Fundamentals of Computer Graphics

Lecture 3. My first OpenGL program

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Outline

- OpenGL:
 - draw an elemental shape
- □ Event-driven programming
- ☐ Use GLUT advanced library
- ☐ The first OpenGL program

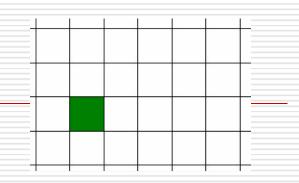
Draw point, line, face:

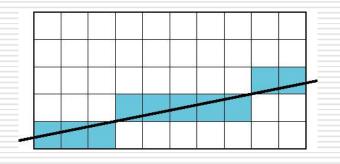
glBegin(parameter);

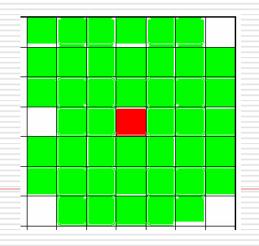
.

glEnd();

parameter: GL_POINTS, GL_LINES, GL_POLYGON, GL_TRIANGLES







Draw points:

```
glBegin(GL_POINTS);

glVertex3f(-0.5,-0.5,0.0);

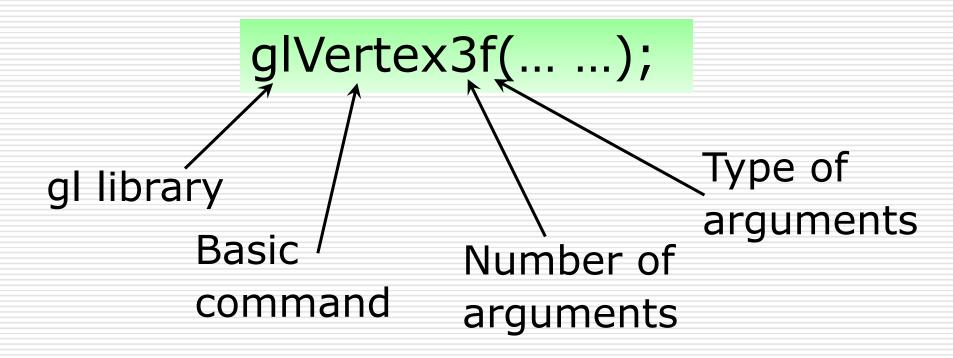
glVertex3f(0.5,0.0,0.0);

glVertex3f(0.0,0.5,0.0);

... ...

glEnd();
```

GL Function Construction



Example of construction

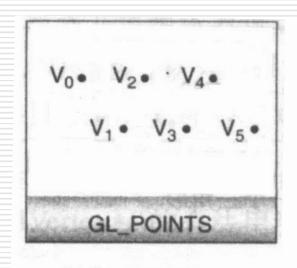
- □ glVertex2i(···) takes integer values
- □ glVertex2d(···) takes floating point values
- OpenGL has its own data types to make graphics device-independent
 Use these types instead of standard ones

Open-GL Data Types

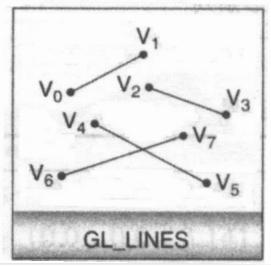
suffix	data type	C/C++ type	OpenGL type name
b	8-bit integer	signed char	GLbyte
s	16-bit integer	Short	GLshort
i	32-bit integer	int or long	GLint, GLsizei
f	32-bit float	Float	GLfloat, GLclampf
d	64-bit float	Double	GLdouble,GLclampd
ub	8-bit unsigned number	unsigned char	GLubyte,GLboolean
us	16-bit unsigned number	unsigned short	GLushort
ui	32-bit unsigned number	unsigned int or unsigned long	GLuint,Glenum,GLbitfield

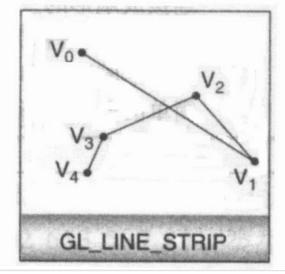
Draw all lines at one time:

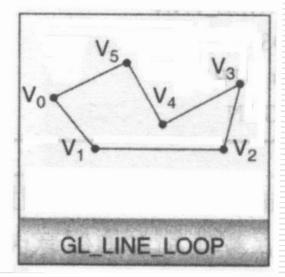
```
glBegin(GL_LINES);
 glVertex3f(-0.5,-0.5,0.0);
 glVertex3f(0.5,0.0,0.0);
 glVertex3f(0.0,0.5,0.0);
 glVertex3f(0.0,0.0,0.5);
glEnd();
```



OpenGL programming guide, 8th edtion

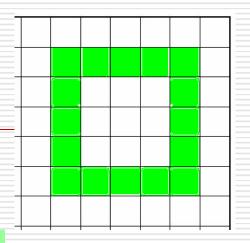






Draw polygon:

```
glBegin(GL_POLYGON);
 glVertex3f(-0.5,-0.5,0.0);
 glVertex3f(0.5,0.0,0.0);
 glVertex3f(0.0,0.5,0.0);
 glVertex3f(0.0,0.0,0.5);
glEnd();
```



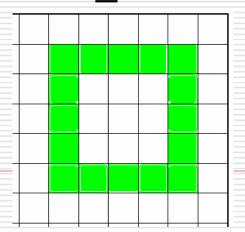
Must be convex polygon

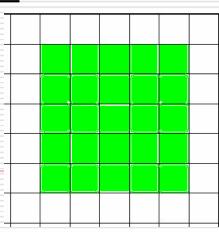
Draw polygon - Region filling:

glPolygonMode(parameter1, parameter2);

parameter2: GL_LINE, GL_FILL

parameter1: GL_FRONT, GL_BACK





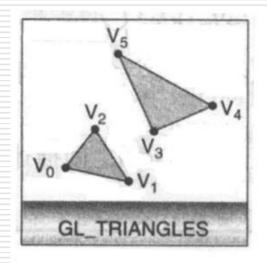
Vertex1 Vertex4 Vertex2 Vertex3

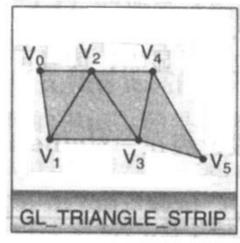
Draw polygon:

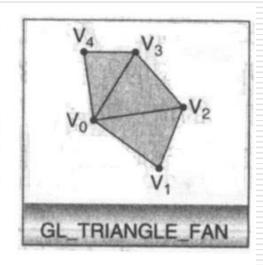
```
glPolygonMode(GL_FRONT, GL_FILL);
glBegin(GL_POLYGON);
 glVertex3f(coordinate of vertex1);
 qlVertex3f(coordinate of vertex2);
 glVertex3f(coordinate of vertex3);
 glVertex3f(coordinate of vertex4);
glEnd();
```

