

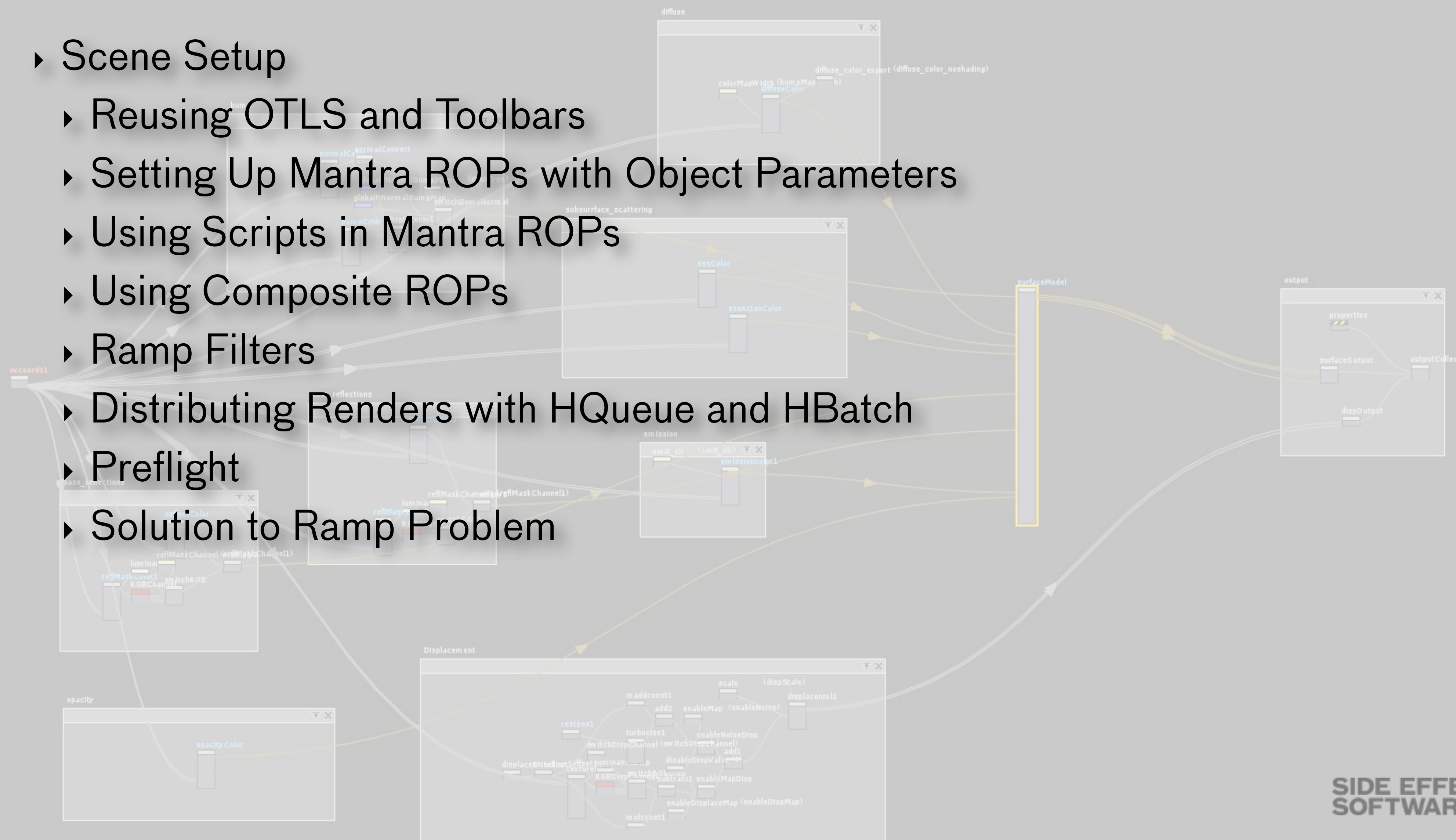
# Houdini

# Light, Shade, Render

M10: Non GUI Rendering

# Agenda

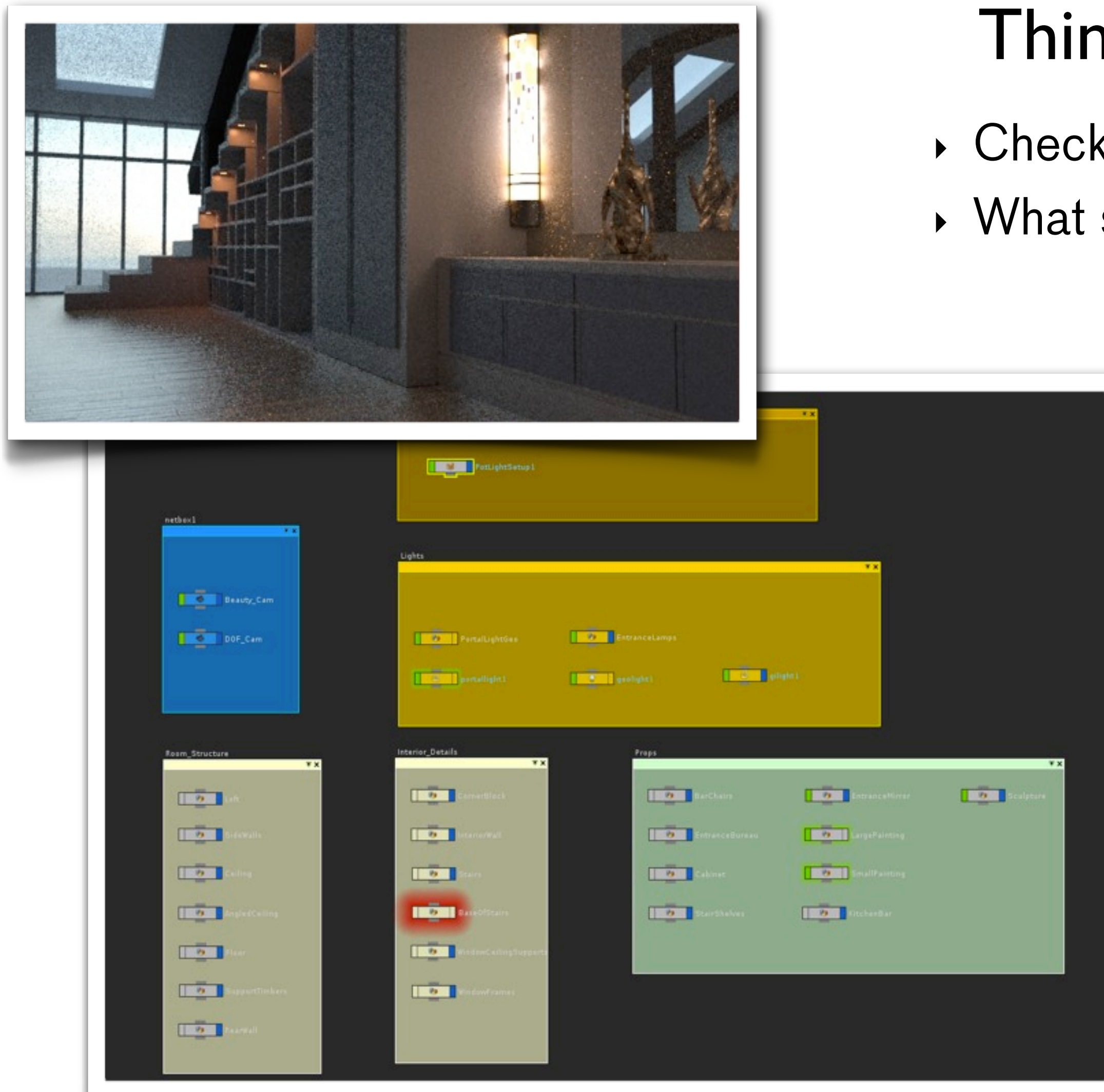
- ▶ Scene Setup
  - ▶ Reusing OTLS and Toolbars
  - ▶ Setting Up Mantra ROPs with Object Parameters
  - ▶ Using Scripts in Mantra ROPs
  - ▶ Using Composite ROPs
  - ▶ Ramp Filters
  - ▶ Distributing Renders with HQueue and HBatch
  - ▶ Preflight
  - ▶ Solution to Ramp Problem



