

# GLSL Introduction

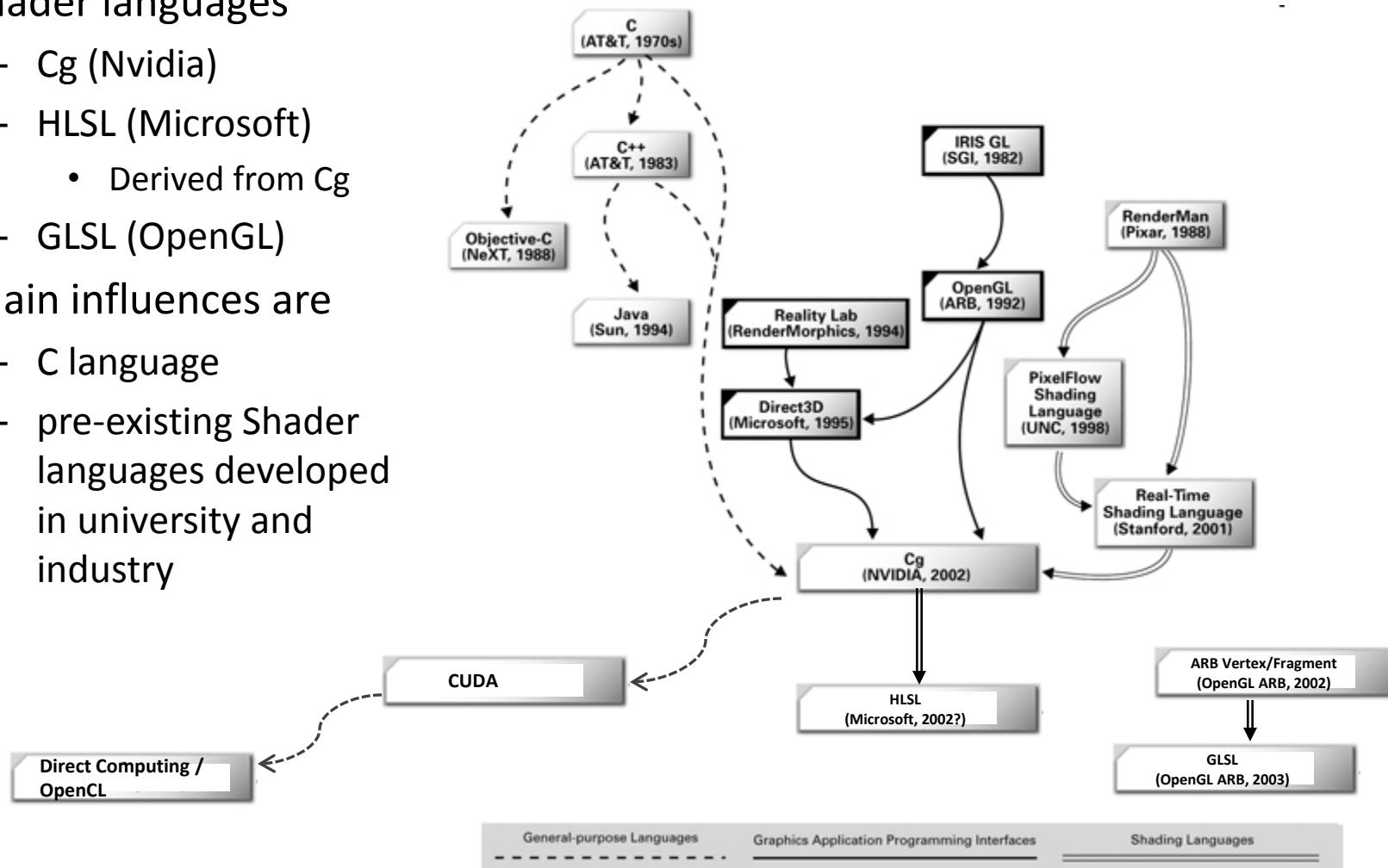
Fu-Chung Huang

Thanks for materials from many other people

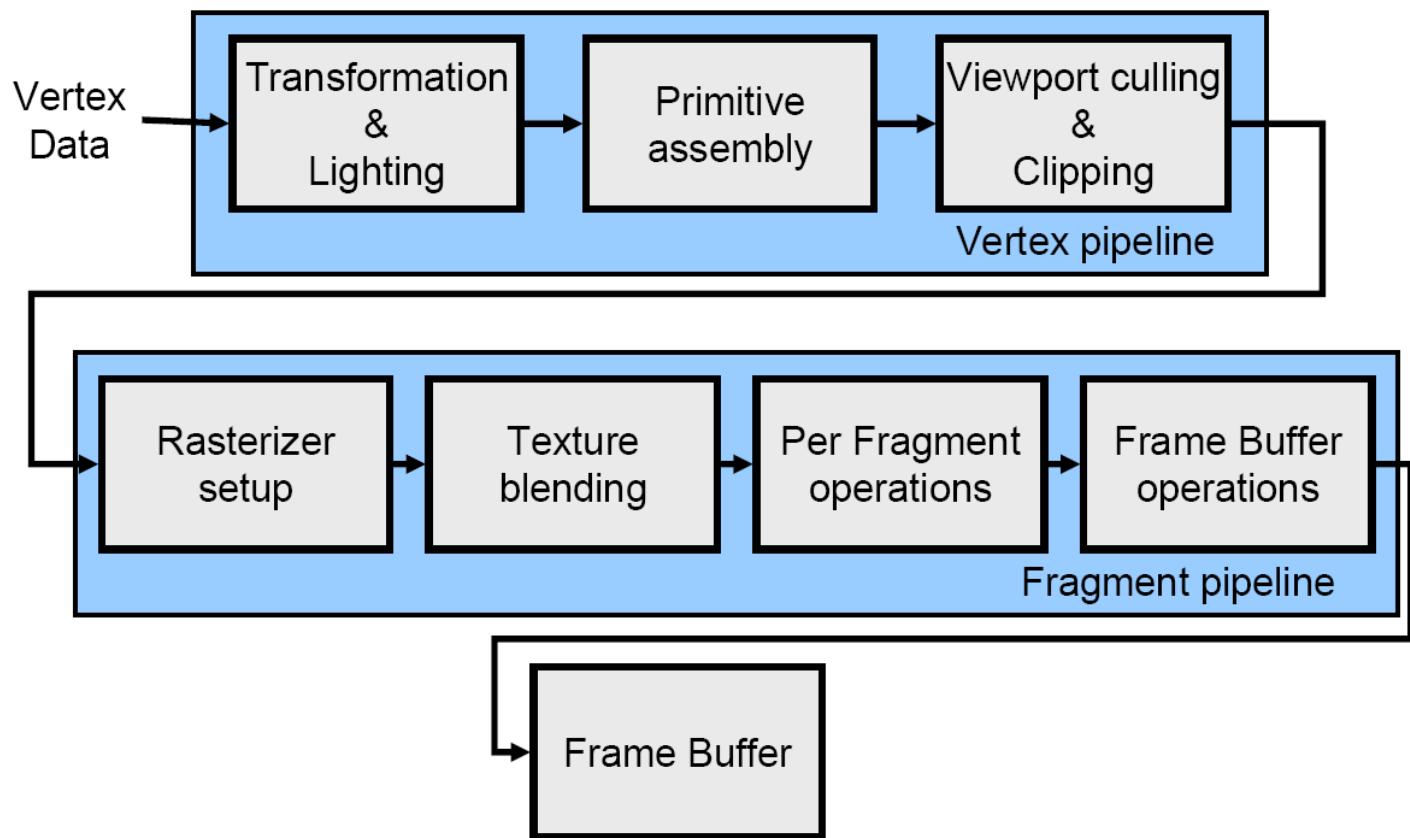
# Shader Languages

- Currently 3 major shader languages
  - Cg (Nvidia)
  - HLSL (Microsoft)
    - Derived from Cg
  - GLSL (OpenGL)
- Main influences are
