



# **SNS COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING**

**Kurumbapalayam(Po), Coimbatore – 641 912**

**Accredited by NAAC-UGC with 'A' Grade**

**Approved by AICTE, Recognized by UGC & Affiliated to Anna University, Chennai**



## **Department of Information Technology**

**Course Name –Computer Graphics**

**III Year / V Semester**

**Unit 1– INTRODUCTION TO COMPUTER GRAPHICS**

**Topic :OPENGL Basics Primitives**



# WHAT IS OPENGL

- A low-level graphics library specification.
  - OpenGL (Open Graphics Library) is a widely used graphics API (Application Programming Interface) that allows developers to create 2D and 3D graphics in various applications, including video games, simulations, and graphical user interfaces
  - A small set of geometric primitives
    - Points
    - Lines
    - Polygons
    - Images
    - Bitmaps
- } Geometric primitives
- } Image primitives



# Abstractions

**GLUT**

- **Windowing toolkit (key, mouse handler, window events)**

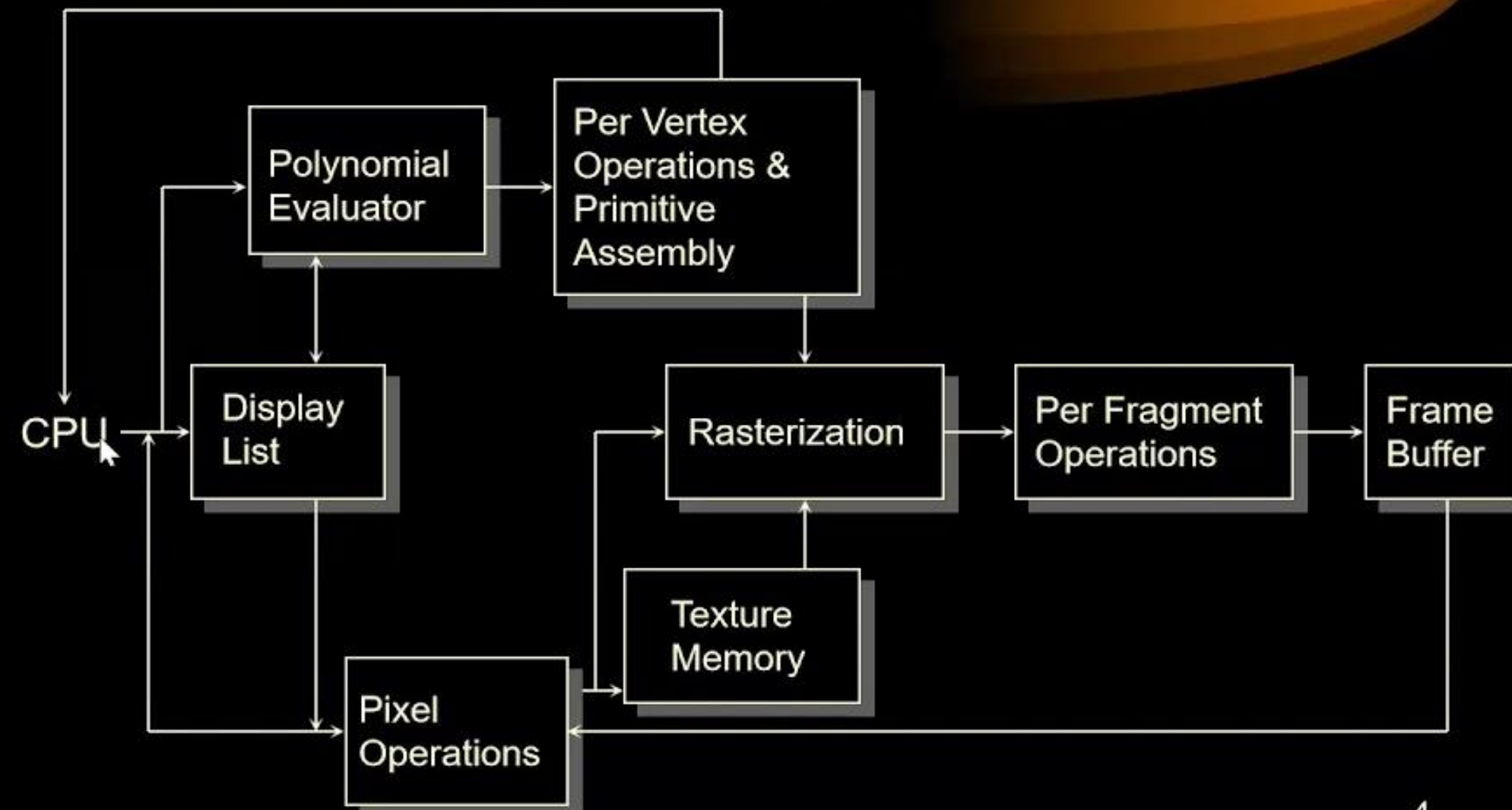
**GLU**

- **Viewing –perspective/orthographic**
- **Image scaling, polygon tessellation**
- **Sphere, cylinders, quadratic surfaces**

**GL**

- **Primitives - points, line, polygons**
- **Shading and Colour**
- **Translation, rotation, scaling**
- **Viewing, Clipping, Texture**
- **Hidden surface removal**

# OpenGL Architecture





# TYPES OF OPENGL FUNCTIONS

- **Setting Functions**

- Enable/disable functionality
- Control OpenGL state
- **Example:** alpha, transforms

- `glEnable( capability);`
- `glDisable( capability);`
- `glLightfv( light, pName, pValue);`
- `glTranslate( x, y, z);`

