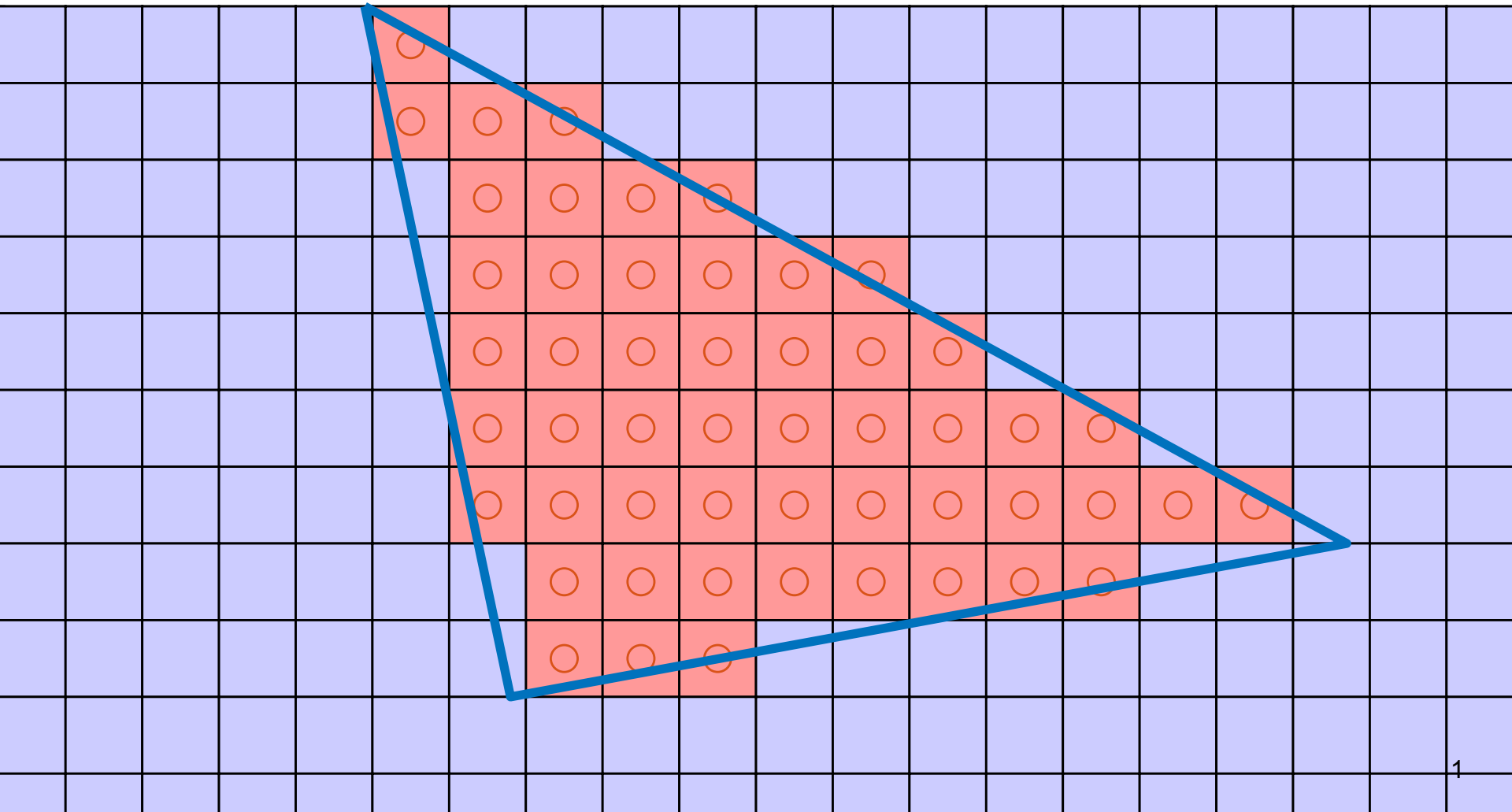


# Rasterization & The Graphics Pipeline

---

## 15.1 Rasterization Basics



# In This Video

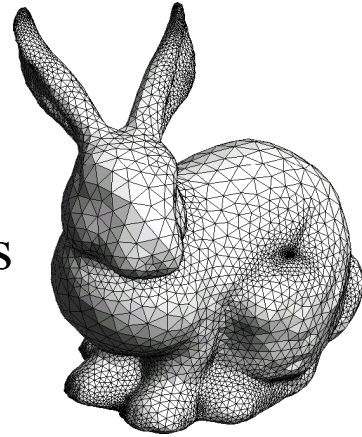
---

- The Graphics Pipeline and how it processes triangles
  - Projection, rasterisation, shading, depth testing
- DirectX12 and its stages

