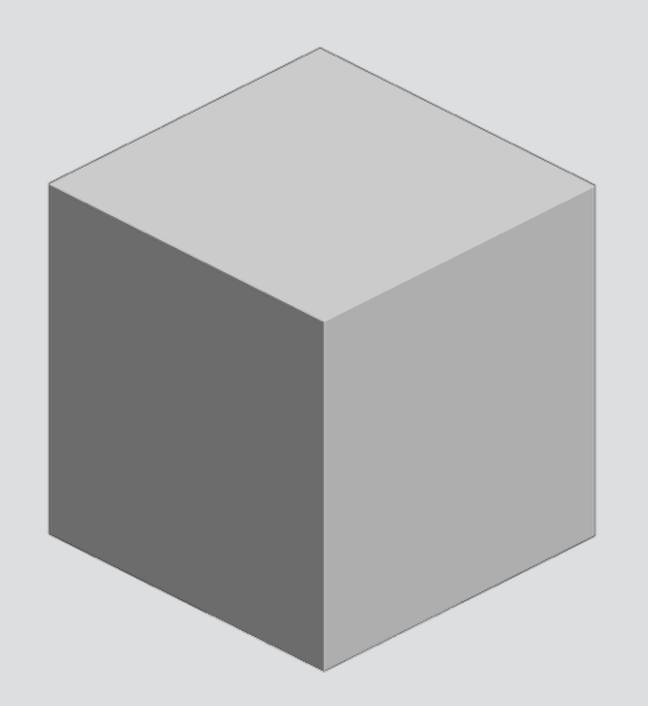
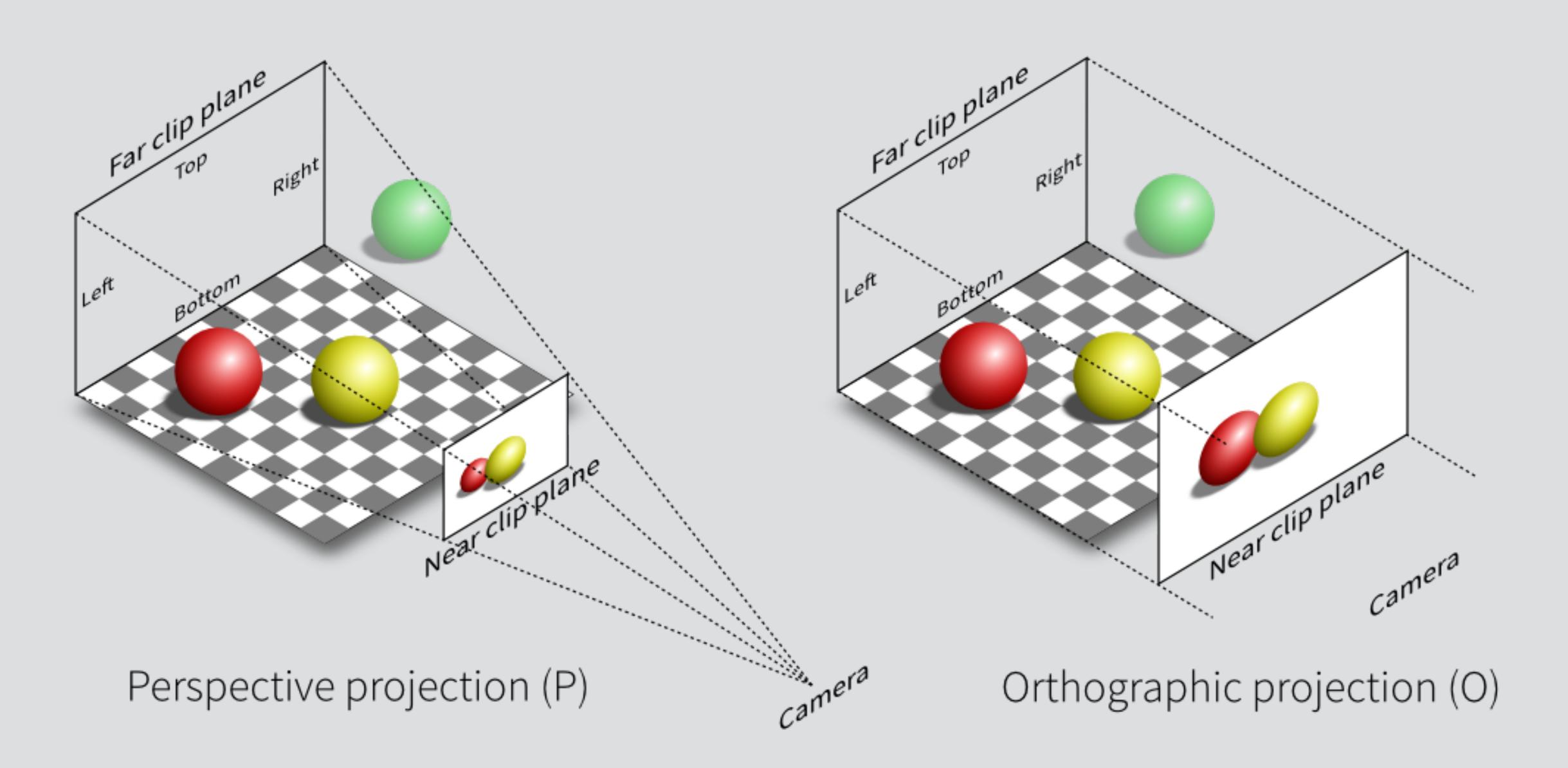
# 3D Graphics

