Graphics Library Reference Manual FORTRAN 77 Edition

IRIS-4D Series

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NAME

intro – description of routines in the Graphics Library and Distributed Graphics Library

OVERVIEW

This manual is the reference manual for the routines of the Graphics Library (GL) and the Distributed Graphics Library (DGL). For a more tutorial introduction to the GL and DGL, see the *Graphics Library Programmer's Guide* and the "Using the GL/DGL Interfaces" section of the *4Sight Programmer's Guide.*

In general, all routines in the GL are supported in the DGL. However, in some routines there are minor differences. In addition, some routines (**dglopen** and **dglclose**) are supported in the DGL but not the GL. Where there is a difference for a routine, it is noted on its manual page.

The manual pages are available on-line. To view them, use the IRIX command:

`man` *routine-name* `<Enter>`

HOW A MANUAL PAGE IS ORGANIZED

A manual page provides the specification of a GL or DGL routine. Because these pages are intended as on-line reference material, they tend to be terse. A page is divided into a number of sections:

NAME
lists the name of the routine or routines described by the manual page.

FORTRAN SPECIFICATION
lists the type declarations for the routine and its parameters.

PARAMETERS
describes the parameters of the routine.

FUNCTION RETURN VALUE
describes what the routine returns if it is a function.

DESCRIPTION
describes how to use the routine.

SEE ALSO
lists related routines or other sources of information.

EXAMPLE
gives an example of how the routine is used.

NOTES
highlights information concerning the limitations of the routine and differences in its behavior on the various IRIS-4D models.

BUGS
describes deviations from the specified behavior that may be fixed in a future release.

HEADER FILES

There are three header files in */usr/include/gl* that you should probably include in code that calls routines from the Graphics Library. The files are *fgl.h*, *fget.h*, and *fdevice.h*.

acbuf – operate on the accumulation buffer

acsize – specify the number of bitplanes per color component in the accumulation buffer

addtop – adds items to an existing pop-up menu

afunct – specify alpha test function

arc, arci, arcs – draw a circular arc

arcf, arcfi, arcfs – draw a filled circular arc

attach – attaches the cursor to two valuators

backbu – enable and disable drawing to the back buffer

backfa – turns backfacing polygon removal on and off

bbox2, bbox2i, bbox2s – culls and prunes to bounding box and minimum pixel radius

bgnclo – delimit the vertices of a closed line

bgnlin – delimit the vertices of a line

bgnpoi – delimit the interpretation of vertex routines as points

bgnpol – delimit the vertices of a polygon

bgnqst – delimit the vertices of a quadrilateral strip

bgnsur – delimit a NURBS surface definition

bgntme – delimit the vertices of a triangle mesh

bgntri – delimit a NURBS surface trimming loop

blanks – controls screen blanking

blankt – sets the screen blanking timeout

blendf – computes a blended color value for a pixel

blink – changes a color map entry at a selectable rate

blkqre – reads multiple entries from the queue

c3f, c3i, c3s, c4f, c4i, c4s – sets the RGB (or RGBA) values for the current color vector

callob – draws an instance of an object

charst – draws a string of raster characters on the screen

chunks – specifies minimum object size in memory

circ, circi, circs – outlines a circle

circf, circfi, circfs – draws a filled circle

clear – clears the viewport

clearh – sets the hitcode to zero

clippl – specify a plane against which all geometry is clipped

clkon, clkoff – control keyboard click

closeo – closes an object definition

cmode – sets color map mode as the current mode.

cmov, cmovi, cmovs, cmov2, cmov2i, cmov2s – updates the current character position

color, colorf – sets the color index in the current draw mode

compac – compacts the memory storage of an object

concav – allows the system to draw concave polygons

cpack – specifies RGBA color with a single packed 32-bit integer

crv – draws a curve

crvn – draws a series of curve segments

curori – sets the origin of a cursor

curson, cursof – control cursor visibility by window

cursty – defines the type and/or size of cursor

curveb – selects a basis matrix used to draw curves

curvei – draws a curve segment

curvep – sets number of line segments used to draw a curve segment

cyclem – cycles between color maps at a specified rate

czclea – clears the color bitplanes and the z-buffer simultaneously

dbtext – sets the dial and button box text display

defbas – defines a basis matrix

defcur – defines a cursor glyph

deflin – defines a linestyle

defpat – defines patterns

defras – defines a raster font

delobj – deletes an object

deltag – deletes a tag from the current open object

depthc – turns depth-cue mode on and off

dglclo – closes the DGL server connection

dglope – opens a DGL connection to a graphics server

dopup – displays the specified pop-up menu

double – sets the display mode to double buffer mode

draw, drawi, draws, draw2, draw2i, draw2s – draws a line

drawmo – selects which GL framebuffer is drawable

editob – opens an object definition for editing

endclo – delimit the vertices of a closed line

endfee – control feedback mode

endful – ends full-screen mode

endlin – delimit the vertices of a line

endpic – turns off picking mode

endpoi – delimit the interpretation of vertex routines as points

endpol – delimit the vertices of a polygon

endpup – obsolete routine

endqst – delimit the vertices of a quadrilateral strip

endsel – turns off selecting mode

endsur – delimit a NURBS surface definition

endtme – delimit the vertices of a triangle mesh

endtri – delimit a NURBS surface trimming loop

feedba – control feedback mode

finish – blocks until the Geometry Pipeline is empty

fogver – specify fog density for per-vertex atmospheric effects

font – selects a raster font for drawing text strings

foregr – prevents a graphical process from being put into the background

freepu – deallocates a menu

frontb – enable and disable drawing to the front buffer

frontf – turns frontfacing polygon removal on and off

fudge – specifies fudge values that are added to a graphics window

fullsc – allows a program write to the entire screen

gammar – defines a color map ramp for gamma correction

gbegin – create a window that occupies the entire screen

gconfi – reconfigures the system

genobj – returns a unique integer for use as an object identifier

gentag – returns a unique integer for use as a tag

getbac – returns whether backfacing polygons will appear

getbuf – indicates which buffers are enabled for writing

getbut – returns the state of a button

getcmm – returns the current color map mode

getcol – returns the current color

getcpo – returns the current character position

getcur – returns the cursor characteristics

getdcm – indicates whether depth-cue mode is on or off

getdep – obsolete routine

getdes – returns the character characteristics

getdev – reads a list of valuators at one time

getdis – returns the current display mode

getdra – returns the current drawing mode

getfon – returns the current raster font number

getgde – gets graphics system description

getgpo – gets the current graphics position

gethei – returns the maximum character height in the current raster font

gethit – returns the current hitcode

getlsb – has no function in the current system

getlsr – returns the linestyle repeat count

getlst – returns the current linestyle

getlwi – returns the current linewidth

getmap – returns the number of the current color map

getmat – returns a copy of a transformation matrix

getmco – gets a copy of the RGB values for a color map entry

getmmo – returns the current matrix mode

getmon – returns the type of the current display monitor

getnur – returns the current value of a trimmed NURBS surfaces display property

getope – returns the identifier of the currently open object

getori – returns the position of a graphics window

getoth – obsolete routine

getpat – returns the index of the current pattern

getpla – returns the number of available bitplanes

getpor – obsolete routine

getres – returns the state of linestyle reset mode

getsb – read back the current computed screen bounding box

getscr – returns the current screen mask

getsha – obsolete routine

getsiz – returns the size of a graphics window

getsm – returns the current shading model

getval – returns the current state of a valuator

getvid – get video hardware registers

getvie – gets a copy of the dimensions of the current viewport

getwri – returns the current writemask

getwsc – returns the screen upon which the current window appears

getzbu – returns whether z-buffering is on or off

gexit – exits graphics

gflush – flushs the DGL client buffer

ginit – create a window that occupies the entire screen

glcomp – controls compatibility modes

greset – resets graphics state

gRGBco – gets the current RGB color values

gRGBcu – obsolete routine

gRGBma – returns the current RGB writemask

gselec – puts the system in selecting mode

gsync – waits for a vertical retrace period

gversi – returns graphics hardware and library version information

iconsi – specifies the icon size of a window

iconti – assigns the icon title for the current graphics window.

imakeb – registers the screen background process

initna – initializes the name stack

ismex – obsolete routine

isobj – returns whether an object exists

isqueu –returns whether the specified device is enabled for queuing

istag – returns whether a tag exists in the current open object

keepas – specifies the aspect ratio of a graphics window

lampon, lampof – control the keyboard display lights

linesm – specify antialiasing of lines

linewi – specifies width of lines

lmbind – selects a new material, light source, or lighting model

lmcolo – change the effect of color commands while lighting is active

lmdef – defines or modifies a material, light source, or lighting model

loadma – loads a transformation matrix

loadna – loads a name onto the name stack

logico – specifies a logical operation for pixel writes

lookat – defines a viewing transformation

lrectr – reads a rectangular array of pixels into CPU memory

lrectw – draws a rectangular array of pixels into the frame buffer

lRGBra – sets the range of RGB colors used for depth-cueing

lsback – controls whether the ends of a line segment are colored

lsetde – sets the depth range

lshade – sets range of color indices used for depth-cueing

lsrepe – sets a repeat factor for the current linestyle

makeob – creates an object

maketa – numbers a routine in the display list

mapcol – changes a color map entry

mapw – maps a point on the screen into a line in 3-D world coordinates

mapw2 – maps a point on the screen into 2-D world coordinates

maxsiz – specifies the maximum size of a graphics window

minsiz – specifies the minimum size of a graphics window

mmode – sets the current matrix mode

move, movei, moves, move2, move2i, move2s – moves the current graphics position to a specified point

mswapb – swap multiple framebuffers simultaneously

multim – organizes the color map as a number of smaller maps

multma – premultiplies the current transformation matrix

n3f – specifies a normal

newpup – allocates and initializes a structure for a new menu

newtag – creates a new tag within an object relative to an existing tag

nmode – specify renormalization of normals

nobord – specifies a window without any borders

noise – filters valuator motion

noport – specifies that a program does not need screen space

normal – obsolete routine

nurbsc – controls the shape of a NURBS trimming curve

nurbss – controls the shape of a NURBS surface

objdel – deletes routines from an object

objins – inserts routines in an object at a specified location

objrep – overwrites existing display list routines with new ones

onemap – organizes the color map as one large map

ortho, ortho2 – define an orthographic projection transformation

overla – allocates bitplanes for display of overlay colors

pageco – sets the color of the textport background

passth – passes a single token through the Geometry Pipeline

patch – draws a surface patch

patchb – sets current basis matrices

patchc – sets the number of curves used to represent a patch

patchp – sets the precision at which curves are drawn in a patch

pclos – closes a filled polygon

pdr, pdri, pdrs, pdr2, pdr2i, pdr2s – specifies the next point of a polygon

perspe – defines a perspective projection transformation

pick – puts the system in picking mode

picksi – sets the dimensions of the picking region

pixmod – specify pixel transfer mode parameters

pmv, pmvi, pmvs, pmv2, pmv2i, pmv2s – specifies the first point of a polygon

pnt, pnti, pnts, pnt2, pnt2i, pnt2s – draws a point

pntsmo – specify antialiasing of points

polarv – defines the viewer's position in polar coordinates

polf, polfi, polfs, polf2, polf2i, polf2s – draws a filled polygon

poly, polyi, polys, poly2, poly2i, poly2s – outlines a polygon

polymo – control the rendering of polygons

polysm – specify antialiasing of polygons

popatt – pops the attribute stack

popmat – pops the transformation matrix stack

popnam – pops a name off the name stack

popvie – pops the viewport stack

prefpo – specifies the preferred location and size of a graphics window

prefsi – specifies the preferred size of a graphics window

pupmod – obsolete routine

pushat – pushes down the attribute stack

pushma – pushes down the transformation matrix stack

pushna – pushes a new name on the name stack

pushvi – pushes down the viewport stack

pwlcur – describes a piecewise linear trimming curve for NURBS surfaces

qdevic – queues a device

qenter – creates an event queue entry

qgetfd – returns the file descriptor of the event queue

qread – reads the first entry in the event queue

qreset – empties the event queue

qtest – checks the contents of the event queue

rcrv – draws a rational curve

rcrvn – draws a series of curve segments

rdr, rdri, rdrs, rdr2, rdr2i, rdr2s – relative draw

readpi – returns values of specific pixels

readRG – gets values of specific pixels

readso – sets the source for pixels that various routines read

rect, recti, rects – outlines a rectangular region

rectco – copies a rectangle of pixels with an optional zoom

rectf, rectfi, rectfs – fills a rectangular area

rectre – reads a rectangular array of pixels into CPU memory

rectwr – draws a rectangular array of pixels into the frame buffer

rectzo – specifies the zoom for rectangular pixel copies and writes

resetl – controls the continuity of linestyles

reshap – sets the viewport to the dimensions of the current graphics window

RGBcol – sets the current color in RGB mode

RGBcur – obsolete routine

RGBmod – sets a rendering and display mode that bypasses the color map

RGBran – obsolete routine

RGBwri – grants write access to a subset of available bitplanes

ringbe – rings the keyboard bell

rmv, rmvi, rmvs, rmv2, rmv2i, rmv2s – relative move

rotate, rot – rotate graphical primitives

rpatch – draws a rational surface patch

rpdr, rpdri, rpdrs, rpdr2, rpdr2i, rpdr2s – relative polygon draw

rpmv, rpmvi, rpmvs, rpmv2, rpmv2i, rpmv2s – relative polygon move

sbox, sboxi, sboxs – draw a screen-aligned rectangle

sboxf, sboxfi, sboxfs – draw a filled screen-aligned rectangle

scale – scales and mirrors objects

sclear – clear the stencil planes to a specified value

scrbox – control the screen box

screen – map world space to absolute screen coordinates

scrmas – defines a rectangular screen clipping mask

scrnat – attaches the input focus to a screen

scrnse – selects the screen upon which new windows are placed

scrsub – subdivide lines and polygons to a screen-space limit

setbel – sets the duration of the beep of the keyboard bell

setcur – sets the cursor characteristics

setdbl – sets the lights on the dial and button box

setdep – obsolete routine

setlin – selects a linestyle pattern

setmap – selects one of the small color maps provided by multimap mode

setmon – sets the monitor type

setnur – sets a property for the display of trimmed NURBS surfaces

setpat – selects a pattern for filling polygons and rectangles

setpup – sets the display characteristics of a given pop up menu entry

setsha – obsolete routine

setval – assigns an initial value and a range to a valuator

setvid – set video hardware registers

shadem – selects the shading model

shader – obsolete routine

single – writes and displays all bitplanes

smooth – obsolete routine

spclos – obsolete routine

splf, splfi, splfs, splf2, splf2i, splf2s – draws a shaded filled polygon

stenci – alter the operating parameters of the stencil

stensi – specify the number of bitplanes to be used as stencil planes

stepun – specifies that a graphics window change size in discrete steps

strwid – returns the width of the specified text string

subpix – controls the placement of point, line, and polygon vertices

swapbu – exchanges the front and back buffers of the normal framebuffer

swapin – defines a minimum time between buffer swaps

swaptm – toggles the triangle mesh register pointer

swinop – creates a graphics subwindow

swrite – specify which stencil bits can be written

t2d, t2f, t2i, t2s – specify a texture coordinate

tevbin – selects a texture environment

tevdef – defines a texture mapping environment

texbin – selects a texture function

texdef – convert a 2-dimensional image into a texture

texgen – specify automatic generation of texture coordinates

textco – sets the color of text in the textport

textin – initializes the textport

textpo – positions and sizes the textport

tie – ties two valuators to a button

tpon, tpoff – control the visibility of the textport

transl – translates graphical primitives

underl – allocates bitplanes for display of underlay colors

unqdev – disables the specified device from making entries in the event queue

v2d, v2f, v2i, v2s, v3d, v3f, v3i, v3s, v4d, v4f, v4i, v4s – transfers a 2-D, 3-D, or 4-D vertex to the graphics pipe

videoc – initiates a command transfer sequence on an optional video peripheral

viewpo – allocates an area of the window for an image

winatt – obsolete routine

winclo – closes the identified graphics window

wincon – binds window constraints to the current window

windep – measures how deep a window is in the window stack

window – defines a perspective projection transformation

winget – returns the identifier of the current graphics window

winmov – moves the current graphics window by its lower-left corner

winope – creates a graphics window

winpop – moves the current graphics window in front of all other windows

winpos – changes the size and position of the current graphics window

winpus – places the current graphics window behind all other windows

winset – sets the current graphics window

wintit – adds a title bar to the current graphics window

wmpack – specifies RGBA writemask with a single packed integer

writem – grants write permission to bitplanes

writep – paints a row of pixels on the screen

writeR – paints a row of pixels on the screen

xfpt, xfpti, xfpts, xfpt2, xfpt2i, xfpt2s, xfpt4, xfpt4i, xfpt4s – multiplies a point by the current matrix in feedback mode

zbuffe – enable or disable z-buffer operation in the current framebuffer

zclear – initializes the z-buffer of the current framebuffer

zdraw – enables or disables drawing to the z-buffer

zfunct – specifies the function used for z-buffer comparison by the current framebuffer

zsourc – selects the source for z-buffering comparisons

zwrite – specifies a write mask for the z-buffer of the current framebuffer

NAME

acbuf – operate on the accumulation buffer

FORTRAN SPECIFICATION

subroutine acbuf(op, value)
integer*4 op
real value

PARAMETERS

op expects one of six symbolic constants:

AC_CLEAR: The red, green, blue, and alpha accumulation buffer contents are all set to *value* (rounded to the nearest integer). *value* is clamped to the range of a 16-bit signed integer.

AC_ACCUMULATE: Pixels are taken from the current **readso** bank (front, back, or zbuffer). Their red, green, blue, and alpha components are each scaled by *value*. The resulting 16-bit/component pixels are added to the pixels already present in the accumulation buffer. The range of *value* is -255.996 through 255.996. Arguments outside this range are clamped to it. Accumulated values are NOT clamped to the signed 16-bit range of the accumulation buffer. Thus overflow is avoided only by limiting the range of accumulation operations.

AC_CLEAR_ACCUMULATE: An efficient combination command whose effect is to first clear the accumulation buffer contents to zero, then add as per AC_ACCUMULATE. Ranges and clamping are as per AC_ACCUMULATE.

AC_RETURN: Pixels are taken from the accumulation buffer. Their red, green, blue, and alpha components are each scaled by *value*. The resulting 8-bit/component pixels are then written to the currently enabled drawing buffers (front, back, or zbuffer). All special pixel operations (zbuffer, blendfunction, logicop, stencil, texture mapping, etc.) are ignored during this transfer. Destination values are simply replaced. The operation is limited by the current viewport and screenmask, however. The range of *value* is 0.0 through 1.0. Arguments outside this range are

clamped to it. After being scaled by *value*, color components are clamped to the range 0 through 255 before being written to the enabled drawing buffers.

AC_MULT: The red, green, blue, and alpha components of each accumulation buffer pixel are scaled by *value*.

AC_ADD: *value* is added to each red, green, blue, and alpha component of each pixel in the accumulation buffer.

value expects a float point value. *op* determines how *value* is used.

DESCRIPTION

The accumulation buffer is a bank of 64-bit pixels, 16 bits each for red, green, blue, and alpha, that is mapped 1-to-1 with screen pixels. Pixel images stored in the normal framebuffer (typically generated from geometric data) can be added to the accumulation buffer. These pixels are scaled during the transfer by a floating-point value (of limited range and resolution). Later, the accumulated image can be returned to the normal frame buffer, again while being scaled.

Effects such as antialiasing (of points, lines, and polygons), motion-blur, and depth-of-field can be created by accumulating images generated with different transformation matrixes. Predictable effects are possible only when subpixel mode is TRUE (see subpixel).

readso mode is shared with other pixel read operations, including **lrectr** and **rectco**. **rectzo** however, has no effect on accumulation operation.

All accumulation buffer operations are limited to the area of the current screenmask, which itself is limited to the current viewport.

The accumulation buffer is a part of the normal framebuffer. **acbuf** should be called only while draw mode is **NORMAL**, and while the normal framebuffer is in RGB mode.

SEE ALSO

acsize, drawmo, subpix, scrmas

NOTES

An error is reported, and no action is taken, if accumulate is called while **acsize** is zero.

NAME

acsize – specify the number of bitplanes per color component in the accumulation buffer

FORTRAN SPECIFICATION

subroutine acsize(planes)
integer*4 planes

PARAMETERS

planes specifies the number of bitplanes to be reserved for each color component in the accumulation buffer. Accepted values are 0 (default) and 16.

DESCRIPTION

Rendered images are accumulated (see **acbuf**) into a framebuffer with more than 8 bits per color component. **acsize** specifies the size of the accumulation buffer. You must call **gconfi** after **acsize** to activate the new size specification.

By default the accumulation buffer size is zero, meaning that images cannot be accumulated.

The 16-bit per component accumulation buffer is signed; it therefore supports accumulated values in the range -32768 through 32767.

SEE ALSO

acbuf, drawmo, gconfi

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

The accumulation buffer is available only in the normal framebuffer. **acsize** should be called only while draw mode is **NORMAL**.

IRIS-4D G, GT, and GTX models, and the Personal Iris, do not support the accumulation buffer. Use **getgde** to determine what support is available for accumulation buffering.

NAME

addtop – adds items to an existing pop-up menu

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine addtop(pup, str, length, arg)
integer*4 pup
character*(*) str
integer*4 length, arg

PARAMETERS

pup expects the menu identifier of the menu to which you want to add. The menu identifier is the returned function value of the menu creation call to **newpup**.

str expects the variable that contains the text that you want to add as a menu item. In addition, you have the option of pairing an "item type" flag with each menu item. There are seven menu item type flags:

%t marks item text as the menu title string.

%F invokes a routine for every selection from this menu except those marked with a %n. You must specify the invoked routine in the *arg* parameter. The value of the menu item is used as a parameter of the executed routine. Thus, if you select the third menu item, the system passes 3 as a parameter to the function specified by %F.

%f invokes a routine when this particular menu item is selected. You must specify the invoked routine in the *arg* parameter. The value of the menu item is passed as a parameter of the routine. Thus, if you select the third menu item, the system passes 3 as a parameter to the routine specified by %f. If you have also used the %F flag within this menu, then the result of the %f routine is passed as a parameter of the %F routine.

%l adds a line under the current entry. You can use this as a visual cue to group like entries together.

%m pops up a menu whenever this menu item is selected. You must provide the menu identifier of the new menu in the *arg* parameter.

%n like %f, this flag invokes a routine when the user selects this menu item. However, %n differs from %f in that it ignores the routine (if any) specified by %F. The value of the menu item is passed as a parameter of the executed routine. Thus, if you select the third menu item, the system passes 3 as a parameter to the function specified by %f.

%x*n* assigns a numeric value to this menu item. This values overrides the default position-based value assigned to this menu item (e.g., the third item is 3). You must enter the numeric value as the *n* part of the text string. Do not use the *arg* parameter to specify the numeric value.

NOTE: If you use the vertical bar delimiter, "|", you can specify multiple menu items in a text string. However, because there is only one *arg* parameter, the text string can contain no more than one item type that references the *arg* parameter.

length expects the length of the string pointed to by the *str* parameter.

arg expects the command or submenu that you want to assign to the menu item. You can have only one *arg* parameter for each call to **addtop**. If the *arg* parameter is not needed, use 0 as a place holder.

DESCRIPTION

addtop adds items to the bottom of an existing pop-up menu. You can build a menu by using a call to **newpup** to create a menu, followed by a call to **addtop** for each menu item that you want to add to the menu. To activate and display the menu, submit the menu to **dopup**.

EXAMPLE

This example creates a menu with a submenu:

```
submenu = newpup()
call addtop(submen, 'rotate %f', 9,  dorota)
call addtop(submen, 'translate %f', 12, dotran)
call addtop(submen, 'scale %f', 8, doscal)
menu = newpup()
call addtop(menu, 'sample %t', 9, 0)
call addtop(menu, 'persp', 5, 0)
call addtop(menu, 'xform %m', 8, submenu)
call addtop(menu, 'greset %f', 9, greset)
```

Because neither the "sample" menu title nor the "persp" menu item refer to the *arg* parameter, you can group "sample", "persp", and "xform" in a single call.

```
   call addtop(menu, 'sample %t | persp | xform %m', 28,
  +                  submenu)
```

SEE ALSO

dopup, freepup, newpup

NOTES

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

When using the Distributed Graphics Library (DGL), you can not call other DGL routines within a function that is called by a popup menu, i.e. a function given as the argument to a %f or %F item type.

NAME

afunct – specify alpha test function

FORTRAN SPECIFICATION

subroutine afunct(ref, func)
integer*4 ref, func

PARAMETERS

ref expects a reference value with which to compare source alpha at each pixel. This value should be in the range 0 through 255.

func expects one of two flags specifying the alpha comparison function: **AFNOTE** and **AFALWA** (the default).

DESCRIPTION

afunct makes the drawing of pixels conditional on the relationship of the incoming alpha value to a reference constant value. It is typically used to avoid updating either the color or the *z* field of a framebuffer pixel when the incoming pixel is completely transparent. Arguments *ref* and *func* specify the conditions under which the pixel will be drawn. The incoming (source) alpha value is compared to *ref* with function *func*, and if the comparison passes, the incoming pixel is drawn (conditional on subsequent z-buffer tests). Thus **afunct** can be called with arguments **0,AFNOTE**
to defeat drawing of completely transparent pixels. This assumes that incoming alpha is proportional to pixel coverage, as it is when either **points** or **linesm** is being used.

afunct testing follows scan conversion, texture mapping, and stencil operation, but preceeds all other pixel tests. Thus, if the test fails, neither the color nor zbuffer contents will be modified. **afunct** operates on all pixel writes, including those resulting from the scan conversion of points, lines, and polygons, and from pixel write and copy operations. **afunct** does not affect screen clear operation, however.

SEE ALSO

blendf

NOTES

IRIS-4D G, GT, and GTX models, and the Personal Iris, do not support **afunct**. Use **getgde** to determine what support is available for **afunct**.

BUGS

On IRIS-4D VGX models **afunct** cannot be enabled while **stenci** is being used. Also, *ref* must be 0.

NAME

arc, arci, arcs – draw a circular arc

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine arc(x, y, radius, stang, endang)
real x, y, radius
integer*4 stang, endang

subroutine arci(x, y, radius, stang, endang)
integer*4 x, y, radius, stang, endang

subroutine arcs(x, y, radius, stang, endang)
integer*2 x, y, radius
integer*4 stang, endang

All of the routines named above are functionally the same. They differ only in the type assignments of their parameters.

PARAMETERS

x expects the *x* coordinate of the center of the arc. The center of the arc is the center of the circle that would contain the arc.

y expects the *y* coordinate of the center of the arc. The center of the arc is the center of the circle that would contain the arc.

radius expects the length of the radius of the arc. The radius of the arc is the radius of the circle that would contain the arc.

stang expects the measure of the start angle of the arc. The start angle of the arc is measured from the positive x-axis.

endang expects the measure of the end angle of the arc. The end angle of the arc is measured from the positive x-axis.

DESCRIPTION

arc draws an unfilled circular arc in the *x*-*y* plane ($z = 0$). To draw an arc in a plane other than the *x*-*y* plane, define the arc in the *x*-*y* plane and then rotate or translate the arc.

An arc is drawn as a sequence of line segments, and therefore inherits all properties that affect the drawing of lines. These include the current color, writemask, line width, stipple pattern, shade model, line antialiasing mode, and subpixel mode. The stipple pattern is initialized to bit zero of the current linestyle before the arc is drawn, then shifted continuously through the segments of the arc.

An arc is defined in terms of the circle that contains it. All references to the radius and center of the arc refer to the radius and center of the circle that contains the arc. The angle swept out by the arc is the angle from the start angle counter-clockwise to the end angle.

The start and end angles are defined relative to the positive x-axis. (To speak more precisely, because the arc might not be centered on the origin, the start and end angles are defined relative to the right horizontal radius of the circle containing the arc). Positive values for an angle indicate a counter-clockwise rotation from the horizontal. Negative values indicate a clockwise rotation from the horizontal.

The basic unit of angle measure is a tenth of a degree. The value 900 indicates an angle of 90 degrees in a counter-clockwise direction from the horizontal. Thus, an arc that spans from a start angle of 10 degrees (*stang = 100*) to an end angle of 5 degrees (*endang = 50*) is almost a complete circle.

After **arc** executes, the graphics position is undefined.

SEE ALSO

arcf, bgnclo, circ, crvn, linewi, linesm, lsrepe, scrsub, setlin, shadem, subpix

BUGS

When the line width is greater than 1, small notches will appear in arcs, because of the way wide lines are implemented.

NAME

arcf, arcfi, arcfs – draw a filled circular arc

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine arcf(x, y, radius, stang, endang)
real x, y, radius
integer*4 stang, endang

subroutine arcfi(x, y, radius, stang, endang)
integer*4 x, y, radius, stang, endang

subroutine arcfs(x, y, radius, stang, endang)
integer*2 x, y, radius
integer*4 stang, endang

All of the routines named above are functionally the same. They differ only in the type assignments of their parameters.

PARAMETERS

x expects the *x* coordinate of the center of the filled arc. The center of the filled arc is the center of the circle that would contain the arc.

y expects the *y* coordinate of the center of the filled arc. The center of the filled arc is the center of the circle that would contain the arc.

radius expects the length of the radius of the filled arc. The radius of the filled arc is the radius of the circle that would contain the filled arc.

stang expects the measure (in tenths of a degree) of the start angle of the filled arc. The start angle of the filled arc is measured relative to the positive x-axis.

endang expects the measure (in tenths of a degree) of the end angle of the filled arc. The end angle of the filled arc is measured relative to the positive x-axis.

DESCRIPTION

arcf draws a filled circular arc in the *x-y* plane (*z = 0*). The filled area is bound by the arc and by the start and end radii. To draw an arc in a plane other than the *x-y* plane, define the arc in the *x-y* plane and then rotate or translate the arc.

An arc is drawn as a single polygon, and therefore inherits all properties that affect the drawing of polygons. These include the current color, writemask, fill pattern, shade model, polygon antialiasing mode, polygon scan conversion mode, and subpixel mode. Front-face and back-face elimination work correctly with filled arcs, which are front-facing when viewed from the positive z half-space.

A filled arc is defined in terms of the circle that contains it. All references to the radius and the center of the filled arc refer to the radius and center of the circle that contains the filled arc. The angle swept out by the filled arc is the angle from the start angle counter-clockwise to the end angle.

The start and end angles are defined relative to the positive x-axis. (To speak more precisely, because the arc might not be centered on the origin, the start and end angles are defined relative to the right horizontal radius of the circle containing the arc). Positive values for an angle indicate a counter-clockwise rotation from the horizontal. Negative values indicate a clockwise rotation from the horizontal.

The basic unit of angle measure is a tenth of a degree. The value 900 indicates an angle of 90 degrees in a counter-clockwise direction from the horizontal. Thus, a filled arc that spans from a start angle of 10 degrees (*stang = 100*) to an end angle of 5 degrees (*endang = 50*) is almost a complete filled circle.

After **arcf** executes, the graphics position is undefined.

SEE ALSO

arc, backfa, bgnpol, circf, frontf, polymo, polysm, scrsub, setpat, shadem, subpix

NAME

attach – attaches the cursor to two valuators

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine attach(vx, vy)
integer*4 vx, vy

PARAMETERS

vx expects the valuator device number for the device that controls the horizontal location of the cursor. By default, *vx* is MOUSEX.

vy expects the valuator device number for the device that controls the vertical location of the cursor. By default, *vy* is MOUSEY.

DESCRIPTION

attach attaches the cursor to the movement of two valuators. Both *vx* and *vy* are valuator device numbers. (See Appendix A, Valuators, for a list of device numbers.) The values at *vx* and *vy* determine the cursor position in screen coordinates. Every time the values at *vx* or *vy* change, the system redraws the cursor at the new coordinates.

SEE ALSO

noise, tie

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

backbu, frontb – enable and disable drawing to the back or front buffer

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine backbu(b)
logical b

subroutine frontb(b)
logical b

PARAMETERS

b expects either .TRUE. or .FALSE..

.TRUE. enables updating in the back/front bitplane buffer.

.FALSE. turns off updating in the back/front bitplane buffer.

DESCRIPTION

The IRIS framebuffer is divided into four separate GL framebuffers: pop-up, overlay, underlay, and normal. Three of these framebuffers, overlay, underlay, and normal, can be configured in double buffer mode. When so configured, a framebuffer includes two color bitplane buffers: one visible bitplane buffer, called the front buffer, and one non-visible bitplane buffer, called the back buffer. The commands **swapbu** and **mswapb** interchange the front and back buffer assignments.

By default, when a framebuffer is configured in double buffer mode, drawing is enabled in the back buffer, and disabled in the front buffer. **frontb** and **backbu** enable and disable drawing into the front and back buffers, allowing the default to be overriden. Its is acceptable to enable neither front nor back, either front or back, or both front and back simultaneously. Note, for example, that z-buffer drawing continues to update the z-buffer with depth values when neither the front buffer nor the back buffer is enabled for drawing.

frontb and **backbu** state is maintained separately for each of the overlay, underlay, and normal framebuffers. Calls to these routines affect the framebuffer that is currently active, based on the current drawmode.

backbu is ignored when the currently active framebuffer is in single buffer mode. **frontb** is also ignored when the currently active framebuffer is in single buffer mode, unless **zdraw** is enabled for that framebuffer (see **zdraw**).

After each call to **gconfi**, **backbu** is enabled and **frontb** is disabled.

SEE ALSO

drawmo, double, getbuf, gconfi, single, swapbu, zdraw

NOTE

Only VGX graphics support double buffer operation in the overlay and underlay framebuffers.

NAME

backfa – turns backfacing polygon removal on and off

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine backfa(b)
logical b

PARAMETERS

b expects either .TRUE. or .FALSE..

.TRUE. suppresses the display of backfacing filled polygons.

.FALSE. allows the display of backfacing filled polygons.

DESCRIPTION

backfa allows or suppresses the display of backfacing filled polygons. If your programs represent solid objects as collections of polygons, you can use this routine to remove hidden surfaces. This routine works best for simple convex objects that do not obscure other objects.

A backfacing polygon is defined as a polygon whose vertices are in clockwise order in screen coordinates. When backfacing polygon removal is on, the system displays only polygons whose vertices are in counter-clockwise order. For complicated objects, this routine alone may not remove all hidden surfaces. To remove hidden surfaces for more complicated objects or groups of objects, your routine needs to check the relative distances of the object from the viewer (*z* values). (See ''Hidden Surface Removal'' in the *Graphics Library Programming Guide*.)

SEE ALSO

zbuffe

NOTES

Matrices that negate coordinates, such as **scale(–1.0, 1.0, 1.0)**, reverse the directional order of a polygon's points and can cause **backfa** to do the opposite of what is intended.

On IRIS-4D B and G models **backfa** does not work well when a polygon shrinks to the point where its vertices are coincident. Under these conditions, the routine cannot determine the orientation of the polygon and so displays the polygon by default.

NAME

bbox2, bbox2i, bbox2s – culls and prunes to bounding box and minimum pixel radius

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine bbox2(xmin, ymin, x1, y1, x2, y2)
integer*4 xmin, ymin
real x1, y1, x2, y2

subroutine bbox2i(xmin, ymin, x1, y1, x2, y2)
integer*4 xmin, ymin, x1, y1, x2, y2

subroutine bbox2s(xmin, ymin, x1, y1, x2, y2)
integer*4 xmin, ymin
integer*2 x1, y1, x2, y2

All of the above routines are functionally the same. They differ only in the declaration types of their parameters.

PARAMETERS

xmin expects the width, in pixels, of the smallest displayable feature.

ymin expects the height, in pixels, of the smallest displayable feature.

x1 expects the *x* coordinate of a corner of the bounding box.

y1 expects the *y* coordinate of a corner of the bounding box.

x2 expects the *x* coordinate of a corner of the bounding box. The corner referenced by this parameter must be diagonally opposite the corner referenced by the *x1* and *y1* parameters.

y2 expects the *y* coordinate of a corner of the bounding box. The corner referenced by this parameter must be diagonally opposite the corner referenced by the *x1* and *y1* parameters.

DESCRIPTION

bbox2 performs the graphical functions known as *culling* and *pruning*. Culling prevents the system from drawing objects that are less than the minimum feature size (*xmin* and *ymin*). Pruning prevents the system from drawing objects that lie completely outside the viewport.

To determine whether or not to cull an object, **bbox2** tests whether or not the display of a rectangle the size of the bounding box is smaller than the minimum feature size. To determine whether or not to prune an object, **bbox2** tests whether or not the bounding box is competely outside the viewport.

Call **bbox2** within the definition for an object, just after the call to **makeob**. If the object must be pruned or culled, the remainder of the object definition is ignored.

SEE ALSO

makeob

NOTES

This routine does not function in immediate mode.

This routine is not a free test. If you use **bbox2** too freely, your performance can suffer. Reserve **bbox2** for complicated object definitions only.

NAME

bgnclo, endclo – delimit the vertices of a closed line

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine bgnclo

subroutine endclo

PARAMETERS

none

DESCRIPTION

bgnclo marks the start of a group of vertex routines that you want interpreted as points on a closed line. Use **endclo** to mark the end of the vertex routines that are part of the closed line.

A closed line draws a line segment from one vertex on the list to the next vertex on the list. When the system reaches the end of the vertex list, it draws a line that connects the last vertex to the first vertex. All segments use the current linestyle, which is reset prior to the first segment and continues through subsequent segments. To specify a vertex, use the **v** routine.

Between **bgnclo** and **endclo**, you can issue only the following Graphics Library routines: **c**, **color**, **cpack**, **lmbind**, **lmcolo**, **lmdef**, **n**, **RGBcol**, **t**, and **v**. Within a closed line, you should use **lmdef** and **lmbind** only to respecify materials and their properties. If the color changes between a pair of vertices, the color of the line segment will be constant if the current shading model is FLAT and interpolated if the current shading model is GOURAU. In color map mode, the colors vary through the color map; to get reasonable results, the color map should contain a ramp.

There is no limit to the number of vertices that can be specified between **bgnclo** and **endclo**. After **endclo**, the system draws a line from the final vertex back to the initial vertex, and the current graphics position is left undefined.

By default line vertices are forced to the nearest pixel center prior to scan conversion. Line accuracy is improved when this coercion is defeated with the **subpix** command. Subpixel vertex positioning is especially important when lines are scan converted with antialiasing enabled (see **linesm**).

bgnclo/endclo are the same as **bgnlin/endlin**, except they connect the last vertex to the first.

EXAMPLE

The code fragment below draws the outline of a triangle. Lines use the current linestyle, which is reset prior to the first vertex and continues through all subsequent vertices.

```
call bgnclo
call v3f(vert1)
call v3f(vert2)
call v3f(vert3)
call endclo
```

SEE ALSO

bgnlin, c, linesm, linewi, lsrepe, scrsub, setlin, shadem, subpix, v

BUGS

On the IRIS-4D B and G models, and on the Personal Iris without Turbo Graphics, if the color changes between a pair of vertices, the color of the line segment will be constant regardless of the current shading model.

On the IRIS-4D GT and GTX models, if the color changes between a pair of vertices, the color of the line segment will be interpolated regardless of the current shading model.

NAME

bgnlin, endlin – delimit the vertices of a line

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine bgnlin

subroutine endlin

PARAMETERS

none

DESCRIPTION

Vertices specified after **bgnlin** and before **endlin** are interpreted as endpoints of a series of line segments. Use the **v** routine to specify a vertex. The first vertex connects to the second; the second connects to the third; and so on until the next-to-last vertex connects to the last one. The last vertex does not connect to the first vertex. Use **bgnclo** to connect the first and last points. All segments use the current linestyle, which is reset prior to the first segment and continues through subsequent segments.

Between **bgnlin** and **endlin**, you can issue only the following Graphics Library routines: **c, color, cpack, lmbind, lmcolo, lmdef, n, RGBcol, t,** and **v. lmdef** and **lmbind** can be used to respecify only materials and their properties. If the color changes between a pair of vertices, the color of the line segment will be constant if the current shading model is FLAT and interpolated if the current shading model is GOURAU. In color map mode, the colors vary through the color map; to get reasonable results, the color map should contain a ramp.

There is no limit to the number of vertices that can be specified between **bgnlin** and **endlin**. After **endlin**, the current graphics position is undefined.

By default line vertices are forced to the nearest pixel center prior to scan conversion. Line accuracy is improved when this coercion is defeated with the **subpix** command. Subpixel vertex positioning is especially important when lines are scan converted with antialiasing enabled (see **linesm**).

SEE ALSO

bgnclo, c, linesm, linewi, lsrepe, scrsub, setlin, shadem, subpix, v

BUGS

On the IRIS-4D B and G models, and on the Personal Iris without Turbo Graphics, if the color changes between a pair of vertices, the color of the line segment will be constant regardless of the current shading model.

On the IRIS-4D GT and GTX models, if the color changes between a pair of vertices, the color of the line segment will be interpolated regardless of the current shading model.

NAME

bgnpoi, endpoi – delimit the interpretation of vertex routines as points

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine bgnpoi

subroutine endpoi

PARAMETERS

none

DESCRIPTION

bgnpoi marks the beginning of a list of vertex routines that you want interpreted as points. Use the **endpoi** routine to mark the end of the list. For each vertex, the system draws a one-pixel point into the frame buffer. Use the **v** routine to specify a vertex.

Between **bgnpoi** and **endpoi**, you can issue only the following Graphics Library routines: **c**, **color**, **cpack**, **lmbind**, **lmcolo**, **lmdef**, **n**, **RGBcol**, **t**, and **v**. Use **lmdef** and **lmbind** to respecify only materials and their properties.

There is no limit to the number of vertices that can be specified between **bgnpoi** and **endpoi**.

By default points are forced to the nearest pixel center prior to scan conversion. This coercion is defeated with the **subpix** command. Subpixel point positioning is important only when points are scan converted with antialiasing enabled (see **pntsmo**).

After **endpoi**, the current graphics position is the most recent vertex.

SEE ALSO

c, pntsmo, subpix, v

NAME

bgnpol, endpol – delimit the vertices of a polygon

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine bgnpol

subroutine endpol

PARAMETERS

none

DESCRIPTION

Vertices specified after **bgnpol** and before **endpol** form a single polygon. The polygon can have no more than 256 vertices. Use the **v** subroutine to specify a vertex. Self-intersecting polygons (other than four-point bowties) may render incorrectly. Likewise, concave polygons may not render correctly if you have not called **concav(.TRUE.)**.

Between **bgnpol** and **endpol**, you can issue only the following Graphics Library subroutines: **c**, **color**, **cpack**, **lmbind**, **lmcolo**, **lmdef**, **n**, **RGBcol**, **t**, and **v**. Use **lmdef** and **lmbind** to respecify only materials and their properties.

By default polygon vertices are forced to the nearest pixel center prior to scan conversion. Polygon accuracy is improved when this coercion is defeated with the **subpix** command. Subpixel vertex positioning is especially important when polygons are scan converted with antialiasing enabled (see **polysm**).

After **endpol**, the current graphics position is undefined.

SEE ALSO

backfa, c, concav, frontf, polymo, polysm, scrsub, setpat, shadem, subpix, v

NOTES

If you want to use the **backfa** or **frontf** routines, specify the vertices in counter-clockwise order.

Although calling **concav(.TRUE.)** will guarantee that all polygons will be drawn correctly, on the IRIS-4D B and G models, and on the Personal Iris, doing so cause their performance to be degraded.

NAME

bgnqst, endqst – delimit the vertices of a quadrilateral strip

FORTRAN SPECIFICATION

subroutine bgnqst

subroutine endqst

DESCRIPTION

Vertices specified between **bgnqst** and **endqst** are used to define a strip of quadrilaterals. The graphics pipe maintains three vertex registers. The first, second, and third vertices are loaded into the registers, but no quadrilateral is drawn until the system executes the fourth vertex routine. Upon executing the fourth vertex routine, the system draws a quadrilateral through the vertices, then replaces the two oldest vertices with the third and fourth vertices.

For each new pair of vertex routines, the system draws a quadrilateral through two new vertices and the two older stored vertices, then replaces the older stored vertices with the two new vertices.

Between **bgnqst** and **endqst** you can issue the following Graphics Library routines: **c**, **color**, **cpack**, **lmbind**, **lmcolo**, **lmdef**, **n**, **RGBcol**, **t**, and **v**. Use **lmdef** and **lmbind** only to respecify materials and their properties.

If you want to use **backfa**, you should specify the vertices of the first quadrilateral in counter-clockwise order. All quadrilaterals in the strip have the same rotation as the first quadrilateral in a strip, so that backfacing works correctly.

There is no limit to the number of vertices that can be specified between **bgnqst** and **endqst**. The result is undefined, however, if an odd number of vertices are specified, or if fewer than four vertices are specified.

By default quadrilateral vertices are forced to the nearest pixel center prior to scan conversion. Quadrilateral accuracy is improved when this coercion is defeated with the **subpix** command. Subpixel vertex positioning is especially important when quadrilaterals are scan converted with antialiasing enabled (see **polysm**).

After **endqst** the current graphics position is undefined.

EXAMPLE

For example, the code sequence:

```
call bgnqst
call v3f(zero)
call v3f(one)
call v3f(two)
call v3f(three)
call v3f(four)
call v3f(five)
call v3f(six)
call v3f(seven)
call endqst
```

draws three quadrilaterals: (0,1,2,3), (2,3,4,5), and (4,5,6,7). Note that the vertex order required by quadrilateral strips matches the order required by the equivalent triangle mesh. The vertices above, when places between **bgntme** and **endtme** calls, draws six triangles: (0,1,2), (1,2,3), (2,3,4), (3,4,5), (4,5,6), and (5,6,7).

SEE ALSO

backfa, c, concav, frontf, polymo, polysm, scrsub, setpat, shadem, subpix, v

NOTE

IRIS-4D G, GT, and GTX models, and the Personal Iris, do not support quadrilateral strips. Use **getgde** to determine whether quadrilateral strips are supported.

IRIS-4D VGX models use vertex normals to improve the shading quality of quadrilaterals, regardless of whether lighting is enabled.

NAME

bgnsur, endsur – delimit a NURBS surface definition

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine bgnsur

subroutine endsur

PARAMETERS

none

DESCRIPTION

Use **bgnsur** to mark the beginning of a NURBS (Non-Uniform Rational B-Spline) surface definition. After you call **bgnsur**, call the routines that define the surface and that provide the trimming information. To mark the end of a NURBS surface definition, call **endsur**.

Within a NURBS surface definition (between **bgnsur** and **endsur**), you may use only the following Graphics Library subroutines: **nurbss, bgntri, endtri, nurbsc,** and **pwlcur**. The NURBS surface definition must consist of exactly one call to **nurbss** to define the shape of the surface. In addition, this call may be preceeded by calls to **nurbss** that specify how texture and color parameters vary across the surface. The call(s) to **nurbss** may be followed by a list of one or more trimming loop definitions (to define the boundaries of the surface). Each trimming loop definition consists of one call to **bgntri**, one or more calls to either **pwlcur** or **nurbsc**, and one call to **endtri.**

The system renders a NURBS surface as a polygonal mesh, and calculates normal vectors at the corners of the polygons within the mesh. Therefore, your program should specify a lighting model if it uses NURBS surfaces. If your program uses no lighting model, all the interesting surface information is lost. When using a lighting model, use **lmdef** and **lmbind** to define or modify materials and their properties.

EXAMPLE

The following code fragment draws a NURBS surface trimmed by two closed loops. The first closed loop is a single piecewise linear curve (see **pwlcur**), and the second closed loop consists of two NURBS curves (see **nurbsc**), joined end to end:

```
call bgnsur
    call nurbss(. . .)
    call bgntri
        call pwlcur(. . .)
    call endtri
    call bgntri
        call nurbsc(. . .)
        call nurbsc(. . .)
    call endtri
call endsur
```

SEE ALSO

nurbss, bgntri, nurbsc, pwlcur, setnur, getnur

NAME

bgntme, endtme – delimit the vertices of a triangle mesh

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine bgntme

subroutine endtme

PARAMETERS

none

DESCRIPTION

Vertices specified between **bgntme** and **endtme** are used to define a mesh of triangles. The graphics pipe maintains two vertex registers. The first and second vertices are loaded into the registers, but no triangle is drawn until the system executes the third vertex routine. Upon executing the third vertex routine, the system draws a triangle through the vertices, then replaces the older of the register vertices with the third vertex.

For each new vertex routine, the system draws a triangle through the new vertex and the stored vertices, then (by default) replaces the older stored vertex with the new vertex. If you want the system to replace the more recent of the stored vertices, call **swaptm** prior to calling v.

Between **bgntme** and **endtme** you can issue the following Graphics Library routines: **c**, **color**, **cpack**, **lmbind**, **lmcolo**, **lmdef**, **n**, **RGBcol**, **swaptm**, **t**, and **v**. Use **lmdef** and **lmbind** only to respecify materials and their properties.

If you want to use **backfa**, you should specify the vertices of the first triangle in counter-clockwise order. All triangles in the mesh have the same rotation as the first triangle in a mesh so that backfacing works correctly.

There is no limit to the number of vertices that can be specified between **bgntme** and **endtme**.

By default triangle vertices are forced to the nearest pixel center prior to scan conversion. Triangle accuracy is improved when this coercion is defeated with the **subpix** command. Subpixel vertex positioning is especially important when triangles are scan converted with antialiasing enabled (see **polysm**).

After **endtme** the current graphics position is undefined.

EXAMPLE

For example, the code sequence:

```
call bgntme
call v3f(zero)
call v3f(one)
call v3f(two)
call v3f(three)
call endtme
```

draws two triangles, (zero,one,two) and (one,two,three), while the code sequence:

```
bgntme
v3f(zero)
v3f(one)
swaptm
v3f(two)
v3f(three)
endtme
```

draws two triangles, (zero,one,two) and (zero,two,three). There is no limit to the number of times that swaptmesh can be called.

SEE ALSO

backfa, c, concav, frontf, polymo, polysm, scrsub, setpat, shadem, subpix, swaptm, v

NAME

bgntri, endtri – delimit a NURBS surface trimming loop

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine bgntri

subroutine endtri

PARAMETERS

none

DESCRIPTION

Use **bgntri** to mark the beginning of a definition for a trimming loop. Use **endtri** to mark the end of a definition for a trimming loop. A trimming loop is a set of oriented curves (forming a closed curve) that defines boundaries of a NURBS surface. You include these trimming loop definitions in the definition of a NURBS surface.

The definition for a NURBS surface may contain many trimming loops. For example, if you wrote a definition for NURBS surface that resembled a rectangle with a hole punched out, the definition would contain two trimming loops. One loop would define the outer edge of the rectangle. The other trimming loop would define the hole punched out of the rectangle. The definitions of each of these trimming loops would be bracketed by a **bgntri/endtri** pair.

The definition of a single closed trimming loop may consist of multiple curve segments, each described as a piecewise linear curve (see **pwlcur**) or as a single NURBS curve (see **nurbsc**), or as a combination of both in any order. The only Graphics library calls that can appear in a trimming loop definition (between a call to **bgntri** and a call to **endtri**) are **pwlcur** and **nurbsc**.

In the following code fragment, we define a single trimming loop that consists of one piecewise linear curve and two NURBS curves:

```
call bgntri
    call pwlcur(. . .)
    call nurbsc(. . .)
    call nurbsc(. . .)
call endtri
```

The area of the NURBS surface that the system displays is the region in the domain to the left of the trimming curve as the curve parameter increases. Thus, the resultant visible region of the NURBS surface is inside for a counter-clockwise trimming loop and outside for a clockwise trimming loop. So for the rectangle mentioned earlier, the trimming loop for the outer edge of the rectangle should run counter-clockwise, and the trimming loop for the hole punched out should run clockwise.

If you use more than one curve to define a single trimming loop, the curve segements must form a closed loop (i.e, the endpoint of each curve must be the starting point of the next curve, and the endpoint of the final curve must be the starting point of the first curve). If the endpoints of the curve are sufficiently close together but not exactly coincident, the system coerces the them to match. If the endpoints are not sufficiently close, the system generates an error message and ignores the entire trimming loop.

If a trimming loop definition contains multiple curves, the direction of the curves must be consistent (i.e., the inside must be to the left of the curves). Nested trimming loops are legal as long as the curve orientations alternate correctly. If no trimming information is given for a NURBS surface, the entire surface is drawn.

SEE ALSO

bgnsur, nurbss, nurbsc, pwlcur, setnur, getnur

NAME

blanks – controls screen blanking

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine blanks(b)
logical b

PARAMETERS

b expects .TRUE. or .FALSE..

.TRUE. stops display and turns screen black.

.FALSE. restores the display.

