Lecture 10

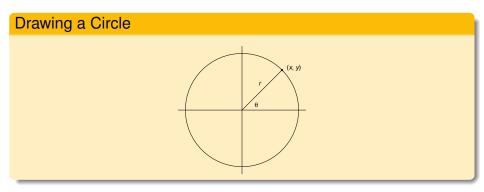
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Mon, Sep 11, 2017

- Circles
- Drawing Circles
- Orawing Annular Regions
- 4 Assignment

- Circles
- 2 Drawing Circles
- 3 Drawing Annular Regions
- 4 Assignment

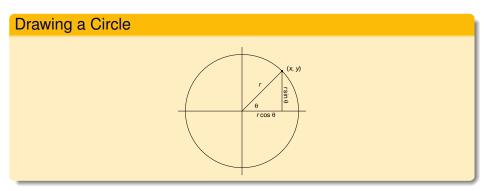


• The coordinates of points on a circle of radius *r* are

 $(r\cos\theta,r\sin\theta)$

for $0 < \theta < 2\pi$.





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- Rather than draw a true circle, we draw a regular polygon with so many sides that it is indistinguishable from a circle.
- It is not practical to enter manually the coordinates of the points on a circle.
- We have to use the formulas

$$x = r \cos \theta$$

$$y = r \sin \theta$$

Dynamic Circles

- Suppose we want to change the number of sides.
- Then the size of the array will change, so we must use dynamic allocation of memory.
- And we must update the data in the VBO.

Updating the Buffer Data

Updating the Buffer Data

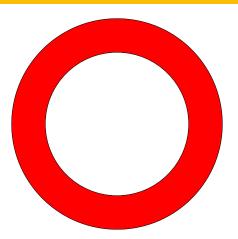
- When we create the buffer, we must specify that the data are dynamic.
- The default is static.

Updating the Buffer Data

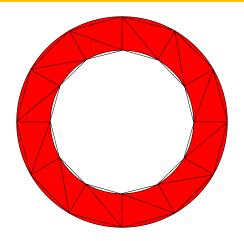
Updating the Buffer Data

• The update function is nearly identical to the create function, except that it uses glNamedBufferSubData() instead of glNamedBufferStorage().

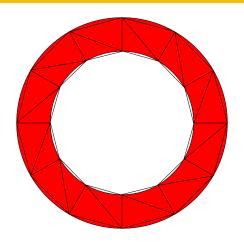
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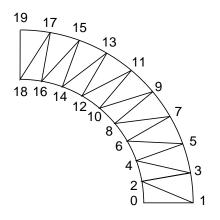
An annular region is the strip that lies between two concentric circles.



To draw such a strip, we should use a triangle strip.



Why not draw the larger red circle and overlay it with a smaller white circle?



The indexing of the vertices of a triangle strip

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Assignment

Assignment

Assignment 9.