**CHAPTER 1**

**INTRODUCTION**

* 1. **OVERVIEW OF COMPUTER GRAPHICS**

The term computer graphics has been used in a broad sense to describe almost everything on computers that is not text or sound. Typically, the term computer graphics refers to several different things:

* The [representation](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Representation) and [manipulation](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Photo_manipulation) of image data by a [computer](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer)
* The various [technologies](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Technologies) used to create and manipulate images
* The [images](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image) so produced, and
* The sub-field of [computer science](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer_science) which studies methods for digitally synthesizing and manipulating visual content.

Today, computers and computer-generated images touch many aspects of daily life. Computer images is found on television, in newspapers, for example in weather reports, in all kinds of medical investigation and surgical procedures. A well-constructed [graph](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Graph) can present complex statistics in a form that is easier to understand and interpret. In the media such graphs are used to illustrate papers, reports, thesis, and other presentation material.Many powerful tools have been developed to visualize data. Computer generated imagery can be categorized into several different types: 2D, 3D, 4D, 7D, and animated graphics.

As technology has improved, 3D computer graphics have become more common. Computer graphics has emerged as a sub-field of [computer science](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer_science) which studies methods for digitally synthesizing and manipulating visual content. Over the past decade, other specialized fields have been developed like [information visualization](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Information_visualization), and [scientific visualization](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scientific_visualization) more concerned with the visualization of [three dimensional](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Three-dimensional_space) phenomena (architectural, meteorological, medical, [biological](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biological_Data_Visualization), etc.), where the emphasis is on realistic renderings of volumes, surfaces, illumination sources, and so forth, perhaps with a dynamic component.

* 1. **HISTORY OF COMPUTER GRAPHICS**

In 1959, the [TX-2](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/TX-2) computer was developed at [MIT's Lincoln Laboratory](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lincoln_Laboratory). The TX-2 integrated a number of new man-machine interfaces. A light pen could be used to draw sketches on the computer using [Ivan Sutherland](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ivan_Sutherland)'s revolutionary [Sketchpad software](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sketchpad). Using a light pen, Sketchpad allowed one to draw simple shapes on the computer screen, save them and even recall them later. The light pen itself had a small photoelectric cell in its tip. This cell emitted an electronic pulse whenever it was placed in front of a computer screen and the screen's electron gun fired directly at it. By simply timing the electronic pulse with the current location of the electron gun, it was easy to pinpoint exactly where the pen was on the screen at any given moment. Once that was determined, the computer could then draw a cursor at that location. Also in 1961 another student at MIT, [Steve Russell](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Steve_Russell), created the first video game, E. E. Zajac, a scientist at [Bell Telephone Laboratory](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bell_Labs) (BTL), created a film called "Simulation of a two-giro gravity attitude control system" in 1963.

During 1970s, the first major advance in 3D computer graphics was created at UU by these early pioneers, the hidden-surface algorithm. In order to draw a representation of a 3D object on the screen, the computer must determine which surfaces are "behind" the object from the viewer's perspective, and thus should be "hidden" when the computer creates (or renders) the image.

In the 1980s, artists and graphic designers began to see the personal computer, particularly the [Commodore Amiga](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Commodore_Amiga) and [Macintosh](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Apple_Macintosh), as a serious design tool, one that could save time and draw more accurately than other methods. In the late 1980s, [SGI](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Silicon_Graphics) computers were used to create some of the first fully computer-generated [short films](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Short_film) at [Pixar](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pixar). The Macintosh remains a highly popular tool for computer graphics among graphic design studios and businesses. Modern computers, dating from the 1980s often use [graphical user interfaces](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Graphical_user_interfaces) (GUI) to present data and information with symbols, icons and pictures, rather than text. Graphics are one of the five key elements of [multimedia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Multimedia) technology.

[3D graphics](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/3D_graphics) became more popular in the 1990s in [gaming](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Video_game), [multimedia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Multimedia) and [animation](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Animation). In 1996, [Quake](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quake), one of the first fully 3D [games](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Game), was released. In 1995, [Toy Story](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Toy_Story), the first full-length computer-generated animation film, was released in cinemas worldwide. Since then, computer graphics have only become more detailed and realistic, due to more powerful graphics hardware and 3D modeling software.

