

# Shaders

## Part 2



Lighting using shaders.







# 2D Lighting



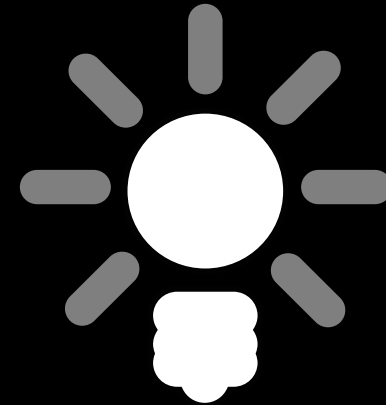
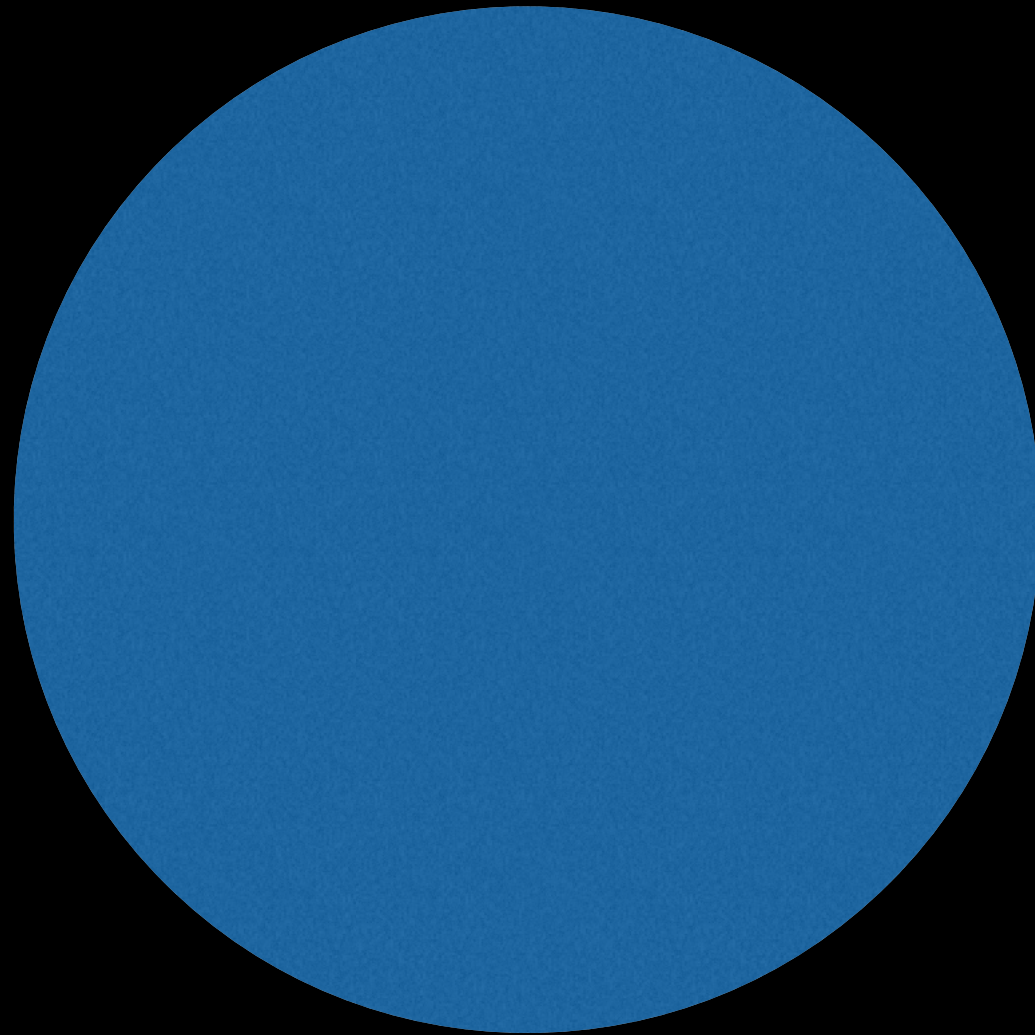
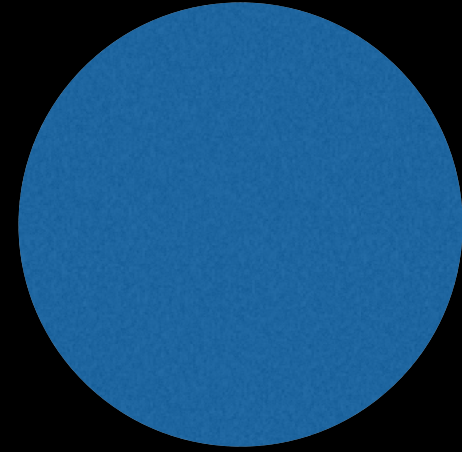
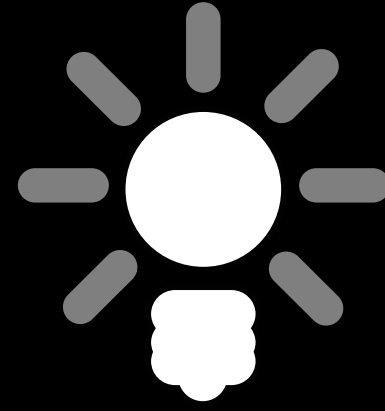
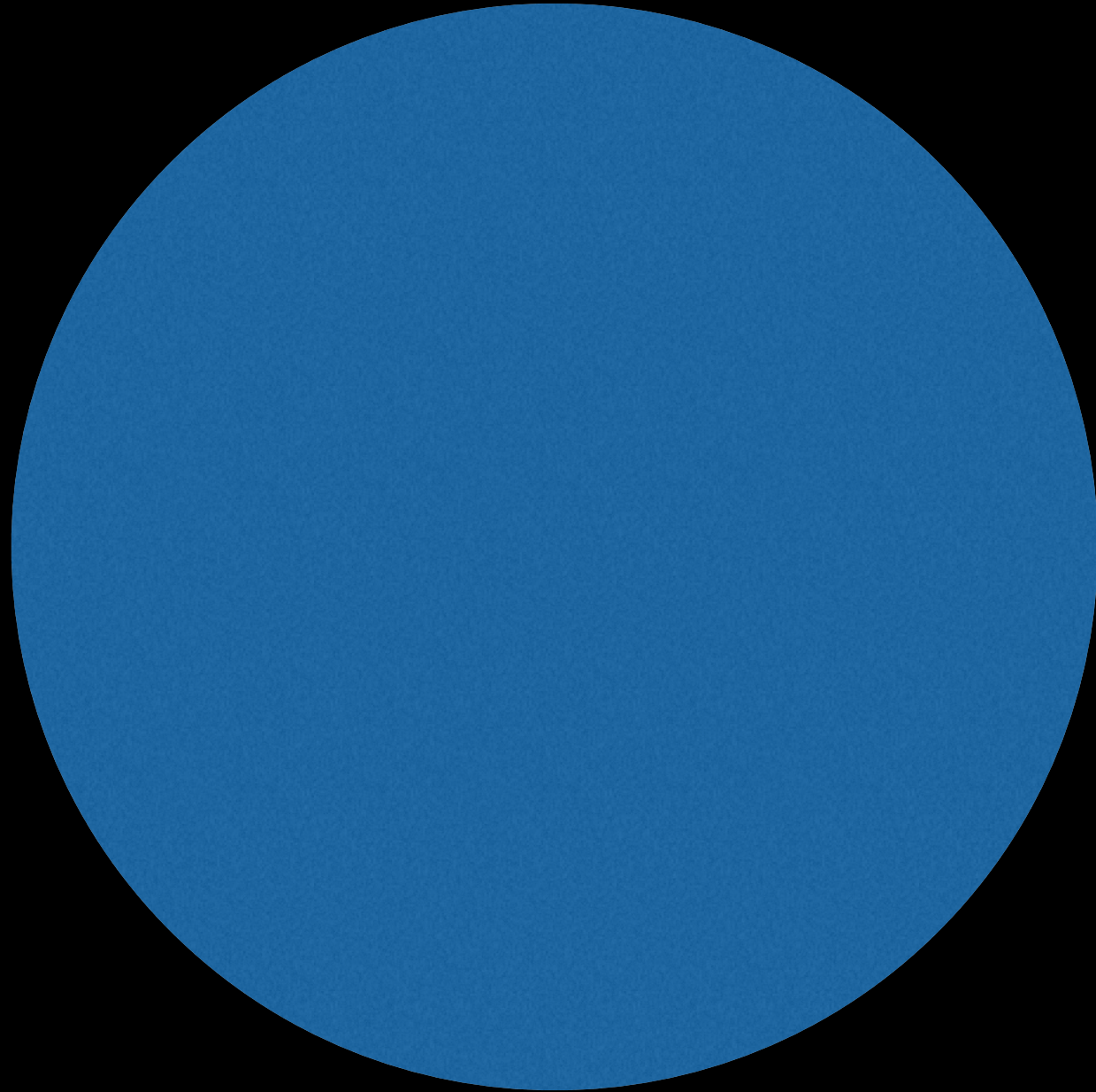


