

HY416 ΓΡΑΦΙΚΑ ΥΠΟΛΟΓΙΣΤΩΝ

Αποκοπή

Π. ΤΣΟΜΠΑΝΟΠΟΥΛΟΥ

ΠΑΝΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΙΟ ΘΕΣΣΑΛΙΑΣ

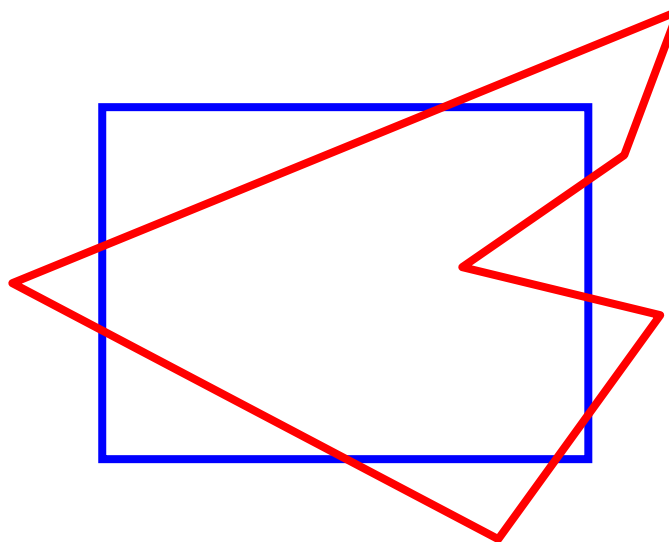
ΤΜΗΜΑ ΗΛΕΚΤΡΟΛΟΓΩΝ ΜΗΧΑΝΙΚΩΝ & ΜΗΧΑΝΙΚΩΝ ΥΠΟΛΟΓΙΣΤΩΝ

Sutherland-Hodgman Algorithm

Sutherland-Hodgman Clipping

- ▶ Basic idea:

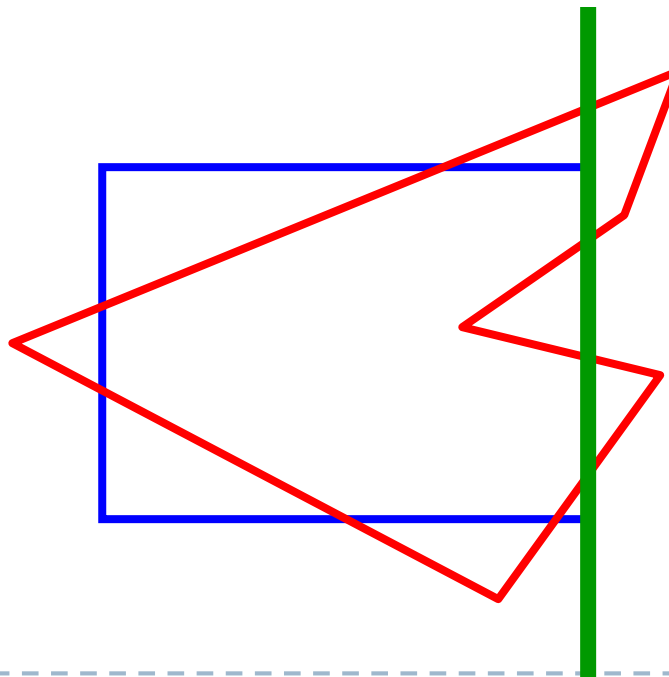
- consider each edge of the view window individually
- clip the polygon against the view window edge's equation



Sutherland-Hodgman Clipping

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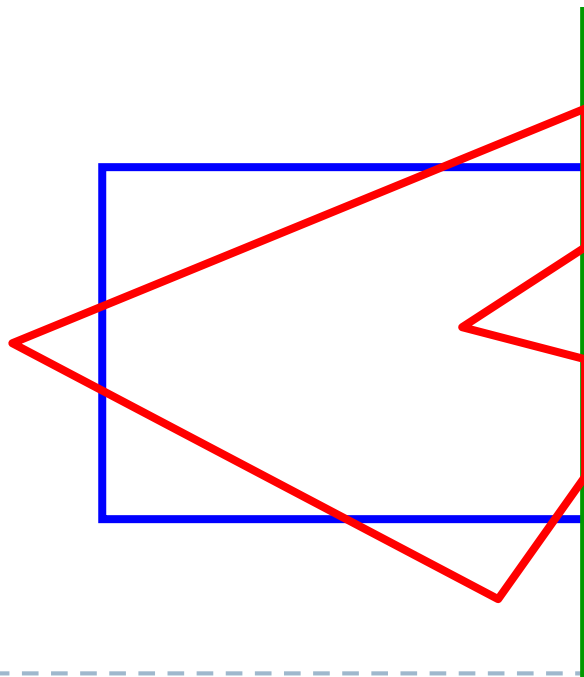
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Sutherland-Hodgman Clipping

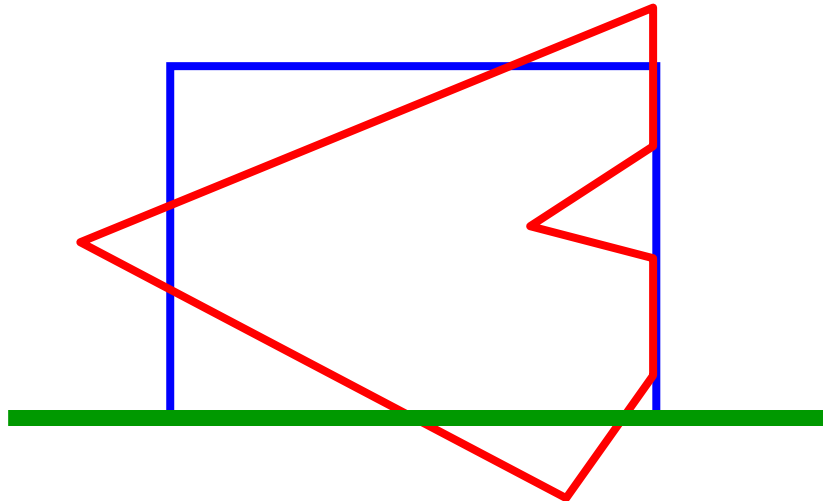
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Sutherland-Hodgman Clipping

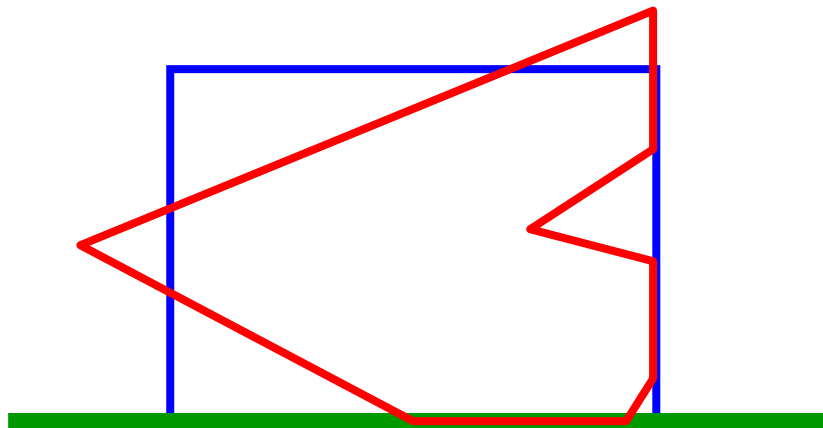
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Sutherland-Hodgman Clipping

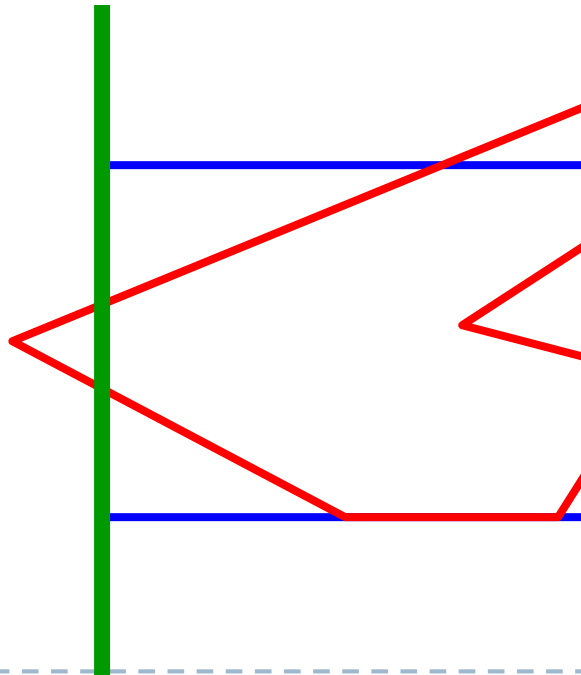
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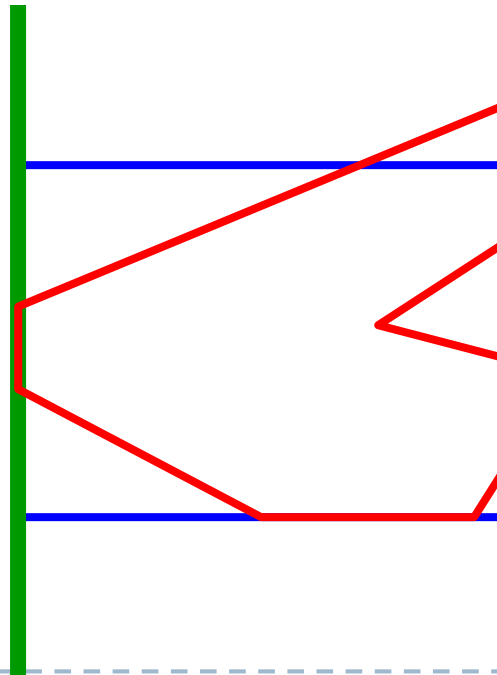
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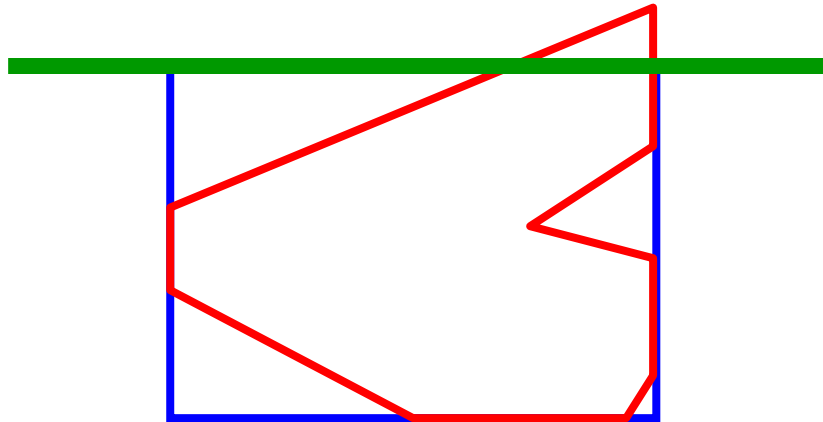
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Sutherland-Hodgman Clipping

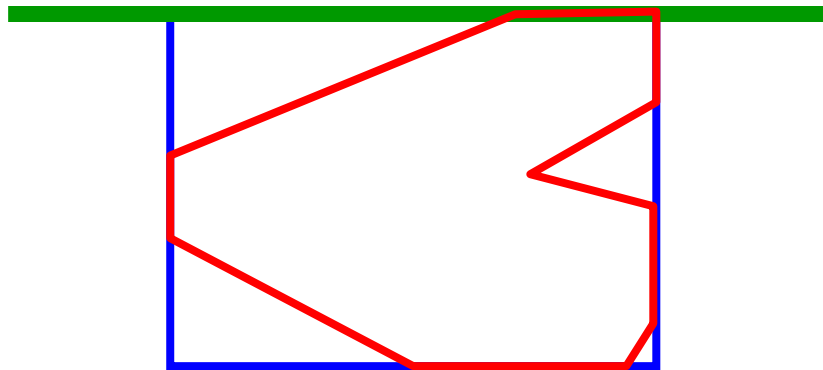
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Sutherland-Hodgman Clipping

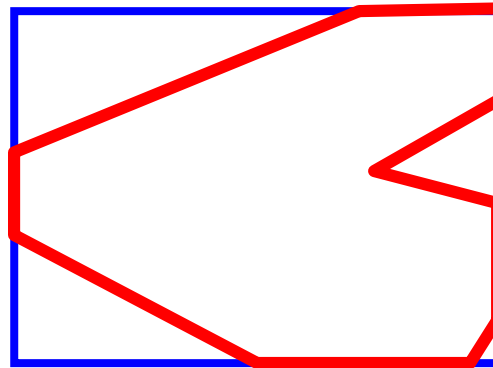
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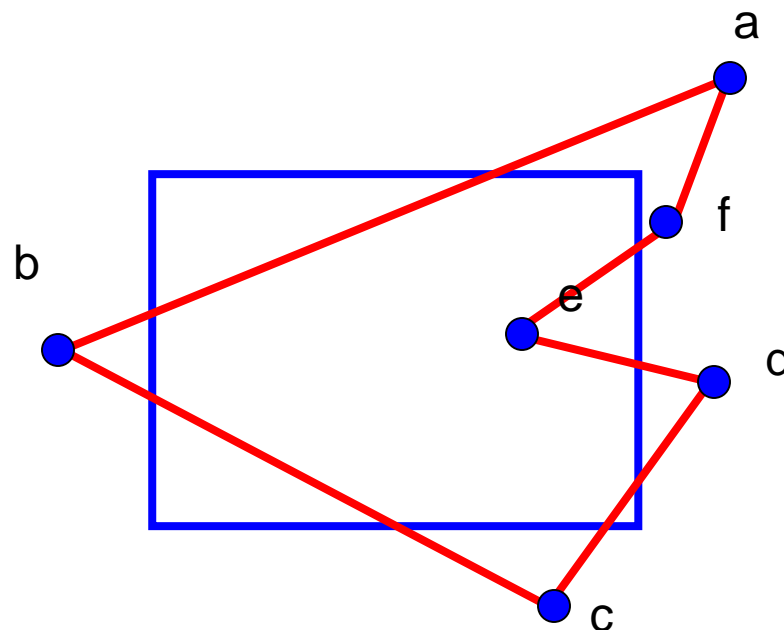
Sutherland-Hodgman Clipping

- ▶ Basic idea:
 - consider each edge of the view window individually
 - clip the polygon against the view window edge's equation
 - after doing all edges, the polygon is fully clipped



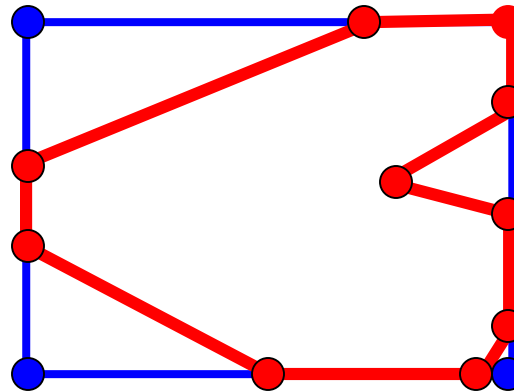
Sutherland-Hodgman Clipping

- ▶ Input/output for algorithm:
 - input: list of polygon vertices in order {abcdef}



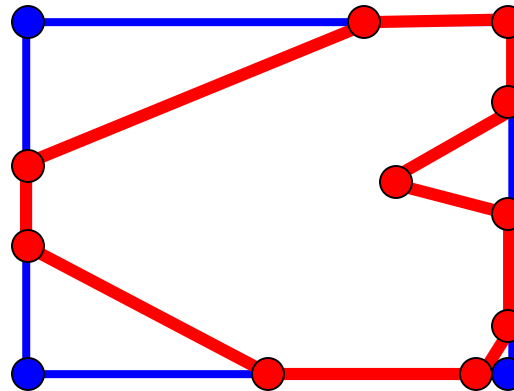
Sutherland-Hodgman Clipping

- ▶ Input/output for algorithm:
 - input: list of polygon vertices in order
 - output: list of clipped polygon vertices consisting of old vertices (maybe) and new vertices (maybe)



Sutherland-Hodgman Clipping

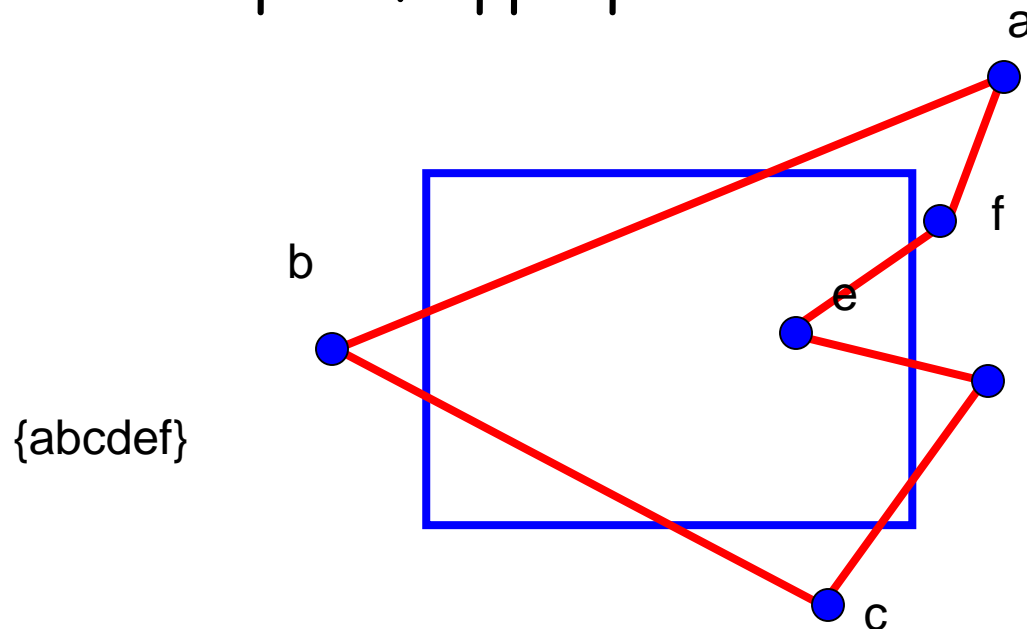
- ▶ Input/output for algorithm:
 - input: list of polygon vertices in order
 - output: list of clipped polygon vertices consisting of old vertices (maybe) and new vertices (maybe)
 - exactly what expect from the clipping operation against each edge!



Sutherland-Hodgman Clipping

► Basic routine:

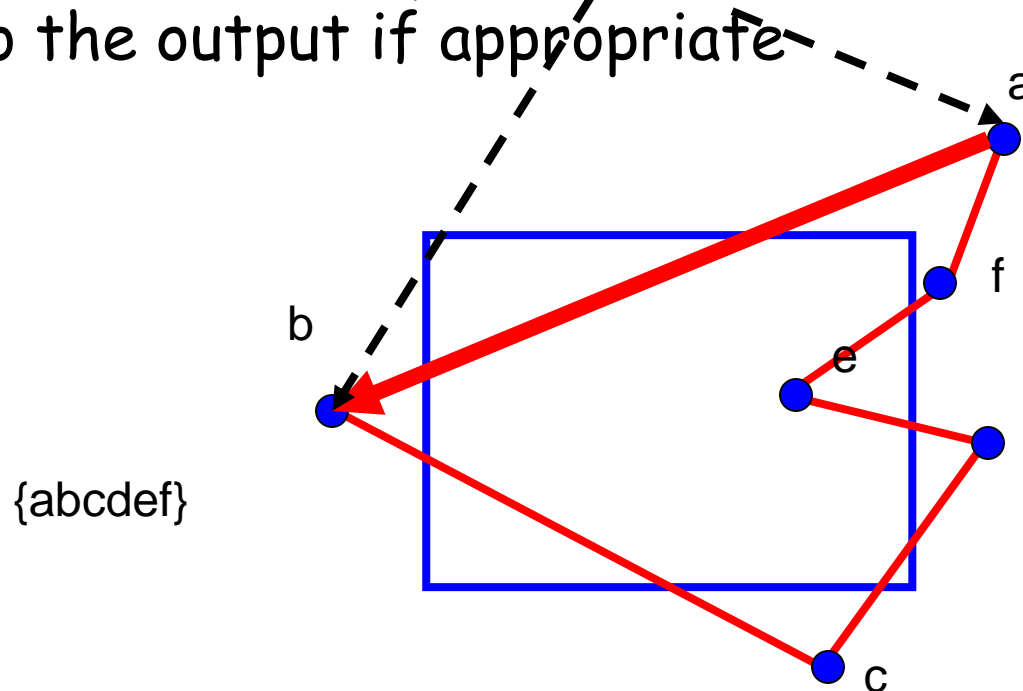
- Go around polygon one vertex at a time
- Current vertex has position E
- Previous vertex had position S , and it has been added to the output if appropriate



Sutherland-Hodgman Clipping

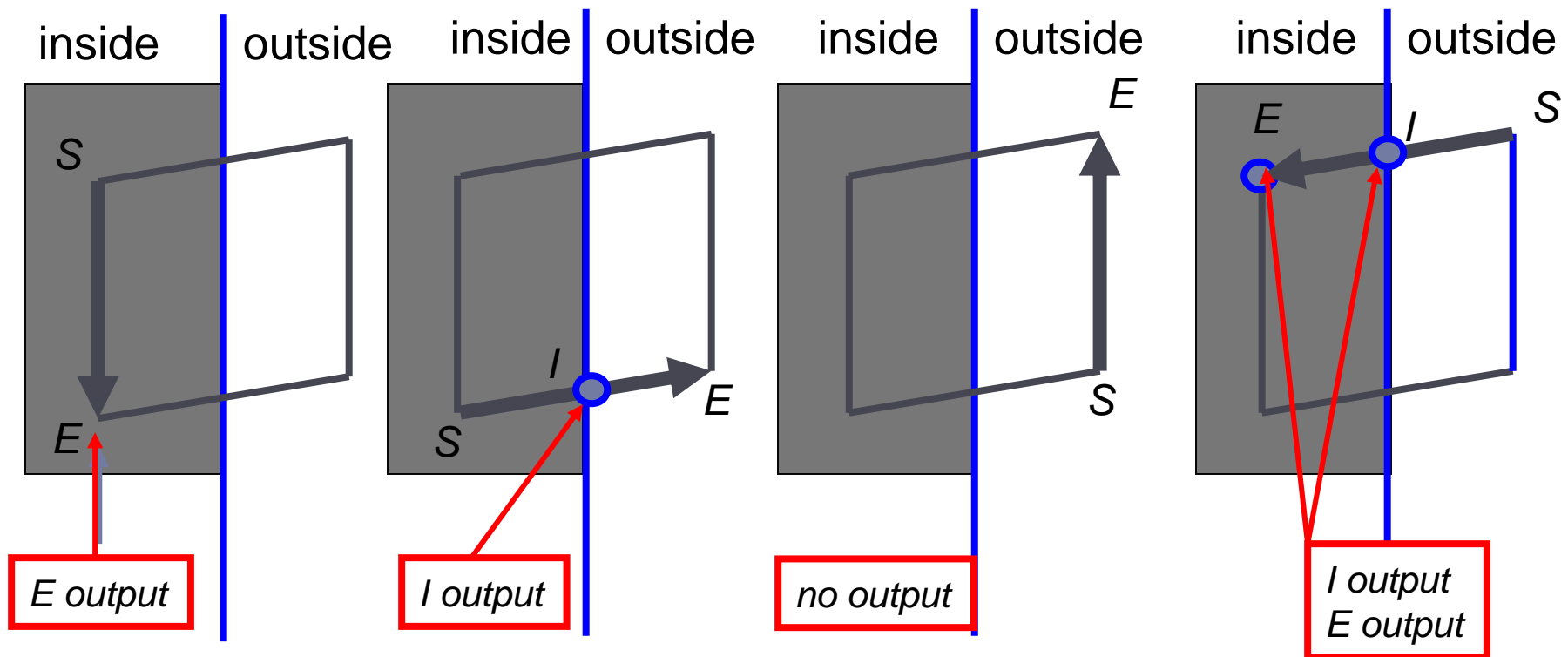
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Sutherland-Hodgman Clipping

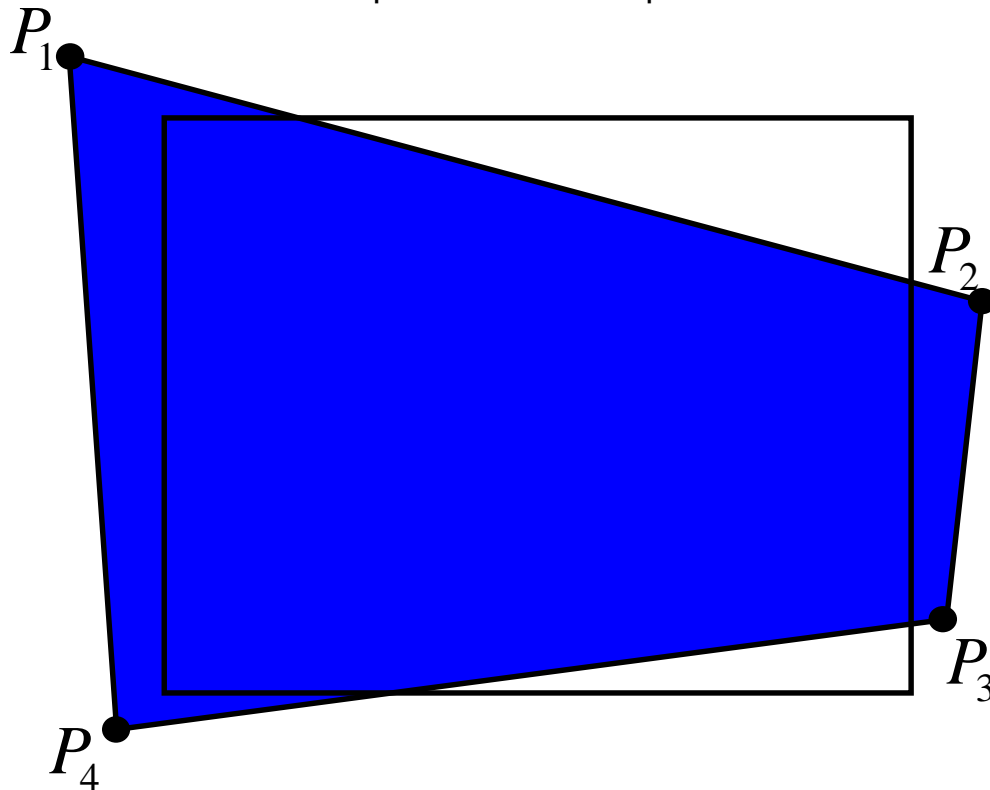
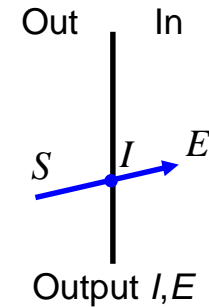
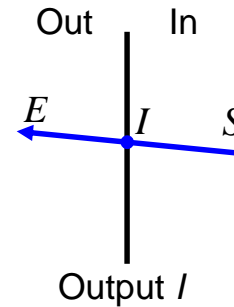
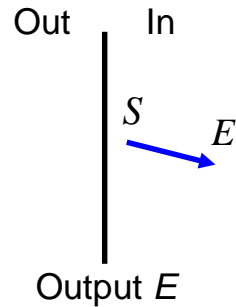
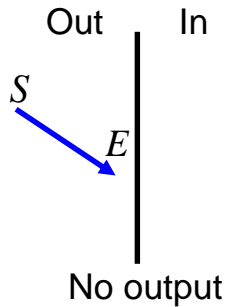
- Edge from S to E takes one of four cases:



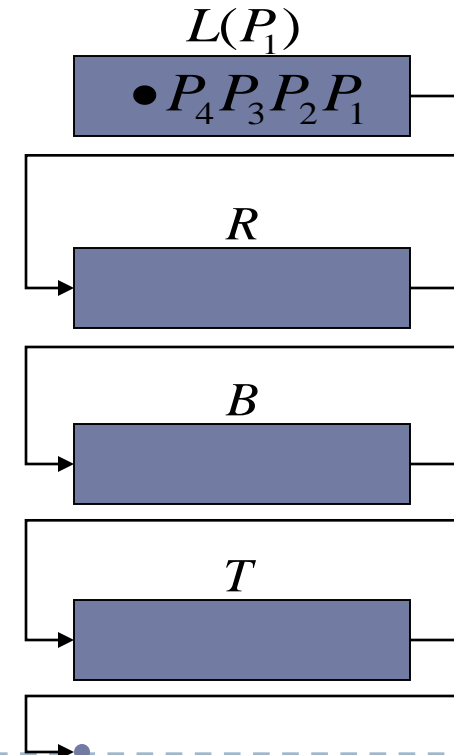
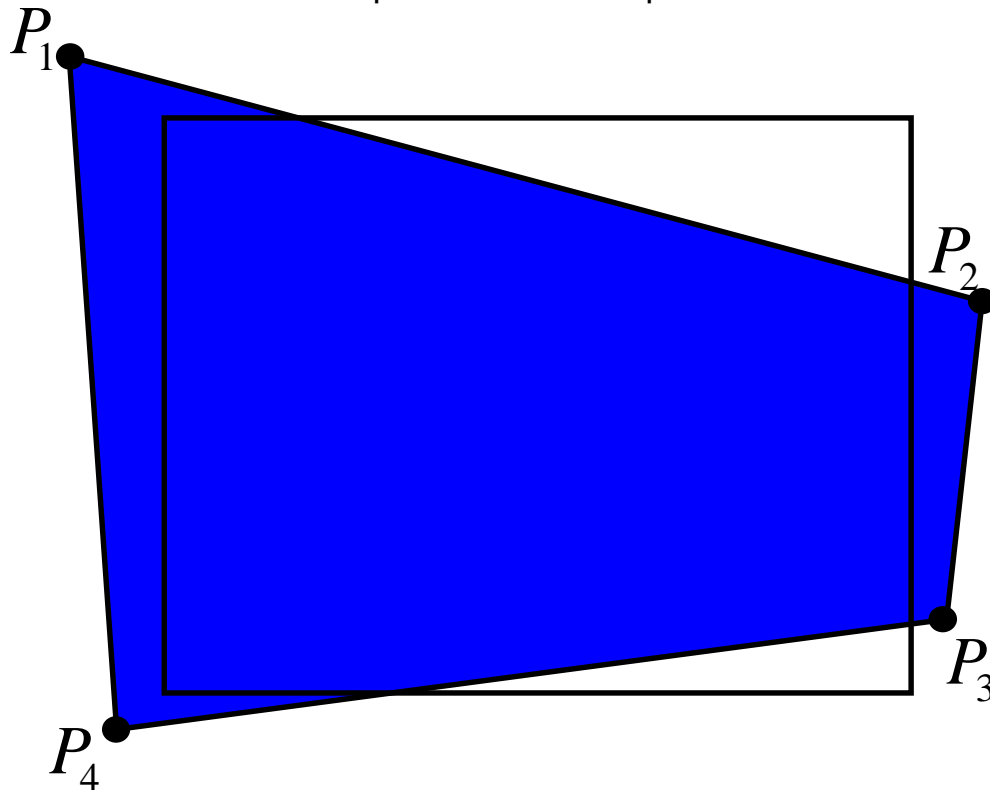
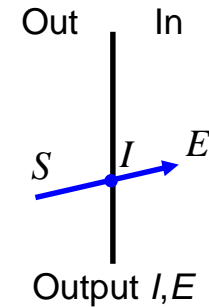
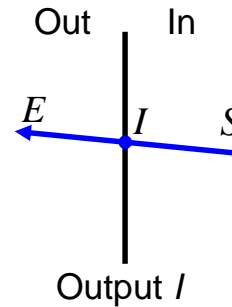
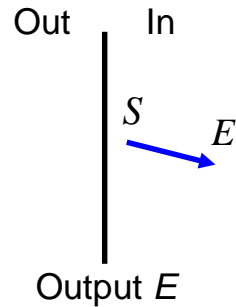
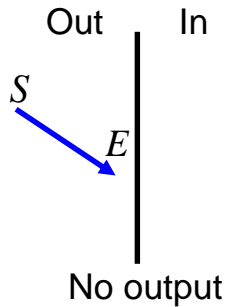
Sutherland-Hodgman Clipping

- ▶ Four cases:
 - ▶ S inside plane and E inside plane
 - ▶ Add E to output
 - ▶ Note: S has already been added
 - ▶ S inside plane and E outside plane
 - ▶ Find intersection point I
 - ▶ Add I to output
 - ▶ S outside plane and E outside plane
 - ▶ Add nothing
 - ▶ S outside plane and E inside plane
 - ▶ Find intersection point I
 - ▶ Add I to output, followed by E

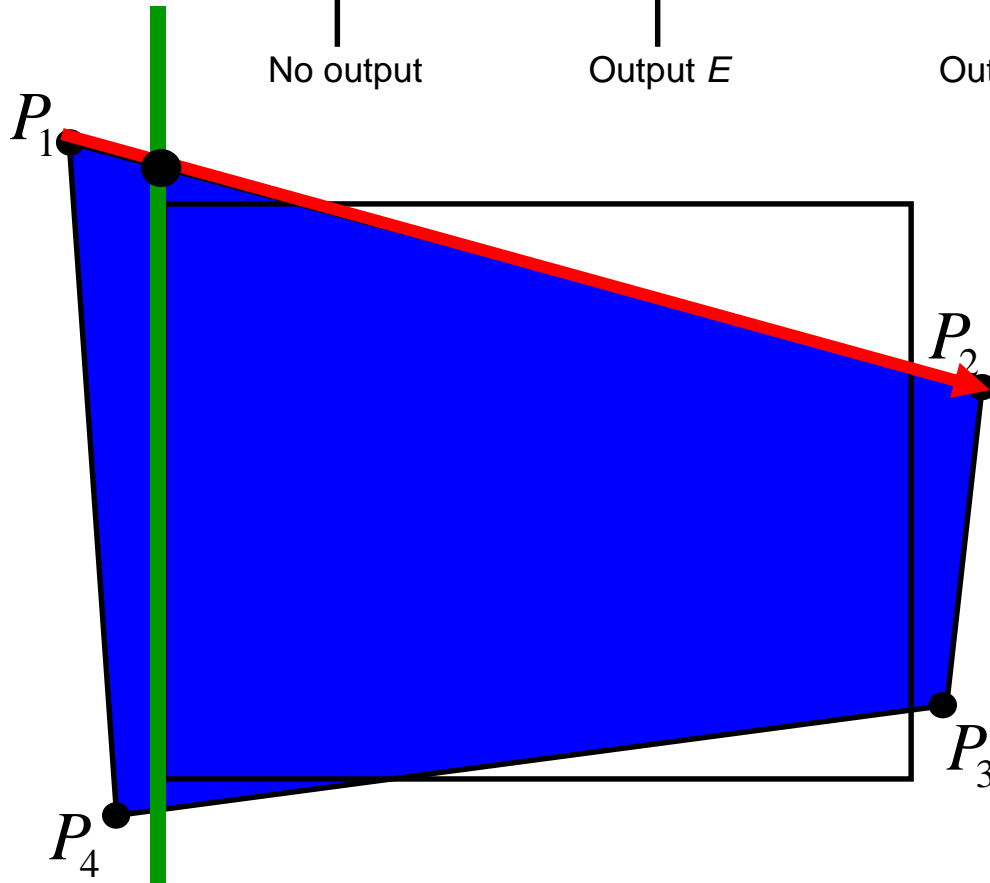
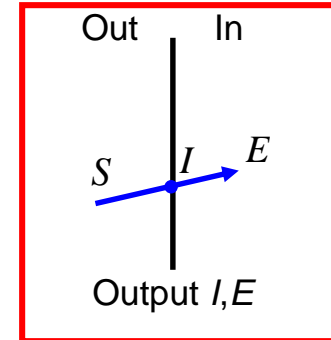
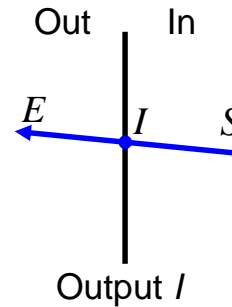
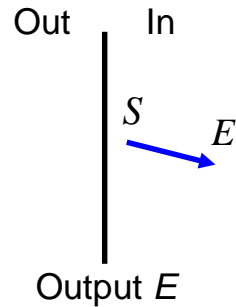
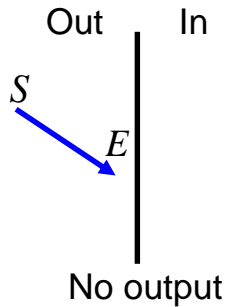
Sutherland-Hodgman Algorithm



