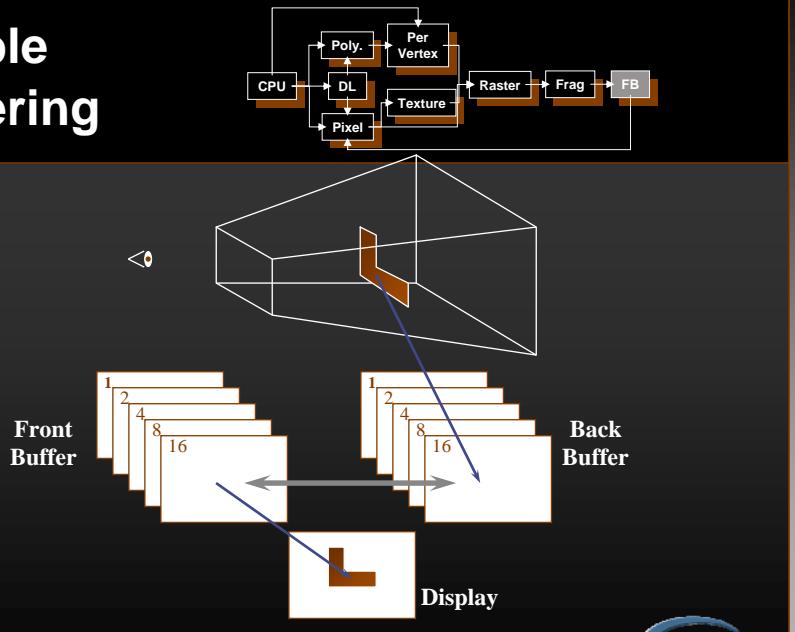


Buffers

Double Buffering



Animation Using Double Buffering

① Request a double buffered color buffer

```
glutInitDisplayMode( GLUT_RGB /  
GLUT_DOUBLE );
```

② Clear color buffer

```
glClear( GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT );
```

③ Render scene

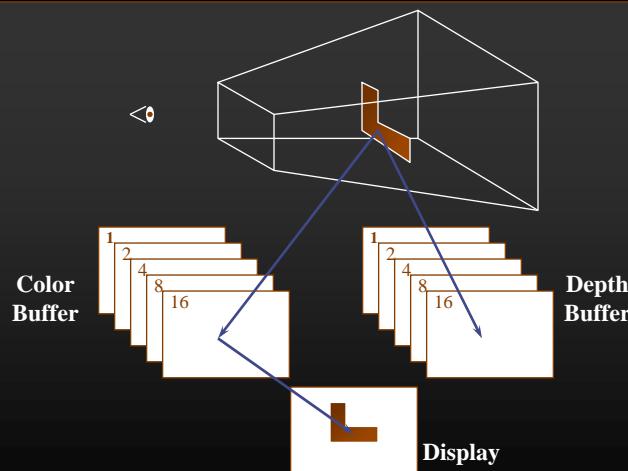
④ Request swap of front and back buffers

```
glutSwapBuffers();
```

- Repeat steps 2 - 4 for animation



Depth Buffering and Hidden Surface Removal



Depth Buffering Using OpenGL

① Request a depth buffer

```
glutInitDisplayMode( GLUT_RGB /  
GLUT_DOUBLE / GLUT_DEPTH );
```

② Enable depth buffering

```
 glEnable( GL_DEPTH_TEST );
```

③ Clear color and depth buffers

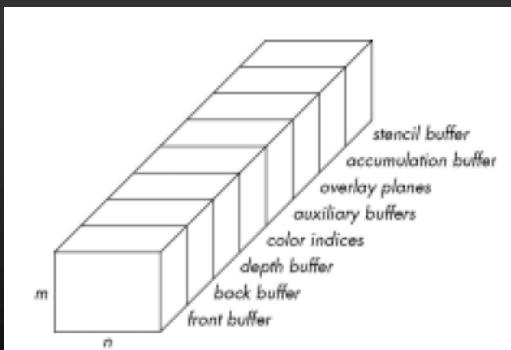
```
 glClear( GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT /  
GL_DEPTH_BUFFER_BIT );
```

④ Render scene

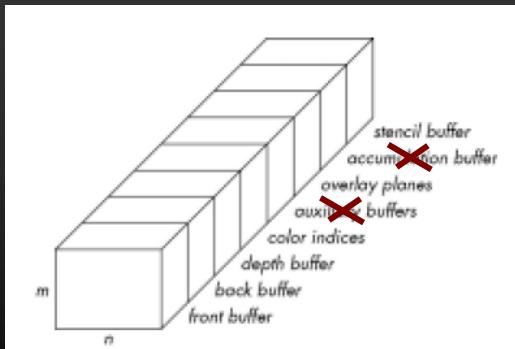
⑤ Swap color buffers



Other Buffers



Other Buffers



OpenGL

Other Buffers

- Color buffers
 - Front (L & R)
 - Back (L & R)
 - Auxiliary
 - Depth
 - Accumulation
 - Stencil
- Request them
 - Enable use & masking
 - Specify behavior

