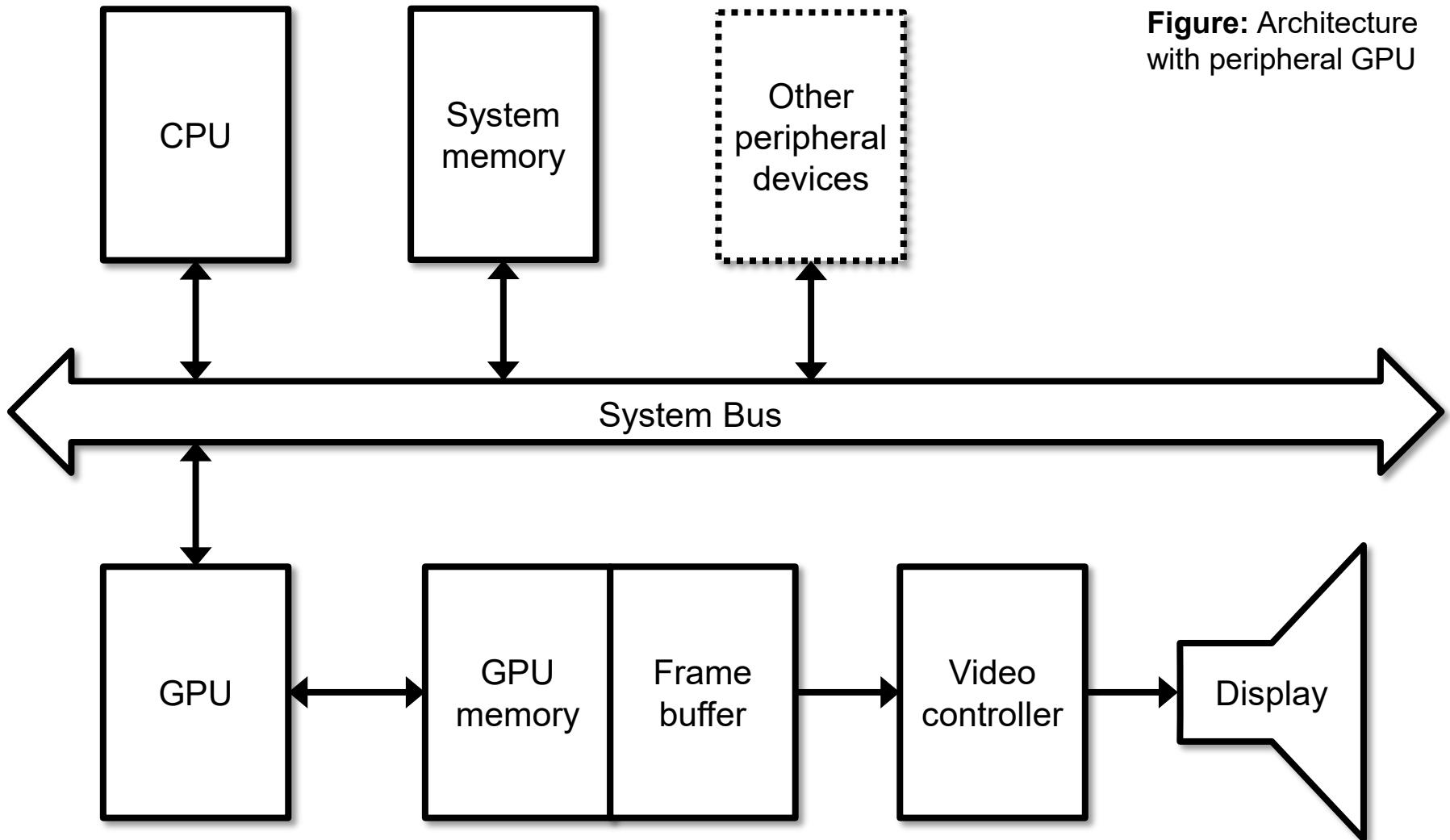


# §1 Basics

## 1.1 Basics

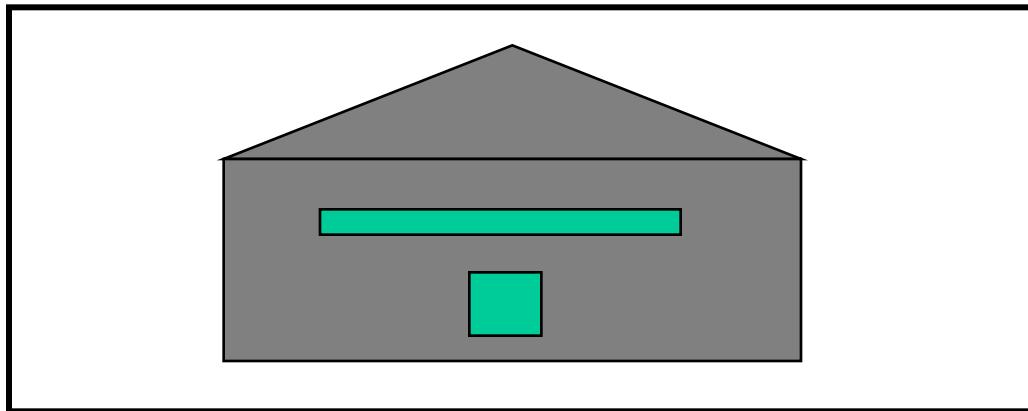
# 1.1 Basics



# 1.1 Basics

## Frame buffer

- **Double buffering:**
    - Write to one buffer...
    - ... read from the other buffer for display.

