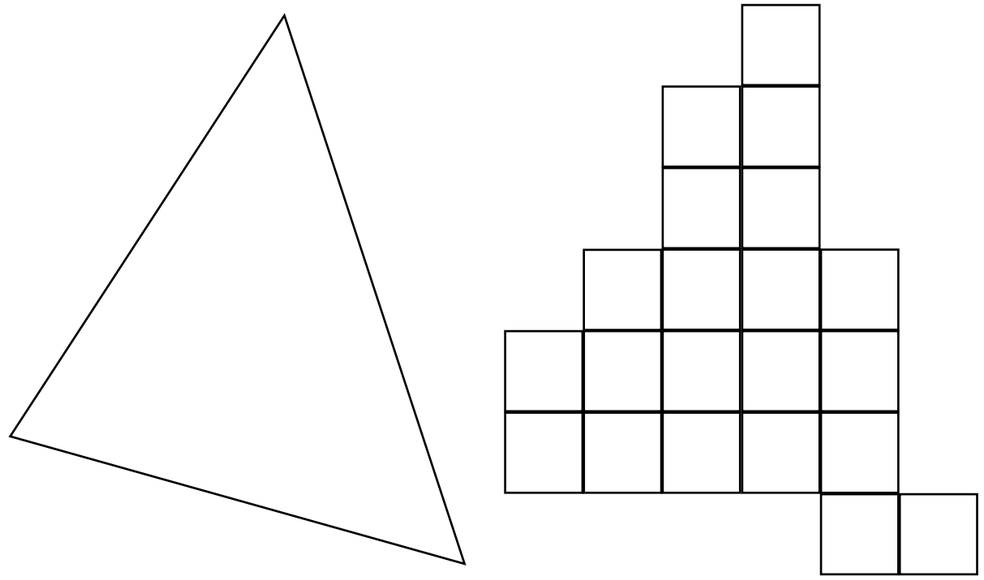
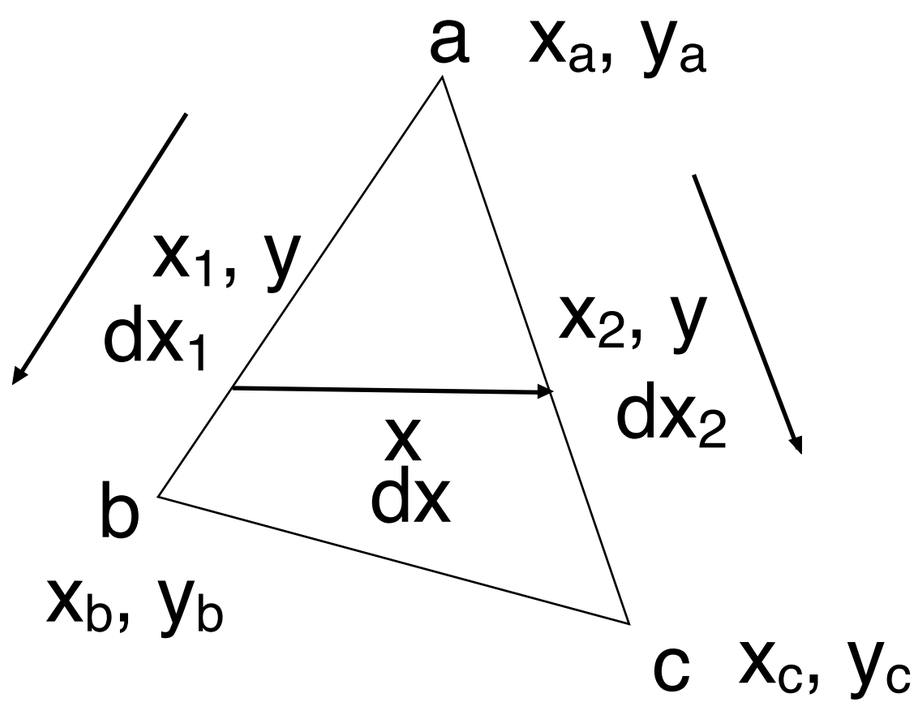
Polygon rendering: Scan conversion



Given a triangle, find the pixels to fill

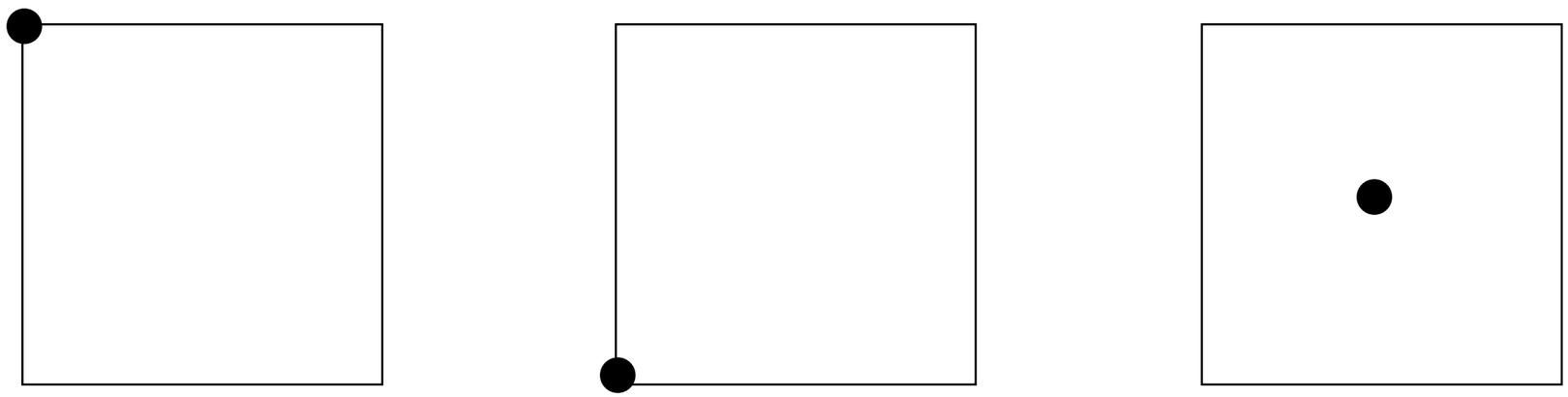


Walk along edges
Fill spans of pixels

Pixel addressing and object geometry

So far, I have been careless with one question:

Where in the pixel (x,y) is the point (x,y)?



