#### Interaktive Computergrafik



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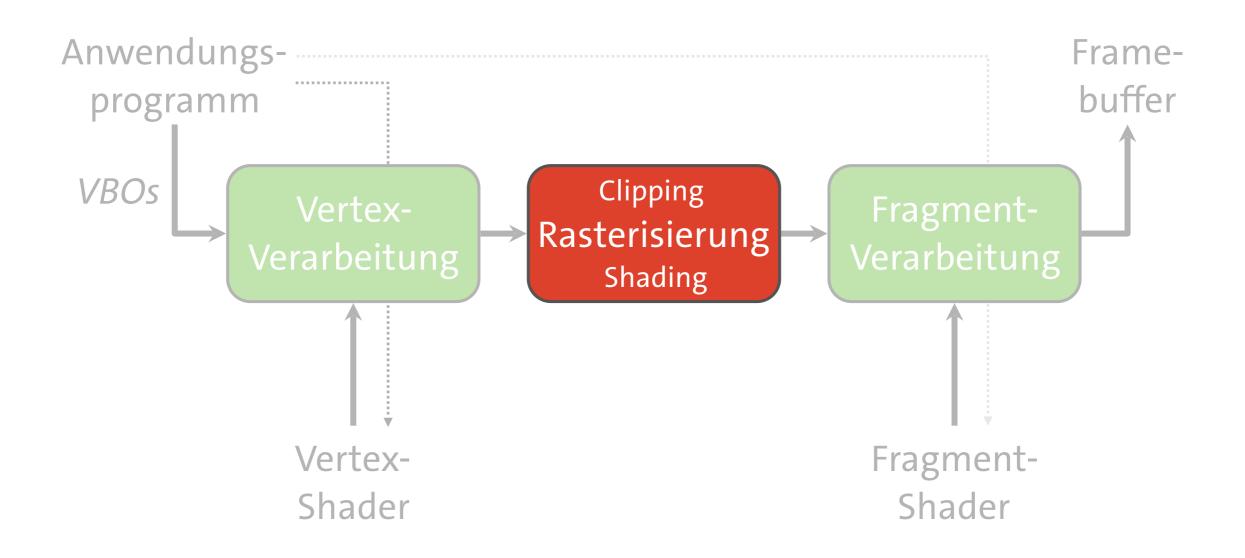


# Interaktive Computergrafik Lektion 9

**Prof. Dr. Frank Steinicke** 

Human-Computer Interaction, Universität Hamburg

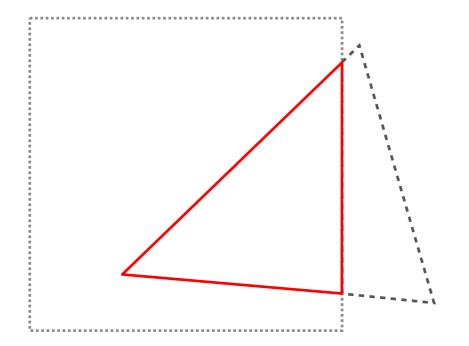
# Einordnung



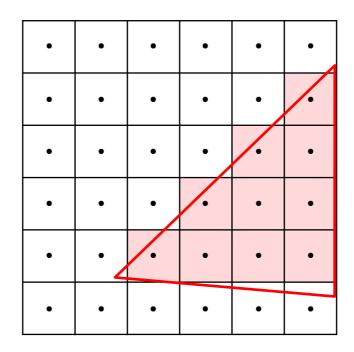


# Einordnung

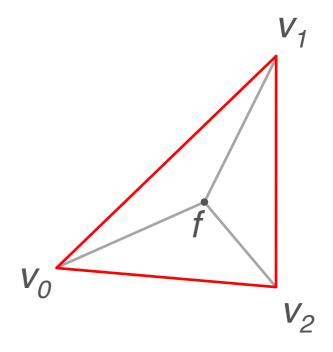
1. Clipping



2. Rasterisierung



3. Shading



Abschneiden nicht-sichtbarer Polygonteile Bestimmung abgedeckter Pixel Interpolation der Fragmentattribute aus Eckpunkten



# Rasterisierung WebGL

- Built-In-Funktion der Grafikpipeline
   (→ nicht frei programmierbar)
- WebGL nur Spezifikation → Algorithmus zur Rasterisierung nicht vorgegeben
- Implementierung kann f
  ür jede Grafikkarte optimiert werden