OpenGL

Using Framebuffers

- **clearing buffers**
 - clearing individual buffer is expensive
 - Use glClear with bitwise-ORed masks to clear multiple buffers
- **selecting color buffers for writing/clearing**
 - glBindFramebuffer: useful in FBO (framebuffer object)



Masking Buffers

- **Before OpenGL writes data into the enabled color, depth, or stencil buffers, a masking operation is applied to the data, as specified with one of the following commands.**
- **A bitwise logical AND is performed with each mask and the corresponding data to be written**



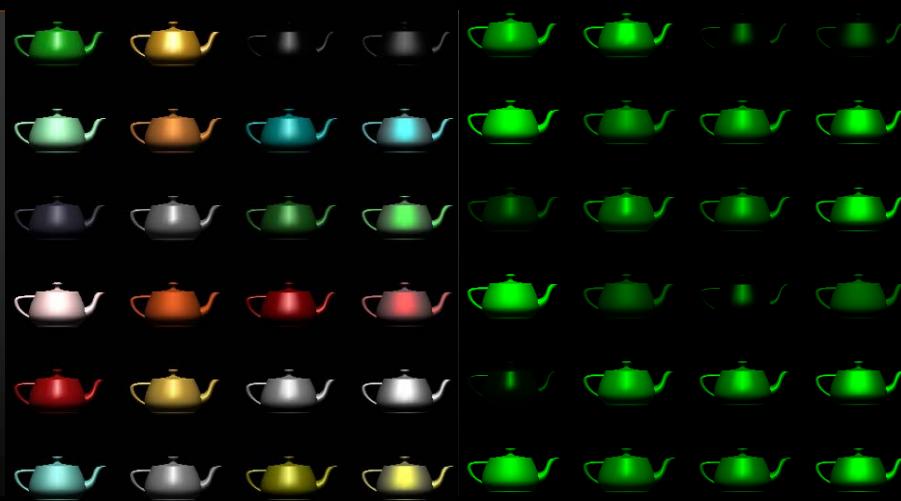
Masking Buffers (cont)

- `void glColorMask(GLboolean red, GLboolean green, GLboolean blue, GLboolean alpha);`
- `void glDepthMask(GLboolean flag);`
- `void glStencilMask(GLuint mask);`
 - If a 1 appears in mask, the corresponding bit in the stencil buffer is written; where a 0 appears, the bit is not written.
- **The default values of all the GLboolean masks are GL_TRUE, and the default values for the two GLuint masks are all 1's**



**Red Mask GL_TRUE
Green Mask GL_TRUE
Blue Mask GL_TRUE**

Only Green Mask TRUE



Accumulation Buffer

- Gone after OpenGL 3.1 (deprecated)
- Useful for several effects
- Basically, same functions can be done with multi-pass rendering.
- Initially, it was the floating-point buffer but now all buffers can be floating-point!



Accessing Accumulation Buffer

`glAccum(op, value)`

- operations
 - within the accumulation buffer: *GL_ADD*, *GL_MULT*
 - from read buffer: *GL_ACCUM*, *GL_LOAD*
 - transfer back to write buffer: *GL_RETURN*
- **`glAccum(GL_ACCUM, 0.5)`** multiplies each value in write buffer by 0.5 and adds to accumulation buffer



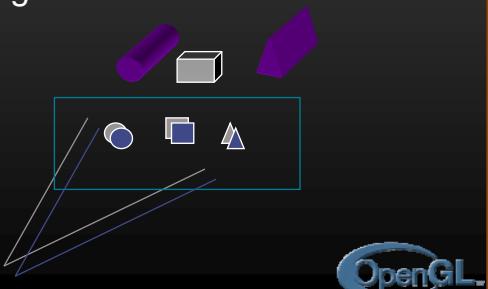
Accumulation Buffer Applications

- Compositing
- Full Scene Antialiasing
- Depth of Field
- Filtering
- Motion Blur



Full Scene Antialiasing : *Jittering the view*

- Each time we move the viewer, the image shifts
 - Different aliasing artifacts in each image
 - Averaging images using accumulation buffer averages out these artifacts
- Replaced with
- GL_MULTISAMPLE



Depth of Focus : Keeping a Plane in Focus

- Jitter the viewer to keep one plane unchanged

The diagram illustrates the concept of Depth of Focus. It shows three views of a scene from different camera positions. The first view is labeled 'Normal View (not jittered)'. The second view is labeled 'Jittered at Point A' and shows a camera frustum centered on a point A. The third view is labeled 'Jittered at Point B' and shows a camera frustum centered on a point B. To the right of the views, a camera frustum is shown with its eye positions labeled 'eye pos₁' and 'eye pos₂'. Three horizontal lines represent planes: 'Back Plane' at the top, 'Focal Plane' in the middle, and 'Front Plane' at the bottom. The 'Focal Plane' is the plane that remains sharp regardless of the jittered viewer position.

