



fc graphics4mesh Octave package, User's Guide*
version 0.1.1

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Abstract

This Octave package allows to display simplicial meshes or datas on simplicial meshes. A simplicial mesh must be given by two arrays : the vertices array and the connectivity array.

0 Contents

1	Introduction	2
2	Installation	3
2.1	Installation automatic, all in one	3
3	Mesh	4
4	<code>fc_graphics4mesh.plotmesh</code> function	5
5	<code>fc_graphics4mesh.plot</code> function	9

* \LaTeX manual, revision 0.1.1, compiled with Octave 5.2.0, and packages `fc-graphics4mesh`[0.1.1], `fc-tools`[0.0.30], `fc-bench`[0.1.2], `fc-amat`[0.1.2], `fc-meshtools`[0.1.3]

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6	<code>fc_graphics4mesh.plotiso</code> function	13
7	<code>fc_graphics4mesh.slicemesh</code> function	16
8	<code>fc_graphics4mesh.slice</code> function	17
9	<code>fc_graphics4mesh.sliceiso</code> function	18
10	<code>fc_graphics4mesh.plotquiver</code> function	21
11	<code>fc_graphics4mesh.plotnodes</code> function	24
12	<code>fc_graphics4mesh.plotnodesidx</code> function	27
13	<code>fc_graphics4mesh.plotelementsidx</code> function	30

1 Introduction

The **experimental** Octave package uses internal functions for displaying simplicial meshes or datas on simplicial meshes. Simplicial meshes could be:

- a triangular mesh in dimension 2, made with 2-simplices (ie. triangles),
- a tetrahedral mesh in dimension 3, made with 3-simplices (ie. tetrahedron),
- a triangular mesh in dimension 3 (surface mesh), made with 2-simplices,
- a line mesh in dimension 2 or 3 made with 1-simplices (ie. lines).

A simplicial mesh is given by its vertices array `q` and its connectivity array `me`. For demonstration purpose, some simplicial meshes are given in this package. They can be load by using the function `getMesh2D`, `getMesh3D` or `getMesh3Ds` of the `fc_graphics4mesh` package.

This package was tested on various OS with Octave releases:

Operating system	4.4.0	4.4.1	5.1.0	5.2.0
CentOS 7.7.1908	✓	✓	✓	✓
Debian 9.11	✓	✓	✓	✓
Fedora 29	✓	✓	✓	✓
OpenSUSE Leap 15.0	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ubuntu 18.04.3 LTS	✓	✓	✓	✓
MacOS High Sierra 10.13.6		✓	✓	✓
MacOS Mojave 10.14.4		✓	✓	✓
MacOS Catalina 10.15.2		✓	✓	✓
Windows 10 (1909)	✓	✓	✓	✓

It is not compatible with Octave releases prior to 4.2.0. Here are the links used to install the Octave releases tested:

- **Linux** : sources from <https://www.gnu.org/software/octave/>;

- **MacOS** : release 4.4.1 installed with dmg file from <http://octave-app.org/Download.html>, releases 5.1.0 and 5.2.0 installed with Homebrew;
- **Windows** : binaries from <https://www.gnu.org/software/octave/>.

2 Installation

2.1 Installation automatic, all in one

For this method, one just have to get/download the install file

```
ofc_graphics4mesh_install.m
```

or get it on the dedicated web page. Thereafter, one run it under Octave. This command download, extract and configure the *fc-graphics4mesh* and the required packages (*fc-tools* and *fc-mesh*) in the current directory.

For example, on a Linux computer, to install this package in directory `~/Octave` one can do in a terminal:

```
mkdir -p ~/Octave
cd ~/Octave
HTTP=http://www.math.univ-paris13.fr/~cuvelier/software/codes/Octave
wget $HTTP/fc-graphics4mesh/0.1.1/ofc_graphics4mesh_install.m
```

Then in a Octave terminal run the following commands

```
>> cd ~/Octave
>> ofc_graphics4mesh_install
```

There is the output of the `ofc_graphics4mesh_install` command:

```
Parts of the <fc-graphics4mesh> Octave package.
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1- Downloading and extracting the packages
2- Setting the <fc-graphics4mesh> package
Write in ...
  ~/Octave/fc-graphics4mesh-full/fc_graphics4mesh-0.1.1/configure_loc.m ...
  ...
3- Using packages :
->          fc-tools : 0.0.30
->          fc-bench : 0.1.2
->          fc-amat  : 0.1.2
->          fc-meshtools : 0.1.3
with      fc-graphics4mesh : 0.1.1
*** Using instructions
To use the <fc-graphics4mesh> package:
addpath('~/Octave/fc-graphics4mesh-full/fc_graphics4mesh-0.1.1')
fc_graphics4mesh.init()

See ~/Octave/ofc_graphics4mesh_set.m
```

The complete package (i.e. with all the other needed packages) is stored in the directory `~/Octave/fc-graphics4mesh-full` and, for each Octave session, one have to set the package by:

```
>> addpath('~\Octave\fc-graphics4mesh-full\ofc-graphics4mesh-0.1.1')
>> fc_graphics4mesh.init()
```

If it's the first time the `fc_graphics4mesh.init()` function is used, then its output is

```
Try to use default parameters!
Use fc_tools.configure to configure.
Write in ...
  /home/cuvelier/Octave/fc-graphics4mesh-full/fc_tools-0.0.30/configure_loc.m ...
...
Try to use default parameters!
Use fc_bench.configure to configure.
Write in ...
  /home/cuvelier/Octave/fc-graphics4mesh-full/fc_bench-0.1.2/configure_loc.m ...
...
Try to use default parameters!
Use fc_amat.configure to configure.
Write in ...
  /home/cuvelier/Octave/fc-graphics4mesh-full/fc_amat-0.1.2/configure_loc.m ...
...
Try to use default parameters!
Use fc_meshtools.configure to configure.
Write in ...
  /home/cuvelier/Octave/fc-graphics4mesh-full/fc_meshtools-0.1.3/configure_loc.m ...
...
Using fc_graphics4mesh[0.1.1] with fc_tools[0.0.30], fc_bench[0.1.2], ...
fc_amat[0.1.2], fc_meshtools[0.1.3].
```

Otherwise, the output of the `fc_meshtools.init()` function is

```
Using fc_graphics4mesh[0.1.1] with fc_tools[0.0.30], fc_bench[0.1.2], ...
fc_amat[0.1.2], fc_meshtools[0.1.3].
```

For **uninstalling**, one just have to delete directory `~/Octave/fc-graphics4mesh-full`

3 Mesh

The functions `getMesh2D`, `getMesh3D` and `getMesh3Ds` return a mesh vertices array q , a mesh elements connectivity array associated with the input argument d (simplex dimension) and the indices array `toGlobal`. The vertices array q is a dim -by- n_q array where dim is the space dimension (2 or 3) and n_q the number of vertices. The connectivity array me is a $(d + 1)$ -by- n_{me} array where n_{me} is the number of mesh elements and $0 \leq d \leq dim$ is the simplicial dimension:

- $d = 0$: points,
- $d = 1$: lines,
- $d = 2$: triangle,
- $d = 3$: tetrahedron.

So we can use these functions to obtain

- 3D mesh: `getMesh3D(3)` (*main* mesh), `getMesh3D(2)`, `getMesh3D(1)`, `getMesh3D(0)`,

- 3D surface mesh: `getMesh3Ds(2)` (*main* mesh), `getMesh3Ds(1)`, `getMesh3Ds(0)`,
- 2D mesh: `getMesh2D(2)` (*main* mesh), `getMesh2D(1)`, `getMesh2D(0)`.

For example,

- `[q3,me3,toGlobal3]=fc_meshtools.simplicial.getMesh3D(3)` return a 3-simplicial mesh (main mesh) in space dimension $dim = 3$,
- `[q2,me2,toGlobal2]=fc_meshtools.simplicial.getMesh3D(2)` return a 2-simplicial mesh in space dimension $dim = 3$.

The third output are indices of the vertices in the *main* mesh:

`q3(:,toGlobal2) == q2`

4 `fc_graphics4mesh.plotmesh` function

The function `fc_graphics4mesh.plotmesh` displays a mesh given by

Syntaxe

```
fc_graphics4mesh.plotmesh(q,me)
fc_graphics4mesh.plotmesh(q,me,Name,Value,...)
```

Description

`plotmesh(q,me)` displays all the d -dimensional simplices elements.

`plotmesh(q,me,Name,Value,...)` specifies function options using one or more `Name,Value` pair arguments. Options of first level are

- `'color'` : to specify the color of the displayed mesh elements. (default : `'blue'`),
- `'cutPlane'` : (only for simplices in dimension 3) cut mesh by n planes given by n -by-4 array P where the equation of the i -th cut plane is given by

$$P(i,1)x + P(i,2)y + P(i,3)z + P(i,4) = 0.$$

The normal vector $P(i,1 : 3)$ pointed to the part of the mesh not displayed. default : `[]` (no cut).

- `'inLegend'` : to add this mesh in a legend if `true`. Default is `false`.
- `'DisplayName'` : to specify the name used in a legend for this mesh. Then the (`'inLegend'` option is forced to `true`).

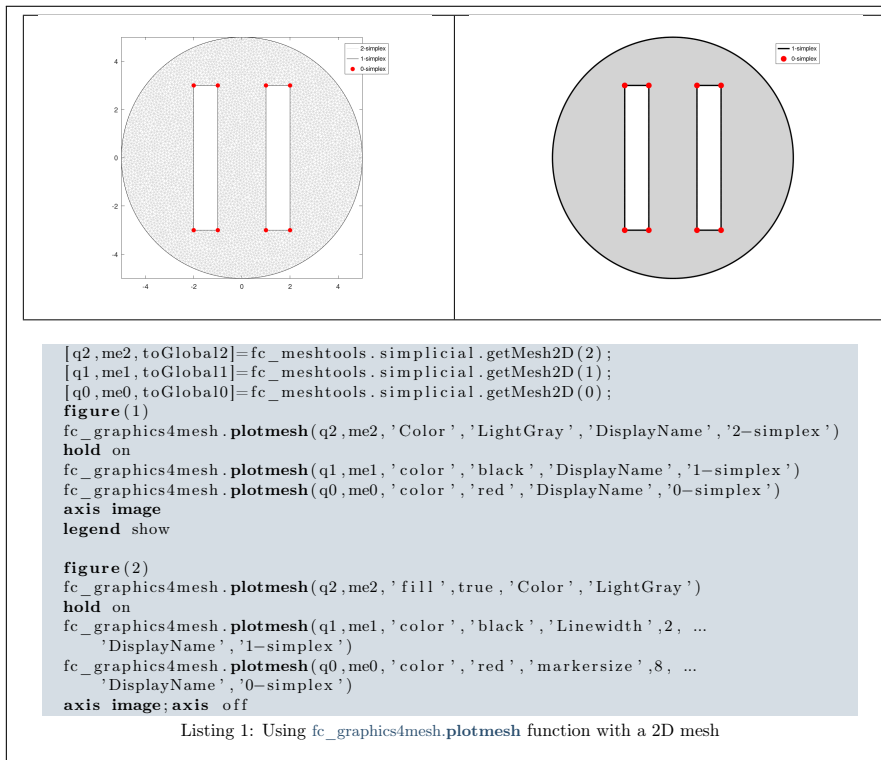
The options of second level depend on the type of elementaries mesh elements to represent.

