





计算机图形学第二次作业

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作业3:GLSL及VBO入门



• 作业要求

- 绘制一系列沿固定轨迹运动的小球(如太阳系)
- 通过GLSL实现Phong-shading
 - 比较Phong-shading与OpenGL自带的flat与smooth shading的区别
 - 可选做: 比较Blinn-Phong shading与Phong shading的区别
- 使用VBO对小球进行绘制
 - 使用足够的细分产生充足的顶点和三角面片,便于计算绘制时间
 - 比较不同细分层级下shading的区别
 - 讨论是否使用VBO及index array的效率区别
- · 交作业时间: 1月13日晚23时59分
- 评分标准及slip days的使用与此前作业相同

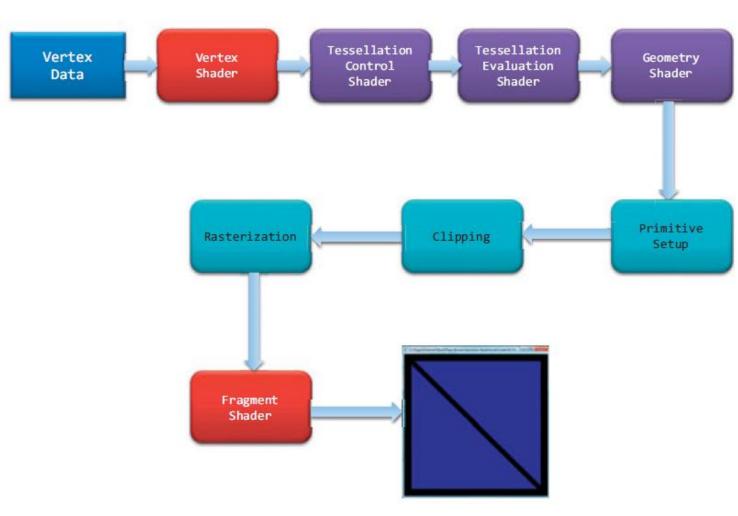


GLSL入门



●回顾此前介绍的渲染管线(讲义5)

- 显卡是高度并行化的硬件,对所有数据采用同一工作流程进行处理
- GLSL (GLslang)
 - OpenGL Shading Language
 - 对着色器(shader)进行编程
- Vertex shader
 - 顶点变换, 法向量变换
 - 光照
 - 纹理坐标的产生与变换
- Fragment shader
 - 纹理访问及颜色计算,等









- Vertex shader: 齐次坐标顶点→屏幕坐标顶点
 - 同时产生顶点相关的属性(经过插值后将输入至fragment shader)

```
out vec3 normal;
out vec3 vertex to light vector;
void main()
  // Transforming The Vertex
  gl_Position = gl_ModelViewProjectionMatrix * gl_Vertex;
  // Transforming The Normal To ModelView-Space
  normal = gl_NormalMatrix * gl_Normal;
  // Transforming The Vertex Position To ModelView-Space
  vec4 vertex in modelview space = gl ModelViewMatrx * gl Vertex;
  // Calculating The Vector From The Vertex Position To The Light Position
  vertex_to_light_vector = vec3(gl_LightSource[0].position - vertex_in_modelview_space);
```



GLSL入门



Normal matrix

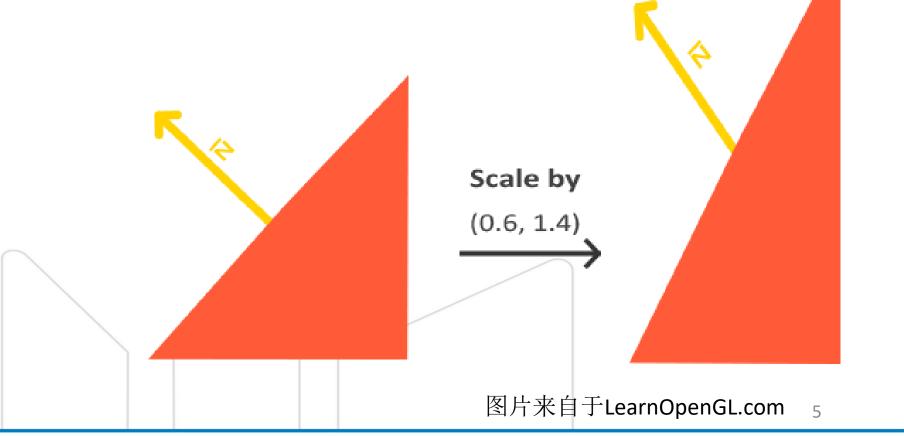
- 将向量v视为两个顶点的差p-q则其在camera space中为
 - $\mathbf{M} \cdot p \mathbf{M} \cdot q = \mathbf{M} \cdot (p q) = \mathbf{M} \cdot v$
 - 可适用于切向量,但不适用于法向量
 - Nonuniform scaling下,法向量与切向量不再垂直!
- 计算normal matrix