Part 1



# Perspective

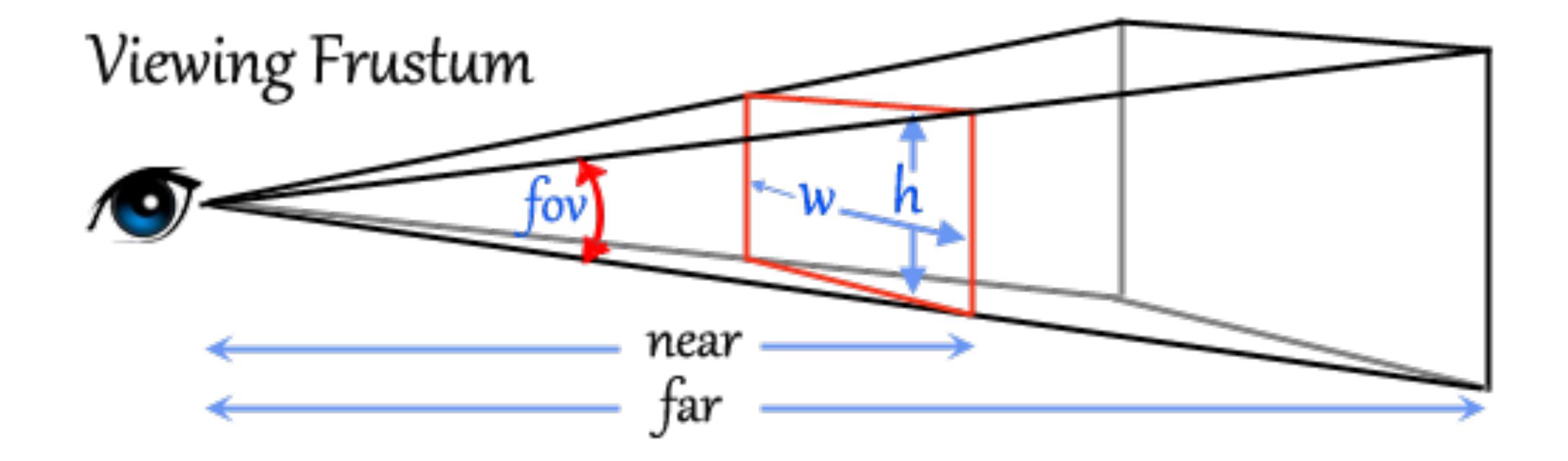
#### Perspective vs. Orthographic projection.



# Orthographic projection matrix.

$$\begin{pmatrix}
\frac{2}{r-l} & 0 & 0 & -\frac{(r+l)}{r-l} \\
0 & \frac{2}{t-b} & 0 & -\frac{(t+b)}{t-b} \\
0 & 0 & -\frac{2}{f-n} & -\frac{(f+n)}{f-n} \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 1
\end{pmatrix}$$

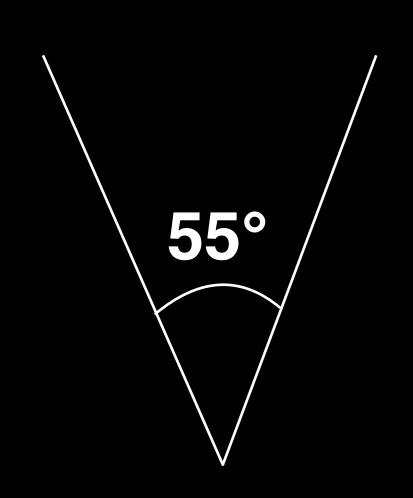
## Building a perspective projection matrix.

