

Chap 2. Graphics Programming

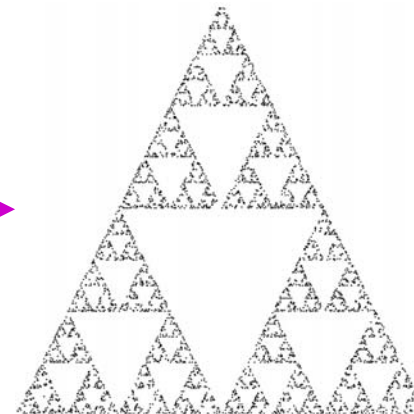
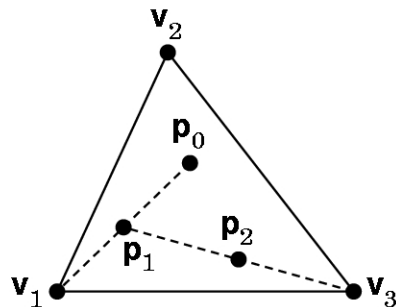
동의대학교
멀티미디어공학과

Hyoungseok B. Kim

2.1 The Sierpinski Gasket

Sierpinski gasket

- 예제 문제로 사용
 - 원래, Fractal geometry 에서 정의
- 만드는 방법
 - 삼각형을 그린다.
 - 삼각형 내부에 random하게 점 $\mathbf{P}_i$ 를 선택, 출력
 - random 하게 꼭지점 중의 하나 $\mathbf{V}_i$ 선택
 - $\mathbf{V}_i$ 와 $\mathbf{P}_i$ 의 중점을 $\mathbf{P}_{i+1}$ 로 선택, 출력
 - 위 과정을 반복



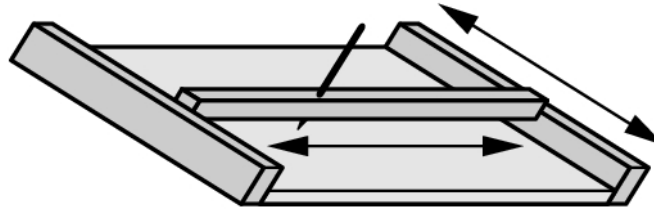
Program Outline

- 전체 구조
 - ```
void main(void) {
 initialize_the_system();
 for (some_number_of_points) {
 pt = generate_a_point();
 display_the_point(pt);
 }
 cleanup();
}
```

// 좌표 계산  
// 출력
- 제일 먼저 할 일 ?
  - 점을 어떻게 출력할 것인가?

# Pen-Plotter Model

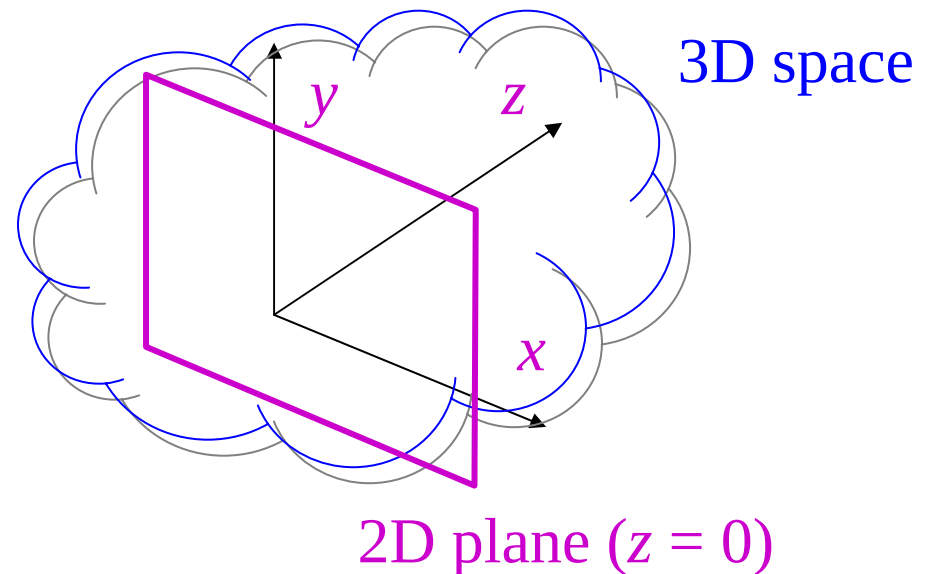
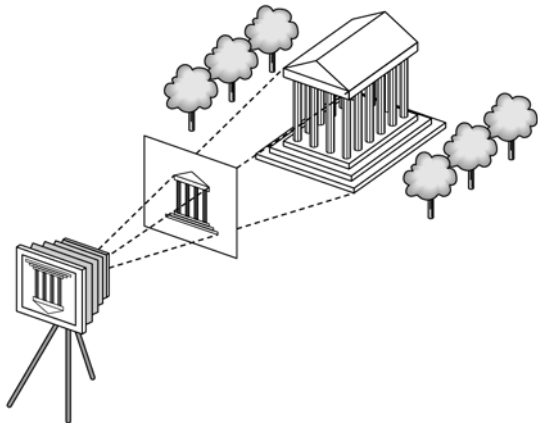
- pen-plotter



- 2D 종이 위에 펜을 움직여서 출력
- `moveto(x, y);`    정해진 위치로 펜을 이동
- `lineto(x, y);`    정해진 위치까지 선분 출력
- 가장 오래된 **graphics output model**
  - 장점 :    간단. 2D 종이, 2D 화면에 적합한 model
    - printer 용 언어, 초기 graphics system 에서 사용
    - **PostScript, PDF, LOGO, GKS, ...**
  - 단점 :    3D model 에는 부적합

# 2D in a 3D Model

- 3D system에서의 2D 처리
  - 2D 는 3D의 특별한 경우이다
  - 3D 좌표 :  $(x, y, z)$
  - 2D로 해석할 때는  $z = 0$  :  $(x, y, 0)$
  - 간단하게 :  $(x, y)$

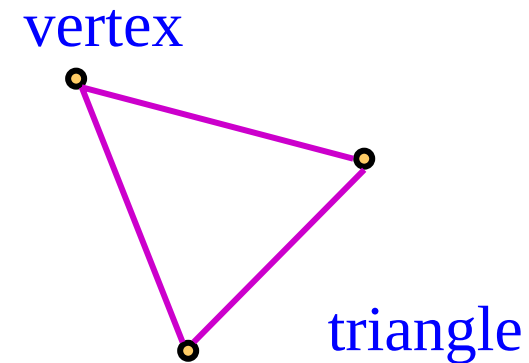


# Vertex

- space 상의 위치 1개
  - graphics 에서는 2D, 3D, 4D space 사용
- 표기법 : column vector

$$\mathbf{p} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}$$

- geometric objects
  - point : vertex 1개로 정의
  - line segment : vertex 2개로 정의
  - triangle : vertex 3개로 정의
- point 와 헷갈리지 말 것



# Vertex 정의 in OpenGL

- OpenGL 에서 vertex 를 정의하는 함수  
    `glVertex[n][t][v](...);`
  - $n$  : number of coordinates
    - $n = 2, 3, 4$
  - $t$  : coordinate type
    - $t = i$  (integer),  $f$  (float),  $d$  (double), ...
  - $v$  : vector or not
    - $v$  가 붙으면, vector (= array) form
- 모든 OpenGL 함수는 gl 로 시작



# OpenGL suffixes

| suffix | data type           | C-language                      | OpenGL type                   |
|--------|---------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| b      | 8-bit integer       | signed char                     | GLbyte                        |
| s      | 16-bit integer      | short                           | GLshort                       |
| i      | 32-bit integer      | int / long                      | GLint, GLsizei                |
| f      | 32-bit floating pt. | float                           | GLfloat, GLclampf             |
| d      | 64-bit floating pt. | double                          | GLdouble, GLclampd            |
| ub     | 8-bit unsigned int  | unsigned char                   | GLubyte, GLboolean            |
| us     | 16-bit unsigned int | unsigned shrot                  | GLushort                      |
| ui     | 32-bit unsigned int | unsigned int /<br>unsigned long | GLuint, GLenum,<br>GLbitfield |

# Examples

- void `glVertex2i`(GLint xi, GLint yi);  
– 사용 예:            `glVertex2i(2, 3);`
- void `glVertex3f`(GLfloat x, GLfloat y, GLfloat z);  
– 사용 예:            `glVertex3f(1.5, 2.3, 3.0);`
- void `glVertex3dv`(GLdouble v[3]);  
– 사용 예:            `GLdouble vertex[3] = { 1, 2, 3 };  
                         glVertex3dv(vertex);`

# Object 정의 in OpenGL

- geometric object 의 정의
  - vertex가 여러 개 모여서 하나의 object
  - glBegin(*TYPE*);  
glVertex\*(...);  
glVertex\*(...);  
... /\* 다른 함수도 가능 \*/  
glEnd( );
- 사용 예
  - glBegin(GL\_LINES);  
glVertex2f(x1, y1);  
glVertex2f(x2, y2);  
glEnd( );

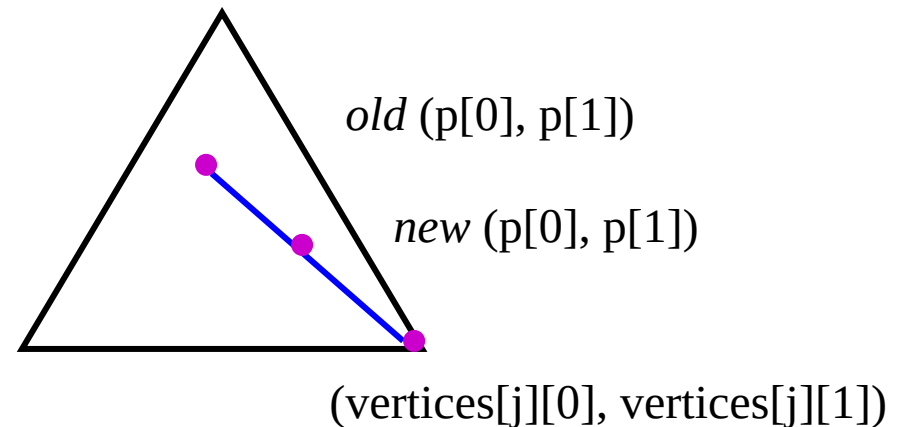
# Object-oriented Paradigm

- graphics program들은 object-oriented paradigm에 적합
- **Java3D** : fully object-oriented library
  - `Point3 old(2, 1, 3);`  
`Vector3 vec(1, 0, 0);`  
`Point3 new = old + vec;`
- **OpenGL** : not object-oriented !
  - C-based library
  - 대안은 array 뿐
  - `typedef GLfloat Point2[2];`  
`Point2 p = { 2, 3 };`  
...  
`glVertex2fv(p);`

