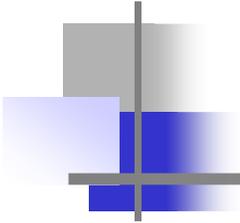


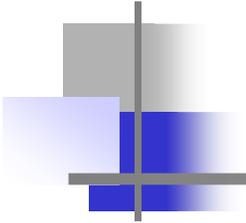
Visualização, Simulação e Games

Esteban Walter Gonzalez Clua
Instituto de Computação – UFF
esteban@ic.uff.br



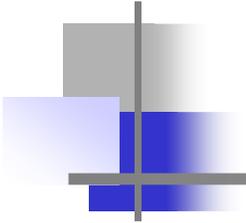
Parte 1 – Conceitos de Real Time Rendering

- a. Pipeline Gráfico
- b. Triangle Strips
- c. Métodos de Culling
- d. Level of Details
- e. Per vertex illumination
- f. Introdução a API's Gráficas
- g. XNA (baseado em DirectX)



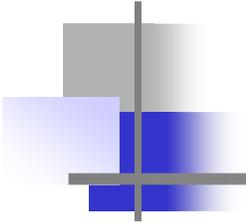
Parte 2 - Arquitetura de GPU's

- a. Arquitetura de Hardware
- b. Programação de GPUs
- c. Vertex Programming
- d. Pixel Programming
- e. General Purpose GPUs



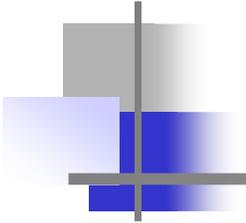
Parte 3 - Arquitetura de Game Engines

- Conceitos de Engenharia de Software para Tempo Real
- Arquitetura de Frameworks
- Arquitetura Ferramental
- Sistemas Distribuídos e Multi-cores
- Programação de Threads



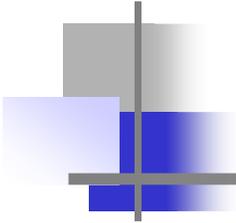
Parte 4 - Real-Time Physics

- Algoritmos de Colisão
- Algoritmos de Corpos Rígidos
- Tratamento de Sistemas de Partículas
- Arquitetura de Physics Processor Units
- Ageia / Physics



Parte 5 - Tratamento de Inteligência Artificial

- Mecanismos para inserir IA em Sistemas Tempo Real
- Interpretadores de Scripts
- Máquinas de Estados



Bibliografia

BÁSICO

Zerbest, S. and Düvel, Oliver, **3D Game Engine Programming**, Premiere Press, ISBN: 1-59200-351-6

Randima, Fernando (editor), **GPU GEMS I and II**, Addison Wesley

Eberly, David H. **3D Game Engine Architecture: Engineering Real-Time Applications with Wild Magic**
The Morgan Kaufmann Series in Interactive 3D Technology

COMPLEMENTAR

E. Azevedo e A. Conci, **Computação Gráfica: Teoria e Prática** Editora Campus, ISBN 85-352-1252-3.

A. H. Watt, F. Policarpo **3D Games - Real-time Rendering and Software** Addison-Wesley, ISBN: 0201-61921-0.

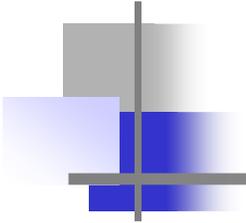
Finney, Kenneth C., **3D Game Programming All in One** Premiere Press, ISBN: 1-59200-136-X

McShaffry, Mike **Game Coding Complete** Paraglyph Press, ISBN: 1-932111-75-1

Sherrod, Allen **Ultimate 3D Game Engine Design & Architecture**

Maurina, Edward F. **The Game Programmer's Guide to Torque: Under the Hood of the Torque Game Engine**

Harrison, Lynn Thomas **Introduction to 3D Game Engine Design Using DirectX 9 and C#**



Webgrafia

Eventos::

Game Developers Conference (www.gdconf.com)

SBGames (www.sbgames.org.br)

Virtual Game Developer Conference (www.vgdc.net)

Web sites::

Unidev (www.unidev.com.br)

GameDev (www.gamedev.net)

Gamasutra (www.gamasutra.com)

Makegames (www.makegames.com)

Flipcode (www.flipcode.com)

Magazines:

Game Developer Magazine (www.gdmag.com)

Groups::

International Game Developers Association (www.igda.com)

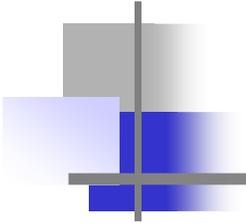
Resources::

Microsoft (www.microsoft.com/directx)

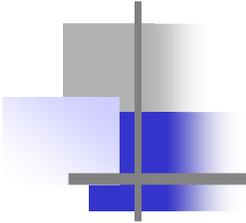
ATI (www.ati.com)

NVidia (www.nvidia.com)

XNA (www.xnatutorials.com)



Objetivos do Curso



Avaliação do Curso

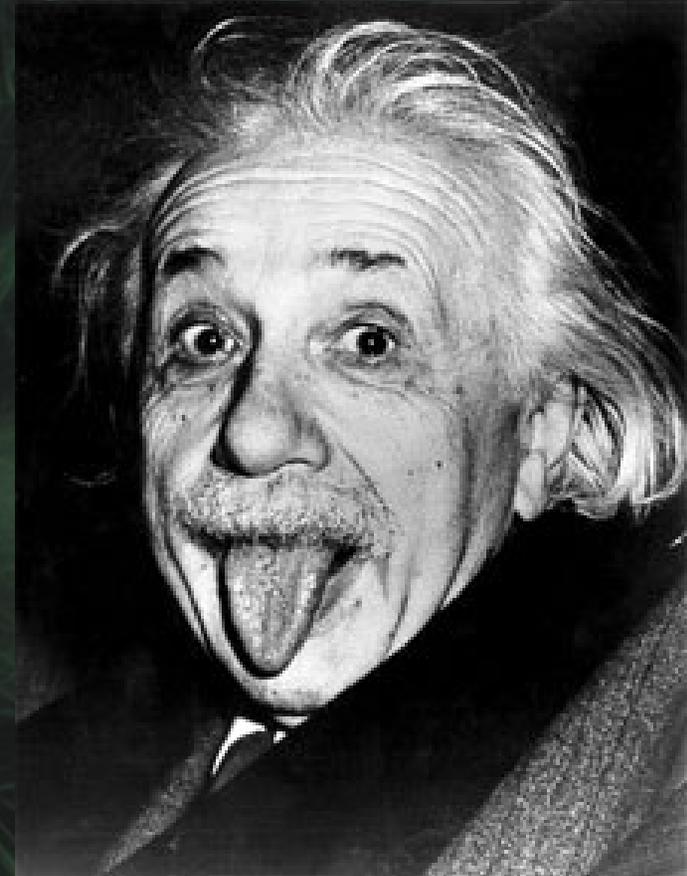
Parte 0 - Visão Geral

Para quê você quer fazer um game?

- Só por prazer... (porque tudo tem que ter razões econômica\$?)
- Quero aprender a usar ferramentas novas e estudar novas tecnologias
- Quero usar tecnologias de games para outros fins (simulação, educação, visualização científica, etc...)
- Quero entrar na indústria de games

1 - Definia seu perfil

- Contador de estórias
- Ilustrador
- Artista
- Programador aprendiz
- Programador Hard Core
- Grana



2- Criar as Estórias

- Estórias = experiências (uma estória boa é aquela que sentimos vontade de recontar para outros...)
- Emoções
- O legado de nossa Vida é uma estória. A Vida das pessoas são Estórias... O que Seriam duas pessoas Com estórias iguais?



Exemplo

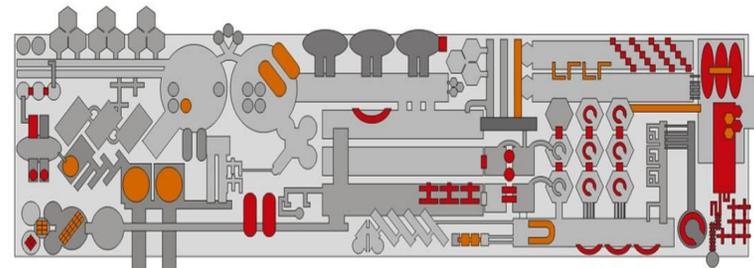
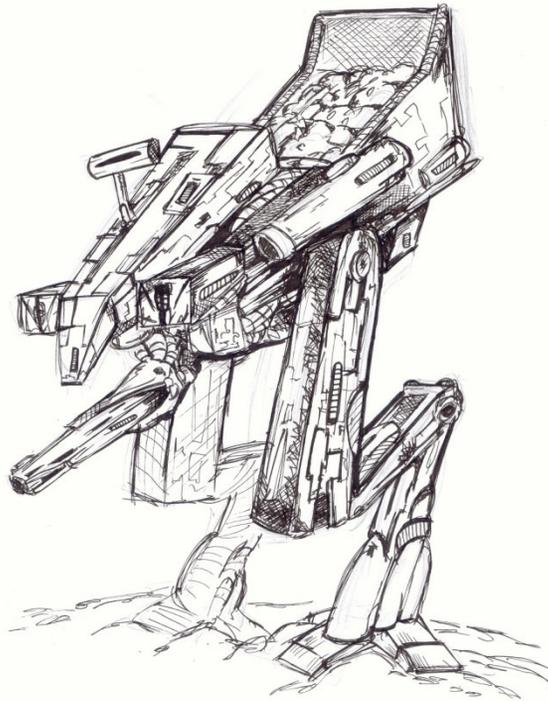


Computador sabe contar estórias?



3- Agora precisamos entender sua estória...

- É aqui que o bixo pega... Arte Conceitual



Seção 2
Nível 5: 500m

Ferramentas

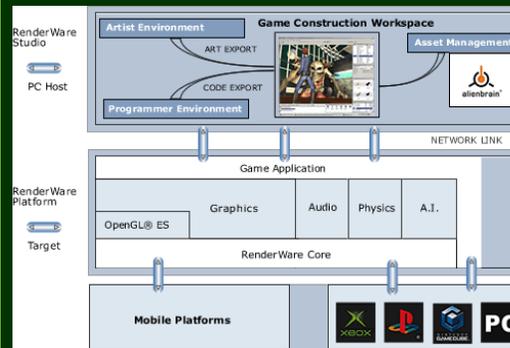
Quando se inventou o computador, criou-se uma máquina a mais, quando se criou o compilador, criou-se uma nova era tecnológica.

4- engine...

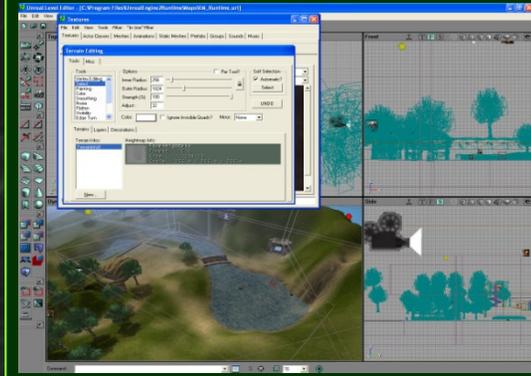
www.crytek.com



www.renderware.com



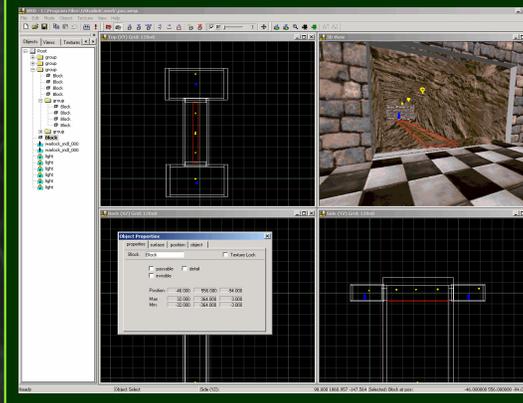
www.unrealengine.com



www.ogre3d.org



www.3dgamestudio.com



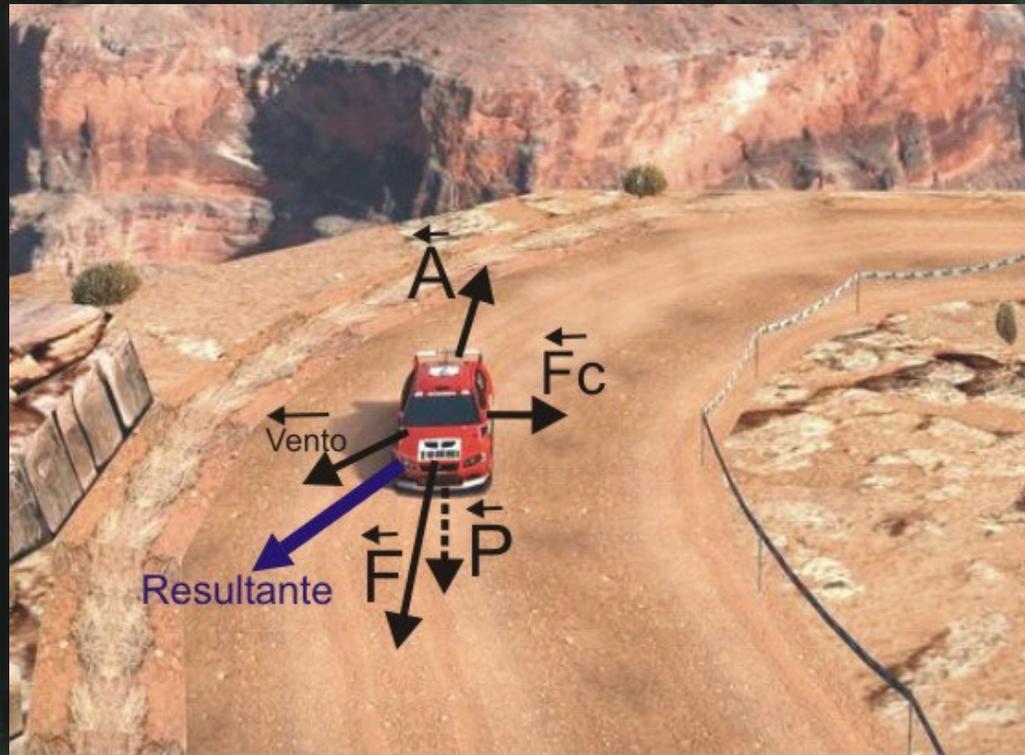
www.garagegames.com



4- engine...



Engine - Física



Física

- Métodos de detecção de colisão
- Dinâmica de corpos rígidos
- Física de Partículas
- Física de corpos flexíveis

Física



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tools & middleware

solution providers



Our Collision Detection
Makes Quite an Impact.



Download
Rocket Now



Download
NovodeX SDK



Image: Getty Images

NovodeX Tools Feature Set



Support for Multi-Threading

Take advantage of next-generation multiprocessing systems with the new multi-threaded API in the NovodeX SDK.



Improved High-Speed Collision Detection

The industry's fastest and most comprehensive collision system is more robust than ever.



Multi-Platform Support

The NovodeX SDK now supports development from PC to console.

For Commercial Game Development and Game Engine inquires to leverage NovodeX Physics SDK or NovodeX Rocket please register and download the NovodeX SDK or contact [Developer Relations](#). Our North American or European office will follow up with you on your inquiry promptly.

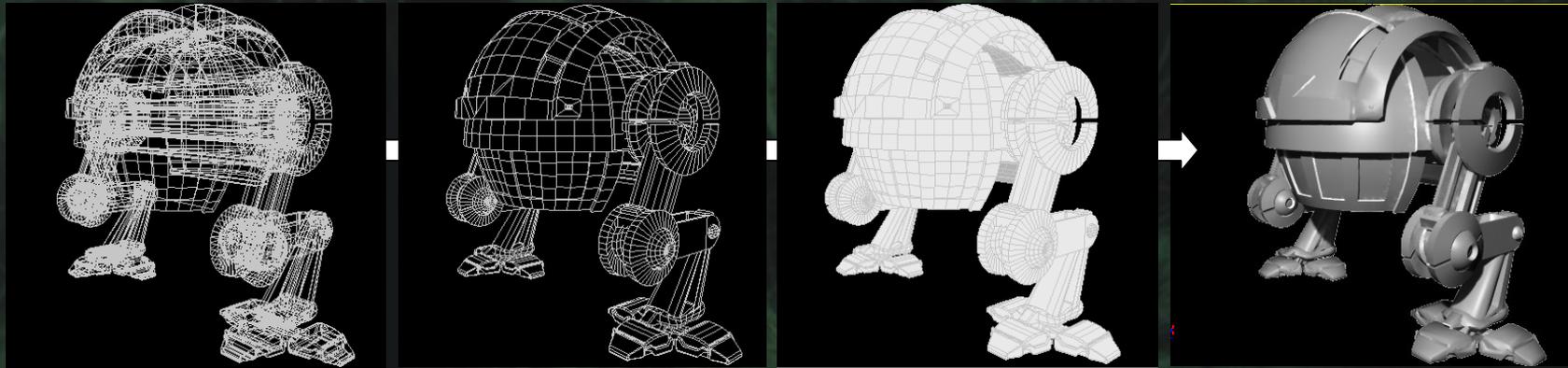
For non-game inquires for the NovodeX SDK please contact our business development department at bizdev@ageia.com

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Inteligência Artificial



Engine - Renderização



Transformações 3D
Projeção 3D → 2D

Culling

Clipping

Shading
Texturização



programa de vértices

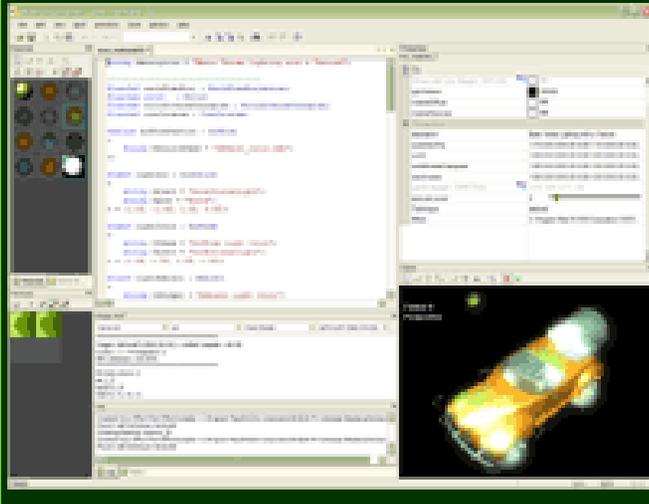
programa de Pixels

Engine - Real Time shaders

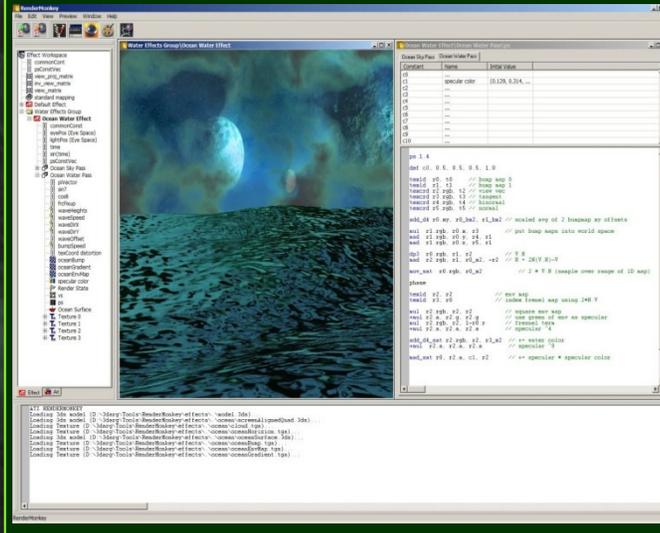


5- Ainda falando de programação

NVidia FX Composer



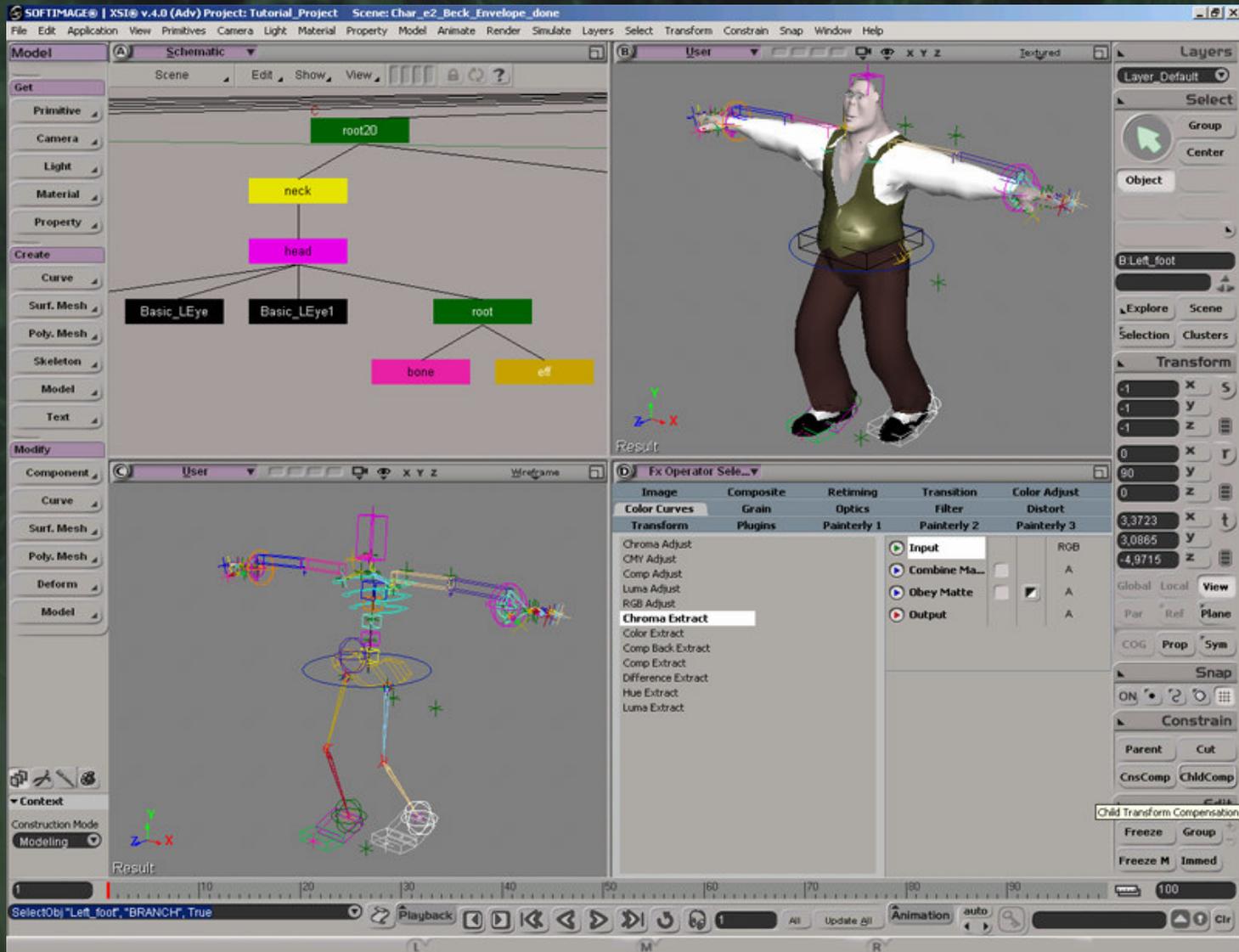
ATI Rendermonkey



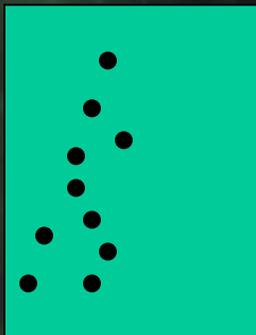
- Shaders: HLSL , CG, OpenGL Shader Language



6- Modelagem



6- Animação



Necessidade
Da animação

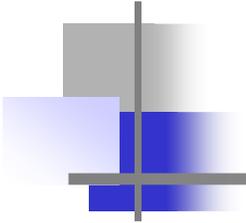
Eu acredito



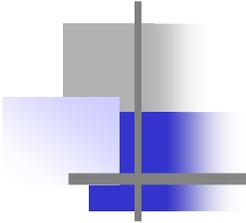
Eu não acredito



Grau de fidelidade da modelagem



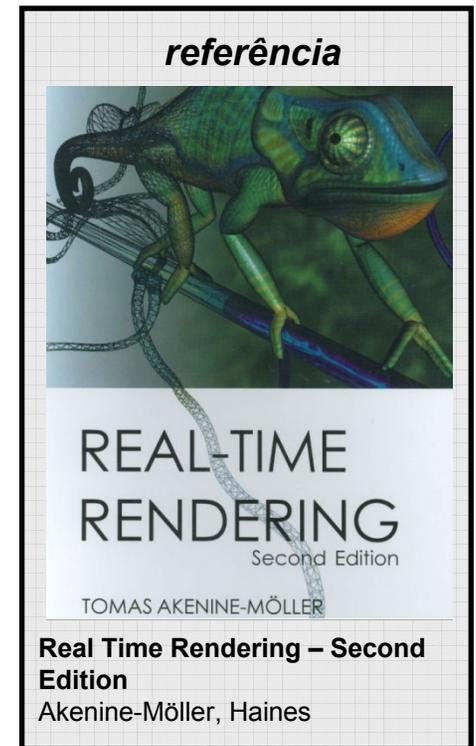
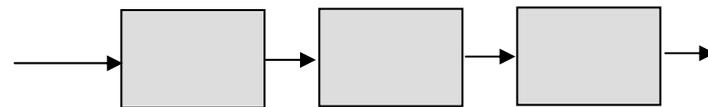
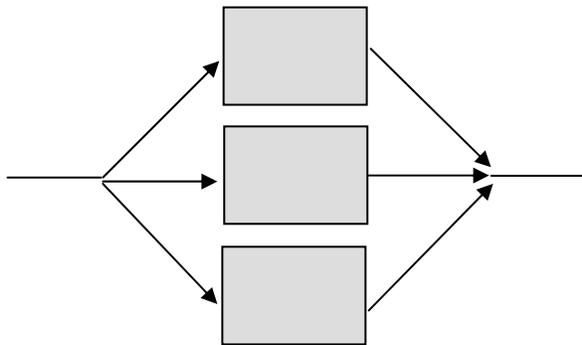
Parte 1 – Conceitos de Real Time Rendering



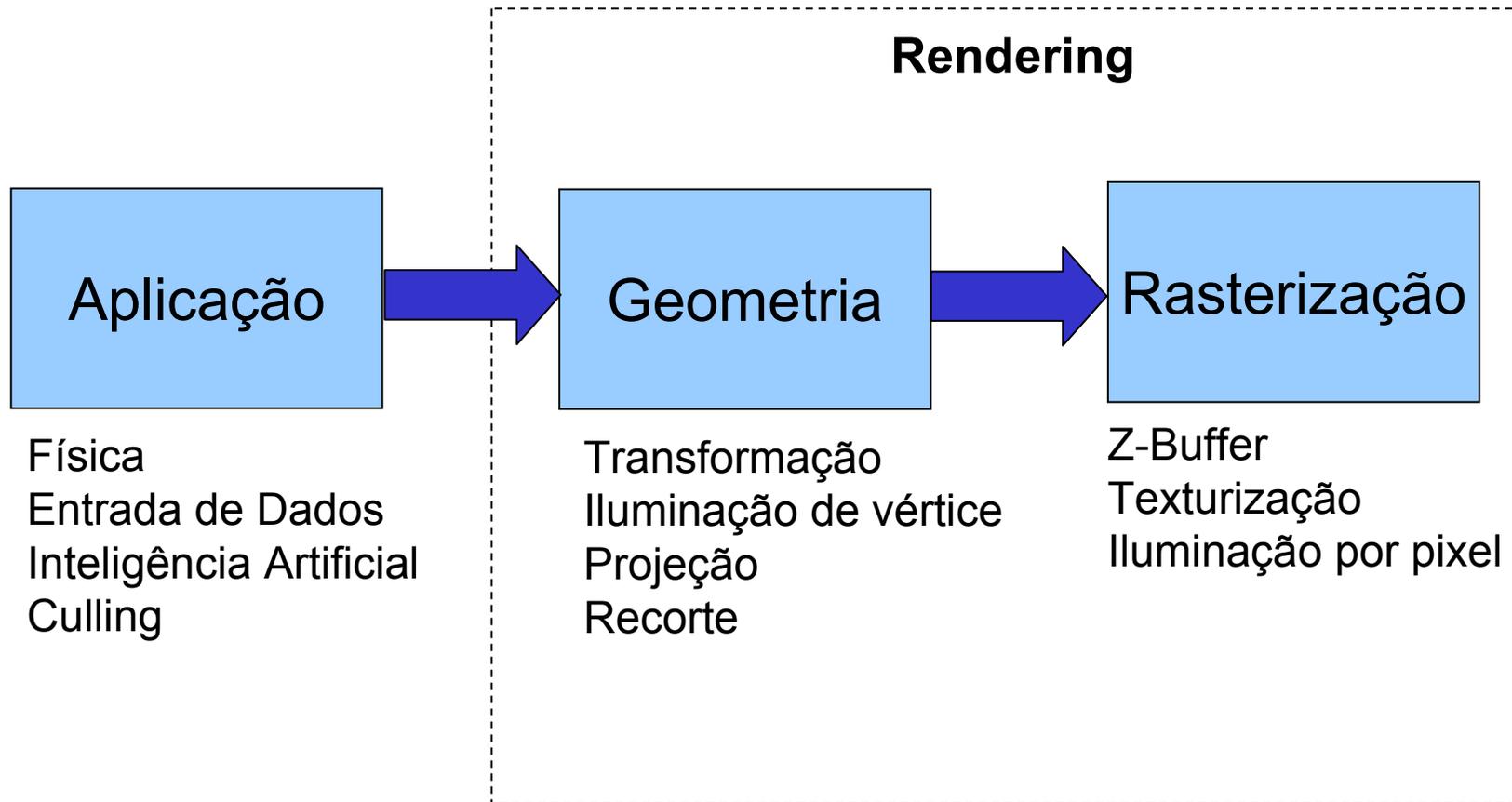
a. Pipeline Gráfico

Pipeline Gráfico

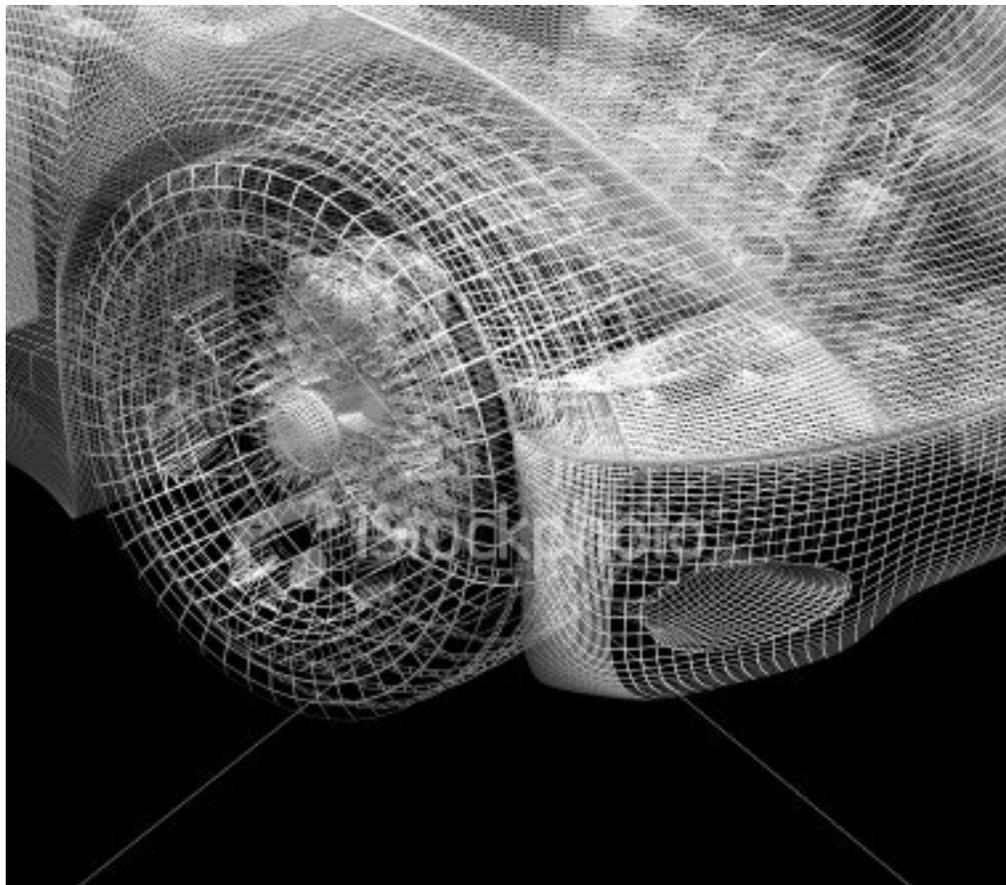
- Pipeline / Estágios
- Gargalo
- Otimização
- Tipos de Processamento Paralelo