  - C language
  - pre-existing Shader languages developed in university and industry

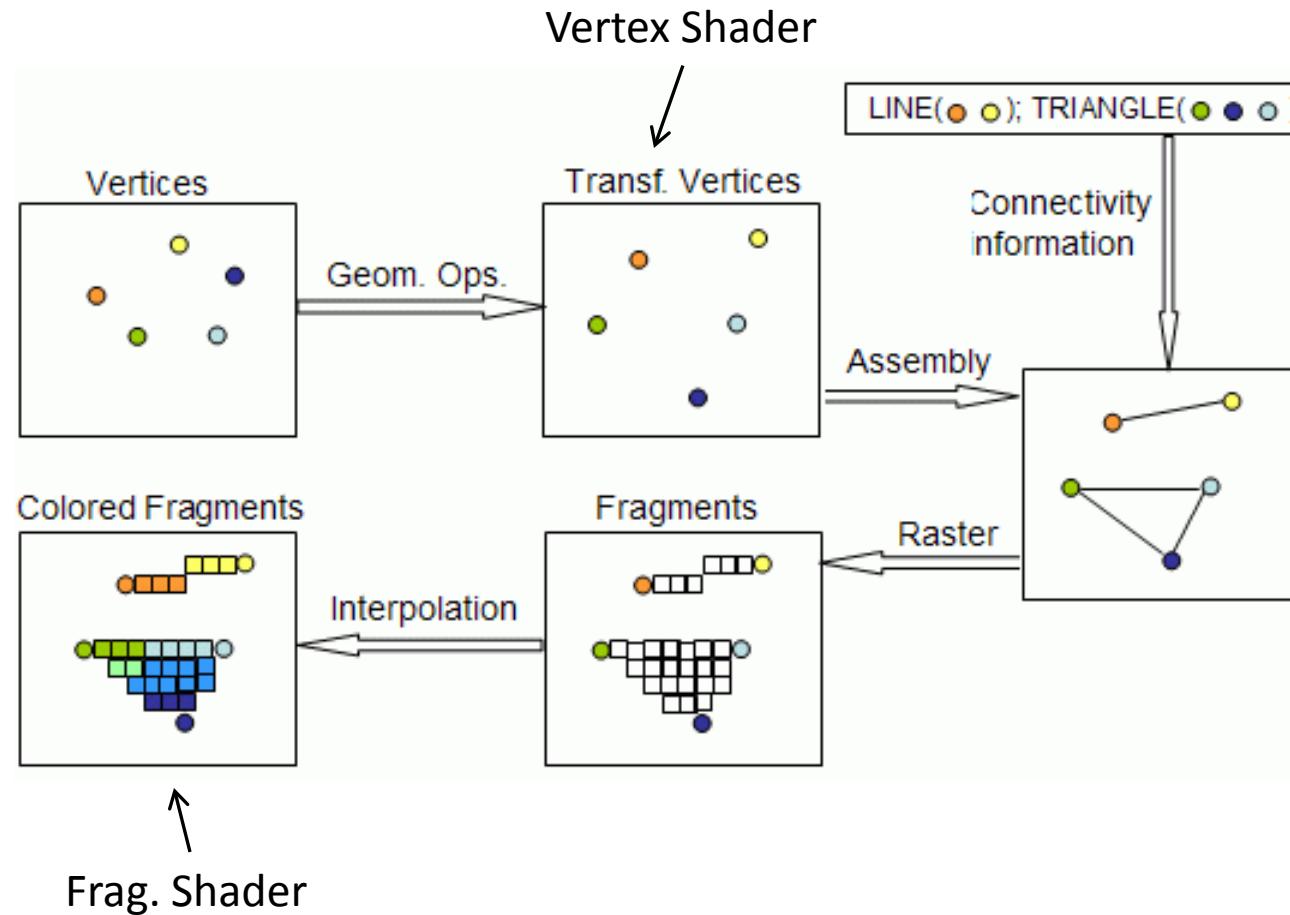
Source: [http://http.developer.nvidia.com/CgTutorial/cg\\_tutorial\\_chapter01.html](http://http.developer.nvidia.com/CgTutorial/cg_tutorial_chapter01.html) (Modified with information on HLSL and GLSL)



