

# *Grafică pe calculator* (MLR5060)

## *Elemente de grafică 3\_D*

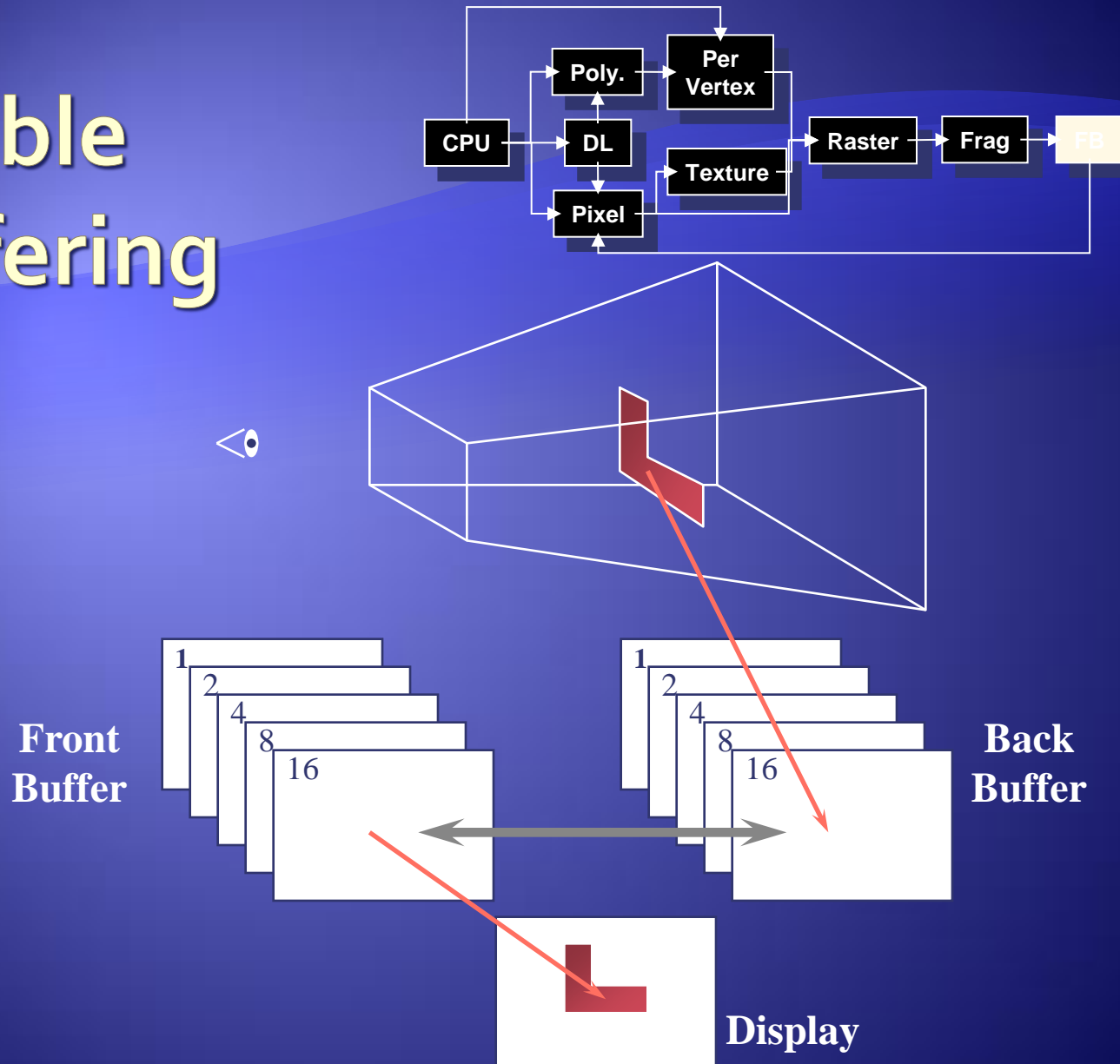
### *Programare OpenGL 3 (Part c)*

- Introduction
- Rendering Primitives
- Rendering Modes
- Lighting
- Texture Mapping
- Additional Rendering Attributes
- Imaging

