| Name: <br> Enrolment No: | 1 UPES <br> UNIVERSITY WITH A PURPOSE |
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| UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES End Semester Examination, July 2020 |  |
| Course: Computer Graphics | Semester: VI |
| Program: B.Tech(CSE+IOT\&SC) | Time |
| Course Code: CSEG3003 | Max. Marks: |


| MC | (CO2) If the <br> pixel is already <br> filled with <br> desired color <br> then leaves it <br> otherwise fills <br> it. This is called | Flood fill <br> algorithm | Incor <br> rect | Boundary <br> fill <br> algorithm | Corre <br> ct | Scan line <br> polygon <br> filling <br> algorithm | Incor <br> rect | None of <br> these | Incorr <br> ect |
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| MC | (CO2) The <br> function of scan <br> line polygon fill <br> algorithm is to <br> lind <br> intersection <br> point of the <br> boundary <br> of polygon <br> and scan <br> line | ct | Find <br> intersection <br> point of the <br> boundary <br> of polygon <br> and point | rect <br> recor | Both a \& b | Incor <br> rect | None of <br> these | ect |  |


| FIB | (CO1) Full form of GPU is $\qquad$ ? <br> Note: 1st letter of each word should be in capital and remaining will be in small. | Graphics <br> Processing <br> Unit |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| MC | (CO1) Suppose a pixel $(3,4)$ is given in raster surface, then the neighbours of this point are $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & (3,3)(4,4)(2, \\ & 4)(3,5) \end{aligned}$ | Incor rect | $\begin{aligned} & (2,3)(4,3)(2, \\ & 5)(4,5) \end{aligned}$ | Incor rect | Both A and B | Corre ct | None of these | Incorr ect |
| TF | (CO1) The madjacency removes the ambiguity present in 8 adjacency? | TRUE | Corre ct | FALSE | Incor rect |  |  |  |  |
| MC | (CO1) Consider <br> a display area <br> of a video <br> monitor to be <br> 12'*10'. If the <br> resolution of <br> the monitor is <br> 1280*1024, <br> What is the dimension of each pixel? | $\begin{aligned} & \text { width=9.4* } \\ & 10^{\wedge}-3 \text { inch } \\ & \text { height=9.7* } \\ & 10^{\wedge}-3 \text { inch } \end{aligned}$ | corre ct | width=9.4* 10^-3 inch height=9.4* $10^{\wedge}-3$ inch | Incor rect | ```width=9.7 *10^-3 inch height=9. 4*10^-3 inch``` | Incor rect | $\begin{aligned} & \text { width=9.4* } \\ & 10^{\wedge} 3 \text { inch } \\ & \text { height=9.7 } \\ & \text { *10^3 inch } \end{aligned}$ | Incorr ect |
| MC | (CO1) Consider a raster system with the resolution of $1280 \times 1024$ pixels and the color palette calls for 1024 colors. What is the minimum amount of video RAM that the computer must have to support the | 1.63 GB | Incor rect | 1.63 MB | Corre ct | 1.63 KB | Incor rect | None of these | Incorr ect |


|  | above <br> mentioned <br> resolution and <br> number of <br> colors? |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| MC | (CO1) How <br> much time is <br> spent scanning <br> across each row <br> of pixels during <br> screen refresh <br> on a raster <br> system with <br> resolution of <br> 1280x1024 and <br> a refresh rate <br> of 60 frames <br> per second? | 16.3 ns |  | Incor <br> rect | 16.3 micro <br> second | Corre <br> ct | 16.3 sec |


