

Computer Graphics

MTAT.03.015

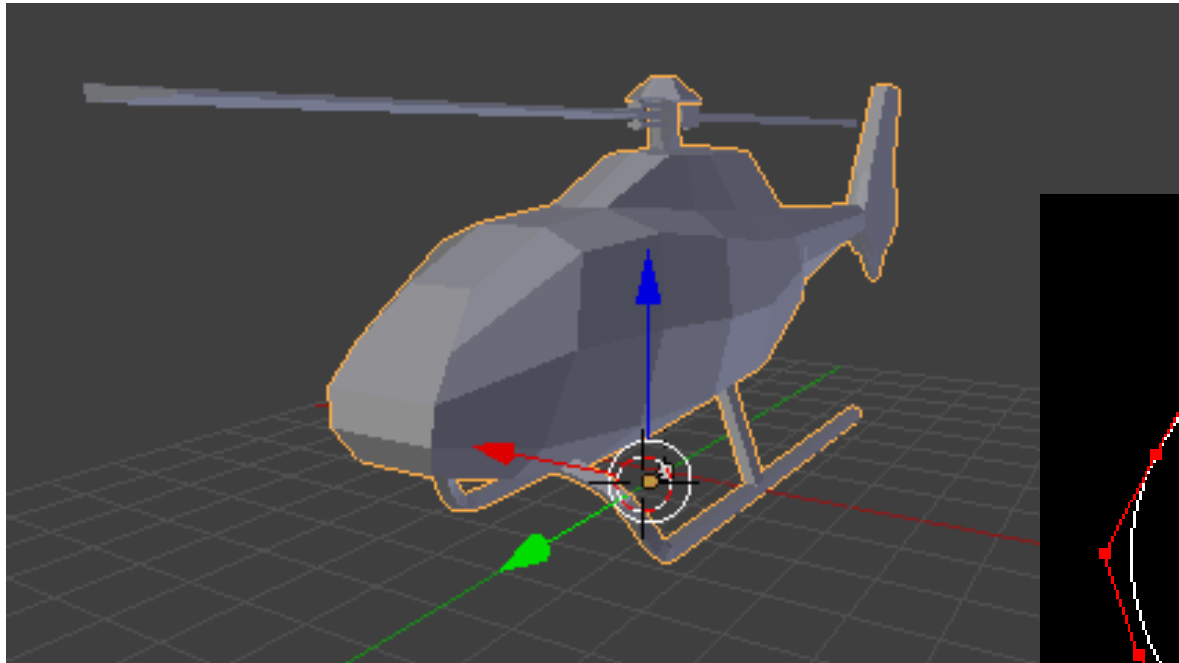
Raimond Tunnel



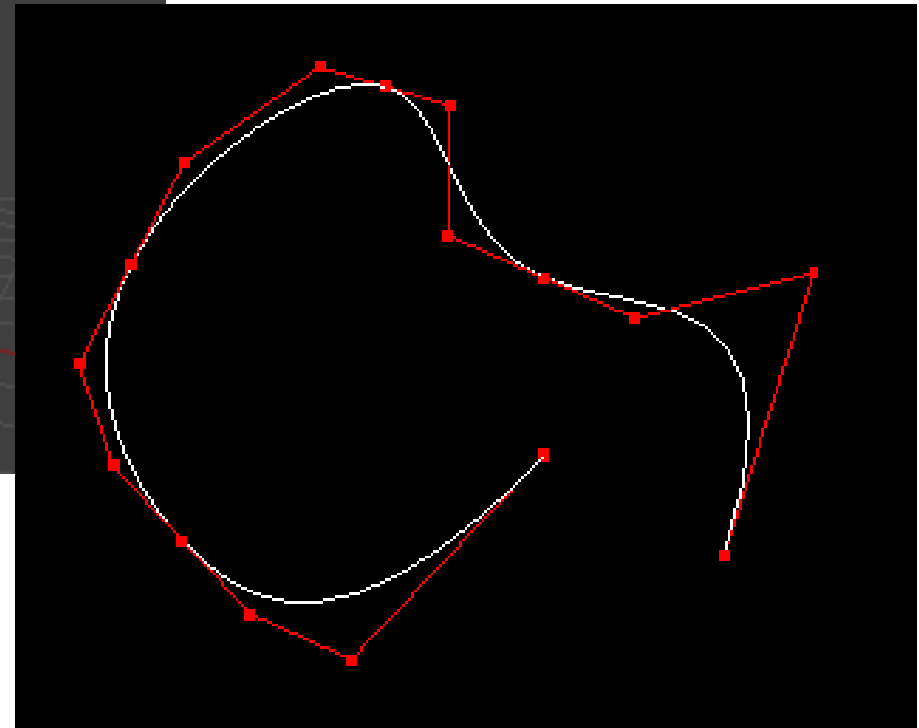
Study IT in .ee



The Road So Far...



```
mtllib triangle.mtl
o Plane
v 1.007839 0.000000 -1.000000
v 1.000000 0.000000 0.978599
v -1.000000 0.000000 -0.588960
usemtl None
s off
f 3 2 1
```



Procedural Generation

- Generating objects algorithmically

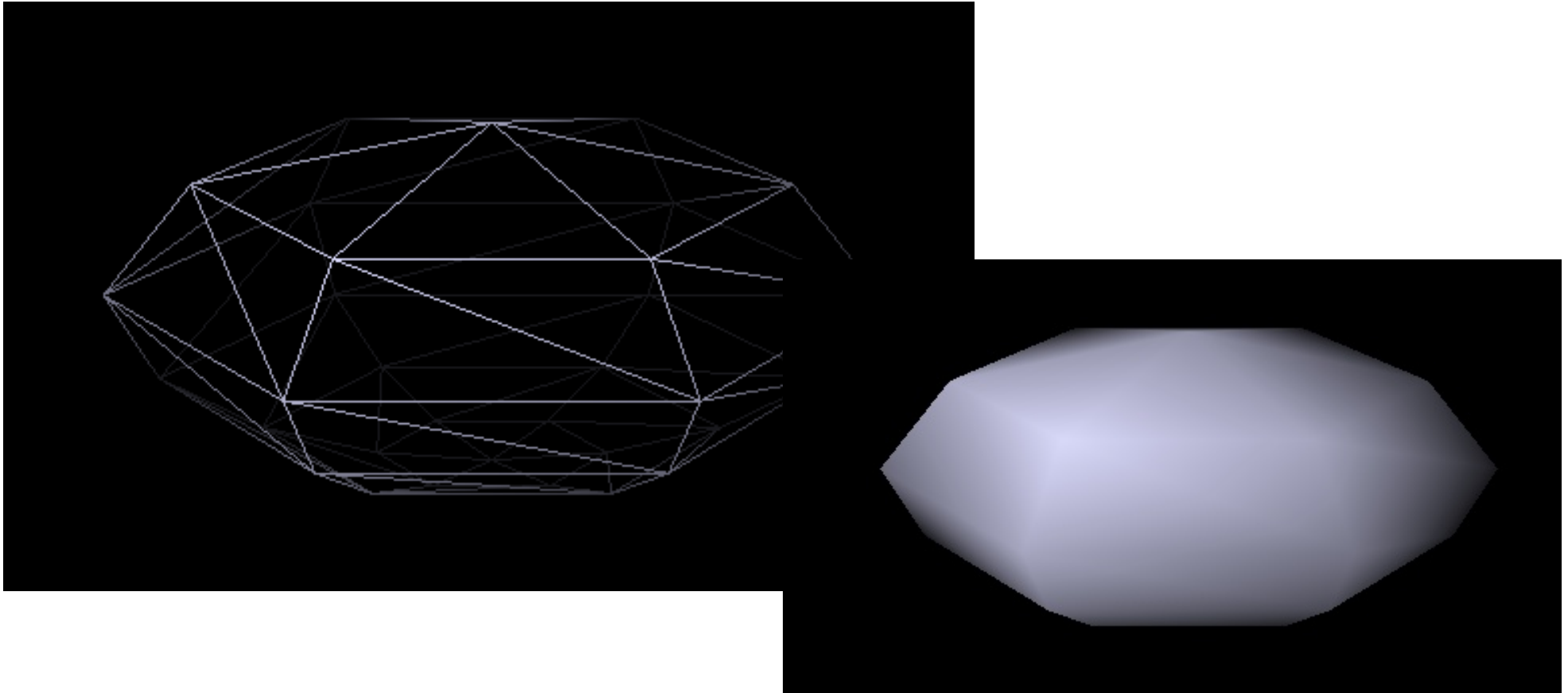
```
for(y = 0; y <= heightSegments; y++) {
    for(x = 0; x <= widthSegments; x++) {
        u = (float)x / widthSegments;
        v = (float)y / heightSegments;

        glm::vec3 vertex = glm::vec3(
            -radius * glm::cos(phiStart + u * phiLength) * glm::sin(thetaStart + v * thetaLength),
            radius * glm::cos(thetaStart + v * thetaLength),
            radius * glm::sin(phiStart + u * phiLength) * glm::sin(thetaStart + v * thetaLength)
        );

        vertices.push_back(vertex);
        normals.push_back(glm::normalize(vertex));
        colors.push_back(color);
    }
}
```

