

Einstieg in OpenGL 4

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OpenGL ist eine Spezifikation (Khronos.org) einer plattform- und programmiersprachen- übergreifende Programmierschnittstelle (API) zur Entwicklung von 2D- und 3D-Computergrafikanwendungen.

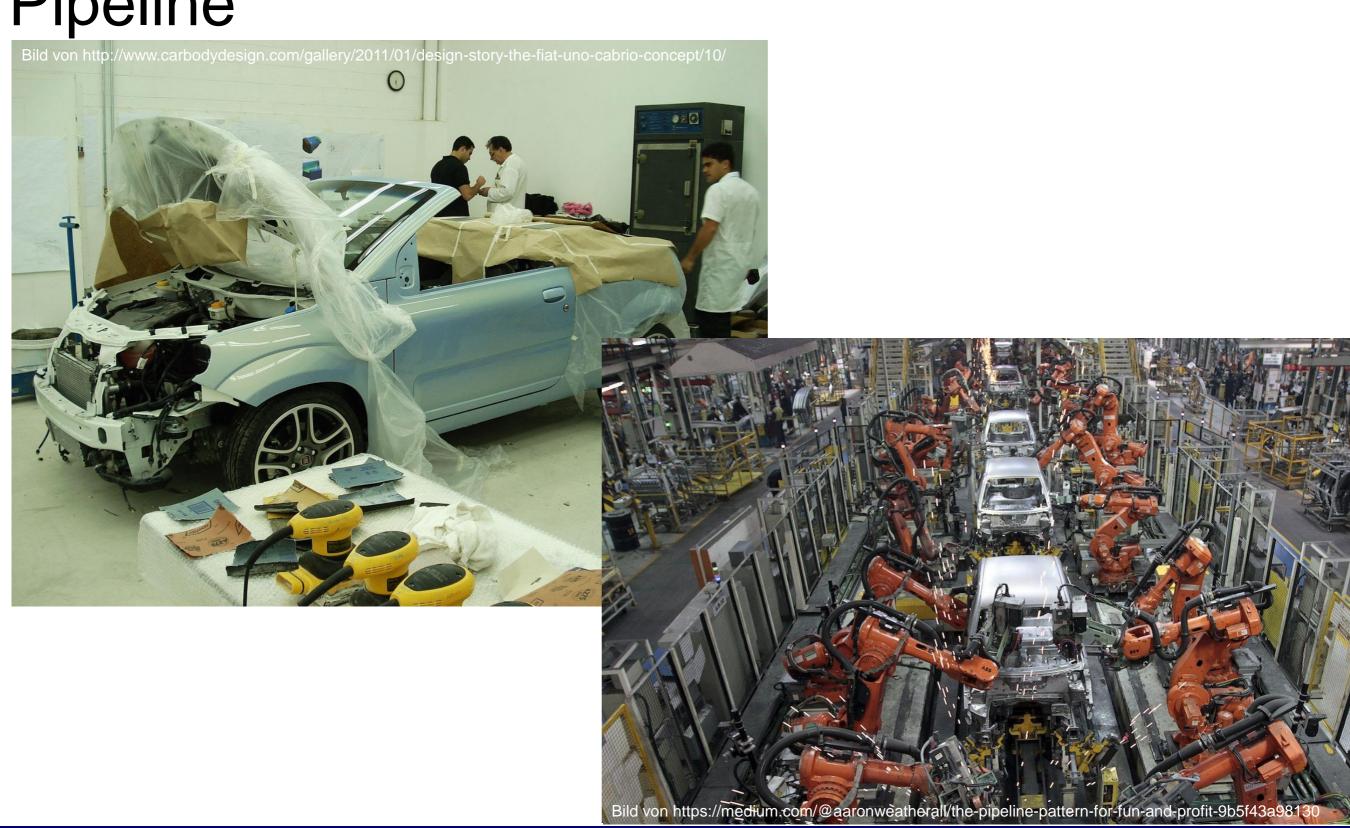
https://www.khronos.org/registry/OpenGL-Refpages/gl4/