# Modern Graphics Pipeline

---

- Input
  - Geometric model
    - Triangle vertices, vertex normals, texture coordinates
  - Lighting/material model (shader)
    - Light source positions, colors, intensities, etc.
    - Texture maps, specular/diffuse coefficients, etc.
  - Viewpoint + projection plane
  - You know this, you've done it!
- Output
  - Color (+depth) per pixel

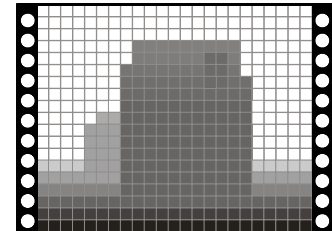
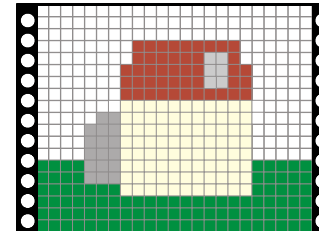
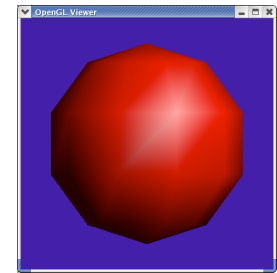
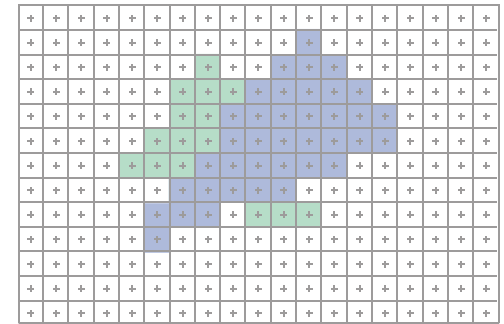
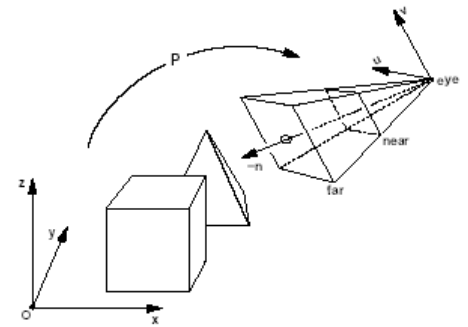


Colbert & Krivanek



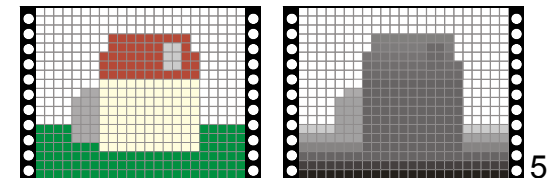
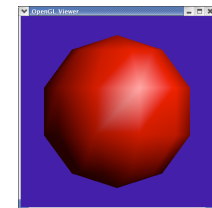
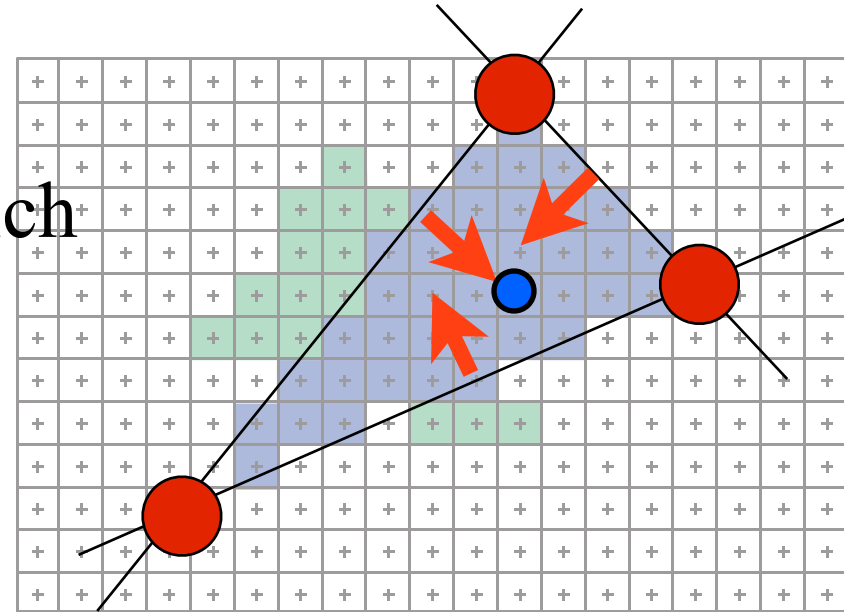
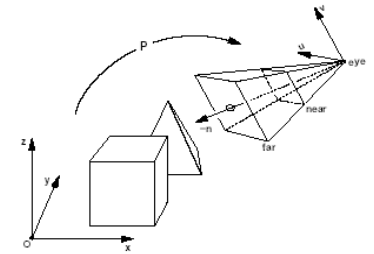
# The Graphics Pipeline

