

Vertex shaders i Fragment shaders

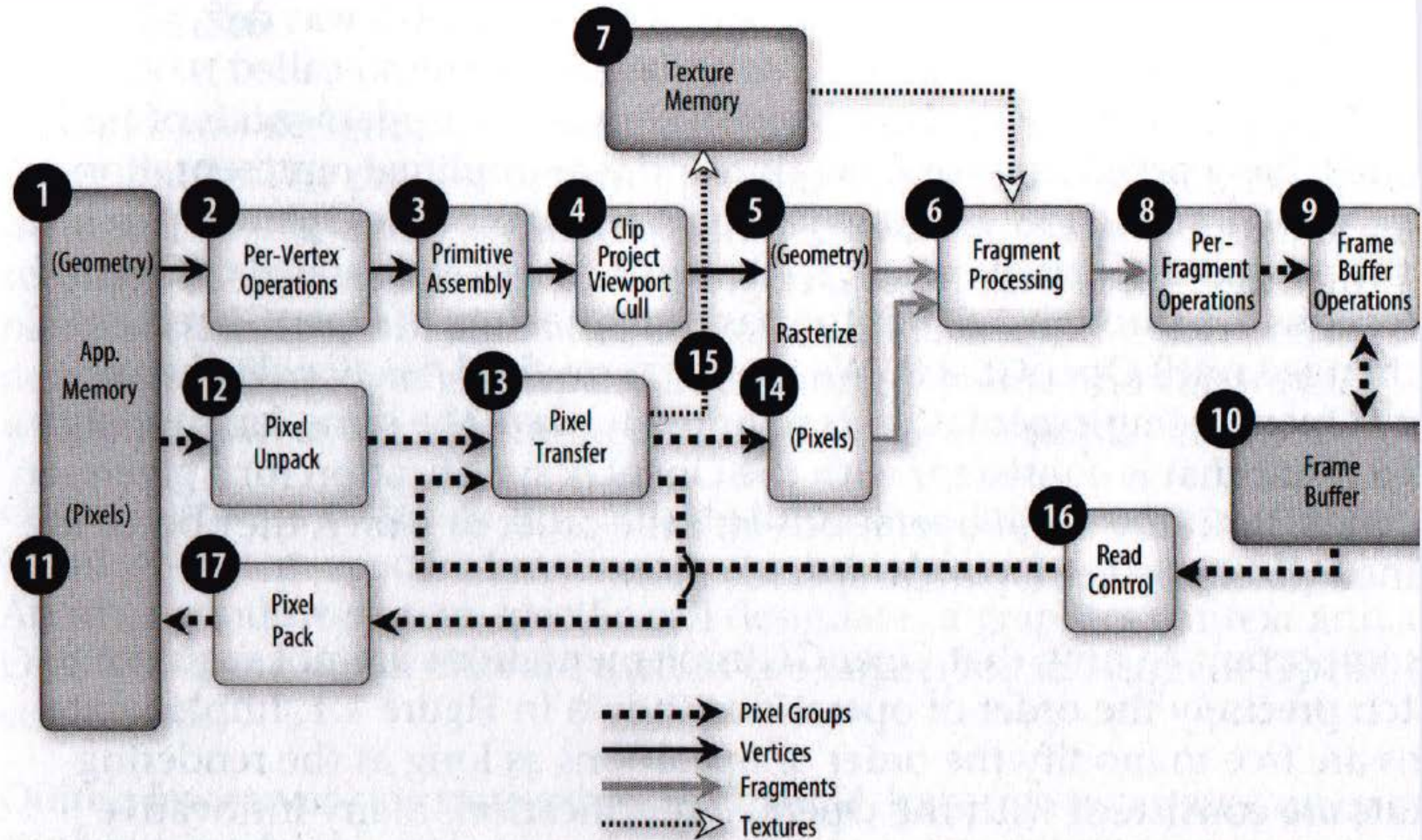
Entorn per desenvolupar shaders (viewer)

