

*CS418*  
*Discussion Section*  
(V)  
MP2 & Picking

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# MP2 : Flight Simulator

- Due on March 2 (Mon)
  - Terrain Texturing / Lighting
  - Camera Control ( Flight Simulator )
- Bonus (20%)
  - Multiple Object rendering ( Model Transformation )
  - Object picking/control

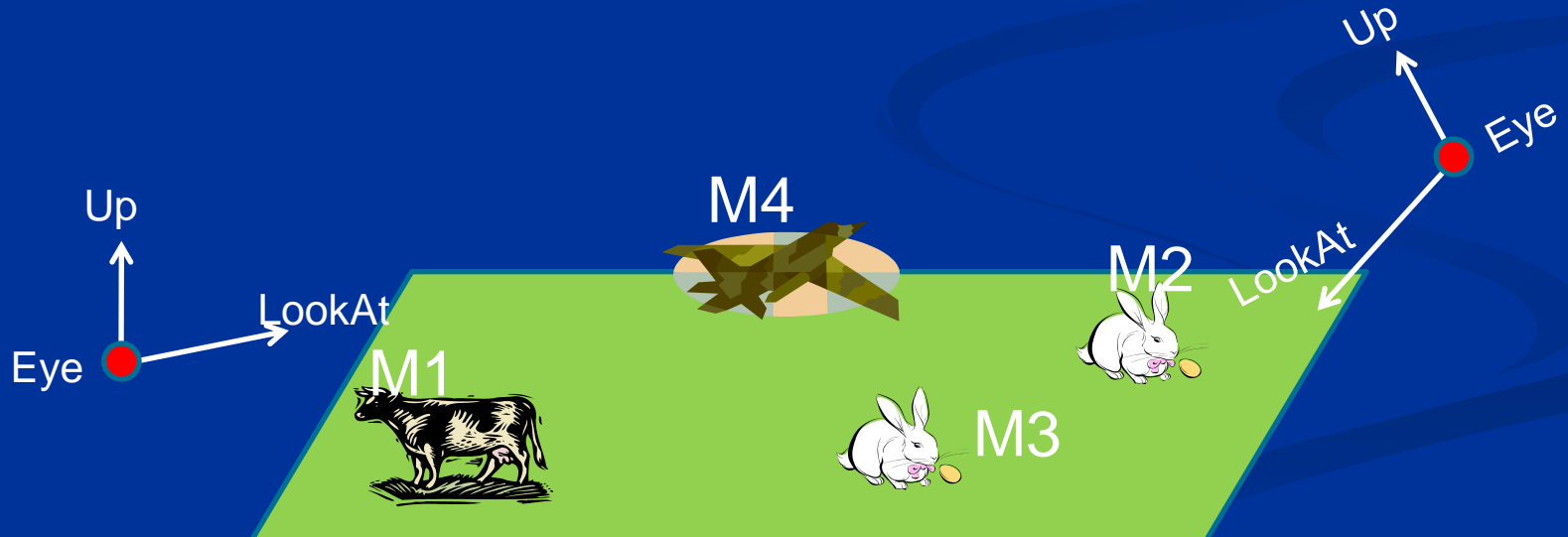
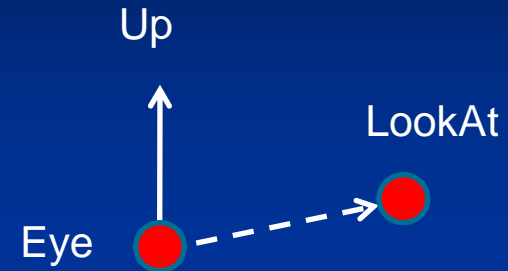
# Flight Control

- Move your camera based on user keyboard input
- Intuitive Way
  - Update `gluLookAt` parameters
  - Easier to think, but more work ( keep track your own matrix transformation )
  - Recommended if you don't want to mess with OpenGL transformation.
- Less intuitive Way
  - Update OpenGL transformation
  - Easier to implement, but difficult to make it correct
  - Recommended if you are absolutely sure what to do.