| MC | (CO3) Apply 2-D reflection over a triangle $A B C$ with vertices $A(5,1), B(8,3)$, and $C(10,1)$ about a straight line PQ. Line PQ can be formed by applying rotation over a straight line $y=-$ $x$ through an angle of 75 degrees in anticlockwise direction. Find out the resultant coordinate of A after transformation s. | $\begin{aligned} & ((5+\sqrt{ } 3) / 2,( \\ & 5 \sqrt{ } 3-1) / 2) \end{aligned}$ | corre <br> ct | $\begin{aligned} & ((5+\sqrt{ } 3),(5 V \\ & 3-1)) \end{aligned}$ | Incor rect | $\begin{aligned} & ((5+\sqrt{ } 3),(5- \\ & \sqrt{ } 3)) \end{aligned}$ | Incor rect | None of these | Incorr ect |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MC | (CO3) Apply 2-D reflection over a triangle $A B C$ with vertices $\mathrm{A}(5,1), \mathrm{B}(8,3)$, and $C(10,1)$ about a straight line PQ. Line PQ can be formed by applying rotation over a straight line $y=-$ $x$ through an angle of 75 degrees in anticlockwise direction. Find out the resultant coordinate of B and $C$ after transformation s. | $\begin{aligned} & ((8+3 \sqrt{ } 3),(8 \\ & \sqrt{3}-3)) \text { and } \\ & ((10+\sqrt{ } 3),(1 \\ & 0 \sqrt{ }-1)) \end{aligned}$ | Incor rect | $\begin{aligned} & ((8+3 \sqrt{ } 3) / 2 \text {, } \\ & (8 \sqrt{ } 3-3) / 2) \\ & \text { and } \\ & ((10+\sqrt{ } 3) / 2 \text {, } \\ & (10 \sqrt{ }-1) / 2) \end{aligned}$ | Corre ct | $\begin{aligned} & ((10+\sqrt{ } 3),( \\ & 10 \sqrt{ }-1)) \\ & \text { and } \\ & ((8+3 \sqrt{ } 3),( \\ & 8 \sqrt{ } 3-3)) \end{aligned}$ | Incor rect | $\begin{aligned} & ((10+\sqrt{ } 3) / 2, \\ & (10 \sqrt{ } 3-1) / 2) \\ & \text { and } \\ & ((8+3 \sqrt{ } 3) / 2 \text {, } \\ & (8 \sqrt{ } 3-3) / 2) \end{aligned}$ | Incorr ect |


| MC | (CO2) An <br> Animation <br> shows a car driving along a road which is specified by a <br> Bezier curve with the following control points: <br> x: 05 <br> Y: $0 \quad 40 \quad 5$ <br> 15 <br> The animation lasts 10 seconds and the key frames are to be computed at 1 second intervals. Calculate the position of car on the road at the start of the 6th second of animation. What is the x coordinate of the position? | 2.952 | Incor rect | 29.52 | Corre ct | 295.2 | Incor rect | 0.2952 | Incorr ect |
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| MC | (CO2) An Animation shows a car driving along a road which is specified by a Bezier curve with the following control points: X: $0 \quad 5$ 40 Y: $0 \quad 40$ 15 | 16.92 | corre ct | 1.692 | Incor rect | 169.2 | Incor rect | 0.1692 | Incorr ect |


