GLSL Texturing





Texturing

What is Texture Mapping?

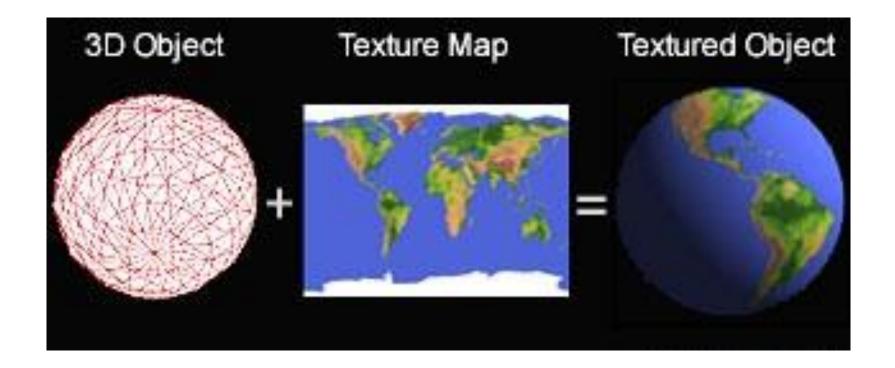


Without Texture Mapping

With Texture Mapping

What is Texture Mapping?

 Texture mapping is the process of determining the color of each pixel based on the texture the object is bearing.



What are Texture Coordinates?

```
glBegin(GL POLYGON);
   glColor3f(r0, g0, b0);
   glNormal3f(u0, v0, w0);
   glTexCoord2f(s0, t0);
   glVertex3f(x0, y0, z0);
   glColor3f(r1, g1, b1);
   glNormal3f(u1, v1, w1);
   glTexCoord2f(s1, t1);
   glVertex3f(x1, y1, z1);
glEnd();
                                                                 (s, t) = (0.2, 0.8)
                      (0,1)
                                       (1,1)
                                                (0.4, 0.2)
                      (0,0)
                                     (1,0)
                                                               (0.8, 0.4)
                                                    Object Space
                         Texture Space
```

Initialize Texture Mapping

```
void init() {
                                            Image Data
   unsigned char bitmap[DIMX*DIMY*3];
                  Texture ID
   GLuint texID;
                              Enable texturing
   glEnable(GL TEXTURE 2D);
                               Generate texture
   glGenTextures(1, &texID);
   glBindTexture(GL_TEXTURE_2D, texID); Bind generated texture
                                                              Give the image data
   glTexImage2D(GL_TEXTURE_2D, 0, GL_RGB, DIMX, DIMY, 0,
                                                              for this texture
                   GL RGB, GL UNSIGNED BYTE, bitmap);
   glTexParameteri(GL_TEXTURE_2D, GL_TEXTURE_MAG_FILTER, GL_LINEAR);
   glTexParameteri(GL TEXTURE 2D, GL TEXTURE MIN FILTER, GL LINEAR);
   glTexParameteri(GL_TEXTURE_2D, GL_TEXTURE_WRAP_S, GL_CLAMP);
   glTexParameteri(GL_TEXTURE_2D, GL_TEXTURE_WRAP_T, GL_CLAMP);
                                                                     Specify paramete
   // glTexImage2D(GL_TEXTURE_2D, 0, GL_RGB, DIMX, DIMY, 0,
   //
                 GL RGB, GL UNSIGNED BYTE, bitmap);
```

1. Wrapping Mode

Clamping:

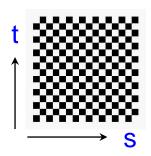
Use 1 if s,t > 1. Use 0 if s,t < 0.

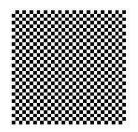
Repeating

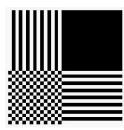
- Use s,t modulo 1
 - fmod(s, 1.0f), s floor(s)

Usage:

```
glTexParameteri(GL_TEXTURE_2D, GL_TEXTURE_WRAP_S, GL_CLAMP);
glTexParameteri(GL_TEXTURE_2D, GL_TEXTURE_WRAP_T, GL_REPEAT);
```