# Flight Control

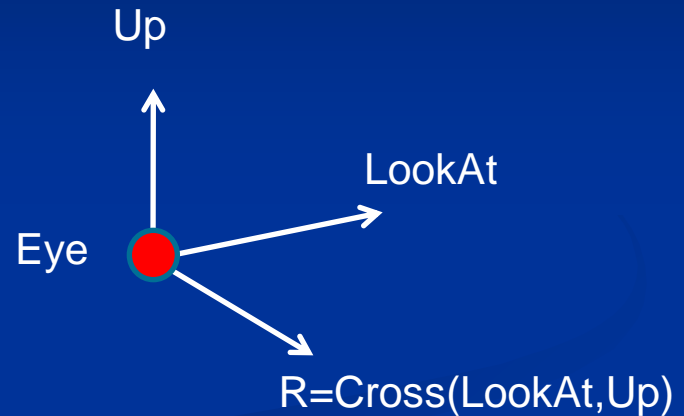
## ■ gluLookAt way :

- Eye position
- Look At point ( direction )
- Up vector



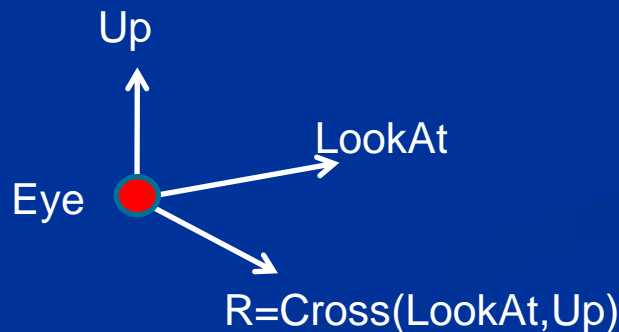
# Flight Control

- Initialize **Eye** position and **Up**, **LookAt**, **R** vector.
- Move forward :
  - Offset **Eye** position in **LookAt** direction
- Tilt Up/Down
  - Rotate **LookAt**, **Up** about **R** axis.
- Turn Left/Right
  - Rotate **LookAt**, **R** about **Up** axis.



# Flight Control

- Every time you press arrow keys, update **Up**, **LookAt**, **R** vector accordingly.
- Every time period ( Ex : 1/30 sec ), move **Eye** position.
- In display function, set look at function :
  - `gluLookAt(Eye, Eye+LookAt, Up);`



# Flight Control

- Arrow Key Called-back function
  - `glutSpecialFunc` instead of `glutKeyboardFunc`
  - Refer to OpenGL doc. for its parameters.
- Reset OpenGL matrix before calling `gluLookAt`.
- You may use the formula in lecture slides to generate rotation matrix ( axis-angle ).

# Flight Control

- Less Intuitive way
  - Moving camera is equivalent to moving every object in the world towards a stationary camera
  - Using a fixed `gluLookAt`, but call **OpenGL transformation** command instead.
  - Where should you put **`glTranslate/glRotate`** to simulate a flight simulator ?
    - Before or after **`gluLookAt`** ?
    - Pre-multiply or Post-multiply ?

