



COMP220: Graphics & Simulation
4: Meshes

More complex meshes



Winding order

Winding order

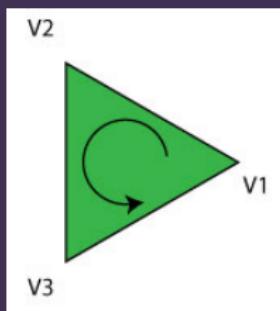
- ▶ It is sometimes important to know which side of a triangle is the “front” and which is the “back”

Winding order

- ▶ It is sometimes important to know which side of a triangle is the “front” and which is the “back”
- ▶ OpenGL determines this by **winding order**

Winding order

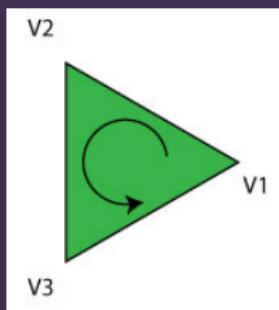
- ▶ It is sometimes important to know which side of a triangle is the “front” and which is the “back”
- ▶ OpenGL determines this by **winding order**



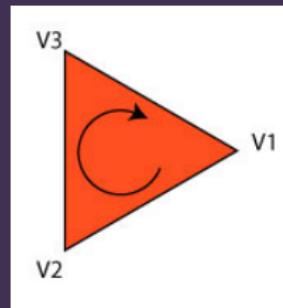
If the vertices go
anticlockwise, you are
looking at the **front**

Winding order

- ▶ It is sometimes important to know which side of a triangle is the “front” and which is the “back”
- ▶ OpenGL determines this by **winding order**



If the vertices go **anticlockwise**, you are looking at the **front**



If the vertices go **clockwise**, you are looking at the **back**

Backface culling

Backface culling

```
glEnable(GL_CULL_FACE);
```

Backface culling

```
glEnable(GL_CULL_FACE);
```

- ▶ This will cause only the front faces of triangles to be drawn

Backface culling

```
glEnable(GL_CULL_FACE);
```

- ▶ This will cause only the front faces of triangles to be drawn
- ▶ Triangles whose front face is not visible will be **culled**

Backface culling

```
glEnable(GL_CULL_FACE);
```

- ▶ This will cause only the front faces of triangles to be drawn
- ▶ Triangles whose front face is not visible will be **culled**
- ▶ Culled faces are not passed through the rasteriser or fragment shader

Backface culling

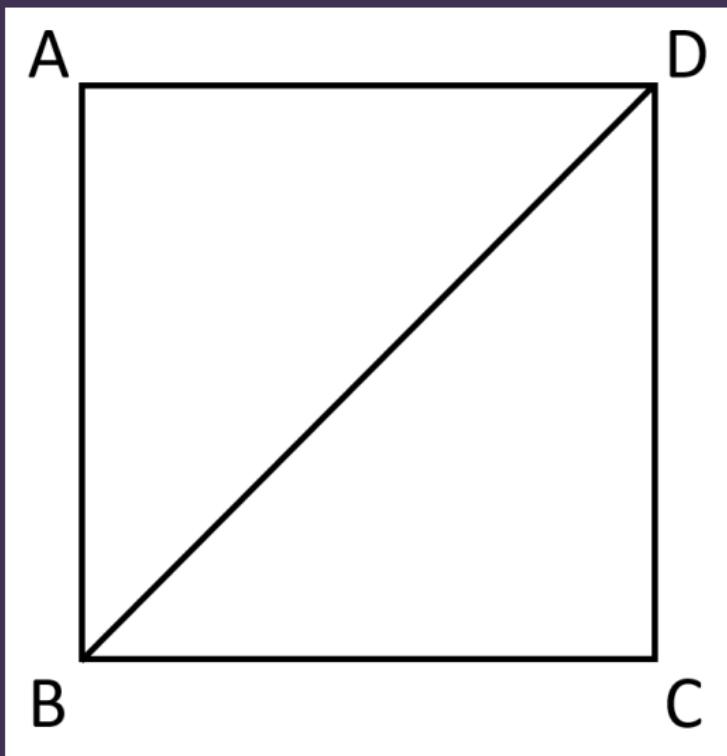
```
glEnable(GL_CULL_FACE);
```

- ▶ This will cause only the front faces of triangles to be drawn
- ▶ Triangles whose front face is not visible will be **culled**
- ▶ Culled faces are not passed through the rasteriser or fragment shader
- ▶ Saves time, and should make no difference to appearance — as long as all meshes are closed and have correct winding

