(very generally speaking)

Desktop environment, graphics driver, etc.

Let's say that we do have a computer with a 3D graphics card and a desktop environment. You know, a computer.

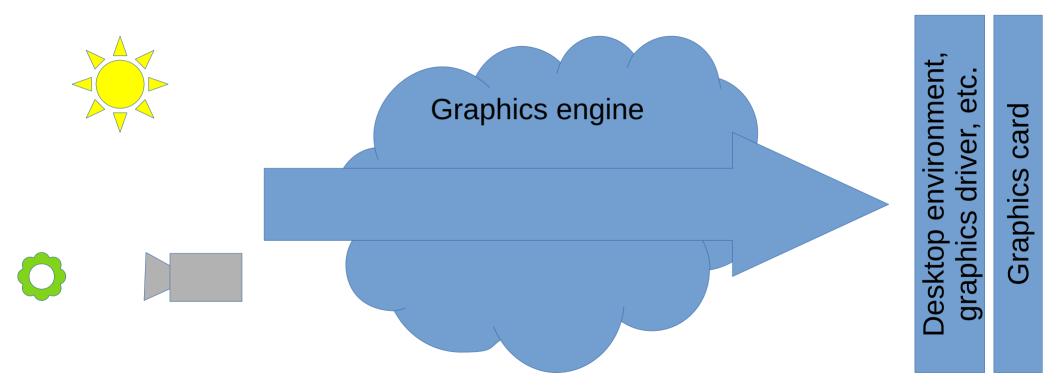






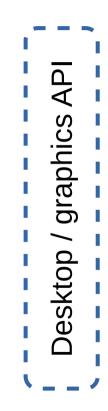
Desktop environment

And we have a bunch of digital art assets.

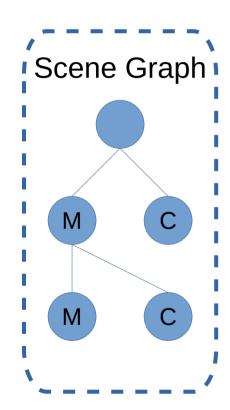


A graphics engine is a heap of software that makes the computer turn scenes filled with assets into images on the screen.

(specifically speaking)

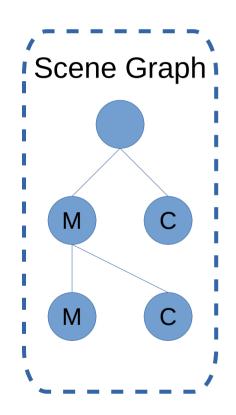


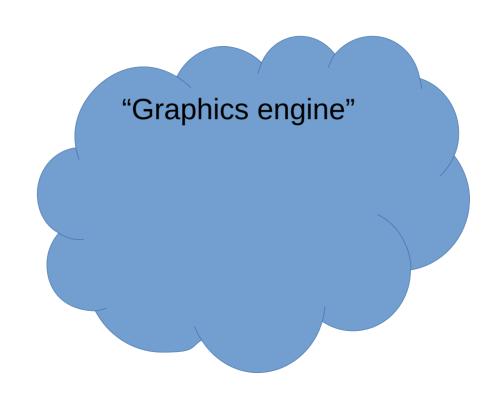
Panda3D runs on several operating systems with different graphics APIs, and we will not care about the specifics of those right now. Or, ideally, ever.



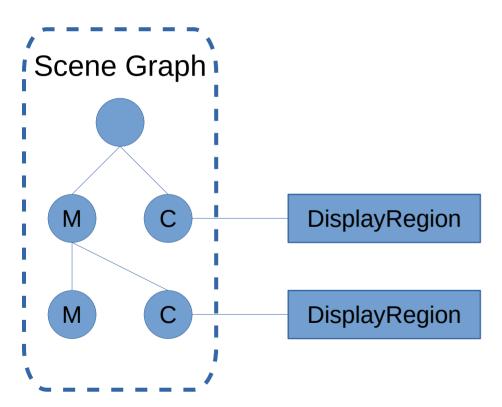


Scene graphs arrange Models and Cameras (and other things) into scenes.