Professors de Gràfics

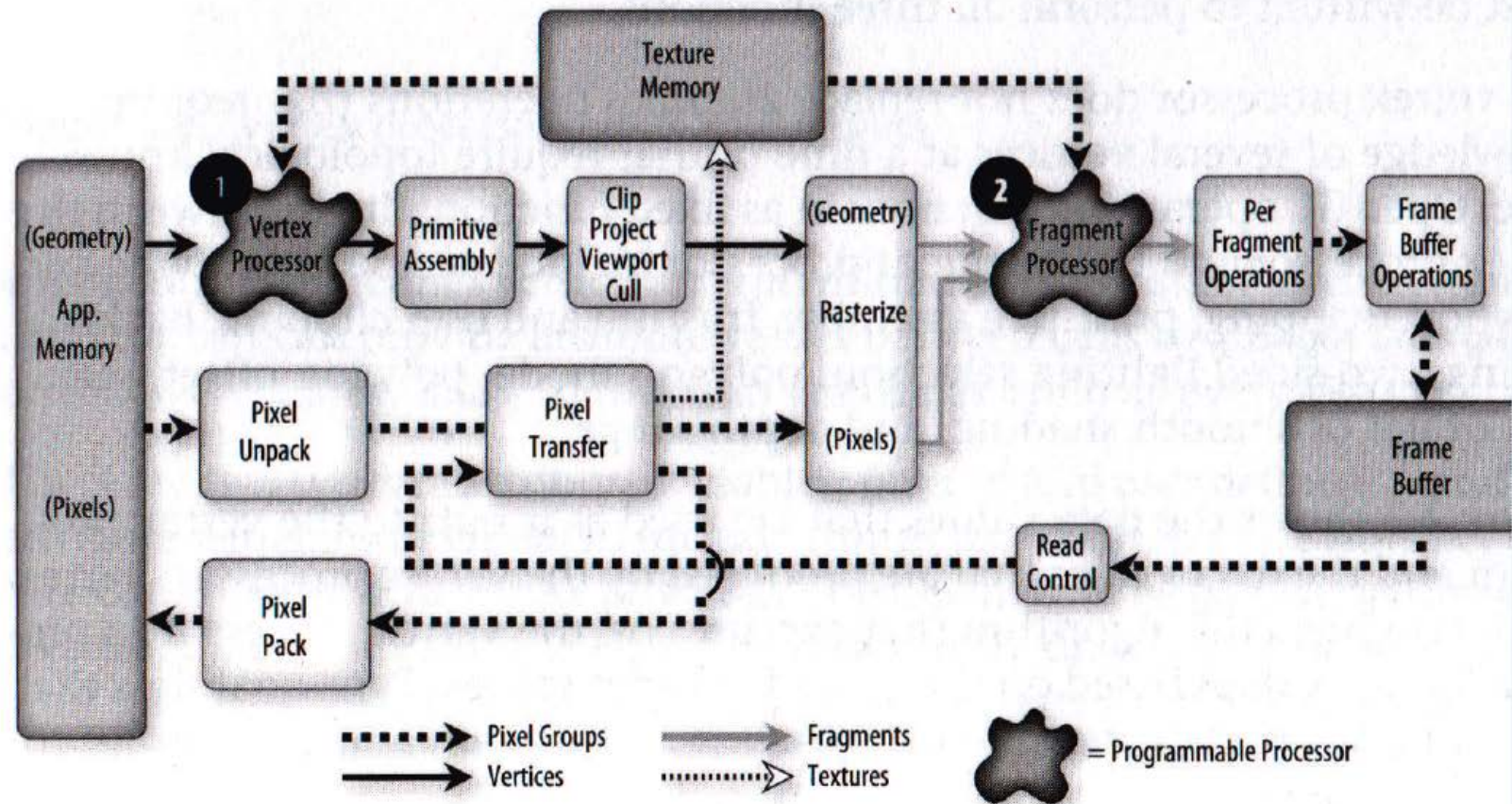
Febrer 2016

PIPELINE PROGRAMMABLE

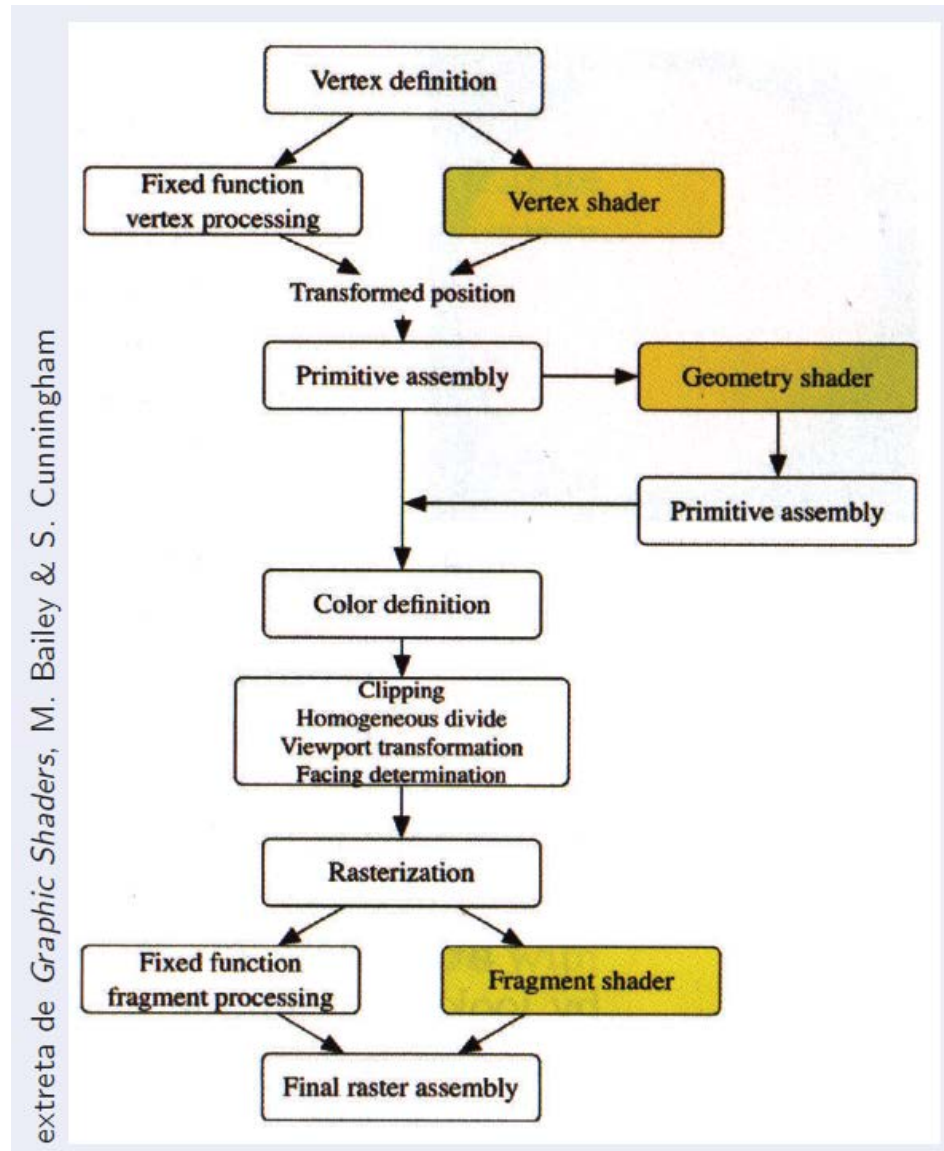
extreta de OpenGL Shading Language, R. J. Rost et. al.



Pipeline programmable



Pipeline programmable (amb GS)



Llenguatges de programació shaders

Cg (C per gràfics) Llenguatge desenvolupat per Nvidia.
Col·laboració amb Microsoft. Basat en C.

HLSL (*High-Level Shader Language*) Llenguatge desenvolupat per Microsoft. Col·laboració amb Nvidia. Basat en C.

GLSL (*GL Shader Language*) Llenguatge estandaritzat pel OpenGL Architecture Board a partir del release 2.0.

Eines per desenvolupar shaders

FOSS

- BuGLe (<http://www.opengl.org/sdk/tools/BuGLe>)
- Shader Maker
(http://cg.in.tu-clausthal.de/publications.shtml#shader_maker)

Lliure distribució

- ShaderDesigner
(<http://www.opengl.org/sdk/tools/ShaderDesigner/>)
- glsldevil (<http://www.vis.uni-stuttgart.de/glsldevil/>)
- gDEDebugger (<http://www.gremedy.com/>)

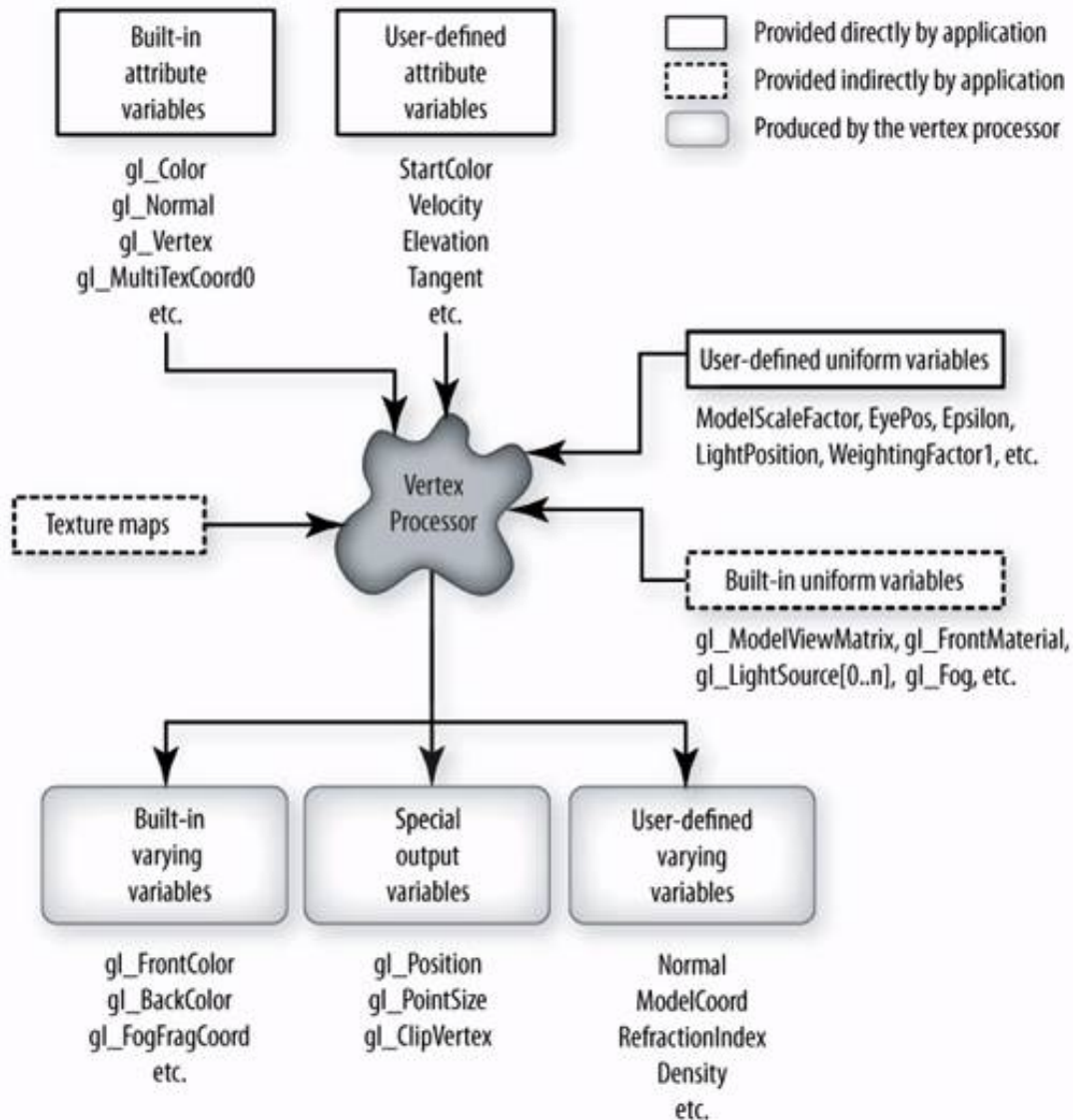
Més moltes altres específiques d'alguna plataforma...