DESCRIPTION

blanks turns screen refresh on and off. It affects the screen on which the current window is displayed.

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

SEE ALSO

blankt

NAME

blankt – sets the screen blanking timeout

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine blankt(count)
integer*4 count

PARAMETERS

count expects the number of graphics timer events after which to blank the current screen. The frequency of graphics timer events is returned by the **getgde** inquiry GDTIME.

DESCRIPTION

By default, a screen blanks (turns black) after the system receives no input for 10 minutes. This protects the monitor. Use **blankt** to change the amount of time the system waits before it blanks a screen. It affects the screen on which the current window is displayed.

To calculate the value of *count*, simply multiply the desired blanking latency period (in seconds) by **getgde(GDTIME)**.

You can disable screen blanking by calling this routine with a *count* of zero.

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

SEE ALSO

blanks, getgde

NAME

blendf – computes a blended color value for a pixel

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine blendf(sfactr, dfactr)
integer*4 sfactr, dfactr

PARAMETERS

sfactr Expects a symbolic constant from the list below that identifies the blending factor by which to scale contribution from source pixel RGBA (red, green, blue, alpha) values. Blending factors use RGBA values converted to fractions of the maximum value 255. To improve performance, conversion calculations are approximate. However, 0 converts exactly to 0.0, and 255 converts exactly to 1.0.

BFZERO	0
BFONE	1
BFDC	(destination RGBA)/255
BFMDC	1 – (destination RGBA)/255
BFSA	(source alpha)/255
BFMSA	1 – (source alpha)/255
BFDA	(destination alpha)/255
BFMDA	1 – (destination alpha)/255
BFMINS	*min*(**BF_SA, BF_MDA**)

dfactr Expects a symbolic constant from the list below that identifies the blending factor by which to scale contribution from destination pixel RGBA values.

BFZERO	0
BFONE	1
BFSC	(source RGBA)/255
BFMSC	1 – (source RGBA)/255
BFSA	(source alpha)/255
BFMSA	1 – (source alpha)/255

BFDA (destination alpha)/255
BFMDA 1 – (destination alpha)/255

DESCRIPTION

In RGB mode, the system draws pixels using a function that blends the incoming (source) RGBA values with the RGBA values that are already in the framebuffer (the destination values). Most often, blending is simple: the source RGBA values replace the destination RGBA values of the pixel.

In some cases, however, simple replacement of framebuffer values is not appropriate. Two such cases are transparency and antialiasing. To be blended properly, transparent objects must be rendered back-to-front (i.e. drawn in order from the farthest object to the nearest object) with a blend function of **(BFSA, BFMSA)**. As can be seen from the equations below, this function scales the incoming color components by the incoming alpha value, and scales the framebuffer contents by one minus the incoming alpha value. Thus incoming (source) alpha is correctly thought of as a material opacity, ranging from 1.0 (completely opaque) to 0.0 (completely transparent). Note that this transparency calculation does not require the presence of alpha bitplanes in the framebuffer.

Suggestions for appropriate blend functions for antialiasing are given on the **pntsmo** and **linesm** manual pages. Other less obvious applications are also possible. For example, if the red component in the framebuffer is first cleared to all zeros, and then each primitive is drawn with red set to 1 and a blend function of **(BFONE, BFONE)**, the red component of each pixel in the framebuffer will contain the count of the number of times that pixel was drawn.

To determine the blended RGBA values of a pixel when drawing in RGB mode, the system uses the following functions:

$$R_{destination} = min\,(255, ((R_{source} \times sfactr) + (R_{destination} \times dfactr)))$$
$$G_{destination} = min\,(255, ((G_{source} \times sfactr) + (G_{destination} \times dfactr)))$$
$$B_{destination} = min\,(255, ((B_{source} \times sfactr) + (B_{destination} \times dfactr)))$$
$$A_{destination} = min\,(255, ((A_{source} \times sfactr) + (A_{destination} \times dfactr)))$$

When the blend function is set to **(BFONE, BFZERO)**, the default values, the equations reduce to simple replacement:

$$R_{destination} = R_{source}$$
$$G_{destination} = G_{source}$$
$$B_{destination} = B_{source}$$
$$A_{destination} = A_{source}$$

Fill rate may be increased substantially when blending is disabled in this manner.

Polygon antialiasing (see **polysm**) is sometimes optimized when the blendfunction **(BFMINS, BFONE)** is used. Source factor **BFMINS**, which should be used only with destination factor **BFONE**, has the side effect of slightly modifying the blending arithmetic:

$$R_{destination} = min\ (255, ((R_{source} \times sfactr) + R_{destination}))$$
$$G_{destination} = min\ (255, ((G_{source} \times sfactr) + G_{destination}))$$
$$B_{destination} = min\ (255, ((B_{source} \times sfactr) + B_{destination}))$$
$$A_{destination} = sfactr + A_{destination}$$

This special blend function accumulates pixel contributions until the pixel is fully specified, then allows no further changes. Destination alpha bitplanes, which must be present for this blend function to operate correctly, store the accumulated coverage.

It is intended that the *destination* values on the left and the right of the above equations be the same framebuffer locations. However, when multiple destination buffers are specified (using **frontb, backbu,** and **zdraw**) only a single location can be read and used on the right side of the equation. By default, the destination RGBA values are read from the front buffer in single buffer mode and from the back buffer in double buffer mode. If the front buffer is not enabled in single buffer mode, the RGBA values are taken from the z-buffer. If the back buffer is not enabled in double buffer mode, the RGBA values are taken from the front buffer (if possible) or from the z-buffer.

Blending is available with or without z-buffer mode. When blendfunction is set to any value other than **(BFONE, BFZERO)**, logico is forced to **LOSRC**.

SEE ALSO

cpack, linesm, logico, pntsmo, polysm

NOTES

This subroutine is available only in immediate mode.

Blending factors **BFDA**, **BFMDA**, **BFMINS** are not supported on machines without alpha bitplanes. Blend factor **BFMINS** is supported only on VGX graphics systems.

This subroutine does not function on IRIS-4D B or G models or on the Personal Iris. Use **getgde(GDBLEN)** to determine whether blending hardware is available.

BUGS

Blending works properly only in RGB mode. In color map mode, the results are unpredictable.

On some IRIS-4D GT and GTX models, while copying rectangles with blending active, **readso** also specifies the bank from which *destination* color and alpha are read (overriding the **blendf** setting).

IRIS-4D VGX models do not clamp color values generated by the special blending function **BFMINS,BFONE** to 255. Instead, color values are allowed to wrap. This will be corrected in the next release.

NAME

blink – changes a color map entry at a selectable rate

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine blink(rate, i, red, green, blue)
integer*4 rate, i, red, green, blue

PARAMETERS

rate expects the number of vertical retraces per blink. On the standard monitor, there are 60 vertical retraces per second.

i expects an index into the current color map. The color defined at that index is the color that is blinked (alternated).

red expects the red value of the alternate color that blinks against the color selected from the color map by the *i* parameter.

green expects the green value of the alternate color that blinks against the color selected from the color map by the *i* parameter.

blue expects the blue value of the alternate color that blinks against the color selected from the color map by the *i* parameter.

DESCRIPTION

blink alternates the color located at index *i* in the current color map with the color defined by the parameters *red, green,* and *blue.* The rate at which the two colors are alternated is set by the *rate* parameter. The maximum number of color map entries that can be blinking simultaneously on a screen is returned by the **getgde** inquiry GBNBLI.

The length of time between retraces varies according to the monitor used. On the standard monitor, there are 60 retraces per second, so a *rate* of 60 would cause the color to change once every second.

To terminate blinking and restore the original color for a single color map entry, call **blink** for that entry with *rate* set to 0.

To terminate all blinking colors simultaneously, call **blink** with *rate* set to –1. When *rate* is –1, the other parameters are ignored.

SEE ALSO

getgde, mapcol

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

blkqre – reads multiple entries from the queue

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

integer*4 function blkqre(data, n)
integer*2 data(*)
integer*4 n

PARAMETERS

data expects the buffer that is to receive the queue information.

n expects the number of elements in the buffer.

FUNCTION RETURN VALUE

The returned value of the function is the number of 16 bit words of data actually read into the *data* buffer. Note that this number will be twice the number of complete queue entries read, because each queue entry consists of two 16 bit words.

DESCRIPTION

blkqre reads multiple entries from the input queue and stores them in the array pointed to by *data*. This function fills the *data* buffer with paired values (a device number and the value of that device).

SEE ALSO

qread

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

c3f, c3i, c3s, c4f, c4i, c4s – sets the RGB (or RGBA) values for the current color vector

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine c3s(cv)
integer*2 cv(3)

subroutine c3i(cv)
integer*4 cv(3)

subroutine c3f(cv)
real cv(3)

subroutine c4s(cv)
integer*2 cv(4)

subroutine c4i(cv)
integer*4 cv(4)

subroutine c4f(cv)
real cv(4)

The subroutines above are functionally the same but declare their parameters differently.

PARAMETER

cv For the **c4** routines, this parameter expects a four element array containing RGBA (red, green, blue, and alpha) values. If you use the **c3** routines, this parameter expects a three element array containing RGB values.

Array components 1, 2, 3, and 4 are red, green, blue, and alpha, respectively. Floating point RGBA values range from 0.0 through 1.0. Integer RGBA values range from 0 through 255. Values that exceed the upper limit are clamped to it. Values that exceed the lower limit are not clamped, and therefore result in unpredictable operation.

DESCRIPTION

c4 sets the red, green, blue, and alpha color components of the currently active GL framebuffer, one of normal, popup, overlay, or underlay (see **drawmo**). **c3** sets red, green, and blue to the specified values, and sets alpha to the maximum value. The current framebuffer must be in RGB mode (see **RGBmod**) for the **c** command to be applicable. Most drawing commands copy the current RGBA color components into the color bitplanes of the current framebuffer. Color components are retained in each draw mode, so when a draw mode is re-entered, red, green, blue, and alpha are reset to the last values specified in that draw mode.

Integer color component values range from 0, specifying no intensity, through 255, specifying maximum intensity. Floating point color component values range from 0.0, specifying no intensity, through 1.0, specifying maximum intensity.

It is an error to call **c** while the current framebuffer is in color map mode.

The color components of all framebuffers in RGB mode are set to zero when **gconfi** is called.

SEE ALSO

cpack, drawmo, lmcolo, gRGBco

NOTE

These routines can also be used to modify the current material while lighting is active (see **lmcolo**). Note that clamping to 1.0 is disabled in this case.

Because only the normal framebuffer currently supports RGB mode, **c** should be called only while draw mode is **NORMAL**. Use **getgde** to determine whether RGB mode is available in draw mode **NORMAL**.

NAME

callob – draws an instance of an object

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine callob(obj)
integer*4 obj

PARAMETERS

obj expects the object identifier of the object that you want to draw.

DESCRIPTION

callob draws an instance of a previously defined object. If **callob** specifies an undefined object, the system ignores the routine.

Global state attributes are not saved before a call to **callob.** Thus, if you change a variable within an object, such as color, the change can affect the caller as well. Use **pushat** and **popatt** to preserve global state attributes across **callob** calls.

Likewise, the object may execute transformations that change the matrix stack, so you may want to use **pushma** and **popmat** to restore the state of the matrix stack.

SEE ALSO

makeob, popatt, pushat, pushma, popmat

NAME

charst – draws a string of raster characters on the screen

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

```
subroutine charst(str, length)
character*(*) str
integer*4 length
```

PARAMETERS

str expects the variable containing the string you want to draw.

length expects the length (number of characters) of the string at *str*.

DESCRIPTION

charst draws a string of text using a raster font. The current character position is the position of the first character in the string. After each character is drawn, the character's width is added to the current character position. The text string is drawn in the current raster font and color, using the current writemask. The system ignores characters that are not defined in the current raster font.

SEE ALSO

cmov, defras, font, strwid

NAME

chunks – specifies minimum object size in memory

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine chunks(chunk)
integer*4 chunk

PARAMETERS

chunk Expects the minimum memory size to allocate for an object. As you add objects to a display list, *chunk* is the unit size (in bytes) by which the memory allocated to the display list grows.

DESCRIPTION

chunks specifies the minimum object memory size. You can call it only once after graphics initialization and before the first **makeob**.

If you do not use this function, the system assumes a chunk size of 1020 bytes. This is usually more than large enough. Therefore, you generally need to use **chunks** only if your application is running up against the memory limits, and you know that 1020 bytes per object is too much.

But be careful, if **chunks** is set too small, complex objects (e.g., multi-sided polygons) will not display. Each object in a display list must fit entirely into a single chunk. Some experimentation may be necessary to determine the optimal chunksize for an application.

SEE ALSO

compac, makeob

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

circ, circi, circs – outlines a circle

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine circ(x, y, radius)
real x, y, radius

subroutine circi(x, y, radius)
integer*4 x, y, radius

subroutine circs(x, y, radius)
integer*2 x, y, radius

The routines above are functionally the same. However, the type declarations for the coordinates differ.

PARAMETERS

x expects the x coordinate of the center of the circle specified in world coordinates.

y expects the y coordinate of the center of the circle specified in world coordinates.

radius expects the length of the radius of the circle.

DESCRIPTION

circ draws an unfilled circle in the *x*-*y* plane with *z* assumed to be zero. To create a circle that does not lie in the *x*-*y* plane, draw the circle in the *x*-*y* plane, then rotate and/or translate the circle. Note that circles rotated outside the 2-D *x*-*y* plane appear as ellipses.

A circle is drawn as a sequence of line segments, and therefore inherits all properties that affect the drawing of lines. These include the current color, writemask, line width, stipple pattern, shade model, line antialiasing mode, and subpixel mode. The stipple pattern is initialized to bit zero of the current linestyle before the circle is drawn, then shifted continuously through the segments of the circle.

After **circ** executes, the graphics position is undefined.

SEE ALSO

arc, bgnclo, circf, crvn, linewi, linesm, lsrepe, scrsub, setlin, shadem, subpix

BUGS

When the line width is greater than 1, small notches will appear in circles, because of the way wide lines are implemented.

NAME

circf, circfi, circfs – draws a filled circle

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine circf(x, y, radius)
real x, y, radius

subroutine circfi(x, y, radius)
integer*4 x, y, radius

subroutine circfs(x, y, radius)
integer*2 x, y, radius

The routines above are functionally the same even though the type declarations for the coordinates differ.

PARAMETERS

x expects the x coordinate of the center of the filled circle specified in world coordinates.

y expects the y coordinate of the center of the filled circle specified in world coordinates.

radius expects the length of the radius of the filled circle.

DESCRIPTION

circf draws a filled circle in the *x*-*y* plane ($z = 0$). To draw a circle in a plane other than the *x*-*y* plane, define the circle in the *x*-*y* plane and then rotate or translate the circle. Note that filled circles rotated outside the 2-D *x*-*y* plane appear as filled ellipses.

A circle is drawn as a single polygon, and therefore inherits all properties that affect the drawing of polygons. These include the current color, writemask, fill pattern, shade model, polygon antialiasing mode, polygon scan conversion mode, and subpixel mode. Front-face and back-face elimination work correctly with filled circles, which are front-facing when viewed from the positive z half-space.

After **circf** executes, the graphics position is undefined.

SEE ALSO

arcf, backfa, bgnpol, circ, frontf, polymo, polysm, scrsub, setpat, shadem, subpix

NAME

clear – clears the viewport

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine clear

PARAMETERS

none

DESCRIPTION

clear sets the bitplane area of the viewport to the current color. Multiple bitplane buffers can be cleared simultaneously using the **backbu**, **frontb**, and **zdraw** commands. Current polygon fill pattern and writemask affect the operation of **clear**. The screen mask, when it is set to a subregion of the viewport, bounds the cleared region. Alpha function, blend function, logical operation, stenciling, texture mapping, and z buffering, however, are ignored by **clear**. Stencil and z buffer contents are not affected by **clear** (except in the special case of **zdraw**).

Like other drawing commands, **clear** operates on the currently active framebuffer, one of normal, popup, overlay, or underlay, based on the current draw mode (see **drawmo**).

After **clear** executes, the graphics position is undefined.

SEE ALSO

afunct, backbu, blendf, czclea, drawmo, frontb, logico, scrmas, setpat, stenci, texbin, zbuffe, zdraw

NOTE

On the IRIS-4D B, G, GT, GTX, and VGX models, **clear** runs faster when the window is completely unobscured.

On the Personal Iris, **clear** runs faster when the visible window area consists of four or fewer rectangular regions.

NAME

clearh – sets the hitcode to zero

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine clearh

PARAMETERS

none

DESCRIPTION

clearh clears the global variable *hitcode*, which records clipping plane hits in picking and selecting modes.

SEE ALSO

gethitcode, gselect, pick

NOTES

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

This routine only functions on IRIS-4D B and G models, and therefore we advise against its use in new development.

NAME

clippl – specify a plane against which all geometry is clipped

FORTRAN SPECIFICATION

subroutine clippl(index, mode, params)
integer*4 index, mode
real params()

PARAMETERS

index expects an integer in the range 0 through 5, indicating which of the 6 clipping planes is being modified.

mode expects one of three tokens:

CPDEFI: use the plane equation passed in *params* to define a clipplane. The clipplane is neither enabled nor disabled.

CPON: enable the (previously defined) clipplane.

CPOFF: disable the clipplane. (default)

params expects an array of 4 floats that specify a plane equation. A plane equation is usually thought of as a 4-vector [A,B,C,D]. In this case, A is the first component of the *params* array, and D is the last. A 4-component vertex array (see **v4f**) can be passed as a plane equation, where vertex X becomes A, Y becomes B, etc.

DESCRIPTION

Geometry is always clipped against the boundaries of a 6-plane frustum in *x*, *y*, and *z*. **clippl** allows the specification of additional planes, not necessarily perpendicular to the *x*, *y*, or *z* axes, against which all geometry is clipped. Up to 6 additional planes can be specified. Because the resulting clipping region is always the intersection of the (up to) 12 half-spaces, it is always convex.

clippl specifies a half-space using a 4-component plane equation. When it is called with mode **CPDEFI**, this object-coordinate plane equation is transformed to eye-coordinates using the inverse of the current Model-View matrix.

A defined clipplane is then enabled by calling **clippl** with the **CPON** argument, and with arbitrary values passed in *params*. While drawing after a clipplane has been defined and enabled, each vertex is transformed to eye-coordinates, where it is dotted with the transformed clipping plane equation. Eye-coordinate vertexes whose dot product with the transformed clipping plane equation is positive or zero are in, and require no clipping. Those eye-coordinate vertexes whose dot product is negative are clipped. Because **clippl** clipping is done in eye-coordinates, changes to the projection matrix have no effect on its operation.

By default all six clipping planes are undefined and disabled. The behavior of an enabled but undefined clipplane is undefined.

NOTES

IRIS-4D models G, GT, and GTX, and the Personal Iris, do not implement **clippl**. Use **getgde** to determine whether user-defined clipping planes are supported.

clippl cannot be used while **mmode** is **MSINGL**.

A point and a normal are converted to a plane equation in the following manner:

```
point = [Px,Py,Pz]

normal = |Nx|
         |Ny|
         |Nz|

plane equation = |A|
                 |B|
                 |C|
                 |D|
    A = Nx
    B = Ny
    C = Nz
    D = -[Px,Py,Pz] dot |Nx|
                        |Ny|
                        |Nz|
```

NAME

clkon, clkoff – control keyboard click

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine clkon

subroutine clkoff

PARAMETERS

none

DESCRIPTION

clkon and **clkoff** control the keyboard click.

SEE ALSO

lampon, ringbe, setbel

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

closeo – closes an object definition

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine closeo

PARAMETERS

none

DESCRIPTION

closeo closes an open object definition. Use **makeob** to open a definition for a new object. All display list routines between **makeob** and **closeo** become part of the object definition. Use **editob** to open an existing object for editing. Use **closeo** to terminate the editing session.

If no object is open, **closeo** is ignored.

SEE ALSO

editob, makeob

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

cmode – sets color map mode as the current mode.

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine cmode

PARAMETERS

none

DESCRIPTION

cmode instructs the system to treat color as a 1-component entity in the currently active drawmode. The single color component is used as an index into a table of RGB color values called the color map. Because color map mode is the default value for all GL framebuffers, it can be called in any of the framebuffer drawmodes (**NORMAL, PUPDRA, OVERDR,** and **UNDERD**). To return the normal framebuffer to color map mode, however, you must call **cmode** while in drawmode **NORMAL**. You must call **gconfi** for **cmode** to take effect.

While in color map mode, a framebuffer is configured to store a single color index at each pixel location. The framebuffer is displayed by continually translating color indices into RGB triples using the framebuffer's color map, a table of index-to-RGB mappings. The red, green, and blue components stored in the color map are used (after correction for monitor non-linearity) to directly control the color guns of the monitor. Colors and writemasks must be specified using color map-compatible commands such as **color**, **colorf**, and **writem**.

Many advanced rendering features, such as texture mapping, polygon antialiasing, and fog, are available only in RGB mode. Color map mode lighting, while functional, is substantially less robust than its RGB mode counterpart.

Since **cmode** is the default, you do not have to call it unless the normal framebuffer was previously set to RGB mode.

SEE ALSO

color, drawmo, gconfi, getdis, getgde, multim, onemap, RGBmod, writem

NOTE

Color map mode is available in all framebuffers of all hardware configurations. **getgde** can be used to determine how many bitplanes in each of the normal, popup, overlay, and underlay framebuffers are available in both single and double buffered color map mode.

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

cmov, cmovi, cmovs, cmov2, cmov2i, cmov2s – updates the current character position

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine cmov(x, y, z)
real x, y, z

subroutine cmovi(x, y, z)
integer*4 x, y, z

subroutine cmovs(x, y, z)
integer*2 x, y, z

subroutine cmov2(x, y)
real x, y

subroutine cmov2i(x, y)
integer*4 x, y

subroutine cmov2s(x, y)
integer*2 x, y

All of the above functions are functionally the same except for the type declarations of the parameters. In addition the **cmov2*** routines assume a 2-D point instead of a 3-D point.

PARAMETERS

x expects the *x* location of the point (in world coordinates) to which you want to move the current character position.

y expects the *y* location of the point (in world coordinates) to which you want to move the current character position.

z expects the *z* location of the point (in world coordinates) to which you want to move the current character position. (This parameter not used by the 2-D subroutines.)

DESCRIPTION

cmov moves the current character position to a specified point (just as **move** sets the current graphics position). **cmov** transforms the specified

world coordinates into screen coordinates, which become the new character position. If the transformed point is outside the viewport, the character position is undefined.

cmov does not affect the current graphics position.

SEE ALSO

charst, move, readpi, readRG, writep, writeR

NAME

color, colorf – sets the color index in the current draw mode

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine color(c)
integer*4 c

subroutine colorf(c)
real c

PARAMETERS

c expects an index into the current color map.

DESCRIPTION

color sets the color index of the currently active GL framebuffer, one of normal, popup, overlay, or underlay (see **drawmo**). The current framebuffer must be in color map mode (see **cmode**) for the **color** command to be applicable. Most drawing commands copy the current color index into the color bitplanes of the current framebuffer. **color** is retained in each draw mode, so when a draw mode is re-entered, color is reset to the last value specified in that draw mode.

color values range from 0 through 2^n-1, where *n* is the number of bitplanes available in the current draw mode. *n* can be ascertained by calling **getpla** while in the desired draw mode, or by calling **getgde** at any time. Color indices larger than 2^n-1 are clamped to 2^n-1; color indices less than zero yield undefined results.

The color displayed by a given color index is determined by the current color map (see **mapcol**.) Each draw mode has its own color map.

colorf is identical to **color**, except that it expects a floating point color index. Before the color is written into display memory, it is rounded to the nearest integer value. When drawing with the GOURAU shading model, machines that iterate color indices with fractional precision yield more precise shading results using **colorf** than with **color**. The results of **color** and **colorf** are indistinguishable when drawing with FLAT shading.

It is an error to call **color** or **colorf** while the current framebuffer is in RGB mode.

The color indices of all framebuffers in color map mode are set to zero when **gconfi** is called.

SEE ALSO

drawmo, getcol, mapcol, writem

NOTE

IRIS-4D B, G, GT, and GTX models do not iterate color with fractional precision, nor do early serial numbers of the Personal Iris. Use **getgde(GDCIFR)** to determine whether fractional color index iteration is supported.

NAME

compac – compacts the memory storage of an object

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine compac(obj)
integer*4 obj

PARAMETERS

obj expects the object identifier for the object you want to compact.

DESCRIPTION

When you modify an open object definition (using the object editing routines), the memory storage for the object definition can become fragmented. A call to **compac** can make a fragmented object definition occupy a continuous section of memory.

Although you can call **compac** to explicitly compact an object, it is rarely necessary because a call to **closeo** automatically calls **compac,** when the object definition becomes too fragmented. (After you edit an object, you must always call **closeo**.)

Because **compac,** requires a significant amount of time, do not call it unless storage space is critical and you cannot tolerate even the small amount of fragmentation allowed by **closeo**.

SEE ALSO

closeo, chunks

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

concav – allows the system to draw concave polygons

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine concav(b)
logical b

PARAMETERS

b expects either .TRUE. or .FALSE..

.TRUE. tells the system to expect concave polygons.

.FALSE. tells the system to expect no concave polygons. This is the default.

DESCRIPTION

concav tells the system whether or not to expect concave polygons. If you try to draw a concave polygon while the system does not expect it, the results are unpredictable. Although calling **concav(.TRUE.)** guarantees that all non-selfintersecting polygons will be drawn correctly, the performance of non-concave polygons is reduced on some machines. Polygons whose edges intersect each other are never guaranteed to be drawn correctly.

In all cases, performance is optimized when concave polygons are decomposed into convex pieces before being passed to a GL drawing routine.

SEE ALSO

bgnpol

BUG

IRIS-4D GT and GTX models always expect concave polygons, regardless of the value of the **concav** flag.

NAME

cpack – specifies RGBA color with a single packed 32-bit integer

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine cpack(pack)
integer*4 pack

PARAMETERS

pack expects a packed integer containing the RGBA (red, green, blue, alpha) values you want to assign as the current color. Expressed in hexadecimal, the format of the packed integer is *$aabbggrr*, where:

aa	is the alpha value,
bb	is the blue value,
gg	is the green value, and
rr	is the red value.

RGBA component values range from 0 to $FF (255).

DESCRIPTION

cpack sets the red, green, blue, and alpha color components of the currently active GL framebuffer, one of normal, popup, overlay, or underlay (see **drawmo**). The current framebuffer must be in RGB mode (see **RGBmod**) for the **cpack** command to be applicable. Most drawing commands copy the current RGBA color components into the color bitplanes of the current framebuffer. Color components are retained in each draw mode, so when a draw mode is re-entered, red, green, blue, and alpha are reset to the last value specified in that draw mode.

Color component values range from 0, specifying no intensity, through 255, specifying maximum intensity. For example, **cpack($FF004080)** sets red to 16#80# (half intensity), green to 16#40# (quarter intensity), blue to 0 (off), and alpha to 16#FF# (full intensity).

It is an error to call **cpack** while the current framebuffer is in color map mode.

The color components of all framebuffers in RGB mode are set to zero when **gconfi** is called.

SEE ALSO

c, drawmo, gRGBco, lmcolo

NOTE

cpack can also be used to modify the current material while lighting is active (see **lmcolo**).

Because only the normal framebuffer currently supports RGB mode, **cpack** should be called only while draw mode is **NORMAL**. Use **getgde** to determine whether RGB mode is available in draw mode **NORMAL**.

NAME

crv – draws a curve

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine crv(points)
real points(3,4)

PARAMETERS

points expects an array containing the four points that define the curve. The routine expects 3-D points (x, y, and z coordinates for each point).

DESCRIPTION

crv draws a cubic spline curve segment (defined by the four submitted points) according to the current curve basis and precision.

The curve segment is approximated by a sequence of straight lines. All lines use the current linestyle, which is reset prior to the first line and continues through subsequent lines. Other line modes, including depth-cueing, line width, and line antialiasing, also apply to the lines generated by **crv**.

After **crv** executes, the graphics position is undefined.

SEE ALSO

crvn, curveb, curvep, defbas, depthc, linesm, linewd, rcrv, rcrvn, setlin

NAME

crvn – draws a series of curve segments

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

```
subroutine crvn(n, geom)
integer*4 n
real geom(3,n)
```

PARAMETERS

geom expects a matrix of 3-D points.

n expects the number of points in the matrix referenced by *geom*.

DESCRIPTION

crvn draws a series of cubic spline segments using the current basis and precision. The control points determine the shapes of the curve segments and are used sequentially four at a time.

For example, if there are six control points, there are three possible sequential selections of four control points. Thus, **crvn** draws three curve segments: the first using control points 0,1,2,3; the second using control points 1,2,3,4; and the third using control points 2,3,4,5.

If the current basis is a B-spline, a Cardinal spline, or a basis with similar properties, the curve segments are joined end to end and appear as a single curve.

Each curve segment is approximated by a sequence of straight lines. All lines use the current linestyle, which is reset prior to the first line and continues through subsequent lines. Other line modes, including depth-cueing, line width, and line antialiasing, also apply to the lines generated by **crvn**.

After **crvn** executes, the graphics position is undefined.

SEE ALSO

crv, curveb, curvep, defbas, depthc, linesm, linewd, rcrv, rcrvn, setlin

NAME

curori – sets the origin of a cursor

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine curori(n, xorign, yorign)
integer*4 n, xorign, yorign

PARAMETERS

n expects an index into the cursor table created by **defcur**.

xorign expects the *x* distance of the origin relative to the lower left corner of the cursor.

yorign expects the *y* distance of the origin relative to the lower left corner of the cursor.

DESCRIPTION

curori sets the origin of a cursor. The origin is the point on the cursor that aligns with the current cursor valuators. The lower left corner of the cursor has coordinates (0,0). Before calling **curori**, the cursor must be defined with **defcur**. **curori** does not take effect until you call **setcur**.

The default origin for **curori** is at (0,0) for user-defined glyphs.

SEE ALSO

attach, defcur, setcur

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

curson, cursof – control cursor visibility by window

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine curson

subroutine cursof

PARAMETERS

none

DESCRIPTION

curson and **cursof** control the visibility of the cursor in the current window. The default is **curson.**

Use **getcur** to find out if the cursor is visible.

SEE ALSO

getcur

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

BUG

On the Personal IRIS, cursor visibility is a global resource. The calls **curson** and **cursof** control cursor visibility regardless of its position on the screen. If a process turns off the cursor, it will remain off until that process is killed or the cursor is turned back on by a call to **curson.**

NAME

cursty – defines the type and/or size of cursor

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine cursty(typ)
integer*4 typ

PARAMETERS

type expects one of five values that describe the cursor:

C16X1: the default, a 16x16 bitmap cursor of no more than one color.

C16X2: a 16x16 bitmap cursor of no more than three colors.

C32X1: a 32x32 bitmap cursor of no more than one color.

C32X2: a 32x32 bitmap cursor of no more than three colors.

CCROSS: a cross-hair cursor.

DESCRIPTION

cursty defines the type and size of a cursor. After you call **cursty** call **defcur** to specify the glyph's bitmap and to assign a numeric name to it.

The cross-hair cursor is formed with a horizontal line and a vertical line (each 1 pixel wide) that extend completely across the screen. Its origin (15,15) is at the intersection of the two lines. It is a single-color cursor whose color is mapped by the color index returned by the **getgde** inquiry GDXHCI.

SEE ALSO

defcur, curori, getgde

NOTES

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

Cursor types C16X2 and C32X2 are not available on systems where the **getgde** inquiry GDBCUR returns 1.

NAME

curveb – selects a basis matrix used to draw curves

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine curveb(basid)
integer*4 basid

PARAMETERS

basid expects the basis identifier of the basis matrix you want to use when drawing a curve. (You must have previously called **defbas** to assign a basis identifier to a basis matrix.)

DESCRIPTION

curveb selects a basis matrix (by its basis identifier) as the current basis matrix to draw curve segments. The basis matrix determines how the system uses the control points when drawing a curve. Depending on the basis matrix, the system draws bezier curves, cardinal spline curves, b-spline curves and others. The system does not restrict you to a limited set of basis matrices. You can define basis matrices to match whatever constraints you want to place on the curve.

SEE ALSO

crv, crvn, curvep, defbas

NAME

curvei – draws a curve segment

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine curvei(count)
integer*4 count

PARAMETERS

DESCRIPTION

curveit iterates the matrix on top of the matrix stack as a forward difference matrix *count* times. **curveit** issues a draw routine with each iteration. **curveit** accesses low-level hardware capabilities for curve drawing.

SEE ALSO

crv

NAME

curvep – sets number of line segments used to draw a curve segment

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine curvep(nsegs)
integer*4 nsegs

PARAMETERS

nsegs expects the number of line segments to use when drawing a curve segment.

DESCRIPTION

curvep sets the number of line segments used to draw a curve. Whenever **crv, crvn, rcrv,** or **rcrvn** execute, a number of straight line segments approximate each curve segment. The greater the value of *nsegs*, the smoother the curve appears, but the longer the drawing time.

SEE ALSO

crv, crvn, curveb, rcrv, rcrvn

NAME

cyclem – cycles between color maps at a specified rate

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine cyclem(durati, map, nxtmap)
integer*4 durati, map, nxtmap

PARAMETERS

durati expects the number of vertical traces before switching to the map named by *nxtmap*.

map expects the number of the map to use **before** completing the number of vertical sweeps specified by *durati*.

nxtmap expects the number of the map to use **after** completing the number of vertical sweeps specified by *durati*.

DESCRIPTION

When the system is in multimap mode, **cyclem** allows you to switch from one color map to another after a specified duration. In multimap mode there are 16 color maps, numbered 0-15. You can use **cyclem** within a loop if you want to cycle through more than one map.

EXAMPLE

The code fragment sets up multimap mode and cycle between two maps, leaving map 1 on for ten vertical retraces and map 3 on for five retraces.

```
call multim
call gconfi
call cyclem(10, 1, 3)
call cyclem(5, 3, 1)
```

SEE ALSO

blink, gconfi, multim

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode and cannot be used in onemap mode.

NAME

czclea – clears the color bitplanes and the z-buffer simultaneously

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine czclea(cval, zval)
integer*4 cval, zval

PARAMETERS

cval expects the color to which you want to clear the color bitplanes.

zval expects the depth value to which you want to clear the z-buffer.

DESCRIPTION

czlear sets the color bitplanes in the area of the viewport to *cval*, and the z buffer bitplanes in the area of the viewport to *zval*. Multiple color bitplane buffers can be cleared simultaneously using the **backbu** and **frontb** commands. The screen mask, when it is set to a subregion of the viewport, bounds the cleared region. Most other drawing modes, including alpha function, blend function, logical operation, polygon fill pattern, stenciling, texture mapping, writemask, and z buffering, have no effect on the operation of **czclea**. The current color does not change.

Because only the normal framebuffer includes a z buffer, **czclea** should be called only while draw mode is **NORMAL**.

In RGB mode, the *cval* parameter expects a packed integer of the same format used by **cpack**, namely $*aaggbbrr*, where *rr* is the red value, *bb* the blue value, *gg* the green value, and *aa* is the alpha value. In color map mode this parameter expects an index into the current color map, so only up to 12 of the least-significant bits are significant.

The valid range of the *zval* parameter depends on the graphics hardware, where the minimum is the value returned by **getgde(GDZMIN)** and the maximum is the value returned by **getgde(GDZMAX)**. It is unaffected by the state of the GLCZRA compatibility mode (see **glcomp**).

After **czclea** executes, the graphics position is undefined.

SEE ALSO

afunct, blendf, clear, cpack, getgde, glcomp, logico, scrmas, setpat, stenci, texbin, wmpack, writem, zbuffe, zclear, zfunct

NOTES

Whenever you need to clear both the z-buffer and the color bitplanes to constant values at the same time, use **czclea**. A simultaneous clear will take place if circumstances allow it. There is never a penalty in calling **czclea** over calling **clear** and **zclear** sequentially.

IRIS-4D GT and GTX models can do a simultaneous clear only under the following circumstances:

- In RGB mode, the 24 least significant bits of *cval* (red, green, and blue) must be identical to the 24 least significant bits of *zval*.
- In color map mode, the 12 least significant bits of *cval* must be identical to the 12 least significant bits of *zval*.

IRIS-4D VGX models always clear color and z bitplanes banks sequentially, regardless of the values of *cval* and *zval*.

On the Personal Iris, you can speed up **czclea** by as much as a factor of four for common values of *zval* if you call **zfunct** in conjunction with it such that one of the following conditions are met:

zval	**zfunct**
getgde(GDZMIN)	**ZF_GREATER** *or* **ZF_GEQUAL**
getgde(GDZMAX)	**ZF_LESS** *or* **ZF_LEQUAL**

BUGS

IRIS-4D G models always clear their z-buffers to **GDZMAX**, regardless of the value passed to **czclea**.

NAME

dbtext – sets the dial and button box text display

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine dbtext(str)
character*(8) str

PARAMETERS

str expects a variable containing a text string of no more than eight characters: digits, spaces, and uppercase letters only.

DESCRIPTION

dbtext places up to eight characters of text into the text display on the dial and button box.

SEE ALSO

setdbl

NOTES

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

As might be expected, this routine does not function if you use the dial and button box without a text display.

NAME

defbas – defines a basis matrix

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

```
subroutine defbas(id, mat)
integer*4 id
real mat(4,4)
```

PARAMETERS

id expects the basis matrix identifier you want to assign to the matrix at *mat.*

mat expects the matrix to which you want to assign the basis matrix identifier, *id.*

DESCRIPTION

defbas assigns a basis matrix identifier to a basis matrix. The basis matrix is used by the routines that generate curves and patches. Use the basis matrix identifier in subsequent calls to **curveb** and **patchb**.

SEE ALSO

crv, crvn, curveb, curvep, patch, patchb, patchp, patchc, rcrv, rcrvn

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

defcur – defines a cursor glyph

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine defcur(n, curs)
integer*4 n
integer*2 curs(*)

PARAMETERS

n expects the constant you want to assign as a cursor name. By default, an arrow is defined as cursor 0 and cannot be redefined.

curs expects the bitmap for the cursor you want to define. The bitmap can be 16x16 or 32x32 and either one or two layers deep. This parameter is ignored for cross-hair cursors.

DESCRIPTION

defcur defines a cursor glyph with the specified name and bitmap. Call **cursty** prior to calling **defcur** to set the type and size of cursor it defines. The name parameter *n* is used to identify the cursor glyph to other cursor routines. A subsequent call to **defcur** with the same value of *n* will replace the current definition of the cursor with the new one.

By default, the cursor origin of a bitmap cursor is at (0,0), its lower-left corner, and the cursor origin of a cross-hair cursor is at (15,15), the intersection of its two lines. Use **curori** to set the cursor origin to somewhere else. The cursor origin is the position controlled by valuators attached to the cursor, and is also the position **pick** uses for the picking region.

SEE ALSO

curori, cursty, getcur, getgde, pick, setcur

NOTES

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

Some models do not support two-layer cursor bitmaps. Use the **getgde** inquiry GDBCUR to determine how many layers are supported.

NAME

deflin – defines a linestyle

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine deflin(n, ls)
integer*4 n, ls

PARAMETERS

n expects the constant that you want to use as an identifier for the linestyle described by *ls*. This constant is used as an index into a table of linestyles. By default, index 0 contains the pattern $FFFF, which draws solid lines and cannot be redefined.

ls expects a 16-bit pattern to use as a linestyle. This pattern is stored in the linestyle table at index *n*. You can define up to 2^{16} distinct linestyles.

DESCRIPTION

deflin defines a linestyle which is a write-enabled pattern that is applied when lines are drawn. The least-significant bit of the linestyle is applied first. To replace a linestyle, respecify the previous index.

SEE ALSO

defcur, defpat, defras, getlst, lsrepe, setlin

NOTES

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

On the Personal Iris, there is a performance penalty for drawing non-solid lines; there is no penalty on the other IRIS-4D models.

NAME

defpat – defines patterns

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

```
subroutine defpat(n, size, mask)
integer*4 n, size
integer*2 mask((size*size)/16)
```

PARAMETERS

n expects the constant that you want to use as an identifier for the pattern described by *mask*. This constant is used as an index into a table of patterns. By default, pattern 0 is a 16X16 solid pattern that cannot be changed.

size expects the size of the pattern: 16, 32, or 64 for a 16×16-, 32×32-, or 64×64-bit pattern, respectively.

mask expects an array of 16-bit integers that form the actual bit pattern. The system stores the pattern in a pattern table at index *n*. The pattern is described from left to right and bottom to top, just as characters are described in a raster font.

DESCRIPTION

defpat allows you to define an arbitrary pattern and assign it an identifier. You can later reference this pattern in other routines via its identifier. Patterns are available to all windows when using multiple windows.

Patterns affect the filling of polygons, including rectangles, arcs, and circles, as well as polygons specified with individual vertices. Patterns have no effect on the scan conversion of points, lines, or characters, or on pixel write or copy operations.

When a pattern is active (see **setpat**) it is effectively replicated across the entire screen, with the edges of pattern tiles aligned to the left and bottom edges of the screen. Bit 15 of each 16-bit description word is leftmost, and words are assembled left to right, then bottom to top, to form each pattern square. Pixels on the screen that correspond to zeros in the pattern remain unmodified during scan conversion of polygons.

No changes are made to any bitplane bank of a protected pixel.

SEE ALSO

deflin, defras, getpat, setpat

NOTES

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

Some machines do not support 64x64 patterns. Call **getgde(GDPATS)** to determine the availability of 64x64 patterns.

On the Personal Iris there is a performance penalty for non-solid patterns.

NAME

defras – defines a raster font

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine defras(n, ht, nc, chars, nr, raster)
integer*4 n, ht, nc, nr
integer*2 chars(4*nc), raster(nr)

PARAMETERS

n expects the constant that you want to use as the identifier for this raster font. This constant is used as an index into a font table. The default font, 0, is a fixed-pitch font with a height of 16 and width of 9. Font 0 cannot be redefined.

ht expects the maximum height (in pixels) for a character.

nc expects the number of characters in this font.

chars expects an array of four by *nc* 16-bit elements. Because you will need to write to individual bytes within the second and third elements of the *chars* array, you should declare an eight by *nc* array of one byte elements. You can then EQUIVALENCE the new array to the the *chars* array.

First element of each row expects the element number of *raster* at which starts the bitmap for this character. The element numbers start at zero.

Second element, high byte expects the number of columns in the bitmap that contain set bits (character width). **Second element, low byte** expects the number of rows (character height) in the bitmap of the character (including ascender and descender).

Third element, high byte expects number of bitmap columns between the start of the character's bitmap and the start of the character. **Third element, low byte** expects the number rows between the character's baseline and the bottom of the bitmap. For characters with descenders (e.g., *g*) this value is a negative number. For characters that rest entirely on the baseline, this value is zero.

Fourth element expects the bit width of the bitmap for the character. This value tells the system how many bits there are in each row of the bitmap for this character.

nr expects the number of 16-bit integers in *raster*.

raster expects a one-dimensional array that contains all the bit maps (masks) for the characters in the font. Each element of the array is a 16-bit integer and the elements are ordered left to right, bottom to top. When interpreting each element, the bits are left justified within the character's bounding box.

The maximum row width for a single bitmap is not limited to the capacity of a single 16-bit integer array element. The rows of a bitmap may span more than one array element. However, each new row in the character bitmap must start with its own array element. Likewise, each new character bitmap must start with its own array element. The system reads the row width and starting location for a character bitmap from the in the *chars* array.

DESCRIPTION

defras defines a raster font. The hardest part of creating a new raster font is generating a bit map for each character. You may want to write a graphically oriented tool for creating the bitmaps expected by *raster*.

To replace a raster font, specify the index of the previous font as the index for the new font. To delete a raster font, define a font with no characters. Patterns, cursors, and fonts are available to all windows when using multiple windows.

SEE ALSO

charst, cmove, font, getcpo, getdes, getfon, gethei, strwid

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

delobj – deletes an object

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine delobj(obj)
integer*4 obj

PARAMETERS

obj expects the object identifier of the object that you want to delete.

DESCRIPTION

delobj deletes an object. Deleting an object frees most of its display list storage; the object identifier remains undefined until you create a new object for that identifier. The system ignores calls to delete objects that don't exist.

SEE ALSO

compac, makeob

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

deltag – deletes a tag from the current open object

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine deltag(t)
integer*4 t

PARAMETERS

t expects the tag that you want to delete.

DESCRIPTION

deltag deletes the specified tag from the object currently open for editing. You cannot delete the special tags STARTT and ENDTAG.

SEE ALSO

editob, maketa

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

depthc – turns depth-cue mode on and off

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine depthc(mode)
logical mode

PARAMETERS

mode expects either .TRUE. or .FALSE..

.TRUE. turns depthcue mode on.

.FALSE. turns depthcue mode off.

DESCRIPTION

depthc turns depth-cue mode on or off. If depth-cue mode is on, all lines, points, characters, and polygons are drawn depth-cued. This means the z values and the range of color values specified by **lshade** or **lRGBra** determine the color of the lines, points, characters, or polygons. The z values, whose range is set by **lsetde**, are mapped linearly into the range of color values. In this mode, lines that vary greatly in z value span the range of colors specified by **lshade** or **lRGBra**.

In color index mode, the color map entries specified by **lshader** should be loaded with a series of colors that gradually increase or decrease in intensity.

SEE ALSO

lRGBra, lsetde, lshade

NAME

dglclo – closes the DGL server connection

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine dglclo(sid)
integer*4 sid

PARAMETERS

sid expects the identifier of the server you want to close. If *sid* is negative, then all graphics server connections are closed. Server identifiers are returned by **dglope**.

DESCRIPTION

dglclo closes the connection to the graphics server associated with the server identifier *sid,* killing the Distributed Graphics Library (DGL) server process and all its windows. If *sid* is negative, then all graphics server connections are closed. Call **dglclo** after **gexit** or when the graphics server is no longer needed. Closing the connection frees up resources on the graphics server.

After a connection is closed, there is no current graphics window and no current graphics server. Calling any routines other than **dglope, dglclo** or routines that take graphics window identifiers as input parameters will result in an error.

SEE ALSO

dglope

4Sight User's Guide, "Using the GL/DGL Interfaces".

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

dglope – opens a DGL connection to a graphics server

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

integer*4 dglope(svname, length, type)
character*(*) svname
integer*4 length, type

PARAMETERS

svname expects a variable containing the name of the graphics server to which you want to open a connection.

For a successful connection, the username on the server must be equivalent (in the sense of *rlogin*(1C)) to the originating account; no provision is made for specifying a password. The remote username used is the same as the local username unless you specify a different remote username. To specify a different remote username, the *svname* string should use the format *username@servername.*

For DECnet connections, if the server account has a password, this password must be specified using the format *username password@servername.* This password is used only for opening the DECnet connection; the two accounts must still be equivalent in the *rlogin* sense.

length expects the length of the string in *svname.*

type expects a symbolic constant that specifies the kind of connection. There are three defined constants for this parameter:

DGLLOC indicates a direct connection to the local graphics hardware.

DGLTSO indicates a remote connection via TCP/IP.

DGL4DD indicates a remote connection via DECnet.

FUNCTION RETURN VALUE

If the connection succeeds, the returned value of the function is a non-negative integer, *serverid*, that identifies the graphics server. If the connection failed, the returned value for the function is a negative integer. The absolute value of a negative returned value is either a standard error value (defined in *<errno.h>*) or one of several error returns associated specifically with **dglope**:

ENODEV *type* is not a valid connection type.

EACCESS login incorrect or permission denied.

EMFILE too many graphics connections are currently open.

EBUSY only one DGLLOCAL connection allowed.

ENOPROTOOPT
DGL service not found in **/etc/services**.

ERANGE invalid or unrecognizable number representation.

EPROTONOSUPPORT
DGL version mismatch.

ESRCH the window manager is not running on the server.

DESCRIPTION

dglope opens a Distributed Graphics Library (DGL) connection to a graphics server (*svname*). After a connection is open, all graphics input and output are directed to that connection. Graphics input and output continue to be directed to the connection until either the connection is closed, another connection is opened or a different connection is selected. A different connection can be selected by calling a subroutine that takes a graphics window identifier as an input parameter, eg. **winset**. The server connection associated with that graphics window identifier becomes the current connection. To close a DGL connection, call **dglclo** with the server identifier returned by **dglope**.

SEE ALSO

dglclo, finish, gflush, winope, winset

rlogin(1C) in the *IRIS-4D User's Reference Manual*

4Sight User's Guide, "Using the GL/DGL Interfaces".

NOTES

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

This routine is available in both the DGL and GL library. However, only a **DGLLOC** connection type is supported by the GL library.

NAME

dopup – displays the specified pop-up menu

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

integer*4 function dopup(pup)
integer*4 pup

PARAMETERS

pup expects the identifier of the pop-up menu you want to display.

FUNCTION RETURN VALUE

The returned value of the function is the value of the item selected from the pop-up menu. If the user makes no menu selection, the returned value of the function is –1.

DESCRIPTION

dopup displays the specified pop-up menu until the user makes a selection. If the calling program has the input focus, the menu is displayed and **dopup** returns the value resulting from the item selection. The value can be returned by a submenu, a function, or a number bound directly to an item. If no selection is made, **dopup** returns –1.

When you first define the menu (using **addtop**) you specify the list of menu entries and their corresponding actions. See **addtop** for details.

SEE ALSO

addtop, freepu, newpup

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

double – sets the display mode to double buffer mode

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine double

PARAMETERS

none

DESCRIPTION

double sets the display mode to double buffer mode. It does not take effect until **gconfi** is called. In double buffer mode, the bitplanes are partitioned into two groups, the front bitplanes and the back bitplanes. Double buffer mode displays only the front bitplanes. Drawing routines normally update only the back bitplanes; **frontb** and **backbu** can override the default.

In double buffer mode, **gconfi** calls **frontb(.FALSE.)** and **backbu(.TRUE.)**.

SEE ALSO

backbu, frontb, gconfi, getbuf, getdis, RGBmod, single, swapbu

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

draw, drawi, draws, draw2, draw2i, draw2s – draws a line

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine draw(x, y, z)
real x, y, z

subroutine drawi(x, y, z)
integer*4 x, y, z

subroutine draws(x, y, z)
integer*2 x, y, z

subroutine draw2(x, y)
real x, y

subroutine draw2i(x, y)
integer*4 x, y

subroutine draw2s(x, y)
integer*2 x, y

All of the above functions are functionally the same except for the type declarations of the parameters. In addition the **draw2*** routines assume a 2-D point instead of a 3-D point.

PARAMETERS

x expects the *x* coordinate of the point to which you want to draw a line segment.

y expects the *y* coordinate of the point to which you want to draw a line segment.

z expects the *z* coordinate of the point to which you want to draw a line segment. (Not used by 2-D subroutines.)

DESCRIPTION

draw connects the point *x*, *y*, *z* and the current graphics position with a line segment. It uses the current linestyle, linewidth, color (if in depth-cue mode, the depth-cued color is used), and writemask.

draw updates the current graphics position to the specified point. Do not place routines that invalidate the current graphics position within sequences of moves and draws.

SEE ALSO

bgnlin, endlin, move, v

NOTE

draw should not be used in new development. Rather, lines should be drawn using the high-performance v commands, surrounded by calls to **bgnlin** and **endlin**.

NAME

drawmo – selects which GL framebuffer is drawable

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine drawmo(mode)
integer*4 mode

PARAMETERS

mode expects the identifier of the framebuffer to which GL drawing commands are to be directed:

NORMDR, which sets operations for the normal color and z buffer bitplanes.

OVRDRW, which sets operations for the overlay bitplanes.

UNDRDR, which sets operations for the underlay bitplanes.

PUPDRW, which sets operations for the pop-up bitplanes.

CURSDR, which sets operations for the cursor.

DESCRIPTION

The IRIS physical framebuffer is divided into 4 separate GL framebuffers: pop-up, overlay, normal, and underlay. **drawmo** specifies which of these four buffers is currently being controlled and modified by GL drawing and mode commands. Because **drawmo** cannot be set to multiple framebuffers, GL drawing commands affect only one of the four GL framebuffers at a time.

The way that GL modes interract with **drawmo** is both complex and significant to the GL programmer. For example, each framebuffer maintains its own current color and its own color map. but linewidth is shared among all framebuffers. In general, modes that determine what is to be drawn into the framebuffers are shared; modes that control framebuffer resources are either multiply specified, or specified only for the normal framebuffer.