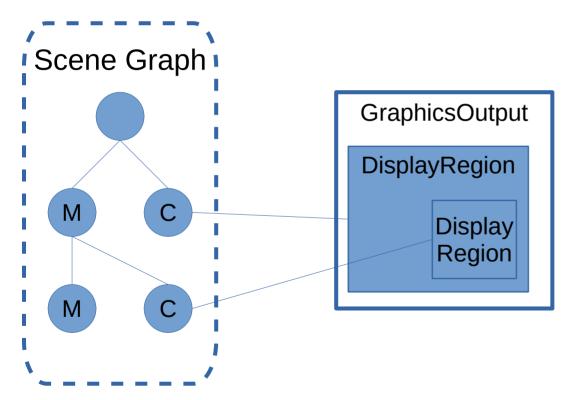




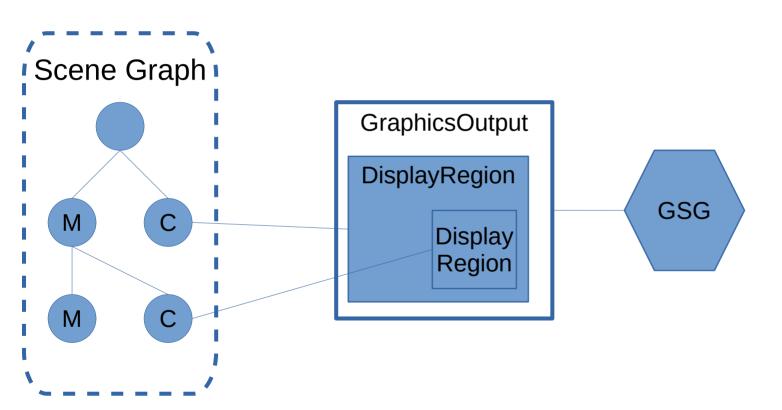
Here, we will be dealing with the technology between those ends.



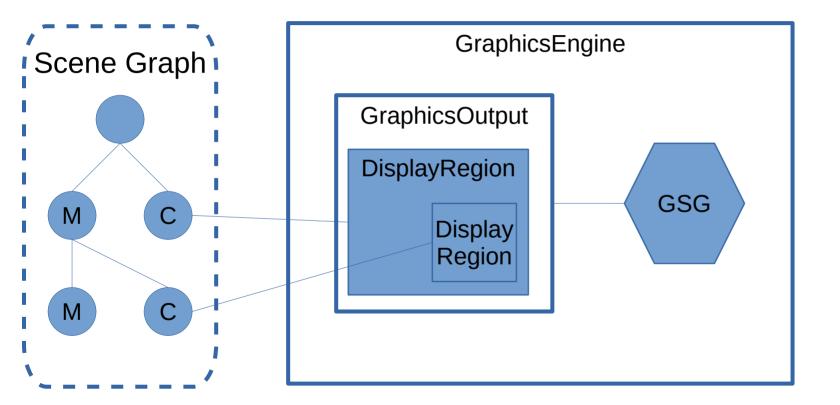
A camera's view (if it is relevant to the final output) is rendered into a DisplayRegion. Several DisplayRegions may use the same camera.



