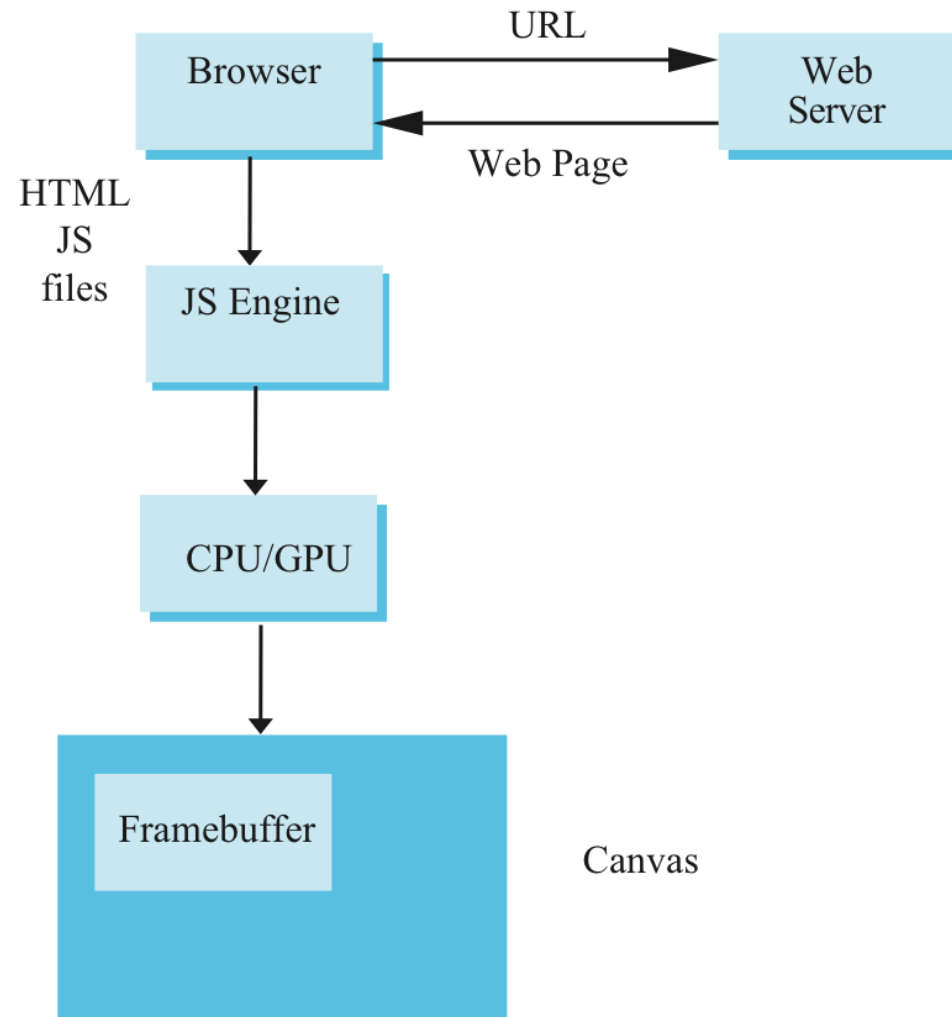


# Interaction and Animation

4<sup>TH</sup> WEEK, 2022



# Execution in Browser



# Execution in Browser

- Start with HTML file
  - Describe the page
  - May contain the shaders
  - Loads files
- Files are loaded asynchronously and JS code executed
- Then what?
- Browser is in an event loop and waits for an event

41.8/29

# Event Types

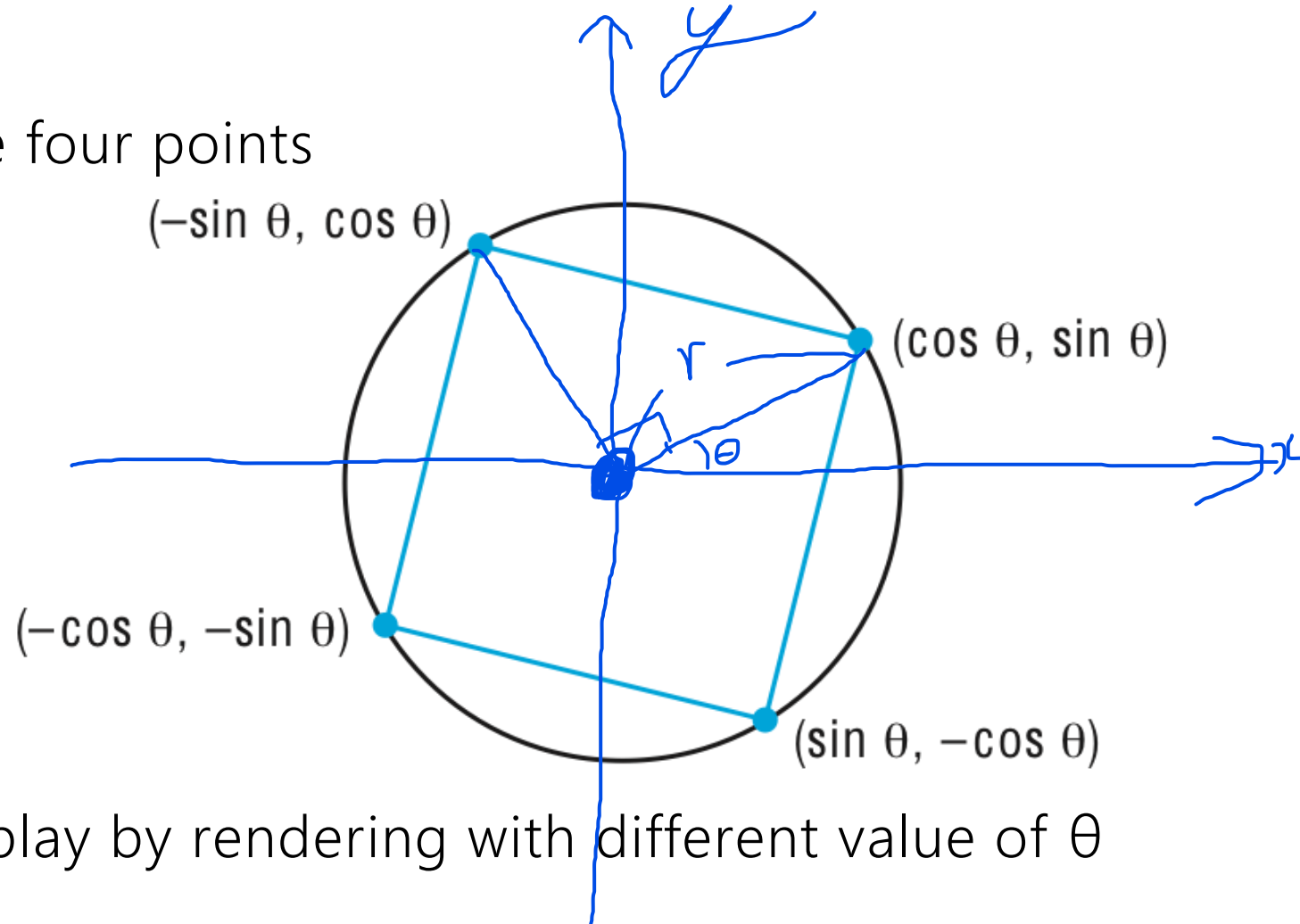
- Window: resize, expose, iconify
- Mouse: click one or more buttons
- Motion: move mouse
- Keyboard: press or release a key
- Idle: nonevent
  - Define what should be done if no other event is in queue

# Callbacks

- <sup>AP2</sup> Programming interface for event-driven input uses callback functions or event listeners
  - Define a callback for each event the graphics system recognizes
  - Browsers enters an event loop and responds to those events for which it has callbacks registered
  - The callback function is executed when the event occurs

