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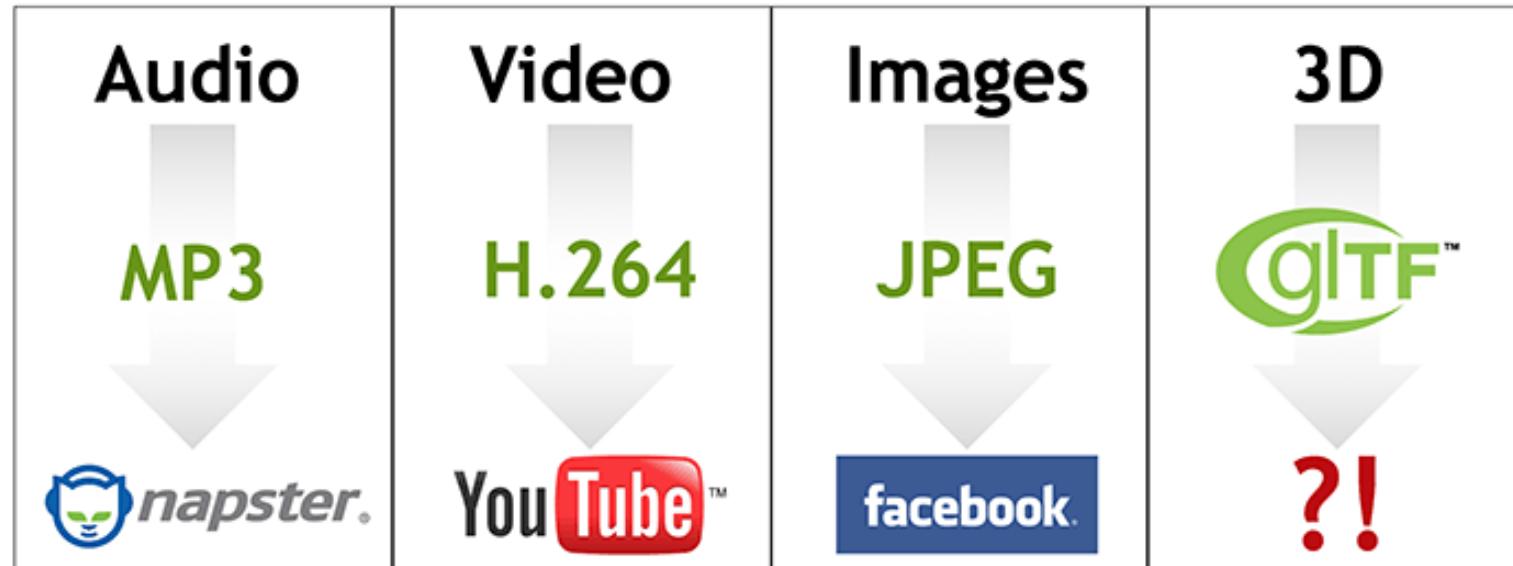


Khronos glTF Webinar

February 2017

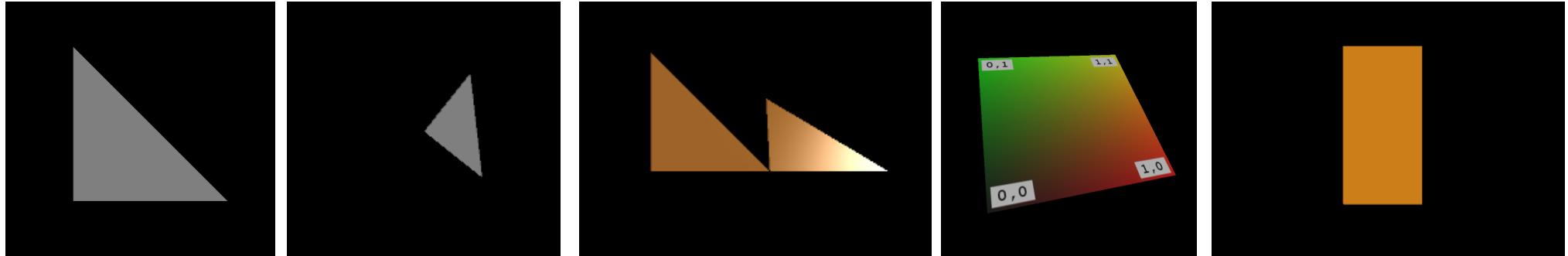
What is glTF?

- glTF is the *GL Transmission Format*
 - An open standard, developed by Khronos: khronos.org/gltf
- Designed for the efficient transfer of 3D assets
 - Versatile, compact, and easy to process by the client

