

# Geometry shaders (GLSL 3.30 core)

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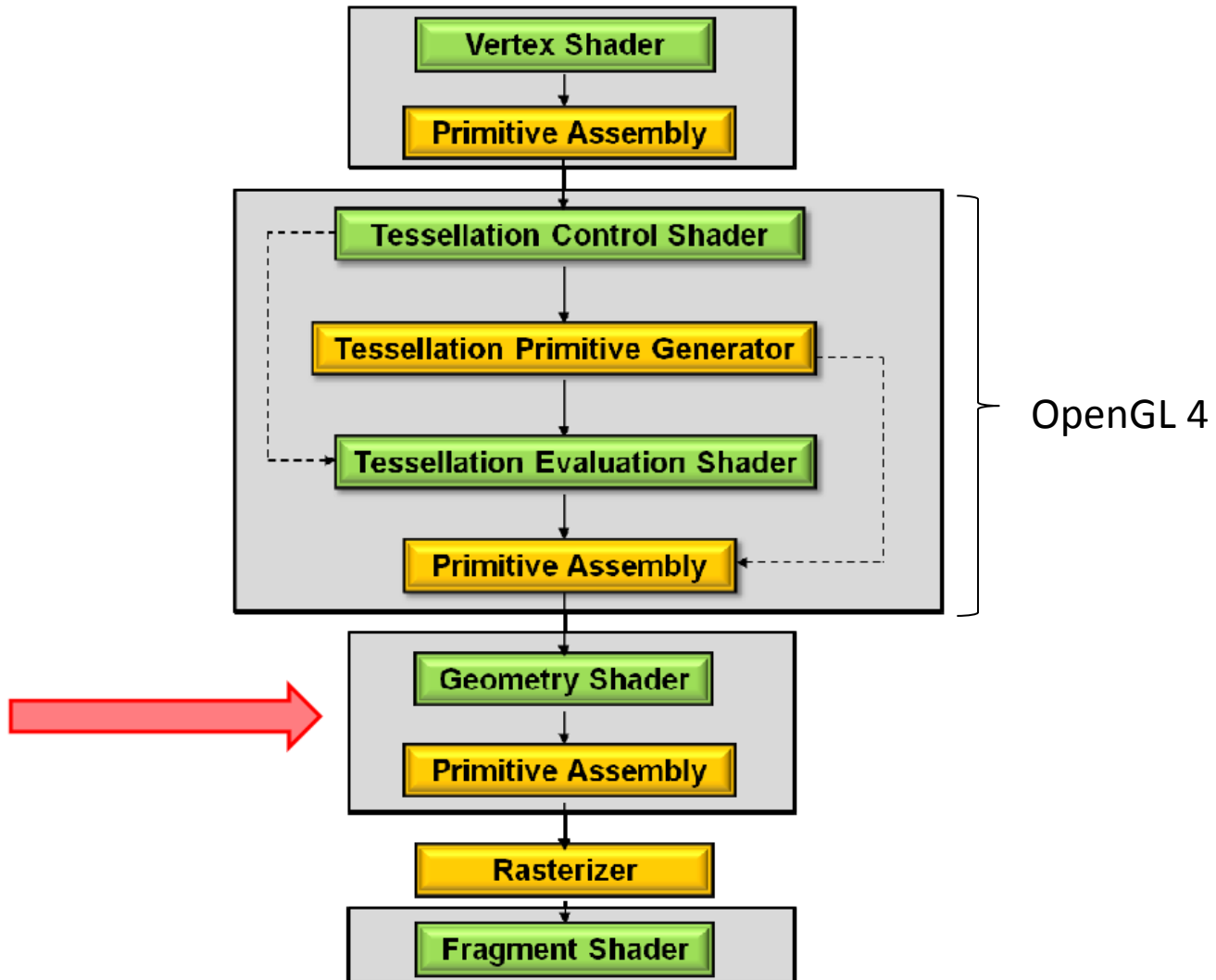
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(\*) Basades en el material de Mike Bailey

# Introducció

- Els GS processen **primitives** (punts, línies, triangles)
- Ofereixen la possibilitat de **crear noves primitives** i de canviar-ne la **topologia** (exemple: punt → triangle)
- Disponibles a partir d'OpenGL 2.1, GLSL 1.20.