- Project vertices to 2D (image)
- Rasterize triangle: find which pixels should be lit
- Compute per-pixel color
- Test visibility (Z-buffer), update frame buffer color



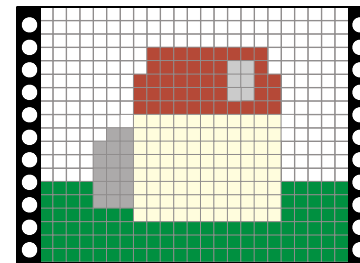
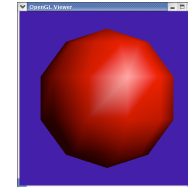
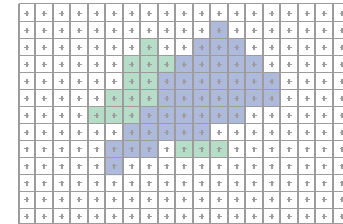
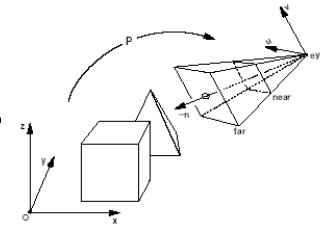
# The Graphics Pipeline

- Project vertices to 2D (image)
- Rasterize triangle: find which pixels should be lit
  - For each pixel, test 3 edge equations
    - if all pass, draw pixel
- Compute per-pixel color
- Test visibility (Z-buffer), update frame buffer color

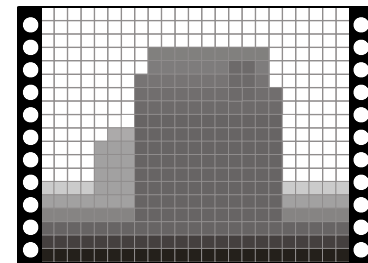


# The Graphics Pipeline

- Perform projection of vertices
- Rasterize triangle: find which pixels should be lit
- Compute per-pixel color
- Test visibility,  
update frame buffer color
  - Store minimum distance to camera  
for each pixel in “Z-buffer”
    - $\sim$ same as  $t_{\min}$  in ray casting!
  - if  $\text{new\_z} < \text{zbuffer}[x,y]$   
 $\text{zbuffer}[x,y] = \text{new\_z}$   
 $\text{framebuffer}[x,y] = \text{new\_color}$



