

Computer Graphics

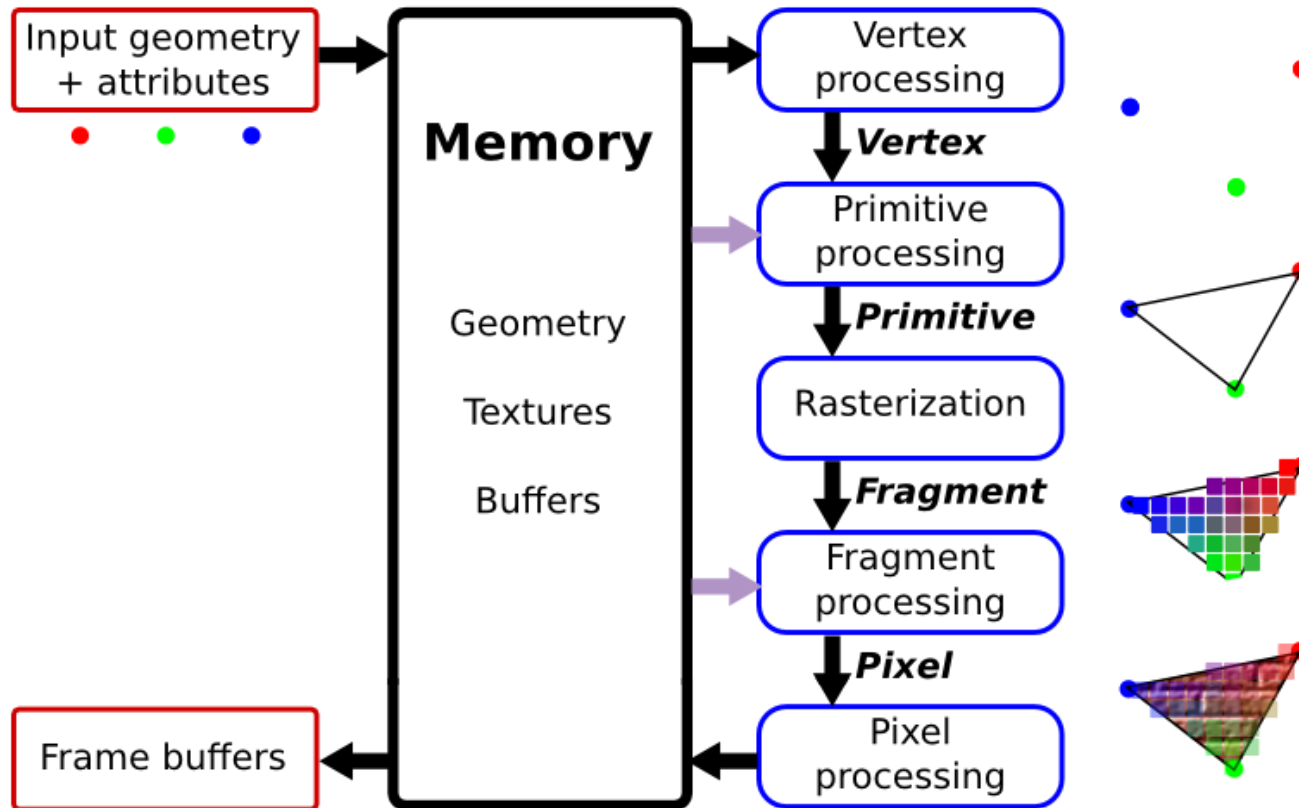
Lecture 05 – Shaders

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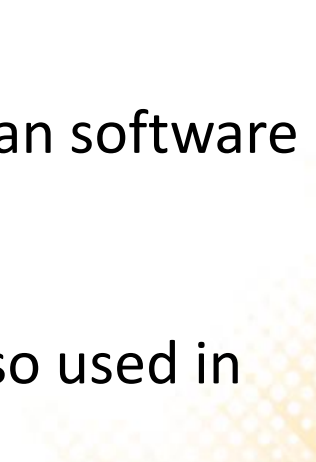
Graphics Pipeline



Shaders

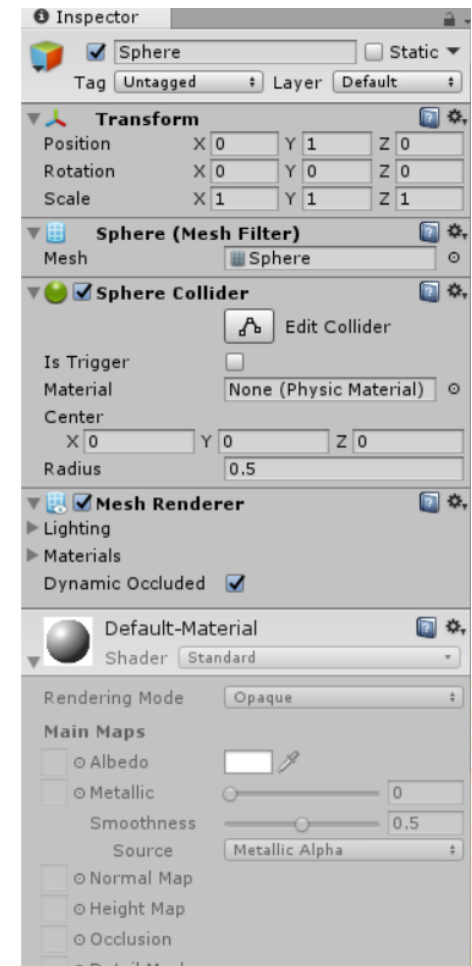
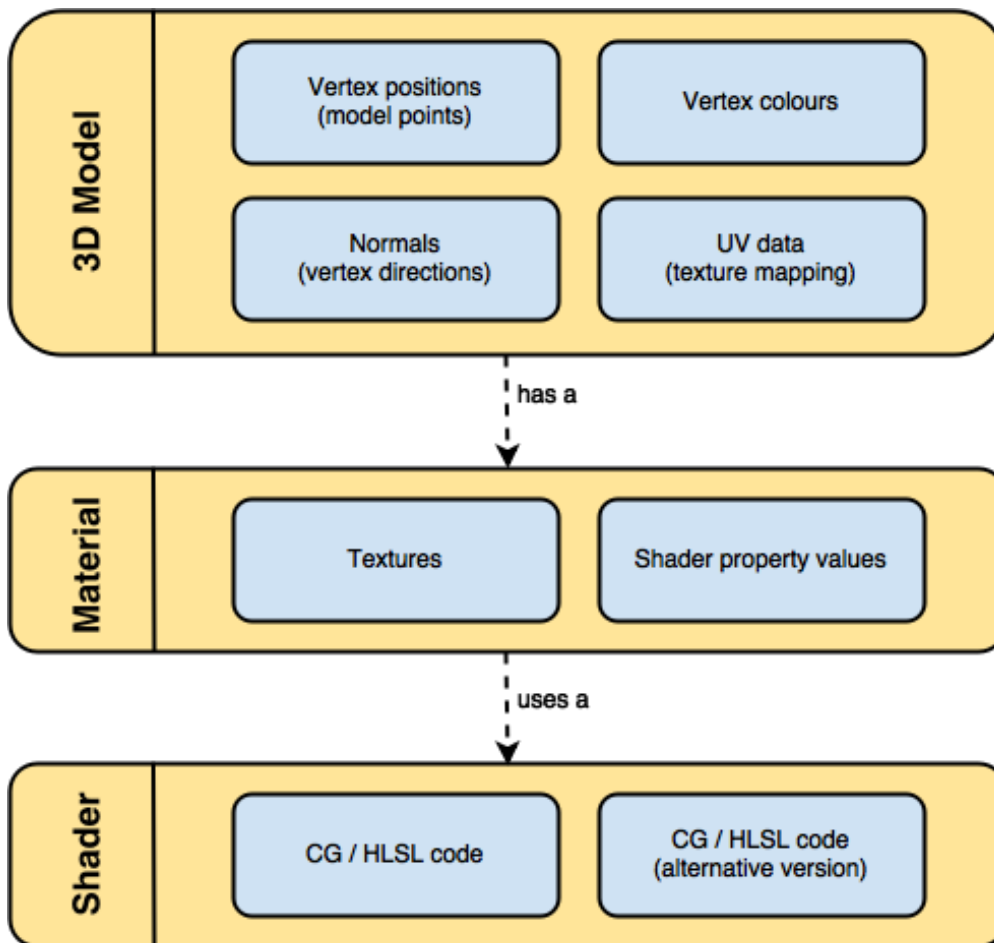
- Shaders are pieces of code written in a shading language. They describe how to process data in the graphics pipeline.
- The term “shader” was proposed by Cook [1984] to describe small programs written by the user as part of the modeling process to determine the color of objects.
- Types of shaders:
 - Vertex shaders;
 - Fragment shaders;
 - Geometry shaders;
 - Tessellation shaders;

