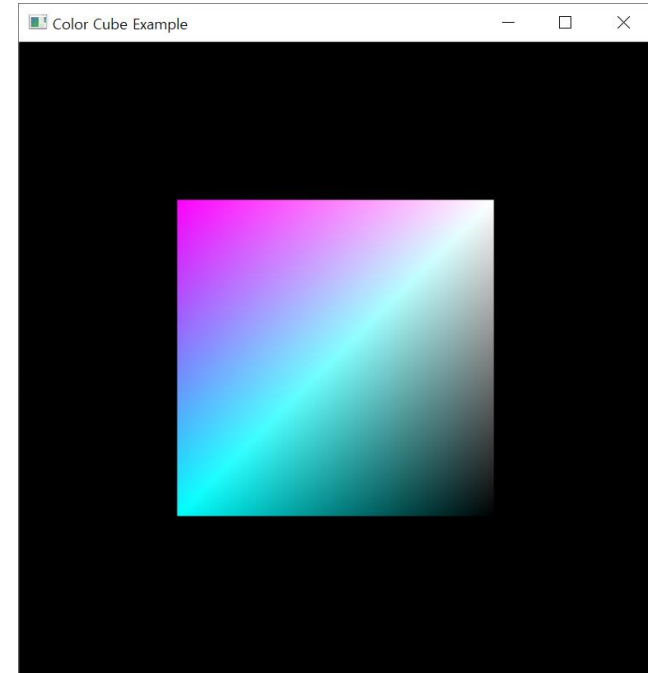

A Color Cube Example and OpenGL Shading Language (GLSL)

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Review: Summary

- We learnt the very basic of defining geometry and use it on GPU
- Today, we will learn how to code the shaders
- ***Vertex Shader*** :
 - Determining the positions of vertex
 - Useful for scaling, rotating, deforming and so on.
 - Also important for preparing some information sending to Fragment Shader
- ***Fragment Shader*** :
 - Determining the color of each fragment



OpenGL Shading Language (GLSL)

GLSL Syntax Overview

- GLSL is like C without
 - Pointers
 - Recursion
 - Dynamic memory allocation
- GLSL is like C with
 - Built-in vector, matrix and sampler types
 - Constructors
 - A great math library
 - Input and output qualifiers

Allow us to write
concise, efficient
shaders.

GLSL Syntax

- GLSL has a preprocessor

```
#version 430

#ifdef FAST_EXACT_METHOD
    FastExact();
#else
    SlowApproximate();
#endif

// ... many others
```

- All Shaders have main()

```
void main(void)
{
}
```

GLSL Data Types

Scalar types: `float`, `int`, `bool`

Vector types: `vec2`, `vec3`, `vec4`
`ivec2`, `ivec3`, `ivec4`
`bvec2`, `bvec3`, `bvec4`

Matrix types: `mat2`, `mat3`, `mat4`

Texture sampling: `sampler1D`, `sampler2D`, `sampler3D`,
`samplerCube`

C++ style constructors: `vec3 a = vec3(1.0, 2.0, 3.0);`

Operators

- Standard C/C++ arithmetic and logic operators
- Operators overloaded for matrix and vector operations

```
mat4 m;  
vec4 a, b, c;
```

```
b = a*m;  
c = m*a;
```

Components and Swizzling

For vectors can use [], xyzw, rgba or stpq

Example:

```
vec3 v;
```

`v[1]`, `v.y`, `v.g`, `v.t` all refer to the same element

Swizzling:

```
vec3 a, b;
```

```
a.xy = b.yx;
```


GLSL Syntax: Vectors

Constructors

```
vec3 xyz = vec3(1.0, 2.0, 3.0);
```

```
vec3 xyz = vec3(1.0); // [1.0, 1.0, 1.0]
```

```
vec3 xyz = vec3(vec2(1.0, 2.0), 3.0);
```

```
vec3 xyz (1.0, 2.0, 3.0); // ← Error!
```

GLSL Syntax: Vectors

```
vec4 c = vec4(0.5, 1.0, 0.8, 1.0);
```

```
vec3 rgb = c.rgb;    // [0.5, 1.0, 0.8]
```

```
vec3 bgr = c.bgr;    // [0.8, 1.0, 0.5]
```

```
vec3 rrr = c.rrr;    // [0.5, 0.5, 0.5]
```

```
c.a = 0.5;           // [0.5, 1.0, 0.8, 0.5]
```

```
c.rb = 0.0;          // [0.0, 1.0, 0.0, 0.5]
```

```
float g = rgb[1];    // 0.5, indexing, not swizzling
```