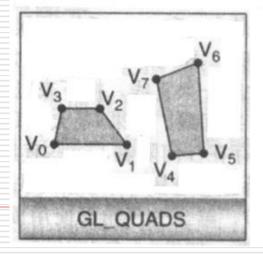
Draw triangle:

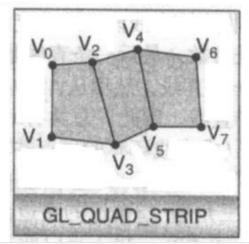
```
glPolygonMode(GL_FRONT, GL_FILL);
glBegin(GL_TRIANGLES);
 glVertex3f(coordinate of vertex1);
 glVertex3f(coordinate of vertex2);
 glVertex3f(coordinate of vertex3);
glEnd();
```

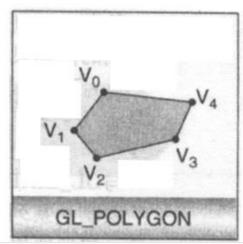




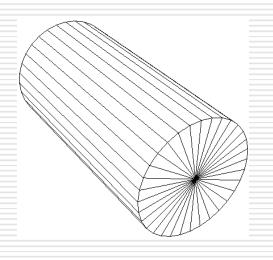


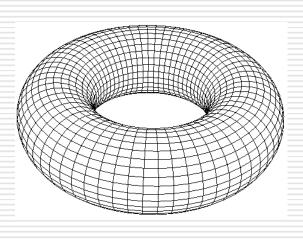


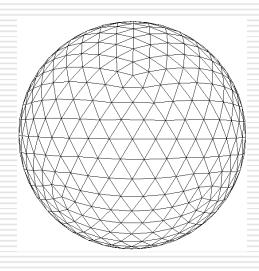




Representing 3D shape using triangle/quad meshes







Event and message driven mechanism

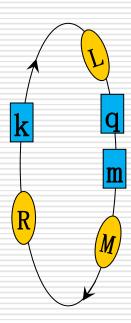
When program is running, Enter into a waiting status "Do nothing"



- ☐ Event occurs

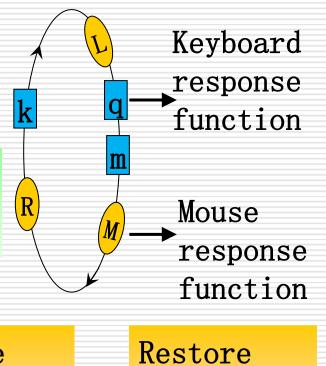
 press mouse、press key on keyboard,
 resize the window size, etc.
- ☐ Generate special event message
- ☐ The System manages the event queue automatically

First come first serve



write event handler in program

Program registers events handler into operating system



The system Event → calls event → event from happens handler

Remove the event queue

→ waiting status

Use GLUT library!

Event-driven programs

- Respond to events, such as mouse click or move, key press, or window reshape or resize. System manages event queue
- Programmer provides "call-back" functions to handle each event
- ☐ Call-back functions must be registered with OpenGL to let it know which function handles which event
- □ Registering function does *not* call it!

OpenGL is a state-based API

- Most OpenGL functions manipulate global state
- □ 3 types of functions
 - Those that modify global state
 - Those that query global state
 - Those that cause something to be rendered e.g., glEnd or glDrawElements

OpenGL pipeline

- Rendering is object-based
 - Vertices and fragments are processed in parallel, independently of each other
 - No global effect
- ☐ Basic process

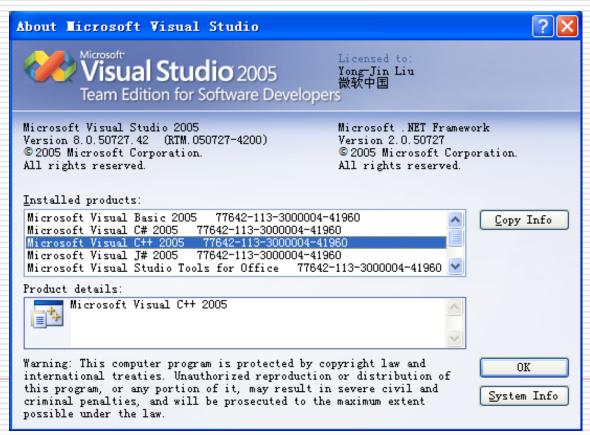
OpenGL pipeline

- ☐ Basic process
 - Evaluation of uniform and attribute data
 - Processing of vertices
 - Assembly of vertices into primitives
 - Rasterization of primitives into fragments
 - Processing of fragments
 - Composition of fragments into the frame buffer

First step: preprocessing

- opengl32.lib glut32.lib glu32.lib
- □ include head file <gl/glut.h> <gl/glu.h> <gl/gl.h>

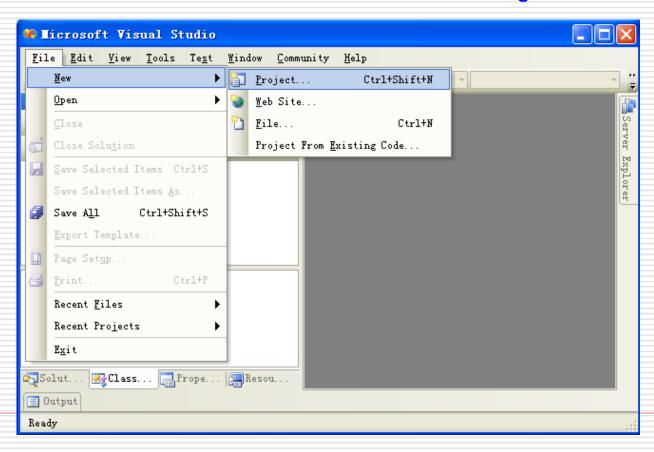
☐ Demo: Install and run Microsoft Visual Studio 2005 (Team Edition, Version 8.0)



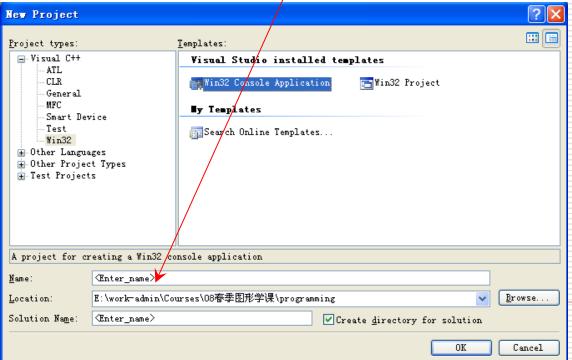
□ Demo: Install and run Microsoft Visual Studio 2008 (Team Edition, Version 9.0)