•
$$n^T \cdot t = 0$$

•
$$(N \cdot n)^T \cdot (M \cdot t) = 0$$

•
$$n^T(N^TM)t = 0$$

•
$$N = (M^{-1})^T$$









● Fragment shader: 计算片元颜色

- 计算过程中可能使用顶点属性插值后得到的片元属性

```
in vec3 normal;
in vec3 vertex_to_light_vector;
uniform vec4 ambient_color;

void main()
{
    // Calculating The Final Color
    gl_FragColor = ambient_color;
}
```





● GLSL中的数据类型

- 一向量: vec2, vec3, vec4, ivec2, ivec3, ivec4, bvec2, bvec3, bvec4
- 一矩阵: mat2, mat3, mat4
- 纹理: sampler1D, sampler2D, sampler3D, samplerCube, sampler1Dshadow, sampler2Dshadow

• GLSL中的数据修饰词

- uniform:对所有顶点而言为常量,不因顶点而异(如光源位置)
- attribute: 因顶点而异,只读,只能在vertex shader中使用
- varying: vertex shader的输出, fragment shader的输入, 传输过程中进行插值
- in, out: 表明变量为输入或输出







• GLSL中的内置变量

- Vertex shader中的内置attribute
 - gl_Vertex, gl_Normal, gl_Color, gl_MultiTexCoordX
- 内置uniform
 - gl_ModelViewMatrix, gl_ModelViewProjectionMatrix, gl_NormalMatrix
- Shader输出
 - vertex shader: gl_Position
 - fragment shader: gl_FragColor, gl_FragDepth







●编译GLSL着色器程序

```
GLuint vertexShader = glCreateShader(GL_VERTEX_SHADER);
GLuint fragmentShader = glCreateShader(GL FRAGMENT SHADER);
glShaderSource(vertexShader, 1, &vsource, 0);
glShaderSource(fragmentShader, 1, &fsource, 0);
glCompileShader(vertexShader);
glCompileShader(fragmentShader);
GLuint program = glCreateProgram();
glAttachShader(program, vertexShader);
glAttachShader(program, fragmentShader);
glLinkProgram(program);
```



GLSL\j'J



• 使用GLSL着色器程序

- glUseProgram(program): 指明在接下来的绘制中使用program所代表的着色器程序
- glUseProgram(0): 使用默认着色器
- ●设置程序中uniform变量的值
 - 获取uniform变量在程序中的位置
 - glGetUniformLocation(program, "variable_name")
 - 设置uniform变量在程序中的值
 - glUniform{a}{b}{c}(location, value);
 - {a}: 1, 2, 3, 4
 - {b}: f, i, ui
 - {c}: /, v





- 此前,我们的绘制方式是
 - 使用glVertex, glColor, glNormal指明顶点位置,颜色,法向量等信息
 - 慢:对每个顶点的每个属性都需要调用一次相应的函数,将数据传至 OpenGL的buffer中,此后在绘制时,将buffer中内容传至显存进行绘制
 - 是否必要?
 - 使用GLSL中的内置变量gl_Vertex, gl_Normal等引用这些信息

```
out vec3 normal;

void main()
{
    gl_Position = gl_ModelViewProjectionMatrix * gl_Vertex;
    normal = gl_NormalMatrix * gl_Normal;
}
```

• 当前趋势使用generic attributes,而非gl_Vertex等内置变量





● 使用VBO将需要绘制的内容放在编程人员创建的buffer中

- 创建VBO: void glGenBuffers(GLsizei n, GLuint* ids)
- 绑定VBO: void glBindBuffer(GLenum target, GLuint id)
- 拷贝数据至VBO: void **glBufferData**(**GLenum** target, **GLsizei** size, **const** void* data, **GLenum** usage)
 - usage: GL_STATIC_DRAW, GL_STATIC_READ, GL_STATIC_COPY, GL_DYNAMIC_DRAW, GL_DYNAMIC_READ, GL_DYNAMIC_COPY, GL_STREAM_DRAW, GL_STREAM_READ, GL_STREAM_COPY
 - STATIC: 拷贝一次后不再改变
 - DYNAMIC: 程序运行过程中可能发生改变
 - STREAM: 绘制过程中的每帧都发生改变
- 删除VBO: void glDeleteBuffers(GLsizei n, const GLuint* ids)





- 使用VBO将需要绘制的内容放在编程人员创建的buffer中
 - 完整示例

```
GLuint vbold; // ID of VBO
GLfloat* vertices = new GLfloat[vCount*3]; // create vertex array
// generate a new VBO and get the associated ID
glGenBuffers(1, &vbold);
// bind VBO in order to use
glBindBuffer(GL ARRAY BUFFER, vbold);
// upload data to VBO
glBufferData(GL_ARRAY_BUFFER, dataSize, vertices, GL_STATIC_DRAW);
// it is safe to delete after copying data to VBO
delete [] vertices;
// delete VBO when program terminated
glDeleteBuffers(1, &vbold);
```





