計算機圖學單元介紹

一、英文主題:

Chapter 6: Shading

二、中文主題:

單元 06: 打光與製造陰影

三、組別:

第06組

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Ch6.7-Ch6.8: 沈沛錡

Ch6.9: 黄聖文

Ch6.10:葉季儒

Ch6.11: 黄聖文

展示程式:葉季儒

報告 PPT:全員共同製作

報告 WORD: 葉季儒

六、功能簡述:

七、主要程式碼:

為完整解釋程式流程,以下為全部原始碼,相關檔案:Ch 06 tm6 src1.cpp

```
/* Recursive subdivision of cube (Chapter 6). Three display
modes: wire frame, constant, and interpolative shading */
/*Program also illustrates defining materials and light sources
in myiit() */
/* mode 0 = wire frame, mode 1 = constant shading,
mode 3 = interpolative shading */
#include<stdlib.h>
#include<stdio.h>
#include<time.h>
#include <GL/glut.h>
typedef float point[4];
/* initial tetrahedron */
point v[]={{0.0, 0.0, 1.0}, {0.0, 0.942809, -0.33333},
           {-0.816497, -0.471405, -0.333333}, {0.816497, -0.471405, -
0.333333}};
```

```
int n;
int mode;
void triangle( point a, point b, point c)
/* display one triangle using a line loop for wire frame, a single
normal for constant shading, or three normals for interpolative shading */
{
    if (mode==0) glBegin(GL_LINE_LOOP);
    else glBegin(GL_POLYGON);
        if(mode==1) glNormal3fv(a);
        if(mode==2) glNormal3fv(a);
        glVertex3fv(a);
        if(mode==2) glNormal3fv(b);
        glVertex3fv(b);
        if(mode==2) glNormal3fv(c);
        glVertex3fv(c);
    glEnd();
}
void normal(point p)
{
/* normalize a vector */
```

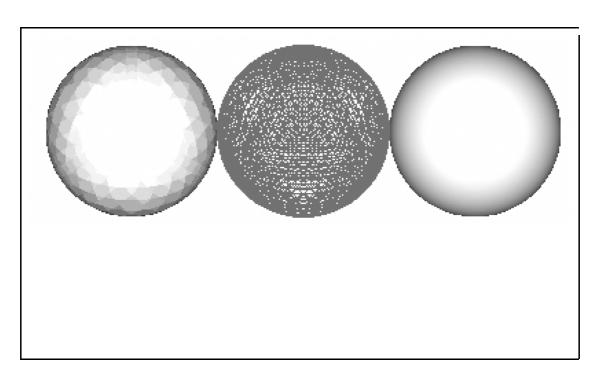
```
double sqrt();
     float d = 0.0;
     int i;
     for(i=0; i<3; i++) d+=p[i]*p[i];
     d=sqrt(d);
     if(d>0.0) for(i=0; i<3; i++) p[i]/=d;
}
void divide_triangle(point a, point b, point c, int m){
/* triangle subdivision using vertex numbers
righthand rule applied to create outward pointing faces */
     point v1, v2, v3;
     int j;
     if(m>0)
     {
          for(j=0; j<3; j++) v1[j]=a[j]+b[j];
          normal(v1);
          for(j=0; j<3; j++) v2[j]=a[j]+c[j];
          normal(v2);
          for(j=0; j<3; j++) v3[j]=b[j]+c[j];
           normal(v3);
          divide_triangle(a, v1, v2, m-1);
          divide_triangle(c, v2, v3, m-1);
```

```
divide_triangle(b, v3, v1, m-1);
         divide_triangle(v1, v3, v2, m-1);
    }
    else(triangle(a,b,c)); /* draw triangle at end of recursion */
}
void tetrahedron(int m){
/* Apply triangle subdivision to faces of tetrahedron */
    divide\_triangle(v[0],\,v[1],\,v[2],\,m);
    divide_triangle(v[3], v[2], v[1], m);
    divide_triangle(v[0], v[3], v[1], m);
    divide\_triangle(v[0],\,v[2],\,v[3],\,m);
}
void display(void)
{
/* Displays all three modes, side by side */
    glClear(GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT | GL_DEPTH_BUFFER_BIT);
       glLoadIdentity();
    mode=0;
    tetrahedron(n);
```

```
mode=1;
    glTranslatef(-2.0, 0.0,0.0);
    tetrahedron(n);
    mode=2;
    glTranslatef( 4.0, 0.0,0.0);
    tetrahedron(n);
    glFlush();
}
void myReshape(int w, int h)
{
    glViewport(0, 0, w, h);
    glMatrixMode(GL_PROJECTION);
    glLoadIdentity();
    if (w \le h)
         glOrtho(-4.0, 4.0, -4.0 * (GLfloat) h / (GLfloat) w,
              4.0 * (GLfloat) h / (GLfloat) w, -10.0, 10.0);
    else
         glOrtho(-4.0 * (GLfloat) w / (GLfloat) h,
              4.0 * (GLfloat) w / (GLfloat) h, -4.0, 4.0, -10.0, 10.0);
    glMatrixMode(GL_MODELVIEW);
    display();
}
```

```
void myinit()
{
    GLfloat mat_specular[]={1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0};
    GLfloat mat diffuse[]={1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0};
    GLfloat mat_ambient[]={1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0};
    GLfloat mat shininess={100.0};
    GLfloat light_ambient[]={0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 1.0};
    GLfloat light_diffuse[]={1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0};
    GLfloat light_specular[]={1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0};
/* set up ambient, diffuse, and specular components for light 0 */
    glLightfv(GL LIGHT0, GL AMBIENT, light ambient);
    glLightfv(GL_LIGHT0, GL_DIFFUSE, light_diffuse);
    glLightfv(GL_LIGHT0, GL_SPECULAR, light_specular);
/* define material proerties for front face of all polygons */
    glMaterialfv(GL_FRONT, GL_SPECULAR, mat_specular);
    glMaterialfv(GL_FRONT, GL_AMBIENT, mat_ambient);
    glMaterialfv(GL_FRONT, GL_DIFFUSE, mat_diffuse);
    glMaterialf(GL_FRONT, GL_SHININESS, mat_shininess);
```

```
glShadeModel(GL_SMOOTH); /*enable smooth shading */
    glEnable(GL_LIGHTING); /* enable lighting */
    glEnable(GL_LIGHT0); /* enable light 0 */
    glEnable(GL_DEPTH_TEST); /* enable z buffer */
    glClearColor (1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0);
    glColor3f (0.0, 0.0, 0.0);
}
void main(int argc, char **argv){
    n=5;
           //default=5
    glutInit(&argc, argv);
    glutInitDisplayMode(GLUT_SINGLE | GLUT_RGB | GLUT_DEPTH);
    glutInitWindowSize(500, 500);
    glutCreateWindow("sphere");
    myinit();
    glutReshapeFunc(myReshape);
    glutDisplayFunc(display);
    glutMainLoop();
}
執行結果:
```