GLSL Syntax: Matrices

- Matrices are built-in types:
 - Square: `mat2`, `mat3`, `mat4`
 - Rectangular: `matmxn` (`m` columns, `n` rows)
`mat2x3`, `mat3x4`, `mat4x4`
- Stored column major

GLSL Syntax: Matrices

- Constructors

```
mat3 i = mat3(1.0); // 3x3 identity matrix
```

```
mat2 m = mat2(1.0, 2.0, // [1.0 3.0]  
              3.0, 4.0); // [2.0 4.0]
```

Column major!

- Accessing elements

```
float f = m[column][row];
```

```
float x = m[0].x; // x component of first column
```

```
vec2 yz = m[1].yz; // yz components of second column
```

Treat matrix as array
of column vectors

Can swizzle too!

GLSL Syntax: Vectors and Matrices

- Matrix and vector operations are easy and fast:

```
vec3 xyz = // ...
```

```
vec3 v0 = 2.0 * xyz; // scale
```

```
vec3 v1 = v0 + xyz; // component-wise
```

```
vec3 v2 = v0 * xyz; // component-wise
```

```
mat3 m = // ...
```

```
mat3 t = // ...
```

```
mat3 mt = t * m; // matrix * matrix
```

```
vec3 xyz2 = mt * xyz; // matrix * vector
```

```
vec3 xyz3 = xyz * mt; // vector * matrix ( = transposed_matrix * vector )
```

- For more information:

- http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/GLSL_Programming/Vector_and_Matrix_Operations
- http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/GLSL_Programming/Applying_Matrix_Transformations

