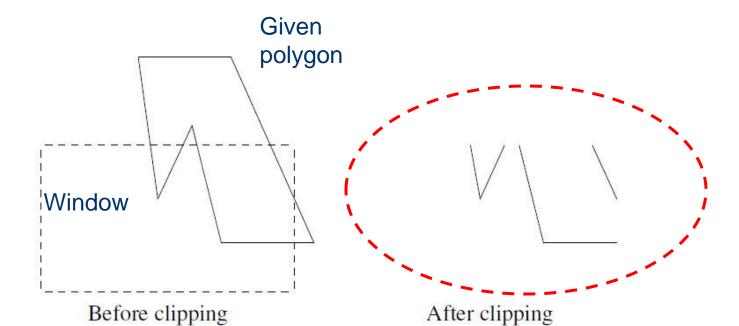
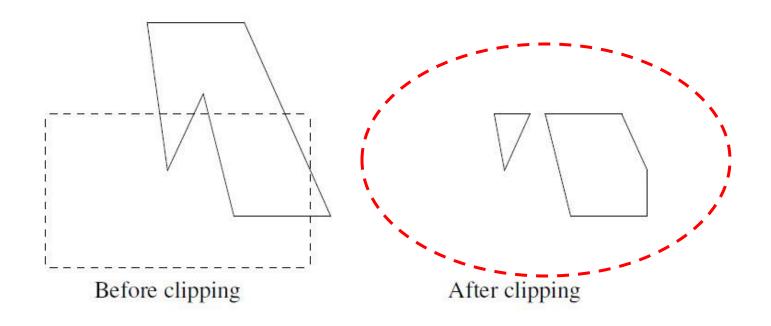
Polygon Clipping

Can not simply use a line clipper since it may generate a series of unconnected line segments