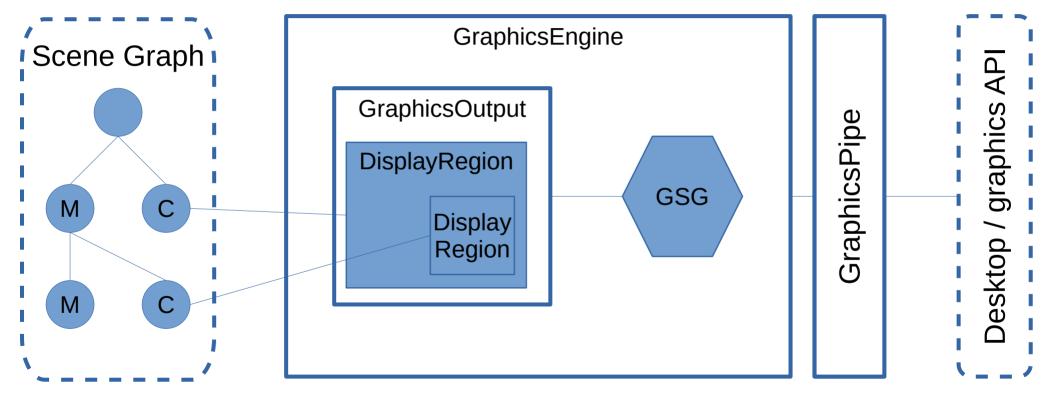
DisplayRegions occupy an area in a GraphicsOutput. Windows are a type of GraphicsOutput.



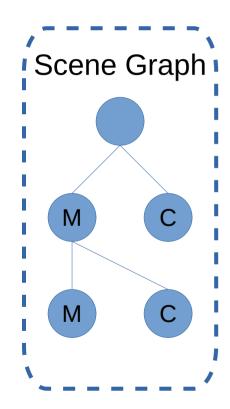
Each GraphicsOutput uses a GraphicsStateGuardian to render its content in a safe manner. Several GraphicsOutputs may share the same GraphicsStateGuardian, improving efficiency.



These objects are all created by a GraphicsEngine, which also manages the rendering.

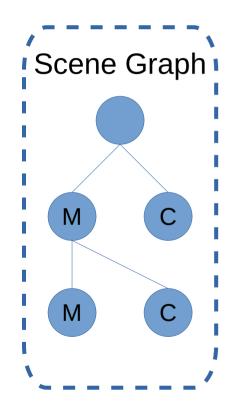


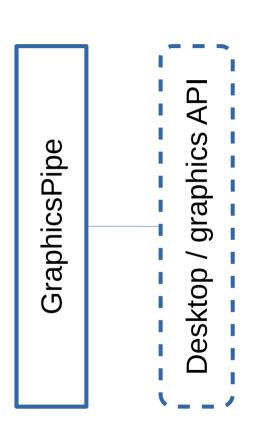
Each GraphicsEngine is bound to a GraphicsPipe, which abstracts the computer's particulars away.



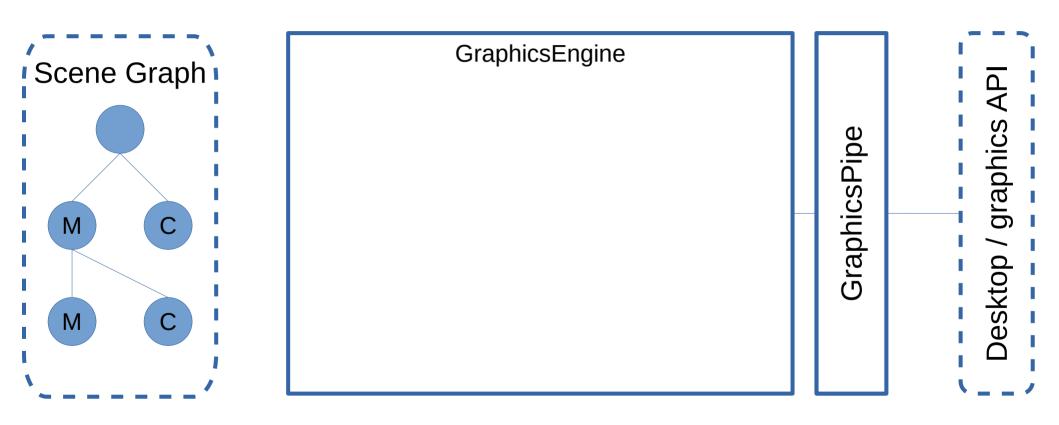


Starting with a blank slate, let us create all this in code.