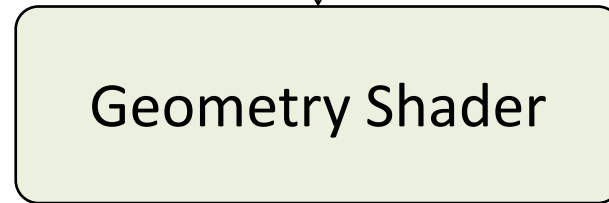
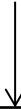
# Situació al pipeline



# **ENTORN D'EXECUCIÓ DEL GS**

# Entrades i sortides

Atributs d'una primitiva



Atributs de  $n$  primitives

# Entrades i sortides

**gl\_in[i].gl\_Position**

in vec4 vfrontColor[]

in vec3 vnormal[]

in vec2 vtexCoord[]

...

Atributs dels vèrtexs  
de la primitiva (del VS)

Geometry Shader

**gl\_Position**

EmitVertex()

Emet un vèrtex amb  
els atributs actuals

out vec4 gfrontColor;

out vec3 gnormal;

out vec2 gtexCoord;

EndPrimitive()

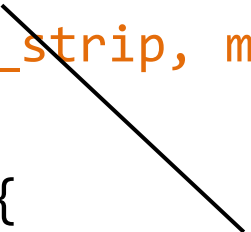
Emet una primitiva amb  
el vèrtexs actuals

Sortides per vertex

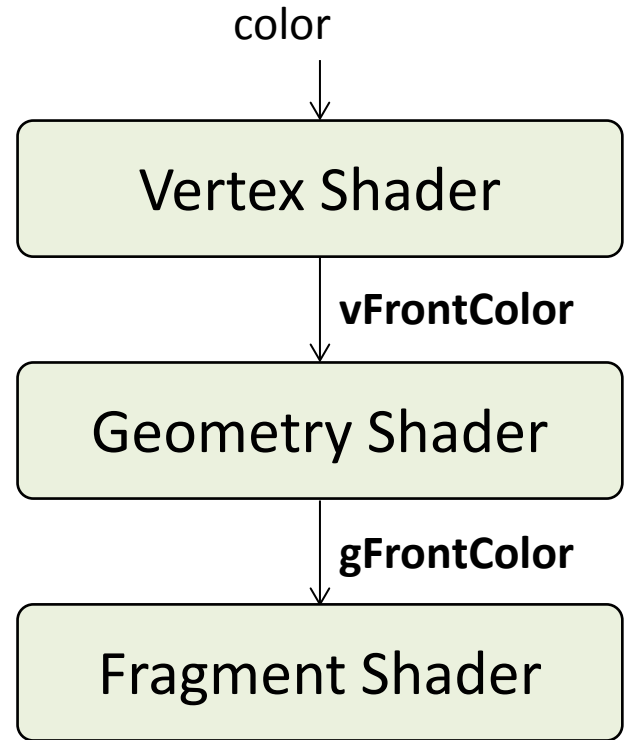
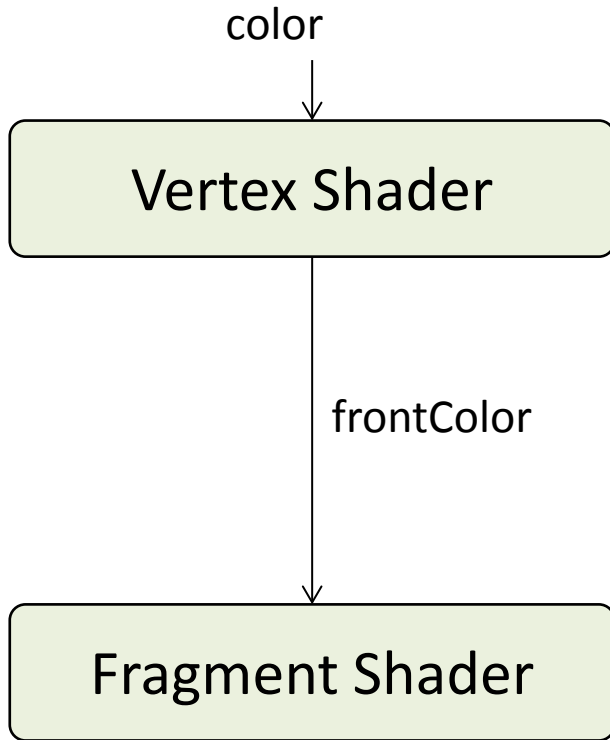
# Exemple minimalista GS

```
#version 330 core
layout(triangles) in;
layout(triangle_strip, max_vertices = 36) out;

void main(void){
    for( int i = 0 ; i < 3 ; i++ )
    {
        gl_Position = gl_in[i].gl_Position;
        EmitVertex();
    }
    EndPrimitive();
}
```