* 1. **APPLICATIONS OF COMPUTER GRAPHICS**

The applications of computer graphics can be divided into four major areas:

* Display of information
* Design
* Simulation and animation
* User interfaces

**Display of information**

Computer graphics has enabled architects, researchers and designers to pictorially interpret the vast quantity of data. Cartographers have developed maps to display the celestial and geographical information. Medical imaging technologies like Computerized Tomography (CT), Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI), Ultrasound, Positron Emission Tomography (PET) and many others make use of computer graphics.

**Design**

Professions such as engineering and architecture are concerned with design. They start with a set of specification; seek cost-effective solutions that satisfy the specification. Designing is an iterative process. Designer generates a possible design, tests it and then uses the results as the basis for exploring other solutions. The use of interactive graphical tools in Computer Aided Design (CAD) pervades the fields including architecture, mechanical engineering, and the design of very-large-scale integrated (VLSI) circuits and creation of characters for animation.

**Simulation and animation**

Once the graphics system evolved to be capable of generating sophisticated images in real time, engineers and researchers began to use them as simulators. Graphical flight simulators have proved to increase the safety and to reduce the training expenses. The field of virtual reality (VR) has opened many new horizons. A human viewer can be equipped with a display headset that allow him/her to see the images with left eye and right eye which gives the effect of stereoscopic vision. This has further led to motion pictures and interactive video games.

**User interfaces**

Computer graphics has led to the creation of graphical user interfaces (GUI) using which even naive users are able to interact with a computer. Interaction with the computer has been dominated by a visual paradigm that includes windows, icons, menus and a pointing device such as mouse. Millions of people are internet users; they access the internet through the graphical network browsers such as Microsoft internet explorer and Mozilla Firefox.

**CHAPTER 2**

**OpenGL**

**2.1 Introduction to OpenGL**

OpenGL (Open Graphics Library) is a standard specification defining a cross-language, cross-platform API for writing applications that produce 2D and 3D computer graphics. The interface consists of over 250 different function calls which can be used to draw complex three-dimensional scenes from simple primitives. OpenGL was developed by Silicon Graphics Inc. (SGI) in 1992 and is widely used in CAD, virtual reality, scientific visualization, information visualization, and flight simulation.

OpenGL provides a set of commands to render a three dimensional scene. That means you provide the data in an OpenGL-useable form and OpenGL will show this data on the screen (render it). It is developed by many companies and it is free to use. You can develop OpenGL-applications without licensing. OpenGL is a hardware- and system-independent interface. An OpenGL-application will work on every platform, as long as there is an installed implementation. Because it is system independent, there are no functions to create windows etc., but there are helper functions for each platform. A very useful thing is GLUT.

**2.2 OpenGL LIBRARIES**

Computer Graphics are created using OpenGL, which became a widely accepted standard software system for developing graphics applications. As a software interface for graphics hardware, OpenGL's main purpose is to render two- and three-dimensional objects into a frame buffer. These objects are described as sequences of vertices (which define geometric objects) or pixels (which define images). OpenGL performs several processing steps on this data to convert it to pixels to form the final desired image in the frame buffer.

OpenGL stands for ‘open graphics library’ graphics library is a collection of API’s (Applications Programming Interface). Graphics library functions are:

1. **GL library** (OpenGL in windows) – Main functions for windows.
2. **GLU** (OpenGL utility library) - Creating and viewing objects.
3. **GLUT** (OpenGL utility toolkit)- Functions that help in creating interface of windows

OpenGL draws *primitives*—points, line segments, or polygons—subject to several selectable modes. You can control modes independently of each other; that is, setting one mode doesn't affect whether other modes are set (although many modes may interact to determine what eventually ends up in the frame buffer). Primitives are specified, modes are set, and other OpenGL operations are described by issuing commands in the form of function calls. These libraries are included in the application program using preprocessor directives

#include<GL/glut.h>

**OpenGL User Interface Library** (**GLUI**) is a C++ user interface library based on the OpenGL Utility Toolkit (GLUT) which provides controls such as buttons, checkboxes, radio buttons, and spinners to OpenGL applications. It is window and operating system independent, relying on GLUT to handle all system-dependent issues, such as window and mouse management.

The **OpenGL Utility Library** (**GLU**) is a computer graphics library. It consists of a number of functions that use the base OpenGL library to provide higher-level drawing routines from the more primitive routines that OpenGL provides. It is usually distributed with the base OpenGL package.

