## COMPUTER GRAPHICS [CS521PE] <br> COURSE PLANNER

## I. COURSE PURPOSE:-

After the completion of course, the student should be in a position to apply his /her knowledge in

1) Geometrical Transformations in 2-Dimensional and 3-Dimensional perspectives
2) Object representations
3) Surface detection procedures
4) Computer Animations

## II. PREREQUISITE:-

1. Mathematics - Linear algebra in recommended.
2. Good programming skills in C
3. This class we will teach algorithms, not programming in C.
4. Familiarity with the theory and use of coordinate geometry and of linear algebra, such as matrix multiplication.
5. A course on "Computer Programming and Data Structures"

## III. COURSE OBJECTIVES:-

This Course provides an introduction to the principles of computer graphics. In particular, the course will consider methods for modeling 2-D objects and how it generates photorealistic renderings on color raster graphics devices. The emphasis of the course will be placed on understanding how the various elements that like algebra, geometry, algorithms and data structures interact in the design of graphics

2 includes, but it is not limited to: graphics pipeline, fame buffers, and graphic co - processors.

3
To give idea about basic building blocks of multimedia and a study about how these blocks together with the current technology and tools

## IV. COURSE OUTCOMES:-

| S.No | Description | Bloom's Taxonomy <br> Level |
| :---: | :--- | :---: |
| 1 | Students will be able to describe the fundamental algorithms <br> used in computer graphics and to some extent be able to <br> compare and evaluate them | Knowledge, <br> Understand <br> (Level1, Level2) |
| 2 | Students will be able to work and interact, through hands-on <br> experiences, to design, develop, and modify electronically <br> generated imaginary using a wide range of sophisticated <br> graphical tools and techniques. | Apply, Create <br> (Level 3) |
| 3 | Students will be able to summarize different hidden surface <br> elimination algorithms and shading techniques used in computer <br> graphics and digital media production. | Evaluate <br> (Level 3) |


| 4 | Students will be able to explain about the technology necessary <br> for creating multimedia content for the web, video, DVD, 2D and <br> 3D graphics, Sound and programming. | Analyze <br> (Level 3) |
| :---: | :--- | :---: |
| 5 | Students can apply the knowledge, techniques, skills and modern <br> tools to become successful professionals in communication and <br> media industries | Apply (Level 3) |

## V.COURSE CONTENT:-

## UNIT - I Introduction:

Application areas of Computer Graphics, overview of graphics systems, Video -display devices, Raster - scan systems, random scan systems, graphics monitors and work stations and input devices Output primitives: Points and lines, line drawing algorithms, mid - point circle and ellipse algorithms. Filled area primitives: Scan line polygon fill algorithm, boundary - fill and flood - fill algorithms.

## UNIT - II 2 - D Geometrical transforms:

Translation, scaling, rotation, reflection and shear transformations, matrix representations and homogeneous coordinates, composite transforms transformations between coordinate systems.
2-D Viewing: The viewing pipeline, viewing coordinate reference frame, window to view - port coordinate transformation, viewing functions, Cohen-Sutherland and Cyrus-beck line clipping algorithms, Sutherland -Hodgeman polygon clipping algorithm.

## UNIT -III 3-D Object representation:

Polygon surfaces, quadric surfaces, spline representation, Hermite curve, Bezier curve and Bspline curves, Bezier and B-spline surfaces, Basic Illumination models,polygon rendering methods

UNIT -IV
3-D Geometric transformations: Translation, rotation, scaling, reflection and shear transformations, composite transformations.

3-D viewing: Viewing pipeline, viewing coordinates, view volume and general projection transforms and clipping.
UNIT - V Computer animation:
Design of animation sequence, general computer animation functions, raster animation, computer animation languages, key frame systems, motion specifications

## Visible surface detection methods:

Classification, back - face detection, depth - buffer, scan - line, depth sorting, BSP - tree methods, area sub- division and octree methods Illumination Models and Surface rendering Methods: Basic illumination models, polygon rendering methods

## TEXT BOOKS:

1."Computer Graphics C version", Donald Hearn and M. Pauline Baker, Pearson education.
2."Computer Graphics Second edition", Zhigand xiang, Roy Plastock, Schaum's outlines, Tata Mc Graw hill edition.

## REFERENCE BOOKS:

1."Computer Graphics Principles \& practice", second edition in C, Foley, Van Dam, Feiner and Hughes, Pearson Education.
2."Procedural elements for Computer Graphics", David F Rogers, Tata Mc Graw hill, 2nedition.
3."Principles of Interactive Computer Graphics", Neuman and Sproul, TMH.
4. "Principles of Computer Graphics", Shalini, Govil-Pai, Springer.
5. "Computer Graphics", Steven Harrington, TMH
6. Computer Graphics, F. S. Hill, S. M. Kelley, PHI.
7. Computer Graphics, P. Shirley, Steve Marschner \& Others, Cengage Learning.
8. Computer Graphics \& Animation, M. C. Trivedi, Jaico Publishing House.
9. An Integrated Introduction to Computer Graphics and Geometric Modelling, R.Goldman, CRC Press, Taylor\&Francis Group.
10. Computer Graphics, Rajesh K.Maurya, Wiley India.
11. Computer Graphics, Atul P. Godse,Technical Publications

## NPTEL Web Course:

1. http://nptel.ac.in/courses/106106090/

## NPTEL Video Course:

1. http://nptel.ac.in/courses/106106090/\#

## UGC-NET Syllabus

Display system, input devise, 2D, geometry, Graphics operation, 3D Graphics, Animation Graphic Standard, Application concepts, Storage Devices, Input Tools, Authoring Tools, Application files

