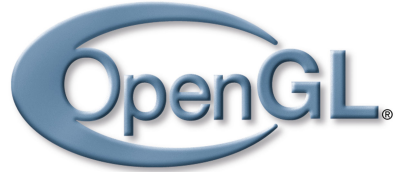


Computação Gráfica

TCC-00291

Assunto: GLSL

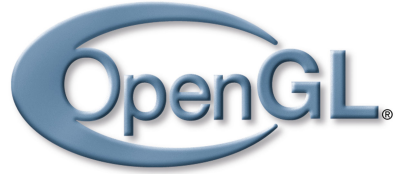


GLSL

Introdução

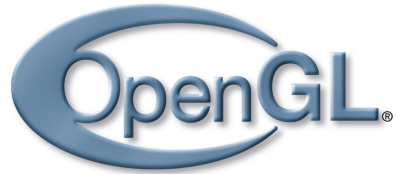
O que é? Por que preciso estudar?

- *OpenGL shading language.*



O que é? Por que preciso estudar?

- *OpenGL shading language.*
- Podemos aliviar a CPU de processamento pesado.
- Tempo real.

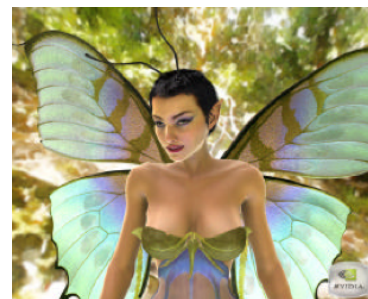


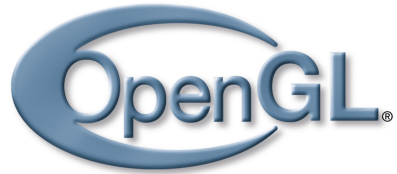
GLSL

Introdução

O que é? Por que preciso estudar?

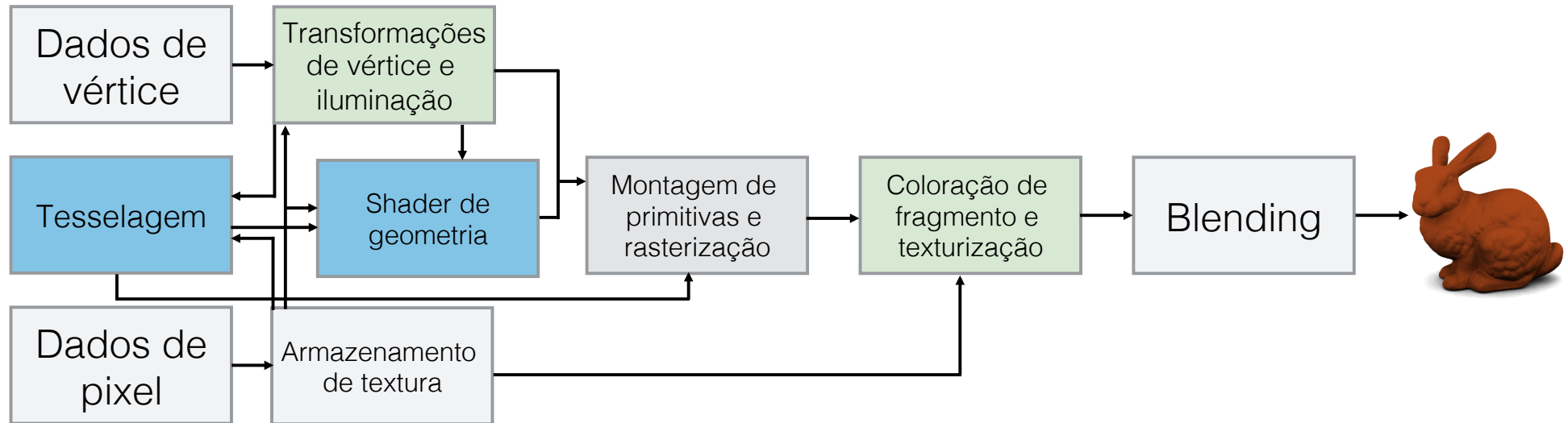
- *OpenGL shading language.*
- Podemos aliviar a CPU de processamento pesado.
- Tempo real.
- Flexibilidade para criar novos "efeitos" visuais.

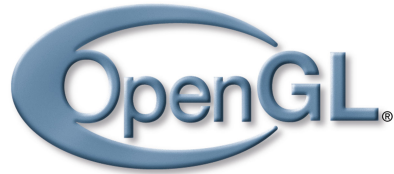




GLSL

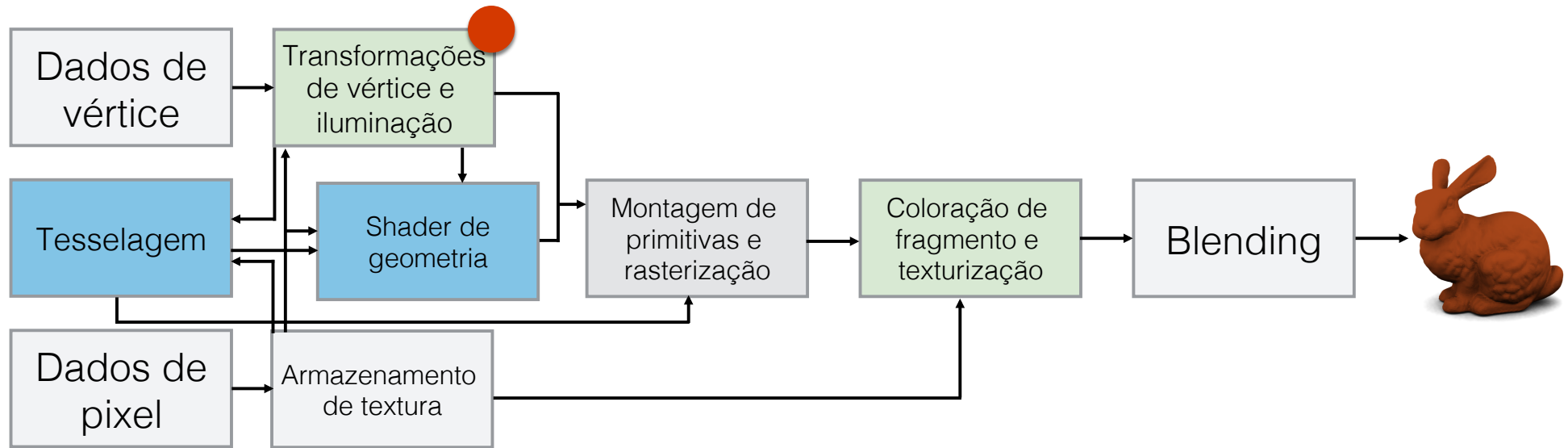
Pipeline programável





GLSL

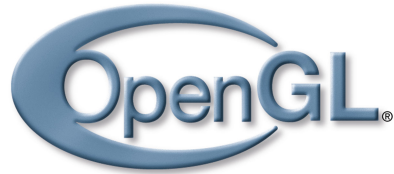
Pipeline programável



Estágios programáveis:

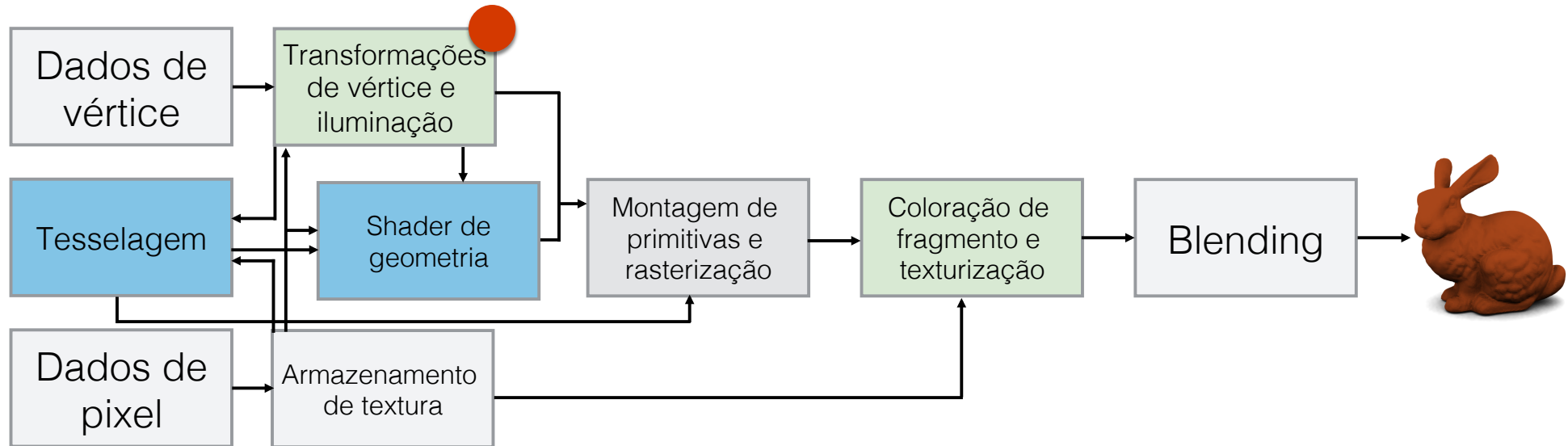
Vertex shader:

Código fonte GLSL carregado para a GPU que especifica as operações a serem executadas em cada vértice pelo *processador de vértice*.



GLSL

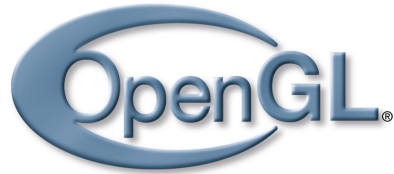
Pipeline programável



Estágios programáveis:

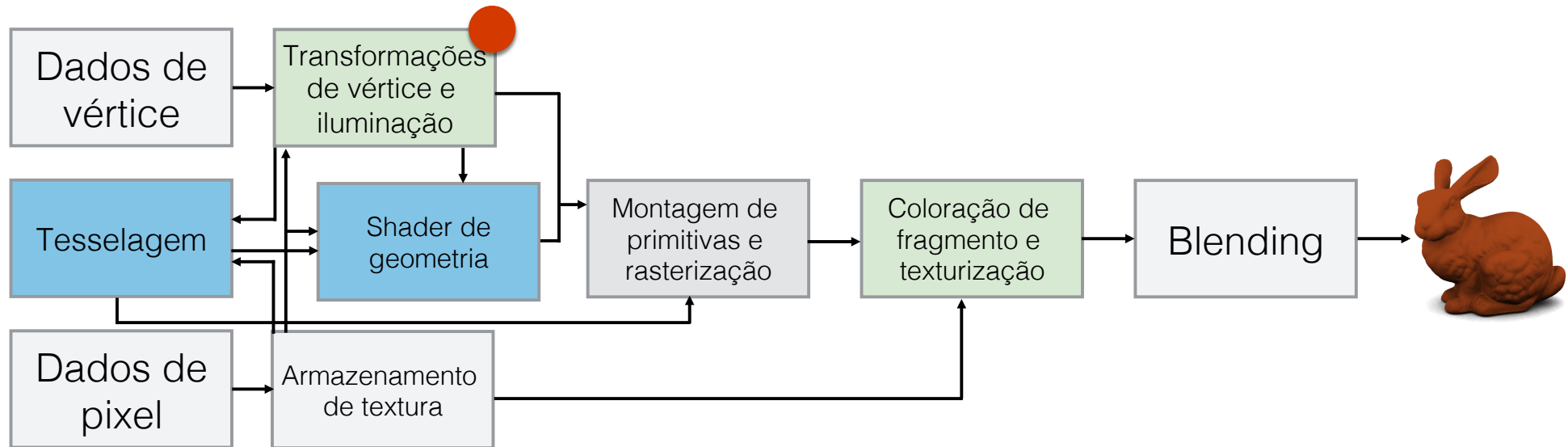
Vertex shader:

Os vertex shaders em execução no processador de vértice deve calcular a posição do vértice de entrada.



GLSL

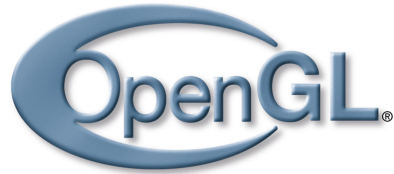
Pipeline programável



Estágios programáveis:

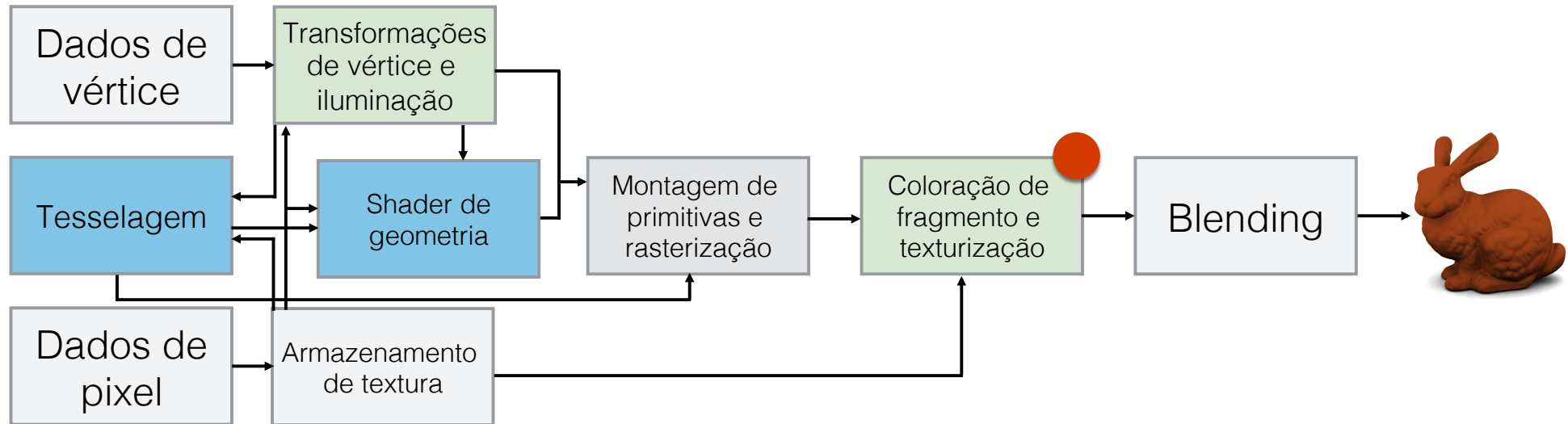
Processador de vértice:

Uma unidade programável da GPU que opera em cada vértice de entrada e nos dados associados (normais, coordenadas de textura, ...).



GLSL

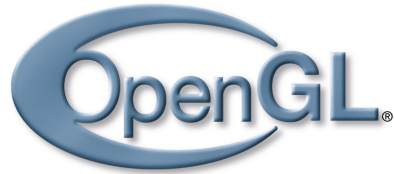
Pipeline programável



Estágios programáveis:

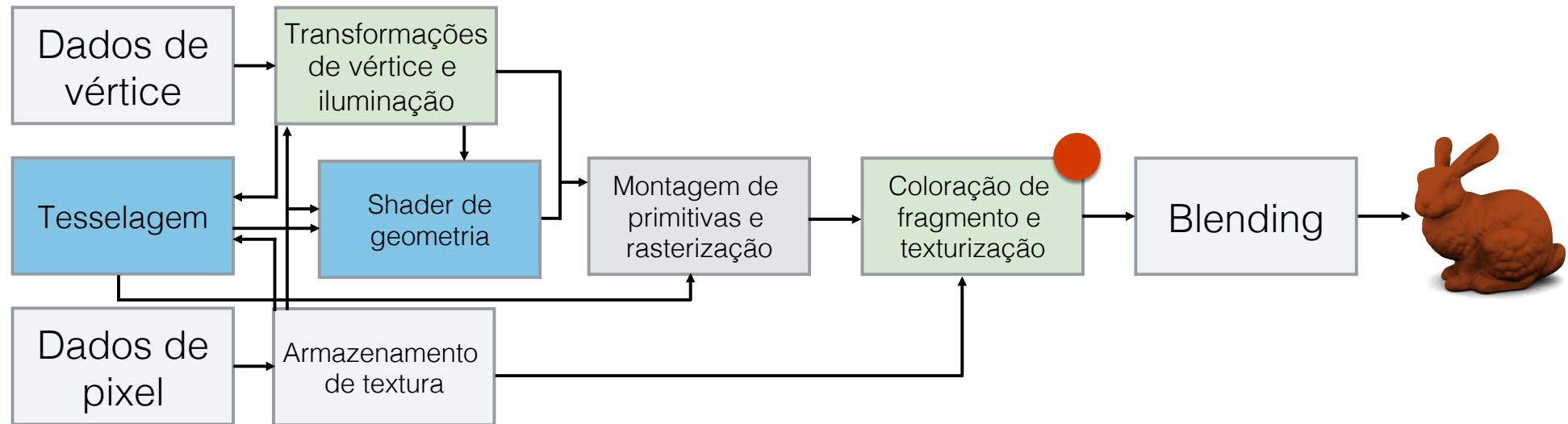
Fragment shader:

Código fonte GLSL carregado para a GPU que especifica as operações a serem executadas em cada fragmento pelo *processador fragmento*.



GLSL

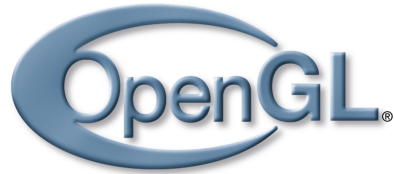
Pipeline programável



Estágios programáveis:

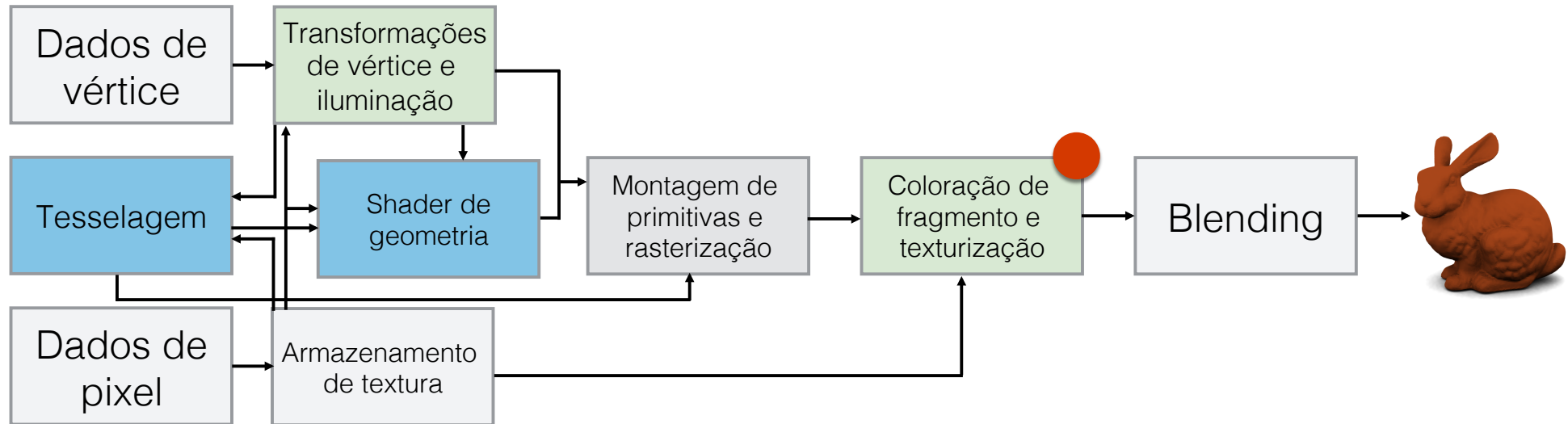
Fragment shader:

Os valores calculados pelo shader de fragmento são usados para atualizar o frame-buffer.



GLSL

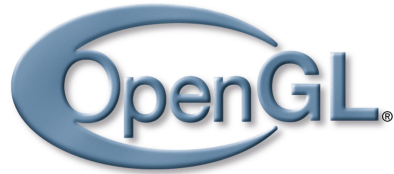
Pipeline programável



Estágios programáveis:

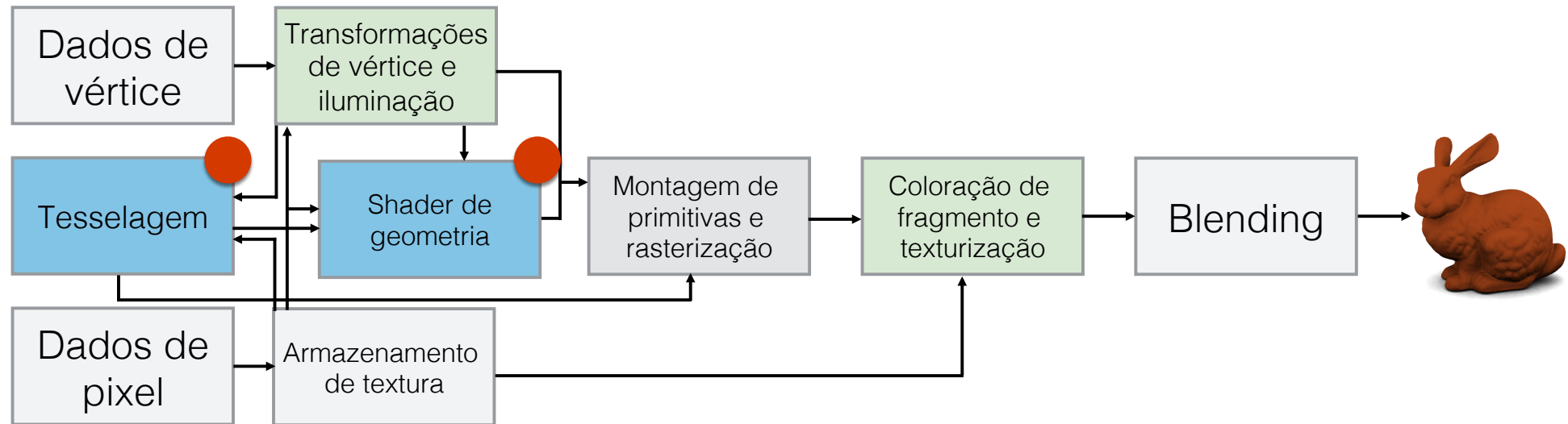
Fragment shader:

Unidade programável da GPU que opera em cada fragmento produzido durante a *rasterização* e seus dados associados (interpolados).



GLSL

Pipeline programável

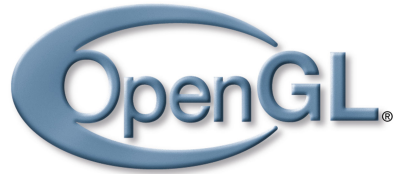


Estágios programáveis:

Tessellation e Geometry shaders:

Não estudaremos neste curso.

Na fase atual do aprendizado, podem ser “ignorados” sem prejuízo.



