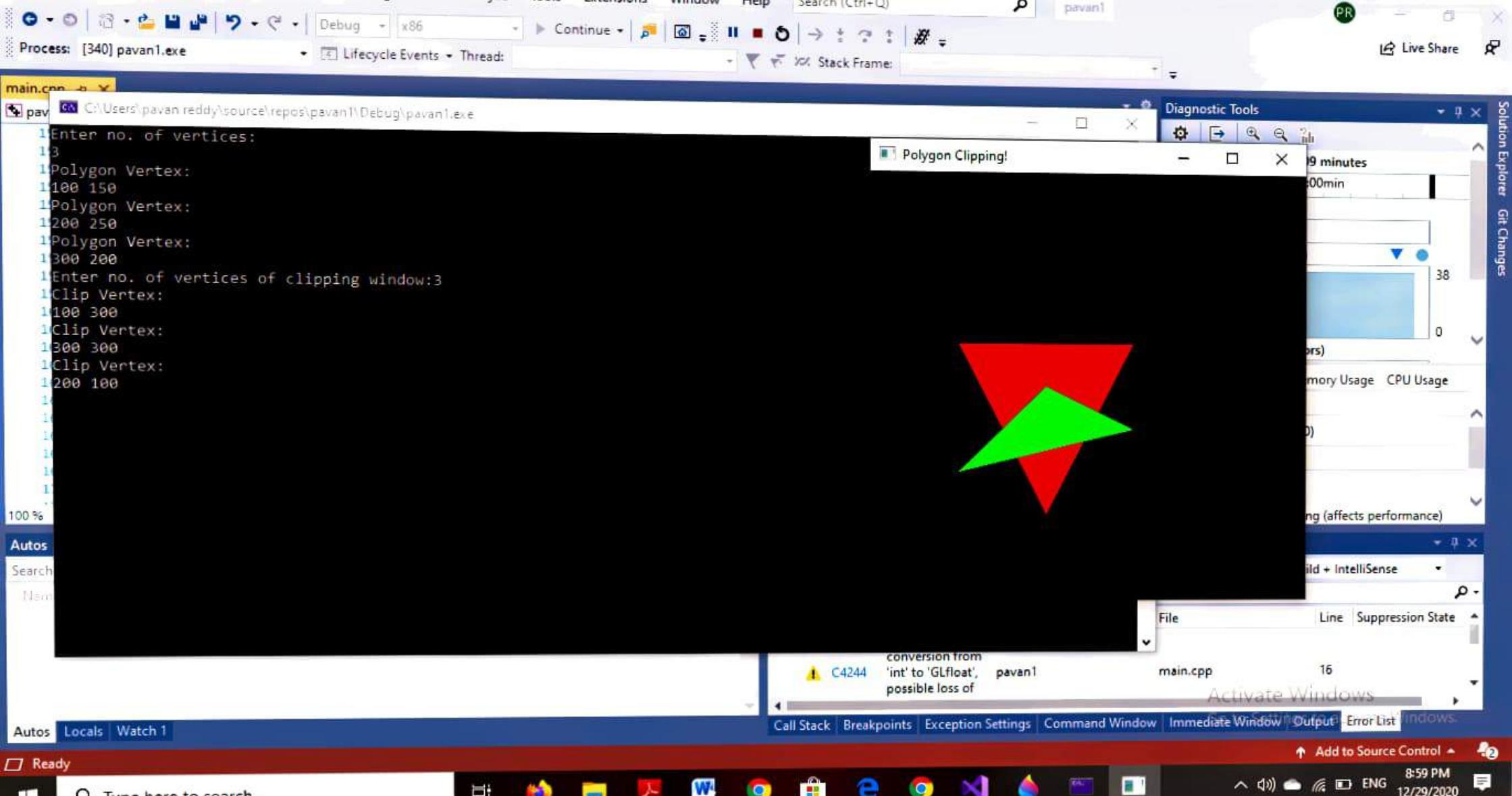
glutCreateWindow ("polygon clipping");

glutDisplayFunc(display);

glutMainLoop();

return 0;

}



write a Pgm to model a car like figure using display list
 & move a Car from one end of the Screen to other end.
 user is able to control the speed with mouse

```
#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();
```

3

```
void wheellist()
```

```
glNewList(WHEEL, GL_COMPILE_AND_EXECUTE)
glColor3f(0, 1, 1);
glutSolidSphere(10, 25, 25);
glutEndList();
```

3

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);

gluOrtho (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 ();

glTranslatef (25, 25, 0.0);

glCallList (WHEEL);

glPopMatrix ();

glPushMatrix ();

glTranslatef (75, 25, 0.0);

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) {  
        S1 = 5;  
        myDisp();  
    }
```

