

COMPUTER GRAPHICS

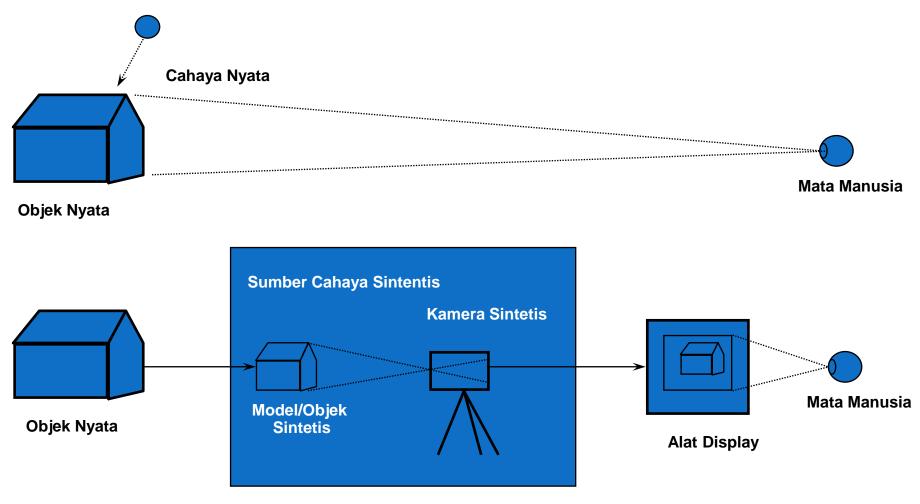
D10K-5C01 Semester Ganjil 2023-2024

GK03: Windowing dan Clipping

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Program Studi S-1 Teknik Informatika FMIPA Universitas Padjadjaran

Model Konseptual Grafika Komputer





Viewing dalam 2D





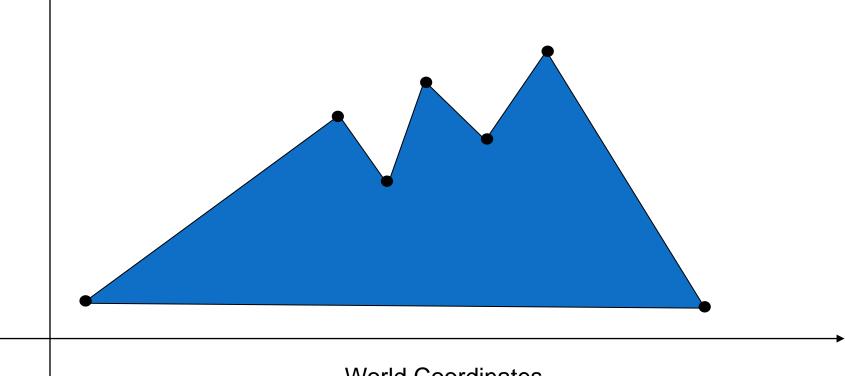
KONSEP WINDOWING

- Window
 - Sebuah area pada koordinat dunia yang dipilih untuk ditampilkan pada alat display
- Viewport
 - Sebuah area pada alat display yang merupakan hasil pemetaan dari window
- Pemetaan/Mapping
 - Transformasi Viewing
 - Transformasi Windowing
 - Transformasi Normalisasi