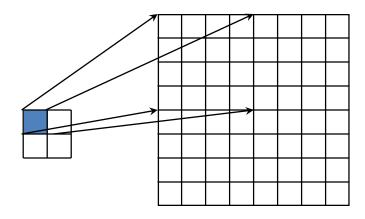




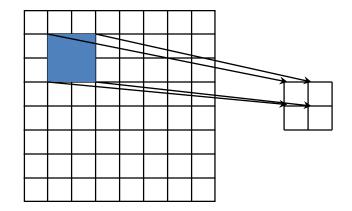
With GL_REPEAT With GL_CLAMP

2. Filter Modes

- More than one texel can cover a pixel (minification) or more than one pixel can cover a texel (magnification)
 - Magnification can result in "mosaicking".
- Can use point sampling (nearest texel) or linear filtering (2 x 2 filter) to obtain texture values



Texture Polygon Magnification

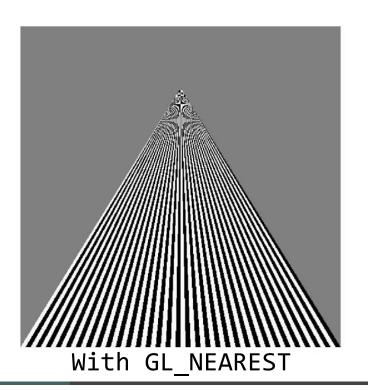


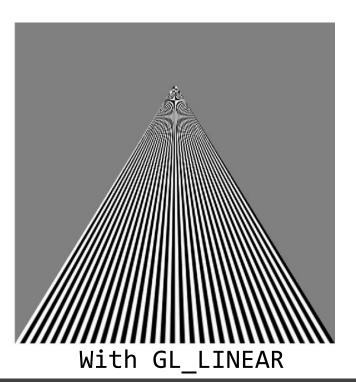
Texture Polygon

Minification

2. Filter Modes: Texture_Parameters

- Filter modes can be set by
 - glTexParameteri(target, type, mode)
- Usage: glTexParameteri(GL_TEXTURE_2D, GL_TEXTURE_MIN_FILTER, GL_NEAREST); glTexParameteri(GL_TEXTURE_2D, GL_TEXTURE_MIN_FILTER, GL_LINEAR);





3. Mipmapping

- Mipmapping allows for prefiltered texture maps of decreasing resolutions
 - Lessens interpolation errors for smaller textured objects

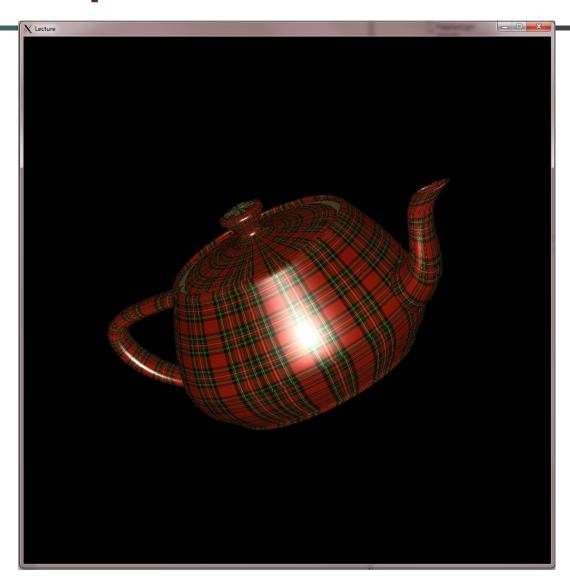


3. Mipmapping Sample Code

```
glTexImage2D(GL TEXTURE 2D, 0, GL RGBA, 32, 32, 0, GL RGBA,
   GL UNSIGNED BYTE, mipmapImage32);
glTexImage2D(GL_TEXTURE_2D, 1, GL_RGBA, 16, 16, 0, GL_RGBA,
   GL UNSIGNED BYTE, mipmapImage16);
glTexImage2D(GL TEXTURE 2D, 2, GL RGBA, 8, 8, 0, GL RGBA,
   GL_UNSIGNED_BYTE, mipmapImage8);
glTexImage2D(GL TEXTURE 2D, 3, GL RGBA,
                                         4, 4, 0, GL RGBA,
   GL UNSIGNED BYTE, mipmapImage4);
glTexImage2D(GL_TEXTURE_2D, 4, GL_RGBA, 2, 2, 0, GL_RGBA,
   GL UNSIGNED BYTE, mipmapImage2);
glTexImage2D(GL TEXTURE 2D, 5, GL RGBA,
                                         1, 1, 0, GL RGBA,
   GL UNSIGNED BYTE, mipmapImage1);
glBegin(GL QUADS);
    glTexCoord2f(0,0); glVertex3f(-2,-1,0);
    glTexCoord2f(0,8); glVertex3f(-2, 1,0);
   glTexCoord2f(8,8); glVertex3f(2000, 1,-6000);
   glTexCoord2f(8,0); glVertex3f(2000,-1,-6000);
glEnd(); glFlush();
```

