# University of Mumbai 

Examination 2020 under cluster $\qquad$ (Lead College: $\qquad$ )
Examinations Commencing from 15 ${ }^{\text {th }}$ June to $26^{\text {th }}$ June 2021
Program: Computer Engineering
Curriculum Scheme: Rev2019
Examination: SE Semester III( for Direct Second Year-DSE)
Course Code: CSC305 and Course Name: Computer Graphics
Time: 2 hour
Max. Marks: 80

| Q1. | Choose the correct option for following questions. All the Questions are compulsory and carry equal marks |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| 1. | What is not included in computer graphics |
| Option A: | A single image stored on computer |
| Option B: | Multiple images stored on computer |
| Option C: | A video file stored on computer |
| Option D: | An audio file stored on computer |
|  |  |
| 2. | In DDA line drawing method, for lines having positive slope greater than 1 and taking right end point as starting point, the X and Y coordinate increments are |
| Option A: | 1 and m |
| Option B: | $1 / \mathrm{m}$ and 1 |
| Option C: | $-1 / \mathrm{m}$ and -1 |
| Option D: | -1 and -m |
|  |  |
| 3. | Which of the following line drawing method uses swapping of two terms <br> I) DDA line method <br> II) II)Bresenham's line method |
| Option A: | Only I |
| Option B: | Only II |
| Option C: | Both I and II |
| Option D: | Neither I nor II |
|  |  |
| 4. | Due to aliasing effect the line appears |
| Option A: | Straight |
| Option B: | Curved |
| Option C: | Zigzag |
| Option D: | Clipped |
|  |  |
| 5. | In ellipse, at the boundary of region 1 and region 2, the slope of tangent is |
| Option A: | -1 |
| Option B: | 1 |
| Option C: | 0 |
| Option D: | $\infty$ |
|  |  |
| 6. | What is the last point computed in quadrant 1 on the circumference of an ellipse centered at $(10,10)$ with $R x=10$ and $\mathrm{Ry}=20$, using midpoint ellipse method |


| Option A: | $(10,0)$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Option B: | $(20,0)$ |
| Option C: | $(10,20)$ |
| Option D: | $(20,10)$ |
| 7. | Which of the following transformations when performed in succession are additive in nature <br> I) Translation <br> II) Rotation <br> III) Scaling |
| Option A: | I and II |
| Option B: | II and III |
| Option C: | I and III |
| Option D: | I, II and III |
| 8. | Transformation used for zooming in computer graphics is |
| Option A: | Translation |
| Option B: | Rotation |
| Option C: | Scaling |
| Option D: | Reflection |
| 9. | In window to viewport mapping, which of the following transformations are used <br> I) Translation <br> II) Rotation <br> III) Scaling |
| Option A: | I, II and III |
| Option B: | 1 and II |
| Option C: | II and III |
| Option D: | I and III |
| 10. | All the points, lines, polygons that are clipped are mapped onto $\qquad$ for display. |
| Option A: | Window |
| Option B: | Viewport |
| Option C: | Display area |
| Option D: | Clipping window |
| 11. | The coordinates of clipping window are $(4,4)$ and $(9,8)$. The region code of point $(12,9)$ is |
| Option A: | 0010 |
| Option B: | 1010 |
| Option C: | 1000 |
| Option D: | 0100 |
|  |  |
| 12. | In Liang Barsky line clipping method, the parameter p for left boundary is |
| Option A: | $-\left(x_{2}-x_{1}\right)$ |
| Option B: | $\left(\mathrm{x}_{2}-\mathrm{x}_{1}\right)$ |