|  | lasts 10 <br> seconds and <br> the key frames <br> are to be <br> computed at 1 <br> second <br> intervals. <br> Calculate the <br> position of car <br> on the road at <br> the start of the <br> 6th second of <br> animation. <br> What is the y <br> coordinate of <br> the position? |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  | detection <br> algorithm the <br> surface ABC is <br> backface <br> (True/False). |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| MC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (CO5) Assume <br> that at point P <br> on the surface, <br> the normal, <br> light and sight <br> (viewing) <br> vectors are: <br> n=j, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| illumination <br> model.  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  | ks+kd=0.95, <br> which implies <br> that 5\% of the <br> energy from <br> the light source <br> is absorbed. <br> Determine the <br> intensity also <br> when halfway <br> vector is used. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  | draw the circle in one octant? |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| MC | (CO2) In DDA algorithm, the value of $x$ and $y$ will be incremented by $\qquad$ if slope<1. | $\begin{aligned} & x=x+1 \\ & y=y+1 \end{aligned}$ | Incor rect | $\begin{aligned} & x=x+1 / m \\ & y=y+1 \end{aligned}$ | Incor rect | $\begin{aligned} & x=x+1 \\ & y=y+m \end{aligned}$ | Corre ct | $\begin{aligned} & x=x+1 / m, \\ & y=y+m \end{aligned}$ | Incorr ect |
| MC | (CO2) The region codes of the two points are given as 1001 and 0101, then the line is | Partially inside and partially outside | Incor rect | Completely outside | Corre ct | Completel y inside | Incor rect | None of these | Incorr ect |
| MC | (CO2) The starting point of the line is $(5,8)$ and the ending point is $(9,11)$. How many intermediate points will be calculated using bresenham line drawing algorithm? | 5 | Incor rect | 4 | Incor rect | 2 | Incor rect | 3 | Corre ct |
| MC | (CO3) Two successive scaling are $\qquad$ in nature. | Additive | Incor rect | Multiplicati ve | Corre ct | Subtractiv e | Incor rect | None of these | Incorr ect |
| MC | (CO4) Execute the $Z$ buffer algorithm to illuminate the pixels on an 8*8 display. <br> The surfaces to be probed for visibility are: <br> A: $(1,4,3)$ <br> $(3,4,3)(3,6,3)$ <br> $(1,6,3)$ | 1 | Incor rect | 2 | Corre ct | 3 | Incor rect | None of these | Incorr ect |


|  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { B: }(2,3,2)(4,3,2) \\ & (4,5,2)(2,5,2) \\ & C:(4,1,1)(7,1,1) \\ & (4,4,1) \\ & \text { Assume the } \\ & \text { intensities of } \\ & \text { the surfaces A, } \\ & \text { B, C as } 10,20 \text {, } \\ & 30 \text { respectively. } \\ & \text { What is the } \\ & \text { value of depth } \\ & \text { buffer on } \\ & \text { location (4,3). } \\ & \text { Viewing point is } \\ & \text { at +infinity. } \\ & \text { (Note: Pixel } \\ & \text { indexing should } \\ & \text { start from 0) } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MC | (CO4) Execute the $Z$ buffer algorithm to illuminate the pixels on an 8*8 display. The surfaces to be probed for visibility are: <br> A: $(1,4,3)$ <br> $(3,4,3)(3,6,3)$ <br> $(1,6,3)$ <br> B: $(2,3,2)(4,3,2)$ <br> $(4,5,2)(2,5,2)$ <br> C: $(4,1,1)(7,1,1)$ <br> $(4,4,1)$ <br> Assume the intensities of the surfaces A , $B, C$ as 10,20 , 30 respectively. What is the value of refresh buffer on location (6,1). Viewing point is at +infinity. (Note: Pixel indexing should start from 0) | 10 | Incor rect | 20 | Incor rect | 30 | Corre <br> ct | None of these | Incorr ect |


| MC | (CO3) A circle, if scaled only in one direction becomes a/an? | Hyperbola | Incor rect | Ellipse | Corre ct | Parabola | Incor rect | Remains a circle | Incorr ect |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MC | (CO4) Back face detection algorithm works on approach? | Object space | Corre ct | Image space | Incor rect | Both A and B | Incor rect | None of these | Incorr ect |
| MC | (CO3) In 3D, rotation <br> through an <br> arbitrary line <br> that does not <br> passes through <br> an origin <br> requires <br> number of rotations. | 7 | Incor rect | 5 | Corre ct | 3 | Incor rect | None of these | Incorr ect |
| MC | (CO4) The method which is based on the principle of checking the visibility point at each pixel position on the projection plane are called | Object space methods | Incor rect | Image space methods | Corre ct | Both A and $B$ | Incor rect | None of these | Incorr ect |
| MC | (CO5) How many types of shading techniques are present? | 2 | Incor rect | 3 | Corre ct | 4 | Incor rect | 5 | Incorr ect |
| MC | (CO5) Flat shading suffers from an effect called $\qquad$ | Mocha effect | Incor rect | Mach band effect | Corre ct | Both A and B | Incor rect | None of these | Incorr ect |
| MC | (CO3) If we want to rotate an arbitrary axis to coincide with any principal axis in | 3 | Incor rect | 1 | Incor rect | 2 | Corre ct | 4 | Incorr ect |


