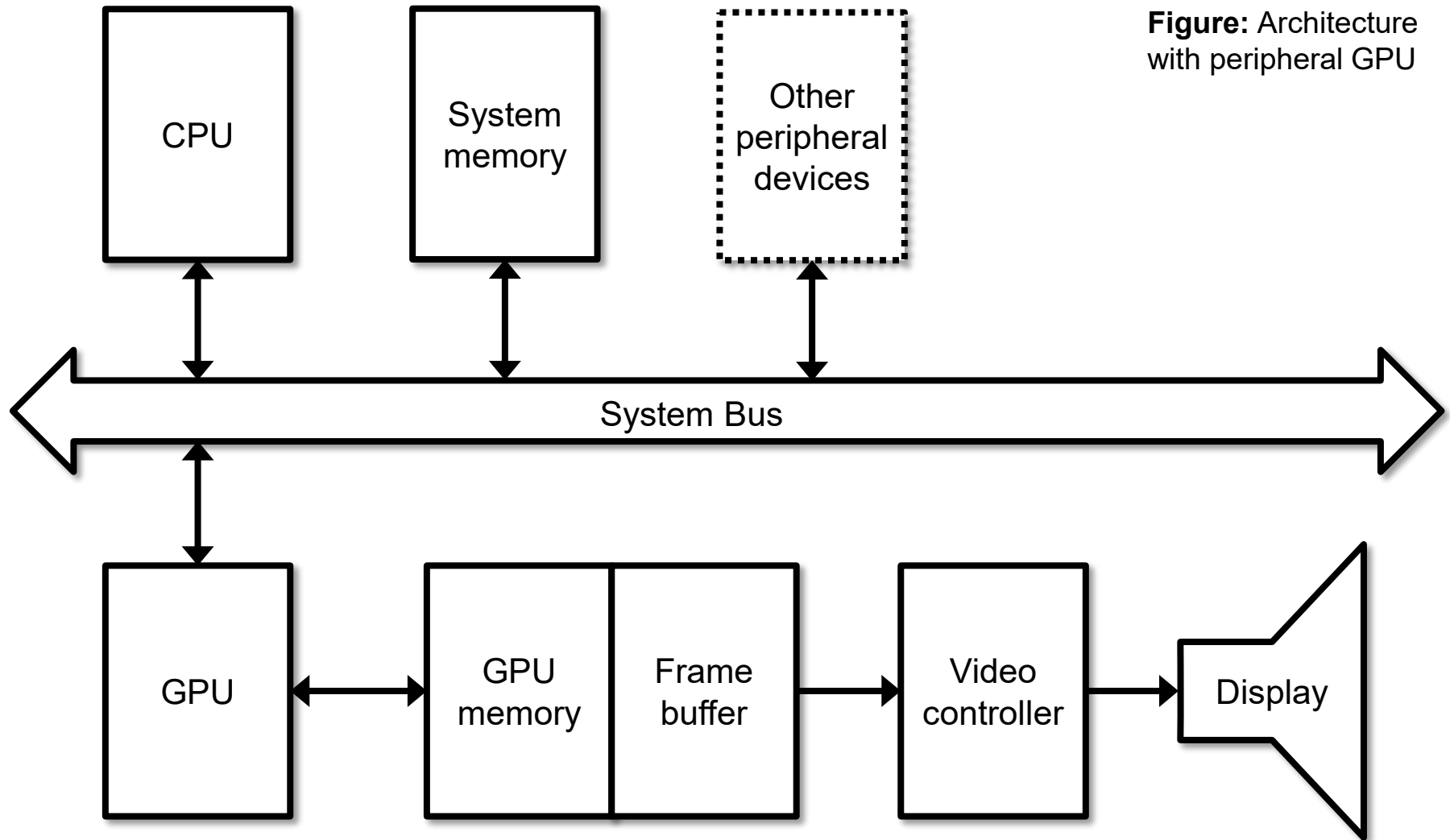

§1 Basics

1.1 Basics

1.1 Basics



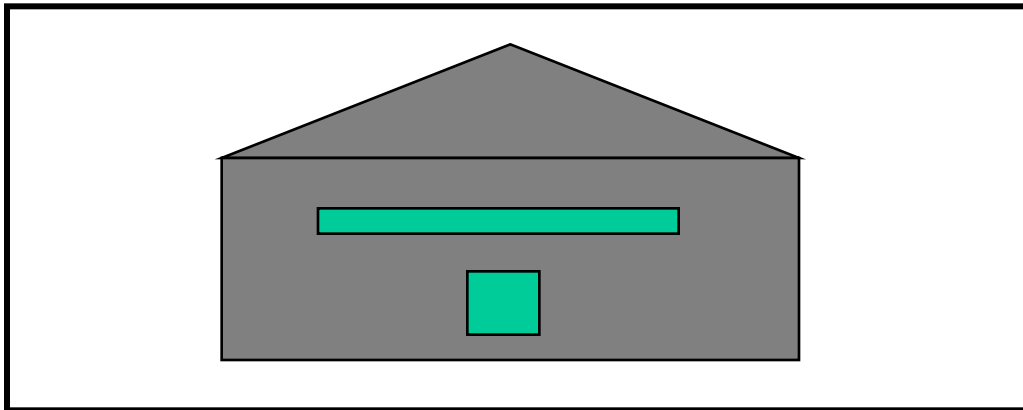
1.1 Basics

Frame buffer

[illegible]

- **Double buffering:**

- Write to one buffer...
- ... read from the other buffer for display.

