

### MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE NATIONAL TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF UKRAINE "IHORY SIKORSKY KYIV POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE"

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## Computer Graphics Programming Laboratory Work 3

# Coordinate transformations and projections. Animation. Control using input sensors

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**IM-14 FIOT** 

Class Number: 12

**Kyiv** 

IHORY SIKORSKY KYIV POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE

2025

### 1. Objective of the Project

The primary objective of this lab assignment is to build a three-dimensional scene using OpenGL ES 3.2 on Android and control it via user interactions. The goal is to gain hands-on experience in graphics programming and interactive rendering.

### 2. Technologies and Tools Used

- ❖ Java (Android development language)
- **❖** Android Studio
- ♦ OpenGL ES 3.2
- ❖ GLSurfaceView / Renderer structure
- ❖ Shader Programming (Vertex and Fragment Shader)
- ❖ Model-View-Projection (MVP) Matrix

### 3. Project Architecture

The project is designed with a modular and class-based architecture. Each class has a specific responsibility. Below is an overview of each class:

### - MainActivity.java

- **The Entry point of the application.**
- \* Provides two scene options via menu: *Pyramid Rotation* and *Nine Cubes*.
- ❖ Updates camera coordinate information in the top title bar dynamically.
- ❖ Manages key events (arrow keys) for scene navigation in the cube scene.

```
MainActivity.java ×
          package com.example.kulubecioglu_lab3_gles;
          import android.os.Bundle;
          import androidx.appcompat.app.AppCompatActivity;
          import android.view.KeyEvent;
          import android.widget.FrameLayout;
          import android.widget.TextView;
 14 ▷ 
public class MainActivity extends AppCompatActivity {
              private MyGLSurfaceView gLView;
              private myWorkMode wmRef = null;
              protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
                  super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
                  gLView = new MyGLSurfaceView( context: this);
                  cameraInfoText.setText("a=0 b=0 x=0.0 y=0.0 z=0.0");
```

```
MainActivity.java ×
          public class MainActivity extends AppCompatActivity {
                  cameraInfoText.setTextSize(14);
                  cameraInfoText.setTextColor(0xFFFFFFFF);
                  FrameLayout.LayoutParams params = new FrameLayout.LayoutParams(
                          FrameLayout.LayoutParams.WRAP_CONTENT
                  params.gravity = Gravity.TOP | Gravity.CENTER_HORIZONTAL;
                  params.topMargin = 10;
                  cameraInfoText.setLayoutParams(params);
                  gLView.setCameraInfoTextView(cameraInfoText);
              @Override
 51 6 @
              @Override
                          cameraInfoText.setText(""); // Koordinat metnini gizle
```

```
MainActivity.java ×
          public class MainActivity extends AppCompatActivity {
                          cameraInfoText.setText(""); // Koordinat metnini gizle
                          myModeStart(new myPyramidRotationMode(), MyGLSurfaceView.RENDERMODE_CONTINUOUSL
                      case 2:
                          myNineCubesMode mode = new myNineCubesMode();
                          myModeStart(mode, MyGLSurfaceView.RENDERMODE_WHEN_DIRTY);
                          gLView.updateCameraInfoText();
              private void myModeStart(myWorkMode wmode, int rendermode) {
                  wmRef = wmode;
                  if (wmRef instanceof myPyramidRotationMode) {
                      ((myPyramidRotationMode) wmRef).setCameraUpdateListener(info ->
                  } else if (wmRef instanceof myNineCubesMode) {
                      ((myNineCubesMode) wmRef).setCameraUpdateListener(info ->
                              runOnUiThread(() -> setTitle(<u>info</u>))
```

```
MainActivity.java ×
          public class MainActivity extends AppCompatActivity {
              private void myModeStart(myWorkMode wmode, int rendermode) {
                  gLView.setWorkMode(wmode);
                  if (wmRef instanceof myNineCubesMode) {
                      myNineCubesMode mode = (myNineCubesMode) wmRef;
                          case KeyEvent.KEYCODE_DPAD_LEFT:
                              mode.adjustBeta( delta: 5);
                              break;
                          case KeyEvent.KEYCODE_DPAD_DOWN:
                              break;
                      gLView.updateCameraInfoText();
                      gLView.requestRender();
```

```
gLView.requestRender();

gLView.requestRender();

return true;

}

return super.onKeyDown(keyCode, event);

}

127
}
```