```
    else if (btn == GLUT_RIGHT_BUTTON && state == GLUT_DOWN) {  
        S1 = 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();
```

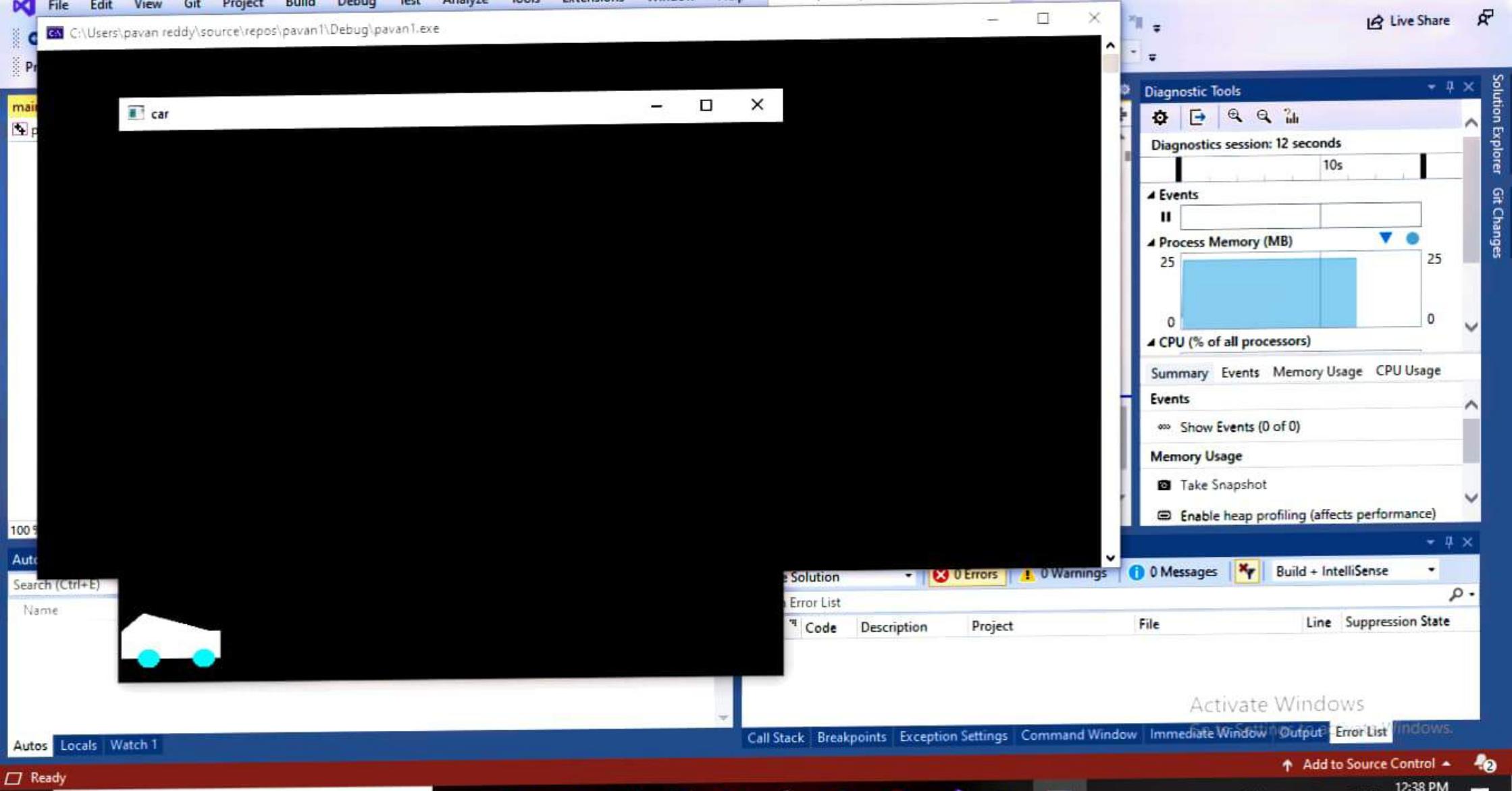
```