**2.4 OpenGL CONTRIBUTIONS**

It is very popular in the video games development industry where it competes with Direct3D (on Microsoft Windows).OpenGL is also used in CAD, virtual reality, and scientific visualization programs.OpenGL is very portable. It will run for nearly every platform in existence, and it will run well. It even runs on Windows NT 4.0 etc. The reason OpenGL runs for so many platforms is because of its Open Standard.

OpenGL has a wide range of features, both in its core and through extensions. Its extension feature allows it to stay immediately current with new hardware features, despite the mess it can cause.

**2.5 LIMITATIONS**

* OpenGL is case sensitive
* Line Color, Filled Faces and Fill Color not supported.
* Bump mapping is not supported.
* Shadow plane is not supported.

**CHAPTER 3**

**RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS**

**3.1HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS**

The Hardware requirements are very minimal and the program can be run on most of the machines.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Processor | : | Intel Core i3 processor |
| Processor Speed | : | 1.70 GHz |
| RAM | : | 4 GB |
| Storage Space | : | 40 GB |
| Monitor Resolution | : | 1024\*768 or 1336\*768 or 1280\*1024 |

**3.2 SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS**

Operating System : Windows 8.1

IDE : Microsoft Visual Studio with C++ (version 6)

OpenGL libraries, Header Files which includes GL/glut.h, Object File Libraries, glu32.lib,opengl32.lib,glut32.lib,DLLfiles,glu32.dll,glut32.dll,opengl32.dll.

**CHAPTER 4**

**SYSTEM DESIGN**

The description of all the functions used in the program is given below:

* **void glutInitDisplayMode (unsigned int mode)**

This function requests a display with the properties in mode. The value of mode is determined by the logical OR of options including the color model (GLUT\_RGB, GLUT\_INDEX) and buffering (GLUT\_SINGLE, GLUT\_DOUBLE).

* **void glutInitWindowPosition (int x, int y)**

This specifies the initial position of top-left corner of the windows in pixels.

* **void glutInitWindowSize (int width, int height)**

This function specifies the initial height and width of the window in pixels.

* **void glutCreateWindow (char \*title)**

This function creates a window on the display the string title can be used to label the window. The return value provides a reference to the window that can be used when there are multiple windows.

* **void glutDisplayFunc (void (\*func) (void))**

This function registers the display func that is executed when the window needs to be redrawn.

* **void glClearColor(GLclampfr,GLclampf g, GLclampfb,GLclampf a)**

This sets the present RGBA clear colour used when clearing the colour buffer. Variables of type GLclampf are floating point numbers between 0.0 and 1.0.

* **void glClear(GLbitfield mask)**

It clear buffers to present values. The value of mask is determined by the bitwise OR of options GL\_COLOR\_BUFFER\_BIT, GL\_DEPTH\_BUFFER\_BIT

* **void glutPostRedisplay ()**

This function requests that the display callback be executed after the current callback returns.

* **void glMatrixMode (GLenum mode)**

This function specifies which matrix will be affected by subsequent transformations. Mode can be GL\_MODEL\_VIEW, GL\_PROJECTION, GL\_TEXTURE.

* **void glLoadIdentity ()**

This function sets the current transformation matrix to an identity matrix.

* **void gluOrtho2D(GLdoubleleft, GLdouble right, GLdouble bottom, GLdouble top)**

This function defines a two-dimensional viewing rectangle in the plane z=0.

* **void glVertex3f(TYPE x-coordinate, TYPE y-coordinate, TYPE z-coordinate)**

**void glVertex3fv(TYPE \*coordinates)**

This specifies the position of a vertex in 3 dimensions. If v is present, the argument is a pointer to an array containing the coordinates.

* **void glBegin(glEnum mode)**

This function initiates a new primitive of type mode and starts the collection of vertices. Values of mode include GL\_POINTS, GL\_LINES and GL\_POLYGON.

* **void glEnd()**

This function terminates a list of vertices.

* **void glutMainLoop()**

This function causes the program to enter an event processing loop. It should be the last statement in main.

* **glutKeyboardFunc(keyboardfnc)**

Specify a keyboard callback function that is to be invoked when a standard key is pressed

**CHAPTER 5**

**IMPLEMENTATION**

**User defined functions used in building structure of code**

**void makepoints():**

**//** calculates cordinate points of all the corners of each and every small cube and stores it in an array of size 27x8x3.