Versions

Versions

Versió	Vers. OGL	data	incorpora
1.10	2.0	2004	vertex i fragment shaders
1.20	2.1	2006	
1.30	3.0	2008	Core and Compatibility profiles, in, out, inout
1.40	3.1	2009	
1.50	3.2	2009	geometry shaders
	3.3	2010	tessellation shaders
	4.0	2010	
	...		
	4.3	2012	compute shaders

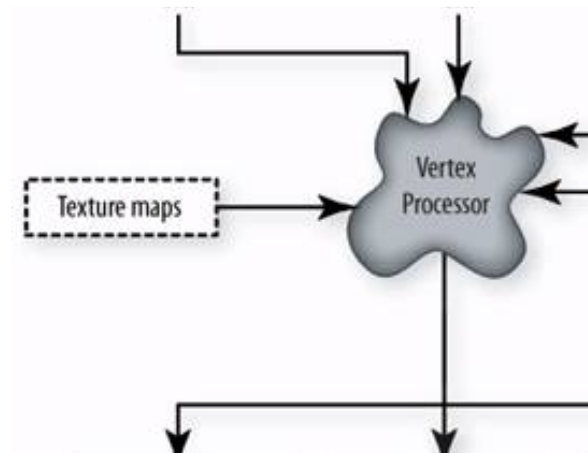
Vertex shader (compatibility)



Vertex shader (3.3 core)

Attributes (user-defined)

```
vec3 vertex; // object space  
vec3 normal;  
vec3 color;  
vec2 texCoord; ...
```



Uniforms (user-defined, read-only)

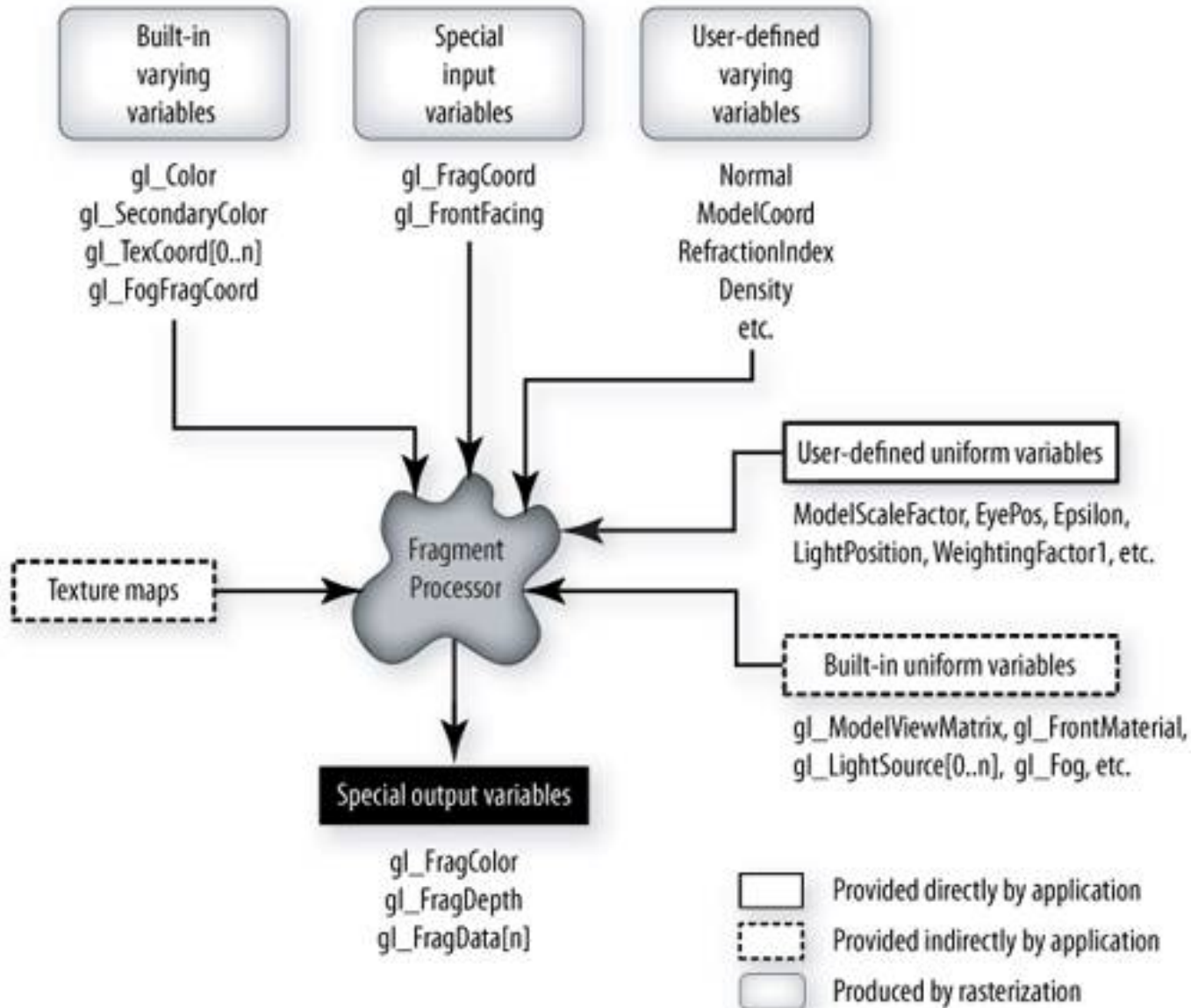
```
mat4 modelViewMatrix;  
mat3 normalMatrix;  
vec4 lightAmbient;
```

...

Outputs

```
vec4 gl_Position; // predefinit; usualment en clip space  
vec4 frontColor;
```

Fragment shader (compatibility)

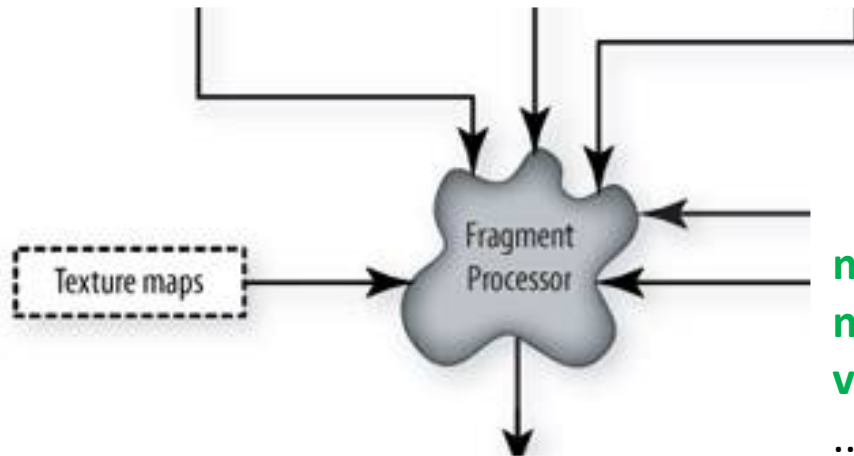


Fragment shader (3.3 core)

Inputs

```
vec4 gl_FragCoord; // window space  
bool gl_FrontFacing;
```

```
vec4 frontColor; ...
```



Uniforms (user-defined, read-only)

```
mat4 modelViewMatrix;  
mat3 normalMatrix;  
vec4 lightAmbient;
```

...

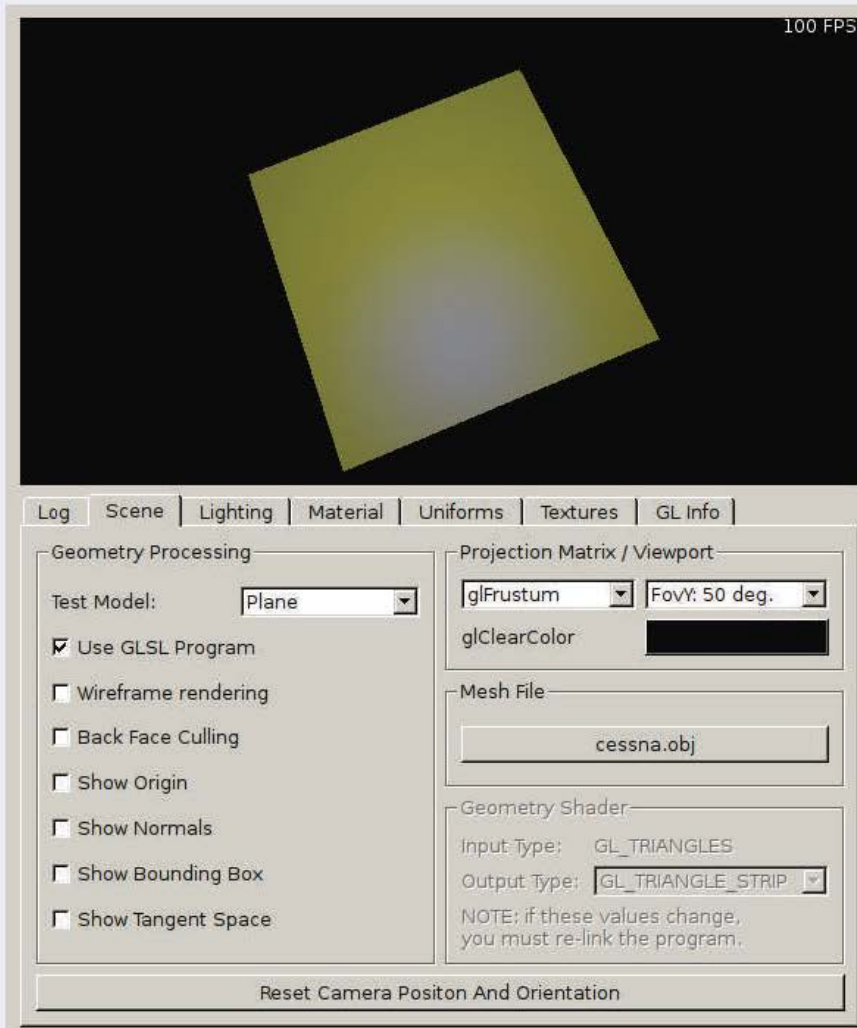
Outputs

```
float gl_FragDepth; // z in window space
```