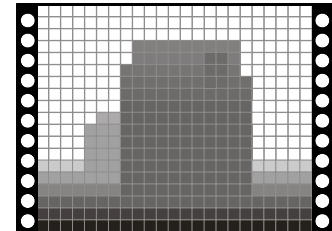
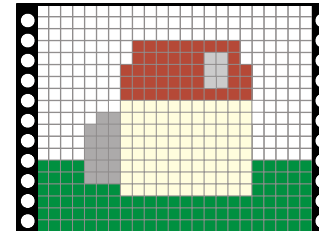
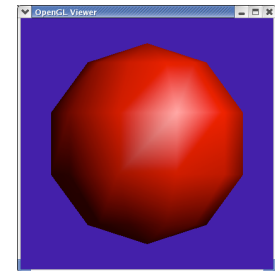
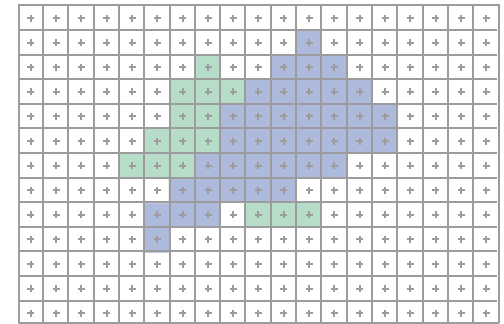
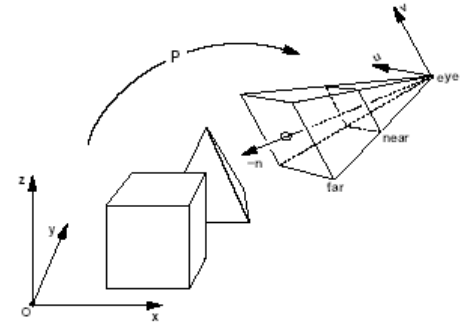
frame buffer



Z buffer

# The Graphics Pipeline

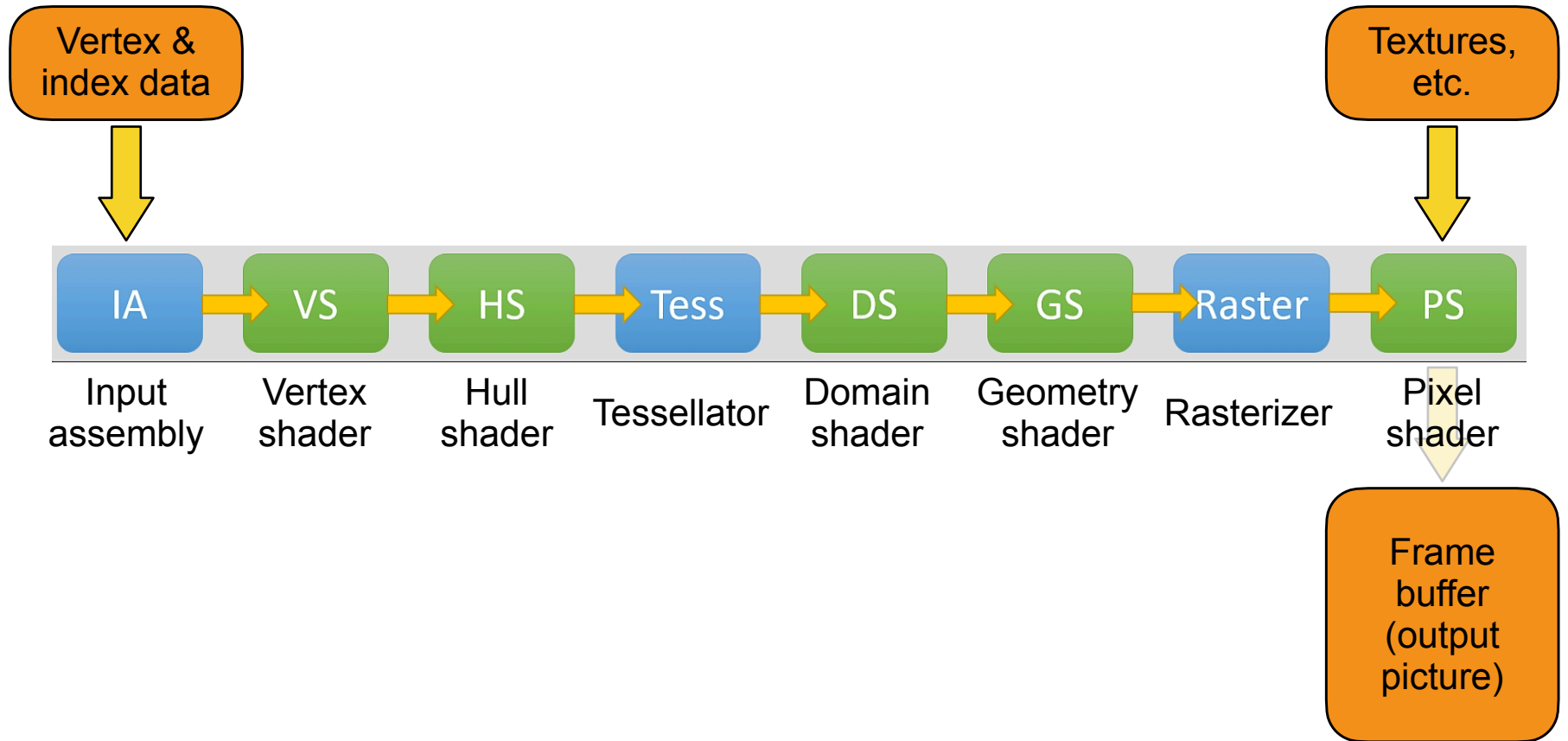
```
For each triangle
  transform into eye space
  (perform projection)
  setup 3 edge equations
  for each pixel x,y
    if passes all edge equations
      compute z
      if  $z < \text{zbuffer}[x,y]$ 
         $\text{zbuffer}[x,y] = z$ 
         $\text{framebuffer}[x,y] = \text{shade}()$ 
```