 \square Demo: Select File \rightarrow New \rightarrow Project

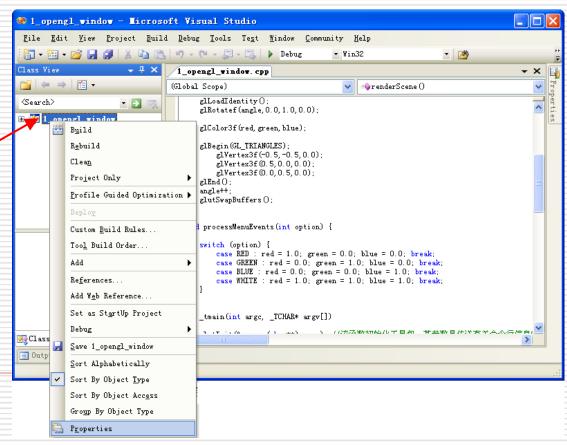


- Select Win32 and corresponding Win32 Console Application
- ☐ Input program name xxx, press OK, then a program with nothing is generated

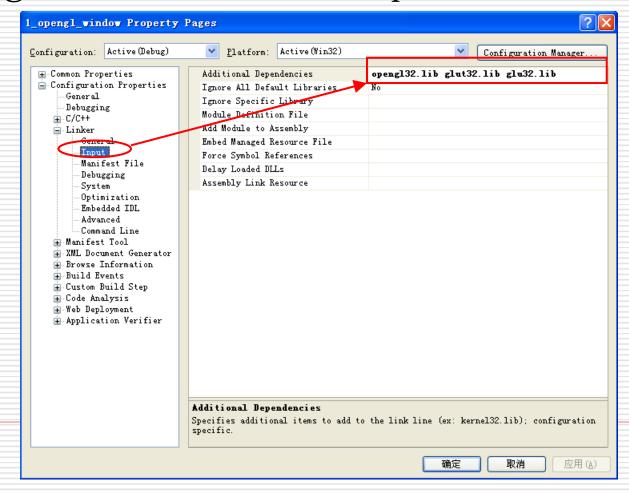


□ Add lib in the project opengl32.lib glu32.lib

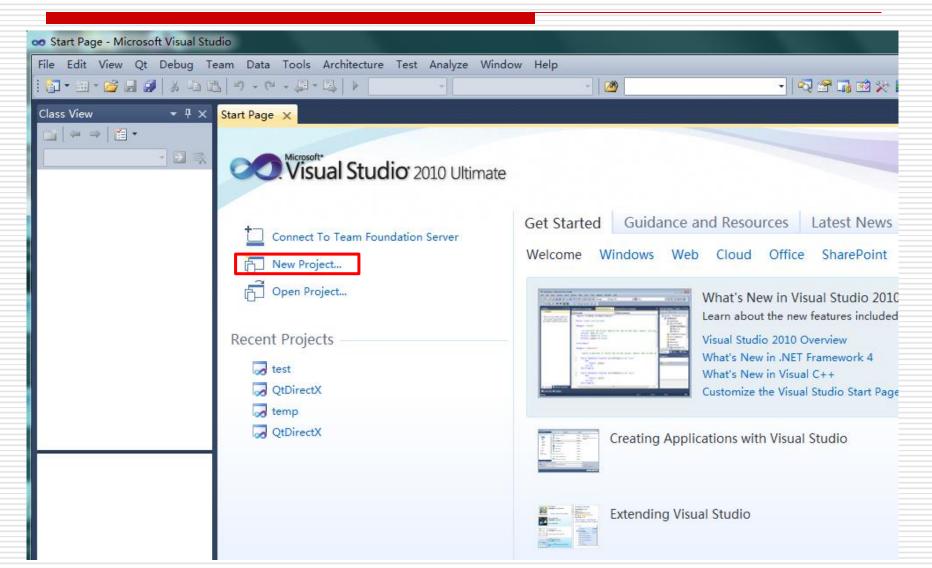
Click the right mouse button, select "Properties"