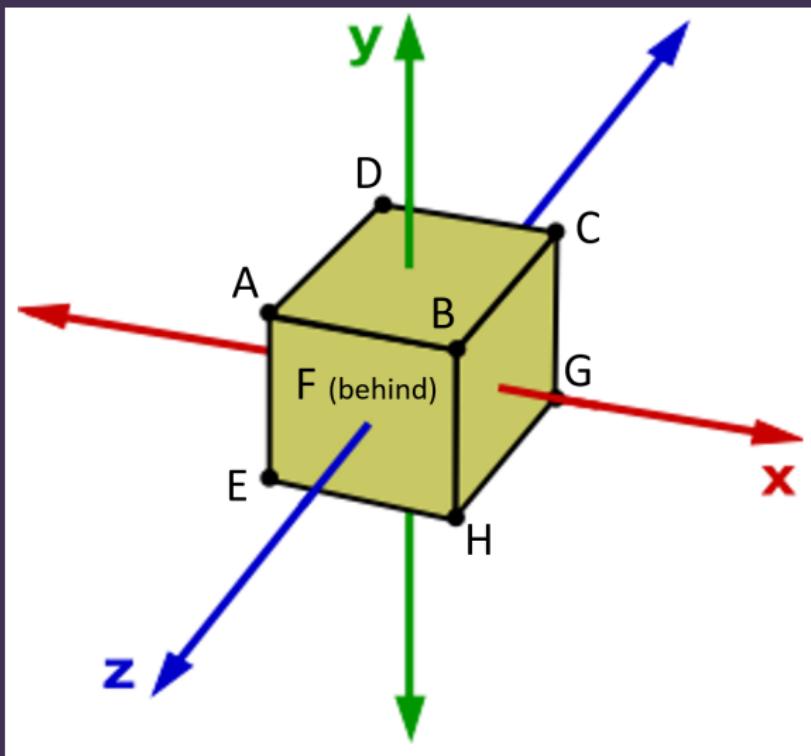
When backface culling goes bad?



Let's draw a square!



Let's draw a cube!



Vertices



Interleaved Vertices

Interleaved Vertices

- ▶ Up until this point we have been storing vertex positions as floats

Interleaved Vertices

- ▶ Up until this point we have been storing vertex positions as floats
- ▶ If we need a vertex to have colours, we can store these in a separate Vertex Buffer

Interleaved Vertices

- ▶ Up until this point we have been storing vertex positions as floats
- ▶ If we need a vertex to have colours, we can store these in a separate Vertex Buffer
- ▶ Or we can create a **C structure** which represents a Vertex, which has member variables which represent positions, colours, normals etc

Interleaved Vertices

- ▶ Up until this point we have been storing vertex positions as floats
- ▶ If we need a vertex to have colours, we can store these in a separate Vertex Buffer
- ▶ Or we can create a **C structure** which represents a Vertex, which has member variables which represent positions, colours, normals etc
- ▶ This is known as Interleaved Vertices and in

Interleaved Vertices

- ▶ Up until this point we have been storing vertex positions as floats
- ▶ If we need a vertex to have colours, we can store these in a separate Vertex Buffer
- ▶ Or we can create a **C structure** which represents a Vertex, which has member variables which represent positions, colours, normals etc
- ▶ This is known as Interleaved Vertices and in **MOST** cases is more efficient

Vertex Structure 1

```
struct Vertex
{
    float x,y,z;
};

Vertex v[]={{-0.5f,-0.5f,0.0f},
            {0.5f,-0.5f,0.0f},
            {0.0f,0.5f,0.0f}};
```