# Rotating Square

- Consider the four points



- Animate display by rendering with different value of  $\theta$

# Simple but Slow Method

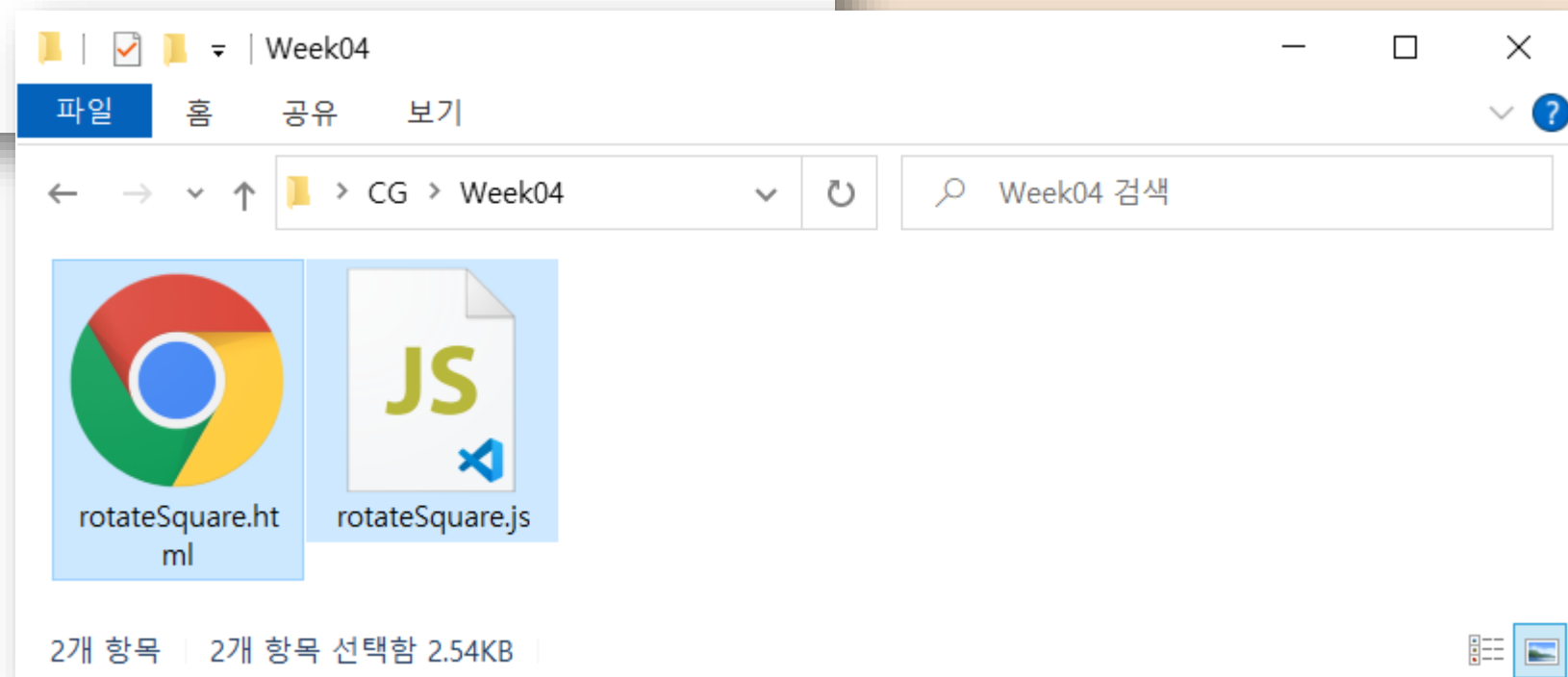
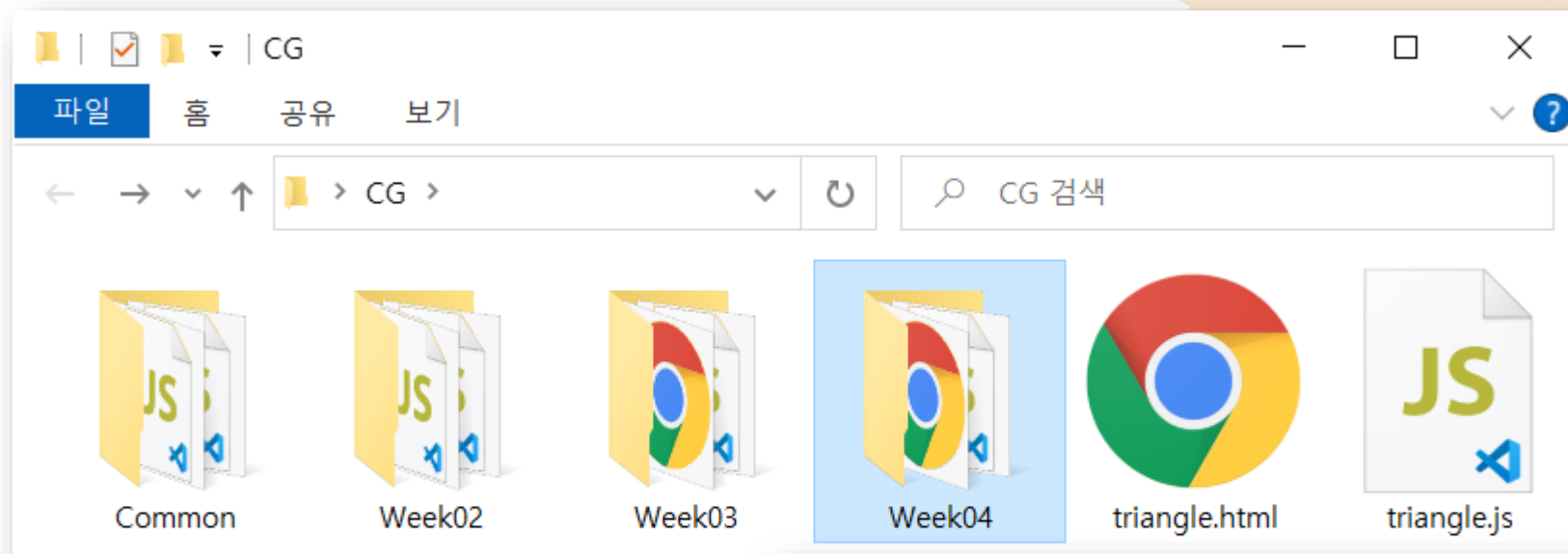
```
for(var theta = 0.0; theta<thetaMax; theta += dtheta) {  
  
    vertices[0] = vec2(Math.sin(theta), Math.cos(theta));  
    vertices[1] = vec2(Math.sin(theta), -Math.cos(theta));  
    vertices[2] = vec2(-Math.sin(theta), -Math.cos(theta));  
    vertices[3] = vec2(-Math.sin(theta), Math.cos(theta));  
  
    gl.bufferSubData(.....  
  
    render();  
}
```

# Better Way

- Send original vertices to vertex shader
- Send  $\theta$  to shader as a uniform variable
- Compute vertices in vertex shader
- Render recursively

GPU/CPU를 재사용





```

1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3   <head>
4     <title>2022 Computer Graphics</title>
5
6     <script id="vertex-shader" type="x-shader/x-vertex">
7       attribute vec4 vPosition;
8
9       void main() {
10         gl_Position = vPosition;
11       }
12     </script>
13
14     <script id="fragment-shader" type="x-shader/x-fragment">
15       precision mediump float;
16
17       void main() {
18         gl_FragColor = vec4(0.0, 1.0, 0.0, 1.0);
19       }
20     </script>
21
22     <script type="text/javascript" src="../../Common/webgl-utils.js"></script>
23     <script type="text/javascript" src="../../Common/initShaders.js"></script>
24     <script type="text/javascript" src="../../Common/MV.js"></script>
25     <script type="text/javascript" src="rotateSquare.js"></script>
26   </head>
27   <body>
28     <canvas id="gl-canvas" width="512" height="512">
29       Oops... your browser doesn't support the HTML5 canvas element!
30     </canvas>
31   </body>
32 </html>

```

rotateSquare.html JS rotateSquare.js

C: > Users > Sun-Jeong Kim > Desktop > CG > Week04 > JS rotateSquare.js > ...

```

1  var gl;
2
3  window.onload = function init()
4  {
5      var canvas = document.getElementById("gl-canvas");
6
7      gl = WebGLUtils.setupWebGL(canvas);
8      if( !gl ) {
9          alert("WebGL isn't available!");
10     }
11
12     var vertices = [
13         vec2(0, 1),
14         vec2(-1, 0),
15         vec2(0, -1),
16         vec2(1, 0)
17     ];
18
19     // Configure WebGL
20     gl.viewport(0, 0, canvas.width, canvas.height);
21     gl.clearColor(1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0);
22
23     // Load shaders and initialize attribute buffers
24     var program = initShaders(gl, "vertex-shader", "fragment-shader");
25     gl.useProgram(program);
26
27     // Load the data into the GPU
28     var bufferId = gl.createBuffer();
29     gl.bindBuffer(gl.ARRAY_BUFFER, bufferId);
30     gl.bufferData(gl.ARRAY_BUFFER, flatten(vertices), gl.STATIC_DRAW);
31
32     // Associate our shader variables with our data buffer
33     var vPosition = gl.getAttribLocation(program, "vPosition");
34     gl.vertexAttribPointer(vPosition, 2, gl.FLOAT, false, 0, 0);
35     gl.enableVertexAttribArray(vPosition);

