

# OpenGL Instancing



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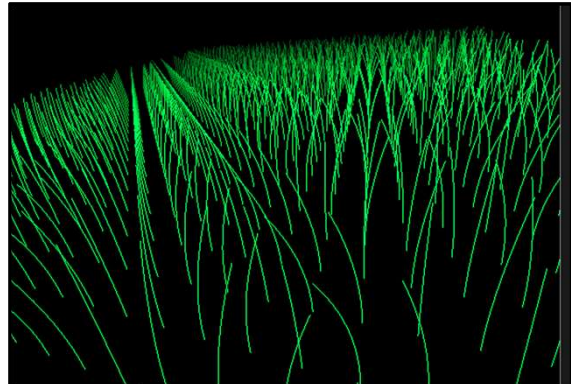
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## What is Instancing?

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Imagine that you needed to draw multiple copies of the same object. Here would be one way to do it (assuming we are using our vertex buffer object C++ class):

```
VertexBufferObject  Object;
Object.Init( );

Object.glBegin( GL_LINE_STRIP );
Object.glVertex3f( ??, ??, ?? );

    ...
Object.glEnd( );

    ...
for( int i = 0; i < numInstances; i++ )
{
    Object.Draw( );
}
```

This would work, but it would require *numInstances* command transmissions from the CPU to the GPU. Is there a better way?



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## What is Instancing?

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OpenGL, like most graphics APIs (Vulkan, for example), supports a concept called *Instancing* in which you specify what to draw and how many times to draw it. Using our C++ class, we would use it like this:

```
VertexBufferObject  Object;
Object.Init( );

Object.glBegin( GL_LINE_STRIP );
Object.glVertex3f( ??, ??, ?? );
    ...
Object.glEnd( );
    ...
Object.DrawInstanced( numInstances );
```

This only requires *one* command transmission from the CPU to the GPU. It essentially moves the execution of the for-loop over to the GPU side.



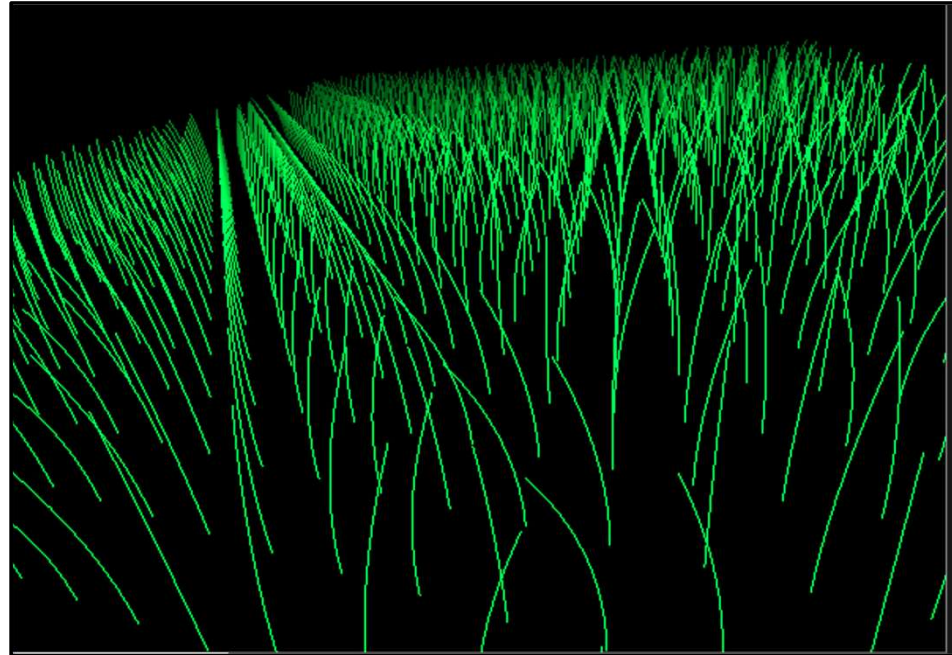
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However, the big problem here is that all those copies of the Object *will be drawn identically and on top of each other*. Stay tuned.

