

# Applying Textures I

---

(Based on E Angel's slides)

## Three steps

- ① **specify texture**
  - read or generate image
  - assign to texture
- ② **assign texture coordinates to vertices**
- ③ **specify texture parameters**
  - wrapping, filtering

# Applying Textures II

---

- **specify textures in texture objects**
- **set texture filter**
- **set texture function**
- **set texture wrap mode**
- **set optional perspective correction hint**
- **bind texture object**
- **enable texturing**
- **supply texture coordinates for vertex**
  - **coordinates can also be generated**

# Texture Objects

---

Like display lists for texture images

- one image per texture object
- may be shared by several graphics contexts

Generate texture names

```
glGenTextures( n, *texIds );
```

Bind textures before using

```
glBindTexture( target, id );
```

# Specify Texture Image

---

Define a texture image from an array of texels in CPU memory

```
glTexImage2D( target, level, components,  
             w, h, border, format, type, *texels );
```

- dimensions of image must be powers of 2

Texel colors are processed by pixel pipeline

- pixel scales, biases and lookups can be done

# Converting A Texture Image

---

If dimensions of image are not power of 2

```
gluScaleImage( format, w_in, h_in,  
              type_in, *data_in, w_out, h_out,  
              type_out, *data_out );
```

- *\*\_in is for source image*
- *\*\_out is for destination image*

Image interpolated and filtered during scaling

# Specifying a Texture.

## Other Methods

---

### Use frame buffer as source of texture image

- uses current buffer as source image

```
glCopyTexImage2D(...)
```

```
glCopyTexImage1D(...)
```

### Modify part of a defined texture

```
glTexSubImage2D(...)
```

```
glTexSubImage1D(...)
```

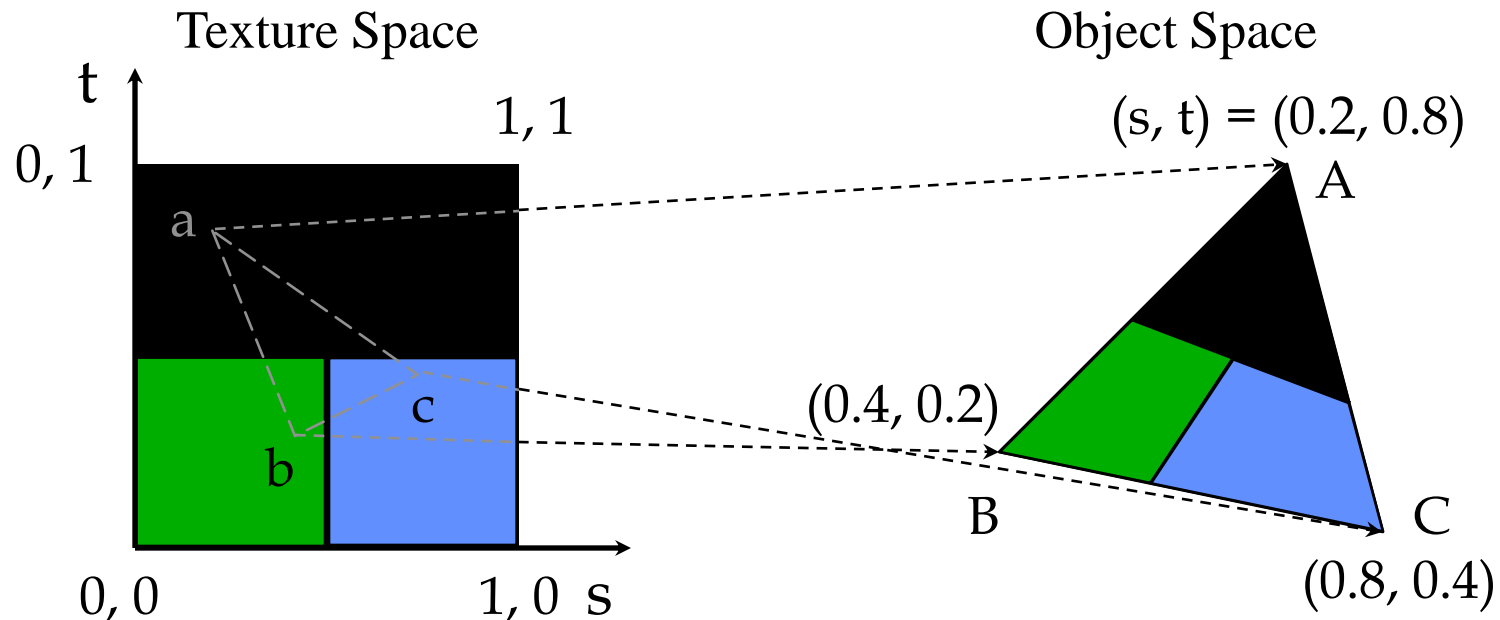
Do both with *glCopyTexSubImage2D(...)*, etc.