Deadly Red Phaseblade

Life: 156/260





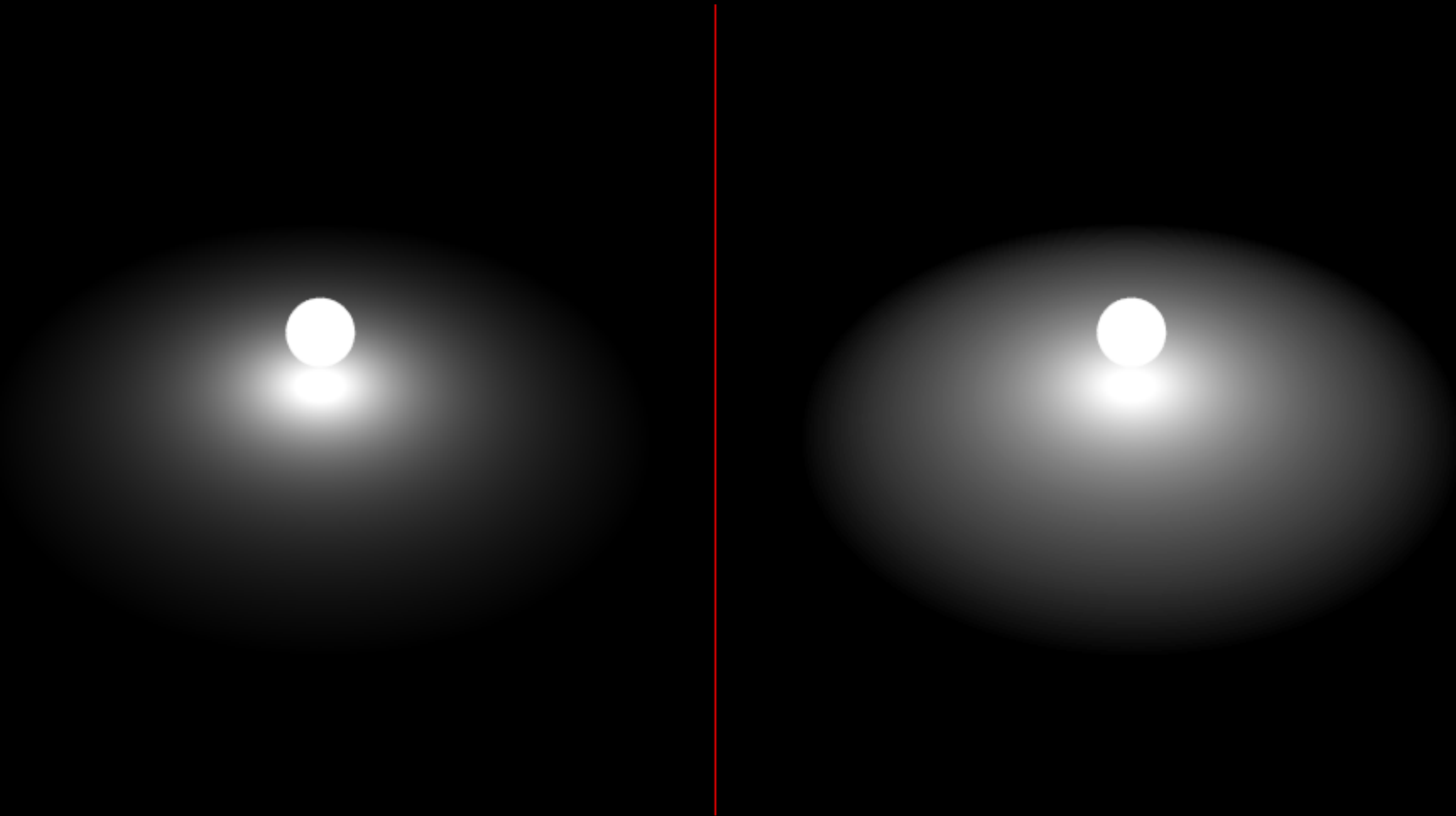


For each pixel, check its **distance to each light**  
and **increase its brightness** based on that light's **attenuation**.



# Light attenuation

Defines the decrease in brightness based on distance from the light.