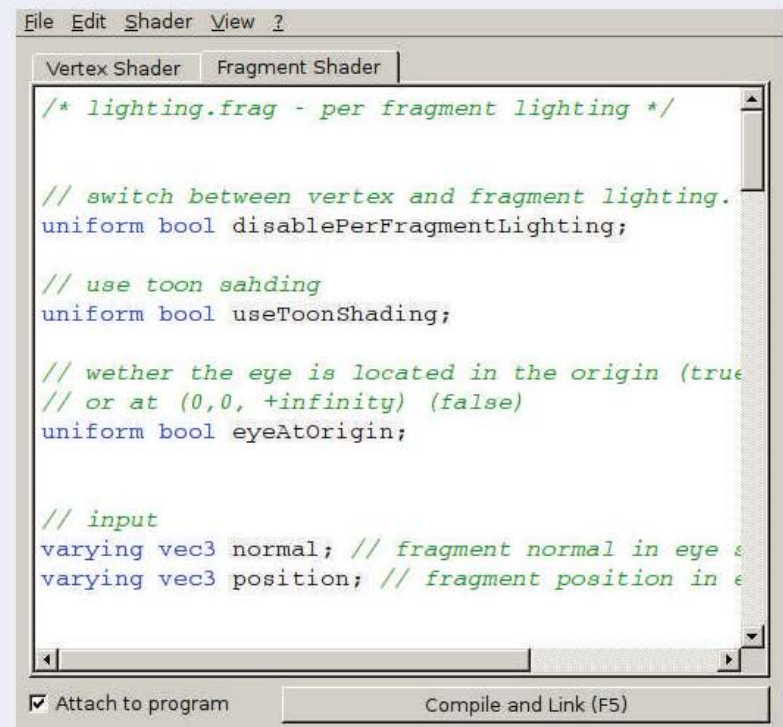
```
vec4 fragColor;
```

ShaderMaker

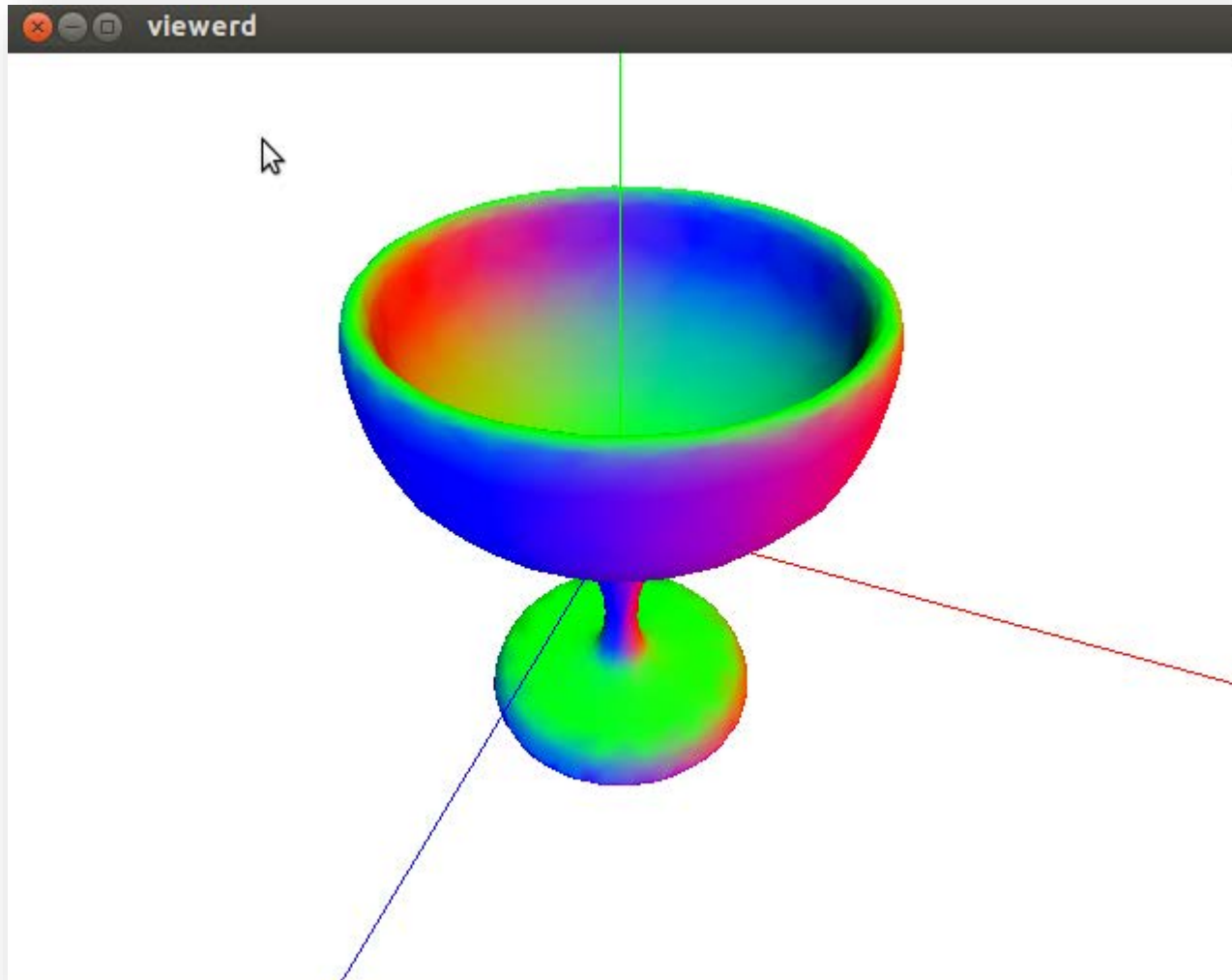
Exemple d'una plataforma per a experimentar