**void drawcube(float \*a1, float \*a2, float \*a3, float \*a4, float \*a5, float \*a6, float \*a7, float \*a8):**

// This draws a cube single small using 8points mentioned, which are passed as arguments

**void rotaxis(int \*arr, char dir, char axis):**

// This is used to rotate the slice of a cube, the slice to be rotated direction of rotation and the axis of rotation will be passed as arguments to it.

**void pointswap(int \*arr, char dir):**

**//** This function swaps the points of the slice according to the direction of rotation .

**void idle():**

// This is idle callback function.

**void buildcube():**

**//** This calls the drawcube function 3x3x3=27 times in order to draw the rubik cube.

**void init();**

**//** Initialies the window with Orthogonal view

**Code snippets of the above mentioned functions:**

***void makepoints()***

*{*

*double start = 1.0;*

*double small\_size = 0.65;*

*double intercube\_spacing = 0.025;*

*int i = 0;*

*for (double z = start; z > -start; z -= small\_size + intercube\_spacing) {*

*for (double y = start; y > -start; y -= small\_size + intercube\_spacing) {*

*for (double x = -start; x < start; x += small\_size + intercube\_spacing) {*

*float a[8][3] = {*

*{ x , y, z },*

*{ x + small\_size, y, z },*

*{ x + small\_size, y - small\_size, z },*

*{ x , y - small\_size, z },*

*{ x , y, z - small\_size },*

*{ x + small\_size, y, z - small\_size },*

*{ x + small\_size, y - small\_size, z - small\_size },*

*{ x , y - small\_size, z - small\_size }*

*};*

*for (int j = 0; j < 8; j++)*

*for (int k = 0; k < 3; k++)*

*v[i][j][k] = a[j][k];*

*i += 1;*

*}*

*}*

*}*

*}*

***void drawcube(float \*a1, float \*a2, float \*a3, float \*a4, float \*a5, float \*a6, float \*a7, float \*a8)***

*{*

*glBegin(GL\_POLYGON);*

*glColor3fv(co[0]);*

*glVertex3fv(a1);*

*glVertex3fv(a2);*

*glVertex3fv(a3);*

*glVertex3fv(a4);*

*glEnd();*

*// White side - BACK*

*glBegin(GL\_POLYGON);*

*glColor3fv(co[1]);*

*glVertex3fv(a5);*

*glVertex3fv(a6);*

*glVertex3fv(a7);*

*glVertex3fv(a8);*

*glEnd();*

*// Purple side - RIGHT*

*glBegin(GL\_POLYGON);*

*glColor3fv(co[2]);*

*glVertex3fv(a2);*

*glVertex3fv(a6);*

*glVertex3fv(a7);*

*glVertex3fv(a3);*

*glEnd();*

*// Green side - LEFT*

*glBegin(GL\_POLYGON);*

*glColor3fv(co[3]);*

*glVertex3fv(a1);*

*glVertex3fv(a5);*

*glVertex3fv(a8);*

*glVertex3fv(a4);*

*glEnd();*

*// Blue side - TOP*

*glBegin(GL\_POLYGON);*

*glColor3fv(co[4]);*

*glVertex3fv(a1);*

*glVertex3fv(a2);*

*glVertex3fv(a6);*

*glVertex3fv(a5);*

*glEnd();*

*// Red side - BOTTOM*

*glBegin(GL\_POLYGON);*

*glColor3fv(co[5]);*

*glVertex3fv(a4);*

*glVertex3fv(a3);*

*glVertex3fv(a7);*

*glVertex3fv(a8);*

*glEnd();*

*//glFlush();*

*}*

***void rotaxis(int \*arr, char dir, char axis)***

*{*

*float angle = 5 \* 3.1415 / 180;*

*for (int i = 0; i < 27; i++)*

*{*

*if (i == arr[0] || i == arr[1] || i == arr[2] || i == arr[3] || i == arr[4] || i == arr[5] || i == arr[6] || i == arr[7] || i == arr[8])*

