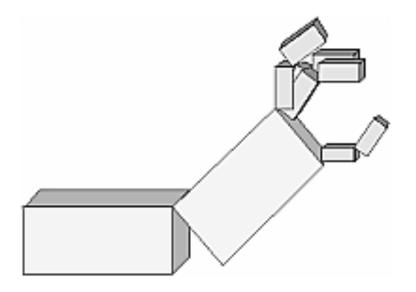
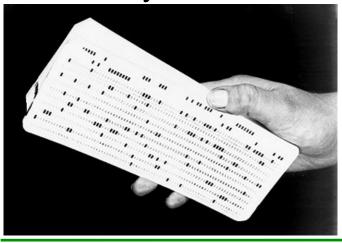
# 2. Overview of Graphics Systems



#### 2-D Input/Output

- Historically, I/O lags behind computation
- Early computer, virtually no I/O devices
  - Teletype, tape punch
  - Punch cards, line printers
  - Keyboard, monitors (60s)

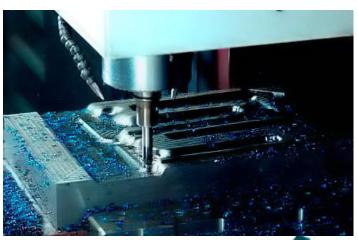


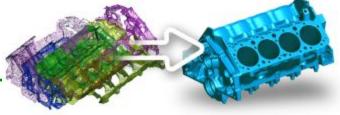


#### Output devices

- Visual (screens, projectors)
- Hard-copy devices
  - Laser
  - Ink-jet
  - 3D Printing (rapid prototyping machines)
  - NC Machining
- Tactile/haptic (often input/output)







### Stereo and VR displays

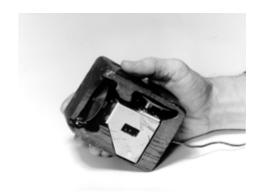
- Active LCD Shutters synchronized to alternating display (120 Hz display, 60 Hz/eye)
- Head Mounted: LCD for each eye.





#### Input Devices

- Mouse introduced in early 60s, not used until introduction of GUI in 80s (Apple)
- Drawing tablet affordable and practical in 80s







- Alternate Input devices
  - Sample motion track hand/body
     e.g. mouse, glove
  - Sample other data
     e.g. light, color, pressure, position
     scanners, digital camera/camcorder





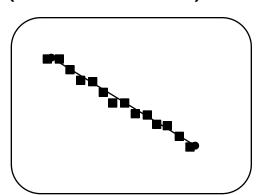


Falk

## Raster Display

- Raster: rectangular array of pixels
- Pixel: picture element or one "dot" in the picture
- Scanline: one row of pixels
- Raster display: a display device that draws a memory composed of pixels (framebuffer)





#### Pixel

Red (8 bits minimum, 0..255)

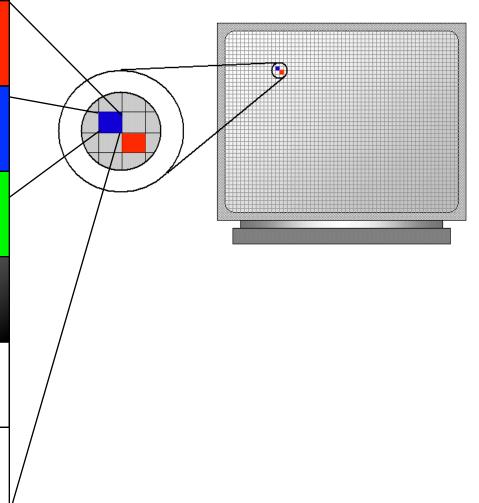
Blue (8 bits minimum, 0..255)

Green (8 bits minimum, 0..255)

Alpha (8 bits minimum, 0..255)

Depth (24-32 bits)

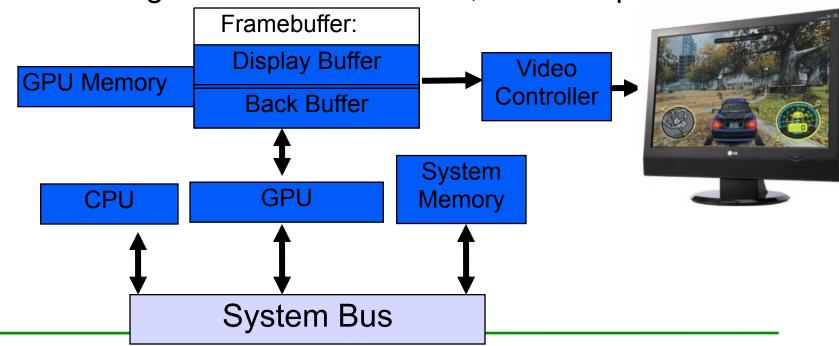




### Display Processor

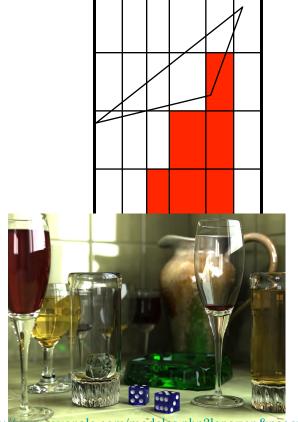
- Also graphics controller, GPU, or video card
- Framebuffer usually has 2 main buffers: display and refresh (also called "back buffer")