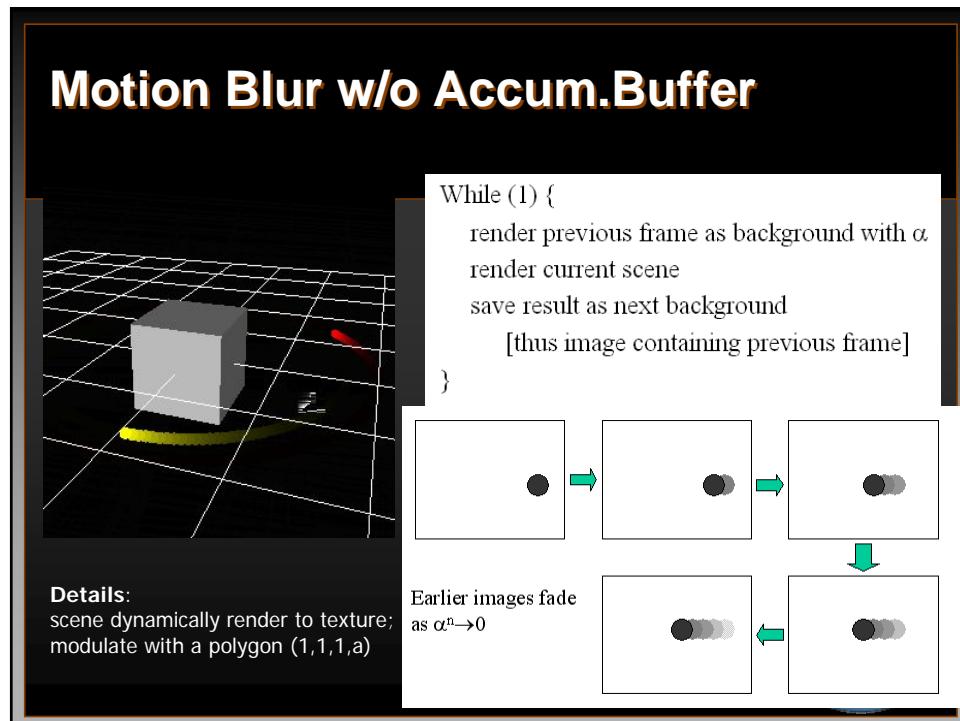
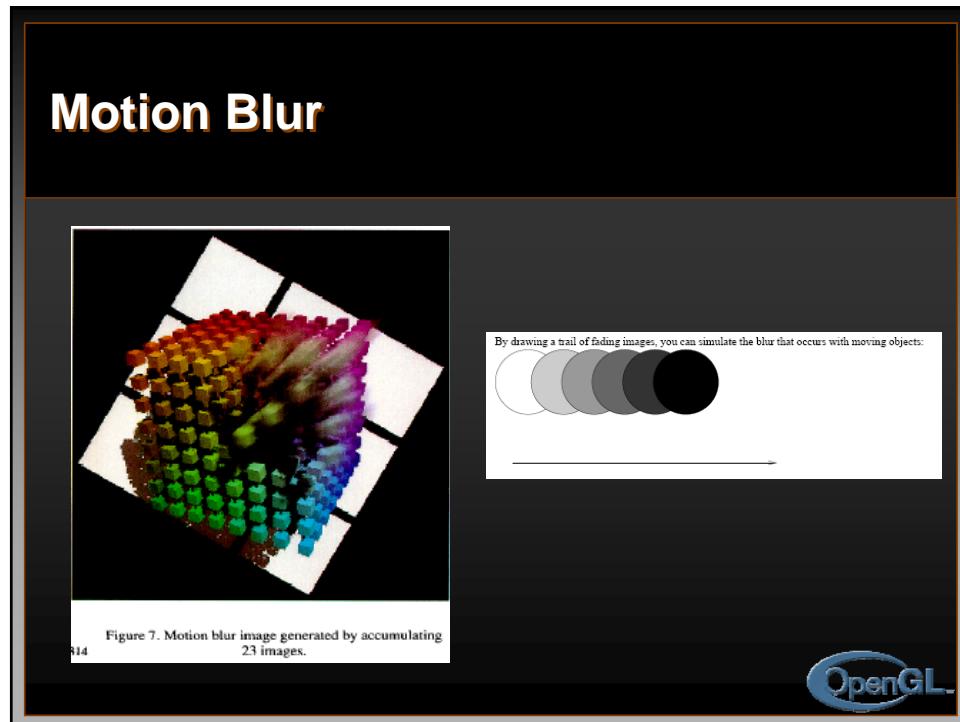
OpenGL