# Exemple





# Shaders per defecte: VS

```
// default.vert
```

```
#version 330 core
layout (location = 0) in vec3 vertex;
layout (location = 1) in vec3 normal;
layout (location = 2) in vec3 color;
layout (location = 3) in vec2 texCoord;
out vec4 frontColor;
...
void main(){
    vec3 N = normalize(normalMatrix * normal);
    frontColor = vec4(color,1.0) * N.z;
    gl_Position = modelViewProjectionMatrix *
vec4(vertex.xyz, 1.0);
}
```

```
// default.vert
```

```
#version 330 core
layout (location = 0) in vec3 vertex;
layout (location = 1) in vec3 normal;
layout (location = 2) in vec3 color;
layout (location = 3) in vec2 texCoord;
out vec4 vfrontColor;
...
void main(){
    vec3 N = normalize(normalMatrix * normal);
    vfrontColor = vec4(color,1.0) * N.z;
    gl_Position = modelViewProjectionMatrix *
vec4(vertex.xyz, 1.0);
}
```

# Shaders per defecte: GS

```
// default.geom
```

```
// default.geom
```

```
#version 330 core
layout(triangles) in;
layout(triangle_strip, max_vertices = 36) out;
in vec4 vfrontColor[];
out vec4 gfrontColor;
void main( void ){
    for( int i = 0 ; i < 3 ; i++ )
    {
        gfrontColor = vfrontColor[i];
        gl_Position = gl_in[i].gl_Position;
        EmitVertex();
    }
    EndPrimitive();
}
```

