# 3D & Multimedia Across Platforms and Devices Using JOGL

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### Who/What is JogAmp?

- Java Graphics, Audio, Media & Processing High Performance Bindings
  - JOGL → OpenGL
  - JOCL → OpenCL
  - JOAL → OpenAL
  - TODO → OpenMax
- One Stop Community Platform
  - SCM, Bugtracking, Buildserver, Mailinglist/Forum,...
- BSD License
- Commercial Support
- http://jogamp.org





### Why Java?

- Availability:
  - Java, OpenGL, OpenCL, OpenAL, ..
  - Multiple Vendors
    - OpenJDK / IcedTea
    - Oracle JDK
    - IBM J9, ..
    - PhoneME
    - JamVM
    - CacaoVM
    - Dalvik
  - x86, arm, ppc, sh4, ..
  - GNU/Linux, BSD, MacOSX, MS Windows, QNX





### Why Java?

- Managed Code
  - Common API for
    - Windowing
    - GLContext
    - Rendering
    - SwapBuffer
  - OpenGL Pipelining / Debugging / Trace
  - Access to vast number of API / Middleware





### Continuity / Usage

- Usage http://jogamp.org/jogl/
  - Ardor3D
  - C3D Studio http://c3d.com
  - Elflight Engine
  - Field/Processing
  - Gephi
  - NASA Worldwind

• ...





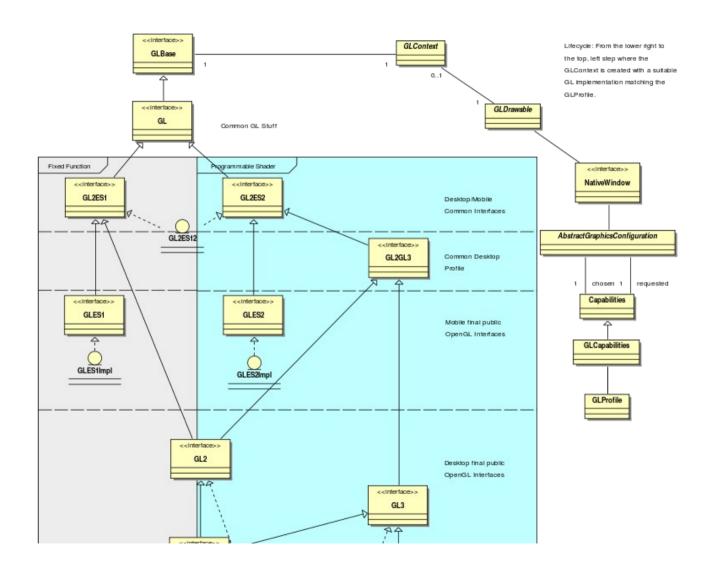
### Continuity / Maturity

- Maturity
  - Version 1
    - JSR-231
  - Version 2
    - OpenGL Profiles (ES 1+2, GL 2 + 3 + 4 )
    - Windowing Toolkit Abstraction
    - Continuity Build/Test Server http://jogamp.org/chuck/
- Community Contributions
  - FreeBSD Port
  - JOAL Fixes
  - JOCL Project
  - Bugzilla Entries and Test Cases
  - Code Reviews