## An Example – Waving Grass

We will instance a single blade of grass to make a waving field:



## Making Each Instance Look Differently

There is a built-in vertex shader variable called **gl\_InstanceID** that tells us which instance number is being drawn right now. We can use it to change positions, transformations, colors, etc.

Here's how we draw the straight up-and-down blades of grass in a grid:

Vertex shader:

```
#version 330 compatibility
uniform float      uTime;
uniform float      uXmin, uXmax;
uniform float      uYmin, uYmax;
uniform float      uPeriodx, uPeriody;
uniform int        uNumx, uNumy;

const float TWOPI = 2.*3.14159265;

void main( )
{
    int ix = gl_InstanceID % uNumx;
    int iy = gl_InstanceID / uNumx;

    float x = uXmin + float(ix) * (uXmax-uXmin) / float(uNumx-1);
    float y = uYmin + float(iy) * (uYmax-uYmin) / float(uNumy-1);

    vec4 vert = vec4( x, y, gl_Vertex.zw );

    gl_Position = gl_ModelViewProjectionMatrix * vert;
}
```

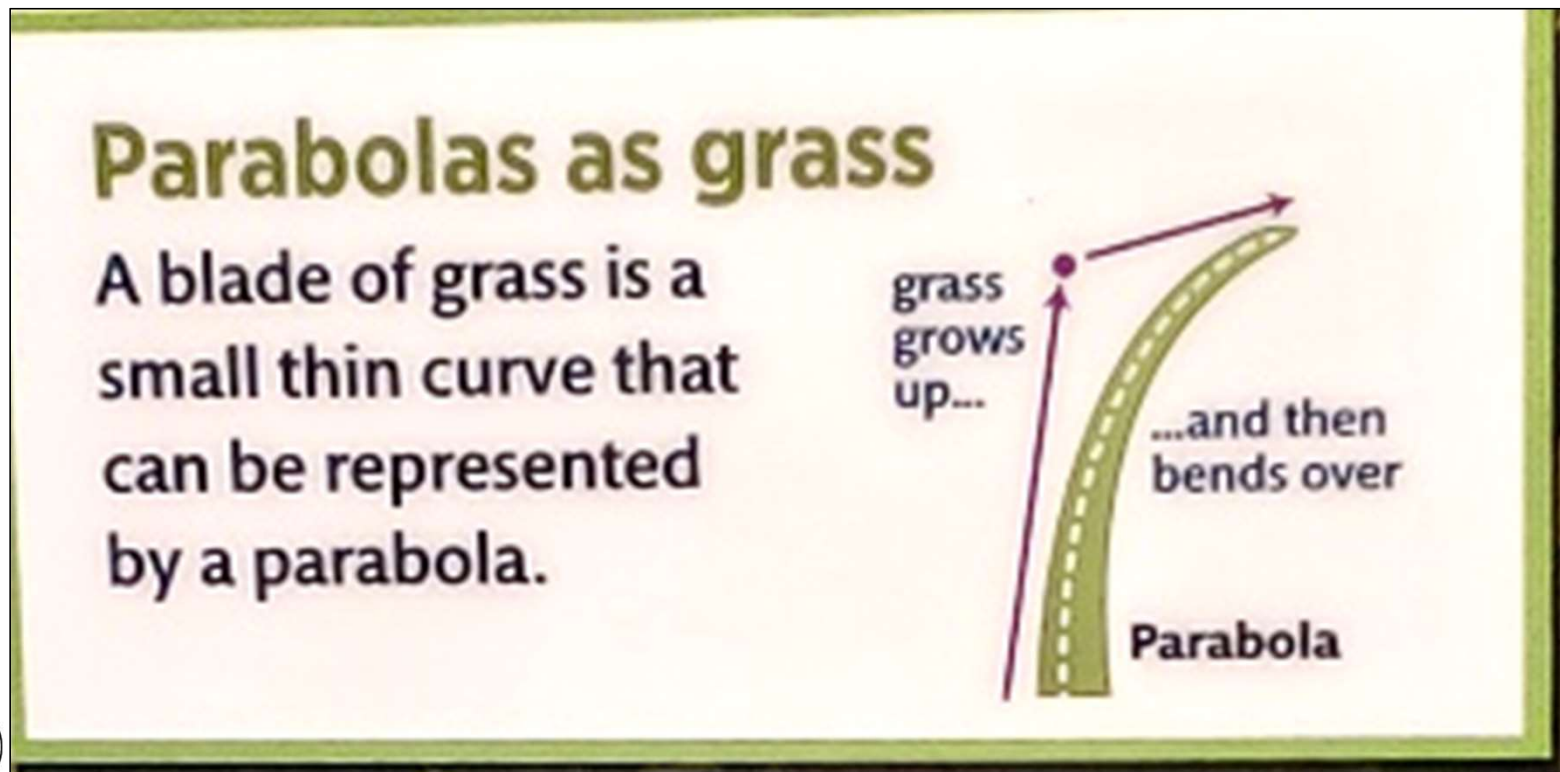


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## An Example – Waving Grass

To make the blades sway, we take inspiration from a trick that Pixar used in the movie *A Bug's Life*:



From the traveling museum exhibit *The Science of Pixar*



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## An Example – Waving Grass

The **vertex shader** uses the **gl\_InstanceID** built-in variable to place the blades of grass:

```
Vertex shader: void main( )
{
    int ix = gl_InstanceID % uNumx;
    int iy = gl_InstanceID / uNumx;
    float x = uXmin + float(ix) * (uXmax-uXmin) / float(uNumx-1);
    float y = uYmin + float(iy) * (uYmax-uYmin) / float(uNumy-1);

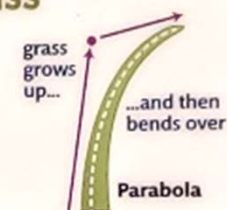
    float kx = cos( TWOPI * uTime * float(ix) / uPeriodx );
    float ky = sin( TWOPI * uTime * float(iy) / uPeriody );