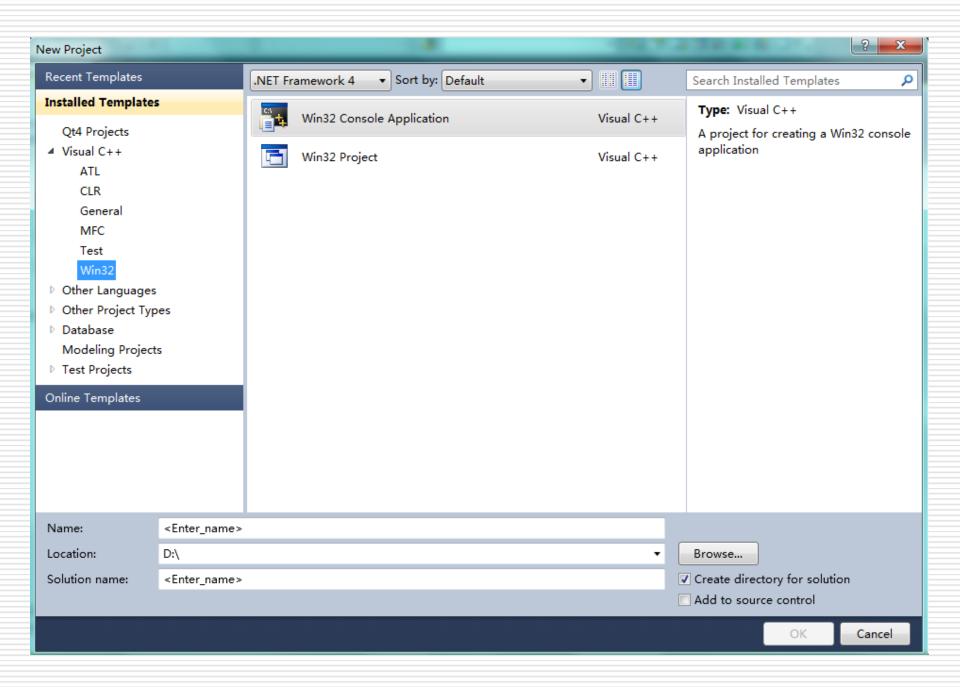


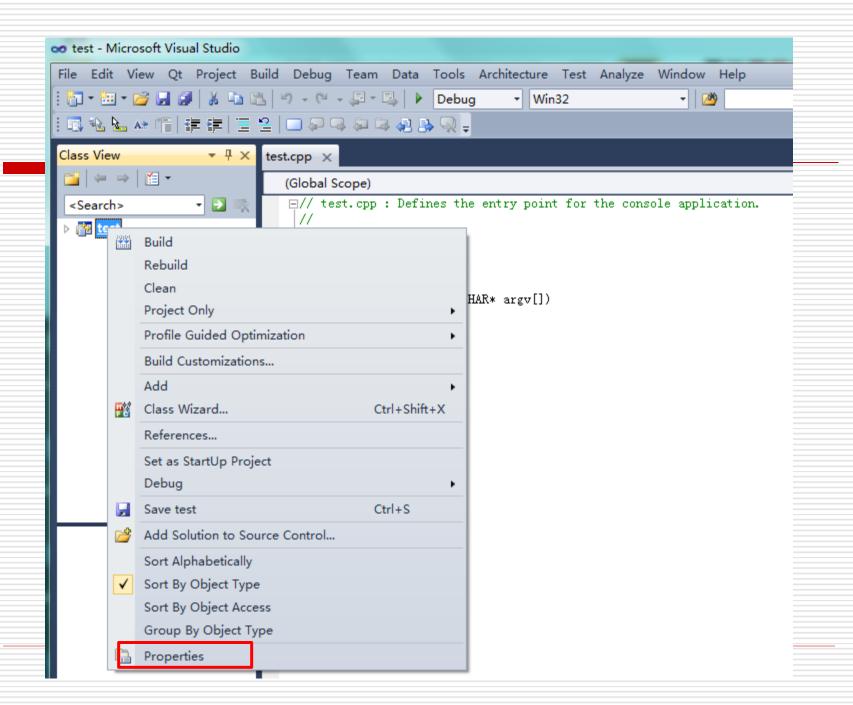
☐ In Configuration -> Linker -> Input

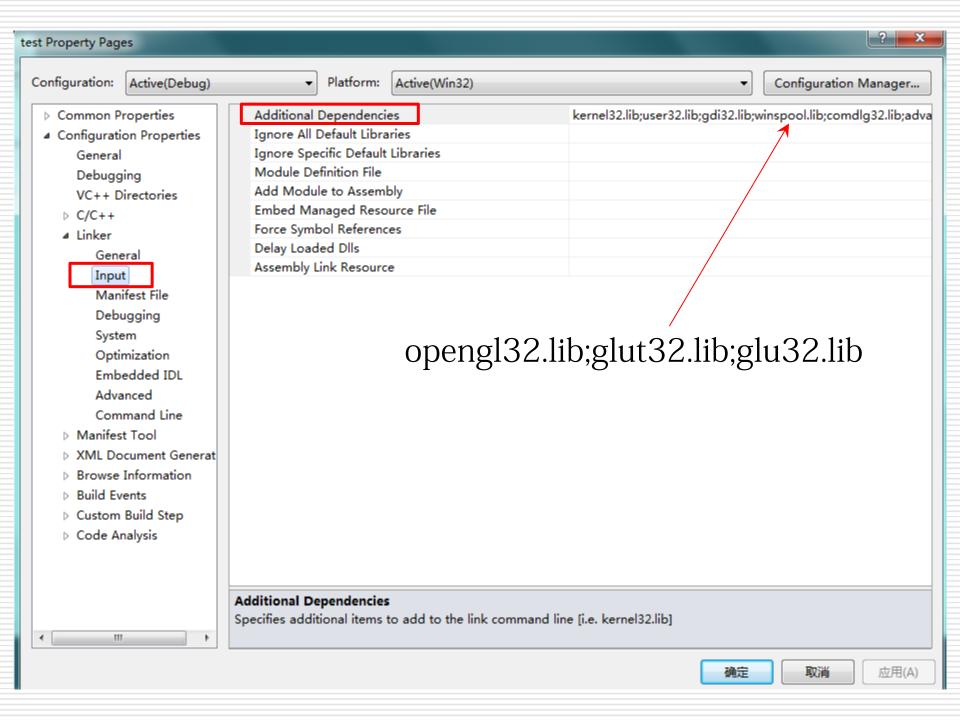


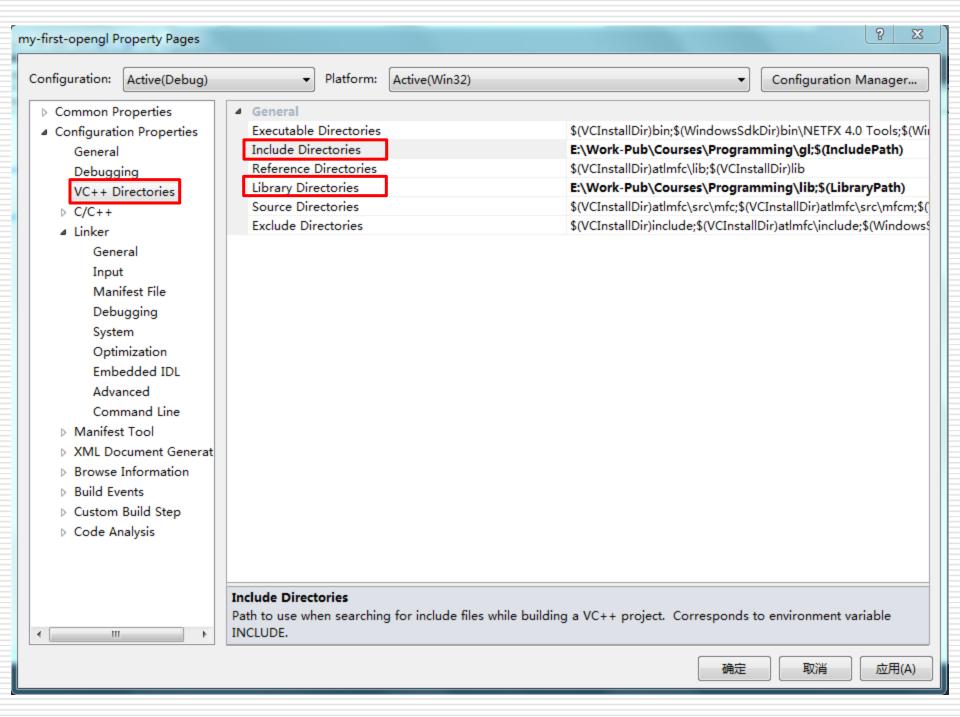
Starting in VC++ 2010











Libraries to Include

- □ GL for which the commands begin with GL
- ☐ GLUT, the GL Utility Toolkit, opens windows, develops menus, and manages events.
- GLU, the GL Utility Library, which provides high level routines to handle complex mathematical and drawing operations
- □ GLUI, the User Interface Library, which is completely integrated with the GLUT library

Add at the beginning of the program #include<glut.h> #include<glu.h> #include<gl.h>

Then you can start:
A executable, simple OpenGL program!