    glutDisplayFunc(mydisp);
```

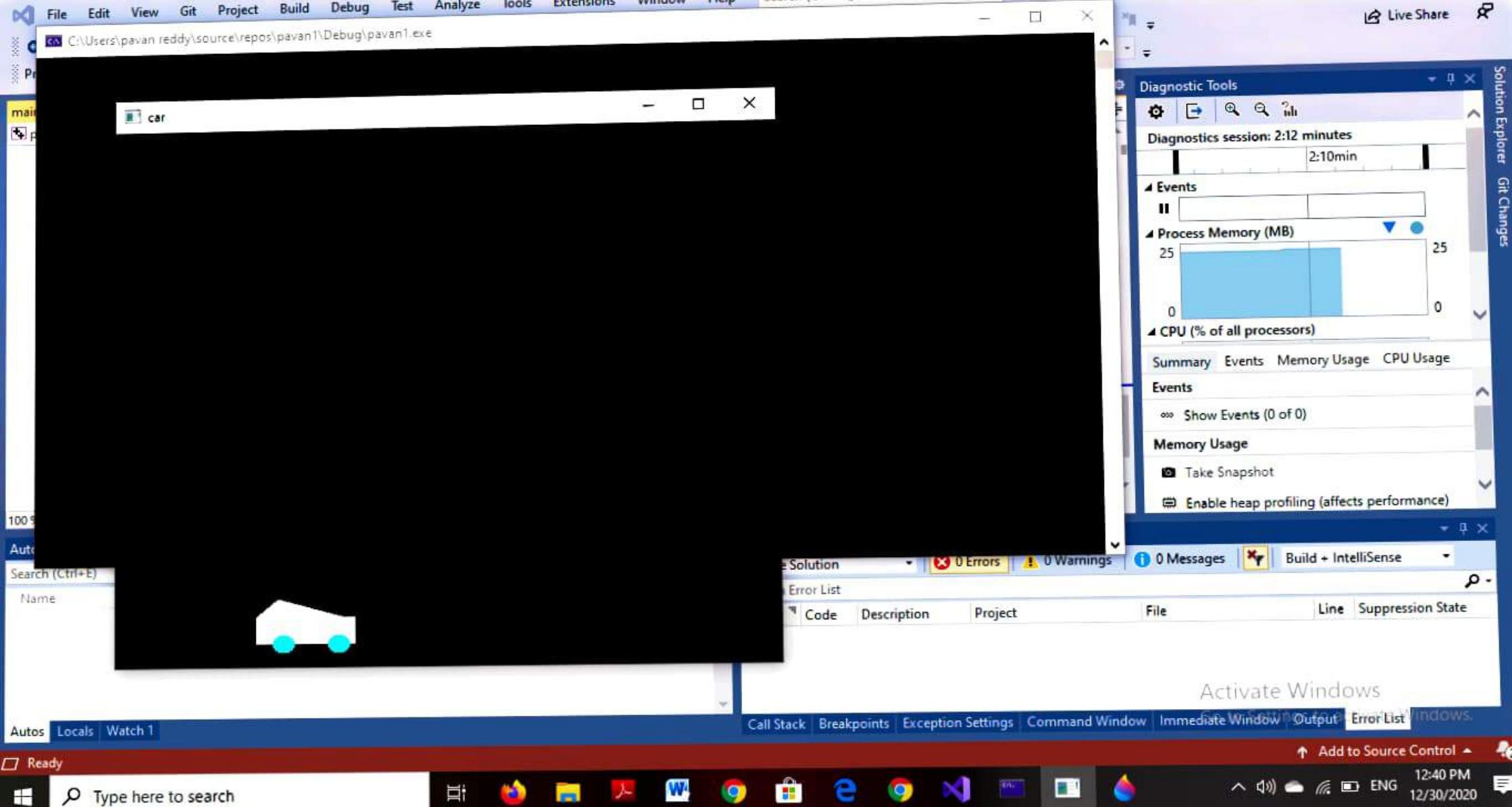
```
    glutMouseFunc(mouse)
```

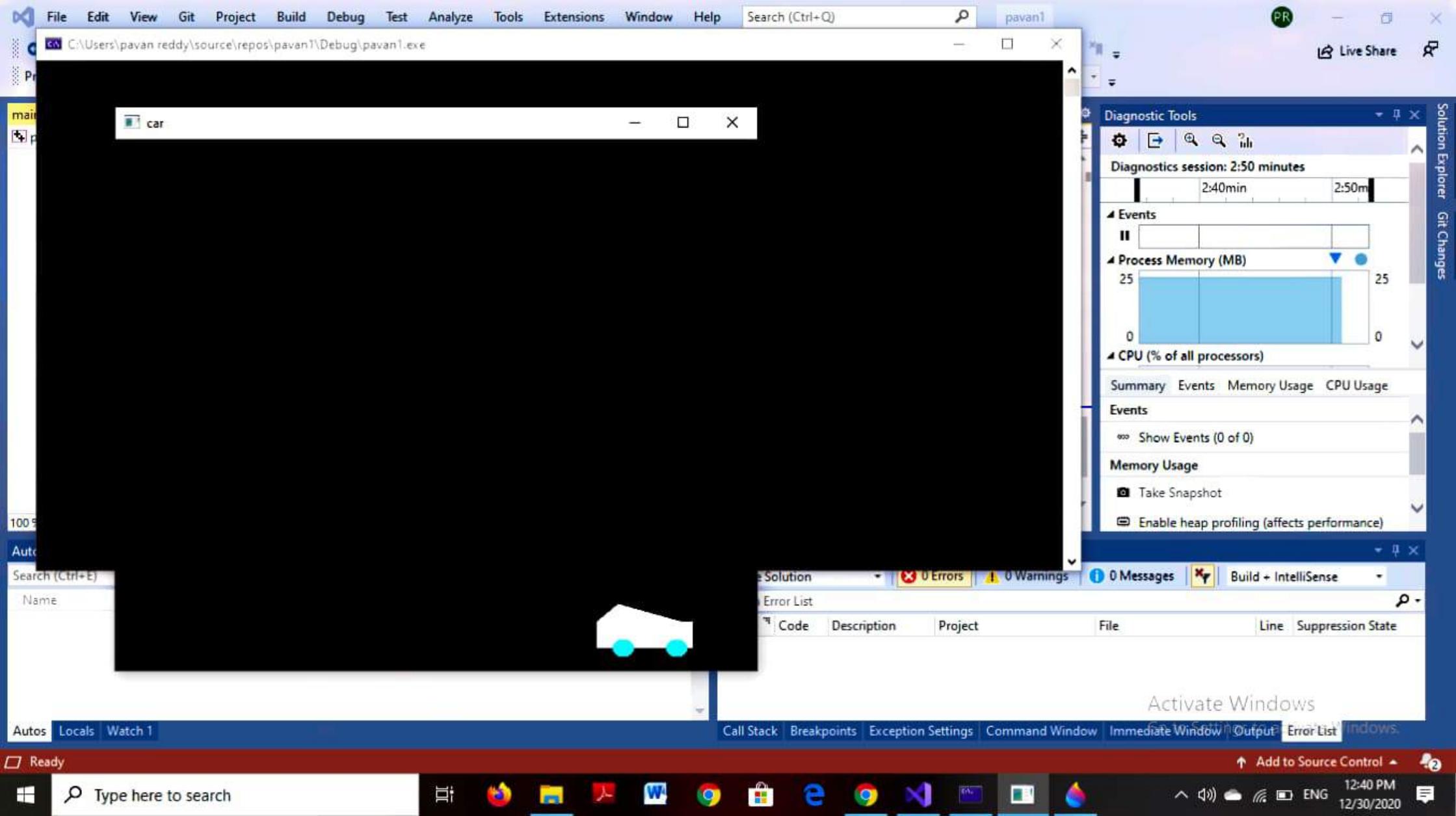
```
    glutKeyboardFunc(mykeyboard);
```

