Objectives

- Introduce the basic input devices
  - Physical Devices
  - Logical Devices
  - Input Modes
- Event-driven input
- Introduce double buffering for smooth animations
- Programming event input with WebGL

Project Sketchpad

- Ivan Sutherland (MIT 1963) established the basic interactive paradigm that characterizes interactive computer graphics:
  - User sees an object on the display
  - User points to (picks) the object with an input device (light pen, mouse, trackball)
  - Object changes (moves, rotates, morphs)
  - Repeat

Graphical Input

- Devices can be described either by
  - Physical properties
    - Mouse
    - Trackball
  - Logical Properties
    - What is returned to program via API
      - A position
      - An object identifier
      - A scalar value
- Modes
  - How and when input is obtained
    - Request or event

Physical Devices

- Devices such as the data tablet return a position directly to the operating system
- Devices such as the mouse, trackball, and joy stick return incremental inputs (or velocities) to the operating system
- Must integrate these inputs to obtain an absolute position
  - Rotation of cylinders in mouse
  - Roll of trackball
  - Difficult to obtain absolute position
    - Position drift
  - Can get variable sensitivity
Logical Devices

- Consider the C and C++ code
  - C++: `cin >> x;`
  - C: `scanf("%d", &x);`
- What is the input device?
  - Can’t tell from the code
  - Could be keyboard, file, output from another program
- The code provides logical input
  - A number (an int) is returned to the program regardless of the physical device

Graphical Logical Devices

- Graphical input is more varied than input to standard programs which is usually numbers, characters, or bits
- Two older APIs (GKS, PHIGS) defined six types of logical input
  - Locator: return a position
  - Pick: return ID of an object
  - Keyboard: return strings of characters
  - Stroke: return array of positions
  - Valuator: return floating point number
  - Choice: return one of n items

X Window Input

- The X Window System introduced a client-server model for a network of workstations
  - Client: OpenGL program
  - Graphics Server: bitmap display with a pointing device and a keyboard

Input Modes

- Input devices contain a trigger which can be used to send a signal to the operating system
  - Button on mouse
  - Pressing or releasing a key
- When triggered, input devices return information (their measure) to the system
  - Mouse returns position information
  - Keyboard returns ASCII code

Request Mode

- Input provided to program only when user triggers the device
- Typical of keyboard input
  - Can erase (backspace), edit, correct until enter (return) key (the trigger) is depressed

Event Mode

- Most systems have more than one input device, each of which can be triggered at an arbitrary time by a user
- Each trigger generates an event whose measure is put in an event queue which can be examined by the user program
Event Types

- Window: resize, expose, iconify
- Mouse: click one or more buttons
- Motion: move mouse
- Keyboard: press or release a key
- Idle: nonevent
  - Define what should be done if no other event is in queue

Animation

Callbacks

- Programming interface for event-driven input uses callback functions or event listeners
  - Define a callback for each event the graphics system recognizes
  - Browsers enter an event loop and responds to those events for which it has callbacks registered
  - The callback function is executed when the event occurs

Execution in a Browser

- Start with HTML file
  - Describes the page
  - May contain the shaders
  - Loads files
- Files are loaded asynchronously and JS code is executed
- Then what?
- Browser is in an event loop and waits for an event

onload Event

- What happens with our JS file containing the graphics part of our application?
  - All the “action” is within functions such as init() and render()
  - Consequently these functions are never executed and we see nothing
- Solution: use the onload window event to initiate execution of the init function
  - onload event occurs when all files read
  - window.onload = init;
Rotating Square

• Consider the four points

\[(\cos \theta, \sin \theta), (-\sin \theta, \cos \theta), (-\cos \theta, -\sin \theta), (\sin \theta, -\cos \theta)\]

Animate display by rerendering with different values of $\theta$

Simple but Slow Method

for (var $\theta = 0.0; \theta < $thetaMax; $\theta += $dtheta; ) {
    vertices[0] = vec2(Math.sin($\theta$), Math.cos($\theta$));
    vertices[1] = vec2(Math.sin($\theta$), -Math.cos($\theta$));
    vertices[2] = vec2(-Math.sin($\theta$), -Math.cos($\theta$));
    vertices[3] = vec2(-Math.sin($\theta$), Math.cos($\theta$));
    gl.bufferSubData(...................... render();
}

Better Way

• Send original vertices to vertex shader
• Send $\theta$ to shader as a uniform variable
• Compute vertices in vertex shader
• Render recursively/repeatedly

Render Function

var $\thetaLoc$ = gl.getUniformLocation(program, "$\theta$`);

function render() {
    gl.clear(gl.COLOR_BUFFER_BIT);
    $\theta$ += 0.1;
    gl.uniform1f($\thetaLoc$, $\theta$);
    gl.drawArrays(gl.TRIANGLE_STRIP, 0, 4);
    render();
}

Vertex Shader

```glsl
attribute vec4 vPosition;
uniform float $\theta$;

void main() {
    gl_Position.x = -sin($\theta$) * vPosition.x + cos($\theta$) * vPosition.y;
    gl_Position.y = sin($\theta$) * vPosition.y + cos($\theta$) * vPosition.x;
    gl_Position.z = 0.0;
    gl_Position.w = 1.0;
}
```

Double Buffering

• Although we are rendering the square, it always goes into a buffer that is not displayed
• Browser uses double buffering
  - Always display front buffer
  - Rendering into back buffer
  - Need a buffer swap
• Prevents display of a partial rendering
Triggering a Buffer Swap

- Browsers refresh the display at ~60 Hz
  - redisplay of front buffer
  - not a buffer swap
- Trigger a buffer swap through an event
- Two options for rotating square
  - Interval timer
  - requestAnimFrame