Windowing

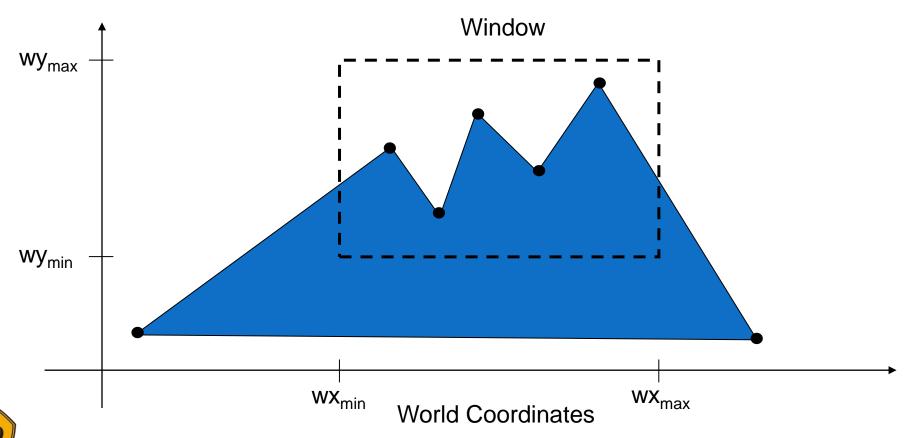
 Sebuah pemandangan (scene) dalam koordinat dunia (world coordinate).





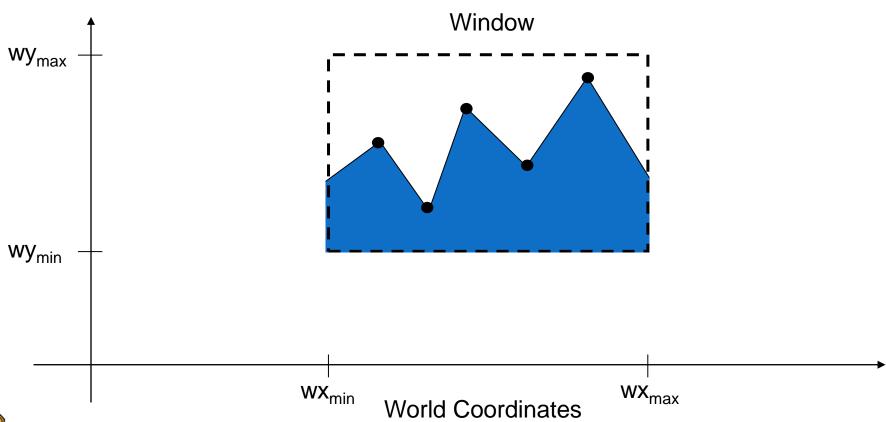
Windowing

 Ketika pemandangan ditampilkan pada layar, maka yang kelihatan hanya yang ada di dalam window



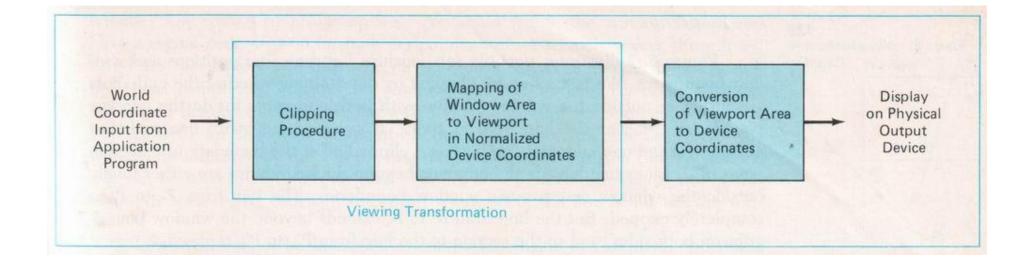
Windowing

Hasil clipping



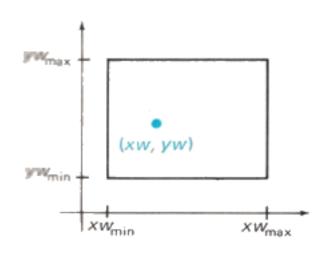


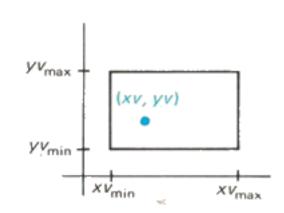
Transformasi Viewing





Transformasi Windows-Viewport





Formula transformasi:

$$\frac{x_v - x_{v \min}}{x_{v \max} - x_{v \min}} = \frac{x_w - x_{w \min}}{x_{w \max} - x_{w \min}}$$

$$x_v = x_{v \min} + (x_w - x_{w \min}) \cdot S_x$$

$$S_x = \frac{x_{v \max} - x_{v \min}}{x_{w \max} - x_{w \min}}$$

$$\frac{x_{v} - x_{v \min}}{x_{v \max} - x_{v \min}} = \frac{x_{w} - x_{w \min}}{x_{w \max} - x_{w \min}}$$

$$\frac{y_{v} - y_{v \min}}{y_{v \max}} = \frac{y_{w} - y_{w \min}}{y_{w \max}}$$

$$y_{v \max} - y_{v \min}$$

$$y_{v \max} - y_{v \min}$$

$$y_{v \max} - y_{v \min}$$

$$y_{v \min} + (y_{w} - y_{w \min}) \cdot S_{y}$$

$$S_{x} = \frac{x_{v \max} - x_{v \min}}{x_{w \max} - x_{w \min}}$$

$$S_{y} = \frac{y_{v \max} - y_{v \min}}{y_{w \max} - y_{v \min}}$$

$$S_{y \min}$$



Contoh

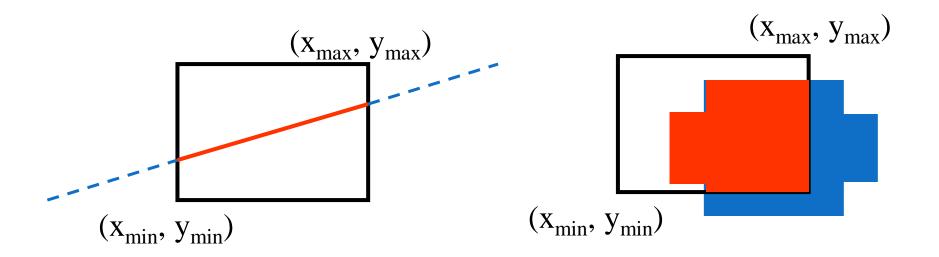
- Diketahui
 - sebuah objek pada koordinat dunia sebagai berikut: (2,1),
 (1,4) dan (3,3)
 - Koordinat window minimum dan maksimum adalah (0,0) dan (10,10)

 Tentukan koordinat objek pada viewport, jika diketahui koordinat viewport minimum dan maksimum adalah (3,3) dan (8,8)



CLIPPING

 Masalah: yang bisa ditampilkan atau digambarkan adalah area atau bagian objek yang ada di dalam jendela persegi panjang

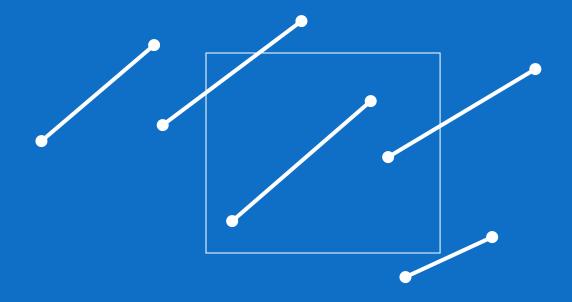


Line clipping

Polygon clipping



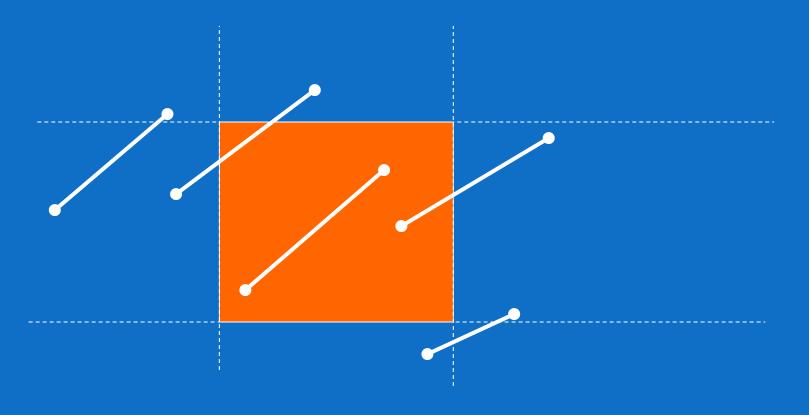
Clipping 2D





Cara Sederhana / Trivial

Semua garis didalam kotak → terima.