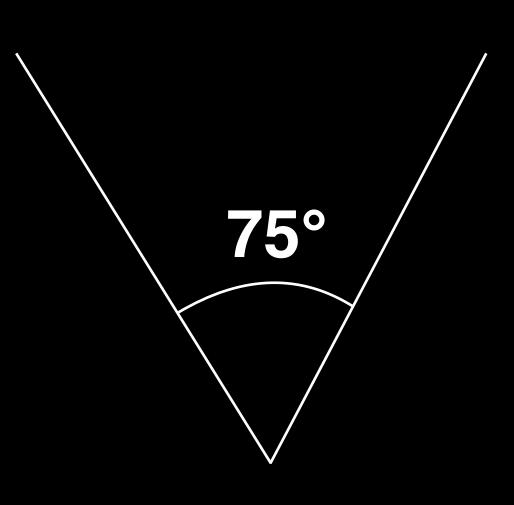


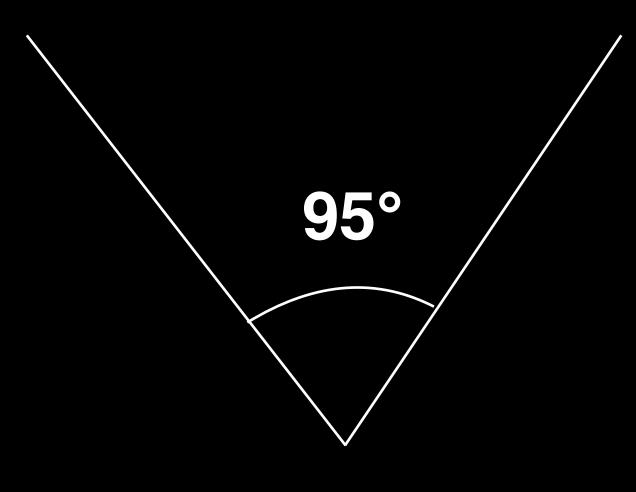












## Perspective projection matrix.

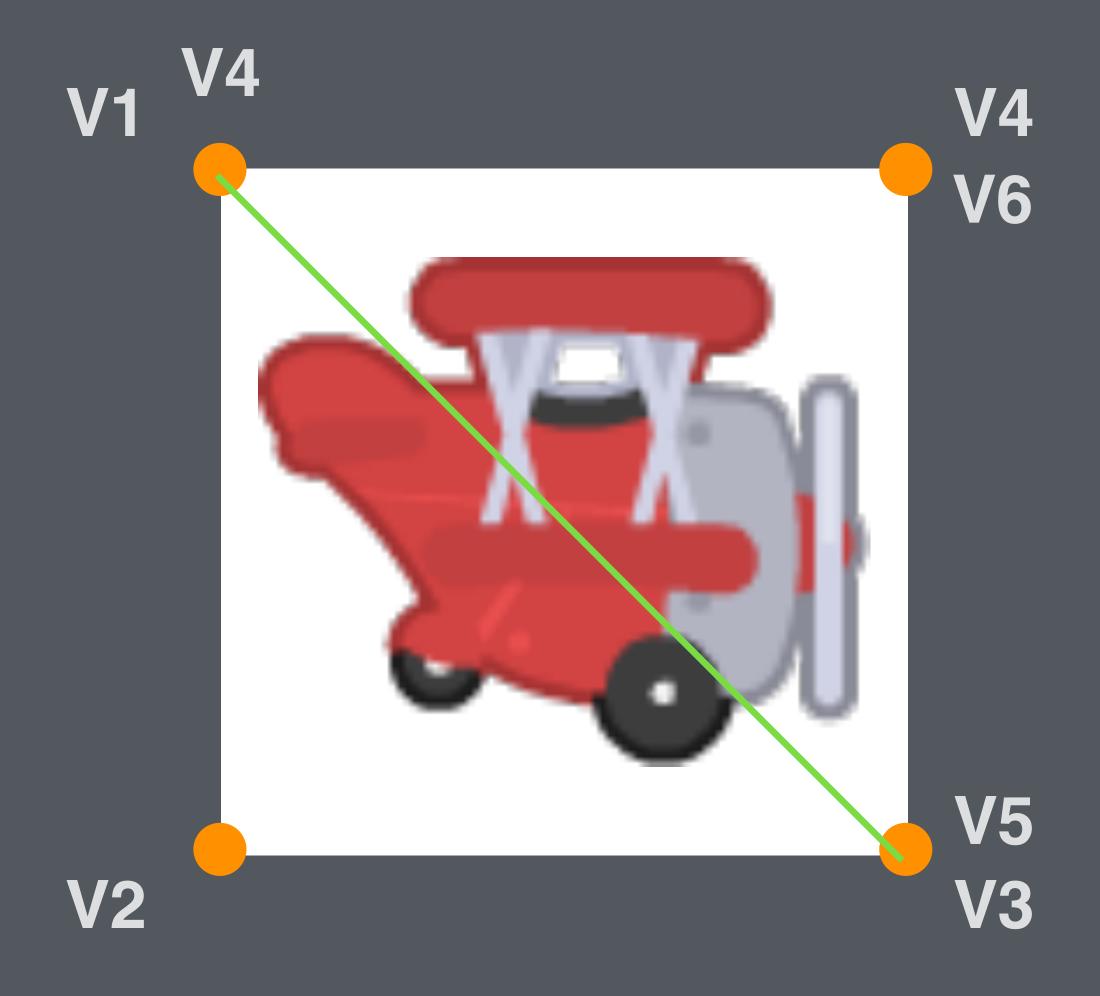
$$P = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\cot \frac{fovy}{2}}{aspect} & 0 & 0 & 0\\ 0 & \cot \frac{fovy}{2} & 0 & 0\\ 0 & 0 & \frac{n+f}{n-f} & \frac{2*n*f}{n-f}\\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

```
void Matrix::setPerspectiveProjection(float fov, float aspect,
float zNear, float zFar) {

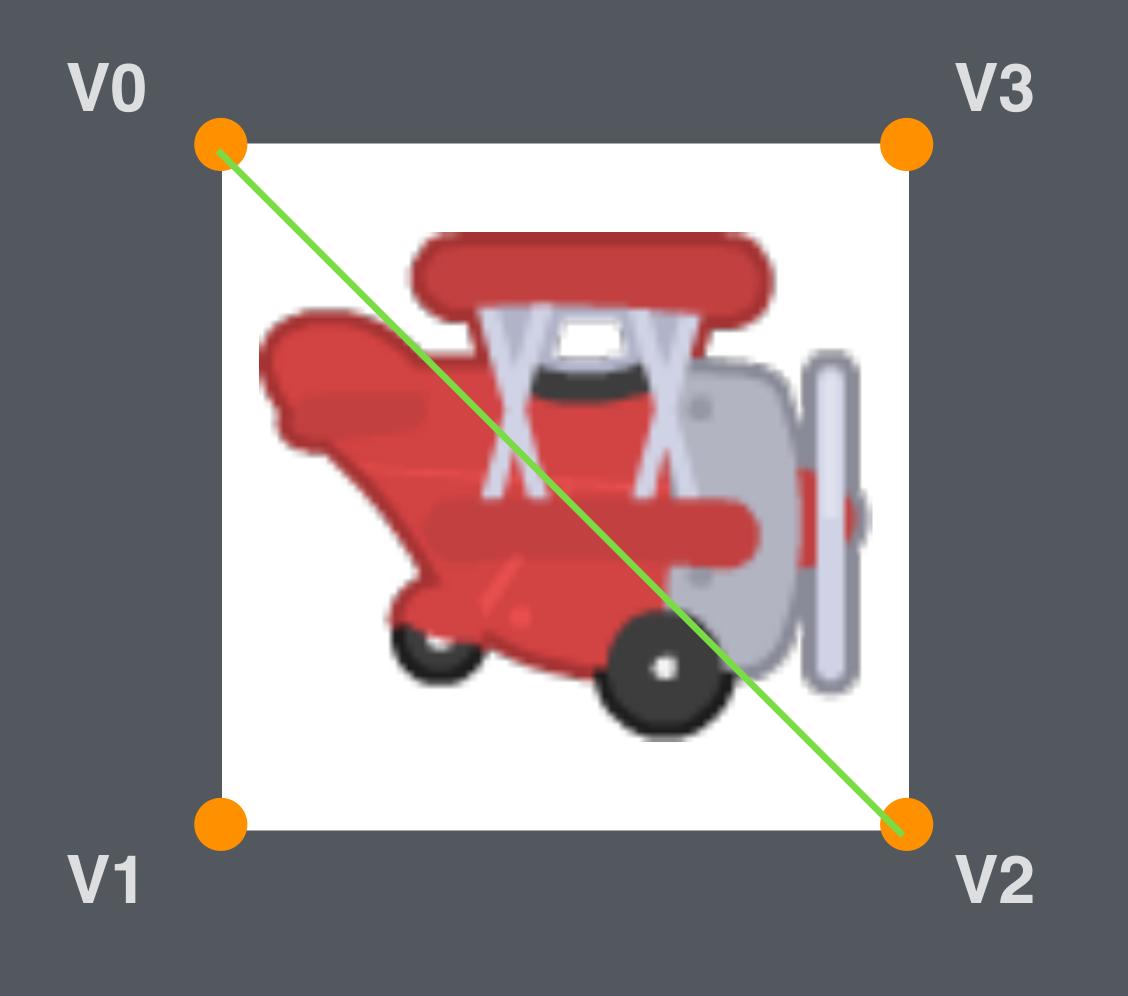
    m[0][0] = 1.0f/tanf(fov/2.0)/aspect;
    m[1][1] = 1.0f/tanf(fov/2.0);
    m[2][2] = (zFar+zNear)/(zNear-zFar);
    m[3][2] = (2.0f*zFar*zNear)/(zNear-zFar);
    m[2][3] = -1.0f;
    m[3][3] = 0.0f;
}
```

# Indexed drawing.

#### GL\_TRIANGLES



#### GL\_TRIANGLES



V0,V1,V2

V0, V2, V3

```
void glDrawElements (GLenum mode, GLsizei
count, GLenum type, const GLvoid *indices);
```