https://www.khronos.org/developers/reference-cards/





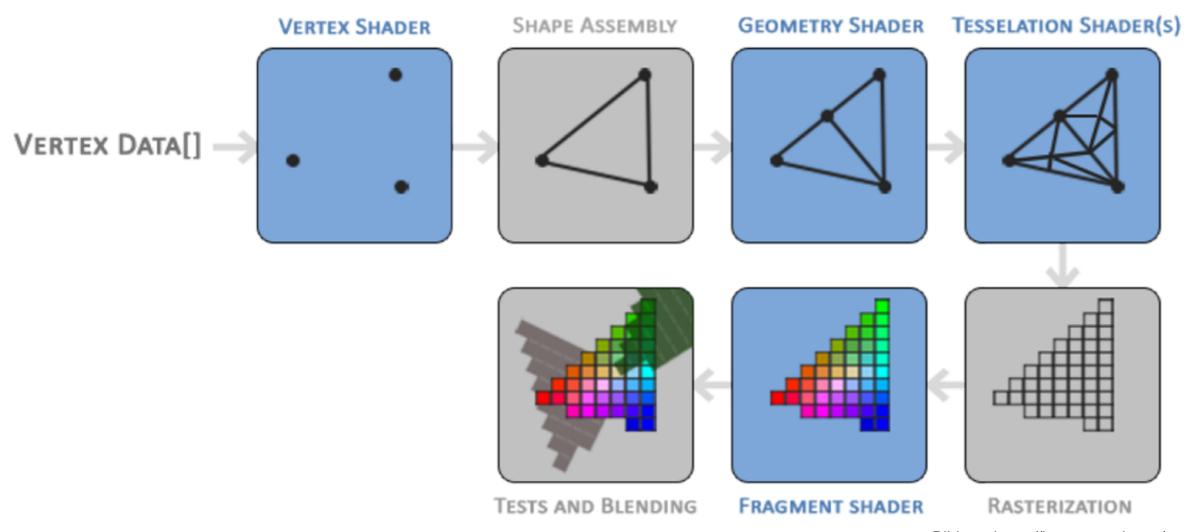
Pipeline





OpenGL Pipeline

Rasterisierung durch OpenGL





OpenGL Versionen

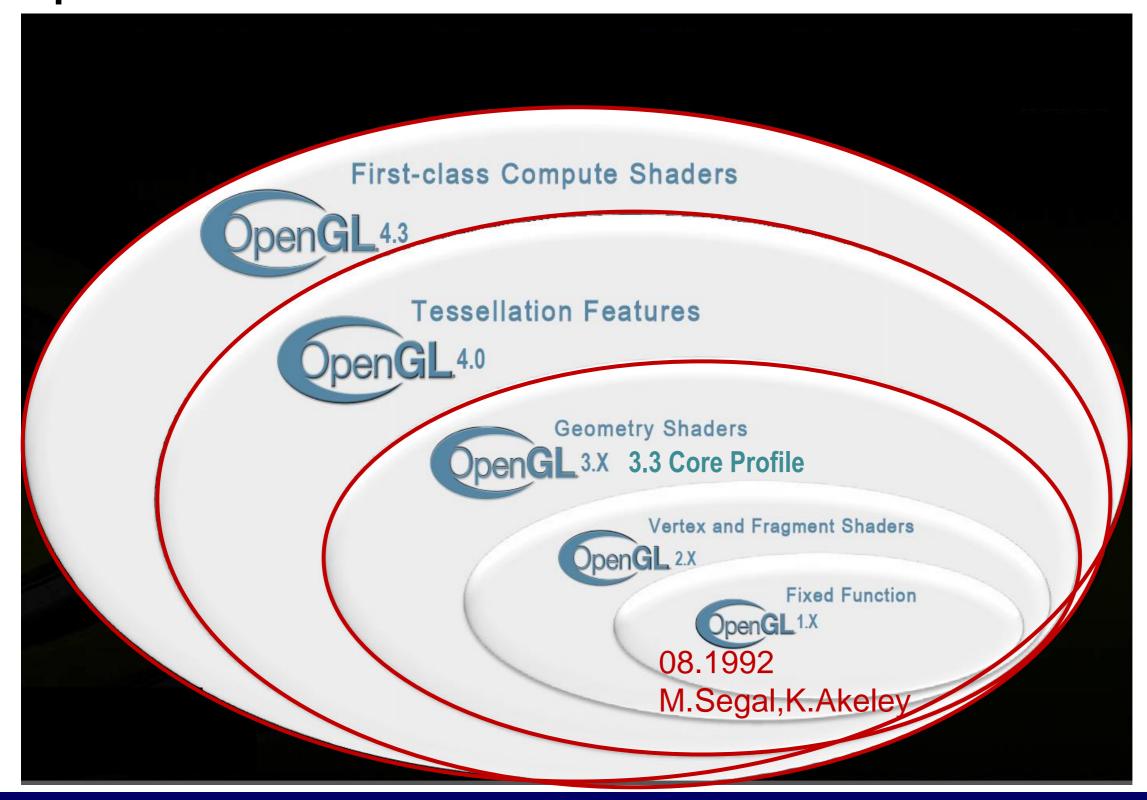


Bild von NVidia

Device Driver

Graphics Card / Chipset

OpenGL Architektur

- OpenGL ist C Bibliothek
- Client (App)-Server (GPU) System:
 OpenGL Kontext hält Zustand und Datenobjekte
- Verschiedene Versionen, wie geht das?
 GLEW: Funktionssammlung vom OGL Treiber
- FREEGLUT/GLFW öffnet Fenster mit OpenGL Kontext
 - Gewünschte Version (bei uns: OpenGL 4.3 Core Profile)
 - Renderschleife mit Ereignisverarbeitung (Windows, Linux/X, MacOS/X)



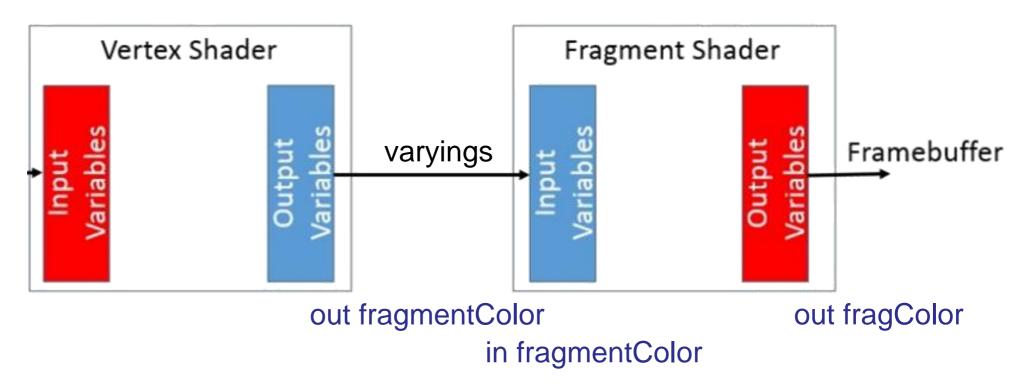
Welche OpenGL Version auf ihrem Rechner?

