

Chapter 2.

Deformable Modeling Library

Topic: *Deformable Modeling

The deformable modeling library is a self-contained C++ component designed to enhance an existing geometry kernel with deformable modeling capabilities.

This chapter discusses topics specific to the Standalone Deformable Modeling Component library. The deformable modeling library is not intended to be used as a standalone geometry kernel. It depends on an external geometry kernel for application functions such as persistence and rollback and for some simple intersection and evaluation functions.

A deformable model (sometimes abbreviated 'dmod' in the code) refers to the geometry to be deformed. Deformable models can be splines, surfaces, or curves. Deformable models are modified by applying behaviors, such as loads, to domains in the model. Each time a behavior changes, the deformable model is solved for a new shape.

Library Overview

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The kernel library for Standalone Deformable Modeling is `dshusk.lib`. The set of functions defined in the file `dmapi.cxx` comprise the interface to the deformable modeling library. All the major types, constructors, and concepts of the deformable modeling library are exported through the APIs.

The optional drawing libraries provide low-overhead drawing functionality with a flexible, incremental development path. Deformable modeling application developers can modify or replace some or all of the optional drawing libraries deriving from the interface classes.

dmicon

The `dmicon` library provides icon objects for all deformable modeling tag objects (surfaces, curves, constraints, and loads). A common command/query interface is provided by the `DM_default_icon` base class, which is derived from the `DM_icon` interface class.

Application Examples

The `admicon` library, `admgi_draweng` library, and `admgi_control` library are provided as ACIS-based examples. The `admicon` library shows how to extend the `dmicon` library. `admgi_draweng` shows a sample draw engine, and `admgi_control` shows a sample view controller (see Figure 2-1).

Include Paths

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The include paths for the Standalone Deformable Modeling Component library are as follows:

```
#include "dshusk/dskernel/dmapi.hxx"
#include "dshusk/dskernel/dmicon.hxx"
#include "dshusk/dskernel/dm_dbl_array.hxx"
#include "dshusk/dskernel/dm_tag_array.hxx"
#include "dshusk/dskernel/dm_icon_args.hxx"
```

```
ds/dshusk/dskernel/dmicon_factory.hxx
ds/dshusk/dskernel/dm_icon_args.hxx
ds/dshusk/dskernel/spatial_abs_hurler.hxx
ds/dmicon/dm_draw_engine.hxx
ds/dshusk/dsgeomint/dssrcdat.hxx
```

Interface

Topic: Deformable Surfaces

The programming interface consists of classes and API functions. SDM calls typically start with `DM_*`.

The deformable model library may be compiled with any level of optimization and debugging.

Interface Classes

Topic: Deformable Surfaces

Interface classes are the glue holding libraries together. Interface classes allow libraries to be replaced independently, using derivation. The examples in the optional drawing libraries demonstrate derivations of the following interface classes.

DM_icon

A `DM_icon` knows how to draw itself, and has a public `Draw` method. The `DM_icon` interface class also provides abstract methods to notify the deformable modeling kernel for drawing services.

The contract with the `DM_icon` class gives the deformable modeling kernel three responsibilities:

- `DM_icon` objects are owned by tag objects; they are created by the tag object constructor and destroyed by the tag object destructor.

- The deformable modeling kernel calls the icon `Set_owner` method when the tag object is fully constructed. This allows the icon to initialize itself, and retain knowledge of its owner.
- The deformable modeling kernel calls the icon `Tagobject_changed` method to notify the icon when the tag object state has changed (e.g., geometry or behavior). The icon can then redraw, or set a flag for lazy update, etc.

DM_icon_draw_args

The `DM_icon_draw_args` interface class provides a command object to forward client requests through the `DM_icon::Draw` methods to the `DM_draw_engine`. A typical example is the particular view or views to draw into: the `DM_icon` can tell the `DM_draw_engine` what geometry to draw, and the `DM_icon_draw_args` can be set up to tell the `DM_draw_engine` onto what canvas to draw.

The command object can forward through the deformable modeling interface, providing deformable modeling hierarchy broadcast capabilities.

