Gameloft
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3D Basic & OpenGLES 2.0

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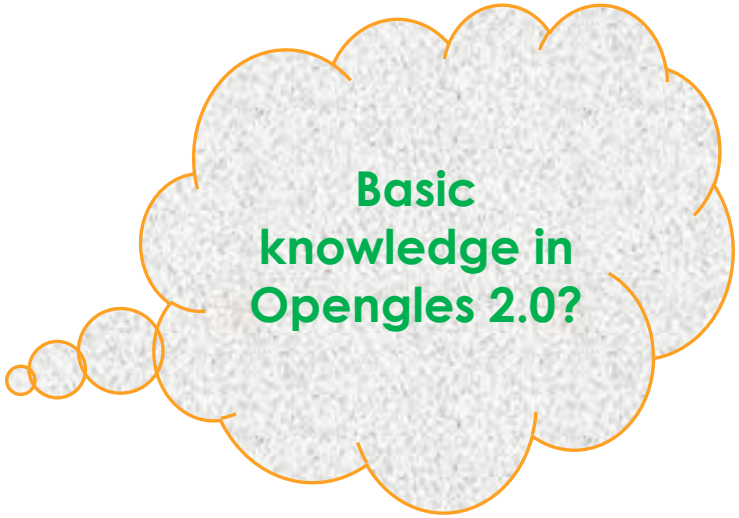
Content

- Introduction
- Rendering pipeline
- Shader
- Basic GLSL-ES
- Basic Math
- MVP matrices
- Textures
- NFG model
- Shader effect: Skydome using cube mapping



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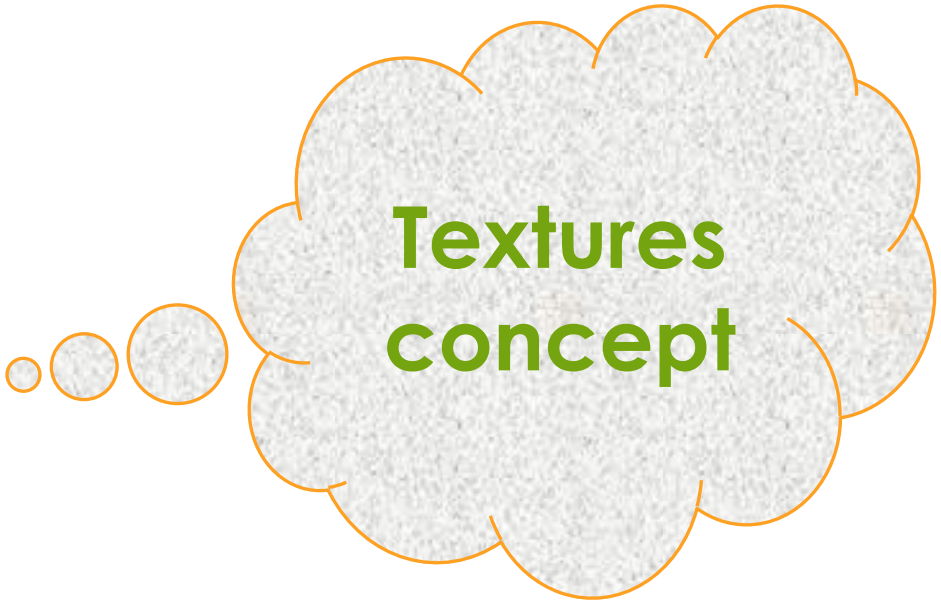
Basic Math

- What is Texture?
- Size of Texture
- Text coordinate and Texel
- Wrapping Modes
- Filters
- Mipmap
- Coding