Texture Practice

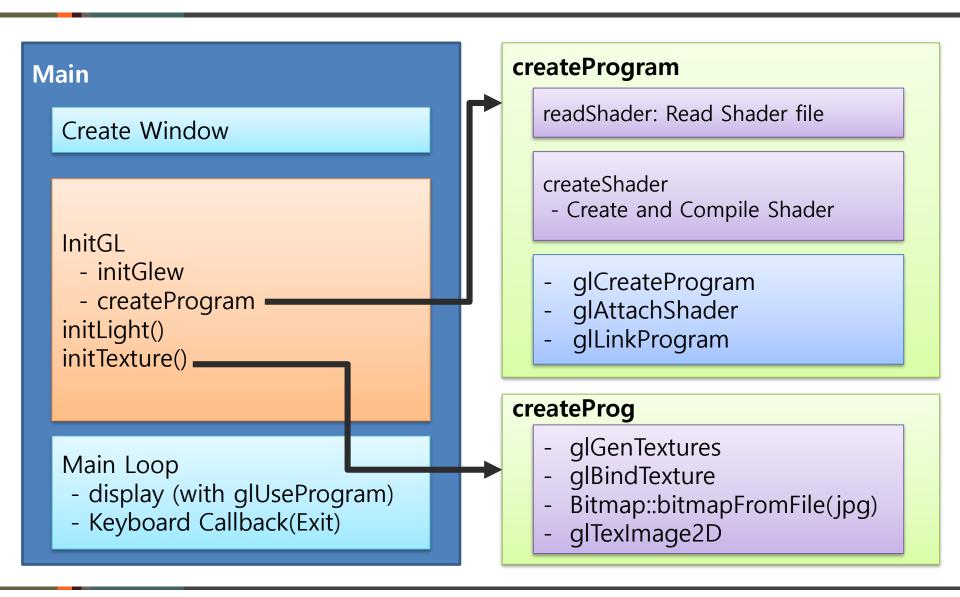
Draw Teapot with Texture



Texture Mapping Coding Exercise

- Copy Sample Skeleton Code
 - vglconnect ID@163.152.20.246
 - cp –r /home/share/Texture ./
 - cd Texture
- Notepad: Shader code 수정
- Compile program
 - make
 - vglrun ./EXE

Program Flow



Program structure

```
#include "XWindow.h"
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string>
//function declaration//
//Global variables//
int main(int argc, char *argv[]) {
    //Window Initialization//
    initGL();
    initLight();
    initTexture(); //Initialize Texture
    while(1) {
        Display();
        KeyboardCallback();
```

initGL()

```
void initGL()
{
    glewInit(); //glew Initialize Function;
    createProgram(); //Create Shader Program
}
Run-time compilation w/ shader source file
```

initLight(): Light Initialize

```
void initLight(){
        /*Set Light and Material Properties with Array*/
        /*Set light properties*/
        glLightfv(GL_LIGHT0, GL_AMBIENT, lightKa);
        glLightfv(GL_LIGHT0, GL_DIFFUSE, lightKd);
        glLightfv(GL_LIGHT0, GL_SPECULAR, lightKs);
        glLightfv(GL_LIGHT0, GL_POSITION, lightPos);
        /*Set material properties*/
        glMaterialfv(GL_FRONT, GL_AMBIENT, matKa);
        glMaterialfv(GL_FRONT, GL_DIFFUSE, matKd);
        glMaterialfv(GL_FRONT, GL_SPECULAR, matKs);
        glMaterialfv(GL_FRONT, GL_SHININESS, &matShininess);
         /*Enable Light*/
        glEnable(GL_LIGHTING);
        glEnable(GL_LIGHT0);
        glEnable(GL_DEPTH_TEST);
```