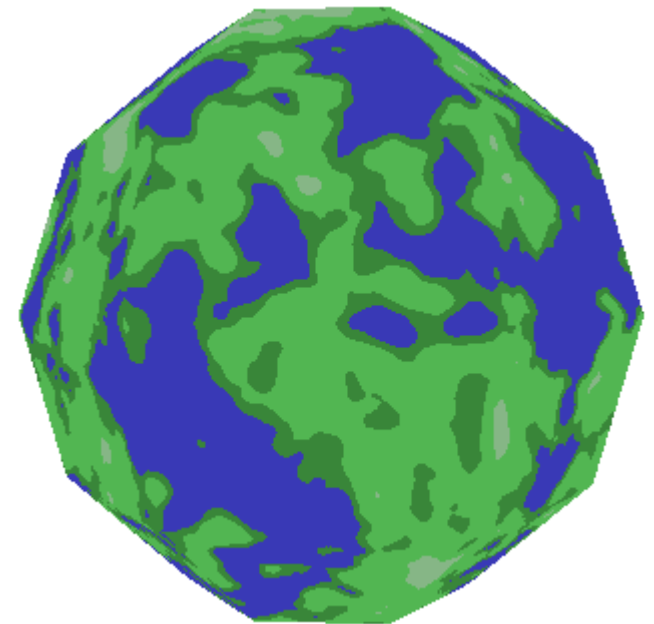
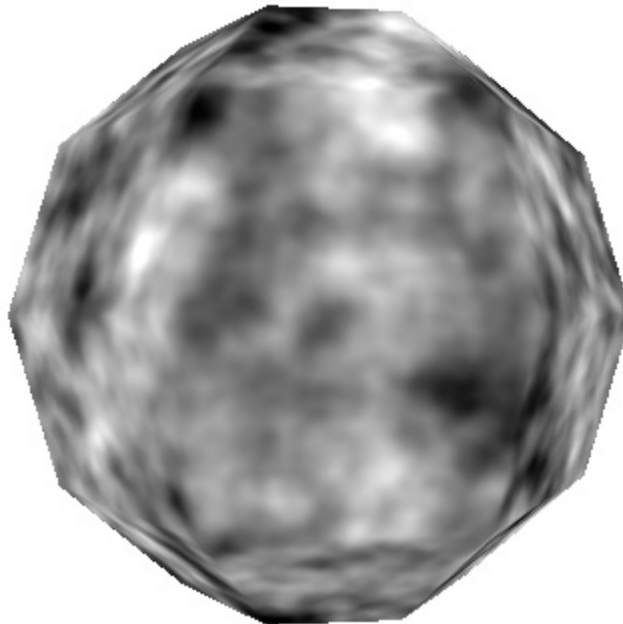
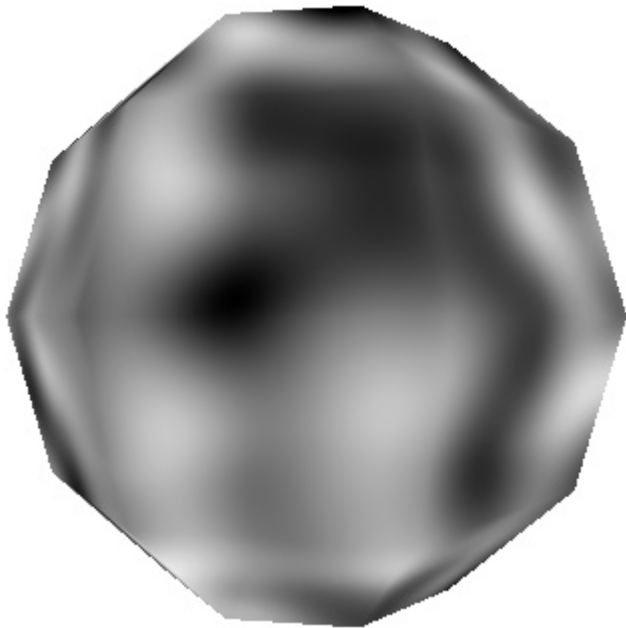
Procedural Generation

- Generating objects algorithmically
 - Mesh (geometry)



Procedural Generation

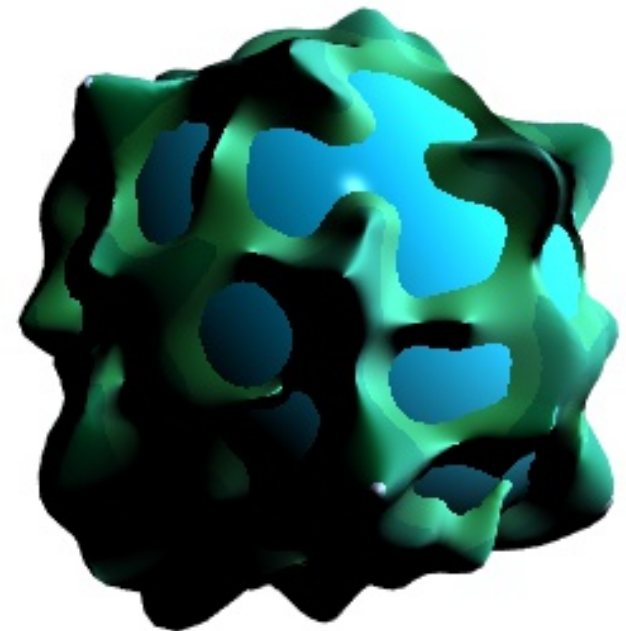
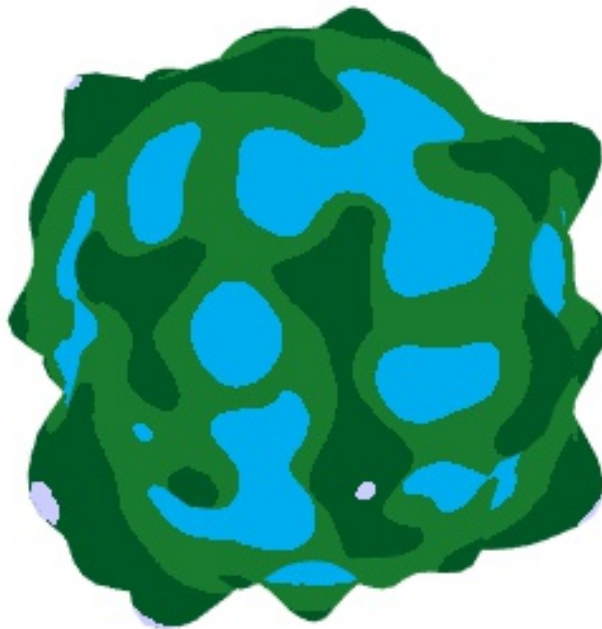
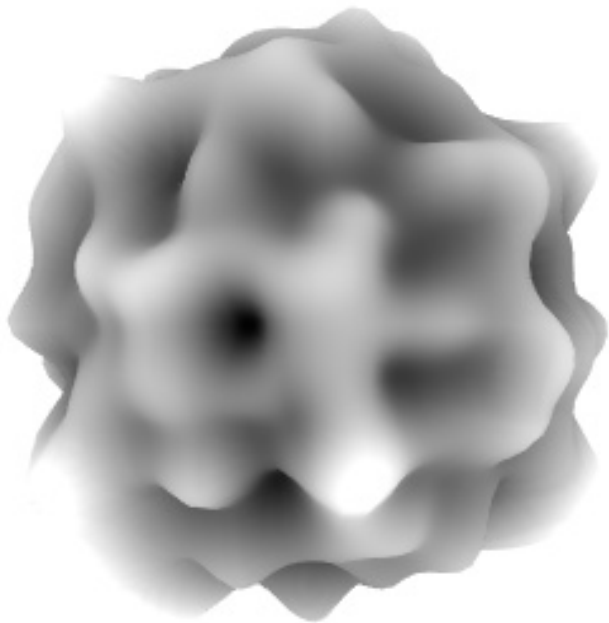
- Generating objects algorithmically
 - Mesh (geometry)
 - Material (texture)



Procedural Generation

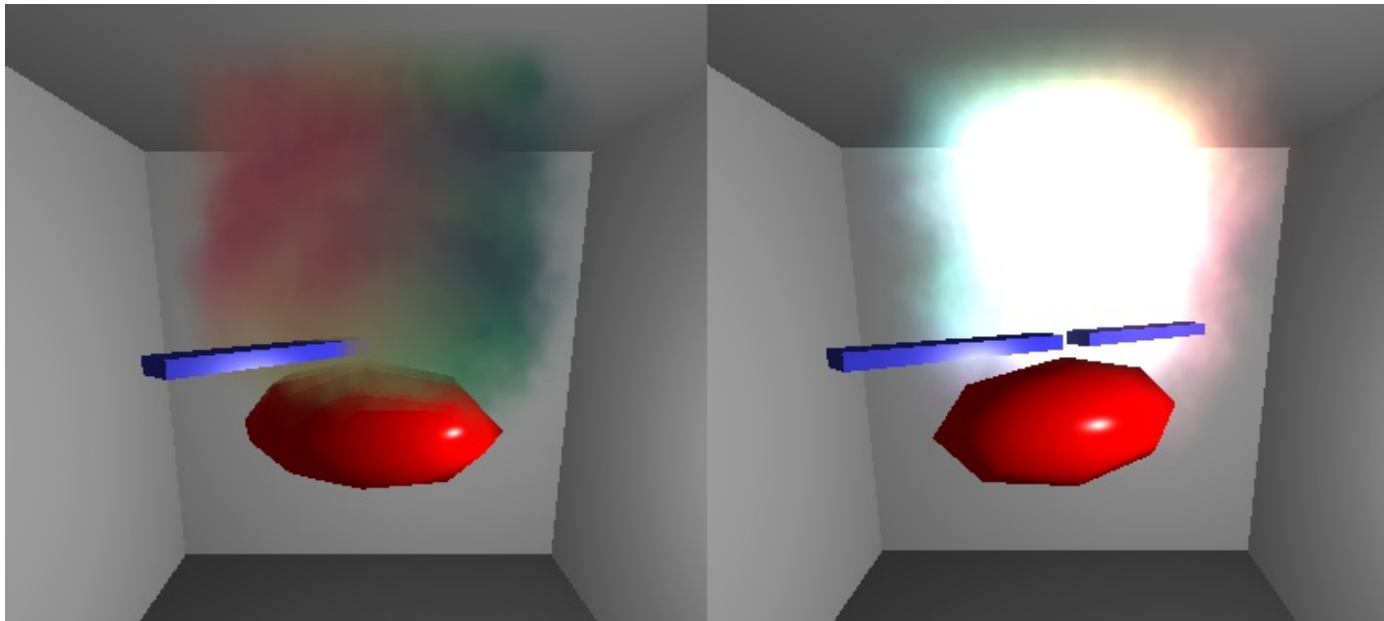
- Generating objects algorithmically
 - Mesh (geometry)
 - Material (texture)

Combination



Procedural Generation

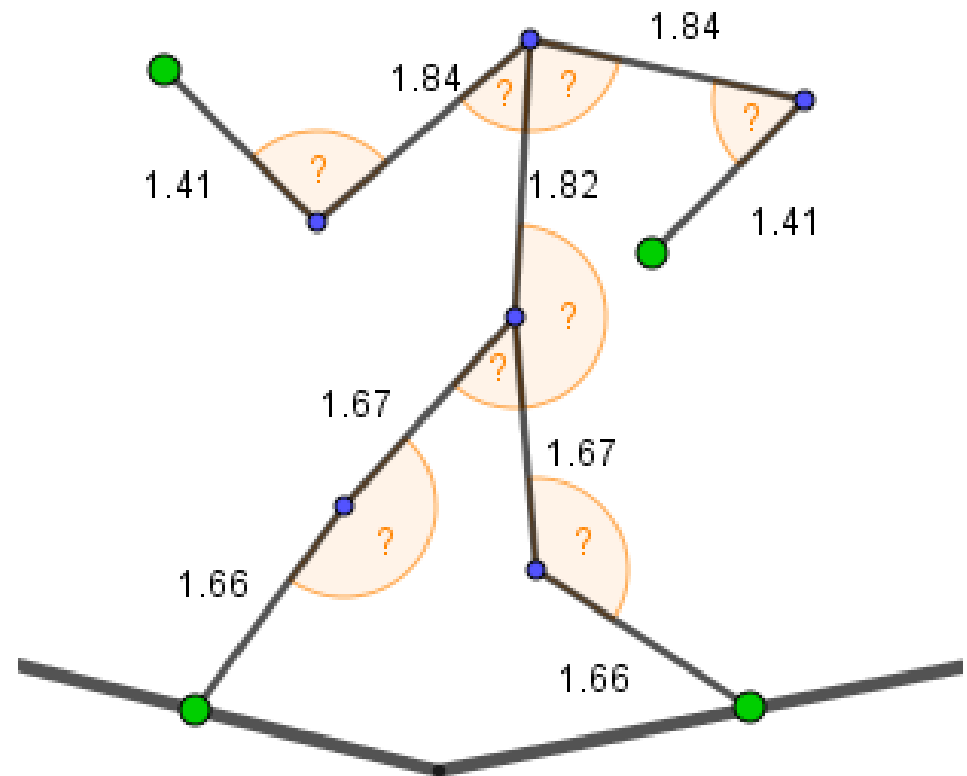
- Generating objects algorithmically
 - Mesh (geometry)
 - Material (texture)
 - Effects (particles)