Shading Languages

- **GLSL** – Standardized shading language used by OpenGL.
 - **HLSL** – C-style shader language for Direct3D.
 - **Cg** – Shading language developed by NVIDIA for easy and efficient production pipeline integration.
 - **RSL** – Shader language used by the Pixar RenderMan software (offline rendering).
 - **OSL** – Shading language developed by Sony and also used in Blender.
- 

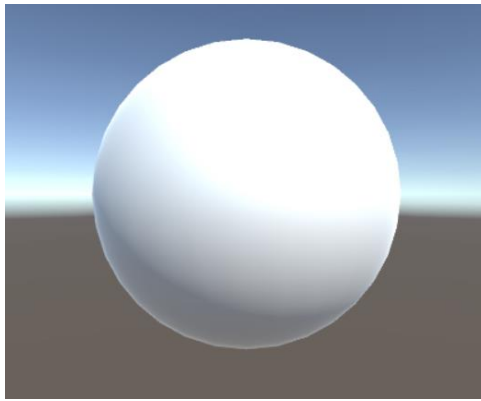
Shaders in Unity

- The rendering process in Unity is entirely based on shaders:

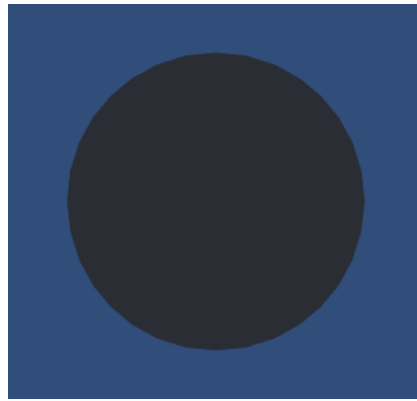


Shaders in Unity

- The rendering process in Unity is entirely based on shaders:

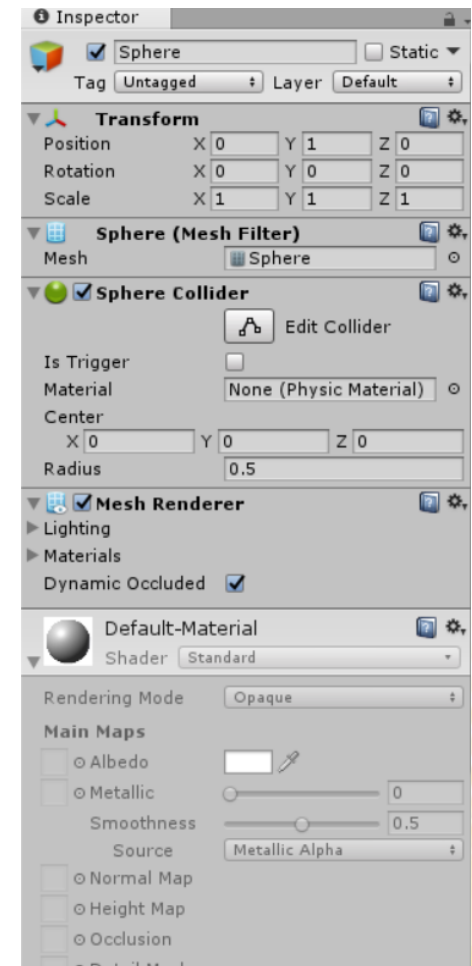


with standard shader



without shader

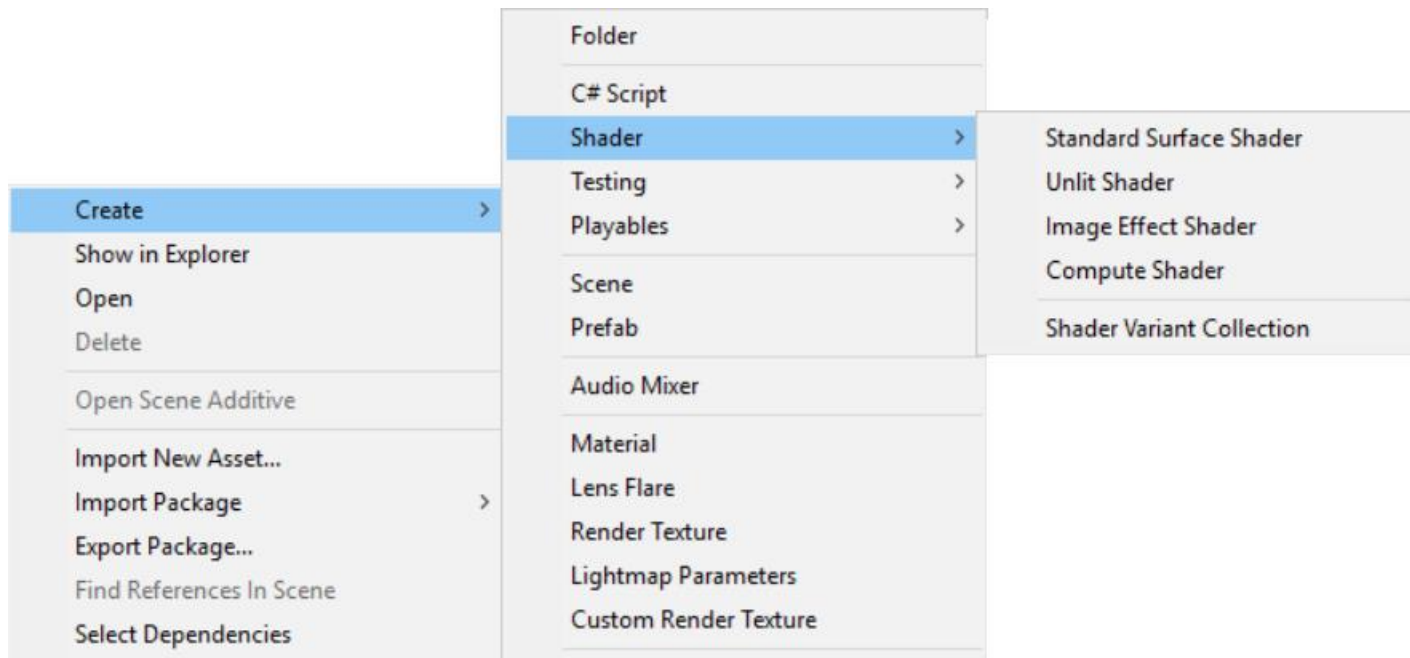
- Shading language: ShaderLab (HLSL + Cg).



Shaders in Unity

- **Main Unity Shader Types:**

- Unlit – Vertex, Frangment, Geometry, and Tessellation Shaders;
- Surface – Code generation approach that makes it easier to write lighting shaders;



Shaders in Unity

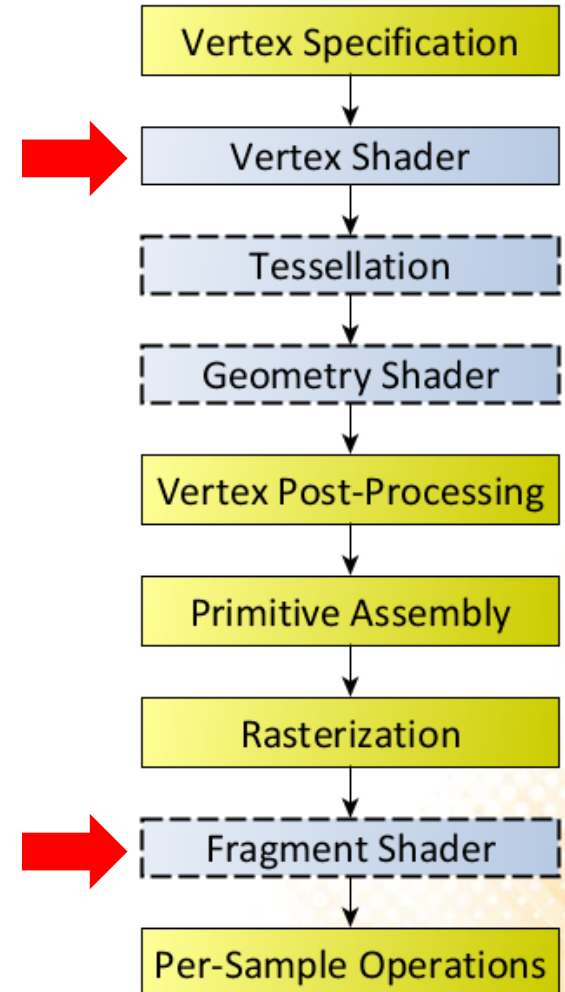
- **Create a new shader:** Create->Shaders->Unlit

```
Shader "Custom/MyShader"{  
    Properties{  
  
    }  
    SubShader{  
  
        Pass{  
  
        }  
    }  
}
```



Vertex and Fragment Shaders

- The Vertex Shader is responsible for processing individual vertices of a mesh.
- The Fragment Shader is responsible for processing (usually coloring) the fragments (generated by Rasterization) that lie inside the mesh's triangles.