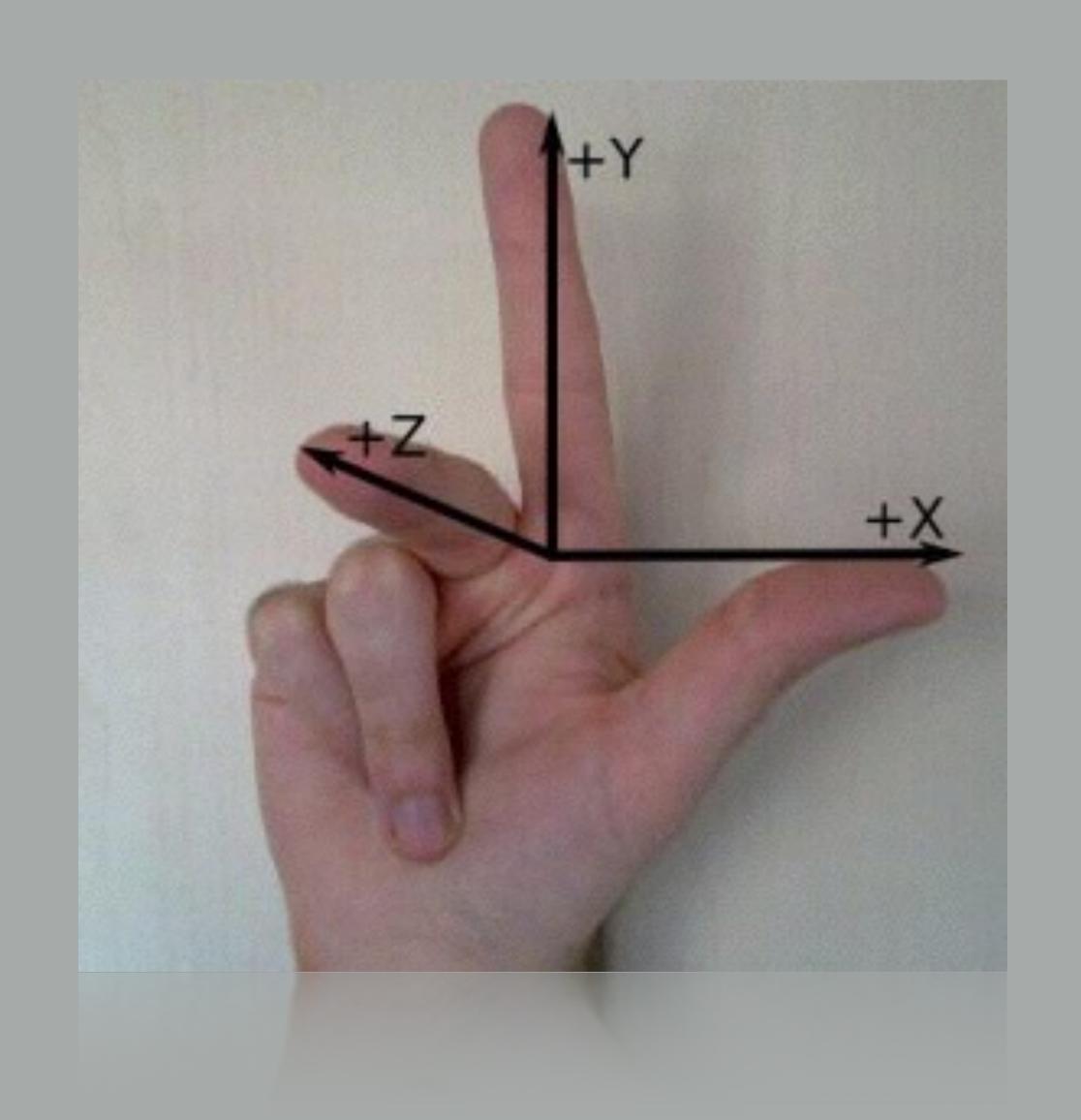
Draws vertices defined by glVertexPointer using a list of indices from that array.

```
std::vector<unsigned int> indices = {0,1,2,0,2,3};
glDrawElements(GL_TRIANGLES, 6, GL_UNSIGNED_INT, indices.data());
```

