

Computer Graphics

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1 WebGL

1.1 History

OpenGL

1990s Developed by Silicon Graphics, standard in “high end” graphics

2004 OpenGL 2.0 introduces C-like shader language GLSL

2007 OpenGL ES 2.0 (embedded systems) removes “fixed-function rendering”, replaces with shaders

2010 WebGL (roughly) equivalent to OpenGL ES 2.0, callable from JavaScript.

Portable by omission

OpenGL is device/window-system independent, so some “glue layer” is needed.

- (Free)GLUT for OpenGL on X11, Win32
- EGL for OpenGL ES.
- Canvas for WebGL

1.2 Coordinate Systems

Screen Coordinates

Figure 2_16 in ML2013

Right-handed coordinate systems

Figure 2_17 in ML2013

Canvas coordinates

Figure 2_18 in ML2013

1.3 Hello World

HTML Loader

```
<body onload="main()">
  <canvas id="webgl" width="400" height="400">
    Please use a browser that supports "canvas"
  </canvas>

  <script src="../lib/webgl-utils.js"></script>
  <script src="../lib/webgl-debug.js"></script>
  <script src="../lib/cuon-utils.js"></script>
  <script src="HelloCanvas.js"></script>
</body>
```

- Example code and convenience libraries used in the text can be downloaded from <https://sites.google.com/site/webglbook/>
- To open the JavaScript console in Chrome, use Shift-Control-J

- In Firefox use Shift-Control-K

ML:2.2

[ch02/HelloCanvas](#) [source]

```
function main() {
  // Retrieve <canvas> element
  var canvas = document.getElementById('webgl');

  // Get the rendering context for WebGL
  var gl = getWebGLContext(canvas);
  if (!gl) {
    console.log('Failed to get context for WebGL');
    return;
  }

  // Set clear color
  gl.clearColor(0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 1.0);

  // Clear <canvas>
  gl.Clear(gl.COLOR_BUFFER_BIT);
}
```

1.4 Hello Shaders

ML:2.3

WebGL rendering

Figure 2_10 in ML2013

Vertex Shader

```
void main() {
  gl_Position = vec4(0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 1.0); // (x,y,z,w)
  gl_Pointsize = 10.0; // point size
}
```

Fragment Shader

```
void main() {
  gl_FragColor = vec4(1.0, 0.0, 0.0, 1.0); // (r,g,b, $\alpha$ )
}
```

Using shaders I: Code in strings

```
var VSHADER_SOURCE =
    'void main() {\n' +
    '  gl_Position = vec4(0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 1.0);\n' +
    '  gl_PointSize = 10.0;\n' +
    '}\n';

var FSHADER_SOURCE =
    'void main() {\n' +
    '  gl_FragColor = vec4(1.0, 0.0, 0.0, 1.0);\n' +
    '}\n';
```

- Embed as scripts in html files
- Use JS to read from files (on remote server)

Using Shaders II: initialize

[ch02/HelloPoint1](#) [source]

```
function main() {
    :
    // Initialize shaders
    if (!initShaders(gl, VSHADER_SOURCE,
                    FSHADER_SOURCE)) {
        console.log('Failed to initialize shaders. ');
        return;
    }
    :
    // Draw a point
    gl.drawArrays(gl.POINTS, 0, 1);
}
```

Figure 2_14 in ML2013

1.5 Attribute Variables

ML:2.4

Controlling the pipeline with variables

Figure 2_20 in ML2013

Input to shaders

[ch02/HelloPoint2](#) [source]

```
var VSHADER_SOURCE =
    'attribute vec4 a_Position;\n' + // attribute var
    :
function main() {
    :
    // Get the storage location of a_Position
    var a_Position = gl.getAttribLocation(gl.program, 'a_Position');
    if (a_Position < 0) {
        console.log('Failed to get storage location');
        return;
    }
    // Pass vertex position to attribute variable
    gl.vertexAttrib3f(a_Position, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0);
    :
}
```

Communicating with the vertex shader

Figure 2_22 in ML2013

1.6 Event handlers

Register event handler

[ch02/ClickedPoints](#) [source]

```
function main() {
:
    // function to be called on a mouse press
    canvas.onmousedown =
        function(ev){
            click(ev, gl, canvas, a_Position);
        };

    gl.clearColor(0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 1.0);
    gl.clear(gl.COLOR_BUFFER_BIT);
}
```

Canvas and Browser Coordinates

ML:2.5

Figure 2_26 in ML2013

Canvas and WebGL Coordinates

Figure 2_27 in ML2013

Handling events I: convert coordinates

[ch02/ClickedPoints](#) [source]

```
// The array for the position of a mouse press
var g_points = [];
function click(ev, gl, canvas, a_Position) {
  var x = ev.clientX; // pointer x
  var y = ev.clientY; // pointer y
  var rect = ev.target.getBoundingClientRect();

  // convert to WebGL coordinates
  x = ((x - rect.left) - canvas.width/2)/(canvas.width/2);
  y = (canvas.height/2 - (y - rect.top))/(canvas.height/2);

  // Store the coordinates to g_points array
  g_points.push(x); g_points.push(y);
:
}
```

Handling events II: drawing

[ch02/ClickedPoints](#) [source]

```
function click(ev, gl, canvas, a_Position) {
:
  // Store the coordinates to g_points array
  g_points.push(x); g_points.push(y);

  gl.clear(gl.COLOR_BUFFER_BIT);
  var len = g_points.length;
  for(var i = 0; i < len; i += 2) {
    // Pass the position to shader
    gl.vertexAttrib3f(a_Position, g_points[i], g_points[i+1],
```

```

                                0.0);
    // Draw
    gl.drawArrays(gl.POINTS, 0, 1);
}

