

# Mipmapping in OpenGL

## Steps to Add Mipmapping to Any Rendering System:

1. Create and load the smaller averaged images.
2. Tell the renderer (in this case, OpenGL) how to use them.

## Creating/Loading Mipmap Levels in OpenGL:

- For **Step 1** above, there's two choices: Create & load mipmaps manually or have OpenGL do it automatically.
- To create and load manually, you must:
  1. Manually average  $4 \times 4$  texel regions of the texture, store the reduced-size images as new image (e.g., PPM) files.
  2. Load each level into OpenGL. If these are stored in an array of images *MIPLevels[]*, with *MIPLevels[0]* being the original image of  $64 \times 64$  unsigned-byte RGBA pixels, then you would load them as follows:

```
glTexImage2D(GL_TEXTURE_2D, 0, GL_RGBA, 64, 64, 0, GL_RGBA, GL_UNSIGNED_BYTE, MIPLevels[0]);
glTexImage2D(GL_TEXTURE_2D, 1, GL_RGBA, 32, 32, 0, GL_RGBA, GL_UNSIGNED_BYTE, MIPLevels[1]);
glTexImage2D(GL_TEXTURE_2D, 2, GL_RGBA, 16, 16, 0, GL_RGBA, GL_UNSIGNED_BYTE, MIPLevels[2]);
glTexImage2D(GL_TEXTURE_2D, 3, GL_RGBA, 8, 8, 0, GL_RGBA, GL_UNSIGNED_BYTE, MIPLevels[3]);
glTexImage2D(GL_TEXTURE_2D, 4, GL_RGBA, 4, 4, 0, GL_RGBA, GL_UNSIGNED_BYTE, MIPLevels[4]);
glTexImage2D(GL_TEXTURE_2D, 5, GL_RGBA, 2, 2, 0, GL_RGBA, GL_UNSIGNED_BYTE, MIPLevels[5]);
glTexImage2D(GL_TEXTURE_2D, 6, GL_RGBA, 1, 1, 0, GL_RGBA, GL_UNSIGNED_BYTE, MIPLevels[6]);
```
- To create and load automatically, you would:
  1. Load the original texture into an array (let's call it *origImage*), just as if you were texturing without mipmapping.
  2. Tell OpenGL to automatically average the  $4 \times 4$  regions and store them in the texture using:

```
gluBuild2DMipmaps(GL_TEXTURE_2D, GL_RGBA, 64, 64, GL_RGBA, GL_UNSIGNED_BYTE, origImage);
```

## Using Mipmaps in OpenGL:

- To use MIP-maps in OpenGL, all you need to do is set the minification filter using `glTexParameterf()` function.
- `glTexParameterf( GL_TEXTURE_2D, GL_TEXTURE_MIN_FILTER, <value> );`
  - Without mipmapping, *<value>* was either `GL_NEAREST` or `GL_LINEAR`.
  - Using mipmaps, there are 4 new choices:
    - \* `GL_NEAREST_MIPMAP_NEAREST` (use the nearest neighbor in the nearest mipmap level)
    - \* `GL_NEAREST_MIPMAP_LINEAR` (linearly interpolate in the nearest mipmap level)
    - \* `GL_LINEAR_MIPMAP_NEAREST` (use the nearest neighbor after linearly interpolating between mipmap levels)
    - \* `GL_LINEAR_MIPMAP_LINEAR` (linearly interpolate both the mipmap levels and at between texels)