

# COMP3320 Introduction to OpenGL

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

Semester 2, 2021

# The Open-Asset-Importer-Lib

- Asset importer library supporting multiple 3D model formats
- Provides some post-processing support
- API provided for C/C++
- Language bindings available for C#, Java, Python, Delphi, D
- Can run on Android and iOS

## Examples

Check out  [assimp.org](https://assimp.org) for full details

# Assimp Supported Formats

3D	<b>3DS</b>	3MF	AC
AC3D	ACC	AMJ	ASE
ASK	B3D	<b>BLEND</b>	BVH
CMS	COB	<b>DAE/Collada</b>	DXF
ENFF	FBX	glTF 1.0 + GLB	<b>glTF 2.0</b>
HMB	IFC-STEP	IRR / IRRMESH	LWO
LWS	LXO	MD2	MD3
MD5	MDC	MDL	MESH / MESH.XML
MOT	MS3D	NDO	NFF
<b>OBJ</b>	OFF	OGEX	PLY
PMX	PRJ	Q3O	Q3S
RAW	SCN	SIB	SMD
STP	<b>STL</b>	TER	UC
VTA	X	X3D	XGL
		ZGL	

# Assimp Post Processing Support

- Normal generation
- Tangent generation
- Triangulation
- Removal of degenerate primitives
- Removal of duplicate vertices
- Index generation
- Lots more

# Assimp Model Structure

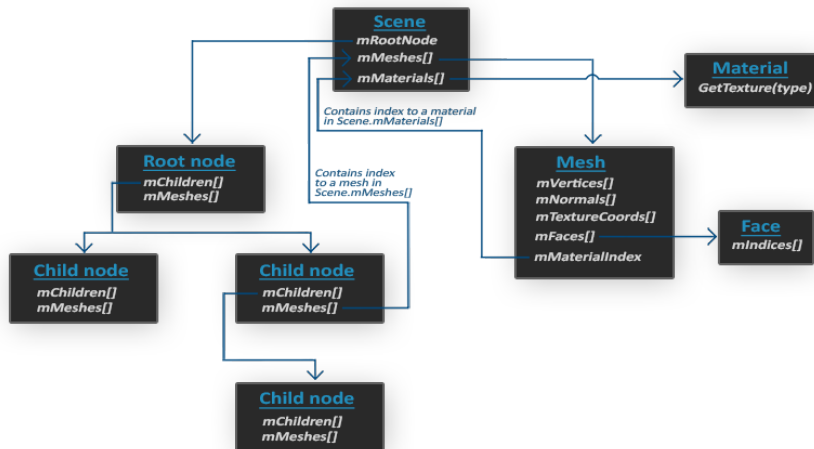






Figure: Image sourced from [learnopengl.com/Model-Loading/Assimp](http://learnopengl.com/Model-Loading/Assimp)

# Assimp Model Structure

-  **Scene** is the root node of the imported model
- **Scene** contains all meshes and materials as well as a link to root node of the meshes
- **Root Node** starts a tree structure that contains links to meshes and child nodes
- Each  **Mesh** contains vertices, normals, texture coordinates, faces, and a link to materials (textures)
- Only vertices and faces is guaranteed to be in a **Mesh**, the rest are only there if they were in the model or you asked Assimp to calculate them for you
- Each  **Face** contains indices
- Each  **Material** contains information about a texture

- Not geared at OpenGL
- Best to restructure the `Scene` data to make it easier to work with OpenGL
  - Create our own `Vertex` class which encapsulates position, normal, and texture coordinates
  - Create our own `Mesh` class which encapsulates VAOs, VBOs, EBOs, `Vertex` data, and textures
  - The `Mesh` class will also bind its own textures and render its own indices/vertices
  - The program's main render loop can now be reduced to calling `model.render()` for each loaded model and setting up uniforms for lighting

- Software interface for audio hardware
- Meant to resemble the OpenGL API
- A means to generate audio in a simulated 3D space
- OpenAL includes both the core API as well as OS bindings (unlike OpenGL)
- Can handle sound source directivity, distance-related attenuation, Doppler effects, and environmental effects
  - Reflection,
  - Obstruction,
  - Transmission, and
  - Reverberation



# OpenAL Structure

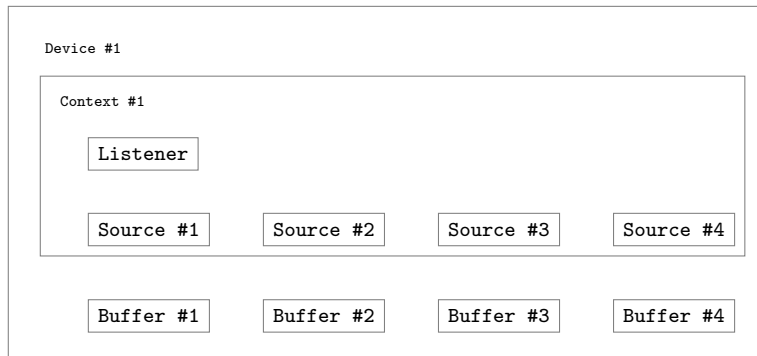




Figure: Image recreated from [👉 OpenAL Programmers Guide, Page 8](#)

# OpenAL Structure

- **Buffers** are filled with audio data
  - Need to use an external library for this, similar to OpenGL and textures
  -  **libsndfile** is one option for this
  -  **Supported formats and encodings** can be seen here
- A **Buffer** is then attached to a **Source**
- There can be multiple **Sources** per context
- A **Source** has a position and an orientation (and other properties)
- The position and orientation of a **Source** relative to the **Listener** dictates how the **Source** is heard
- There can only be 1 **Listener** per context
- Update the positions, orientations, and velocities of the **Listener** and **Sources** dynamically to get convincing 3D audio and effects


- **Listener** properties
  - Gain
  - Position
  - Velocity
  - Orientation (**position** and **up**)
- **Source** properties
  - Pitch
  - Min gain, Gain, Max gain
  - Max distance, Reference distance
  - Rolloff factor
  - Position, velocity, direction
  - Source relative
  - Looping
  - .... many more

- ❶ Determine which playback device you want to use via enumeration and open it
  - If there is only one playback device on your system you can use the default device
- ❷ Create and open a context on the device
- ❸ Set up initial listener properties
- ❹ For each source
  - ❶ Create source and set properties
  - ❷ Load in audio data to a raw PCM format and transfer to OpenAL buffer
  - ❸ Associate buffer with OpenAL source
- ❺ Play sources when deemed appropriate
  - OpenAL will play sources asynchronously

## Examples

See  [OpenAL Programmer's Guide](#) for more details on using OpenAL

## Examples

See  [OpenAL short example](#) for brief tutorial