

# Assignment 1

徐佳怡 516021910396

March 10, 2019

## 1 Getting Started with OpenGL, SDL, GLM, and Transformations

### 1.1 Task 1: Panning

We can use *glm :: translate* to pan the objects.

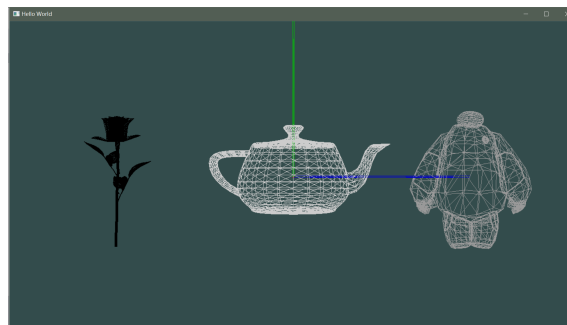


Figure 1: The screenshot of default screen

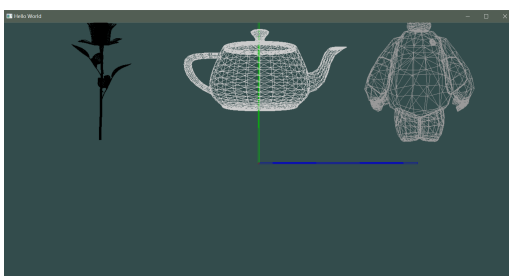


Figure 2: Touching top edge

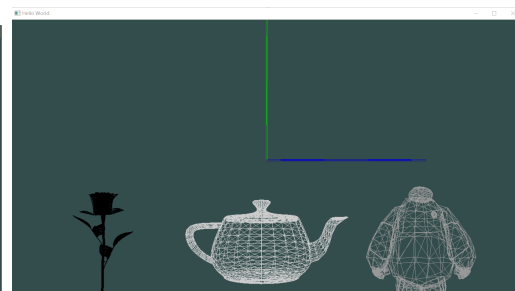


Figure 3: Touching bottom edge

### 1.2 Task 2: Z-translation

We can use *glm :: translation* to do z-axis translation.

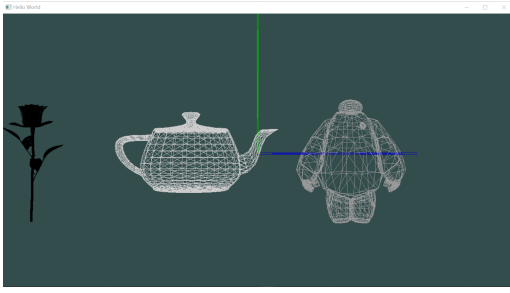


Figure 4: Touching left edge

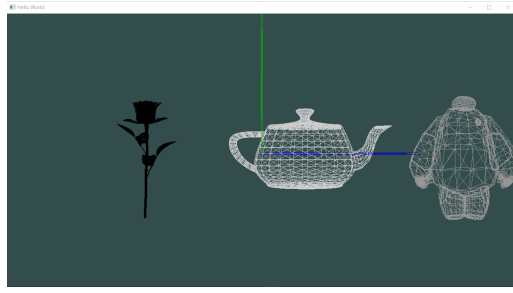


Figure 5: Touching right edge

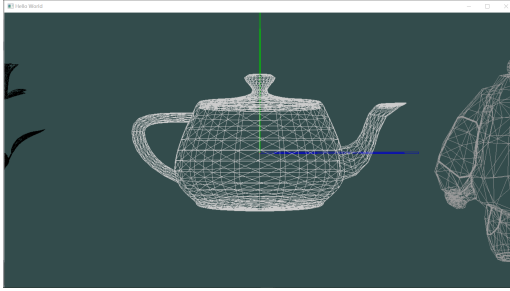


Figure 6: Zoom In

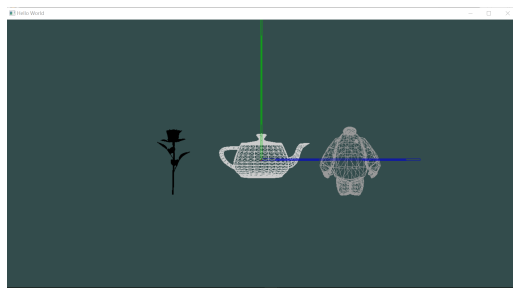


Figure 7: Zoom out

### 1.3 Task 3: Rotation

We can use *glm :: rotate* to do rotation.

