

# COMP3320 Introduction to OpenGL

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Based on the work provided at [www.learnopengl.com](http://www.learnopengl.com)

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# Vertex Attributes

- Allows us to specify auxiliary data for each vertex
- Specify offset and stride using `glVertexAttribPointer`
- An example specifying vertex colour information

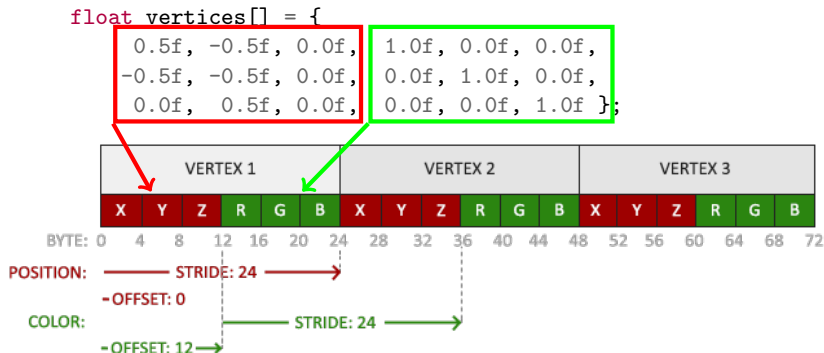
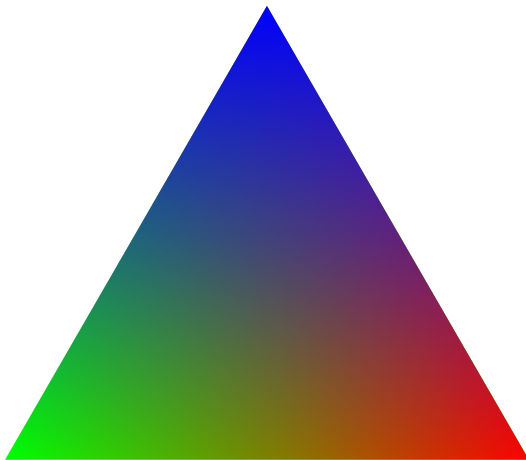


Figure: Image sourced from [learnopengl.com/Getting-started/Shaders](http://learnopengl.com/Getting-started/Shaders)

# Vertex Attributes

Result should look like this



# Textures

- Rather than using colours to add detail to an object, use an image
- Easier to add a lot of detail to an object
- To apply a texture we just need to assign texture coordinates to each vertex

```
float vertices[] = {  
    0.5f, -0.5f, 0.0f, 1.0f, 0.0f, 0.0f, 1.0f, 0.0f,  
    -0.5f, -0.5f, 0.0f, 0.0f, 1.0f, 0.0f, 0.0f, 0.0f,  
    0.0f, 0.5f, 0.0f, 0.0f, 0.0f, 1.0f, 0.5f, 1.0f };
```

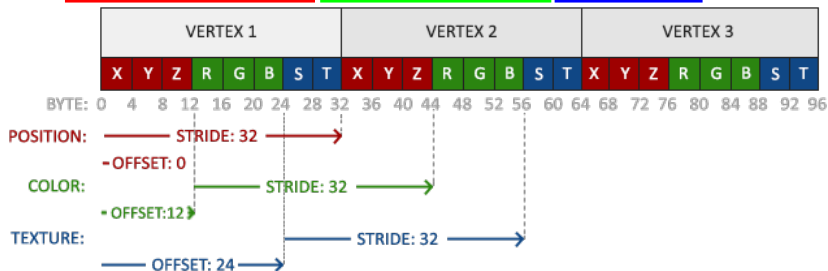


Figure: Image sourced from [learnopengl.com/Getting-started/Textures](http://learnopengl.com/Getting-started/Textures)

# Texture Wrapping

- Texture coordinates range from  $(0, 0) \rightarrow (1, 1)$
- What should happen if coordinates outside this range are specified?

