练习题报告

课程名称	计算机图形学
项目名称	Phong 光照模型(1)
学 院	计算机与软件学院
专 业	计算机科学与技术
指导教师	周虹
报告人	

一、 练习目的

- 1. 了解 OpenGL 中基本的光照模型
- 2. 掌握 OpenGL 中实现基于顶点的光照计算
- 3. 掌握法向量的计算

二. 练习完成过程及主要代码说明

1. 先获取面的下标,得到对应的坐标,再各自相减得到两个平面上的向量,由向量计算得到法向量并对其归一化;

```
Evoid TriMesh::computeTriangleNormals()

{

// 这里的resize函数会给face_normals分配一个和faces一样大的空间
face_normals.resize(faces.size());

for (size_t i = 0; i < faces.size(); i++) {

    auto& face = faces[i];

    // @TODO: Task1 计算每个面片的法向量并归一化
    glm::vec3 v0 = vertex_positions[face.x];
    glm::vec3 v1 = vertex_positions[face.y];
    glm::vec3 v2 = vertex_positions[face.z];
    glm::vec3 edge1 = v0 - v1;//平面上的两个向量
    glm::vec3 edge2 = v1 - v2;

    glm::vec3 norm;
    norm = glm::normalize(glm::cross(edge1, edge2));//计算法向量
    face_normals[i] = norm;

}
```

2. 按照提示分别累加面的法向量即可,使用 normalize 函数归一化;

3. 将 main. cpp 里面的注释解开;

```
// @TODO: Task1 修改完TriMesh.cpp的代码成后再打开下面注释,否则程序会报错
glBufferSubData(GL_ARRAY_BUFFER, (mesh->getPoints().size() + mesh->getColors().size())
k sizeof(glm::vec3), mesh->getNormals().size() * sizeof(glm::vec3), &mesh->getNormals()[0]);
```

4. 再按照其他的着色器初始化部分编写该部分代码;

```
// @TODO: Task1 从顶点着色器中初始化顶点的法向量
object.nLocation = glGetAttribLocation(object.program, "vNormal");
glEnableVertexAttribArray(object.nLocation);
glVertexAttribPointer(object.nLocation, 3, GL_FLOAT, GL_FALSE, 0,
BUFFER_OFFSET((mesh->getPoints().size() + mesh->getColors().size()) * sizeof(glm::vec3)));
```

5. 分别计算各个向量以及漫反射系数和高光系数;

```
// @TODO: Task2 计算四个归一化的向量 N,V,L,R(或半角向量H)
vec3 N = normalize(norm);
vec3 V = normalize(eye_position - pos);
vec3 L = normalize(l_pos - pos);
vec3 R = reflect(-L, N);
vec3 H = normalize(V + L);
```

```
// @TODO: Task2 计算漫反射系数alpha和漫反射分量I_d float diffuse_dot = max(dot(N, L), 0.0);; vec4 I_d = diffuse_dot * light.diffuse * material.diffuse; // @TODO: Task2 计算高光系数beta和镜面反射分量I_s float specular_dot_pow = pow(max(dot(N, H), 0.0), material.shininess); vec4 I_s = specular_dot_pow * light.specular * material.specular;
```

6. 设置光源位置,设置了两个方案,一个凸显光亮效果,一个凸显阴影效果;

7. 设置三个材质,分别对于圆球、皮卡丘和杰尼龟三个模型;

```
if (cnt==1)
   //紫色材质
   mesh->setAmbient(glm::vec4(0.3, 0.0, 0.3, 1.0));
                                                  // 环境光
   mesh->setDiffuse(glm::vec4(0.6, 0.0, 0.6, 1.0));
                                                  // 漫反射
   mesh->setSpecular(glm::vec4(0.5, 0.5, 0.5, 1.0)); // 镜面反射
   mesh->setShininess(32.0);
                                                  // 高光系数
}else if(cnt==2)
   mesh->setAmbient(glm::vec4(0.2, 0.2, 0.0, 1.0)); // 环境光
   mesh->setDiffuse(glm::vec4(1.0, 0.85, 0.0, 1.0)); // 漫反射(黄色)
   mesh->setSpecular(glm::vec4(0.5, 0.5, 0.0, 1.0)); // 镜面反射
   mesh->setShininess(16.0);
                                                  // 高光系数
}else
{//杰尼龟
   mesh->setAmbient(glm::vec4(0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 1.0));
                                                  // 环境光
   mesh->setDiffuse(glm::vec4(0.4, 0.7, 0.8, 1.0));
                                                  // 漫反射(淡蓝色)
   mesh->setSpecular(glm::vec4(0.4, 0.4, 0.5, 1.0));
                                                  // 镜面反射
                                                  // 高光系数
   mesh->setShininess(20.0);
```