# DirectX 12 Pipeline

(Simplified version)

(Vulkan & Metal are highly similar)



Fixed-function hardware

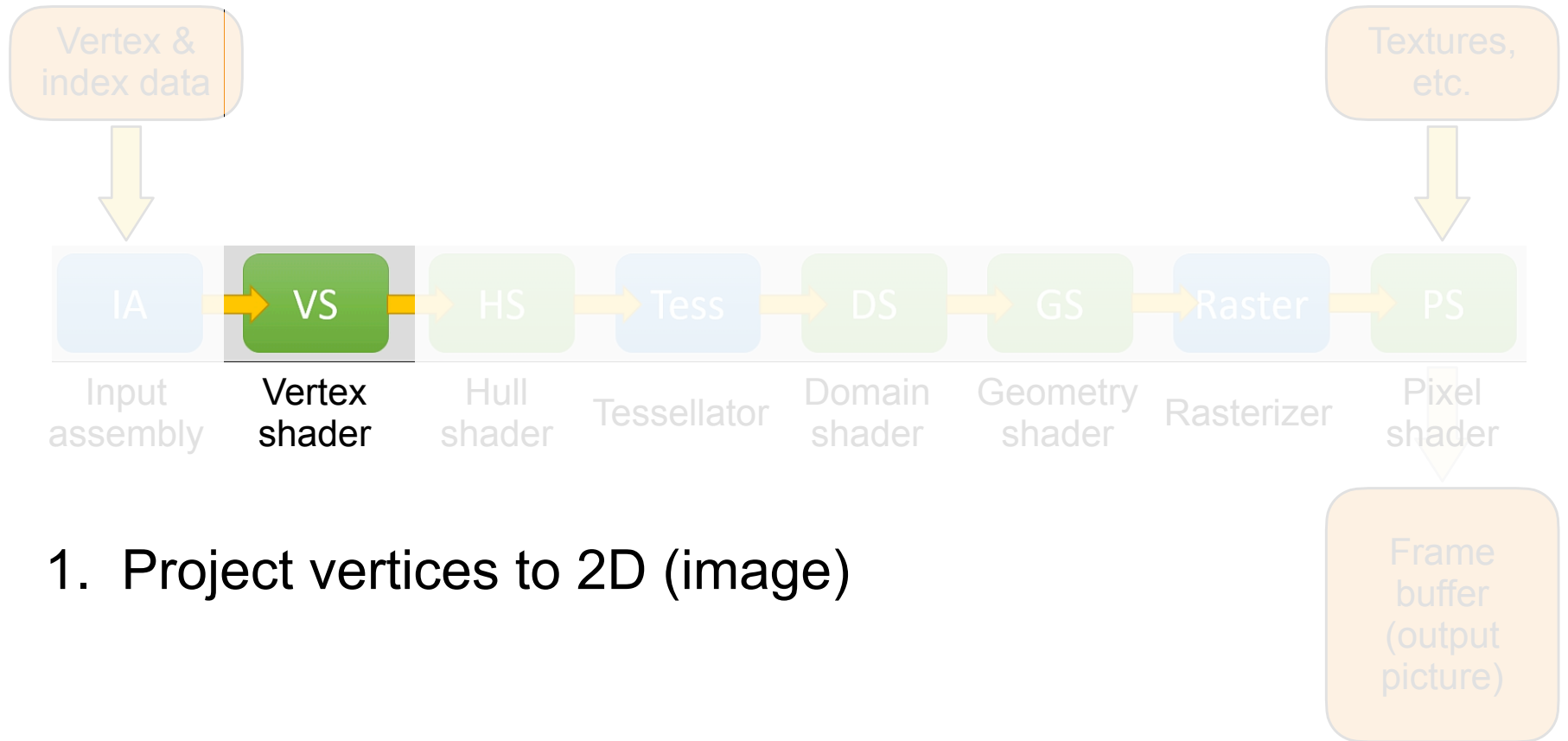
