

Question Bank

MCA 403

Unit I

- Q.1 Discuss mid point circle algorithm. Also demonstrate mid point circle algorithm for given radius $r=9$ by determining position along the circle octant in the first quadrant.
- Q.2. Consider two raster system with resolution of 640 by 480 and 1280 by 1024. How many pixel could be accessed per second in each of these systems by a display controller that refreshes the screen at the rate of 60 frames per second? What is the access time per pixel in each system?
- Q.3. Explain the mid point ellipse algorithm. Also illustrate the steps in the mid point ellipse algorithm for given input parameters $r_x=8$ and $r_y=6$ by determining raster position along the ellipse path in first quadrant.
- Q.4 Discuss the working principles of color CRT. How do we achieve full color frame buffer? discuss in detail.
- Q.5 Write Bresenham's line drawing algorithm for slope greater than 1 and also draw the line between the end points (10,20) and (18,30).
- Q.6 Discuss Random scan System and Raster scan System.
- Q.6 Explain mid point circle generation algorithm. Using this algorithm draw a circle of radius $r=10$ in the first quadrant $x=0$ to $x=y$.
- Q.7 Explain with neat diagram working of refresh CRT.
- Q.8 Write DDA line drawing algorithm and calculate pixels that will be used to draw line between (2,3) and (4,4).
- Q.9 Explain with example the working of Bresenham's mid point circle drawing algorithm. Choose a circle and calculate pixels in the path of this circle in only first quadrant.
- Q.10 differentiate between raster and vector display. Also give architectures of raster and vector display.
- Q.11 Develop Bresenham's Circle drawing algorithm for drawing circular arc of radius R centered at (0,0) starting from (r,0) and lying in first quadrant b/w 0 and 45° .
- Q.12 Explain the following are
- (a) Plasma Panel

- (b) Non CRT display devices
- (c) Various function provided by interactive input devices
- (d) Various function provided by interactive input devices
- (e) LCD display
- (f) Plotters
- (g) Five Application of Computer Graphics
- (h) Data compression techniques

Unit II

- Q.1 Explain Homogeneous coordinates ,Find the reflected image of polygon whose vertices are $A(-1,0), B(0,-2), C(1,0), D(0,2)$ about the line $y=x+2$.
- Q.2 Explain the following transformations.
- (a) Reflection
 - (b) Shearing
- Q.3. Explain the 2-D transformation. Derive a transformation matrix that rotates an object about origin through the angle 45° in anticlockwise direction
- Q.4 What is shearing transformation?.Write down the x- direction shearing matrix for two dimensions.
- Q.4. Determine a sequence of basic transformation that and equivalent to the x-direction shearing
- Q.6 Describe an algorithm to fill the interior of an arbitrary shaped object drawn on the screen.
- Q.7 Prove that the multiplication of transformation matrices for each of the following sequences of operations of commutative:
- (a) Two successive rotation
 - (b) Two successive scaling
- Q.8 Differentiate between flood fill and boundary fill algorithm. Apply the stack base seed fill algorithm to fill the polygon define by the vertices $(1,1), (1,4), (3,6), (8,6)$ and $(8,1)$. The seed pixel is at $(4,3)$ and polygonis boundary filled.
- Q.9 Discuss area filling algorithm with advantages and disadvantages of one over the other.

- Q.10 Explain the following are
- (a) character generation
 - (b) Attributes of output primitives
 - (c) Antialiasing Techniques
 - (d) Area filling algorithm
 - (e) Composit Transformation

Unit III

- Q.1 Explain the gourand shading ? A polyhedral object is to be rendered on the screen using gourmand shading . Describe steps in detail.
- Q.2 Why is midpoint subdivision line clipping method best suited for hardware implementations?
- Q.3 Explain the RGB and CMY colour model.
- Q.4 Develop the specular reflection model for shading. Point out how the choice of power of cosine term is related to the surface property.
- Q.5 Compare and contrast between Gouraud and Phong shading.
- Q.6 Define viewing transformation . Derive the equation for mapping a point (X_w, Y_w) defined in window to viewport location (X_v, Y_v) .
- Q.7 Describe Cohen Sutherland line clipping algorithm. Given a clipping window with corners as $(0,0), (5,0), (5,5), (0,5)$. Find using Cohen Sutherland algorithm if the line p_1p_2 with $p_1(-6,-1)$ and $p_2(-1,5)$ can be trivially rejected.
- Q.8 Find normalization transformation that maps a window defined by the vertices $A(1,1), B(5,3), C(4,5), D(0,3)$ into a viewport that is entire normalized device system.
- Q.9 What is clipping? Describe Cohen Sutherland bit code method of testing totally visible lines.
- Q.10 Define the terms light sources, ambient, light and diffuse reflections . Give salient features of Phong specular reflection model.
- Q.11 Explain the following are
- (a) Ground Shading
 - (b) Homogeneous coordinate system
 - (c) RGB Monitor
 - (d) Window to viewport transformation

- (e) Phong shading Method
- (f) YIQ
- (g) CMY
- (h) HSV
- (i) Parallel Projection
- (j) Quadric surface

Unit IV

- Q.1 Describe the perspective projection. What are Vanishing points and foreshortening in perspective projection?
- Q.2 Find transformation matrix for rotating three dimensional object about an arbitrary axis.
- Q.3 Explain Bezier curve with its properties and compare this curve with B-Spline curve.
- Q.4 Write three dimensional homogeneous transformation matrix for each of the following
 - (a) Scaling is X and Y by four times
 - (b) Rotate by $\pi/3$ about X-axis
- Q.5 What are the properties of Bezier Curve? Describe the Bezier curve defined by the control points B(2,1), B(3,2), C(5,0), D(6,2).
- Q.6 What is 3-D transformation? Write composite transformations to rotate an object about arbitrary axis.
- Q.7 Describe any two hidden surface removal methods
- Q.8 Define terms polygon surfaces, polygon data tables and quadric surfaces and explain each with examples.
- Q.9 Define perspective projection and derive transformation matrix for perspective projection.
- Q.10 How polygon clipping can be processed? Write an algorithm for Sutherland Hodgman algorithm
- Q.11 Explain the three dimensional viewing
- Q.12 Explain the following are
 - (a) Polygon clipping

- (b) B-spline curve
- (c) properties of Bezier curves

Unit V

- Q.1 Discuss the components of multimedia system. In What format are these data stored in Computer? How these are linked with each other?
- Q.2 What is the significance of the following file extension in multimedia documents?
*.tiff, *.Jpg, *.wav, *.avi
- Q.3 List four common formats of storing image data. Explain how they are different from each?
- Q.4 What are the different types of Authoring tools in multimedia? Discuss each in brief.
- Q.5 Explain and discuss various multimedia presentation tools.
- Q.6 Discuss various multimedia data file format standards.
- Q.7 If 15 minutes of stereo music is stored in MIDI format as well as WAV format, with 16 bit resolution @44.1KHz then what would be storage requirement of two files.
- Q.8 Explain the method of encoding the image using JPEG.
- Q.9 Explain RIFF file format. Also explain various kinds of chunks RIFF specification defines.
- Q.10 What do you mean by MIDI? What are the advantages of using MIDI files for generating background music for multimedia application.
- Q.11 Explain the following are
 - (a) Multimedia file format standards
 - (b) Multimedia hardware
 - (c) Multimedia tools
 - (d) Multimedia file formats
 - (e) Authoring tools
 - (f) JPEG and MPEG file format
 - (g) Elements of hypertext