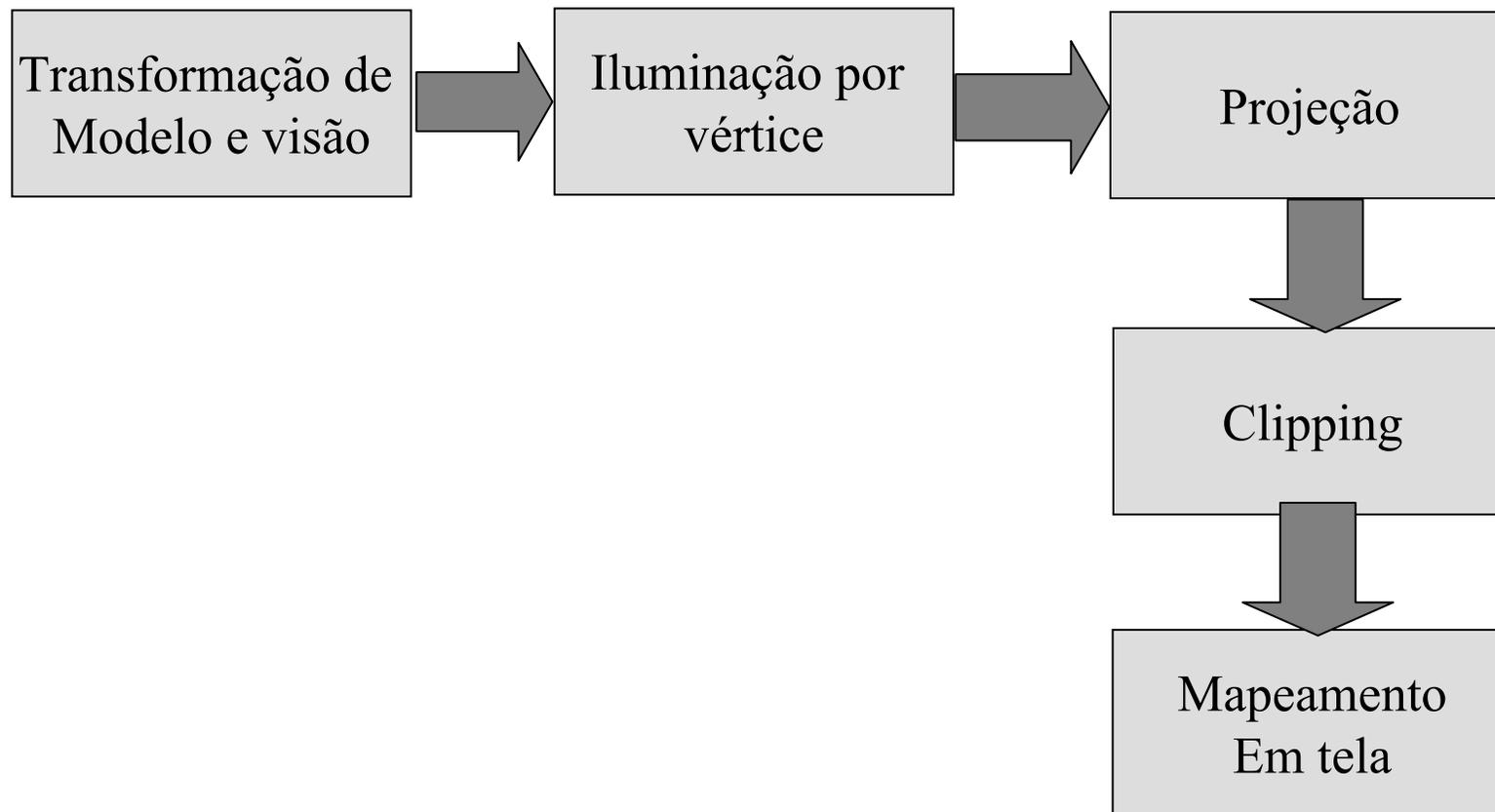
Pipeline Gráfico



Representação de modelos geométricos

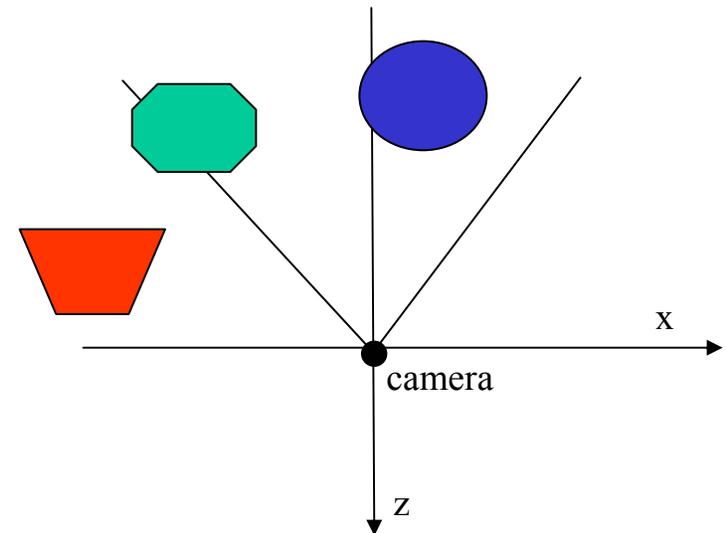
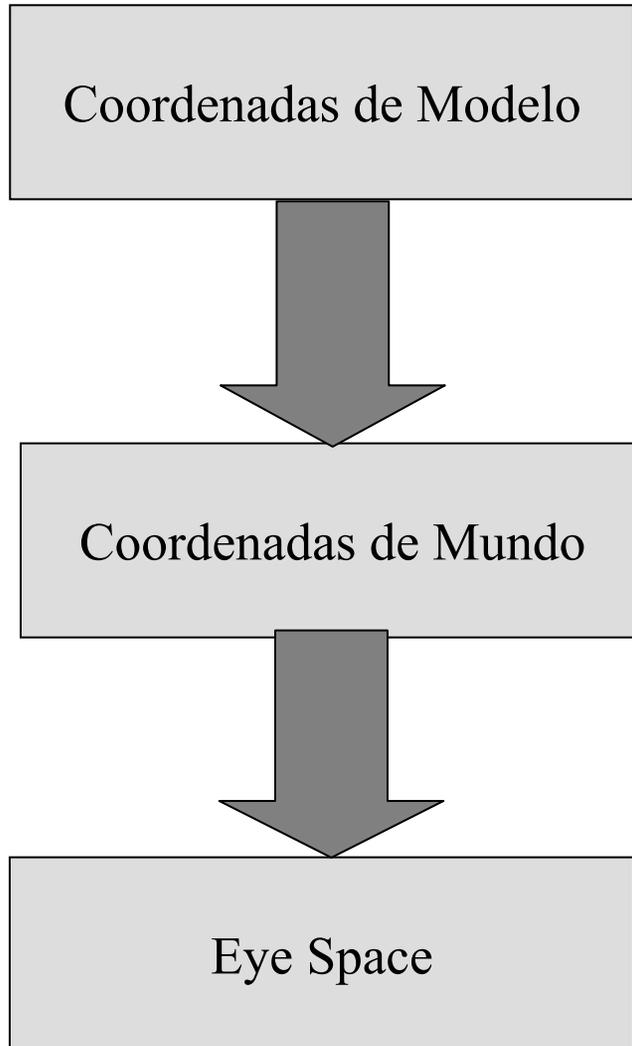


Estágio de Aplicação



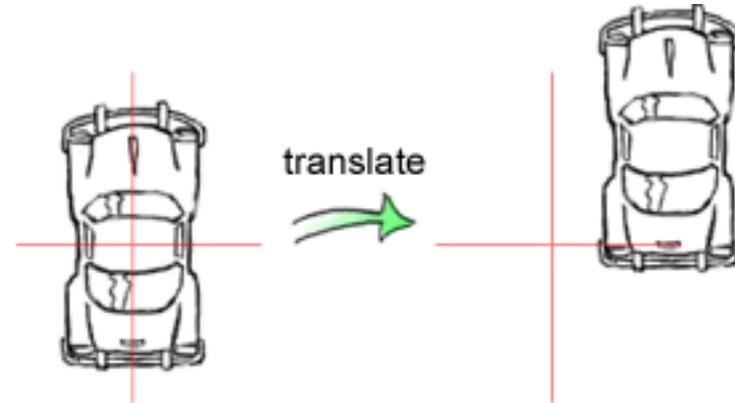
Aproximadamente 100 operações de ponto flutuante para esta aplicação

Transformação de Modelo e Visão



Transformação

$$T_{\mathbf{v}} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & v_x \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & v_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & v_z \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$



$$T_{\mathbf{v}}\mathbf{p} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & v_x \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & v_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & v_z \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p_x \\ p_y \\ p_z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} p_x + v_x \\ p_y + v_y \\ p_z + v_z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{p} + \mathbf{v}.$$

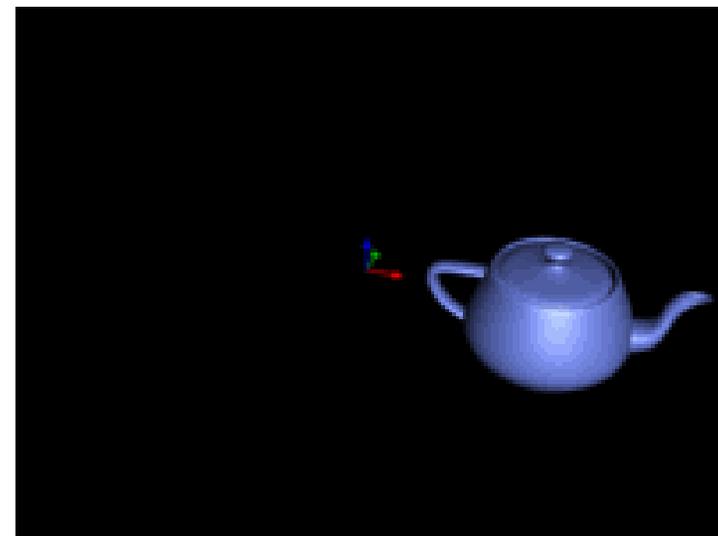
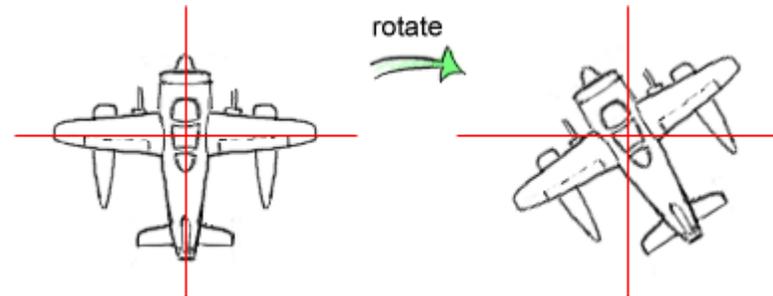
T(v)

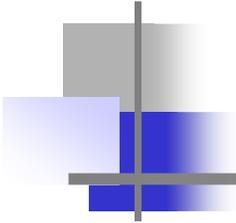
Rotação

$$R_x(\alpha) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \alpha & -\sin \alpha & 0 \\ 0 & \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_y(\beta) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \beta & 0 & \sin \beta & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -\sin \beta & 0 & \cos \beta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

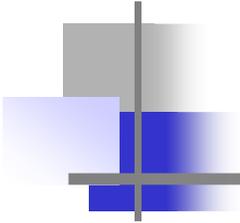
$$R_z(\gamma) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \gamma & -\sin \gamma & 0 & 0 \\ \sin \gamma & \cos \gamma & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$





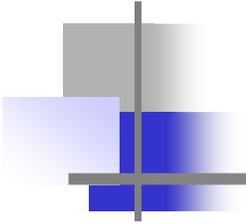
Rotação

$$R_x R_y R_z = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \alpha \cos \beta & -\cos \gamma \sin \alpha + \cos \alpha \sin \beta \sin \gamma & \cos \alpha \cos \gamma \sin \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \gamma & 0 \\ \cos \beta \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \cos \gamma + \sin \alpha \sin \beta \sin \gamma & \cos \gamma \sin \alpha \sin \beta - \cos \alpha \sin \gamma & 0 \\ -\sin \beta & \cos \beta \sin \gamma & \cos \beta \cos \gamma & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



Escala

$$\begin{bmatrix} s_x & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & s_y & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & s_z & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



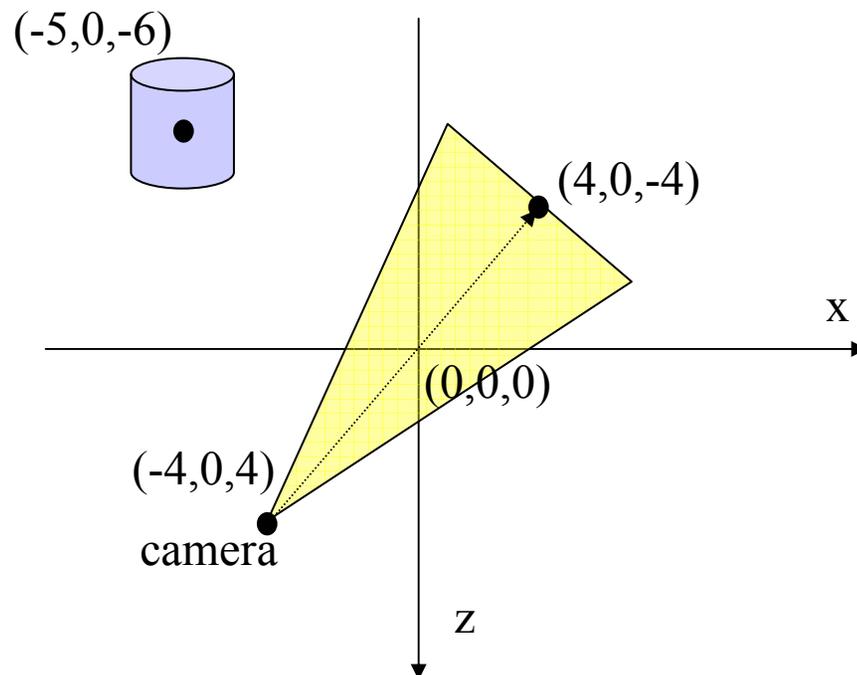
Composição de Transformações

Como rotacionar um objeto ao redor de um ponto p ?

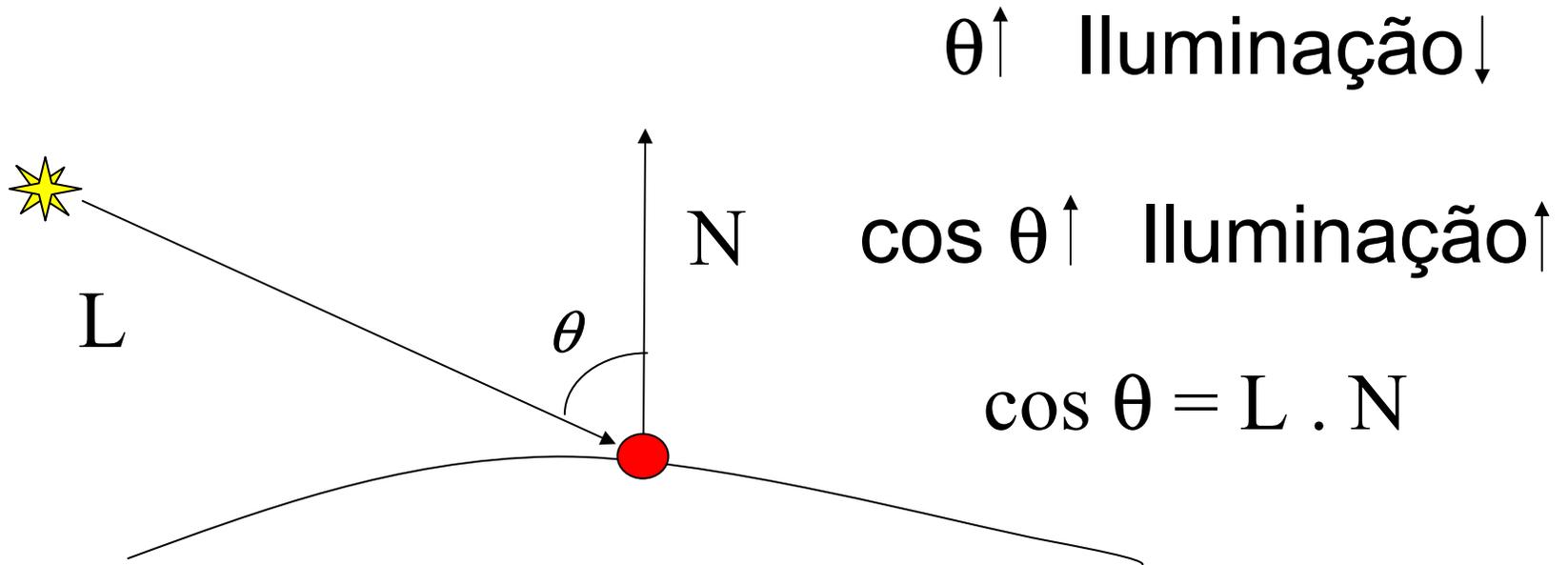
$$T(p).R_z(\alpha).T(-p)$$

Exercício

Crie uma matriz de transformação para eye space para a cena descrita abaixo:



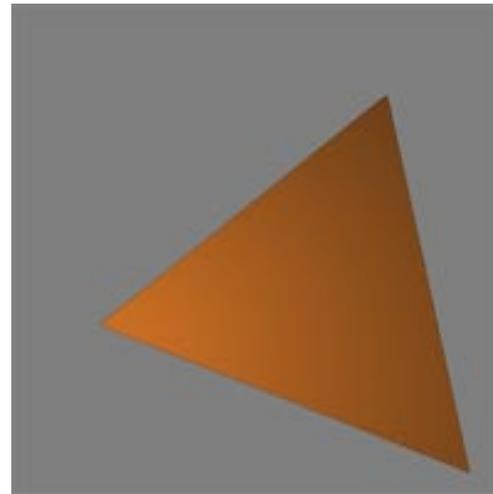
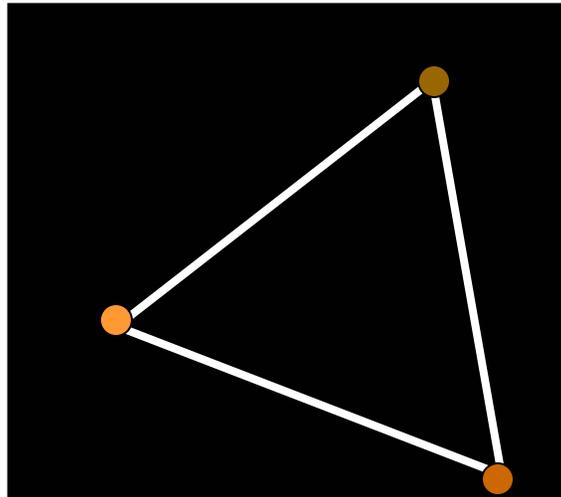
Iluminação por vértice



$$I_{total} = I_{ambiente} + I_{difusa} + I_{especular}$$

$$I_{total} = I_a K_a C_d + f_{at} I_{luz} [K_d C_d (\mathbf{N} \cdot \mathbf{L}) + C_s K_s (\mathbf{R} \cdot \mathbf{V})^{n_s}]$$

Iluminação por vértice

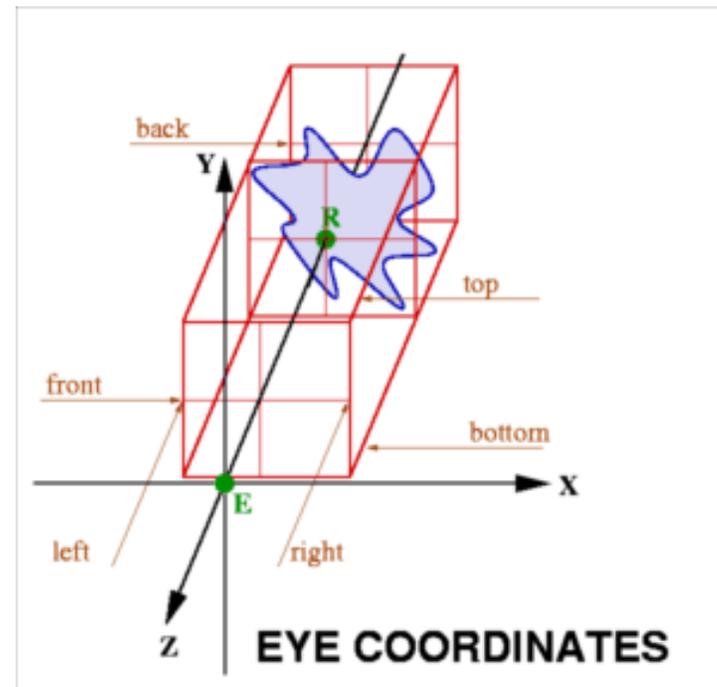


Projeção

Projeção Ortográfica

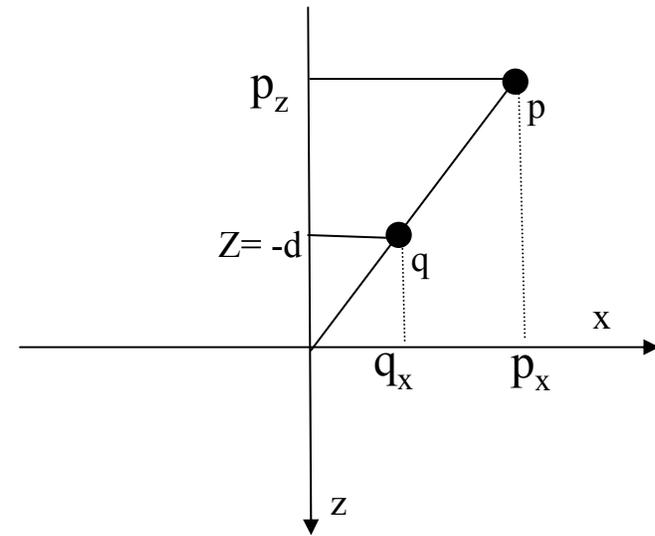
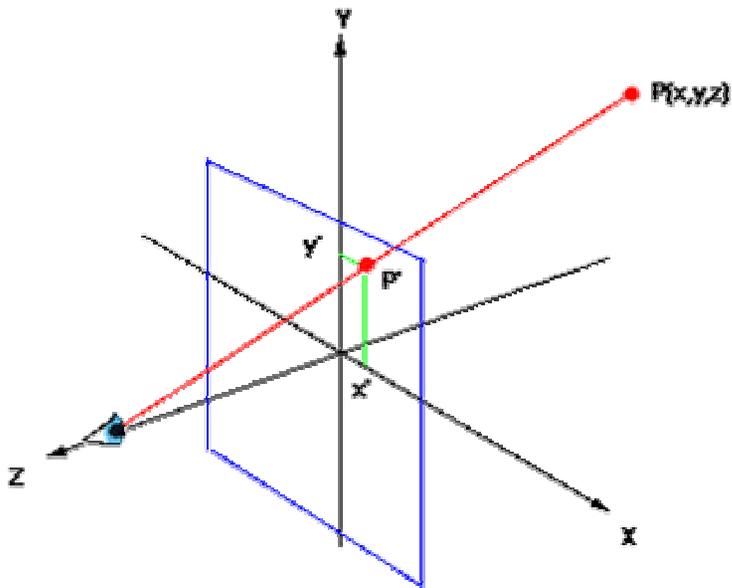
$$\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Assumindo que os vértices estão em coordenadas de *eye space*



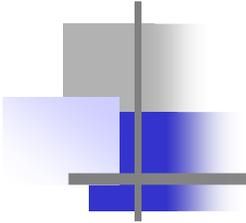
A matriz não possui inversa, pois a determinante é nula. Assim, esta é uma transformação sem “volta”

Projeção



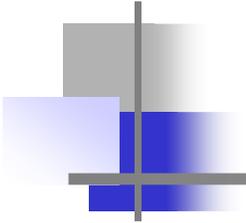
$$\frac{q_x}{p_x} = \frac{-d}{p_z}$$

$$q_x = -d \frac{p_x}{p_z}$$



Projeção Perspectiva

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1/d & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

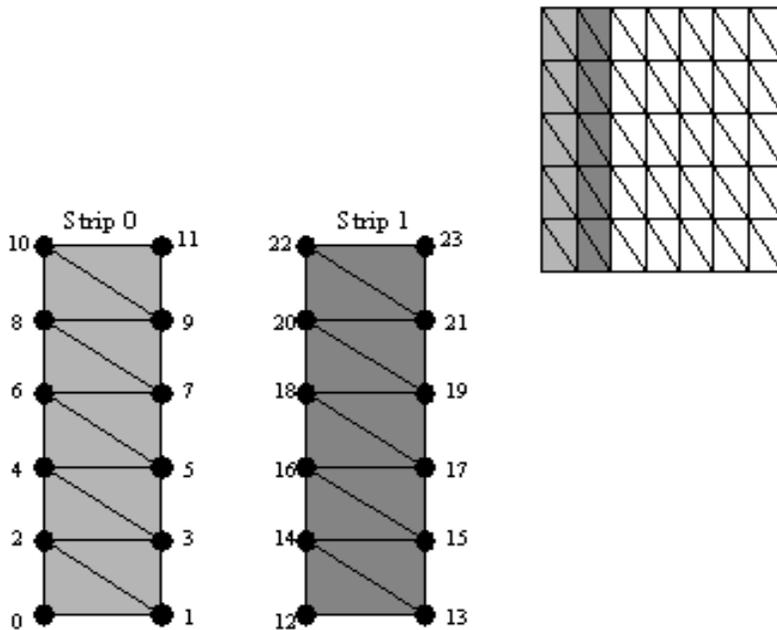


b. Triangle Strips

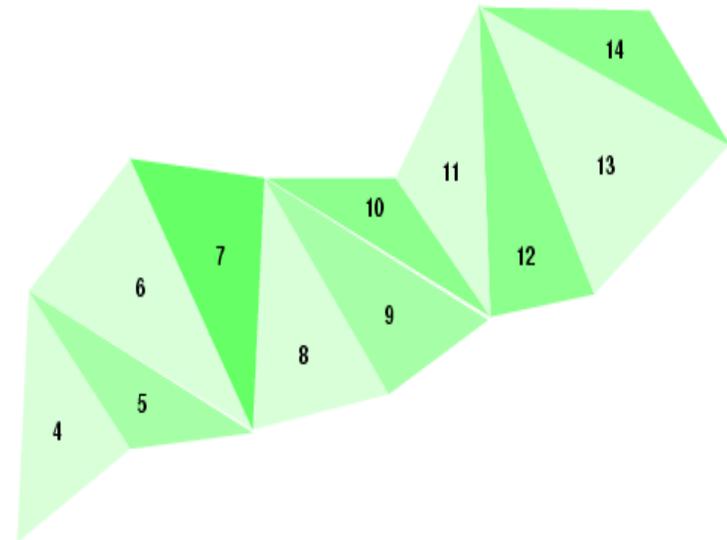
Idéia fundamental: minimizar volume de vértices e consequentemente, minimizar cálculos de iluminação, normais, clipping, etc.

Triangle Strips

Strips: É possível descrever um triângulo com menos de 3 vértices?



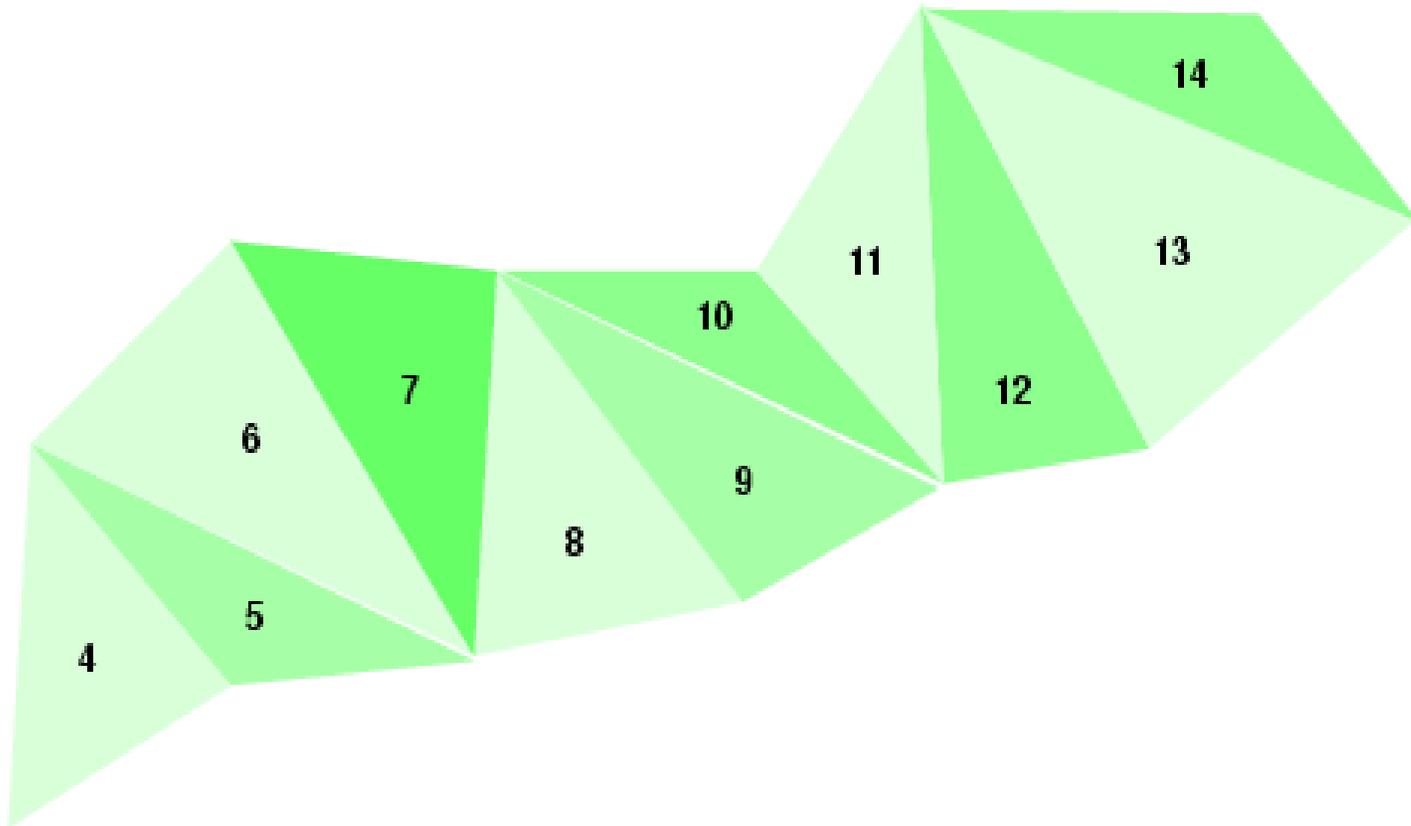
Problema



Para n triângulos, $n+2$ vértices
Cada Triângulo: V_i, V_{i+1}, V_{i+2}

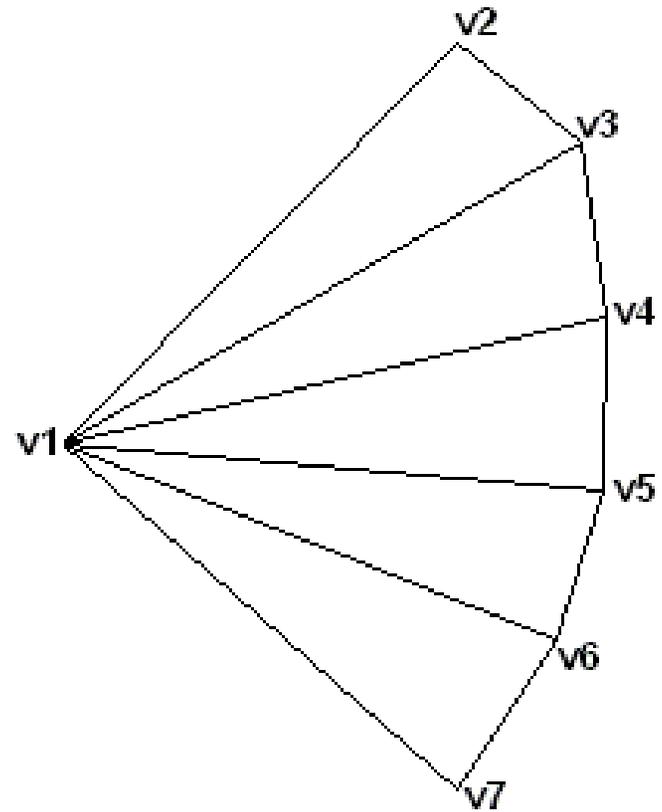
Triangle Strips

Problema



Triangle Fans

Cada Triangulo: V_1, V_{i+1}, V_{i+2}

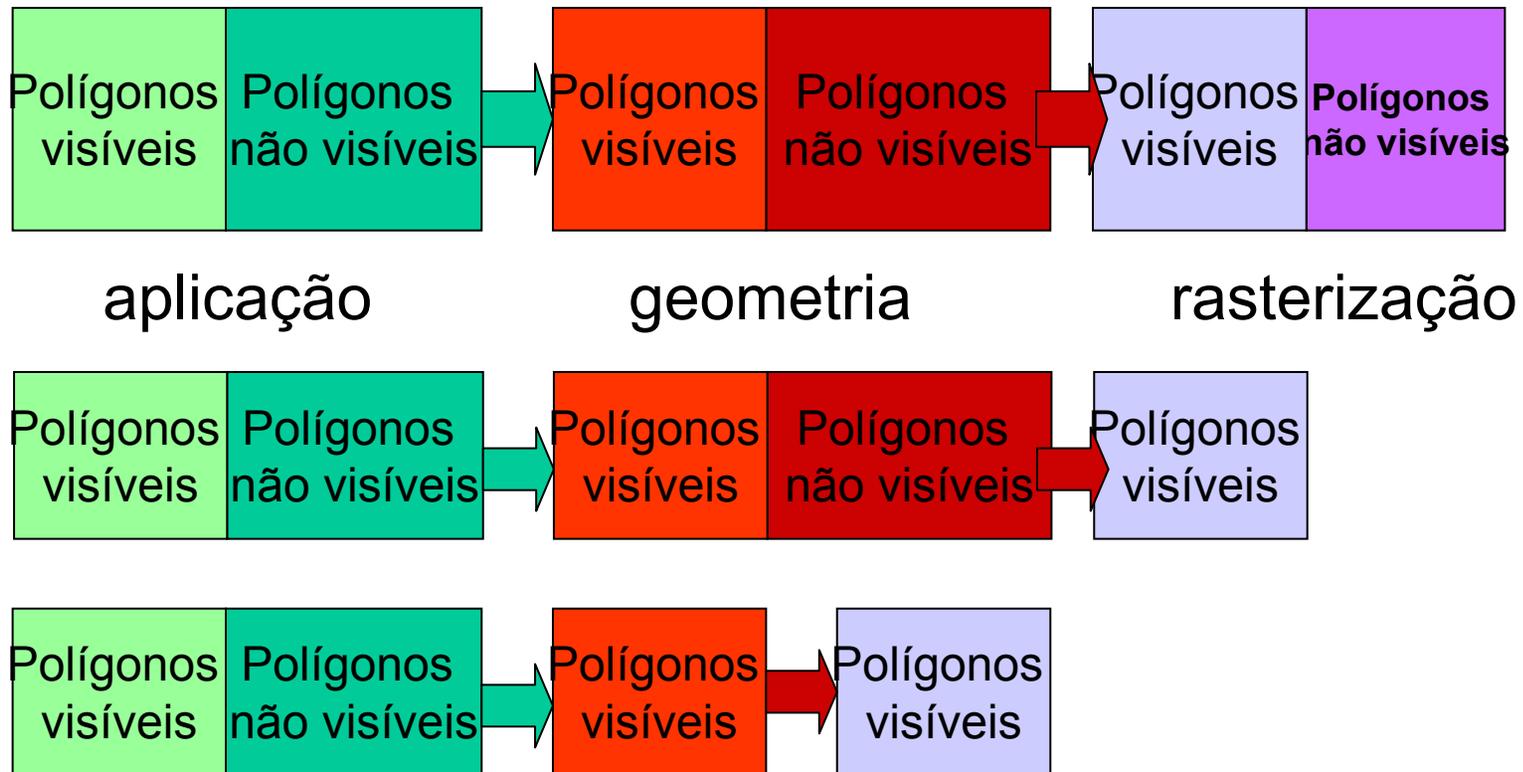


c. Métodos de Culling

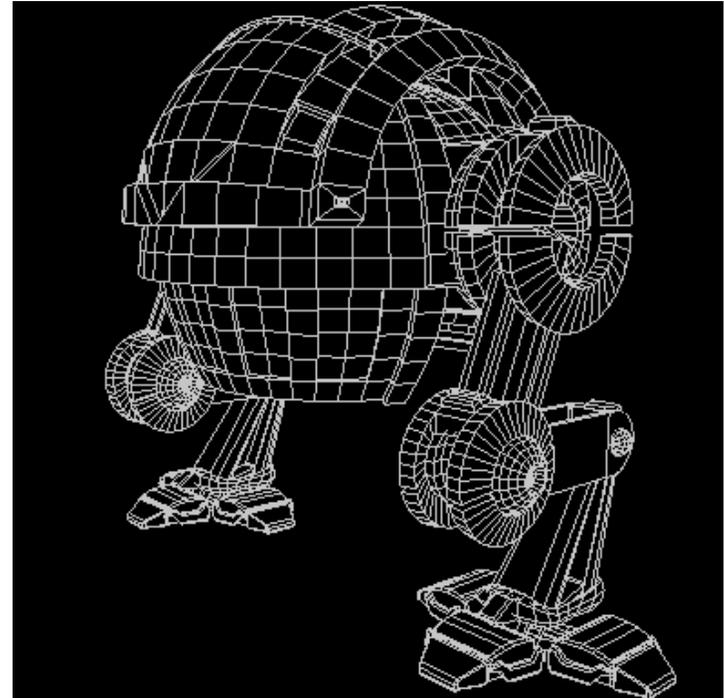
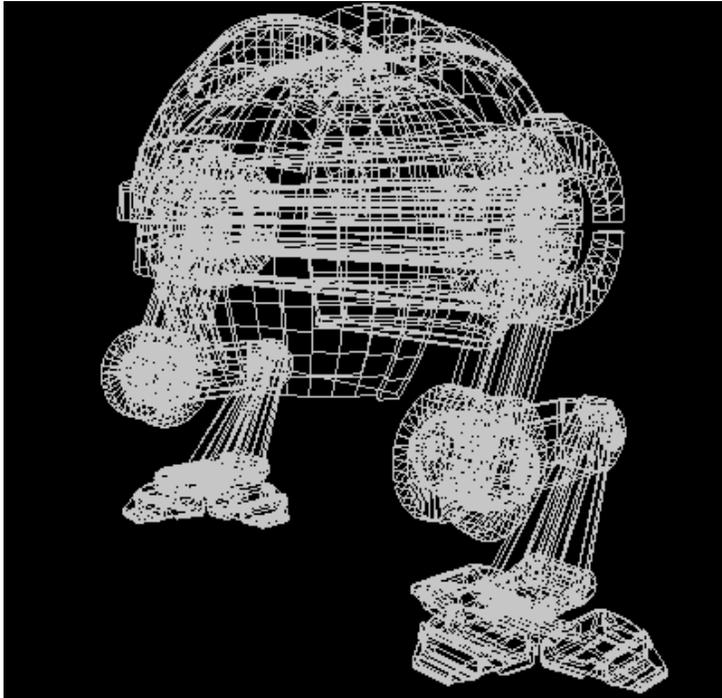