Programmable stage

Memory input/output



# DirectX 12 Pipeline

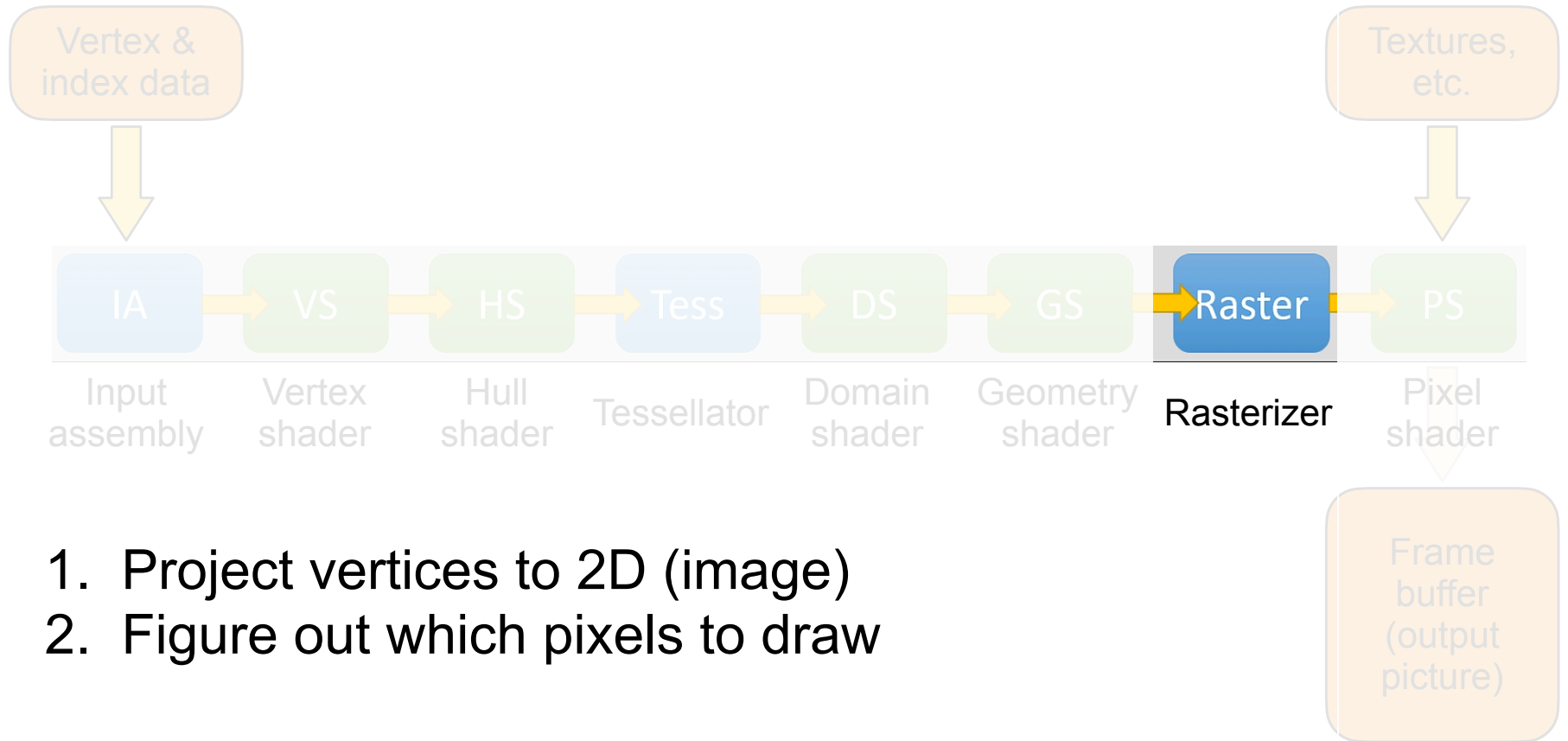
(Simplified version)