Cara Sederhana Penolakan

Semua garis diluar kotak pada sisi yang sama \rightarrow tolak.





Situasi yang terjadi

Situasi	Solusi	Contoh
Kedua ujung di dalam window	Don't clip	
Salah satu ujung di dalam window, ujung lain di luar window	Must clip	
Kedua ujung berada di luar window	Don't know!	



Cohen-Sutherland Clipping Algorithm

- An efficient line clipping algorithm
- The key advantage of the algorithm is that it vastly reduces the number of line intersections that must be calculated



Cohen is something of a mystery — can anybody find out who he was?

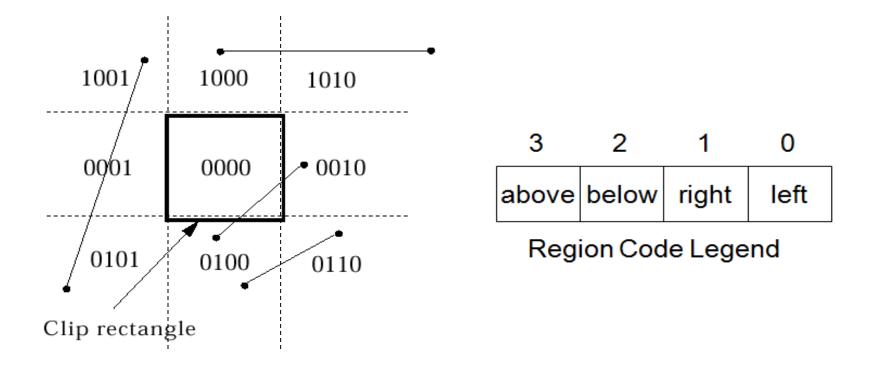


Dr. Ivan E. Sutherland codeveloped the Cohen-Sutherland clipping algorithm. Sutherland is a graphics giant and includes amongst his achievements the invention of the head mounted display.



CLIPPING COHEN-SUTHERLAND

- Membagi bidang menjadi 9 region, tiap region mengandung 4-bit code.
- Setiap ujung titik (x, y) dari setiap segmen garis diberi kode yang menunjukkan posis garis tersebut





Cohen-Sutherland algorithm

- Merupakan metode yang efisien untuk menerima atau menolak garis-garis yang tidak melalui sisi/tepi window.
- Meng-Assign kode biner 4-bit untuk setiap verteks:

```
Bit pertama : atas (above top), y > ymax
```

Bit kedua: bawah (below bottom), y < ymin

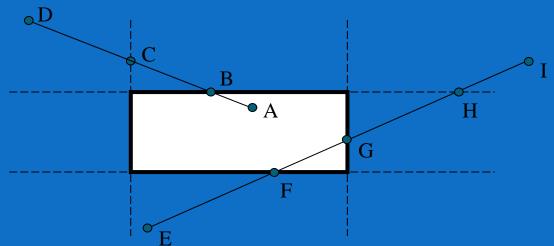
– Bit ketiga: kanan, x > xmax

– Bit keempat : kiri, x < xmin</p>

• Nama lain 4-bit code: Outcode



CLIPPING GARIS CS



AD = DB + BA, DB is discarded. Only draw BA

EI = EH + HI = EG + GH + HI = EF + FG + GH + HI. All but FG are discarded. Only draw FG