Sutherland-Hodgman Algorithm



Sutherland-Hodgman Algorithm



$L(P_1)$

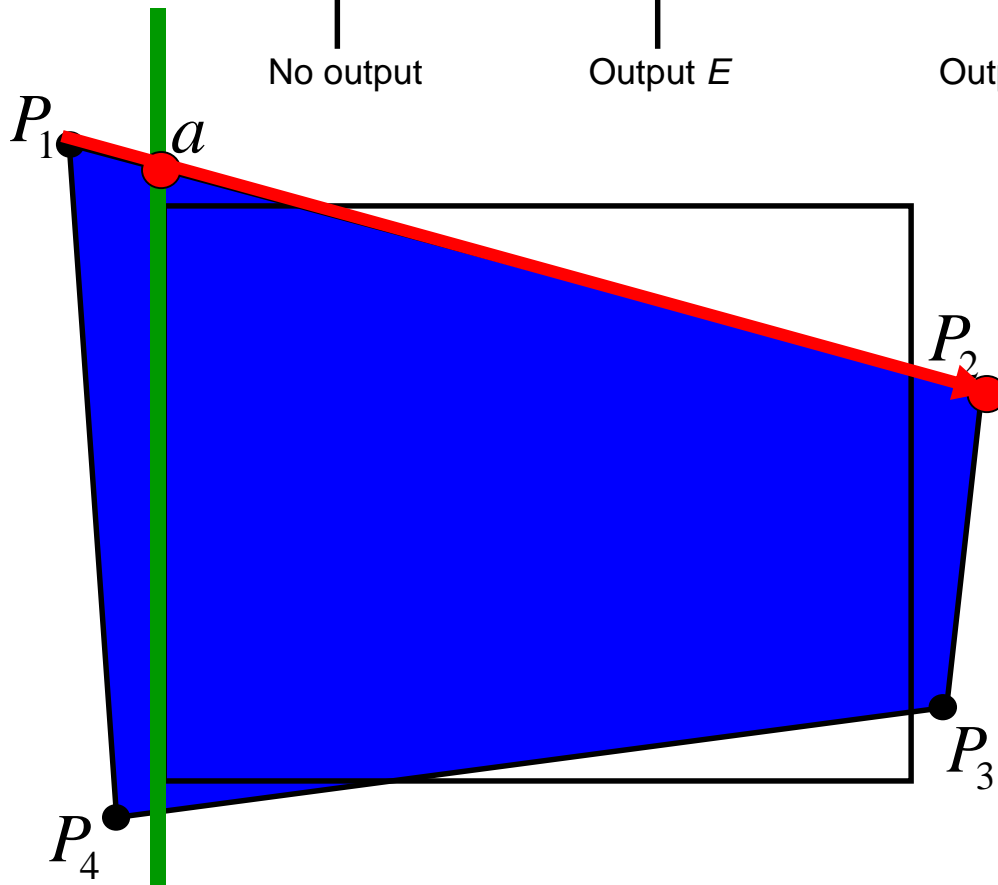
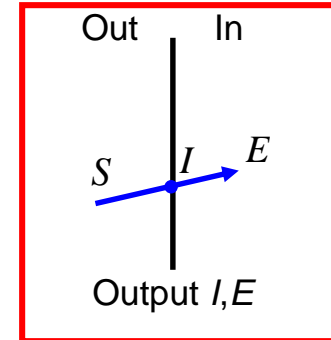
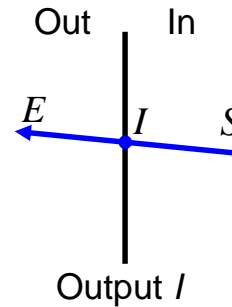
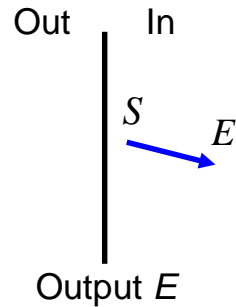
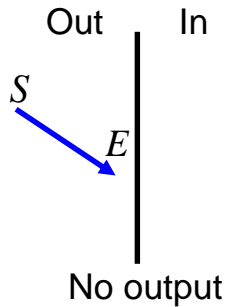
$\bullet P_4 P_3 P_2 P_1$

R

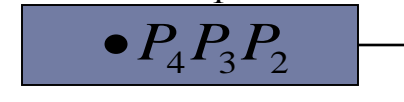
B

T

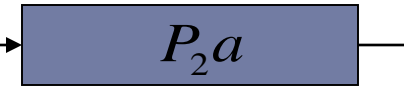
Sutherland-Hodgman Algorithm



$L(P_1)$



$R(a)$



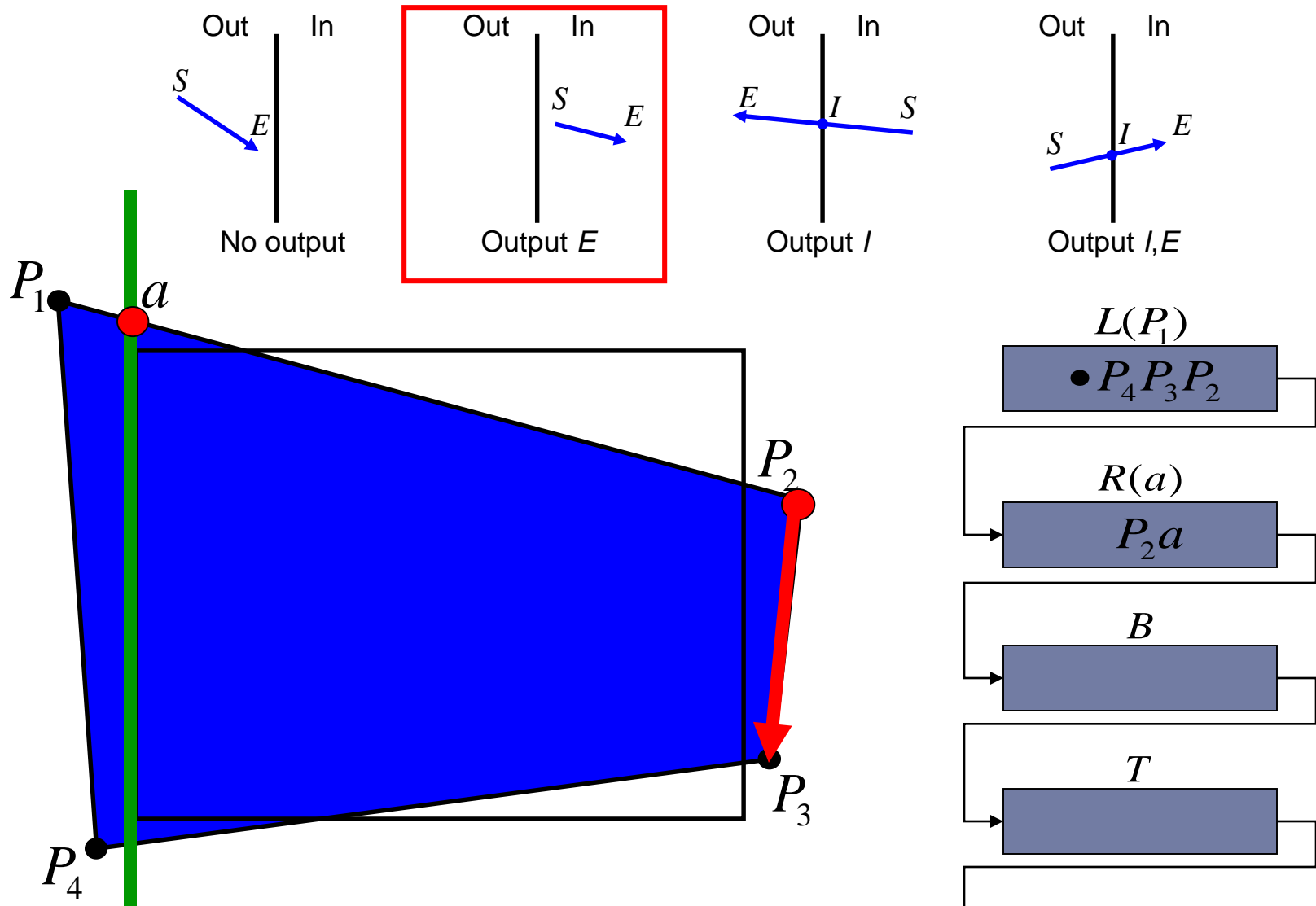
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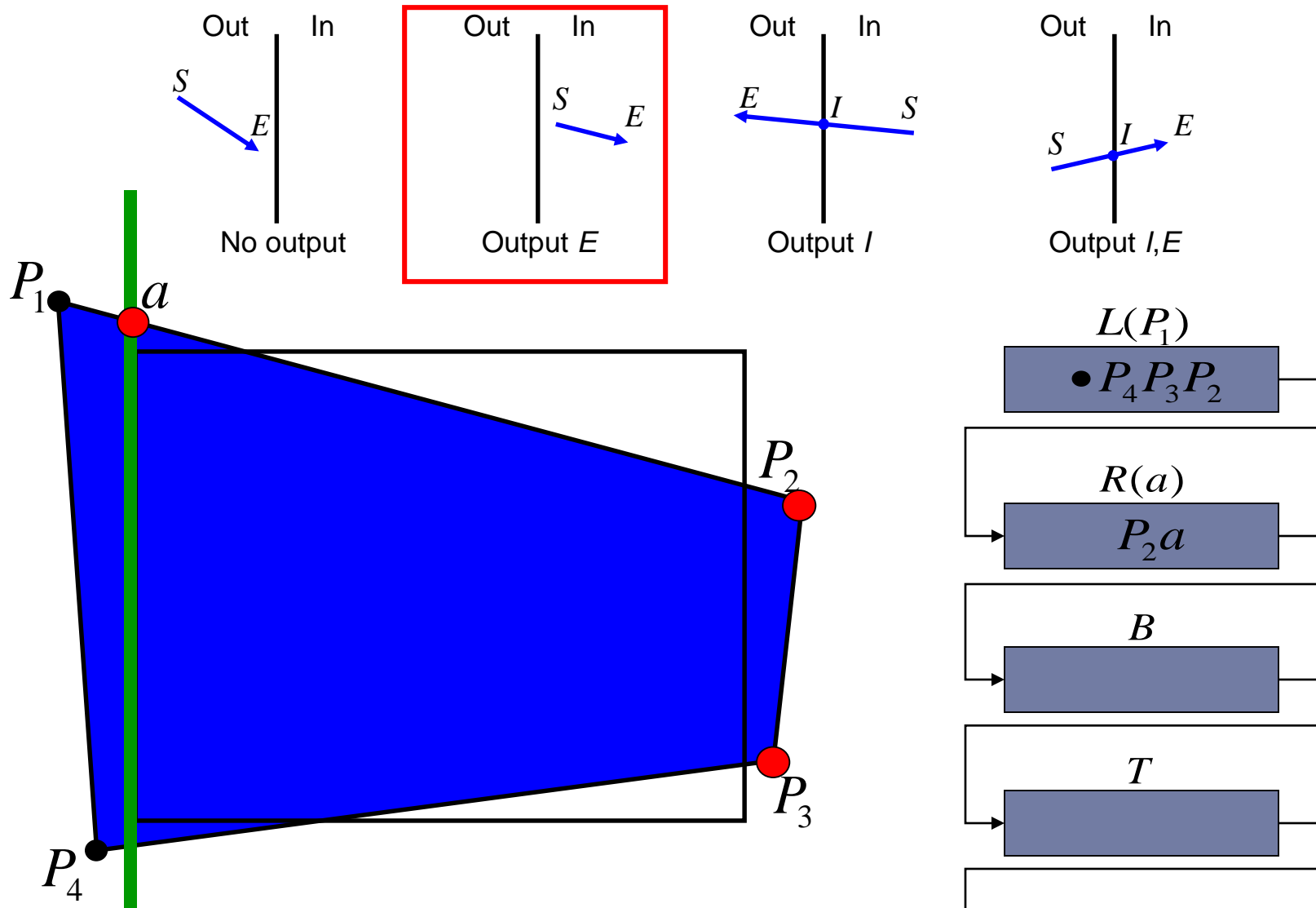
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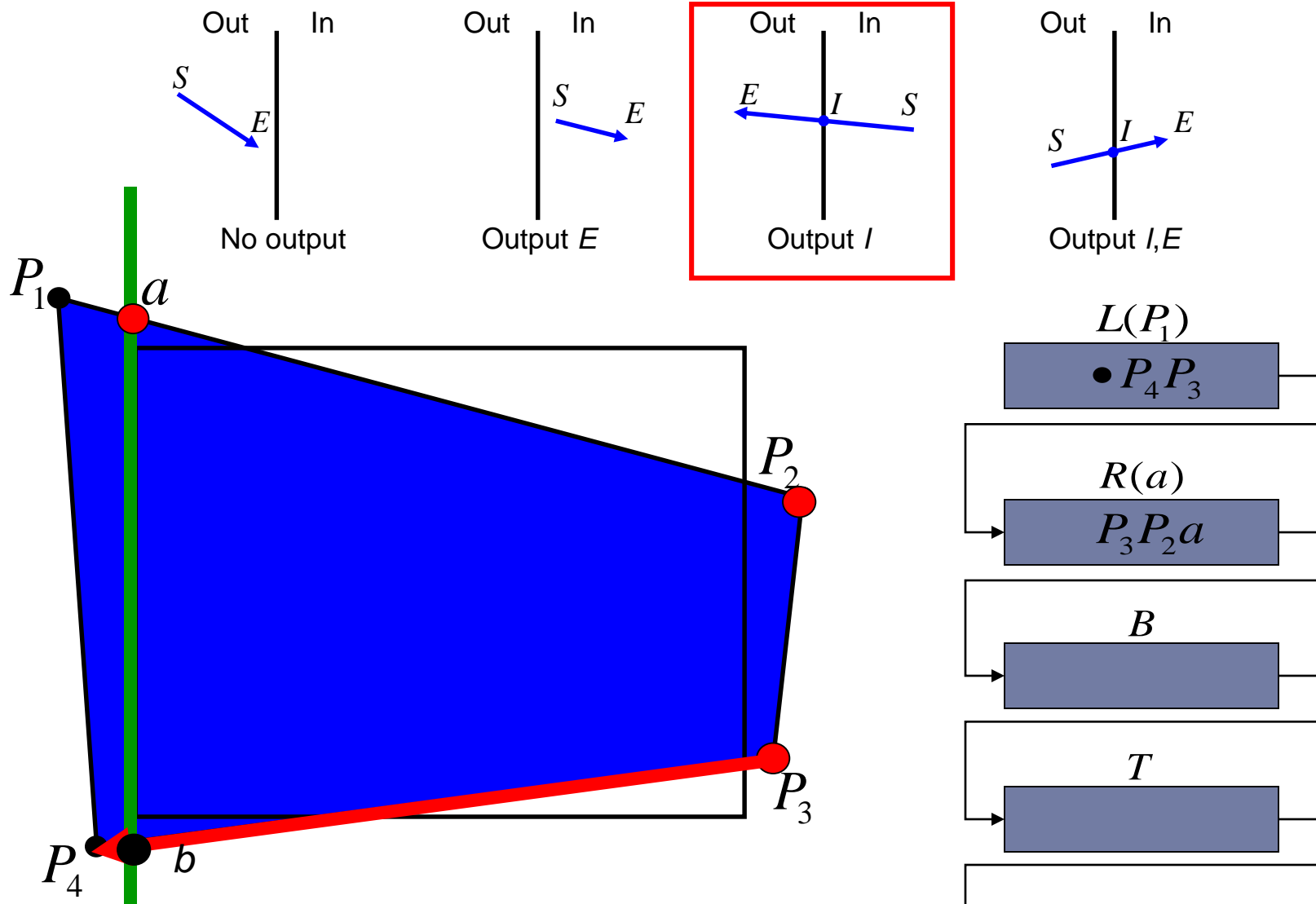
Sutherland-Hodgman Algorithm