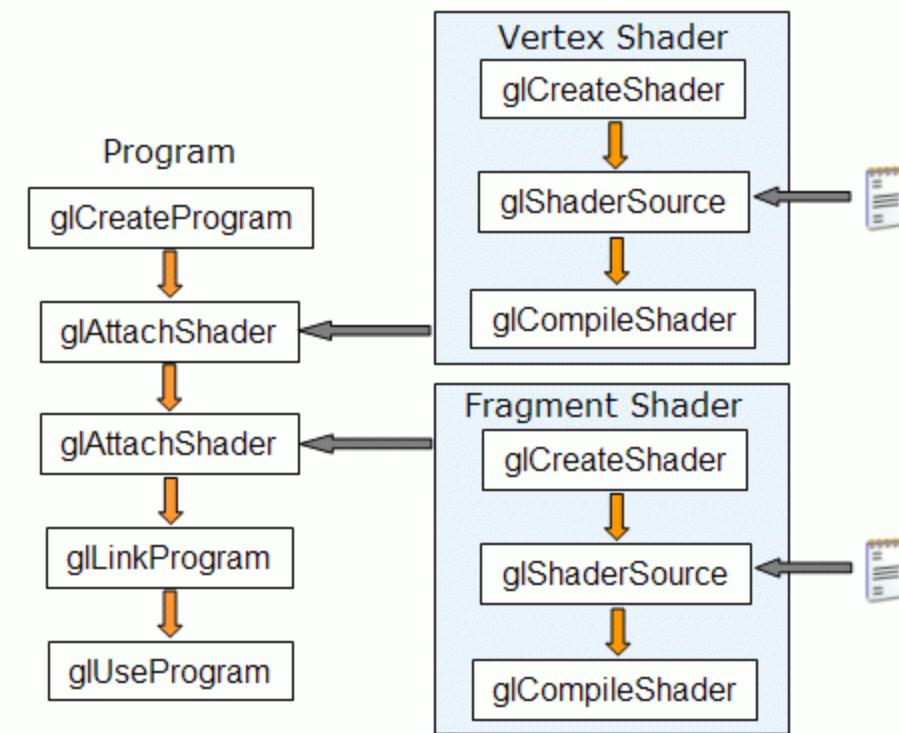
# Data Flows



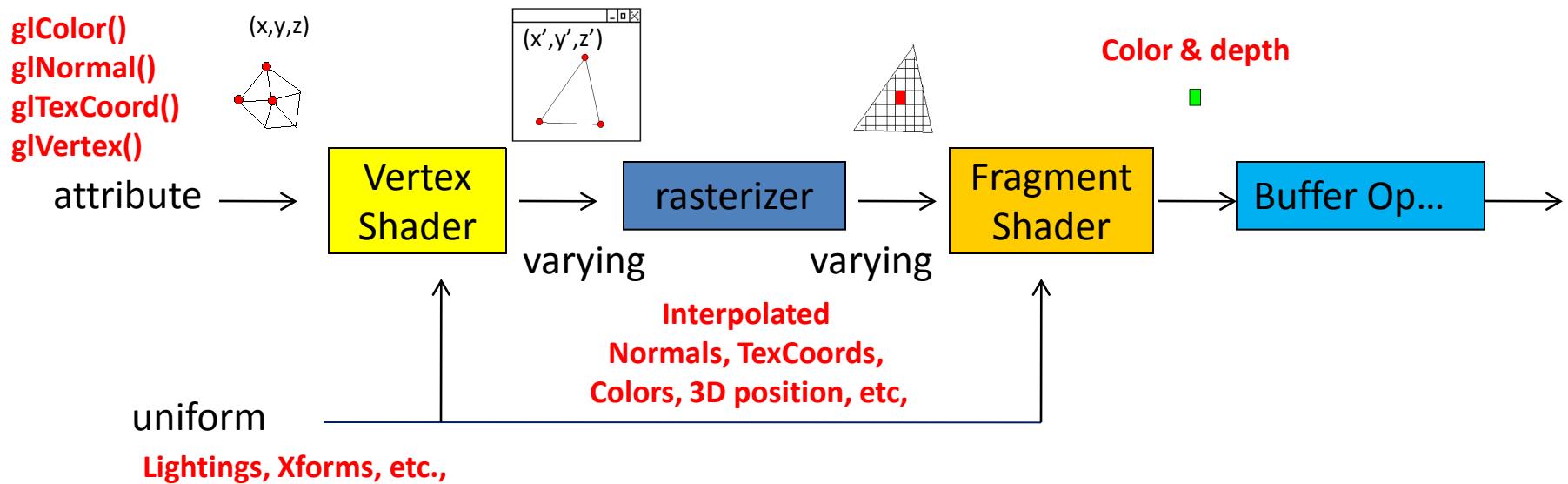
# Fixed Functionality



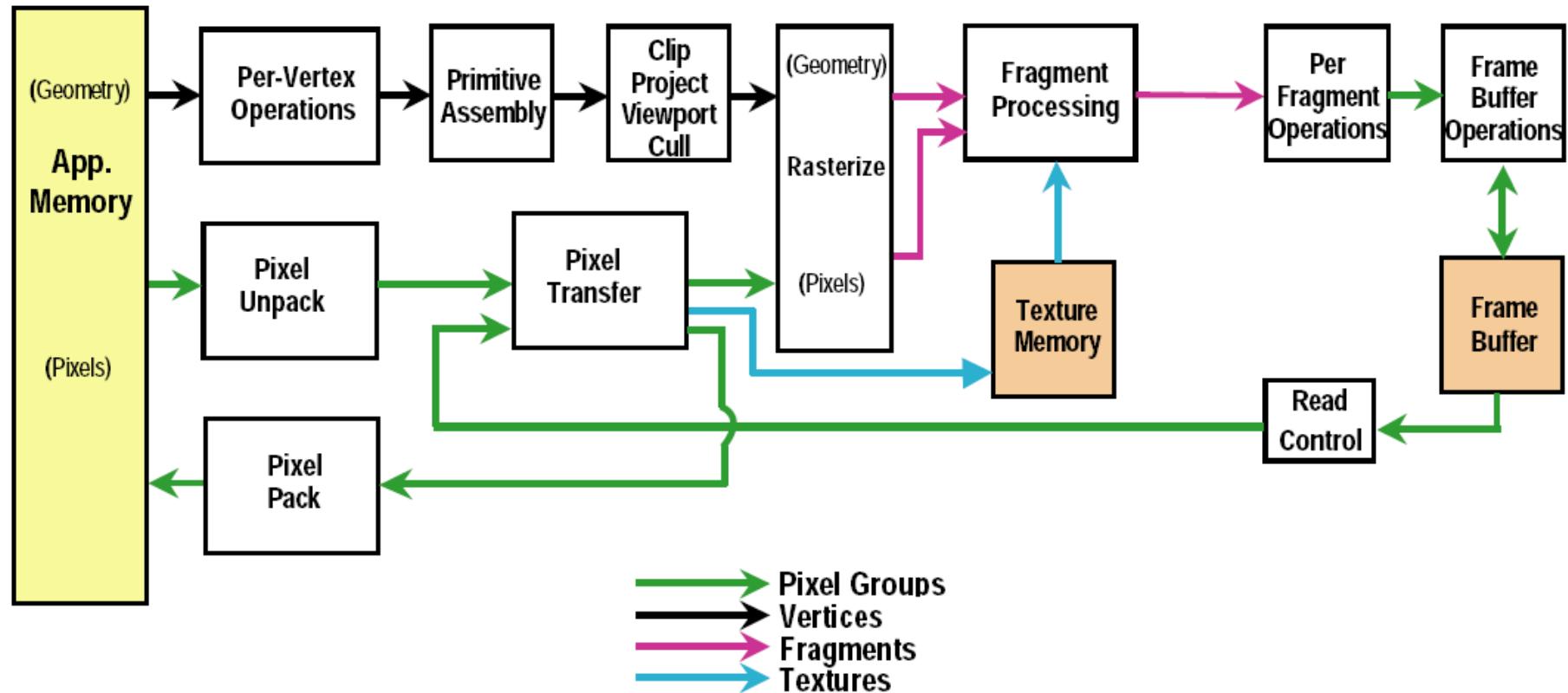
# Shader Initialization



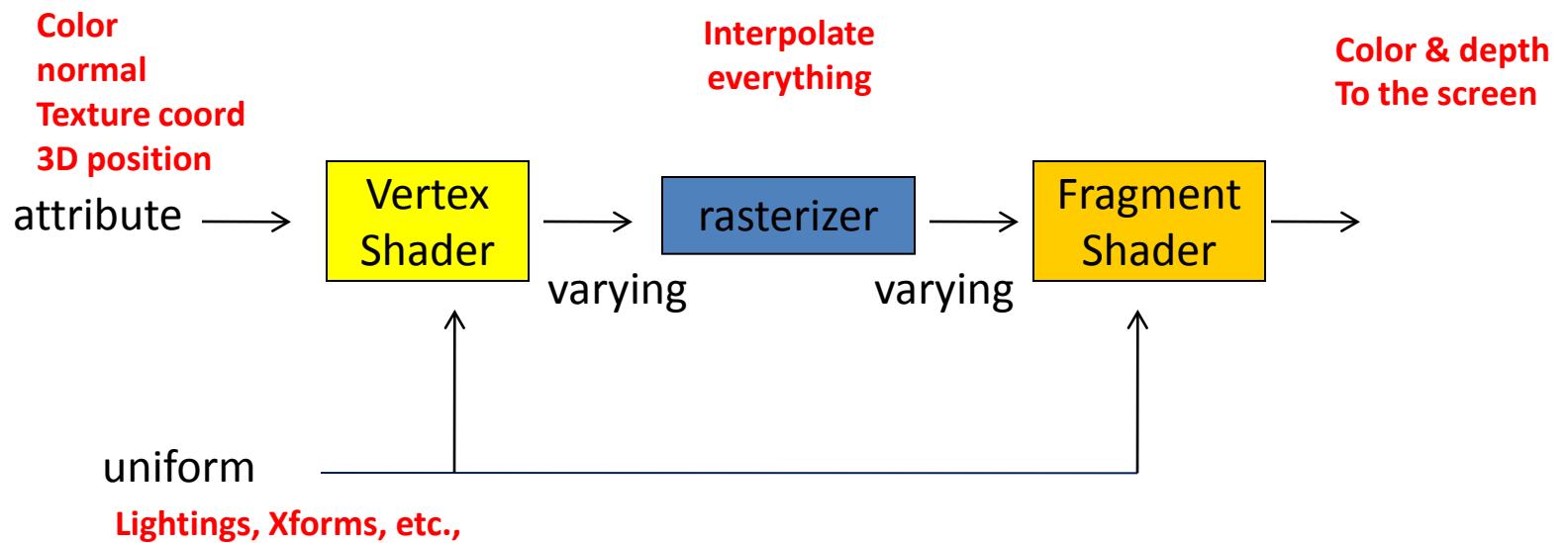
# Qualifiers in pipeline



# Really