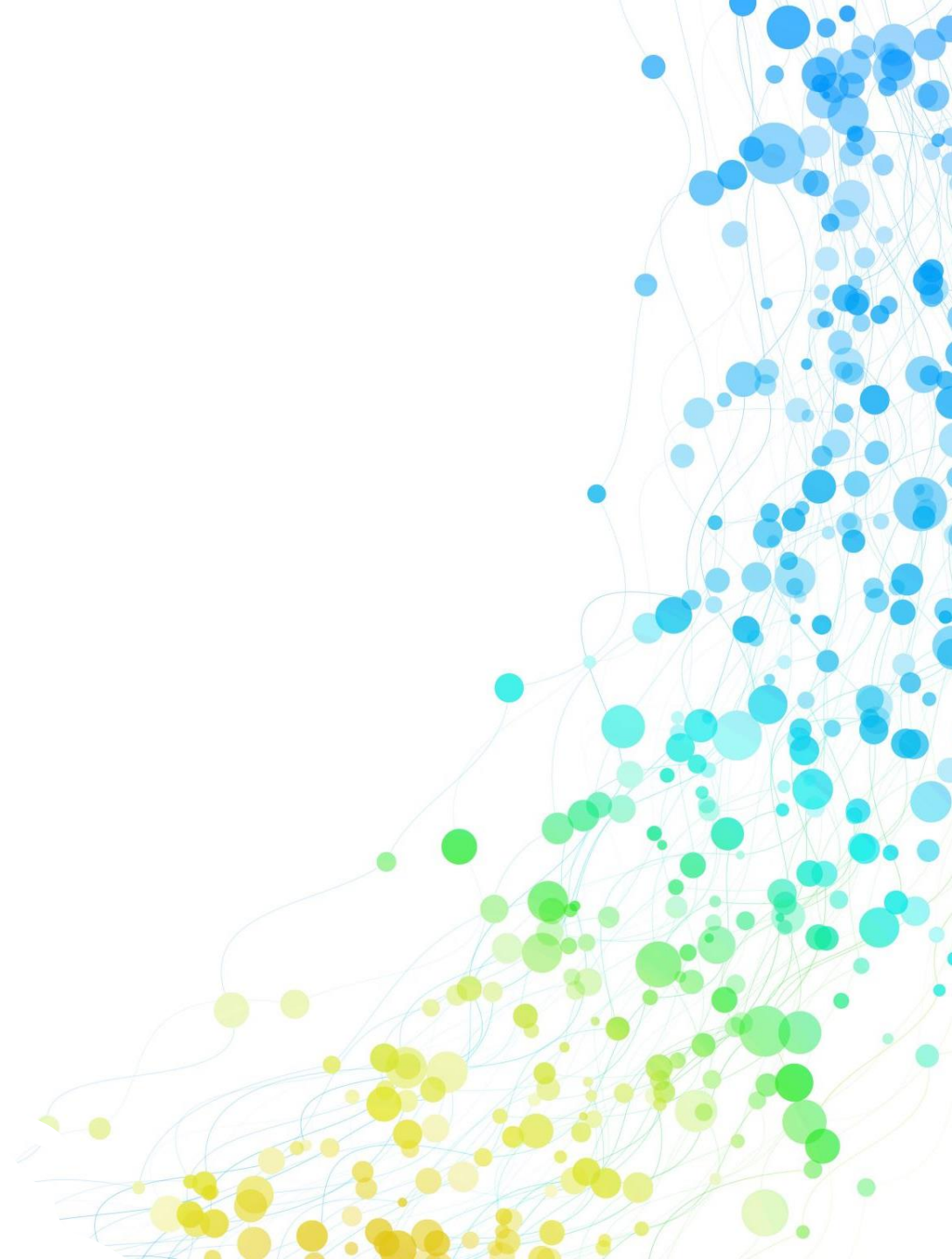
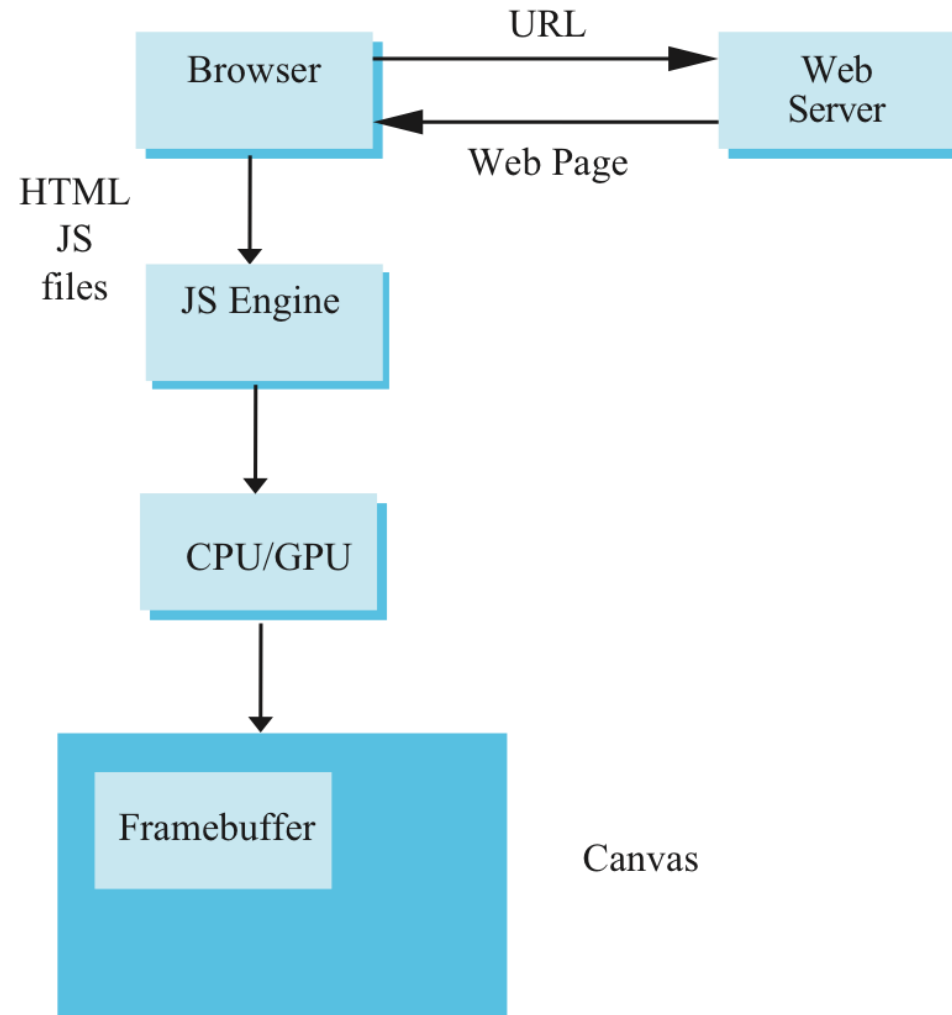


# Interaction and Animation

4<sup>TH</sup> WEEK, 2021



# Execution in Browser



# Execution in Browser

- Start with HTML file
  - Describe the page
  - May contain the shaders
  - Loads files
- Files are loaded asynchronously and JS code executed
- Then what?
- Browser is in an event loop and waits for an event

