

COMP220: Graphics & Simulation

5: Textures and models



Learning outcomes

- Explain how a 2D texture image can be wrapped onto a 3D model
- Explain how a complex 3D model is represented in memory
- Write programs which draw textured meshes to the screen





Basic texture mapping

► The SDL_Image library lets us load images from JPG, PNG, BMP etc.

- ► The SDL_Image library lets us load images from JPG, PNG, BMP etc.
- Steps:

- ► The SDL_Image library lets us load images from JPG, PNG, BMP etc.
- Steps:
 - Load the image with IMG_Load

- ► The SDL_Image library lets us load images from JPG, PNG, BMP etc.
- Steps:
 - Load the image with IMG_Load
 - ► Create a texture with glGenTextures



- ► The SDL_Image library lets us load images from JPG, PNG, BMP etc.
- ▶ Steps:
 - Load the image with IMG_Load
 - Create a texture with glGenTextures
 - Bind the texture with glBindTexture

- ► The SDL_Image library lets us load images from JPG, PNG, BMP etc.
- Steps:
 - Load the image with IMG_Load
 - Create a texture with glGenTextures
 - ▶ Bind the texture with glBindTexture
 - Load the pixel data into the new texture with glTexImage2D

- ► The SDL_Image library lets us load images from JPG, PNG, BMP etc.
- Steps:
 - Load the image with IMG_Load
 - Create a texture with glGenTextures
 - ▶ Bind the texture with glBindTexture
 - Load the pixel data into the new texture with glTexImage2D
 - ► Set the texture filtering modes with glTexParameteri (more on this later)

We use UV coordinates to refer to points in a texture

- ▶ We use **UV coordinates** to refer to points in a texture
- \blacktriangleright u axis is horizontal and ranges from 0 (left) to 1 (right)

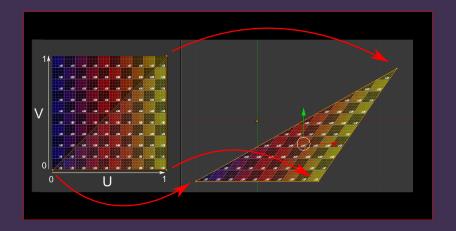
- We use UV coordinates to refer to points in a texture
- \blacktriangleright u axis is horizontal and ranges from 0 (left) to 1 (right)
- \triangleright v axis is vertical and ranges from 0 (bottom) to 1 (top)

- We use UV coordinates to refer to points in a texture
- \blacktriangleright u axis is horizontal and ranges from 0 (left) to 1 (right)
- \triangleright v axis is vertical and ranges from 0 (bottom) to 1 (top)
- (So really just another name for xy coordinates in texture space)

- We use UV coordinates to refer to points in a texture
- ► u axis is horizontal and ranges from 0 (left) to 1 (right)
- \triangleright v axis is vertical and ranges from 0 (bottom) to 1 (top)
- (So really just another name for xy coordinates in texture space)
- Basic idea of texture mapping: give each vertex a uv coordinate, and interpolate across the triangle



UV coordinates





Textures in GLSL

Fragment shader:

Linear interpolation (GL_LINEAR) smooths between pixels

- Linear interpolation (GL_LINEAR) smooths between pixels
- Nearest neighbour (GL_NEAREST) is pixelated but may be slightly faster

- Linear interpolation (GL_LINEAR) smooths between pixels
- Nearest neighbour (GL_NEAREST) is pixelated but may be slightly faster
- Anisotropic filtering improves the quality of linear interpolation but is slower

```
glTexParameteri(GL_TEXTURE_2D, GL_TEXTURE_MIN_FILTER,  
        GL_LINEAR);
glTexParameteri(GL_TEXTURE_2D, GL_TEXTURE_MAG_FILTER,  
        GL_LINEAR);
```

- Linear interpolation (GL_LINEAR) smooths between pixels
- Nearest neighbour (GL_NEAREST) is pixelated but may be slightly faster
- Anisotropic filtering improves the quality of linear interpolation but is slower
- Mip-mapping pre-calculates scaled down versions of the texture — improves quality but costs memory

In the old days, OpenGL required textures to have power of two dimensions

- In the old days, OpenGL required textures to have power of two dimensions
 - ► 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, 256, 512, 1024, . . .

