### **Objectives**

- WebGL Overview
  - webGL introduction
  - A simple example using webGL
  - Shader Programing using GLSL



#### openGL

- OpenGL(英语: Open Graphics Library, 译名: 开放 图形库或者"开放式图形库")
- 是用于<u>渲染2D、3D矢量图形</u>的跨<u>语言、跨平台的应用</u>程序编程接口(API)。
- •由近350个不同的函数调用组成,用来绘制从简单的图形比特到复杂的三维景象。而另一种程序接口系统是仅用于<u>Microsoft Windows</u>上的<u>Direct3D</u>。
- OpenGL常用于<u>CAD</u>、<u>虚拟现实</u>、科学可视化程序和 电子游戏开发。
- OpenGL规范由1992年成立的OpenGL架构评审委员会(ARB)维护。

### openGL

Derivation: openGL, openGL ES, webGL

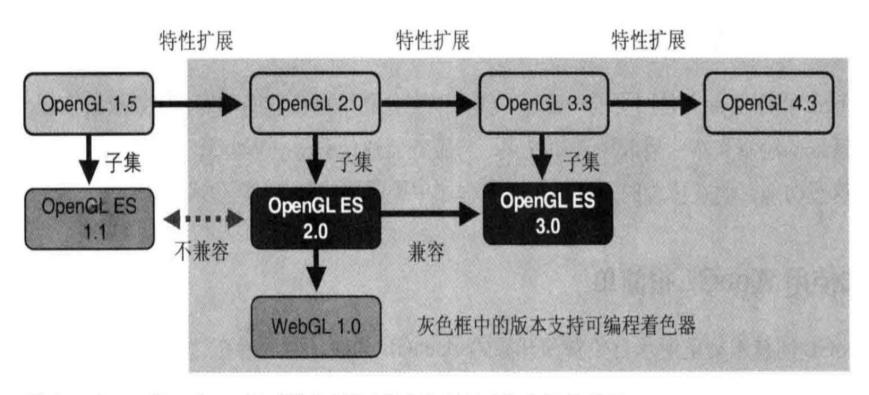


图 1.4 OpenGL、OpenGL ES 1.1//2.0/3.0 和 WebGL 之间的关系



#### webGL

#### • WebGL (Web Graphics Library)

- 是一种3D绘图协议, 这种绘图技术标准允许把JavaScript和OpenGLES 2.0结合在一起, 通过增加OpenGLES 2.0的一个JavaScript绑定,

#### • Advantage:

- webGL程序实际上是网页的一部分, 可以充分利用浏览器的功能, 如放置按钮, 弹出对话框, 播放声音和视频, 与服务器通信等等, 而在传统的三维图形应用程序中则需要你额外编写这些代码
- WebGL可以为HTML5 Canvas提供硬件3D加速渲染, 这样Web 开发人员就可以借助系统显卡来在浏览器里更流畅地展示3D场景和模型了, 还能创建复杂的导航和数据视觉化。
- 显然, WebGL技术标准免去了开发网页专用渲染插件的麻烦, 可被用于创建具有复杂3D结构的网站页面, 甚至可以用来设计3D网页游戏等等。