### - MyGLSurfaceView.java

- Custom class extending GLSurfaceView.
- ❖ Captures touch gestures and forwards them to the active scene.
- Updates camera coordinate information in a TextView.

```
MainActivity.java
                    MyGLSurfaceView.java ×
      package com.example.kulubecioglu_lab3_gles;
                                                                                                A5 ^ ~
      import android.content.Context;
      import android.opengl.GLSurfaceView;
      import android.view.MotionEvent;
      import android.widget.TextView;
      public class MyGLSurfaceView extends GLSurfaceView {
          private final MyGLRenderer renderer;
          private myWorkMode wmRef = null;
              super(context);
              setEGLContextClientVersion(3);
              renderer = new MyGLRenderer();
              setRenderer(renderer);
              setRenderMode(GLSurfaceView.RENDERMODE_WHEN_DIRTY);
           public void setWorkMode(myWorkMode workMode) {
              this.wmRef = workMode;
              renderer.setWorkMode(workMode);
```

```
MainActivity.java
                    MyGLSurfaceView.java ×
      public class MyGLSurfaceView extends GLSurfaceView {
                                                                                                 45 ^ ~
              this.wmRef = workMode;
               renderer.setWorkMode(workMode);
              if (wmRef instanceof myNineCubesMode && cameraInfoTextView != null) {
                  myNineCubesMode mode = (myNineCubesMode) wmRef;
                   String info = String.format("a=\%.0f b=\%.0f x=\%.1f y=\%.1f z=\%.1f",
                          mode.getAlpha(), mode.getBeta(), mode.getCamX(), mode.getCamY(), mode.getCamZ(
          public boolean onTouchEvent(MotionEvent e) {
               if (wmRef == null || wmRef.onTouchNotUsed()) return false;
              int cx = getWidth();
              int cy = getHeight();
               float x = e.getX();
               switch (e.getAction()) {
                  case MotionEvent.ACTION_DOWN:
                       if (wmRef.onActionDown(x, y, cx, cy)) updateCameraInfoText();
                       if (wmRef.onActionMove(x, y, cx, cy)) updateCameraInfoText();
```

```
if (wmRef.onActionMove(x, y, cx, cy)) updateCameraInfoText();
break;
}
requestRender();
return true;
}
```

### - MyGLRenderer.java

- ❖ Handles the rendering operations.
- Controls rendering flow via onSurfaceCreated, onDrawFrame, and onSurfaceChanged.
- Draws scenes based on the active myWorkMode.

```
MainActivity.java
                     MyGLSurfaceView.java
                                              MyGLRenderer.java ×
       package com.example.kulubecioglu_lab3_gles;
       import android.opengl.GLES32;
       import android.opengl.GLSurfaceView;
       import javax.microedition.khronos.egl.EGLConfig;
       import javax.microedition.khronos.opengles.GL10;
      public class MyGLRenderer implements GLSurfaceView.Renderer {
          private myWorkMode wmRef = null;
          public void setWorkMode(myWorkMode workMode) {
              this.wmRef = workMode;
          public void onSurfaceCreated(GL10 gl, EGLConfig config) {
              GLES32.glEnable(GLES32.GL_DEPTH_TEST);
          @Override
          public void onSurfaceChanged(GL10 gl, int width, int height) {
              GLES32.glViewport( x: 0, y: 0, width, height);
              renderHeight = height;
```

```
renderHeight = height;

}

nousages

@Override
public void onDrawFrame(GL10 gl) {
    GLES32.glClear([mask: GLES32.GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT | GLES32.GL_DEPTH_BUFFER_BIT);

if (wmRef == null) return;

if (wmRef.getProgramId() == 0) wmRef.myCreateShaderProgram();

if (wmRef.getProgramId() == 0) return;

GLES32.glUseProgram(wmRef.getProgramId());

wmRef.myUseProgramForDrawing(renderWidth, renderHeight);

wmRef.myUseProgramForDrawing(renderWidth, renderHeight);

}
```

