Total No. of Questions: 6

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Faculty of Engineering

End Sem (Odd) Examination Dec-2017 IT3CO11 Computer Graphics and Multimedia

Programme: B.Tech. Branch/Specialisation: IT

Duration: 3 Hrs. Maximum Marks: 60

Note: All questions are compulsory. Internal choices, if any, are indicated. Answers of Q.1 (MCQs) should be written in full instead of only a, b, c or d.

MCQ5,) should be written in run inste	ad of only a, b, c of d.	
i.	The phenomenon of having a continuous glow of a beam on the screen even after it is removed is called as:		
	(a) Fluorescence	(b) Persistence	
	(c) Phosphorescence	(d) Incandescence	
ii.	Raster images are commonly	called:	1
	(a) Pix map	(b) Bit map	
	(c) Both (a) and (b)	(d) None of these	
iii.	Number of viewports that can	n be defined are:	1
	(a) One	(b) Two	
	(c) As many required	(d) Depends on hardware	
iv.	Which transformation does not preserve the geometric dimensions		1
of the objects:			
	(a) Rotation	(b) Shearing	
	(c) Both (a) and (b)	(d) None of these	
v.	The subcategories of orthographic projection are:		
	(a) Cavalier, cabinet, isometr	ic	
	(b) Cavalier, cabinet		
	(c) Isometric, diametric, trim	etric	
	(d) Isometric, cavalier, trimet	tric	
vi.	RGB model are used for		1
	(a) Computer display	(b) Printing	
	(c) Painting	(d) None of these	
	i. ii. iv.	i. The phenomenon of having screen even after it is remove (a) Fluorescence (c) Phosphorescence ii. Raster images are commonly (a) Pix map (c) Both (a) and (b) iii. Number of viewports that car (a) One (c) As many required iv. Which transformation does not fit objects: (a) Rotation (c) Both (a) and (b) v. The subcategories of orthogration (a) Cavalier, cabinet (b) Cavalier, cabinet (c) Isometric, diametric, trime (d) Isometric, cavalier, trime vi. RGB model are used for (a) Computer display	screen even after it is removed is called as: (a) Fluorescence (b) Persistence (c) Phosphorescence (d) Incandescence ii. Raster images are commonly called: (a) Pix map (b) Bit map (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these iii. Number of viewports that can be defined are: (a) One (b) Two (c) As many required (d) Depends on hardware iv. Which transformation does not preserve the geometric dimensions of the objects: (a) Rotation (b) Shearing (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these v. The subcategories of orthographic projection are: (a) Cavalier, cabinet, isometric (b) Cavalier, cabinet (c) Isometric, diametric, trimetric (d) Isometric, cavalier, trimetric vi. RGB model are used for (a) Computer display (b) Printing

P.T.O.

[2]

