

CSE 167:  
Introduction to Computer Graphics  
Lecture #11: Scene Graph

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# Announcements

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- ▶ **Sunday, November 8<sup>th</sup> at 11:59pm:**
  - ▶ Homework Project 2 due
- ▶ **Next Wednesday is Veterans Day**
  - ▶ No discussion
  - ▶ Homework project 3 introduction in class on Tuesday

# Lecture Overview

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- ▶ Scene Graphs & Hierarchies
  - ▶ Introduction
  - ▶ Data structures

# Graphics System Architecture

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## **Interactive Applications**

- ▶ Video games, scientific visualization, CAD modeling

## **Rendering Engine, Scene Graph API**

- ▶ Implement functionality commonly required in applications
- ▶ Back-ends for different low-level APIs
- ▶ No broadly accepted standards
- ▶ OpenSceneGraph, Nvidia SceniX, Torque3D

## **Low-level graphics API**

- ▶ Interface to graphics hardware
- ▶ Highly standardized: OpenGL, Direct3D, Vulkan

# Commonly Offered Functionality

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- ▶ **High-level scene representation**
  - ▶ Graph data structure
- ▶ **Resource management**
  - ▶ File loaders for geometry, textures, materials, animation sequences
  - ▶ Memory management
    - ▶ CPU <-> GPU memory
    - ▶ HDD <-> CPU memory
- ▶ **Rendering**
  - ▶ Optimized for efficiency (e.g., minimize OpenGL state changes)

# Lecture Overview

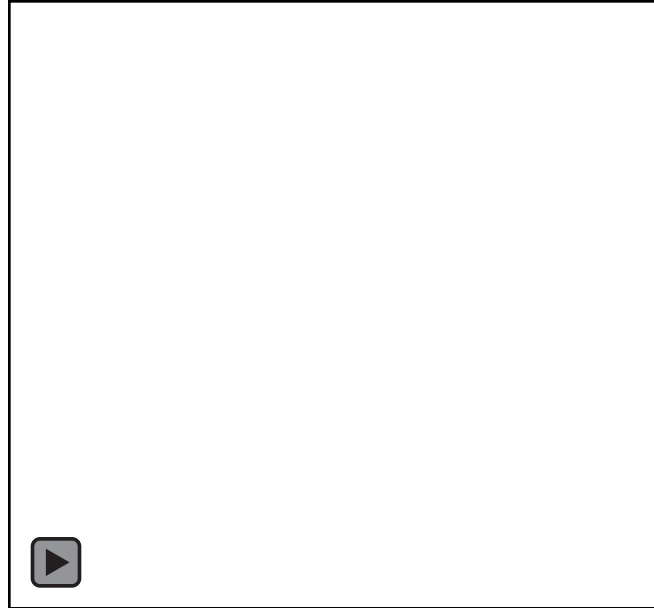
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- ▶ Scene Graphs & Hierarchies
  - ▶ Introduction
  - ▶ Data structures