# ANIMATION AND DEPTH BUFFERING

- *Discuss double buffering and animation*
- *Discuss hidden surface removal using the depth buffer*

# Double Buffering



# Animation Using Double Buffering

- ① Request a double buffered color buffer

```
glutInitDisplayMode (GLUT_RGB | GLUT_DOUBLE) ;
```

- ② Clear color buffer

```
glClear ( GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT ) ;
```

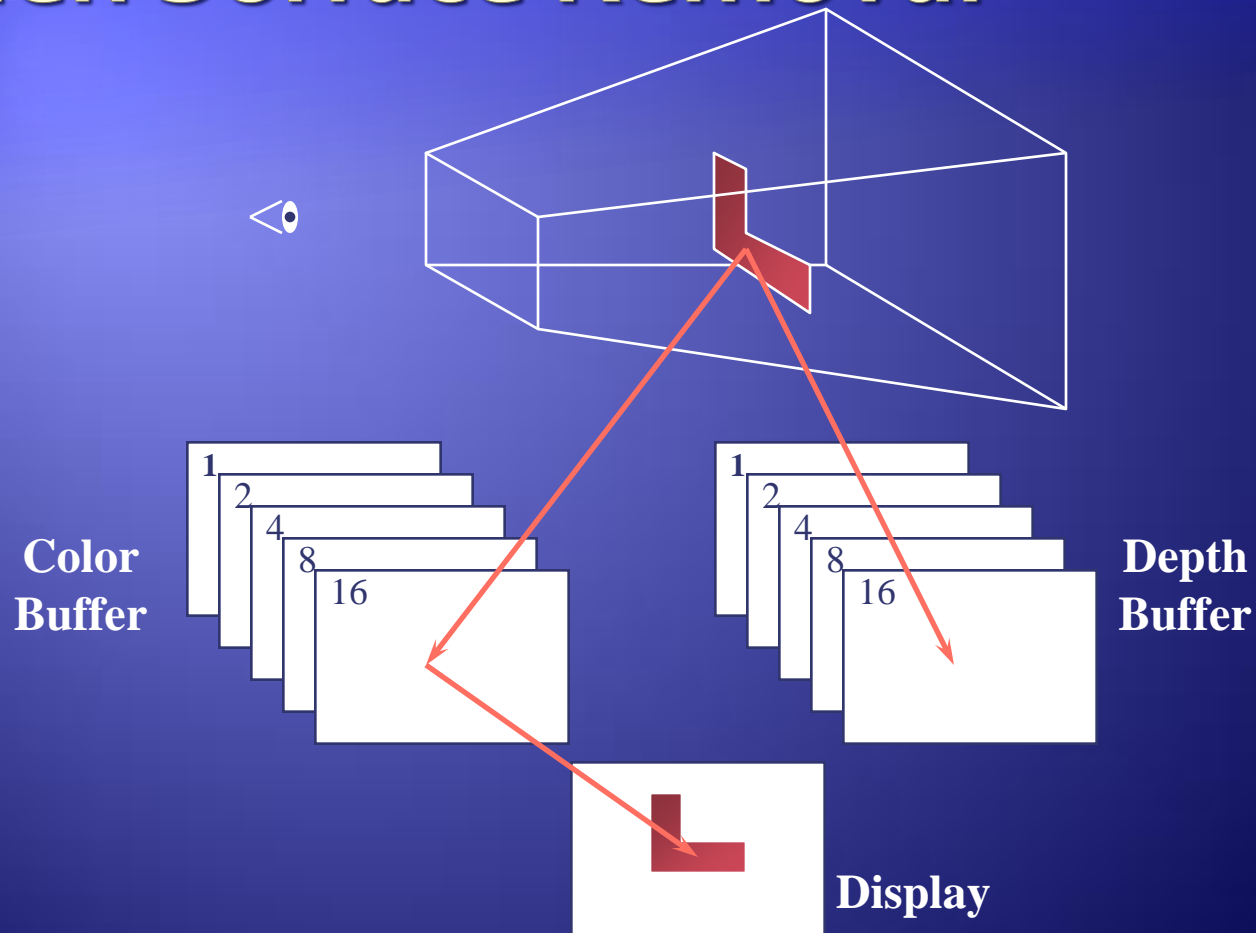
- ③ Render scene

- ④ Request swap of front and back buffers

```
glutSwapBuffers () ;
```

- ◆ Repeat steps 2 - 4 for animation

# Depth Buffering and Hidden Surface Removal



# Depth Buffering Using OpenGL

① Request a depth buffer

```
glutInitDisplayMode( GLUT_RGB |  
GLUT_DOUBLE | GLUT_DEPTH );
```

② Enable depth buffering

```
glEnable( GL_DEPTH_TEST );
```

③ Clear color and depth buffers

```
glClear( GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT |  
GL_DEPTH_BUFFER_BIT );
```

④ Render scene

⑤ Swap color buffers

# An Updated Program Template

```
void main( int argc, char** argv )
{
    glutInit( &argc, argv );