A separate version of each of the following modes is maintained by each GL framebuffer. These modes are modified and read back based on the current draw mode:

backbu
cmode
color or **RGBcol**
double
frontb
mapcol (a separate color map per framebuffer)
readso
RGBmod
single
writem or **RGBwri**

The following modes currently affect only the operation of the normal framebuffer. They must therefore be modified only while draw mode is **NORMAL**. As features are added to the GL, these modes may become available in other draw modes. When this happens, a separate mode will be maintained for each draw mode.

acsize
blink
cyclem
multim
onemap
setmap
stenci
stensi
swrite
zbuffe
zdraw
zfunct
zsourc
zwrite

All other modes, including matricies, viewports, graphics and character positions, lighting, and many primitive rendering options, are shared by the four GL framebuffers.

Draw mode **CURSDR** differs from the others. True bitplanes for the cursor do not exist; there is no current color or writemask in this drawing mode. However, the cursor does have its own color map, and when in this mode, **mapcol** and **getmco** access it.

SEE ALSO

c, color, cpack, gconfi, getcol, getmco, getwri, mapcol, overla, stenci, underl, wmpack, writem

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

PUPDRAW mode is provided for compatibility, its use is discouraged.

Some GL modes that are shared by all draw modes are not implemented by the popup, overlay, or underlay framebuffers. For example, the Personal Iris does not do Gouraud shading in these framebuffers. It is important for the programmer to explicitly disable modes that are shared, but not desired, when in draw modes other than **NORMAL**. Otherwise the code may function differently on different platforms.

NAME

editob – opens an object definition for editing

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine editob(obj)
integer*4 obj

PARAMETERS

obj expects object identifier for object definition you want to edit.

DESCRIPTION

editobj opens an object definition for editing. The system maintains an editing pointer that initially points to the end of the definition. The system appends all new routines at that pointer location until you call **closeob** or until you call a routine that repositions the editing pointer, such as **objdel, objins,** or **objrep.**

Usually, you need not be concerned about memory allocation. Objects grow and shrink automatically as routines are added and deleted. (See **chunks.**)

If you call **editob** for an undefined object identifier, the system displays an error message.

SEE ALSO

compac, objdel, objins, objrep, chunks

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

bgnclo, endclo – delimit the vertices of a closed line

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine bgnclo

subroutine endclo

PARAMETERS

none

DESCRIPTION

bgnclo marks the start of a group of vertex routines that you want interpreted as points on a closed line. Use **endclo** to mark the end of the vertex routines that are part of the closed line.

A closed line draws a line segment from one vertex on the list to the next vertex on the list. When the system reaches the end of the vertex list, it draws a line that connects the last vertex to the first vertex. All segments use the current linestyle, which is reset prior to the first segment and continues through subsequent segments. To specify a vertex, use the **v** routine.

Between **bgnclo** and **endclo**, you can issue only the following Graphics Library routines: **c**, **color**, **cpack**, **lmbind**, **lmcolo**, **lmdef**, **n**, **RGBcol**, **t**, and **v**. Within a closed line, you should use **lmdef** and **lmbind** only to respecify materials and their properties. If the color changes between a pair of vertices, the color of the line segment will be constant if the current shading model is FLAT and interpolated if the current shading model is GOURAU. In color map mode, the colors vary through the color map; to get reasonable results, the color map should contain a ramp.

There is no limit to the number of vertices that can be specified between **bgnclo** and **endclo**. After **endclo**, the system draws a line from the final vertex back to the initial vertex, and the current graphics position is left undefined.

By default line vertices are forced to the nearest pixel center prior to scan conversion. Line accuracy is improved when this coercion is defeated with the **subpix** command. Subpixel vertex positioning is especially important when lines are scan converted with antialiasing enabled (see **linesm**).

bgnclo/endclo are the same as **bgnlin/endlin**, except they connect the last vertex to the first.

EXAMPLE

The code fragment below draws the outline of a triangle. Lines use the current linestyle, which is reset prior to the first vertex and continues through all subsequent vertices.

```
call bgnclo
call v3f(vert1)
call v3f(vert2)
call v3f(vert3)
call endclo
```

SEE ALSO

bgnlin, c, linesm, linewi, lsrepe, scrsub, setlin, shadem, subpix, v

BUGS

On the IRIS-4D B and G models, and on the Personal Iris without Turbo Graphics, if the color changes between a pair of vertices, the color of the line segment will be constant regardless of the current shading model.

On the IRIS-4D GT and GTX models, if the color changes between a pair of vertices, the color of the line segment will be interpolated regardless of the current shading model.

NAME

feedba, endfee – control feedback mode

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

Personal Iris and IRIS-4D VGX:

subroutine feedba(buffer, size)
real buffer(size)
integer*4 size

integer*4 function endfee(buffer)
real buffer(*)

Other models:

subroutine feedba(buffer, size)
integer*2 buffer(size)
integer*4 size

integer*4 function endfee(buffer)
integer*2 buffer(*)

PARAMETERS

buffer expects a buffer into which the system writes the feedback output from the Geometry Pipeline. On the Personal Iris and the IRIS-4D VGX, the output consists of 32-bit floating point values; on the other IRIS-4D models, the output consists of 16-bit integer values. Be sure you declare your buffer appropriately.

size expects the maximum number of buffer elements into which the system will write feedback output.

FUNCTION RETURN VALUE

The return value of **endfee** is the actual number of elements of *buffer* that were written. The system will not write more than *size* elements, even when the amount of feedback exceeds it. You should assume that overflow has occurred whenever the return value is *size*.

DESCRIPTION

feedba puts the system in feedback mode. In feedback mode, the system retains the output of the Geometry Pipeline rather than sending it to the rendering subsystem. **endfee** turns off feedback mode and returns the feedback output in *buffer*. This information is typically a description of a vertex, and is machine specific. For information for interpreting the returned buffer, see the "Feedback" chapter of the *Graphics Library Programming Guide*.

NOTE

These routines are available only in immediate mode.

NAME

endful – ends full-screen mode

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine endful

PARAMETERS

none

DESCRIPTION

endful ends full-screen mode and returns the screenmask and viewport to the boundaries of the current graphics window. **endful** leaves the current transformation unchanged.

SEE ALSO

fullscr

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

bgnlin, endlin – delimit the vertices of a line

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine bgnlin

subroutine endlin

PARAMETERS

none

DESCRIPTION

Vertices specified after **bgnlin** and before **endlin** are interpreted as endpoints of a series of line segments. Use the **v** routine to specify a vertex. The first vertex connects to the second; the second connects to the third; and so on until the next-to-last vertex connects to the last one. The last vertex does not connect to the first vertex. Use **bgnclo** to connect the first and last points. All segments use the current linestyle, which is reset prior to the first segment and continues through subsequent segments.

Between **bgnlin** and **endlin**, you can issue only the following Graphics Library routines: **c**, **color**, **cpack**, **lmbind**, **lmcolo**, **lmdef**, **n**, **RGBcol**, **t**, and **v**. **lmdef** and **lmbind** can be used to respecify only materials and their properties. If the color changes between a pair of vertices, the color of the line segment will be constant if the current shading model is FLAT and interpolated if the current shading model is GOURAU. In color map mode, the colors vary through the color map; to get reasonable results, the color map should contain a ramp.

There is no limit to the number of vertices that can be specified between **bgnlin** and **endlin**. After **endlin**, the current graphics position is undefined.

By default line vertices are forced to the nearest pixel center prior to scan conversion. Line accuracy is improved when this coercion is defeated with the **subpix** command. Subpixel vertex positioning is especially important when lines are scan converted with antialiasing enabled (see **linesm**).

SEE ALSO

bgnclo, c, linesm, linewi, lsrepe, scrsub, setlin, shadem, subpix, v

BUGS

On the IRIS-4D B and G models, and on the Personal Iris without Turbo Graphics, if the color changes between a pair of vertices, the color of the line segment will be constant regardless of the current shading model.

On the IRIS-4D GT and GTX models, if the color changes between a pair of vertices, the color of the line segment will be interpolated regardless of the current shading model.

NAME

endpic – turns off picking mode

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

integer*4 function endpic(buffer)
integer*2 buffer(*)

PARAMETERS

buffer expects a buffer into which to append the contents of the name stack when a drawing routine draws in the picking region. Before writing the contents of the name stack, the system appends the number of entries it is about to append. Thus, if the name stack contains the values, 5, 9, and 17; then **endpic** appends the values, 3, 5, 9, and 17, to *buffer*.

Because more than one drawing routine may have written in the picking region, it is possible for *buffer* to contain a number of readings from the name stack.

FUNCTION RETURN VALUE

The returned value for the function is the number of times **endpic** wrote the names stack to *buffer*.

If the returned function value is negative, then the buffer was too small to contain all the readings from the name stack.

DESCRIPTION

endpic turns off picking mode and writes the hits to a buffer.

SEE ALSO

initna, loadna, pick pushna, popnam

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

bgnpoi, endpoi – delimit the interpretation of vertex routines as points

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine bgnpoi

subroutine endpoi

PARAMETERS

none

DESCRIPTION

bgnpoi marks the beginning of a list of vertex routines that you want interpreted as points. Use the **endpoi** routine to mark the end of the list. For each vertex, the system draws a one-pixel point into the frame buffer. Use the **v** routine to specify a vertex.

Between **bgnpoi** and **endpoi**, you can issue only the following Graphics Library routines: **c, color, cpack, lmbind, lmcolo, lmdef, n, RGBcol, t,** and **v**. Use **lmdef** and **lmbind** to respecify only materials and their properties.

There is no limit to the number of vertices that can be specified between **bgnpoi** and **endpoi.**

By default points are forced to the nearest pixel center prior to scan conversion. This coercion is defeated with the **subpix** command. Subpixel point positioning is important only when points are scan converted with antialiasing enabled (see **pntsmo**).

After **endpoi**, the current graphics position is the most recent vertex.

SEE ALSO

c, pntsmo, subpix, v

NAME

bgnpol, endpol – delimit the vertices of a polygon

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine bgnpol

subroutine endpol

PARAMETERS

none

DESCRIPTION

Vertices specified after **bgnpol** and before **endpol** form a single polygon. The polygon can have no more than 256 vertices. Use the **v** subroutine to specify a vertex. Self-intersecting polygons (other than four-point bowties) may render incorrectly. Likewise, concave polygons may not render correctly if you have not called **concav(.TRUE.)**.

Between **bgnpol** and **endpol**, you can issue only the following Graphics Library subroutines: **c**, **color**, **cpack**, **lmbind**, **lmcolo**, **lmdef**, **n**, **RGBcol**, **t**, and **v**. Use **lmdef** and **lmbind** to respecify only materials and their properties.

By default polygon vertices are forced to the nearest pixel center prior to scan conversion. Polygon accuracy is improved when this coercion is defeated with the **subpix** command. Subpixel vertex positioning is especially important when polygons are scan converted with antialiasing enabled (see **polysm**).

After **endpol**, the current graphics position is undefined.

SEE ALSO

backfa, c, concav, frontf, polymo, polysm, scrsub, setpat, shadem, subpix, v

NOTES

If you want to use the **backfa** or **frontf** routines, specify the vertices in counter-clockwise order.

Although calling **concav(.TRUE.)** will guarantee that all polygons will be drawn correctly, on the IRIS-4D B and G models, and on the Personal Iris, doing so cause their performance to be degraded.

NAME

pupmod, endpup – obsolete routines

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine pupmod

subroutine endpup

PARAMETERS

none

DESCRIPTION

These routines are obsolete. Although **pupmode/endpupmode** continue to function (to provide backwards compatibility) all new development should use **drawmo** to access the pop-up menu bitplanes.

SEE ALSO

drawmo

bgnqst, endqst – delimit the vertices of a quadrilateral strip

FORTRAN SPECIFICATION

subroutine bgnqst

subroutine endqst

DESCRIPTION

Vertices specified between **bgnqst** and **endqst** are used to define a strip of quadrilaterals. The graphics pipe maintains three vertex registers. The first, second, and third vertices are loaded into the registers, but no quadrilateral is drawn until the system executes the fourth vertex routine. Upon executing the fourth vertex routine, the system draws a quadrilateral through the vertices, then replaces the two oldest vertices with the third and fourth vertices.

For each new pair of vertex routines, the system draws a quadrilateral through two new vertices and the two older stored vertices, then replaces the older stored vertices with the two new vertices.

Between **bgnqst** and **endqst** you can issue the following Graphics Library routines: **c**, **color**, **cpack**, **lmbind**, **lmcolo**, **lmdef**, **n**, **RGBcol**, **t**, and **v**. Use **lmdef** and **lmbind** only to respecify materials and their properties.

If you want to use **backfa**, you should specify the vertices of the first quadrilateral in counter-clockwise order. All quadrilaterals in the strip have the same rotation as the first quadrilateral in a strip, so that backfacing works correctly.

There is no limit to the number of vertices that can be specified between **bgnqst** and **endqst**. The result is undefined, however, if an odd number of vertices are specified, or if fewer than four vertices are specified.

By default quadrilateral vertices are forced to the nearest pixel center prior to scan conversion. Quadrilateral accuracy is improved when this coercion is defeated with the **subpix** command. Subpixel vertex positioning is especially important when quadrilaterals are scan converted with antialiasing enabled (see **polysm**).

After **endqst** the current graphics position is undefined.

EXAMPLE

For example, the code sequence:

```
call bgnqst
call v3f(zero)
call v3f(one)
call v3f(two)
call v3f(three)
call v3f(four)
call v3f(five)
call v3f(six)
call v3f(seven)
call endqst
```

draws three quadrilaterals: (0,1,2,3), (2,3,4,5), and (4,5,6,7). Note that the vertex order required by quadrilateral strips matches the order required by the equivalent triangle mesh. The vertices above, when places between **bgntme** and **endtme** calls, draws six triangles: (0,1,2), (1,2,3), (2,3,4), (3,4,5), (4,5,6), and (5,6,7).

SEE ALSO

backfa, c, concav, frontf, polymo, polysm, scrsub, setpat, shadem, subpix, v

NOTE

IRIS-4D G, GT, and GTX models, and the Personal Iris, do not support quadrilateral strips. Use **getgde** to determine whether quadrilateral strips are supported.

IRIS-4D VGX models use vertex normals to improve the shading quality of quadrilaterals, regardless of whether lighting is enabled.

NAME

endsel – turns off selecting mode

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

integer*4 function endsel(buffer)
integer*2 buffer(*)

PARAMETERS

buffer expects a buffer into which to write hits.

FUNCTION RETURN VALUE

The returned function values is the number of hits made while selection mode was active. Each time there is a hit, the system writes the name stack to *buffer*.

If the value returned is negative, the buffer is not large enough to hold all the hits that occurred.

DESCRIPTION

endsel turns off selection mode. The buffer stores any hits generated by drawing routines between **gselec** and **endsel**. Every hit that occurs causes the entire contents of the name stack to be recorded in the buffer, preceded by the number of names in the stack. Thus, if the name stack contains 5, 9, 17 when a hit occurs, the numbers 3, 5, 9, 17 are added to the buffer.

SEE ALSO

gselec, loadna, initna pushna, popnam

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

bgnsur, endsur – delimit a NURBS surface definition

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine bgnsur

subroutine endsur

PARAMETERS

none

DESCRIPTION

Use **bgnsur** to mark the beginning of a NURBS (Non-Uniform Rational B-Spline) surface definition. After you call **bgnsur**, call the routines that define the surface and that provide the trimming information. To mark the end of a NURBS surface definition, call **endsur**.

Within a NURBS surface definition (between **bgnsur** and **endsur**), you may use only the following Graphics Library subroutines: **nurbss, bgntri, endtri, nurbsc,** and **pwlcur**. The NURBS surface definition must consist of exactly one call to **nurbss** to define the shape of the surface. In addition, this call may be preceeded by calls to **nurbss** that specify how texture and color parameters vary across the surface. The call(s) to **nurbss** may be followed by a list of one or more trimming loop definitions (to define the boundaries of the surface). Each trimming loop definition consists of one call to **bgntri**, one or more calls to either **pwlcur** or **nurbsc**, and one call to **endtri.**

The system renders a NURBS surface as a polygonal mesh, and calculates normal vectors at the corners of the polygons within the mesh. Therefore, your program should specify a lighting model if it uses NURBS surfaces. If your program uses no lighting model, all the interesting surface information is lost. When using a lighting model, use **lmdef** and **lmbind** to define or modify materials and their properties.

EXAMPLE

The following code fragment draws a NURBS surface trimmed by two closed loops. The first closed loop is a single piecewise linear curve (see **pwlcur**), and the second closed loop consists of two NURBS curves (see **nurbsc**), joined end to end:

```
call bgnsur
    call nurbss(. . .)
    call bgntri
        call pwlcur(. . .)
    call endtri
    call bgntri
        call nurbsc(. . .)
        call nurbsc(. . .)
    call endtri
call endsur
```

SEE ALSO

nurbss, bgntri, nurbsc, pwlcur, setnur, getnur

NAME

bgntme, endtme – delimit the vertices of a triangle mesh

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine bgntme

subroutine endtme

PARAMETERS

none

DESCRIPTION

Vertices specified between **bgntme** and **endtme** are used to define a mesh of triangles. The graphics pipe maintains two vertex registers. The first and second vertices are loaded into the registers, but no triangle is drawn until the system executes the third vertex routine. Upon executing the third vertex routine, the system draws a triangle through the vertices, then replaces the older of the register vertices with the third vertex.

For each new vertex routine, the system draws a triangle through the new vertex and the stored vertices, then (by default) replaces the older stored vertex with the new vertex. If you want the system to replace the more recent of the stored vertices, call **swaptm** prior to calling v.

Between **bgntme** and **endtme** you can issue the following Graphics Library routines: **c**, **color**, **cpack**, **lmbind**, **lmcolo**, **lmdef**, **n**, **RGBcol**, **swaptm**, **t**, and **v**. Use **lmdef** and **lmbind** only to respecify materials and their properties.

If you want to use **backfa**, you should specify the vertices of the first triangle in counter-clockwise order. All triangles in the mesh have the same rotation as the first triangle in a mesh so that backfacing works correctly.

There is no limit to the number of vertices that can be specified between **bgntme** and **endtme**.

By default triangle vertices are forced to the nearest pixel center prior to scan conversion. Triangle accuracy is improved when this coercion is defeated with the **subpix** command. Subpixel vertex positioning is especially important when triangles are scan converted with antialiasing enabled (see **polysm**).

After **endtme** the current graphics position is undefined.

EXAMPLE

For example, the code sequence:

```
call bgntme
call v3f(zero)
call v3f(one)
call v3f(two)
call v3f(three)
call endtme
```

draws two triangles, (zero,one,two) and (one,two,three), while the code sequence:

```
bgntme
v3f(zero)
v3f(one)
swaptm
v3f(two)
v3f(three)
endtme
```

draws two triangles, (zero,one,two) and (zero,two,three). There is no limit to the number of times that swaptmesh can be called.

SEE ALSO

backfa, c, concav, frontf, polymo, polysm, scrsub, setpat, shadem, subpix, swaptm, v

NAME

bgntri, endtri – delimit a NURBS surface trimming loop

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine bgntri

subroutine endtri

PARAMETERS

none

DESCRIPTION

Use **bgntri** to mark the beginning of a definition for a trimming loop. Use **endtri** to mark the end of a definition for a trimming loop. A trimming loop is a set of oriented curves (forming a closed curve) that defines boundaries of a NURBS surface. You include these trimming loop definitions in the definition of a NURBS surface.

The definition for a NURBS surface may contain many trimming loops. For example, if you wrote a definition for NURBS surface that resembled a rectangle with a hole punched out, the definition would contain two trimming loops. One loop would define the outer edge of the rectangle. The other trimming loop would define the hole punched out of the rectangle. The definitions of each of these trimming loops would be bracketed by a **bgntri/endtri** pair.

The definition of a single closed trimming loop may consist of multiple curve segments, each described as a piecewise linear curve (see **pwlcur**) or as a single NURBS curve (see **nurbsc**), or as a combination of both in any order. The only Graphics library calls that can appear in a trimming loop definition (between a call to **bgntri** and a call to **endtri**) are **pwlcur** and **nurbsc**.

In the following code fragment, we define a single trimming loop that consists of one piecewise linear curve and two NURBS curves:

```
call bgntri
    call pwlcur(. . .)
    call nurbsc(. . .)
    call nurbsc(. . .)
call endtri
```

The area of the NURBS surface that the system displays is the region in the domain to the left of the trimming curve as the curve parameter increases. Thus, the resultant visible region of the NURBS surface is inside for a counter-clockwise trimming loop and outside for a clockwise trimming loop. So for the rectangle mentioned earlier, the trimming loop for the outer edge of the rectangle should run counterclockwise, and the trimming loop for the hole punched out should run clockwise.

If you use more than one curve to define a single trimming loop, the curve segements must form a closed loop (i.e, the endpoint of each curve must be the starting point of the next curve, and the endpoint of the final curve must be the starting point of the first curve). If the endpoints of the curve are sufficiently close together but not exactly coincident, the system coerces the them to match. If the endpoints are not sufficiently close, the system generates an error message and ignores the entire trimming loop.

If a trimming loop definition contains multiple curves, the direction of the curves must be consistent (i.e., the inside must be to the left of the curves). Nested trimming loops are legal as long as the curve orientations alternate correctly. If no trimming information is given for a NURBS surface, the entire surface is drawn.

SEE ALSO

bgnsur, nurbss, nurbsc, pwlcur, setnur, getnur

NAME

feedba, endfee – control feedback mode

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

Personal Iris and IRIS-4D VGX:

subroutine feedba(buffer, size)
real buffer(size)
integer*4 size

integer*4 function endfee(buffer)
real buffer(*)

Other models:

subroutine feedba(buffer, size)
integer*2 buffer(size)
integer*4 size

integer*4 function endfee(buffer)
integer*2 buffer(*)

PARAMETERS

buffer expects a buffer into which the system writes the feedback output from the Geometry Pipeline. On the Personal Iris and the IRIS-4D VGX, the output consists of 32-bit floating point values; on the other IRIS-4D models, the output consists of 16-bit integer values. Be sure you declare your buffer appropriately.

size expects the maximum number of buffer elements into which the system will write feedback output.

FUNCTION RETURN VALUE

The return value of **endfee** is the actual number of elements of *buffer* that were written. The system will not write more than *size* elements, even when the amount of feedback exceeds it. You should assume that overflow has occurred whenever the return value is *size*.

DESCRIPTION

feedba puts the system in feedback mode. In feedback mode, the system retains the output of the Geometry Pipeline rather than sending it to the rendering subsystem. **endfee** turns off feedback mode and returns the feedback output in *buffer*. This information is typically a description of a vertex, and is machine specific. For information for interpreting the returned buffer, see the "Feedback" chapter of the *Graphics Library Programming Guide*.

NOTE

These routines are available only in immediate mode.

NAME

finish – blocks until the Geometry Pipeline is empty

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine finish

PARAMETERS

none

DESCRIPTION

finish forces all unsent commands down the Geometry Pipeline to the rendering subsystem followed by a final token. It blocks the calling process until an acknowledgement is returned from the rendering subsystem that the final token has been received.

SEE ALSO

gflush

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

fogver – specify fog density for per-vertex atmospheric effects

FORTRAN SPECIFICATION

subroutine fogver(mode, params)
integer*4 mode
real params()

PARAMETERS

mode expects one of three valid symbolic constants:

FGDEFI: interpret *params* as a specification for fog density and color.

FGON: enable the previously defined fog calculation

FGOFF: disable fog calculations (default)

params Expects an array of floats containing value settings. For **FGDEFI** four floats are expected. They are density, red, green, and blue. *density* specifies the (thickness) of the fog (or haze). A value of 0.0 results in no fog. Increasing positive values result in fog of increasing density. Values are normalized such that a density of 1.0 results in the fog becoming completely opaque at a distance of 1.0 in eye-coordinates. *red, green,* and *blue* specify the fog color in the range 0.0 through 1.0. of **shadem**).

Calculation of the blend factor at each vertex uses the following equation:

```
Vfog = e ** (5.5*density*Zeye)
```

Where:

`Vfog` is the computed fog blending factor, ranging from 0 to 1.

`density` is the fog density as specified when you call `fogver(FGDEFI,params)`.

`Zeye` is the Z coordinate in eye space (always negative).

Vertex colors are first either Gouraud or flat shaded, then textured, before being blended with fog color. The pixel color/fog color blend is done with the following equation:

```
C = Cp*Vfog + Cf*(1.0-Vfog)
```

Where:

`Vfog` is the computed fog blending factor, ranging from 0 to 1.

`C` is the resulting color component (red, green, or blue).

`Cp` is the incoming pixel color, already either Gouraud or flat shaded, and textured.

`Cf` is the fog color component as specified when `fogver(FGDEFI,params)` is called.

Eye-coordinates exist between ModelView transformation and Projection transformation (see **mmode**). This space is right-handed, so visible vertices always have negative Z coordinates. Thus the `Vfog` equation always raises `e` to a negative power.

The projection matrix must either be specified with a GL call (**perspe**, **window**, or **ortho**), or have as its final column the values:

```
| 0 |
| 0 |
|-1 |
| 0 |
```

In all cases (including **ortho**) the viewer is considered to be at location 0,0,0, looking down the negative z axis.

SEE ALSO

gRGBco, mmode

NOTES

IRIS-4D G, GT, and GTX models, and the Personal Iris, do not support fog. Use **getgde** to determine whether fog support is available.

The results of fog calculations are defined only while in RGB mode.

NAME

font – selects a raster font for drawing text strings

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine font(fntnum)
integer*4 fntnum

PARAMETERS

fntnum expects the font identifier, an index into the font table built by **defras**. If you specify a font number that is not defined, the system selects font 0.

DESCRIPTION

font selects the raster font that **charst** uses when it draws a text string. This font remains in effect until you call **font** again. Font 0 is the default.

SEE ALSO

charst, defras, getdes, getfon, gethei, strwid

NAME

foregr – prevents a graphical process from being put into the background

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine foregr

PARAMETERS

none

DESCRIPTION

winope normally runs a process in the background. Call **foregr** before calling **winope**. It keeps the process in the foreground, so that you can interact with it from the keyboard. When the process is in the foreground, it interacts in the usual way with the IRIX input/output routines.

SEE ALSO

winope

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

freepu – deallocates a menu

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

```
subroutine freepu(pup)
integer*4 pup
```

PARAMETERS

pup expects the menu identifier of the pop-up menu that you want to deallocate.

DESCRIPTION

freepu deallocates a pop-up menu, freeing the memory reserved for its data structures.

SEE ALSO

addtop, dopup, newpup

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

backbu, frontb – enable and disable drawing to the back or front buffer

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine backbu(b)
logical b

subroutine frontb(b)
logical b

PARAMETERS

b expects either .TRUE. or .FALSE..

.TRUE. enables updating in the back/front bitplane buffer.

.FALSE. turns off updating in the back/front bitplane buffer.

DESCRIPTION

The IRIS framebuffer is divided into four separate GL framebuffers: pop-up, overlay, underlay, and normal. Three of these framebuffers, overlay, underlay, and normal, can be configured in double buffer mode. When so configured, a framebuffer includes two color bitplane buffers: one visible bitplane buffer, called the front buffer, and one non-visible bitplane buffer, called the back buffer. The commands **swapbu** and **mswapb** interchange the front and back buffer assignments.

By default, when a framebuffer is configured in double buffer mode, drawing is enabled in the back buffer, and disabled in the front buffer. **frontb** and **backbu** enable and disable drawing into the front and back buffers, allowing the default to be overriden. Its is acceptable to enable neither front nor back, either front or back, or both front and back simultaneously. Note, for example, that z-buffer drawing continues to update the z-buffer with depth values when neither the front buffer nor the back buffer is enabled for drawing.

frontb and **backbu** state is maintained separately for each of the overlay, underlay, and normal framebuffers. Calls to these routines affect the framebuffer that is currently active, based on the current drawmode.

backbu is ignored when the currently active framebuffer is in single buffer mode. **frontb** is also ignored when the currently active framebuffer is in single buffer mode, unless **zdraw** is enabled for that framebuffer (see **zdraw**).

After each call to **gconfi**, **backbu** is enabled and **frontb** is disabled.

SEE ALSO

drawmo, double, getbuf, gconfi, single, swapbu, zdraw

NOTE

Only VGX graphics support double buffer operation in the overlay and underlay framebuffers.

NAME

frontf – turns frontfacing polygon removal on and off

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine frontf(b)
logical b

PARAMETERS

b expects either .TRUE. or .FALSE..

.TRUE. suppresses the display of frontfacing filled polygons.

.FALSE. allows the display of frontfacing filled polygons.

DESCRIPTION

frontf allows or suppresses the display of frontfacing filled polygons. If your programs represent solid objects as collections of polygons, you can use this routine to expose hidden surfaces. This routine works best for simple convex objects that do not obscure other objects.

A frontfacing polygon is defined as a polygon whose vertices are in counter-clockwise order in screen coordinates. When frontfacing polygon removal is on, the system displays only polygons whose vertices are in clockwise order. For complicated objects, this routine alone may not expose all hidden surfaces. To expose hidden surfaces for more complicated objects or groups of objects, your routine needs to check the relative distances of the object from the viewer (*z* values). (See "Hidden Surface Removal" in the *Graphics Library Programming Guide*.)

If **frontf** and **backfa** are asserted simultaneously, no filled polygons will be displayed.

SEE ALSO

backfa, zbuffe

NOTE

On IRIS-4D G and B models **frontf** does not work well when a polygon shrinks to the point where its vertices are coincident. Under these conditions, the routine cannot determine the orientation of the polygon and so displays the polygon by default.

On all IRIS-4D models matrices that negate coordinates, such as **scale (-1.0, 1.0, 1.0),** reverse the directional order of a polygon's points and can cause **frontf** to do the opposite of what is intended.

NAME

fudge – specifies fudge values that are added to a graphics window

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine fudge(xfudge, yfudge)
integer*4 xfudge, yfudge

PARAMETERS

xfudge expects the number of pixels added in the *x* direction.

yfudge expects the number of pixels added in the *y* direction.

DESCRIPTION

fudge specifies fudge values that are added to the dimensions of a graphics window when it is sized. Typically, you use it to create interior window borders. Call **fudge** prior to calling **winope**.

fudge is useful in conjunction with **stepun** and **keepas**. With **stepunit** the window size for integers *m* and *n* is:

$$width = xunit \times m + xfudge$$
$$height = yunit \times n + yfudge$$

With **keepas** the window size is (*width*, *height*), where:

$$(width - xfudge) \times yaspect = (height - yfudge) \times xaspect$$

SEE ALSO

keepas, stepun, winope

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

fullsc – allows a program write to the entire screen

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine fullsc

PARAMETERS

none

DESCRIPTION

fullscr allows a program write to the entire screen. It does this by eliminating the protections that normally prevent a graphics process from drawing outside of its current window. **fullscr** calls **viewpo(0, getgde(GDXPMA)–1, 0, getgde(GDYPMA)–1)** and **ortho2** to set up an orthographic projection that maps world coordinates to screen coordinates. The current viewport and matrix state are not saved; it is the caller's responsibility to do this.

fullsc only affects graphics output; input focus management is unchanged.

SEE ALSO

endful, winope

NOTES

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

Use **fullsc** with caution or a sense of humor.

NAME

gammar – defines a color map ramp for gamma correction

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine gammar(r, g, b)
integer*2 r(256), g(256), b(256)

PARAMETERS

r expects an array of 256 elements. Each element contains a setting for the red electron gun.

g expects an array of 256 elements. Each element contains a setting for the green electron gun.

b expects an array of 256 elements. Each element contains a setting for the blue electron gun.

DESCRIPTION

gammar supplies a level of indirection for all color map and RGB values. For example, before the system would turn on the red gun to setting 238, the system looks in a table at location 238 and uses the value it finds there instead of 238.

Thus, you can use this table to provide gamma correction, to equalize monitors with different color characteristics, or to modify the color warmth of the monitor. The default setting has r(*i*) = g(*i*) = b(*i*) = *i*. (So at location 238 of the red, green, and blue tables, you find the value 238.)

When the system is in RGB mode and draws an object, the system writes the actual red, green, and blue values to the bitplanes not the indirect values. However, the values that you see when the system draws the bitmap to the screen are the indirect values: r(red), g(green), b(blue) (where r,g,b are the arrays last specified by **gammar**).

Similarly, when the system is in color map mode and draws an object, the system knows that the true color of the object may be color *i*, but to determine the displayed color, the system finds the red, green, and blue values of color *i* and displays color *i* as r(red), g(green), b(blue).

SEE ALSO

color, cmode, mapcol, RGBcol

NOTES

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

On the IRIS-4D G, gamma correction in RGB mode uses the top 256 entries of the colormap.

NAME

ginit, gbegin – create a window that occupies the entire screen

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine ginit

subroutine gbegin

PARAMETERS

none

DESCRIPTION

ginit creates a window that covers the entire screen, and initializes its graphics state to the the same values as would a **winope** followed by a **greset**. It also sets the MOUSEX valuator to **getgdesc(GDXPMA)/2** with range 0 to **getgdesc(GDXPMA)**, and sets the MOUSEY valuator to with range 0 to **(etgdesc(GDYPMA)/2. gbegin** does the same, except it does not alter the color map.

These routines are a carry-over from the days before there was a window manager. Although they continue function, we recommend that all new development be designed to work with the window manager and to use **winope.**

SEE ALSO

greset, winope

NOTE

These routines are available only in immediate mode.

NAME

gconfi – reconfigures the system

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine gconfi

PARAMETERS

none

DESCRIPTION

gconfi sets the modes that you request.

You must call **gconfi** for **acsize, cmode, double, multim, onemap, overla, RGBmod, single, stensi,** and **underl** to take effect. After a **gconfi** call, color for each draw mode is set to zero, and writemask for each draw mode is set to the number of bitplanes available in that draw mode.

gconfi resolves mode requests for all draw modes, regardless of the current draw mode.

SEE ALSO

acsize, cmode, double, multim, onemap, overla, RGBmod, single, stensi, underl

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

genobj – returns a unique integer for use as an object identifier

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

integer*4 function genobj()

PARAMETERS

none

FUNCTION RETURN VALUE

The returned value for this function is an object identifier.

DESCRIPTION

genobj generates unique 31-bit integer numbers for use as object identifiers. Object identifiers can be up to 31 bits and must be unique within a program. Be careful if you use a combination of user-defined and **genobj**-defined numbers to generate object numbers. **genobj** will not generate an object name that is currently in use. If there is any question, use **isobj** before using your own numbers.

SEE ALSO

callob, gentag, isobj, makeob

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

gentag – returns a unique integer for use as a tag

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

integer*4 function gentag()

PARAMETERS

none

FUNCTION RETURN VALUE

The returned value for this function is a tag number.

DESCRIPTION

gentag generates a unique integer to use as a tag. Tags must be unique within an object. Although **gentag** generates unique tags, if you later define a tag with the same value, the first tag is lost.

SEE ALSO

genobj, istag

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

getbac – returns whether backfacing polygons will appear

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

integer*4 function getbac()

PARAMETERS

none

FUNCTION RETURN VALUE

The returned value for this function is either 0 or 1.

0 indicates that backfacing polygon removal is turned off.

1 indicates that backfacing polygon removal is enabled.

DESCRIPTION

getbac returns the state of backfacing filled polygon removal mode. If backface removal is enabled, the system draws only those polygons that face the viewer.

SEE ALSO

backfa

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

getbuf – indicates which buffers are enabled for writing

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

integer*4 function getbuf()

PARAMETERS

none

FUNCTION RETURN VALUE

Individual bits in the returned value indicate which buffers are enabled. The bits are named:

Symbolic Name	Buffer Enabled
BCKBUF	back buffer
FRNTBU	front buffer
DRAWZB	zbuffer drawing

DESCRIPTION

getbuf indicates which buffers are enabled for writing in double buffer mode.

SEE ALSO

backbu, double, frontb, zdraw

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

The symbolic return values mentioned above are defined in *<gl/fget.h>*.

NAME

getbut – returns the state of a button

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

logical function getbut(num)
integer*4 num

PARAMETERS

num is the device number of the button you want to test.

FUNCTION RETURN VALUE

There are two possible return values for this function:

.FALSE. indicates that button *num* is up.

.TRUE. indicates that button *num* is down.

The return value is undefined if there was an error, e.g. *num* is not a button device.

DESCRIPTION

getbut returns the state of button *num.*

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

getcmm – returns the current color map mode

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

logical function getcmm()

PARAMETERS

none

FUNCTION RETURN VALUE

There are two possible returned values for this function:

.TRUE. indicates that onemap mode is active.

.FALSE. indicates that multimap mode is active.

DESCRIPTION

getcmm returns the current color map mode.

SEE ALSO

multim, onemap

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

getcol – returns the current color

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

integer*4 function getcol()

PARAMETERS

none

FUNCTION RETURN VALUE

Returns an index into the color map.

DESCRIPTION

getcol returns the current color for the current drawing mode. In NORMDR, it is an index into the color map, and is meaningful in both single and double buffer modes. **getcol** is ignored in RGB mode. In OVRDRW mode, **getcol** returns the color that is drawn into the overlay bitplanes, etc.

SEE ALSO

color, double, drawmo, getmco, single

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

getcpo – returns the current character position

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine getcpo(ix, iy)
integer*2 ix, iy

PARAMETERS

ix expects the variable into which to write the *x* coordinate of the current character position.

iy expects the variable into which to write the *y* coordinate of the current character position.

DESCRIPTION

getcpos gets the current character position and writes it into the parameters. For purely historical reasons, the returned values are offset by the window origin; i.e. they are absolute screen coordinates.

SEE ALSO

charst, cmov, getgpo

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

getcur – returns the cursor characteristics

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine getcur(index, color, wtm, b)
integer*2 index, color, wtm
logical b

PARAMETERS

index expects the variable into which the system writes the index of the current cursor. The cursor index is an index into a table of cursor bitmaps.

color is an obsolete parameter. It is retained for compatibility with previous releases.

wtm is an obsolete parameter. It is retained for compatibility with previous releases.

b expects the variable into which the system returns a boolean indicating if the cursor in visible in the current window.

DESCRIPTION

getcur returns the index of the current cursor and a boolean value indicating if the cursor is visible in the current window. (The cursor will not be visible if **cursof** has been called.)

SEE ALSO

curson, defcur, setcur

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

getdcm – indicates whether depth-cue mode is on or off

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

logical function getdcm()

PARAMETERS

none

FUNCTION RETURN VALUE

This function can return either of two possible values:

.FALSE., indicating that the system is not in depth-cue mode.

.TRUE., indicating that the system is in depth-cue mode.

DESCRIPTION

getdcm tells you whether or not the system is in depth-cue mode.

SEE ALSO

depthc

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

getdep – obsolete routine

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine getdep(near, far)
integer*2 near, far

PARAMETERS

near expects a variable into which the system should write the distance of the near clipping plane.

far expects a variable into which the system should write the distance of the far clipping plane.

DESCRIPTION

This routine is obsolete. It continues to function to provide backwards compatibility, but only for depth values set with the obsolete routine **setdep**. It is not guaranteed to correctly return the depth values passed to **lsetde**, even when they do not exceed 16 bits.

SEE ALSO

lsetde, setdep

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

getdes – returns the character characteristics

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

integer*4 function getdes()

PARAMETERS

none

FUNCTION RETURN VALUE

The returned value of this function is the length (in pixels) of the longest descender in the current font.

DESCRIPTION

getdes returns the maximum distance (in pixels) between the baseline of a character and the bottom of the bitmap for that character.

Each character in a font is defined using a bitmap that is displayed relative to the current character position. Vertical placement of each character is done using the current character position as the baseline or the line on the page. The portion of a character that extends below the baseline is called a descender. The lowercase characters g and p typically have descenders.

SEE ALSO

getfon, gethei, strwid

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

getdev – reads a list of valuators at one time

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine getdev(n, devs, vals)
integer*4 n
integer*2 devs(n), vals(n)

PARAMETERS

n expects the number of devices named in the *devs* array (no more than 128).

devs expects an array containing the device identifiers (device number constants, such as MOUSEX, BPADX, LEFTMO etc.) of the devices you want to read. This array can contain up to 128 devices.

vals expects the array into which you want the system to write the values read from the devices listed in the *devs* array. Each member in the *vals* array corresponds to a member of the *devs* array. Thus, the value at *vals(3)* was read from the device named in *devs(3)*.

DESCRIPTION

getdev allows you to read as many 128 valuators and buttons (input devices) at one time.

SEE ALSO

getval

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

getdis – returns the current display mode

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

integer*4 function getdis()

PARAMETERS

none

FUNCTION RETURN VALUE

The returned value for this function tells you which display mode is currently active.

Symbolic Name	Display Mode
DMSING	color map single buffer mode
DMDOUB	color map double buffer mode
DMRGB	RGB single buffer mode
DMRGBD	RGB double buffer mode

DESCRIPTION

getdis returns the current display mode.

SEE ALSO

cmode, double, RGBmod, single

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

The symbolic return values mentioned above are defined in *<glfget.h>*.

NAME

getdra – returns the current drawing mode

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

integer*4 function getdra()

PARAMETERS

none

FUNCTION RETURN VALUE

Symbolic Name	Drawing Mode
NORMDR	color planes
OVRDRW	overlay planes
UNDRDR	underlay planes
PUPDRW	pop-up planes
CURSDR	cursor

DESCRIPTION

getdra returns the current drawing mode. Use **drawmo** to set the drawing mode.

SEE ALSO

drawmo

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

getfon – returns the current raster font number

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

integer*4 function getfon()

PARAMETERS

none

FUNCTION RETURN VALUE

The returned value for this function is the index into the font table for the current raster font.

DESCRIPTION

getfont returns the index of the current raster font.

SEE ALSO

defras, font

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

getgde – gets graphics system description

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

integer*4 function getgde(inquir)
integer*4 inquir

PARAMETERS

inquiry expects the characteristic about which you want to inquire.

FUNCTION RETURN VALUE

The function returns the value of the requested characteristic, or –1, if the request is invalid or its value cannot be determined.

DESCRIPTION

getgde allows you to inquire about characteristics of the currently selected screen. You can call **getgde** prior to graphics initialization. Therefore, its return values are unaltered by any commands issued after initialization.

The symbolic names of the inquiries and their meanings are specified below:

Screen Boundary Inquiries

GDXMMA
GDYMMA
Vertical and horizontal size of the screen in millimeters.

GDXPMA
GDYPMA
Vertical and horizontal size of the screen in pixels.

GDZMAX
GDZMIN
Maximum and minimum depth values that can be stored in the z-buffer of the normal framebuffer.

Framebuffer Depth Inquiries

GDBIAC

Number of bitplanes per color component in the hardware accumulation buffer, if one exists. Otherwise the number of bitplanes per color component in the software version of the accumulation buffer, if it is implemented. Otherwise 0.

GDBIAH

Number of bitplanes per color component in the hardware accumulation buffer, if one exists. Otherwise 0.

GDBCUR

Number of bitplanes available in the cursor.

GDBNDA

Maximum number of bitplanes available in the normal framebuffer to store alpha in double buffered RGB mode.

GDBNDC

Number of bitplanes available in the normal framebuffer to store the color index in double buffered color map mode.

GDBNDM

Number of bitplanes available in the normal framebuffer to store the color index in double buffered multimap mode.

GDBNDR
GDBNDG
GDBNDB

Number of bitplanes available in the normal framebuffer to store red, green, and blue in double buffered RGB mode. If any of these are 0, then double buffered RGB mode is not available.

GDBNSA

Maximum number of bitplanes available in the normal framebuffer to store alpha in single buffered RGB mode.

GDBNSC

Maximum number of bitplanes available in the normal framebuffer to store the color index in single buffered color map mode.

NAME

getgpo – gets the current graphics position

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine getgpo(fx, fy, fz, fw)
real fx, fy, fz, fw

PARAMETERS

fx expects the variable into which you want the system to write the *x* coordinate of the current graphics position.

fy expects the variable into which you want the system to write the *y* coordinate of the current graphics position.

fz expects the variable into which you want the system to write the *z* coordinate of the current graphics position.

fw expects the variable into which you want the system to write the *w* coordinate of the current graphics position. The *w* value is used when defining a three dimensional point in homogeneous coordinates.

DESCRIPTION

getgpo returns the current graphics position after transformation by the current matrix.

SEE ALSO

getcpo

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

gethei – returns the maximum character height in the current raster font

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

integer*4 function gethei()

PARAMETERS

none

FUNCTION RETURN VALUE

The returned value of this function is the maximum height (in pixels) of a character in the current font.

DESCRIPTION

gethei returns the maximum height of the characters, in the current raster font. The height is defined as the number of pixels between the top of the tallest ascender (in characters such as *f* and *h*) and the bottom of the lowest descender (in characters such as *y* and *p*).

SEE ALSO

getdes, getfon, strwid

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

gethit – returns the current hitcode

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

integer*4 function gethit()

PARAMETERS

none

DESCRIPTION

gethit returns the global variable *hitcode*, which keeps a cumulative record of clipping plane hits. It does not change the hitcode value.

The hitcode is a 6-bit number, with one bit for each clipping plane:

5	4	3	2	1	0
far	near	top	bottom	right	left

SEE ALSO

clearhitcode, gselect, pick

NOTES

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

The symbolic values for the hitcode bits shown above are defined in *<gl/fget.h>*.

This routine only functions on IRIS-4D B and G models, and therefore we advise against its use in new development.

NAME

getlsb – has no function in the current system

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

logical function getlsb()

PARAMETERS

none

FUNCTION RETURN VALUE

The returned value of this function is the current state of linestyle backup mode.

DESCRIPTION

getlsb returns the current state of linestyle backup mode. .TRUE., indicates that the final two pixels of a line segment are always colored. .FALSE., the default, indicates that the linestyle determines whether the last two pixels are colored.

Use **lsback** to change the state of this mode.

SEE ALSO

lsback

NOTES

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

This routine only functions on IRIS-4D B and G models, and therefore we advise against its use in new development.

NAME

getlsr – returns the linestyle repeat count

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

integer*4 function getlsr()

PARAMETERS

none

FUNCTION RETURN VALUE

The returned value of this function is the repeat factor for the current linestyle.

DESCRIPTION

getlsr returns the current linestyle repeat factor. To set (or reset) the current linestyle repeat factor, call **lsrepe**.

SEE ALSO

lsrepe

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

getlst – returns the current linestyle

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

integer*4 function getlst()

PARAMETERS

none

FUNCTION RETURN VALUE

The returned value of this function is the index into the linestyle table for the current linestyle.

DESCRIPTION

getlstyle returns the current linestyle.

SEE ALSO

deflin, setlin

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

getlwi – returns the current linewidth

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

integer*4 function getlwi()

PARAMETERS

none

FUNCTION RETURN VALUE

The returned value of this function is the current linewidth in pixels.

DESCRIPTION

getlwi returns the current linewidth in pixels.

SEE ALSO

linewi

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

getmap – returns the number of the current color map

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

integer*4 function getmap()

PARAMETERS

none

FUNCTION RETURN VALUE

The returned value of this function is the number of the current color map.

DESCRIPTION

getmap returns the number of the current color map as set by **setmap** in multimap mode. In onemap mode, **getmap** returns zero.

SEE ALSO

multim, onemap

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

getmat – returns a copy of a transformation matrix

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

```
subroutine getmat(m)
real m(4,4)
```

PARAMETERS

m expects an array into which to copy a matrix.

DESCRIPTION

getmat copies a transformation matrix into a user-specified array. When **mmode** is **MSINGL**, the matrix from the top of the single matrix stack is returned. When **mmode** is **MVIEWI**, the matrix from the top of the ModelView matrix stack is returned. When **mmode** is **MPROJE**, the projection matrix is returned. And when **mmode** is **MTEXTU**, the texture matrix is returned.

getmat does not alter the state of the graphics system.

SEE ALSO

loadma, mmode, multma, popmat, pushma

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

getmco – gets a copy of the RGB values for a color map entry

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine getmco(i, red, green, blue)
integer*4 i
integer*2 red, green, blue

PARAMETERS

i expects an index into the color map

r expects the variable into which you want to copy the red value of the color at the color map index specified by *i*.

g expects the variable into which you want to copy the green value of the color at the color map index specified by *i*.

b expects the variable into which you want to copy the blue value of the color at the color map index specified by *i*.

DESCRIPTION

getmcolor gets the red, green, and blue components of a color map entry and copies them to the specified variables.

SEE ALSO

drawmo, mapcol, gRGBco

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

getmmo – returns the current matrix mode

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

integer*4 function getmmo()

PARAMETERS

none

FUNCTION RETURN VALUE

The returned value of this function is the current matrix mode. There are four possible values for this function.

MSINGL indicates single matrix mode mode.

MPROJE indicates projection matrix mode.

MVIEWI indicates viewing matrix mode.

MTEXTU indicates texture matrix mode.

DESCRIPTION

getmmo returns the current matrix mode.

SEE ALSO

mmode

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

getmon – returns the type of the current display monitor

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

integer*4 function getmon()

PARAMETERS

none

FUNCTION RETURN VALUE

The returned value of this function is the type of the current display monitor.

DESCRIPTION

getmonitor returns the type of the current display monitor. The possible return values are:

HZ30 30Hz interlaced monitor

HZ30 30HZ noninterlaced with sync on green monitor

HZ60 60Hz noninterlaced monitor

NTSC NTSC monitor

PAL PAL or SECAM monitor

STR_RECT
monitor in stereo mode

SEE ALSO

getoth, setmon, setvid

NOTES

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

The symbolic return values mentioned above are defined in *<gl/fget.h>*.

This function returns the value set previously by **setmon**. It does not actually test the hardware.

NAME

getnur – returns the current value of a trimmed NURBS surfaces display property

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine getnur
integer*4 property
real value

PARAMETERS

property expects the name of the property to be queried.

value expects variable into which the system should write the value of the named property.

DESCRIPTION

The display of NURBS surfaces can be controlled in different ways. The following is a list of the display properties that can be affected.

NERRO: If value is 1.0, some error checking is enabled. If error checking is disabled, the system runs slightly faster. The default value is 0.0.

NPIXEL: The value is the maximum length, in pixels, of egdes of polygons on the screen used to render trimmed NURBS surfaces. The default value is 50.0 pixels.

SEE ALSO

bgnsur, nurbss, bgntri, nurbsc, pwlcur, setnur

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

getope – returns the identifier of the currently open object

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

integer*4 function getope()

PARAMETERS

none

FUNCTION RETURN VALUE

The returned value of this function is the object identifier of the currently open object. If no object is now open, the returned value is **-1**.

DESCRIPTION

getope returns the number of the object that is currently open for editing.

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

getori – returns the position of a graphics window

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine getori(x, y)
integer*4 x, y

PARAMETERS

x expects a variable into which the system should copy the *x* position (in pixels) of the lower left corner of the graphics window.

y expects a variable into which the system should copy the *y* position (in pixels) of the lower left corner of the graphics window.

DESCRIPTION

getori returns the position (in pixels) of the lower-left corner of a graphics window. Call **getori** after graphics initialization.

SEE ALSO

winope

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

getoth – obsolete routine

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

integer*4 function getoth()

PARAMETERS

none

FUNCTION RETURN VALUE

The return value of this function indicates if the optional Composite Video and Genlock Board is installed in the system.

DESCRIPTION

This routine is obsolete. Although it continues to function to provide backwards compatibility, all new development should use **getvid(CGMODE)** to determine if the optional Composite Video and Genlock Board is installed in the system.

SEE ALSO

getvid

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

getpat – returns the index of the current pattern

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

integer*4 function getpat

PARAMETERS

none

FUNCTION RETURN VALUE

The returned value of this function is an index into the table of available patterns.

DESCRIPTION

getpat returns the index of the current pattern from the table of available patterns.

SEE ALSO

defpat, setpat

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

getpla – returns the number of available bitplanes

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

integer*4 function getpla()

PARAMETERS

none

FUNCTION RETURN VALUE

The returned value of this function is the number of bitplanes available for drawing under the current drawmode.

DESCRIPTION

getpla returns the number of bitplanes that are available for drawing under the current drawmode. When the drawmode is NORMDR, the result also depends on the current buffer mode and whether or not multimap mode is active. When the drawmode is CURSDR, **getpla** always returns 0, since no direct drawing can be done into the cursor planes.

SEE ALSO

cmode, drawmo, double, getgde, multim, onemap, overla, RGBmod, single, underl

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

getpor – obsolete routine

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

```
subroutine getpor(name, length)
character*(*) name
integer*4 length
```

PARAMETERS

name expects the window title that is displayed on the left hand side of the title bar for the window.

length expects the length of the string in *name*.

DESCRIPTION

This routine is obsolete. Although it continues to function to provide backwards compatibility, all new development should use its replacement, **winope**.

