Computer Graphics (CS 543)
Lecture 5 (Part 3): Implementing Transformations

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Objectives

- Learn how to implement transformations in OpenGL
  - Rotation
  - Translation
  - Scaling
- Introduce mat.h and vec.h transformations
  - Model-view
  - Projection
Affine Transformations

- Translate, Scale, Rotate, Shearing, are affine transforms
- **Rigid body transformations**: rotation, translation, scaling, shear
- **Line preserving**: important in graphics since we can
  1. Transform endpoints of line segments
  2. Draw line segment between the transformed endpoints

![Diagram showing affine transformation process]

Vertices $v$, $u$ are transformed to $v'$, $u'$ preserving straight lines.
Previously: Transformations in OpenGL

- Pre 3.0 OpenGL had a set of transformation functions:
  - `glTranslate`
  - `glRotate( )`
  - `glScale( )`

- Previously, OpenGL would:
  - Receive transform commands (Translate, Rotate, Scale)
  - Multiply transform matrices together and maintain transform matrix stack known as **modelview matrix**
Previously: Modelview Matrix Formed?

\[
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 1
\end{pmatrix}
\times
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 1
\end{pmatrix}
\times
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\
0 & 1 & 0 & 6 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 1
\end{pmatrix}
= \begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\
0 & 2 & 0 & 12 \\
0 & 0 & 3 & 12 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 1
\end{pmatrix}
\]

- `glMatrixMode(GL_MODELVIEW)`
- `glLoadIdentity()`;
- `glScale(1,2,3)`; Specify transforms
- `glTranslatef(3,6,4);`

OpenGL multiplies transforms together To form modelview matrix Applies final matrix to vertices of objects
Previously: OpenGL Matrices

- OpenGL maintained 4 matrices as part of the state
  - Model-View (GL_MODELVIEW)
  - Projection (GL_PROJECTION)
  - Texture (GL_TEXTURE)
  - Color(GL_COLOR)
Now: Transformations in OpenGL

- **From OpenGL 3.0:** No transform commands (scale, rotate, etc), matrices maintained by OpenGL!!
- `glTranslate`, `glScale`, `glRotate`, OpenGL modelview all deprecated!!
- If programmer needs transforms, matrices implement it!
- **Optional:** Programmer *may* now choose to maintain transform matrices or **NOT**!
Current Transformation Matrix (CTM)

- Conceptually user can implement a 4 x 4 homogeneous coordinate matrix, the *current transformation matrix (CTM)*
  - Implement transform commands (rotate, scale, translate)
  - Form transform matrices, multiply together to form CTM
  - CTM applied to vertices of objects
- The CTM defined and updated in user program

$$p' = Cp$$
CTM in OpenGL

- Previously, OpenGL had **model-view** and **projection matrix** in the pipeline that we can concatenate together to form **CTM**
- Essentially, emulate these two matrices using CTM
CTM Functionality

1. We need to implement our own transforms
2. Multiply our transforms together to form CTM matrix
3. Apply final matrix to vertices of objects
Implementing Transforms and CTM

- Where to implement transforms and CTM?
- We implement CTM in 3 parts
  1. mat.h (Header file)
  2. Application code (.cpp file)
  3. GLSL functions (vertex and fragment shader)
Implementing Transforms and CTM

- After including mat.h, we can declare mat4 type for CTM

```
class mat4 {
  vec4 _m[4];
  .......
}
```

- **Transforms**: Translate, Scale, RotateX (x-roll), etc. E.g.

```
mat4 Translate(const GLfloat x, const GLfloat y, const GLfloat z )
mat4 Scale( const GLfloat x, const GLfloat y, const GLfloat z )
```

- We just have to include mat.h (#include "mat.h"), use it
Implementing Transforms and CTM

- mat.h (Header files) implements
  - **Matrix Types:** mat4 (4x4 matrix), mat3 (3x3 matrix). E.g

    ```
    mat4 ctm = Translate(3,6,4);
    ```

- **Note:** mat.h is home-grown (by text)
- Allows easy matrix creation manipulation
- **Uniformity:** Syntax of code resembles GLSL language used in shaders
CTM operations

- The CTM can be altered either by loading a new CTM or by postmultiplication

  Load identity matrix: \( C \leftarrow I \)
  Load arbitrary matrix: \( C \leftarrow M \)

  Load a translation matrix: \( C \leftarrow T \)
  Load a rotation matrix: \( C \leftarrow R \)
  Load a scaling matrix: \( C \leftarrow S \)

  Postmultiply by an arbitrary matrix: \( C \leftarrow CM \)
  Postmultiply by a translation matrix: \( C \leftarrow CT \)
  Postmultiply by a rotation matrix: \( C \leftarrow CR \)
  Postmultiply by a scaling matrix: \( C \leftarrow CS \)
Example: Rotation, Translation, Scaling

Create an identity matrix:

\[
\text{mat4 } m = \text{Identity}();
\]