### WebGL program structure

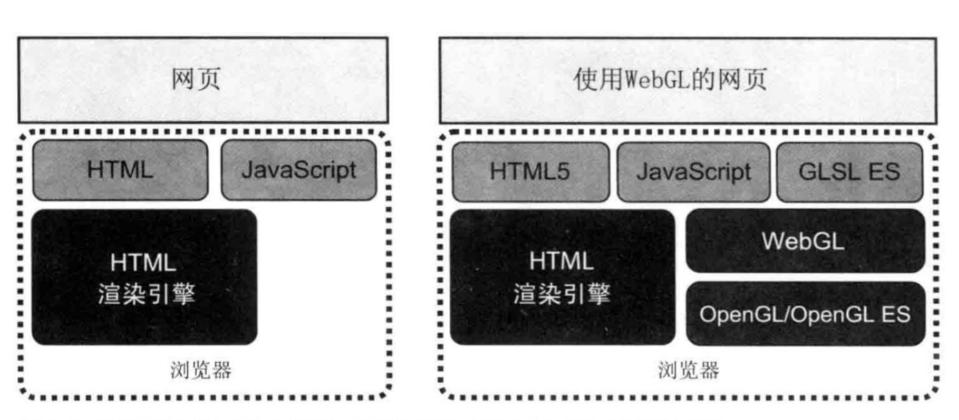
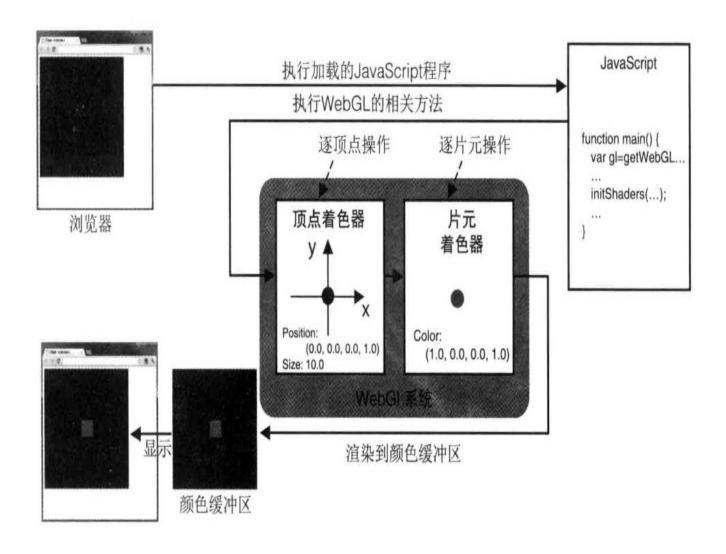


图 1.5 传统的动态网页(左侧)和 WebGL 网页(右侧)的软件结构

### webGL的程序结构和执行框架



# **Three Languages**

#### • HTML:

- 超文本标记语言, 标准通用标记语言下的一个应用。超文本标记语言的结构包括"头"部分(英语: Head)、和"主体"部分(英语: Body)。网页静态

#### JAVASCRIPT:

- 一种直译式脚本语言,解释器被称为JavaScript引擎,为浏览器的一部分,广泛用于客户端的脚本语言,用来给HTML网页增加动态功能。

#### GLSL:

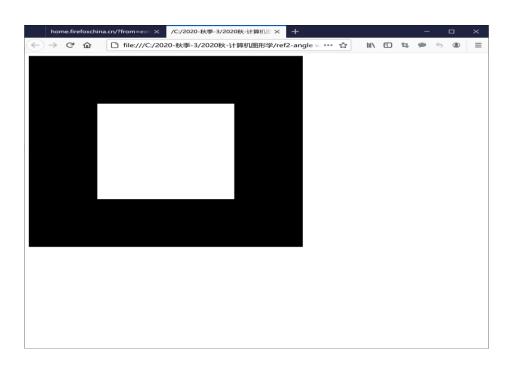
- GLSL: OpenGL着色语言(OpenGL Shading Language)是OpenGL中用以进行着色编程的语言,开发人员用之编写短小自定义程序-着色器程序shader。
- (着色器程序在图形卡的GPU (Graphic Processor Unit图形处理单元)上执行的, 代替了固定的渲染管线的一部分, 使渲染管线具有可编程性)
- GLSL是使用C语言为基础的高阶着色语言,比较简单,从而避免了采用汇编语言或硬件规格语言编程的复杂性。

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# simpleAsquare

> 2020-秋季-3 > 2020秋-计算机图形学 > ref2-angle webgl > Chap1-simpleAsquare			
↑ 名称	修改日期	类型	大小
square.html	2017/9/20 17:13	HTML 文件	2 KB
🐒 square.js	2020/9/19 17:57	JavaScript 文件	4 KB



### SimpleASquare Files

- >HTML Files
  - >square.html(your codes here!)
- >JS Files
  - >square.js (your codes here!)
  - >../Common/webgl-utils.js:
    - Standard utilities for setting up WebGL context in <u>Common</u> <u>directory</u> on website
  - >../Common/initShaders.js:
    - contains JS and WebGL code for reading, compiling and linking the shaders
  - .../Common/MV.js: Angel's matrix-vector package

# 编写程序Five steps

#### square.html

- Describe page (HTML file)
  - Request webGL Canvas
  - read in necessary files
- Define shaders (HTML file)
  - could be done with a separate file (browser dependent)

#### square.js

- -Compute or specify data (JS file)
- Send data to GPU (JS file)
- Render (JS file)