SEE ALSO

winope

NAME

getres – returns the state of linestyle reset mode

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

logical function getres()

PARAMETERS

none

FUNCTION RETURN VALUE

The returned value of this function is the current state of linestyle reset mode.

DESCRIPTION

getres returns the current state of linestyle reset mode. .TRUE., indicates that the stippling of each segment of a line starts at the beginning of the linestyle pattern. .FALSE., indicates that the linestyle is not reset between segments, and the stippling of one segment continues from where it left off at the end of the previous segment.

Use **resetl** to change the state of this mode.

SEE ALSO

resetl

NOTES

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

This routine only functions on IRIS-4D B and G models, and therefore we advise against its use in new development.

NAME

getsb – read back the current computed screen bounding box

FORTRAN SPECIFICATION

subroutine getsb(left, right, bottom, top)
integer*4 left, right, bottom, top

PARAMETERS

left returns the window coordinate of the left-most pixel drawn while **scrbox** has been tracking.

right returns the window coordinate of the right-most pixel drawn while **scrbox** has been tracking.

bottom returns the window coordinate of the lowest pixel drawn while **scrbox** has been tracking.

top returns the window coordinate of the highest pixel drawn while **scrbox** has been tracking.

DESCRIPTION

getsb returns the current screen bounding box. **scrbox** is the computed bounding box of all geometry (points, lines, polygons) in screen-space. The hardware updates the four values each time geometry is drawn (while **scrbox** is tracking).

If *left* is greater than *right*, or *bottom* is greater than *top*, nothing has been drawn since **scrbox** was reset.

SEE ALSO

scrbox

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

IRIS-4D G, GT, and GTX models, and the Personal Iris, do not support **scrbox**, and therefore do not support **getsb**. Use **getgde** to determine whether **scrbox** is supported.

NAME

getscr – returns the current screen mask

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine getscr(left, right, bottom, top)
integer*2 left, right, bottom, top

PARAMETERS

left expects the variable into which the system should copy the *x* coordinate (in pixels) of the left side of the current screen mask.

right expects the variable into which the system should copy the *x* coordinate (in pixels) of the right side of the current screen mask.

bottom expects the variable into which the system should copy the *y* coordinate (in pixels) of the bottom side of the current screen mask.

top expects the variable into which the system should copy the *y* coordinate (in pixels) of the top side of the current screen mask.

DESCRIPTION

getscr returns the screen coordinates of the current screen mask.

SEE ALSO

scrmas, popvie, pushvi

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

getsha – obsolete routine

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

integer*4 function getsha()

PARAMETERS

none

DESCRIPTION

This routine is obsolete. Although it continues to function to provide backwards compatibility, all new development should use its identical replacement, **getcolor**.

SEE ALSO

getcolor

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

getsiz – returns the size of a graphics window

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine getsiz(x, y)
integer*4 x, y

PARAMETERS

x expects a variable into which the system should copy the width (in pixels) of a graphics window.

y expects a variable into which the system should copy the height (in pixels) of a graphics window.

DESCRIPTION

getsiz gets the dimensions (in pixels) of the graphics window used by a graphics program. Call **getsiz** after **winope**.

SEE ALSO

winope

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

getsm – returns the current shading model

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

integer*4 function getsm()

PARAMETERS

none

FUNCTION RETURN VALUE

The returned value of this function indicates which shading model is now active. There are two possible return values:

FLAT the system renders lines and filled polygons in a constant color.

GOURAU the system renders lines and filled polygons with Gouraud shading.

DESCRIPTION

getsm returns the shading model that the system uses to render lines and filled polygons.

SEE ALSO

shadem

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

getval – returns the current state of a valuator

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

integer*4 function getval(dev)
integer*4 dev

PARAMETERS

dev expects the identifier of the device (e.g., MOUSEX, BPADX, etc.) from which you want to read.

FUNCTION RETURN VALUE

The returned value of this function is the value stored at the device named by the *dev* parameter.

DESCRIPTION

getval returns the current value (an integer) of the valuator *dev*.

SEE ALSO

getbut, qdevic, tie

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

setvid, getvid – set and get video hardware registers

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine setvid(reg, value)
integer*4 reg, value

integer*4 function getvid(reg)
integer*4 reg

PARAMETERS

reg expects the name of the register to access.

value expects the value which is to be placed into *reg*.

FUNCTION RETURN VALUE

The returned value of **getvid** is the value read from register *reg*, or –1. –1 indicates that *reg* is not a valid register or that you queried a video register on a system without that particular board installed.

DESCRIPTION

setvid sets the specified video hardware register to the specified value. **getvid** returns the value of the specified video hardware register. Several different video boards are supported; the board names and register identifiers are listed below.

Display Engine Board
DE_R1

CG2 Composite Video and Genlock Board
CG_CONTROL
CG_CPHASE
CG_HPHASE
CG_MODE

VP1 Live Video Digitizer Board

VP_ALPHA
VP_BRITE
VP_CMD
VP_CONT
VP_DIGVAL
VP_FBXORG
VP_FBYORG
VP_FGMODE
VP_GBXORG
VP_GBYORG
VP_HBLANK
VP_HEIGHT
VP_HUE
VP_MAPADD
VP_MAPBLUE
VP_MAPGREEN
VP_MAPRED
VP_MAPSRC
VP_MAPSTROBE
VP_PIXCNT
VP_SAT
VP_STATUS0
VP_STATUS1
VP_VBLANK
VP_WIDTH

SEE ALSO

getmon, getoth, setmon, videoc

NOTES

These routines are available only in immediate mode.

The DE_R1 register is actually present only on the video board used in the IRIS-4D B, G, GT, and GTX models. It is emulated on all other models.

The Live Video Digitizer is available as an option for IRIS-4D GTX models only.

For C, the symbolic constants named above are defined in the files *<gl/cg2vme.h>* and *<gl/vp1.h>*. You will need to create your own versions of them for FORTRAN 77.

NAME

getvie – gets a copy of the dimensions of the current viewport

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine getvie(left, right, bottom, top)
integer*2 left, right, bottom, top

PARAMETERS

left expects the variable into which the system should copy the *x* coordinate (in pixels) of the left side of the current view port.

right expects the variable into which the system should copy the *x* coordinate (in pixels) of the right side of the current view port.

bottom expects the variable into which the system should copy the *y* coordinate (in pixels) of the bottom side of the current view port.

top expects the variable into which the system should copy the *y* coordinate (in pixels) of the top side of the current view port.

DESCRIPTION

getvie gets the dimensions of the current viewport and copies them to the variables specified as parameters. The current viewport is defined as the viewport at the top of the viewport stack.

SEE ALSO

popvie, pushvi, viewpo

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

getwri – returns the current writemask

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

integer*4 function getwri()

PARAMETERS

none

FUNCTION RETURN VALUE

The returned value of this function is the current writemask for the current drawing mode.

DESCRIPTION

getwri returns the current writemask of the current drawing mode. Each bit in the writemask corresponds to an available bitplane. Thus, bit 2 describes bitplane 2 and so on. When a bit is set to zero in the writemask, the corresponding bitplane is read only. This routine is undefined in RGB mode.

SEE ALSO

RGBwri, writem, drawmo

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

getwsc – returns the screen upon which the current window appears

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

integer*4 function getwsc

PARAMETERS

none

FUNCTION RETURN VALUE

The returned function value is the screen number upon which the current window appears.

DESCRIPTION

getwsc gets the screen number of the current window.

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

getzbu – returns whether z-buffering is on or off

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

logical function getzbu()

PARAMETERS

none

FUNCTION RETURN VALUE

The returned value of this function is either .TRUE. or .FALSE..

.TRUE. indicates that z-buffering is on.

.FALSE. indicates that z-buffering is off. (.FALSE. is the default.) For systems without the zbuffer option, this function always returns .FALSE.

DESCRIPTION

getzbu returns the current value of the z-buffer flag.

SEE ALSO

lsetde zbuffe, zclear,

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

gexit – exits graphics

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine gexit

PARAMETERS

none

DESCRIPTION

gexit closes all the windows of a process and then frees all Graphics Library data structures. Thereafter, the process can no longer call any routines that require the graphics to be initialized.

gexit does not alter the image on screens for which the **getgde** inquiry GDSTYP returns GDSTNW.

SEE ALSO

getgde, winclo

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

gflush – flushs the DGL client buffer

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine gflush

PARAMETERS

none

DESCRIPTION

gflush has no function in the Graphics Library, but is included to provide compatibility with Distributed Graphics Library (DGL).

SEE ALSO

finish

4Sight User's Guide, "Using the GL/DGL Interfaces".

NOTE

The DGL on the client buffers the output from most graphics routines for efficient block transfer to the server. The DGL version of **gflush** sends all buffered but untransmitted graphics data to the server. Certain graphics routines, notably those that return values, also flush the client buffer when they execute.

NAME

ginit, gbegin – create a window that occupies the entire screen

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine ginit

subroutine gbegin

PARAMETERS

none

DESCRIPTION

ginit creates a window that covers the entire screen, and initializes its graphics state to the the same values as would a **winope** followed by a **greset**. It also sets the MOUSEX valuator to **getgdesc(GDXPMA)/2** with range 0 to **getgdesc(GDXPMA)**, and sets the MOUSEY valuator to with range 0 to **(etgdesc(GDYPMA)/2. gbegin** does the same, except it does not alter the color map.

These routines are a carry-over from the days before there was a window manager. Although they continue function, we recommend that all new development be designed to work with the window manager and to use **winope.**

SEE ALSO

greset, winope

NOTE

These routines are available only in immediate mode.

NAME

glcomp – controls compatibility modes

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine glcomp(mode, value)
integer*4 mode
integer*4 value

PARAMETERS

mode the name of the compatibility mode you want to change. The available modes are:

GLCOLD controls the state of old-style polygon mode.

GLCZRA controls the state of z-range mapping mode.

value the value you want to set for the specified compatibility mode.

DESCRIPTION

glcomp gives control over details of the graphics compatibility between IRIS-4D models.

Old-Style Polygon Mode (GLCOLD)

By default, old-style polygon mode is 1. Setting it to 0 speeds up old-style drawing commands but the output is subtly different. See the "High-Performance Drawing" and "Old-Style Drawing" sections of the *Graphics Library Programming Guide* for further explanation of the two modes and their effects on various machines.

WARNING: some features added recently to the Graphics Library are not supported by old-style polygons. These features include texture mapping, fog, and polygon antialiasing. Use new-style polygon commands, or set **GLCOLD** to 1, to insure correct operation of new rendering features.

This is a per-window mode.

Z-Range Mapping Mode (GLCZRA)

When z-range mapping mode is 0, the domain of the z-range arguments to **lsetde**, **lRGBra**, and **lshade** depends on the graphics hardware. The minimum is the value returned by **getgde(GDZMIN)** and the maximum is the value returned by **getgde(GDZMAX)**. When this mode is 1, these routines accept the range $0 to $7FFFFF; it is mapped to whatever range the graphics hardware supports.

In order to maintain backwards compatibility, the default GLCZRA is 1 on IRIS-4D B and G models, and 0 on all others.

This is a per-process mode.

SEE ALSO

getgde, lRGBra, lsetde, lshade

NOTES

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

The state of old-style polygon mode is ignored on IRIS-4D B and G models.

BUG

GLCZRA should be a per-window mode.

NAME

greset – resets graphics state

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine greset

PARAMETERS

none

DESCRIPTION

greset resets *a portion* of the graphics state of a window to its default.

See the following table for a listing of the state affected.

State	Value
backface mode	off
blinking	off
buffer mode	single
color	undefined
color map mode	one map
concave	off
cursor	0 (arrow)
depth range	*Zmin,Zmax*
depthcue mode	off
display mode	color map
drawmode	NORMDR
font	0
linestyle	0 (solid)
linewidth	1 pixel
lsrepeat	1
pattern	0 (solid)
picking size	10×10 pixels
RGB color	undefined
RGB shaderange	undefined
RGB writemask	undefined
shademodel	GOURAU
shaderange	0,7,*Zmin,Zmax*
viewport	entire screen
writemask	all planes enabled
zbuffer mode	off

Notes

- Font 0 is a Helvetica-like font.
- *Zmin* and *Zmax* are the minimum and maximum values that you can store in the z-buffer. These depend on the graphics hardware and are returned by **getgde(GDZMIN)** and **getgde(GDZMAX)**.
- On IRIS-4D B and G models, **greset** also sets **lsbackup(FALSE)** and **resetls(TRUE)**.

greset loads a 2-D orthographic projection transformation on the matrix stack with left, right, bottom, and top set to the boundaries of the screen (**not** the current window). It also turns on the cursor.

greset loads certain entries in the color map, as follows:

Index	Name	RGB Value		
		Red	*Green*	*Blue*
0	BLACK	0	0	0
1	RED	255	0	0
2	GREEN	0	255	0
3	YELLOW	255	255	0
4	BLUE	0	0	255
5	MAGENT	255	0	255
6	CYAN	0	255	255
7	WHITE	255	255	255
all others	unnamed		unchanged	

It loads the PUPDRW color map with the following entries:

Index	Name	RGB Value		
		Red	*Green*	*Blue*
1	PUPCOL	255	0	0
2	PUPBLK	0	0	0
3	PUPWHT	255	255	255

It loads the CURSDR color map with the following entries:

Index	RGB Value		
	Red	*Green*	*Blue*
1	255	0	0
2	255	255	255
3	255	0	0

On systems that do not have a 2-plane cursor, only index 1 is loaded.

SEE ALSO

getgde

NOTES

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

greset sets the viewport and the projection transformation to values which assume that the current window occupies the entire screen, i.e. it was created via **ginit** or **gbegin**. If this is not the case, you will probably want to call **reshape** and load a different projection transformation after calling **greset**.

This routine remains a part of the Graphics Library for reasons of backwards compatibility only. We do not recommend the use of this routine in new development.

NAME

gRGBco – gets the current RGB color values

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine gRGBco(red, green, blue)
integer*2 red, green, blue

PARAMETERS

red expects the variable into which you want the system to copy the current red value.

green expects the variable into which you want the system to copy the current green value.

blue expects the variable into which you want the system to copy the current blue value.

DESCRIPTION

gRGBco gets the current RGB color values and copies them into the parameters. The system must be in RGB mode when you call **gRGBco**.

SEE ALSO

RGBcol, RGBmod, getmco

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

gRGBcu – obsolete routine

FORTRAN SPECIFICATION

subroutine gRGBcu(index, red, green, blue, redm, greenm, bluem, b)
integer*2 index, red, green, blue, redm, greenm, bluem
logical b

DESCRIPTION

This routine is obsolete. It continues to function only on IRIS-4D B and G models to provide backwards compatibility. All new development should use its replacement, **getcur**.

SEE ALSO

getcur

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

gRGBma – returns the current RGB writemask

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine gRGBma(redm, greenm, bluem)
integer*2 redm, greenm, bluem

PARAMETERS

redm expects the variable into which you want the system to copy the current red writemask value.

greenm expects the variable into which you want the system to copy the current green writemask value.

bluem expects the variable into which you want the system to copy the current blue writemask value.

DESCRIPTION

gRGBma gets the current RGB writemask as three 8-bit masks and copies them into the parameters. **gRGBma** places masks in the low order 8-bits of the variables. The system must be in RGB mode when this routine executes.

SEE ALSO

getwri, RGBwri

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

gselec – puts the system in selecting mode

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine gselec(buffer, numnam)
integer*2 buffer(*)
integer*4 numnam

PARAMETERS

buffer expects the buffer into which you want the system to save the contents of the names stack. A name is a 16-bit number, that you load on the name stack just before you called a drawing routine.

numnam expects the maximum number of names that you want the system to save.

DESCRIPTION

gselec turns on the selecting mode. When in selecting mode, the system notes when a drawing routine intersects the selecting region and writes the contents of the names stack to the specified buffer. If you push a name onto the names stack just before you call each drawing routine, you can record which drawing routines intersected the selecting region.

Use the current viewing matrix to define the selecting region.

gselec and **pick** are identical except **gselec** allows you to create a viewing matrix in selecting mode. To end select mode, call *endsel.*

SEE ALSO

endpic, endsel, pick, picksi, initna pushna, popnam, loadna

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

gsync – waits for a vertical retrace period

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine gsync

PARAMETERS

none

DESCRIPTION

In single buffer mode, rapidly changing scenes should be synchronized with the refresh rate. **gsync** waits for the next vertical retrace period.

SEE ALSO

single

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

gversi – returns graphics hardware and library version information

FORTRAN SPECIFICATION

integer*4 function gversi(v)
character*(*) v

PARAMETERS

v expects a variable into which to copy a string. Reserve at least a 12 character buffer.

FUNCTION RETURN VALUE

There is no longer any use for the returned value of this function; it will always be zero.

DESCRIPTION

gversi fills the buffer, *v*, with a null-terminated string that specifies the graphics hardware type of the currently selected screen and the version number of Graphics Library.

Graphics Type	**String Returned**
B or G	GL4D–*m.n*
GT	GL4DGT–*m.n*
GTX	GL4DGTX–*m.n*
VGX	GL4DVGX–*m.n*
Personal Iris	GL4DPI2–*m.n*
Personal Iris with Turbo Graphics	GL4DPIT–*m.n*
Personal Iris (early serial numbers)	GL4DPI–*m.n*

m and *n* are the major and minor release numbers of the release to which the Graphics Library belongs.

gversi can be called prior to the first **winope**.

SEE ALSO

scrnse, winope

uname(2) in the *Programmer's Reference Manual.*

NOTES

This subroutine is available only in immediate mode.

Early serial numbers of the Personal Iris do not support the complete Personal Iris graphics functionality.

NAME

iconsi – specifies the icon size of a window

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

```
subroutine iconsi(x,y)
integer*4 x, y
```

PARAMETERS

x expects the width (in pixels) for the icon.

y expects the height (in pixels) for the icon.

DESCRIPTION

iconsi specifies the size (in pixels) of the window used to replace a stowed window. If a window has an icon size, the window manager will re-shape the window to be that size and send a **REDRWI** token to the graphics queue when the user stows that window. Your code can use an event loop to test for this token and can call graphics library subroutines to draw the icon for the stowed window. Windows without an icon size are handled by the window manager with the locally appropriate default behavior.

To assign a new window an icon size, call **iconsi** before you open the window. To give an existing window an icon size, use **iconsi** with **wincon**.

SEE ALSO

qdevic, wincon, winope

NOTES

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

Any application using **iconsi** should also call **qdevic** to queue the tokens **WINFRE** and **WINTHA** after opening the window.

NAME

iconti – assigns the icon title for the current graphics window.

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

```
subroutine iconti(name,length)
character*(*) name
integer*4 length
```

PARAMETERS

name expects a pointer to the string containing the icon title.

length expects the length of the icon title string.

DESCRIPTION

iconti specifies the string displayed on an icon if the window manager draws that window's icon.

SEE ALSO

iconsi

NAME

imakeb – registers the screen background process

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine imakeb

PARAMETERS

none

DESCRIPTION

imakeb registers a process that maintains the screen background. Call it before **winope**. The process should redraw the screen background each time it receives a REDRAW event.

SEE ALSO

winope

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

initna – initializes the name stack

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine initna

PARAMETERS

none

DESCRIPTION

initna clears the name stack for picking and selecting.

SEE ALSO

gselec, pick

NAME

ismex – obsolete routine

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

logical function ismex()

PARAMETERS

none

FUNCTION RETURN VALUE

This routine returns .TRUE. if the 4Sight Window System is currently running.

DESCRIPTION

This routine is obsolete. Although it continues to function to provide backwards compatibility, all new development should test the return value of **getgde(GDWSYS)** to determine what window system is running.

SEE ALSO

getgde

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

isobj – returns whether an object exists

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

logical function isobj(obj)
integer*4 obj

PARAMETERS

obj expects the object identifier that you want to test.

FUNCTION RETURN VALUE

There are two possible return values for this function:

.TRUE. indicates that object *obj* exists.

.FALSE. indicates that object *obj* does not exist.

DESCRIPTION

isobj returns whether or not an object exists. If **makeob** has been called to create an object, and **delobj** has not been called to delete it, **isobj** returns .TRUE. for it.

SEE ALSO

delobj, genobj, istag, makeob

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

isqueu –returns whether the specified device is enabled for queuing

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

logical function isqueu(dev)
integer*4 dev

PARAMETERS

dev expects the identifier for the device you want to test (e.g., MOUSEX or BPADX).

FUNCTION RETURN VALUE

The returned value for this function is a boolean value:

.TRUE. indicates that *dev* is enabled for queueing.

.FALSE. indicates that *dev* is not enabled for queueing.

DESCRIPTION

isqueu returns whether or not the specified device is enabled for queueing.

SEE ALSO

qdevic, unqdev, qread

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

istag – returns whether a tag exists in the current open object

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

```
logical function istag(t)
integer*4 t
```

PARAMETERS

t expects the tag identifier that you want to test.

FUNCTION RETURN VALUE

There are two possible return values for this function:

.TRUE. indicates that tag *t* exists in the current open object.

.FALSE. indicates that tag *t* does not exist in the current open object.

The return value is undefined if no object is currently open for editing.

DESCRIPTION

istag returns whether or not a tag is exists in the object currently open for editing. If **maketa** has been called to create a tag, and **deltag** has not been called to delete it, **istag** returns .TRUE. for it.

SEE ALSO

deltag, gentag, isobj, maketa

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

keepas – specifies the aspect ratio of a graphics window

FORTRAN SPECIFICATION

subroutine keepas(x, y)
integer*4 x, y

PARAMETERS

x expects the horizontal proportion of the aspect ratio.

y expects the vertical proportion of the aspect ratio.

DESCRIPTION

keepas specifies the aspect ratio of a graphics window. Call it at the beginning of a graphics program. It takes effect when you call **winope**. The resulting graphics window maintains the aspect ratio specified in **keepas**, even if it changes size.

For example, **keepas(1, 1)** always results in a square graphics window. You can also call **keepas** in conjunction with **wincon** to modify the enforced aspect ratio after the window has been created.

SEE ALSO

fudge, wincon, winope

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

lampon, lampof – control the keyboard display lights

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine lampon(lamps)
integer*4 lamps

subroutine lampof(lamps)
integer*4 lamps

PARAMETERS

lamps expects a mask that specifies which lamps to manipulate. The four low-order bits control the lamps labeled L1 through L4. If a bit is set, then the corresponding keyboard lamp is turned on or off.

DESCRIPTION

lampon turns on any combination of the four user-controlled lamps on the keyboard and **lampof** turns them off.

SEE ALSO

clkon, ringbe, setbel

NOTES

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

Future systems may not have these keyboard lights; therefore, we advise against the use of these routines for new development.

NAME

linesm – specify antialiasing of lines

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine linesm(mode)
integer*4 mode

PARAMETERS

mode expects one of two values:

SMLOFF, defeats antialiasing of lines (default).

SMLON enables antialiasing of lines. **SMLON** can be modified by either or both of two additional symbolic constants:

SMLSMO indicates that a higher quality filter should be used during line drawing. This filter typically requires that more pixels be modified, and therefore potentially reduces the rate at which antialiased lines are rendered.

SMLEND indicates that the endpoints of antialiased lines should be trimmed to the exact length specified by the subpixel position of each line.

The constants SMLSMO and SMLEND are specified with **SMLON** by bitwise ORing them, or by adding them. For example,

```
linesm(SMLON + SMLSMO + SMLEND)
```

enables antialiased line drawing with the highest quality, and potentially lowest performance, algorithm. These modifiers are hints, not directives, and are therefore ignored by systems that do not support the requested feature.

DESCRIPTION

Antialiased lines can be drawn in both color map and RGB modes. **linesm** controls this capability. In both modes, for antialiased lines to draw properly:

- linewidth must be 1,
- linestyle must be 0xFFFF,
- lsrepeat must be 1.

For color map antialiased lines to draw correctly, a 16-entry colormap block (whose lowest entry location is a multiple of 16) must be initialized to a ramp between the background color (lowest index) and the line color (highest index). Before drawing lines, clear the area to the background color.

The linesmooth hardware replaces the least significant 4 bits of the current color index with bits that represent pixel coverage. Therefore, by changing the current color index (only the upper 8 bits are significant) you can select among many 16-entry color ramps, representing different colors and intensities. You can draw depthcued, antialiased lines in this manner.

The z-buffer hardware can be used to improve the quality of color map antialiased line images. Enabled in the standard depth-comparison mode, it ensures that lines nearer the viewer obscure more distant lines. Alternately, the z-buffer hardware can be used to compare color values by issuing:

```
zbuffe(.TRUE.)
zsourc(ZSRCCO)
zfunct(ZFGREA)
```

Pixels are then replaced only by 'brighter' values, resulting in better intersections between lines drawn using the same ramp.

RGB antialiased lines can be drawn only on machines that support blending. For these lines to draw correctly, the blendfunction must be set to merge new pixel color components into the framebuffer using the incoming (source) alpha values. Incoming color components should always be multiplied by the source alpha (BFSA). Current (destination) color components can be multiplied either by one minus the source alpha (BFMSA), resulting in a weighted average blend, or by one (BFONE), resulting in color accumulation to saturation; issue:

```
c       weighted average
        blendf(BFSA, BFMSA)
```

or

```
c       saturation
        blendf(BFSA, BFONE)
```

The linesmooth hardware scales incoming alpha components by an 8-bit computed coverage value. Therefore reducing the incoming source alpha results in transparent, antialiased lines.

RGB antialiased lines draw correctly over any background image. It is not necessary to clear the area in which they are to be drawn.

Both color map and RGB mode antialiased lines can be drawn with subpixel-positioned vertexes (see **subpix**). In general, subpixel positioning of line vertexes results in higher quality but lower performance.

The modifier SMLSMO can be ORed or ADDed to the symbolic constant SMLON when antialiased lines are enabled. When this is done, a higher quality and potentially lower performance filter is used to scan convert antialiased lines. SMLSMO is a hint, not a directive. Thus a higher quality filter is used only if it is available.

The modifier SMLEND can ba ORed or ADDed to the symbolic constant SMLON when antialiased lines are enabled. When this is done, the endpoints of antialiased lines are scaled to the exact length specified by their subpixel-positioned endpoints, rather than drawn to the nearest integer length. SMLEND is a hint, not a directive. Thus antialiased lines are drawn with corrected endpoints only if support is available in the hardware.

SEE ALSO

bgnlin, blendf, deflin, linewi, lsrepe, pntsmo, v, subpix, zbuffe, zfunct, zsourc

NOTES

This subroutine does not function on IRIS-4D B or G models.

IRIS-4D GT and GTX models, and the Personal Iris, do not support SMLSMO and SMLEND. Both hints are ignored on these systems.

IRIS-4D VGX models adjust the antialiasing filter for each line based on its slope when SMLSMO is requested. They support SMLEND only in RGB mode.

BUGS

On the IRIS-4D GT and GTX models ZSRCCO z-buffering is supported only for non-subpixel positioned color map mode lines.

Before ZSRCCO z-buffering is used on IRIS-4D GT and GTX models, bitplanes 12 through 23 must be explicitly cleared to zero. This must be done in RGB mode, with a code sequence such as:

```
RGBmod()
double()
gconfi()
frontb(.TRUE.)
cpack(0)
clear()
cmode()
frontb(.FALSE.)
gconfi()
body of program
```

The clear operation must be repeated only after bitplanes 12 through 23 are modified, which can result only from interaction with another window running in RGB mode.

NAME

linewi – specifies width of lines

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine linewi(n)
integer*4 n

PARAMETERS

n expects the width of the line. The width is measured in pixels.

DESCRIPTION

linewi specifies the displayed width of a line. Mathematical lines have no width, but to display a line, you need to assign the line a width. As far as possible, the displayed line centers on the mathematical line. Because the pixels are arranged in a rectangular grid, only vertical and horizontal lines can have exactly the pixel width required.

SEE ALSO

setlin

NOTE

On IRIS-4D models that support **resetl**, it must be set to .TRUE. to obtain reasonable results with line widths greater than one.

NAME

lmbind – selects a new material, light source, or lighting model

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine lmbind(target, index)
integer*4 target, index

PARAMETERS

target expects one of these symbolic constants: **MATERI**, **BACKMA**, **LIGHT0**, **LIGHT1**, **LIGHT2**, **LIGHT3**, **LIGHT4**, **LIGHT5**, **LIGHT6**, **LIGHT7**, or **LMODEL**.

index expects the name of a material (if *target* is **MATERI** or **BACKMA**), a light source (if *target* is one of **LIGHT0** through **LIGHT7**), or a lighting model (if *target* is **LMODEL**). Name is the index passed to **lmdef** when the material, light source, or lighting model was defined.

DESCRIPTION

Lighting operation is controlled by eleven lighting resources, each of which has a symbolic constant as a name. **lmbind** binds a material, light source, or lighting model definition to one of these eleven lighting resources. Its first argument, *target*, takes the symbolic name of a lighting resource. Its second argument, *index*, takes the name of a lighting definition to be bound to that resource. *index* specifies a material definition if *target* is **MATERI** or **BACKMA**, a light source definition if *target* is **LIGHT0** through **LIGHT7**, or a lighting model definition if *target* is **LMODEL**.

Two of these resources, **MATERI** and **LMODEL**, are special, in that they together determine whether lighting calculations are made or not. Lighting calculations are enabled when a material definition other than material 0 is bound to **MATERI**, and a lighting model definition other than model 0 is bound to **LMODEL**. When either **MATERI** is bound to material definition 0, or **LMODEL** is bound to lighting model definition 0, all lighting calculations are disabled.

Thus, for example, lighting is defined and enabled in the most primitive way by the following code sequence:

```
lmdef(DEFMATL,1,0,nullarray)
lmdef(DEFLMOL,1,0,nullarray)
lmbind(MATERI,1)
lmbind(LMODEL,1)
```

This primitive lighting model is disabled efficiently by simple binding material 0 to **MATERI**.

```
lmbind(MATERI,0)
```

A lighting definition is unbound from a lighting resource only when another definition is bound to that resource. Changes made to a lighting definition while it is bound are effective immediately. By default all eleven lighting resources are bound to definition 0. If **lmbind** is passed a name that is not defined, definition 0 is bound to the specified lighting resource.

The eight light sources, named **LIGHT0** through **LIGHT7**, are enabled when bound to a light source definition other than 0. Light source positions are transformed by the current ModelView matrix when the source is bound. The object-coordinate position of the light source is maintained in the definition so that subsequent bindings are transformed from it, rather than from the previously transformed position. A light source definition cannot be bound to more than one lighting resource in a single window.

The default lighting model uses only a single material, namely the material definition that is bound to **MATERI**. Likewise, when a lighting model with **TWOSID** specified is bound, **MATERI** is used for both front and back facing polygons if **BACKMA** is bound to material definition 0. However, if a material definition other than 0 is bound to **BACKMA**, two-sided lighting uses **MATERI** for frontfacing polygons and **BACKMA** for backfacing polygons. In all cases points, lines, and characters are lighted using **MATERI**.

Lighting models use only material and light properties that are appropriate to them. Other properties, such as color map mode properties while the current framebuffer is in RGB mode, are ignored.

SEE ALSO

lmcolo, lmdef, mmode, n, nmode

NOTES

Lighting requires that the matrix mode be multi-matrix. It does not operate correctly while **mmode** is **MSINGL**.

IRIS-4D G, GT, and GTX models, and the Personal Iris, do not support two-sided lighting, and therefore do not support light resource **BACKMA**.

It is a common error to bind a light source when an inappropriate ModelView matrix is on the stack. Be careful!

NAME

lmcolo – change the effect of color commands while lighting is active

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine lmcolor(mode)
integer*4 mode

PARAMETERS

mode the name of the mode to be used. Possible modes are:

LMCCOL, RGB color commands will set the current color. If a color is the last thing sent before a vertex the vertex will be colored. If a normal is the last thing sent before a vertex the vertex will be lighted. **LMCCOL** is the default mode.

LMCEMI, RGB color commands will set the **EMISSI** color property of the current material.

LMCAMB, RGB color commands will set the **AMBIEN** color property of the current material.

LMCDIF, RGB color commands will set the **DIFFUS** color property of the current material. Alpha, the fourth color component specified by RGB color commands will set the **ALPHA** property of the current material.

LMCSPE, RGB color commands will set the **SPECUL** color property of the current material.

LMCAD, RGB color commands will set the **DIFFUS** and **AMBIEN** color property of the current material. Alpha, the fourth color component specified by RGB color commands will set the **ALPHA** property of the current material.

LMCNUL, RGB color commands will be ignored.

DESCRIPTION

Properties of the currently bound material can be changed by calls to **lmdef**. Because the data structure of the material must be modified by this operation, however, it is relatively slow to execute. **lmcolo** is provided to support fast and efficient changes to the current material as

maintained in the graphics hardware, without changing the definition of the currently bound material. Thus **lmcolo** changes are lost whenever a new material is bound.

The standard RGB color commands (**RGBcol**, **c**, and **cpack**) are used to change material properties efficiently. **lmcolo** specifies which material property is to be affected by these commands. While lighting is not active color commands change the current color. **lmcolo** mode is significant only while lighting is on.

SEE ALSO

lmdef, lmbind, RGBcol, c, cpack

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

lmcolo allows changes only to the properties of **MATERI**, not to the properties of **BACKMA**.

While **lmcolo** is other than **LMCNUL** or **LMCCOL**, and lighting is active, the results of lighting are undefined between the time that a material is bound and an RGB color command is issued.

While **lmcolo** is other than **LMCNUL** or **LMCCOL**, and lighting is active, the results of lighting are undefined if an RGB color command is specified between an **n** command and the subsequent **v** command.

NAME

lmdef – defines or modifies a material, light source, or lighting model

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

```
subroutine lmdef(deftype, index, np, props)
integer*4 deftype, index, np
real props(np)
```

PARAMETERS

deftype expects the category in which to create a new definition, or the category of the definition to be modified. There are three categories, each with its own symbolic constants:

DEFMAT indicates that a material is being defined or modified.

DEFLIG indicates that a light source is being defined or modified.

DEFLMO indicates that a lighting model is being defined or modified.

index expects the index into the table of stored definitions. There is a unique definitions table for each category of definition created by this routine (materials, light sources, or lighting models). Indexes within each of these categories are independent. In each category, index 0 is reserved as a null definition, and cannot be redefined.

np expects the number of symbols and floating point values in *props*, including the termination symbol **LMNULL**. If *np* is zero, it is ignored. Operation over network connections is more efficient when *np* is correctly specified, however.

props expects the array of floating point symbols and values that define, or modify the definition of, the material, light source, or lighting model named *index*. *props* must contain a sequence of lighting symbols, each followed by the appropriate number of floating point values. The last symbol must be **LMNULL**, which is itself not followed by any values.

Different symbols are used to define materials, light sources, and lighting models. The symbols used when *deftype* is **DEFMAT** are:

ALPHA specifies the transparency of the material. It is followed by a single floating point value in the range 0.0 through 1.0. This alpha value is assigned to all RGB triples generated by the lighting model. Alpha is ignored by systems that do not support blending, and is always valid in systems that do, regardless of whether alpha bitplanes are installed in the system. The default alpha value is 1.0.

AMBIEN specifies the ambient reflectance of the material. It is followed by three floating point values, typically in the range 0.0 through 1.0, specifying red, green, and blue reflectances. The default ambient reflectances are 0.2, 0.2, and 0.2.

COLORI specifies the material properties used when lighting in color map mode. This property is ignored while the current framebuffer is in RGB mode, as are most other material properties when the current framebuffer is in color map mode. (Material property **SHININ** is used in color map mode.) It is followed by three floating point values, assigning the ambient, diffuse, and specular material color indices. The default color indices are 0.0, 127.5, and 255.0.

DIFFUS specifies the diffuse reflectance of the material. It is followed by three floating point values, typically in the range 0.0 through 1.0, specifying red, green, and blue diffuse reflectances. The default diffuse reflectances are 0.8, 0.8, and 0.8.

EMISSI specifies the color of light emitted by the material. It is followed by three floating point values, typically in the range 0.0 through 1.0, specifying red, green, and blue emitted light levels. The default emission levels are 0.0, 0.0, and 0.0.

SHININ specifies the specular scattering exponent, or the shininess, of the material. It is followed by a single floating point value in the range 0.0 through 128.0. Higher values result in smaller, hence more shiny, specular highlights. The default shininess is 0.0, which effectively disables specular reflection.

SPECUL specifies the specular reflectance of the material. It is followed by three floating point values, typically in the range 0.0 through 1.0, specifying red, green, and blue specular reflectances. The default specular reflectances are 0.0, 0.0, and 0.0.

NAME

loadma – loads a transformation matrix

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine loadma(m)
real m(4,4)

PARAMETERS

m expects the matrix which is to be loaded onto the matrix stack.

DESCRIPTION

loadma loads a 4x4 floating point matrix onto the transformation stack, replacing the current top matrix.

SEE ALSO

getmat, multma, popmat, pushma

NAME

loadna – loads a name onto the name stack

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine loadna(name)
integer*4 name

PARAMETERS

name expects the name which is to be loaded onto the name stack.

DESCRIPTION

loadna replaces the top name in the name stack with a new 16-bit integer name. Each time a routine causes a hit in picking or selecting mode, the system stores the contents of the name stack in a buffer. This enables the user to quickly identify the part of an image that appears near the cursor.

SEE ALSO

gselect, pick

NAME

logico – specifies a logical operation for pixel writes

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine logico(opcode)
integer*4 opcode

PARAMETERS

opcode expects one of the 16 possible logical operations.

Symbol	Operation
LOZERO	0
LOAND	src AND dst
LOANDR	src AND (NOT dst)
LOSRC	src
LOANDI	(NOT src) AND dst
LODST	dst
LOXOR	src XOR dst
LOOR	src OR dst
LONOR	NOT (src OR dst)
LOXNOR	NOT (src XOR dst)
LONDST	NOT dst
LOORR	src OR (NOT dst)
LONSRC	NOT src
LOORI	(NOT src) OR dst
LONAND	NOT (src AND dst)
LOONE	1

Only the lower 4 bits of *opcode* are used.

The values of LOSRC and LODST have been chosen so that expressing an operation as the equivalent combination of them and the FORTRAN bit manipulation intrinsics generates an acceptable *opcode* value; e.g., LONAND can be written as `NOT(IAND(LOSRC, LODST))`.

DESCRIPTION

logico specifies the bit-wise logical operation for pixel writes. The logical operation is applied between the source pixel value (incoming value) and existing destination value (previous value) to generate the final pixel value. In colorindex mode all of the (up to 12) writemask enabled index bits are changed. In RGB mode all of the (up to 32) enabled component bits are changed.

logico defaults to LOSRC, meaning that the incoming source value simply replaces the current (destination) value.

It is not possible to do logical operations and blend simultaneously. When opcode is set to any value other than LOSRC, the blendfunction *sfactr* and *dfactr* values are forced to BFONE and BFZERO repectively (their default values). Likewise, calling **blendf** with arguments other than BFONE and BFZERO forces the logical opcode to LOSRC.

Unlike the blendfunction, **logicop** is valid in all drawing modes (NORMDR, UNDRDR, OVRDRW, PUPDRW, CURSDR) and in both colorindex and RGB modes. Like the blendfunction, it affects all drawing operations, including points, lines, polygons, and pixel area transfers.

SEE ALSO

blendf, gversi

NOTES

The numeric assignments of the 16 operation names were chosen to be identical to those defined by the X Window System. They will not be changed in future software releases.

This routine does not function on IRIS-4D B, G, GT, and GTX models, nor does it function on early serial numbers of the Personal Iris. Use **gversi** to determine which type you have.

NAME

lookat – defines a viewing transformation

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine lookat(vx, vy, vz, px, py, pz, twist)
real vx, vy, vz, px, py, pz
integer*4 twist

PARAMETERS

vx expects the x coordinate of the viewing point.

vy expects the y coordinate of the viewing point.

vz expects the z coordinate of the viewing point.

px expects the x coordinate of the reference point.

py expects the y coordinate of the reference point.

pz expects the z coordinate of the reference point.

twist expects the angle of rotation.

DESCRIPTION

lookat defines the viewpoint and a reference point on the line of sight in world coordinates. The viewpoint is at *(vx, vy, vz)*, and is the position from which you are looking. The reference point is at *(px, py, pz)*, and is the location on which the viewpoint is centered. The viewpoint and reference point define the line of sight. *twist* measures right-hand rotation about the line of sight.

The matrix computed by **lookat** premultiplies the current matrix, which is chosen based on the current matrix mode.

SEE ALSO

mmode, polarv

NAME

rectre, lrectr – reads a rectangular array of pixels into CPU memory

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

```
integer*4 rectre(x1, y1, x2, y2, parray)
integer*4 x1, y1, x2, y2
integer*2 parray(*)

integer*4 lrectr(x1, y1, x2, y2, parray)
integer*4 x1, y1, x2, y2
integer*4 parray(*)
```

PARAMETERS

x1 expects the x coordinate of the lower-left corner of the rectangle that you want to read.

y1 expects the y coordinate of the lower-left corner of the rectangle that you want to read.

x2 expects the x coordinate of the upper-right corner of the rectangle that you want to read.

y2 expects the y coordinate of the upper-right corner of the rectangle that you want to read.

parray expects the array to receive the pixels that you want to read.

FUNCTION RETURN VALUE

The returned value of this function is the number of pixels specified in the rectangular region, regardless of whether the pixels were actually readable (i.e. on-screen) or not.

DESCRIPTION

rectre and **lrectr** read the pixel values of a rectangular region of the screen and write them to the array, *parray*. The system fills the elements of *parray* from left-to-right, then bottom-to-top. All coordinates are relative to the lower-left corner of the window, not the screen or viewport.

rectre fills an array of 16-bit words, and therefore should be used only to read color index values. **lrectr** fills an array of 32-bit words. Based on the current **pixmod**, in can return pixels of 1, 2, 4, 8, 12, 16, 24, or 32 bits each. Use it to read packed RGB or RGBA values, color index values, or *z* values. Use **readso** to specify the pixel source from which both **rectre** and **lrectr** read pixels.

pixmod greatly affects the operation of **lrectr**, and has no effect on the operation of **rectre**. By default, **lrectr** returns 32-bit pixels in the format used by **cpack**. Different pixel sizes, framebuffer shifts, scan patterns through the framebuffer, and strides through memory, can all be specified using **pixmod**

rectre and **lrectr** leave the current character position unpredictable.

SEE ALSO

lrectw, pixmod, readso

NOTES

These routines are available only in immediate mode.

On IRIS-4D GT and GTX models, returned bits that do not correspond to valid bitplanes are undefined. Other models return zero in these bits.

On IRIS-4D GT, GTX, and VGX models, **rectre** performance will suffer if $x2 - x1 + 1$ is odd, or if *parray* is not 32-bit word aligned.

NAME

rectwr, lrectw – draws a rectangular array of pixels into the frame buffer

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine rectwr(x1, y1, x2, y2, parray)
integer*4 x1, y1, x2, y2
integer*2 parray(*)

subroutine lrectw(x1, y1, x2, y2, parray)
integer*4 x1, y1, x2, y2
integer*4 parray(*)

PARAMETERS

x1 expects the lower-left x coordinate of the rectangular region.

y1 expects the lower-left y coordinate of the rectangular region.

x2 expects the upper-right x coordinate of the rectangular region.

y2 expects the upper-right y coordinate of the rectangular region.

parray expects the array which contains the values of the pixels to be drawn. For RGBA values, pack the bits thusly: $*AABBGGRR*, where:

AA contains the alpha value,
BB contains the blue value,
GG contains the green value, and
RR contains the red value.

RGBA component values range from 0 to $FF (255). The alpha value will be ignored if blending is not active and the machine has no alpha bitplanes.

DESCRIPTION

rectwr and **lrectw** draw pixels taken from the array *parray* into the specified rectangular frame buffer region. The system draws pixels left-to-right, then bottom-to-top. All coordinates are relative to the lower-left corner of the window, not the screen or viewport. All normal drawing modes apply.

The size of *parray* is always (x2–x1+1) × (y2–y1+1). If the zoom factors set by **rectzo** are both 1.0, the screen region *x1* through *x2*, *y1* through *y2*, are filled. Other zoom factors result in filling past *x2* and/or past *y2* (*x1*,*y1* is always the lower-left corner of the filled region).

rectwr draws an array of 16-bit words, and therefore should be used only to write color index values. **lrectw** draws an array of 32-bit words. Based on the current **pixmod**, in can draw pixels of 1, 2, 4, 8, 12, 16, 24, or 32 bits each. Use it to write packed RGB or RGBA values, color index values, or *z* values.

pixmod greatly affects the operation of **lrectw**, and has no effect on the operation of **rectwr**. By default, **lrectw** draws 32-bit pixels in the format used by **cpack**. Different pixel sizes, framebuffer shifts, scan patterns through the framebuffer, and strides through memory, can all be specified using **pixmod**.

rectwr and **lrectw** leave the current character position unpredictable.

SEE ALSO

blendf, lrectr, pixmod, rectco, rectzo

NOTES

These routines are available only in immediate mode.

NAME

lRGBra – sets the range of RGB colors used for depth-cueing

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine lRGBra(rmin, gmin, bmin, rmax, gmax, bmax, znear, zfar)
integer*2 rmin, gmin, bmin, rmax, gmax, bmax
integer*4 znear, zfar

PARAMETERS

rmin expects the minimum value to be stored in the red bitplanes.

gmin expects the minimum value to be stored in the green bitplanes.

bmin expects the minimum value to be stored in the blue bitplanes.

rmax expects the maximum value to be stored in the red bitplanes.

gmax expects the maximum value to be stored in the green bitplanes.

bmax expects the maximum value to be stored in the blue bitplanes.

znear expects the nearer screen z, to which the maximum colors are mapped.

zfar expects the farther screen z, to which the minimum colors are mapped.

DESCRIPTION

lRGBra sets the range of RGB colors used for depth-cueing in RGB mode. The screen z range [*znear*, *zfar*] is mapped linearly into the RGB color range [(*rmax*,*gmax*,*bmax*), (*rmin*,*gmin*,*bmin*)]. Screen z values nearer than *znear* are mapped to (*rmax*,*gmax*,*bmax*); screen z values farther than *zfar* are mapped to (*rmin*,*gmin*,*bmin*).

The valid range for *znear* and *zfar* depends on the state of the GLCZRA compatibility mode (see **glcomp**). If it is 0, the valid range depends on the graphics hardware, where the minimum is the value returned by **getgde(GDZMIN)** and the maximum is the value returned by **getgde(GDZMAX)**. If it is 1, the minimum is $0 and the maximum is $7FFFFF. *Znear* and *zfar* should be chosen to be consistent with the *near* and *far* parameters passed to **lsetde**. If *near* < *far*, then *znear*

should be less than *zfar*. If *near* > *far*, then *znear* should be greater than *zfar*. In either case, the range [*near*, *far*] should bound the range [*znear*, *zfar*].

SEE ALSO

depthc, getgde, glcomp, lsetde

NAME

lsback – controls whether the ends of a line segment are colored

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine lsback(b)
logical b

PARAMETERS

b expects either .TRUE. or .FALSE..

.TRUE. forces the last pixel of a line segment to be colored.

.FALSE. allows the linestyle to depend whether the last pixel of a line segment to be colored.

DESCRIPTION

lsback enables or disables linestyle backup mode. This mode controls how the final pixel of a line segment are rendered. If it is enabled, it causes the current linestyle to be overridden and forces the final pixel of a line segment to be colored. If it is disabled (the default), this does not happen, and line segments can have invisible endpoints.

SEE ALSO

deflin, getlsb, resetl

NOTE

This routine only functions on IRIS-4D B and G models, and therefore we advise against its use in new development.

NAME

lsetde – sets the depth range

FORTRAN SPECIFICATION

subroutine lsetde(near, far)
integer*4 near, far

PARAMETERS

near expects the screen coordinate of the near clipping plane.

far expects the screen coordinate of the far clipping plane.

DESCRIPTION

viewpo specifies the mapping of the left, right, bottom, and top clipping planes into screen coordinates. **lsetde** completes this mapping for homogeneous world coordinates; it specifies the mapping of the near and far clipping planes into values stored in the z-buffer.

lsetde is used in z-buffering, depth-cueing, and certain feedback applications.

The valid range of the parameters depends on the state of the GLCZRA compatibility mode (see **glcomp**). If it is 0, the valid range depends on the graphics hardware, where the minimum is the value returned by **getgde(GDZMIN)** and the maximum is the value returned by **getgde(GDZMAX)**. If it is 1, the minimum is $0 and the maximum is $7FFFFF. The depth range defaults to the full range supported by the graphics hardware.

Acceptable mappings include all those where both *near* and *far* are within the supported range, including mappings where *near* > *far*. In particular, it is sometimes desirable to call **lsetde($7FFFFF, $0)** on IRIS-4D GT and GTX models.

SEE ALSO

depthc, feedba, getgde, glcomp, zbuffe

NOTE

Error accumulation in the iteration of z can cause wrapping when the full depth range supported by the graphics hardware is used. (An iteration wraps when it accidentally converts an large positive value into a negative value, or vice versa.) While the effects of wrapping are typically not observed, if they are, they can be eliminated by reducing the depth range by a small percentage.

NAME

lshade – sets range of color indices used for depth-cueing

FORTRAN SPECIFICATION

subroutine lshade(lowin, highin, znear, zfar)
integer*2 lowin, highin
integer*4 znear, zfar

PARAMETERS

lowin expects the low-intensity color map index.

highin expects the high-intensity color map index.

znear expects the nearer screen z, to which highin is mapped.

zfar expects the farther screen z, to which lowin is mapped.

DESCRIPTION

lshade sets the range of color indices used for depth-cueing. The screen z range [*znear*, *zfar*] is mapped linearly into the color index range [*highin*, *lowin*]. Screen z values nearer than *znear* map to *highin*; screen z values farther than *zfar* map to *lowin*.

The valid range for *znear* and *zfar* depends on the state of the GLCZRA compatibility mode (see **glcomp**). If it is 0, the valid range depends on the graphics hardware, where the minimum is the value returned by **getgde(GDZMIN)** and the maximum is the value returned by **getgde(GDZMAX)**. If it is 1, the minimum is $0 and the maximum is $7FFFFF. The default is **lshade(0, 7,** *Zmin*, *Zmax*), where *Zmin* and *Zmax* are the values such that the full range supported by the graphics hardware is used.

Znear and *zfar* should be chosen to be consistent with the *near* and *far* parameters passed to **lsetde.** If *near* < *far*, then *znear* should be less than *zfar*. If *near* > *far*, then *znear* should be greater than *zfar*. In either case, the range [*near*, *far*] should bound the range [*znear*, *zfar*].

SEE ALSO

depthc, getgde, glcomp, lsetde

NAME

lsrepe – sets a repeat factor for the current linestyle

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine lsrepe(factor)
integer*4 factor

PARAMETERS

factor expects the repeat factor of the linestyle pattern. The valid range of *factor* is 1 through 255.

DESCRIPTION

lsrepe is used to create linestyles that are longer than 16 bits by multiplying each bit in the pattern by *factor*. When a line is drawn, pixels are written if there is a 1 in the corresponding position of the linestyle mask and not written if there is a 0 in the corresponding position. When **lsrepe** is used each bit in the pattern is multiplied successively by *factor*. If the line pattern is 0000000111111111 and *factor* = 3, the resulting linestyle would be 27 bits on followed by 21 bits off. Line patterns start from the least significant bit.

SEE ALSO

deflin, getlsr

NAME

makeob – creates an object

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine makeob(obj)
integer*4 obj

PARAMETERS

obj expects the numeric identifier for the object being defined.

DESCRIPTION

makeob creates and names a new object by entering the identifier, specified by *obj*, into a symbol table and allocating memory for its list of drawing routines. If *obj* is the number of an existing object, the contents of that object are deleted. Drawing routines are then added into the display list instead of executing, until **closeo** is called.

SEE ALSO

callob, closeob, genobj, isobj, chunks

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

maketa – numbers a routine in the display list

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

```
subroutine maketa(t)
integer*4 t
```

PARAMETERS

t expects a numeric identifier, or tag, which the system places between two list items. A tag locates display list items for editing.

DESCRIPTION

maketa places markers that identify specific locations of drawing routines within an object definition. To do this, specify a 31-bit number (*t*) with **maketa**. The system assigns this number to the next routine in the display list. A tag is specific only to the object in which you use it. Consequently, you can use the same 31-bit number in different objects without confusion.

SEE ALSO

gentag, istag

NAME

mapcol – changes a color map entry

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine mapcol(i, red, green, blue)
integer*4 i, red, green, blue

PARAMETERS

i expects the index into the color map.

red expects an intensity value in the range 0 to 255 for red to be associated with the index.

green expects an intensity value in the range 0 to 255 for green to be associated with the index.

blue expects an intensity value in the range 0 to 255 for blue to be associated with the index.

