

Graphics Pipeline & APIs

```

glClear (GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT | GL_DEPTH_BUFFER_BIT);
glPushMatrix ();
glTranslatef (-0.15, -0.15, solidZ);
glMaterialfv(GL_FRONT, GL_EMISSION, mat_zero);
glMaterialfv(GL_FRONT, GL_DIFFUSE, mat_solid);
glCallList (sphereList);
glPopMatrix ();

```

Pipelines

- One person prepares Xmas cards:
- Three persons prepare Xmas cars:
- Ideal: n stages \rightarrow speedup n
- Bottleneck: slowest stage
- Graphics: Bottleneck determines frames/s

The Graphics Pipeline

The Graphics Pipeline

Application

- Generate database
 - Usually only once
 - Load from disk
 - Build acceleration structures (hierarchies,...)
- Database traversal
- Input event handlers
- Modify data structures
- Simulation
- Primitive generation (e.g. triangles)
- other functions..

Geometry Storage

- Command buffering
- Command interpretation
- Unpack and perform format conversion
- Maintain graphics state

Geometry Processor

- Evaluation of polynomials for curved surfaces
- Transformation and projection

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The Graphics Pipeline

Geometry Processor (2)

- Evaluation of polynomials for curved surfaces
- Transformation and projection
- Clipping, culling, and primitive assembly

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The Graphics Pipeline

Geometry Processor (3)

- Evaluation of polynomials for curved surfaces
- Transformation and projection
- Clipping, culling, and primitive assembly
- Lighting
- Texture coordinate generation

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The Graphics Pipeline

Rasterization

- Setup (per-triangle)
- Sampling (triangle = {fragments})
- Interpolation (interpolate colors and coordinates)

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Rasterization (2)

- Separate rule for each primitive
- Non-ambiguous!
- Polygons:
 - Pixel center contained in polygon
 - On-edge pixels only one is rasterized

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The Graphics Pipeline

Texture

- Texture transformation and projection
- Texture address calculation
- Texture filtering

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The Graphics Pipeline

Texture (2)

- Texture combiners

The diagram illustrates the texture combining process. On the left, there are two grids: 'texture fragments' (a 4x4 grid of grey and white squares) and 'fragments' (a 4x4 grid of red squares). An arrow points to the right, where the resulting 'textured fragments' are shown as a 4x4 grid where the red squares from the 'fragments' grid are overlaid on the corresponding positions of the 'texture fragments' grid.

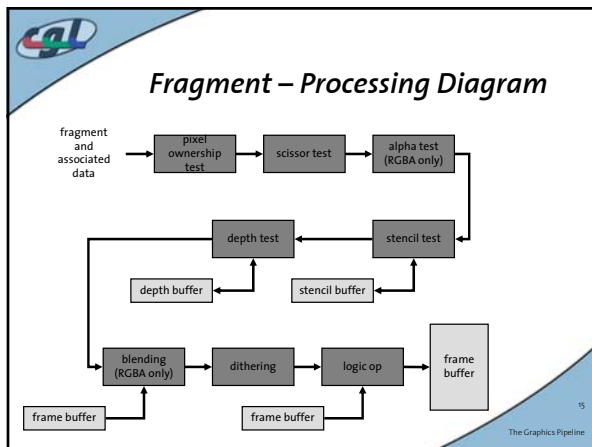
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Fragment - Processing

- Texture combiners and fog
- Owner, scissor, depth, alpha, stencil tests
- Blending or compositing
- Dithering and logical operations

The diagram shows the transition from 'textured fragments' (a 4x4 grid of red and grey squares) to 'Framebuffer pixels' (a 4x4 grid of a grayscale image). An arrow indicates the processing step.