□ main(): main function

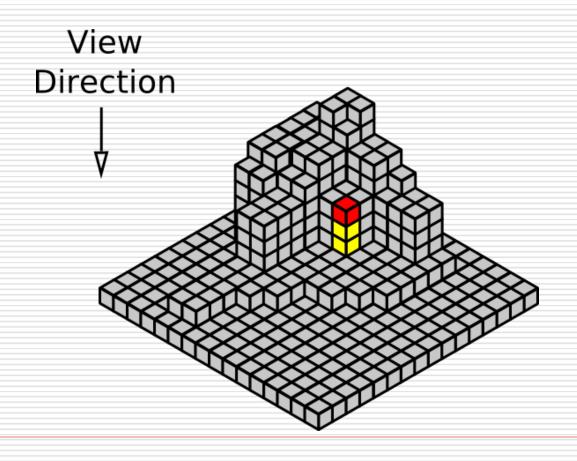
```
int _tmain(int argc, _TCHAR* argv[])
      return 0;
   glutInit(&argc, (char**) argv);
   //This funciton initializes toolkit,
   //The parameters are about command line input,
   //useless here
```

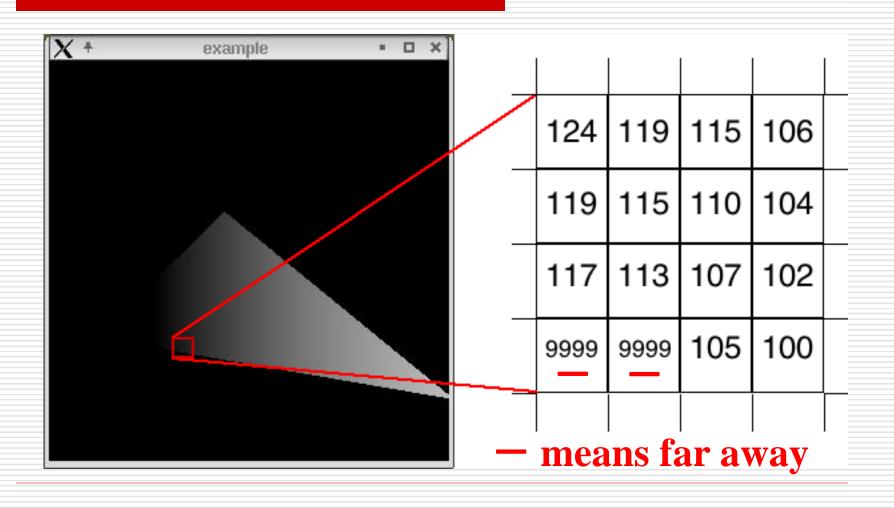
```
int _tmain(int argc, _TCHAR* argv[])
 qlutInit(&argc, (char**) argv);
 glutInitDisplayMode(GLUT_DEPTH |
              GLUT_DOUBLE | GLUT_RGBA);
 glutInitWindowPosition(100,100);
 glutInitWindowSize(320,320);
 glutCreateWindow ("2015 Spring Course");
```

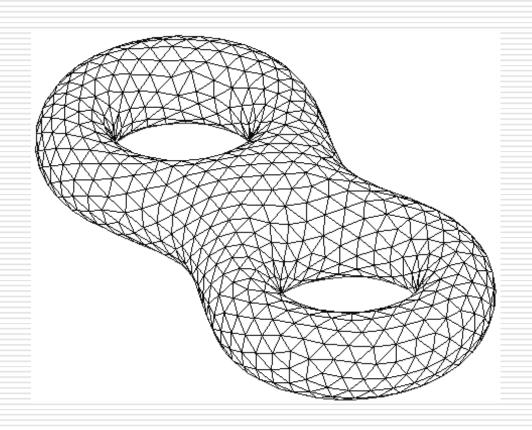
Buffers

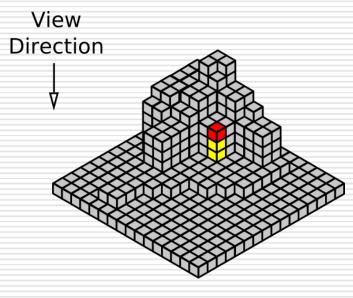
- OpenGL composites the fragments and store its final output in buffers
- Buffers are 2D arrays of data, generally correlating to per-pixel information
- ☐ Use buffers to store the results of intermediate stages for later use
- ☐ The final frame buffer is output to the screen
 - Note that it does not automatically clear each Buffer; should be manually cleared with glClear

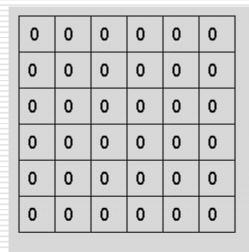
Depth buffer

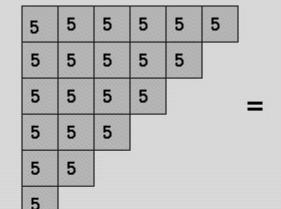






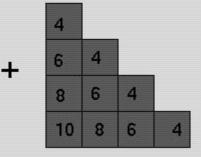






5	5	5	5	5	5
5	5	5	5	5	0
5	5	5	5	0	0
5	5	5	0	0	0
5	5	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0

5	5	5	5	5	5
5	5	5	5	5	0
5	5	5	5	0	0
5	5	5	0	0	0
5	5	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0



5	5	5	5	5	5
5	5	5	5	5	0
6	5	5	5	0	0
8	6	5	0	0	0
10	8	6	4	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0

Examples of common used buffers

- Color buffers
 - Contain information about the color of pixel
- □ Depth (Z) buffers
 - Stores depth information of each pixel, which is used to correctly draw closer objects in front of farther ones
- □ Stencil buffers
 - Used for cropping with complicated shapes
- ☐ Accumulation buffer
- Used to store intermediate results for later use Buffers are simply arrays with some specified format; they can be used for any purpose.

```
int _tmain(int argc, _TCHAR* argv[])
{
    ... ...
    glutDisplayFunc(renderScene);
    //register redraw event handler into system
}
```

```
void renderScene(void)
  glClear(GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT|GL_DEPTH_BUFFER_BIT);
  glLoadIdentity();
  glBegin(GL_TRIANGLES);
     glVertex3f(-0.5,-0.5,0.0);
     glVertex3f(0.5,0.0,0.0);
     glVertex3f(0.0,0.5,0.0);
  glEnd();
  glutSwapBuffers(); }
```

```
int _tmain(int argc, _TCHAR* argv[])
  glutDisplayFunc(renderScene);
 //register redraw event handler into system
  glutMainLoop();
 //enters the GLUT event processing loop
```

A executable, simple OpenGL program can run now!