# Event Types

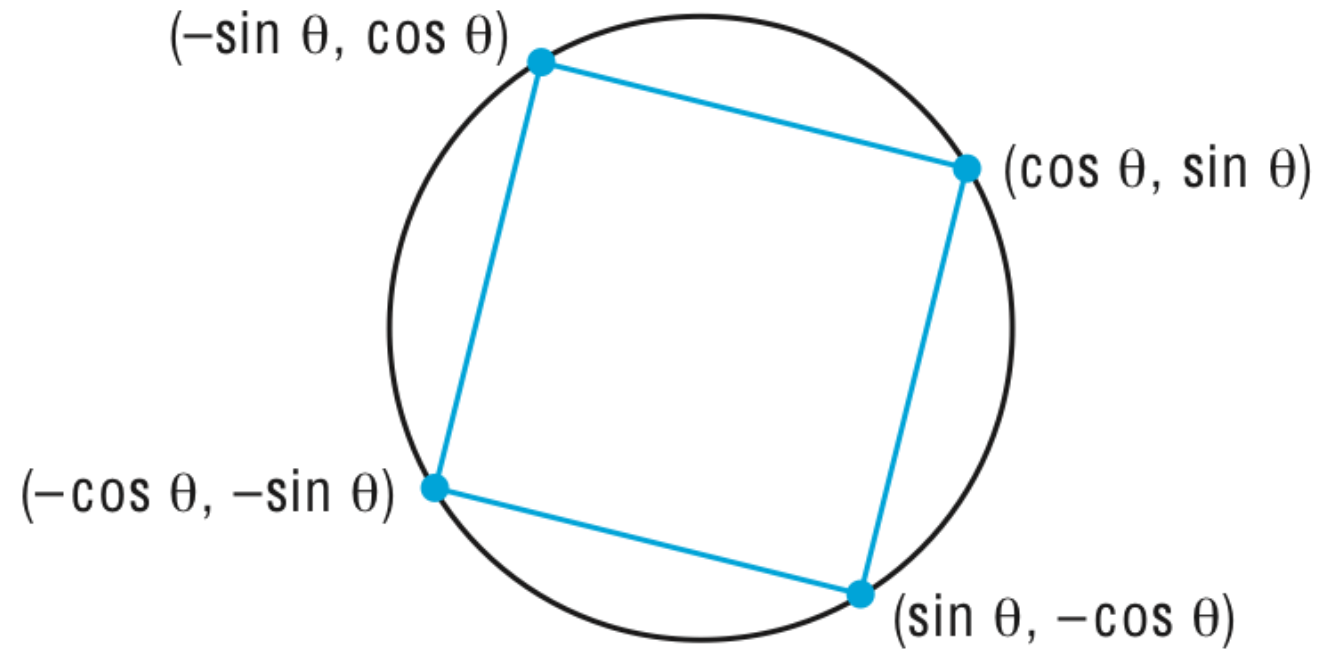
- Window: resize, expose, iconify
- Mouse: click one or more buttons
- Motion: move mouse
- Keyboard: press or release a key
- Idle: nonevent
  - Define what should be done if no other event is in queue

# Callbacks

- Programming interface for event-driven input uses callback functions or event listeners
  - Define a callback for each event the graphics system recognizes
  - Browsers enters an event loop and responds to those events for which it has callbacks registered
  - The callback function is executed when the event occurs

# Rotating Square

- Consider the four points



- Animate display by rendering with different value of  $\theta$

# Simple but Slow Method

```
for(var theta = 0.0; theta<thetaMax; theta += dtheta) {  
  
    vertices[0] = vec2(Math.sin(theta), Math.cos.(theta));  
    vertices[1] = vec2(Math.sin(theta), -Math.cos.(theta));  
    vertices[2] = vec2(-Math.sin(theta), -Math.cos.(theta));  
    vertices[3] = vec2(-Math.sin(theta), Math.cos.(theta));  
  
    gl.bufferSubData(.....  
  
    render();  
}
```

# Better Way

- Send original vertices to vertex shader
- Send  $\theta$  to shader as a uniform variable
- Compute vertices in vertex shader
- Render recursively



&lt;&gt; rotateSquare.html ×

C: &gt; Users &gt; sunje &gt; Desktop &gt; CG &gt; &lt;&gt; rotateSquare.html &gt; html &gt; head &gt; script

```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3      <head>
4          <title>학번 이름</title>
5          <script id="vertex-shader" type="x-shader/x-vertex">
6              attribute vec4 vPosition;
7              uniform float theta;
8
9              void main() {
10                 float s = sin(theta);
11                 float c = cos(theta);
12                 gl_Position.x = c * vPosition.x - s * vPosition.y;
13                 gl_Position.y = s * vPosition.x + c * vPosition.y;
14                 gl_Position.z = 0.0;
15                 gl_Position.w = 1.0;
16             }
17         </script>
18
19         <script id="fragment-shader" type="x-shader/x-fragment">
20             precision mediump float;
21
22             void main() {
23                 gl_FragColor = vec4(0.0, 1.0, 0.0, 1.0);
24             }
25         </script>
26
27         <script type="text/javascript" src="Common/webgl-utils.js"></script>
28         <script type="text/javascript" src="Common/initShaders.js"></script>
29         <script type="text/javascript" src="Common/MV.js"></script>
30         <script type="text/javascript" src="rotateSquare.js"></script>
31     </head>
32     <body>
33         <canvas id="gl-canvas" width="512" height="512">
34             Oops... your browser doesn't support the HTML5 canvas element!
35         </canvas>
```



&lt;&gt; rotateSquare.html ×

□ ...

C: &gt; Users &gt; sunje &gt; Desktop &gt; CG &gt; &lt;&gt; rotateSquare.html &gt; html &gt; head &gt; script

```
5      <script id="vertex-shader" type="x-shader/x-vertex">
6      attribute vec4 vPosition;
7      uniform float theta;
8
9      void main() {
10         float s = sin(theta);
11         float c = cos(theta);
12         gl_Position.x = c * vPosition.x - s * vPosition.y;
13         gl_Position.y = s * vPosition.x + c * vPosition.y;
14         gl_Position.z = 0.0;
15         gl_Position.w = 1.0;
16     }
17     </script>
18
19     <script id="fragment-shader" type="x-shader/x-fragment">
20     precision mediump float;
21
22     void main() {
23         gl_FragColor = vec4(0.0, 1.0, 0.0, 1.0);
24     }
25     </script>
26
27     <script type="text/javascript" src="Common/webgl-utils.js"></script>
28     <script type="text/javascript" src="Common/initShaders.js"></script>
29     <script type="text/javascript" src="Common/MV.js"></script>
30     <script type="text/javascript" src="rotateSquare.js"></script>
31 </head>
32 <body>
33     <canvas id="gl-canvas" width="512" height="512">
34         Oops... your browser doesn't support the HTML5 canvas element!
35     </canvas>
36 </body>
37 </html>
```



C: > Users > sunje > Desktop > CG > JS rotateSquare.js > render

```

1  var gl;
2  var theta = 0;
3  var thetaLoc;
4
5  window.onload = function init()
6  {
7      var canvas = document.getElementById("gl-canvas");
8
9      gl = WebGLUtils.setupWebGL(canvas);
10     if( !gl ) {
11         alert("WebGL isn't available!");
12     }
13
14     // Four vertices
15     var vertices = [
16         vec2(0, 1),
17         vec2(-1, 0),
18         vec2(1, 0),
19         vec2(0, -1)
20     ];
21
22     // Configure WebGL
23     gl.viewport(0, 0, canvas.width, canvas.height);
24     gl.clearColor(1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0);
25
26     // Load shaders and initialize attribute buffers
27     var program = initShaders(gl, "vertex-shader", "fragment-shader");
28     gl.useProgram(program);
29
30     // Load the data into the GPU
31     var bufferId = gl.createBuffer();
32     gl.bindBuffer(gl.ARRAY_BUFFER, bufferId);
33     gl.bufferData(gl.ARRAY_BUFFER, flatten(vertices), gl.STATIC_DRAW);
34
35     // Associate our shader variables with our data buffer

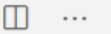
```





rotateSquare.html

JS rotateSquare.js ×



C: &gt; Users &gt; sunje &gt; Desktop &gt; CG &gt; JS rotateSquare.js &gt; render

```
21
22 // Configure WebGL
23 gl.viewport(0, 0, canvas.width, canvas.height);
24 gl.clearColor(1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0);
25
26 // Load shaders and initialize attribute buffers
27 var program = initShaders(gl, "vertex-shader", "fragment-shader");
28 gl.useProgram(program);
29
30 // Load the data into the GPU
31 var bufferId = gl.createBuffer();
32 gl.bindBuffer(gl.ARRAY_BUFFER, bufferId);
33 gl.bufferData(gl.ARRAY_BUFFER, flatten(vertices), gl.STATIC_DRAW);
34
35 // Associate our shader variables with our data buffer
36 var vPosition = gl.getAttribLocation(program, "vPosition");
37 gl.vertexAttribPointer(vPosition, 2, gl.FLOAT, false, 0, 0);
38 gl.enableVertexAttribArray(vPosition);
39
40 thetaLoc = gl.getUniformLocation(program, "theta");
41 //gl.uniform1f(thetaLoc, theta);
42
43 render();
44 };
45
46 function render() {
47     gl.clear(gl.COLOR_BUFFER_BIT);
48
49     theta += 0.1;
50     gl.uniform1f(thetaLoc, theta);
51
52     gl.drawArrays(gl.TRIANGLE_STRIP, 0, 4);
53 }
54
```



