# Tutorial 0: Warm-up & Assignment 1

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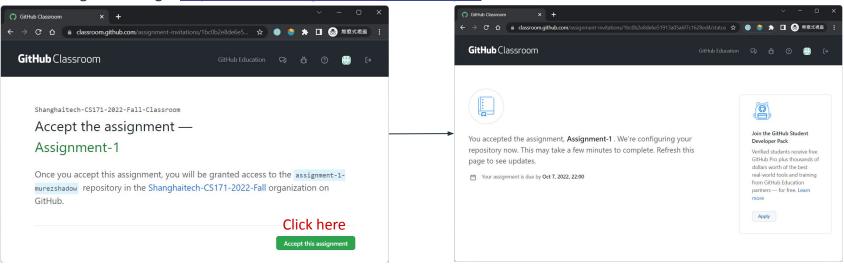
## Agenda

- 1. Assignment 1 I
- 2. Setup
- 3. OepnGL





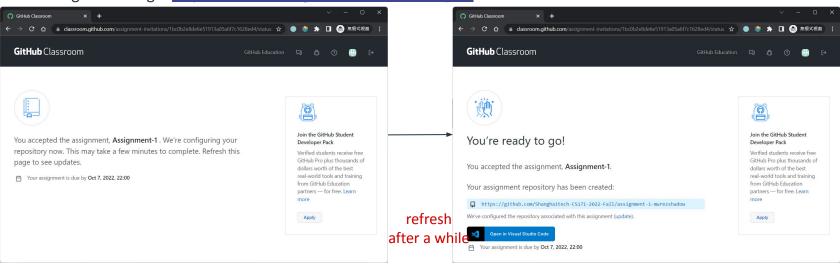
Course Page: https://faculty.sist.shanghaitech.edu.cn/faculty/liuxp/course/cs171.01/







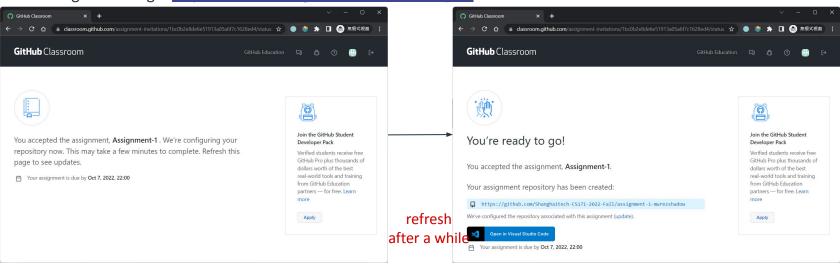
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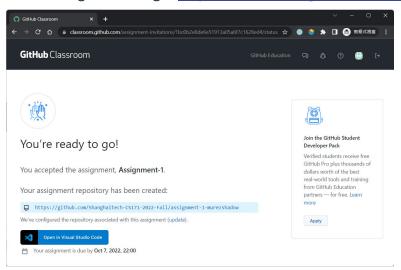


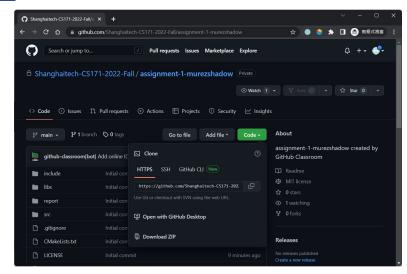
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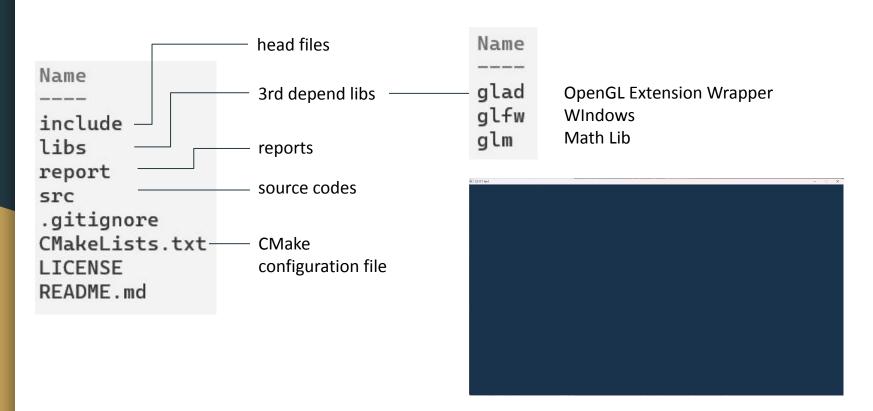
### Assignment, where?

Course Page: https://faculty.sist.shanghaitech.edu.cn/faculty/liuxp/course/cs171.01/





### Assignment, what?



### **Assignment Requirements**

detailed requirments is on the course page

You are supposed to rendering given **mesh** under **Phong Lighting** in the given OpenGL window, and you can navigate the sence with keyboard and mouse.

**Bouns**: Changing light type & Geometry Shader.

Pipeline Mode & Shader is a Must.

Take it easy and be creative.



### **Grading Rule**

Warm Up Task will not be graded. And the rest tasks are surely taken into account of the final score.

You can earn **additional** score from **bonus** (maximum: **30%** of the entire score of this assignment.)

#### NO CHEATING.

Late submission of your assignment will be subject to score deduction based on the rule on the course webpage.