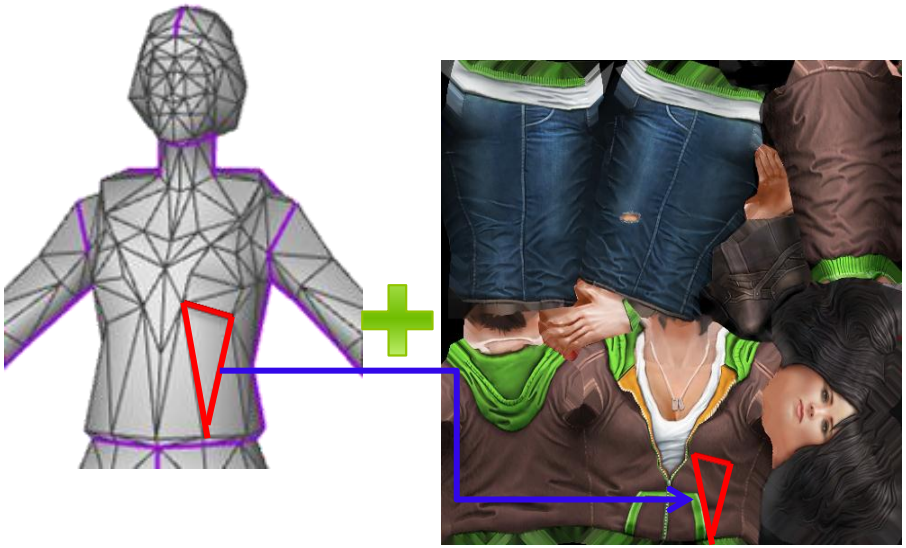
Textures

- Texture is 2D Image applied on a 3D Object.

Textures

- Each primitive on the 3D object will be map to a 2D Image

➔ **Texture Mapping**.

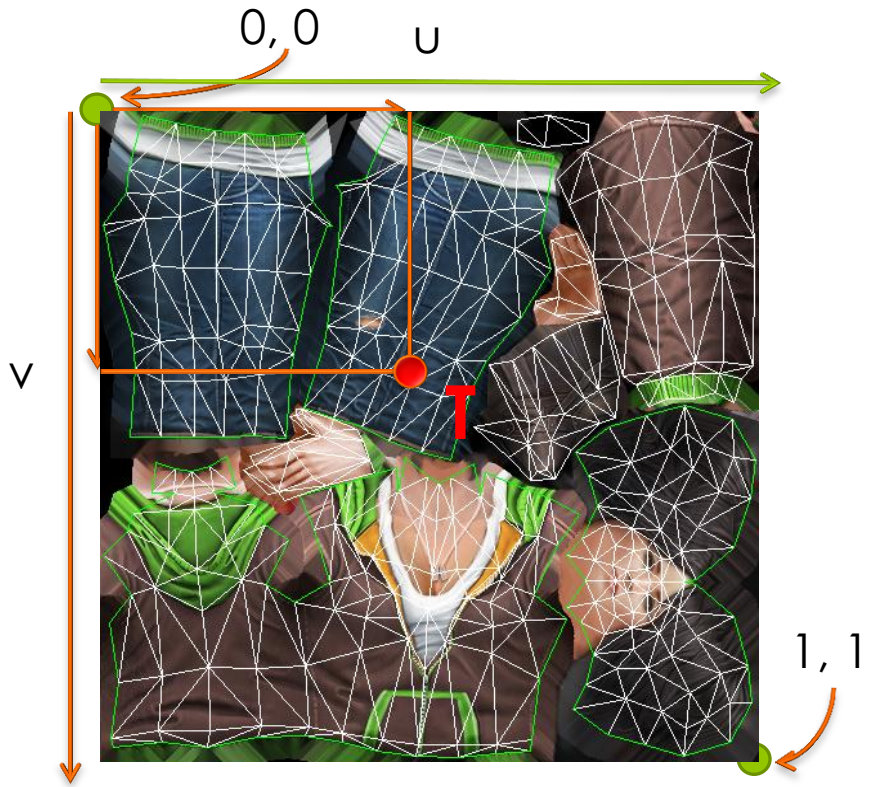


Size of Texture

- **Power of Two** (POT):
  - Size (width, height) of a texture must be a power-of-two number, that mean it should be 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64,….
- **None POT texture:**
  - Some graphic cards support non-power-of-two textures.
  - For optimization and compatibility, we should use POT texture.