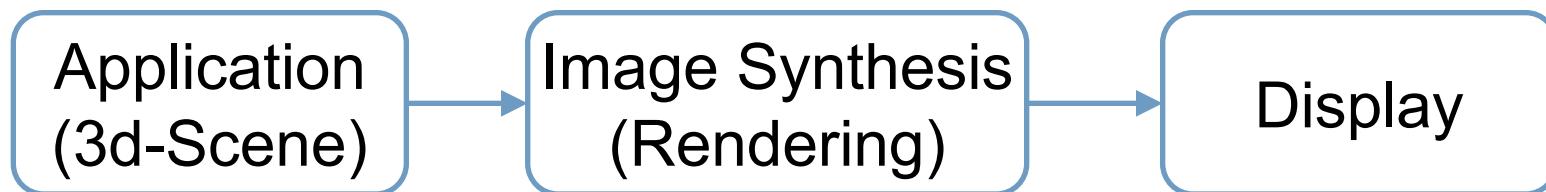


# 1.1 Basics

## 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.

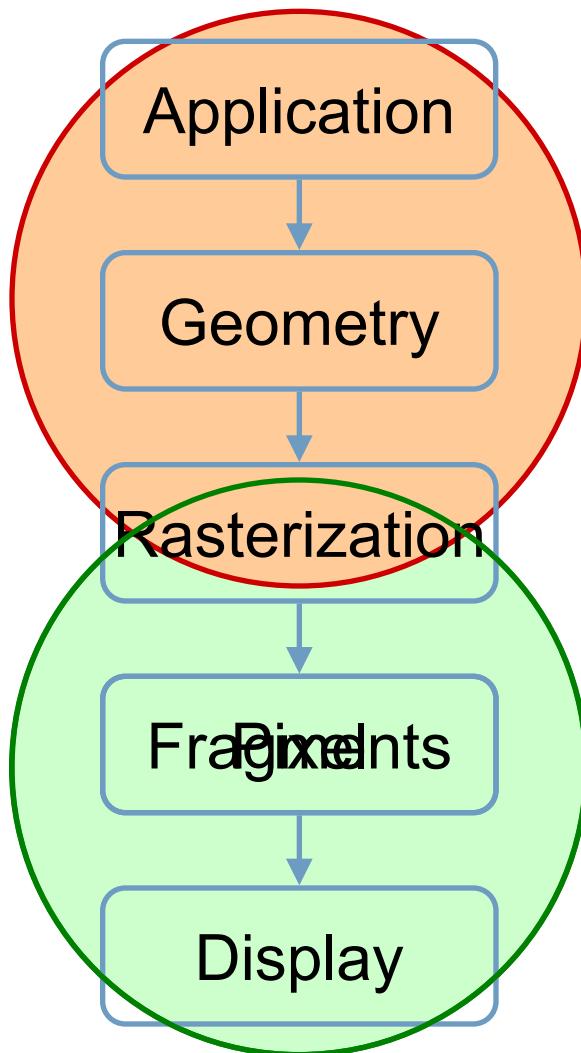
# 1.1 Basics



## 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.

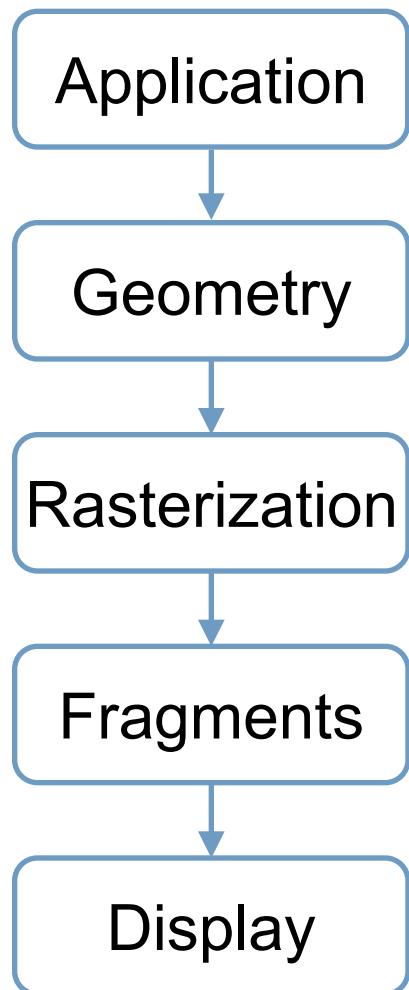
# 1.1 Basics



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.