1. Project vertices to 2D (image)

# DirectX 12 Pipeline

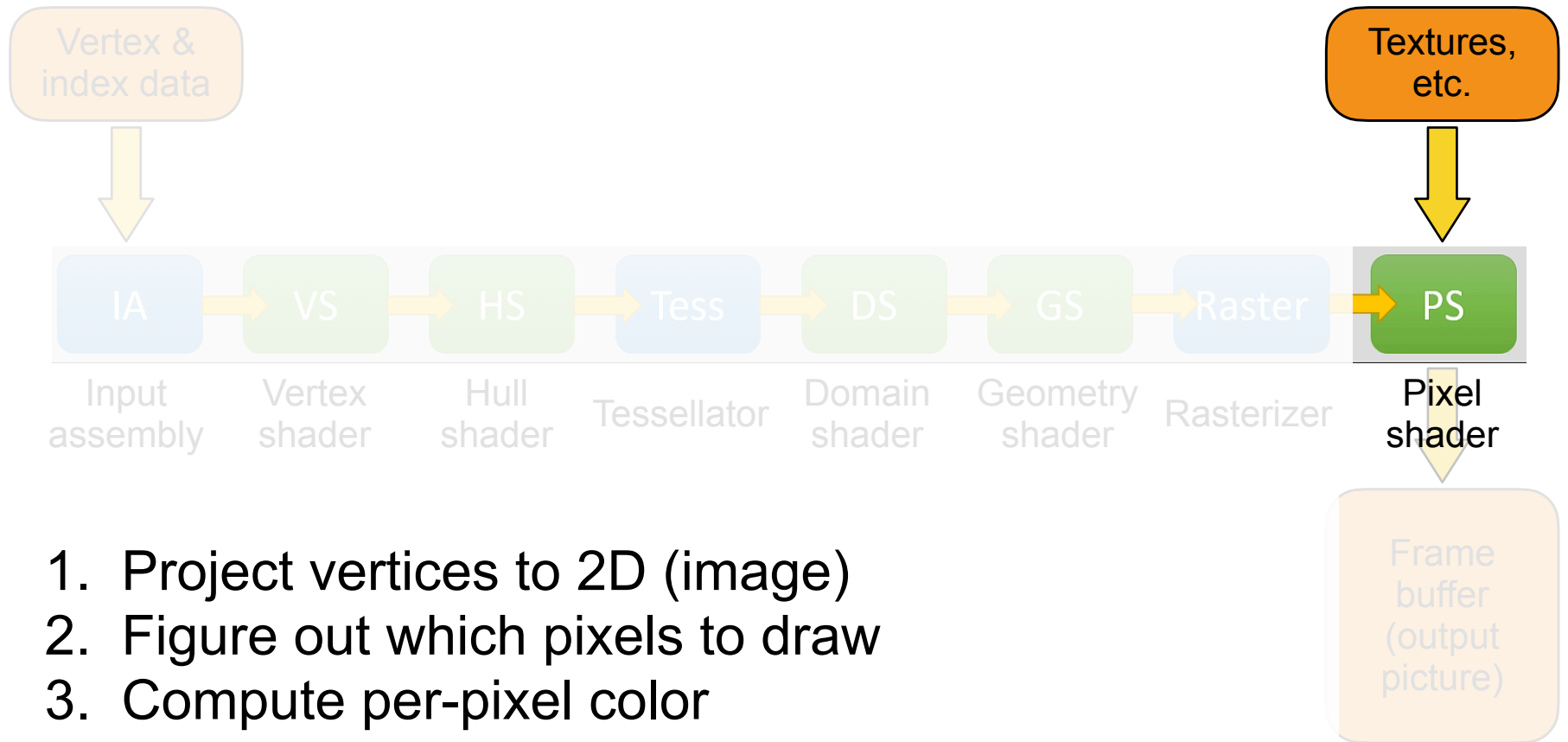
(Simplified version)



