CPSC 314 Computer Graphics

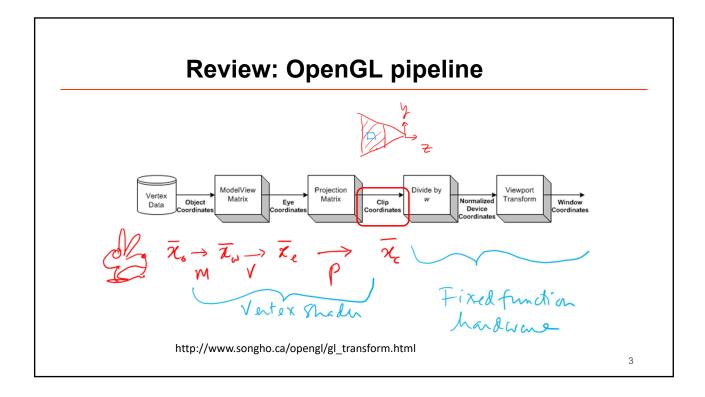
Dinesh K. Pai Some remaining Vertex Shader topics

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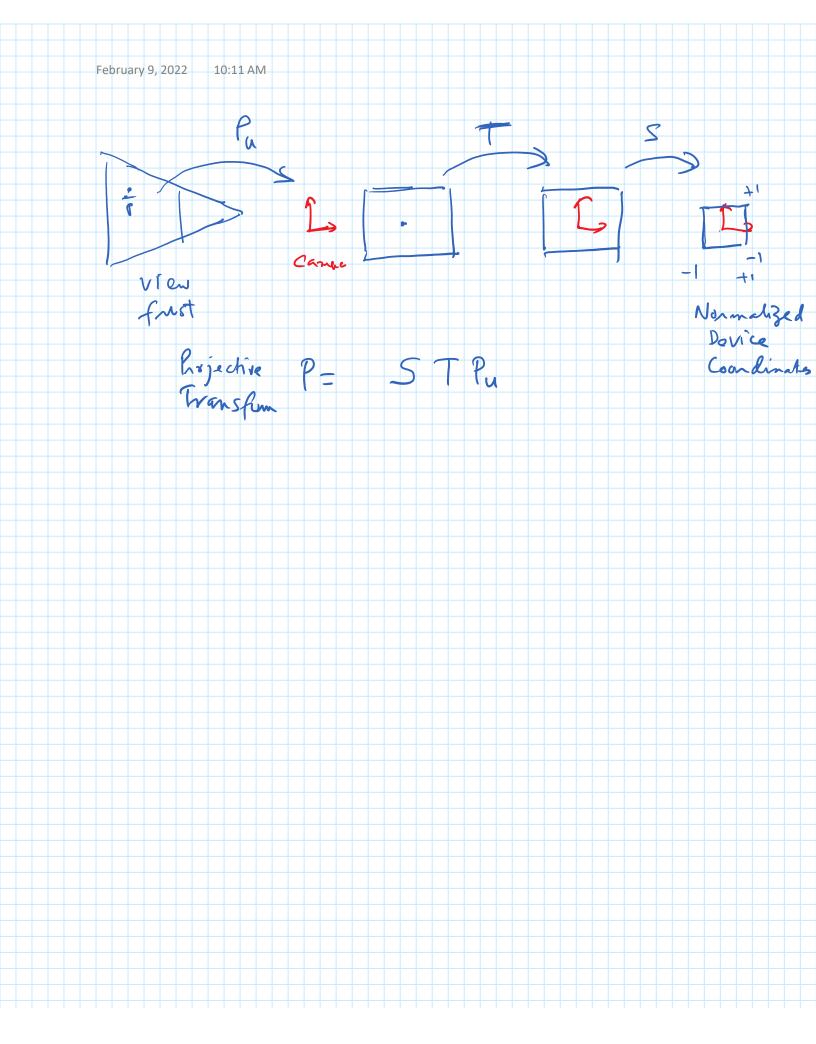
Preliminaries

- Today
 - Projective Transformations wrap up
 - Additional Vertex to Pixel steps: Clipping, Normalized Device Coordinates



Some remaining questions

- What is the general form of the projective transformation?
- What exactly is clipping? Why are we doing this before dividing by w?
- What is the viewport transformation?

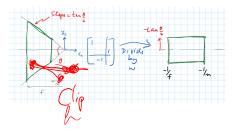


Visualzing Transforms, again

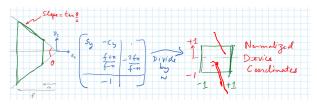
https://www.realtimerendering.com/udacity/transforms.html

General Projective Transformation

 With the basic projective transformation, view frustum turns into a box whose size depends on the view frustum



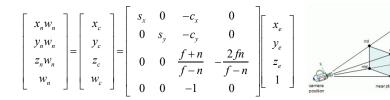
 We can scale and shift that box to make it a standard size, with each coordinate from -1 to +1



See Chapter 10.3 of text

Normalized projective transformation

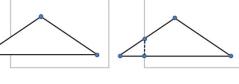
- Eye coordinates (projected) → clip coordinates → normalized device coordinates (NDCs)
- Dividing clip coordinates (x_c, y_c, z_c, w_c) by the $w_c(w_c = w_n)$ component (the fourth component in the homogeneous coordinates) yields normalized device coordinates (NDCs).