- In the old days, OpenGL required textures to have power of two dimensions
 - ► 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, 256, 512, 1024, . . .
- Nowadays non-power of two (NPOT) textures are widely supported

- In the old days, OpenGL required textures to have power of two dimensions
 - ► 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, 256, 512, 1024, . . .
- Nowadays non-power of two (NPOT) textures are widely supported
- Still better to stick to powers of two as some things work better (e.g. mipmapping)

- In the old days, OpenGL required textures to have power of two dimensions
 - ► 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, 256, 512, 1024, . . .
- Nowadays non-power of two (NPOT) textures are widely supported
- Still better to stick to powers of two as some things work better (e.g. mipmapping)
- ► NB: rectangular textures are fine, but square textures make UV coordinates saner



Texture Mapping Example





Transparency

▶ We are used to working with colours in **RGB** space

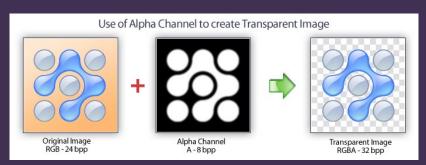
- ► We are used to working with colours in **RGB** space
- We can also work in RGBA space, where A = alpha = transparency

- ► We are used to working with colours in **RGB** space
- We can also work in RGBA space, where A = alpha = transparency
- $ightharpoonup A = 0 \implies \text{fully transparent}$



- ▶ We are used to working with colours in RGB space
- We can also work in RGBA space, where A = alpha = transparency
- $ightharpoonup A = 0 \implies \text{fully transparent}$
- ► A = 1 (or A = 255) \implies fully opaque

- We are used to working with colours in RGB space
- We can also work in RGBA space, where A = alpha = transparency
- $ightharpoonup A = 0 \implies \text{fully transparent}$
- ► A = 1 (or A = 255) \implies fully opaque



Alpha in OpenGL

► Use **vec4** instead of **vec3** for colours

- ► Use **vec4** instead of **vec3** for colours
- ► Textures can have an alpha channel

- ► Use **vec4** instead of **vec3** for colours
- Textures can have an alpha channel
 - PNG supports alpha channels, JPG and BMP do not

- ▶ Use vec4 instead of vec3 for colours
- Textures can have an alpha channel
 - PNG supports alpha channels, JPG and BMP do not
- Need to enable alpha blending

- ▶ Use vec4 instead of vec3 for colours
- Textures can have an alpha channel
 - PNG supports alpha channels, JPG and BMP do not
- Need to enable alpha blending

```
glEnable(GL_BLEND);
glBlendFunc(GL_SRC_ALPHA, GL_ONE_MINUS_SRC_ALPHA);
```

► Other values can be passed to glBlendFunc for special effects (e.g. **additive blending** is often used for particle effects simulating light, fire, explosions etc.)

Recall we are using depth testing

- Recall we are using depth testing
 - Each fragment on screen remembers its depth (distance from the camera)

- Recall we are using depth testing
 - Each fragment on screen remembers its depth (distance from the camera)
 - A new fragment is drawn only if its depth value is less than the current depth value

- Recall we are using depth testing
 - Each fragment on screen remembers its depth (distance from the camera)
 - A new fragment is drawn only if its depth value is less than the current depth value
 - I.e. don't draw objects that should be behind something that was already drawn

- Recall we are using depth testing
 - Each fragment on screen remembers its depth (distance from the camera)
 - A new fragment is drawn only if its depth value is less than the current depth value
 - I.e. don't draw objects that should be behind something that was already drawn
- But if the object in front is (semi-)transparent, we want to see the object behind it!

