

Introduction to Graphics Programming and its Applications

繪圖程式設計與應用

GLUT

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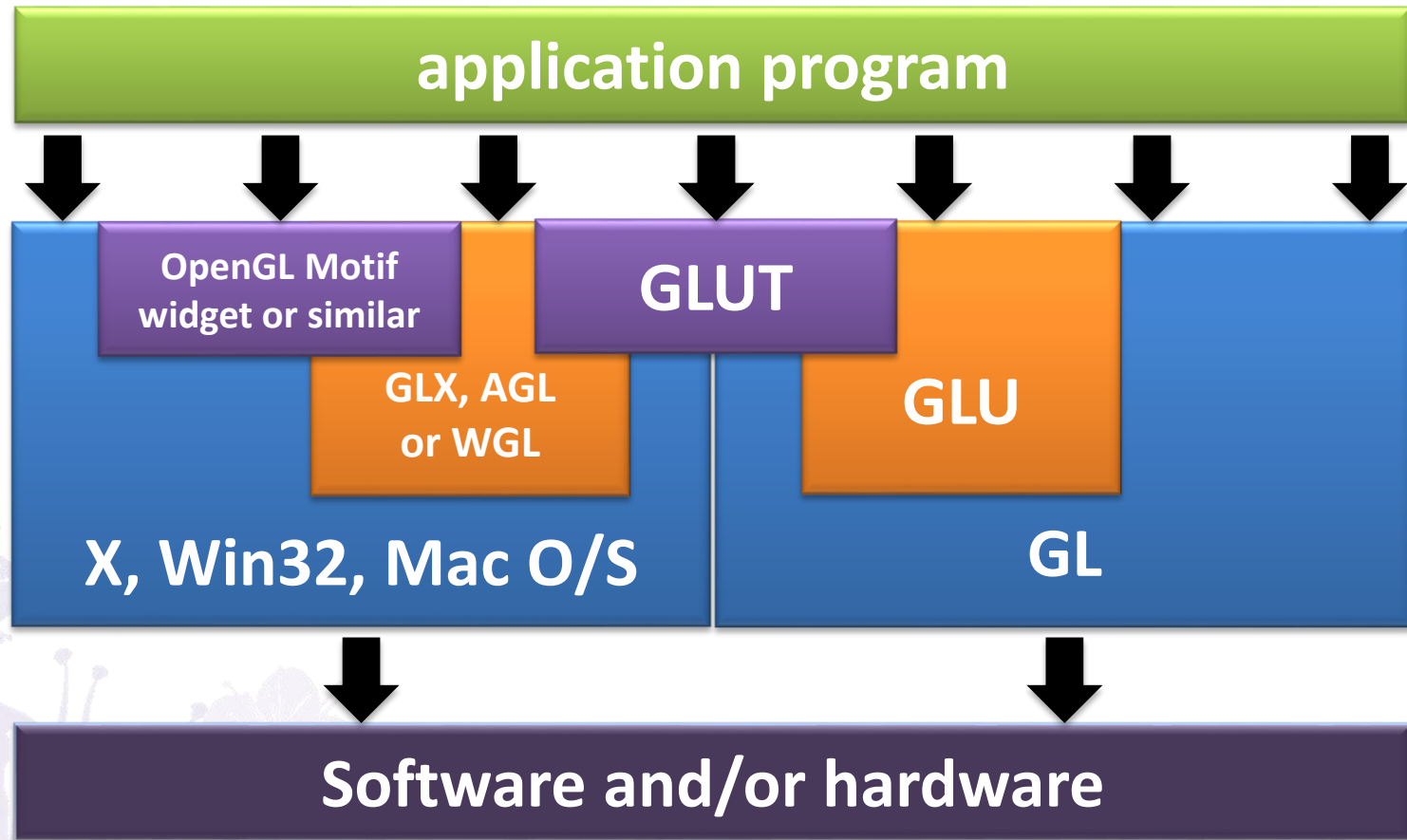
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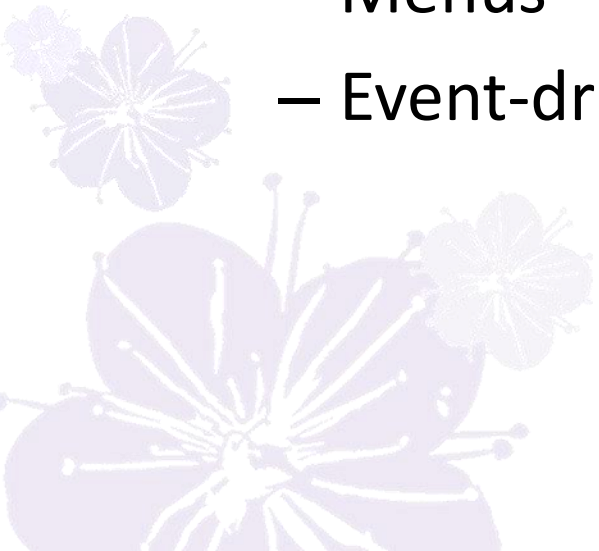