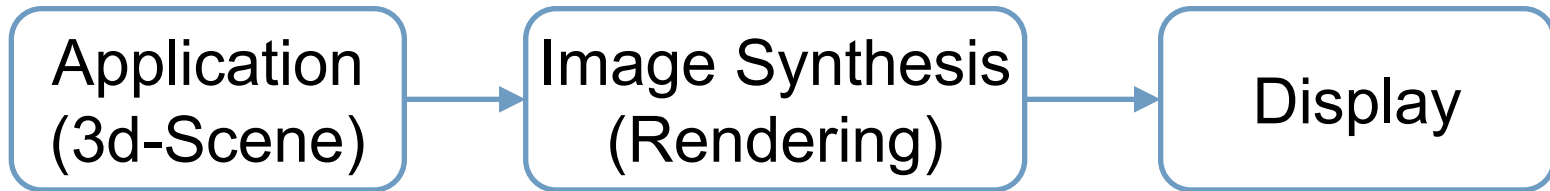


1.1 Basics

The computer graphics-pipeline / rendering-pipeline

- The process of image synthesis,
 - i.e., mapping of the geometric model, the object(s), or the scene to an image on the display (output device),is called *rendering*.
- A concrete implementation of this process in soft- and/or hardware is called the *rendering-pipeline*.
 - The individual stages of this pipeline are realized by the basic algorithms of computer graphics.
 - The individual stages can be implemented in soft- and/or hardware!
 - The structure of the rendering-pipeline can vary drastically depending on the type and realization of the rendering.

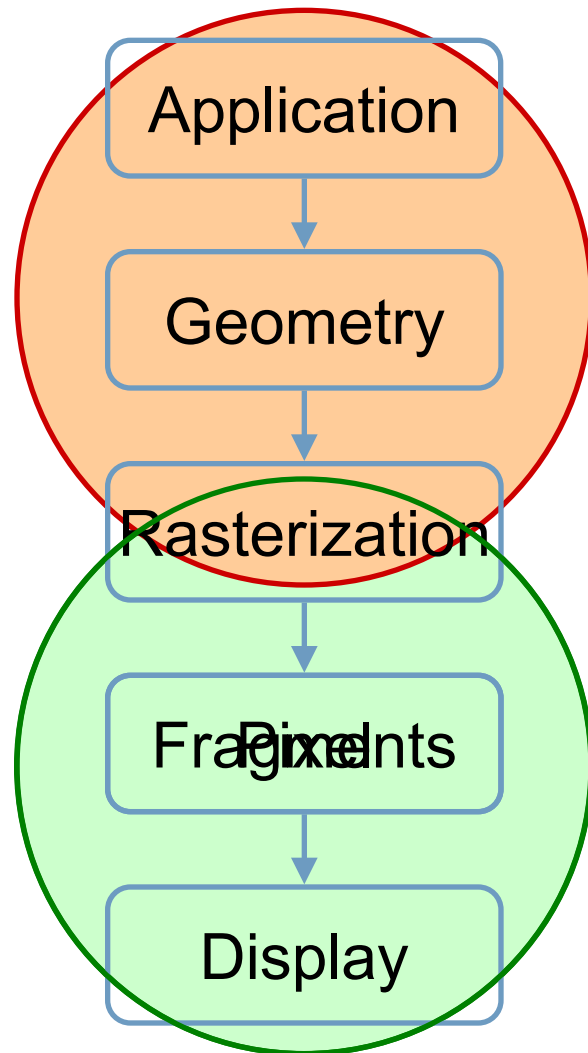
1.1 Basics



Rendering Pipeline

- Subdivide the rendering into simple standard stages.
- Dependent on
 - Hardware of output device (screen, graphic card, etc.),
 - Algorithm for image synthesis (illumination, shading, etc.), etc.
- Some stages can be missing in a concrete realization or occur in a different order.
- De-facto standard: OpenGL Rendering Pipeline, etc.

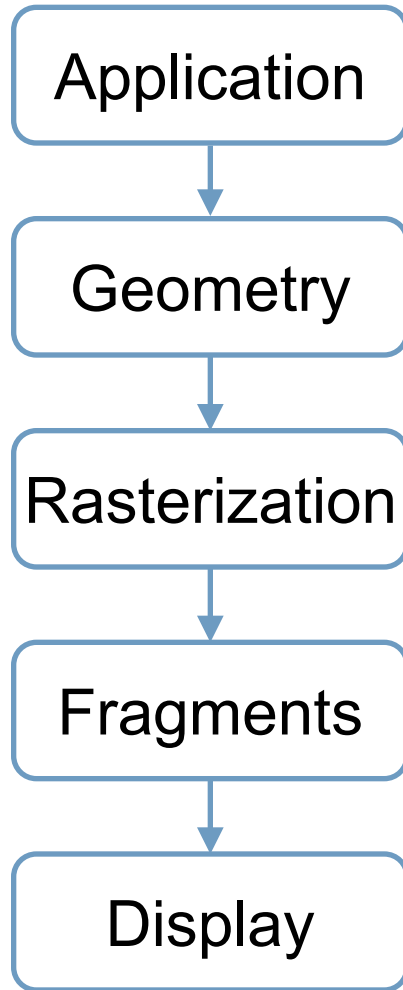
1.1 Basics



Manipulation of geometric objects and primitives (vertex).