### - myWorkMode.java

- ❖ Abstract base class for all scene modes.
- Provides template methods like myCreateScene(), myUseProgramForDrawing().

```
ManActivity.java
                   MyGLSurfaceView.java
                                            MyGLRenderer.java
                                                                   myWorkMode.java ×
      package com.example.kulubecioglu_lab3_gles;
                                                                                          ∆1 ≤8 ^
      import android.opengl.GLES32;
     public abstract class myWorkMode {
         // Kamera değişkenleri
          // Dokunmatik kontrol değişkenleri
         protected float xTouchDown, yTouchDown;
```

```
MyGLSurfaceView.java
                                          MyGLRenderer.java
                                                                   myWorkMode.java
                                                                                            ∆1 %8 ^ ∨
public abstract class myWorkMode {
    public void myUseProgramForDrawing(int width, int height) {
        float aspect = (float) width / height;
        Matrix.setIdentityM(viewMatrix, smOffset: 0);
        Matrix.perspectiveM(projectionMatrix, offset: 0, fovy: 45, aspect, zNear: 0.1f, zFar: 100);
        Matrix.setIdentityM(modelMatrix, smOffset: 0);
        int viewHandle = GLES32.glGetUniformLocation(glProgram, name: "uViewMatrix");
        int projHandle = GLES32.glGetUniformLocation(glProgram, name: "uProjMatrix");
        int modelHandle = GLES32.glGetUniformLocation(glProgram, name: "uModelMatrix");
        GLES32.glUniformMatrix4fv(viewHandle, count: 1, transpose: false, viewMatrix, offset: 0);
         \texttt{GLES32.glUniformMatrix4fv} (\texttt{projHandle}, \texttt{count: 1}, \texttt{transpose: false}, \texttt{projectionMatrix}, \texttt{offset: 0}) 
        GLES32.glUniformMatrix4fv(modelHandle, count: 1, transpose: false, modelMatrix, offset: 0);
```

```
MyGLRe erer.java
                                                                    myWorkMode.java ×
MainActivity.java
                    MyGLSurfaceView.java
      public abstract class myWorkMode {
                                                                                           △1 ≪8 ^
          public void myUseProgramForDrawing(int width, int height) {
              GLES32.glDrawArrays(GLES32.GL_TRIANGLES, first: 0, numVertices);
```

```
81

82  yTouchDown = y;

83  return true;

84 }
```

