Graphics programming Exercise 9

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Important

- I updated to the submodule used in the exercises with the models we will use in the course you should run the following command:
 - git submodule foreach git pull origin master

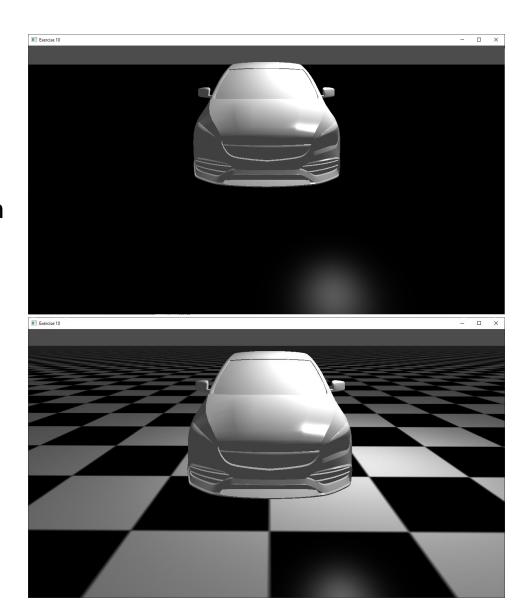
Exercise 9

- Learning objectives
 - Load and use a texture in openGL and GLSL
 - Experiment with different texture sampling settings
 - Improve lighting based on precomputed information

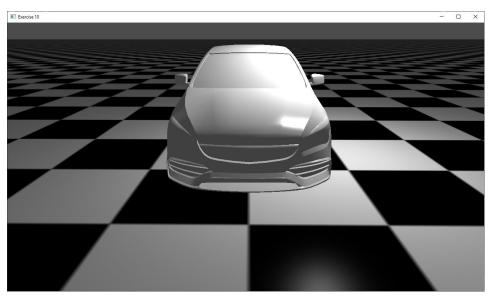
Exercise 8

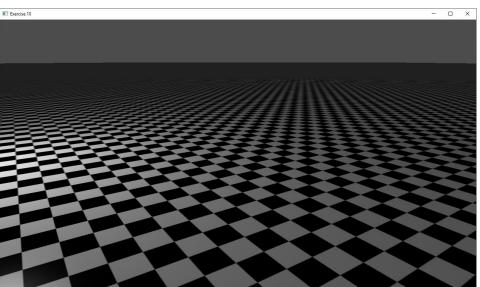
- Additional resources
 - https://learnopengl.com/Getting-started/Textures
 - https://learnopengl.com/Lighting/Materials
 - https://learnopengl.com/Lighting/Lighting-maps

- Loading a texture
 - Based on the TextureFromFile function in the Model.h file, implement the loadFloorTexture in the main.cpp.
 - Take the config.wrapSetting, config.minFilterSetting and config.magFilterSetting settings into account.
 - Run the program and visualize the different texture wrap and filtering options.
 - There is a practical overview of the options in https://learnopengl.com/Getting-started/Textures

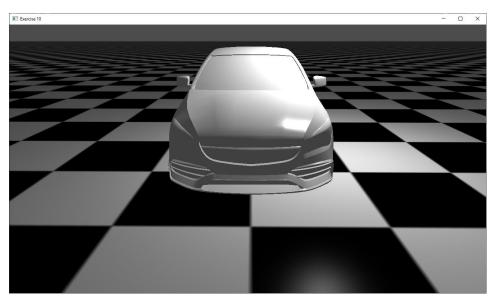


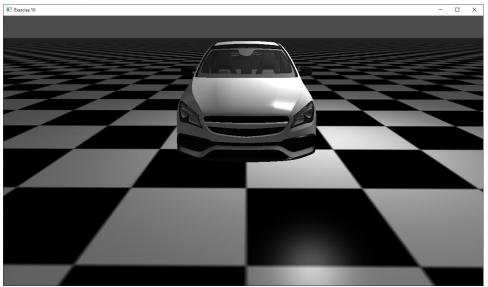
- Scaling uv mapping
 - Have a look in the common/models/floor/floor_no_ma terial.obj file. You will see that the texture coordinates (uvCoords) are being scaled. This is done so we repeat the same texture several times.
 - Add an uvScale to the config struct, a slider to control uvScale in the GUI (drawGui function), and send it to floor_shader.frag shader as a uniform. Use it to scale the textCoord it in real time.





- Diffuse textures
 - In the fragment shader, sample the diffuse texture and use it as the **modelColor**.
 - Note that the diffuse texture has 4 channels: red, green blue and alpha (rgba). We don't compute lighting for a.
 - Use the alpha (a) to set the opacity of the fragmet.





- Ambient occlusion
 - Sample the **ambient_occlusion1** texture in the fragment shader.
 - Use the **ambientOcclusionMix** setting and the mix function to interpolate between 1.0 and the value sampled in the texture
 - modulate the lighting of the car using the **red** channel (the texture is rgba, but the rgb channels are replicating the data).





Normal map

- Next week we will implement a bump mapping technique. It uses surface information stored in an image (normal map) to implement detailed lighting while keeping a low polygon count.
- You can sample texture_normal1
 instead of texture_diffuse1 to see
 what a normal map looks like