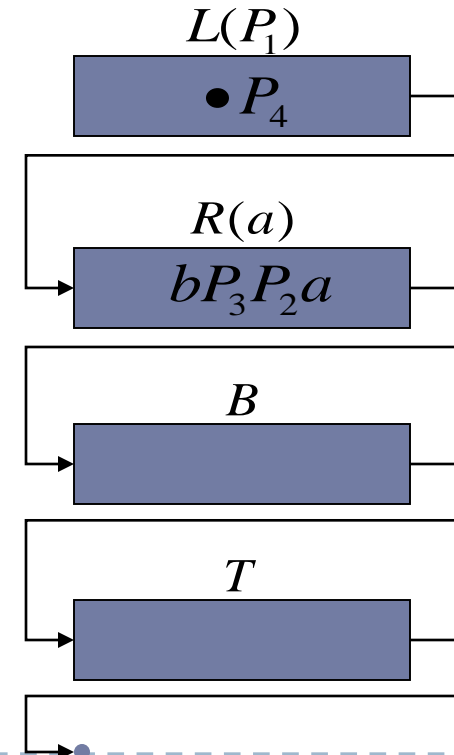
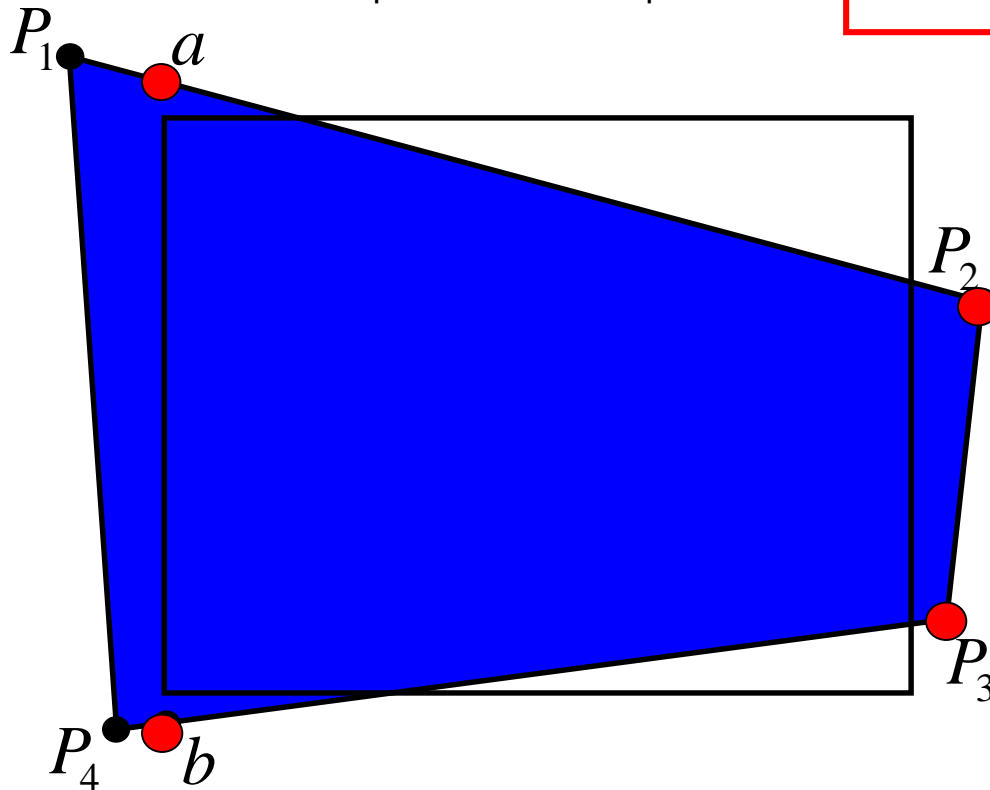
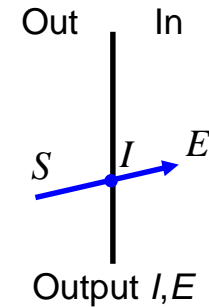
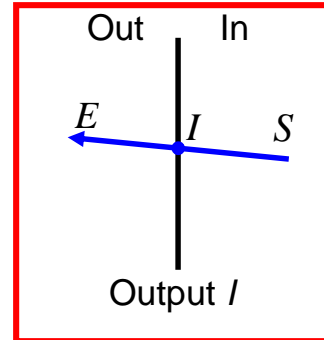
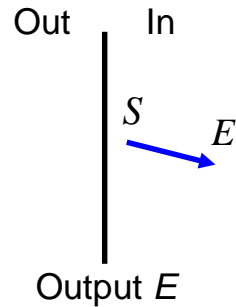
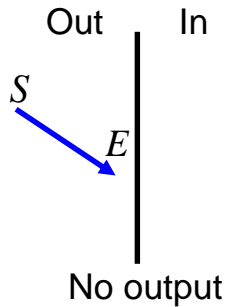
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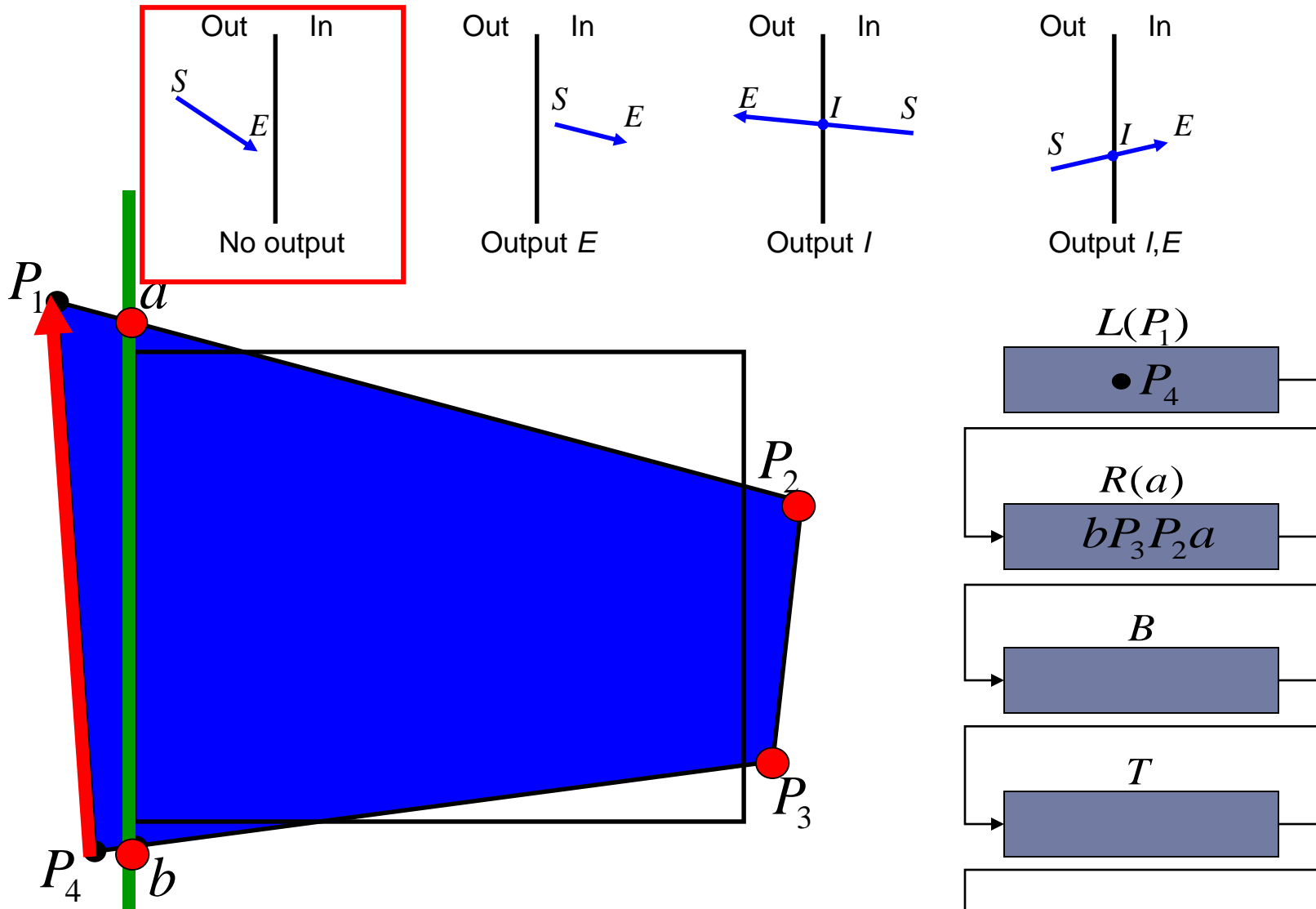
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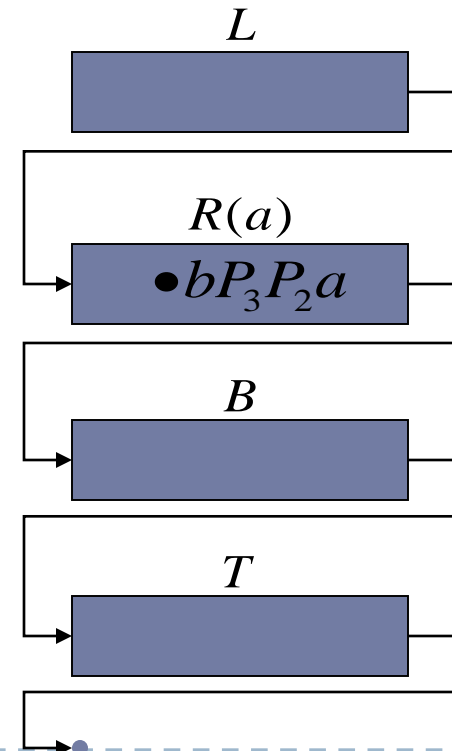
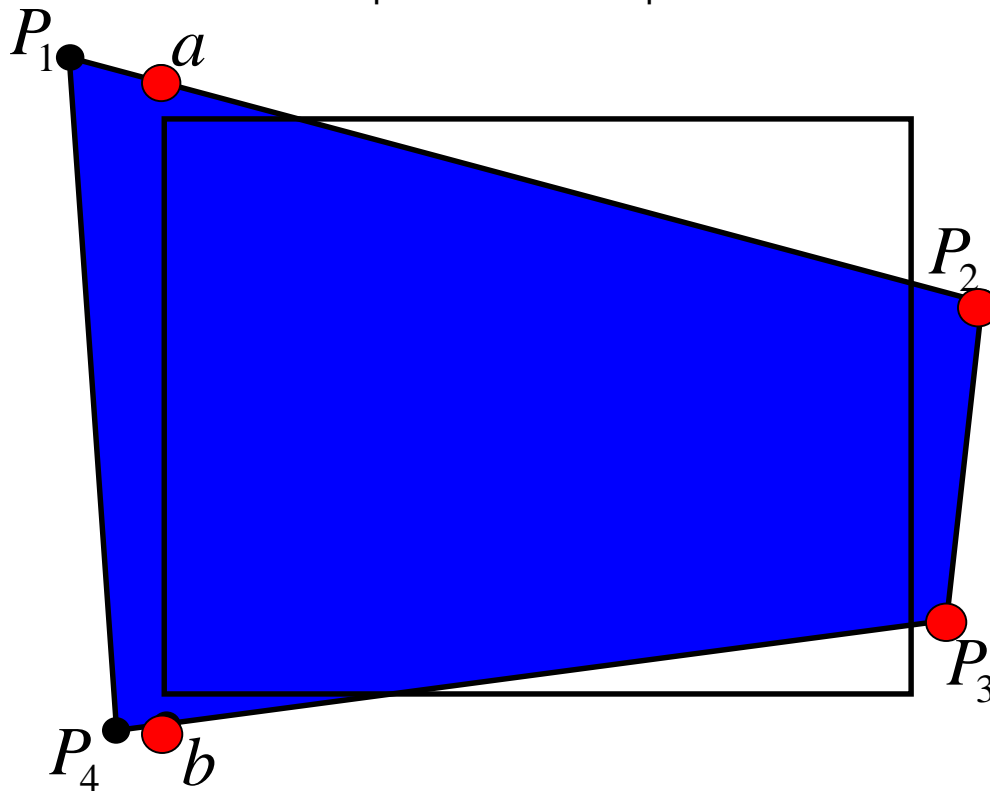
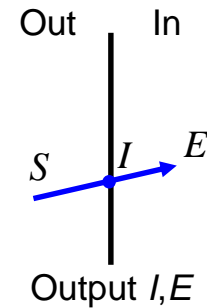
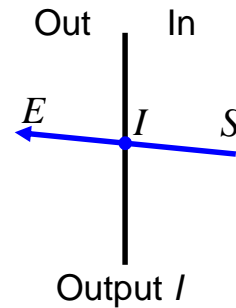
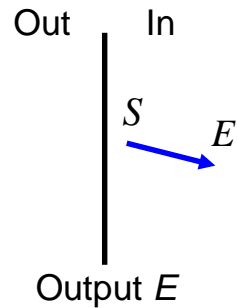
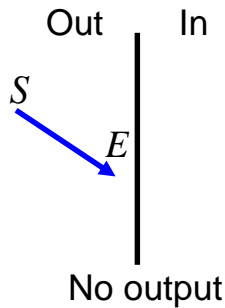
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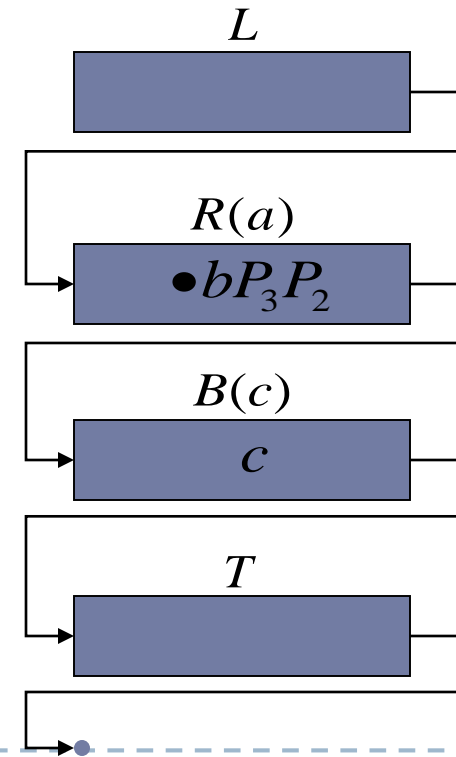
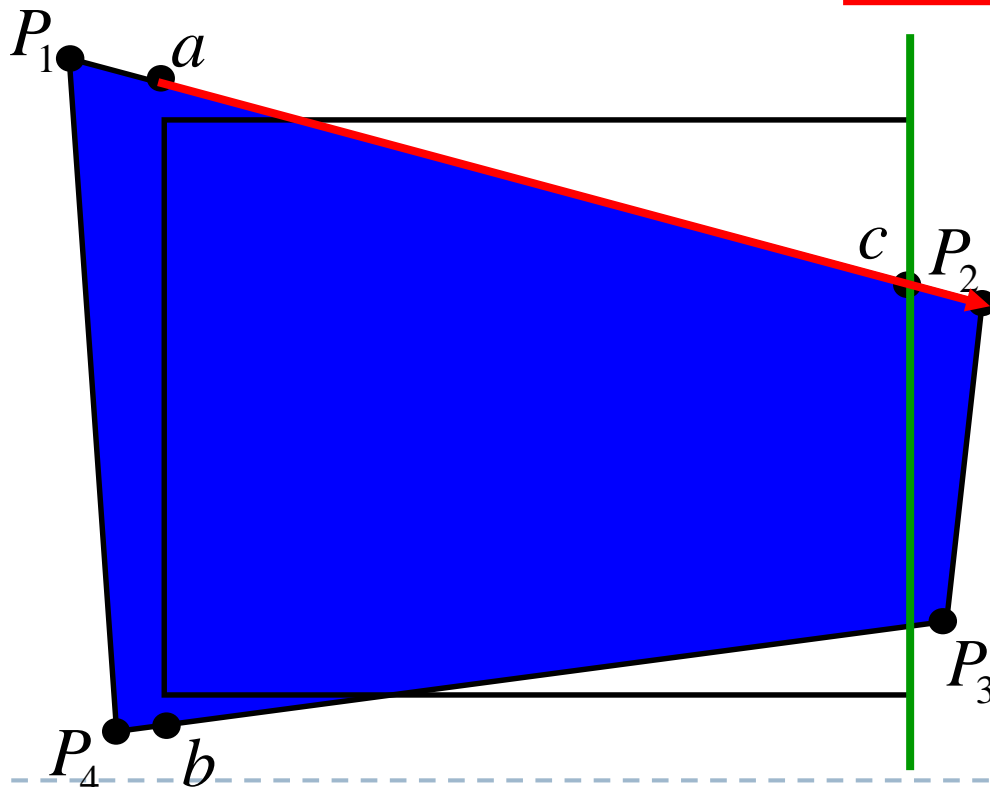
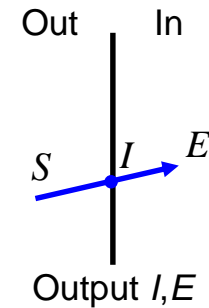
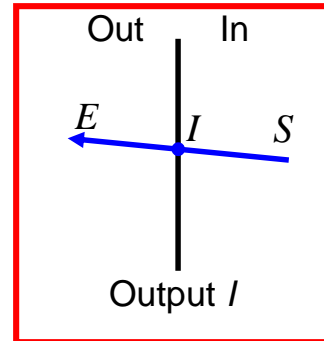
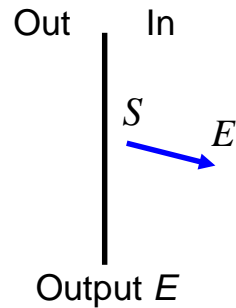
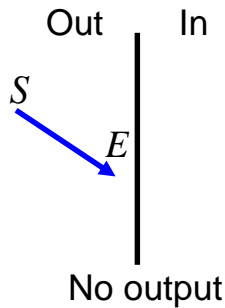
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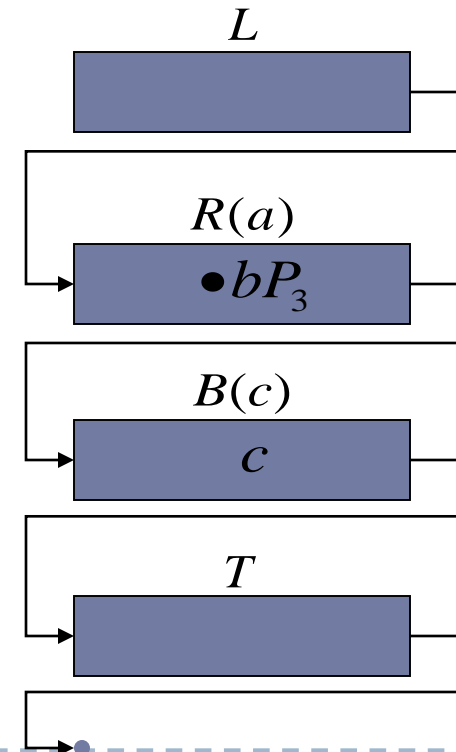
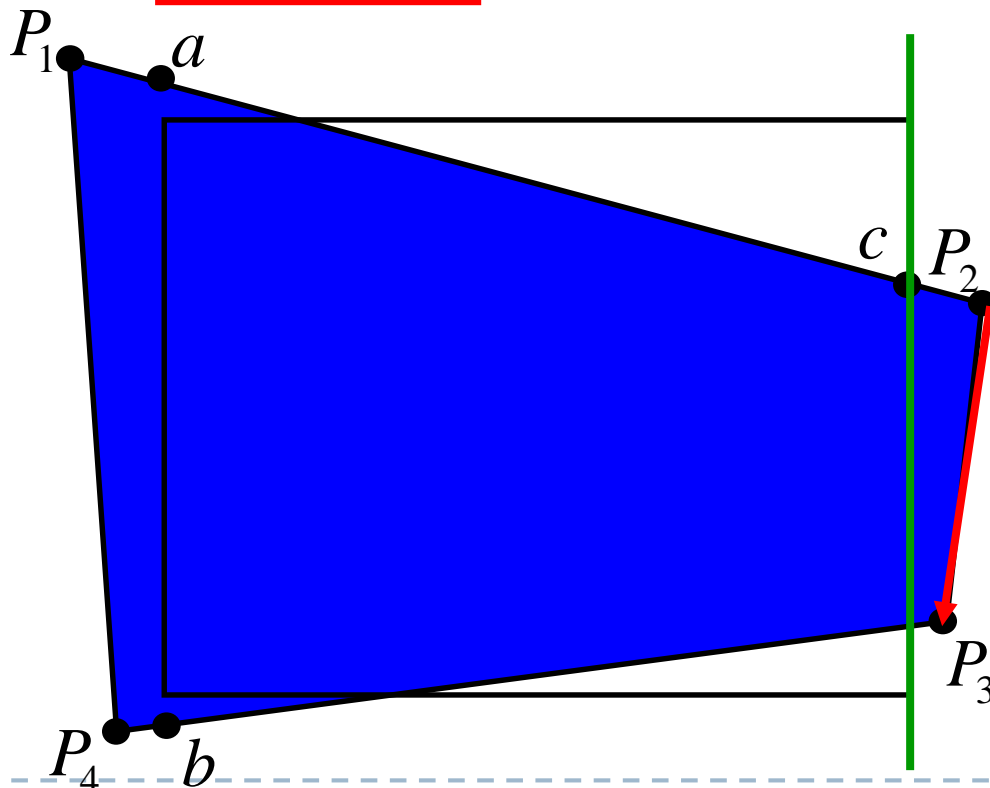
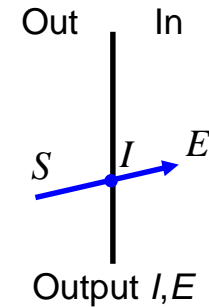
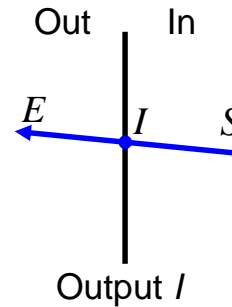
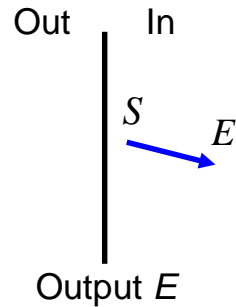
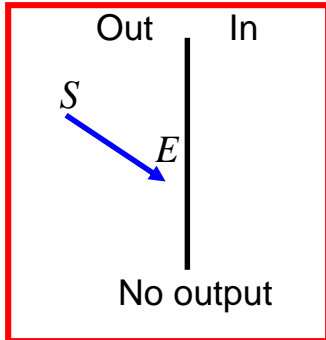
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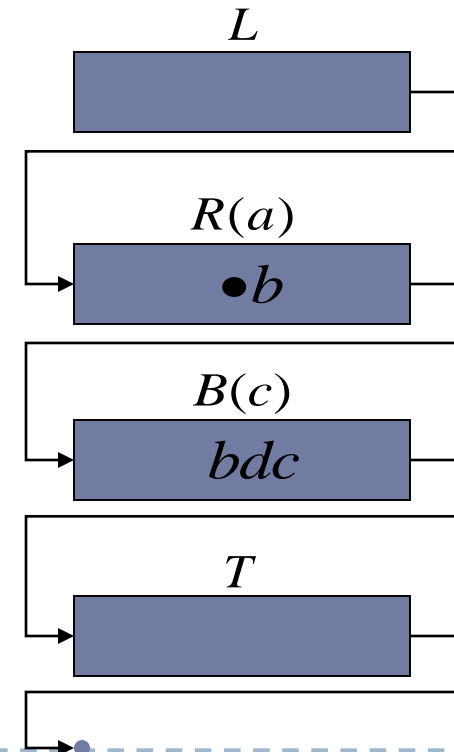
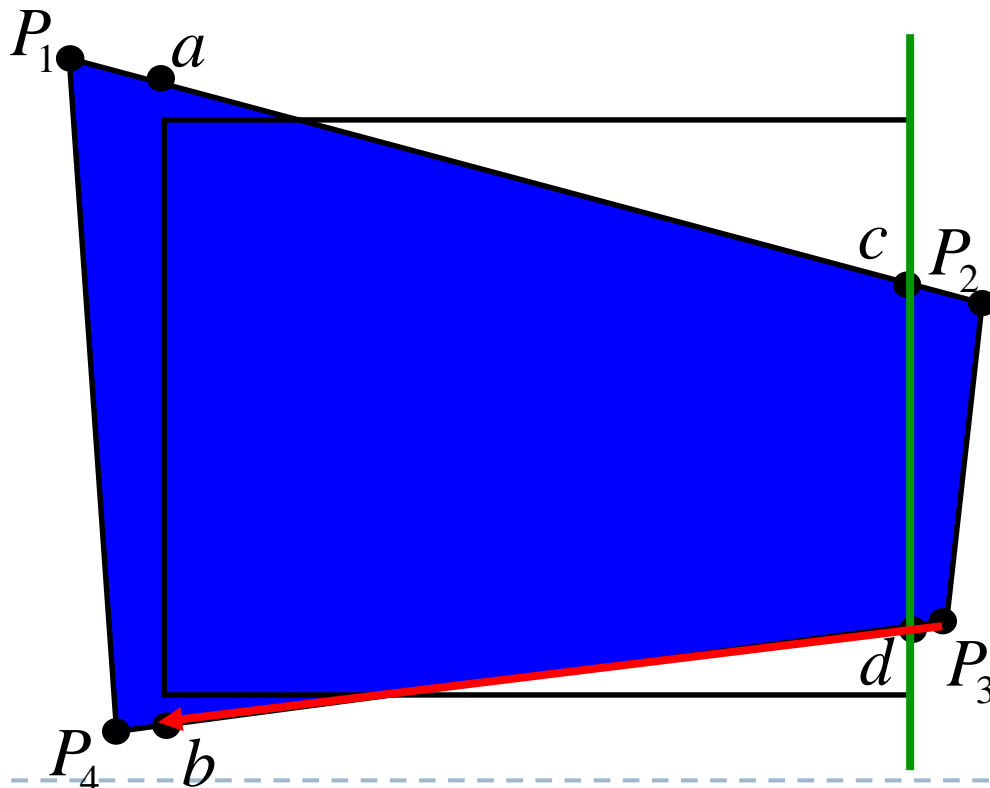
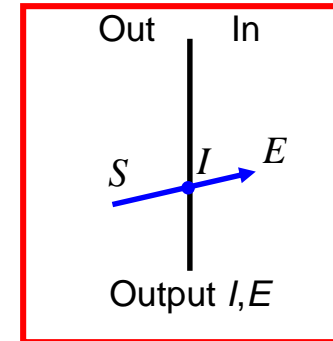
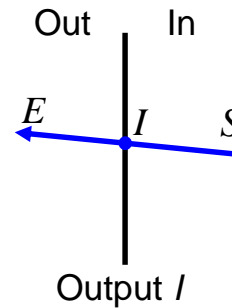
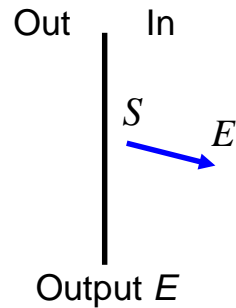
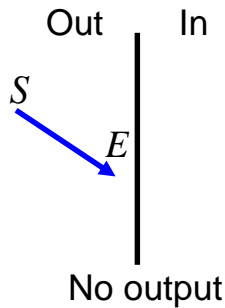
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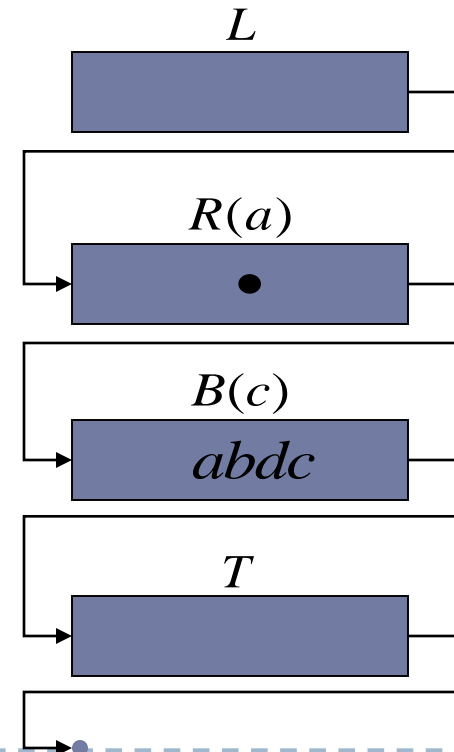
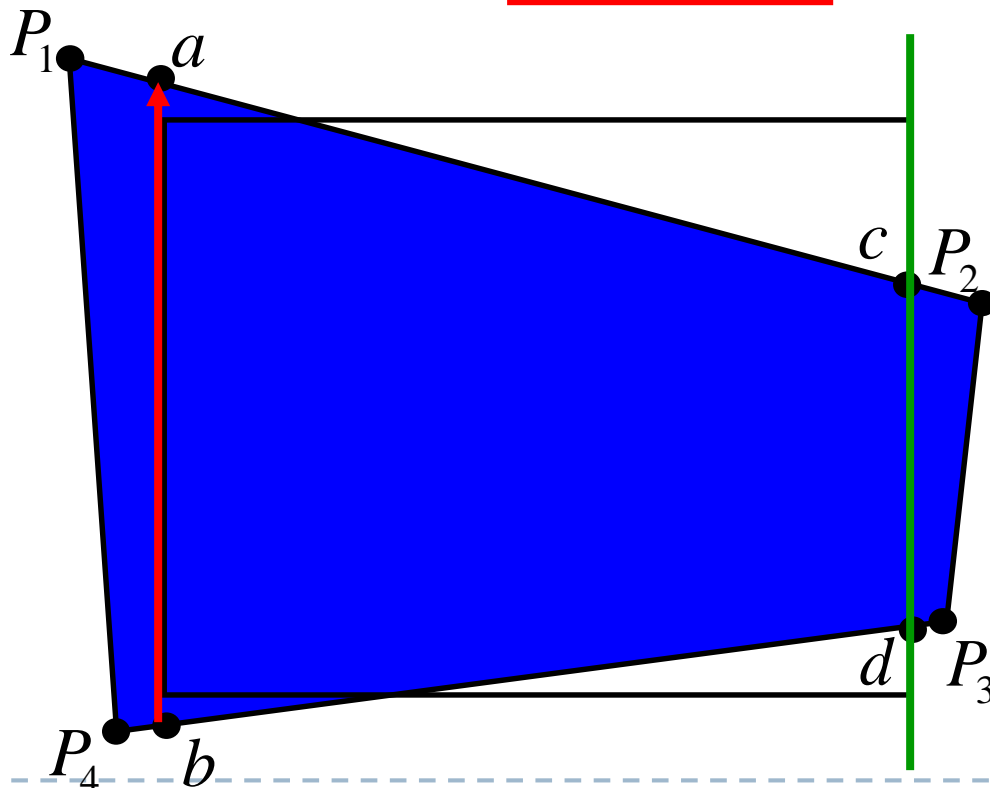
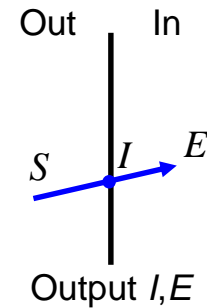
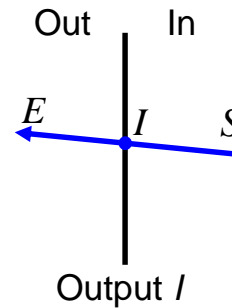
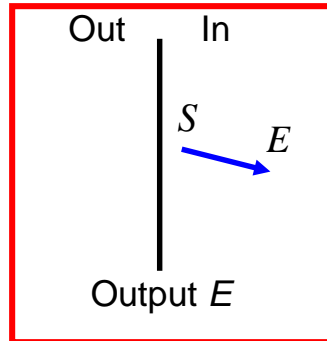
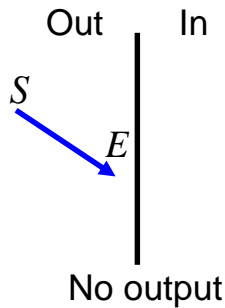
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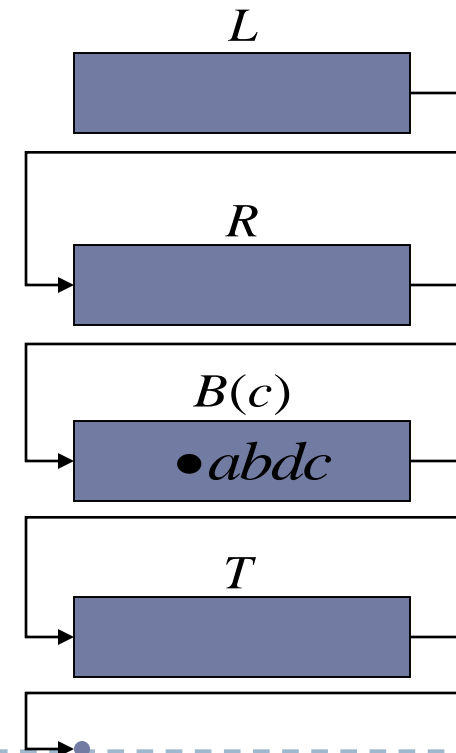
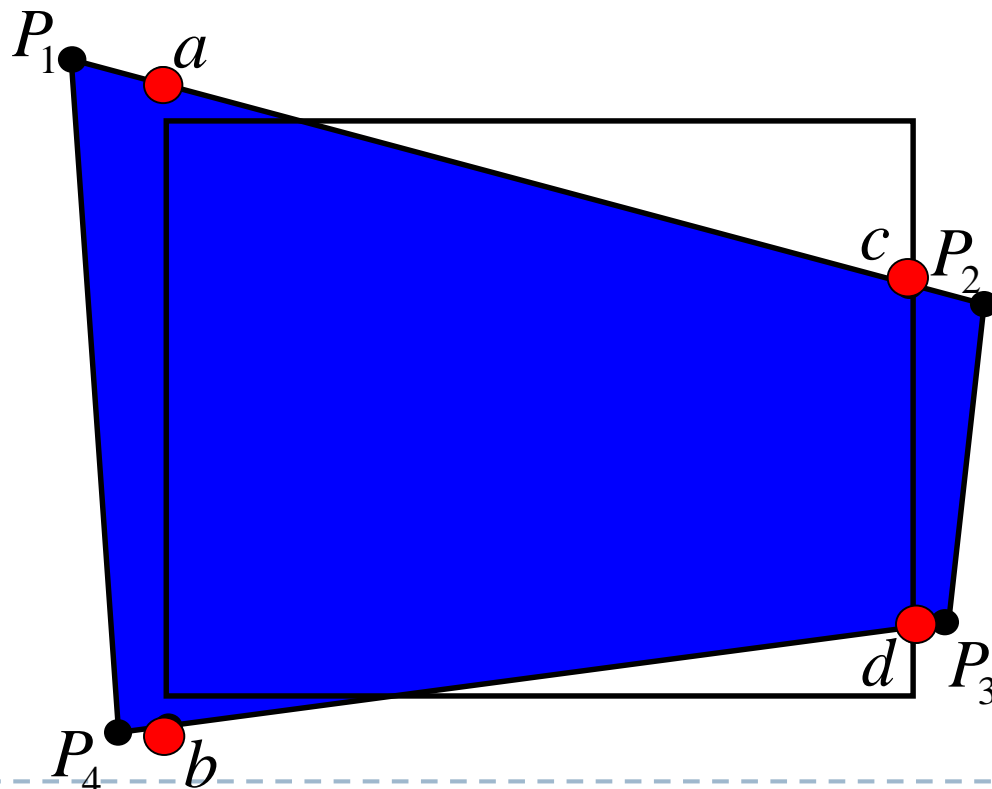
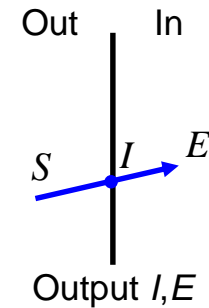
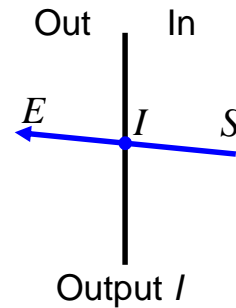
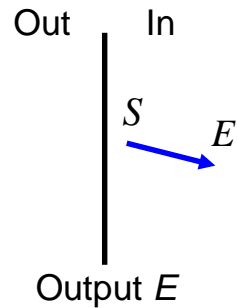
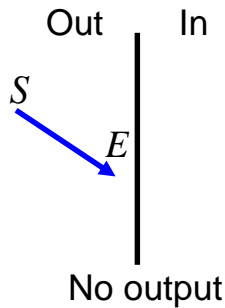
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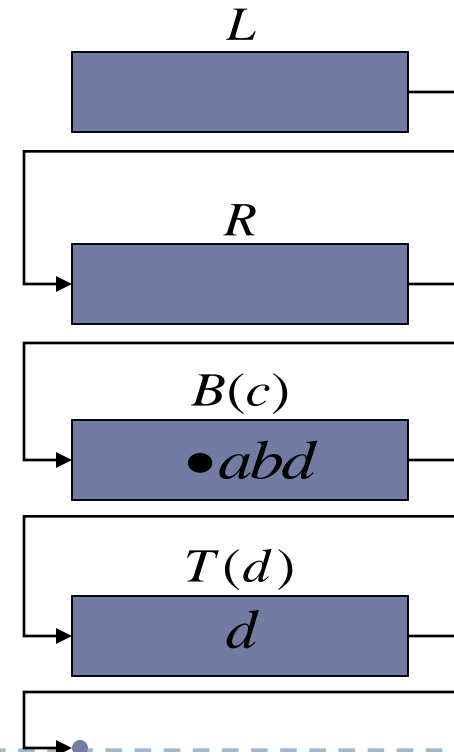
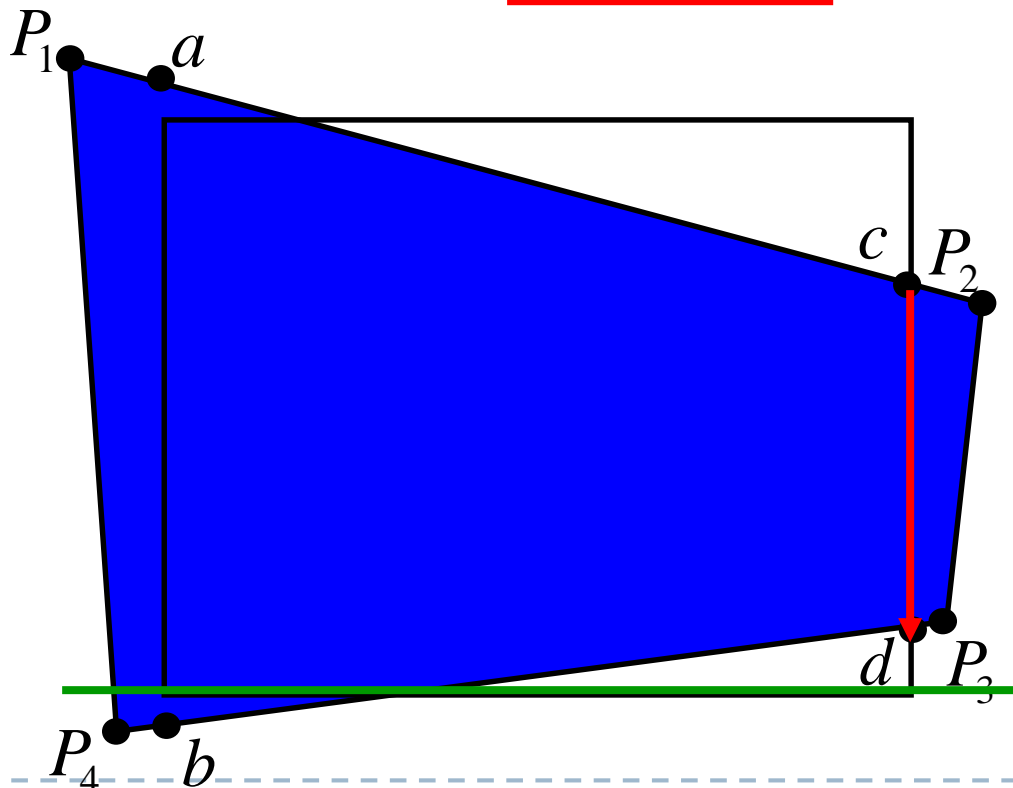
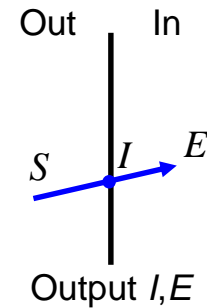
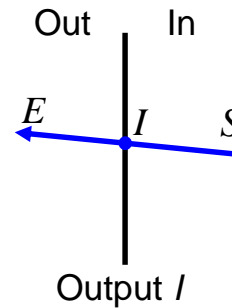
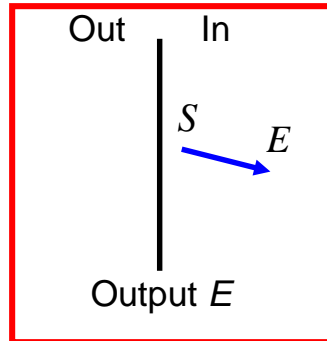
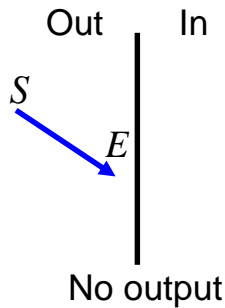
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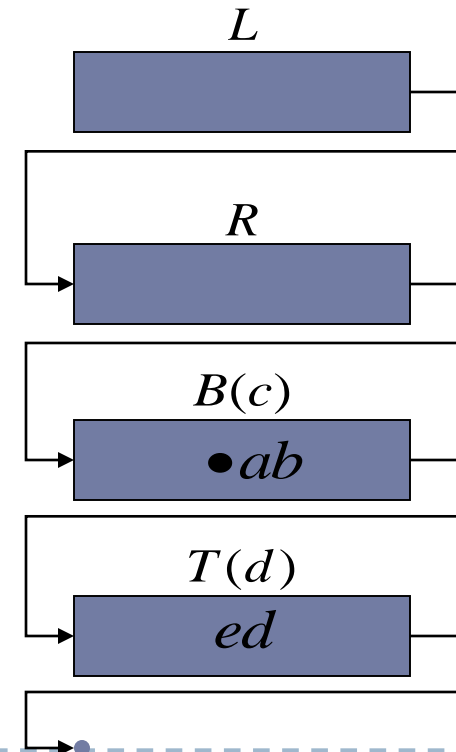
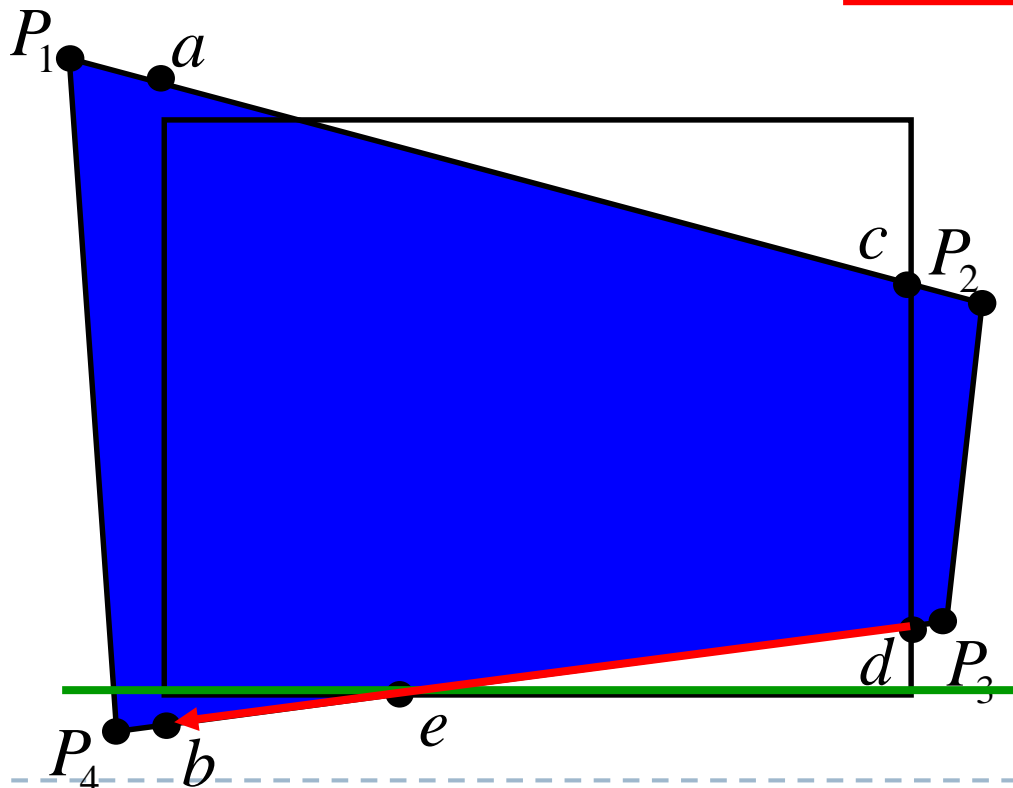
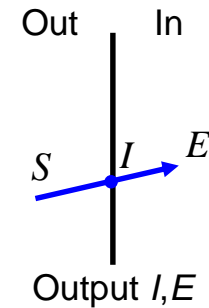
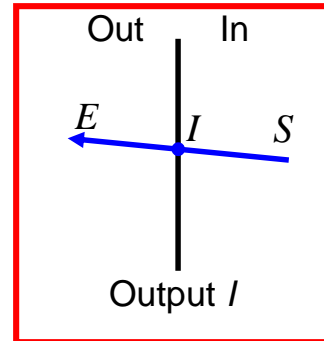
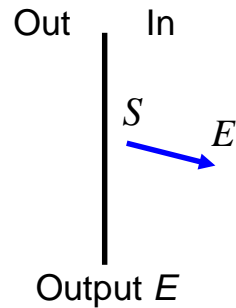
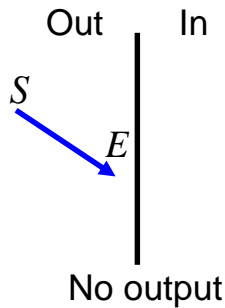
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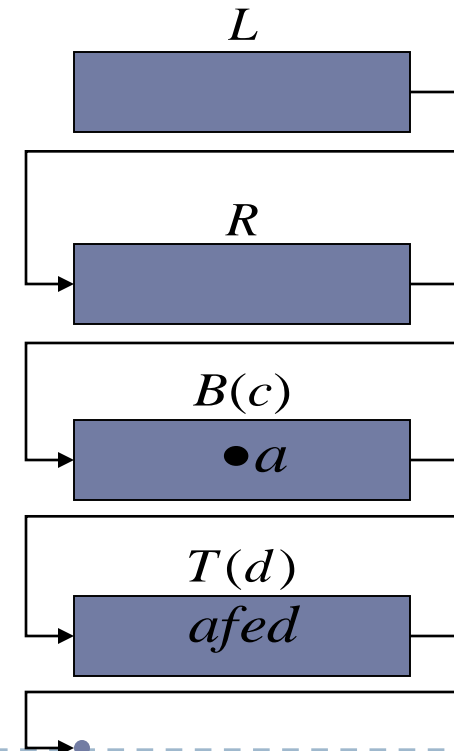
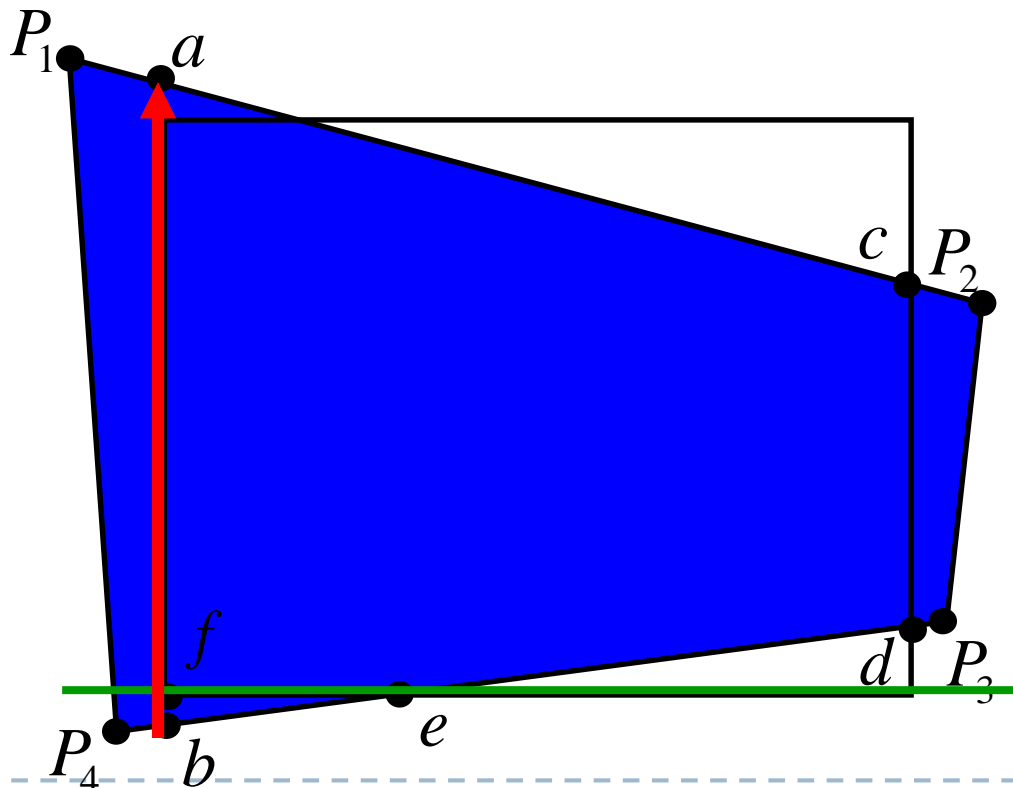
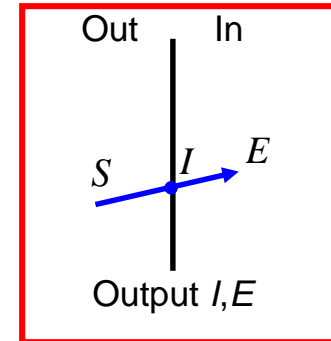
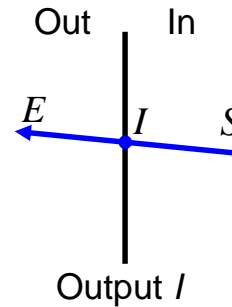
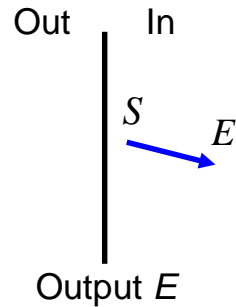
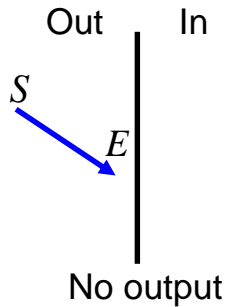
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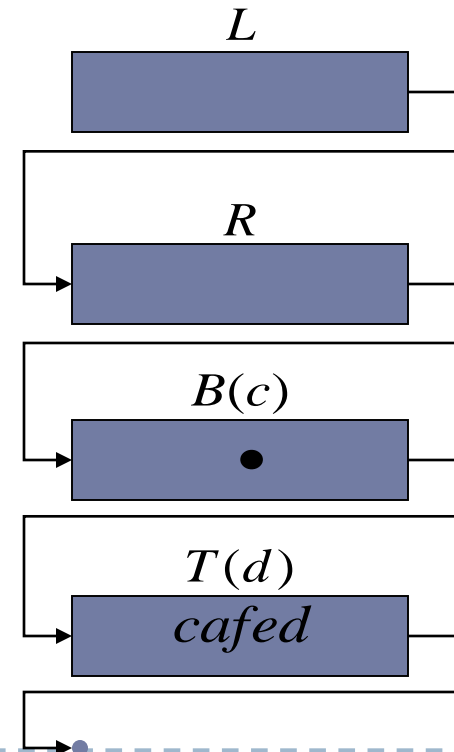
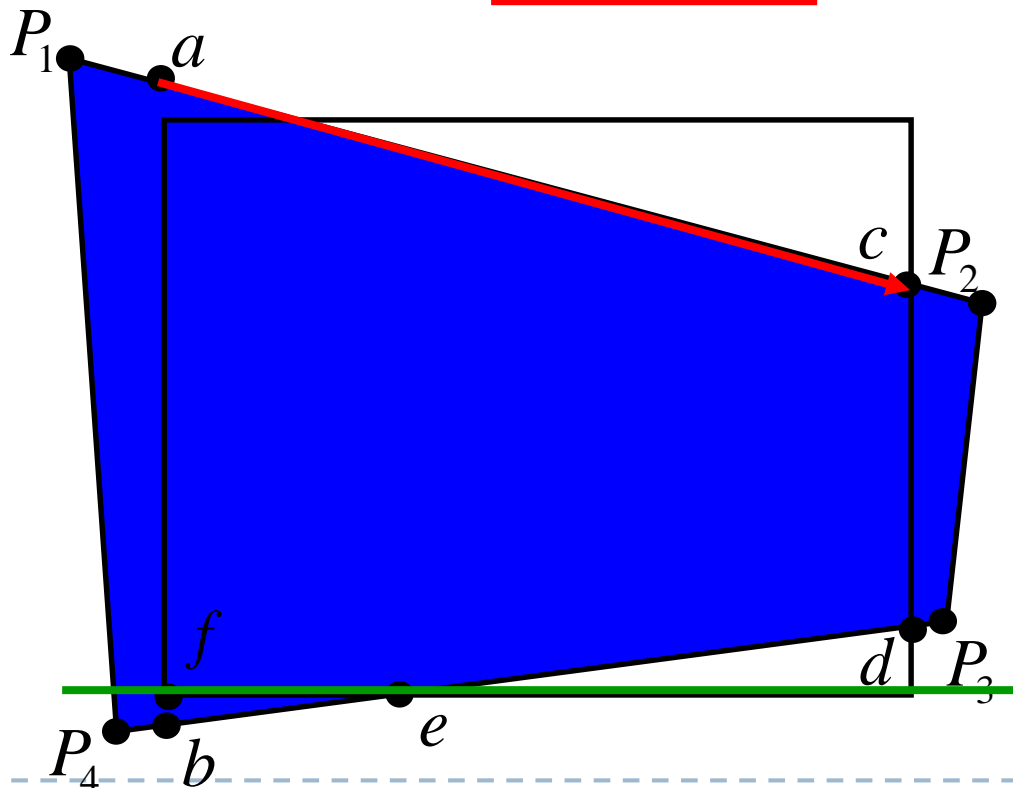
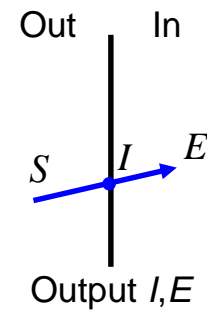
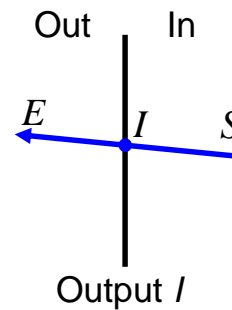
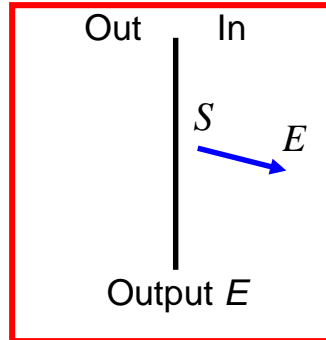
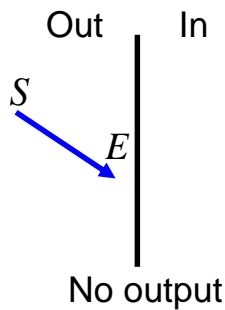
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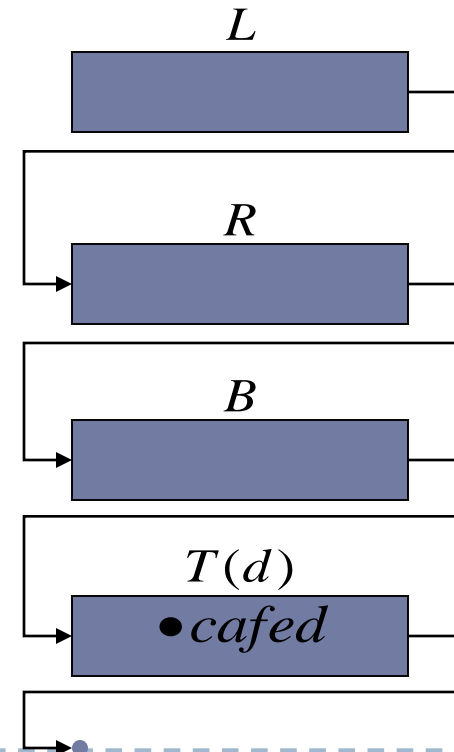
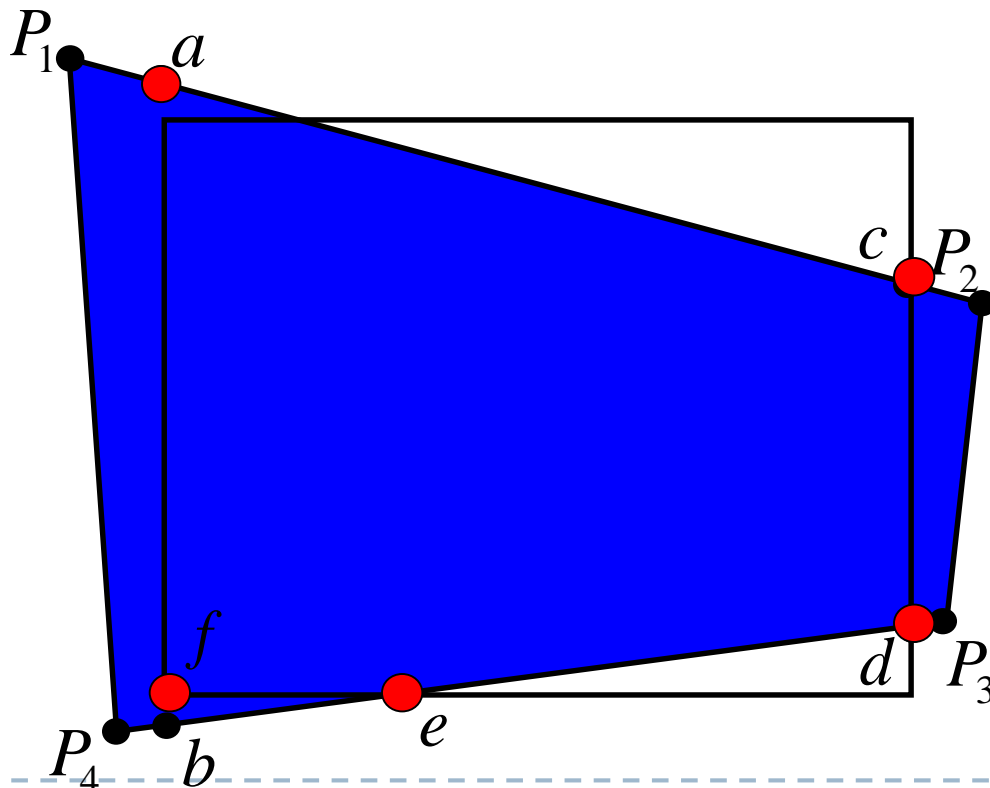
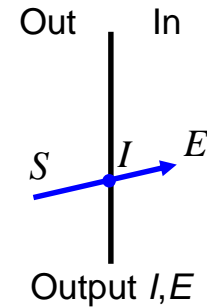
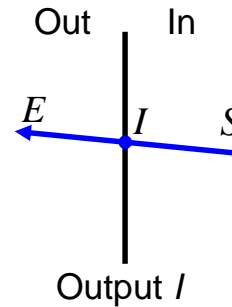
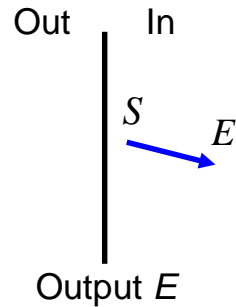
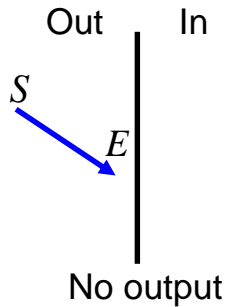
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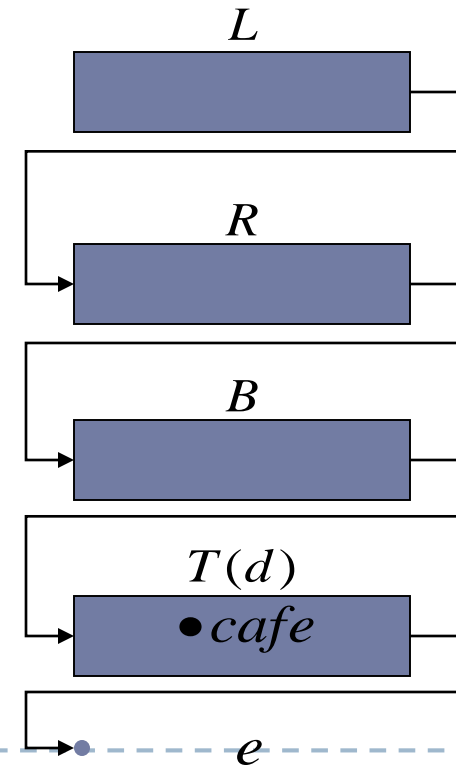
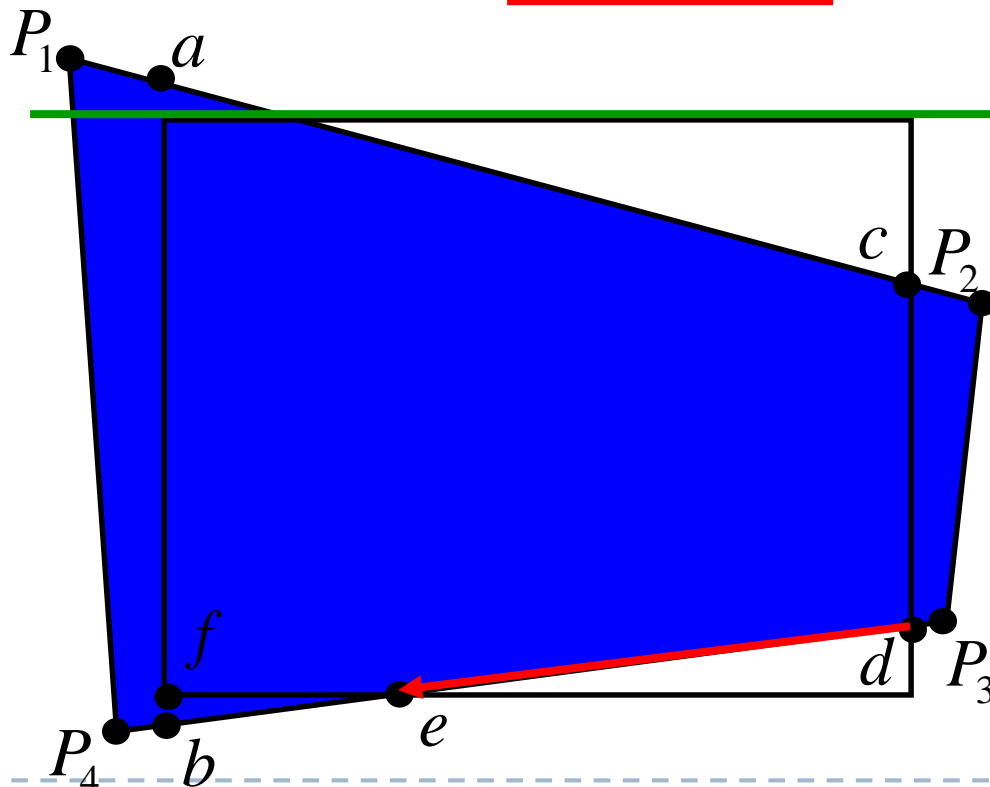
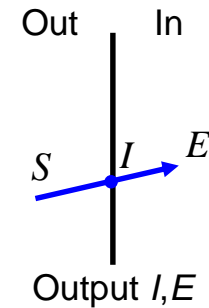
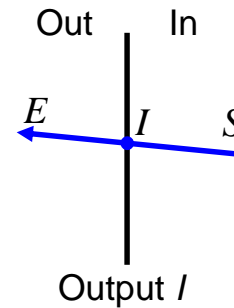
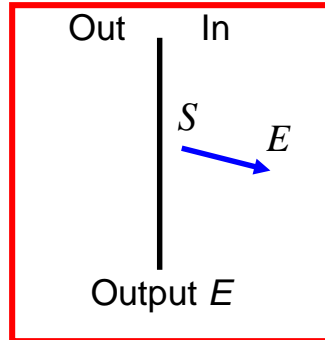
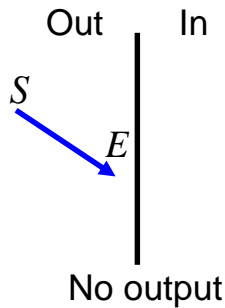
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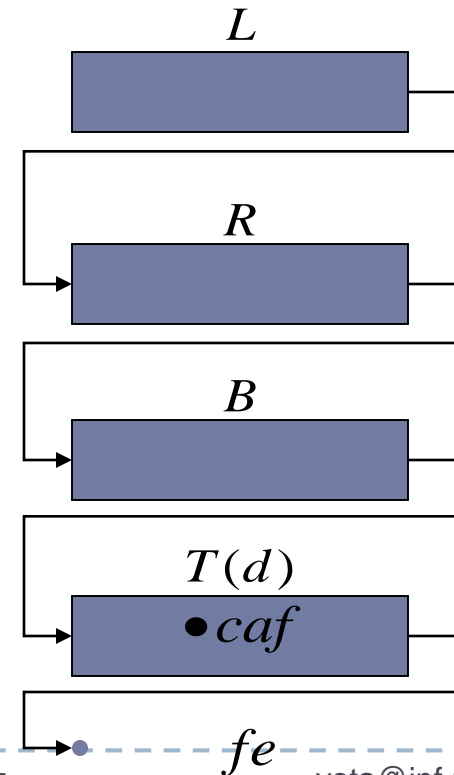
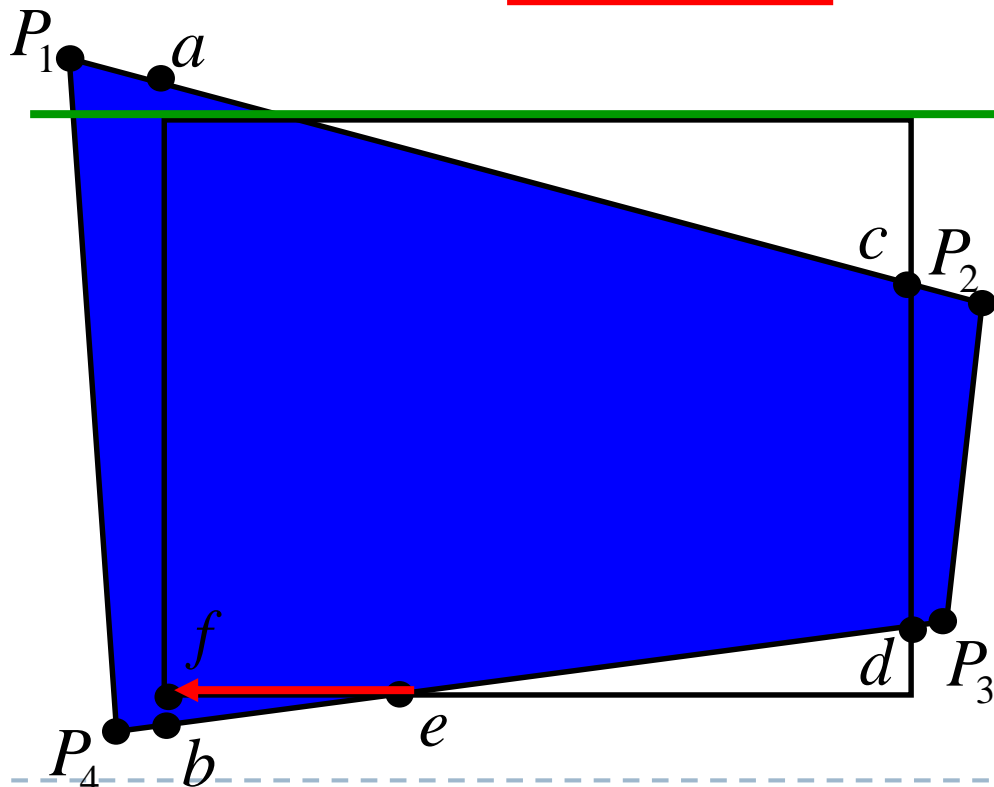
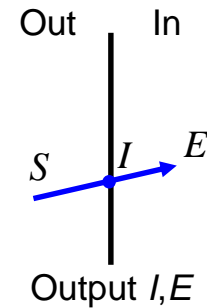
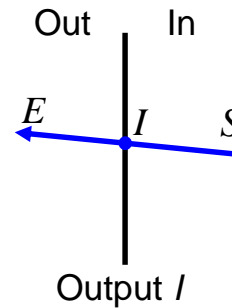
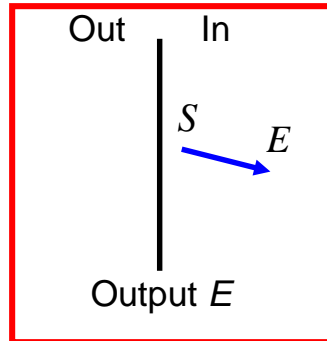
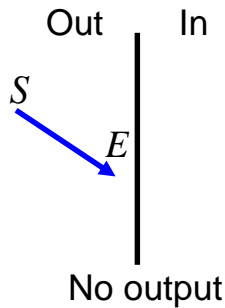
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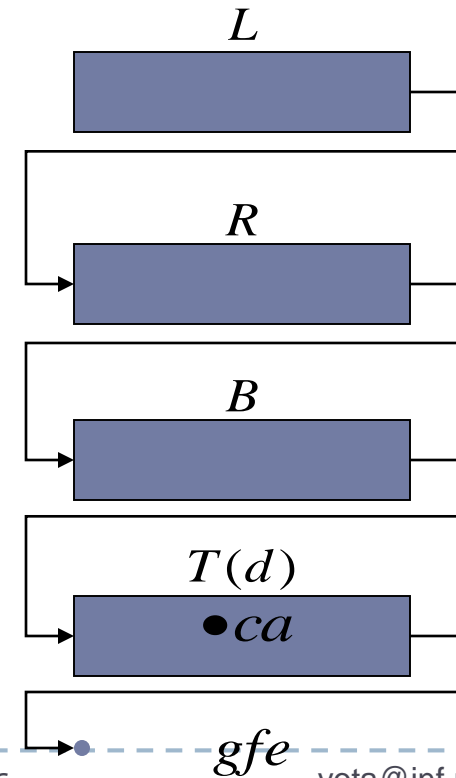
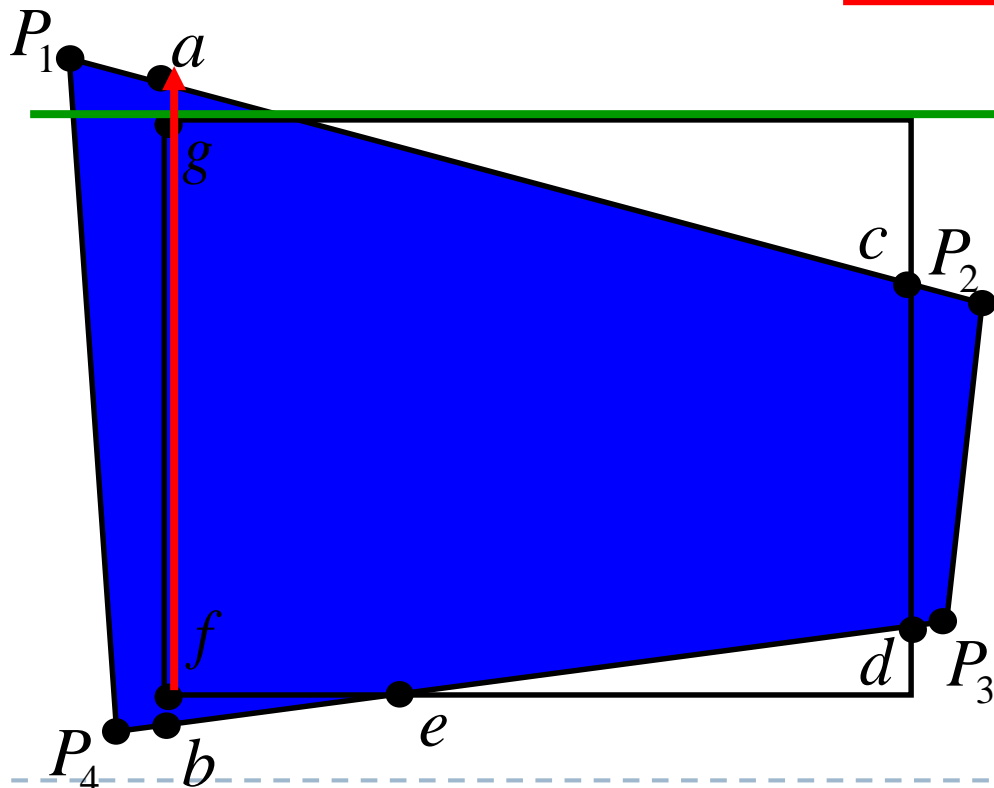
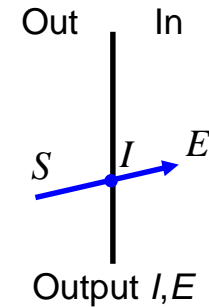
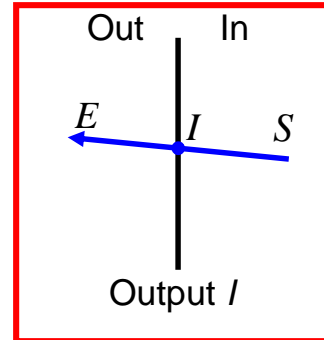
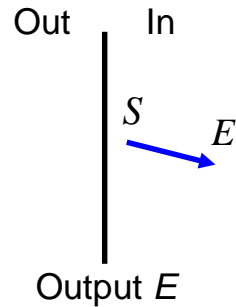
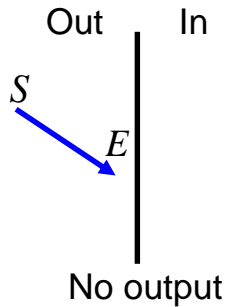
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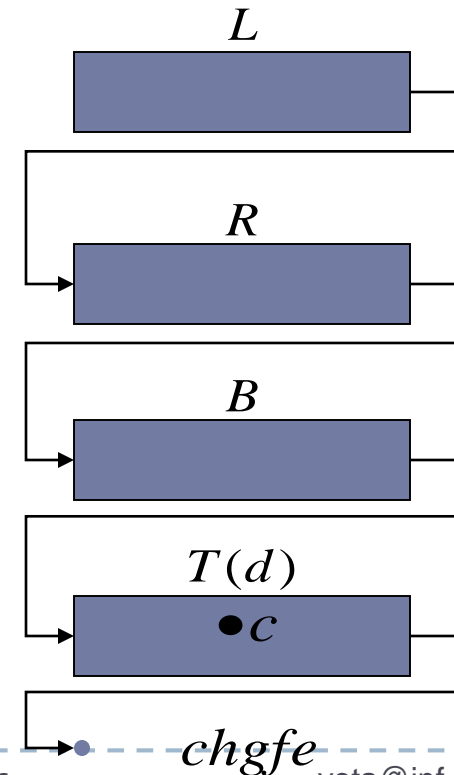
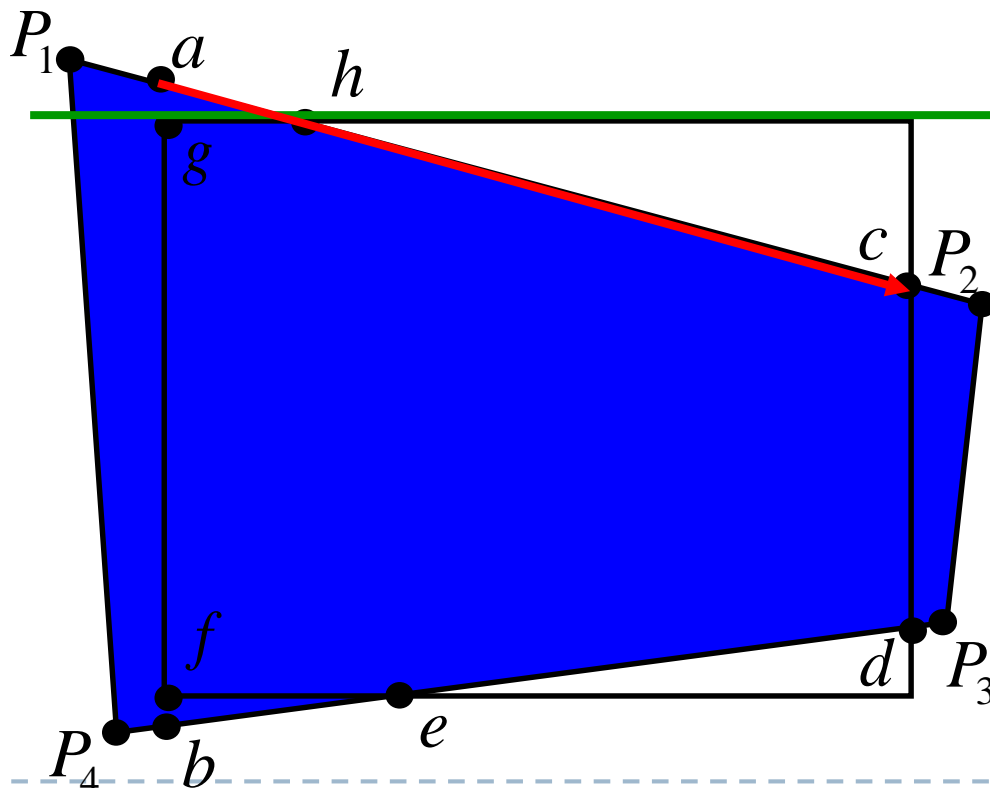
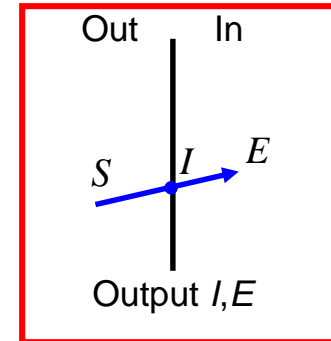
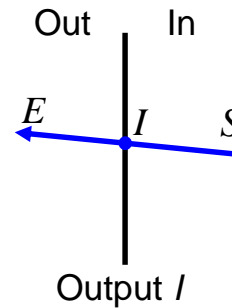
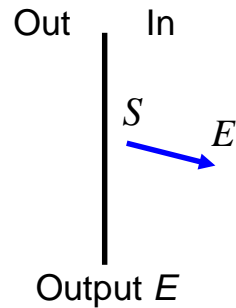
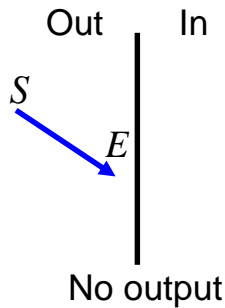
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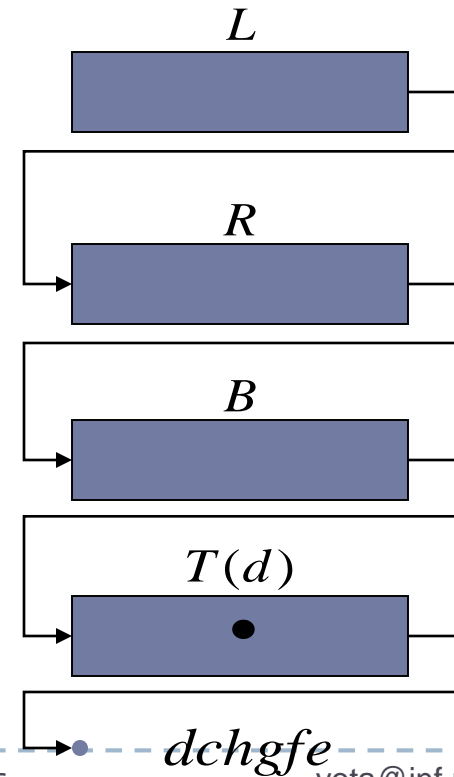
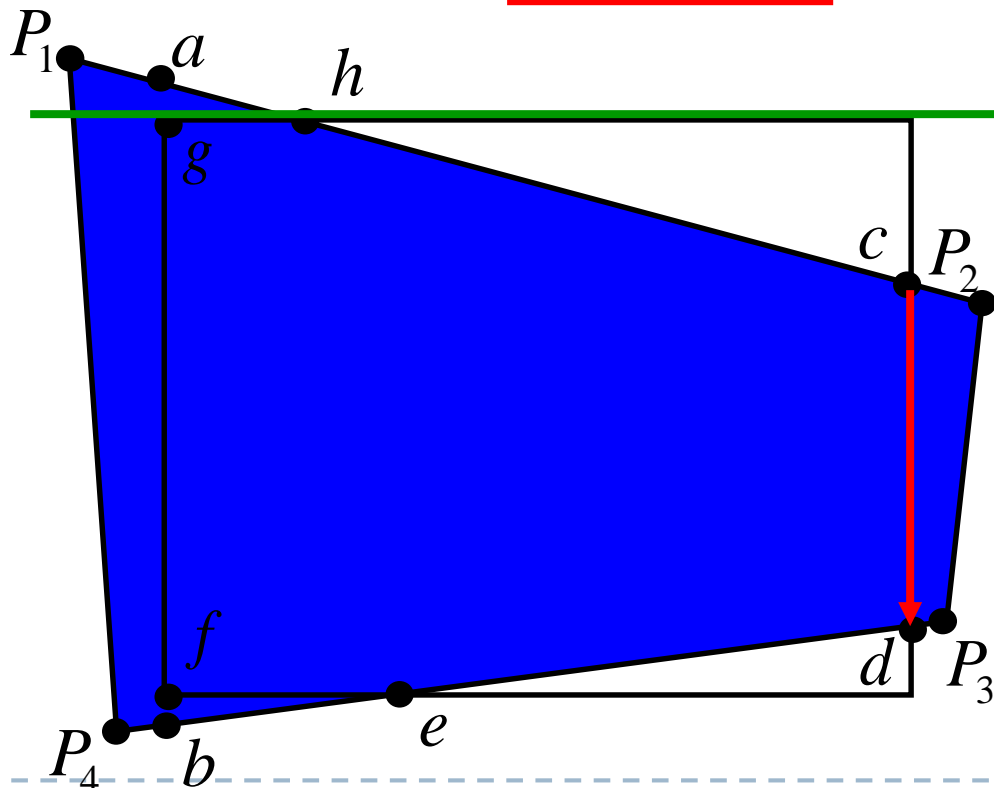
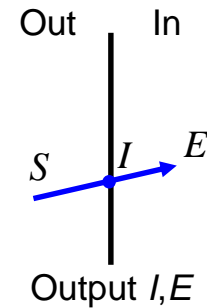
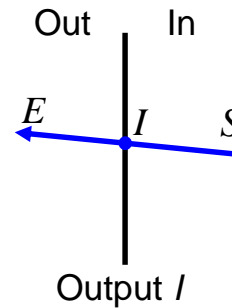
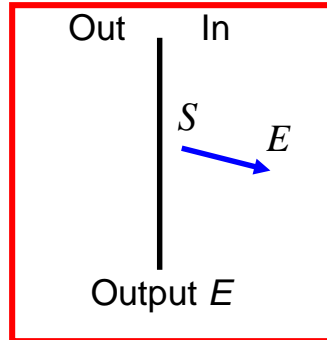
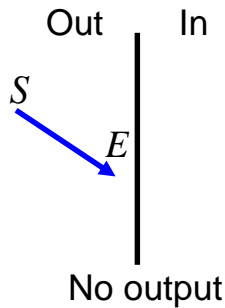
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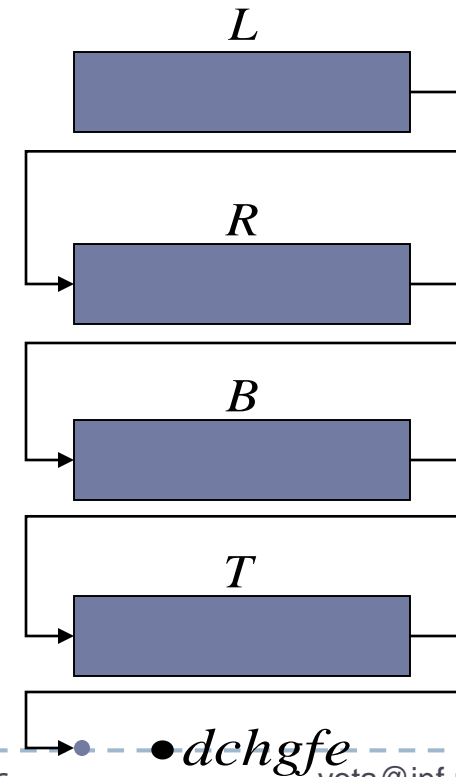
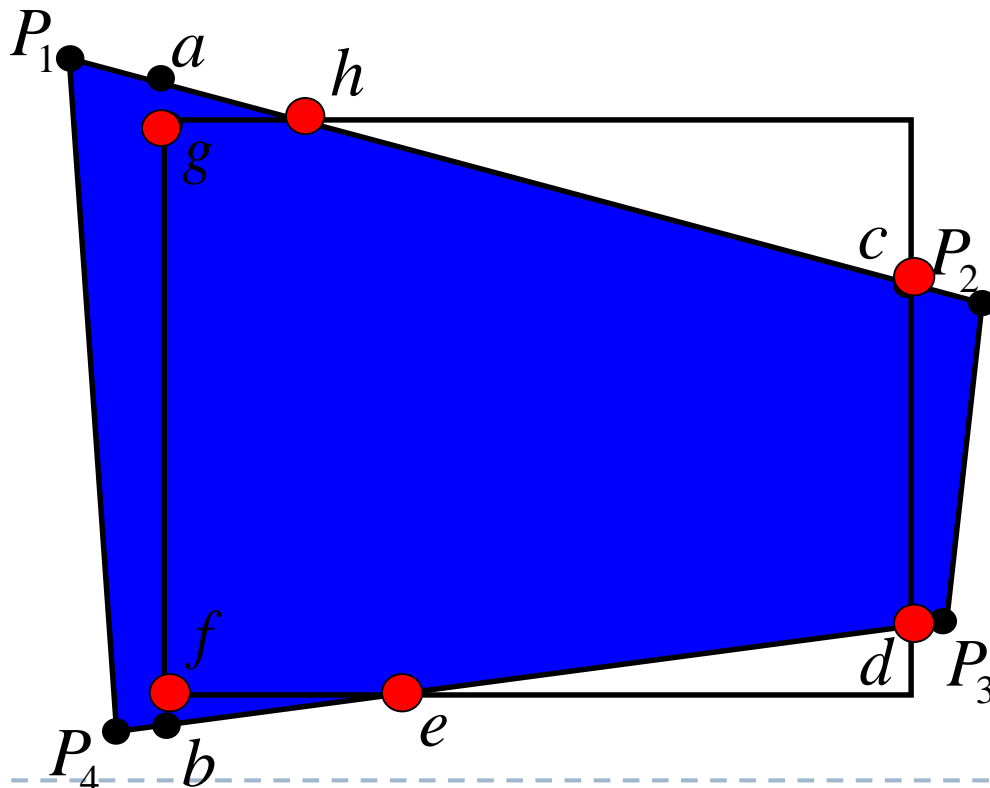
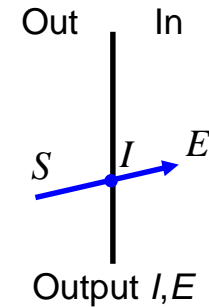
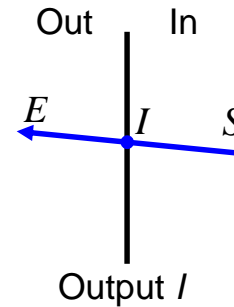
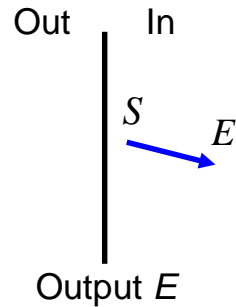
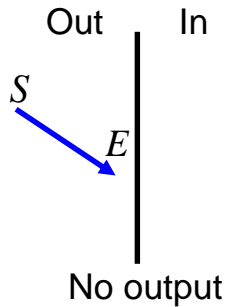
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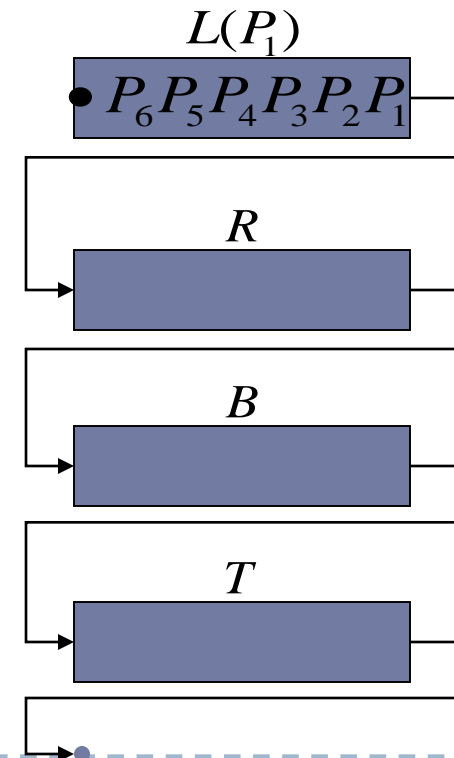
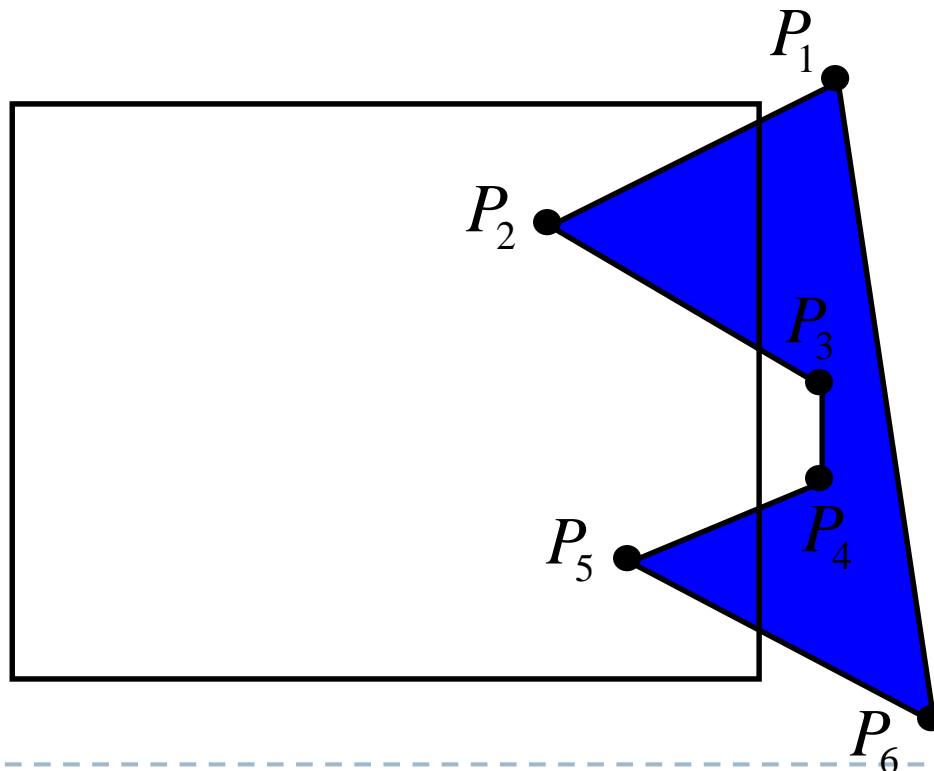
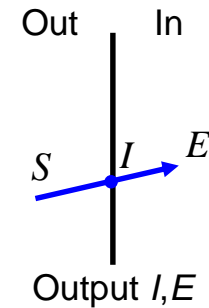
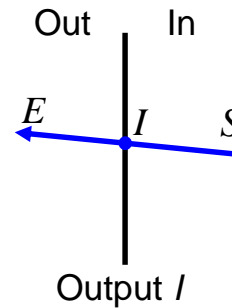
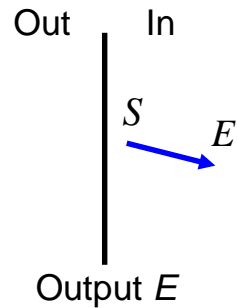
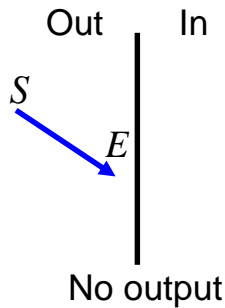
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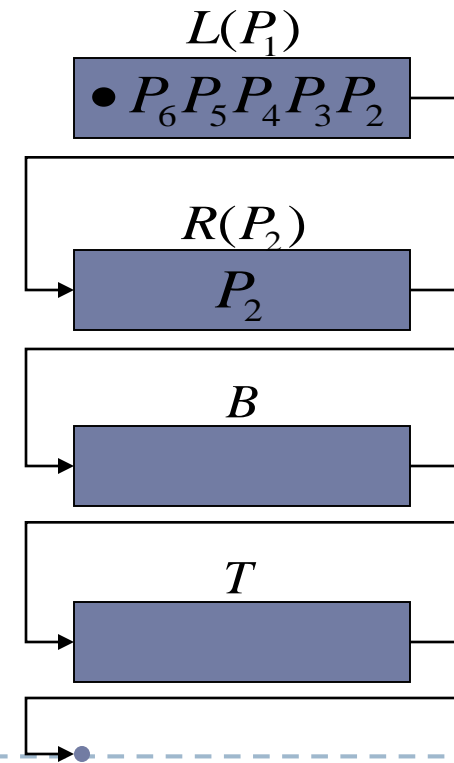
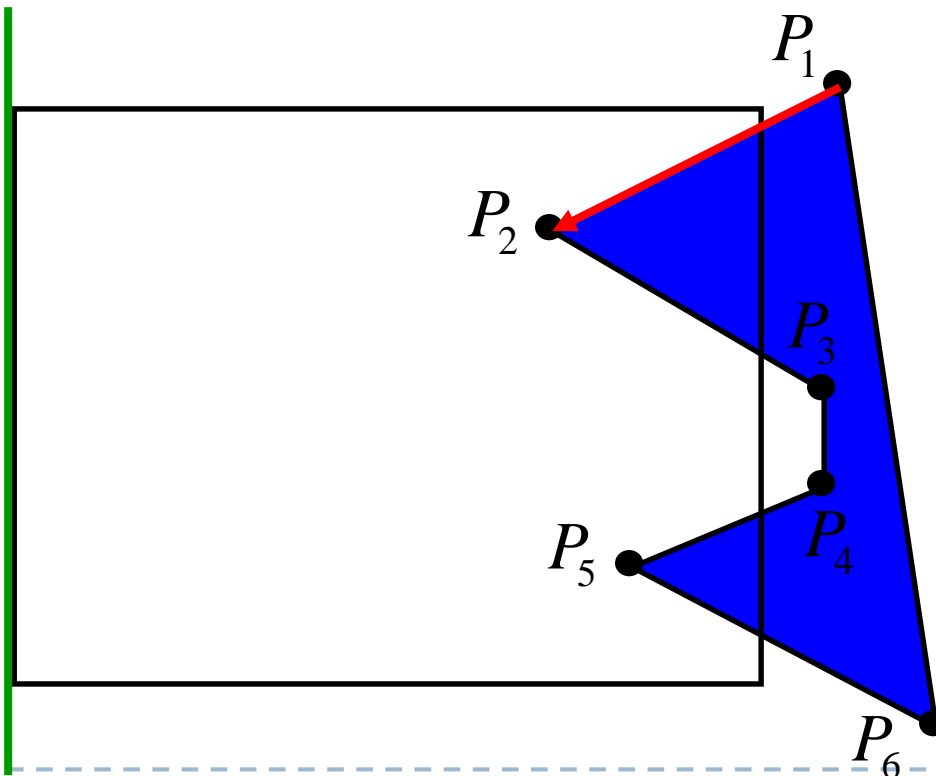
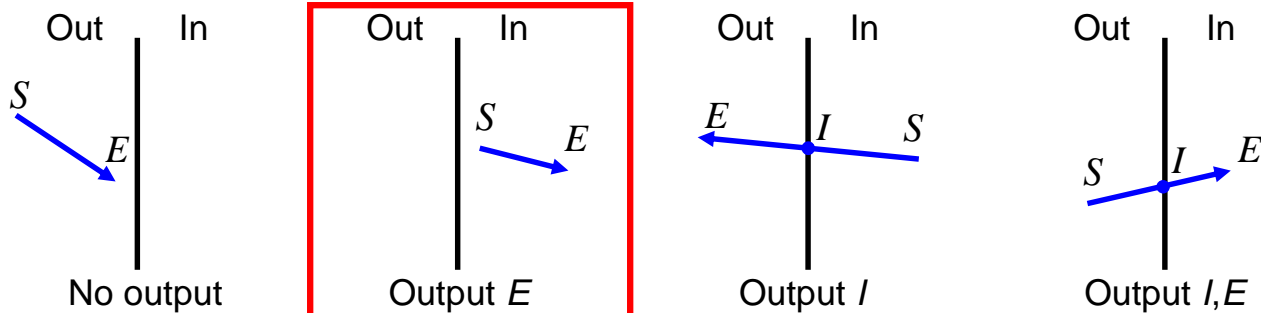
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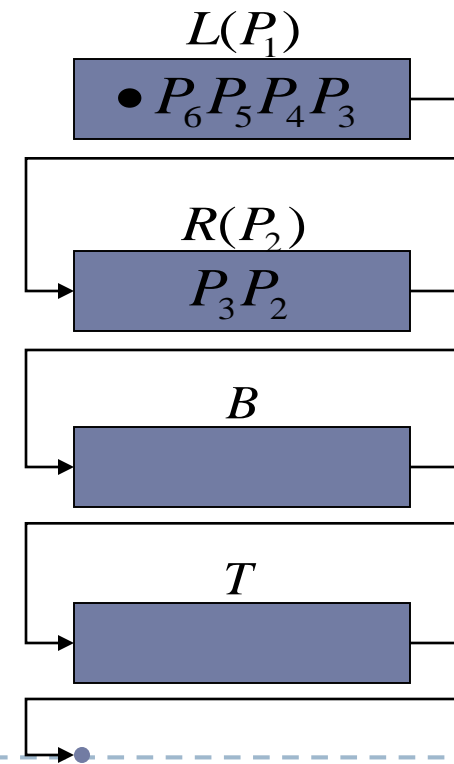
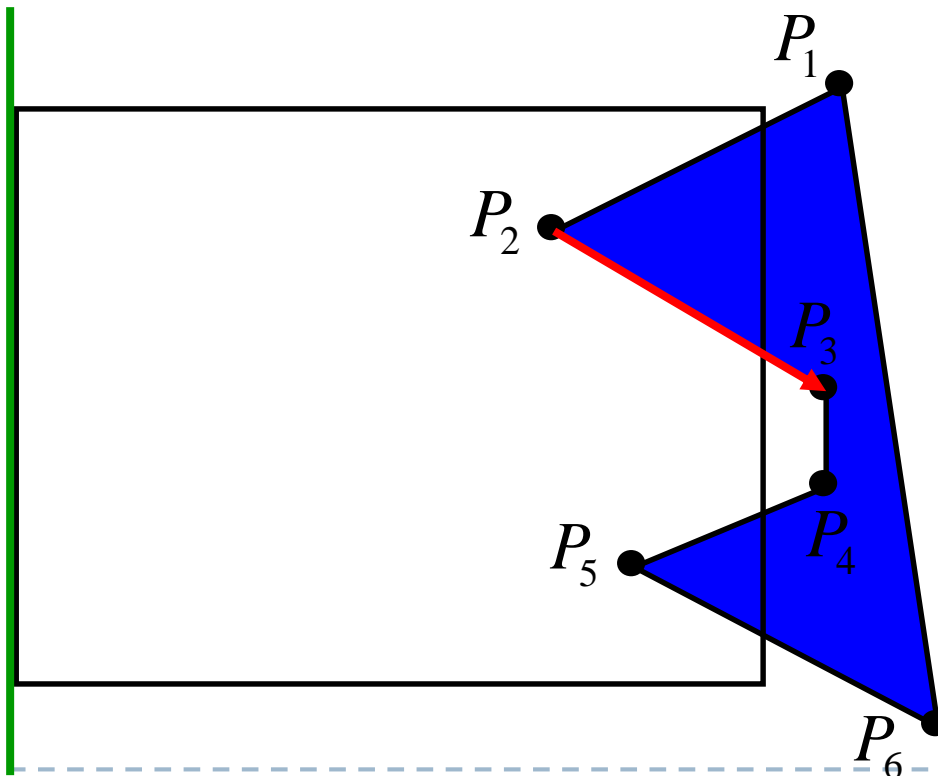
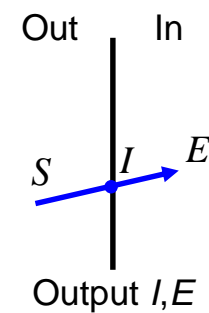
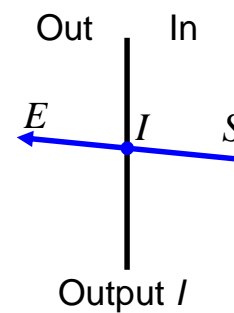
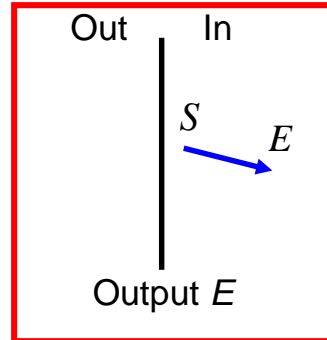
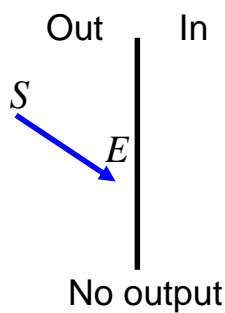
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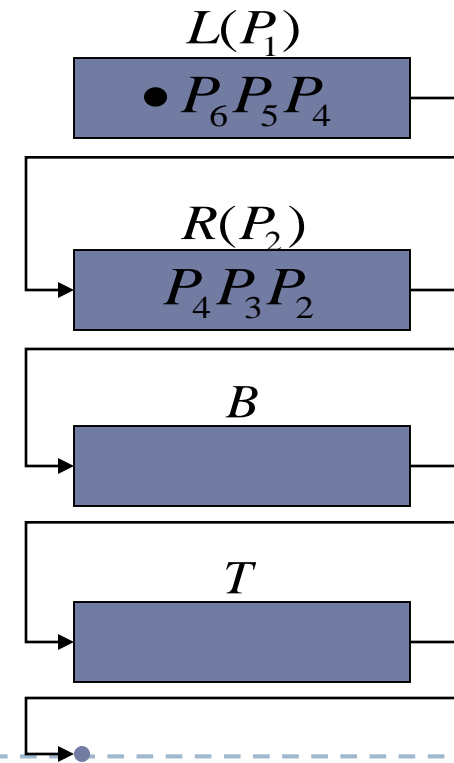
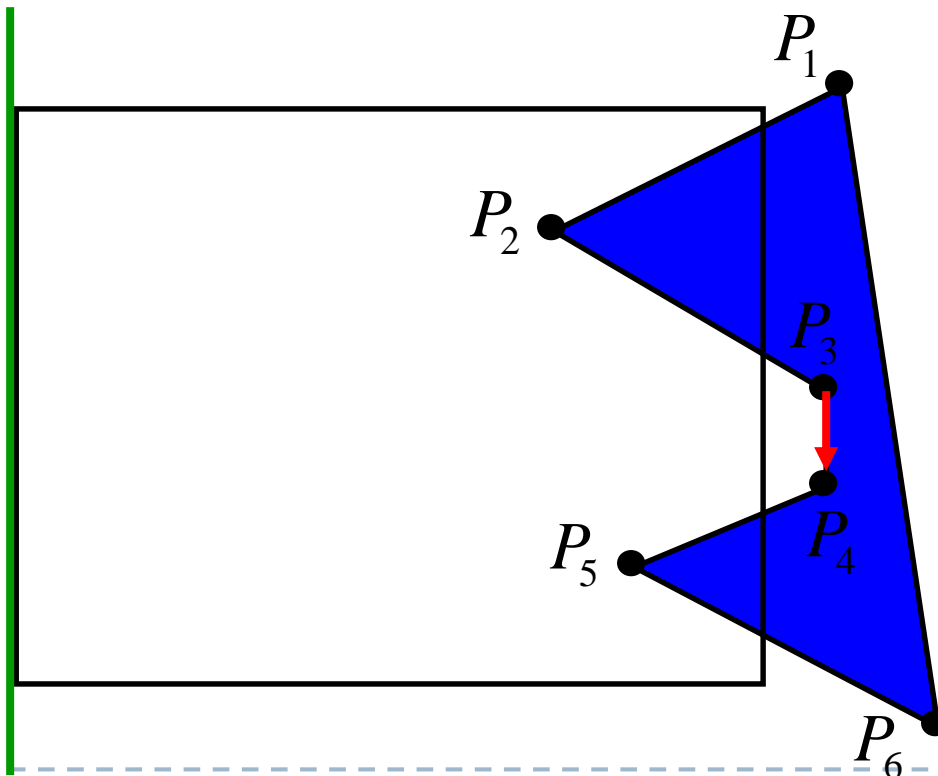
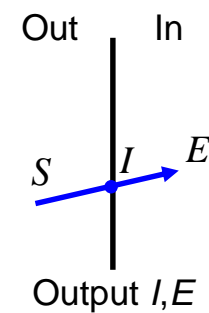
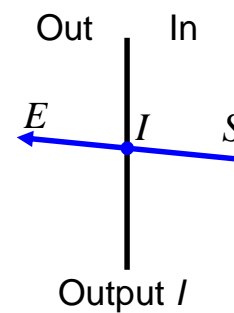
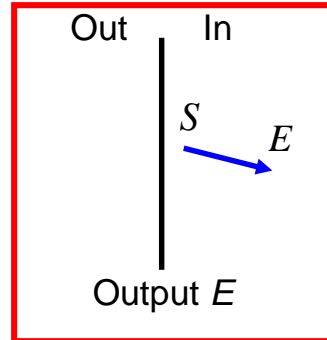
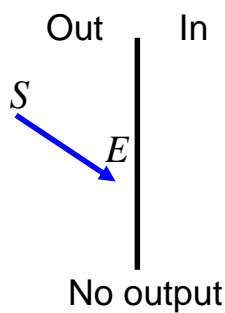
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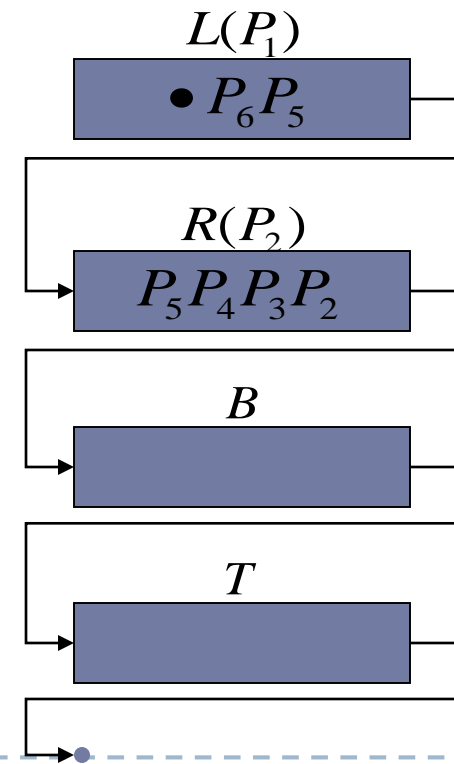
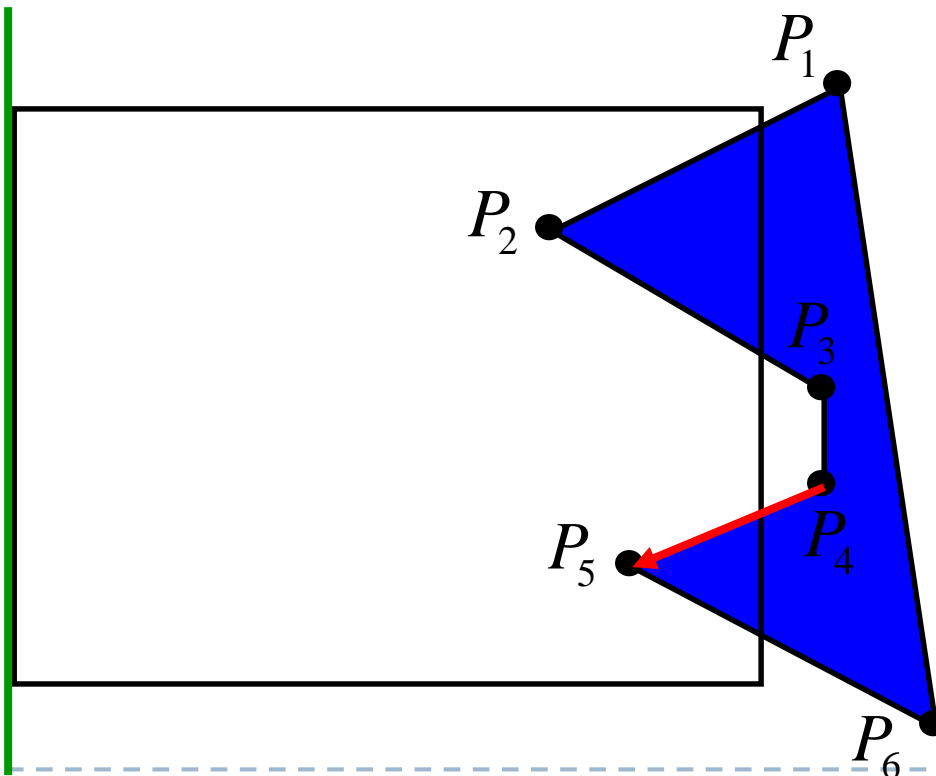
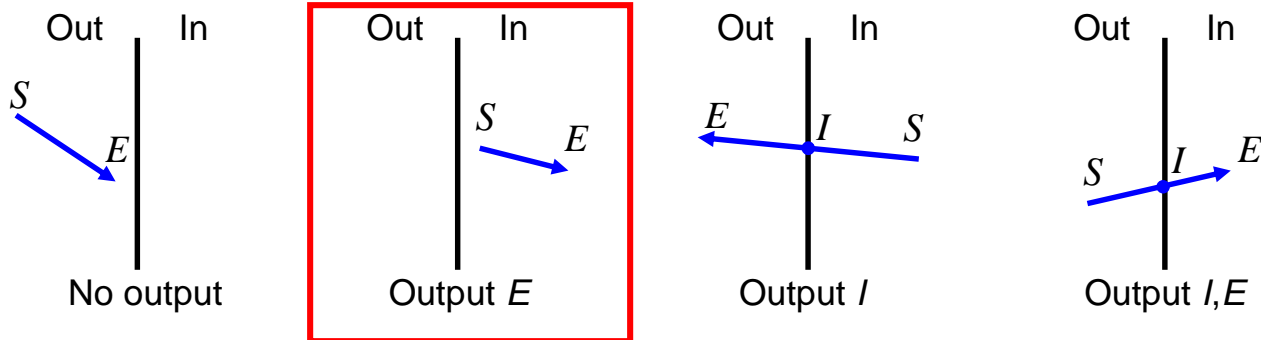
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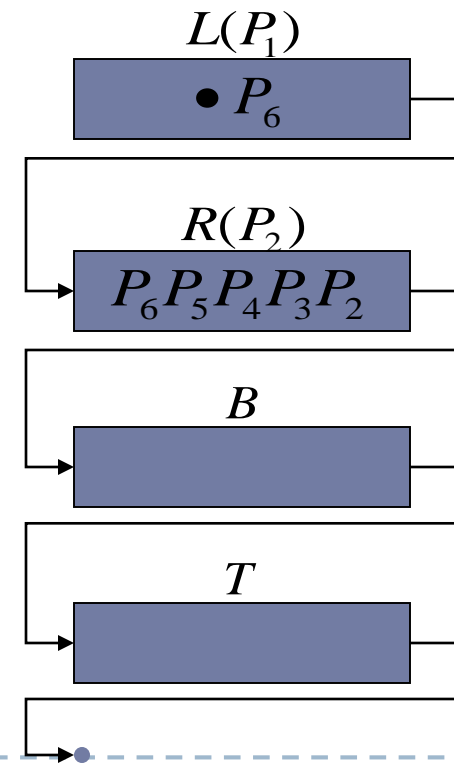
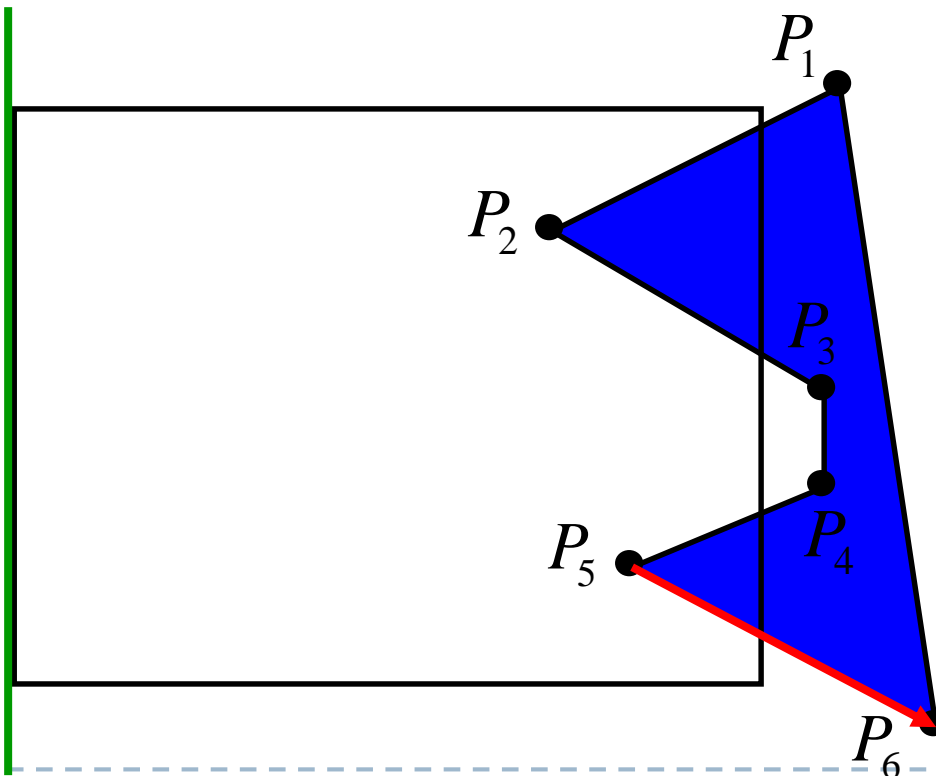
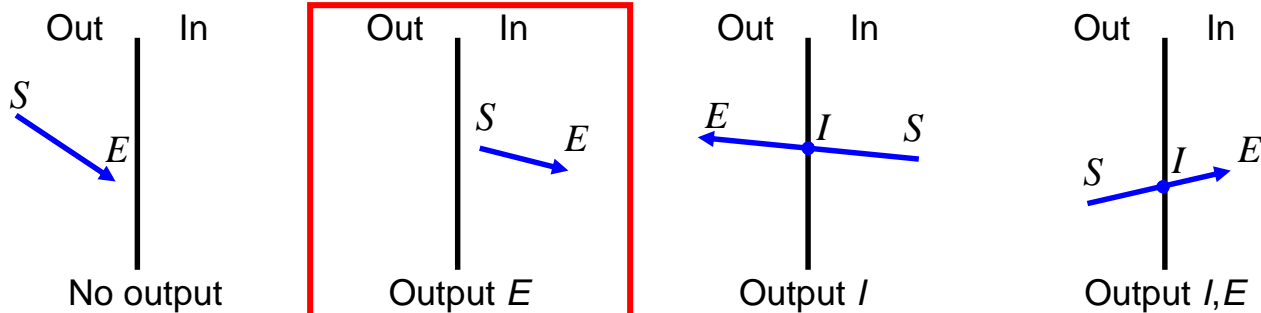
Sutherland-Hodgman Algorithm