Custom B. Chopper solution by Siim Raudsepp

Procedural Generation

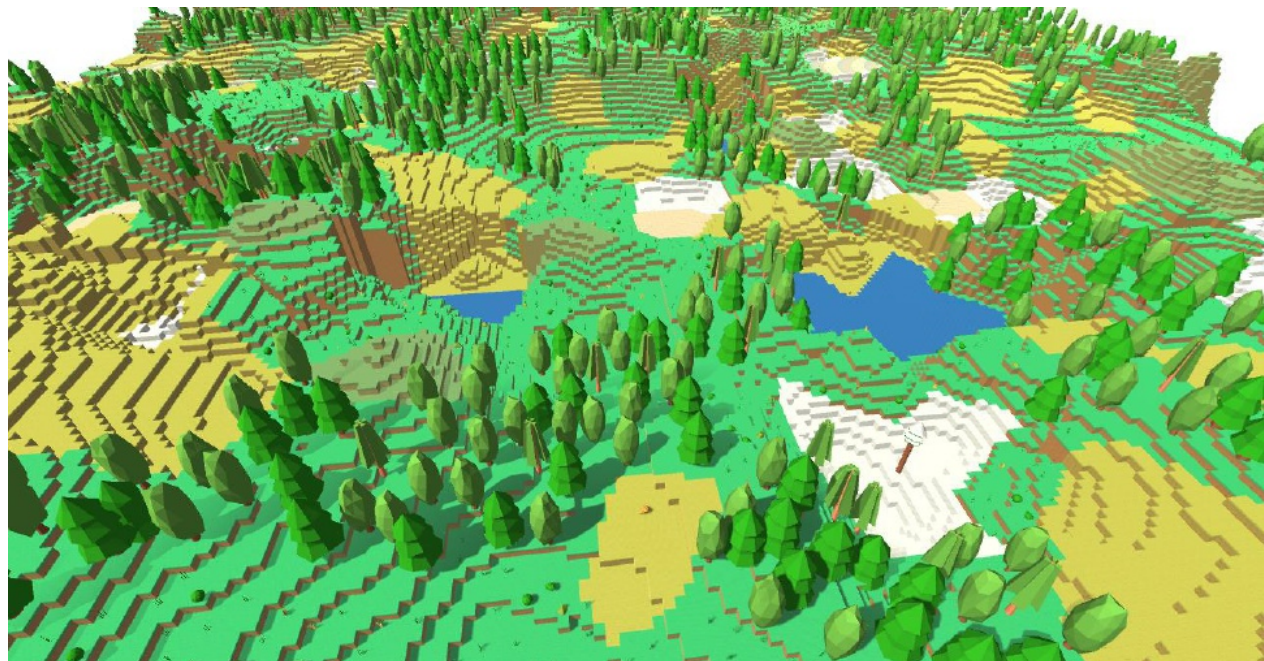
- Generating objects algorithmically
 - Mesh (geometry)
 - Material (texture)
 - Effects (particles)
 - Animation



Inverse kinematics

Procedural Generation

- Generating objects algorithmically
 - Mesh (geometry)
 - Material (texture)
 - Effects (particles)
 - Animation
 - Worlds



Procedural Generation

- **Generating objects algorithmically**
 - Mesh (geometry)
 - Material (texture)
 - Effects (particles)
 - Animation
 - **Worlds**



Procedural Generation

- **Generating objects algorithmically**
 - Mesh (geometry)
 - Material (texture)
 - Effects (particles)
 - Animation
 - Worlds
 - **Characters, weapons, space ships, ...**



NPC Generator
by Jaanus Jaggo

Procedural Generation

- Generating objects algorithmically
 - Mesh (geometry)
 - Material (texture)
 - Effects (particles)
 - Animation
 - Worlds
 - Characters, weapons, space ships, ...
- **More content, less repetitive work for artists**

Tree

- Let's try to generate a tree branch structure.

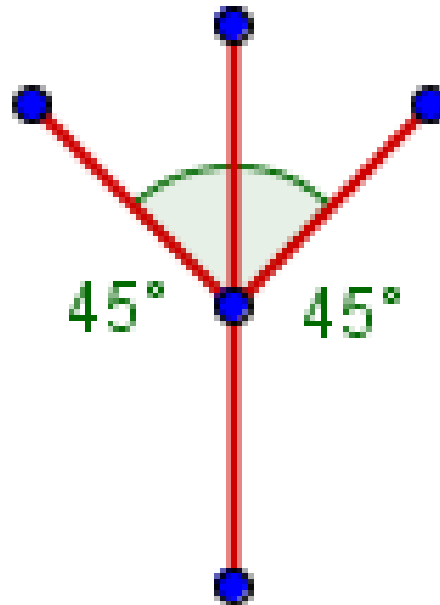
Tree

- Let's try to generate a tree branch structure.
- We start with a trunk.



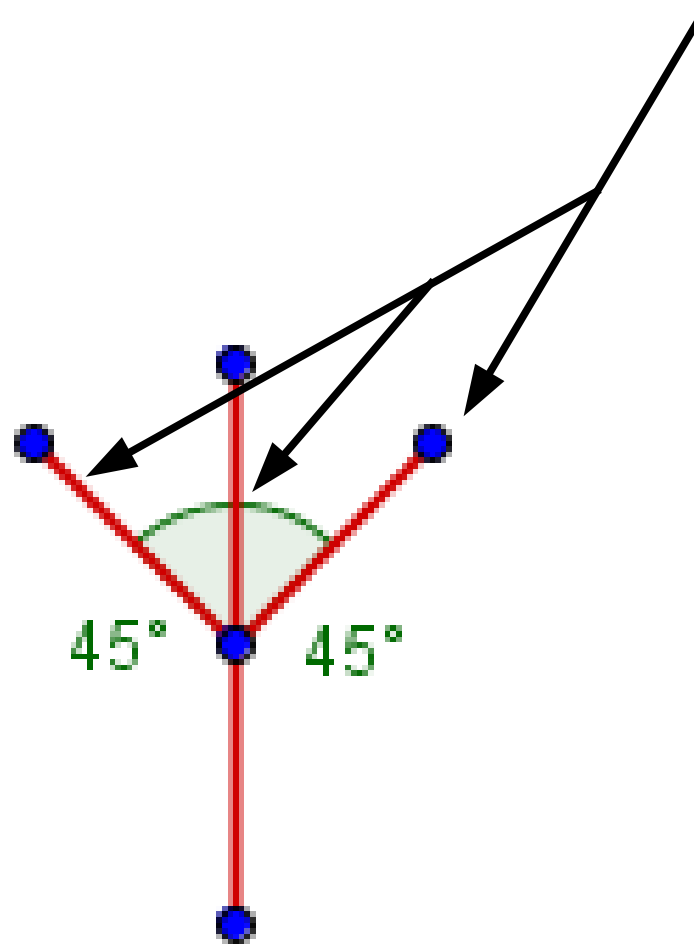
Tree

- From the trunk, we create two branches for either side.
- We also continue on the forward path.



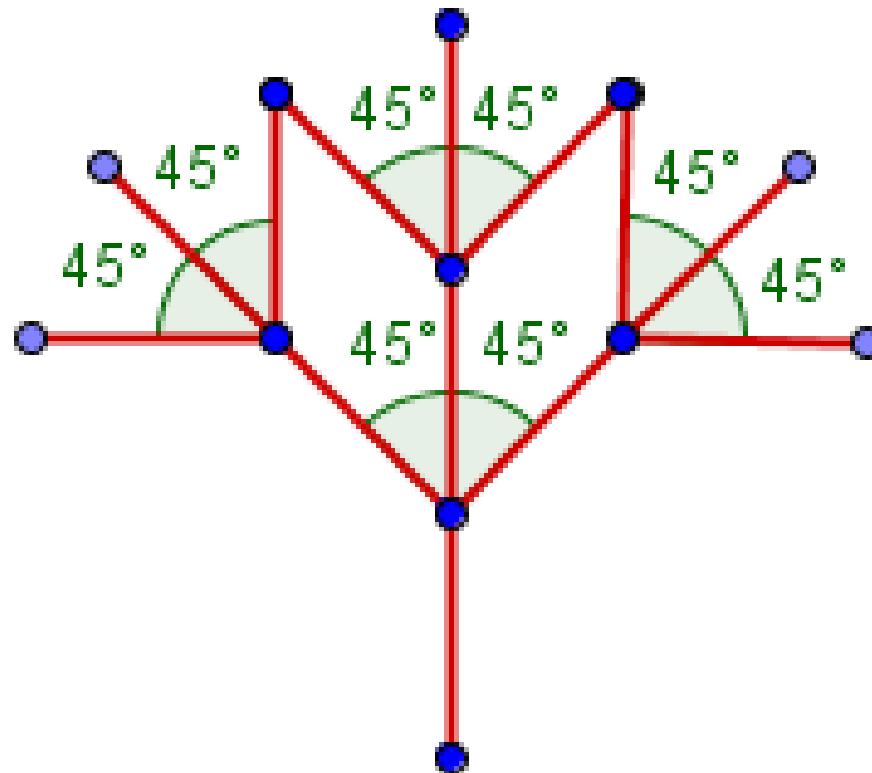
Tree

- We repeat the process for the new segments.



