3D Graphics and OpenGI

First Steps



Objects defined in (virtual/mathematical) 3D space.

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We see surfaces of objects \Rightarrow define surfaces.

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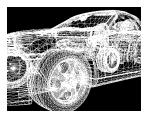
We see surfaces of objects \Rightarrow define surfaces.

Triangles will be the fundamental element.

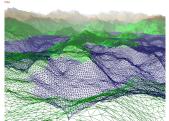
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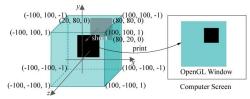




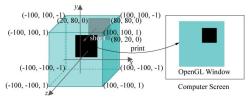


Main objective: transfer (models built of) triangles from 3D space to 2D screen space. Add colors to the screen pixels covered by triangle (shading).

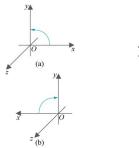
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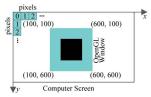


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Coordinate systems:





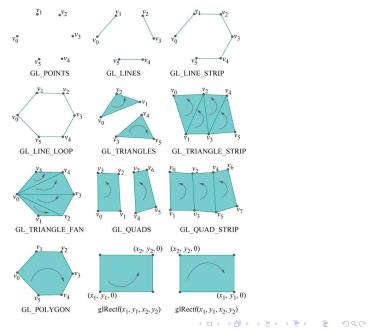
Vertices

Core data: vertices of triangles.

```
glBegin(GL_TRIANGLES);
    glVertex3f(20.0, 20.0, 0.0);
    glVertex3f(80.0, 20.0, 0.0);
    glVertex3f(80.0, 80.0, 0.0);
    .
    .
glEnd();
```

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Other OpenGL Primitives



OpenGL Primitives

Polygons and quads are divided into triangles by OpenGL before rendering. Must be plane and convex

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Not planar, not convex

Planar, not convex

Planar and convex

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OpenGL Primitives

Polygons and quads are divided into triangles by OpenGL before rendering. Must be plane and convex



For efficiency, use array lists (single rendering call accessing array of many points) and display lists (precompiled and stored groups of OpenGL commands, including declarations of geometry/primitives). See sections 3.1 and 3.2.

Core data: triangles

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Triangle vertices and associated data:

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- Position
- Color
- Normal vector
- Texture coordinate

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OpenGL has a state

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E.g., setting (foreground/vertex) color using glColor:

```
glBegin(GL_QUADS);
  glColor3f(1.0, 0.0, 0.0);
  glVertex3f(20.0, 20.0, 0.0);
  glColor3f(0.0, 1.0, 0.0);
  glVertex3f(80.0, 20.0, 0.0);
  glColor3f(0.0, 0.0, 1.0);
  glVertex3f(80.0, 80.0, 0.0);
  glColor3f(1.0, 1.0, 0.0);
  glVertex3f(20.0, 80.0, 0.0);
  glEnd()
```



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Projections

Transfer (models built of triangles built of vertex) points from 3D space to 2D screen space.

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Projections

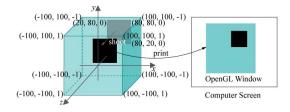
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Two types:

- Orthographic
- Perspective

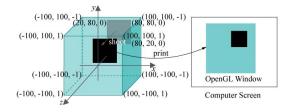
Orthographic Projection

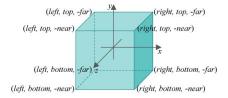


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Orthographic Projection

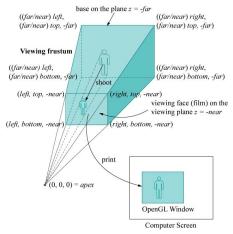




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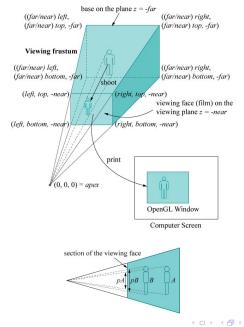
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Perspective Projection



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Perspective Projection



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Perspective

Helix curve:

Orthographic:



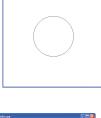


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Perspective

Helix curve:

Orthographic:





Projective:





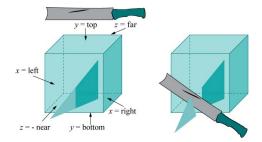
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Clipping before Projection

The geometry is clipped against the viewing area planes before projection. Further clipping planes can be specified manually.

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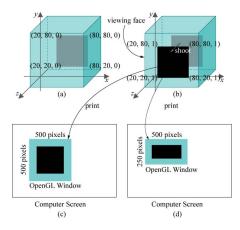
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Stretch after Projection

The projected image is stretched to the screen/window size after projection.



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OpenGL Buffers

A buffer is a screensize 2D array of (pixel) data. Several buffers are available in OpenGL (collectively called the framebuffer).

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Two important buffer types:

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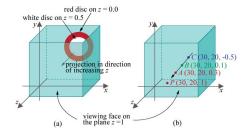
> Depth buffer. Resolves hidden surface removal.

OpenGL Buffers

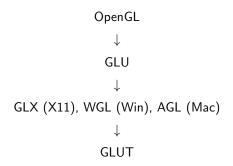
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OpenGL and Assisting Libraries



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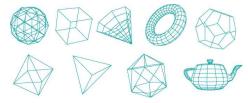
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- Commands for triangles for basic models (cube, cone, sphere, torus, teapot,...).



OpenGL Command Naming

Example:

glVertex3f(20.0, 5.0, 10.0);

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OpenGL Command Naming

Example:

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Suffix	Data Type	C-Language Type	OpenGL Type
b	8-bit integer	signed char	GLbyte
S	16-bit integer	short	GLshort
i	32-bit integer	int	GLint, GLsizei
f	32-bit floating-point	float	GLfloat, GLclampf
d	64-bit floating-point	double	GLdouble, GLclampd
ub	8-bit unsigned integer	unsigned char	GLubyte, GLboolean
us	16-bit unsigned integer	unsigned short	GLushort
ui	32-bit unsigned integer	unsigned int	GLuint, GLenum, GLbitfield