Text coordinate & Texel

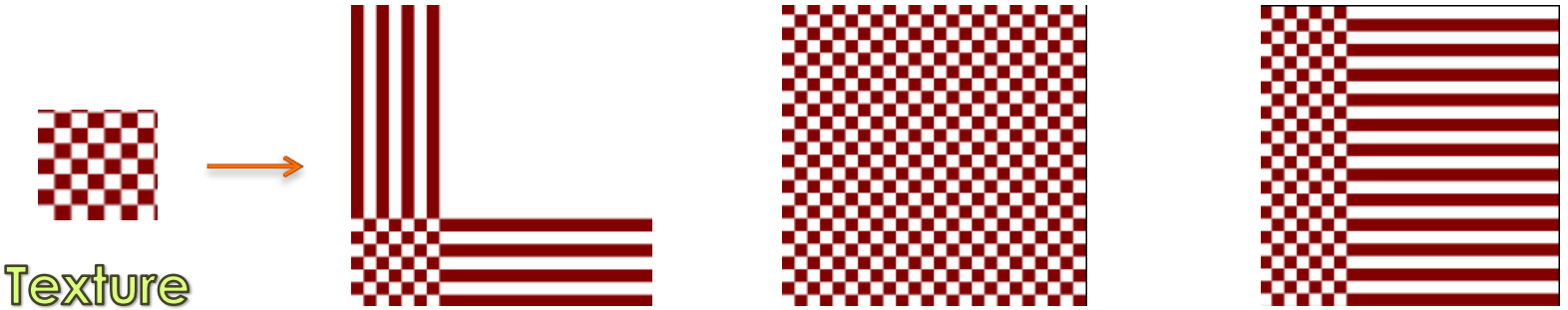
- UV or texture coordinate:
  - An attribute to describe the position of that vertex on the image
- Texel is a pixel on the texture.
- T is a texel:
  - The coordinate of T on the image
  - Defined by (u, v)
  - The u, v is in [0, 1] range



Wrapping Modes

- Process to receive color on the image is called sampling
- If pixel doesn't receive a color by sampling, filling or mirroring the image depends on setting.
- When UV is out of [0..1] range, to receive the color of that textel → options

```
glTexParameteri(GL_TEXTURE_2D, GL_TEXTURE_WRAP_S, wrap_s_option);
glTexParameteri(GL_TEXTURE_2D, GL_TEXTURE_WRAP_T, wrap_t_option);
```



WRAP_S: CLAMP
WRAP_T: CLAMP

WRAP_S: REPEAT
WRAP_T: REPEAT

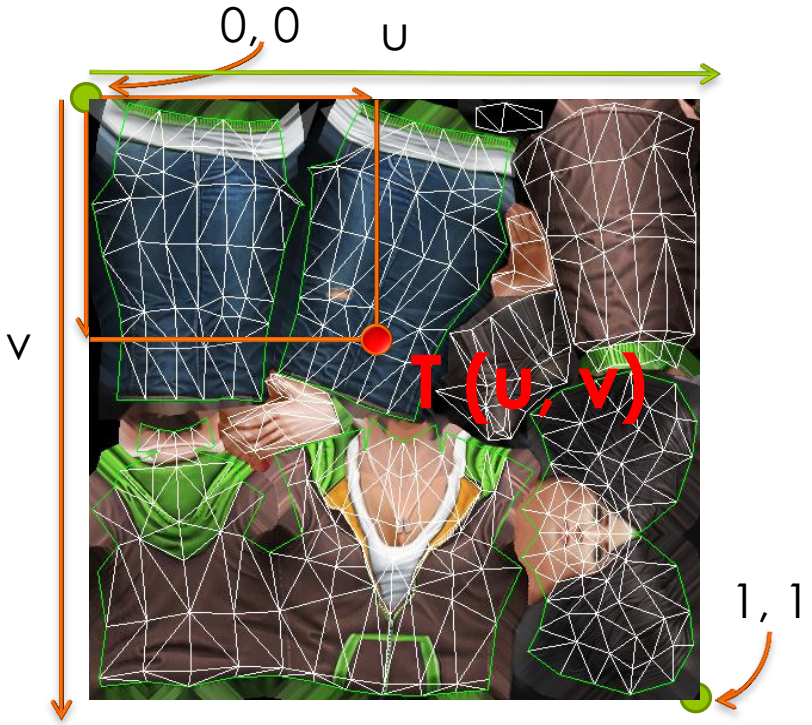
WRAP_S: CLAMP
WRAP_T: REPEAT

Filters

- u, v are float values
- it is not always stay on a pixel in the image

→ we need a way to received the color from pixels on the images ?