Qualifiers

- **in, out**

- Copy vertex attributes and other variables to/from shaders

- `in vec2 tex_coord;`

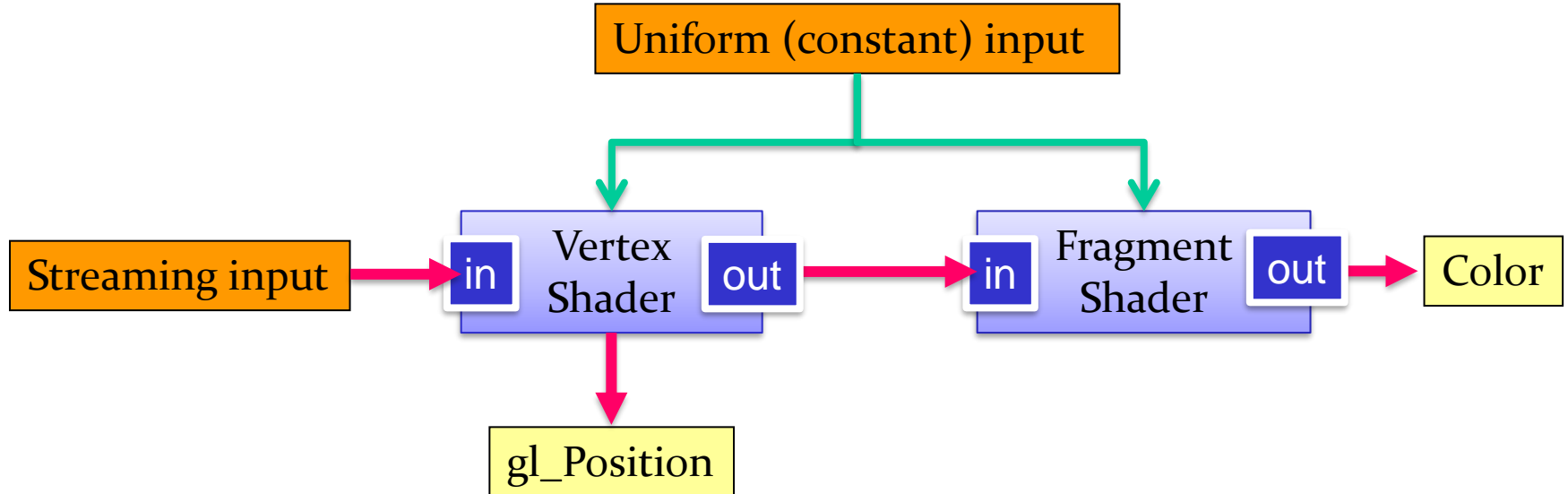
- `out vec4 color;`

- **Uniform: variable from application**

- `uniform float time;`

- `uniform vec4 rotation;`

GLSL Syntax: in/ out/ uniform



GLSL Syntax: in/ out/ uniform

- Example

```
#version 430
```

```
uniform mat4 u_ModelView;
```

```
in vec3 Position;
```

```
in vec3 Color;
```

```
out vec3 fs_Color;
```

```
void main(void)
```

```
{
```

```
    fs_Color = Color;
```

```
    gl_Position = u_ModelView * vec4(Position, 1.0);
```

```
}
```

uniform: shader input
constant across glDraw

in: shader input varies per
vertex attribute

out: shader output

Flow Control

- if
- if else
- expression ? true-expression : false-expression
- while, do while
- for

Functions

- Built in
 - Arithmetic: `sqrt`, `power`, `abs`
 - Trigonometric: `sin`, `asin`
 - Graphical: `length`, `reflect`
- User defined

Built-in Variables

- `gl_Position`: output position from vertex shader
- `gl_FragColor`: output color from fragment shader
 - Only for ES, WebGL and older versions of GLSL
 - Present version use an out variable

Simple Vertex Shader for Cube

```
#version 330

in vec4 vPosition;
in vec4 vColor;
out vec4 color;

void main() {
    color = vColor;
    gl_Position = vPosition;
}
```

The Simplest Fragment Shader

```
#version 330

in vec4 color;
out vec4 FragColor;

void main() {
    FragColor = color;
}
```

Using Shaders: A Simpler Way

- We've created a routine for this course to make it easier to load your shaders
 - available at course website:

```
GLuint InitShader (char* vFile, char* fFile);
```

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

Determining Locations After Linking

Assumes you already know the variables' name

```
GLint  idx =  
    glGetAttribLocation(program, "name");
```

```
GLint  idx =  
    glGetUniformLocation(program, "name");
```

Vertex Attributes Setting

```
// set up vertex arrays (after shaders are loaded)
GLuint vPosition = glGetAttribLocation(program, "vPosition");
glEnableVertexAttribArray(vPosition);
glVertexAttribPointer(vPosition, 4, GL_FLOAT, GL_FALSE, 0,
    BUFFER_OFFSET(0));
```

```
GLuint vColor = glGetAttribLocation(program, "vColor");
glEnableVertexAttribArray(vColor);
glVertexAttribPointer(vColor, 4, GL_FLOAT, GL_FALSE, 0,
    BUFFER_OFFSET(sizeof(points)));
```


Initializing Uniform Variable Values

Uniform Variables

```
glUniform1f(index, value);
```

```
glUniform4f(index, x, y, z, w);
```

```
Glboolean transpose = GL_TRUE;
```

```
// Since we're C programmers
```

```
GLfloat mat[3][4][4] = { ... };
```

row column

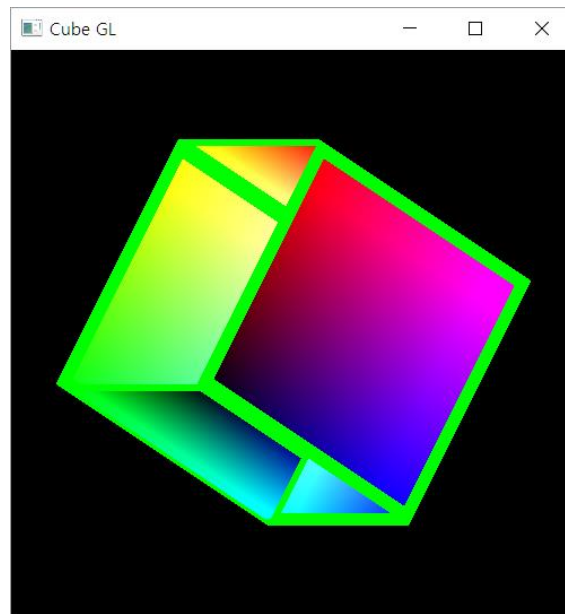
```
glUniformMatrix4fv(index, 3, transpose, mat);
```

Shader Applications

- Moving vertices
 - Morphing
 - Wave motion
 - Fractals
- Lighting
 - More realistic models
 - Cartoon shaders
- And more and more!