```

1. Create a new file named rotateSquare.js in the same directory as rotateSquare.html.  
 2. Write the following code in rotateSquare.js:  
 3. The code sets up a WebGL context and initializes a square geometry.  
 4. The square is defined by four vertices: (0, 1), (-1, 0), (0, -1), and (1, 0).  
 5. The code uses WebGLUtils to set up the WebGL context and load shaders.  
 6. The square is rendered using the WebGL context and the loaded shaders.  
 7. The code uses the gl.viewport method to set the viewport to the entire canvas.  
 8. The code uses the gl.clearColor method to set the clear color to white.  
 9. The code uses the gl.createBuffer method to create a buffer for the square vertices.  
 10. The code uses the gl.bindBuffer method to bind the buffer to the ARRAY\_BUFFER target.  
 11. The code uses the gl.bufferData method to upload the square vertices to the GPU.  
 12. The code uses the gl.getAttribLocation method to get the location of the vPosition attribute.  
 13. The code uses the gl.vertexAttribPointer method to specify the data type and format of the vPosition attribute.  
 14. The code uses the gl.enableVertexAttribArray method to enable the vPosition attribute.  
 15. The code uses the window.onload event to call the init function when the page loads.  
 16. The code uses the gl.viewport method to set the viewport to the entire canvas.  
 17. The code uses the gl.clearColor method to set the clear color to white.  
 18. The code uses the gl.createBuffer method to create a buffer for the square vertices.  
 19. The code uses the gl.bindBuffer method to bind the buffer to the ARRAY\_BUFFER target.  
 20. The code uses the gl.bufferData method to upload the square vertices to the GPU.  
 21. The code uses the gl.getAttribLocation method to get the location of the vPosition attribute.  
 22. The code uses the gl.vertexAttribPointer method to specify the data type and format of the vPosition attribute.  
 23. The code uses the gl.enableVertexAttribArray method to enable the vPosition attribute.  
 24. The code uses the window.onload event to call the init function when the page loads.

rotateSquare.html JS rotateSquare.js

C: > Users > Sun-Jeong Kim > Desktop > CG > Week04 > JS rotateSquare.js > ...

```

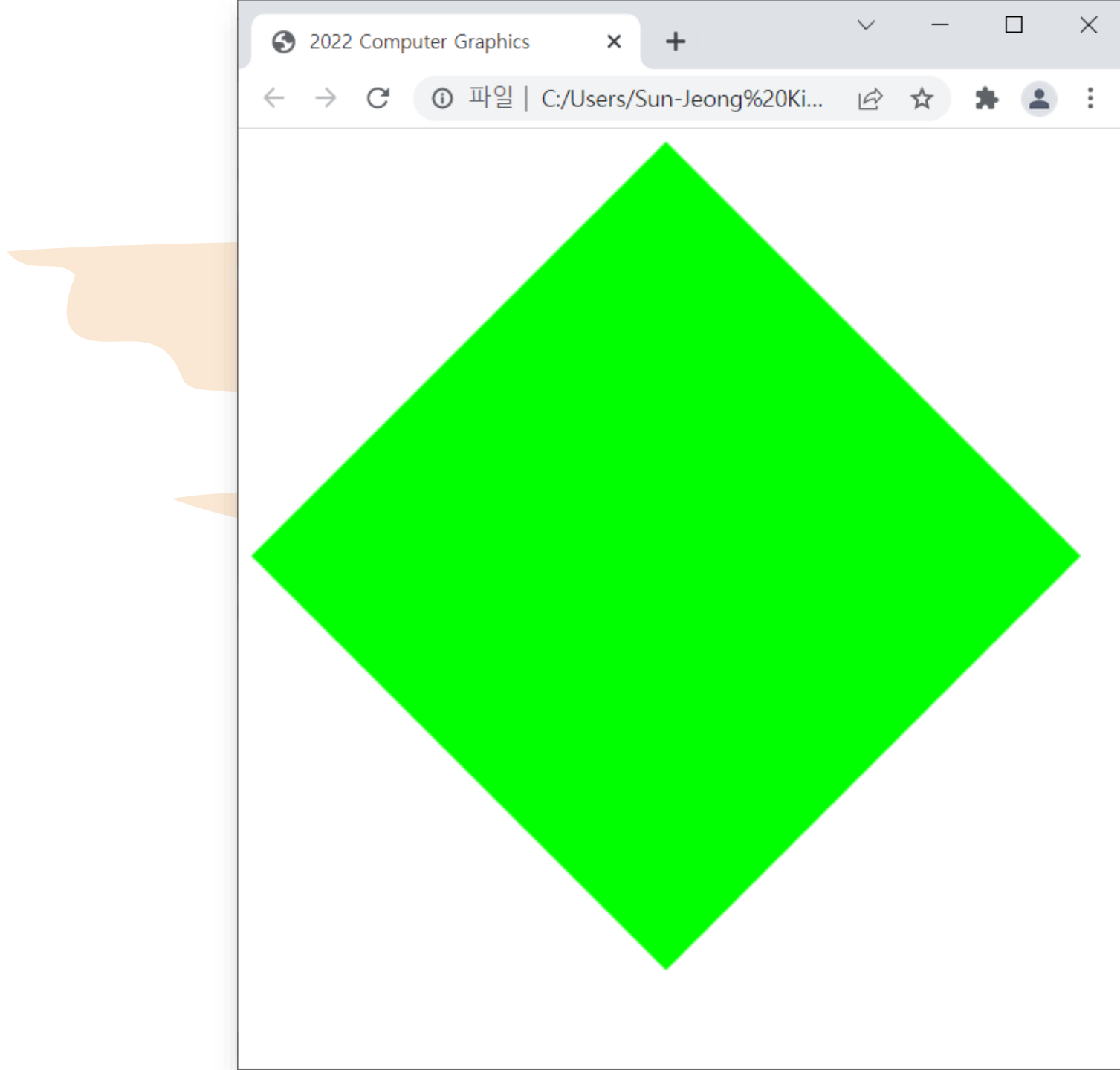
12   var vertices = [
13       vec2(0, 1),
14       vec2(-1, 0),
15       vec2(0, -1),
16       vec2(1, 0)
17   ];
18
19   // Configure WebGL
20   gl.viewport(0, 0, canvas.width, canvas.height);
21   gl.clearColor(1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0);
22
23   // Load shaders and initialize attribute buffers
24   var program = initShaders(gl, "vertex-shader", "fragment-shader");
25   gl.useProgram(program);
26
27   // Load the data into the GPU
28   var bufferId = gl.createBuffer();
29   gl.bindBuffer(gl.ARRAY_BUFFER, bufferId);
30   gl.bufferData(gl.ARRAY_BUFFER, flatten(vertices), gl.STATIC_DRAW);
31
32   // Associate our shader variables with our data buffer
33   var vPosition = gl.getAttribLocation(program, "vPosition");
34   gl.vertexAttribPointer(vPosition, 2, gl.FLOAT, false, 0, 0);
35   gl.enableVertexAttribArray(vPosition);
36
37   render();
38   };
39
40   function render()
41   {
42       gl.clear(gl.COLOR_BUFFER_BIT);
43       gl.drawArrays(gl.TRIANGLE_FAN, 0, 4);
44   }
45

```

```

// Vertex Shader
#version 300 es
precision mediump float;
in vec2 vPosition;
out vec4 color;
void main() {
    color = vec4(vPosition.x, vPosition.y, 0.0, 1.0);
}

```



# Double Buffering

배경화면 방식

- Although we are rendering the square, it always into a buffer that is not displayed
- Browser uses double buffering
  - Always display front buffer
  - Rendering into back buffer
  - Need a buffer swap
- Prevents display of a partial rendering

완전  
기록

# Triggering a Buffer Swap

- Browsers refresh the display at ~ 60 Hz
  - Redisplay of front buffer
  - Not a buffer swap
- Trigger a buffer swap through an event
- Two options for rotating square
  - Interval timer
  - `requestAnimationFrame`

# Interval Timer

- Executes a function after a specified number of milliseconds
  - Also generates a buffer swap

