



# COMPUTER GRAPHICS



LEI / LCC  
DEPARTAMENTO DE INFORMÁTICA  
UNIVERSIDADE DO MINHO

## Basic Interactivity with GLUT Graphical Primitives

GLUT– Mouse and Keyboard  
OpenGL – Drawing with triangles



## Basic GLUT Interactivity

- GLUT supports a range of input devices:
  - Mouse
  - Keyboard
  - Trackball
  - Tablet
- Using these devices implies **writing functions to process the respective events**, and
- **Registering these functions** with GLUT.



## Keyboard – Callback Registry

- Regular keys (letters, numbers , etc...)

To register the callback use:

```
glutKeyboardFunc (function_name) ;
```

Function signature:

```
void function_name (unsigned char key, int x, int y) ;
```

This function will be called by GLUT when a regular key is pressed. The parameters are the key itself and the actual mouse coordinates relative to the window.



## Keyboard – Callback Registry

- Special Keys (F1..F12, Home, End, Arrows, etc...)

To register the callback use:

```
glutSpecialFunc(function_name) ;
```

Function signature:

```
void function_name(int key_code, int x, int y) ;
```

The key codes are constants defined in glut.h. Some examples are: GLUT\_KEY\_F1 and GLUT\_KEY\_UP.



## Mouse – Callback Registry

- Mouse: pressing and releasing a button

To register the callback use:

```
glutMouseFunc(function_name);
```

Function signature:

```
void function_name (int button, int state, int x, int y);
```

The parameters are:

- Which button (GLUT\_LEFT\_BUTTON, GLUT\_MIDDLE\_BUTTON, GLUT\_RIGHT\_BUTTON);
- Button state (GLUT\_UP, GLUT\_DOWN);
- Mouse position in window relative coordinates.



## Mouse – Callback Registry

- Mouse: passive and active motion

To register the callback use:

```
glutMotionFunc(function_name);  
glutPassiveMotionFunc(function_name);
```

Function signature:

```
void function_name(int x, int y);
```

The parameters are the window relative mouse coordinates.



# Resource Management

- When using the idle function, GLUT is constantly redrawing the scene.
- For static scenes we only need to redraw when the camera moves.
- To avoid unnecessary redraw we can call the following function when the camera moves

**`glutPostRedisplay()`**

- `glutPostRedisplay` generates an event stating that the window needs to be redrawn. The event will be placed in the event queue for later processing.



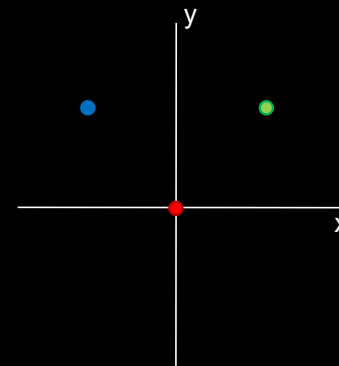
## 3D Modelling

- 3D vertex definition

```
glVertex3f(x,y,z);
```

- To draw a triangle:

```
glBegin(GL_TRIANGLES);  
    glVertex3f(0.0f, 0.0f, 0.0f);  
    glVertex3f(1.0f, 1.0f, 0.0f);  
    glVertex3f(-1.0f, 1.0f, 0.0f);  
glEnd();
```

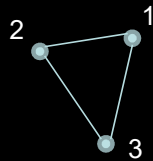




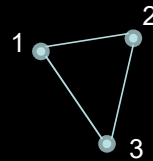


## 3D Modelling

- Polygon orientation
  - OpenGL allows for optimization by only drawing polygons which are facing the camera. To define the front face of a polygon we use the right hand rule.



Polygon facing forward



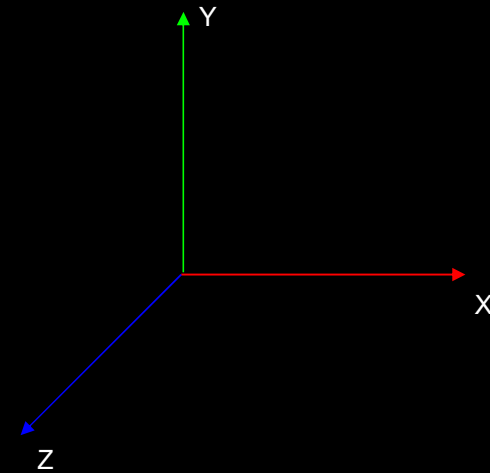
Polygon facing backward



## 3D Modelling

- Drawing Axis with lines

```
glBegin(GL_LINES);  
    // X axis in red  
    glColor3f(1.0f, 0.0f, 0.0f);  
    glVertex3f(-100.0f, 0.0f, 0.0f);  
    glVertex3f( 100.0f, 0.0f, 0.0f);  
    // Y Axis in Green  
    glColor3f(0.0f, 1.0f, 0.0f);  
    glVertex3f(0.0f, -100.0f, 0.0f);  
    glVertex3f(0.0f,  100.0f, 0.0f);  
    // Z Axis in Blue  
    glColor3f(0.0f, 0.0f, 1.0f);  
    glVertex3f(0.0f, 0.0f, -100.0f);  
    glVertex3f(0.0f, 0.0f,  100.0f);  
glEnd();
```





## 3D Modelling

- Face Culling

```
glEnable(GL_CULL_FACE);  
glCullFace(GL_FRONT ou GL_BACK);
```

- Defining default polygon orientation:

```
glFrontFace(GL_CW ou GL_CCW);
```





## 3D Modelling

- Drawing polygon mode

```
glPolygonMode (face ,mode) ;
```

- possible values for face:
  - GL\_FRONT, GL\_BACK, GL\_FRONT\_AND\_BACK
- possible values for mode:
  - GL\_FILL, GL\_LINE, GL\_POINT





## Required Functions

- OpenGL and GLU

```
glTranslatef(x,y,z); // moves the object
```

```
glRotatef(angle,x,y,z); // angle is in degrees
```

```
glScalef(x,y,z); // scale factors for each axis
```

```
glColor3f(r,g,b); // color in RGB. Each component varies between 0 and 1. (1,1,1) is  
white, (0,0,0) is black.
```

```
gluLookAt(px,py,pz, lx,ly,lz, ux,uy,uz);  
// px,py,pz - camera position  
// lx,ly,lz - look at point  
// ux,uy,uz - camera tilt, by default use (0.0, 1.0, 0.0)
```



# Assignment

- Complete the provided code skeleton to create an interactive application with a pyramid (each face with a different colour).
- The keyboard should allow to move the pyramid in the XZ plane, rotate it around its vertical axis, and scale its height.
  - Try swapping the order of the geometric transformations. Interpret the result.
- Use the keyboard to select the drawing mode (`GL_FILL`, `GL_LINE`, `GL_POINT`).
- Use `glutPostRedisplay`;



# The Pyramid

