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# Number Representations and Precision in Vector Graphics

Implementation of an Arbitrary Precision SVG Viewer

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# Summary



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- ▶ Vector graphics allow detail to be scaled but not by an arbitrary amount
- ▶ We've implemented a vector graphics viewer which does allow arbitrary scaling

Motivation  
Floating Point  
Vector Graphics Viewer  
Precision Issues  
Arbitrary Precision Rationals  
Demonstration  
Conclusions

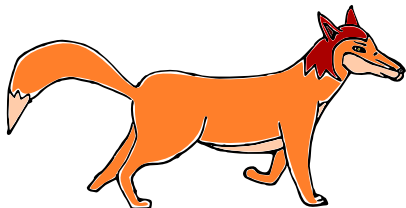
# Graphics Formats



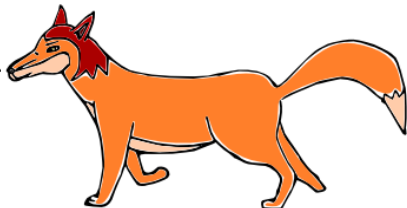
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- ▶ Document formats (eg: PDF and SVG) are formats for vector graphics
- ▶ Vector graphics scale better than raster graphics

VECTOR GRAPHICS



RASTER GRAPHICS

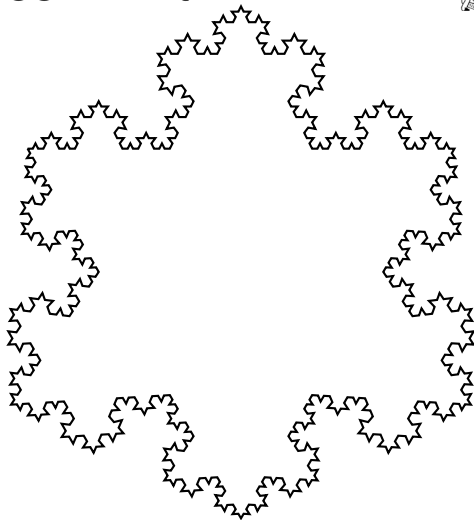


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# Is there a zoom limit?



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# Is there a zoom limit?



- ▶ SVG, PostScript, PDF specify IEEE-754 *single* floating point number representations
- ▶ Range of values:  $\approx 3 \times 10^{-38} \rightarrow 3 \times 10^{+38}$
- ▶ Rough Floating Point Definition<sup>1</sup>:

$$X = m \times 2^E \quad (1)$$

- ▶  $m$  and  $E$  are encoded in a *fixed length* string of bits
- ▶ Floating Point  $\approx$  Scientific Notation for computers

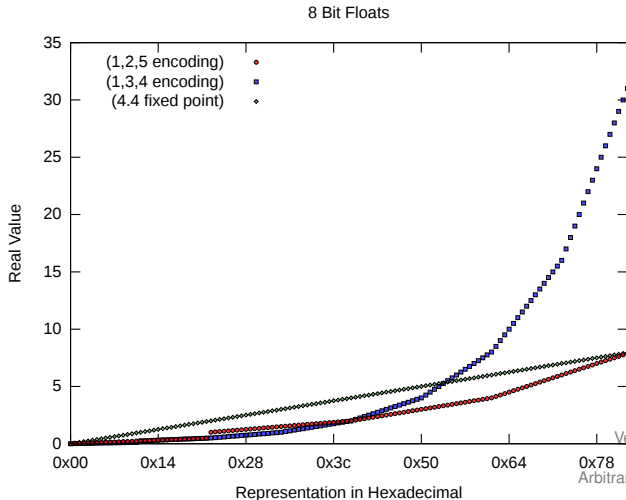
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<sup>1</sup>IEEE-754 is more complicated

# Visualisation of Floats



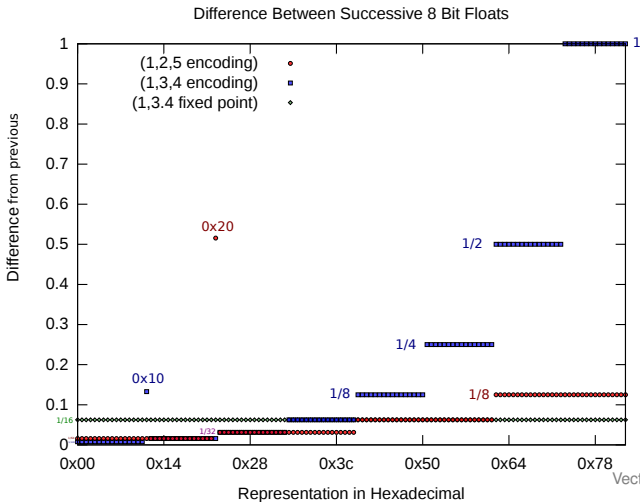
- ▶ With total length of  $m$  and  $E$  limited to 7 bits (1 sign bit)
- ▶ Operations are inexact (in general)