- OpenGL Extensions Viewer
 http://realtech-vr.com/admin/glview
- GPU Caps Viewer
 http://www.ozone3d.net/gpu_caps_viewer/
- GLEW
 Blatt01\libs\glew\bin\vs2015_x64\Release\glewinfo.exe



Ohne Shader kein Bild ;-)

simple.vert, simple.frag
 Compiler paart out-Variablen des VS mit in-Variablen des FS

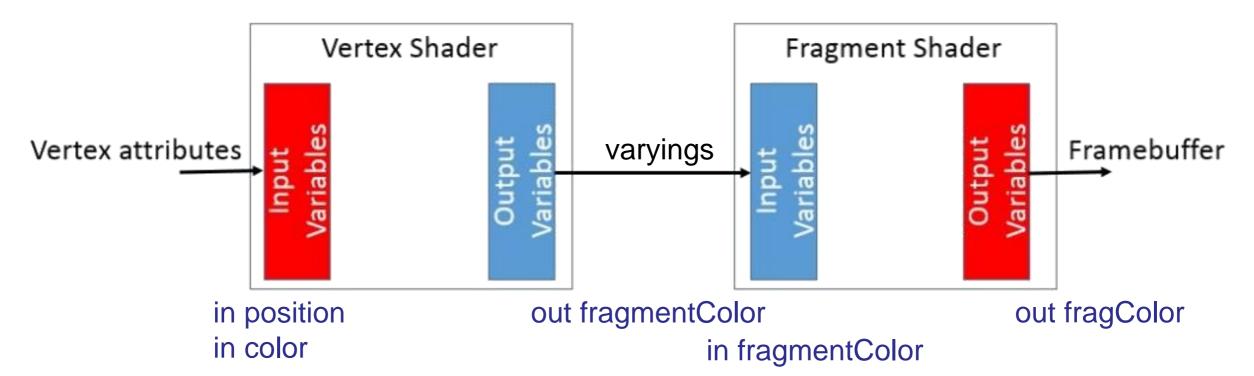




in-Variablen des Vertex Shader (Attribute)

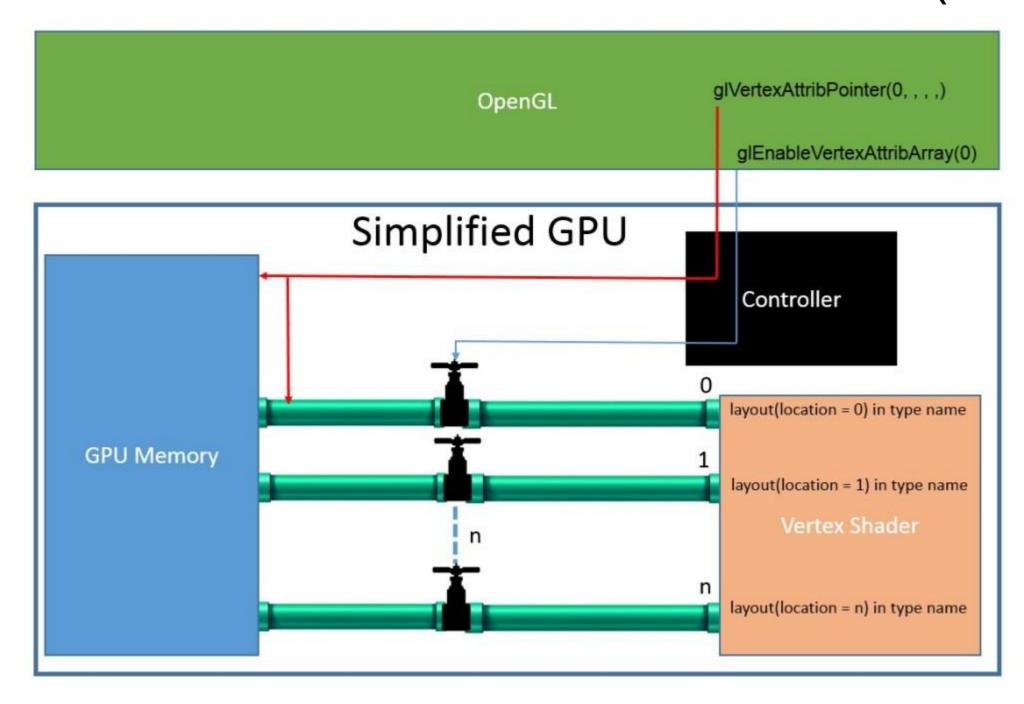
simple.vert, simple.frag

Vertex-Attribute: (position, color, ..) sind Eingabe des VS





in-Variablen des Vertex Shader (Attribute)





