

Computational Geometry

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Computational Geometry Algorithm Library
Apr. 25th, 2022

Outline

1 CGAL

- Introduction
- Content
- Literature
- Geometry Factory
- Details

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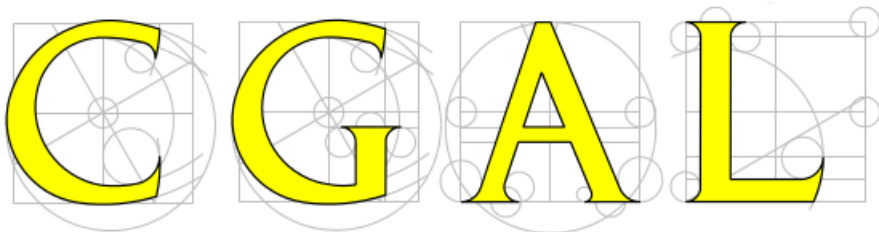
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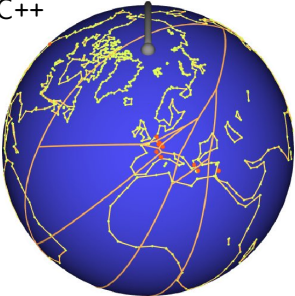
CGAL: Mission

“Make the large body of geometric algorithms developed in the field of computational geometry available for industrial applications”

CGAL Project Proposal, 1996



CGAL Facts

- A collection of software packages written in C++
 - Adheres the *generic programming* paradigm
 - Development started in 1995
 - An open source library
 - Several active contributor sites
 - High search-engine ranking for www.cgal.org
- 
- Used in a diverse range of domains
 - e.g., computer graphics, scientific visualization, computer aided design and modeling, additive manufacturing, geographic information systems, molecular biology, medical imaging, and VLSI
 - The de-facto standard in applied Computational Geometry

CGAL in Numbers

- 600,000 lines of C++ code
- 10,000 downloads per year not including Linux distributions
- 4,500 manual pages (user and reference manual)
- 1,000 subscribers to user mailing list
- 300 commercial users
- 150 packages
- 30 active developers
- 6 months release cycle
- 2 licenses: Open Source and commercial

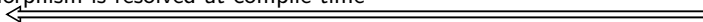
CGAL History

Year	Version Released	Other Milestones
1996		CGAL founded
1998	July 1.1	
1999		Work continued after end of European support
2001	Aug 2.3	Editorial Board established
2002	May 2.4	
2003	Nov 3.0	GEOMETRY FACTORY founded
⋮		
2008		CMAKE
2009	Jan 3.4, Oct 3.5	
2010	Mar 3.6, Oct 3.7	Google Summer of Code (GSoC) 2010
2011	Apr 3.8, Aug 3.9	GSoC 2011
2012	Mar 4.0, Oct 4.1	GSoC 2012
2013	Mar 4.2, Oct 4.3	GSoC 2013, Doxygen
2014	Apr 4.4, Oct 4.5	GSoC 2014
2015	Apr 4.6, Oct 4.7	GitHub, HTML5, Main repository made public
2016	Apr 4.8, Sep 4.9	Only headers, 20th anniversary
2017	May 4.10, Sep 4.11	CTEST, GSoC 2017
2018	Apr 4.12, Oct 4.13	GSoC 2018; Basic viewers
2019	Nov 5.0	C++14, GSoC 2019
2020	Sep 5.1, Dec 5.2	GSoC 2020
2021	Jun 5.3	GSoC 2021
2022	Jan 5.4	GSoC 2022



CGAL Properties

- Reliability
 - Explicitly handles degeneracies
 - Follows the Exact Geometric Computation (EGC) paradigm
- Efficiency
 - Depends on leading 3rd party libraries
 - ★ e.g., `BOOST`, `GMP`, `MPFR`, `QT`, `EIGEN`, `TBB`, and `CORE`
 - Adheres to the generic-programming paradigm
 - ★ Polymorphism is resolved at compile time



The best of both worlds

CGAL Properties, Cont

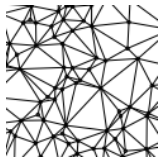
- Flexibility
 - Adaptable, e.g., graph algorithms can directly be applied to CGAL data structures
 - Extensible, e.g., data structures can be extended
- Ease of Use
 - Has didactic and exhaustive Manuals
 - Follows standard concepts (e.g., C++ and STL)
 - Has a modular structure, e.g., geometry and topology are separated
 - Characterizes with a smooth learning-curve