|  | 3D, how many rotations will be performed? |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MC | (CO4) Area subdivision algorithm is also known as | Quad tree method | corre <br> ct | Octree method | Incor rect | Bothe A and B | Incor rect | None of these | Incorr ect |
| MC | (CO5) <br> Illumination models are categorized into: | Local and global | corre <br> ct | Static and dynamic | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Incor } \\ & \text { rect } \end{aligned}$ | Phong and half way | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Incor } \\ & \text { rect } \end{aligned}$ | None of these | Incorr ect |
| MC | (CO5) In diffuse reflection, the intensity is calculated as $\mathrm{I}=\mathrm{L}^{*}(\mathrm{Kd}) * \cos (\mathrm{th}$ eta) where, L is intensity of light source, Kd is diffuse reflection coefficient and theta is the angle between light direction and surface normal. What is the range of theta here? | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 0<=theta<= } \\ & 180 \end{aligned}$ | Incor rect | $\begin{aligned} & 0<\text { theta<18 } \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | Incor rect | $\begin{aligned} & 0<\text { theta<9 } \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | Incor rect | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 0<=\text { theta<= } \\ & 90 \end{aligned}$ | Corre <br> ct |
| MC | (CO5) In diffuse reflection, the intensity is calculated as $\mathrm{I}=\mathrm{L}^{*}(\mathrm{Kd}) * \cos (\mathrm{th}$ eta) where, L is intensity of light source, Kd is diffuse reflection coefficient and theta is the angle between light direction | Behind | Corre <br> ct | Infront of | Incor rect | Adjacent | Incor rect | None of these | Incorr ect |


|  | and surface normal. For theta>90, light source is $\qquad$ the object. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MC | (CO3) The most basic transformation that are applied in threedimensional planes are: | Translation | Incor rect | Scaling | Incor rect | Rotation | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Incor } \\ & \text { rect } \end{aligned}$ | All of these | Corre <br> ct |
| MC | (CO3) Rotation around front to back is called? | Roll | corre <br> ct | Pitch | Incor rect | Yaw | Incor rect | None of these | Incorr ect |
| MC | (CO3) Transformation of object to the origin is called? | Coordinate transforma tion | Incor rect | Geometric transforma tion | Corre <br> ct | Both A and B | Incor rect | None of these | Incorr ect |
| MC | $\begin{array}{\|l} \hline \text { (CO3) How } \\ \text { many } \\ \text { transformation } \\ \text { s are required } \\ \text { in 3D if the } \\ \text { object has to } \\ \text { rotate about an } \\ \text { axis that is } \\ \text { parallel to any } \\ \text { principle axis? } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 5 | Incor rect | 7 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Incor } \\ & \text { rect } \end{aligned}$ | 3 | Corre ct | None of these | Incorr ect |
| MC | (CO3) <br> Transform the given position vector [3 211 1] by the following sequence of operations: <br> i) Translate by $(-1,-1,-1)$ in $x, y$, z respectively. li) Rotate by 30 degree about $x$ axis and 45 degree about $y$ axis. Find out | $\begin{aligned} & \hline[1.768, \\ & 0.866,- \\ & 1.061,0] \end{aligned}$ | Incor rect | $\begin{aligned} & \hline[1.768, \\ & 0.866,- \\ & 1.061,1] \end{aligned}$ | Corre <br> ct | [0.768, 0.866, <br> 1.061,1] | Incor rect | [0.768, 0.866, 1.061,0] | Incorr ect |


| the <br> transformed <br> coordinates. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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