

Computer Graphics

LECTURE 09

MAHAM KHAN

Last Class

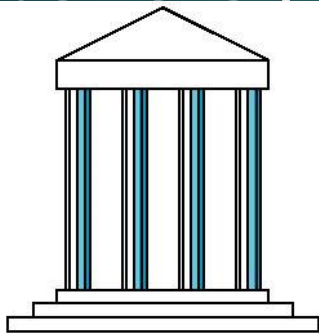
- ▶ Viewing
 - ▶ Perspectives
 - ▶ Projections

Today's Agenda

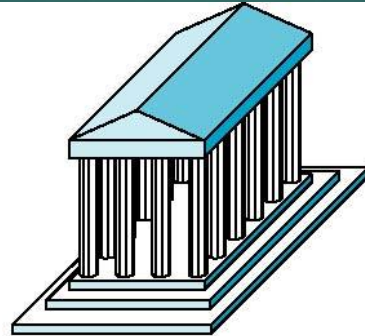
- ▶ Perspectives
- ▶ Projections

Perspectives and

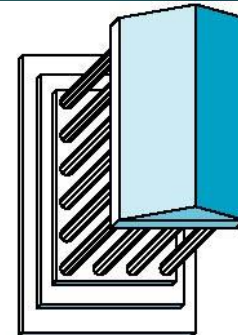
P



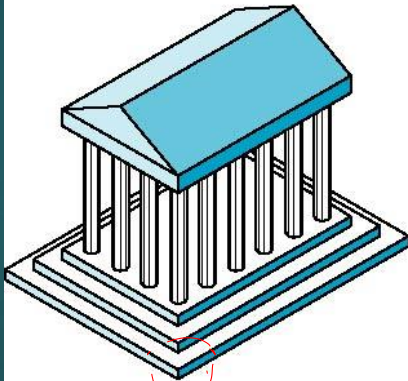
Front elevation



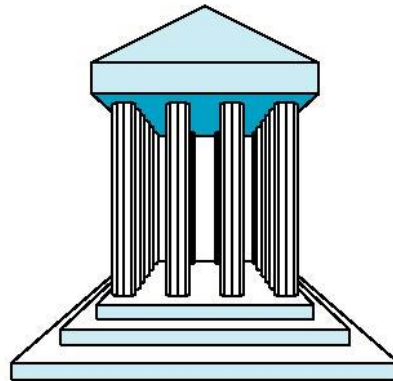
Elevation oblique



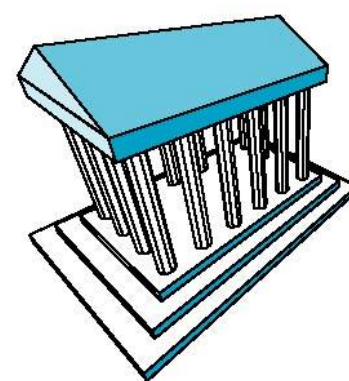
Plan oblique



Isometric