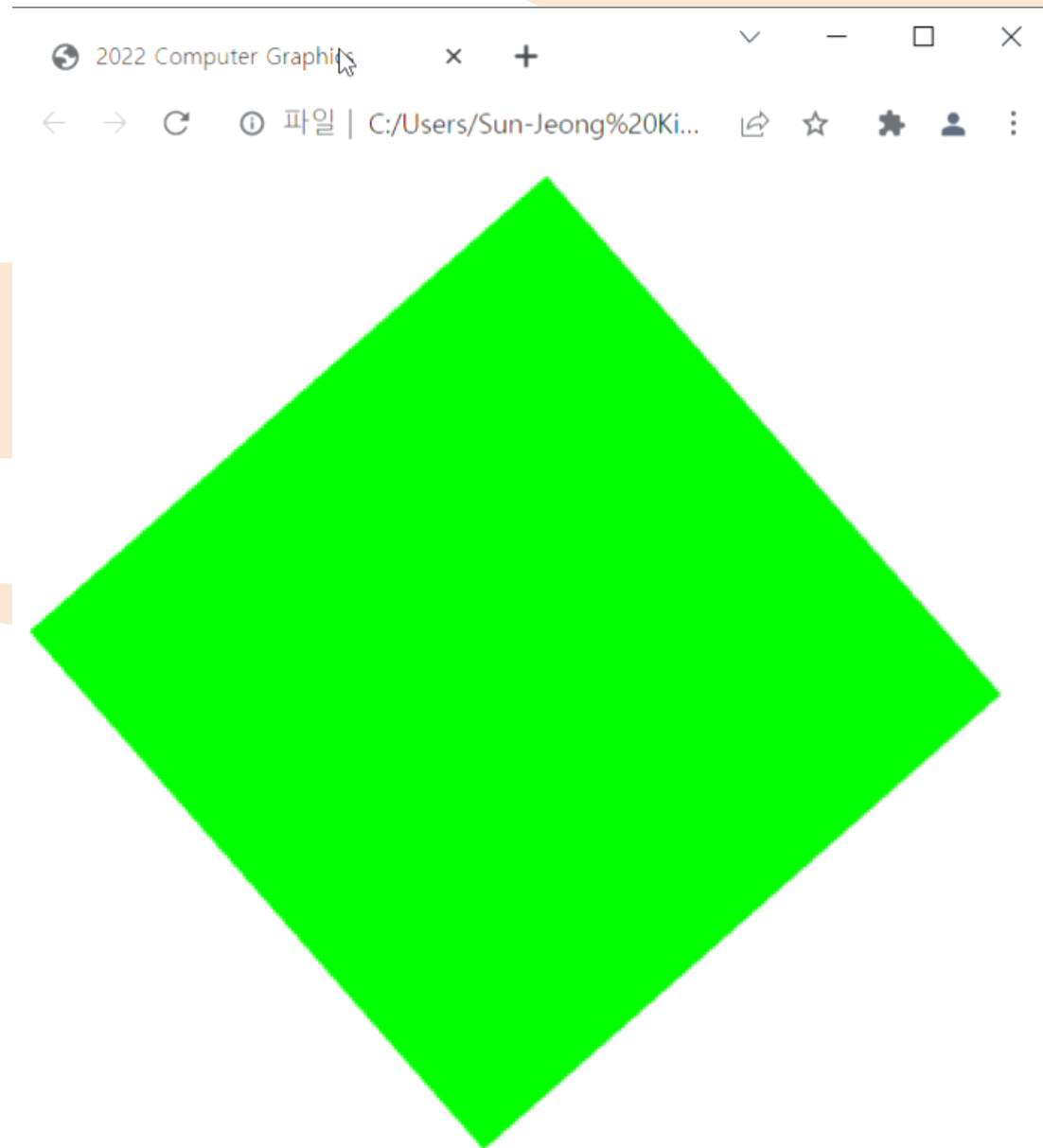
```
setInterval(render, interval);
```

- Note an interval of 0 generates buffer swaps as fast as possible



# requestAnimationFrame

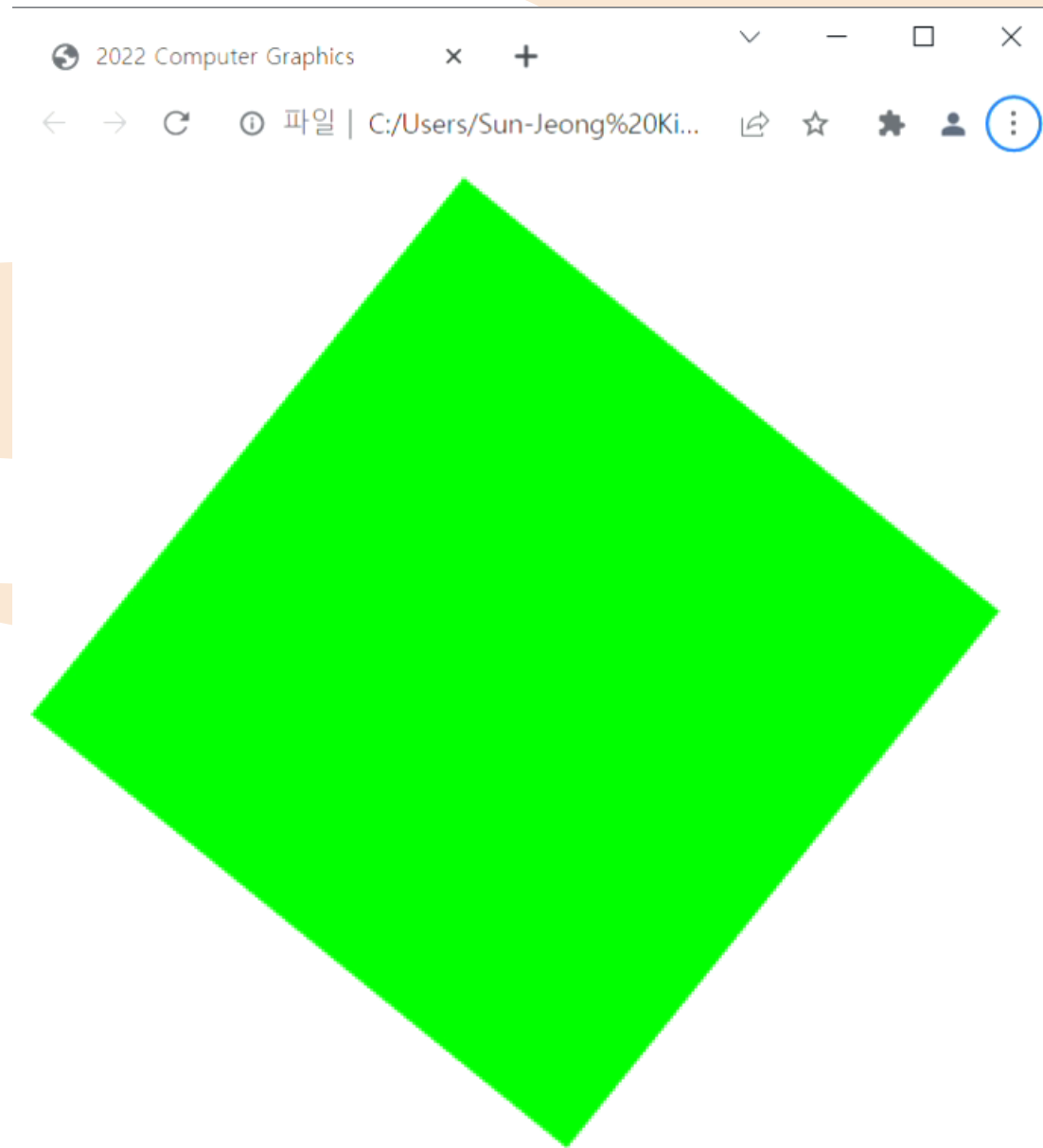
```
45  function render()  
46  {  
47      gl.clear(gl.COLOR_BUFFER_BIT);  
48  
49      theta += 0.1;  
50      gl.uniform1f(thetaLoc, theta);  
51  
52      gl.drawArrays(gl.TRIANGLE_FAN, 0, 4);  
53  
54      window.requestAnimationFrame(render);  
55  }
```



# Add an Interval

```
45 function render()
46 {
47     setTimeout(function() {
48         gl.clear(gl.COLOR_BUFFER_BIT);
49
50         theta += 0.1;
51         gl.uniform1f(thetaLoc, theta);
52
53         gl.drawArrays(gl.TRIANGLE_FAN, 0, 4);
54
55         window.requestAnimationFrame(render);
56     }, 100);
57 }
```

↳ 0.13



&lt;&gt; rotateSquare.html × JS rotateSquare.js



C: &gt; Users &gt; Sun-Jeong Kim &gt; Desktop &gt; CG &gt; Week04 &gt; &lt;&gt; rotateSquare.html &gt; html &gt; head &gt; script#vertex-shader

```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3      <head>
4          <title>2022 Computer Graphics</title>
5
6          <script id="vertex-shader" type="x-shader/x-vertex">
7              attribute vec4 vPosition;
8              uniform float theta;
9
10             void main() {
11                 float s = sin(theta);
12                 float c = cos(theta);
13                 gl_Position.x = c * vPosition.x - s * vPosition.y;
14                 gl_Position.y = s * vPosition.x + c * vPosition.y;
15                 gl_Position.z = 0.0;
16                 gl_Position.w = 1.0;
17             }
18         </script>
19
20         <script id="fragment-shader" type="x-shader/x-fragment">
21             precision mediump float;
22
23             void main() {
24                 gl_FragColor = vec4(0.0, 1.0, 0.0, 1.0);
25             }
26         </script>
27
28         <script type="text/javascript" src="../Common/webgl-utils.js"></script>
29         <script type="text/javascript" src="../Common/initShaders.js"></script>
30         <script type="text/javascript" src="../Common/MV.js"></script>
31         <script type="text/javascript" src="rotateSquare.js"></script>
32     </head>
33     <body>
34         <canvas id="gl-canvas" width="512" height="512">
35             Oops... your browser doesn't support the HTML5 canvas element!
```