# Double Buffering

- Although we are rendering the square, it always into a buffer that is not displayed
- Browser uses double buffering
  - Always display front buffer
  - Rendering into back buffer
  - Need a buffer swap
- Prevents display of a partial rendering

# Triggering a Buffer Swap

- Browsers refresh the display at ~ 60 Hz
  - Redisplay of front buffer
  - Not a buffer swap
- Trigger a buffer swap through an event
- Two options for rotating square
  - Interval timer
  - `requestAnimationFrame`

# Interval Timer

- Executes a function after a specified number of milliseconds
  - Also generates a buffer swap

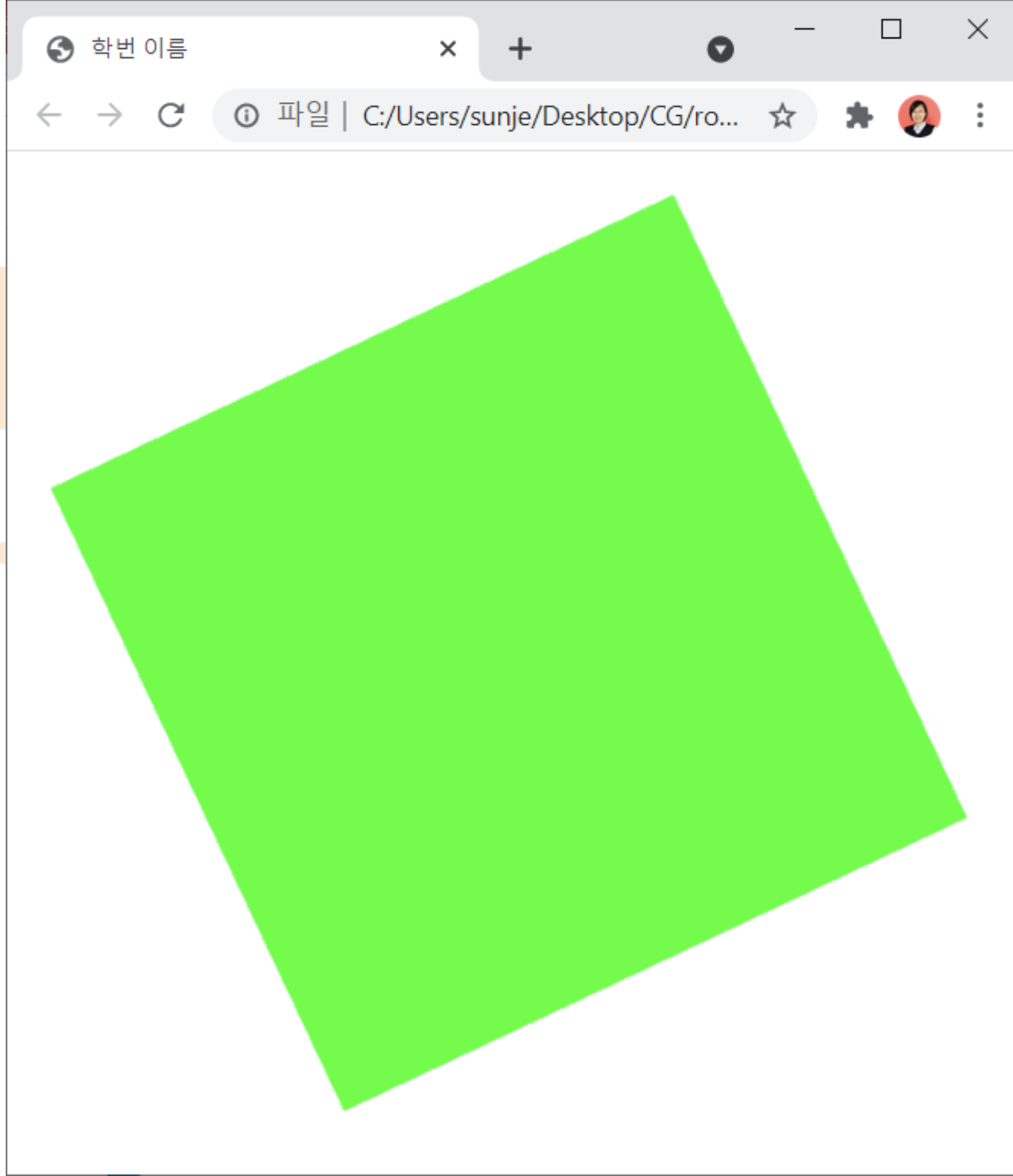
```
setInterval(render, interval);
```

- Note an interval of 0 generates buffer swaps as fast as possible

# requestAnimationFrame

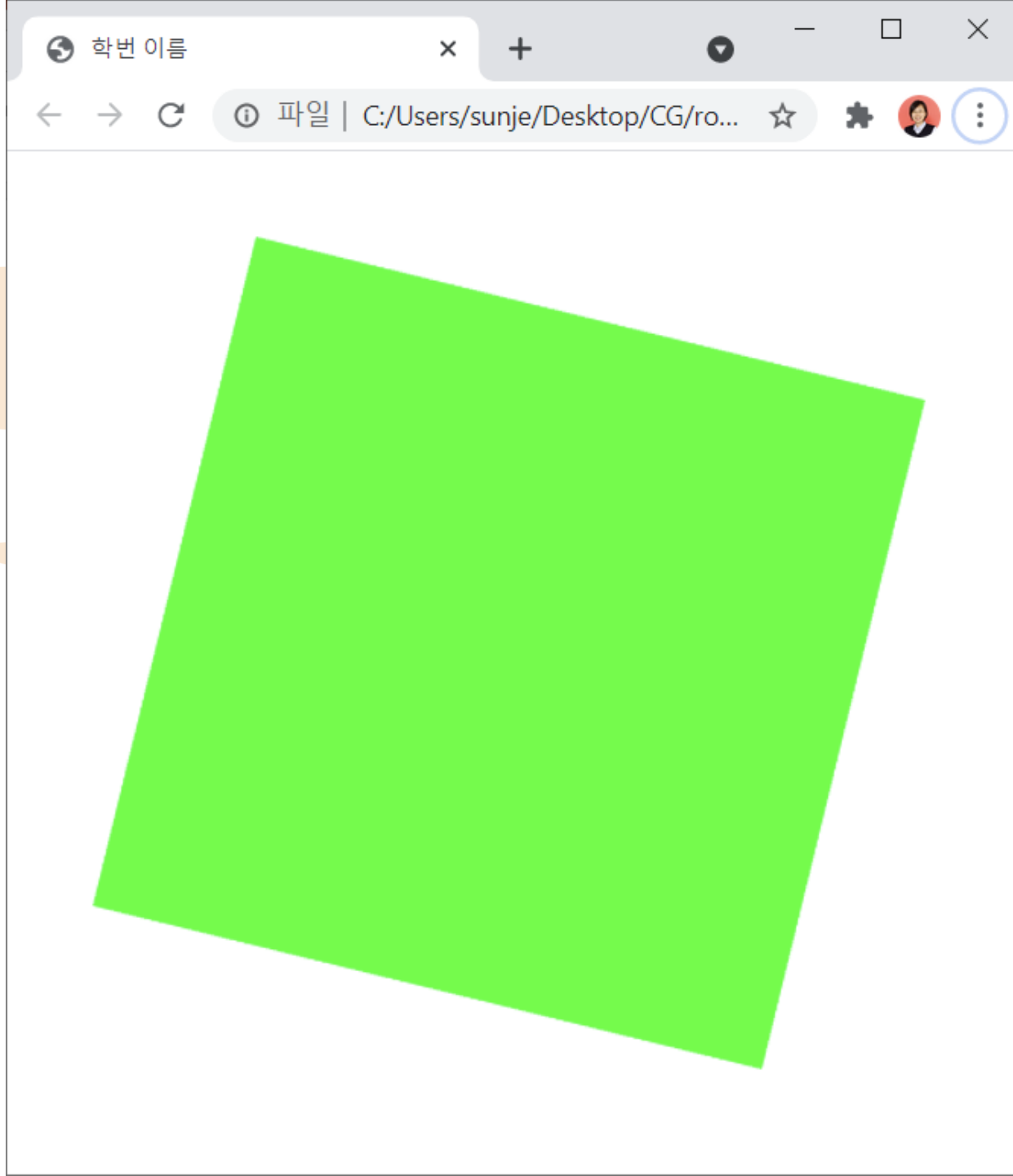
```
46 function render() {  
47     gl.clear(gl.COLOR_BUFFER_BIT);  
48  
49     theta += 0.1;  
50     gl.uniform1f(thetaLoc, theta);  
51  
52     gl.drawArrays(gl.TRIANGLE_STRIP, 0, 4);  
53  
54     window.requestAnimationFrame(render);  
55 }
```