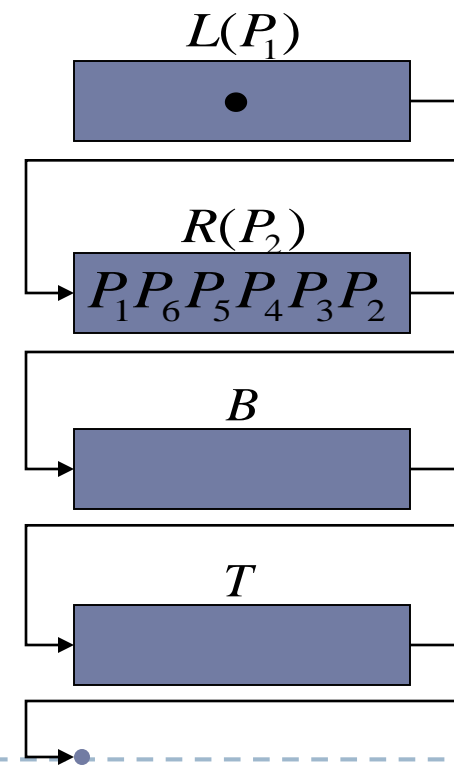
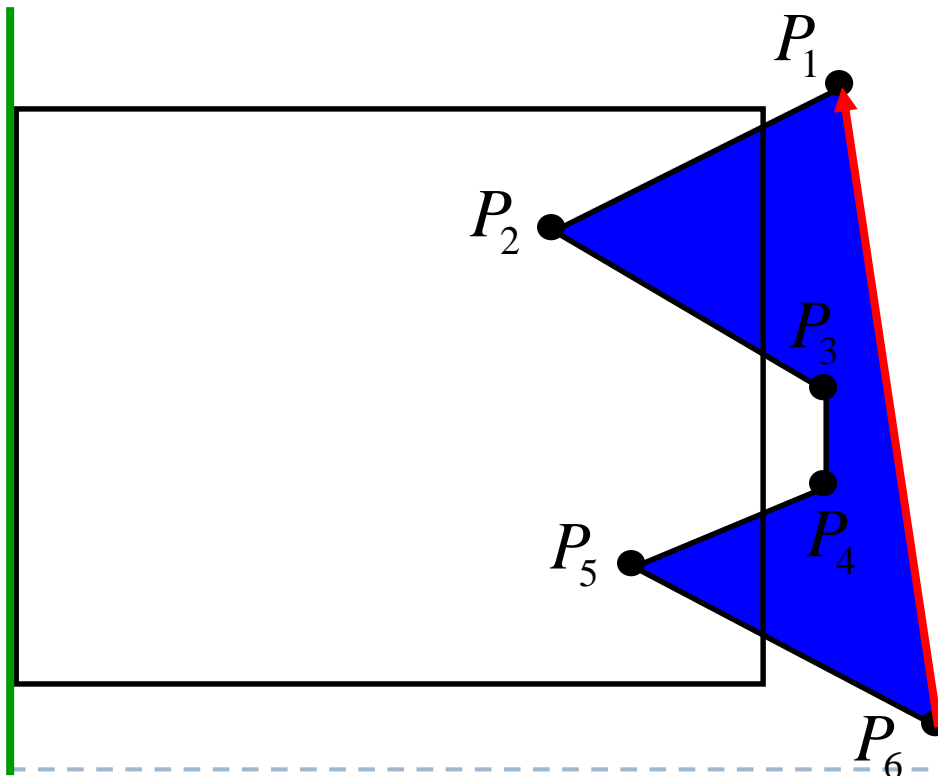
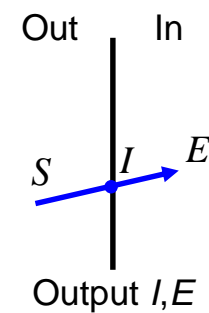
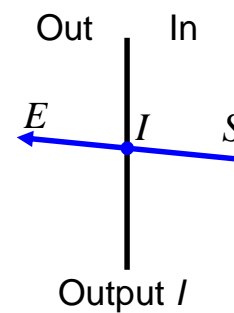
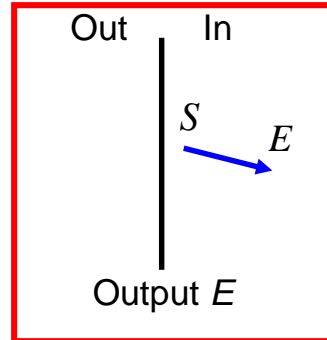
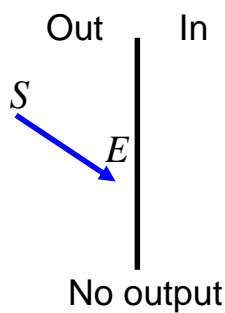
Sutherland-Hodgman Algorithm