# Sierpinski gasket 구현 예제

```
void display(void) {
 point2 vertices[3]={0.0,0.0},{250.0,500.0},{500.0,0.0}}; /* A triangle */
 point2 p={75.0,50.0}; /* An arbitrary initial point inside triangle */
 int i, j, k;

 for (k=0; k<5000; k++) {
 j=rand() % 3; /* pick a vertex at random */
 /* Compute point halfway between selected vertex and old point */
 p[0] = (p[0] + vertices[j][0]) / 2.0;
 p[1] = (p[1] + vertices[j][1]) / 2.0;
 /* plot new point */
 glBegin(GL_POINTS);
 glVertex2fv(p);
 glEnd();
 }
 glFlush(); /* flush buffers */
}
```

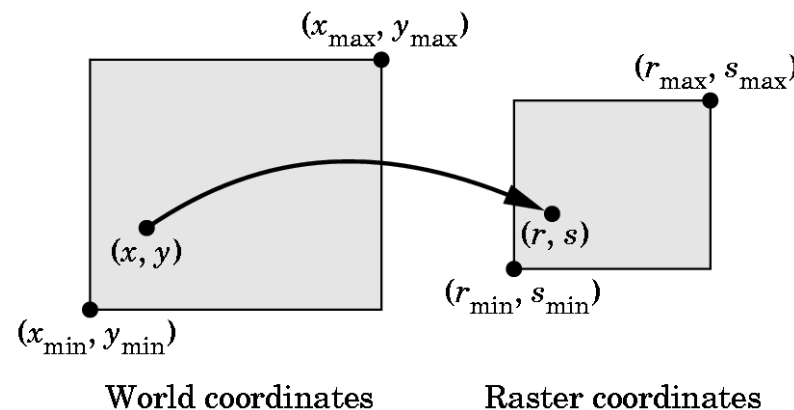


# Some questions ...

- `int rand(void);` integer random number generator
  - see `<stdlib.h>`, `void srand(void);`
- `void glFlush(void);` flush the graphics pipeline
- we still have some questions...
  - in what **colors** are we drawing ?
  - **where** on the screen does our image appear ?
  - **how large** will the image be ?
  - **how** do we **create** the window for our image ?
  - **how much** of our infinite 2D plane will appear ?
  - **how long** will the image remain on the screen ?

# Coordinate Systems

- 2D 좌표 사용 : 좌표를 어떻게 해석할 것인가?
- device-independent coordinate system
- world coordinate system = problem coordinate system
  - 그림을 정의하는 좌표계(OpenGL 좌표계)
- device coordinate system
  - = physical-device / raster / screen coordinate system
  - 그림이 그려지는 좌표계

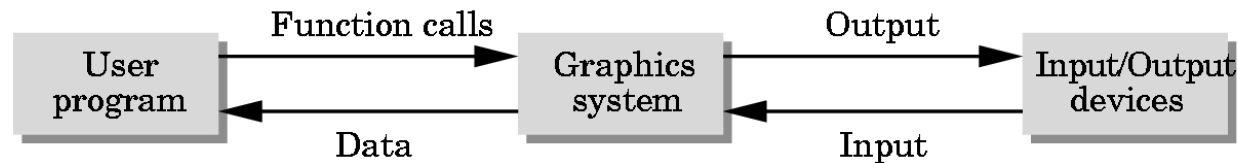


## **2.2 The OpenGL API**



# Graphics API

- OpenGL 도 이러한 특성을 가짐



- Graphics API = hundreds of functions +  $\alpha$

- function 의 구분

- primitive functions

무엇을 출력 ?

- attribute functions

어떤 모양으로 출력 ?

- viewing functions

카메라 설정

- transformation functions

물체 위치 변환

- input functions

사용자 입력

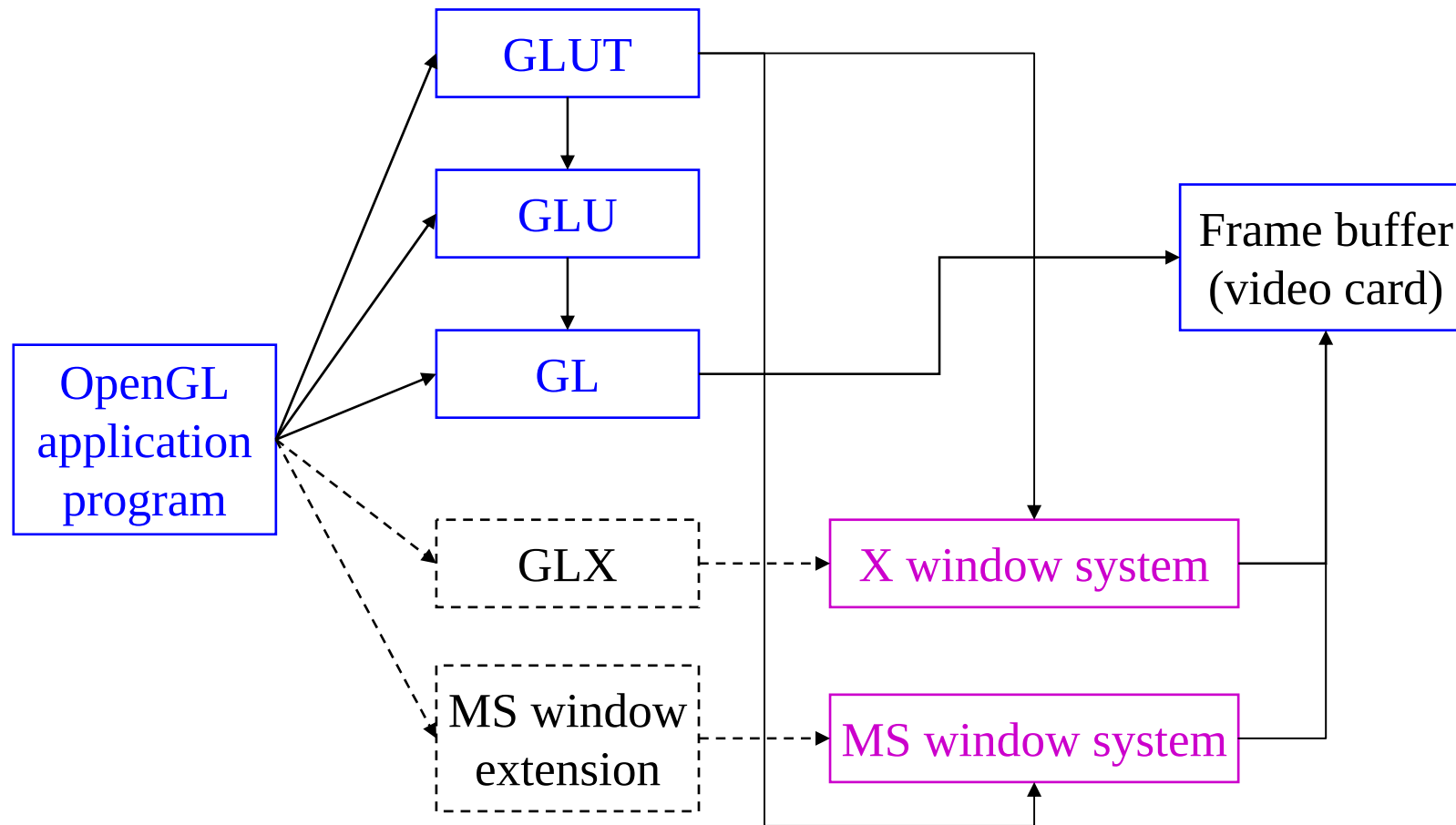
- control functions

window 관리

# OpenGL 구성

- 특성
  - C-based library (not object-oriented)
- 3개의 library 로 구성
  - GL : graphics library
    - H/W에서 지원하여야 하는 기본 primitives
  - GLU : graphics utility library
    - S/W로 지원해도 되는 확장 primitives
  - GLUT : GL utility toolkit
    - window system들을 위한 지원 함수들

# OpenGL 구성

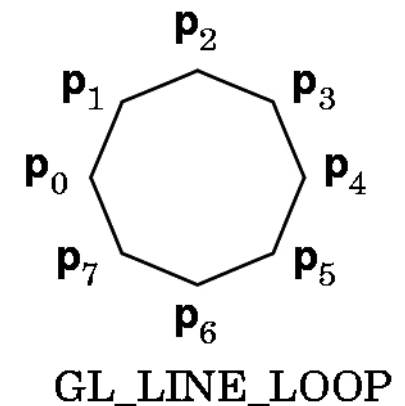
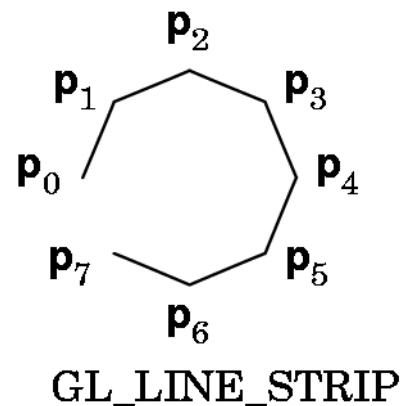
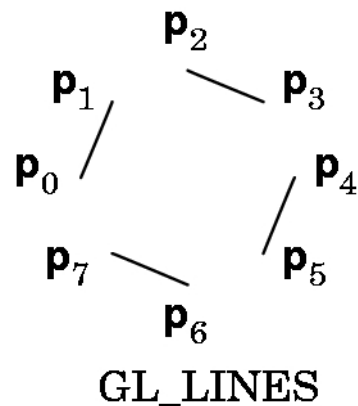
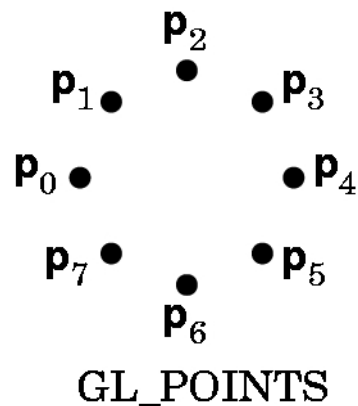