# Scene Graphs

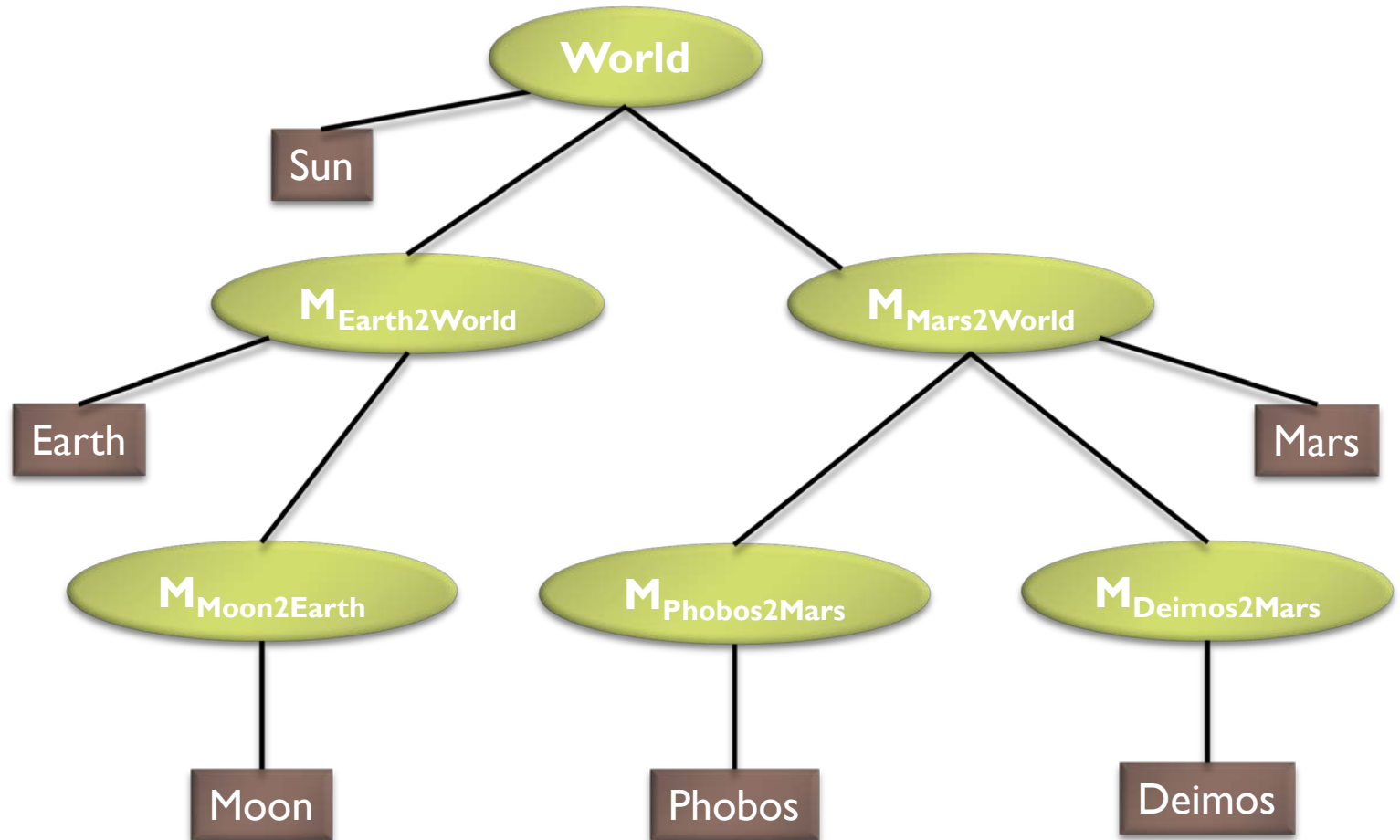
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- ▶ Data structure for intuitive construction of 3D scenes
- ▶ So far, our GLFW-based projects store a linear list of objects
  - ▶ Does not scale to large numbers of objects in complex dynamic scenes



# Example: Scene Graph for Solar System

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# Data Structure

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- ▶ **Requirements**
  - ▶ Collection of separable geometry models
  - ▶ Organized in groups
  - ▶ Related via hierarchical transformations
- ▶ **Use a tree structure**
- ▶ **Nodes have associated local coordinates**
- ▶ **Different types of nodes**
  - ▶ Geometry
  - ▶ Transformations
  - ▶ Lights
  - ▶ Many more