Complicated Pipeline

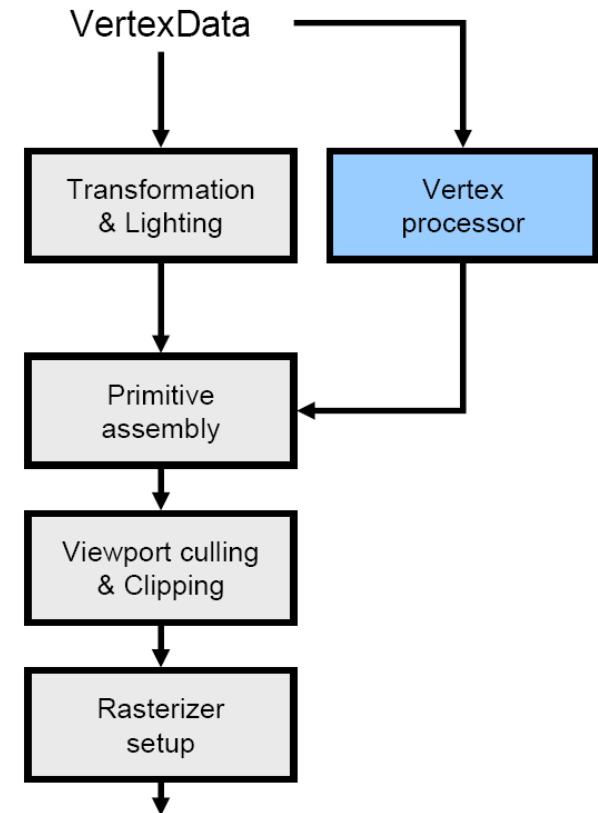


# Simplified Data Flow

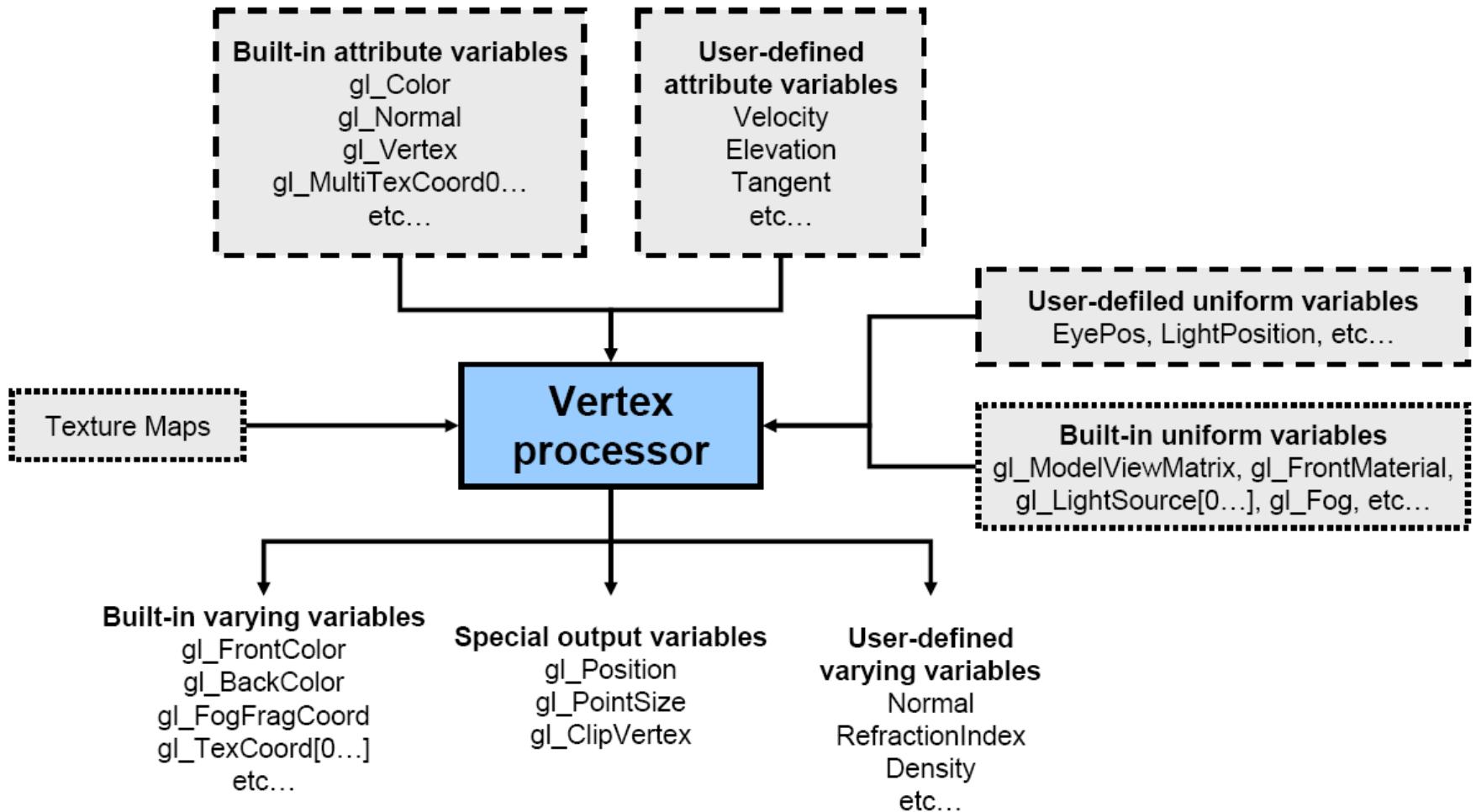


# Vertex Shader

- Vertex Xform
- Normal Xform
- Text Coord
- Per-vertex lighting

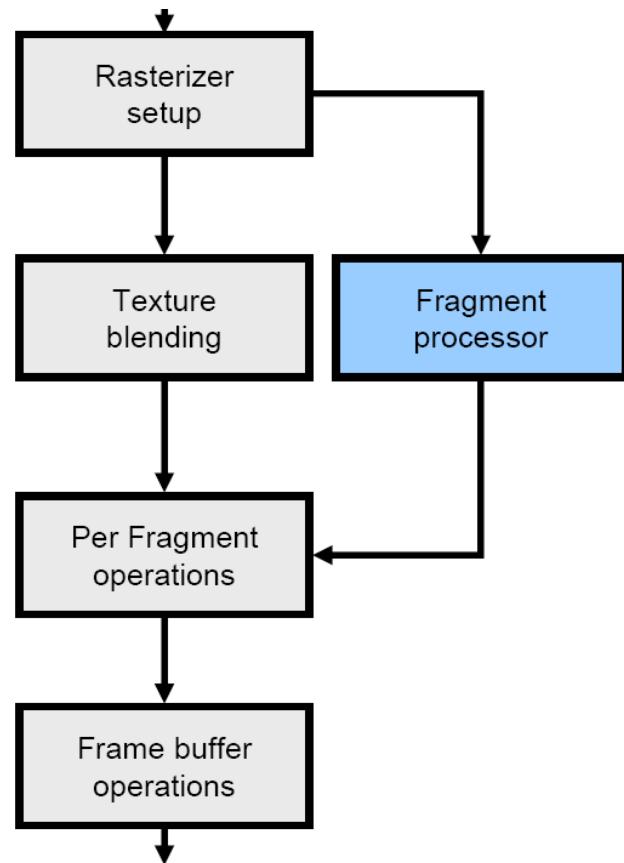