GLSL

Características

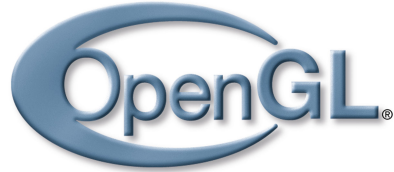
Parecido com a linguagem C

```
#version 330

layout (location = 0) in vec4 position;
layout (location = 1) in vec4 color;

smooth out vec4 theColor;

void main()
{
    gl_Position = position;
    theColor = color;
}
```



GLSL

Características

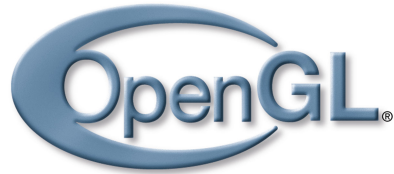
Parecido com a linguagem C

```
#version 330
```

```
layout (location = 0) in vec4 position;  
layout (location = 1) in vec4 color;
```

```
smooth out vec4 theColor;
```

```
void main() → Ponto de entrada  
{  
    gl_Position = position;  
    theColor = color;  
}
```



GLSL

Características

Parecido com a linguagem C

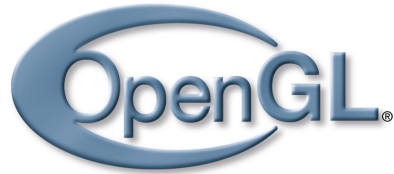
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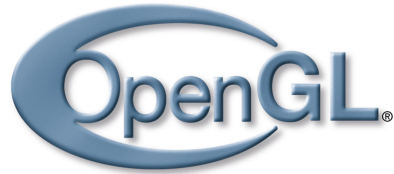
operadores, structs, funções, arrays, etc ...



GLSL

Tipos de dados

- Tipos escalares:
`float, int, bool;`
- Tipos vetoriais:
`vec2, vec3, vec4,`
`ivec2, ivec3, ivec4,`
`bvec2, bvec3, bvec4.`
- Tipos Matriciais:
`mat2, mat3, mat4,`
- Texturas:
`sampler1D, sampler2D,`
`sampler3D, samplerCube`



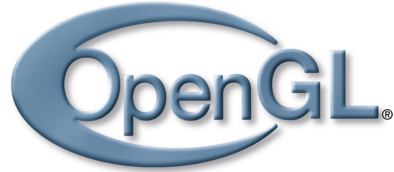
Construtores

```
vec2 a = vec2(1.0, 2.0);  
vec3 b = vec3(-1.0, 0.0, 0.0);  
vec4 c = vec4(0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 1.0);
```

```
vec4 a = vec4(0.0); // = vec4(0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0)
```

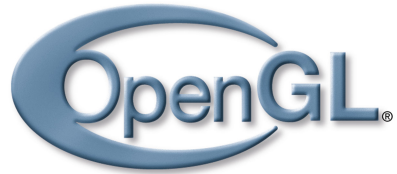
```
vec4 a = vec4(-1.0, 2.5, 4.0, 1.0);  
vec3 b = vec3(a); // = vec3(-1.0, 2.5, 4.0)  
vec2 c = vec2(b); // = vec2(-1.0, 2.5)
```

```
vec2 a = vec2(0.1, 0.2);  
vec3 b = vec3(0.0, a); // = vec3(0.0, 0.1, 0.2)  
vec4 c = vec4(b, 1.0); // = vec4(0.0, 0.1, 0.2, 1.0)
```



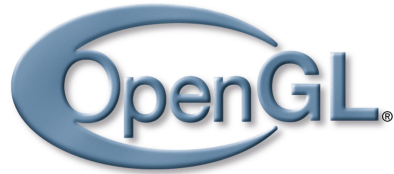
Construtores

```
mat3 m = mat3(  
    1.1, 2.1, 3.1, // primeira coluna  
    1.2, 2.2, 3.2, // segunda coluna  
    1.3, 2.3, 3.3  // terceira coluna  
);  
  
mat3 id = mat3(1.0); // 1.0 na diagonal  
                // todos os outros componentes são 0.0  
  
vec3 column0 = vec3(0.0, 1.0, 0.0);  
vec3 column1 = vec3(1.0, 0.0, 0.0);  
vec3 column2 = vec3(0.0, 0.0, 1.0);  
mat3 n = mat3(column0, column1, column2);
```



Construtores

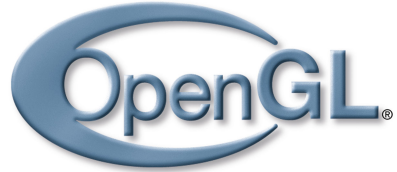
```
mat2 m2x2 = mat2(  
    1.1, 2.1,  
    1.2, 2.2  
);  
mat3 m3x3 = mat3(m2x2); // = mat3(  
    // 1.1, 2.1, 0.0,  
    // 1.2, 2.2, 0.0,  
    // 0.0, 0.0, 1.0)  
mat2 mm2x2 = mat2(m3x3); // = m2x2
```



Operadores de acesso

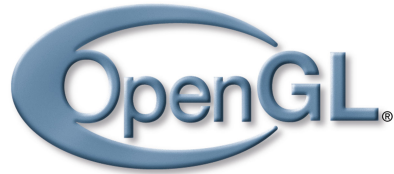
```
vec4 v = vec4(1.1, 2.2, 3.3, 4.4);  
float a = v[3]; // = 4.4  
float b = v.w;  // = 4.4  
float c = v.a;  // = 4.4  
float d = v.q;  // = 4.4
```

```
vec4 v = vec4(1.1, 2.2, 3.3, 4.4);  
vec3 a = v.xyz; // = vec3(1.1, 2.2, 3.3)  
vec3 b = v.bgr; // = vec3(3.3, 2.2, 1.1)  
vec2 c = v.tt;  // = vec2(2.2, 2.2)
```



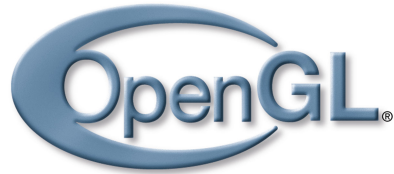
Operadores de acesso

```
mat3 m = mat3(  
    1.1, 2.1, 3.1, // primeira coluna  
    1.2, 2.2, 3.2, // segunda coluna  
    1.3, 2.3, 3.3 // terceira coluna  
);  
vec3 column2 = m[2]; // = vec3(1.3, 2.3, 3.3)  
vec3 m20 = m[2][0]; // = 1.3  
vec3 m21 = m[2].y; // = 2.3
```



Operadores aritméticos

```
vec3 a = vec3(1.0, 2.0, 3.0);  
vec3 b = vec3(0.1, 0.2, 0.3);  
vec3 c = a + b; // = vec3(1.1, 2.2, 3.3)  
vec3 d = a * b; // = vec3(0.1, 0.4, 0.9)  
  
mat2 a = mat2( 1.,  2.,  3.,  4.);  
mat2 b = mat2(10., 20., 30., 40.);  
mat2 c = a * b; // = mat2(  
    // 1. * 10. + 3. * 20., 2. * 10. + 4. * 20.,  
    // 1. * 30. + 3. * 40., 2. * 30. + 4. * 40.)
```

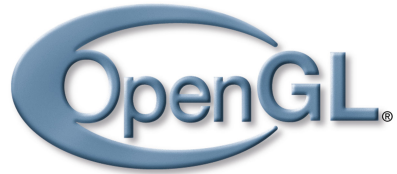


Operadores aritméticos

```
vec3 a = vec3(1.0, 2.0, 3.0);
mat3 m = mat3(1.0);
float s = 10.0;
vec3 b = s * a; // vec3(10.0, 20.0, 30.0)
vec3 c = a * s; // vec3(10.0, 20.0, 30.0)
mat3 m2 = s * m; // = mat3(10.0)
mat3 m3 = m * s; // = mat3(10.0)

vec2 v = vec2(10., 20.);
mat2 m = mat2(1., 2., 3., 4.);
vec2 w = m * v; // = vec2(1. * 10. + 3. * 20., 2. * 10. + 4. * 20.)

vec2 v = vec2(10., 20.);
mat2 m = mat2(1., 2., 3., 4.);
vec2 w = v * m; // = vec2(1. * 10. + 2. * 20., 3. * 10. + 4. * 20.)
```



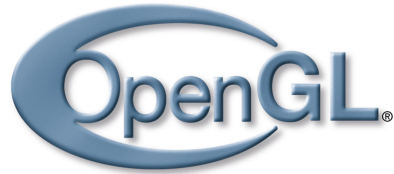
GLSL

Sintaxe

Qualificadores

Definição:

Modificam o comportamento variáveis globais e locais.



