Recall: 3D Viewing and View Volume

Previously: Lookat() to set camera position

Now: Set view volume
Recall: Different View Volume Shapes

- Different view volume => different look
- Foreshortening? Near objects bigger
View Volume Parameters

- Need to set view volume parameters
  - **Projection type:** perspective, orthographic, etc.
  - Field of view and aspect ratio
  - Near and far clipping planes
Field of View

- View volume parameter
- Determines how much of world in picture (vertically)
- Larger field of view = smaller objects drawn
Near and Far Clipping Planes

- Only objects between near and far planes drawn
Viewing Frustum

- Near plane + far plane + field of view = Viewing Frustum
- Objects outside the frustum are clipped
Previous OpenGL projection commands **deprecated**!!

- **Perspective view volume/projection:**
  - `gluPerspective(fovy, aspect, near, far)` or `glFrustum(left, right, bottom, top, near, far)`
- **Orthographic:**
  - `glOrtho(left, right, bottom, top, near, far)`

Useful functions, so we implement similar in `mat.h`:

- **Perspective**(`fovy, aspect, near, far`) or **Frustum**(`left, right, bottom, top, near, far`) or **Ortho**(`left, right, bottom, top, near, far`)

What are these arguments? Next!
Perspective(fovy, aspect, near, far)

- Aspect ratio (of near plane) used to calculate window width

\[ \text{Aspect} = \frac{w}{h} \]
Frustum(left, right, bottom, top, near, far)

- Can use Frustum() in place of Perspective()
- Same view volume shape, different arguments

near and far measured from camera
Ortho(left, right, bottom, top, near, far)

- For orthographic projection

near and far measured from camera
Demo

- Nate Robbins demo on projection
Example Usage:
Setting View Volume/Projection Type

```c
void display()
{
    // clear screen
    glClear(GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT);
    .......... 
    // Set up camera position
    LookAt(0,0,1,0,0,0,0,1,0);
    
    eye     at     up
    .......... 
    // set up perspective transformation
    Perspective(fovy, aspect, near, far);
    .......... 
    // draw something
    display_all();    // your display routine
}
```
Implementation

- Set modelview and projection matrices in application program
- Pass matrices to shader

```c
void display( ){
    ....
    model_view = LookAt(eeye, at, up);
    projection = Ortho(left, right, bottom, top, near, far);

    // pass model_view and projection matrices to shader
    glUniformMatrix4fv(matrix_loc, 1, GL_TRUE, model_view);
    glUniformMatrix4fv(projection_loc, 1, GL_TRUE, projection);
    ....
}
```
Implementation

- And the corresponding shader

```glsl
in vec4 vPosition;
in vec4 vColor;
Out vec4 color;
uniform mat4 model_view;
Uniform mat4 projection;

void main( )
{
    gl_Position = projection * model_view * vPosition;
    color = vColor;
}
```
References

- Interactive Computer Graphics (6\textsuperscript{th} edition), Angel and Shreiner
- Computer Graphics using OpenGL (3\textsuperscript{rd} edition), Hill and Kelley