## **2.3 Primitives and Attributes**

# Line Primitives

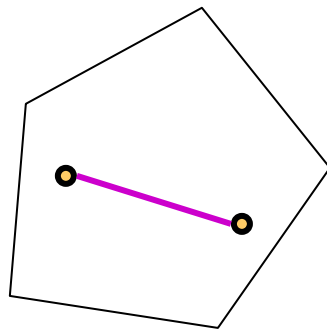
- 기본 구조
  - glBegin(type);  
glVertex\*(...);  
...  
glVertex\*(...);  
glEnd( );

- type 별 출력 예제

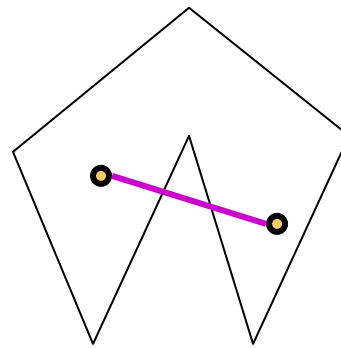


# Polygon

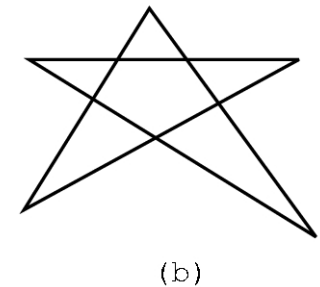
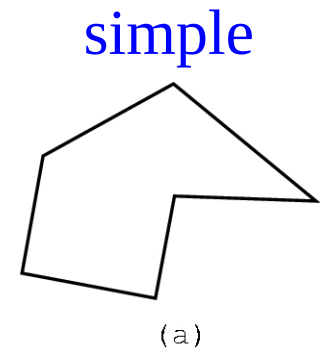
- polygon : an object with the border
  - polygon = loop + interior
- assumption : simple, convex, and flat
  - simple : edge 끼리의 intersection 없음
  - convex : 볼록 다각형
  - flat : 3D 에서 하나의 평면 상에 위치해야
    - flatness 보장을 위해, triangle을 주로 사용



convex



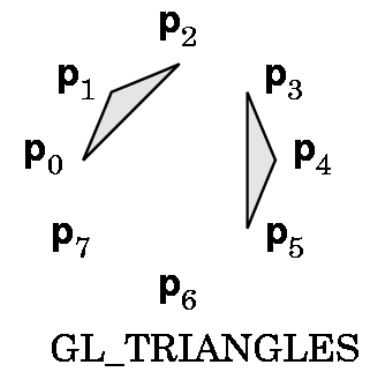
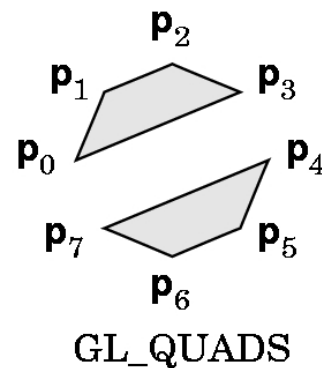
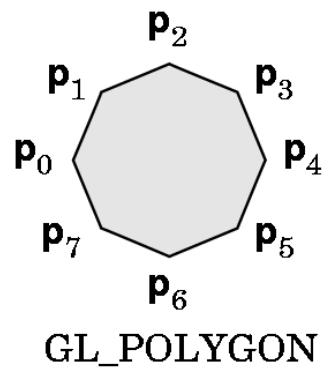
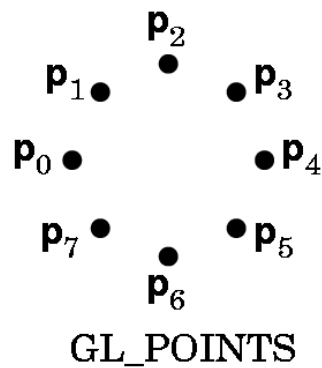
concave



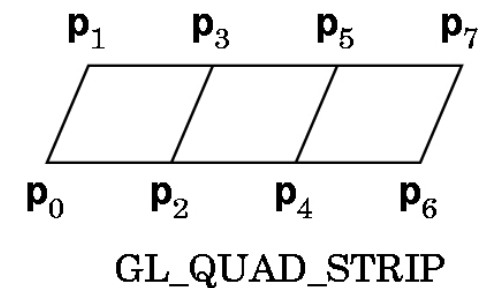
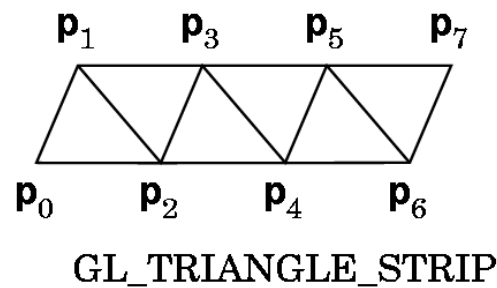
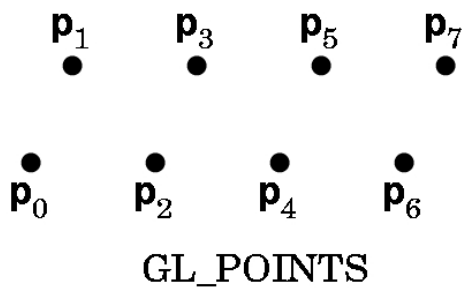
nonsimple

# Polygon Primitives

- 일반적인 경우



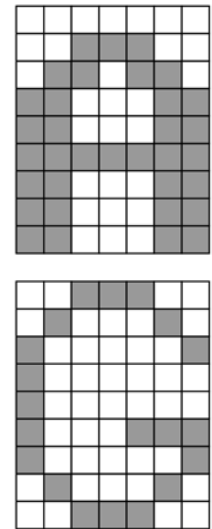
- strips : 속도를 높이기 위해



# Text

- text in computer graphics is problematic.
  - 3D text 는 일반적인 text 보다 훨씬 복잡
  - OpenGL : no text primitive (use window primitives)
  - GLUT : minimal support
    - glutBitmapCharacter(...);
- stroke font (= outline font) : graphics 에서 주로 사용
  - character = boundary를 정의하는 수학 함수들
  - 확대/축소에 편리
  - 제작/출력에 많은 시간 필요
- raster font (= bitmap font) : text-based application 용
  - character = raster pattern

Computer  
Graphics



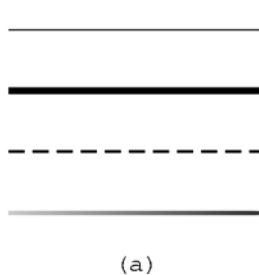


# Curved Objects

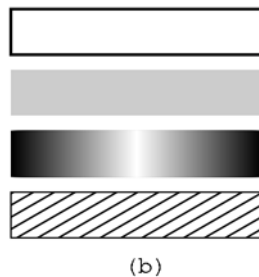
- curved object 의 처리 방법
- tessellation
  - polyline / polygon 으로 근사(approximation)
- 수학적으로 직접 표현
  - chap. 10 에서 설명

# Attributes

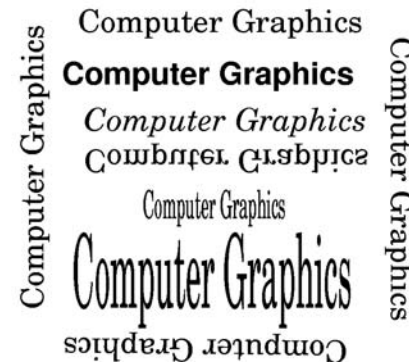
- attribute = any property that determines how a geometric primitive is to be rendered.
- point : color, size
- line : color, thickness, type (solid, dashed, dotted)
- polygon : fill color, fill pattern
- text : height, width, font, style (bold, italic)