# Visualisation of Floats II



## ► Difference between successive floats



# Precision is limited

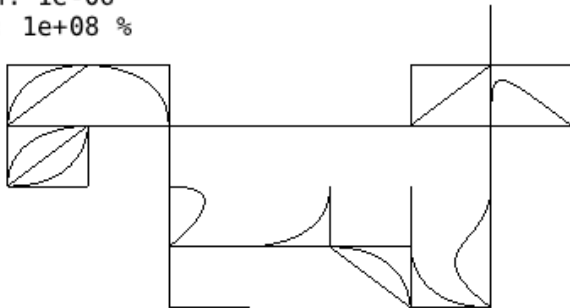


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Top Left: (0.5,0.5)

Width: 1e-06

Zoom: 1e+08 %



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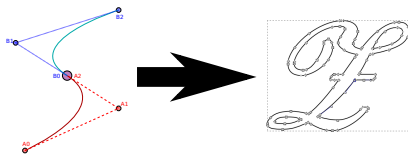


# Structure of Vector Graphics



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- ▶ Bézier Curve (Quadratic or Cubic Parametric Polynomial)
- ▶ Path of Bézier Curves → Shapes (with fill)
- ▶ Shapes include font glyphs, like this *Z*



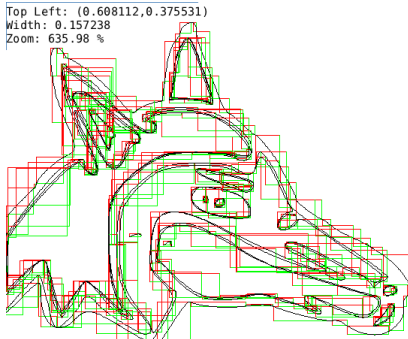
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# Structure of Vector Graphics II



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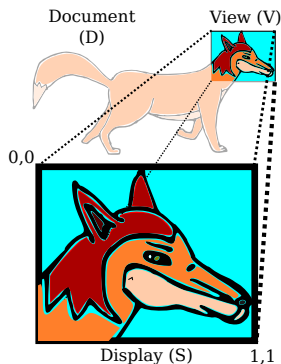
- ▶ Upload *bounding rectangles* of individual objects to renderer (OpenGL)
- ▶ Rectangles show individual Béziers forming outline of the Fox



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# Viewing Vector Graphics

- ▶ Transform coordinates in document  $\rightarrow$  display



Document via View to Display (S)

$$(X, Y) \longrightarrow (S_X, S_Y)$$

$$S_X = \frac{X - V_x}{V_w} \quad S_Y = \frac{Y - V_y}{V_h}$$

# Floating point calculations go wrong

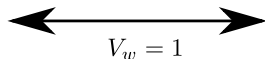
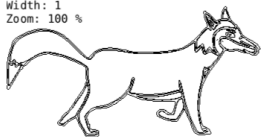


- ▶ Example: Insert objects at very small scale

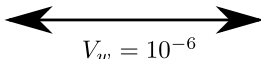
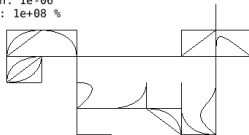
$$S_X = \frac{X - V_x}{V_w} \quad S_Y = \frac{Y - V_y}{V_h}$$

Division by small value  $\Rightarrow$  amplify rounding errors

Top Left: (0.2875, 0.328333)  
Width: 1  
Zoom: 100 %



Top Left: (0.5, 0.5)  
Width: 1e-06  
Zoom: 1e+08 %

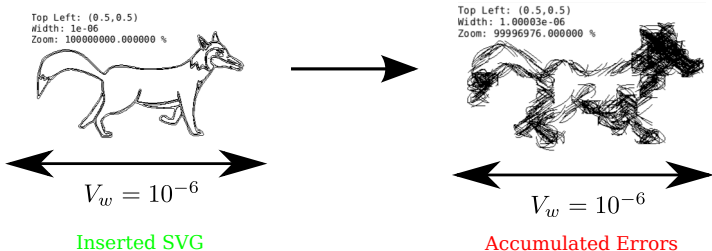


# Reducing error



- ▶ Don't apply view transformation directly
- ▶ Store object bounds relative to the display
- ▶ When modifying the view, modify object bounds
- ▶ Detail inserted into the view looks good, But...

Zoom out by a large amount then back in

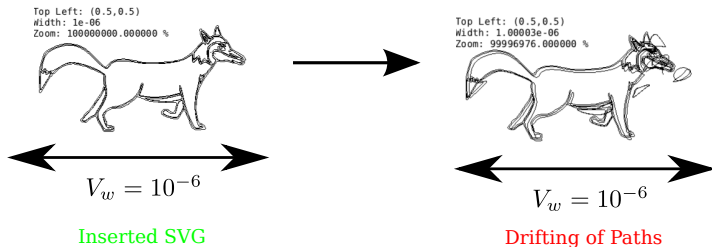


# Cumulated Errors with intermediate coord system



- ▶ Apply transformations to Paths not individual Béziers
- ▶ Paths render correctly, but drift apart