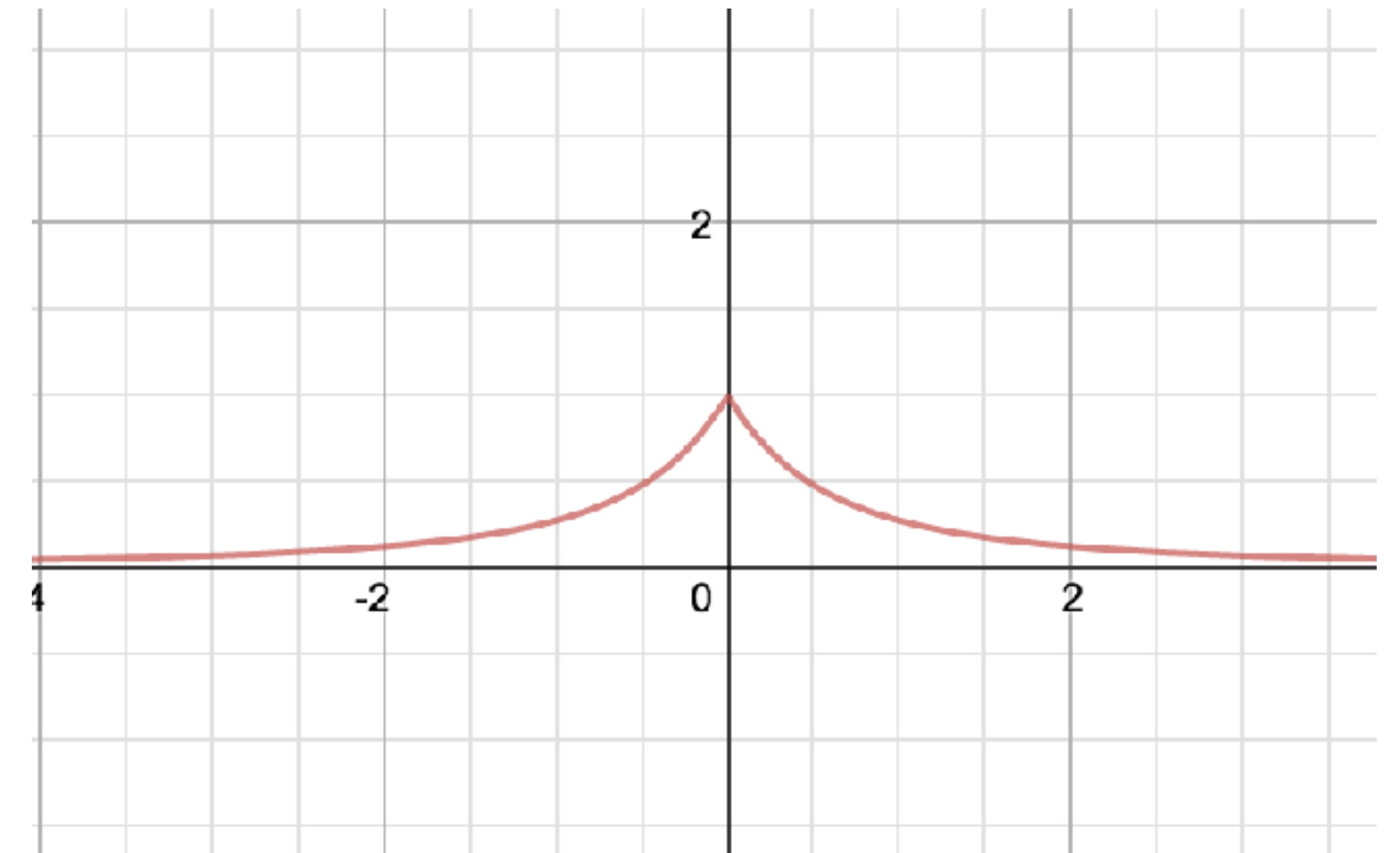


# Light attenuation

## Basic attenuation function.

$$\frac{1}{1 + a|x| + b|x|^2}$$

`1.0 / (1.0 + a*distance + b*distance*distance)`

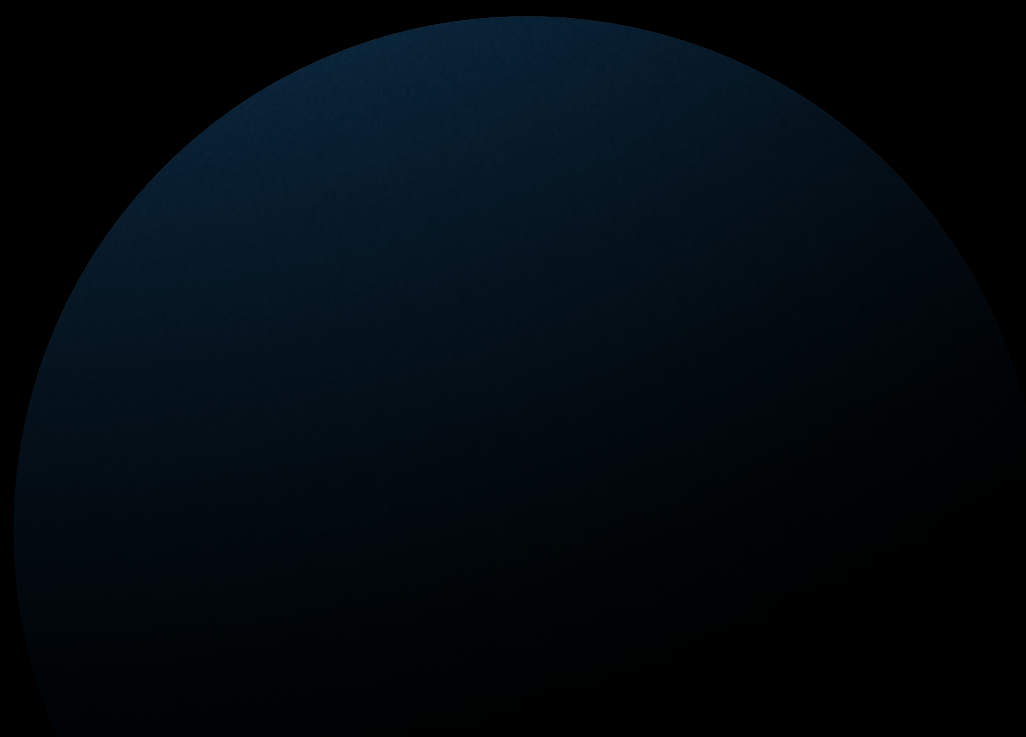
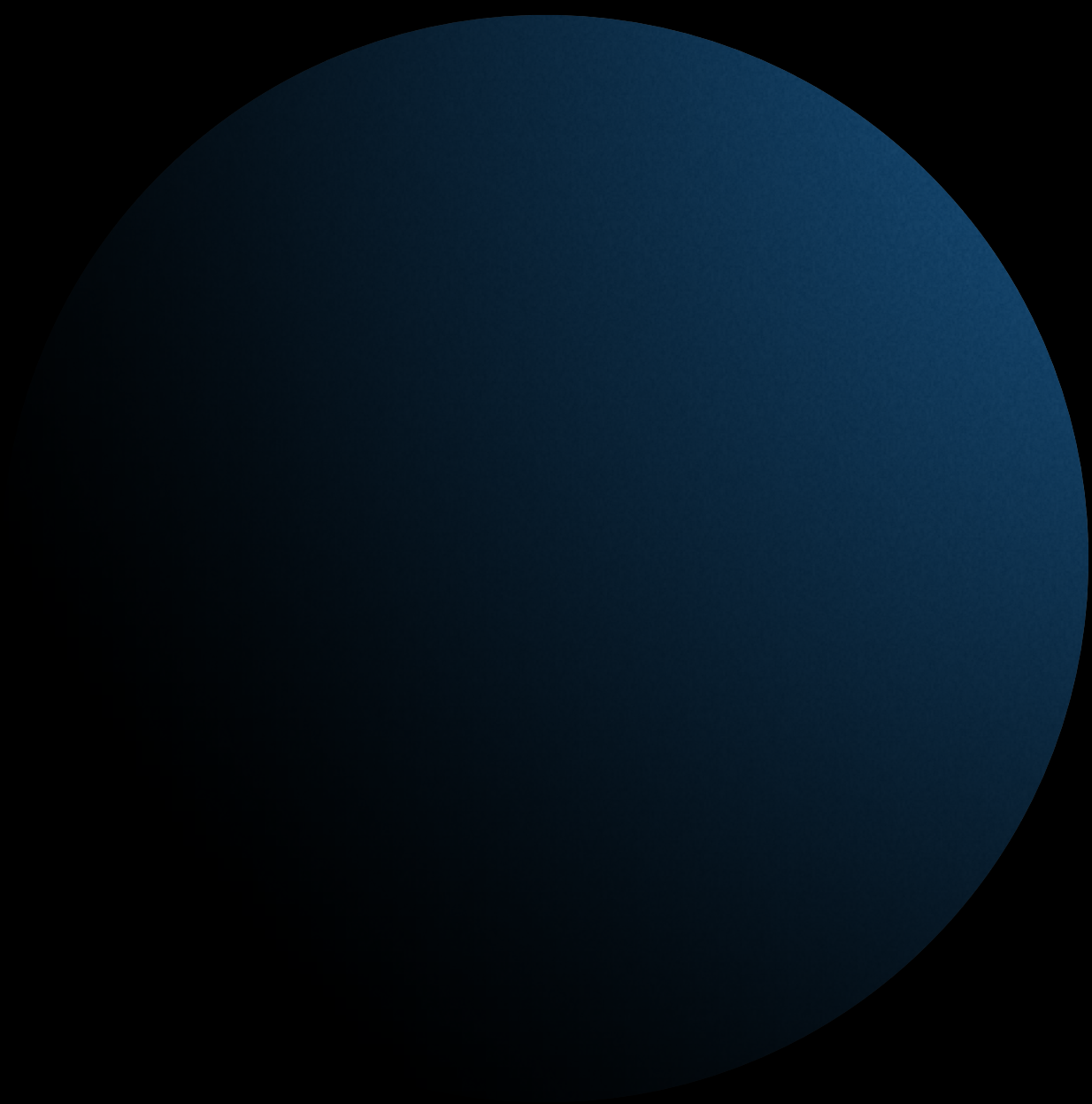
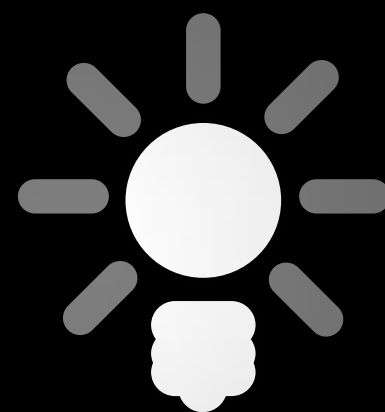


