

**ARLAB**

ME/CprE/ComS 557

# **Computer Graphics and Geometric Modeling**

Introduction

August 25, 2015

Rafael Radkowski



**IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY**  
OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

- 1998-2003      Study of mechanical engineering at the University of Paderborn, emphasis to product development.
- 2003-2006      PhD student at graduate school „Automatic Configuration in Open Systems“ in Paderborn
- 2006              Graduation at the University of Paderborn,  
                      Prof. Gausemeier
- seit 2006        Post-Doc in the department of Product Development, Heinz Nixdorf Instituts, Prof.  
                      Gausemeier  
now                at VRAC



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Ames, IA, 50011  
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## Lectures (in Germany)

- Virtual and Augmented Reality
- Seminar Virtual Reality
- Computer Graphics, Part 1
- Computer Integrated Manufacturing



**What do you expect from this course?**



# What is Computer Graphics?

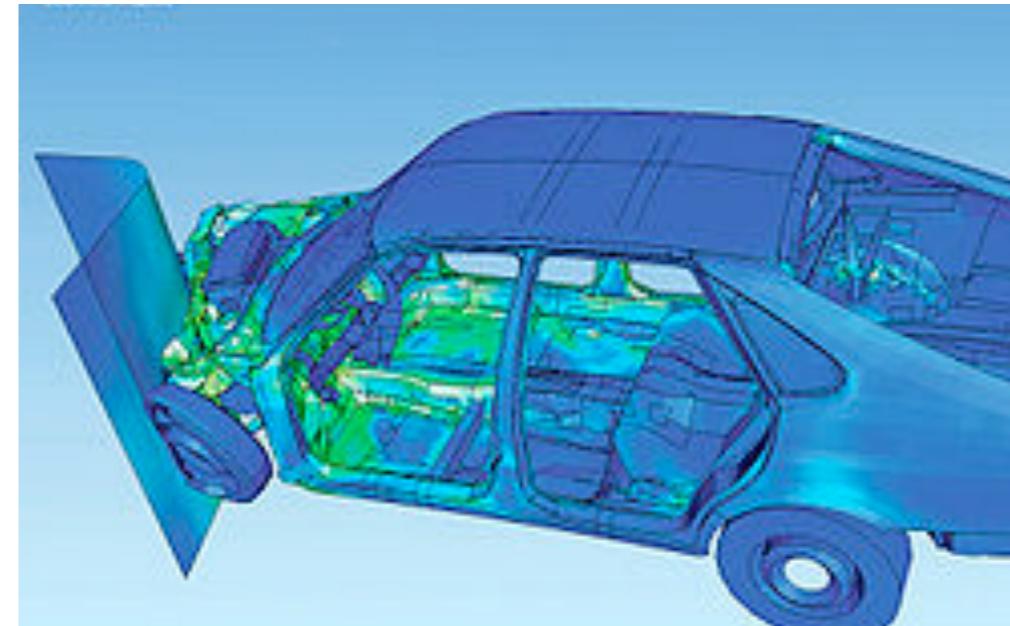
# Computer Graphics

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**Computer Graphics is a research area that deals with the generation of synthetic images.**



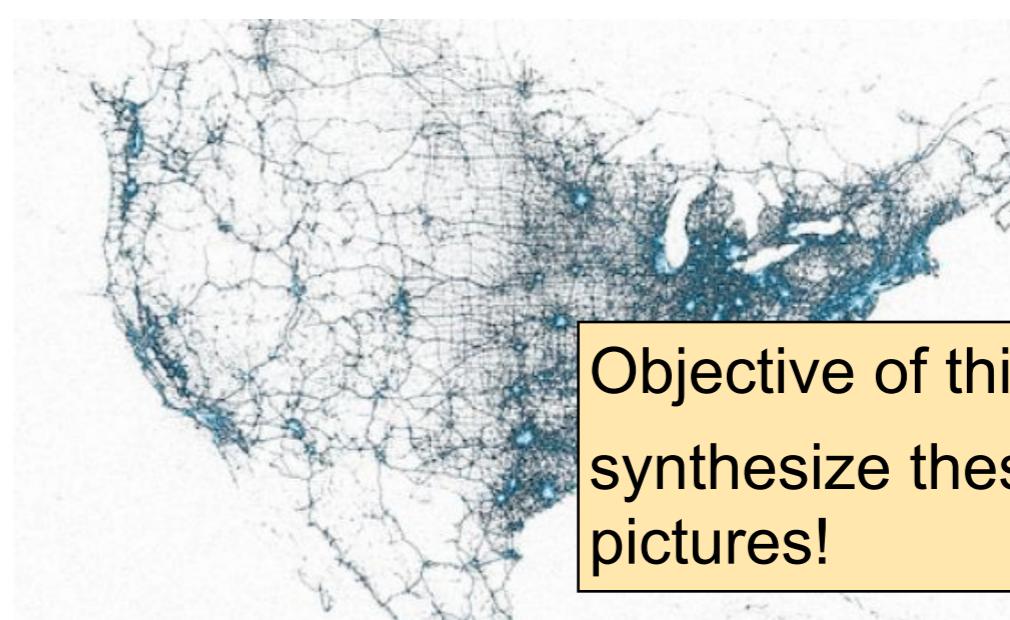
*Games*



*Engineering*



*Movies*



Objective of this course:  
synthesize these  
pictures!

*Visualization*

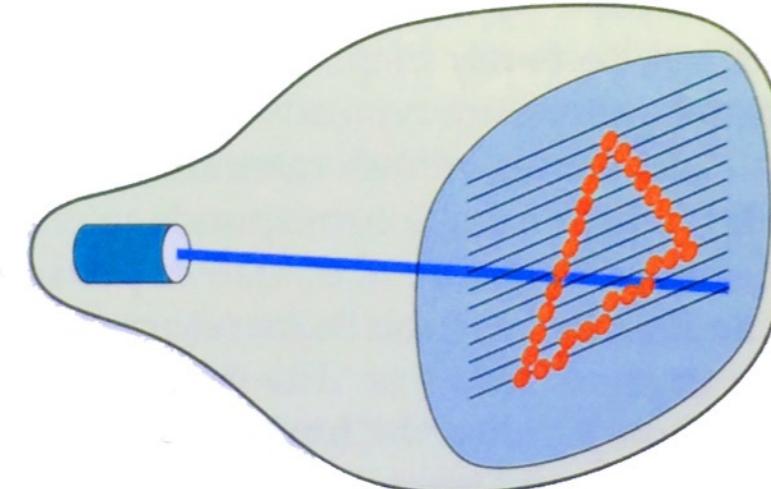
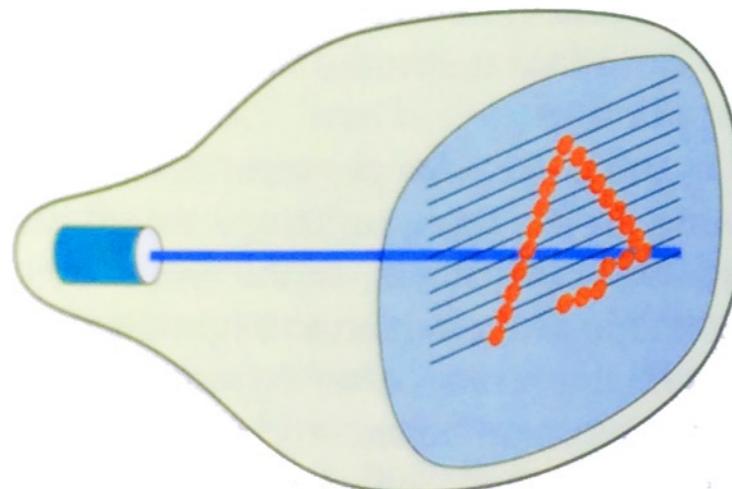
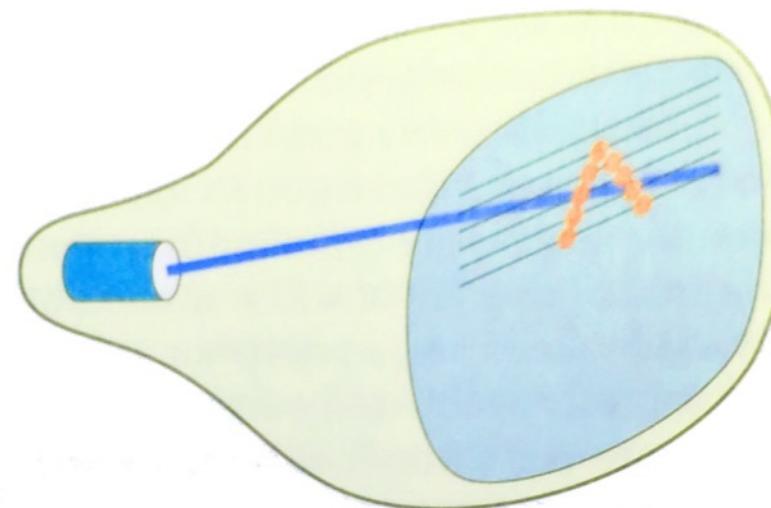
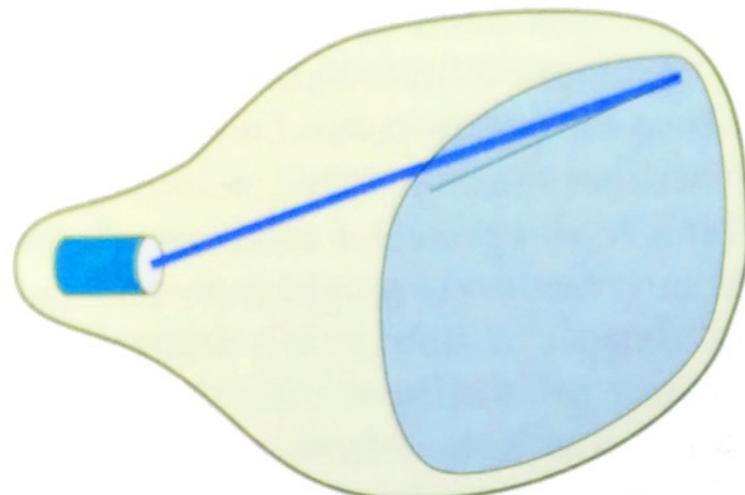
VRAC|HCI

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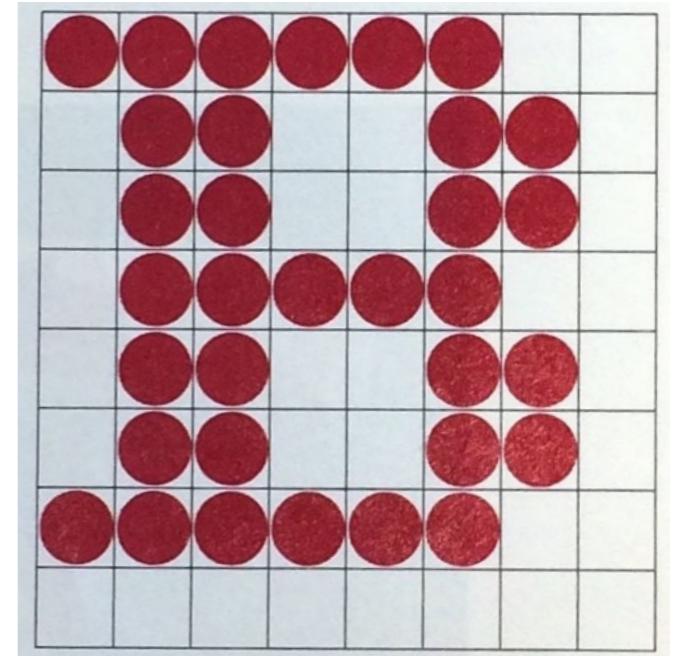
# Image Generation

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Modern displays follow a scan-line concept  
(that's only have of the truth).



*Display system*

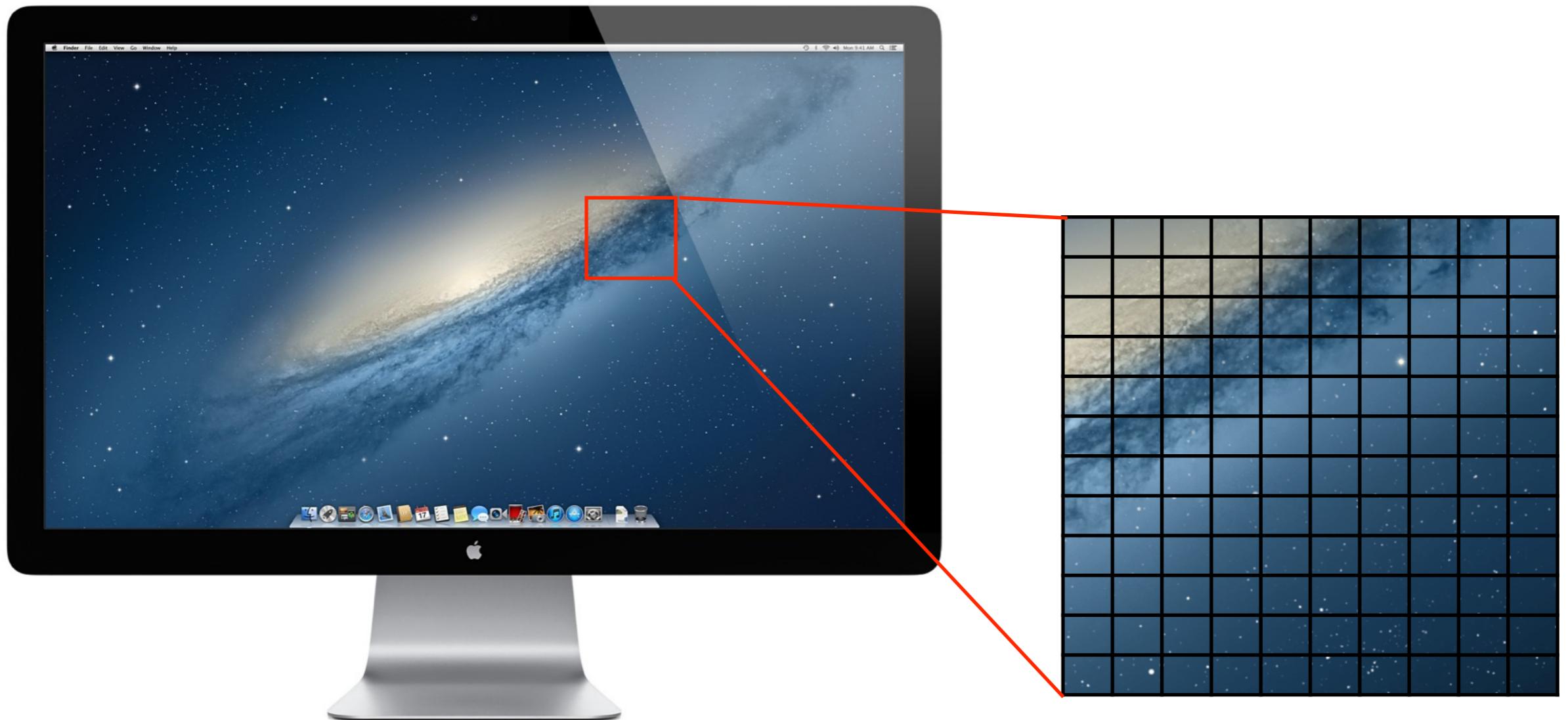


*Output: dots*

# Image Generation

**ARLAB**

Modern displays follow a scan-line concept  
(that's only have of the truth).