### - myPyramidRotationMode.java

- ❖ Implements the pyramid scene.
- ❖ Camera is positioned diagonally.
- ❖ The pyramid continuously rotates on its own axis.
- ❖ User can rotate the scene or zoom in/out using touch gestures.
- ❖ Camera information is updated dynamically and displayed in the UI.

```
MyGLSurfaceView.java
                      MyGLRenderer.java
                                             myWorkMode.java
                                                                    myPyramidRotationMode.java
       package com.example.kulubecioglu_lab3_gles;
       import android.opengl.GLES32;
       import android.opengl.Matrix;
       public class myPyramidRotationMode extends myWorkMode {
           private float alphaViewAngle = 45; // sahneye capraz bakis
           private float viewDistance = 12.0f; // biraz daha geriden başlat
           private OnCameraUpdateListener cameraUpdateListener;
           public interface OnCameraUpdateListener {
              void onCameraUpdate(String info);
```

```
MainActivityjava © MyGLSurfaceViewjava © MyGLRendererjava © myWorkModejava © myPyramidRotationModejava × : : -

7 public class prPyrendidRotationMode extends syNorkMode {
6 public void myGreateShaderProgram() {
7 public void myGreateShaderProgram() {
8 pyGLUtils.bindVertexArrayWithColor(arrayVertex, glProgram);
9 }
9 }
9 2usages 8
90 verride 90verride 90victus = new float[size];
9 int size = 2000;
9 // Zemin (chessboard)
9 gos = myGraphicPrintitives.addChessXYZRGE(arrayVertex, gos, x0 -2.0f, y0 -2.0f, z0 0.0f, mm 4, my 4, Mize 1.0f);
9 // Pirasit
10 pos = myGraphicPrintitives.addSyramidXYZRGE(arrayVertex, gos, x0 -2.0f, y0 -2.0f, z0 0.0f, mm 4, my 4, Mize 1.0f);
9 // Pirasit
10 pos = myGraphicPrintitives.addSyramidXYZRGE(arrayVertex, gos, x0 -2.0f, y0 -2.0f, z0 0.0f, mm 4, my 4, Mize 1.0f);
10 pos = myGraphicPrintitives.addSyramidXYZRGE(arrayVertex, gos, x0 -2.0f, y0 -2.0f, z0 0.0f, mm 4, my 4, Mize 1.0f);
10 pos = myGraphicPrintitives.addSyramidXYZRGE(arrayVertex, gos, x0 -2.0f, y0 -2.0f, z0 0.0f, mm 4, my 4, Mize 1.0f);
11 pos = myGraphicPrintitives.addChessXYZRGE(arrayVertex, gos, x0 -2.0f, y0 -2.0f, z0 0.0f, mm 4, my 4, Mize 1.0f);
12 // Pirasit
13 pos = myGraphicPrintitives.addSyramidXYZRGE(arrayVertex, gos, x0 -2.0f, y0 -2.0f, z0 0.0f, mm 4, my 4, my 4, Mize 1.0f);
14 pos = myGraphicPrintitives.addSyramidXYZRGE(arrayVertex, gos, x0 -2.0f, y0 -2.0f, z0 0.0f, mm 4, my 4, my 4, mize 1.0f);
15 pos = myGraphicPrintitives.addChessXYZRGE(arrayVertex, gos, x0 -2.0f, y0 -2.0f, z0 0.0f, mm 4, my 4, m
```

```
nousages
public float getCamY() {
    return (float)(Math.cos(Math.toRadians(alphaViewAngle)) * Math.cos(Math.toRadians(betaViewAngle))) * (viewDistance + cameraMoveOffset);
}

nousages
v nousages
v 146
public float getCamZ() {
    return (float)(Math.sin(Math.toRadians(betaViewAngle))) * (viewDistance + cameraMoveOffset);
}

147
    return (float)(Math.sin(Math.toRadians(betaViewAngle))) * (viewDistance + cameraMoveOffset);
}

149
}
```

### - myNineCubesMode.java

- ❖ Implements a 3x3x3 cube grid scene.
- Provides free camera movement inside the scene.
- ❖ Navigation via touch gestures and arrow keys.
- Includes a chessboard-style floor for spatial reference.
- myGraphicPrimitives.java
- ❖ Helper class for adding geometric shapes (cubes, pyramids, floor).
- Includes methods like addCubeXYZRGB(), addPyramidXYZRGB(), addChessXYZRGB().

```
### Swiny.java  ### MyGlSurfaceView.java  ### MyGlRendererjava  ##
```

```
MyGLSurfaceView.java
                              MyGLRenderer.java
                                                      myWorkMode.java
                                                                             myPyramidRotationMode.j
public class myNineCubesMode extends myWorkMode {
        // Mouse sağ-sol <u>hareket</u> → <u>bakış yönünü değiştir</u>
        notifyCameraInfo();
        notifyCameraInfo();
        notifyCameraInfo();
```

### - myShadersLibrary.java

- \* Contains Vertex and Fragment shader source code.
- ❖ Used during shader program creation.