# Mapping a Texture

---

Based on parametric texture coordinates

`glTexCoord* ()` specified at each vertex



# Generating Texture Coordinates

---

Automatically generate texture coords

```
glTexGen{ifd}[v]()
```

specify a plane

- generate texture coordinates based upon distance from plane

generation modes

$$Ax + By + Cz + D = 0$$

- GL\_OBJECT\_LINEAR
- GL\_EYE\_LINEAR
- GL\_SPHERE\_MAP

# Texture Application Methods

---

## Filter Modes

- minification or magnification
- special mipmap minification filters

## Wrap Modes

- clamping or repeating

## Texture Functions

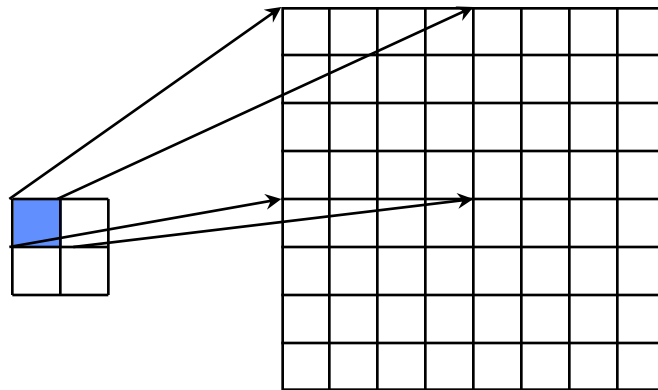
- how to mix primitive's color with texture's color
  - blend, modulate or replace texels

# Filter Modes

---

Example:

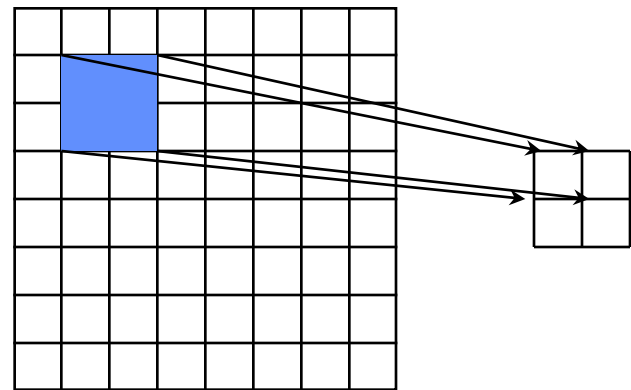
```
glTexParameteri( target, type, mode );
```



Texture

Polygon

Magnification



Texture

Polygon

Minification

# Mipmapped Textures

---

**Mipmap allows for prefiltered texture maps of decreasing resolutions**

**Lessens interpolation errors for smaller textured objects**

**Declare mipmap level during texture definition**

```
glTexImage*D( GL_TEXTURE_*D, level, ... )
```

**GLU mipmap builder routines**

```
gluBuild*DMipmaps( ... )
```

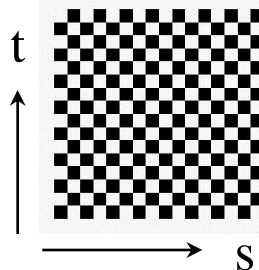
**OpenGL 1.2 introduces advanced LOD controls**