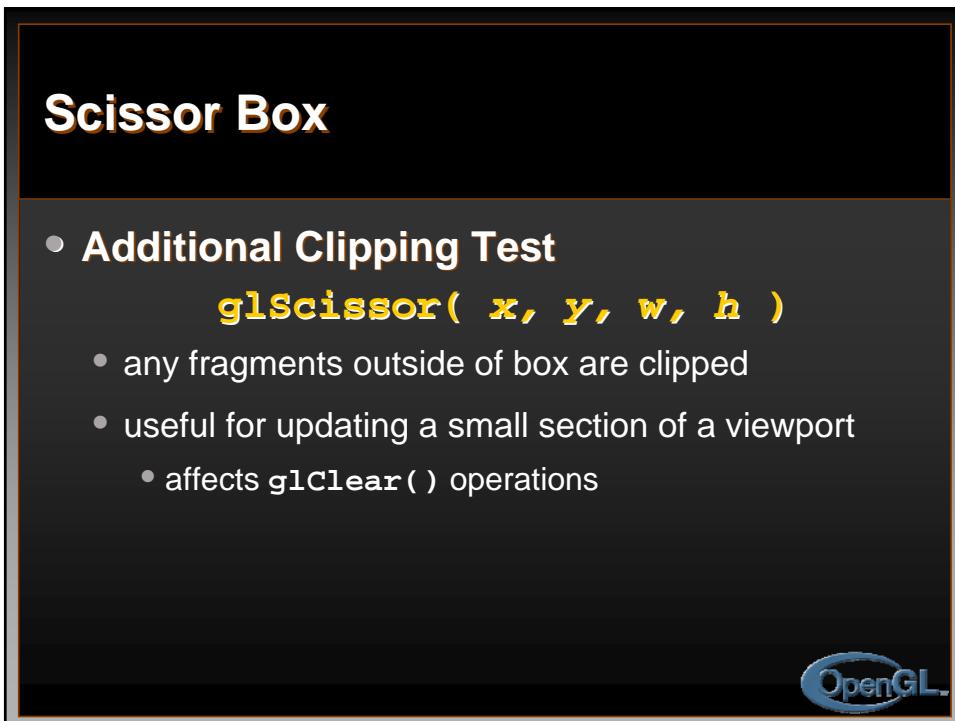
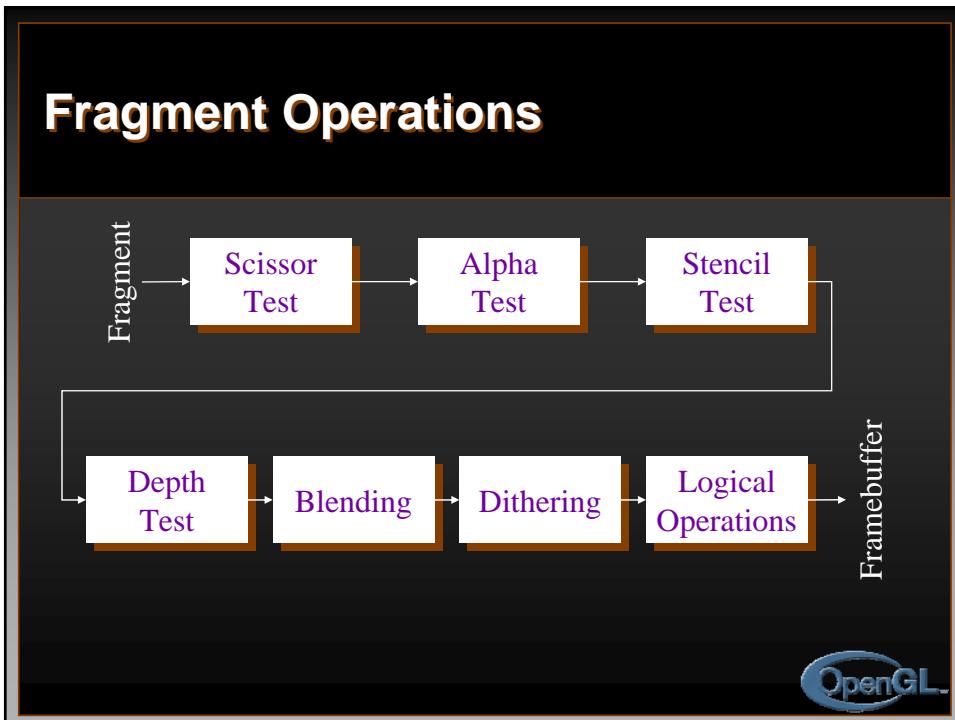
Depth of Field

The screenshot shows a 'Depth of Field Test' application. On the left, there is a window titled 'Depth of Field Test' with the following menu options: [F1] No depth of field, [F2] Accumulation buffer, [F3] Reverse-mapped z-buffer (broken). Inside the window, there is a scene with several objects of different colors and textures on a checkered floor. On the right, there is another window titled 'Depth of Field Test' with the same menu options. This window shows the same scene but with a blurred effect, demonstrating the depth of field effect. Below these windows, there is a 3D rendering of a cube grid where the colors of the cubes change based on their depth, illustrating the accumulation of multiple images to create a depth of field effect.