DESCRIPTION

mapcol loads entry *i* of the color map for the current drawing mode with (*red*, *green*, *blue*). Pixels written with color index *i* are displayed with the specified RGB intensities. The valid range for *i* depends on the number of bitplanes available in the current drawing and buffer modes, i.e. the value returned by **getpla**. Using *Ni* to represent 2 raised to the return value of **getpla** in drawing mode *i*, the valid ranges are:

NORMDR	0 to $Nn-1$.
OVRDRW	1 to $No-1$.
UNDRDR	0 to $Nu-1$.
PUPDRW	1 to $Np-1$.
CURSDR	1 to **getgde(GDBCUR)**.

If *Ni* is 1, then no indices are valid. Invalid indices are ignored by **mapcol**.

In multimap mode, **mapcol** updates only the small color map currently selected by **setmap**.

The color map entry that controls the color of the cross-hair cursor (cursor type CCROSS) is returned by the **getgde** inquiry GDXHCI.

SEE ALSO

color, cursty, drawmo, gammar, getgde, getmco, getpla, setmap

NOTES

This subroutine is available only in immediate mode.

On the IRIS-4D G, you should not alter the top 256 colors (color indices 3840 to 4095). The system uses these colors for the cursor, overlay bitplanes, and RGB mode. If you alter the colors to which these features are mapped, some screen features will appear in strange colors.

NAME

mapw – maps a point on the screen into a line in 3-D world coordinates

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

```
subroutine mapw(vobj, sx, sy, wx1,
+        wy1, wz1, wx2, wy2, wz2)
integer*4 vobj, sx, sy
real wx1, wy1, wz1, wx2, wy2, wz2
```

PARAMETERS

vobj expects a viewing object containing the transformations that map the current displayed objects to the screen.

sx expects the x coordinate of the screen point to be mapped.

sy expects the y coordinate of the screen point to be mapped.

wx1 returns the x world coordinate of one endpoint of a line.

wy1 returns the y world coordinate of one endpoint of a line.

wz1 returns the z world coordinate of one endpoint of a line.

wx2 returns the x world coordinate of the remaining endpoint of a line.

wy2 returns the y world coordinate of the remaining endpoint of a line.

wz2 returns the z world coordinate of the remaining endpoint of a line.

DESCRIPTION

mapw takes a pair of 2-D screen coordinates and maps them into 3-D world coordinates. Since the *z* coordinate is missing from the screen coordinate system, the point becomes a line in world space. **mapw** computes the inverse mapping from the viewing object, *vobj*.

A viewing object is a graphical object that contains only viewport, projection, viewing transformation, and modeling routines. A correct mapping from screen coordinate to world coordinates requires that the viewing object contain the projection and viewing transformations that mapped the displayed object from world to screen coordinates.

The system returns a world space line, which is computed from *(sx, sy)* and *vobj*, as two points and stores them in the locations addressed by *wx1*, *wy1*, *wz1* and *wx2*, *wy2*, *wz2*.

SEE ALSO

mapw2

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

mapw2 – maps a point on the screen into 2-D world coordinates

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine mapw2(vobj, sx, sy, wx, wy)
integer*4 vobj, sx, sy
real wx, wy

PARAMETERS

vobj expects the transformations that map the displayed objects to world coordinates.

sx expects the x coordinate of the screen point to be mapped.

sy expects the y coordinate of the screen point to be mapped.

wx returns the corresponding x world coordinate.

wy returns the corresponding y world coordinate.

DESCRIPTION

mapw2 is the 2-D version of **mapw**. *vobj* is a viewing object containing the viewport, projection, viewing, and modeling transformations that define world space. *sx* and *sy* define a point in screen coordinates. *wx* and *wy* return the corresponding world coordinates. If the transformation is not 2-D, the result is undefined.

SEE ALSO

mapw

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

maxsiz – specifies the maximum size of a graphics window

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine maxsiz(x, y)
integer*4 x, y

PARAMETERS

x expects the maximum width of a graphics window. The width is measured in pixels.

y expects the maximum height of a graphics window. The height is measured in pixels.

DESCRIPTION

maxsiz specifies the maximum size (in pixels) of a graphics window. Call it at the beginning of a graphics program before **winope. maxsiz** takes effect when **winope** is called.

You can also call **maxsiz** in conjunction with **wincon** to modify the enforced maximum size after the window has been created. The default maximum size is **getgde(GDXPMA)** pixels wide and **getgde(GDYPMA)** pixels high. The user can reshape the graphics window, but the window manager does not allow it to become larger than the specified maximum size.

SEE ALSO

getgde, minsiz, winope

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

minsiz – specifies the minimum size of a graphics window

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine minsiz(x, y)
integer*4 x, y

PARAMETERS

x expects the minimum width of a graphics window. The width is measured in pixels. The lowest legal value for this parameter is 1.

y expects the minimum height of a graphics window. The height is measured in pixels. The lowest legal value for this parameter is 1.

DESCRIPTION

minsiz specifies the minimum size (in pixels) of a graphics window. Call it at the beginning of a graphics program. It takes effect when **winope** is called. You can also call **minsiz** with **wincon** to modify the enforced minimum size after the window has been created. The default minimum size is 40 pixels wide and 30 pixels high. You can reshape the window, but the window manager does not allow it to become smaller than the specified minimum size.

SEE ALSO

maxsiz, winope

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

mmode – sets the current matrix mode

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine mmode(m)
integer*4 m

PARAMETERS

m expects a symbolic constant, one of:

MSINGL puts the system into single-matrix mode. In single-matrix mode, all modeling, viewing, and projection transformations are done using a single matrix that combines all these transformations. This is the default matrix mode.

MVIEWI puts the system into multi-matrix mode. In this mode, separate ModelView, Projection, and Texture matrices are maintained. The ModelView matrix is modified by all matrix operations.

MPROJE puts the system into multi-matrix mode. In this mode, separate ModelView, Projection, and Texture matrices are maintained. The Projection matrix is modified by all matrix operations.

MTEXTU puts the system into multi-matrix mode. In this mode, separate ModelView, Projection, and Texture matrices are maintained. The Texture matrix is modified by all matrix operations.

DESCRIPTION

mmode specifies which matrix is the current matrix, and also determines whether the system is in single-matrix mode, or in multi-matrix mode. The matrix mode and current matrix are determined as follows:

mmode	matrix mode	current matrix
MSINGL	single	only matrix
MVIEWI	multi	ModelView
MPROJE	multi	Projection
MTEXTU	multi	Texture

In single-matrix mode, vertices are transformed directly from object-coordinates to clip-coordinates by a single matrix. All matrix commands operate on this, the only matrix. Single-matrix mode is the default mode, but its use is discouraged, because many of the newer GL rendering features cannot be used while the system is in single-matrix mode.

In multi-matrix mode, vertices are transformed from object-coordinates to eye-coordinates by the ModelView matrix, then from eye-coordinates to clip-coordinates by the Projection matrix. A third matrix, the Texture matrix, is maintained to transform texture coordinates. While in multi-matrix mode, mmodes **MVIEWI**, **MPROJE**, and **MTEXTU** specify which of the three matrices is operated on by matrix modification commands. Many GL rendering operations, including lighting, texture mapping, and user-defined clipping planes, require that the matrix mode be multi-matrix.

Both the single matrix that is maintained while mmode is **MSINGL** mode, and the ModelView matrix that is maintained while not in **MSINGL** mode, have a stack depth of 32. The Projection and Texture matrices are not stacked. Thus matrix commands **pushma** and **popmat** should not be called while the matrix mode is **MPROJE** or **MTEXTU**.

Changes between matrix modes **MVIEWI**, **MPROJE** and **MTEXTU** have no effect on the matrix values themselves. However, when matrix mode **MSINGL** is entered or left, all matrix stacks are forced to be empty, and all matrices are initialized to the identity matrix.

SEE ALSO

clippl, getmmo, lmbind, lookat, ortho, perspe, polarv, rot, rotate, scale, texbin, transl, window

BUGS

On IRIS-4D G, GT, GTX systems, and on the Personal IRIS, multi-matrix operation is incorrect while **mmode** is **MPROJE**. Specifically, vertices are transformed only by the Projection matrix, not by the ModelView matrix.

NAME

move, movei, moves, move2, move2i, move2s – moves the current graphics position to a specified point

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine move(x, y, z)
real x, y, z

subroutine movei(x, y, z)
integer*4 x, y, z

subroutine moves(x, y, z)
integer*2 x, y, z

subroutine move2(x, y)
real x, y

subroutine move2i(x, y)
integer*4 x, y

subroutine move2s(x, y)
integer*2 x, y

All of the above routines are functionally the same. They differ only in the type declarations of their parameters and in whether they assume a three- or two-dimensional space.

PARAMETERS

x expects the new *x* coordinate for the current graphics position.

y expects the new *y* coordinate for the current graphics position.

z expects the new *z* coordinate for the current graphics position (when applicable).

DESCRIPTION

move changes (without drawing) the current graphics position to the point specified by *x*, *y*, and *z*. The graphics position is the point from which the next drawing routine will start drawing.

move2(x, y) is equivalent to **move(x, y, 0.0)**.

SEE ALSO

bgnlin, draw, endlin, v

NOTE

move should not be used in new development. Rather, lines should be drawn using the high-performance v commands, surrounded by calls to **bgnlin** and **endlin**.

NAME

mswapb – swap multiple framebuffers simultaneously

FORTRAN SPECIFICATION

subroutine mswapb(fbuf)
integer*4 fbuf

PARAMETERS

fbuf Expects a bitfield comprised of the logical OR of one or more of the following symbols:

NORMAL indicates that the normal framebuffer is to be swapped.

OVERDR indicates that the overlay framebuffer is to be swapped.

UNDERD indicates that the underlay framebuffer is to be swapped.

DESCRIPTION

mswapb exchanges the front and back buffers of multiple framebuffers simultaneously. Which framebuffers are to have their buffers exchanged is specified by the bitfield *fbuf*, the only argument. The normal, overlay, and underlay framebuffers are specified with bitmasks **NORMAL, OVERDR**, and **UNDERD**. These masks must be ORed together to generate the *fbuf* argument. For example, both the normal and overlay framebuffers are swapped by the command: `mswapb(NORMAL .OR. OVERDR)`.

mswapb is executed during a vertical retrace period that closely follows the time of the request (usually the next vertical retrace).

mswapb is ignored by framebuffers that are not in doublebuffer mode.

SEE ALSO

double, drawmo, swapbu, swapin

NOTES

IRIS-4D models G, GT, and GTX, and the Personal Iris, do not implement **mswapb.**

NAME

multim – organizes the color map as a number of smaller maps

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine multim

PARAMETERS

none

DESCRIPTION

multim organizes the color map of the currently active framebuffer as a number of smaller maps. Because only the normal framebuffer supports multiple color maps, **multim** should be called only while drawmode is **NORMAL**.

There are **getgde(GDNMMA)** maps, each of which will have up to 256 entries, depending on the number of bitplanes available. Call **getpla** after setting the drawing mode to the desired framebuffer to determine the color map size. **getgde** can also be called at any time to determine the size of the color map of any framebuffer.

multim does not take effect until **gconfi** is called. When called, **gconfi** executes **multim** requests pending for all drawing modes, regardless of the current drawing mode.

A framebuffer's color map is used to display pixels only if the framebuffer is in color map mode.

SEE ALSO

cmode, drawmo, gconfi, getgde, getcmm, getmap, onemap, setmap

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

multma – premultiplies the current transformation matrix

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine multma(m)
real m(4,4)

PARAMETERS

m expects the matrix that is to multiply the current top matrix of the transformation stack.

DESCRIPTION

multma premultiplies the current top of the transformation stack by the given matrix. If T is the current matrix, **multma(M)** replaces T with $M \times T$.

SEE ALSO

getmat, loadma, popmat, pushma

NAME

n3f – specifies a normal

FORTRAN SPECIFICATION

subroutine n3f(vector)
real vector(3)

PARAMETERS

vector expects an array containing three floating point numbers. These numbers are used to set the value for the current vertex normal.

DESCRIPTION

n3f specifies a floating point normal for lighting calculations. The normal becomes the current normal for subsequent vertices; it is not necessary to respecify a normal if it is unchanged (e.g., a single call to **n3f** specifies normals for all vertices of a flat- shaded polygon).

Vector components are Nx, Ny, and Nz for indices 1, 2, and 3.

Lighting calculations assume that the specified normal is of unit length. If non-unit length normals are to be specified, use **nmode** to inform the system that normals must be normalized. Lighting performance may be reduced in this event.

When called with unequal arguments, **scale** causes the ModelView matrix to become nonorthonormal. In this case, or in any other case that results in a nonorthonormal ModelView matrix, normals are also renormalized automatically. Performance reduction, if any, matches that of **nmode** user-specified normalization.

SEE ALSO

lmbind, lmdef, nmode

NAME

newpup – allocates and initializes a structure for a new menu

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

integer*4 function newpup()

PARAMETERS

none

FUNCTION RETURN VALUE

The returned value of this function is a menu identifier.

DESCRIPTION

newpup allocates and initializes a structure for a new menu; it returns a positive menu identifier. Use to create pop-up menus.

SEE ALSO

newpup with **addtop** to create pop-up menus.

SEE ALSO

addtop, dopup, freepu

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

newtag – creates a new tag within an object relative to an existing tag

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine newtag(newtg, oldtg, offst)
integer*4 newtg, oldtg, offst

PARAMETERS

newtg expects an identifier for the tag that will be created.

oldtg expects an existing tag. It will be used as a reference point for inserting *newtg*.

offst expects the number of positions beyond *oldtg* where *newtg*. will be placed.

DESCRIPTION

newtag creates a new tag and places it at the specified number of positions beyond *oldtg*. The number of positions is indicated by *offst*.

newtag is used within an object after at least one tag has been created by calling **maketa**.

SEE ALSO

maketa

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

nmode – specify renormalization of normals

FORTRAN SPECIFICATION

subroutine nmode(mode)
integer*4 mode

PARAMETERS

mode expects a symbolic constant. There are two defined constants for this parameter:

NAUTO causes normals to be renormalized only if the current ModelView matrix is not orthonormal. (default)

NNORMALIZE causes normals to always be renormalized, regardless of the current ModelView matrix.

DESCRIPTION

IRIS systems transform vertex normals from object-coordinates to eye-coordinates before doing lighting calculations. While the matrix mode is **MVIEWIN**, a separate Normal matrix is maintained to support this transformation. The Normal matrix is the inverse transpose of the upper-left 3×3 portion of the ModelView matrix.

Transformed normals must be unit length if the lighting calculations are to be meaningful. Transformed normals will be unit length if 1) they were unit length in object-coordinates, and 2) the current Normal matrix is orthonormal (see notes). If one or both of these conditions are not met, the normal must be normalized (corrected to have unit length) after it is transformed. **nmode** helps the system determine when normalization is required.

Each time the ModelView matrix is changed, the IRIS determines whether the resulting (inverse-transpose) Normal matrix is orthonormal or not, and saves the result of the test as a flag. After each normal is transformed, both this flag and the **nmode** flag are tested. If **nmode** is **NAUTO**, the normal is normalized if and only if the flag is set (i.e. the ModelView matrix is not orthonormal). **NAUTO** mode is appropriate when the model normals are known to be unit length. If **nmode** is

NNORMA, the normal is normalized unconditionally. **NNORMA** mode is appropriate when the model normals may not be unit length.

NAUTO is the default **nmode**.

Because normalization involves division by a computed square root, it can adversely affect system performance.

SEE ALSO

mmode, loadma, multma, rot, scale, transl, lmbind

NOTES

IRIS-4D G, GT, and GTX models, and the Personal Iris, do not support **nmode**.

nmode cannot be used while draw mode is **MSINGL**.

For our purposes a matrix is orthogonal if it transforms normals to the same length regardless of their direction, and it is orthonormal if this length is the same as the untransformed length. Rotation matrixes are always orthonormal. Scale matrixes are orthogonal but not orthonormal if the three scale values are identical, neither orthogonal nor orthonormal otherwise. Uniform scale ModelView matrices can be normalized to the identity matrix, and are therefore ignored by the Normal matrix. Translations do not affect the upper-left 3x3 ModelView matrix, and are therefore also ignored by the Normal matrix.

The length of a normal is the square root of its dot product with itself.

NAME

nobord – specifies a window without any borders

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine nobord

PARAMETERS

none

DESCRIPTION

nobord specifies a window that has no borders around its drawable area. Call **nobord** before you open the window.

SEE ALSO

wincon

NAME

noise – filters valuator motion

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine noise(v, delta)
integer*4 v, delta

PARAMETERS

v expects a valuator. A valuator is a single-value input device.

delta expects the number of units of change required before the valuator *v* can make a new queue entry.

DESCRIPTION

noise determines how often queued valuators make entries in the event queue. Some valuators are noisy. For example, a device that is not moving can still report small fluctuations in value. **noise** is used to set a lower limit on what constitutes a move. That is, the value of a noisy valuator *v* must change by at least *delta* before the motion is considered significant. For example, **noise**(v,5) means that valuator *v* must move at least 5 units before it makes a new queue entry.

The default noise value for all valuators is 1, except for the timer devices (TIMER*n*), for which it is 10000. The frequency of timer events is returned by the **getgde** inquiry GDTIME.

SEE ALSO

getgde, qdevic, setval

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

noport – specifies that a program does not need screen space

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine noport

PARAMETERS

none

DESCRIPTION

noport specifies that a graphics program does not need screen space, and therefore does not need a graphics window. This is useful for programs that only read or write the color map. Call **noport** at the beginning of a graphics program; then call **winope** to do a graphics initialization.

The system ignores **noport** if **winope** is not called.

SEE ALSO

winope

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

normal – obsolete routine

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine normal(narray)
real narray(3)

PARAMETERS

narray expects an array containing three floating point numbers. These numbers are used to set the value for the current vertex normal. Although the declaration specifies a coordinate (real variable), a function is called by **normal** which translates the parameter accordingly.

DESCRIPTION

This routine is obsolete. Although it continues to function to provide backwards compatibility, all new development should use its identical replacement, **n3f**.

SEE ALSO

n

NAME

nurbsc – controls the shape of a NURBS trimming curve

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

```
subroutine nurbsc(knotcount, knotlist, offset, ctlarray,
+                 order, type)
integer*4 knotcount, offset
double precision knotlist(knotcount), ctlarray(*)
integer*4 order, type
```

PARAMETERS

knotcount	expects the number of knots.
knotlist	expects an array of *knotcount* non-decreasing knot values.
offset	expects the offset (in bytes) between successive curve control points
ctlarray	expects an array containing control points for the NURBS curve. The coordinates must appear as either *(x, y)* pairs or as *(wx, wy, w)* triples. The offset between successive control points is given by *offset*.
order	expects the order of the NURBS curve. The order is one more than the degree, hence, a cubic curve has an order of 4.
type	expects a value indicating the control point type. Current options are NP2D and NP2DR, denoting double-precision parametric coordinates in the two-dimensional parameter space of a trimmed surface. NP2D denotes non-rational (2) coordinates, while NP2DR denotes rational (3) coordinates.

DESCRIPTION

Use **nurbsc** to describe a NURBS curve. Use NURBS curves within trimming loop definitions. A trimming loop definition is a set of oriented curve commands that describe a closed loop. To mark the beginning of a trimming loop definition, use the **bgntri** command. To mark the end of a trimming loop definition, use an **endtri** command.

You use trimming loop definitions within NURBS surface definitions (see **bgnsur**). The trimming loops are closed curves that the system uses to set the boundaries of a NURBS surface. You can describe a trimming loop by using a series of NURBS curves, piecewise linear curves (see **pwlcur**), or both.

When the system needs to decide which part of a NURBS surface you want it to display, it displays the region of the NURBS surface that is to the left of the trimming curves as the parameter increases. Thus, for a counter-clockwise oriented trimming curve, the displayed region of the NURBS surface is the region inside the curve. For a clockwise oriented trimming curve, the displayed region of the NURBS surface is the region outside the curve.

The *offset* parameter is used in case the control points are part of an array of larger structure elements. The nurbscurve routine searches for the n-th control point pair or triple beginning at byte address $ctlarray + n \times offset$.

See the *Graphics Library Programming Guide* for a mathematical description of a NURBS curve.

SEE ALSO

bgnsur, nurbss, bgntri, pwlcur, setnur, getnur

NAME

nurbss – controls the shape of a NURBS surface

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

```
subroutine nurbss(sknotcount, s_knot, tknotcount, t_knot,
+                  soffset, toffset, ctlarray, sorder, torder, type)
integer*4 sknotcount, tknotcount
double precision sknot(sknotcount), tknot(tknotcount)
integer*4 soffset, toffset
double precision ctlarray(*)
integer*4 sorder, torder, type
```

PARAMETERS

sknotcount	expects the number of knots in the parametric s direction.
sknot	expects an array of *sknotcount* non-decreasing knot values in the parametric s direction.
tknotcount	expects the number of knots in the parametric t direction.
tknot	expects an array of *tknotcount* non-decreasing knot values in the parametric t direction.
soffset	expects the offset (in bytes) between successive control points in the parametric s direction in *ctlarray*.
toffset	expects the offset (in bytes) between successive control points in the parametric t direction in *ctlarray*.
ctlarray	expects an array containing control points for the NURBS surface. The coordinates must appear as either *(x, y, z)* triples or as *(wx, wy, wz, w)* quadruples. The offsets between successive control points in the parametric s and t directions are given by *soffset* and *toffset*.
sorder	expects the order of the NURBS surface in the parametric s direction. The order is one more than the degree, hence, a cubic surface has an order of 4.

torder expects the order of the NURBS surface in the parametric t direction. The order is one more than the degree, hence, a cubic surface has an order of 4.

type expects a value indicating the control point type. Current options are NV3D, NV3DR, NC4D, NC4DR, and NT2D, NT2DR. Types NV3D and NV3DR denote double-precision positional coordinates in a three-dimensional model space. NV3D denotes non-rational (3) coordinates and NV3DR denotes rational (4) coordinates. Types NC4D and NC4DR denote double-precision color coordinates in a four-dimensional RGBA color space. NC4D denotes non-rational coordinates and NC4DR denotes rational coordinates. Types NT2D and NT2DR denote double-precision texture coordinates in a two-dimensional texture space. NT2D denotes non-rational coordinates and NT2DR denotes rational coordinates.

DESCRIPTION

Use the **nurbss** command within a NURBS (Non-Uniform Rational B-Spline) surface definition to describe the shape of a NURBS surface before any trimming takes place. To mark the beginning of a NURBS surface definition, use the **bgnsur** command. To mark the end of a NURBS surface definition, use the **endsur** command. Call **nurbss** within a NURBS surface definition only.

Positional, texture, and color coordinates are associated by presenting each as a separate **nurbss** between a **bgnsur/endsurf** pair. No more than one call to **nurbss** for each of color and texture data may be made within a single **bgnsur/endsurf** pair. Exactly one call must be made to describe position data and it must be the last call to **nurbss** between the bracketing **bgnsur/endsurf.**

EXAMPLE

```
call bgnsur
call nurbss( ..., N_C4D )
call nurbss( ..., N_T2D )
call nurbss( ..., N_V3D )
call endsur
```

You can trim a NURBS surface by using the commands **nurbsc** and **pwlcur** between calls to **bgntri** and **endtri**.

Observe that a **nurbss** with *sknotcount* knots in the s direction and *tknotcount* knots in the t direction with orders *sorder* and *torder* must have (*sknotcount* – *sorder*) × (*tknotcount* – *torder*) control points.

The system renders a NURBS surface as a polygonal mesh and analytically calculates normal vectors at the corners of the polygons within the mesh. Therefore, your code should specify a lighting model when it uses NURBS surfaces. Otherwise, you loose all the interesting surface information. Use **lmdef** and **lmbind** to define or modify materials and their properties.

See the *Graphics Library Programming Guide* for a mathematical description of a NURBS surface.

SEE ALSO

bgnsur, nurbsc, bgntri, pwlcur, setnur, getnur, texbin

NOTE

nurbss commands specifying color or texture coordinates currently have no effect on IRIS-4D G, GT, GTX, and Personal IRIS.

NAME

objdel – deletes routines from an object

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine objdel(tag1, tag2)
integer*4 tag1, tag2

PARAMETERS

tag1 expects the tag indicating where the deletion is to be started from.

tag2 expects the tag indicating where the deletion should stop.

DESCRIPTION

objdel is an object editing routine. It deletes the routines as well as any tags starting immediately after *tag1* and ending just prior to *tag2*. *tag1* and *tag2* remain in the text.

If no object is open for editing (see **editob**) when **objdel** is called, it is ignored.

objdel leaves the pointer at the end of the object after it executes.

SEE ALSO

editob, objins, objrep

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

objins – inserts routines in an object at a specified location

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine objins(t)
integer*4 t

PARAMETERS

t expects a tag within the object definition that is to be edited.

DESCRIPTION

objins positions an editing pointer on the routine specified by *t*. The additional graphics routines should now be inserted after the tag.

Use **closeo (objdel, objins,** or **objrep)** to terminate the insertion.

SEE ALSO

closeo, editob, maketa, objdel, objrep

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

objrep – overwrites existing display list routines with new ones

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine objrep(t)
integer*4 t

PARAMETERS

t expects a tag within the object definition that is to be edited.

DESCRIPTION

objrep combines the functions of **objins** and **objdel**. Graphics routines that follow **objrep** overwrite existing ones until **closeo, objins, objdel,** or **objrep** terminates the replacement. This replacement begins with the line immediately following the tag specified by *t*.

objrep requires that the new routine be the same length as the one it replaces; this makes replacement operations fast. Use **objdel** and **objins** for more general replacement.

Use **objrep** as a quick method to create a new version of a routine.

SEE ALSO

closeo, editob, objdel, objins

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

onemap – organizes the color map as one large map

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine onemap

PARAMETERS

none

DESCRIPTION

onemap organizes the color map of the currently active framebuffer as a single map. Because single map mode is the default value for all GL framebuffers, it can be called in any of the framebuffer drawmodes (**NORMAL, PUPDRA, OVERDR,** and **UNDERD**). To return the normal framebuffer to single map mode, however, you must call **onemap** while in drawmode **NORMAL**.

The single color map allocated to a framebuffer in **onemap** mode has as many entries as are supported by the bitplanes in that framebuffer. The normal framebuffer has up to 12 bitplanes, and therefore up to 4096 color map entries. Call **getpla** after setting draw mode to the desired framebuffer to determine the color map size. **getgde** can also be called at any time to determine the size of the color map of any framebuffer.

onemap does not take effect until **gconfi** is called. When called, **gconfi** executes **onemap** requests pending for all draw modes, regardless of the current draw mode.

A framebuffer's color map is used to display pixels only if the framebuffer is in color map mode (see **cmode**).

SEE ALSO

cmode, drawmo, gconfi, getcmm, getmap, multim, setmap

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

ortho, ortho2 – define an orthographic projection transformation

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine ortho(left, right, bottom, top, near, far)
real left, right, bottom, top, near, far

subroutine ortho2(left, right, bottom, top)
real left, right, bottom, top

The above routines are functionally the same. They differ only in that **ortho** is used for 3-D applications and **ortho2** is used for 2-D applications.

PARAMETERS

left	expects the coordinate for the left vertical clipping plane.
right	expects the coordinate for the right vertical clipping plane.
bottom	expects the coordinate for the bottom horizontal clipping plane.
top	expects the coordinate for the top horizontal clipping plane.
near	expects the distance to the nearer depth clipping plane.
far	expects the distance to the farther depth clipping plane.

DESCRIPTION

ortho specifies a box-shaped enclosure in the eye coordinate system that is mapped to the viewport. *left*, *right*, *bottom*, *top*, *near*, and *far* specify the location of the *x*, *y*, and *z* clipping planes. *near* and *far* are distances along the line of sight from the eye space origin; the *z* clipping planes are at *–near* and *–far*.

ortho2 is the 2-D version of **ortho,** and specifies a rectangle that is the mapped to the viewport. When you use **ortho2** with 3-D world coordinates, the *z* coordinates are not transformed and will be clipped if they lie outside the range $-1 \leq z \leq 1$.

When the system is in single matrix mode, both **ortho** and **ortho2** load a matrix onto the matrix stack, thus replacing the current top matrix. When the system is in viewing, projection, or texture matrix mode, the system replace the current Projection matrix without changing the ModelView matrix stack or the Texture matrix.

GL window coordinates have integer values at the centers of pixels. Thus to correctly specify a one-to-one orthographic mapping from eye-coordinates to window-coordinates, the edges of the viewable volume should be set to 1/2-pixel values. For example, the 1280 × 1024 full screen is correctly mapped one-to-one from eye-coordinates to window-coordinates by the commands:

```
ortho2(-0.5,1279.5,-0.5,1023.5)
viewpo(0,1279,0,1023)
```

Note that **ortho**, unlike **perspe** and **window**, allows the viewpoint to be moved from the origin of the coordinate system. Thus **ortho** combines a trivial viewing transformation (translation from the origin) with its projection operation. Be sure not to duplicate the orthographic translation in your viewing transformation.

SEE ALSO

mmode, perspe, viewpo, window

NAME

overla – allocates bitplanes for display of overlay colors

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine overla(planes)
integer*4 planes

PARAMETERS

planes expects the number of bitplanes to be allocated for overlay colors. Valid values are 0, 2 (the default), 4, and 8.

DESCRIPTION

The IRIS physical framebuffer is divided into four separate GL framebuffers: normal, popup, overlay, underlay. Because a single physical framebuffer is used to implement the four GL framebuffers, bitplanes must be allocated among the GL framebuffers. **overla** specifies the number of bitplanes to be allocated to the overlay framebuffer. **overla** does not take effect immediately. Rather, it is considered only when **gconfi** is called, at which time all requests for bitplane resources are resolved.

While only one of the four GL framebuffers can be drawn to at a time (see **drawmo**), all four are displayed simultaneously. The decision of which to display at each pixel is made based on the contents of the four framebuffers at that pixel location, using the following hierarchical rule:

if	the popup pixel contents are non-zero
then	display the popup bitplanes
else if	overlay bitplanes are allocated AND the overlay pixel contents are non-zero
then	display the overlay bitplanes
else if	the normal pixel contents are non-zero OR no underlay bitplanes are allocated

NAME

pageco – sets the color of the textport background

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine pageco(pcolor)
integer*4 pcolor

PARAMETERS

pcolor expects an index into the current color map.

DESCRIPTION

pageco sets the background color of the textport of the calling process. If the calling process was invoked from a *wsh* window, this window is used for its textport; otherwise, the process does not have a textport and this routine does nothing.

SEE ALSO

textco

wsh(1) in the *User's Reference Manual.*

NOTES

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

A process launched from *4Sight* or *The IRIS WorkSpace*™ will not have a textport. Therefore, we do not recommend the use of this routine in new development.

NAME

passth – passes a single token through the Geometry Pipeline

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine passth(token)
integer*4 token

PARAMETERS

token expects an integer which is used to mark specific sections in input data so that when it is returned from the feedback buffer the data is easier to decipher.

DESCRIPTION

passth passes a single 16-bit integer through the Geometry Pipeline. Use it in feedback mode to parse the returned information.

For example, you can use **passth** between every pair of points that is being transformed and clipped by the Geometry Engines. If a point is clipped out, two **passth** tokens appear in a row in the output buffer.

NOTE

This routine is available only in feedback mode; otherwise it is ignored.

NAME

patch – draws a surface patch

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine patch(geomx, geomy, geomz)
real geomx(4,4), geomy(4,4), geomz(4,4)

PARAMETERS

geomx expects the 4x4 matrix which contains the x coordinates of the 16 control points of the patch.

geomy expects the 4x4 matrix which contains the y coordinates of the 16 control points of the patch.

geomz expects the 4x4 matrix which contains the z coordinates of the 16 control points of the patch.

DESCRIPTION

patch draws a surface patch using the current **patchb**, **patchp**, and **patchc** which are defined earlier. The control points *geomx*, *geomy*, *geomz* determine the shape of the patch.

The patch is drawn as a web of curve segments. Each curve segment is approximated by a sequence of straight lines. All lines use the current linestyle, which is reset prior to the first line of each curve segment, and continues through subsequent lines in each curve segment. Other line modes, including depthcueing, line width, and line antialiasing, also apply to the lines generated by **patch**.

SEE ALSO

defbas, patchb, patchc, patchp, rpatch

NAME

patchb – sets current basis matrices

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine patchb(uid, vid)
integer*4 uid, vid

PARAMETERS

uid expects the basis that defines how the control points determine the shape of the patch in the "u" direction.

vid expects the basis that defines how the control points determine the shape of the patch in the "v" direction.

DESCRIPTION

patchb sets the current basis matrices (defined by **defbas**) for the *u* and *v* parametric directions of a surface patch. **patch** uses the current *u* and *v* bases when it executes.

SEE ALSO

defbas, patch, patchp, patchc, rpatch

NAME

patchc – sets the number of curves used to represent a patch

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine patchc(ucurves, vcurves)
integer*4 ucurves, vcurves

PARAMETERS

ucurves expects the number of curve segments that will be drawn in the "u" direction.

vcurves expects the number of curve segments that will be drawn in the "v" direction.

DESCRIPTION

patchc sets the number of *u* and *v* curves in the wire frame that represents a patch.

SEE ALSO

patch, patchb, patchp, rpatch

NAME

patchp – sets the precision at which curves are drawn in a patch

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine patchp(usegs, vsegs)
integer*4 usegs, vsegs

PARAMETERS

usegs expects the number of line segments used to draw a curve in the "u" direction.

vsegs expects the number of line segments used to draw a curve in the "v" direction.

DESCRIPTION

patchp sets the precision with which the system draws the curves that make up a wireframe patch. Patch precisions are similar to curve precisions.

SEE ALSO

curvep, patchb, patchc, patch, rpatch

NAME

pclos – closes a filled polygon

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine pclos

PARAMETERS

none

DESCRIPTION

pclos closes a filled polygon that has been created by using **pmv** and a sequence of **pdr** calls (or **rpmv** and **rpdr** calls). It is not needed when using **poly** or **polf** because these procedures close the polygon within their own routines. **pclos** closes the polygon by connecting the last point with the first. The polygon so defined is filled using the current pattern, color, and writemask. For example, the following sequence draws a filled square:

```
call pmv(0.0, 0.0, 0.0)
call pdr(1.0, 0.0, 0.0)
call pdr(1.0, 1.0, 0.0)
call pdr(0.0, 1.0, 0.0)
call pclos
```

SEE ALSO

bgnpol, endpol, pdr, pmv, v

NOTES

pclos should not be used in new development. Rather, polygons should be drawn using the high-performance v commands, surrounded by calls to **bgnpol** and **endpol**.

There can be no more than 256 vertices in a polygon. Therefore, there can be no more than 255 **pdr** calls between **pmv** and **pclos**.

Be careful not to confuse **pclos** with the IRIX system call *pclose*, which closes an IRIX pipe.

NAME

pdr, pdri, pdrs, pdr2, pdr2i, pdr2s – specifies the next point of a polygon

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine pdr(x, y, z)
real x, y, z

subroutine pdri(x, y, z)
integer*4 x, y, z

subroutine pdrs(x, y, z)
integer*2 x, y, z

subroutine pdr2(x, y)
real x, y

subroutine pdr2i(x, y)
integer*4 x, y

subroutine pdr2s(x, y)
integer*2 x, y

All of the above routines are functionally the same. They differ only in the type declarations of their parameters and in whether they expect a two- or three-dimensional space.

PARAMETERS

x expects the *x* coordinate of the next defining point for the polygon.

y expects the *y* coordinate of the next defining point for the polygon.

z expects the *z* coordinate of the next defining point for the polygon.

DESCRIPTION

pdr specifies the next point of a polygon. When **pdr** is executed, it draws a line to the specified point (*x,y,z*) which then becomes the current graphics position. The next **pdr** call will start drawing from that point. To draw a typical polygon start with **pmv**, follow it with a sequence of calls to **pdr** and end it with **pclos**.

EXAMPLE

The following sequence draws a square:

```
call pmv(0.0, 0.0, 0.0)
call pdr(1.0, 0.0, 0.0)
call pdr(1.0, 1.0, 0.0)
call pdr(0.0, 1.0, 0.0)
call pclos
```

SEE ALSO

bgnpol, endpol, pclos, pmv, v

NOTES

pdr should not be used in new development. Rather, polygons should be drawn using the high-performance v commands, surrounded by calls to **bgnpol** and **endpol**.

There can be no more than 256 vertices in a polygon. Therefore, there can be no more than 255 **pdr** calls between **pmv** and **pclos**.

NAME

perspe – defines a perspective projection transformation

FORTRAN SPECIFICATION

subroutine perspe(fovy, aspect, near, far)
integer*4 fovy
real aspect, near, far

PARAMETERS

fovy expects the field-of-view angle in the y direction. The field of view is the range of the area that is being viewed. *fovy* must be ≥ 2 or an error results.

aspect expects the aspect ratio which determines the field of view in the x direction. The aspect ratio is the ratio of x (width) to y (height).

near expects the distance from the viewer to the closest clipping plane (always positive).

far expects the distance from the viewer to the farthest clipping plane (always positive).

DESCRIPTION

perspe specifies a viewing pyramid into the world coordinate system. In general, the aspect ratio in **perspe** should match the aspect ratio of the associated viewport. For example, *aspect*=2.0 means the viewer's angle of view is twice as wide in *x* as it is in *y*. If the viewport is twice as wide as it is tall, it displays the image without distortion.

When the system is in single matrix mode, **perspe** loads a matrix onto the transformation stack, replacing the current top matrix. When the system is in viewing, projection, or texture matrix mode, **perspe** replaces the current Projection matrix and leaves the ModelView matrix stack and the Texture matrix unchanged.

SEE ALSO

mmode, ortho, viewpo, window

NAME

pick – puts the system in picking mode

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine pick(buffer, numnam)
integer*2 buffer(*)
integer*4 numnam

PARAMETERS

buffer	expects the array to use for storing names.
numnam	expects the maximum number of names to store.

DESCRIPTION

pick facilitates the cursor as a pointing object. When you draw an image in picking mode, nothing is drawn. It places a special viewing matrix on the stack, which discards everything in the image that does not intersect a small region around the cursor origin.

The graphical items that intersect the picking region are hits and store the contents of the name stack in *buffer*. Picking does not work if you issue a new viewport in picking mode.

SEE ALSO

endpic, endsel, gselec, picksi, pushna, popnam, loadna

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

picksi – sets the dimensions of the picking region

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine picksi(deltax, deltay)
integer*4 deltax, deltay

PARAMETERS

deltax expects the new width of the picking region.

deltay expects the new height of the picking region.

DESCRIPTION

picksi changes the dimensions of the picking region. The default setting is 10 pixels. The picking region is rectangular and is centered at the current cursor position, the origin of the cursor glyph. In picking mode, any objects that intersect the picking region are reported in the picking buffer.

SEE ALSO

pick

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

pixmod – specify pixel transfer mode parameters

FORTRAN SPECIFICATION

subroutine pixmod(mode, value)
integer*4 mode, value

PARAMETERS

mode One of the symbolic constants:

(parameters that affect read, write, and copy transfers)

PMSHIF, default value: 0. Number of bit positions that pixel data are to be shifted. Positive shifts are left for write and copy, right for read. Valid values: 0, +-1, +-4, +-8, +-12, +-16, +-24

PMEXPA, default value: 0. Enable (1) or disable (0) expansion of single-bit pixel data to one of two 32-bit pixel values. Valid values: 0, 1

PMC0, default value: 0. Expansion value (32-bit packed color) chosen when the single-bit pixel being expanded is zero. Valid values: any 32-bit value

PMC1, default value: 0. Expansion value (32-bit packed color) chosen when the single-bit pixel being expanded is one. Valid values: any 32-bit value

PMADD2, default value: 0. Amount to be added to the least-significant 24 bits of the pixel (signed value). Valid values: a 32-bit signed value in the range -0x800000 through 0x7fffff

Although this value is specified as a 32-bit integer, the sign bit MUST be smeared across all 32 bits. Thus -0x800000 specifies the minimum value; and 0x800000 is out of range at the positive end.

PMTTOB, default value: 0. Specifies that fill (for write and copy transfers) and read (for read transfers) must be top-to-bottom (1) or bottom-to-top (0). Valid values: 0, 1

PMRTOL, default value: 0. Specifies that fill (for write and copy transfers) and read (for read transfers) is to be right-to-left (1) or left-to-right (0). Valid values: 0, 1

PMSIZE, default value: 32. Number of bits per pixel. Used for packing during reads and writes. Used to optimize internal transfers during copies. Valid values: 1, 4, 8, 12, 16, 24, 32

Although size specification is for the entire pixel, there is no mechanism for specifying reduced RGBA component sizes (such as 12-bit RGB with 4 bits per component).

(parameters that affect read and write transfers only)

PMOFFS, default value: 0. Number of bits of the first CPU word of each scanline that are to be ignored. Valid values: 0 through 31

PMSTRI, default value: 0. Number of 32-bit CPU words per scanline in the original image (not just the portion that is being transferred by this command). Valid values: any non-negative integer

(parameters that affect write and copy transfers only)

PMZDAT, default value: 0. Indicates (1) that pixel data are to be treated as Z data rather than color data (0). Destination is the Z-buffer. Writes are conditional if zbuffering is on. Valid values: 0, 1

value Integer value assigned to mode.

DESCRIPTION

pixmod allows a variety of pixel transfer options to be selected. These options are available only for pixel transfer commands that operate on 32-bit data: **lrectr**, **lrectw**, and **rectco**. Pixel transfer commands that operate on 8-bit data (**readRG**, **writeR**) and on 16-bit data (**readpi**, **writep**, **rectre**, **rectwr**) do not support **pixmod** capabilities. Note that **lrectr**, **lrectw**, and **rectco** are valid in both color map and RGB modes.

Padding in CPU Memory

Transfer commands **lrectr** and **lrectw** operate on pixel data structures in CPU memory. These data structures contain data organized in row-major format, each row corresponding to one scanline of pixel data. Adjacent pixels are packed next to each other with no padding, regardless of the pixel size. Thus in many cases pixels straddle the 32-bit word boundaries. It is always the case, however, that each scan line comprises an integer number of whole 32-bit words. If the pixel data do not exactly fill these words, the last word is padded with (undefined) data.

Addresses passed to **lrectr** and **lrectw** must be long word aligned. If not, an error message is generated and no action is taken.

Packing in CPU Memory

Transfer commands **lrectr** and **lrectw** operate on pixel data that are packed tightly into CPU memory. Adjacent pixels, regardless of their size, are stored with no bit padding between them. Pixel size, and thus packing, is specified by **PMSIZE**. The default value of this parameter is 32, meaning that 32-bit pixels are packed into 32-bit CPU memory words.

Although the MIPS processor is a big-endian machine, its bit numbering is little-endian. Pixel data are packed consistent with the byte numbering scheme (big-endian), ignoring the bit numbering. Thus, 12-bit packed pixels are taken as follows (by **lrectw**) from the first 32-bit word of a CPU data structure:

```
first CPU word

        byte number  0        1        2        3

        bit number   33222222 22221111 111111
                     10987654 32109876 54321098 76543210

first unpacked pixel 11
                     10987654 3210
second unpacked pixel             11
                                  1098 76543210
third unpacked pixel                           11
                                               10987654 ...
```

When being written, unpacked pixels are padded to the left with zeros to make their size equal to the size of the framebuffer target region (12 bits total in color map mode, 24 bits total when writing Z values, 32 bits total in RGB mode). The least significant bit of the unpacked pixel becomes the least significant bit of the framebuffer pixel it replaces.

Note that big-endian packing makes 8 and 16 bit packing equivalent to integer*1 and integer*2 arrays. Remember, however, that the address passed to **lrectw** or **lrectr** must be long-word aligned.

Packings of 1, 4, 8, 12, 16, 24, and 32 bits per pixel are supported. Setting **PMSIZE** to a value other than one of these results in an error message, and leaves the current size unchanged.

Order of Pixel Operations

In addition to packing and unpacking, pixel streams are operated on in a variety of other ways. These operations occur in a consistent order, regardless of whether the stream is being written, read, or copied.

```
write unpack->shift->expand->add24->zoom->fbpack
copy  format->shift->expand->add24->zoom->fbpack
read  format->shift->expand->add24      ->pack
```

Note that pixel data are unpacked only when being transferred from CPU memory to the framebuffer, and that they are unpacked prior to any other operation. Likewise, pixel data are packed only when being transferred to CPU memory. Packing occurs after all other operations have been completed. Because copy operations neither pack nor unpack

pixel data, the rectcopy command ignores the value of **PMSIZE.**

Framebuffer Format

Each IRIS framebuffer is always configured in one of two fundamental ways: color map or RGB. In the RGB configuration 3 or 4 color components (red, green, blue, and optionally alpha) are stored at each pixel location. Each component is stored with a maximum of 8 bits of precision, resulting in a packed 32-bit pixel with the following format:

```
33222222 22221111 111111
10987654 32109876 54321098 76543210

aaaaaaaa bbbbbbbb gggggggg rrrrrrrr
76543210 76543210 76543210 76543210
```

Some IRIS framebuffers store fewer than 8 bits per color component while in RGB mode. These framebuffers, however, emulate all the behavior of full 32-bit framebuffers. Thus the first operation in both the copy and read streams (above) is format: converting the framebuffer-format data to the 8-bit per component RGBA format that all subsequent operations execute with. Likewise, the final operation in both the write and copy streams (above) is fbpack: converting the 8-bit per component RGBA data back to the hardware-specific storage format. Both the format and the fbpack operation are null operations if the hardware supports full 32-bit RGBA data.

In its color map configuration a single color index, from 1 to 12 bits, is stored at each pixel location:

```
33222222 22221111 111111
10987654 32109876 54321098 76543210

                     iiii iiiiiiii
                     11
                     1098 76543210
```

Pixel Shifting

Pixels taken from the framebuffer (**lrectr**, **rectco**) or unpacked from CPU memory (**lrectw**) are first rotated either left or right by an amount up to 24 bit positions. Unpacked pixels and pixel values to be packed are padded left and right by zeros during the shift operation. The resulting 32-bit pixel values therefore include ones only in the region that was filled with legitimate pre-shifted data. Copied pixels may not be padded with zeros; thus a writemask may be required to eliminate unwanted bits.

Pixel shifting is enabled by setting **PMSHIF** to a non-zero value. Positive values in the range 1-24 specify left shifts while writing or copying, right shifts while reading. Negative values in the range –1 through –24 specify right shifts while writing or copying, left shifts while reading.

The default shift value is zero (i.e. shifting disabled). Other accepted values are plus and minus 1, 4, 8, 12, 16, and 24.

Because pixels are always converted to the formats described above before they are shifted, shift operations are largely independent of the hardware framebuffer storage format.

Pixel Expansion

Single bit pixels can be expanded to one of two full 32-bit color values, based on their binary value. This expansion is enabled by setting **PMEXPA** to 1 (the default disabled value is 0). When expansion is enabled, zero value pixels are replaced by the packed color **PMC0**, and one value pixels are replaced by **PMC1**. Bits 11-0 of **PMC0** and **PMC1** specify color index values when in color map mode.

Pixel expansion is actually controlled by bit zero of the incoming pixel (regardless of the size of the incoming pixel). Because pixel shifting preceeds pixel expansion, any bit of the incoming pixel can be selected to control pixel expansion.

There are no constraints on the values of **PMC0** or **PMC1**.

Pixel Addition

The pixel addition stage treats the lower 24 bits of each incoming pixel as a signed integer value. It adds a signed 24-bit constant to this field of the pixel, leaving the upper 8 bits unchanged. The result of the addition is clamped to the range -2^{23} through $2^{23} - 1$. While this addition is most useful when writing or copying depth data, it is enabled during all

transfers. Thus **PMADD2** is typically changed from its default zero value only while depth transfers are being done (See "Drawing Z Data" below). Pixel addition can also be used to offset the range of a color map image.

Rectangle within Rectangle in CPU Memory

Variables **PMOFFS** and **PMSTRI** support transfer operation on rectangular pixels regions that reside within larger regions in CPU memory. **PMOFFS**, set to a value in the range 0-31, specifies the number of significant bits of the first CPU word that are ignored at the start of each scanline transfer. For example, an **lrectw** transfer of 12-bit packed pixel data with **PMOFFS** set to 12 results in the following pixel extraction:

```
first CPU word of each scanline

     byte number          0         1         2         3

     bit number       33222222 22221111 111111
                      10987654 32109876 54321098 76543210

first unpacked pixel                11
                                    1098 76543210
second unpacked pixel                           11
                                                10987654 ...
```

Pixel unpacking continues tightly throughout all the CPU words that define a single scanline. After the last CPU word that defines a scanline has been transferred, the CPU read pointer is advanced to the 32-bit word at location (*first* **PMSTRI**). **PMOFFS** pixels of this word are skipped, then this scanline is transferred to the graphics engine. The **PMSTRI** value of zero is exceptional, causing the CPU read pointer to be advanced to the 32-bit word that immediately follows the last word of each scanline.

PMOFFS and **PMSTRI**, like **PMSIZE**, are ignored by framebuffer-to-framebuffer transfers (**rectco**). They both default to a value of zero.

Alternate Fill Directions

During read, copy, and write pixel operations pixels are always transferred in row-major order. By default scanlines are read or written left-to-right, starting with the bottom scanline and working up. Parameters **PMRTOL** and **PMTTOB** allow the horizontal and vertical read/fill directions to be reversed, but do not change the fundamental row-major scan order. **PMRTOL** specifies right-to-left traversal/fill when set to one, left-to-right when set to its default value of zero. **PMTTOB** specifies top-to-bottom traversal/fill when set to one, bottom-to-top when set to its default value of zero.

These parameters can be used to properly deal with CPU data formats that differ from the default IRIS pixel order. They also can be used to generate image reflections about either the X or Y screen axes. (see notes.)

Fill direction does not affect the location of the destination rectangle (i.e. the destination rectangle is always specified by its lower-left pixel, regardless of its traversal/fill direction).

Drawing Z Data

Normally pixel data are treated as colors. Zbuffer mode must be false during **lrectw** and **rectco** of color values, because there are no source Z values to do the buffer compares with. Setting **PMZDAT** to 1.0, however, instructs the GL to treat incoming pixel values as Z values, and to treat source color as undefined. When drawing pixels with **PMZDAT** enabled, the system automatically insures that no changes are made to color bitplanes, regardless of the current color write mask. When **PMZDAT** and **zbuffe** are both enabled, pixel values will be conditionally written into the z-buffer in the usual manner, and the color buffer will be unaffected.

Z-buffered images are drawn by doing two transfers, first of the Z values (with **PMZDAT** enabled and stencil set based on the outcome of the Z comparison) and then of the color values (with **PMZDAT** disabled, drawn conditionally based on the stencil value).

It is not necessary (or correct) to enable **zdraw** mode while doing pixel transfers with **PMZDAT** enabled.

SEE ALSO

lrectr, lrectw, rectco, rectzo, stenci

NOTES

IRIS-4D G, GT, and GTX models, and the Personal Iris, do not support **pixmod**.

NAME

pmv, pmvi, pmvs, pmv2, pmv2i, pmv2s – specifies the first point of a polygon

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine pmv(x, y, z)
real x, y, z

subroutine pmvi(x, y, z)
integer*4 x, y, z

subroutine pmvs(x, y, z)
integer*2 x, y, z

subroutine pmv2(x, y)
real x, y

subroutine pmv2i(x, y)
integer*4 x, y

subroutine pmv2s(x, y)
integer*2 x, y

All of the above routines are functionally the same. They differ only in the type declarations of their parameters and in whether or not they assume a two-dimensional or three-dimensional space.

PARAMETERS

x expects the x coordinate of the first point if a polygon.

y expects the y coordinate of the first point of a polygon.

z expects the z coordinate of the first point of a polygon.

DESCRIPTION

pmv specifies the starting point of a polygon. The next drawing command will start drawing from this point. You draw a typical polygon with a **pmv**, a sequence of **pdr**, and close it with a **pclos**.

Between **pmv** and **pclos**, you can only issue the following Graphics Library subroutines: **c**, **color**, **RGBcol**, **cpack**, **lmdef**, **lmbind n**, **pdr**, and **v**. Only use **lmdef** and **lmbind** to respecify materials and their properties.

EXAMPLE

The following sequence draws a square:

```
call pmv(0.0, 0.0, 0.0)
call pdr(1.0, 0.0, 0.0)
call pdr(1.0, 1.0, 0.0)
call pdr(0.0, 1.0, 0.0)
call pclos
```

SEE ALSO

bgnpol, endpol, pclos, pdr, v

NOTES

pmv should not be used in new development. Rather, polygons should be drawn using the high-performance **v** commands, surrounded by calls to **bgnpol** and **endpol**.

