# **Computer Graphics**

#### Lecture 01 – Introduction

Edirlei Soares de Lima <edirlei.lima@universidadeeuropeia.pt>

# What is Computer Graphics?

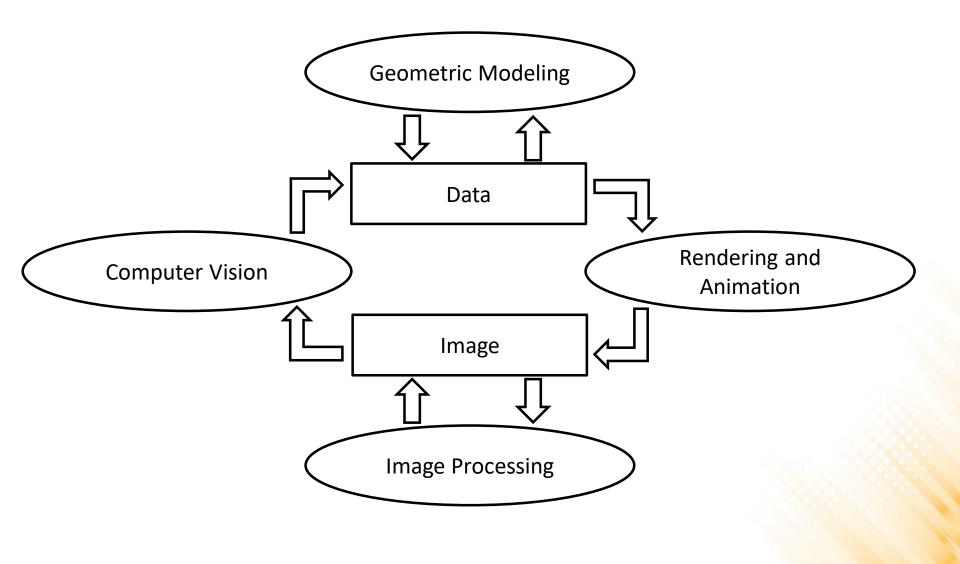
- The term computer graphics describes any use of <u>computers to create and</u> <u>manipulate images</u> [Marschner, S., et al., 2015].
- Computer graphics is the science and art of <u>communicating visually via a</u> <u>computer's display</u> and its interaction devices [Hughes, J. F., et al., 2013].



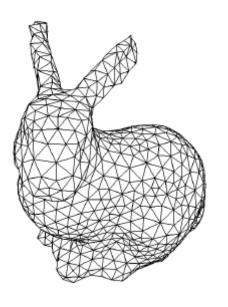
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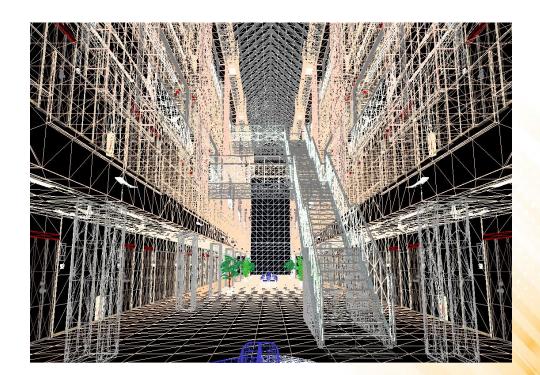
- Computer graphics is a cross-disciplinary field:
  - Physics (e.g.: model light behavior);
  - Mathematics (e.g.: describe shapes);
  - Human Perception (e.g.: only render things that will be noticed);
  - Human-Computer Interaction (e.g.: interaction devices);
  - Engineering (e.g.: optimize allocation of memory, and processor time);
  - Graphic Design and Art (e.g.: make the computer-tohuman communication more effective);

#### What is Computer Graphics?

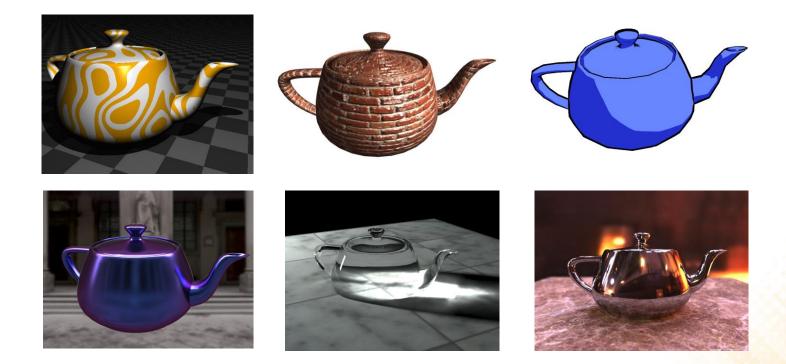


- **Modeling:** Deals with the mathematical specification of shape and appearance.
  - Definition of surface, interpolation rules, reflection models.