Culling

- Estrutura de Dados
- Estágio do Culling
- Gargalo de Culling

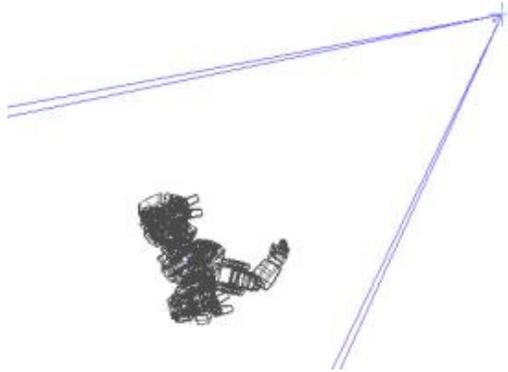


Backface Culling

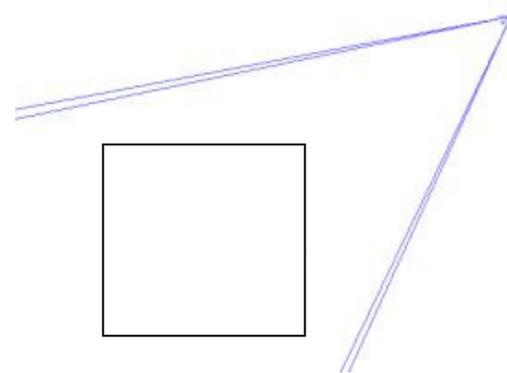


Estágio de Aplicação x Estágio de Geometria

Culling baseado em estruturas hierárquicas

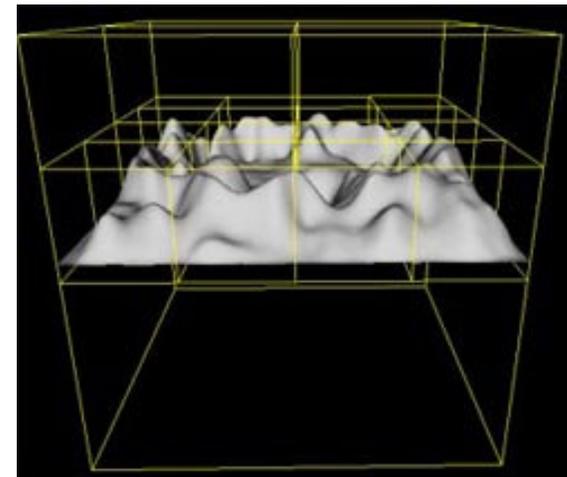
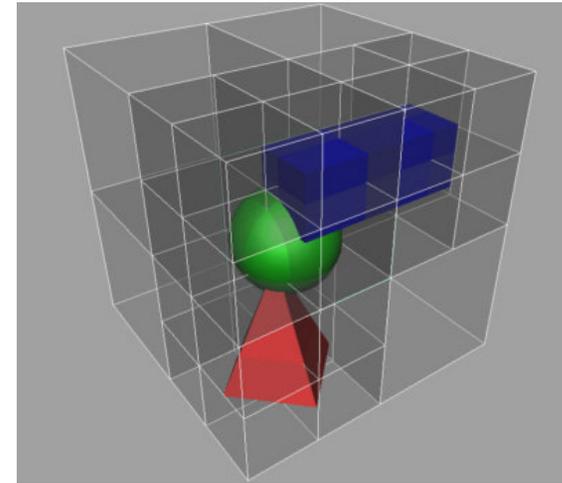
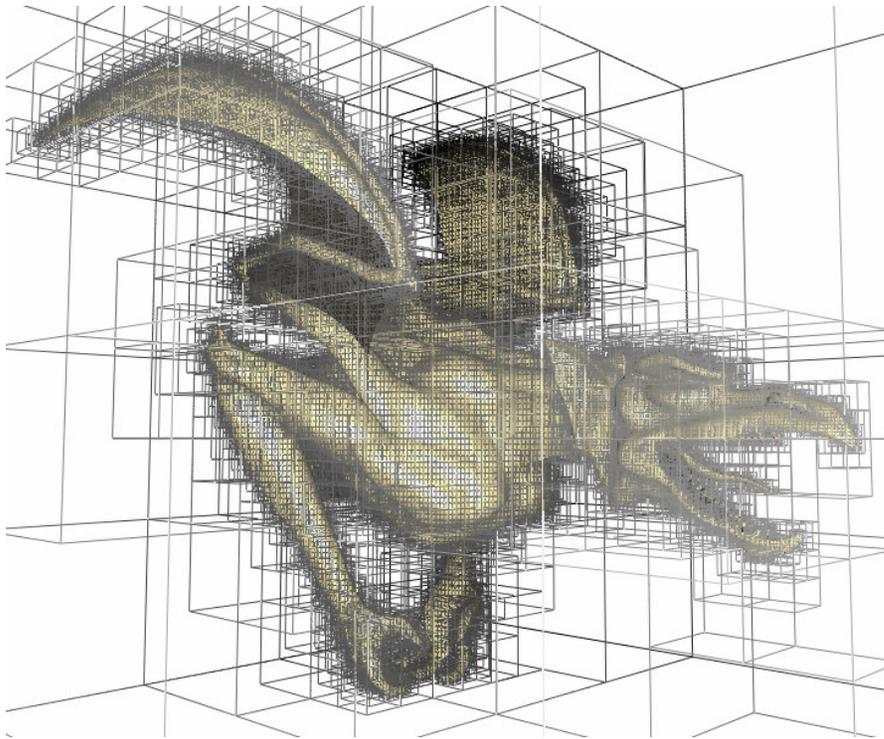


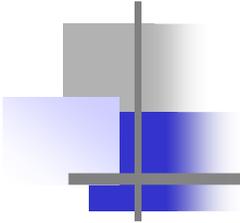
Campo de Visão



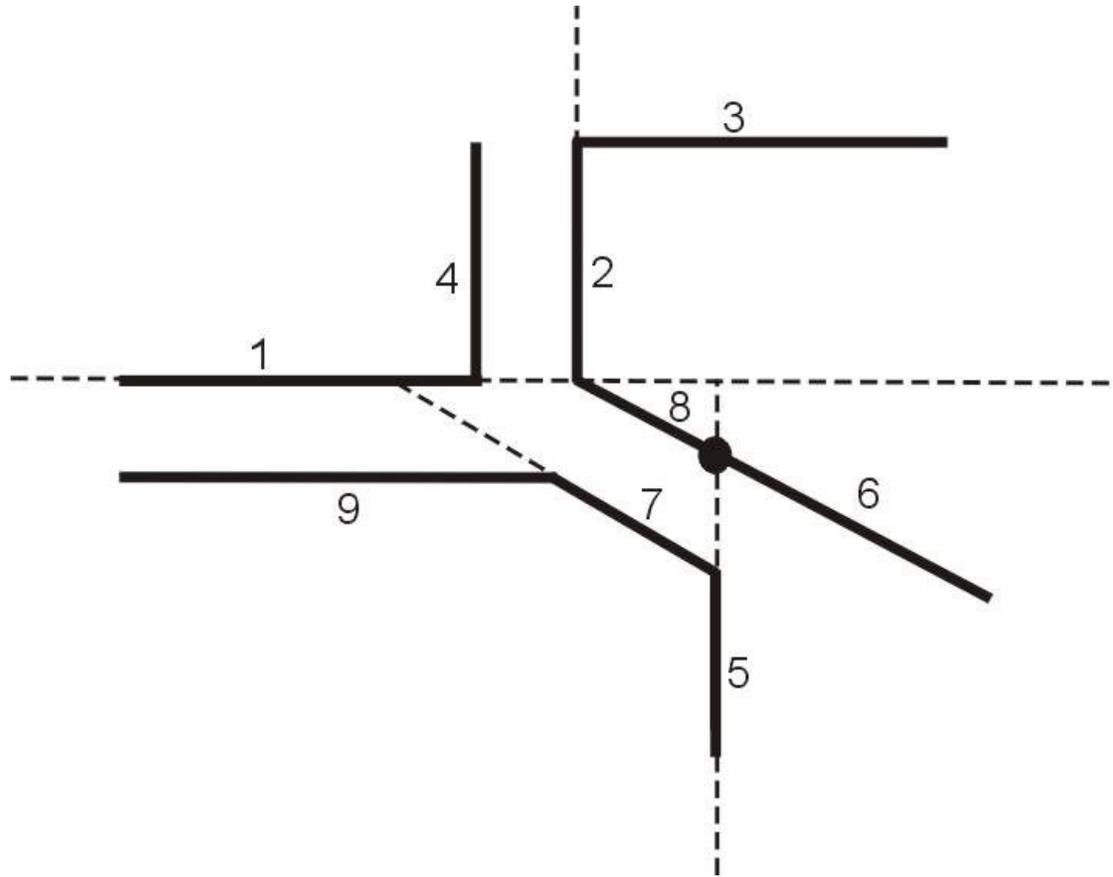
Bounding Volumes

Octree – Estrutura Hierárquica

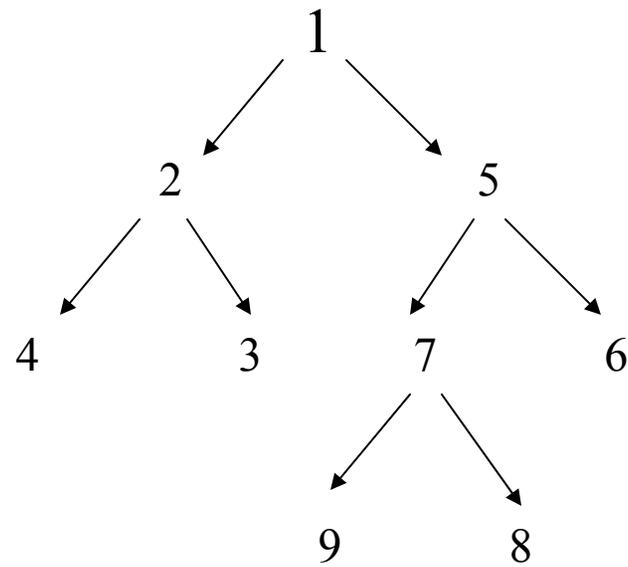
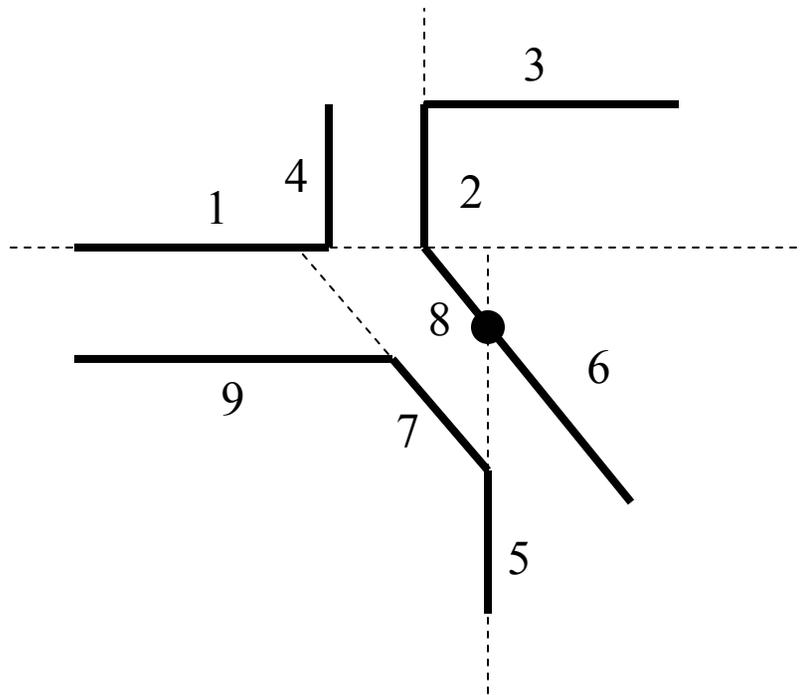




BSPs



BSPs



BSPs - Visualização

Desenha_BSP (O, no_Arvore_BSP)

Se (no_Arvore_BSP é folha)

Plota_Poligono (no_Arvore_BSP)

Senão

Testa de que lado O está em relação ao plano de no_arvore_BSP

Se O estiver à direita do plano

Desenha_BSP (O, no_Arvore_BSP -> esquerda)

Plota_Poligono (no_Arvore_BSP)

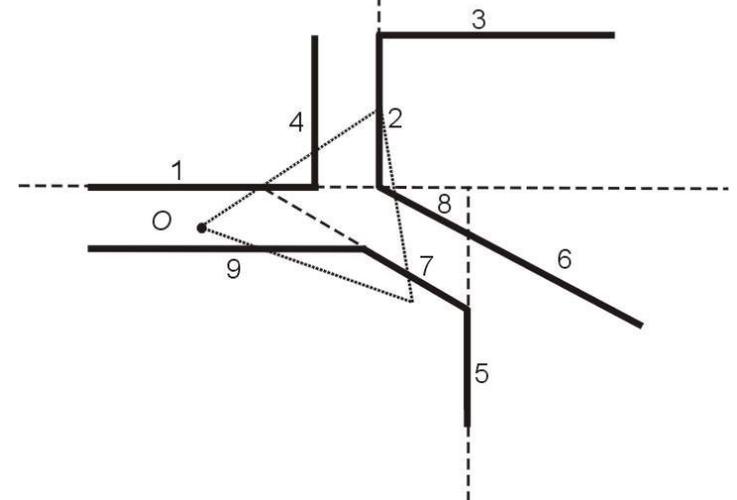
Desenha_BSP (O, no_Arvore_BSP -> direita)

Se O estiver à esquerda do plano

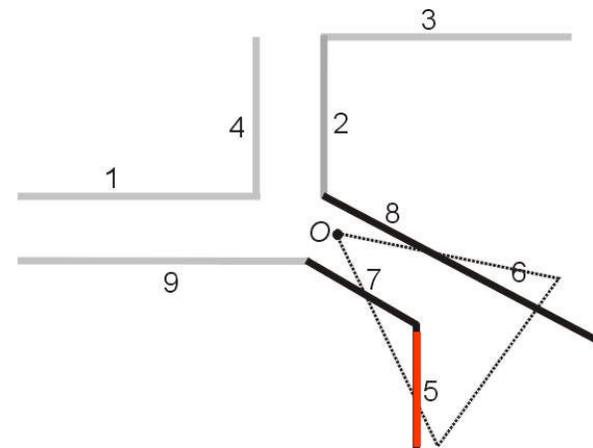
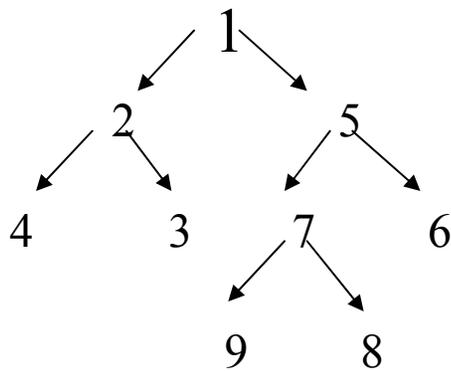
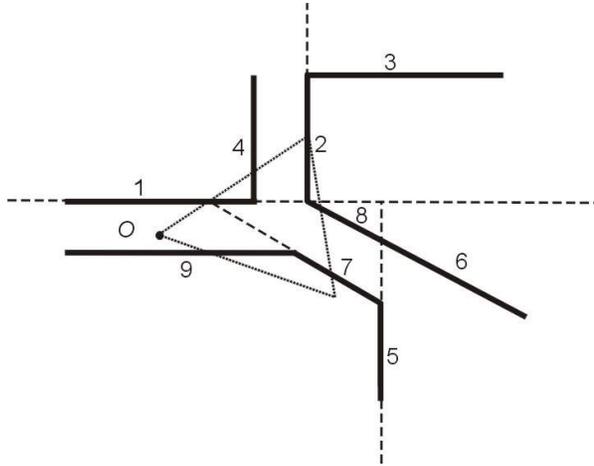
Desenha_BSP (O, no_Arvore_BSP -> direita)

Plota_Poligono (no_Arvore_BSP)

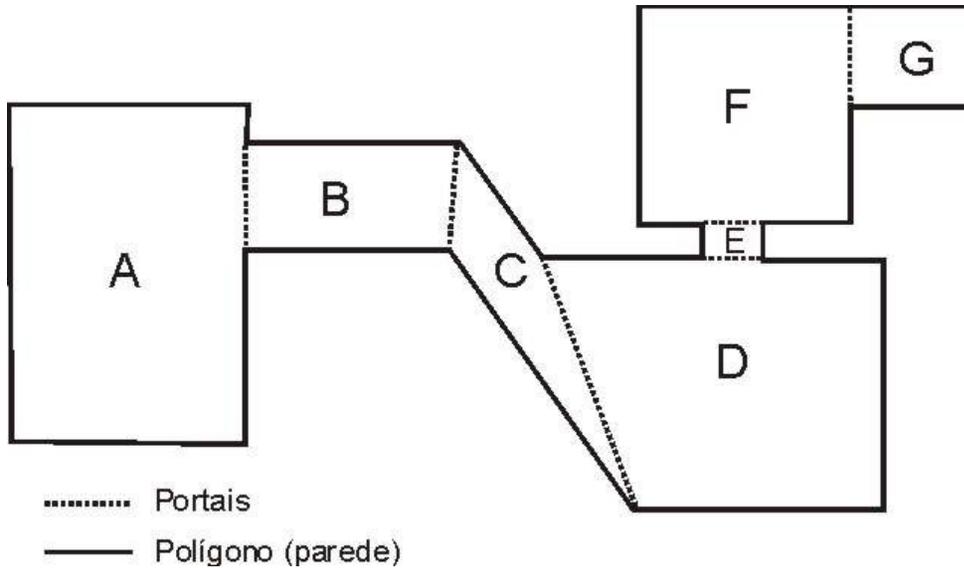
Desenha_BSP (O, no_Arvore_BSP -> esquerda)



BSPs - Visualização



Portais



PVS

	A	B	C	D
A	1	1	0	0
B	1	1	1	1
C	0	1	1	1
D	0	1	1	1

Portais - Visualização

```
Render (Celula* celula, Camera* camera, View* view)
```

```
{
```

```
    Para todos os polígonos da celula onde se encontra o observador faça
```

```
        Se o polígono não é portal então
```

```
            Plote o polígono clipado para a tela
```

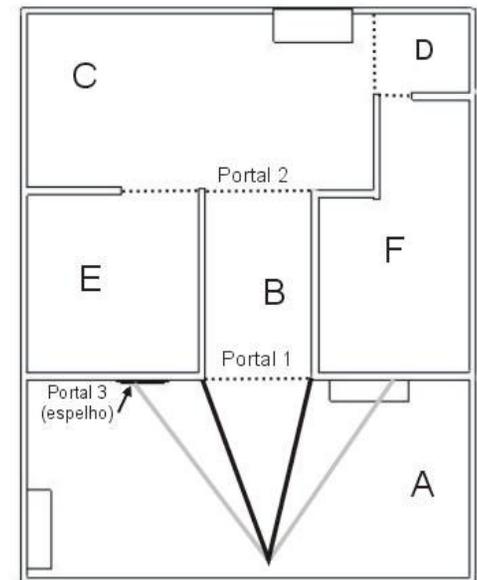
```
        Senão
```

```
            Crie um novo view utilizando o portal e o view corrente
```

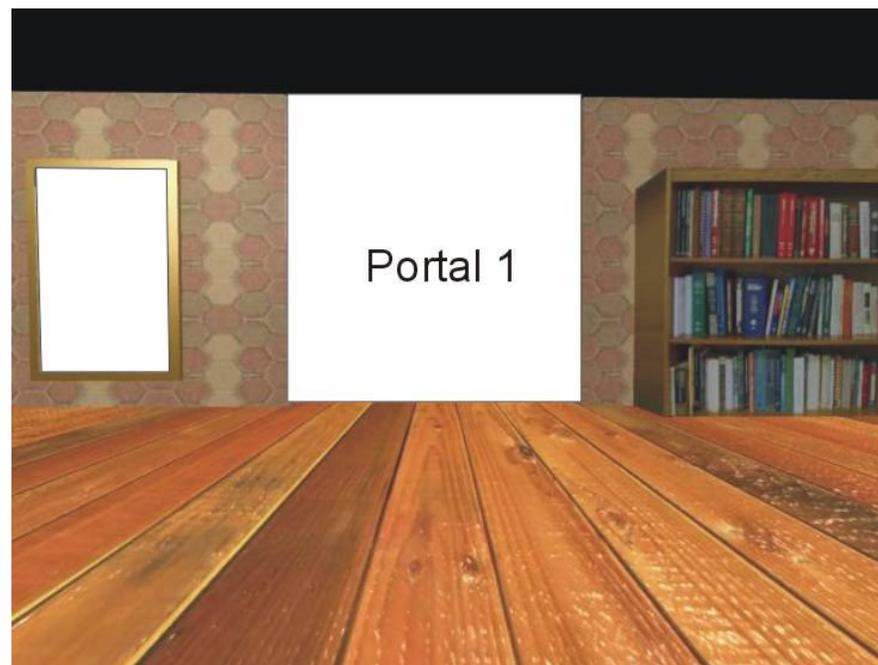
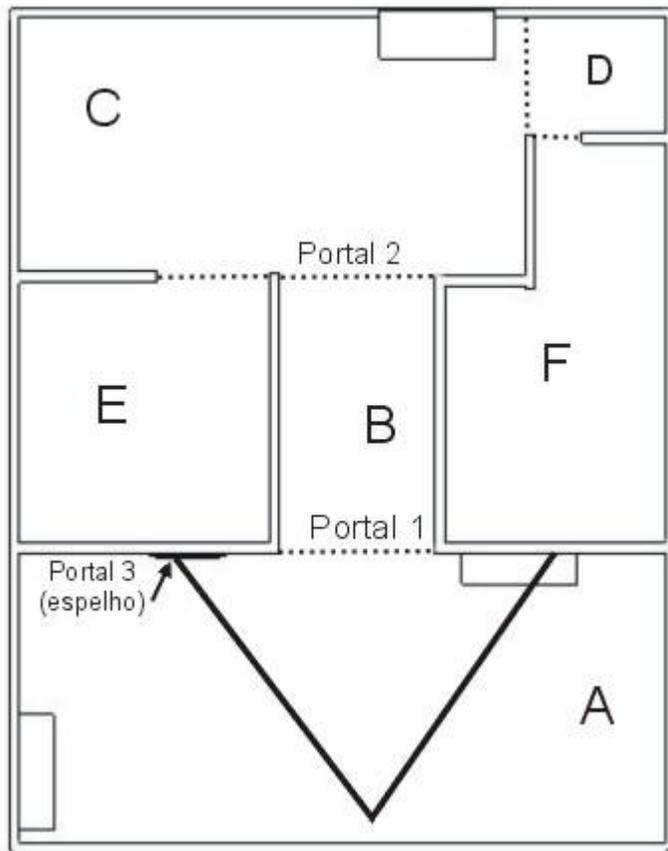
```
            render (célula_vizinha, camera, novo_view)
```

```
}
```

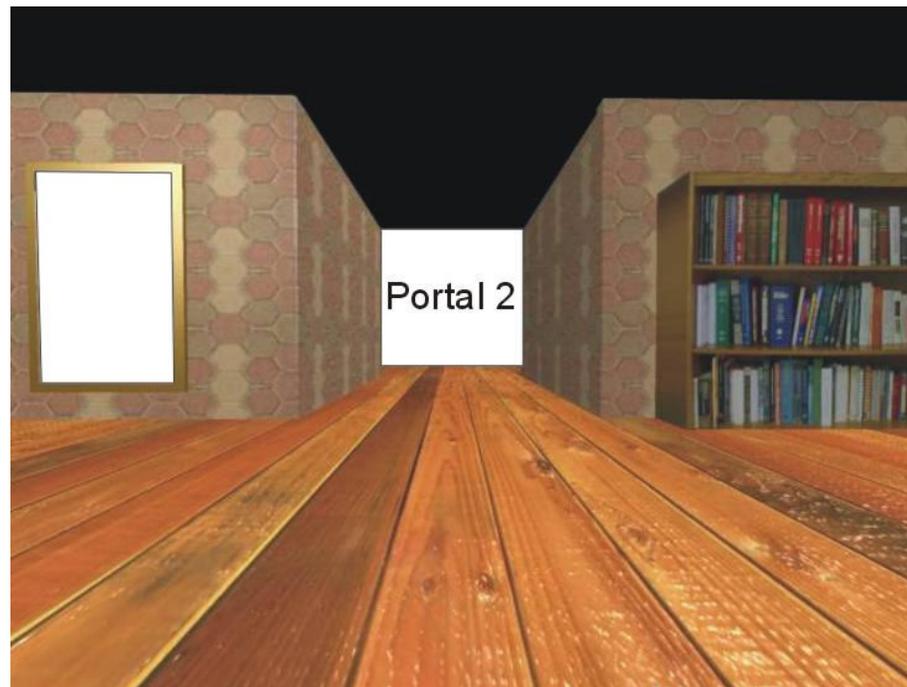
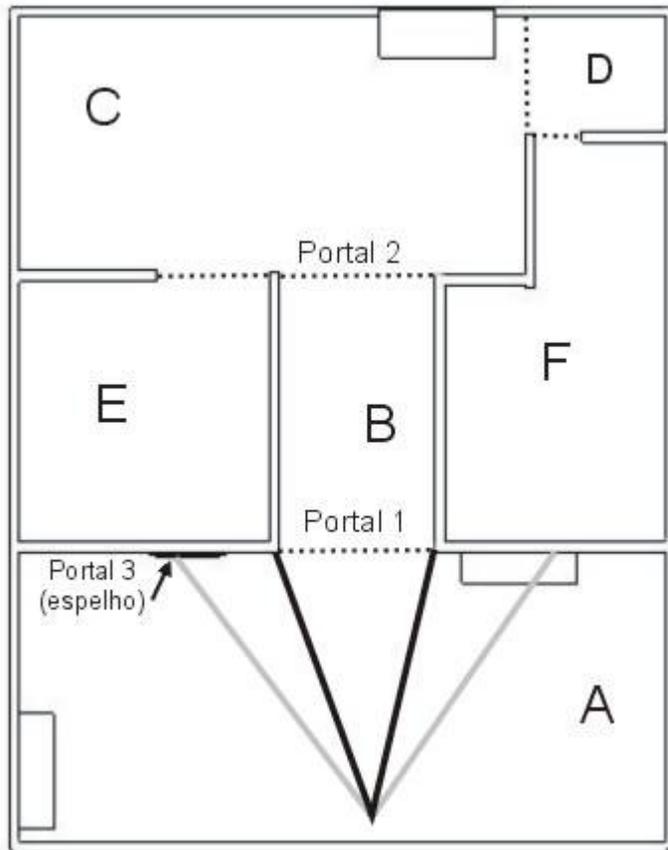
- 1) Qual a condição de parada da recursão?
- 2) Onde entram as PVS nesta história?



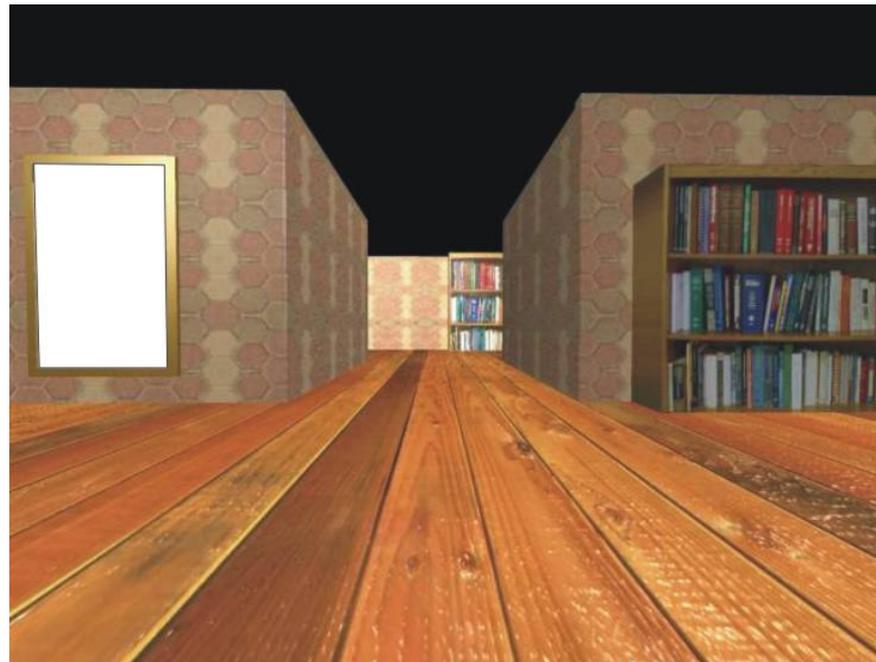
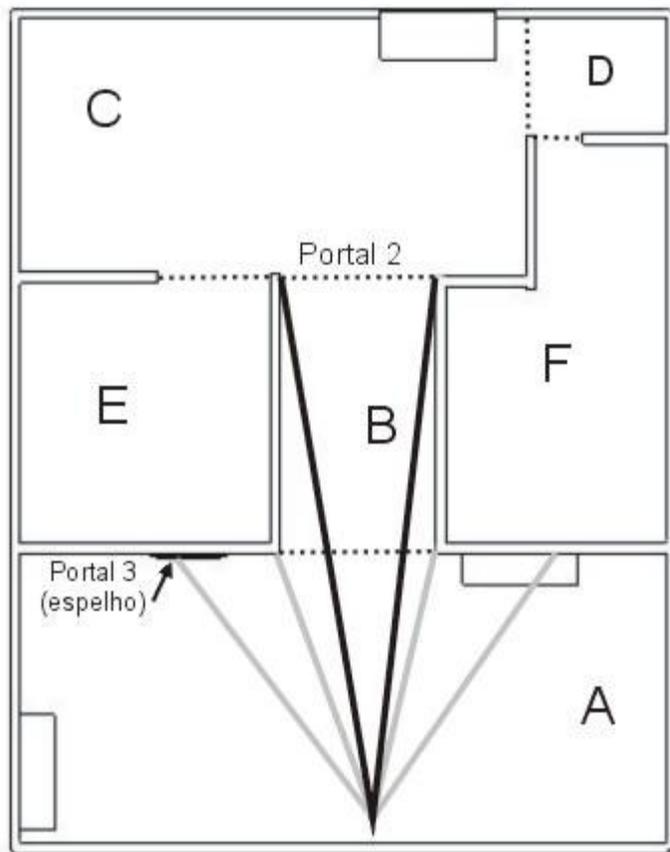
Portais - Visualização



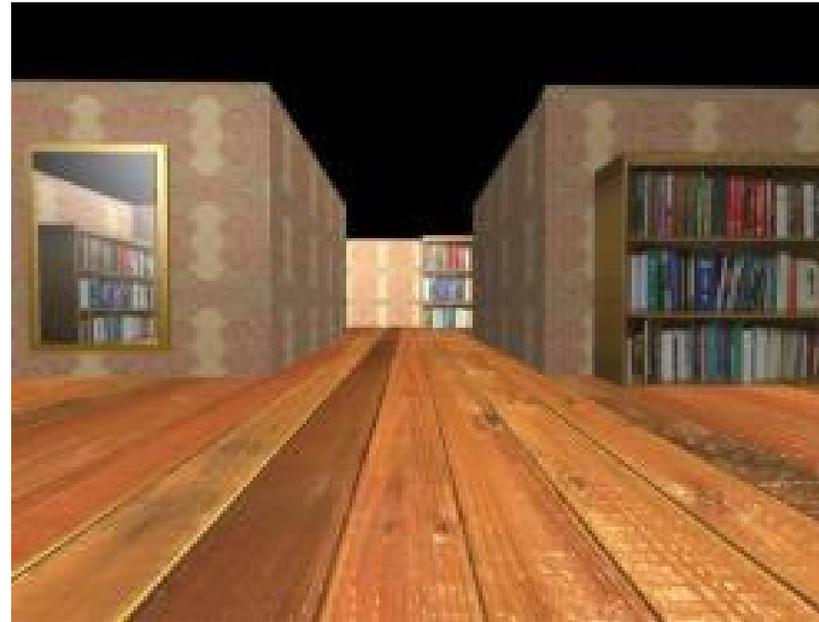
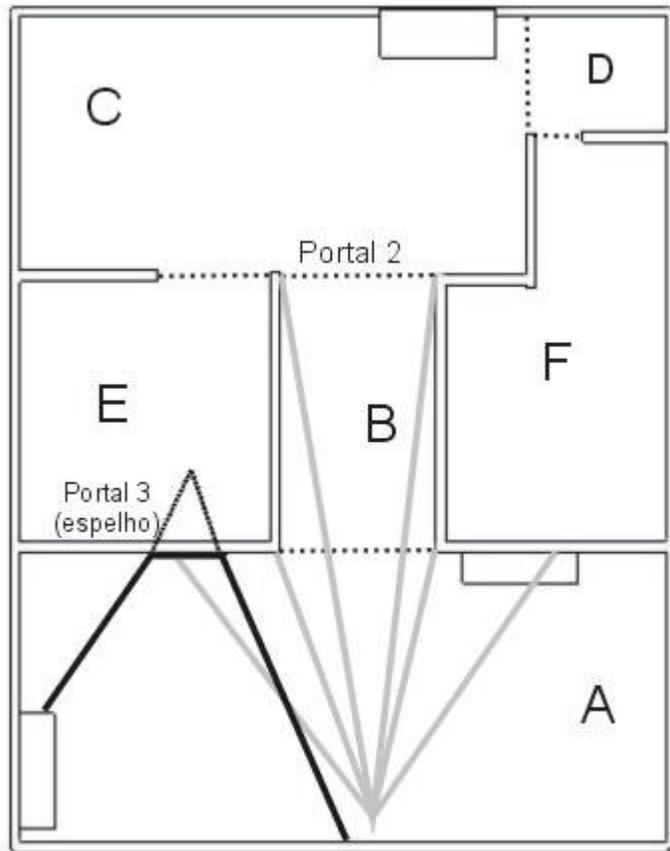
Portais - Visualização