Software Organization



GLUT (OpenGL Utility Toolkit)

- Provides functionality common to all window systems
 - Open a window
 - Get input from mouse and keyboard
 - Menus
 - Event-driven



GLUT (OpenGL Utility Toolkit)

- GLUT was originally written by *Mark Kilgard* to support the sample programs in the second edition OpenGL 'RedBook'
- The original GLUT project is no longer maintained; We use [FreeGLUT](#) nowadays.
- Latest version: [FreeGLUT 3.0.0](#)
- You may also want to use: [GLFW](#)



Using GLUT : Step-by-Step

Create a new project

Setup development environment

Open a new window

Register callback functions

Initialize OpenGL states

Entering main loop

Rendering

Event handle



Preliminaries

- GLUT library ([FreeGLUT](#)) files
 - Header files
 - freeglut.h
 - freeglut_ext.h
 - freeglut_std.h
 - glut.h
 - Library file
 - freeglut.lib
 - Binary file
 - freeglut.dll



OPEN A NEW WINDOW



Code Snippet

```
int main(int argc, char* argv[])  
{  
    /// Create a new window  
    //////////////////////////////////////
```

```
int main(int argc, char* argv[])  
{  
    /// Create a new window  
    //////////////////////////////////////  
    glutInit(&argc, argv);  
    glutInitDisplayMode(GLUT_RGBA | GLUT_DOUBLE | GLUT_DEPTH);  
    glutInitWindowPosition(100,100);  
    glutInitWindowSize(600,600);  
    glutCreateWindow("SimpleApp");  
    //////////////////////////////////////
```

```
    /// Initialize OpenGL  
    InitGL();  
  
    /// Entering main loop  
    glutMainLoop();  
  
    return 0;  
}
```



glutInitDisplayMode()

- Specify required data for each pixel in frame buffer
- GLUT_RGBA
 - RGBA color mode
- GLUT_DOUBLE
 - A double-buffered window
- GLUT_DEPTH
 - Allocate depth information



Double Buffering

- The drawing commands are actually executed on an off-screen buffer and then quickly swapped into view on the window later.
- Avoid flashing effect when doing animation



Double Buffering cont.

- Instead of one color buffer, we use two
 - Front Buffer: one that is displayed
 - Back Buffer: one that is written to
- Program then requests a double buffer in
 - `glutInitDisplayMode(GL_RGB | GL_DOUBLE)`
 - At the end of the display callback buffers are swapped using ***glutSwapBuffers()*** command



INITIALIZE OPENGL STATES



Code Snippet

```
int main(int argc, char* argv[])
{
    /// Create a new window
    //////////////////////////////////////
    glutInit(&argc, argv);
    glutInitDisplayMode(GLUT_RGBA | GLUT_DOUBLE | GLUT_DEPTH);
    glutInitWindowPosition(100,100);
    glutInitWindowSize(600,600);
    glutCreateWindow("SimpleApp");
    //////////////////////////////////////
}
```

```
/// Initialize OpenGL
InitGL();
```

```
////////////////////////////////////

/// Create GLUT menu system
My_Menu();

/// Initialize OpenGL
InitGL();

/// Entering main loop
glutMainLoop();

return 0;
}
```



InitGL() - Code Snippet

- Setup OpenGL initial states

```
////////////////////////////////////  
// Setup the rendering state  
void InitGL(void)  
{  
    /// Setup background color  
    glClearColor(1.0f, 1.0f, 1.0f, 1.0f);  
  
    /// Enable depth testing  
    glEnable(GL_DEPTH_TEST);  
  
    /// Disable lighting  
    glDisable(GL_LIGHTING);  
}
```