One can use any option of the following functions according to the type of d -simplex to be represented.

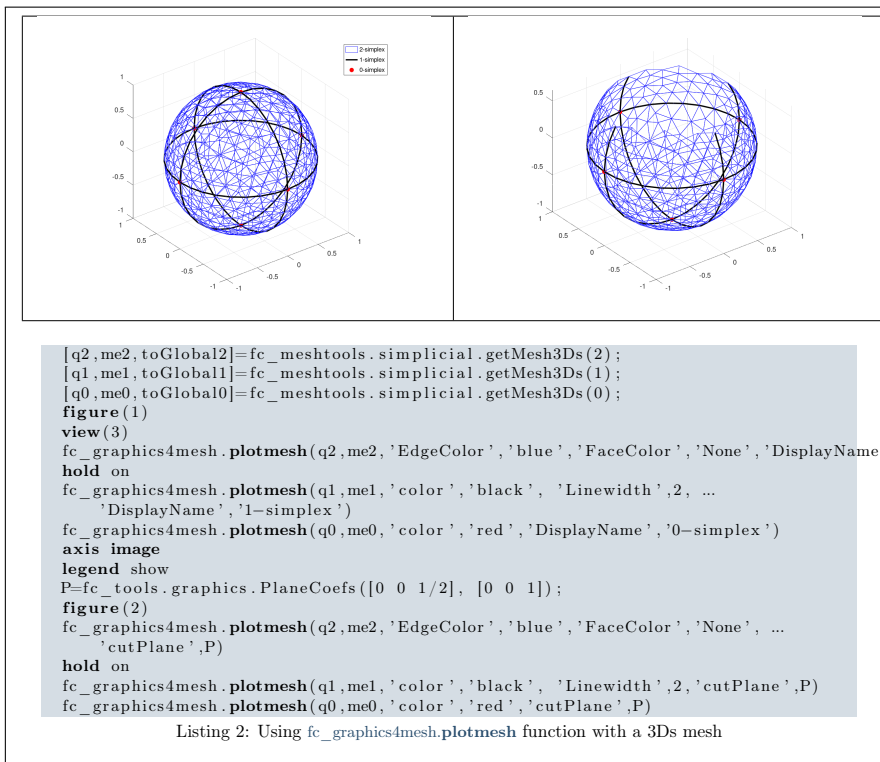
- In dimension 3,

- if $d == 3$, **patch** function is used,
- if $d == 2$, **trimesh** function is used,
- if $d == 1$, **plot3** function is used,
- if $d == 0$, **plot3** function is used,
- In dimension 2,
 - if $d == 2$, **trimesh** or **patch** function is used,
 - if $d == 1$, **plot** function is used,
 - if $d == 0$, **plot** function is used,
- In dimension 1,
 - if $d == 1$, **line** function is used,
 - if $d == 0$, **plot** function is used,

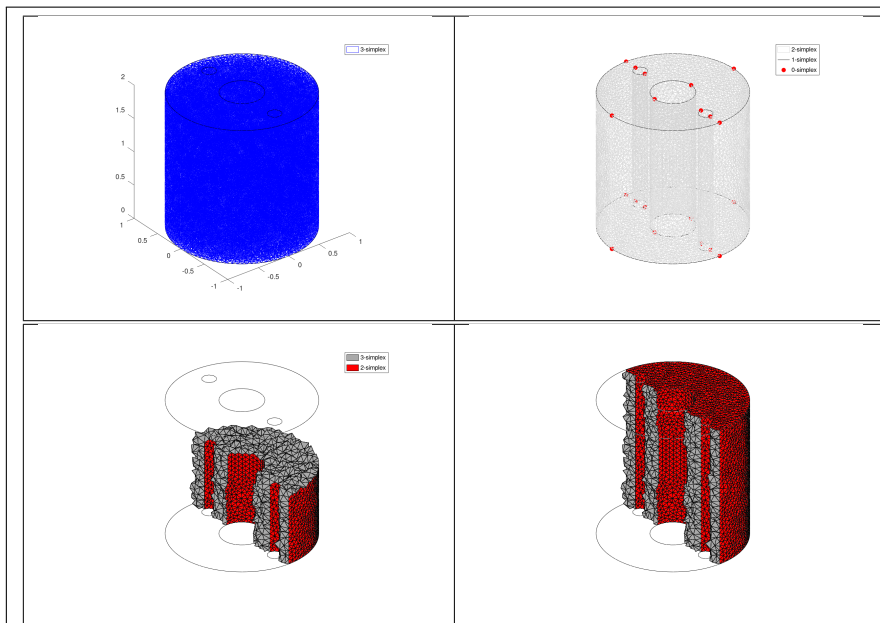
2D example : the following code is part of the `fc_graphics4mesh.demos.plotmesh2D` function.



3Ds example : the following code is part of the `fc_graphics4mesh.demos.plotmesh3Ds` function.



3D example : the following code is part of the `fc_graphics4mesh.demos.plotmesh3D` function.



```

[q3,me3,toGlobal3]=fc_meshtools.simplicial.getMesh3D(3);
[q2,me2,toGlobal2]=fc_meshtools.simplicial.getMesh3D(2);
[q1,me1,toGlobal1]=fc_meshtools.simplicial.getMesh3D(1);
[q0,me0,toGlobal0]=fc_meshtools.simplicial.getMesh3D(0);
figure(1)
view(3)
fc_graphics4mesh.plotmesh(q3,me3,'EdgeColor','blue','FaceColor','None', ...
'DisplayName','3-simplex')
hold on
fc_graphics4mesh.plotmesh(q1,me1,'color','black')
axis image
legend show

figure(2)
view(3)
fc_graphics4mesh.plotmesh(q2,me2,'EdgeColor','LightGray','FaceColor','None', ...
'DisplayName','2-simplex')
hold on
fc_graphics4mesh.plotmesh(q1,me1,'color','black','DisplayName','1-simplex')
fc_graphics4mesh.plotmesh(q0,me0,'color','red','DisplayName','0-simplex')
axis image;axis off
legend show

P=[fc_tools.graphics.PlaneCoefs([0 0 1],[0 0 1]); ...
fc_tools.graphics.PlaneCoefs([0 0 1],[-1 0 0])];
figure(3)
fc_graphics4mesh.plotmesh(q1,me1,'color','black')
hold on
fc_graphics4mesh.plotmesh(q3,me3,'cutPlane',P,'Color','DarkGrey', ...
'DisplayName','3-simplex')
fc_graphics4mesh.plotmesh(q2,me2,'cutPlane',P,'Color','red', ...
'DisplayName','2-simplex')
axis image;axis off
legend show

P=fc_tools.graphics.PlaneCoefs([0 0 1],[-1 0 0]);
figure(4)
fc_graphics4mesh.plotmesh(q1,me1,'color','black')
hold on
fc_graphics4mesh.plotmesh(q3,me3,'cutPlane',P,'Color','DarkGrey')
fc_graphics4mesh.plotmesh(q2,me2,'cutPlane',P,'Color','red')

```

Listing 3: Using `fc_graphics4mesh.plotmesh` function with a 3D mesh

5 `fc_graphics4mesh.plot` function

The function `fc_graphics4mesh.plot` displays data on a mesh given by its vertices array `q` and its connectivity array `me`.

Syntax

```
fc_graphics4mesh.plot(q, me, u)
fc_graphics4mesh.plot(q, me, u, Name, Value, ...)
```

Description

`plot(q,me,u)` displays data `u` on a simplicial mesh. The data `u` can be an handle function or an array.

`plot(q,me,u,Name,Value, ...)` specifies function options using one or more `Name,Value` pair arguments. Options of first level are

- `'cutPlane'` : (only for simplices in dimension 3) cut mesh by n planes given by n -by-4 array P where the equation of the i -th cut plane is given by

$$P(i, 1)x + P(i, 2)y + P(i, 3)z + P(i, 4) = 0.$$

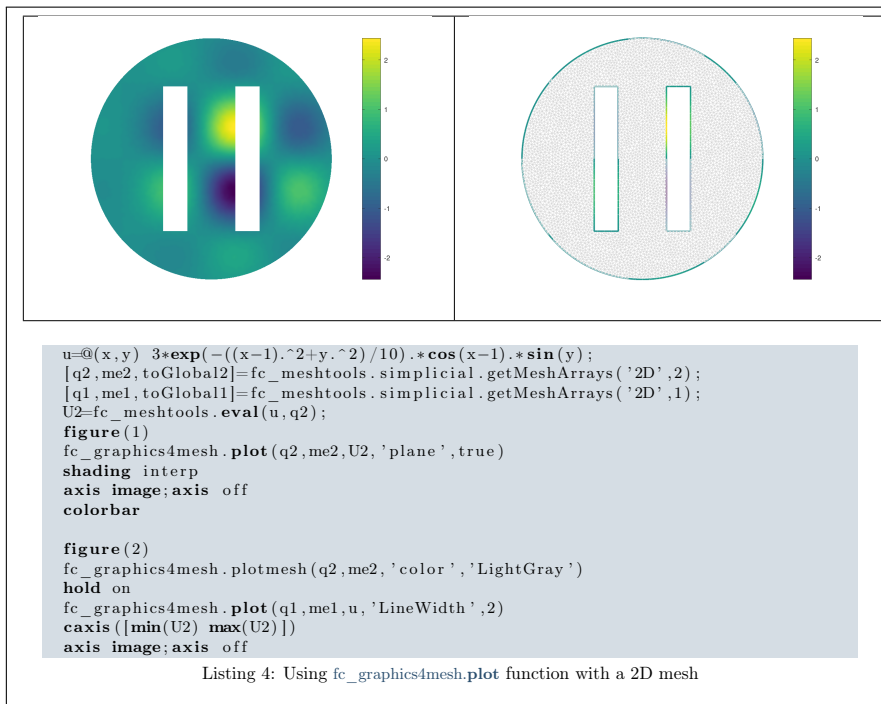
The normal vector $P(i, 1 : 3)$ pointed to the part of the mesh not displayed. default : `[]` (no cut).

The options of second level depend on the type of elementaries mesh elements to represent.