Vertex Buffer Object (OpenGL 3.3)

- Buffer sind Arrays auf der GPU
- Belegung mit Daten durch die CPU

Step 1: Create VBO

```
Step 2: Bind VBO
             Gluint vbo; //declare
             glGenBuffers(1, &vbo);//create
                                                        //Bind VBO to a binding point
                                                        //Binding point is GL_ARRAY_BUFFER
Step 4: Delete VBO
                                                         glBindBuffer(GL ARRAY BUFFER, vbo);
glDeleteBuffers(1, &vbo);
                                                                       GL ARRAY BUFFER
//When you don't use it anymore
                                                                       Is the binding point for Vertex Attributes
                                    Step 3:Allocate memory
                                   glBufferData(GL ARRAY BUFFER, size, data, usage);
                                                 3*sizeof(VertexFormat)
                                         size
                                                 VertexFormat->Position, Position is a Vertex attribute
                                         data
                                                 Our 3 vertices array with XYZ values
                                         usage How to use this buffer
```



Vertex Buffer Object (OpenGL 3.3)

Beispiel

```
glGenBuffers(1, &vbo);
glBindBuffer(GL_ARRAY_BUFFER, vbo);
glBufferData(GL_ARRAY_BUFFER, vertices.size()*sizeof(VertexFormat),
vertices.data(), GL_STATIC_DRAW);
```

```
GL_STATIC_DRAW, GL_DYNAMIC_DRAW, GL_STREAM_DRAW GL_STATIC_READ, GL_DYNAMIC_READ, GL_STREAM_READ
```

Performanzhinweis (Häufigkeit: STATIC, DYNAMIC, STREAM,

Verwendungsart: READ, DRAW) aus Applikations-Sicht!



Vertex Buffer Object (OpenGL 3.3)

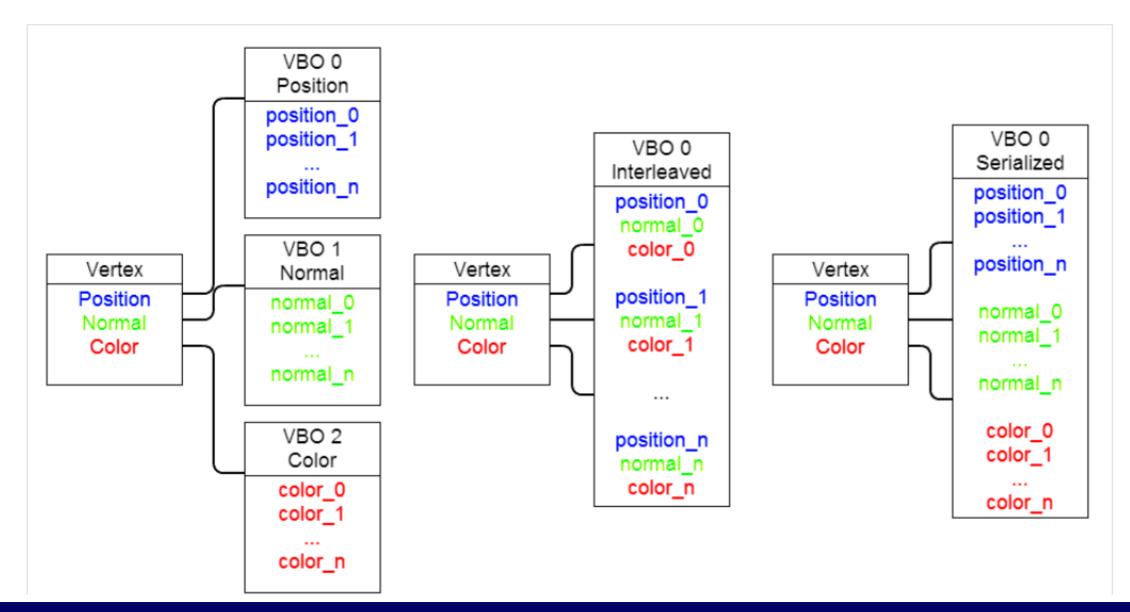
Bindung der Einträge als Attribut 0

```
glUseProgram (program0);
glBindBuffer (GL_ARRAY_BUFFER, vbo);
glEnableVertexAttribArray(0);
glVertexAttribPointer(0, 3, GL_FLOAT, GL_FALSE, stride=0, (void*)0);
index=0, size=3, type=GL_FLOAT, normalized=GL_FALSE, stride=0, pointer=0
```