```

1.7 Uniform Variables

Uniform versus attribute variables

ML:2.6

Figure 2_30 in ML2013

See also [varying](#)

Using Uniform Variables

[ch02/ColoredPoints](#) [source]

```

// Fragment shader program
var FSHADER_SOURCE =
    'precision mediump float;\n' +
    'uniform vec4 u_FragColor;\n' + // uniform
    'void main() {\n' +
    '    gl_FragColor = u_FragColor;\n' +
    '}\n';
:
// Pass the position to shader
gl.vertexAttrib3f(a_Position, xy[0], xy[1], 0.0);
// Pass the color to shader
gl.uniform4f(u_FragColor, rgba[0], rgba[1], rgba[2], rgba[3]);
// Draw
gl.drawArrays(gl.POINTS, 0, 1);
:

```

1.8 Buffers and drawing multiple points

WebGL Buffers

ML:3.1

Figure 3_5 in ML2013

Drawing multiple points with gl.DrawArrays

[ch03/MultiPoint](#) [source]

```
function main() {  
  
:  
  // Write vertex positions to shader  
  var n = initVertexBuffers(gl);  
  if (n < 0) {  
    console.log('Failed to set the positions of the vertices');  
    return;  
  }  
  
:  
  // Draw three points  
  gl.drawArrays(gl.POINTS, 0, n);  
}
```

Buffers I: creating

[ch03/MultiPoint](#) [source]

```
function initVertexBuffers(gl) {  
  var vertices = new Float32Array(  
    [ 0.0, 0.5, -0.5, -0.5, 0.5, -0.5 ] );  
  var n = 3; // The number of vertices  
  
  // Create a buffer object (1)  
  var vertexBuffer = gl.createBuffer();  
  if (!vertexBuffer) { return -1; }  
  
  // Bind the buffer object to target (2)  
  gl.bindBuffer(gl.ARRAY_BUFFER, vertexBuffer);  
  // Write data into the buffer object (3)  
  gl.bufferData(gl.ARRAY_BUFFER, vertices,  
    gl.STATIC_DRAW);  
  
:  
}
```


Buffers II: using

[ch03/MultiPoint](#) [source]

```
function initVertexBuffers(gl) {  
:  
  var a_Position = gl.getAttribLocation(gl.program,  
    'a_Position');  
  if (a_Position < 0) { return -1; }  
  // Assign the buffer to a_Position variable (4)  
  gl.vertexAttribPointer(a_Position, 2, gl.FLOAT,  
    false, 0, 0);  
  
  // Enable the assignment to a_Position variable  
  gl.enableVertexAttribArray(a_Position); (5)  
  
  return n;  
}
```

Create Buffer Object

Figure [3_6](#) in ML2013

Bind Buffer Object to graphics context

Figure [3_7](#) in ML2013

Load Buffer Object

Figure [3_8](#) in ML2013

Get attribute location

Figure [3_9](#) in ML2013

Connect buffer with attribute

Figure [3_10](#) in ML2013

Streaming array into attribute

Figure [3_11](#) in ML2013

Glossary

- attribute** Declare glsl attribute (per vertex) variable. GLES2.10.4, GLSL4.3.3. 5
- console.log** Write to the browser JavaScript console. 3
- function** Define JavaScript anonymous function. 5
- getWebGLContext** Convenience function in cuon-utils.js. ML2.2. 3
- gl.ARRAY_BUFFER** WebGL buffer “target” used for vertex data, ML3, https://www.khronos.org/wiki/Vertex_Specification#Vertex_Buffer_Object. 8
- gl.bindBuffer** Connect WebGL buffer to “target”, ML3, <http://www.khronos.org/opengles/sdk/2.0/docs/man/xhtml/glBindBuffer.xml>. 8
- gl.bufferData** Load WebGL buffer, ML3, <https://www.khronos.org/registry/webgl/specs/1.0/#5.14.5>, <http://www.khronos.org/opengles/sdk/2.0/docs/man/xhtml/glBufferData.xml>. 8
- gl.Clear** Clear canvas, ML2.2, <https://www.khronos.org/registry/webgl/specs/1.0/#5.14.3>, <http://www.khronos.org/opengles/sdk/2.0/docs/man/xhtml/glClear.xml>. 3
- gl.clearColor** Set Clear Colour, ML2.2, <https://www.khronos.org/registry/webgl/specs/1.0/#5.14.3>, <http://www.khronos.org/opengles/sdk/2.0/docs/man/xhtml/glClearColor.xml>. 3
- gl.drawArrays** Draw arrays of points. <https://www.khronos.org/registry/webgl/specs/1.0/#5.14.11>, ML7.5, A93. 4, 7, 8
- gl.FragColor** GLSL fragment shader color output. GLES3.8. 3
- gl.getAttribLocation** Get storage offset for vertex attribute. <http://www.khronos.org/registry/webgl/specs/latest/#5.14.10> GLES2.10.4, ML2.4. 5
- gl.Pointsize** GLSL vertex shader point. GLES3.3. 3
- gl.Position** GLSL vertex shader vertex coordinate output. GLES2.12. 3
- gl.vertexAttrib3f** Get storage offset for vertex attribute. <http://www.khronos.org/registry/webgl/specs/latest/#5.14.10> GLES2.10, ML2.4. 5

initShaders Utility function in cuon-utils.js. Compile shaders and link to graphics context. ML9.2. [4](#)

onload JavaScript function to call when the HTML file is loaded. [2](#)

onmousedown JavaScript function to call on mouse click (in canvas). [5](#)

uniform Declare GLSL uniform (nonvarying global) variable. GLSL4.3.4. [7](#)

varying per-vertex variables used to pass values from vertex shader to fragment shader. GLSL4.3.5. [7](#)