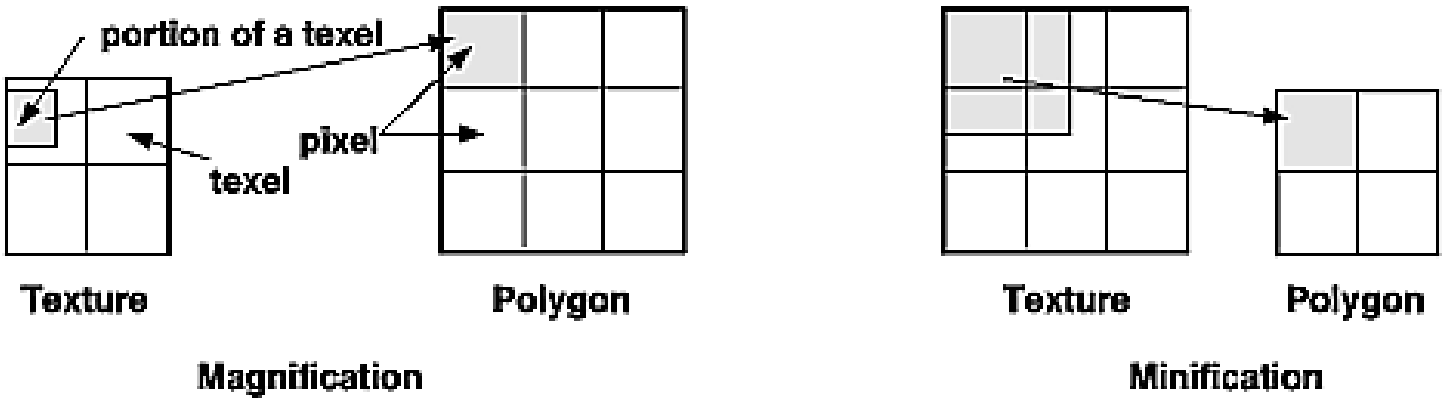
→ Filters will solve this problems.



Filters: Minification and Magnification

- Minification
  - ✓ More than one texel can cover a pixel
- Magnification
  - ✓ More than one pixel can cover a texel

➔ Like when you zoom in/out the image, there must be a method to make the result.



Filters

- Method to pick color from the texture with input u,v:
- To set filtering options we use:

```
glTexParameteri(GL_TEXTURE_2D, GL_TEXTURE_MIN_FILTER, option);
glTexParameteri(GL_TEXTURE_2D, GL_TEXTURE_MAG_FILTER, option);
```

- 6 options:
  - GL_NEAREST: Nearest neighbor
  - GL_NEAREST_MIPMAP_NEAREST: Nearest neighbor with mipmapping
  - GL_LINEAR: Bilinear
  - GL_NEAREST_MIPMAP_LINEAR
  - GL_LINEAR_MIPMAP_NEAREST
  - *GL_LINEAR_MIPMAP_LINEAR*

Filters

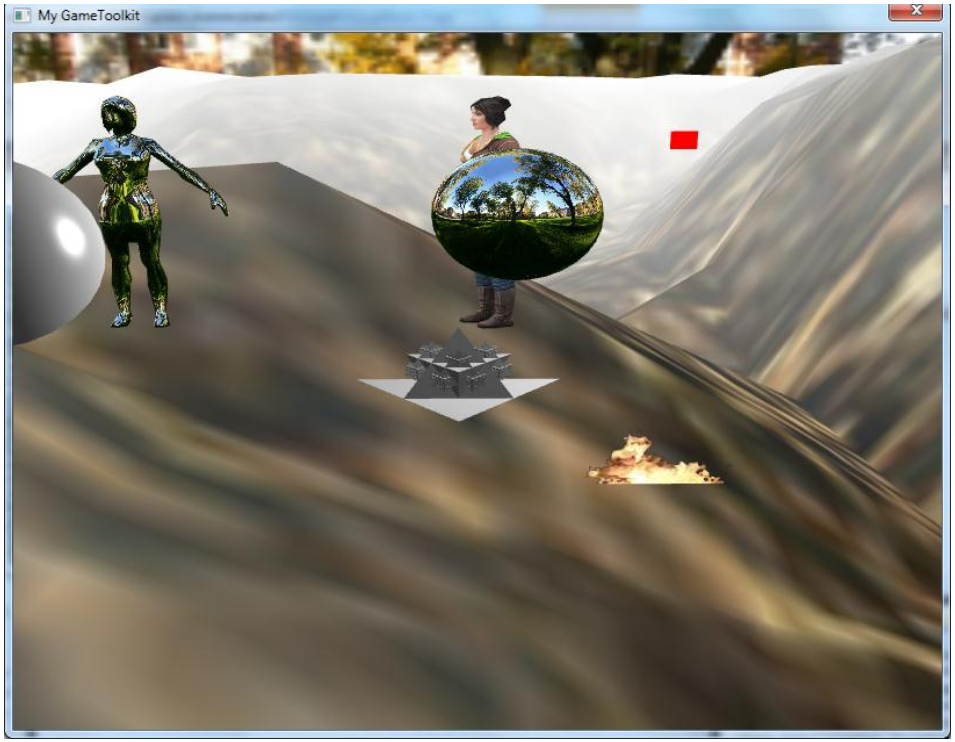
- **GL_NEAREST - Nearest neighbor:**
  Pick the color of the nearest pixel on the texture image.
  - ✓ *Fast method.*
  - ✓ *Generate a large amount of artifacts.*