line attributes



polygon attributes

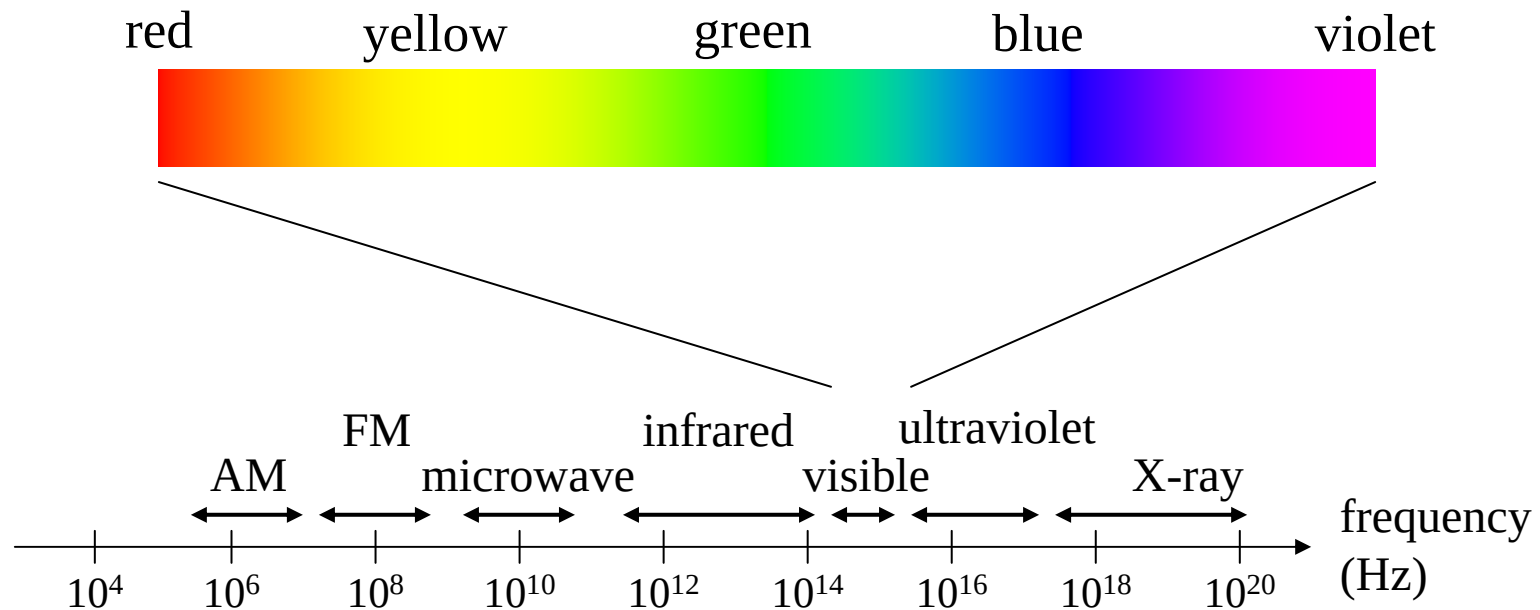


text attributes

## **2.4 Color**

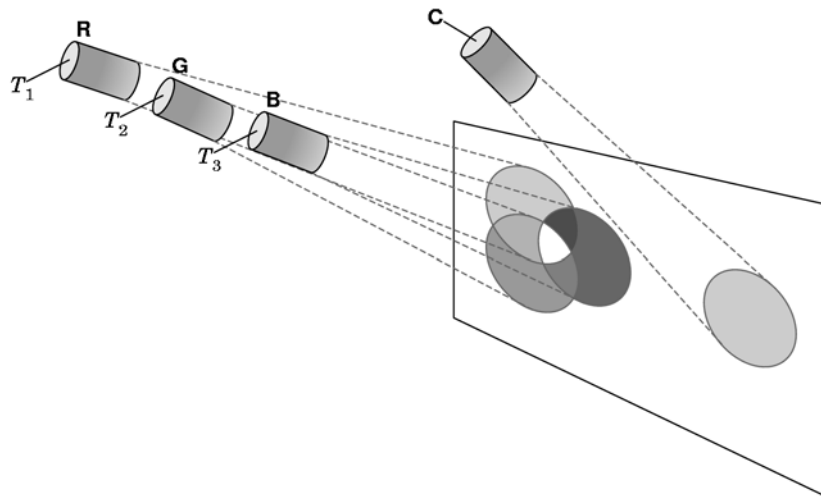
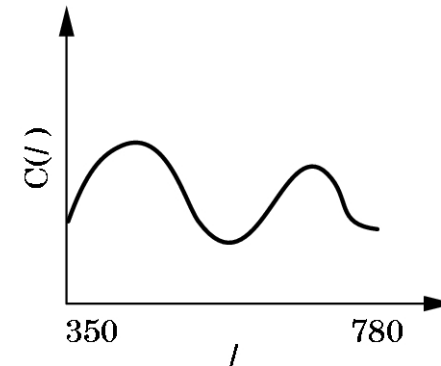
# Light

- electromagnetic wave
  - 흔히 가시광선(visible light)를 의미



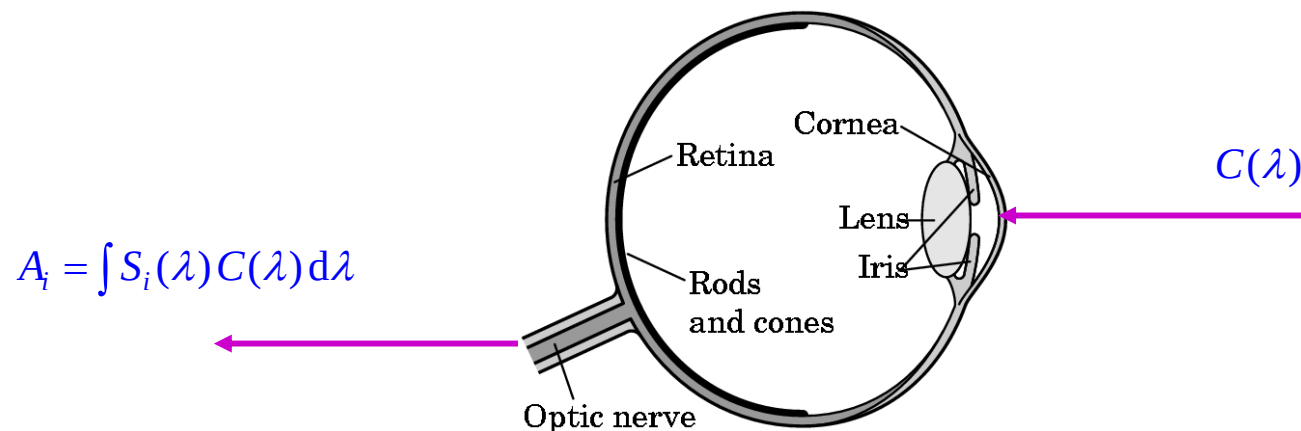
# Color

- $C(\lambda)$  : wave length  $\lambda$  에 대한 energy distribution
  - $C(\lambda)$  에 따라, color 결정
- additive color model
  - $C(\lambda)$  끼리 더할 수 있음
- three-color theory
  - $\mathbf{C} = T_1 \mathbf{R} + T_2 \mathbf{G} + T_3 \mathbf{B}$



# Human Visual System

- cones : red, green, blue 에 민감하게 반응
- sensitive curve  $S_i(\lambda)$  : wavelength에 따른 반응 정도
- brain perception values
$$A_i = \int S_i(\lambda) C(\lambda) d\lambda \quad i = \text{red, green, blue}$$
- three-color theory의 기본 이론
  - $(A_{\text{red}}, A_{\text{green}}, A_{\text{blue}})$  값들이 같으면, 같은 color로 인식

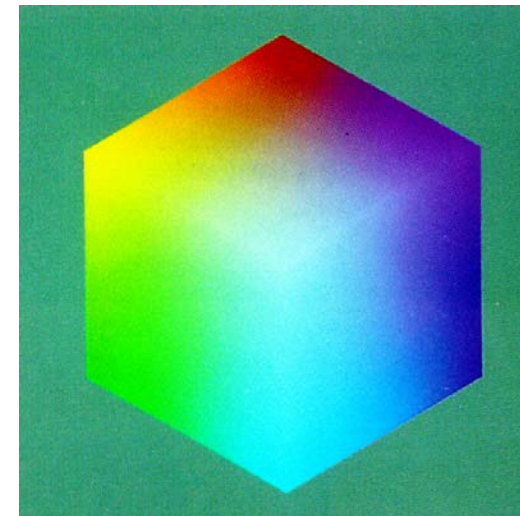
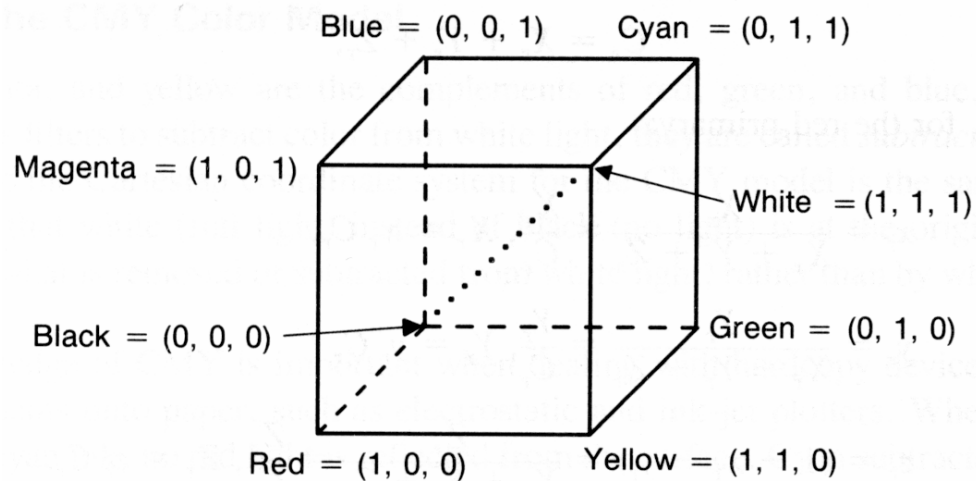
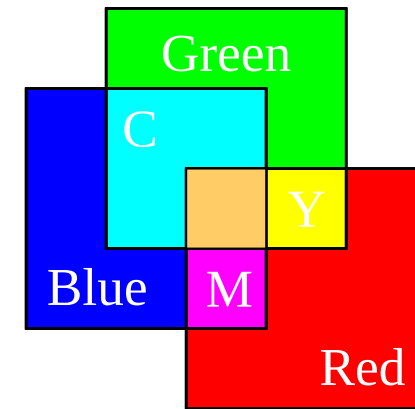


# Color Model

- color model
  - color를 computer H/W, S/W에서 표현하는 방법
  - 용도에 따라, 다양 : RGB, CMY, YIQ, CIE, ...
- color gamut
  - 특정 color model 이 생성 가능한 모든 color
- color solid (= color cube)
  - color model 에서 흔히 three primary colors 사용
  - three primary color에 의한 3차원 cube
  - color gamut 표현 가능

# RGB color model

- Red, Green, Blue
  - tri-stimulus theory
  - 눈에 가장 민감한 3가지 색상
- RGB cube : 각각이 0 ~ 1 까지

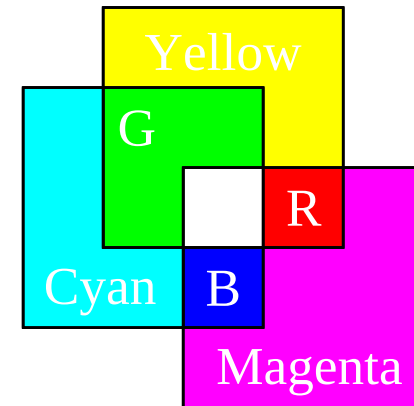




# CMY, CMYK color model

- hard copy 기계에서는 잉크 사용
  - subtractive system      감산 색계
  - 흰 종이 위에  
cyan, magenta, yellow 사용

$$\begin{bmatrix} C \\ M \\ Y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} R \\ G \\ B \end{bmatrix}, \quad \begin{bmatrix} R \\ G \\ B \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} C \\ M \\ Y \end{bmatrix}$$