```
    glutMainLoop();
```

```
}
```







write a pgm to create a color cube & spin it using OpenGL transformation.

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

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

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

```
#include <gl/glu.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, 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, 1.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 1.0, 0.0, 0.0, 1.0, 0.0, 0.0, 1.0, 0.0, 1.0, 0.0, 1.0, 0.0, 1.0, 0.0, 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 };
```

```
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 displaysingle(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();
}

```

void spinCube()

```

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

```

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

```

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;
}

```

```

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

```

```

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

```

```

    glutInit(&argc, argv);
    glutInitDisplayMode(GLUT_SINGLE | GLUT_RGB);
    glutInitWindowPosition(100, 100);
    glutInitWindowSize(500, 500);
    glutCreateWindow("Colorcube");
    glutReshapeFunc(myReshape);
    glutDisplayFunc(displaySingle);
    glutIdleFunc(spinCube);
    glutMouseFunc(mouse);
    glEnable(GL_DEPTH_TEST);
    glEnableClientState(GL_COLOR_ARRAY);
    glEnableClientState(GL_NORMAL_ARRAY);
    glEnableClientState(GL_VERTEX_ARRAY);
}

```

glVertexPointer(3, GL_FLOAT, 0, Vertices);

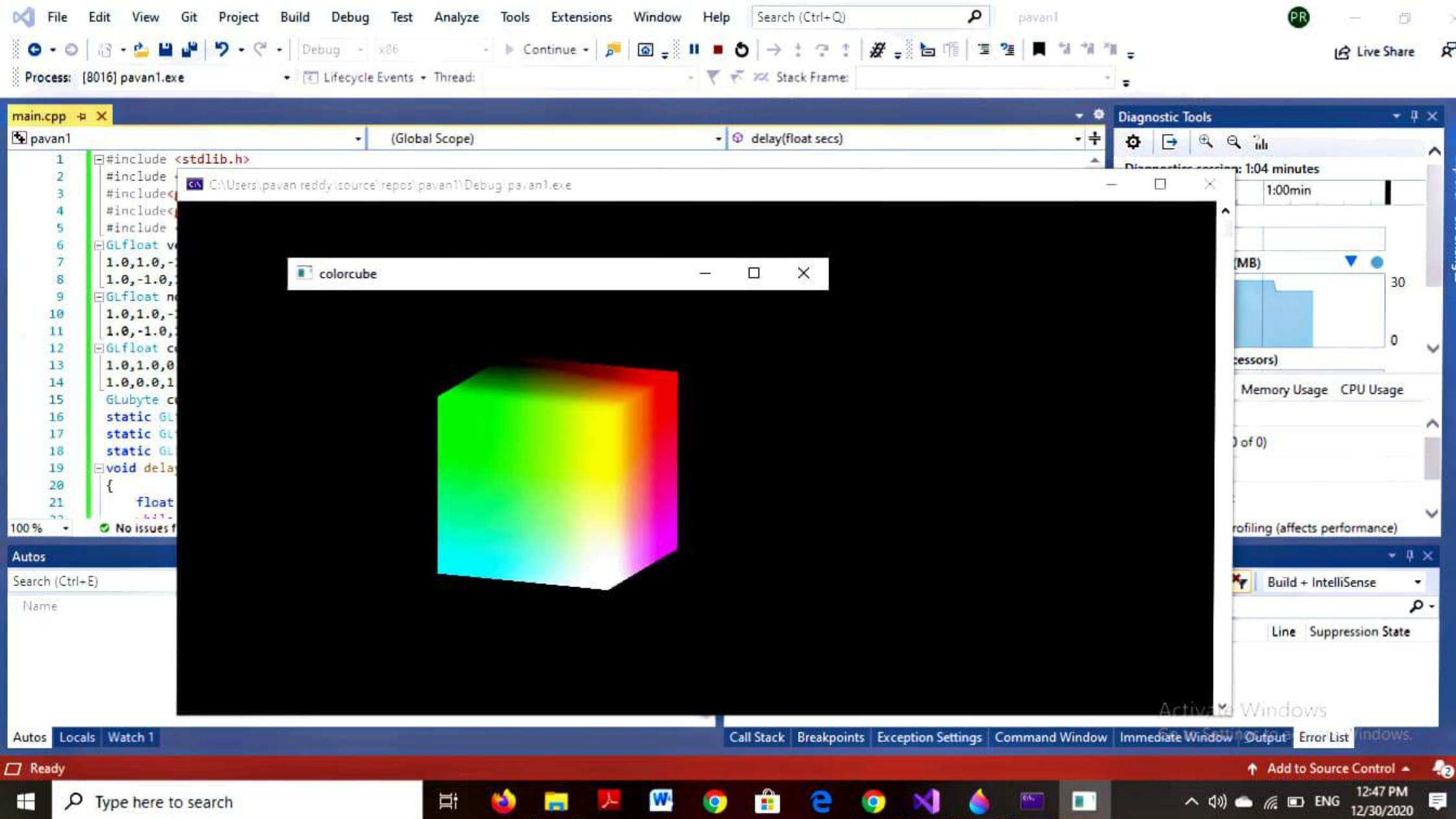
glNormalPointer(3, GL_FLOAT, 0, ^{color}Colors);

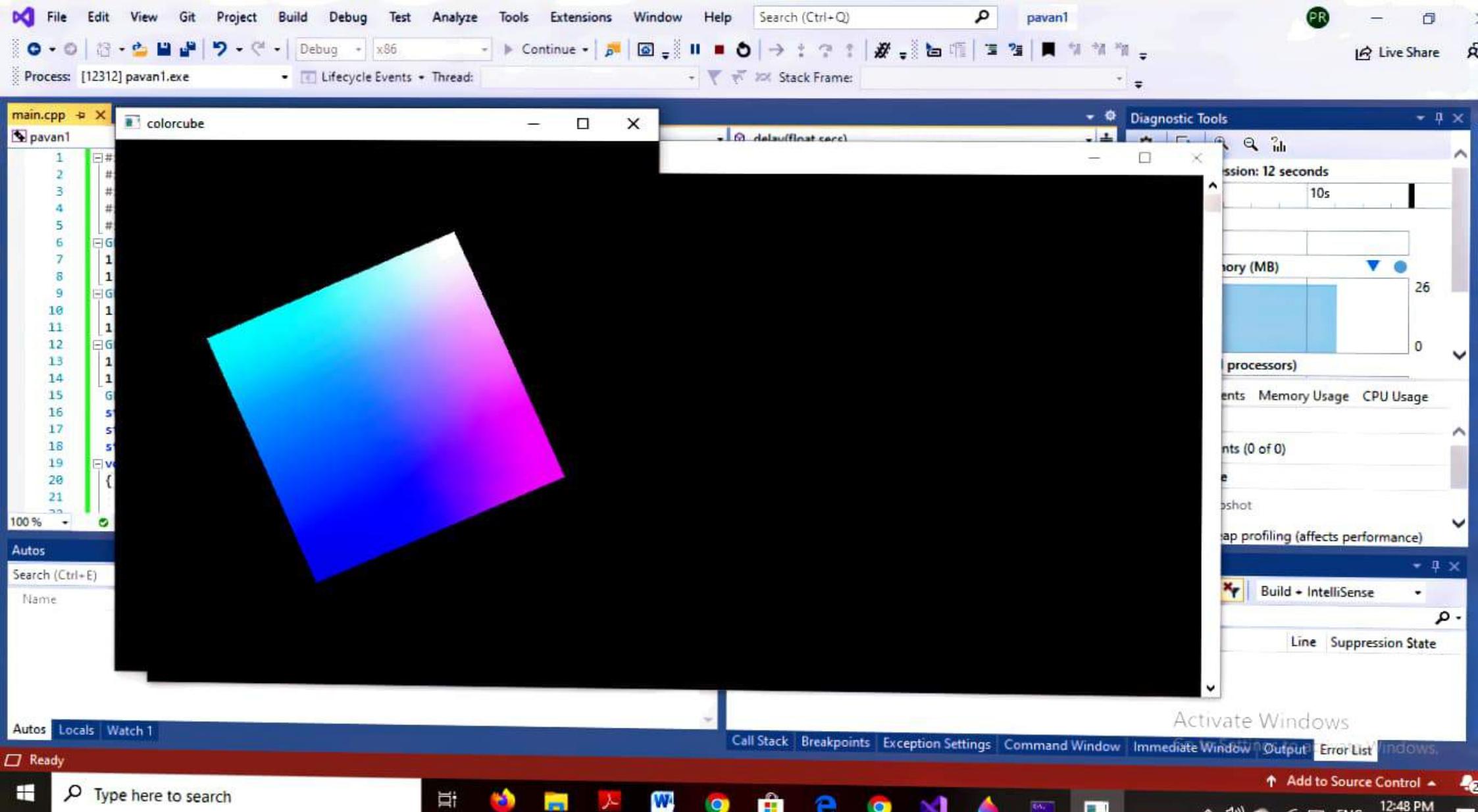
glNormalPointer(3, GL_FLOAT, 0, Normals);

glColor3f (1.0, 1.0, 1.0);

glutMainLoop();

g





Create a menu with 3 entries named curves, color & quit. The entry curves has a sub menu which has 4 entries namely Lissajous, cardioid, Three-Leaf, & spiral. The color menu has sub menu with all eight colors of RGB color model. Write a PGM to Create the above hierarchical menu & attach appropriate Services to each menu entries with mouse button.

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

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

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