### Assignment, when?

DDL: 2022 Oct. 7 22:00 (UTC+8)





You accepted the assignment, **Assignment-1**. We're configuring your repository now. This may take a few minutes to complete. Refresh this page to see updates.



Your assignment is due by Oct 7, 2022, 22:00

### Learning Materials

**Useful Websites** 

https://learnopengl.com/

http://www.opengl-tutorial.org/

https://www.khronos.org/opengl/wiki/Tutorials

Book

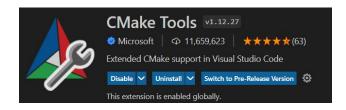
<u>Physically Based Rendering - From Theory to Implementation</u>

### Setup

#### CMake Project

- 1. Windows: VS Code / Visual Studio / Clion
- 2. Linux: VS Code / Clion / VIm / Emacs / manual ...
- 3. MacOS: VS Code / X Code ? (None of TAs owns a Mac QAQ)

And a demo under Windows for VS Code / Clion / Visual Studio





### OpenGL Setup (Window & Extension Wrapper)

- 1. Window (窗口管理库)
  - a. 古老产品: glut/freeglut
  - b. 替代品: glfw
- 2. OpenGL Extension Wrapper (函数加载)
  - a. 古老产品: glew
  - b. 替代品: glad

#### 常见环境配置

- 1. glfw + glew (因为我们希望大家尽早接触可编程管线模式我们放弃此模板配置 (; '^`)
- 2. glfw + glad (推荐配置,我们提供的配置,针对现代OpenGL o( $-\nabla$ )d)
- 3. freeglut + glew

### OpenGL Coding, Immediate Mode

```
• • •
glBegin(GL_TRIANGLES);
// vertex color (red)
glColor3f(1.0f, 0.0f, 0.0f);
// positions
glVertex2f(-0.5f, -0.5f);
glVertex2f(0.5f, -0.5f);
glVertex2f(0.0f, 0.5f);
glEnd();
```



### OpenGL Coding, Immediate v.s. Core

#### Immediate mode (立即模式):

- 早期的OpenGL 使用
- 固定渲染管线
- 容易使用和理解
- 绘制图形很方便(glBegin & glEnd)
- 大多数功能都被库隐藏起来,不够灵活,效率低

#### Core mode (核心模式):

- 现代OpenGL
- 可编程渲染管线
- 更多的灵活性, 更高的效率
- 更深入的理解图形编程
- 虽然上手更困难,但这份努力是值得的

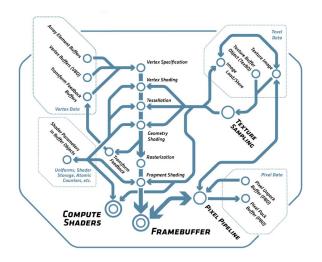
### OpenGL is?

OpenGL是一个状态机 记忆功能:能够记住自己当前的状态。

接收输入:根据输入的内容和自己的状态,修改自己的状态,并且可以得到输出。

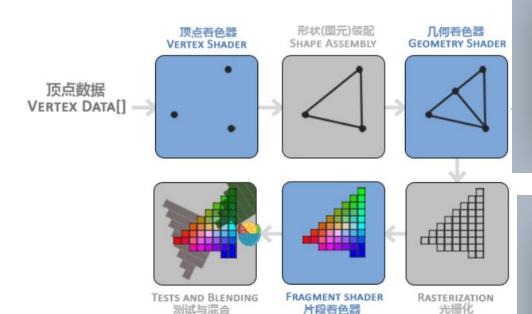
如何操作 OpenGL?

通过绑定对象和选项



```
// 创建对象
unsigned int objectId = 0;
glGenObject(1, &objectId);
// 绑定对象至上下文
glBindObject(GL_WINDOW_TARGET, objectId);
// 设置当前绑定到 GL_WINDOW_TARGET 的对象的一些选项
glSetObjectOption(GL_WINDOW_TARGET, GL_OPTION_WINDOW_WIDTH, 800);
glSetObjectOption(GL_WINDOW_TARGET, GL_OPTION_WINDOW_HEIGHT, 600);
// 将上下文对象设回默认
glBindObject(GL_WINDOW_TARGET, 0);
```

### Shader is?



```
#version 330 core
layout (location = 0) in vec3 aPos;
layout (location = 1) in vec3 aColor;
out vec3 ourColor;
void main() {
    gl_Position = vec4(aPos.x, aPos.y, aPos.z, 1.0);
    ourColor = aColor;
}
```

```
#version 330 core
out vec4 FragColor;
in vec3 ourColor;
uniform float getColorByTime;
void main() {
   ourColor = ourColor * getColorByTime;
   FragColor = vec4(ourColor[0], ourColor[1], ourColor[2], 1.0f);
}
```

### VBO (Vertex Buffer Object, 顶点缓冲对象)

```
. . .
unsigned int VBO;
// 生成 VBO
glGenBuffers(1, &VB0);
// 绑定一个 VBO 对象 (why? 状态机)
glBindBuffer(GL_ARRAY_BUFFER, V
BO):
// 将 vertices 数据复制到 VBO
glBufferData(GL_ARRAY_BUFFER,
            sizeof(vertices),
            vertices,
            GL_STATIC_DRAW);
glVertexAttribPointer(0,
                     GL_FLOAT,
                     GL_FALSE,
                     6 * sizeof(float),
                     (void *) 0);
```