# Vertex Shader

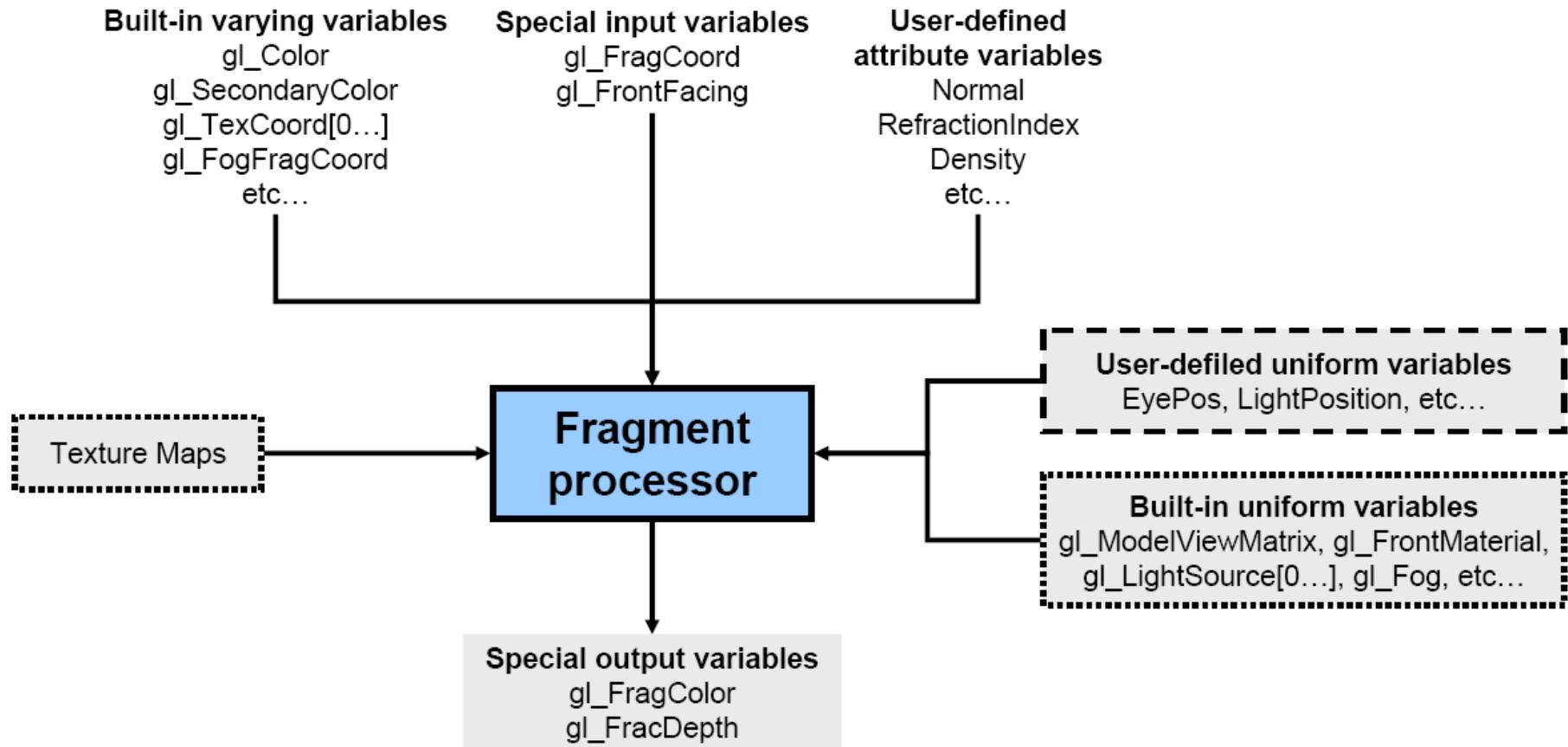


# Fragment (pixel) Shader

- Interpolated
- Texture access
- Applications
  - Texture
  - Fog
  - Color sum



# Fragment Shader



# GLSL Language Definition

- Data Type Description
  - **int** Integer
  - **float** Floating-point
  - **bool** Boolean (*true* or *false*).
  - **vec2** Vector with two floats.
  - **vec3** Vector with three floats.
  - **vec4** Vector with four floats.
  - **mat2** 2x2 floating-point matrix.
  - **mat3** 3x3 floating-point matrix.
  - **mat4** 4x4 floating-point matrix.