Pixel becomes big blocks in this scene

- **GL_NEAREST_MIPMAP_NEAREST - Nearest neighbor with mipmapping**:
  Pick the color of the nearest pixel on the nearest mipmap:
  - ✓ *Same to nearest neighbor but use mipmap.*
  - ✓ *Solve the antialiasing problem but we will still have blocks on our scene.*

Filters (conts)

- **GL_LINEAR - Bilinear**: *Take four adjacent pixels to the texel to calculate the average color ➔ result color.*

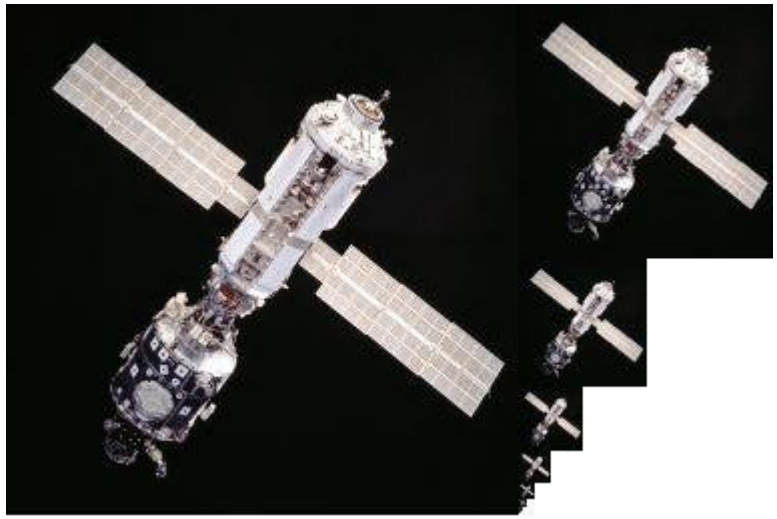


Filter (conts)

- **GL_NEAREST_MIPMAP_LINEAR**:
  - ✓ Take two adjacent texels on two nearest mipmaps by using GL_NEAREST, calculate the average value of the picked color → result color.
- **GL_LINEAR_MIPMAP_NEAREST**:
  - ✓ Chose the nearest mipmap and use GL_LINEAR operation.
- ***GL_LINEAR_MIPMAP_LINEAR:***
  - ✓ Chose the two nearnest mipmaps to the texcel and pick the two texel using GL_LINEAR → calculate the average of those two values to get the final color.

Mipmap

- Mipmaps are pre-calcuated, optimized collection of image of a main texture
- Advantages:
  - ✓ Increase rendering speed
  - ✓ Reduce anti-alias artifacts.
  - ✓ Lessens interpolation
- Disadvantages:
  - ✓ Use much memory



Coding: How to use texture?

Writing the shader:

+ Add uv attribute.

```
attribute vec2 a_uv;
```

+ Add uv varying to pass it to the fragment shaders:

```
varying vec2 v_uv;

....

v_uv = a_uv;
```

+ Add uniform of the texture as a sampler2D.

```
uniform sampler2D u_texture;
```

+ Read the color value:

```
gl_FragColor = texture2D(u_texture, v_uv);
```

```
attribute vec4 a_position;
attribute vec2 a_uv;

varying vec2 v_uv;
void main()
{
    gl_Position = a_position;
    v_uv = a_uv;
}
```

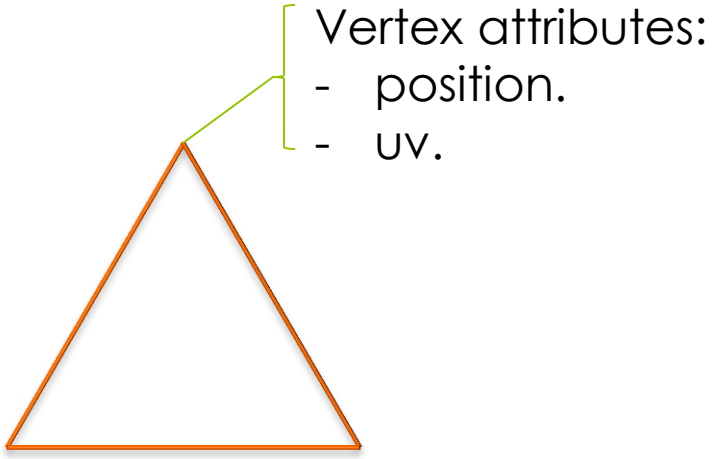
```
uniform sampler2D u_texture;

varying vec2 v_uv;
void main()
{
    gl_FragColor = texture2D(u_texture,
v_uv);
}
```

