



CCWC 2023

Aspects of VR WebXR

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Outline

Motivation

High level view and learning path

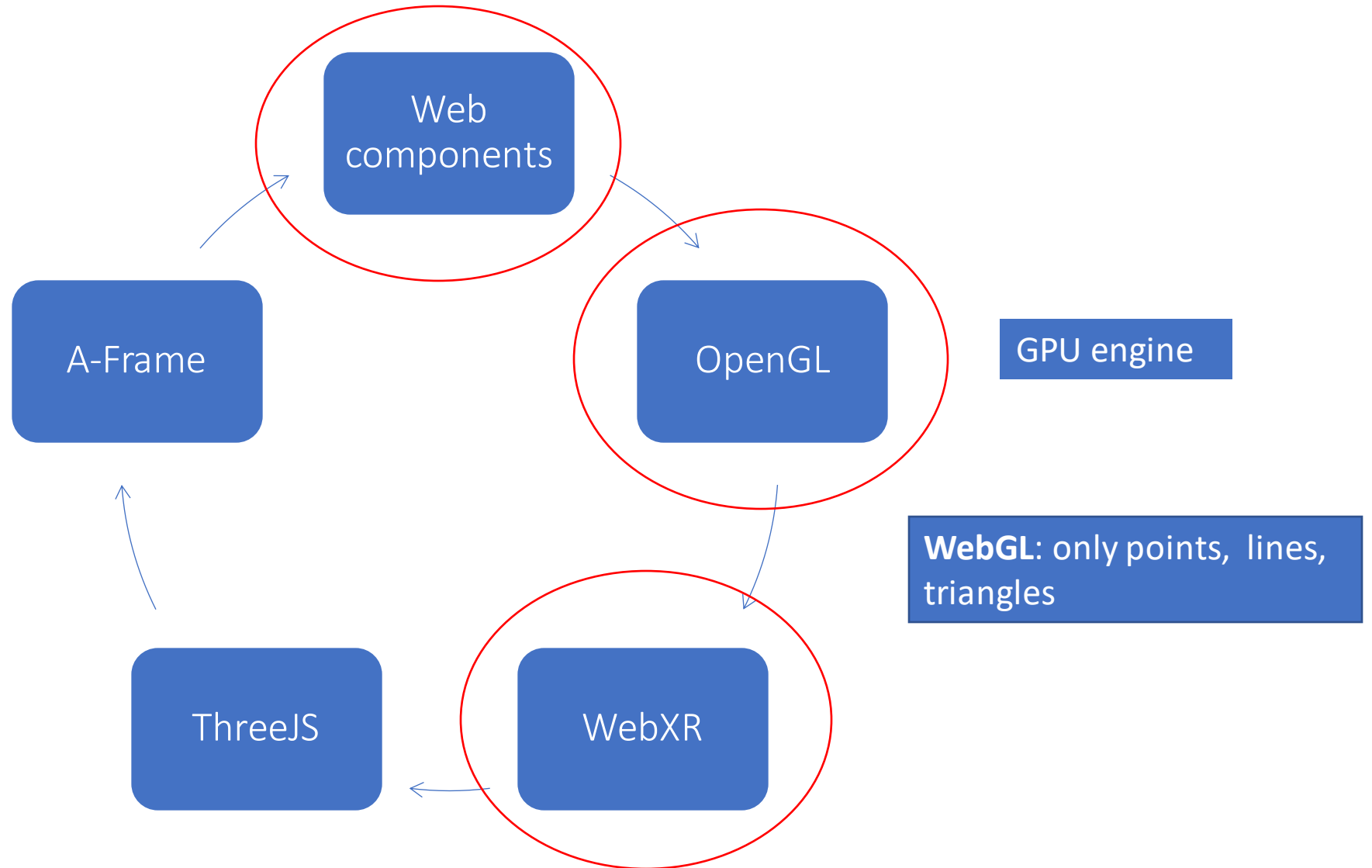
What is WebXR?

WebGL - OpenGL

WebXR pipeline

WebXR API

High level view and learning path



Setup

Ensure Python3 is installed – download and install

<https://www.python.org/>

```
Windows> mkdir workshop
```

```
Windows> cd workshop
```

```
Windows> python3 -m http.server 9000
```

What is WebXR?

WebXR is a Specification for WebVR/WebAR and WebMR

<https://www.w3.org/TR/webxr/>

The WebXR specification is by the *Immersive Web Working Group*

<https://www.w3.org/immersive-web/>

The WebXR API is an implementation of the WebXR spec

It allows webpages to be presentation and rendering engines

WebGL

WebGL is a rasterizer used by WebXR

The WebGL API is an implementation of the WebGL spec

The WebGL spec (Kronos group) is based on the OpenGL spec

Draws points, lines, and triangles

WebGL is a Javascript API to OpenGL

OpenGL is an open graphics library in C/C++ for rendering graphics using GPU/Graphics cards

WebXR fundamentals

https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/API/WebXR_Device_API/Fundamentals

<https://addons.mozilla.org/en-US/firefox/addon/webxr-api-emulator/>

WebGL Rendering

[WebGLRenderingContext - Web APIs | MDN \(mozilla.org\)](#)