#### **Step1:** Describe page (HTML file)

- read in necessary files (公共库文件等)
- Create canvas : 网页"画布"
  - canvas只能绘制2D图,结合webGL,才可以绘制3D图形

```
<!Standard utilities for setting up WebGL context in Common directory on website>
<script type="text/javascript" src="../Common/webgl-utils.js"></script>
<!contains JS and WebGL code for reading, compiling and linking the shaders>
<script type="text/javascript" src="../Common/initShaders.js"></script>
<!Angel matrix-vector package>
<script type="text/javascript" src="../Common/MV.js"></script>
<!the application file, 需要自己编写的js脚本代码>
<script type="text/javascript" src="square.js"></script>
</head>
```

#### Step2: Specify data(JS file)

configure webGL and load shaders

```
/* onload 的init函数相当于主程序,执行代码的入口,
onload: determines where to start execution determines where to start execution
配置环境等参数,canvas,data,buffer,shader varibles,并调用render绘图*/
window.onload = function init(){
   //获取画布ID,创建GL环境。canvas gets WebGL context from HTML file
   var canvas = document.getElementById( "gl-canvas" );
   gl = WebGLUtils.setupWebGL( canvas );
   if ( !ql ) { alert( "WebGL isn't available" ); }
    //配置WEBGL的绘图环境(设置一些初始参数: 视口,背景色)Configure WebGL
    gl.viewport( 0, 0, canvas.width, canvas.height );
    gl.clearColor( 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 1.0 );
   //装载shader,并使用程序容器
    //Load shaders
    var program = initShaders( gl, "vertex-shader", "fragment-shader" );
    ql.useProgram( program );
```

#### Specify Object data

```
//定义场景中的景物顶点数据, Four Vertices, vertices use vec2 type in MV.js

var vertices = [
    vec2( -0.5, -0.5 ),
    vec2( 0.5, 0.5 ),
    vec2( 0.5, -0.5)
];
```

# Step3:Send data to GPU(JS file)

//**采用缓冲区发送数据给**GPU

```
1)创建顶点缓存对象VBO(顶点缓存对象)
var buffer=gl.createBuffer();
```

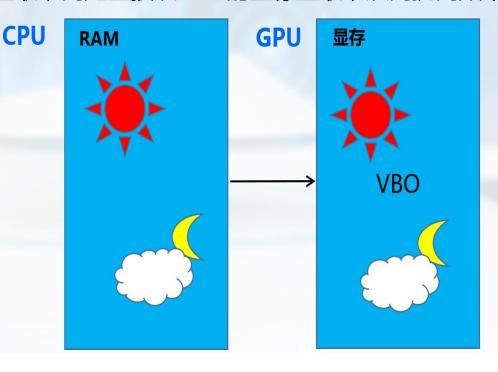
- 2)绑定顶点缓存对象VBO,作为当前缓冲区 gl.bindBuffer(gl.ARRAY\_BUFFER,buffer);
- 3) 将顶点数据points写入VBO gl.bufferData(gl.ARRAY\_BUFFER, flatten(vertices),gl.STATIC\_DRAW);
- 4) 定义顶点属性变量vPosition用以获取shader顶点变量vPosition的索引 var vPosition=gl.getAttribLocation(program,"vPosition");
- 5)将当前缓冲区对象分配给(匹配)顶点属性变量vPosition gl.vertexAttribPointer(vPosition,-,-,false,0,0);
- 6) 开启(使能)顶点属性变量vPosition gl.enableVertexAttribArray(vPosition)

# VBO(顶点缓冲区对象)

#### **VBO**

VBO(Vertex Buffer Object)顶点缓冲区对象,主要用来存储顶点的各种信息。

好处:模型的顶点信息放进VBO,这样每次画模型时,数据不用再从CPU的势力范围内存里取,而是直接从GPU的显存里取,从而提高效率。



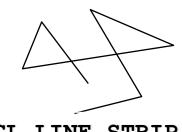
# Step4: Render( JS file)

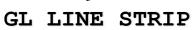
```
render(); //调用自己写的渲染函数(绘制函数)
function render() {
 //清屏,用clearcolor设置的颜色填充颜色缓存(帧缓存)
 gl.clear(gl.COLOR_BUFFER_BIT);
//用发送给GPU的数据-四个顶点绘制两个三角形-三角扇图元
gl.drawArrays(gl.TRIANGLE_FAN, 0, 4); // 0, 1, 2, 3
```

