



# Discussion 7

## CSE 167



# Outline

- Disco Ball
- Scene Graph Example
- Texture Coordinate Parsing
- Camera Control
- Extra Credit
  - 3D Modeling
  - Dynamic Environment Mapping

# Disco Ball



- Mirror reflection effect with low polygon ball model
- Create polygon mesh for ball with adjustable number of quads
- Add environment mapping to shader files `shader.vert` and `shader.frag`
- Lighting code is no longer required here
- Tutorial link:

<https://learnopengl.com/Advanced-OpenGL/Cubemaps>

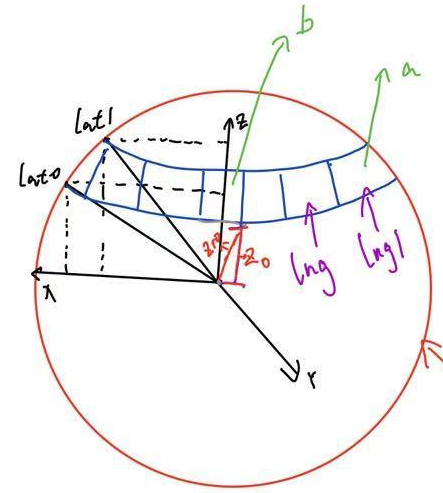


## Disco Ball

[https://github.com/cbutarbu/Sphere\\_167](https://github.com/cbutarbu/Sphere_167)

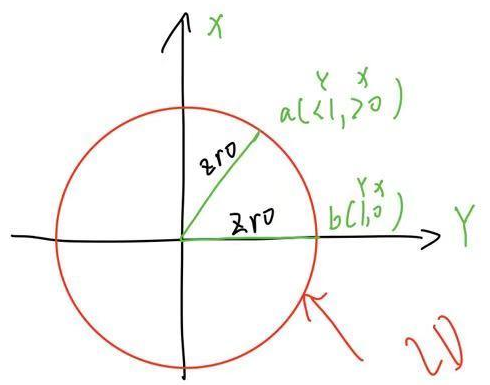
If you want the reflection to look better, make `stackCount` and `sectorCount` in `Sphere.h` a larger number.

If the environment mapping is upside down, make sure you follow the reflection part instead of refraction part in the tutorial.