**No permet provar
shaders en core profile**



Viewer

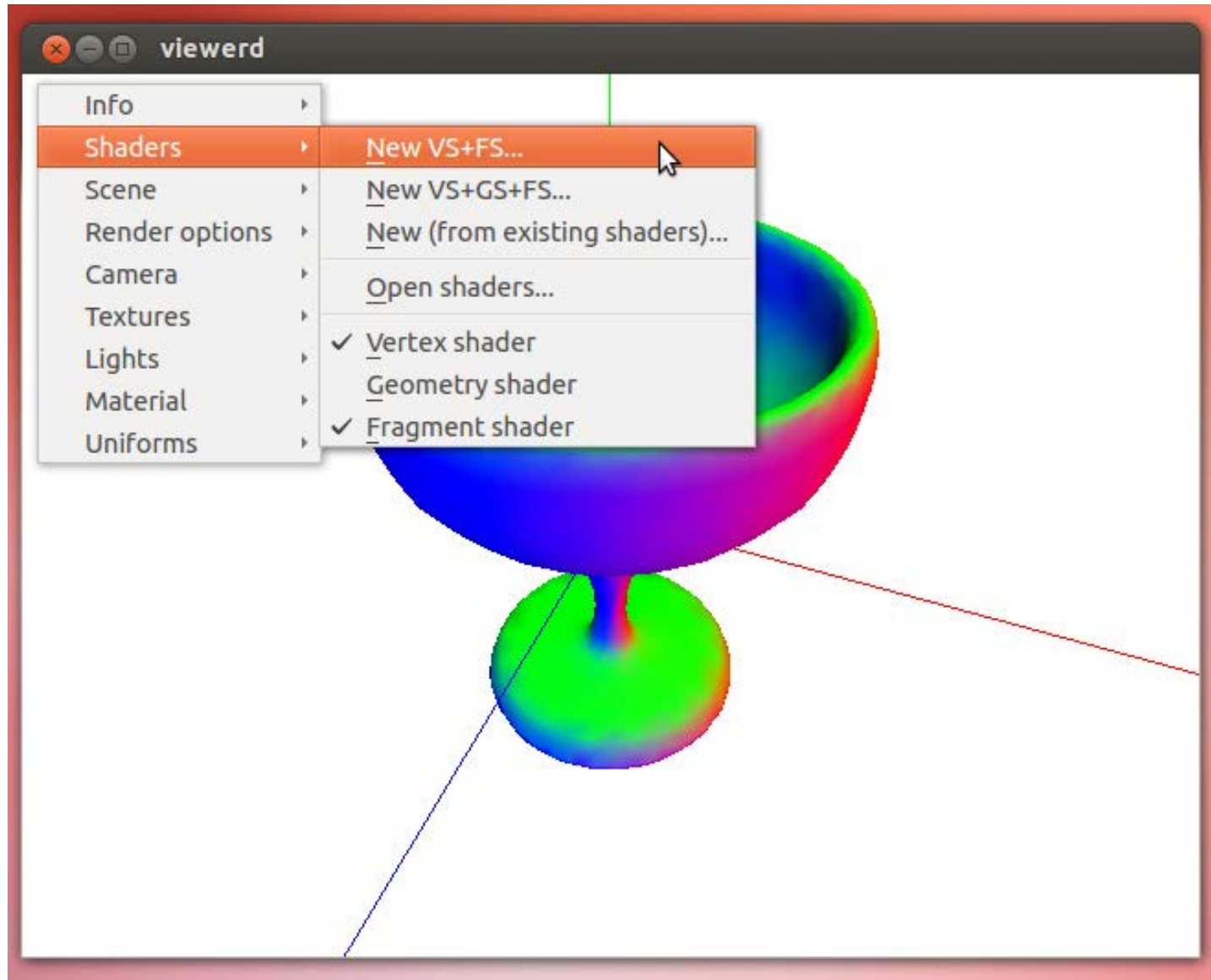


Viewer

- Funciona en linux32 i linux64
- És recomanable crear una carpeta amb els shaders que anireu creant:
 - **mkdir shaders** (on vulgueu)
 - **cd shaders/**
 - **/assig/grau-g/viewer** (viewer64 en linux64)

Premeu [SPACE] per accedir al memu

Viewer



Viewer

Workflow per resoldre cada exercici:

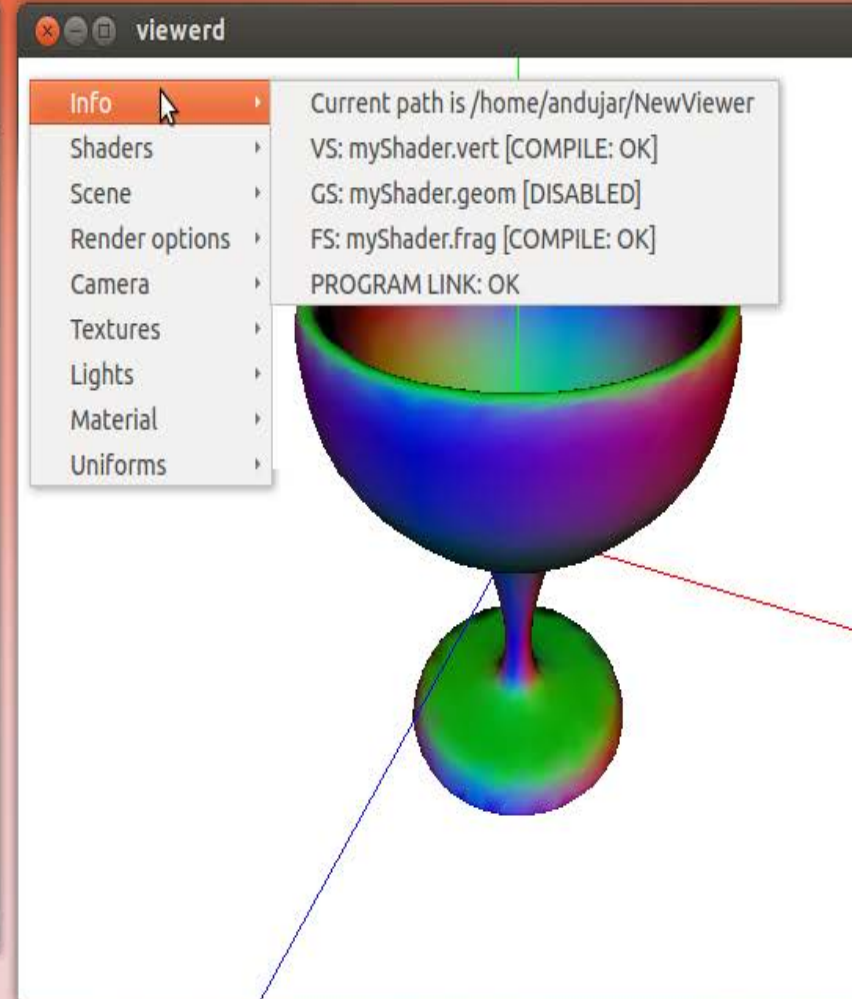
- cd shaders/
- /assig/grau-g/viewer
- Crear/obrir els shaders:
 - Crear shaders des de l'inici:
Shaders → New VS+FS... (usa una plantilla per defecte).
 - Crear els shaders basant-se en shaders existents:
Shaders → New (from existing shaders)...
 - Obrir shaders existents:
Shaders → Open shaders...

Cada cop que guardeu un shader, es carregarà automàticament

Viewer

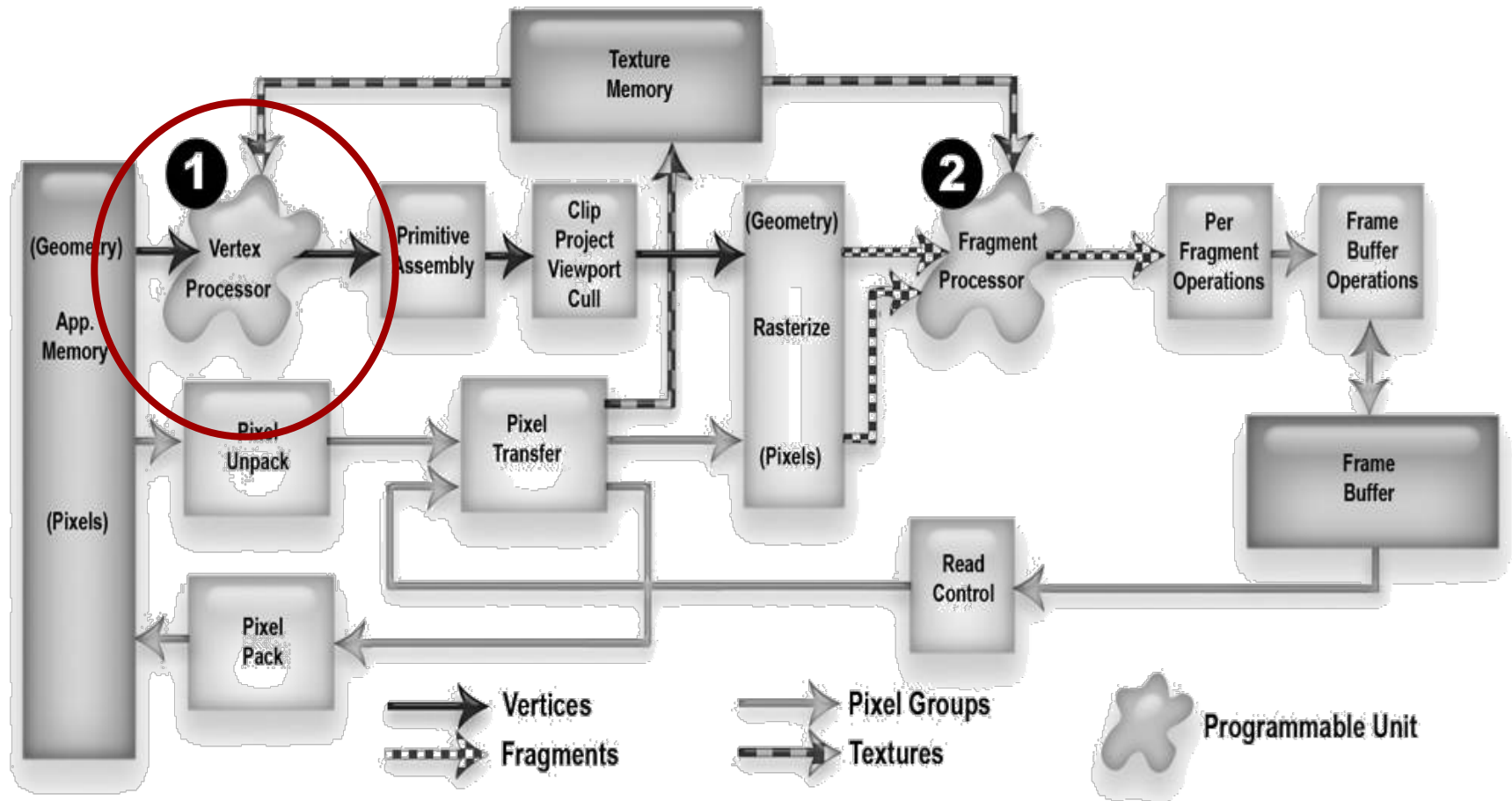
```
myShader.vert (~/NewViewer) - gedit
Abrir Guardar Deshacer
myShader.vert myShader.frag
1 #version 330 core
2
3 layout (location = 0) in vec3 vertex;
4 layout (location = 1) in vec3 normal;
5 layout (location = 2) in vec3 color;
6 layout (location = 3) in vec2 texCoord;
7
8 out vec4 frontColor;
9 out vec2 vtxCoord;
10
11 uniform mat4 modelViewProjectionMatrix;
12 uniform mat3 normalMatrix;
13
14 void main()
15 {
16     vec3 N = normalize(normalMatrix * normal);
17     frontColor = vec4(color, 1.0) * N.z;
18     vtxCoord = texCoord;
19     gl_Position = modelViewProjectionMatrix * vec4(vertex.xyz, 1.0);
20 }
```