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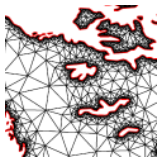
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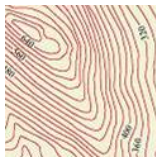
2D Algorithms and Data Structures



Triangulations



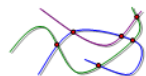
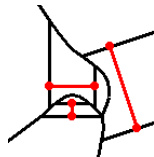
Mesh Generation



Polyline Simplification



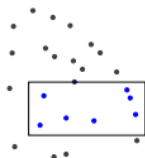
Voronoi Diagrams



Arrangements



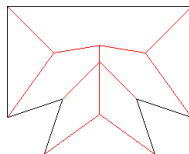
Boolean Operations



Neighborhood Queries



Minkowski Sums

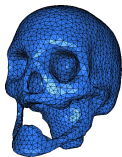


Straight Skeleton

3D Algorithms and Data Structures



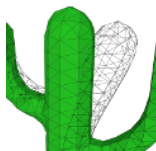
Triangulations



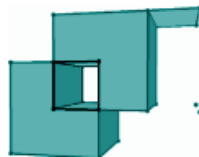
Mesh Generation



Polyhedral Surface



Deformation



Boolean Operations



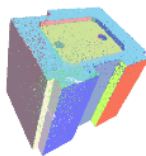
Mesh Simplification



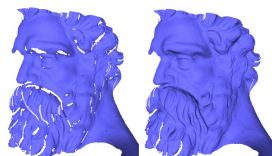
Skeleton



Segmentation



Classification



Hole Filling

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CGAL Bibliography I



The CGAL Project.

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Software — Practice and Experience, 30(11):1167–1202, 2000. Special Issue on Discrete Algorithm Engineering.



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A generic lazy evaluation scheme for exact geometric computations.

In *2nd Library-Centric Software Design Workshop*, 2006.



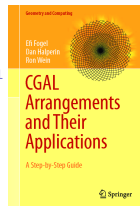
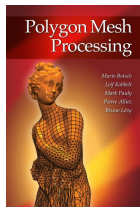
M. H. Overmars.

Designing the computational geometry algorithms library CGAL.

In *Proceedings of ACM Workshop on Applied Computational Geometry, Towards Geometric Engineering*, volume 1148, pages 53–58, London, UK, 1996. Springer.



Many Many Many papers

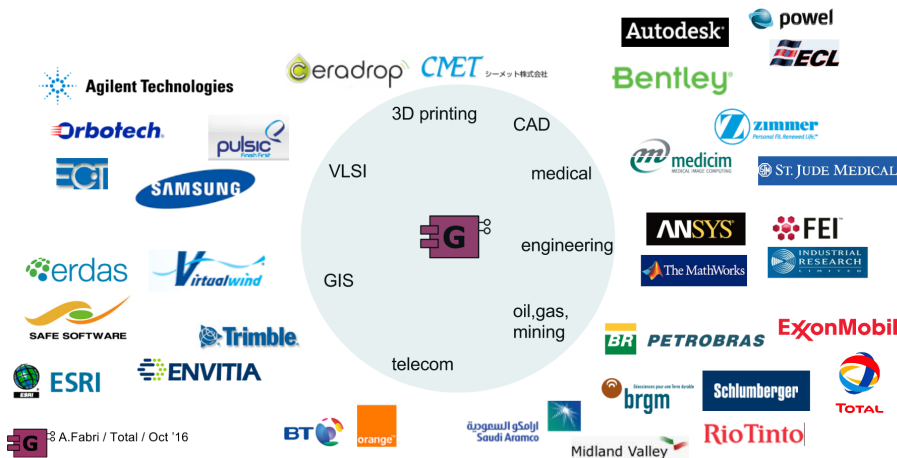


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Some CGAL Commercial Customers



3 A.Fabri / Total / Oct '16

CGAL Commercial Customers, Geographic Segmentation



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CGAL Structure

Basic Library

Algorithms and Data Structures

e.g., Triangulations, Surfaces, and Arrangements

Kernel

Elementary geometric objects

Elementary geometric computations on them

Support Library

Configurations, Assertions,...

Visualization

Files

I/O

Number Types

Generators

CGAL Kernel Concept

- Geometric objects of constant size.
- Geometric operations on object of constant size.