Portais - Visualização

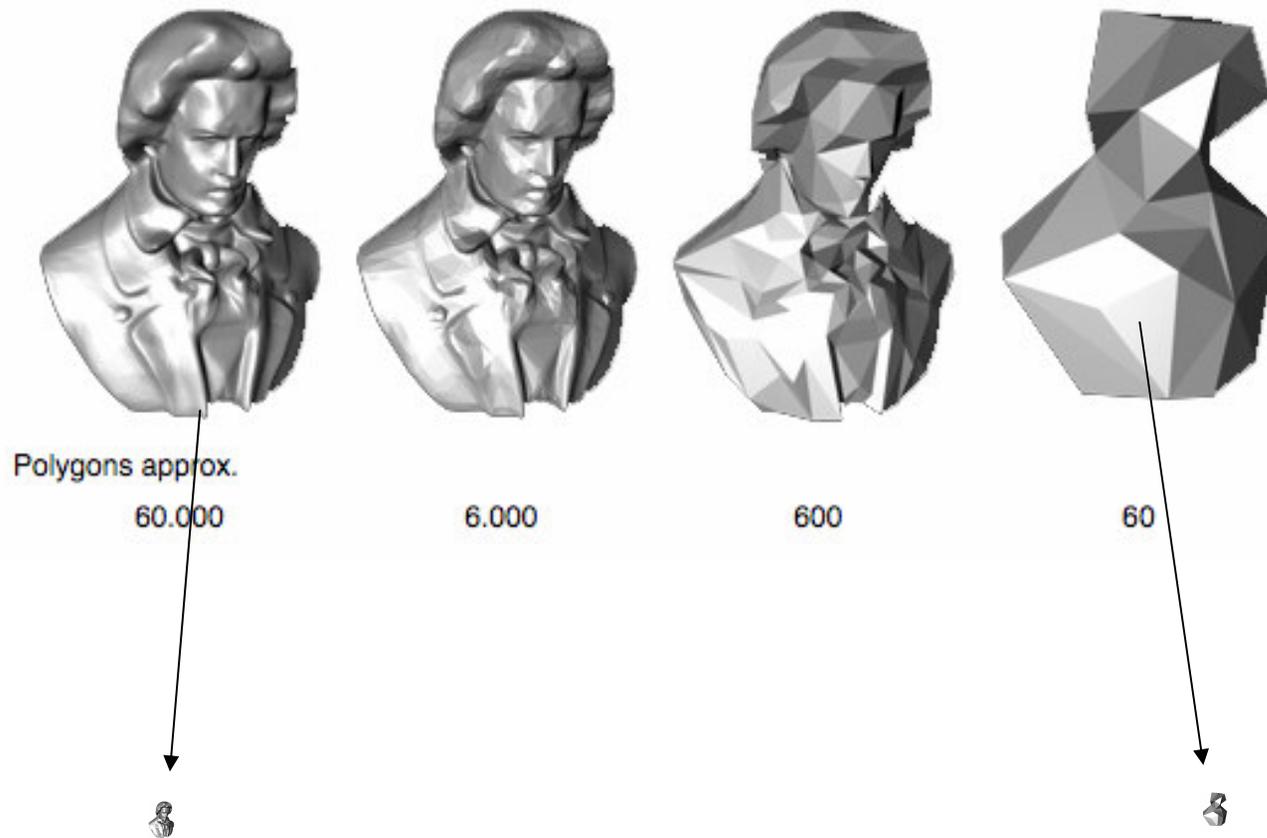


Portais - Visualização



d. Level of Details

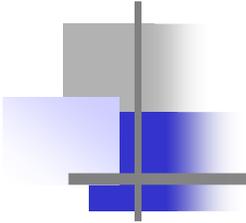
Idéia fundamental: simplificar modelos de acordo com distância



d. LOD Switching

Efeito de Popping





d. LOD Switching

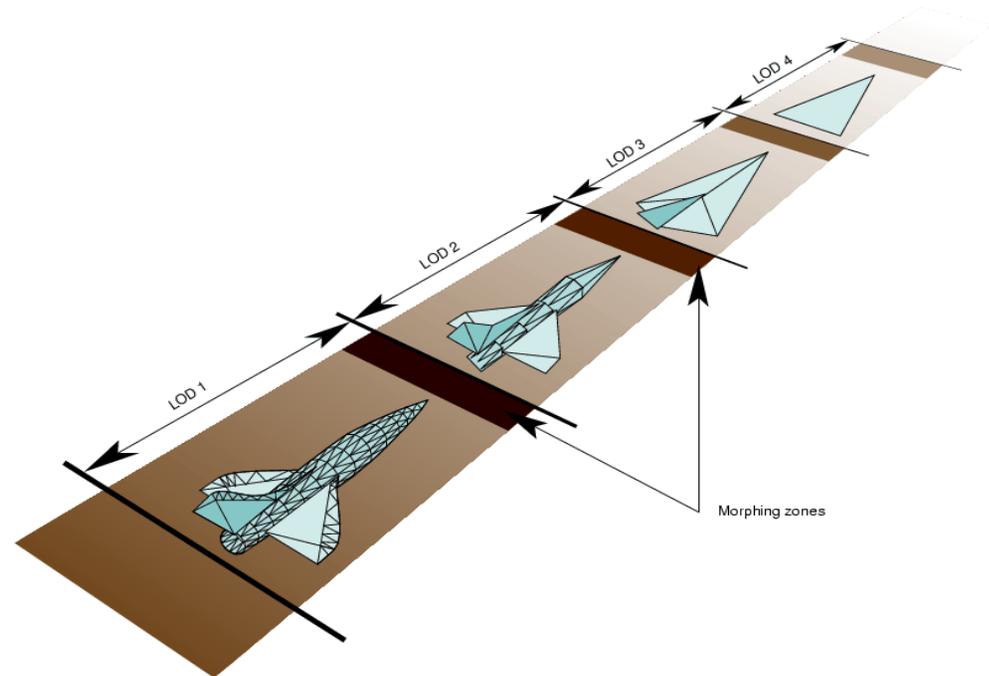
1) Geometrias Discretas de LOD

- Permite indexação direta de triângulos pela DMA
(*Direct Memory Access*)

d. LOD Switching

2) Blend LODs

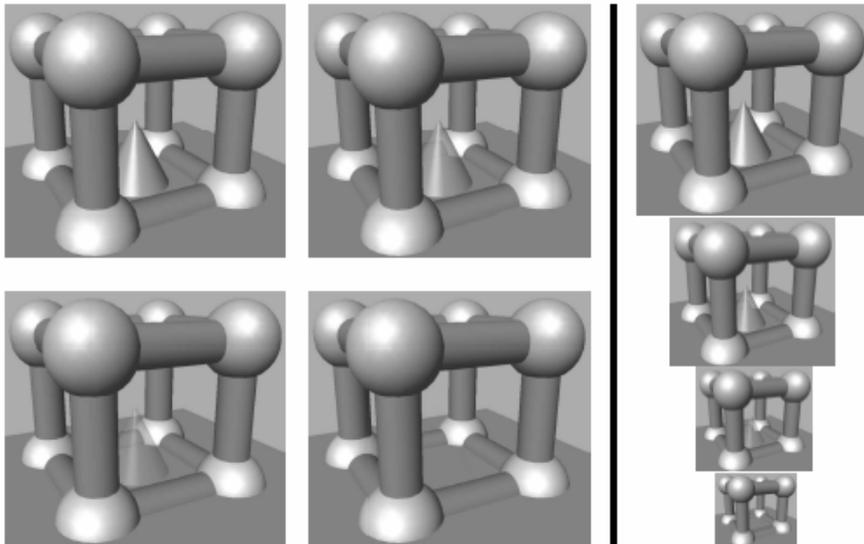
- 2 etapas de rendering
- Z Buffer desligado para o LOD original
- Encarecimento do Pipeline



d. LOD Switching

2) Alpha LODs

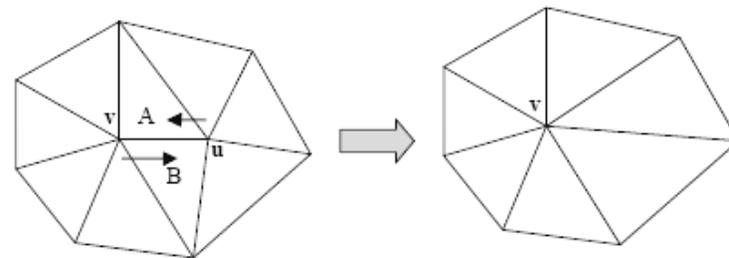
- Objeto vai desaparecendo gradativamente
- Alpha aumenta `a medida que camera se afasta



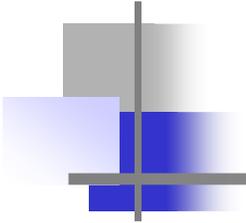
d. LOD Switching

2) Continuous LODs (CLOD)

- Redução Dinâmica
- Problemas: desconhecimento dos modelos, recuperação, dificuldade de lidar com strips, problemas com texturas
- Algumas arestas são selecionadas
- De acordo com critérios, os vértices podem ser animados de forma a colapsarem
- Quando dois vértices estão muito próximos, ocorre um colapso e novos polígonos surgem



Muito útil para terrenos

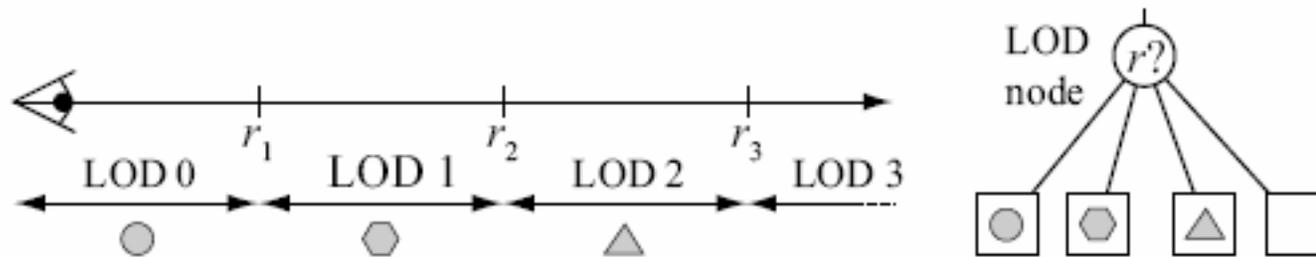


d. LOD Selection

Análise da *Benefit Function*

d. LOD Selection

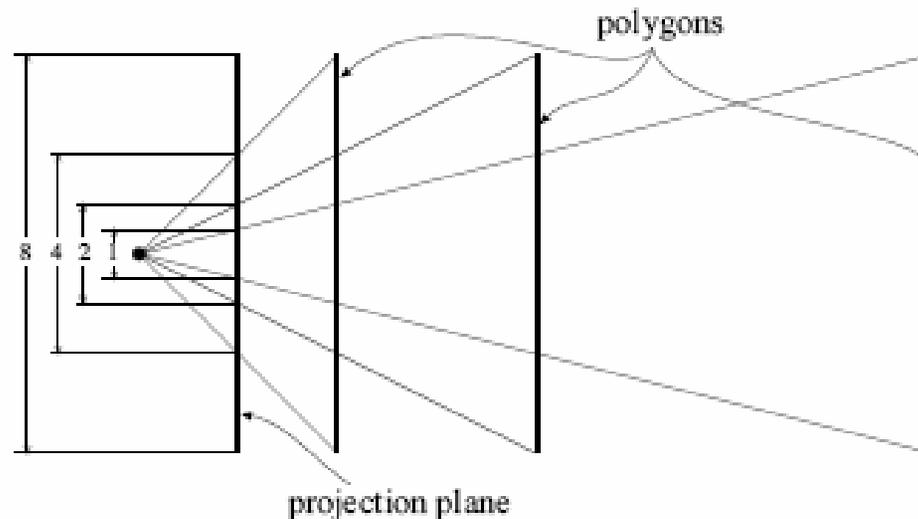
Range Based



d. LOD Selection

Projected Area-Based

$$p = \frac{\pi r^2}{d \cdot (c - v)}$$



p: área projetada

n: distância do observador ao plano de projeção

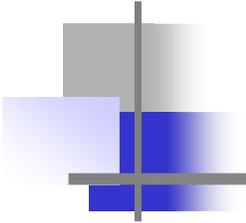
r: raio da bounding sphere

d: vetor observador normalizado

c: centro do bounding sphere

v: posição do observador

d.(c - v): projeção do centro da esfera ao vetor de observador -> distância ao vetor de observação



d. LOD Selection

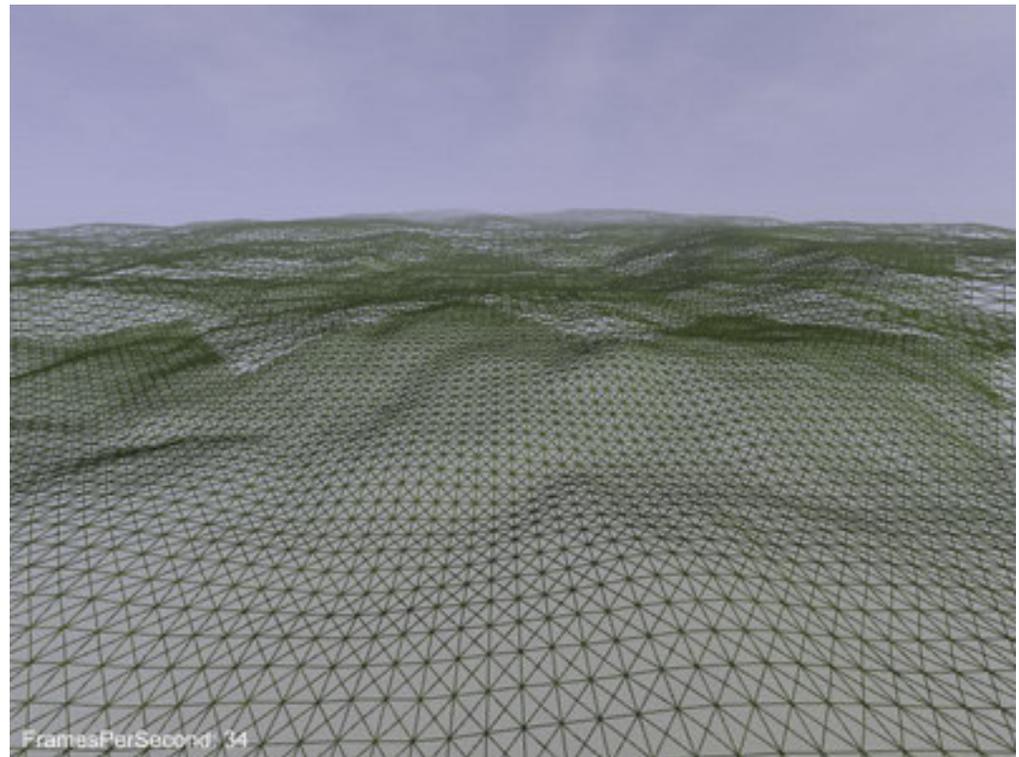
Outros métodos:

- Importância de um objeto
- Focus based Selection
- Motion Based Selection
- Polygon Budget

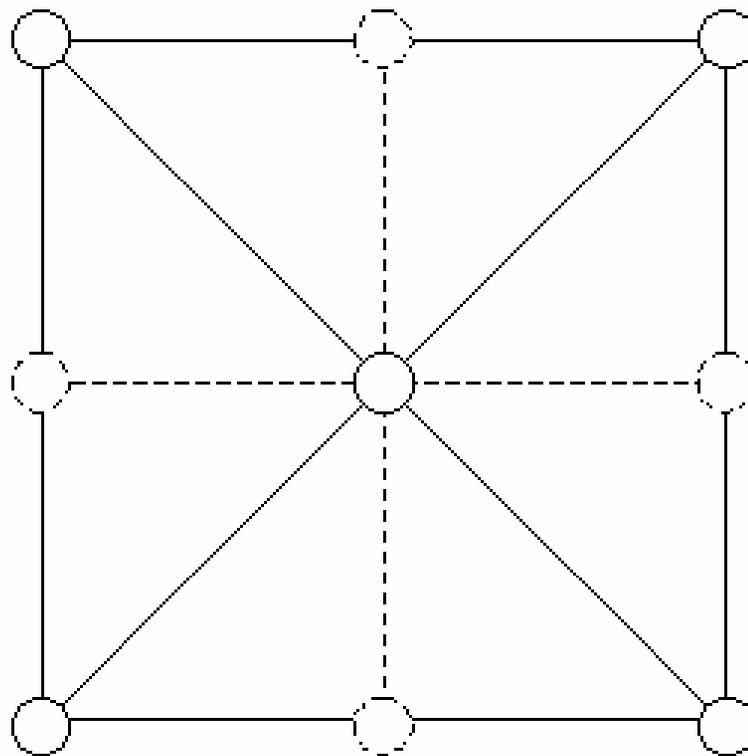
d. LOD em terrenos

Problema: ordem grande de magnitude: ex. 1m a 100000m

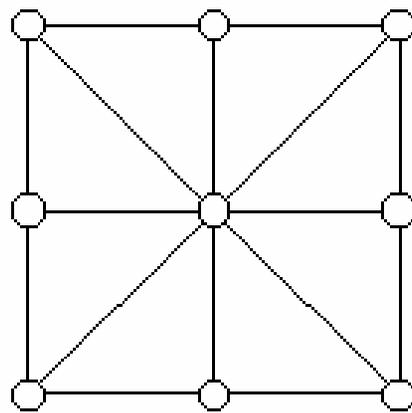
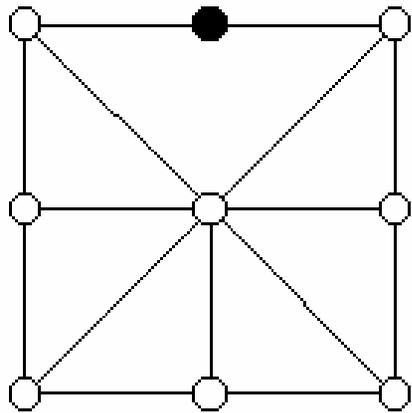
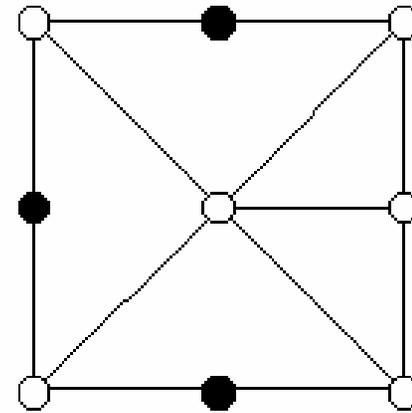
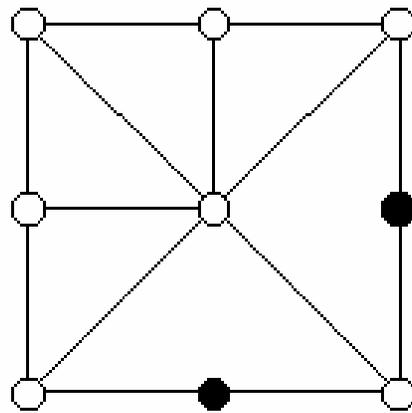
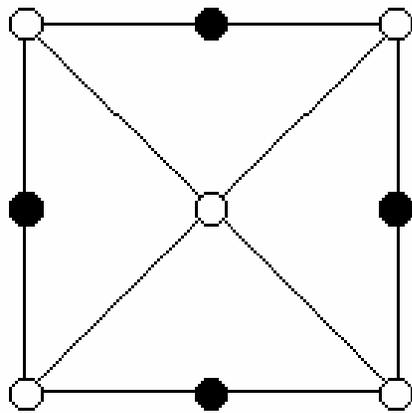
Tratamento Força Bruta



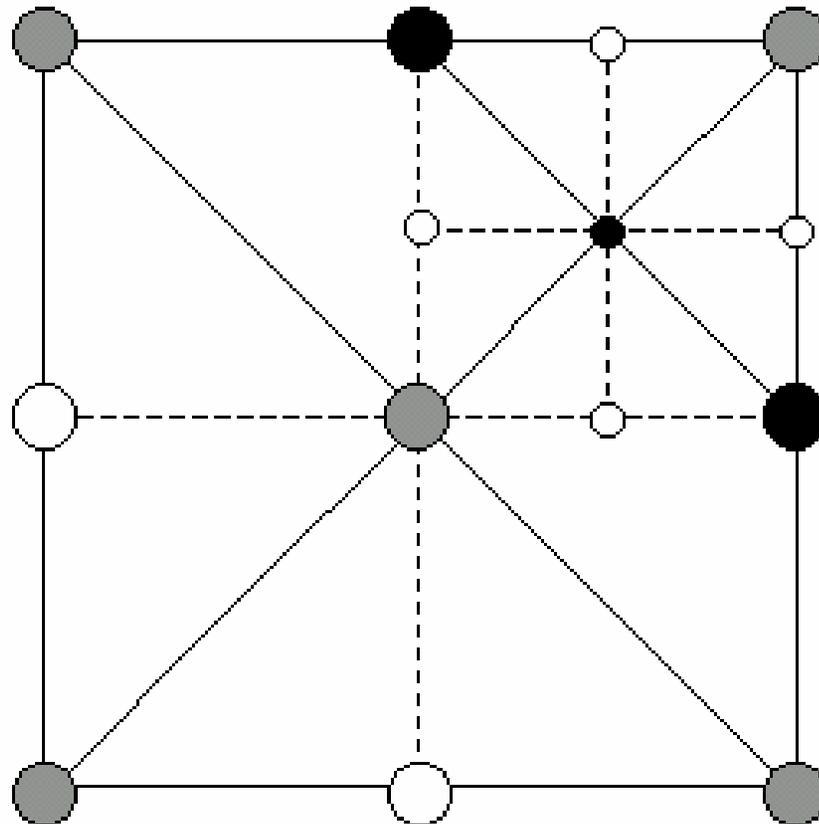
d. LOD em terrenos



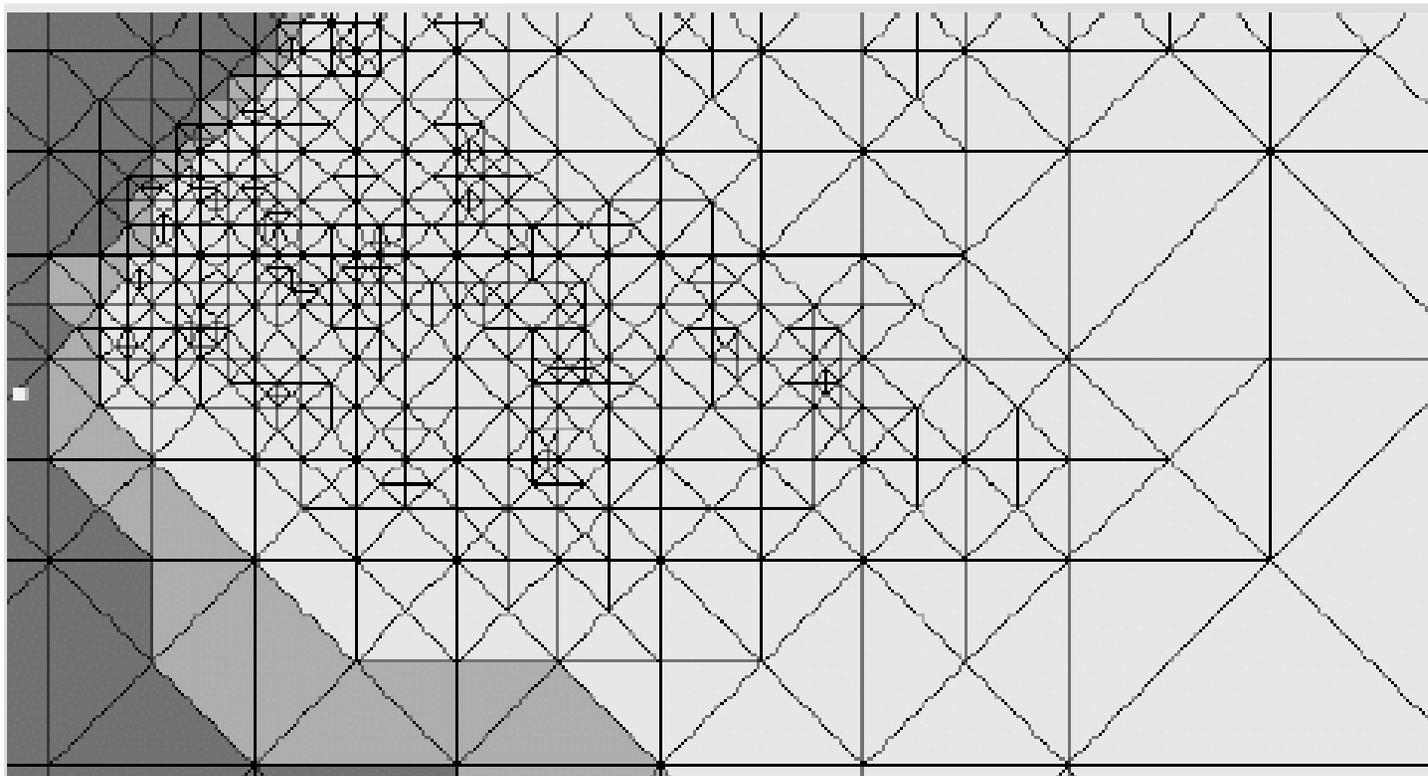
d. LOD em terrenos

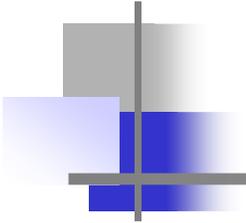


d. LOD em terrenos

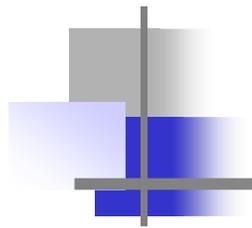


d. LOD em terrenos





Mais uma última coisa sobre Geometria... (prometo)



Texturas



Importância das texturas

Redução da Geometria da cena



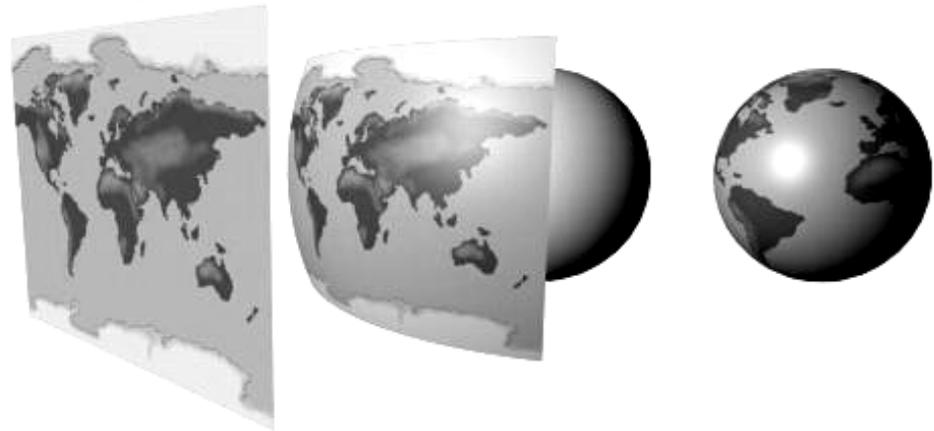
Importância das texturas

Ambientação do jogo



Definição e tipos de texturas

Bidimensional 2D => 3D



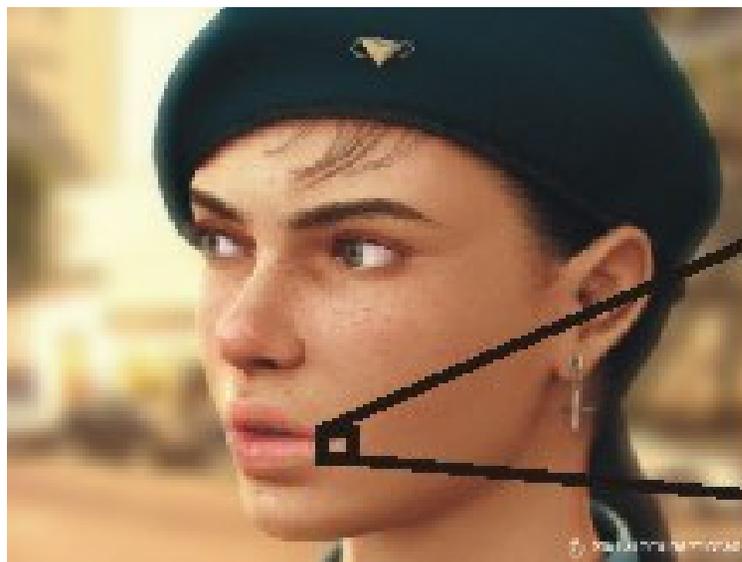
Tridimensional 3D => 3D



Imagem

Texel

Matrizes de texels



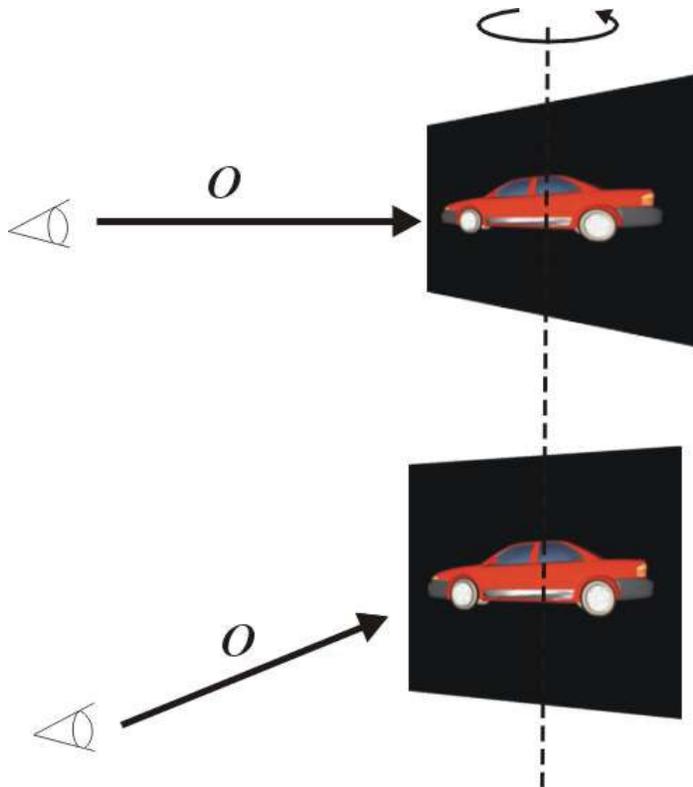
R = 255 G = 0 B = 0	R = 205 G = 40 B = 40	R = 175 G = 130 B = 40	R = 20 G = 20 B = 10
R = 225 G = 80 B = 60	R = 205 G = 140 B = 70	R = 135 G = 40 B = 30	R = 5 G = 0 B = 0
R = 225 G = 180 B = 60	R = 245 G = 180 B = 70	R = 155 G = 90 B = 30	R = 115 G = 50 B = 50

Imagem

Alpha Channel (32 bits)



Sprites



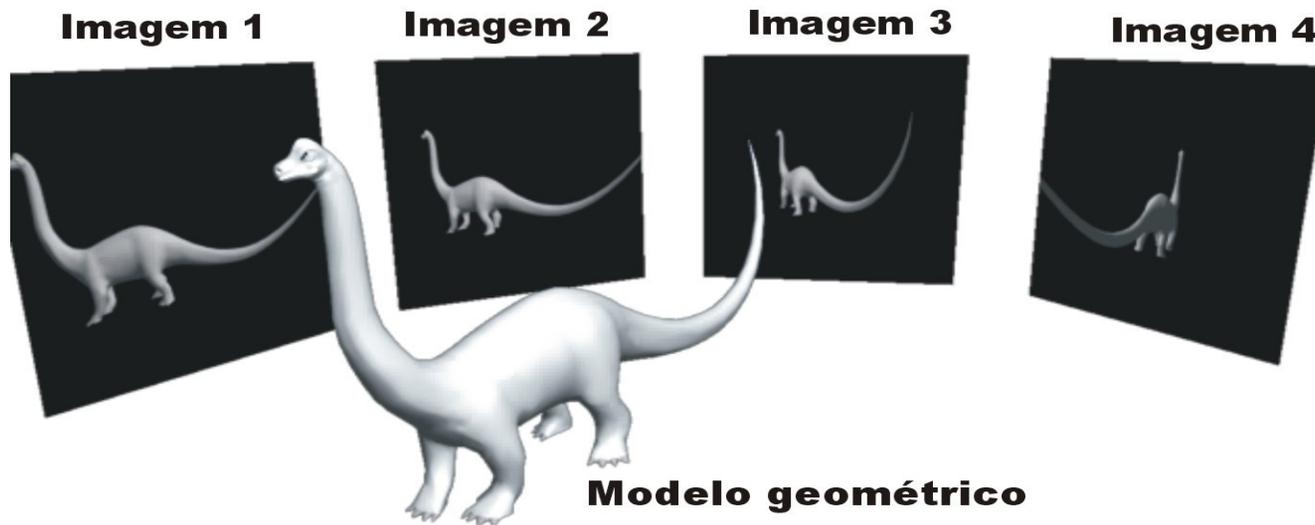
Operador $R(E, O)$

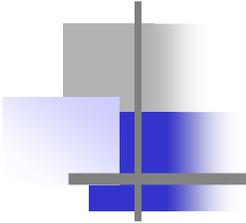
Garante a propriedade:

$$\theta = \cos^{-1}(O \cdot N_E) = 0$$

Problemas deste tipo de sprite

Sprites Alternáveis





Diversos tipos de aplicação de textura

Cor da superfície

Mapa de reflexo (cromo)

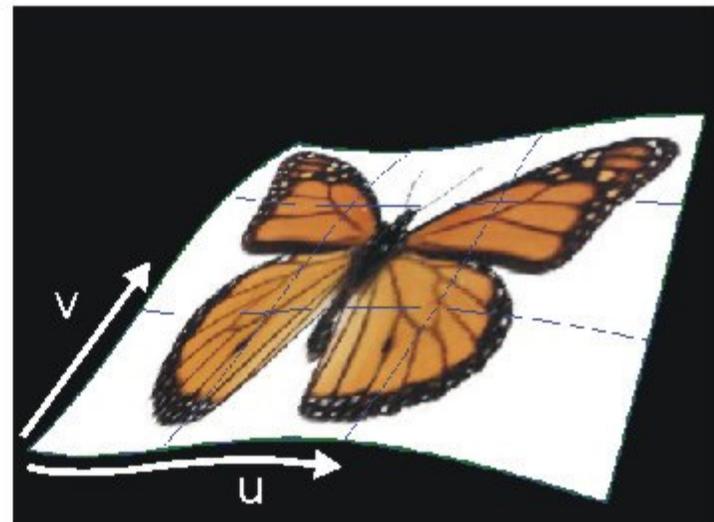
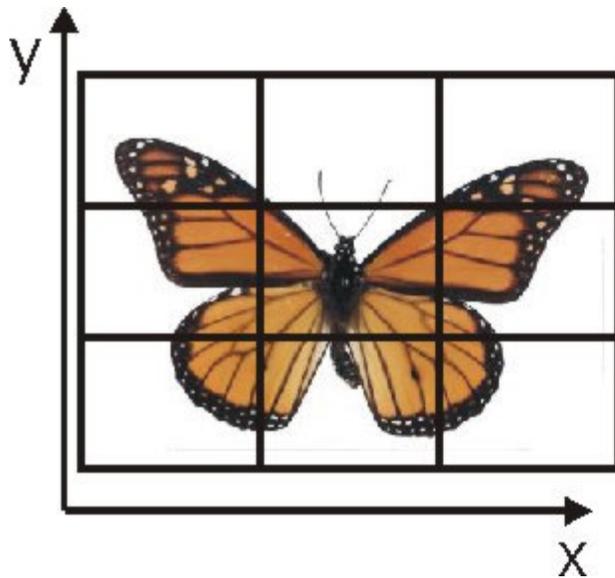
Mapa de opacidade (grade)