GLSL 3.30 Ancho de la tabulación: 4 Ln 1, Col 1 INS



VERTEX SHADERS

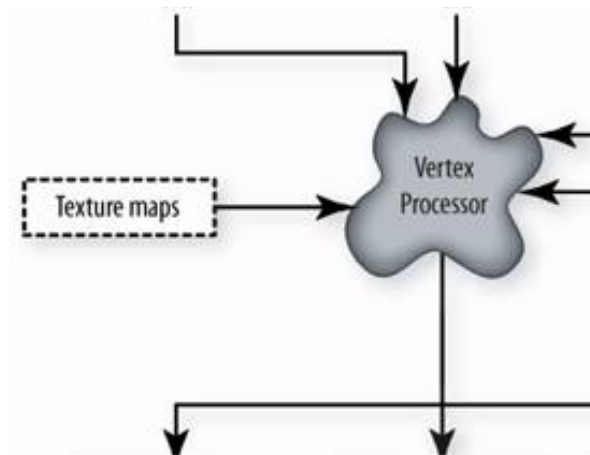
Vertex shaders



Vertex shader (3.3 core)

Attributes (user-defined)

```
vec3 vertex; // object space  
vec3 normal;  
vec3 color;  
vec2 texCoord; ...
```



Uniforms (user-defined, read-only)

```
mat4 modelViewMatrix;  
mat3 normalMatrix;  
vec4 lightAmbient;
```

...

Outputs

```
vec4 gl_Position; // predefinit; usualment en clip space  
vec4 frontColor;
```

Vertex shaders

- **Attribute** variables: són variables que representen els *atributs d'un vèrtex*. Poden canviar de valor per cada vèrtex d'una mateixa primitiva. Pel VS són d'entrada.
- **Attributes definits pel viewer** (cal declarar-los):

layout (location = 0) in vec3 **vertex**; // similar a gl_Vertex (però 3D)

layout (location = 1) in vec3 **normal**; // idèntic a gl_Normal

layout (location = 2) in vec3 **color**; // similar a gl_Color (però RGB)

layout (location = 3) in vec2 **texCoord**; // similar a gl_MultiTexCoord0

Vertex shaders

- **Uniform** variables: són variables que canvien amb poca freqüència. Com a molt poden canviar un cop *per cada primitiva* (però no pas per cada vèrtex de la primitiva).

Vertex shaders

Variables uniform que envia el viewer (cal declarar-les)

```
uniform mat4 modelMatrix;  
uniform mat4 viewMatrix;  
uniform mat4 projectionMatrix;  
uniform mat4 modelViewMatrix;  
uniform mat4 modelViewProjectionMatrix;
```

```
uniform mat4 modelMatrixInverse;  
uniform mat4 viewMatrixInverse;  
uniform mat4 projectionMatrixInverse;  
uniform mat4 modelViewMatrixInverse;  
uniform mat4 modelViewProjectionMatrixInverse;
```

```
uniform mat3 normalMatrix;
```

Vertex shaders

Variables uniform que envia el viewer:

uniform vec4 lightAmbient;	// similar a gl_LightSource[0].ambient
uniform vec4 lightDiffuse;	// similar a gl_LightSource[0].diffuse
uniform vec4 lightSpecular;	// similar a gl_LightSource[0].specular
uniform vec4 lightPosition;	// similar a gl_LightSource[0].position
	// (sempre estarà en <i>eye space</i>)

uniform vec4 matAmbient;	// similar a gl_FrontMaterial.ambient
uniform vec4 matDiffuse;	// similar a gl_FrontMaterial.diffuse
uniform vec4 matSpecular;	// similar a gl_FrontMaterial.specular
uniform float matShininess;	// similar a gl_FrontMaterial.shininess

Vertex shaders

Variables uniform que envia el viewer:

uniform vec3 boundingBoxMin; // cantonada de la capsa englobant

uniform vec3 boundingBoxMax; // cantonada de la capsa englobant

uniform vec2 mousePosition; // coordenades del cursor (window space)
 // origen a la cantonada inferior esquerra

Vertex shaders

Output variables:

- **out vec4** gl_Position (predeclarada)
- Variables “varying”: el VS les passa al FS
 - Pel VS són de sortida.
 - Pel FS són d’entrada, i es calculen per interpolació.
 - Exemples típics (depenen de l’aplicació): color, normal, coordenades del vèrtex, coordenades de textura...

Vertex shaders

Un vertex shader sempre ha d'escriure a

vec4 gl_Position

(usualment les coordenades del vèrtex en clip space).

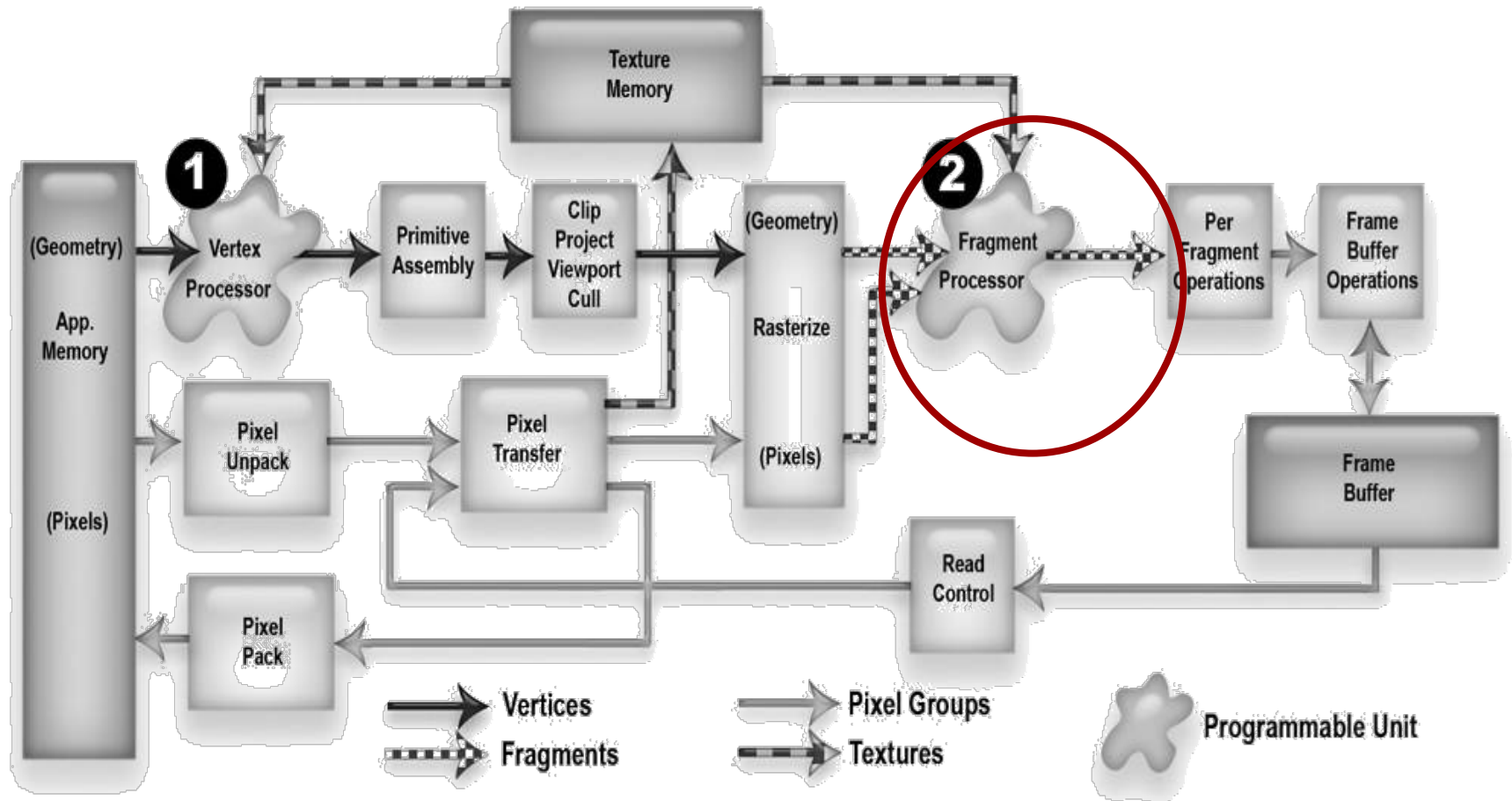
Normalment ho farà multiplicant el vèrtex per la matriu
modelViewProjectionMatrix.