Figure 9. Depth of field image generated by accumulating 23 images.

OpenGL

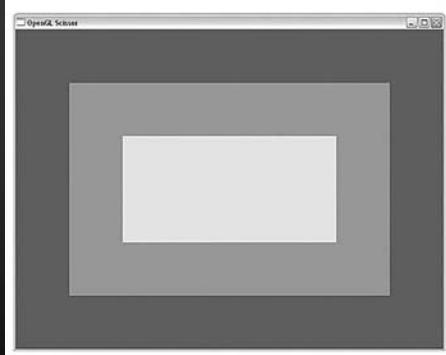




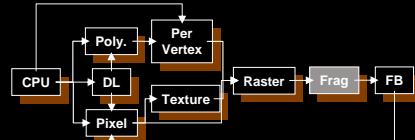
An Interactive Introduction to OpenGL Programming

Scissor test

```
void RenderScene(void) {  
    // Clear dark gray window  
    glClearColor(0.2f, 0.2f, 1.2f, 0.0f);  
    glClear(GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT);  
  
    // Now set scissor to smaller gray sub region  
    glClearColor(0.5f, 0.5f, 0.5f, 0.0f);  
    glScissor(100, 100, 600, 400);  
    glEnable(GL_SCISSOR_TEST);  
    glClear(GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT);  
  
    // Finally, an even smaller gray rectangle  
    glClearColor(0.75f, 0.75f, 0.75f, 0.0f);  
    glScissor(200, 200, 400, 200);  
    glClear(GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT);  
  
    // Turn scissor back off for next render  
    glDisable(GL_SCISSOR_TEST);  
  
    glutSwapBuffers();  
}
```



Alpha Test



- Reject pixels based on their alpha value

`glAlphaFunc(func, value)`

`glEnable(GL_ALPHA_TEST)`

- use alpha as a mask in textures
- Alpha test:
 - accept/reject a fragment based on its alpha value
 - implement transparency
 - use this test to filter opaque objects
 - see-through decal (billboarding): reject the transparent fragments (from ruining the depth buffer)



Stencil Buffer

The diagram illustrates the OpenGL rendering pipeline. It starts with the CPU, which feeds into the Pixel, DL (Display List), and Poly (Polygon) stages. The DL and Poly stages feed into the Per Vertex stage. The Per Vertex stage feeds into the Texture stage, which then feeds into the Raster stage. The Raster stage feeds into the Frag (Fragment) stage, which finally outputs to the FB (Frame Buffer). A feedback loop from the FB goes back to the Pixel stage.

- Used to control drawing based on values in the stencil buffer
 - Fragments that fail the stencil test are not drawn
 - Example: create a mask in stencil buffer and draw only objects not in mask area

A 3D cube is positioned inside a blue oval on a brown background. This visualizes how the stencil buffer can be used to create a mask and only draw objects outside of it.

OpenGL

Stenciling

stencil
字義解釋 | 變化形 | 辨析
KK: [stensl]
DJ: [stensl]
n.[C]
1. 印刷模板;油印蠟紙
2. (用模板或蠟紙印刷的)圖案
,文字
vt.
1. 用模板印刷;用蠟紙印

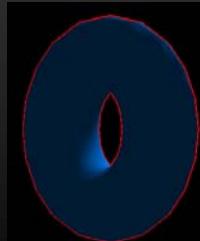
Four photographs illustrating the stenciling process:

- A person's hand holding a blue stencil with heart shapes over a wooden surface.
- A close-up of a hand applying paint through a stencil onto a surface.
- A person's hand holding a yellow stencil with intricate patterns over a blue surface.
- A person's hand holding a yellow stencil with a floral pattern over a white surface.