Coding (conts)

Define the Object and its attributes:

float vertices_pos[] = { … }; -> contain vertices array

float uv_pos[] = {…}; -> contailn texcoord array



Vertex attributes:
- position.
- uv.

Coding: How to use texture?

1. **Generate the texture:**

```
GLuint textureID;
glGenTextures(1, &textureID);
```

➔ A texture will be generated inside GPU.

2. **Bind and load Texture data.**

```
glBindTexture(GL_TEXTURE_2D, textureID);
char *imageData = LoadTGA("source_file",…);
glTexImage2D(GL_TEXTURE_2D, 0, GL_RGB, iWidth, iHeight, 0,
GL_RGB, GL_UNSIGNED_BYTE, imageData);
```

➔ It depends on image data 24 bdp or 32 bdp we can use GL_RGB or GL_RGBA

Coding (conts)

3. **Setting texture parameters:**

```
glTexParameteri(GL_TEXTURE_2D,GL_TEXTURE_WRAP_S,GL_REPEAT);
glTexParameteri(GL_TEXTURE_2D,GL_TEXTURE_WRAP_T,GL_REPEAT);
glTexParameteri(GL_TEXTURE_2D,GL_TEXTURE_MIN_FILTER,GL_NEAREST);
glTexParameteri(GL_TEXTURE_2D,GL_TEXTURE_MAG_FILTER,GL_NEAREST);
```

Note: MIN_FILTER AND MAG_FILTER must be set to enable display texture

- For mipmap texture only

```
glTexParameteri(GL_TEXTURE_2D, GL_TEXTURE_MIN_FILTER,
                                        GL_NEAREST_MIPMAP_NEAREST );
// no GL_TEXTURE_MAG_FILTER with mipmap
glGenerateMipmap(GL_TEXTURE_2D);
```

We will have a texture inside the GPU for later use.

Coding (conts)

6. **Setting the texture uniform:**

```
glBindTexture(GL_TEXTURE_2D, textureID);
int iTextureLoc = glGetUniformLocation("u_texture");
glUniform1i(iTextureLoc, 0);
```

7. **Command the GPU to draw the object:**

```
glVertexAttribPointer(iVertexLoc, 3, GL_FLOAT, GL_FALSE, 0, vertices_pos);
glEnableVertexAttribArray(iVertexLoc);
glVertexAttribPointer(iTexcoordLoc, 2, GL_FLOAT, GL_FALSE, 0, uv_pos);
glEnableVertexAttribArray(iTexcoordLoc);
glDrawArrays(GL_TRIANGLES, 0, 3);
```

Note that: This code doesn't use VBO

Texture: Practice

- Draw a triangle and load texture into that triangle

- Note: You must use VBO

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Model

- 3D models/geometries are typically comprised of
  - Polygons
  - Verticies
  - Textures
  - Normal

  which create the model's shape.
- Normally, using file format with *obj, md2, md5,…* file extension
- Your current format in training is NFG

NFG File Format

Example:
NrVertices: 512
0. pos:[0.134000, 1.020300, -0.083900]; norm:[0.662700, 0.317700, -0.678100]; binorm:[0.014559, 0.899869, 0.435830]; tgt:[-0.748718, 0.298721, -0.591766]; uv:[0.611900, 0.886700];
…
511. pos:[-0.326500, 1.214000, -0.008800]; norm:[0.727900, -0.637000, 0.253600]; binorm:[0.634562, 0.765975, 0.102637]; tgt:[-0.259692, 0.086258, 0.961831]; uv:[0.758900, 0.735100];

NrIndices: 2154
0. 0, 1, 2
1. 2, 3, 0
2. 4, 5, 6
…
717. 480, 510, 509

NFG format

- Load each data into below structure:

```
struct Vertex
{
        Vector3 pos;
        Vector3 normal;
        Vector3 binormal;
        Vector3 tangent;
        Vector2 uv;
};
```

