

OpenGL Tutorial CMPT-361

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Before we start



OpenGL versions we are going to use

- New OpenGL: 3.x-4.x
- Require programs to use Shaders.
- Almost all data is GPU-resident.

Programming Assignments

- Language: C++
- Basic code will be provided.
- The standard pipeline has been written for you.

Useful Resource

 SIGGRAPH University: "An Introduction to OpenGL Programming" (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6-9XFm7XAT8)

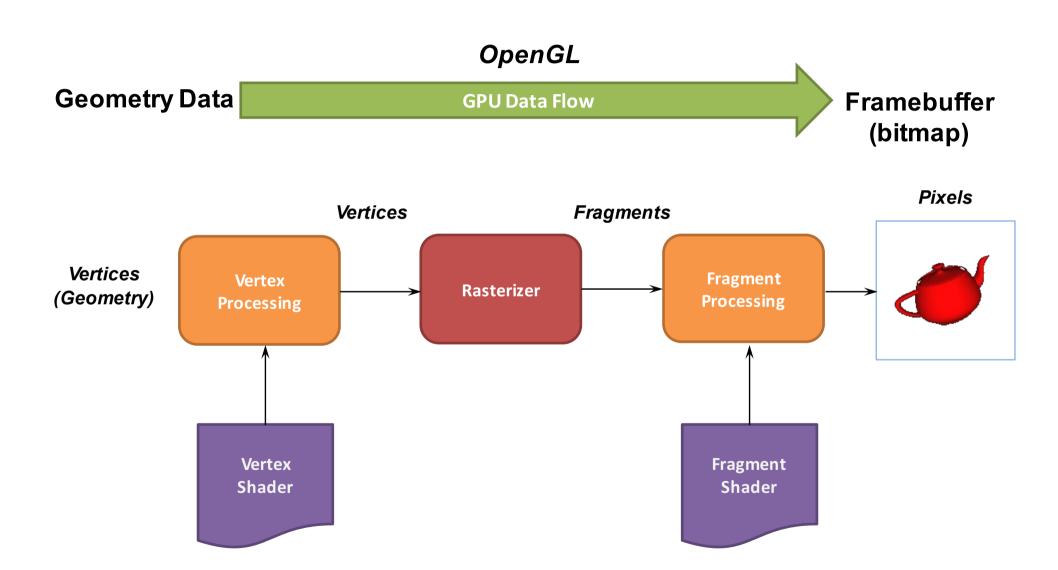
Plan for Today



- Overview on modern OpenGL pipeline 20 mins
- Walkthrough of the demo code 30 mins

A Simplified Pipeline Model





OpenGL Programming in a Nutshell



- Modern OpenGL programs essentially do the following steps:
 - 1. Create Shader programs

Tell the GPU what to do with the data

- 2. Create buffer objects and load data into them

 Pass the data to GPU
- 3. "Connect" data locations with Shader variables

 Tell the GPU how to find the data in Shader programs.
- 4. Setup Transformation
- 5. Render!

Vertex Buffer Objects (VBOs)

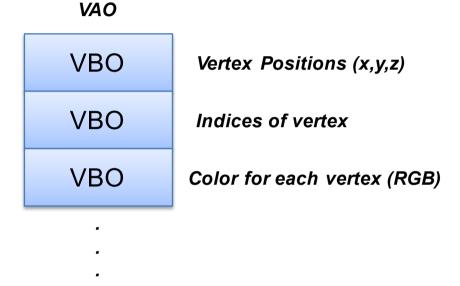


- Vertex data must be stored in a VBO
- •The code-flow:
 - generate VBO by calling glGenBuffers()
 - bind a specific VBO for initialization by calling glBindBuffer(GL_ARRAY_BUFFER, ...)
 - load data into VBO using glBufferData(GL_ARRAY_BUFFER, ...)