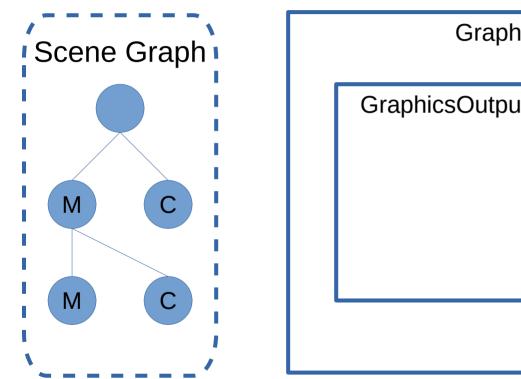


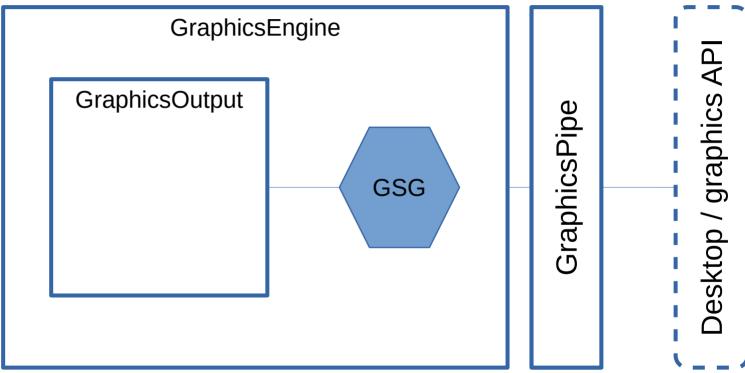


```
selection = GraphicsPipeSelection.getGlobalPtr()
pipe = selection.make_default_pipe()
```

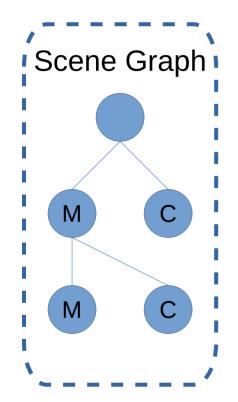


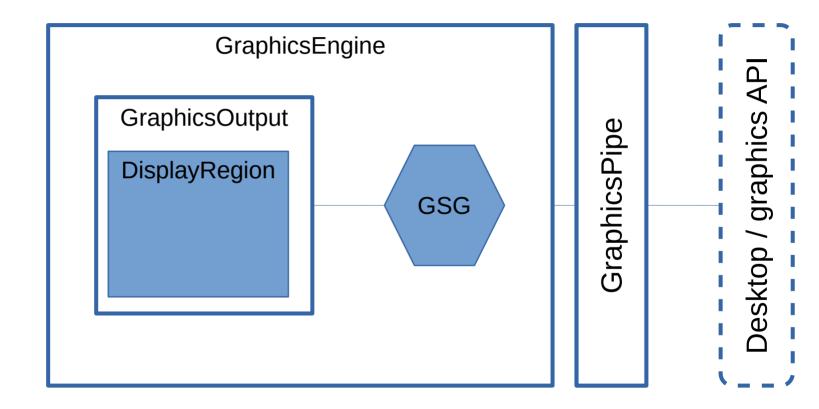
graphics_engine = GraphicsEngine(pipe)