- Recall we are using depth testing
 - Each fragment on screen remembers its depth (distance from the camera)
 - A new fragment is drawn only if its depth value is less than the current depth value
 - I.e. don't draw objects that should be behind something that was already drawn
- But if the object in front is (semi-)transparent, we want to see the object behind it!
- Solution: draw semi-transparent objects after opaque objects, and in back to front order

- Recall we are using depth testing
 - Each fragment on screen remembers its depth (distance from the camera)
 - A new fragment is drawn only if its depth value is less than the current depth value
 - I.e. don't draw objects that should be behind something that was already drawn
- But if the object in front is (semi-)transparent, we want to see the object behind it!
- Solution: draw semi-transparent objects after opaque objects, and in back to front order
- ► Further discussion: http://www.opengl-tutorial.org/intermediate-tutorials/tutorial-10-transparency/







 Typically we invent our own mesh format (see Doom's MD6, Valve's smd formats)

- Typically we invent our own mesh format (see Doom's MD6, Valve's smd formats)
- These formats are optimised for realtime rendering and are very efficient

- Typically we invent our own mesh format (see Doom's MD6, Valve's smd formats)
- These formats are optimised for realtime rendering and are very efficient
- Usually developers write exporters for Maya or 3DSMax to support their format

- Typically we invent our own mesh format (see Doom's MD6, Valve's smd formats)
- These formats are optimised for realtime rendering and are very efficient
- Usually developers write exporters for Maya or 3DSMax to support their format
- We are going to use FBX as our model format, this known as an 'interchange' format

Quick Tour of the FBX Format



► There is an FBX SDK published by Autodesk, this can be used to load FBX files

- There is an FBX SDK published by Autodesk, this can be used to load FBX files
- We will use Asset Import Library to load FBX files

- There is an FBX SDK published by Autodesk, this can be used to load FBX files
- We will use Asset Import Library to load FBX files
- ► This allows us to support multiple file formats include

- There is an FBX SDK published by Autodesk, this can be used to load FBX files
- We will use Asset Import Library to load FBX files
- This allows us to support multiple file formats include
 - ► FBX

- There is an FBX SDK published by Autodesk, this can be used to load FBX files
- We will use Asset Import Library to load FBX files
- This allows us to support multiple file formats include
 - ▶ FBX
 - ▶ OBJ

- There is an FBX SDK published by Autodesk, this can be used to load FBX files
- We will use Asset Import Library to load FBX files
- This allows us to support multiple file formats include
 - ▶ FBX
 - ► OBJ
 - ▶ DAE (aka Collada)

- There is an FBX SDK published by Autodesk, this can be used to load FBX files
- We will use Asset Import Library to load FBX files
- This allows us to support multiple file formats include
 - ▶ FBX
 - ► OBJ
 - ▶ DAE (aka Collada)
 - ► MD5 (DOOM3)

- There is an FBX SDK published by Autodesk, this can be used to load FBX files
- We will use Asset Import Library to load FBX files
- This allows us to support multiple file formats include
 - ▶ FBX
 - ► OBJ
 - ▶ DAE (aka Collada)
 - ► MD5 (DOOM3)
 - SMD (Half Life 2, Portal etc)



Open Asset Import Library Example





Exercises

Exercise 1 - Texturing

- Load in a image using SDL Image
- Copy this image into a OpenGL Texture
- Add Texture Coordinates to your Cube or Square
- ▶ Map this texture onto the Cube or Square
- Finally change the texture to a transparent texture

Exercise 2 - Model Loading

- Load and display a model using Open Asset Importer
- Change the model so that you load the following
 - ▶ Tetrahedron
 - ▶ Cube
 - Sphere
 - Cylinder
- http://assimp.sourceforge.net/ howtoBasicShapes.html
- ► https://github.com/assimp/assimp/tree/ master/test/models/NFF/NFF

Exercise 3 - More Complex Scene

- Create a GameObject class which contains the following as member variables
 - Vertex Buffer
 - ► Element Buffer
 - Vertex Array Object
 - Position, Scale, Rotation Vectors
 - Position, Scale, Rotation, Model Matrices
 - Open GL Texture
 - Number of vertices and Indices
- Add in functions to initialise and get each of these values
- Add in functions to update (calculate the model matrix) and render
- Create an instance of this Game Object and display it on the screen