GLSL

Sintaxe

Qualificadores

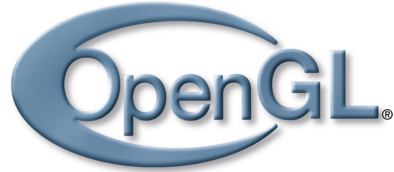
Definição:

Modificam o comportamento variáveis globais e locais.

- in, out

Variáveis globais declaradas com os qualificadores são variáveis

```
in vec3 position;  
out vec4 color;
```



Qualificadores

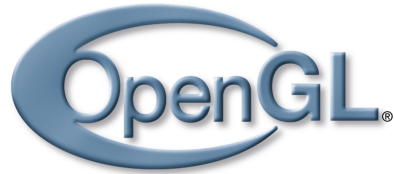
Definição:

Modificam o comportamento variáveis globais e locais.

- uniform

Variáveis constantes do shader, provenientes da aplicação.

```
uniform float type;  
uniform vec4 rotation;
```



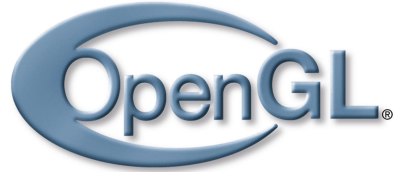
Qualificadores

Definição:

Modificam o comportamento variáveis globais e locais.

Existem muitos outros...

[https://www.opengl.org/wiki/Type_Qualifier_\(GLSL\)](https://www.opengl.org/wiki/Type_Qualifier_(GLSL))



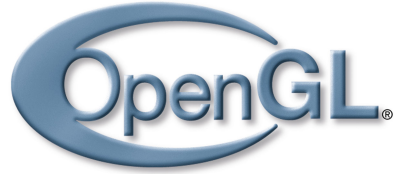
GLSL

Sintaxe

Funções

A linguagem provê uma série de operações.

- Vetores e matrizes
`sqrt, power, abs, ...`



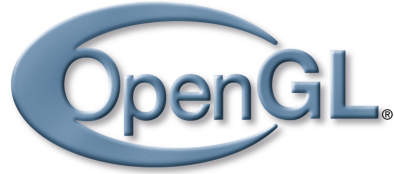
GLSL

Sintaxe

Funções

A linguagem provê uma série de operações.

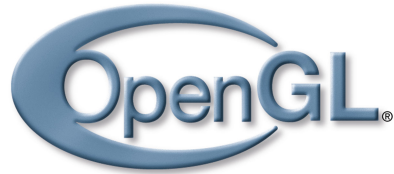
- Vetores e matrizes
`sqrt, power, abs, ...`
- Trigonometria
`sin, cos, ...`



Funções

A linguagem provê uma série de operações.

- Vetores e matrizes
`sqrt, power, abs, ...`
- Trigonometria
`sin, cos, ...`
- Outros
`length, reflect, ...`



Funções

A linguagem provê uma série de operações.

- Vetores e matrizes

`sqrt, power, abs, ...`

- Trigonometria

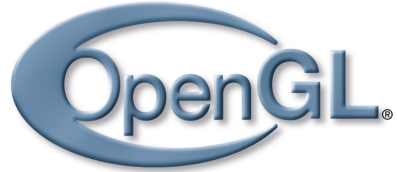
`sin, cos, ...`

- Outros

`length, reflect, ...`



não há suporte para
a leitura de arquivos
e impressão de valores

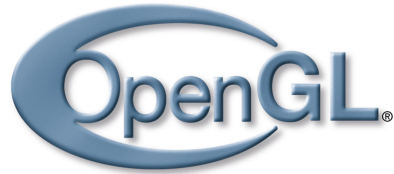


GLSL

Sintaxe

Variáveis

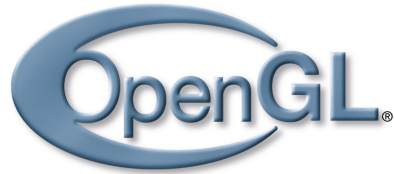
São responsáveis por manter a consistência entre os estágios do pipeline gráfico.



Variáveis

São responsáveis por manter a consistência entre os estágios do pipeline gráfico.

Por convenção, todas as variáveis predefinidas começam com `gl_`.



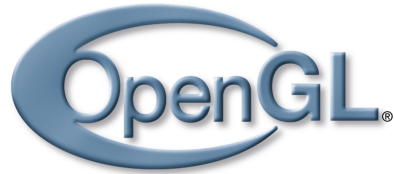
Variáveis

São responsáveis por manter a consistência entre os estágios do pipeline gráfico.

Por convenção, todas as variáveis predefinidas começam com `gl_`.

```
gl_Position
```

Saída do shader de vértices. Sua atribuição é obrigatória.



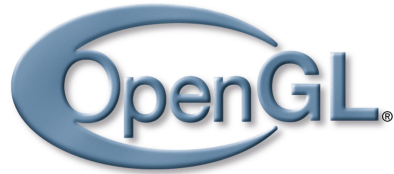
Variáveis

São responsáveis por manter a consistência entre os estágios do pipeline gráfico.

Por convenção, todas as variáveis predefinidas começam com `gl_`.

```
gl_FragCoord
```

Entrada do shader de fragmento que armazena a coordenada do fragmento.



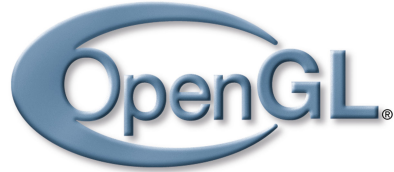
Variáveis

São responsáveis por manter a consistência entre os estágios do pipeline gráfico.

Por convenção, todas as variáveis predefinidas começam com `gl_`.

`gl_FragDepth`

Entrada do shader de fragmento que armazena a profundidade do fragmento.



GLSL

Sintaxe

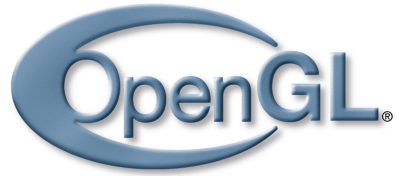
Variáveis

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Por convenção, todas as variáveis predefinidas começam com `gl_`.

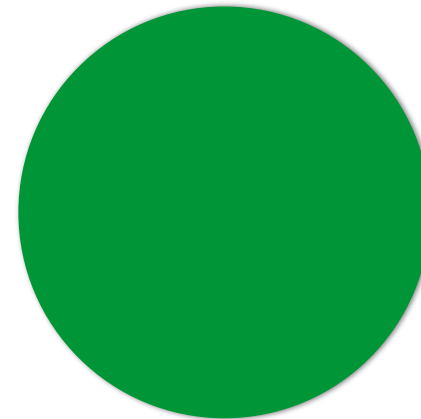
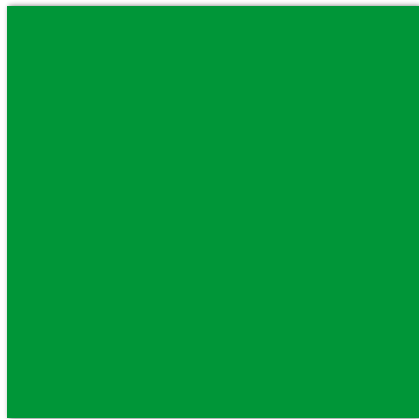
Veja mais em:

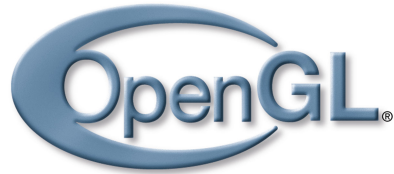
[http://www.opengl.org/wiki/Built-in_Variable_\(GLSL\)](http://www.opengl.org/wiki/Built-in_Variable_(GLSL))