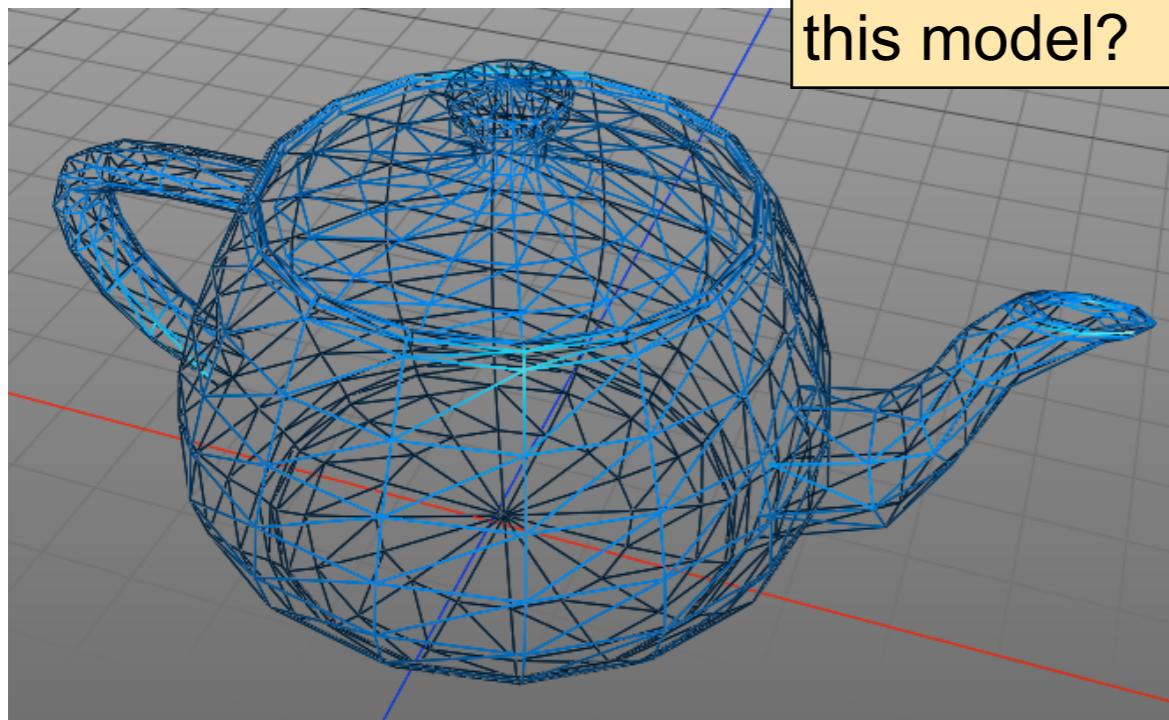


# Computer Graphics is ....

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... determine a location of an object at screen at its color.

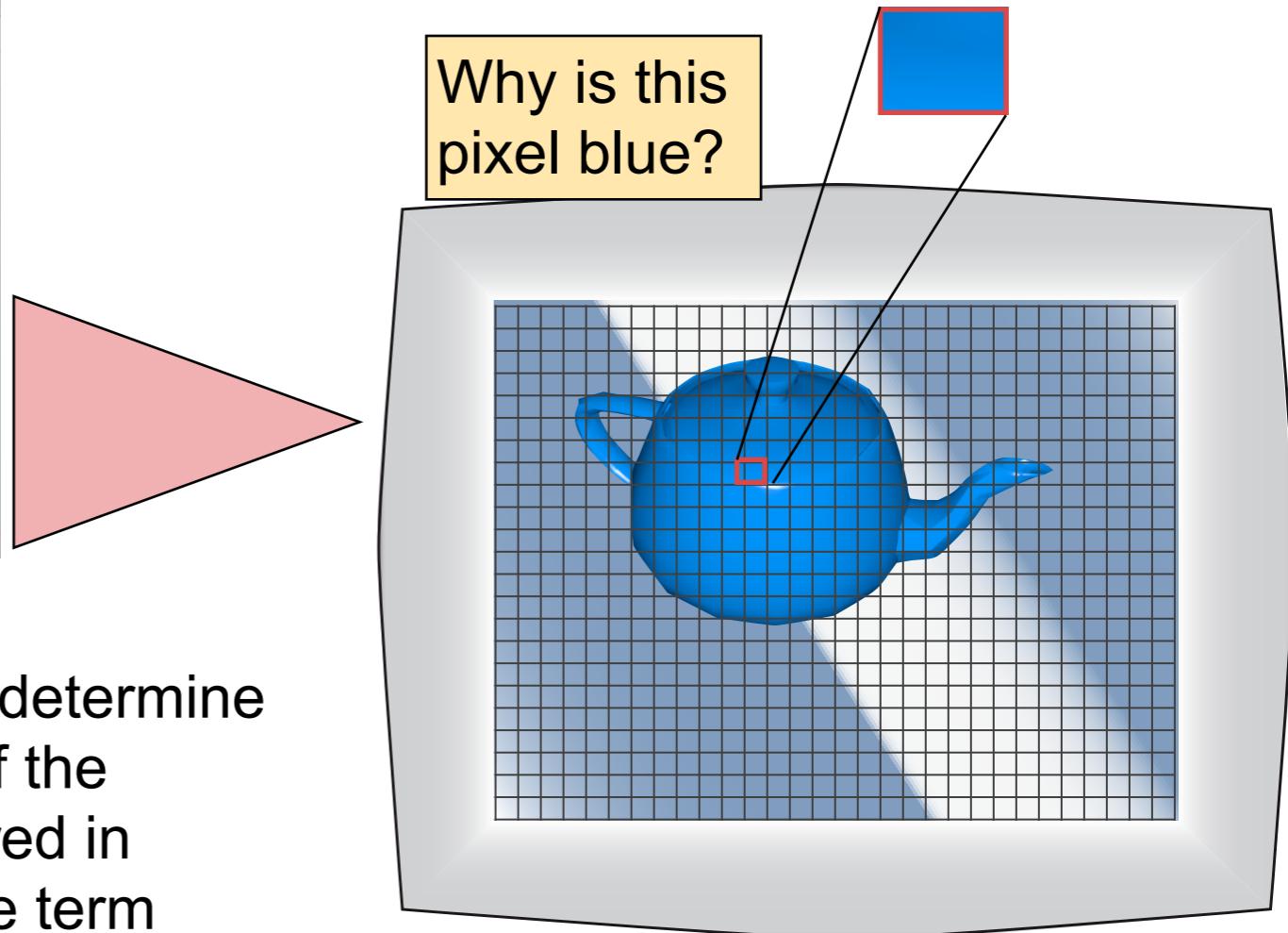
How do we represent  
this model?



*Somewhere inside the computer*

The objective of computer graphics is to determine a color for each pixel (picture element) of the display considering the object that is stored in computer memory. This is denoted by the term rendering: create an image from a model.

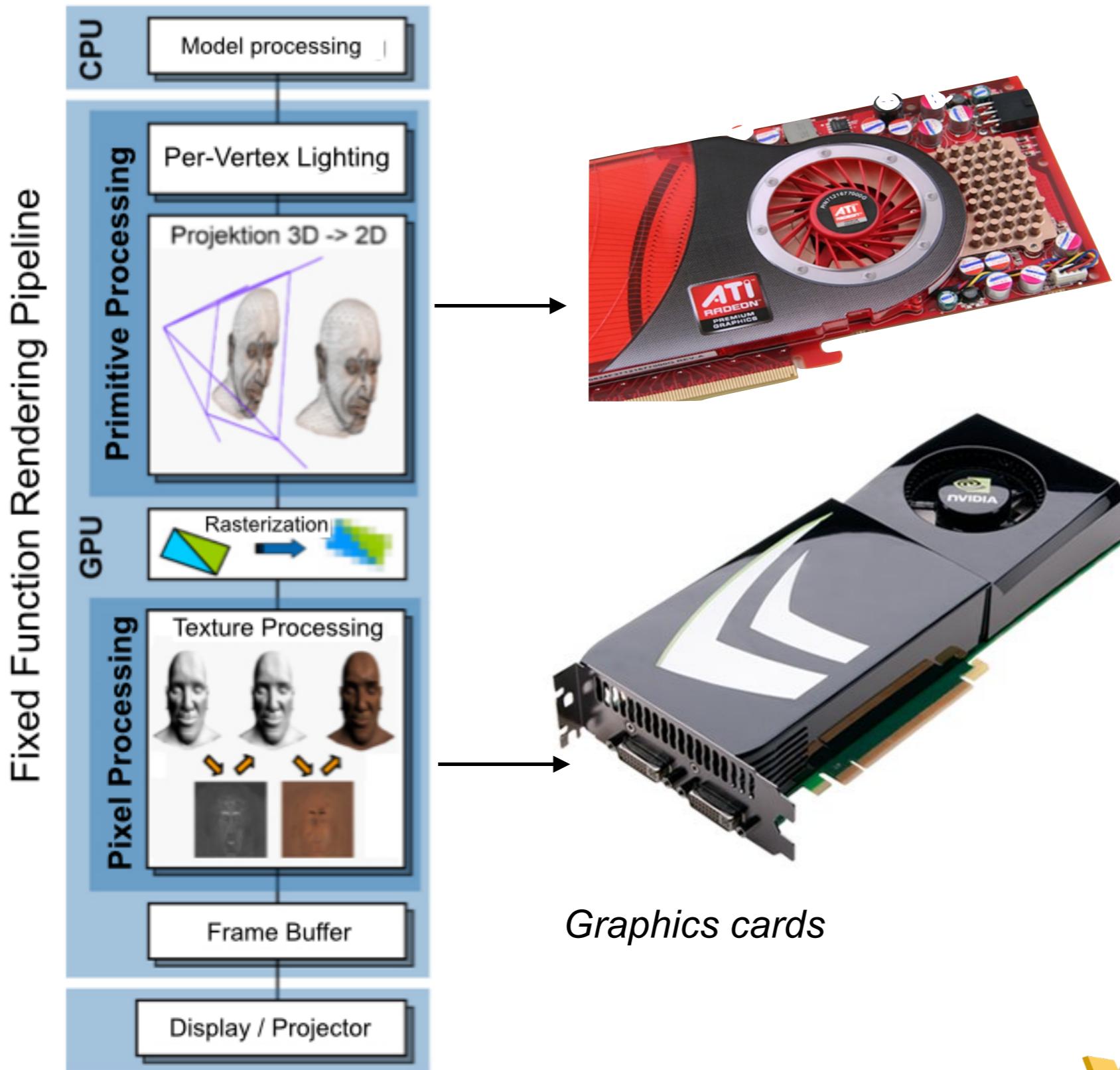
Why is this  
pixel blue?



*On screen*

# Computer Graphics

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Graphics cards implement a pipeline model: a set of functions are invoked in a "fixed" sequence

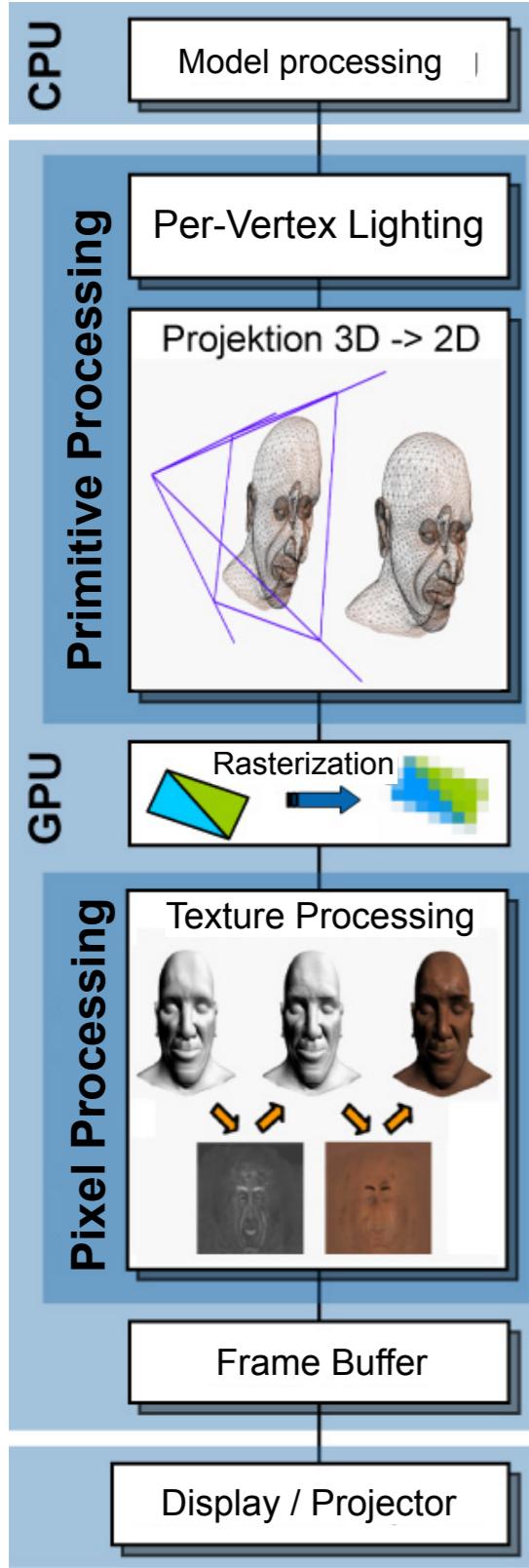
We distinguish primitive processing and pixel processing.

