Windows/OpenGL Graphics

CS134
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Outline

- Doing Windows Graphics
- CDC
- Persistent Display
- Converting to Pixel Positions
- Memory-based Device Contexts
- Linking to OpenGL
- The OpenGL State Machine
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Doing Windows Graphics

• Typically:
  – do some preparation work
  – draw some graphics
  – do some clean-up

• Example:
  COLORREF bubblecolor;
  int intcenterx, intcentery, intradius;
  CBrush cbrush, *pbrush_old;
  cbrush.CreateSolidBrush(bubblecolor); //prepare
  pbrush_old = pDC->SelectObject(&cbrush);
  pDC->Ellipse(intcenterx - intradius, intcentery - intradius, intcenterx + intradius, intcentery + intradius); //draw
  pDC->SelectObject(pbrush_old); //clean-up
  cbrush.DeleteObject();
CDC

- Handle to a device context
- Has one primary member an HDC
- Each CDC has six tools which inherit from GDIObj ect: CPen, CBrush, CBitmap, CPallette, CFont, CRegion.
- When a CDC is created, it comes with six default objects
- Need to exchange these for ones one wants to use.
- Don’t delete tools on a CDC
- Delete any tools one creates after one is done with them
More CDC

- Do graphics calls within CView::OnDraw(CDC *pDC);
- One exception is if use Memory Device contexts.
- If somewhere else in CView you need to get a device context use GetDC() and when done ReleaseDC(CDC *pDC);
- Once have context follow same kinds of steps in first example
Persistent Display

• Want displays that stay the same under window resizing.
• Want displays that stay the same when covered and then uncovered.

To do this need to understand how the OnDraw method is invoked.
The OnDraw method

- When CView is created by a File\ New or Window\ New call, the constructor followed by OnCreate and then OnDraw are called.
- When CView is resized then OnDraw is called
- Similarly, whenever the window is covered, OnDraw is called
- Lastly, if CView::Invalidate is called the OnDraw is called when no other messages on queue. Can use UpdateView after Invalidate to make things happen faster
More on Persistent displays

• Two common approaches.
  – Have a bitmap of your scene. Draw bitmap with BitBlt or StretchBlt each time OnDraw called.
  – Have a display list consisting of the locations and what should be displayed at them. Cycle through this list drawing object each time OnDraw called.

• Can also mix approaches. Pop has a class cMemoryDC which holds a bitmap and can be added to the display lists of things to draw
Converting to Pixel Positions

• Need to be able to translate the floating point CPoint’s and cVector’s we are using to actual points on the screen as int’s
• Closest thing available in GDI are the functions SetMapMode and SetViewport (OpenGL has a glViewport function).
• Pop has its own class for handling this called cRealPixelConverter.
cRealPixelConverter Examples

cRealConverter _rpconverter; /*should have for each view */
_rpconverter.setRealWindow(lox,loy,hix,hiy);
// set size of world
//Override CView’s on size method
void MyCView::Onsize(UINT nType, int cx, int cy)
{
    CView::OnSize(nType, cx, cy);
    _rpconverter.setPixelWindow(cx,cy); //sets view size
}
More Pixel Conversion

- CPopView’s OnSize calls _pgraphics->setViewport(cx, cy); which calls cRealPixelConverter::setPixelConverter in the Windows case. Also, CPopView::OnSize calls pviewpointcritter()->setAspect((Real)cx,(Real)cy);
- Once the converter has been set up the methods: realToPixel and pixelToReal can be called to do conversion.
Memory-based Device Contexts

- Pop uses the class cMemoryDC, a subclass of CDC, to hold bitmaps and as offscreen buffers.
- CPopView has a _cMemDC field which is a cMemoryDC used for a backbuffer.
- A scene is drawn here and then copyTo is invoked to write to actual window CDC.
- This avoids flicker.
OpenGL

• OpenGL is a graphics library
• Pop uses it to do 3D graphics
• To set up a Windows program so that it can use this library:
  – Add opengl32.lib and glu32.lib to the project
  – Use the following #includes:
    #include “gl/gl.h”
    #include “gl/glu.h”

• OpenGL functions typically begin with gl, glu, wgl. gl -- core library, glu -- OpenGL Utilities, wgl -- Windows extensions
The OpenGL State Machine

• Can think of OpenGL as a finite state machine.

• OpenGL keeps track of what is the current color it is drawing with, what is the current matrix it is using, etc.

• After setting up a scene for drawing we use glFinish() or glFlush() to get it to draw.
Sample OpenGL Fragment

// Init Window
GLfloat clearColor[] = {0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0};
glClearColor(clearColor);
glClear(GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT);
glOrtho(0.0, 1.0, 0.0, 1.0, -1.0, 1.0); // set clipping region.
glBegin(GL_POLYGON);
    glVertexf(.25, .25, 0.0);
    glVertexf(.75, .25, 0.0);
    …
glEnd();
glFinish();
OpenGL Code in Windows

- OpenGL works under X-windows, Windows, and Mac.
- The Win32 extensions include a few built-in data types and functions which can be used with OpenGL. For example: ChoosePixelFormat, SelectPixelFormat, wglCreateContext and SwapBuffers.
PIXELFORMATDESCRIPTOR pixelformat;
int pixelformat_index;
HGLRC openglrenderingcontext;
pixelformatindex = ChoosePixelFormat(hdc, &pixelformat);
SelectPixelFormat(hdc, pixelformatindex, &pixelformat);
openglrenderingcontext = wglCreateContext(hdc_view);
wglMakeCurrent(hdc_view, openglrenderingcontext); /*done also in
cGraphicsOpenGL::activate()*/

//draw something
glFinish();
SwapBuffers(hdc_view);
OpenGL in Pop

• When OpenGL is being used CPopView::OnDraw(CDC *pDC) makes a bunch of calls to _pgraphics which in turn do OpenGL calls.
• For example, _pgraphics->activate() calls wglMakeCurrent(_pdc->getSafeHdc(), _hRC);
• The graphics background is cleared using:
  _pgraphics->clear(targetrect);
  which calls glClear(GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT | GL_DEPTH_BUFFER_BIT);
• Setting up the view and projection matrices are then done with:
  _pviewpointcritter->loadViewMatrix();
  _pviewpointcritter->loadProjectionMatrix();
  //…
More OpenGL in Pop

These in turn call:

```cpp
glMatrixMode(GL_MODELVIEW);
glLoadMatrix(_pviewpointcritter->attitude().inverse());
glMatrixMode(GL_PROJECTION)
gluPerspective(fieldofviewangledegrees, xtoyaspectratio, nearzclip, farzclip);
```

Drawing the game world calls:

```cpp
pgame()->drawCritters(_pgraphics, _drawflags);
```

This generates a bunch of gl and glu calls. For instance in the case of Polygons:

```cpp
glEnableClientState(GL_VERTEX_ARRAY);
glVertexPointer(…);
glDrawArrays(…);
```
Yet more OpenGL in Pop

Finally, graphics are drawn with:

_pgraphics->display(this, pDC);
which calls:

glFinish();
SwapBuffers(_pDC->getSafeHDC());