

CPSC 314 Computer Graphics

Wolfgang Heidrich

@W//6ffgaggHeithich

People

Instructor:

Wolfgang Heidrich

TAs:

- Anika Mahmud (hourly)
- Ernesto Torres-Vidal
- Caoyu Wang



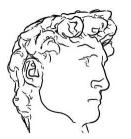
What is Computer Graphics?

Create or manipulate images with computer

• this course: algorithms for image generation







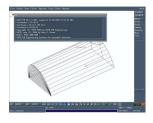
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What is CG used for?

Graphical user interfaces

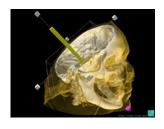
- Modeling systems
- Applications

Simulation & visualization









What is CG used for?

UBC

Movies

- Animation
- Special effects









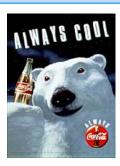
What is CG used for?

UBC

Images

- Design
- Advertising
- Art











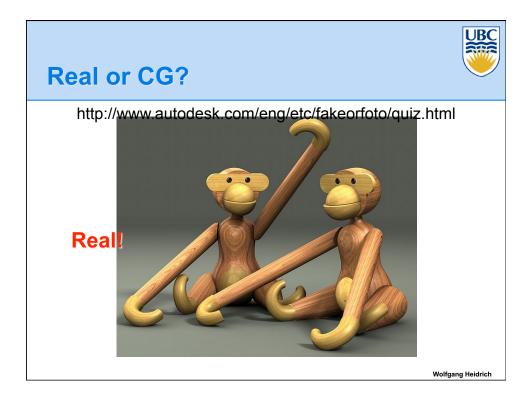










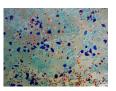


Real or CG?



http://www.autodesk.com/eng/etc/fakeorfoto/quiz.html

Real!





What This Course Is About



Topics covered

- Fundamental algorithms of computer graphics
- Interactive graphics:
 - The rendering pipeline
 - Abstract model for the functioning of graphics hardware and interactive graphics systems
 - Color spaces and reflection models
 - Shadow algorithms
- Ray-tracing, global illumination



What This Course is NOT About

Topics NOT covered:

- Artistic and design issues
- Usage of commercial software packages
- Applications (i.e. game design)

Topics covered with little detail:

- Animation, Geometric Modeling
 - These have separate undergrad classes

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Learning OpenGL

This is a graphics course using OpenGL

Not a course on OpenGL

Learning API mostly on your own

- Only minimal lecture coverage
 - Basics, some of the tricky bits
- Also: ask in the labs
- OpenGL Red Book
- Many tutorial sites on the web
 - nehe.gamedev.net



Course Organization

Components:

- Lectures
- Homework problems, reading
- Labs
- Programming assignments (3+1)
- Quizzes (2)
- Final

Required skills:

- Assignments: demanding programming problems
- Exams: math heavy, lots of linear algebra, some calculus, algorithms

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Course Organization

Grades and Grading

- Programming assignments: 35%
 - 5% for Assignment 0, 10% each for A1-3
- Quiz 1: 10% Quiz 2: 15%
- Final: 40%
- You MUST pass the final and the assignment portion to pass the course
- Assignment 0 is out today, due next week
 - Mostly math refresher, setting up programming environment



Course Organization

Homework problems

- NOT graded
- BUT: essential preparation for guizzes/final
- Homework helps you practice problem solving you will learn things NOT covered in the lectures alone!

Labs

- Opportunity to work on assignments with TAs present
- TAs discuss solutions to homeworks, guizzes, etc.
 - If you have problems solving the homeworks, go to the labs!
- Regular labs start next week

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Course Organization

Programming assignments:

- C++, Linux (or Windows, Mac)
- OpenGL graphics library / GLUT for user interface
- Labs: ICICS 005
 - Linux machines
 - All assignments need to run on these machines
- Special Lab this week
 - Friday (noon-1pm) if for help with account setup

Collaboration policy:

- No collaboration on programming assignments
- Reference all external resources



Course Organization

Up-to-date information:

- http://www.ugrad.cs.ubc.ca/~cs314
- WebCT (follow link from course home page)
 - Bulletin board
 - Reporting of grades