The course will

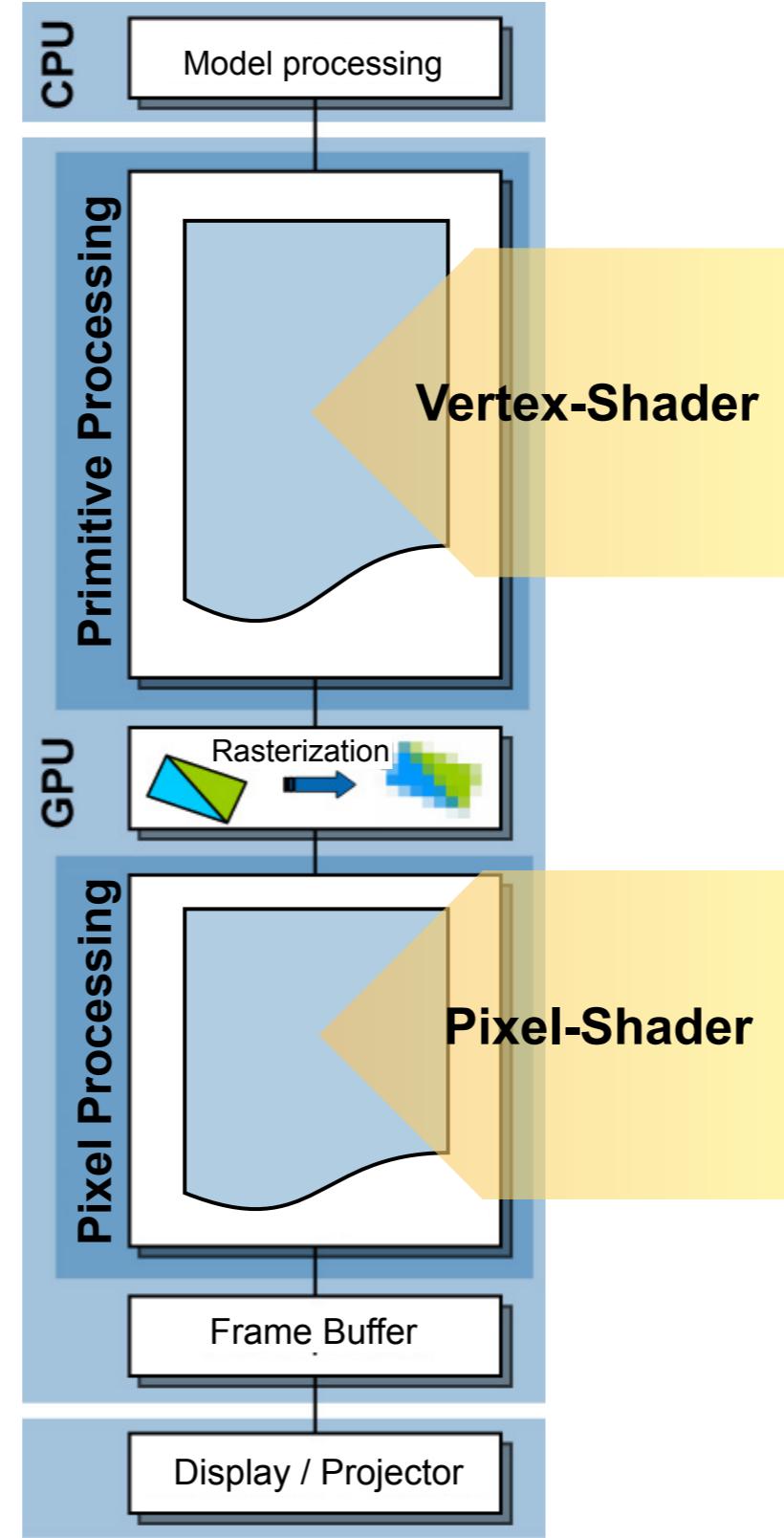
- introduce the steps of this pipeline model
- explain the API to invoke / implement the functions.

# Concept of GPUs

Fixed Function Rendering Pipeline



Programmable Rendering Pipeline



The **fixed function rendering pipeline** implements all necessary calculations (transformation & lighting, rasterization, shading, etc.) via hardware circuits to generate 3D graphic on display.

The **programmable rendering pipeline** uses free-programmable logic processors. Thus, they can be used to implement a vast amount of visual effects which goes beyond the capabilities of the fixed function rendering pipeline. The programmer can decide on his/her own, which function need to be implemented to realize a distinct effect.

The **Vertex-Shader** is used to manipulate the vertices of a 3D model and to carry out per-vertex lighting calculations.

The **Pixel (Fragment)-Shader** facilitates the manipulation of single pixels.

The **Geometry-Shader** enables the programmer to create new vertices and

# Application Programming Interfaces

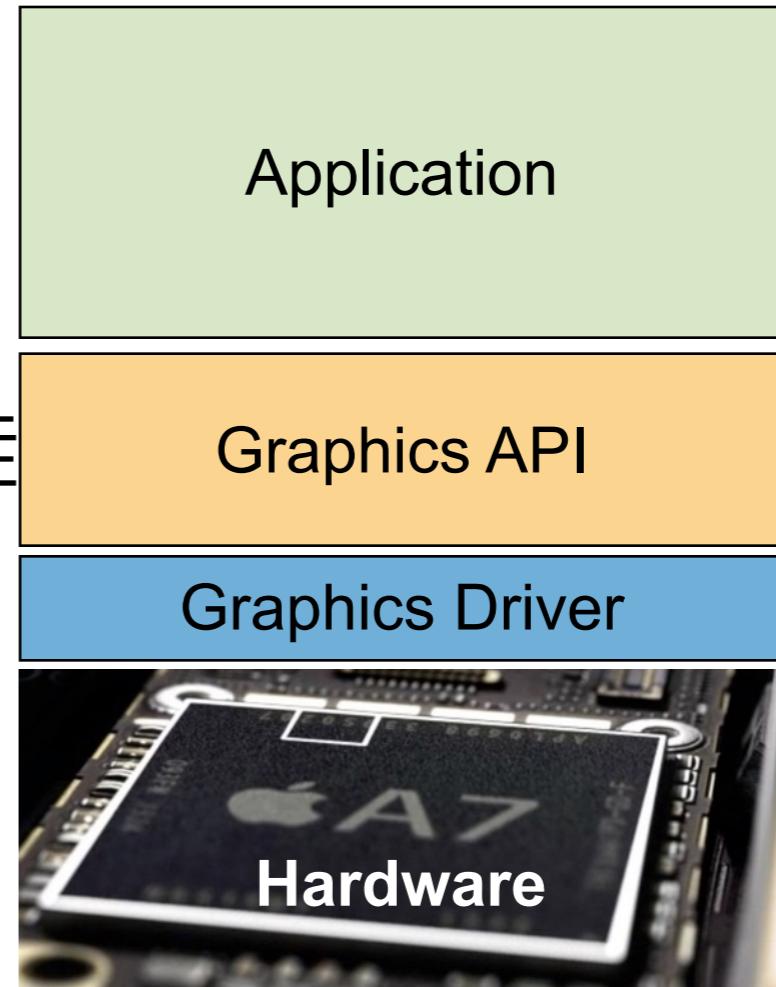
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Microsoft®  
**DirectX®**



**Vulkan™**  
release: later this year



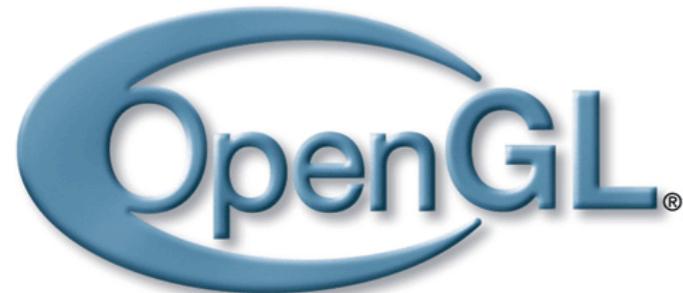
The graphics API connects your application with the functions provided by the graphics card.

It allows one to program graphics functions independent from the hardware

# Application Programming Interfaces

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We can also write code that runs  
on the graphics hardware

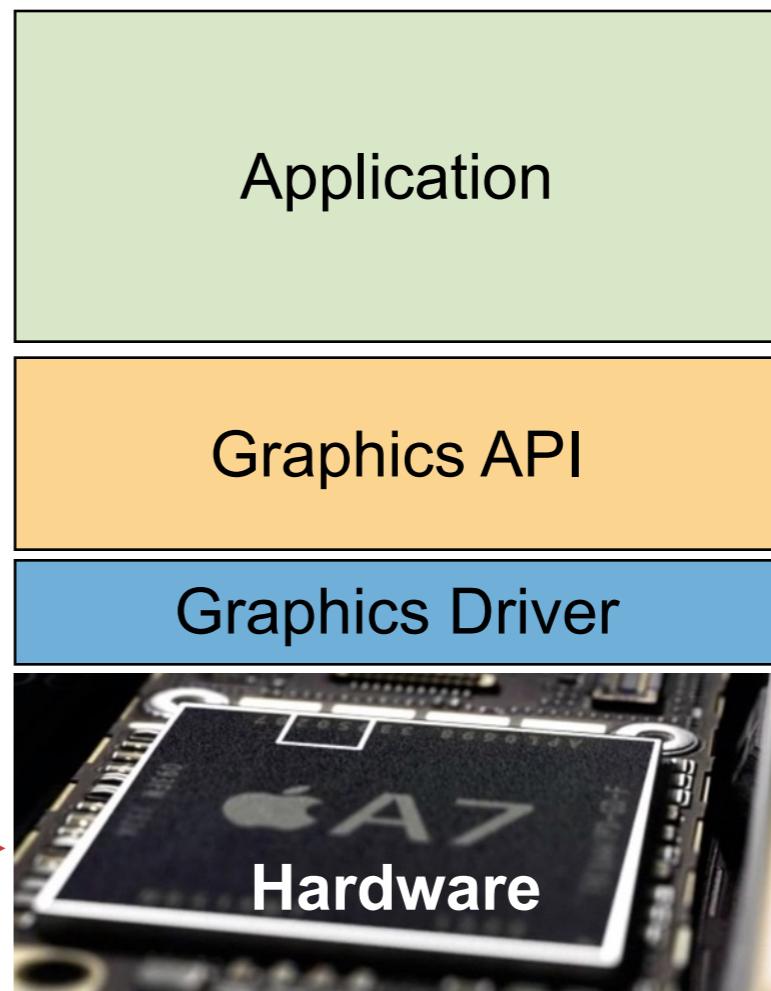


Shading Language



Microsoft®  
**DirectX**  
High Level Shading  
Language (HLSL)

And others



The graphics API connects your application with the functions provided by the graphics card.