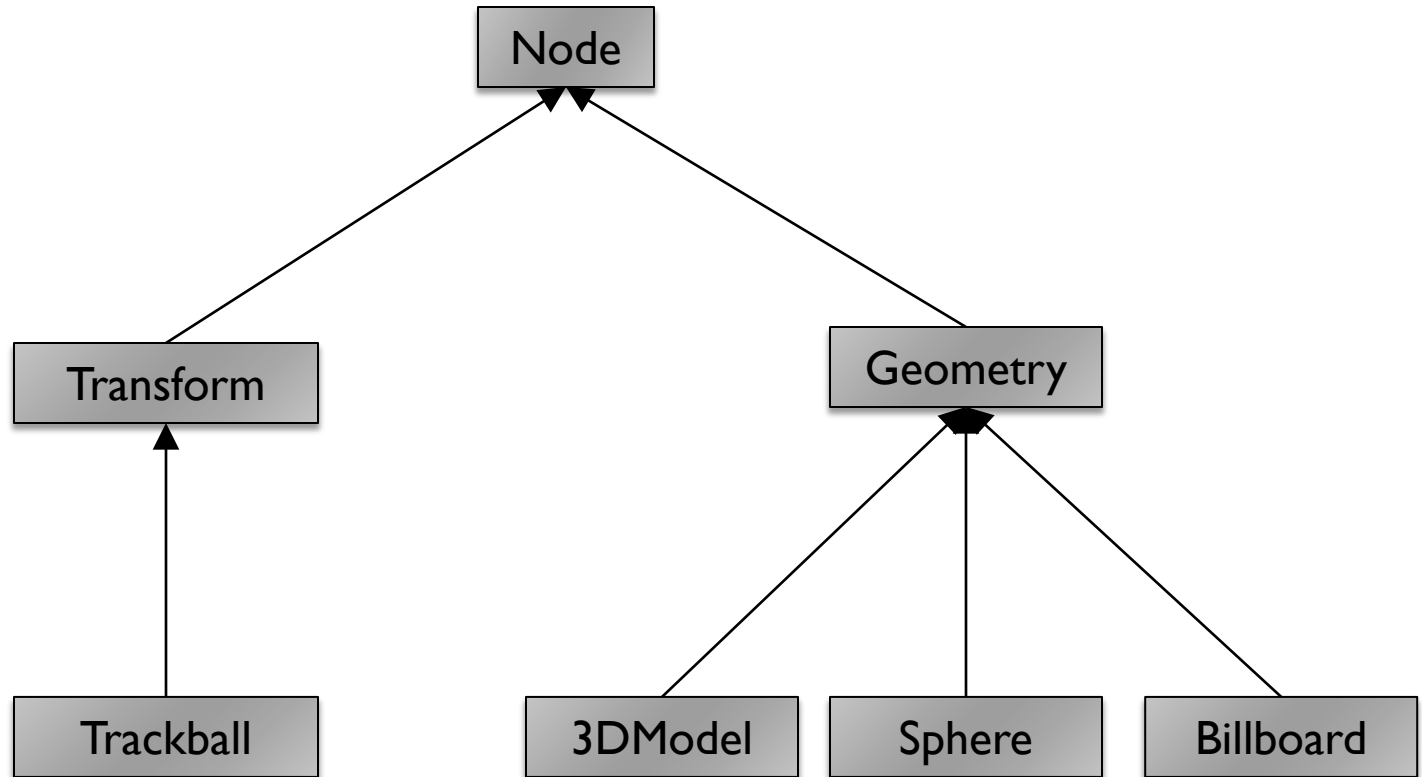
# Class Hierarchy

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- ▶ Many designs possible
- ▶ Design driven by intended application
  - ▶ Games
    - ▶ Optimized for speed
  - ▶ Large-scale visualization
    - ▶ Optimized for memory requirements
  - ▶ Modeling system
    - ▶ Optimized for editing flexibility

# Sample Class Hierarchy

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# Class Hierarchy

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## Node

- ▶ Common base class for all node types
- ▶ Stores node name, pointer to parent, bounding box

## Geometry

Geometry

- ▶ sets the modelview matrix to the current C matrix
- ▶ has a class method which draws its associated geometry

## Transform

- ▶ Stores list of children
- ▶ Stores 4x4 matrix for affine transformation

Transform

# Class Hierarchy

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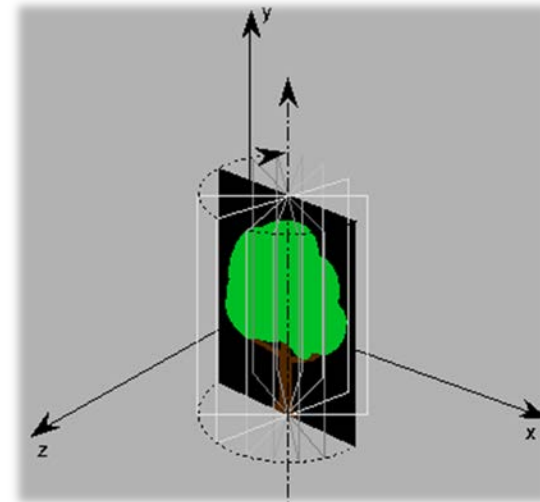
## Sphere