## VI.LESSON PLAN:-

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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 1 | Introduction | Introduction to the Course, | https://drive.go ogle.com/drive/f olders/12ClDpn 5r2XOVtUi0vp Swy_YR_1WO 00PE?usp=shari ng |  | Small <br> Projects/ <br> Numerica ls(if any) Link | $\begin{gathered} \text { L1:Rem } \\ \text { ember } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|r} \text { Chalk \& } \\ \text { Talk } \end{array}$ |  |
| 2 |  | Application areas of Computer Graphics | Areas were Computer Graphics is used. | https://drive.go ogle.com/drive/f olders/12ClDpn 5r2XOVtUi0vp Swy YR 1WO 00PE?usp=shari ng |  | Small <br> Projects/ <br> Numerica ls(if any) <br> Link | $\begin{gathered} \text { L1:Rem } \\ \text { ember } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|r} \text { Chalk \& } \\ \text { Talk } \end{array}$ |  |
| 3 |  | Overview of graphics systems, video-display devices | Detailed Explanation about CRT Mechanism | https://drive.go ogle.com/drive/f olders/12ClDpn 5r2XOVtUi0vp Swy YR 1WO 00PE?usp=shari ng |  | Small <br> Projects/ Numerica ls(if any) Link | $\begin{gathered} \text { L1:Rem } \\ \text { ember } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|r} \text { Chalk \& } \\ \text { Talk } \end{array}$ | T1 |
| 4 |  | Raster-scan systems | Explain in detail about the Random Scan Display System. | https://drive.go ogle.com/drive/f olders/12ClDpn 5r2XOVtUi0vp Swy_YR_1WO 00PE?usp=shari ng |  | Small <br> Projects/ <br> Numerica <br> ls(if any) <br> Link | $\begin{gathered} \text { L1:Rem } \\ \text { ember } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|r} \text { Chalk \& } \\ \text { Talk } \end{array}$ |  |
| 5 |  | Random scan systems | Explain in detail about the Raster Scan Display System. | https://drive.go ogle.com/drive/f olders/12ClDpn 5r2XOVtUi0vp Swy_YR_1WO 00PE?usp=shari ng |  | Small <br> Projects/ <br> Numerica <br> ls(if any) <br> Link | $\begin{gathered} \text { L1:Rem } \\ \text { ember } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|r} \text { Chalk \& } \\ \text { Talk } \end{array}$ |  |
| 6 |  | Graphics monitors and work stations | Problems on Raster Systems, refresh rate and aspect ratio | https://drive.go ogle.com/drive/f olders/12ClDpn 5r2XOVtUi0vp Swy YR 1WO | https://driv e.google.com /file/d/1Rf0uLkwo3Cioa oJwd1ICaAt | Small <br> Projects/ <br> Numerica <br> ls(if any) <br> Link | $\begin{gathered} \text { L1:Rem } \\ \text { ember } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Chalk \& } \\ \text { Talk } \end{array}$ |  |



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| 1 |  | Ellipse algorithms | Gathering the Knowledge about how Ellipse Drawing <br> Algorithm and Previous Univ Papers Solved Example | https://drive.go ogle.com/drive/f olders/12ClDpn 5r2XOVtUi0vp Swy YR 1WO 00PE?usp=shari ng | https://driv e.google.com /file/d/1Rf0uLkwo3Cioa oJwd1ICqAt Vp5GoogU/v iew? usp=shar ing | Small <br> Projects/ <br> Numerica <br> ls(if any) <br> Link | $\begin{array}{r} \text { L1:Rem } \\ \text { ember } \end{array}$ | Chalk \& Talk |  |
| 1 |  | Polygon Filling: Scan-line algorithm, boundary-fill and flood-fill algorithms | Explain about the Polygon and area filling in Raster Systems. Types of Seed Fill Algorithm. | https://drive.go ogle.com/drive/f olders/12ClDpn 5r2XOVtUi0vp Swy_YR_1WO 00PE?usp=shari ng | https://driv <br> e.google.com$\frac{\text { /file/d/1Rf0- }}{\text { uLkwo3Cioa }}$$\frac{\text { oJwd1ICqAt }}{\text { Vp5GoogU/v }}$$\frac{\text { ew?usp=shar }}{\text { ing }}$ | Small <br> Projects/ <br> Numerica <br> ls(if any) <br> Link |  | Chalk \& Talk |  |
| 1 |  | 2-D geometrical transforms: Translation | Explain the Baasic 2-D Transformation with derivation | https://drive.go ogle.com/drive/f olders/12ClDpn 5r2XOVtUi0vp Swy_YR_1WO 00PE?usp=shari ng | $\frac{\text { https://driv }}{}$ $\frac{\text { e.google.com }}{\text { Ifile/d/1Rf0- }}$ $\frac{\text { uLkwo3Cioa }}{\text { uLwd1ICqAt }}$ $\frac{\text { oJp5GoogU/v }}{\text { Vew?usp=shar }}$ ing | Small <br> Projects/ <br> Numerica <br> ls(if any) <br> Link |  | Chalk \& Talk |  |
| 1 |  | Scaling, Rotation | Explain the New coordinate w.r.t 2D | https://drive.go ogle.com/drive/f olders/12ClDpn 5r2XOVtUi0vp Swy_YR_1WO 00PE?usp=shari ng | https://driv e.google.com /file/d/1Rf0uLkwo3Cioa oJwd1ICqAt Vp5GoogU/V iew?usp=shar ing | Small <br> Projects/ <br> Numerica <br> ls(if any) <br> Link |  | Chalk \& Talk | T1 |
| 1 | 2 | Reflection and shear transformation s | Explaining the Combination of 2D Transforms | https://drive.go ogle.com/drive/f olders/12ClDpn 5r2XOVtUi0vp Swy_YR_1WO 00PE?usp=shari ng | https://driv e.google.com /file/d/1Rf0uLkwo3Cioa oJwd1ICqAt Vp5GoogU/v iew? usp=shar ing | Small <br> Projects/ <br> Numerica <br> ls(if any) <br> Link |  | Chalk \& Talk |  |
| 1 |  | Matrix representations and homogeneous coordinates | Explaining the representation of Homogenous System | https://drive.go ogle.com/drive/f olders/12ClDpn 5r2XOVtUi0vp Swy_YR_1WO 00PE?usp=shari ng | https://driv e.google.com /file/d/1Rf0uLkwo3Cioa oJwd1ICqAt Vp5GoogU/v iew?usp=shar ing | Small <br> Projects/ <br> Numerica <br> ls(if any) <br> Link |  | Chalk \& Talk |  |
| 2 |  | Composite |  | https://drive.go | $\begin{aligned} & \underline{\text { https://driv }} \\ & \frac{\text { e.goog }}{} \end{aligned}$ | Small | L2:Un | Chal |  |