```
struct Screenpt {
```

```
int x;
```

```
int y;
```

```
};
```

```
typedef enum { lissajous = 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 kTwoPi = 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 < kTwoPi) {

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;

concept[1].X = X₀ + n * cos(theta);

concept[1].Y = Y₀ + n * sin(theta);

WireSegment (concept[0], concept[1]);

else

concept[0].X = concept[1].X;

concept[0].Y = concept[1].Y;

theta += dtheta;

g

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;

g

drawCurve (curve);

g

void main-menu (int id) {

switch (id) {

case 3 : exit (0);

default : break;

g

g

void mydisplay () { g

void myreshape (int nw, int nh) {

glMatrixMode (GL_PROJECTION);

glLoadIdentity ();

glOrtho2D (0.0, (double) nw, 0.0, (double) nh);

glClear (GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT);

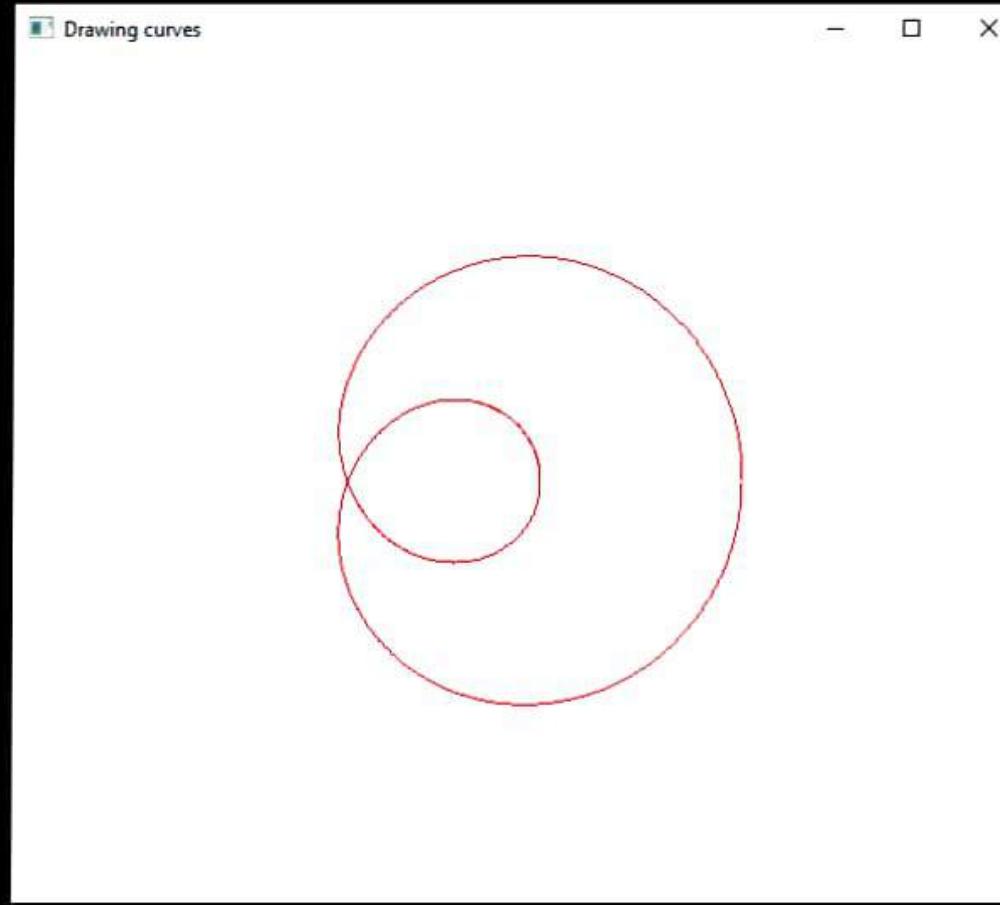
g

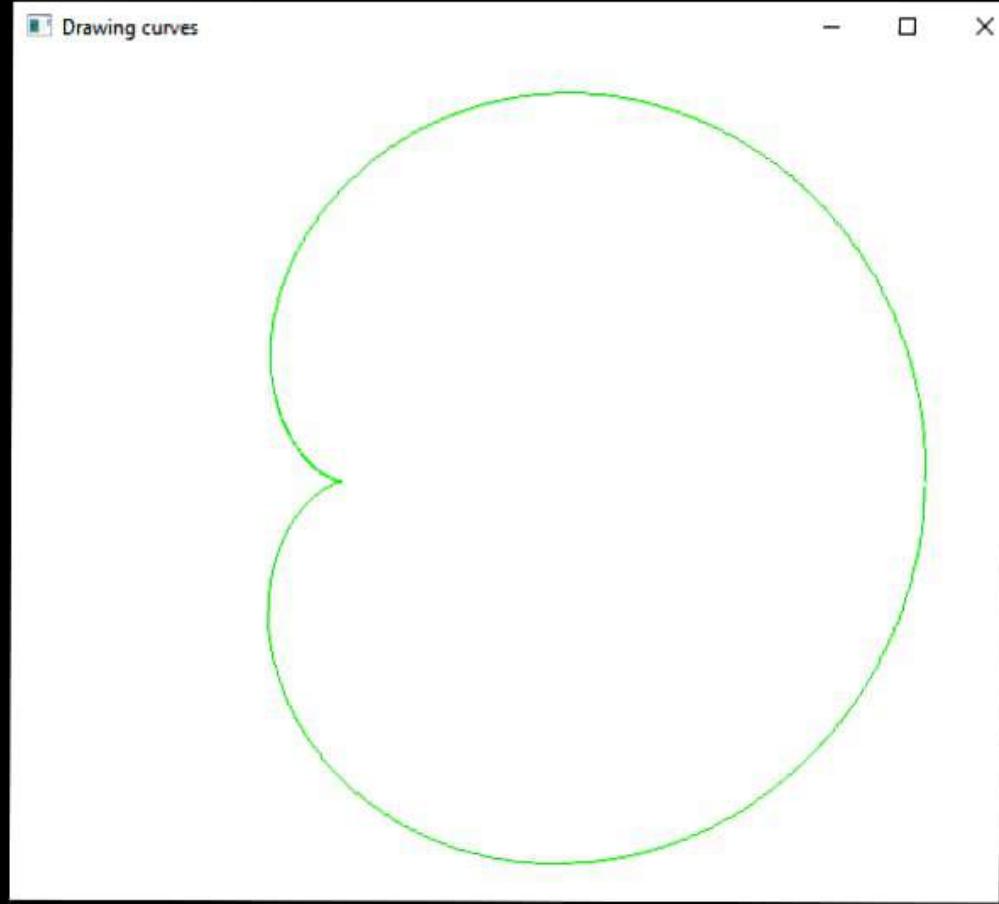
void main (int argc, char ** argv) {