# Tour the Scene

## Things to notice...

- ▶ Check out how the object is laid out
- ▶ What shaders are used
- ▶ Go into the Project Folder
  - ▶ What otls are used?
  - ▶ What Textures are used?
  - ▶ What geometry is used?



# Which Render Passes Can I use?



- ▶ If you use the Materials built into Houdini the render passes are created for you
  - ▶ You can see them either in the VEX Code, or...
  - ▶ if you dive into the Surface Model Node
- ▶ If you build your material from scratch then you can set up properties to export your own passes.

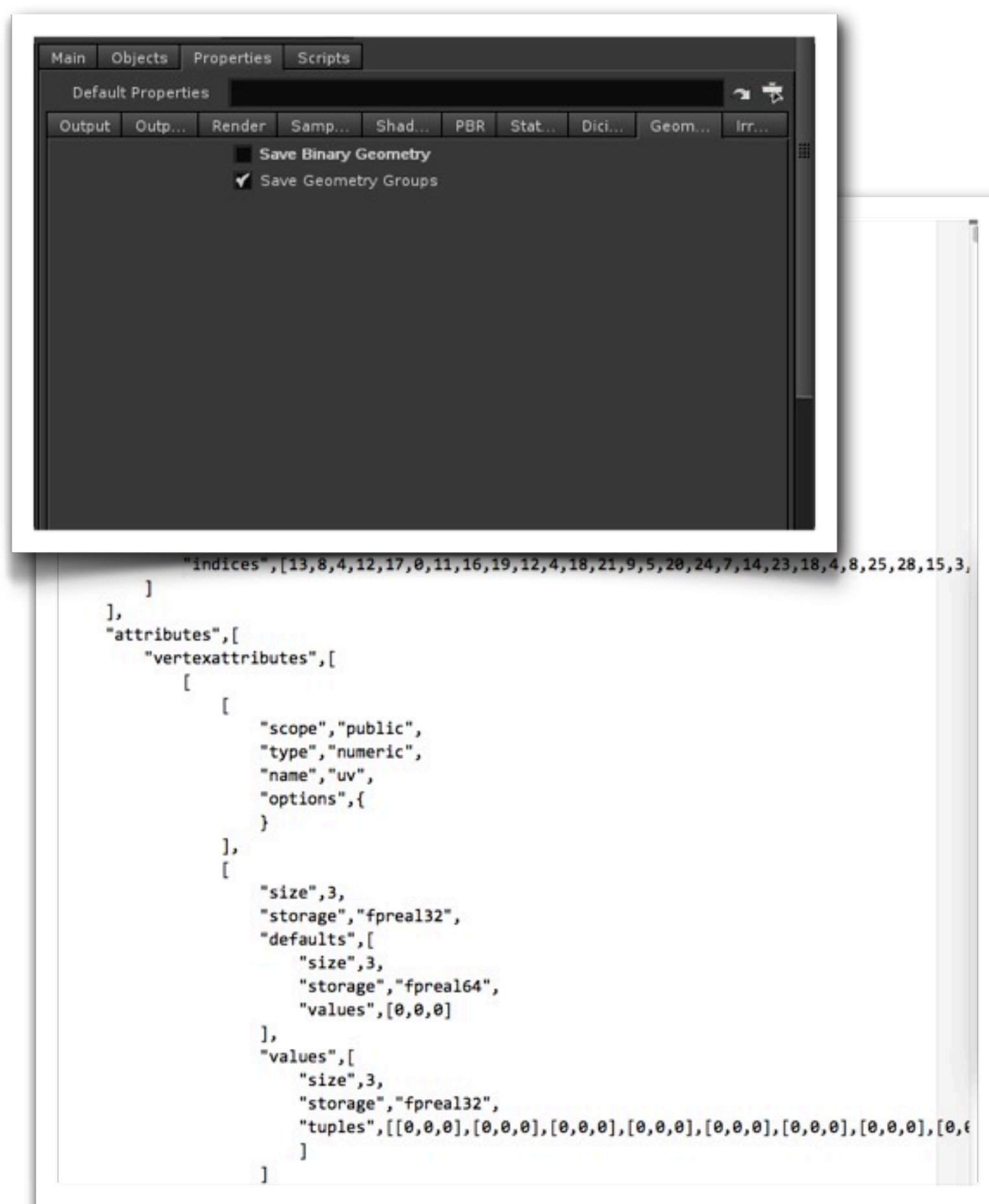


# Main Purpose of Today

- ▶ Rendering from the back end
  - ▶ Using scripts to optimize renders
- ▶ Understanding the different ROPs



# Setting up Mantra PBR



- Drop down a Mantra node
  - Set render to PBR
  - Look at the command parm in Properties/Render
- Go to Main tab
  - Look at Command parm - mantra
    - mantra is a shell command.
- Debugging your scene
  - You can save your ifd as an ascii file
    - Go to properties/Geometry tab
      - Disable “Save Binary Geometry”

# Windows Users - You must use UNC Paths

<http://compnetworking.about.com/od/windowsnetworking/g/unc-name.htm>

The screenshot shows the 'About.com' website page for 'UNC' (Universal Naming Convention). The page title is 'UNC' by Bradley Mitchell, an About.com Guide. The navigation bar includes 'Wireless / Networking', 'Fundamentals', 'Get Connected', and 'Uses and Upgrades'. A search bar is at the top right. The main content area defines UNC as a naming convention for network drives in Microsoft Windows, supported in other systems like Samba. It explains the UNC Name Syntax: a server name, a share name, and an optional file path, separated by backslashes. Examples include \\server\share\file\_path. The page also includes a 'Definition' section, a 'UNC Name Syntax' section, and a 'UNC Name Examples' section. There are several advertisements on the page, including one for '4G COVERAGE FROM COAST TO COAST' and another for 'BankAmericaDeals™ Cash Back'. A 'Related Video' section at the bottom right features two video thumbnails: 'Set Up a Network Router' and 'How to Set Up a Wireless Network'.

