Introduction to Course & Maya

About the course

- Computational approaches for producing:
- 3D computer models and
- 3D computer animations.
- NOT focusing on:
  - Production issues in the actual commercial exercise of producing a finished piece of animation.
  - Technical details of computer-assisted animation which primarily deals with only multiple 2D planes.

### Our Focus

- 3D Modeling + 3D computer animation + useful techniques to move objects in interesting ways
- A brief overview of the basic theory of animation or animation production issues
- General techniques and approaches used in computergenerated animation.

#### Tools to be used

- Primary tool
  - Maya

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- Secondary tools:
  - Production tools such as Adobe Premiere Pro, Final Cut Pro, Sony Vegas, etc. - primarily to put the rendered sequence of images together to build a movie.
  - Image manipulations tools such as Adobe Photoshop or GIMP primarily for touch up, etc.
  - Sound tools such as Audacity, Cool Edit, etc. to manipulate or edit audio for incorporation in final movie.

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### Modeling

- What is object modeling?
  - In traditional sense, it is a combination of Sculpting, Architecture, Drafting, and Painting.
- What is computer modeling?
  - Creating a representation of a shape in computer memory
  - The core component of computer animation.

#### Modeling (contd.)

Modeling also includes:

- Shading / Texturing
  - Process of assigning surface characteristics to the object. It includes:
  - · color, specular highlights, luminance, diffuse, etc.
  - Tactile characteristics like bumps.
- Lighting:
- Illuminating a scene to create different effects
- Rendering
- taking an object or a scene made using a computer program and changing it so that it can be viewed without any interpolation.

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#### What is animation?

- 'animate' == 'to give life to'.
- Moving something, which cannot move by itself.
- Adds to graphics the dimension of time which vastly increases the amount of information which can be transmitted.
- The animator should be able to specify, either directly or indirectly, how 'thing' is moved through time and space.

## Computer Animation

- Computer Animation → using computers
- Techniques:
  - "artistic" animation
    - key frames & interpolation, motion path, driven-key
  - data-driven animation mocap
  - procedural animation physics, behavioral

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#### **Animation Categories**

- Computer-Assisted Animation
- Computer-Generated Animation
- Computer-Assisted Animation
  - $\bullet$  2D and 2  $\frac{1}{2}$  D systems that computerize the traditional hand-drawn animation process.
  - Algorithmic uses:
    - Interpolation between key shapes
    - Inking
    - virtual camera stand
    - shuffling paper
    - managing data

### **Computer-Generated Animation**

- Motion specification:
  - low level techniques (techniques that aid the animator in precisely specifying motion)
    - Shape interpolation (in-between)
    - Need to know what you want.

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## **Computer-Generated Animation**

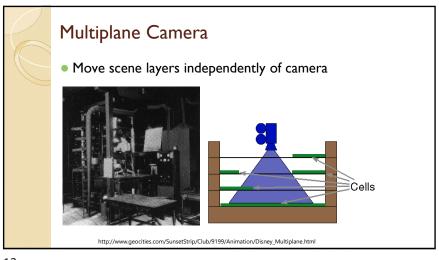
- Motion specification (contd.):
  - high level techniques (techniques used to describe general motion behavior)
    - Generate motion with some set of rules
    - The animator sets up the rules of the model or chooses an appropriate algorithm and selects initial values and/or the boundary values
  - The motion of the objects is controlled by the algorithm or model.
    - Fairly sophisticated computation
    - Physically based animations.

## Disney: Animation as an art form

- Innovations
  - Story board to review story
  - Pencil sketch to review motion
  - Multi-plane camera stand
  - Color (not first to use color)
  - Sound!
    - Steamboat Willie (1928)

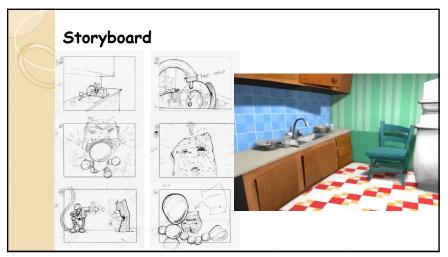


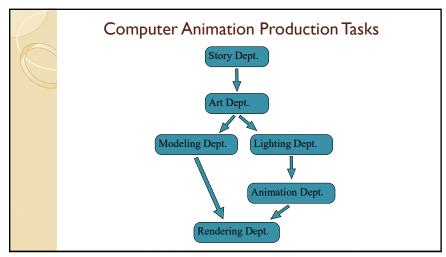
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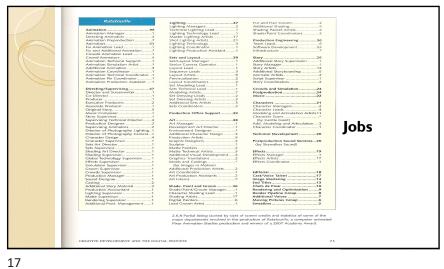
Storyboard
The film in the outline form
specify the key scenes
specify the camera moves and edits
specify character gross motion
Typically paper and pencil sketches of individual
Sheets taped on a wall/table ...
Still not very many computers...

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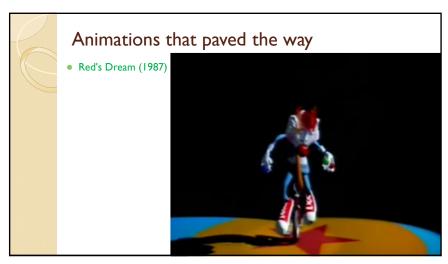


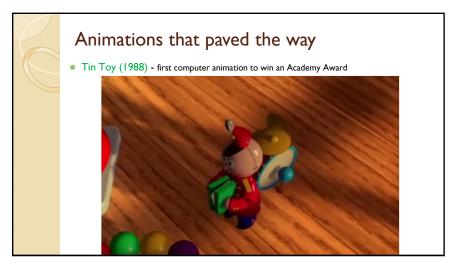


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Some Animation Studios/Companies

- Pixar
- Disney
- Sony Pictures
- Industrial Light and Magic (ILM)
- Pacific Data Images (PDI)
- Xaos
- Rhythm & Hues
- Digital Domain

- Boss Film Studios
- Blue Sky Productions
- Cinesite
- Lamb & Company
- Metrolight Studios
- Imageworks

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## What is Maya?