Add color control:

glColor3f(red, green, blue);

Define at the beginning of the program

float red=1.0, blue=1.0, green=1.0;

```
float red=1.0, blue=1.0, green=1.0;
void renderScene(void)
  glClear(GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT | GL_DEPTH_BUFFER_BIT);
  glLoadIdentity();
  glColor3f(red, green, blue);
  glBegin(GL_TRIANGLES);
     glVertex3f(-0.5,-0.5,0.0);
     glVertex3f(0.5,0.0,0.0);
     glVertex3f(0.0,0.5,0.0);
  glEnd();
  glutSwapBuffers();
```

```
int _tmain(int argc, _TCHAR* argv[])
  glutDisplayFunc(renderScene);
 //create menu (to control color)
  glutMainLoop();
```

```
int _tmain(int argc, _TCHAR* argv[]) {
  glutDisplayFunc(renderScene);
 glutCreateMenu(processMenuEvents);
 //register callback funciton processMenuEvents
 glutAddMenuEntry("Red",RED);
 //add option in menu
 glutAddMenuEntry("Blue",BLUE);
  glutAddMenuEntry("Green",GREEN);
 glutAddMenuEntry("White",WHITE);
 //create the connection to mouse button
 glutAttachMenu(GLUT_RIGHT_BUTTON);
  glutMainLoop();
```

```
#define RED 1
#define GREEN 2
#define BLUE 3
#define WHITE 4
```

```
void processMenuEvents(int option) {
 switch (option) {
  case RED: red = 1.0; green = 0.0; blue = 0.0; break;
  case GREEN: red = 0.0; green = 1.0; blue = 0.0; break;
  case BLUE: red = 0.0; green = 0.0; blue = 1.0; break;
  case WHITE: red = 1.0; green = 1.0; blue = 1.0; break;
  glutPostRedisplay();
```

Add animation

We can specify a function in glutIdleFunc(function pointer parameter) ,
if there is no event to handle (i.e. event loop
is in idle status) , then execute this function.

Add animation

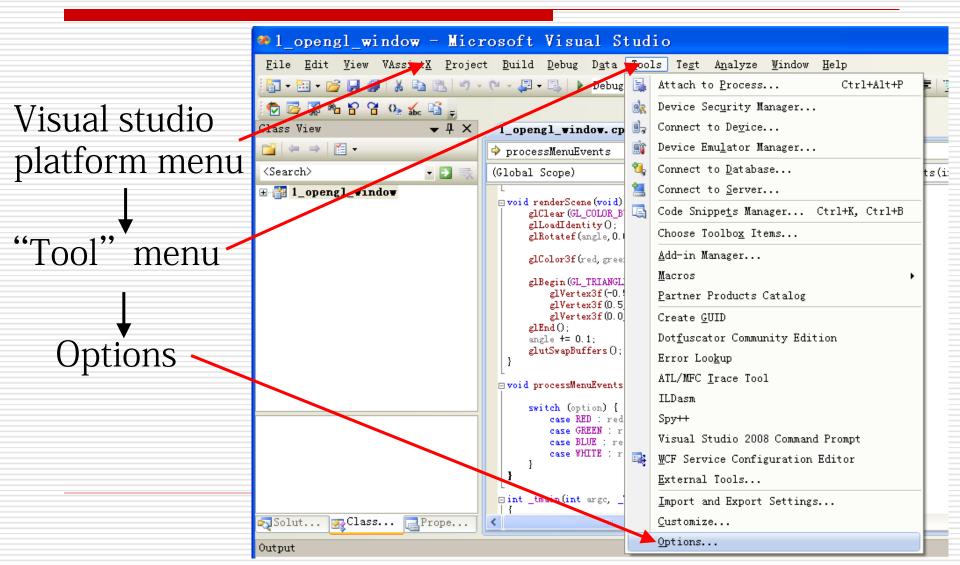
```
int _tmain(int argc, _TCHAR* argv[])
  glutDisplayFunc(renderScene);
  glutCreateMenu(processMenuEvents);
 //if no event happens, execute this function
  glutIdleFunc(renderScene);
  glutMainLoop();
```

```
float angle = 0.0;
void renderScene(void)
{ glClear(GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT|GL_DEPTH_BUFFER_BIT);
  glLoadIdentity();
  glRotatef(angle, 0.0, 1.0, 0.0);
  glColor3f(red, green, blue);
  glBegin(GL_TRIANGLES);
     glVertex3f(-0.5,-0.5,0.0);
     glVertex3f(0.5,0.0,0.0);
     glVertex3f(0.0,0.5,0.0);
  glEnd();
  angle += 0.2;
  glutSwapBuffers(); }
```

VC++ platform setting

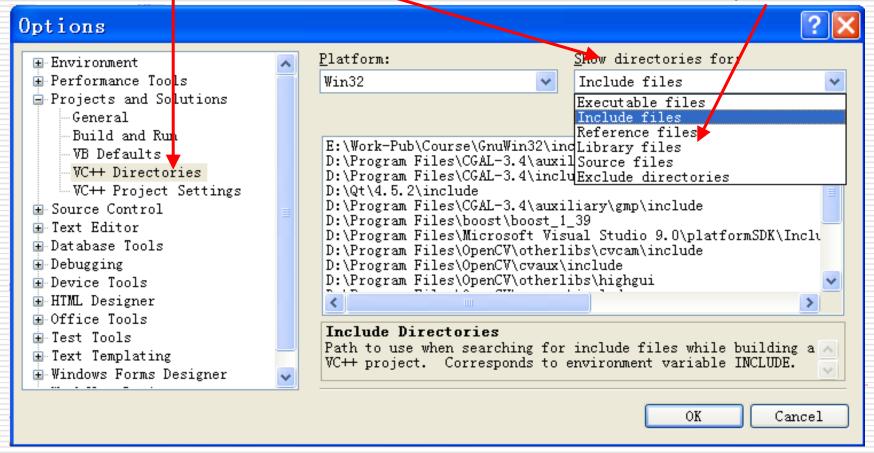
- Set default searching directory of the VC++ project
 - Different for VC++.net 2010 and previous version
 - Discuss with TA