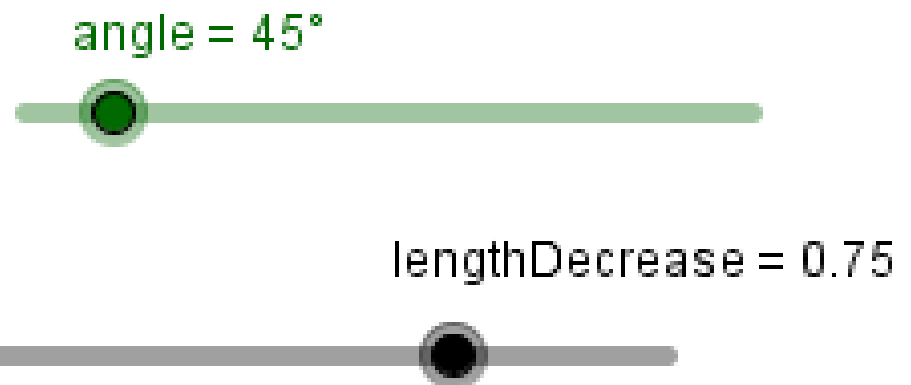
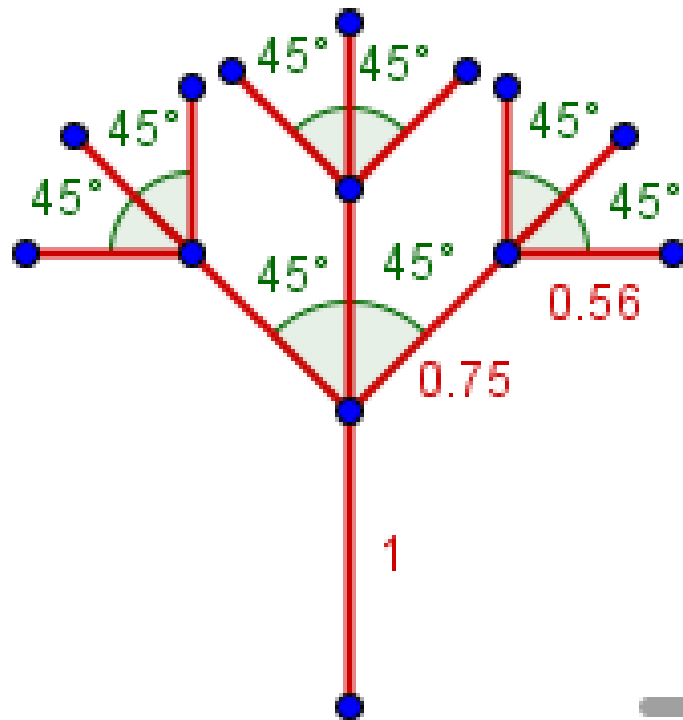
Tree

- We repeat the same process for all of the new segments.



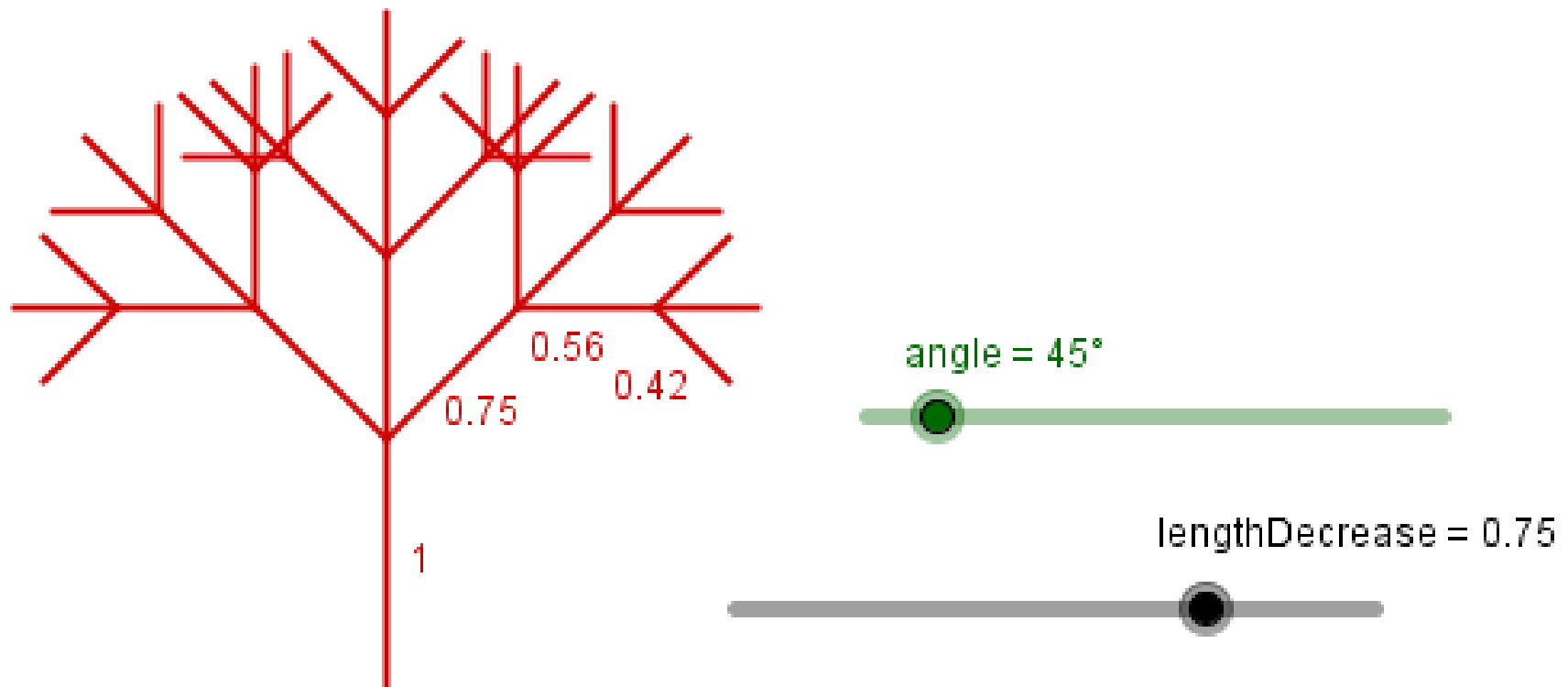
Tree

- Decrease the length of the segments each time.



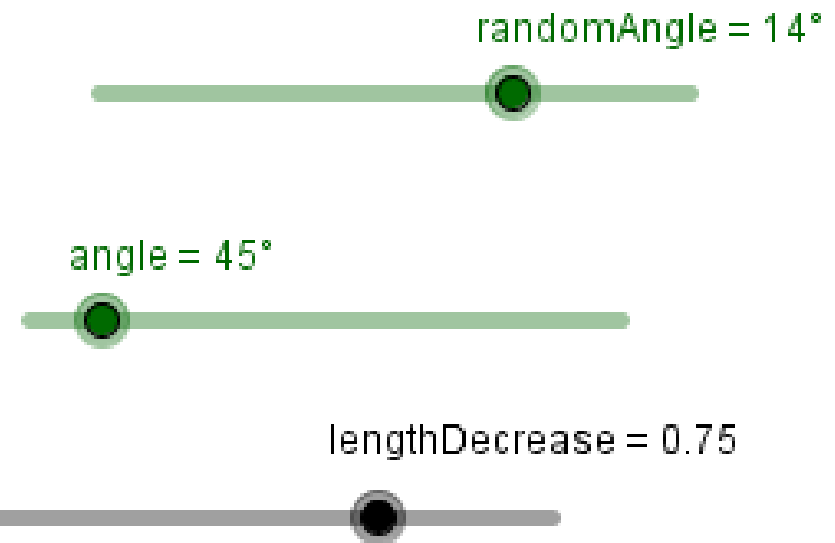
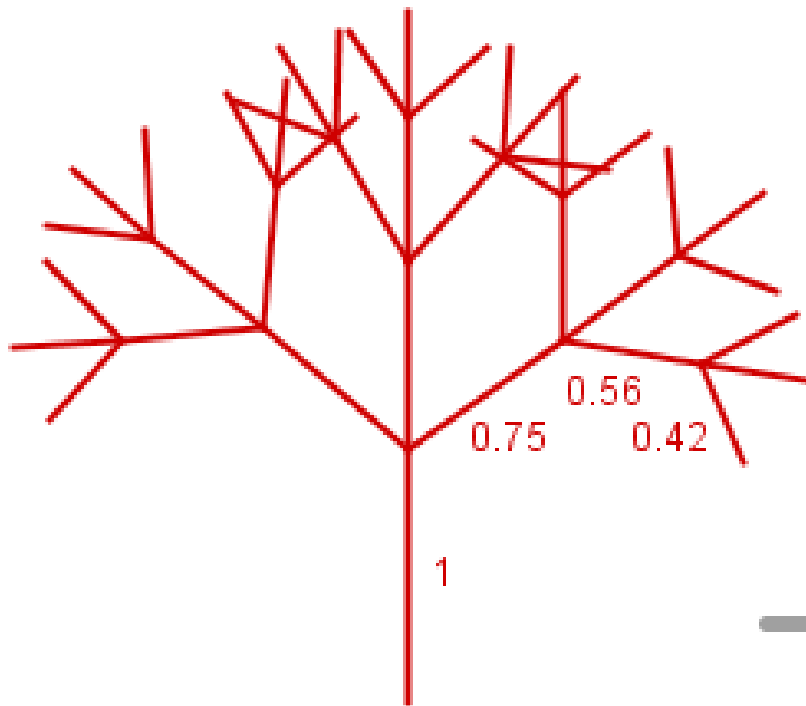
Tree

- Repeat again the same process.



Tree

- Introduce randomness.



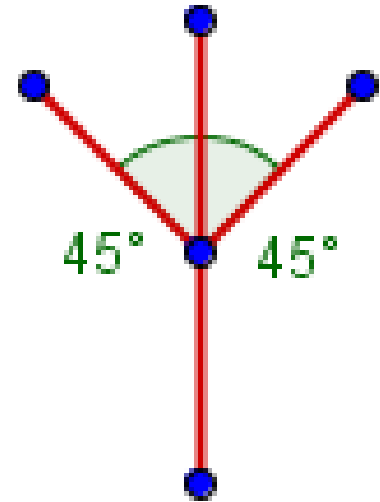
Show this in action...

Tree

- What if we want to store the generated structure?

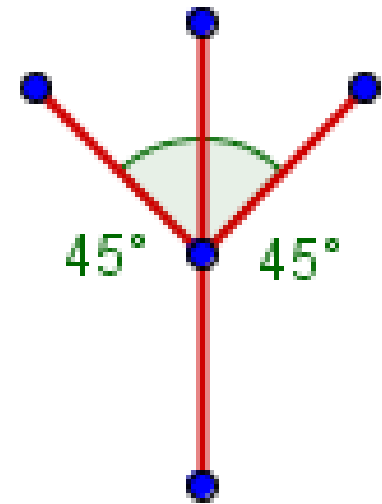
Tree

- What if we want to store the generated structure?
- For example, this smaller tree:



Tree

- What if we want to store the generated structure?
- For example, this smaller tree:
- We should specify the structure and the parameters (length, angle).



Formal Grammar (Chomsky)

- Formal grammar consists of:
 - Set of nonterminal symbols N .

Formal Grammar (Chomsky)

- Formal grammar consists of:
 - Set of nonterminal symbols N .

Nonterminals **can be changed** by production rules.

Formal Grammar (Chomsky)

- Formal grammar consists of:
 - Set of nonterminal symbols N .

Nonterminals can be changed by production rules.

They **do not** „terminate“ the derivation.

Formal Grammar (Chomsky)

- Formal grammar consists of:
 - Set of nonterminal symbols N .
 - Set of terminal symbols Σ .

Formal Grammar (Chomsky)

- Formal grammar consists of:
 - Set of nonterminal symbols N .
 - Set of terminal symbols Σ .

Terminals **can not be changed** by production rules.