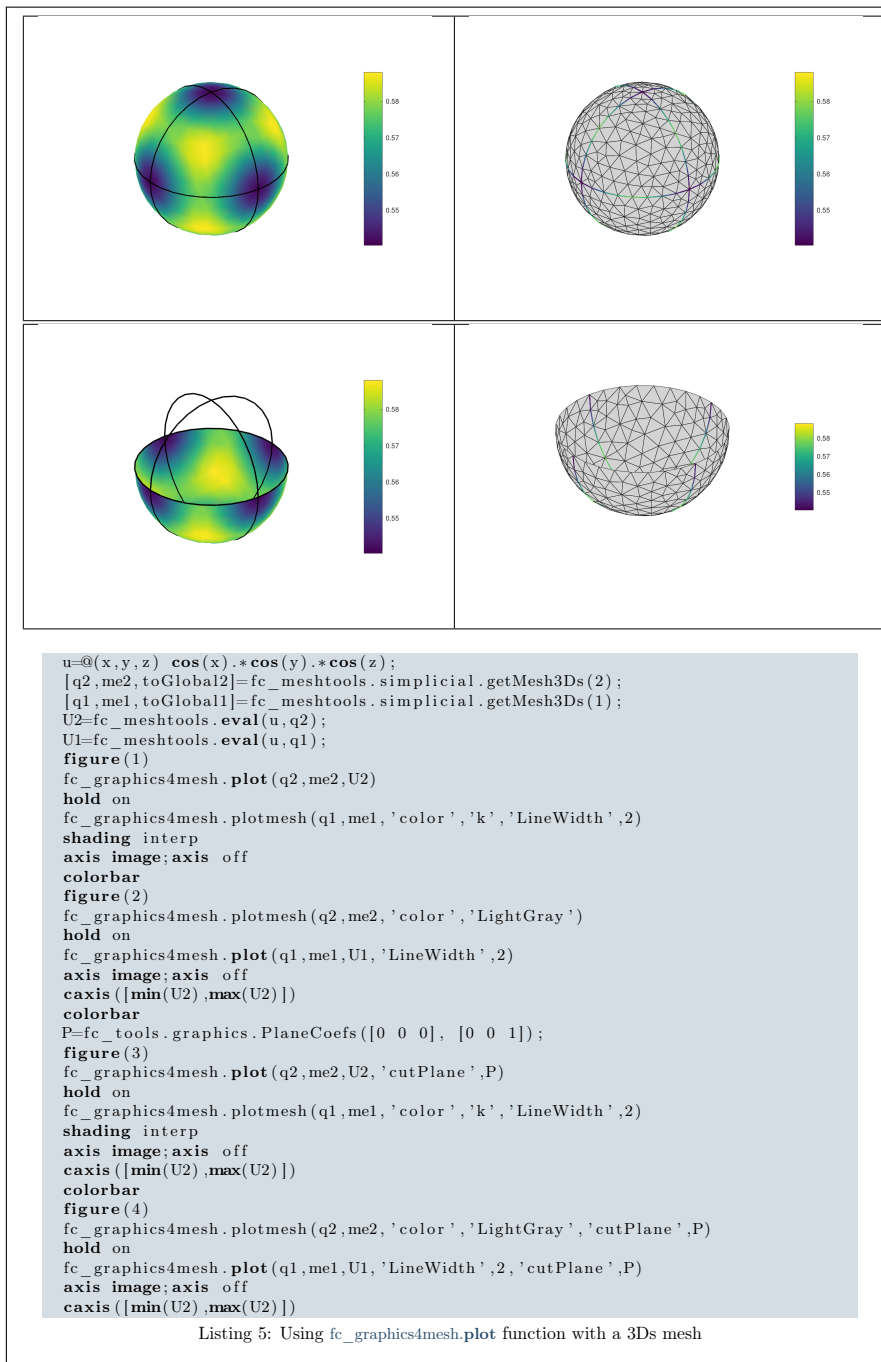
One can use any option of the following functions according to the type of d -simplex to be represented.

- In dimension 3, `patch` function is used.
- In dimension 2,
 - if $d == 2$, `surf` or `patch` (option `'plane'` to `true`) function is used,
 - if $d == 1$, `patch` function is used,
- In dimension 1, `plot` function is used.

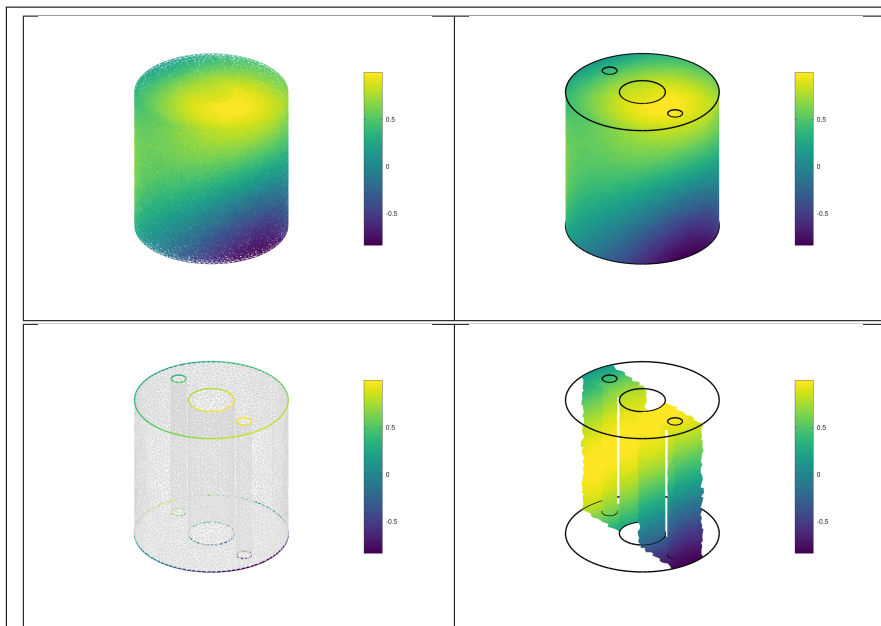
2D example : the following code is part of the `fc_graphics4mesh.demos.plot2D` function.



3Ds example : the following code is part of the fc_graphics4mesh.demos.plot3Ds function.



3D example : the following code is part of the `fc_graphics4mesh.demos.plot3D` function.



```

u=@(x,y,z) cos(x).*sin(y+z);
[q3,me3,toGlobal3]=fc_meshtools.simplicial.getMeshArrays('3D',3);
U3=fc_meshtools.eval(u,q3);
[q2,me2,toGlobal2]=fc_meshtools.simplicial.getMeshArrays('3D',2);
[q1,me1,toGlobal1]=fc_meshtools.simplicial.getMeshArrays('3D',1);

figure(1)
fc_graphics4mesh.plot(q3,me3,U3)
shading interp
axis image;axis off
colorbar

figure(2)
fc_graphics4mesh.plot(q2,me2,U3(toGlobal2))
hold on
fc_graphics4mesh.plotmesh(q1,me1,'color','black','LineWidth',2)
shading interp
axis image;axis off
caxis([min(U3),max(U3)])
colorbar

figure(3)
fc_graphics4mesh.plotmesh(q2,me2,'EdgeColor','LightGray','FaceColor','None')
hold on
fc_graphics4mesh.plot(q1,me1,u,'LineWidth',2)
axis image;axis off
caxis([min(U3),max(U3)])
colorbar

P=[fc_tools.graphics.PlaneCoefs([0.2 0 1], [1 0 ...
0]);fc_tools.graphics.PlaneCoefs([-0.2 0 1], [-1 0 0])];
figure(4)
fc_graphics4mesh.plot(q2,me2,U3(toGlobal2),'cutPlane',P)
hold on
fc_graphics4mesh.plotmesh(q1,me1,'color','black','LineWidth',2)
shading interp
axis image;axis off
caxis([min(U3),max(U3)])

```

Listing 6: Using `fc_graphics4mesh.plot` function with a 3D mesh

6 `fc_graphics4mesh.plotiso` function

The function `fc_graphics4mesh.plot` displays isolines from datas on a 2-simplicial mesh given by its vertices array `q` and its connectivity array `me`.

Syntax

```
fc_graphics4mesh.plotiso(q,me,u)
fc_graphics4mesh.plotiso(q,me,u,Name,Value, ...)
```

Description

`plotiso(q,me,u)` displays isolines from datas on the 2-simplicial mesh given by the vertices array `q` and the connectivity array `me`. The data `u` can be an handle function or an array.

`plotiso(q,me,u,Name,Value, ...)` specifies function options using one or more `Name,Value` pair arguments. Options of first level are

- `'niso'` : to specify the number of isolines (default : 10)
- `'isorange'` : to specify the list of isovalues (default : empty)
- `'isocolorbar'` : if `true`, colorbar with isovalues is drawn (default : `false`)
- `'format'` : to specify the format of the isovalues on the colorbar (default : `'%g'`)
- `'plane'` : if `true`, isolines are in the xy -plane, otherwise isolines are in 3D with z -value set to `u` (default : `false`)
- `'color'` : to specify one color for all isolines (default : empty)

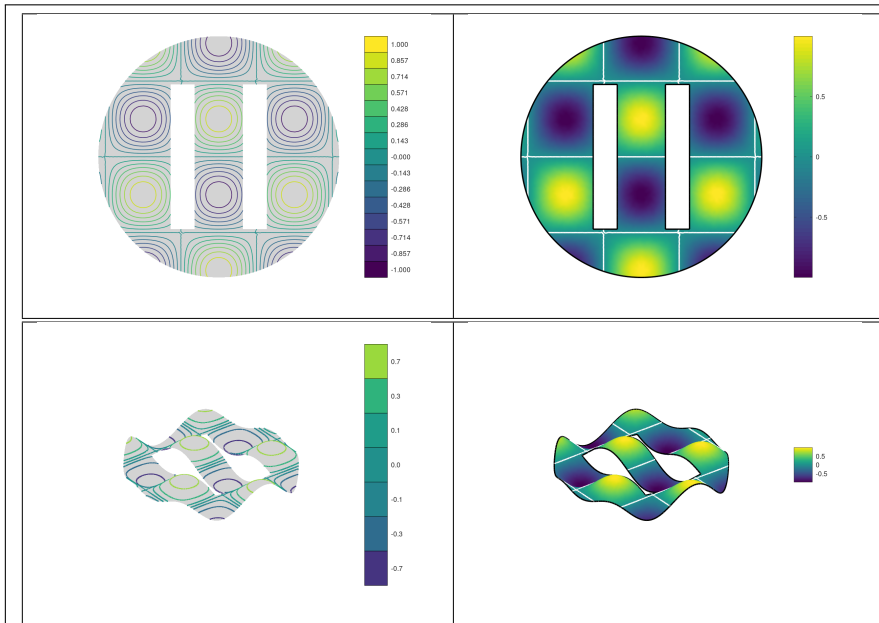
The options of second level are all options of

- `plot3` function in dimension 3 or in dimension 2 with `'plane'` option set to `false`
- `plot` function in 2 with `'plane'` option set to `true`

This function accepts until 3 output arguments :

- 1st output is the colors of the isolines
- 2nd output is the isovalues of the isolines
- 3th output is all the handles of the isolines as an 2D-array of dimension `N-by-niso`, where `N` is the number of 2-simplex elementary meshes where isolines are drawn.