There can be no more than 256 vertices in a polygon. Therefore, there can be no more than 255 **pdr** calls between **pmv** and **pclos**.

NAME

pnt, pnti, pnts, pnt2, pnt2i, pnt2s – draws a point

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine pnt(x, y, z)
real x, y, z

subroutine pnti(x, y, z)
integer*4 x, y, z

subroutine pnts(x, y, z)
integer*2 x, y, z

subroutine pnt2(x, y)
real x, y

subroutine pnt2i(x, y)
integer*4 x, y

subroutine pnt2s(x, y)
integer*2 x, y

All of the above routines are functionally the same. They differ only in the type declarations of their parameters and in whether or not they assume a two-dimensional or three-dimensional space.

PARAMETERS

x expects the x coordinate of the point to be drawn.

y expects the y coordinate of the point to be drawn.

z expects the z coordinate of the point to be drawn.

DESCRIPTION

pnt colors a point in world coordinates. If the point is visible in the current viewport, it is shown as one pixel. The pixel is drawn in the current color (if in depth-cue mode, the depth-cued color is used) using the current writemask. **pnt** updates the current graphics position after it executes. A drawing routine immediately following **pnt** will start drawing from the point specified.

SEE ALSO

bgnpoi, endpoi, v

NOTE

pnt should not be used in new development. Rather, points should be drawn using the high-performance **v** commands, surrounded by calls to **bgnpoi** and **endpoi**.

NAME

pntsmo – specify antialiasing of points

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine pntsmo(mode)
integer*4 mode

PARAMETERS

mode expects one of two values:

SMPOFF defeats antialiasing of points (default).

SMPON enables antialiasing of points. It can be modified by an optional symbolic constant:

SMPSMO indicates that a higher quality filter should be used during point drawing. This filter typically requires that more pixels be modified, and therefore potentially reduces the rate at which antialiased points are rendered.

The constant SMPSMO is specified by bitwise ORing it, or by adding it, to SMPON. For example:

```
pntsmo(SMPON + SMPSMO)
```

enables antialiased point drawing with the highest quality, and potentially lowest performance, algorithm. The modifier is a hint, not a directive, and is therefore ignored by systems that do not support the requested feature.

DESCRIPTION

pntsmo controls the capability to draw antialiased points. You can draw antialiased points in either color map mode or RGB mode.

For color map antialiased points to draw correctly, you must initialize a 16-entry colormap block (whose lowest entry location is a multiple of 16) to a ramp between the background color (lowest index) and the point color (highest index). Before drawing points, clear the area to the background color.

The pntsmooth hardware replaces the least significant 4 bits of the current color index with bits that represent pixel coverage. Therefore, by changing the current color index (only the upper 8 bits are significant) you can select among many 16-entry color ramps, representing different colors and intensities. You can draw depthcued antialiased points in this manner.

The z-buffer hardware can be used to improve the quality of color map antialiased point images. Enabled in the standard depth-comparison mode, it ensures that points nearer the viewer obscure more distant points. Alternately, the z-buffer hardware can be used to compare color values by issuing:

```
zbuffe(.TRUE.)
zsourc(ZSRCCO)
zfunct(ZFGREA)
```

Pixels are then replaced only by 'brighter' values, resulting in better intersections between points drawn using the same ramp.

RGB antialiased points can be drawn only on machines that support blending. For these points to draw correctly, the blendfunction must be set to merge new pixel color components into the framebuffer using the incoming (source) alpha values. Incoming color components should always be multiplied by the source alpha (BFSA). Current (destination) color components can be multiplied either by one minus the source alpha (BFMSA), resulting in a weighted average blend, or by one (BFONE), resulting in color accumulation to saturation; issue:

```
c       weighted average
        blendf(BFSA, BFMSA)
```

or

```
c       saturation
        blendf(BFSA, BFONE)
```

The pntsmooth hardware scales incoming alpha components by an 8-bit computed coverage value. Therefore reducing the incoming source alpha results in transparent, antialiased points.

RGB antialiased points draw correctly over any background image. It is not necessary to clear the area in which they are to be drawn.

Both color map and RGB mode points are antialiased effectively only when subpixel mode is enabled; issue:

```
subpix(.TRUE.)
```

The modifier SMPSMO can be ORed or ADDed to the symbolic constant SMPON when antialiased points are enabled. When this is done, a higher quality and potentially lower performance filter is used to scan convert antialiased points. SMPSMO is a hint, not a directive. Thus a higher quality filter is used only if it is available.

SEE ALSO

bgnpoi, blendf, endpoi, gversi, linesm, subpix, v, zbuffe, zfunct, zsourc

NOTES

This routine does not function on IRIS-4D B or G models, or on early serial numbers of the Personal Iris. Use **gversi** to determine which type you have.

IRIS-4D GT and GTX models, and the Personal Iris, do not support SMPSMO. These systems ignore this hint.

BUGS

Color-comparison z-buffering is not supported on the IRIS-4D GT or GTX models.

NAME

polarv – defines the viewer's position in polar coordinates

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine polarv(dist, azim, inc, twist)
real dist
integer*4 azim, inc, twist

PARAMETERS

dist expects the distance from the viewpoint to the world space origin.

azim expects the azimuthal angle in the x-y plane, measured from the y axis. The azimuth angle is the viewing angle of the observer.

inc expects the angle of incidence in the y-z plane, measured from the z axis. The incidence angle is the angle of the viewport relative to the z axis.

twist expects the amount that the viewpoint is to be rotated around the line of sight using the right-hand rule.

DESCRIPTION

polarv defines the viewer's position in polar coordinates. It sets up a right-hand world coordinate system with x to the right, y straight up, and z towards the viewer. The line of sight extends from the viewpoint through the world space origin. All angles are specified in tenths of degrees and are integers.

The matrix computed by **polarv** premultiplies the current matrix, which is chosen based on the current matrix mode.

SEE ALSO

mmode, lookat

NAME

polf, polfi, polfs, polf2, polf2i, polf2s – draws a filled polygon

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine polf(n, parray)
integer*4 n
real parray(3,n)

subroutine polfi(n, parray)
integer*4 n
integer*4 parray(3,n)

subroutine polfs(n, parray)
integer*4 n
integer*2 parray(3,n)

subroutine polf2(n, parray)
integer*4 n
real parray(2,n)

subroutine polf2i(n, parray)
integer*4 n
integer*4 parray(2,n)

subroutine polf2s(n, parray)
integer*4 n
integer*2 parray(2,n)

All of the above routines are functionally the same. They differ only in the declared type of their parameters and whether or not they assume a two-dimensional or three-dimensional world.

PARAMETERS

n expects the number of points in the polygon.

parray expects the array containing the vertices of the polygon.

DESCRIPTION

polf fills polygonal areas using the current pattern, color, and writemask. Polygons are represented as arrays of points. The first and last points connect automatically to close a polygon. The points can be expressed

as integers, shorts, or real numbers, in 2-D or 3-D space. 2-D polygons are drawn with z=0. After the polygon is filled, the current graphics position is set to the first point in the array.

There can be no more than 256 points (corners) in a polygon. In addition, **polf** cannot correctly draw polygons that intersect themselves.

SEE ALSO

concav, poly, rect, rectf, pdr, pmv, rpdr, rpmv

NAME

poly, polyi, polys, poly2, poly2i, poly2s – outlines a polygon

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine poly(n, parray)
integer*4 n
real parray(3,n)

subroutine polyi(n, parray)
integer*4 n
integer*4 parray(3,n)

subroutine polys(n, parray)
integer*4 n
integer*2 parray(3,n)

subroutine poly2(n, parray)
integer*4 n
real parray(2,n)

subroutine poly2i(n, parray)
integer*4 n
integer*4 parray(2,n)

subroutine poly2s(n, parray)
integer*4 n
integer*2 parray(2,n)

All of the above routines are functionally the same. They differ only in the type declarations of their parameters and in whether they assume a two- or three-dimensional space.

PARAMETERS

n expects the number of points in the polygon.

parray expects the array containing the vertices of the polygon.

DESCRIPTION

poly outlines a polygon. A polygon is represented as an array of points. The first and last points connect automatically to close the polygon. The points can be expressed as integers, shorts, or real numbers, in 2-D or

3-D space. 2-D polygons are drawn with z=0. The polygon is outlined using the current linestyle, linewidth, color, and writemask. The maximum number of points in a polygon is 256.

SEE ALSO

polf, rect, rectf, pmv, pdr, pclos, rpmv, rpdr

NAME

polymo – control the rendering of polygons

FORTRAN SPECIFICATION

subroutine polymo(mode)
integer*4 mode

PARAMETERS

mode Expects one of the symbolic constants:

PYMPOI, draw only points at the vertices.

PYMLIN, draw lines from vertex to vertex.

PYMFIL, fill the polygon interior.

PYMHOL, fill only interior pixels at the boundaries.

DESCRIPTION

polymo specifies whether polygons are filled, outlined, drawn with points at their vertices, or outlined with a hollow fill algorithm. Affected polygons include all polygons that are normally filled, including those generated by **bgnpol** and **endpol**, by **bgntme** and **endtme**, by **bgnqst** and **endqst**, by **arcf**, **circf**, and **rectf**, and by NURBS surfaces. Also affected are polygons generated by the obsolete **pmv**, **pdr**, and **pclos** commands, and by **polf** and **spolf**.

PYMFIL is the default mode. In this mode polygons are filled with a point-sample algorithm. (Refer to the Graphics Library Programmer's Guide for an detailed explanation of point-sampling.)

PYMPOI causes a single point to be drawn at each polygon vertex, including vertices generated by clipping. All point rendering modes, including antialiasing specified by **pntsmo**, apply to these points.

PYMLIN causes lines to be drawn from vertex to vertex around the perimeter of the polygon. This line forms a single outline, because it passes through both projected vertices and vertices generated by clipping. All line rendering modes, including line width, line stipple style, and line antialiasing specified by **linesm**, apply to these lines.

PYMHOL supports a special kind of polygon fill with the following properties:

1. Only pixels on the polygon edge are filled. These pixels form a single-width line (regardless of the current **linewi**) around the inner perimeter of the polygon.
2. Only pixels that would have been filled (**PYMFIL**) are changed (i.e. the outline does not extend beyond the exact polygon boundary).
3. Pixels that are changed take the *exact* color and depth values that they would have had the polygon been filled.

Because their pixel depth values are exact, hollow polygons can be composed with filled polygons accurately. Both hidden-line and scribed-surface renderings can be done taking advantage of this fact.

SEE ALSO

bgnpol, endpol, polysm, stenci

NOTES

IRIS-4D G, GT, and GTX models, and the Personal Iris, do not support **polymo**. Use **getgde** to determine whether support for **polymo** is available.

BUGS

In order to support polygon fill mode **PYMHOL**, IRIS-4D VGX models require that the following conditions be met:

1. Stencil planes be allocated (at least one plane).
2. The stencil planes be initialized to zero prior to drawing hollow polygons.
3. The stencil planes be used for no other purpose while drawing hollow polygons. (The stencil function is controlled by the hardware and must not be user specified.)

IRIS-4D VGX models have an error in their microcode that results in matching errors between pixels generated by **PYMFIL** and **PYMHOL** in some conditions. This error will be corrected in the next software release.

NAME

polysm – specify antialiasing of polygons

FORTRAN SPECIFICATION

```
subroutine polysm(mode)
integer*4 mode
```

PARAMETERS

mode Expects one of the symbolic constants:

PYSMOF: do not antialias polygons. (default)

PYSMON: compute coverage values for all perimeter polygon pixels in such a way as to not change the size of the polygon.

PYSMSH: Compute coverage values for all perimeter polygon pixels in such a way as to shrink the polygon slightly.

DESCRIPTION

polysm specifies one-pass antialiasing of polygons. Unlike **pntsmo** and **linesm**, it is available only in RGB mode. Also, unlike **pntsmo** and **linesm**, its use in complex scenes requires attention to primitive drawing order if acceptable results are to be achieved. Thus **polysm** use is somewhat more complex than that of **pntsmo** and **linesm**.

Like points and lines, polygons are antialiased by computing a coverage value for each scan-converted pixel, and using this coverage value to scale pixel alpha. Thus, for RGB antialiased polygons to draw correctly, **blendf** must be set to merge new pixel color components with the previous components using the incoming alpha. In the simplistic case of adding a single, antialiased polygon to a previously rendered scene, the same **blendf** as is typically used for point and line antialiasing can be used:

```
blendf(BFSA, BFMSA).
```

Pixels in the interior of the polygon will have coverage assigned to 1.0, and will therefore replace their framebuffer counterparts. Pixels on the perimeter of the polygon are blended into the framebuffer in proportion to their computed coverage.

A more typical case, however, is that of antialiasing the polygons that comprise the surface of a solid object. Here the standard **blendf** will result in 'leakage' of color between adjacent polygons. For example, if the first polygon drawn covers a sample pixel 40%, and the second (adjacent) polygon covers the pixel 60%, the net coverage of %100 still leaves %24 background color in the pixel.

If the solid object is to be correctly antialiased, with no leakage through interior edges, and with proper silhouettes, the following rules must be followed:

1. Polygons must be drawn in view order from nearest to farthest. (Not farthest to nearest as is done with transparency.)
2. Polygons that face away from the viewer must not be drawn. (Use `backfa(.TRUE.)`.)
3. The special `blendf(BFMINS, BFONE)` must be used to blend polygons into the framebuffer.
4. Polysmooth mode **PYSMON** must be used.

The special polysmooth mode **PYSMSH** specifies a coverage algorithm that includes only pixels that would have been scan-converted had the mode been **PYSMOF**. (**PYSMON** includes pixels that are outside that range of those point-sampled by the **PYSMOF** algorithm.) **PYSMSH** necessarily leaks background color between adjacent polygons, but does this in a way that resembles antialiased lines. Thus, **PYSMSH** can be used in conjunction with `blendf(BFSA, BFZERO)`, and with no sorting of polygons (use the z-buffer), to generate solid images tesselated with black, antialiased lines.

SEE ALSO

linesm, pntsmo, blendf, subpix

NOTES

IRIS-4D G, GT, and GTX models, and the Personal Iris, do not support **polysm**. Use **getgde** to determine whether **polysm** is supported.

subpix mode should always be enabled while **polysm** is used.

BUGS

IRIS-4D VGX models reveal their decomposition of 4+ sided polygons into triangles when **PYSMSH** is selected. This behavior is not intended, and may not be duplicated by future VGX software releases, or by future models.

NAME

popatt – pops the attribute stack

FORTRAN SPECIFICATION

subroutine popatt

PARAMETERS

none

DESCRIPTION

popatt pops the attribute stack, restoring the values of the global state attributes listed below that were most recently saved with **pushat**.

Attributes	
backbuffer	linewidth
cmode or RGBmode	lsrepeat
color	pattern
drawmode	font
frontbuffer	RGB color
linestyle	RGB writemask
writmask	shademodel

SEE ALSO

backbu, cmode, color, drawmo, frontb, linewi, lsrepe, pushat, RGBcol, RGBwri, setlin, setpat, shadem, writem

NAME

popmat – pops the transformation matrix stack

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine popmat

PARAMETERS

none

DESCRIPTION

popmat pops the transformation matrix stack. It operates on the single transformation stack when **mmode** is **MSINGL**, and on the ModelView matrix stack when mmode is **MVIEWI**. It should not be called when **mmode** is **MPROJE** or **MTEXTU**.

popmat is ignored when there is only one matrix on the stack.

SEE ALSO

getmat, loadma, mmode, multma, pushma

NAME

popnam – pops a name off the name stack

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine popnam

PARAMETERS

none

DESCRIPTION

popnam removes the top name from the name stack. It is used in picking and selecting.

popnam is ignored outside of picking and selecting mode.

SEE ALSO

gselec loadna, pushna, pick

NAME

popvie – pops the viewport stack

FORTRAN SPECIFICATION

subroutine popvie

PARAMETERS

none

DESCRIPTION

popvie pops the viewport stack, restoring the values of the viewport, screenmask, and depth range most recently saved with **pushvi**.

SEE ALSO

lsetde, pushvi, scrmas, viewpo

NAME

prefpo – specifies the preferred location and size of a graphics window

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine prefpo(x1, x2, y1, y2)
integer*4 x1, x2, y1, y2

PARAMETERS

x1 expects the x coordinate position (in pixels) of the point at which one corner of the window is to be.

x2 expects the x coordinate position (in pixels) of the point at which the opposite corner of the window is to be.

y1 expects the y coordinate position (in pixels) of the point at which one corner of the window is to be.

y2 expects the y coordinate position (in pixels) of the point at which the opposite corner of the window is to be.

DESCRIPTION

prefpo specifies the preferred location and size of a graphics window. You specify the location in pixels (*x1*, *x2*, *y1*, y2). Call **prefpo** at the beginning of a graphics program. Use **prefpo** with **wincon** to modify the enforced size and location after the window has been created. Calling **winope** activates the constraints specified by **prefpo**. If **winope** is not called, **prefpo** is ignored.

SEE ALSO

wincon, winope

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

prefsi – specifies the preferred size of a graphics window

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine prefsi(x, y)
integer*4 x, y

PARAMETERS

x expects the width of the graphics window. The width is measured in pixels.

y expects the height of the graphics window. The height is measured in pixels.

DESCRIPTION

prefsi specifies the preferred size of a graphics window as *x* pixels by *y* pixels. Call **prefsi** at the beginning of a graphics program.

Once a window is created, you must use **prefsi** with **wincon** in order to modify the enforced window size. Calling **winope** activates the constraints specified by **prefsi**. If **winope** is not called, **prefsi** is ignored.

SEE ALSO

wincon, winope

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

pupmod, endpup – obsolete routines

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine pupmod

subroutine endpup

PARAMETERS

none

DESCRIPTION

These routines are obsolete. Although **pupmode/endpupmode** continue to function (to provide backwards compatibility) all new development should use **drawmo** to access the pop-up menu bitplanes.

SEE ALSO

drawmo

NAME

pushat – pushes down the attribute stack

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine pushat

PARAMETERS

none

DESCRIPTION

pushat pushes down the attribute stack, duplicating the following global state attributes:

Attributes	
backbuffer	linewidth
cmode or RGBmode	lsrepeat
color	pattern
drawmode	font
frontbuffer	RGB color
linestyle	RGB writemask
writmask	shademodel

The saved values can be restored using **popatt**.

The attribute stack is ATTRIBSTACKDEPTH levels deep. **pushat** is ignored if the stack is full.

SEE ALSO

backbu, cmode, color, drawmo, frontb, linewi, lsrepe, popatt, RGBcol, RGBmod, RGBwri, setlin, setpat, shadem, writem

NAME

pushma – pushes down the transformation matrix stack

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine pushma

PARAMETERS

none

DESCRIPTION

pushma pushes down the transformation matrix stack, duplicating the current matrix. For example, if the stack contains one matrix, *M*, after a call to **pushma**, the stack contains two copies of *M*. Only the top copy can be modified.

pushma operates on the single transformation stack when **mmode** is **MSINGL**, and on the ModelView matrix stack when mmode is **MVIEWI**. It should not be called when **mmode** is **MPROJE** or **MTEXTU**.

SEE ALSO

getmat, loadma, mmode, multma, popmat

NAME

pushna – pushes a new name on the name stack

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine pushna(name)
integer*4 name

PARAMETERS

name expects the name which is to be added onto the name stack.

DESCRIPTION

pushna pushes the name stack down one level, and puts a new 16-bit name on top. The system stores the contents of the name stack in a buffer for each hit in picking and selecting modes.

pushna is ignored outside of picking and selecting mode.

SEE ALSO

gselec, popnam, loadna, pick

NAME

pushvi – pushes down the viewport stack

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine pushvi

PARAMETERS

none

DESCRIPTION

pushvi pushes down the viewport stack, duplicating the current viewport, screenmask, and depth range. These saved values can be restored using **popvie**.

The viewport stack is VPSTACKDEPTH levels deep. **pushvi** is ignored if the stack is full.

SEE ALSO

lsetde, popvie, scrmas, viewpo

NAME

pwlcur – describes a piecewise linear trimming curve for NURBS surfaces

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine pwlcur(n, dataarray, bytesize, type)
integer*4 n, bytesize, type
double precision dataarray(*)

PARAMETERS

n	expects the number of points on the curve
dataarray	expects an array containing the curve points
bytesize	expects the offset (in bytes) between points on the curve
type	expects a value indicating the point type. Currently, the only data type supported is NST, corresponding to pairs of s-t coordinates. The offset parameter is used in case the curve points are part of an array of larger structure elements. **pwlcur** searches for the n-th coordinate pair beginning at $dataarray + n \times bytesize$.

DESCRIPTION

Use **pwlcur** to describe a piecewise linear curve. A piecewise linear curve consists of a list of pairs of coordinates of points in the parameter space for the NURBS surface. These points are connected together with straight lines to form a path. If a piecewise linear curve is an approximation to a real curve, the points should be close enough together that the resulting path will appear curved at the resolution used in the application.

You use piecewise linear curves within trimming loop definitions. A trimming loop definition is a set of oriented curve commands that describe a closed loop. To mark the beginning of a trimming loop definition, use the **bgntri** command. To mark the end of a trimming loop definition, use an **endtri** command.

You use trimming loop definitions within NURBS surface definitions (see **bgnsur**). The trimming loops are closed curves that the system uses to set the boundaries of a NURBS surface. You can describe a trimming loop by using a series of piecewise linear curves or NURBS curves (see **nurbsc**), or both.

When the system needs to decide which part of a NURBS surface you want it to display, it displays the region of the NURBS surface that is to the left of the trimming curves as the parameter increases. Thus, for a counter-clockwise oriented trimming curve, the displayed region of the NURBS surface is the region inside the curve. For a clockwise oriented trimming curve, the displayed region of the NURBS surface is the region outside the curve.

See the *Graphics Library Programming Guide* for a mathematical description of a NURBS curve.

SEE ALSO

bgnsur, nurbss, bgntri, nurbsc, setnur, getnur

NAME

qdevic – queues a device

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine qdevic(dev)
integer*4 dev

PARAMETERS

dev expects the device whose state is to be changed so that it will enter events into the event queue.

DESCRIPTION

qdevic changes the state of the specified device so that events occurring within the device are entered in the event queue. The event queue contains a time-ordered list of input events. The device can be the keyboard, a button, a valuator, or certain other pseudo-devices.

The maximum number of queue entries is 101.

SEE ALSO

noise, tie, unqdev

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

qenter – creates an event queue entry

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine qenter(dev, val)
integer*4 dev, val

PARAMETERS

dev expects the device number to be entered into the event queue.

val expects the value to be entered into the event queue.

DESCRIPTION

qenter takes a 16-bit device number and 16-bit a value and enters them into the event queue of the calling process. There is no way to distinguish user-generated and system-generated events except by device number.

The 16-bit device number name space is partitioned as follows:

$0000 → $0FFF	Devices defined by SGI
$0001 → $00FF	Buttons
$0100 → $01FF	Valuators
$0200 → $02FF	Pseudo devices
$0300 → $0EFF	Reserved
$0F00 → $0FFF	Additional buttons
$1000 → $7FFF	Devices defined by users
$1000 → $2FFF	Buttons
$3000 → $3FFF	Valuators
$4000 → $7FFF	Pseudo devices
$8000 → $FFFF	Can not be used

SEE ALSO

qcontr, qread, qreset, qtest

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

qgetfd – returns the file descriptor of the event queue

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

integer*4 function qgetfd

PARAMETERS

none

FUNCTION RETURN VALUE

The returned function value is the file descriptor associated with the event queue. If there was is error, the returned value is a negative integer whose absolute value is an error value defined in *<errno.h>*.

DESCRIPTION

qgetfd returns the file descriptor associated with the event queue. The file descriptor can then be used with the *select*(2) system call.

SEE ALSO

qread

select(2) in the *Programmer's Reference Manual*.

NOTES

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

This routine is not available in the Distributed Graphics Library.

NAME

qread – reads the first entry in the event queue

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

integer*4 function qread(data)
integer*2 data

PARAMETERS

data
expects the variable that is to receive the data the event queue.

FUNCTION RETURN VALUE

The returned function value is the identifier for the device read.

DESCRIPTION

When there is an entry in the queue, **qread** returns the device number of the queue entry, writes the data of the entry into *data*, and removes the entry from the queue.

If there is not an entry in the queue, **qread** will block and return when an entry is made.

SEE ALSO

qreset, qtest

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

qreset – empties the event queue

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine qreset

PARAMETERS

none

DESCRIPTION

qreset removes all entries from the event queue and discards them.

SEE ALSO

qenter, qread, qtest

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

qtest – checks the contents of the event queue

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

integer*4 function qtest

PARAMETERS

none

DESCRIPTION

qtest returns zero if the queue is empty. Otherwise, it returns the device number of the first entry. The queue remains unchanged.

SEE ALSO

qenter, qread, qreset

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

rcrv – draws a rational curve

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine rcrv(geom)
real geom(4,4)

PARAMETERS

geom expects the array containing the four control points of the curve segment.

DESCRIPTION

rcrv draws a rational cubic spline curve segment using the current curve basis and curve precision. *geom* specifies the four control points of the curve segment.

The curve segment is approximated by a sequence of straight lines. All lines use the current linestyle, which is reset prior to the first line and continues through subsequent lines. Other line modes, including depth-cueing, line width, and line antialiasing, also apply to the lines generated by **rcrv**.

After **rcrv** executes, the graphics position is undefined.

SEE ALSO

crv, crvn, curveb, curvep, defbas, depthc, linesm, linewd, rcrvn, setlin

NAME

rcrvn – draws a series of curve segments

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

```
subroutine rcrvn(n, geom)
integer*4 n
real geom(4,n)
```

PARAMETERS

n expects the number of control points to be used in drawing the curve.

geom expects the matrix containing the control points of the curve segments.

DESCRIPTION

rcrvn draws a series of rational cubic spline curve segments using the current basis and precision. The control points specified in *geom* determine the shapes of the curve segments and are used four at a time. For example, if *n* is 6, three curve segments are drawn, the first using points 0,1,2,3 as control points, and the second and third segments are controlled by points 1,2,3,4 and 2,3,4,5, respectively. If the current basis is a B-spline, Cardinal spline, or basis with similar properties, the curve segments are joined end to end and appear as a single curve.

Each curve segment is approximated by a sequence of straight lines. All lines use the current linestyle, which is reset prior to the first line and continues through subsequent lines. Other line modes, including depth-cueing, line width, and line antialiasing, also apply to the lines generated by **rcrvn**.

After **rcrvn** executes, the graphics position is undefined.

SEE ALSO

crv, crvn, curveb, curvep, defbas, depthc, linesm, linewd, rcrv, setlin

NAME

rdr, rdri, rdrs, rdr2, rdr2i, rdr2s – relative draw

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine rdr(dx, dy, dz)
real dx, dy, dz

subroutine rdri(dx, dy, dz)
integer*4 dx, dy, dz

subroutine rdrs(dx, dy, dz)
integer*2 dx, dy, dz

subroutine rdr2(dx, dy)
real dx, dy

subroutine rdr2i(dx, dy)
integer*4 dx, dy

subroutine rdr2s(dx, dy)
integer*2 dx, dy

All of the above routines are functionally the same. They differ only in the type declarations of their parameters and whether or not they assume a two- or three-dimensional space.

PARAMETERS

dx expects the distance from the x coordinate of the current graphics position to the x coordinate of the new point.

dy expects the distance from the y coordinate of the current graphics position to the y coordinate of the new point.

dz expects the distance from the z coordinate of the current graphics position to the z coordinate of the new point.

DESCRIPTION

rdr is the relative version of **draw**. It connects the current graphics position and a point, at the specified distance, with a line segment using the current linestyle, linewidth, color (if in depth-cue mode, the depth-cued color is used), and writemask. The system updates the current graphics position to the new point.

Do not place routines that invalidate the current graphics position within sequences of relative moves and draws.

SEE ALSO

bgnlin, endlin, popmat, pushma, rmv, transl, v

NOTE

rdr should not be used in new development. Rather, lines should be drawn using the high-performance v commands, surrounded by calls to **bgnlin** and **endlin**. Matrix commands **pushma**, **transl**, and **popmat** should be used to accomplish relative positioning.

NAME

readpi – returns values of specific pixels

FORTRAN SPECIFICATION

integer*4 function readpi(n, colors)
integer*4 n
integer*2 colors(n)

PARAMETERS

n expects the number of pixels to be read by the function.

colors expects the array in which the pixel values are to be stored.

FUNCTION RETURN VALUE

The returned value of this function is the number of pixels actually read. A returned function value of 0 indicates an error, that the starting point is not a valid character position.

DESCRIPTION

readpi attempts to read up to *n* pixel values from the bitplanes in color map mode. It reads them into the array *colors* starting from the current character position along a single scan line (constant *y*) in the direction of increasing *x*. **readpi** returns the number of pixels read, which is the number requested if the starting point is a valid character position (inside the current viewport). **readpi** returns zero if the starting point is not a valid character position. The values of pixels read outside the viewport or the screen are undefined. **readpi** updates the current character position to one pixel to the right of the last one read; the current character position is undefined if the new position is outside the viewport.

In double buffer mode, only the back buffer is read by default. On machines that support it, you can use **readso** to control which buffer is read.

The system must be in color map mode for **readpi** to function correctly.

SEE ALSO

lrectr, readso

NOTES

readpi should not be used in new development. Rather, pixels should be read using the high-performance **lrectr** command.

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

The upper bits of a color value (an element of the *colors* array) are undefined. You can write this information to the frame buffer without problems. However, if you intend to interpret this data, be sure you mask out the upper bits.

NAME

readRG – gets values of specific pixels

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

integer*4 function readRG(n, red, green, blue)
integer*4 n
character*(*) red, green, blue

PARAMETERS

n expects the number of pixels to be read by the function.

red expects the array in which the pixel red values will be stored.

green expects the array in which the pixel green values will be stored.

blue expects the array in which the pixel blue values will be stored.

FUNCTION RETURN VALUE

The returned value of this function is the number of pixels actually read. A returned function value of 0 indicates an error, namely, that the starting point is not a valid character position.

DESCRIPTION

readRG attempts to read up to *n* pixel values from the bitplanes in RGB mode. It reads them into the *red*, *green*, and *blue* arrays starting from the current character position along a single scan line (constant *y*) in the direction of increasing *x*. **readRG** returns the number of pixels read, which is the number requested if the starting point is a valid character position (inside the current viewport). **readRG** returns zero if the starting point is not a valid character position. The values of pixels read outside of the viewport or screen are undefined.

readRG updates the current character position to one pixel to the right of the last one read; the current character position is undefined if the new position is outside the viewport.

In RGB double buffer mode, only the back buffer is read by default. On machines that support it, you can use **readso** to control which buffer is read.

The system must be in RGB mode for **readRG** to function correctly.

SEE ALSO

lrectr, readso

NOTES

readRG should not be used in new development. Rather, pixels should be read using the high-performance **lrectr** command.

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

readso – sets the source for pixels that various routines read

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine readso(src)
integer*4 src

PARAMETERS

src expects a symbolic constant that identifies the pixel source that is to be used:

SRCAUT selects the front color buffer when the current framebuffer, as specified by **drawmo**, is in single buffer mode. It selects the back color buffer when the current framebuffer is in double buffer mode. This is the default.

SRCFRO selects the front color buffer of the current framebuffer, as specified by **drawmo**. This source is valid for both single buffer and double buffer operation.

SRCBAC selects the back color buffer of the current framebuffer, as specified by **drawmo**. This source is valid only while the current framebuffer is in double buffer mode.

SRCZBU selects the z-buffer of the current framebuffer. Because only the normal framebuffer has a z-buffer, this source is currently valid only while draw mode is **NORMAL**.

SRCFRA selects the Live Video Digitizer as the pixel source, regardless of the current draw mode. This source is valid only on IRIS-4D GTX and VGX models with the Live Video Digitizer option board. IRIS-4D GTX models support this source only during **rectco**, not **rectre** or **lrectr**.

SRCOVE selects the overlay planes, and is valid only while draw mode is **NORMAL**. This source is valid only on the Personal Iris.

SRCUND selects the underlay planes, and is valid only while draw mode is **NORMAL**. This source is valid only on the Personal Iris.

SRCPUP selects the pop-up planes, and is valid only while draw mode is **NORMAL**. This source is valid only on the Personal Iris.

DESCRIPTION

readso specifies the pixel source buffer that **rectco**, **readpi**, **readRG**, **rectre**, and **lrectr** use. A separate read source is maintained for each of the GL framebuffers: normal, pop-up, overlay, and underlay. Calls to **readso** change the read source of the currently active framebuffer, as specified by **drawmo**. By default the read source for each framebuffer is **SRCAUT**.

Because read sources, with the exception of some implemented only on the Personal Iris, always specify a source within the current framebuffer, it is not possible to copy pixels from one framebuffer to another. Such a copy must be implemented by first reading pixels out of the source framebuffer, then changing the draw mode to the destination framebuffer, and writing the pixels.

SEE ALSO

lrectr, readpi, readRG, rectco

NOTES

This subroutine is available only in immediate mode.

This subroutine does not function on IRIS-4D B or G models.

Read sources **SRCOVE**, **SRCUND**, and **SRCPUP** operate only on the Personal Iris.

BUGS

On the IRIS-4D GT and GTX models, and on the Personal IRIS, a single variable is shared between the four framebuffers. Separate variables will be implemented in the next software release.

On some IRIS-4D GT and GTX models, while copying rectangles with blending active, **readso** also specifies the bank from which *destination* color and alpha are read (overriding the **blendf** setting).

NAME

rect, recti, rects – outlines a rectangular region

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine rect(x1, y1, x2, y2)
real x1, y1, x2, y2

subroutine recti(x1, y1, x2, y2)
integer*4 x1, y1, x2, y2

subroutine rects(x1, y1, x2,y2)
integer*2 x1, y1, x2, y2

All of the above routines are functionally the same. They differ only in the type declarations of their parameters.

PARAMETERS

x1 expects the x coordinate of one of the corners of the rectangle.

y1 expects the y coordinate of one of the corners of the rectangle.

x2 expects the x coordinate of the opposite corner of the rectangle.

y2 expects the y coordinate of the opposite corner of the rectangle.

DESCRIPTION

rect draws an unfilled rectangle in the *x*-*y* plane with *z* assumed to be zero. The sides of the rectangle are parallel to the *x* and *y* axes. To create a rectangle that does not lie in the *x*-*y* plane, draw the rectangle in the *x*-*y* plane, then rotate and/or translate the rectangle.

A rectangle is drawn as a sequence of four line segments, and therefore inherits all properties that affect the drawing of lines. These include the current color, writemask, line width, stipple pattern, shade model, line antialiasing mode, and subpixel mode. The stipple pattern is initialized to bit zero of the current linestyle before the rectangle is drawn, then shifted continuously through the segments of the rectangle.

After **rect** executes, the graphics position is undefined.

SEE ALSO

bgnclo, linewi, linesm, lsrepe, rectf, sbox, scrsub, setlin, shadem, subpix

NAME

rectco – copies a rectangle of pixels with an optional zoom

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine rectco(x1, y1, x2, y2, newx, newy)
integer*4 x1, y1, x2, y2, newx, newy

PARAMETERS

x1 expects the x coordinate of one corner of the rectangle.

y1 expects the y coordinate of one corner of the rectangle.

x2 expects the x coordinate of the opposite corner of the rectangle.

y2 expects the y coordinate of the opposite corner of the rectangle.

newx expects the x coordinate of the lower-left corner of the new position of the rectangle.

newy expects the y coordinate of the lower-left corner of the new position of the rectangle.

DESCRIPTION

rectco copies a rectangular array of pixels *(x1, y1, x2, y2)* to another position on the screen. The current viewport and screenmask mask the drawing of the copied region. Self-intersecting copies work correctly in all cases.

Use **readso** to specify the front buffer, the back buffer, the z-buffer, or the optional Live Video Digitizer frame buffer as the source. When using the Live Video Digitizer as the readsource, the coordinate arguments should be specified relative to a video origin of (0,0).

On machines that support it, you can use **rectzo** to independently zoom the destination in both the *x* and *y* directions. Self-intersecting copies with zoom also work correctly. Likewise, on machines that support it, **pixmod** can be used to greatly affect the copy operation. Pixel shifts, reflections, and numeric offsets are all possible.

Use **frontb**, **backbu**, and **zdraw** to specify the destination. All coordinates are relative to the lower-left corner of the window.

The result of **rectco** is undefined if **zbuffe** is .TRUE., except when pixel mode **PMZDAT** is enabled (see **pixmod**). This special pixel mode, in conjunction with stencil operation, can be used to implement rectangle copies with depth buffering.

rectco always operates within the currently active framebuffer, as specified by **drawmo**.

rectco leaves the current character position unpredictable

SEE ALSO

pixmod, readso, rectzo, stenci

NOTES

This subroutine is available only in immediate mode.

The Live Video Digitizer option is available only on IRIS-4D GTX and VGX models.

BUGS

Pixel format is not considered during the copy. For example, if you copy pixels that contain color index data into an RGB window, the display subsystem cannot correctly interpret it.

On IRIS-4D GTX models the zoom factor is not applied when reading from the Live Video Digitizer's frame buffer.

NAME

rectf, rectfi, rectfs – fills a rectangular area

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine rectf(x1, y1, x2, y2)
real x1, y1, x2, y2

subroutine rectfi(x1, y1, x2, y2)
integer*4 x1, y1, x2, y2

subroutine rectfs(x1, y1, x2, y2)
integer*2 x1, y1, x2, y2

All of the above routines are functionally the same. They differ only in the type declarations of their parameters.

PARAMETERS

x1 expects the x coordinate of one corner of the rectangle that is to be drawn.

y1 expects the y coordinate of one corner of the rectangle that is to be drawn.

x2 expects the x coordinate of the opposite corner of the rectangle that is to be drawn.

y2 expects the y coordinate of the opposite corner of the rectangle that is to be drawn.

DESCRIPTION

rect draws a filled rectangle in the *x*-*y* plane with *z* assumed to be zero. The sides of the rectangle are parallel to the *x* and *y* axes. To create a rectangle that does not lie in the *x*-*y* plane, draw the rectangle in the *x*-*y* plane, then rotate and/or translate the rectangle.

A rectangle is drawn as a single polygon, and therefore inherits all properties that affect the drawing of polygons. These include the current color, writemask, fill pattern, shade model, polygon antialiasing mode, polygon scan conversion mode, and subpixel mode. Front-face and back-face elimination work correctly with filled rectangles. The front-face of a rectangle faces the positive z half-space when *(x1, y1)* is the

lower-left corner of the rectangle in object coordinates.

After **rectf** executes, the graphics position is undefined.

SEE ALSO

backfa, bgnpol, frontf, polymo, polysm, rect, scrsub, setpat, shadem, subpix

NOTE

Previous graphics library implementations set the current graphics position to *(x1, y1)* after the rectangle was drawn. Current graphics position is now undefined after a rectangle is drawn.

NAME

rectre, lrectr – reads a rectangular array of pixels into CPU memory

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

```
integer*4 rectre(x1, y1, x2, y2, parray)
integer*4 x1, y1, x2, y2
integer*2 parray(*)

integer*4 lrectr(x1, y1, x2, y2, parray)
integer*4 x1, y1, x2, y2
integer*4 parray(*)
```

PARAMETERS

x1 expects the x coordinate of the lower-left corner of the rectangle that you want to read.

y1 expects the y coordinate of the lower-left corner of the rectangle that you want to read.

x2 expects the x coordinate of the upper-right corner of the rectangle that you want to read.

y2 expects the y coordinate of the upper-right corner of the rectangle that you want to read.

parray expects the array to receive the pixels that you want to read.

FUNCTION RETURN VALUE

The returned value of this function is the number of pixels specified in the rectangular region, regardless of whether the pixels were actually readable (i.e. on-screen) or not.

DESCRIPTION

rectre and **lrectr** read the pixel values of a rectangular region of the screen and write them to the array, *parray*. The system fills the elements of *parray* from left-to-right, then bottom-to-top. All coordinates are relative to the lower-left corner of the window, not the screen or viewport.

rectre fills an array of 16-bit words, and therefore should be used only to read color index values. **lrectr** fills an array of 32-bit words. Based on the current **pixmod**, in can return pixels of 1, 2, 4, 8, 12, 16, 24, or 32 bits each. Use it to read packed RGB or RGBA values, color index values, or *z* values. Use **readso** to specify the pixel source from which both **rectre** and **lrectr** read pixels.

pixmod greatly affects the operation of **lrectr**, and has no effect on the operation of **rectre**. By default, **lrectr** returns 32-bit pixels in the format used by **cpack**. Different pixel sizes, framebuffer shifts, scan patterns through the framebuffer, and strides through memory, can all be specified using **pixmod**

rectre and **lrectr** leave the current character position unpredictable.

SEE ALSO

lrectw, pixmod, readso

NOTES

These routines are available only in immediate mode.

On IRIS-4D GT and GTX models, returned bits that do not correspond to valid bitplanes are undefined. Other models return zero in these bits.

On IRIS-4D GT, GTX, and VGX models, **rectre** performance will suffer if $x2 - x1 + 1$ is odd, or if *parray* is not 32-bit word aligned.

NAME

rectwr, lrectw – draws a rectangular array of pixels into the frame buffer

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine rectwr(x1, y1, x2, y2, parray)
integer*4 x1, y1, x2, y2
integer*2 parray(*)

subroutine lrectw(x1, y1, x2, y2, parray)
integer*4 x1, y1, x2, y2
integer*4 parray(*)

PARAMETERS

x1 expects the lower-left x coordinate of the rectangular region.

y1 expects the lower-left y coordinate of the rectangular region.

x2 expects the upper-right x coordinate of the rectangular region.

y2 expects the upper-right y coordinate of the rectangular region.

parray expects the array which contains the values of the pixels to be drawn. For RGBA values, pack the bits thusly: $*AABBGGRR*, where:

AA contains the alpha value,
BB contains the blue value,
GG contains the green value, and
RR contains the red value.

RGBA component values range from 0 to $FF (255). The alpha value will be ignored if blending is not active and the machine has no alpha bitplanes.

DESCRIPTION

rectwr and **lrectw** draw pixels taken from the array *parray* into the specified rectangular frame buffer region. The system draws pixels left-to-right, then bottom-to-top. All coordinates are relative to the lower-left corner of the window, not the screen or viewport. All normal drawing modes apply.

The size of *parray* is always (x2–x1+1) × (y2–y1+1). If the zoom factors set by **rectzo** are both 1.0, the screen region *x1* through *x2*, *y1* through *y2*, are filled. Other zoom factors result in filling past *x2* and/or past *y2* (*x1*,*y1* is always the lower-left corner of the filled region).

rectwr draws an array of 16-bit words, and therefore should be used only to write color index values. **lrectw** draws an array of 32-bit words. Based on the current **pixmod**, in can draw pixels of 1, 2, 4, 8, 12, 16, 24, or 32 bits each. Use it to write packed RGB or RGBA values, color index values, or *z* values.

pixmod greatly affects the operation of **lrectw**, and has no effect on the operation of **rectwr**. By default, **lrectw** draws 32-bit pixels in the format used by **cpack**. Different pixel sizes, framebuffer shifts, scan patterns through the framebuffer, and strides through memory, can all be specified using **pixmod**.

rectwr and **lrectw** leave the current character position unpredictable.

SEE ALSO

blendf, lrectr, pixmod, rectco, rectzo

NOTES

These routines are available only in immediate mode.

NAME

rectzo – specifies the zoom for rectangular pixel copies and writes

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine rectzo(xfactor, yfactor)
real xfactor, yfactor

PARAMETERS

xfactor expects the multiplier of the rectangle in the x direction.

yfactor expects the multiplier of the rectangle in the y direction.

DESCRIPTION

rectzo specifies independent *x* and *y* zoom factors that **rectco, rectwr,** and **lrectw** use. **rectzo** scales the source image by the numbers specified by *xfactor* and *yfactor*. If **rectzo(2.0, 3.0)** is called, and the following rectangle is copied:

```
1 3
5 7
```

the copy will be:

```
1 1 3 3
1 1 3 3
1 1 3 3
5 5 7 7
5 5 7 7
5 5 7 7
```

Although zoom factors are specified as floating point values, some graphics systems do not support fractional zooms. These systems round each floating point zoom factor to the nearest integer value. Systems that do support fractional zoom replicate source image pixels when the zoom factor is greater than 1.0, and decimate the source image when the zoom factor is less than 1.0.

By default, *xfactor* and *yfactor* are 1.0.

SEE ALSO

lrectw, pixmod, rectco, rectwr

NOTE

This subroutine is available only in immediate mode.

IRIS-4D G, GT, and GTX models, and the Personal Iris, do not support fractional zoom.

NAME

resetl – controls the continuity of linestyles

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine resetl(b)
logical b

PARAMETERS

b expects either .TRUE. or .FALSE..

.TRUE. causes the linestyle to be reset at the beginning of each line segment.

.FALSE. causes the linestyle to be continued across the segments of a line.

DESCRIPTION

resetl enables or disable linestyle reset mode. This mode affects the reinitialization of the linestyle pattern between line segments. If it is enabled (the default), it causes the stippling of each segment of a line to start at the beginning of the linestyle pattern. If it is disabled, the linestyle is not reset between segments, and the stippling of one segment continues from where it left off at the end of the previous segment.

Changing **resetl** from .FALSE. to .TRUE. in the middle of a line causes the linestyle to be reset. If **resetl** is .FALSE. when **setlin** is called, the linestyle does not change until **resetl(.TRUE.)** is issued. **resetl(.TRUE.)** also initializes the **lsrepe** factor to 1.

SEE ALSO

deflin, getres, lsrepe, setlin

NOTES

The setting of **resetl** is ignored for Graphics Library primitives such as arcs, circles, and curves, even though they are currently implemented using lines.

This routine only functions on IRIS-4D B and G models, and therefore we advise against its use in new development.

NAME

reshap – sets the viewport to the dimensions of the current graphics window

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine reshap

PARAMETERS

none

DESCRIPTION

reshap sets the viewport to the dimensions of the current graphics window. Call it whenever REDRAW events are received for windows whose size is unconstrained, and therefore could have changed.

reshap is equivalent to:

```
integer*4 xsize, ysize

call getsiz(xsize, ysize)
call viewpo(0, xsize-1, 0, ysize-1)
```

SEE ALSO

getori, getsiz, viewpo

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

RGBcol – sets the current color in RGB mode

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine RGBcol(red, green, blue)
integer*4 red, green, blue

PARAMETERS

red expects the value indicating the intensity of the red component.

green expects the value indicating the intensity of the green component.

blue expects the value indicating the intensity of the blue component.

DESCRIPTION

RGBcol sets the red, green, and blue color components of the currently active GL framebuffer, one of normal, popup, overlay, or underlay as specified by **drawmo**, to the specified values. Alpha, when supported, is set to the maximum value. The current framebuffer must be in RGB mode for the **RGBcol** command to be applicable. Most drawing commands copy the current RGBA color components into the color bitplanes of the current framebuffer. Color components are retained in each draw mode, so when a draw mode is re-entered, red, green, blue, and alpha are reset to the last values specified in that draw mode.

Color component values range from 0, specifying no intensity, through 255, specifying maximum intensity. Values that exceed 255 are clamped to it. Values less than 0 are not clamped, and therefore result in unpredictable operation.

It is an error to call **RGBcol** while the current framebuffer is in color map mode.

The color components of all framebuffers in RGB mode are set to zero when **gconfi** is called.

SEE ALSO

c, cpack, drawmo, gRGBco, lmcolo, RGBmod

NOTE

RGBcol can also be used to modify the current material while lighting is active (see **lmcolo**).

NAME

RGBcur – obsolete routine

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine RGBcur(index, red, green, blue, redm, greenm, bluem)
integer*4 index, red, green, blue, redm, greenm, bluem

DESCRIPTION

This routine is obsolete. It continues to function only on IRIS-4D B and G models to provide backwards compatibility. All new development should use its replacement, **setcur**.

SEE ALSO

setcur

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

RGBmod – sets a rendering and display mode that bypasses the color map

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine RGBmod

PARAMETERS

none

DESCRIPTION

RGBmod instructs the system to treat color as a 4-component entity in the currently active drawmode. Currently RGB mode is supported only by the normal framebuffer, so **RGBmod** should be called only while in draw mode **NORMAL**. You must call **gconfi** for **RGBmod** to take effect.

While in RGB mode, a framebuffer is configured to store separate color values for red, green, blue, and alpha components. Lighting, shading, and fog calculations are done in the true, RGB color space. Colors and writemasks must be specified using RGB-compatible commands such as **c, cpack**, and **wmpack**. The red, green, and blue components stored in the framebuffer are used (after correction for monitor non-linearity) to directly control the color guns of the monitor.

Many advanced rendering features, such as complex lighting models, texture mapping, polygon antialiasing, and fog, are available only in RGB mode.

SEE ALSO

c, cmode, cpack, gammar, gconfi, getdis, getgde, wmpack

NOTE

RGBmod is not supported on all hardware configurations. The command **getgde** can be used to determine how many bitplanes in the normal framebuffer are available for each color component in both single and double buffered RGB mode.

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

RGBran – obsolete routine

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine lRGBra(rmin, gmin, bmin, rmax, gmax, bmax, z1, z2)
integer*2 rmin, gmin, bmin, rmax, gmax, bmax, z1, z2

PARAMETERS

rmin expects the minimum value to be stored in the red bitplanes.

gmin expects the minimum value to be stored in the green bitplanes.

bmin expects the minimum value to be stored in the blue bitplanes.

rmax expects the maximum value to be stored in the red bitplanes.

gmax expects the maximum value to be stored in the green bitplanes.

bmax expects the maximum value to be stored in the blue bitplanes.

z1 expects the minimum z value that is to be used as criteria for linear mapping.

z2 expects the maximum z value that is to be used as criteria for linear mapping.

DESCRIPTION

This routine is obsolete. Although it continues to function to provide backwards compatibility, all new development should use its replacement, **lRGBra**.

SEE ALSO

lRGBra

NAME

RGBwri – grants write access to a subset of available bitplanes

FORTRAN SPECIFICATION

subroutine RGBwri(red, green, blue)
integer*4 red, green, blue

PARAMETERS

red expects the mask for the corresponding red bitplanes.

green expects the mask for the corresponding green bitplanes.

blue expects the mask for the corresponding blue bitplanes.

DESCRIPTION

RGBwri sets the red, green, and blue write mask components of the currently active GL framebuffer, one of normal, popup, overlay, or underlay as specified by **drawmo**, to the specified values. The alpha mask component is set to enable writing to all alpha bitplanes. The current framebuffer must be in RGB mode for the **RGBwri** command to be applicable. All drawing into the color bitplanes of the current framebuffer is masked by the current write mask. Write mask components are retained in each draw mode, so when a draw mode is re-entered, the red, green, blue, and alpha masks are reset to the last values specified in that draw mode.

Each write mask component is an 8-bit mask, which allows changes only to bitplanes corresponding to ones in the mask. For example, **RGBwri($F0,$00,$00)** allows changes only to the 4 most significant bits of red, and to all the bits of alpha. Bits 8 through 15 of each component specification are ignored, only bits 0 through 7 are significant.

It is an error to call **RGBwri** while the current framebuffer is in color map mode.

The write mask components of all framebuffers in RGB mode are set to $FF when **gconfi** is called.

SEE ALSO

drawmo, gRGBma, RGBmod, wmpack

NAME

ringbe – rings the keyboard bell

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine ringbe

PARAMETERS

none

DESCRIPTION

ringbe rings the keyboard bell for the length of time set earlier by **setbel.**

SEE ALSO

clkon, lampon, setbel

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

rmv, rmvi, rmvs, rmv2, rmv2i, rmv2s – relative move

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine rmv(dx, dy, dz)
real dx, dy, dz

subroutine rmvi(dx, dy, dz)
integer*4 dx, dy, dz

subroutine rmvs(dx, dy, dz)
integer*2 dx, dy, dz

subroutine rmv2(dx, dy)
real dx, dy

subroutine rmv2i(dx, dy)
integer*4 dx, dy

subroutine rmv2s(dx, dy)
integer*2 dx, dy

All of the above routines are functionally the same. They differ only in the type declarations of their parameters and in whether or not they assume a two- or three-dimensional space.

PARAMETERS

dx expects the distance from the x coordinate of the current graphics position to the x coordinate of the new graphics position.

dy expects the distance from the y coordinate of the current graphics position to the y coordinate of the new graphics position.

dz expects the distance from the z coordinate of the current graphics position to the z coordinate of the new graphics position.