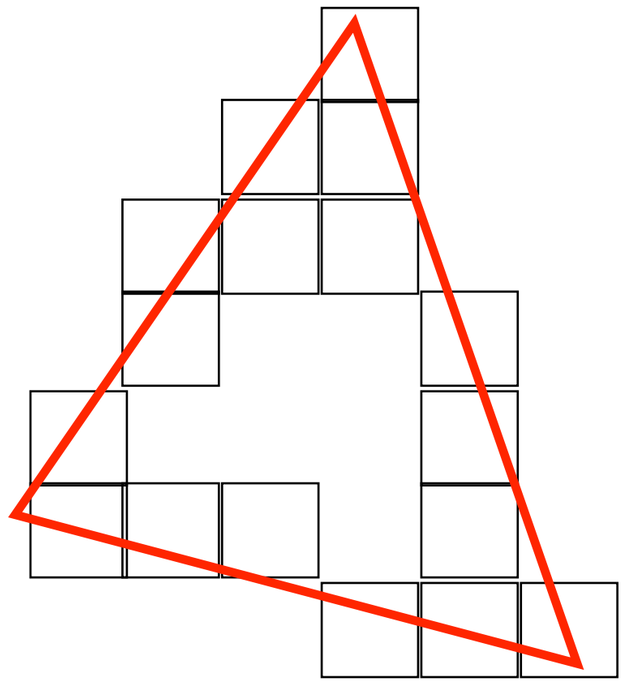
Is it here, top-left…?

…or here, bottom-left…?

…or perhaps here, centered?

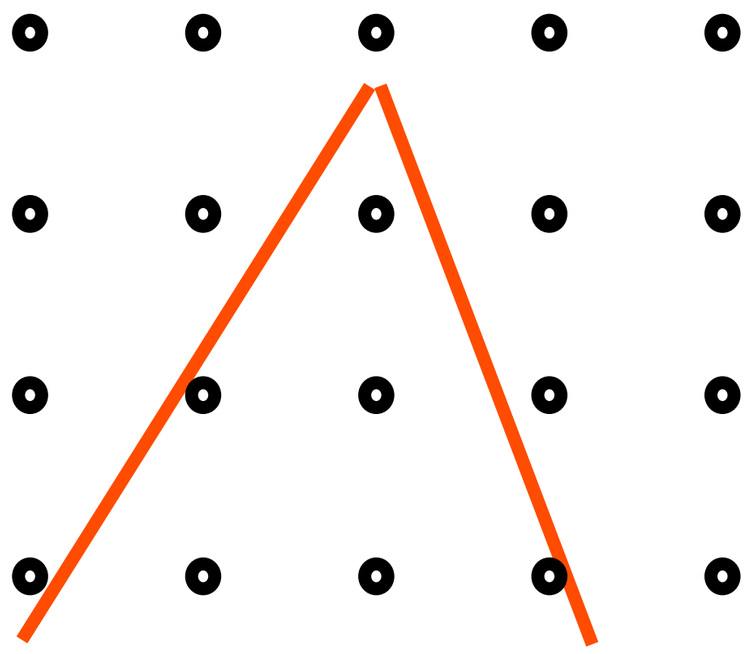
This is the “hotspot” of the pixel

Which pixels are inside?



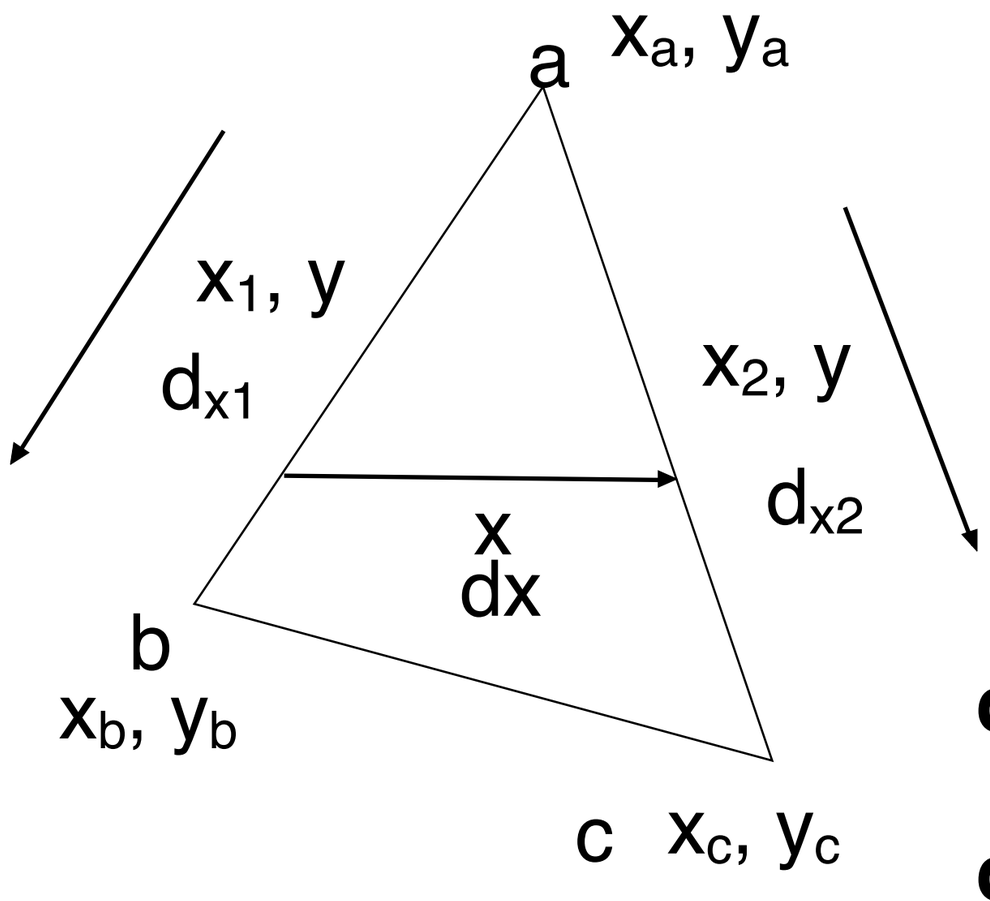
Without a proper definition, we will get errors, visible “gaps” between polygons!