GLSL

Exemplo

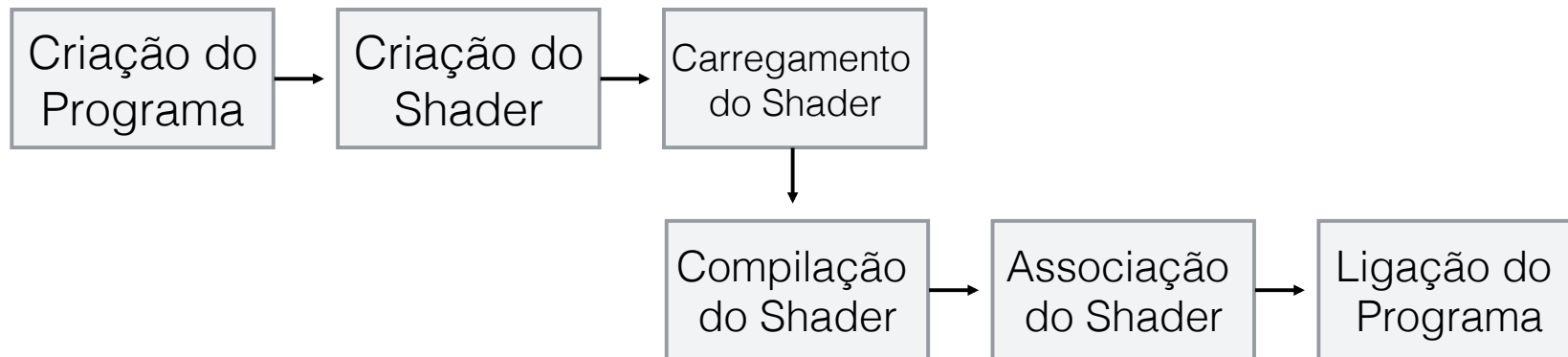


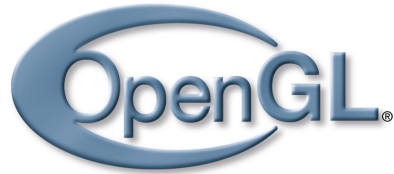


GLSL

Carregando, compilando e ligando

Etapas

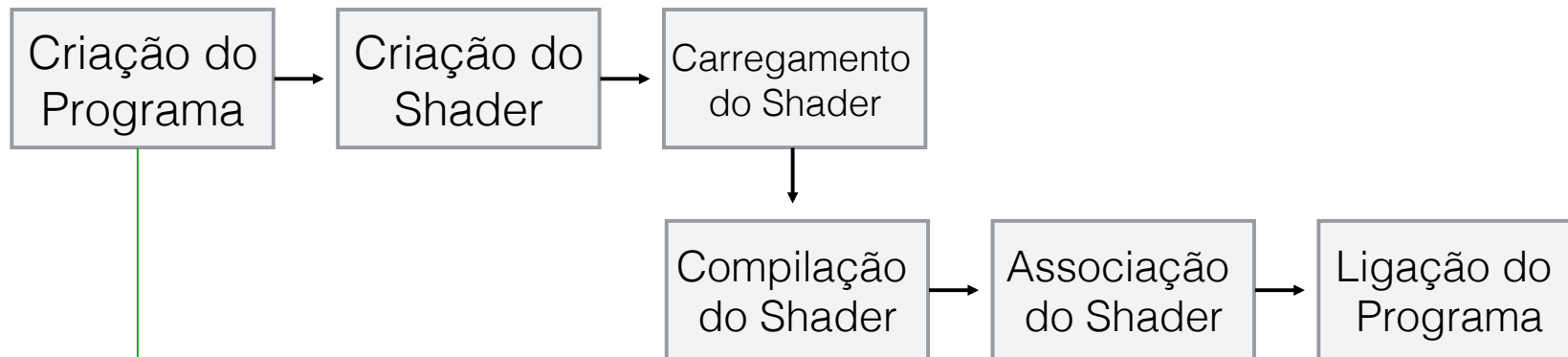




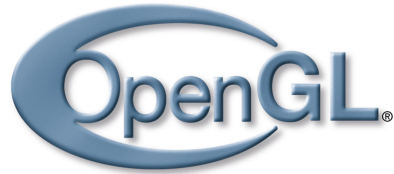
GLSL

Carregando, compilando e ligando

Etapas



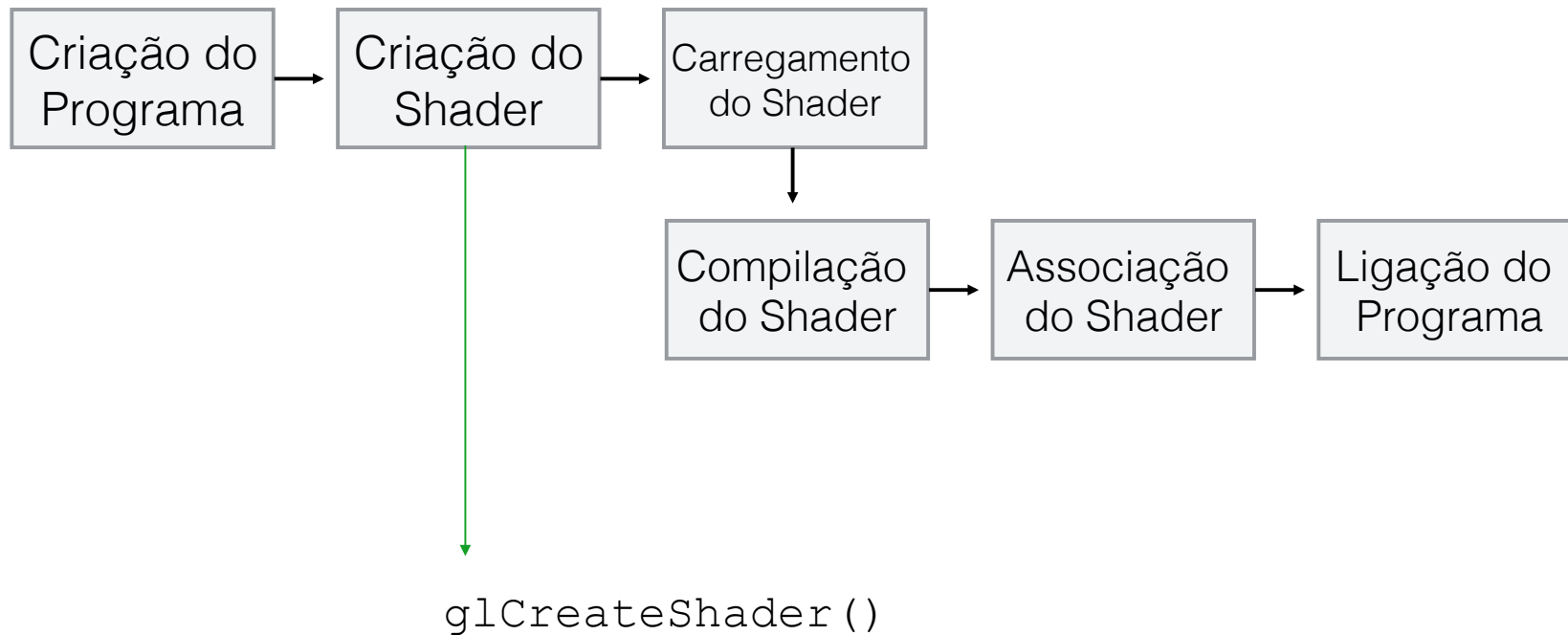
`glCreateProgram()`

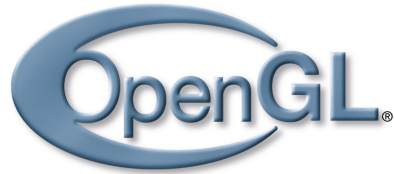


GLSL