八、程式說明:

- 此程序執行時會打開一個窗口,將背景設為黑色,並使用不同作法/光照,繪製三個不同的球型。學習更加細緻的光照方法。
- (1)開頭引用 <GL/freeglut.h>函式庫,可以執行 OpenGL 的相關函數,其他函式庫用於數學計算與其他用涂。
- (2) glutInit(&argc, argv);初始化GLUT函式庫,並且引入程序參數。
- (3) glutInitDisplayMode(GLUT_DOUBLE | GLUT_RGBA);設定 GLUT_DOUBLE 是雙緩衝,而 GLUT_RGB 是指色彩模式是 RGB。
- (4) glutInitWindowSize(600, 600); 設定視窗大小為 600*600 的窗口。
- (5) void WINAPI glOrtho(GLdouble left, GLdouble right, GLdouble bottom, GLdouble top, GLdouble zNear, GLdouble zFar); left 左方垂直裁剪平面的座標。 right Theright 垂直裁剪平面的座標。 bottom 底部水準裁剪平面的座標。 top 上方水準裁剪計畫的座標。 zNear 靠近深度裁剪平面的距離。 如果平面位於檢視器後方, 此距離就會是負數。 zFar 距離深度裁剪平面的距離。 如果平面位於檢視器後方, 此距離就會是負數。