2D example : the following code is part of the `fc_graphics4mesh.demos.plotiso2D` function.



```

u=@(x,y) cos(x).*sin(y);
[q2,me2,toGlobal2]=fc_meshtools.simplicial.getMesh2D(2);
[q1,me1,toGlobal1]=fc_meshtools.simplicial.getMesh2D(1);
U2=fc_meshtools.eval(u,q2);
U1=fc_meshtools.eval(u,q1);

figure(1)
fc_graphics4mesh.plotmesh(q2,me2,'color','LightGray','fill',true,...
'EdgeColor','None','FaceColor','LightGray')
hold on
fc_graphics4mesh.plotiso(q2,me2,U2,'plane',true,...
'niso',15,'isocolorbar',true,'format','%3f','LineWidth',1)
axis image;axis off

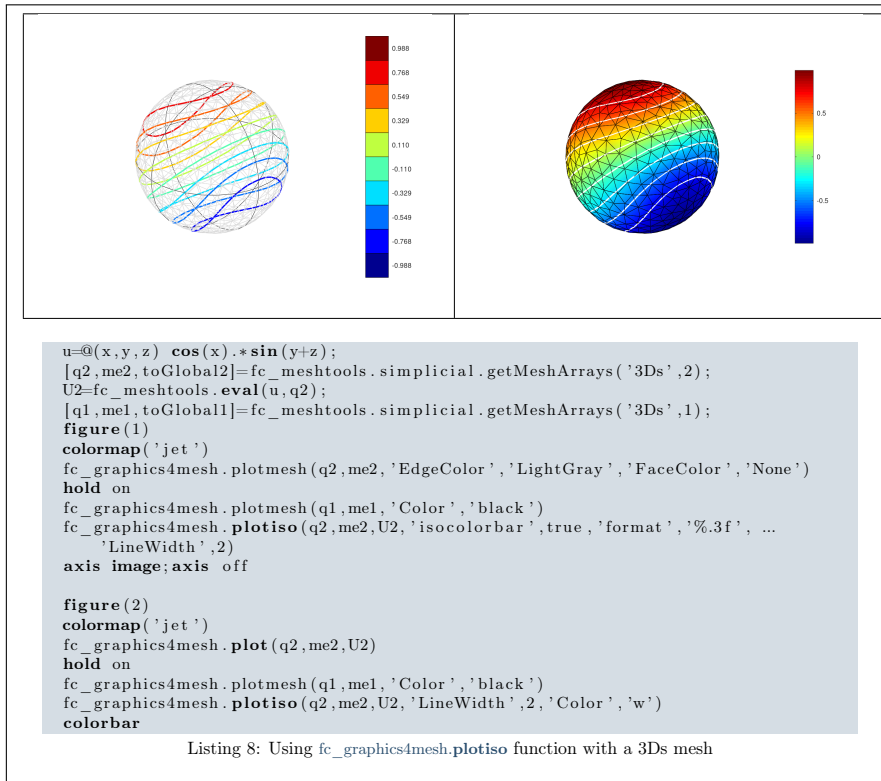
figure(2)
fc_graphics4mesh.plot(q2,me2,U2,'plane',true)
hold on
fc_graphics4mesh.plotiso(q2,me2,U2,'plane',true,...
'Color','w','isorange',0,'LineWidth',2)
fc_graphics4mesh.plotmesh(q1,me1,'LineWidth',2,'Color','k')
colorbar
shading interp
axis image;axis off

figure(3)
fc_graphics4mesh.plotmesh(q2,me2,'z',U2,'fill',true,'Color','LightGray')
hold on
isorange=[-0.7,-0.3,-0.1,0,0.1,0.3,0.7];
fc_graphics4mesh.plotiso(q2,me2,U2,'LineWidth',2,...
'isorange',isorange,'isocolorbar',true,'format','%1f')
axis image;axis off
figure(4)
fc_graphics4mesh.plot(q2,me2,U2)
hold on
fc_graphics4mesh.plotiso(q2,me2,U2,'LineWidth',2,...
'Color','w','isorange',0,'LineWidth',2)
fc_graphics4mesh.plotmesh(q1,me1,'z',U1,'LineWidth',2,'Color','k')
axis image;axis off
shading interp

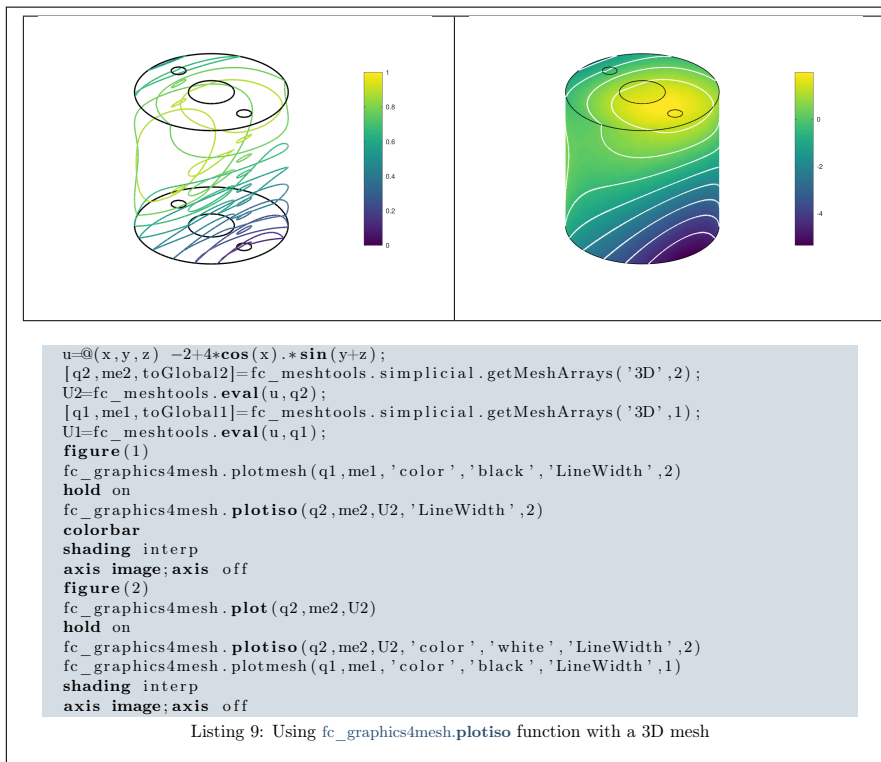
```

Listing 7: Using `fc_graphics4mesh.plotiso` function with a 2D mesh

3Ds example : the following code is part of the `fc_graphics4mesh.demos.plotiso3Ds` function.



3D example : the following code is part of the `fc_graphics4mesh.demos.plotiso3D` function.



7 `fc_graphics4mesh.slicemesh` function

The `fc_graphics4mesh.slicemesh` function displays intersection of a plane and a 3D mesh given by its vertices array `q` and its connectivity array `me`.

Syntaxe

```

fc_graphics4mesh.slicemesh(q,me,P)
fc_graphics4mesh.slicemesh(q,me,P,Name,Value,...)

```

Description

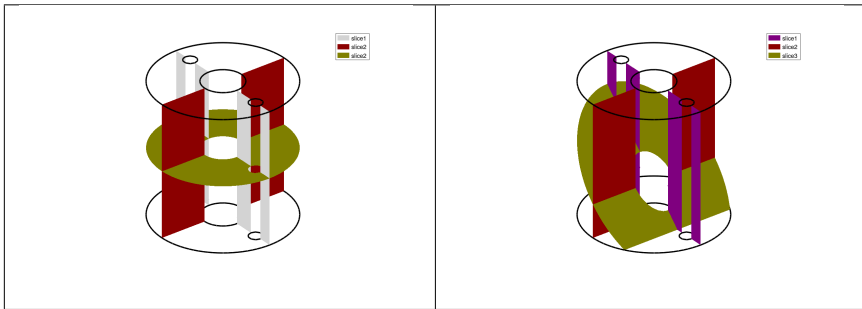
`slicemesh(q,me,P)` displays intersection of the plane defined by $P(1)x + P(2)y + P(3)z + P(4) = 0$ and all the 3-dimensional simplices elements given by `q` and `me` arrays. To compute P one can use the `fc_tools.graphics.PlaneCoefs` function of the `FC-TOOLS` package. The 1-by-4 array P , is obtained with $P = \text{fc_tools.graphicsPlaneCoefs}(Q,V)$ where Q is a point in the plane and V is a vector orthogonal to it. One can also used a n -by-4 array P where each line define a plane.

`slicemesh(q,me,P,Name,Value,...)` specifies function options using one or more `Name,Value` pair arguments. Options of first level are

- 'color' : to specify the slice color (default : 'LightGray', rgb =[0.9,0.9,0.9])

The options of second level are all options of the `patch` function except 'FaceColor' and 'EdgeColor'

3D example : the following code is part of the `fc_graphics4mesh.demos.slicemesh3D` function.



```

[q3,me3,toGlobal3]=fc_meshtools.simplicial.getMeshArrays('3D',3);
[q1,me1,toGlobal1]=fc_meshtools.simplicial.getMeshArrays('3D',1);
figure(1)
P=fc_tools.graphics.PlaneCoefs([0 0 1],[1 0 0]);% ...
fc_graphics4mesh.slicemesh(q3,me3,P,'DisplayName','slice1')
hold on
P=fc_tools.graphics.PlaneCoefs([0 0 1],[0 1 0]);% ...
fc_graphics4mesh.slicemesh(q3,me3,P,'Color','DarkRed','DisplayName','slice2')
P=fc_tools.graphics.PlaneCoefs([0 0 1],[0 0 1]);% ...
fc_graphics4mesh.slicemesh(q3,me3,P,'Color','Olive','DisplayName','slice2')
fc_graphics4mesh.plotmesh(q1,me1,'color','k','LineWidth',2)
axis off; axis image
legend('show')
figure(2)
P=[fc_tools.graphics.PlaneCoefs([0 0 1/2],[1 0 0]); ...
fc_tools.graphics.PlaneCoefs([0 0 1/2],[0 1 0]); ...
fc_tools.graphics.PlaneCoefs([0 0 1/2],[0 -1 1])];
fc_graphics4mesh.slicemesh(q3,me3,P,'Color',{'Purple','DarkRed','Olive'}, ...
'DisplayName',{'slice1','slice2','slice3'})
hold on
fc_graphics4mesh.plotmesh(q1,me1,'color','k','LineWidth',2)
axis off; axis image

```

Listing 10: Using `fc_graphics4mesh.slicemesh` function with a 3D mesh

8 `fc_graphics4mesh.slice` function

The `fc_graphics4mesh.slice` function displays intersection of a plane and a 3D mesh given by its vertices array `q` and its connectivity array `me`.