Manipulation of images and image points (fragment/pixel).

1.1 Basics



Classical graphics-pipeline:

- The middle components are static.
- They are realized in soft- and/or hardware.

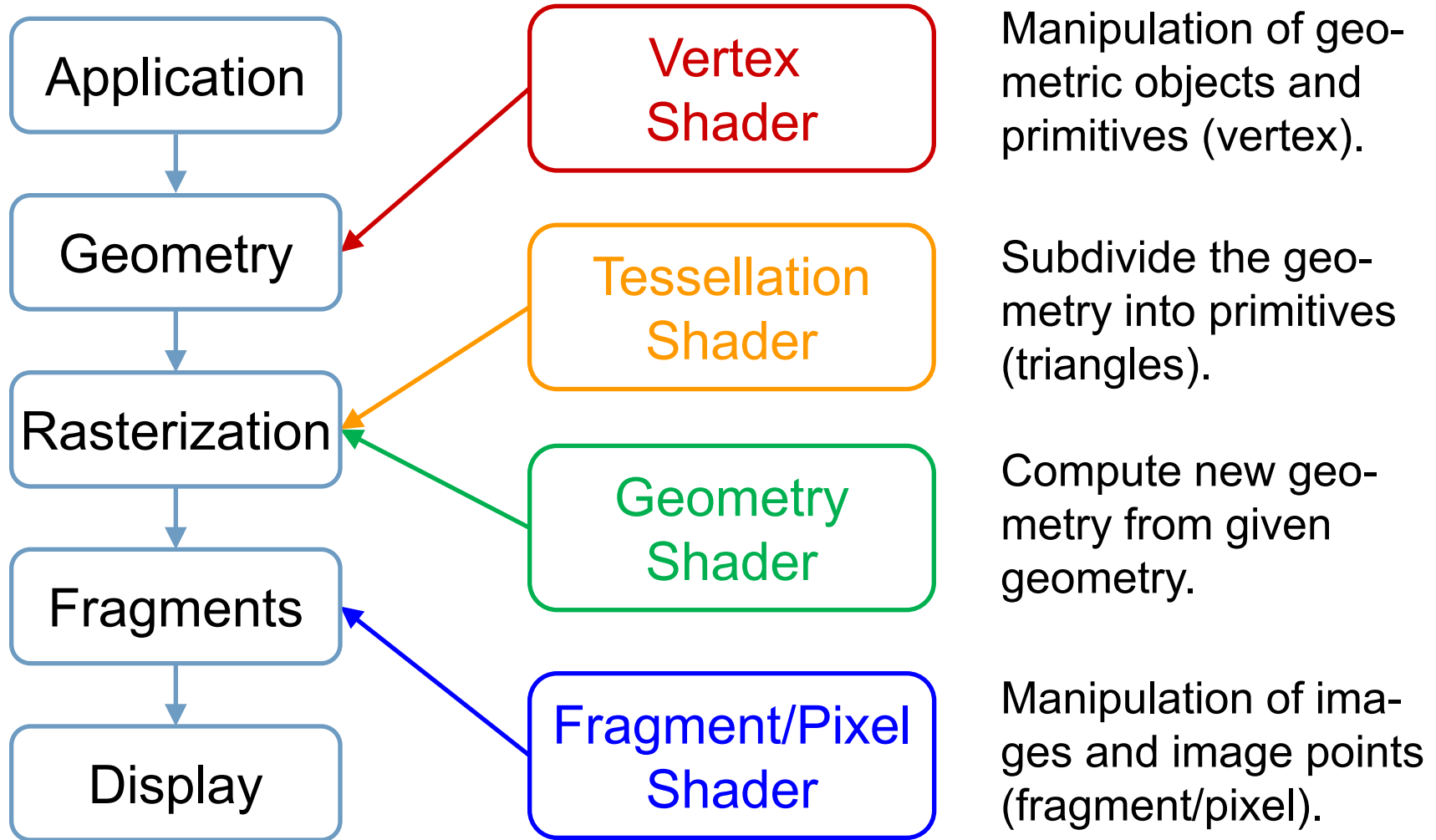
Modern graphics-pipeline:

- The middle components are dynamic.
- They are realized in **shaders**.