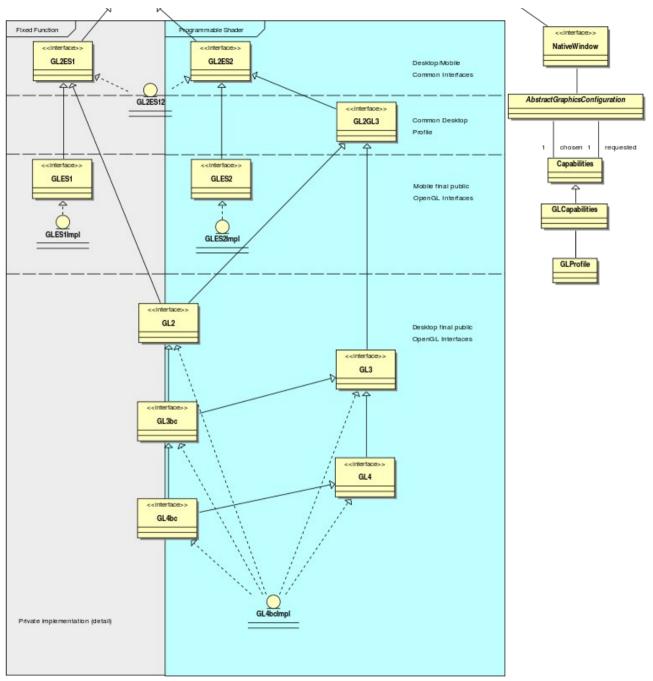


### OpenGL Profiles













### Flexible GL Profile Coding

```
import javax.media.opengl.*;
                                                // Common JOGL
import com.jogamp.newt.*;
                                                 // Common NEWT
public void run() {
  GLProfile glp = GLProfile.getDefault(); // Get the platforms default GL profile
  GLCapabilities caps = new GLCapabilities(qlp);
  GLDrawable drawable = GLWindow.create(caps);
  GL gl = drawable.getGL();
  int programs[] = new int[1];
  if( gl.isExtensionAvailable("GL VERSION 2 0") ) {
    // able to use OpenGL 2.0 functionality
    programs[0] = gl.getGL2().glCreateProgram();
  if( gl.isExtensionAvailable("GL ARB vertex program") ||
      gl.isFunctionAvailable("glGenProgramsARB") ) {
    gl.getGL2().glGenProgramsARB(1, programs, 0);
```





### Flexible GL Profile Coding

```
GL gl = drawable.getGL();
// The following can be gueried on a GL instance or the GLProfile itself
If ( ql.isGL4bc() )
  // OpenGL 4 Backward Compatible Profile Engine
  GL4bc al4bc = al.aetGL4bc():
} else if ( gl.isGL4() )
 // OpenGL 4 Core Profile Engine
} else if ( ql.isGL3bc() ) {
  // OpenGL 3 Backward Compatible Profile Engine
} else if ( ql.isGL3() )
  // OpenGL 3 Core Profile Engine
} else if ( gl.isGL2() )
  // OpenGL 2 Profile Engine
} else if ( gl.isGLES1() ) {
  // OpenGL ES 1 Profile Engine
} else if ( gl.isGLES2() ) {
  // OpenGL ES 2 Profile Engine
} else {
  Throw new RuntimeException("No Engine Available For Unknown GL Profile: "+glp);
```





### Windowing Toolkits

JOGL

Xyz

NativeWindow Interface

**SWT** 

**AWT** 

**NEWT** 

X11 (Unix) GDI (Windows)

Coco (MacOSX) Framebuffer (Mobile)





### JOGL Example: AWT

```
GLCapabilities config = new GLCapabilities(GLProfile.get(GLProfile.GL2)); //1
96
97
            config.setSampleBuffers(true);
                                                                                         //2
98
            config.setNumSamples(4); // 4x anti aliasing (just as example)
                                                                                         1/2
99
            GLCanvas canvas = new GLCanvas(config); // something to render to
100
                                                                                         //3
101
            canvas.addGLEventListener(this);
                                                                                         //4
103
104
            JFrame frame = new JFrame("JOGL-JOCL Interoperability Example");
105
            frame.setDefaultCloseOperation(JFrame.EXIT ON CLOSE);
106
            frame.add(canvas);
                                                                                         //5
            frame.setSize(width, height);
107
108
            frame.setVisible(true);
109
110
            // start rendering thread
            Animator animator = new Animator(canvas);
111
                                                                                         //6
112
                                                                                         //6
            animator.start();
```

- 1.Chose GL Profile
- 2. Config GL Capabilities
- 3.Create GLDrawable (AWT)
- 4. Hook GLEventListener to GLDrawable
- 5.Add GLDrawable to Window
- 6.Animator Thread





### JOGL Example: GLEventListener

```
GLCapabilities config = new GLCapabilities(GLProfile.get(GLProfile.GL2));
96
97
            config.setSampleBuffers(true);
98
            config.setNumSamples(4); // 4x anti aliasing (just as example)
99
            GLCanvas canvas = new GLCanvas(config); // something to render to
100
            canvas.addGLEventListener(this):
101
114
        public void init(GLAutoDrawable drawable) {
134
            // enable GL error checking using the composeable pipeline
            GL ql = drawable.getGL();
135
            gl = gl.getContext().setGL(
136
137
             GLPipelineFactory.create("javax.media.opengl.Debug", GL2.class, gl, null) );
138
139
            gl.setSwapInterval(1);
. . .
14x
        }
198
        public void display(GLAutoDrawable drawable) {
199
200
            GL2 gl = drawable.getGL().getGL2();
            gl.glClear(...);
201
. . .
```