- Suppose N is number of vertices:
  - Vertex *vertices = new Vertex[n]; //n = 512 for this sample
  - Load for n vertices into structure

```
vertices[0].pos.x = 0.134000;
vertices[0].pos.y = 1.020300;
vertices[0].pos.z = -0.083900;
...
vertices[0].uv.y = 0.611900;
vertices[0].uv.y = 0.886700;
```

NFG format

- Suppose NIndice is number of indices array. For this example, NIndice is equal to 2154.
- The value of indices array will be:

Indices[Nindice] = {0, 1, 2, 2, 3, 0, 4, 5, 6,…, 480, 510, 509};

- This means, to draw a woman model, we need 512 vertices, 718 faces, drawing in order by indices array with 2154 elements.

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- **Shader effect: Skydome using cube mapping**

Skymapping: Sky dome

- Called Cube mapping

Sky mapping: Sky dome

- An effect known as environment mapping
- A cube (sky box) or a sphere (sky sphere) that encapsulate the whole scene composed of six 2D textures
- A camera is placed in the center of the scene

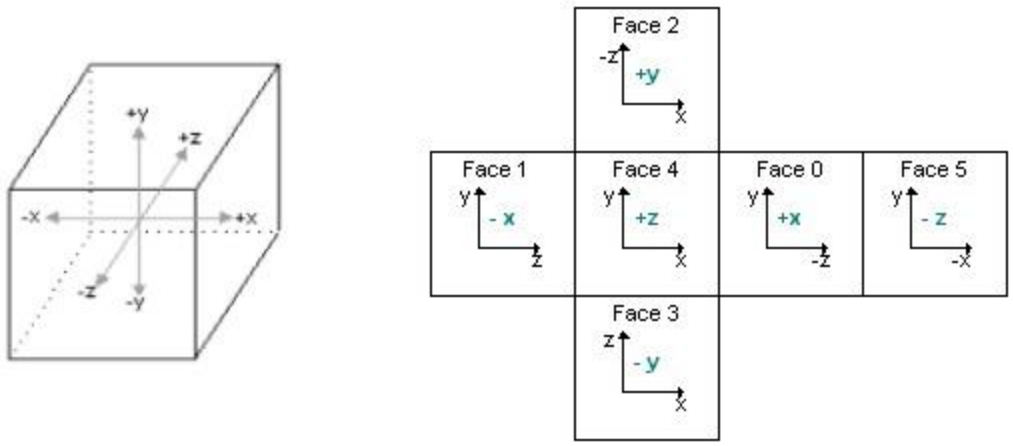
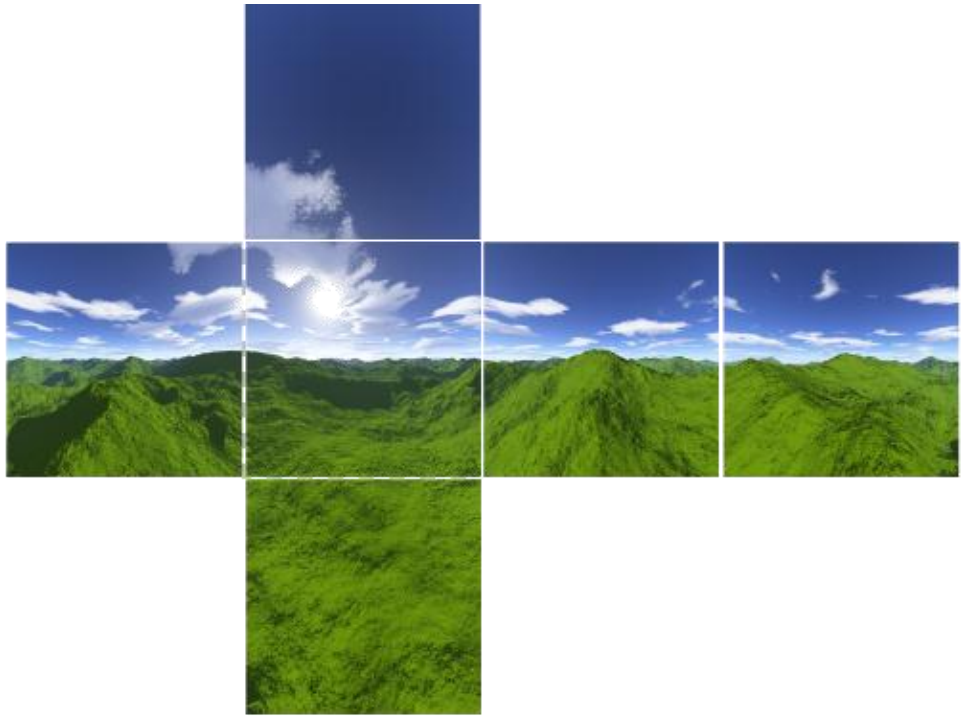