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Books

Textbook:

- Shirley: Fundamentals of Computer Graphics, 2nd edition, AK Peters
 - Contains required reading
- Woo, Neider: OpenGL Programming Guide
 - Very useful as reference for assignments
 - This book is online: see link from course web page

Other Books:

 Foley, vanDam, Feiner, Hughes: Computer Graphics, Principles and Practice
2nd Edition in C, Addison Wesley



Syllabus

Overview

The Rendering Pipeline (1)

- Geometry transformations, linear, affine, and perspective transformations
- Lighting/illumination
- Clipping of lines and polygons
- Vertex arrays, triangle strips, display lists

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Syllabus

The Rendering Pipeline (2)

- Scan conversion of lines and polygons
- Shading and interpolation
- Texture mapping

The Rendering Pipeline (3)

- Modern hardware features
- Vertex shaders / pixel shaders, etc.



Syllabus

Color and reflection

- Color spaces and tristimulus theory
- Physical reflection models

Shadow Algorithms

Shadow volumes and shadow maps

Ray-tracing, Global illumination

Only if there is time

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The Rendering Pipeline – An Overview

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3D Graphics

Modeling:

- Representing object properties
 - Geometry: polygons, smooth surfaces etc.
 - Materials: reflection models etc.

Rendering:

- Generation of images from models
 - Interactive rendering
 - Ray-tracing

Animation:

Making geometric models move and deform

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Rendering

Goal:

- Transform computer models into images
- May or may not be photo-realistic

Interactive rendering:

- · Fast, but until recently low quality
- Roughly follows a fixed patterns of operations

> Rendering Pipeline

Offline rendering:

- Ray-tracing
- Global illumination



Rendering

Tasks that need to be performed (in no particular order):

- Project all 3D geometry onto the image plane
 - Geometric transformations
- Determine which primitives or parts of primitives are visible
 - Hidden surface removal
- Determine which pixels a geometric primitive covers
 - Scan conversion
- Compute the color of every visible surface point
 - Lighting, shading, texture mapping

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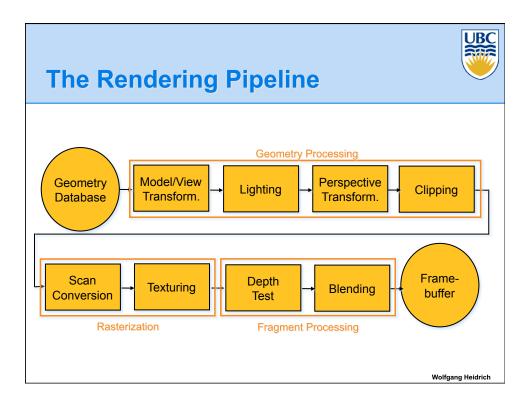


The Rendering Pipeline

What is it? All of this:

- Abstract model for sequence of operations to transform a geometric model into a digital image
- An abstraction of the way graphics hardware works
- The underlying model for application programming interfaces (APIs) that allow the programming of graphics hardware
 - OpenGL
 - Direct 3D

Actual implementations of the rendering pipeline will vary in the details



Discussion



Advantages of a pipeline structure

- Logical separation of the different components, modularity
- Easy to parallelize:
 - Earlier stages can already work on new data while later stages still work with previous data
 - Similar to pipelining in modern CPUs
 - But much more aggressive parallelization possible (special purpose hardware!)
 - Important for hardware implementations!
- Only local knowledge of the scene is necessary



Discussion

Disadvantages:

- Limited flexibility
- Some algorithms would require different ordering of pipeline stages
 - Hard to achieve while still preserving compatibility
- Only local knowledge of scene is available
 - Shadows
 - Global illumination

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Coming Up...:

Friday:

• More details on the on the rendering pipeline

Next Week:

Geometric transformations



Your Tasks Until Next Monday

Assignment 0

- Refresher of linear algebra
- Set up programming environment on lab computers

Reading (in Shirley: Introduction to CG)

Math refresher: Chapters 2, 4

- Optional (for now): 2.5-2.9

Background on graphics: Chapter 1