### - myGLUtils.java

\* Responsible for compiling shaders, creating VAOs, and binding vertex buffers.

```
Rendererjava  myWorkModejava  myPyramidRotationModejava  myNineCubesModejava  myShadersLibraryjava  myShadersL
```

```
Log.e( Leg. "GLUTIS", Image "Program olugturulamed: ");
return 0;
}

GLES32.glAttachShader(program, vertexShader);
GLES32.glAttachShader(program, vertexShader);
GLES32.glAttachShader(program);
GLES32.glLinkkTogram(program);
GLES32.glLinkkTogram(program);
GLES32.glLinkkTogram(program);
GLES32.glLinkkTogram(program);
GLES32.glGetProgram(program);
GLES32.glTeleteProgram(program);
return 0;
}

Log.e( Log.e( Log. "GLUTIS", Image "Program Link Latasi: " + GLES32.glGetProgramInfoLog(program));
GLES32.glTeleteProgram(program);
return 0;
}

Log.d( Log. "GLUTIS", Image "Shader program basariyla olusturuldu. ID=" + program);
GLES32.glDeleteShader(vertexShader);
GLES32.glDeleteShader(raggentShader);

return program;
}

// Shader yUKLe
2 usages
public static int loadShader(int type, String shaderSource) {
String shader!Pype = (type == GLES32.gl_VERTEX_SHADER) ? "VERTEX" : "FRAGMENT";
Log.d( Log. (Log. (Log
```

### 4. Scene Features and User Interactions

Scene Name	Features
Pyramid Rotation	Pyramid rotates automatically, touch gestures rotate the scene or zoom
Nine Cubes	Free camera movement, navigation via touch and keyboard

- ❖ Both scenes show dynamic camera coordinate information (a, b, x, y, z) at the top of the screen.
- **\* setCameraUpdateListener()** is used for the pyramid scene.
- **\*** updateCameraInfoText() is used for the cube scene.

### - 5. User Controls

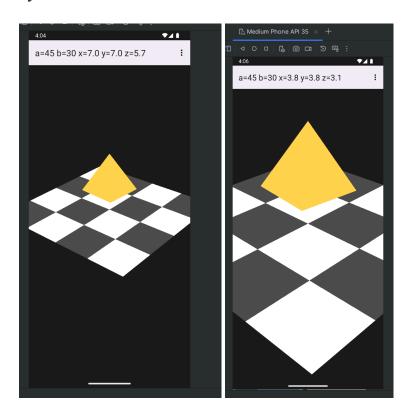
Input Method	Scene Effect
Touch (up/down swipe)	Zoom camera in/out
Touch (left/right swipe)	Rotate scene manually in pyramid mode / move in cube mode
Keyboard Arrow Keys	Adjust camera look direction in cube scene

### - 6. Achievements

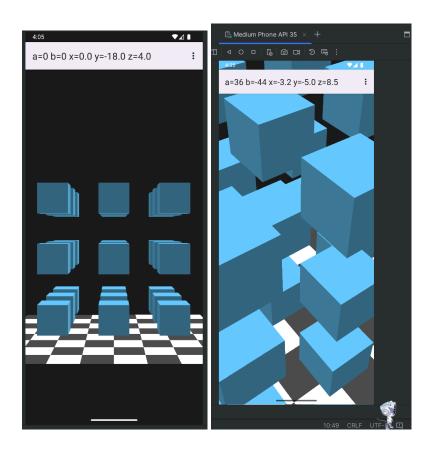
- ❖ 3D scene creation using MVP matrix
- Shader programming practice
- ❖ Implementation of free camera movement
- ❖ Real-time camera coordinate tracking
- ❖ Modular and extendable scene architecture