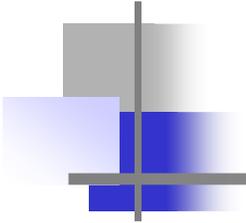
Mapa de relevo (laranja)

Projeção da Textura

Problema: Aplicar um objeto 2D sobre outro 3D

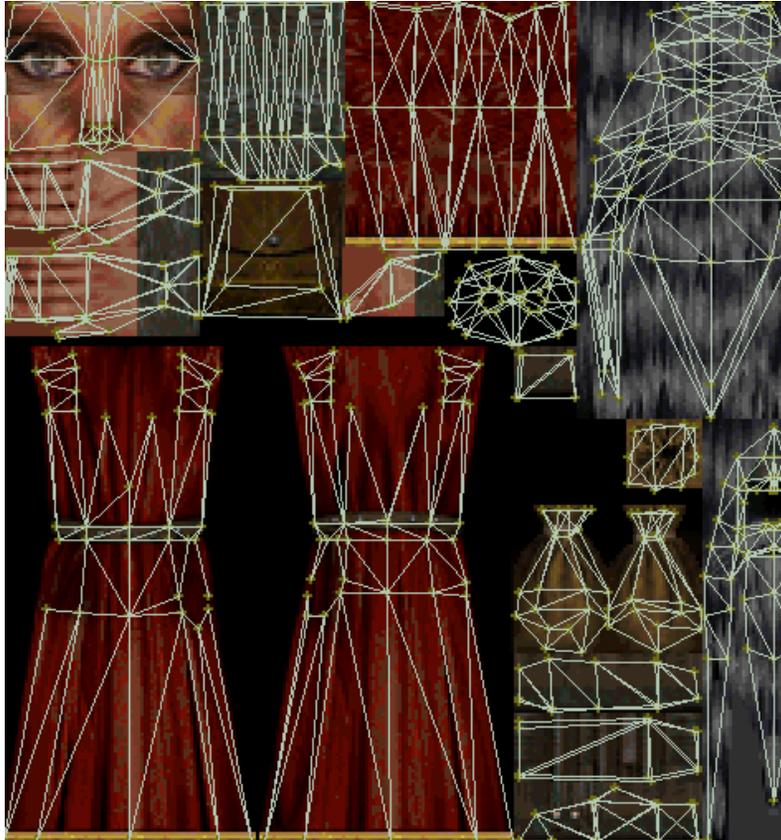
Parametrização de uma superfície



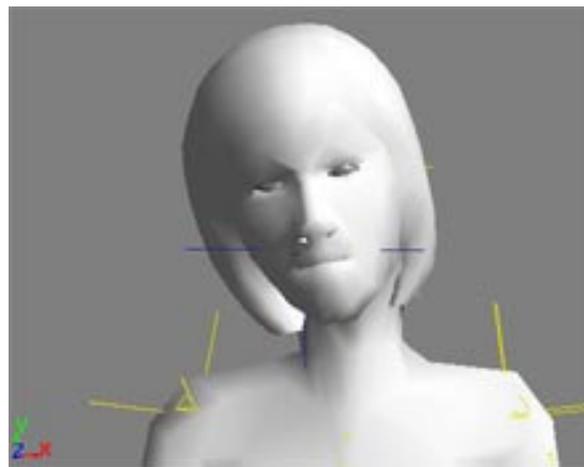
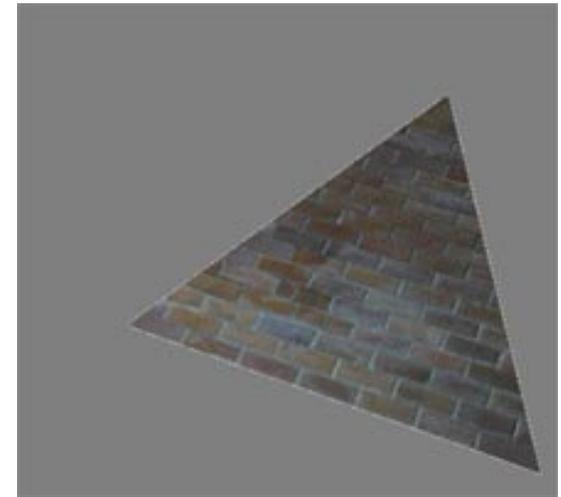
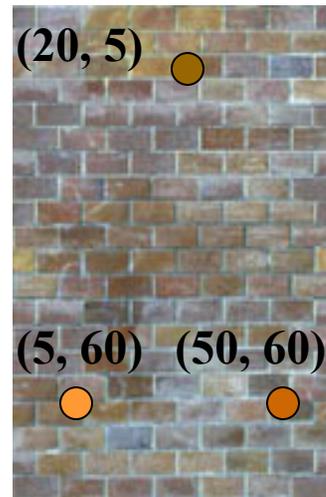
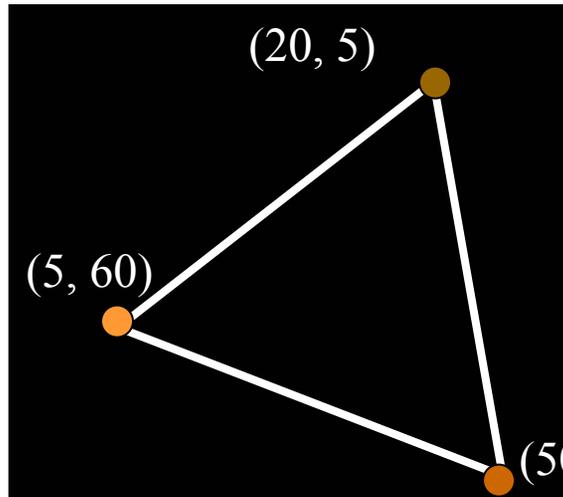


Projeção da Textura - Exemplo de esfera

Métodos mais comuns de aplicação de texturas em jogos



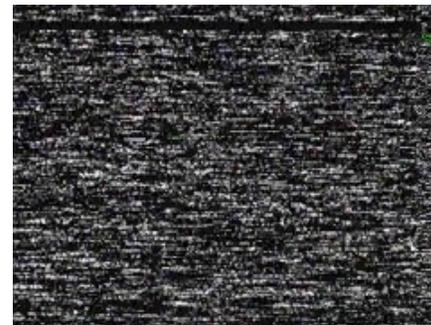
Mas como funciona no Pipeline Gráfico TR?



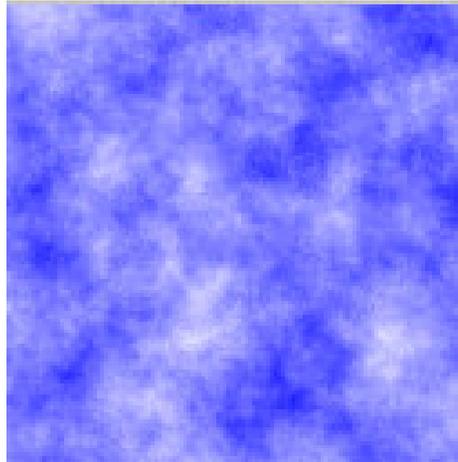
Texturas Procedurais

Funções Básicas (contra exemplo: função random)

- Pseudo-randomicidade;
- Não pode haver periodicidade de padrões;
- Funções devem ser estacionárias e isotrópicas.

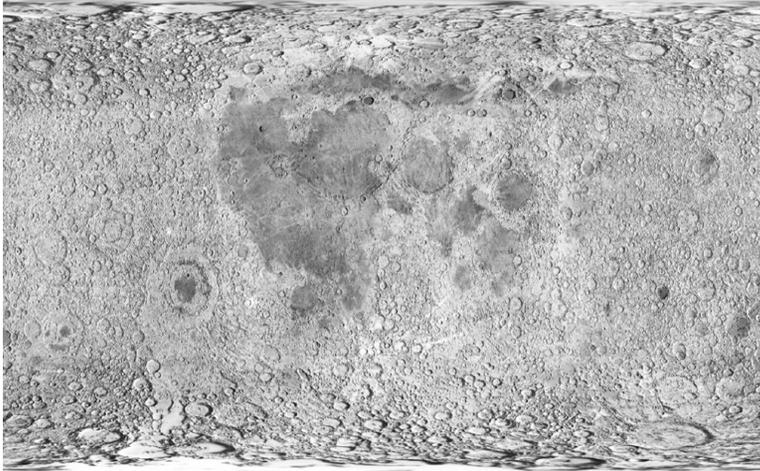


Texturas Procedurais

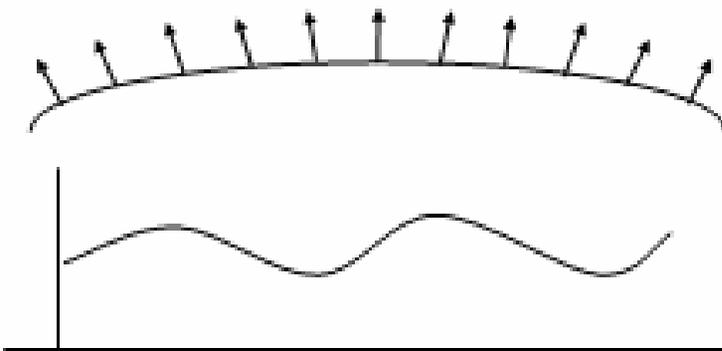


Implementações em
hardware

Bump Mapping

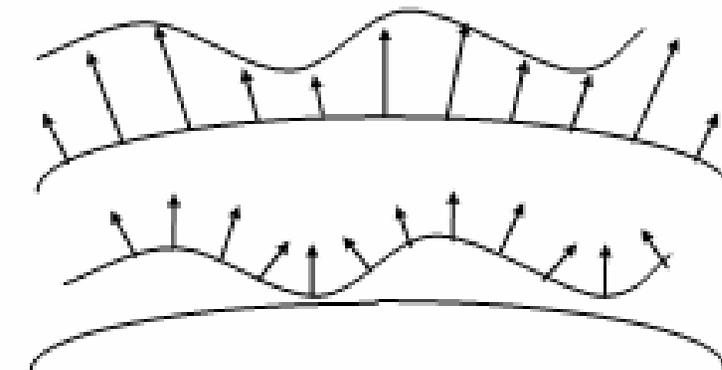


Bump Mapping



Superfície original $O(u)$

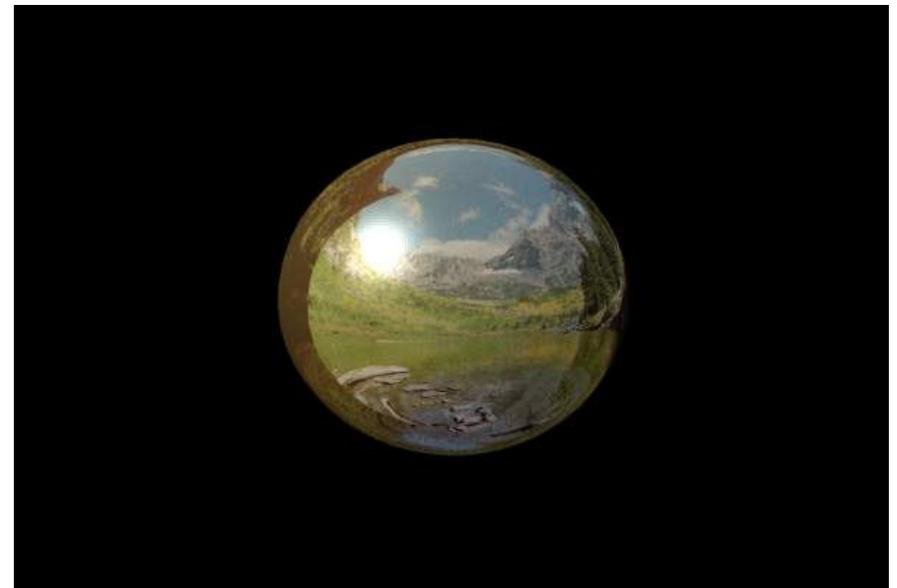
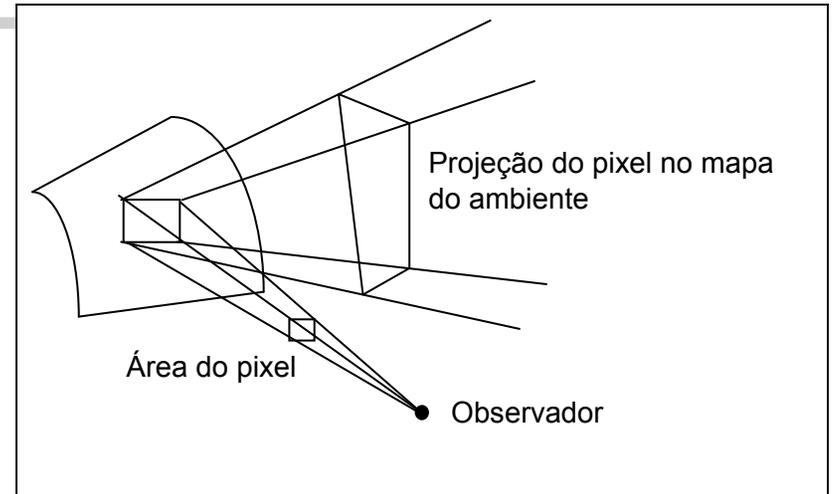
Uma bump map $B(u)$ qualquer



Ajustando $O(u)$ usando $B(u)$

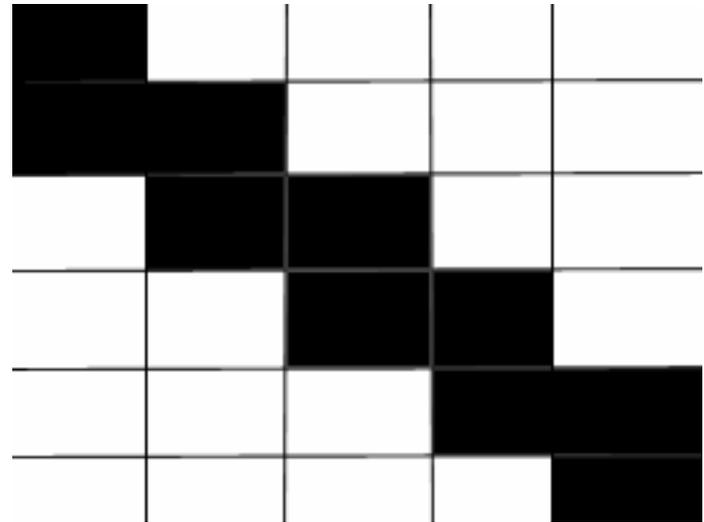
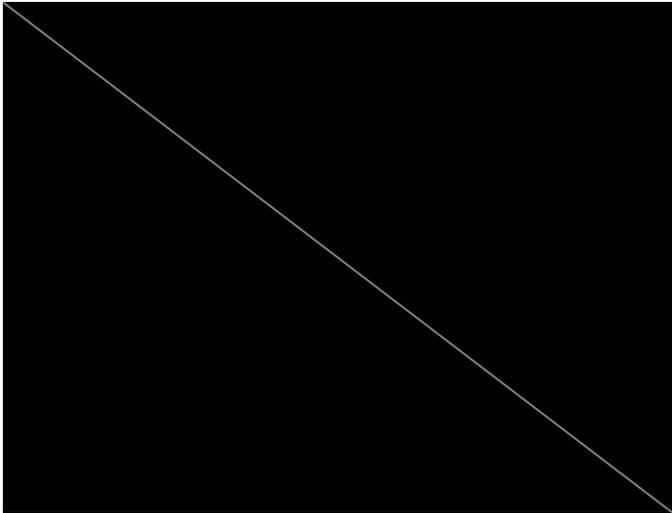
Novos vetores da superfície $O(u)$

Environment Mapping



Aliasing e métodos de correção (amostragem)

Contínuo x Discreto

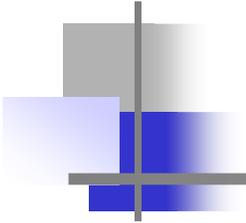


Problema: texturas pequenas para áreas grandes

Light Maps



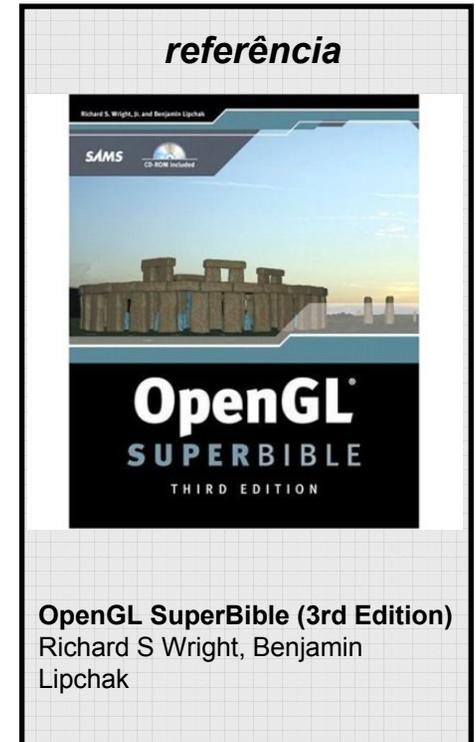
$$\text{Cor_Pixel} = \text{Texel} \times \text{Light_Map};$$

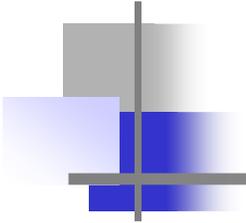


f. Introdução a APIs gráficas

APIs Gráficas e OpenGL

- Conceitos Básicos
- OpenGL x DirectX
- GLUT
- Renderização baseada em estados acumulativos





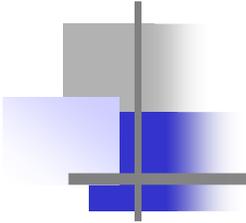
Windows Programming

Arquitectura Básica

Callback Function

WinMain

Application



Callback Function

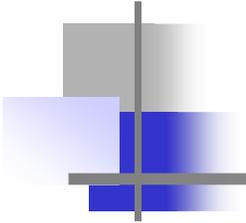
```
LRESULT CALLBACK MainWindowProc ( ... )
{
    // iniciar handlers

    switch (Msg)
    {
        case WM_CREATE:
            // Cria Janela e Render Context

        case WM_CLOSE:
            // Libera aplicação

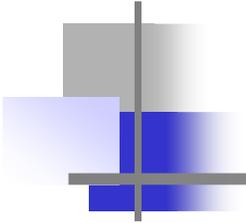
        case WM_SIZE:
            // Reescala janela

        case WM_KEYDOWN:
            // verifica tecla usada...
    }
}
```



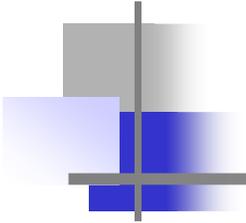
WinMain Function

```
Int WINAPI WinMain (...)  
{  
  
    // Definição de Classes do Windows  
    // Registrar janela  
  
    // Criar Janela  
  
    Init_OpenGL  
    While (!Fim)  
    {  
        OpenGL_Render ();  
        SwapBuffers ();  
  
    }  
  
    Close_OpenGL();  
}
```



OpenGL – Conceitos Básicos

- Rendering Context
- Loop de renderização
- Back Buffer x Front Buffer
- Função de Renderização



OpenGL

1. Inicialização

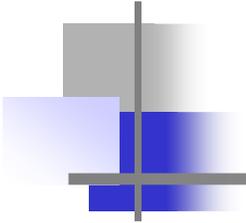
Criação da Janela e do rendering context, estados iniciais, inicialização de outros componentes

2. Laço Principal

Entrada de dados, Física, IA, Renderização

3. Finalização

Liberação de recursos



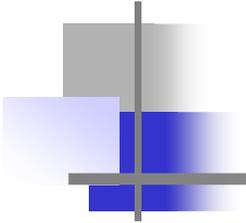
OpenGL - Inicialização

// inicializa a Aplicação Gráfica.

```
void InitOpenGL(...)
{
    // Inicializa a OpenGL.
    g_hWnd = window;
    context = wglCreateContext(...); // cria o rendering context
    SizeOpenGLScreen(width, height); // determina o tamanho da janela

    // Inicializa a física
    InitPhysics();

    // Inicializa a IA.
    InitIA();
    ...
}
```

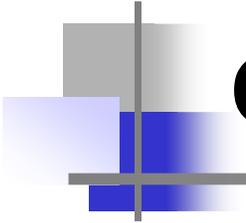


OpenGL - Laço

```
void MainLoop()
{
    While (TRUE)
        if (GetMessage(msg))
        {
            if (msg == QUIT) // mensagem para terminar programa
                break;

            // Se a mensagem é uma notificação que uma tecla válida
            // foi pressionada, haverá um tratamento específico para esta ação.
            // O motor deverá logo em seguida aplicar os passos de física e IA e
            // renderizar a cena.
            if (msg == KEY_XXX)
                HandleKey_XXX(...);

            ...
            RunPhysics();
            RunAI();
            RenderScene();
        }
}
```

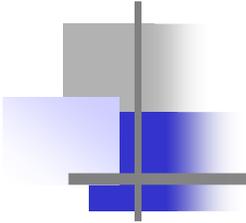


OpenGL – Funções de Estados

glEnable (GLenum cap)

glDisable (GLenum cap)

glIsEnabled (GLenum cap)



OpenGL - Rendering

```
void RenderScene()
{
    // Configura câmera.
    glLoadIdentity();
    gluLookAt(0.0, 1.0, 1.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 1.0, 0.0);
    SetupCamera();

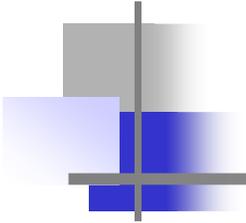
    glClear(GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT | GL_DEPTH_BUFFER_BIT);

    glEnable(GL_tributo_XXX); glDisable(GL_tributo_YYY);

    glBegin(GL_TRIANGLES);
        glColor3f(1.0, 0.0, 0.0);
        glVertex3f(2.0, 0.0, 0.0);
        glColor3f(0.0, 1.0, 0.0);
        glVertex3f(0.0, 2.0, 0.0);
        glColor3f(0.0, 0.0, 1.0);
        glVertex3f(0.0, 0.0, 2.0);
    glEnd();

    ... // Muda estados, plota mais polígonos...

    // Depois de renderizar tudo realiza o swap de buffers.
    SwapBuffers();
}
```

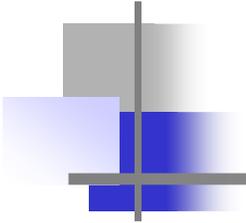


OpenGL – Triangle Strips

...

```
for (int x = 0; x < 3; x++)
{
    glBegin(GL_TRIANGLE_STRIP);
    for (int z = 0; z < 3; z++)
    {
        glVertex3f(x, 0.0, z);
        glVertex3f((x+1.0), 0.0, z);
        glVertex3f(x, 0.0, (z+1.0));
        glVertex3f((x+1.0), 0.0, (z+1.0));
    }
}
```

O que este trecho de código faz?...

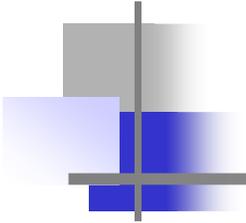


OpenGL - Finalização

```
void ReleaseEngine(...)
{
    // Deleta o rendering context.
    wglCreateContext(...);

    // Finaliza a física (veja Seção 3.3.3).
    ReleasePhysics();

    // Finaliza a IA.
    ReleaseAI();
    ...
}
```



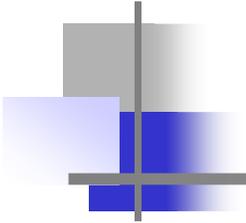
OpenGL – Tudo junto

```
int main(...)
{
    // Chama função para criar janela no Windows.
    window = CreateMyWindow(...);

    // Inicializa sobre a janela recém criada.
    InitOpenGL(...);

    // Chama o laço principal.
    MainLoop();

    // Finaliza.
    ReleaseEngine(...);
}
```

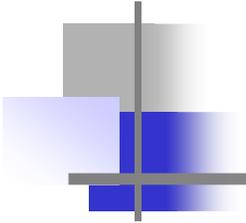


OpenGL - Tutoriais

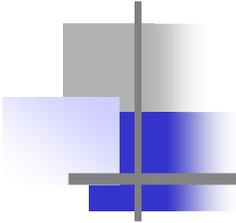
<http://nehe.gamedev.net/lesson.asp?index=01>

<http://www.unidev.com.br/artigos.asp?id=26&cat='OpenGL'>

Exercício: Fazer uma aplicação que projete um cubo 3D e faça-o girar com as setas do teclado



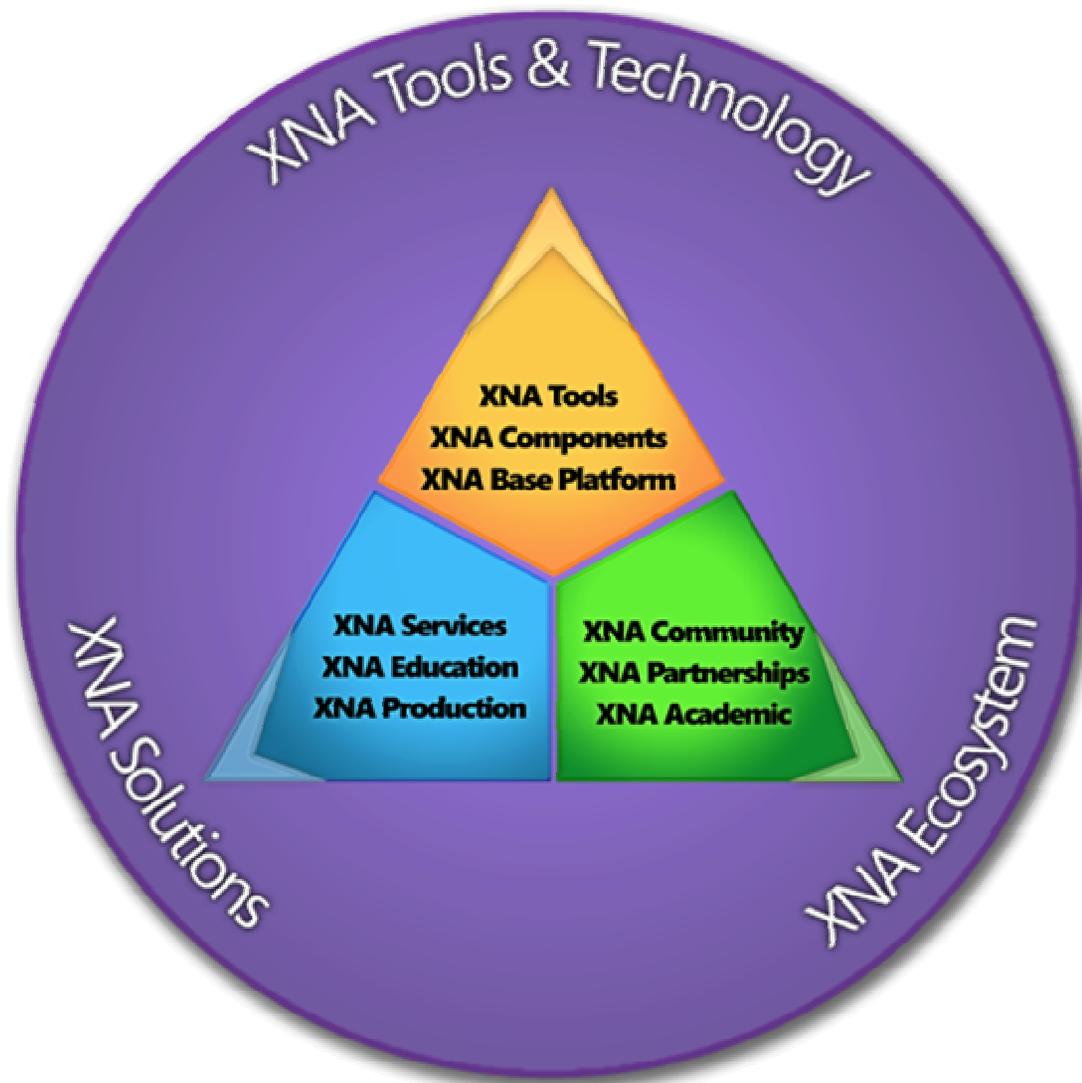
g. XNA



XNA

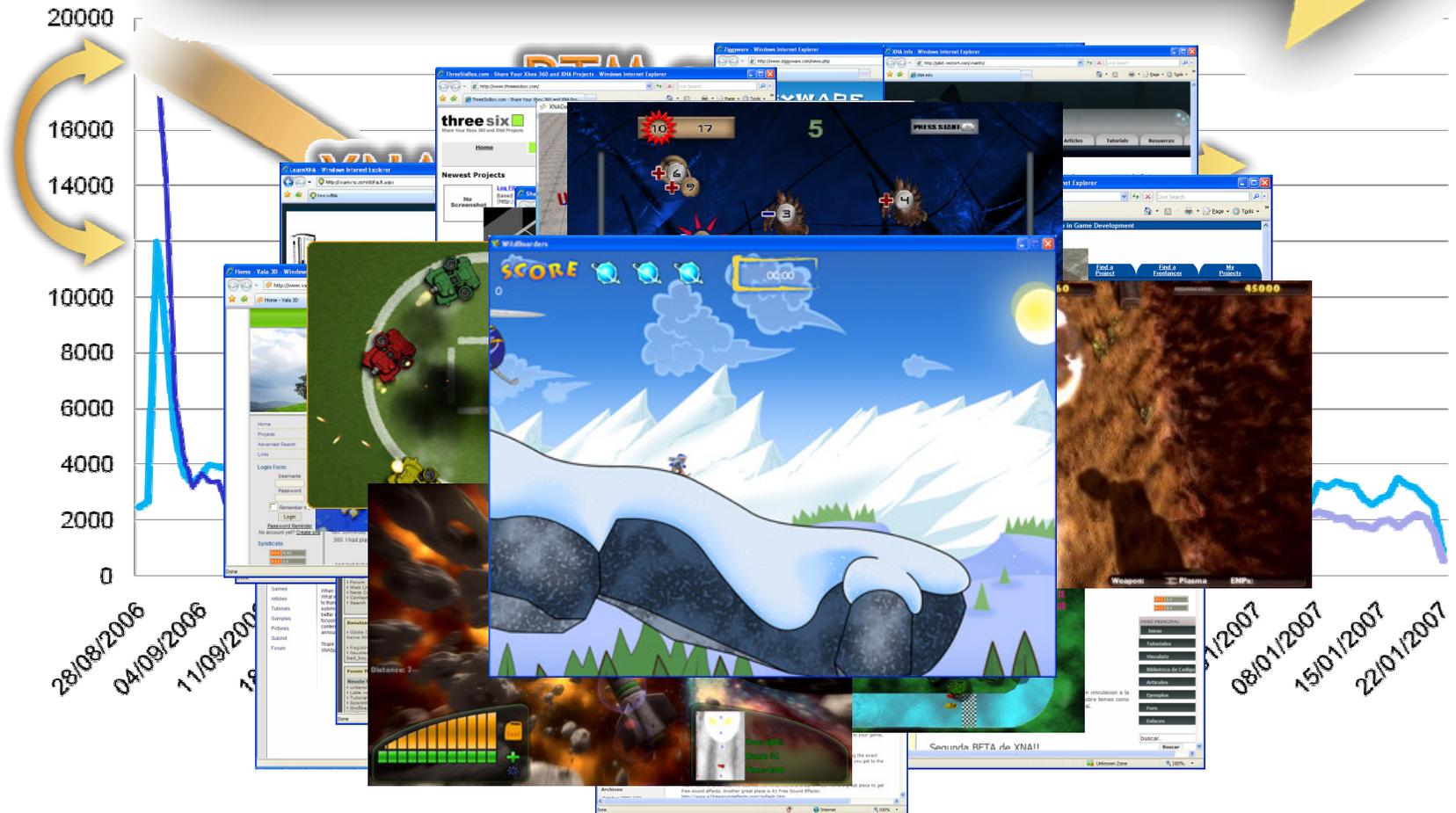
- **O que significa?**
 - **XNA = Xna Não é um Acrônimo ☺**
- **O que é?**
 - **Nova iniciativa (plataforma + comunidade) da Microsoft para desenvolver jogos**
- **Para rodar onde?**
 - **Tanto em Windows como Xbox 360 (no futuro, também em dispositivos móveis!)**
- **Qual o custo disso?**
 - **Nenhum! (tudo através de C# e Game Studio Express)**

XNA



Os resultados até então

Mais de 50 sites de comunidades ativas (8 idiomas)