initTexture(): Initialize Texture

```
void initTexture (){
          glActiveTexture(GL_TEXTURE0); //Activating Texture 0
          glGenTextures(1, &textureID);//Generating Texture
          glBindTexture(GL_TEXTURE_2D, textureID);//Binding Texture
          //Add texture to Back side
          Bitmap bmp = Bitmap::bitmapFromFile("textures/texture.jpg");
          glTexImage2D(GL_TEXTURE_2D, 0, GL_RGB, bmp.width(), bmp.height(), 0, GL_RGB,
                              GL UNSIGNED BYTE, bmp.pixelBuffer());
          //Set Filter and Wrapping
          glTexParameterf(GL TEXTURE 2D, GL TEXTURE MAG FILTER, GL LINEAR);
          glTexParameterf(GL_TEXTURE_2D, GL_TEXTURE_MIN_FILTER, GL_LINEAR);
          glTexParameterf(GL TEXTURE 2D, GL TEXTURE WRAP S, GL CLAMP);
          glTexParameterf(GL TEXTURE 2D, GL TEXTURE WRAP T, GL CLAMP);
          //transfer Texture index to qlsl
          glUniform1i(glGetUniformLocation(program, "tex"),0);
          glBindTexture(GL TEXTURE 2D, 0);
```

Display function@Main

```
void display(){
         glClearColor(1.0f, 1.0f, 1.0f, 1.0f);
         glClear(GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT|GL_DEPTH_BUFFER_BIT);
         glUseProgram(program);
         glMatrixMode (GL PROJECTION);
         glLoadIdentity();
         glBindTexture(GL_TEXTURE_2D, textureID);
         glOrtho (-1.0, 1.0, -1.0, 1.0, -10.0, 10.0);
         glMatrixMode(GL_MODELVIEW);
         glLoadIdentity();
         glRotatef(40.0, 1.0, -1.0, 1.0);
         glShadeModel(GL SMOOTH);
         glutSolidTeapot(0.5f);
         glUseProgram(0);
         glBindTexture(GL TEXTURE 2D, 0);
         glXSwapBuffers(dpy, win);
```

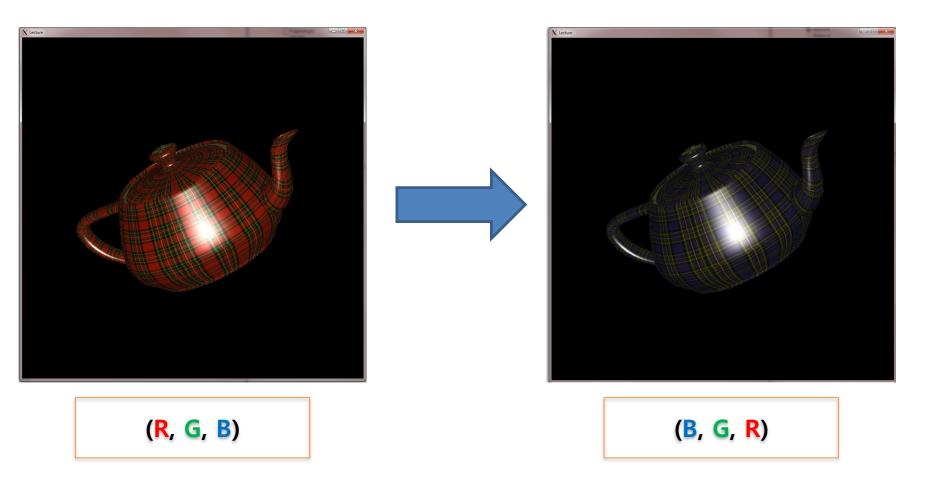
Shader code: Vertex

```
#version 130
varying vec3 normal, lightDir, halfVector;
void main() {
          normal = normalize(gl_NormalMatrix*gl_Normal);
    /* vertex normal to fragment shader */
         lightDir = normalize(gl_LightSource[0].position.xyz);
    /* Light Direction Vector to Fragment shader */
          halfVector = normalize(gl_LightSource[0].halfVector.xyz);
    /* half Vector to Fragment shader */
         gl_Position = gl_ModelViewProjectionMatrix*gl_Vertex;
    /* Projected Position to Fragment shader
         gl_TexCoord[0] = gl_MultiTexCoord0;
    /* texture coordinate to Fragment Shader
```