Vertex and Fragment Shaders

```
Shader "Custom/MyShader" {  
    Properties{  
    }  
    SubShader{  
        Pass{  
            CGPROGRAM  
            #pragma vertex MyVertexProgram  
            #pragma fragment MyFragmentProgram  
  
            #include "UnityCG.cginc"  
  
            void MyVertexProgram() {  
            }  
  
            void MyFragmentProgram() {  
            }  
            ENDCG  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Definition of the functions that will be vertex and fragment programs.

Includes some essential functionalities to write shaders.

Implementation of the vertex and fragment programs/functions.

Note: this shader do not produce any results (the objects using it will disappear).

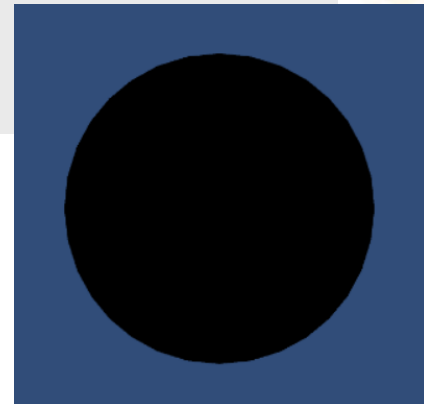
Vertex and Fragment Shaders

- To render something, the vertex program has to return the final coordinates of an input vertex, which is sent to the fragment program as input. The fragment program must return the final color of the fragment.

```
float4 MyVertexProgram(float4 position : POSITION) : SV_POSITION
{
    return UnityObjectToClipPos(position);
}
```

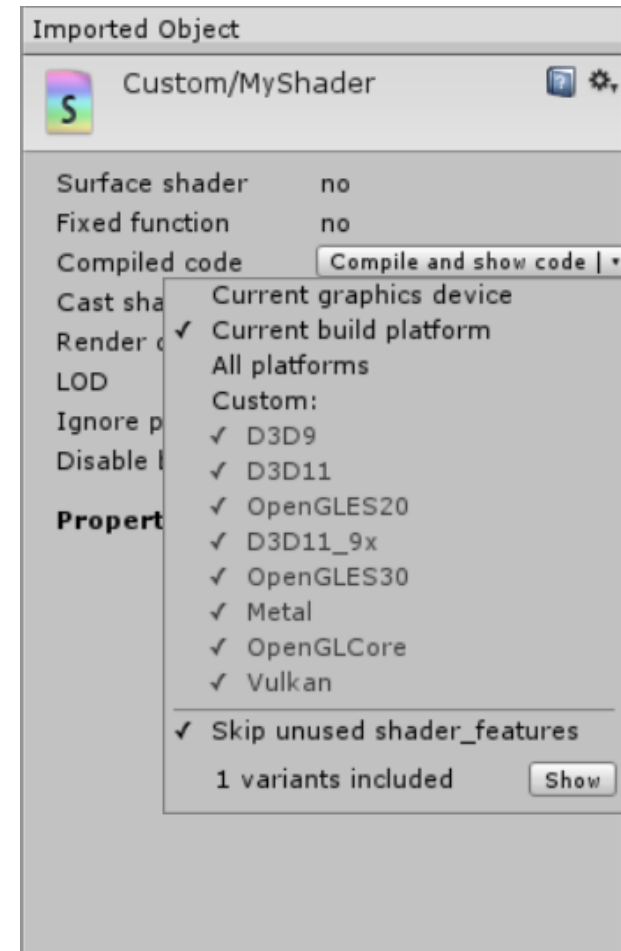
Transforms the vertex from object space to camera space.

```
float4 MyFragmentProgram(float4 position:SV_POSITION):SV_TARGET
{
    return float4(0, 0, 0, 1);
}
```



Unity Shader Compilation

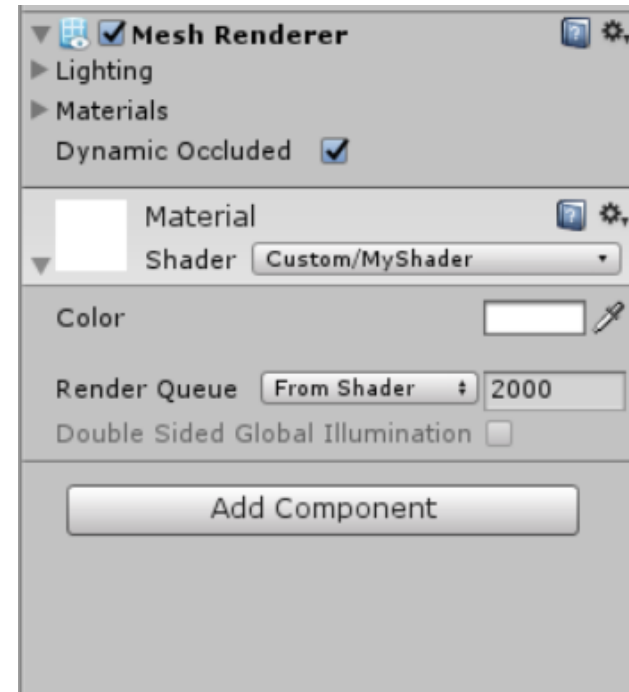
- Unity compiles the shader code to a different shader language depending on the target platform.
- Different APIs and platforms require different shader languages.
 - Windows – Direct3D: HLSL
 - MacOS – OpenGL: GLSL
 - Android – OpenGL ES: GLSL ES



Shader Properties

- Shader properties are declared in a separate block of code.

```
Shader "Custom/MyShader"{  
    Properties{  
        _Color("Color", Color) = (1, 1, 1, 1)  
    }  
    SubShader{  
  
        ...  
  
    }  
}
```



Shader Properties

- Shader properties are declared in a separate block of code.

```
CGPROGRAM

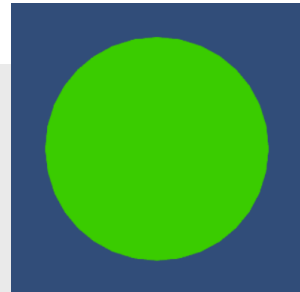
...

float4 _Color;

float4 MyVertexProgram(float4 position:POSITION):SV_POSITION{
    return UnityObjectToClipPos(position);
}

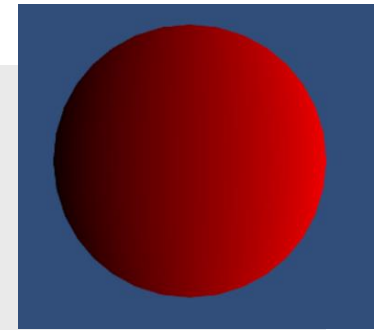
float4 MyFragmentProgram(float4 position:SV_POSITION):SV_TARGET{
    return _Color;
}

ENDCG
```



Sending More Information From Vertex To Fragment

- We can define a structure to send more information about each vertex to its respective fragment program.



```
...
struct VertexToFragment {
    float4 position : SV_POSITION;
    float3 localPosition : TEXCOORD0;
};
```

```
VertexToFragment MyVertexProgram(float4 position : POSITION) {
    VertexToFragment v2f;
    v2f.localPosition = position.xyz;
    v2f.position = UnityObjectToClipPos(position);
    return v2f;
}
```

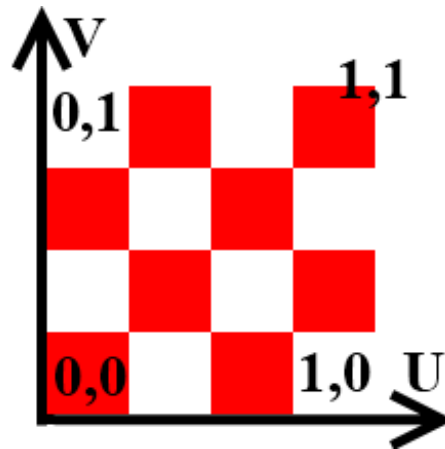
Makes a copy of the local position of the vertex.