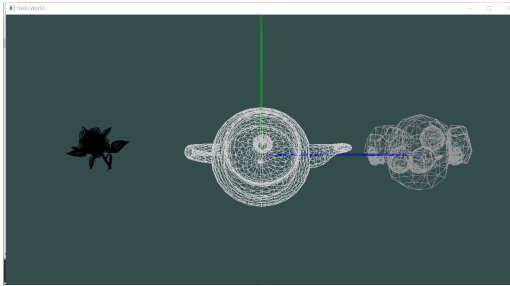


Figure 8: The top of the objects

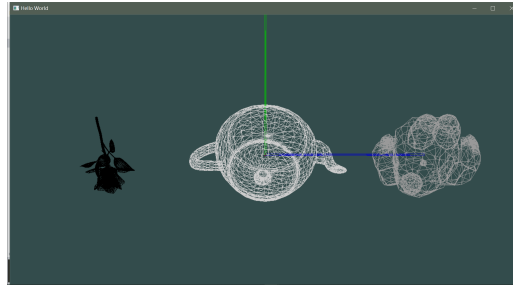


Figure 9: The bottom of the objects

### 1.4 Task 4: Extend 3D scene

I add a baymax model to the right of the original teapot and a rose model to the left of the original teapot.

### 1.5 Experience

We use *SDL\_MOUSEBUTTONDOWN* and *SDL\_MOUSEBUTTONUP* to detect whether the mouse button is pressed, and *SDL\_BUTTON\_LEFT*, *SDL\_BUTTON\_RIGHT* and *SDL\_BUTTON\_MIDDLE* to differentiate which button is pressed.

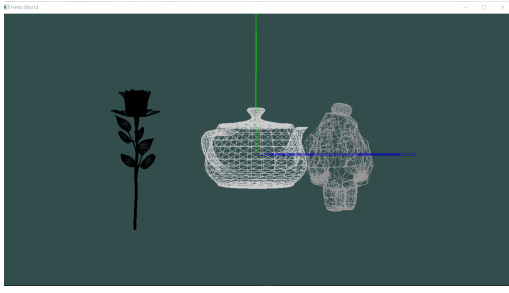


Figure 10: Rotate counter clockwise

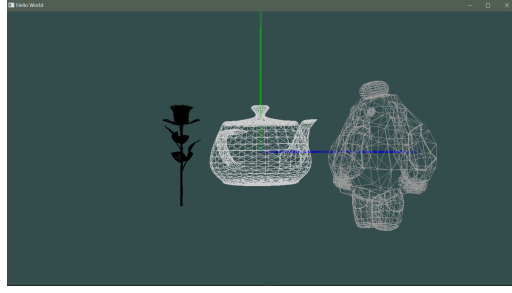


Figure 11: Rotate clockwise

We use *evt.motion.x* and *evt.motion.y* to record the position of mouse in x-axis and y-axis. Then we can calculate the difference to the coordinate where the mouse button was pressed using defined variables *lastXOffset*, *lastYOffset*. We should reset *lastXOffset* and *lastYOffset* to zero as long as we released the button (otherwise, the previous offset value will affect the following panning, translation and rotation).

To set model matrix, we can use *glm :: translate* to do spanning and z-axis translation, use *glm :: scale*, to do scaling (which is not required in this project, but we can use it to amplify our objects) and use *glm :: rotate* to do rotation.

After setting projection matrix, view matrix and model matrix, we attach them to shader uniform and then we can render all those objects.

## 1.6 Note

I print out the x, y, z-axis value of the objects and the rotation angles, whether the mouse button is pressed or released for debugging and checking.