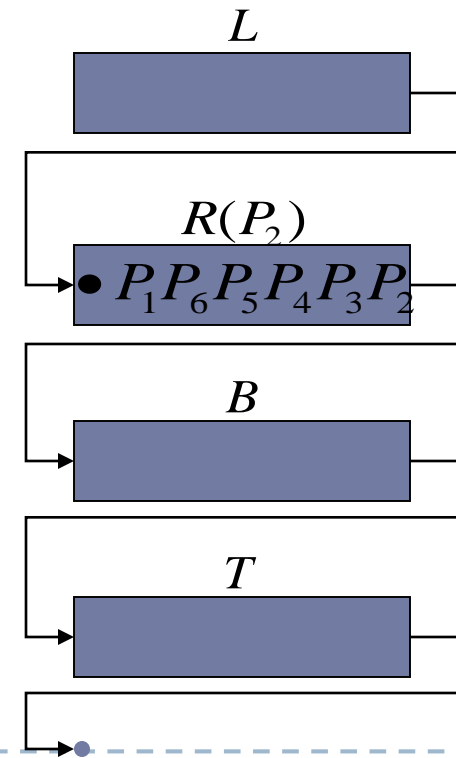
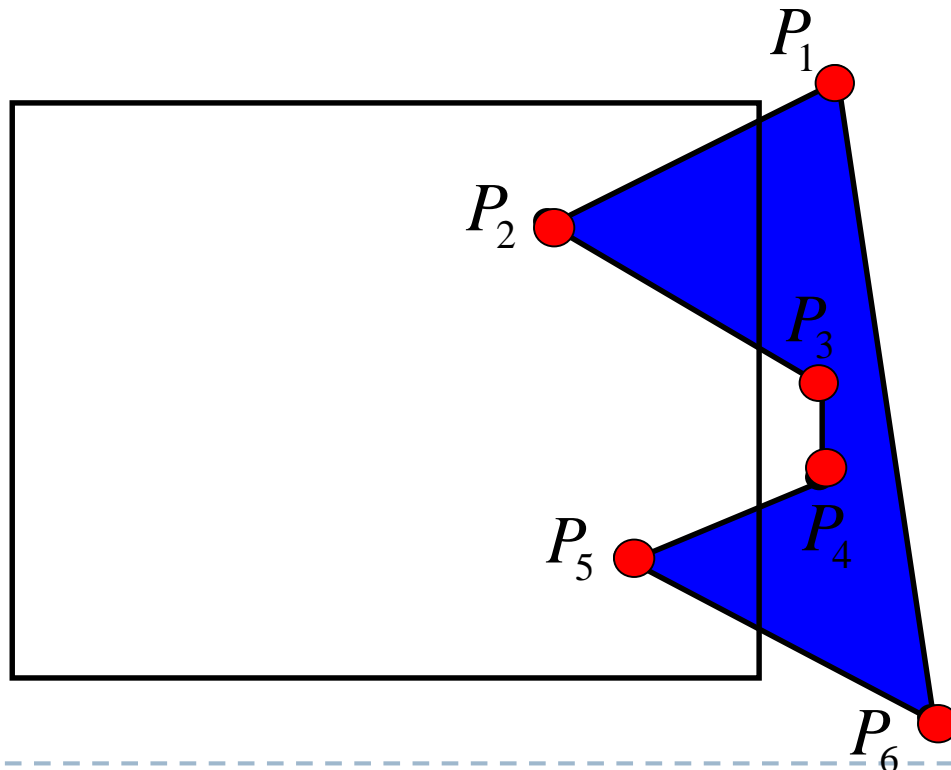
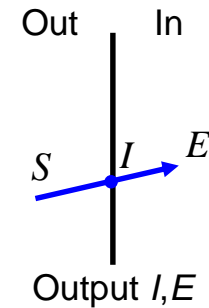
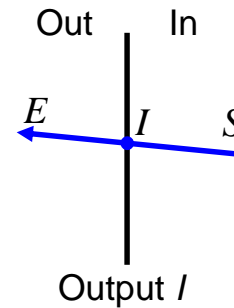
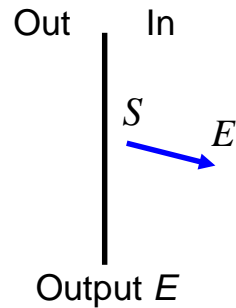
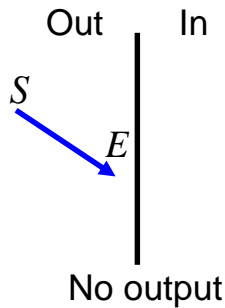
Sutherland-Hodgman Algorithm