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- **Data Handling Functions**

- Create persistent structures
- Involves memory allocation
- **Example:** Texture loading

- `glVertexPointer(...);`
- `glGenTextures( size, names);`
- `glDeleteTextures( size, names);`
- `glTexImage2D( target, level,...);`

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- **Rendering Functions**

- Draw and texture primitives
- **Example:** triangles, quads

- `glBegin()/glEnd()`
- `glVertex3f(x,y,z);`
- `glDrawElements(...);`

# OpenGL Primitives

GL\_POINTS



GL\_LINES



GL\_LINE\_STRIP



GL\_LINE\_LOOP



GL\_POLYGON



GL\_TRIANGLE\_STRIP

GL\_TRIANGLES



GL\_TRIANGLE\_FAN



GL\_QUAD\_STRIP





## GL\_POINTS:

- Treats each vertex as a single point.
- Vertex n defines a point n.
- N points are drawn.
- Sample:

```
glBegin(GL_POINTS);
```

```
glVertex2f(x1, y1);
```

```
glEnd();
```

## GL\_LINES:

- Treats each pair of vertices as an independent line segment.
- Vertices  $2n-1$  and  $2n$  define a line n.
- $N/2$  lines are drawn.
- Sample:

```
glBegin(GL_LINES);
```

```
glVertex2f(x1, y1);
```

```
glVertex2f(x2, y2);
```

```
glEnd();
```

---





### GL\_LINE\_STRIP:

- Draws a connected group of line segments from the first vertex to the last.
- Vertices  $n$  and  $n+1$  define line  $n$ .
- $N-1$  lines are drawn.
- Sample:

```
glBegin(GL_LINE_STRIP);  
    glVertex2f(x1, y1);  
    glVertex2f(x2, y2);  
    glVertex2f(x3, y3);  
    glEnd();
```

### GL\_LINE\_LOOP:

- Draws a connected group of line segments from the first vertex to the last, then back to the first.
- Vertices  $n$  and  $n+1$  define line  $n$ .
- $N$  lines are drawn.
- Sample

```
glBegin(GL_LINE_LOOP);  
    glVertex2f(x1, y1);  
    glVertex2f(x2, y2);  
    glVertex2f(x3, y3);  
    glEnd();
```





## GL\_TRIANGLES:

- Treats each triplet of vertices as an independent triangle.
- Vertices  $3n-2$ ,  $3n-1$ , and  $3n$  define triangle  $n$ .
- $N/3$  triangles are drawn.

```
glBegin(GL_TRIANGLES);  
glVertex2f(x1, y1);  
glVertex2f(x2, y2);  
glVertex2f(x3, y3);  
glEnd();
```

## GL\_QUADS:

- Treats each group of four vertices as an independent quadrilateral.
- Vertices  $4n-3$ ,  $4n-2$ ,  $4n-1$ , and  $4n$  define quadrilateral  $n$ .
- $N/4$  quadrilaterals are drawn.
- Sample

```
glBegin(GL_QUADS);  
glVertex2f(x1, y1);  
glVertex2f(x2, y2);  
glVertex2f(x3, y3);  
glVertex2f(x4, y4);  
glEnd();
```



## GL\_TRIANGLE\_STRIP:

- Draws a connected group of triangles.
- One triangle is defined for each vertex presented after the first two vertices.
- For odd  $n$ , vertices  $n$ ,  $n+1$ , and  $n+2$  define triangle  $n$ .
- For even  $n$ , vertices  $n+1$ ,  $n$ , and  $n+2$  define triangle  $n$ .
- $N-2$  triangles are drawn.
- Sample:

```
glBegin(GL_TRIANGLE_STRIP);  
glVertex2f(x1, y1);  
glVertex2f(x2, y2);  
glVertex2f(x3, y3);  
glEnd();
```



## GL\_TRIANGLE\_FAN:

- Draws a connected group of triangles that fan around a central point.
- One triangle is defined for each vertex presented after the first two vertices.
- Vertices 1, n+1, and n+2 define triangle n.
- N-2 triangles are drawn.
- Sample:

```
glBegin(GL_TRIANGLE_FAN);  
  
glVertex2f(x1, y1);  
  
glVertex2f(x2, y2);  
  
glVertex2f(x3, y3);  
  
glVertex2f(x4, y4);  
  
glEnd();
```



## GL\_QUAD\_STRIP:

- Draws a connected group of quadrilaterals.
- One quadrilateral is defined for each pair of vertices presented after the first pair.
- Vertices  $2n-1$ ,  $2n$ ,  $2n+2$ , and  $2n+1$  define quadrilateral  $n$ .
- $N/2-1$  quadrilaterals are drawn.
- Sample:

```
glBegin(GL_QUAD_STRIP);  
glVertex2f(x1, y1);  
glVertex2f(x2, y2);  
glVertex2f(x3, y3);  
glVertex2f(x4, y4);  
glVertex2f(x5, y5);  
glVertex2f(x6, y6);  
glEnd();
```



## GL\_POLYGON:

- Draws a single and convex polygon.
- Vertices 1 through N define this polygon.
- A polygon is convex if all points on the line segment between any two points in the polygon or at the boundary of the polygon lie inside the polygon
- sample:

```
glBegin(GLPOLYGON);
```

```
glVertex2f(x1, y1);
```

```
glVertex2f(x2, y2);
```

```
glVertex2f(x3, y3);
```

```
glVertex2f(x4, y4);
```

```
glVertex2f(x5, y5);
```

```
glEnd();
```



Thank You