Syntaxe

```

fc_graphics4mesh.slice(q,me,u,P)
fc_graphics4mesh.slice(q,me,u,P,Name,Value,...)

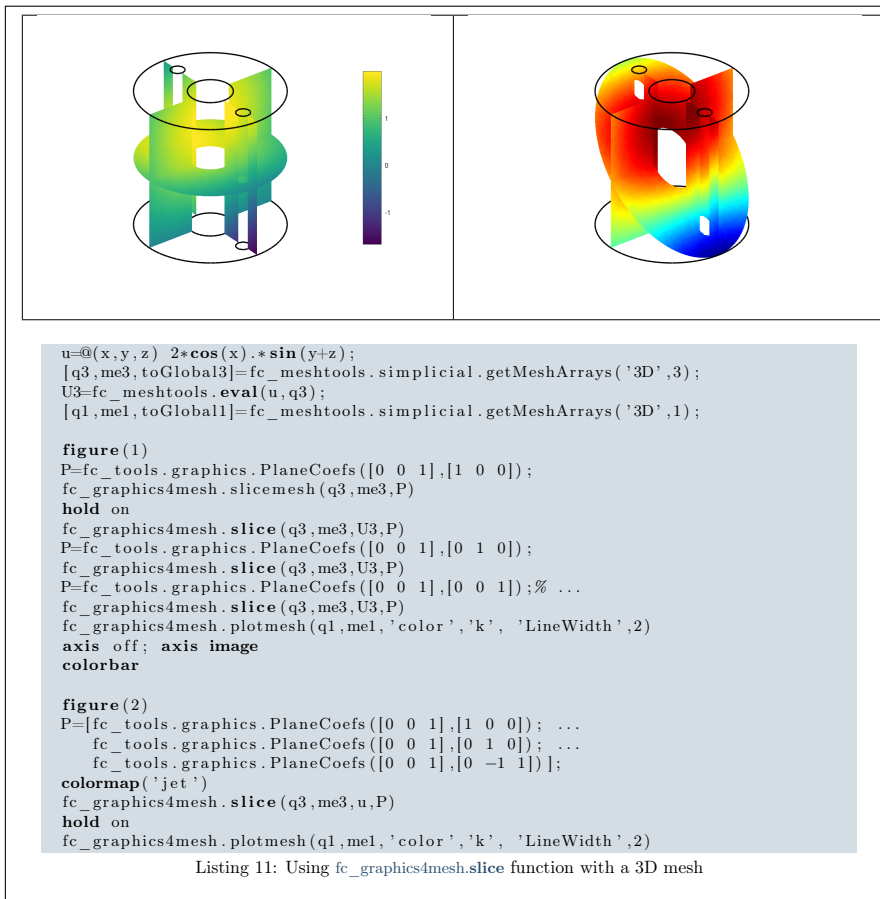
```

Description

`slice(q,me,u,P)` displays data on the intersection of the plane defined by $P(1)x + P(2)y + P(3)z + P(4) = 0$ and all the 3-dimensional simplices elements given by `q` and `me` arrays. To compute P one can use the `fc_tools.graphics.PlaneCoefs` function of the **FC-TOOLS** package. The array P , is obtained with `P=fc_tools.graphics.PlaneCoefs(Q,V)` where Q is a point in the plane and V is a vector orthogonal to it. One can also used a n -by-4 array P where each line define a plane.

`slice(q,me,u,P,Name,Value, ...)` specifies function options using one or more `Name,Value` pair arguments which are those of the `patch` function excepts 'FaceColor' and 'EdgeColor'.

3D example : the following code is part of the `fc_graphics4mesh.demos.slice3D` function.



9 `fc_graphics4mesh.sliceiso` function

The `fc_graphics4mesh.sliceiso` function displays isolines of datas on the intersection of a plane and a 3D mesh given by its vertices array `q` and its connectivity array `me`.

Syntaxe

```
fc_graphics4mesh.sliceiso(q,me,u,P)
fc_graphics4mesh.sliceiso(q,me,u,P,Name,Value, ...)
```

Description

`sliceiso(q,me,u,P)` displays isolines of data u on the intersection of the plane defined by $P(1)x + P(2)y + P(3)z + P(4) = 0$ and all the 3-dimensional simplices elements given by q and me arrays. To compute P one can use the `fc_tools.graphics.PlaneCoefs` function of the **FC-TOOLS** package. The 1-by-4 array P , is obtained with $P=fc_tools.graphicsPlaneCoefs(Q,V)$ where Q is a point in the plane and V is a vector orthogonal to it. One can also used a n -by-4 array P where each line define a plane.

`sliceiso(q,me,u,P,Name,Value, ...)` allows additional key/value pairs to be used when displaying u . The key strings could be

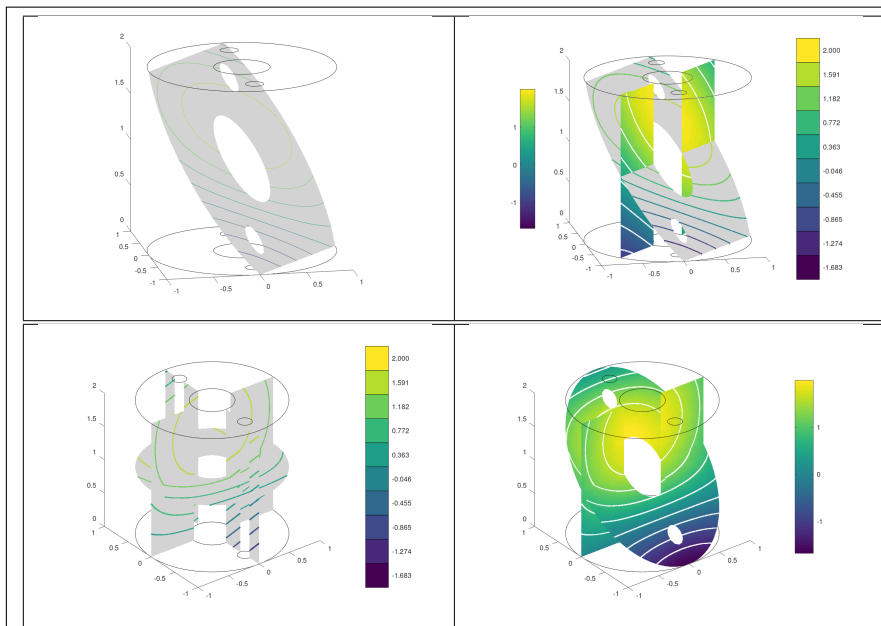
- `'niso'` : to specify the number of isolines (default : 10)
- `'isorange'` : to specify the list of isovalues (default : empty)
- `'color'` : to specify one color for all isolines (default : empty)
- `'isocolorbar'` : if true display a colorbar.Default is false.
- `'format'` : to specify the format of the isovalues print in the colorbar. Default is `'%g'`.

For key strings, one could also used any options of the `plot3` function.

This function accepts until 4 output arguments :

- 1st output is the colors of the isolines
- 2nd output is the isovalues of the isolines
- 3th output is the handle of the colobar iso.
- 4th output is all the handles of the isolines as an 2D-array of dimension N -by- $niso$, where N is the number of elementary meshes where isolines are drawn.

3D example : the following code is part of the `fc_graphics4mesh.demos.sliceiso3D` function.



```

u=@(x,y,z) 2*cos(x).*sin(y+z);
[q3,me3,toGlobal3]=fc_meshtools.simplicial.getMeshArrays('3D',3);
U3=fc_meshtools.eval(u,q3);
[q1,me1,toGlobal1]=fc_meshtools.simplicial.getMeshArrays('3D',1);

```

```

figure(1)
P=fc_tools.graphics.PlaneCoefs([0 0 1],[1 -1 1]);
fc_graphics4mesh.slicemesh(q3,me3,P)
hold on
fc_graphics4mesh.plotmesh(q1,me1,'color','k')
fc_graphics4mesh.sliceiso(q3,me3,U3,P)
axis equal;axis image
view(-11,15)

```

```

figure(2)
P=fc_tools.graphics.PlaneCoefs([0 0 1],[1 -1 1]);
fc_graphics4mesh.slicemesh(q3,me3,P)
hold on
fc_graphics4mesh.plotmesh(q1,me1,'color','k')
fc_graphics4mesh.sliceiso(q3,me3,U3,P,'Linewidth',2, ...
    'isocolorbar',true,'LineWidth',2,'format','%3f');
P=fc_tools.graphics.PlaneCoefs([0 0 1],[1 -1 0]);
fc_graphics4mesh.slice(q3,me3,U3,P)
fc_graphics4mesh.sliceiso(q3,me3,U3,P,'color','w','LineWidth',2);
axis equal;axis image
colorbar('Location','westoutside')
caxis([min(U3),max(U3)])
view(-11,15)

```

```

figure(3)
P=[fc_tools.graphics.PlaneCoefs([0 0 1],[1 0 0]); ...
    fc_tools.graphics.PlaneCoefs([0 0 1],[0 1 0]); ...
    fc_tools.graphics.PlaneCoefs([0 0 1],[0 0 1])];
fc_graphics4mesh.slicemesh(q3,me3,P)
hold on
fc_graphics4mesh.plotmesh(q1,me1,'color','k')
fc_graphics4mesh.sliceiso(q3,me3,U3,P,'isocolorbar',true,'LineWidth',2, ...
    'format','%3f');
axis equal;axis image

```

```

figure(4)
P=[fc_tools.graphics.PlaneCoefs([0 0 1],[0 1 0]); ...
    fc_tools.graphics.PlaneCoefs([0 0 1],[0 -1 1])];
fc_graphics4mesh.slice(q3,me3,U3,P)
hold on
fc_graphics4mesh.plotmesh(q1,me1,'color','k')
fc_graphics4mesh.sliceiso(q3,me3,U3,P,'Color','w','LineWidth',2);
caxis([min(U3),max(U3)])
axis equal;axis image

```

Listing 12: Using `fc_graphics4mesh.sliceiso` function with a 3D mesh

10 `fc_graphics4mesh.plotquiver` function

The function `fc_graphics4mesh.plotquiver` displays vector field data on a mesh given by its vertices array `q` and its connectivity array `me`.

Syntax

```
fc_graphics4mesh.plotquiver(q,me,V)
fc_graphics4mesh.plotquiver(q,me,V,Name,Value, ...)
```

Description

`plotquiver(q,me,V)` displays vector field `u` on a simplicial mesh. The vector field data `u` can be a 1-by-dim cell arrays of handle functions or a dim-by- n_q array.

`plotquiver(q,me,V,Name,Value, ...)` specifies function options using one or more Name,Value pair arguments. Options of first level are

