

# CSE 461 Programming Assignment 1

## DUE

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## Description

- This is an individual assignment. Please do not collaborate
- If you think that this document does not clearly describes the assignment, ask questions before its too late.

This assignment is about implementing a simple ray tracer.

## Scene Description File

This file is in “xml” format. You can use xml parsers.

Definition of the elements which can be found in a scene description file:

- **maxraytracedepth**: This is positive integer which defines the maximum recursive ray tracing depth. Rays starting from camera have depth of 0.
- **background**: r, g, b values for the pixel in a no-hit case. You are going to set the color of the pixel to this value in case the ray does not intersect with any objects in the scene.

```
<background>r g b</background>
```

- **camera**: This defines a camera in the scene. It has the following subfields:
  - **position**: x,y,z coordinates of the camera.
  - **gaze**: gaze direction of the camera.
  - **up**: up vector of the camera.
  - **nearplane**: left, right, bottom, top values of the image plane.
  - **neardistance**: distance between the image plane and the camera. **gaze** vector is perpendicular to the image plane.
  - **imageresolution**: nx and ny dimensions of the image.

```
<camera>
  <position>x y z</position>
  <gaze>x y z</gaze>
  <up>x y z</up>
  <nearplane>left right bottom top</nearplane>
  <neardistance> distance </neardistance>
  <imageresolution>nx ny</imageresolution>
</camera>
```

- **ambientlight**: r, g, b ambient light values. This is the amount of light received by the surface which in shadow.

```
<ambientlight>r g b</ambientlight>
```

- **pointlight**: point light source defined by a position vector and an intensity vector.

```
<pointlight id="someid">
  <position> x y z </position>
  <intensity> x y z </intensity>
</pointlight>
```

- **material**: This has the following subfields (the values are between 0.0 and 1.0):
  - ambient
  - diffuse
  - specular
  - mirrorreflectance
  - phongexponent

```

<material id="someid">
  <ambient>x y z</ambient>
  <diffuse>x y z</diffuse>
  <specular>x y z</specular>
  <phongexponent>e</phongexponent>
  <mirrorreflectance>x y z</mirrorreflectance>
</material>

```

- vertexdata: lists the x, y, z coordinates of the all the vertices defined in the scene. The vertices are referred by faces field under mesh

```

<vertexdata>
x1 y1 z1
x2 y2 z2
x3 y3 z3
...
</vertexdata>

```

- mesh: Each mesh is a list of faces. Each face is a triangle. Triangles are defined by three vertex indices given in counter-clockwise direction.

```

<mesh id="someid">
  <materialid>id</materialid>
  <faces>
    face1_vertex1_id face1_vertex2_id face1_vertex3_id
    face2_vertex1_id face2_vertex2_id face2_vertex3_id
    face3_vertex1_id face3_vertex2_id face3_vertex3_id
    ...
  </faces>
</mesh>

```

Here is the complete skeleton of the scene description file:

```

<scene>
  <maxraytracedepth>n</maxraytracedepth>
  <background>r g b</background>
  <camera>
    <position>x y z</position>
    <gaze>x y z</gaze>
    <up>x y z</up>
    <nearplane>left right bottom top</nearplane>
    <neardistance> distance </neardistance>
    <imageresolution>nx ny</imageresolution>
  </camera>
  <lights>
    <ambientlight>r g b</ambientlight>
    <pointlight id="someid">
      <position> x y z </position>
      <intensity> x y z </intensity>
    </pointlight>
    ...
  </lights>
  <materials>
    <material id="someid">
      <ambient>x y z</ambient>
      <diffuse>x y z</diffuse>
      <specular>x y z</specular>
      <phongexponent>e</phongexponent>
      <mirrorreflectance>x y z</mirrorreflectance>
    </material>
  </materials>

```

```

        </material>
        ...
    </materials>

    <vertexdata>
        x1 y1 z1
        x2 y2 z2
        x3 y3 z3
        ...
    </vertexdata>

    <objects>
        <mesh id="someid">
            <materialid>id</materialid>
            <faces>
                face1_vertex1_id face1_vertex2_id face1_vertex3_id
                face2_vertex1_id face2_vertex2_id face2_vertex3_id
                face3_vertex1_id face3_vertex2_id face3_vertex3_id
                ...
            </faces>
        </mesh>
        ...
    </objects>
</scene>

```

Below is a simple example scene:

```

<Scene>
    <maxraytracedepth>6</maxraytracedepth>
    <BackgroundColor>0 0 0</backgroundColor>

    <Cameras>
        <Camera id="1">
            <Position>0 0 0</Position>
            <Gaze>0 0 -1</Gaze>
            <Up>0 1 0</Up>
            <NearPlane>-1 1 -1 1</NearPlane>
            <NearDistance>1</NearDistance>
            <ImageResolution>800 800</ImageResolution>
            <ImageName>simple.ppm</ImageName>
        </Camera>
    </Cameras>

    <Lights>
        <AmbientLight>25 25 25</AmbientLight>
        <PointLight id="1">
            <Position>0 0 0 </Position>
            <Intensity>1000 1000 1000</Intensity>
        </PointLight>
    </Lights>

    <Materials>
        <Material id="1">
            <AmbientReflectance>1 1 1</AmbientReflectance>
            <DiffuseReflectance>1 1 1</DiffuseReflectance>
            <SpecularReflectance>1 1 1</SpecularReflectance>
            <MirrorReflectance>0 0 0</MirrorReflectance>
        </Material>
    </Materials>

```

```

        <PhongExponent>1</PhongExponent>
    </Material>
</Materials>

<VertexData>
    -0.5 0.5 -2
    -0.5 -0.5 -2
    0.5 -0.5 -2
    0.5 0.5 -2
    0.75 0.75 -2
    1 0.75 -2
    0.875 1 -2
    -0.875 1 -2
</VertexData>

<Objects>
    <Mesh id="1">
        <Material>1</Material>
        <Faces>
            3 1 2
            1 3 4
        </Faces>
    </Mesh>
    <Triangle id="1">
        <Material>1</Material>
        <Indices>
            5 6 7
        </Indices>
    </Triangle>
    <Sphere id="1">
        <Material>1</Material>
        <Center>8</Center>
        <Radius>0.3</Radius>
    </Sphere>
</Objects>
</Scene>

```

## Remarks

- There may be more than 1 material
- There may be more than 1 point light source
- There may be more than 1 mesh.
- It is a good idea to come with an object oriented solution.
- The performance of your solution is important. So, try to write efficient code.
- Discuss about the running time of your implementation. Test using different scenes and measure the render time. The efficiency of your implementation may affect your grade.
- In order to calculate the shadow properly and avoid numeric errors, you may need to create an offset on surface points where the rays hit. For this, define a constant in your program.

## Turn in

- You are going to submit your implementation in a zip file. You will include a documentation about how to compile and/or run your program.
- You are going to demonstrate the run of your program. It is going to be either through a teams meeting or in a face-to-face meeting.