

## Basic Graphics Programming

Graphics Pipeline  
OpenGL API  
Primitives: Lines, Polygons  
Attributes: Color  
Example

January 16, 2003  
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[Angel Ch. 2]

<http://www.cs.cmu.edu/~fp/courses/graphics/>

## A Graphics Pipeline



- Pipelines and parallelism
- Latency vs throughput
- Efficiently implementable in hardware
- Not so efficiently implementable in software

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## Programming a Pipeline



- Specify the operation of each box
- Replace or accumulate
- State and lack of modularity
- Immediate mode graphics
  - On-line (OpenGL)
- Modeling-rendering pipeline
  - Off-line (Pixar's Renderman)

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## Vertices



- Vertices in world coordinates
- void glVertex3f(GLfloat x, GLfloat y, GLfloat z)
  - Vertex (x, y, z) sent down the pipeline
  - Function call returns
- Use GLtype for portability and consistency
- glVertex{234}{sfid}[v](TYPE coords)

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## Transformer



- Transformer in world coordinates
- Must be set before object is drawn!  
`glRotatef(45.0, 0.0, 0.0, -1.0);  
glVertex2f(1.0, 0.0);`
- Complex [Angel Ch. 4]

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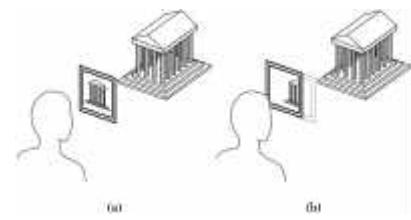
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## Clipper



- Mostly automatic from viewport



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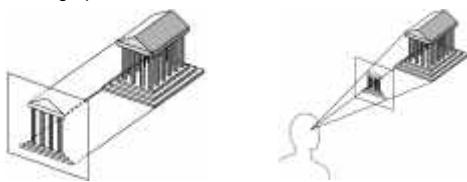
## Projector

Vertices → Transformer → Clipper → Projector → Rasterizer → Pixels

- Complex transformation [Angel Ch. 5]

Orthographic

Perspective



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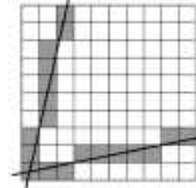
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## Rasterizer

Vertices → Transformer → Clipper → Projector → Rasterizer → Pixels

- Interesting algorithms [Angel Ch. 7]

- To window coordinates



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## Outline

1. A Graphics Pipeline
2. The OpenGL API
3. Primitives: vertices, lines, polygons
4. Attributes: color
5. Example: drawing a shaded triangle

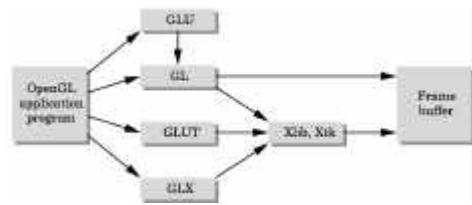
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## OpenGL Library Organization

- GLU (OpenGL Utility Library), modeling
- GLUT (GL Utility Toolkit), window system interface



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## Graphics Functions

- Primitive functions
- Attribute functions
- Transformation functions
- Viewing functions
- Input functions
- Control functions

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## Primitives

- Specified via vertices
- General schema

```
glBegin(type);
    glVertex*(...);
    ...
    glVertex*(...);
glEnd();
```
- type* determines interpretation of vertices

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## Example: Square Outline

- Type GL\_LINE\_LOOP

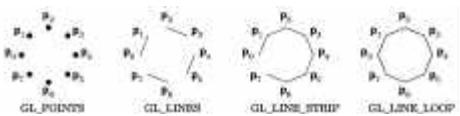
```
glBegin(GL_LINE_LOOP);
    glVertex2f(0.0, 0.0);
    glVertex2f(1.0, 0.0);
    glVertex2f(1.0, 1.0);
    glVertex2f(0.0, 1.0);
glEnd();
```
- z* coordinate defaults to 0
- Calls to other functions are allowed between `glBegin(type)` and `glEnd()`;

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## Points and Line Segments



- Make sense in three dimensions

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## Polygons

- Polygons enclose an area
- Rendering of area (fill) depends on attributes
- All vertices must be in one plane

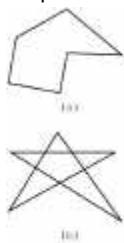
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## Polygon Restrictions

- OpenGL Polygons must be simple
- OpenGL Polygons must be convex



(a) simple, but not convex

convex

(b) non-simple

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## Why Polygon Restrictions?

- Non-convex and non-simple polygons are expensive to process and render
- Convexity and simplicity is expensive to test
- Behavior of OpenGL implementation on disallowed polygons is “undefined”
- Some tools in GLU for decomposing complex polygons (tessellation)
- Triangles are most efficient

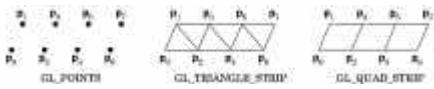
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## Polygon Strips

- Efficiency in space and time
- Reduces visual artefacts



- Polygons have a front and a back, possibly with different attributes!