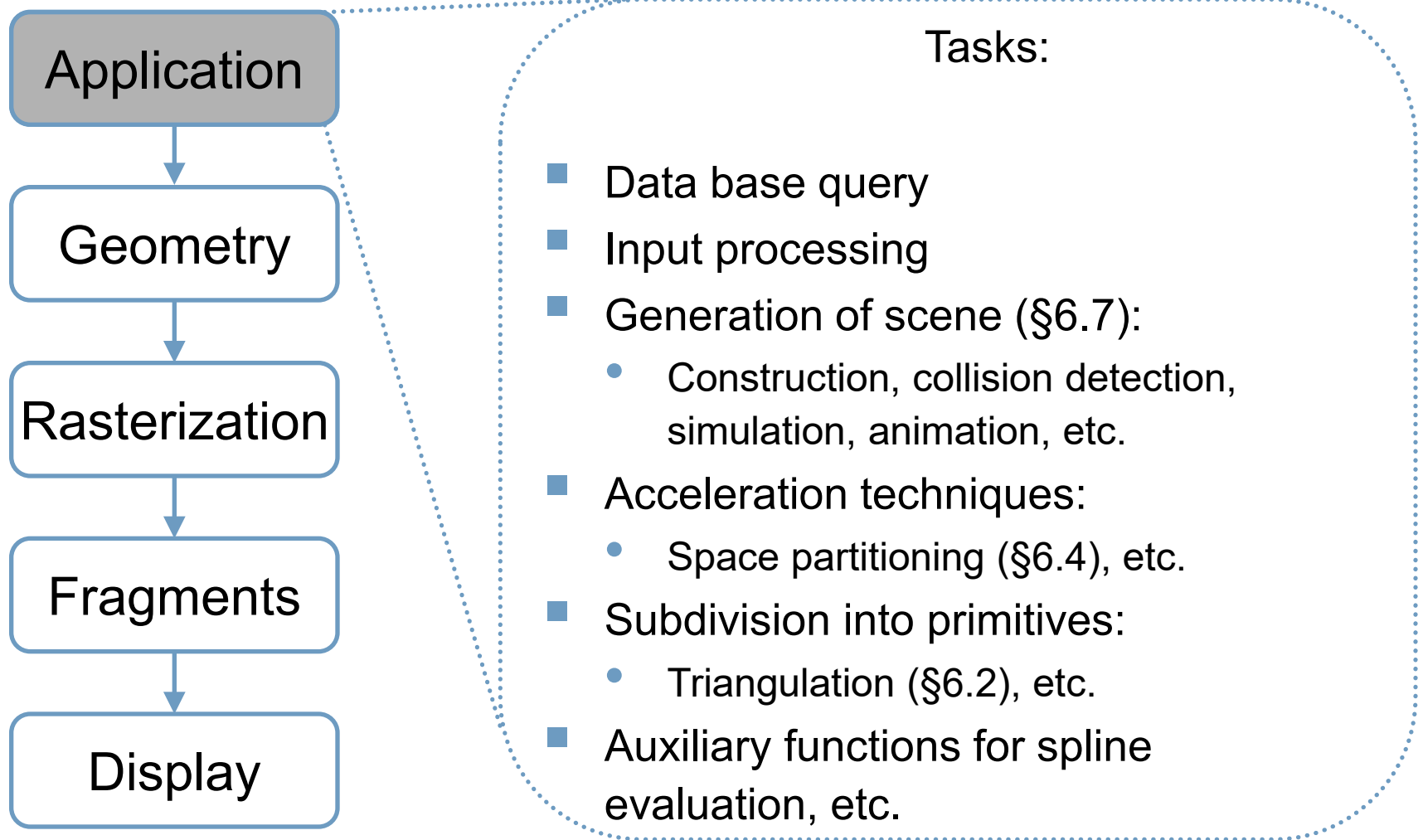
Shader:

- Programs, that run directly on the graphics hardware.