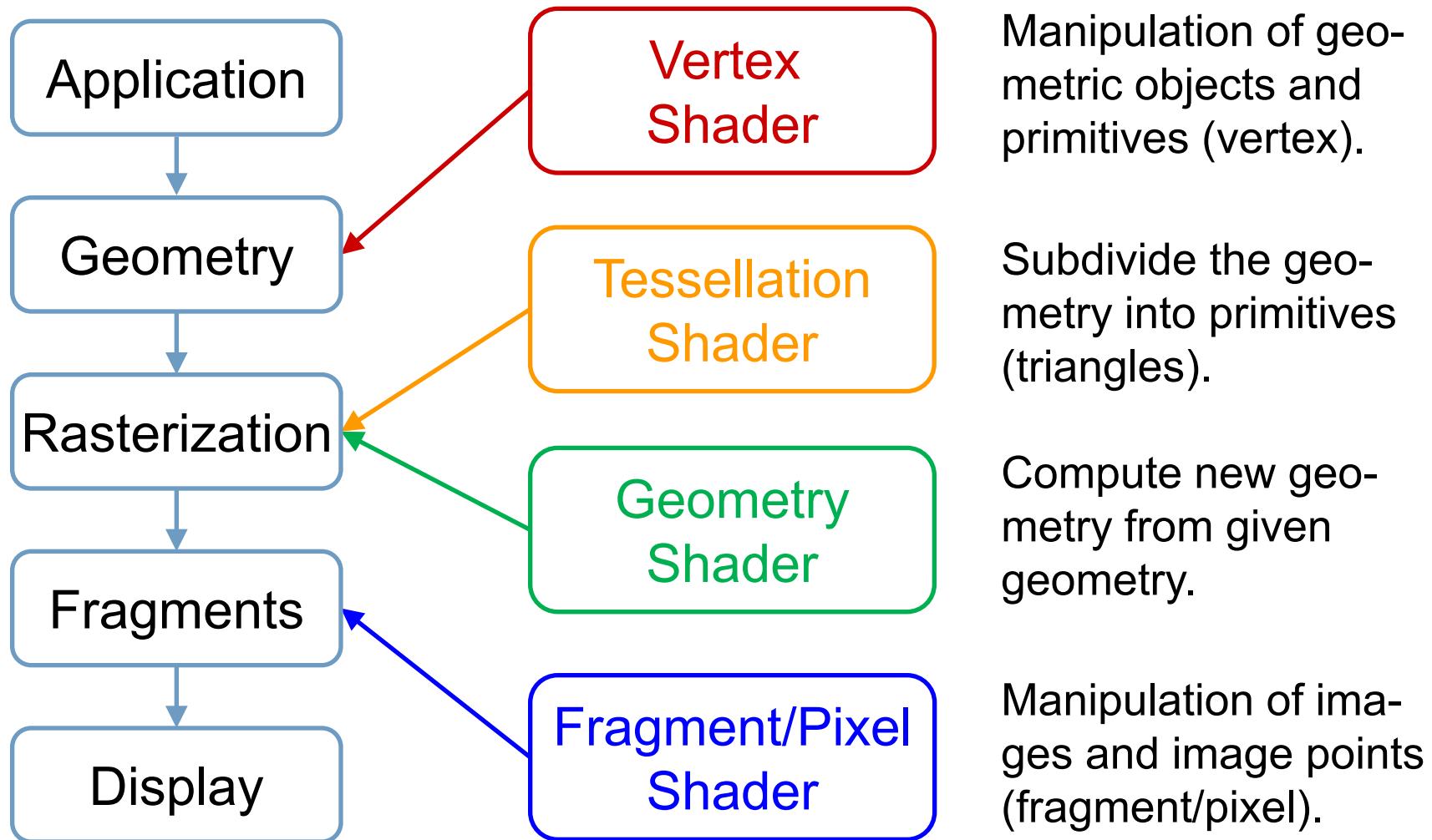
Modern graphics-pipeline:

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

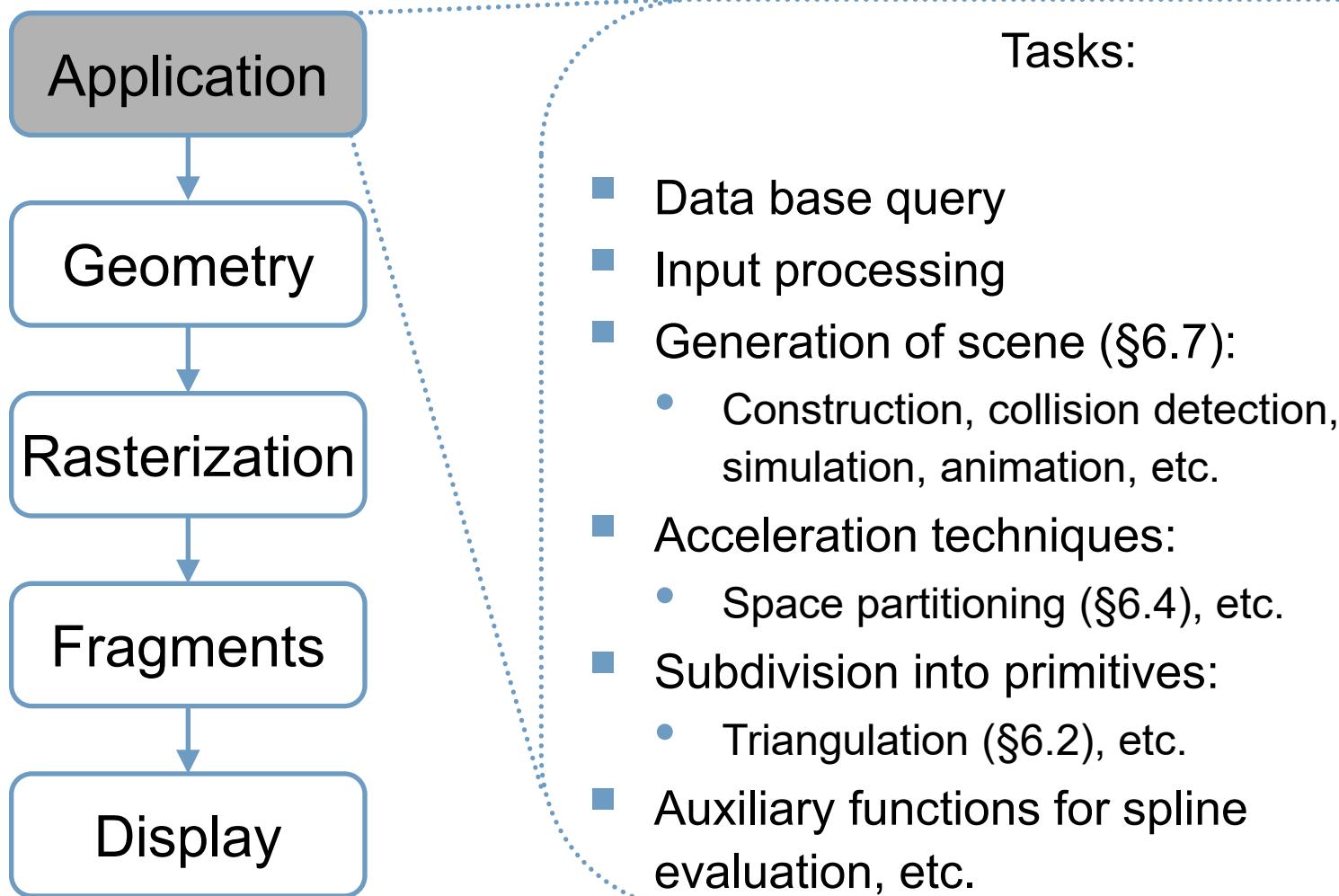
Shader:

- Programs, that run directly on the graphics hardware.