It allows one to program graphics functions independent from the hardware

# Topics



## Content

- 3D model representation
- Transformation of objects
- 3D viewing
- Color and material
- Lighting
- Shading
- Textures
- Interaction
- Animation

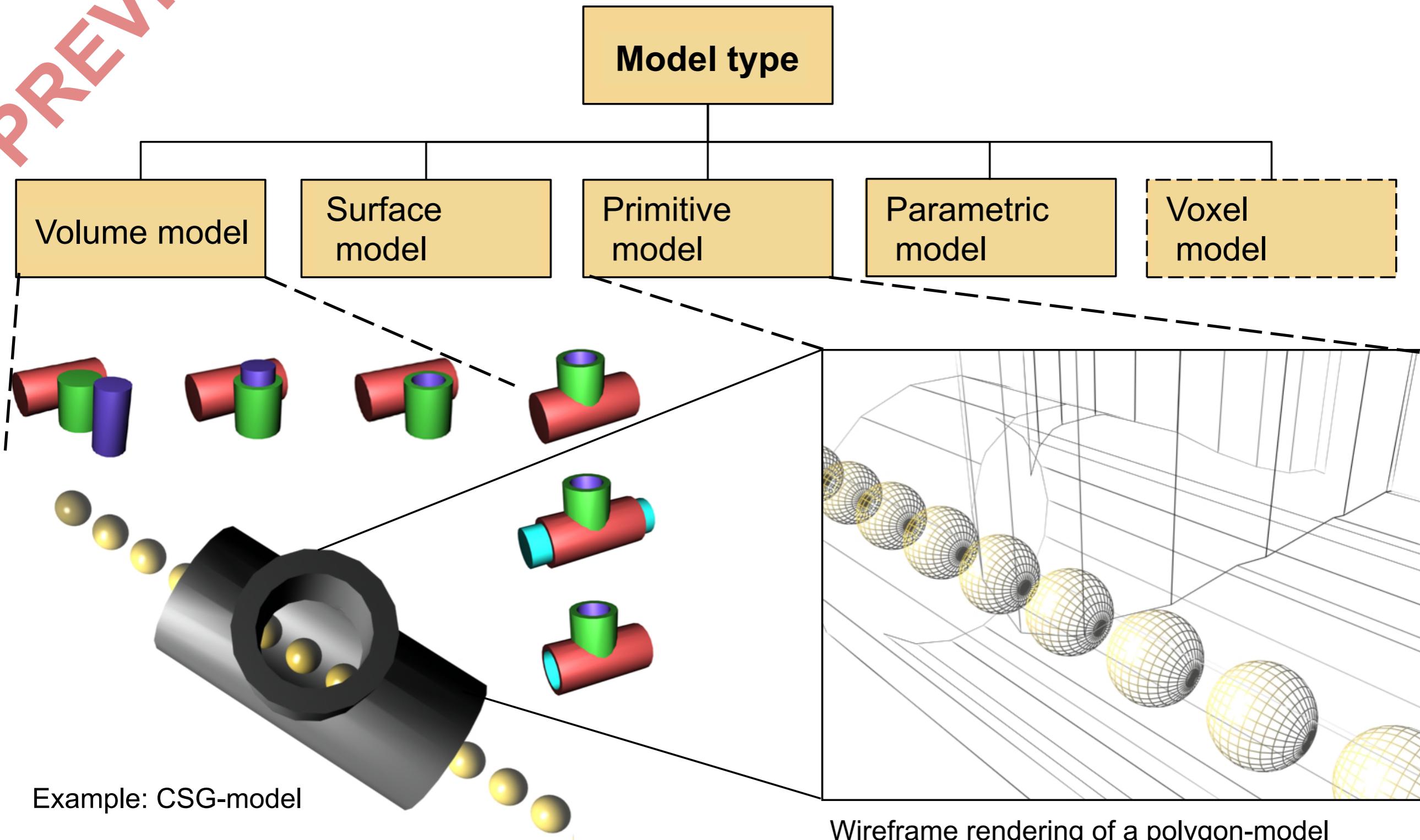
## Teaching Outcomes

The students will learn to create computer graphics applications and to leverage the underlying techniques to meet their application demand.

# Model Representation

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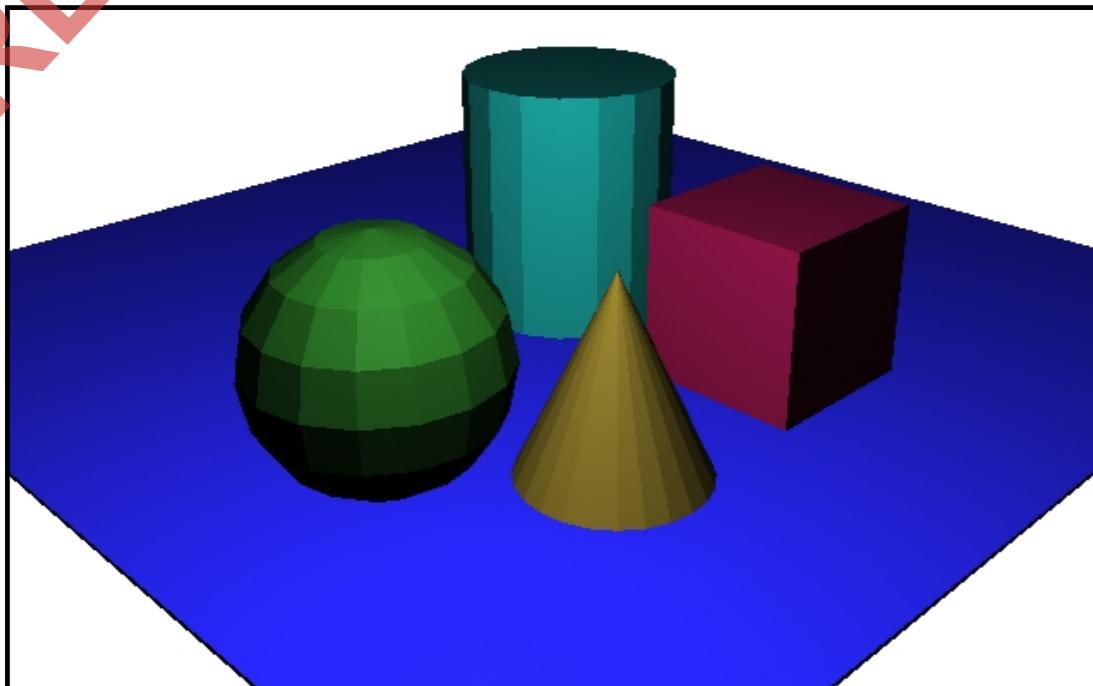
PREVIEW



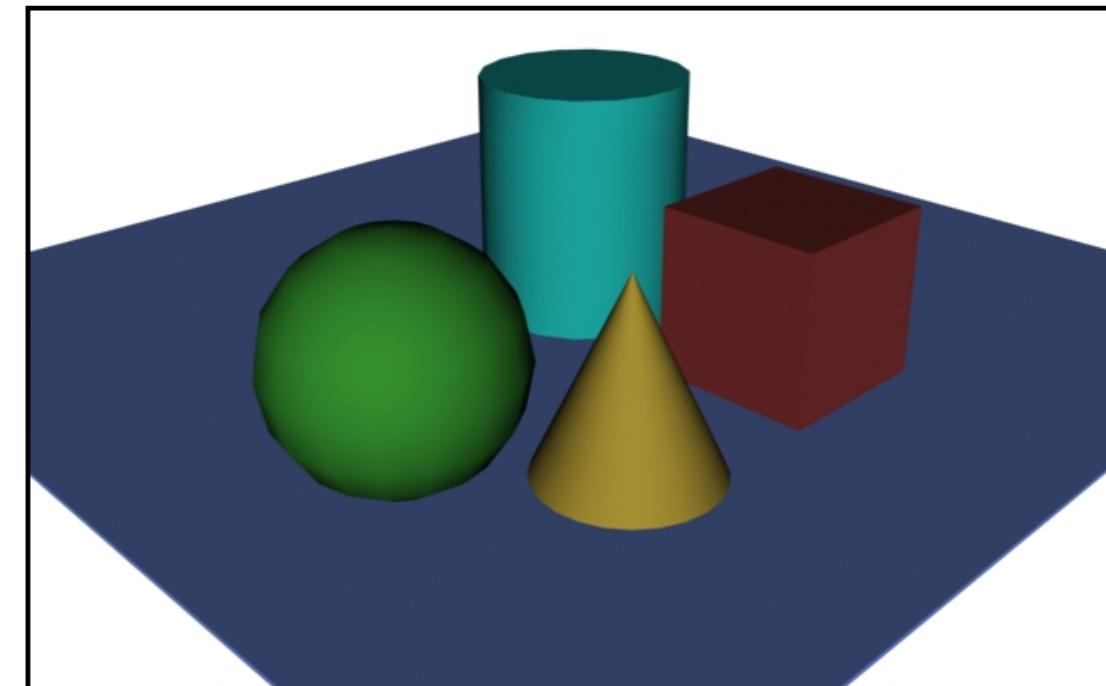
# Shading

PREVIEW

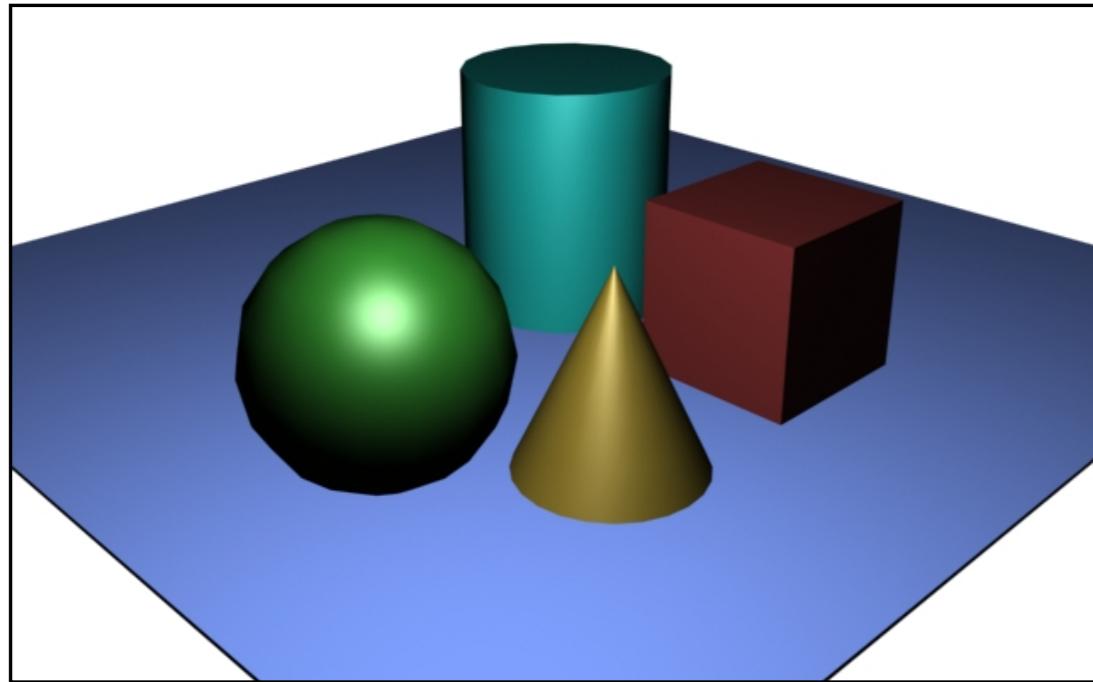
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Flat Shading



Gouraud Shading



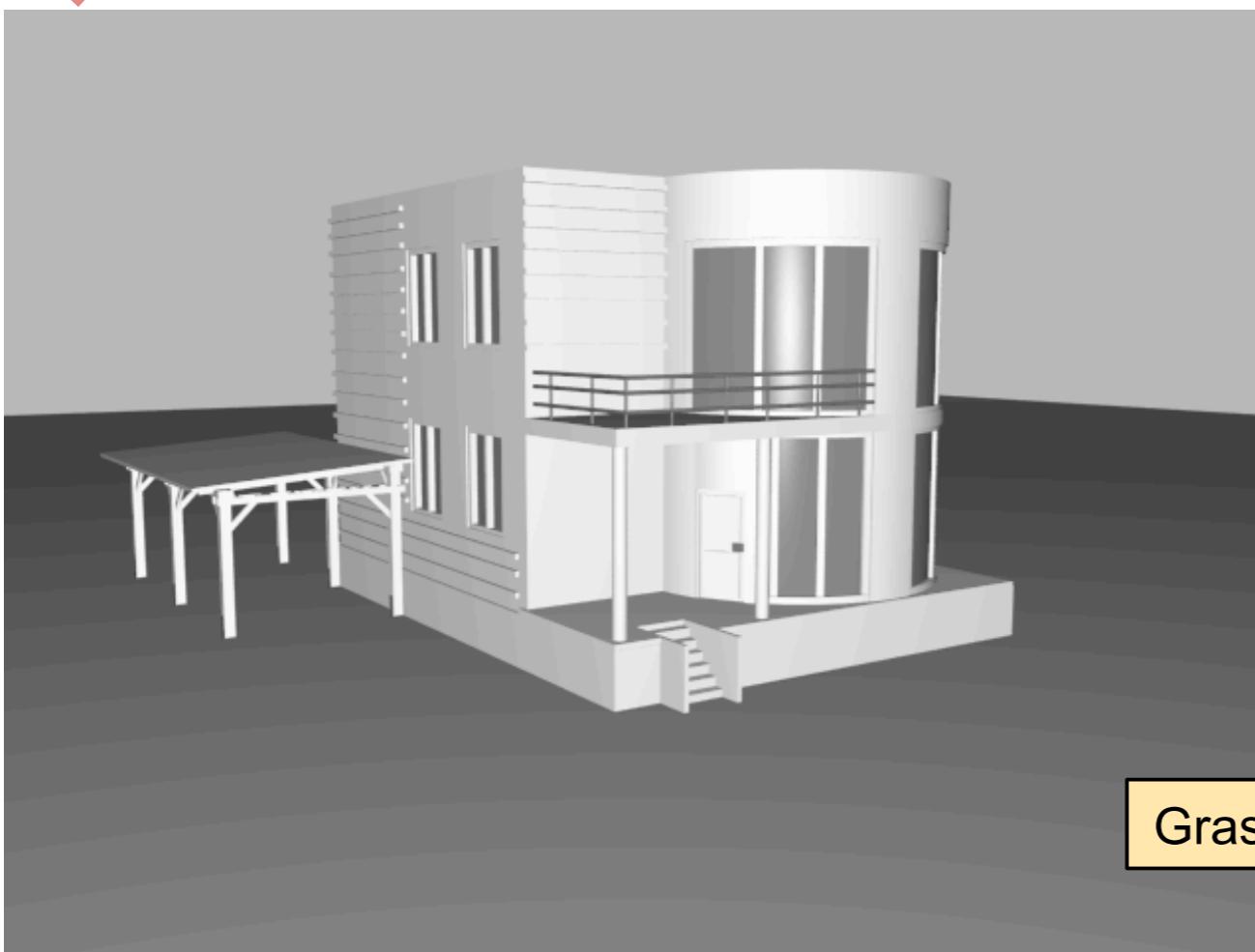
Phong Shading

Shading is the process that fills the primitives (e.g., polygons, triangles, quads etc.) with color. The task is to determine a color value for each pixel on screen.

