



#### **GL** Functions To Create the Map

 Because OpenGL uses matrices to set up all its transformations, the call to gluOrtho2D() must be preceded by two setup functions:

glMatrixMode(GL\_PROJECTION);
glLoadIdentity();

gluOrtho2D(-10, 10, -6, 6); glViewport(0, 0, 600, 400);

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# **Scaling and Translating**

Window to viewport

$$x_v = s_x x_w + t_x$$

$$y_v = s_y y_w + t_y$$

Scaling factor:

$$S_{x} = \frac{X_{v \text{ max}} - X_{v \text{ min}}}{x - x}$$

$$s_{y} = \frac{y_{v \max} - y_{v \min}}{y_{w \max} - y_{w \min}}$$

Translation factor:

$$t_x = \frac{x_{w \max} x_{v \min} - x_{w \min} x_{v \max}}{x_{w \max} - x_{w \min}} = x_{v \min} - s_x * x_{w \min}$$

$$t_{y} = \frac{y_{w \max} y_{v \min} - y_{w \min} y_{v \max}}{y_{w \max} - y_{w \min}} = y_{v \min} - s_{y} * y_{w \min}$$

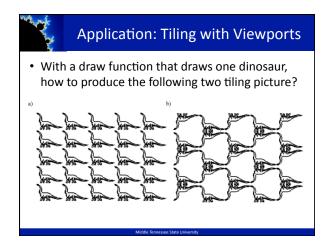
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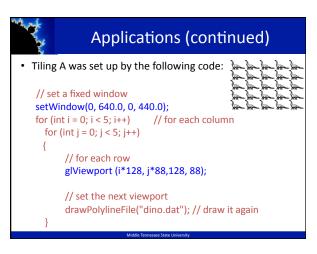


## Window-to-Viewport Mapping

- Find the values for A, B, C, and D for the given setup
  - World Window (-10,10,-6,6)
  - Viewport (0,600,0,400)
    - (left, right, bottom, top)
  - Is the aspect ratio in the world preserved in the viewport?
    - Aspect ratio = width/height
- For a point (5, 2) in the world window, what are the corresponding coordinates (x<sub>v</sub>, y<sub>v</sub>) in the view window?

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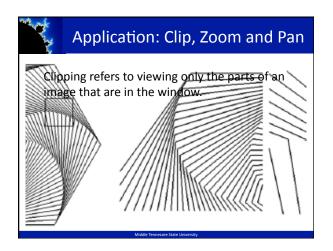


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Applications (continued)

• Tiling B requires more effort: you can only turn a world window upside down, not a viewport.

for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++) for (int j = 0; j < 5; j++) {
    // for each row if ((i+j) % 2 == 1) setWindow(0.0, 640.0, 0.0, 440.0); else setWindow(0.0, 640.0, 440.0, 0.0); // upside-down glViewport (i*128, j*88, 128, 88); // no distortion drawPolylineFile("dino.dat"); }

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# Application (continued)

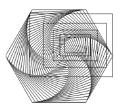
- The figure is a collection of concentric hexagons of various sizes, each rotated slightly with respect to the previous one. It is drawn by a function called hexSwirl ();
- · The figure showed 2 choices of world windows.
- We can also use world windows for zooming and roaming (panning).
- How would you change the windows to zoom?
- How would you change the windows to pan?

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## **Zooming and Panning**

 To zoom, we pick a concentric set of windows of decreasing size and display them from outside in.



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#### **Zooming and Roaming**

- The animation of the zoom will probably not be very smooth.
- We want to look at one drawing while the next one is drawn
  - then switch to the new drawing.
- We use glutInitDisplayMode (GLUT\_DOUBLE | GLUT\_RGB);
  - gives us 2 buffers, one to look at and one to draw in
- We add glutSwapBuffers(); after the call to hexSwirl (); // change to the new drawing

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## Roaming (Panning)

- To roam, or pan, we move a viewport through various portions of the world. This is easily accomplished by translating the window to a new position.
- How would you ensure the effect looked the same on different computers?

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## Resizing the Screen Window

- Users are free to alter the size and aspect ratio of the screen window.
- You may want GL to handle this event so that your drawing does not get distorted.
- Register the reshape function: glutReshapeFunc (myReshape);
- void myReshape (GLsizei W, GLsizei H);
   collects the new width and height for the
- collects the new width and height for the window.
  - Should you modify the window or viewport?

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#### **Preserving Aspect Ratio**

- We want the largest viewport which preserves the aspect ratio R of the world window.
- Suppose the screen window has width W and height H:
  - If R > W/H, the viewport should be width W and height W/R
  - If R < W/H, the viewport should be width H\*R and height H
  - What happens if R = W/H?

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