Formal Grammar (Chomsky)

- Formal grammar consists of:
 - Set of nonterminal symbols N .
 - Set of terminal symbols Σ .

Terminals can not be changed by production rules.

They **do** „**terminate**“ the derivation.

Formal Grammar (Chomsky)

- Formal grammar consists of:
 - Set of nonterminal symbols N .
 - Set of terminal symbols Σ .
 - Set of production rules.

Formal Grammar (Chomsky)

- Formal grammar consists of:
 - Set of nonterminal symbols N .
 - Set of terminal symbols Σ .
 - Set of production rules.

Rules tell you *what* nonterminals can be replaced with other nonterminals or terminals.

Formal Grammar (Chomsky)

- Formal grammar consists of:
 - Set of nonterminal symbols N .
 - Set of terminal symbols Σ .
 - Set of production rules.
 - Starting axiom.

Formal Grammar (Chomsky)

- Formal grammar consists of:
 - Set of nonterminal symbols N .
 - Set of terminal symbols Σ .
 - Set of production rules.
 - Starting axiom.

The initial „word“ of symbols / system state.

Formal Grammar (Chomsky)

- Formal grammar consists of:
 - Set of nonterminal symbols N .
 - Set of terminal symbols Σ .
 - Set of production rules.
 - Starting axiom.
- **Example:**

$$N = \{A\}$$

Formal Grammar (Chomsky)

- Formal grammar consists of:
 - Set of nonterminal symbols N .
 - Set of terminal symbols Σ .
 - Set of production rules.
 - Starting axiom.
- **Example:**

$$N = \{A\}$$

$$\Sigma = \{a\}$$

Formal Grammar (Chomsky)

- Formal grammar consists of:
 - Set of nonterminal symbols N .
 - Set of terminal symbols Σ .
 - Set of production rules.
 - Starting axiom.
- **Example:**

$$N = \{ A \}$$

$$\Sigma = \{ a \}$$

$$R = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A \rightarrow AA \\ A \rightarrow a \end{array} \right\}$$

Formal Grammar (Chomsky)

- Formal grammar consists of:
 - Set of nonterminal symbols N .
 - Set of terminal symbols Σ .
 - Set of production rules.
 - Starting axiom.
- **Example:**

$$N = \{ A \} \quad \text{Axiom} = A$$

$$\Sigma = \{ a \}$$

$$R = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A \rightarrow AA \\ A \rightarrow a \end{array} \right\}$$

Formal Grammar (Chomsky)

- Formal grammar consists of:
 - Set of nonterminal symbols N .
 - Set of terminal symbols Σ .
 - Set of production rules.
 - Starting axiom.
- **Example:**

$$N = \{ A \}$$

$$\text{Axiom} = A$$

Generates words

$$\Sigma = \{ a \}$$

$$A \rightarrow a$$

$$R = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A \rightarrow AA \\ A \rightarrow a \end{array} \right\}$$

Formal Grammar (Chomsky)

- Formal grammar consists of:
 - Set of nonterminal symbols N .
 - Set of terminal symbols Σ .
 - Set of production rules.
 - Starting axiom.
- **Example:**

$$N = \{ A \}$$

$$\text{Axiom} = A$$

$$\Sigma = \{ a \}$$

$$R = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A \rightarrow AA \\ A \rightarrow a \end{array} \right\}$$

Generates words

$$A \rightarrow a$$

$$A \rightarrow AA \rightarrow aA \rightarrow aa$$

Formal Grammar (Chomsky)

- Formal grammar consists of:
 - Set of nonterminal symbols N .
 - Set of terminal symbols Σ .
 - Set of production rules.
 - Starting axiom.

- **Example:**

$$N = \{ A \}$$

$$\text{Axiom} = A$$

Generates words

$$\Sigma = \{ a \}$$

$$A \rightarrow a$$

$$R = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A \rightarrow AA \\ A \rightarrow a \end{array} \right\}$$

$$A \rightarrow AA \rightarrow aA \rightarrow aa$$

$$A \rightarrow AA \rightarrow AAA \rightarrow aAA \rightarrow aaA \rightarrow aaa$$

Formal Grammar (Chomsky)

- Formal grammar consists of:
 - Set of nonterminal symbols N .
 - Set of terminal symbols Σ .
 - Set of production rules.
 - Starting axiom.

- Example:**

$$N = \{ A \}$$

$$\text{Axiom} = A$$

Generates words

$$\Sigma = \{ a \}$$

$$A \rightarrow a$$

$$R = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A \rightarrow AA \\ A \rightarrow a \end{array} \right\}$$

$$A \rightarrow AA \rightarrow aA \rightarrow aa$$

$$A \rightarrow AA \rightarrow AAA \rightarrow aAA \rightarrow aaA \rightarrow aaa$$

...

Formal Grammar (Chomsky)

- Used for:



Formal Grammar (Chomsky)

- Used for:
 - Natural language processing

Formal Grammar (Chomsky)

- Used for:
 - Natural language processing
 - Program code processing (compiler, interpreter)

Formal Grammar (Chomsky)

- Used for:
 - Natural language processing
 - Program code processing (compiler, interpreter)
- Hierarchy of types
 - **Type 0: Unrestricted** – $N = \Sigma$

Formal Grammar (Chomsky)

- Used for:
 - Natural language processing
 - Program code processing (compiler, interpreter)
- Hierarchy of types
 - **Type 0: Unrestricted** – $N = \Sigma$
 - **Type 1: Context sensitive** – non-terminal symbol on the left side, can be surrounded by a context

Formal Grammar (Chomsky)

- Used for:
 - Natural language processing
 - Program code processing (compiler, interpreter)
- Hierarchy of types
 - **Type 0: Unrestricted** – $N = \Sigma$
 - **Type 1: Context sensitive** – non-terminal symbol on the left side, can be surrounded by a context
 - **Type 2: Context free** – left side contains only a single non-terminal symbol

Formal Grammar (Chomsky)

- Used for:
 - Natural language processing
 - Program code processing (compiler, interpreter)
- Hierarchy of types
 - **Type 0: Unrestricted** – $N = \Sigma$
 - **Type 1: Context sensitive** – non-terminal symbol on the left side, can be surrounded by a context
 - **Type 2: Context free** – left side contains only a single non-terminal symbol
 - **Type 3: Regular** – right side is empty, single terminal, or single terminal follower by non-terminal

Lindenmayer System

- **Variant of a formal grammar.**


Lindenmayer System

- **Variant of a formal grammar.**
- **Parallel rewriting system.**

Lindenmayer System

- **Variant of a formal grammar.**
- **Parallel rewriting system.**


Because of that, does
not fall directly under
Chomsky's hierarchy



Lindenmayer System

- Variant of a formal grammar.
- Parallel rewriting system.
- We will look at one, that is:
 - Bracketed system.


Because of that, does
not fall directly under
Chomsky's hierarchy



Lindenmayer System

- Variant of a formal grammar.
- Parallel rewriting system.
- We will look at one, that is:
 - Bracketed system.
 - Stochastic system.

Because of that, does
not fall directly under
Chomsky's hierarchy



Lindenmayer System


- Variant of a formal grammar.
- Parallel rewriting system.
- We will look at one, that is:
 - Bracketed system.
 - Stochastic system.
 - Context free (0L-system).

Because of that, does
not fall directly under
Chomsky's hierarchy

Lindenmayer System

- Variant of a formal grammar.
- Parallel rewriting system.
- We will look at one, that is:
 - Bracketed system.
 - Stochastic system.
 - Context free (0L-system).
 - Parametric system.

Because of that, does
not fall directly under
Chomsky's hierarchy



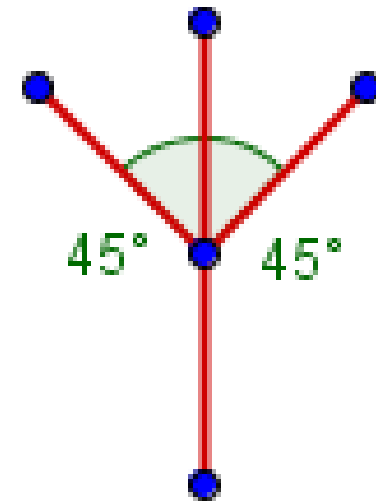
Lindenmayer System

- **Bracketed system** – we use brackets to indicate branches.

Lindenmayer System

- **Bracketed system** – we use brackets to indicate branches.
- Using following symbols:

Symbol	Meaning
F	Segment
+	Rotate left 45°
-	Rotate right 45°
[Start of a branch
]	End of a branch



Can we write our tree using those?

Lindenmayer System

- **Parallel rewriting system** – all the rules will be applied in parallel to rewrite the entire word.

Lindenmayer System

- **Parallel rewriting system** – all the rules will be applied in parallel to rewrite the entire word.

What would be the rules to create the following?

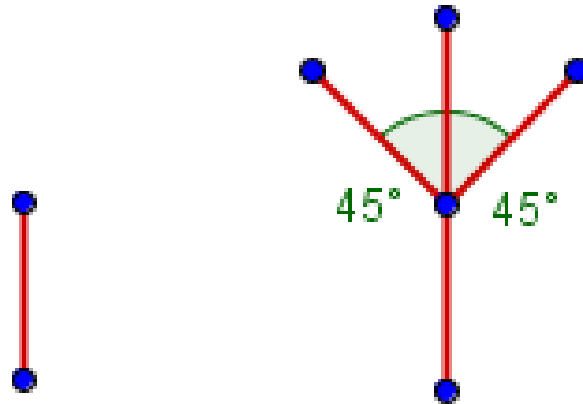


Axiom: F

Lindenmayer System

- **Parallel rewriting system** – all the rules will be applied in parallel to rewrite the entire word.

What would be the rules to create the following?