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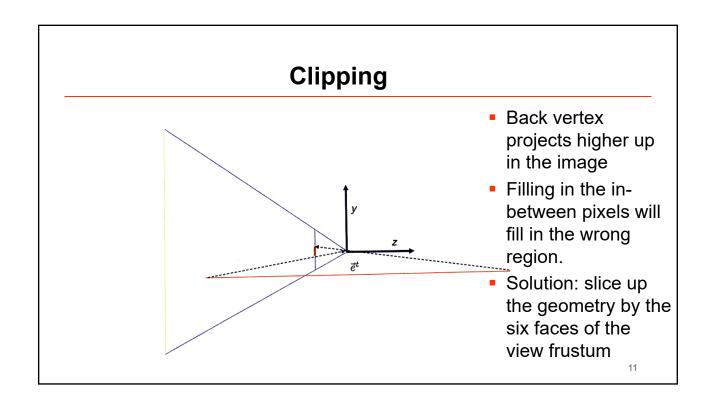
Clipping

Primitives totally inside the clipping volume are not altered.
 Primitives outside the viewing volume are discarded. Primitives whose edges intersect the boundaries of the clipping volume are clipped



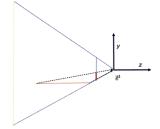


Clipping What if there is a vertex behind you?



Clipping coordinates

- If you wait for normalized device coordinates (NDCs) where the vertex has flipped, and it's too late to do the clipping.
- The solution is to use clip coordinates: post-matrix-multiply but pre-divide.
- No divide = no flipping



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Clipping coordinates

• We want points in the NDC box, i.e., $-1 < x_n < 1$

$$-1 < x_n < 1$$

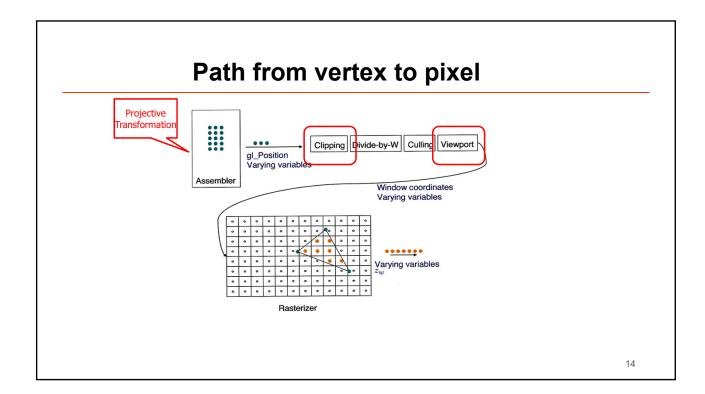
$$-1 < y_n < 1$$

$$-1 < z_n < 1$$

In clip coordinates this is:

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_{n}w_{n} \\ y_{n}w_{n} \\ z_{n}w_{n} \\ w_{n} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_{c} \\ y_{c} \\ z_{c} \\ w_{c} \end{bmatrix} \qquad -w_{c} < x_{c} < w_{c} \\ -w_{c} < y_{c} < w_{c} \\ -w_{c} < z_{c} < w_{c}$$



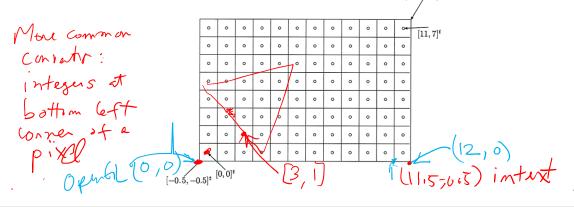


Viewport

- Now we want to position the vertices in the window. So it is time to move the NDCs to window coordinates.
- Each pixel center has an integer coordinate.
 - This will make subsequent pixel computations more natural.
- We want the lower left pixel center to have 2D window coordinates of $[0,0]^t$ and the upper right pixel center to have coordinates $[W-1,H-1]^t$

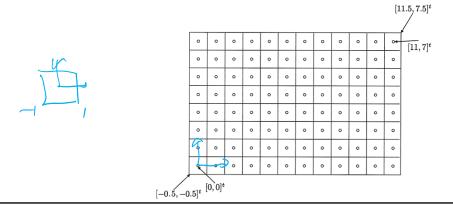
Viewport

 We think of each pixel as owning the real estate which extends 0.5 pixel units in the positive and negative, horizontal and vertical directions from the pixel center.



Viewport

■ Thus the extent of 2D window rectangle covered by the union of all our pixels is the rectangle in window coordinates with lower left corner $[-0.5, -0.5]^t$ and upper right corner $[W-0.5, H-0.5]^t$



Viewport matrix

- We need a transform that maps the lower left corner to $[-0.5, -0.5]^t$ and upper right corner to $[W-0.5, H-0.5]^t$
- The appropriate scale and shift can be done using the viewport matrix:

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_w \\ y_w \\ z_w \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} W/2 & 0 & 0 & (W-1)/2 \\ 0 & H/2 & 0 & (H-1)/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_n \\ y_n \\ z_n \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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Next Class

- Basic Rendering
 - Review Chapter 14