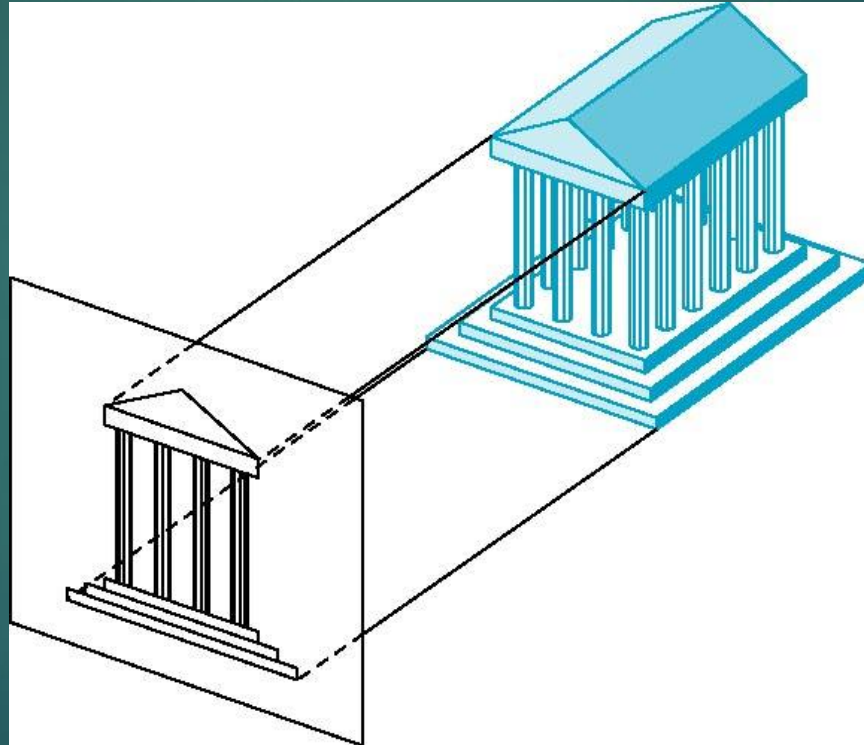
One-point perspective



Three-point perspective

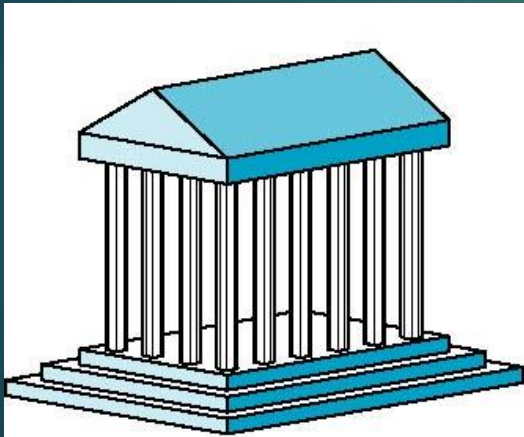
Orthographic Projections

- The projectors are orthogonal to the projection surfaces

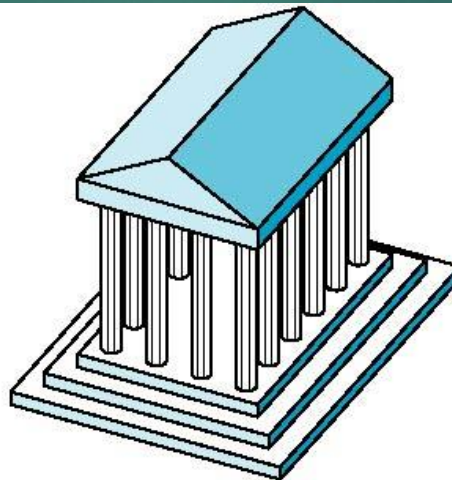


Axonometric Projections

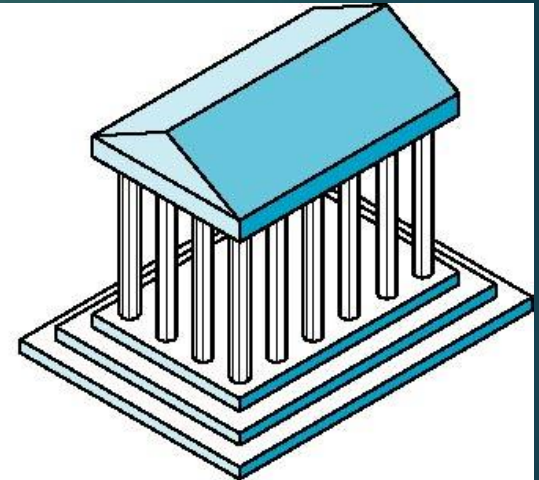
- ▶ Projection planes can move relative to the object
 - ▶ Axonometric projections are classified by how many angles of a corner of a projected cube are the same