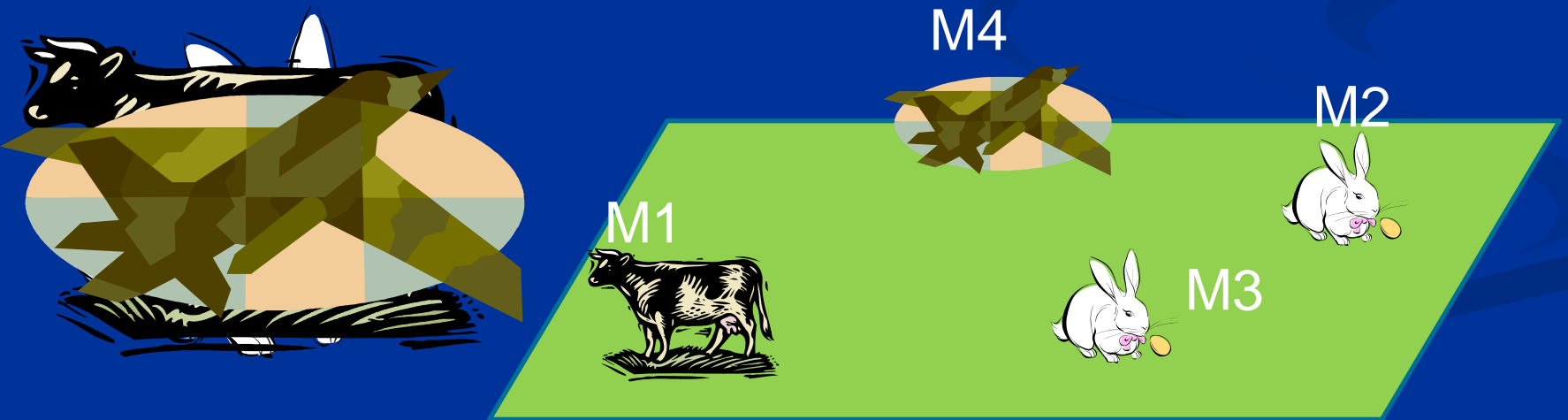


# MP2 Bonus

- Object Rendering/Selection
  - Rendering multiple objects on the terrain
  - Let user choose which object to be animated
  - Should be performed by mouse-click
- Animate Object
  - Object should move along a velocity vector
- Orientation Manipulation
  - Change direction of velocity vector
  - Choose the UI yourself

# Multiple Object Rendering

- Model Transformation
  - Specify scaling, translation for each object
  - Apply different transformation on each mesh
  - Utilize push/pop matrix to backup matrix state



# Push/Pop Matrix

- `glPushMatrix()`
  - Create a copy of top matrix & push it into stack.
- `glPopMatrix()`
  - Remove the top matrix from stack



# Multiple Object Rendering

Drawing each object :

```
glPushMatrix();
```

```
glTranslate()
```

```
glScale()
```

```
glBegin()
```

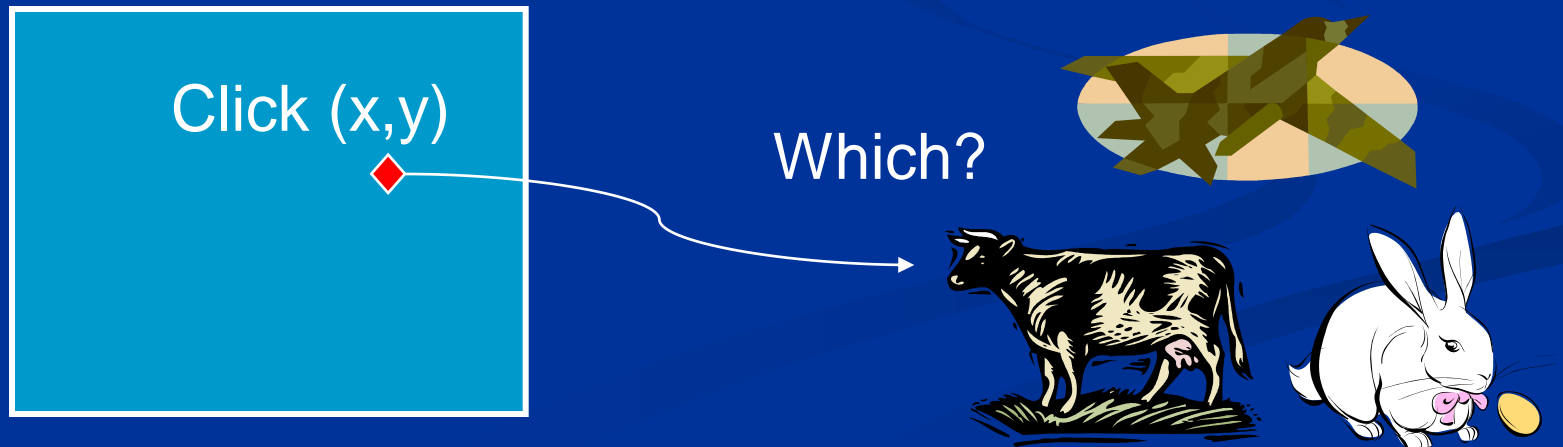
```
....
```

```
glEnd()
```

```
glPopMatrix();
```