1. Project vertices to 2D (image)
2. Figure out which pixels to draw

# DirectX 12 Pipeline

(Simplified version)



Fixed-function hardware

Programmable stage

Memory input/output

# DirectX 12 Pipeline

(Simplified version)



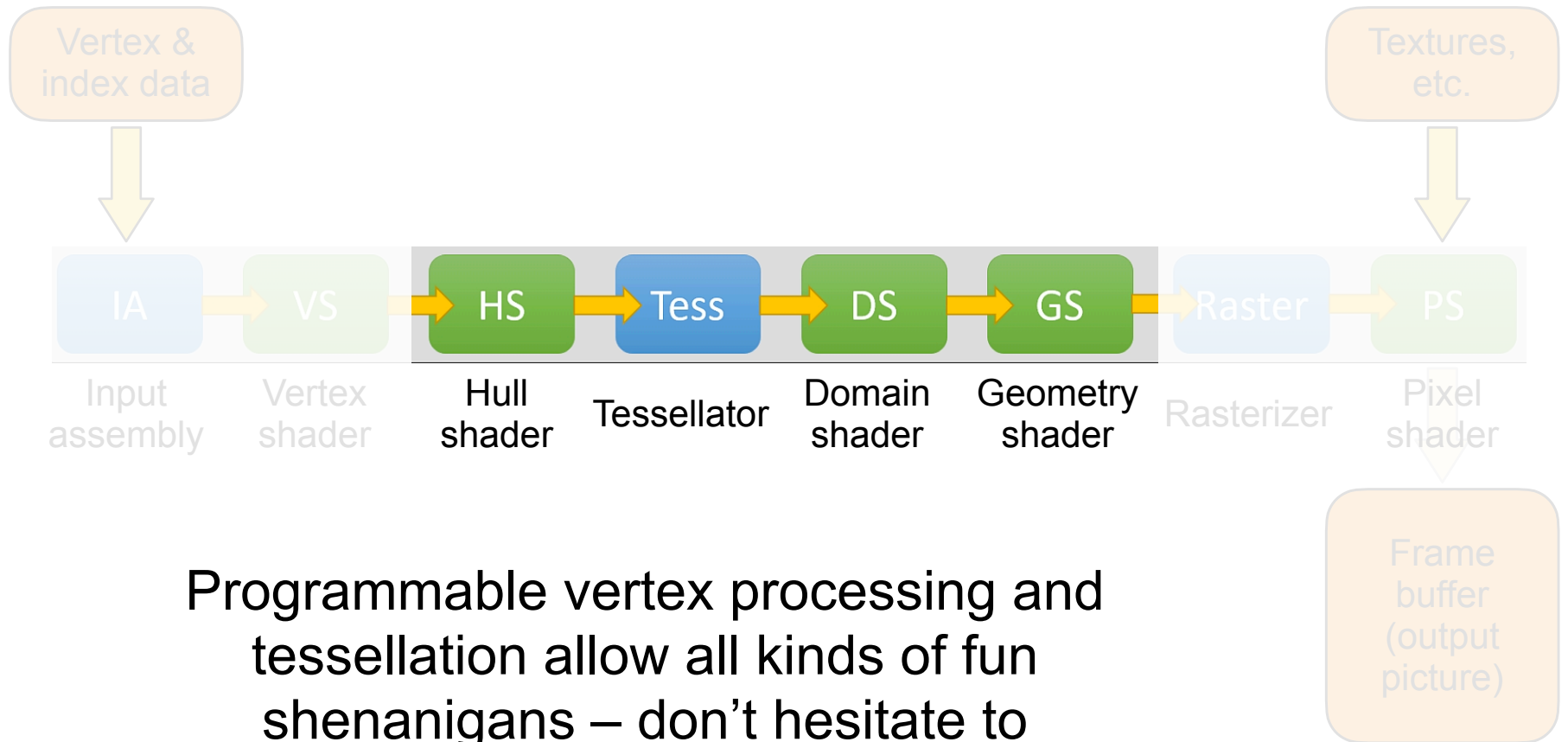
Fixed-function hardware

Programmable stage

Memory input/output

# DirectX 12 Pipeline

(Simplified version)



Programmable vertex processing and tessellation allow all kinds of fun shenanigans – don't hesitate to explore for extra credit!