    vec4 vert = vec4( x, y, gl_Vertex.zw );
    float zsq = vert.z*vert.z;
    vert.x += kx * zsq;
    vert.y += ky * zsq;

    gl_Position = gl_ModelViewProjectionMatrix * vert;
}
```

### Parabolas as grass

A blade of grass is a small thin curve that can be represented by a parabola.



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## Waving Grass – Creating the Shader Program and Setting Uniform Variables in InitGraphics( ): 8

```
Grass.Init( );
bool valid = Grass.Create( "grass.vert", "grass.frag" );
if( ! valid )
    fprintf( stderr, "Shader cannot be created!\n" );
else
    fprintf( stderr, "Shader created.\n" );
Grass.SetVerbose( false );

Grass.Use( );
Grass.SetUniformVariable( "uNumx", NUMX);
Grass.SetUniformVariable( "uNumy", NUMY);
Grass.SetUniformVariable( "uXmin", XMIN);
Grass.SetUniformVariable( "uXmax", XMAX);
Grass.SetUniformVariable( "uYmin", YMIN);
Grass.SetUniformVariable( "uYmax", YMAX);
Grass.SetUniformVariable( "uPeriodx", PERIODX);
Grass.SetUniformVariable( "uPeriody", PERIODY);
Grass.UnUse( );
```





## Waving Grass – Create the Grass-Blade Vertex Buffer Object in InitGraphics( ):

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```
Blade.Init( );
Blade.glBegin( GL_LINE_STRIP );
for( int i = 0; i < NUMPOINTS; i++ )
{
    float z = ZMIN + (float)i * (ZMAX-ZMIN) / (float)(NUMPOINTS-1);
    Blade.glVertex3f( 0., 0., z );
}
Blade.glEnd( );
```



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## Waving Grass – Drawing the Field of Grass in Display( ):

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```
// turn on the shader and set the time:  
  
Grass.Use( );  
Grass.SetUniformVariable( "uTime", Time );  
  
// draw the grass field:  
  
Blade.DrawInstanced( NUMX*NUMY );  
  
Grass.UnUse( );
```



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