Sub-pixel precision rendering



If the pixel point, according to the pixel definition, is inside, it should be included

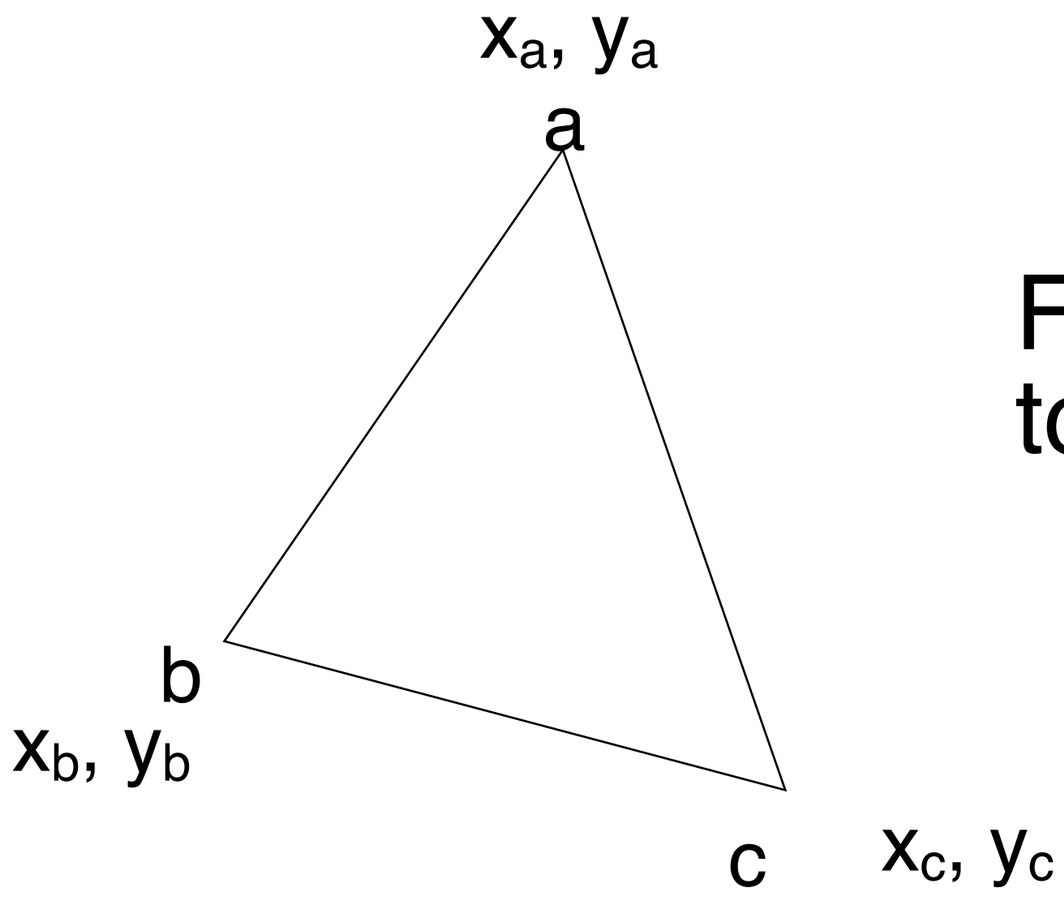
Follow edges with differentials



$$d_{x1} = (x_b - x_a) / (y_b - y_a)$$

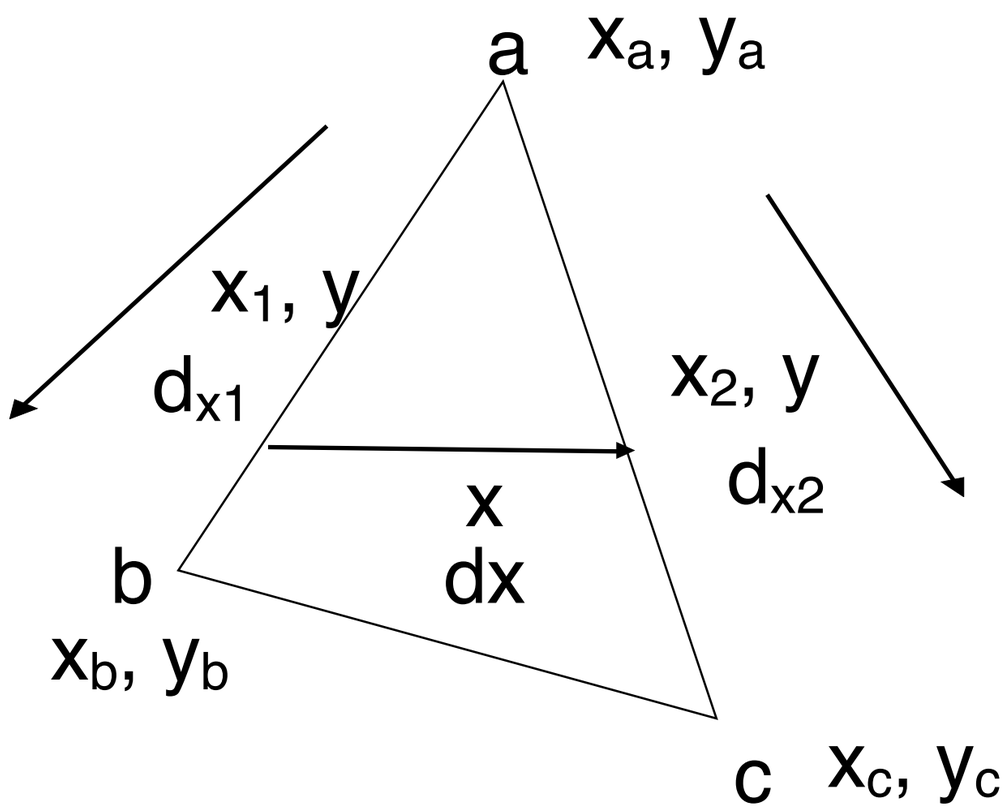
$$d_{x2} = (x_c - x_a) / (y_c - y_a)$$

Sort vertices



First: Sort a, b, c to top, middle, bottom

Two parts

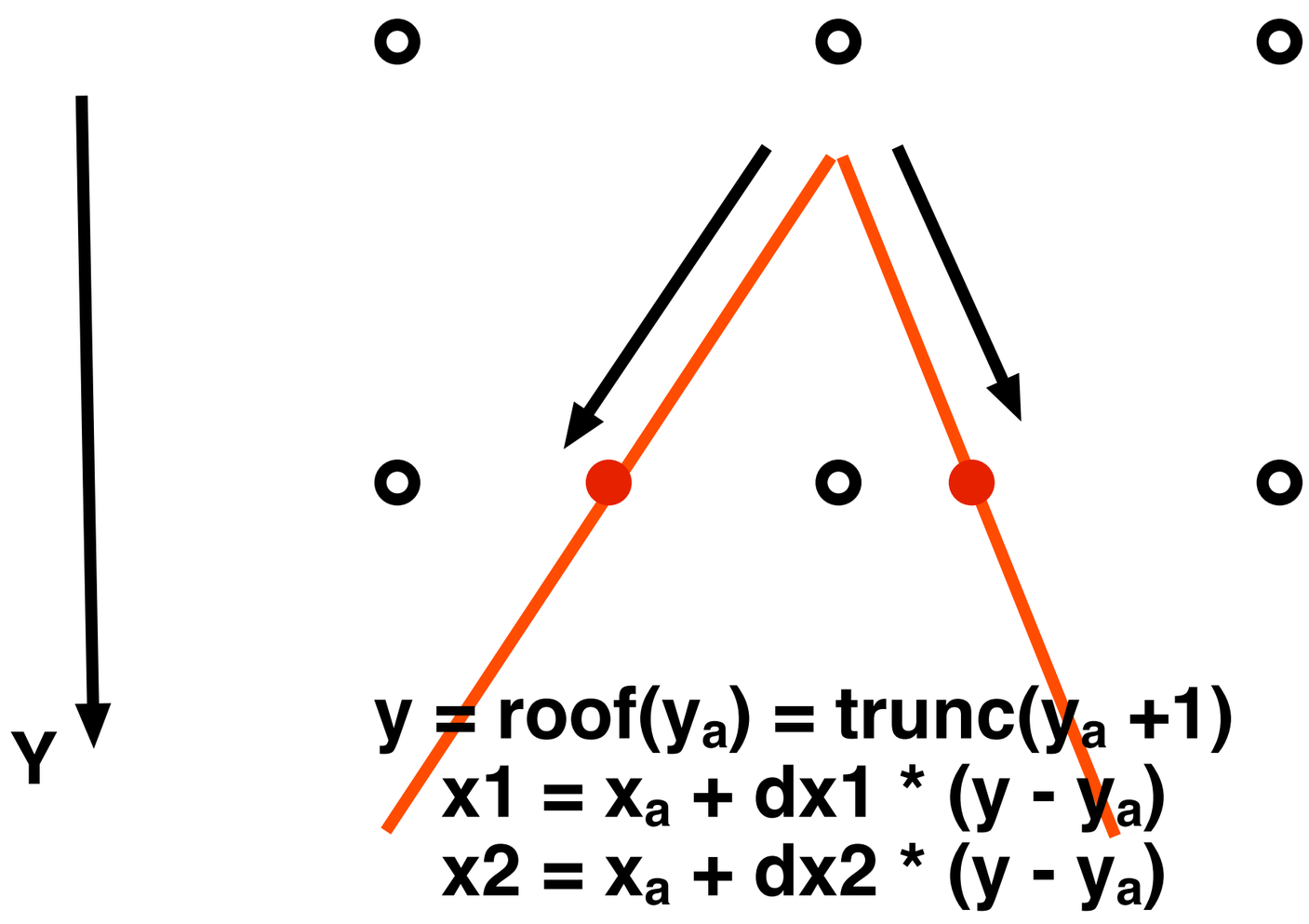


Separate to two parts:

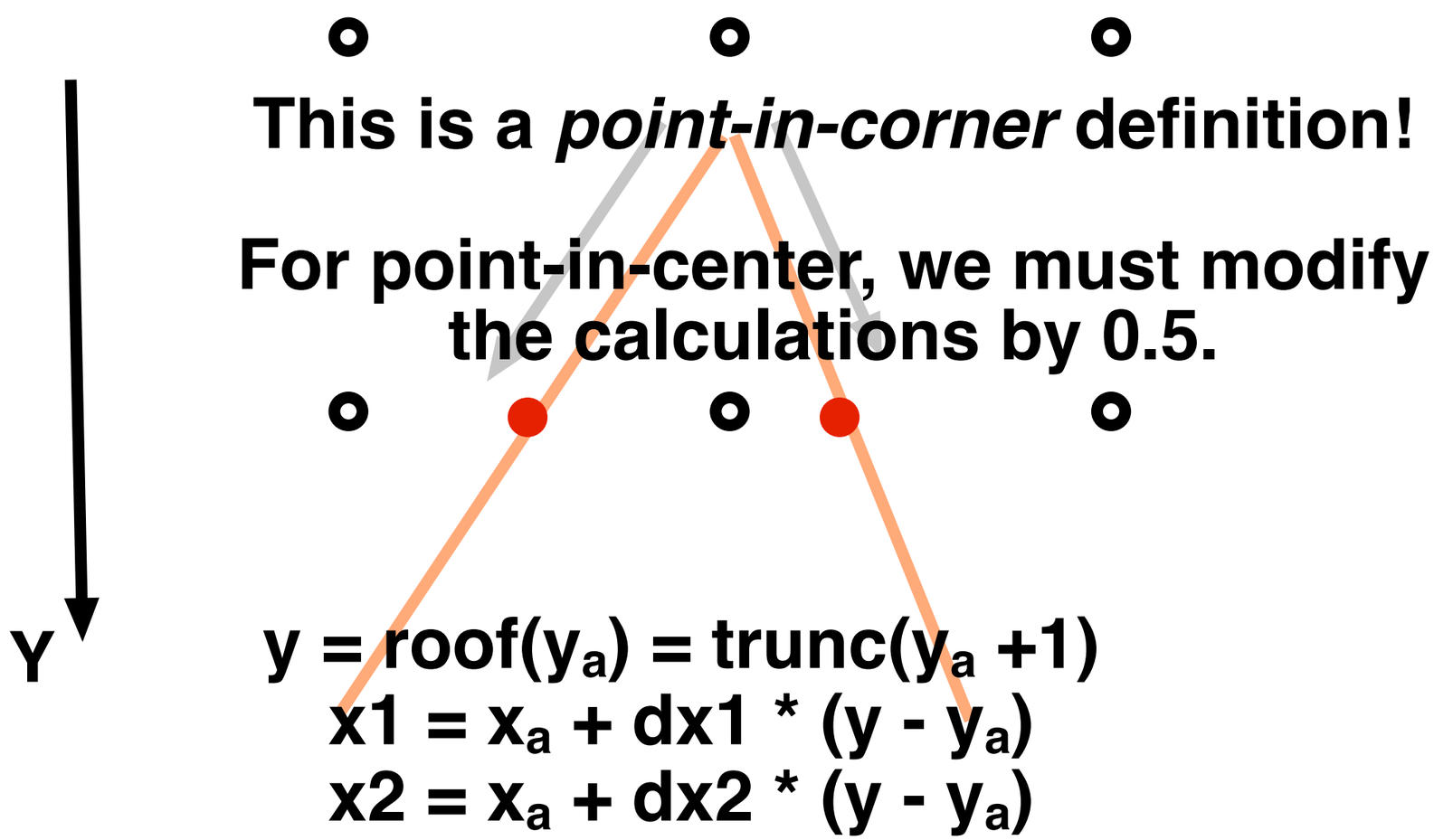
Top-to-middle and middle-to-bottom

Recalculate d_{x1} at b

Sub-pixel precision rendering

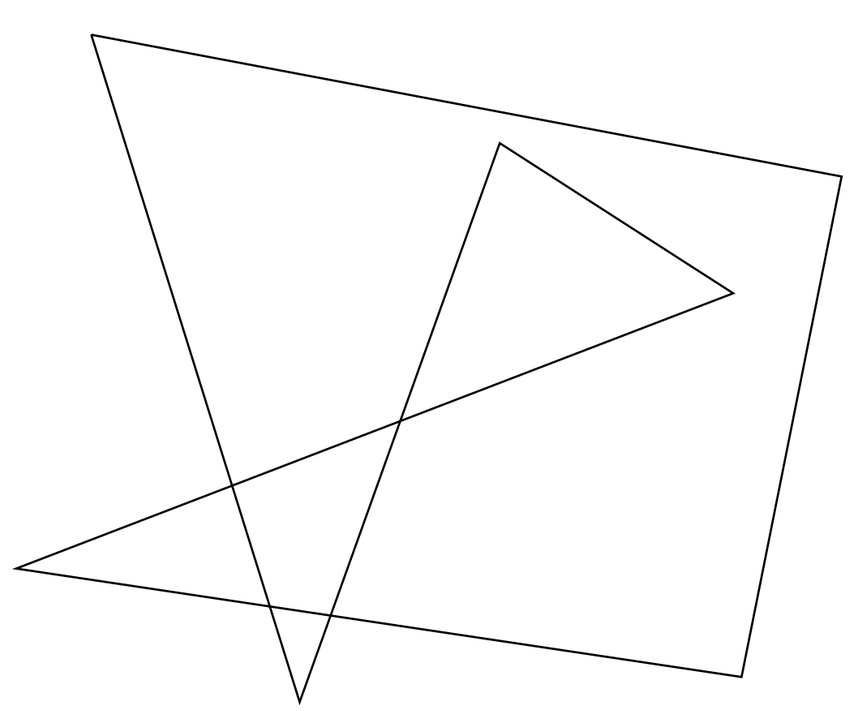


Sub-pixel precision rendering

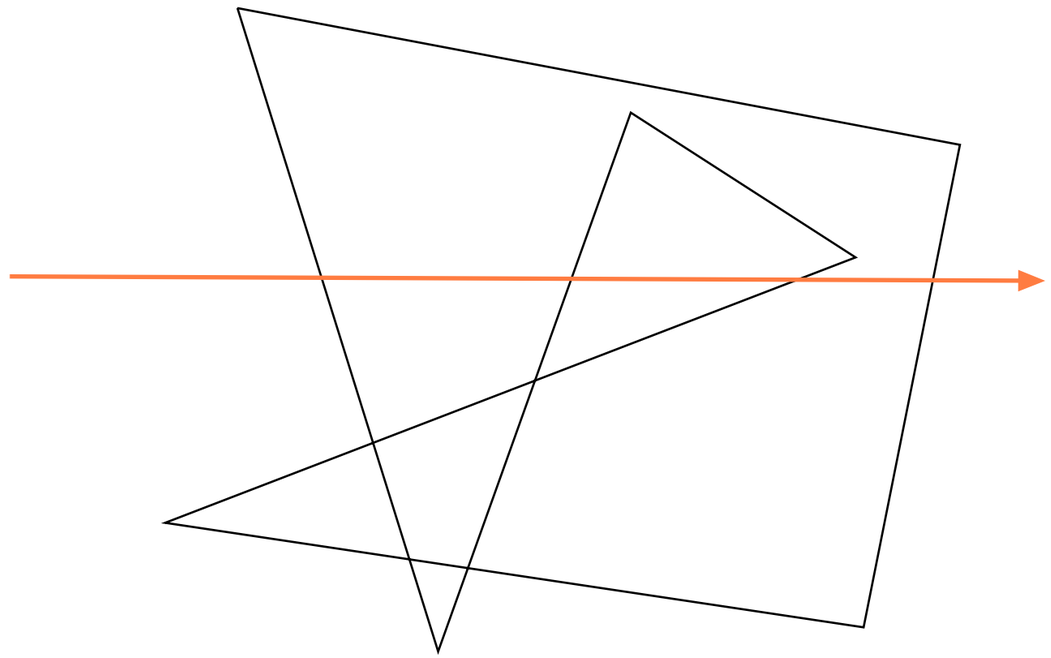


Filling an arbitrary polygon:

Scan-line polygon filling

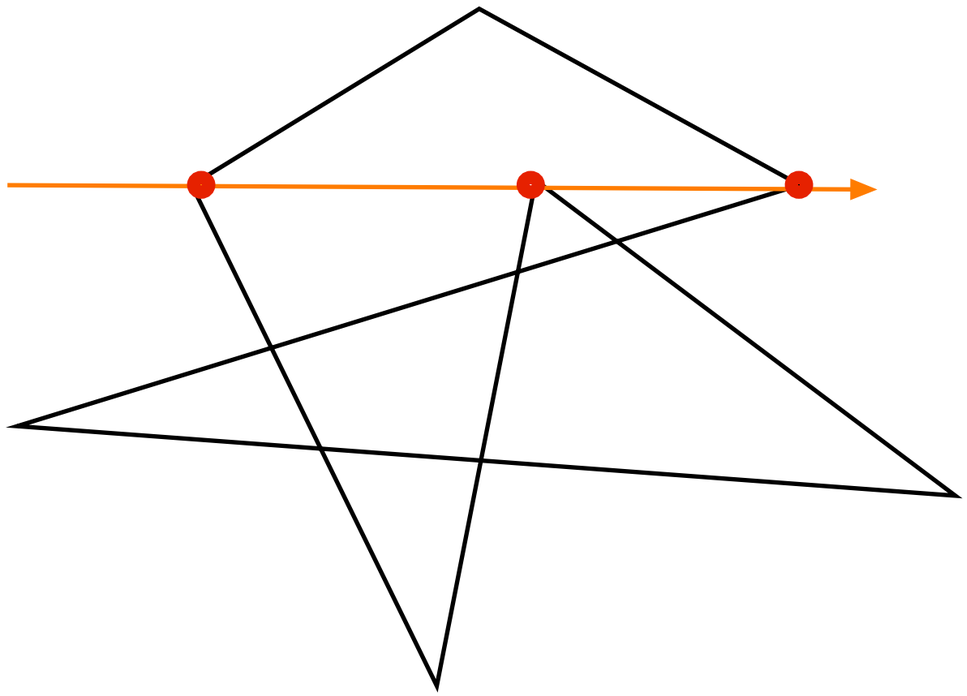


Scan-line polygon filling



**Go from left to right,
fill when there is an odd number
of edges to the left!**

Problem:
Scan-line through vertices



We get a count of two at each, which causes incorrrect filling!