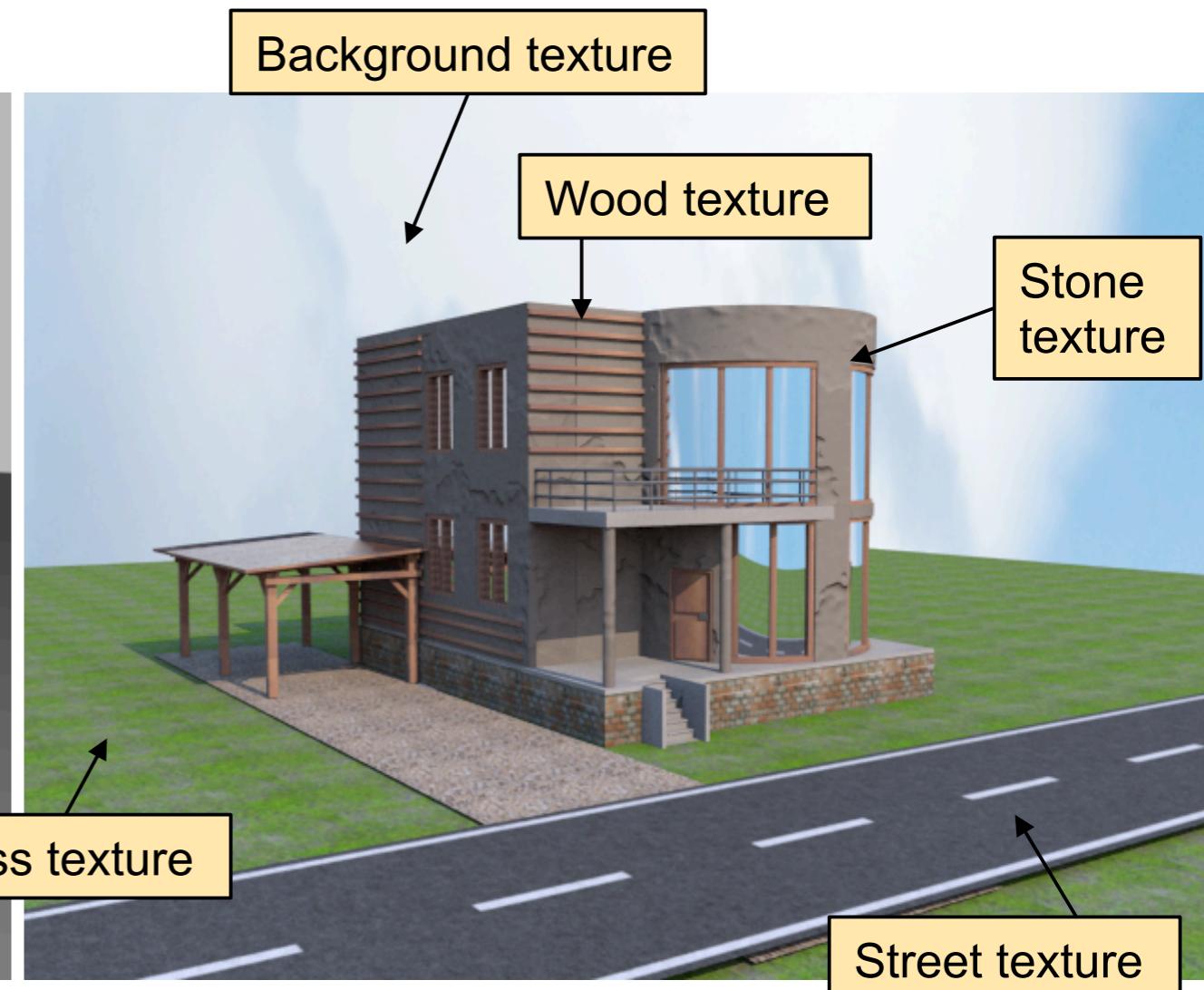
# Texture Mapping

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PREVIEW



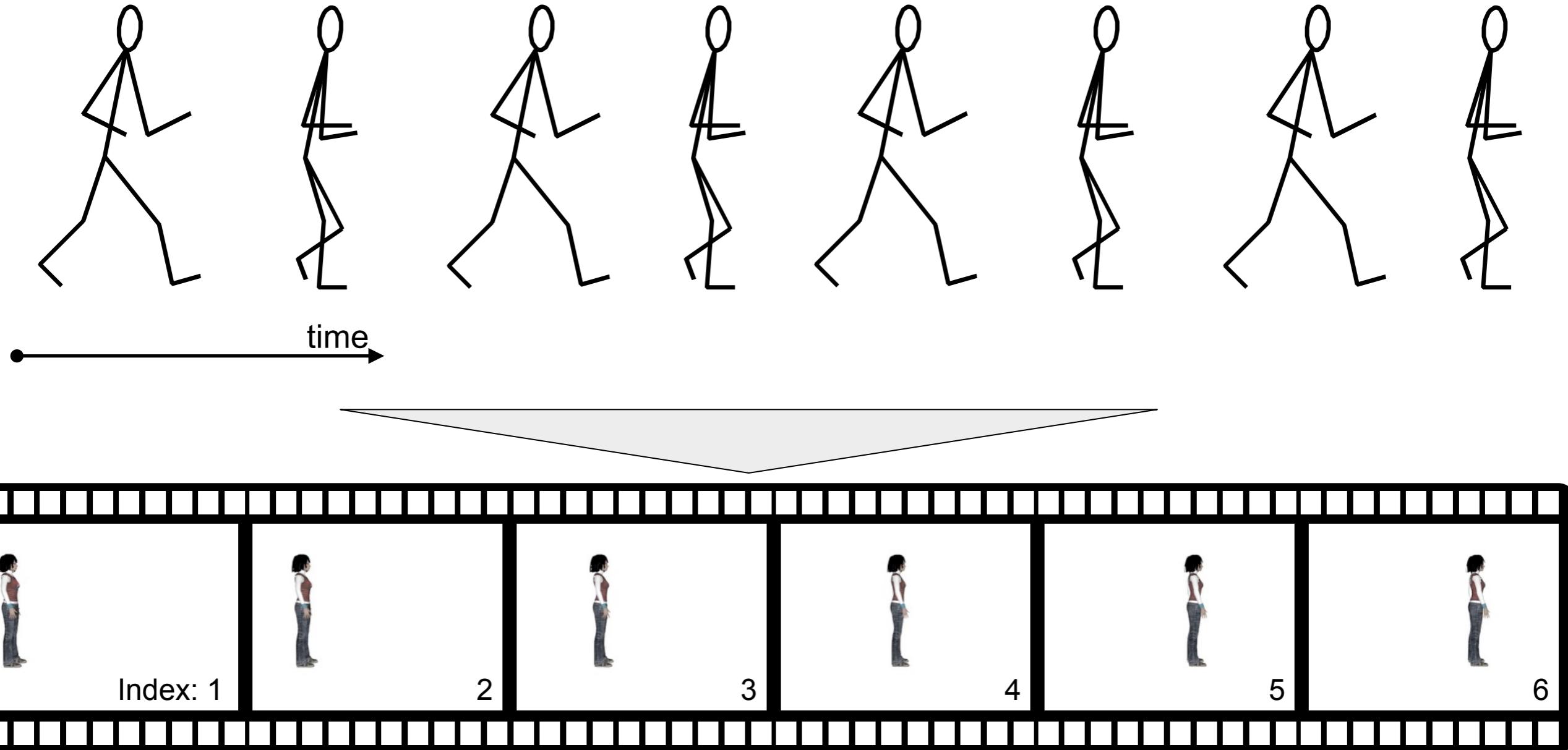
Plain 3D model of a building



Textured model of a building

# **What is interactive or real time computer graphics?**

# Real Time Computer Graphics



A sequence of images, generated in display refresh rates to simulate smooth transition between single image.



**We will do things!!!!**



# Software Tools

# Software Tools

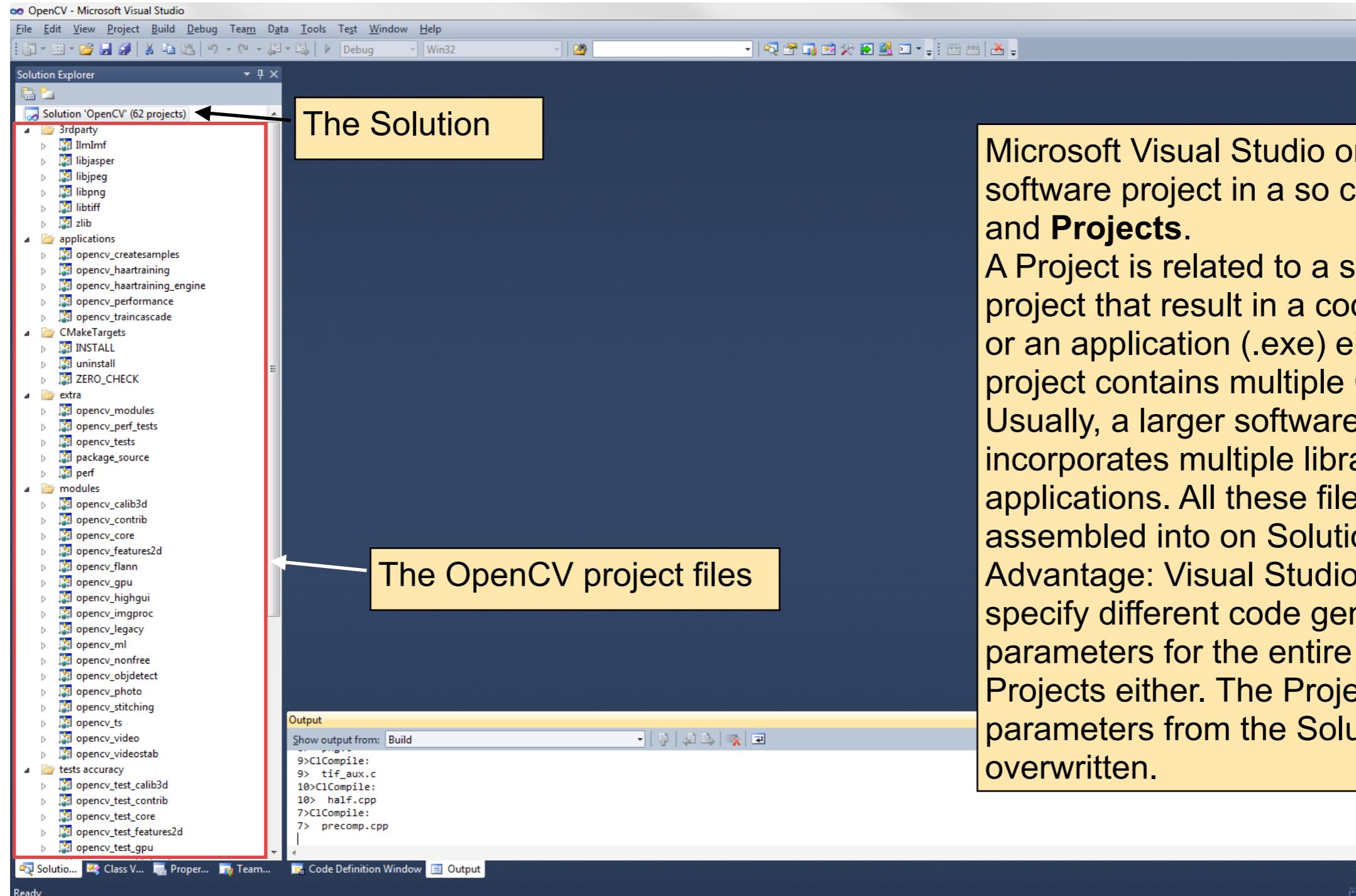


- Microsoft Visual Studio or XCode (Mac OS X)
- Windows: Microsoft Windows SDK
- CMake
- Git repository (GitHub, Bitbucket)
- SourceTree or GitHub
- OpenGL
  - GLEW
  - GLM
- GLSL

# Microsoft Visual Studio (Professional / Express)

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## MS Visual Studio organization



Microsoft Visual Studio main view

Microsoft Visual Studio organize a software project in a so called **Solution** and **Projects**.

A Project is related to a single code project that result in a code library (.lib) or an application (.exe) either. Each project contains multiple C/C++ files. Usually, a larger software project incorporates multiple library files and applications. All these files are assembled into one Solution.

Advantage: Visual Studio allows to specify different code generation parameters for the entire Solution or the Projects either. The Projects inherit the parameters from the Solution if not overwritten.

## Visual Studio Express

Visual Studio Express editions provide free tools to develop applications for a specific platform, such as Windows Universal Platform applications, web sites, and Windows desktop applications.

New edition available



Visual Studio Community has all the features of Express and more, **and is still free** for individual developers, open source projects, academic research, education, and small professional teams.

[Download Community 2015](#)

[Learn more >](#)

<https://www.visualstudio.com/en-us/products/visual-studio-express-vs.aspx>

# Microsoft Windows SDK



The Windows SDK provides and update for Windows that allows one to develop code on a computer with Windows operating system. You can download it from the MS download center.

**Important: you need to download the correct version for your system. The download center helps!**

Microsoft

Download Center

Shop ▾ Products ▾ Categories ▾ Support ▾ Security ▾

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Microsoft Windows SDK for Windows 7 and .NET Framework 4

Language: English [Download](#)

The Windows SDK provides tools, compilers, headers, libraries, code samples, and a new help system that developers can use to create applications that run on Microsoft Windows.