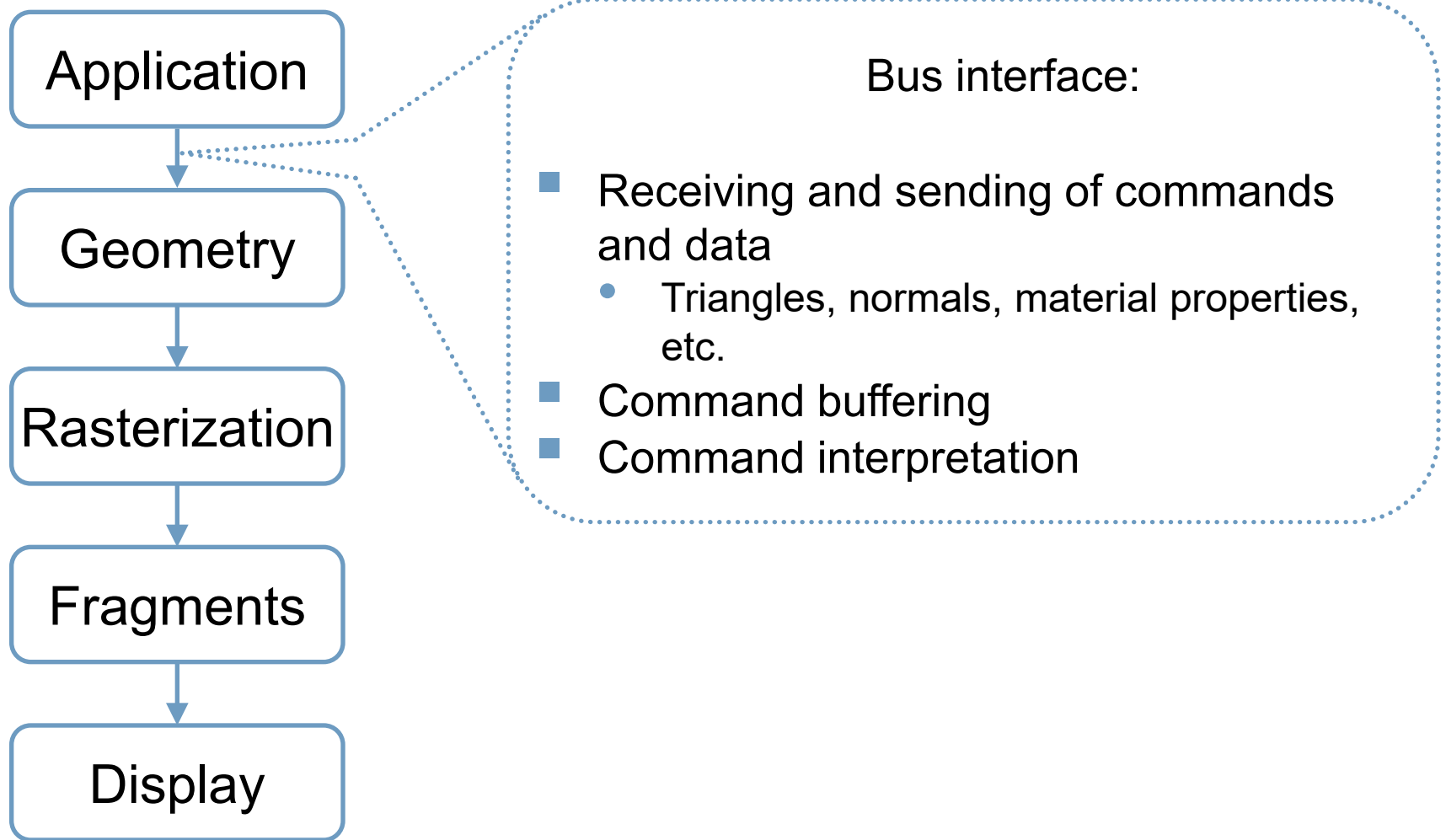
1.1 Basics



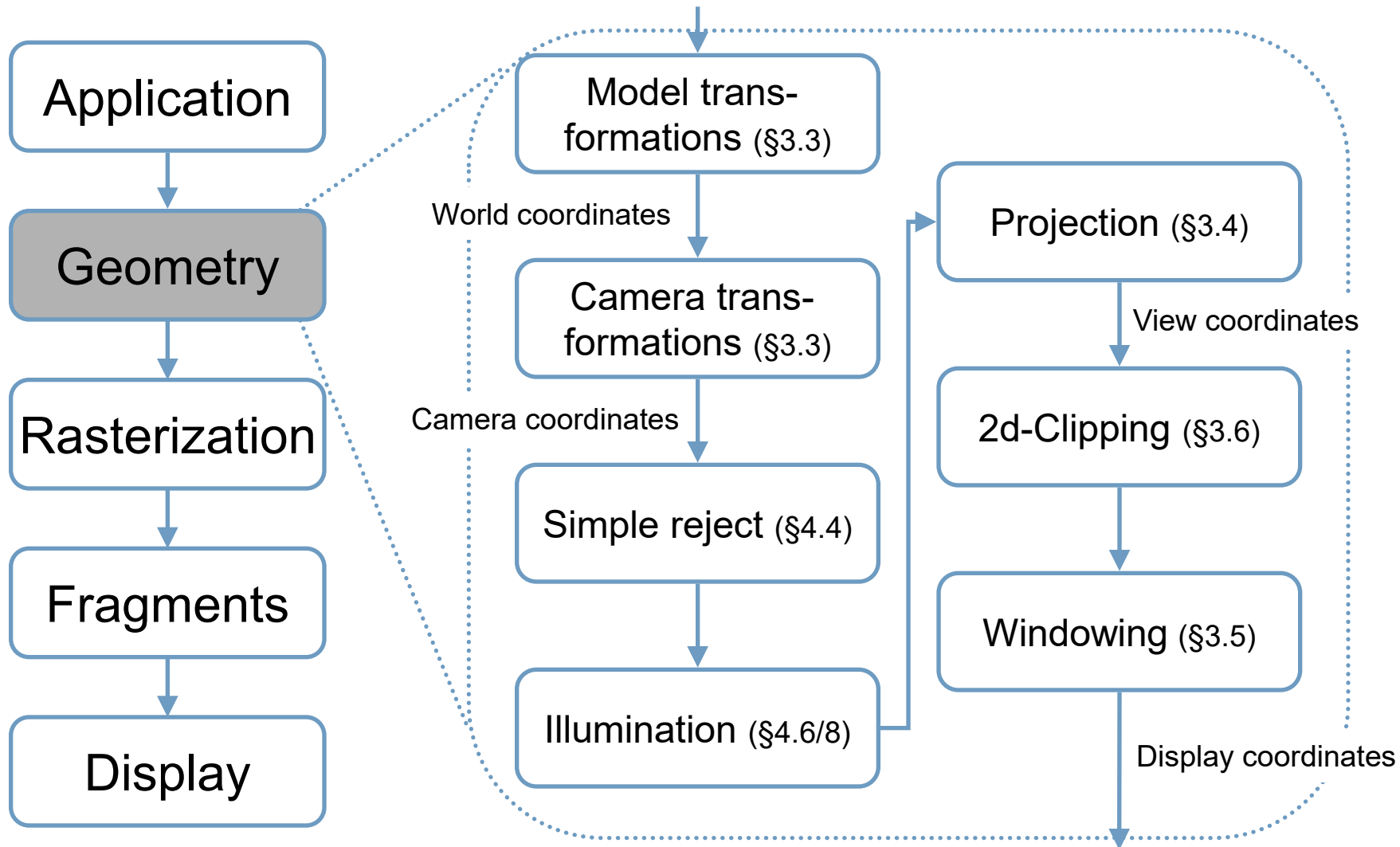
1.1 Basics



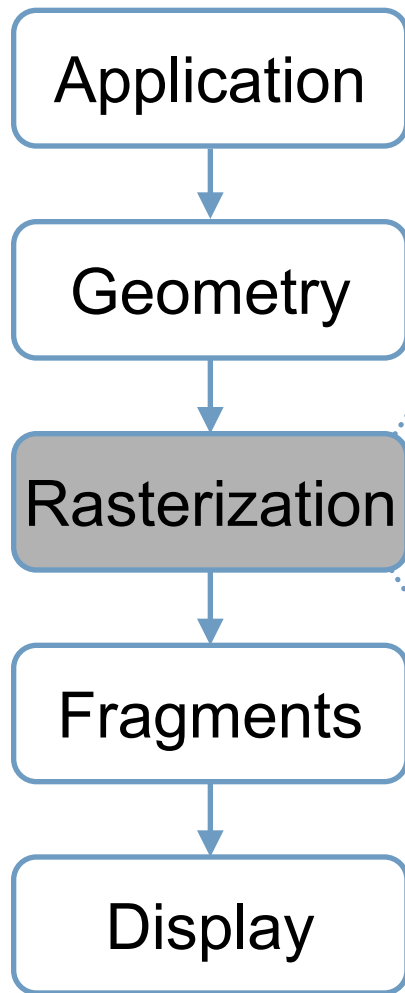
1.1 Basics



1.1 Basics



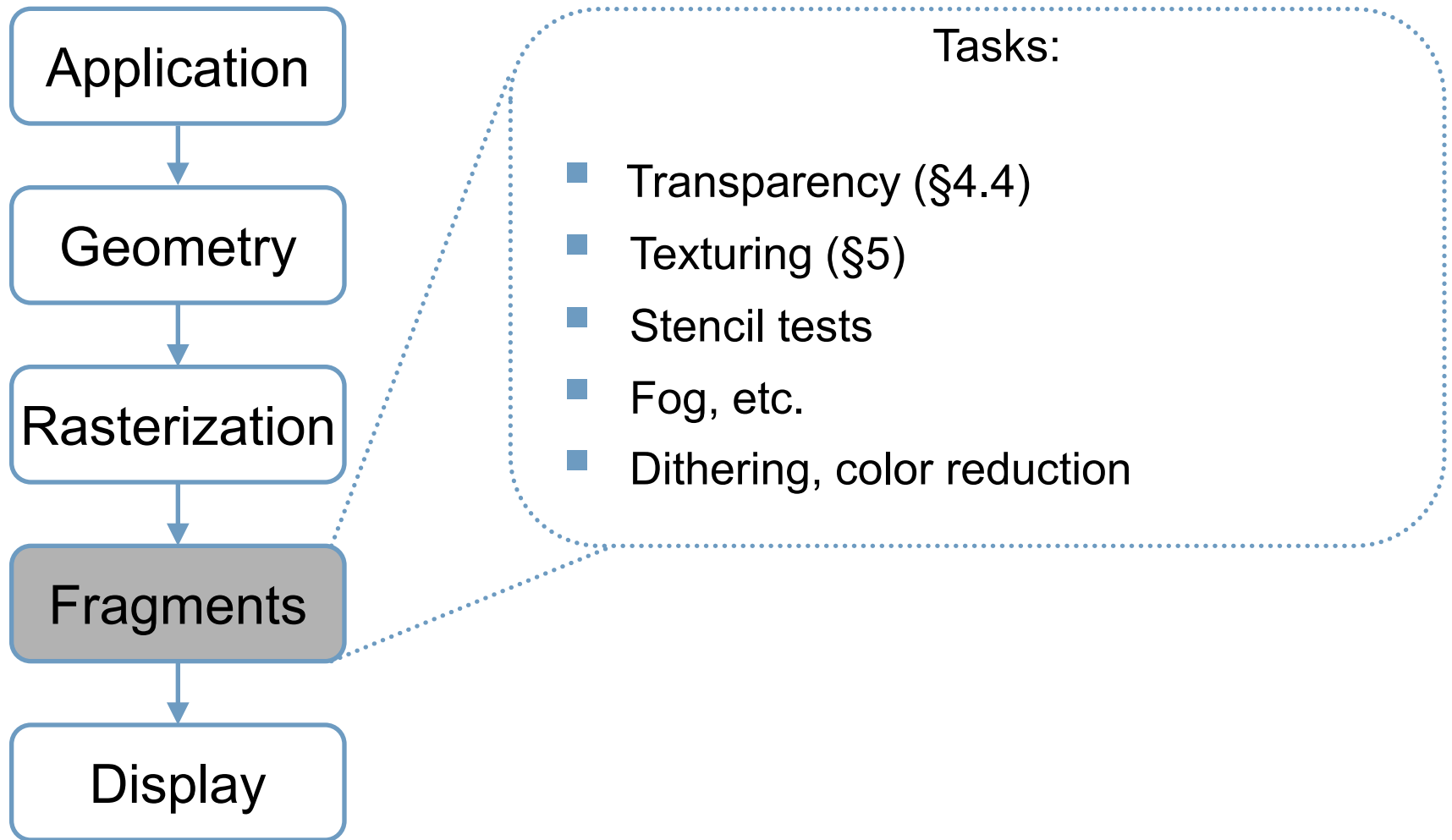
1.1 Basics