DESCRIPTION

rmv is the relative version of **move**. It moves (without drawing) the graphics position the specified amount relative to its current value. **rmv2(x, y)** is equivalent to **rmv(x, y, 0.0)**.

SEE ALSO

bgnlin, endlin, popmat, pushma, rdr, transl, v

NOTE

rmv should not be used in new development. Rather, lines should be drawn using the high-performance **v** commands, surrounded by calls to **bgnlin** and **endlin**. Matrix commands **pushma**, **transl**, and **popmat** should be used to accomplish relative positioning.

NAME

rotate, rot – rotate graphical primitives

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine rotate(a, axis)
integer*4 a
character axis

subroutine rot(a, axis)
real a
character axis

PARAMETERS

a expects the angle of rotation of an object.

axis expects the relative axis of rotation. There are three character literal values for this parameter:

'x' indicates the *x*-axis.

'y' indicates the *y*-axis.

'z' indicates the *z*-axis.

DESCRIPTION

rotate and **rot** specify an angle (*a*) and an axis of rotation (*axis*). The angle given to **rotate** is an integer and is specified in tenths of degrees according to the right-hand rule. The angle given to **rot** is a floating point value and is specified in degrees according to the right-hand rule.

These are modeling routines; they changes the current transformation matrix. All objects drawn after **rotate** or **rot** are rotated. Use **pushma** and **popmat** to preserve and restore an unrotated world space.

SEE ALSO

popmat, pushma, scale, transl

NAME

rpatch – draws a rational surface patch

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine rpatch(geomx, geomy, geomz, geomw)
real geomx(4,4), geomy(4,4), geomz(4,4), geomw(4,4)

PARAMETERS

geomx expects a 4x4 matrix containing the x coordinates of the 16 control points of the patch.

geomy expects a 4x4 matrix containing the y coordinates of the 16 control points of the patch.

geomz expects a 4x4 matrix containing the z coordinates of the 16 control points of the patch.

geomw expects a 4x4 matrix containing the w coordinates of the 16 control points of the patch.

DESCRIPTION

rpatch draws a rational surface patch using the current **patchb**, **patchp**, and **patchc** which are defined earlier. The control points *geomx*, *geomy*, *geomz geomw* determine the shape of the patch.

The patch is drawn as a web of curve segments. Each curve segment is approximated by a sequence of straight lines. All lines use the current linestyle, which is reset prior to the first line of each curve segment, and continues through subsequent lines in each curve segment. Other line modes, including depthcueing, line width, and line antialiasing, also apply to the lines generated by **patch**.

SEE ALSO

defbas, patch, patchb, patchc, patchp

NAME

rpdr, rpdri, rpdrs, rpdr2, rpdr2i, rpdr2s – relative polygon draw

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine rpdr(dx, dy, dz)
real dx, dy, dz

subroutine rpdri(dx, dy, dz)
integer*4 dx, dy, dz

subroutine rpdrs(dx, dy, dz)
integer*2 dx, dy, dz

subroutine rpdr2(dx, dy)
real dx, dy

subroutine rpdr2i(dx, dy)
integer*4 dx, dy

subroutine rpdr2s(dx, dy)
integer*2 dx, dy

All of the above routines are functionally the same. They differ only in the type declarations for their parameters and in whether they assume a two- or three-dimensional space.

PARAMETERS

dx expects the distance from the x coordinate of the current graphics position to the x coordinate of the next corner of the polygon.

dy expects the distance from the y coordinate of the current graphics position to the y coordinate of the next corner of the polygon.

dz expects the distance from the z coordinate of the current graphics position to the z coordinate of the next corner of the polygon.

DESCRIPTION

rpdr is the relative version of **pdr**. It specifies the next point in a filled polygon, using the previous point (the current graphics position) as the origin. **rpdr** updates the current graphics position. The next drawing routine will start drawing from that point.

SEE ALSO

bgnpol, endpol, pclos, rpmv, v

NOTES

rpdr should not be used in new development. Rather, polygons should be drawn using the high-performance **v** commands, surrounded by calls to **bgnpol** and **endpol**. Matrix commands **pushma**, **transl**, and **popmat** should be used to accomplish relative positioning.

There can be no more than 256 vertices in a polygon. Therefore, there can be no more than 255 **rpdr** calls between **rpmv** and **pclos**.

NAME

rpmv, rpmvi, rpmvs, rpmv2, rpmv2i, rpmv2s – relative polygon move

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine rpmv(dx, dy, dz)
real dx, dy, dz

subroutine rpmvi(dx, dy, dz)
integer*4 dx, dy, dz

subroutine rpmvs(dx, dy, dz)
integer*2 dx, dy, dz

subroutine rpmv2(dx, dy)
real dx, dy

subroutine rpmv2i(dx, dy)
integer*4 dx, dy

subroutine rpmv2s(dx, dy)
integer*2 dx, dy

All of the above routines are functionally the same. They differ only in the type declarations of their parameters and in whether they assume a two-dimensional or three-dimensional space.

PARAMETERS

dx expects the distance from the x coordinate of the current graphics position to the x coordinate of the first point in a polygon.

dy expects the distance from the y coordinate of the current graphics position to the y coordinate of the first point in a polygon.

dz expects the distance from the z coordinate of the current graphics position to the z coordinate of the first point in a polygon.

DESCRIPTION

rpmv is the relative version of **pmv**. It specifies a relative move to the starting point of a filled polygon, using the current graphics position as the origin. **rpmv** updates the current graphics position to the new point.

Between **rpmv** and **pclos**, you can issue only the following Graphics Library subroutines: **color**, **RGBcol**, **c**, **cpack**, **n**, **v**, **lmdef**, and **lmbind**. Use **lmdef** and **lmbind** to respecify only materials and their properties.

SEE ALSO

bgnpol, endpol, pclos, rpdr, v

NOTES

rpmv should not be used in new development. Rather, polygons should be drawn using the high-performance **v** commands, surrounded by calls to **bgnpol** and **endpol**. Matrix commands **pushma**, **transl**, and **popmat** should be used to accomplish relative positioning.

There can be no more than 256 vertices in a polygon. Therefore, there can be no more than 255 **rpdr** calls between **rpmv** and **pclos**.

NAME

sbox, sboxi, sboxs – draw a screen-aligned rectangle

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine sbox(x1, y1, x2, y2)
real x1, y1, x2, y2

subroutine sboxi(x1, y1, x2, y2)
integer*4 x1, y1, x2, y2

subroutine sboxs(x1, y1, x2, y2)
integer*2 x1, y1, x2, y2

All of the above functions are functionally the same except for the type declarations of the parameters.

PARAMETERS

x1 expects the *x* coordinate of a corner of the box.

y1 expects the *y* coordinate of a corner of the box.

x2 expects the *x* coordinate of the opposite corner of the box.

y2 expects the *y* coordinate of the opposite corner of the box.

DESCRIPTION

sbox draws an unfilled, two-dimensional, screen-aligned rectangle. The rectangle is drawn as a sequence of four line segments, and therefore inherits many properties that affect the drawing of lines. These include the current color, writemask, line width, stipple pattern, and subpixel mode. The stipple pattern is initialized to bit zero of the current linestyle before the rectangle is drawn, then shifted continuously through the segments of the rectangle.

The sides of the rectangle will be parallel to the screen *x* and *y* axes. This rectangle cannot be rotated. The *z* coordinate is set to zero.

When you use **sbox**, you must not use alpha blending, backfacing or frontfacing, depthcueing, fog, gouraud shading, lighting, line antialiasing, screen subdivision, stenciling, texture mapping, or z-buffering.

sbox may be faster than **rect** on some machines. Use **sbox** when you need to draw a large number of screen-aligned rectangles.

After **sbox** executes, the graphics position is undefined.

SEE ALSO

backfa, bgnclo, blendf, deflin, depthc, linewi, linesm, lmbind, lsrepe, rect, scrsub, setlin, shadem, stenci, subpix, texbin, zbuffer

NAME

sboxf, sboxfi, sboxfs – draw a filled screen-aligned rectangle

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine sboxf(x1, y1, x2, y2)
real x1, y1, x2, y2

subroutine sboxfi(x1, y1, x2, y2)
integer*4 x1, y1, x2, y2

subroutine sboxfs(x1, y1, x2, y2)
integer*2 x1, y1, x2, y2

All of the above functions are functionally the same except for the type declarations of the parameters.

PARAMETERS

x1 expects the *x* coordinate of a corner of the filled box.

y1 expects the *y* coordinate of a corner of the filled filled box.

x2 expects the *x* coordinate of the opposite corner of the filled box.

y2 expects the *y* coordinate of the opposite corner of the filled box.

DESCRIPTION

sboxf draws a filled, two-dimensional, screen-aligned rectangle. The rectangle is drawn as a single polygon, and therefore inherits many properties that affect the drawing of polygons. These include the current color, writemask, fill pattern, and subpixel mode.

The sides of the rectangle will be parallel to the screen *x* and *y* axes. This rectangle cannot be rotated. The *z* coordinate is set to zero.

When you use **sboxf**, you must not use alpha blending, backfacing or frontfacing, depthcueing, fog, gouraud shading, lighting, polygon antialiasing, screen subdivision, stenciling, texture mapping, or z-buffering. **polymo** must be set to PYMFIL.

sboxf may be faster than **rectf** on some machines. Use **sboxf** when you need to draw a large number of screen-aligned rectangles.

After **sboxf** executes, the graphics position is undefined.

SEE ALSO

backfa, bgnpol, blendf, depthc, frontf, lmbind, polymo, polysm, rectf, scrsub, setpat, shadem, stenci, subpix, texbin, zbuffe

NAME

scale – scales and mirrors objects

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine scale(x, y, z)
real x, y, z

PARAMETERS

x expects the scaling of the object in the x direction.

y expects the scaling of the object in the y direction.

z expects the scaling of the object in the z direction.

DESCRIPTION

scale shrinks, expands, and mirrors objects. Values with a magnitude greater than 1 expand the object; values with a magnitude less than 1 shrink it. Negative values mirror the object. Mirroring places the reflection of an object in the area defined. The original is no longer displayed.

scale is a modeling routine; it changes the current transformation matrix. All objects drawn after **scale** executes are affected.

Use **pushma** and **popmat** to limit the scope of **scale**.

SEE ALSO

popmat, pushma, rotate, transl

NAME

sclear – clear the stencil planes to a specified value

FORTRAN SPECIFICATION

subroutine sclear(sval)
integer*4 sval

PARAMETERS

sval expects the integer value that is to be written to every stencil location

DESCRIPTION

sclear sets every pixel in the currently allocated stencil buffer (see **stensi**) to *sval*, the passed parameter. This clearing operation is limited by the current **viewpo** and **scrnma**, and is masked by the current **swrite**. Current color is unchanged. The polygon pattern, if any, is ignored.

SEE ALSO

stensi, swrite

NOTES

IRIS-4D G, GT, and GTX models, and the Personal Iris, do not support **stenci**, and therefore also do not support **sclear**. Use **getgde** to determine whether **stenci** is supported.

Because only the normal framebuffer includes **stenci** resources, **sclear** should be called only while draw mode is **NORMAL**.

NAME

scrbox – control the screen box

FORTRAN SPECIFICATION

subroutine scrbox(arg)
integer*4 arg

PARAMETERS

arg Expects one of the symbolic constants:

SBRESE: initialize screen box limits. (default)

SBTRAC: track scan-converted geometry and characters and update the scrbox limits accordingly.

SBHOLD: disable update of screen box limits; hold current values.

DESCRIPTION

scrbox is a dual of the **scrmas** capability. Rather than limiting drawing effects to a screen-aligned subregion of the viewport, it tracks the screen-aligned subregion (screen box) that has been affected. Unlike **scrmas**, which defaults to the viewport boundry if not explicitly enabled, **scrbox** must be explicitly turned on to be effective.

While enabled (mode **SBTRAC**) **scrbox** maintains leftmost, rightmost, lowest, and highest window coordinates of all pixels that are scan converted. Because **scrbox** operates on the pixels that result from the scan conversion of points, lines, polygons, and characters; it correctly handles wide lines, antialiased (smooth) points and lines, and characters. Because **scrbox** operation may preceed the framebuffer, scan-converted pixels may update the screen box regardless of their Z compare, WID compare, or stencil compare results.

scrbox results are guaranteed to bound the modified framebuffer region, but they may exceed the bounds of this region.

When reset, the leftmost and lowest screen box values are set to be greater than the rightmost and highest values.

SEE ALSO

getscr, scrmas

NOTES

IRIS-4D G, GT, and GTX models, and the Personal Iris, do not support **scrbox**. Use **getgde** to determine whether **scrbox** is supported.

NAME

screen – map world space to absolute screen coordinates

FORTRAN SPECIFICATION

subroutine screen

PARAMETERS

none

DESCRIPTION

screen sets the projection matrix and viewport of the current window so as to map world space to absolute screen coordinates (instead of to the more usual window-relative screen coordinates). This provides a convenient coordinate system for operations that are not constrained to a window, e.g. reading pixels.

screen is equivalent to:

```
integer*4 xmin, ymin

call getorg(xmin, ymin)
call viewpo(-xmin, getgde(GDXPMA)-xmin,
+            -ymin, getgde(GDYPMA)-ymin)
call ortho2(-0.5, getgde(GDXPMA)+0.5,
+            -0.5, getgde(GDYPMA)+0.5)
```

SEE ALSO

fullsc, getgde, getori, viewpo, ortho2

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

scrmas – defines a rectangular screen clipping mask

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine scrmas(left, right, bottom, top)
integer*4 left, right, bottom, top

PARAMETERS

left expects the window coordinate of the left-most pixel column within the mask region.

right expects the window coordinate of the right-most pixel column within the mask region.

bottom expects the window coordinate of the lowest pixel row within the mask region.

top expects the window coordinate of the highest pixel row within the mask region.

DESCRIPTION

scrmas defines a subregion of the current viewport that can be updated by drawing commands. Pixels outside this region cannot be modified by any drawing commands, including point, line, polygon, character, pixel write, and pixel copy commands. All pixel bitplane buffers, including color, depth, accumulation, and stencil buffers, are write protected. **scrmas** operates in all draw modes.

The enabled subregion is specified as a screen-aligned rectangle in window coordinates. Like **viewpo**, the boundary specification is inclusive, so the call **scrmas(0,0,0,0)** specifies a 1-pixel rectangle in the lower-left corner of the window.

When **viewpo** is called, the screen mask is set to match the newly specified viewport. Any previously **scrmas** specification is lost.

scrmas must be specified entirely within the current viewport.

SEE ALSO

drawmo, getscr, viewpo

NOTE

If you set *left* to be greater than *right* or *bottom* to be greater than *top*, all pixels in the viewport are write protected.

NAME

scrnat – attaches the input focus to a screen

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

integer*4 function scrnat(gsnr)
integer*4 gsnr

PARAMETERS

gsnr expects a screen number or the symbolic constant, INFOCU.

FUNCTION RETURN VALUE

The function returns the screen that previously had input focus, or –1 if there was an error (e.g., *gsnr* is not a valid screen number).

DESCRIPTION

scrnat attaches the input focus to the specified screen. It waits for any window manager or menu interaction to be completed before doing the attach. Calling **scrnat** with the argument INFOCU simply returns the screen that currently has the input focus.

On error, **scrnat** leaves the input focus unchanged.

SEE ALSO

getgde, getwsc, scrnse

NOTES

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

Use **getgde(GDNSCR)** to determine the number of screens available to your program. Screens are numbered starting from zero.

NAME

scrnse – selects the screen upon which new windows are placed

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

integer*4 function scrnse(gsnr)
integer*4 gsnr

PARAMETERS

gsnr expects a screen number or the symbolic constant, INFOCU, to select the screen with the input focus at the time the routine is called.

FUNCTION RETURN VALUE

The function returns the previously selected screen, or –1 if there was an error (e.g., *gsnr* is not a valid screen number).

DESCRIPTION

scrnse selects the screen upon which a subsequent **winope**, **ginit**, **gbegin**, creates a window. It also selects the screen to which **getgde** and **gversi** inquiries refer. The default is the screen with the input focus at the time the first Graphics Library routine is called.

On error, **scrnse** leaves the currently selected screen unchanged.

You can call **scrnse** prior to graphics initialization.

SEE ALSO

getgde, getwsc, ginit, gversi, winope, scrnat

NOTES

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

Use **getgde(GDNSCR)** to determine the number of screens available to your program. Screens are numbered starting from zero.

NAME

scrsub – subdivide lines and polygons to a screen-space limit

FORTRAN SPECIFICATION

subroutine scrsub(mode, params)
integer*4 mode
real params()

PARAMETERS

mode Specify whether and how lines and polygons are to be subdivided. Options are:

SSOFF: do not subdivide. (default)

SSDEPT: subdivide based on *z* values in screen-coordinates.

params Expects an array that contains parameter specifications for the subdivision mode that has been selected.

SSOFF expects no values in the *params* array.

SSDEPT expects three values in the *params* array: *maxz*, *minsize*, and *maxsize*. *maxz* specifies the distance, in screen-coordinates, between *z=constant* subdivision planes. (Z-buffer screen coordinates are defined by **lsetde**.) *minsize* and *maxsize* specify bounds, in units of pixels, of the screen size of the resulting subdivided polygons. Setting *maxz* to 0.0 eliminates screen-coordinate *z* from consideration during the subdivision. Likewise, setting *minsize* or *maxsize* to 0.0 eliminates lower or upper bounds on screen size from consideration.

DESCRIPTION

When **scrsub** mode is not **SSOFF**, lines and polygons are subdivided until the specified criteria are met. Parameters are assigned to created vertices as though they have been interpolated in eye-coordinates, rather than in screen-coordinates. Thus effects that result from (incorrect) linear interpolation in screen-coordinates can be compensated for with **scrsub**.

Mode **SSDEPT** slices polygons into strips whose edges have constant screen *z* value. It divides lines into segments whose endpoint *z* values differ by *maxz*. This subdivision is done after lighting, so the newly created vertices are not lighted, but rather simply take color values as linear interpolants of the original vertices (in eye-coordinates). Both fog and texture mapping are done after the depth subdivision, so both benefit from its operation.

Polygon slices created by **SSDEPT** subdivision have edges whose *z* values differ by *maxz*. However, if the width of the resulting slices is less than *minsize*, the slices are increased to have width equal to *minsize*. For example, if *maxsize* is set to 0.0 (i.e. defeated), a polygon that directly faces the viewer is not subdivided, because all vertices have the same *z* value. As this polygon is rotated away from the viewer, it is sliced into strips whose edges are parallel to the axis of rotation. The number of strips increases as the rotation increases, until the strips reach a width (measured perpendicular to the axis of rotation) of *minsize*. At this angle the number of slices is at its maximum. As the rotation is continued, the slice width remains constant, and the number of slices decreases, reaching zero as the polygon becomes perpendicular to the viewer.

When *maxsize* is non-zero, the description above changes only in that large polygons that are nearly perpendicular to the viewer are subdivided into strips of width *maxsize*. Likewise, lines segments created by **SSDEPT** subdivision are limited to a minimum length of *minsize*, and a maximum length of *maxsize*.

SSDEPT subdivision improves the accuracy of texture mapping when non-orthographic projections are used, and improves the accuracy of fog calculations. It is not useful for lighting improvement.

SEE ALSO

fogver, texbin, tevbin

NOTE

scrsub cannot be used while **mmode** is **MSINGL**.

IRIS-4D G, GT, and GTX models, and the Personal Iris, do not support **scrsub**.

BUGS

When the screen size of subdivided polygons is limited, either by *minsize* or by *maxsize*, adjacent polygons can subdivide differently such that newly created vertices on their shared boundary do not coincide. In this case, some pixels at their shared boundary may not be scan converted by either polygon.

Incorrect specification of either *maxz* or *minsize* can result in near-infinite polygon subdivision. To avoid the resulting poor graphics system response, IRIS-4D VGX models do not subdivide polygons whose **SSDEPT** subdivision would result in more than 2000 slices.

NAME

setbel – sets the duration of the beep of the keyboard bell

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine setbel(durat)
integer*4 durat

PARAMETERS

durat expects a value indicating the length of time the keyboad bell will sound.

0 no beep.

1 short beep.

2 long beep.

DESCRIPTION

setbell sets the duration of the beep of the keyboard bell. The keyboard bell is activated by **ringbe**.

SEE ALSO

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

setcur – sets the cursor characteristics

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine setcur(index, color, wtm)
integer*4 index, color, wtm

PARAMETERS

index expects an index into the predefined definition table.

color argument ignored.

wtm argument ignored.

DESCRIPTION

setcur selects a cursor glyph from among those defined with **defcur**. *color* and *wtm* are ignored by this routine. To set the color for the cursor use **mapcol** and **drawmo**.

SEE ALSO

attach, cursty, defcur, curori, drawmo, getcur, mapcol, RGBcur

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

setdbl – sets the lights on the dial and button box

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine setdbl(mask)
integer*4 mask

PARAMETERS

mask expects 32 packed bits indicating which lights you want turned on.

DESCRIPTION

setdbl turns on a combination of the lights on the dial and switch box. A dial and switch box is an I/O device which has thirty-two lighted switches on it. Each bit in the mask corresponds to a light. For example, to turn on lights 4, 7, and 22 (and leave all the others off), set the mask to $400090.

SEE ALSO

dbtext

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

setdep – obsolete routine

FORTRAN SPECIFICATION

subroutine setdep(near, far)
integer*2 near, far

PARAMETERS

near expects the screen coordinate of the near clipping plane.

far expects the screen coordinate of the far clipping plane.

DESCRIPTION

This routine is obsolete. Although it continues to function to provide backwards compatibility, all new development should use its replacement, **lsetde**.

SEE ALSO

lsetde

NAME

setlin – selects a linestyle pattern

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine setlin(index)
integer*4 index

PARAMETERS

index expects an index into the linestyle table.

DESCRIPTION

setlin selects a linestyle pattern from a linestyle table defined by **deflin**. There is always a current linestyle; it draws lines and curves, and outlines rectangles, polygons, circles, and arcs. The default linestyle is 0, which is a solid line. It cannot be redefined.

SEE ALSO

deflin, getlst, linewi

NAME

setmap – selects one of the small color maps provided by multimap mode

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine setmap(mapnum)
integer*4 mapnum

PARAMETERS

mapnum expects the number of the small color map to be used.

DESCRIPTION

setmap selects one of the small color maps provided by multimap mode. There are **getgde(GDNMMA)** maps, whose numbering starts from 0. **setmap** can only be used in multimap mode; it is ignored in onemap mode.

SEE ALSO

getgde, getmap, multim, onemap

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

setmon – sets the monitor type

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine setmon(mtype)
integer*4 mtype

PARAMETERS

mtype expects a symbolic constant that identifies the monitor mode to be used. There are five constants defined for this parameter:

HZ30 selects 30Hz interlaced monitor mode.

HZ30SG selects 30HZ noninterlaced with sync on green monitor mode.

HZ60 selects 60Hz noninterlaced monitor mode.

NTSC selects NTSC monitor mode.

PAL selects PAL or SECAM monitor mode.

STR_RECT puts your monitor in stereo viewing mode if it has that option. (Otherwise this is ignored.)

DESCRIPTION

setmon sets the monitor to 30Hz interlaced, 60Hz noninterlaced, 30Hz interlaced with sync on green, NTSC, or PAL, depending on whether *mtype* is HZ30, HZ60, HZ30SG, NTSC, or PAL, respectively.

SEE ALSO

getmon, getoth, setvid

NOTES

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

The symbolic values for *mtype* mentioned above are defined in *<gl/fget.h>*.

BUGS

IRIS-4D VGX models may hang the graphics pipe, resulting in failure of all running programs including the window manager, when **setmon** is called while other graphics processes are running.

NAME

setnur – sets a property for the display of trimmed NURBS surfaces

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine setnur
integer*4 property
real value

PARAMETERS

property expects the name of the property to be set.

value expects the value to which the named property will be set.

DESCRIPTION

The display of NURBS surfaces can be controlled in different ways. The following is a list of the display properties that can be affected.

NERRO: If value is 1.0, some error checking is enabled. If error checking is disabled, the system runs slightly faster. The default value is 0.0.

NPIXEL: The value is the maximum length, in pixels, of edges of polygons on the screen used to render trimmed NURBS surfaces. The default value is 50.0 pixels.

SEE ALSO

bgnsur, nurbss, bgntri, nurbsc, pwlcur, getnur

NAME

setpat – selects a pattern for filling polygons and rectangles

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine setpat(index)
integer*4 index

PARAMETERS

index expects the index into the table of defined patterns.

DESCRIPTION

setpat selects a pattern from a table of patterns previously defined by **defpat.** The default pattern is pattern 0, which is solid. If you specify an undefined pattern, the default pattern is selected.

SEE ALSO

color, defpat, getpat, writem

NAME

setpup – sets the display characteristics of a given pop up menu entry

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine setpup(pup, entry, mode)
integer*4 pup, entry, mode

PARAMETERS

pup expects the menu identifier of the menu whose entries you want to change. The menu identifier is the returned function value of the menu creation call to **newpup**.

entry expects the position of the entry in the menu, indexed from 1.

mode expects a symbolic constant that indicates the display characteristics you want to apply to the chosen entry. For this parameter there are two defined symbolic constants:

PUPNON, no special display characteristics, fully functional if selected. This is the default mode for newly created menu entries.

PUPGRE, entry is greyed-out and disabled. Selecting a greyed-out entry has the same behavior as selecting the title bar. If the greyed-out entry has a submenu associated with it, that submenu does not display.

DESCRIPTION

Use **setpup** to alter the display characteristics of a pop up menu entry. Currently, you use this routine to disable and grey-out a menu entry.

EXAMPLE

Here is an example that disables a single entry:

```
menu = newpup()
call addtop(menu,'menu %t |item 1 |item 2 |item 3 |item 4', 39,
call setpup(menu, 1, PUPGRE)
```

Subsequent calls of **dopup(menu)** would display the menu with the menu entry labeled "item 1" is greyed out, and never gets a return value of 1.

SEE ALSO

dopup, freepu, newpup

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

setsha – obsolete routine

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine setsha(shade)
integer*4 shade

PARAMETERS

none

DESCRIPTION

This routine is obsolete. Although it continues to function to provide backwards compatibility, all new development should use its identical replacement, **color**.

SEE ALSO

color

NAME

setval – assigns an initial value and a range to a valuator

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine setval(v, init, vmin, vmax)
integer*4 v, init, vmin, vmax

PARAMETERS

v expects the device number for the valuator being set.

init expects the initial value to be assigned to the valuator.

vmin expects the minimum value that the device can assume.

vmax expects the maximum value that the device can assume.

DESCRIPTION

setval sets the initial value and the minimum and maximum values the specified device can assume. All arguments are 16-bit values.

Some devices, such as tablets, report values fixed to a grid. In this case, the device defines an initial position and *init* is ignored.

SEE ALSO

getval

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

setvid, getvid – set and get video hardware registers

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine setvid(reg, value)
integer*4 reg, value

integer*4 function getvid(reg)
integer*4 reg

PARAMETERS

reg expects the name of the register to access.

value expects the value which is to be placed into *reg*.

FUNCTION RETURN VALUE

The returned value of **getvid** is the value read from register *reg*, or –1. –1 indicates that *reg* is not a valid register or that you queried a video register on a system without that particular board installed.

DESCRIPTION

setvid sets the specified video hardware register to the specified value. **getvid** returns the value of the specified video hardware register. Several different video boards are supported; the board names and register identifiers are listed below.

Display Engine Board
DE_R1

CG2 Composite Video and Genlock Board
CG_CONTROL
CG_CPHASE
CG_HPHASE
CG_MODE

VP1 Live Video Digitizer Board

VP_ALPHA
VP_BRITE
VP_CMD
VP_CONT
VP_DIGVAL
VP_FBXORG
VP_FBYORG
VP_FGMODE
VP_GBXORG
VP_GBYORG
VP_HBLANK
VP_HEIGHT
VP_HUE
VP_MAPADD
VP_MAPBLUE
VP_MAPGREEN
VP_MAPRED
VP_MAPSRC
VP_MAPSTROBE
VP_PIXCNT
VP_SAT
VP_STATUS0
VP_STATUS1
VP_VBLANK
VP_WIDTH

SEE ALSO

getmon, getoth, setmon, videoc

NOTES

These routines are available only in immediate mode.

The DE_R1 register is actually present only on the video board used in the IRIS-4D B, G, GT, and GTX models. It is emulated on all other models.

The Live Video Digitizer is available as an option for IRIS-4D GTX models only.

For C, the symbolic constants named above are defined in the files *<gl/cg2vme.h>* and *<gl/vp1.h>*. You will need to create your own versions of them for FORTRAN 77.

NAME

shadem – selects the shading model

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine shadem(model)
integer*4 model

PARAMETERS

model expects one of two possible flags:

FLAT, tells the system to assign the same color to each pixel of lines and polygons during scan conversion.

GOURAU, tells the system to interpolate color from vertex to vertex when scan converting lines, and to interpolate color throughout the area of filled polygons when they are scan converted. This is the default shading model.

DESCRIPTION

shadem determines the shading model that the system uses to render lines and filled polygons. When the system uses Gouraud shading, the colors along a line segment are an interpolation of the colors at its vertices, and the colors in the interior of a filled polygon are an interpolation of the colors at its vertices. Currently the interpolation is linear. Future architectures may do nonlinear interpolation to compensate for errors due to extreme projection.

When flat shading is specified, color is not interpolated. Rather, the color of the second vertex of a line segment, or of the last vertex of a polygon, is used at each pixel of the line segment or polygon. Thus connected lines, triangles, and quadrilaterals can be successfully flat shaded. For example, the color of the *n*th segment in a connected line is determined by the color of vertex *n+1*, and the color of the *n*th triangle in a mesh is determined by the color of vertex *n+2*.

Color intepolation or flat shading occurs after lighting and depthcueing calculations are made, so both these color generation operations can be either flat or Gouraud shaded. Texture, fog, and blending calculations, however, occur after pixel shading is completed. These operations are

always themselves Gouraud shaded, regardless of the current shade model. This means, for example, that a triangle mesh can be lighted or depthcued with flat shaded facets, then fogged or texture mapped smoothly.

SEE ALSO

getsm

NOTE

Gouraud is the default shading model, but is in general slower than flat shading. To improve performance, specify flat shading where Gouraud shading is not required.

BUGS

On IRIS-4D B and G models, and on the Personal Iris without Turbo Graphics, lines are always drawn with constant color regardless of the current shading model. Also, flat shaded independent polygons scan convert to a single color, but this color is not always that of the last vertex specified. Flat shaded polygons yeild consistent results on these models only when the same color is specified at each vertex.

On IRIS-4D GT and GTX models, lines drawn with **move** and **draw** are always flat shaded, and lines drawn with **v** commands are always Gouraud shaded, regardless of the current shading model. Independent polygons are always Gouraud shaded. Triangle meshes are correctly flat or Gouraud shaded, depending on the shading model.

NAME

shader – obsolete routine

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine shader(lowin, highin, z1, z2)
integer*2 lowin, highin, z1, z2

PARAMETERS

lowin expects the low-intensity color map index.

highin expects the high-intensity color map index.

z1 expects the low z value to be mapped to.

z2 expects the high z value to be mapped to.

DESCRIPTION

This routine is obsolete. Although it continues to function to provide backwards compatibility, all new development should use its replacement, **lshade**.

SEE ALSO

lshade

NAME

single – writes and displays all bitplanes

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine single

PARAMETERS

none

DESCRIPTION

single invokes single buffer mode. In single buffer mode, the system simultaneously updates and displays the image data in the active bitplanes. Consequently, incomplete or changing pictures can appear on the screen. **single** does not take effect until **gconfi** is called.

SEE ALSO

cmode, double, gconfi, getdis, gsync, RGBmod

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

smooth – obsolete routine

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine smooth(mode)
integer*4 mode

PARAMETERS

mode expects 1 to turn on antialiasing or 0 to turn it off.

DESCRIPTION

This routine is obsolete. Although it continues to function to provide backwards compatibility, all new development should use its identical replacement, **linesm**.

SEE ALSO

linesm

NAME

spclos – obsolete routine

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine spclos

PARAMETERS

none

DESCRIPTION

This routine is obsolete. Since setting of **shadem** determines if a polygon is shaded, **spclos** simply functions as **pclos**. All new development should use **pclos**.

SEE ALSO

pclose, shadem

NAME

splf, splfi, splfs, splf2, splf2i, splf2s – draws a shaded filled polygon

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine splf(n, parray, iarray)
integer*4 n
real parray(3,n)
integer*2 iarray(n)

subroutine splfi(n, parray, iarray)
integer*4 n
integer*4 parray(3,n)
integer*2 iarray(n)

subroutine splfs(n, parray, iarray)
integer*4 n
integer*2 parray(3,n)
integer*2 iarray(n)

subroutine splf2(n, parray, iarray)
integer*4 n
real parray(2,n)
integer*2 iarray(n)

subroutine splf2i(n, parray, iarray)
integer*4 n
integer*4 parray(2,n)
integer*2 iarray(n)

subroutine splf2s(n, parray, iarray)
integer*4 n
integer*2 parray(2,n)
integer*2 iarray(n)

All of the above routines are functionally the same. They differ only in the type declarations of their parameters and in whether they assume a two- or three-dimensional space.

PARAMETERS

n expects the number of vertices in the polygon. There can be no more than 256 vertices in a single polygon.

parray expects an array containing the vertices of a polygon.

iarray expects the array containing the color map indices which determine the intensities of the vertices of the polygon

DESCRIPTION

splf draws Gouraud-shaded polygons using the current pattern and writemask. Polygons are represented as arrays of points. The first and last points automatically connect to close a polygon. After the polygon is drawn, the current graphics position is set to the first point in the array. **splf** must be used in color map mode.

SEE ALSO

cmode, concav, poly, rect, rectf, pdr, pmv, rpdr, rpmv

NAME

stenci – alter the operating parameters of the stencil

FORTRAN SPECIFICATION

subroutine stenci(enable, ref, func, mask, fail, pass, zpass)
integer*4 enable, ref, func, mask, fail, pass, zpass

PARAMETERS

enable expects either **.TRUE.** or **.FALSE.**, enabling or disabling stencil operation. When stencil operation is disabled (the default), the values of the subsequent six parameters are ignored,

ref expects a reference value used by the stencil compare function.

func expects one of eight flags specifying the stencil comparison function. These flags are **SFNEVE**, **SFLESS**, **SFEQUA**, **SFLEQU**, **SFGREA**, **SFNOTE**, **SFGEQU**, and **SFALWA**.

mask expects a mask specifying which stencil bitplanes are significant during the comparison operation.

fail expects one of six flags indicating which stencil operation should be performed should the stencil test fail. The values are **STKEEP**, **STZERO**, **STREPL**, **STINCR**, **STDECR**, and **STINVE**.

pass expects one of six flags indicating which stencil operation should be performed should the stencil test pass, and the z-buffer test (if z-buffering is enabled) fail. The values are **STKEEP**, **STZERO**, **STREPL**, **STINCR**, **STDECR**, and **STINVE**.

zpass expects one of six flags indicating which stencil operation should be performed should the stencil and z-buffer tests pass. Its value is not significant when the z-buffer is not enabled. The values are **STKEEP**, **STZERO**, **STREPL**, **STINCR**, **STDECR**, and **STINVE**.

DESCRIPTION

stenci operates as a superior z-buffer test with a different algorithm. When **stenci** is enabled, each pixel write first tests the stencil bitplanes. Both the color and z-buffer bitplane writes, as well as the write of the stencil bitplanes, are conditioned by the stencil test. **stenci** operation can be enabled only if stencil bitplanes are present (see **stensi**). Stencil bitplanes are present only in the normal framebuffer, so **stenci** should be called only while draw mode is **NORMAL**.

When the z-buffer is enabled, three test cases are distinguished:

fail Stencil test fails.

pass Stencil test passes, but z-buffer test fails.

zpass Stencil test passes, and z-buffer test passes.

(When the z-buffer is not enabled, only cases *fail* and *pass* are considered.) In all three cases the stencil bitplanes are updated with a potentially new value. This value is a function of the case. The user specifies, for each case, which of six possible values will be used:

STKEEP Keep the current value (no change).

STZERO Replace with zero.

STREPL Replace with the reference value.

STINCR Increment by one (clamp to max).

STDECR Decrement by one (clamp to zero).

STINVE Invert all bits.

Arguments *fail*, *pass*, and *zpass* are each specified as one of **STKEEP**, **STZERO**, **STREPL**, **STINCR**, **STDECR**, and **STINVE**.

ref is the reference value used by the function that determines whether the stencil test passes or fails. *func* specifies the comparison between ref and the current stencil plane value. This comparison function is specified with the flags:

SFNEVE Never pass.

SFLESS Pass if *ref* is less than *stencil*.

SFLEQU Pass if *ref* is less than or equal to *stencil.*

SFEQUA Pass if *ref* is equal to *stencil.*

SFGREA Pass if *ref* is greater than *stencil.*

SFGEQU Pass if *ref* is greater than or equal to *stencil.*

SFNOTE Pass if *ref* is not equal to *stencil.*

SFALWA Always pass.

The stencil bitplanes are treated as an unsigned integer of *planes* bits, where *planes* is the value passed to **stensi** to allocate the stencil buffer.

mask is a field that specifies which stencil bitplanes are to be considered by the test. It does not affect which bitplanes are updated.

If the z-buffer is enabled, color and depth fields are drawn only in the *zpass* case (both the stencil and depth tests pass). If the z-buffer is not enabled, color is drawn only in the *pass* case. The *zpass* case is ignored.

SEE ALSO

drawmo, polymo, sclear, stensi, swrite, zbuffe

NOTES

IRIS-4D G, GT, and GTX models, and the Personal Iris, do not support **stenci**. Use **getgde** to determine whether **stenci** is supported.

stenci is supported only in the normal framebuffer, and is therefore effective only while draw mode is **NORMALW**.

BUGS

IRIS-4D VGX models do not support stencil operation when **afunct** is enabled.

NAME

stensi – specify the number of bitplanes to be used as stencil planes

FORTRAN SPECIFICATION

subroutine stensi(planes)
integer*4 planes

PARAMETERS

planes number of bitplanes to be allocated as stencil planes. Only values 0 through 8 are accepted. The default is 0.

DESCRIPTION

stensi specifies an alternate configuration of the normal framebuffer in which some bitplanes are used as a stencil. *planes* specifies the number of bitplanes to be used for stenciling. The constraints on *planes*, as well as the relationship of the stencil bitplanes to the other normal bitplanes, are machine dependent. Call **getgde(GDBIST)** to determine how many bitplanes are available for stencil operation.

stensi takes effect only after **gconfi** has been called. Because stencil bitplanes are available only in the normal framebuffer, **stensi** should be called only while draw mode is **NORMAL**.

SEE ALSO

drawmo, gconfi, stenci

NOTES

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

IRIS-4D B, G, GT, and GTX models, and the Personal Iris, do not support **stensi**.

BUGS

IRIS-4D VGX machines without the optional alpha bitplanes allocate stencil bitplanes from the least-significant z-buffer bitplanes. Z-buffer operation compensates for this allocation automatically, so the

programmer is aware of the allocation only when z-buffer contents are read back using **lrectr**. Use **getgde** to determine whether your machine has alpha bitplanes.

NAME

stepun – specifies that a graphics window change size in discrete steps

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine stepun(xunit, yunit)
integer*4 xunit, yunit

PARAMETERS

xunit expects the amount of change per unit in the x direction. The amount is measured in pixels.

yunit expects the amount of change per unit in the y direction. The amount is measured in pixels.

DESCRIPTION

stepun specifies the size of the change in a graphics window in discrete steps of *xunit* and *yunit*. Call **stepun** at the beginning of a graphics program; it takes effect when you call **winope**. **stepunit** resizes graphics windows in units of a standard size (in pixels). If **winope** is not called, **stepun** is ignored.

SEE ALSO

winope, fudge

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

strwid – returns the width of the specified text string

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

integer*4 function strwid(str, length)
character*(*) str
integer*4 length

PARAMETERS

str expects the name of the string that is to be measured.

length expects the number of characters in the string that is to be measured.

DESCRIPTION

strwid returns the width of a text string in pixels, using the character spacing parameters of the current raster font. **strwid** is useful when you do a simple mapping from screen space to world space.

Undefined characters have zero width.

SEE ALSO

getlwi, mapw, mapw2

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

subpix – controls the placement of point, line, and polygon vertices

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine subpix(b)
logical b

PARAMETERS

b expects either .FALSE. or .TRUE..

.FALSE. forces screen vertices to the centers of pixels (default).

.TRUE. positions screen vertices exactly.

DESCRIPTION

subpix controls the placement of point, line, and polygon vertices in screen coordinates. By default **subpix** is .FALSE., causing vertices to be snapped to the center of the nearest pixel after they have been transformed to screen coordinates. Vertex snapping introduces artifacts into the scan conversion of lines and polygons. It is especially noticable when points or lines are drawn smooth (see **pntsmo** and **linesm**). Thus **subpix** is typically set to .TRUE. while smooth points or smooth lines are being drawn.

In addition to its effect on vertex position, **subpix** also modifies the scan conversion of lines. Specifically, non-subpixel positioned lines are drawn *closed,* meaning that connected line segments both draw the pixel at their shared vertex, while subpixel positioned lines are drawn *half open,* meaning that connected lines segments share no pixels. (Smooth lines are always drawn *half open,* regardless of state of **subpix**.) Thus subpixel positioned lines produce better results when **logico** or **blendf** are used, but will produce different, possibly undesirable results in 2-D applications where the endpoints of lines have been carefully placed.

For example, using the standard 2-D projection:

```
call ortho2(left-0.5,right+0.5,bottom-0.5,top+0.5)
call viewpo(left,right,bottom,top)
```

subpixel positioned lines match non-subpixel positioned lines pixel for pixel, except that they omit either the right-most or top-most pixel. Thus the non-subpixel positioned line drawn from (0,0) to (0,2) fills pixels (0,0), (0,1), and (0,2), while the subpixel positioned line drawn between the same coordinates fills only pixels (0,0) and (0,1).

SEE ALSO

linesm, pntsmo

NOTES

This routine does not function on IRIS-4D B or G models.

The IRIS-4D GT and GTX models do not implement subpixel positioned polygons. They also do not implement subpixel positioned non-smooth lines.

On the Personal Iris polygons are always subpixel positioned, regardless of the value of **subpix**. Subpixel positioned non-smooth lines are not implemented.

NAME

swapbu – exchanges the front and back buffers of the normal framebuffer

FORTRAN SPECIFICATION

subroutine swapbu

PARAMETERS

none

DESCRIPTION

swapbu causes the front and back buffers of the normal framebuffer to be exchanged during the next vertical retrace period. Once an image is fully drawn in the back buffer, **swapbu** displays it. **swapbu** is ignored when the normal framebuffer is in single buffer mode. It has no effect on the overlay, underlay, or popup framebuffers, regardless of the current draw mode.

To swap overlay or underlay buffers, or to swap buffers in more than one framebuffer simultaneously, you must use **mswapb**.

SEE ALSO

double, drawmo, mswapb, swapin

NAME

swapin – defines a minimum time between buffer swaps

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine swapin(i)
integer*4 i

PARAMETERS

i expects the number of retraces to wait before swapping the front and back buffers. The default interval is 1.

DESCRIPTION

swapin defines a minimum number of retraces between buffer swaps. For example, for a swap interval of 5, the system refreshes the screen at least five times between successive buffer swaps. **swapin** changes frames at a steady rate if a new image can be created within one swap interval.

Like the **swapbu** and **mswapb** commands that it affects, **swapin** is ignored by framebuffers in single buffer mode.

A single swap interval counter is shared by the normal, overlay, and underlay framebuffers. The interval is enforced between all buffer swap requests, regardless of which framebuffers are swapped.

SEE ALSO

double, drawmo, mswapb, swapbu

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

swaptm – toggles the triangle mesh register pointer

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine swaptm

PARAMETERS

none

DESCRIPTION

The triangle mesh hardware stores two vertices. After each new vertex is specified (and a triangle comprising the new vertex and the two stored vertices is drawn), one of the stored vertices is replaced by the new vertex. The value of a two-value pointer determines which vertex is replaced. This pointer is toggled after each vertex, causing alternate stored vertices to be replaced. **swaptm** toggles the pointer without specification of a new vertex (and no triangle is drawn).

SEE ALSO

bgntme, v

NOTE

Operation is undefined if **swaptm** is called before the second vertex of a triangle mesh is specified.

NAME

swinop – creates a graphics subwindow

FORTRAN SPECIFICATION

integer*4 function swinop(parent)
integer*4 parent

PARAMETERS

parent expects the GID (graphics window identifier) of the window (or subwindow) in which you want to open a subwindow. The GID is the returned function value of a previous call to either **swinop** or **winope**.

FUNCTION RETURN VALUE

The returned value of this function is either a **–1** or the graphics window identifier for the subwindow just created. Use this value to identify this subwindow to other graphics routines.

A returned function value of **–1** indicates that the system cannot create any more graphics windows.

DESCRIPTION

swinop creates a graphics subwindow. The graphics state of the new subwindow is initialized to its defaults (see **greset**) and it becomes the current window.

Subwindows have no window borders or window manager function buttons. Window constraints do not apply to subwindows. A subwindow is repositioned automatically when its parent is moved, so that its origin with respect to the parent's origin remains constant. Resizing the parent does not automatically resize a subwindow, but keeps the distance between the upper left hand corners constant. Imaging in a subwindow is limited (clipped) to the area of the parent window.

After calling **swinop**, the application must call **winpos** to specify the location of the subwindow's boundaries with respect to the origin of its parent window.

If *parent* is the GID of a subwindow, the parent of that subwindow becomes the parent of the new subwindow for the purpose of positioning the subwindow.

When using the DGL (Distributed Graphics Library), the graphics window identifier also identifies the graphics server associated with the window.

swinop queues the pseudo devices INPTCH and REDRAW.

SEE ALSO

greset, winclo, winget, winope, winpos, winset

NAME

swrite – specify which stencil bits can be written

FORTRAN SPECIFICATION

subroutine swrite(mask)
integer*4 mask

PARAMETERS

mask expects a mask whose least-significant bits are used to control writing of the stencil bitplanes. Bitplanes corresponding to 1's in the mask can be written, those corresponding to 0's are read-only.

DESCRIPTION

swrite specifies which of the stencil bitplanes are written both during normal stencil operation and stencil clear (see **sclear**). Bits 0 through *planes*-1 are significant, where *planes* is the current size of the stencil buffer.

Because only the normal framebuffer includes stencil bitplanes, **swrite** should be called only while draw mode is **NORMAL**.

SEE ALSO

drawmo, sclear, stenci, stensi

NOTES

IRIS-4D G, GT, and GTX models, and the Personal Iris, do not support stencil bitplanes, and therefore do not support **swrite**. Use **getgde** to determine whether stencil bitplanes are supported.

NAME

t2d, t2f, t2i, t2s – specify a texture coordinate

FORTRAN SPECIFICATION

subroutine t2s(vector)
integer*2 vector(2)

subroutine t2i(vector)
integer*4 vector(2)

subroutine t2f(vector)
real vector(2)

subroutine t2d(vector)
double vector(2)

PARAMETERS

vector expects a 2-element array containing *s* and *t* texture coordinates. Put the *s* coordinate in element 1 of the array, and the *t* coordinate in element 2.

DESCRIPTION

t sets the current texture coordinates, *s* and *t*. The specified texture coordinates remain valid until they are replaced. All draw modes share the same texture coordinates.

Using **texgen** it is possible for one or both of the texture coordinates to be replaced by a graphics system generated value. The coordinate or coordinates that are not being replaced continue to be specified by **t**.

Both *s* and *t* are transformed, prior to use, by the Texture matrix, which is modified while **mmode** is **MTEXTU**.

Texture coordinates are ignored while texture mapping is not enabled.

SEE ALSO

mmode, texgen, texdef, texbin, tevdef, tevbin

NOTES

IRIS-4D G, GT, and GTX models, and the Personal Iris, do not support texture mapping. **t** is ignored by these machines. Use **getgde** to determine whether texture mapping is supported.

t cannot be used while **mmode** is **MSINGL**.

NAME

tevbin – selects a texture environment

FORTRAN SPECIFICATION

subroutine tevbin(target, index)
integer*4 target, index

PARAMETERS

target expects the texture resource to which the environment definition is to be bound. There is only one appropriate resource, **TVENV0**.

index expects the name of the texture environment that is being bound. Name is the index passed to **tevdef** when the environment was defined.

DESCRIPTION

tevbin specifies which of the previously defined texture mapping environments is to be the current environment. The texture environment defines how the results of the texture function are applied. Texture environments are defined using **tevdef**.

By default environment definition 0 is bound to **TVENV0**. Texture mapping is enabled when an environment definition other than 0 is bound to **TVENV0**, and a texture definition other than 0 is bound to **TXTEXT**. (See **texbin**.)

SEE ALSO

t, tevdef, texdef, texbin

NOTES

IRIS-4D G, GT, and GTX models, and the Personal Iris, do not support texture mapping. **tevbin** is ignored by these machines. Use **getgde** to determine whether texture mapping is supported.

tevbin cannot be used while **mmode** is MSINGL.

NAME

tevdef – defines a texture mapping environment

FORTRAN SPECIFICATION

subroutine tevdef(index, np, props)
integer*4 index, np
real props()

PARAMETERS

index expects the name of the environment being defined. Index 0 is reserved as a null definition, and cannot be redefined.

np expects the number of symbols and floating point values in *props*, including the termination symbol **TVNULL**. If *np* is zero, it is ignored. Operation over network connections is more efficient when *np* is correctly specified, however.

props expects the array of floating point symbols and values that define the texture environment. *props* must contain a sequence of symbols, each followed by the appropriate number of floating point values. The last symbol must be **TVNULL**, which is itself not followed by any values.

DESCRIPTION

Evaluation of the texture function at a pixel yields 1, 2, 3, or 4 values, depending on the value of *nc* passed to **texdef** when the currently bound texture was defined. Texture environment determines how these texture values are used, not how they are computed or filtered. **tevdef** defines an environment based on options specified in the *props* array. If no options are specified, a reasonable default environment is defined.

Before the options can be defined, several conventions must be established:

1. The color components of the incoming pixel (prior to texture mapping) are refered to as Rin, Gin, Bin, and Ain.

2. The components of the texture function (computed at each pixel) are refered to as I, R, G, B, and A, depending on the number of components in the currently bound texture. For example, the single value of a 1-component texture function is refered to as I, while the four components of a 4-component texture are refered to as A (value 0), B (value 1), G (value 2), and R (value 3). Refer to the **texdef** manual page for an explanation of how texture function values correspond to the image pixels used to define the texture.

```
                          0123 (texture function value)
1-component texture       I
2-component texture       AI
3-component texture       BGR
4-component texture       ABGR
```

3. The components of the outgoing color that results from application of the texture function to the incoming pixel color, based on the texture environment, are Rout, Gout, Bout, and Aout.

Texture environment options are specified as a list of symbols, each followed by the appropriate number of floating point values, in the *props* array. The last symbol must be **TVNULL**.

TVMODU is the default texture environment. It specifies an environment in which incoming color components are multiplied by texture values. No floating point values follow this token. The exact arithmetic for 1, 2, 3, and 4 component texture functions is:

```
1-component: Rout=Rin*I,Gout=Gin*I,Bout=Bin*I,Aout=Ain
2-component: Rout=Rin*I,Gout=Gin*I,Bout=Bin*I,Aout=Ain*A
3-component: Rout=Rin*R,Gout=Gin*G,Bout=Bin*B,Aout=Ain
4-component: Rout=Rin*R,Gout=Gin*G,Bout=Bin*B,Aout=Ain*A
```

TVBLEN specifies a texture environment in which texture function values are used to blend between the incoming color and the current texture environment color constant: (Rcon,Gcon,Bcon,Acon). No floating point values follow this token. Only 1 and 2 component texture functions have defined behavior when this environment is specified. The exact arithmetic for these texture functions is:

```
1-component:   Rout = Rin*(1-I) + Rcon*I
               Gout = Gin*(1-I) + Gcon*I
               Bout = Bin*(1-I) + Bcon*I
               Aout = Ain
2-component:   Rout = Rin*(1-I) + Rcon*I
               Gout = Gin*(1-I) + Gcon*I
               Bout = Bin*(1-I) + Bcon*I
               Aout = Ain*A
3-component:   undefined
4-component:   undefined
```

TVDECA specifies a texture environment in which texture function alpha is used to blend between the incoming color and the texture function color. No floating point values follow this token. Only 3 and 4-component texture functions have defined behavior when this environment is specified. Note that the 3-component version simply outputs the texture colors, because no alpha texture component is available for blending. The exact arithmetic is:

```
1-component:   undefined
2-component:   undefined
3-component:   Rout = R
               Gout = G
               Bout = B
               Aout = Ain
4-component:   Rout = Rin*(1-A) + R*A
               Gout = Gin*(1-A) + G*A
               Bout = Bin*(1-A) + B*A
               Aout = Ain
```

TVCOLO specifies the constant color used by the TVBLEN environment. Four floating point values, in the range 0.0 through 1.0, must follow this symbol. These values specify Rcon, Gcon, Bcon, and Acon. By default, all are set to 1.0.