Vertex shaders

- El VS s'executa per cada vèrtex que s'envia a OpenGL.
- Les tasques *habituals* d'un VS són:
 - Transformar el vèrtex (object space → clip space)
 - Transformar i normalitzar la normal (eye space)
 - Calcular la il·luminació del vèrtex
 - Generar o passar les coords de textura pel vèrtex

FRAGMENT SHADERS

Fragment shaders

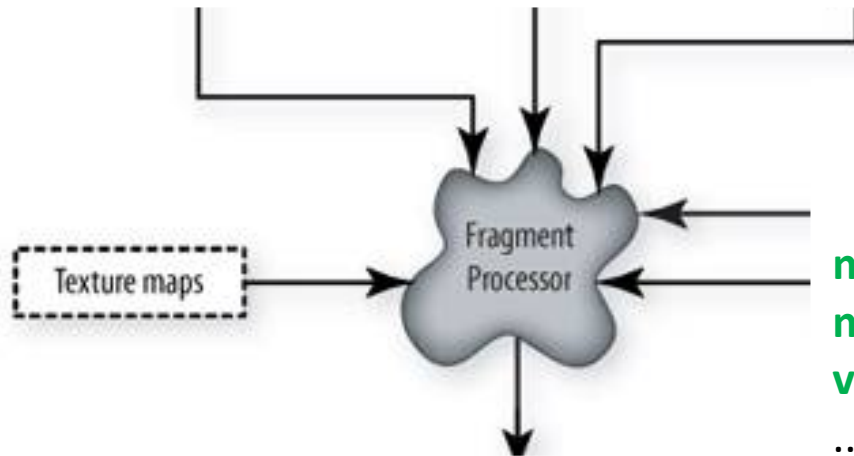


Fragment shader (3.3 core)

Inputs

```
vec4 gl_FragCoord; // window space  
bool gl_FrontFacing;
```

```
vec4 frontColor; ...
```



Uniforms (user-defined, read-only)

```
mat4 modelViewMatrix;  
mat3 normalMatrix;  
vec4 lightAmbient;
```

...

Outputs

```
float gl_FragDepth; // z in window space
```

```
vec4 fragColor;
```


Fragment shaders

Special input variables: calculats per OpenGL de forma automàtica; es poden llegir al fragment shader:

vec4 gl_FragCoord; // coordenades del fragment (window space)

bool gl_FrontFacing; // true si el fragment és d'un polígon frontface

Fragment shaders

- **Varying** variables: són variables que es calculen al vertex shader i arriben interpolades al fragment shader.
- **Exemple (core profile):**
in vec4 frontColor;

Fragment shaders

Output variables:

- Predefinides:

float **gl_FragDepth** // depth final del fragment (pel z-buffer)

- Definides per l'usuari:

out vec4 **fragColor** // color del fragment

Fragment shaders

- Un fragment shader s'executa per cada fragment que produeix cada primitiva.
- Les tasques habituals d'un fragment shader són:
 - Accedir a textura
 - Incorporar el color de la textura
 - Incorporar efectes a nivell de fragment (ex. boira).
- I el que no pot fer un fragment shader:
 - Canviar les coordenades del fragment (sí pot canviar **gl_FragDepth**)
 - Accedir a informació d'altres fragments (tret de dFdx, dFdy)

EXAMPLES

VS per defecte al viewer

```
#version 330 core
```

```
layout (location = 0) in vec3 vertex;
```

```
layout (location = 1) in vec3 normal;
```

```
layout (location = 2) in vec3 color;
```

```
layout (location = 3) in vec2 texCoord;
```

```
out vec4 frontColor;
```

```
out vec2 vtexCoord;
```

```
uniform mat4 modelViewProjectionMatrix;
```

```
uniform mat3 normalMatrix;
```

```
void main() {
```

```
    vec3 N = normalize(normalMatrix * normal);
```

```
    gl_Position = modelViewProjectionMatrix * vec4(vertex.xyz, 1.0);
```

```
    frontColor = vec4(color,1.0) * N.z;
```

```
    vtexCoord = texCoord; }
```

FS per defecte al viewer

```
#version 330 core
```

```
in vec4 frontColor;  
out vec4 fragColor;
```

```
void main()  
{  
    fragColor = frontColor;  
}
```

LLENGUATGE GLSL

Elements del llenguatge GLSL

Tipus bàsics

Escalars

`int, float, bool`

Vectorials

`vec2, vec3, vec4, mat2, mat3, mat4, ivec3, bvec4,...`

Constructors

Hi ha *arrays*: `mat2 mats[3];`

i també *structs*:

```
1    struct light{  
2        vec3 color;  
3        vec3 pos;  
4    };
```

que defineixen implícitament constructors: `light l1(col,p);`

Elements del llenguatge GLSL

Funcions

N'hi ha moltes, especialment en les àrees que poden interessar quan tractem geometria o volem dibuixar. Per exemple, `radians()`, `degrees()`, `sin()`, `cos()`, `tan()`, `asin()`, `acos()`, `atan()` (amb un o amb dos paràmetres), `pow()`, `log()`, `exp()`, `abs()`, `sign()`, `floor()`, `min()`, `max()`, `length()`, `distance()`, `dot()`, `cross()`, `normalize()`, `noise1()`, `noise2()`, ...

OpenGL Quick Reference card

<https://www.khronos.org/files/opengl-quick-reference-card.pdf>

The OpenGL Shading Language 1.50 Quick Reference Card

The OpenGL Shading Language is several closely-related languages which are used to create shaders for each of the programmable processors contained in the OpenGL processing pipeline.

(Vertex and Tessellation) refer to sections and tables in the specification at www.khronos.org/registry

Content shown in blue is removed from the OpenGL 4.3 core profile and present only in the OpenGL 4.3 compatibility profile.