rotateSquare.html JS rotateSquare.js

C: > Users > Sun-Jeong Kim > Desktop > CG > Week04 > JS rotateSquare.js > render

```

25 // Load shaders and initialize attribute buffers
26 var program = initShaders(gl, "vertex-shader", "fragment-shader");
27 gl.useProgram(program);
28
29 // Load the data into the GPU
30 var bufferId = gl.createBuffer();
31 gl.bindBuffer(gl.ARRAY_BUFFER, bufferId);
32 gl.bufferData(gl.ARRAY_BUFFER, flatten(vertices), gl.STATIC_DRAW);
33
34 // Associate our shader variables with our data buffer
35 var vPosition = gl.getAttribLocation(program, "vPosition");
36 gl.vertexAttribPointer(vPosition, 2, gl.FLOAT, false, 0, 0);
37 gl.enableVertexAttribArray(vPosition);
38
39 thetaLoc = gl.getUniformLocation(program, "theta");
40 gl.uniform1f(thetaLoc, theta);
41
42 render();
43 };
44
45 function render()
46 {
47     setTimeout(function() {
48         gl.clear(gl.COLOR_BUFFER_BIT);
49
50         theta += 0.1;
51         gl.uniform1f(thetaLoc, theta);
52
53         gl.drawArrays(gl.TRIANGLE_FAN, 0, 4);
54
55         window.requestAnimationFrame(render);
56     }, 100);
57 }
58

```

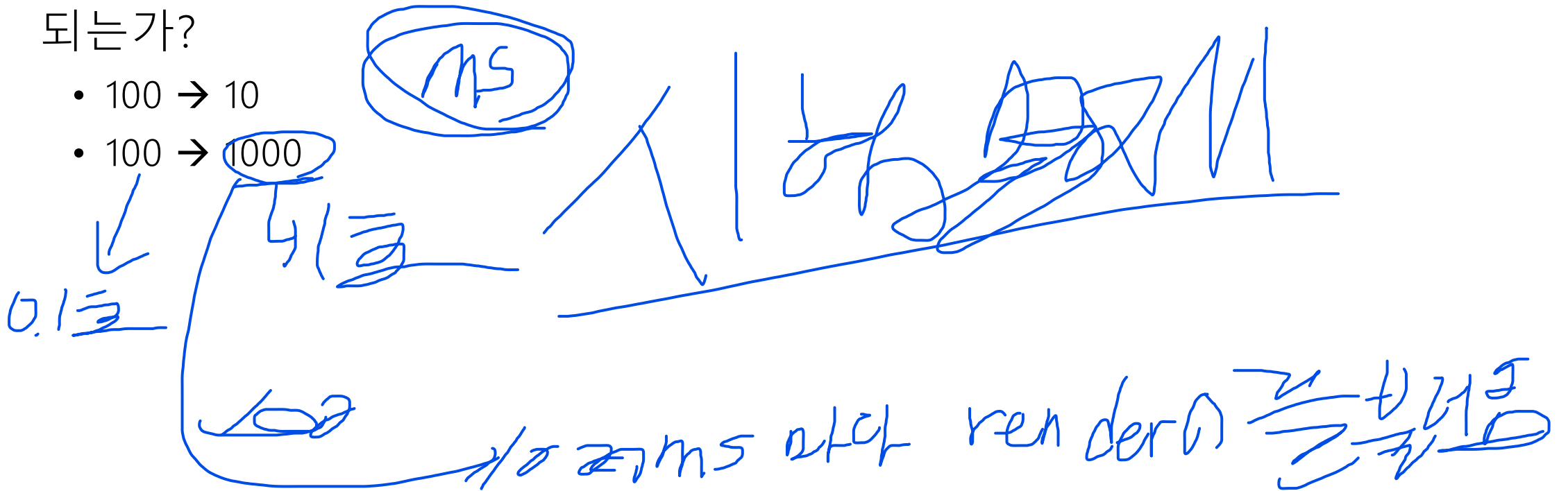


# 연습문제 (1)

- SetTimeout( ) 함수의 입력 파라미터를 아래와 같이 변경하면, 어떻게 되는가?

- 100 → 10

- 100 → 1000



# Adding a Button

- Let's add a button to control the rotation direction for our rotating square
- In the render function we can use a **var direction** which is true or false to add or subtract a constant to the angle

```
var direction = true; // global initialization

// in render()

if(direction) theta += 0.1;
else theta -= 0.1;
```



# The Button

- In the HTML file

```
<button id="directionButton">Change Rotation Direction</button>
```

- Uses HTML `button` tag
  - `id` gives an identifier we can use in JS file
  - Text "Change Rotation Direction" displayed in button
- Clicking on button generates a click event
- Note we are using default style and could use CSS or jQuery to get a prettier button

# Button Event Listener

- We still need to define the listener
  - No listener and the event occurs but is ignored
- Two forms for event listener in JS file

1. `var myButton = document.getElementById("directionButton");`

`myButton.addEventListener("click", function() {`  
`direction = !direction;`  
`});`

프린트해  
사용

2. `document.getElementById("directionButton").onclick = function() {`  
`direction = !direction;`  
`};`

rotateSquare.html × JS rotateSquare.js

C: &gt; Users &gt; Sun-Jeong Kim &gt; Desktop &gt; CG &gt; Week04 &gt; rotateSquare.html &gt; html &gt; body &gt; button#directionButton

```
6      <script id="vertex-shader" type="x-shader/x-vertex">
7      attribute vec4 vPosition;
8      uniform float theta;
9
10     void main() {
11         float s = sin(theta);
12         float c = cos(theta);
13         gl_Position.x = c * vPosition.x - s * vPosition.y;
14         gl_Position.y = s * vPosition.x + c * vPosition.y;
15         gl_Position.z = 0.0;
16         gl_Position.w = 1.0;
17     }
18 </script>
19
20     <script id="fragment-shader" type="x-shader/x-fragment">
21     precision mediump float;
22
23     void main() {
24         gl_FragColor = vec4(0.0, 1.0, 0.0, 1.0);
25     }
26 </script>
27
28     <script type="text/javascript" src="../Common/webgl-utils.js"></script>
29     <script type="text/javascript" src="../Common/initShaders.js"></script>
30     <script type="text/javascript" src="../Common/MV.js"></script>
31     <script type="text/javascript" src="rotateSquare.js"></script>
32 </head>
33 <body>
34     <button id="directionButton">Change Rotation Direction</button>
35     <canvas id="gl-canvas" width="512" height="512">
36         Oops... your browser doesn't support the HTML5 canvas element!
37     </canvas>
38 </body>
39 </html>
```



```

<> rotateSquare.html JS rotateSquare.js X
C: > Users > Sun-Jeong Kim > Desktop > CG > Week04 > JS rotateSquare.js > render > setTimeout() callback
1  var gl;
2  var theta = 0;
3  var thetaLoc;
4  var direction = true;
5
6  window.onload = function init()
7  {
8      var canvas = document.getElementById("gl-canvas");
9
10     gl = WebGLUtils.setupWebGL(canvas);
11     if( !gl ) {
12         alert("WebGL isn't available!");
13     }
14
15     // Initialize event handlers
16     document.getElementById("directionButton").onclick = function() {
17         direction = !direction;
18     };
19
20     var vertices = [
21         vec2(0, 1),
22         vec2(-1, 0),
23         vec2(0, -1),
24         vec2(1, 0)
25     ];
26
27     // Configure WebGL
28     gl.viewport(0, 0, canvas.width, canvas.height);
29     gl.clearColor(1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0);
30
31     // Load shaders and initialize attribute buffers
32     var program = initShaders(gl, "vertex-shader", "fragment-shader");
33     gl.useProgram(program);
34
35     // Load the data into the GPU