```
float4 MyFragmentProgram(VertexToFragment v2f) : SV_TARGET{
    return float4(v2f.localPosition + 0.5, 1) * _Color;
}
...
```

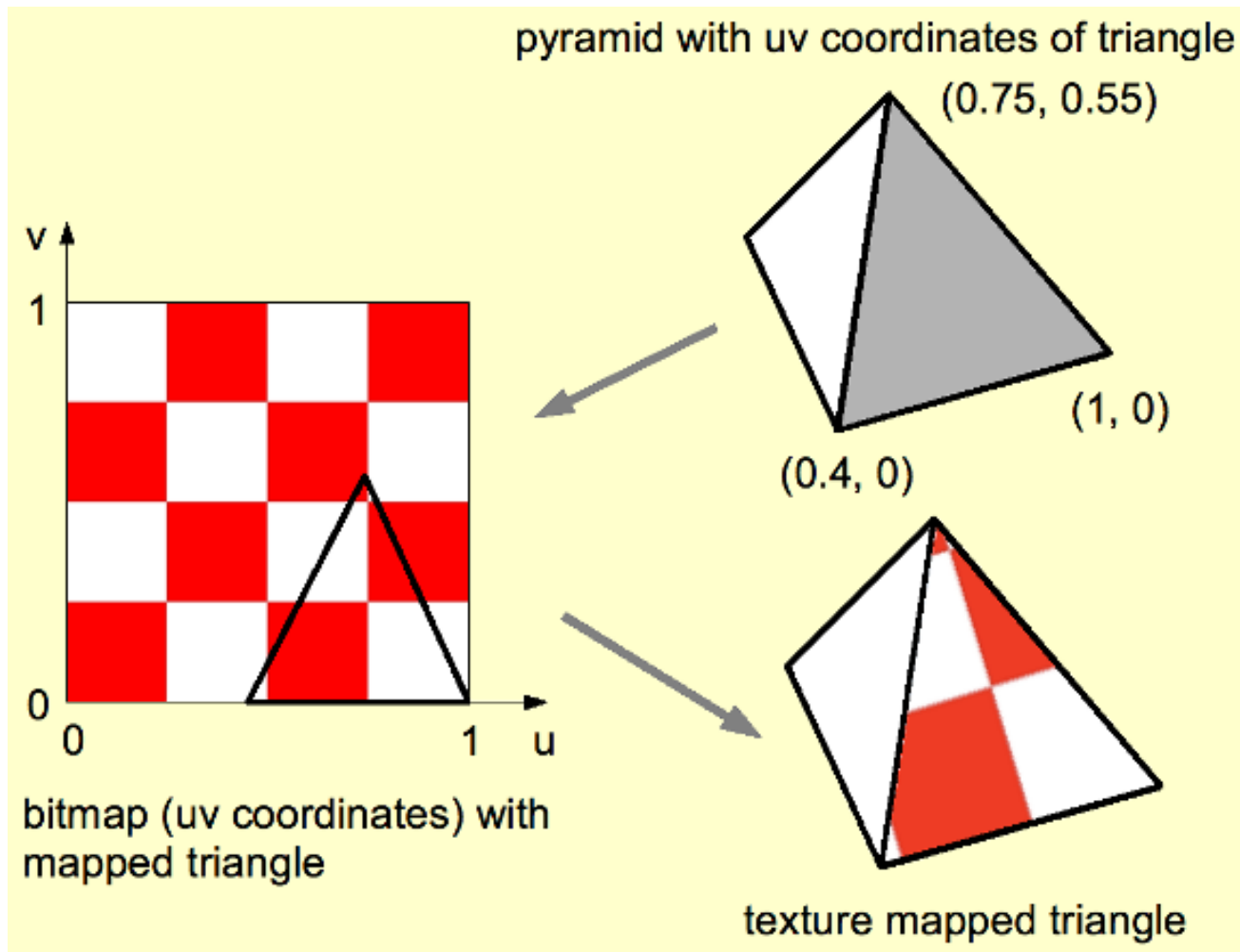
Uses the local position of the vertex to compute its color.

Texturing

- Texturing consists of projecting an image onto the triangles of a mesh.
- Texture coordinates are used to control the projection. These coordinates are 2D pairs that cover the entire image in a one-unit square area.
 - The horizontal coordinate is known as U and the vertical coordinate as V (UV coordinates).



Texturing



Texturing

- Unity's default meshes have UV coordinates and the vertex program can access them.

```
struct VertexData {
    float4 position : POSITION;
    float2 uv : TEXCOORD0;
};

struct VertexToFragment {
    float4 position : SV_POSITION;
    float2 uv : TEXCOORD0;
};

VertexToFragment MyVertexProgram(VertexData vert) {
    VertexToFragment v2f;
    v2f.position = UnityObjectToClipPos(vert.position);
    v2f.uv = vert.uv;
    return v2f;
}
```

Texturing

- We need to add another shader property for the texture and define another variable in the shader program to access the texture (type sampler2D).

```
Properties
{
    _Color("Color", Color) = (1, 1, 1, 1)
    _MainTex("Texture", 2D) = "white" {}
}
```

```
CGPROGRAM
...
float4 _Color;
sampler2D _MainTex;
...
```

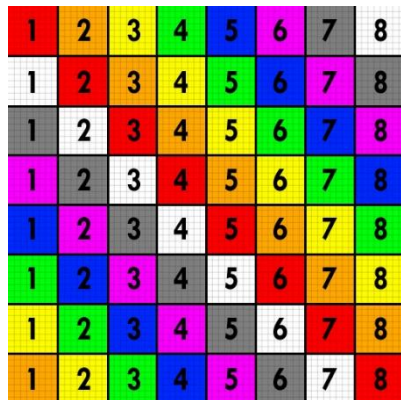
Texturing

- Sampling the texture with the UV coordinates is done in the fragment program, by using the tex2D function.

...

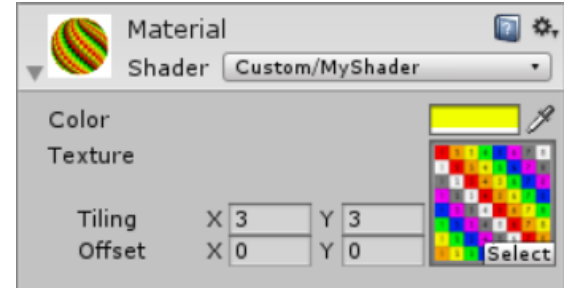
```
float4 MyFragmentProgram(VertexToFragment v2f) : SV_TARGET{  
    return tex2D(_MainTex, v2f.uv) * _Color;  
}
```

...



Texturing – Tiling and Offset

- When we added a texture to our shader, the material inspector also added tiling and offset controls. These values can be accessed and used by the shader.

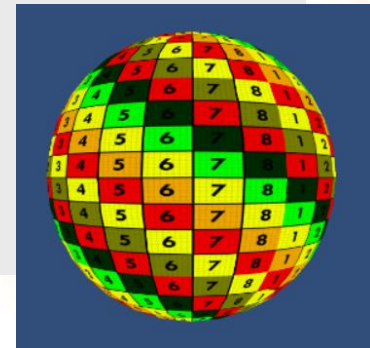


```
sampler2D _MainTex;  
float4 _MainTex_ST;
```

The same name as the texture, plus the `_ST` suffix.

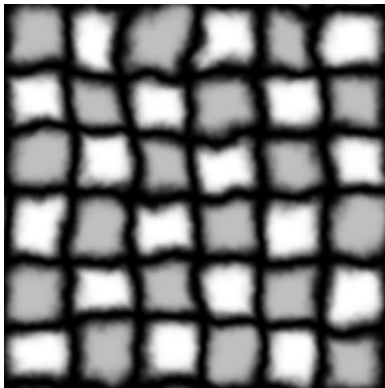
...

```
VertexToFragment MyVertexProgram(VertexData vert) {  
    VertexToFragment v2f;  
    v2f.position = UnityObjectToClipPos(vert.position);  
    v2f.uv = vert.uv * _MainTex_ST.xy + _MainTex_ST.zw;  
    return v2f;  
}
```

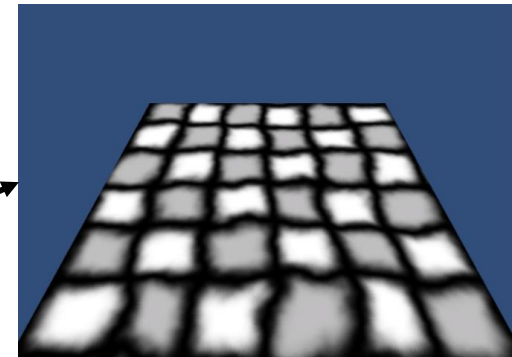


Combining Textures

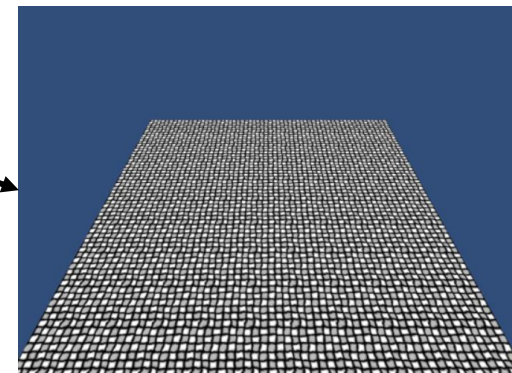
- We can also use shaders to combine textures and add more details the surfaces of the objects.



Texture



Tiling 1x1



Tiling 10x10

<http://www.inf.puc-rio.br/~elima/cg/grid.png>

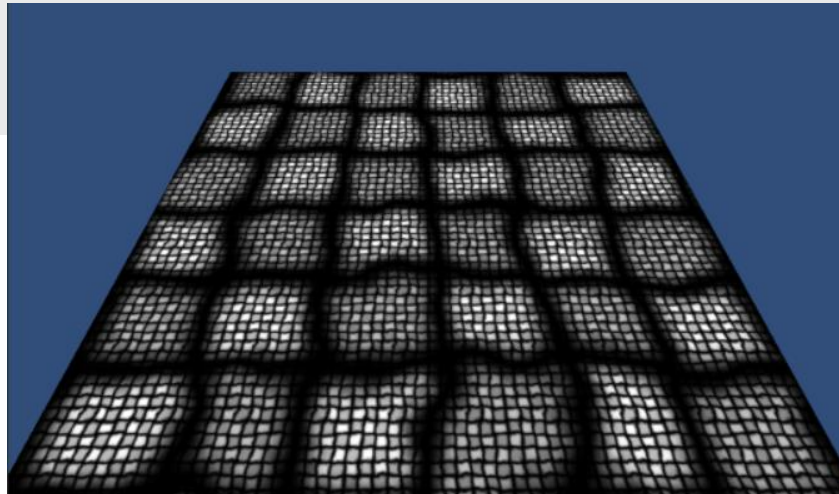
Combining Texture

- We can also use shaders to combine textures and add more details the surfaces of the objects.

...

