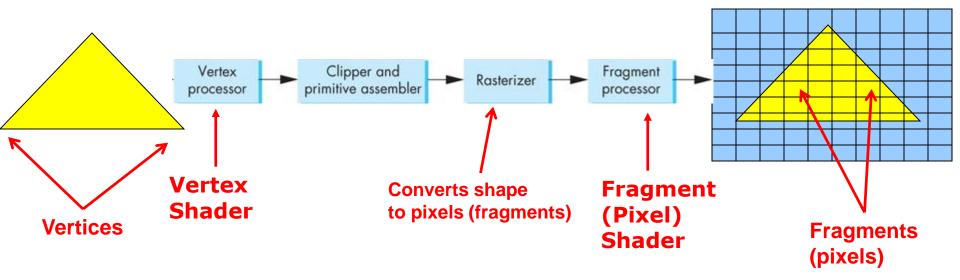
Computer Graphics (4731) WebGL and More 2D Graphics Systems

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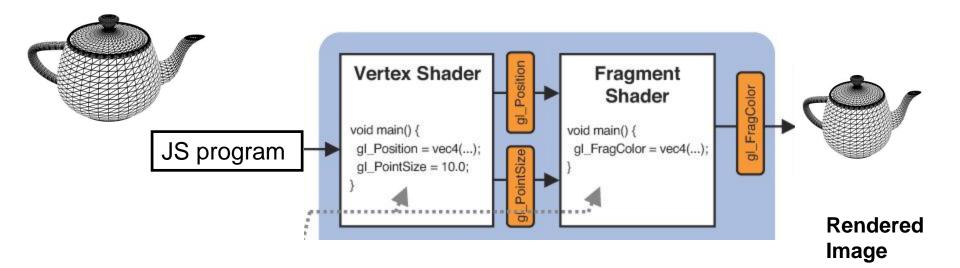
Graphics Pipeline

- Vertex shader code manipulates vertices of shapes
- Fragment shader code manipulates pixels



Graphics Pipeline







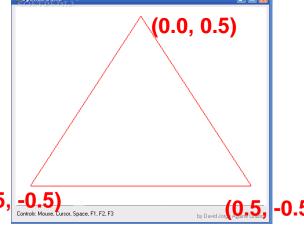
1. Generate triangle corners (3 vertices)

```
// declare array
var points = [];

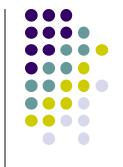
// generate 3 triangle vertices + store in points array
points.push(vec2(-0.5, -0.5));
points.push(vec2(0.0, 0.5));
points.push(vec2(0.5, -0.5));

// (0.0, 0.5)
```

X







```
Rendering from GPU memory significantly faster.
Move data there.
//Create a buffer in the GPU
var pBuffer = gl.createBuffer();
//Set the buffer as the buffer to be
//worked on, i.e. bind it to the
                                                       GPU MEMORY
//ARRAY_BUFFER global internal variable
gl.bindBuffer(gl.ARRAY_BUFFER, pBuffer);
                                             gl.ARRAY_BUFFER
                                             (the currently
                                             active buffer)
```



3. Move points into GPU memory

//Copy our data into the buffer gl.bufferData(gl.ARRAY_BUFFER, flatten(points), gl.STATIC_DRAW); **GPU MEMORY** Data to be transferred to GPU memory (generated earlier) gl.ARRAY_BUFFER (0.0, 1.0, 0.5, 1.0, 0.0, ...)

4. Draw points (from VBO)

```
//Enable vertex array attribute at location
//of vPosition (essentially turns the attribute on)
gl.enableVertexAttribArray(vPosition);
```



4. Draw points (from VBO)

```
//Ask WebGL for the memory location of the
//wvPosition" attribute
var vPosition = gl.getAttribLocation(program,
                                GPU MEMORY
                               (another part of it)
                           Variable
                           Variable 1
          Location of
                           vPosition
          vPosition
                           Variable N
```



"vPosition");

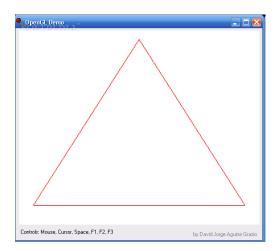
4. Draw points (from buffer)

```
//Get the data from the buffer that is currently bound
 //to ARRAY BUFFER
 gl.vertexAttribPointer(vPosition, 4, gl.FLOAT, false, 0, 0);
                                                4 (x,y) floats
                                                per vertex
                    Location of vPosition
                    in table of variables
                                                    Data not normalized
                                                    to 0-1 range
                          GPU MEMORY
                                                           Padding between
vPosition •
                                                           Consecutive vertices
gl.ARRAY_BUFFER
                                                                      Data starts at offset
                                                                      from start of array
                          (0.0, 1.0, 0.5, 1.0, 0.0, ...)
```