# **AWT Agnostic Coding**

```
import javax.media.opengl.*;
                                                 // Common JOGL
import com.jogamp.newt.Window;
                                                 // Common NEWT
import com.jogamp.newt.event.*;
                                                 // Generic NEWT Event Handling
import com.jogamp.newt.event.awt.*;
                                                 // NEWT → AWT Adapter
import java.awt.Component;
                                                 // Identify if GLDrawable is AWT (GLCanvas)
class GearsMouseAdapter extends MouseAdapter {
      public void mousePressed(MouseEvent e) {
}
public void init(GLAutoDrawable drawable) {
    MouseListener gearsMouse = new GearsMouseAdapter();
    if (drawable instanceof Component) {
        Component comp = (Component) drawable;
        new AWTMouseAdapter(gearsMouse).addTo(comp);
    } else if (drawable instanceof Window) {
        Window window = (Window) drawable;
        window.addMouseListener(gearsMouse);
```





### NEWT Requirements (done)

- Seamless integration into the platform's
  - Creation/Destruction of top level and child windows
  - Multithreaded Access to Window Surface
  - Re Parenting
  - Decorated- and Undecorated Windows
  - Passive Fullscreen Mode, no change of display mode
  - Event handling, at least per creation thread





# NEWT Requirements (todo)

- Transparency (API prepared)
- Active Fullscreen Mode
   (change display mode, API prepared)
- Drag & Drop (Pending)





### UI Requirements (todo)

- Should be abstracted from the windowing toolkit
- Should support multithreading
- Seamless integration into
  - A native window (HUD)
  - A custom Scenegraph (2D plane within 3D)





### UI Requirements (todo)

- Generic UI Rendering
  - Rendering shall be performed using native rendering TKs (JOGL, ..)
  - Render primitives on an offscreen 2D plane to be
    - integrated into a custom 3D scenegraph
    - rendered as a HUD.
- Generic User Input
  - Input events should be delegated from the custom scenegraph to the UI input module.





#### JOCL Introduction

JOCL is an OpenCL language binding for the Java platform.

OpenCL allows to run high performance tasks within a heterogeneous system.

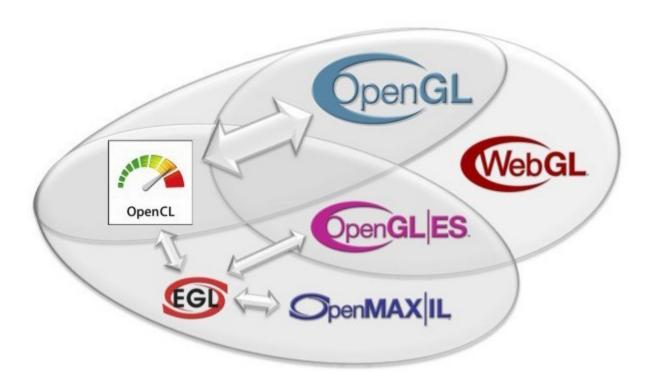
OpenCL performs well on data parallelism, hence it differs from the thread and task based models.

Implementations are provided in form of graphics drivers, compilers or within the operation system.





### Context sharing







### Hello World with JOCL

Sum array A and B (per element) and write the result into array C. ("VectorAdd")

#### **Procedure:**

- OpenCL Context creation (Platform and device selection)
- OpenCL Program compilation and upload
- A and B initialization with random numbers
- A and B data upload
- Execute the OpenCL Kernel of the program
- Download C when result is available





```
public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
                                                                           Context creation for
     int elementCount = 11444777:
                                                                           default Platform + all Devices
     int localWorkSize = 256:
     int alobalWorkSize = roundUp(localWorkSize, elementCount);
     // set up
     CLContext context = CLContext.create():
     CLProgram program = context.createProgram(HelloJOCL.class.getResourceAsStream("VectorAdd.cl")).build();
     CLBuffer<FloatBuffer> clBufferA = context.createFloatBuffer(globalWorkSize, READ ONLY);
     CLBuffer<FloatBuffer> clBufferB = context.createFloatBuffer(globalWorkSize, READ_ONLY);
     CLBuffer<FloatBuffer> clBufferC = context.createFloatBuffer(globalWorkSize, WRITE ONLY);
// VectorAdd.cl
// OpenCL Kernel Function for element by element vector addition
kernel void VectorAdd(global const float* a, global const float* b, global float* c, int numElements) {
   // get index into global data array
   int iGID = qet qlobal id(0);
   // bound check (equivalent to the limit on a 'for' loop for standard/serial C code
   if (iGID >= numElements) {
       return:
                                                                  Compile + link OpenCL Program
   // add the vector elements
                                                                  for all devices of the context.
   c[iGID] = a[iGID] + b[iGID];
```