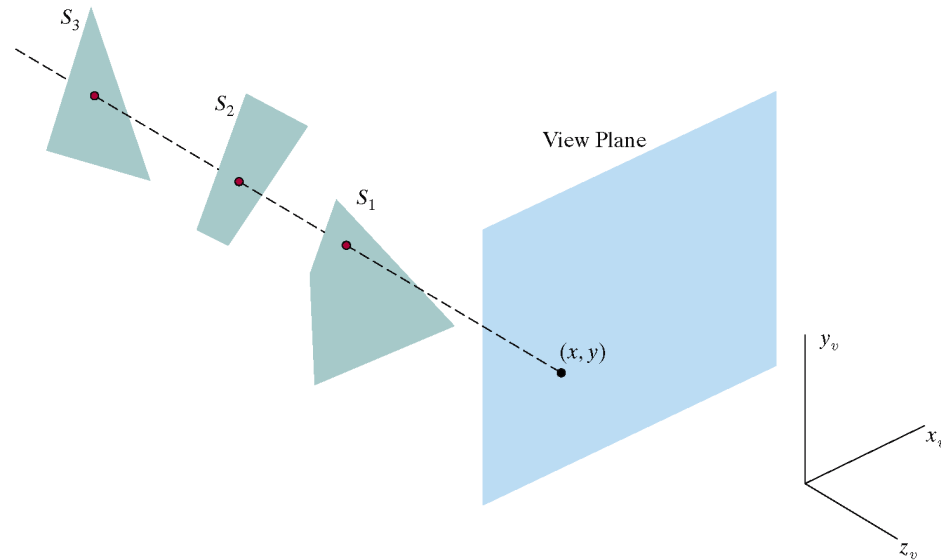
One little problem

- Incorrect Depth Handling



Depth-Buffer (Z-Buffer)

- **Z-Buffer** has memory corresponding to each pixel location for storing the current depth value (distance from view plane)
 - Useful for determining whether a new drawing pixel is visible or not
 - Is **visible** when the its distance is closer than the previously stored one
 - Is **not visible** when it is farer



Enabling the Depth Buffer in OpenGL

- On Initialization :