- ▶ If you plan to render on a network and are using Windows machines you must use UNC paths
- ▶ z: \\myServer\MyComputer will not Work
- ▶ Instead use UNC paths
- ▶ Learn how to use them at...
  - ▶ //serverName/foldername/fileName



# Candidate vs Forced Objects

*Forced Objects and Lights Good Way to Organize Scene...*

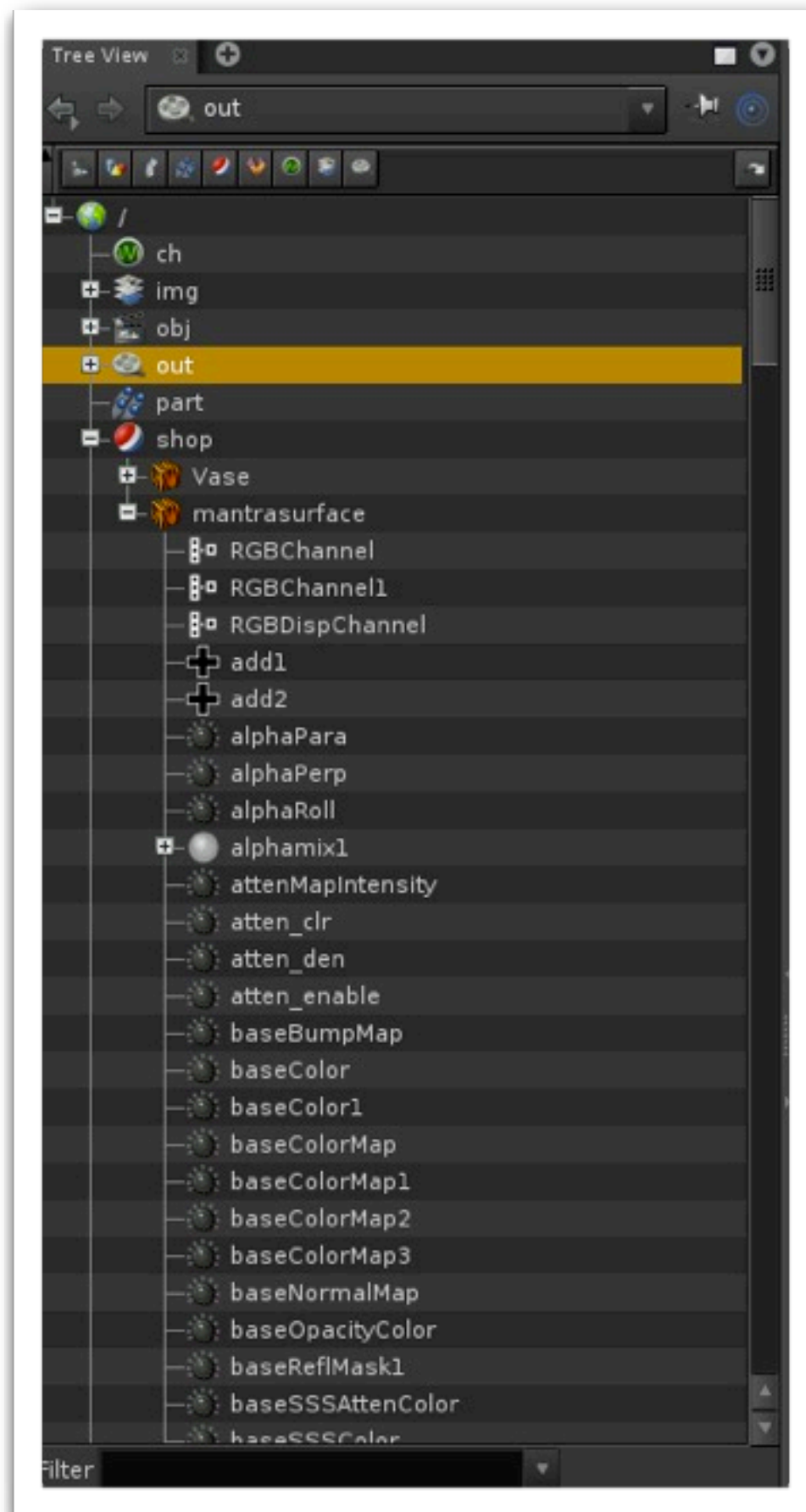
- ▶ Candidate Object - The geometry objects in this parameter will be included in the IFD if their display flags are turned on and their display channel is enabled
- ▶ Forced Object - Objects in this parameter are added to the IFD regardless of the state of their display. Objects can only be added to the IFD once.
- ▶ Forced Matte - Objects forced to be output as matte objects.
- ▶ Forced Phantom - Objects forced to be output as phantom objects
  
- ▶ Before Rendering you should set up your render to use forced objects and lights
- ▶ Do not use candidate objects
  - ▶ The lighter might have tweaked render at obj level
  - ▶ You will be rendering in passes so render everything you want out