Image 26 : Cube Map Unwrap

Sky mapping: Sky dome

- A cubic texture included 6 sides of a cube
- An image of the scene is captured from each of the six axis directions (+X, –X, +Y, –Y, +Z, –Z) and stored in each cube face



GL_TEXTURE_CUBE_MAP_POSITIVE_X,

GL_TEXTURE_CUBE_MAP_NEGATIVE_X,

GL_TEXTURE_CUBE_MAP_POSITIVE_Y,

GL_TEXTURE_CUBE_MAP_NEGATIVE_Y,

GL_TEXTURE_CUBE_MAP_POSITIVE_Z,

GL_TEXTURE_CUBE_MAP_NEGATIVE_Z

Sky mapping: Coding

Vertex Cube shader

```
attribute vec4 a_CubeVertexPos;
uniform mat4 u_CubeMVPMatrix;
varying vec4 v_pos;

void main(void)
{
    gl_Position = u_CubeMVPMatrix *
                          a_CubeVertexPos;

    v_pos = a_CubeVertexPos;
}
```

Fragment Cube shader

```
precision mediump float;
uniform samplerCube u_samplerCubeMap;
varying vec4 v_pos;

void main(void)
{
   gl_FragColor =  textureCube(
              u_samplerCubeMap, v_pos.xyz);
}
```

Coding (conts)

Official way

```
// Generate a texture object
glGenTextures(1, &textureId);

// Bind the texture object
glBindTexture(GL_TEXTURE_CUBE_MAP, textureId);

// Load the cube face - Positive X
glTexImage2D(GL_TEXTURE_CUBE_MAP_POSITIVE_X, 0, GL_RGB, 512,
512, 0, GL_RGB, GL_UNSIGNED_BYTE, &cubePixels[0]);

// Load the cube face - Negative X
glTexImage2D(GL_TEXTURE_CUBE_MAP_NEGATIVE_X, 0, GL_RGB,
512, 512, 0, GL_RGB, GL_UNSIGNED_BYTE, &cubePixels[1]);

// Load the cube face - Positive Y
glTexImage2D(GL_TEXTURE_CUBE_MAP_POSITIVE_Y, 0, GL_RGB, 512,
512, 0, GL_RGB, GL_UNSIGNED_BYTE, &cubePixels[2]);

// Load the cube face - Negative Y
glTexImage2D(GL_TEXTURE_CUBE_MAP_NEGATIVE_Y, 0, GL_RGB,
512, 512, 0, GL_RGB, GL_UNSIGNED_BYTE, &cubePixels[3]);

// Load the cube face - Positive Z
glTexImage2D(GL_TEXTURE_CUBE_MAP_POSITIVE_Z, 0, GL_RGB, 512,
512, 0, GL_RGB, GL_UNSIGNED_BYTE, &cubePixels[4]);

// Load the cube face - Negative Z
glTexImage2D(GL_TEXTURE_CUBE_MAP_NEGATIVE_Z, 0, GL_RGB, 512,
512, 0, GL_RGB, GL_UNSIGNED_BYTE, &cubePixels[4]);
```

Optimized way

```
// Generate a texture object
glGenTextures(1, &textureId);

glBindTexture(GL_TEXTURE_CUBE_MAP,
                                    textureId);

for (int i=0; i<6; i++)
{
   glTexImage2D (
      GL_TEXTURE_CUBE_MAP_POSITIVE_X+i,
      0,
      GL_RGB,
      512,
      512,
      0,
      GL_RGB,
      GL_UNSIGNED_BYTE,
      &cubePixels[i] );
}
```

Sky mapping: Coding (conts)

```
glBindTexture (GL_TEXTURE_CUBE_MAP, textureId);


glEnableVertexAttribArray ( iPosVertexLoc );
glVertexAttribPointer (iPosVertexLoc, 3, GL_FLOAT, GL_FALSE, 0,
                                                    m_aVerticesArray);


glDrawArrays (GL_TRIANGLES, 0, 36);
```

Any question?