DM_icon_cmd_args

The `DM_icon_cmd_args` interface class provides a command object that encapsulates icon commands, such as set line width in `DM_default_icon`. The command object can forward through the deformable modeling interface, providing deformable modeling hierarchy broadcast capabilities.

Exception Handling Across Interfaces

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Exception handling across interfaces is problematic, because different libraries may have different exception handling methods, such as C++ `try/catch` or C `setjmp/longjmp`. The `Spatial_abs_hurler` interface class provides a protocol for handling exceptions across interfaces. Interface routines taking a `Spatial_abs_hurler` agree to trap all exceptions, translate them to an integer code, and then call the `Spatial_abs_hurler::rethrow_error` method with the integer code.

The interface class methods for the optional deformable modeling drawing libraries take a `Spatial_abs_hurler`. Users developing their own drawing libraries are thus required to follow this exception handling protocol.

Draw Command Pipeline

Topic: Deformable Surfaces

The schematic in Figure 2-1 depicts the draw command pipeline in an event driven application. This is the typical situation for a GUI application supporting multiple views.

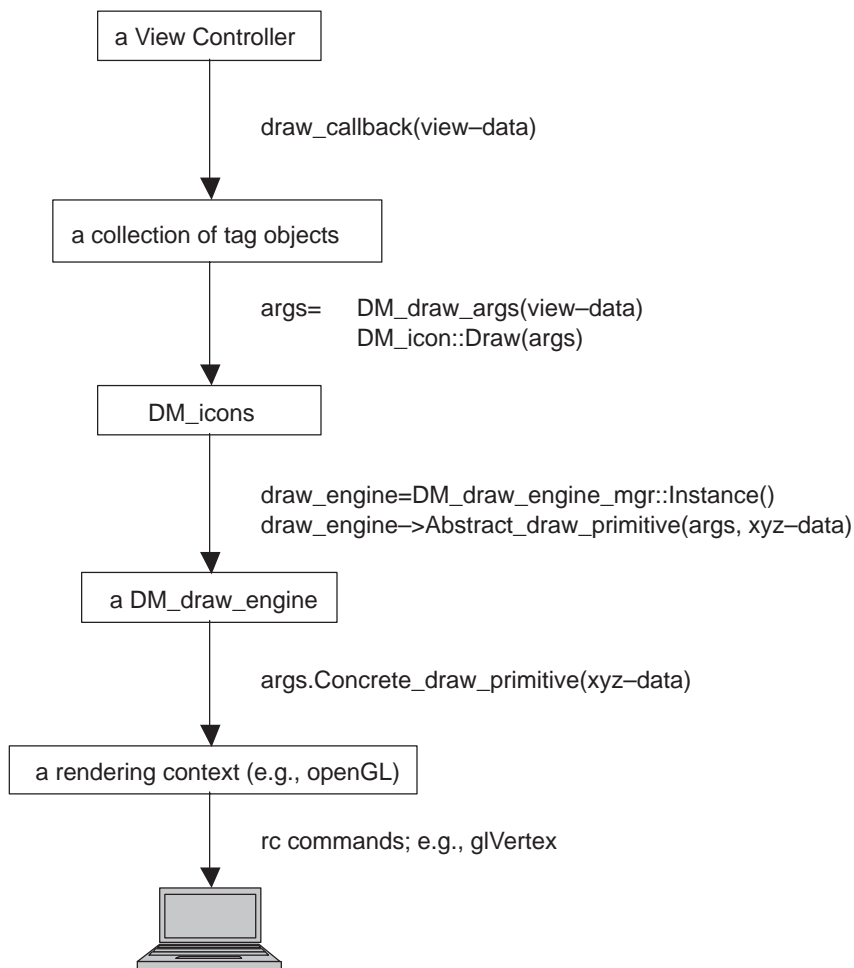


Figure 2-1. Draw Command Pipeline

Using Journal Files

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Journaling is a debugging tool for deformable modeling customers who do not run ACIS. The `DM_journal_on` function opens a file and sets global variables to begin journaling all future deformable modeling API calls. The `cascade` argument controls how much information gets written to the journal file. The resulting *.jrl file can be used to report problems. Journaling is turned off with a call to `DM_journal_off`.