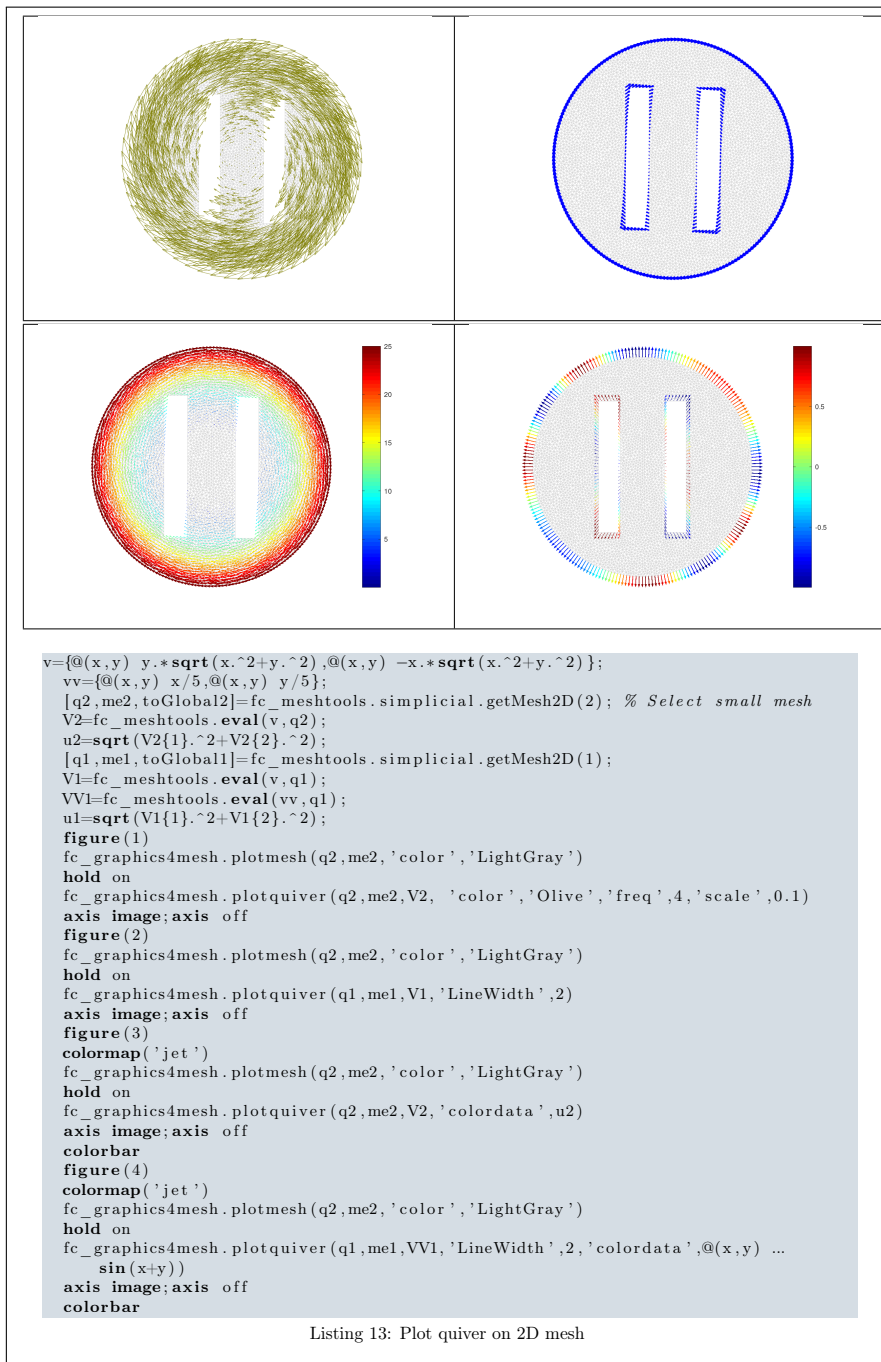
- 'freq' : quiver frequency, (default : 1)
- 'scale' : quiver scale, (default is `fc_meshtools.getCharacteristicLength(q)/20`)
- 'color' : set one color for all quivers (default: default color of the **quiver** or **quiver3** functions). Cannot be used with 'colordata' option.
- 'colordata' : each quiver is colored with a 1-by- n_q array or a handle function (it will be evaluated in all vertices) (default : empty).

The options of second level depend on the type of mesh elements to represent.

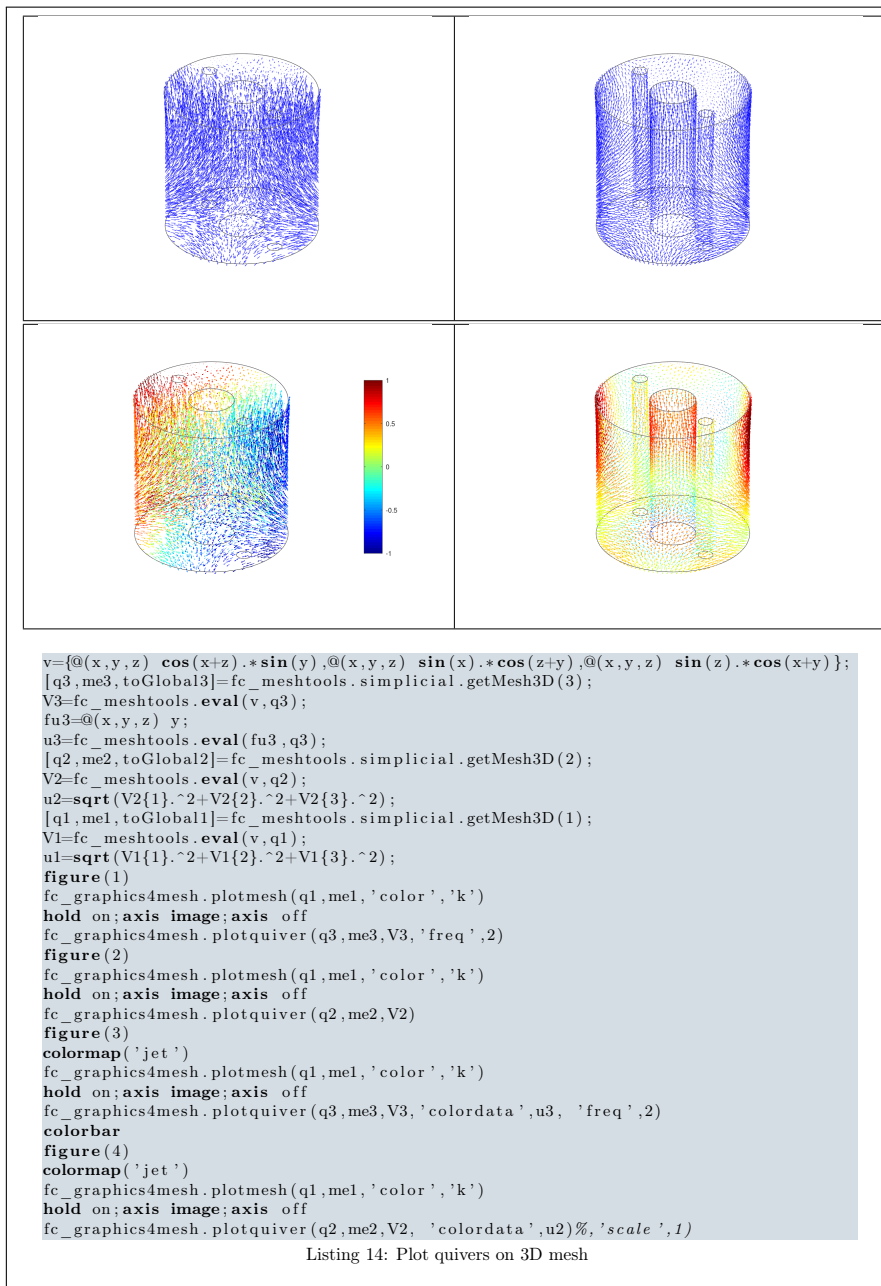
One can use any option of the following functions according to the type of d -simplex to be represented.

- In dimension 3 and with empty 'colordata', the **quiver3** function is used.
- In dimension 2 and with empty 'colordata', the **quiver** function is used.
- In dimension 2 or 3 and with no empty 'colordata', the third party `fc_tools.graphics.vfield3.vfield3` function is used.

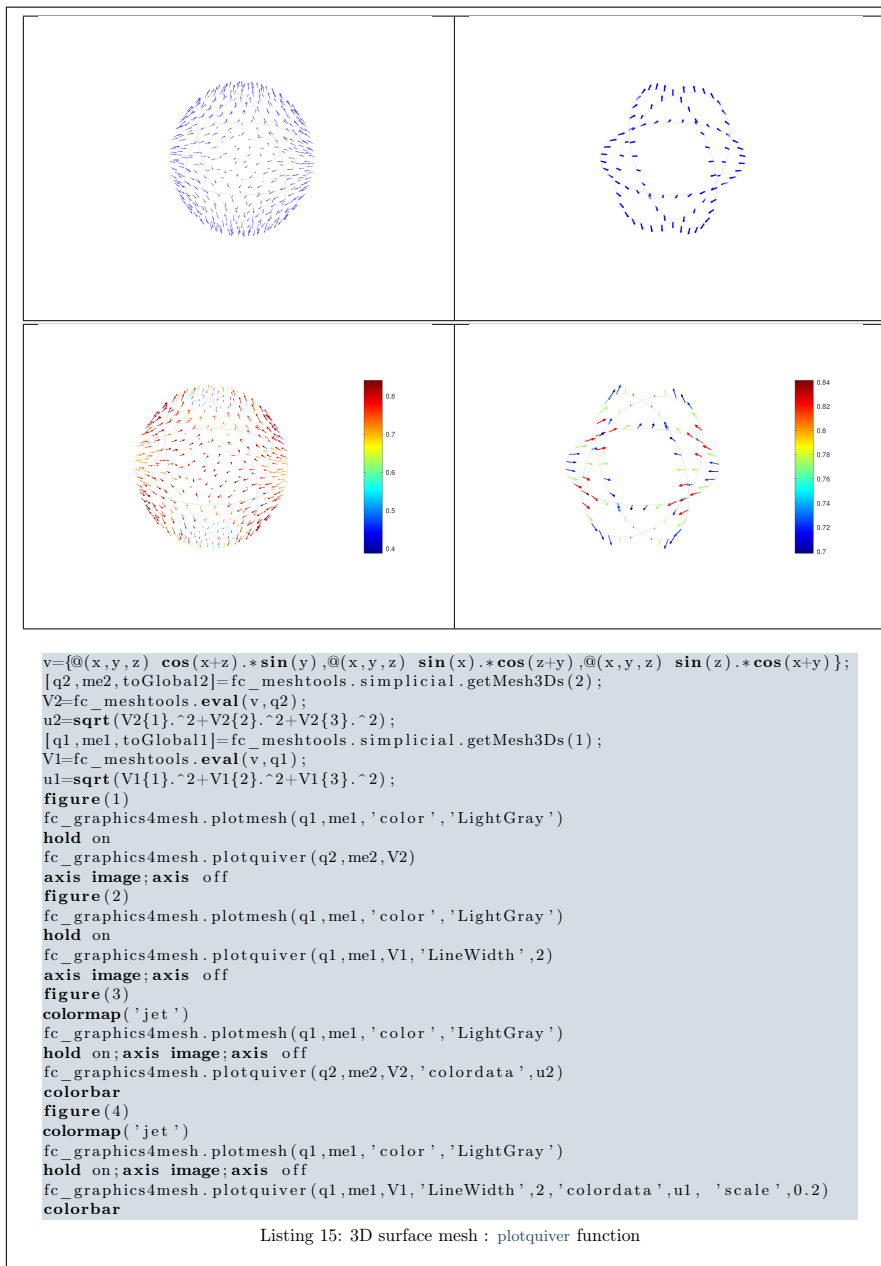
2D example



3D example



3D surface example



11 fc_graphics4mesh.plotnodes function

The function `fc_graphics4mesh.plotnodes` displays the nodes of a given mesh nodes array

Syntaxe


```
fc_graphics4mesh.plotnodes(q)
fc_graphics4mesh.plotnodes(q,Name,Value, ...)
```

Description

`plotnodes(q)` displays all the nodes of the array `q` with a specific marker.