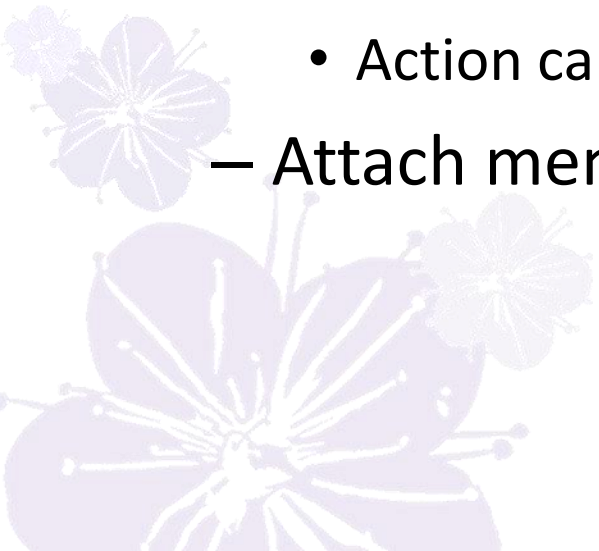


CREATE GLUT CONTEXT MENU



Menus

- GLUT supports pop-up menus
 - A menu can have submenus
- Three steps
 - Define entries for the menu
 - Define action for each menu item
 - Action carried out if entry selected
 - Attach menu to a mouse button



Defining a Simple Menu

entries that appear when
right button depressed

menu callback

identifiers

```
menu_id = glutCreateMenu(menu_main_func);  
glutAddMenuEntry("clear Screen", 1);  
  
glutAddMenuEntry("exit", 2);  
  
glutAttachMenu(GLUT_RIGHT_BUTTON);
```

clear screen

exit

specify the action that triggers the menu



Menu Actions

- Menu callback

```
void menu_main_func(int id)
{
    if(id == 1) glClear();
    if(id == 2) exit(0);
}
```

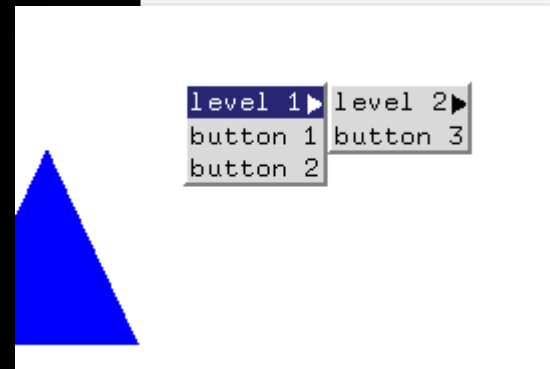
- Note each menu has an id that is returned when it is created
- Add submenus by
 - glutAddSubMenu(char *submenu_name, submenu id)

entry in parent menu



Code Snippet

```
////////////////////////////////////  
/// Create GLUT menu system  
void My_Menu( void )  
{  
    int menu_main, menu_lvl1, menu_lvl2;  
  
    /// Setup menu callback functions  
    menu_main = glutCreateMenu(menu_main_func);  
    menu_lvl1 = glutCreateMenu(menu_lvl1_func);  
    menu_lvl2 = glutCreateMenu(menu_lvl2_func);  
  
    glutSetMenu( menu_main );  
    glutAddSubMenu( "level 1", menu_lvl1 );  
    glutAddMenuEntry("button 1",1);  
    glutAddMenuEntry("button 2",2);  
  
    glutSetMenu( menu_lvl1 );  
    glutAddSubMenu( "level 2", menu_lvl2 );  
    glutAddMenuEntry("button 3",1);  
  
    /// Bind menu to right mouse button  
    glutSetMenu( menu_main );  
    glutAttachMenu(GLUT_RIGHT_BUTTON);  
}
```



menu_main_func() - Code Snippet

– Callback function for main menu

```
////////////////////////////////////  
/// Main menu callback function  
void menu_main_func(int value)  
{  
    switch(value)  
    {  
    case 1:  
        cout << "Main menu : button 1" << endl;  
        break;  
    case 2:  
        cout << "Main menu : button 2" << endl;  
        break;  
    }  
}
```



REGISTER CALLBACK FUNCTIONS



Callbacks

- Programming interface for event-driven input
- Define a *callback function* for each type of event the graphics system recognizes
- This user-supplied function is executed when the event occurs



GLUT Callbacks

- GLUT recognizes a subset of the events recognized by any particular window system (Windows, X, Macintosh)
 - glutDisplayFunc
 - glutMouseFunc
 - glutReshapeFunc
 - glutKeyboardFunc
 - glutTimerFunc
 - glutIdleFunc



Code Snippet

```
int main(int argc, char* argv[])  
{  
    /// Create a new window
```

```
/// Register callback functions
```

```
////////////////////////////////////
```

```
glutReshapeFunc ( My_Reshape );
```

```
glutDisplayFunc ( My_Display );
```

```
glutKeyboardFunc( My_Keyboard );
```

```
glutMouseFunc    ( My_Mouse );
```

```
glutSpecialFunc  ( My_SpecialKeys );
```

```
glutTimerFunc    (timer_speed, My_Timer, timer_flag);
```

```
////////////////////////////////////
```

```
/// Initialize OpenGL  
InitGL();
```

```
/// Entering main loop  
glutMainLoop();
```

```
return 0;
```

```
}
```