```

rotateSquare.html JS rotateSquare.js

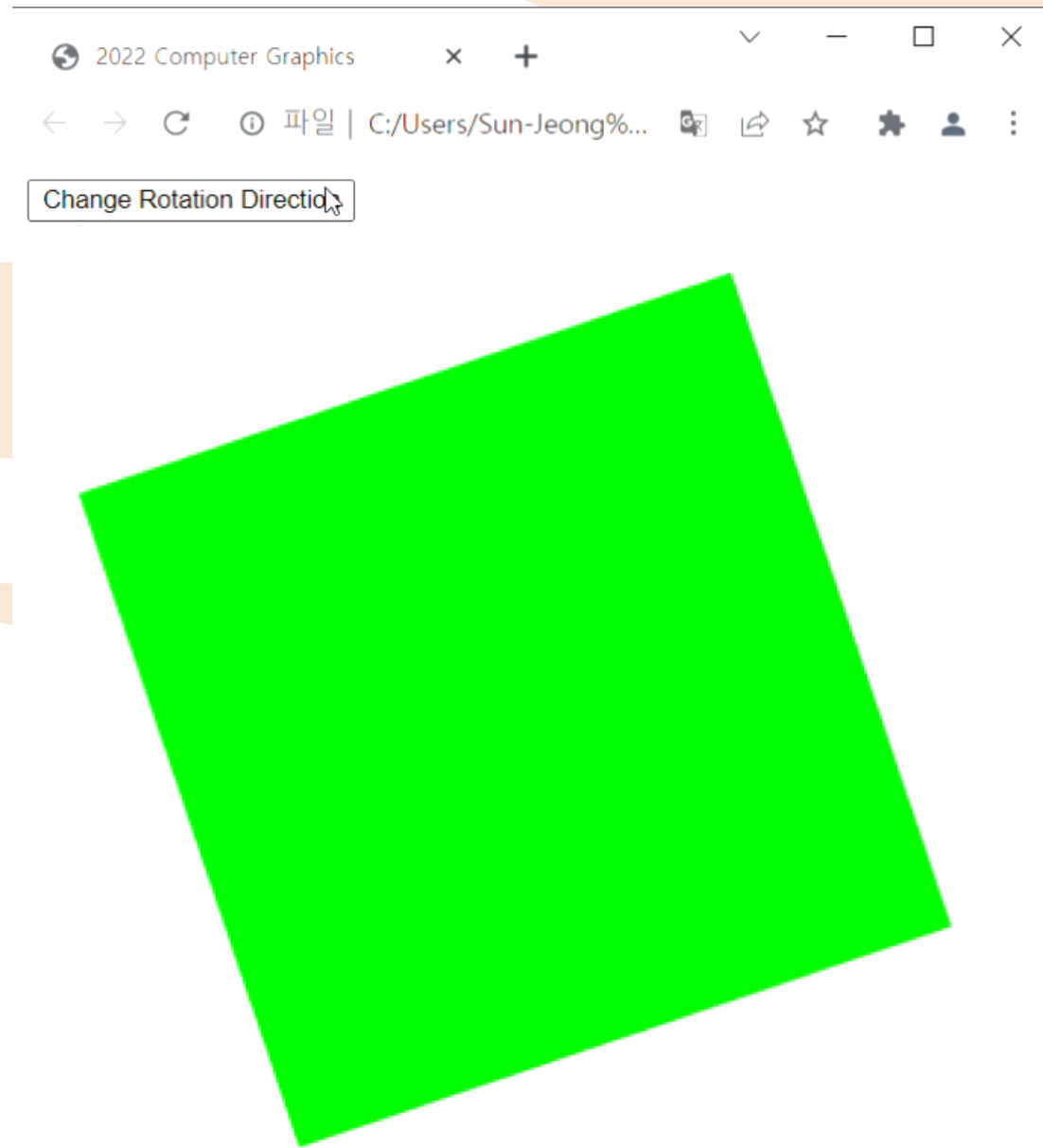
C: > Users > Sun-Jeong Kim > Desktop > CG > Week04 > JS rotateSquare.js > render > setTimeout() callback

```

31 // Load shaders and initialize attribute buffers
32 var program = initShaders(gl, "vertex-shader", "fragment-shader");
33 gl.useProgram(program);
34
35 // Load the data into the GPU
36 var bufferId = gl.createBuffer();
37 gl.bindBuffer(gl.ARRAY_BUFFER, bufferId);
38 gl.bufferData(gl.ARRAY_BUFFER, flatten(vertices), gl.STATIC_DRAW);
39
40 // Associate our shader variables with our data buffer
41 var vPosition = gl.getAttribLocation(program, "vPosition");
42 gl.vertexAttribPointer(vPosition, 2, gl.FLOAT, false, 0, 0);
43 gl.enableVertexAttribArray(vPosition);
44
45 thetaLoc = gl.getUniformLocation(program, "theta");
46 gl.uniform1f(thetaLoc, theta);
47
48 render();
49 };
50
51 function render()
52 {
53     setTimeout(function() {
54         gl.clear(gl.COLOR_BUFFER_BIT);
55
56         theta += (direction ? 0.1 : -0.1);
57         gl.uniform1f(thetaLoc, theta);
58
59         gl.drawArrays(gl.TRIANGLE_FAN, 0, 4);
60
61         window.requestAnimationFrame(render);
62     }, 100);
63 }
64

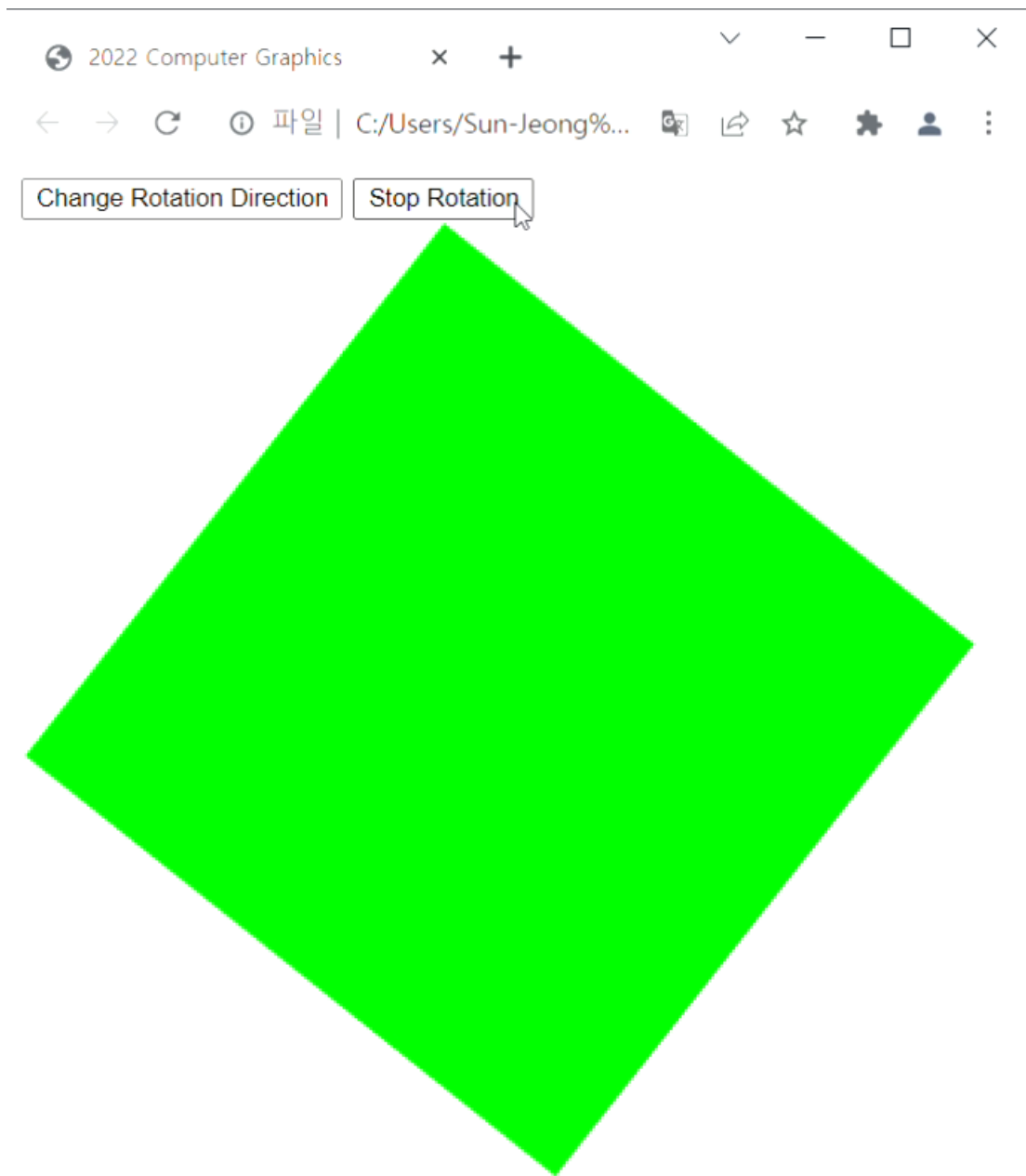
```





## 연습문제 (2)

- 회전을 멈추거나 시작하는 Toggle 버튼을 추가하시오.