| 0 |  | transforms | Explain the combination of Transforms and converting to new coordinate systems | $\frac{\text { ogle.com/drive }}{\text { (folders/12ClDp }}$ $\frac{\text { n5r2XOVtUi0v }}{\text { pSwy YR 1W }}$ $\frac{\text { O00PE?usp=sha }}{\text { ring }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{\text { le.com/file/ }}{\frac{\text { d/1Rf0- }}{}} \\ & \frac{\text { uLkwo3Cioa }}{\text { oJwd1ICqAt }} \\ & \frac{\text { Vp5GoogU/v }}{\text { iew?usp=shar }} \\ & \underline{\text { ing }} \end{aligned}$ | Projects/ Numerica ls(if any) Link | derstand | $k$ \& Talk |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 |  | Transformations between coordinate systems | Explain the Transformation and Viewing System. | https://drive.go ogle.com/drive/f olders/12ClDpn 5r2XOVtUi0vp Swy_YR_1WO 00PE?usp=shari ng | https://driv e.google.com /file/d/1Rf0uLkwo3Cioa oJwd1ICqAt Vp5GoogU/v iew?usp=shar ing | Small <br> Projects/ <br> Numerica <br> ls(if any) <br> Link | $\begin{gathered} \text { L2: Und } \\ \text { erstan } \\ \text { d } \end{gathered}$ | Chalk \& Talk |
| 2 |  | 2-D viewing: The viewing pipeline, viewing coordinate reference frame | Explain the Viewing co-ordinates and viewing system | https://drive.go ogle.com/drive/f olders/12ClDpn 5r2XOVtUi0vp Swy_YR_1WO 00PE?usp=shari ng | https://driv e.google.com /file/d/1Rf0uLkwo3Cioa oJwd1ICqAt Vp5GoogU/v iew?usp=shar ing | Small <br> Projects/ <br> Numerica <br> ls(if any) <br> Link |  | Chalk \& Talk |
| 2 |  | Window to view-port coordinate transformation, Viewing functions | Explain about Point Clipping, Line Clipping. | https://drive.go ogle.com/drive/f olders/12ClDpn 5r2XOVtUi0vp Swy_YR_1WO 00PE?usp=shari ng | https://driv e.google.com /file/d/1Rf0uLkwo3Cioa oJwd1ICqAt Vp5GoogU/v iew?usp=shar ing | Small <br> Projects/ <br> Numerica <br> ls(if any) <br> Link | L2:Und erstan d | Chalk \& Talk |
| 2 |  | Cohen- <br> Sutherland algorithms | Explain about Line <br> Clipping Alg and University Solved Eg | https://drive.go ogle.com/drive/f olders/12ClDpn 5r2XOVtUi0vp Swy YR 1WO 00PE?usp=shari ng | https://driv <br> e.google.com /file/d/1Rf0uLkwo3Cioa oJwd1ICqAt Vp5GoogU/v iew? $\mathrm{usp}=$ shar ing | Small <br> Projects/ <br> Numerica <br> ls(if any) <br> Link | $\begin{gathered} \text { L2: Und } \\ \text { erstan } \\ \mathrm{d} \end{gathered}$ | Chalk \& Talk |
| 2 |  | Sutherland - <br> Hodgeman polygon clipping algorithm | Explaining the Line Clipping Algorithm with derivation and Eg. Gathering the Knowledge about Sutherland Hodgeman Polygon Clipping | https://drive.go ogle.com/drive/f olders/12ClDpn 5r2XOVtUi0vp Swy YR 1WO 00PE?usp=shari ng | https://driv e.google.com /file/d/1Rf0uLkwo3Cioa oJwd1ICqAt Vp5GoogU/v iew? $u s p=$ shar ing | Small <br> Projects/ <br> Numerica <br> ls(if any) <br> Link | $\begin{gathered} \text { L2:Und } \\ \text { erstan } \\ \mathrm{d} \end{gathered}$ | Chalk \& Talk |
| 2 | 3 | 3-D object | Explain the concepts | $\underline{\text { https://drive.go }}$ | $\underline{\text { https://driv }}$ | Small | L2:Und |  |