# Vector

- Vector is like a class
- You can use following to access
  - .r .g .b .a
  - .x .y .z .w
  - .s .t .p .q
- Example:

```
vec4 color;  
color.rgb = vec3(1.0 , 1.0 , 0.0 );           color.a = 0.5  
color = vec4(1.0 , 1.0 , 0.0 , 0.5);  
color.xy = vec2(1.0 , 1.0);  
color.zw =vec2(0.0 , 0.5);
```

# GLSL Variable Qualifiers

- Qualifiers give a special meaning to the variable. In GLSL the following qualifiers are available:
  - **const** - the declaration is of a compile time constant
  - **uniform** – (used both in vertex/fragment shaders, read-only in both) global variables that may change per primitive (may not be set inside glBegin,/glEnd)
  - **varying** - used for interpolated data between a vertex shader and a fragment shader. Available for writing in the vertex shader, and read-only in a fragment shader.
  - **attribute** – (only used in vertex shaders, and read-only in shader) global variables that may change per vertex, that are passed from the OpenGL application to vertex shaders.

# Vertex Shader Code Example

```
varying vec3 normal, lightDir, eyeDir; //output

void main()
{
    // Calculate position for lighting
    vec3 vVertex = vec3(gl_ModelViewMatrix * gl_Vertex);

    normal = gl_NormalMatrix * gl_Normal;    //or use ModelViewInverseTranspose

    lightDir = vec3(gl_LightSource[0].position.xyz - vVertex);
    eyeDir = -vVertex;

    // Calculate position for real projection(camera)
    gl_Position = projection_matrix * modelview_matrix * vec4(gl_Vertex, 1.0);
}
```

# Fragment Shader Code Example

```
varying vec3 normal, lightDir, eyeDir;  
  
void main (void)  
{  
    vec4 final_color = (gl_LightSource[0].ambient * gl_FrontMaterial.ambient); //first ambient term  
  
    vec3 N = normalize(normal); //remember to normalize every direction vector  
    vec3 L = normalize(lightDir);  
  
    float lambertTerm = dot(N,L); //cosine term in the diffuse component  
  
    if(lambertTerm > 0.0)  
    {  
        final_color += gl_LightSource[0].diffuse * gl_FrontMaterial.diffuse * lambertTerm;  
  
        //Finally specular term  
        vec3 E = normalize(eyeDir);  
        vec3 R = reflect(-L, N);  
        float specular = pow( max(dot(R, E), 0.0), gl_FrontMaterial.shininess );  
        final_color += gl_LightSource[0].specular * gl_FrontMaterial.specular * specular;  
    }  
  
    gl_FragColor = final_color;  
}
```

