

Homework 2

CS 550000 Computer Graphics CGV Lab, NTHUCS

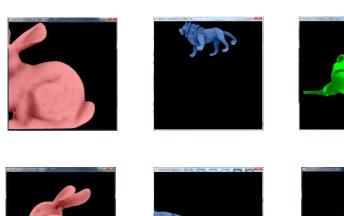






Goal

 Render and manipulate 3D models by implementing transformation matrices.









Goal

- Render and manipulate 3D models by implementing transformation matrices.
- Step by step
 - 1) Geometrical transformation
 - 2) Viewing transformation
 - 3) Projection transformation
- Reminders
 - You CANNOT use the existing transform API of OpenGL 1.X. e.g. glRotate, glTranslate, glScale

Grading Principle

Total score: 100

Transformation(70%)

- Implement MVP matrices.

Geometrical transformation: 30%

Viewing transformation : 30%

Projection transformation : 10%

Control (15%)

Keyboard & Mouse (Appendix)



- Display (5%)
 - Display information such as model, mode, operation in the console window

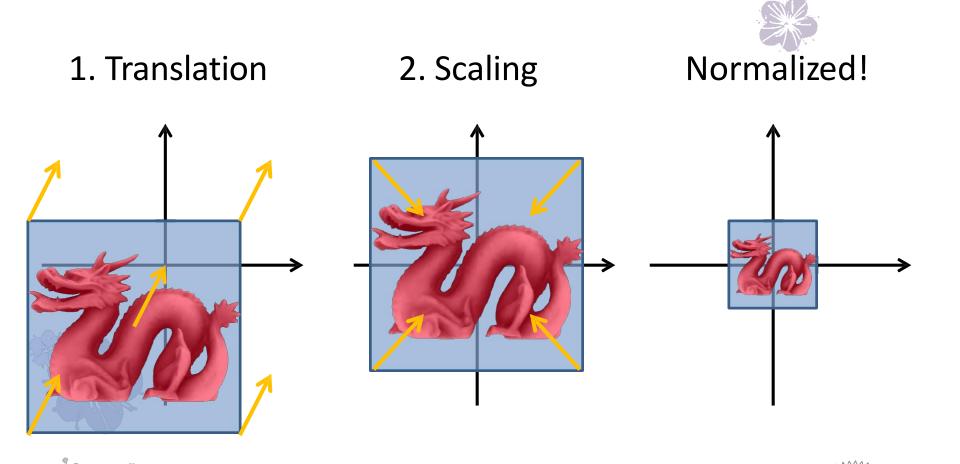
- Report (10%)
 - Express your work.

How to operate your program
Implementation and problems you met
Other efforts you have done

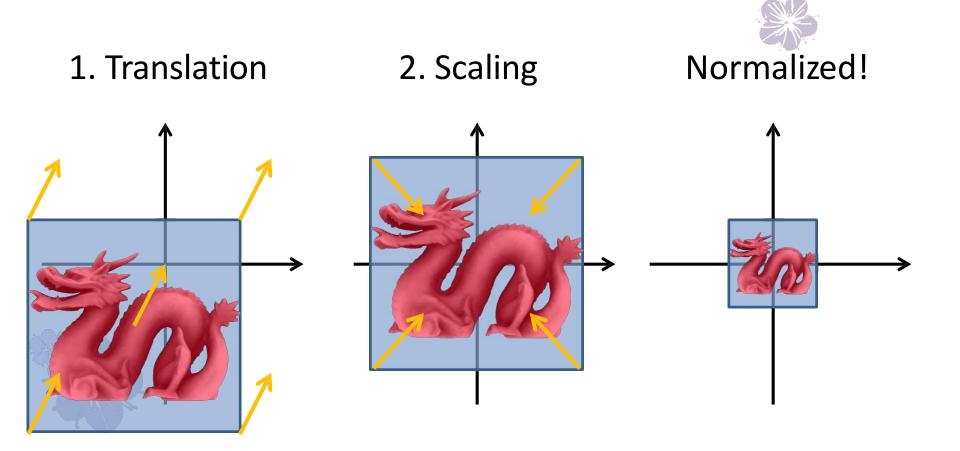
Screenshots



What we have done in HW1



What we will do in HW2



Use different method to normalize 3D models!

Concept





$$\begin{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Projecting Transformation Viewing Transformation Model (Geometrical)
Transformation



Coordinates read from .obj





Concept

Default setting in HW1

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P \qquad V \qquad M$$





Remember to delete the default setting. We will implement MVP ourselves in HW2!