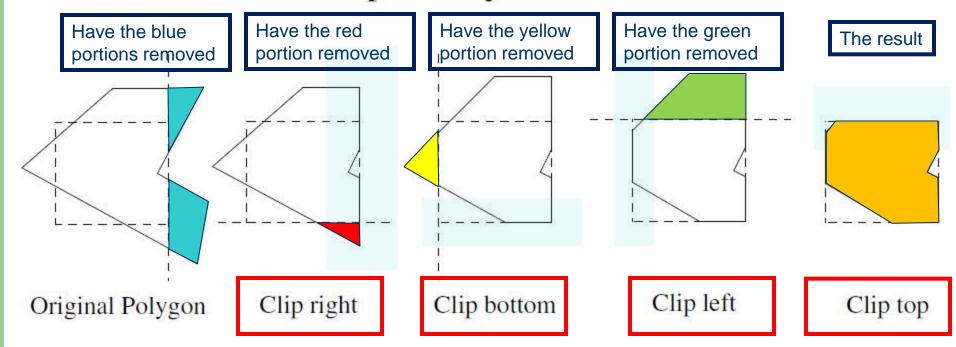
Polygon Clipping

A polygon clipper should generate one or more closed areas

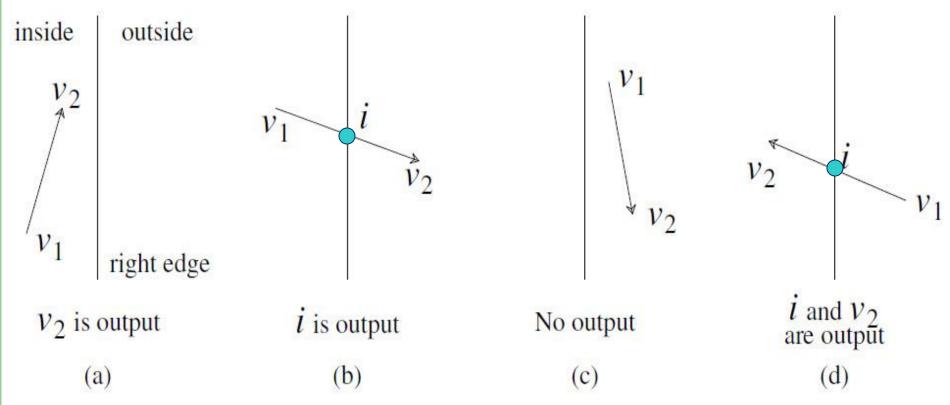


Sutherland-Hodgman Algorithm

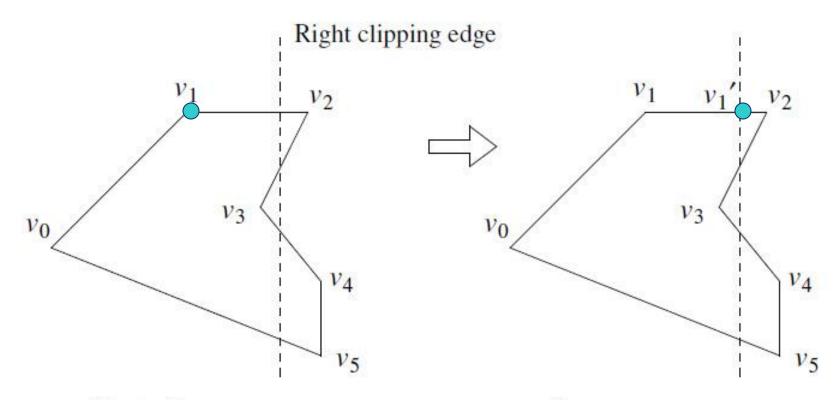
 clip polygon boundary against the four edges of the window separately



• For each edge of the window, traverse (directed) edges of the polygon and output vertices according to the following rules:



An Example (clipping against the right edge of the window)



Start with v_0v_1 Output: v_1

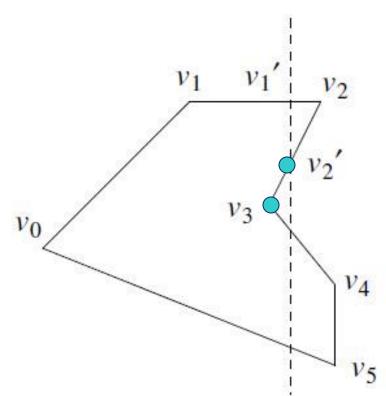


Process v_1v_2 Output: v_1v_1'

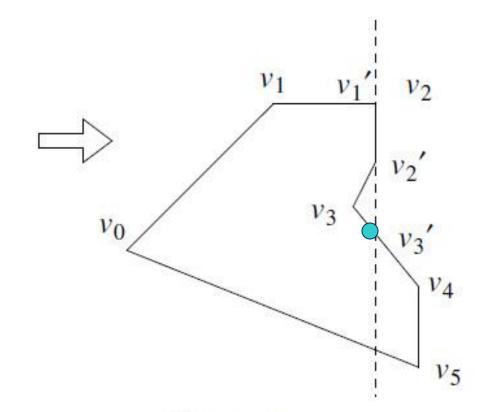
Start with v_0v_1 Output: v_1



Process v_1v_2 Output: v_1v_1'

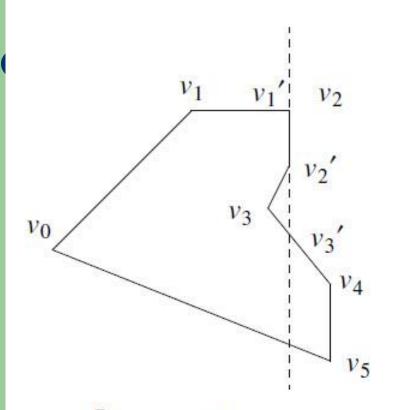


Process v_2v_3 Output: $v_1v_1'v_2'v_3$

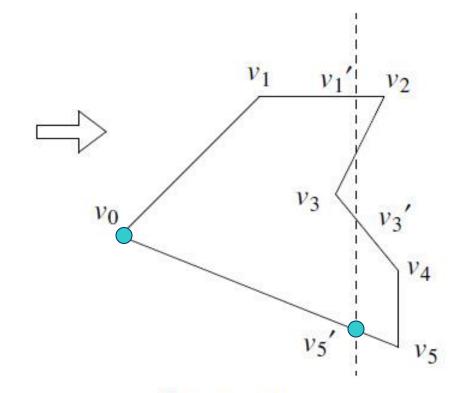


Process v_3v_4 Output: $v_1v_1'v_2'v_3v_3'$

Example (con't)