## Examples

Specify texture wrapping behaviour using `glTexParameteri`

## Examples

Specify texture border colour using `glTexParameterfv`



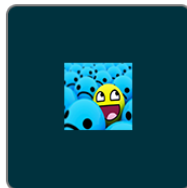
GL\_REPEAT



GL\_MIRRORED\_REPEAT



GL\_CLAMP\_TO\_EDGE



GL\_CLAMP\_TO\_BORDER

Figure: Image sourced from [learnopengl.com/Getting-started/Textures](http://learnopengl.com/Getting-started/Textures)

# Texture Filtering

- Floating-point coordinates are mapped to integer coordinates
- What should happen if texture coordinates have a fractional component? For example,  $(0.75, 0.0) \rightarrow (480.3, 300)$
- Behaviour can be specified for both minifying and magnifying operations

## Examples

Specify texture filtering behaviour using `glTexParameter`



GL\_NEAREST




GL\_LINEAR

Figure: Image sourced from [learnopengl.com/Getting-started/Textures](http://learnopengl.com/Getting-started/Textures)

# MipMaps

- No need to use a high resolution image to texture an object a long distance away
- Can also result in undesirable artifacts on small objects
- The solution?
  - Create multiple scaled down versions of the high resolution image
  - Select a different scaled down texture based on the distance from the camera
- Behaviour can be specified for both minifying and magnifying operations

## Examples

OpenGL will generate mipmaps for you. Use  [glGenerateMipmaps](#)

# MipMaps

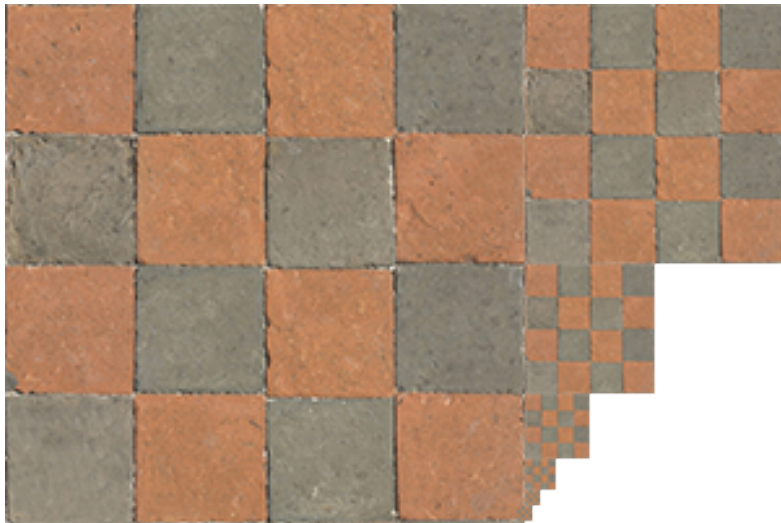



Figure: Image sourced from [learnopengl.com/Getting-started/Textures](https://learnopengl.com/Getting-started/Textures)




# Loading Textures

- A number of C/C++ libraries available for loading images
- SOIL is a common library specifically targeting OpenGL


## Examples

Generate a OpenGL texture object using  `glGenTextures`

## Examples

Bind a texture object and make it the active texture using  `glBindTexture`

## Examples

Use  `glTexImage2D` to attach the raw texture data to the currently active texture unit. After this you can delete any pointers to your raw texture data

# Texture Units

- Multiple textures can be used in a single program
- Each texture needs to be attached to a different texture unit

## Examples

Query `GL_MAX_TEXTURE_IMAGE_UNITS` using `glGetIntegerv` to find the maximum available on your hardware

## Examples

Use `glActiveTexture` to select currently active texture unit

# Textures

Result should look like this

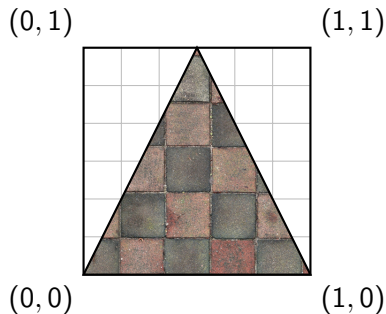


Figure: Brick wall image sourced from [learnopengl.com/Getting-started/Textures](https://learnopengl.com/Getting-started/Textures)