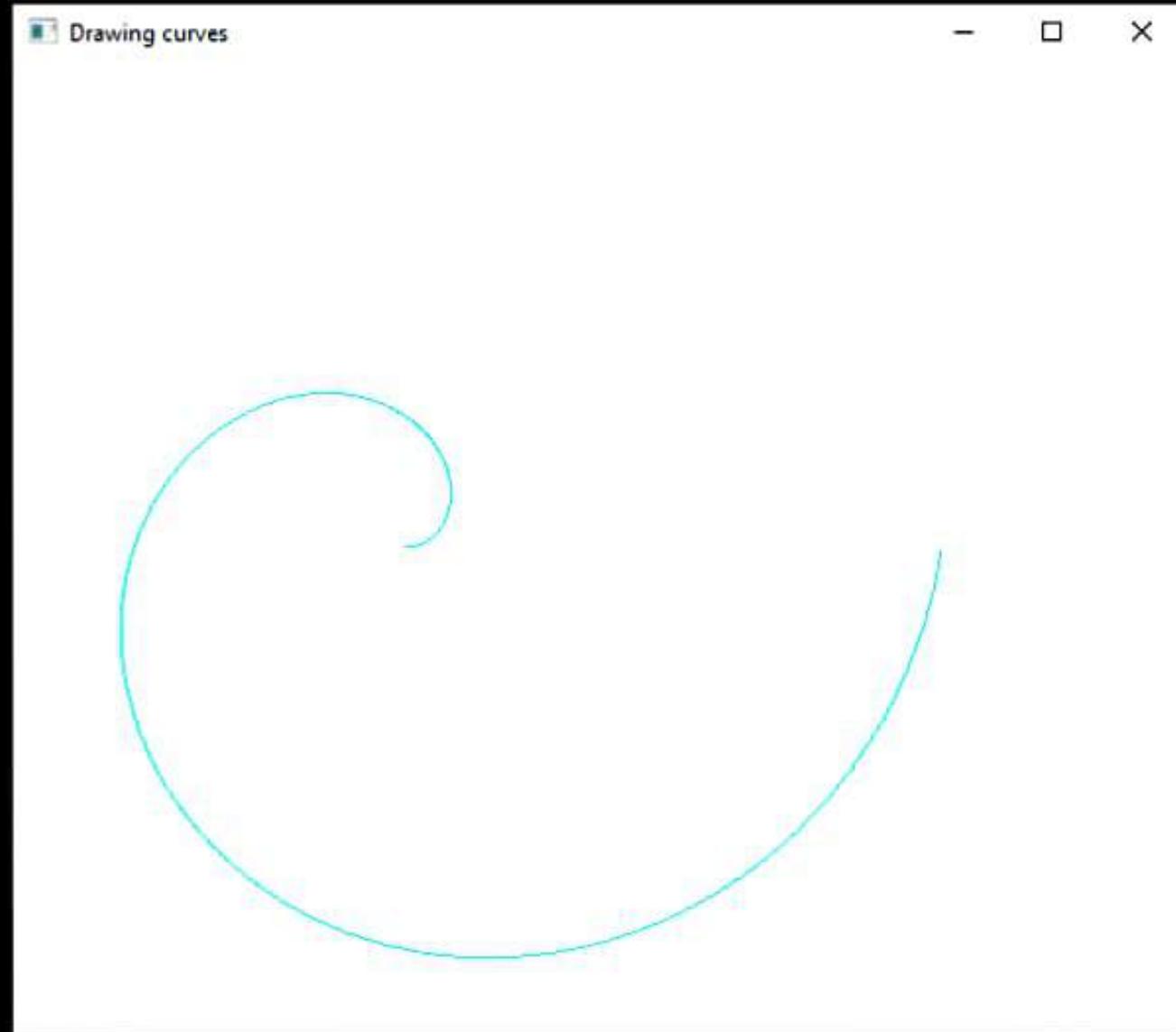
glutInit (& argc, argv);

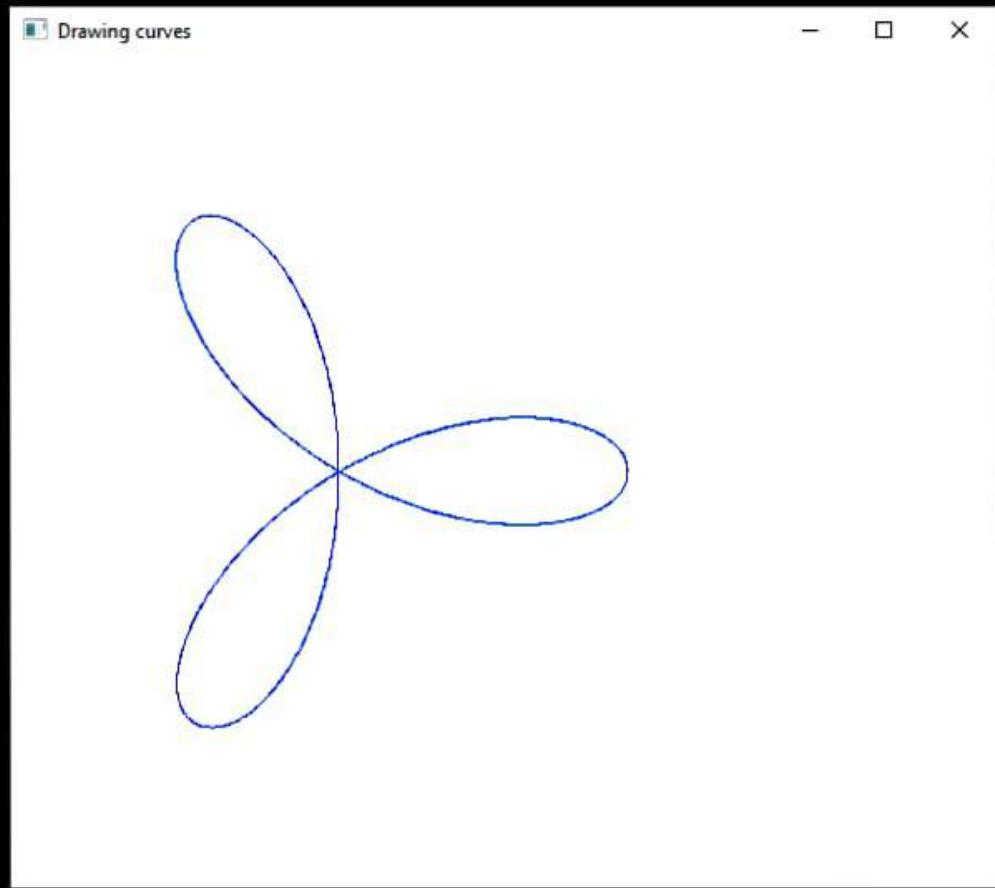
glutInitDisplayMode (GLUT_SINGLE | GLUT_RGB);

```
glutInitWindowSize(w,h);
glutInitWindowPosition(100,100);
glutCreateWindow("Drawing Curves");
int curve_id = glutCreateMenu(drawcurve);
glutAddMenuEntry("Horseshoe", 1);
glutAddMenuEntry("Cardioid", 2);
glutAddMenuEntry("Threeleaf", 3);
glutAddMenuEntry("Spiral", 4);
glutAttachMenu(GLUT_LEFT_BUTTON);
int color_id = glutCreateMenu(colormenu);
glutAddMenuEntry("Red", 4);
glutAddMenuEntry("Green", 2);
glutAddMenuEntry("Blue", 1);
glutAddMenuEntry("Yellow", 6);
glutAddMenuEntry("Black", 0);
glutAddMenuEntry("Cyan", 3);
glutAddMenuEntry("Magenta", 5);
glutAddMenuEntry("White", 7);
glutAttachMenu(GLUT_LEFT_BUTTON);
glutCreateMenu(main_menu);
glutAddSubMenu("drawcurve", curve_id);
glutAddSubMenu("colors", color_id);
glutAddMenuEntry("quit", 3);
glutAttachMenu(GLUT_LEFT_BUTTON);
myinit();
glutDisplayFunc(mystyle);
glutReshapeFunc(myreshape);
glutMainLoop();
```