```
float4 MyFragmentProgram(VertexToFragment v2f) : SV_TARGET{  
    float4 color = tex2D(_MainTex, v2f.uv) * _Color;  
    color *= tex2D(_MainTex, v2f.uv * 10);  
    return color;  
}
```

...



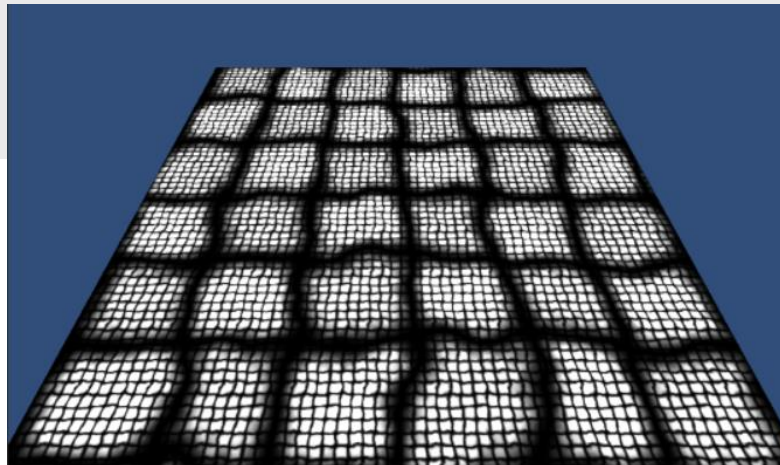
Combining Textures

- When you multiply two textures together, the result will be darker. To brighten the original texture, we can multiply the color by 2.

...

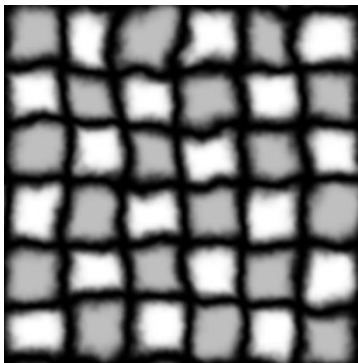
```
float4 MyFragmentProgram(VertexToFragment v2f) : SV_TARGET{  
    float4 color = tex2D(_MainTex, v2f.uv) * _Color;  
    color *= tex2D(_MainTex, v2f.uv * 10) * 2;  
    return color;  
}
```

...

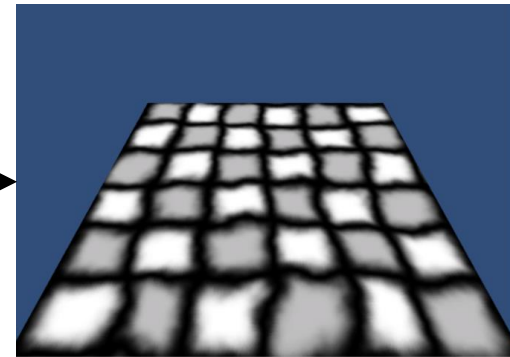


Combining Textures

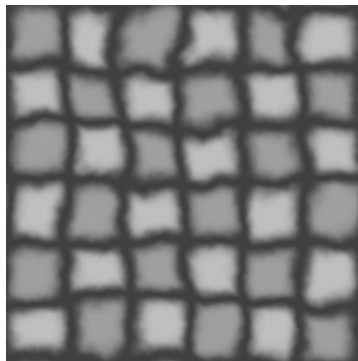
- A better solution is to use a special detail texture, which is centered around gray.



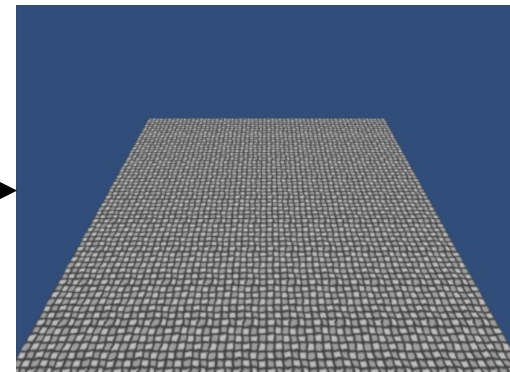
Texture



Tiling 1x1



Detail Texture



Tiling 10x10

<http://www.inf.puc-rio.br/~elima/cg/grid-detail.png>

Combining Textures

- To use a second detail texture, we have to add a new texture property to the shader.

```
Properties
{
    _Color("Color", Color) = (1, 1, 1, 1)
    _MainTex("Texture", 2D) = "white" {}
    _DetailTex("Detail Texture", 2D) = "gray" {}
}
```

```
sampler2D _MainTex, _DetailTex;
float4 _MainTex_ST, _DetailTex_ST;

struct VertexToFragment {
    float4 position : SV_POSITION;
    float2 uv : TEXCOORD0;
    float2 uvDetail : TEXCOORD1;
};
```

Combining Textures

- To use a second detail texture, we have to add a new texture property to the shader.

```
VertexToFragment MyVertexProgram(VertexData vert) {
    VertexToFragment v2f;
    v2f.position = UnityObjectToClipPos(vert.position);
    v2f.uv = vert.uv * _MainTex_ST.xy + _MainTex_ST.zw;
    v2f.uvDetail = vert.uv * _DetailTex_ST.xy + _DetailTex_ST.zw;
    return v2f;
}

float4 MyFragmentProgram(VertexToFragment v2f):SV_TARGET{
    float4 color = tex2D(_MainTex, v2f.uv) * _Color;
    color *= tex2D(_DetailTex, v2f.uvDetail) * 2;
    return color;
}
```

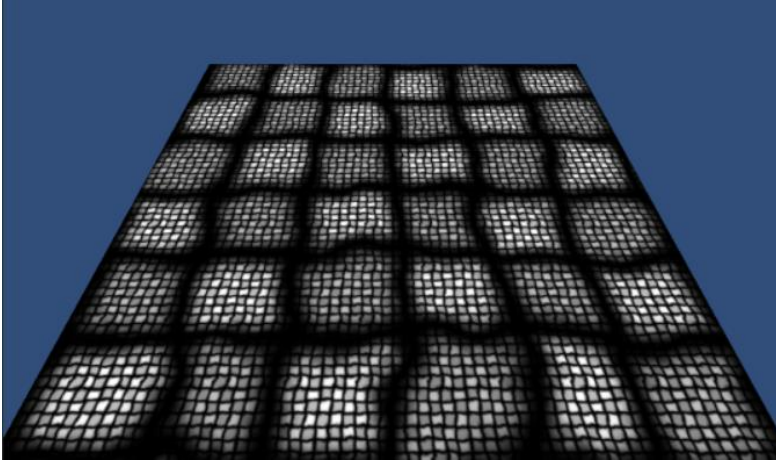
Combining Textures

- To use a second detail texture, we have to add a new texture property to the shader.

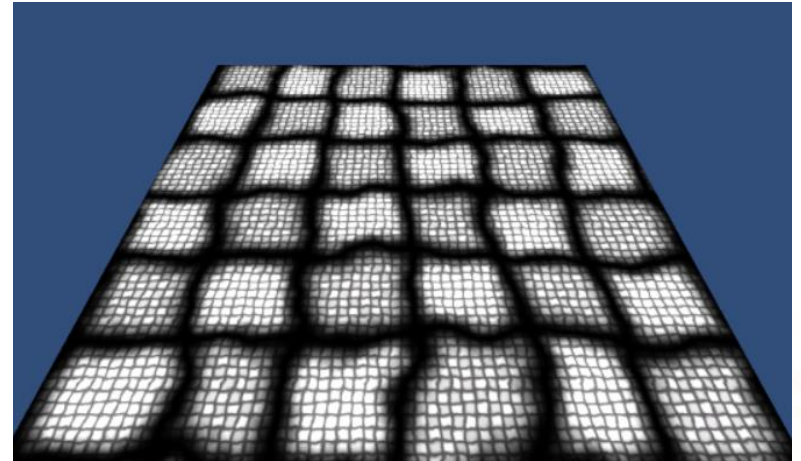
```
VertexToFragment MyVertexProgram(VertexData vert) {
    VertexToFragment v2f;
    v2f.position = UnityObjectToClipPos(vert.position);
    v2f.uv = vert.uv * _MainTex_ST.xy + _MainTex_ST.zw;
    v2f.uvDetail = vert.uv * _DetailTex_ST.xy + _DetailTex_ST.zw;
    return v2f;
}