While video controller draws display buffer, GPU
 writes next image to the refresh buffer, then swaps



### Rendering to the Framebuffer

- Scan conversion
  - Digitize 3D models pixel by pixel
  - also called rasterization
- Can also use Ray-Tracing and other more realistic (but slower) methods.



http://www.oyonale.com/modeles.php?lang=en&page=40

## **Graphics Software**

- Special purpose packages
  - May have scripting language, but not general-purpose api
  - End-user products





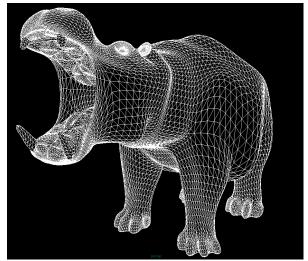
- General purpose APIs
  - Library of functions for 2D and 3D drawing
  - Draw geometry lines, polygons
  - Set viewing transformations and parameters
  - Manage shaders





## **Graphics API Functions**

- Graphics primitives
  - Basic building blocks for pictures
  - Character strings, points, polygons, curves, lines, spheres, cylinders, cones, etc.
- Graphics Attributes display properties for primitives
  - Color, surface texture
  - Shader
- Transformations between reference frames
- Input functions

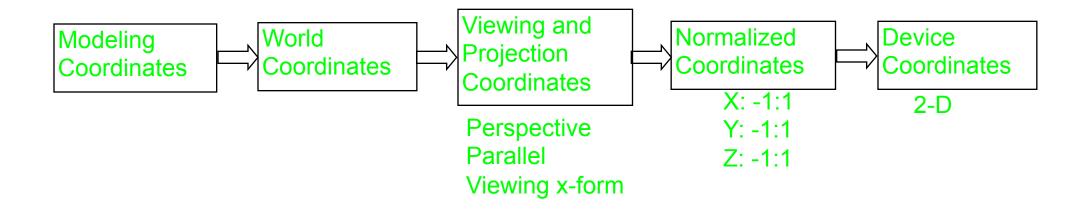


#### Reference frames

- Modeling coordinates
  - Local coordinate where an object is defined
  - E.g. the wheel of a car
- World coordinates
  - Coordinate where all the objects are placed
  - E.g. the 4 wheels, the body, etc. of a car placed in the "world"
- Viewing coordinates
  - Project scene onto a 'virtual camera'
  - Coordinates relative to the camera
- Device coordinates
  - Position on-screen

### Viewing pipeline

 The set of transformations from an object starting coordinates to screen coordinates



# Most Popular APIs

- OpenGL
  - Hardware-independent open standard
  - Primary API for Mac, IPhone, Android, Unix
  - Works on Windows but fewer tools than DirectX
  - In Javascript via WebGL
  - www.opengl.org
- DirectX
  - Not just graphics (sound, etc)
  - Frequent updates
  - Primary API on Windows and Xbox
  - DirectX



### Introduction to OpenGL

- Graphics Rendering API
  - Only rendering, almost always implemented in hardware
- Create virtual scenes from geometric and image primitives
- Images linked to geometry via texture mapping
- Platform independent

```
glMatrixMode(GL_PROJECTION); // Matrix update
glLoadIdentity();
gluOrtho2D(0.0,200.0,0.0,200.0);
glColor3f(1.0, 0.0, 0.0); //Update rendering state
glBegin(GL_TRIANGLES);
glVertex3f(50.0, 100.0, 0.0);
glVertex3f(75.0, 150.0, 0.0);
glVertex3f(100.0, 200.0, 0.0);
glEnd();
```

#### Libraries

- OpenGL basic library (Core library)
  - Device independent
- Platform-specific extensions for setup and window-management
  - WGL (windows), CGL (apple), GLX (x-windows)
- OpenGL Utility (GLU)
  - Supplements OGL with some higher-level functions
  - 2D image scaling
  - Rendering 3D objects including spheres, cylinders, and disks
- OpenGL Utility Toolkit (GLUT)
  - Platform-independent system to setup and manage OpenGL windows
  - Quadratic curves/surfaces
  - Input (keyboard and mouse, etc.) and event handling
  - http://www.opengl.org/resources/libraries/glut/spec3/spec3.html