XNA - Elementos



**Game Studio
Express**

XNA Game Studio Express

Estende o C# Express com suporte ao XNA Framework, suporta conteúdo multimídia e integração com o Xbox 360

xna Framework

XNA Framework

Framework para desenvolvimento de jogos multi-plataforma

Microsoft
.net
Framework

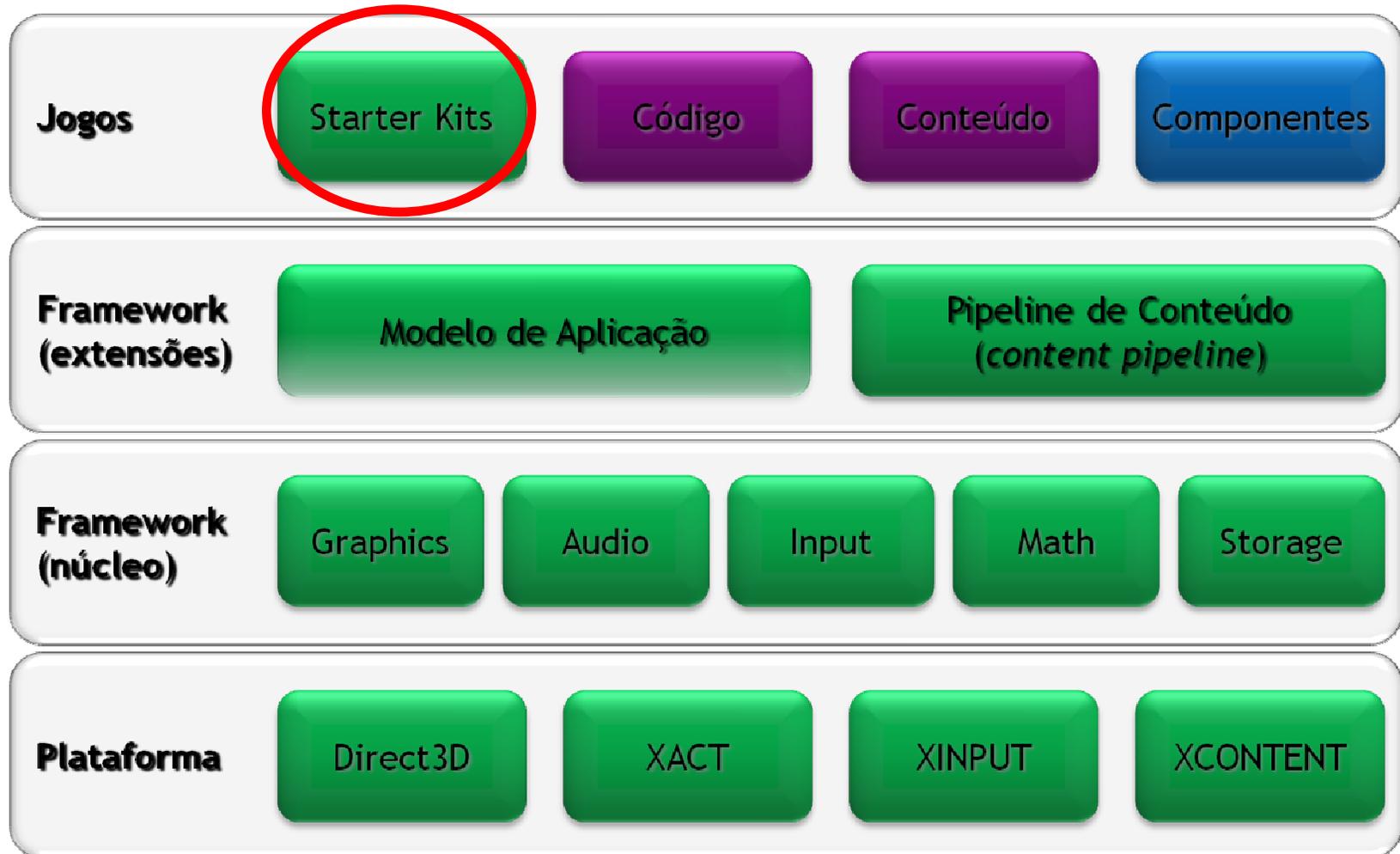
Microsoft
.net
Compact
Framework

.NET Framework para o 360

Versão customizada do .NET Compact Framework



XNA Framework - Camadas



Legenda

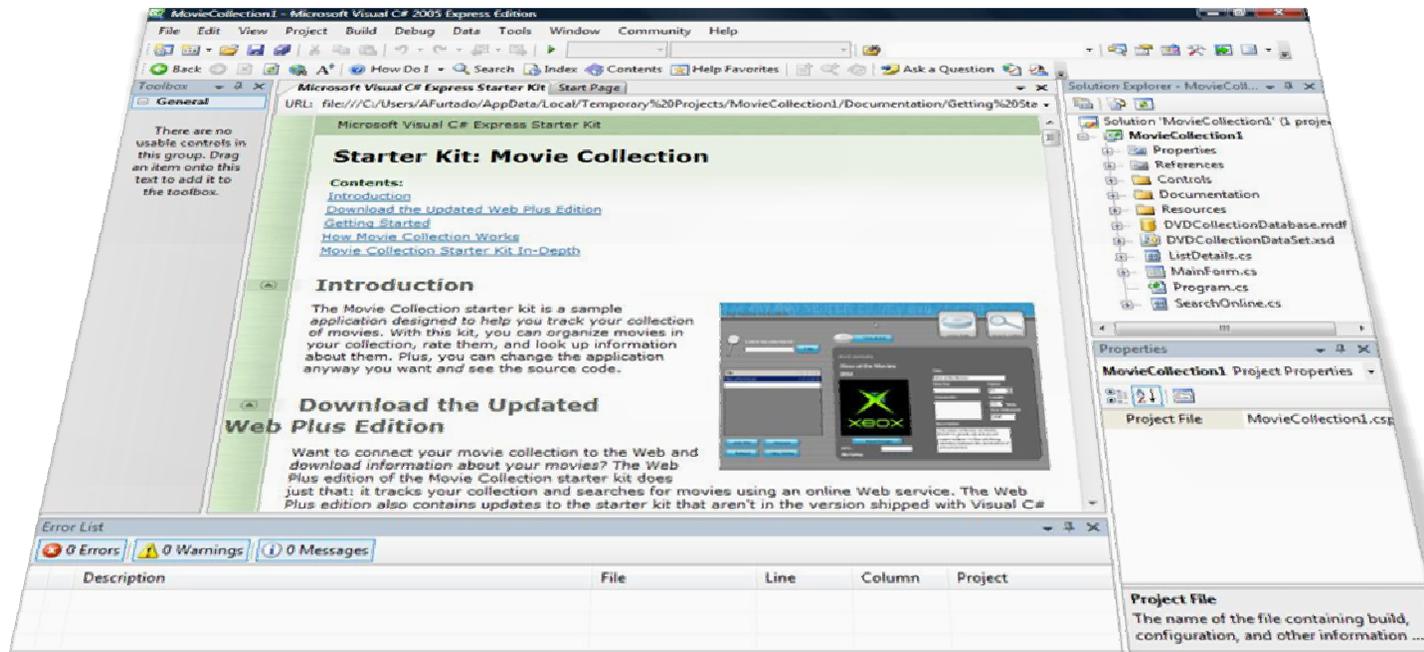
XNA já provê

Você cria

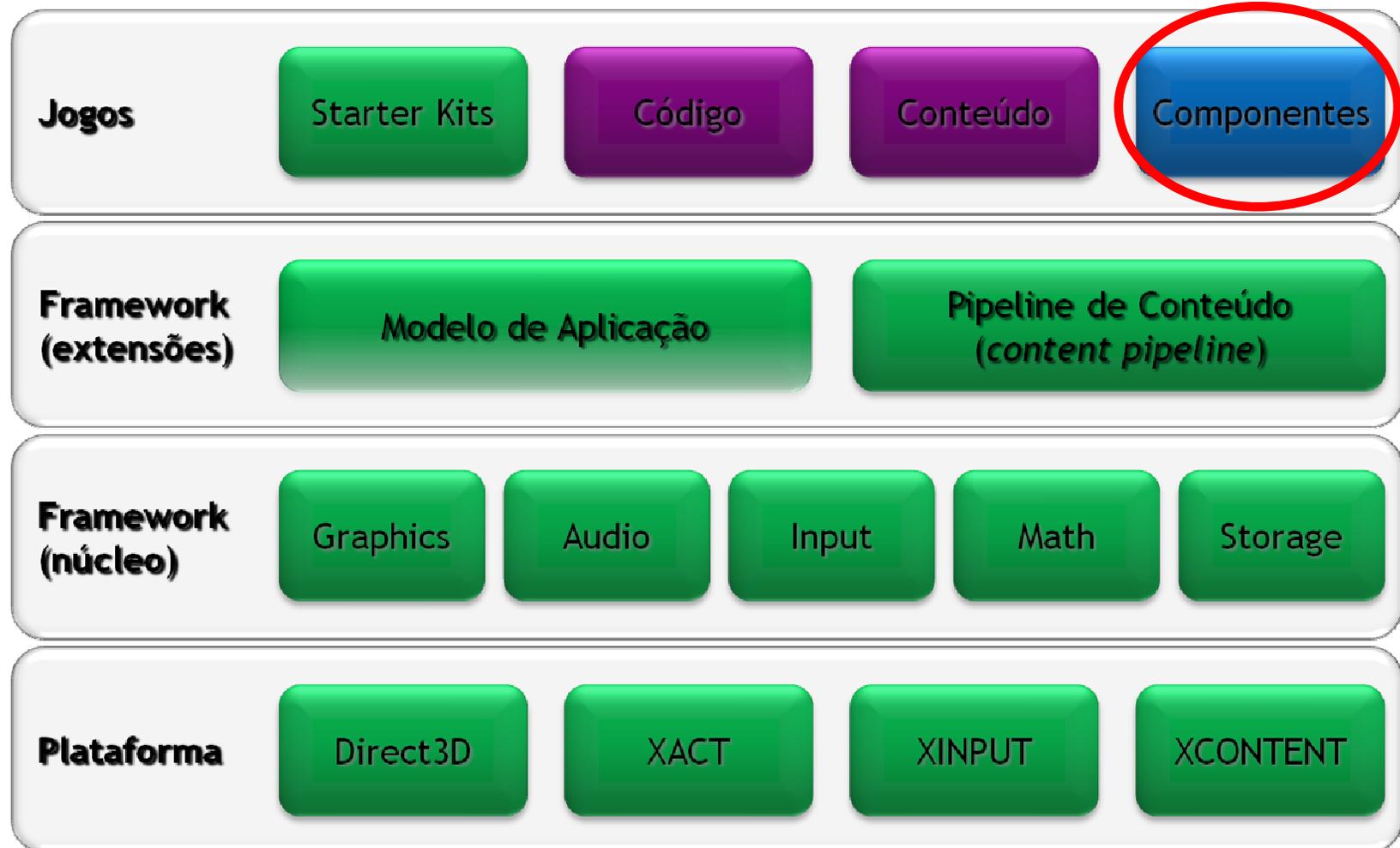
Comunidade

XNA Starter Kits

- Mini-jogos e aplicações prontos para uso/extensão
- Podem ser usados como destino final ou ponto de partida
- Novos kits sempre vão surgindo
- Cada kit possui um tópico em foco



XNA Framework - Componentes

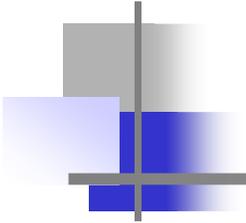


Legenda

XNA Disponibiliza

Você cria

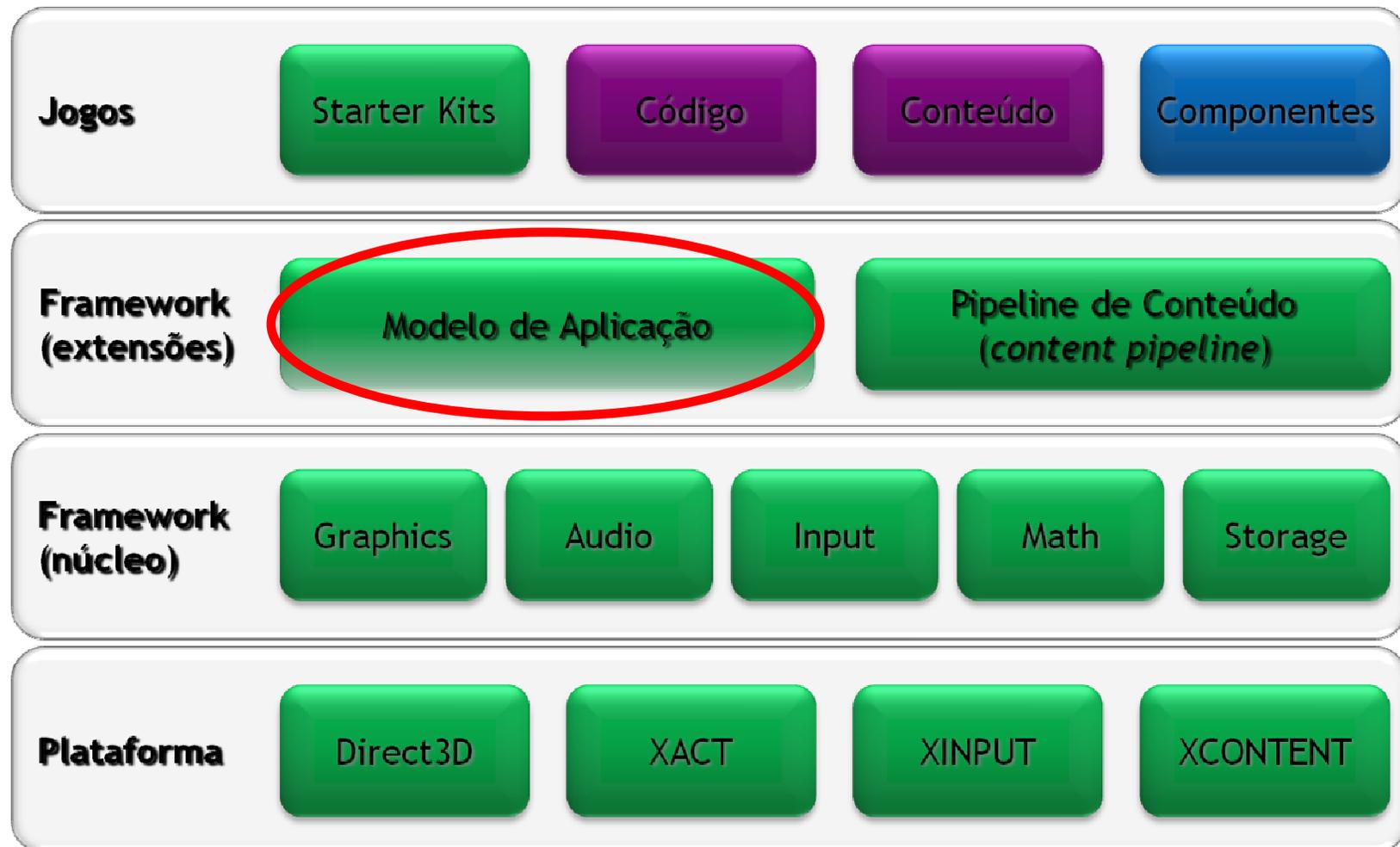
Comunidade



XNA Framework - Componentes

- **Componentes reusáveis e plugáveis a qualquer jogo XNA**
- **Exemplos de componentes:**
 - Câmeras
 - Terrenos
 - Elementos gráficos
 - Modificadores de comportamento
 - Utilitários (ex.: contadores de frames por segundo)
- **Cenário:**
 - Você adquiriu um contador de FPS (frames por segundo) de um terceiro.
 - Como reusá-lo e configurá-lo em seus jogos?

XNA Framework – Modelos de Aplicação

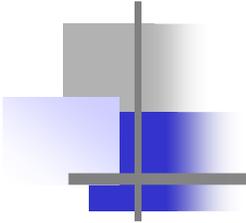


Legenda

XNA Disponibiliza

Você cria

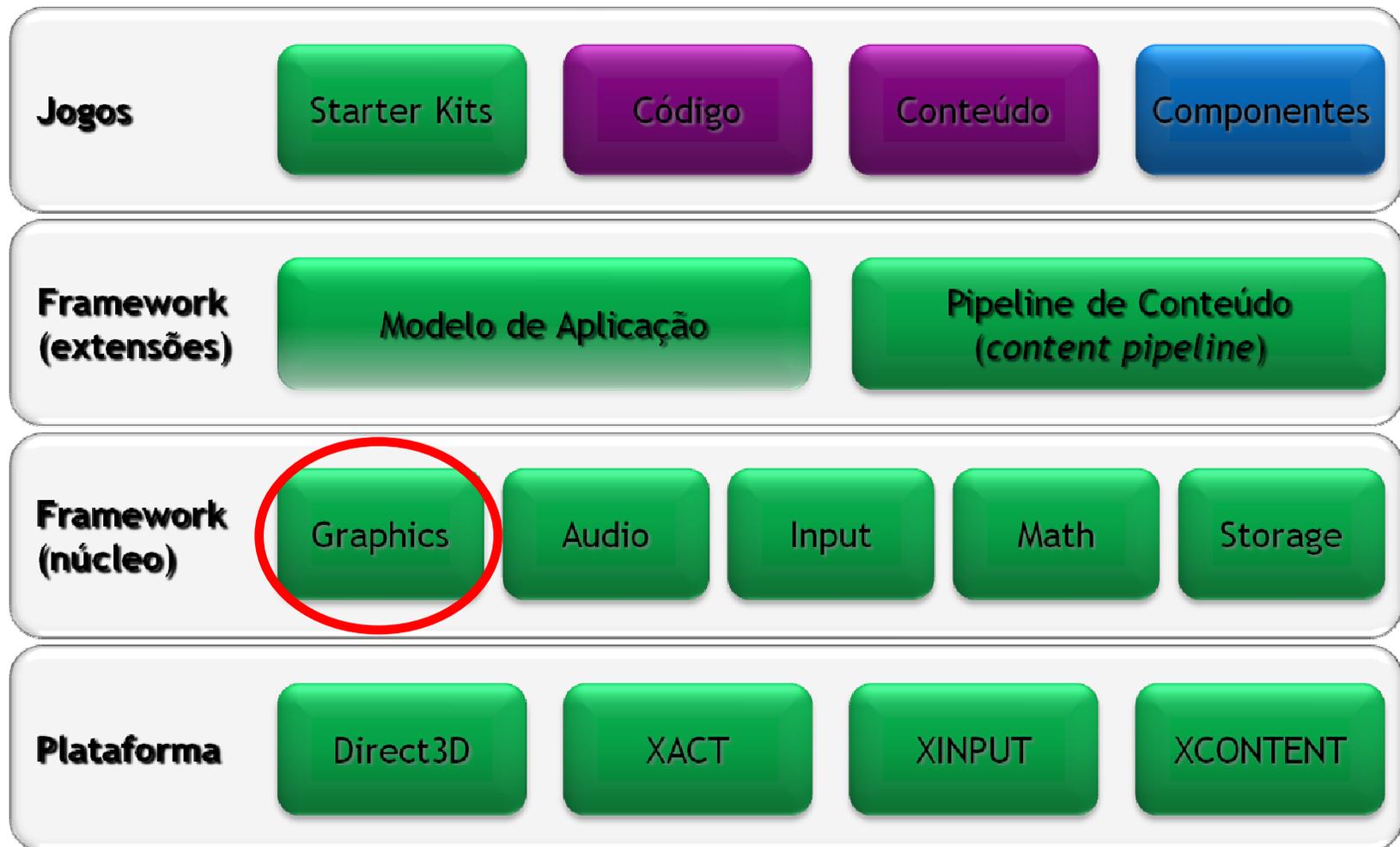
Comunidade



XNA Framework – Modelos de Aplicação

- ⊙ **Desenvolvimento acelerado**
 - ⊙ Primeiras linhas de código do jogo já estão lá
- ⊙ **Abstração de plataforma**
 - ⊙ Qual a melhor maneira de criar o loop do jogo?
 - ⊙ Como criar e gerenciar a janela do jogo?
 - ⊙ Quais são e como eu sigo as boas práticas da plataforma?
- ⊙ **Extensível**
 - ⊙ Provê componentes-base facilmente extensíveis.
 - ⊙ Interfaces para “plugar” bibliotecas já existentes

XNA Framework – Graphics

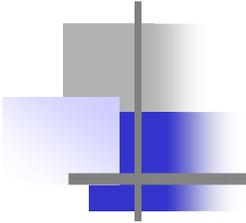


Legenda

XNA Disponibiliza

Você cria

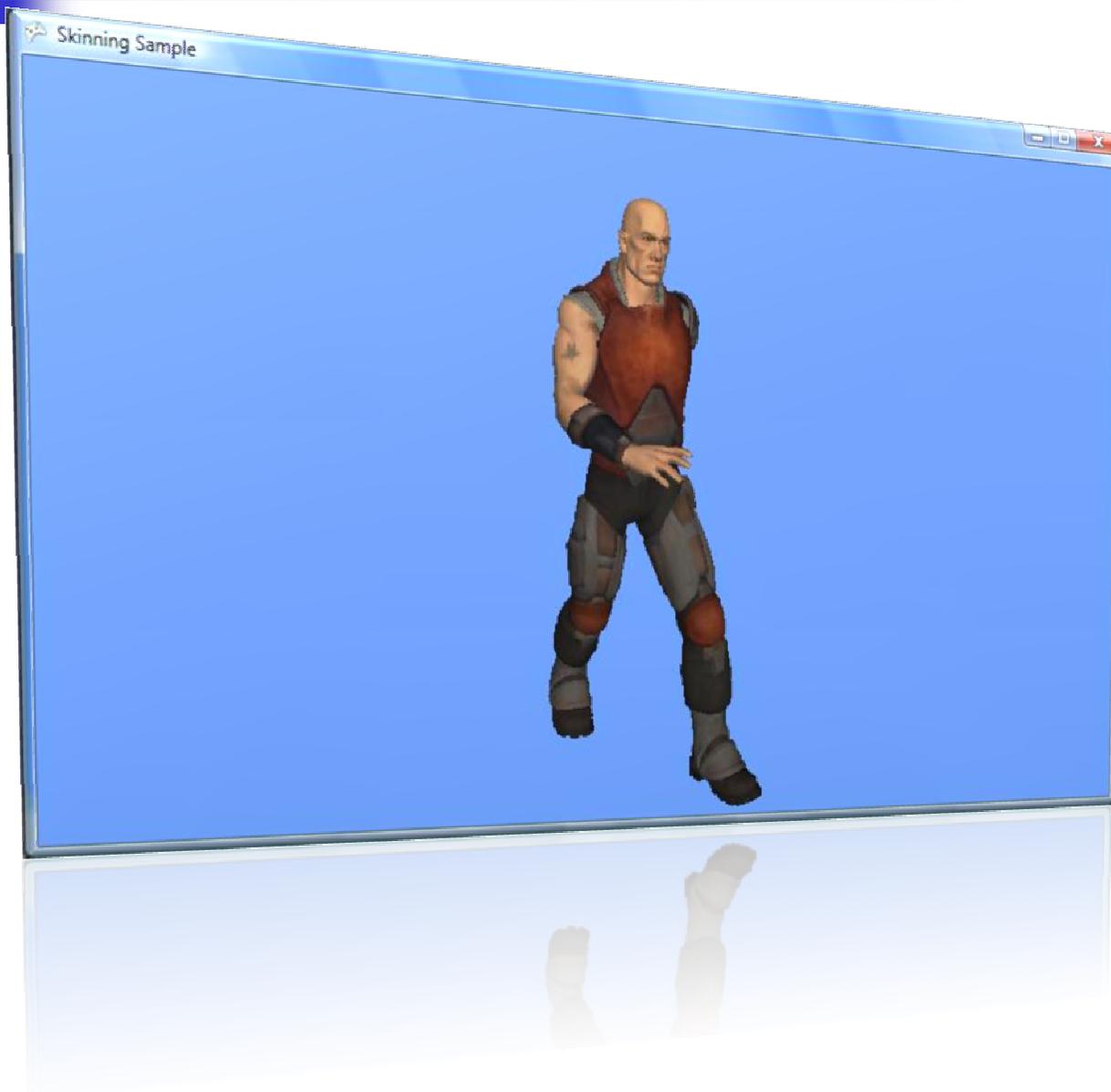
Comunidade



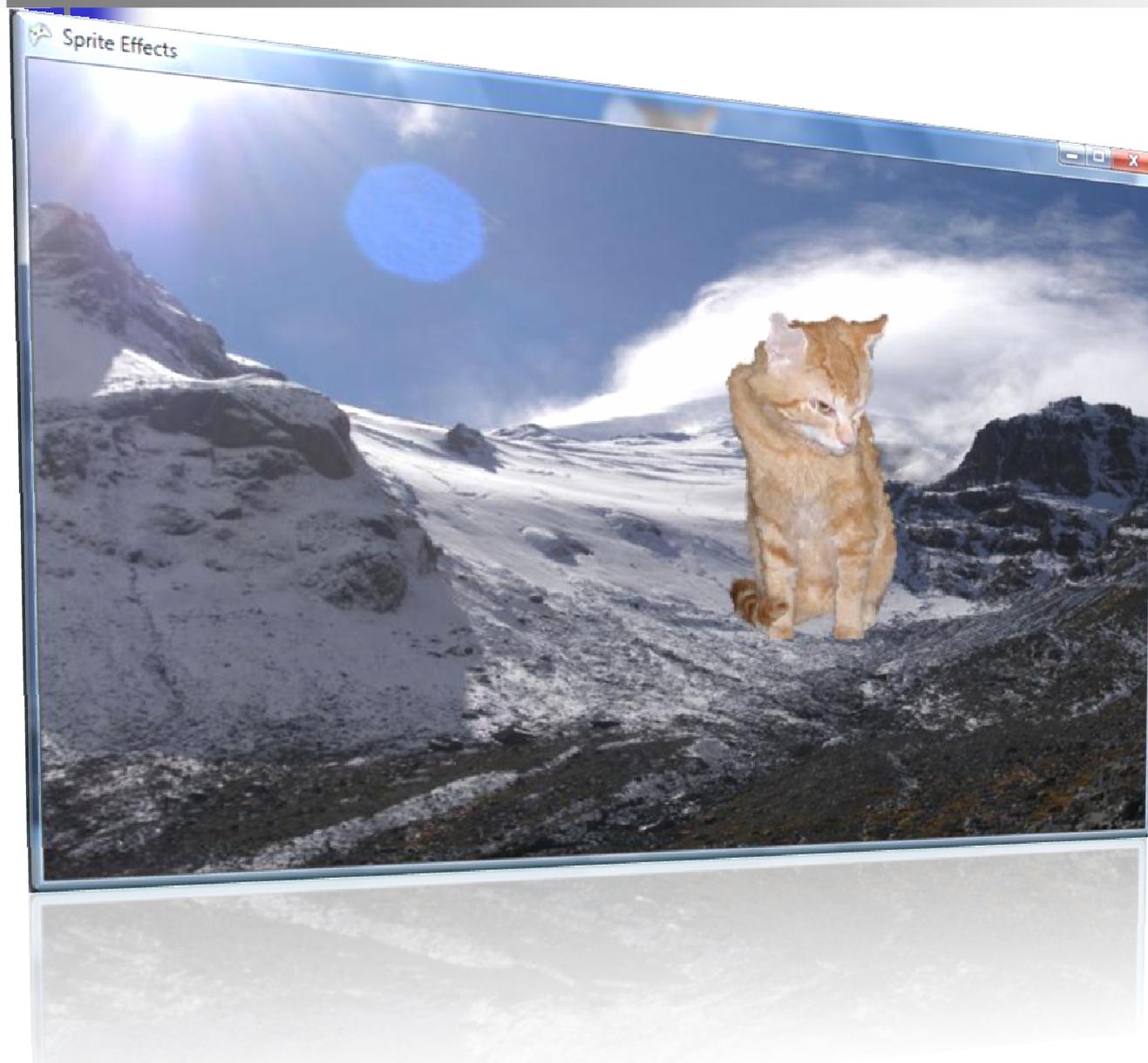
XNA Framework – Graphics

- ⦿ **Provê capacidade para renderização de baixo-nível**
- ⦿ **Construído em cima do Direct3D 9**
- ⦿ **Pipeline (“fluxo”) programável para conteúdo multimídia**
 - ⦿ **BasicEffect acelera o desenvolvimento**
 - ⦿ **SpriteBatch para 2D e partículas**
- ⦿ **Recursos disponibilizados**
 - ⦿ **Model (modelos), Texture (texturas), Effects (efeitos), e Shaders**