#### WebGLPrimitives图元

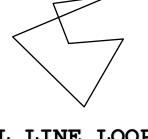
•webGL面图元:点,线,面

GL POINTS





GL TRIANGLE STRIP

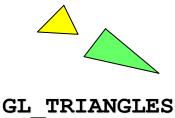


GL LINE LOOP





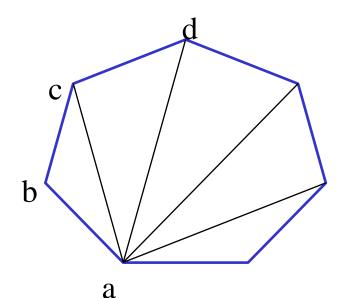




### Triangularization三角化

- webGL只提供三角形的面图元
- 其它Convex polygon凸面体表面可表示为多个三角形面组合:
- ▶三角扇GL\_TRIANGLE\_FAN
- ▶三角形集合GL\_TRIANGLES
- ▶三角带GL TRIANGLE STRIP

例如:画一个矩形:abcd四个顶点,由abc,acd两个三角形构成三角扇表示gl.drawArrays(gl.TRIANGLE\_FAN,0,4);



#### GL\_TRIANGLE\_FAN

Start with abc, remove b, then acd, ....

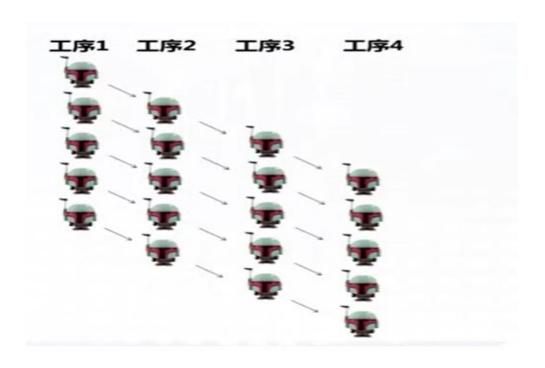
#### step5.Define shaders (HTML file)

```
//顶点着色器代码
<script id="vertex-shader" type="x-shader/x-vertex">
attribute vec4 vPosition;
void main()
   gl Position = vPosition;
</script>
//片元着色器代码
<script id="fragment-shader" type="x-shader/x-fragment">
precision mediump float;
void main()
   gl FragColor = vec4( 1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0);
</script>
```

Note: We assign names to the shaders that we can use in the JS file

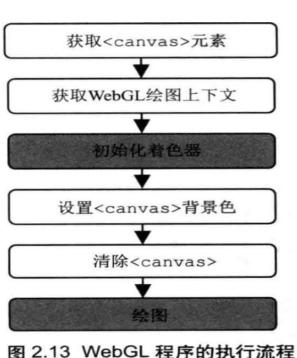
#### Shader着色器

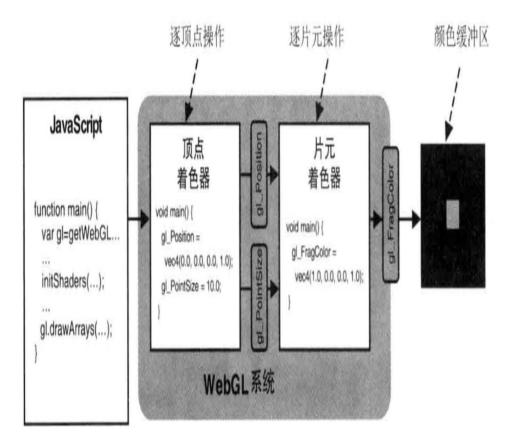
- 口用GLSL语言编写的着色器程序shader
- 口是在GPU上解释执行的程序,是可编程流水线中的处理模块
  - ✓ Fragment shader: 逐顶点操作, 对每个顶点都执行的相同代码
  - ✓ Fragment shader:逐片元操作,对每个片元执行的相同代码



#### Character: Data flow model& shader render

- ◆Application应用程序:只将顶点属性数据等打包发送给GPU,并告知画 什么图元。在CPU上执行。
- ◆Shader着色器:实现图形处理的具体操作代码。在GPU上执行。