See how a and b values affect the attenuation graph:

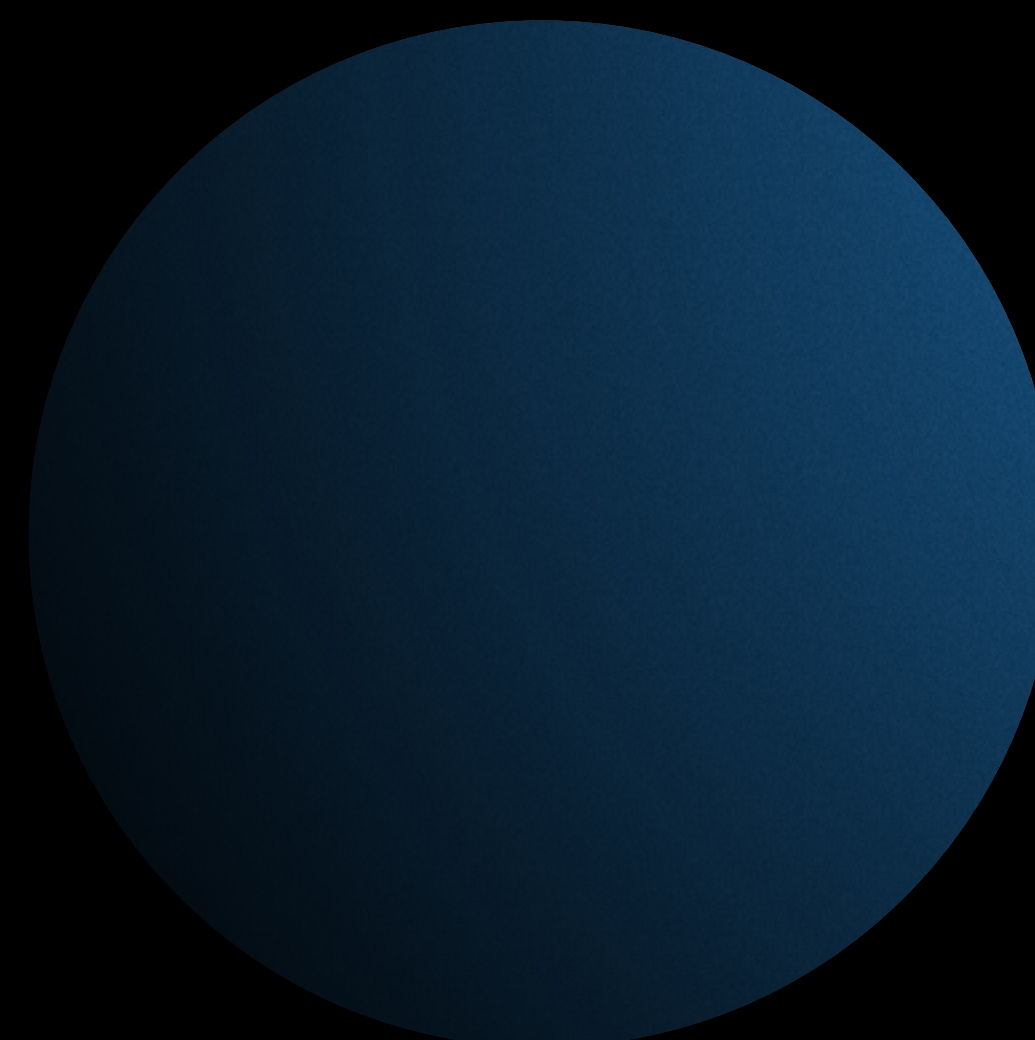
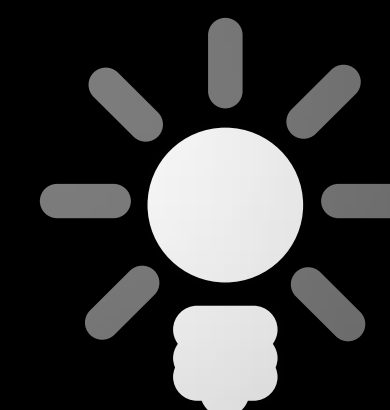
<https://www.desmos.com/calculator/nmnaud1hrw>

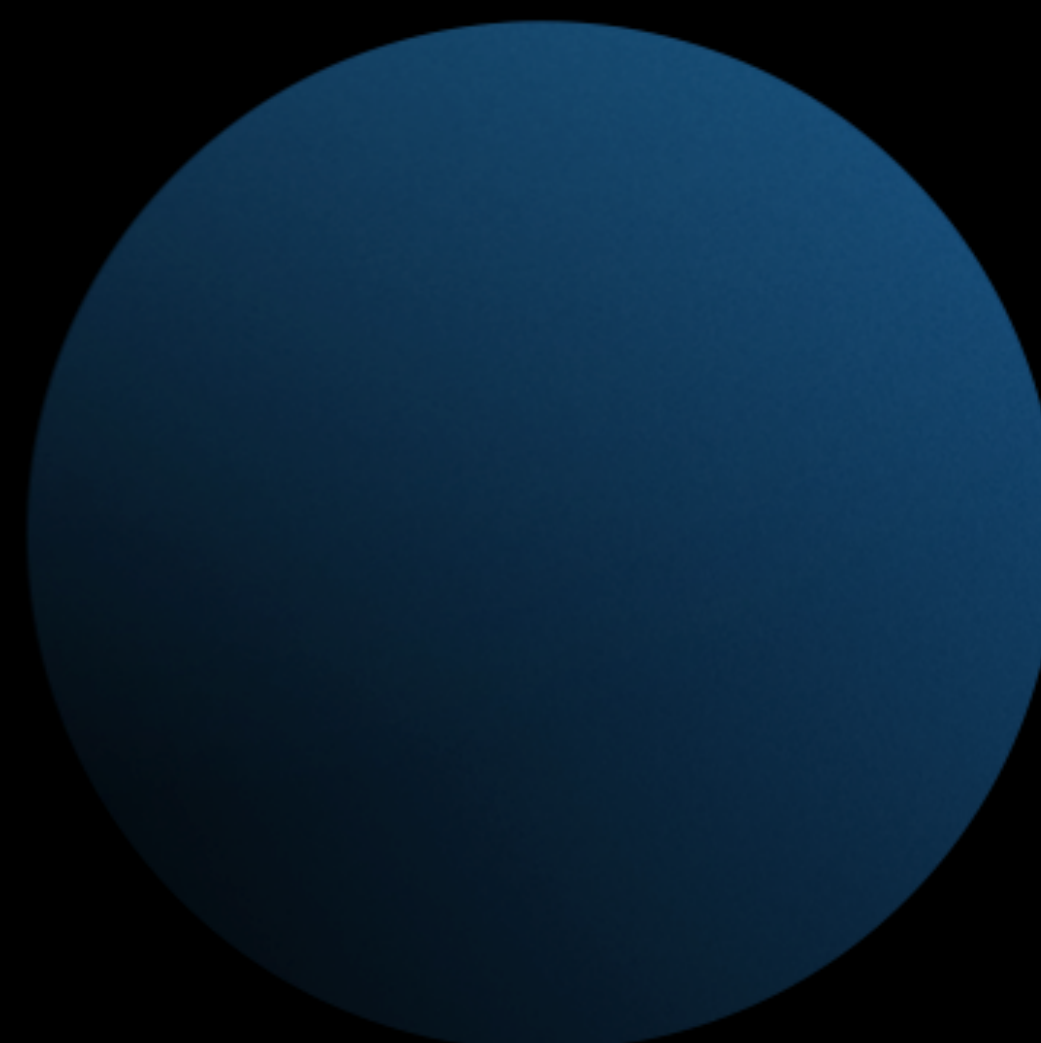














Writing a 2D lighting GLSL shader.