Multiply on right by rotation matrix of \( \text{theta} \) in degrees where \((vx, vy, vz)\) define axis of rotation

\[
\text{mat4 } r = \text{Rotate}(\text{theta, } vx, vy, vz) \\
m = m*r;
\]

Do same with translation and scaling:

\[
\text{mat4 } s = \text{Scale}(sx, sy, sz) \\
\text{mat4 } t = \text{Translate}(dx, dy, dz); \\
m = m*s*t;
\]
Example: Rotation about a Fixed Point

- We want $C = T R T^{-1}$
- Be careful with order. Do operations in following order:

  $C \leftarrow I$
  $C \leftarrow CT$
  $C \leftarrow CR$
  $C \leftarrow CT^{-1}$

- Each operation corresponds to one function call in the program.
- **Note:** last operation specified is first executed.
Example

- Rotation about z axis by 30 degrees about a fixed point (1.0, 2.0, 3.0)

```cpp
mat 4 m = Identity();
m = Translate(1.0, 2.0, 3.0) * 
    Rotate(30.0, 0.0, 0.0, 1.0) * 
    Translate(-1.0, -2.0, -3.0);
```

- Remember last matrix specified in program (i.e. translate matrix in example) is first applied
Transformation matrices Formed?

- Converts all transforms (translate, scale, rotate) to 4x4 matrix
- We put 4x4 transform matrix into \textbf{CTM}
- Example

\begin{verbatim}
mat4 m = Identity();
\end{verbatim}

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\
\end{bmatrix}
\]

\textbf{CTM Matrix}

\textbf{mat4} type stores 4x4 matrix
Defined in mat.h
Transformation matrices Formed?

```plaintext
mat4 m = Identity();
mat4 t = Translate(3, 6, 4);
m = m * t;
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Identity Matrix</th>
<th>Translation Matrix</th>
<th>CTM Matrix</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Identity Matrix" /></td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Translation Matrix" /></td>
<td><img src="image3" alt="CTM Matrix" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Identity Matrix](image1)
![Translation Matrix](image2)
![CTM Matrix](image3)
Transformation matrices Formed?

- Consider the following code snippet

```c
mat4 m = Identity();
mat4 s = Scale(1,2,3);
m = m*s;
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Identity Matrix</th>
<th>Scaling Matrix</th>
<th>CTM Matrix</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| \[
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 1
\end{pmatrix}
\] | \[
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 1
\end{pmatrix}
\]=\[
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 1
\end{pmatrix}
\] |
Transformation matrices Formed?

- What of `gltranslate`, then scale, then ....
- Just multiply them together. Evaluated in *reverse order*!! E.g:

```cpp
mat4 m = Identity();
mat4 s = Scale(1,2,3);
mat4 t = Translate(3,6,4);
m = m*s*t;
```

\[
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\
0 & 1 & 0 & 6 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\
\end{pmatrix}
= 
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\
0 & 2 & 0 & 12 \\
0 & 0 & 3 & 12 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\
\end{pmatrix}
\]

Identity Matrix  Scale Matrix  Translate Matrix  Final CTM Matrix
Transformation matrices Formed?

```cpp
mat4 m = Identity();
mat4 s = Scale(1,2,3);
mat4 t = Translate(3,6,4);
m = m*s*t;
colorcube();
```

1. In application:
   - Load object vertices into points[ ] array -> VBO
   - Call glDrawArrays

2. CTM built in application, passed to vertex shader

3. In vertex shader: Each vertex of object (cube) is multiplied by CTM to get transformed vertex position
Passing CTM to Vertex Shader

- Build CTM (modelview) matrix in application program
- Pass matrix to shader

```cpp
void display() {
    mat4 m = Identity();
    mat4 s = Scale(1, 2, 3);
    mat4 t = Translate(3, 6, 4);
    m = m * s * t;

    // find location of matrix variable “model_view” in shader
    // then pass matrix to shader
    matrix_loc = glGetUniformLocation(program, "model_view");
    glUniformMatrix4fv(matrix_loc, 1, GL_TRUE, m);
}
```
Implementation: Vertex Shader

- On `glDrawArrays()`, vertex shader invoked with different `vPosition` per shader
- E.g. If `colorcube()` generates 8 vertices, each vertex shader receives a vertex stored in `vPosition`
- Shader calculates modified vertex position, stored in `gl_Position`

```glsl
in vec4 vPosition;
uniform mat4 model_view;

void main() {
    gl_Position = model_view*vPosition;
}
```

Transformed vertex `position`  
Contains **CTM**  
Original vertex `position`
Transformation matrices Formed?