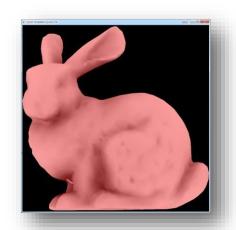


Step1: Geometrical Transformation

 Using the translation and scaling matrices to implement normalization.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{P} \qquad \mathbf{V} \qquad \mathbf{M}$$



- Reference
 - CG04-Transformation p.39-p.43



Step1: Geometrical Transformation

- Manipulate 3D models
 - Translation, scaling, rotation







$$T \cdot R \neq R \cdot T$$





Step2: Viewing Transformation





- Eye position, center position, up position

Up(0, 1, 0)

Center(0, 0, -1)

Eye(0, 0, 0)

- Reference
 - CG04-Transformation p.72

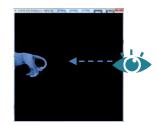




Step2: Viewing Transformation

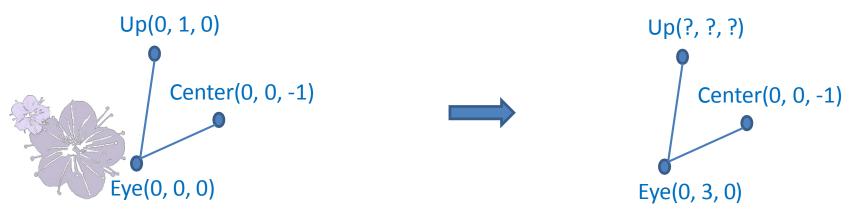
- Display 3D models from different view.
 - Eye position, center position, up position





- Requirement
 - Center position & up position should also be changed if we change eye position

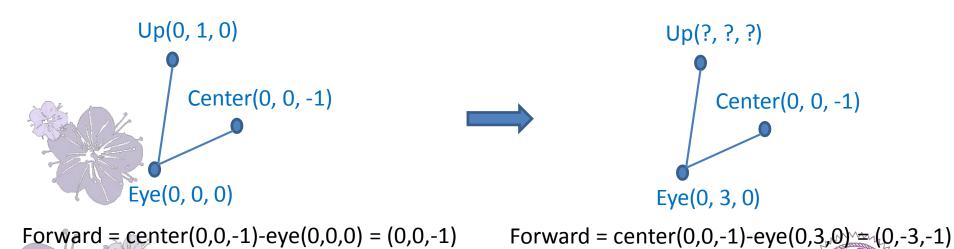
 When change eye(center) position, we have to adjust up position to get a proper result, here is an example, if we move eye from (0,0,0) to (0,3,0)



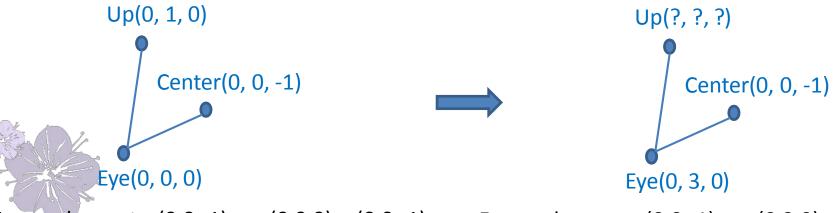
Forward = center(0,0,-1)-eye(0,0,0) = (0,0,-1)

Forward = center(0,0,-1)-eye(0,3,0) (0,-3,-1)

 Because the forward vector and up vector must be perpendicular, now forward vector changed, we need to compute new up vector

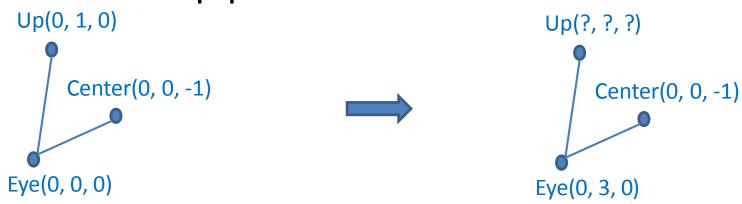


 In this case, we can compute right vector by the cross product of forward and up vector(old one)



Forward = center(0,0,-1)-eye(0,0,0) = (0,0,-1) Forward = center(0,0,-1)-eye(0,3,0) = (0,-3,-1) Right = forward(0,0,-1) X up(0,1,0) = (1,0,0) Right = forward(0,-3,-1) X up(0,1,0) = (1,0,0)

 Finally re-compute new up vector by the cross product of right vector and forward vector, and find new up position!