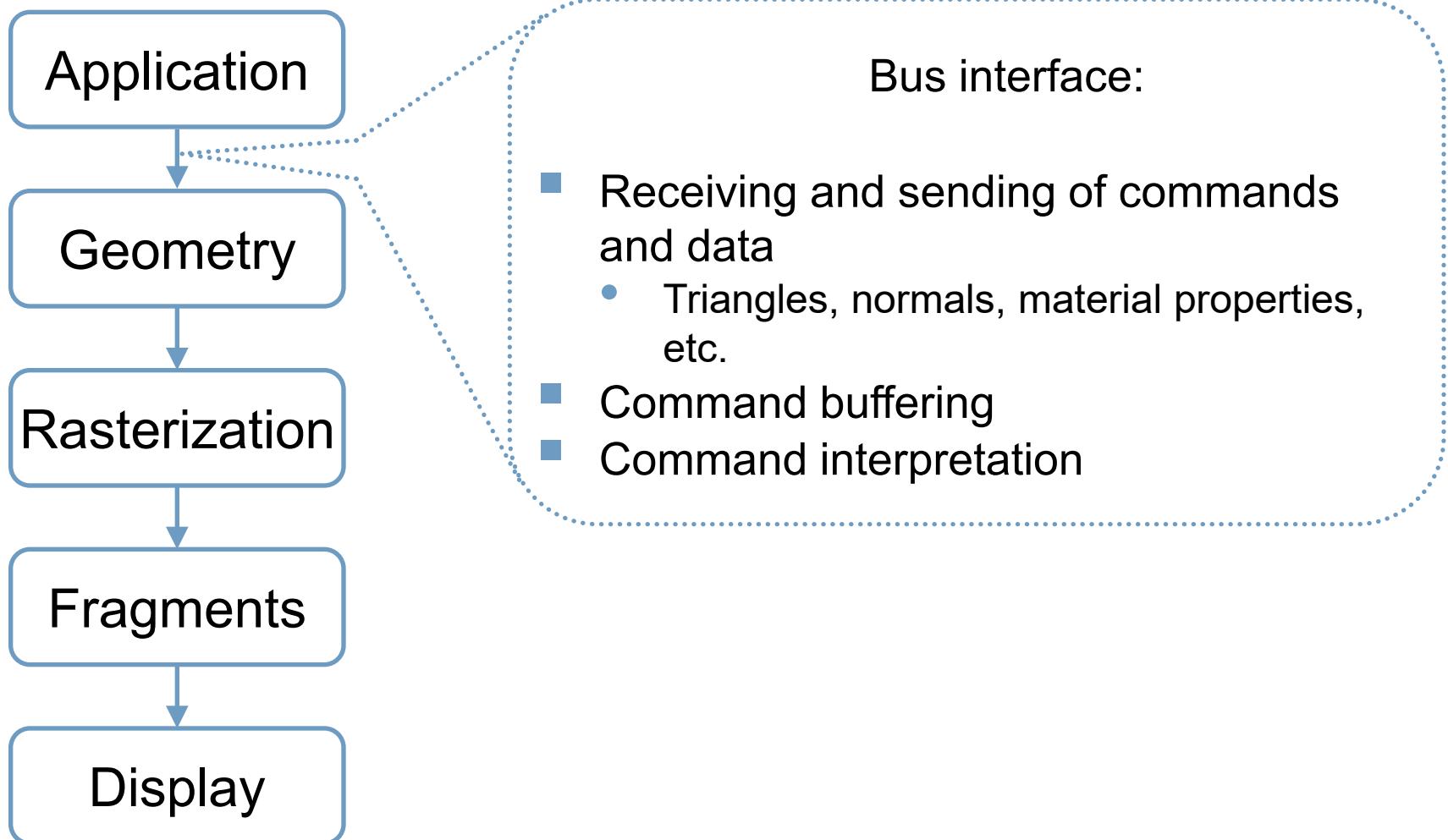
# 1.1 Basics



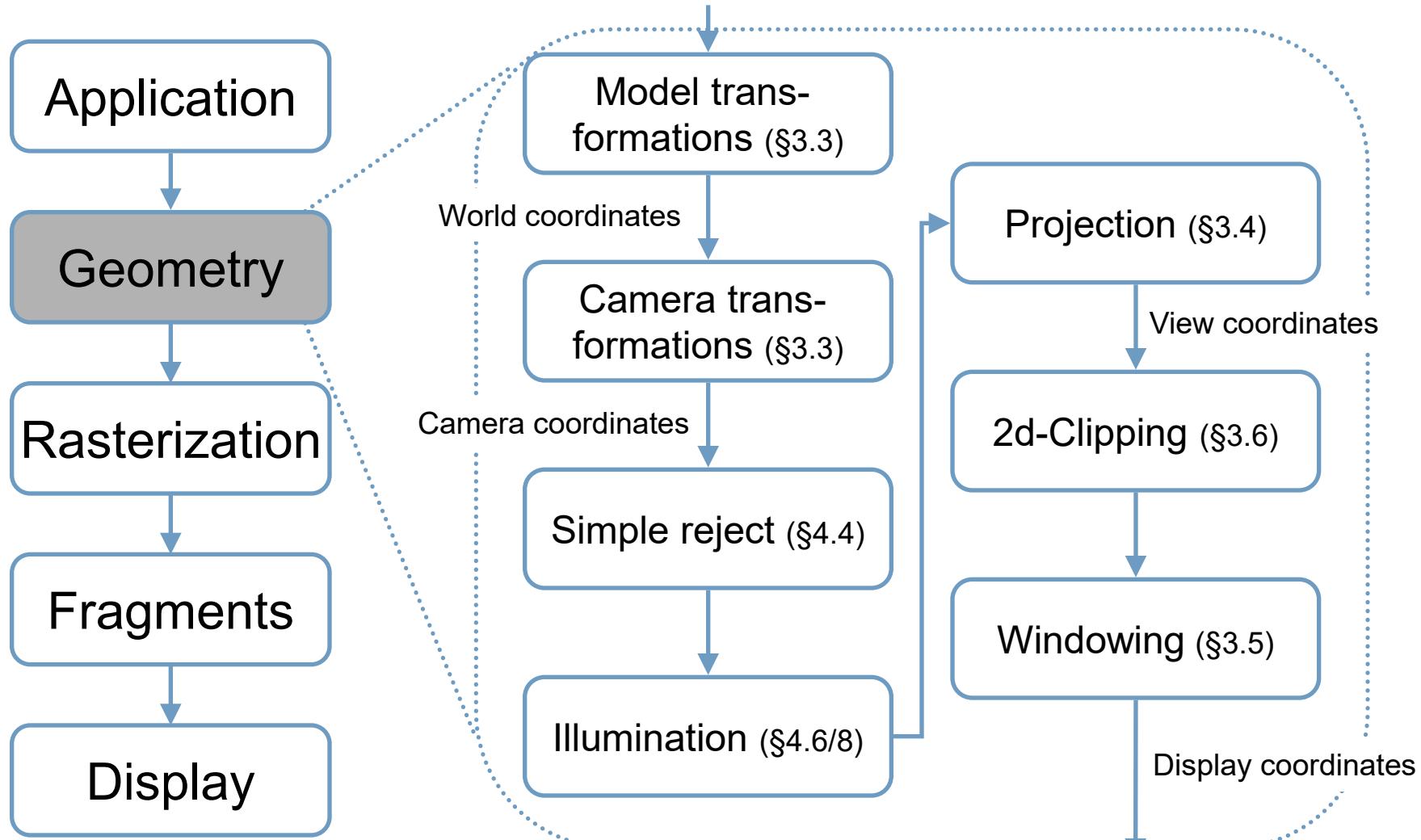