3 Buffer (1 Buffer pro Attribut)

oder: 1 Buffer mit allen Attributen





■ 3 Buffer (1 Buffer pro Attribute)

```
glEnableVertexAttribArray(0);
glVertexAttribPointer(0, 3, GL_FLOAT, GL_FALSE, 0, 0); // stride=0: tightly
glEnableVertexAttribArray(1);
glVertexAttribPointer(1, 3, GL_FLOAT, GL_FALSE, 0, 0);
glEnableVertexAttribArray(2);
gIVertexAttribPointer(2, 4, GL_FLOAT, GL_FALSE, 0, 0);
                  position 1
                  position n
                    VBO 1
    Vertex
                   Normal
   Position
                   normal 0
    Normal
                   normal 1
     Color
                   normal n
                   VBO 2
                    Color
                   color 0
                   color 1
                   color n
```

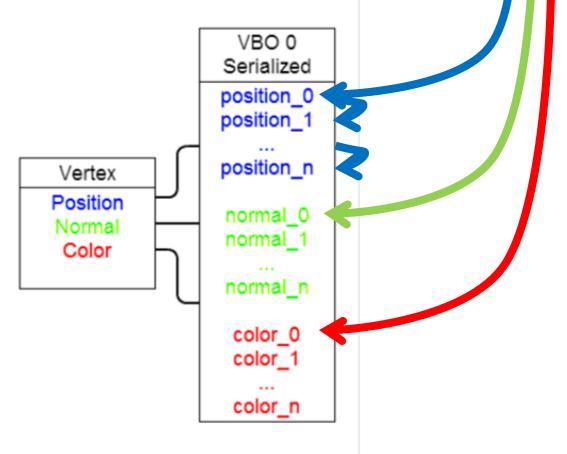


1 Buffer mit allen Attributen glEnableVertexAttribArray(0); glVertexAttribPointer(0, 3, GL_FLOAT, GL_FALSE, (3+3+4)*sizeof(GLfloat), 0); glEnableVertexAttribArray(1); glVertexAttribPointer(1, 3, GL_FLOAT, GL_FALSE, (3+3+4)*sizeof(GLfloat), 3*sizeof(GLfloat)); glEnableVertexAttribArray(2); GLVBFALSE, (3+3+4)*sizeof(GLfloat) glVertexAttribPointer(2, 4, GL_FLOAT, 6*sizeof(GLfloat)); position_0 normal 0 color 0 Vertex position 1 Position normal 1 Normal color 1 Color position n normal n color n



■ 1 Buffer mit allen Attributen

```
glEnableVertexAttribArray(0);
glVertexAttribPointer(0, 3, GL_FLOAT, GL_FALSE, 0, 0); // stride=0: tightly
glEnableVertexAttribArray(1);
glVertexAttribPointer(1, 3, GL_FLOAT, GL_FALSE, 0, 3(n+1)*sizeof(GLfloat)); // stride=0: tightly
glEnableVertexAttribArray(2);
glVertexAttribPointer(2, 4, GL_FLOAT, GL_FALSE, 0, 2*3(n+1)*sizeof(GLfloat)); // stride=0: tightly
```