    glutInitDisplayMode( GLUT_RGB |
        GLUT_DOUBLE | GLUT_DEPTH );
    glutCreateWindow( "Tetrahedron" );
    init();
    glutIdleFunc( idle );
    glutDisplayFunc( display );
    glutMainLoop();
}
```

# ... An Updated Program Template ...

```
void init( void )  
{  
    glClearColor( 0.0, 0.0, 1.0, 1.0 );  
}
```

```
void idle( void )  
{  
    glutPostRedisplay();  
}
```



## ... An Updated Program Template ...

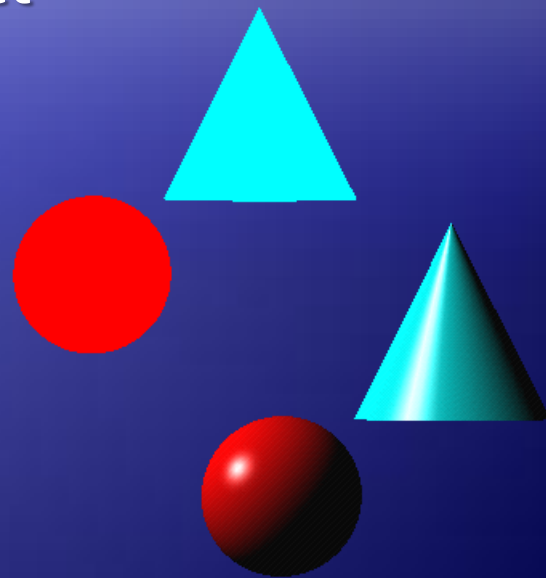
```
void drawScene( void )
{
    GLfloat vertices[] = { ... };
    GLfloat colors[] = { ... };
    glClear( GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT |
            GL_DEPTH_BUFFER_BIT );
    glBegin( GL_TRIANGLE_STRIP );
    /* calls to glColor*() and glVertex*() */
    glEnd();
    glutSwapBuffers();
}
```

# LIGHTING

## LIGHTING PRINCIPLES

Lighting simulates how objects reflect light

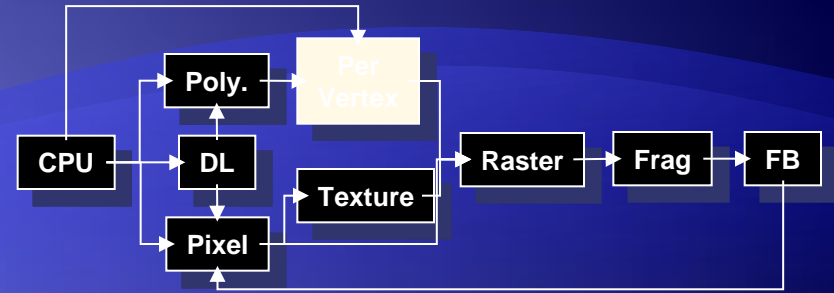
- material composition of object
- light's color and position
- global lighting parameters
  - ambient light
  - two sided lighting
- available in both color index and RGBA mode