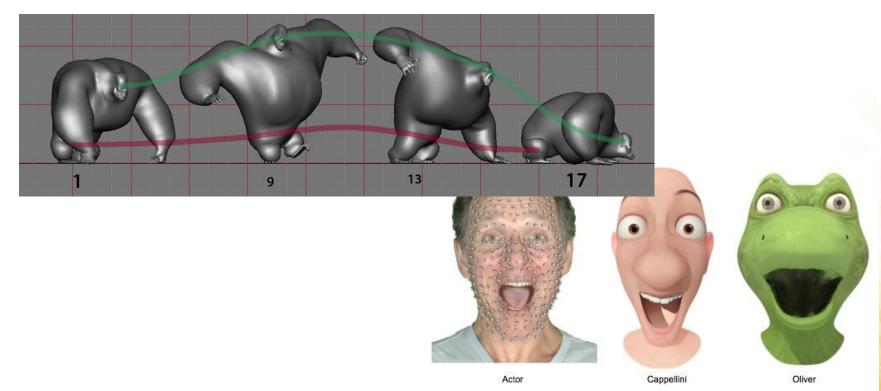




- <u>Rendering</u>: Term inherited from art create shaded images from 3D computer models.
  - Many techniques and styles of rendering.



- <u>Animation</u>: technique to create an illusion of motion through sequences of images.
  - Time is a key issue, not usually dealt with in basic modeling and rendering.



**Image processing:** deals with the manipulation of 2D images and is used in both the fields of graphics and vision.



sources/destinations

seamless cloning

- <u>Virtual reality</u>: attempts to immerse the user into a 3D virtual world.
  - Typically requires at least stereo graphics and response to head motion.



<u>3D scanning</u>: uses range-finding technology to create measured 3D models.







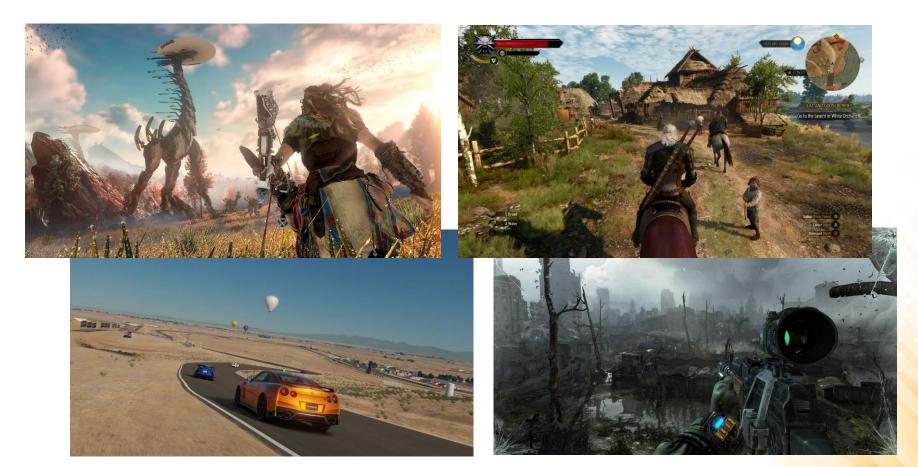
 <u>Computational photography</u>: explores the use of computer graphics, computer vision, and image processing methods to enable new ways of photographically capturing objects, scenes, and environments.