Set default searching directory in VC++ 2008

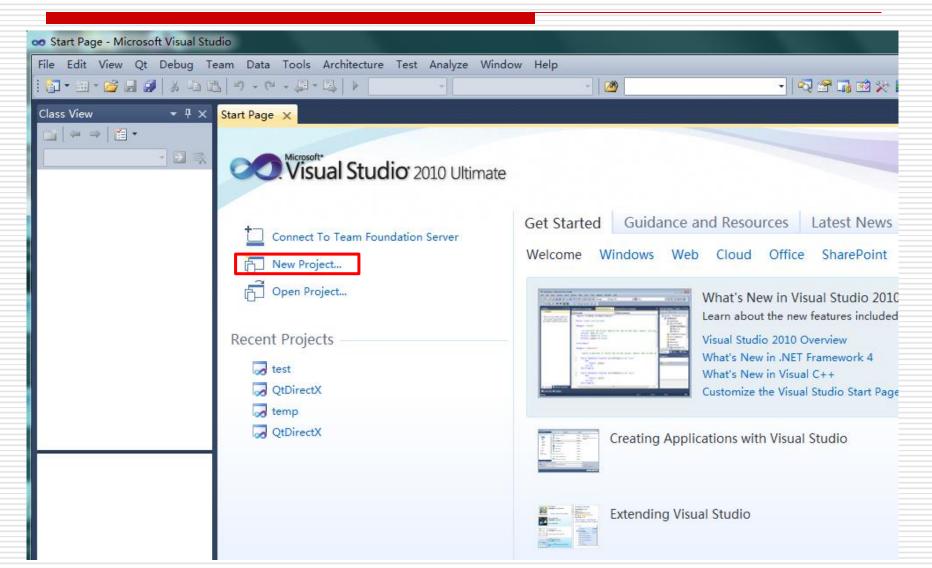


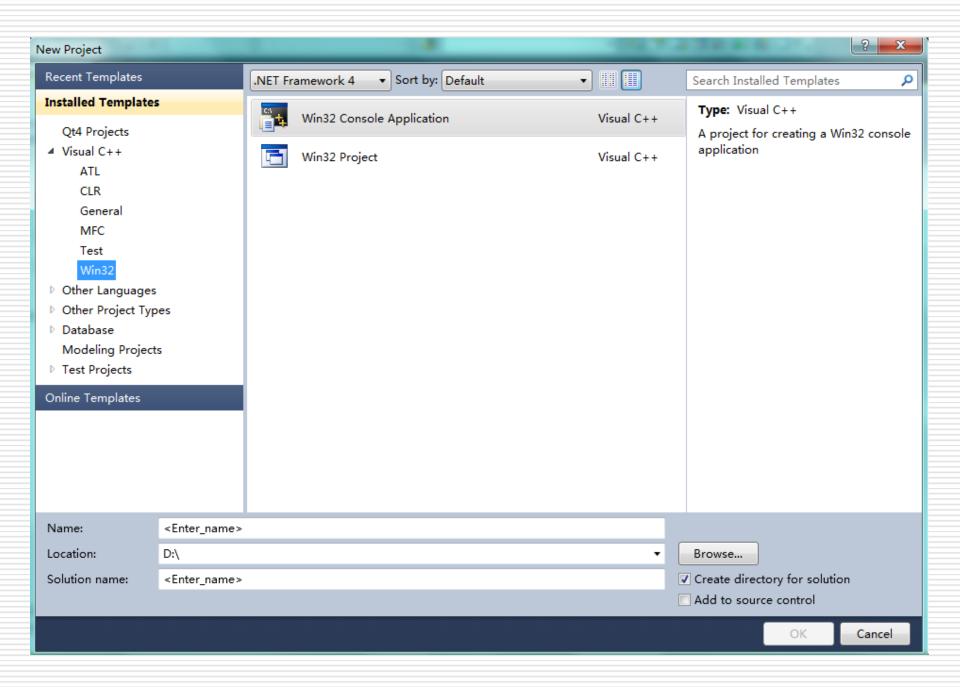
Set default searching directory in VC++ 2008

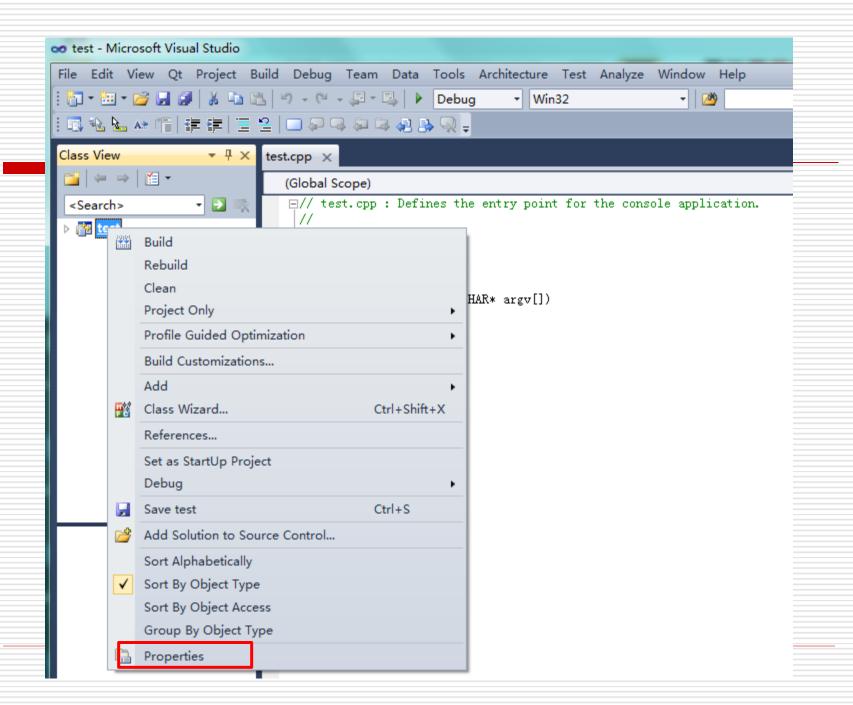
VC++ Directories→ Show directories for → Include for .h Library file for .lib