# How OpenGL Simulates Lights

- ◆ *Phong lighting model*
  - ◆ Computed at vertices
- ◆ *Lighting contributors*
  - ◆ Surface material properties
  - ◆ Light properties
  - ◆ Lighting model properties

# Surface Normals



- ◆ Normals define how a surface reflects light

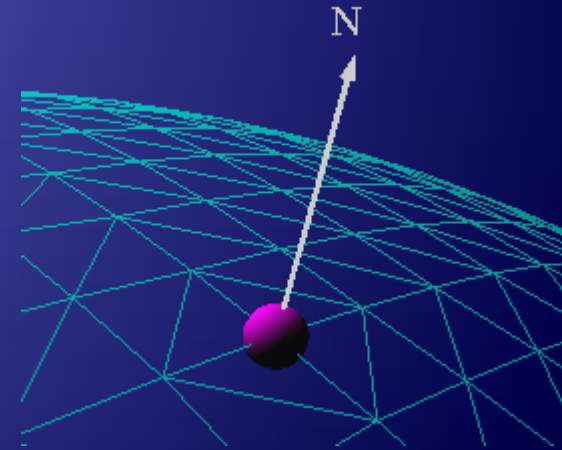
```
glNormal3f( x, y, z )
```

- ◆ Current normal is used to compute vertex's color
- ◆ Use *unit* normals for proper lighting
  - ◆ scaling affects a normal's length

```
glEnable( GL_NORMALIZE )
```

or

```
glEnable( GL_RESCALE_NORMAL )
```



# Material Properties

- ◆ Define the surface properties of a primitive  
`glMaterialfv( face, property, value );`

<b>GL_DIFFUSE</b>	Base color
<b>GL_SPECULAR</b>	Highlight Color
<b>GL_AMBIENT</b>	Low-light Color
<b>GL_EMISSION</b>	Glow Color
<b>GL_SHININESS</b>	Surface Smoothness

- ◆ separate materials for front and back

# Light Properties

```
glLightfv( light, property, value );
```

- ◆ *light* specifies which light

- ◆ multiple lights, starting with `GL_LIGHT0`

```
glGetIntegerv( GL_MAX_LIGHTS, &n );
```

- ◆ *properties*

- ◆ colors
- ◆ position and type
- ◆ attenuation

# Light Sources (cont.)

- ◆ Light color properties
  - ◆ **GL\_AMBIENT**
  - ◆ **GL\_DIFFUSE**
  - ◆ **GL\_SPECULAR**

# Types of Lights

- ◆ OpenGL supports two types of Lights
  - ◆ Local (Point) light sources
  - ◆ Infinite (Directional) light sources
- ◆ Type of light controlled by w coordinate
  - $w = 0$  ***Infinite Light directed along***  $(x \quad y \quad z)$
  - $w \neq 0$  ***Local Light positioned at***  $(\frac{x}{w} \quad \frac{y}{w} \quad \frac{z}{w})$