Shader code: Fragment

```
#version 130
varying vec3 normal, lightDir, halfVector;
uniform sampler2D tex; //set 2D Texture@Fragment Shader
void main() {
            vec3 n, h;
            float NdotL, NdotH;
            vec4 color = gl FrontMaterial.ambient * gl LightSource[0].ambient +
                         gl FrontMaterial.ambient * gl LightModel.ambient;
            n = normalize(normal);
            NdotL = max(dot(n, lightDir), 0.0);
            if (NdotL > 0.0) {
                        color += gl FrontMaterial.diffuse * gl LightSource[0].diffuse * NdotL;
                        h = normalize(halfVector);
                        NdotH = max(dot(n,h),0.0);
                         color = color*texture2D(tex,gl_TexCoord[0].st);//load Texture Color and compute with Light
                        color += gl FrontMaterial.specular * gl LightSource[0].specular *
                    pow(NdotH, gl FrontMaterial.shininess);
            gl_FragColor = color;
```

Draw Teapot with Texture (Color Channel Change)



Color Channel Change Coding Exercise

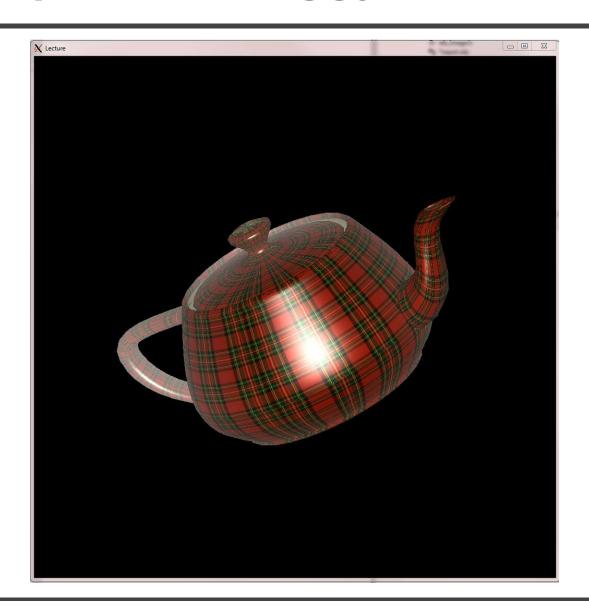
Notepad: Shader code 수정

- Run program
 - vglrun ./EXE

Shader code: Fragment

```
#version 130
varying vec3 normal, lightDir, halfVector;
uniform sampler2D tex; //set 2D Texture@Fragment Shader
void main() {
            vec3 n, h;
            float NdotL, NdotH;
            vec4 color = gl FrontMaterial.ambient * gl LightSource[0].ambient +
                         gl FrontMaterial.ambient * gl LightModel.ambient;
            n = normalize(normal);
            NdotL = max(dot(n, lightDir), 0.0);
            if (NdotL > 0.0) {
                        color += gl FrontMaterial.diffuse * gl LightSource[0].diffuse * NdotL;
                        h = normalize(halfVector);
                        NdotH = max(dot(n,h),0.0);
                        color = color*texture2D(tex,ql TexCoord[0].st).bgra;
                        //load Texture Color and compute with Light
                        color += gl_FrontMaterial.specular * gl_LightSource[0].specular *
                    pow(NdotH, gl FrontMaterial.shininess);
            gl FragColor = color;
```

Draw Teapot with Foggy



Teapot with Fog Coding Exercise

- Notepad: Shader code 수정
- Compile program
 - vglrun ./EXE

Program Flow

Main

Create Window

InitGL

- initGlew
- createProgram

initLight()

initFog() : New Function

initTexture()

Main Loop

- display (with glUseProgram)
- Keyboard Callback(Exit)

initFog(): Fog Initialize

```
void initFog(){
      float fog_color[] = {1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0};
      glEnable(GL_FOG);
      glFogfv(GL_FOG_COLOR, fog_color);
      glFogf(GL_FOG_START, 0.48f);
      glFogf(GL_FOG_END, 0.55f);
}
```