Vertex Array Objects (VAOs)



VAOs store the data of geometric objects / attributes



Steps in using a VAO

- generate a VAO object by calling glGenVertexArrays()
- bind a specific VAO for initialization by calling glBindVertexArray()

Connecting Vertex Shaders with Geometric Data



- Vertex data enters the OpenGL pipeline through the vertex shader.
- Need to connect vertex data to Shader variables
- Tell the Shader the attribute location by calling: glGetVertexAttribLocation()

Link Shader programs



 We've created a routine for this course to make it easier to load your shaders

- InitShaders takes two filenames
 - –vFile path to the vertex shader file
 - -fFile for the fragment shader file
- ·Fails if shaders don't compile, or program doesn't link

Drawing



Draw your geometric objects glDrawArrays(<u>GL_TRIANGLES</u>,
 0, NumVertices);

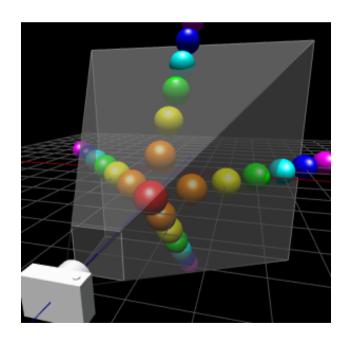


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Transformations



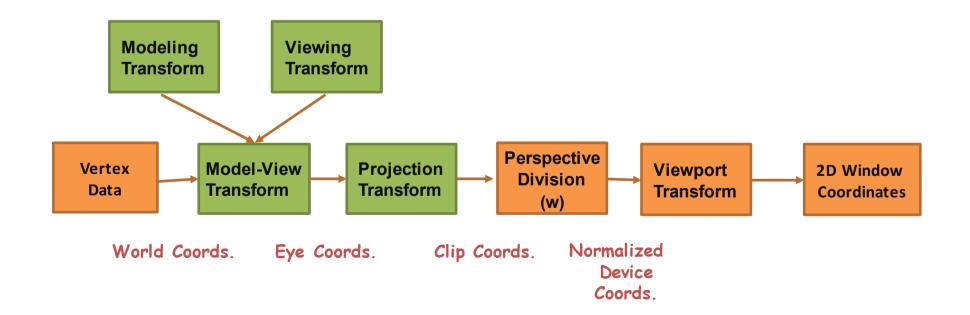
• 3D is just like taking a photograph



Transformations



- Transformations take us from one "space" to another
- All transforms are 4×4 matrices





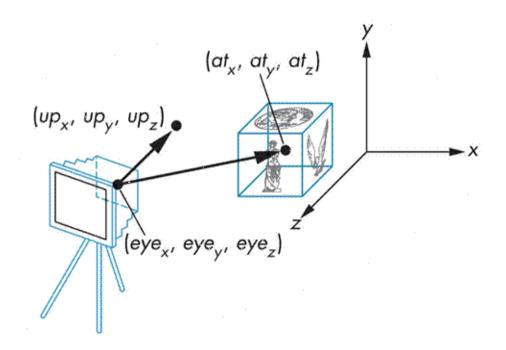
Translation, Rotation, Scale

$$T(t_x, t_y, t_z) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & t_x \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & t_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & t_z \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \qquad S(s_x, s_y, s_z) = \begin{pmatrix} s_x & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & s_y & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & s_z & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Rz (q) =
$$(\cos q \sin q 0 0)$$

 $(-\sin q \cos q 0 0)$
 $(0 0 1 0)$
 $(0 0 1)$

•LookAt(eye, target, up)

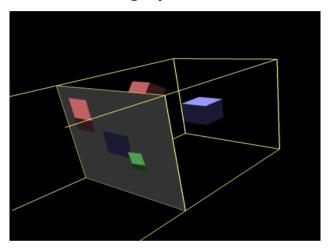


$$\hat{n} = \frac{\overrightarrow{\text{target}} - \overrightarrow{\text{eye}}}{\|\overrightarrow{\text{target}} - \overrightarrow{\text{eye}}\|}
\hat{u} = \frac{\hat{n} \times \overrightarrow{\text{up}}}{\|\hat{n} \times \overrightarrow{\text{up}}\|} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} u_x & u_y & u_z & -(\text{eye} \cdot \vec{u}) \\ v_x & v_y & v_z & -(\text{eye} \cdot \vec{v}) \\ -n_x & -n_y & -n_z & -(\text{eye} \cdot \vec{n}) \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Projection

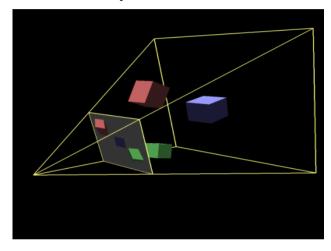


Orthographic View



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

Perspective View



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

Demo Code



Demo-1: Cube

• Compile/render your first 3D object

Understand transformations

Demo-2: Square

Compile and run the demos on Linux



- Unzip the folder
- Change directory to folder cube
 - \$: cd
- Makefile
 - \$: make
- Run the executable
 - \$: ./demo