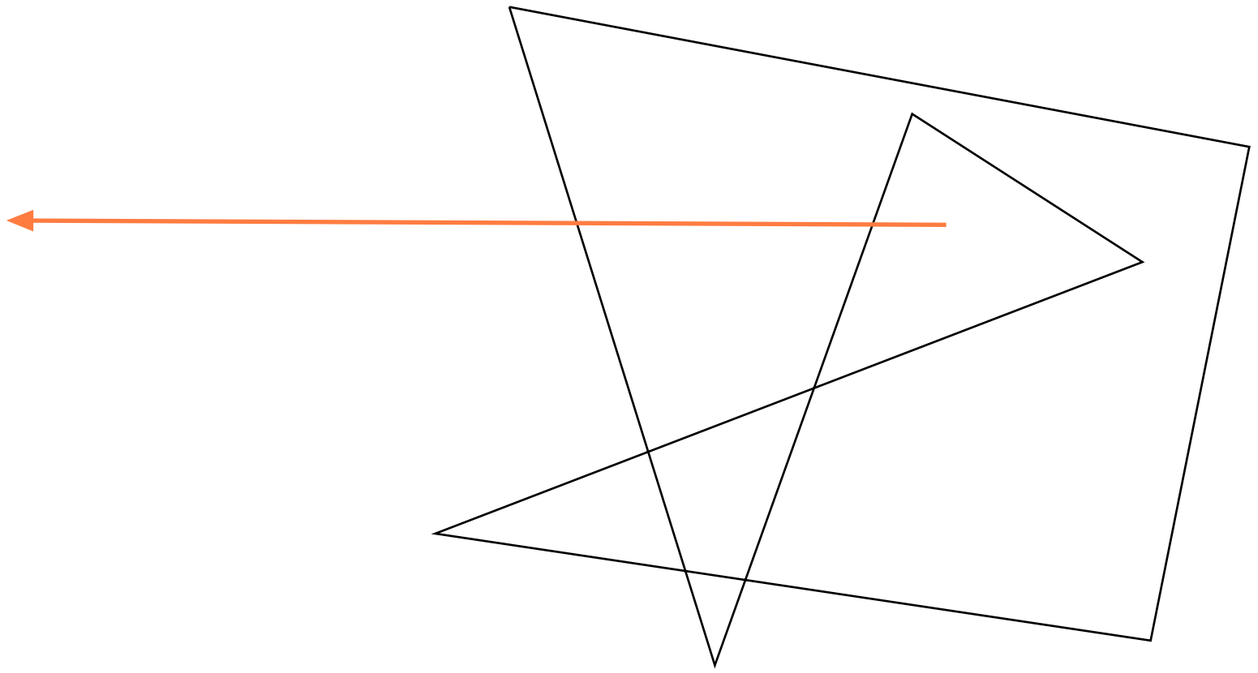
Solutions:

1) Do specific checks for vertices, and detect vertices where the two edges are on different sides. Then the two edges count as one!

2) Pre-processing: For vertices with the edges on different sides, shorten one with one scan-line.

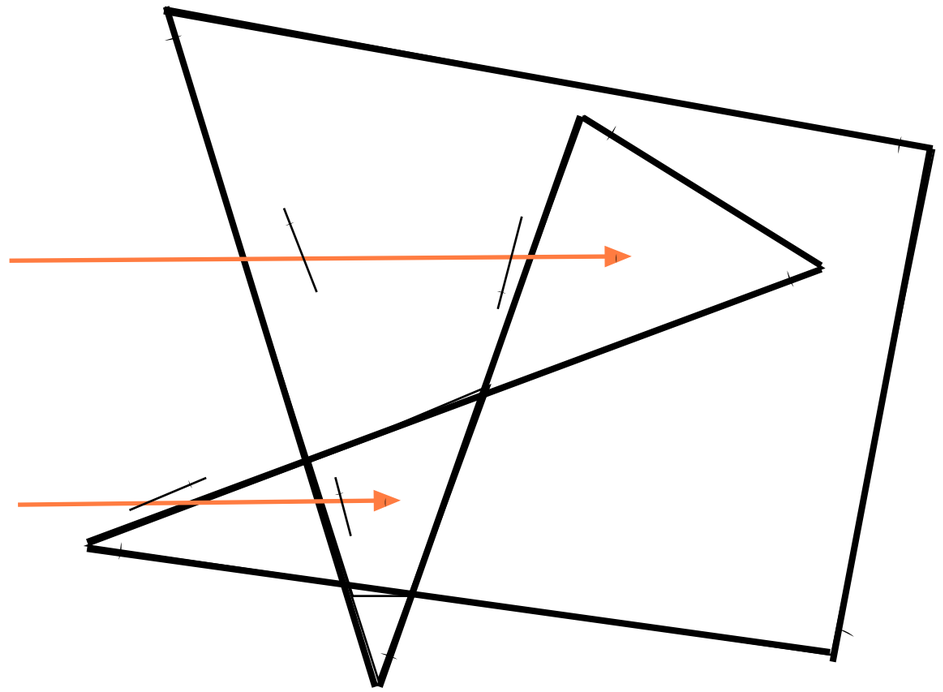
3) Use the pixel geometry definition! When properly used, the problem disappears!

Inside-outside tests
Method 1: Odd-even rule



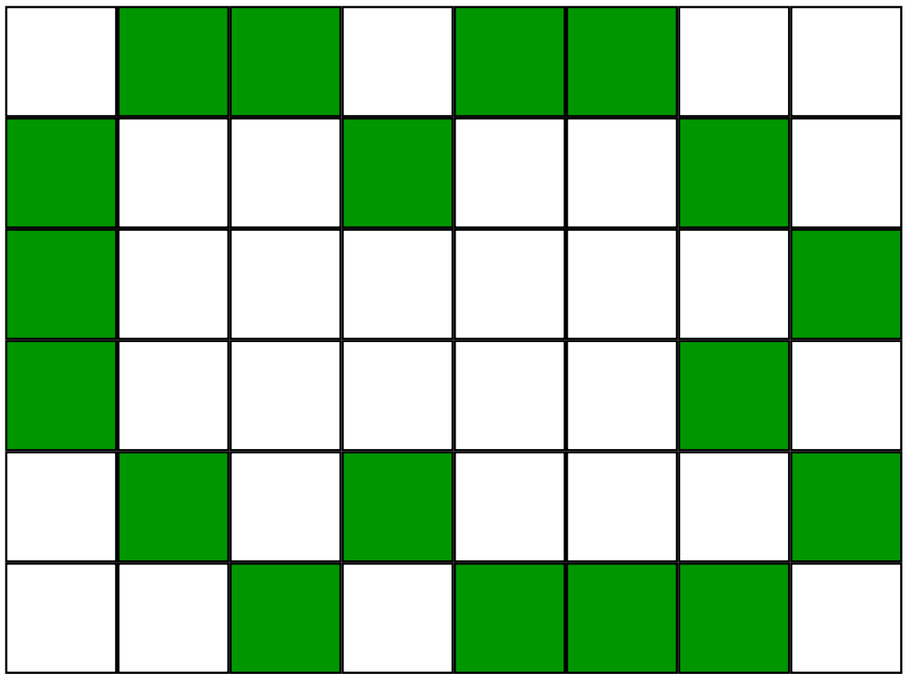
To learn if a pixel is inside the polygon, you can apply the same kind of test!