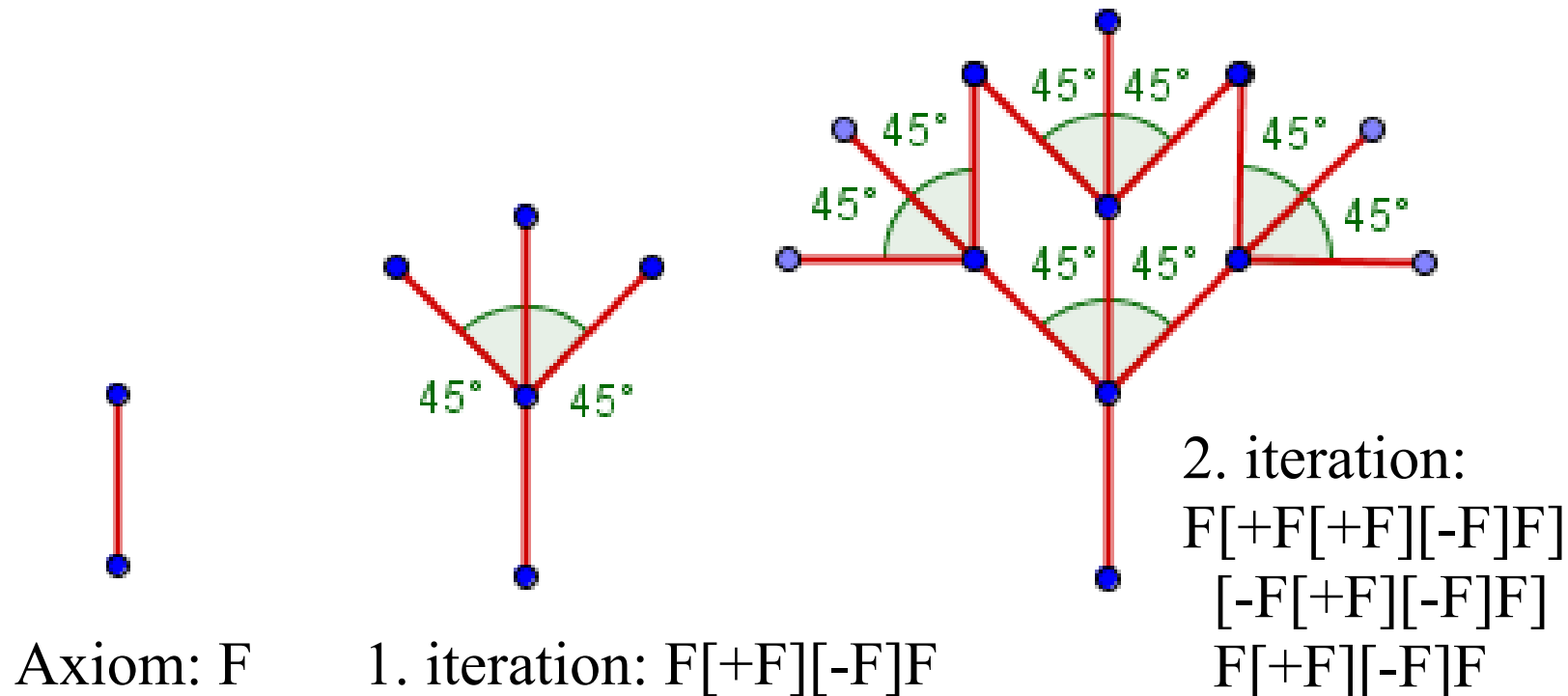
Axiom: F

1. iteration: F[+F][-F]F

Lindenmayer System

- **Parallel rewriting system** – all the rules will be applied in parallel to rewrite the entire word.

What would be the rules to create the following?



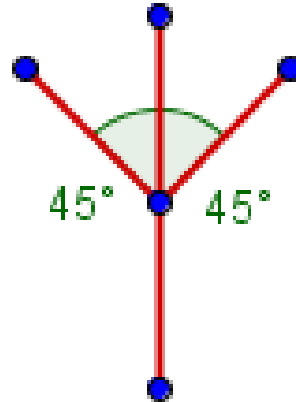
Lindenmayer System

- Parallel rewriting system – all the rules will be applied in parallel to rewrite the entire word.

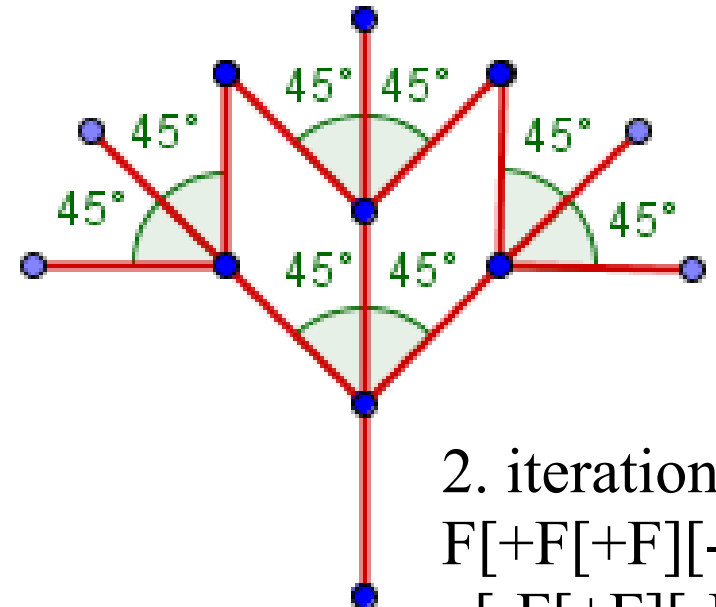
What would be the rules to create the following?



Axiom: F



1. iteration: $F[+F][-F]F$



2. iteration:
 $F[+F[+F][-F]F]$
 $[-F[+F][-F]F]$
 $F[+F][-F]F$

This is a
trick question.

Lindenmayer System

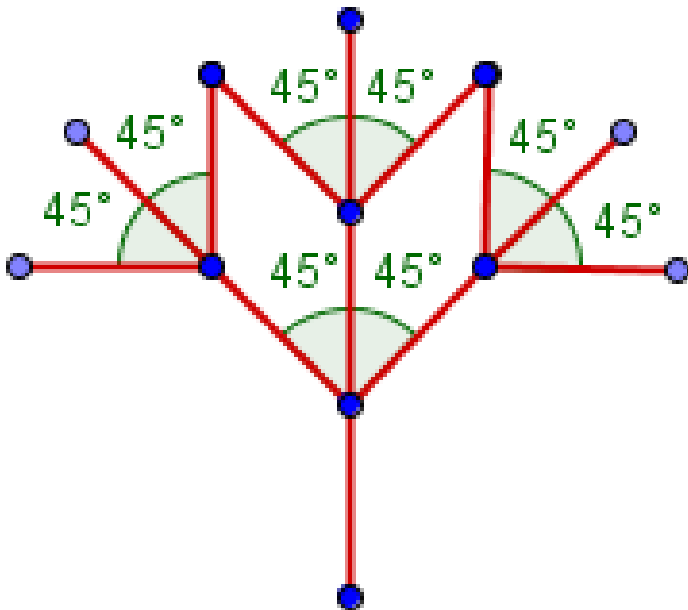
- **Parametric system** – we can specify parameters for some of the symbols.

Lindenmayer System

- **Parametric system** – we can specify parameters for some of the symbols.
 - The length, the angle etc

Lindenmayer System

- **Parametric system** – we can specify parameters for some of the symbols.
 - The length, the angle etc

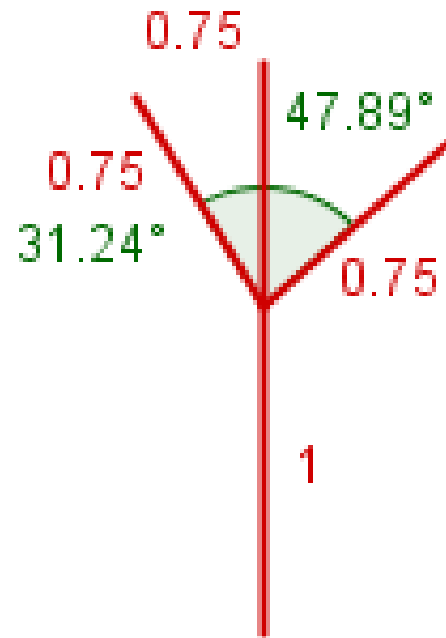


$$\begin{aligned}
 &F[+(45)F[+(45)F][-(45)F]F] \\
 &[-(45)F[+(45)F][-(45)F]F] \\
 &F[+(45)F][-(45)F]F
 \end{aligned}$$

Every + or - is followed by the angle of rotation.

Lindenmayer System

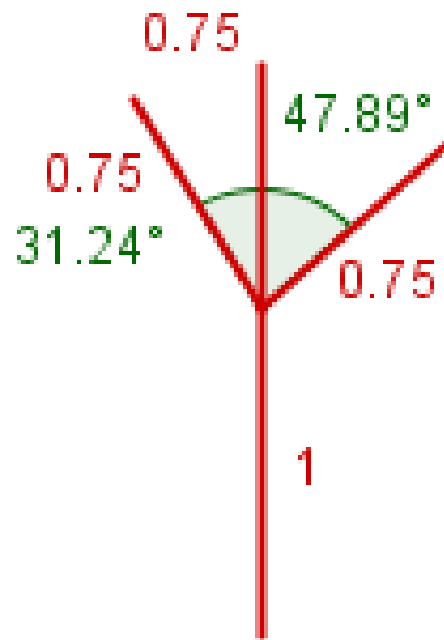
- We can generate **angles** with some variance.



$F[+(31.24)F][-(47.89)F]F$

Lindenmayer System

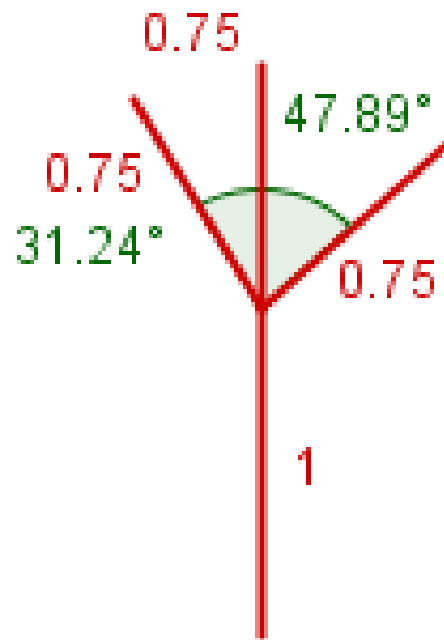
- We can generate **angles** with some variance.
- Also specify the **lengths** of the segments.



$F(1)[+(31.24)F(0.75)][-(47.89)F(0.75)]F(0.75)$

Lindenmayer System

- We can generate **angles** with some variance.
- Also specify the **lengths** of the segments.



If the decrease of lengths is deterministic, we could consider it only, when drawing the tree...