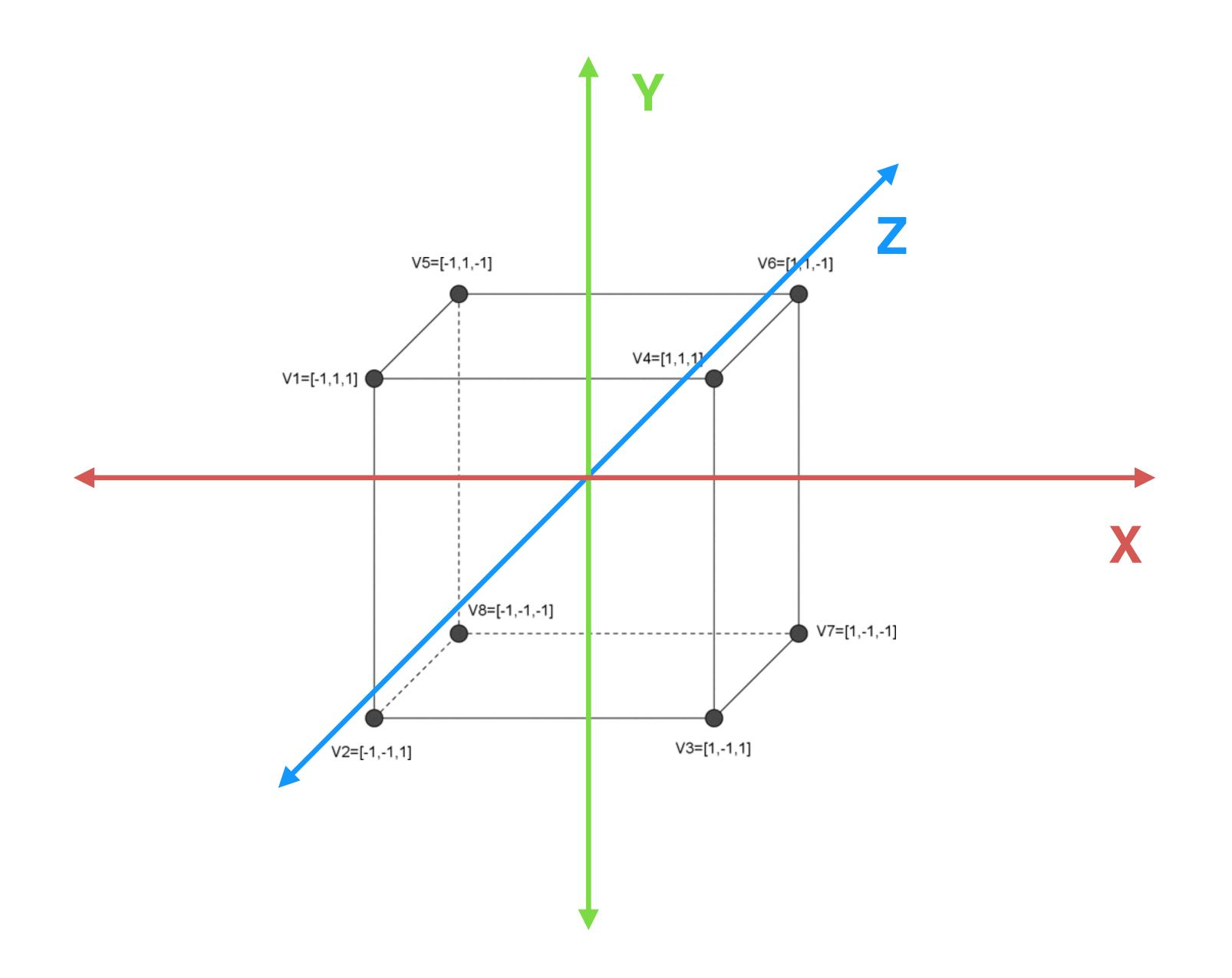
# Drawing in 3D

# It's the same as drawing in 2D! We just need to specify **3 dimensions per vertex**!

# Right-handed coordinate system.

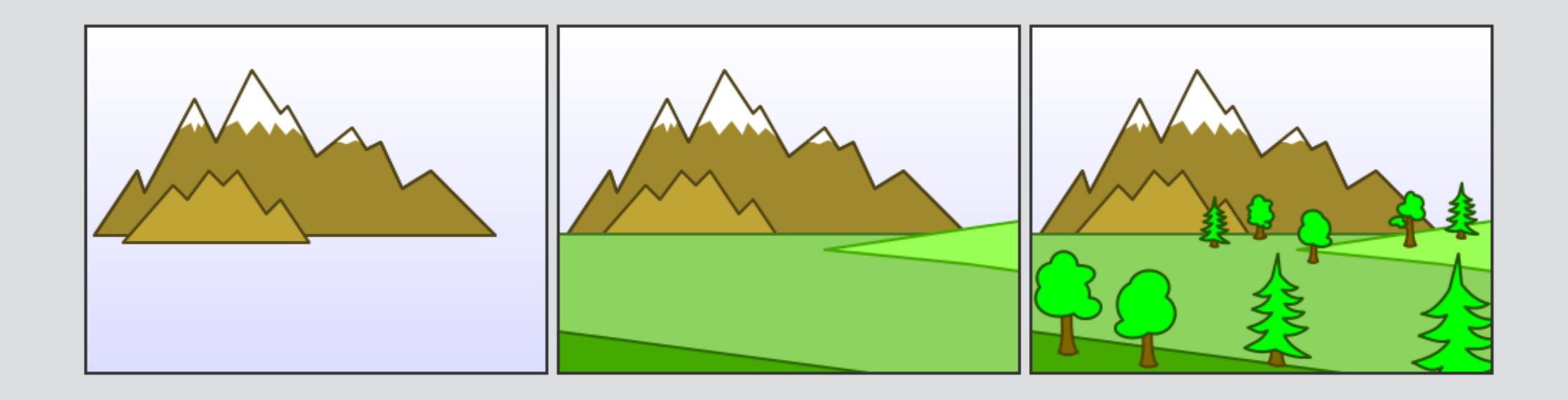


# Drawing a cube.

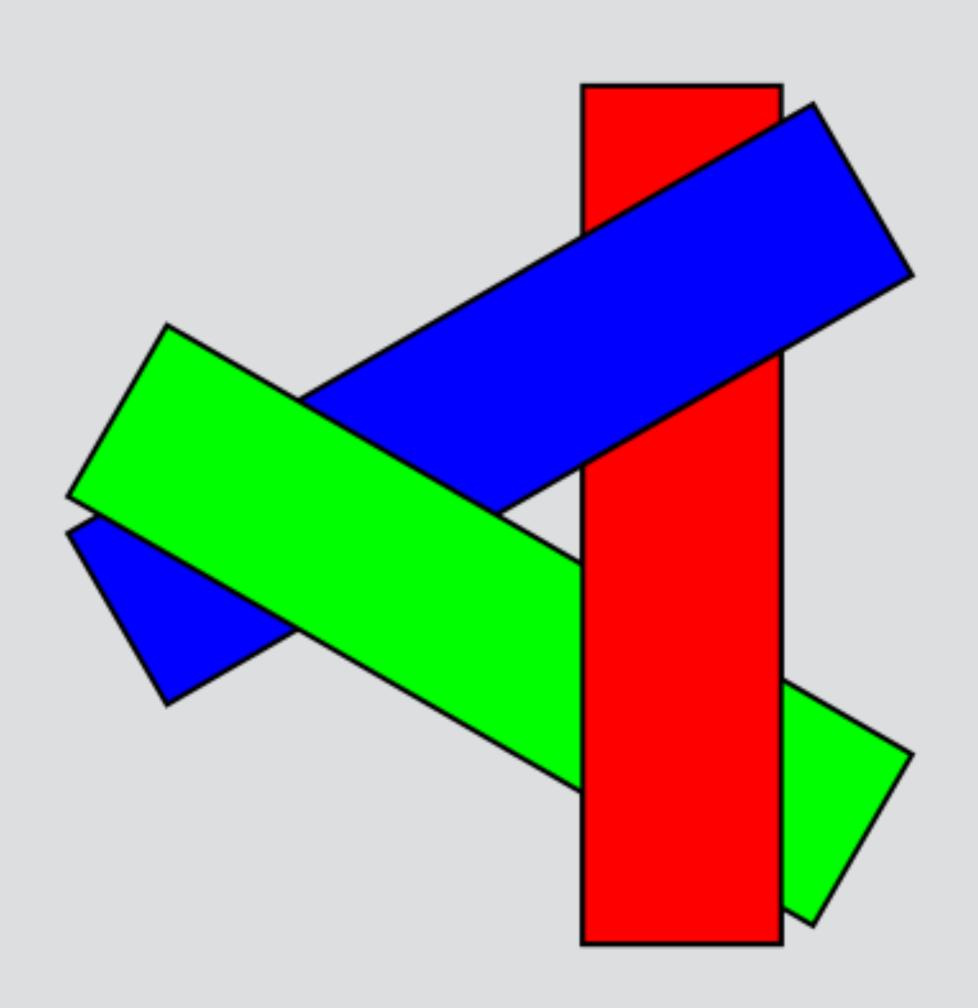


```
1.0, -1.0, 1.0,
    1.0, 1.0, 1.0,
                                        3 DIMENSIONS PER VERTEX
    -1.0, 1.0, 1.0,
    -1.0, -1.0, -1.0,
    1.0, -1.0, -1.0,
                                                                                           ٧6
    1.0, 1.0, -1.0,
    -1.0, 1.0, -1.0};
float colors[32] = \{1.0f, 0.0f, 0.0f, 1.0,
                   0.0f, 1.0f, 0.0f, 1.0,
                                                                                                         ν0
                   0.0f, 0.0f, 1.0f, 1.0,
                                                                                 ٧1
                  1.0f, 1.0f, 0.0f, 1.0,
                   0.0f, 1.0f, 1.0f, 1.0,
                   1.0f, 0.0f, 1.0f, 1.0,
                   1.0f, 0.5f, 0.0f, 1.0,
                   1.0f, 0.0f, 0.5f, 1.0};
unsigned int indices[36] = {
    0, 1, 2,
                                                                                              ν7
    2, 3, 0,
    3, 2, 6,
    6, 7, 3,
    7, 6, 5,
    5, 4, 7,
    4, 5, 1,
    1, 0, 4,
    4, 0, 3,
    3, 7, 4,
    1, 5, 6,
    6, 2, 1};
glVertexAttribPointer(program.positionAttribute, 3, GL_FLOAT, false, 0, vertices);
glEnableVertexAttribArray(program.positionAttribute);
 glVertexAttribPointer(colorAttribute, 4, GL_FLOAT, false, 0, colors);
glEnableVertexAttribArray(colorAttribute);
                                                                      3 DIMENSIONS PER VERTEX
glDrawElements(GL_TRIANGLES, 36, GL_UNSIGNED_INT, indices);
```