write a Pgm 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, n, x1[4], y1[4];
int flag = 0;
```

void myinit () {

```
    glClearColor (1, 1, 1, 1);
    glColor3f (1, 1, 1);
    glPointSize (5);
    glutDisplayFunc (display);
```

}

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(
```

$1-t, 2) * x_1[1] + 3 * \text{pow}(t, 2) * (1-t) * x_1[2] + \text{pow}$
 $(t, 3) * x_1[3];$

double $y_t = \text{pow}(1-t, 3) * y_c[0] + 3 * t * \text{pow}(1-t, 2) * y_c$
 $[1] + 3 * \text{pow}(t, 2) * (1-t) * y_c[2] + \text{pow}(t, 3) * y_c[3];$
 $\text{glVertex2f}(x_t, y_t);$

$\text{glColor3f}(1, 1, 0);$

for ($i=0; i<4; i++$) {
 $\text{glVertex2f}(x_1[i], y_c[i]);$

glEnd();

glFlush();

}

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

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

$x_1[flag] = x;$

$y_c[flag] = 500 - y;$

$\text{cout} \ll "X:" \ll x \ll "Y" \ll 500 - y;$

$\text{glPointSize}(3);$

$\text{glColor3f}(1, 1, 0);$

$\text{glBegin(GL_POINTS);}$

$\text{glVertex2i}(x, 500 - y);$

glEnd();

glFlush();

$flag++;$

}

if (flag >= 4 && btn == GLUT_LEFT_BUTTON)

glColor3f (0, 0, 1);

display();

flag = 0;

g

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

glutInit(&argc, argv);

glutInitDisplayMode(GLUT_SINGLE | GLUT_RGB);

glutInitWindowSize(500, 500);

glutInitWindowPosition(0, 0);

glutCreateWindow("BZ");

glutDisplayFunc(display);

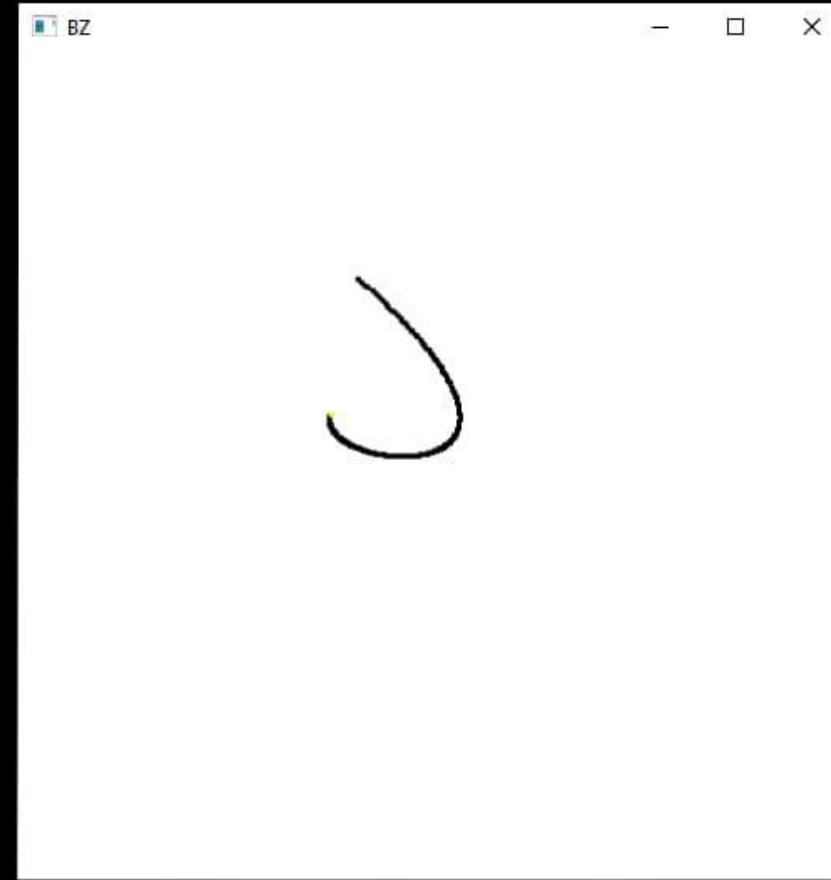
glutMouseFunc(mymouse);

myInit();

glutMainLoop();

g

X: 203 Y227 X: 272 Y407 X: 227 Y297 X: 382 Y415 X: 297 Y32 X: 249 Y368 X: 249 Y368 X: 249 Y368 X: 208 Y185
X: 358 Y230 X: 202 Y366 X: 188 Y281 X: 179 Y245



Type here to search