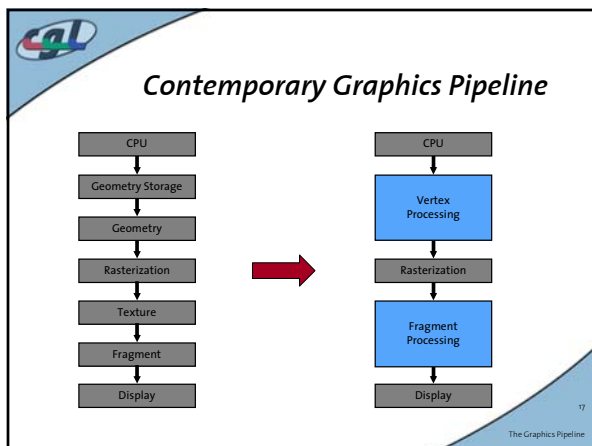
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Display

- Frame buffer pixel format
 - RGBA vs. indexed color
- Bits: 16-bit, 32-bit, 128-bit floating point
- Double buffer vs. single buffer
- Quad-buffer stereo
- Overlays (extra bit planes)
- Auxiliary buffers: alpha, stencil

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Contemporary Graphics Pipeline (2)

- Vertex Processing = per-vertex
 - Transform & Lighting (T&L)
 - Historically: hardwired complex operations (floating point)
 - Today: programmable
 - flow control, texture lookup
 - 400 million vertices per second
- Fragment Processing = per-fragment
 - Blending and texture combination
 - Historically: fixed point and limited operations
 - Today: programmable
 - 4 billion fragments ("Gigapixel") per second
 - New: floating point, complex operations

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Graphics Application Programming Interfaces (APIs)

```

glClear (GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT | GL_DEPTH_BUFFER_BIT);

glPushMatrix ();
glTranslatef (-0.15, -0.15, solid);
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glPopMatrix ();

```

Graphics Libraries (API's)

- Give access to graphics hardware
- Declarative (what, not how)
 - Describe the scene
 - Scene Graph API (*retained mode*)
 - e.g. SGI Open Inventor, SGI Performer, Renderman
- Imperative (how, not what)
 - Sequence of drawing commands
 - *Immediate mode* API
 - e.g. OpenGL, DirectX (D3D), Postscript
 - More direct control


OpenGL (Open Graphics Library)

- Initially defined by Silicon Graphics Inc.
 - <http://www.opengl.org/>
 - <http://www.sgi.com/software/opengl/>
- OpenGL Architectural Review Board (ARB)
 - 3DLabs, Apple, ATI, Compaq, Evans&Sutherland, hp, IBM, Intel, Microsoft, nVidia, sgi, SUN
- Available on many platforms
 - Windows NT/v4, Windows XP/2000/98/95
 - various UNIX (IRIX, Solaris, etc.)
 - Linux (Debian, RedHat, SuSE, Caldera)
 - Mac OS 8/9/X

OpenGL (2)

- Scales from PC to image engines
- Intuitive, procedural interface
- Versions
 - 1.4 widespread
 - 2.0 available since August 2004
- Language bindings
 - C, Java, Ada, Fortran, Perl, Python

A 2D OpenGL Example



```

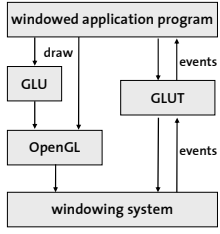
#include <GL/gl.h>
#include <GL/glu.h>

main() {
  OpenAWindow();
  glClearColor(0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0);
  glClear(GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT);
  glOrtho(-1.0, 1.0, -1.0, 1.0, -1.0, 1.0);
  glBegin(GL_POLYGON);
    glColor3f(1.0, 0.0, 0.0); glVertex2f( 0.9, -0.9);
    glColor3f(0.0, 1.0, 0.0); glVertex2f( 0.0, 0.9);
    glColor3f(0.0, 0.0, 1.0); glVertex2f(-0.9, -0.9);
  glEnd();
  glFlush();
  SomeMainLoop();
}