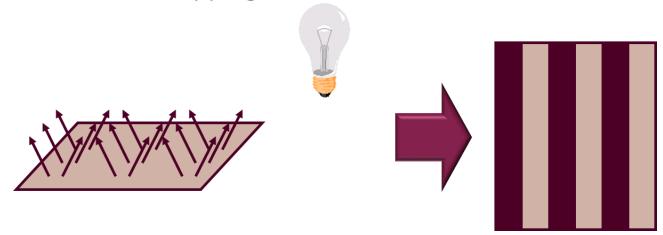
Shader code: Vertex

```
#version 130
varying vec3 normal, lightDir, halfVector;
void main() {
          normal = normalize(gl_NormalMatrix*gl_Normal);
    /* vertex normal to fragment shader */
         lightDir = normalize(gl_LightSource[0].position.xyz);
    /* Light Direction Vector to Fragment shader */
          halfVector = normalize(gl_LightSource[0].halfVector.xyz);
    /* half Vector to Fragment shader */
         gl_Position = gl_ModelViewProjectionMatrix*gl_Vertex;
    /* Projected Position to Fragment shader
         gl_TexCoord[0] = gl_MultiTexCoord0;
    /* texture coordinate to Fragment Shader
         gl_ClipVertex = gl_ModelViewMatrix*gl_Vertex;
    /* vertex position on Clipping Space to Fragment Shader
```

Shader code: Fragment

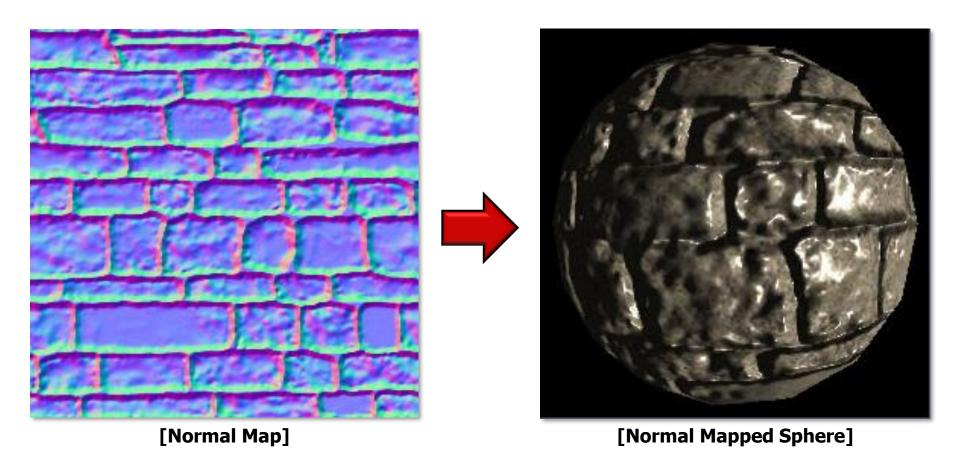
Normal Mapping

- Perturbs surface normal vectors
 - So called 'normal mapping'



- Normal Calculation: normal = (2*color)-1 // on each component
 - normal calculated from normal map in fragment shader
- TBN Transformation
 - Computing Tangent Bitangent at Shaders
- Color Calculation based on Lighting Model

Normal Mapping Example

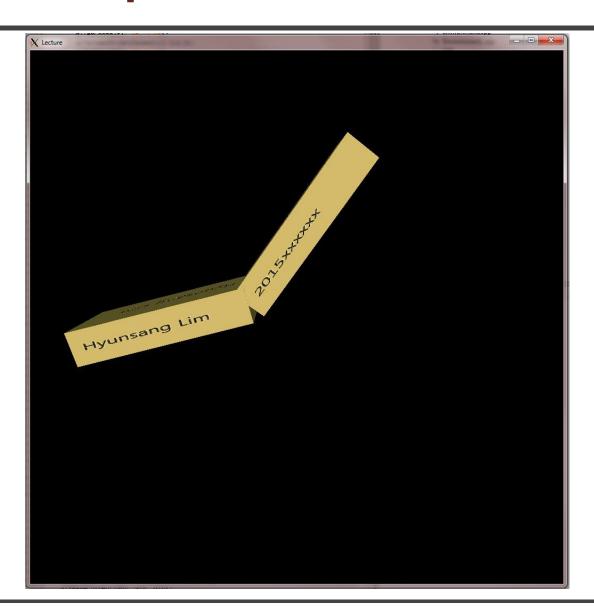


Assignment #2

Purpose of Assignment

- Make Robot-arm Program with Shader
 - Requirements
 - 1. Texture Mapping
 - Texture Mapping(name, student_ID)
 - Normal Mapping
 - 2. Phong Lighting Model
 - Ambient, Diffuse, Specular Light with Phong Shading
 - 3. Using Shaders(Vertex, Fragment)
 - 4. Run at GPU server