|  |  | representation: <br> Polygon surfaces, quadric surfaces, spline representation | about the Representation. | ogle.com/drive/f olders/12CIDpn 5r2XOVtUi0vp Swy_YR_1WO 00PE?usp=shari ng | e.google.com /file/d/1Rf0uLkwo3Cioa oJwd1ICqAt Vp5GoogU/v iew?usp=shar ing | Projects/ Numerica ls(if any) Link | $\begin{aligned} & \text { erstan } \\ & \mathrm{d} \end{aligned}$ | Talk |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 |  | Hermite curve, Bezier and BSpline surfaces |  | https://drive.go ogle.com/drive/f olders/12ClDpn 5r2XOVtUi0vp Swy_YR_1WO 00PE?usp=shari ng | https://driv e.google.com /file/d/1Rf0uLkwo3Cioa oJwd1ICqAt Vp5GoogU/v iew?usp=shar ing | Small <br> Projects/ <br> Numerica <br> ls(if any) <br> Link |  | Chalk \& Talk |
| 2 |  | Bezier curve and B-Spline curves | Explain the types of representing the 3DObjects. | https://drive.go ogle.com/drive/f olders/12ClDpn 5r2XOVtUi0vp Swy_YR_1WO 00PE?usp=shari ng | https://driv e.google.com /file/d/1Rf0uLkwo3Cioa oJwd1ICqAt Vp5GoogU/v iew?usp=shar ing | Small <br> Projects/ <br> Numerica <br> ls(if any) <br> Link |  | Chalk \& Talk |
| 2 |  | Polygon rendering methods, Basic illumination models | Explain the models of highlighting the models. | https://drive.go ogle.com/drive/f olders/12ClDpn 5r2XOVtUi0vp Swy_YR_1WO 00PE?usp=shari ng | https://driv e.google.com /file/d/1Rf0uLkwo3Cioa oJwd1ICqAt Vp5GoogU/v iew? usp=shar ing | Small <br> Projects/ <br> Numerica <br> ls(if any) <br> Link |  | Chalk \& Talk |
| 3 |  | Revision |  |  |  | Small <br> Projects/ <br> Numerica <br> ls(if any) <br> Link |  | Chalk \& Talk |
| 3 |  | 3-D Geometric transformation s : Translation, rotation | Discussing the various 3-D Basic Transformations | https://drive.go ogle.com/drive/f olders/12ClDpn 5r2XOVtUi0vp Swy YR 1WO 00PE?usp=shari ng | https://driv e.google.com /file/d/1Rf0uLkwo3Cioa oJwd1ICqAt Vp5GoogU/v iew? usp=shar ing | Small <br> Projects/ <br> Numerica <br> ls(if any) <br> Link |  | Chalk \& Talk |
| 3 | 4 | Scaling, reflection and shear transformation s | Derive the Types of 3D Transformations | https://drive.go ogle.com/drive/f olders/12ClDpn 5r2XOVtUi0vp Swy_YR_1WO 00PE?usp=shari ng | https://driv <br> e.google.com/file/d/1Rf0- <br> uLkwo3Cioa <br> oJwd1ICqAt <br> $\frac{\text { Op5GoogU/v }}{\text { V.w?usp=shar }}$ <br> ing | Small <br> Projects/ <br> Numerica <br> ls(if any) <br> Link |  | Chalk \& Talk |
| 3 |  | Composite transformation <br> s. | Explaining different combination of Transformations | https://drive.go ogle.com/drive/f olders/12ClDpn 5r2XOVtUi0vp | https://driv <br> e.google.com /file/d/1Rf0uLkwo3Cioa | Small <br> Projects/ <br> Numerica <br> ls(if any) | $\begin{gathered} \text { L2:Und } \\ \text { erstan } \\ \text { d } \end{gathered}$ | Chalk \& Talk |


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| 3 |  | 3-D viewing: Viewing pipeline | Introduction to the concept of Viewing and explanation on Pipeline | https://drive.go ogle.com/drive/f olders/12ClDpn 5r2XOVtUi0vp Swy_YR_1WO 00PE?usp=shari ng | https://driv e.google.com /file/d/1Rf0uLkwo3Cioa oJwd1ICqAt Vp5GoogU/v iew?usp=shar ing | Small <br> Projects/ <br> Numerica <br> ls(if any) <br> Link | $\begin{gathered} \text { L2:Und } \\ \text { erstan } \\ \text { d } \end{gathered}$ | Chalk \& Talk |
| 3 |  | Viewing coordinates, view volume | Explain the concept of Viewing coordinates systems and derivation | https://drive.go ogle.com/drive/f olders/12ClDpn 5r2XOVtUi0vp Swy_YR_1WO 00PE?usp=shari ng | https://driv e.google.com /file/d/1Rf0uLkwo3Cioa oJwd1ICqAt Vp5GoogU/v iew? $u s p=s h a r$ ing | Small <br> Projects/ <br> Numerica <br> ls(if any) <br> Link | $\begin{gathered} \text { L2: Und } \\ \text { erstan } \\ d \end{gathered}$ | Chalk \& Talk |
| 3 |  | General projection transforms | Explanation of Projection Transforms and the concept of Clipping. | https://drive.go ogle.com/drive/f olders/12ClDpn 5r2XOVtUi0vp Swy_YR_1WO 00PE?usp=shari ng | https://driv e.google.com /file/d/1Rf0uLkwo3Cioa oJwd1ICqAt Vp5GoogU/v iew? $\mathrm{usp}=$ shar ing | Small <br> Projects/ <br> Numerica <br> ls(if any) <br> Link | $\begin{gathered} \text { L2:Und } \\ \text { erstan } \\ \text { d } \end{gathered}$ | Chalk \& Talk |
| 3 |  | Clipping | Transforms and the concept of Clipping | https://drive.go ogle.com/drive/f olders/12ClDpn 5r2XOVtUi0vp Swy YR 1WO 00PE?usp=shari ng | https://driv e.google.com /file/d/1Rf0uLkwo3Cioa oJwd1ICqAt Vp5GoogU/v iew?usp=shar ing | Small <br> Projects/ <br> Numerica <br> ls(if any) <br> Link | $\begin{gathered} \text { L2: Und } \\ \text { erstan } \\ \text { d } \end{gathered}$ | Chalk \& Talk |
| 4 |  | Computer animation: Design of animation sequence | Introduction to the concept of Computer Animation and steps involved | https://drive.go ogle.com/drive/f olders/12ClDpn 5r2XOVtUi0vp Swy YR 1WO 00PE?usp=shari ng | https://driv e.google.com /file/d/1Rf0uLkwo3Cioa oJwd1ICqAt Vp5GoogU/v iew? usp=shar ing | Small <br> Projects/ <br> Numerica <br> ls(if any) <br> Link | $\begin{gathered} \text { L2: Und } \\ \text { erstan } \\ \mathrm{d} \end{gathered}$ | Chalk \& Talk |
| 4 | 5 | General computer animation functions | Understanding the concept of animation and the working principle of creating an Animation <br> And explaining the Functions involved. | https://drive.go ogle.com/drive/f olders/12ClDpn 5r2XOVtUi0vp Swy_YR_1WO 00PE?usp=shari ng | $\frac{\text { https://driv }}{\text { e.google.com }}$ $\frac{\text { file/d/1Rf0- }}{\text { uLkwo3Cioa }}$ $\frac{\text { oJwd1ICqAt }}{\text { Vp5GoogU/v }}$ $\frac{\text { iew?usp=shar }}{\text { ing }}$ | Small <br> Projects/ <br> Numerica <br> ls(if any) <br> Link | $\begin{gathered} \text { L3:Anal } \\ \text { yze } \end{gathered}$ | Chalk \& Talk |
| 4 |  | Raster animation | Explaining the Involvement of Raster System to perform Animation | https://drive.go <br> ogle.com/drive/f <br> olders/12ClDpn$\frac{\text { Sr2XOVtUi0vp }}{\text { Swy_YR_1WO }}$$\frac{\text { OoPE?usp=shari }}{\text { ng }}$ | https://driv e.google.com /file/d/1Rf0uLkwo3Cioa oJwd1ICqAt Vp5GoogU/v iew?usp=shar | Small <br> Projects/ Numerica ls(if any) Link | $\begin{gathered} \text { L3:Anal } \\ \text { yze } \end{gathered}$ | Chalk \& Talk |