# Menus

- Use the HTML `select` element
- Each entry in the menu is an `option` element with an integer `value` returned by click event

```
33     <body>
34         <button id="directionButton">Change Rotation Direction</button>
35         <button id="stopButton">Stop Rotation</button>
36         <select id="myMenu" size="2">
37             <option value="0">Spin Faster</option>
38             <option value="1">Spin Slower</option>
39         </select>
40         <canvas id="gl-canvas" width="512" height="512">
41             Oops... your browser doesn't support the HTML5 canvas element!
42         </canvas>
43     </body>
```



rotateSquare.html JS rotateSquare.js

C: > Users > Sun-Jeong Kim > Desktop > CG > Week04 > JS rotateSquare.js > init > onclick

```

1  var gl;
2  var theta = 0;
3  var thetaLoc;
4  var direction = true;
5  var stop = false;
6  var delay = 100;

7
8  window.onload = function init()
9  {
10     var canvas = document.getElementById("gl-canvas");
11
12     gl = WebGLUtils.setupWebGL(canvas);
13     if( !gl ) {
14         alert("WebGL isn't available!");
15     }
16
17     // Initialize event handlers
18     document.getElementById("directionButton").onclick = function() {
19         direction = !direction;
20     };
21     document.getElementById("myMenu").onclick = function(event) {
22         switch(event.target.index) {
23             case 0:
24                 delay *= 0.5;
25                 break;
26             case 1:
27                 delay *= 2.0;
28                 break;
29         }
30     };
31     document.getElementById("stopButton").onclick = function(event) {
32         stop = !stop;
33         if( stop ) {
34             event.target.innerText = "Start Rotation";
35         }

```

rotateSquare.html JS rotateSquare.js

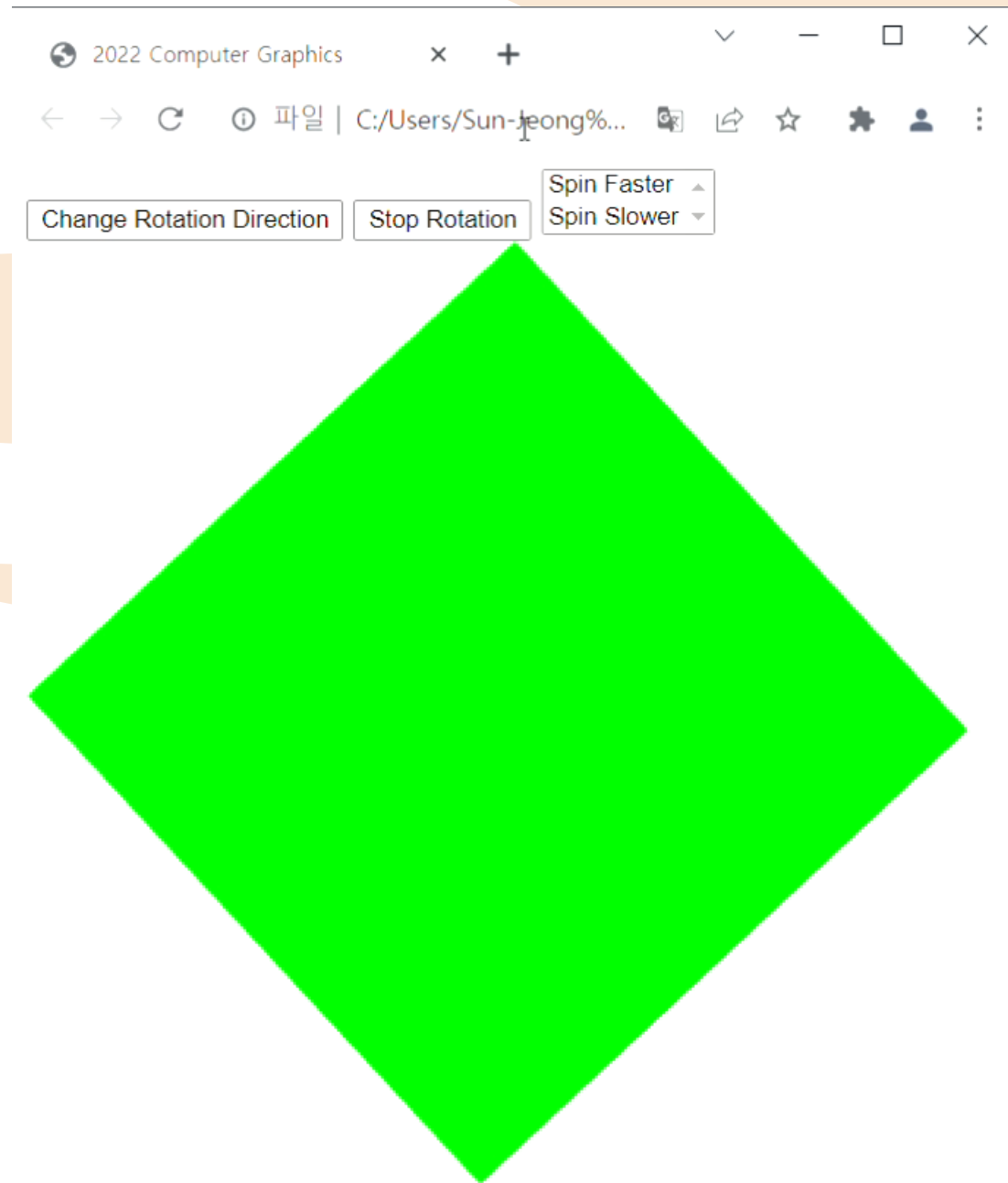
C: > Users > Sun-Jeong Kim > Desktop > CG > Week04 > JS rotateSquare.js > render

```

52 // Load shaders and initialize attribute buffers
53 var program = initShaders(gl, "vertex-shader", "fragment-shader");
54 gl.useProgram(program);
55
56 // Load the data into the GPU
57 var bufferId = gl.createBuffer();
58 gl.bindBuffer(gl.ARRAY_BUFFER, bufferId);
59 gl.bufferData(gl.ARRAY_BUFFER, flatten(vertices), gl.STATIC_DRAW);
60
61 // Associate our shader variables with our data buffer
62 var vPosition = gl.getAttribLocation(program, "vPosition");
63 gl.vertexAttribPointer(vPosition, 2, gl.FLOAT, false, 0, 0);
64 gl.enableVertexAttribArray(vPosition);
65
66 thetaLoc = gl.getUniformLocation(program, "theta");
67 gl.uniform1f(thetaLoc, theta);
68
69 render();
70 };
71
72 function render()
73 {
74     setTimeout(function() {
75         gl.clear(gl.COLOR_BUFFER_BIT);
76
77         theta += (stop ? 0 : (direction ? 0.1 : -0.1));
78         gl.uniform1f(thetaLoc, theta);
79
80         gl.drawArrays(gl.TRIANGLE_FAN, 0, 4);
81
82         window.requestAnimationFrame(render);
83     }, delay);
84 }
85