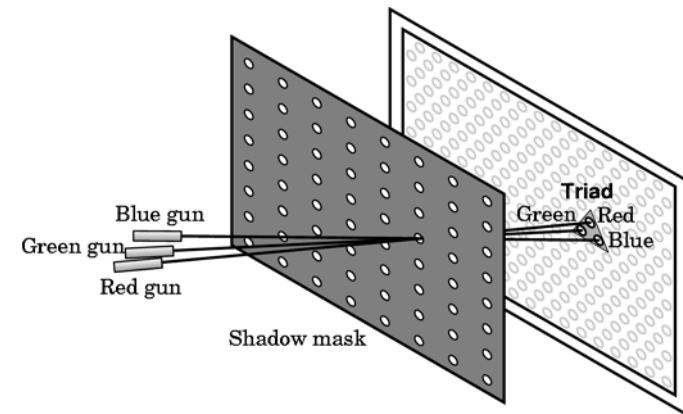
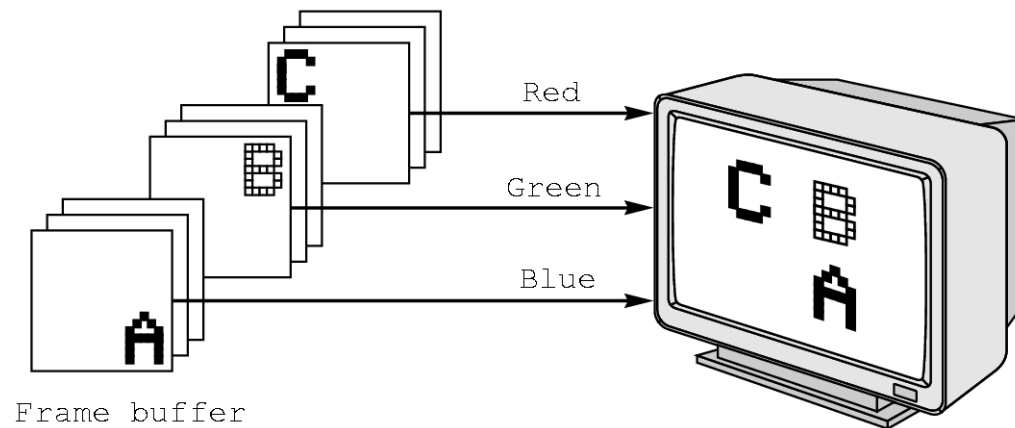
- CMYK color model : K (black) 을 첨가
  - 이론상, cyan + magenta + yellow = black
  - 실제로는 dark gray
  - 해결책 :black(K) ink를 별도로

# RGB vs. CMY

- RGB color system
- additive primaries
  - 더하면 밝아진다
- monitor 기준
  - 형광 물질로 R, G, B 사용
- graphics는 주로 RGB 기준
- CMY color system
- subtractive primaries
  - 더하면 어두워진다
- printer 기준
  - ink로 C, M, Y 사용

# Direct color system

- 기본적인 video card 구조
  - 3개의 전자총, 3개의 frame buffer
  - frame buffer 마다, pixel 당  $n$  bit 할당
    - $2^n \times 2^n \times 2^n$  colors =  $2^{3n}$  colors
  - $3n$  can be 8, 12, 24, ...
  - $3n = 24$  : true color system



# Direct color system

- OpenGL functions
  - 3n 값은 system 마다 틀리다
  - color 설정은 RGB cube 기준
  - red, green, blue 모두 0.0 ~ 1.0
- void glColor\*( );
- void glColor3f(GLclampf red, GLclampf green, GLclampf blue);
  - 현재 색상 정의
  - GLclampf : 0.0 보다 작으면 0.0, 1.0보다 크면 1.0
  - see OpenGL manual

# Direct color system

- RGBA color model
  - RGB + A (alpha channel)
  - alpha channel 은 opacity value : image 합성에 사용
  - $A = 1.0$  이 보통의 경우
- void glColor4f(red, green, blue, alpha);
- void glClearColor(GLclampf red, GLclampf green, GLclampf blue, GLclampf alpha);
  - clear color 설정 (= background color)
- void glClear(GLbitfield mask);
  - mask = GL\_COLOR\_BUFFER\_BIT 이면, frame buffer 전체를 clear color로

# Indexed color system

- frame buffer size 를 줄이는 방법
- color lookup table (LUT) (= palette)
  - $2^{3m}$  bit 로 color 값  $2^k$  개를 저장
- frame buffer :  $k$  bit index 값 저장
- $2^{3m}$  color 중에서  $2^k$  개만 동시 표현

| Input     | Red       | Green     | Blue |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|------|
| 0         | 0         | 0         | 0    |
| 1         | $2^m - 1$ | 0         | 0    |
| ⋮         | 0         | $2^m - 1$ | 0    |
| ⋮         | ⋮         | ⋮         | ⋮    |
| $2^k - 1$ | ⋮         | ⋮         | ⋮    |

# Indexed color system

- why indexed color system ?
  - image 표현에 필요한 frame buffer size 축소
  - image file format에서 사용 : GIF, BMP, ...
- OpenGL functions
  - LUT의 setting은 window system / GLUT 가 담당
- void `glIndex`\*(...);
  - current color를 LUT의 해당 index로 설정
- void `glutSetColor`(int index, GLfloat red, green, blue);
  - LUT의 해당 index를 새로운 color로

## **2.5 Viewing**

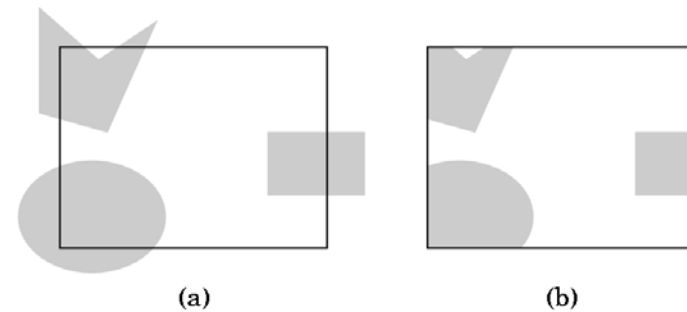
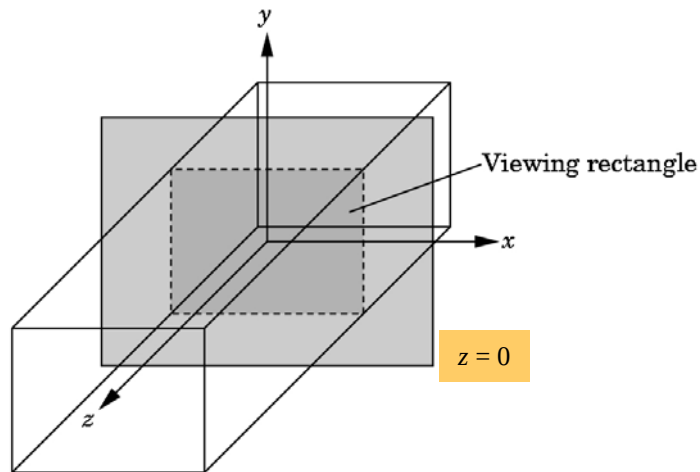


# Image Generation

- camera로 object를 촬영
- graphics program에서는
  - object들을 배치
  - camera가 특정 위치에서 촬영
- viewing
  - graphics 에서,  
synthetic camera 의 위치 설정

# 2D Viewing

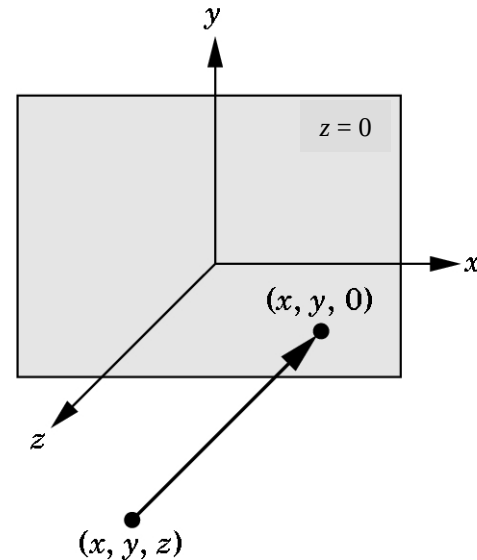
- 2D plane 상의 어느 부분이 보여야 하는가
- viewing rectangle
  - = clipping rectangle
  - 화면에 나올, 2D plane ( $z = 0$ ) 상의 사각형 영역
- clipping
  - 화면에 나오지 않는 부분을 제거 (clipped out)



clipping operation

# Orthographic View

- 3D viewing 의 일종
  - 2D viewing을 단순히 3D로 확장
  - 주의 : 모든 빛은  $z$ 축에 평행. 실제 camera와는 다름  
 $(x, y, z) \rightarrow (x, y, 0)$



- OpenGL default :
  - $[-1, 1] \times [-1, 1] \times [-1, 1]$  을 화면에 표시

# Orthographic View

- OpenGL function
  - void `glOrtho`(GLdouble left, right, GLdouble bottom, top, GLdouble near, far);
  - void `gluOrtho2D`(GLdouble left, right, GLdouble bottom, top);
    - near = -1.0, far = 1.0 인 경우로 해석

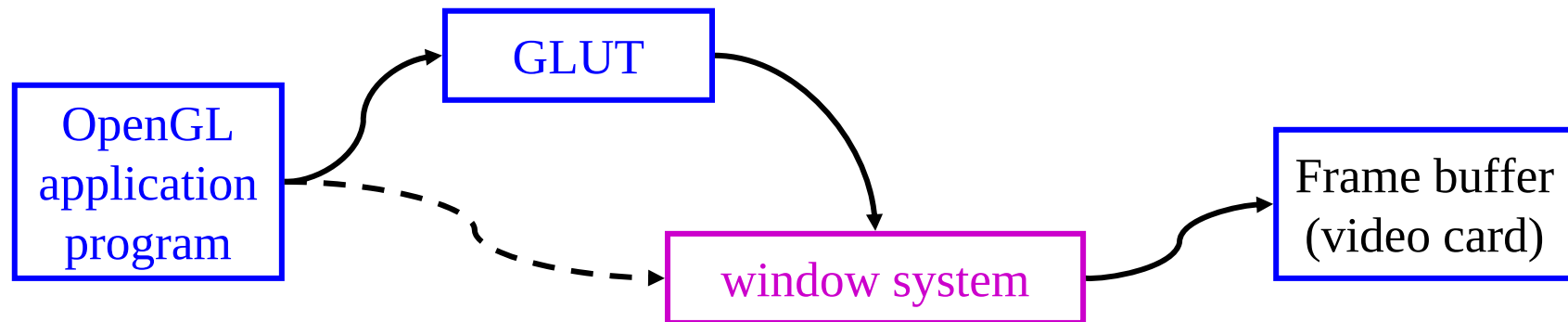
# Matrix Handling

- camera, object 의 위치/방향 제어
  - = matrix handling      행렬 연산
- OpenGL has:      two matrix mode
  - model-view matrices : object 용
  - projection matrices : camera 용
  - 각각의 역할이 다름       $\Rightarrow$  chap 4.
- 간단한 예제       $[0, 500] \times [0, 500]$  인 경우
  - `glMatrixMode(GL_PROJECTION);`  
`glLoadIdentity( );`  
`gluOrtho2D(0.0, 500.0, 0.0, 500.0);`  
`glMatrixMode(GL_MODELVIEW);`