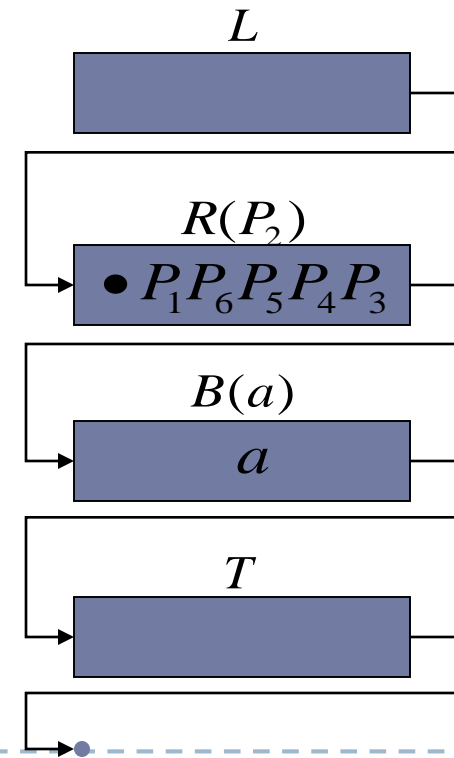
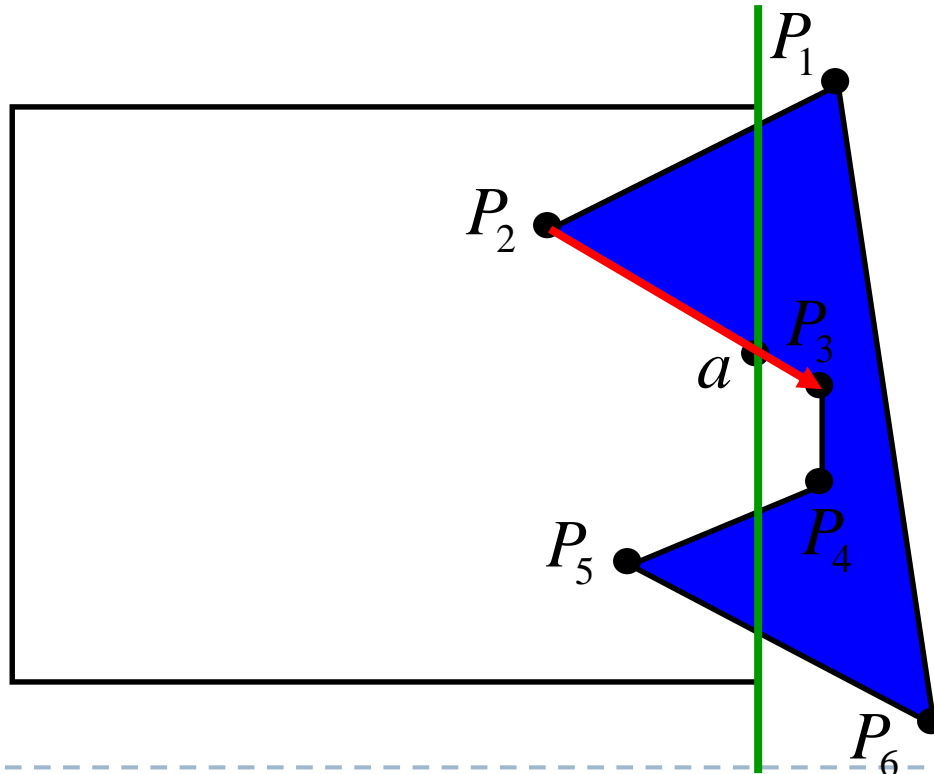
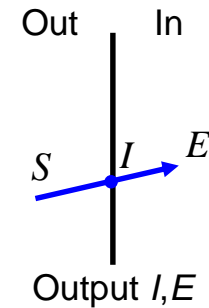
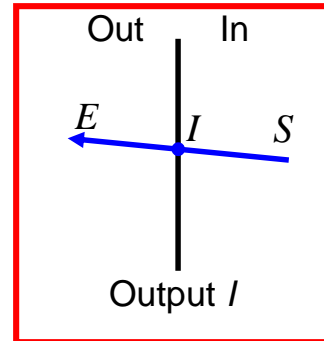
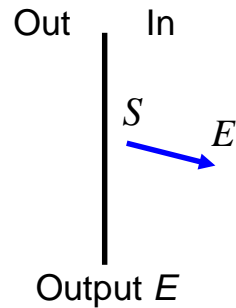
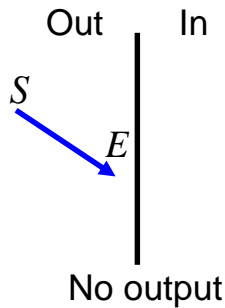
Sutherland-Hodgman Algorithm



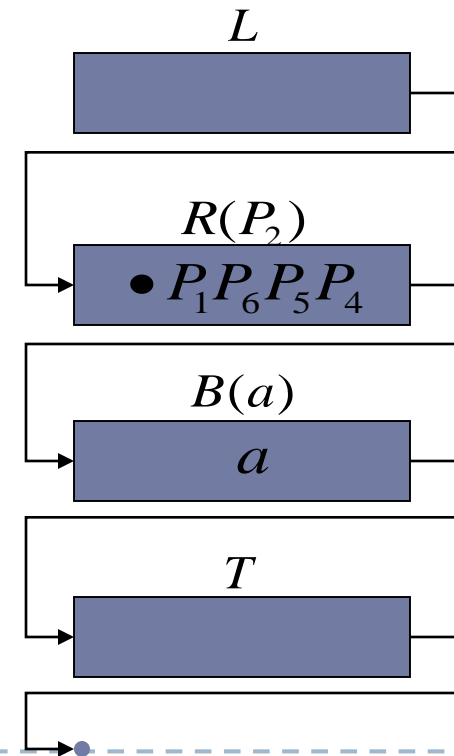
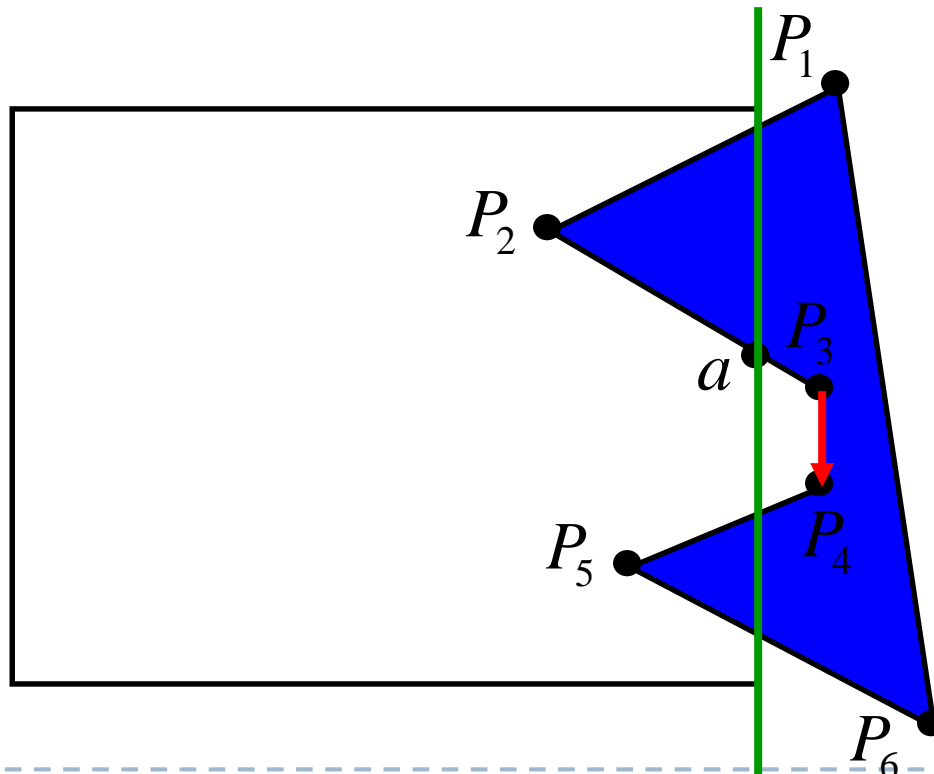
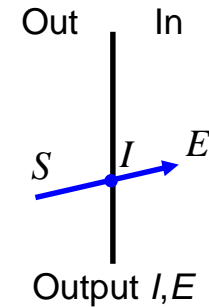
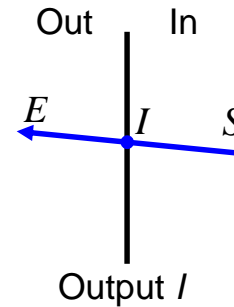
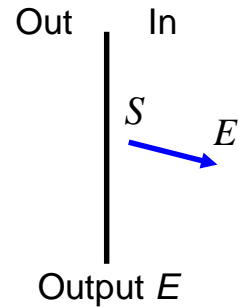
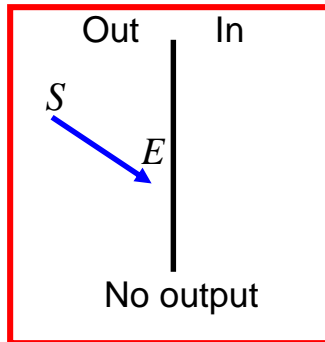
Sutherland-Hodgman Algorithm



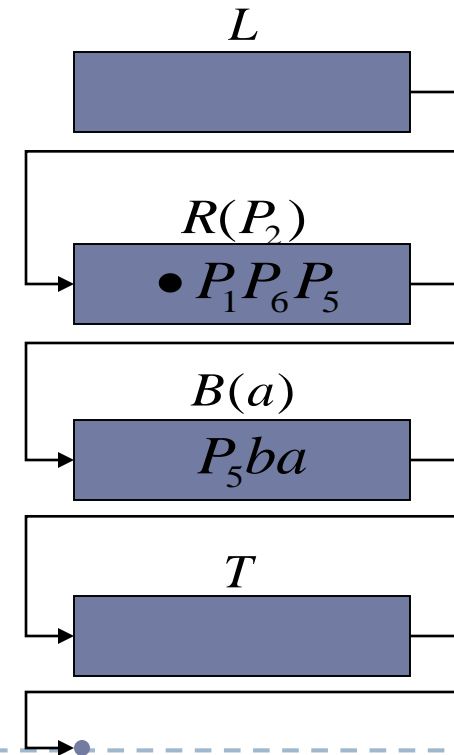
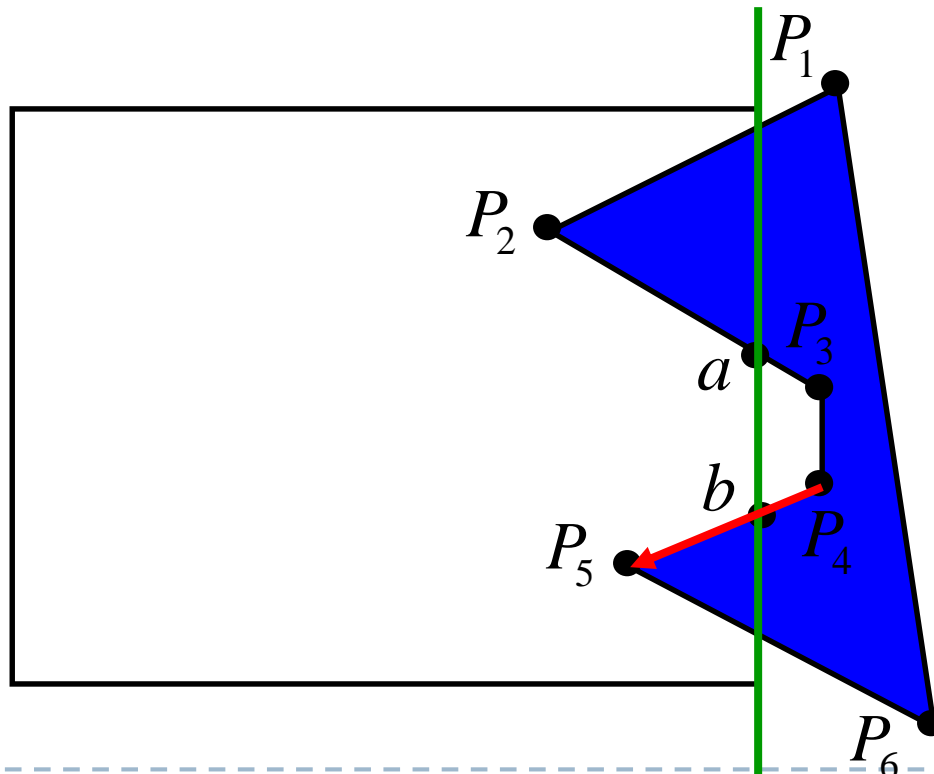
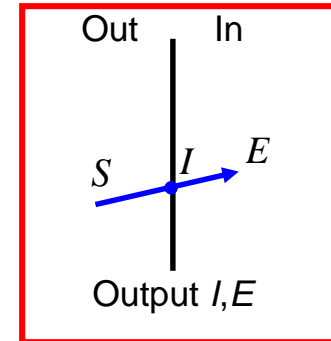
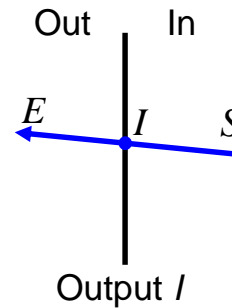
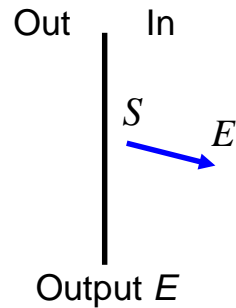
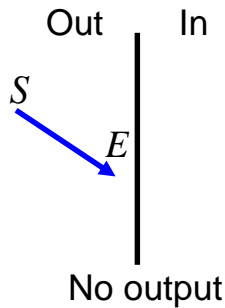
Sutherland-Hodgman Algorithm



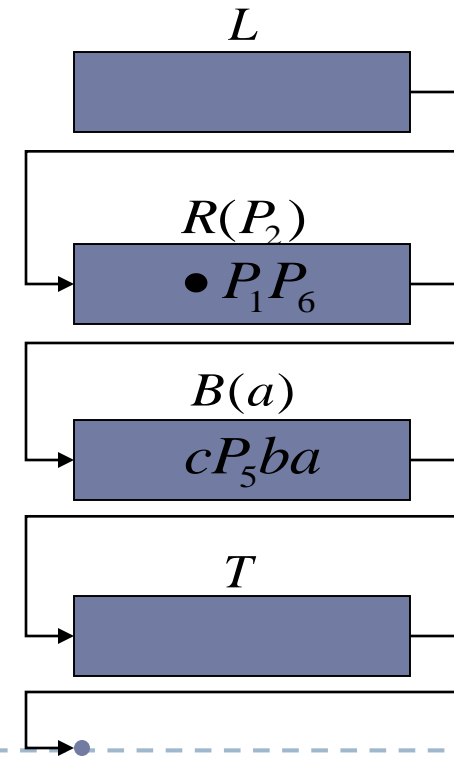
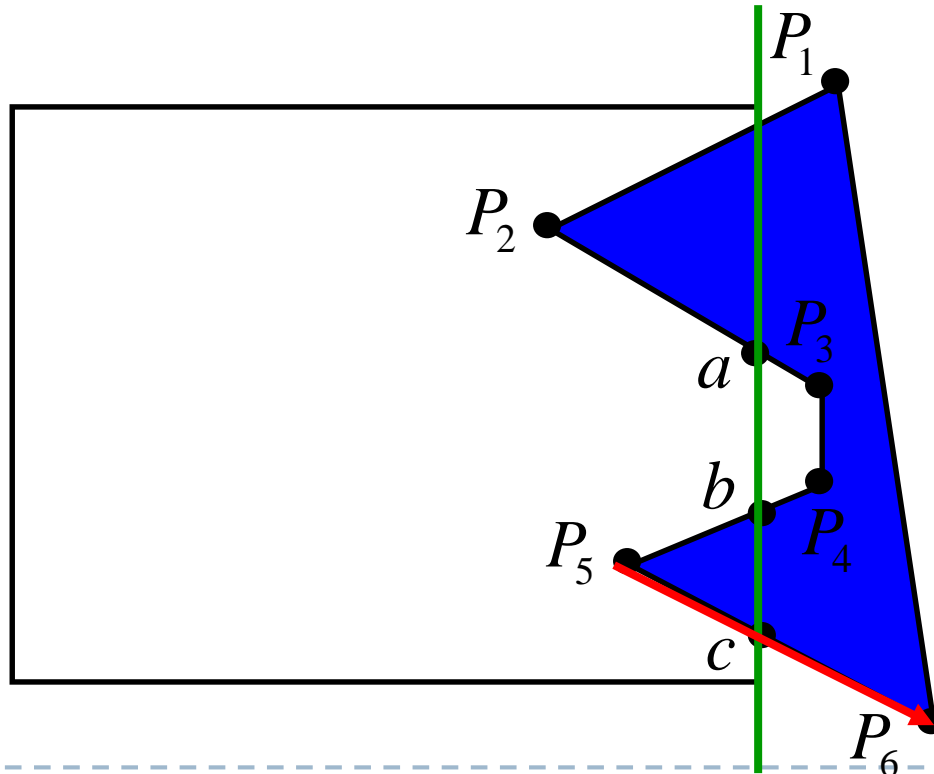
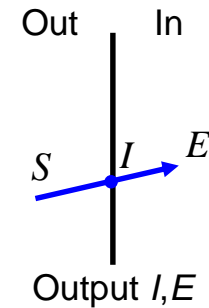
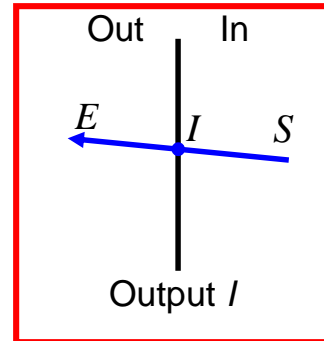
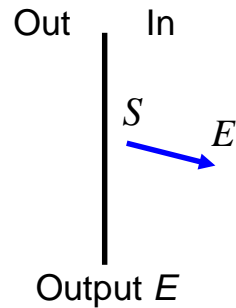
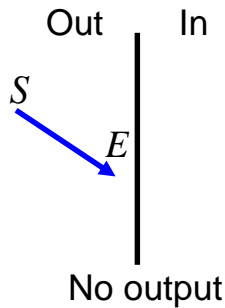
Sutherland-Hodgman Algorithm



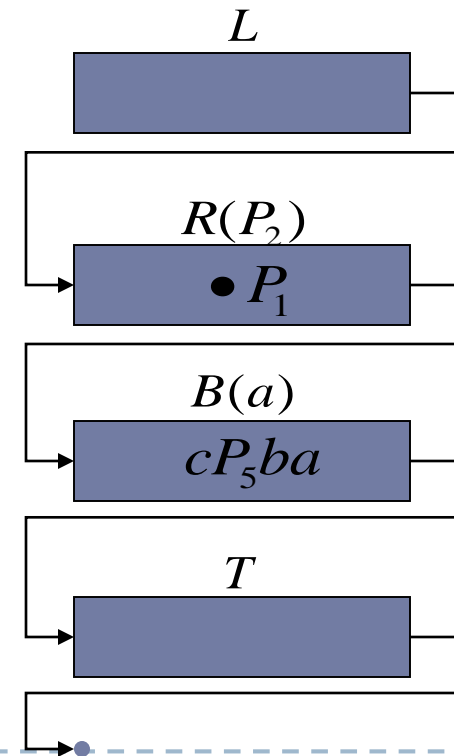
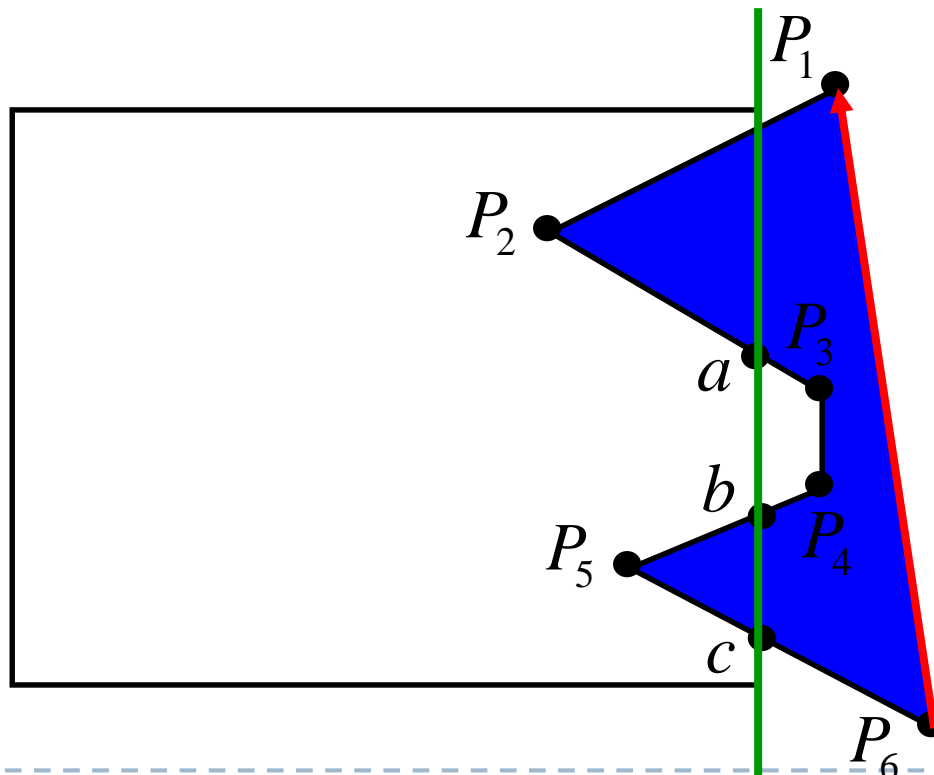
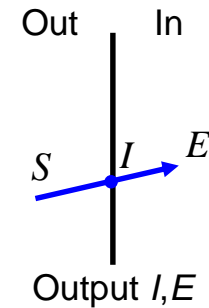
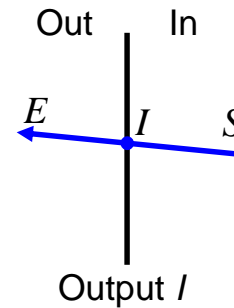
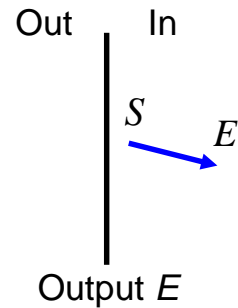
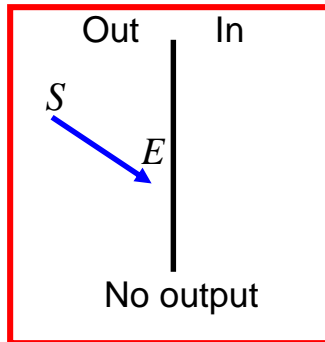
Sutherland-Hodgman Algorithm



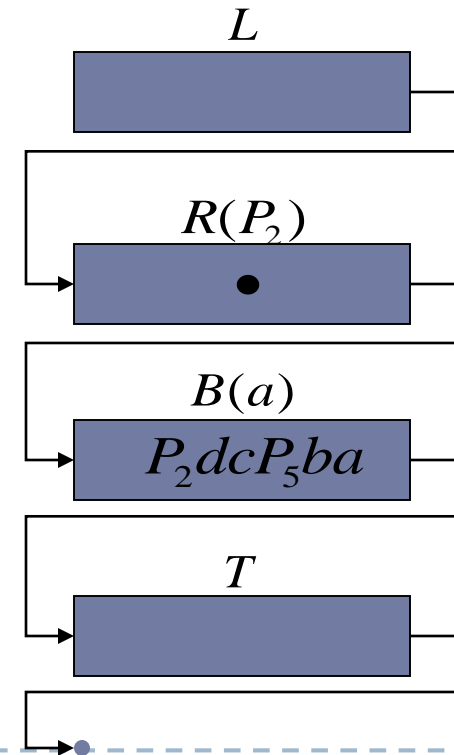
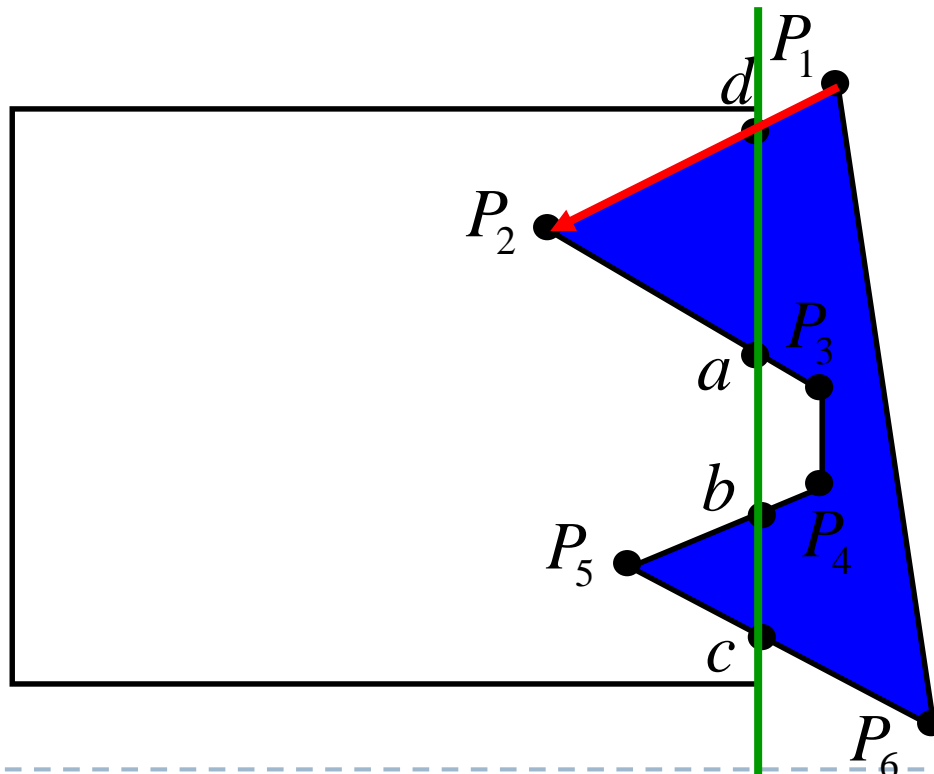
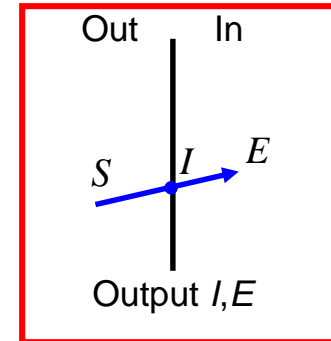
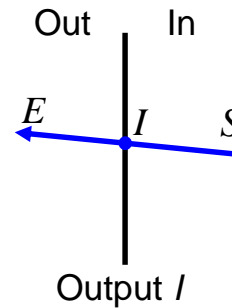
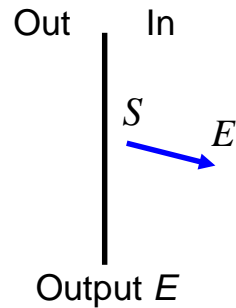
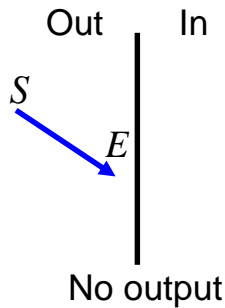
Sutherland-Hodgman Algorithm



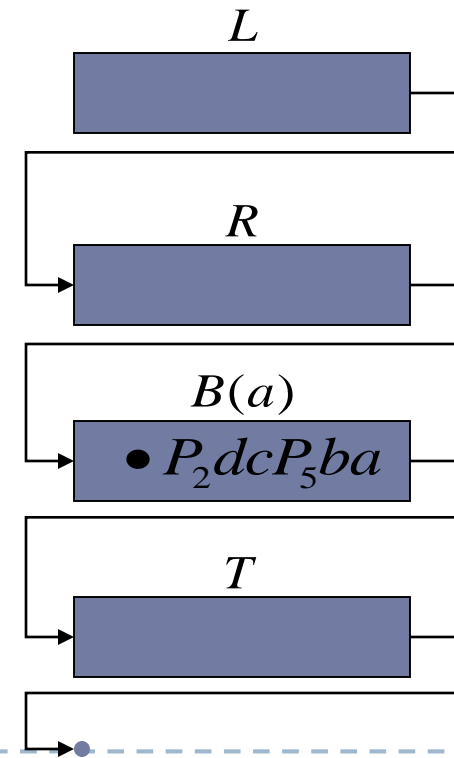
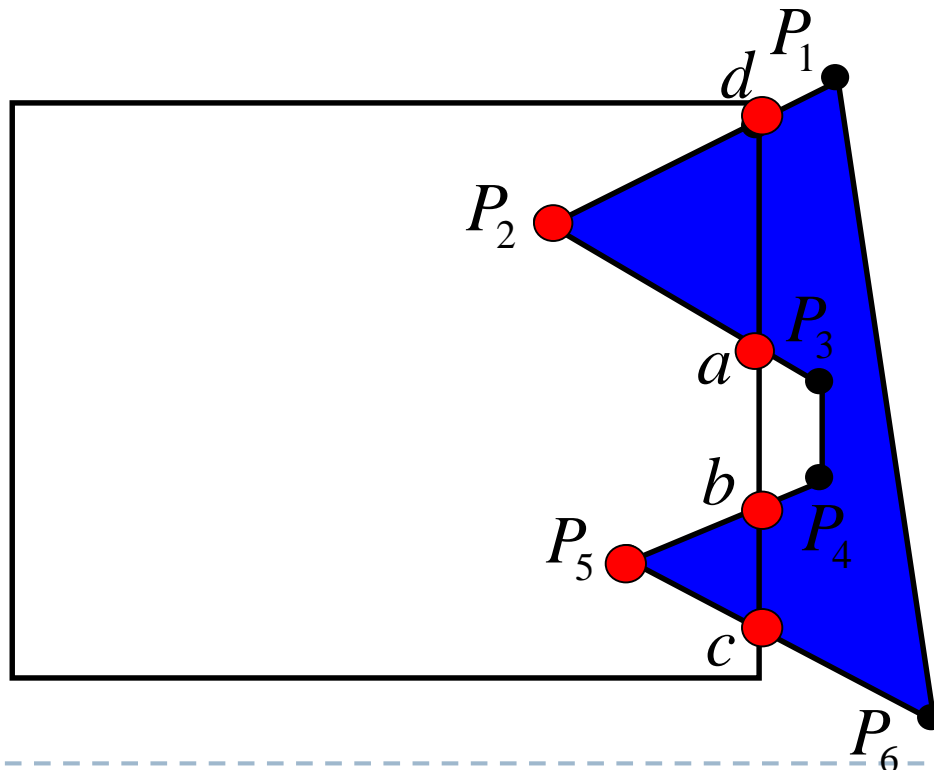
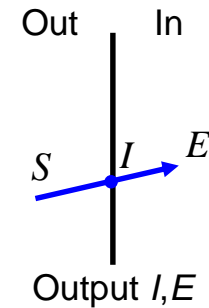
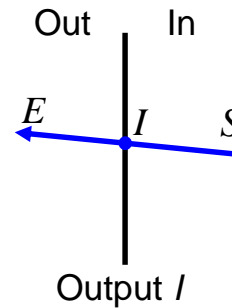
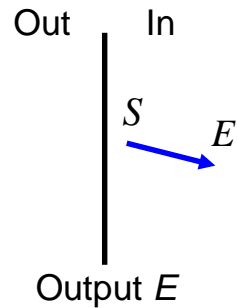
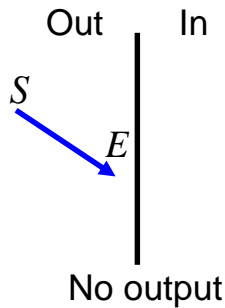
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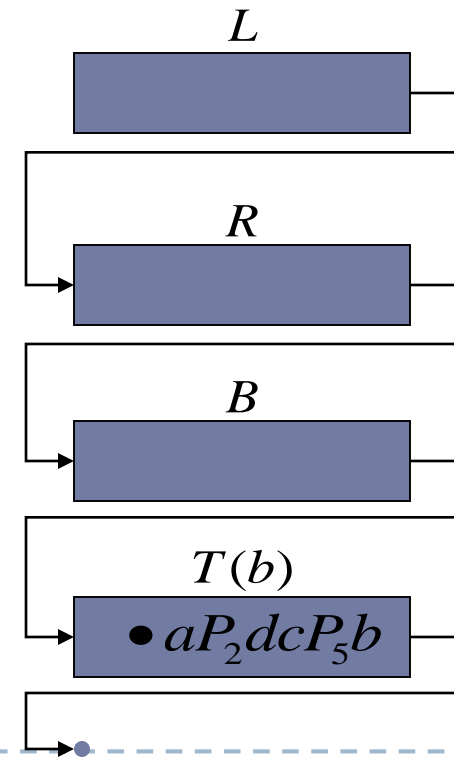
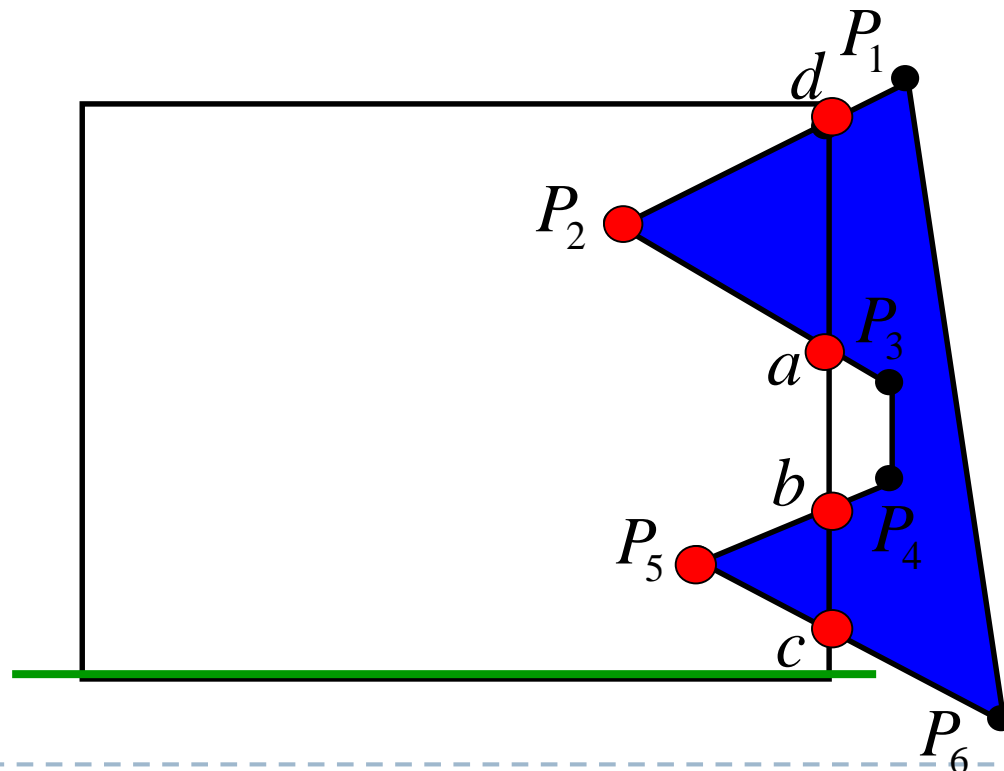
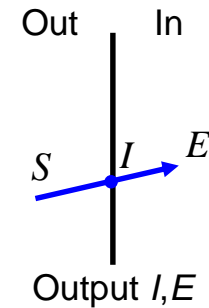
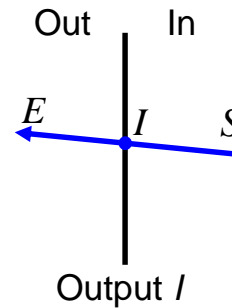
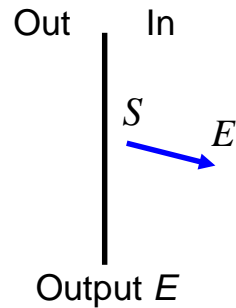
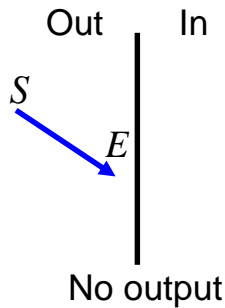
Sutherland-Hodgman Algorithm