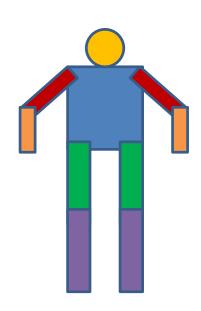
Result Example

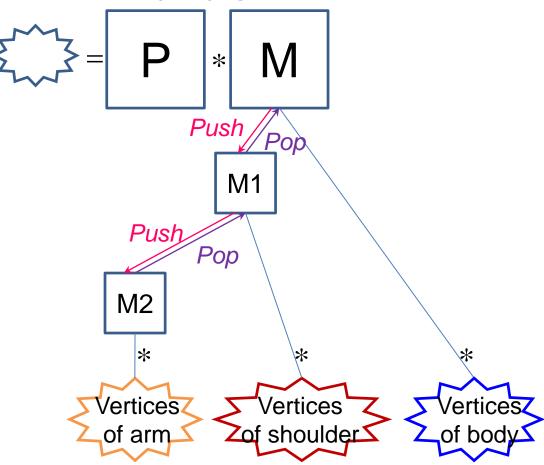


Push & Pop

We can manage the hierarchy by glPushMatrix(),

glPopMatrix().



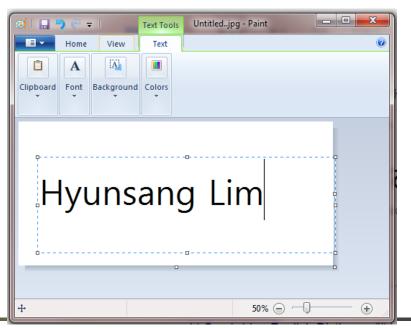


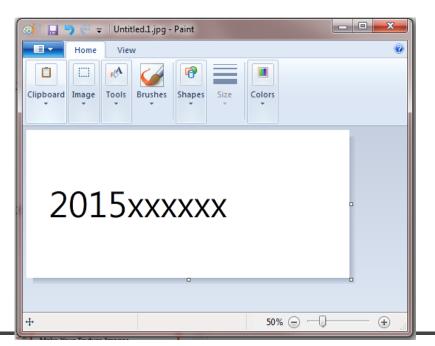
Transform Example: Robot Arm

```
int shoulder = 0, elbow = 0;
void display() {
     /*Initialize Drawing*/
                                                      void keyPressEvent(char* key string){
     glPushMatrix();
                                                                    if(strncmp(key_string, "Up", 2) == 0){
          glRotatef(20, 1, 0, 1);
                                                                                  shoulder = (shoulder+5)%360;
          qlPushMatrix();
                                                                    }else if(strncmp(key_string, "Down", 4) == 0){
                qlTranslatef(-1.0, 0.0, 0.0);
                                                                                  shoulder = (shoulder-5)%360;
                glRotatef(shoulder, 0.0, 0.0, 1.0);
                                                                    }else if(strncmp(key string, "Right", 5) == 0){
                qlTranslatef(1.0, 0.0, 0.0);
                                                                                  elbow = (elbow+5)\%360;
                                                                    }else if(strncmp(key string, "Left", 4) == 0){
                qlPushMatrix();
                                                                                  elbow = (elbow-5)\%360;
                     glScalef(2.0, 0.4, 1.0);
                     qlColor3f(1,0,0);
                     glutSolidCube(1.0);
                glPopMatrix();
                                                     int main(int argc, char *argv[]) {
                                                             /*CreateWindow*/
                glTranslatef(1.0, 0.0, 0.0);
                                                             XEvent xev;
                glRotatef(elbow, 0.0, 0.0, 1.0);
                                                             while(1) {
                glTranslatef(1.0, 0.0, 0.0);
                                                                     display();
                                                                     XNextEvent(dpy, &xev);
                glPushMatrix();
                                                                     if(xev.type == KeyPress){
                     glScalef(2.0, 0.4, 1.0);
                                                                              char *key string = XKeysymToString(
                     qlColor3f(1,1,0);
                                                                              XkbKeycodeToKeysym(dpy, xev.xkey.keycode, 0, 0));
                     glutSolidCube(1.0);
                                                                              keyPressEvent(key string);
                glPopMatrix();
          glPopMatrix();
     glPopMatrix();
     qlXSwapBuffers(dpy, win);
```