Zoom out by a large amount then back in



We only need to transform the Paths with increased precision

# Arbitrary Precision Rationals



$$Q = \frac{N}{D} \quad (2)$$

- ▶  $N$  and  $D$  are arbitrary precision integers

$$N = \sum_{i=0}^S d_i \beta^i \quad (3)$$

- ▶  $d_i$  are fixed size integers,  $\beta = 2^{64}$
- ▶ **Size  $S$  grows as needed**
- ▶ Operations are always exact
- ▶ Implemented by GNU Multiple Precision Library

# Use Rationals to represent Path Coordinates



- ▶ Can move view to arbitrary point
- ▶ Insert detail (ie: Test SVG image) in Display coordinates
- ▶ Move view to another arbitrary point
- ▶ Move view back
- ▶ Detail is unchanged

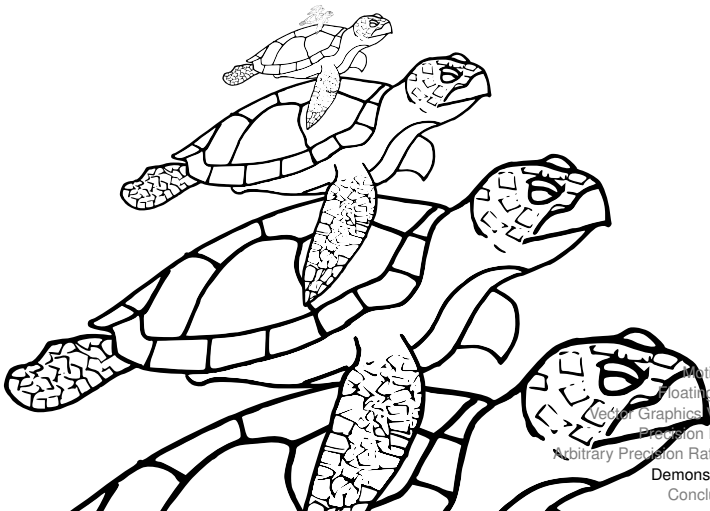


# Demonstration



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- ▶ We can import standard SVGs wherever we want
- ▶ If we are willing to wait long enough
- ▶ "... But, asks the scientist, what does that turtle stand on? To which the lady triumphantly answers: 'You're very clever, young man, but it's no use – it's turtles all the way down!.'"



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# What was done



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- ▶ Implemented a basic SVG viewer
- ▶ Demonstrated how precision affects rendering vector graphics
- ▶ Using GMP rationals, demonstrated the ability to render SVGs scaled to an arbitrary position in a document

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# Future work



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- ▶ Implement more of the SVG standard
- ▶ Trial alternative number representations
- ▶ Allow for saving and loading SVGs with arbitrary precision

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# References & More information



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- ▶ Work on SVG viewer collaborative with David Gow
  - ▶ See David Gow's presentation about Quadrees
- ▶ Muller et al, *Handbook of Floating Point Arithmetic*,
- ▶ Hearn, Baker *Computer Graphics*
- ▶ Kahan et al, *IEEE-754* (1985 and 2008 revision)
- ▶ Dahlstóm et al, *SVG WC3 Recommendation 2011*
- ▶ Grunland et al, *GNU Multiple Precision Manual 6.0.0a*
- ▶ Kahan's website

<http://http.cs.berkeley.edu/~wkahan>

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# Q: Why not just increase floating point precision?



- ▶ Any fixed precision format will still give inexact results
- ▶ Eg: Accuracy of rendering a grid

# Q: Arbitrary precision floats?



$$X = m \times 2^E \quad (4)$$

- ▶  $m$  and  $E$  are of arbitrary size
- ▶ Implemented by MPFR or GMP
- ▶ Difficulties:
  - ▶ Need to manually set precision (size) of  $m$
  - ▶ Some operations require infinite precision:

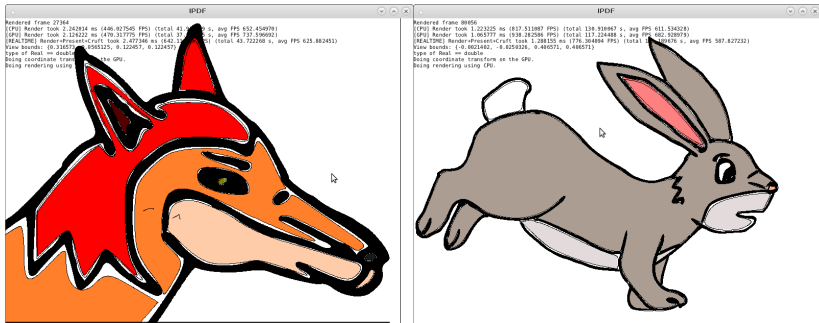
$$\frac{1}{3} = 0.3333333333333333333333333333 \dots \times 10^0 \quad (5)$$

- ▶ How do you choose when to increase precision?

# Q: Why don't you have colour?



- ▶ We do!<sup>2</sup>
- ▶ A complete implementation of SVG is “future work”



<sup>2</sup>If you are willing to wait long enough