- Maya is a 3D modeling animation and rendering software.
  - A package used by artists to make 3D models and animations
  - Many of the world's leading films, TV programs, and commercials feature Maya-created 3D animations.
  - · South Park, Twister and Stuart Little, Avatar, Finding Nimo, UP, Monster, Frozen, etc.

## Maya's Strengths

- 3D Modeling
- 3D Character Animation
- Film and television special effects
- Lighting, explosion, simulating liquids & gases
- Particle and object dynamics simulations
- 3D Game Animation
- 3D Painting
- 3D Rendering

#### How to obtain Maya?

- Maya a commercial software.
- Free for educational community.
  - Need to register as a student.
  - · Download and install.
  - $^{\circ}$  Most of the basic work can be done on regular laptops/desktop computers.
  - Rendering requires good GPU capabilities.

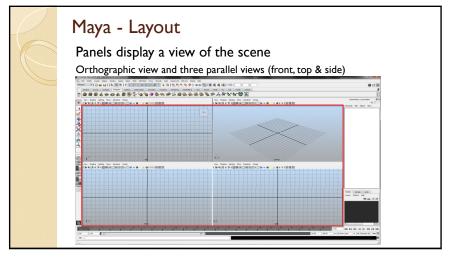
### Maya Terminology

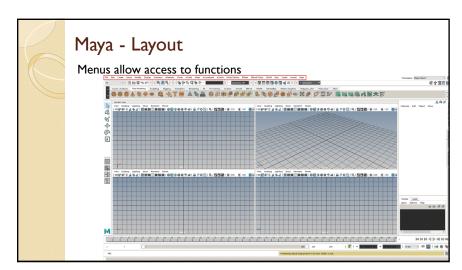
- Scene the entire scene, what you are animating. Your work gets stored in a scene file.
  - ASCII or binary
- Project a way to collect resources together, including multiple scene files.
- The Dependency Graph/Scene Graph
- Attributes
- a position associated with a node that can hold a value or a connection to another node
- Nodes

Maya is built around nodes (a collection of entities/attributes/values)

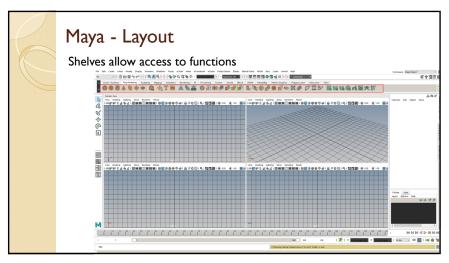
- Transform Node how the object is moved, rotated, and scaled
- Shape Node stores the positions of the spheres control points
- Input Node contain input attributes, e.g., for circle, radius, center

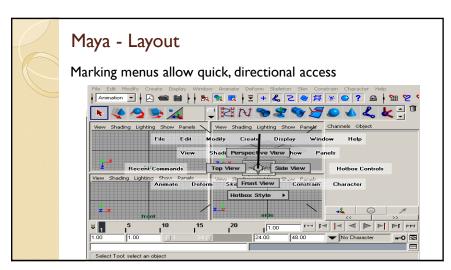
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Maya Dependency Graph

• The Dependency Graph/Scene Graph

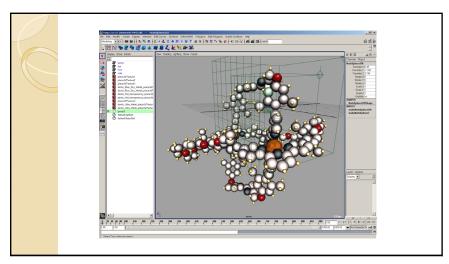
• Nodes

• Attributes

• Transform Node

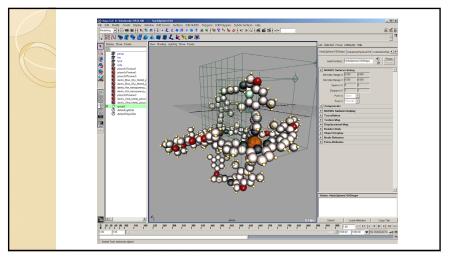
• Shape Node

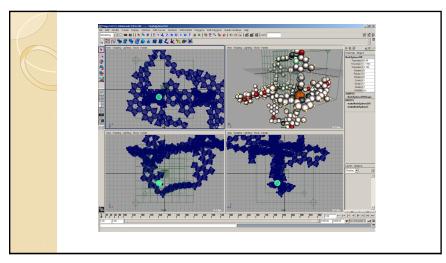
• Input Node



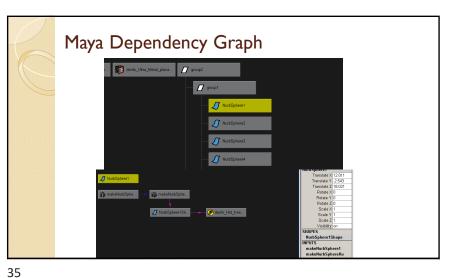
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# Important Dependency Graph Nodes

- Transform Nodes Store location information.
- Shape Nodes hold geometry information.
- Input Nodes hold information that "drives" other node attributes, e.g., makeSphereNode has radius information.
- Material Nodes hold coloring information.