Vertex Structure 2

```
struct Vertex
{
    float x,y,z;
    float r,g,b,a;
};

Vertex v[]={{-0.5f,-0.5f,0.0f,1.0f,0.0f,0.0f ←
,1.0f},
            {0.5f,-0.5f,0.0f,0.0f,1.0f,0.0f ←
,1.0f},
            {0.0f,0.5f,0.0f,0.0f,0.0f,1.0f,1.0 ←
f}};
```

Changes to the Vertex Buffer

Changes to the Vertex Buffer

- ▶ There will be a slight change to our vertex buffer

Changes to the Vertex Buffer

- ▶ There will be a slight change to our vertex buffer
- ▶ We have to take into account the size of the Vertex structure and the number of vertices in the buffer

Vertex Buffer Changes - Old version

```
glBufferData(GL_ARRAY_BUFFER, sizeof( ←  
    g_vertex_buffer_data), ←  
    g_vertex_buffer_data, GL_STATIC_DRAW);
```

Vertex Buffer Changes - new version

```
glBufferData(GL_ARRAY_BUFFER, 3* sizeof(Vertex ←  
    ), v, GL_STATIC_DRAW);
```

Changes to the Vertex Array

Changes to the Vertex Array

- ▶ Since the layout of the vertices have changed in memory, we need to update the Vertex Array Object to reflect this

Changes to the Vertex Array

- ▶ Since the layout of the vertices have changed in memory, we need to update the Vertex Array Object to reflect this
- ▶ Remember that the VAO describes the format of the vertices to the pipeline and enables the binding of vertex data to attributes in the shader

Vertex Array Object - Old version

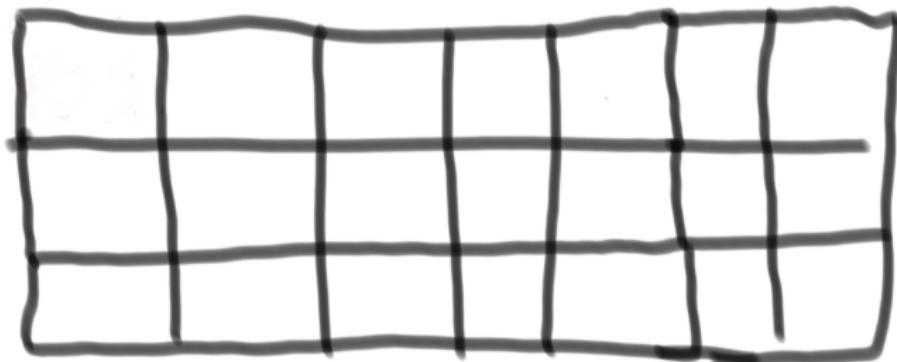
```
glEnableVertexAttribArray(0);  
glVertexAttribPointer(0, 3, GL_FLOAT, GL_FALSE, 0, ( ←  
    void*) 0);
```

Vertex Array Object - New version

```
glEnableVertexAttribArray(0);
glVertexAttribPointer(0, 3, GL_FLOAT, GL_FALSE, sizeof(Vertex), (void*) 0);

glEnableVertexAttribArray(1);
glVertexAttribPointer(1, 4, GL_FLOAT, GL_FALSE, sizeof(Vertex), (void*) (3 * sizeof(float)) );
```

Memory and Vertex Array Object 1



Memory and Vertex Array Object 2

-0.5	-0.5	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
0.5	-0.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0
0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	1.0