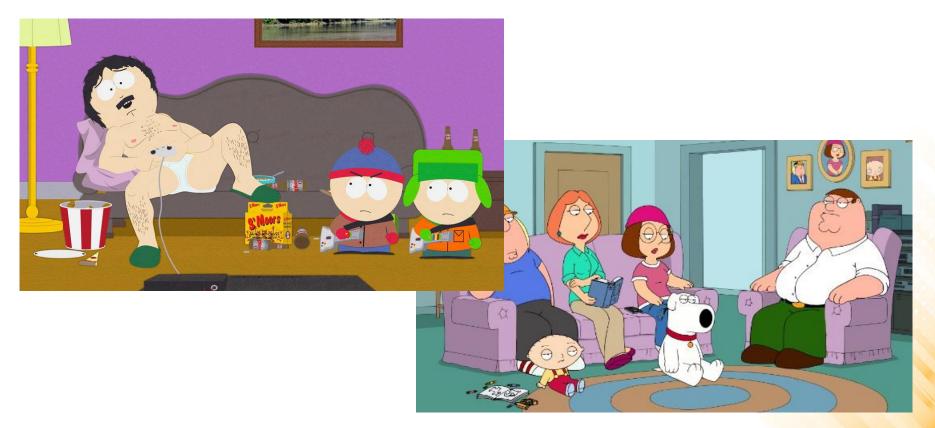
# Applications – Video Games

• Video games increasingly use sophisticated 3D models and rendering algorithms.



#### Applications – Cartoons

- Cartoons are often rendered directly from 3D models.
  - Many traditional 2D cartoons use backgrounds rendered from 3D models.



# Applications – Visual Effects

- Visual effects use almost all types of computer graphics technology.
  - Superimpose backgrounds with separately filmed foregrounds.
  - Synthetic environments, objects, and even characters.





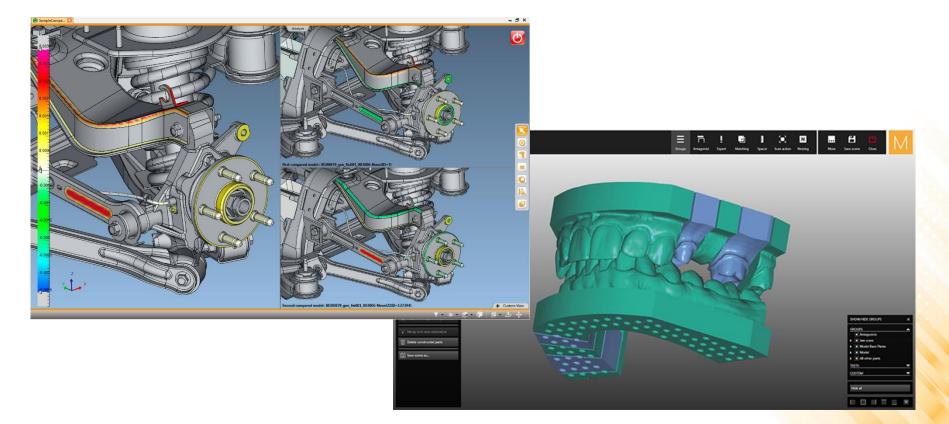
# Applications – Animated Films

 Animated films use many of the same techniques that are used for visual effects, but without necessarily aiming for images that look real.



# Applications – CAD/CAM

 Computer-Aided Design and Computer-Aided Manufacturing use computer technology to design parts and products on the computer to guide the manufacturing process.



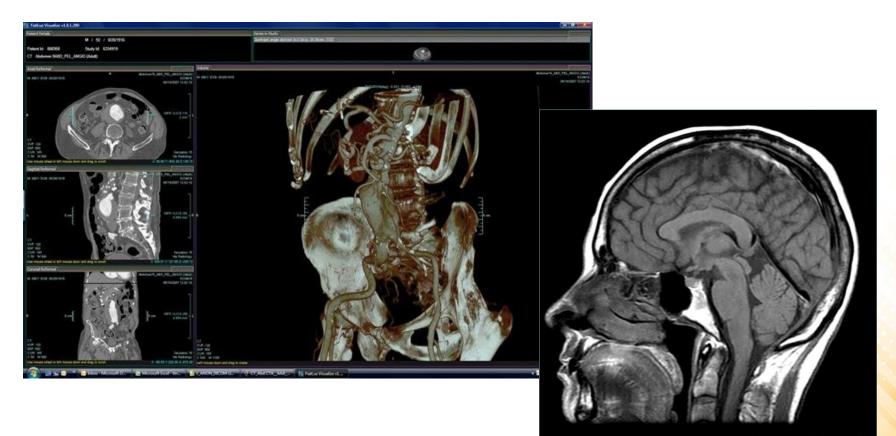
## **Applications – Simulation**

• Simulation can be thought of as accurate video gaming.