*{*

*for (int j = 0; j < 8; j++)*

*{*

*if (dir == 'c'&& axis == 'x')*

*{*

*float z = v[p[i]][j][2];*

*float y = v[p[i]][j][1];*

*v[p[i]][j][2] = z \* cos(angle) + y \* sin(angle);*

*v[p[i]][j][1] = y \* cos(angle) - z \* sin(angle);*

*}*

*else if (dir == 'a'&& axis == 'x')*

*{*

*float z = v[p[i]][j][2];*

*float y = v[p[i]][j][1];*

*v[p[i]][j][2] = z \* cos(angle) - y \* sin(angle);*

*v[p[i]][j][1] = y \* cos(angle) + z \* sin(angle);*

*}*

*else if (dir == 'a'&& axis == 'y')*

*{*

*float z = v[p[i]][j][2];*

*float x = v[p[i]][j][0];*

*v[p[i]][j][2] = z \* cos(angle) - x \* sin(angle);*

*v[p[i]][j][0] = x \* cos(angle) + z \* sin(angle);*

*}*

*else if (dir == 'c'&& axis == 'y')*

*{*

*float z = v[p[i]][j][2];*

*float x = v[p[i]][j][0];*

*v[p[i]][j][2] = z \* cos(angle) + x \* sin(angle);*

*v[p[i]][j][0] = x \* cos(angle) - z \* sin(angle);*

*}*

*else if (dir == 'c'&& axis == 'z')*

*{*

*float y = v[p[i]][j][1];*

*float x = v[p[i]][j][0];*

*v[p[i]][j][0] = x \* cos(angle) + y \* sin(angle);*

*v[p[i]][j][1] = y \* cos(angle) - x \* sin(angle);*

*}*

*else if (dir == 'a'&& axis == 'z')*

*{*

*float y = v[p[i]][j][1];*

*float x = v[p[i]][j][0];*

*v[p[i]][j][0] = x \* cos(angle) - y \* sin(angle);*

*v[p[i]][j][1] = y \* cos(angle) + x \* sin(angle);*

*}*

*}*

*}*

*}*

*theta += 5;*

*}*

***void pointswap(int \*arr, char dir)***

*{*

*int temp[27] = { 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0 };*

*for (int m = 0; m < 9; m++)*

*temp[m] = p[arr[m]];*

*if (dir == 'a')*

*{*

*p[arr[0]] = temp[2];*

*p[arr[1]] = temp[5];*

*p[arr[2]] = temp[8];*

*p[arr[3]] = temp[1];*

*p[arr[4]] = temp[4];*

*p[arr[5]] = temp[7];*

*p[arr[6]] = temp[0];*

*p[arr[7]] = temp[3];*

*p[arr[8]] = temp[6];*

*}*

*else if (dir == 'c')*

*{*

*p[arr[0]] = temp[6];*

*p[arr[1]] = temp[3];*

*p[arr[2]] = temp[0];*

*p[arr[3]] = temp[7];*

*p[arr[4]] = temp[4];*

*p[arr[5]] = temp[1];*

*p[arr[6]] = temp[8];*

*p[arr[7]] = temp[5];*

*p[arr[8]] = temp[2];*

*}*

*}*

***void idle()***

*{*

*if (f[1] == 1)*

*{*

*int arr[9] = { 18,9,0,21,12,3,24,15,6 };*

*if (theta < 90)*

*{*

*rotaxis(arr, 'a', 'x');*

*}*

*else*

*{*

*f[1] = 0;*

*theta = 0;*

*pointswap(arr, 'a');*

*}*

*for (int i = 0; i < 8000000; i++);*

*glutPostRedisplay();*

*}*

***void buildcube()***

*{*

*for (int i = 0; i < 27; i++)*

*drawcube(v[i][0], v[i][1], v[i][2], v[i][3], v[i][4], v[i][5], v[i][6], v[i][7]);*