# Wrapping Mode

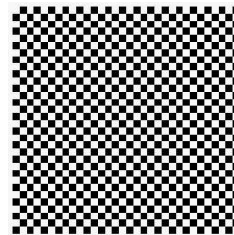
---

## Example:

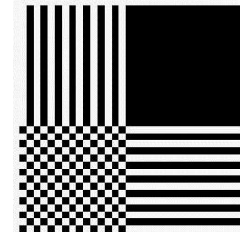
```
glTexParameteri( GL_TEXTURE_2D,  
                 GL_TEXTURE_WRAP_S, GL_CLAMP )  
  
glTexParameteri( GL_TEXTURE_2D,  
                 GL_TEXTURE_WRAP_T, GL_REPEAT )
```



texture



GL\_REPEAT  
wrapping



GL\_CLAMP  
wrapping

# Texture Functions

---

Controls how texture is applied

```
glTexEnv{fi}[v]( GL_TEXTURE_ENV, prop, param )
```

***GL\_TEXTURE\_ENV\_MODE*** modes

- *GL\_MODULATE*
- *GL\_BLEND*
- *GL\_REPLACE*

Set blend color with ***GL\_TEXTURE\_ENV\_COLOR***

# Perspective Correction Hint

---

## Texture coordinate and color interpolation

- either linearly in screen space
- or using depth/perspective values (slower)

Noticeable for polygons “on edge”

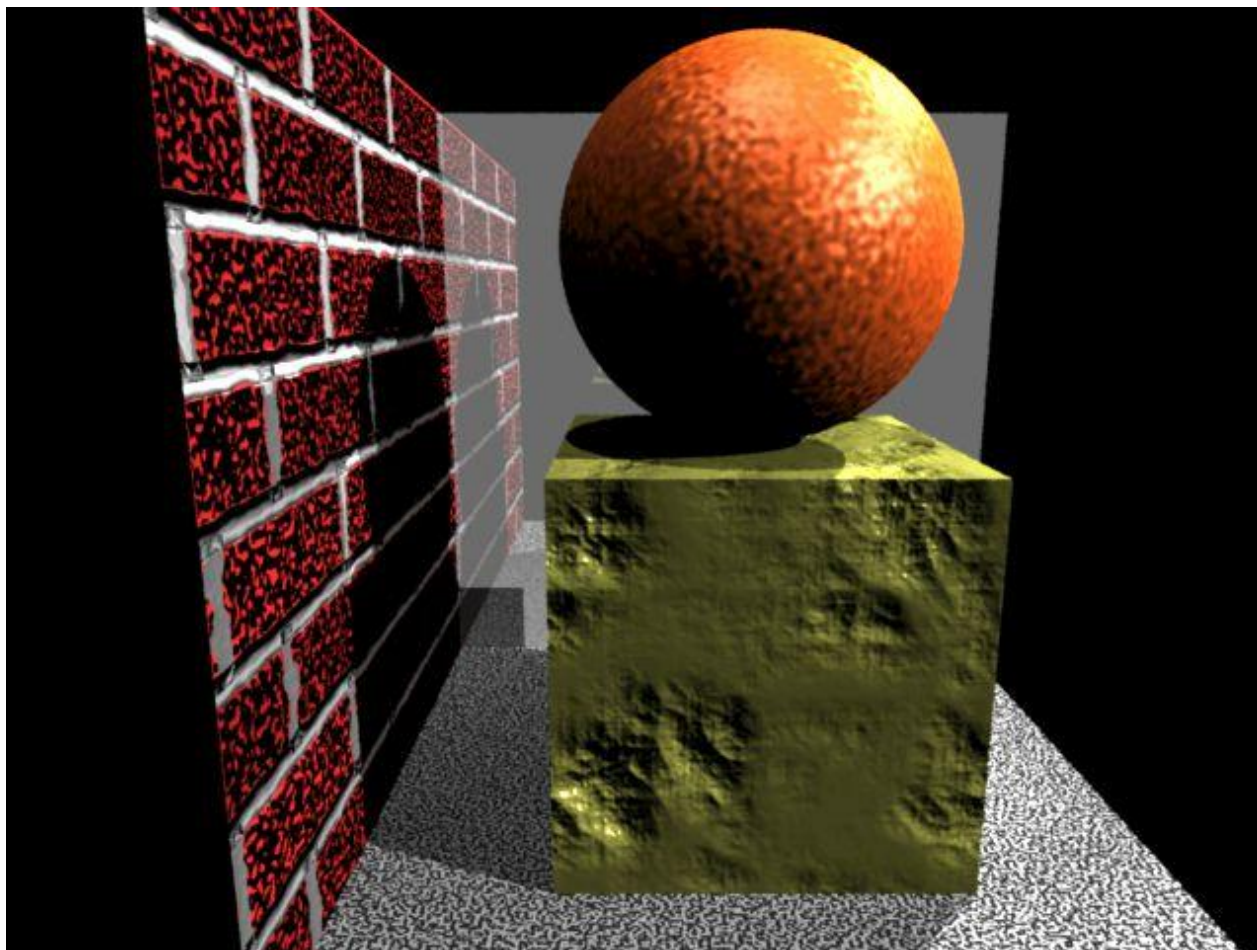
```
glHint( GL_PERSPECTIVE_CORRECTION_HINT, hint )
```