# Vertex vs. Fragment Shader

Smooth Shading



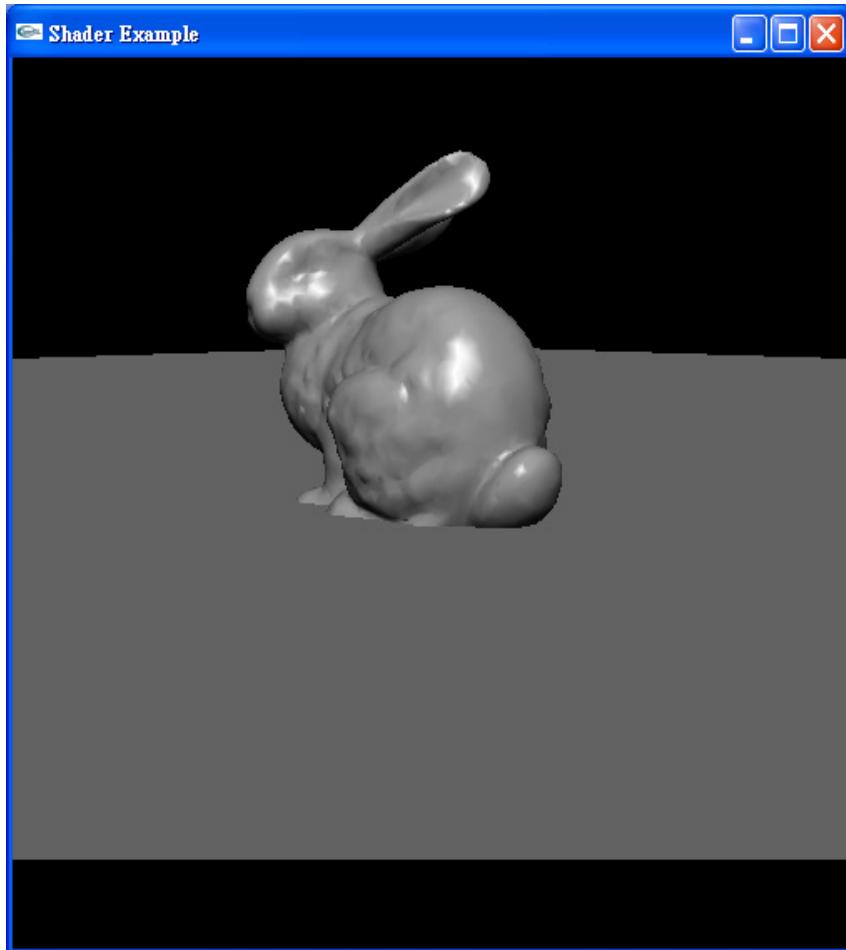
per vertex lighting

Phong Shading

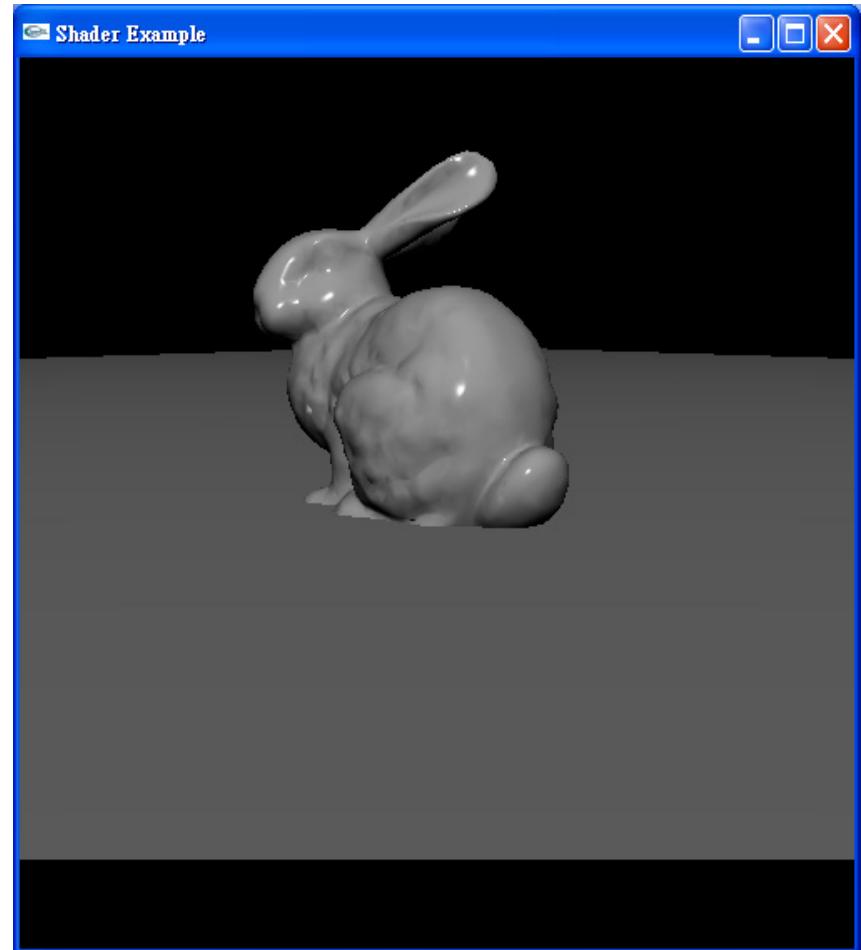


per fragment lighting

# Result



OpenGL Gouraud Shading



GLSL Phong Shading

# GLSL Statements

- Control Flow Statements: pretty much the same as in C.
- **HIGHLY HARDWARE DEPENDENT!!**

if (bool expression)

...

else

...

for (initialization; bool expression; loop expression)

...

while (bool expression)

...

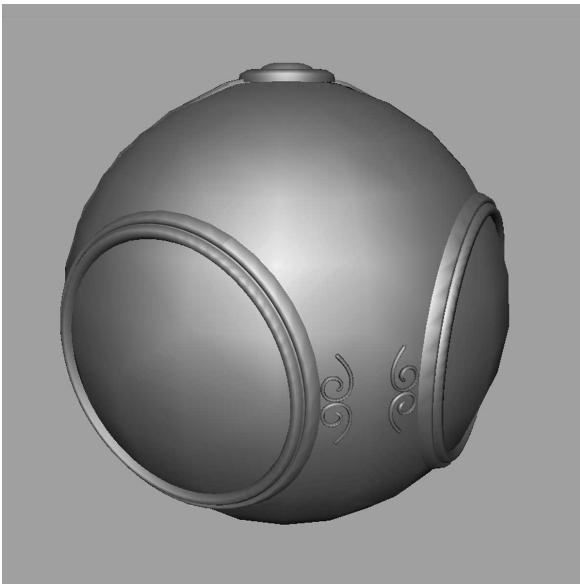
do

...

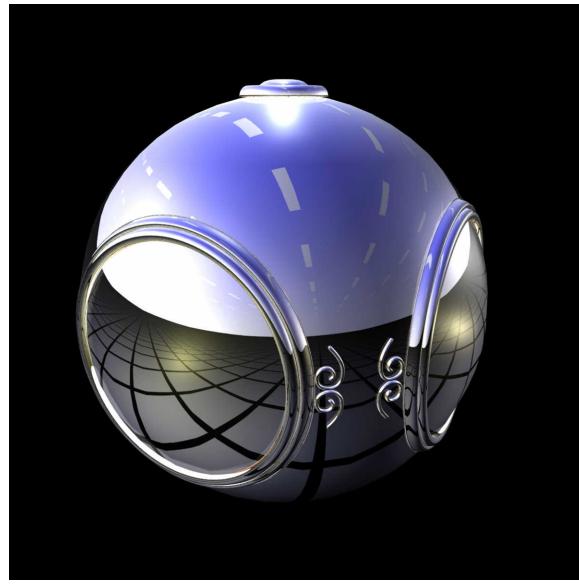
while (bool expression)

Note: only “if” are available on most current hardware

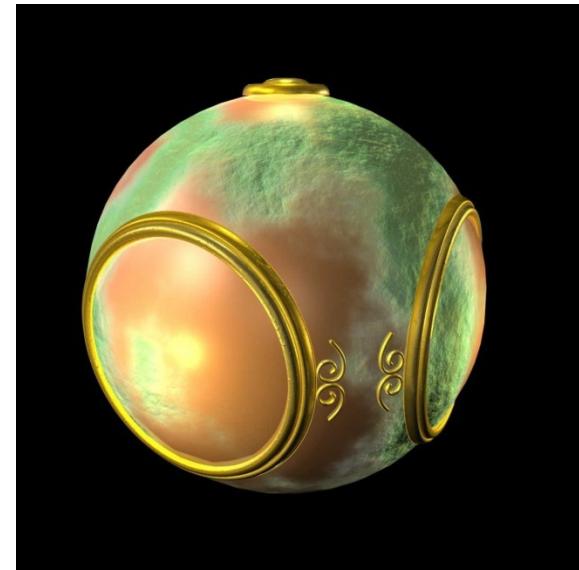
# Fragment Shader Applications



smooth shading



environment  
mapping



bump mapping

# Bump Mapping

- Perturb normal for each fragment
- Store perturbation as textures