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## Attributes

- Part of the state of the graphics pipeline
- Set before primitives are drawn
- Remain in effect!
- Examples:
  - Color, including transparency
  - Reflection properties
  - Shading properties

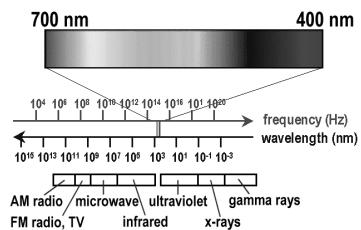
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## Physics of Color

- Electromagnetic radiation
- Can see only tiny piece of the spectrum



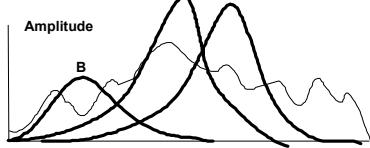
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## Color Filters

- Eye can perceive only 3 basic colors
- Computer screens designed accordingly



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## Color Spaces

- RGB (Red, Green, Blue)
  - Convenient for display
  - Can be unintuitive (3 floats in OpenGL)
- HSV (Hue, Saturation, Value)
  - Hue: what color
  - Saturation: how far away from gray
  - Value: how bright
- Others for movies and printing

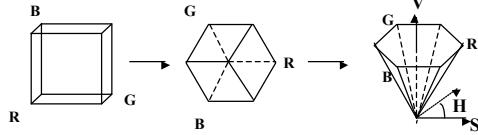
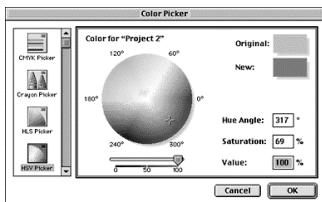
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## RGB vs HSV

Apple Color Picker



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## Example: Drawing a shaded polygon

- Initialization: the “main” function

```
int main(int argc, char** argv)
{
    glutInit(&argc, argv);
    glutInitDisplayMode (GLUT_SINGLE | GLUT_RGB);
    glutInitWindowSize (500, 500);
    glutInitWindowPosition (100, 100);
    glutCreateWindow (argv[0]);
    init ();
    ...
}
```

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## GLUT Callbacks

- Window system independent interaction
- glutMainLoop processes events

```
...
glutDisplayFunc(display);
glutReshapeFunc(reshape);
glutKeyboardFunc (keyboard);
glutMainLoop();
return 0;
}
```

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## Initializing Attributes

- Separate in “init” function

```
void init(void)
{
    glClearColor (0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0);

    /* glShadeModel (GL_FLAT); */
    glShadeModel (GL_SMOOTH);
}
```

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## The Display Callback

- Handles exposure events
- Install with glutDisplayFunc(display)

```
void display(void)
{
    glClear (GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT); /* clear buffer */
    triangle ();                /* draw triangle */
    glFlush ();                  /* force display */
}
```

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## Drawing

- In world coordinates; remember state!

```
void triangle(void)
{
    glBegin(GL_TRIANGLES);
    glColor3f(1.0, 0.0, 0.0); /* red */
    glVertex2f(5.0, 5.0);
    glColor3f(0.0, 1.0, 0.0); /* green */
    glVertex2f(25.0, 5.0);
    glColor3f(0.0, 0.0, 1.0); /* blue */
    glVertex2f(5.0, 25.0);
    glEnd();
}
```

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## The Image

- Color of last vertex with flat shading

```
glShadeModel(GL_FLAT) glShadeModel(GL_SMOOTH)
```



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## Preview: Smooth Shading

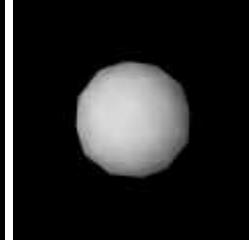
- Approximating a sphere

Flat Shading



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Smooth Shading



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## Projection

- Mapping world to screen coordinates

```
void reshape(int w, int h)
{
    glViewport(0, 0, (GLsizei) w, (GLsizei) h);
    glMatrixMode(GL_PROJECTION);
    glLoadIdentity();
    if (w <= h)
        gluOrtho2D(0.0, 30.0, 0.0, 30.0 * (GLfloat) h / (GLfloat) w);
    else
        gluOrtho2D(0.0, 30.0 * (GLfloat) w / (GLfloat) h, 0.0, 30.0);
    glMatrixMode(GL_MODELVIEW);
}
```

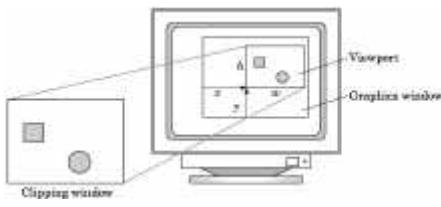
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## Viewport

- Determines clipping in window coordinates
- `glViewport(x, y, w, h)`



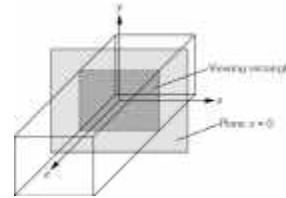
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## Orthographic Projection

- 2D and 3D versions
- `glOrtho2D(left, right, bottom, top)`
- In world coordinates!



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## Reminder

- Programming Assignment 1 out today
- Due in two weeks
- Compilation instructions on course page together with assignment
- Carefully follow account setup instructions for graphics lab (WeH 5336)

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