# Object and Light Hierarchy

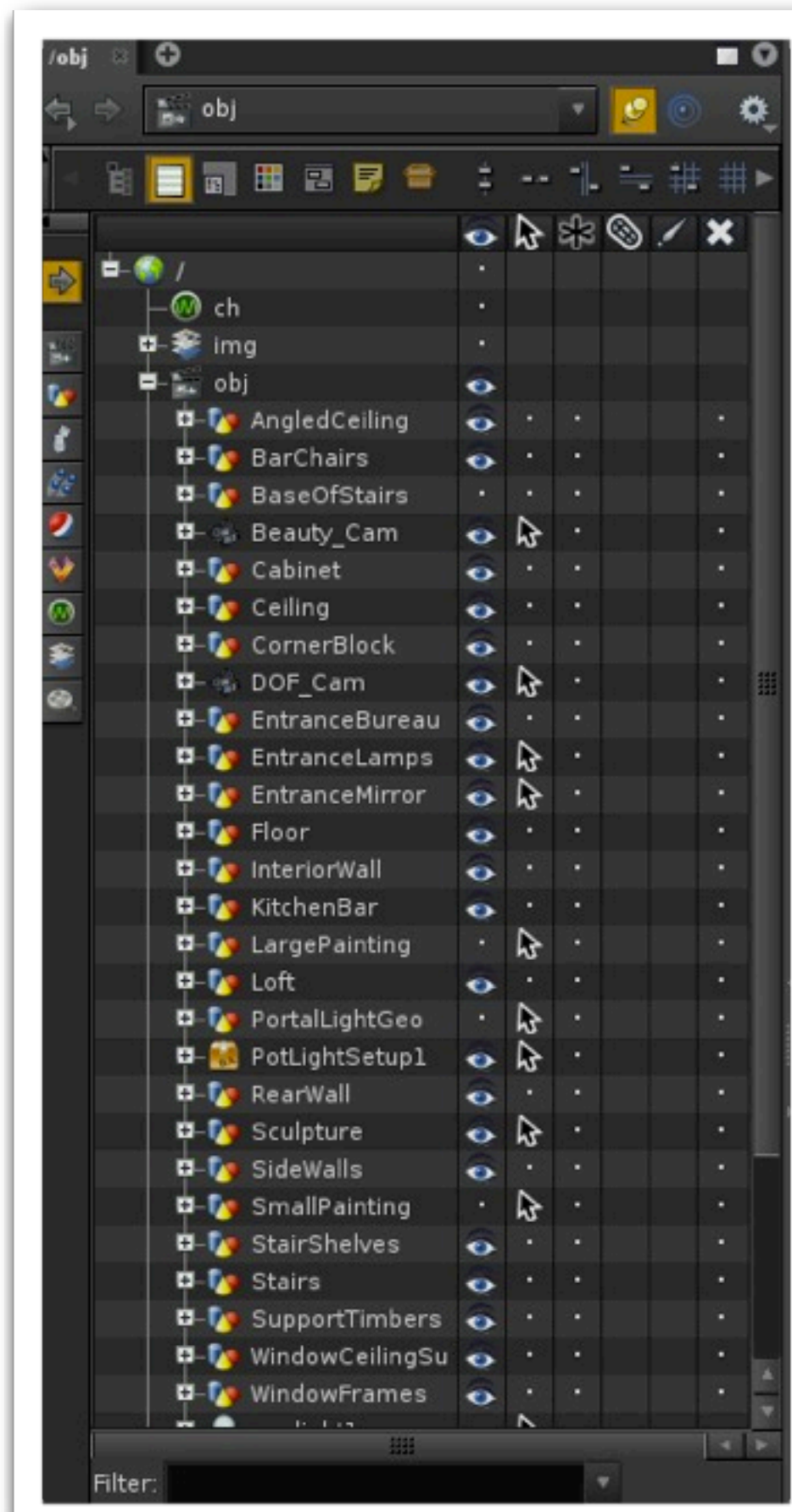
When Creating  
Extra Image Planes  
Use Per Light Option  
and Let Compositor  
have Options

- Exclude
  - Forced
    - Candidate

# Diversion - Making the Tree View More Useful



Before



After

- ▶ Right Click on your Tree View
  - ▶ Make it into a Network View
  - ▶ Go back to /OBJ level
  - ▶ Toggle Show/Hide List View
- ▶ Right Click on Tree “Top Bar” and select “List Order-->Tree View”
- ▶ Pin Panel

# Candidate and Forced Lights

- ▶ Candidate Light - Each light in this parameter is added to the IFD if the dimmer channel of the light is not 0. The standard light sets the dimmer channel to 0 when the light is not enabled.
- ▶ Forced Light - The lights in this parameter are added to the IFD regardless of the value in their dimmer channels.
- ▶ Visible Fog - The fog/atmosphere objects in this parameter are included in the IFD if their display flags are turned on and their display channel is enabled.
  - ▶ Not really used anymore
  - ▶ Has Nothing to do with Volumes



Solo Lights are  
for Debugging

# Make Bundle from obj or Light Parm



- ▶ In the parm
  - ▶ click on object chooser
  - ▶ pick a few objects
  - ▶ at the bottom save as bundle
- ▶ Exporting bundles
  - ▶ In the Textport
    - ▶ help opbls
    - ▶ opbls -g weirdBundle
  - ▶ To save to project folder
    - ▶ opbls -g > \$HIP/scripts/weirdBundle.cmd
  - ▶ To import back into another scene
    - ▶ source \$HIP/scripts/weirdBundle.cmd

# Saving Out Contexts

- ▶ opscript -h
- ▶ Let's dump out the entire /out context
- ▶ opscript -r -b /out > \$HIP/scripts/out/roomRender.cmd
  - ▶ -r = recursive
  - ▶ -b = brief
- ▶ Why do this?
  - ▶ Share render configs with team mates

Can use this for  
all Contexts  
/SHOP  
/OUT  
/OBJ



# Why HScript?

- ▶ I like Python!
  - ▶ Yes but Houdini Scene files are natively stored in HScript.
  - ▶ So... When dealing with Houdini internals it is better to use HScript
- ▶ Use Python when communicating with outside world.

# Houdini Supports Dangling References

*Very different from other 3D Packages...*

- Try this
  - Go to /obj level
  - `opscript -r -b /obj > $HIP/scripts/obj/myRoom.cmd`
  - `opscript -r -b /shop > $HIP/scripts/shop/myRoomShaders.cmd`
- Now create new scene
  - `source $HIP/scripts/obj/myRoom.cmd`
- All objects, lights, cameras come into scene
- No shaders
  - All the shaders are referenced, but none exist
- Now bring in the shaders
  - `source $HIP/scripts/shop/myRoomShaders.cmd`

# Extra Image Planes

Color Channels  
Quantize at 16 bit  
float  
Other channels at 32  
bit float

- ▶ Ray Trace and Micropolygon - No overhead and Not hit in Render Times
- ▶ PBR - One time hit of 10 percent for setup
- ▶ Direct Diffuse
  - ▶ Quantize = 16 bit float
  - ▶ Sample Filter = Opacity Filter
  - ▶ Pixel Filter = Gaussian 2x2
  - ▶ Light Export = Export Light for Each Light
- ▶ Direct Reflection
  - ▶ Quantize = 32 bit float
  - ▶ Sample Filter = Opacity Filter
  - ▶ Pixel Filter = Gaussian 2x2
  - ▶ Light Export = Export Light for Each Light
- ▶ Direct Refract
  - ▶ Quantize = 32 bit float
  - ▶ Sample Filter = Opacity Filter
  - ▶ Pixel Filter = Gaussian 2x2
  - ▶ Light Export = Export Light for Each Light

# Extra Image Planes (cont.)

Do not use  
“Export for Each  
Light” on P or N  
Channels - Makes no  
sense

- For P channel
  - Make sure quantize is set to 32 bit
  - Need extra resolution for small areas to give accurate results
  - Sample Filter = closest surface or min max
  - Pixel Filter = Closest Sample Filter
- For N Channel
  - Same as P Channel
  - Sample Filter should be same as P



# Sample Filter and Pixel Filter

## Sample Filter

- Mantra Renders everything internally as a 32 bit float
- Filters are used when exporting image/ image planes to disk
- Sample Filter is used when downsizing to 16 bit float. How should Mantra smoothly compress to 16 bit.
  - Opacity Filter takes opacity into account of the smoothing algorithm
  - Full Opacity is used for Clouds or Sprites which are highly transparent
  - Closest Surface - No transparency figured in