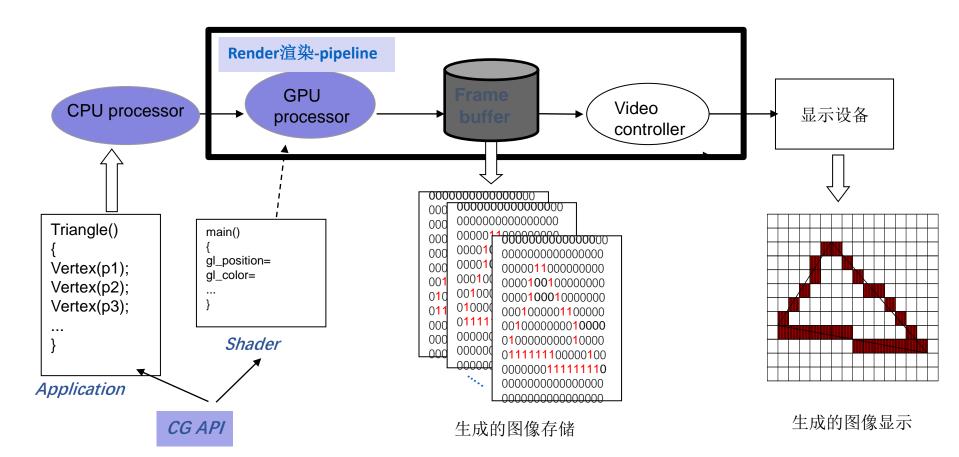




#### Render sketch map

#### Performance is achieved by using GPU rather than CPU

- Application's job is to send data to GPU, GPU does all rendering,
- Control GPU through programs called shaders



### **Objectives**

- WebGL Overview
  - webGL introduction
  - A simple example using webGL: square
  - Shader Programming using GLSL

# 着色器语言SL(Shading Language)

- Cook的着色树
- Pixar的Renderman
- openGL的着色器语言GLSL
  - 跨平台性(各种桌面操作系统, 甚至移动平台OS)
  - openGL3.1开始全面支持可编程管线编程
    - Totally shader-based
      - No default shaders
      - Each application must provide both a vertex and a fragment shader
  - 着色器代码shader以文本文件形式存在, CPU中不编译, 在程序运行时由GPU的显卡驱动对它进行翻译。

### 着色器编程语言GLSL

- OpenGL Shading Language: GLSL
- C-like with
  - Matrix and vector types (2, 3, 4 dimensional)
  - Overloaded operators
  - C++ like constructors
- Similar to Nvidia's Cg and Microsoft HLSL
- Code sent to shaders as source code
- As of OpenGL 3.1, application must provide shaders

# 1.Trivial pass-through Shaders

These are trivial pass-through shaders (do nothing)

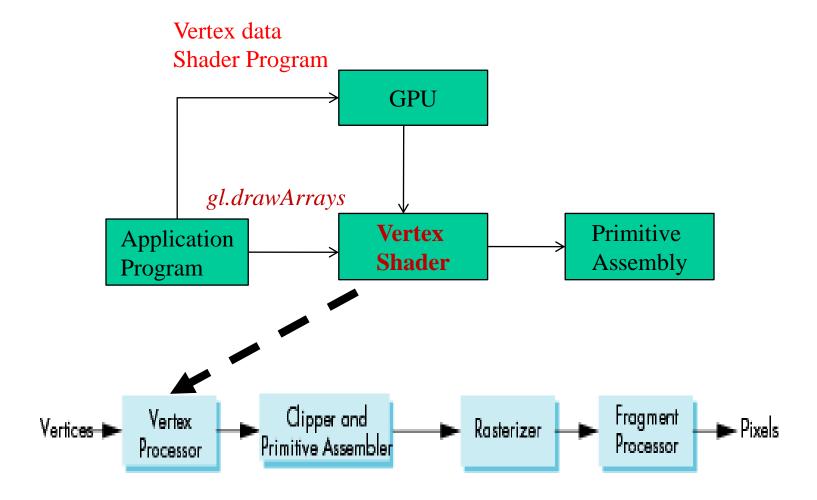
- which set the two required built-in variables
  - gl\_Position
  - gl\_FragColor

## Simple Vertex Shader

```
input from application
attribute vec4 vPosition;
                          must link to variable in application
void main(void)
   gl_Position = vPosition;
                   built in variable
```

