NAME

glEvalMesh1, glEvalMesh2 – compute a one- or two-dimensional grid of points or lines

C SPECIFICATION

void **glEvalMesh1**(GLenum *mode*,
GLint *i1*,
GLint *i2*)

delim $$

PARAMETERS

mode In **glEvalMesh1**, specifies whether to compute a one-dimensional mesh of points or lines. Symbolic constants **GL_POINT** and **GL_LINE** are accepted.

i1, *i2* Specify the first and last integer values for grid domain variable i.

C SPECIFICATION

void **glEvalMesh2**(GLenum *mode*,
GLint *i1*,
GLint *i2*,
GLint *j1*,
GLint *j2*)

PARAMETERS

mode In **glEvalMesh2**, specifies whether to compute a two-dimensional mesh of points, lines, or polygons. Symbolic constants **GL_POINT**, **GL_LINE**, and **GL_FILL** are accepted.

i1, *i2* Specify the first and last integer values for grid domain variable i.

j1, *j2* Specify the first and last integer values for grid domain variable j.

DESCRIPTION

glMapGrid and **glEvalMesh** are used in tandem to efficiently generate and evaluate a series of evenly-spaced map domain values. **glEvalMesh** steps through the integer domain of a one- or two-dimensional grid, whose range is the domain of the evaluation maps specified by **glMap1** and **glMap2**. *mode* determines whether the resulting vertices are connected as points, lines, or filled polygons.

In the one-dimensional case, **glEvalMesh1**, the mesh is generated as if the following code fragment were executed:

```
glBegin (type);
for (i = i1; i <= i2; i += 1)
   glEvalCoord1(i . DELTA u + u sub 1)
glEnd();
```

where

DELTA u = (u - u) / 1
2 1

and n, u, and u are the arguments to the most recent
1 2
glMapGrid1 command. *type* is **GL_POINTS** if *mode* is **GL_POINT**, or **GL_LINES** if *mode* is **GL_LINE**.

The one absolute numeric requirement is that if i = n, then the value computed from

i . DELTA u + u

is exactly u.

In the two-dimensional case, **glEvalMesh2**, let

DELTA u = (u - u)/n
2 1

DELTA v = (v - v)/m,
2 1

where n, u , u , m, v , and v
1 2 1 2
are the arguments to the most recent **glMapGrid2** command. Then, if *mode* is **GL_FILL**, the **glEval-Mesh2** command is equivalent to:

```
for (j = j1;  j < j2; j += 1) {
   glBegin (GL_QUAD_STRIP);
   for (i = i1; i <= i2; i += 1) {
      glEvalCoord2(i . DELTA u + u , j . DELTA v + v );
                           1              1
      glEvalCoord2(i . DELTA u + u , (j+1) . DELTA v + v );
                           1                1
   }
   glEnd();
}
```

If *mode* is **GL_LINE**, then a call to **glEvalMesh2** is equivalent to:

```
for (j = j1;  j <= j2; j += 1) {
   glBegin(GL_LINE_STRIP);
   for (i = i1; i <= i2; i += 1)
      glEvalCoord2(i . DELTA u + u , j . DELTA v + v );
                           1              1
   glEnd();
}
for (i = i1;  i <= i2; i += 1) {
   glBegin(GL_LINE_STRIP);
   for (j = j1; j <= j1; j += 1)
      glEvalCoord2)(i . DELTA u + u , j . DELTA v + v );
                            1              1
   glEnd();
}
```

And finally, if *mode* is **GL_POINT**, then a call to **glEvalMesh2** is equivalent to:

```
glBegin (GL_POINTS);
for (j = j1;  j <= j2; j += 1) {
   for (i = i1; i <= i2; i += 1) {
      glEvalCoord2(i . DELTA u + u , j . DELTA v + v );
                           1              1
```

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

In all three cases, the only absolute numeric requirements are that if $i~=~n$, then the value computed from i . DELTA u + u is exactly u ,
1 2
and if $j~=~m$,
then the value computed from
j . DELTA v + v is exactly v .
1 2

ERRORS

GL_INVALID_ENUM is generated if *mode* is not an accepted value.

GL_INVALID_OPERATION is generated if **glEvalMesh** is executed between the execution of **glBegin** and the corresponding execution of **glEnd**.

ASSOCIATED GETS

glGet with argument **GL_MAP1_GRID_DOMAIN**
glGet with argument **GL_MAP2_GRID_DOMAIN**
glGet with argument **GL_MAP1_GRID_SEGMENTS**
glGet with argument **GL_MAP2_GRID_SEGMENTS**

SEE ALSO

glBegin, **glEvalCoord**, **glEvalPoint**, **glMap1**, **glMap2**, **glMapGrid**