```



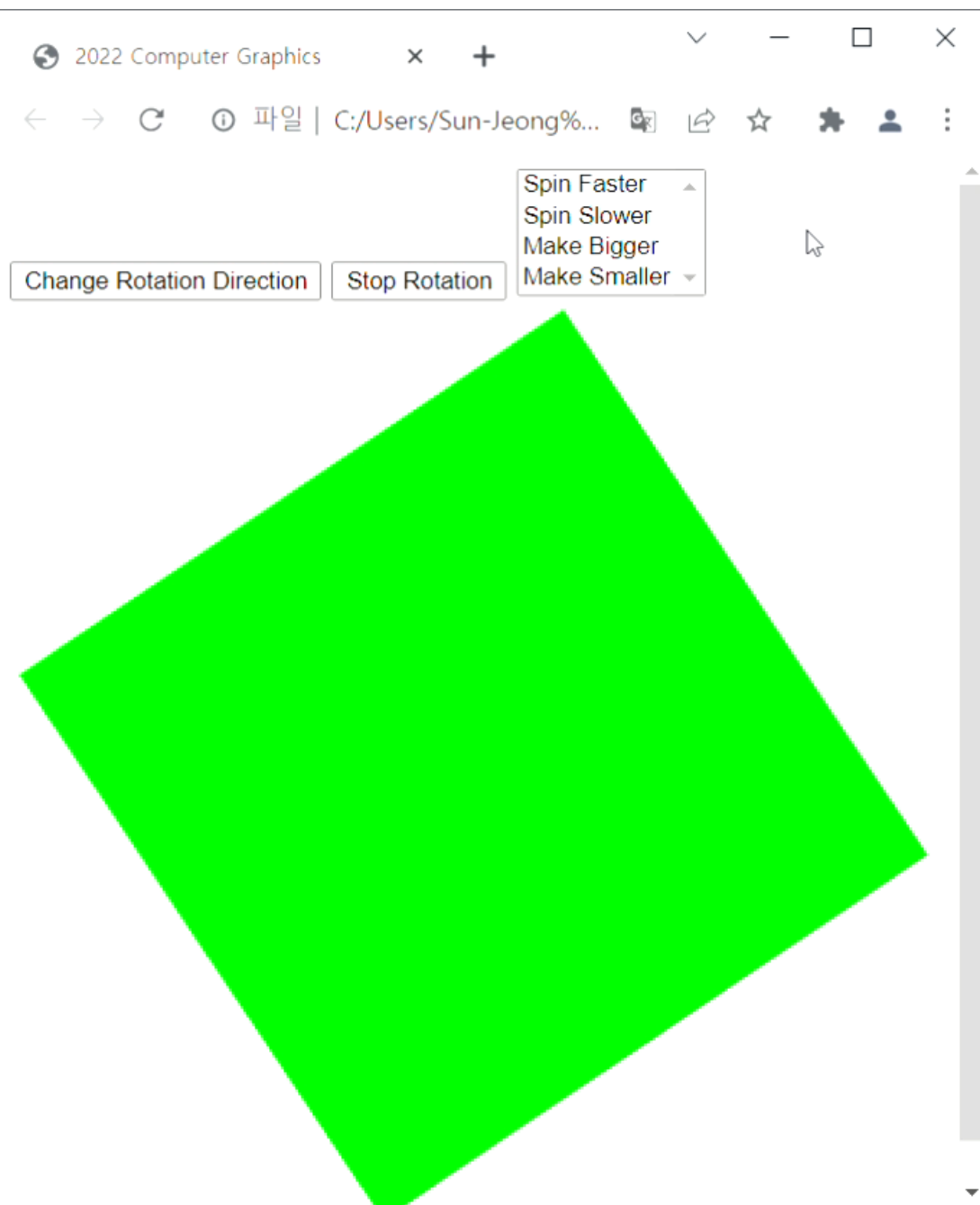


# index vs. value

```
24 document.getElementById("myMenu").onclick = function(event) {  
25     switch(event.target.value) {  
26         case '0':  
27             delay *= 0.5;  
28             break;  
29         case '1':  
30             delay *= 2.0;  
31             break;  
32     }  
33 }
```

# 연습문제 (3)

- 메뉴를 2개 더 추가하시오.
  - Make Bigger: length의 값을 1.1배 증가
  - Make Smaller: length의 값을 0.9배 감소
- length는 uniform으로 vertex shader에 전달 (theta 전달 방식 참조)
- $\text{float } s = \text{length} * \sin(\text{theta});$
- $\text{float } c = \text{length} * \cos(\text{theta});$



# Using “keydown” Event

```
window.addEventListener("keydown", function() {  
    switch (event.keyCode) {  
        case 49: // '1' key  
            direction = !direction;  
            break;  
        case 50: // '2' key  
            delay /= 2.0;  
            break;  
        case 51: // '3' key  
            delay *= 2.0;  
            break;  
    }  
});
```

# Don't know UNICODE

```
window.onkeydown = function(event) {  
    var key = String.fromCharCode(event.keyCode);  
    switch (key) {  
        case '1':  
            direction = !direction;  
            break;  
        case '2':  
            delay /= 2.0;  
            break;  
        case '3':  
            delay *= 2.0;  
            break;  
    }  
};
```

# Slider Element

- Puts slider on page
  - Give it an identifier
  - Give it minimum and maximum values
  - Give it a step size needed to generate an event
  - Give it an initial value
- Use div tag to put below canvas

```
44 <canvas id="gl-canvas" width="512" height="512">
45 |   Oops... your browser doesn't support the HTML5 canvas element!
46 </canvas>
47 <div>
48 |   Rotation Speed: 10 <input id="speedSlider" type="range" min="10" max="100" step="10" value="100"> 100
49 </div>
```



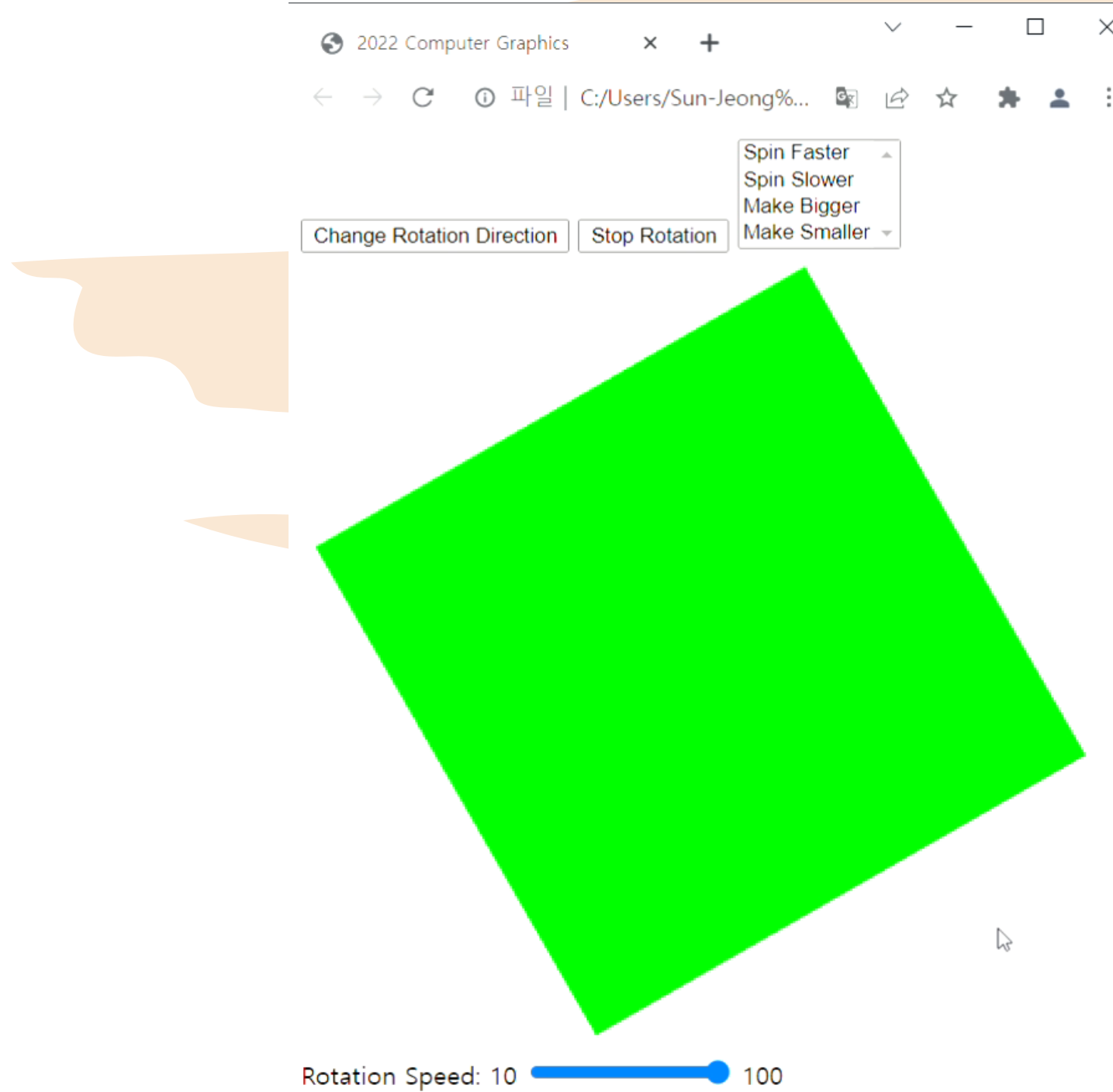
rotateSquare.html JS rotateSquare.js

C: > Users > Sun-Jeong Kim > Desktop > CG > Week04 > JS rotateSquare.js > init > onchange

```

7  var length = 1.0;
8  var lengthLoc;
9
10 window.onload = function init()
11 {
12     var canvas = document.getElementById("gl-canvas");
13
14     gl = WebGLUtils.setupWebGL(canvas);
15     if( !gl ) {
16         alert("WebGL isn't available!");
17     }
18
19     // Initialize event handlers
20     document.getElementById("directionButton").onclick = function() {
21         direction = !direction;
22     };
23     document.getElementById("myMenu").onclick = function(event) {
24         switch(event.target.value) {
25             case '0':
26                 delay *= 0.5;
27                 break;
28             case '1':
29                 delay *= 2.0;
30                 break;
31             case '2':
32                 length *= 1.1;
33                 break;
34             case '3':
35                 length *= 0.9;
36                 break;
37         }
38     };
39     document.getElementById("speedSlider").onchange = function(event) {
40         delay = event.target.value;
41     };

```



# Window Events

- Events can be generated by actions that affect the canvas window
  - Moving or exposing a window
  - Resizing a window
  - Opening a window
  - Iconifying/deiconifying a window
- Note that events generated by other application that use the canvas can affect the WebGL canvas
  - There are default callbacks for some of these events

# Reshape Events

- Suppose we use the mouse to change the size of our canvas
- Must redraw the contents
- Options
  - Display the same objects but change size
  - Display more or fewer objects at the same size
- Almost always want to keep proportions

# “onresize” Event

- Returns size of new canvas is available through `window.innerHeight` and `window.innerWidth`
  - `(innerHeight, innerWidth) → (canvas.height, canvas.width)`
- Ex) maintaining a square display

```
window.onresize = function() {  
    var min = innerWidth;  
    if (innerHeight < min) {  
        min = innerHeight;  
    }  
    if (min < canvas.width || min < canvas.height) {  
        gl.viewport(0, canvas.height-min, min, min);  
    }  
};
```