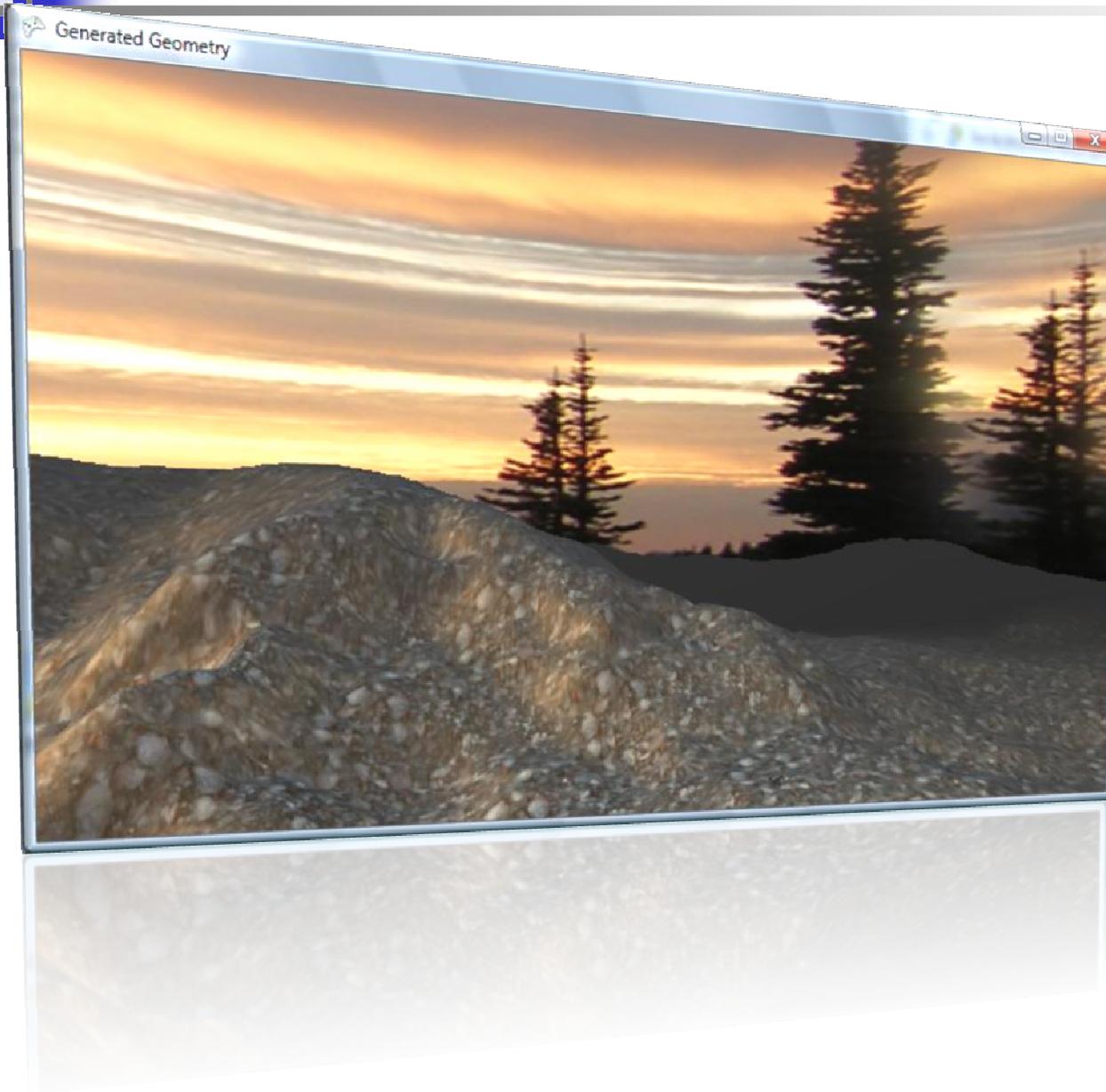
Graphics: Skinning & Animation



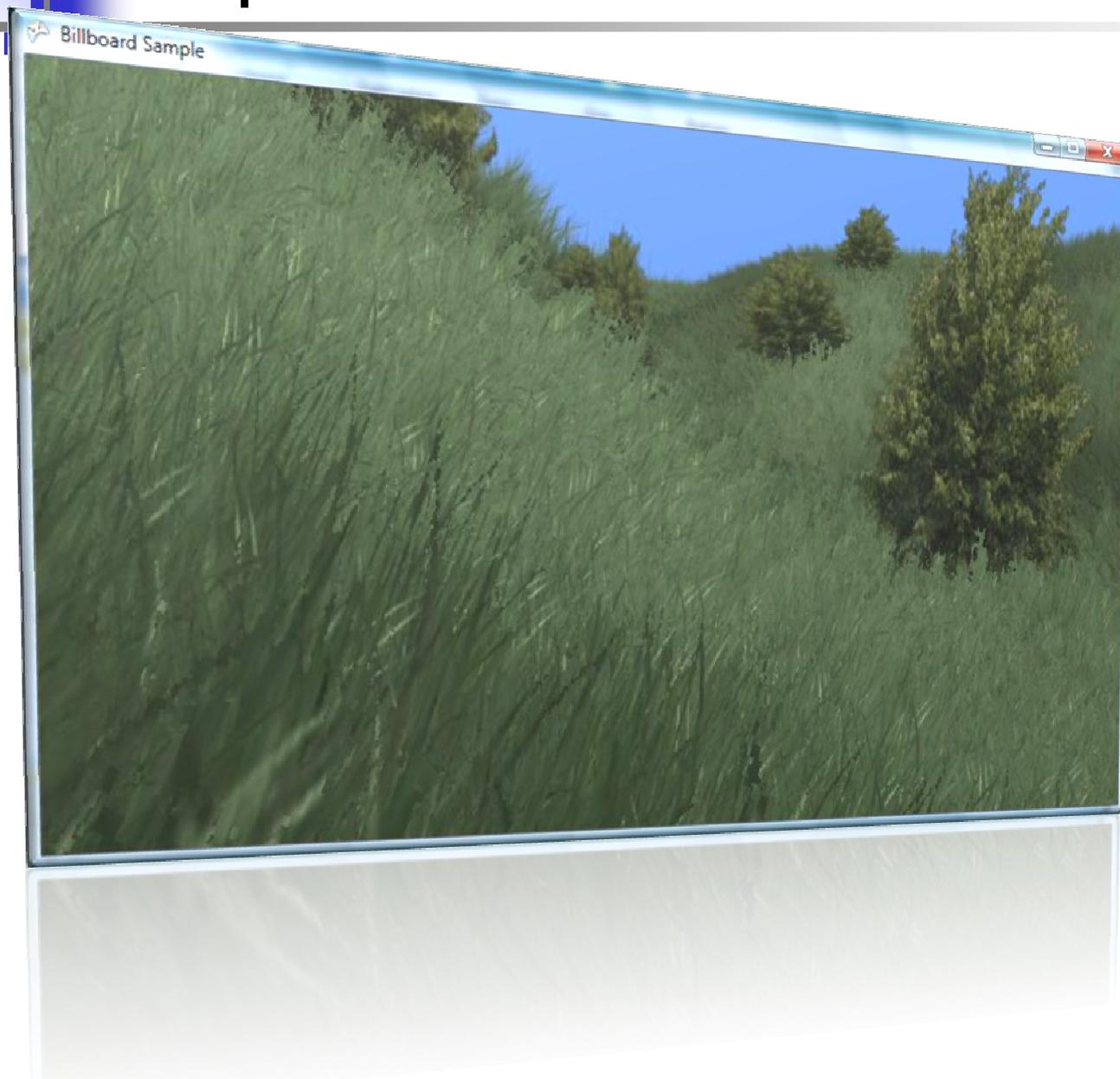
Graphics:: Sprite Effect



Graphics:: Generated Geometry



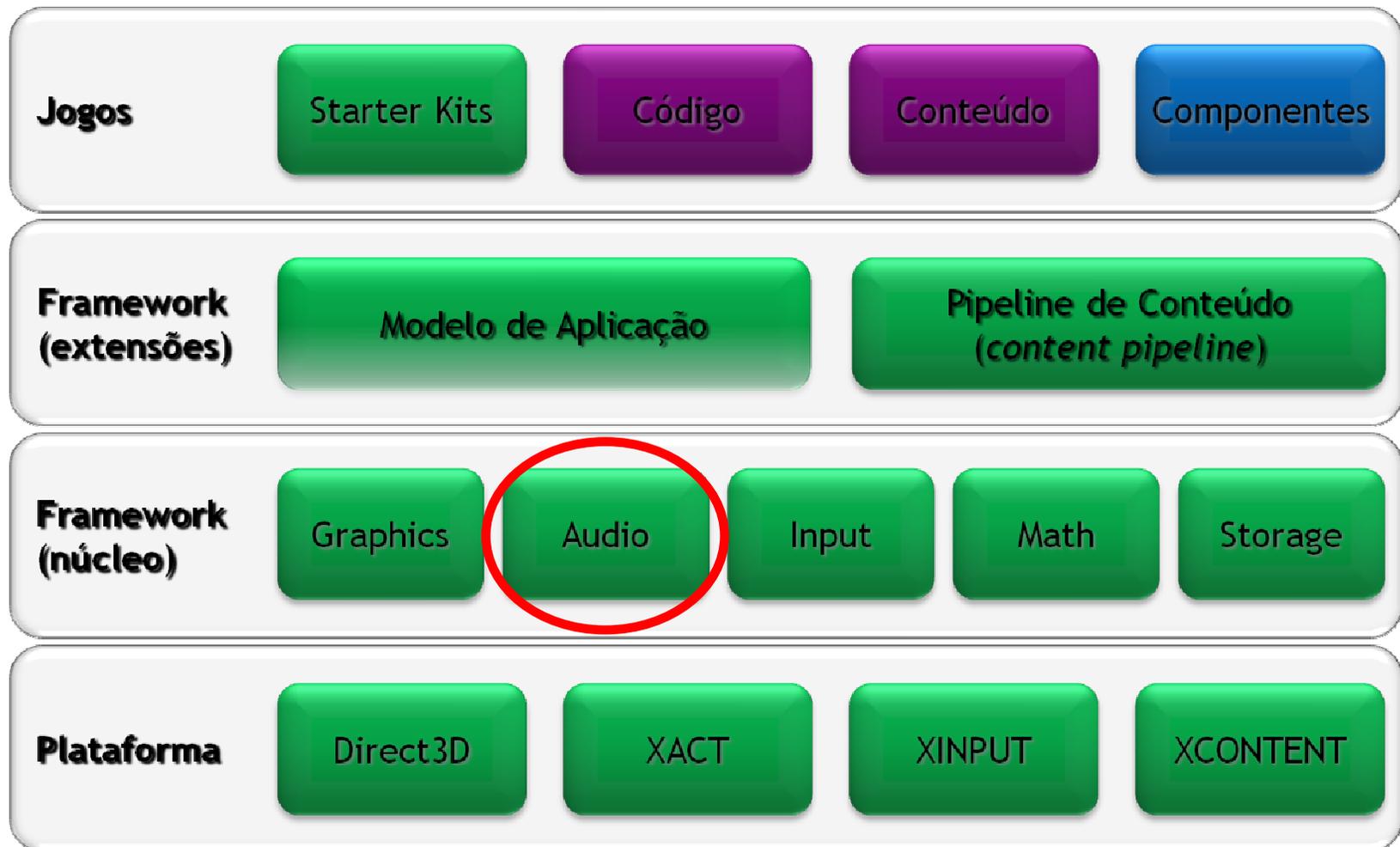
Graphics:: Billboard



Graphics:: BoxCollider



XNA Áudio

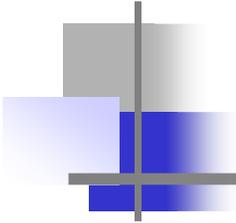


Legenda

XNA Disponibiliza

Você cria

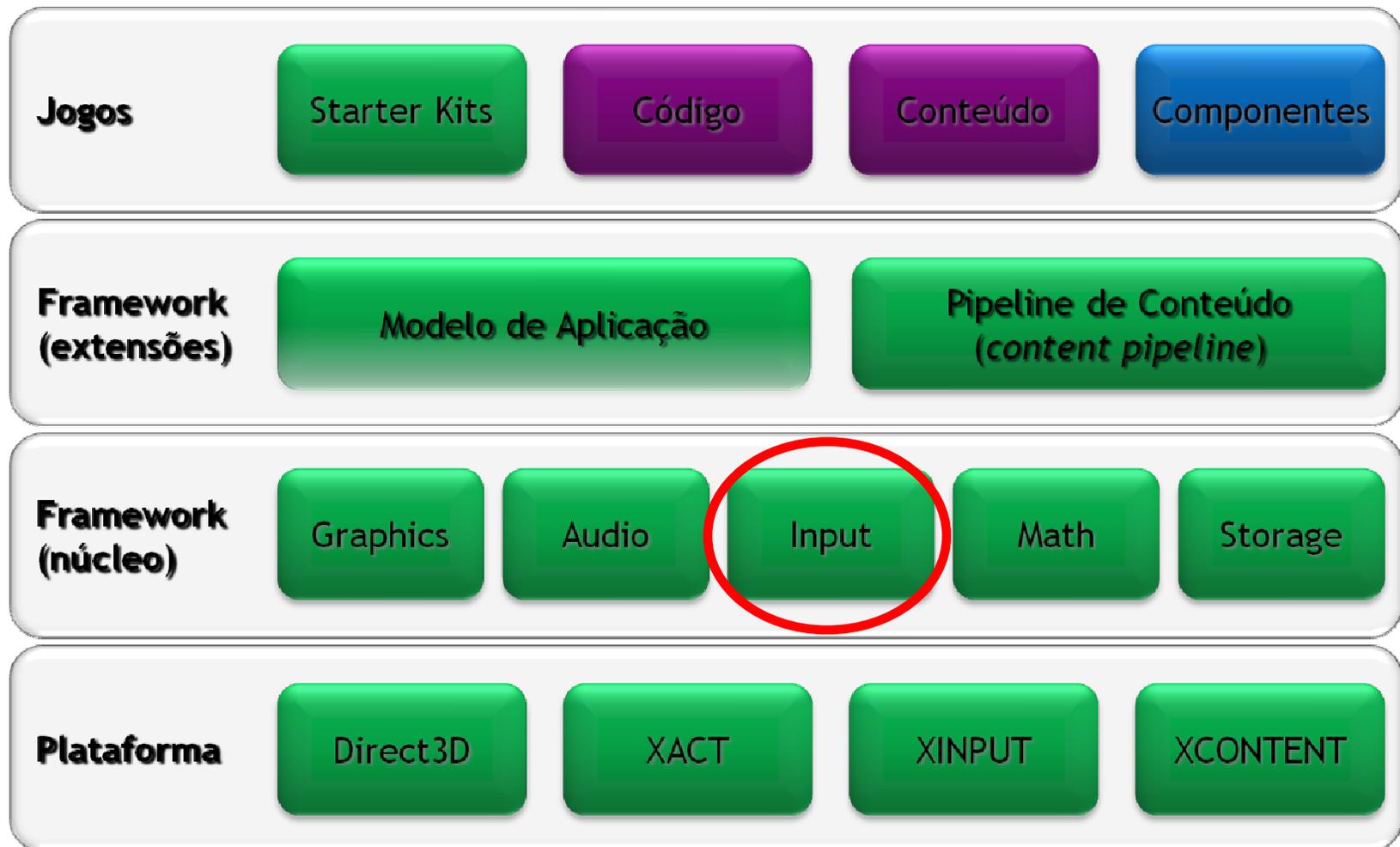
Comunidade



XNA Áudio

- ⊙ **Baseado no XACT
(Cross-Platform Audio Creation Tool)**
 - ⊙ **Permite que projetistas e programadores de som trabalhem mais naturalmente**
- ⊙ **Construção de recursos de som através do XACT Tool**
- ⊙ **Integração fácil para desenvolvedores**
 - ⊙ **Acesso a sons através de seu nome lógico**
 - ⊙ **Looping, streaming, e gerenciamento de memória**
 - ⊙ **Não há gerenciamento de buffer em baixo nível**

XNA Input

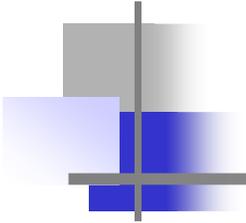


Legenda

XNA Disponibiliza

Você cria

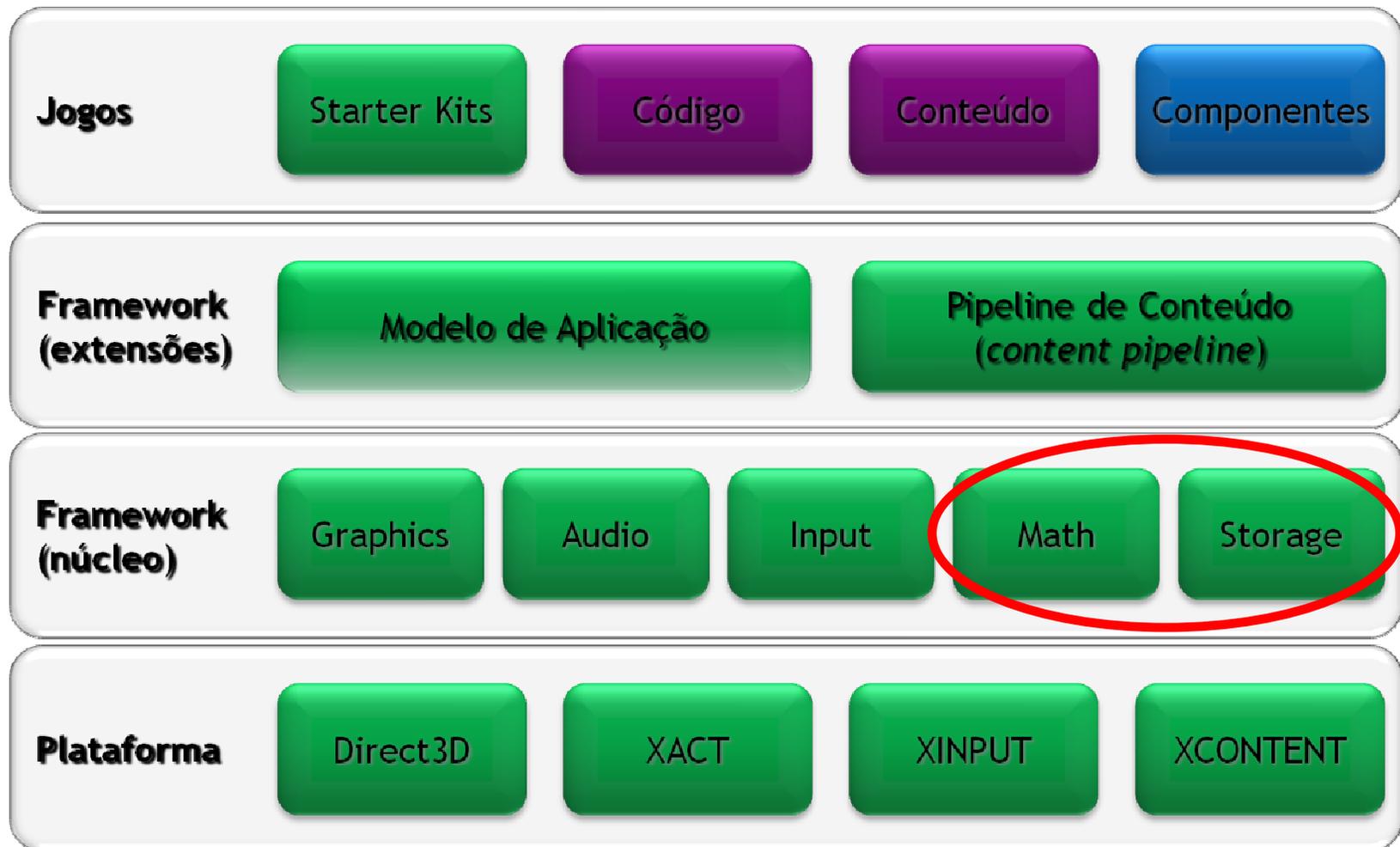
Comunidade



XNA Input

- ⊙ **Torna a obtenção do input do usuário extremamente fácil**
- ⊙ **Modelo de programação imediato**
 - ⊙ **Nenhuma inicialização**
 - ⊙ **Nenhum gerenciamento de estado**
- ⊙ **Suporte a**
 - ⊙ **Xbox 360 controller**
 - ⊙ **Keyboard**
 - ⊙ **Mouse (apenas para Windows)**

XNA Math e Storage

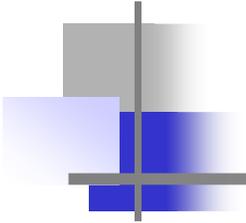


Legenda

XNA Disponibiliza

Você cria

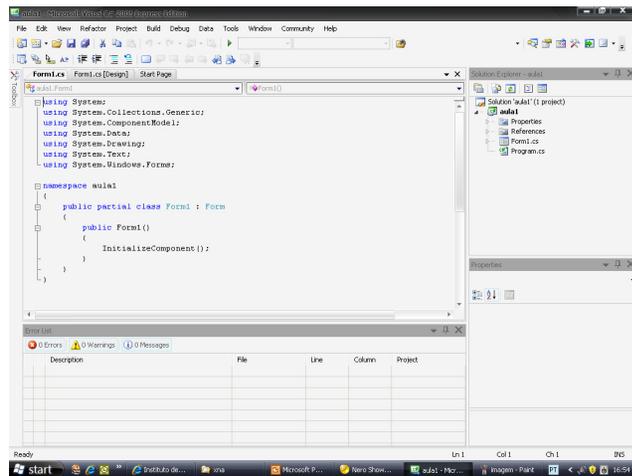
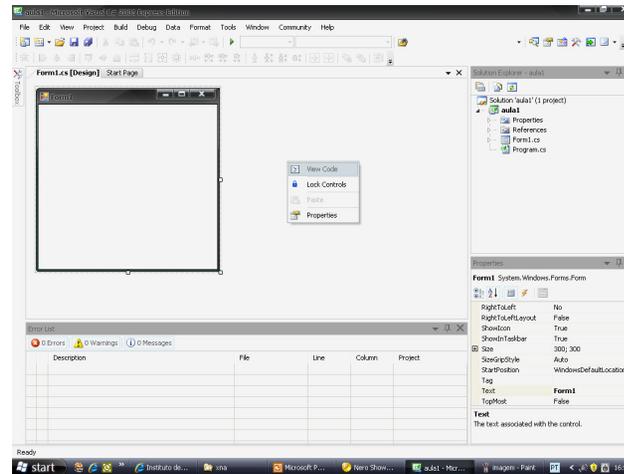
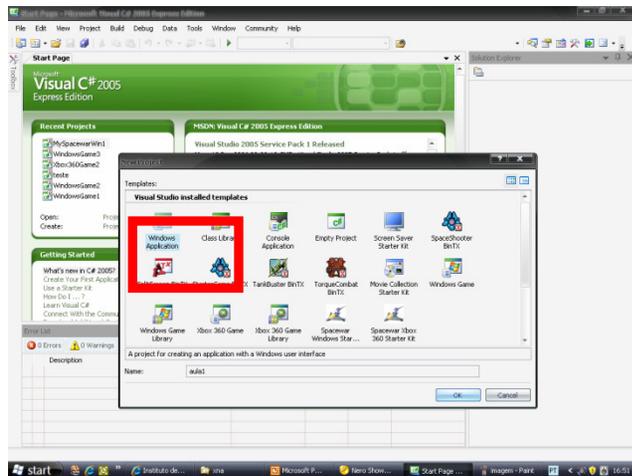
Comunidade



XNA Math e Storage

- ⊙ **Math**
 - ⊙ **Vector, Matrix, Quaternion, Plane, AABB, Shpere, Ray, Frustum, Curve**
 - ⊙ **Lado direito (destro) por padrão**
 - ⊙ **“Helpers” para interseção e movimentação**
- ⊙ **Storage (armazenamento)**
 - **Provê uma maneira fácil de ler/escrever dados e salvamentos de jogos**
 - **Arquivos armazenados no local correto em cada plataforma**

XNA - C#



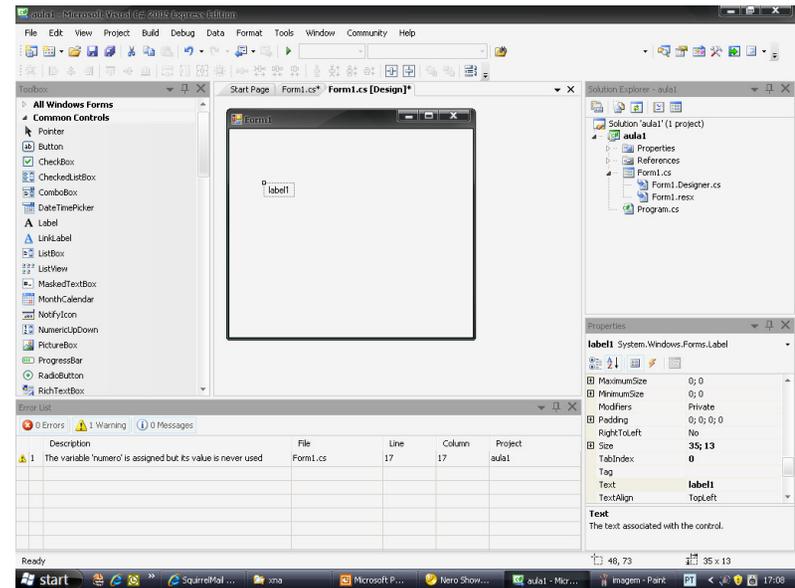
C#

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.ComponentModel;
using System.Data;
using System.Drawing;
using System.Text;
using System.Windows.Forms;

namespace aula1
{
    public partial class Form1 : Form
    {
        public Form1()
        {
            InitializeComponent();

            string mensagem = "Primeiro programa em c#";
            label1.Text = mensagem;
            label1.Visible = true;

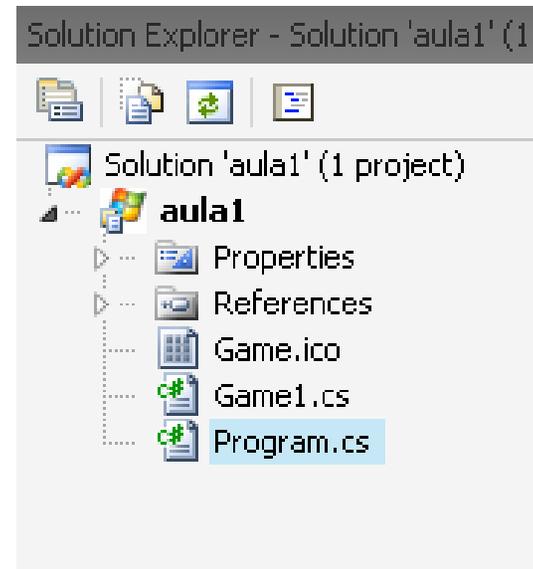
        }
    }
}
```

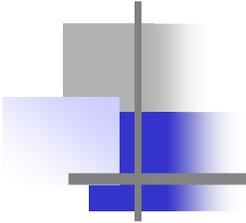


Arquitetura XNA

Projeto:

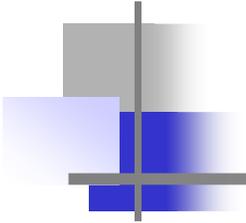
- Program.cs
- Game1.cs



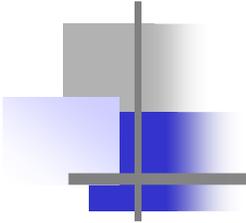


Arquitetura XNA

```
namespace Jogo
{
    public class Game1 : Microsoft.Xna.Framework.Game
    {
        public Game1()
        protected override void Initialize()
        protected override void LoadGraphicsContent (bool loadAllContent)
        protected override void UnloadGraphicsContent (bool unloadAllContent)
        protected override void Update(GameTime gameTime)
        protected override void Draw(GameTime gameTime)
    }
}
```



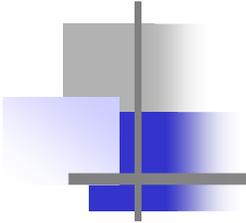
Alguns Exemplos



PONG

Elementos.cs

```
using System;  
using System.Collections.Generic;  
using Microsoft.Xna.Framework;  
using Microsoft.Xna.Framework.Input;
```



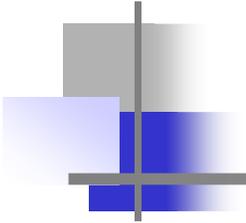
PONG

Elementos.cs

```
class c_jogador
{
    public Point posicao;
    public int velocidade;

    public c_jogador(int x, int y)
    {
        posicao = new Point(x, y);
        velocidade = 3;
    }

    public int EntradaTeclado()
    {
        KeyboardState currentState;
        currentState = Keyboard.GetState();
        Keys[] currentKeys = currentState.GetPressedKeys();
        int erro = 1;
        foreach (Keys key in currentKeys)
        {
            if (key == Keys.Left)
                posicao.X -= velocidade;
            if (key == Keys.Right)
                posicao.X += velocidade;
            if (key == Keys.Escape)
                erro = -1;
        }
        return erro;
    }
}
```



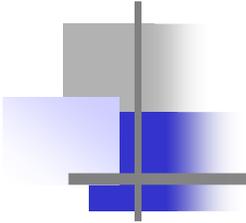
PONG

Elementos.cs

```
class c_bolinha
{
    public Point posicao;
    public int velocidadeH;
    public int velocidadeV;

    public c_bolinha(int x, int y)
    {
        posicao = new Point(x, y);
        velocidadeH = 3;
        velocidadeV = 3;
    }

    public void mover_bola(int Width, int Height)
    {
        posicao.X += velocidadeH;
        posicao.Y += velocidadeV;
        if ((posicao.X < 0) || (posicao.X > 800 - Width)) velocidadeH *= -1;
        if (posicao.Y < 0) velocidadeV *= -1;
        if (posicao.Y > (600 - Height))
        {
            posicao.X = 200;
            posicao.Y = 50;
            velocidadeH = 3;
            velocidadeV = 3;
        }
    }
}
```



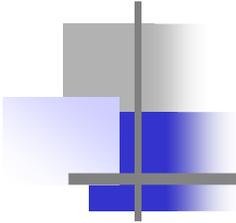
PONG

Elementos.cs

```
class c_bolinha
{
    public Point posicao;
    public int velocidadeH;
    public int velocidadeV;

    public c_bolinha(int x, int y)
    {
        posicao = new Point(x, y);
        velocidadeH = 3;
        velocidadeV = 3;
    }

    public void mover_bola(int Width, int Height)
    {
        posicao.X += velocidadeH;
        posicao.Y += velocidadeV;
        if ((posicao.X < 0) || (posicao.X > 800 - Width)) velocidadeH *= -1;
        if (posicao.Y < 0) velocidadeV *= -1;
        if (posicao.Y > (600 - Height))
        {
            posicao.X = 200;
            posicao.Y = 50;
            velocidadeH = 3;
            velocidadeV = 3;
        }
    }
}
```



PONG

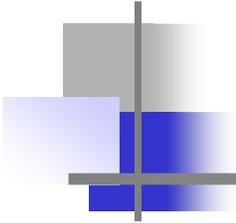
Game1.cs

```
public class Game1 : Microsoft.Xna.Framework.Game
{
    GraphicsDeviceManager graphics;
    ContentManager content;

    Texture2D jogador, bola;
    SpriteBatch sprite;

    c_jogador obj_jogador;
    c_bolinha obj_bolinha;

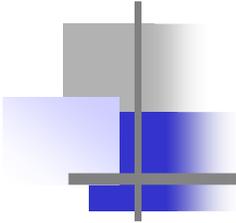
    int acertos = 0;
```



PONG

Game1.cs

```
void iniciar_classes()
{
    if (obj_jogador == null)
    {
        obj_jogador = new c_jogador(400, 550);
        obj_bolinha = new c_bolinha(200, 50);
    }
    else
    {
        obj_jogador.posicao = new Point(400, 550);
        obj_bolinha.posicao = new Point(200, 50);
    }
    acertos = 0;
    obj_bolinha.velocidadeH = 3;
    obj_bolinha.velocidadeV = 3;
}
```



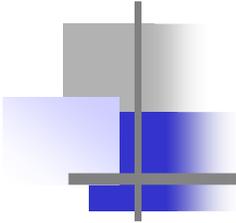
PONG

Game1.cs

```
protected override void Initialize()
{
    base.Initialize();

    jogador = content.Load<Texture2D>("jogador_icon");
    bola = content.Load<Texture2D>("bola_icon");
    sprite = new SpriteBatch(graphics.GraphicsDevice);

    iniciar_classes();
}
```



PONG

Game1.cs

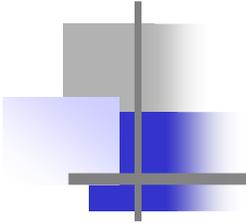
```
protected override void Update(GameTime gameTime)
{
    if (GamePad.GetState(PlayerIndex.One).Buttons.Back == ButtonState.Pressed)
        this.Exit();

    if (obj_jogador.EntradaTeclado() == -1) this.Exit();
    if (obj_jogador.posicao.X < 5)
        obj_jogador.posicao.X = 5;
    if (obj_jogador.posicao.X > 700)
        obj_jogador.posicao.X = 700;

    obj_bolinha.mover_bola(bola.Width, bola.Height);

    AcertouBola();

    base.Update(gameTime);
}
```



PONG

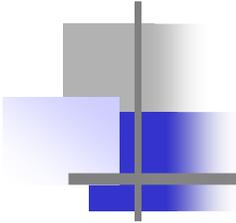
Game1.cs

```
void AcertouBola()
{
    if (obj_bolinha.posicao.Y >= (obj_jogador.posicao.Y - bola.Height))

        if ((obj_bolinha.posicao.X >= (obj_jogador.posicao.X - bola.Width)) && (obj_bolinha.posicao.X <=
obj_jogador.posicao.X + jogador.Width))
        {
            obj_bolinha.velocidadeV *= -1;
            acertos++;

            if (acertos > 6)
            {
                if (obj_bolinha.velocidadeV > 0)
                    obj_bolinha.velocidadeV++;
                else
                    obj_bolinha.velocidadeV--;

                if (obj_bolinha.velocidadeH > 0)
                    obj_bolinha.velocidadeH++;
                else
                    obj_bolinha.velocidadeH--;
            }
        }
}
```



PONG

Game1.cs

```
protected override void Draw(GameTime gameTime)
{
    graphics.GraphicsDevice.Clear(Color.Black);

    sprite.Begin(SpriteBlendMode.AlphaBlend);
    sprite.Draw(jogador, new Rectangle(obj_jogador.posicao.X, obj_jogador.posicao.Y, jogador.Width,
jogador.Height), Color.White);
    sprite.Draw(bola, new Rectangle(obj_bolinha.posicao.X, obj_bolinha.posicao.Y, bola.Width, bola.Height),
Color.White);

    sprite.End();

    base.Draw(gameTime);
}
```

```
// Posicao e Rotacao do modelo no mundo
```

```
    Vector3 modelposition = Vector3.Zero;
```

```
    float modelrotation = 0.0f;
```

```
// Posicao da Camera no mundo
```

```
    Vector3 camposition = new Vector3(0.0f, 50.0f, 5000.0f);
```

```
//Aspect ratio da projection matrix...
```

```
    float aspectRatio = 640.0f / 480.0f;
```

```
// Modelo 3D
```

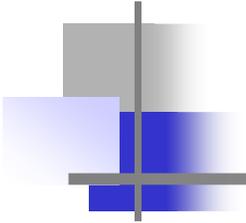
```
    Model myModel;
```

```
protected override void LoadGraphicsContent(bool loadAllContent)
{
    if (loadAllContent)
    {
        myModel = content.Load<Model>("Content\\Modelos\\p1_wedge");
    }
}
```

```
protected override void Draw(GameTime gameTime)
{
    graphics.GraphicsDevice.Clear(Color.CornflowerBlue);

    // Modelos podem ser compostos por diversas malhas...
    foreach (ModelMesh mesh in myModel.Meshes)
    {
        // Cada malha possui efeitos (materiais...)
        foreach (BasicEffect effect in mesh.Effects)
        {
            effect.EnableDefaultLighting();
            effect.World = Matrix.CreateRotationY(modelrotation) * mesh.ParentBone.Transform
                * Matrix.CreateTranslation(modelposition);
            effect.View = Matrix.CreateLookAt(camposition, Vector3.Zero, Vector3.Up);
            effect.Projection = Matrix.CreatePerspectiveFieldOfView(MathHelper.ToRadians(45.0f),
                aspectRatio, 1.0f, 10000.0f);
        }
        // Desenha a malha
        mesh.Draw();
    }

    base.Draw(gameTime);
}
```



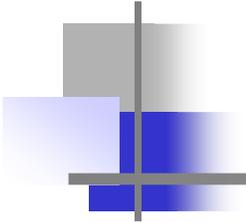
3D

Game1.cs

```
protected override void Update(GameTime gameTime)
{
    if (GamePad.GetState(PlayerIndex.One).Buttons.Back == ButtonState.Pressed)
        this.Exit();

    modelrotation += gameTime.ElapsedGameTime.Milliseconds * MathHelper.ToRadians(0.1f);

    base.Update(gameTime);
}
```



Scrolling de Background

Game1.cs

```
Texture2D[] Texturas_fundo = new Texture2D[5];
```

```
int fundo1 = 0;
```

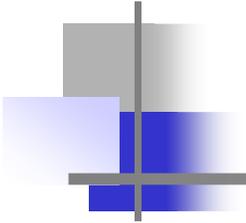
```
int fundo2 = 0;
```

```
int fundo3 = 0;
```

```
int fundo4 = 0;
```

```
int fundo5 = 0;
```

```
SpriteBatch sprite;
```



Scrolling de Background

Game1.cs

```
protected void update_background()
{
    fundo1 -= 3;
    if (fundo1 <= -this.Window.ClientBounds.Width)
        fundo1 = this.Window.ClientBounds.Width;

    fundo2 -= 3;
    if (fundo2 <= -this.Window.ClientBounds.Width)
        fundo2 = this.Window.ClientBounds.Width;

    fundo3 -= 3;
    if (fundo3 <= -this.Window.ClientBounds.Width)
        fundo3 = this.Window.ClientBounds.Width;

    fundo4 -= 3;
    if (fundo4 <= -this.Window.ClientBounds.Width)
        fundo4 = this.Window.ClientBounds.Width;

    fundo5 -= 3;
    if (fundo5 <= -this.Window.ClientBounds.Width)
        fundo5 = this.Window.ClientBounds.Width;
}
```

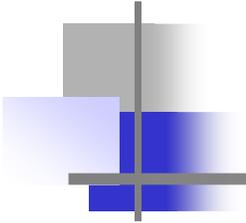
Scrolling de Background

Game1.cs

```
protected override void LoadGraphicsContent(bool loadAllContent)
{
    if (loadAllContent)
    {
        //Carregar fundo na matriz de imagens
        Texturas_fundo[0] = content.Load<Texture2D>("Background1") as Texture2D;
        Texturas_fundo[1] = content.Load<Texture2D>("Background2") as Texture2D;
        Texturas_fundo[2] = content.Load<Texture2D>("Background3") as Texture2D;
        Texturas_fundo[3] = content.Load<Texture2D>("Background4") as Texture2D;
        Texturas_fundo[4] = content.Load<Texture2D>("Background5") as Texture2D;

        //posicao X de cada imagem de fundo
        fundo1 = 0;
        fundo2 = this.Window.ClientBounds.Width;
        fundo3 = this.Window.ClientBounds.Width * 2;
        fundo4 = this.Window.ClientBounds.Width * 3;
        fundo5 = this.Window.ClientBounds.Width * 4;

        sprite = new SpriteBatch(graphics.GraphicsDevice);
    }
}
```



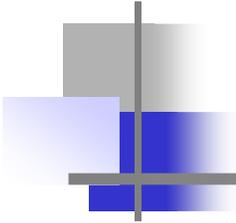
Scrolling de Background

Game1.cs

```
protected override void Update(GameTime gameTime)
{
    if (GamePad.GetState(PlayerIndex.One).Buttons.Back == ButtonState.Pressed)
        this.Exit();

    update_background();

    base.Update(gameTime);
}
```



Scrolling de Background

Game1.cs

```
protected override void Draw(GameTime gameTime)
{
    graphics.GraphicsDevice.Clear(Color.CornflowerBlue);

    sprite.Begin(SpriteBlendMode.AlphaBlend);