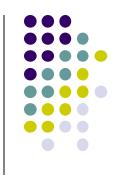
4. Draw points (from buffer)

rendered

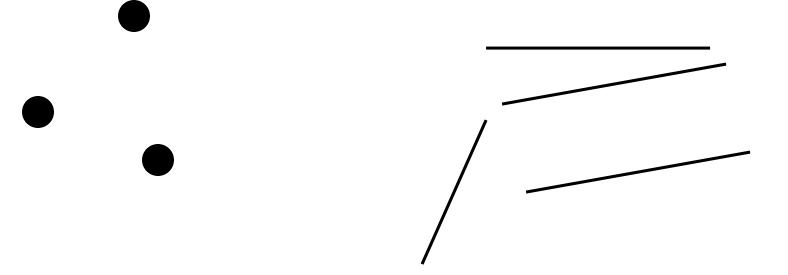


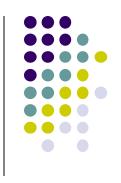


Other possible arguments to glDrawArrays instead of GL_LINE_LOOP?



```
gl.drawArrays(gl.POINTS, ....) gl.drawArrays((gl.LINES, ...)
```



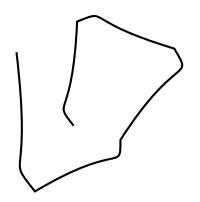


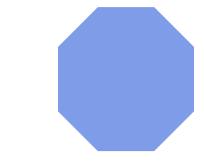
glDrawArrays() Parameters

gl.drawArrays(gl.LINE_STRIP,..) gl.drawArrays(gl.POLYGON,..)

polylines

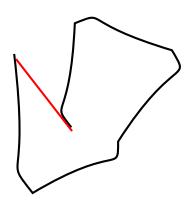
convex filled polygon





gl.drawArrays(gl.LINE_LOOP)

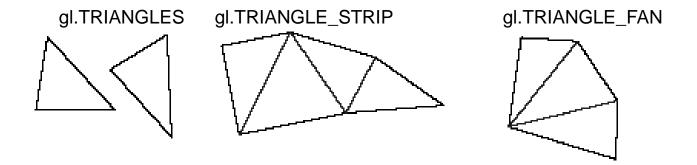
 Close loop of polylines (Like gl.LINE_STRIP but closed)





glDrawArrays() Parameters

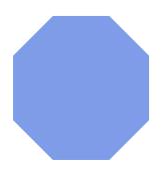
• Triangles: Connect 3 vertices

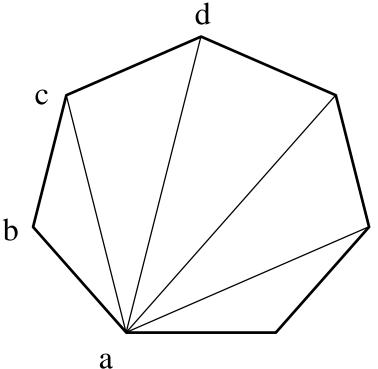


Triangulation

Generally WebGL breaks polygons down into triangles which are then rendered.

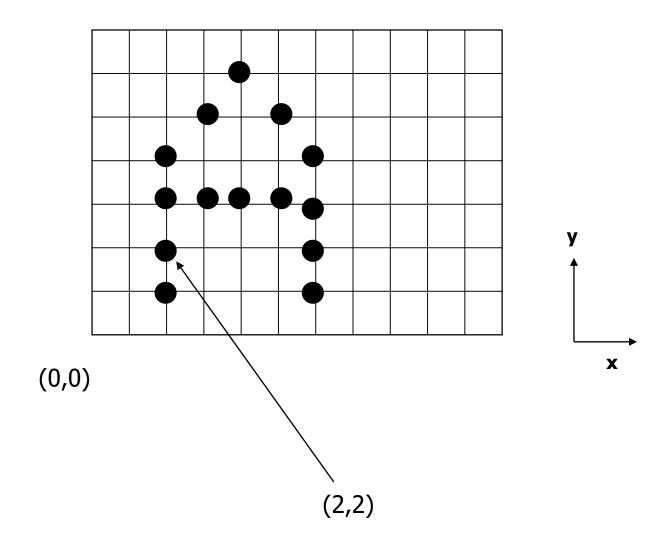
gl.drawArrays(gl.POLYGON,..)