Symbols **TVMODU**, **TVBLEN**, and **TVDECA** are exclusive; only one should be included in the *props* array. If none are included, **TVMODU** is chosen by default.

The texture environment is used to apply the results of the texture function to pixel color data after shading, but before fog is blended. Conditional pixel writes based on pixel alpha are computed after texture and fog are applied. (See **afunct**.) This allows texture transparency to control the conditional writing of pixels.

Each time an index is passed to **tevdef**, the definition corresponding to that index is completely respecified. Do not attempt to change a portion of a texture environment definition.

SEE ALSO

afunct, scrsub, t, tevbin, texbin, texdef, texgen

NOTES

IRIS-4D G, GT, and GTX models, and the Personal Iris, do not support texture mapping. **tevdef** is ignored by these machines. Use **getgde** to determine whether texture mapping is supported.

IRIS-4D VGX models without alpha bitplanes do not fully support 4-component textures. When a 4-component texture is used, it is treated by the texture environment as though it were a 3-component texture. Use **getgde(GDBNSA)** to determine whether alpha bitplanes are available.

BUGS

IRIS-4D VGX models do not support simultaneous texture mapping and polygon antialiasing. (See **polysm**.)

NAME

texbin – selects a texture function

FORTRAN SPECIFICATION

subroutine texbin(target, index)
integer*4 target, index

PARAMETERS

target expects the texture resource to which the texture function definition is to be bound. There is only one appropriate resource, **TXTEXT**.

index expects the name of the texture function that is being bound. Name is the index passed to **texdef** when the texture function was defined.

DESCRIPTION

texbin specifies which of the previously defined texture mapping functions is to be the current texture function. The texture function defines how texture coordinates *s* and *t* are converted into a 1, 2, 3, or 4 value result. Texture functions are defined using **texdef**.

By default texture function definition 0 is bound to **TXTEXT**. Texture mapping is enabled when an texture function definition other than 0 is bound to **TXTEXT**, and a texture environment definition other than 0 is bound to **TVENV0**. (See **tevbin**.)

SEE ALSO

t, tevbind, tevdef, texdef

NOTES

IRIS-4D G, GT, and GTX models, and the Personal Iris, do not support texture mapping. **texbin** is ignored by these machines. Use **getgde** to determine whether texture mapping is supported.

texbin cannot be used while **mmode** is **MSINGL**.

NAME

texdef – convert a 2-dimensional image into a texture

FORTRAN SPECIFICATION

```
subroutine texdf2(index, nc, width, height, image, np, props)
integer*4 index, nc, width, height
integer*4 image(*)
integer*4 np
real props(np)
```

PARAMETERS

index expects the name of the texture function being defined. Index 0 is reserved as a null definition, and cannot be redefined.

nc expects the number of 8-bit components per *image* pixel. 1, 2, 3, and 4 component textures are supported.

width expects the width of *image* in pixels.

height expects the height of *image* in pixels.

image expects an array of 4-byte words containing the pixel data. This image is in the format returned by **lrectr**, and accepted by **lrectw**.

np expects the number of symbols and floating point values in *props*, including the termination symbol **TXNULL**. If *np* is zero, it is ignored. Operation over network connections is more efficient when *np* is correctly specified, however.

props expects the array of floating point symbols and values that define the texture function. *props* must contain a sequence of symbols, each followed by the appropriate number of floating point values. The last symbol must be **TXNULL**, which is itself not followed by any values.

DESCRIPTION

A texture, or texture function, is a mapping of the texture coordinates *s* and *t* into 1, 2, 3, or 4 values. **texdef** defines such a mapping, named *index*, based on an image and a set of options. Currently **texdef** is the

only command available to specify such a mapping. Future Graphics Library releases may provide alternate mechanisms, however.

The image accepted by **texdef** must be in the format defined by **lrectr** and **pixmod**, and must be packed with 8, 16, 24, or 32 bits per pixel. *nc* specifies both the number of bits per pixel expected in *image*, and the number of components, or values, that will be generated by the texture function.

nc	components	bits per pixel
1	1	8
2	2	16
3	3	24
4	4	32

A 2-component image, for example, is treated as two separate 1-component images. Each 1-component image is used to define one texture function output. The pixel byte with the lowest address is pixel component 0. The 1-component image defined by these bytes generates texture function output 0. Thus 32-bit image pixels packed in the usual ABGR manner generate four texture function outputs: alpha (output 0), blue (output 1), green (output 2), and red (output 3). Refer to the **tevdef** manual page for an explanation of how the 1, 2, 3, or 4 texture function outputs are used to modify pixel color.

The dimensions of *image* are specified by *width* and *height*. These values must be positive, otherwise they are unconstrained. Note in particular that *image* need not have dimensions that are a power of 2.

Each texture function output is a filtered sampling of the corresponding image component, where texture coordinate *s* is used as the *x* address, and texture coordinate *t* is used as the *y* address. Regardless of the dimensions of the image, it is mapped into *st*-coordinates such that its lower-left corner is (0,0), and its upper-right corner is (1,1). The way that *s* and *t* map onto the image when they are out of the range 0.0 through 1.0 is specified in the *props* array.

A useful texture function can be defined by simply passing an image and a null *props* array to **texdef**. The options specified in the *props* array, however, allow significant control over both texture mapping quality and performance. The following symbols are accepted in *props*:

TXMINF specifies the filter function used to generate the texture function output when multiple *image* pixels correspond to one pixel on the screen. It is followed by a single symbol that specifies which minification filter to use.

TXPOIN selects the value of the image pixel nearest to the exact *s,t* mapping onto the texture.
TXBILI selects the weighted average of the values of the four image pixels nearest to the exact *s,t* mapping onto the texture.
TXMMP chooses a prefiltered version of the image, based on the number of image pixels that correspond to one screen pixel, then selects the value of the pixel that is nearest to the exact *s,t* mapping onto that image.
TXMML chooses the two prefiltered versions of the image that have the nearest image-pixel to screen-pixel size correspondence, then selects the weighted average of the values of the pixel in each of these images that is nearest the exact *s,t* mapping onto that image.
TXMMBL chooses a prefiltered version of the image, based on the number of image pixels that correspond to one screen pixel, then selects the weighted average of the values of the four pixels nearest to the exact *s,t* mapping onto that image.

The default minification filter is **TXMML.** Prefiltered versions of the image, when required by the minification filter, are computed automatically by the Graphics Library.

TXMAGF specifies the filter function used to generate the texture function output when multiple screen pixels correspond to one *image* pixel. It is followed by a single symbol that specifies which magnification filter to use. The magnification filter symbols are:

TXPOIN selects the value of the image pixel nearest to the exact *s,t* mapping onto the texture.
TXBILI selects the weighted average of the values of the four image pixels nearest to the exact *s,t* mapping onto the texture.

The default magnification filter is **TXBILI.**

TXWRAP specifies how texture coordinates outside the range 0.0 through 1.0 are handled.

TXREPE uses the fractional parts of the texture coordinates.
TXCLAM clamps the texture coordinates to the range 0.0 through 1.0.

The default texture coordinate handling is **TX_REPE.**

TXWRPS is like TXWRAP, but it specifies behavior only for the *s* texture coordinate.

TXWRPT is like TXWRAP, but it specifies behavior only for the *t* texture coordinate.

TXTILE specifies a subregion of an image to be turned into a texture. It is followed by four floating point coordinates that specify the *x* and *y* coordinates of the lower-left corner of the subregion, then the *x* and *y* coordinates of the upper-right corner of the subregion. The original texture image continues to be addressed in the range 0,0 through 1,1. However, the subregion occupies only a fraction of this space, and pixels that map outside the subregion are not drawn.

If the image (or the specified subregion) is larger than can be handled by the hardware, it is reduced to the maximum supported size automatically (with no indication other than the resulting visual quality). Because subregions are specified independently, they should all be the same size (otherwise some may be reduced and others not).

TXTILE supports mapping of high-resolution images with multiple rendering passes. By splitting the texture into multiple pieces, each piece can be rendered at the maximum supported texture resolution. For example to render a scene with 2x texture resolution, **texdef** is called four times with different indices, one for each quadrant of the original texture. The scene is then drawn four times, each time calling **texbin** with the texture id of one of the four quadrants. In each pass, only the pixels whose texture coordinates map within that quadrant are drawn. Pixels outside of this quadrant are effectively clipped.

SEE ALSO

afunct, scrsub, t, tevbin, tevdef, texbin, texgen

NOTES

IRIS-4D G, GT, and GTX models, and the Personal Iris, do not support texture mapping. **texdef** is ignored by these machines. Use **getgde** to determine whether texture mapping is supported.

It is acceptable to define a 4-component texture function on an IRIS-4D VGX system that does not have alpha bitplanes. However, this definition will be treated as a 3-component definition by **tevdef**. Use **getgde(GDBNSA)** to determine whether alpha bitplanes are available.

Points, lines, and characters, as well as polygons, are texture mapped. Filter selection and wrap modes are applicable to lines. Points are filtered by the magnification filter, assuming a 1-to-1 correspondence between texture pixel and screen pixel size. Characters use the same magnification filter, but are mapped assuming that both *s* and *t* are zero.

IRIS screen pixels have integer coordinates at their centers. Texture images, however, have integer coordinates (0 and 1) at their exact edges, not at the centers of pixels on their edges.

BUGS

IRIS-4D VGX models require that, when using **TXTILE**, *width* and *height* of both the original image and the specified subregion be a power of 2. Also, texture coordinate *t* is always clamped to the range 0.0 through 1.0 in this case, regardless of the value of **TXWRPT**.

IRIS-4D VGX models require that, when **TXWRPS** is set to **TXCLAM**, **TXWRPT** also be set to **TXCLAM**. Otherwise operation is undefined.

NAME

texgen – specify automatic generation of texture coordinates

FORTRAN SPECIFICATION

subroutine texgen(coord, mode, params)
integer*4 coord, mode
real params()

PARAMETERS

coord Expects the name of the texture coordinate whose generation is to be defined, enabled, or disabled. One of:

TXS: The *s* texture coordinate

TXT: The *t* texture coordinate

mode Expects the mode of generation to be specified, or an indication that generation is to be either enabled or disabled. One of the symbolic constants:

TGCONT: Use the plane equation specified in *params* to define a plane in eye-coordinates. Generate a texture coordinate that is proportional to vertex distance from this plane.

TXLINE: Use the plane equation specified in params to define a plane in object-coordinates. Generate a texture coordinate that is proportional to vertex distance from this plane.

TGON: Enable the (previously defined) replacement for the specified texture coordinate.

TGOFF: Disable replacement of the specified texture coordinate (the default).

params Expects a 4-component plane equation when *mode* is **TGCONT** or **TGLINE**. Array element 1 is plane equation component A, 2 is B, 3 is C, and 4 is D. The contents of *params* are insignificant when *mode* is **TGON** or **TGOFF**.

DESCRIPTION

Texture coordinates *s* and *t* can be specified directly using the **t** command. It is also possible to have texture coordinates generated automatically as a function of object geometry. **texgen** specifies, enables, and disables such automatic generation. Either or both texture coordinates can be generated independently. Automatic texture coordinate generation is disabled by default.

texgen supports two generation algorithms. **TGLINE** operates directly on object coordinates, and is therefore most useful for textures that are locked to objects, such as ground texture locked to a terain, or metalic texture locked to a cylinder. **TGCONT** operates on eye-space coordinates. It supports motion of an object through a 'field' of texture coordinates.

Both modes **TGLINE** and **TGCONT** define a texture coordinate generation function that is a linear function of distance from a plane. The plane equation is specified as a single, 4-component, vector in object coordinates.

$$P_{object} = \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \end{bmatrix}$$

The **TGLINE** plane equation remains in object-coordinates. The **TGCONT** plane equation is transformed by the ModelView matrix into eye-coordinates when it is defined:

$$P_{eye} = M^{-1}_{ModelView} P_{object}$$

When a generation function has been defined for a texture coordinate, and **texgen** has been called with **TGON**, each vertex presented to the graphics system has that texture coordinate value replaced with the distance of the vertex from the defined plane. For example, when texture coordinate *s* is generated by a **TGLINE** function, the generation function is:

$$s = V_{object} \cdot P_{object} = \begin{bmatrix} x_{object}, y_{object}, z_{object}, w_{object} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \end{bmatrix}$$

Alternately, when *t* is generated by a **TGCONT** function, the generation function is:

$$t = V_{eye} \cdot P_{eye}$$

where

$$V_{eye} = V_{object}\ M_{ModelView},$$

and

$$P_{eye} = M^{-1}_{ModelView}\ P_{object}$$

Note that the ModelView matrix that modifies the plane equation is the ModelView matrix in effect when **texgen** was called, while the ModelView matrix that modifies the vertex coordinates is the matrix used to transform that vertex.

texgen generation functions remain valid until they are redefined. They are enabled and disabled without redefinition by calls to **texgen** with modes **TGON** and **TGOFF**. **texgen** definition has no effect on the enable mode of the texture generation function.

When enabled, **texgen** replaces *s*, *t*, or both each time a vertex command is received. A texture coordinate that is not being generated continues to be specified by **t** commands. Texture coordinate are transformed by the Texture matrix (see **mmode**) following coordinate replacement by **texgen**.

SEE ALSO

mmode, t, texdef, texbin, tevdef, tevbin

NOTES

IRIS-4D G, GT, and GTX models, and the Personal Iris, do not support texture mapping. **texgen** is ignored by these machines. Use **getgde** to determine whether texture mapping is supported.

texgen cannot be used while **mmode** is **MSINGL**.

NAME

textco – sets the color of text in the textport

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine textco(tcolor)
integer*4 tcolor

PARAMETERS

tcolor expects an index into the current color map.

DESCRIPTION

textco sets the color of all the text in the textport of the calling process. If the calling process was invoked from a *wsh* window, this window is used for its textport; otherwise, the process does not have a textport and this routine does nothing.

SEE ALSO

pageco

wsh(1) in the *User's Reference Manual.*

NOTES

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

A process launched from *4Sight* or *The IRIS WorkSpace*™ will not have a textport. Therefore, we do not recommend the use of this routine in new development.

NAME

textin – initializes the textport

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine textin

PARAMETERS

none

DESCRIPTION

textin initializes the textport of the calling process to its default size, location, textcolor, and pagecolor. If the calling process was invoked from a *wsh* window, this window is used for its textport; otherwise, the process does not have a textport and this routine does nothing.

SEE ALSO

pageco, textco, textpo, tpon

wsh(1) in the *User's Reference Manual.*

NOTES

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

A process launched from *4Sight* or *The IRIS WorkSpace*™ will not have a textport. Therefore, we do not recommend the use of this routine in new development.

NAME

textpo – positions and sizes the textport

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine textpo(left, right, bottom, top)
integer*4 left, right, bottom, top

PARAMETERS

left	expects *x* screen coordinate for the left side of the textport.
right	expects *x* screen coordinate for the right side of the textport.
bottom	expects *y* screen coordinate for the bottom of the textport.
top	expects *y* screen coordinate for the top of the textport.

DESCRIPTION

textpo positions and sizes the textport of the calling process to the specified rectangle. If the calling process was invoked from a *wsh* window, this window is used for its textport; otherwise, the process does not have a textport and this routine does nothing.

SEE ALSO

textin, tpon

wsh(1) in the *User's Reference Manual.*

NOTES

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

A process launched from *4Sight* or *The IRIS WorkSpace*™ will not have a textport. Therefore, we do not recommend the use of this routine in new development.

NAME

tie – ties two valuators to a button

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine tie(b, v1, v2)
integer*4 b, v1, v2

PARAMETERS

b expects a button.

v1 expects a valuator.

v2 expects a valuator.

DESCRIPTION

tie requires a button *b* and two valuators *v1* and *v2*. When a queued button changes state, three entries are made in the queue: one records the current state of the button and two record the current positions of each valuator. The valuators *v1* and *v2* need not be (and probably should not be) queued.

You can tie one valuator to a button by calling **tie** with *v2* set to NULLDEV. You can untie a button by calling **tie** with both *v1* and *v2* set to NULLDEV. *v1* appears before *v2* in the event queue; *b* precedes both *v1* and *v2*.

SEE ALSO

getbut

NOTES

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

The symbol NULLDEV is defined in *<gl/fdevice.h>*.

NAME

tpon, tpoff – control the visibility of the textport

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine tpon

subroutine tpoff

PARAMETERS

none

DESCRIPTION

tpon pops the textport of the calling process, bringing it to the front of any windows that conceal it. **tpoff** pushs the textport down behind all other windows, effectively hiding it. If the calling process was invoked from a *wsh* window, this window is used for its textport; otherwise, the process does not have a textport and this routine does nothing.

SEE ALSO

textin, textpo

wsh(1) in the *User's Reference Manual.*

NOTES

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

A process launched from *4Sight* or *The IRIS WorkSpace*™ will not have a textport. Therefore, we do not recommend the use of these routines in new development.

NAME

transl – translates graphical primitives

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine transl(x, y, z)
real x, y, z

PARAMETERS

x expects the *x* coordinate of a point in object space.

y expects the *y* coordinate of a point in object space.

z expects the *z* coordinate of a point in object space.

DESCRIPTION

transl moves the object space origin to a point specified in the current object coordinate system. The **transl** routine is a modeling routine which changes the current transformation matrix. All objects drawn after **transl** executes are translated. Use **pushma** and **popmat** to limit the scope of the translation.

SEE ALSO

mmode, popmat, pushma, rotate, scale

NAME

underl – allocates bitplanes for display of underlay colors

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine underl(planes)
integer*4 planes

PARAMETERS

planes expects the number of bitplanes to be allocated for underlay colors. Valid values are 0 (the default), 2, 4, and 8.

DESCRIPTION

The IRIS physical framebuffer is divided into four separate GL framebuffers: normal, popup, overlay, underlay. Because a single physical framebuffer is used to implement the four GL framebuffers, bitplanes must be allocated among the GL framebuffers. **underl** specifies the number of bitplanes to be allocated to the underlay framebuffer. **underl** does not take effect immediately. Rather, it is considered only when **gconfi** is called, at which time all requests for bitplane resources are resolved.

While only one of the four GL framebuffers can be drawn to at a time (see **drawmo**), all four are displayed simultaneously. The decision of which to display at each pixel is made based on the contents of the four framebuffers at that pixel location, using the following hierarchical rule:

if	the popup pixel contents are non-zero
then	display the popup bitplanes
else if	overlay bitplanes are allocated AND the overlay pixel contents are non-zero
then	display the overlay bitplanes
else if	the normal pixel contents are non-zero OR no underlay bitplanes are allocated

then display the normal bitplanes

else display the underlay bitplanes

Thus images drawn into the overlay framebuffer appear over images in the normal framebuffer, and images drawn into the underlay framebuffer appear under images in the normal framebuffer. Popup images appear over everything else.

The default configuration of the underlay framebuffer is 0 bitplanes. To make a change to this configuration other than to change the bitplane size, the drawing mode must be **UNDERD**. For example, the underlay framebuffer can be configured to be double buffered by calling **double** while draw mode is **UNDERD**.

On models that cannot support overlay and underlay bitplanes simultaneously, calling **underl** with a non-zero argument forces **overla** to zero. When simultaneous overlay and underlay operation is supported, calling **underl** may have no effect on the number of overlay bitplanes.

SEE ALSO

double, drawmo, gconfi, getgde, single, underl

NOTES

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

IRIS-4D G, GT, and GTX models, and the Personal Iris, support only single buffered, color map mode underlay bitplanes.

The Personal Iris supports 0 or 2 underlay bitplanes. There are no overlay or underlay bitplanes in the minimum configuration of the Personal Iris.

IRIS-4D GT and GTX models support 0, 2, or 4 underlay bitplanes. Because 4-bitplane allocation reduces the popup framebuffer to zero bitplanes, however, its use is strongly discouraged. The window manager cannot operate properly when no popup bitplanes are available.

IRIS-4D VGX models support 0, 2, 4, or 8 underlay bitplanes, either single or double buffered, in color map mode only. The 4 and 8 bitplane allocations utilize the alpha bitplanes, which must be present, and which therefore are unavailable in draw mode **NORMAL**.

BUGS

The Personal Iris does not support shade model **GOURAU** in the underlay framebuffer.

NAME

unqdev – disables the specified device from making entries in the event queue

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine unqdev(dev)
integer*4 dev

PARAMETERS

dev expects a device identifier

DESCRIPTION

unqdev removes the specified device from the list of devices whose changes are recorded in the event queue. If a device has recorded events that have not been read, they remain in the queue.

Use **qreset** to flush the event queue.

SEE ALSO

qdevic, qreset

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

v2d, v2f, v2i, v2s, v3d, v3f, v3i, v3s, v4d, v4f, v4i, v4s – transfers a 2-D, 3-D, or 4-D vertex to the graphics pipe

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine v2s(vector)
integer*2 vector(2)

subroutine v2f(vector)
real vector(2)

subroutine v2i(vector)
integer*4 vector(2)

subroutine v2d(vector)
double precision vector(2)

subroutine v3s(vector)
integer*2 vector(3)

subroutine v3f(vector)
real vector(3)

subroutine v3i(vector)
integer*4 vector(3)

subroutine v3d(vector)
double precision vector(3)

subroutine v4s(vector)
integer*2 vector(4)

subroutine v4f(vector)
real vector(4)

subroutine v4i(vector)
integer*4 vector(4)

subroutine v4d(vector)
double precision vector(4)

PARAMETERS

vector expects a 2, 3, or 4 element array, depending on whether you call the **v2**, **v3**, or **v4** version of the routine. The elements of the array are the coordinates of the vertex (point) that you want to transfer to the graphics pipe. Put the *x* coordinate in element 1, the *y* coordinate in element 2, the *z* coordinate in element 3 (for **v3** and **v4**), and the *w* coordinate in element 4 (for **v4**).

DESCRIPTION

v transfers a single 2-D (**v2**), 3-D (**v3**), or 4-D (**v4**) vertex to the graphics pipe. The coordinates are passed to **v** as an array. Separate subroutines are provided for 16-bit integers (**s**), 32-bit integers limited to a signed 24-bit range (**i**), 32-bit IEEE single precision floats (**f**), and 64-bit IEEE double precision floats (**d**). The *z* coordinate defaults to 0.0 if not specified. *w* defaults to 1.0.

The Graphics Library subroutines **bgnpoi, endpoi, bgnlin, endlin, bgnclo, endclo, bgnpol, endpol, bgntme, endtme, bgnqst,** and **endqst** determine how the vertex is interpreted. For example, vertices specified between **bgnpoi** and **endpoi** draw single pixels (points) on the screen. Likewise, those specified between **bgnlin** and **endlin** draw a sequence of lines (with the line stipple continued through internal vertices). Closed lines return to the first vertex specified, producing the equivalent of an outlined polygon.

Vertices specified when none of **bgnpoi, bgnlin, bgnclo, bgnpol, bgntme,** and **bgnqst** are active simply set the current graphics position. They do not have any effect on the frame buffer contents. (Refer to the pages for **bgnpoi, bgnlin, bgnclo, bgnpol, bgntme,** and **bgnqst** for their effect on the current graphics position.)

SEE ALSO

bgnclo, bgnlin, bgnpoi, bgnpol, bgntme, bgnqst

NAME

videoc – initiates a command transfer sequence on an optional video peripheral

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine videoc(cmd)
integer*4 cmd

PARAMETERS

cmd expects a command value which initiates a command transfer sequence on a video peripheral. The valid command tokens are:

VP_INITNTSC_COMP initialize the optional Live Video Digitizer for a composite NTSC video source.

VP_INITNTSC_RGB initialize the Live Video Digitizer for a RGB NTSC video source.

VP_INITPAL_COMP initialize the Live Video Digitizer for a composite PAL video source.

VP_INITPAL_RGB initialize the Live Video Digitizer for a RGB PAL video source.

DESCRIPTION

videoc allows you to initialize the Live Video Digitizer peripheral board. Four command tokens are recognized; these initialize the board for either an NTSC video source (composite or RGB) or a PAL video source (composite or RGB).

SEE ALSO

getmon, getoth, setmon, setvid

NOTES

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

The Live Video Digitizer is available as an option for IRIS-4D GTX models only.

For C, the symbolic constants named above are defined in the file *<gl/vp1.h>*. You will need to create your own version of it for FORTRAN 77.

NAME

viewpo – allocates an area of the window for an image

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine viewpo(left, right, bottom, top)
integer*4 left, right, bottom, top

PARAMETERS

left	expects *x* location (in pixels) of left side of viewport.
right	expects *x* location (in pixels) of right side of viewport.
bottom	expects *y* location (in pixels) of bottom of viewport.
top	expects *y* location (in pixels) of top of viewport.

DESCRIPTION

viewpo specifies, in pixels, the area of the window that displays an image. The viewport locations are specified relative to the lower-left corner of the window. Specifying the viewport is the first step in mapping world coordinates to screen coordinates. The portion of world space that **window**, **ortho**, or **perspe** describes is mapped into the viewport. *left*, *right*, *bottom*, *top* coordinates define a rectangular area on the screen.

viewpo also loads the screenmask.

SEE ALSO

scrmas, getvie, popvie, pushvi

NOTE

On the Personal Iris, if *left* is greater than *right* or *bottom* is greater than *top*, the screen displays a reflected image.

NAME

winatt – obsolete routine

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

integer*4 function winatt()

PARAMETERS

none

DESCRIPTION

This routine is obsolete and does not function. Currently, there is no replacement.

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

winclo – closes the identified graphics window

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine winclo(gwid)
integer*4 gwid

PARAMETERS

gwid expects the identifier for the graphics window that you want closed.

DESCRIPTION

winclo closes the graphics window associated with identifier *gwid.* The identifier for a window is the function return value from the call to *winope* that created the window.

When using the Distributed Graphics Library (DGL), the graphics window identifier also identifies the graphics server associated with the window. The DGL directs all subsequent Graphics Library input and output to the server associated with *gwid.*

If the window being closed is on a screen for which the **getgde** inquiry GDSTYP returns GDSTNW, **winclo** leaves the image undisturbed.

SEE ALSO

getgde, winope

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

wincon – binds window constraints to the current window

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine wincon

PARAMETERS

none

DESCRIPTION

wincon binds the currently specified constraints to the current graphics window. (Logically, because this assumes the existence of a current graphics window, you must have previously called **winope**.) Prior to calling **wincon** you can set the the values of the window constraints by using the following commands: **minsiz, maxsiz, keepas, prefsi, iconsi, nobord, noport, stepun, fudge,** and **imakeb**. Note the absence from this list of **prefpo**; the position of a window can not be constrained.

After binding these constraints to a window, **wincon** resets the window constraints to their default values, if any.

SEE ALSO

fudge, keepas, iconsi, imakeb, maxsiz, minsiz, nobord, noport, prefpo, prefsi, stepun, winope

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

windep – measures how deep a window is in the window stack

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

integer*4 function windep(gwid)
integer*4 gwid

PARAMETERS

gwid expects the window identifier for the window you want to test.

FUNCTION RETURN VALUE

The returned value of this function is a number that you can use to determine that stacking order of windows on the screen.

DESCRIPTION

windep returns a number which can be compared against the **windep** return value for other windows to determine the stacking order of a program's windows on the screen.

When using the Distributed Graphics Library DGL), the graphics window identifier also identifies the graphics server associated with the window. The DGL directs all subsequent Graphics Library input and output to the server associated with *gwid.*

SEE ALSO

winpus, winpop

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

window – defines a perspective projection transformation

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine window(left, right, bottom, top, near, far)
real left, right, bottom, top, near, far

PARAMETERS

left	expects *x* coordinate of left side of viewing volume.
right	expects *x* coordinate of right side of viewing volume.
bottom	expects *y* coordinate of bottom of viewing volume.
top	expects *y* coordinate of top of viewing volume.
near	expects the *z* coordinate of the near clipping plane.
far	expects the *z* coordinate of the far clipping plane.

DESCRIPTION

window specifies the position and size of the rectangular viewing frustum closest to the eye (in the near clipping plane), and the location of the far clipping plane. All objects contained within this volume are projected in perspective onto the screen area that **viewpo** defines.

When the system is in single matrix mode, **window** loads a matrix onto the transformation stack, replacing the current top matrix. When the system is in viewing, projection, or texture matrix mode, **window** replaces the current Projection matrix and leaves the ModelView matrix stack and the Texture matrix unchanged.

SEE ALSO

mmode, ortho, perspe, viewpo

NAME

winget – returns the identifier of the current graphics window

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

integer*4 function winget()

PARAMETERS

none

FUNCTION RETURN VALUE

The returned value for this function is the identifier of the current graphics window.

DESCRIPTION

winget returns the identifier of the current graphics window. The current graphics window is the window to which the system directs the output from graphics routines.

SEE ALSO

winset

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

winmov – moves the current graphics window by its lower-left corner

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

```
subroutine winmov
integer*4 orgx, orgy
```

PARAMETERS

orgx expects the *x* coordinate of the location to which you want to move the current graphics window.

orgy expects the *y* coordinate of the location to which you want to move the current graphics window.

DESCRIPTION

winmov moves the current graphics window so that its origin is at the screen coordinates (in pixels) specified by *orgx, orgy*. The origin of the current graphics window is its lower-left corner. **winmov** does not change the size and shape of the window.

SEE ALSO

winpos

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

winope – creates a graphics window

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

```
integer*4 function winope(name, length)
character*(*) name
integer*4 length
```

PARAMETERS

name expects the window title that is displayed on the left hand side of the title bar for the window. If you do not want a title, pass a zero-length string.

length expects the length of the string in *name*.

FUNCTION RETURN VALUE

The returned value for this function is the graphics window identifier for the window just created. Use this value to identify the graphics window to other windowing functions. Only the lower 16 bits are significant, since a graphics window identifier is the value portion of a REDRAW event queue entry. If no additional windows are available, this function returns –1.

DESCRIPTION

winope creates a graphics window as defined by the current values of the window constraints on the currently selected screen. This new window becomes the current window. If this is the first time that your program has called **winope**, the system also initializes the Graphics Library.

Except for size and location, the system maintains default values for the constraints on a window. You can change these default window constraints if you call the routines **minsiz, maxsiz, keepas, prefsi, prefpo, stepun, fudge, iconsi, nobord, noport, imakeb**, and **foregr** before you call **winope**. If the a window's size and location (or both) are left unconstrained, the system allows the user to place and size the window.

The selected screen defaults to the screen with the input focus at the time the first Graphics Library routine is called. You can change it using the routine **scrnse**.

winope sets the graphics state of the new window (this includes window constraints) to its default values; there are listed in the table below. It also queues the pseudo devices INPTCH and REDRAW.

When using the Distributed Graphics Library (DGL), the window identifier also identifies the window's graphics server. The DGL directs all graphics input and output to the current window's server; subsequent Graphics Library subroutines are executed by the window's server.

State	Default Value
acsize	0
afunct	AFALWA
backbu	.FALSE.
backfa	.FALSE.
blendf	BFONE, BFZERO
buffer mode	single
character position	undefined
clippl	CPOFF
color	0
color mode	single color map (**cmode** and **onemap**)
concav	.FALSE.
curvep	undefined
depth range	*Zmin*, *Zmax*
depthc	.FALSE.
drawmo	NORMDR
feedback mode	off
fogver	FGOFF
font	0
frontb	.TRUE.
frontf	.FALSE.
full screen mode	off

State	Default Value
glcomp	
GLCOLD	1
GLCZRA	1 (B and G models) 0 (other models)
graphics position	undefined
linesm	SMLOFF
linest	0 (solid)
linewi	1
lmcolo	LMCCOL
lmdef	
LIGHT*n*	0
LMODEL	0
MATERI	0
logico	LOSRC
lsrepe	1
mapcol	no entries changed
matrix	
ModelView	undefined
Projection	undefined
Single	**ortho2** matching window size
Texture	undefined
mmode	MSINGL
name stack	empty
nmode	NAUTO
normal vector	undefined
overla	2
patchb	undefined
patchc	undefined
patchp	undefined
pattern	0 (solid)
pick mode	off
picksi	10×10
pixmod	standard
pntsmo	SMPOFF
polymo	PYMFIL

State	Default Value
polysm	PYSMOF
readso	SRCAUT
rectzo	1.0, 1.0
RGB color	all components 0 (when RGB mode is entered)
RGB shade range	undefined
RGB writemask	all components 0xFF (when RGB mode is entered)
scrbox	SBRESE
scrmas	size of window
scrsub	SSOFF
select mode	off
shade range	0, 7, *Zmin*, *Zmax*
shadem	GOURAU
stenci	disabled
stensi	0
swrite	all planes enabled
tevbin	0 (off)
texbin	0 (off)
texgen	TGOFF
underl	0
viewpo	size of window
writem	all planes enabled
zbuffe	.FALSE.
zdraw	.FALSE.
zfunct	ZFLEQU
zsourc	ZSRCDE
zwrite	all planes enabled

Notes

- Font 0 is a Helvetica-like font.
- *Zmin* and *Zmax* are the minimum and maximum values that you can store in the z-buffer. These depend on the graphics hardware and are returned by **getgde(GDZMIN)** and **getgde(GDZMAX)**.

- On IRIS-4D B and G models, **winope** also sets **lsback(.FALSE.)** and **resetl(.TRUE.)**.

SEE ALSO

foregr, fudge, iconsi, imakeb, keepas, minsiz, maxsiz, nobord, noport, prefsi, prefpo, scrnse, stepun, winclo

4Sight User's Guide, "Using the GL/DGL Interfaces".

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

winpop – moves the current graphics window in front of all other windows

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine winpop

PARAMETERS

none

DESCRIPTION

When more than one window tries to occupy the same space on the screen, the system stacks them on top of each other—thus obscuring (either partially or completely) the underlying graphics window or windows.

Use **winpop** to take the current graphics window from anywhere in the stack of windows and place it on top.

SEE ALSO

winpus

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

winpos – changes the size and position of the current graphics window

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine winpos(x1, x2, y1, y2)
integer*4 x1, x2, y1, y2;

PARAMETERS

x1 expects the *x* screen coordinate (in pixels) of the first corner of the new location for the current graphics window. The first corner of the new window is the corner diagonally opposite the second corner.

x2 expects the *x* screen coordinate (in pixels) of the second corner of the new location for the current graphics window.

y1 expects the *y* screen coordinate (in pixels) of the first corner of the new location for the current graphics window.

y2 expects the *y* screen coordinate (in pixels) of the second corner of the new location for the current graphics window.

DESCRIPTION

winpos moves and reshapes the current graphics window to match the screen coordinates *x1, x2, y1, y2* (calculated in pixels). This differs from **prefpo** because the reshaped window is not fixed in size and shape, and can be reshaped interactively.

SEE ALSO

prefpo, prefsi, winmov

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

winpus – places the current graphics window behind all other windows

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine winpus

PARAMETERS

none

DESCRIPTION

When more than one window tries to occupy the same space on the screen, the system stacks them on top of each other—thus obscuring (either partially or completely) the underlying graphics window or windows.

Use **winpus** to take the current graphics window from anywhere in the stack of windows and push it to the bottom.

SEE ALSO

winpop

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

winset – sets the current graphics window

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine winset(gwid)
integer*4 gwid

PARAMETERS

gwid expects a graphics window identifier.

DESCRIPTION

winset takes the graphics window associated with identifier *gwid* and makes it the current window. The system directs all graphics output to the current graphics window.

When using the Distributed Graphics Library (DGL), the graphics window identifier also identifies the graphics server associated with the window. The DGL directs all subsequent Graphics Library input and output to the server associated with *gwid.*

SEE ALSO

winget

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

wintit – adds a title bar to the current graphics window

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

```
subroutine wintit(name, length)
character*(*) name
integer*4 length
```

PARAMETERS

name expects the title you want displayed in the title bar of the current graphics window.

length expects the length of the *name* string.

DESCRIPTION

wintit adds a title to the current graphics window. Use **wintit('', 0)** to clear the title.

SEE ALSO

winope

NOTE

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

wmpack – specifies RGBA writemask with a single packed integer

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine wmpack(pack)
integer*4 pack

PARAMETERS

pack expects a packed integer containing the RGBA (red, green, blue, alpha) values you want to assign as the current write mask. Expressed in hexadecimal, the format of the packed integer is $*aabbggrr*, where:

aa	is the alpha value,
bb	is the blue value,
gg	is the green value, and
rr	is the red value.

RGBA component values range from 0 to $FF (255).

DESCRIPTION

wmpack sets the red, green, blue, and alpha write mask components of the currently active GL framebuffer, one of normal, popup, overlay, or underlay as specified by **drawmo**. The current framebuffer must be in RGB mode for the **wmpack** command to be applicable. All drawing into the color bitplanes of the current framebuffer is masked by the current write mask. Write mask components are retained in each draw mode, so when a draw mode is re-entered, the red, green, blue, and alpha masks are reset to the last values specified in that draw mode.

Each write mask component is an 8-bit mask, which allows changes only to bitplanes corresponding to ones in the mask. For example, **wmpack($FF0000F0)** allows changes only to the 4 most significant bits of red, and to all the bits of alpha.

It is an error to call **wmpack** while the current framebuffer is in color map mode.

The write mask components of all framebuffers in RGB mode are set to $FF when **gconfi** is called.

SEE ALSO

cpack, drawmo, gRGBma, RGBmod

NOTE

Because only the normal framebuffer currently supports RGB mode, **wmpack** should be called only while draw mode is **NORMAL**. Use **getgde** to determine whether RGB mode is available in draw mode **NORMAL**.

NAME

writem – grants write permission to bitplanes

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine writem(wtm)
integer*4 wtm

PARAMETERS

wtm expects a mask whose bits control which bitplanes are available for drawing and which are read only.

The mask contains one bit per available bitplane. If a bit is set in the writemask, the system writes the current color index into the corresponding bitplane. If a bit is set to zero in the writemask, the corresponding bitplane is read-only.

DESCRIPTION

Use **writem** to reserve bitplanes for special purposes. When the writemask marks a biplane as read-only, that bitplane is write protected from ordinary drawing routines.

Use **RGBwri** in RGB mode.

SEE ALSO

color, drawmo, RGBwri

NAME

writep – paints a row of pixels on the screen

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine writep(n, colors)
integer*4 n
integer*2 colors(n)

PARAMETERS

n expects the number of pixels you want to paint.

colors expects an array of color indices. The system reads *n* elements from this array and writes a pixel of the appropriate color for each.

DESCRIPTION

writep paints a row of pixels on the screen in color map mode. The starting location is the current character position. The system updates the current character position to one pixel to the right of the last painted pixel. The system paints pixels from left to right, and clips to the current screenmask.

writep does not automatically wrap from one line to the next. The current character position becomes undefined if the new position is outside the viewport.

The system must be in color map mode for **writep** to function correctly.

SEE ALSO

lrectw

NOTES

writep should not be used in new development. Rather, pixels should be written using the high-performance **lrectw** command.

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

NAME

writeR – paints a row of pixels on the screen

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

```
subroutine writeR(n, red, green, blue)
integer*4 n
character*(*) red, green, blue
```

PARAMETERS

n expects the number of pixels that you want to paint.

red expects an array containing red values for the pixels you paint. You need a red value for each pixel you paint.

green expects an array containing green values for the pixels you paint. You need a green value for each pixel you paint.

blue expects an array containing blue values for the pixels you paint. You need a blue value for each pixel you paint.

DESCRIPTION

writeR paints a row of pixels on the screen in RGB mode. The starting location is the current character position. The system updates the current character position to one pixel to the right of the last painted pixel. Pixels are painted from left to right, and are clipped to the current screenmask. **writeR** does not automatically wrap from one line to the next. The current character position becomes undefined if the new position is outside the viewport.

writeR supplies a 24-bit RGB value (8 bits for each color) for each pixel. This value is written directly into the bitplanes.

SEE ALSO

lrectw

NOTES

writeR should not be used in new development. Rather, pixels should be written using the high-performance **lrectw** command.

This routine is available only in immediate mode.

When there are only 12 color bitplanes available, the lower 4 bits of each color are ignored.

NAME

xfpt, xfpti, xfpts, xfpt2, xfpt2i, xfpt2s, xfpt4, xfpt4i, xfpt4s – multiplies a point by the current matrix in feedback mode

FORTRAN SPECIFICATION

subroutine xfpt(x, y, z)
real x, y, z

subroutine xfpti(x, y, z)
integer*4 x, y, z

subroutine xfpts(x, y, z)
integer*2 x, y, z

subroutine xfpt2(x, y)
real x, y

subroutine xfpt2i(x, y)
integer*4 x, y

subroutine xfpt2s(x, y)
integer*2 x, y

subroutine xfpt4(x, y, z, w)
real x, y, z, w

subroutine xfpt4i(x, y, z, w)
integer*4 x, y, z, w

subroutine xfpt4s(x, y, z, w)
integer*2 x, y, z, w

PARAMETERS

x expects the *x* coordinate of a point.

y expects the *y* coordinate of a point.

z expects the *z* coordinate of a point. Used only by the 3-D and 4-D versions of the routines; 0.0 is assumed by the others.

w expects the *w* coordinate of a point Used only by the 4-D version of the routines; 1.0 is assumed by the others.

DESCRIPTION

xfpt multiplies the specified point $(x, y, 0.0, 1.0)$, $(x, y, z, 1.0)$, or (x, y, z, w) by the current matrix in the Geometry Pipeline. The 4-D result is not clipped or scaled, and is placed in the feedback buffer.

SEE ALSO

Graphics Library Programming Guide, Feedback Mode

NOTES

This routine is available only in feedback mode; otherwise it is ignored.

This routine functions only on IRIS-4D B and G models, and we advise against its use for new development.

The processor can access full words only on full-word boundaries. **xfpt** does not guarantee such alignment. See the *Graphics Library Programming Guide*, Feedback Mode, for information on successful alignment.

NAME

zbuffe – enable or disable z-buffer operation in the current framebuffer

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine zbuffe(bool)
logical bool

PARAMETERS

bool expects one of two possible values:

.TRUE. enables z-buffer operation.

.FALSE. disables z-buffer operation.

DESCRIPTION

zbuffe turns z-buffer mode off or on for the current framebuffer, one of normal, popup, overlay, and underlay, as specified by **drawmo**. The z-buffer is a bitplane bank that is associated with a single framebuffer, and that stores a depth value for each pixel in that framebuffer. When z-buffer operation is enabled, the depth value associated with each incoming pixel is compared to the depth value stored in the framebuffer at that pixel location. The comparison function is specified by **zfunct**. If the comparison passes, the incoming pixel color is written into the color bitplane bank or banks, and the incoming pixel depth is written into the z-buffer bitplanes. The current z write mask controls which z-buffer bitplanes are written with new depth data.

If the comparison fails, no change is made to the contents of either the color bitplane banks or the z-buffer bitplane bank. In some cases, however, a change is made to the contents of the stencil bitplanes.

By default z-buffer operation is disabled in all framebuffers.

SEE ALSO

drawmo, getzbu, lsetde, stenci, zclear, zdraw, zfunct, zsourc, zwrite

NOTE

On some models z-buffer hardware is optional. Call **getgde(GDBNZB)** to determine whether z-buffer hardware is available.

Currently z-buffer operation is supported only in the normal framebuffer. To insure compatibility with future releases of the GL, make calls to **zbuffe** only while draw mode is **NORMAL**.

BUG

IRIS-4D GT and GTX models accept z-buffer commands, and support z-buffer operation using the normal z-buffer, when the draw mode is **PUPDRA, OVERDR,** and **UNDERD**. This operation is incorrect and will be changed in a future release of the Graphics Library.

NAME

zclear – initializes the z-buffer of the current framebuffer

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine zclear

PARAMETERS

none

DESCRIPTION

zclear sets the z-buffer in the area of the viewport to **getgde(GDZMAX),** the largest positive z value supported. Typically **zclear** is called prior to rendering each frame. If you intend to clear the color bitplanes as well as the z-buffer, or if you require control of the value written to the z-buffer, call **czclea** instead of **zclear**.

Because only the normal framebuffer includes a z buffer, **zclear** should be called only while draw mode is **NORMAL**. Also, the current z writemask controls which z-buffer bitplanes are modified during **zclear** execution, and screenmask, when it is set to a subregion of the viewport, bounds the cleared region. Other drawing modes, including polygon fill pattern, stenciling, texture mapping, writemask, and z buffering, have no effect on the operation of **zclear**.

After **zclear** executes, the graphics position is undefined.

SEE ALSO

drawmo, getgde, scrmas, setpat, stenci, texbin, wmpack, writem, zbuffe, zwrite

NAME

zdraw – enables or disables drawing to the z-buffer

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine zdraw(b)
logical b

PARAMETERS

b expects one of two possible values:

.TRUE. enables drawing of colors into the z-buffer.

.FALSE. disables drawing of colors into the z-buffer.

DESCRIPTION

When **zbuffe** is **.TRUE.**, depth values are drawn into the z-buffer as a side effect of drawing to the front or back bitplane buffers. When **zbuffe** is **.FALSE.**, however, it is possible to treat the z-buffer as a third color bitplane buffer. **zdraw** enables or disables drawing of color values into the z-buffer.

By default, and after each call to **gconfi**, **zdraw** is **.FALSE.**. All combinations of values for **backbu**, **frontb**, and **zdraw** are valid while the normal framebuffer is in double buffer mode. While the normal framebuffer is in single buffer mode, **backbu** is ignored, and **frontb** can be disabled only while **zdraw** is enabled.

Because only the normal framebuffer includes a z-buffer, **zdraw** is significant only while the normal framebuffer is enabled for drawing (see **drawmo**). **zdraw** should not be called while drawing to the overlay, underlay, or pop-up framebuffers.

SEE ALSO

backbu, drawmo, frontb, gconfi, zbuffe

NOTE

On the Personal Iris, calling **zdraw(.TRUE.)** selects the z-buffer as the destination of the pixel writing routines: **writep**, **writer**, **rectwr**, **lrectw**, and **rectco**. Geometric drawing routines (lines, polygons, etc.) cannot draw into the z-buffer even when **zdraw** is enabled. These commands will continue to draw into the front and back buffers (as selected) when **zdraw** is on.

On the Personal Iris, when **zdraw** is on it is not possible to write pixels into the frame buffer, regardless of the settings of **frontb** and **backbu**.

On all machines, operation while both **zdraw** and **zbuffe** are **.TRUE.** is undefined.

BUGS

On the Personal Iris, when **zdraw** is enabled, geometric drawing commands (lines, polygons, etc.) will update *depth values* into the z-buffer.

IRIS-4D VGX models do not support **zdraw** while the normal framebuffer is configured with stencil bitplanes. (see **stensi**.)

NAME

zfunct – specifies the function used for z-buffer comparison by the current framebuffer

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine zfunct(func)
integer*4 func

PARAMETERS

func expects one of eight possible flags used when comparing z values. The available flags are:

ZFNEVE, the z-buffer function never passes.

ZFLESS, the z-buffer function passes if the incoming pixel *z* value is less than the *z* value stored in the z-buffer bitplanes.

ZFEQUA, the z-buffer function passes if the incoming pixel *z* value is equal to the *z* value stored in the z-buffer bitplanes.

ZFLEQU, the z-buffer function passes if the incoming pixel *z* value is less than or equal to the *z* value stored in the z-buffer bitplanes. (This is the default value.)

ZFGREA, the z-buffer function passes if the incoming pixel *z* value is greater than the *z* value stored in the z-buffer bitplanes.

ZFNOTE, the z-buffer function passes if the incoming pixel *z* value is not equal to the *z* value stored in the z-buffer bitplanes.

ZFGEQU, the z-buffer function passes if the incoming pixel *z* value is greater than or equal to the *z* value stored in the z-buffer bitplanes.

ZFALWA, the z-buffer function always passes.

DESCRIPTION

zfunct specifies the function used to compare each incoming pixel *z* value with the *z* value present in the z-buffer bitplanes. For example, if *func* is ZFLESS and the incoming pixel *z* value is less than the *z* value in the z-buffer bitplanes, the comparison passes. Refer to the **zbuffe** manual page for an explanation of z-buffer operation in the cases of z

function pass and failure.

A separate **zfunct** mode is retained by each of the framebuffers: normal, popup, overlay, and underlay. The current draw mode determines which z function value is used, and which is modified by **zfunct**.

SEE ALSO

drawmo, zbuffe, zsourc

NOTES

This subroutine is available only in immediate mode.

Currently z-buffer operation is supported only in the normal framebuffer. To insure compatibility with future releases of the GL, make calls to **zfunct** only while draw mode is **NORMAL**.

On the Personal Iris, if you use **zfunct** with **czclea** you can increase the speed of buffer clearing.

NAME

zsourc – selects the source for z-buffering comparisons

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

subroutine zsourc(src)
integer*4 src

PARAMETERS

src expects one of two possible values:

ZSRCDE, z-buffering is done by depth comparison (default).

ZSRCCO, z-buffering is done by color comparison.

DESCRIPTION

By default z-buffer comparisons are done on depth data. However, in certain cases, it can be useful to z-buffer by comparing color values, especially the color index values generated by the linesmooth and pntsmooth hardware. When the **src** parameter is ZSRCDE, the z-buffer operation is normal. When the **src** parameter is ZSRCCO, however, source and destination color values are compared to determine which pixels the system draws. In this mode, the zbuffer is not updated when a pixel is written.

A separate **zsourc** mode is retained by each of the framebuffers: normal, popup, overlay, and underlay. The current draw mode determines which z source mode is used, and which is modified by **zsourc**.

SEE ALSO

drawmo, gversi, linesm, pntsmo, zbuffe, zfunct

NOTES

This subroutine is available only in immediate mode.

This subroutine does not function on IRIS-4D B or G models.

Currently z-buffer operation is supported only in the normal framebuffer. To insure compatibility with future releases of the GL, make calls to **zsourc** only while draw mode is **NORMAL**.

BUGS

IRIS-4D GT and GTX models support **zsourc(ZSRCCO)** only for non-subpixel positioned lines drawn after a **linesm(SMLON)** call.

On early serial numbers of the Personal Iris, ZSRCDE is the only supported setting for this routine. For compatibility, they accept the call **zsourc(ZSCCCO)**, but it has the same effect as calling **zfunct(ZFALWA)**, which turns off z value comparison. This allows the unrestricted drawing of color values into the front and back buffers and depth values into the z-buffer. Use **gversi** to determine which type of Personal Iris you have.

IRIS-4D VGX models support **zsourc(ZSRCCO)** only in color map mode. Stencil operation is undefined in this case.

This routine is of limited utility, and we do not recommend the use of it.

NAME

zwrite – specifies a write mask for the z-buffer of the current framebuffer

FORTRAN 77 SPECIFICATION

zwrite(mask)
integer*4 mask;

PARAMETERS

mask expects a mask indicating which z-buffer bitplanes are read only and which can be written to. Z-buffer bitplanes that correspond to zeros in the mask are read only. Z-buffer bitplanes that correspond to ones in the mask can be written.

DESCRIPTION

zwrite specifies a mask used to control which z-buffer bitplanes are written, and which are read only. A separate mask is maintained by each of the framebuffers, normal, popup, overlay, and underlay. The mask affects both writes to the z-buffer that are the result of z-buffer pixel operation, and writes resulting from **zclear** operation.

zwrite is ignored while drawing directly to the z-buffer, as when **zdraw** is TRUE. In this case the current writemask applies to the z-buffer as well as to the color bitplanes.

SEE ALSO

wmpack, writem, zbuffer, zdraw

NOTES

This subroutine is available only in immediate mode.

Currently z-buffer operation is supported only in the normal framebuffer. To insure compatibility with future releases of the GL, make calls to **zwrite** only while draw mode is **NORMAL**.

BUGS

This subroutine does not function on IRIS-4D B or G models.

IRIS-4D GT and GTX models, and the Personal Iris, currently support a subset of z write mask functionality. Specifically, **zwrite** either enables or disables the writing of all z-buffer bitplanes. The mask passed to **zwrite** will disable z-buffer writes if it is zero; otherwise all z-buffer bitplanes are written. To assure upward compatibility with the IRIS-4D VGX and other future models, call **zwrite** with *mask* equal to either 0 or $FFFFFFFF when all-or-nothing update is desired.