#### Rasterisierung Algorithmen

- Punkte
  - → Färbung der abgedeckten Pixel
- Linien
  - **→** Bresenham-Algorithmus
- Polygone
  - → Scanline-Algorithmus

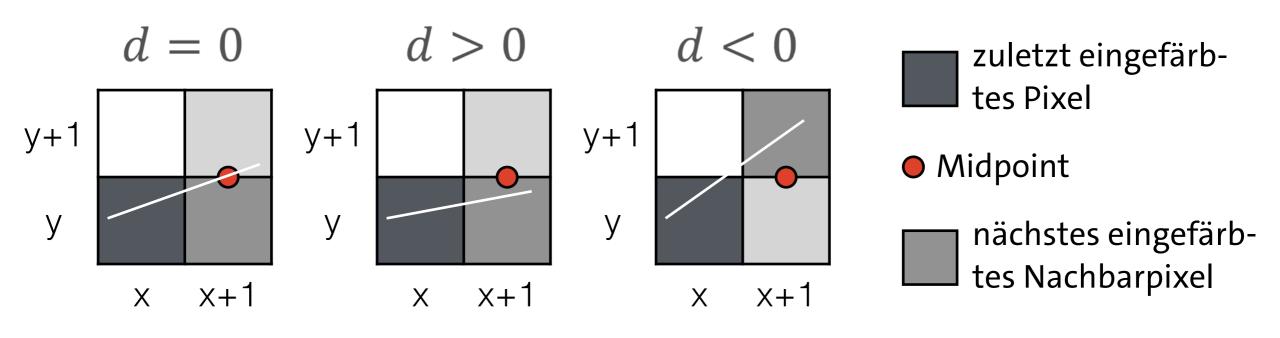


#### Rasterisierung Bresenham - 1. Oktant (0<m<1)

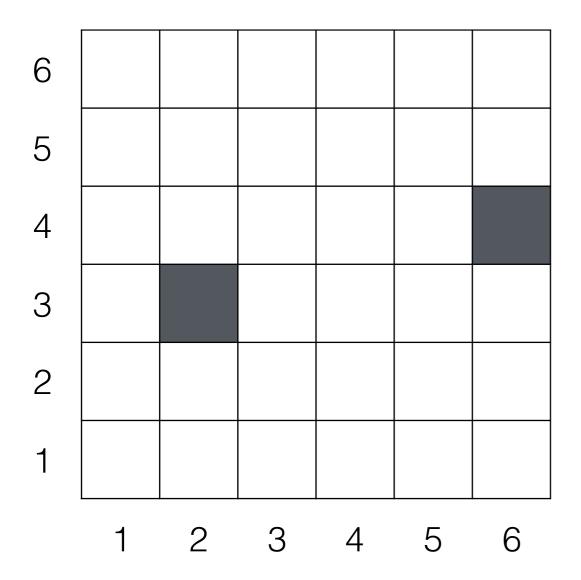
$$F(x,y) = y - m * x - c$$

$$d = F(x + 1, y + 0.5)$$

$$= (y + 0.5) - m * (x + 1) - c$$







- Startpunkt:  $(x_0, y_0) = (2, 3)$
- Endpunkt:  $(x_1, y_1) = (6, 4)$



#### Diskussion



Wie lautet die implizite Funktion?



- Startpunkt:  $(x_0, y_0) = (2, 3)$
- Endpunkt:  $(x_1, y_1) = (6, 4)$

- $m = (y_1 y_0) / (x_1 x_0) = (4 3) / (6 2) = 0.25$
- $y = mx + c \implies c = y mx = 3 0.25 * 2 = 2.5$
- F(x, y) = y mx c = y 0.25x 2.5



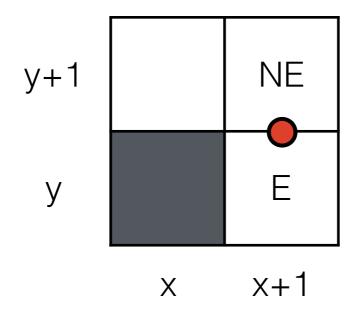
#### Diskussion



Wie lautet der nächste Midpoint, wenn (x, y) das zuletzt eingefärbte Pixel ist?