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VII.HOW PROGRAM OUTCOMES ARE ASSESSED:-

| Program Outcomes <br> (PO) |  | Level | Proficienc <br> y Assessed <br> by |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| PO1 | Engineering knowledge: Apply the knowledge of <br> mathematics, science, engineering fundamentals, and an <br> engineering specialization to the solution of complex <br> engineering problems related to Computer <br> Science and Engineering. | $\mathbf{3}$ | Assignment <br> s |
| PO2 | Problem analysis: Identify, formulate, review research <br> literature, and analyze complex engineering problems <br> related to Computer Science and Engineering and reaching <br> substantiated conclusions using first principles of <br> mathematics, natural sciences, and engineering sciences. | $\mathbf{3}$ | Assignment |
| s |  |  |  |


| PO10 | Communication: Communicate effectively on complex <br> engineering activities with the engineering community and <br> with society at large, such as, being able to comprehend and <br> write effective reports and design documentation, make <br> effective presentations, and give and receive clear <br> instructions. | - | -- |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| PO11 | Project management and finance: Demonstrate <br> knowledge and understanding of the engineering and <br> management principles and apply these to one's own work, <br> as a member and leader in a team, to manage projects and in <br> multidisciplinary environments. | - | -- |
| PO12 | Life-long learning: Recognize the need for, and have the <br> preparation and ability to engage in independent and life-long | $\mathbf{2}$ | Research |
| learning in the broadest context of technological change. |  |  |  |

VIII. HOW PROGRAM SPECIFIC OUTCOMES ARE ASSESSED

| Program Specific Outcomes (PSO) |  | Level | Proficiency <br> Assessed <br> by |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| PSO1 | Foundation of Mathematical Concepts: To use <br> mathematical methodologies to crack problem using suitable <br> mathematical analysis, data structure and suitable algorithm. | $\mathbf{3}$ | Lectures, <br> Assignments |
| PSO2 | Foundation of Computer System: The ability to interpret the <br> fundamental concepts and methodology of computer systems. <br> Students can understand the functionality of hardware and <br> software aspects of computer systems. | $\mathbf{2}$ | Lectures, <br> Assignments |
| PSO3 | Foundations of Software Development: The ability to <br> grasp the software development lifecycle and methodologies <br> of software systems. Possess competent skills and knowledge <br> of software design process. Familiarity and practical <br> proficiency with a broad area of programming concepts and <br> provide new ideas and innovations towards research. | $\mathbf{- -}$ | -- |

## IX. MAPPING COURSE OUTCOMES LEADING TO THE ACHIEVEMENT OF

|  | Program Outcomes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Program SpecificOutcomes |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | O | Õ | O | O | $\stackrel{\circ}{2}$ | ٌ | $\hat{i}$ | $\stackrel{\infty}{\circ}$ | Ò | $0$ | $\underset{0}{7}$ | $\frac{1}{0}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \overline{0} \\ & \text { On } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Õ } \\ & \text { On } \end{aligned}$ | O |
| $\mathrm{CO1}$ | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| CO2 | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | - |
| CO3 | 2 | - | 1 | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - |
| CO4 | 2 | 2 | - | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| CO5 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| AVG | 1.4 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 0.4 | - |

## DESCRIPTIVE QUESTIONS <br> UNIT-1

Long Answer Questions-

| S.No | Question | Bloms Taxonomy <br> Level | Course <br> Outcome |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Explain Raster and Random Scan Displays | Understand | 2 |
| 2 | Explain Briefly About flat panel displays | Knowledge | 2 |
| 3 | Explain Raster and Random Scan Systems | Understand | 1 |
| 4 | Discuss about Graphics Monitors and <br> Workstations | Understand | 2 |
| 5 | List and Explain the Input Devices | Understand | 1 |
| 6 | Describe in CRT in details | Knowledge | 2 |
| 7 | Explain briefly about CRT Monitors | Understand | 2 |
| 8 | Discuss about three dimensional viewing <br> devices | Analyze | 2 |
| 9 | Explain how CAD is used in computer <br> graphics | Knowledge | 5 |
| 10 | Explain the following two applications of <br> graphics <br> (a) Presentation Graphics(b) Image <br> Processing | Understand | 5 |

Short Answer Questions-

| S.No | Question | Blooms Taxonomy <br> Level | Course <br> Outcome |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Define Computer Graphics | Knowledge | 1 |
| 2 | List the Application of Computer Graphics | Understand | 2 |
| 3 | Define Refreshing of Screen | Knowledge | 1 |
| 4 | Define Pixel | Knowledge | 1 |
| 5 | Define refresh Buffer | Knowledge | 1 |
| 6 | List out the merits and demerits of DVST | Understand | 2 |
| 7 | Discuss about LCD | Analysis | 2 |
| 8 | Differentiate Emissive and Non - Emissive <br> Displays | Analysis | 2 |
| 9 | List out the merits and demerits of Plasma <br> Panel Display | Understand | 2 |
| 10 | Define Persistence | Knowledge | 1 |

