



# Introduction to Computer Graphics with WebGL

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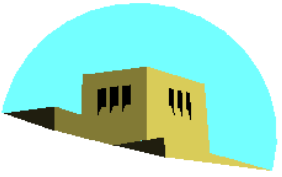
# Programming with WebGL

## Part 1: Background

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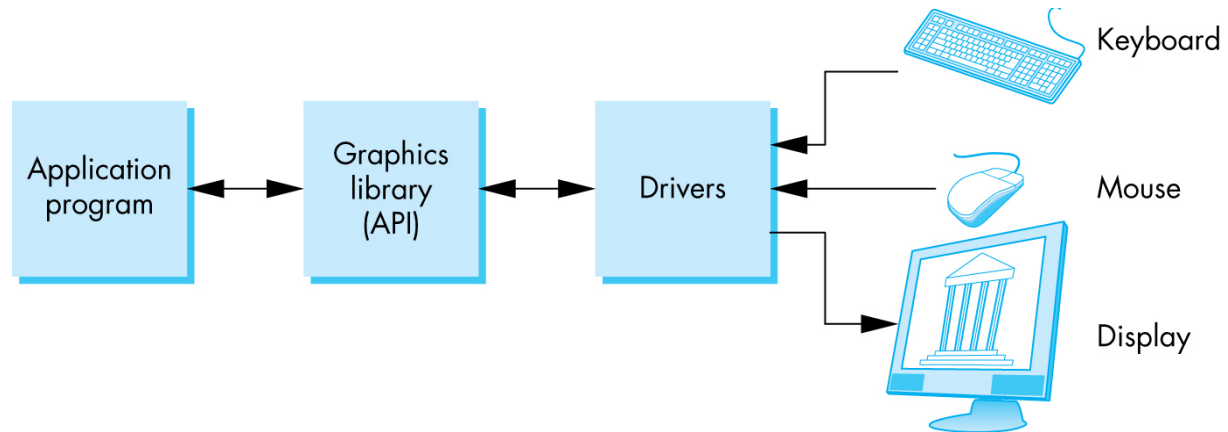
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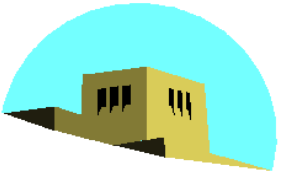


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# OpenGL Architecture

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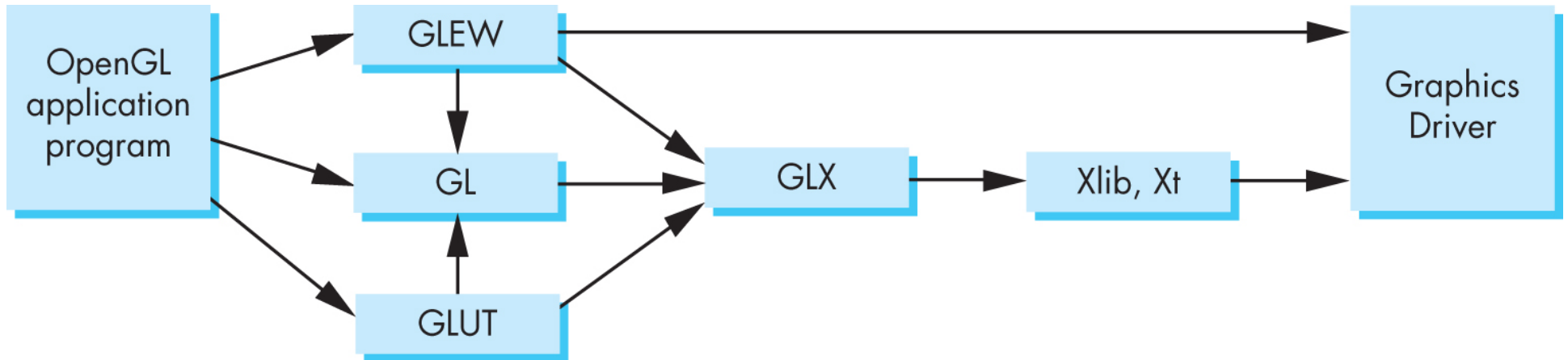