Memory and Vertex Array Object 3

- Stride

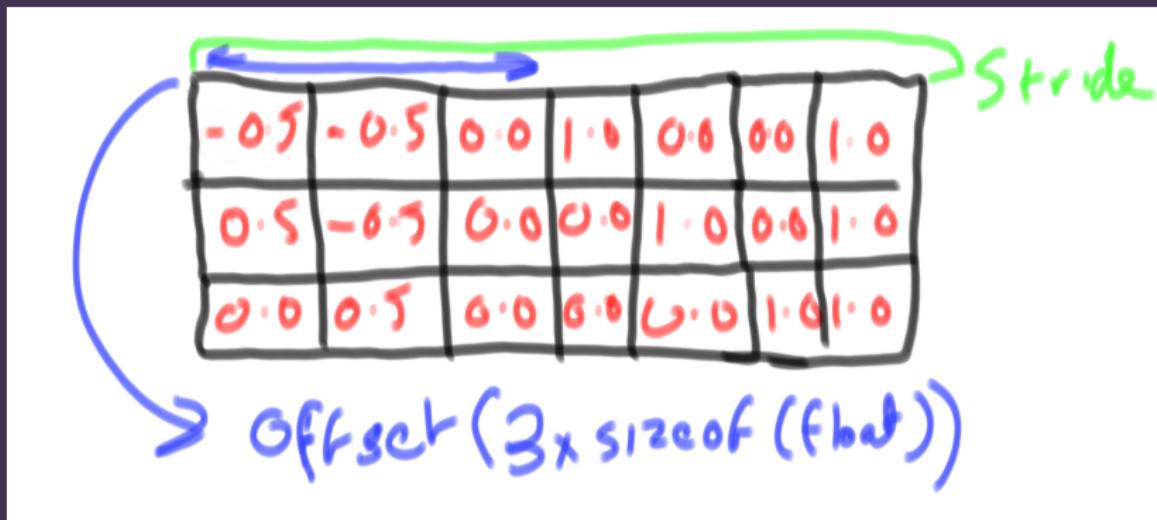


A hand-drawn diagram illustrating vertex data layout. It consists of three rows of data, each row representing a vertex. The data is organized into columns, separated by vertical black lines. A green arrow originates from the top-left corner of the first row and points towards the word "Stride". The data values are written in red ink.

-0.5	-0.5	0.0	1.0	0.6	0.0	1.0
0.5	-0.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.6	1.0
0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	1.0

Memory and Vertex Array Object 3

- Offset



Element Buffer



Element Buffer

Element Buffer

- ▶ If we look at the cube sample, we are sending 36 vertices

Element Buffer

- ▶ If we look at the cube sample, we are sending 36 vertices
- ▶ This is a bit wasteful considering that some of these vertices are duplicates

Element Buffer

- ▶ If we look at the cube sample, we are sending 36 vertices
- ▶ This is a bit wasteful considering that some of these vertices are duplicates
- ▶ We can use an **Element Buffer** to optimise our drawing

Element Buffer

- ▶ If we look at the cube sample, we are sending 36 vertices
- ▶ This is a bit wasteful considering that some of these vertices are duplicates
- ▶ We can use an **Element Buffer** to optimise our drawing
- ▶ An Element Buffer holds an integer which is an offset into a Vertex Buffer

Creating & Using Element Buffer

Live Coding

Exercise

- ▶ Finish off creating a cube using a Vertex Buffer
- ▶ Create a cube using an Element Buffer
- ▶ Create a function which fills a Vertex Buffer and Element Buffer for drawing a Sphere

Further Reading - Interleaved Vertices

- ▶ iOS Development Docs -
[https://developer.apple.com/library/
content/documentation/3DDrawing/Conceptual/
OpenGLES_ProgrammingGuide/
TechniquesforWorkingwithVertexData/
TechniquesforWorkingwithVertexData.html](https://developer.apple.com/library/content/documentation/3DDrawing/Conceptual/OpenGLES_ProgrammingGuide/TechniquesforWorkingwithVertexData/TechniquesforWorkingwithVertexData.html)
- ▶ To interleave or not to interleave - [https://anteru.
net/blog/2016/02/14/3119/index.html](https://anteru.net/blog/2016/02/14/3119/index.html)
- ▶ Vertex Specification Best Practices -
[https://www.khronos.org/opengl/wiki/Vertex_
Specification_Best_Practices](https://www.khronos.org/opengl/wiki/Vertex_Specification_Best_Practices)

Further Reading - Element Buffer

- ▶ VBO indexing - <http://www.opengl-tutorial.org/intermediate-tutorials/tutorial-9-vbo-indexing/>
- ▶ Element Buffer -
<https://goharsha.com.lwjgl-tutorial-series/element-buffer-objects/>