UNIT II
Long Answer Questions-

| S.No | Question | Blooms Taxonomy <br> Level | Course <br> Outcome |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Discuss about the general point pivot point <br> and scaling | Understand | 4 |
| 2 | Discuss about composite transformations for <br> translation, scaling, rotation | Apply | 4 |
| 3 | Solve the multiplication process of | Analyze | 4 |


|  | transformation for each of the following <br> sequence of operations is commutative <br> (a) Two successive rotations |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 4 | Discuss 3D - Rotation | Knowledge | 5 |
| 5 | Discuss 3D - Scaling | Knowledge | 5 |

Short Answer Questions-

| S.No | Question | Bloms Taxonomy <br> Level | Course <br> Outcome |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Define Transformation | Understanding | 4 |
| 2 | Define Translation | Understanding | 4 |
| 3 | Define Scaling | Understanding | 4 |
| 4 | Define Rotation | Understanding | 4 |
| 5 | Define Reflection | Understanding | 4 |

UNIT III
Long Answer Questions-

| S.No | Question | Blooms Taxonomy <br> Level | Course <br> Outcome |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Solve the following: For a Bezier surface <br> patch given by control points[P] find the <br> point on the surface at u $=\mathrm{v}=0.5$ <br> $[\mathrm{p}]=(-3,0,3)(-3,1,1)(-3,1,-1)(-3,0,-3)$ <br> $(-1,1,3)(-1,1,1)(-1,1,-1)(-1,1,-3)$ <br> $(1,1,3)(1,1,1)(1,1,-1)(1,1,-3)$ <br> $(3,0,3)(3,1,1)(3,1,-1) \quad(3,0,-3)$ | Apply | 5 |
| 2 | Analyze the procedure to calculate the <br> parameters A,B,C,D using Cramers rule If <br> the equation for plane surface is expressed <br> in the form Ax+By+Cz+D=0 | Apply | 5 |
| 3 | List and describe polygon table <br> representation for two adjacent polygon <br> surface formed with six edges and five <br> vertices | Knowledge | 5 |
| 4 | Discuss about Bezier and B-Spline surfaces | Knowledge | 5 |
| 5 | Discuss about Hermite Curve generation | Understand | 5 |

Short Answer Questions-

| S.No | Question | Blooms Taxonomy <br> Level | Course <br> Outcome |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Define Quadric surfaces | Understand | 5 |
| 2 | Define Spline | Understand | 5 |
| 3 | Discuss about polygon table | Analysis | 5 |
| 4 | Discuss about Phong Shading | Analysis | 5 |
| 5 | Discuss about Ellipsoid Surfaces | Analysis | 5 |

## UNIT IV

Long Answer Questions-

| S.No | Question | Blooms Taxonomy <br> Level | Course <br> Outcome |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |


| 1 | Explain A - Buffer method | Apply | 5 |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| 2 | Explain depth sorting method | Knowledge | 5 |
| 3 | Explain the BSP tree method for visible <br> surface detection | Knowledge | 5 |
| 4 | Explain Back face detection method | Knowledge | 5 |
| 5 | Solve the equation of a plane through the <br> points $(2,4,3),(4,4,5)$ and $(8,9,3)$ | Knowledge | 5 |

Short Answer Questions-

| S.No | Question | Blooms Taxonomy <br> Level | Course <br> Outcome |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Define visible surface detection methods | Understand | 5 |
| 2 | Define image space method | Understand | 5 |
| 3 | Define object space method | Understand | 5 |
| 4 | Differentaate image space method and <br> object space method | Knowledge | 5 |
| 5 | Discuss about the followings: <br> (a) depth field in A - buffer do <br> (b) <br> intensity field in A - buffer do | Knowledge <br> Analysis | 5 |

## UNIT V

Long Answer Questions-

| S.No | Question | Blooms Taxonomy <br> Level | Course <br> Outcome |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Discuss the Advantages of real time <br> animation over frame-by-frame animation | Understand | 5 |
| 2 | Discuss the drawbacks of real time <br> animation techniques | Knowledge | 5 |
| 3 | Describe the various ways in which the <br> motions of objects can be specified in an <br> animation system | Understand | 5 |
| 4 | Discuss about raster animations | Understand | 5 |
| 5 | Write short notes on computer animation <br> languages | Knowledge | 5 |

Short Answer Questions-

| S.No | Question | Blooms Taxonomy <br> Level | Course <br> Outcome |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Define Computer Animation | Understand | 2 |
| 2 | Discuss about the steps in animation <br> sequence | Understand | 3 |
| 3 | Define frame-by-frame animation works | Understand | 4 |
| 4 | Define Morphing | Understand | 2 |
| 5 | Discuss about the methods of motion <br> specifications | Analysis | 5 |

## OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS:

## UNIT I

1. Which devices provides positional information to the graphics system?
a) Input devices
b) Output devices
c) Pointing devices
d) Both a and c

Answer : d
2. The number of pixels stored in the frame buffer of a graphics system is known as
a) Resolution
b) Depth
c) Resolution
d) Only a

Answer: d
3. The maximum number of points that can be displayed without overlap on a CRT is referred as
a) Picture
b) Resolution
c) Persistence
d) Neither b nor c

Answer: b
4. $\qquad$ stores the picture information as a charge distribution behind the phosphor-coated screen.
a) Cathode ray tube
b) Direct-view storage tube
c) Flat panel displays
d) 3 D viewing device

Answer : b
5. The process of digitizing a given picture definition into a set of pixel-intensity for storage in the frame bu called
a) Rasterization
b) Encoding
c) Scan conversion
d) True color system