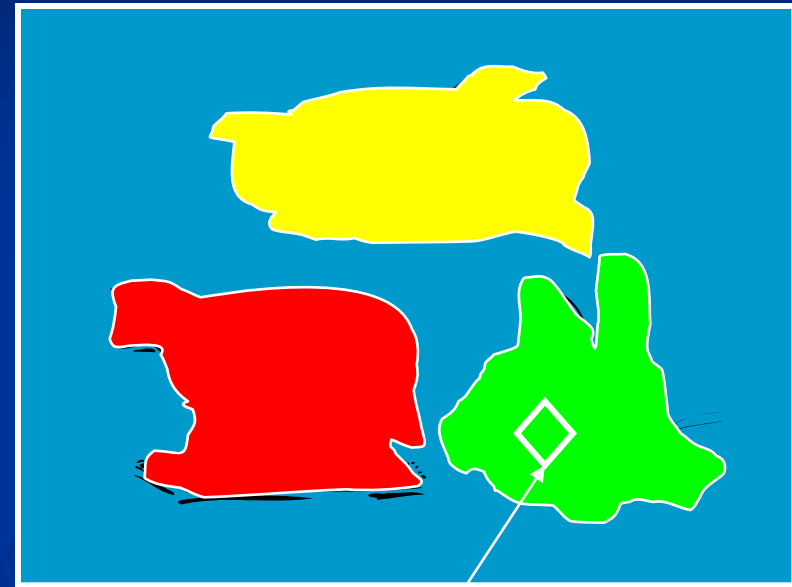
# Object Selection

- Picking an object on the screen based on mouse click.
- Problem :
  - How to relate **2D** Mouse position to **3D** objects ?



# Object Selection

- First Idea : Color coding
  - Disable Lighting
  - Draw objects in different colors
  - Check pixel color to identify the object
- Apply “glReadPixels” for each mouse click to obtain pixel values.



Pixel = Green

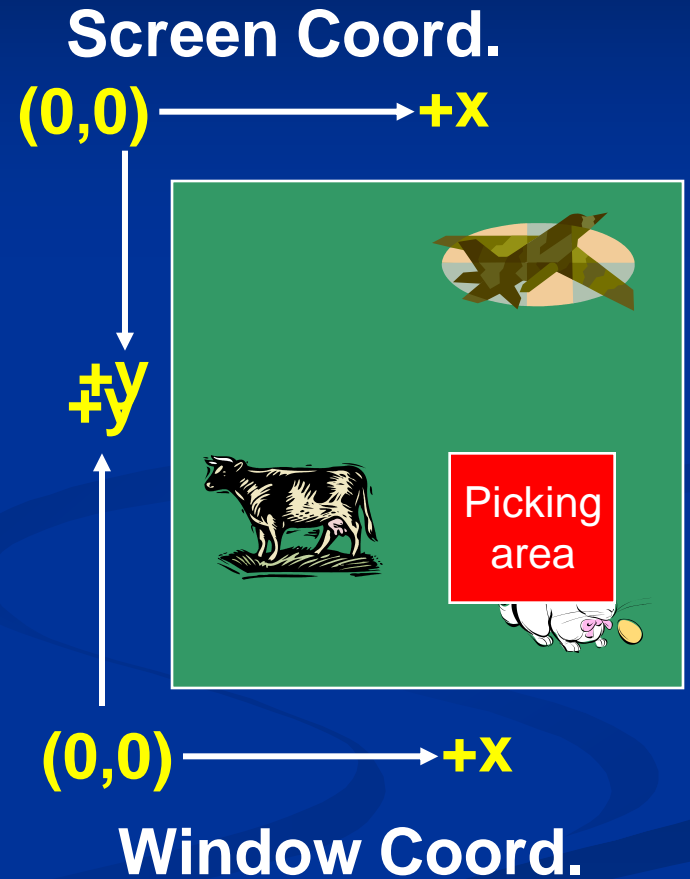
# Object Selection

- OpenGL Picking : Similar idea
  - Define a screen area for picking
  - Set each object with a “Name” ( ID)
  - Draw Objects in “Select Mode”.
  - OpenGL identify “Name” of objects inside the picking region.

# Object Selection

## ■ Picking Matrix

- Define a screen drawing area for picking
- Set projection matrix with smaller screen area.
- `gluPickMatrix(x,y,w,h,viewport)`
  - $x,y$  : window coordinates
  - $w,h$  : picking region
  - Viewport : screen size





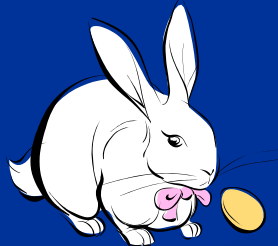
# Object Selection

- Name Stack
  - OpenGL maintains a stack of “Names”
  - Each name is a number/ID
  - When an object is drawn, all “Names” in current stack are used as IDs.

## Name Stack

4
2
1

Name : {1}



Name : {1,2,4}



# Object Selection

## ■ Hit Records

- Need to set up a “GLuint” buffer to have results returned to you

**glSelectBuffer( size, buffer )**

- Depth :  $0 \sim 2^{32}$
- Multiple records might intersect the picking region.
- Choose the record with smallest depth. (Closest to you)

#Names
Min Depth
Max Depth
Name1, Name2, ...