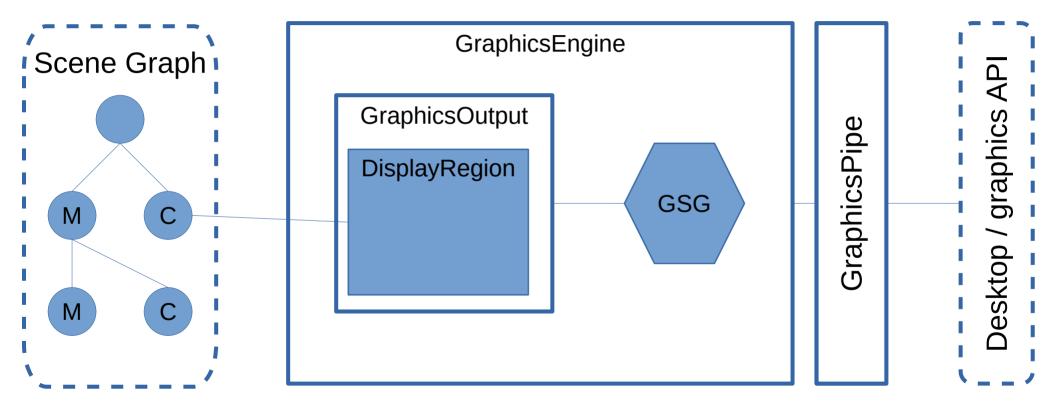


```
window = graphics_engine.make_output(pipe, ...)
# Implicitly binds to the default GSG
```

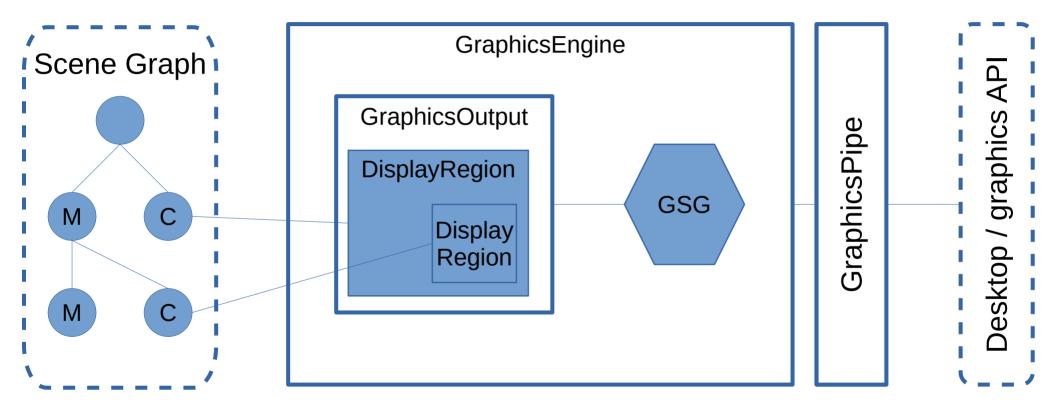




display_region = window.make_display_region()

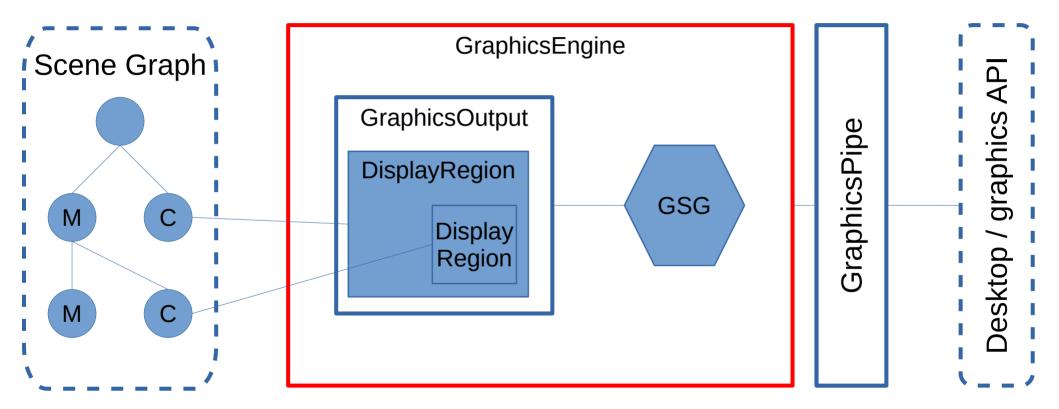


display_region.set_camera(cam_node_path)