Vertex Array Object (OpenGL 3.3)

Vertex Array Object aktiviert alle Vertex Attribute

```
// glGenVertexArray (1, &vao);
glBindVertexArray (vao);
glDrawArrays(GL_TRIANGLES, 0, nVertices);
```

or

model without VAO

```
glBindBuffer();
glEnableVertexAttribArray();
glVertexAttribPointer();
glBindBuffer();
glEnableVertexAttribArray();
glVertexAttribPointer();
glBindBuffer();
glEnableVertexAttribArray();
glVertexAttribPointer();
glBindBuffer();
glEnableVertexAttribArray();
glVertexAttribPointer();
```

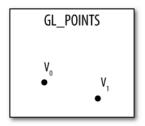
model with VAO

glBindVertexArray(); That's all

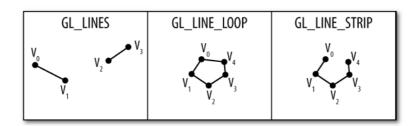


- Welche Möglichkeiten?
 Wieviele Vertices?
 - GL_TRIANGLES, nicht-indiziert
 - GL_TRIANGLES, indiziert

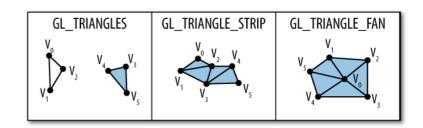
Primitive: Punkte



Linien



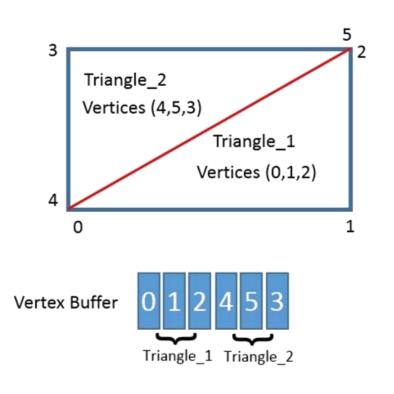
Flächen

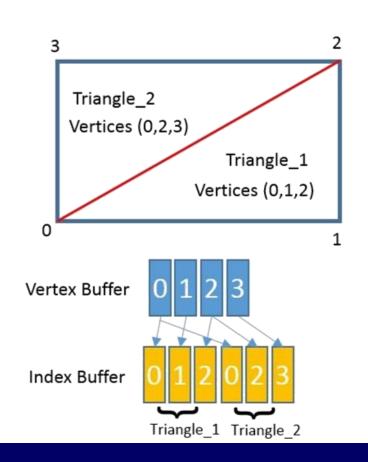




- GL_TRIANGLES, nicht-indiziert

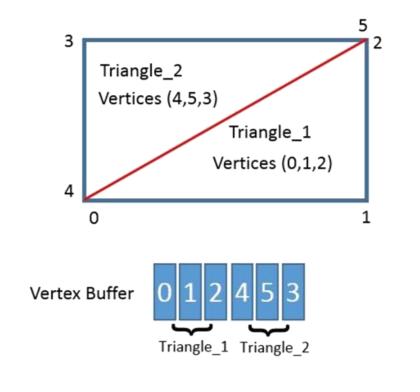
 glBufferData(GL_ARRAY_BUFFER, vertices.size()*sizeof(VertexFormat), vertices.data(),
 GL_STATIC_DRAW);
 glDrawArrays(GL_TRIANGLES, 0, 3); // beginnend bei 0, nVertices=3 macht 1 Dreieck
- Wieviele Vertices?