# 1.1 Basics



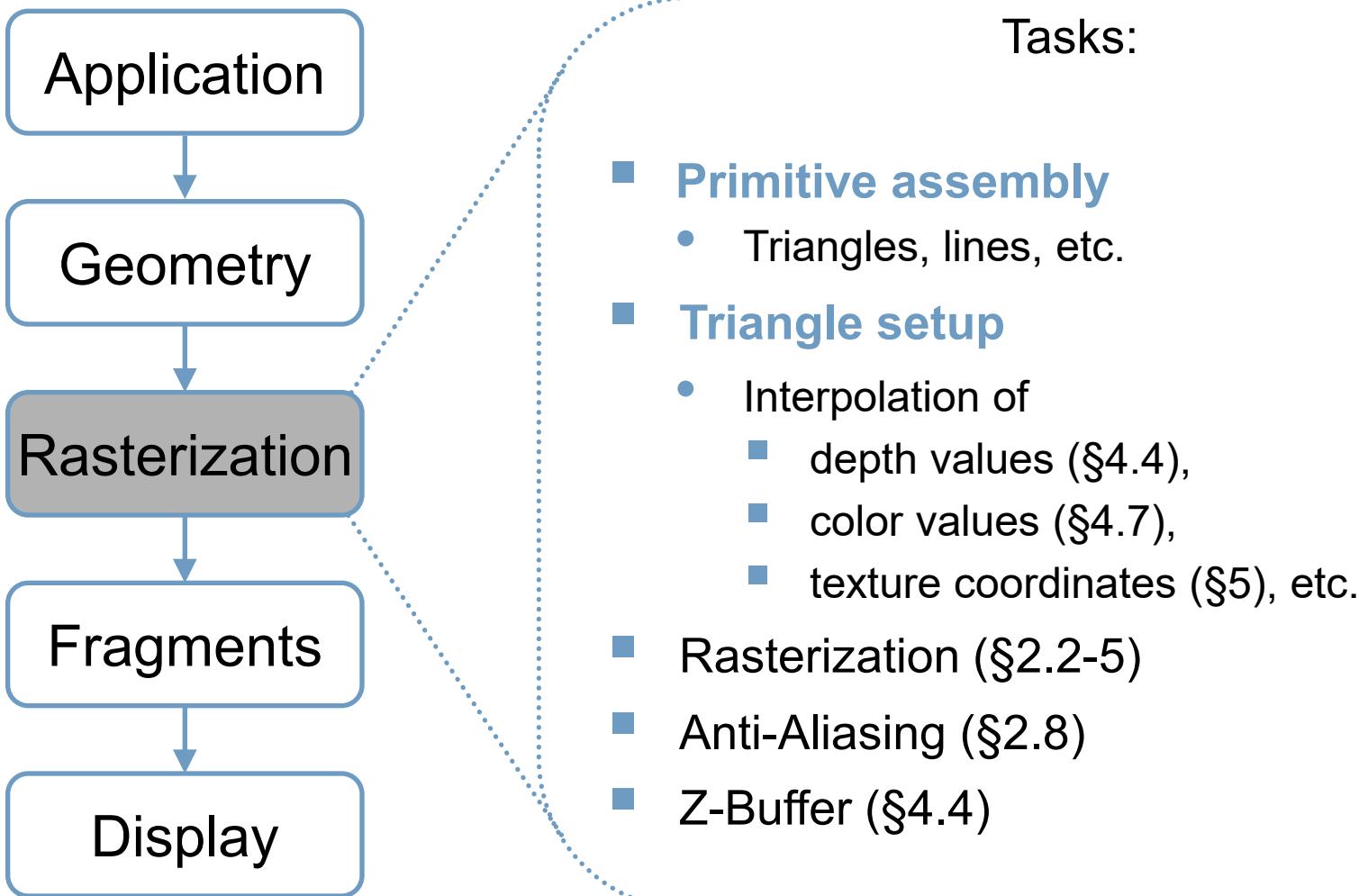
# 1.1 Basics



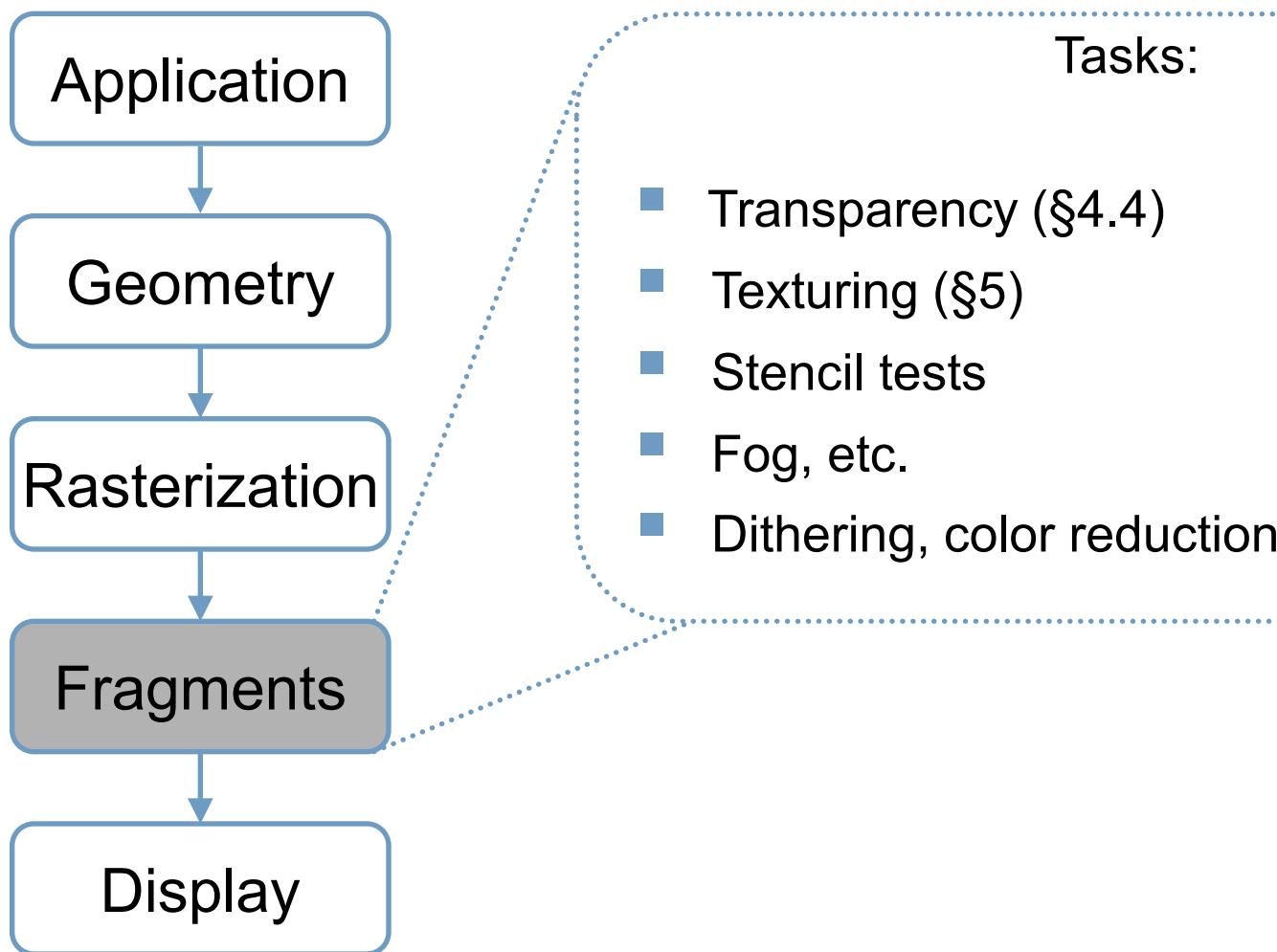