Process v_4v_5 Output: $v_1v_1'v_2'v_3v_3'$



Process v_5v_0

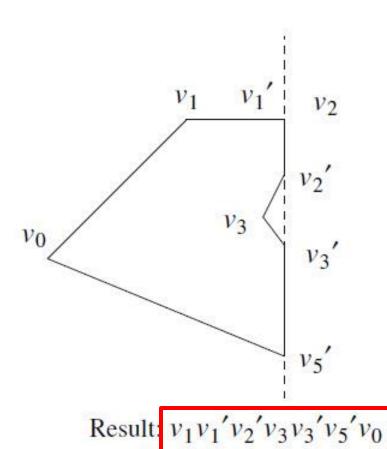
Output: $v_1v_1'v_2'v_3v_3'v_5'v_0$



Process v_4v_5 Output: $v_1v_1'v_2'v_3v_3'$

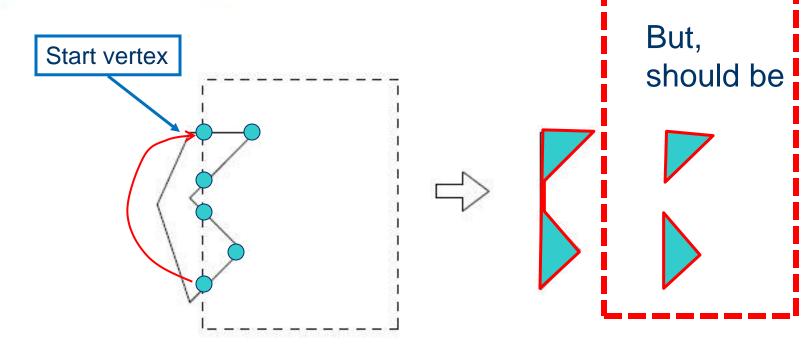


Process v_5v_0 Output: $v_1v_1'v_2'v_3v_3'v_5'v_0$



Disadvantage of S-H algorithm:

Output is always a connected area



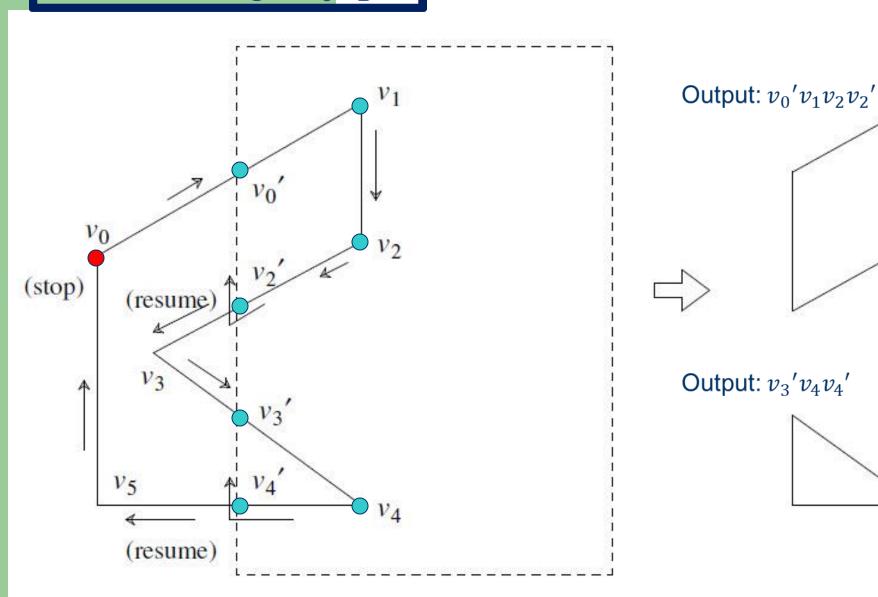
Remedy: using Weiler-Atherton's approach

Remedy: using Weiler-Atherton's approach

For clockwise processing of polygon vertices in S-H clipping algorithm:

- For an outside-to-inside pair of vertices, follow the polygon boundary
- For an inside-to-outside pair of vertices, follow the window coundary in a clockwise direction

Start with edge v_0v_1 :



End of Polygon Clipping

Can any of these algorithms be extended to a 3D algorithm?

Cyrus-Beck algorithm?

Sutherland-Hodgman algorithm?

Wiler-Atherton algorithm?