Carregando, compilando e ligando

Etapas

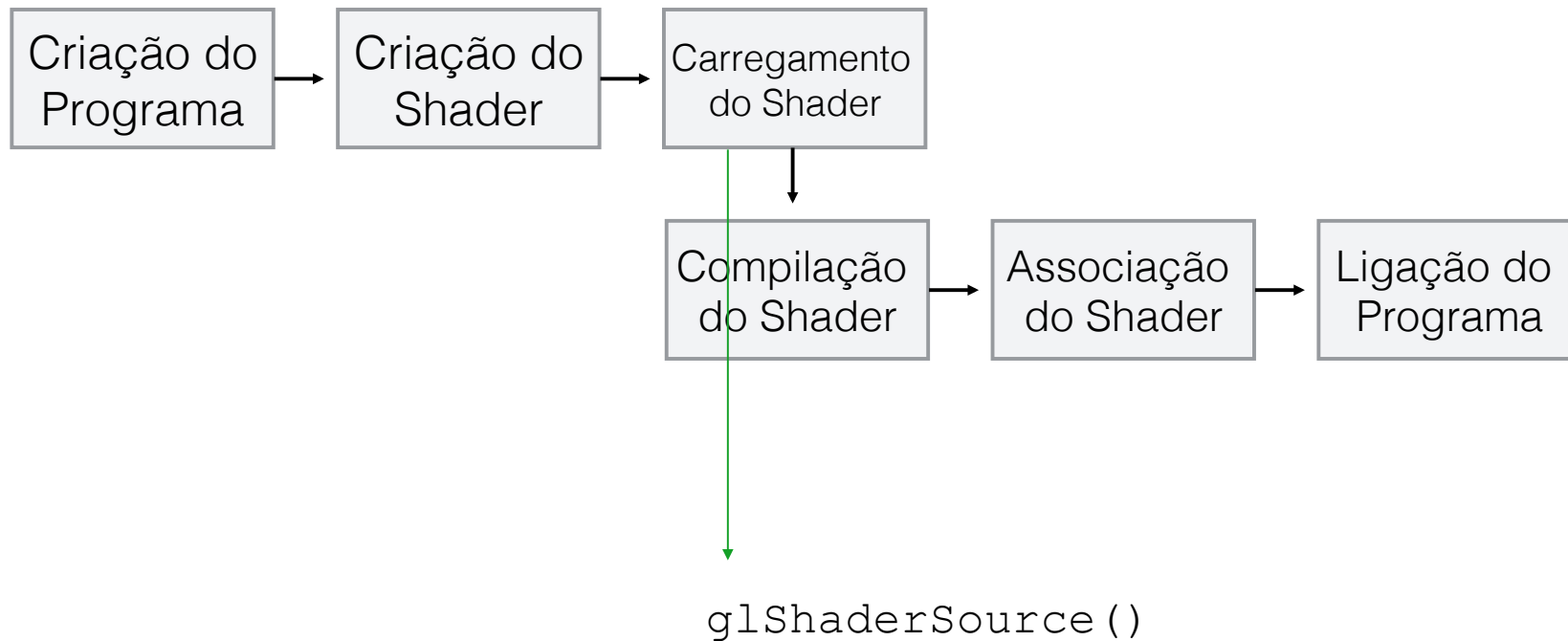


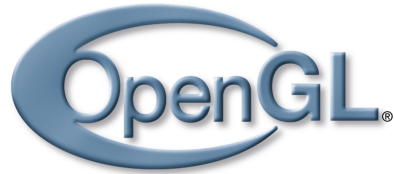


GLSL

Carregando, compilando e ligando

Etapas

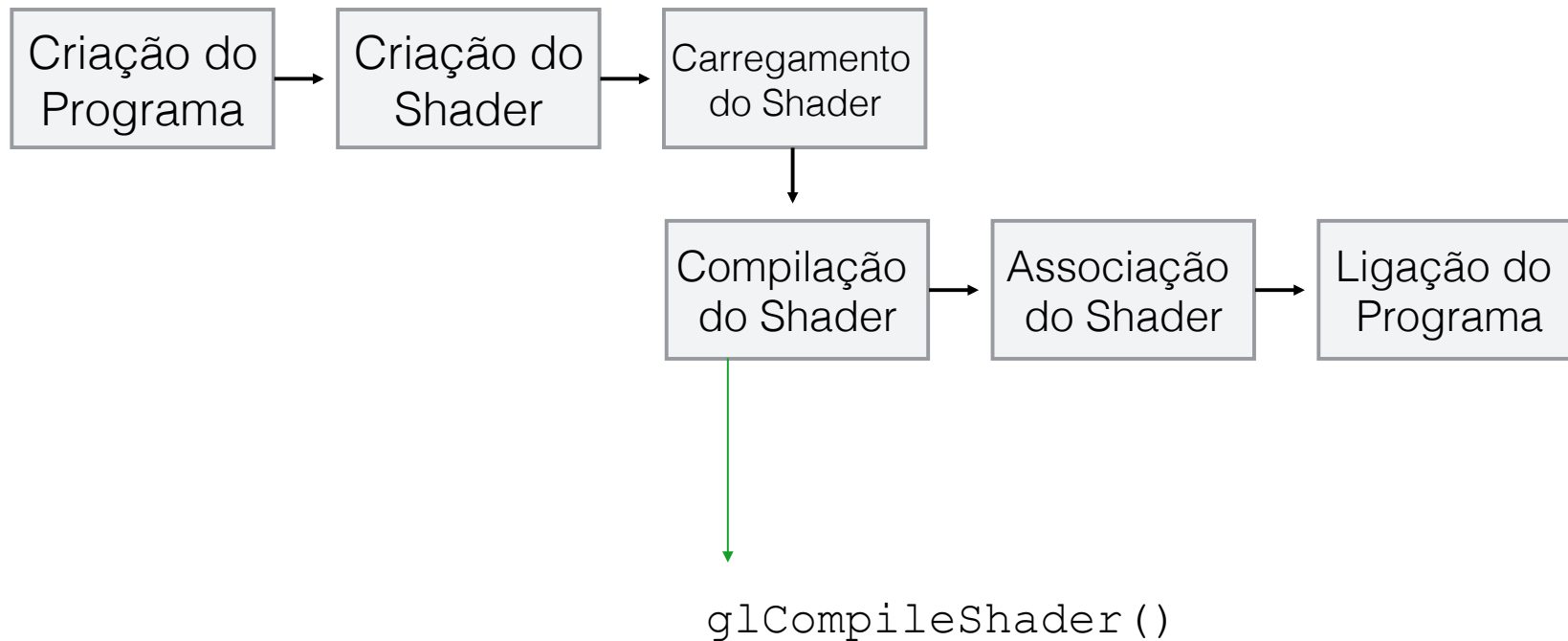


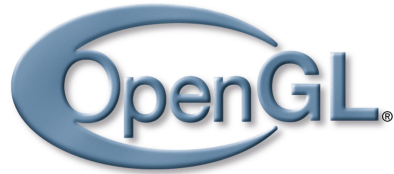


GLSL

Carregando, compilando e ligando

Etapas

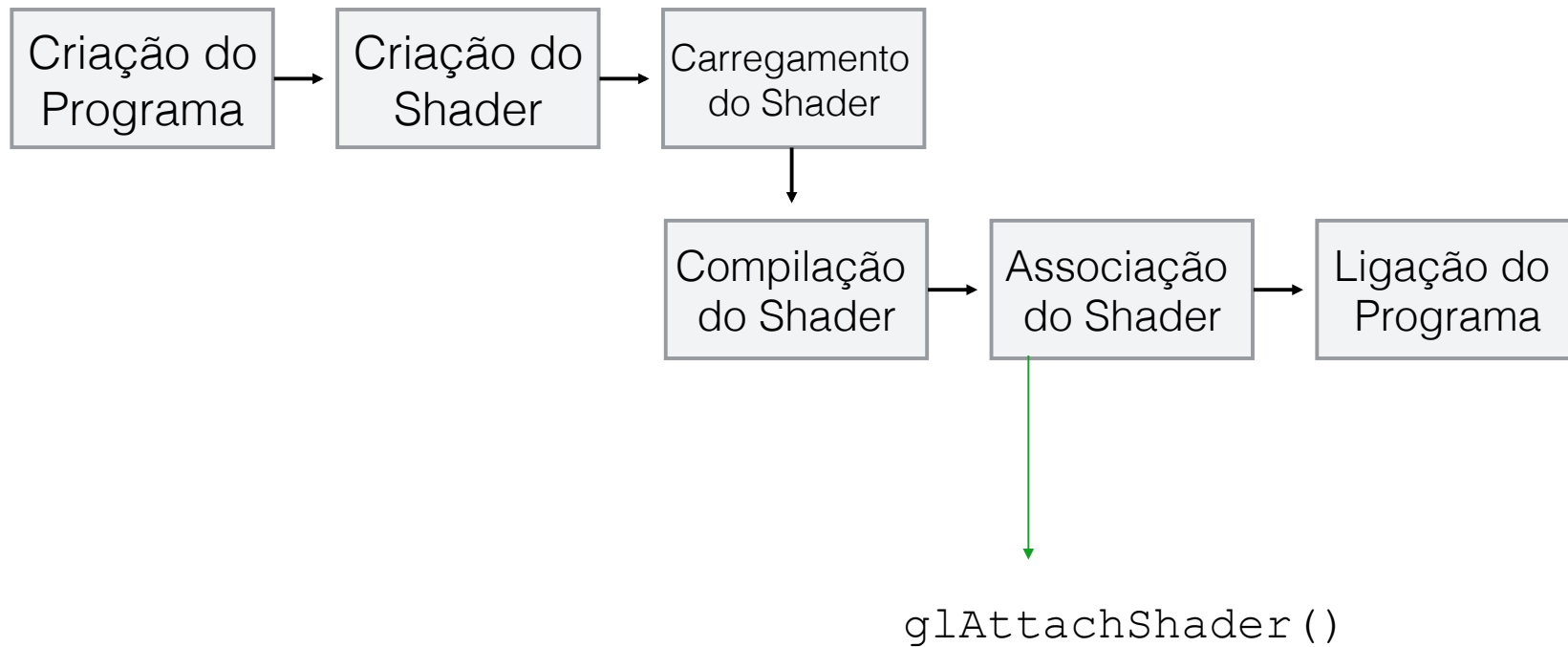


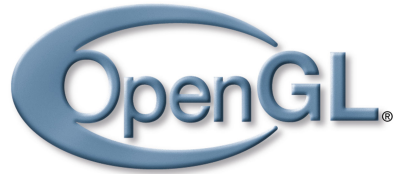


GLSL

Carregando, compilando e ligando