```

Integration

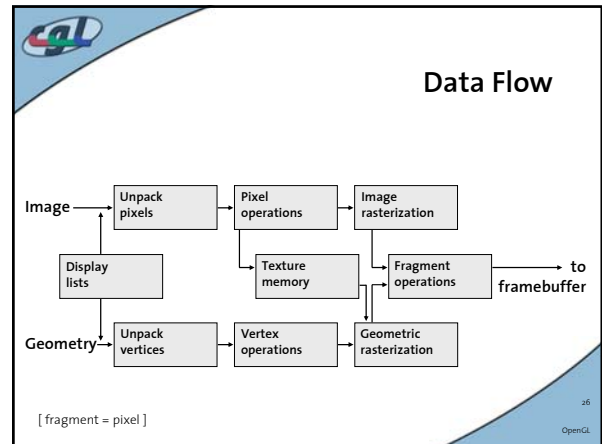
- **gl.lib:** main library
- **glu.lib:** utilities
 - supports NURBS,
 - complex polygons,
 - quadric shapes, etc.
- **glut.lib:** toolkit
 - simplifies & abstracts window handling



Basics

- OpenGL is a state machine
 - State encapsulates control for lighting, shading, texturing, etc.
 - Current state affects transforms, color, lighting, shading, etc.
- Vertices and pixels are fundamental primitives
- Display lists to optimize performance
 - `glNewList(<id>, GL_COMPILE);`
- Caching of graphics commands

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OpenGL



Geometric Primitives

```

glBegin(X);
  X:  GL_POINTS,
      GL_LINES,
      GL_POLYGON,
      GL_TRIANGLES,
      GL_QUADS,
      GL_TRIANGLE_STRIP,
      GL_TRIANGLE_FAN,
glEnd();
  
```

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OpenGL

Rendering Features

- Materials & colors
- Texture mapping
- Texture animation
- MipMaps
- Advanced shading and lighting
- Fog
- Antialiasing
- Framebuffer Ops

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OpenGL

A 3D OpenGL Example

```

glClearColor(0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0);
GLfloat gray[] = {0.5, 0.5, 0.5, 1.0};
GLfloat white[] = {1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0};
GLfloat ldir[] = {1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 0.0};
glEnable(GL_LIGHTING);
glEnable(GL_LIGHT0);
glLightfv(GL_LIGHT0, GL_AMBIENT, gray);
glLightfv(GL_LIGHT0, GL_DIFFUSE, white);
glLightfv(GL_LIGHT0, GL_POSITION, ldir);
glEnable(GL_COLOR_MATERIAL);
glEnable(GL_DEPTH_TEST);

glMatrixMode(GL_PROJECTION);
glLoadIdentity();
gluPerspective(40, 1.0, 0.1, 10); // fovy, aspect, near, far
glMatrixMode(GL_MODELVIEW);
glLoadIdentity();
gluLookAt(0.0,0.0,2.0, 0.0,0.0,0.0, 0.0,1.0,0.0); // eye, center, up

glClear(GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT | GL_DEPTH_BUFFER_BIT);
glColor3f(0.5, 0.3, 0.3);
glMatrixMode(GL_MODELVIEW);
glPushMatrix();
glRotatef(30, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0);
gluSolidTeapot(0.5);
glPopMatrix();
  
```

Lighting

Transforms

Geometry

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OpenGL

OpenGL Extensions

- Enables access to hardware-specific features
- Specified by 3D video card manufacturers & OpenGL vendors
- Extensions defined in [glext.h](http://www.khronos.org/registry/extensions/)
- Extensions have manufacturer's postfix, e.g.
 - ARB = official extensions by OpenGL Architectural Review Board
 - EXT = agreed upon by multiple OpenGL vendors
 - SGI = Silicon Graphics
 - NV = nVidia Corporation
- Examples:
 - `glEnable(GL_VERTEX_PROGRAM_NV)`
 - `glLoadProgramNV()`

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OpenGL