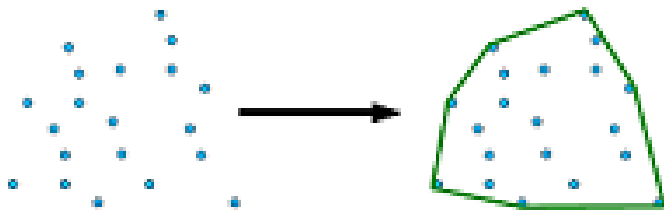


## Convex Hull | Set 1 (Jarvis's Algorithm or Wrapping)

Given a set of points in the plane. the convex hull of the set is the smallest convex polygon that contains all the points of it.

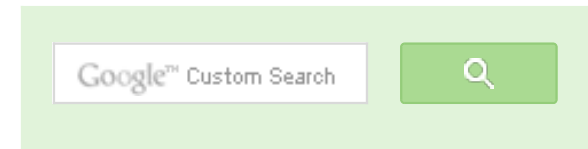


We strongly recommend to see the following post first.

[How to check if two given line segments intersect?](#)

The idea of Jarvis's Algorithm is simple, we start from the leftmost point (or point with minimum x coordinate value) and we keep wrapping points in counterclockwise direction. The big question is, given a point  $p$  as current point, how to find the next point in output? The idea is to use [orientation\(\)](#) here. Next point is selected as the point that beats all other points at counterclockwise orientation, i.e., next point is  $q$  if for any other point  $r$ , we have " $\text{orientation}(p, r, q) = \text{counterclockwise}$ ". Following is the detailed algorithm.

- 1) Initialize  $p$  as leftmost point.
- 2) Do following while we don't come back to the first (or leftmost) point.
  - .....a) The next point  $q$  is the point such that the triplet  $(p, q, r)$  is counterclockwise for any other point  $r$ .
  - .....b)  $\text{next}[p] = q$  (Store  $q$  as next of  $p$  in the output convex hull).
  - .....c)  $p = q$  (Set  $p$  as  $q$  for next iteration).



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```
// A C++ program to find convex hull of a set of points
// Refer http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/check-if-two-given-line-segments
// for explanation of orientation()
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

// Define Infinite (Using INT_MAX caused overflow problems)
#define INF 10000

struct Point
{
    int x;
    int y;
};

// To find orientation of ordered triplet (p, q, r).
// The function returns following values
// 0 --> p, q and r are colinear
// 1 --> Clockwise
// 2 --> Counterclockwise
int orientation(Point p, Point q, Point r)
{
    int val = (q.y - p.y) * (r.x - q.x) -
              (q.x - p.x) * (r.y - q.y);

    if (val == 0) return 0; // colinear
    return (val > 0)? 1: 2; // clock or counterclock wise
}

// Prints convex hull of a set of n points.
void convexHull(Point points[], int n)
{
    // There must be at least 3 points
    if (n < 3) return;

    // Initialize Result
    int next[n];
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
        next[i] = -1;

    // Find the leftmost point
    int l = 0;
    for (int i = 1; i < n; i++)
        if (points[i].x < points[l].x)
            l = i;

    // Start from leftmost point, keep moving counterclockwise
```



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```
// until reach the start point again
int p = 1, q;
do
{
    // Search for a point 'q' such that orientation(p, i, q) is
    // counterclockwise for all points 'i'
    q = (p+1)%n;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
        if (orientation(points[p], points[i], points[q]) == 2)
            q = i;

    next[p] = q; // Add q to result as a next point of p
    p = q; // Set p as q for next iteration
} while (p != 1);

// Print Result
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
{
    if (next[i] != -1)
        cout << "(" << points[i].x << ", " << points[i].y << ")\n";
}
}
```

```
// Driver program to test above functions
int main()
{
    Point points[] = {{0, 3}, {2, 2}, {1, 1}, {2, 1},
                     {3, 0}, {0, 0}, {3, 3}};
    int n = sizeof(points)/sizeof(points[0]);
    convexHull(points, n);
    return 0;
}
```

**Output:** The output is points of the convex hull.

```
(0, 3)
(3, 0)
(0, 0)
(3, 3)
```

**Time Complexity:** For every point on the hull we examine all the other points to determine the next point. Time complexity is  $\Theta(m * n)$  where n is number of input points and m is number of output or hull points ( $m \leq n$ ). In worst case, time complexity is  $O(n^2)$ . The worst case occurs when all the points are on the hull ( $m = n$ ).

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when all the points are on the hull ( $m = n$ )

We will soon be discussing other algorithms for finding convex hulls.

#### Sources:

<http://www.cs.uiuc.edu/~jeffe/teaching/373/notes/x05-convexhull.pdf>

<http://www.dcs.gla.ac.uk/~pat/52233/slides/Hull1x1.pdf>

Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above

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**michael\_skynet** · a month ago

Thanks, helped me a lot :)

^ | v ·



**Tyler Johnsson** · 2 months ago

Fantastic article, thank you very much!

I just wanted to share that I spent a good few hours tearing my hair over why it realized that it had to be  $p = l$  (lima) and not  $p = 1$  (one) as I originally thought,

^ | v ·



**venkat** · 6 months ago

for points

^ | v ·



**Manish Kumar** · 10 months ago

There is one more error. The for loop in both cases should start from 0 and not

^ | v ·



**GeeksforGeeks** → **Manish Kumar** · 10 months ago

@Manish Kumar: Thanks for your inputs. We have updated the second case. It's a typical way to find min value in an array.

^ | v .



**vsethuooo** · 10 months ago

Inside the `convexHull(..)` function,  
inside the do while loop,  
why do you use, `[script]for(i=1;i<n;i++) [ script]=''` instead `''` of `''` `[script]for(i=`  
`explain=''`>

^ | v .



**sumit1294** · 10 months ago

Time complexity of the given algo. must be  $O(m \times n)$  not  $O(m \times m)$  as mention

^ | v .



**GeeksforGeeks** → **sumit1294** · 10 months ago

Thanks for pointing this out. This was a typo. We have corrected it. Ke

^ | v .



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