# 1.1 Basics



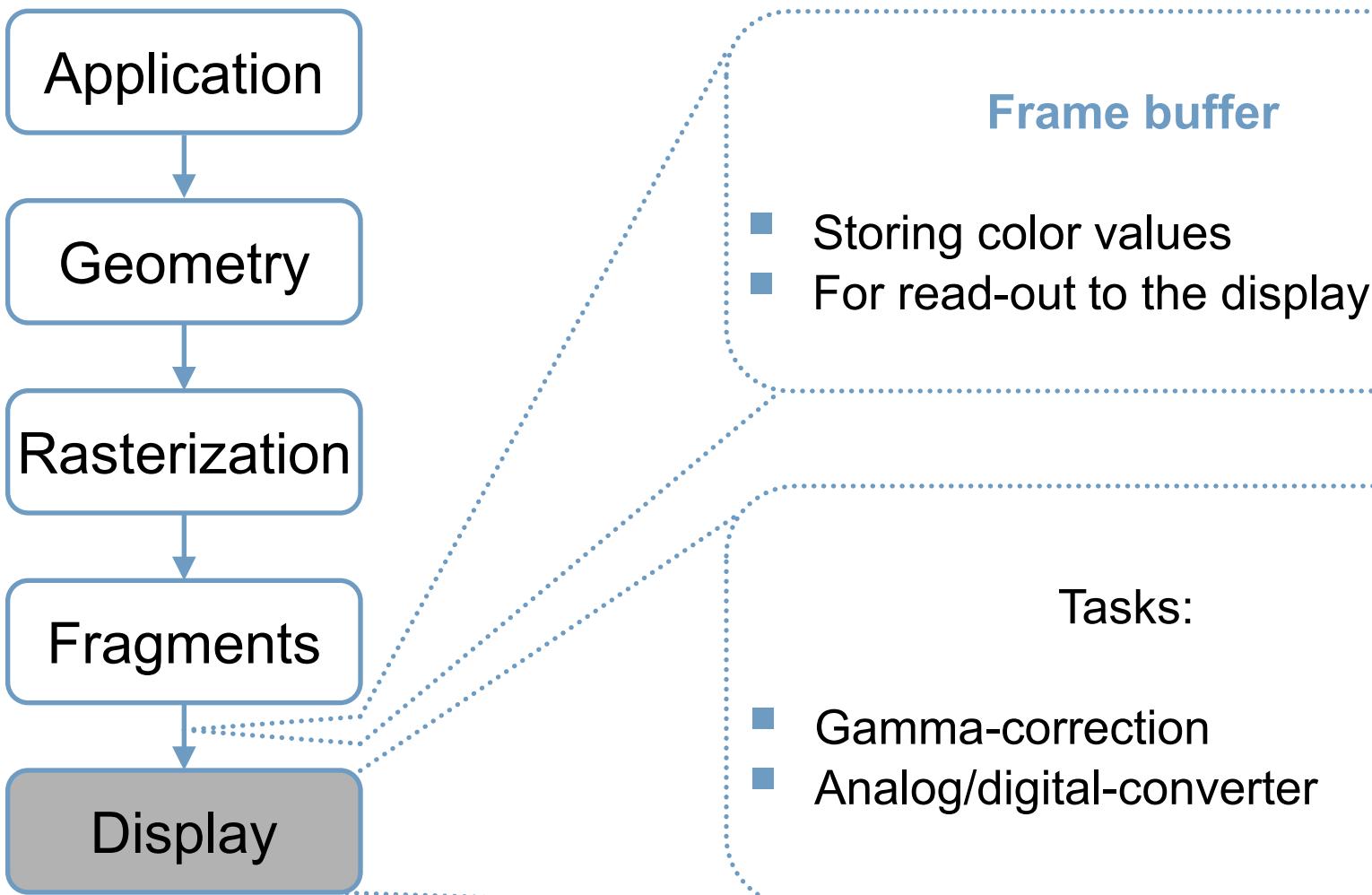
# 1.1 Basics



# 1.1 Basics



# 1.1 Basics