vii.	Multimedia is:		1
	(a) Video/Animation	(b) Audio	
	(c) Both (a) and (b)	(d) None of these	
viii.	PICT is graphics file format	for:	1
	(a) Windows (b) Linux	(c) Macintosh (d) None of these	
ix.	Interactive graphics is useful in		
	(a) Training pilots	(b) Computer aided design	
	(c) Process control	(d) All of these	
х.	Once a file is saved in JPEG format, some data is lost		
	(a) Temporarily	(b) Permanently	
	(c) Partially	(d) Not lost	
i.	Define Computer Graphics a	and enumerate its applications.	2
ii.	Write the properties of circ	cle and thereby evolve the midpoint	3
	circle algorithm.		
iii.	Differentiate raster and rand	om scan systems. Draw the diagram	5
	of CRT to explain its function	oning.	
iv.	What are the drawbacks of DDA line drawing algorithm? How are		
	they handled with the Breser	nham's algorithm?	
i.	Explain viewing transformat	ion.	2
ii.	How are reflections represented in graphics?		
iii.		-	5
iv.	-	-	5
		_	
	right (10,10).	1	
i.	Differentiate the RGB, CMY	and CMYK color models.	3
ii.			7
	each.		
iii.	_	-	7
	viii. ix. x. i. ii. iii. iv. i. iii. ii	(a) Video/Animation (c) Both (a) and (b) viii. PICT is graphics file format (a) Windows (b) Linux ix. Interactive graphics is useful (a) Training pilots (c) Process control x. Once a file is saved in JPEG (a) Temporarily (c) Partially i. Define Computer Graphics a ii. Write the properties of circ circle algorithm. iii. Differentiate raster and rand of CRT to explain its function iv. What are the drawbacks of I they handled with the Breser i. Explain viewing transformat ii. How are reflections represent iii. What are basic geometric and an example for each and iv. Clip line with end points (algorithm in a window with right (10,10). i. Differentiate the RGB, CMY ii. Compare parallel and perspectate. iii. Write the significance of he	 (a) Video/Animation (b) Audio (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these viii. PICT is graphics file format for: (a) Windows (b) Linux (c) Macintosh (d) None of these ix. Interactive graphics is useful in (a) Training pilots (b) Computer aided design (c) Process control (d) All of these x. Once a file is saved in JPEG format, some data is lost (a) Temporarily (b) Permanently (c) Partially (d) Not lost i. Define Computer Graphics and enumerate its applications. ii. Write the properties of circle and thereby evolve the midpoint circle algorithm. iii. Differentiate raster and random scan systems. Draw the diagram of CRT to explain its functioning. iv. What are the drawbacks of DDA line drawing algorithm? How are they handled with the Bresenham's algorithm? i. Explain viewing transformation. ii. How are reflections represented in graphics? iii. What are basic geometric transformations? Give representation and an example for each and also for composite transformation. iv. Clip line with end points (0,0) (12,12) using Cohen Sutherland algorithm in a window with bottom left vertex at (1,1) and top right (10,10). i. Differentiate the RGB, CMY and CMYK color models. ii. Compare parallel and perspective projections with applications of each.

[3]

Q.5	i.	Discuss JPEG image compression.	2
	ii.	Describe the components and processing of audio systems.	(
	iii.	Briefly describe the architecture of multimedia based hardware	
		systems.	
OR	iv.	What are the evolving technological trends in multimedia?	4
Q.6		Write short note on any two:	
	i.	Animation software and formats	4
	ii.	MPEG standards	4
	iii.	Compression Techniques	

IT3CO11 Computer Graphics and Multimedia

Marking Scheme

Q.1	i.	(c) Phosphorescence	1
	ii.	(b) Bit map	1
	iii.	(c) As many required	1
	iv.	(b) Shearing	1
	v.	(c) Isometric, diametric, trimetric	1
	vi.	(a) Computer display	1
	vii.	(c) Both (a) and (b)	1
	viii.	(c) Macintosh	1
	ix.	(d) All of these	1
	х.	(b) Permanently	1
Q.2	i.	1 mark for definition + 1 mark for application	2
	ii.	1 mark for properties of circle + 2 marks for algorithm.	3
	iii.	2 marks for 5 difference + 3 marks for diagram of each + 1 mark for explanation	5
OR	iv.	2 marks for drawbacks + 3 marks for Bresenham's explanation	5
Q.3	i.	1 mark for diagram + 1 mark for explanation.	2
	ii.	2 marks for diagram + 1 mark for explanation.	3
	iii.	3 marks for types with matrix + 2 marks for composite	5
OR	iv.	Numerical solving	5
Q.4	i.	Atleast 5 points difference	3
	ii.	3 marks for difference + 2 marks for diagrams of each + 2 applications	7
OR	iii.	5 marks for representation and matrix, 2 marks justification	7
Q.5	i.	2 marks for process explanation	2
	ii.	2 marks for components + 1 mark for processing method	3
	iii.	3 marks for diagrams + 2 marks for enumeration of hardware	5
OR	iv.	Atlest 5 tools and techniques with brief note.	5
Q.6	i.	3 marks for software + 2 marks for file formats	5
	ii.	Depends on explanation	5
	iii.	Depends on explanation	5
