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// C++ program for implementing Sutherland�Hodgman
// algorithm for polygon clipping
#include<iostream>
#include<GL/glut.h>
using namespace std;
int poly size, poly points[20][2], org poly size, org poly points[20]
[2], clipper size, clipper_points[20][2];
const int MAX POINTS = 20;
// Returns x-value of point of intersection of two
// lines
void drawPoly(int p[][2], int n) {
        glBegin(GL POLYGON);
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
                glVertex2f(p[i][0], p[i][1]);
        glEnd();
}
int x intersect(int x1, int y1, int x2, int y2,
        int x3, int y3, int x4, int y4)
{
        int num = (x1 * y2 - y1 * x2) * (x3 - x4) -
                (x1 - x2) * (x3 * y4 - y3 * x4);
        int den = (x1 - x2) * (y3 - y4) - (y1 - y2) * (x3 - x4);
        return num / den;
}
// Returns y-value of point of intersection of
// two lines
int y intersect(int x1, int y1, int x2, int y2,
        int x3, int y3, int x4, int y4)
{
        int num = (x1 * y2 - y1 * x2) * (y3 - y4) -
                (y1 - y2) * (x3 * y4 - y3 * x4);
        int den = (x1 - x2) * (y3 - y4) - (y1 - y2) * (x3 - x4);
        return num / den;
}
// This functions clips all the edges w.r.t one clip
// edge of clipping area
void clip(int poly points[][2], int& poly size,
        int x1, int y1, int x2, int y2)
{
        int new points[MAX POINTS][2], new poly size = 0;
        // (ix,iy), (kx,ky) are the co-ordinate values of
        // the points
        for (int i = 0; i < poly size; i++)
                // i and k form a line in polygon
                int k = (i + 1) % poly size;
                int ix = poly points[i][0], iy = poly_points[i][1];
                int kx = poly points[k][0], ky = poly points[k][1];
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// Calculating position of first point
                // w.r.t. clipper line
                int i_pos = (x2 - x1) * (iy - y1) - (y2 - y1) * (ix -
x1);
                // Calculating position of second point
                // w.r.t. clipper line
                int k pos = (x2 - x1) * (ky - y1) - (y2 - y1) * (kx - y1)
x1);
                // Case 1 : When both points are inside
                if (i pos >= 0 && k pos >= 0)
                {
                        //Only second point is added
                        new points[new poly size][0] = kx;
                        new points[new poly size][1] = ky;
                        new poly size++;
                }
                // Case 2: When only first point is outside
                else if (i pos < 0 \&\& k pos >= 0)
                        // Point of intersection with edge
                        // and the second point is added
                        new points[new poly size][0] = x intersect(x1,
                                 y1, x2, y2, ix, iy, kx, ky);
                        new points[new poly size][1] = y intersect(x1,
                                 y1, x2, y2, ix, iy, kx, ky);
                        new poly size++;
                        new points[new poly size][0] = kx;
                        new points[new poly size][1] = ky;
                        new poly size++;
                }
                // Case 3: When only second point is outside
                else if (i pos \geq= 0 && k pos < 0)
                {
                        //Only point of intersection with edge is
added
                        new points[new poly size][0] = x intersect(x1,
                                 y1, x2, y2, ix, iy, kx, ky);
                        new points[new poly size][1] = y intersect(x1,
                                 y1, x2, y2, ix, iy, kx, ky);
                        new poly size++;
                }
                // Case 4: When both points are outside
                else
                {
                        //No points are added
                }
        }
        // Copying new points into original array
        // and changing the no. of vertices
        poly size = new poly size;
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for (int i = 0; i < poly size; i++)
                poly points[i][0] = new points[i][0];
                poly points[i][1] = new points[i][1];
        }
}
void init() {
        glClearColor(0.0f, 0.0f, 0.0f, 0.0f);
        glMatrixMode(GL PROJECTION);
        glLoadIdentity();
        glortho(0.0, 500.0, 0.0, 500.0, 0.0, 500.0);
        glClear(GL COLOR BUFFER BIT);
}
// Implements Sutherland Hodgman algorithm
void display()
{
        init();
        glColor3f(1.0f, 0.0f, 0.0f);
        drawPoly(clipper points, clipper size);
        glColor3f(0.0f, 1.0f, 0.0f);
        drawPoly(org poly points, org poly size);
        //i and k are two consecutive indexes
        for (int i = 0; i < clipper size; <math>i++)
                int k = (i + 1) % clipper size;
                // We pass the current array of vertices, it's size
                // and the end points of the selected clipper line
                clip(poly points, poly size, clipper points[i][0],
                        clipper points[i][1], clipper points[k][0],
                        clipper points[k][1]);
        }
        glColor3f(0.0f, 0.0f, 1.0f);
        drawPoly(poly points, poly size);
        glFlush();
}
//Driver code
int main(int argc, char* argv[])
{
        printf("Enter no. of vertices: \n");
        scanf s("%d", &poly size);
        org poly size = poly size;
        for (int i = 0; i < poly size; i++)
        {
                printf("Polygon Vertex:\n");
                scanf_s("%d%d", &poly_points[i][0], &poly_points[i]
[1]);
                org poly points[i][0] = poly points[i][0];
                org poly points[i][1] = poly points[i][1];
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