

# Exam

## EDA221 Computer Graphics : Introduction to 3D

2014–01–09, 14.00–19.00, Sparta:A

Answers may be given in Swedish or English.

Dictionaries for English (and the native language for each student) are allowed.

Electronic calculators are not allowed.

**Grading:** The maximum score is 6.0. A score of 3.0 or above is needed to pass.

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### 1. Transformation matrices

- Consider the following transformation matrices: *TBN*, *Projection*, and *View*. What are their purposes? Which spaces do each matrix typically transform from – and into? (0.6p)
- What are the inverses of the following rigid body transformations: *translation*, *rotation* and *scaling*. (0.4p)

### 2. Shading I

- What are the visual and algorithmic differences between the following shading techniques: *flat shading*, *Gouraud shading* and *Phong shading*. (0.8p)
- Explain the role of the exponent in the specular term in Phong shading (*shininess*)? What happens, visually, when it is increased or decreased? (0.2p)

### 3. Shading II

- What is *bump mapping*? Explain the algorithm. What information is needed in order to use this shading technique? (0.6p)
- Outline, in terms of a shader program with a vertex and a fragment shader part, where each stage of the algorithm is executed. Program code is permitted but not required. (0.4p)

### 4. Scene content

- What are the advantages of representing transforms as matrices? (0.5p)
- Provide a scene graph, including relations and transformations, with objects undergoing *spin* as well as *orbit*. (0.5p)

### 5. Rendering

- Explain the main differences between *rasterization* and *ray-tracing*. (0.6p)
- What is *backface culling*? Why is it used? Explain how it is implemented in a rasterizer. (0.4p)

### 6. Viewing

- What information is needed to construct the *LookAt* view matrix? (0.3p)
- Construct an orthonormal frame from the nonparallel vectors  $\{\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}\}$ . (0.7p)

*Good luck!*

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