#### **Execution Model**

#### Vertex shader

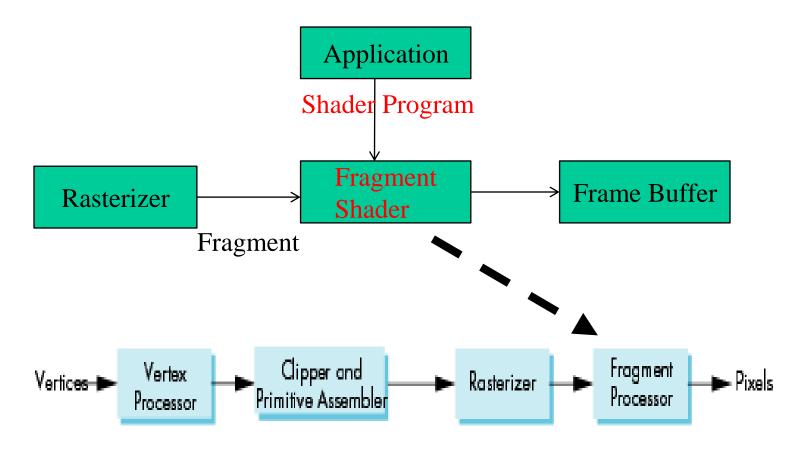


## Simple Fragment Program

```
precision mediump float;
void main(void)
{
   gl_FragColor = vec4(1.0, 0.0, 0.0, 1.0);
}
```

#### **Execution Model**

Fragment shader



## Simple Fragment Program

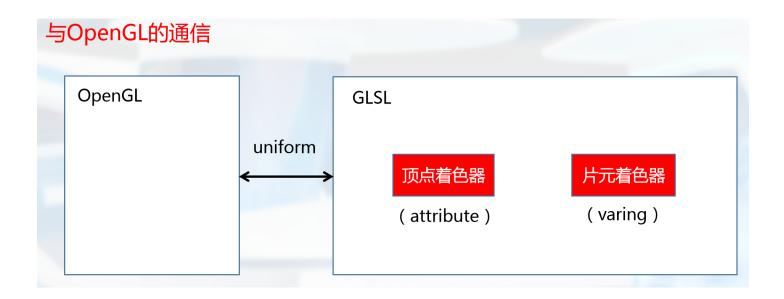
//In GLSL for WebGL we must specify desired precision in fragment shaders //Precision Declaration

#### precision mediump float;

```
void main(void)
{
    gl_FragColor = vec4(1.0, 0.0, 0.0, 1.0);
}
```

### 2. Qualifiers限定符

- GLSL has many of the same qualifiers such as const as C/C++
- Qualifiers(后面详解)高版本用in,out,inout
  - Attribute
  - Varying
  - Uniform



# Our Naming Convention(命名约定)

- Attributes variables passed to vertex shader have names beginning with v (v Position, vColor) in both the application and the shader
  - can have the same name, but note that these are different entities with the same name
- Variable variables(Varying Qualified) begin with f (fColor) in both shaders
  - *must* have same name
- Uniform variables are unadorned(命名不限) and in both the application and the shader
  - can have the same name

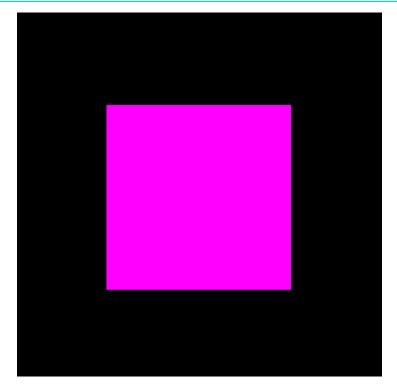
# **Setting Colors**

- 图形颜色直接指定, 可用以下三种编程方式:
  - Fragment color: can alter via fragment shader code~Example1
  - Application color: pass to vertex shader as a uniform variable or as a vertex attribute~Example2
  - Vertex shader color: pass to fragment shader as varying variable~Example3