Single light example



# Vertex shader

```
attribute vec4 position;
attribute vec2 texCoord;

uniform mat4 modelMatrix;
uniform mat4 viewMatrix;
uniform mat4 projectionMatrix;

varying vec2 texCoordVar;
varying vec2 varPosition; ◀ - - - - -

void main()
{
    vec4 p = modelMatrix * position; ◀ - - - - -
    texCoordVar = texCoord;
    varPosition = vec2(p.x, p.y); ◀ - - - - -
    gl_Position = projectionMatrix * viewMatrix * p;
}
```

# Fragment shader

```
uniform sampler2D diffuse;
```

```
uniform vec2 lightPosition; ◀-----
```

```
varying vec2 texCoordVar;
```

```
varying vec2 varPosition; ◀-----
```

```
float attenuate(float dist, float a, float b) {  
    return 1.0 / (1.0 + a*dist + b*dist*dist);  
}
```

```
void main()  
{
```

```
    float brightness = attenuate(distance(lightPosition, varPosition), 4.0, 0.0); ◀-----  
    vec4 textureColor = texture2D(diffuse, texCoordVar);  
    gl_FragColor = textureColor * brightness;  
    gl_FragColor.a = textureColor.a;
```

```
}
```



# Multiple light example

# Fragment shader

```
uniform sampler2D diffuse;
```

```
uniform vec2 lightPositions[6];
```



```
varying vec2 texCoordVar;
```

```
varying vec2 varPosition;
```

```
float attenuate(float dist, float a, float b) {  
    return 1.0 / (1.0 + a*dist + b*dist*dist);  
}
```

```
void main()  
{
```

```
    float brightness = 0.0;
```

```
    for(int i=0; i < 6; i++) {
```

```
        brightness += attenuate(distance(lightPositions[i], varPosition), 5.0, 8.0);
```

```
    }
```

```
    vec4 textureColor = texture2D(diffuse, texCoordVar);
```

```
    gl_FragColor = textureColor * brightness;
```

```
    gl_FragColor.a = textureColor.a;
```

```
}
```



# Passing arrays to GLSL



Some GLSL **array types** and their  
corresponding C++ uniform **binding functions**.

```
float – glUniform1fv(location, count, array_pointer);  
vec2 – glUniform2fv(location, count, array_pointer);  
vec3 – glUniform3fv(location, count, array_pointer);  
vec4 – glUniform4fv(location, count, array_pointer);
```

The count needs to match the array size  
in GLSL.

# Pass in all light positions as a vec2 array.

```
GLint lightPositionsUniform = glGetUniformLocation(program.programID, "lightPositions");  
  
// -----  
  
GLfloat lightPositions[6 * 2];  
  
for(int i=0; i < 6; i++) {  
    lightPositions[i*2] = lights[i].x;  
    lightPositions[(i*2)+1] = lights[i].y;  
}  
  
glUniform2fv(lightPositionsUniform, 6, lightPositions);
```

# Color lighting



Same as before, but we add a **vec3** array  
for **light colors**.

# Fragment shader

```
uniform sampler2D diffuse;

uniform vec2 lightPositions[6];
uniform vec3 lightColors[6];

varying vec2 texCoordVar;
varying vec2 varPosition;

float attenuate(float dist, float a, float b) {
    return 1.0 / (1.0 + a*dist + b*dist*dist);
}

void main()
{
    vec3 brightness = vec3(0.0, 0.0, 0.0);

    for(int i=0; i < 6; i++) {
        brightness += attenuate(distance(lightPositions[i], varPosition), 5.0, 8.0) * lightColors[i];
    }

    vec4 textureColor = texture2D(diffuse, texCoordVar);

    gl_FragColor.xyz = textureColor.xyz * brightness;
    gl_FragColor.a = textureColor.a;
}
```

Pass in light positions as a **vec2 array** and light colors as **vec3 array**.

```
GLfloat lightPositions[6 * 2];
for(int i=0; i < 6; i++) {
    lightPositions[i*2] = lights[i].x;
    lightPositions[(i*2)+1] = lights[i].y;
}
glUniform2fv(lightPositionsUniform, 6, lightPositions);
```

```
GLfloat lightColors[6 * 3];
for(int i=0; i < 6; i++) {
    lightColors[i*3] = lights[i].r;
    lightColors[(i*3)+1] = lights[i].g;
    lightColors[(i*3)+2] = lights[i].b;
}
glUniform3fv(lightColorsUniform, 6, lightColors);
```



# 3D Lighting







# OBJECTIVES

- Eliminate all EXALT forces.
- Protect the capture area.
- Block EXALT's hack attempts by occupying the capture zone.
- The covert operative can disrupt EXALT comm arrays.