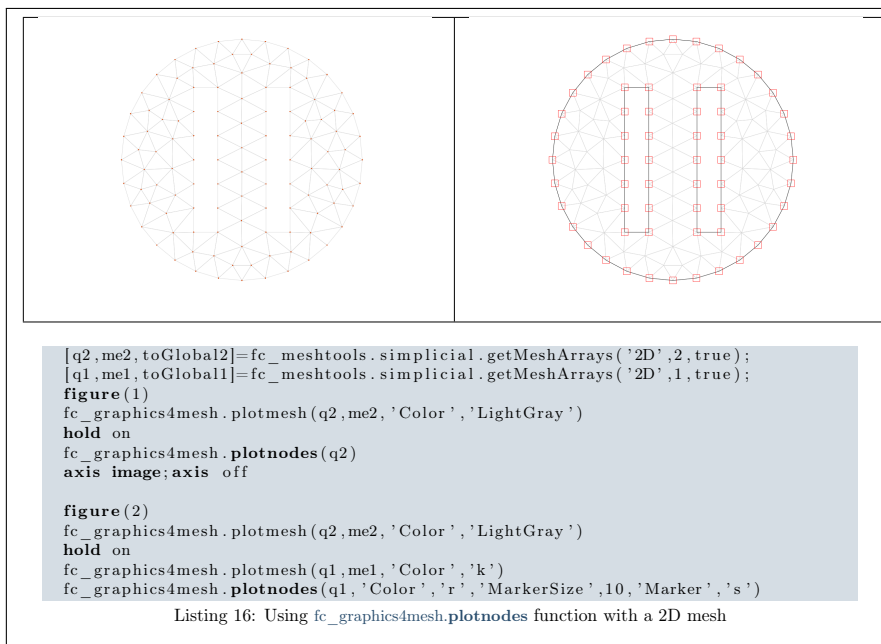
`plotnodes(q,Name,Value, ...)` specifies options using one or more `Name,Value` pair arguments. Options of first level are

- 'Marker' : to specify the marker (default : '.'),
- 'MarkerSize' : to specify the marker size (default : 6),
- 'idx' : to specify indices of the nodes to be displayed,

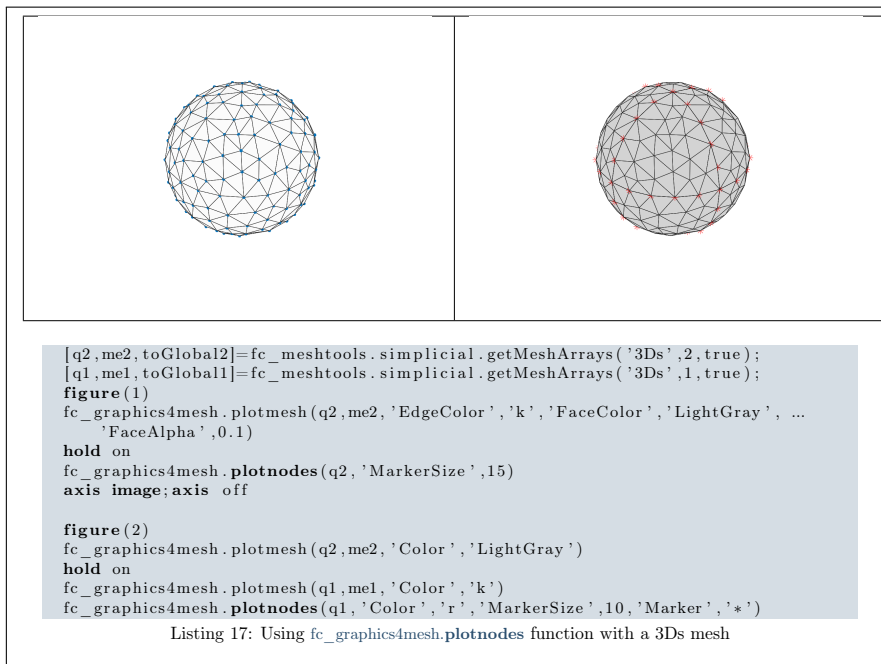
The options of second level depend on the dimension :

- if dimension 2, then options are those of the `plot` function,
- if dimension 3, then options are those of the `plot3` function.

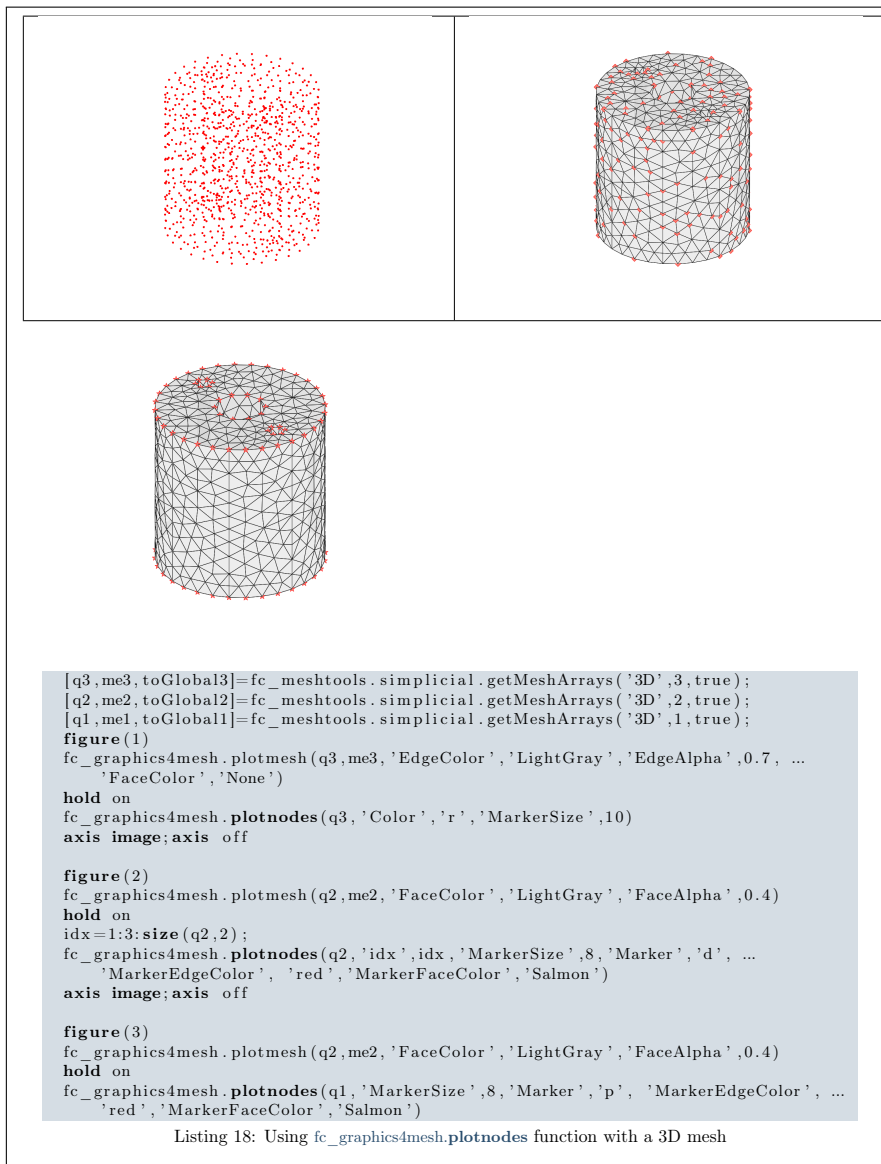
2D example : the following code is part of the `fc_graphics4mesh.demos.plotnodes2D` function.



3Ds example : the following code is part of the `fc_graphics4mesh.demos.plotnodes3Ds` function.



3D example : the following code is part of the `fc_graphics4mesh.demos.plotnodes3D` function.



12 fc_graphics4mesh.plotnodesidx function

The function `fc_graphics4mesh.plotnodesidx` displays indices of the given mesh nodes array

Syntaxe

```

fc_graphics4mesh.plotnodesidx(q,
fc_graphics4mesh.plotnodesidx(q,Name,Value,...)

```

Description

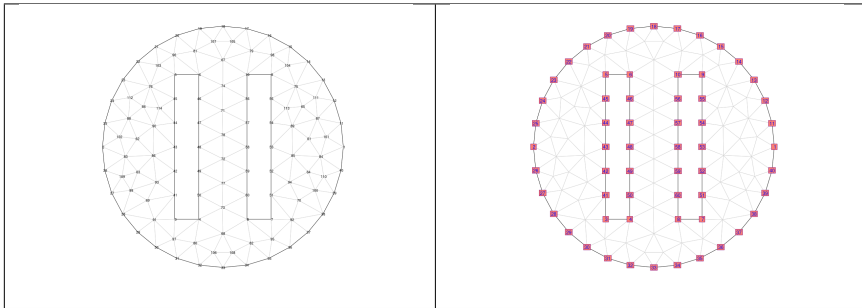
`plotnodesidx(q)` displays all the numbers/indices of the nodes array `q`

`plotnodesidx(q,Name,Value, ...)` specifies function options using one or more Name,Value pair arguments. Options of first level are

- `'toGlobal'` : to specify other indices to display,
- `'idx'` : to select particular indices.

The options of second level are those of the `text` function.

2D example : the following code is part of the `fc_graphics4mesh.demos.plotnodesidx2D` function.

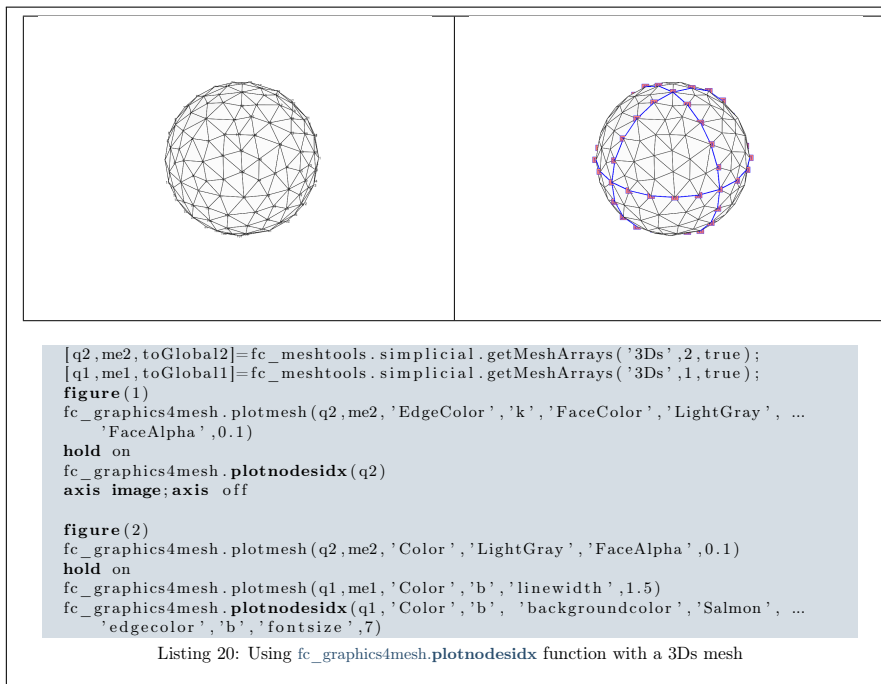


```
[q2,me2,toGlobal2]=fc_meshtools.simplicial.getMeshArrays('2D',2,true);
[q1,me1,toGlobal1]=fc_meshtools.simplicial.getMeshArrays('2D',1,true);
figure(1)
fc_graphics4mesh.plotmesh(q2,me2,'Color','LightGray')
hold on
fc_graphics4mesh.plotmesh(q1,me1,'Color','k')
fc_graphics4mesh.plotnodesidx(q2)
axis image,axis off


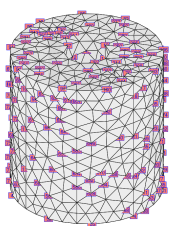
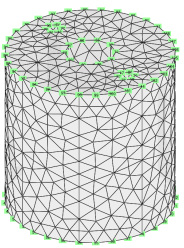
figure(2)
fc_graphics4mesh.plotmesh(q2,me2,'Color','LightGray')
hold on
fc_graphics4mesh.plotmesh(q1,me1,'Color','k')
fc_graphics4mesh.plotnodesidx(q1,'Color','b','backgroundcolor','Salmon', ...
'edgecolor','purple','fontSize',7)
```

Listing 19: Using `fc_graphics4mesh.plotnodesidx` function with a 2D mesh

3Ds example : the following code is part of the `fc_graphics4mesh.demos.plotnodesidx3Ds` function.