Answer: c
6. In LCD, the refresh rate of the screen is
a) 60 frames $/ \mathrm{sec}$
b) 80 frames $/ \mathrm{sec}$
c) 30 frames $/ \mathrm{sec}$
d) 100 frames $/ \mathrm{sec}$

Answer : a
7.Aspect ratio means
a) Number of pixels
b) Ratio of vertical points to horizontal points
c) Ratio of horizontal points to vertical points
d) Both b and c

Answer: d
8. The primary output device in a graphics system is $\qquad$
a) Scanner
b) Video monitor
c) Neither a nor b
d) Printer

Answer: b
9. Random-scan system mainly designed for
a) Realistic shaded screen
b) Fog effect
c) Line-drawing applications
d) Only b

Answer: c
10. $\qquad$ allows screen positions to be selected with the touch of a finger.
a) Touch panels
b) Image scanner
c) Light pen
d) Mouse

Answer : a
11. The device which is designed to minimize the background sound is
a) Microphone
b) Digitizers
c) Data glove
d) Joy stick

Answer : a
12. The quality of a picture obtained from a device depends on
a) Dot size
b) Number of dots per inch
c) Number of lines per inch
d) All of the mentioned

Answer: d
13. Which of the following device is not the input device?
a) Trackball and space ball
b) Data glove
c) Only d
d) Impact printers

Answer: c
14. Which device contains thumbwheel, trackball and a standard mouse ball?
a) Z mouse
b) Joystick
c) Mouse
d) Trackball

Answer: a
15. Virtual reality, CAD, and animations are the application of
a) Z mouse
b) Digitizers
c) Data tablets
d) Image scanners

Answer: a

## UNIT II

1. The matrix representation for translation in homogeneous coordinates is
a) $P^{\prime}=T+P$
b) $P^{\prime}=S^{*} P$
c) $P^{\prime}=R * P$
d) $P^{\prime}=T * P$

Answer : d
2. What is the use of homogeneous coordinates and matrix representation?
a) To treat all 3 transformations in a consistent way
b) To scale
c) To rotate
d) To shear the object

Answer: a
3. If point are expressed in homogeneous coordinates then the pair of $(x, y)$ is represented as
a) ( $\left.x^{\prime}, y^{\prime}, z^{\prime}\right)$
b) $(x, y, z)$
c) $\left(x^{\prime}, y^{\prime}, w\right)$
d) ( $\left.x^{\prime}, y^{\prime}, w\right)$

Answer: d
4. For 2D transformation the value of third coordinate i.e. $\mathrm{w}=$ ?
a) 1
b) 0
c) -1
d) Any value

Answer : a
5. We can combine the multiplicative and translational terms for 2 D into a single matrix representation by expanding
a) 2 by 2 matrix into $4 * 4$ matrix
b) 2 by 2 matrix into $3 * 3$
c) 3 by 3 matrix into 2 by 2
d) Only c

Answer: b
6. We translate a two-dimensional point by adding
a) Translation distances
b) Translation difference
c) $X$ and $Y$
d) Only a

Answer : d
7.The basic geometric transformations are
a) Translation
b) Rotation
c) Scaling
d) All of the mentioned

Answer: d
8. The original coordinates of the point in polor coordinates are
a) $X^{\prime}=r \cos (\Phi+\Theta)$ and $Y^{\prime}=r \cos (\Phi+\Theta)$
b) $X^{\prime}=r \cos (\Phi+\Theta)$ and $Y^{\prime}=r \sin (\Phi+\Theta)$
c) $X^{\prime}=r \cos (\Phi-\Theta)$ and $Y^{\prime}=r \cos (\Phi-\Theta)$
d) $\mathrm{X}^{\prime}=\mathrm{r} \cos (\Phi+\Theta)$ and $\mathrm{Y}^{\prime}=\mathrm{r} \sin (\Phi-\Theta)$

Answer : b
9.If the scaling factors values sx and sy <1 then
a) It reduces the size of object
b) It increases the size of object
c) It stunts the shape of an object
d) None

Answer : a
10.If the value of $s x=1$ and $s y=1$ then
a) Reduce the size of object
b) Distort the picture
c) Produce an enlargement
d) No change in the size of an object

Answer: d

## UNIT III

1 Three dimensional computer graphics become effective In the late
a. 1960
b. 1980
c. 1970
d. 1950

Answer: b
2 A three dimensional object can also be represented using $\qquad$ .
a. Method
b. Equation
c. Point
d. None of these

Answer: b
3 An $\qquad$ can be considered as an extension of spherical surface.
a. Bezier
b. Ellipsoid
c. Shearing
d. None of these

Answer: b
4 $\qquad$ curve is one of the sp line approximation methods.
a. Bezier
b. Ellipsoid
c. Shearing
d. None of these

Answer: a

5 A Bezier curve is a polynomial of degree $\qquad$ the no of control points used.
a. One more than
b. One less than
c. Two less than
d. None of these

Answer: b
6 The sweep representation of an object refers to the
a. 2D representation
b. 3D representation
c. Both a \& b
d. None of these

Answer: b
7 The types of projection are
a. Parallel projection and perspective projection
b. Perpendicular and perspective projection
c. Parallel projection and Perpendicular projection
d. None of these

Answer: a
8 $\qquad$ are the three dimensional analogs of quad trees.
a. Quadric
b. Octrees
c. Geometry
d. None of these

Answer: b
9 $\qquad$ refer to the shapes created by union, intersection and difference of given shapes.
a. Wire frame model
b. Composite transformation
c. Constructive solid geometry methods
d. None of these

Answer: c
In which projection ,the plane normal to the projection has equal angles with these three
10 axes
a. Wire frame projection
b. Constructive solid geometry projection
c. Isometric projection
d. Perspective projection

Answer: c

## UNIT IV

1 The basic graphical interactions are
a. Pointing
b. Positioning
c. Both a \& b
d. None of the above

Answer : c
2 is a flexible strip that is used to produce smooth curve using a set of point.
a. Sp line
b. Scan-line method
c. Depth-sorting method
d. None of these