## Pixel Filter

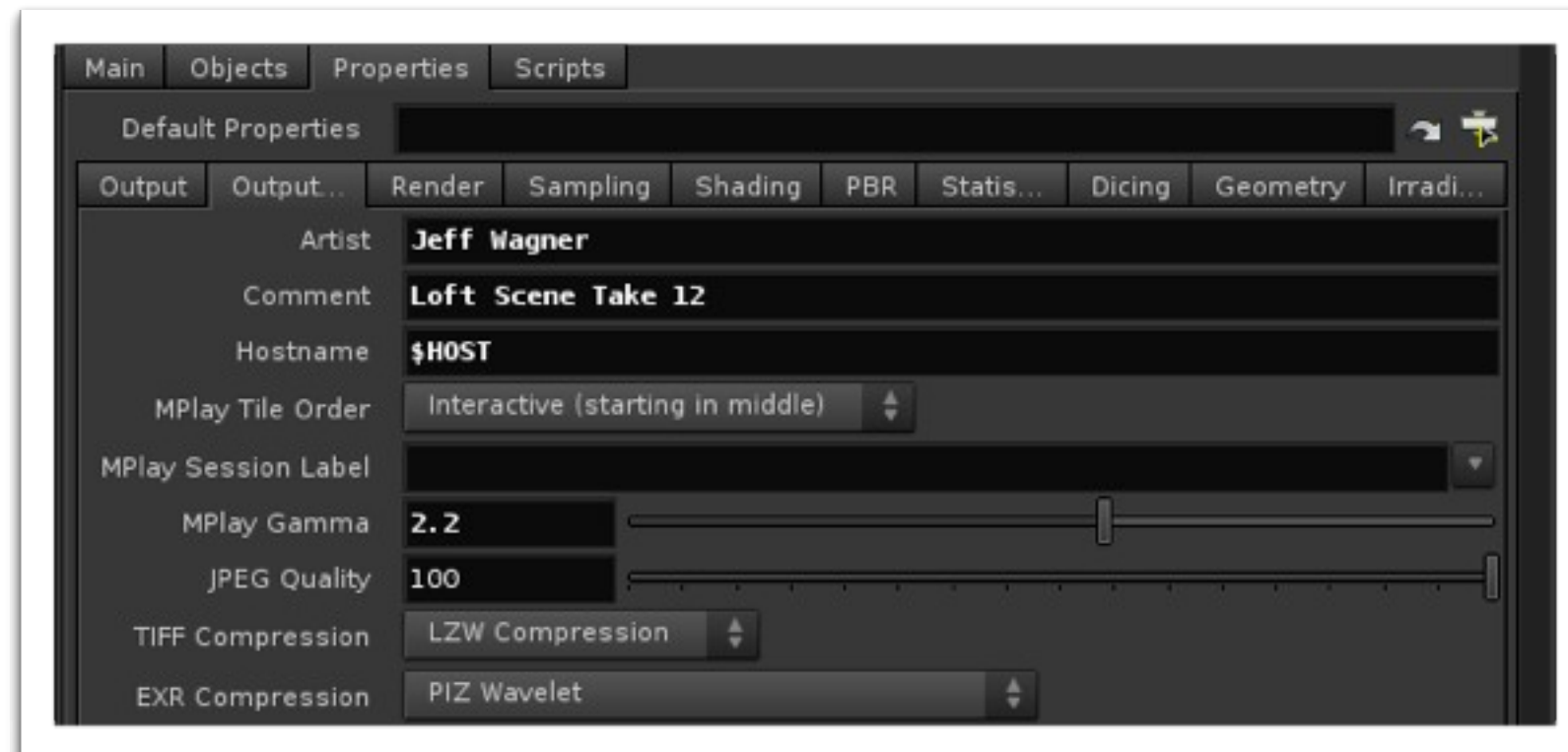
- Once Sample Filter is determined what convolution filter will we use on neighboring pixels
- Closest, Farthest, and Disable Edge Antialiasing will do no anti-aliasing



# Combined Channels

- Ignores “Export for Each Light”

# Output Options



- ▶ MPlay Tile Order
  - ▶ This can be important
  - ▶ Sometimes a frame will render fine interactively, but crash when rendering to disk
  - ▶ The problem could be with tile rendering order
  - ▶ Interactively it renders from center spiraling outward
  - ▶ To disk it renders bottom to top
  - ▶ Fix can be as easy as changing tile order