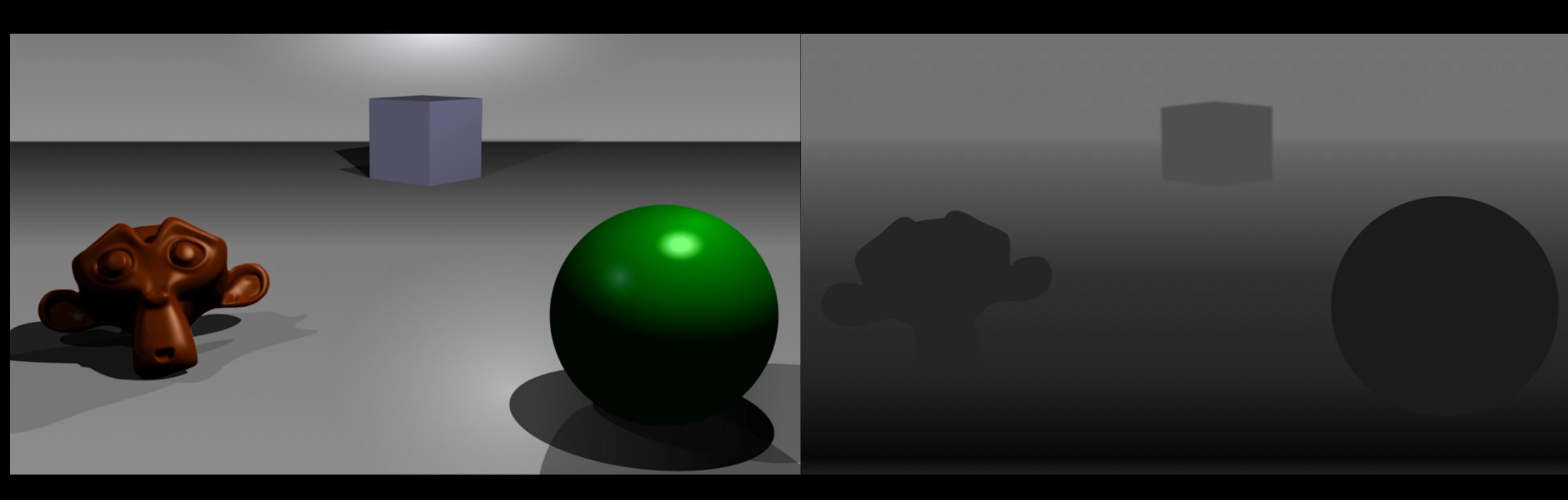
# Painter's algorithm.



# ???



# Z-Buffer



# Enabling the Z-Buffer in OpenGL.

#### void glDepthMask (GLboolean flag);

Enabes or disables depth buffer writing.

```
glDepthMask(GL_TRUE); // enable depth write
glDepthMask(GL_FALSE); // disable depth write
```

# void glEnable (GLenum capability); void glDisable (GLenum capability);

Enable or disable an OpenGL capability. Use GL\_DEPTH\_TEST to enable or disable depth test capability.

```
glEnable(GL_DEPTH_TEST); // enable depth testing
glDisable(GL_DEPTH_TEST); // disable depth testing
```

#### void glDepthFunc (GLenum func);

Specifies the function used to compare each incoming pixel depth value with the depth value present in the depth buffer.

Can be one of the following:

GL\_NEVER, GL\_LESS, GL\_EQUAL, GL\_LEQUAL, GL\_GREATER, GL\_NOTEQUAL, GL\_GEQUAL, and GL\_ALWAYS

For example if the function is **GL\_LEQUAL**, the pixel will only be drawn if its depth is **LESS THAN OR EQUAL** than the pixel's depth on the screen (most of the time we want this).

glDepthFunc(GL\_LEQUAL); // only draw pixels that are closer or equal

# Putting it together.

### Enabling depth testing/writing for 3D.

```
glEnable(GL_DEPTH_TEST);
glDepthFunc(GL_LEQUAL);
glDepthMask(GL_TRUE);
```

# Disabling depth testing and writing.

```
glDisable(GL_DEPTH_TEST);
glDepthMask(GL_FALSE);
```

# Clearing the depth buffer!

If using the depth buffer, we need to tell the OpenGL clear function to clear the depth buffer as well as the color buffer!

glClear(GL\_COLOR\_BUFFER\_BIT|GL\_DEPTH\_BUFFER\_BIT);