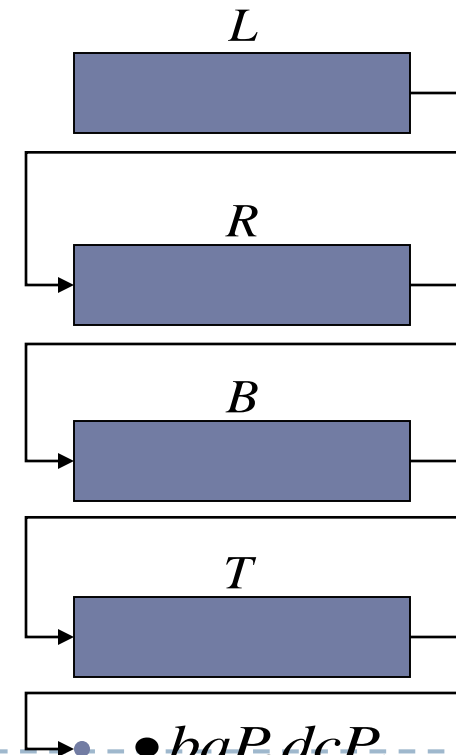
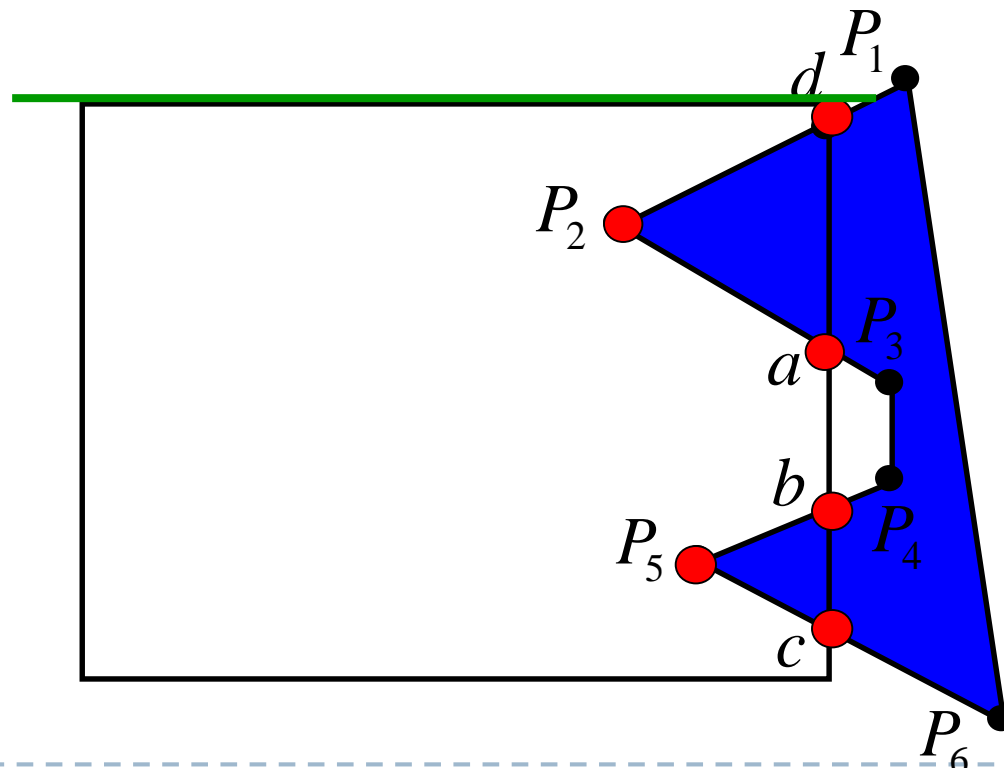
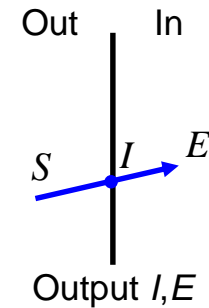
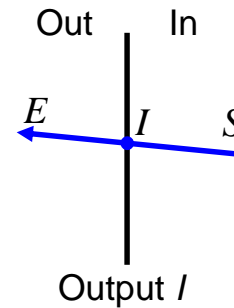
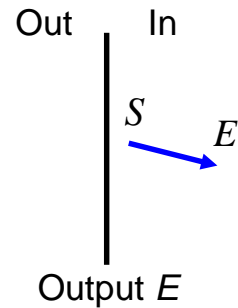
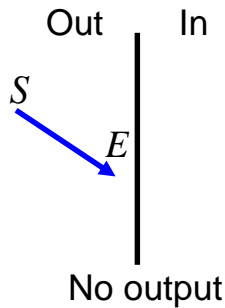
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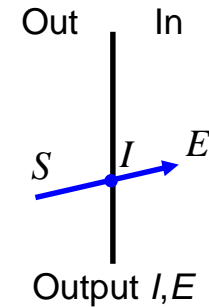
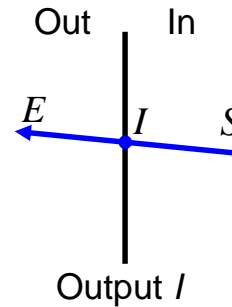
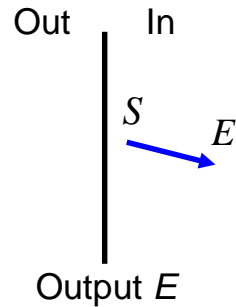
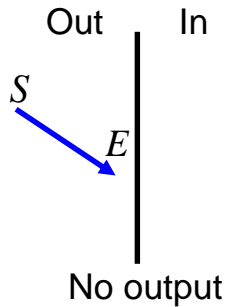
Sutherland-Hodgman Algorithm



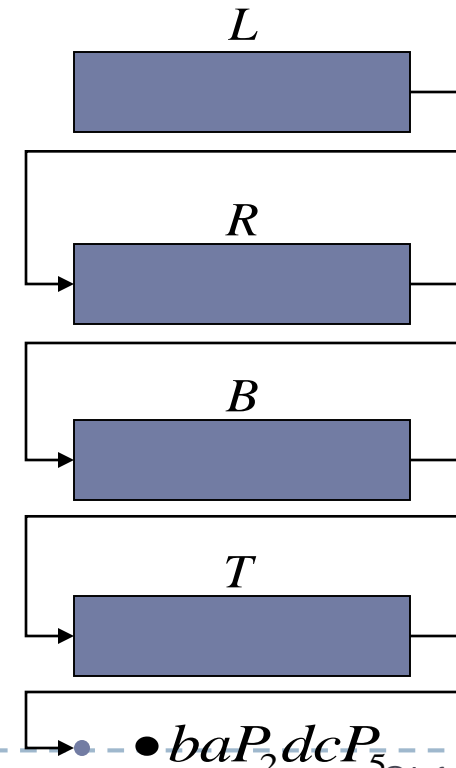
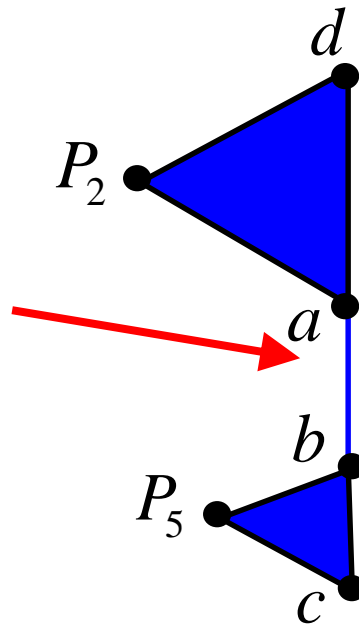
Sutherland-Hodgman Algorithm



Sutherland-Hodgman Algorithm



Possible error for
non-convex
polygons



Sutherland-Hodgman Algorithm

- ▶ Easy to pipeline for parallel processing
- ▶ Polygon from one boundary does not have to be complete before next boundary starts
- ▶ Leads to substantial performance gains

Weiler-Atherton Algorithm

Weiler-Atherton Algorithm

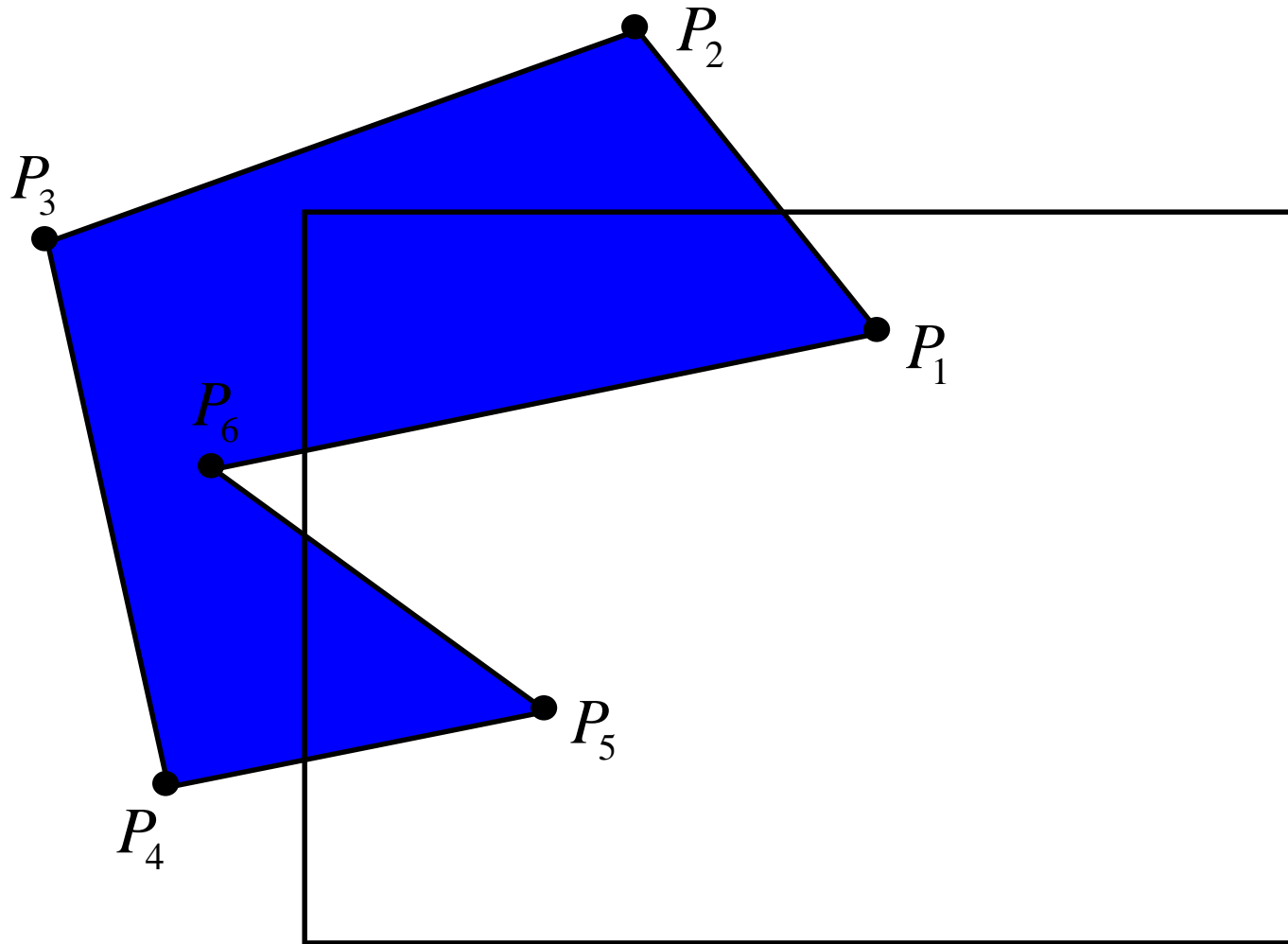
- ▶ General polygon vs. polygon clipping
- ▶ Handles non-convex shapes

- ▶ Not as efficient as Sutherland-Hodgman
- ▶ Not easy to parallelize

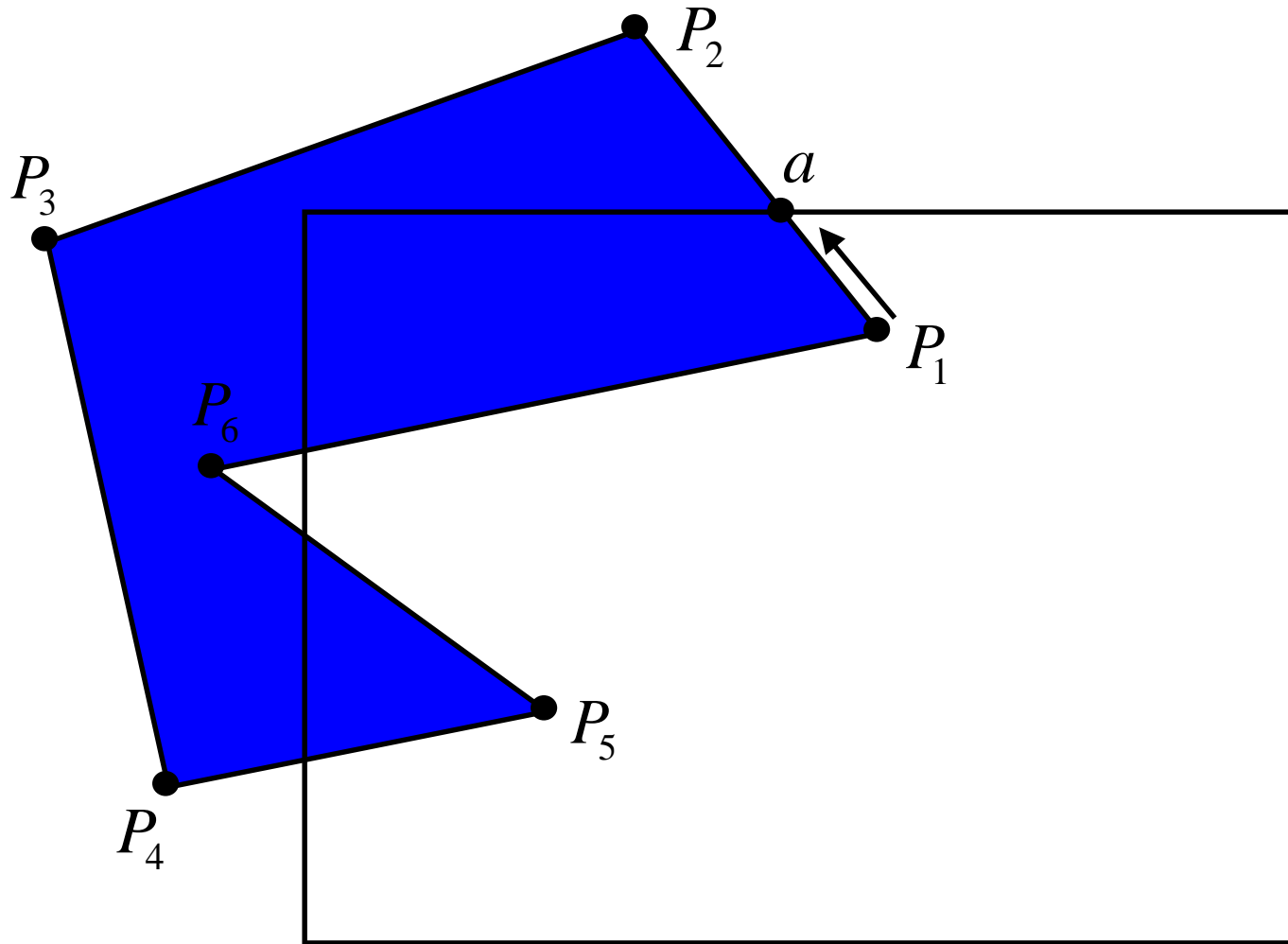
Weiler-Atherton Algorithm

- ▶ Process the edges of the polygon fill area in a counterclockwise order until an inside-outside pair of vertices is encountered
- ▶ Follow the window boundaries in a counterclockwise direction from the exit-intersection point to another intersection point with the polygon
 - previously processed?
 - yes, go to the next step
 - no, continue processing polygon until a previously processed vertex is encountered
- ▶ Form the vertex list for this section of the clipped fill area
- ▶ Return to the exit-intersection point and continue processing the polygon edges in a counterclockwise order

