- Discuss the significance of homogeneous coordinate system?
  Given a triangle A(20,10) B(80,20) C(50,70). Find the co-ordinates of vertices
  - after the following transformation: Rotation of the triangle ABC about vertex A in clockwise direction for an angle 90 degree.
- 5. Define the terms window, viewport and window to viewport transformation in the context of 2D viewing with suitable diagrams.
- 6. Explain the need of using vanishing points in projections.
- 7. Define the following terms:
  - i. 4-adjacency
  - ii. 8-adjacency
  - iii. m-adjacency
- 8. Explain the different use of sampling and quantization. Give an example to justify your answer.
- 9. Differentiate between linear and non-linear spatial filters.
- 10. Describe contrast stretching in spatial domain. What are its applications.

## SAINTGITS COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING (AUTONOMOUS)

Name:

844A4

(AFFILIATED TO APJ ABDUL KALAM TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY, THIRUVANANTHAPURAM) SIXTH SEMESTER B.TECH DEGREE EXAMINATION (S), AUGUST 2023 COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

#### (2020 SCHEME)

- Course Code : 20CST304
- Course Name: Computer Graphics and Image Processing Max. Marks : 100

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**Duration: 3 Hours** 

#### PART A

#### (Answer all questions. Each question carries 3 marks)

- 1. Differentiate between raster scan and random scan display systems.
- 2. How 8-way symmetry of circle can be used for writing circle drawing algorithms? Write the symmetric points if (x, y) is a point on the circle with centre at origin.

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(7)

#### PART B

# (Answer one full question from each module, each question carries 14 marks)

#### **MODULE I**

- 11. a) Write Midpoint circle drawing algorithm and use it to plot a circle (6) with radius=10 and center is (50,30).
  - b) Generate the points between the end points of a line viz.(2,2) and (8) (9,6) by using Bresenham's line drawing algorithm.

#### OR

- 12. a) Apply the DDA line drawing algorithm to rasterize a line segment (8) with endpoints (2,8) and (12,18).
  - b) Explain the working of the random scan display system and draw (6) its architecture diagram.

#### **MODULE II**

- 13. a) Given the position vector for the coordinate ABC as A(4,1), B(5,2) (9) and C(4,3), reflect a triangle ABC about the line 3x-4y+8=0.
  - b) Write the boundary fill algorithm for filling a polygon using four (5) connected approach.

#### OR

- a) List out the steps involved in scaling a 3D object with respect to a (8) fixed point (x, y, z); and derive the composite transformation matrix.
  - b) Explain three-dimensional reflection based on zy, xy and xz planes (6) Also, give the transformation matrices.

#### **MODULE III**

- 15. a) Explain the Sutherland Hodgeman Polygon clipping algorithm with an example. (9)
  - b) Discuss, how visible surfaces can be detected using depth buffer algorithm. (5)

#### OR

- 16. a) Write the Cohen-Sutherland line clipping algorithm. Use the (10) algorithm to clip line P1(70,20) and P2(100,10) against a window lower left-hand corner (50,10) and upper right-hand corner (80,40).
  - b) Distinguish between parallel and perspective projections. (4)

### **MODULE IV**

- 17. a) What are the components of the image processing system? (7)
  - b) Explain the process of convolution with an example.

## OR

18. a) With a neat diagram, explain the fundamental steps in Digital Image (7) Processing.

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by listing the tables used in this algorithm.

19. a) What is histogram equalization? Also, apply the histogram (8) equalization method on the following 3-bit image.

**MODULE V** 

- $\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 5 & 4 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 5 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$
- 3 5 4 3
- b) Differentiate Prewitt and Sobel edge detectors. (6)

Explain in detail the scan line algorithm for visible surface detection (7)

#### OR

| 20. | a) | Describe the following region-based segmentation methods. | (8) |
|-----|----|---|-----|
|     |    | i) Region Growing   | (0) |
|     |    | ii) Region Splitting and Merging                          |     |
|     | b) | Write the following grey level transformation functions.  | (6) |
|     |    | i. Log Transformations                                    | (0) |
|     |    | ii. Power-Law Transformations                             |     |

b)