#### Example1: set color in fragment shader

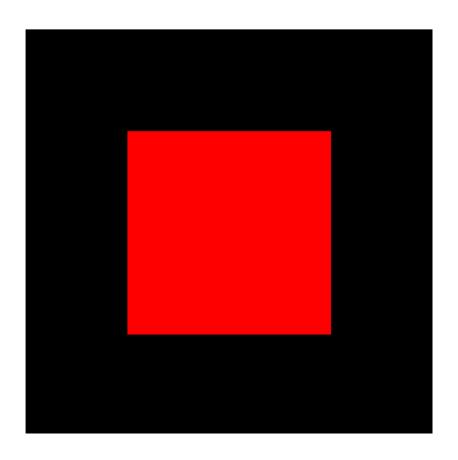
• 直接在片元着色器中对图形赋予颜色

```
precision mediump float;
void main() {
   gl_FragColor = vec4( 1.0, 0.0, 1.0, 1.0 );
}
```



#### **Example2:Sending a Uniform Variable**

APP中定义了一种颜色,作为uniform变量传递给片元着色器,则该图元用单色绘制



#### Example2:Sending a Uniform Variable

• APP中定义了一种颜色并传给片元着色器

Application

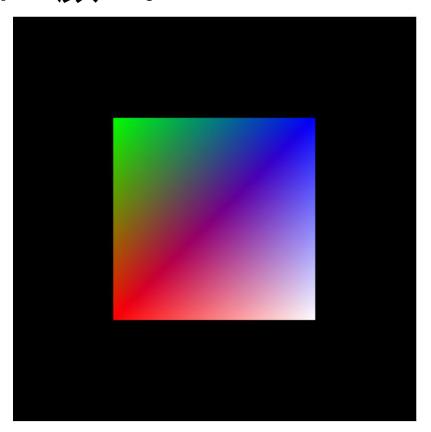
```
// 传递uniform常量给片元着色器,即该图元的每个片元颜色相同 var color = vec4(1.0, 0.0, 0.0, 1.0); colorLoc = gl.getUniformLocation( program, "color"); gl.uniform4fv( colorLoc, color);
```

Fragment Shader

```
// fragment shader
uniform vec4 color;
void main()
{
   gl_FragColor = color;
}
```

# **Example3: sending VBO**

•APP中定义每个顶点颜色,然后以VBO形式 发送给顶点着色器,再插值后传给片元着色 器作为片元颜色。



#### **Example3: sending VBO**

Step1:在APP中指定每个顶点颜色, 然后以VBO顶点缓存对象方式发送给顶点着色器

```
//作为顶点的属性赋给每个顶点,以颜色缓存形式发送给顶点着色器var
vertextColors = [
   vec4(1.0,0.0,0.0,1.0),
   vec4(0.0,1.0,0.0,1.0),
   vec4(0.0,0.0,1.0,1.0),
   vec4( 1.0,1.0,1.0,1.0)
var cBuffer = gl.createBuffer();
gl.bindBuffer( gl.ARRAY_BUFFER, cBuffer );
gl.bufferData( gl.ARRAY_BUFFER, flatten(vertextColors), gl.STATIC_DRAW );
var vColor = gl.getAttribLocation( program, "vColor" );
gl.vertexAttribPointer(vColor, 4, gl.FLOAT, false, 0, 0);
gl.enableVertexAttribArray( vColor );
```

注意:JS中变量可以和shader中的变量同名

#### **Example3: sending VBO**

step2.顶点颜色需要从顶点着色器输出,经过插值计算后,作为输入给片元着色器

```
Attribute vec4 vPosition;
attribute vec4 vColor;
varying vec4 fColor;
void main()
 gl_Position = vPosition;
 fColor = vColor;
```

```
precision mediump float;
varying vec4 fColor;
void main()
 gl_FragColor = fColor;
```

Vertex Shader

Fragment Shader

两着色器中的Varying变量必须具有相同的名字

## 3.Data Types

- C types:
  - int, float, bool
- Vectors:
  - float vec2, vec3, vec4
  - Also int (ivec) and boolean (bvec)
- Matrices: mat2, mat3, mat4
  - Stored by columns
  - Standard referencing m[row][column]
- C++ style constructors
  - vec3 a = vec3(1.0, 2.0, 3.0)
  - vec2 b = vec2(a)

#### **No Pointers**

- There are no pointers in GLSL
- We can use C structs which can be copied back from functions
- matrices and vectors are basic types, they can be passed into and output from GLSL functions, e.g.
  - mat3 func(mat3 a)
- variables passed by copying

