

# JOGL (Java OpenGL) - Textures

@for Developers  
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## Textures the Classic Way

This article is an outsourced excerpt of my [JOGL tutorial](#); it is concerned with textures. Instead of using the `TextureRenderer`, you can also use textures the classic way (i.e. as it is done in pure OpenGL). Doing so is split into the `init()` and the `display()` stage.

You need the following tools at your disposal:

- An `int` in an `int[]` (array) to store the texture id.
- A PNG image containing the texture.
- A `GL` object to operate on.

With that, go to the `init` stage:

1. have an `int[]` array for texture identifiers (1 `int` per texture)
2. load image data into a `byteArray`, but do not do anything with it yet
3. announce to OpenGL (`GL`) how many textures you want ever in this app:  
`glGenTextures(<textureCount>, <fittinglySizedIntArray>);`
4. per tex, announce to OpenGL what type it is:  
`glBindTexture(GL_TEXTURE_2D, textureArray[<position>]);`
5. per tex, load the image `byteArray` into graphics card (where `texId == textureArray[<position>]`):  
`glTexImage2D(<texId>, <always-0>,  
              <dataToUse: RGB, wid, hei, border>,  
              <dataSrc: RGB, UNSIGNED_BYTE, byteArray>);`
6. globally tell OpenGL what to do when zoom in (`MAG`) or zoom out (`MIN`):  
`glTexParameteri(GL_TEXTURE_2D, GL_TEXTURE_MAG_FILTER, GL_LINEAR);  
glTexParameteri(GL_TEXTURE_2D, GL_TEXTURE_MIN_FILTER, GL_NEAREST);`
7. globally tell OpenGL to enable 2D textures:  
`glEnable(GL_TEXTURE_2D);`

And in the `display` stage:

1. announce (before `glBegin()`) which texture you want to use:  
`glBindTexture(GL_TEXTURE_2D, textureArray[<position>]);`
2. draw only quads:  
`glBegin(GL_QUADS);`
3. for each quad, announce texture corner position before quad corner position:  
`glTexCoord2f(0.0f, 0.0f);  
glVertex3f(-1.0f, -1.0f, 1.0f);`

The above is certainly not a complete, tutorial-like description of how to use textures the native way. For details, may I refer you to the [NeHe tutorial](#), which explains it much better. I hope this small excerpt persuaded you to use the JOGL `TextureRenderer`, as described in my [JOGL tutorial](#). And with this, have a good time!