OpenGL Basics

What is OpenGL?

- OpenGL is a software specification. It acts as a layer between our program and graphics driver.
- OpenGL is implemented as a software interface that allows the programmer to create 2D and 3D graphics images.

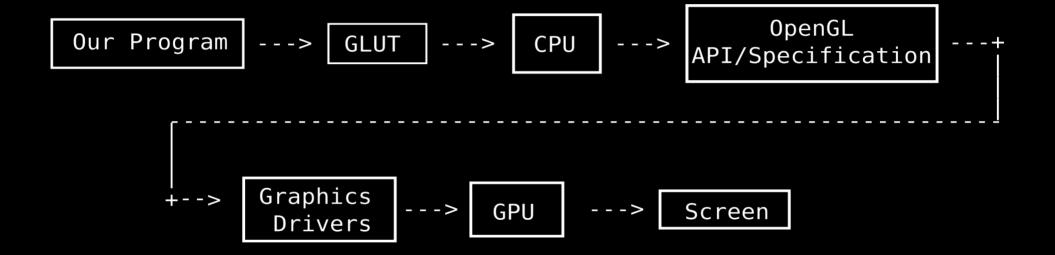
Why OpenGL?

- Device independence
- Platform independence
 - SGI Irix, Linux, Windows
- Abstractions (GL, GLU, GLUT)
- Open source
- Hardware-independent software interface
- Support of client-server protocol
- Other APIs
 - OpenInventor (object-oriented toolkit)
 - DirectX (Microsoft)
 - Java3D (Sun)

Modes of operation/design:

- Immediate mode: draw calls directly render to screen.
- Retained mode: draw calls fill a buffer(abstract data model) and OpenGL decide when to render.
- We'll be dealing with immediate mode.

Immediate mode pipeline:



Primitives

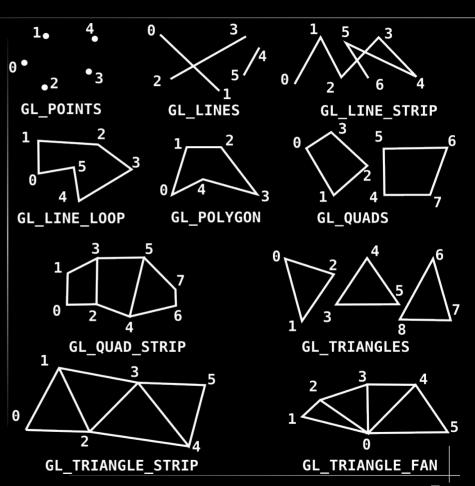
- Supports several basic primitives such as points, lines, traingles, quadrilaterals and general polygons.
- Primitives are specified using a sequence of vertices.

```
    Syntax:
glBegin(<primitive type>);
glVertex2f(x0,y0);
glVertex2f(x1,y1);
    .
    glEnd();
```

• Where x0, y0, x1, y1 are variables of GLfloat type.

Primitive types:

 The numbers indicate the order in which the vertices have been specified.



<u>Colors in OpenGL</u>

- Colors are specified in RGB/RGBA mode. Values of [0..1] or [0..225] are acceptable depending on the function called.
- Function used: glColor();
- Function format: glColor[data type nemonic]();
- glColor() has different forms depending upon the color values you want to specify.

```
- For eg.:
```

```
- glColor3f(0.0f, 1.0f, 0.0f); // sets green color using GLfloat.
```

- GlColor3ui(255,0,0); // sets color to red using GLuint.
- glColor4f(1.0f, 0.0f, 0.0f, 1.0f); // sets color to red using GLfloat and sets alpha value to max.
- glColor3fv(cv); // sets color based on cv of type GLfloat *.

Coordinate system in OpenGL