| Option C: | $-\left(y_{2}-y_{1}\right)$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Option D: | $\left(y_{2}-y_{1}\right)$ |
| 13. | 3D reflection matrix are given about |
| Option A: | One principle plane |
| Option B: | Two principle plane |
| Option C: | Three principle plane |
| Option D: | Four principle plane |
| 14. | Inverse translation produces the translation in the |
| Option A: | Same direction |
| Option B: | Direction of - X axis |
| Option C: | Direction of -Y axis |
| Option D: | Opposite direction |
| 15. | Following matrix represents $\left[\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \theta & \sin \theta & 0 \\ 0 & -\sin \theta & \cos \theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array}\right]$ |
| Option A: | 3D reflection about Y axis |
| Option B: | 3D rotation about Y axis |
| Option C: | 3D rotation about X axis |
| Option D: | 3D reflection about X axis |
| 16. | As the number of pixels on the screen is increased, it improves |
| Option A: | Aspect ratio |
| Option B: | Image size |
| Option C: | Resolution |
| Option D: | Window size |
| 17. | Any line that has 1 in the same bit position, in the region codes of each end point is |
| Option A: | Completely inside |
| Option B: | Completely outside |
| Option C: | Partially inside |
| Option D: | Cannot comment on visibility of line |
| 18. | When scaling transformation with $\mathrm{S}_{\mathrm{x}}=2$ and $\mathrm{S}_{\mathrm{y}}=2$ is applied to a point, then there is a change in its |
| Option A: | Shape |
| Option B: | Size |
| Option C: | Position |
| Option D: | Orientation |
| 19. | In depth buffer method, when $\mathrm{z}<$ depth of ( $\mathrm{x}, \mathrm{y}$ ) then z value is |
| Option A: | stored in visible buffer |
| Option B: | Stored in depth buffer |
| Option C: | Stored in refresh buffer |


| Option D: | Stored in intensity buffer |
| :---: | :--- |
|  |  |
| 20. | Image space methods deal with |
| Option A: | Pixels |
| Option B: | Lines |
| Option C: | Surfaces |
| Option D: | Curves |


| Q2 |  |
| :---: | :--- |
| A | Solve any Two |
| i. | Define computer graphics and give its application areas. |
| ii. | Define animation and discuss traditional animation techniques |
| iii. | Explain homogeneous coordinates in computer graphics |
| B | Solve any One |
| i. | Derive the mid point ellipse drawing algorithm |
| ii. | Find the clipping coordinates to clip the line segment AB against the <br> window using Liang Barsky line clipping algorithm. <br> A(20,50) B(80,110) <br> $\mathrm{X}_{\text {wmin }}=40 \quad Y_{\text {wmin }}=40$ <br> $X_{\text {wmax }}=100 \quad Y_{\text {wmax }}=90$ |


| Q3 |  |
| :---: | :--- |
| A | Solve any Two |
| i. | What is aliasing effect? Discuss any one antialiasing technique. |
| ii. | Explain with suitable diagram window to viewport transformation |
| iii. | A rectangle ABCD with coordinates A(2,2), B(4,2), C(4,4) and D $(2,4)$. <br> Translate the given rectangle 20 units in X direction and 10 units in Y <br> direction. Calculate the new co-ordinates of rectangle ABCD. |
| B | Solve any One |
| i. | Calculate pixel positions along a straight line between A(20,20) and <br> B(10,12) using Bresenham's line drawing method |
| ii. | Explain Z buffer algorithm with suitable diagram |

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| Question Number | Correct Option <br> (Enter either 'A' or 'B' or 'C' or 'D') |
| :---: | :---: |
| Q1. | D |
| Q2. | C |
| Q3. | B |
| Q4 | C |
| Q5 | A |
| Q6 | D |
| Q7 | A |
| Q8. | C |
| Q9. | D |
| Q10. | B |
| Q11. | B |
| Q12. | A |
| Q13. | C |
| Q14. | D |
| Q15. | C |
| Q16. | C |
| Q17. | B |
| Q18. | C |
| Q19. | B |
| Q20. | A |


| Question | Expected Ans | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Q2 B ii | $\Delta x=60$ and $\Delta y=60$ | 10 |
|  | $\mathrm{U} 1=1 / 3$ and U2 $=2 / 3$ |  |
|  | End points of line after clipping are $\mathrm{A}(40,70)$ and $\mathrm{B}(60,90)$ |  |
|  | Iteration corresponding to each boundary must show formula and values computation |  |
| Q3 A iii | New coordinates are : $\mathrm{A}(22,12), \mathrm{B}(24,12), \mathrm{C}(24,14)$ and $\mathrm{D}(22,14)$. | 5 |
|  | Translation matrix using homogeneous coordinates is expected |  |
| Q3 B i | $\Delta \mathrm{x}=10 \quad \Delta \mathrm{y}=8$ | 10 |
|  | Points plotted are $(20,20),(19,19),(18,18),(17,18),(16,17),(15,16)$, $(14,15),(13,14),(12,14),(11,13),(10,12)$ |  |
|  | At each iteration decision parameter formula and value computation is expected. |  |