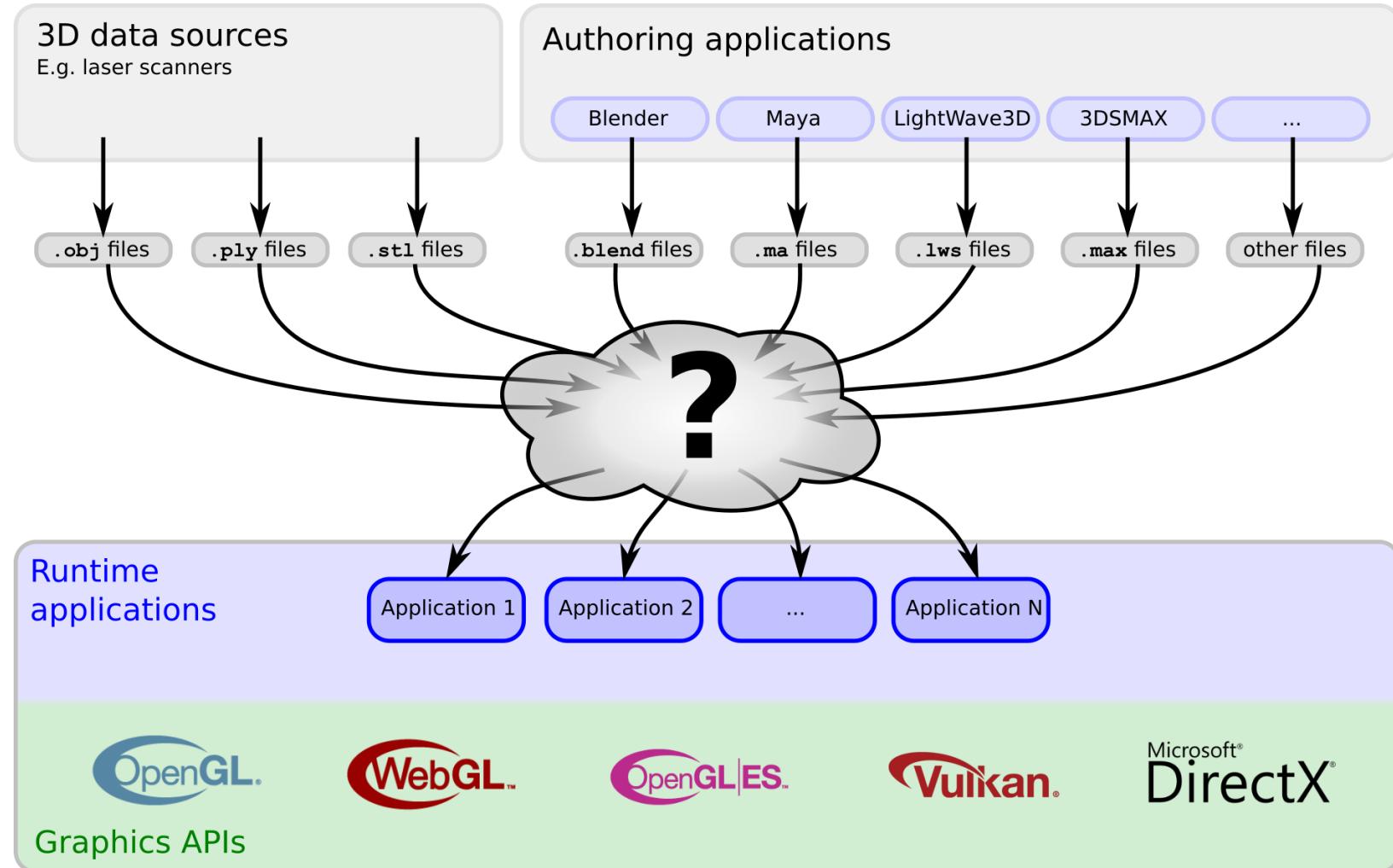


Outline

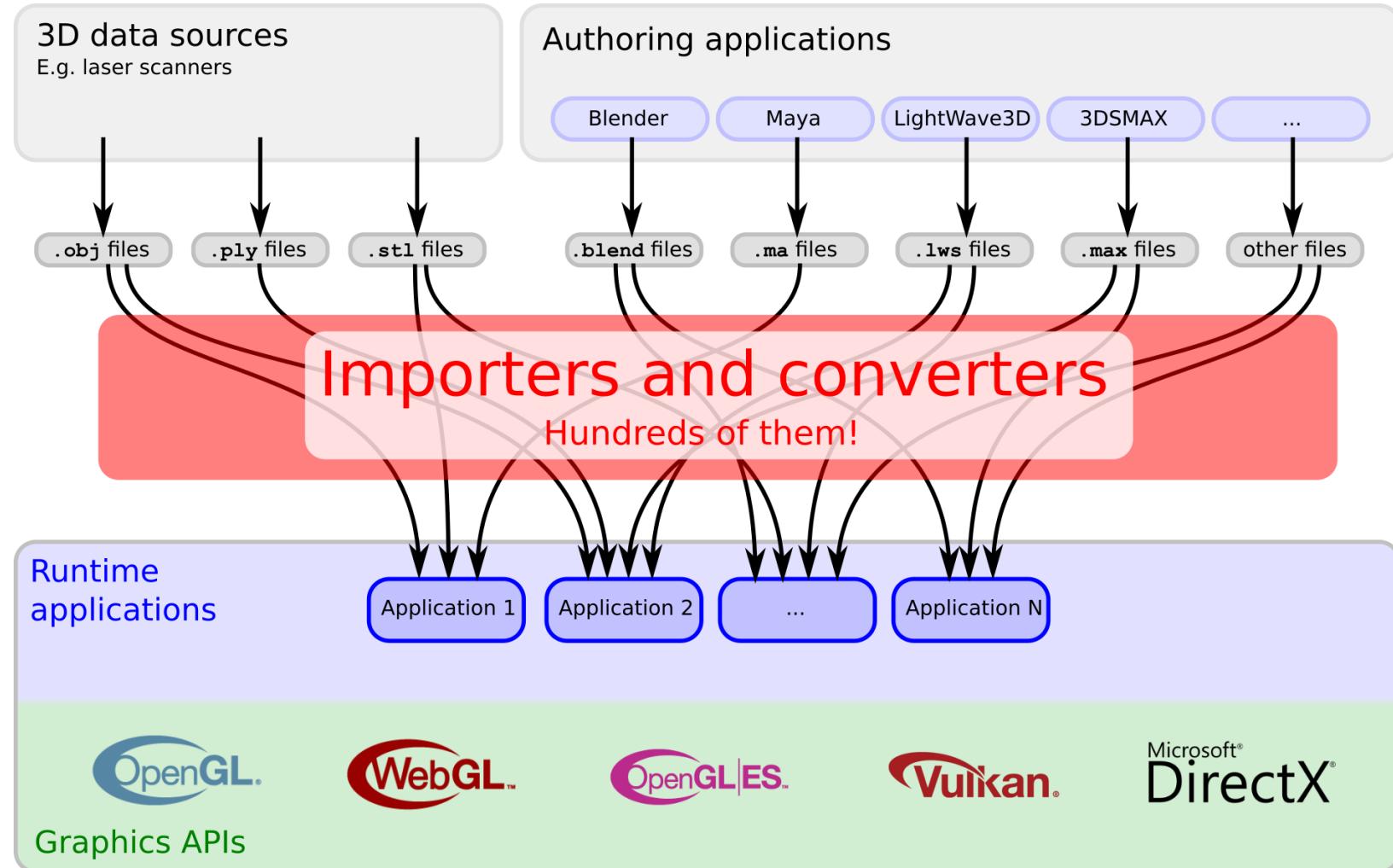
- The full tutorial is available at github.com/KhronosGroup/glTF-Tutorials
- Explains the concepts of glTF, step by step
 - Each one demonstrated with an actual glTF asset
- Geometry, animations, materials, textures, skins...
- Targeting glTF 2.0: Pull request at github.com/KhronosGroup/glTF/pull/826



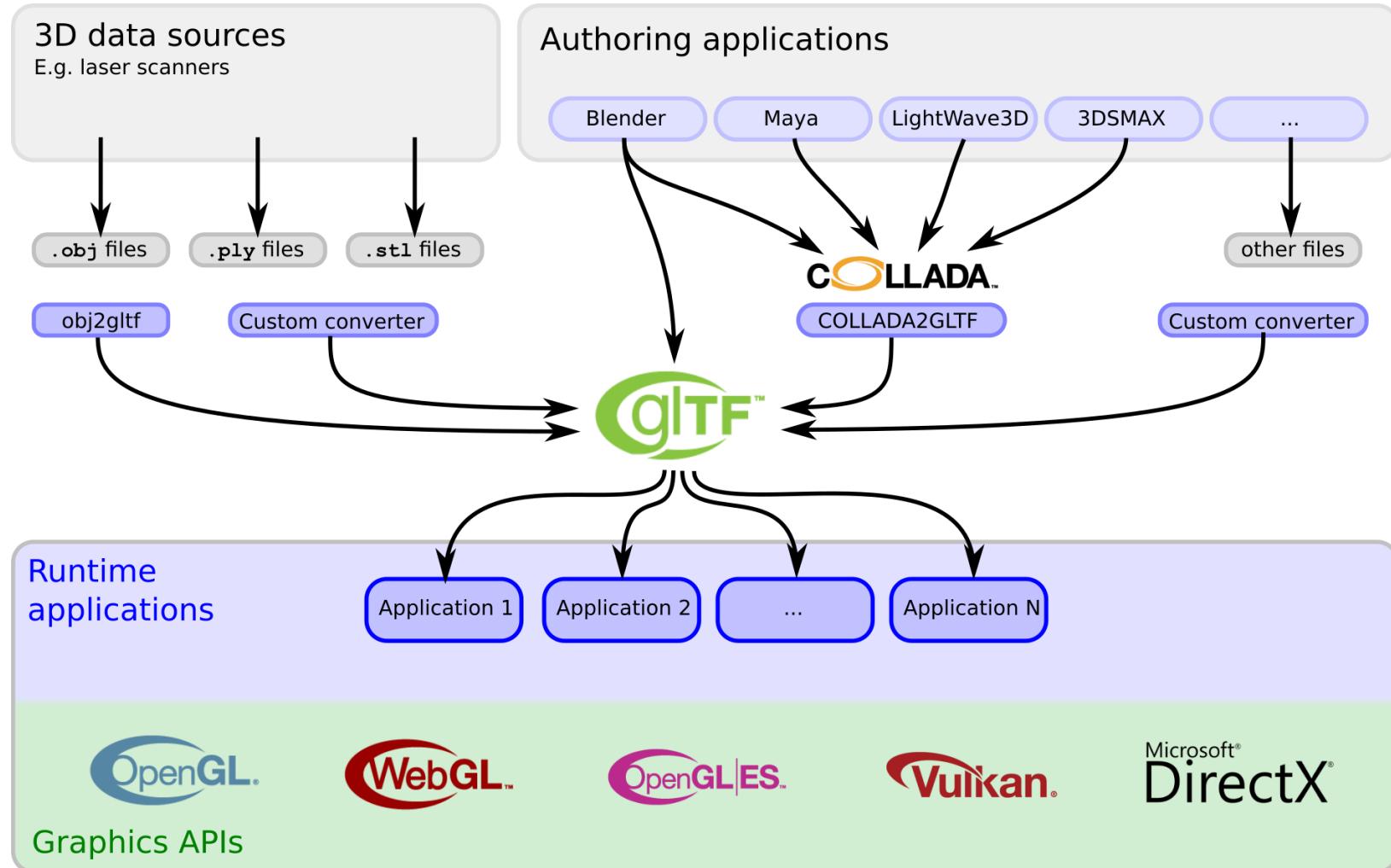
Introduction and motivation



Introduction and motivation



Introduction and motivation

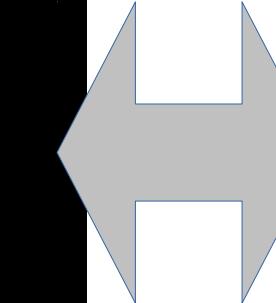


Goals of glTF

- Versatile:



- Plain geometry



- Complex scenes with animations, materials, ...

- Compact:

OBJ : 90MB
glTF: 19MB

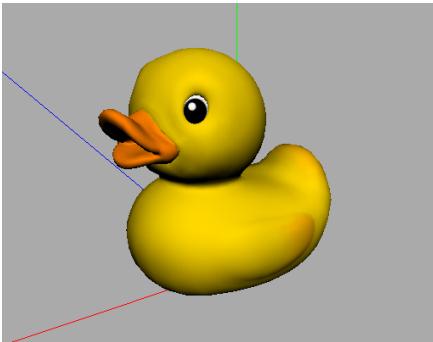
COLLADA: 5.3MB (+1.9MB textures)
glTF: 2.2MB (+1.9MB textures)

- Easy to parse

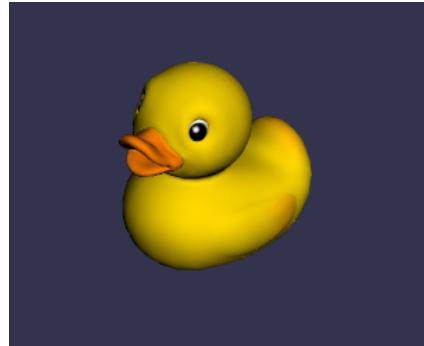
- Core format based on JSON
- Geometry data stored in binary form: No decoding overhead!