通過設定此函數,可以將顯示畫面擷取,選擇需要的部分顯示(或拉伸)。

(6) gluLookAt();指定攝影機位置,與朝向其上方的矩陣。城市會自動移動場景,達成指定的觀測效果。

- (7) glLightfv(GL_LIGHTO, GL_AMBIENT, light_ambient); 設定光源強度, GL_LIGHTO 指光源 0, OPENGL 共有 8 個光源可用, GL_AMBIENT 指環境光。 light_ambient 為強度向量。
- (8) glMaterialfv(GL_FRONT, GL_SPECULAR, mat_specular): 設定物體材質的光反射強度。
- (9) glEnable(GL_LIGHT0): 開啟 Light() 光源。
- (10) glNormal3fv(a):設定頂點法向量,會引響光照運算。
- (11) glVertex3fv(a):設定頂點座標,畫圖使用。
- (12) glutDisplayFunc(display);將 display 函數指標傳入,讓 GLUT 庫將渲染內容 交由使用者指定。
- (13)glutMainLoop();控制全送還給GLUT函式庫,進行視窗生成,與場景繪製。

```
九、延伸應用程式碼: Ch_06 tm6_src2.cpp
#include<Windows.h>
#include<GL\glut.h>
#include<cstdlib>
#include<ctime>
//太陽、地球和月亮
//假設每個月都是 30 天
//一年 12 個月, 共是 360 天
static int day = 200; // day 的變化:從 0 到 359
float xRotated = 90.0, yRotated = 0.0, zRotated = 0.0;
float distinceX = 0.0,distinceY=0.0,distinceZ=0.0;
float light_position[] = { -20, 20, 0}; //光源的位置
int trigger=0;
                                  //剛按下滑鼠時的視窗座標
int old_rot_x = 0;
int old_rot_y = 0;
int rot_x = 0;
                                  //拖曳後的相對座標,用這決定
要旋轉幾度
int rot_y = 0;
int record_x = 0:
                                   //紀錄上一次旋轉的角度
int record_y = 0;
//void glTranslatef(GLfloat x,GLfloat y,GLfloat z);
```

```
//函數功能:沿X軸正方向平移 x 個單位(x 是有符號數)
// 沿 Y 軸正方向平移 y 個單位(y 是有符號數)
// 沿 Z 軸正方向平移 z 個單位(z 是有符號數)
//void glRotatef(GLfloat angle,GLfloat x,GLfloat y,GLfloat z);
//先解釋一下旋轉方向,做(0,0,0)到(x,y,z)的向量,用右手握住這條向量,大
拇指指向向量的正方向,四指環繞的方向就是旋轉的方向;
//函數功能:以點(0,0,0)到點(x,y,z)為軸, 旋轉 angle 角度;
void star(int i) {
  int var=0;
  var=rand()%199;
  glTranslatef( -var-2*i, var-i, var/2);
  glColor3f(1.0f, 1.0f, 1.0f);
  glutSolidSphere (1, 20, 50);
  glTranslatef( var-8*var/12, var-100, var);
  glutSolidSphere (1, 20, 50);
}
void block() {
// glTranslatef( 0+distinceX, 0+distinceY, distinceZ);
  int point=100;
  glRotatef((float)rot_y + (float)record_y, 1.0, 0.0, 0.0);
                                                      //以
x 軸當旋轉軸
   glRotatef( (float)rot_x + (float)record_x, 0.0, 1.0, 0.0);
                                                      //以
y軸當旋轉軸
```

```
glPushMatrix();
glBegin(GL_QUADS);
          //固定 z 軸 x 前後 y 前後四點成一個面
//正面
glNormal3f(0.0.1);
                        //設定法向量
glVertex3f(-point, point, point);
glVertex3f(-point,-point, point);
glVertex3f( point, -point, point);
glVertex3f( point, point, point);
//背面
glNormal3f(0,0,-1);
glVertex3f(-point, point, -point);
glVertex3f( point, point, -point);
glVertex3f( point,-point,-point);
glVertex3f(-point,-point,-point);
//右側面
glNormal3f(1,0,0);
glVertex3f( point, point, point);
glVertex3f( point, -point, point);
glVertex3f( point, -point, -point);
glVertex3f( point, point, -point);
//左側面
glNormal3f(-1,0,0);
glVertex3f(-point, point, -point);
glVertex3f(-point,-point,-point);
```

```
glVertex3f(-point,-point, point);
   glVertex3f(-point, point, point);
   //上面
   glNormal3f(0,1,0);
   glVertex3f(-point, point, -point);
   glVertex3f(-point, point, point);
   glVertex3f( point, point, point);
   glVertex3f( point, point, -point);
  //下面
   glNormal3f(0,-1,0);
   glVertex3f(-point, -point, point);
   glVertex3f(-point, -point,-point);
   glVertex3f( point, -point, -point);
   glVertex3f( point, -point, point);
   glEnd();
   glPopMatrix ();
}
void sun() {
   glColor3f(1.0f, 0.0f, 0.0f);
   glPushMatrix ();
   glTranslatef( 0+distinceX, 0+distinceY, distinceZ);
                                                        //太陽起
始位置
// glRotatef (60.0, 1,0,0);
```

```
(zRotated*2.0, 0,0,1); // 自轉.
   glRotatef
   glutSolidSphere (69.6, 20, 50);
   glPopMatrix ();
}
void earth() {
   glColor3f(0.0f, 0.0f, 1.0f);
   glRotatef(day / 360.0*360.0, 0.0f, 0.0f, -1.0f);//地球公轉
   glTranslatef(150, 0.0f, 0.0f); //地球初始位置
   glPushMatrix ();
   glTranslatef( 0+distinceX, 0+distinceY, distinceZ);
   glRotatef
                   (60.0, 1,0,0);
   glRotatef (zRotated*2.0, 0,0,1); // 自轉.
   glutSolidSphere (16, 20, 50);
   glPopMatrix ();
}
void moon() {
   glColor3f(1.0f, 1.0f, 0.0f);
   glRotatef(day / 30.0*360.0 - day / 360.0*360.0, 0.0f, 0.0f, -
1.0f);//月球公轉再多除以 360 因為一天
// glRotatef(day / 30.0*360.0, 0.0f, 0.0f, -1.0f);
   glTranslatef(38, 0.0f, 0.0f);
   glPushMatrix ();
```

```
glTranslatef( 0+distinceX, 0+distinceY, distinceZ);
                  (60.0, 1,0,0);
  glRotatef
                  (zRotated, 0,0,1);
  glRotatef
  glutSolidSphere (5.0, 20, 50);
  glPopMatrix ();
  glColor3f(1, 0, 0);
}
void reshapeFunc (int x, int y) { //改變視窗重新繪製
  //glEnable(GL_DEPTH_TEST); //3d 模式要開啟
  glClear(GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT | GL_DEPTH_BUFFER_BIT);
  glMatrixMode(GL_PROJECTION);
  glLoadIdentity();
  gluPerspective(75, 1, 1, 2000);
// glTranslatef (0.0, 0.0, -15.0); //turn to 3d
  //沿著 z 軸平移
  glMatrixMode(GL_MODELVIEW);
  glLoadIdentity();
  gluLookAt(0, -200, 200, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1);
//繪製紅色的"太陽"
  sun();
//繪製藍色的"地球"
  earth();
```

```
//繪製黃色的"月亮"
   moon();
   glFlush();
   glutSwapBuffers();
}
void Keyboard(unsigned char key, int x, int y) {
   switch (key) {
      case 'w':
          distinceZ+=1;
          break;
      case 's':
          distinceZ-=1;
          break;
      case 'a':
          distinceX-=1;
          break;
      case 'd':
          distinceX+=1;
          break;
      case 'o':
          distinceY+=1;
          break;
      case 'p':
```

```
distinceY-=1;
         break;
      case 27:
         glDisable(GL_LIGHT0);
         glDisable(GL_LIGHTING);
         glDisable(GL_DEPTH_TEST);
//
         glutDestroyWindow(WinNumber);
         exit(0);
         break;
  }
  glutPostRedisplay(); //令視窗重繪
}
void myDisplay(void) {
  glEnable(GL_DEPTH_TEST); //3d 模式要開啟
  glClear(GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT | GL_DEPTH_BUFFER_BIT);
  glMatrixMode(GL_PROJECTION); //投影模式
  glLoadIdentity();
  gluPerspective(75, 1, 1, 2000);
  glMatrixMode(GL_MODELVIEW);
  glLoadIdentity();
  gluLookAt(0, -200, 200, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1);
//繪製紅色的"太陽"
```

```
sun();
   block();
//繪製藍色的"地球"
   earth();
//繪製黃色的"月亮"
   moon();
  if(trigger%2==0) { //每 2tick 變化一次
      for(int i=0; i<30/4; i++) {
         glPushMatrix ();
         star(i);
         glPopMatrix ();
      }
   }
   trigger++;
   glFlush();
  glutSwapBuffers();
}
void myIdle(void) {
   Sleep(50);
   ++day;
  if (day >= 360)
```