Inside-outside tests
Method 2: Non-zero winding rule



Check the directions of intersections!

Flood fill



A color defines the area to be filled

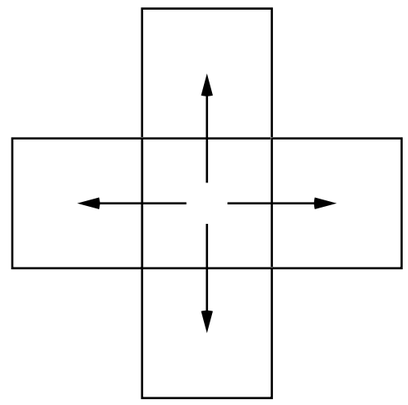
Simple recursive algorithm:

```
procedure FloodFill(x,y,fill,target);

current := GetPixel(x,y);
if (current = target) then
 SetPixel(x,y,fill);
 FloodFill(x+1, y, fill, target);
 FloodFill(x-1, y, fill, target);
 FloodFill(x, y+1, fill, target);
 FloodFill(x, y-1, fill, target);

procedure StartFloodFill(x, y, fill)
 target := GetPixel(x, y);
 if (fill <> target) then
  FloodFill(x, y, fill, target);
```

Not practical! Too deep recursions!

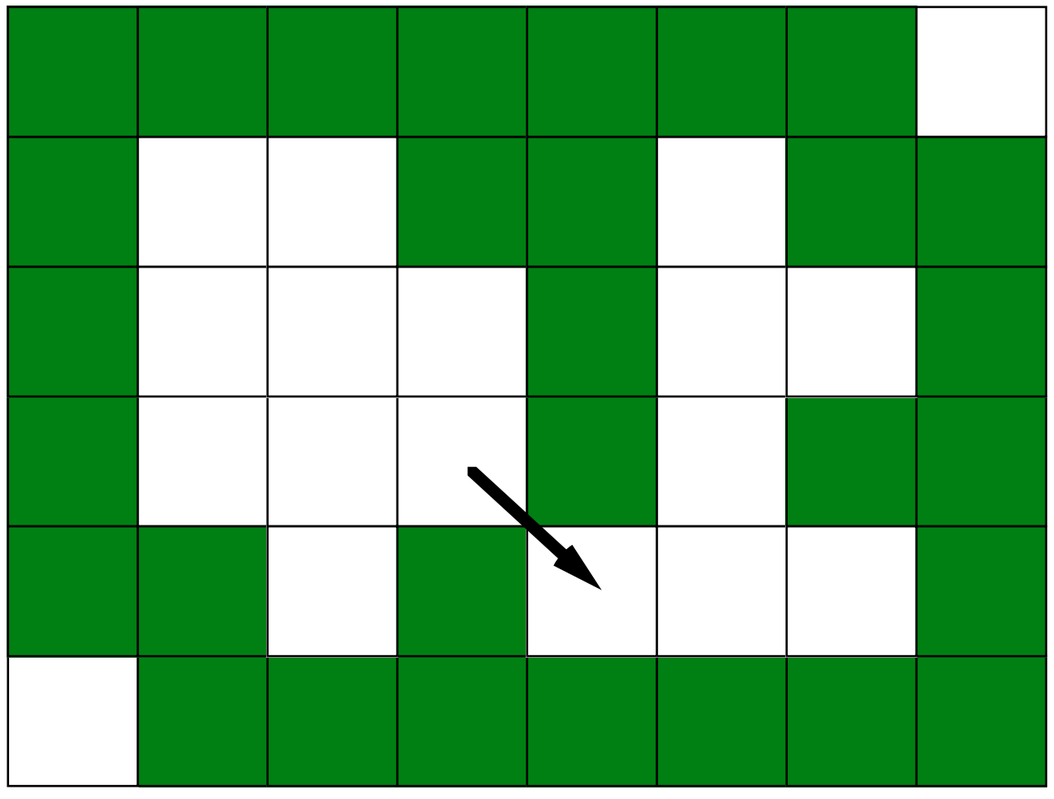


Flood fill using pixel spans:

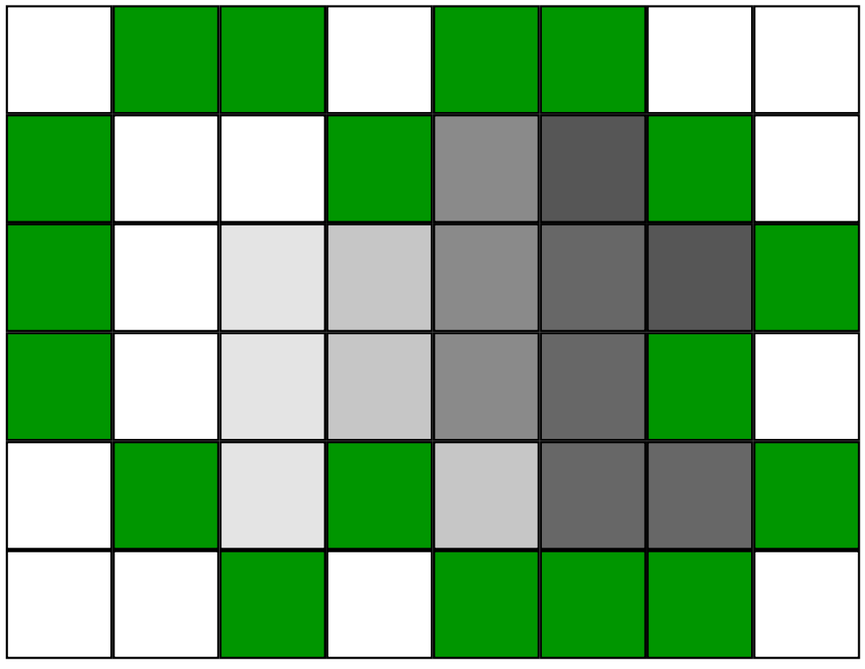
```
push starting pixel on stack
while stack not empty
 pull top pixel off stack
 for all fillable pixels A in the span
  fill the pixel
  for neighbor B above and below
   if pixel fillable and A or B at start of span
    push on stack
```

Efficient, low stack demand

Should we go through this crack or not?

