

# UI

(in 3D games)

# Integrated / In-World UI

(UI uses X, Y, Z and is placed in the world)





# UI Overlay

(what we originally did in 2D)



PNG 42 MS

EAT IMMANIN



TRAINING BOT

FRIENDLY BOT

ELIMINATED TRAINING BOT



200 / 200



5/25

TIME 01:07:771

1st



LAP 2/3



P1

43 mph

A mini-map of the track is shown, with a grey line representing the path. A red arrow points to the player's current position, labeled 'P1'. Below the map is a speedometer with a semi-circular scale. The needle is pointing to the number 43, which is displayed in large yellow digits. Below the number is the text 'mph'.







You may have noticed  
when drawing text in our  
newer projects, the UI  
was placed “in world.”

This is due to everything being affected by the projection and view matrices.

```
attribute vec4 position;
attribute vec2 texCoord;

uniform mat4 modelMatrix;
uniform mat4 viewMatrix;
uniform mat4 projectionMatrix;

varying vec2 texCoordVar;

void main()
{
    vec4 p = viewMatrix * modelMatrix * position;
    texCoordVar = texCoord;
    gl_Position = projectionMatrix * p;
}
```

How do we break free of the  
3D projection matrix  
and the moving view matrix to  
draw our UI in 2D?



We add an orthographic  
projection matrix and a  
non moving view matrix!

(just like we did way back)

Lives: 3



# Update main.cpp

```
// Add to the top  
glm::mat4 uiViewMatrix, uiProjectionMatrix;  
GLuint fontTextureID;
```

```
// Add inside of initialize  
uiViewMatrix = glm::mat4(1.0);  
uiProjectionMatrix = glm::ortho(-6.4f, 6.4f, -3.6f, 3.6f, -1.0f, 1.0f);
```

```
// Make sure you have a font in your project.  
fontTextureID = Util::LoadTexture("font.png");
```



# Update main.cpp

```
// Top of Render
program.SetProjectionMatrix(projectionMatrix);
program.SetViewMatrix(viewMatrix);

// Draw 3D objects here...

// Once we are done drawing 3D objects...switch!
program.SetProjectionMatrix(uiProjectionMatrix);
program.SetViewMatrix(uiViewMatrix);

Util::DrawText(&program, fontTextureID, "Lives: 3", 0.5, -0.3f,
               glm::vec3(-6, 3.2, 0));
```

# Let's Code!

Update main.cpp

Add the UI Matrices

Update Render

Draw Text

# What about icons?





We can use our usual 2D  
drawing code!

# Update Util.h

```
// Add this definition  
static void DrawIcon(ShaderProgram *program, int iconTexture, glm::vec3 position);
```

# Update Util.cpp

```
void Util::DrawIcon(ShaderProgram *program, GLuint iconTexture, glm::vec3 position)
{
    glm::mat4 modelMatrix = glm::mat4(1.0f);
    modelMatrix = glm::translate(modelMatrix, position);
    program->SetModelMatrix(modelMatrix);

    float vertices[] = { -0.5, -0.5, 0.5, -0.5, 0.5, 0.5, -0.5, -0.5, 0.5, 0.5, -0.5, 0.5 };
    float texCoords[] = { 0.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 0.0, 0.0, 1.0, 1.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0 };

    glVertexAttribPointer(program->positionAttribute, 2, GL_FLOAT, false, 0, vertices);
    glEnableVertexAttribArray(program->positionAttribute);

    glVertexAttribPointer(program->texCoordAttribute, 2, GL_FLOAT, false, 0, texCoords);
    glEnableVertexAttribArray(program->texCoordAttribute);

    glBindTexture(GL_TEXTURE_2D, iconTexture);
    glDrawArrays(GL_TRIANGLES, 0, 6);

    glDisableVertexAttribArray(program->positionAttribute);
    glDisableVertexAttribArray(program->texCoordAttribute);
}
```

# Update main.cpp

```
// Add to the top
GLuint heartTextureID;
```

```
// Add inside of initialize
heartTextureID = Util::LoadTexture("platformPack_item017.png");
```

```
// Add inside of Render
for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++)
{
    // These icons are small, so just move 0.5 to the right for each one.
    Util::DrawIcon(&program, heartTextureID, glm::vec3(5 + (i * 0.5f), 3.2, 0));
}
```

# Let's Code!



Update main.cpp  
Update Util.h and Util.cpp  
Add the heart to your project

You can find it here (item 17):

[https://github.com/carminguida/CS3113/blob/master/Assets/2D%20Sprites/Kenney\\_SimplifiedPlatformer.zip](https://github.com/carminguida/CS3113/blob/master/Assets/2D%20Sprites/Kenney_SimplifiedPlatformer.zip)