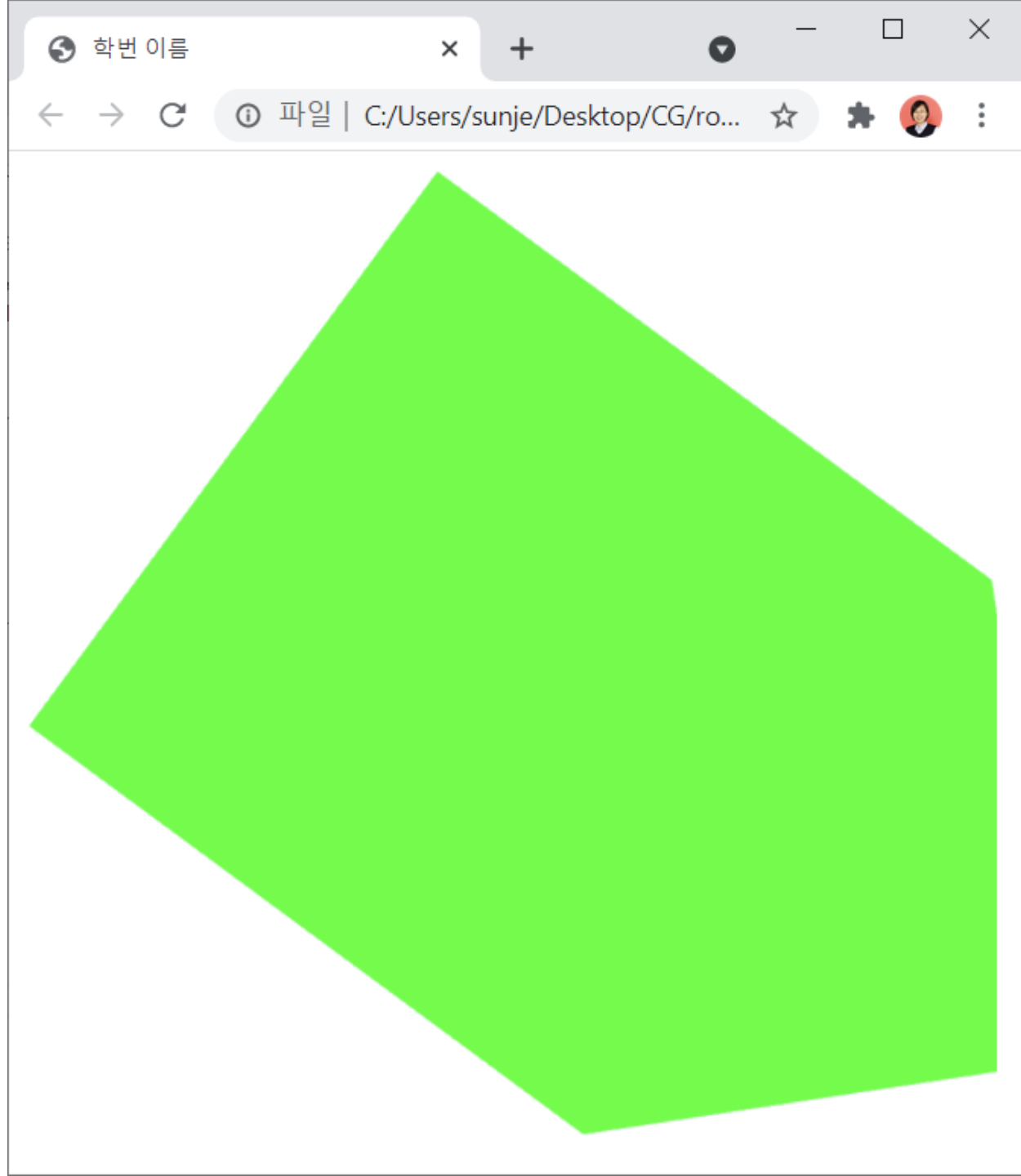
# Add an Interval

```
46 function render() {  
47     setTimeout(function() {  
48         gl.clear(gl.COLOR_BUFFER_BIT);  
49  
50         theta += 0.1;  
51         gl.uniform1f(thetaLoc, theta);  
52  
53         gl.drawArrays(gl.TRIANGLE_STRIP, 0, 4);  
54  
55         window.requestAnimationFrame(render);  
56     }, 100);  
57 }
```



# 연습 문제 (1)

- 오각형을 회전 시키시오.



# Adding a Button

- Let's add a button to control the rotation direction for our rotating square
- In the render function we can use a **var direction** which is true or false to add or subtract a constant to the angle

```
var direction = true; // global initialization
```

```
// in render()
```

```
if(direction) theta += 0.1;  
else theta -= 0.1;
```

# The Button

- In the HTML file

```
<button id="DirectionButton">Change Rotation Direction</button>
```

- Uses HTML `button` tag
  - `id` gives an identifier we can use in JS file
  - Text "Change Rotation Direction" displayed in button
- Clicking on button generates a click event
- Note we are using default style and could use CSS or jQuery to get a prettier button

# Button Event Listener

- We still need to define the listener
  - No listener and the event occurs but is ignored
- Two forms for event listener in JS file

```
var myButton = document.getElementById("DirectionButton");

myButton.addEventListener("click", function() {
    direction = !direction;
});
```

```
document.getElementById("DirectionButton").onclick = function() {
    direction = !direction;
};
```

rotateSquare.html × JS rotateSquare.js

C: &gt; Users &gt; sunje &gt; Desktop &gt; CG &gt; rotateSquare.html &gt; html &gt; body &gt; button#DirectionButton

```
5      <script id="vertex-shader" type="x-shader/x-vertex">
6      attribute vec4 vPosition;
7      uniform float theta;
8
9      void main() {
10         float s = sin(theta);
11         float c = cos(theta);
12         gl_Position.x = c * vPosition.x - s * vPosition.y;
13         gl_Position.y = s * vPosition.x + c * vPosition.y;
14         gl_Position.z = 0.0;
15         gl_Position.w = 1.0;
16     }
17 </script>
18
19     <script id="fragment-shader" type="x-shader/x-fragment">
20     precision mediump float;
21
22     void main() {
23         gl_FragColor = vec4(0.0, 1.0, 0.0, 1.0);
24     }
25 </script>
26
27     <script type="text/javascript" src="Common/webgl-utils.js"></script>
28     <script type="text/javascript" src="Common/initShaders.js"></script>
29     <script type="text/javascript" src="Common/MV.js"></script>
30     <script type="text/javascript" src="rotateSquare.js"></script>
31 </head>
32 <body>
33     <button id="DirectionButton">Change Rotation Direction</button>
34     <canvas id="gl-canvas" width="512" height="512">
35         Oops... your browser doesn't support the HTML5 canvas element!
36     </canvas>
37 </body>
38 </html>
```