Users and supporters of glTF: Libraries

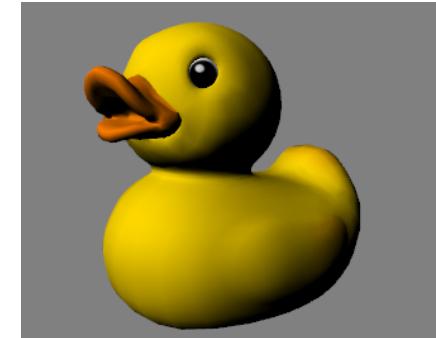
three.js



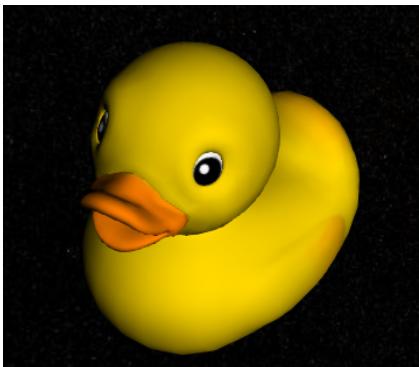
BabylonJS



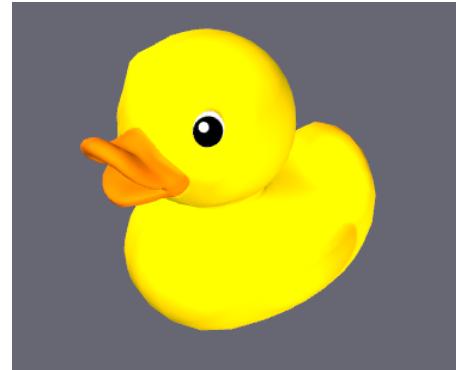
GrimoireGL



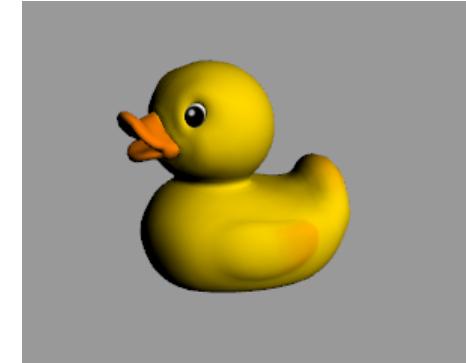
Cesium



xeogl



GLBoost



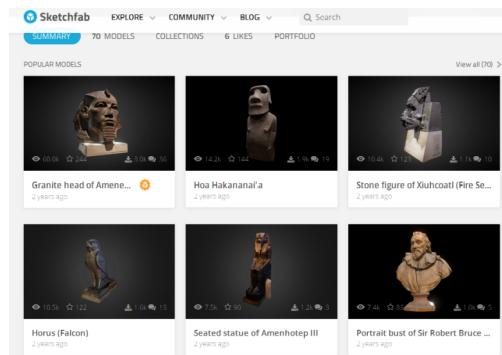
Test and comparison of loaders and viewers at github.com/cx20/gltf-test

Users and supporters of glTF: Applications

VisCircle



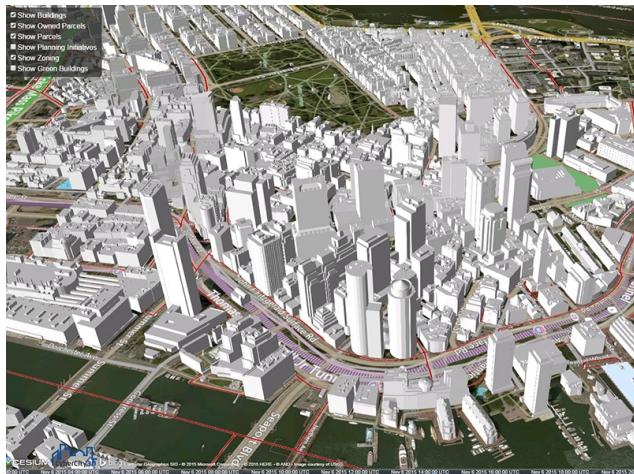
Sketchfab



Archilogic



Cesium



BioDigital



Supporters:



Basic file structure

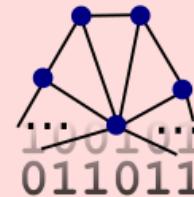
.gltf (JSON) file

```
"scenes": [ ... ],  
"nodes": [ ... ],  
"cameras": [ ... ],  
"animations": [ ... ],  
...  
  
"buffers": [  
  {  
    "uri": "buffer01.bin",  
    "byteLength": 102040  
  }  
,  
  
  "images": [  
    {  
      "uri": "image01.png"  
    }  
,
```

The JSON part describes the general scene structure, and elements like cameras and animations.
Additionally, it contains links to files with binary data and images:

.bin files

Raw data for geometry,
animations and skins



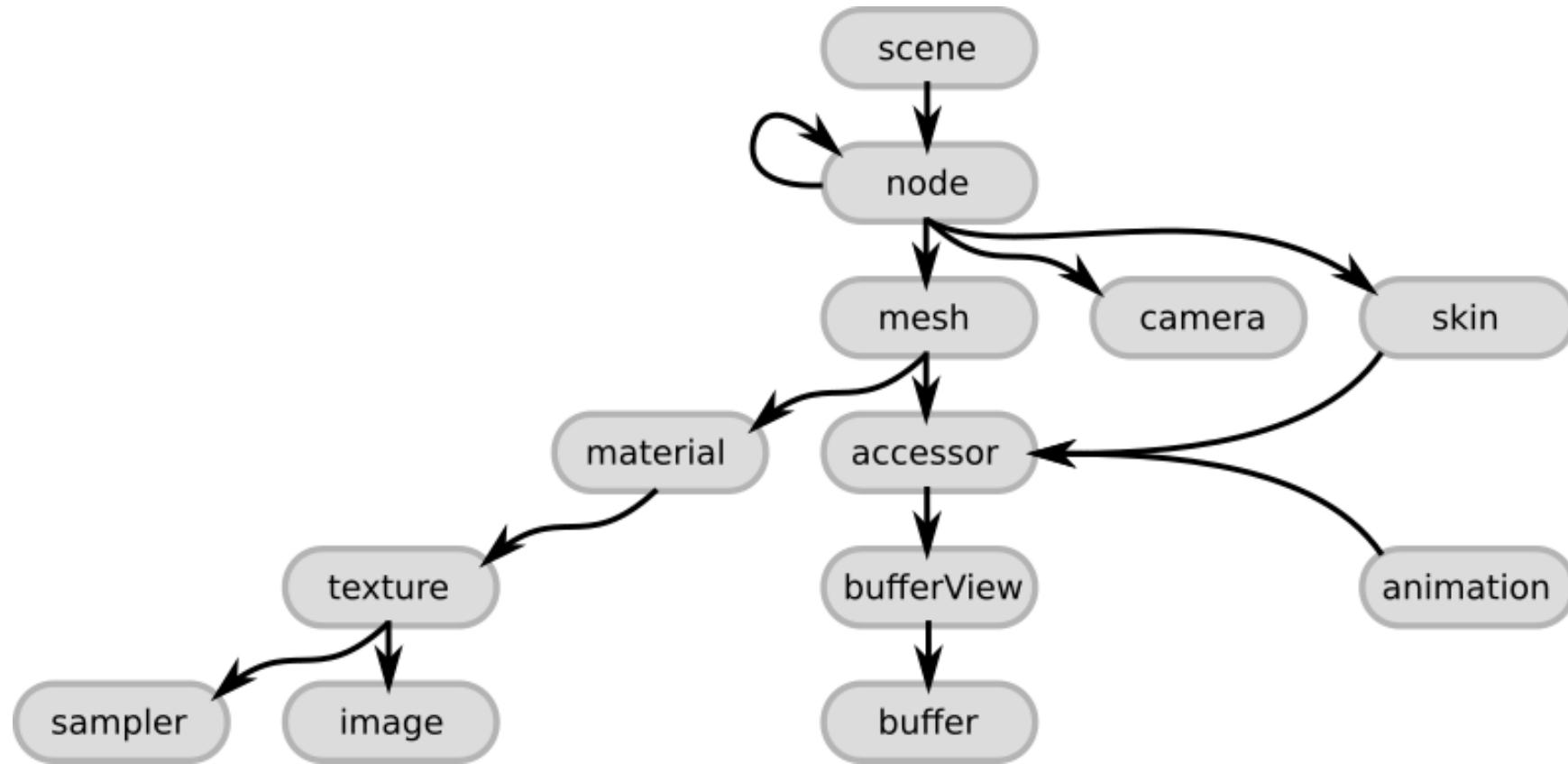
.jpg or .png files

Images for the textures
of the models



- External resources *can* be embedded into JSON, as data URIs

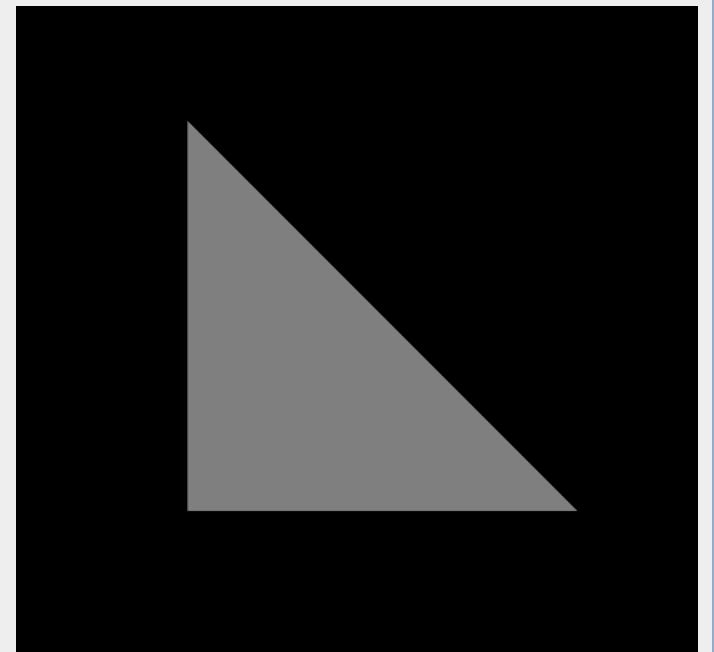
Basic JSON structure



```
{  
    "scenes" : [ { "nodes" : [ 0 ] } ],  
    "nodes" : [ { "mesh" : 0 } ],  
    "meshes" : [ {  
        "primitives" : [ { "attributes" : { "POSITION" : 0 } } ]  
    }  
],  
    "buffers" : [  
    {  
        "uri" : "data:application/octet-stream;base64,AAAAAAAAAAAAAAACAPwAAAAAAAAAAAAAgD8AAAAA",  
        "byteLength" : 36  
    }  
],  
    "bufferViews" : [  
    {  
        "buffer" : 0,  
        "byteOffset" : 0,  
        "byteLength" : 36,  
        "target" : 34962  
    }  
],  
    "accessors" : [  
    {  
        "bufferView" : 0,  
        "byteOffset" : 0,  
        "componentType" : 5126,  
        "count" : 3,  
        "type" : "VEC3",  
        "max" : [ 1.0, 1.0, 0.0 ],  
        "min" : [ 0.0, 0.0, 0.0 ]  
    }  
],  
    "asset" : { "version" : "2.0" }  
}
```

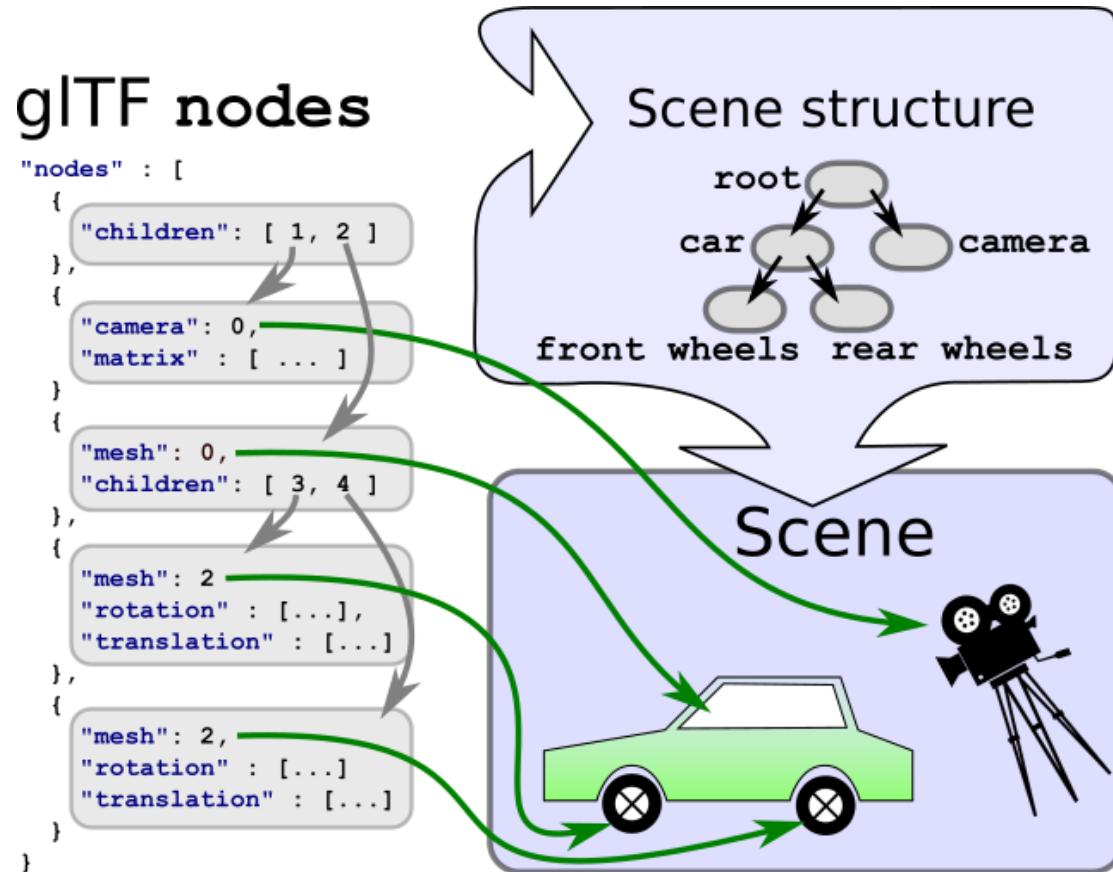
This is a complete
glTF asset
with an embedded buffer

(Supposed to be *the*
minimal glTF asset)



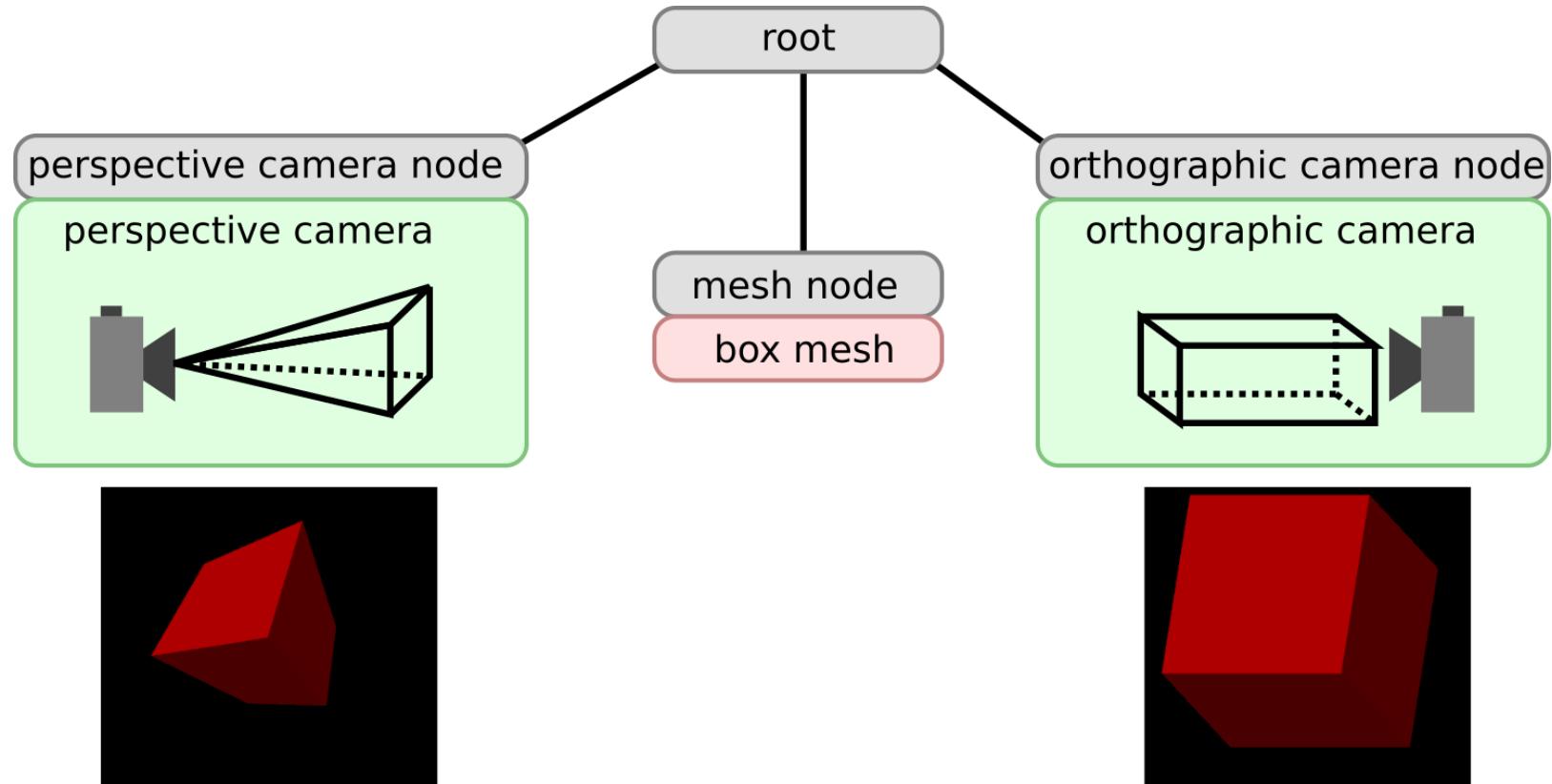
Scenes and nodes

- Nodes stored in JSON
 - Define a node hierarchy
 - Can have local transforms
- Meshes, cameras, etc. are attached to nodes