### - 7. Screenshots

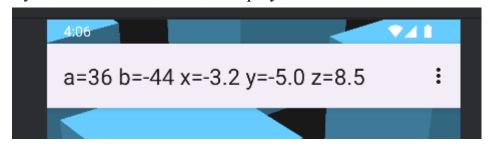
❖ Pyramid Scene View

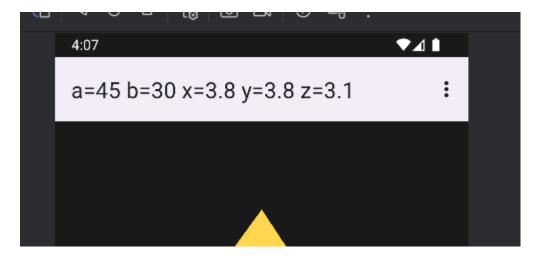


❖ Nine Cubes Scene View



### Dynamic camera coordinate display





### - 8. Conclusion

Through this lab project, we gained essential experience in OpenGL ES scene creation, shader programming, and user interaction integration. The modular design allows for scalability, enabling easy integration of new scenes and shapes. The project demonstrates successful implementation of real-time rendering, UI data synchronization, and interactive control logic.

### **Control Questions and Answers**

### **\*** What is a view coordinate system?

The view coordinate system, also called the camera coordinate system or eye space, is a reference frame in which the scene is viewed from the camera's perspective. It is created by applying a view transformation (typically with a **lookAt** matrix or a combination of translations and rotations) to transform all objects from world space into a coordinate system relative to the camera. In this system, the camera is considered to be at the origin (0,0,0) looking toward a specific direction (usually the -Z axis).

- \* How are coordinate transformations performed in the vertex shader? Coordinate transformations in the vertex shader are done by multiplying the vertex position by a series of transformation matrices:
  - ➤ Model Matrix (uModelMatrix): Transforms the object from local coordinates to world coordinates.
  - ➤ View Matrix (uViewMatrix): Transforms world coordinates into view (camera) coordinates.
  - ➤ Projection Matrix (uProjMatrix): Projects the 3D coordinates into 2D screen coordinates.

The final position is calculated as:

gl\_Position = uProjMatrix \* uViewMatrix \*
uModelMatrix \* vec4(vPosition, 1.0);

- \* How is the scene display angle determined and how to change it?

  The scene display angle is determined by the view transformation, particularly the camera's rotation angles (e.g., alphaViewAngle, betaViewAngle). These angles define how the scene is rotated around different axes. To change the view angle dynamically, the application often uses touch input events or variables that store the previous angle and modify it incrementally during interaction (e.g., dragging the finger on the screen updates the rotation angles).
- **\*** How to specify the boundaries of the cone of visibility for perspective projection?

The boundaries of the cone of visibility in a perspective projection are set using parameters in the **Matrix.perspectiveM()** function in Android OpenGL ES. The parameters include:

- ➤ field of view angle (fovy) vertical angle of the cone.
- ➤ aspect ratio width divided by height of the output screen.
- ➤ near and far planes define the depth range of visible objects. Example:

Matrix.perspectiveM(projMatrix, 0, 45f,
aspect, 0.1f, 30f);

❖ How to take into account the ratio of the output window sizes to compensate for distortions in the proportions of the shape of objects? This is done by calculating and applying the aspect ratio in the projection matrix. The aspect ratio is defined as the width divided by height of the rendering surface. It is passed as a parameter to the perspective matrix function: float aspect = (float) width / height; Matrix.perspectiveM(projMatrix, 0, 45f, aspect, 0.1f, 30f);

This ensures that the shapes are not stretched or squashed when rendered.

- ❖ How to determine the vertical angle of the camera cone of visibility? The vertical angle of the camera's field of view (FOV) is defined in the perspectiveM() function as the first parameter (e.g., 45 degrees). It determines how "wide" the camera's viewing cone is. A larger angle shows more of the scene but can introduce distortion, while a smaller angle focuses more narrowly on objects.
- **\*** How to program some actions for moving the stylus (finger) on the screen?

Actions for stylus (or finger) movement are handled using touch event callbacks in Android:

- > onActionDown(float x, float y, int cx, int cy) is triggered when the screen is touched.
- ➤ onActionMove(float x, float y, int cx, int cy) is triggered when the finger moves on the screen. These functions allow the application to update camera angles (alphaViewAngle, betaViewAngle) or other interactive elements based on user input. For example, horizontal movement

might change the rotation around the Y-axis, and vertical movement might zoom in or out.