The Reshape Callback

- `glutReshapeFunc(myreshape)`
- `void myreshape(int w, int h)`
 - Returns width and height of new window (in pixels)
 - A redisplay is posted automatically at end of execution of the callback
 - GLUT has a default reshape callback but you probably want to define your own
- The reshape callback is good place to put viewing functions because it is invoked when the window is first opened



My_Reshape() - Code Snippet

- Whenever the window is resized glut calls this function

```
////////////////////////////////////  
// Called by GLUT library when the window has changed size  
void My_Reshape(int w, int h)  
{  
    GLfloat aspectRatio;  
  
    // Prevent a divide by zero  
    if(h == 0)  
        h = 1;  
  
    // Set Viewport to window dimensions  
    glViewport(0, 0, w, h);  
  
    // Reset coordinate system  
    glMatrixMode(GL_PROJECTION);
```

Width and height of new window



The Display Callback

- The display callback is executed whenever GLUT determines that the window should be refreshed, for example
 - When the window is first opened
 - When the window is reshaped
 - When a window is exposed
 - When the user program decides it wants to change the display
- Every GLUT program must have a display callback



My_Display() - Code Snippet

- Call *glutSwapBuffers* to swap back/front buffers

```
////////////////////////////////////  
// Called to draw scene  
void My_Display(void)  
{  
    /// Clear the window with current clearing color  
    glClear(GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT | GL_DEPTH_BUFFER_BIT);  
  
    /// Draw a triangle  
    glBegin(GL_TRIANGLES);  
    glColor3ub(timer_cnt, 0, 255-timer_cnt);  
    glVertex3fv(tri_v1);  
    glColor3ub(255, timer_cnt, 255-timer_cnt);  
    glVertex3fv(tri_v2);  
    glColor3ub(255-timer_cnt, 0, timer_cnt);  
    glVertex3fv(tri_v3);  
    glEnd();  
  
    /// Flush drawing commands  
    glutSwapBuffers();  
}
```



The Mouse Callback

```
glutMouseFunc (mymouse)
```

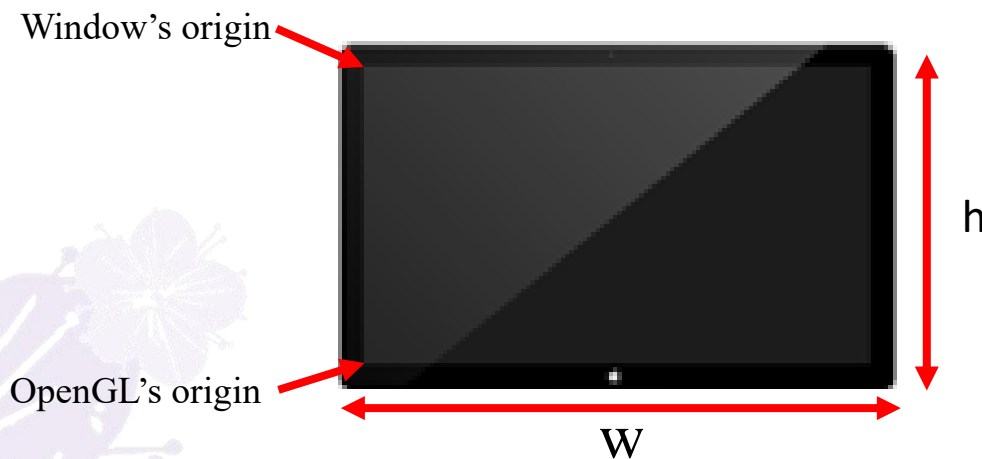
```
void mymouse(GLint button, GLint  
             state, GLint x, GLint y)
```

- Returns
 - which button
 - GLUT_LEFT_BUTTON
 - GLUT_MIDDLE_BUTTON
 - GLUT_RIGHT_BUTTON
 - state of that button
 - GLUT_UP
 - GLUT_DOWN
 - Position in window



Positioning

- The position in the screen window is usually measured in pixels with the origin at the top-left corner
 - Consequence of refresh done from top to bottom
- OpenGL uses a world coordinate system with origin at the bottom left
 - Must invert y coordinate returned by callback using $y_{\text{ogl}} = h - y_{\text{win}}$;