Interval Timer

- Executes a function after a specified number of milliseconds
  - Also generates a buffer swap
- setInterval(render, interval);
- Note an interval of 0 generates buffer swaps as fast as possible
- Call setInterval() at end of render()
**The Button**

- In the HTML file
  ```html
  <button id="DirectionButton">Change Rotation Direction</button>
  ```
  - Uses HTML `button` tag
  - `id` gives an identifier we can use in JS file
  - Text “Change Rotation Direction” displayed in button
- Clicking on button generates a `click` event
- Note we are using default style and could use CSS or jQuery to get a prettier button

**Button Event Listener**

- We still need to define the listener
  - no listener and the event occurs but is ignored
- Two forms for event listener in JS file
  ```javascript
  var myButton = document.getElementById("DirectionButton");
  myButton.addEventListener("click", function() {
    direction = !direction;
  });
  ```

**onclick Variants**

```javascript
myButton.addEventListener("click", function() {
  if (event.button == 0) { direction = !direction; }
});
```

**controling Rotation Speed**

```javascript
var delay = 100;
function render()
{
  gl.clear(gl.COLOR_BUFFER_BIT);
  theta += 0.1;
  gl.uniform1f(thetaLoc, theta);
  gl.drawArrays(gl.TRIANGLE_STRIP, 0, 4);
  setTimeout(function() { requestAnimFrame(render); }, delay);
}
```

**Menus**

- Use the HTML `select` element
- Each entry in the menu is an `option` element with an integer `value` returned by click event
  ```html
  <select id="mymenu" size="3">
  <option value="0">Toggle Rotation Direction</option>
  <option value="1">Spin Faster</option>
  <option value="2">Spin Slower</option>
  </select>
  ```

**Menu Listener**

```javascript
var m = document.getElementById("mymenu");
m.addEventListener("click", function() {
  switch(m.selectedIndex) {
    case 0:
      direction = !direction;
      break;
    case 1:
      delay /= 2.0;
      break;
    case 2:
      delay *= 2.0;
      break;
  }
});
```
Using keydown Event

window.addEventListener("keydown", function() {
    switch (event.keyCode) {
        case 49: // '1' key
            direction = !direction;
            break;
        case 50: // '2' key
            delay /= 2.0;
            break;
        case 51: // '3' key
            delay *= 2.0;
            break;
    }
});

Don't Know Unicode?

window.onkeydown = function(event) {
    var key = String.fromCharCode(event.keyCode);
    switch (key) {
        case '1':
            direction = !direction;
            break;
        case '2':
            delay /= 2.0;
            break;
        case '3':
            delay *= 2.0;
            break;
    }
};

Slider Element

• Puts slider (type: range) on page
  - Give it an identifier
  - Give it minimum and maximum values
  - Give it a step size needed to generate an event
  - Give it an initial value
• Use div tag to put below canvas

```html
<div>
  speed 0 <input id="slide" type="range" min="0" max="100" step="10" value="50" /> 100
</div>
```

onchange Event Listener

```javascript
document.getElementById("slide").onchange = function() { delay = event.srcElement.value; };
```

Objectives

• Learn to use the mouse to give locations
  - Must convert from position on canvas to position in application
• Respond to window events such as resizes triggered by the mouse

Position Input
Window Coordinates

\[(0,0) \rightarrow (w-1,h-1)\]

\[(x_w,y_w) \rightarrow (x_w - 1, y_w - 1)\]

Window to Clip Coordinates

\[(0,h) \rightarrow (-1,-1)\]
\[(w,0) \rightarrow (1,1)\]

\[x = -1 + \frac{2 \times x_w}{w}\]
\[y = -1 + \frac{2 \times (h - y_w)}{h}\]

Returning Position from Click Event

Canvas specified in HTML file with size `canvas.width` x `canvas.height`

Returned window coordinates are `event.clientX` and `event.clientY`

```javascript
// add a vertex to GPU for each click
canvas.addEventListener("click", function() {
  gl.bindBuffer(gl.ARRAY_BUFFER, vBuffer);
  var t = vec2(-1 + 2*event.clientX/canvas.width,
               -1 + 2*(canvas.height-event.clientY/canvas.height));
  gl.bufferSubData(gl.ARRAY_BUFFER, 
                   "sizeof(vec2)"*index, flatten(t));
  index++;
});
```

CAD-like Example

triangle.{html,js}: first three mouse clicks define first triangle of triangle strip. Each succeeding mouse clicks adds a new triangle at end of strip. Colors are also defined for each vertex.

n.b. flatten() converts javascript 64-bit numbers into 32-bit numbers!

Window Events

- Events can be generated by actions that affect the canvas window
  - moving or exposing a window
  - resizing a window
  - opening a window
  - iconifying/deiconifying a window
- Note that events generated by other application that use the canvas can affect the WebGL canvas
  - There are default callbacks for some of these events

Reshape Events

- Suppose we use the mouse to change the size of our canvas
- Must redraw the contents
- Options
  - Display the same objects but change size
  - Display more or fewer objects at the same size
- Almost always want to keep proportions
Reshape possibilities

- Original
- Reshaped

onresize Event

- Size of new canvas is available through `window.innerHeight` and `window.innerWidth`
- Use `innerHeight` and `innerWidth` to change `canvas.height` and `canvas.width`
- Example (next slide): maintaining a square display

```javascript
window.onresize = function() {
  var min = innerWidth;
  if (innerHeight < min) {
    min = innerHeight;
  }
  if (min < canvas.width || min < canvas.height) {
    gl.viewport(0, canvas.height-min, min, min);
  }
};
```