Details

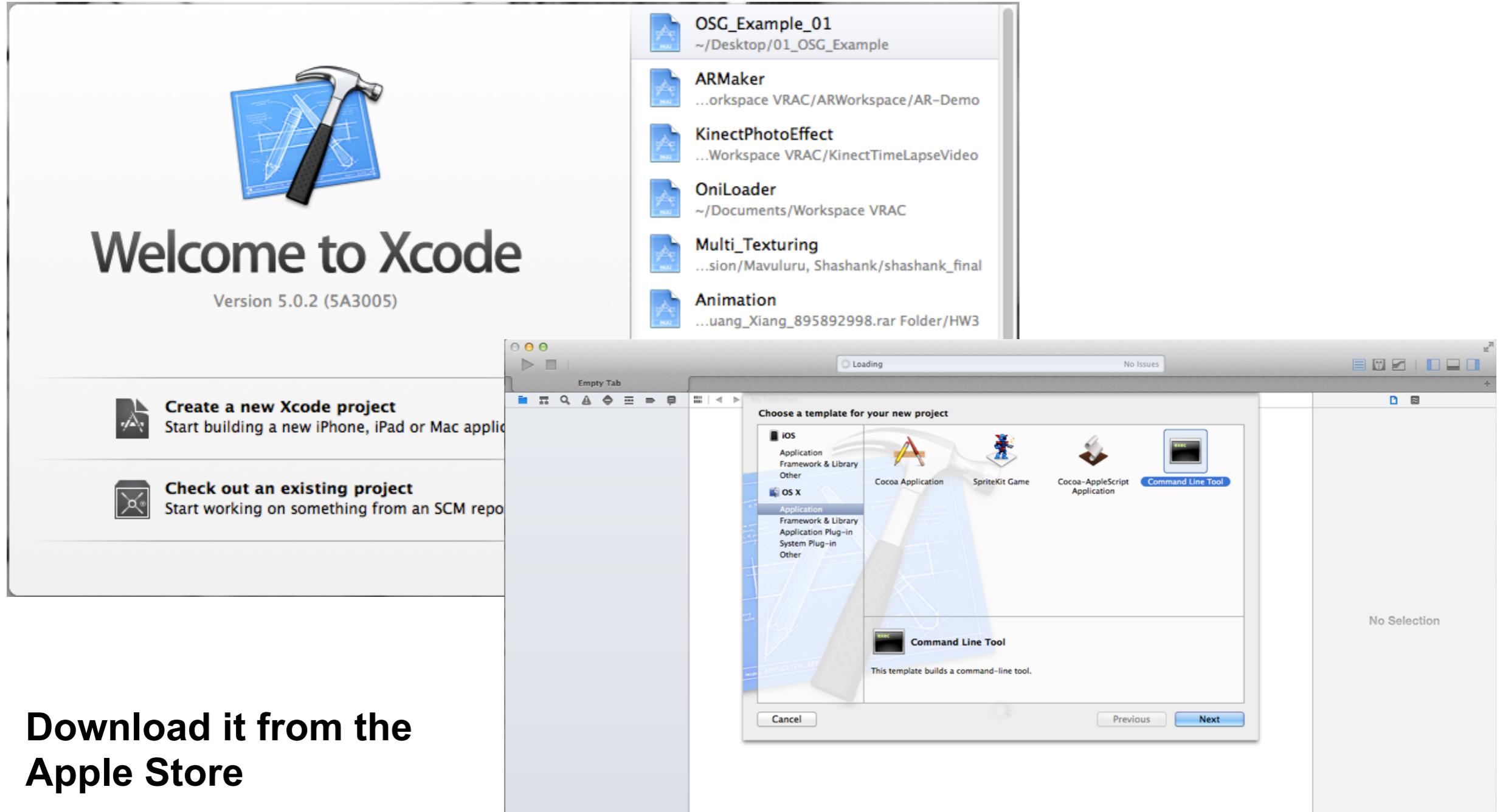
**Free PC updates**

- Security patches
- Software updates
- Service packs
- Hardware drivers

[Run Microsoft Update](#)

# XCode on Mac

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**Download it from the  
Apple Store**

*XCode main window*

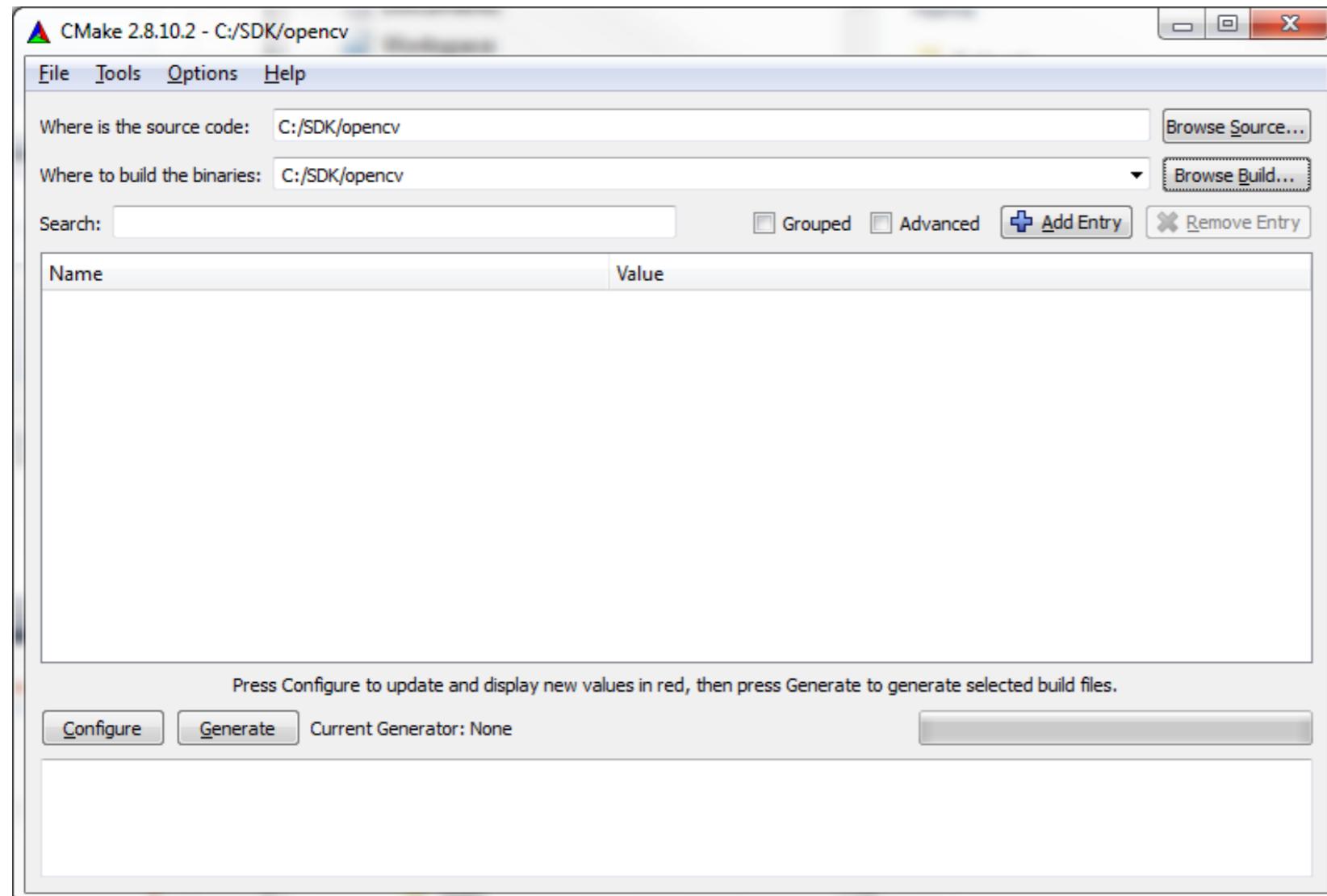


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CMake is a cross-platform, open-source build system, designed to build, test and package software. CMake is used to control the software compilation process using simple platform and compiler independent configuration files. CMake generates native makefiles and workspaces that can be used in the compiler environment of your choice.



Main Window of CMake

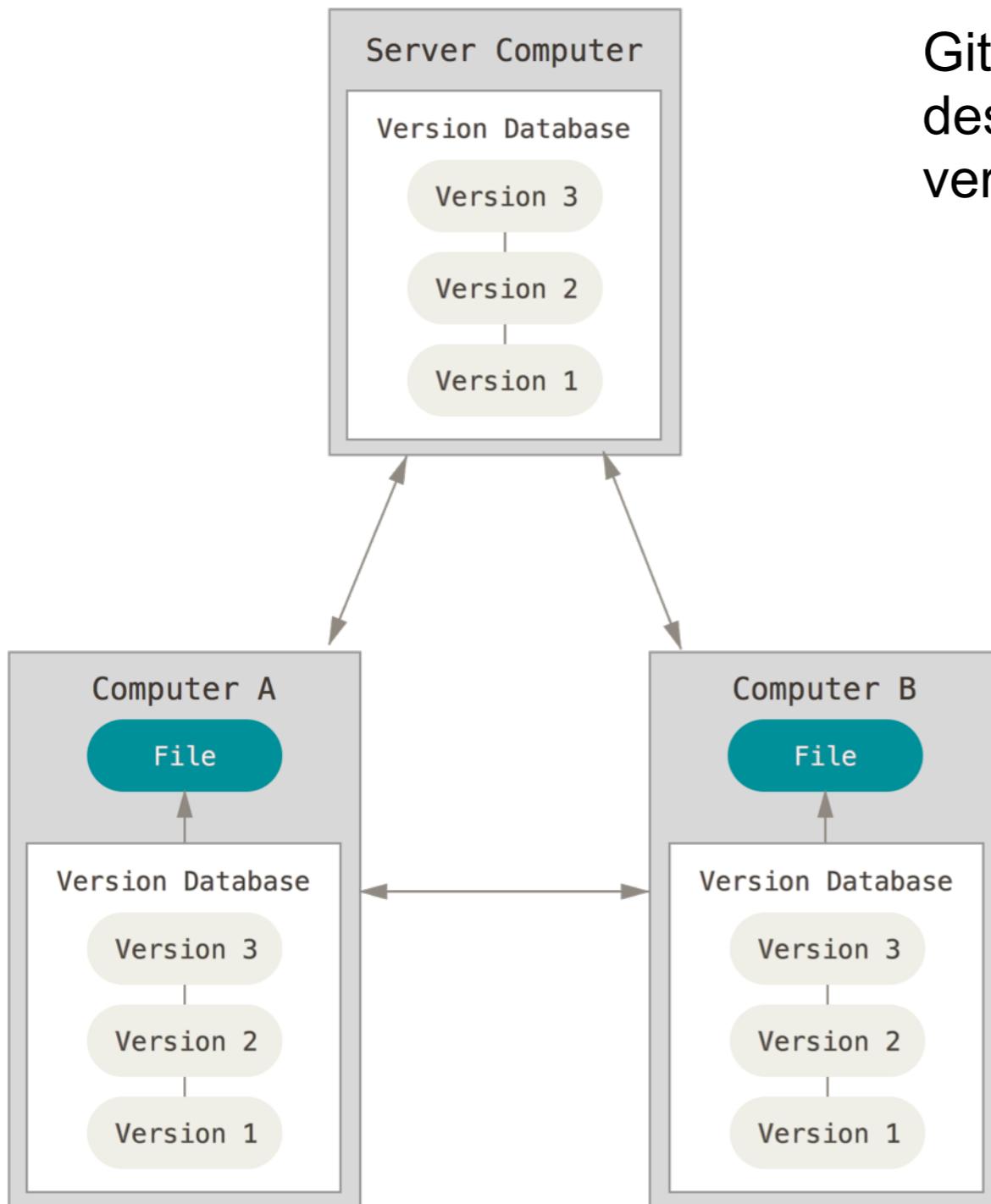


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**Download the latest version!**  
**<http://www.cmake.org>**



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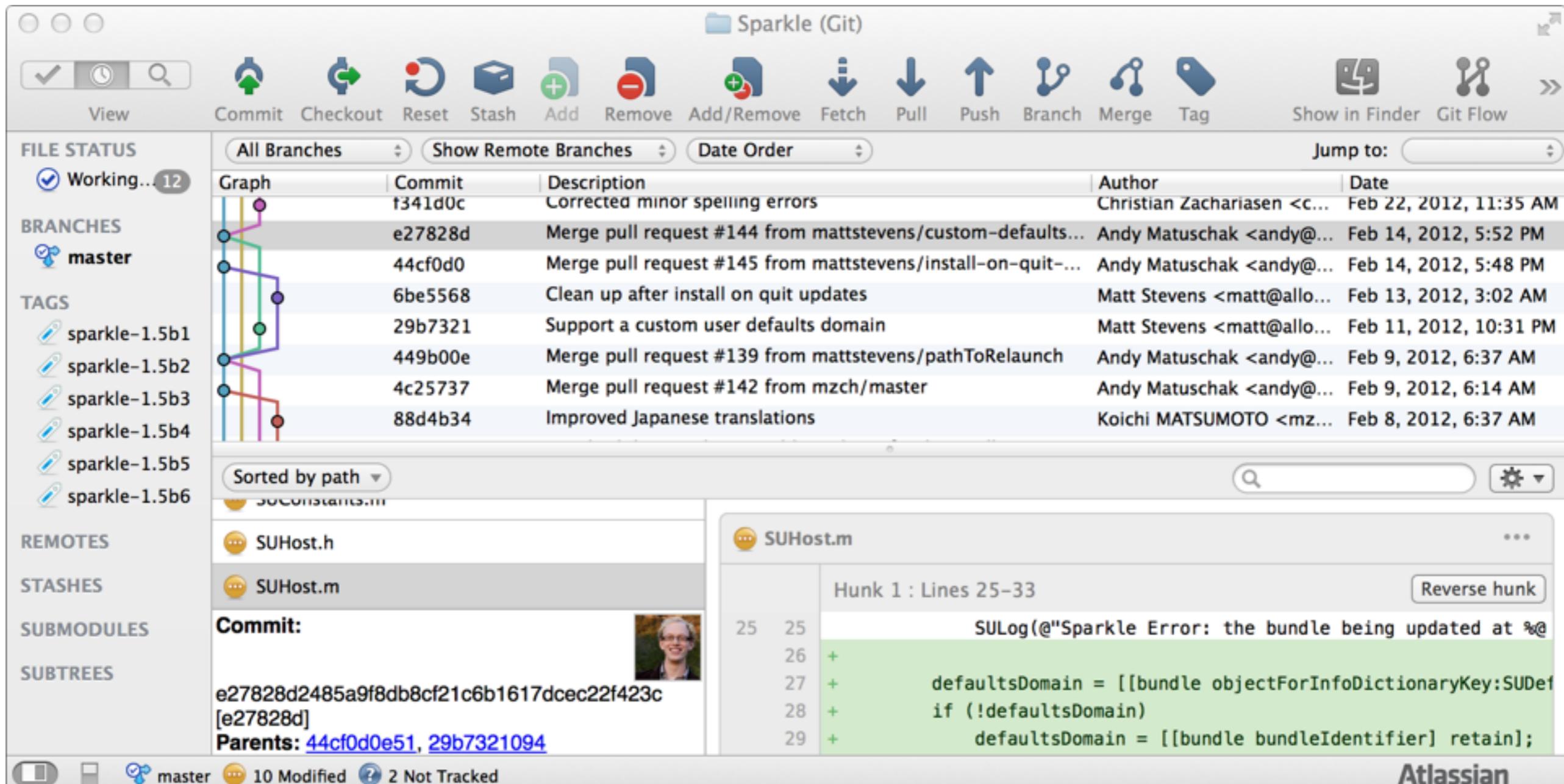


Git is a distributed version control system designed to handle everything from small to very large projects with speed and efficiency.

