

OPENGL - CONTROL FUNCTIONS

2.7 Control Functions (interaction with windows)

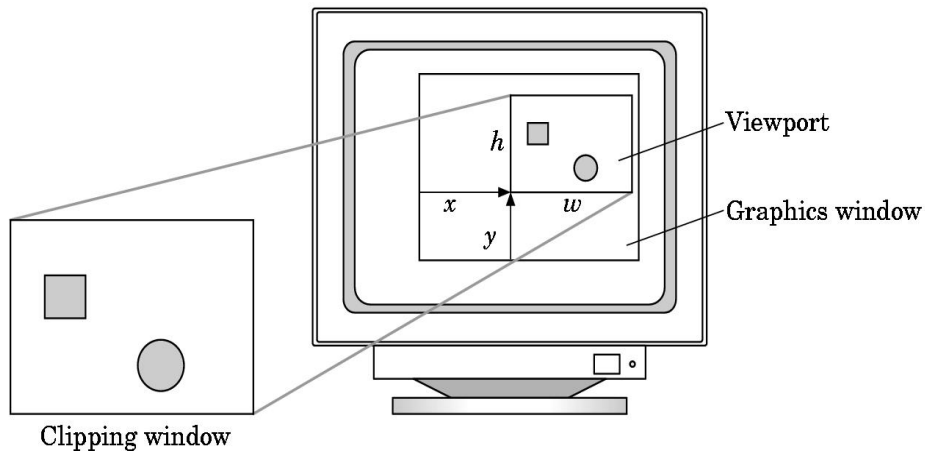
- Window – A rectangular area of our display.
- Modern systems allow many windows to be displayed on the screen (multiwindow environment).
- The position of the window is with reference to the origin. The origin (0,0) is the top left corner of the screen.
- **glutInit** allows application to get command line arguments and initializes system
- **gluInitDisplayMode** requests properties for the window (the *rendering context*)
 - RGB color
 - Single buffering
 - Properties logically ORed together
- **glutWindowSize** in pixels
- **glutWindowPosition** from top-left corner of display
- **glutCreateWindow** create window with a particular title

Aspect ratio and viewports

- Aspect ratio is the ratio of width to height of a particular object.
- We may obtain undesirable output if the aspect ratio of the viewing rectangle (specified by `glOrtho`), is not same as the aspect ratio of the window (specified by `glutInitWindowSize`)

Viewport – A rectangular area of the display window, whose height and width can be adjusted to match that of the clipping window, to avoid distortion of the images.

```
void glViewport(GLint x, GLint y, GLsizei w, GLsizei h) ;
```



The main, display and myinit functions

- In our application, once the primitive is rendered onto the display and the application program ends, the window may disappear from the display.
- Event processing loop :
- `void glutMainLoop();`
- Graphics is sent to the screen through a function called **display callback**.
- **`void glutDisplayFunc(function name)`**
- The function `myinit()` is used to set the OpenGL state variables dealing with viewing and attributes.

Control Functions

- **`glutInit(int *argc, char **argv)`** initializes GLUT and processes any command line arguments (for X, this would be options like `-display` and `-geometry`). **`glutInit()`** should be called before any other GLUT routine.
- **`glutInitDisplayMode(unsigned int mode)`** specifies whether to use an *RGBA* or color-index color model. You can also specify whether you want a single- or double-buffered window. (If you're working in color-index mode, you'll want to load certain colors into the color map; use **`glutSetColor()`** to do this.)
- **`glutInitDisplayMode(GLUT_DOUBLE | GLUT_RGB | GLUT_DEPTH)`**.
- If you want a window with double buffering, the *RGBA* color model, and a depth buffer, you might call
- **`glutInitWindowPosition(int x, int y)`** specifies the screen location for the upper-left corner of your window

- **glutInitWindowSize**(int *width*, int *size*) specifies the size, in pixels, of your window.
- int **glutCreateWindow**(char **string*) creates a window with an OpenGL context. It returns a unique identifier for the new window. Be warned: Until **glutMainLoop()** is called.

Source : <http://elearningatria.files.wordpress.com/2013/10/cse-vi-computer-graphics-and-visualization-10cs65-notes.pdf>