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# Software Organization

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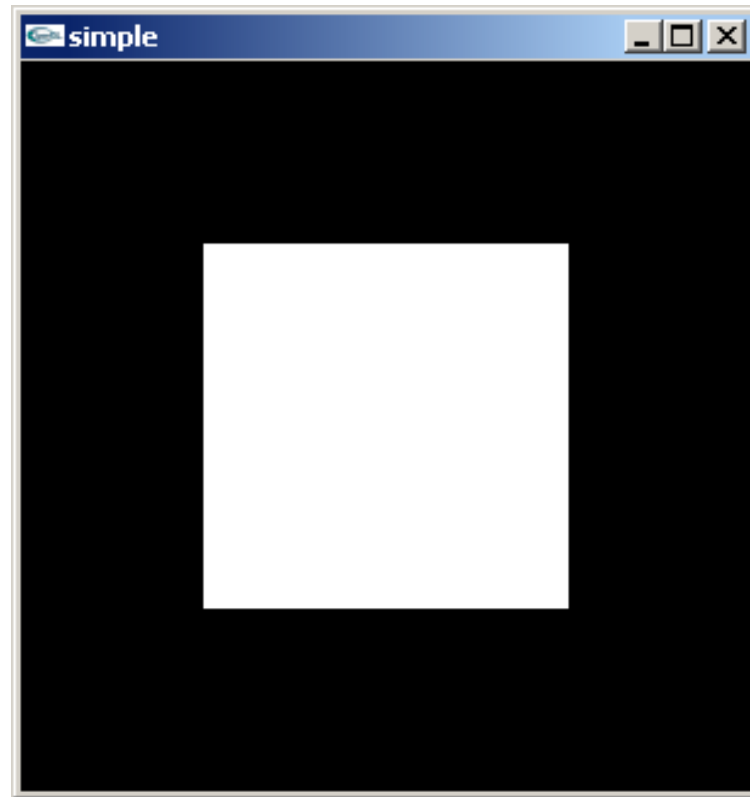


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# A OpenGL Simple Program

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Generate a square on a solid background



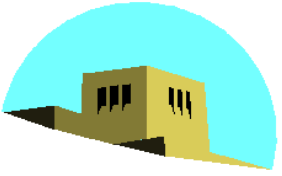


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# It used to be easy

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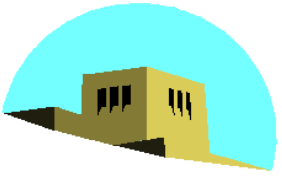
```
#include <GL/glut.h>
void mydisplay() {
    glClear(GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT);
    glBegin(GL_QUAD);
        glVertex2f(-0.5, -0.5);
        glVertex2f(-0.5, 0.5);
        glVertex2f(0.5, 0.5);
        glVertex2f(0.5, -0.5);
    glEnd()
}
int main(int argc, char** argv) {
    glutCreateWindow("simple");
    glutDisplayFunc(mydisplay);
    glutMainLoop();
}
```