ENCODER  
Hack Blocked

2

TRANSMITTER  
Location Secure

3

ZISIWE KUUMBA

1

2

3

4

X















Moving into 3D

Pass in light positions as a **vec3 array** and light colors as **vec3 array**.

```
GLfloat lightPositions[6 * 3];
for(int i=0; i < 6; i++) {
    lightPositions[i*3] = lights[i].x;
    lightPositions[(i*3)+1] = lights[i].y;
    lightPositions[(i*3)+2] = lights[i].z;
}

glUniform3fv(lightPositionsUniform, 6, lightPositions);

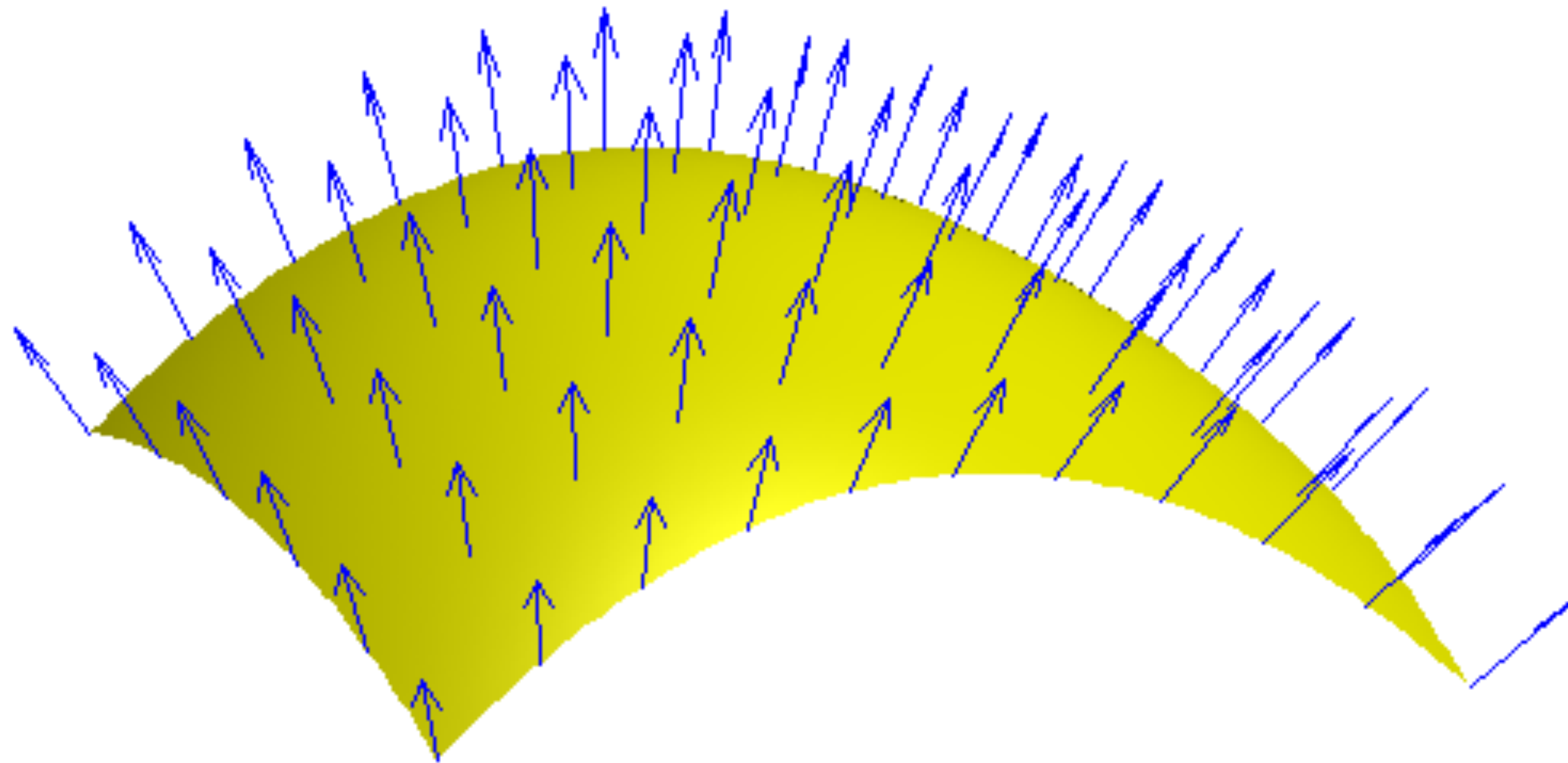
GLfloat lightColors[6 * 3];
for(int i=0; i < 6; i++) {
    lightColors[i*3] = lights[i].r;
    lightColors[(i*3)+1] = lights[i].g;
    lightColors[(i*3)+2] = lights[i].b;
}

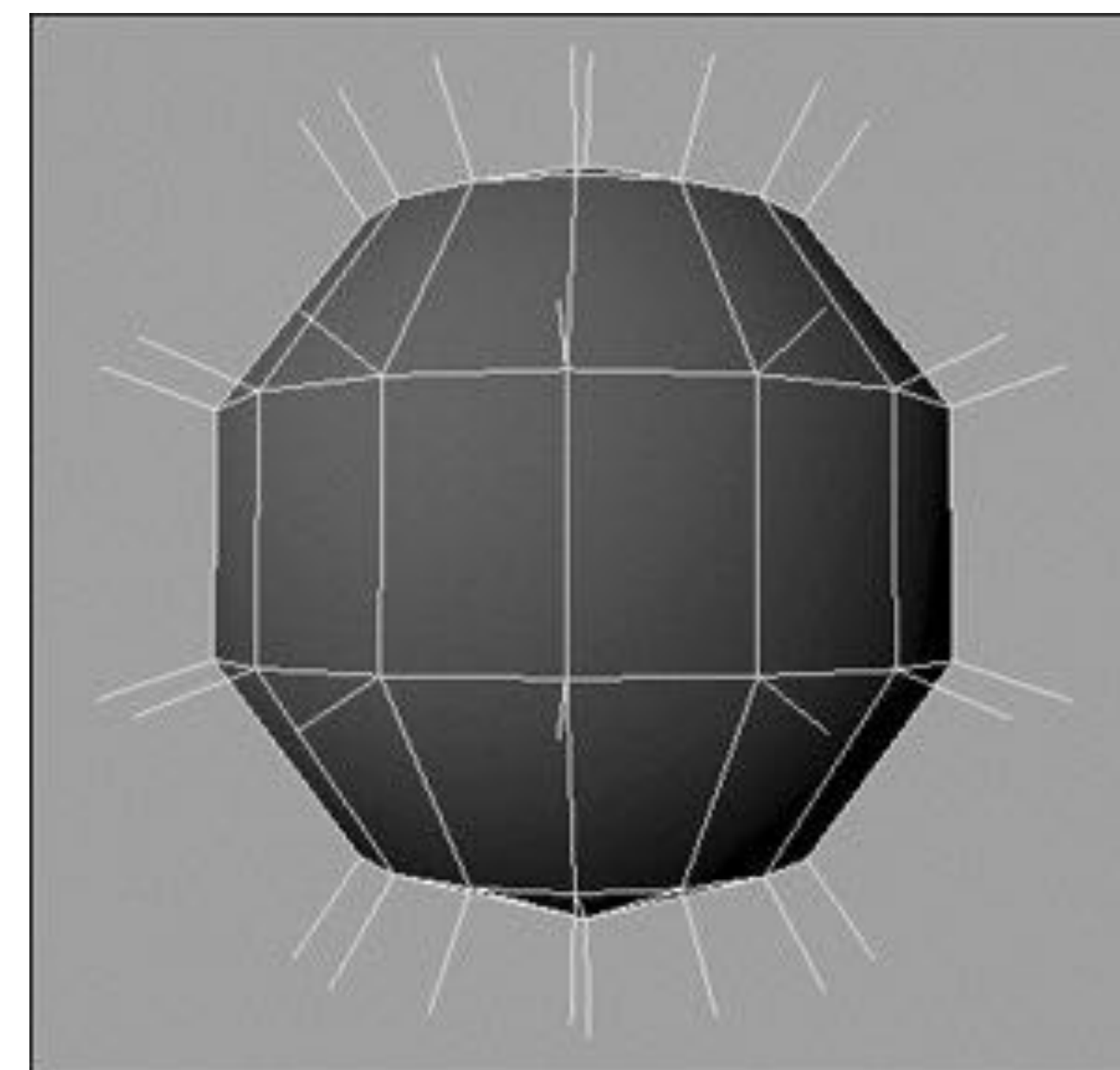
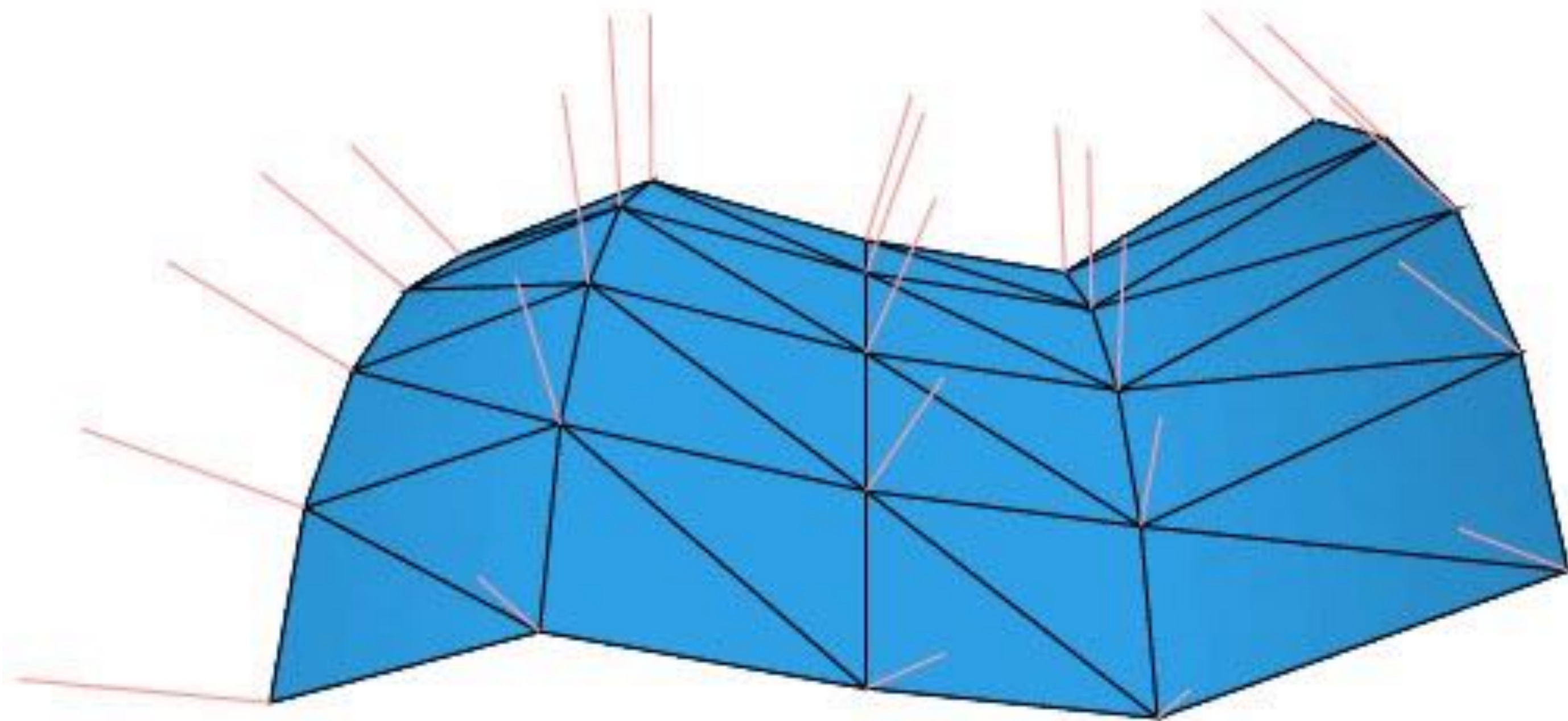
glUniform3fv(lightColorsUniform, 6, lightColors);
```