- 使用VBO将需要绘制的内容放在编程人员创建的buffer中
 - 拷贝部分数据至VBO
 - void glBufferSubData(GLenum target, GLint offset, GLsizei size, void* data)
 - 在VBO之间拷贝数据
 - void glCopyBufferSubData(GLenum readtarget, GLenum writetarget, GLintptr readoffset, GLintptr writeoffset, GLsizeiptr size)
 - 修改VBO内的数据

```
float data[] = {0.5f, 1.0f, -0.35f, [...]};
glBindBuffer(GL_ARRAY_BUFFER, buffer);
// get pointer
void *ptr = glMapBuffer(GL_ARRAY_BUFFER, GL_WRITE_ONLY);
// now copy data into memory
memcpy(ptr, data, sizeof(data));
// make sure to tell OpenGL we're done with the pointer
glUnmapBuffer(GL_ARRAY_BUFFER);
```





• 使用VBO进行绘制

- 指明每个属性在VBO中的位置
 - glVertexPointer, glColorPointer, glNormalPointer, glTexCoordPointer
 - Generic: glVertexAttribPointer
- 开启/关闭相应属性的使用
 - glEnableClientState/glDisableClientState
 - GL_VERTEX_ARRAY, GL_COLOR_ARRAY, GL_NORMAL_ARRAY, GL_TEX_COORD_ARRAY
 - Generic: glEnableVertexAttribArray/glDisableVertexAttribArray
- 绘制函数
 - glDrawArrays, glMultiDrawArrays, glDrawElements, glMultiDrawElements, glDrawRangeElements







● 使用VBO进行绘制(使用内置变量)

```
// bind VBOs for vertex array and index array
glBindBuffer(GL_ARRAY_BUFFER, vbold1); // for vertex attributes
glBindBuffer(GL_ELEMENT_ARRAY_BUFFER, vbold2); // for indices
glEnableClientState(GL VERTEX ARRAY); // activate vertex position array
glEnableClientState(GL NORMAL ARRAY); // activate vertex normal array
glEnableClientState(GL_TEXTURE_COORD_ARRAY); // activate texture coord array
// do same as vertex array except pointer
glVertexPointer(3, GL FLOAT, stride, offset1); // last param is offset, not ptr
glNormalPointer(GL FLOAT, stride, offset2);
glTexCoordPointer(2, GL FLOAT, stride, offset3);
// draw 6 faces using offset of index array
glDrawElements(GL TRIANGLES, 36, GL UNSIGNED BYTE, 0);
glDisableClientState(GL VERTEX ARRAY); // deactivate vertex position array
glDisableClientState(GL_NORMAL_ARRAY); // deactivate vertex normal array
glDisableClientState(GL_TEXTURE_COORD_ARRAY); // deactivate vertex tex coord array
// bind with 0, so, switch back to normal pointer operation
glBindBuffer(GL ARRAY BUFFER, 0);
glBindBuffer(GL_ELEMENT_ARRAY_BUFFER, 0);
```





● 使用VBO进行绘制(使用generic属性)

```
// bind VBOs for vertex array and index array
glBindBuffer(GL_ARRAY_BUFFER, vbold1); // for vertex coordinates
glBindBuffer(GL ELEMENT ARRAY BUFFER, vbold2); // for indices
glEnableVertexAttribArray(attribVertex); // activate vertex position array
glEnableVertexAttribArray(attribNormal); // activate vertex normal array
glEnableVertexAttribArray(attribTexCoord); // activate texture coords array
// set vertex arrays with generic API
glVertexAttribPointer(attribVertex, 3, GL_FLOAT, false, stride, offset1);
glVertexAttribPointer(attribNormal, 3, GL_FLOAT, false, stride, offset2);
glVertexAttribPointer(attribTexCoord, 2, GL FLOAT, false, stride, offset3);
// draw 6 faces using offset of index array
glDrawElements(GL TRIANGLES, 36, GL UNSIGNED BYTE, 0);
glDisableVertexAttribArray(attribVertex); // deactivate vertex position
glDisableVertexAttribArray(attribNormal); // deactivate vertex normal
glDisableVertexAttribArray(attribTexCoord); // deactivate texture coords
// bind with 0, so, switch back to normal pointer operation
glBindBuffer(GL ARRAY BUFFER, 0);
glBindBuffer(GL ELEMENT ARRAY BUFFER, 0);
```





● 使用内置变量 vs 使用generic属性

- 内置变量

```
out vec3 normal;

void main()
{
    gl_Position = gl_ModelViewProjectionMatrix * gl_Vertex;
    normal = gl_NormalMatrix * gl_Normal;
}
```

- generic属性

```
layout (location=0) in vec3 vertex_attrib;
layout (location=1) in vec3 normal_attrib;
uniform mat4 model;
uniform mat4 view;
uniform mat4 projection;
out vec3 normal;

void main()
{
    gl_Position = projection*view*model*vertex_attrib;
    normal = mat3(transpose(inverse(view*model))*normal_attrib;
}
```



Questions?