where *hint* is one of

- *GL\_DONT\_CARE*
- *GL\_NICEST*
- *GL\_FASTEST*

# Bump Mapping

---

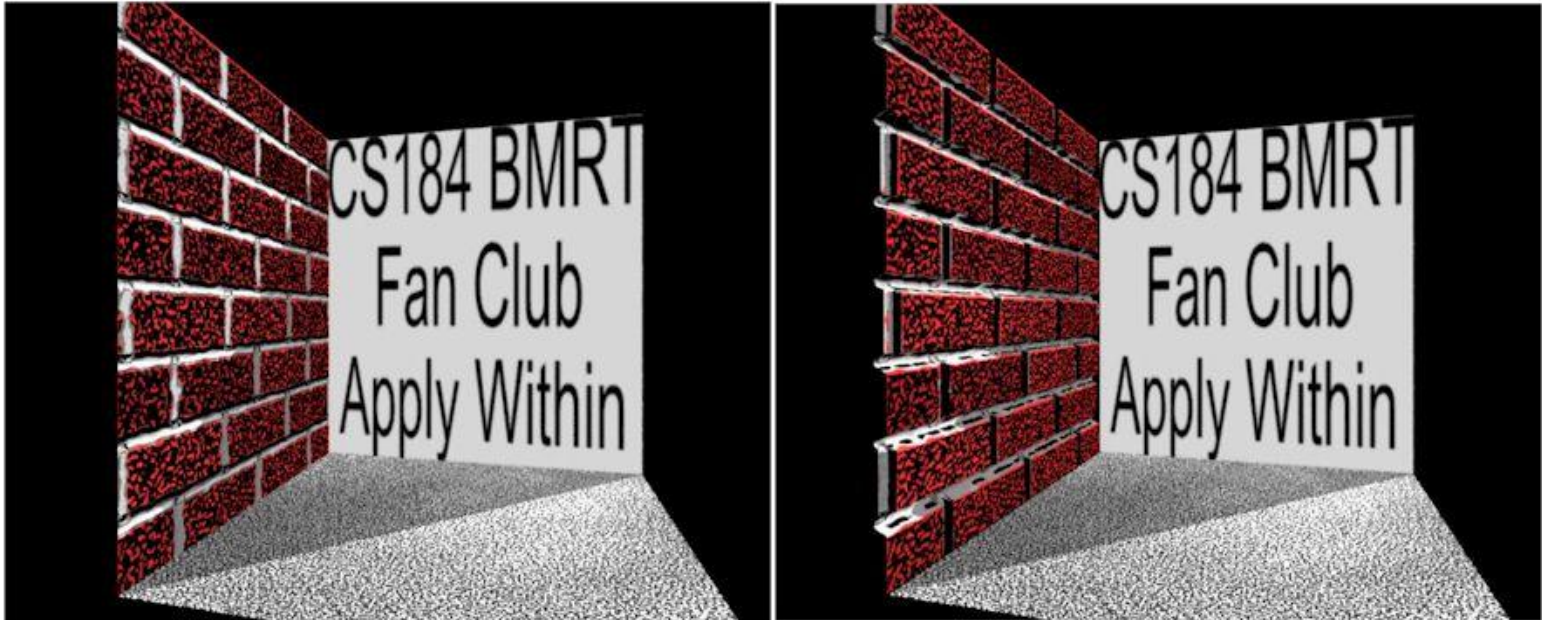


# Displacement Mapping

---

Bump mapped normals are inconsistent with actual geometry.  
Problems arise (shadows).

Displacement mapping actually affects the surface geometry



# Mipmaps

---

