The background features abstract green geometric shapes. On the left is a tall, narrow, light green triangle pointing downwards. On the right is a larger, more complex shape composed of several overlapping triangles in various shades of green, ranging from light to dark. A thin, light gray line extends from the bottom left towards the right, passing behind the green shapes.

Lab 09 Shadow

Shadow

- ▶ Modify the source file shadow.cpp so that it can run without extra header files.
- ▶ Modify the scene:
 1. Place 4 different light sources in the scene and only 1 of them will be enable each time (the other three will be hidden)
 - ▶ The shadow will also change according to the position of the light source.
 2. Draw the Jet in red
 3. Draw the Jet shadow in dark red color
- ▶ Keyboard Control
 - ▶ Rotate the plane along the center: (left-right & up-down)
 - ▶ Reset the plane
 - ▶ Select light sources: switch among 4 different light sources (key 1, 2, 3, 4)



Super bible v4. example code : shadow

Submit your code (shadow.cpp only)
, a demo video, and a pdf document

- ▶ Jet
- ▶ Shadow of Jet

```
// Save the matrix state and do the rotations
glPushMatrix();

// Draw jet at new orientation, put light in correct position
// before rotating the jet
glEnable(GL_LIGHTING);
glLightfv(GL_LIGHT0, GL_POSITION, lightPos);
glRotatef(xRot, 1.0f, 0.0f, 0.0f);
glRotatef(yRot, 0.0f, 1.0f, 0.0f);

DrawJet(0);

// Restore original matrix state
glPopMatrix();

// Get ready to draw the shadow and the ground
// First disable lighting and save the projection state
glDisable(GL_DEPTH_TEST);
glDisable(GL_LIGHTING);
glPushMatrix();

// Multiply by shadow projection matrix
glMultMatrixf((GLfloat *)shadowMat);

// Now rotate the jet around in the new flattened space
glRotatef(xRot, 1.0f, 0.0f, 0.0f);
glRotatef(yRot, 0.0f, 1.0f, 0.0f);

// Pass true to indicate drawing shadow
DrawJet(1);

// Restore the projection to normal
glPopMatrix();
```

glPushMatrix glPopMatrix

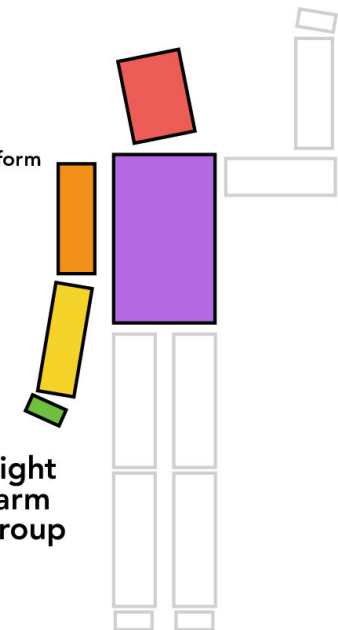
Skeleton - Hierarchical Representation

```
translate(0, 10);
drawTorso();
pushmatrix(); // push a copy of transform onto stack
  translate(0, 5); // right-multiply onto current transform
  rotate(headRotation); // right-multiply onto current transform
  drawHead();
popmatrix(); // pop current transform off stack
pushmatrix(); -----
  translate(-2, 3);
  rotate(rightShoulderRotation);
  drawUpperArm();
  pushmatrix(); -----
    translate(0, -3);
    rotate(elbowRotation);
    drawLowerArm();
    pushmatrix(); -----
      translate(0, -3);
      rotate(wristRotation);
      drawHand();
    popmatrix(); -----
  popmatrix(); -----
popmatrix(); -----
....
```

right
hand

right
lower
arm
group

right
arm
group



```

// Create a projection to "squish" an object into the plane.
// Use m3dGetPlaneEquationf(planeEq, point1, point2, point3);
// to get a plane equation.
void m3dMakePlanarShadowMatrix(M3DMatrix44f proj, const M3DVector4f planeEq, const M3DVector3f vLightPos)
{
    // These just make the code below easier to read. They will be
    // removed by the optimizer.
    float a = planeEq[0];
    float b = planeEq[1];
    float c = planeEq[2];
    float d = planeEq[3];

    float dx = -vLightPos[0];
    float dy = -vLightPos[1];
    float dz = -vLightPos[2];

    // Now build the projection matrix
    proj[0] = b * dy + c * dz;
    proj[1] = -a * dy;
    proj[2] = -a * dz;
    proj[3] = 0.0;

    proj[4] = -b * dx;
    proj[5] = a * dx + c * dz;
    proj[6] = -b * dz;
    proj[7] = 0.0;

    proj[8] = -c * dx;
    proj[9] = -c * dy;
    proj[10] = a * dx + b * dy;
    proj[11] = 0.0;

    proj[12] = -d * dx;
    proj[13] = -d * dy;
    proj[14] = -d * dz;
    proj[15] = a * dx + b * dy + c * dz;
    // Shadow matrix ready
}

```