24

25 26

27

28 29 30

31 32 33

34 35

36

37 38

11

12 13

14

15

16

}



```
public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
    int elementCount = 11444777;
                                                               // Length of arrays to process (random number)
    int localWorkSize = 256:
                                                               // Local work size dimensions
     int globalWorkSize = roundUp(localWorkSize, elementCount);
                                                               // rounded up to the nearest
                                                               // multiple of the localWorkSize
    // set up
    CLContext context = CLContext.create():
    CLProgram program = context.createProgram(HelloJOCL.class.getResourceAsStream("VectorAdd.cl")).build();
    CLBuffer<FloatBuffer> clBufferA = context.createFloatBuffer(globalWorkSize, READ ONLY);
    CLBuffer<FloatBuffer> clBufferB = context.createFloatBuffer(globalWorkSize, READ_ONLY);
    CLBuffer<FloatBuffer> clBufferC = context.createFloatBuffer(globalWorkSize, WRITE ONLY);
                                                                           Access mode;
Create Java FloatBuffer
                                          Buffer length
                                                                           allowing misc. optimizations
+ OpenCL Buffer
```



24 25

26 27

28 29

30

31 32 33

34 35

36

37 38



```
35
           CLBuffer<FloatBuffer> clBufferA = context.createFloatBuffer(globalWorkSize, READ ONLY);
           CLBuffer<FloatBuffer> clBufferB = context.createFloatBuffer(globalWorkSize, READ ONLY);
36
37
           CLBuffer<FloatBuffer> clBufferC = context.createFloatBuffer(globalWorkSize, WRITE ONLY);
           // get a reference to the kernel function with the name 'VectorAdd'
46
           CLKernel kernel = program.createCLKernel("VectorAdd");
47
48
           // and map the buffers to its input parameters.
           kernel.putArgs(clBufferA, clBufferB, clBufferC).putArg(elementCount);
49
       // VectorAdd.cl
       // OpenCL Kernel Function
       kernel void VectorAdd(global const float* a, global const float* b, global float* c, int elements) {
15
       }
16
```

#### Hint:

putArg(arg) increments internal index, rewind() resets it to 0. setArg(index, arg) uses the explicit index.





```
Command Queue
          // create command queue on fastest device.
51
                                                                                      of fastest device.
          CLCommandOueue queue = context.getMaxFlopsDevice().createCommandOueue():
52
53
          // asynchronous write of data to GPU device, blocking read later to get the computed results back.
54
          queue.putWriteBuffer(clBufferA, false)
56
               .putWriteBuffer(clBufferB, false)
57
               .put1DRangeKernel(kernel, 0, globalWorkSize, localWorkSize)
58
59
               .putReadBuffer(clBufferC, true);
61
          // cleanup all resources associated with this context.
62
                                                                                    "blocking read"
          context.release():
63
      // OpenCL Kernel Function for element by element vector addition
      kernel void VectorAdd(global const float* a, global const float* b, global float* c, int numElements) {
          // get index into global data array (0 means first dimension)
                                                                                      work item index
          // bound check (equivalent to the limit on a 'for' loop for standard/serial C code
          if (iGID >= numElements) {
              return;
10
11
          }
12
13
          // add the vector elements
          c[iGID] = a[iGID] + b[iGID]:
14
                                                                            ... result available in buffer C
15
```



16



### Deployment

- Preinstalled Bundles
  - Applications
  - Mobile / Embedded Devices
- Online / Cached
  - Applet
    - Classical
    - JNLP
  - Webstart (JNLP)





### Items in Progress

- JOAL test/demos
- NEWT MacOSX test/finish
- JOCL Stabilization/MacOSX
- Applets
- Mobile Platform
  - OpenJDK, Oracle's ARM Hotspot, ...
  - Snapdragon (ATI), Omap (PowerVR), ...
  - Linux and WinCE
- OpenGL 4.1





### Roadmap

- OpenMAX (A/V)
  - HW Implementation (mobile)
  - SW Implementations (desktop)
    - LIMOA LIM OpenMAX Implementation
    - Bellagio
- Text Rendering
  - Loop/Blinn, BSpline, GLSL, ...
- Generic UI





### Q&A

- How to use GLSL?
- Is Cg supported?
- Why is neither Swing nor AWT recommended?
- How to write AWT agnostic code?
- Is there any IDE supported?





#### Thank You







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- Kenneth Russell
- Michael Bien
- Rami Santina
- Rayan Jreije
- .. and all the many contributors and sponsors