### 4. Operators and Functions

#### Standard C functions

- Trigonometric(三角函数)
- Arithmetic(算术)
- Normalize, reflect, length

#### Overloading of vector and matrix types

```
mat4 a;
vec4 b, c, d;
c = b*a; // a column vector stored as a 1d array
d = a*b; // a row vector stored as a 1d array
```

## **Swizzling and Selection**

 Can refer to array elements by element using [] or selection (.) operator with

```
- x, y, z, w

- r, g, b, a

- s, t, p, q

-a[2], a.b, a.z, a.p are the same
```

• Swizzling operator lets us manipulate components(多个通道)

```
vec4 a, b;
a.yz = vec2(1.0, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0);
b = a.yxzw;
```

#### 5.Linking Shaders with Application

>../Common/initShaders.js:

contains JS and WebGL code for reading, compiling and linking the shaders

- Create a program object
- Read shaders
- Compile shaders
- Link everything together
- Link variables in application with variables in shaders
  - Vertex attributes
  - Uniform variables

## **Program Object**

- Container for shaders
  - Can contain multiple shaders
  - Other GLSL functions

```
var program = gl.createProgram();

gl.attachShader( program, vertShdr );
gl.attachShader( program, fragShdr );

gl.linkProgram( program );
```

## Read and Compile shaders

Example: Adding a Vertex Shader

```
var vertShdr;
var vertElem = document.getElementById( vertexShaderId );
vertShdr = gl.createShader( gl.VERTEX_SHADER );
gl.shaderSource(vertShdr, vertElem.text);//reading a shader
gl.compileShader(vertShdr );
// after program object created
gl.attachShader( program, vertShdr );
```

## QQ群学习例程

- ●ref1:《wegGL编程指南》书及例程
  - ●ref2: "angel教程的例程"

在 Three.js、Oak3D、PhiloGL 等一批图形库的"引诱"下,很多人放弃了基础知识,直接开始操控这些成熟的 WebGL 3D 引擎。其中有的人成功了,但是据我了解大部分的人都在初期的风光得意之后,又重新陷入了泥潭,于是不得不再次回到学习 WebGL 原生 API 的道路上;而那些一直坚持学习 WebGL 原生 API 的人,在经历了一开始的艰苦岁月,战胜了面对他人突飞猛进而自己仍在画三角形的挫败感之后,现在已经成为了HiWebGL 社区中的中流砥柱。因此在看到这本书后,我十分愿意并有些许兴奋地向广大WebGL 学习者推荐本书,你可以在流畅的文字描述、大量详实的图例图解中,游刃有余地在 WebGL 原生 API 中斩荆披棘,不断前进。这种感觉不再是焦躁不安,而是让我想起了上大学时的青葱岁月,也希望你能在阅读中获得不一样的新的学习体验。

——郝稼力

最大的 HTML5&WebGL 中文社区创始人,

国内第一个 WebGL 商用网站 Lao3D.com 创始人

## 网上参考学习资料

#### 中文简明教程

- html教程: https://www.w3school.com.cn/html/index.asp
- js教程:https://www.w3school.com.cn/js/index.asp
- webGL教程: https://webglfundamentals.org/webgl/lessons/zh\_cn/
- GL函数查询: https://developer.mozilla.org/zh-CN/
- GLSL语言基础: https://learnopengl-cn.readthedocs.io/zh/latest/04%20Advanced%20OpenGL/08%20Advanced%20GLSL/

#### 官方网站

- https://www.khronos.org/webgl/
- https://www.khronos.org/registry/OpenGL-Refpages/
- https://www.khronos.org/registry/OpenGL/index\_gl.php
- https://www.khronos.org/registry/OpenGL/specs/gl/GLSLangSpec.4.60.html#introduction

## 查WebGL的函数

• https://developer.mozilla.org/zh-CN/ 使用方法:右上角搜索框内输入函数名



### Khronos Group

- Khronos Group团队成立于 2000 年 1 月, 由包括 3Dlabs, <u>ATI</u>, Discreet, Evans & Sutherland, Intel, <u>Nvidia</u>, SGI 和 <u>Sun</u>
   <u>Microsystems</u> 在内的多家国际知名多媒体行业领导者创立,
- 致力于发展开放标准的应用程序接口 API,以实现在多种平台和<u>终</u>端设备上的富媒体创作、加速和回放。