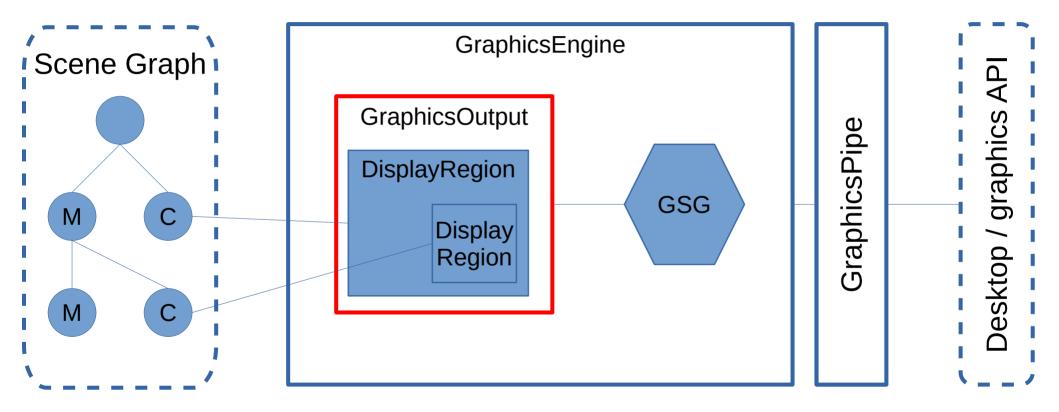


The second DisplayRegion works the same.

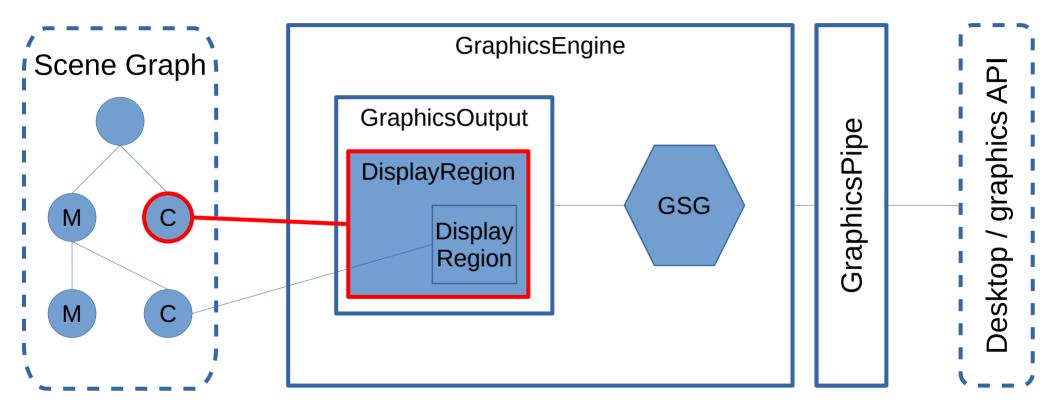
(The process this side of the graphics driver)



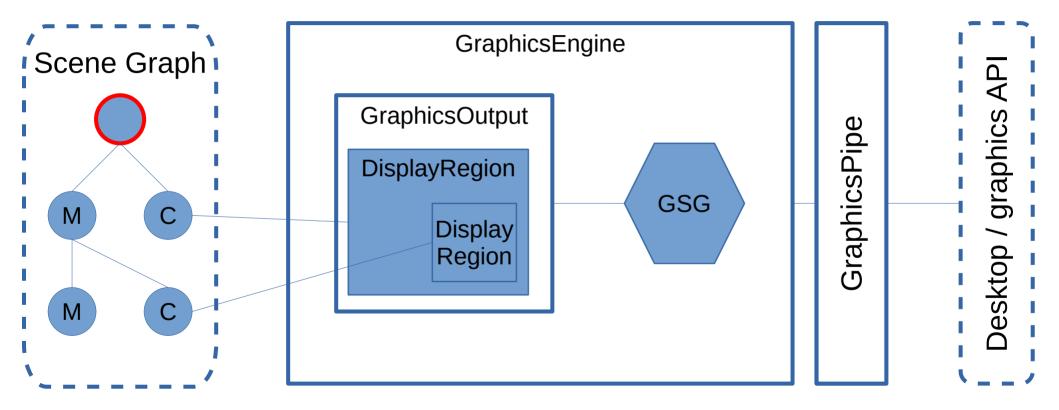
We kick off the process: graphics_engine.render_frame()