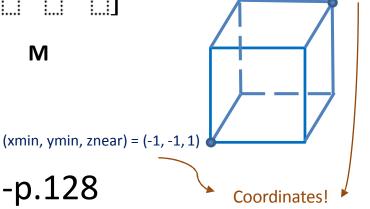
Forward = center(0,0,-1)-eye(0,0,0) = (0,0,-1) Right = forward(0,0,-1) X up(0,1,0) = (1,0,0) Up = right(1,0,0) X forward(0,0,-1) = (0,1,0) Forward = center(0,0,-1)-eye(0,3,0) = (0,-3,-1) Right = forward(0,-3,-1) X up(0,1,0) = (1,0,0) Up vector(new) = right(1,0,0) X forward(0,-3,-1) = (0,-1,-3) Up(position) = Eye(0,3,0) + up vector(0,-1,-3) (0, 2, -3)

Step3: Projection Transformation

- Project 3D models on screen in different way.
 - Parallel(orthogonal), perspective projection

Default value in HW1 (parallel)

(xmax, ymax, zfar) = (1, 1, -1)



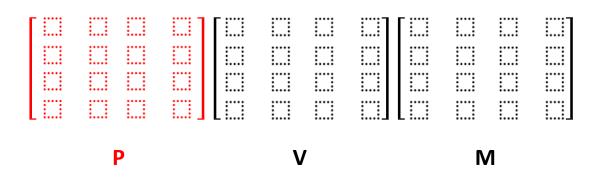
- Reference
 - CG04-Transformation p.121-p.128

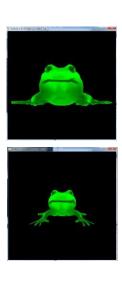




Step3: Projection Transformation

- Project 3D models on screen in different way.
 - Parallel(orthogonal), perspective



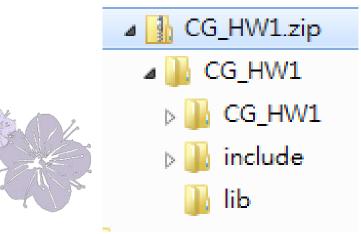


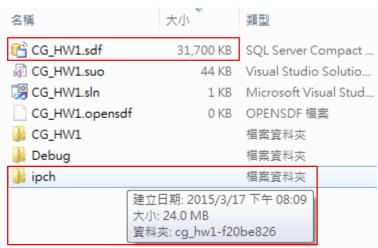
- Reminder
 - OpenGL APIs: znear, zfar are **distances** to the viewpoint instead of the z coordinates.
 - The model should appear on the screen directly. Please find the proper values of all the parameters (e.g. znear, zfar, eye).

Submission

- Due date: April 19th, 2017
- Submit your project to iLMS.
- Filename: HW2_XXXXXXXXX.zip

Put both "lib" and "include" folder in your zip file







*** Remove "ipch" folder and ".sdf" file. ***



Reminders

- Late submission is accepted. (-10%/week)
- Ask and share information through iLMS



1032 (2015-02-01~2015-07-31)

課程: 計算機圖學Computer Graph ▼



課程資訊[報表]

訪客: 5518 文章: 269

討論: 190

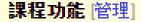
容量: 剩餘 401.5 MB (2.9 GB)

老師:李潤容 ☑

助教: 羅逸翔 ⋈, 阮維廷 ⋈, 禁鱠琦

 \bowtie

閱讀權限: 不開放旁聽 (僅成員可以閱讀



- ◎課程活動(公告)
- 🖺 上課教材 (18)
- 🎥 課堂整理
- 課程說明。
- 🗒 課程行事曆
- 🦻 討論區 (190)
- □ 小組専區





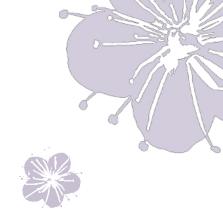






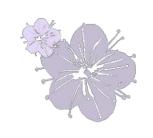






Appendix

CS 550000 Computer Graphics
April 13, 2016
Department of Computer Science
National Tsing Hua University







HW2 Framework

- main.cpp
 - Global variable

```
28 // Shader attributes
29 GLint iLocPosition;
30 GLint iLocColor;
31 GLint iLocMVP;
```

void setShaders()

```
// link program
glLinkProgram(p);

246
247

248
    iLocPosition = glGetAttribLocation (p, "av4position");
    iLocColor = glGetAttribLocation (p, "av3color");
    iLocMVP = glGetUniformLocation(p, "mvp");
```

void onDisplay()

179

180 181

182

183

```
// bind array pointers to shader glVertexAttribPointer(iLocPosition, 3, GL_FLOAT, GL_FALSE, 0, triangle_vertex); glVertexAttribPointer( iLocColor, 3, GL_FLOAT, GL_FALSE, 0, triangle_color);

// bind uniform matrix to shader const GLfloat*
glUniformMatrix4fv(iLocMVP, 1, GL_FALSE, mvp);
```