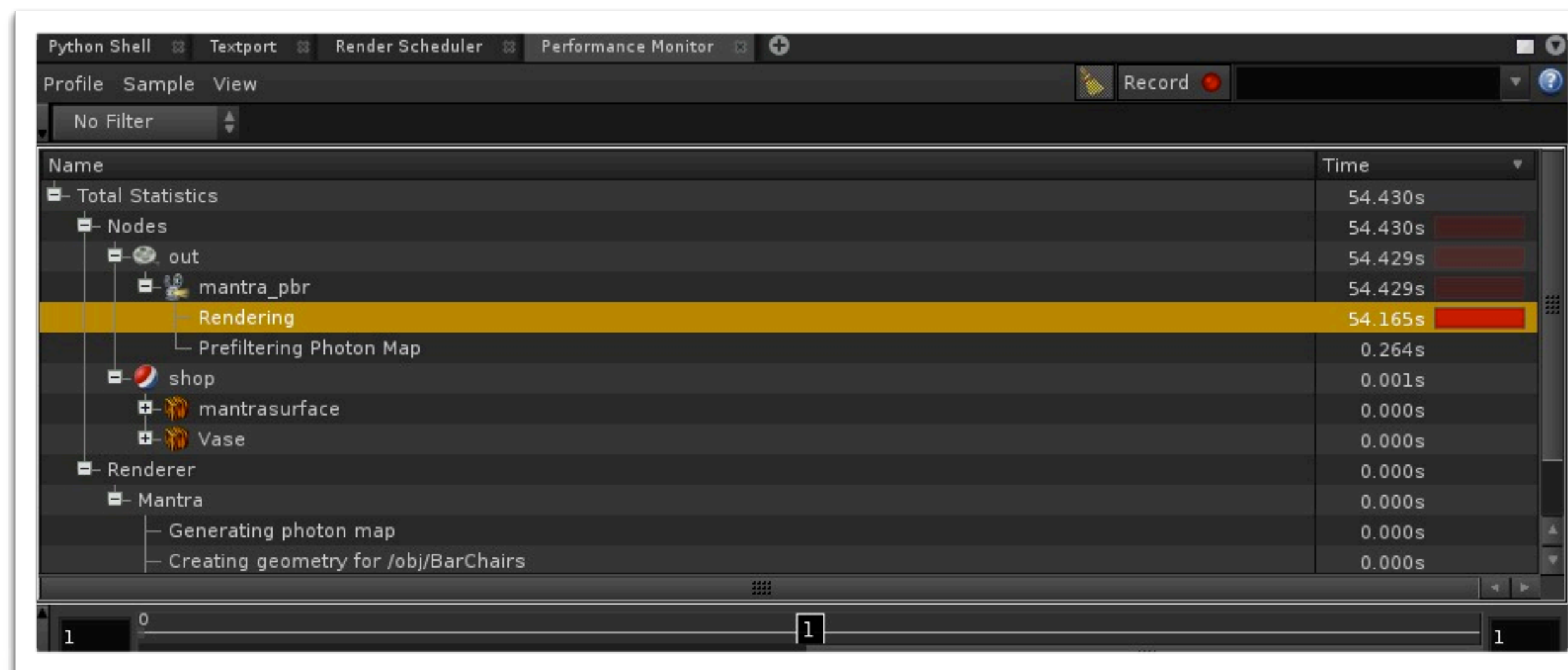


# Render Tab

- ▶ Tile Size
  - ▶ For Production render to disk min. size = 64

# Statistics Tab

- ▶ Set verbose to 5
- ▶ Turn on Performance Monitor

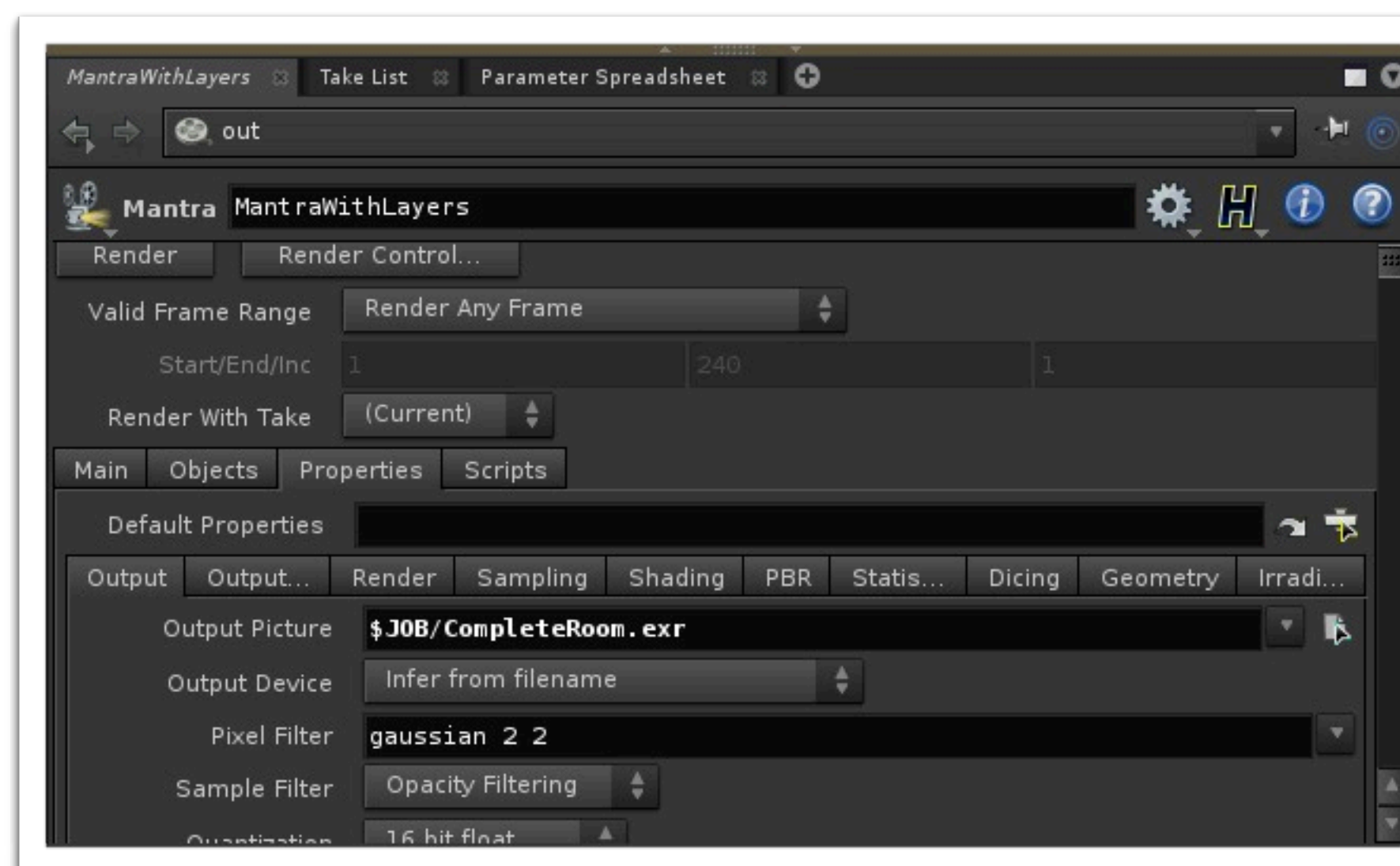




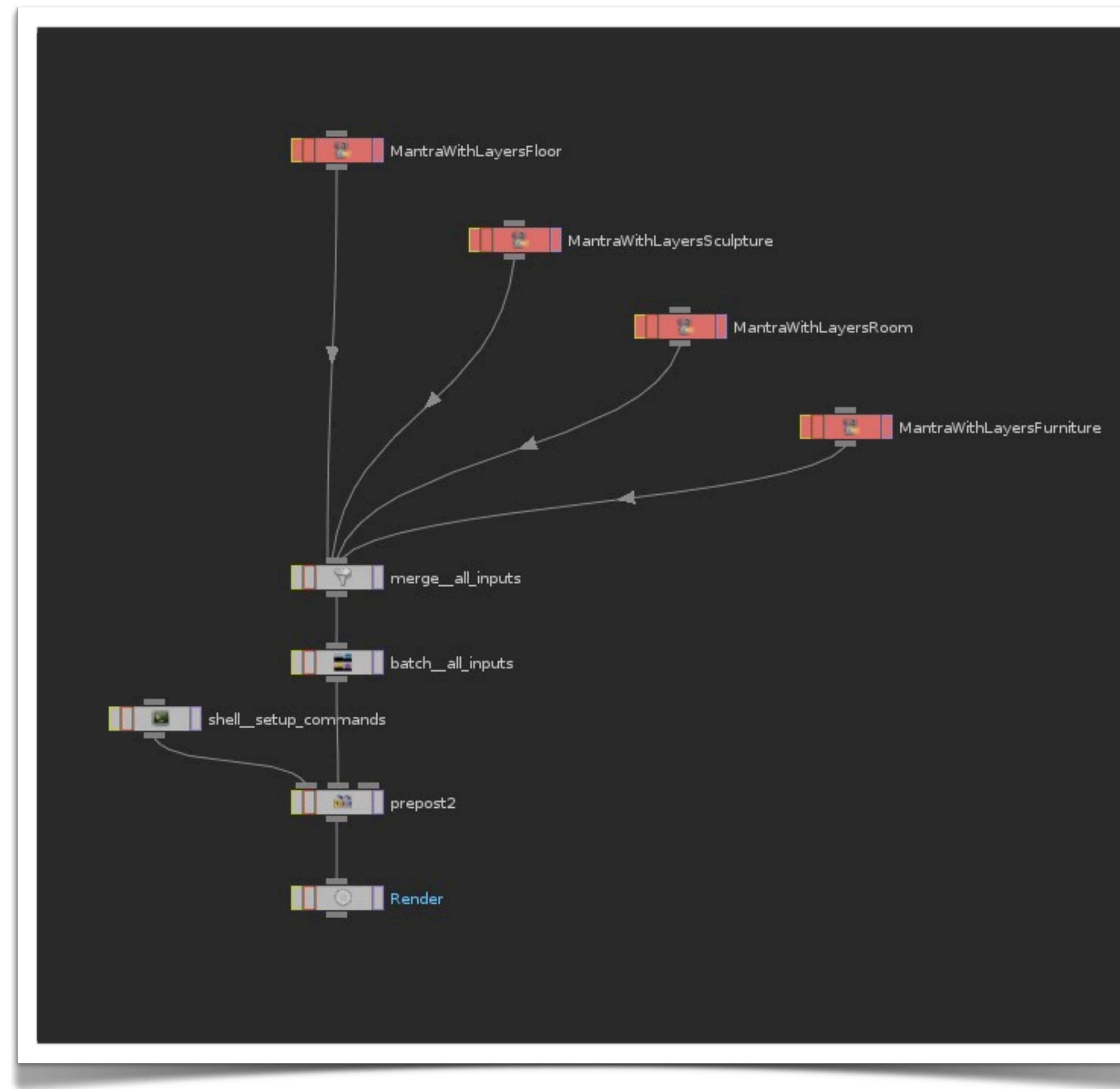
# Output Picture

- ip - interactive preview
- md - non interactive preview (used for mplay diagnostics)
  - Forces tile order to same tile order as rendering to disc
- md is good to use to test hypothesis tile order is causing crash

- ▶ `setenv JOB = /Users/aridanesh/LSR_Projects/LSR.M10.001.001/FinalCopLayers`
- ▶ Dump render files here
- ▶ Notice my output picture setup. No longer long path names. Independent of \$HIP