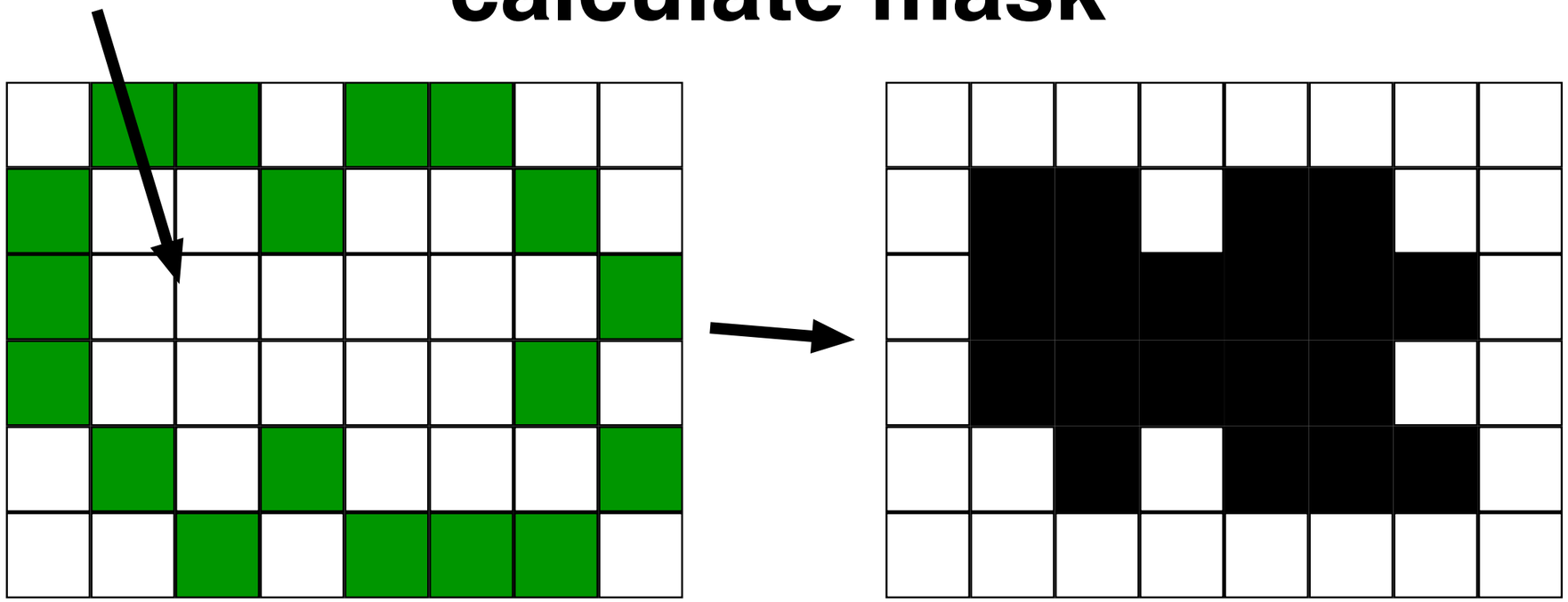


Better flood fill #1: flood fill color interval



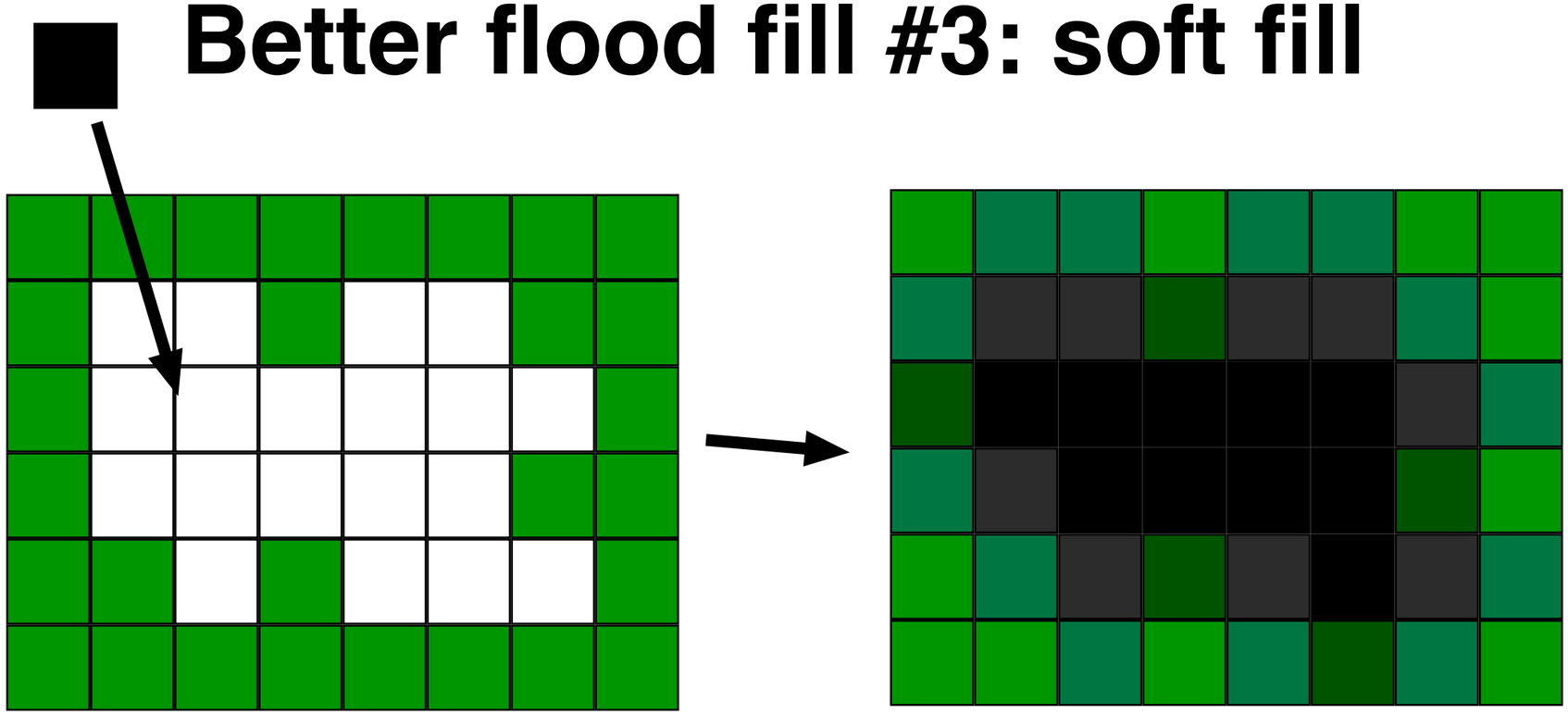
Fills same or similar colors

Better flood fill #2: calculate mask



Can fill into another image buffer!

Better flood fill #3: soft fill



Anti-aliasing effect at edges!

Conclusions about low-level algorithms

Not the most common ones to implement - but more common than you may think

Methods often applicable for other problems

Some 2D methods (like the inside-outside test) interesting in 3D generalizations