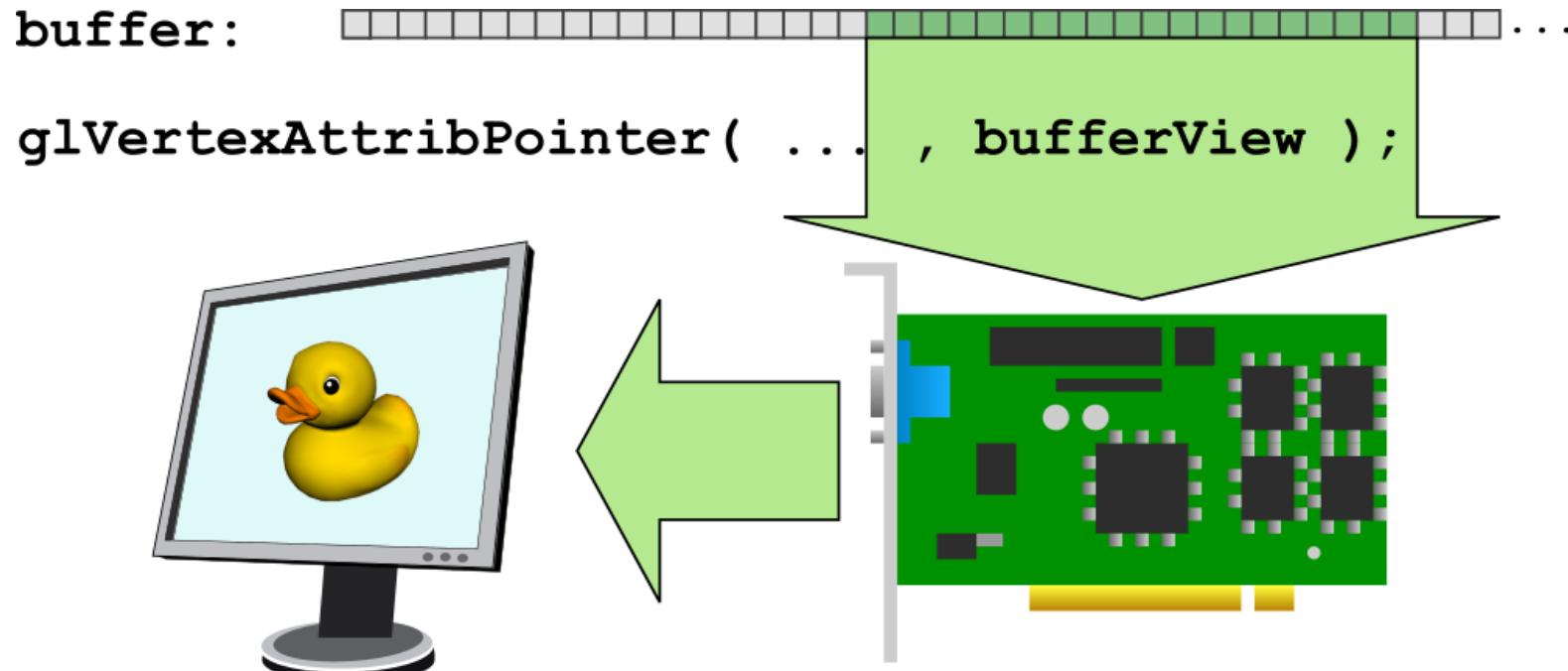
Cameras

- Perspective and orthographic cameras, attached to nodes

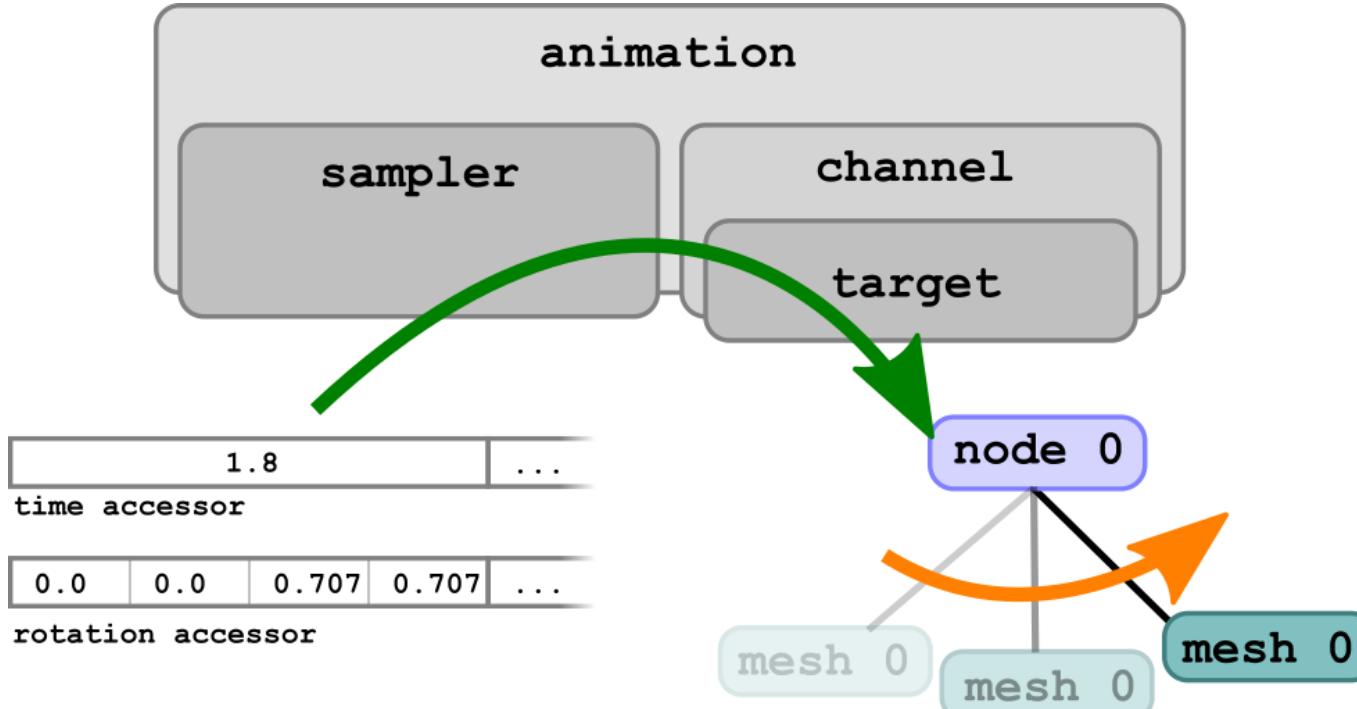


Buffers, bufferViews, and accessors

- A **buffer** is stored in an external file, in binary form
- A **bufferView** defines a part of a **buffer**
- An **accessor** defines the data layout of a **bufferView**



A simple animation



Meshes

- Consist of mesh primitives that refer to accessors with vertex attribute data

positions accessor:

1.0	1.0	-5.0	4.0	3.0	-2.0	8.0	1.8	-2.0	...
-----	-----	------	-----	-----	------	-----	-----	------	-----

normals accessor:

0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	-1.0	0.0	0.71	0.71	0.0	...
-----	-----	-----	-----	------	-----	------	------	-----	-----

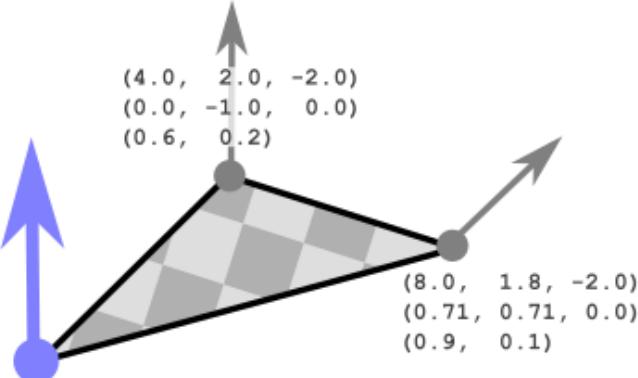
texCoords accessor:

0.8	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.9	0.1	...
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Position: (1.0, 1.0, -5.0)

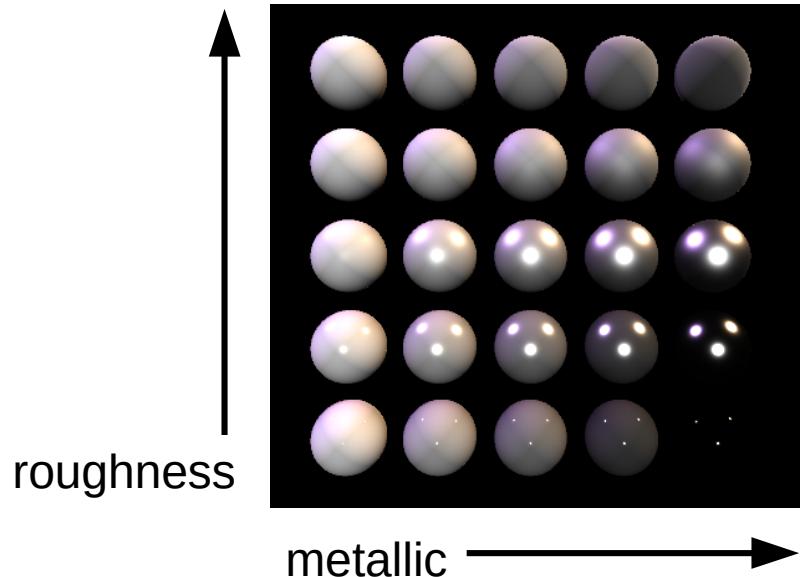
Normal: (0.0, 1.0, 0.0)

TexCoord: (0.8, 0.2)



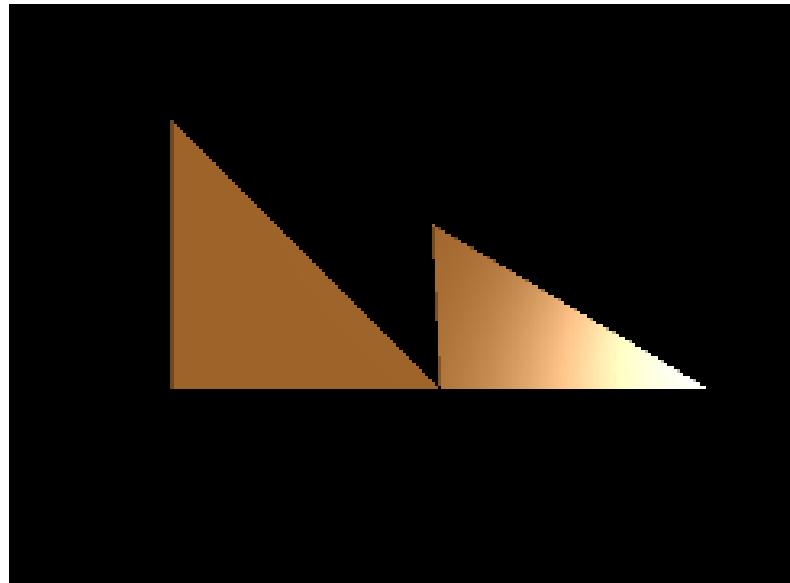
Materials

- A **material** stores material parameters
 - For example: Metallic-ness and roughness
 - Can also be given as textures
- Physically based rendering (PBR) part of glTF 2.0
 - Coordinated effort to define a standard for PBR!



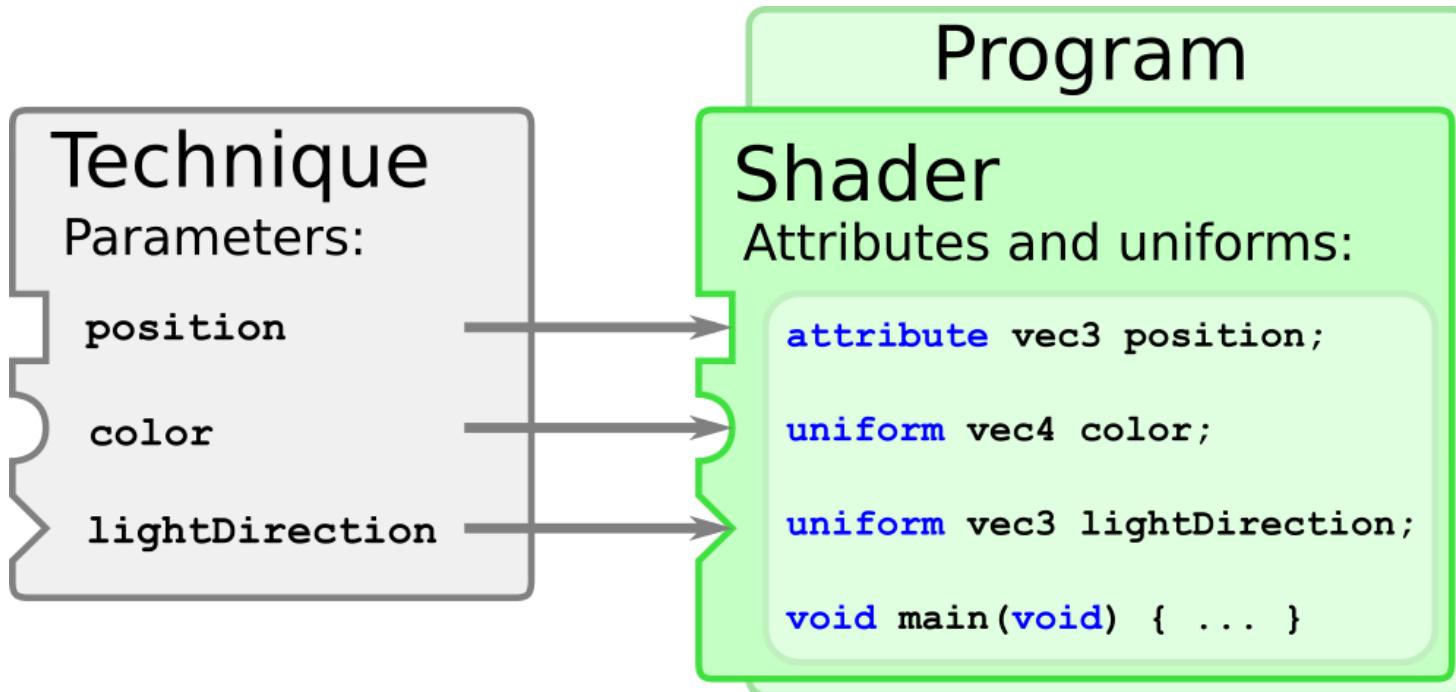
Techniques (extension)

- An extension for GL-based rendering
- Fast forward:
 - A **material** is an instance of a **technique**
 - A **technique** refers to a **program**
 - The **program** refers to GLSL **shader** objects



Techniques (extension)

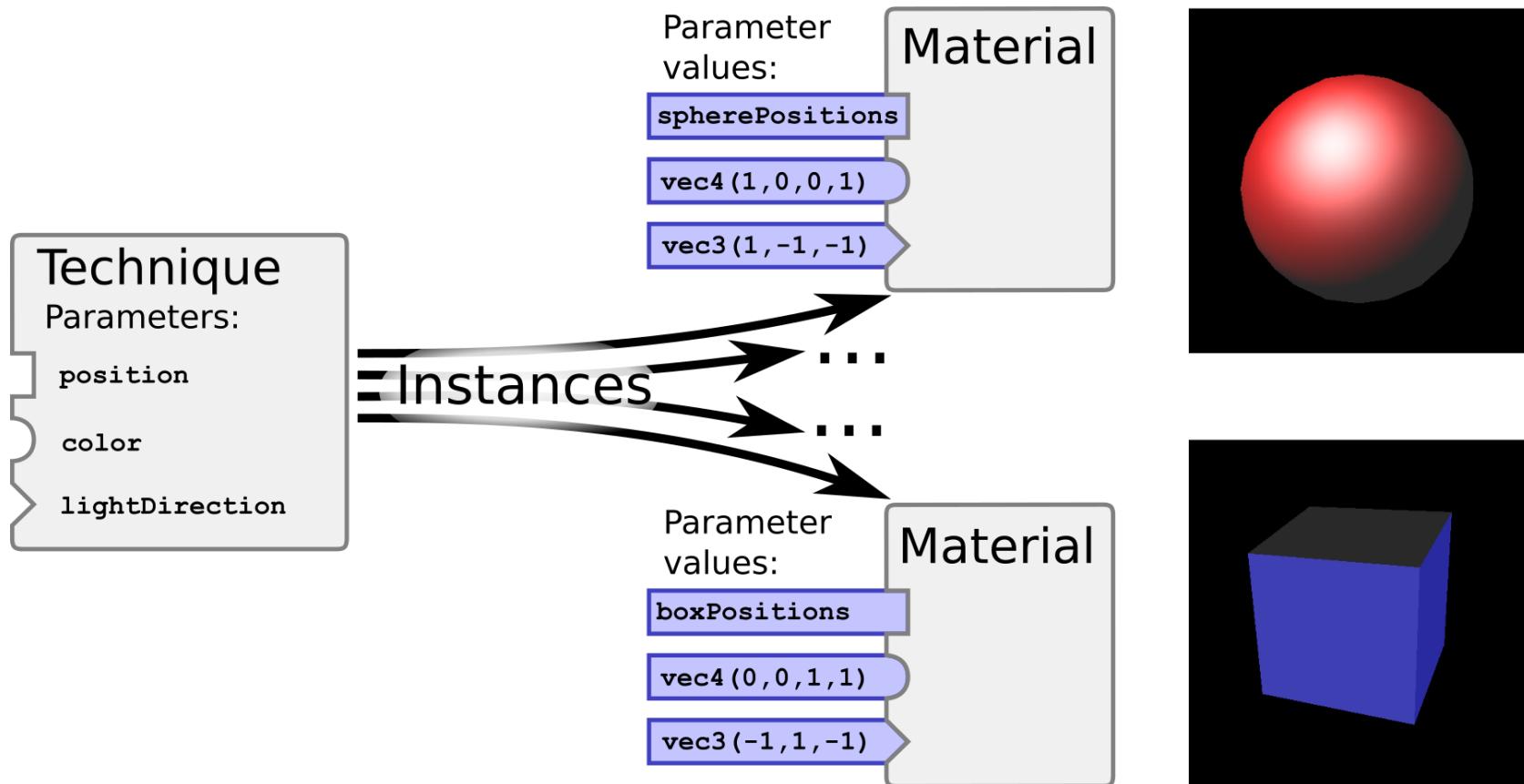
- Technique parameters describe shader attributes and uniforms



