Computer Graphics (CS 543)
Lecture 11.b: 2D Clipping

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OpenGL Stages

- After projection, several stages before objects drawn to screen
- These stages are **NOT** programmable

Vertex shader: programmable

In hardware: **NOT** programmable

Diagram:

- Transform → Projection → Primitive Assembly → Clipping
- Clipping → Rasterization
- Rasterization → Hidden Surface Removal
- Hidden Surface Removal → Primitive Assembly
- Primitive Assembly → Clipping
- Clipping → Projection
- Projection → Transform
Hardware Stage: Primitive Assembly

- Up till now: Transformations and projections applied to vertices individually
- **Primitive assembly**: After transforms, projections, individual vertices grouped back into primitives
- **E.g. v6, v7 and v8** grouped back into triangle
Hardware Stage: Clipping

- After primitive assembly, subsequent operations are per-primitive
- **Clipping**: Remove primitives (lines, polygons, text, curves) outside view frustum (canonical view volume)
Rasterization

- Determine which pixels that primitives map to
  - Fragment generation
  - Rasterization or scan conversion
Hidden Surface Removal

- Some tasks deferred until fragment processing
Clipping

- 2D and 3D clipping algorithms
  - 2D against clipping window
  - 3D against clipping volume
- 2D clipping
  - Lines (e.g. dino.dat)
  - Polygons
  - Curves
  - Text
Clipping 2D Line Segments

- **Brute force approach**: compute intersections with all sides of clipping window
  - Inefficient: one division per intersection
2D Clipping

- **Better Idea:** eliminate as many cases as possible without computing intersections
- Cohen-Sutherland Clipping algorithm

```
x = x_{min}
```

```
x = x_{max}
```

```
y = y_{min}
```

```
y = y_{max}
```
Clipping Points

Determine whether a point \((x, y)\) is inside or outside of the world window?

If \((xmin \leq x \leq xmax)\) and \((ymin \leq y \leq ymax)\)

then the point \((x, y)\) is inside

else the point is outside
Clipping Lines

3 cases:

Case 1: All of line in
Case 2: All of line out
Case 3: Part in, part out
Clipping Lines: Trivial Accept

Case 1: All of line in
Test line endpoints:

$X_{\text{min}} \leq P1.x, P2.x \leq X_{\text{max}}$ and
$Y_{\text{min}} \leq P1.y, P2.y \leq Y_{\text{max}}$

Note: simply comparing $x, y$ values of endpoints to $x, y$ values of rectangle

Result: trivially accept.
Draw line in completely
Clipping Lines: Trivial Reject

Case 2: All of line out
Test line endpoints:

- $p1.x, p2.x \leq X_{min}$ OR
- $p1.x, p2.x \geq X_{max}$ OR
- $p1.y, p2.y \leq y_{min}$ OR
- $p1.y, p2.y \geq y_{max}$

Note: simply comparing $x,y$ values of endpoints to $x,y$ values of rectangle

Result: trivially reject.
Don’t draw line in
Clipping Lines: Non-Trivial Cases

Case 3: Part in, part out

Two variations:
- One point in, other out
- Both points out, but part of line cuts through viewport

Need to find inside segments

Use similar triangles to figure out length of inside segments

\[
\frac{d}{dely} = \frac{e}{delx}
\]
Clipping Lines: Calculation example

If chopping window has (left, right, bottom, top) = (30, 220, 50, 240), what happens when the following lines are chopped?

(a) p1 = (40, 140), p2 = (100, 200)

(b) p1 = (20, 10), p2 = (20, 200)

(c) p1 = (100, 180), p2 = (200, 250)

\[
\frac{d}{dely} = \frac{e}{delx}
\]
int clipSegment(Point2& p1, Point2& p2, RealRect W)
{
    do{
        if(trivial accept) return 1; // whole line survives
        if(trivial reject) return 0; // no portion survives
        // now chop
        if(p1 is outside)
            // find surviving segment
            {
                if(p1 is to the left) chop against left edge
                else if(p1 is to the right) chop against right edge
                else if(p1 is below) chop against the bottom edge
                else if(p1 is above) chop against the top edge
            }
Cohen-Sutherland pseudocode (Hill)

else // p2 is outside
    // find surviving segment
{
    if(p2 is to the left) chop against left edge
    else if(p2 is to right) chop against right edge
    else if(p2 is below) chop against the bottom edge
    else if(p2 is above) chop against the top edge
}
}while(1);
References