- ▶ Derived from Geometry node
- ▶ Pre-defined geometry with parameters, e.g., for tessellation level (number of triangles), solid/wireframe, etc.



## Billboard

- ▶ Special geometry node to display an image always facing the viewer



# Class Hierarchy

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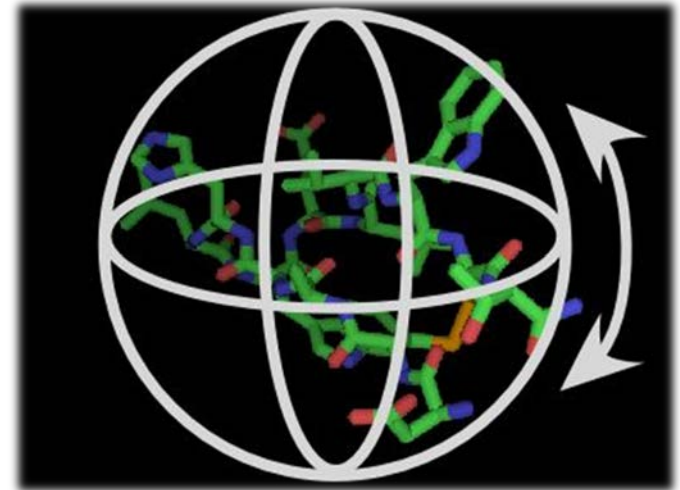
3DModel