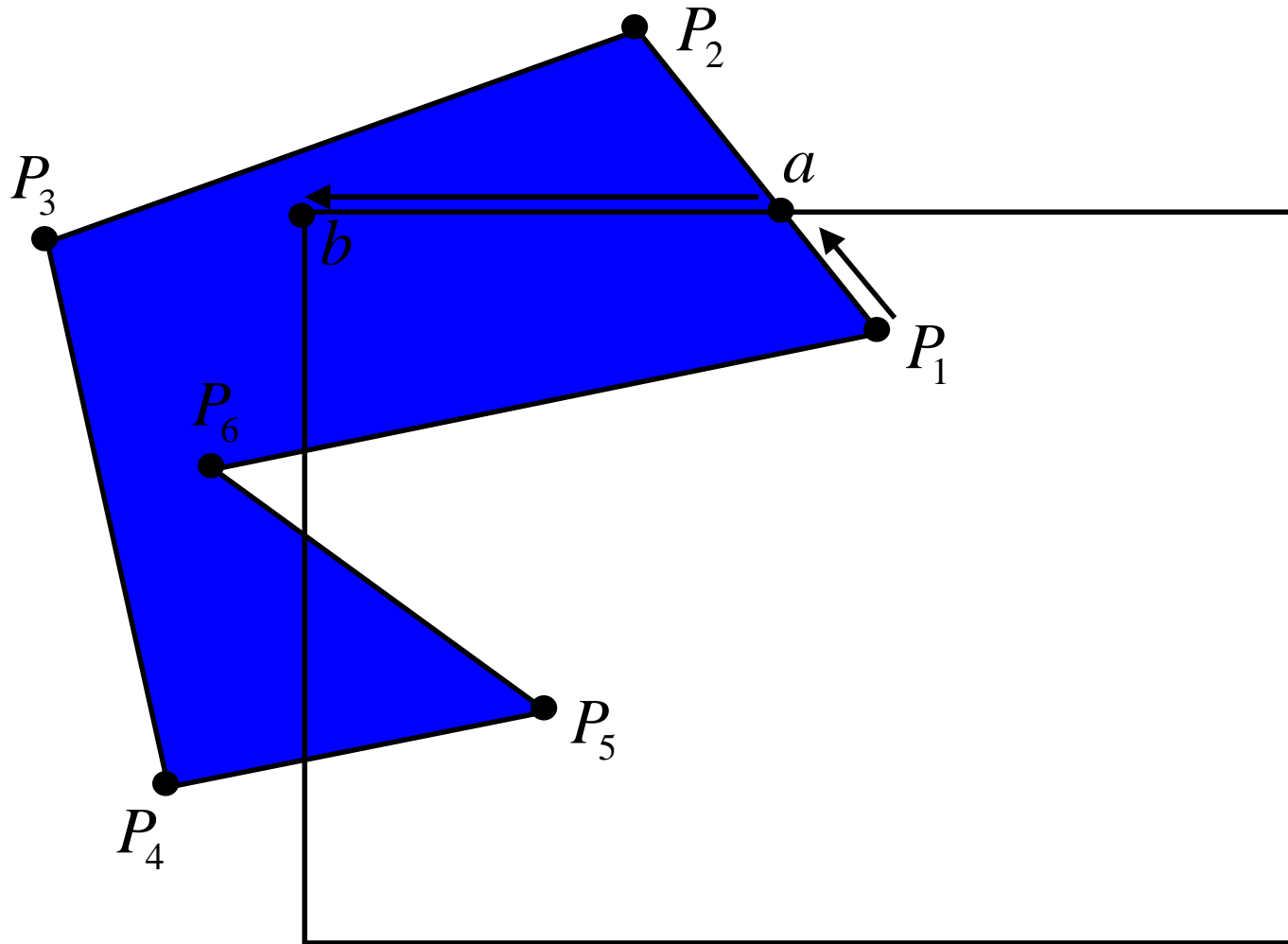
Weiler-Atherton Algorithm



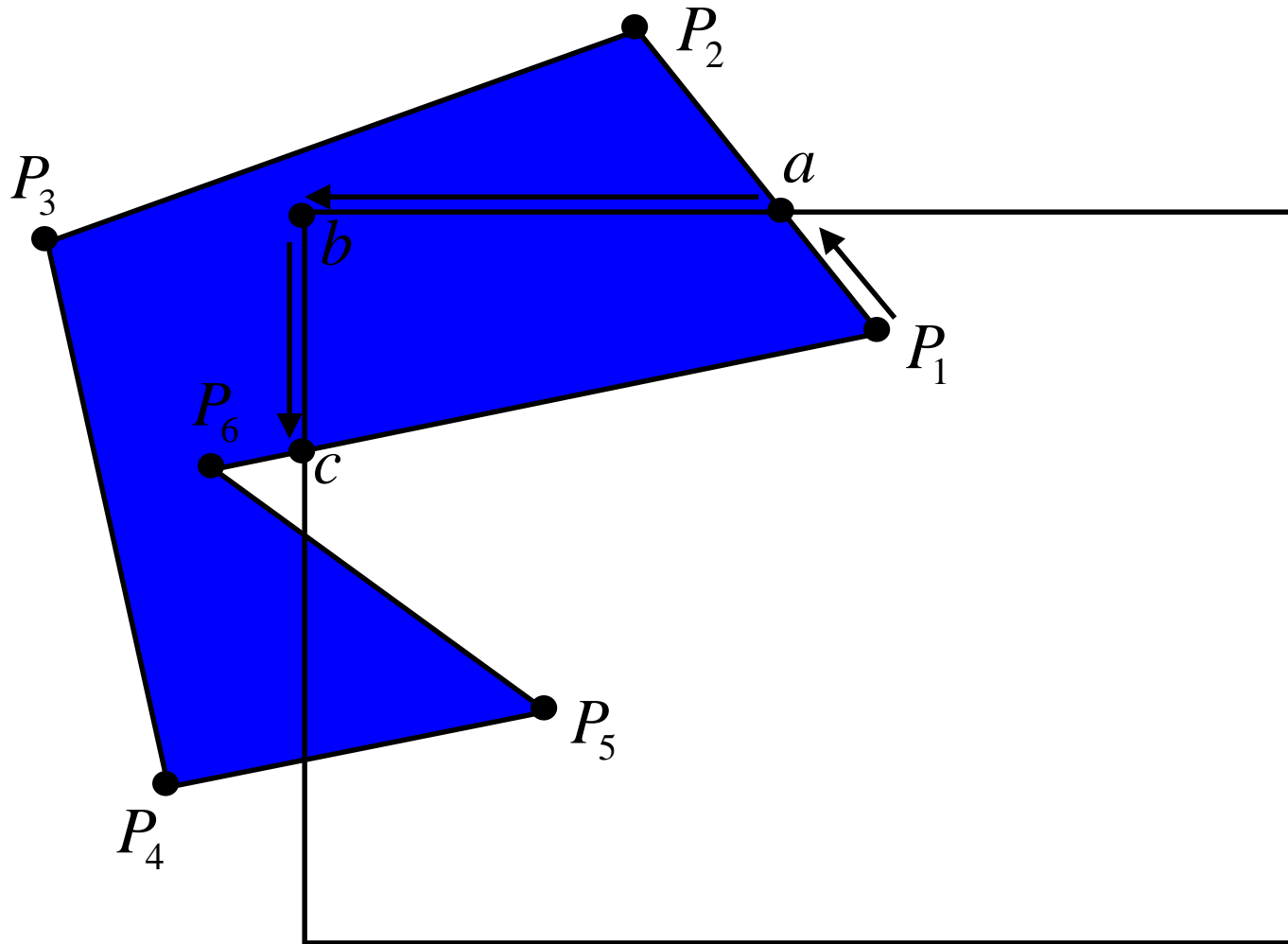
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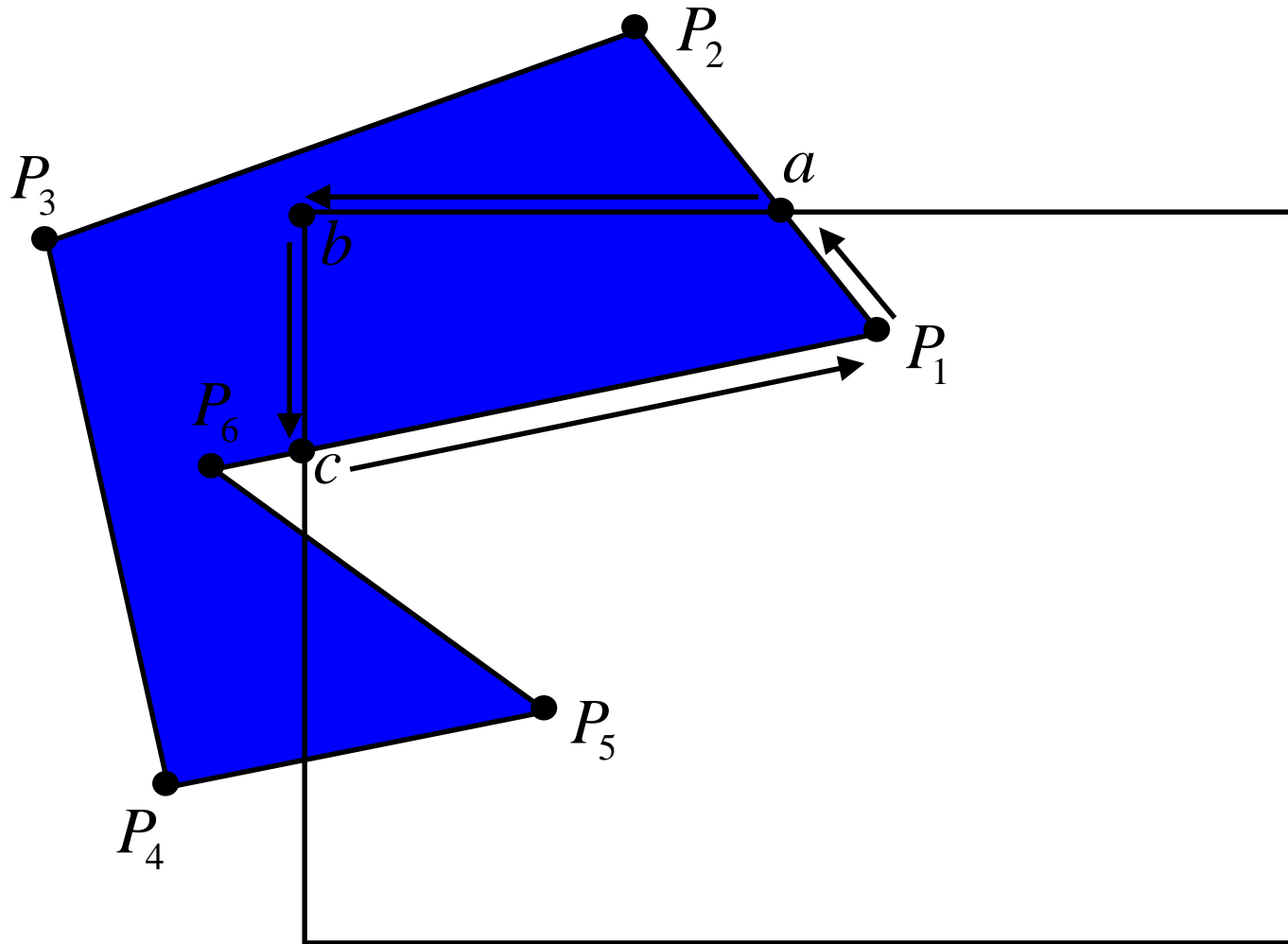
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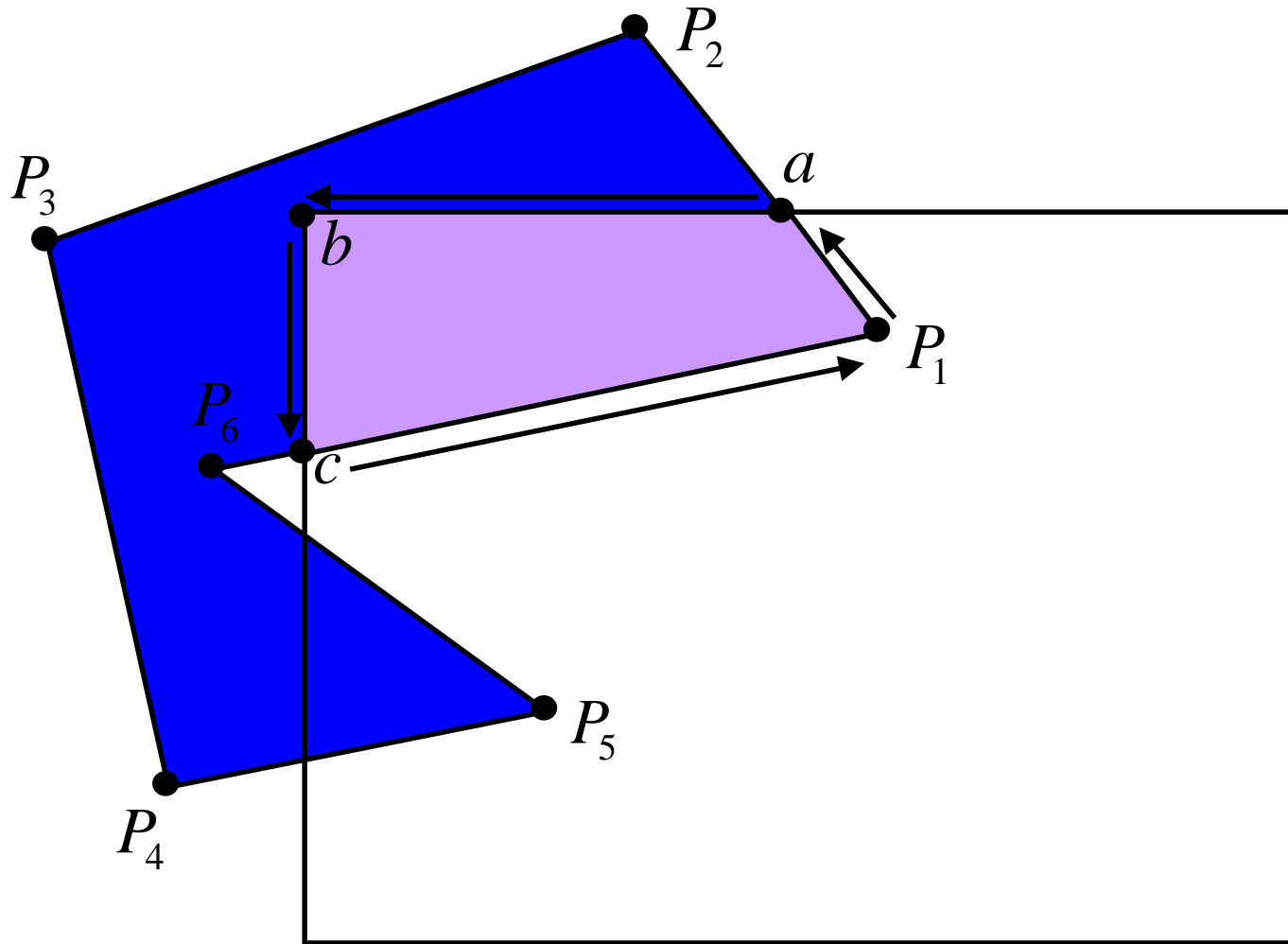
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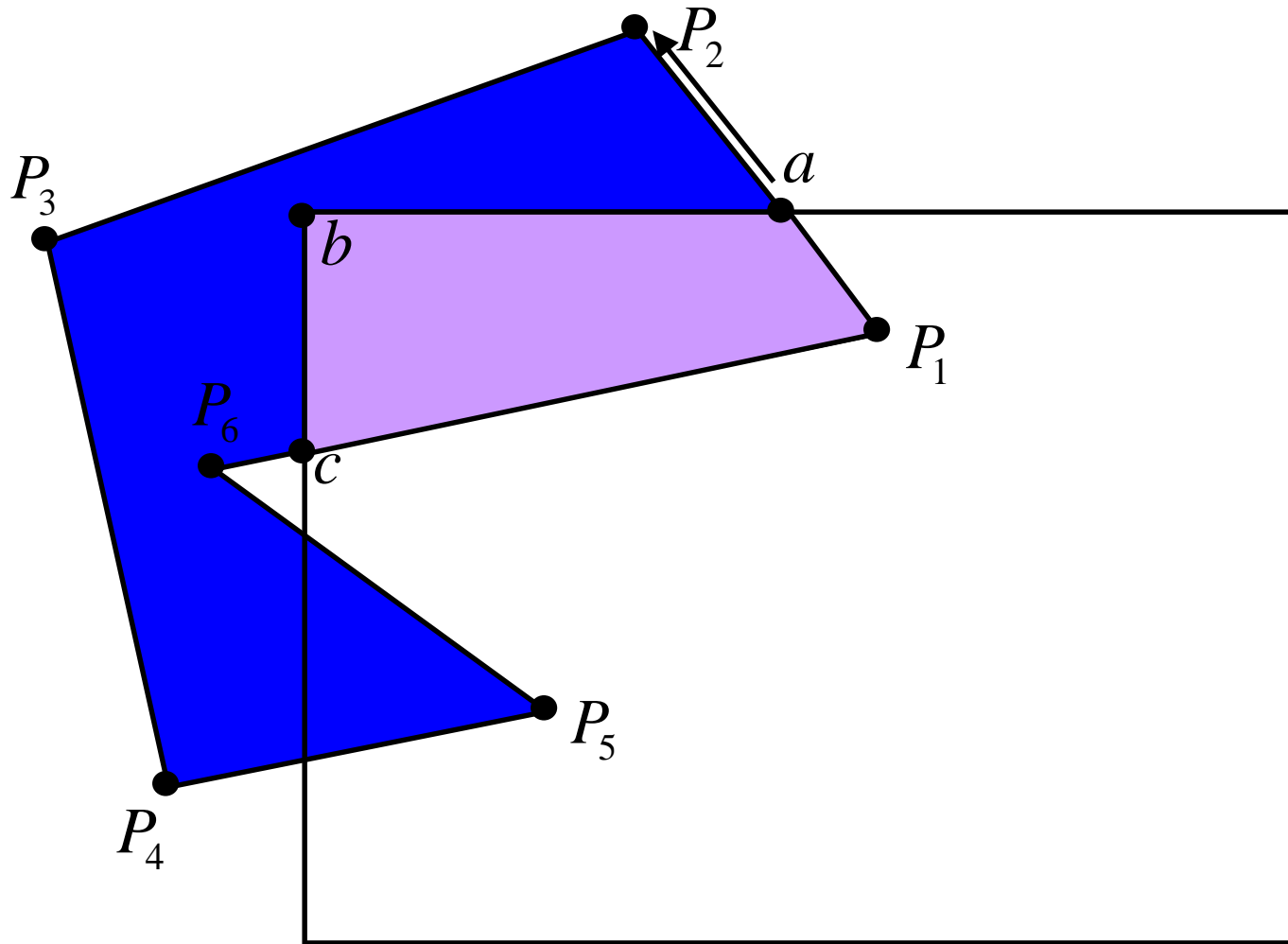
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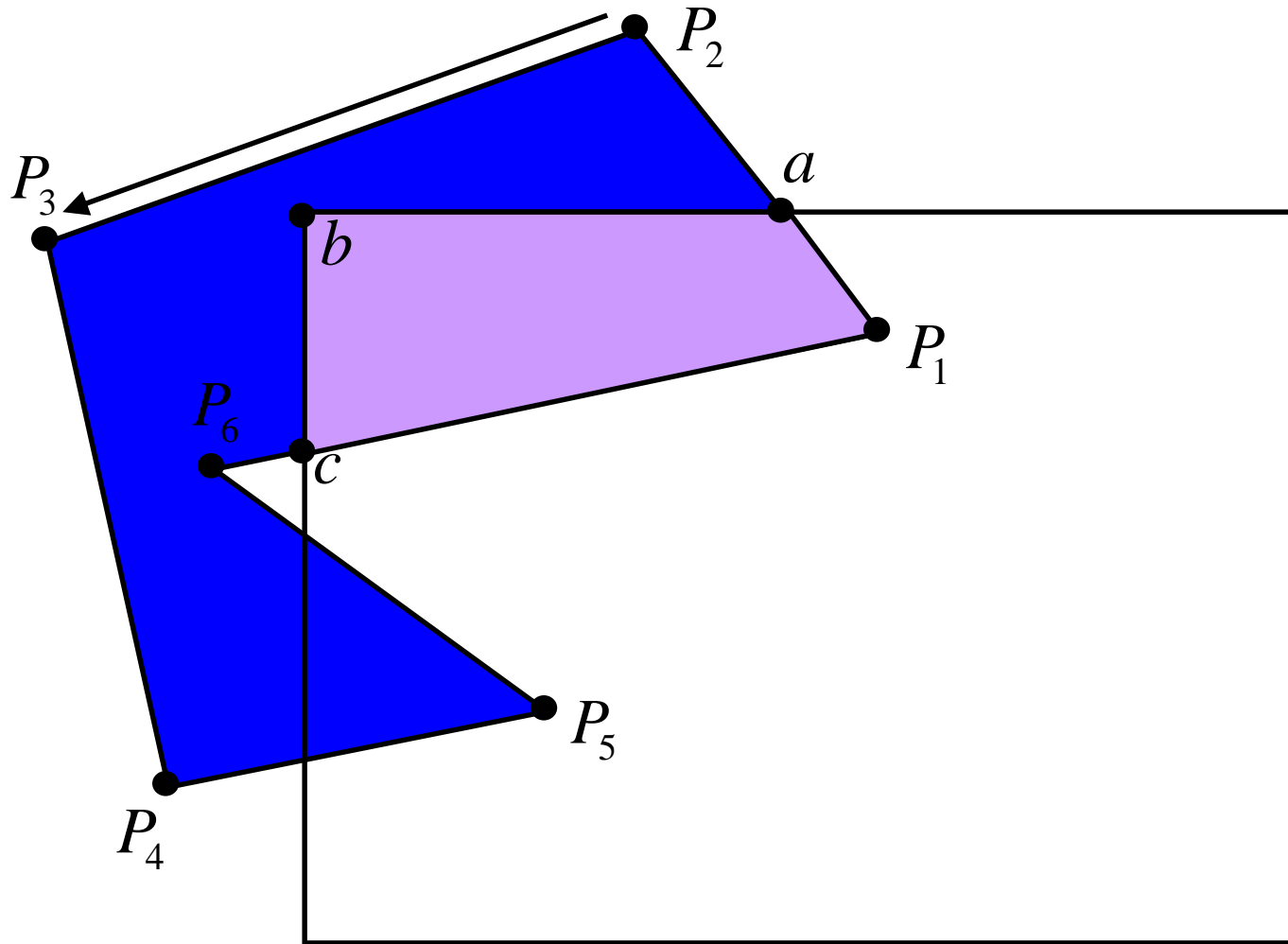
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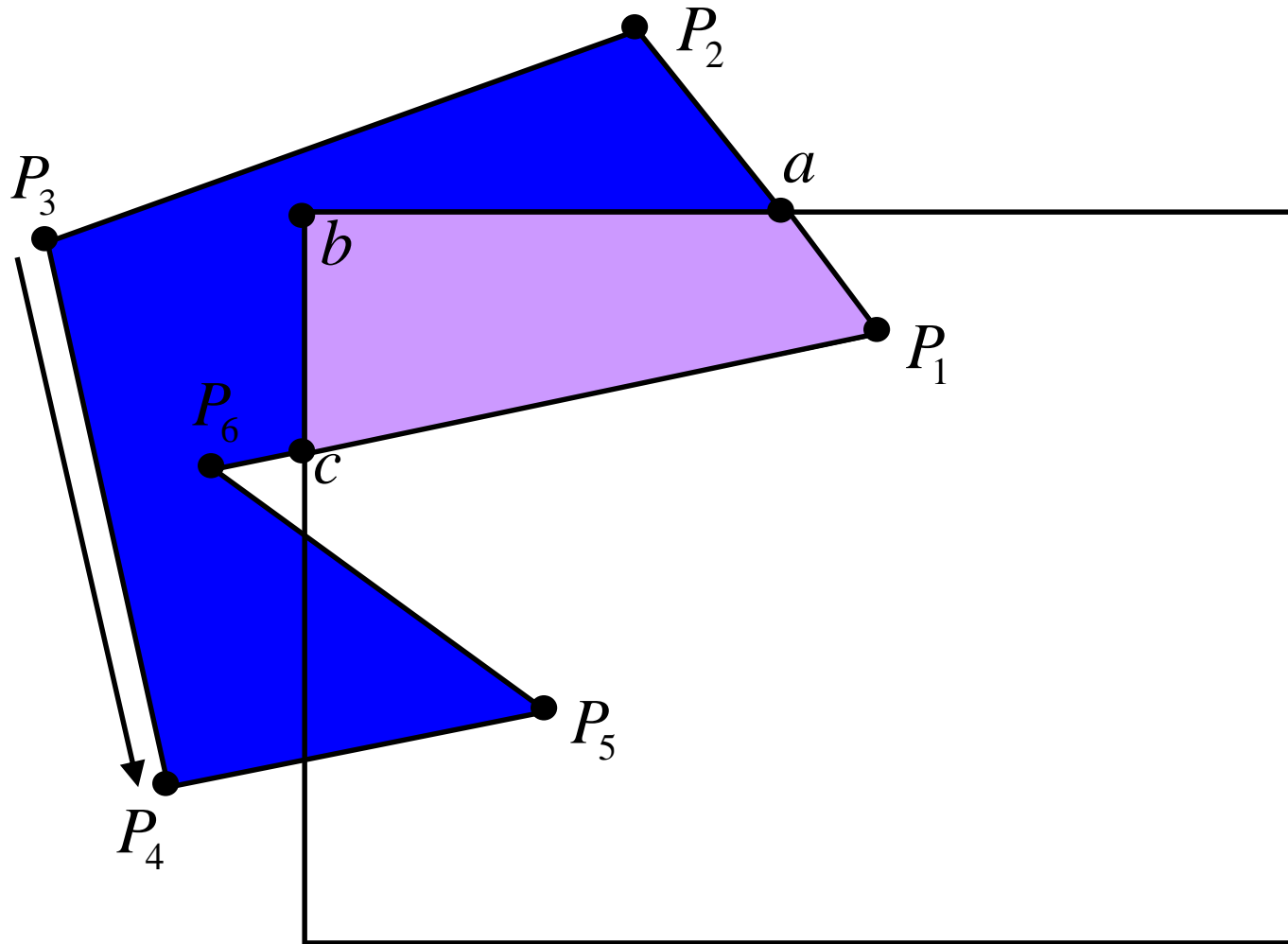
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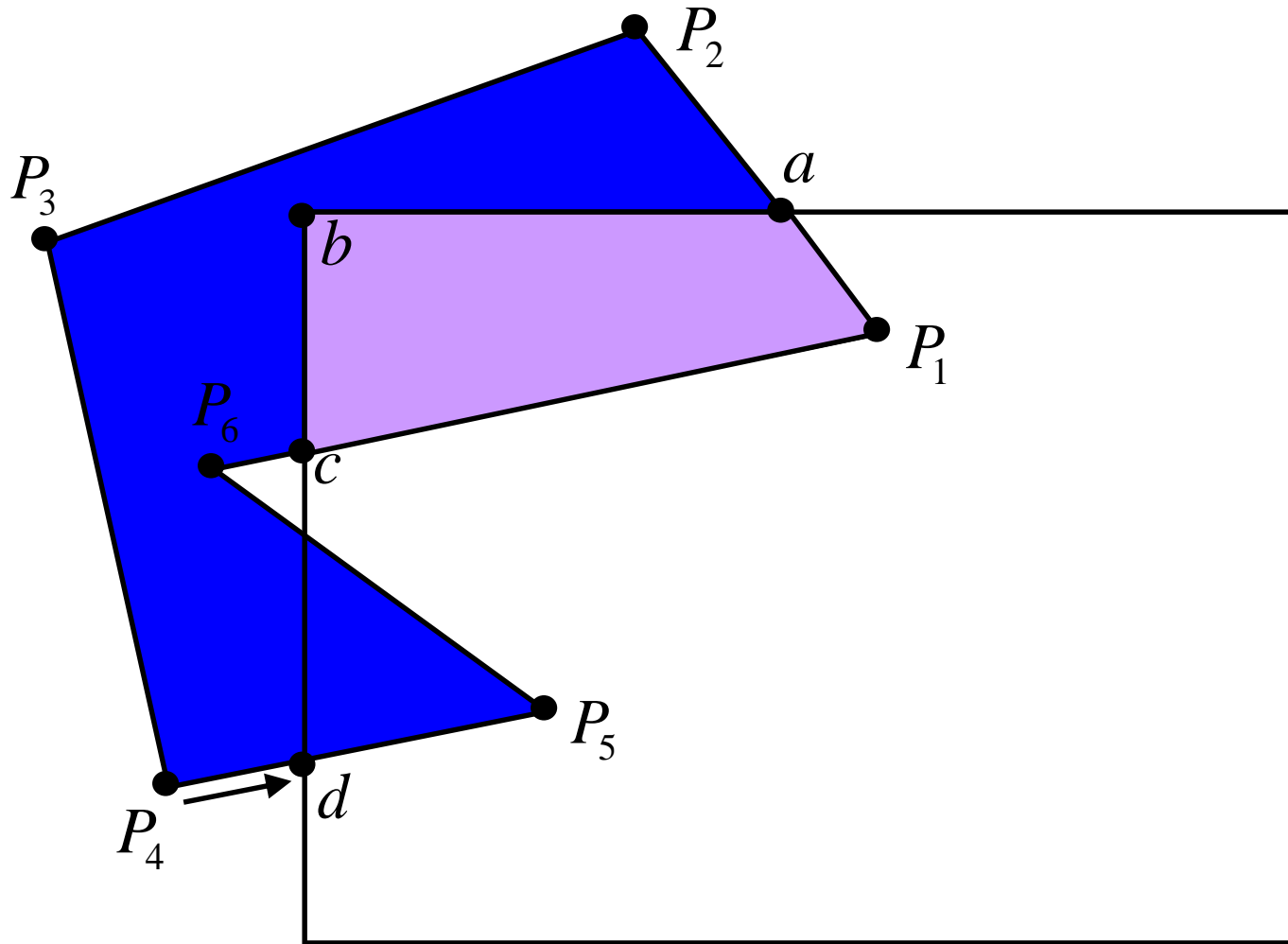
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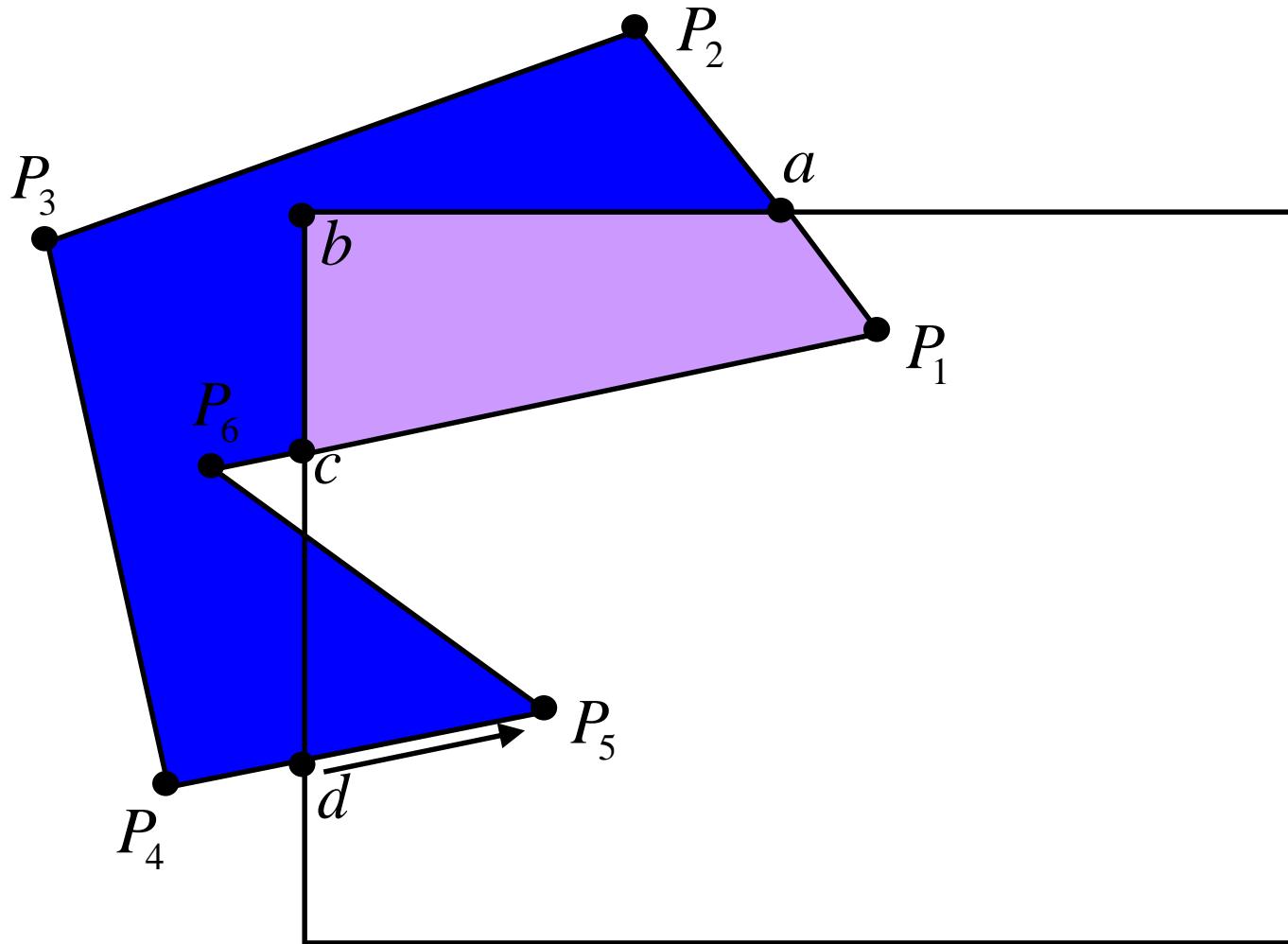
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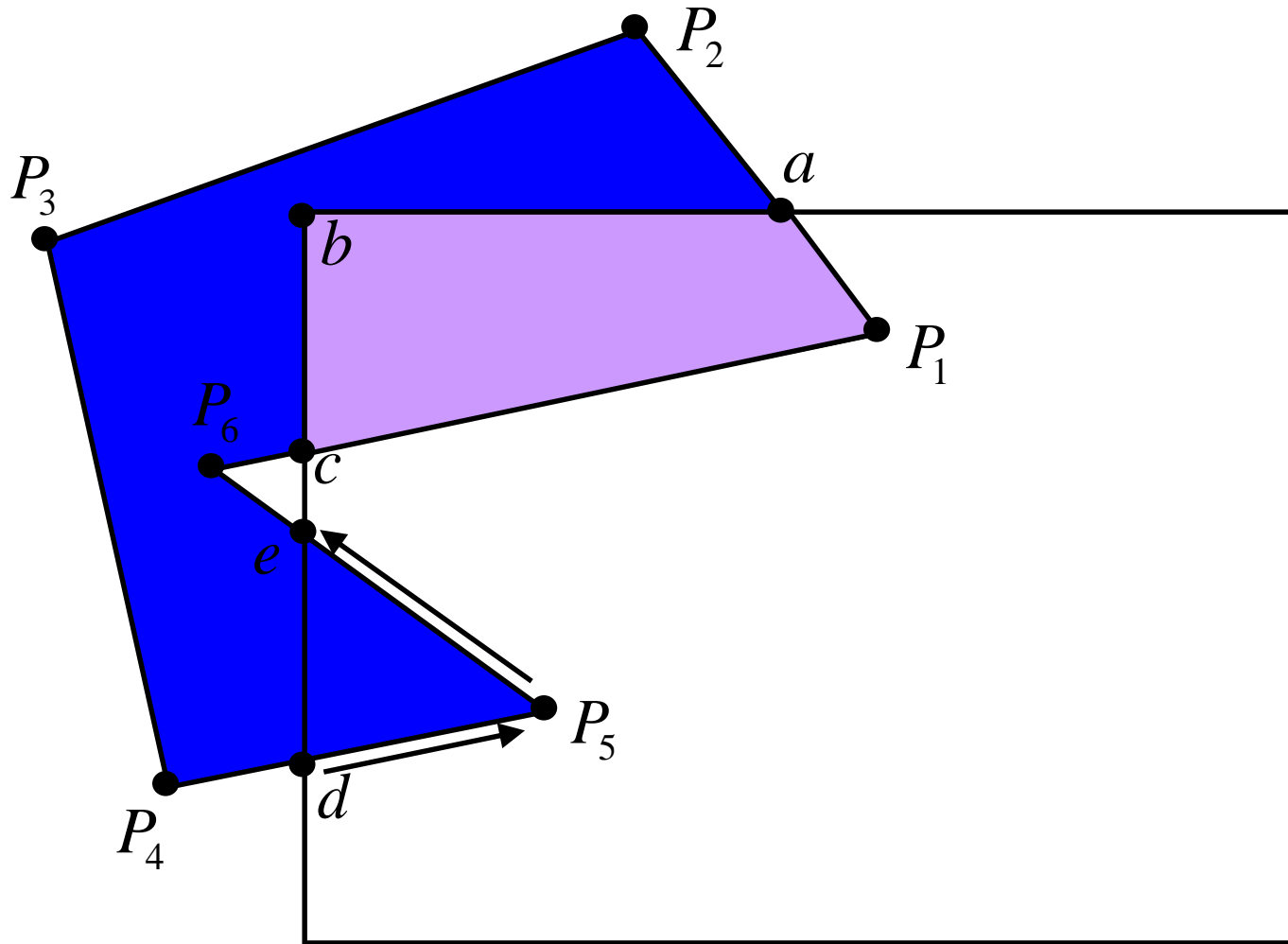
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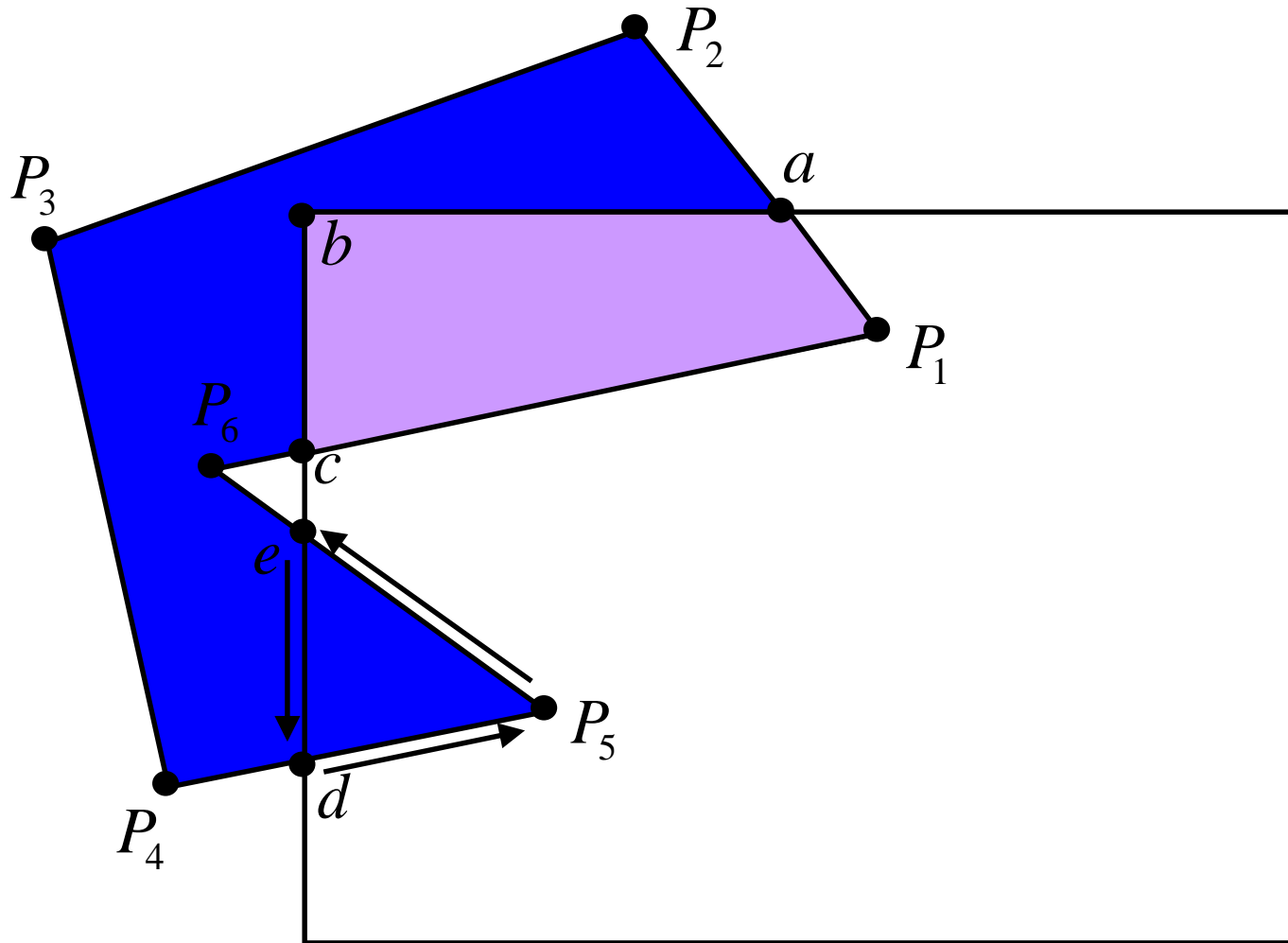
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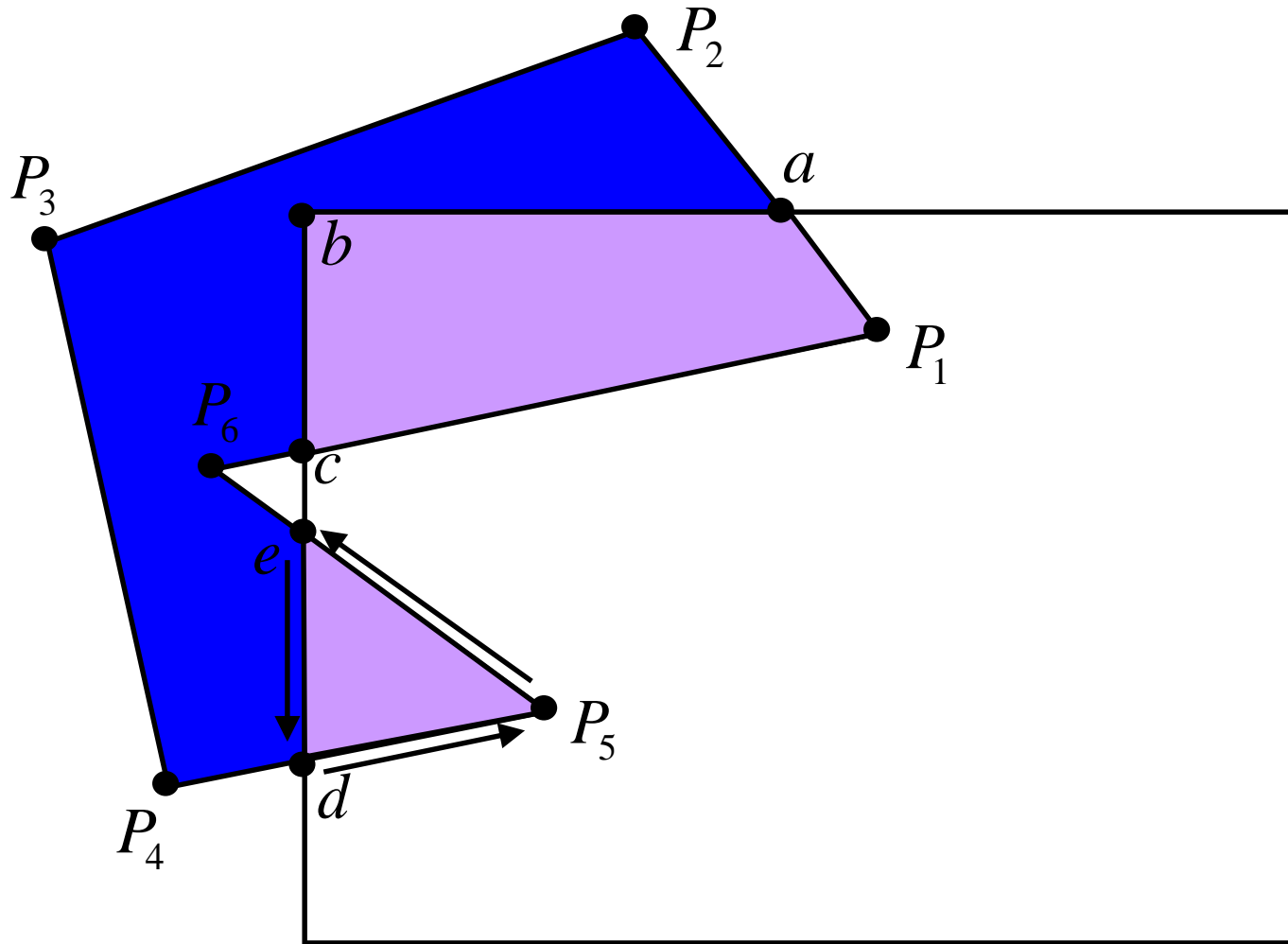
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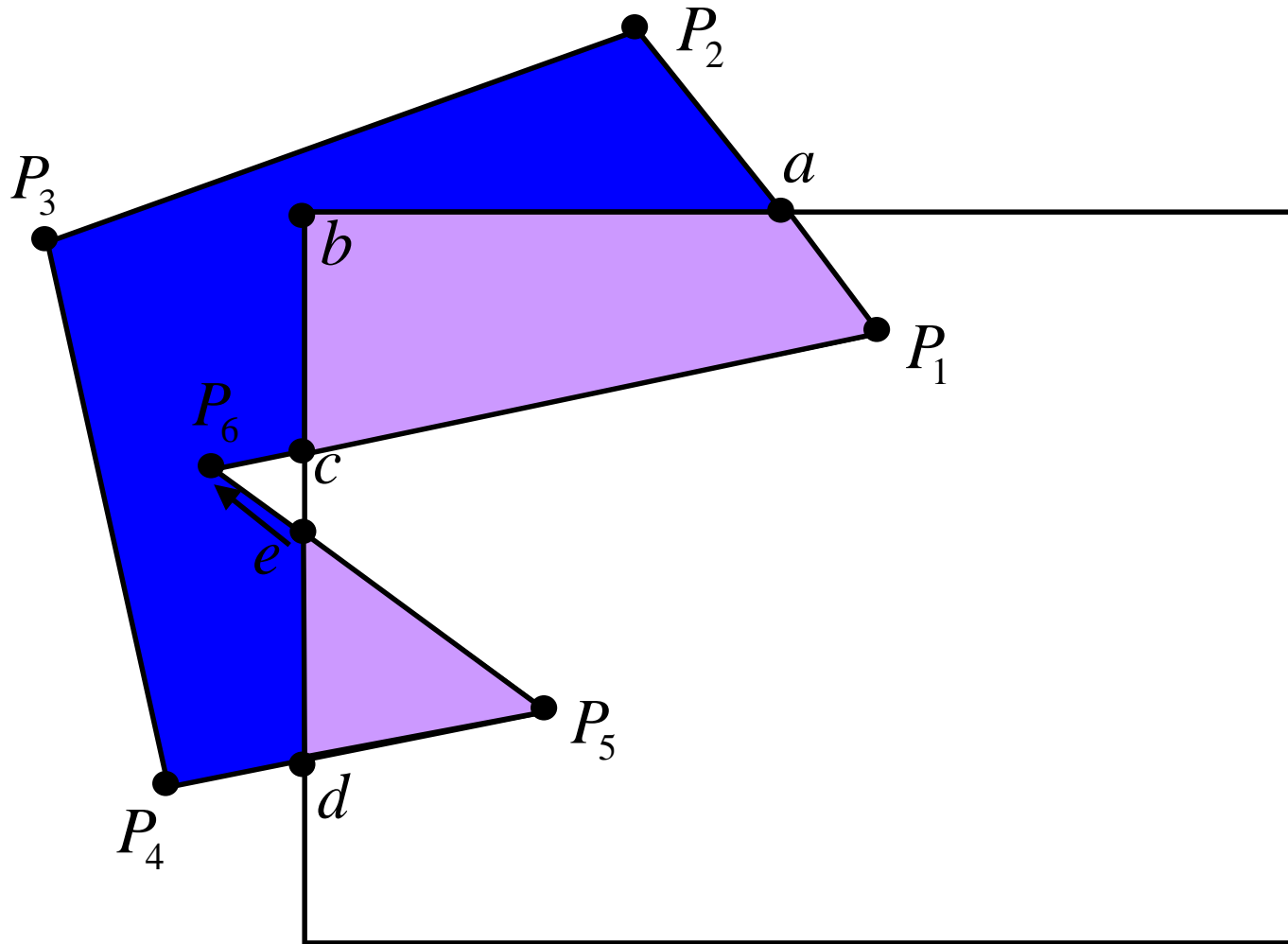
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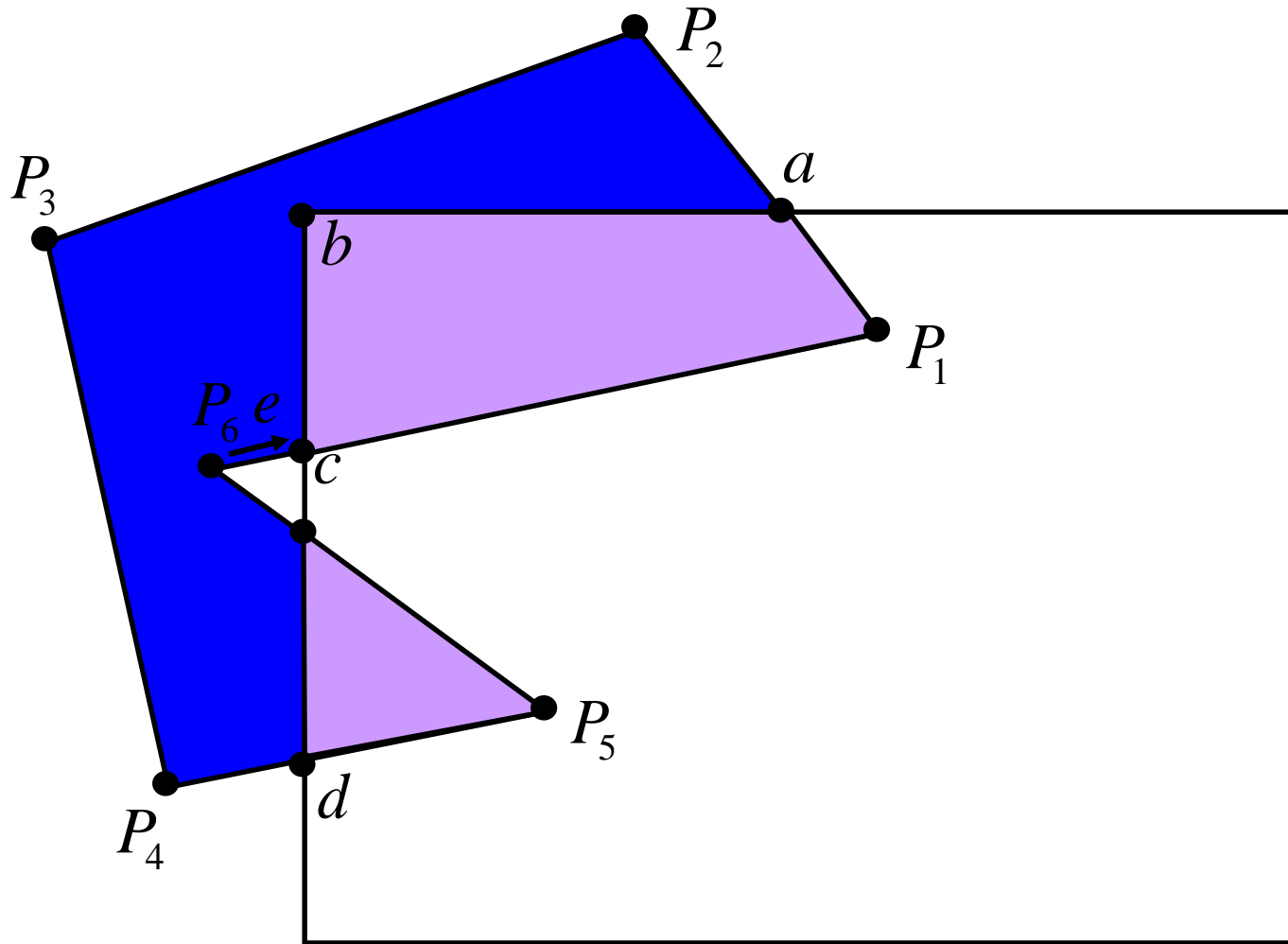
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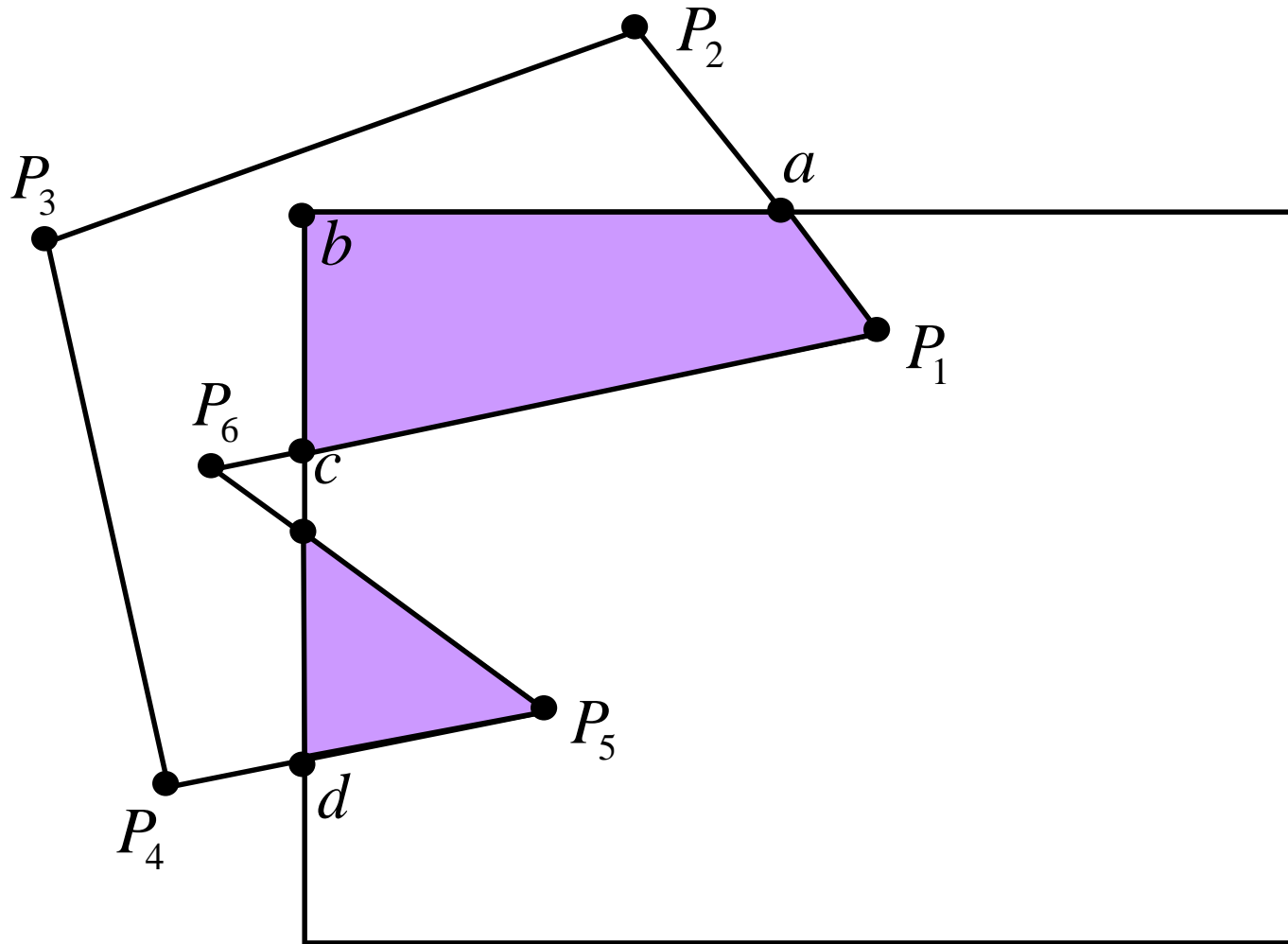
Weiler-Atherton Algorithm



Weiler-Atherton Algorithm



Weiler-Atherton Algorithm



Ερωτήσεις

- ▶ Ιστοσελίδα μαθήματος (ενεργοποιημένη) :
<http://support.inf.uth.gr/courses/CE416/>
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ce416@inf-server.inf.uth.gr
- ▶ Π. Τσομπανοπούλου, Ε3-12, yota@uth.gr