## **2.6 Control Functions**

# Window System

- 현재, 다양한 window system 사용 중
  - 예 : X window, Macintosh, Microsoft window
  - OpenGL 관점에서는 window 생성, 제어 방법이 완전히 다름
  - 해결책 : **GLUT**
    - 어디서나 작동하는 window control 방법 제공



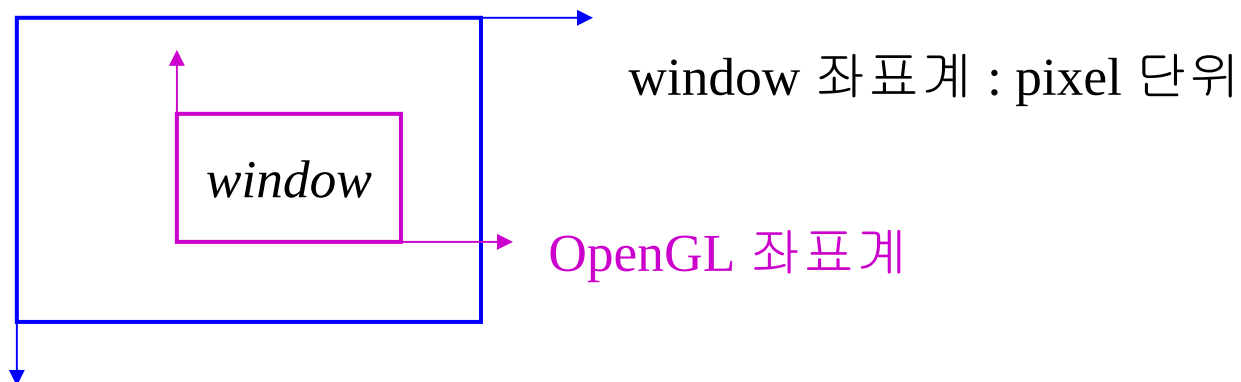
# GLUT functions

- void `glutInit`(int\* argcp, char\* argv[]);
  - initialization. GLUT option 해석 가능
- int `glutCreateWindow`(char\* title);
  - window 생성 (화면에는 표시되지 않음)
- void `glutInitDisplayMode`(GLUT\_RGB | GLUT\_DEPTH);
  - display mode
  - RGB : direct color 사용
  - DEPTH : z-buffer 사용 (뒤에 설명)
- void `glutInitWindowSize`(int width, int height);
- void `glutInitWindowPosition`(int x, int y);
  - (x, y) 위치에서, width × height 크기로 window 생성



# Coordinate system의 차이

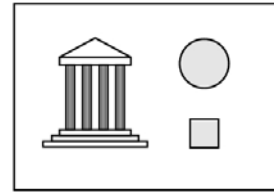
- 대부분의 window system
  - 원점이 upper left (뒤집어진 좌표계)
    - `glutWindowPosition(...)` : window system 기준
- 대부분의 고급 graphics library
  - OpenGL, PostScript, ...
  - 기하학에서 쓰는 좌표계 그대로
    - `glVertex3f(...)` : OpenGL 기준



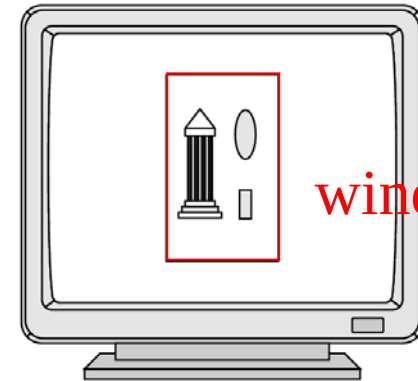
# Viewport

- aspect ratio
  - window의 화면 비율
  - 단순 mapping 일 때는, mismatched image 가능

clipping rectangle



(a)

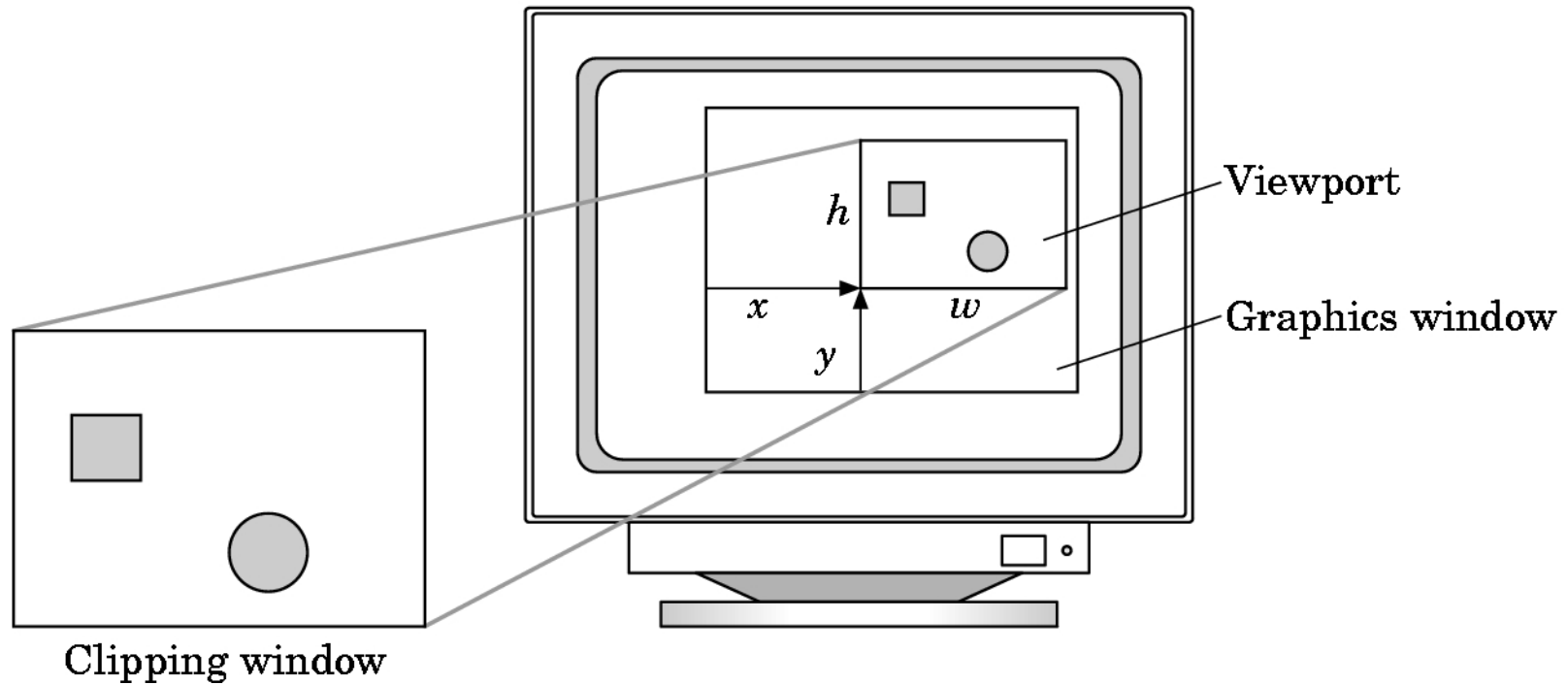


(b)

- viewport
  - window 영역 중에서,  
clipping rectangle 이 표시될 부분
- void `glViewport`(GLint x, y, GLsizei w, h);
  - (x, y) 위치에서,  $w \times h$  영역에 출력

# Viewport

- 설정 예제



# Graphics Program의 특징

- 일반적인 프로그램 :      출력이 끝나면, program 끝
- graphics 프로그램 :      출력을 그대로 유지해야
  - 해결책 :      화면을 그렸으면, infinite loop로
- 또다른 상황
  - window 가 가려졌다가, 다시 나타나면,
  - graphics window 전체를 새로 그려야 한다
  - 해결책 :      display callback
- callback : 미리 등록해 두면,  
필요한 상황에서 자동으로 call 되는 function

# GLUT 에서의 해결책

- void `glutMainLoop`(void);
  - 모든 설정이 끝난 시점에서, infinite loop 로 들어감
  - 보통, OpenGL program의 마지막 수행 함수
- void `glutDisplayFunc`(void (\*func)(void));
  - 화면을 그려야 할 때 마다 호출되는 callback 함수 등록
  - callback 함수는 `void functionName(void);` 형태

# Main function

```
#include <GL/glut.h> // GLUT 사용

void myInit(void) { ... } // 따로 작성 (sec 2.7)
void display(void) { ... } // 따로 작성 (sec 2.7)

void main(int argc, char* argv[]) { // OpenGL program은 대부분 이런 구조
 glutInit(&argc, argv);
 glutInitDisplayMode(GLUT_RGB);
 glutInitWindowSize(500, 500);
 glutInitWindowPosition(0, 0);
 glutCreateWindow("Sierpinski Gasket");
 glutDisplayFunc(display); // callback 등록
 myInit(); // 미리 설정할 것들 처리
 glutMainLoop();
}
```

## **2.7 The Gasket Program**

# myInit function

```
void myInit(void) {
 /* attributes */
 glClearColor(1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0); /* white background */
 glColor3f(1.0, 0.0, 0.0); /* draw in red */

 /* set up viewing */
 /* 500 x 500 window with origin lower left */
 glMatrixMode(GL_PROJECTION);
 glLoadIdentity();
 gluOrtho2D(0.0, 500.0, 0.0, 500.0);
 glMatrixMode(GL_MODELVIEW);
}
```