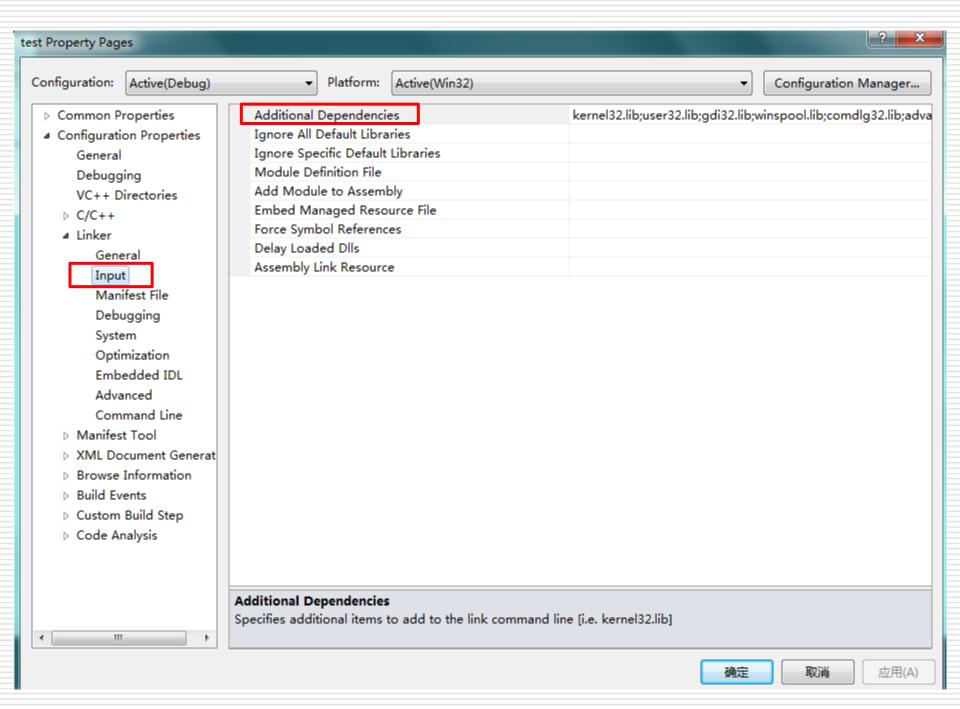


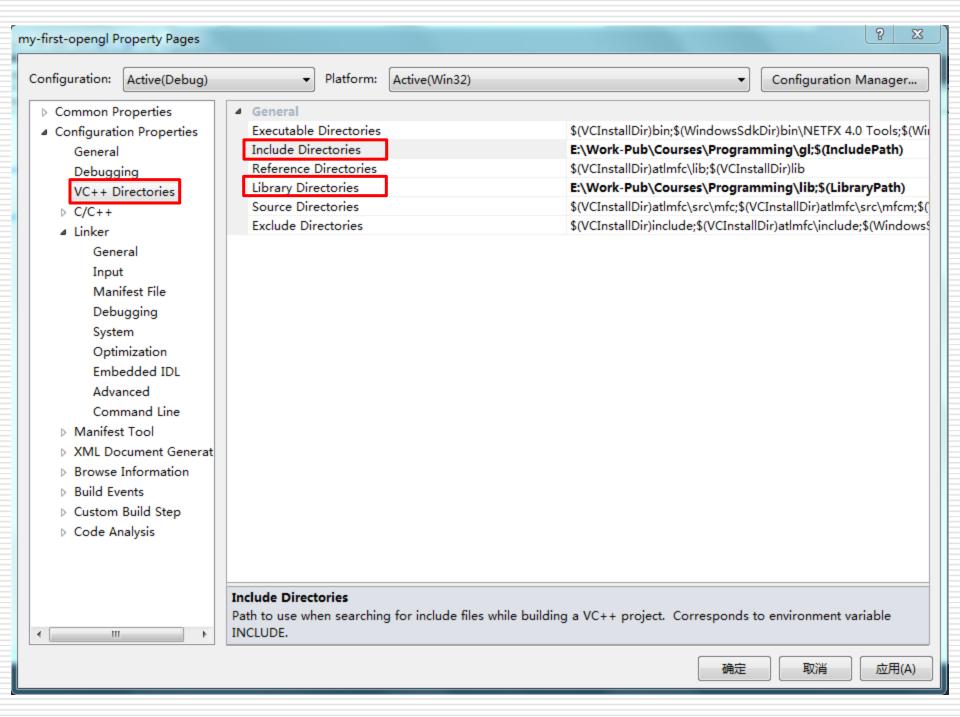
Starting in VC++ 2010

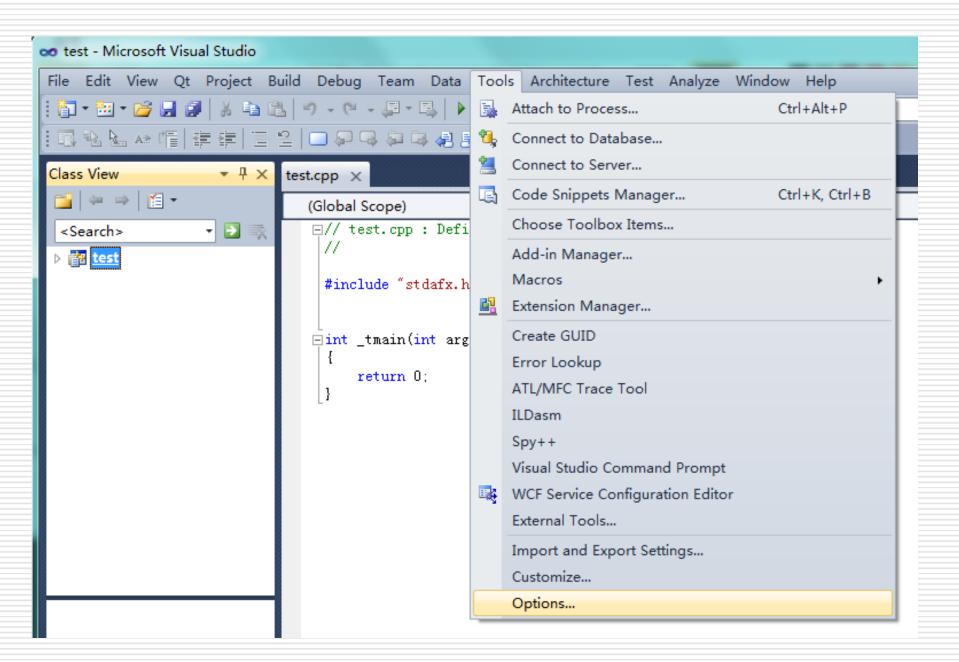




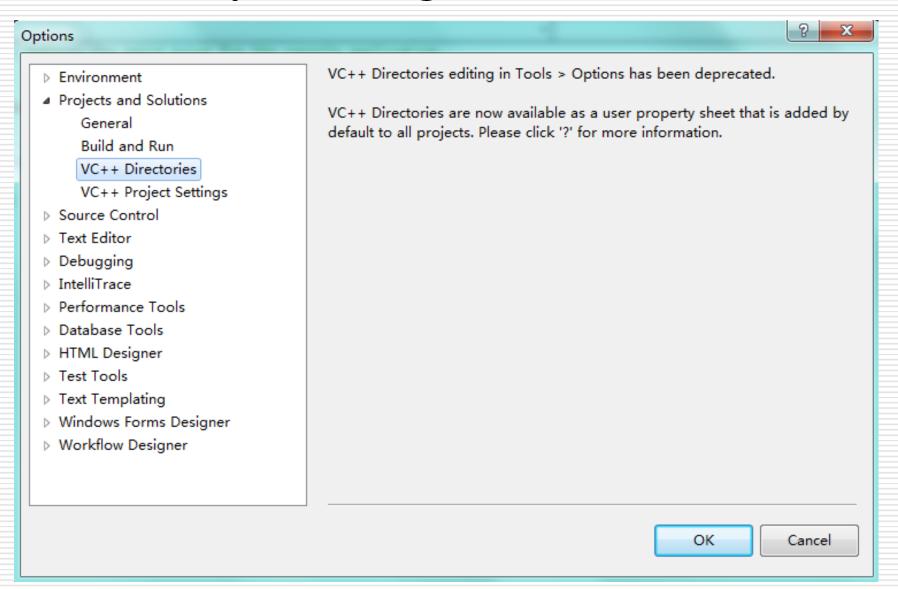








Set directory is no longer available in VC++ 2010



Fundamentals of Computer Graphics

End. Thanks