Make Your Texture Images

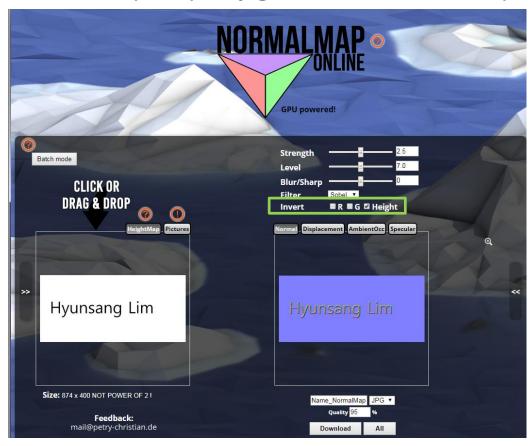
- Make two color image with your "Paint" program.
 - Your name
 - Your Student ID
 - We recommend 800*400 size





Make normal image

- You can convert Color image to normal map
 - http://cpetry.github.io/NormalMap-Online/



Texture Images Example

- Transfer Image to your project folder on GPU Server
 - We'll give file transferring guide

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Programming-Hint: Draw Box

- glutSolidCube function has no texture coordinates.
- You should use following modified function.

```
static void drawBox(GLfloat size)
{
          /*initialize vertex & normal value*/
          for (i = 5; i >= 0; i--) {
                    glBegin(GL QUADS);
                    glNormal3fv(&n[i][0]);
                    glTexCoord2f(0.0f, 0.0f);
                    qlVertex3fv(&v[faces[i][0]][0]);
                    glTexCoord2f(1.0f, 0.0f);
                    glVertex3fv(&v[faces[i][1]][0]);
                    glTexCoord2f(1.0f, 1.0f);
                    glVertex3fv(&v[faces[i][2]][0]);
                    glTexCoord2f(0.0f, 1.0f);
                    glVertex3fv(&v[faces[i][3]][0]);
                    glEnd();
          }
```

Programming-Hint: TBN Transform

 With this TBN matrix, we can transform normals (extracted from the texture) into model space

Programming-Hint: Rendering

```
#version 130
varying vec3 normal, lightDir, halfVector;
uniform sampler2D tex;
uniform sampler2D normal tex;
void main() {
          vec4 color:
          vec3 n;
          /*Compute TBN Matrix*/
          color = texture2D(tex, glTexCoord[0].st);
          n = (2*texture2D(normal_tex,gl_TexCoord[0].st).rgb-vec3(1.0, 1.0, 1.0))*TBN_Matrix;
          /*Compute Ambient color, Diffuse Color, Specular Color*/
          gl FragColor = ambientColor+diffuseColor+specularColor;
```

Submit the Assignment

- Submit the zip file @ Blackboard
 - File name must be "Assignment2_StudentID_Name.zip"
 - Ex. Assignment2_2015000000_박지혁.zip
 - Must include
 - Src file
 - c/c++ and header files
 - Shader files
 - 4 texture images
 - 2 color
 - 2 normal
 - Result running Image file
 - Due date: November 4th

Guide: File Transfer to Server

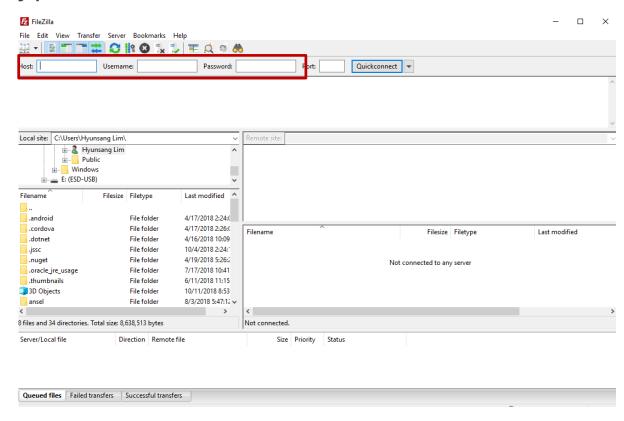
FileZilla

- What is FileZilla
 - FileZilla is the open source cross platform FTP software developed by Tim Kosse
- Download link
 - https://filezilla-project.org/download.php?type=client
 - Recommending to Download with default settings



FileZilla Connecting

- Type 'sftp://163.152.20.246' at Host
- Type Username and Password



FileZilla File Transfer

- Transferring file by drag & drop file from 3 to 5
 - 1 Representing working states
 - Representing folder tree of your PC
 - 3 Representing sub-folders & files in sele cted folder of you PC
 - 4 Representing folder tree of server
 - **(5)** Representing sub-folders & files in selected folder of server