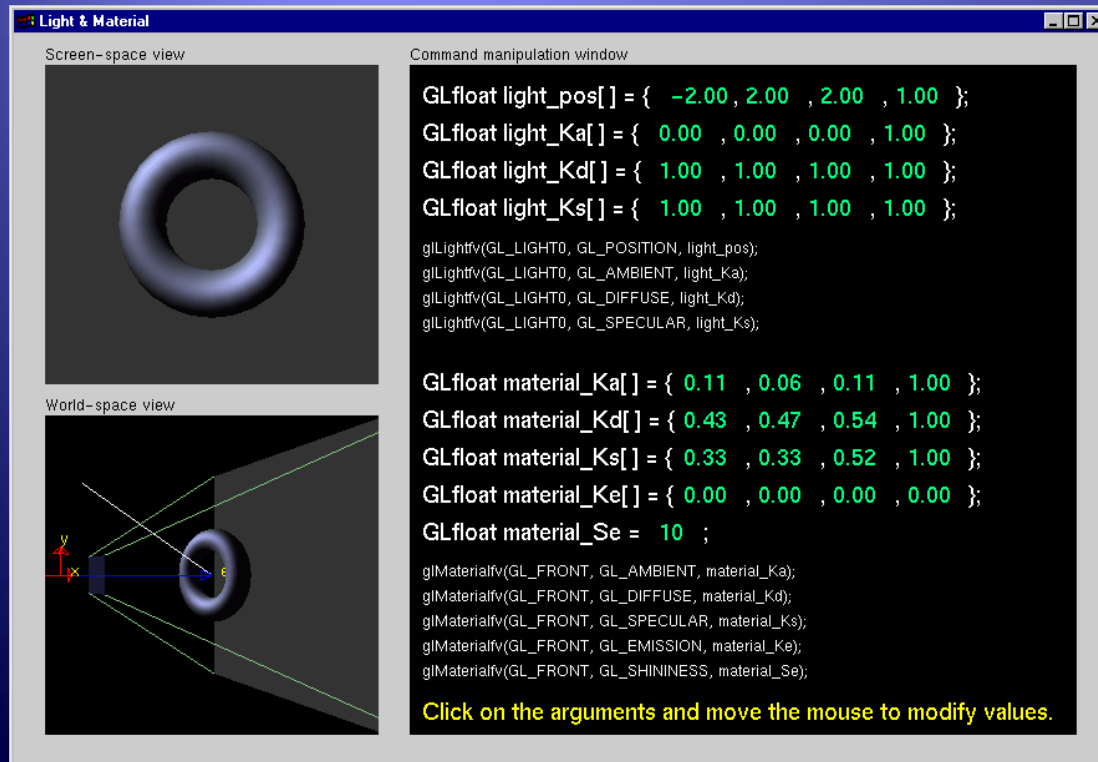
# Turning on the Lights

- ◆ Flip each light's switch

```
glEnable( GL_LIGHTn );
```

- ◆ Turn on the power

```
glEnable( GL_LIGHTING );
```



The screenshot shows a software interface titled "Light & Material". It is divided into three main sections:

- Screen-space view:** Displays a 3D rendering of a blue ring object.
- World-space view:** Displays the same ring object in a 3D coordinate system with x, y, and z axes.
- Command manipulation window:** Contains GLSL code for defining light and material properties. The code is as follows:

```
GLfloat light_pos[] = { -2.00, 2.00, 2.00, 1.00 };
GLfloat light_Ka[] = { 0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 1.00 };
GLfloat light_Kd[] = { 1.00, 1.00, 1.00, 1.00 };
GLfloat light_Ks[] = { 1.00, 1.00, 1.00, 1.00 };

glLightfv(GL_LIGHT0, GL_POSITION, light_pos);
glLightfv(GL_LIGHT0, GL_AMBIENT, light_Ka);
glLightfv(GL_LIGHT0, GL_DIFFUSE, light_Kd);
glLightfv(GL_LIGHT0, GL_SPECULAR, light_Ks);

GLfloat material_Ka[] = { 0.11, 0.06, 0.11, 1.00 };
GLfloat material_Kd[] = { 0.43, 0.47, 0.54, 1.00 };
GLfloat material_Ks[] = { 0.33, 0.33, 0.52, 1.00 };
GLfloat material_Ke[] = { 0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.00 };
GLfloat material_Se = 10 ;

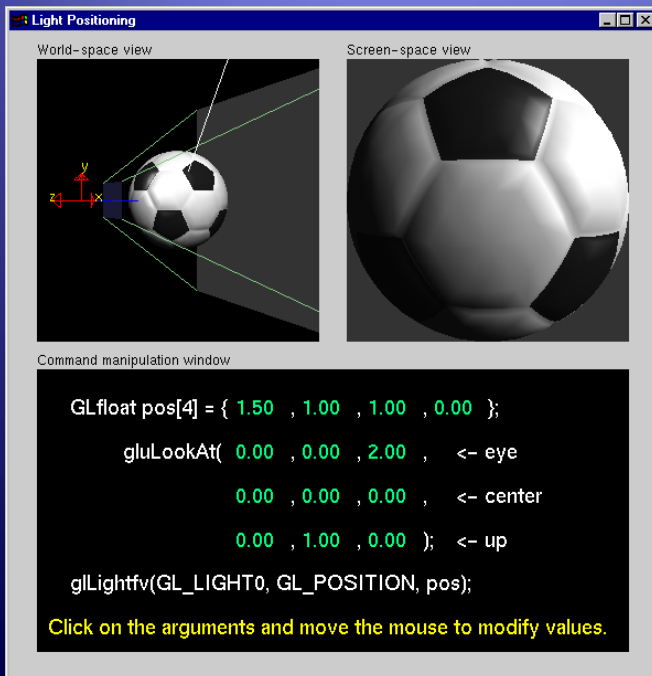
glMaterialfv(GL_FRONT, GL_AMBIENT, material_Ka);
glMaterialfv(GL_FRONT, GL_DIFFUSE, material_Kd);
glMaterialfv(GL_FRONT, GL_SPECULAR, material_Ks);
glMaterialfv(GL_FRONT, GL_EMISSION, material_Ke);
glMaterialfv(GL_FRONT, GL_SHININESS, material_Se);
```