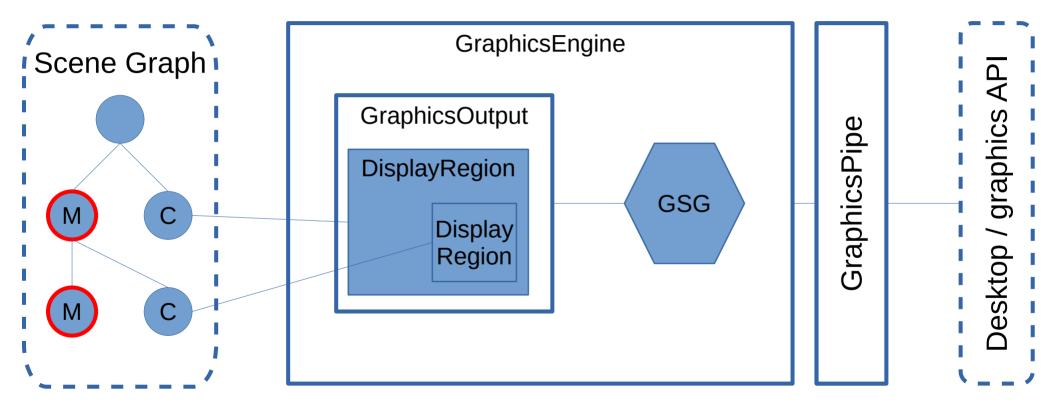
The engine goes through each of its GraphicsOutputs.



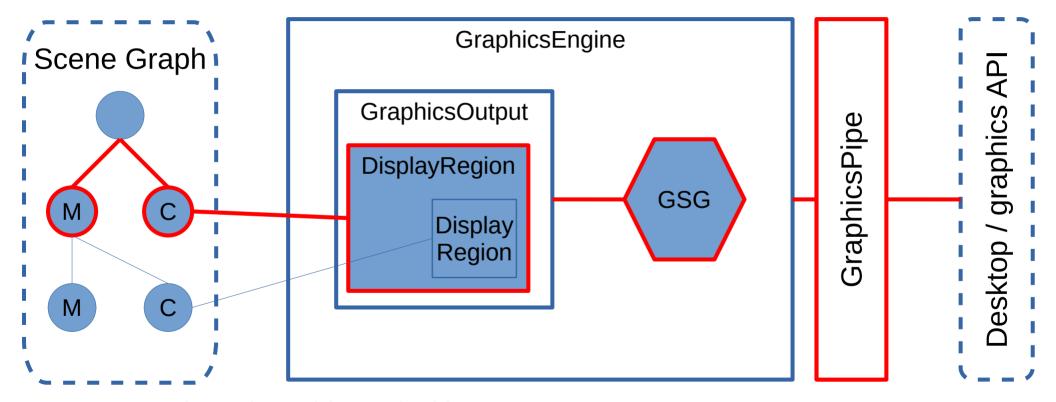
There, it goes through each DisplayRegion (and its camera).



The root of the scene graph to which the camera is attached is determined.



Culling is performed to determine which objects are (able to be) visible in the scene.



Draw commands are issued for each object.

Once all commands are processed, the image is ready.