3D example : the following code is part of the `fc_graphics4mesh.demos.plotnodesidx3D` function.

	
	
<pre> [q3,me3,toGlobal3]=fc_meshtools.simplicial.getMeshArrays('3D',3,true); [q2,me2,toGlobal2]=fc_meshtools.simplicial.getMeshArrays('3D',2,true); [q1,me1,toGlobal1]=fc_meshtools.simplicial.getMeshArrays('3D',1,true); figure(1) fc_graphics4mesh.plotmesh(q3,me3,'EdgeColor','LightGray','EdgeAlpha',0.7, ... 'FaceColor','None') hold on fc_graphics4mesh.plotnodesidx(q3) axis image;axis off figure(2) fc_graphics4mesh.plotmesh(q2,me2,'FaceColor','LightGray','FaceAlpha',0.4) hold on idx=1:3:size(q2,2); fc_graphics4mesh.plotnodesidx(q2,'idx',idx,'Color','b', ... 'backgroundcolor','Salmon','edgecolor','b','fontsize',7) axis image;axis off figure(3) fc_graphics4mesh.plotmesh(q2,me2,'FaceColor','LightGray','FaceAlpha',0.4) hold on fc_graphics4mesh.plotnodesidx(q1,'backgroundcolor','PaleGreen1') </pre>	
<p>Listing 21: Using <code>fc_graphics4mesh.plotnodesidx</code> function with a 3D mesh</p>	

13

fc_graphics4mesh.plotelementsidx function

The function `fc_graphics4mesh.plotelementsidx` displays indices of a given mesh connectivity array

Syntaxe

```

fc_graphics4mesh.plotelementsidx(q,me)
fc_graphics4mesh.plotelementsidx(q,me,Name,Value, ...
... )

```

Description

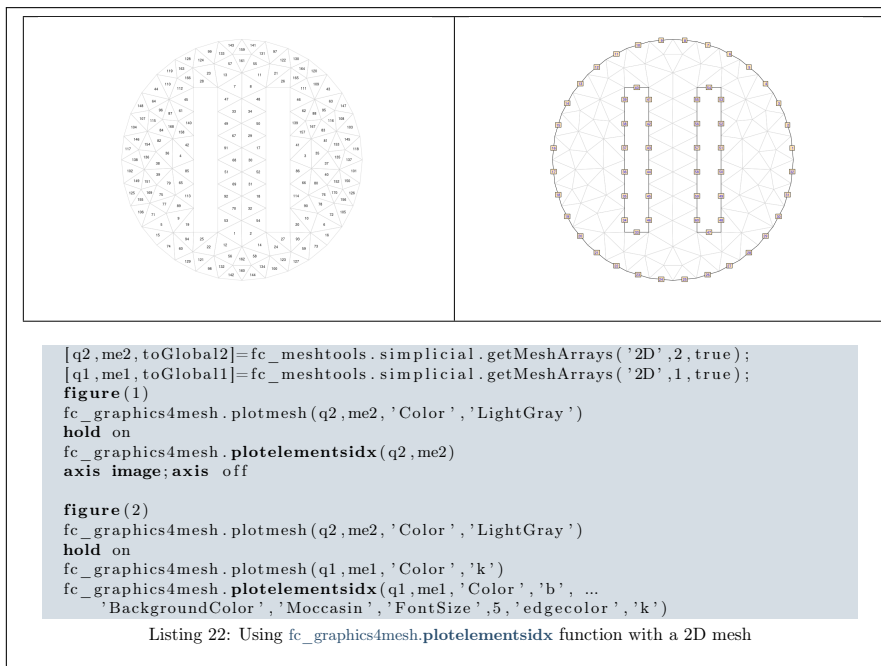
`plotelementsidx(q,me)` displays all the numbers/indices of the connectivity array `me`.

`plotelementsidx(q,me,Name,Value, ...)` specifies function options using one or more `Name,Value` pair arguments. Options of first level are

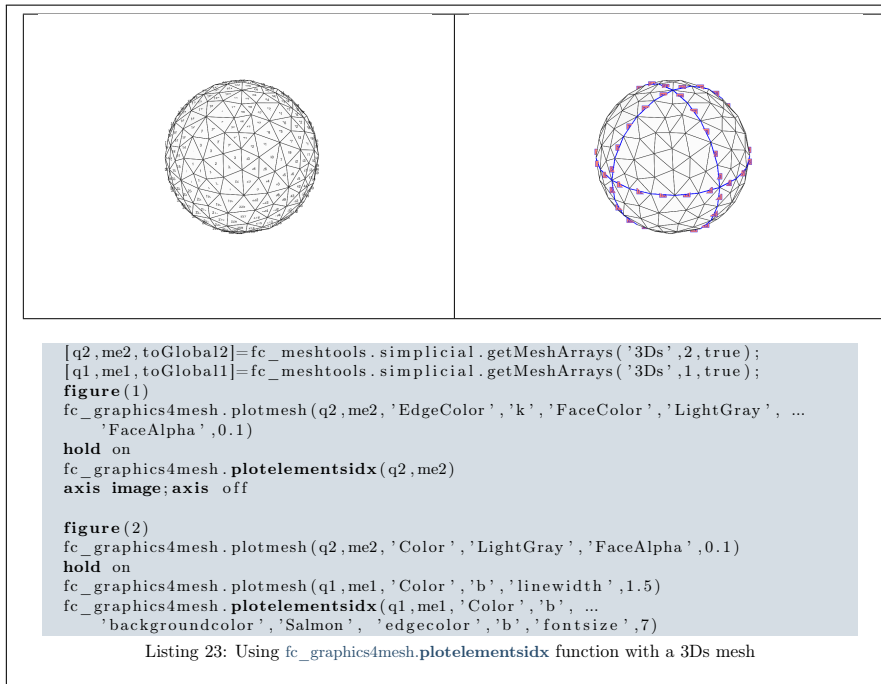
- `'toGlobal'` : to specify other indices to display,
- `'idx'` : to select particular indices.

The options of second level are those of the `text` function.

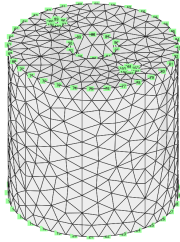
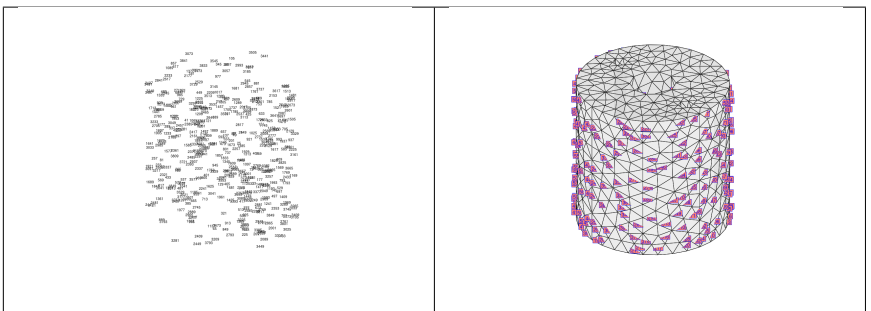
2D example : the following code is part of the `fc_graphics4mesh.demos.plotelementsidx2D` function.



3Ds example : the following code is part of the `fc_graphics4mesh.demos.plotelementsidx3Ds` function.



3D example : the following code is part of the `fc_graphics4mesh.demos.plotelementsidx3D` function.



```
[q3,me3,toGlobal3]=fc_meshtools.simplicial.getMeshArrays('3D',3,true);
[q2,me2,toGlobal2]=fc_meshtools.simplicial.getMeshArrays('3D',2,true);
[q1,me1,toGlobal1]=fc_meshtools.simplicial.getMeshArrays('3D',1,true);
figure(1)
fc_graphics4mesh.plotmesh(q3,me3,'EdgeColor','LightGray','EdgeAlpha',0.7, ...
    'FaceColor','None')
hold on
idx=1:8;size(me3,2);
fc_graphics4mesh.plotelementsidx(q3,me3,'idx',idx)
axis image;axis off

figure(2)
fc_graphics4mesh.plotmesh(q2,me2,'FaceColor','LightGray','FaceAlpha',0.4)
hold on
idx=1:3;size(q2,2);
fc_graphics4mesh.plotelementsidx(q2,me2,'idx',idx, 'Color','b', ...
    'backgroundcolor','Salmon', 'edgecolor','b','fontsize',7)
axis image;axis off

figure(3)
fc_graphics4mesh.plotmesh(q2,me2,'FaceColor','LightGray','FaceAlpha',0.4)
hold on
fc_graphics4mesh.plotelementsidx(q1,me1,'backgroundcolor','PaleGreen1')
```

Listing 24: Using fc_graphics4mesh.plotelementsidx function with a 3D mesh

Informations for git maintainers of the Octave package

git informations on the packages used to build this manual

```
-----  
name : fc-graphics4mesh  
tag : 0.1.1  
commit : d8e283fc3e1ce5fac855064062e196750a0acd4  
date : 2020-02-19  
time : 08-50-23  
status : 0  
-----  
name : fc-tools  
tag : 0.0.30  
commit : 42054f06c3f484c5fc7d0a0cb425d727b50e8994  
date : 2020-02-18  
time : 06-46-53  
status : 0  
-----  
name : fc-bench  
tag : 0.1.2  
commit : 666dc60d1277f5fa9c99dee4ae1c33270f22c57d  
date : 2020-02-16  
time : 06-38-46  
status : 0  
-----  
name : fc-amat  
tag : 0.1.2  
commit : 957340f6e71d805dbd8b9d04c434b24fd3f92591  
date : 2020-02-16  
time : 06-39-42  
status : 0  
-----  
name : fc-meshtools  
tag : 0.1.3  
commit : cdbc41bc98af4e4faccc1746024aced1f21aae53  
date : 2020-02-17  
time : 10-52-56  
status : 0  
-----
```

git informations on the L^AT_EX package used to build this manual

```
-----  
name : fctools  
tag :  
commit : 57968c4a96c2593cccc9da9efd3e52b2ff012cb5  
date : 2020-02-07  
time : 06:41:09  
status : 1  
-----
```

Using the remote configuration repository:

```
url      ssh://lagagit/MCS/Cuvelier/Matlab/fc-config  
commit   70fc5a2d496ea665b65ac732369cd11e00843186
```