

# CSE 167 Fall 2020

#### Discussion 6 - Nov. 10, 2020



## Project 3

- Project specifications at:
  - <u>http://ivl.calit2.net/wiki/index.php/Project3F20</u>
- Features to implement:
  - $\circ$  texturing
  - sky box
  - environment mapping
  - scene graph







- Need 3 classes:
  - Node class
    - Base class with a virtual void draw and update functions
  - Transform class
    - Responsible for transformations
  - $\circ \quad \text{Geometry class} \quad$ 
    - Similar to your PointCloud class
    - Responsible for drawing the objects
- Will create either a Transform or Geometry type object



#### Transform nodes





#### **Geometry nodes**





#### Node Class

- Abstract base class
  - Need to set up the functions that you want both Geometry and Transform classes to have

```
class Node {
public:
    virtual void draw(GLuint shaderProgram, glm::mat4 C) = 0;
    virtual void update(glm::mat4 C) = 0;
};
```



#### Transform Class

- Derive from Node class
- Functions:
  - draw & update (b/c inheriting from Node)
  - $\circ$  addChild
- Member variables:
  - Transform matrix
    - Matrix that places object relative to parent
  - $\circ \quad \text{List of child Nodes} \\$



#### Geometry Class

- Derive from Node class
- Can take straight from PointCloud.cpp
- Functions:
  - draw & update (b/c inheriting from Node)
  - Load, parse... any helper functions you may have had
- Member Variables:
  - $\circ$  model
  - VAO, VBO(s), EBO...
  - Points, normals, indices...



BaseGeo = new Geometry("base.obj")

FerrisWheelGeo = new Geometry("wheel.obj")

PodGeo = new Geometry("pod.obj")



```
World = new Transform(I)
```

```
WheelSpin = new Transform(I)
```

```
PodSuspension[] = new Transform(I)
```

```
PodSpin[] = new Transform(I)
```



World.addChild(WheelSpin)

WheelSpin.addChild(PodSuspension[])

PodSuspension[].addChild(PodSpin[])



World.addChild(BaseGeo)

WheelSpin.addChild(WheelGeo)

PodSpin[].addChild(PodGeo)



World>draw()



- World>draw()
- Job of Transform's draw call is to make sure that all its children get drawn
  - Loop through all child nodes
  - Call draw on all child nodes



- Job of Transform's draw call is to make sure that all its children get drawn in the correct position
  - Loop through all child nodes
  - Call draw on all child nodes
- Need to make sure to pass along your transform so the child knows where to go
  - $\circ$   $\,$   $\,$  Pass down an updated matrix in the draw function  $\,$



- Transform draw call:
  - Loop through children
  - Call draw on all children, passing:
    - ShaderProgram
      - So can pass the model matrix to the shader
    - Matrix
      - So we know where to draw the object



- Geometry draw call:
  - Calculate toWorld matrix
    - Based on the passed in matrix and the geometry's initial model matrix
  - $\circ$  ~ Send that to World matrix to the shader
  - glDrawElements(...)

## Animation

#### Animation

- Need 3 layers of animation independent of each other
- Need to make ride animate
- How?
  - Need to update matrices in transformation nodes
  - Want cyclic motion for linear motion (back and forth, requires direction inversion)
- Where?
  - $\circ$  With the rest of our update calls



#### Animation

- Where?
  - initialize\_objects()
    - Build Ride
  - o display\_callback()
    - Draw ride by calling draw() on root node (root->draw(...))
  - o idle\_callback()
    - Animate by calling update functions (root->update(...))









- A new set of shaders for sky boxes is needed
- Cube from starter code can be modified and used for skybox
- Tutorial link:

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



- Select your skybox:
  - <u>http://www.f-lohmueller.de/pov\_tut/skyboxer/sky</u>
     <u>boxer\_3.htm</u>
  - Create your own high resolution box textures
  - Make sure the orientations are correct as shown on the right





• Set up the cube for the skybox and place the camera inside the cube





http://www.f-lohmueller.de/pov\_tut/backgrnd/p\_sky9.htm



- Coding guide:
  - a. Create a cube object. In Skybox.cpp or Cube.cpp, create VAO, VBO and set of vertices just like before.
  - b. Create a simple shader program for Skybox,
    - skybox.vert: map input position to texcoords directly.
    - skybox.frag: calculate Fragcolor based on texturecoords using built-in function <u>texture</u>.
  - c. Create a loadCubemap function to set up 6 textures and return a texture ID.
  - d. In the render loop, choose to use the shader program from b., bind vertex array to the VAO of skybox from a., and bind GL\_TEXTURE\_CUBE\_MAP to the texture ID created in c.





#### How to render skybox with front face culling

Cube uses counter-clockwise triangles. Here are 2 options to display the inside of the cube as skybox:

- 1. glEnable(GL\_CULL\_FACE);
  glCullFace(GL\_FRONT);
- 2. Telling GL it is defined clockwise:
   glEnable(GL\_CULL\_FACE);
   glCullFace(GL\_BACK);
   glFrontFace(GL\_CW);

Note: the GL\_FRONT and GL\_BACK here means the front and the back of a triangle that is being rendered. The front and back is defined by glFrontFace.



Tutorial: https://learnopengl.com/Advanced-OpenGL/Face-culling



#### Common mistakes

- Wrong texture orientation (mirrored or rotated)
- Discontinuities at edges (see picture on right)
- Incorrect face culling





#### 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



#### **Environment Mapping**

- R: reflection vector
- N: normal
- I: view direction
- Calculate reflection vector using GLSL built-in function reflect()

vec3 I = normalize(Position - cameraPos); vec3 R = reflect(I, normalize(Normal)); FragColor = vec4(texture(skybox, R).rgb, 1.0);