float4 MyFragmentProgram(VertexToFragment v2f):SV_TARGET{
    float4 color = tex2D(_MainTex, v2f.uv) * _Color;
    color *= tex2D(_DetailTex, v2f.uvDetail) *
                                                    unity_ColorSpaceDouble;
    return color;
}
```

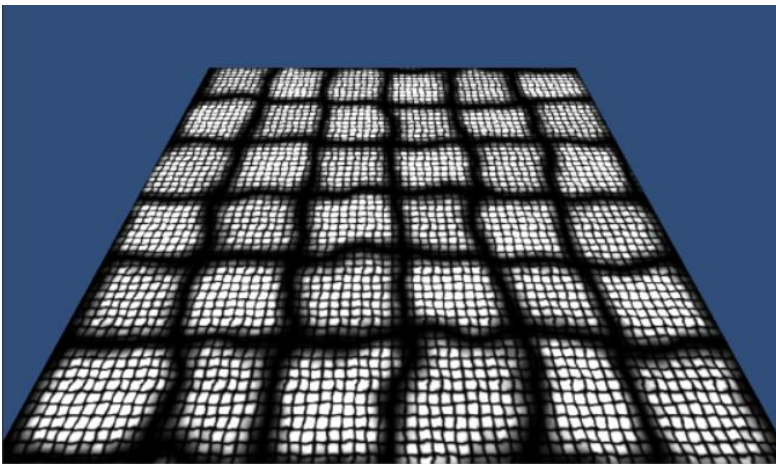
Combining Textures



Same texture multiplied



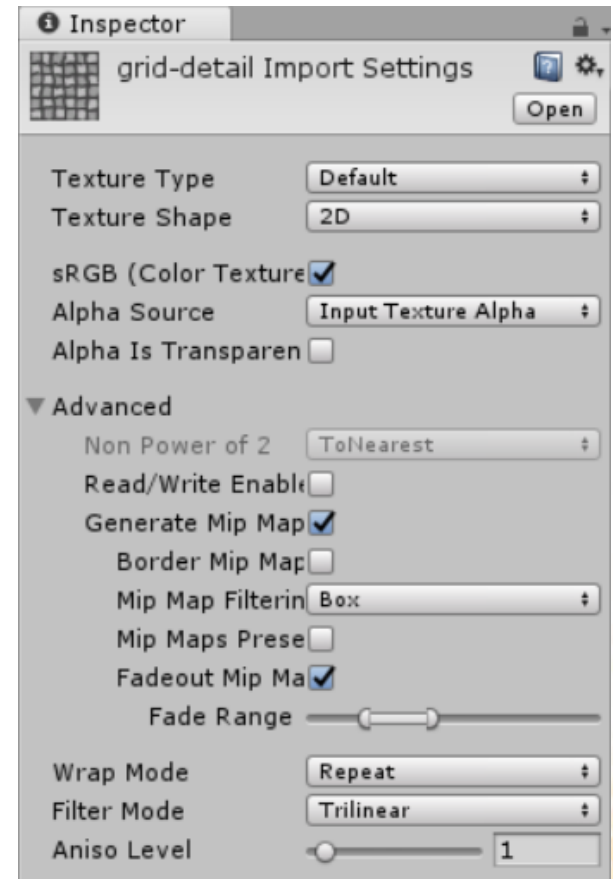
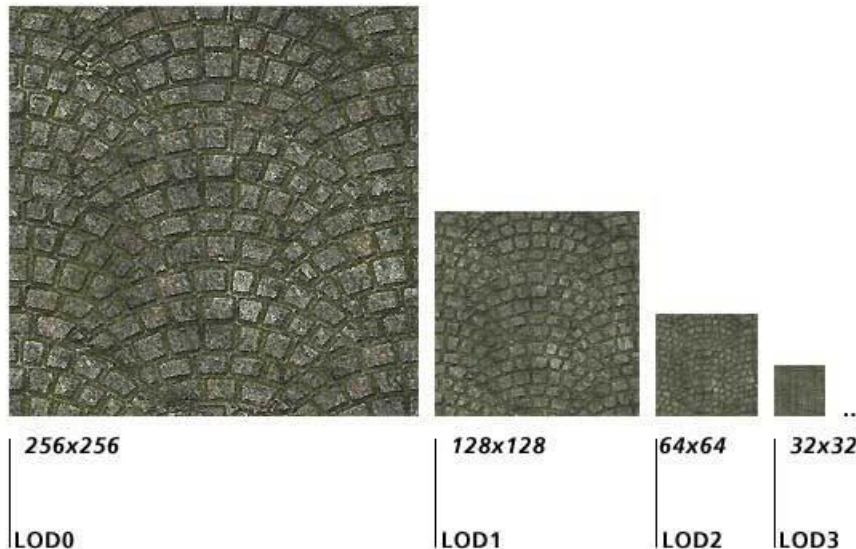
Using a separated gray detail texture



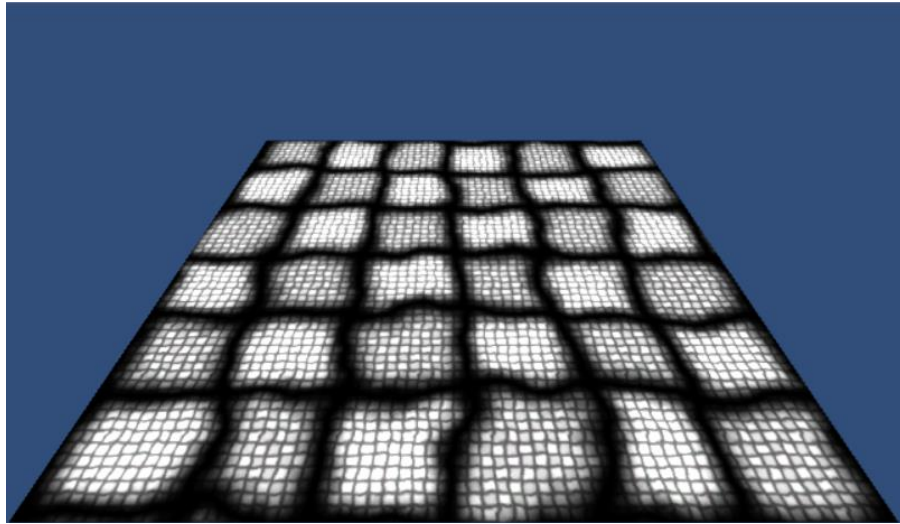
Same texture multiplied and brighter

Level of Detail with Mipmaps

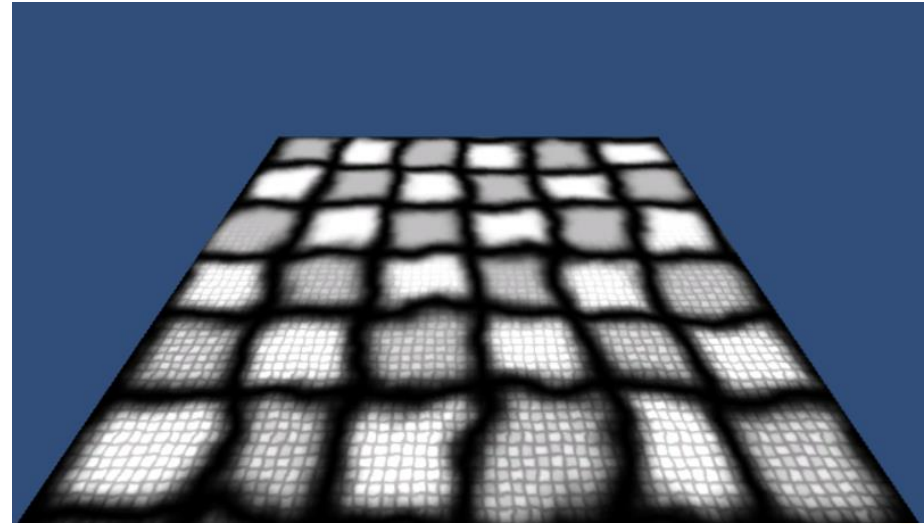
- Mipmaps are pre-calculated sequences of images with a progressively lower resolution representation of the same image.
 - They are intended to increase rendering speed and reduce aliasing artifacts.



Level of Detail with Mipmaps



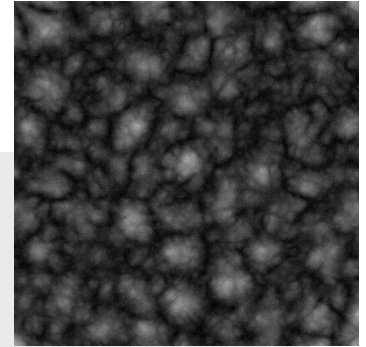
Without Mipmaps



With Mipmaps

Using a Noise Texture to “Dissolve” an Object

- We need a new texture and a float property:

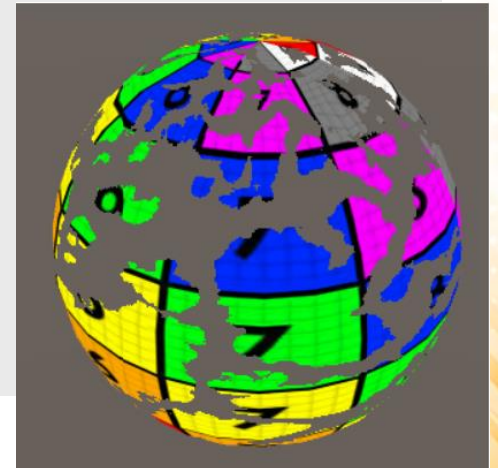