8. 先定义以下参数,再根据上面的代码编写 4[~]6 的键鼠交互,该部分功能为 Change diffuse parameters;

```
glm::vec4 ambient;
glm::vec4 diffuse;
glm::vec4 specular;
float shininess;
```

```
else if (key == GLFW_KEY_4 && action == GLFW_PRESS && mode == 0x0000)
{
    diffuse = mesh->getDiffuse();
    tmp = diffuse.x;
    diffuse.x = std::min(tmp + 0.1, 1.0);
    mesh->setDiffuse(diffuse);
}
else if (key == GLFW_KEY_4 && action == GLFW_PRESS && mode == GLFW_MOD_SHIFT)
{
    diffuse = mesh->getDiffuse();
    tmp = diffuse.x;
    diffuse.x = std::min(tmp - 0.1, 1.0);
    mesh->setDiffuse(diffuse);
}
else if (key == GLFW_KEY_5 && action == GLFW_PRESS && mode == 0x0000)
{
    diffuse = mesh->getDiffuse();
    tmp = diffuse.y;
    diffuse.y = std::min(tmp + 0.1, 1.0);
    mesh->setDiffuse(diffuse);
}
else if (key == GLFW_KEY_5 && action == GLFW_PRESS && mode == GLFW_MOD_SHIFT)
{
    diffuse = mesh->getDiffuse();
    tmp = diffuse.y;
    diffuse.y = std::min(tmp - 0.1, 1.0);
    mesh->setDiffuse(diffuse);
}
else if (key == GLFW_KEY_6 && action == GLFW_PRESS && mode == 0x0000)
{
    diffuse = mesh->getDiffuse();
    tmp = diffuse.z;
    diffuse.z = std::min(tmp + 0.1, 1.0);
    mesh->setDiffuse(diffuse);
}
else if (key == GLFW_KEY_6 && action == GLFW_PRESS && mode == GLFW_MOD_SHIFT)
{
    diffuse = mesh->getDiffuse();
    tmp = diffuse.z;
    diffuse.z = std::min(tmp + 0.1, 1.0);
    mesh->setDiffuse(diffuse);
}
else if (key == GLFW_KEY_6 && action == GLFW_PRESS && mode == GLFW_MOD_SHIFT)
{
    diffuse = mesh->getDiffuse();
    tmp = diffuse.z;
    diffuse.z = std::min(tmp - 0.1, 1.0);
    mesh->setDiffuse(diffuse);
}
```

9. 7~9 的键鼠交互,该部分功能为 Change specular parameters;

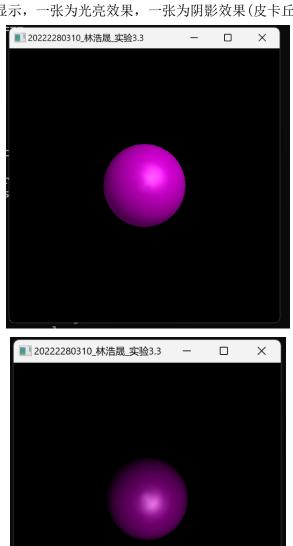
```
else if (key == GLFW_KEY_7 && action == GLFW_PRESS && mode == 0x0000)
   specular = mesh->getSpecular();
   specular. x = std::min(tmp + 0.1, 1.0);
   mesh->setSpecular(specular);
else if (key == GLFW_KEY_7 && action == GLFW_PRESS && mode == GLFW_MOD_SHIFT)
   specular = mesh->getSpecular();
   tmp = specular.x;
   specular. x = std::min(tmp - 0.1, 1.0);
   mesh->setSpecular(specular);
else if (key == GLFW KEY 8 && action == GLFW PRESS && mode == 0x0000)
   specular = mesh->getSpecular();
   tmp = specular.y;
   specular.y = std: min(tmp + 0.1, 1.0);
   mesh->setSpecular(specular);
else if (key == GLFW_KEY_8 && action == GLFW_PRESS && mode == GLFW_MOD_SHIFT)
   specular = mesh->getSpecular();
   tmp = specular.y;
   specular. y = std::min(tmp - 0.1, 1.0);
   mesh->setSpecular(specular);
else if (key == GLFW_KEY_9 && action == GLFW_PRESS && mode == 0x0000)
   specular = mesh->getSpecular();
   tmp = specular.z;
   specular.z = std::min(tmp + 0.1, 1.0);
   mesh->setSpecular(specular);
else if (key == GLFW_KEY_9 && action == GLFW_PRESS && mode == GLFW_MOD_SHIFT)
   specular = mesh->getSpecular();
   tmp = specular.z;
   specular. z = std::min(tmp - 0.1, 1.0);
   mesh->setSpecular(specular);
```

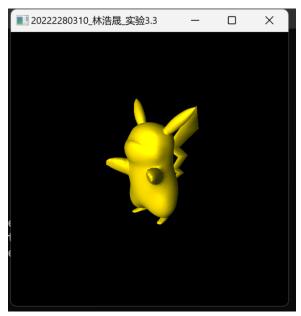
10. 0键的键鼠交互,功能为Change shininess parameters;

```
else if (key == GLFW_KEY_0 && action == GLFW_PRESS && mode == 0x0000)
{
    shininess = mesh->getShininess();
    tmp = shininess;
    shininess = std::min(tmp + 0.1, 1.0);
    mesh->setShininess(shininess);
}
else if (key == GLFW_KEY_0 && action == GLFW_PRESS && mode == GLFW_MOD_SHIFT)
{
    shininess = mesh->getShininess();
    tmp = shininess;
    shininess = std::min(tmp - 0.1, 1.0);
    mesh->setShininess(shininess);
}
```

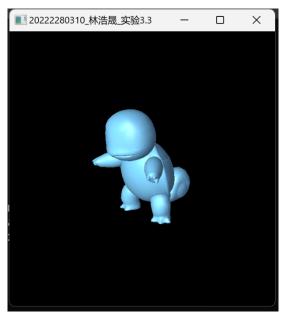
11. 运行结果如下:

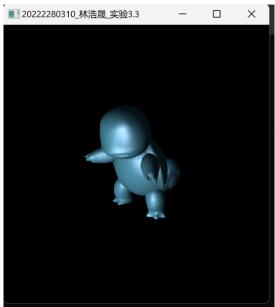
可见紫球成功显示,一张为光亮效果,一张为阴影效果(皮卡丘和杰尼龟同样)











可以看见粗糙球体模型也成功显示