# SourceTree

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SourceTree is a graphical git client for Mac and Windows.



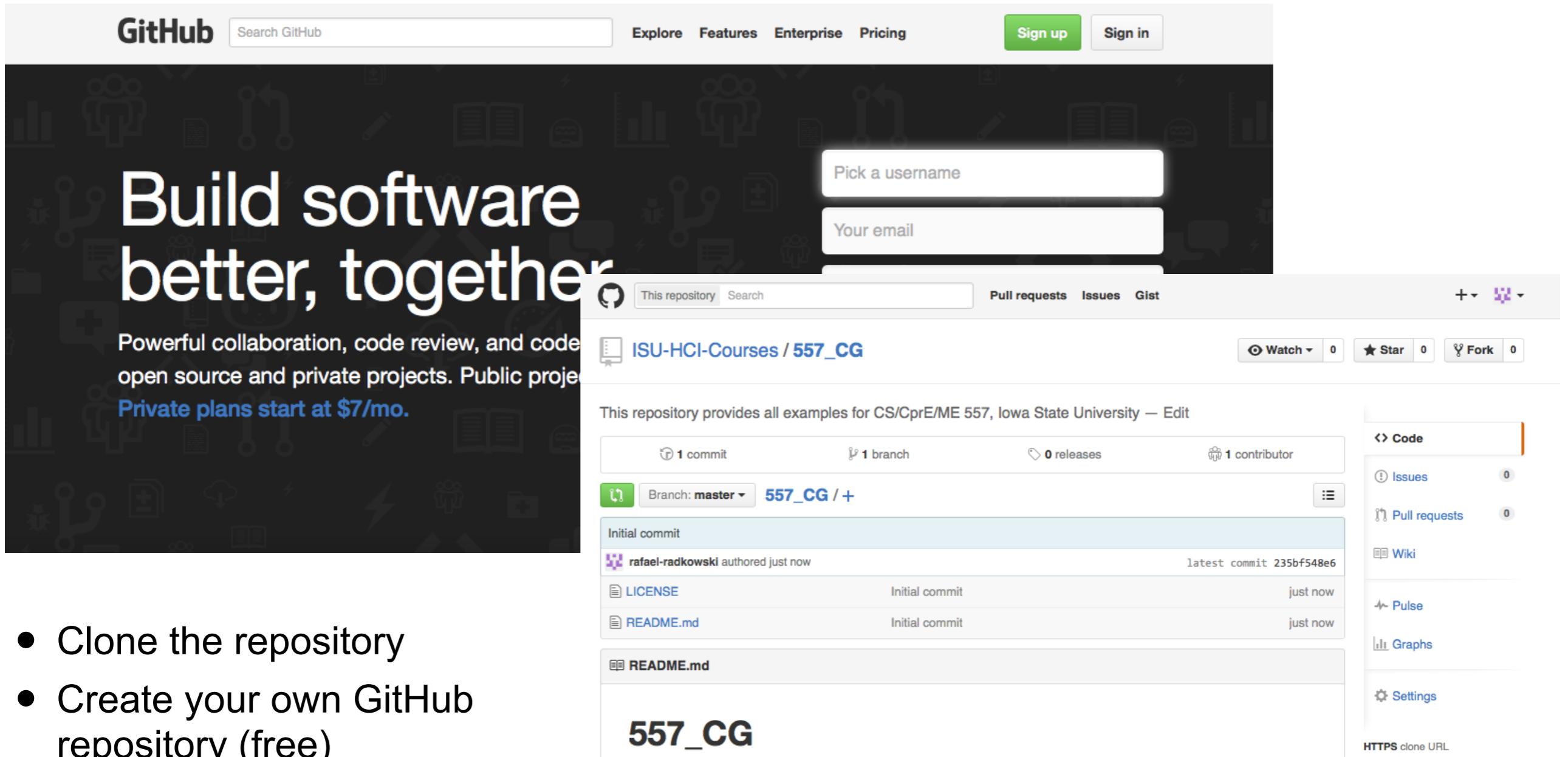
SourceTree main window

<https://www.sourcetreeapp.com>



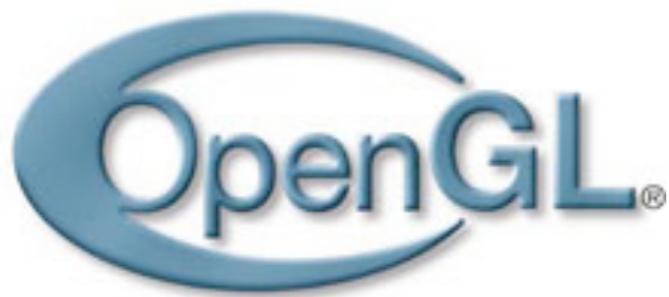
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All examples for this class can be cloned from a git repository hosted by GitHub  
[https://github.com/ISU-HCI-Courses/557\(CG](https://github.com/ISU-HCI-Courses/557(CG)



The screenshot shows the GitHub homepage with a dark background featuring various icons related to software development. At the top, there is a search bar labeled "Search GitHub", navigation links for "Explore", "Features", "Enterprise", and "Pricing", and two buttons: "Sign up" and "Sign in". Below the header, a large white text area says "Build software better, together". To the right of this text, there are fields for "Pick a username" and "Your email", which are part of the sign-in process. Further down, the GitHub logo is followed by the repository name "ISU-HCI-Courses / 557(CG". Below the repository name, it says "This repository provides all examples for CS/CprE/ME 557, Iowa State University — Edit". It shows 1 commit, 1 branch, 0 releases, and 1 contributor. The commit list includes "rafael-radkowski authored just now" and "LICENSE" and "README.md" files. On the right side, there is a sidebar with links for "Code", "Issues", "Pull requests", "Wiki", "Pulse", "Graphs", and "Settings". At the bottom of the main content area, the text "557(CG" is displayed.

- Clone the repository
- Create your own GitHub repository (free)



OpenGL (Graphics Library) is a cross-language application programming interface (API) **specification** for rendering of 2D and 3D computer graphics. Every API (or function call) interacts with the Graphics Processing Unit (GPU) to achieve rendering.

OpenGL was developed by Silicon Graphics Inc. The first version was released in 1992. Today, it is managed by the non-profit consortium Khronos Group.

### **Latest release OpenGL V4.5, Release on August 11, 2014**

- About 150 distinct commands to specify the objects and operations needed to produce interactive three-dimensional applications.
- Geometric primitives like points, lines, and polygons.
- Implemented in C\C++ (Wrappers for Java and other languages are also available).
- No window control system
- OpenGL installation depends on the vendor
  - Windows (1.1, frozen and not supported by MS)
  - Mac OS X (4.1, OS X Maverick)

<https://www.opengl.org>



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# OpenGL Functionality

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	Legacy	Core	10.7.5	10.8.5	10.9
HD Graphics 5000/Iris					
HD Graphics 4000					
HD Graphics 3000					
GeForce 640/650/660/675/680/750/755/775/780					
GeForce 320/330					
GeForce 9400/285/Quadro FX 4800					
GeForce 8600/8800/9600/120/130/Quadro FX 5600					
Radeon HD 5670/5750/5770/6630/6750/6770/6970					
Radeon HD 6490					
Radeon HD 5870					
Radeon HD 2600/4670/4850/4870					
Radeon HD 2400					
Software Renderer					
OpenGL Version	4.1	3.3	3.3	4.1	4.1
GLSL Version	4.10	3.30	3.30	4.10	4.10
ARB_blend_func_extended	*	*	*	*	*
ARB_draw_buffers_blend	*	*	*	*	*
ARB_draw_indirect	*		*	*	*
ARB_ES2_compatibility	*	*	*	*	*
ARB_explicit_attrib_location	*	*	*	*	*
ARB_gpu_shader5	*		*	*	*
ARB_gpu_shader_fp64	*		*	*	*
ARB_instanced_arrays	*	*	*	*	*
ARB_internalformat_query	*	*	*	*	*
ARB_occlusion_query2	*	*	*	*	*
ARB_sample_shading	*		*	*	*
ARB_sampler_objects	*	*	*	*	*
ARB_separate_shader_objects	*	*	*	*	*
ARB_shader_bit_encoding	*	*	*	*	*
ARB_shader_subroutine	*		*	*	*
ARB_shading_language_include	*	*	*	*	*

# GLEW: The OpenGL Extension Wrangler Library

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<http://glew.sourceforge.net>

GLEW is an OpenGL implementation which provides access to the latest OpenGL driver functions

Latest Release: 1.13.0



Download  
Usage  
Building  
Installation  
Source Generation  
Credits & Copyright  
Change Log  
GitHub  
Project Page  
Bug Tracker

Last Update: 08-10-15


## The OpenGL Extension Wrangler Library

The OpenGL Extension Wrangler Library (GLEW) is a cross-platform open-source C/C++ extension loading library. GLEW provides efficient run-time mechanisms for determining which OpenGL extensions are supported on the target platform. OpenGL core and extension functionality is exposed in a single header file. GLEW has been tested on a variety of operating systems, including Windows, Linux, Mac OS X, FreeBSD, Irix, and Solaris.

### Downloads

GLEW is distributed as source and precompiled binaries.

The latest release is 1.13.0[08-10-15]:

**Source** [ZIP | TGZ](#)  
**Binaries** [Windows 32-bit and 64-bit](#)

An up-to-date copy is also available using git:

- [github](#)  
`git clone https://github.com/nigels-com/glew.git glew`
- [Sourceforge](#)  
`git clone git://git.code.sf.net/p/glew/code glew`

Unsupported snapshots are also available:

- [glew-20150805.tgz](#)
- [glew-20150124.tgz](#)

### Supported Extensions

The latest release contains support for OpenGL 4.5 and the following extensions:

- OpenGL extensions



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<http://glm.g-truc.net/0.9.4/>

OpenGL Mathematics provides - the name states it - mathematical support for graphics.

[GLM](#) [GLI](#)  
[0.9.7](#) [0.9.6](#) [0.9.5](#) [0.9.4](#) [0.9.3](#) [0.9.2](#) [0.9.1](#) [0.9.0](#)



# OpenGL Mathematics

GLSL + Optional features = OpenGL Mathematics (GLM)  
A C++ mathematics library for graphics programming

**Download GLM 0.9.4.6  
20/09/2013**

[Manual](#)  
[API Documentation](#)  
[Code Samples](#)  
[Code Snapshot](#)

[Release Notes](#)  
[Downloads](#)  
[Repository](#)  
[Feedback](#)

[GLSL Specification](#)  
[GLSL Man Pages](#)

OpenGL Mathematics (GLM) is a header only C++ mathematics library for graphics software based on the [OpenGL Shading Language \(GLSL\)](#) specification and released under the [MIT license](#).

This library provides classes and functions designed and implemented following as strictly as possible the GLSL conventions and functionalities so that when a programmer knows GLSL, he knows GLM as well, making it really easy to use.

This project isn't limited to GLSL features. An extension system provides extended capabilities: matrix transformations, quaternions, half-based types, random number generation, procedural noise functions, etc.

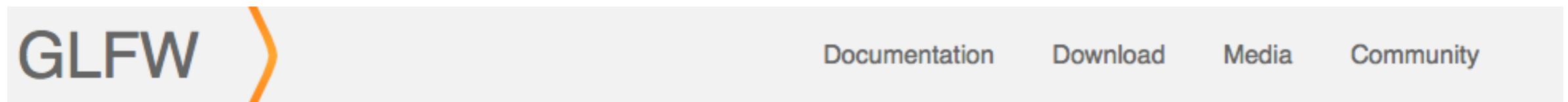
GLM ensures interoperability with third party libraries, SDKs and OpenGL; replacing advantageously the deprecated matrix functions. It is a good candidate for software rendering (Raytracing / Rasterisation), image processing, physic simulations and any context that requires a simple and convenient mathematics library.

It is a platform independent library with no dependence to external libraries even OpenGL. GLM is written in C++98 but can take advantage of C++11 when available. It supports the following compilers:

- [Clang 2.6 and higher](#)
- [CUDA 3.0 and higher](#)

<http://www.glfw.org/index.html>

GLFW is a packages that allows us to create windows.



**GLFW** is an Open Source, multi-platform library for creating windows with OpenGL contexts and receiving input and events. It is easy to integrate into existing applications and does not lay claim to the main loop.