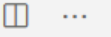






rotateSquare.html

JS rotateSquare.js ×



C: &gt; Users &gt; sunje &gt; Desktop &gt; CG &gt; JS rotateSquare.js &gt; ...

```
1  var gl;
2  var theta = 0;
3  var thetaLoc;
4  var direction = true;
5
6  window.onload = function init()
7  {
8      var canvas = document.getElementById("gl-canvas");
9
10     gl = WebGLUtils.setupWebGL(canvas);
11     if( !gl ) {
12         alert("WebGL isn't available!");
13     }
14
15     // Initialize event handlers
16     document.getElementById("DirectionButton").onclick = function() {
17         direction = !direction;
18     }
19
20     // Four vertices
21     var vertices = [
22         vec2(0, 1),
23         vec2(-1, 0),
24         vec2(1, 0),
25         vec2(0, -1)
26     ];
27
28     // Configure WebGL
29     gl.viewport(0, 0, canvas.width, canvas.height);
30     gl.clearColor(1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0);
31
32     // Load shaders and initialize attribute buffers
33     var program = initShaders(gl, "vertex-shader", "fragment-shader");
34     gl.useProgram(program);
35
```



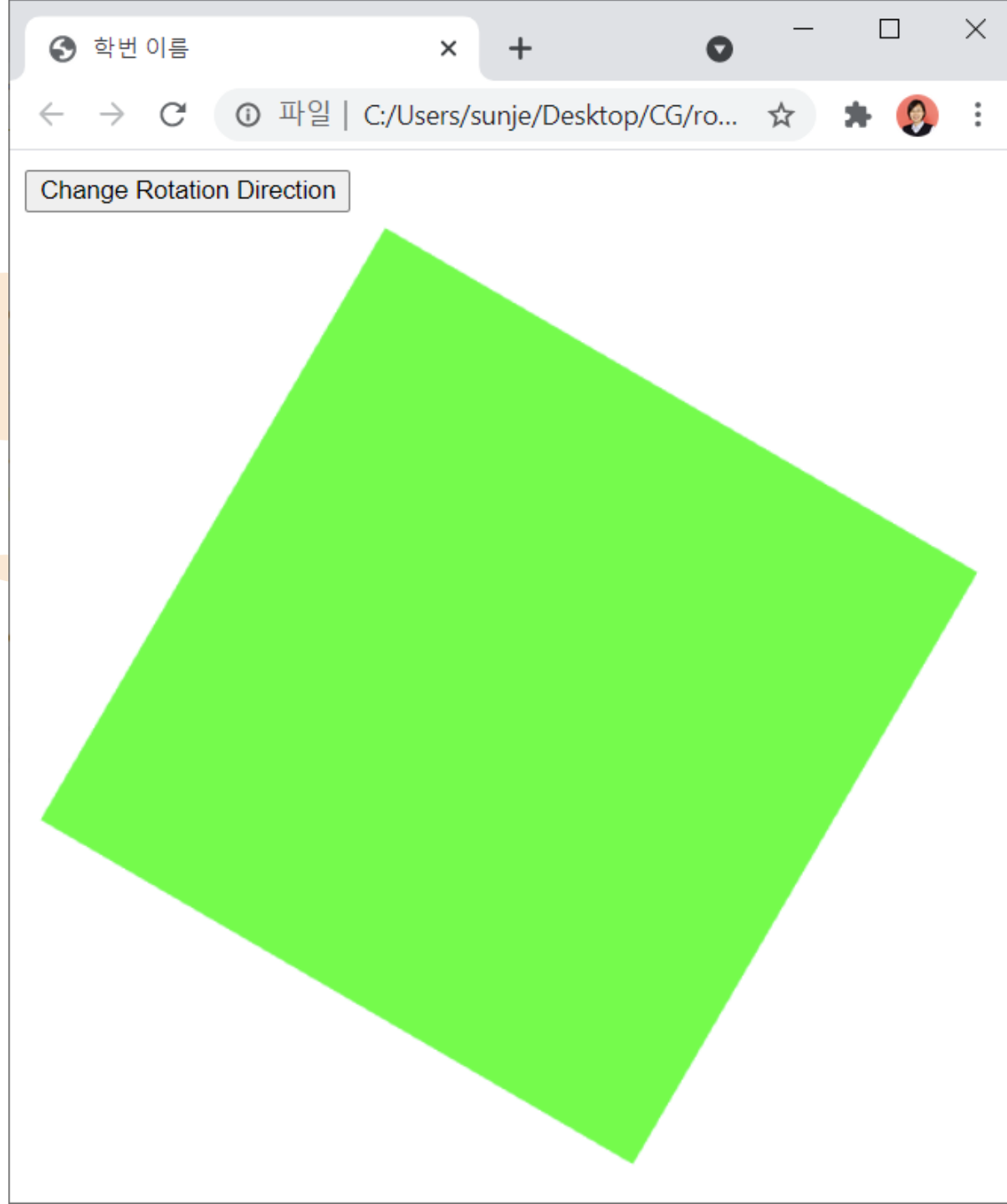
&lt; rotateSquare.html JS rotateSquare.js ×

□ ...

C: &gt; Users &gt; sunje &gt; Desktop &gt; CG &gt; JS rotateSquare.js &gt; render &gt; setTimeout() callback

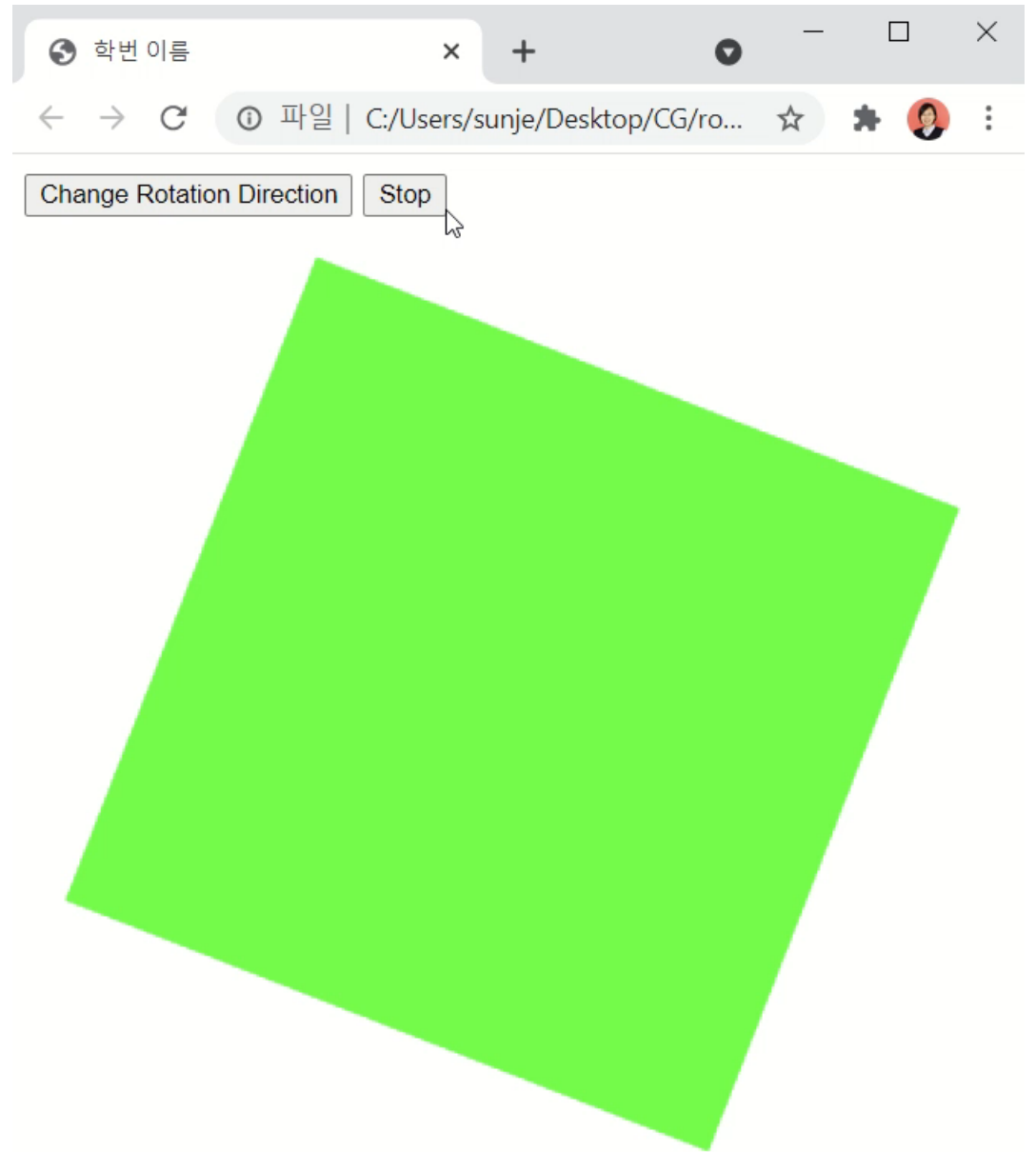
```
31
32 // Load shaders and initialize attribute buffers
33 var program = initShaders(gl, "vertex-shader", "fragment-shader");
34 gl.useProgram(program);
35
36 // Load the data into the GPU
37 var bufferId = gl.createBuffer();
38 gl.bindBuffer(gl.ARRAY_BUFFER, bufferId);
39 gl.bufferData(gl.ARRAY_BUFFER, flatten(vertices), gl.STATIC_DRAW);
40
41 // Associate our shader variables with our data buffer
42 var vPosition = gl.getAttribLocation(program, "vPosition");
43 gl.vertexAttribPointer(vPosition, 2, gl.FLOAT, false, 0, 0);
44 gl.enableVertexAttribArray(vPosition);
45
46 thetaLoc = gl.getUniformLocation(program, "theta");
47 //gl.uniform1f(thetaLoc, theta);
48
49 render();
50 };
51
52 function render() {
53     setTimeout(function() {
54         gl.clear(gl.COLOR_BUFFER_BIT);
55
56         theta += (direction ? 0.1 : -0.1);
57         gl.uniform1f(thetaLoc, theta);
58
59         gl.drawArrays(gl.TRIANGLE_STRIP, 0, 4);
60
61         window.requestAnimationFrame(render);
62     }, 100);
63 }
64
```