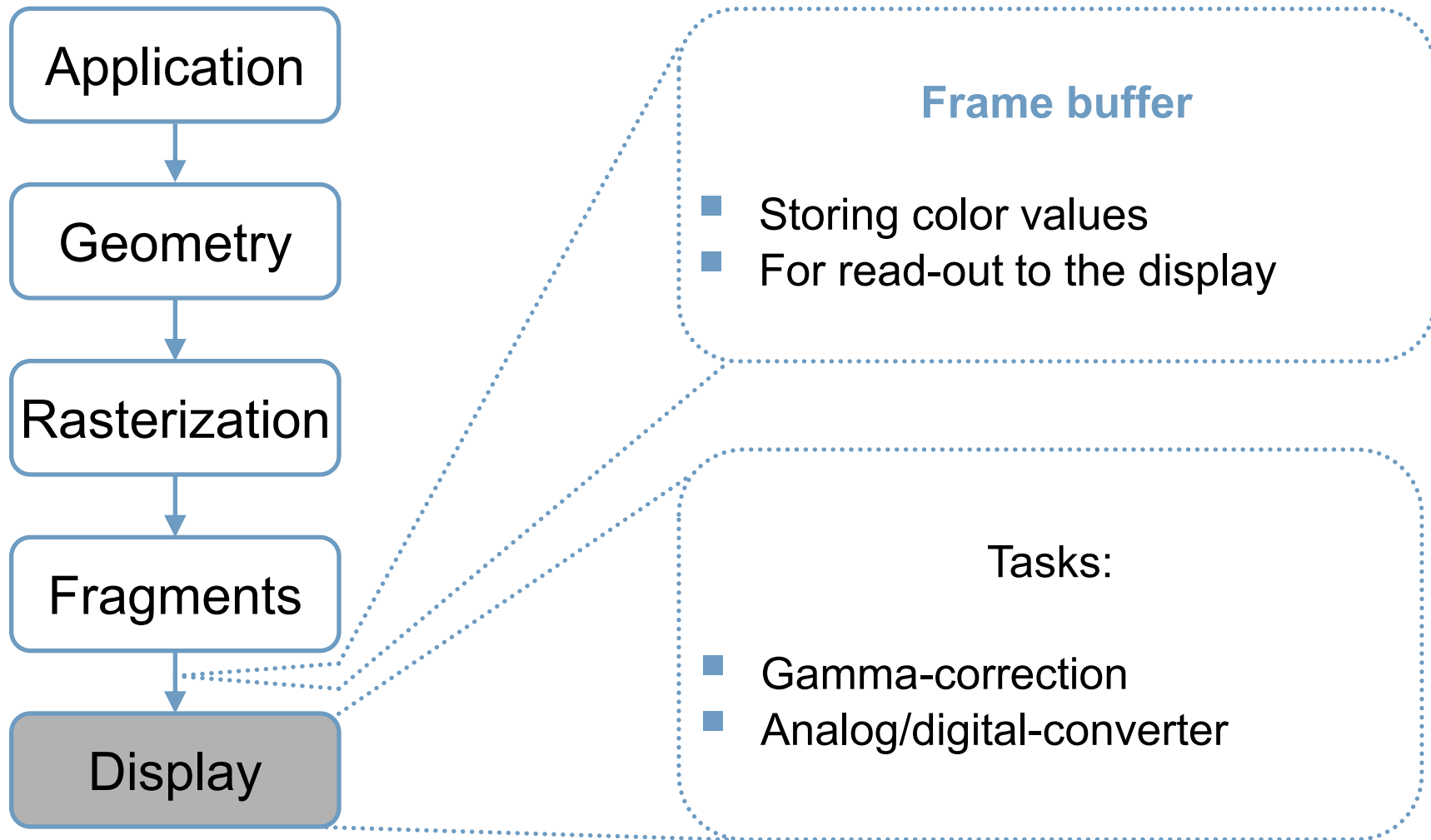
Tasks:

- **Primitive assembly**
 - Triangles, lines, etc.
- **Triangle setup**
 - Interpolation of
 - depth values (§4.4),
 - color values (§4.7),
 - texture coordinates (§5), etc.
- Rasterization (§2.2-5)
- Anti-Aliasing (§2.8)
- Z-Buffer (§4.4)

1.1 Basics



1.1 Basics



1.1 Basics

In Chapter §4.9 we will see different realizations of rendering-pipelines, depending on

- the **visibility algorithms** (§4.4),

Which objects do we see?