- ▶ Loads a 3D model from a file



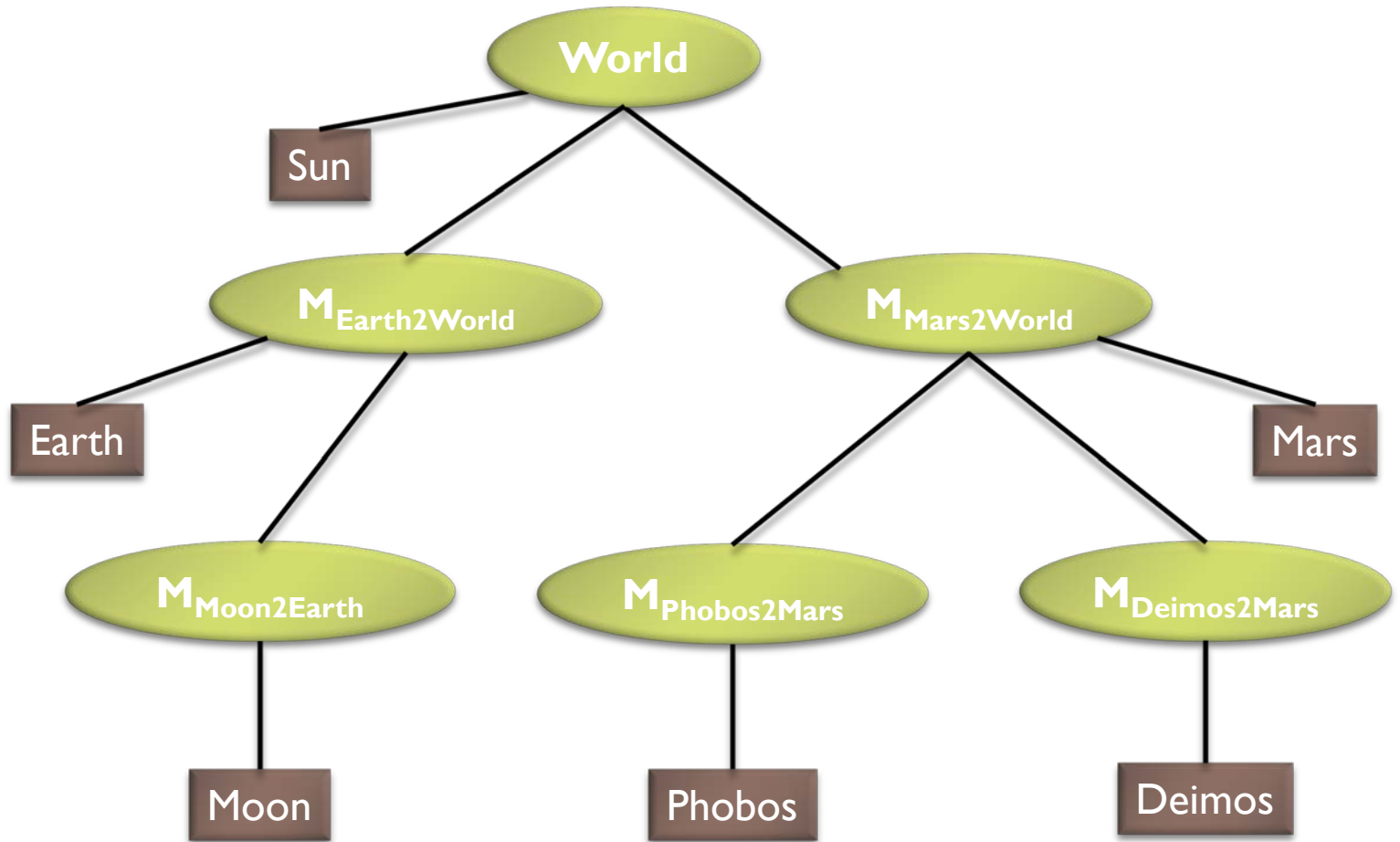
Trackball

- ▶ Creates the matrix transformation based on a virtual trackball controlled with the mouse



# Scene Graph for Solar System

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# Building the Solar System

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```
// create sun:
world = new Transform();
world.addChild(new Model("Sun.obj"));

// create planets:
earth2world = new Transform(...);
mars2world = new Transform(...);
earth2world.addChild(new Model("Earth.obj"));
mars2world.addChild(new Model("Mars.obj"));
world.addChild(earth2world);
world.addChild(mars2world);

// create moons:
moon2earth = new Transform(...);
phobos2mars = new Transform(...);
deimos2mars = new Transform(...);
moon2earth.addChild(new Model("Moon.obj"));
phobos2mars.addChild(new Model("Phobos.obj"));
deimos2mars.addChild(new Model("Deimos.obj"));
earth2world.addChild(moon2earth);
mars2world.addChild(phobos2mars);
mars2world.addChild(deimos2mars);
```



# Transformation Calculations

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- ▶  $\text{moon2world} = \text{moon2earth} * \text{earth2world};$
- ▶  $\text{phobos2world} = \text{phobos2mars} * \text{mars2world};$
- ▶  $\text{deimos2world} = \text{deimos2mars} * \text{mars2world};$

# Scene Rendering

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## ▶ Recursive draw calls

```
Transform::draw(Matrix4 M)
{
    M_new = M * MT;    // MT is a class member
    for all children
        draw(M_new);
}
```