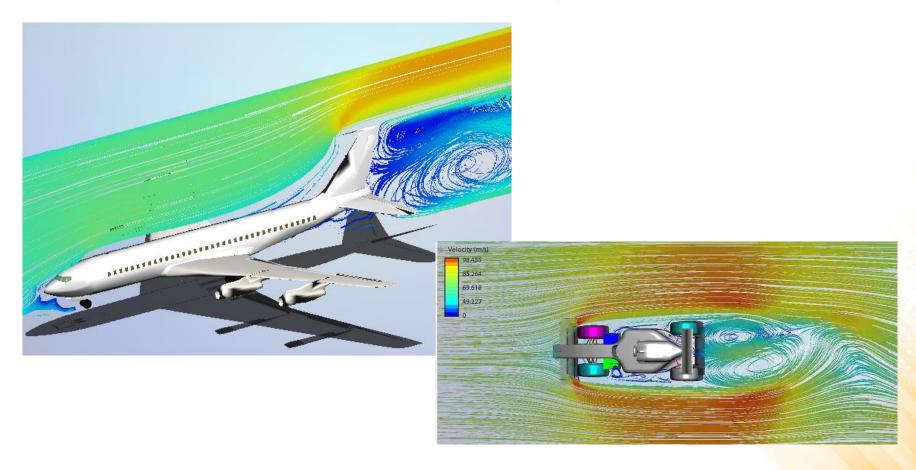
# Applications – Medical Imaging

• Medical imaging creates meaningful images of scanned patient data.



#### Applications – Information Visualization

 Information visualization creates images of data that do not necessarily have a "natural" visual representation.



#### **Graphics Hardware**

- Computer hardware and software (graphics card and device driver) that generates computer graphics and allows them to be shown on a display.
- The processors on GPUs are <u>highly parallel</u> and support thousands of concurrent threads.
  - The hardware is designed to process larger numbers of pixels and vertices in short amounts of time.





#### **Graphics APIs**

- A graphics API (Application Program Interface) is a set of functions that perform <u>basic operations</u> such as drawing images and 3D surfaces into windows on the screen.
  - Graphics APIs vs User-Interface APIs.
- Dominant Graphics APIs: <u>Direct3D</u> and <u>OpenGL</u>.

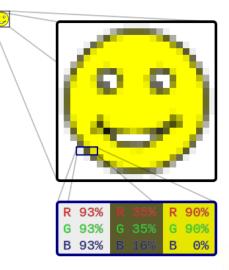


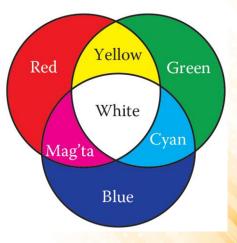
# **Graphics Pipeline**

- The Graphics Pipeline is a special software/hardware subsystem that <u>efficiently draws 3D primitives on screen</u>.
  Is optimized for processing 3D triangles with shared vertices.
- The basic operations in the pipeline <u>map the 3D vertex</u> <u>locations to 2D screen positions</u> and shade the triangles so that they both look realistic and appear in proper <u>back-to-</u> <u>front order</u>.
  - Geometric manipulation using matrices and vectors.
- The <u>speed</u> at which images can be generated depends strongly on the number of triangles being drawn.

#### **Raster Images**

- Most computer graphics images are presented to the user on some kind of <u>raster</u> <u>display</u>.
  - Raster displays show images as rectangular <u>arrays</u> of pixels.
  - Different colors are achieved by mixing varying intensities of red, green, and blue light.
- A raster image is simply a <u>2D array that stores</u> <u>the pixel value</u> for each pixel—usually a color stored as three numbers, for red, green, and blue (<u>RGB model</u>).



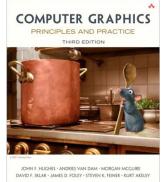


# **Graphics Coding**

- **Class Design:** vector2, vector3, vector4, matrix4x4, transform, ...
- Float vs. Double: tradeoff between performance and precision.
- **Optimizations** are important, but unnecessary "optimizations" make the code harder to read without speeding things up.
- Debugging Graphics Programs:
  - Images as coded debugging output;
  - Traditional debugger;
  - Data visualization for debugging;

# **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 1: Introduction



- Marschner, S., et al. (2015). Fundamentals of Computer Graphics (4th ed.). A K Peters/CRC Press. ISBN: 978-1482229394.
  - Chapter 1: Introduction
  - Chapter 3: Raster Images