## 연습 문제 (2)

- 회전을 멈추거나 시작하는 Toggle 버튼을 만드시오.



# Menus

- Use the HTML `select` element
- Each entry in the menu is an `option` element with an integer `value` returned by click event

```
32  <body>
33      <button id="DirectionButton">Change Rotation Direction</button>
34      <select id="MyMenu" size="3">
35          <option value="0">Toggle Rotation Direction</option>
36          <option value="1">Spin Faster</option>
37          <option value="2">Spin Slower</option>
38      </select>
39      <canvas id="gl-canvas" width="512" height="512">
40          Oops... your browser doesn't support the HTML5 canvas element!
41      </canvas>
42  </body>
```

rotateSquare.html JS rotateSquare.js ×

□ ...

C: &gt; Users &gt; sunje &gt; Desktop &gt; CG &gt; JS rotateSquare.js &gt; render

```
1  var gl;
2  var theta = 0;
3  var thetaLoc;
4  var direction = true;
5  var delay = 100;
6
7  window.onload = function init()
8  {
9      var canvas = document.getElementById("gl-canvas");
10
11      gl = WebGLUtils.setupWebGL(canvas);
12      if( !gl ) {
13          alert("WebGL isn't available!");
14      }
15
16      // Initialize event handlers
17      document.getElementById("DirectionButton").onclick = function() {
18          direction = !direction;
19      }
20
21      document.getElementById("MyMenu").onclick = function(event) {
22          switch(event.target.index) {
23              case 0:
24                  direction = !direction;
25                  break;
26              case 1:
27                  delay *= 0.5;
28                  break;
29              case 2:
30                  delay *= 2.0;
31                  break;
32          }
33      }
34
35      // Four vertices
```

```
1  var gl;
2  var theta = 0;
3  var thetaLoc;
4  var direction = true;
5  var delay = 100;
6
7  window.onload = function init()
8  {
9      var canvas = document.getElementById("gl-canvas");
10
11      gl = WebGLUtils.setupWebGL(canvas);
12      if( !gl ) {
13          alert("WebGL isn't available!");
14      }
15
16      // Initialize event handlers
17      document.getElementById("DirectionButton").onclick = function() {
18          direction = !direction;
19      }
20
21      document.getElementById("MyMenu").onclick = function(event) {
22          switch(event.target.index) {
23              case 0:
24                  direction = !direction;
25                  break;
26              case 1:
27                  delay *= 0.5;
28                  break;
29              case 2:
30                  delay *= 2.0;
31                  break;
32          }
33      }
34
35      // Four vertices
```

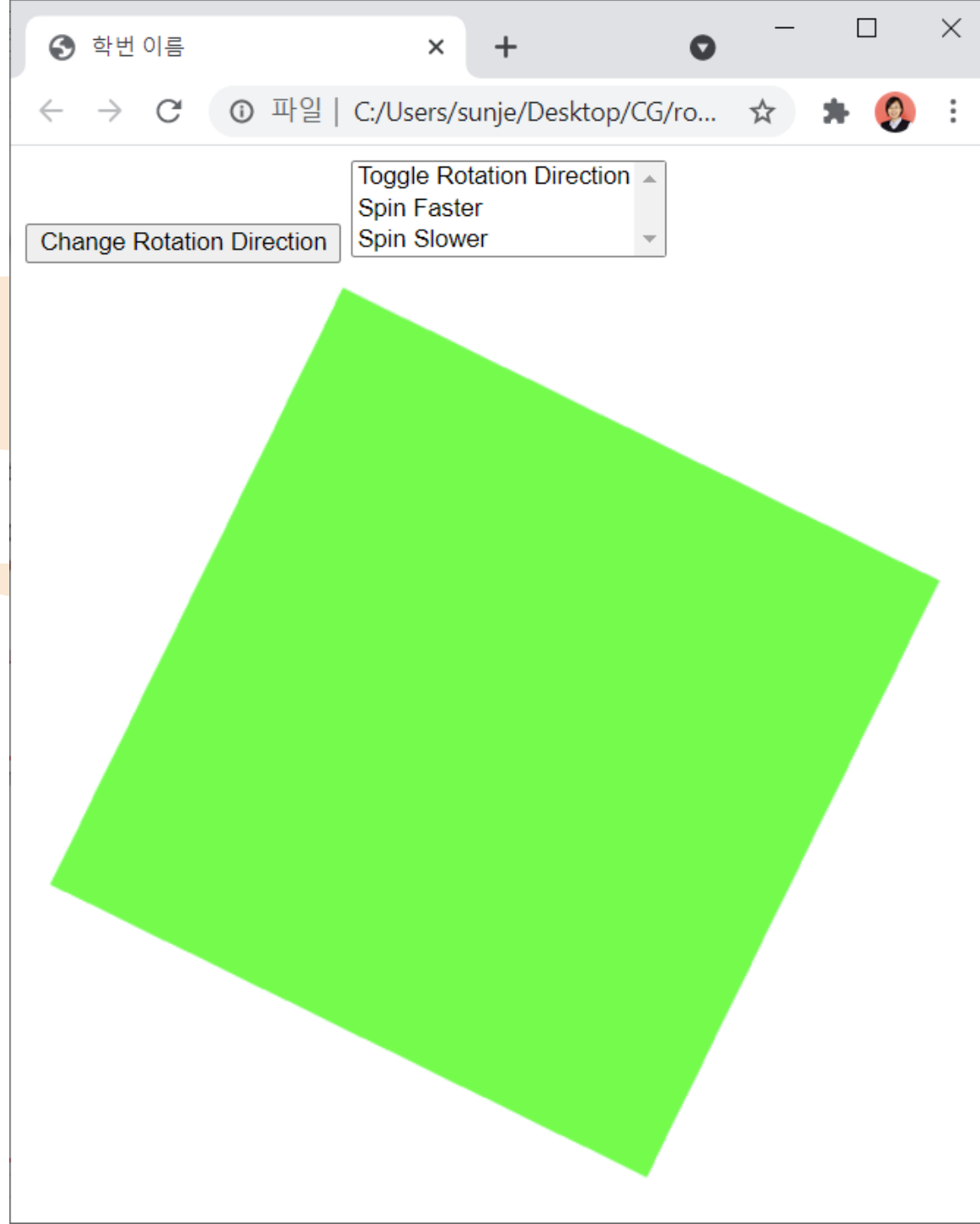
rotateSquare.html JS rotateSquare.js ×

□ ...