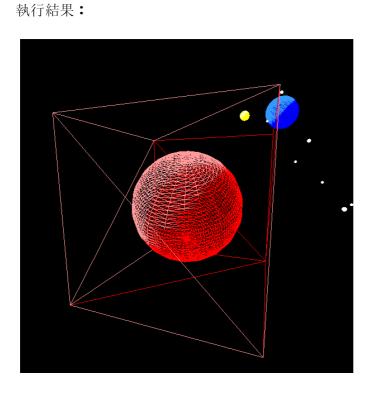
```
day = 0;
  zRotated += 0.3;
  glutPostRedisplay();
  myDisplay();
}
void SetLightSource() {
  float light_ambient[] = { 39,39,39,1};
  float light_diffuse[] = { 50.0, 2.0, 1.0, 1.0};
  float light_specular[] = { 1,3,3,1};
  glEnable(GL_LIGHTING);
                                                      //開燈
  // 設定發光體的光源的特性
  glLightfv( GL_LIGHTO, GL_AMBIENT, light_ambient);
                                                         //環
境光(Ambient Light)
  glLightfv( GL_LIGHT0, GL_DIFFUSE, light_diffuse);
                                                        //散射
光(Diffuse Light)
  glLightfv( GL_LIGHT0, GL_SPECULAR,light_specular);
                                                         //反
射光(Specular Light)
  glLightfv( GL_LIGHTO, GL_POSITION,light_position);
                                                        //光的
座標
  glEnable(GL_LIGHT0);
  glEnable(GL_COLOR_MATERIAL);
```

```
//glEnable(GL_DEPTH_TEST);
                                                         //啟動
深度測試
}
void SetMaterial() {
  float material_ambient[] = { 0.2, 0.2, 0.2, 1.0};
  float material_diffuse[] = { 0.3, 0.3, 0.3, 1.0};
  float material_specular[] = { 0.2, 0.2, 0.2, 1.0};
  glMaterialfv( GL_FRONT, GL_AMBIENT, material_ambient);
  glMaterialfv( GL_FRONT, GL_DIFFUSE, material_diffuse);
  glMaterialfv( GL_FRONT, GL_SPECULAR, material_specular);
}
void Mouse(int button, int state, int x, int y){
  if(state){
     record_x += x - old_rot_x;
     record_y += y - old_rot_y;
     rot_x = 0; //沒有歸零會有不理想的結果
     rot_y = 0;
  }else{
     old_rot_x = x;
     old_rot_y = y;
  }
```

```
}
void MotionMouse(int x, int y){
  rot_x = x - old_rot_x;
  rot_y = y - old_rot_y;
  glutPostRedisplay();
}
int main(int argc, char *argv[]) {
  srand(time(0));
  glutInit(&argc, argv);
  glutInitWindowPosition(200, 100);
  glutInitWindowSize(600, 600);
  glutCreateWindow("Ch06.Example");
  glutInitDisplayMode(GLUT_RGB | GLUT_DOUBLE);
  glPolygonMode(GL_FRONT_AND_BACK, GL_LINE); //change view
in order to 3d performance
  glutDisplayFunc(&myDisplay);
   SetLightSource();
  SetMaterial();
  glutKeyboardFunc( Keyboard);
  glutMouseFunc ( Mouse );
```

```
glutMotionFunc ( MotionMouse );
glutReshapeFunc (reshapeFunc);
glutIdleFunc(&myIdle);

//glutIdleFunc(&idleFunc);
glutMainLoop();
return 0;
}
```