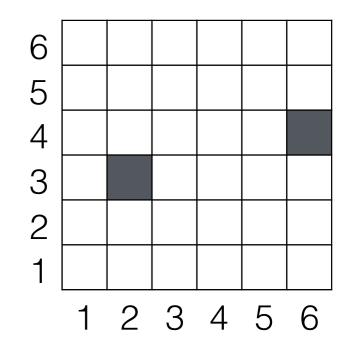


•  $m = 0.25 \rightarrow 1$ . Oktant



• Midpoint: F(x + 1, y + 0.5)

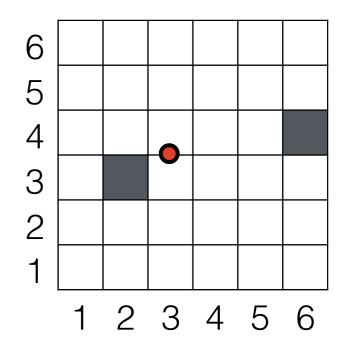




$$F(x_M, y_M) = F(x+1, y+0.5) = (y+0.5) - 0.25 \cdot (x+1) - 2.5$$

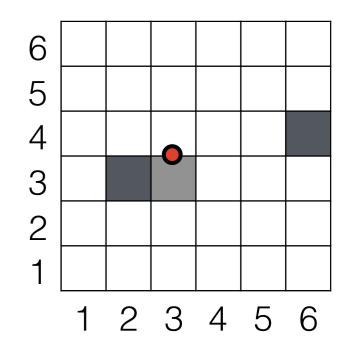
Runde	0	1	2	3
Letztes Pixel x	2			
Letztes Pixel y	3			
Midpoint x <sub>M</sub>				
Midpoint y <sub>M</sub>				
Variable d				





Runde	0	1	2	3
Letztes Pixel x	2			
Letztes Pixel y	3			
Midpoint x <sub>M</sub>	3			
Midpoint y <sub>M</sub>	3.5			
Variable d				

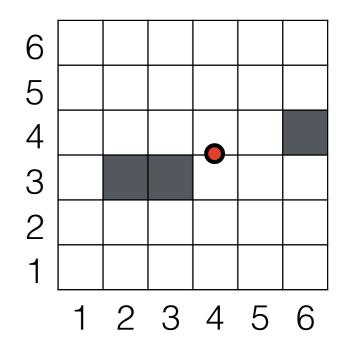




$$F(3, 3.5) = 3.5 - 0.25 \cdot 3 - 2.5 = 0.25 > 0$$

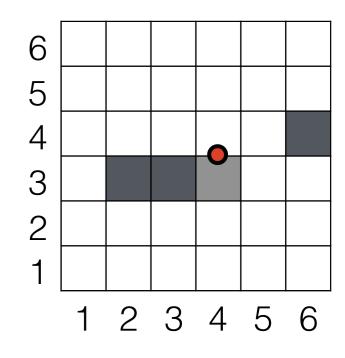
Runde	0	1	2	3
Letztes Pixel x	2	3		
Letztes Pixel y	3	3		
Midpoint x <sub>M</sub>	3			
Midpoint y <sub>M</sub>	3.5			
Variable d	0.25			





Runde	0	1	2	3
Letztes Pixel x	2	3		
Letztes Pixel y	3	3		
Midpoint x <sub>M</sub>	3	4		
Midpoint y <sub>M</sub>	3.5	3.5		
Variable d	0.25			

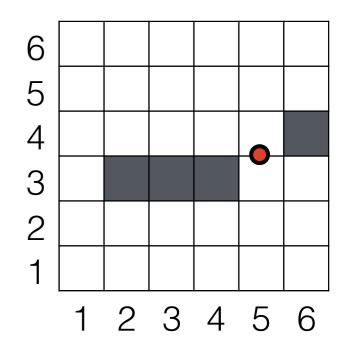




$$F(4, 3.5) = 3.5 - 0.25 \cdot 4 - 2.5 = 0$$

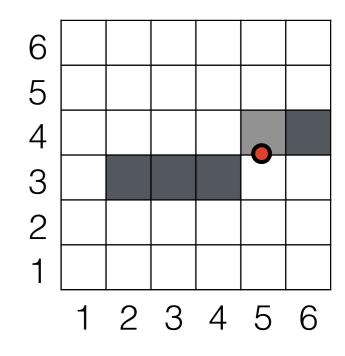
Runde	0	1	2	3
Letztes Pixel x	2	3	4	
Letztes Pixel y	3	3	3	
Midpoint x <sub>M</sub>	3	4		
Midpoint y <sub>M</sub>	3.5	3.5		
Variable d	0.25	0		





Runde	0	1	2	3
Letztes Pixel x	2	3	4	
Letztes Pixel y	3	3	3	
Midpoint x <sub>M</sub>	3	4	5	
Midpoint y <sub>M</sub>	3.5	3.5	3.5	
Variable d	0.25	0		