Answer: a
3 Cubic sp line are
a. Simple to compute
b. Provides continuity of curves
c. Both a \& b
d. None of these

Answer: c
4 The parametric form of 3D sp line are
a. $\quad \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{f}(\mathrm{t}), \mathrm{y}=\mathrm{g}(\mathrm{t}), \mathrm{z}=\mathrm{h}(\mathrm{t})$
b. $\quad X=a 0, y=b 0, z=c 0$
c. $\quad \mathrm{F}(\mathrm{t})=0, \mathrm{~g}(\mathrm{t})=0, \mathrm{~h}(\mathrm{t})=0$
d. None of these

Answer: a
5 The problem of hidden surface are
a. Removal of hidden surface
b. Identification of hidden surface
c. Both a \& b
d. None of these

Answer: c
6 The algorithm of hidden surface are
a. Object-space method
b. Image-space method
c. Both a \& b
d. None of these

Answer : c
The method which is based on the principle of comparing objects and parts of objects to each other to find which are visible and which are hidden are called
a. Object-space method
b. Image-space method
c. Surface-space method
d. Both a \& b

Answer: a
$8 \quad$ Which surface algorithm is based on perspective depth ?
a. Depth comparison
b. Z-buffer or depth-buffer algorithm
c. subdivision method
d. back-face removal

Answer: b
A process with the help of which images or picture can be produced in a more realistic way is called
a. Fractals
b. Quad-tree
c. Rendering
d. None of these

Answer: c
10 Ray-tracing is an extension of
a. Ray calling
b. Ray casting
c. Ray sampling
d. Ray coherence

Answer: b
UNIT - V
1 Jason is defining the target audience for an animation project.
1 This is a component of which phase in the process of producing animation?
a. Pre-production
b. Animated GIF
c. Post-Production
d. Production

Answer: a
2 Short films that use stop motion techniques are what type of animation?
a. Frame-based animation
b. HTML
c. Animation
d. Production Answer: a
3 What is another term to describe vector animation?
a. Vector
b. Path animation
c. Alpha
d. Animation

Answer: b
4 Which type of animation is best suited for creating a flipbook animation?
a. Frames Per Second
b. SWF
c. Frame-based animation
d. Animation

Answer: c
5 The types of computer animation are
a. 2D computer animation
b. 3D computer animation
c. Both a \& b
d. None of these

Answer: c
$6 \quad$ Special System designed for some training application are known as ?
a. Video Display Devices
b. Simulators
c. GUI
d. None of above

Answer: b
7 The CAD stands for?
a. Computer And Data
b. Commonly Available Data
c. Computer Aided Drawing
d. Computer Aided Design

Answer: d
8 Graphics programmers create images on the screen or printer either as?
a. Vector images
b. Bitmapped images
c. Both (a) and (b)
d. None of these

Answer: a
$9 \quad$ Graphics software packages are available for?
a. Pictures
b. Charts
c. Graphics
d. All of the above

Answer: d
.................... is the number of points per centimeter that can be plotted
10 horizontally and vertically
a. Aspect Ratio
b. Pixel Depth
c. Resolution
d. Dot Pitch

Answer: c

## XI. GATE QUESTIONS / UGC - NET:

1. If the Fourier transform of the function $f(x, y)$ is $F(m, n)$, then the Fourier transform of the function $\mathrm{f}(2 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{y})$ is :
a. $\quad 1 / 4 \mathrm{~F}(\mathrm{~m} / 2, \mathrm{n} / 2)$
b. $\quad 1 / 4 \mathrm{~F}(2 \mathrm{~m}, 2 \mathrm{n})$
c. $\quad 1 / 4 \mathrm{~F}(\mathrm{~m}, \mathrm{n})$
d. $\quad 1 / 4 \mathrm{~F}(\mathrm{~m} / 4, \mathrm{n} / 4)$

Answer : a
2. Which of the following statement(s) is (are) true?
I. Two successive translations are additive.
II. Two successive rotations are additive.
III. Two successive scaling operations are multiplicative
a.
I \& II
b. only II
c. II \& III
d. All the above

Answer: d
3. Given below are three basic rules:
I. Squash and Stretch
II. Slow-in and Slow-out
III. To stage the action properly

These rules are applied in case of :
a. Rendering
b. Morphing
c. Animation
d. All of the above

Answer : c
4. Which of the following categories of languages do not refer to animation languages?
a. Graphical languages
b. General-purpose languages
c. Linear-list notations
d. None of the above

Answer: d
5. Match the following:

List- I
a. Tablet, Joystick
b. Light Pen, Touch Screen
c. Locator, Keyboard
d. Data Globe, Sonic Pen

## List- II

i Continuous devices
ii. Direct devices
iii. Logical devices
iv. 3D interaction wires
a. ii i iv iii
b. $\quad$ i iv iii ii
c. $\quad$ i ii iii iv
d. iv iii ii i

Answer: d

## XII. WEBSITES:

https://www.edx.org/course/computer-graphics-uc-san-diegox-cse167x-3
https://www.edx.org/course/foundations-computer-graphics-uc-berkeleyx-cs-184-1x
https://www.coursera.org/learn/interactive-computer-graphics
XIV. EXPERT DETAILS: NA

## XV. JOURNALS:

## INTERNATIONAL

1. ICTACT Journal On Image \& Video Processing
2. International Journals Of Computer Graphics \& Techniques

## NATIONAL

1. Inventi Impact : Image \& Video Processing

## XVI. LIST OF TOPICS FOR STUDENT SEMINARS:

1) Alpha compositing
2) Anisotropic filtering
3) Anti-aliasing
4) Axis-aligned bounding box.

## XVII. CASE STUDIES / SMALL PROJECTS:

1. Using Python how to Plot a bar chart, histogram, pie chart
2. Using Python how to do the data analyzing from excel sheet
3. Code Design
4. Computer Graphics in Automotive Design