十、應用說明:

使用到重要函數:

- (1) glutMouseFunc(mouse);設定滑鼠動作的處理函式,本程式中通過按左鍵右鍵滾輪來進行不同軸的旋轉。
- (2) glutKeyboardFunc(keys);設定鍵盤動作的處理函式,本程式中可以按 WASDOP 來移動星球位置(相對攝像機位置移動)。
- (3) MotionMouse:計算滑鼠移動量,用來記算旋轉畫面的角度。
- (4) glutSolidSphere (1, 20, 50): GLUT 提供的基礎函數,用於繪製圓球。預設都繪製到(0,0,0),再自行移動。參數 2×3 為經線與緯線的數量(越多越密集,越像實體球)。
- (5) glTranslatef(150, 0.0f, 0.0f): 移動繪製位置。
- (6) glRotatef(zRotated*2.0, 0,0,1): 以旋轉軸為基準,旋轉目標物體。

主要變動有以下幾項:

- 1. 新增多顆星球,可以觀察不同位置、大小的星球,受到光照的位置不盡相同。
- **2.** 由於星球大小不同,使用相同數量的線條繪製。可以明顯看到小顆星球較為密實,受光照效果較好。大顆星球則較為粗糙。

十一、參考資料:

均為公開資料, 詳細請參考報告投影片。