



COMP220: Graphics & Simulation

## **8: Post-Processing**

# Worksheet Schedule

<b>Worksheet</b>	<b>Start</b>	<b>Formative deadline</b>
<b>1:</b> Framework	Week 2	Mon <b>15th Feb</b> 4pm (Week 4)
<b>2:</b> Basic scene	Week 4	Mon <b>1st Mar</b> 4pm (Week 6)
<b>3:</b> Plan/prototype	Week 6	Mon <b>15th Mar</b> 4pm (Week 8)
<b>4:</b> Final iteration	Week 8	Mon <b>12th Apr</b> 4pm (Week 10)

# Learning outcomes

By the end of this week, you should be able to:

- ▶ **Explain** what the framebuffer is and how it can be used to generate 2D effects.
- ▶ **Implement** post-processing effects in your application.

# Agenda

- ▶ Lecture (async):
  - ▶ **Introduce** the framebuffer and its uses.
  - ▶ **Describe** a variety of 2D post-processing effects.
- ▶ Workshop (sync):
  - ▶ **Extend** the use of OpenGL textures to store rendered results.
  - ▶ **Apply** a selection of post-processing techniques to the rendered texture in a shader.

# Schedule

16:00-16:10	Arrival, sign-in & overview
16:10-17:00	Demo & Exercise: Rendering to Texture
17:00-18:00	Demo & Exercise: Post-processing effects

# Rendering To Texture

# Brief Overview

1. Create a texture of the required dimensions
2. Create Depth Buffer Object
3. Create a Framebuffer Object (FBO)
4. Bind the texture and the Depth Buffer Object into the FBO
5. Bind the FBO to the pipeline
6. Render the scene to the new framebuffer

# Creating a Texture

```
//The texture we are going to render to  
GLuint renderTextureID;  
glGenTextures(1,&renderTextureID);  
  
//Bind Texture  
glBindTexture(GL_TEXTURE_2D, renderTextureID);  
  
//fill with empty data  
glTexImage2D(GL_TEXTURE_2D,0,GL_RGB,  
             840,680,0,GL_RGB, GL_UNSIGNED_BYTE,0);  
glTexParameteri(GL_TEXTURE_2D, GL_TEXTURE_MIN_FILTER,  
                GL_LINEAR);  
glTexParameteri(GL_TEXTURE_2D, GL_TEXTURE_MAG_FILTER,  
                GL_LINEAR);
```



# Creating Depth Buffer Object

```
//The depth buffer  
GLuint depthBufferID;  
glGenRenderbuffers(1,&depthBufferID);  
  
//Bind the depth buffer  
glBindRenderbuffer(GL_RENDERBUFFER, depthBufferID);  
//Set the format of the depth buffer  
glRenderbufferStorage(GL_RENDERBUFFER, GL_DEPTH_COMPONENT,  
                      840, 680);
```

# Creating a Frame Buffer

```
//The framebuffer  
GLuint framebufferID;  
glGenFramebuffers(1, &framebufferID);
```

# Bind Texture and Depth Buffer

```
//Bind the framebuffer
glBindFramebuffer(GL_FRAMEBUFFER, framebufferID);

//Bind the texture as a colour attachment 0 to the
//active framebuffer
glFramebufferTexture(GL_FRAMEBUFFER, GL_COLOR_ATTACHMENT0,
                    renderTextureID, 0);

//Bind the depth buffer as a depth attachment
glFramebufferRenderbuffer(GL_FRAMEBUFFER,
                        GL_DEPTH_ATTACHMENT, GL_RENDERBUFFER, depthBufferID);

if (glCheckFramebufferStatus(GL_FRAMEBUFFER) !=
    GL_FRAMEBUFFER_COMPLETE)
{
    //error message!
}
```

# Render to Framebuffer

```
//Bind the framebuffer  
glBindFramebuffer(GL_FRAMEBUFFER, framebufferID);  
  
//Drawn everything as normal!
```

## **Using Our Texture**

# Brief Overview

- ▶ Now we have our scene stored on a texture
- ▶ We need to map this texture onto a surface
- ▶ This is usually a screen-aligned quad, but it can be any 3D object!
- ▶ In the fragment shader, we can do some processing...

# Steps

1. Create a Vertex Buffer Object (VBO) for our quad
2. Create a Vertex Array Object (VAO)
3. Load in a 'pass through' vertex shader and a fragment shader which takes in a texture
4. Render the quad and send across the texture that was bound to the framebuffer

# Creating our Vertex Buffer Object

```
float quadVertices[] =  
{  
    -1, -1,  
    1, -1,  
    -1, 1,  
    1, 1,  
};  
  
GLuint screenQuadVBOID;  
glGenBuffers(1, &screenQuadVBOID);  
glBindBuffer(GL_ARRAY_BUFFER, screenQuadVBOID);  
glBufferData(GL_ARRAY_BUFFER, 8 * sizeof(float), quadVertices,  
             GL_STATIC_DRAW);
```



# Creating our Vertex Array

```
GLuint screenVAOID;  
glGenVertexArrays(1, &screenVAOID);  
glBindVertexArray(screenVAOID);  
glBindBuffer(GL_ARRAY_BUFFER, screenQuadVBOID);  
  
glEnableVertexAttribArray(0);  
glVertexAttribPointer(0, 2, GL_FLOAT, GL_FALSE, 0, NULL);
```

# Pass Through Vertex Shader

```
#version 330 core

layout(location=0) in vec2 vertexPosition;

out vec2 textureCoords;

void main()
{
    //Calculate Texture Coordinates for the Vertex
    textureCoords = (vertexPosition + 1.0) / 2.0;
    gl_Position = vec4(vertexPosition, 0.0, 1.0);
}
```

# Example Fragment Shader

```
#version 330 core

out vec4 color;
in vec2 textureCoords;

uniform sampler2D texture0;

void main()
{
    //Read the texture and do some processing!
    color = texture(texture0, textureCoords);
}
```

# Rendering

```
glBindFramebuffer(GL_FRAMEBUFFER, 0);  
glBindVertexArray(screenVAOID);  
glBindTexture(GL_TEXTURE_2D, renderTextureID);  
// etc.  
  
//Bind our Postprocessing Program  
  
//Send across any values to the shader  
  
//Draw the quad!
```