*}*

***void init()***

*{*

*glMatrixMode(GL\_PROJECTION);*

*glLoadIdentity();*

*glOrtho(-2, 2, -2, 2, -2, 2);*

*glMatrixMode(GL\_MODELVIEW);*

*}*

***void display(void)***

*{*

*glClearColor(0, 0, 0, 1);*

*glClear(GL\_COLOR\_BUFFER\_BIT | GL\_DEPTH\_BUFFER\_BIT);*

*glLoadIdentity();*

*glRotatef(rotate\_x, 1.0, 0.0, 0.0);*

*glRotatef(rotate\_y, 0.0, 1.0, 0.0);*

*buildcube();*

*glutSwapBuffers();*

*}*

**CHAPTER 6**

**TESTING**

In unit testing, the program modules that make up the system are tested individually. Unit testing focuses to locate errors in the working modules that are independent to each other. This enables to detect errors in coding and the logic within the module alone. This testing is also used to ensure the integrity of the data stored. The various routines were checked by passing the inputs and the corresponding output is tested.Test cases used in the project as follows:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Serial**  **No** | **Metric** | **Description** | **Observation** |
| 1 | **Keyboard**  **Function** | Keys 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9 for rotation of the slices of the cube and arrow keys for rotating the whole cube | Simulation of rotation of the cube and its slices is obtained |
| 2 | **Display**  **Function** | This will display the Rubik cube on the screen | Rubik of 3x3 is obtained |
| 3 | **Animation**  **Effect** | Movement slices of the cube upon pressing numbers from 0 to 9 | Movement of the cube slices |

**CHAPTER 7**

**RESULTS AND SNAPSHOTS**

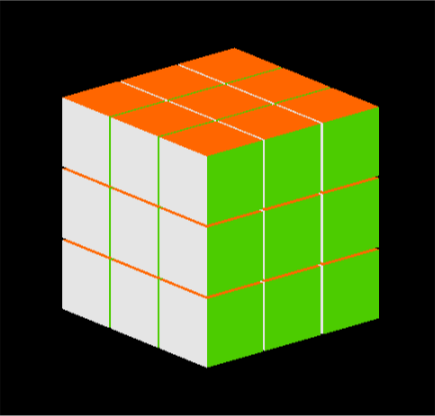


Fig 7.1: Initial position of the cube

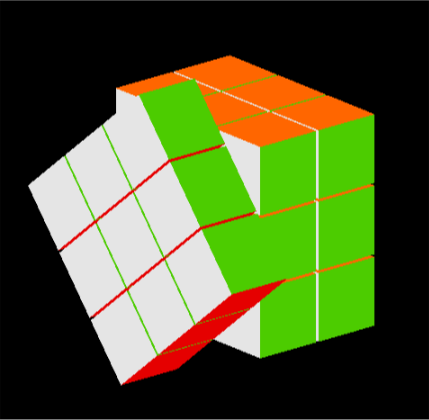


Fig 7.2: During anti-clock rotation when key ‘1’ is pressed

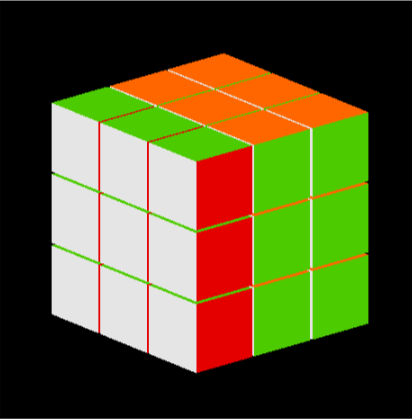


Fig 7.3: After the anti-clock rotation is completed

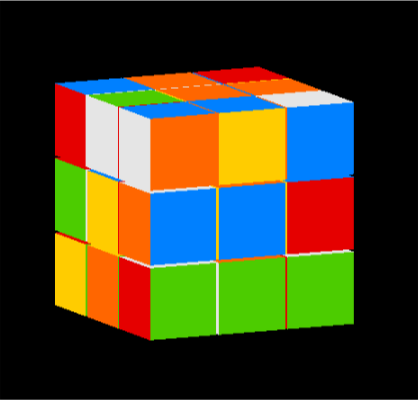


Fig 7.4: Scrambled Rubik cube after many such rotations and using arrow keys to rotate the whole cube

**CHAPTER 8**

**CONCLUSION AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENTS**

Creating this application has proven to be a very challenging yet rewarding experience. Through vast amounts of research and programming involved in this project, much knowledge was gained on the topics of Rubik’s Cube theory, Rubik’s Cube Algorithms, modifying algorithms to fit specific needs, Cpp programming, OpenGL API. Providing instructions on how to use the app, displaying arrows to show the user the exact rotation direction, having a “previous move” option, and creating a pop-up window that displays a message while the program is figuring out the solution would all greatly improve the ease of application use. In an ideal world, if all of these things could be implemented, the next step would be to expand the app to not only solve the classic 3x3x3 Rubik’s Cubes, but also add options to solve 2x2x2, 4x4x4, and 5x5x5 Rubik’s Cubes. The final and ongoing goal for the project is to continue with the development and improvements.

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