At the bottom of the command manipulation window, there is a yellow text prompt: "Click on the arguments and move the mouse to modify values."

## Light Material Tutorial

# Controlling a Light's Position

- ◆ Modelview matrix affects a light's position
  - ◆ Different effects based on when position is specified
    - ◆ eye coordinates
    - ◆ world coordinates
    - ◆ model coordinates
  - ◆ Push and pop matrices to uniquely control a light's position



## Light Position Tutorial

# Advanced Lighting Features

## ◆ Spotlights

- ◆ localize lighting affects
  - ◆ *GL\_SPOT\_DIRECTION*
  - ◆ *GL\_SPOT\_CUTOFF*
  - ◆ *GL\_SPOT\_EXPONENT*

## ◆ Light attenuation

- ◆ decrease light intensity with distance
  - ◆ *GL\_CONSTANT\_ATTENUATION*
  - ◆ *GL\_LINEAR\_ATTENUATION*
  - ◆ *GL\_QUADRATIC\_ATTENUATION*

$$f_i = \frac{1}{k_c + k_l d + k_q d^2}$$

# Light Model Properties

```
glLightModelfv( property, value );
```

- ◆ Enabling two sided lighting

**GL\_LIGHT\_MODEL\_TWO\_SIDE**

- ◆ Global ambient color

**GL\_LIGHT\_MODEL\_AMBIENT**

- ◆ Local viewer mode

**GL\_LIGHT\_MODEL\_LOCAL\_VIEWER**

- ◆ Separate specular color

**GL\_LIGHT\_MODEL\_COLOR\_CONTROL**

# Tips for Better Lighting

- ◆ Recall lighting computed only at vertices
  - ◆ model tessellation heavily affects lighting results
    - ◆ better results but more geometry to process
- ◆ Use a single infinite light for fastest lighting
  - ◆ minimal computation per vertex

# IMAGING AND RASTER PRIMITIVES

# Imaging and Raster Primitives

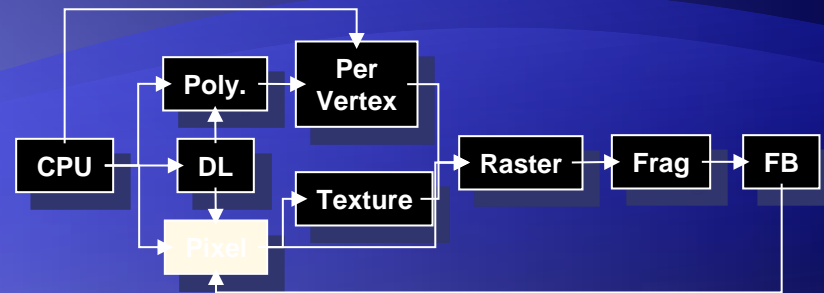
- ◆ Describe OpenGL's raster primitives: bitmaps and image rectangles
- ◆ Demonstrate how to get OpenGL to read and render pixel rectangles