Types (4.3.1-4.3.10)

Transparent Types

void	no function return value
bool	Boolean
int, uint	signed and unsigned integers
float	floating-point scalar
vec2, vec3, vec4	floating-point vector
bvec2, bvec3, bvec4	Boolean vector
ivec2, ivec3, ivec4	signed and unsigned integer vector
uvec2, uvec3, uvec4	signed and unsigned integer vector
mat2, mat3, mat4	2-D, 3-D, 4-D float matrices
mediat2, mediat3, mediat4	3-column float matrix with 2, 3, or 4 rows
mediat2, mediat3, mediat4	3-column float matrix with 2, 3, or 4 rows
mediat2, mediat3, mediat4	4-column float matrix with 2, 3, or 4 rows

Floating-Point Sampler Types (OpenGL)

sample1D, 1D	access 1D, 1D, or 2D texture
sampleCube	access cube mapped texture
sample2DRect	access rectangular texture
sample1DRect	access 1D or 2D depth texture/compare
sample2DRectShadow	access rectangular texture/compare
sample1DArray	access 1D or 2D array texture
sample1DArrayShadow	access 1D or 2D array depth texture/compare
sampleBuffer	access buffer texture
sample2DMS	access 2D multi-sample texture
sample2DMSArray	access 2D multi-sample array texture

Integer Sampler Types (OpenGL)

isampler1D, 1D	access integer 1D, 1D, or 2D texture
isampleCube	access integer cube mapped texture
isample2DRect	access integer rectangular texture
isample1DRect	access integer 1D or 2D array texture
isampleBuffer	access integer buffer texture
isample2DMS	access integer 2D multi-sample texture
isample2DMSArray	access integer 2D multi-sample array texture

Unsigned Integer Sampler Types (OpenGL)

uSampler1D, 1D	access unsigned integer 1D, 1D, or 2D texture
usampleCube	access unsigned integer cube mapped texture
usample2DRect	access unsigned integer rectangular texture
usample1DRect	access unsigned integer 1D or 2D array texture
usampleBuffer	access unsigned integer buffer texture
usample2DMS	access unsigned integer 2D multi-sample texture
usample2DMSArray	access unsigned integer 2D multi-sample array texture

Implicit Conversions (All others must use constructors)

Conversion type	implicitly converted to type
(int, uint)	float
(vec2, uvec2)	vec3
(vec3, uvec3)	vec4
(vec4, uvec4)	vec5

Aggregation of Basic Types

Array

float[2] foo;	float foo[2];
---------------	---------------

Structures

struct type name {	members	};
struct type name {	members	};

Blocks

(in/out/uniform) block name {	members	};
optional (qualified) members		};

Preprocessor (2.2)

Preprocessor Operators

Preprocessor operators follow C++ standards. Preprocessor expressions are evaluated according to the behavior of the host processor, not the processor targeted by the shader.

Preprocessor Directives

Each number sign (#) can be preceded in its line only by spaces or horizontal tabs.

#	operator	function	if	endif	error
#	operator	function	if	endif	error

Version 150

Version 150 compatibility

Version 150 is required in shaders using version 1.50 of the language. Version must occur in a shader before anything else other than white space or comments. Use "compatibility" to access features in the compatibility profile.

Version extension_name : behavior

Version all : behavior

Preddefined Macros

__LINE__	Decimal integer constant	__VERSION__	Decimal integer e.g. 150
----------	--------------------------	-------------	--------------------------

Qualifiers (4.3)

Storage Qualifiers (4.3)

Variable declarations may have one storage qualifier.

name	default	local memory	local parameter
const	compile-time constant	read-only function parameter	

In control

Image into a shader from a previous stage (copied in)

Image with control-based interpolation

Out control

Image out of a shader to subsequent stage (copied out)

Image with control-based interpolation

Uniform

Image between a shader, CoreGL, and the application

Uniform (4.3.5)

Use to declare global variables with the same values across the entire primitive being processed. Uniform variables are read-only. Use uniform qualifiers with any basic data types or arrays of them, or when declaring a variable whose type is a structure, e.g., uniform vec4 lightPosition;

Layout Qualifiers (4.3.8)

Layout (layout qualifier) block-declaration

Layout (layout qualifier) block-declaration

Layout (layout qualifier) block-declaration

Input Layout Qualifiers

Layout qualifier identifiers for geometry shader inputs:

point, line, triangle, triangle_strip, triangle_fan, triangle_strip_adj, triangle_fan_adj

Fragment shaders can have an input layout only for redeclaring the built-in variable gl_FragCoord with the layout qualifier identifier:

inout_layout_qualifier

Output Layout Qualifiers

Layout qualifier identifiers for geometry shader outputs:

point, line, triangle, triangle_strip, triangle_fan, triangle_strip_adj, triangle_fan_adj

Uniform Block Layout Qualifiers

Layout qualifier identifiers for uniform blocks:

shared, packed, std430, row_major, column_major

Interpolation Qualifier (4.3.9)

Qualify outputs from vertex shader and inputs to fragment shader, smooth, perspective, correct interpolation, flat, no interpolation, linear interpolation

The following predefined variables can be redeclared with an interpolation qualifier:

Vertex language:

gl_FrontColor, gl_BackColor, gl_FrontSecondaryColor, gl_BackSecondaryColor

Fragment language:

gl_Color, gl_SecondaryColor

Parameter Qualifiers (4.4)

Input values are copied in at function call time, output values are copied out at function return time.

inout, default, const, in, out

Precision and Precision Qualifiers (4.5)

Precision qualifiers have no effect on precision; they aid code portability with OpenGL ES. They are:

highp, mediump, lowp

Precision qualifiers precede a floating-point or integer declaration; they are not used in expressions.

A precision statement sets a default for subsequent declarations:

highp int;

Invariant Qualifiers Examples (4.6)

invariant gl_Position;

invariant gl_FragCoord;

invariant out vec4 color;

Order of Qualification (4.7)

When multiple qualifications are present, they must follow a strict order. This order is as follows:

invariant, interpolation, storage, precision, storage, parameter, precision

Operators and Expressions (5.1)

Operators (5.1)

Numbered in order of precedence. The relational and equality operators < <= > >= == != evaluate to a Boolean. To compare vectors component-wise, use functions such as vecEq(), vecLess(), etc.

1	()	parenthetical grouping
2	[]	array subscript
3	*	function call & constructor structure field or member access
4	++	postfix increment and decrement
5	+	unary
6	*/	multiplicative
7	-	additive
8	<< >>	bitwise shift
9	<< >>	bitwise shift
10	&	bitwise and
11	^	bitwise exclusive or
12		bitwise inclusive or

Vector Components (5.5)

In addition to array numeric subscript syntax (e.g., x[i], x[i]), members of vector components are denoted by a single letter. Components can be indexed and modified, e.g., x[i], x[i].x, x[i].y, x[i].z, x[i].w.

(x, y, z, w) use when accessing vectors that represent points or normals

(x, y, z, w) use when accessing vectors that represent colors

(x, y, z, w) use when accessing vectors that represent texture coordinates

EXAMPLE: PHONG SHADING (VS)

VS (1/3)

```
#version 330 core
```

```
layout (location = 0) in vec3 vertex;  
layout (location = 1) in vec3 normal;  
layout (location = 2) in vec3 color;  
layout (location = 3) in vec2 texCoord;
```

```
out vec4 frontColor;
```

```
uniform mat4 modelViewProjectionMatrix;  
uniform mat4 modelViewMatrix;  
uniform mat3 normalMatrix;
```

```
uniform vec4 matAmbient, matDiffuse, matSpecular;  
uniform float matShininess;  
uniform vec4 lightAmbient, lightDiffuse, lightSpecular, lightPosition;
```

VS (2/3)

```
vec4 light(vec3 N, vec3 V, vec3 L)
{
    N=normalize(N);
    V=normalize(V);
    L=normalize(L);
    vec3 R = normalize( 2.0*dot(N,L)*N-L );
    float NdotL = max( 0.0, dot( N,L ) );
    float RdotV = max( 0.0, dot( R,V ) );
    float Idiff = NdotL;
    float Ispec = 0;
    if (NdotL>0) Ispec=pow( RdotV, matShininess );
    return      matAmbient * lightAmbient +
               matDiffuse * lightDiffuse * Idiff +
               matSpecular * lightSpecular * Ispec;
}
```

VS (3/3)

```
void main()
{
    vec3 P = (modelViewMatrix * vec4(vertex.xyz, 1.0)).xyz;
    vec3 N = normalize(normalMatrix * normal);
    vec3 V = -P;
    vec3 L = (lightPosition.xyz - P);
    frontColor = light(N, V, L);
    gl_Position = modelViewProjectionMatrix * vec4(vertex.xyz, 1.0);
}
```

MISC

Configuració de gedit

- Activar syntax highlighting per GLSL 3.30:

```
mkdir ~/.local/share/gtksourceview-3.0/  
mkdir ~/.local/share/gtksourceview-3.0/language-specs  
cp /assig/grau-g/gls330.lang ~/.local/share/gtksourceview-3.0/language-specs/  
mkdir ~/.config/  
mkdir ~/.config/gedit/  
mkdir ~/.config/gedit/snippets/  
cp /assig/grau-g/gls.xml ~/.config/gedit/snippets/gls.xml
```

o directament:

/assig/grau-g/gedit-config

- Activar el plugin “snippets” del gedit (**Preferences→Plugins→Snippets**)
- El plugin del gedit fa que **defs[TAB]** s’expandeixi a les declaracions de tots els uniforms que envia el viewer