- Example: Vertex (1, 1, 1) is one of 8 vertices of cube

In application:
```cpp
mat4 m = Identity();
mat4 s = Scale(1,2,3);
m = m*s;
colorcube();
```

In vertex shader:

CTM Matrix:

\[
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 1
\end{pmatrix}
\]

\[
\begin{pmatrix}
1 \\
1 \\
1 \\
1
\end{pmatrix}
\]

\[
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\
\cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\
\cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\
\cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot
\end{pmatrix}
\]

```

Each vertex of cube is multiplied by modelview matrix to get scaled vertex position.
Another example: Vertex (1, 1, 1) is one of 8 vertices of cube

In application

```cpp
mat4 m = Identity();
mat4 t = Translate(3, 6, 4);
m = m*t;
colorcube();
```

In vertex shader

\[
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\
0 & 1 & 0 & 6 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 \\
1 \\
1 \\
1 \\
\end{pmatrix}
= \begin{pmatrix}
4 \\
7 \\
5 \\
1 \\
\end{pmatrix}
\]

CTM Matrix

Original vertex

Transformed vertex

Each vertex of cube is multiplied by CTM matrix to get translated vertex
Transformation matrices Formed?

- **Another example:** Vertex (1, 1, 1) is one of 8 vertices of cube

```
mat4 m = Identity();
mat4 s = Scale(1,2,3);
mat4 t = Translate(3,6,4);
m = m*s*t;
colorcube( );
```

In application

Each vertex of cube is multiplied by modelview matrix to get scaled vertex position
Arbitrary Matrices

- Can multiply by matrices from transformation commands (Translate, Rotate, Scale) into CTM
- Can also load arbitrary 4x4 matrices into CTM

\[
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & 15 & 3 \\
0 & 2 & 0 & 12 \\
34 & 0 & 3 & 12 \\
0 & 24 & 0 & 1 \\
\end{pmatrix}
\]
Matrix Stacks

- Sometimes want to save transformation matrices for use later
- E.g: Traversing hierarchical data structures (Ch. 8)
- Pre 3.1 OpenGL maintained matrix stacks
- Right now just implement 1-level CTM
- Matrix stack later for hierarchical transforms
Reading Back State

- Can also access OpenGL variables (and other parts of the state) by *query* functions
  
  ```
  glEnable
  glGetFloatv
  glGetBooleanv
  glGetDoublev
  glEnable
  ```

- Example: to find out maximum number of texture units
  
  ```
  glGetIntegerv(GL_MAX_TEXTURE_UNITS, &MaxTextureUnits);
  ```
Using Transformations

- **Example:** use idle function to rotate a cube and mouse function to change direction of rotation
- Start with program that draws cube as before
  - Centered at origin
  - Sides aligned with axes
void main(int argc, char **argv)
{
    glutInit(&argc, argv);
    glutInitDisplayMode(GLUT_DOUBLE | GLUT_RGB | GLUT_DEPTH);
    glutInitWindowSize(500, 500);
    glutCreateWindow("colorcube");
    glutReshapeFunc(myReshape);
    glutDisplayFunc(display);
    glutIdleFunc(spinCube);
    glutMouseFunc(mouse);
    glEnable(GL_DEPTH_TEST);
    glutMainLoop();
}

Calls spinCube continuously Whenever OpenGL program is idle
void spinCube()
{
    theta[axis] += 2.0;
    if( theta[axis] > 360.0 ) theta[axis] -= 360.0;
    glutPostRedisplay();
}

void mouse(int button, int state, int x, int y)
{
    if(button==GLUT_LEFT_BUTTON && state == GLUT_DOWN)
        axis = 0;
    if(button==GLUT_MIDDLE_BUTTON && state == GLUT_DOWN)
        axis = 1;
    if(button==GLUT_RIGHT_BUTTON && state == GLUT_DOWN)
        axis = 2;
}
void display()
{
    glClear(GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT | GL_DEPTH_BUFFER_BIT);
    ctm = RotateX(theta[0])*RotateY(theta[1])
    *RotateZ(theta[2]);
    glUniformMatrix4fv(matrix_loc, 1, GL_TRUE, ctm);
    glDrawArrays(GL_TRIANGLES, 0, N);
    glutSwapBuffers();
}

• Alternatively, we can send rotation angle and axis to vertex shader,
• Let shader form CTM then do rotation
• Inefficient to apply vertex transform data in application (CPU) and send data to GPU to render
Using the Model-view Matrix

- In OpenGL the model-view matrix used to
  - Transform 3D models
  - Position camera (using LookAt function) *(next)*
- The projection matrix used to define view volume
  and select a camera lens *(later)*
- Although these matrices no longer part of OpenGL,
good to create them in our applications *(as CTM)*
3D? Interfaces

- Major interactive graphics problem: how to use 2D devices (e.g. mouse) to control 3D objects
- Some alternatives
  - Virtual trackball
  - 3D input devices such as the spaceball
  - Use areas of the screen
    - Distance from center controls angle, position, scale depending on mouse button depressed
GLUI

- User Interface Library by Paul Rademacher
- Provides sophisticated controls and menus
- Not used in this class/optional

Virtual trackball
References

- Angel and Shreiner, Chapter 3
- Hill and Kelley, appendix 4