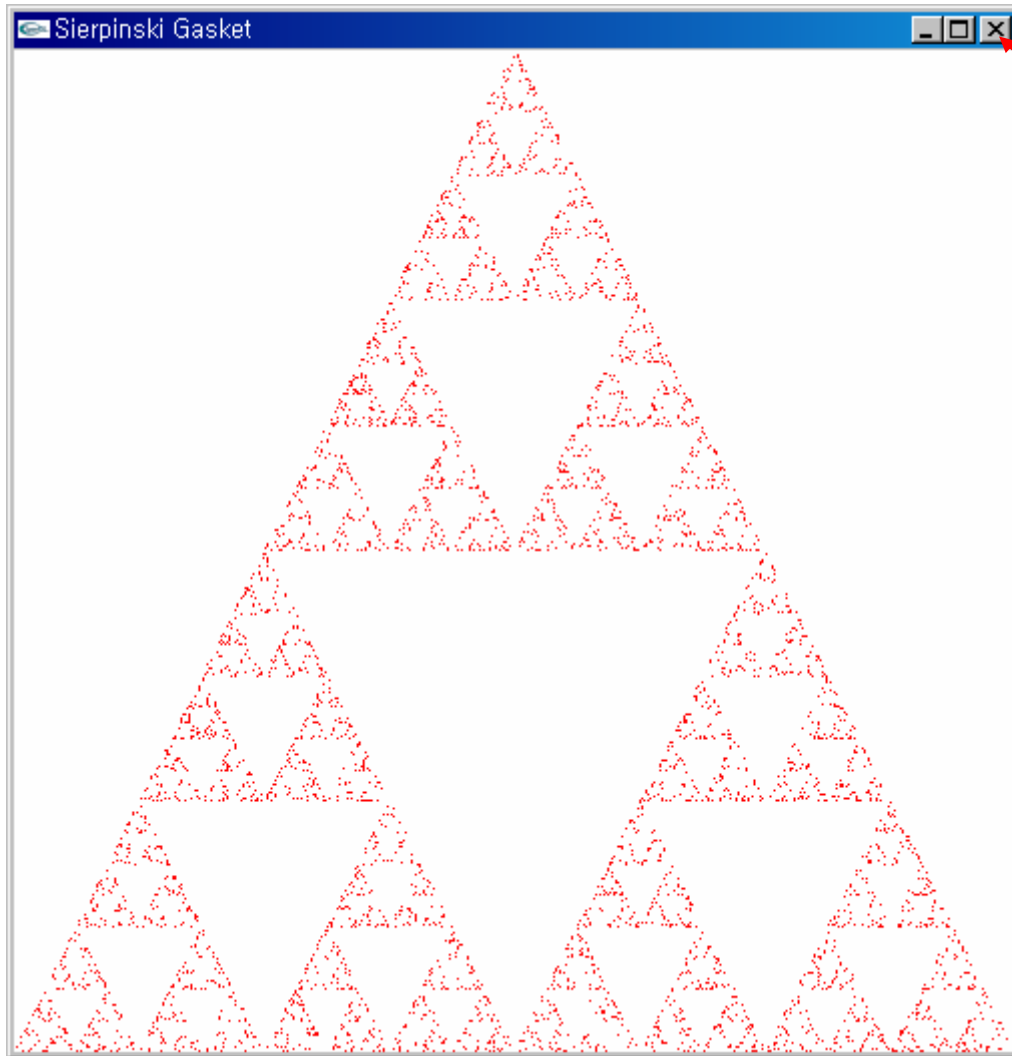


# display function

```
void display(void) {
 point2 vertices[3]={ {0.0,0.0},{250.0,500.0},{500.0,0.0}}; /* A triangle */
 point2 p = {75.0,50.0}; /* An arbitrary initial point inside triangle */
 int j, k;

 glClear(GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT); /*clear the window */
 for (k=0; k<5000; k++) {
 j=rand() % 3; /* pick a vertex at random */
 /* Compute point halfway between selected vertex and old point */
 p[0] = (p[0] + vertices[j][0]) / 2.0;
 p[1] = (p[1] + vertices[j][1]) / 2.0;
 /* plot new point */
 glBegin(GL_POINTS);
 glVertex2fv(p);
 glEnd();
 }
 glFlush(); /* flush buffers */
}
```

# 실행 결과

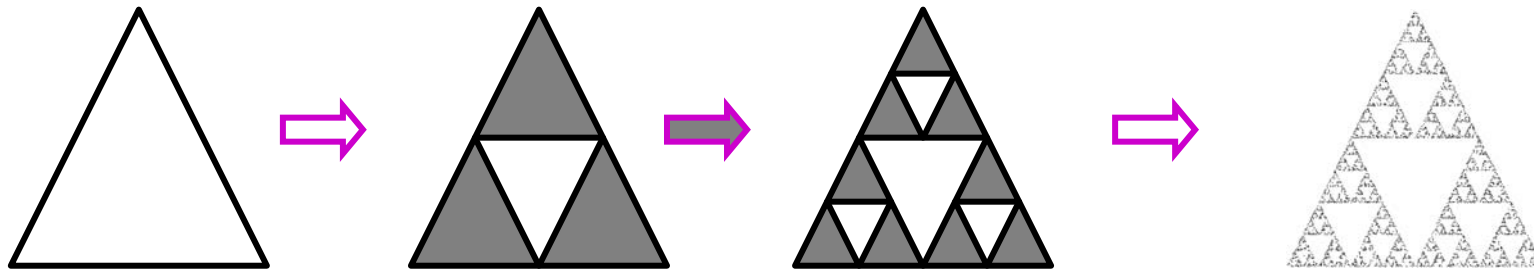


press to quit

## **2.8 Polygons and Recursion**

# Sierpinski Gasket, again

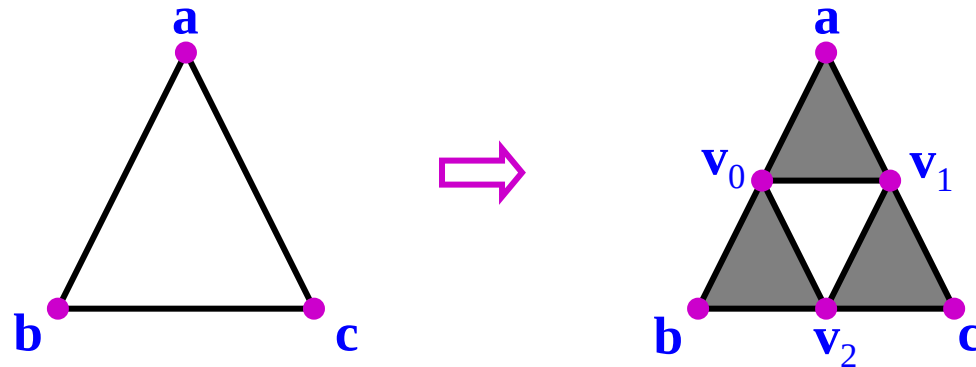
- Sierpinski gasket 의 특징
  - 각 삼각형의 가운데  $\frac{1}{4}$ 은 항상 비어있다



- another way of generating Sierpinski gasket ?
  - recursion

# Recursion

- triangle의 subdivision



– 원래의 삼각형 :  $(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c})$

– midpoints 계산  $\mathbf{v}_0 = \frac{\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}}{2}, \quad \mathbf{v}_1 = \frac{\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{c}}{2}, \quad \mathbf{v}_2 = \frac{\mathbf{b} + \mathbf{c}}{2}$

– subdivided triangles :  $(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{v}_0, \mathbf{v}_1), (\mathbf{c}, \mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2), (\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{v}_2, \mathbf{v}_0)$

# OpenGL 구현 예제

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>

typedef float point2[2]; /* 2D point */
point2 v[]={ {-1.0, -0.58}, {1.0, -0.58}, {0.0, 1.15}}; /* initial triangle */

void triangle(point2 a, point2 b, point2 c) { /* display one triangle */
 glBegin(GL_TRIANGLES);
 glVertex2fv(a);
 glVertex2fv(b);
 glVertex2fv(c);
 glEnd();
}
```

# OpenGL 구현 예제

```
void divide_triangle(point2 a, point2 b, point2 c, int m) { /* triangle subdivision */
```

```
 point2 v0, v1, v2;
```

```
 int j;
```

```
 if (m > 0) {
```

```
 for(j=0; j<2; j++) v0[j]=(a[j] + b[j]) / 2;
```

```
 for(j=0; j<2; j++) v1[j]=(a[j] + c[j]) / 2;
```

```
 for(j=0; j<2; j++) v2[j]=(b[j] + c[j]) / 2;
```

```
 divide_triangle(a, v0, v1, m-1);
```

```
 divide_triangle(c, v1, v2, m-1);
```

```
 divide_triangle(b, v2, v0, m-1);
```

```
 } else
```

```
 triangle(a,b,c); /* draw triangle at end of recursion */
```

```
}
```


$$v_x = \frac{a_x + b_x}{2}, v_y = \frac{a_y + b_y}{2}$$

```
void display(void) {
```

```
 glClear(GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT);
```

```
 divide_triangle(v[0], v[1], v[2], n);
```

```
 glFlush();
```

```
}
```

# OpenGL 구현 예제

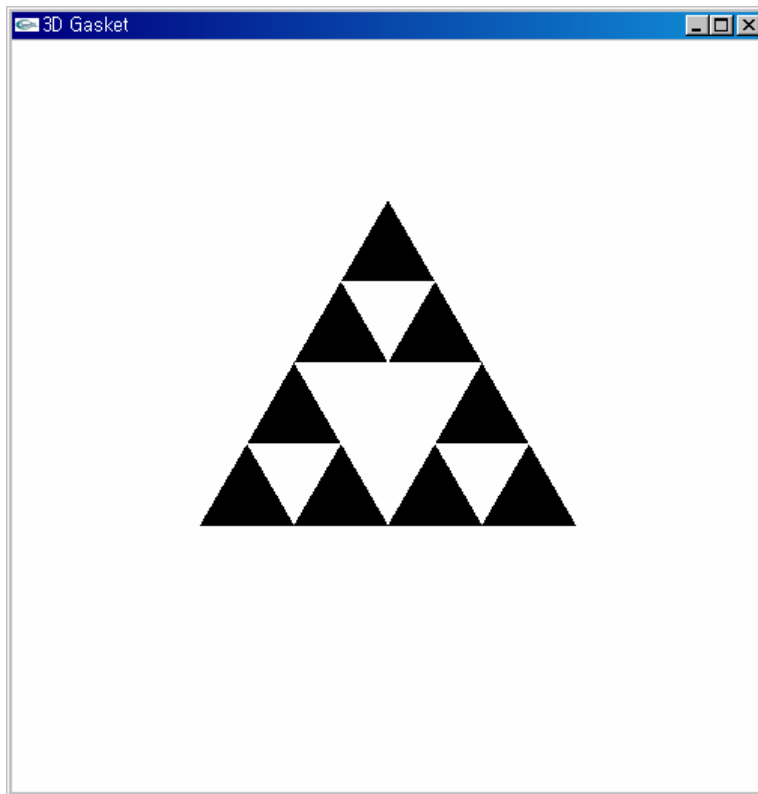
```
void myinit() {
 glMatrixMode(GL_PROJECTION);
 glLoadIdentity();
 gluOrtho2D(-2.0, 2.0, -2.0, 2.0);
 glMatrixMode(GL_MODELVIEW);
 glClearColor (1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0);
 glColor3f(0.0,0.0,0.0);
}
```