**multum in parvo -- many things in a small place**

**A texture LOD technique**

**Prespecify a series of prefiltered texture maps of decreasing resolutions**

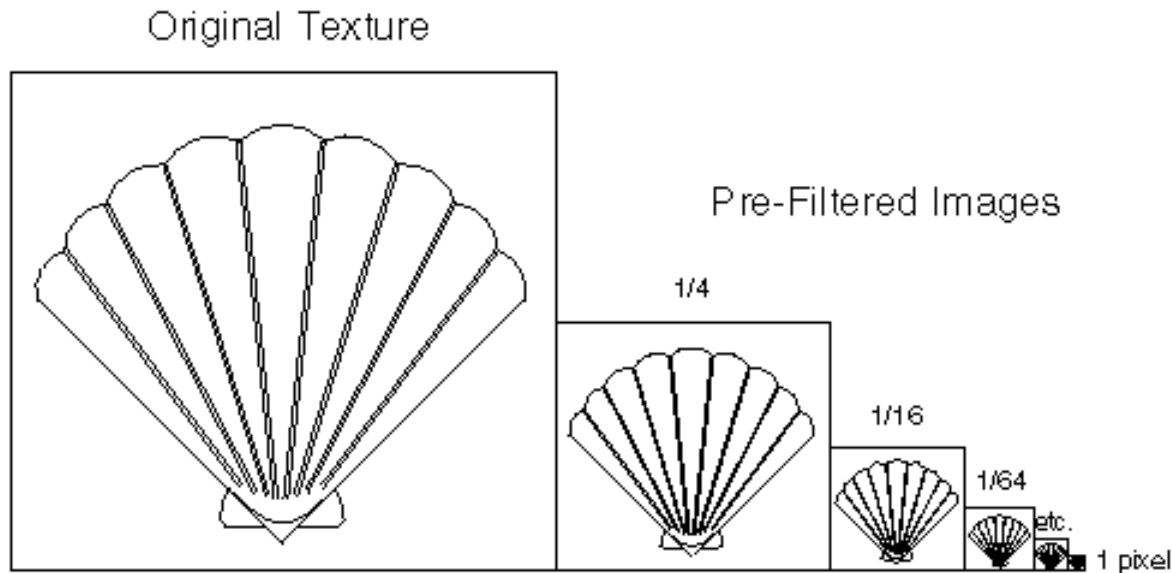
**Requires more texture storage**

**Eliminates shimmering and flashing as objects move**

# MIPMAPS

---

Arrange different versions into one block of memory



# MIPMAPS

---

With versus without MIPMAP