For Sphere.cpp

3D sphere

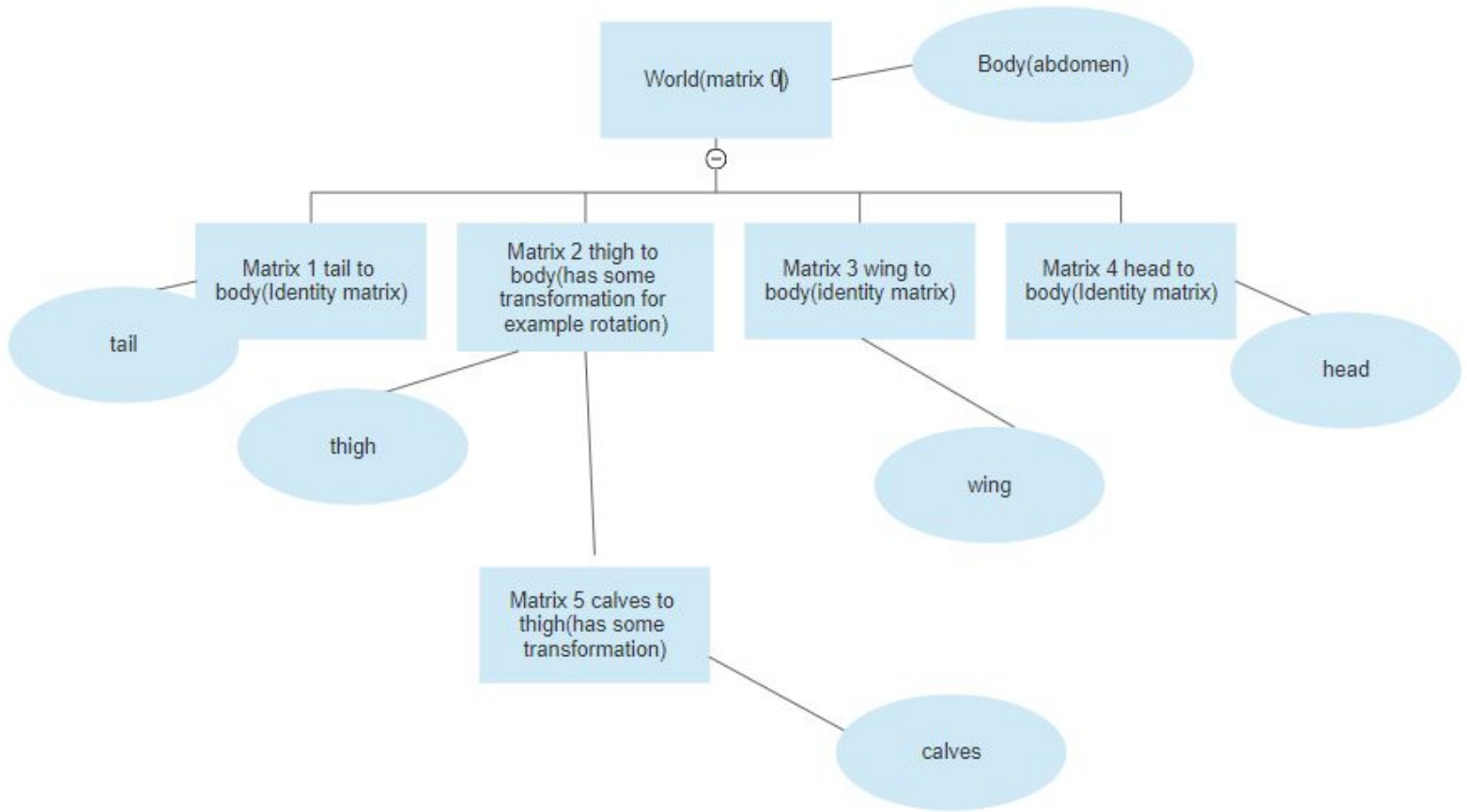



2D circle



# Scene Graph Example







Refer their relations from last slide.  
Mat2->draw(M0);

```
{  
  
thigh->draw(M0*M2);  
  
Mat5->draw(M0*M2) {calves->draw(M0*M2*M5);}  
  
}
```

That is just an example. You should do something like

```
vector<Object> obj.push_back(head.....thigh); obj[i]->draw(.....);
```

Please refer Discussion 6 for more details.



# Loading Models with Texture Coordinates

- Modify your obj parser to also parse 'vt' lines, as well as the texture coordinate indices in the 'f' lines
- Add VBO for texture coordinates (vec2)
- Note: Indices may not necessarily match as assumed in PA2.

Reordering vertex data may be necessary

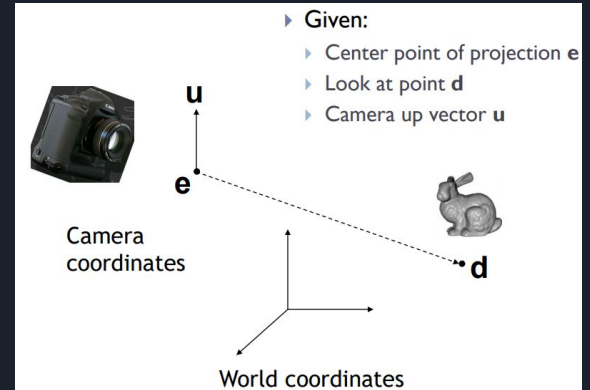
```
for (unsigned i = 0; i < vertex_indices_.size(); i++) {  
    vertices_.push_back(input_vertices[vertex_indices_[i]]);  
    uvs_.push_back(input_uvs[normal_indices_[i]]);  
    normals_.push_back(input_normals[normal_indices_[i]]);  
    indices_.push_back(i);  
}
```

```
F 1/1/1 5/2/1 7/3/1 3/4/1  
F 4/5/2 3/6/2 7/7/2 8/8/2  
F 8/8/3 7/7/3 5/9/3 6/10/3  
F 6/10/4 2/11/4 4/12/4 8/13/4  
F 2/14/5 1/15/5 3/16/5 4/17/5  
F 6/18/6 5/19/6 1/20/6 2/11/6
```

- 'f' lines with 4 elements indicate GL\_QUAD usage. You can reinterpret this into two triangles, or triangulate the obj file using software like Blender.

# Camera Control

- User needs to be able to move forward, back, up and down, as well and turn the camera left or right
- Change `Window::eyePos` to move
- Change `Window::lookAtPoint` to rotate
- Keep `Window::upVector` constant
- Remember to recompute `Window::view` when parameters change



```
18 // View Matrix:
19 glm::vec3 Window::eyePos(0, 0, 20);           // Camera position.
20 glm::vec3 Window::lookAtPoint(0, 0, 0);     // The point we are looking at.
21 glm::vec3 Window::upVector(0, 1, 0);        // The up direction of the camera.
22 glm::mat4 Window::view = glm::lookAt(Window::eyePos, Window::lookAtPoint, Window::upVector);
```



## Camera Control - Tips

- To keep camera facing in same direction while moving, update `lookAtPoint` as you update `eyePos`
- Recall how to rotate a point around another point ( $T^{-1}RT$ ) in order to rotate `lookAtPoint` around `eyePos`
- Try to reuse your trackball code from PA2 to acquire the axis and angle required to rotate `lookAtPoint` around `eyePos` (not required)

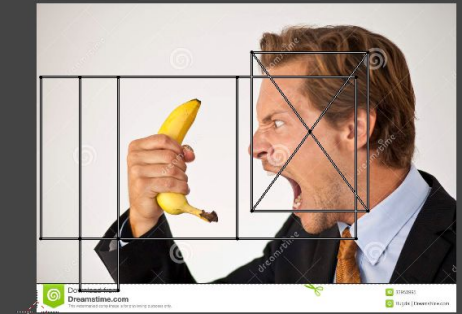


# Extra Credit

- Rider View
  - Add camera node to scene graph
- Custom sky box
  - [Tutorial Here](#)
    - Linked app may not be downloadable. Google Street View also takes 360 pictures
- Custom Objects
- Dynamic Environment Mapping

# Creating 3D models

- Create a textured non-trivial object
- Use a 3D modeling software, like Blender or Maya
- Blender tutorials
  - [Basic Modeling](#)
  - [UV mapping](#)
    - don't worry about nodes and shaders, focus on uv mapping
- Export to .obj





# Dynamic Environment Mapping

- Place camera in middle of disco ball with square dimensions and fov set to 90 and create renders in all 6 directions to create a cube map
- Make use of Frame Buffer Objects ([FBO](#))
  - use the learnOpenGL [mirror code](#) as a reference