# Pixel-based primitives

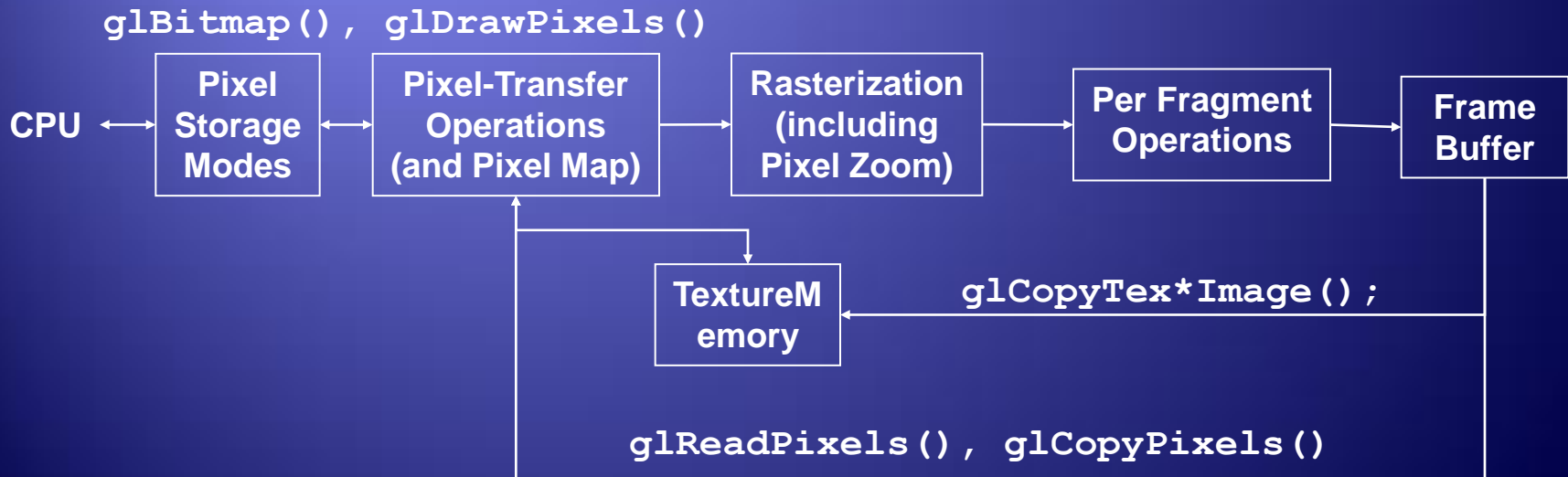
- ◆ Bitmaps
  - ◆ 2D array of bit masks for pixels
    - ◆ update pixel color based on current color
- ◆ Images
  - ◆ 2D array of pixel color information
    - ◆ complete color information for each pixel
- ◆ OpenGL doesn't understand image formats



# Pixel Pipeline



- ◆ Programmable pixel storage and transfer operations



# Positioning Image Primitives

```
glRasterPos3f ( x, y, z )
```

- ◆ raster position transformed like geometry
- ◆ discarded if raster position is outside of viewport
  - ◆ may need to fine tune viewport for desired results