# What happened?

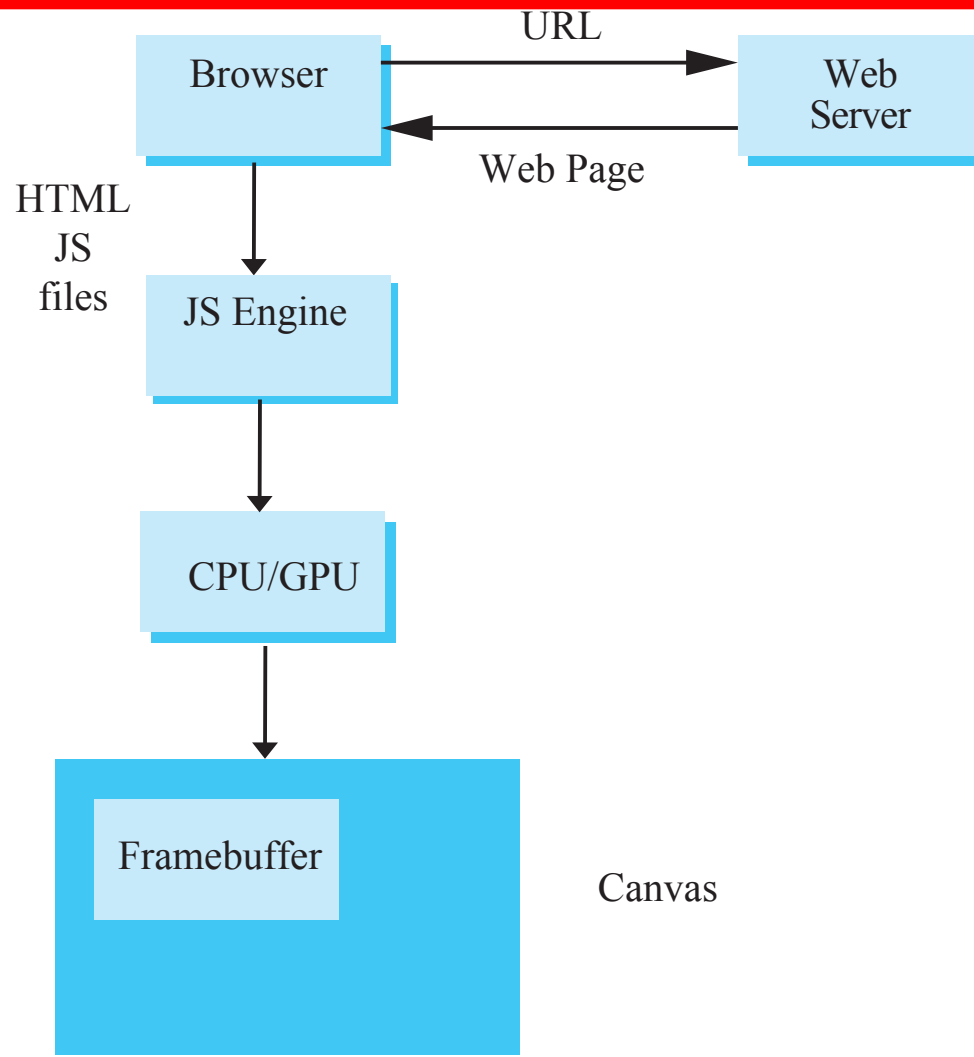
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- Most OpenGL functions deprecated
  - immediate vs retained mode
  - make use of GPU
- Makes heavy use of state variable default values that no longer exist
  - Viewing
  - Colors
  - Window parameters
- However, processing loop is the same



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# Execution in Browser







# Event Loop

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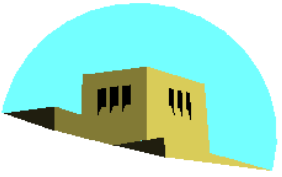
- Remember that the sample program specifies a render function which is a *event listener* or *callback* function
  - Every program should have a render callback
  - For a static application we need only execute the render function once
  - In a dynamic application, the render function can call itself recursively but each redrawing of the display must be triggered by an event



# Lack of Object Orientation

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- All versions of OpenGL are not object oriented so that there are multiple functions for a given logical function
- Example: sending values to shaders
  - `gl.uniform3f`
  - `gl.uniform2i`
  - `gl.uniform3dv`
- Underlying storage mode is the same



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# WebGL function format

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function name

dimension

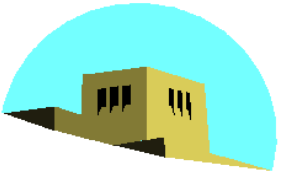
`gl.uniform3f(x, y, z)`

belongs to WebGL canvas

`x, y, z` are variables

`gl.uniform3fv(p)`

`p` is an array



# WebGL constants

- Most constants are defined in the canvas object
  - In desktop OpenGL, they were in #include files such as `gl.h`
- Examples
  - desktop OpenGL
    - `glEnable(GL_DEPTH_TEST);`
  - WebGL
    - `gl.enable(gl.DEPTH_TEST)`
  - `gl.clear(gl.COLOR_BUFFER_BIT)`



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# WebGL and GLSL

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- WebGL requires shaders and is based less on a state machine model than a data flow model
- Most state variables, attributes and related pre 3.1 OpenGL functions have been deprecated
- Action happens in shaders
- Job of application is to get data to GPU



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# GLSL

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- OpenGL Shading Language
  - C-like with
    - Matrix and vector types (2, 3, 4 dimensional)
    - Overloaded operators
    - C++ like constructors
  - Similar to Nvidia's Cg and Microsoft HLSL
  - Code sent to shaders as source code
  - WebGL functions compile, link and get information to shaders