

Esqueleto 3D

P. J. Martín, A. Gavilanes
Departamento de Sistemas Informáticos y
Computación
Facultad de Informática
Universidad Complutense de Madrid

Esqueleto para 3D

```
// main.cpp
```

```
...
```

```
// Viewport size
```

```
int WIDTH= 500, HEIGHT= 500;
```

```
// Viewing frustum parameters
```

```
GLdouble xRight=10, xLeft=-xRight,  
         yTop=10, yBot=-yTop,  
         N=1, F=1000;
```

```
// Camera parameters
```

```
GLdouble eyeX=100.0, eyeY=100.0, eyeZ=100.0;  
GLdouble lookX=0.0, lookY=0.0, lookZ=0.0;  
GLdouble upX=0, upY=1, upZ=0;
```

Esqueleto para 3D

```
// Scene variables
GLfloat angX, angY, angZ;

void buildSceneObjects() {
    angX=0.0f;
    angY=0.0f;
    angZ=0.0f;
}
```

Esqueleto para 3D

```
void initGL() {  
    // Background color  
    glClearColor(0.6f,0.7f,0.8f,1.0);  
  
    glEnable(GL_COLOR_MATERIAL);  
    glMaterialf(GL_FRONT, GL_SHININESS, 0.9);  
    glEnable(GL_DEPTH_TEST);  
    glEnable(GL_NORMALIZE);  
    // Shading by default  
    glShadeModel(GL_SMOOTH);  
  
    buildSceneObjects();  
    ...  
}
```

Esqueleto para 3D

```
// Light0
glEnable(GL_LIGHTING);
glEnable(GL_LIGHT0);
GLfloat d[]={0.7,0.5,0.5,1.0};
glLightfv(GL_LIGHT0, GL_DIFFUSE, d);
GLfloat a[]={0.3,0.3,0.3,1.0};
glLightfv(GL_LIGHT0, GL_AMBIENT, a);
GLfloat s[]={1.0,1.0,1.0,1.0};
glLightfv(GL_LIGHT0, GL_SPECULAR, s);
GLfloat p[]={0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 1.0};
glLightfv(GL_LIGHT0, GL_POSITION, p);
...
```

Esqueleto para 3D

...

// Camera set up

glMatrixMode(GL_MODELVIEW);

glLoadIdentity();

gluLookAt(eyeX, eyeY, eyeZ, lookX, lookY, lookZ, upX, upY, upZ);

// Frustum set up

glMatrixMode(GL_PROJECTION);

glLoadIdentity();

glOrtho(xLeft, xRight, yBot, yTop, N, F);

// Viewport set up

glViewport(0, 0, WIDTH, HEIGHT);

}

Display callback

```
void display(void) {  
    glClear(GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT |  
            GL_DEPTH_BUFFER_BIT);  
  
    glMatrixMode(GL_MODELVIEW);  
    glPushMatrix();  
  
    // Rotating the scene  
    glRotatef(angX, 1, 0, 0);  
    glRotatef(angY, 0, 1, 0);  
    glRotatef(angZ, 0, 0, 1);  
}
```

Display callback

```
// Drawing axes
```

```
glBegin( GL_LINES );  
    glColor3f(1.0,0.0,0.0);  
    glVertex3f(0, 0, 0);  
    glVertex3f(20, 0, 0);  
  
    glColor3f(0.0,1.0,0.0);  
    glVertex3f(0, 0, 0);  
    glVertex3f(0, 20, 0);  
  
    glColor3f(0.0,0.0,1.0);  
    glVertex3f(0, 0, 0);  
    glVertex3f(0, 0, 20);  
glEnd();
```

```
// Drawing the scene
```

```
glColor3f(1.0, 1.0, 1.0);  
glutSolidSphere(6, 50, 60); // Sphere: radius=6, meridians=50, parallels=60  
glPopMatrix();
```

...

Key callback

```
void key(unsigned char key, int x, int y) {  
    bool need_redisplay = true;  
    switch (key) {  
        case 27: /* Escape key */  
            //continue_in_main_loop = false; // (**)  
            //Freeglut's sentence for stopping glut's main loop (*)  
            glutLeaveMainLoop ();  
            break;  
        case 'a': angX=angX+5; break;  
        case 'z': angX=angX-5; break;  
        case 's': angY=angY+5; break;  
        case 'x': angY=angY-5; break;  
        case 'd': angZ=angZ+5; break;  
        case 'c': angZ=angZ-5; break;  
    }  
}
```

...

Resize callback

...

```
glMatrixMode(GL_PROJECTION);
```

```
glLoadIdentity();
```

```
glOrtho(xLeft, xRight, yBot, yTop, N, F);
```

```
}
```

Las matrices de OpenGL

- Antes de definir el volumen de vista es necesario cargar la matriz de proyección, y hacerla la identidad.

```
glMatrixMode(GL_PROJECTION);  
glLoadIdentity();  
glOrtho(xLeft, xRight, yBot, yTop, N, F);
```

- De igual forma, tras establecer el volumen de vista y antes de dibujar nada, es necesario cargar como matriz actual la de modelado y vista, y hacerla la identidad.

```
glMatrixMode(GL_MODELVIEW);  
glLoadIdentity();  
gluLookAt(eyeX, eyeY, eyeZ,  
          lookX, lookY, lookZ, upX, upY, upZ);
```

- La matriz del puerto de vista se construye cuando establecemos el puerto de vista dentro de la ventana. Conviene que ocupe todo el área de la ventana.

```
glViewport(0, 0, WIDTH, HEIGHT);
```