OpenGL

Mimicking Stencil

- Compose stencil template
- Control template then render
- Multi-pass rendering



silhouette 

Controlling Stencil Buffer

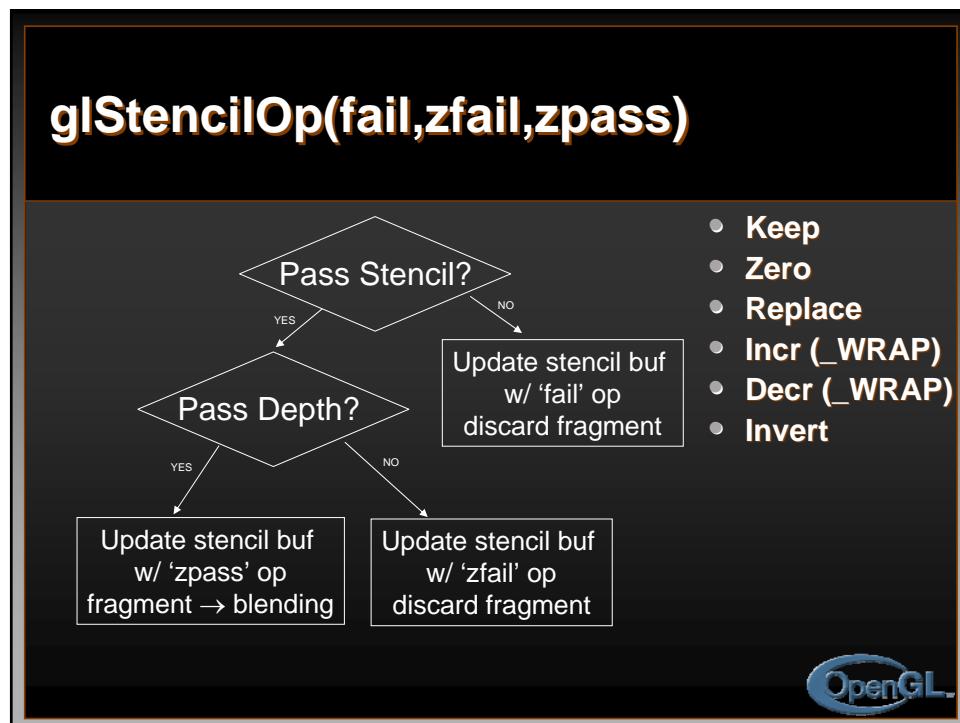
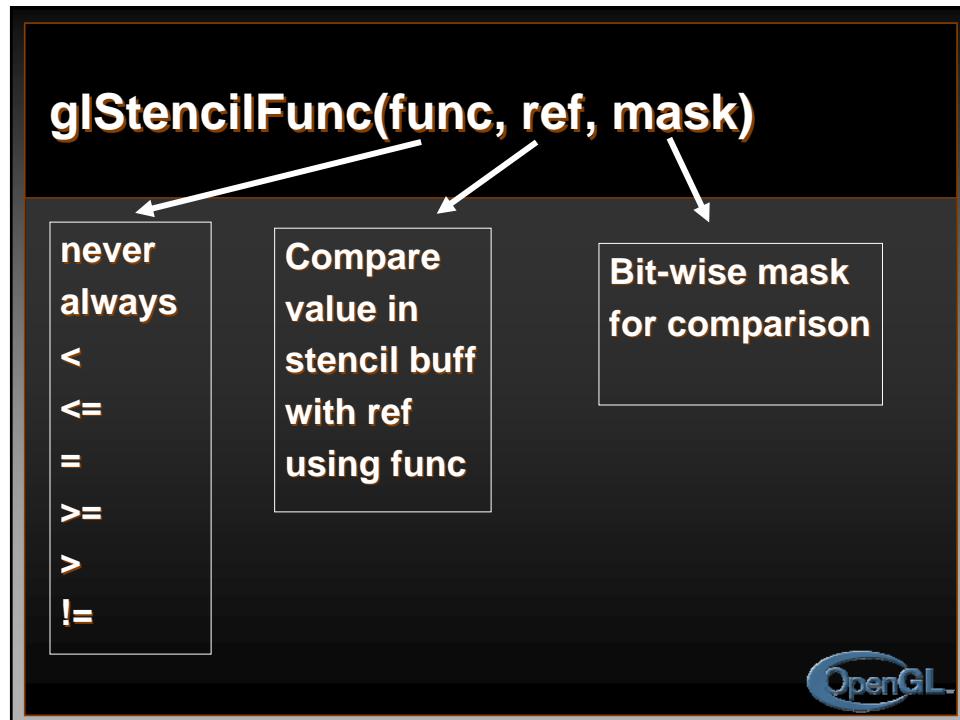
`glStencilFunc(func, ref, mask)`

- compare value in buffer with **ref** using **func**
- only applied for bits in **mask** which are 1
- **func** is one of standard comparison functions

`glStencilOp(fail, zfail, zpass)`

- Allows changes in stencil buffer based on passing or failing stencil and depth tests: **GL_KEEP**, **GL_INCR**





How to set the stencil?



Creating a Mask

```
glInitDisplayMode( ...|GLUT_STENCIL|... );
glEnable( GL_STENCIL_TEST );
glClearStencil( 0x0 );

glStencilFunc( GL_ALWAYS, 0x1, 0x1 );
glStencilOp( GL_REPLACE, GL_REPLACE,
             GL_REPLACE );
• draw mask
```



Using Stencil Mask

```
glStencilFunc( GL_EQUAL, 0x1, 0x1 )
```

- **draw objects where stencil = 1**

```
glStencilFunc( GL_NOTEQUAL, 0x1, 0x1 );
```

```
glStencilOp( GL_KEEP, GL_KEEP, GL_KEEP );
```