C: &gt; Users &gt; sunje &gt; Desktop &gt; CG &gt; JS rotateSquare.js &gt; render

```
47 // Load shaders and initialize attribute buffers
48 var program = initShaders(gl, "vertex-shader", "fragment-shader");
49 gl.useProgram(program);
50
51 // Load the data into the GPU
52 var bufferId = gl.createBuffer();
53 gl.bindBuffer(gl.ARRAY_BUFFER, bufferId);
54 gl.bufferData(gl.ARRAY_BUFFER, flatten(vertices), gl.STATIC_DRAW);
55
56 // Associate our shader variables with our data buffer
57 var vPosition = gl.getAttribLocation(program, "vPosition");
58 gl.vertexAttribPointer(vPosition, 2, gl.FLOAT, false, 0, 0);
59 gl.enableVertexAttribArray(vPosition);
60
61 thetaLoc = gl.getUniformLocation(program, "theta");
62 //gl.uniform1f(thetaLoc, theta);
63
64 render();
65 };
66
67 function render() {
68   gl.clear(gl.COLOR_BUFFER_BIT);
69
70   theta += (direction ? 0.1 : -0.1);
71   gl.uniform1f(thetaLoc, theta);
72
73   gl.drawArrays(gl.TRIANGLE_STRIP, 0, 4);
74
75   setTimeout(function() {
76     window.requestAnimationFrame(render);
77   }, delay);
78 }
79
```

```
1 // Load shaders and initialize attribute buffers
2 var program = initShaders(gl, "vertex-shader", "fragment-shader");
3 gl.useProgram(program);
4
5 // Load the data into the GPU
6 var bufferId = gl.createBuffer();
7 gl.bindBuffer(gl.ARRAY_BUFFER, bufferId);
8 gl.bufferData(gl.ARRAY_BUFFER, flatten(vertices), gl.STATIC_DRAW);
9
10 // Associate our shader variables with our data buffer
11 var vPosition = gl.getAttribLocation(program, "vPosition");
12 gl.vertexAttribPointer(vPosition, 2, gl.FLOAT, false, 0, 0);
13 gl.enableVertexAttribArray(vPosition);
14
15 thetaLoc = gl.getUniformLocation(program, "theta");
16 //gl.uniform1f(thetaLoc, theta);
17
18 render();
19 };
20
21 function render() {
22   gl.clear(gl.COLOR_BUFFER_BIT);
23
24   theta += (direction ? 0.1 : -0.1);
25   gl.uniform1f(thetaLoc, theta);
26
27   gl.drawArrays(gl.TRIANGLE_STRIP, 0, 4);
28
29   setTimeout(function() {
30     window.requestAnimationFrame(render);
31   }, delay);
32 }
33
```



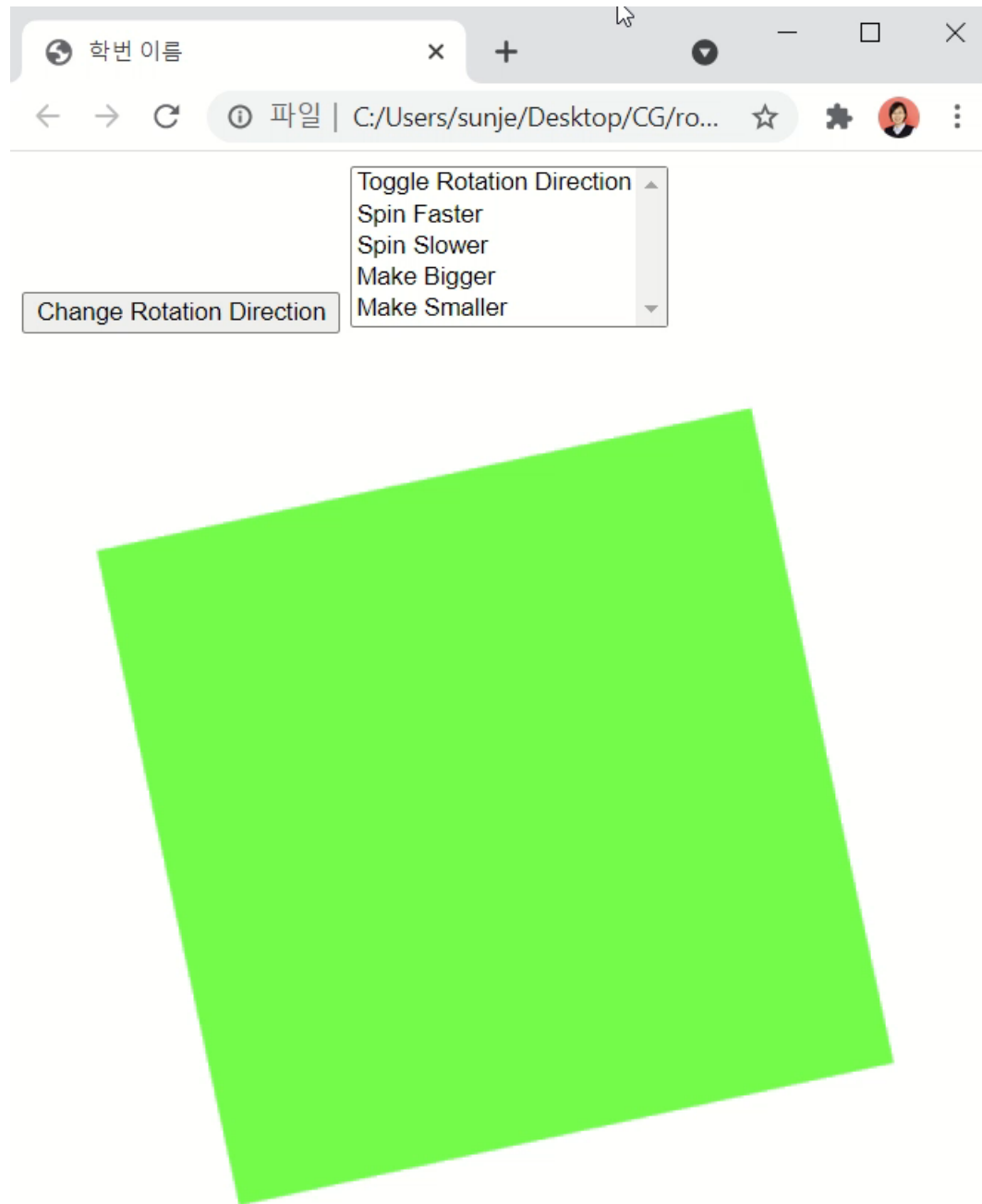


# index vs. value

```
21 document.getElementById("MyMenu").onclick = function(event) {  
22     switch(event.target.value) {  
23         case '0':  
24             direction = !direction;  
25             break;  
26         case '1':  
27             delay *= 0.5;  
28             break;  
29         case '2':  
30             delay *= 2.0;  
31             break;  
32     }  
33 }
```

# 연습 문제 (3)

- 메뉴를 2개 더 추가하시오.
  - Make Bigger: length의 값을 1.1배 증가
  - Make Smaller: length의 값을 0.9배 감소
- length는 uniform으로 vertex shader에 전달
- $\text{float } s = \text{length} * \sin(\text{theta});$
- $\text{float } c = \text{length} * \cos(\text{theta});$