Primitives 2D, 3D, dD	Operations	
	Predicates	Constructions
point	●	intersection
vector	→	squared distance
triangle	△	...
iso rectangle	□	...
circle	○	
...		

CGAL Kernel Affine Geometry

point - origin \rightarrow vector

point - point \rightarrow vector

point + vector \rightarrow point

point + point \leftarrow Illegal

$$\text{midpoint}(a, b) = a + 1/2 \times (b - a)$$

CGAL Kernel Classification

- Dimension: 2, 3, arbitrary
- Number types:
 - Ring: $+, -, \times$
 - Euclidean ring (adds integer division and gcd) (e.g., `CGAL::Gmpz`).
 - Field: $+, -, \times, /$ (e.g., `CGAL::Gmpq`).
 - Exact sign evaluation for expressions with roots (`Field_with_sqr`).
- Coordinate representation
 - Cartesian—requires a *field* number type or *Euclidean ring* if no constructions are performed.
 - Homegeneous—requires *Euclidean ring*.
- Reference counting
- Exact, Filtered

CGAL Kernels and Number Types

Cartesian representation

$$\text{point} \left| \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{hx}{hw} \\ y = \frac{hy}{hw} \end{array} \right.$$

Homogeneous representation

$$\text{point} \left| \begin{array}{l} hx \\ hy \\ hw \end{array} \right.$$

Intersection of two lines

$$\begin{cases} a_1x + b_1y + c_1 = 0 \\ a_2x + b_2y + c_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_1hx + b_1hy + c_1hw = 0 \\ a_2hx + b_2hy + c_2hw = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(x, y) =$$

$$\left(\left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} b_1 & c_1 & a_1 & c_1 \\ b_2 & c_2 & a_2 & c_2 \end{array} \right), - \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} a_1 & b_1 & a_1 & b_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & a_2 & b_2 \end{array} \right) \right)$$

Field operations

$$(hx, hy, hw) =$$

$$\left(\left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} b_1 & c_1 & a_1 & c_1 \\ b_2 & c_2 & a_2 & c_2 \end{array} \right), - \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} a_1 & b_1 & a_1 & b_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & a_2 & b_2 \end{array} \right) \right)$$

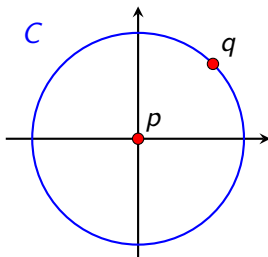
Ring operations

CGAL Numerical Issues

```
#if 1
  typedef CORE:: Expr                               NT;
  typedef CGAL:: Cartesian<NT>                     Kernel;
  NT sqrt2 = CGAL::sqrt(NT(2));
#else
  typedef double                                    NT;
  typedef CGAL:: Cartesian<NT>                     Kernel;
  NT sqrt2 = sqrt(2);
#endif

Kernel::Point_2 p(0,0), q(sqrt2 ,sqrt2 );
Kernel::Circle_2 C(p,4);
assert(C.has_on_boundary(q));
```

- OK if NT supports exact sqrt.
- **Assertion violation** otherwise.



CGAL Pre-defined Cartesian Kernels

- Support construction of points from double Cartesian coordinates.
- Support exact geometric predicates.
- Handle geometric constructions differently:
 - `CGAL::Exact_predicates_inexact_constructions_kernel`
 - ★ Geometric constructions may be inexact due to round-off errors.
 - ★ It is however more efficient and sufficient for most CGAL algorithms.
 - `CGAL::Exact_predicates_exact_constructions_kernel`
 - `CGAL::Exact_predicates_exact_constructions_kernel_with_sqrt`
 - ★ Its number type supports the exact square-root operation.

CGAL Special Kernels

- Filtered kernels
- 2D circular kernel
- 3D spherical kernel
- Refer to CGAL's manual for more details.

- Generic data structures are parameterized with Traits
 - Separates algorithms and data structures from the geometric kernel.
- Generic algorithms are parameterized with iterator ranges
 - Decouples the algorithm from the data structure.

CGAL Components Developed at Tel Aviv University

- 2D Arrangements
- 2D Regularized Boolean Set-Operations
- 2D Minkowski Sums
- 2D Envelopes
- 3D Envelopes
- 2D Snap Rounding
- 2D Set Movable Separability (2D Casting)
- 3D Set Movable Separability (3D Casting)
- Inscribed Areas / 2D Largest empty iso rectangle
- CGAL Python bindings for the above