- **draw objects where stencil != 1**



Example: Room w/ Window

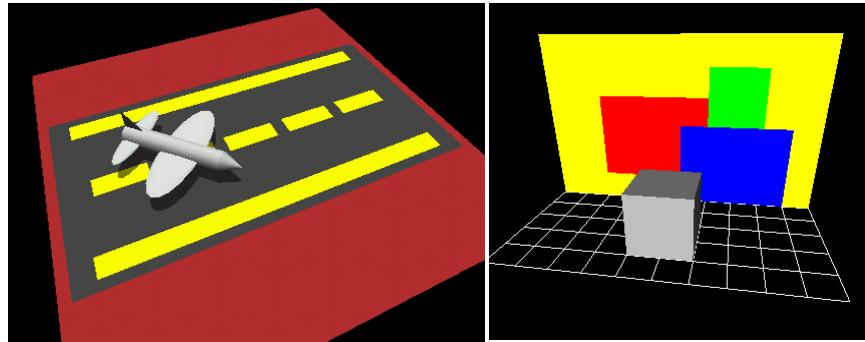
Room with a view

1. Turn off color buffer
2. Turn off depth buffer updates
3. Turn on stencil buffer
4. Setup the stencil test
5. Draw the window
6. Sets up the stencil test for background
7. Turn on the color buffer
8. Turn on the depth buffer
9. Draw the background
10. Setup test for the wall
11. Draw the wall
12. Reset state
13. Draw any interior

Room with a view

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1. Turn off color buffer | 1. glColorMask(F,F,F,F) |
| 2. Turn off depth buffer updates | 2. glDepthMask(F) |
| 3. Turn on stencil buffer | 3. glEnable(stencil-test) |
| 4. Setup the stencil test | 4. glStencilFunc(A,0x01,0 |
| 5. Draw the window | x01) glStencilOp(K,K,R) |
| 6. Sets up the stencil test for background | 5. Draw the window |
| 7. Turn on the color buffer | 6. glStencilFunc(=,0x01, |
| 8. Turn on the depth buffer | 0x01)
glStencilOp(k,k,k) |
| 9. Draw the background | 7. glColorMask(T,T,T,T) |
| 10. Setup test for the wall | 8. glDepthMask(T) |
| 11. Draw the wall | 9. Draw background |
| 12. Reset state | 10. glStencilFunc(!=,0x01, |
| 13. Draw any interior | 0x01) |
| | 11. Draw wall |
| | 12. glDisable(stencil-test) |
| | 13. Draw anything else |

Decal



How to resolve z-fighting

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Decaling w/ Depth Buffer (Painter's Alg)

1. Disable depth buffer updates
2. Draw the base polygon
3. Draw the decal polygons
4. Disable color buffer updates
5. Enable depth buffer updates
6. Draw base polygon
7. Reset state (enable color buffers)

Decaling w/ Depth Buffer (Painter's Alg)

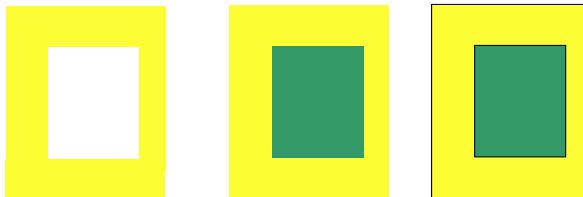
1. Disable depth buffer updates `glEnable(GL_DEPTH_TEST)
glDepthMask(GL_FALSE)`
2. Draw the base polygon
3. Draw the decal polygons
4. Disable color buffer updates `glColorMask(GL_FALSE,...)`
5. Enable depth buffer updates `glDepthMask(GL_TRUE)`
6. Draw base polygon
7. Reset state (enable color buffers) `glColorMask(GL_TRUE...)`

Decaling w/ stencil buffer

- A. Create a mask in the stencil buffer which defines the decal region
- B. Use this mask in 2 passes:
base polygon
decal polygon(s)

Stenciling

- Steps to draw 2 coplanar rectangles:
 1. Make the stencil for yellow one first (by drawing the green polygon)
 2. Draw the yellow one with the stencil
 3. Draw the green one



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Stenciling (cont)

```
glEnable(GL_STENCIL_TEST);
glClear(GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT |
        GL_DEPTH_BUFFER_BIT |
        GL_STENCIL_BUFFER_BIT);
// so that all pixels in stencil buffer are 0

// MAKING THE STENCIL:
// disable write to color buffer
glColorMask(GL_FALSE, GL_FALSE, GL_FALSE, GL_FALSE);
glDisable(GL_DEPTH_TEST)
glStencilFunc(GL_ALWAYS, 0x1, 0x0);
glStencilOp(GL_REPLACE, GL_REPLACE, GL_REPLACE);

// [draw GREEN rectangle], to the area of GREEN filled with 1s

// ready to write to color buffer
glColorMask(GL_TRUE, GL_TRUE, GL_TRUE, GL_TRUE);

// first draw YELLOW rectangle to 0s
glStencilFunc(GL_EQUAL, 0x0, 0x1);
// no change to the stencil values
glStencilOp(GL_KEEP, GL_KEEP, GL_KEEP);

// [draw YELLOW rectangle]
// disable stencil test
glDisable(GL_STENCIL_TEST);

// [draw GREEN rectangle]
glEnable(GL_DEPTH_TEST);
```

The diagram illustrates the state of the stencil buffer and color buffer after rendering. The stencil buffer contains binary values representing the stencil mask. The color buffer contains the final rendered image.