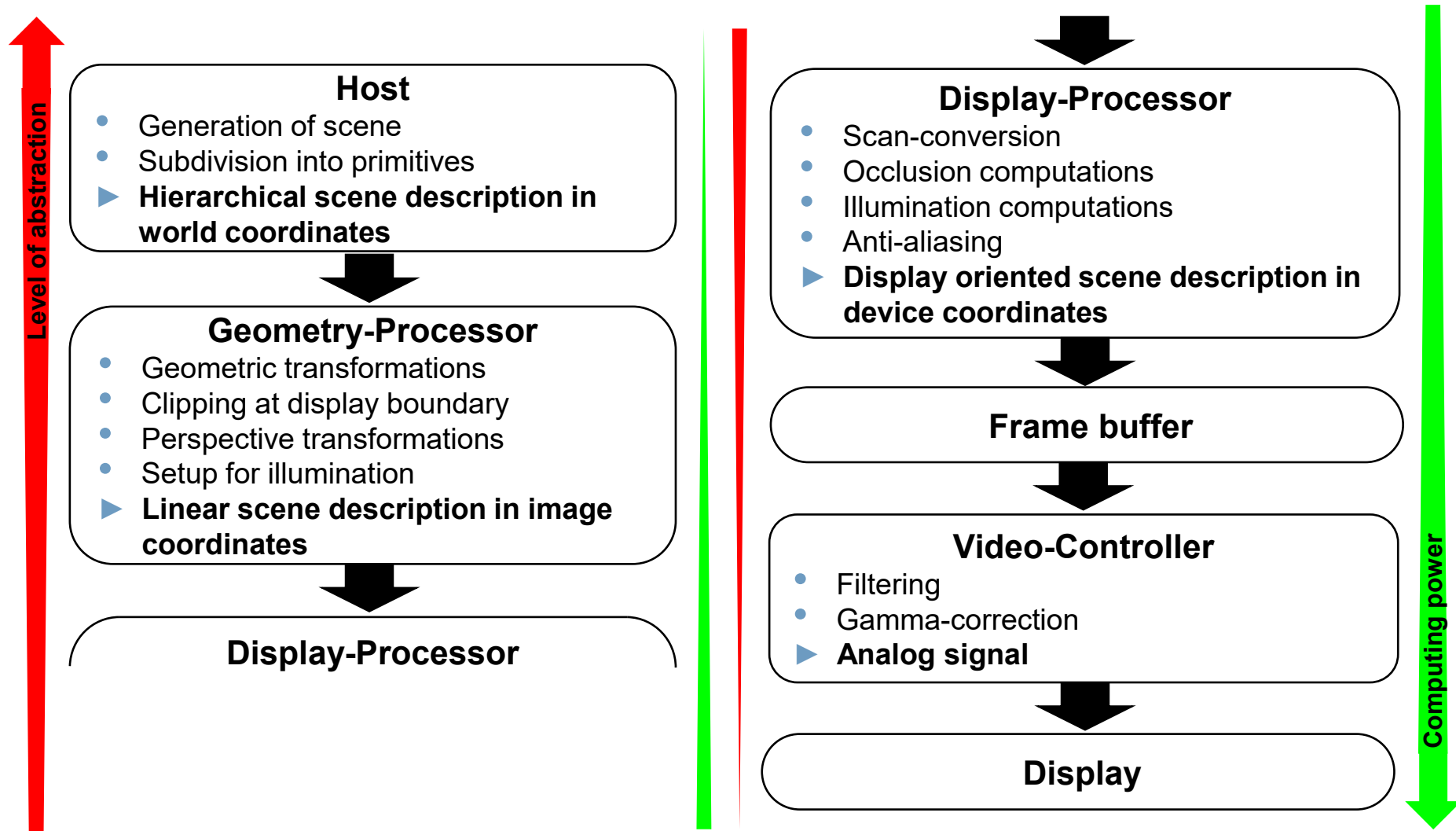
- the **illumination model** (§4.6 & §4.8),

What is the color of the objects, that we see?

- the **shading model** (§4.7).

What is the color of the pixels covered by the objects, that we see?

1.1 Basics



1.1 Basics

Alternatives to OpenGL

- **DirectX:** only for Windows-Platforms (e.g., xbox)
 - Large API collection for multimedia-applications:
 - 2d-graphics, 3d-grafik, audio, various input devices, etc.
 - Compute shaders, etc.
- **Vulkan:** (aka Next Generation OpenGL)
 - Derived from Mantle (AMD)
 - Low-level rendering API, open, cross-platform
 - Improved integration of CPU-GPU-communication
 - High-performance, multi-threading
 - Debugger (GLAVE)
- **Metal:** only for Apple-Hardware
 - Low-level, low-overhead rendering API

1.1 Basics

Shader languages

- OpenCL
- GLSL
- CUDA
- Cg
- etc.

Goals

- What are the typical stages of a rendering pipeline?