- Shaders are stored in external (GLSL) files

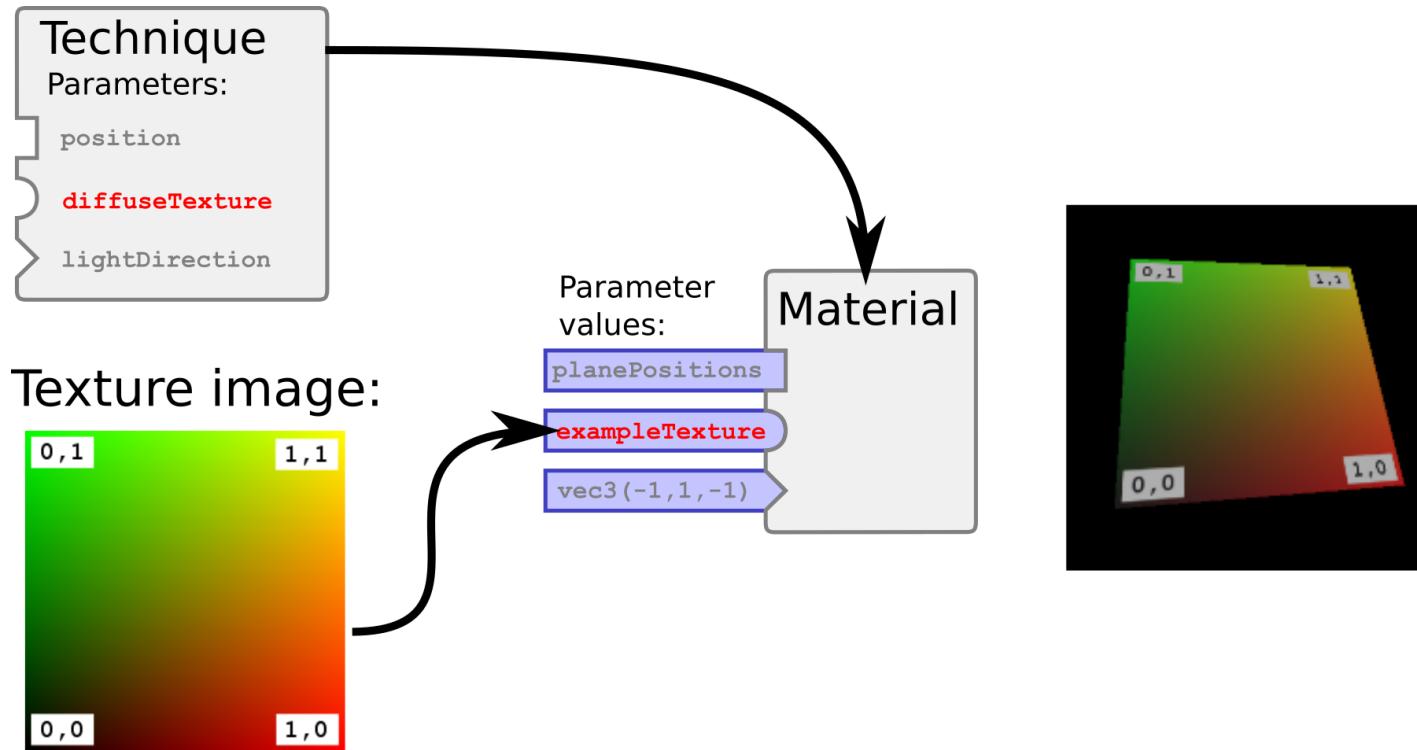
Materials and Techniques (extension)

- Materials are „instances“ of techniques



Textures

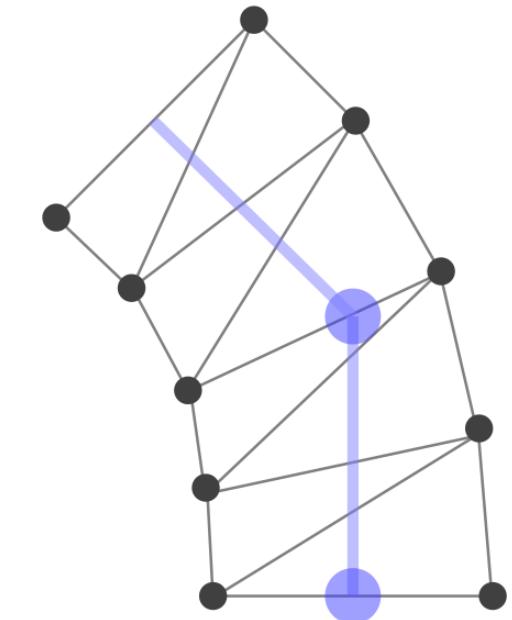
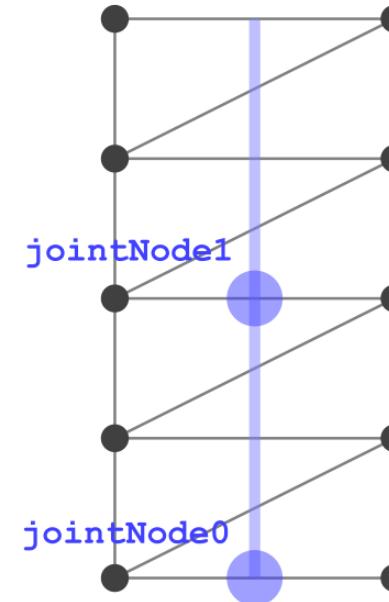
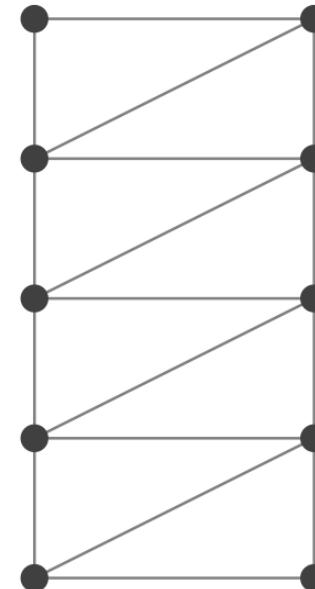
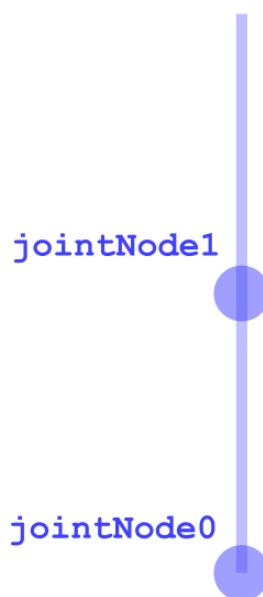
- A texture can be an input for a `sampler2D` uniform variable:



- Reminder: Texture images are stored as external files (JPG, PNG...)