#Name = 1
10
300
“10”

Records1

#Names = 2
30
60
“ 1”
“ 2”

Records2

# Object Selection

## ■ OpenGL Picking example

### Init Selection :

```
glSelectBuffer(BUFSIZE,selectBuf);  
glRenderMode(GL_SELECT);  
glInitNames();
```

### Define Pick Region :

```
glGetIntegerv(GL_VIEWPORT,vp);  
glMatrixMode(GL_PROJECTION);  
glPushMatrix(); // backup projection  
glLoadIdentity();  
gluPickMatrix(mouseX,vp[3]-mouseY,5,5,vp);  
gluPerspective(...)
```

### Drawing :

```
glPushName(1)  
drawObj1()  
glPopName()
```

```
glPushName(2)  
drawObj2()  
glPopName()
```

### After Picking :

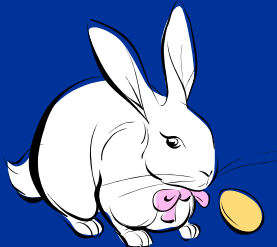
```
glMatrixMode(GL_PROJECTION);  
glPopMatrix(); // restore projection
```

```
Hits = glRenderMode(GL_RENDER);
```

```
// process Hit records from selectBuf
```

# Object Manipulation

- Once we select the object, we can animate that specific object.
- Object translational animation
  - Move object along a pre-defined direction.
  - Update its position periodically and redraw.
  - Change velocity based on UI.



Move along a direction



# Object Manipulation

## ■ Animation Example

Init :

```
m_T = Vec3(0,0,0);
```

```
m_V = Vec3(0,0,1);
```

```
m_Speed = 1.0;
```

Timer :

```
m_T += m_V*m_Speed
```

Change Speed :

```
m_Speed ++ (or --)
```

Rendering :

```
glPushMatrix();
```

```
glTranslate(m_T);
```

```
glBegin();
```

```
....
```

```
glEnd();
```

```
glPopMatrix();
```

# Object Manipulation

- Move object along a fixed direction is not enough.
- Rotate the object to change its moving direction.
- Problem :
  - What kind of UI to use ?
    - Keyboard ? Mouse ?
  - How to rotate its moving direction ?

# Object Manipulation

## ■ Choice of UI ?

- Key requirements : Must be able to orient object to any directions.
- Rotation about only one fixed axis won't get full credit.

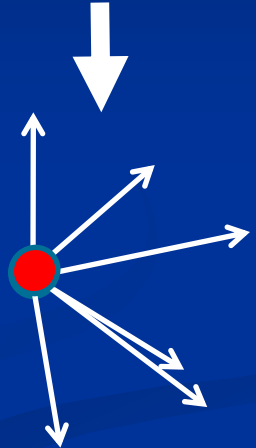
## ■ Keyboard

- Change the angle/axis of rotation based on key-press.
- Analogy to flight simulator → 3rd Person view control.
- Keep track a total accumulated rotations.

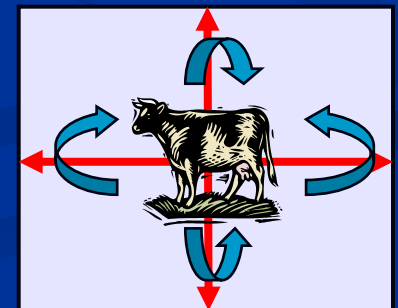
## ■ Mouse

- Make use of mouse movement to define a rotation.
- Sounds familiar ? → Euler's Angle, Arcball, etc.

Press Key  
& Tilt



$$R = R_{\text{key}} * R$$



# Object Manipulation

- How to re-orient object ?
- Maintain a model rotation matrix.
  - Change its values based on user input.
  - Object also needs to be rotated accordingly.
  - Apply the rotation for both
    - Velocity vector
    - Object model transformation





# Object Manipulation

## ■ Re-orientation Example

Init :

$m\_Rot = Identity$

$m\_InitV = m\_V = Vec3(0,0,1)$

UI Input :

Determine  $fAngle, vAxis$

$Mat4\ newR = (fAngle, vAxis);$

$m\_Rot = newR * m\_Rot;$

Update Orientation

$m\_V = m\_Rot * m\_InitV;$

$m\_T += m\_V * m\_Speed$

Rendering :

$glPushMatrix();$

$glTranslate(m\_T);$

$glMultMatrix(m\_Rot);$

$glBegin();$

....

$glEnd();$

$glPopMatrix();$

# Q&A