```
Geometry::draw(Matrix4 M)
{
    setModelMatrix(M);
    render(myObject);
}
```

Initiate rendering with  
`world->draw( IDENTITY );`

# Scene Graph Example: Bedroom

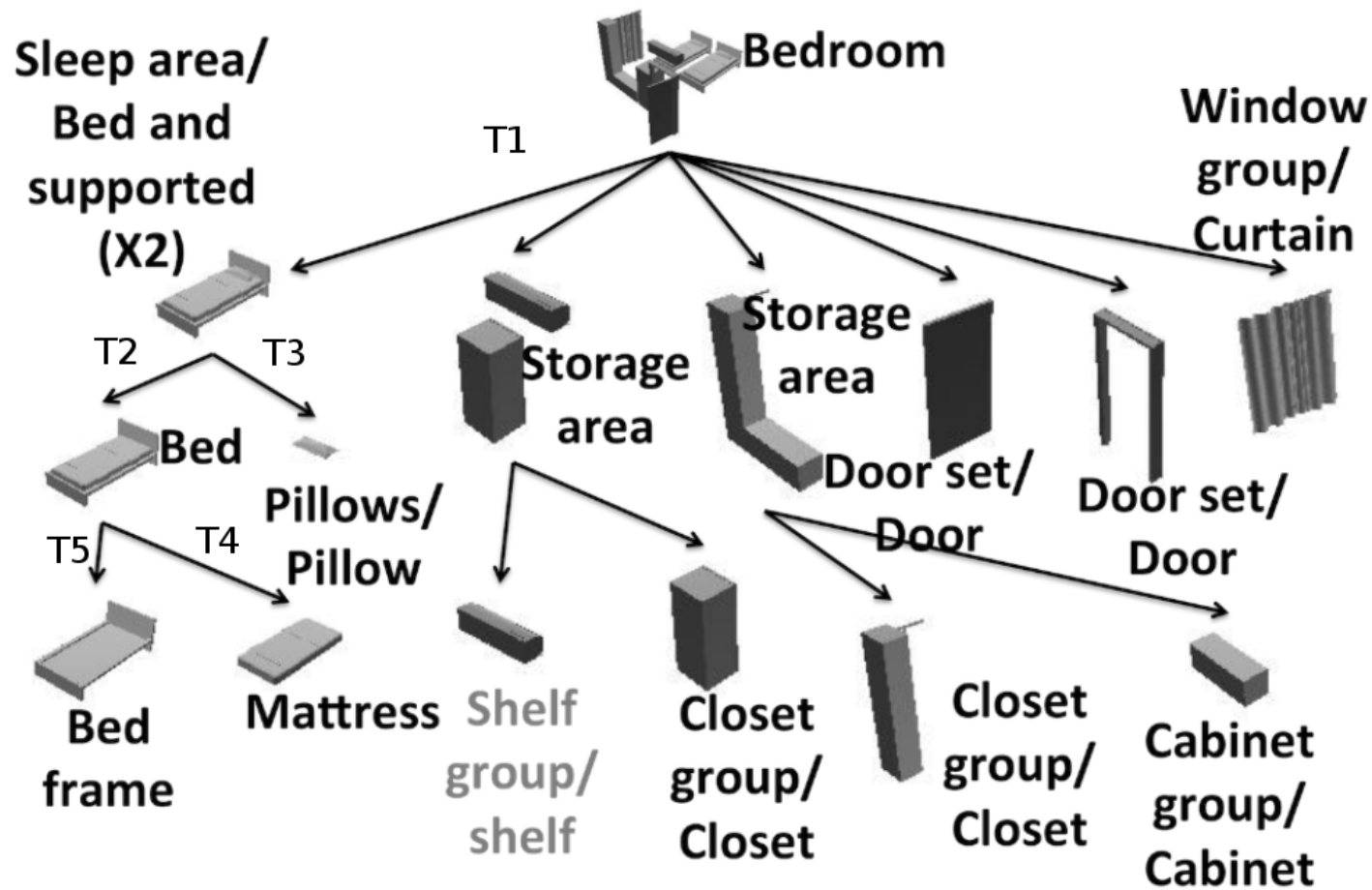


Image Source: COMPSCI290/Duke University

# Ideas for Scene Graph Nodes

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- ▶ **Change tree structure**
  - ▶ Add, delete, rearrange nodes
- ▶ **Change node parameters**
  - ▶ Transformation matrices
  - ▶ Shape of geometry data
  - ▶ Materials
- ▶ **Create new node subclasses**
  - ▶ Animation, triggered by timer events
  - ▶ Dynamic drone-style camera
  - ▶ Light source
- ▶ **Provide complex functionality as nodes**
  - ▶ Video node
  - ▶ Elevator node with buttons to press and sliding door mechanism
  - ▶ Terrain rendering node