[https://github.com/mdn/dom-examples/tree/main/webgl-examples/tutorial](#)

[https://github.com/mdn/dom-examples](#)

Start the server

Windows/MacOS> `python3 -m http.server 9000`

Avoids CTRL-O open [file:///](#) which is not secure – see CORS discussion

WebGL

Rasterization engine

Converts vector images into pixel images

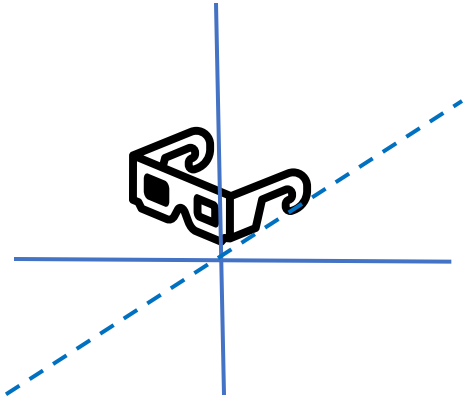
Leverages the GPU

Vector shader – computes vertex positions

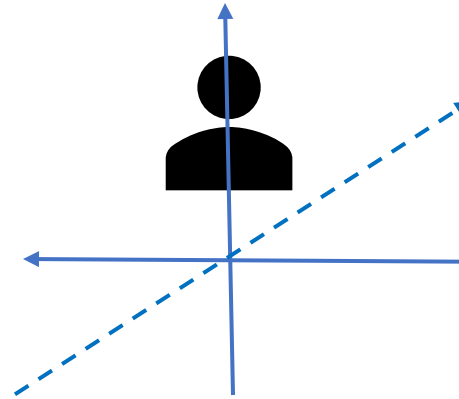
Fragment shader – computes colors of vertices

Uses OpenGL

3DoF or 6DoF



Rotation in 3D



Translation in 3D

<canvas></canvas> Tags: Rakesh Baruah

Drawing 2D and 3D graphics – render state and behavior

```
<body>
  <h3>WebGL</h3>
  <canvas id='myCanvas'></canvas>
</body>
<script type="text/javascript">
  const g1 = myCanvas.getContext('webgl');
  if (!g1) {
    alert('WebGL not available');
    console.log('WebGL not available');
  } else {
    alert('WebGL good');
    console.log('WebGL good');
  }
</script>
```

canvas-gettransform-settransform

```
<canvas></canvas>
```

```
<canvas></canvas>
```

```
<script>
```

```
const canvases = document.querySelectorAll('canvas');
```

```
const ctx1 = canvases[0].getContext('2d');
```

```
const ctx2 = canvases[1].getContext('2d');
```

```
ctx1.setTransform(1, .2, .8, 1, 0, 0); // h-scale, v-skew, h-skew, v-scale, h-trans, v-trans
```

```
ctx1.fillRect(25, 25, 50, 50); // fillRect(x, y, width, height)
```

```
let storedTransform = ctx1.getTransform();
```

```
console.log(storedTransform);
```

```
ctx2.setTransform(storedTransform);
```

```
ctx2.beginPath();
```

```
ctx2.arc(50, 50, 50, 0, 2 * Math.PI); // arc(x, y, radius, startAngle, endAngle)
```

```
ctx2.fill();
```

```
</script>
```

OpenGL - http://www.dgp.toronto.edu/~ah/csc418/fall_1999/tut/square

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <GL/glut.h>
void display(void)
{
    glClear( GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT);
    glColor3f(0.0, 0.0, 0.0);
    glBegin(GL_POLYGON);
        glVertex3f(2.0, 4.0, 0.0);
        glVertex3f(8.0, 4.0, 0.0);
        glVertex3f(8.0, 6.0, 0.0);
        glVertex3f(2.0, 6.0, 0.0);
    glEnd();
    glFlush();
}
```

OpenGL -

http://www.dgp.toronto.edu/~ah/csc418/fall_1999/tut/square

```
int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    printf("hello world\n");
    glutInit(&argc, argv);
    glutInitDisplayMode( GLUT_SINGLE | GLUT_RGB | GLUT_DEPTH);

    glutInitWindowPosition(100,100);
    glutInitWindowSize(300,300);
    glutCreateWindow("square");

    glClearColor(1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 0.0);    // black background
    glMatrixMode(GL_PROJECTION);          // setup viewing projection
    glLoadIdentity();                    // start with identity matrix
    glOrtho(0.0, 10.0, 0.0, 10.0, -1.0, 1.0); // setup a 10x10x2 viewing world

    glutDisplayFunc(display);
    glutMainLoop();

    return 0;
}
```

Matrix transformations

Magnitude

x.M	0	0	
0	y.M	0	
0	0	z.M	
			1

product

x
y
z
1

=

x*x.M	y*y.M	z*z.M	1
-------	-------	-------	---

Matrix translation

Translation

1	0	0	x.T
0	1	0	y.T
0	0	1	z.T
			1

product

x
y
z
1

=

x+x.T	y+y.T	z+z.T	1
-------	-------	-------	---

Matrix transformations

Skew

1	h.sk	0	
v.sk	1	0	
0	0	1	
		1	

x
y
z
1

Matrices

<https://glmatrix.net/>