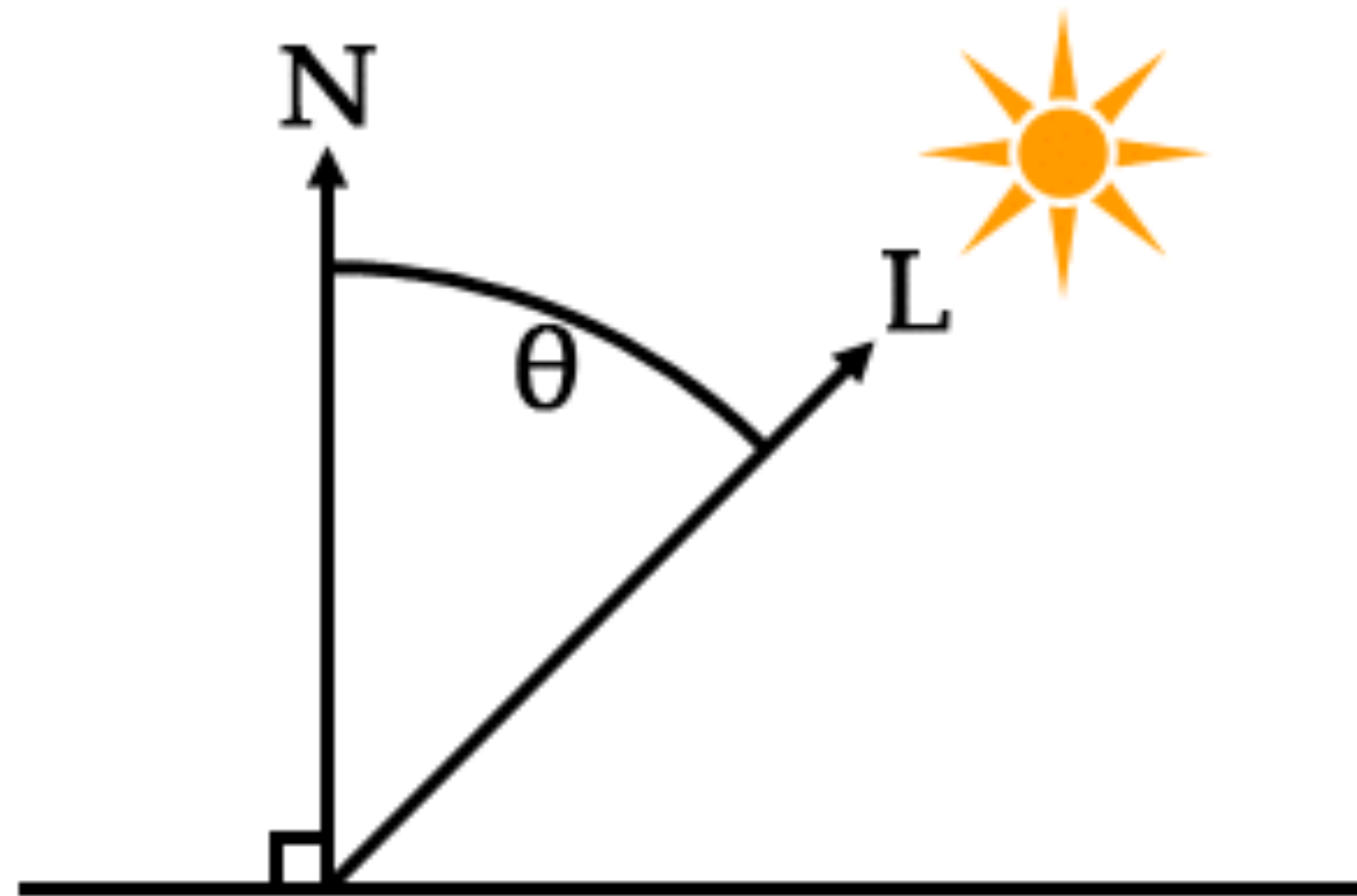
Surface **normals**.

Same exact method as 2D lighting, except light positions are `vec3` and we need to take the surface orientation into account.






**Angle between surface normal**  
and **light direction** defines **how much the light** affects  
that point on the surface.










# Vertex shader

```
attribute vec4 position;  
attribute vec3 normal;   
attribute vec2 texCoord;
```

```
uniform mat4 modelMatrix;  
uniform mat4 viewMatrix;  
uniform mat4 projectionMatrix;
```

```
varying vec2 texCoordVar;  
varying vec3 varPosition;  
varying vec3 varNormal; 
```

```
mat3 mat3_emu(mat4 m4) {  
    return mat3(  
        m4[0][0], m4[0][1], m4[0][2],  
        m4[1][0], m4[1][1], m4[1][2],  
        m4[2][0], m4[2][1], m4[2][2]);  
}
```

```
void main()  
{  
    vec4 p = modelMatrix * position;  
    texCoordVar = texCoord;  
  
    mat3 rotN = mat3_emu(modelMatrix);   
    varNormal = normalize(rotN * normal);   
  
    varPosition = vec3(p.x, p.y, p.z);  
    gl_Position = projectionMatrix * viewMatrix * p;  
}
```

# Fragment shader

```
uniform sampler2D diffuse;
```

```
uniform vec3 lightPositions[6];
```

```
uniform vec3 lightColors[6];
```

```
varying vec2 texCoordVar;
```

```
varying vec3 varPosition;
```

```
varying vec3 varNormal;
```



```
float attenuate(float dist, float a, float b) {  
    return 1.0 / (1.0 + a*dist + b*dist*dist);  
}
```

```
void main()  
{
```

```
    vec3 brightness = vec3(0.0, 0.0, 0.0);
```

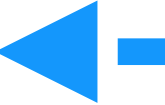
```
    for(int i=0; i < 6; i++) {
```

```
        vec3 lightDir = normalize(lightPositions[i]-varPosition);
```

```
        float nDotL = dot(varNormal, lightDir);
```



```
        brightness += attenuate(distance(lightPositions[i], varPosition) / 4.0, 3.0, 5.0) * lightColors[i] * max(0.0, nDotL);
```



```
    }
```

```
    vec4 textureColor = texture2D(diffuse, texCoordVar);
```

```
    if(textureColor.a == 0.0) {
```

```
        discard;
```

```
    }
```

```
    gl_FragColor.xyz = textureColor.xyz * brightness;
```

```
    gl_FragColor.a = textureColor.a;
```

```
}
```

Setting normal attributes.