Stencil buffer	Color buffer
<pre>00000000000000000000000000000000 00000000000000000000000000000000 00000111111111110000000000000000 00000111111111110000000000000000 00000111111111110000000000000000 00000111111111110000000000000000 00000111111111110000000000000000 00000111111111110000000000000000 00000111111111110000000000000000 00000111111111110000000000000000 00000000000000000000000000000000 00000000000000000000000000000000 00000000000000000000000000000000</pre>	

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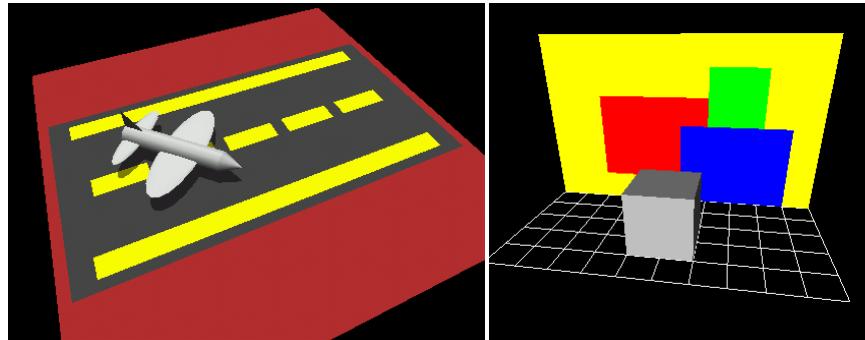
Decaling w/ stencil buffer

1. Enable stenciling
2. Set test to always pass
w/ref=1, mask=1
3. Set stencil op
1: if depth passes
0: if depth fails
4. Draw the base polygon
5. Set stencil function to pass
6. Disable writes to the stencil buf
7. Turn off depth buffering
8. Render the decal polygon

Decaling w/ stencil buffer

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Enable stenciling | <code>glEnable(GL_Stencil_Test)</code> |
| 2. Set test to always pass
w/ref=1, mask=1 | <code>glStencilFunc(GL_ALWAYS,1,1)</code> |
| 3. Set stencil op
1: if depth passes
0: if depth fails | <code>glStencilOp(GL_KEEP, GL_ZERO,
GL_REPLACE)</code> |
| 4. Draw the base polygon | <code>glStencilFunc(GL_EQUAL,1,1)</code> |
| 5. Set stencil function to pass | <code>glStencilOp(GL_KEEP, GL_KEEP,
GL_KEEP)</code> |
| 6. Disable writes to the stencil buf | <code>glDisable(GL_DEPTH_TEST)</code> |
| 7. Turn off depth buffering | |
| 8. Render the decal polygon | |
| 9. Reset state | <code>glDisable(GL_STENCIL_TEST)</code>
<code>glEnable(GL_DEPTH_TEST)</code> |

Decal

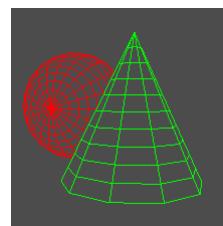


How to resolve z-fighting

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Hidden Lines

- Page 274 (294) – polygon offset, draw twice
Polygon Offset (depth-buffer biasing)
- Page 622-623 (659) - draw on per object basis with stencilling
- Correct method



P. 623 (659)

- Outline polygon (FG)
setting the stencil
 - `glStencilFunc(GL_ALWAYS, 0, 0x1)`
 - `glStencilOp(GL_INVERT,
GL_INVERT, GL_INVERT)`
 - Set color to foreground
 - Draw the polygon outline
- Fill polygon (BG)
where stencil is not set
 - `glStencilFunc(GL_EQUAL,0,0x1)`
 - `glStencilOp(GL_KEEP, GL_KEEP,
GL_KEEP)`
 - Fill the polygon (BG)
- Outline polygon (FG)
resetting stencil
 - `glStencilFunc(GL_ALWAYS, 0, 0x1)`
 - `glStencilOp(GL_INVERT,
GL_INVERT, GL_INVERT)`
 - Set color to foreground
 - Draw the polygon outline

Correct Version

- Need to save/reset the depth-buffer for each object.
- See the web-page (Lectures notes) for the details

Silhouettes

- See web-page (lectures notes) solutions

• **Slide credits**
Dave Shreiner, Ed Angel, Vicki Shreiner
Siggraph 2000