$F(1)[+(31.24)F(0.75)][-(47.89)F(0.75)]F(0.75)$

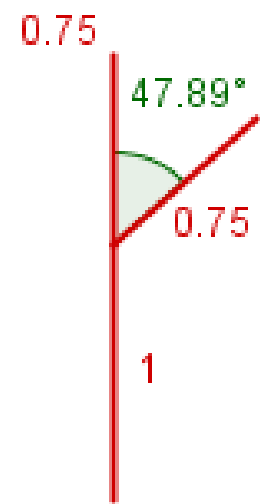
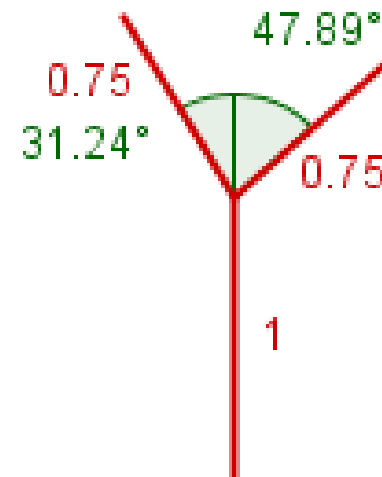
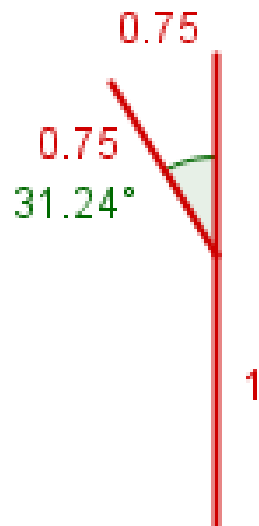
Lindenmayer System

- **Stochastic system** – we can have many rules, with the same left-hand side.

$$A \rightarrow F[+A]A$$

$$A \rightarrow F[-A]A$$

$$A \rightarrow F[+A][-A]$$



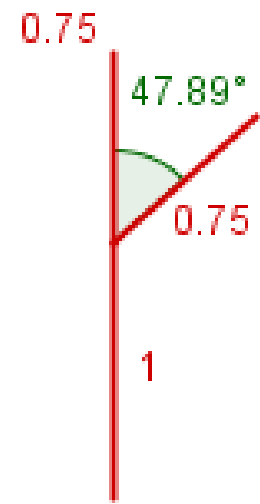
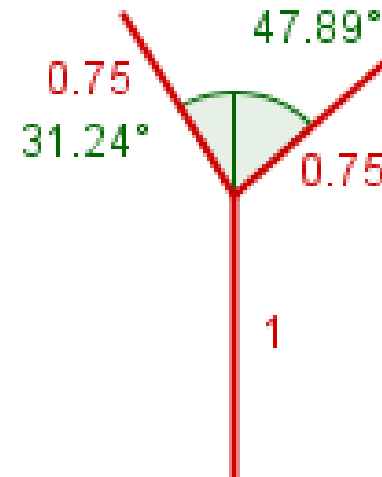
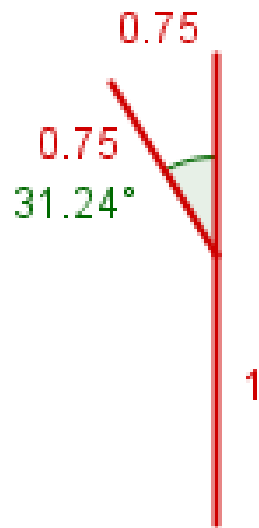
Lindenmayer System

- **Stochastic system** – we can have many rules, with the same left-hand side.
- Each rule has a probability.

$$A \xrightarrow{1/3} F[+A]A$$

$$A \xrightarrow{1/3} F[-A]A$$

$$A \xrightarrow{1/3} F[+A][-A]$$



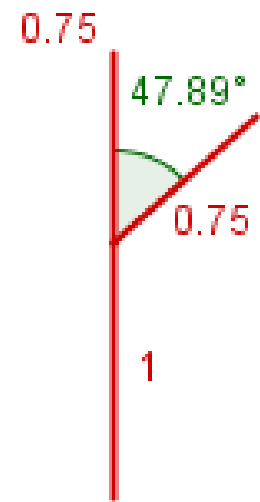
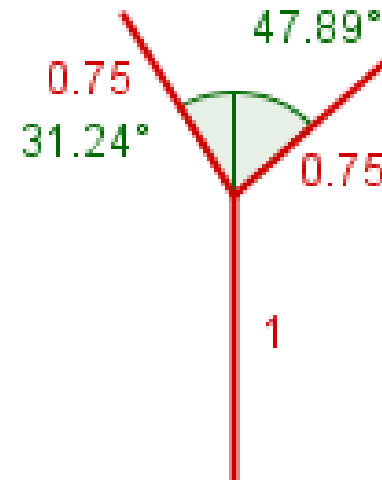
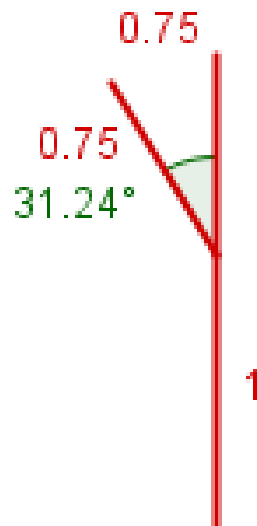
Lindenmayer System

- **Stochastic system** – we can have many rules, with the same left-hand side.
- Each rule has a probability.
- The **sum** of the probabilities of all the rules, with the same left-hand side, **has to be 1**.

$$A \xrightarrow{1/3} F[+A]A$$

$$A \xrightarrow{1/3} F[-A]A$$

$$A \xrightarrow{1/3} F[+A][-A]$$



Lindenmayer System

- Rigorous way to specify a mechanism for a **self-similar** structure generation.

Lindenmayer System

- Rigorous way to specify a mechanism for a **self-similar** structure generation.



recursive

Lindenmayer System

- Rigorous way to specify a mechanism for a **self-similar** structure generation.



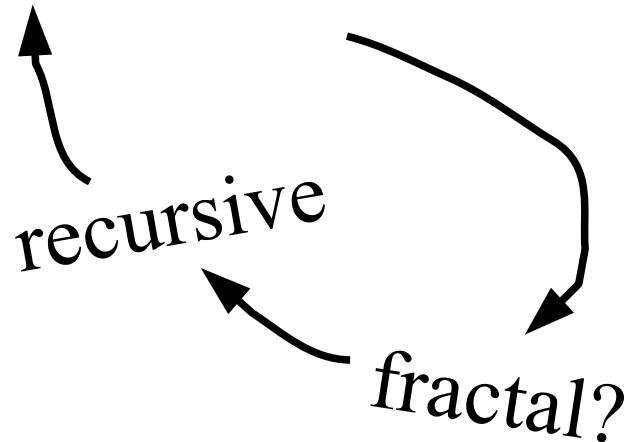
recursive



fractal?

Lindenmayer System

- Rigorous way to specify a mechanism for a **self-similar** structure generation.



Lindenmayer System

- Rigorous way to specify a mechanism for a **self-similar** structure generation.
- Lot of research and different possibilities.

Lindenmayer System

- Rigorous way to specify a mechanism for a **self-similar** structure generation.
- Lot of research and different possibilities.
- *The Algorithmic Beauty of Plants*,
A. Lindenmayer, P. Prusinkiewicz.
<http://algorithmicbotany.org/papers/abop/abop.pdf>



Lindenmayer System

- Rigorous way to specify a mechanism for a **self-similar** structure generation.
- Lot of research and different possibilities.
- *The Algorithmic Beauty of Plants*,
A. Lindenmayer, P. Prusinkiewicz.
<http://algorithmicbotany.org/papers/abop/abop.pdf>
- Try out 2D online:
<http://www.kevs3d.co.uk/dev/lsystems/>

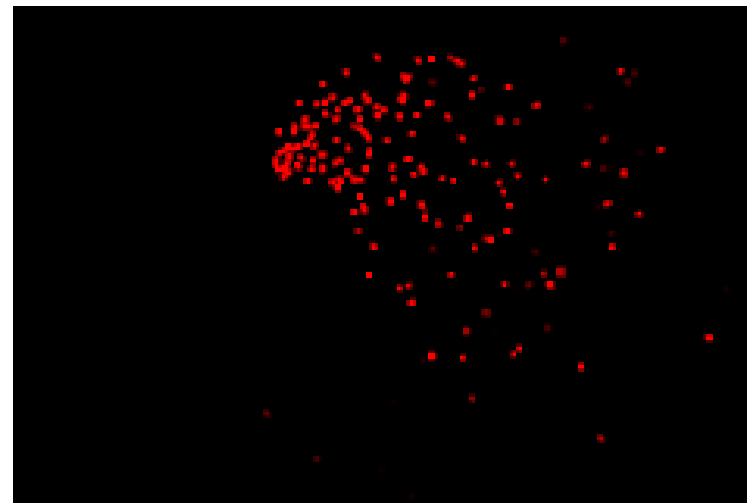
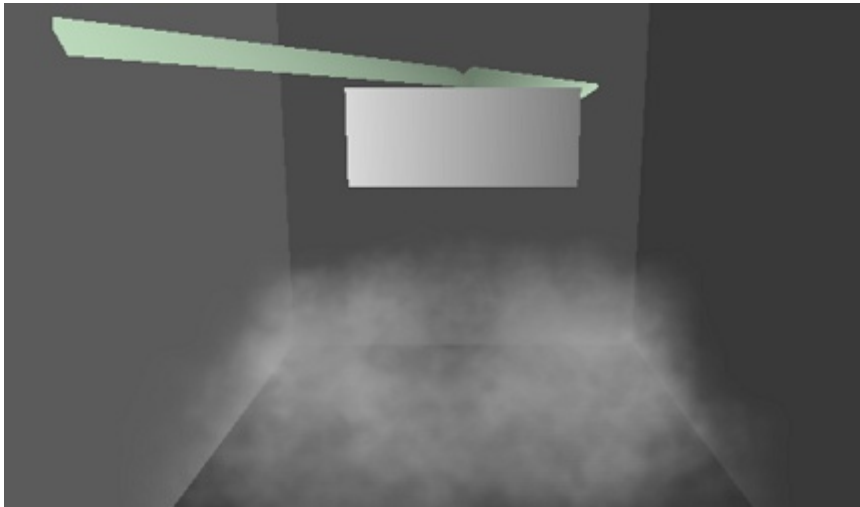
Lindenmayer System

- Rigorous way to specify a mechanism for a **self-similar** structure generation.
- Lot of research and different possibilities.
- *The Algorithmic Beauty of Plants*,
A. Lindenmayer, P. Prusinkiewicz.
<http://algorithmicbotany.org/papers/abop/abop.pdf>
- Try out 2D online:
<http://www.kevs3d.co.uk/dev/lsystems/>
- Questions?

Particle System

- Used for different effects
 - Fire, fluid, wind, smoke
 - Precipitation (rain, snow)
 - Groups of objects with behaviour (birds, NPC-s)

*This you did in the
Soft Particle Chopper.*



Particle System

- Particles can have a transparency that varies over time.

Particle System

- Particles can have a transparency that varies over time.
- Particles can be generated from an object pool.
 - If a particle dies, return it to the object pool.

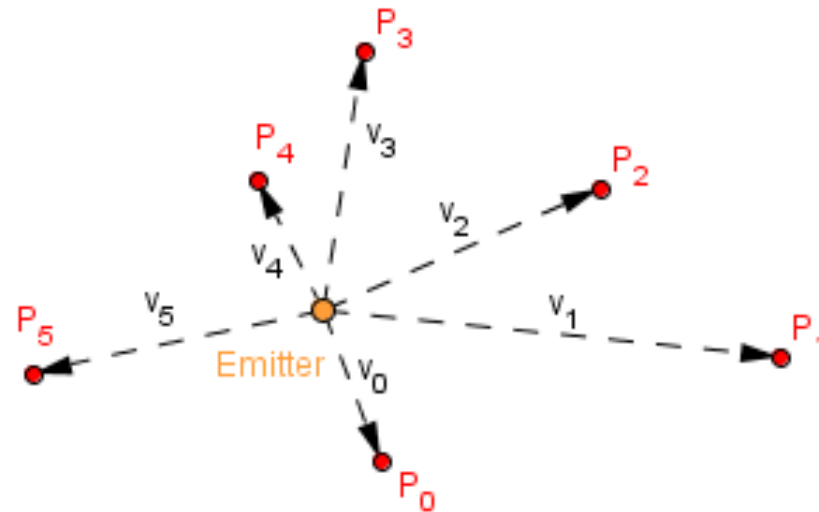
Particle System

- Particles can have a transparency that varies over time.
- Particles can be generated from an object pool.
 - If a particle dies, return it to the object pool.
- Particle can be 1 pixel in size, or have an image.