Algoritma Cohen-Sutherland

```
int findRegion(int x, int y)
{
    int code=0;
    if(y >= h)
    code |= 1; //top
    else if( y < 0)
    code |= 2; //bottom
    if(x >= w)
    code |= 4; //right
    else if ( x < 0)
    code |= 8; //left
    return(code);
}</pre>
```



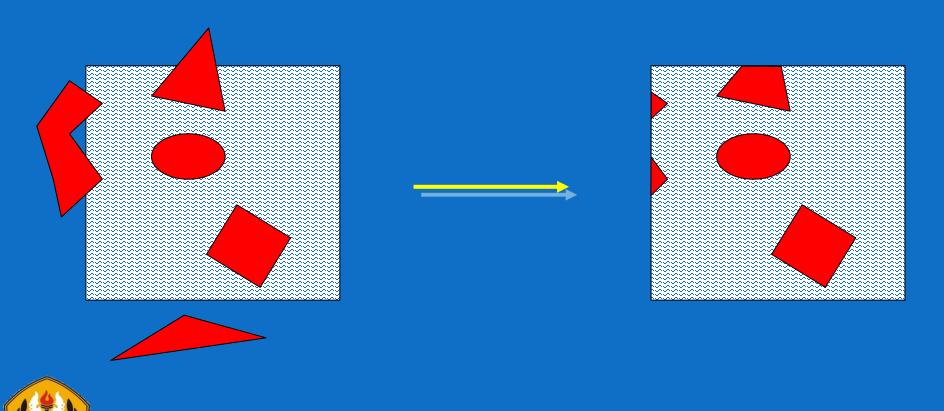
```
bool clipLine(int x1, int y1, int x2, int y2, int & x3, int & y3, int & x4, int & y4)
{
  int code1, code2, codeout;
  bool accept = 0, done=0;
  code1 = findRegion(x1, y1); //the region outcodes for the endpoints
  code2 = findRegion(x2, y2);
  do //In theory, this can never end up in an infinite loop, it'll always come in one of the trivial cases eventually
  {
    if(!(code1 | code2)) accept = done = 1; //accept because both endpoints are in screen or on the border, trivial accept
    else if(code1 & code2) done = 1; //the line isn't visible on screen, trivial reject
```

```
if(codeout == code1) //first endpoint was clipped
{
      x1 = x; y1 = y;
      code1 = findRegion(x1, y1);
}
   else //second endpoint was clipped
{
      x2 = x; y2 = y;
      code2 = findRegion(x2, y2);
}

while(done == 0);
```

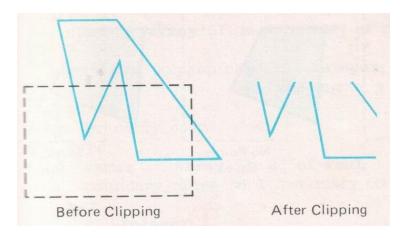
```
else //if no trivial reject or accept, continue the loop
{
   int x, y;
   codeout = code1 ? code1 : code2;
   if(codeout & 1) //top
   {
        x = x1 + (x2 - x1) * (h - y1) / (y2 - y1);
        y = h - 1;
   }
   else if(codeout & 2) //bottom
   {
        x = x1 + (x2 - x1) * -y1 / (y2 - y1);
        y = 0;
   }
   else if(codeout & 4) //right
   {
        y = y1 + (y2 - y1) * (w - x1) / (x2 - x1);
        x = w - 1;
   }
   else //left
   {
        y = y1 + (y2 - y1) * -x1 / (x2 - x1);
        x = 0;
   }
}
```