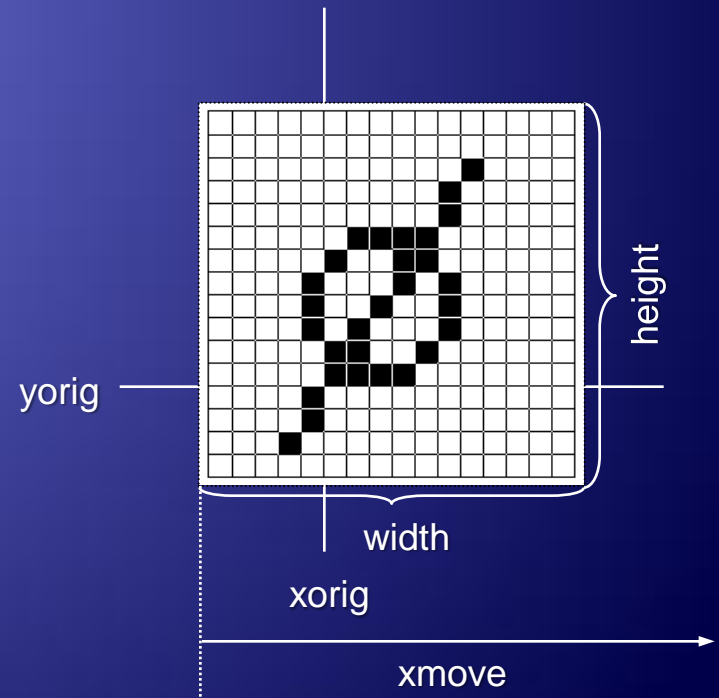


Raster Position

# Rendering Bitmaps

```
glBitmap( width, height, xorig, yorig, xmove, ymove, bitmap )
```

- ♦ render bitmap in current color at  $(x - xorig, y - yorig)$
- ♦ advance raster position by  $(xmove, ymove)$  after rendering



# Rendering Fonts using Bitmaps

- ◆ OpenGL uses bitmaps for font rendering
  - ◆ each character is stored in a display list containing a bitmap
  - ◆ window system specific routines to access system fonts
    - ◆ `glXUseXFont()`
    - ◆ `wglUseFontBitmaps()`

# Rendering Images

`glDrawPixels (width,height,format,type,pixels)`

- ♦ render pixels with lower left of image at current raster position
- ♦ numerous formats and data types for specifying storage in memory
  - ♦ best performance by using format and type that matches hardware



# Reading Pixels

```
glReadPixels(x, y, width, height, format, type, pixel)
```

- ◆ read pixels from specified  $(x,y)$  position in framebuffer
- ◆ pixels automatically converted from framebuffer format into requested format and type

## ◆ Framebuffer pixel copy

```
glCopyPixels(x, y, width, height, type)
```

# Pixel Zoom

```
glPixelZoom( x, y )
```

- ◆ expand, shrink or reflect pixels around current raster position
- ◆ fractional zoom supported

Raster  
Position

```
glPixelZoom(1.0, -1.0);
```



# Storage and Transfer Modes

- ◆ Storage modes control accessing memory
  - ◆ byte alignment in host memory
  - ◆ extracting a subimage
- ◆ Transfer modes allow modify pixel values
  - ◆ scale and bias pixel component values
  - ◆ replace colors using pixel maps



# Referințe

1. *OpenGL Programming Guide*, Marin Vlada (*Computer Graphics and Virtual Reality*)
  - [http://www.unibuc.ro/prof/vlada\\_m/docs/2011/apr/11\\_12\\_12\\_01OpenGL\\_Programming\\_Guide.pdf](http://www.unibuc.ro/prof/vlada_m/docs/2011/apr/11_12_12_01OpenGL_Programming_Guide.pdf)
2. *Intro to 3D Graphics using Tao.OpenGL*, Erika Troll, Josh Lavinder, Alton Ng, Andrew Padilla
  - <http://www.math.ucla.edu/~wittman/10c.1.11s/Lectures/Raid/graphics3D.pdf>
3. *OpenGL Programming Guide (Addison-Wesley Publishing Company)*, Denis Roegel, Lorraine  
Laboratory of IT Research and its Applications (LORIA)
  - <http://www.loria.fr/~roegel/cours/iut/opengl/addison.pdf>
4. *Learning Modern 3D Graphics Programming*, Jason L. McKesson
  - [http://www.pdfbooks.com/pdf/files/English/Designing\\_&\\_Graphics/Learning\\_Modern\\_3D\\_Graphics\\_Programming.pdf](http://www.pdfbooks.com/pdf/files/English/Designing_&_Graphics/Learning_Modern_3D_Graphics_Programming.pdf)
5. *An Interactive Introduction to OpenGL Programming*, Dave Shreiner, Ed Angel, Vicki Shreiner
  - <http://www.vis.uky.edu/~ryang/teaching/cs535-2012spr/Lectures/OpenGL.pptx>, Lectures

# Temă

Realizarea unei aplicatii simple care sa utilizeze:

1. Rendering Primitives
2. Rendering Modes
3. Lighting

*Success!*