

COMP3320 Introduction to OpenGL

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Based on the work provided at 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

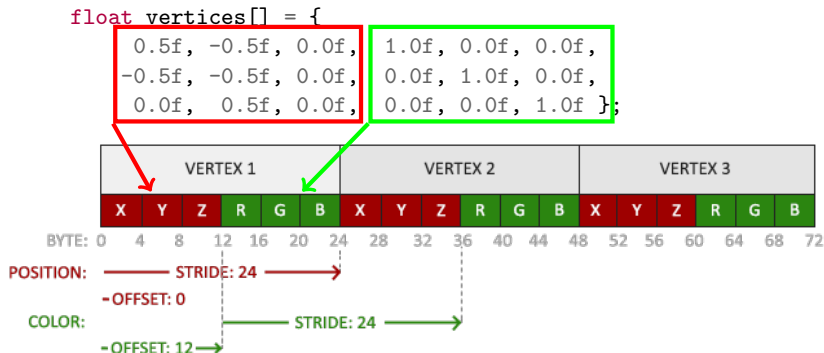
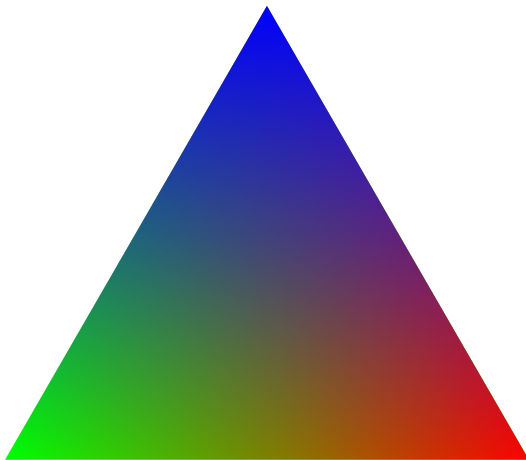


Figure: Image sourced from learnopengl.com/Getting-started/Shaders

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 };
```

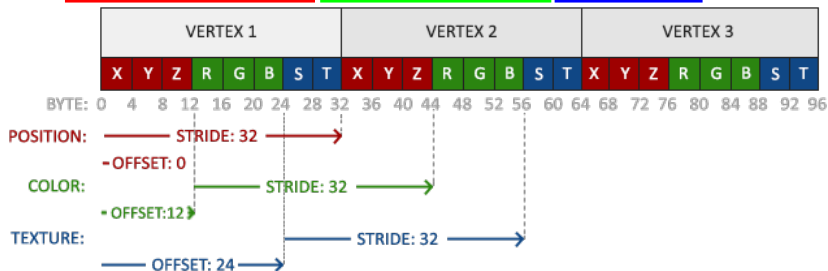


Figure: Image sourced from learnopengl.com/Getting-started/Textures

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`



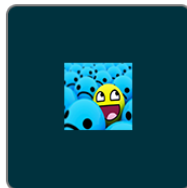
GL_REPEAT



GL_MIRRORED_REPEAT



GL_CLAMP_TO_EDGE



GL_CLAMP_TO_BORDER

Figure: Image sourced from learnopengl.com/Getting-started/Textures

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

- 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

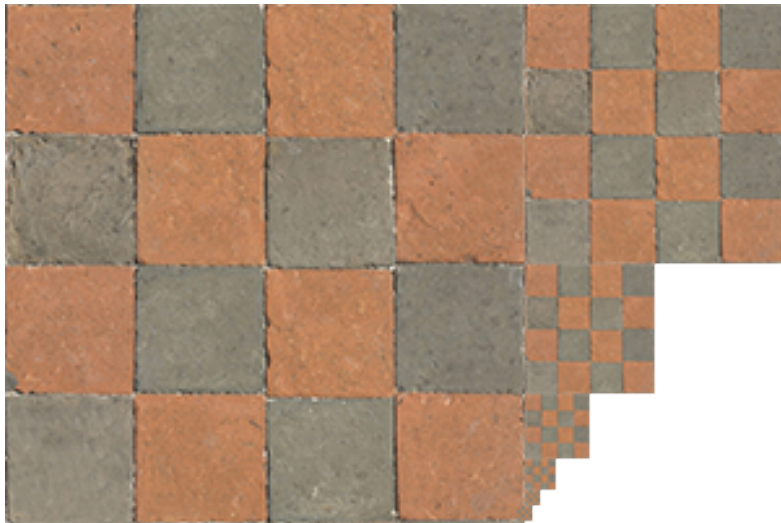



Figure: Image sourced from learnopengl.com/Getting-started/Textures


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

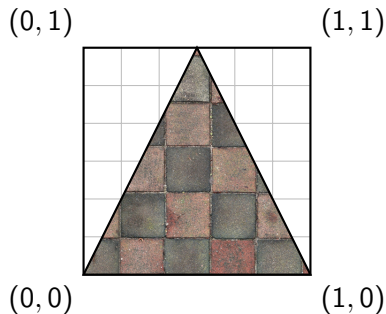


Figure: Brick wall image sourced from learnopengl.com/Getting-started/Textures