```
Properties
{
    _Color("Color", Color) = (1, 1, 1, 1)
    _MainTex("Texture", 2D) = "white" {}
    _DissolveTexture ("Dissolve Texture", 2D) = "white" {}
    _DissolveCutoff ("Dissolve Cutoff", Range(0, 1)) = 1
}
```

```
sampler2D _MainTex, _DissolveTexture;
float4 _MainTex_ST;
float _DissolveCutoff;

struct VertexToFragment {
    float4 position : SV_POSITION;
    float2 uv : TEXCOORD0;
};
```

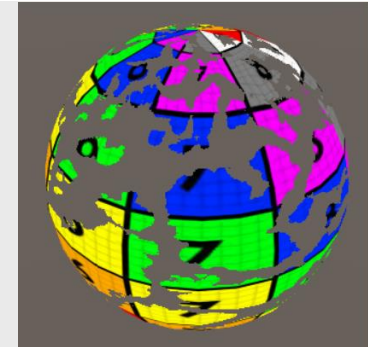
<http://www.inf.puc-rio.br/~elima/cg/noise.png>



Using a Noise Texture to “Dissolve” an Object

- The clip function checks if the given value is less than 0. If it is, then it discards the pixel and draw nothing. If it isn't it keeps the pixel and continue as normal.

```
VertexToFragment MyVertexProgram(VertexData vert) {  
    VertexToFragment v2f;  
    v2f.position = UnityObjectToClipPos(vert.position);  
    v2f.uv = vert.uv * _MainTex_ST.xy + _MainTex_ST.zw;  
    return v2f;  
}
```



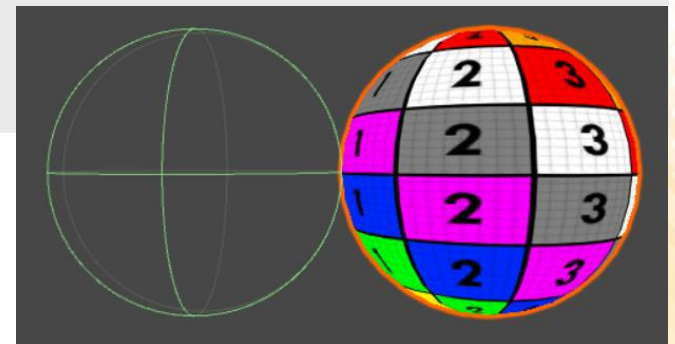
```
float4 MyFragmentProgram(VertexToFragment v2f) : SV_TARGET{  
    float4 textureColor = tex2D(_MainTex, v2f.uv) * _Color;  
    float4 dissolveColour = tex2D(_DissolveTexture, v2f.uv);  
    clip(dissolveColour.rgb - _DissolveCutoff);  
    return texturecolor;  
}
```

Manipulating Vertices

- The Vertex Shader allows us to manipulate each vertex individually.
- Simple example:

```
VertexToFragment MyVertexProgram(VertexData vert) {  
    VertexToFragment v2f;  
    vert.position.x += 1;  
    v2f.position = UnityObjectToClipPos(vert.position);  
    v2f.uv = vert.uv * _MainTex_ST.xy + _MainTex_ST.zw;  
    return v2f;  
}
```

Moves all vertices to the right.

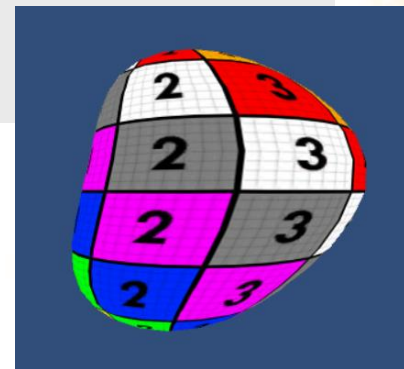


Manipulating Vertices

- Unity provides some handful of built-in variables that allow us to access some important values in a shader. One of these variables is the time:

```
_Time : float4 - running time as float4 (t/20, t, t*2, t*3)
```

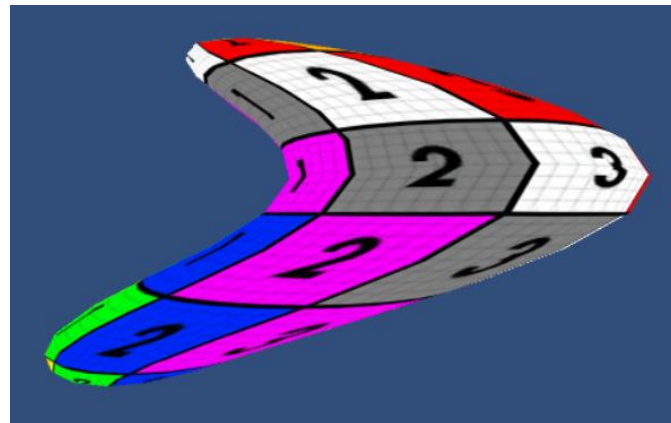
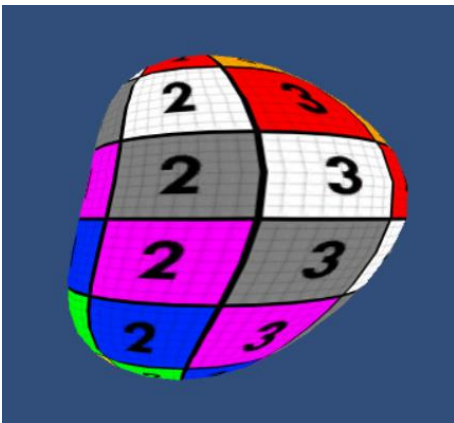
```
VertexToFragment MyVertexProgram(VertexData vert) {  
    VertexToFragment v2f;  
    vert.position.x += sin((_Time.y*3)+(vert.position.y*5))*0.1;  
    v2f.position = UnityObjectToClipPos(vert.position);  
    v2f.uv = vert.uv * _MainTex_ST.xy + _MainTex_ST.zw;  
    return v2f;  
}
```



Exercise 1

- 1) The code that implements the deformation in the object is using some constants (3, 5, 0.1) to determine how the object is deformed. Change the shader code to use parameterized properties instead of constant values.

```
...  
vert.position.x += sin((_Time.y * 3)+(vert.position.y * 5)) * 0.1;  
...
```

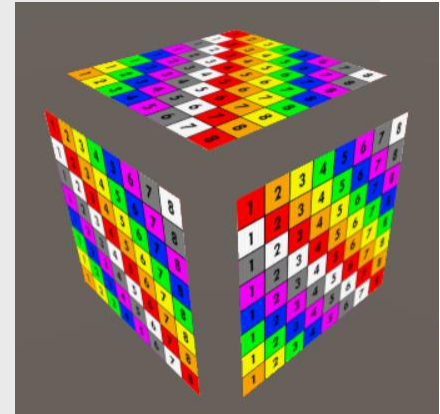


Extruding Objects

- Extrusion push the faces of the objects in or out.