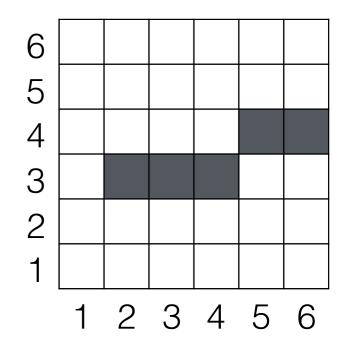




$$F(5, 3.5) = 3.5 - 0.25 \cdot 5 - 2.5 = -0.25 < 0$$

Runde	0	1	2	3
Letztes Pixel x	2	3	4	5
Letztes Pixel y	3	3	3	4
Midpoint x <sub>M</sub>	3	4	5	
Midpoint y <sub>M</sub>	3.5	3.5	3.5	
Variable d	0.25	0	-0.25	





Runde	0	1	2	3
Letztes Pixel x	2	3	4	5
Letztes Pixel y	3	3	3	4
Midpoint x <sub>M</sub>	3	4	5	x <sub>1</sub> → Ende
Midpoint y <sub>M</sub>	3.5	3.5	3.5	
Variable d	0.25	0	-0.25	

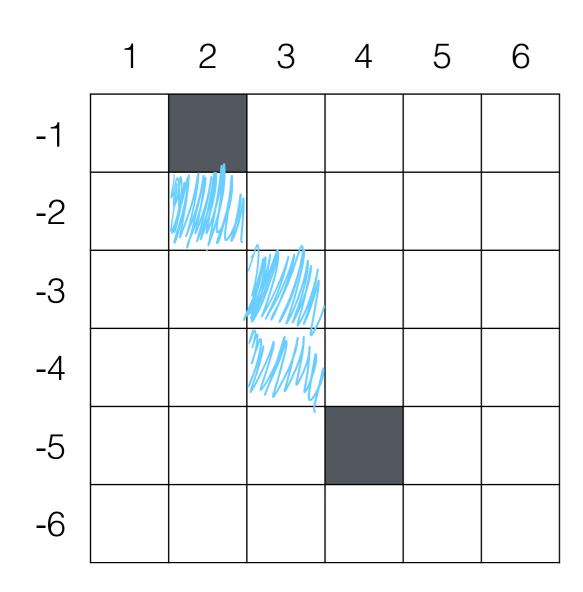


## Gruppenarbeit



Rasterisieren Sie die folgende Linie mithilfe des Bresenham-Algorithmus.





• Startpunkt:

$$(x_0, y_0) = (2, -1)$$

• Endpunkt:

$$(x_1, y_1) = (4, -5)$$

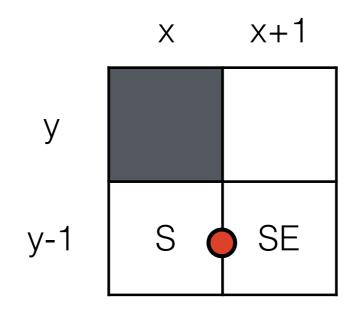


- Startpunkt:  $(x_0, y_0) = (2, -1)$
- Endpunkt:  $(x_1, y_1) = (4, -5)$

- $m = (y_1 y_0) / (x_1 x_0) = (-5 + 1) / (4 2) = -2$
- $y = mx + c \implies c = y mx = -1 + 2 * 2 = 3$
- F(x, y) = y mx c = y + 2x 3

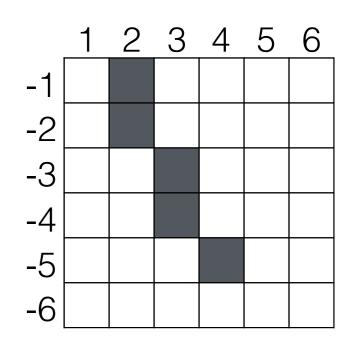


•  $m = -2 \rightarrow 7$ . Oktant



Midpoint: F(x + 0.5, y - 1)





$$F(x_M, y_M) = F(x+0.5, y-1) = (y-1) + 2 \cdot (x+0.5) - 3$$

Runde	0	1	2	3
Letztes Pixel x	2	2	3	3
Letztes Pixel y	-1	-2	-3	-4
Midpoint x <sub>M</sub>	2.5	2.5	3.5	
Midpoint y <sub>M</sub>	-2	-3	-4	y <sub>1</sub> → Ende
Variable d	0	-1	0	