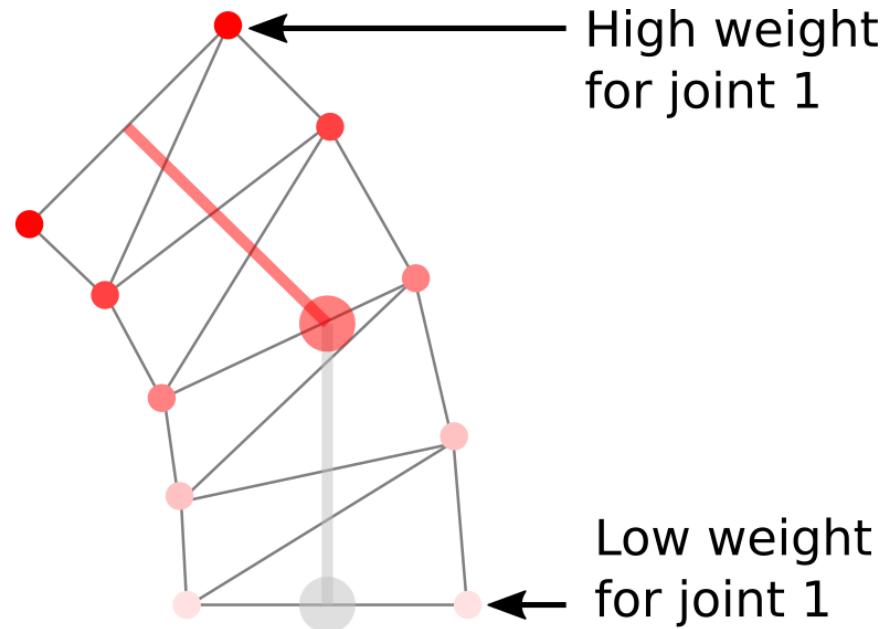
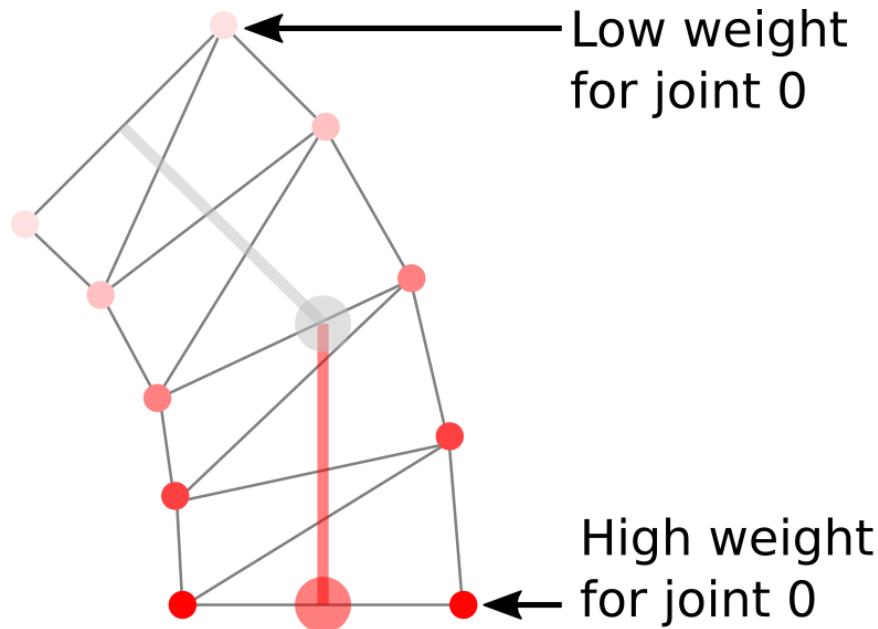
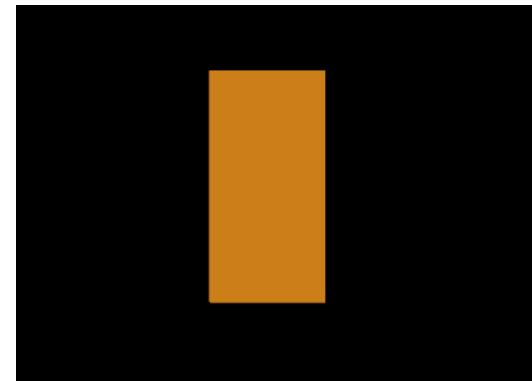
Skins

Skeleton + Mesh = Skinned mesh : Vertex skinning



Skins

- The JOINTS: Which joints affect the vertices
- The WEIGHTS: How strongly the joints affect the vertices



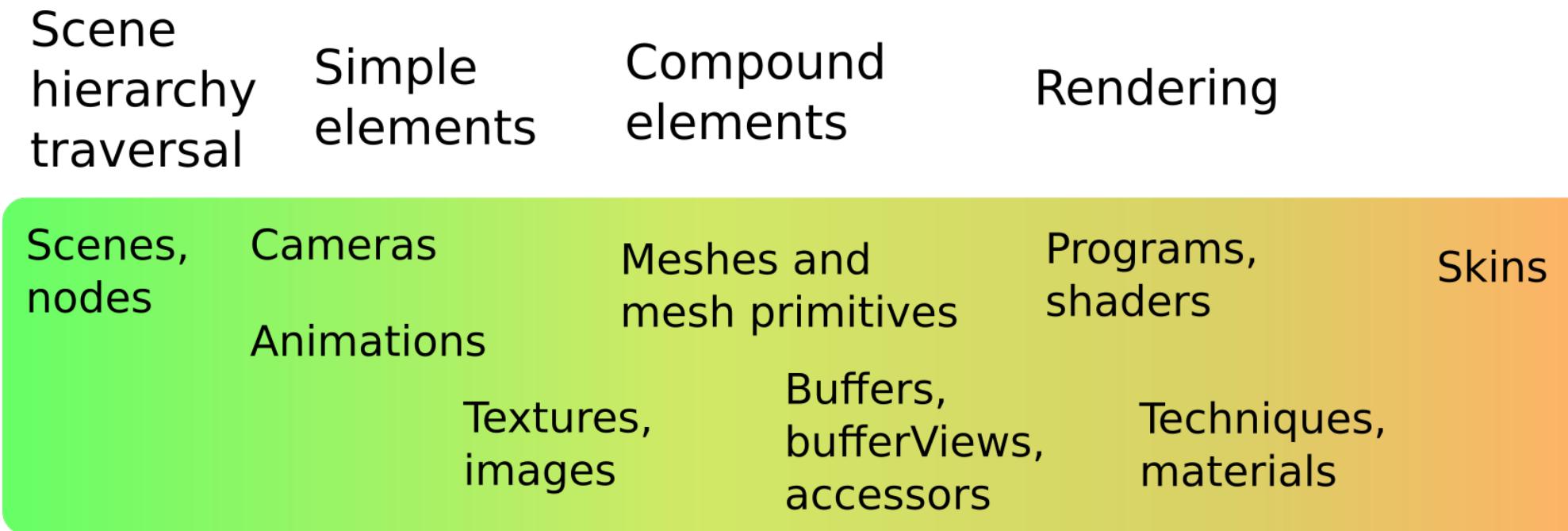
glTF resources

- Landing page: khronos.org/gltf
- GitHub repository: github.com/KhronosGroup/glTF
 - Links to resources, samples and the specification
- Sample models repository: github.com/KhronosGroup/glTF-Sample-Models
 - Simple models for learning, complex models for testing
- Asset validator: github.com/KhronosGroup/glTF-Validator
- Converters:
 - COLLADA: github.com/KhronosGroup/COLLADA2GLTF/
 - OBJ: github.com/AnalyticalGraphicsInc/OBJ2GLTF
 - + many others!
 - Full list at github.com/KhronosGroup/glTF#gltf-tools
- Try it out with the online drag-and-drop converter:
 - cesiumjs.org/convertmodel.html

Getting started with glTF

- Get an overview of the glTF concepts and their relationships:
 - github.com/KhronosGroup/glTF#overview
- Explore each concept using the simple test models:
 - github.com/KhronosGroup/glTF-Sample-Models
- Dive deeper into each topic using the tutorials:
 - github.com/KhronosGroup/glTF-Tutorials
- Look up the details in the specification:
 - github.com/KhronosGroup/glTF/tree/master/specification

Writing a glTF loader or viewer



- Have a look at the existing loaders and viewers:
 - github.com/KhronosGroup/glTF#loaders-and-viewers
 - For JavaScript/WebGL, C++, C#, Go, Rust, Haxe, Java...

Contributing to glTF

- Create loaders, exporters, converters or viewers
 - To be listed at github.com/KhronosGroup/glTF
- Contribute sample models
 - To be added to github.com/KhronosGroup/glTF-Sample-Models
- Write tutorials
 - To be published at github.com/KhronosGroup/glTF-Tutorials
- You are already using glTF?
 - Let us know and share your story!

Khronos glTF Webinar: Questions?

- Download the spec, header files, tutorials, and more:
 - khronos.org/gltf
- Sign up for the Khronos newsletter:
 - khronos.org/news/subscribe
- Learn about becoming a Khronos member:
 - khronos.org/members
- Slides by Marco Hutter
 - gltf@marco-hutter.de
- Thanks to all glTF contributors!
 - Neil Trevett and Patrick Cozzi will now join to answer your questions