# Shaders per defecte: FS

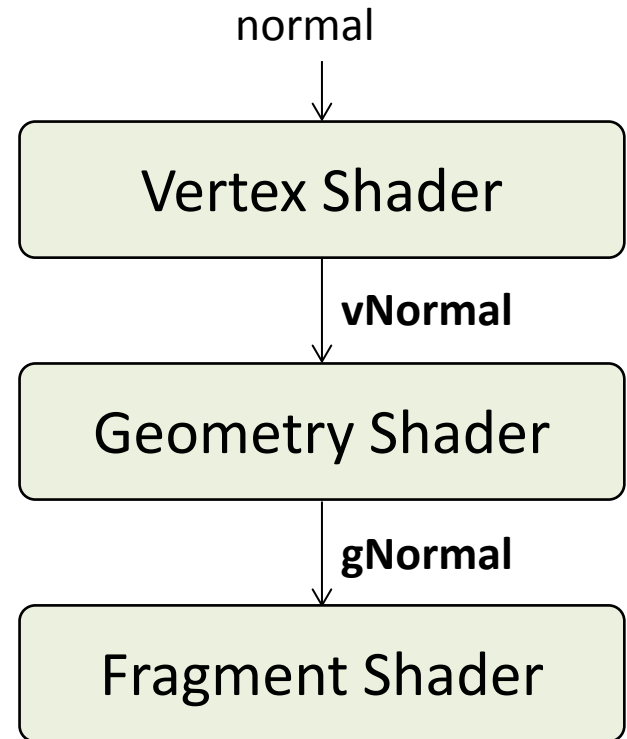
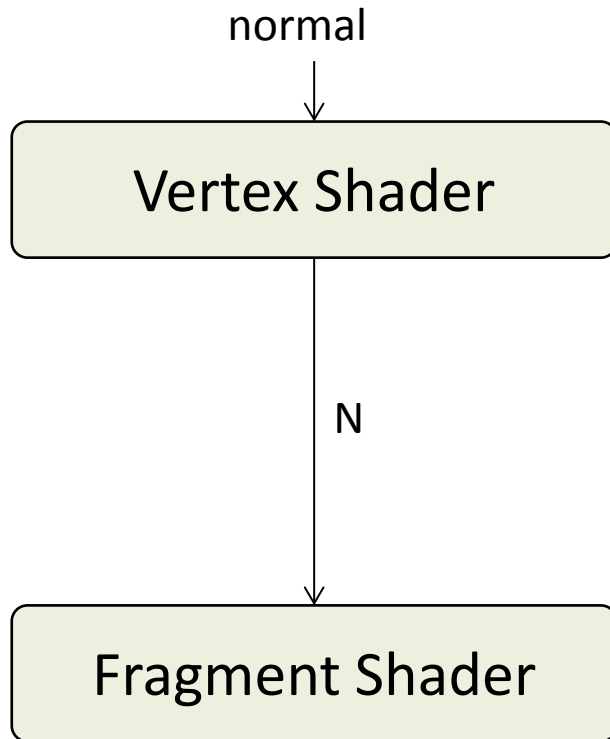
```
// default.frag
#version 330 core
in vec4 frontColor;
out vec4 fragColor;

void main()
{
    fragColor = frontColor;
}
```

```
// default.frag
#version 330 core
in vec4 gfrontColor;
out vec4 fragColor;

void main()
{
    fragColor = gfrontColor;
}
```