Dimetric

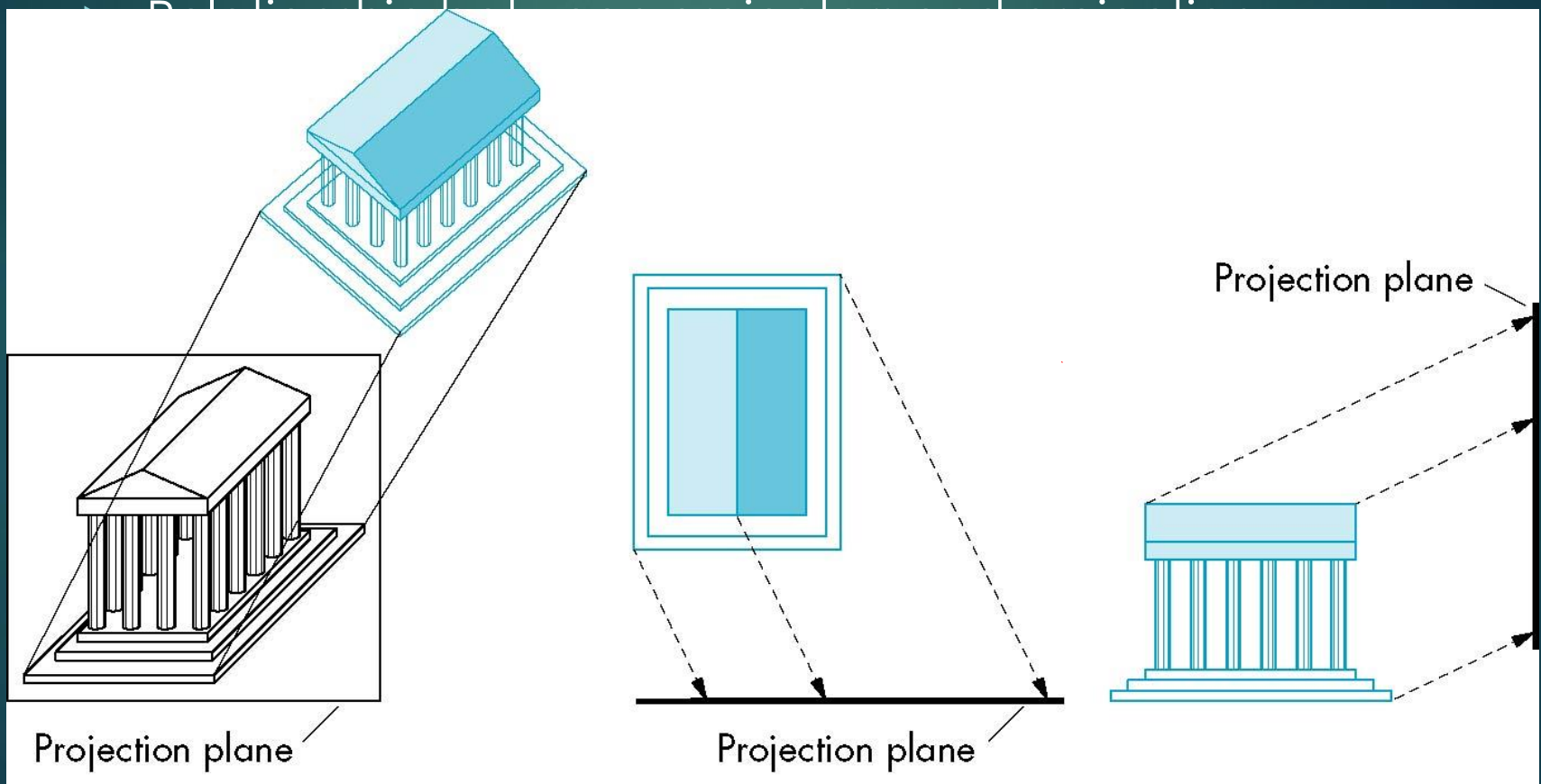


Trimetric



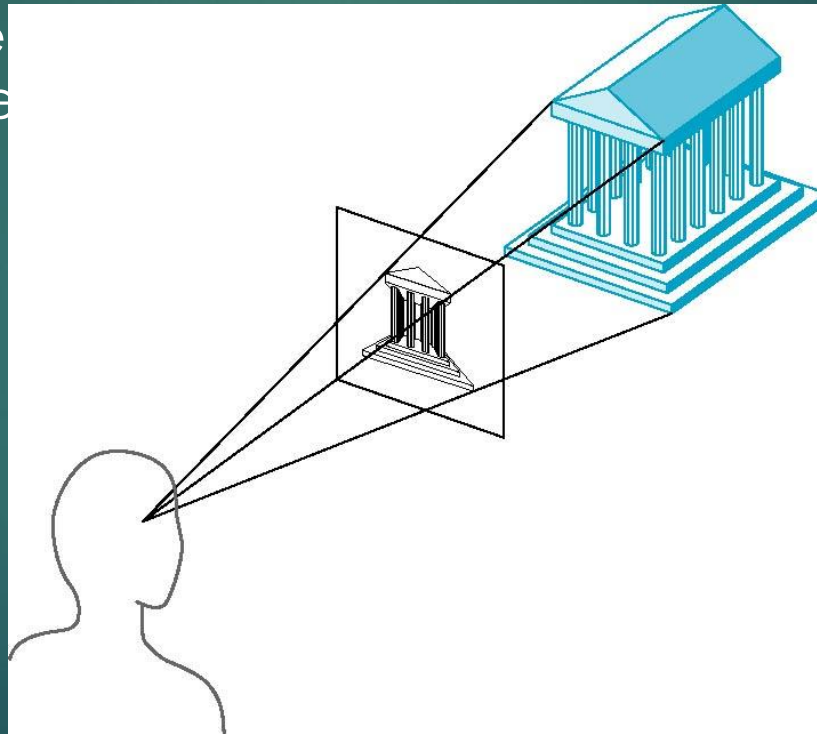
Isometric

Oblique Projections



Perspective Projections

- ▶ Perspective views are characterized by **diminution** of size.
- ▶ When objects are viewed from a distance, their image as seen by the viewer,



Three Point Perspective

- ▶ None of the principal face is parallel to projection plane.
- ▶ No. of vanishing points is three in a cube



Two Point Perspective

- ▶ One of the principal directions is parallel to projection plane.
- ▶ No. of vanishing points = 2



One Point Perspective

- ▶ One of the principal face is parallel to projection plane.
- ▶ No. of vanishing points is one in a cube



Computer Viewing

- ▶ Computer viewing comprises following aspects
 - ▶ Positioning of the camera
 - ▶ Selecting a lens (Projections and Perspectives)
 - ▶ Clipping
- ▶ Can be accomplished with transformations.

Summary

- ▶ Perspectives
- ▶ Projections

References

- ▶ Fundamentals of Computer Graphics Third Edition by Peter Shirley and Steve Marschner
- ▶ Interactive Computer Graphics, A Top-down Approach with OpenGL (Sixth Edition) by Edward Angel.