```
Properties{
    ...
    _ExtrudeAmount("Extrude Amount", float) = 0
}
...
float _ExtrudeAmount;

struct VertexData {
    ...
    float3 normal : NORMAL;
};
```



```
VertexToFragment MyVertexProgram(VertexData vert) {
    VertexToFragment v2f;
    vert.position.xyz += vert.normal.xyz * _ExtrudeAmount;
    v2f.position = UnityObjectToClipPos(vert.position);
    v2f.uv = vert.uv * _MainTex_ST.xy + _MainTex_ST.zw;
    return v2f;
}
```

Accessing Shaders Properties by Script

```
public class ExtrusionAnimator : MonoBehaviour
{
    private Renderer render;

    void Start()
    {
        render = GetComponent<Renderer>();
    }

    void Update ()
    {
        render.material.SetFloat("_ExtrudeAmount", Time.time);
    }
}
```

Manipulating Vertices

- We can also use the information of an image to manipulate the vertices an object.

```
Properties
```

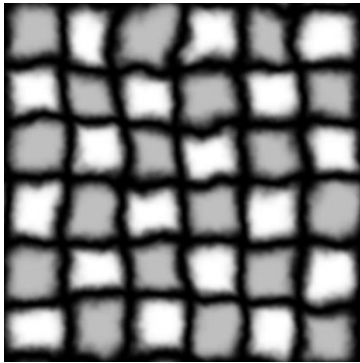
```
{  
  _Color("Color", Color) = (1, 1, 1, 1)  
  _MainTex("Texture", 2D) = "white" {}  
  _DeformTex("Detail Texture", 2D) = "gray" {}  
}
```

Lookup the color values
of a 2D texture.

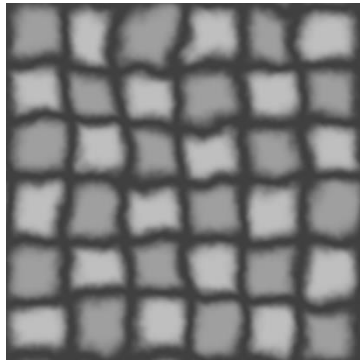
```
VertexToFragment MyVertexProgram(VertexData vert) {  
  VertexToFragment v2f;  
  float4 deformColor = tex2Dlod(_DeformTex, float4(vert.uv.xy, 0, 0));  
  vert.position.y += deformColor.r;  
  v2f.position = UnityObjectToClipPos(vert.position);  
  v2f.uv = vert.uv * _MainTex_ST.xy + _MainTex_ST.zw;  
  return v2f;  
}
```

Manipulating Vertices

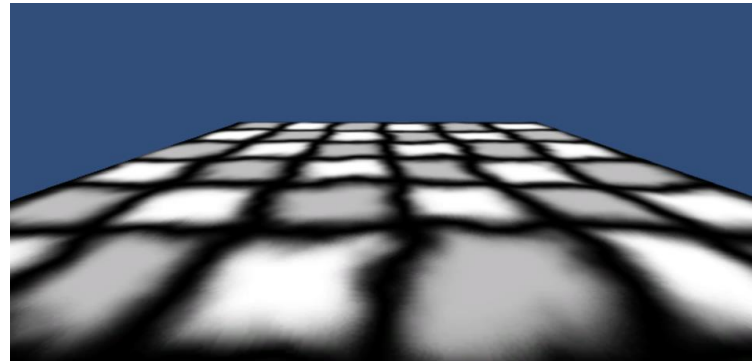
- We can also use the information of an image to manipulate the vertices an object.



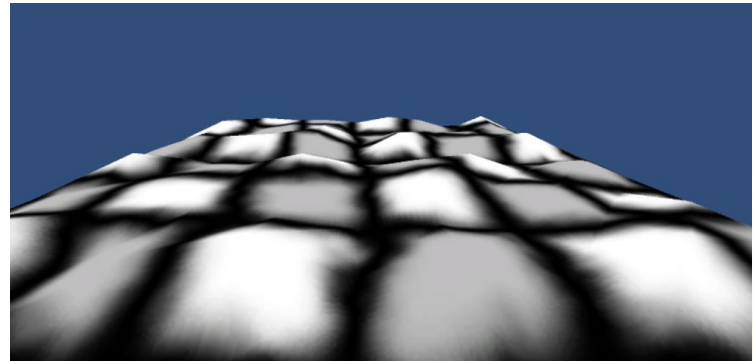
Texture



Deformation Texture



Flat plane



Manipulated plane

Post-Processing Shaders – Image Effects

- After a virtual camera has rendered an image, it is often useful to apply some image post-processing to the image.
 - Artistic reasons and technical reasons.
- An post-processing shader needs a shader and script file.

```
[RequireComponent (typeof (Camera)) ]  
[ExecuteInEditMode]  
  
public class Test : MonoBehaviour {  
  
    public Material material;  
  
    void OnRenderImage(RenderTexture source,  
                      RenderTexture destination){  
        Graphics.Blit(source, destination, material);  
    }  
}
```

Post-Processing Shaders – Image Effects

```
Shader "Image Effect/InvertColor"{

    Properties{
        _MainTex ("Source", 2D) = "white" {}
    }

    SubShader{
        Cull Off
        ZWrite Off
        ZTest Always

        Pass{
            CGPROGRAM
            #pragma vertex MyVertexProgram
            #pragma fragment MyFragmentProgram
            #include "UnityCG.cginc"

            sampler2D _MainTex;
            float4 _MainTex_ST;
```

```

struct VertexData{
    float4 position : POSITION;
    float2 uv : TEXCOORD0;
};
struct VertexToFragment{
    float4 position : POSITION;
    float2 uv : TEXCOORD0;
};

VertexToFragment MyVertexProgram(VertexData vert){
    VertexToFragment v2f;
    v2f.position = UnityObjectToClipPos(vert.position);
    v2f.uv = vert.uv;
    return v2f;
}

float4 MyFragmentProgram(VertexToFragment v2f) : SV_TARGET{
    float4 color = tex2D(_MainTex, v2f.uv);
    return 1 - color;
}

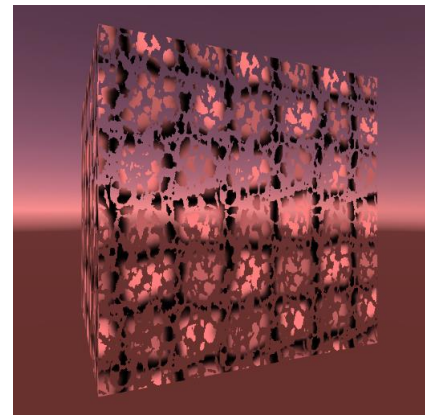
ENDCG
}
}
}

```

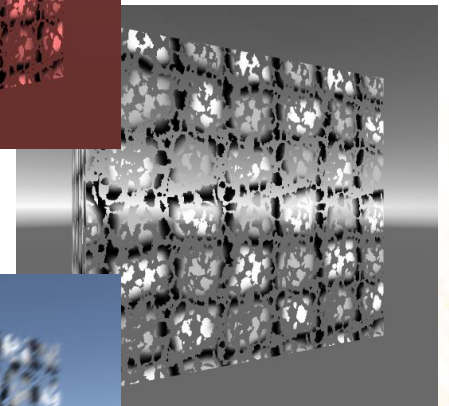
Exercise 2

2) Implement image effect shaders for the following effects:

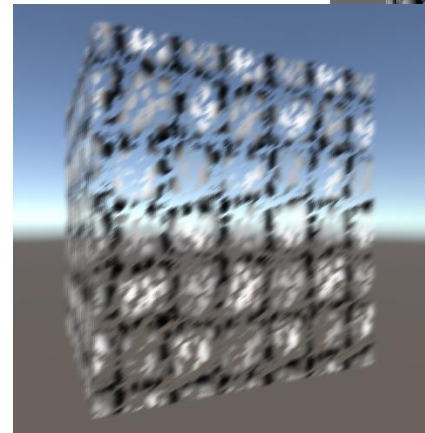
a) Add a red tone to the rendered image;



b) Transform the rendered image into a gray scale image;



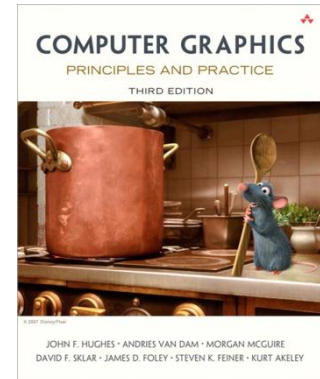
c) Add a blur effect to the rendered image;



Further Reading

- Hughes, J. F., et al. (2013). **Computer Graphics: Principles and Practice** (3rd ed.). Upper Saddle River, NJ: Addison-Wesley Professional. ISBN: 978-0-321-39952-6.

- **Chapter 33: Shaders**



- **Web:**
 - <http://catlikecoding.com/unity/tutorials/rendering/part-2/>
 - <http://catlikecoding.com/unity/tutorials/rendering/part-3/>