Particle System

- Particles can have a transparency that varies over time.
- Particles can be generated from an object pool.
 - If a particle dies, return it to the object pool.
- Particle can be 1 pixel in size, or have an image.
- Particle system has an emitter of particles.

Emitter can also be a line, a surface, a volume etc.

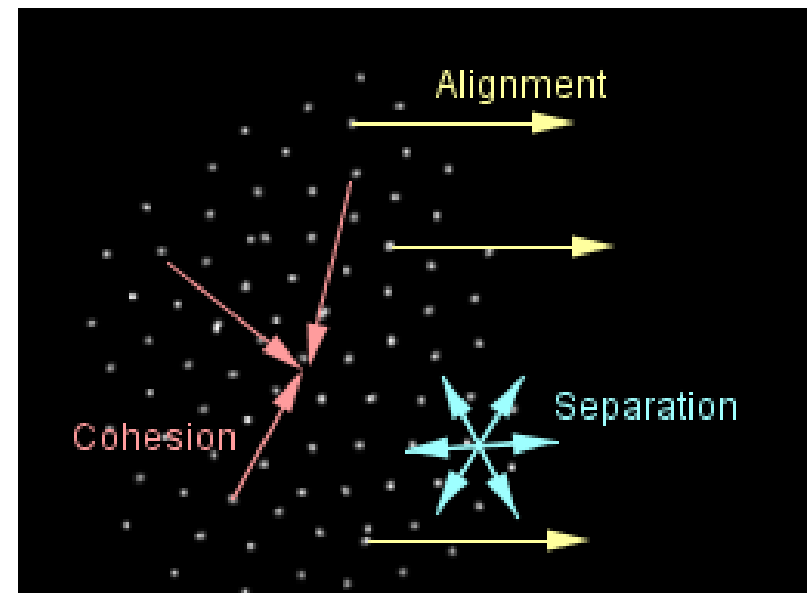


Boids Algorithm

- Used to model flocking (*eg* of birds).

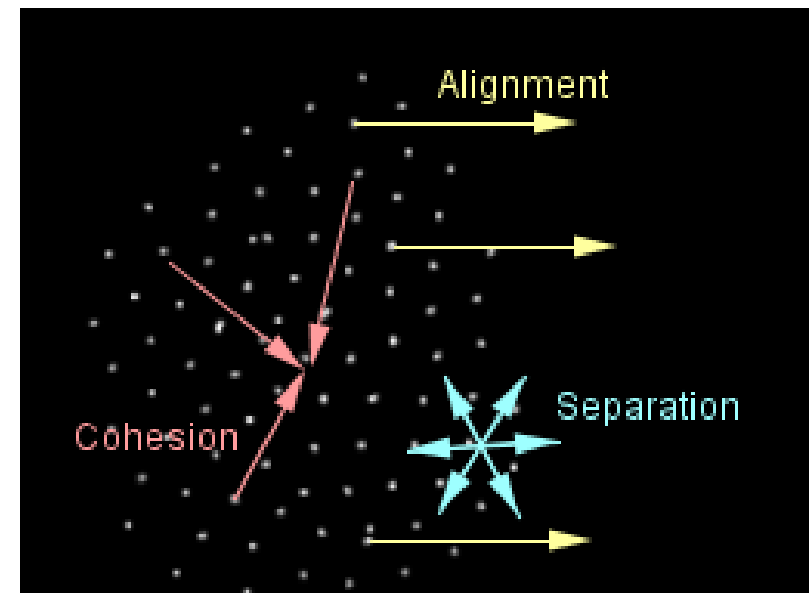
Boids Algorithm

- Used to model flocking (eg of birds).
- Each particle follows a set of rules:
 - **Cohesion** – Move towards the center of mass.



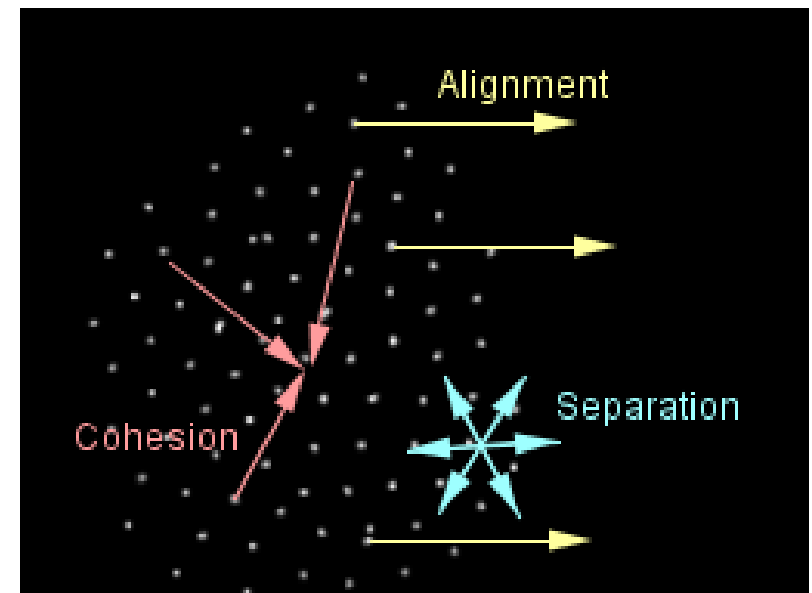
Boids Algorithm

- Used to model flocking (eg of birds).
- Each particle follows a set of rules:
 - **Cohesion** – Move towards the center of mass.
 - **Separation** – Keep distance from other particles.



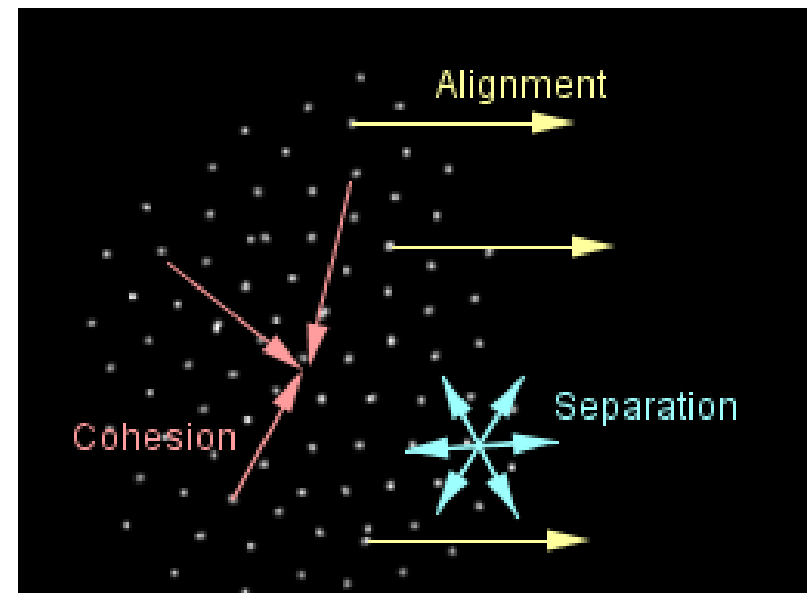
Boids Algorithm

- Used to model flocking (eg of birds).
- Each particle follows a set of rules:
 - **Cohesion** – Move towards the center of mass.
 - **Separation** – Keep distance from other particles.
 - **Alignment** – Follow the average direction.



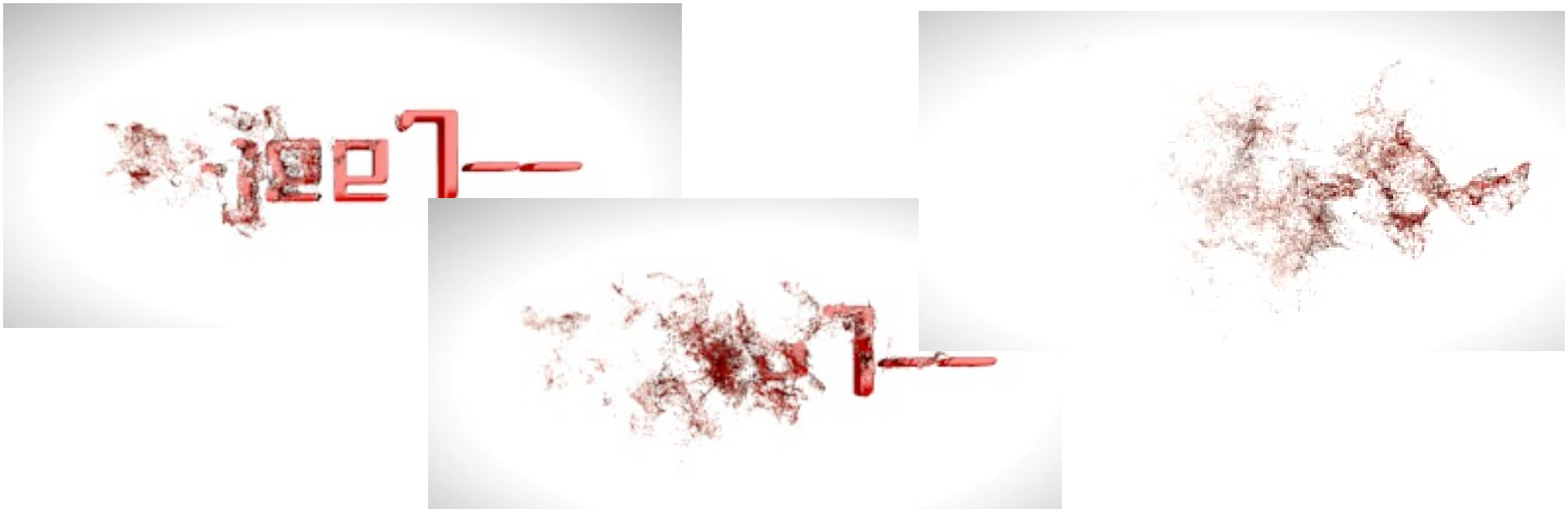
Boids Algorithm

- Used to model flocking (eg of birds).
- Each particle follows a set of rules:
 - **Cohesion** – Move towards the center of mass.
 - **Separation** – Keep distance from other particles.
 - **Alignment** – Follow the average direction.
- There can be other rules.



Particle Systems

- Blender has particle systems



- Example of scar generation via particles:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=e3FpG3CFIfQ>

What was new for you today?

What more would you like to know?

Next time: Ray Casting, Ray Tracing,
Space Partitioning, BVH