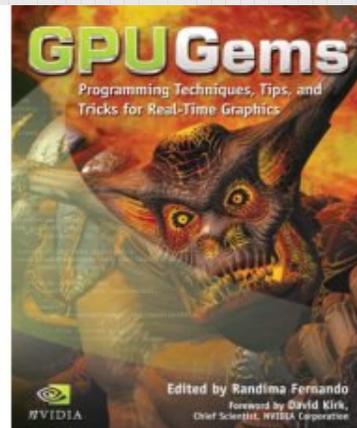
    sprite.Draw(Texturas_fundo[0], new Rectangle(fundo1, 0,
this.Window.ClientBounds.Width, this.Window.ClientBounds.Height), Color.White);
    sprite.Draw(Texturas_fundo[1], new Rectangle(fundo2, 0,
this.Window.ClientBounds.Width, this.Window.ClientBounds.Height), Color.White);
    sprite.Draw(Texturas_fundo[2], new Rectangle(fundo3, 0,
this.Window.ClientBounds.Width, this.Window.ClientBounds.Height), Color.White);
    sprite.Draw(Texturas_fundo[3], new Rectangle(fundo4, 0,
this.Window.ClientBounds.Width, this.Window.ClientBounds.Height), Color.White);
    sprite.Draw(Texturas_fundo[4], new Rectangle(fundo5, 0,
this.Window.ClientBounds.Width, this.Window.ClientBounds.Height), Color.White);

    sprite.End();

    base.Draw(gameTime);
}
```

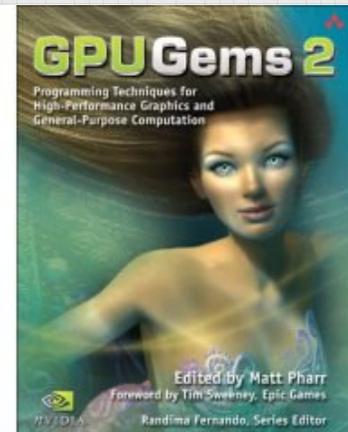
Parte 2 - Arquitetura de GPU's

referência

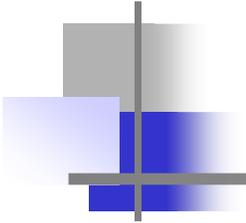


GPU Gems: Programming Techniques, Tips, and Tricks for Real-Time Graphics
Randima Fernando

referência

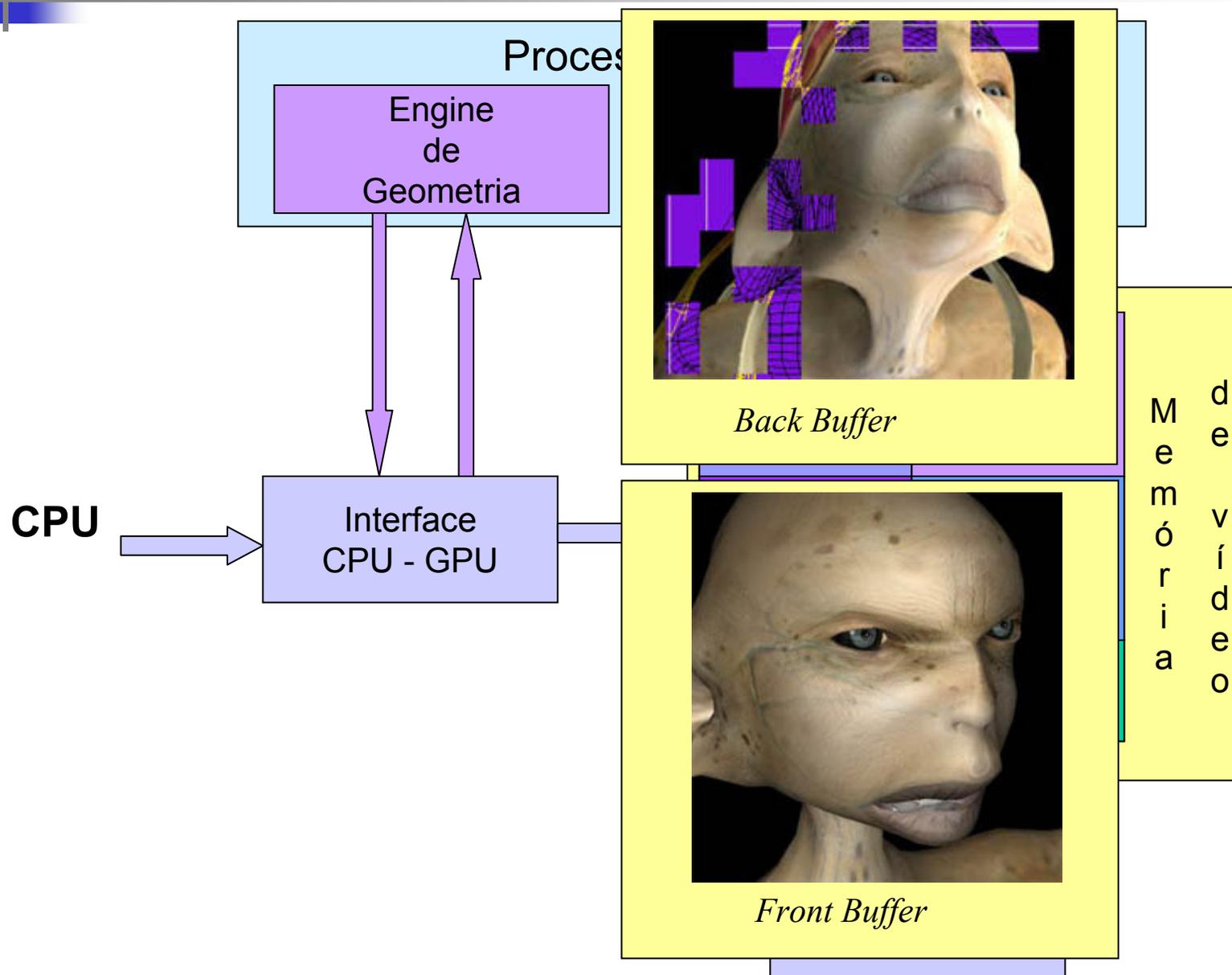


GPU Gems 2 : Programming Techniques for High-Performance Graphics and General-Purpose Computation
Matt Pharr, Randima Fernando

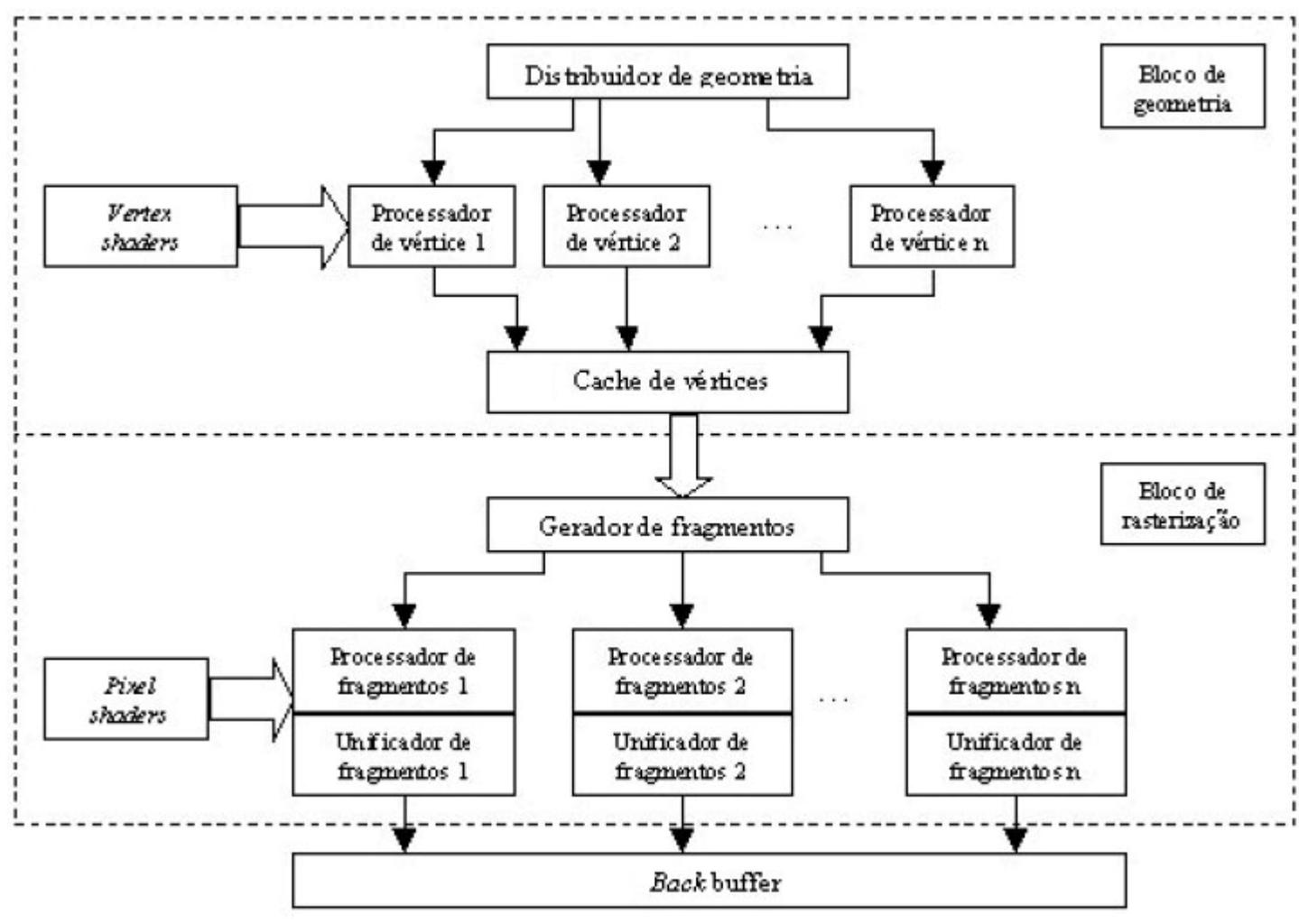


a. Arquitetura de Hardware

Arquitetura de GPUs

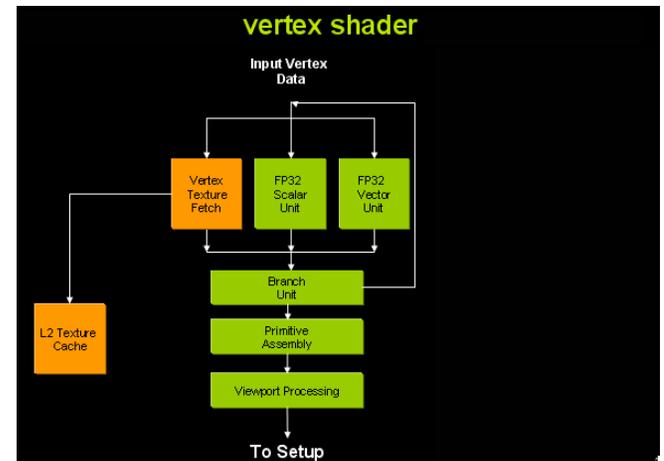
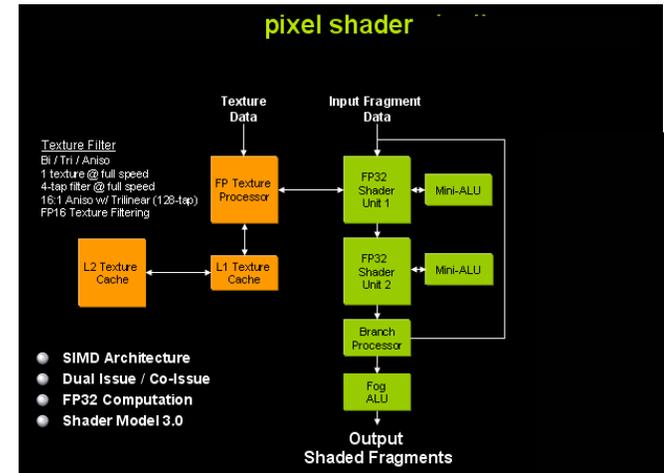
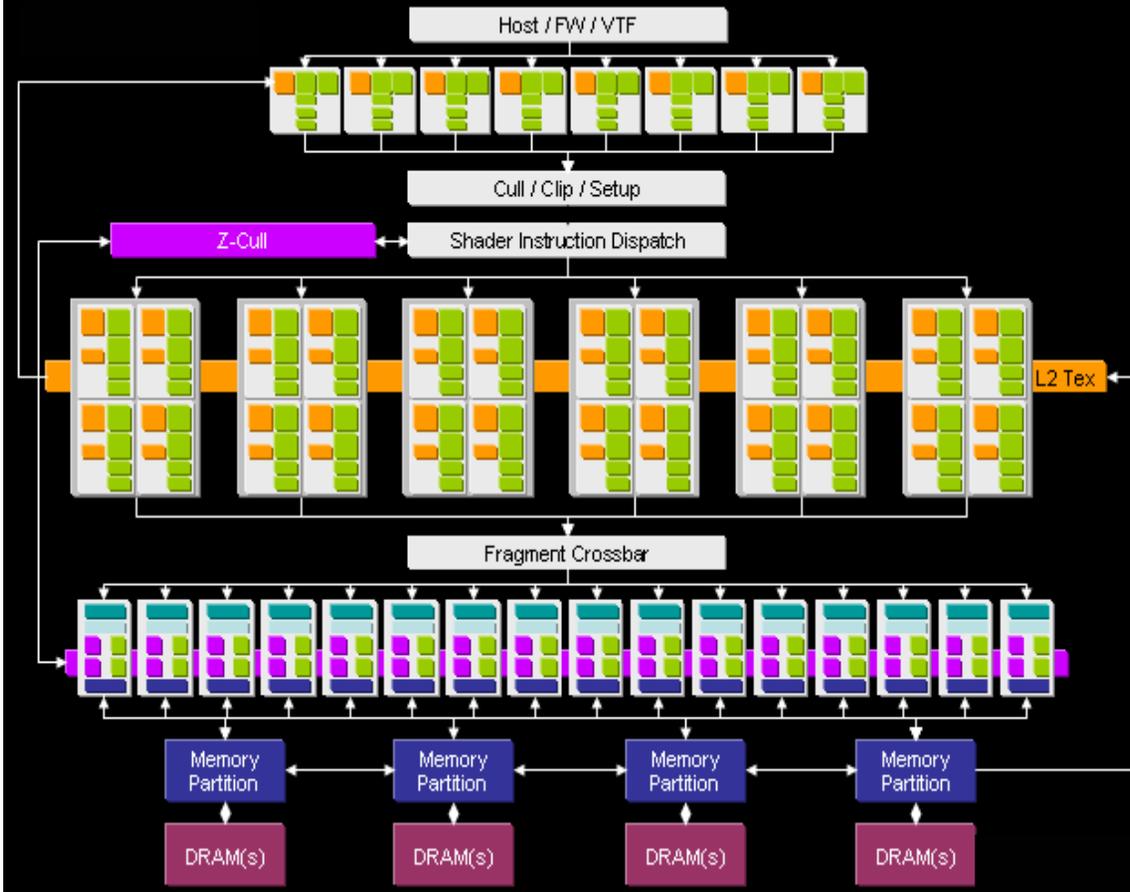


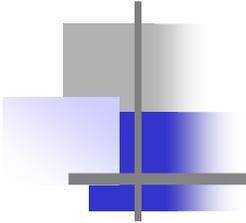
Arquitetura de GPUs



Arquitetura de GPUs

GeForce 7800

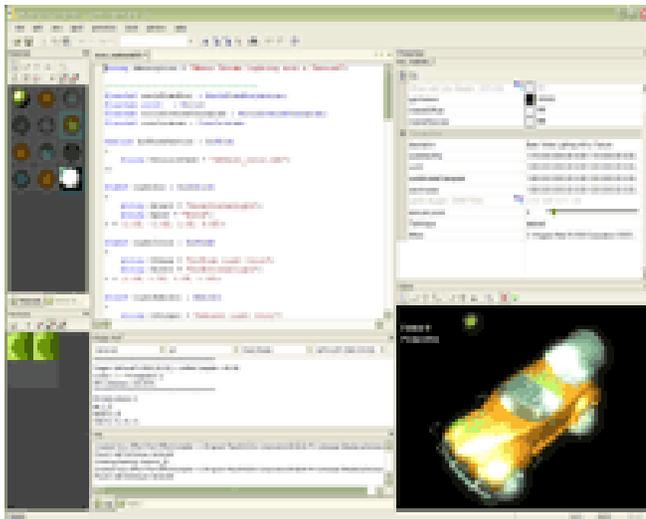




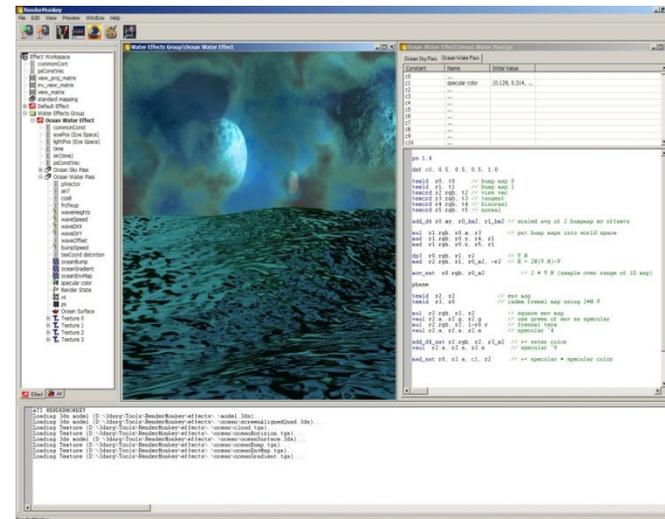
b. Programação de GPUs

Programação de GPUs

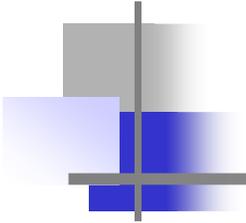
- Linguagens: Cg, HLSL, OpenGL Shader Language
- Ambientes de Desenvolvimento



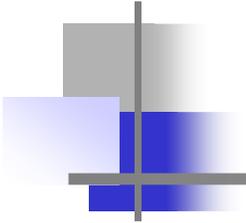
NVidia FX Composer



ATI Rendermonkey



c. Vertex Programming



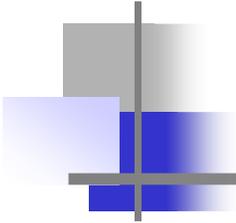
c. Vertex Programming

Operações nesta etapa:

- Transformação da posição do vértice
- Geração de coordenadas de textura para a posição do vértice
- Iluminação sobre o vértice
- Operações para determinar o material a ser aplicado ao vértice

Efeitos:

- Geração de texturas procedurais
- Efeitos de iluminação per-vertex
- Animação procedural em vértices
- Displacement mapping



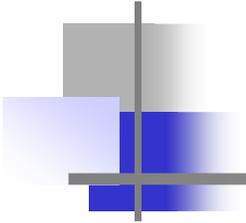
c. Vertex Programming

```
uniform vec3 LightPosition;
const float CEspecular = 0.25;
const float CDifusa = 1.0 - CEspecular;
varying float IntensidadeLuz;
varying vec2 PosicaoMC;

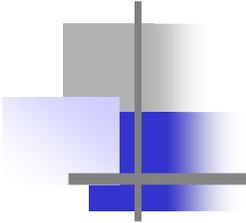
void main(void)
{
    vec3 PosicaoCC = vec3(gl_ModelViewMatrix * gl_Vertex);
    vec3 normT = normalize(gl_NormalMatrix * gl_Normal);

    vec3 vetorLuz = normalize(LightPosition - PosicaoCC);
    vec3 VetorReflexo = reflect(-VetorLuz, normT);

    vec3 vetorCamera = normalize(-PosicaoCC);
    float difuso = max(dot(VetorLuz, normT), 0.0);
    float coef = 20;
    float especular = max(dot(VetorReflexo, VetorCamera), 0.0);
    especular = pow(especular, coef);
    IntensidadeLuz = CDifusa * difuso + CEspecular * especular;
    PosicaoMC = gl_Vertex;
    gl_Position = ftransform();
}
```



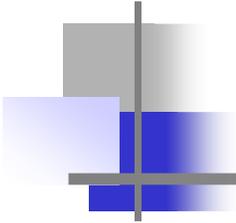
d. Pixel Programming



d. Pixel Programming

Operações nesta etapa:

- Computar a cor de um fragmento
- Alterar iluminação “per-pixel”
- `gl_FragCoord`



d. Pixel Programming

// Apenas uma variável será definida, contendo a cor do material a ser aplicado.

```
uniform vec3 material = (0.0, 0.0, 1.0);
```

// As duas variáveis que provêm do vertex shader são a posição e a cor resultante da
// iluminação, ambas interpoladas.

```
varying vec2 PosicaoMC;
```

```
varying float IntensidadeLuz;
```

// Início do pixel shader.

```
void main(void)
```

```
{
```

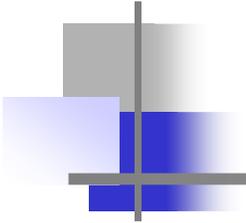
```
    // A variável cor acumulará o resultado da iluminação com o material.
```

```
    vec3 cor = material * IntensidadeLuz;
```

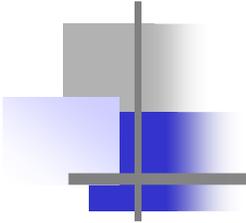
```
    // A variável pré-definida gl_FragColor deve receber no final a cor com que o  
    // fragmento será pintado.
```

```
    gl_FragColor = vec4(cor, 1.0);
```

```
}
```



e. General Purpose GPUs



Requisitos dos Motores

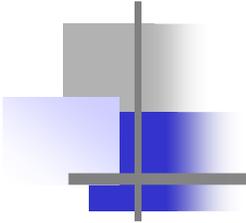
Encapsulamento

Integração

Independência de Plataforma

Otimização em Hardware

Gerenciamento de Projeto



Arquitetura

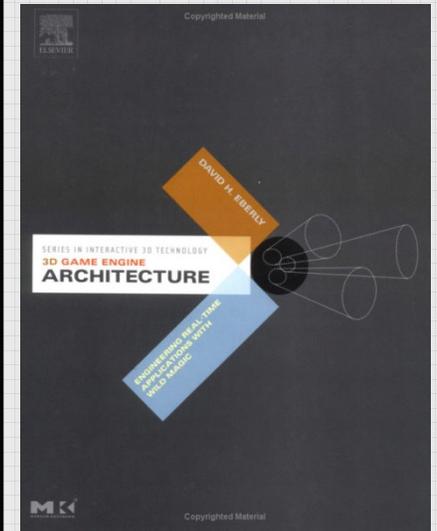
Níveis de Abstração:

SDK

Ferramental

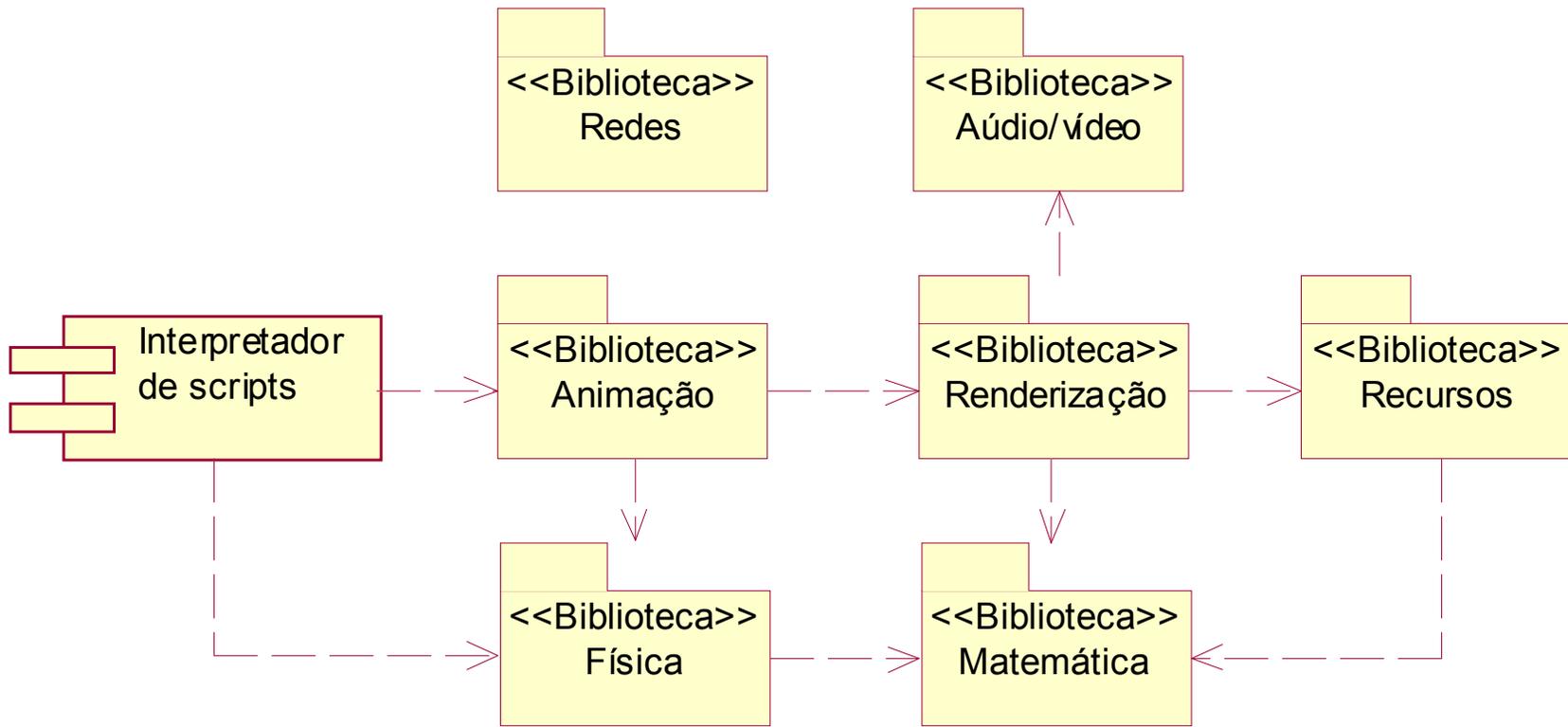
Arquitetura SDK

referência



3D Game Engine Architecture :
Engineering Real-Time
Applications with Wild Magic
David H. Eberly

Arquitetura SDK



Biblioteca Matemática

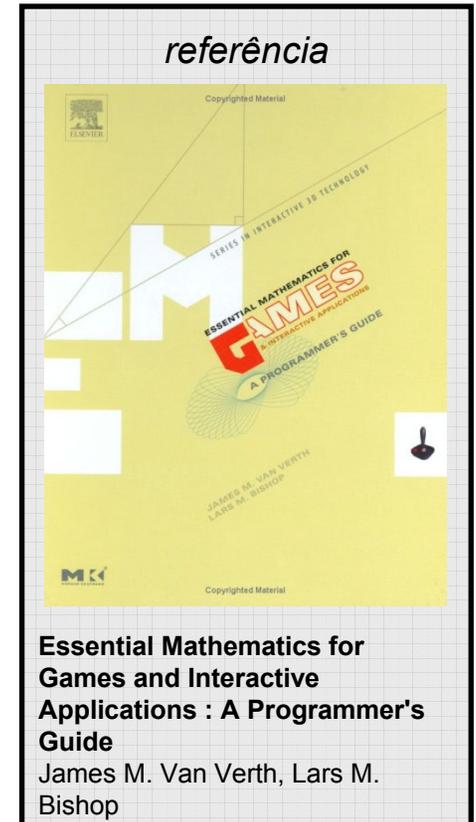
Operações de Vetores

Operações de Matrizes

Operações de Quaternions

Operações de Interceção

Biblioteca baseada em GPUs



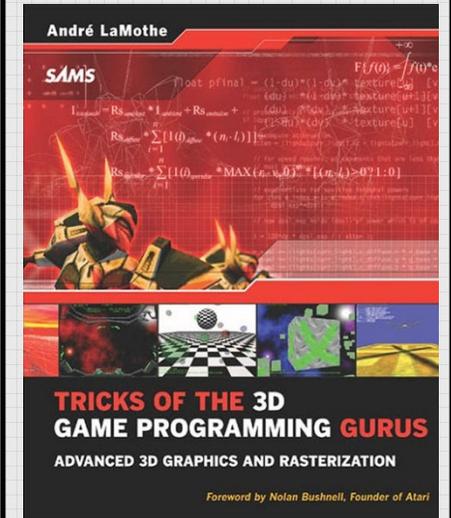
Biblioteca de Rendering

Abstração de APIs

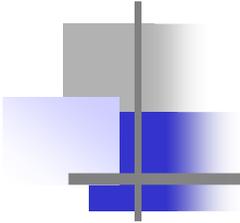
Implementação do Pipeline

Leitor de shaders

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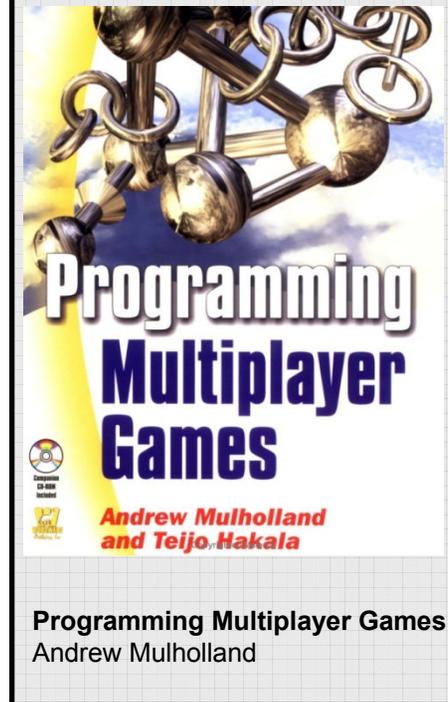
Tricks of the 3D Game
Programming Gurus-Advanced
3D Graphics and Rasterization
André LaMothe



Biblioteca de Física

Biblioteca de Rede

referência



Programming Multiplayer Games
Andrew Mulholland

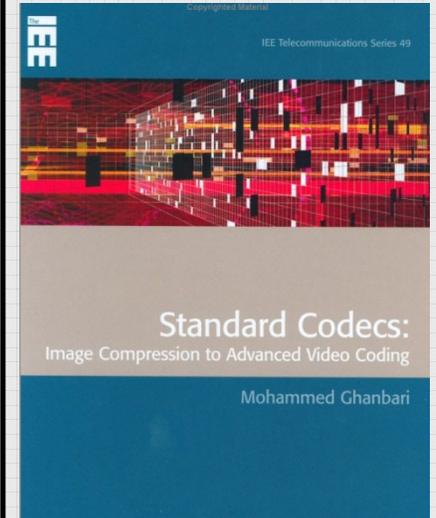
Biblioteca de Recursos

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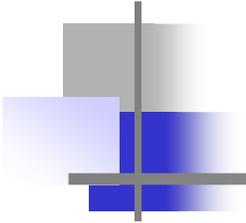


www.gametutorials.com

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**Standard Codecs: Image
Compression to Advanced Video
Coding**
M. Ghanbari



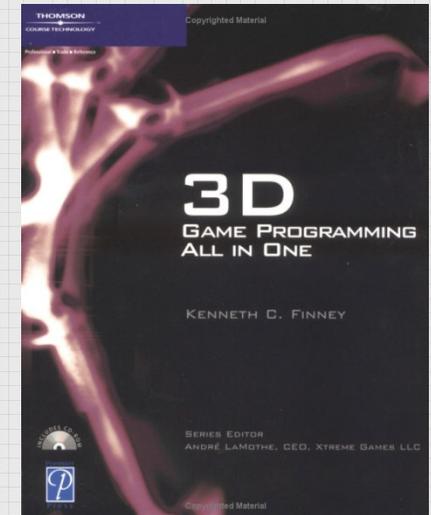
Parser de Scripts

Mapeamento com atributos dos objetos dinâmicos de um cenário

Mapeamento com algumas funções do SDK

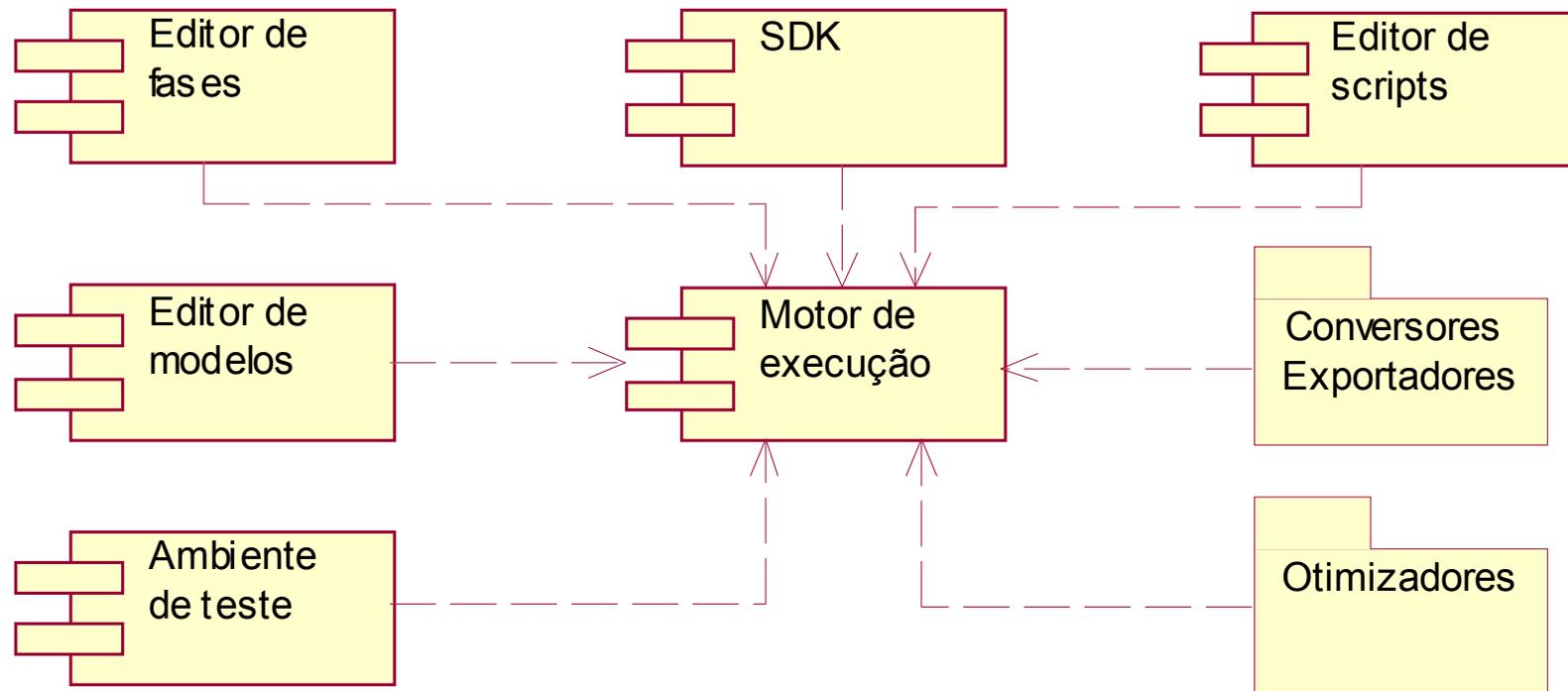
Arquitetura Ferramental

referência

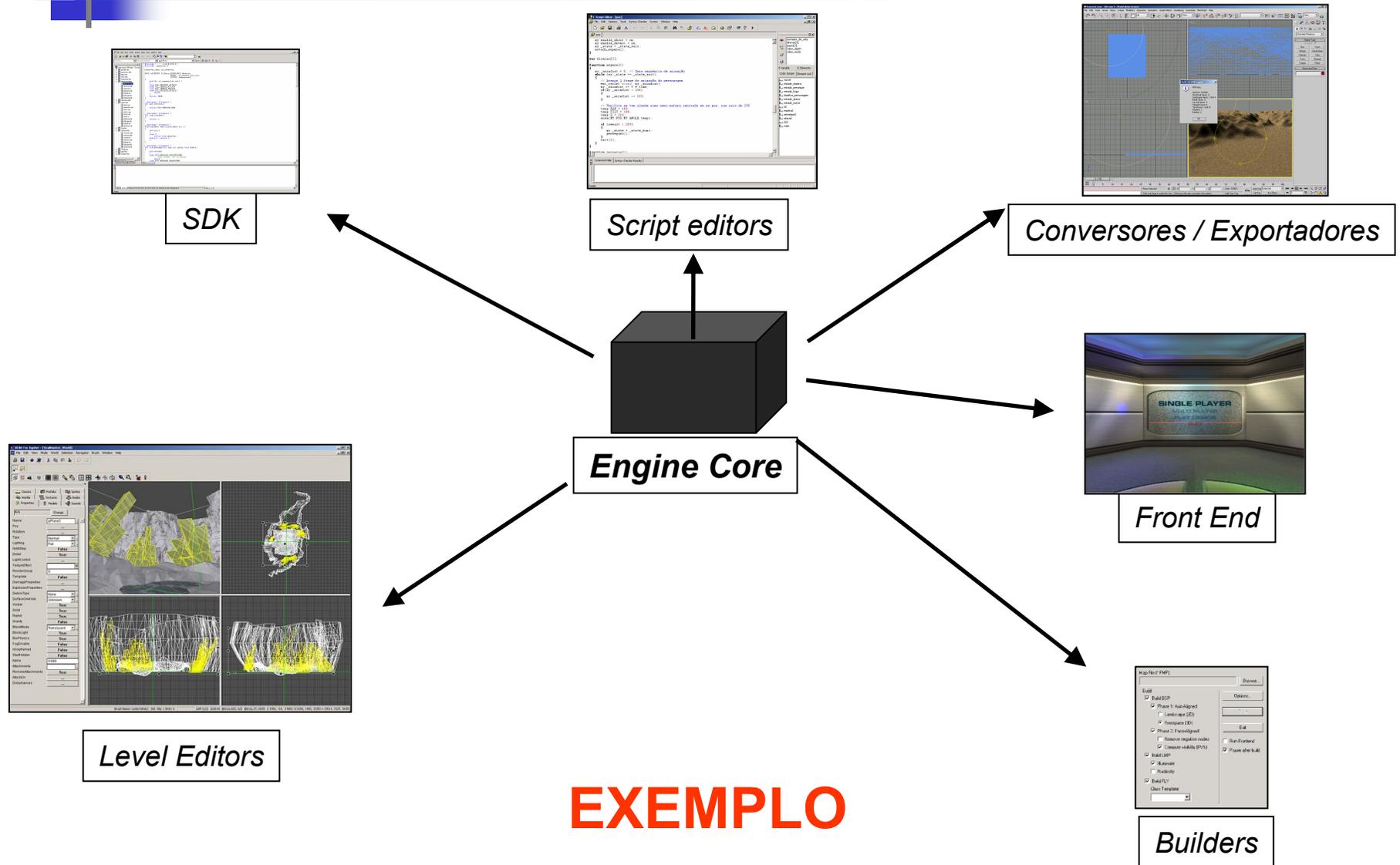


3D Game Programming All in One
Kenneth C Finney

Arquitetura Ferramental



Arquitetura Ferramental



Arquitectura Ferramental