```
void main(int argc, char *argv[]) {
 if (argc != 2) {
 fprintf(stderr, "usage: %s number\n",
 argv[0]); /* 종료 조건 필요! */
 exit(0);
 }
 n=atoi(argv[1]);
 glutInit(&argc, argv);
 glutInitDisplayMode(GLUT_SINGLE |
 GLUT_RGB);
 glutInitWindowSize(500, 500);
 glutCreateWindow("3D Gasket");
 glutDisplayFunc(display);
 myinit();
 glutMainLoop();
}
```

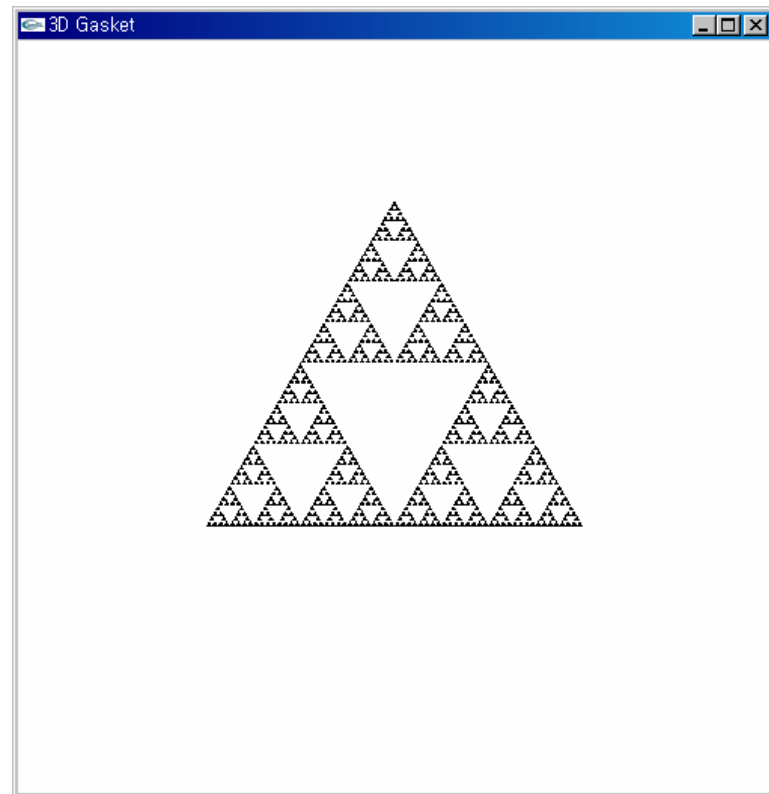


# 실행 예제

- gasket2 2



- gasket2 6



## **2.9 The Three-Dimensional Gasket**

# 3D Sierpinski gasket

- 2D triangle  $\rightarrow$  3D tetrahedron 으로 확장

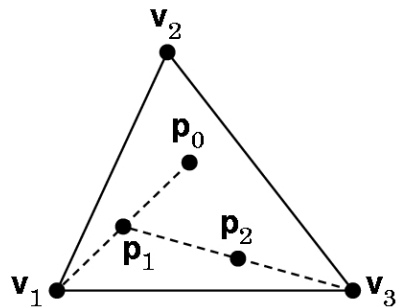
```
typedef struct { float x, y, z; } point;
```

```
point vertices[4] =
```

```
{ {0,0,0}, {250,500,100}, {500,250,250}, {250,100,250} }; /* A tetrahedron */
```

```
point old_pt = {250,100,250}; /* start point */
```

```
point new_pt; /* new point */
```



# 3D Sierpinski gasket

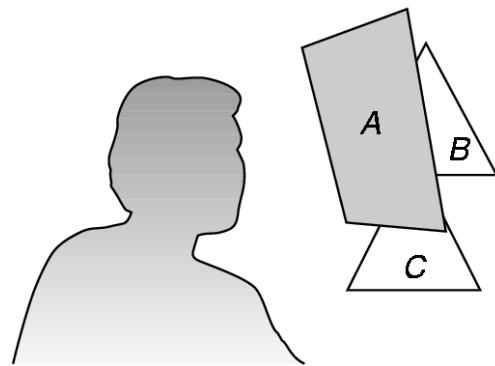
```
void display(void) { /* computes and plots a single new point */
 int i;
 j = rand() % 4; /* pick a vertex at random */
 /* Compute point halfway between vertex and old point */
 new_pt.x = (old_pt.x + vertices[j].x) / 2;
 new_pt.y = (old_pt.y + vertices[j].y) / 2;
 new_pt.z = (old_pt.z + vertices[j].z) / 2;

 glBegin(GL_POINTS); /* plot point */
 glColor3f(1.0-new_pt.z/250.,new_pt.z/250.,0.); /* 거리감을 위해서 색깔 구분 */
 glVertex3f(new_pt.x, new_pt.y,new_pt.z);
 glEnd();

 /* replace old point by new */
 old_pt.x=new_pt.x; old_pt.y=new_pt.y; old_pt.z=new_pt.z;
 glFlush();
}
```

# Hidden Surface Removal

- 3D 확장 시의 근본적인 문제
  - 그리는 순서 대로 출력하면, 안 된다
  - camera를 기준으로 서로 가리는 관계를 반영해야



B, C는 A에 의해서 가려진다

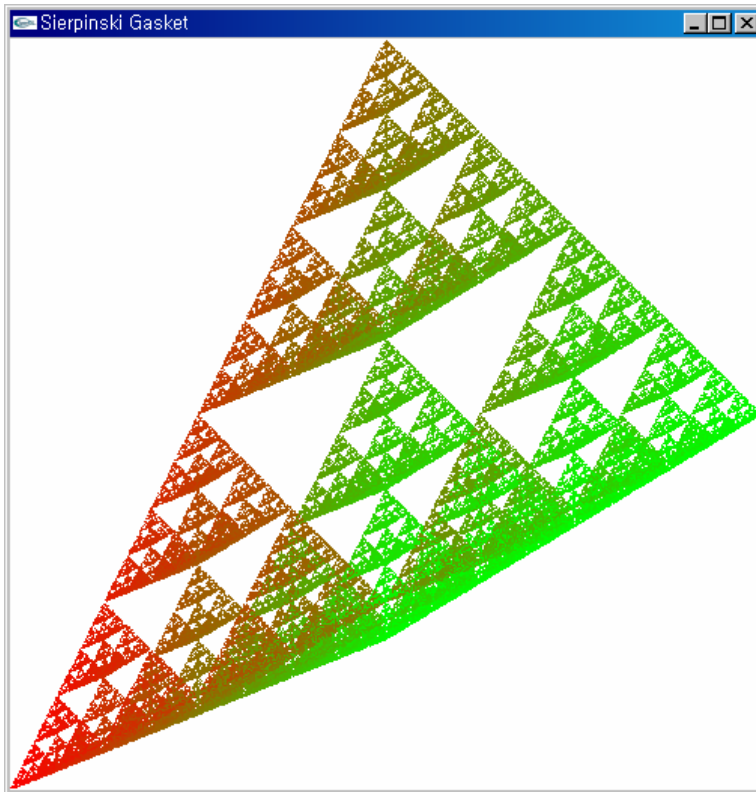
- hidden surface removal algorithm
  - = visible surface algorithm
  - camera 에서 보이는 부분만 남기는 algorithm

# Z-buffer algorithm

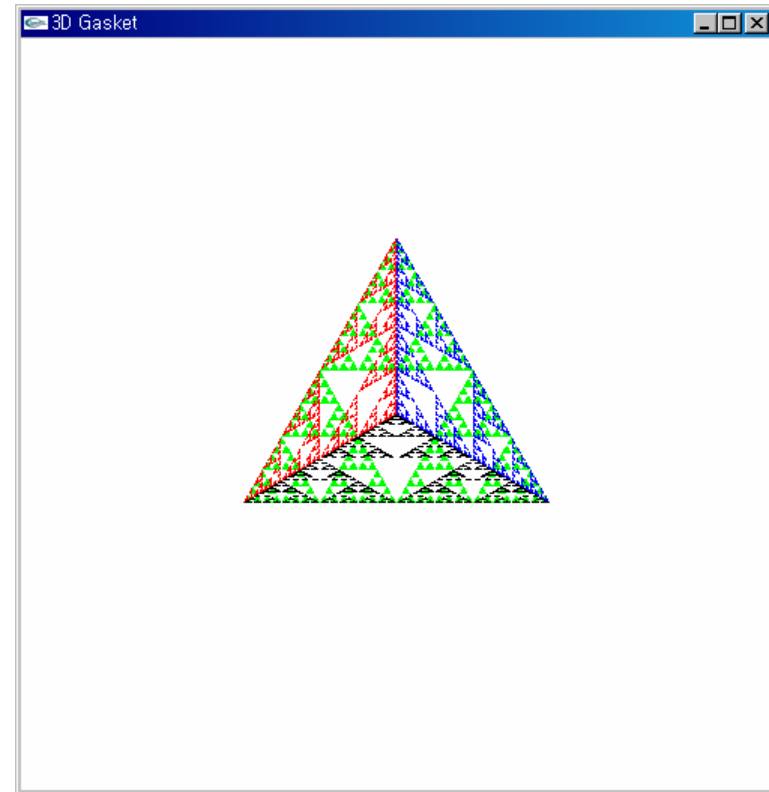
- Z-buffer algorithm (= depth-buffer algorithm)
  - 가장 간단한 HSR algorithm
  - OpenGL에서는 기본적으로 제공
- `void glutInitDisplayMode(GLUT_RGB | GLUT_DEPTH);`
  - Z-buffer 를 사용하기 위해 준비
- `glEnable(GL_DEPTH_TEST);`
  - Z-buffer를 on
- `glClear(GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT | GL_DEPTH_BUFFER_BIT);`
  - Z-buffer를 clear

# 실행 예제

- gasket3d.c : without Z-buffer
  - point 만 출력



- tetra.c : with Z-buffer
  - tetra 5



# Suggested Readings

- OpenGL Architecture Review Board,  
*OpenGL Programming Guide*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed.,  
Addison-Wesley, (1997).
- OpenGL Architecture Review Board,  
*OpenGL Reference Manual*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed.,  
Addison-Wesley, (1997).
- Mark J. Kilgard,  
*GLUT Specification*, version 3,  
<http://reality.sgi.com/opengl/spec3/spec3.html>