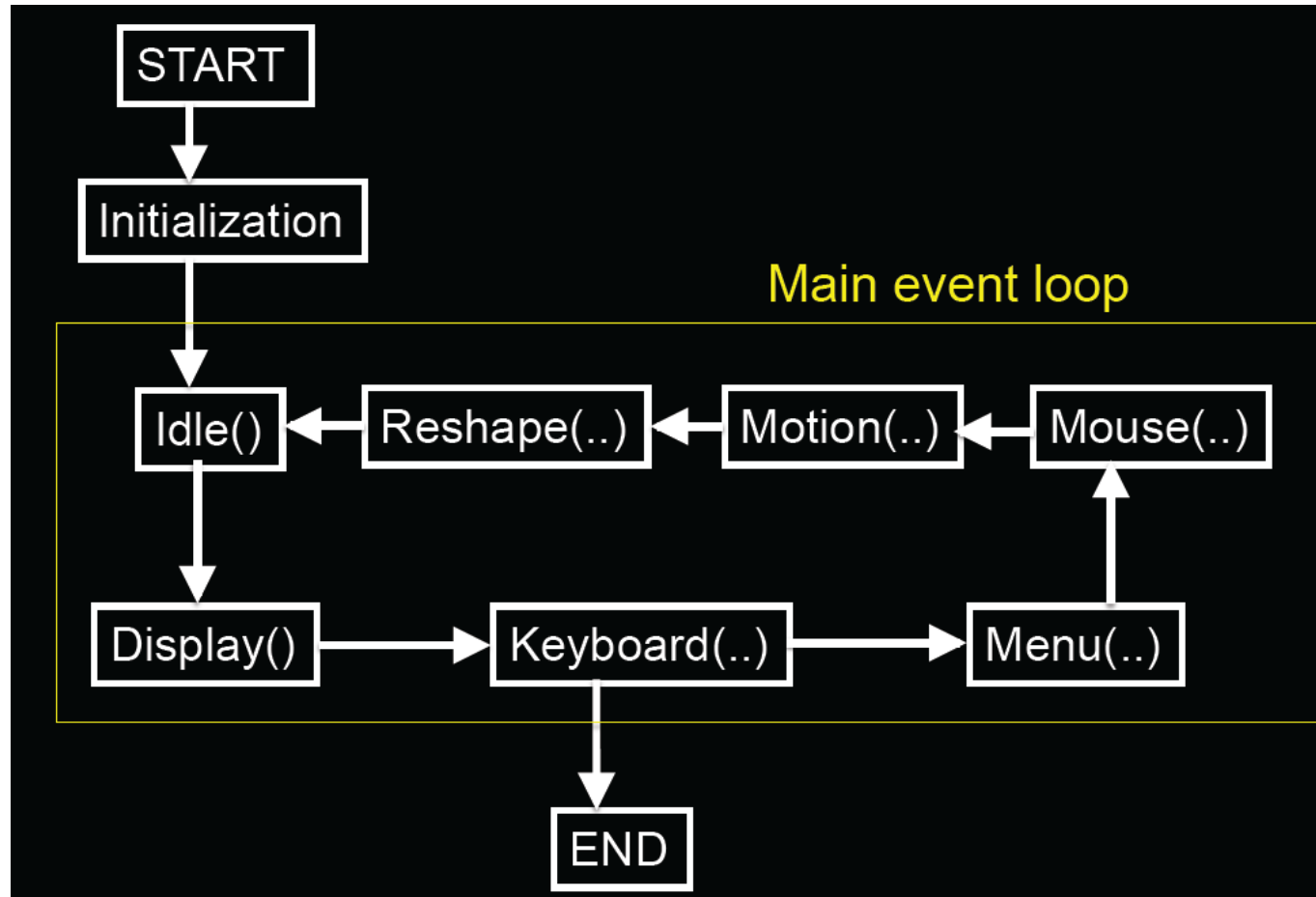
```
glutInitDisplayMode (GLUT_DOUBLE |  
                    GLUT_RGBA |  
                    GLUT_DEPTH) ;
```

- On Drawing :

```
glClear (GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT |  
        GL_DEPTH_BUFFER_BIT) ;  
glEnable (GL_DEPTH_TEST) ;
```

Interaction: Callbacks

GLUT Program with Callbacks



Event Types

- Window: resize, expose, iconify
- Mouse: click one or more buttons
- Motion: move mouse
- Keyboard: press or release a key
- Idle: non-event
 - Define what should be done if no other event is in queue

Callbacks

- Programming interface for event-driven input
- Define a *callback function* for each type of event the graphics system recognizes
- This user-supplied function is executed when the event occurs
- GLUT example:

glutMouseFunc (mymouse)

mouse callback function



GLUT callbacks

GLUT recognizes a subset of the events recognized by any particular window system (Windows, X, Macintosh)

- `glutDisplayFunc`
- `glutMouseFunc`
- `glutReshapeFunc`
- `glutKeyboardFunc`
- `glutIdleFunc`
- `glutMotionFunc`, `glutPassiveMotionFunc`

Types of Callbacks

- Display () : when window must be drawn
- Idle () : when no other events to be handled
- Keyboard (unsigned char key, int x, int y) : key pressed
- Menu (...) : after selection from menu
- Mouse (int button, int state, int x, int y) : mouse button
- Motion (...) : mouse movement
- Reshape (int w, int h) : window resize
- Any callback can be NULL

GLUT Event Loop

- Recall that the last line in `main.c` for a program using GLUT must be

`glutMainLoop();`

which puts the program in an infinite event loop

- In each pass through the event loop, GLUT
 - looks at the events in the queue
 - for each event in the queue, GLUT executes the appropriate callback function if one is defined
 - if no callback is defined for the event, the event is ignored

Example : Idling Callback

- Idling Callback is useful for defining a periodic work
 - Ex.) making an animation (rotating a cube and so on)
- How to use:
 1. Registering your function as an Idling Callback Function

```
glutIdleFunc ( myIdle );
```

2. Implement what you want to do repeatedly

```
void myIdle()  
{  
    // do some periodic job  
    Sleep(16);  
    glutPostRedisplay();  
}
```

Wait for 16 mille-sec.
(Ensuring 60 FPS)

Invoking redrawing

Coding Practice : A Color Cylinder