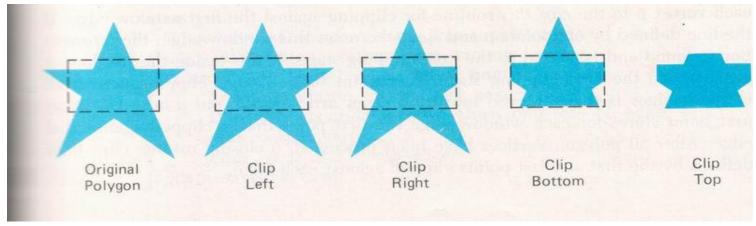
Geometry: Clipping



Jenis-jenis Clipping

- Line, Area, Text
- Istilah lain: Crop, Cropping, Cut







LATIHAN

1. Tentukan koordinat viewport dari titik (5,7) yang terdapat pada window, dengan spesifikasi windows=(4,5,9,11) dan viewport=(3,4,5,7).

2. Tentukan *binary-region code* (4-bit code menurut algoritma CS) untuk garis-garis yang ada pada gambar di bawah ini

Window

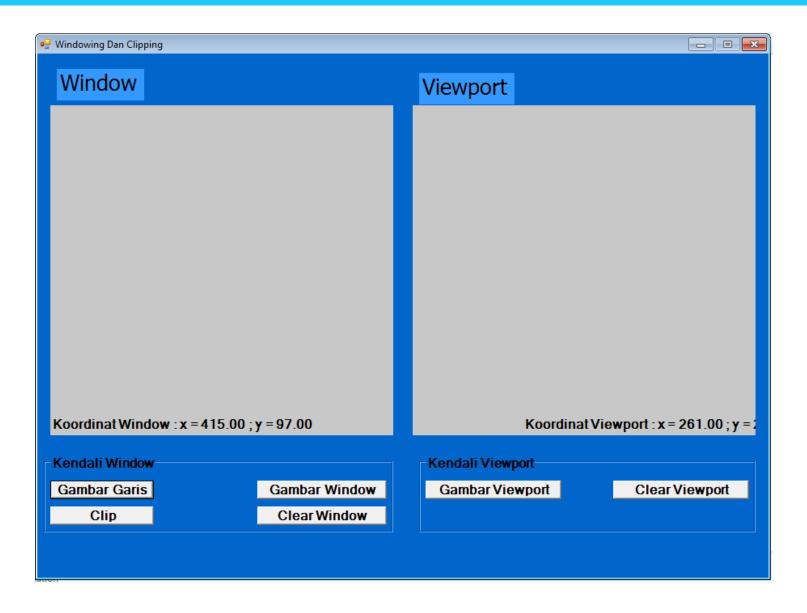


Algoritma Cliping Lainnya

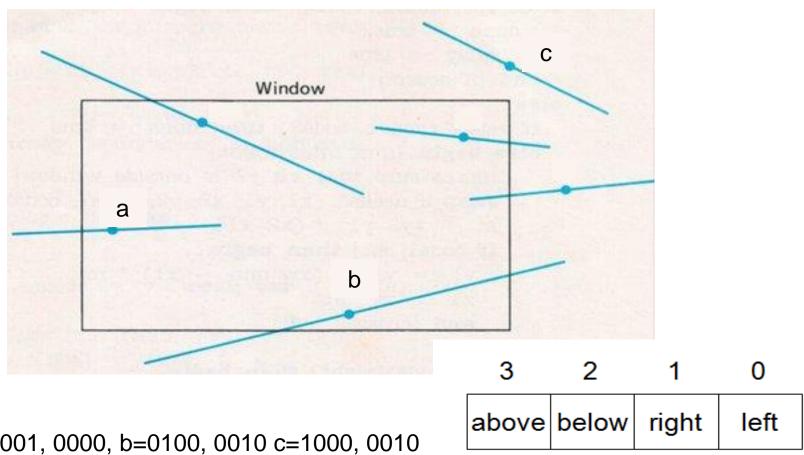
- Liang—Barsky
- Cyrus–Beck
- Nicholl–Lee–Nicholl
- Fast-clipping

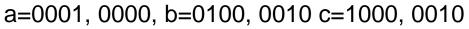


Demo Program









Region Code Legend