My_Mouse() - Code Snippet

- Handle the mouse events

```
////////////////////////////////////  
// Called by GLUT library when the mouse event is triggered  
void My_Mouse(int button, int state, int x, int y)  
{  
    switch (button)           Which button ?  
    {  
        case GLUT_LEFT_BUTTON:           Up or down ?  
            if (state == GLUT_DOWN)  
                cout << "Mouse left button down" << endl;  
            break;  
        case GLUT_MIDDLE_BUTTON:  
            if (state == GLUT_DOWN)  
                cout << "Mouse middle button down" << endl;  
            break;  
        case GLUT_RIGHT_BUTTON:  
            if (state == GLUT_DOWN)
```



The Keyboard Callback

- `glutKeyboardFunc(mykey)`
- `void mykey(unsigned char key, int x, int y)`
 - Returns ASCII code of key depressed and mouse location
- Can also check if one of the modifiers is depressed by `glutGetModifiers()`
 - `GLUT_ACTIVE_SHIFT`
 - `GLUT_ACTIVE_CTRL`
 - `GLUT_ACTIVE_ALT`
 - Allows emulation of three-button mouse with one- or two-button mice



My_Keyboard() - Code Snippet

– Handle the keyboard events

```
////////////////////////////////////  
// Called by GLUT library when the keyboard event is triggered  
void My_Keyboard( unsigned char key, int x, int y )  
{  
    switch( key ) {  
        case 'q' : case 'Q' :  
            exit(0); /// quit the program  
            break;  
        case 'f' : case 'F' :  
            /// enter/leave full-screen mode  
            glutFullScreenToggle();  
            break;  
        case 'p' : case 'P':  
            /// stop/resume timer  
            if(timer_flag == 0)
```



My_SpecialKeys() - Code Snippet

– Handle the special keyboard events

```
////////////////////////////////////  
// Called by GLUT library when the special keyboard event is triggered  
void My_SpecialKeys( int key, int x, int y )  
{  
    switch( key ) {  
        case GLUT_KEY_F1 :  
            cout << "This is F1 key" << endl;  
            break;  
        case GLUT_KEY_PAGE_UP :  
            cout << "This is PageUp key" << endl;  
            break;  
        case GLUT_KEY_LEFT :  
            cout << "This is Left key" << endl;  
            break;  
    }  
}
```



Animation in GLUT

– glutTimerFunc

- Register a timer callback to be triggered in a specified time period using milliseconds (Only once!).
- Multiple timer callbacks at same or differing times

```
void glutTimerFunc( unsigned int msecs , void (*func)(int value), value);
```

– Call ***glutPostRedisplay*** to refresh the screen



Animation in GLUT alternative

– glutIdleFunc

- Sets the global idle callback.
- Only one idle function

```
void glutIdleFunc ( void (*func)());
```

- Can be easily stopped by

```
glutIdleFunc ( NULL );
```

– Call ***glutPostRedisplay*** to refresh the screen



My_Timer() - Code Snippet

```
////////////////////////////////////  
// Called by GLUT library when the special keyboard event is triggered  
void My_Timer( int value )  
{  
    if(value == 0) return;  
  
    timer_cnt++;  
    timer_cnt = timer_cnt % 256;  
  
    glutPostRedisplay();  
    glutTimerFunc(timer_speed, My_Timer, timer_flag);  
}
```



Stop / Resume Timer

```
case 'p' : case 'P':  
    /// stop/resume timer  
    if(timer_flag == 0)  
    {  
        timer_flag = 1;  
        glutTimerFunc(timer_speed, My_Timer, timer_flag);  
    }  
    else  
        timer_flag = 0;  
    break;
```



ENTERING MAIN LOOP



GLUT Event Loop

- Recall that the last line in a program using GLUT must be
 - *glutMainLoop();*
- which puts the program in an infinite event loop
- In each pass through the event loop, GLUT looks at the events in the queue for each event in the queue, GLUT executes the appropriate callback function if one is defined if no callback is defined for the event, the event is ignored



Code Snippet

```
int main(int argc, char* argv[])
{
    /// Create a new window
    //////////////////////////////////////
    glutInit(&argc, argv);
    glutInitDisplayMode(GLUT_RGBA | GLUT_DOUBLE | GLUT_DEPTH);
    glutInitWindowPosition(100,100);
    glutInitWindowSize(600,600);
    glutCreateWindow("SimpleApp");
    //////////////////////////////////////

    /// Register callback functions
    //////////////////////////////////////
    glutReshapeFunc ( My_Reshape );
    glutDisplayFunc ( My_Display );
    glutKeyboardFunc( My_Keyboard );
    glutMouseFunc   ( My_Mouse );
    glutSpecialFunc ( My_SpecialKeys );

```

```
/// Entering main loop
glutMainLoop();
```

```
return 0;
```

```
}
```