GLFW is written in C and has native support for Windows, OS X and many Unix-like systems using the X Window System, such as Linux and FreeBSD.

GLFW is licensed under the  [zlib/libpng license](#).

[Download GLFW 3.1.1](#)  
Released on March 19, 2015

[Clone on GitHub](#)

GLFW 3.2 progress  
 3%



Gives you a window and OpenGL context with just two function calls



Support for OpenGL 3.2+ with profiles and flags, OpenGL ES, MSAA, sRGB and robustness

## Version 3.1.1 released

Posted on March 19, 2015

GLFW 3.1.1 is [available for download](#). It adds fixes for a number of bugs that together affect all supported platforms, most notably workarounds for bugs in some popular window managers

## Integrated Development Environment:

- Download and install Microsoft Visual Studio Express (or XCode on Mac)
- Windows: download and install the Microsoft Windows SDK.

## Software

- Download CMake
- Download and install SourceTree

## Software management

- Create a GitHub account
- Read the Git documentation online and learn how it works: <https://git-scm.com/doc>

## Software Development Kits

- Download (and install) GLEW
- Download (and install) GLM
- Download (and install) GLFW

# For Mac Users



Mac users can use homebrew to brew the Software Development Kits GLEW, GLM, and GLFW.

Follow the installation documentation.

The screenshot shows the Homebrew website with a dark background. The title "Homebrew" is at the top in large, gold-colored letters. Below it is the subtitle "The missing package manager for OS X". A language selection dropdown is set to "English". The main heading "Install Homebrew" is prominently displayed in gold. Below it is a code block containing the command: `ruby -e "$(curl -fsSL https://raw.githubusercontent.com/Homebrew/install/master/install)"`. At the bottom left, there's a note: "Paste that at a Terminal prompt." At the bottom right, there's a note: "The script explains what it will do and then pauses before it does it. There are more installation options [here](#) (needed on 10.5)."



# Organization

# Organization

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## **Grading**

The grading depends on homework results (40%), a final project (40%) and group presentations in class (20%).

## **Homework Projects:**

The homework assignments incorporate the writing of code to solve computer graphics problems. The outcomes preparing students for the final project and can be used for it. The homework tasks must be solved individually.

## **Final Project**

The final project is a programming exercise: students have to individually define, to plan, and to implement a computer graphics application. Every student has to propose an application topic and a software design.

## **Time and Location**

Time: Tuesday and Thursday, 2:10 p.m. - 3:30 p.m.

Location: Howe 1242

# Content

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Web <https://github.com/rafael-radkowsky/HCI-557-CG>

Git <https://github.com/rafael-radkowsky/HCI-557-CG.git>

A screenshot of a GitHub repository page for "rafael-radkowsky / HCI-557-CG". The page shows basic repository statistics: 4 commits, 1 branch, 0 releases, and 1 contributor. The "master" branch is selected. The commit history lists several initial pushes for files like "01\_HelloOpenGL", "SDK", ".gitignore", "LICENSE", and "README.md". A red box highlights the "Graphs" link under the "Pulse" section on the right, which also includes links for "Clone URL" (HTTPS or Subversion), "Clone in Desktop", and "Download ZIP".

Code repository for HCI / CS / ME / CpE 557. This repository provides example code and some documentation.

4 commits 1 branch 0 releases 1 contributor

Branch: master [HCI-557-CG](#) / +

Another additional ignore-file.

rafael-radkowsky authored 3 hours ago latest commit ac68fecb39

01\_HelloOpenGL Initial push of the GLTest application and the packages required for 557 3 hours ago

SDK Added ignore files 3 hours ago

.gitignore Another additional ignore-file. 3 hours ago

LICENSE Initial commit 11 days ago

README.md Initial commit 11 days ago

[README.md](#)

[Code](#)

[Issues](#) 0

[Pull requests](#) 0

[Pulse](#)

[Graphs](#)

HTTPS clone URL  
<https://github.com/rafael>

You can clone with [HTTPS](#) or [Subversion](#).

[Clone in Desktop](#)

[Download ZIP](#)

**HCI-557-CG**

# Course Structure

## Rendering Techniques

2 week

## Interactive Computer Graphics

- Animations
- Collision Detection
- Interaction / Navigation

3 weeks

## Computer Graphics Fundamentals

- Window Management
- Modeling
- Transformation
- Viewing in 3D
- Lighting & Shading
- Texturing

7 weeks

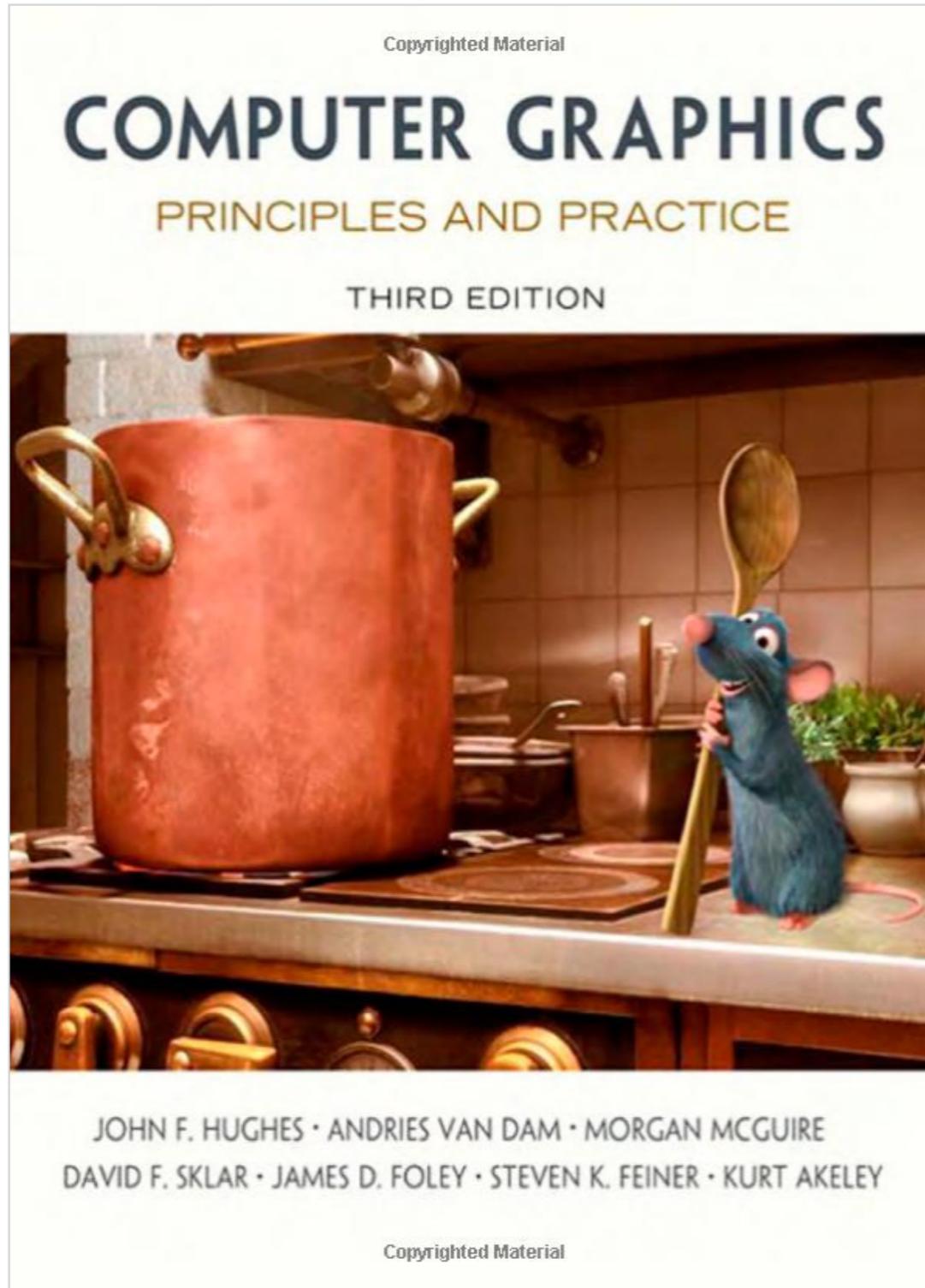
## Programming Concepts

- C/C++ / Object Oriented programming
- GLSL programming

2 weeks

# Books

**ARLAB**

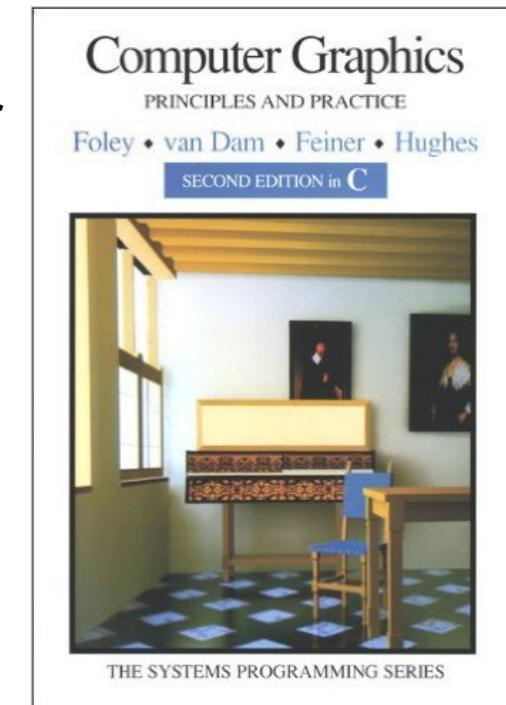


Hughes, van Dam, McGuire, Sklar, Foley, Feiner, Akeley: Computer Graphics: Principles and Practice (3rd Edition) 3rd Edition

The course covers parts of this book only.

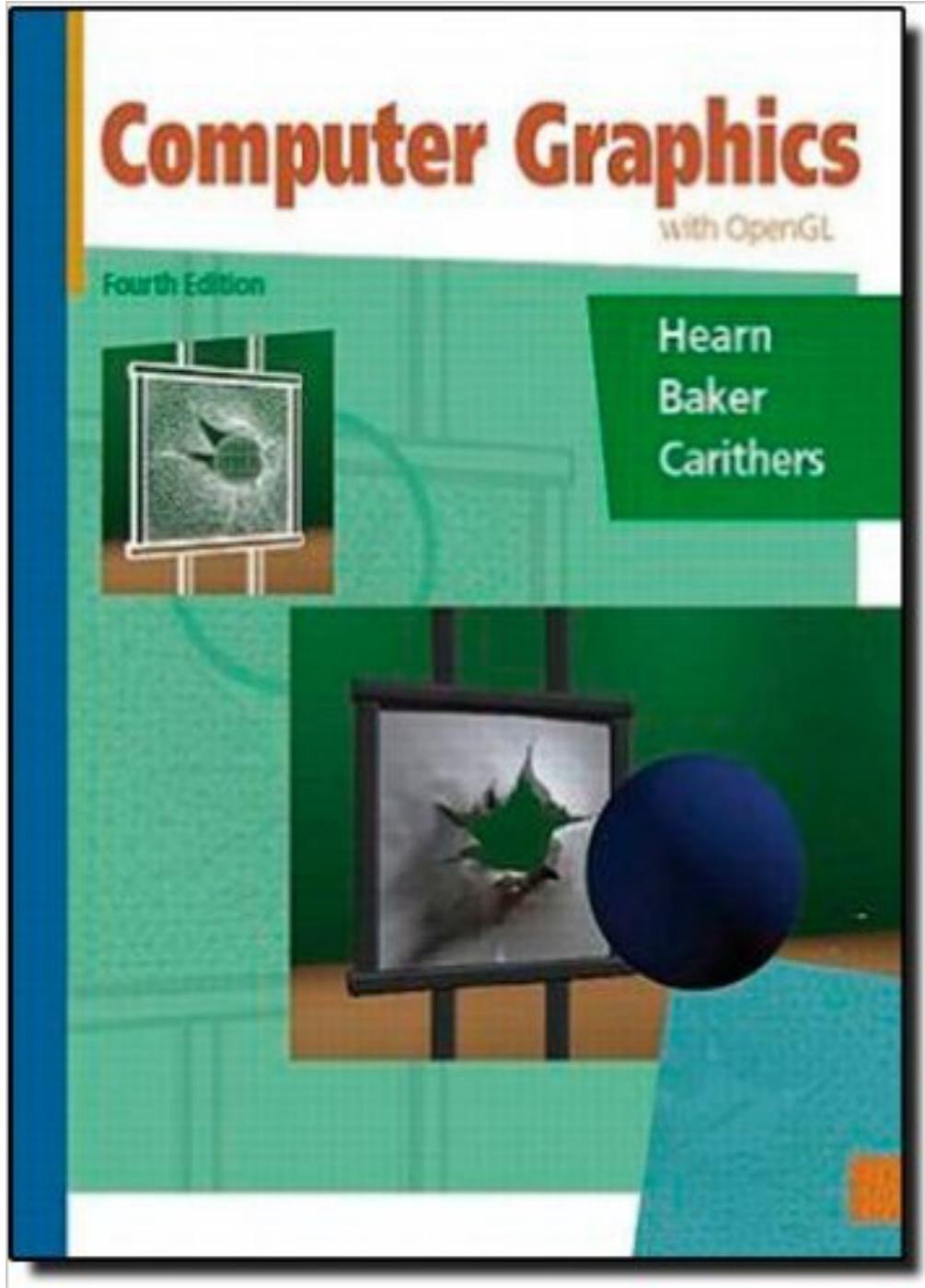
**Online access via ISU digital library**

Predecessor is considered as the bible of Computer Graphics!



# Books

ARLAB



Hearn, Baker, Carithers:  
Computer Graphics with Open GL, 4th Edition

- Theory is very good!
- The book uses an outdated version of OpenGL

# Thank you!

## Questions

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