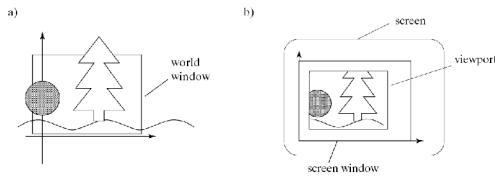


Clipping

- We only want to draw the objects that we can see in the viewport
- Need to calculate the intersection between the clipping window and lines, polygons etc.



COMP3421: Computer Graphics - Clipping

Slide 1

/home/ambert/graphics/slides/clip/COMP3421-clip.pdf

Clipping

- Should we clip against window or against the viewport?

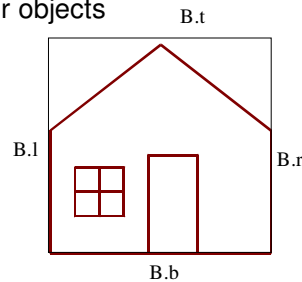
COMP3421: Computer Graphics - Clipping

Slide 2

/home/ambert/graphics/slides/clip/COMP3421-clip.pdf

Bounding Boxes

- To decide whether clipping is needed construct bounding boxes for objects



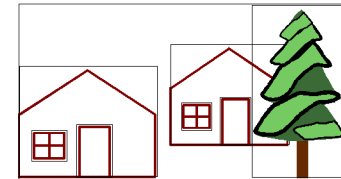
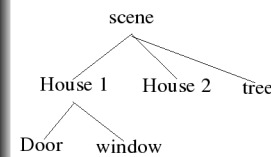
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Slide 3

/home/ambert/graphics/slides/clip/COMP3421-clip.pdf

Hierarchical Bounding Boxes

- Group objects together in scene graph and construct bounding boxes for the groups.



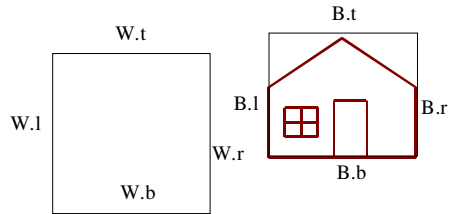
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Slide 4

/home/ambert/graphics/slides/clip/COMP3421-clip.pdf

Trivial reject

- Nothing to draw if box is to right of window, i.e $B.l > W.r$



Trivial reject

- Or box is to left of window: $B.r < W.l$
- Or box is above window: $B.b > W.t$
- Or box is below window: $B.t < W.b$

Trivial Accept

- If box is completely inside window, no clipping is required, we can just draw the object
- $B.l > W.l$ and $B.r < W.r$ and $B.t < W.t$ and $B.b > W.b$

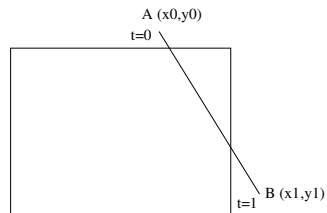
Clip pseudocode

```
Clip b against w {
  if b.l > w.r then return;
  if b.r < w.l then return;
  if b.b > w.t then return;
  if b.t < w.b then return;

  if b.l > w.l && b.r < w.r &&
     b.b > w.b && b.t < w.t
  then draw without clipping
  else clip each child of b against w;
}
```

Line clipping

- Liang-Barsky algorithm
- Work in parameter space (t coordinates in a parametric representation)



Solving inequalities

$$L(t) = A + Dt, 0 \leq t \leq 1, D = B - A$$

The line must be below the top side of the window, so

$$L(t)_y < w_t$$

$$(A + Dt)_y < w_t$$

$$y_0 + (y_1 - y_0)t < w_t$$

$$t < (w_t - y_0) / (y_1 - y_0) = \alpha_0, \text{ if } (y_1 - y_0) > 0$$

$$t > \alpha_0, \text{ if } (y_1 - y_0) < 0$$

Solving inequalities

- If $t > \alpha_0$ we can combine the two inequalities $t > \alpha_0$ and $t > 0$ to get $t > \max(\alpha_0, 0)$
- If $t < \alpha_0$ we get $t < \min(\alpha_0, 1)$
- Each side of the window gives a new inequality. If α_0 and α_2 (say) are upper bounds for t, get $\alpha = \max(0, \alpha_0, \alpha_2) < t < \min(1, \alpha_1, \alpha_3) = \beta$
- If $\beta < \alpha$ line is completely outside window