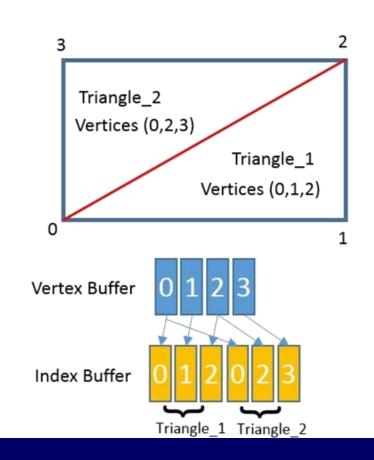






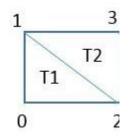
- GL_TRIANGLES, indiziert glBufferData(GL_ELEMENT_BUFFER, vertices.size()*sizeof(GLushort), indices.data(), GL_STATIC_DRAW); glDrawElements(GL_TRIANGLES, nVertices, GL_UNSIGNED_SHORT, 0);
- Wieviele Vertices? Indices?

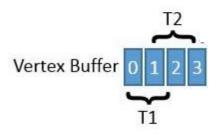






- GL_TRIANGLE_STRIPS, nicht-indiziert
- Wieviele Strips? Vertices?

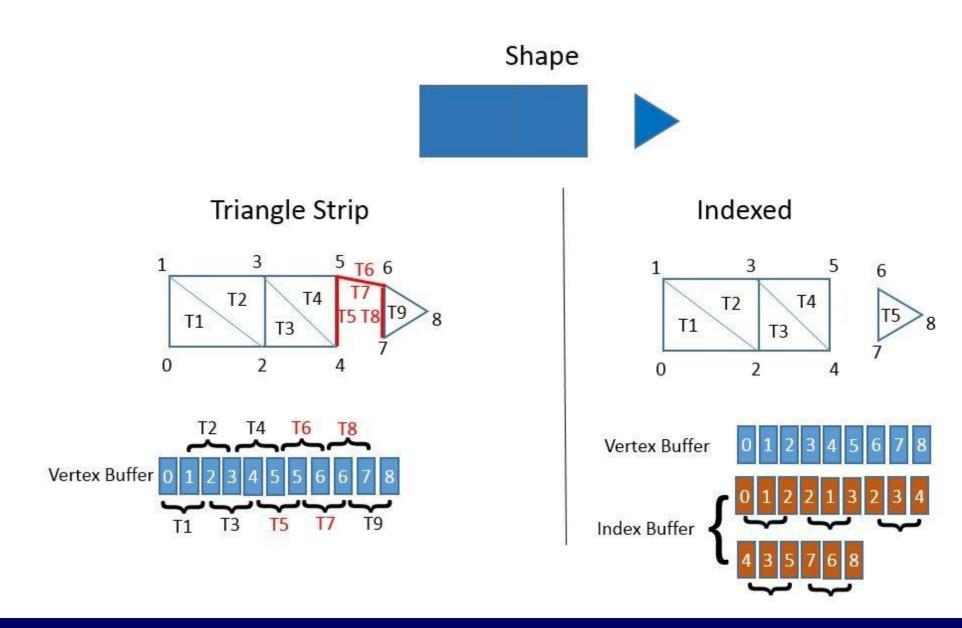






Vertex Array Object für Streifen?

- GL_TRIANGLE_STRIPS, nicht-indiziert
- Wieviele Strips? Wieviele Vertices insgesamt?





Hilfreiche Ressourcen

- McKesson: Learning Modern 3D Graphics Programming (2012) https://paroj.github.io/gltut/index.html
- J. de Vries: Learn OpenGL (2014)
 https://learnopengl.com/
 https://learnopengl.com/book/offline%20learnopengl.pdf
- The OpenGL Mathematics Library https://glm.g-truc.net
- The OpenGL Extension Wrangler Library http://glew.sourceforge.net/
- The freeglut Project
 http://freeglut.sourceforge.net/