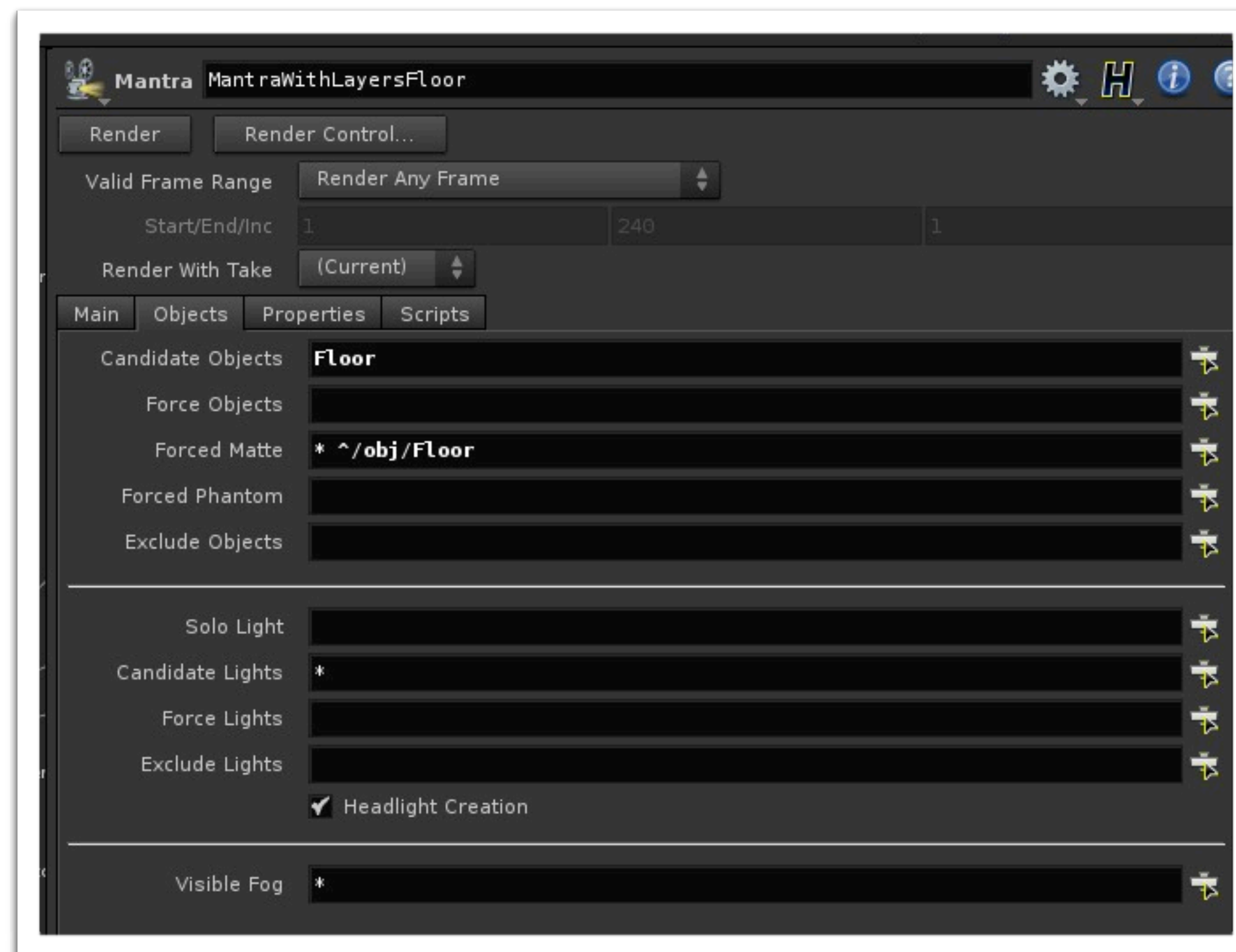


# Putting it All Together

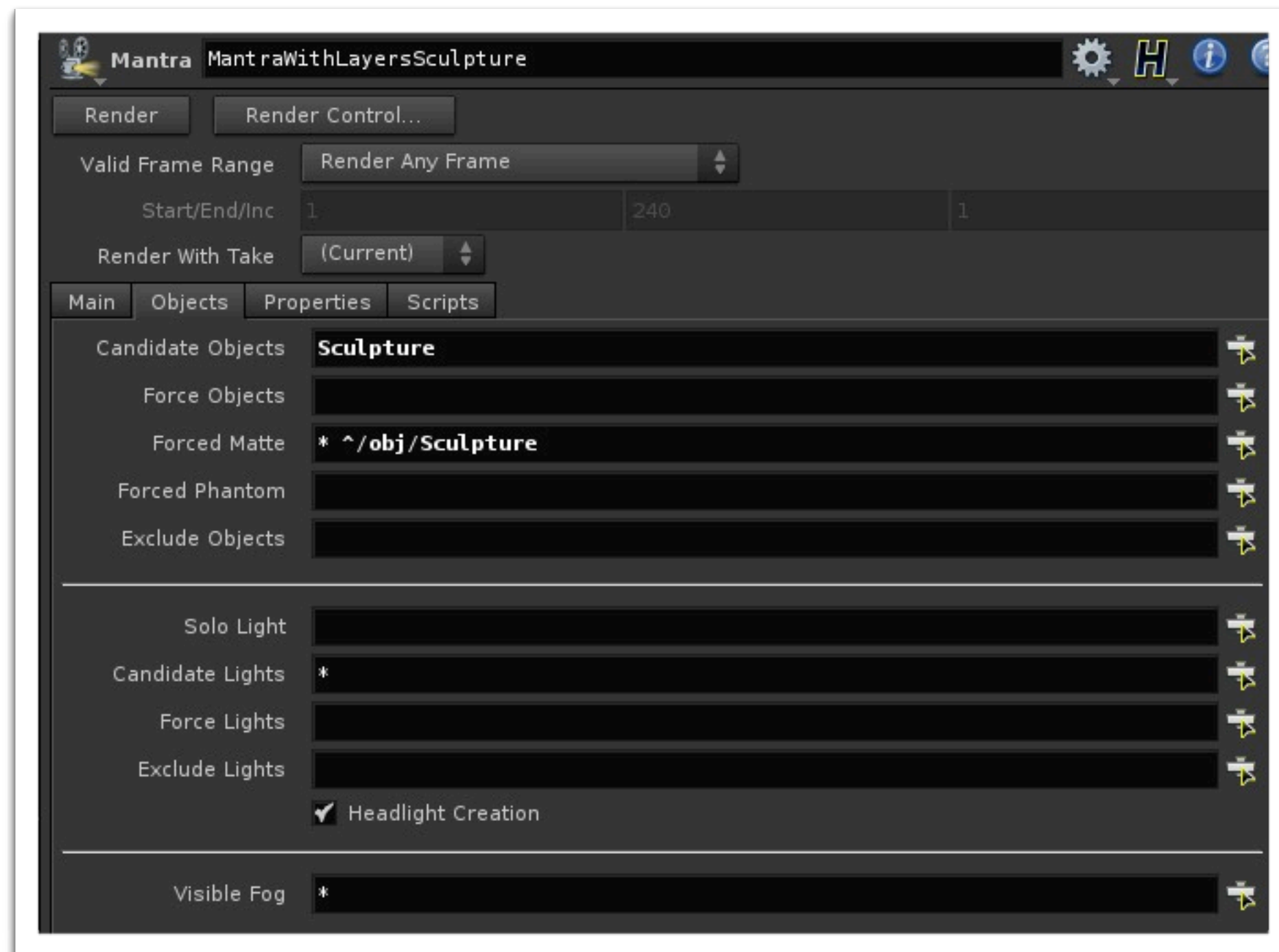


# Mantra with layers floor

▸ ^ - not including

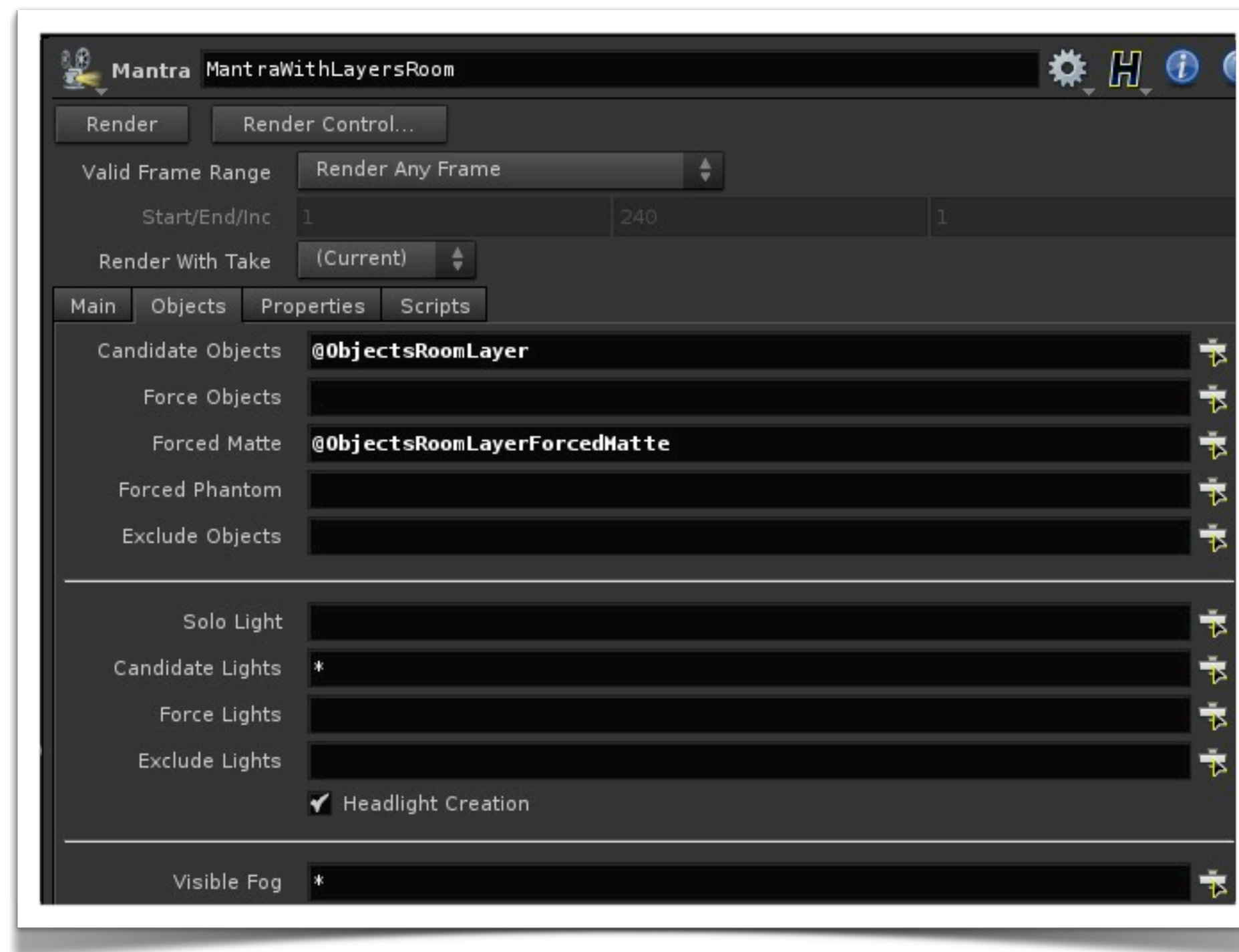


# Mantra with layers sculpture



► ^ - not including

# Mantra with layers room



► **Notice use of bundles**

- ▶ Renders ROPs before and after a main job.
- ▶ The Pre Post ROP allows you to wire in three render nodes and then renders a Pre render ROP before any of the main input's frames render, and a Post render ROP after all of the main input's frames have completed. This is especially important for render jobs that use frame interleaved rendering, as a simple Pre render → Main job → Post render chain would execute the pre and post ROP for every frame.
- ▶ The Pre Post ROP looks at the entire render job and places the Pre render ROP before any of the main job's frames, and the post ROP after the last of the main job's frames. This is similar to the way the pre and post render scripts work.
- ▶ The Pre Post ROP will render: pre1, pre2, pre3, mantra1, mantra2, mantra3, post1, post2, post3