# Il·luminació per fragment amb GS

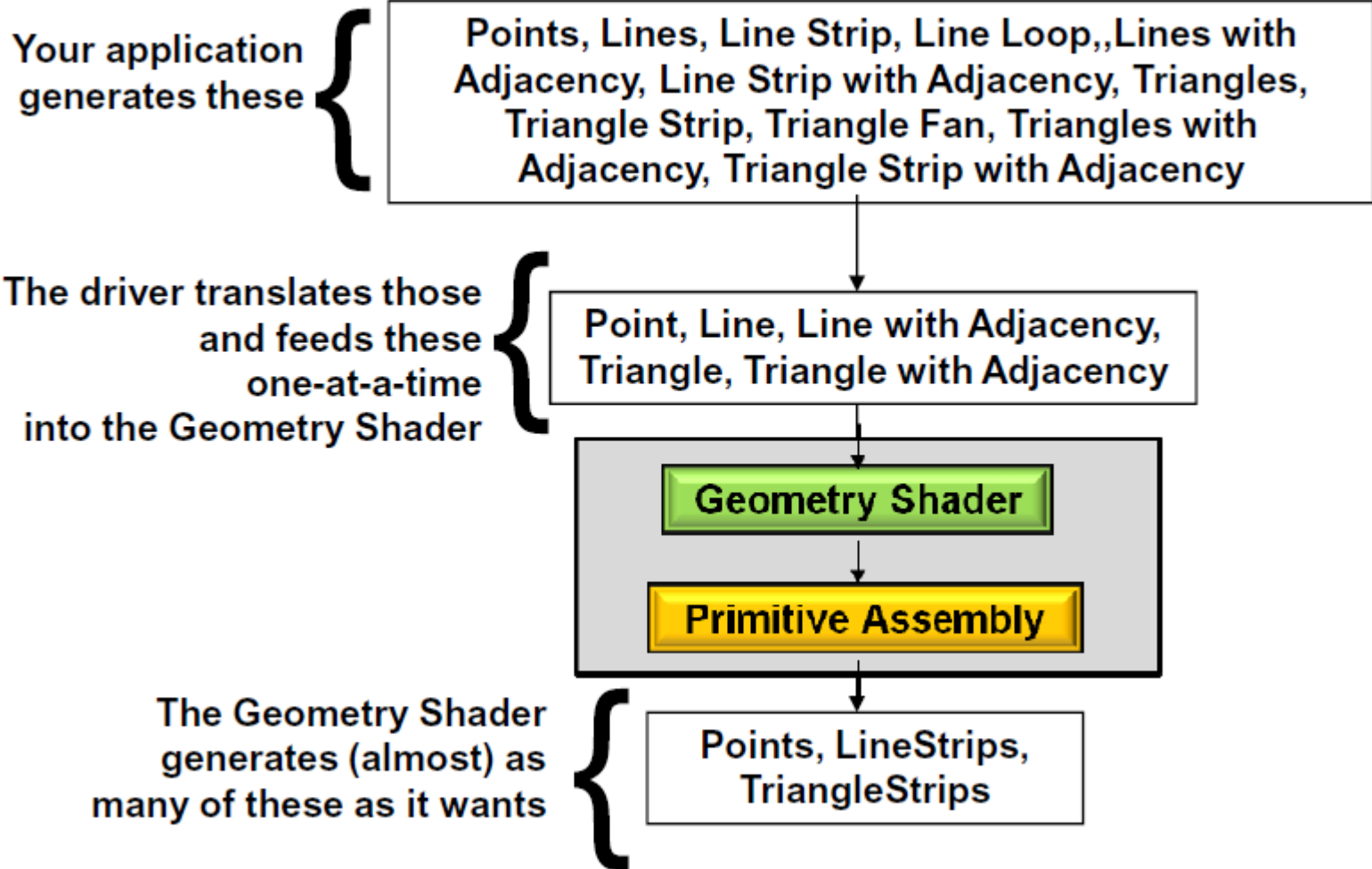


# Observacions

- Si useu GS, els **out** del VS només arribaran al FS si el GS els hi ha passat.
- No hi ha cap **BeginPrimitive()**; és implícit
- Es recomana cridar **EndPrimitive()** al final de cada primitiva (tot i que la darrera crida és implícita).

# TIPUS DE PRIMITIVES

# Primitives



# Primitives que envia l'aplicació

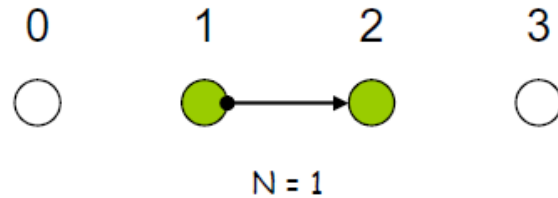
Primitives (glBegin...):

- GL\_POINT
- GL\_TRIANGLES
- ...
- **GL\_LINES\_ADJACENCY**
- **GL\_LINE\_STRIP\_ADJACENCY**
- **GL\_TRIANGLES\_ADJACENCY**
- **GL\_TRIANGLE\_STRIP\_ADJACENCY**



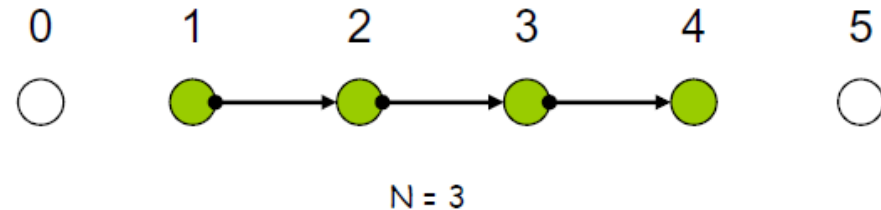
# Adjacències - línies

## Lines with Adjacency



$4N$  vertices are given.  
(where  $N$  is the number of line segments to draw).  
A line segment is drawn between #1 and #2.  
Vertices #0 and #3 are there to provide adjacency information.