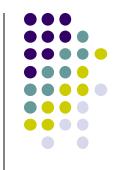


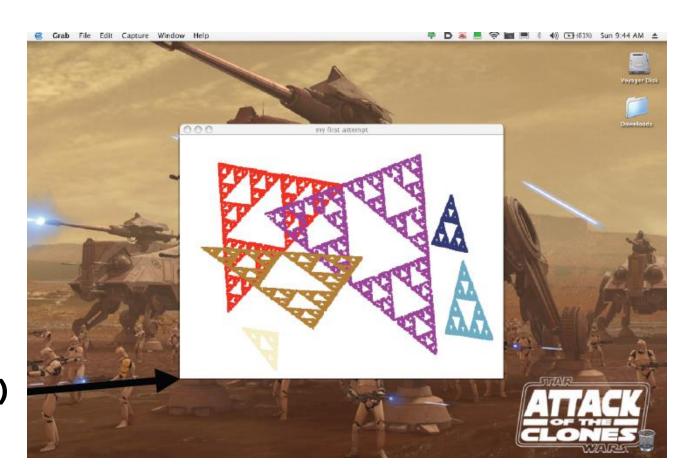
Screen Coordinate System







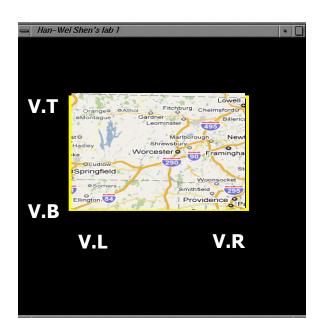




WebGL's (0,0)

Defining a Viewport

```
glViewport(left, bottom, width, height)
or glViewport(V.L, V.B, V.R - V.L, V.T - V.B)
e.g. glViewport(180, 260, (410 - 180), (480 - 260))
```





Note: Set desired viewport, then draw



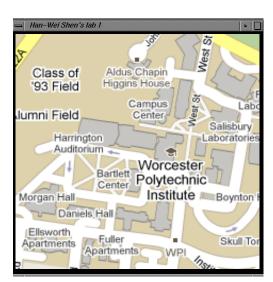
World Coordinate System





Change World window (mapping)



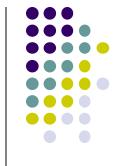


100 pixels = 30 miles

100 pixels = 0.25 miles

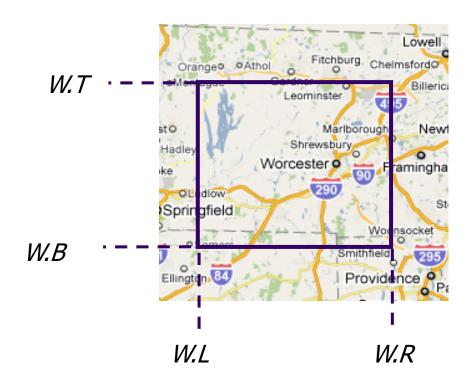
Using Window Coordinates

- Programming steps:
 - Define world window (original drawing extents)
 - 2. Define viewport (drawing extents on screen)
 - 3. Map drawings within window to viewport

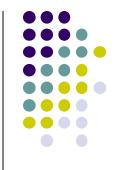


World Coordinate System

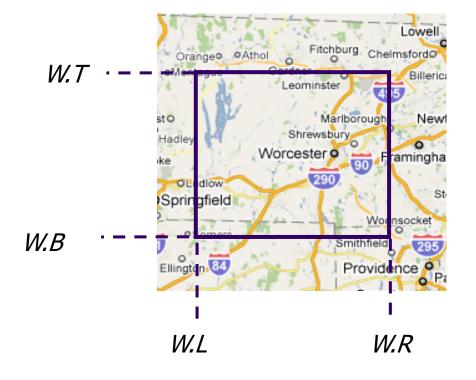
World Window: region of source drawing to be rendered







```
var projMatrix = ortho(left, right, bottom, top, -1.0, 1.0)
OR
var projMatrix = ortho(W.L, W.R, W.B, W.T, -1.0, 1.0)
```



generates 4x4 matrix that scales input drawing



Apply ortho() matrix in Vertex Shader

```
var projMatrix = ortho(W.L, W.R, W.B, W.T, -1.0, 1.0)

uniform mat4 Proj;
in vec4 vPosition;

void main(){
    gl_Position = Proj * vPosition;
}

In vertex shader, multiply each vertex with proj matrix
}
```