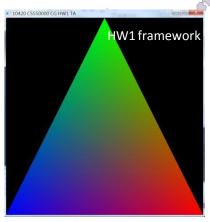
■ shader.vert

```
attribute vec4 av4position;
    attribute vec3 av3color:
    varying vec3 vv3color;
    uniform mat4 mvp;
    void main() {
        // NOTE!! column major
10
        /*mat4 mvp = mat4(
                            0.
11
            vec4(
                                        0),
            vec4(
                                        0).
13
            vec4(
                                        0),
14
            vec4(
                                        1)
15
        );*/
        vv3color = av3color:
16
17
        gl Position = mvp * av4position:
18
19
```



HW2 Framework

```
main.cpp X
                                                                        ▼ onDisplay(void)
   (Global Scope)
   148
            //MVP
           Matrix4 T;
   149
   150
           Matrix4 S;
           Matrix4 R;
   151
   152
           Matrix4 M = Matrix4(
   153
                               1, 0, 0, \boxed{-0.5}, move -0.5 in x direction
   154
   155
                               0, 1, 0, 0,
                               0. 0. 1. 0.
   156
                               0, 0, 0, 1);
   157
   158
           Matrix4 V = Matrix4(
  159
                               1. 0. 0. 0.
   160
                               0, 1, 0, 0,
                               0, 0, 1, 0,
   161
                               0, 0, 0, 1);
   162
   163
           Matrix4 P = Matrix4(
                               1, 0, 0, 0,
   164
                               0, 1, 0, 0,
   165
                               0, 0, -1, 0,
   166
   167
                               0, 0, 0, 1);
   168
   169
           Matrix4 MVP = P*V*M;
   170
           GLfloat mvp[16];
   171
   172
           // row-major ---> column-major
   173
           mvp[0] = MVP[0]; mvp[4] = MVP[1]; mvp[8] = MVP[2]; mvp[12] = MVP[3];
   174
           mvp[1] = MVP[4]; mvp[5] = MVP[5]; mvp[9] = MVP[6];
                                                                    mvp[13] = MVP[7];
           mvp[2] = MVP[8]; mvp[6] = MVP[9]; mvp[10] = MVP[10]; mvp[14] = MVP[11];
   175
           mvp[3] = MVP[12]; mvp[7] = MVP[13]; mvp[11] = MVP[14]; mvp[15] = MVP[15];
   176
```







Useful Library

- Files
 - Matrices.cpp
 - Matrices.h
 - Vectors.h

Put these files under the same folder as main.cpp





Useful Library

```
(Global Scope)
 131
 // 4x4 matrix
 135 Eclass Matrix4
 136
 137
     public:
 138
         // constructors
 139
         Matrix4(); // init with identity
 140
         Matrix4(const float src[16]);
         Matrix4(float xx, float xy, float xz, float xw,
 141
                 float yx, float yy, float yz, float yw,
 142
                 float zx, float zy, float zz, float zw,
 143
                 float wx, float wy, float wz, float ww);
 144
 145
 146
         void
                     set(const float src[16]);
 147
         void
                     set(float xx, float xy, float xz, float xw,
                         float yx, float yy, float yz, float yw,
 148
                         float zx, float zy, float zz, float zw,
```

```
♦ Vector3
                                                                    ▼ Wector3(float x, float y, float z)
   67 dstruct Vector3
            float x;
            float y;
            float z;
   73
            // ctors
   74
            Vector3(): x(0), y(0), z(0) {};
   75
            Vector3(float x, float y, float z) : x(x), y(y), z(z) {};
   76
            // utils functions
    78
            void
                        set(float x, float y, float z);
   79
            float
                        length() const;
                        distance(const Vector3& vec) const;
                                                                 // distance between two vectors
            float
   81
            Vector3&
                        normalize():
   82
            float
                        dot(const Vector3& vec) const;
                                                                 // dot product
   83
                        cross(const Vector3& vec) const:
                                                                 // cross product
            Vector3
   84
                        equal(const Vector3& vec, float e) const; // compare with epsilon
            boo1
```





Control (Keyboard)

Mode	Manipulation	Key
Translation		Т
Scaling		S
Rotation	Change (x ,y, z)	R
Eye position		Е
Center position		L
Help menu	Show help menu	Н
Switch Projection	Switch between parallel / perspective projection	0
Change model	Previous / next model as hw1	Z/X
Projection transformation	Change up, down, right, left, near, far of projection parameter	Р





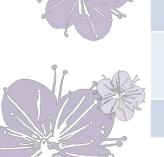
Control (Mouse)

Geometrical / Viewing transformation mode

Button	Manipulation
Left	Drag horizontal for x offset Drag vertically for y offset
Right	Same as left
Middle	Wheel up/down for z offset

Projection transformation mode





Button	Manipulation
Left	Drag horizontal for left-right boundary scaling Drag vertically for bottom-top boundary scaling
Right	Drag horizontal for moving near clipping plane Drag vertically for moving far clipping plane
Middle	none