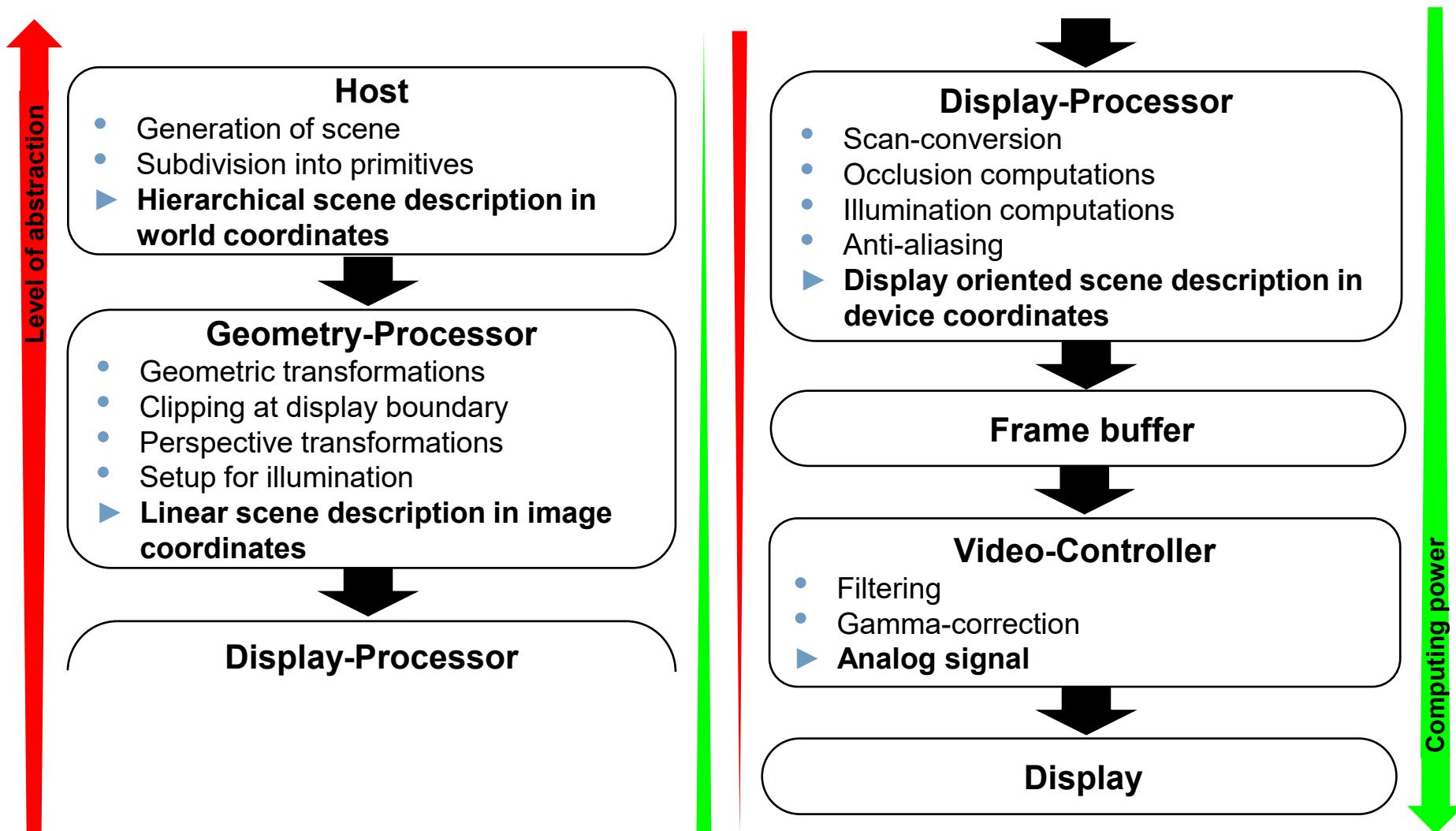


# 1.1 Basics

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?