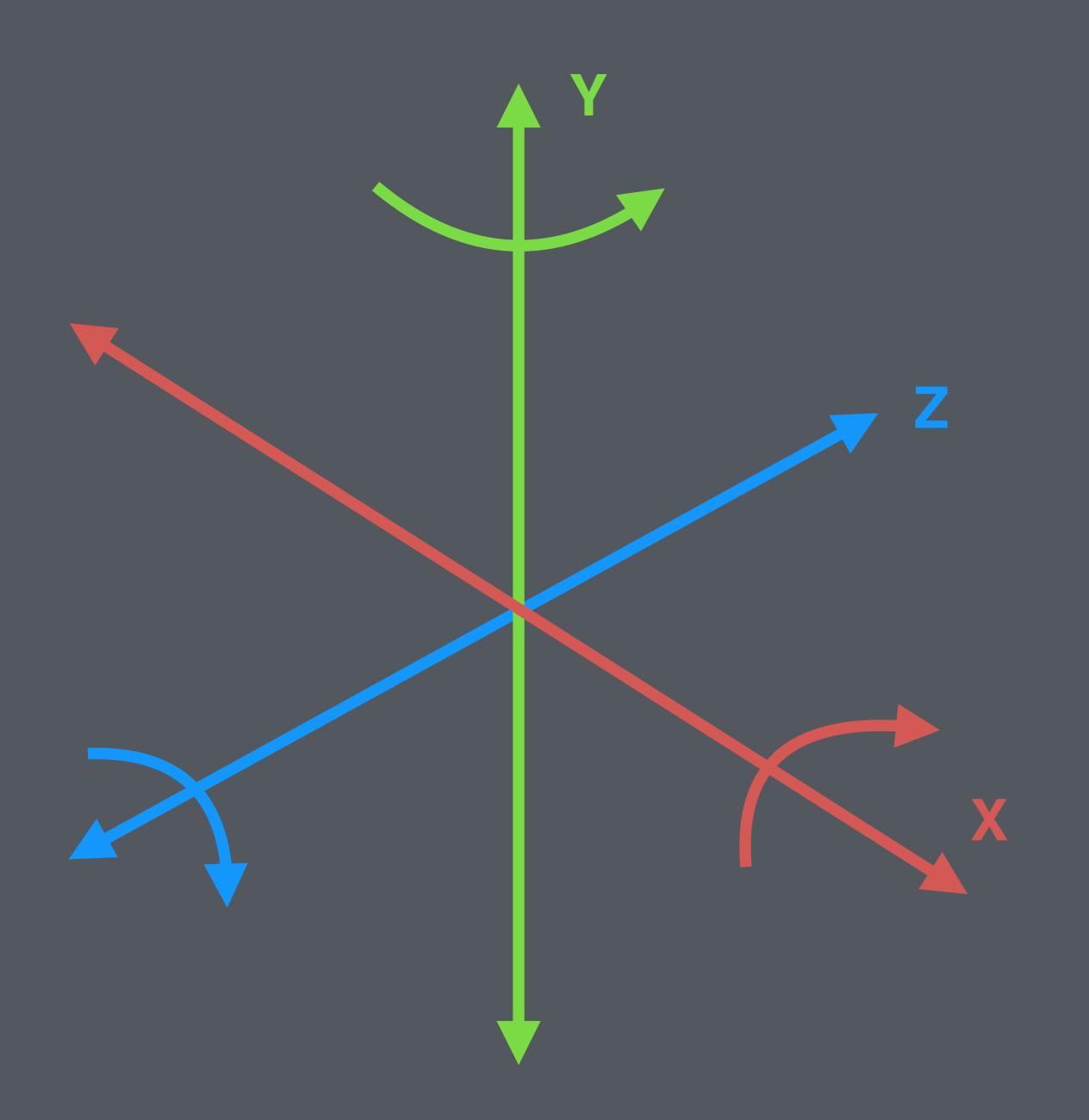
# Texturing in 3D

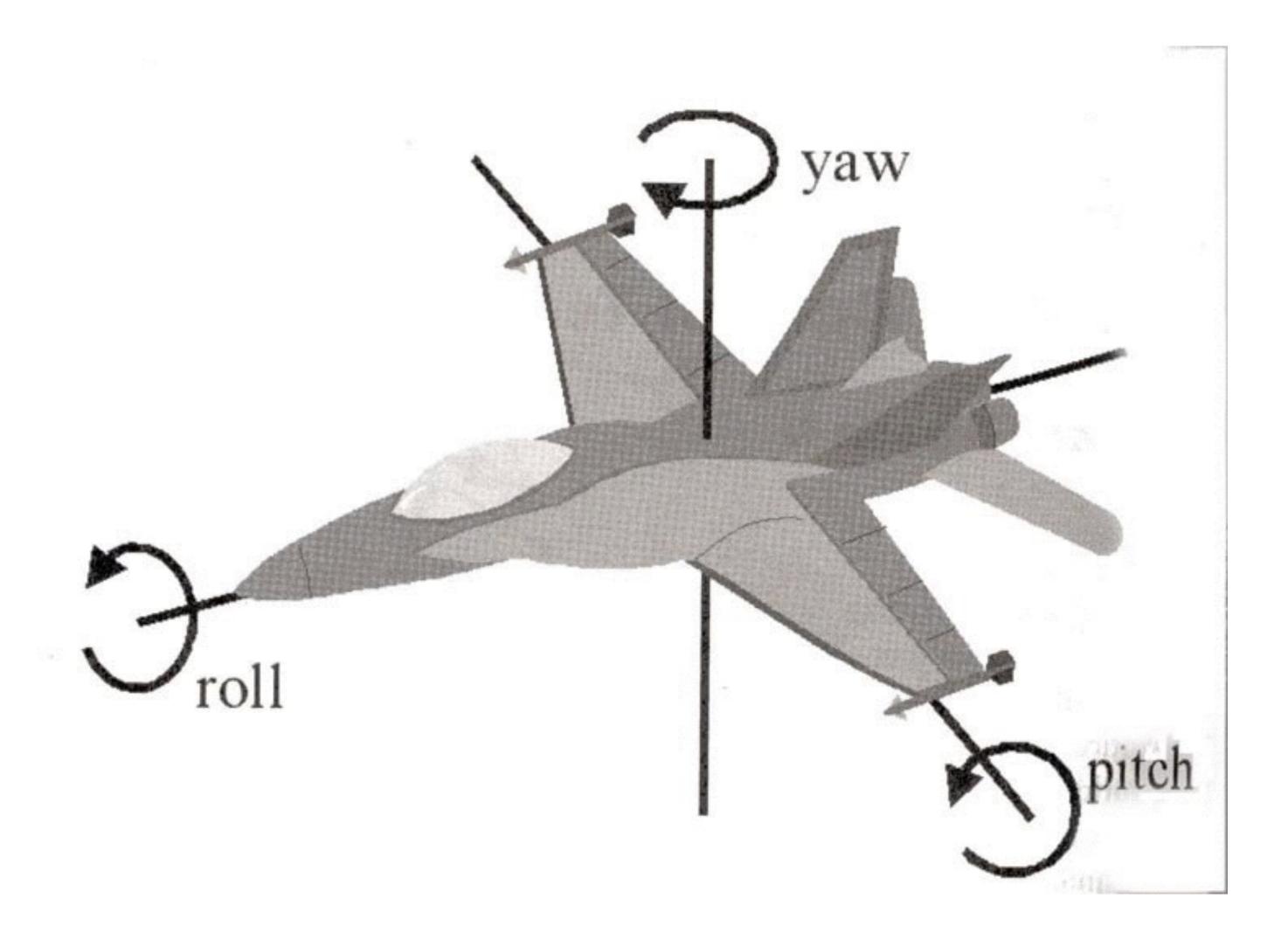


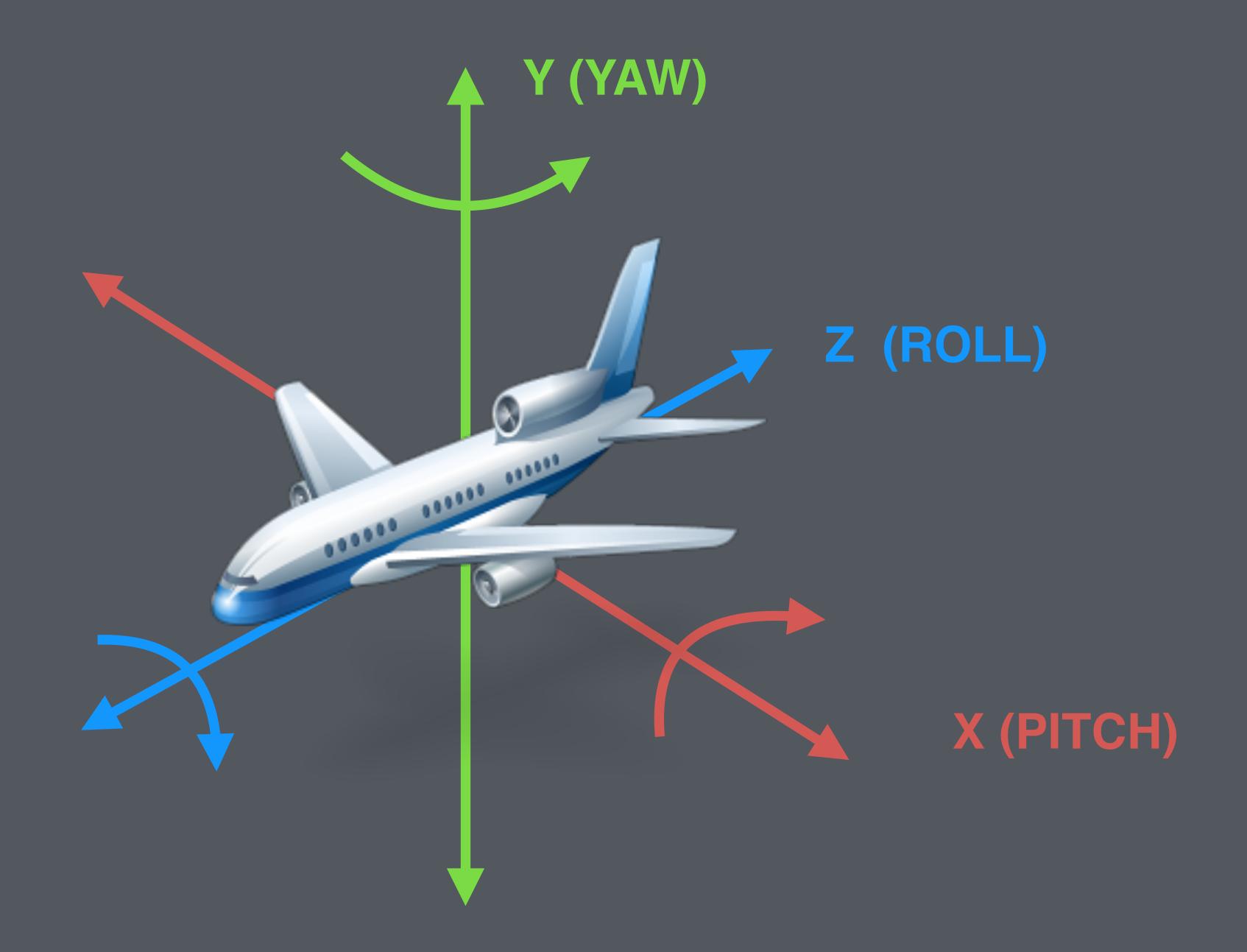


# 3D Entities

# 3 degrees of rotation.







```
class Entity {
public:
    Entity();
    void Update(float elapsed);
    void Render();
    void buildMatrix();
    void FixedUpdate();
   Matrix matrix;
   Vector position;
    Vector rotation;
    Vector scale;
    Vector velocity;
    Vector acceleration;
    unsigned int texture;
    std::vector<float> vertices;
    std::vector<float> uvs;
    bool visible;
    float friction;
```

**}**;

# Extending our entity class into the 3rd dimension.

X-Rotation in 3D coso -sino sinφ cosф

Z-Rotation in 3D coso -sino sin¢ cos¢ 0

Scale in 3D Sx Sy Sz

(4x4)\*(4x1) = (4x1)

Y-Rotation in 3D sinφ cos  $\Phi$  0 -sinф cosф

Translation in 3D Tχ Ту Tz

Matrix Multiplication h

ROTATE MATRIX = ROTATE X MATRIX \* ROTATE Y MATRIX

FINAL MATRIX

SCALE
MATRIX

\* ROTATE
MATRIX

\* MATRIX

#### 3D Camera

# Our view matrix needs to be the inverse of the camera entity's matrix!

# Mixing 2D and 3D

### Rendering 3D, then 2D on top of it.

- Clear color and depth buffers
- Set perspective projection in projection matrix.
- Enable depth testing and writing
- Draw 3D scene
- Set orthographic projection in projection matrix
- Disable depth testing and writing
- Render 2D scene