## Get the normal attribute location.

```
GLuint normalAttribute = glGetAttribLocation(exampleProgram, "normal");
```

## Pass an array of normals to the shader (one for each vertex).

```
glVertexAttribPointer(normalAttribute, 3, GL_FLOAT, false, 0, normals.data());  
glEnableVertexAttribArray(normalAttribute);
```

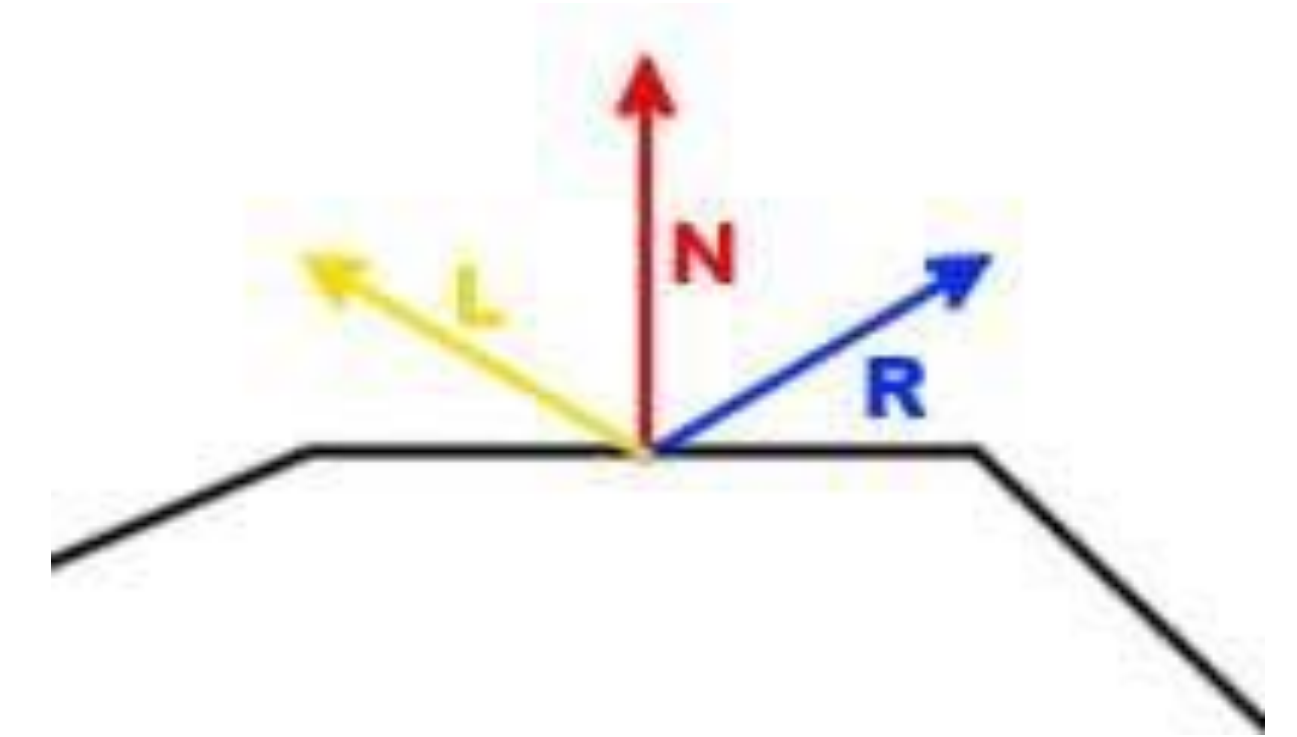


Specular highlights

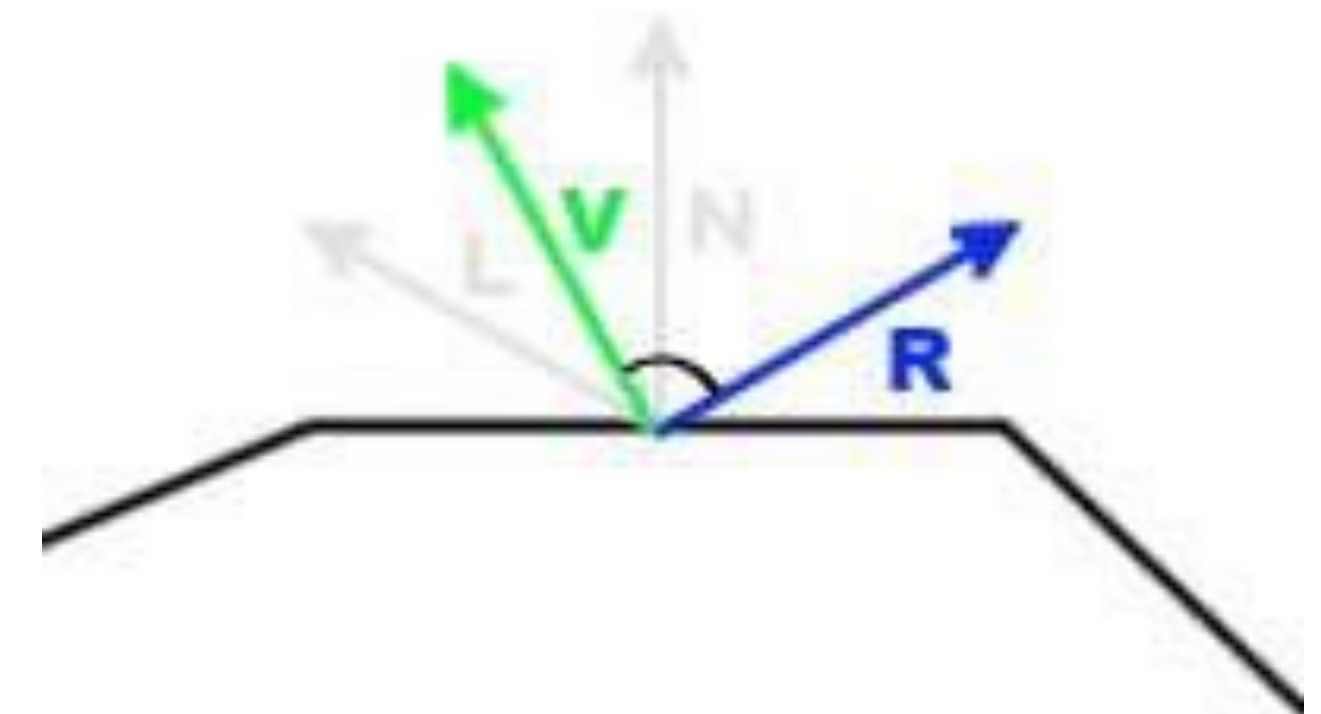


Phong shading

Calculate the **reflection vector** of the **light direction**.



Compare it with the **view direction**.



The closer the reflected light vector is to the view direction, the more brightly it will be lit.

```

uniform sampler2D diffuse;

uniform vec3 lightPositions[6];
uniform vec3 lightColors[6];

varying vec2 texCoordVar;
varying vec3 varPosition;
varying vec3 varNormal;

uniform vec3 eyePosition;

float attenuate(float dist, float a, float b) {
    return 1.0 / (1.0 + a*dist + b*dist*dist);
}

void main()
{
    vec3 brightness = vec3(0.0, 0.0, 0.0);
    vec3 specular = vec3(0.0, 0.0, 0.0);

    for(int i=0; i < 6; i++) {

        vec3 lightDir = normalize(lightPositions[i]-varPosition);
        float nDotL = dot(varNormal, lightDir);
        vec3 lightReflection = -reflect(lightDir, varNormal);
        vec3 eyeDir = normalize(varPosition-eyePosition);

        float attenuation = attenuate(distance(lightPositions[i], varPosition) / 4.0, 1.0, 3.0);

        brightness += attenuation * lightColors[i] * max(0.0, nDotL);
        specular += attenuation * lightColors[i] * pow(max(0.0,dot(lightReflection, eyeDir)), 30.0);

    }

    vec4 textureColor = texture2D(diffuse, texCoordVar);
    if(textureColor.a == 0.0) {
        discard;
    }

    gl_FragColor.xyz = textureColor.xyz * brightness + specular;
    gl_FragColor.a = textureColor.a;

}

```