# Using “keydown” Event

```
window.addEventListener("keydown", function() {  
    switch (event.keyCode) {  
        case 49: // '1' key  
            direction = !direction;  
            break;  
        case 50: // '2' key  
            delay /= 2.0;  
            break;  
        case 51: // '3' key  
            delay *= 2.0;  
            break;  
    }  
});
```

# Don't know UNICODE

```
window.onkeydown = function(event) {  
    var key = String.fromCharCode(event.keyCode) ;  
    switch (key) {  
        case '1':  
            direction = !direction;  
            break;  
        case '2':  
            delay /= 2.0;  
            break;  
        case '3':  
            delay *= 2.0;  
            break;  
    }  
};
```

# Slider Element

- Puts slider on page
  - Give it an identifier
  - Give it minimum and maximum values
  - Give it a step size needed to generate an event
  - Give it an initial value
- Use div tag to put below canvas

```
41 <canvas id="gl-canvas" width="512" height="512">
42   Oops... your browser doesn't support the HTML5 canvas element!
43 </canvas>
44 <div>
45   Speed: 0 <input id="Slider" type="range" min="0" max="100" step="10" value="100"> 100
46 </div>
```

rotateSquare.html JS rotateSquare.js ×

□ ...

C: &gt; Users &gt; sunje &gt; Desktop &gt; CG &gt; JS rotateSquare.js &gt; init &gt; onchange

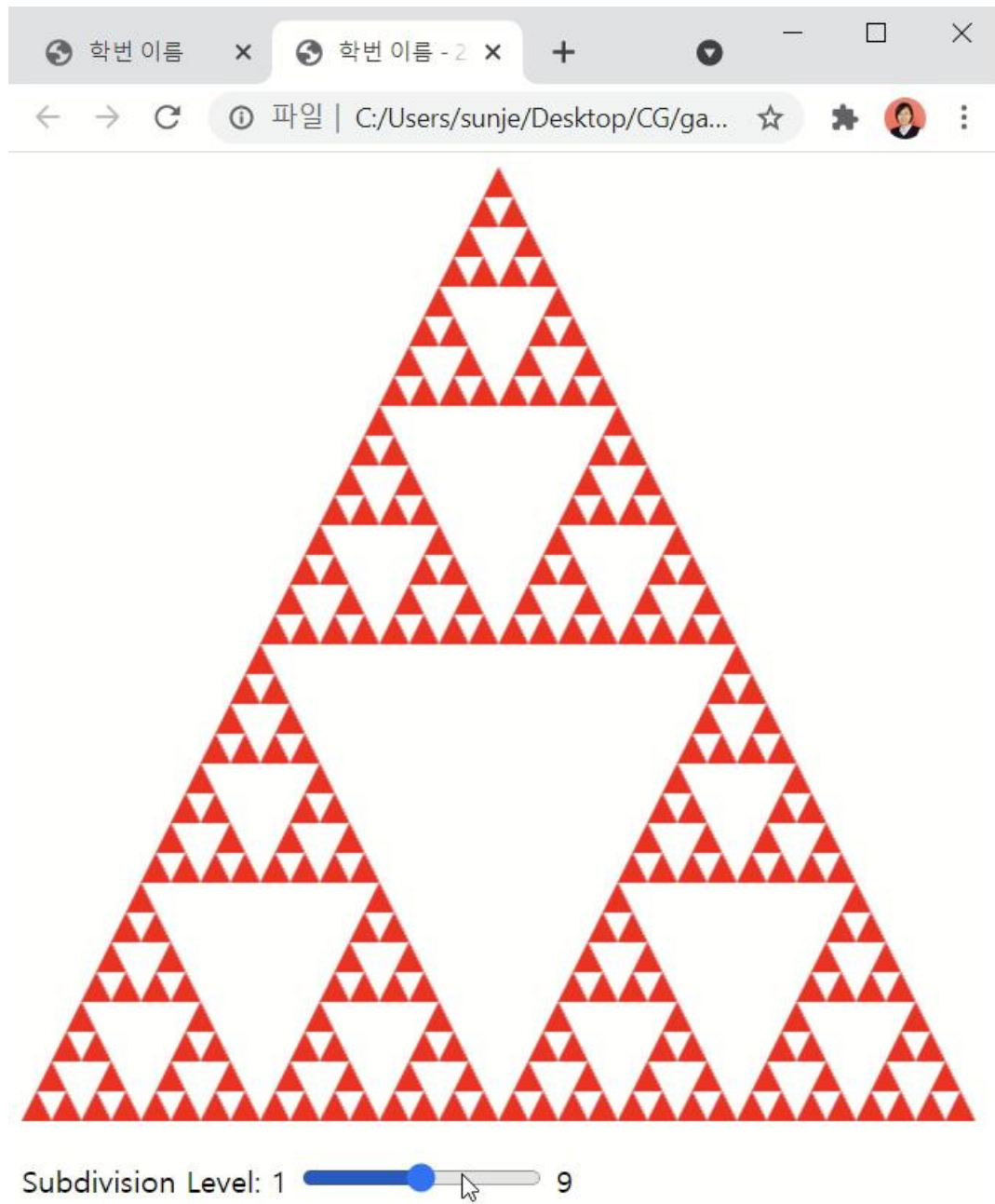
```
11 gl = WebGLUtils.setupWebGL(canvas);
12 if( !gl ) {
13     alert("WebGL isn't available!");
14 }
15
16 // Initialize event handlers
17 document.getElementById("DirectionButton").onclick = function() {
18     direction = !direction;
19 }
20
21 document.getElementById("MyMenu").onclick = function(event) {
22     switch(event.target.index) {
23         case 0:
24             direction = !direction;
25             break;
26         case 1:
27             delay *= 0.5;
28             break;
29         case 2:
30             delay *= 2.0;
31             break;
32         case 3:
33             length *= 1.1;
34             break;
35         case 4:
36             length *= 0.9;
37             break;
38     }
39 }
40
41 document.getElementById("Slider").onchange = function(event) {
42     delay = event.target.value;
43 }
44
```

```
11 gl = WebGLUtils.setupWebGL(canvas);
12 if( !gl ) {
13     alert("WebGL isn't available!");
14 }
15
16 // Initialize event handlers
17 document.getElementById("DirectionButton").onclick = function() {
18     direction = !direction;
19 }
20
21 document.getElementById("MyMenu").onclick = function(event) {
22     switch(event.target.index) {
23         case 0:
24             direction = !direction;
25             break;
26         case 1:
27             delay *= 0.5;
28             break;
29         case 2:
30             delay *= 2.0;
31             break;
32         case 3:
33             length *= 1.1;
34             break;
35         case 4:
36             length *= 0.9;
37             break;
38     }
39 }
40
41 document.getElementById("Slider").onchange = function(event) {
42     delay = event.target.value;
43 }
44
```



## 연습 문제 (5)

- Recursive Subdivision 예제에서 Subdivision Level을 Slider로 조절할 수 있도록 구현하시오.





# Window Events

- Events can be generated by actions that affect the canvas window
  - Moving or exposing a window
  - Resizing a window
  - Opening a window
  - Iconifying/deiconifying a window
- Note that events generated by other application that use the canvas can affect the WebGL canvas
  - There are default callbacks for some of these events

# Reshape Events

- Suppose we use the mouse to change the size of our canvas
- Must redraw the contents
- Options
  - Display the same objects but change size
  - Display more or fewer objects at the same size
- Almost always want to keep proportions

# “onresize” Event

- Returns size of new canvas is available through `window.innerHeight` and `window.innerWidth`
  - `(innerHeight, innerWidth) → (canvas.height, canvas.width)`
- Ex) maintaining a square display

```
window.onresize = function() {  
    var min = innerWidth;  
    if (innerHeight < min) {  
        min = innerHeight;  
    }  
    if (min < canvas.width || min < canvas.height) {  
        gl.viewport(0, canvas.height-min, min, min);  
    }  
};
```