Etapas

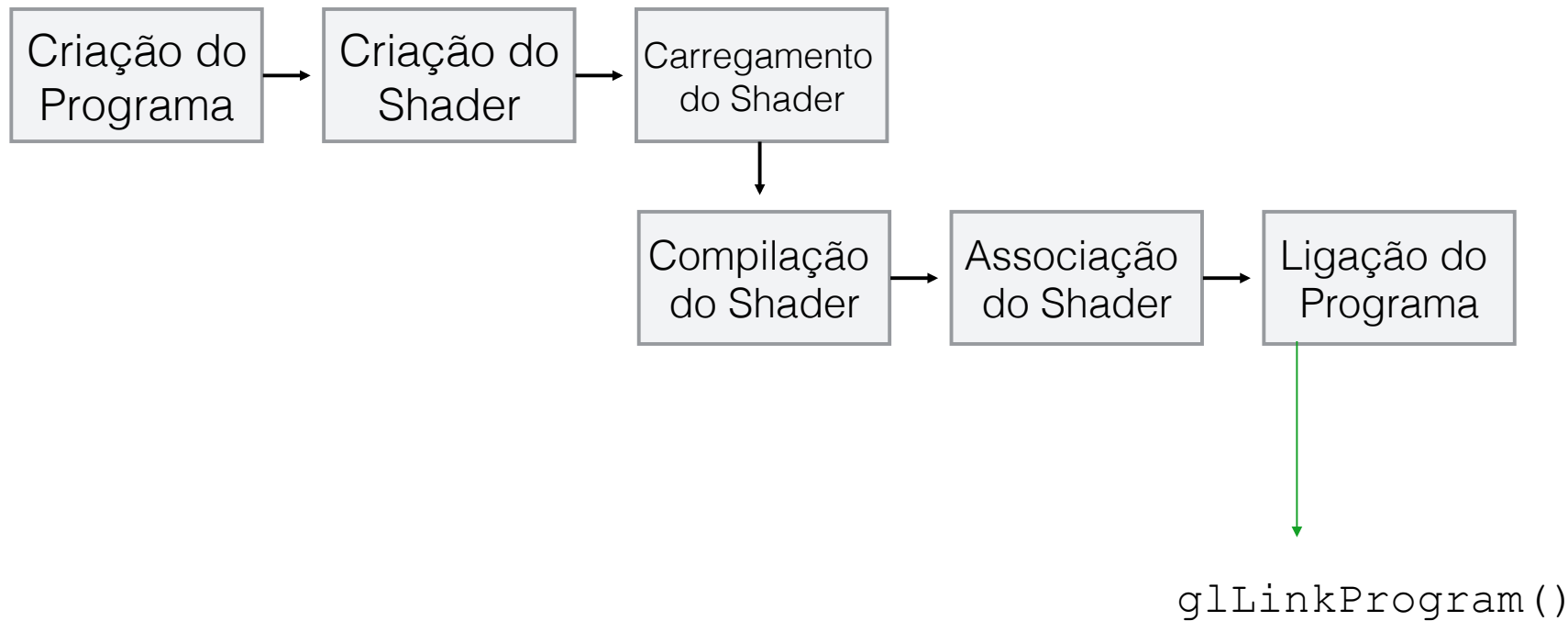


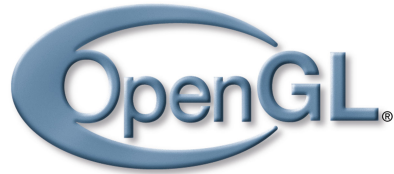


GLSL

Carregando, compilando e ligando

Etapas

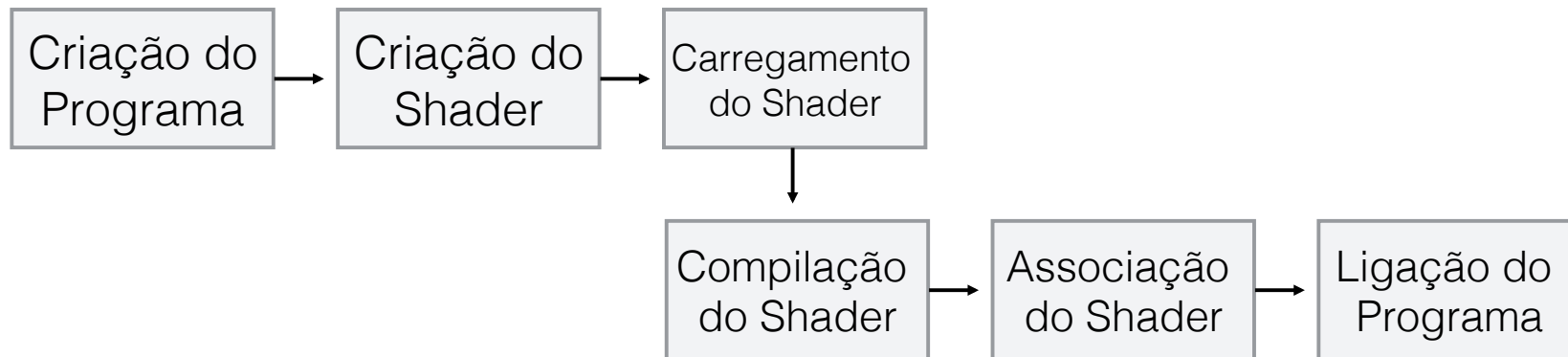




GLSL

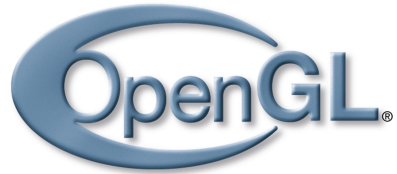
Carregando, compilando e ligando

Etapas



Por fim:

```
glUseProgram()
```



GLSL

Classe ShaderProgram

código fonte!

Computação Gráfica

TCC-00291

Assunto: GLSL