## Line Strip with Adjacency

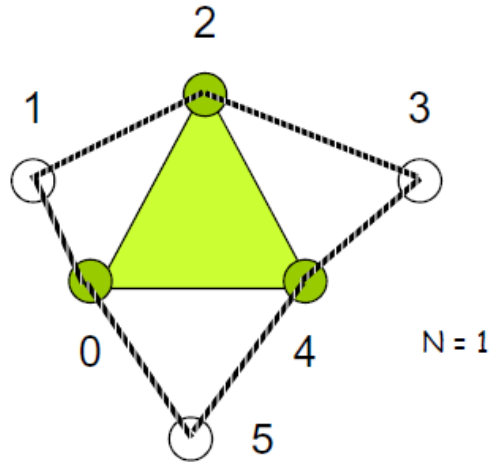


$N+3$  vertices are given  
(where  $N$  is the number of line segments to draw).  
A line segment is drawn between #1 and #2, #2 and #3, ..., # $N$  and # $N+1$ .  
Vertices #0 and # $N+2$  are there to provide adjacency information.

# Adjacències - triangles

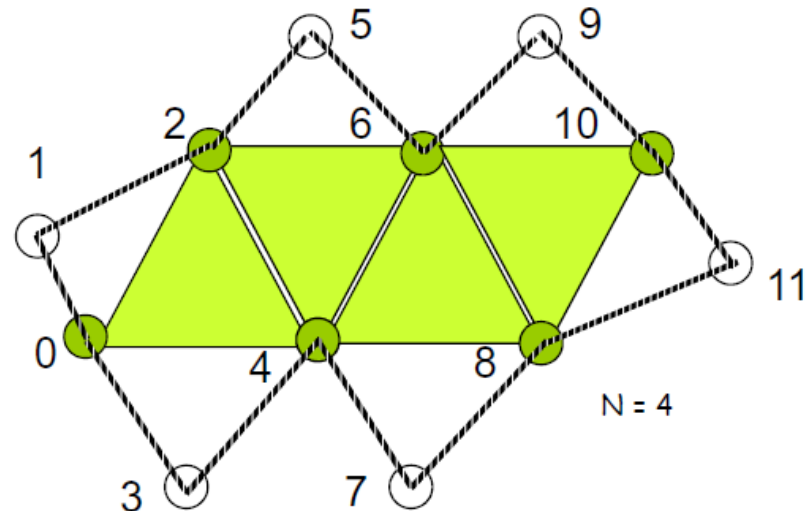
## Triangles with Adjacency

$6N$  vertices are given  
(where  $N$  is the number of triangles to draw).  
Points  $0, 2,$  and  $4$  define the triangle.  
Points  $1, 3,$  and  $5$  tell where adjacent triangles are.



## Triangle Strip with Adjacency

$4+2N$  vertices are given  
(where  $N$  is the number of triangles to draw).  
Points  $0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, \dots$  define the triangles.  
Points  $1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, \dots$  tell where adjacent triangles are.



# Número de vèrtexs

Número de vèrtexs que rep el GS:

- GL\_POINTS → 1
- GL\_LINES → 2
- GL\_TRIANGLES → 3
- **GL\_LINES\_ADJACENCY → 4**
- **GL\_TRIANGLES\_ADJACENCY → 6**

## Geometry Language

```
in gl_PerVertex {  
    vec4  gl_Position;  
    float gl_PointSize;  
    float gl_ClipDistance[];  
} gl_in[];
```

```
in int gl_PrimitiveIDIn;
```

```
out gl_PerVertex {  
    vec4 gl_Position;  
    float gl_PointSize;  
    float gl_ClipDistance[];  
};
```

```
out int  gl_PrimitiveID;  
out int  gl_Layer;
```

# Primitives que pot crear un GS

Un GS només pot generar:

- Punts (GL\_POINTS)
- Segments (GL\_LINE\_STRIP)
- Triangles (GL\_TRIANGLE\_STRIP)