

Source: Computer Graphics by Donald Hearn and M. Pauline Baker

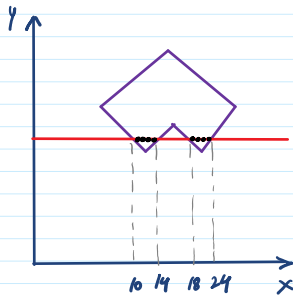
Polygon area filling :-

Examples with polygons since boundaries of polygon are linear.

- ① Scan-line Polygon Fill Algorithm ② Boundary Fill Algorithm.

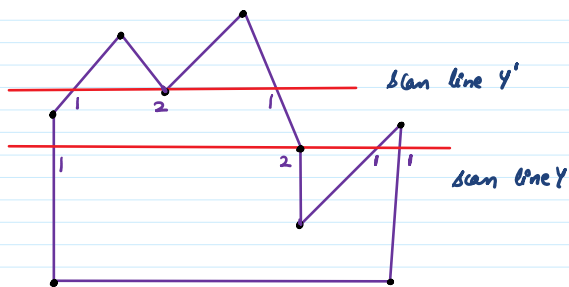
Scan-line Algorithm:-

by determining the overlap intervals that cross the area.



Interior pixel along a scan line passing through a polygon area.

- ① For each scan line crossing a polygon, algorithm locates the intersection points of the scan line with the polygon edges.
- ② Sort these intersection points from left-to-right.
- ③ For every pixel between these intersection points are set to specified fill color.



Scan line Y' generates odd no. of intersections.

Scan line Y generates even no. of intersections.

↳ can be easily identified for pairs to fill the pixel along line x .

⇒ Scan line intersection at polygon vertices require special handling.

→ The topological difference between scan line y and scan line y' is identified by noting the position of intersecting edges relative to the scan line.

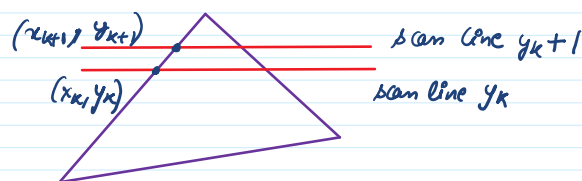
→ y → two intersecting edges sharing a vertex are on opposite sides of scan line
 y' → two intersecting edges are both above the scan line.

Takes advantage of coherence properties of a scene.

Coherence Property :-

Properties of one part of a scene are related in some way to other parts of the scene so that the relationship can be used to reduce processing.

Involves incremental calculations applied along a single scan line or between successive scan lines.



Two successive scan lines intersecting a polygon boundary.

Slope of this polygon boundary line can be expressed as,

$$m = \frac{y_{k+1} - y_k}{x_{k+1} - x_k}$$

$$x_{k+1} - x_k$$

Since,

$$y_{k+1} - y_k = 1$$

$$x_{k+1} = x_k + \frac{1}{m}$$

Each successive x-intercept can thus be calculated by adding the inverse of the slope and rounding to the nearest integer.

Along an edge with slope m , the intersection x_k value for scan line k above the initial scan line can be calculated as

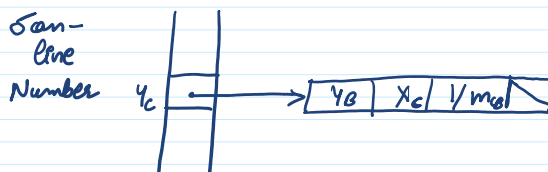
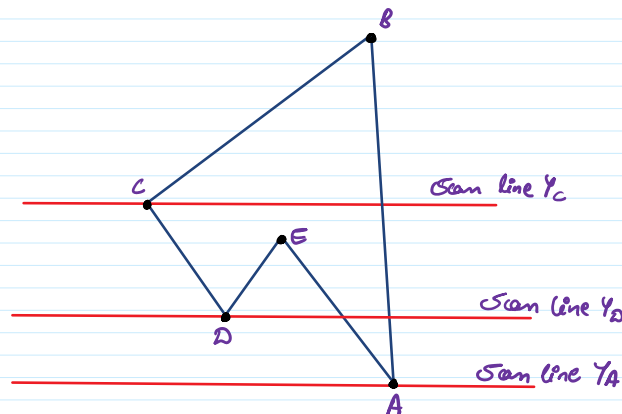
$$x_k = x_0 + \frac{k}{m}$$

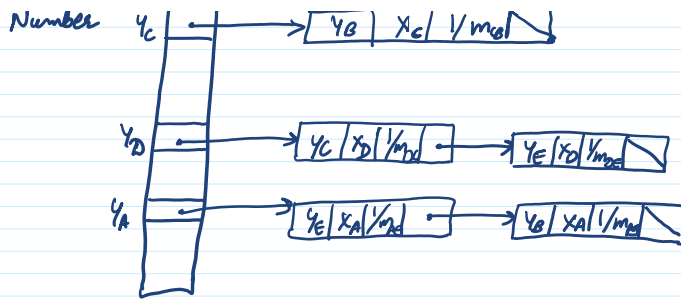
In a sequential fill algorithm, the increment of x values by the amount $1/m$ along an edge with integer operations as

$$m = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}$$

⇒ Incremental calculations of x -intercept becomes

$$\begin{aligned} x_{k+1} &= x_k + \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta y} \\ &= x_k + \frac{x_{k+1} - x_k}{y_{k+1} - y_k} \end{aligned}$$





A polygon and its sorted edge table.

- ① Store the polygon boundary in a sorted edge table.
- ② Process the scan lines from bottom of the polygon to its top producing an active edge list for each scan line crossing the polygon boundary.
- ③ The active edge list for a scan line contains all edges crossed by that scan line, with iterative coherence calculations used to obtain the edge intersections.
- ④ Fill from left-most x-intercept to one pixel before right-most x-intercept.

Boundary-Fill Algorithm:-

Start at a point inside a region and paint the interior outwards towards the boundary.

Inputs:-

- ① Coordinates of an interior point (x, y)
- ② Fill Color
- ③ Boundary Color.



(a)



(b)

Fill methods applied to a

(a) 4-connected area.

(b) 8-connected area

open circles are pixels to be tested from the current test position, shown as a solid color.

Fill algorithm :-

```
Boundary-fill (x, y, fill, boundary)
{
    current = 1;
    current = get-pixel(x, y);
    if ( (current != boundary && (current != fill)) )
    {
        set-color (fill);
        set-pixel (x, y);
        Boundary-fill (x+1, y, fill, boundary);
        Boundary-fill (x-1, y, fill, boundary);
        Boundary-fill (x, y+1, fill, boundary);
        Boundary-fill (x, y-1, fill, boundary);
    }
}
```

Flood-fill Algorithm :-

for area filling within multiple
color boundaries.

How?

