Assignment-2

COMPUTER GRAPHICS LAB

Subhajit Samanta 2020CSB046 ➤ Draw straight line using the following line drawing methods keeping the same grid structure in order to view resolution for each case.

i) DDA

```
import java.applet.*;
import java.awt.*;
import java.awt.event.*;
public class draw extends Applet implements ActionListener, MouseWheelListener
  int originX, originY;
  int height, width;
  int gap = 20;
  Button b1 = new Button(" + ");
  Button b2 = new Button(" - ");
  public void init() {
    setBackground(new Color(232, 249, 253));
   b1.setBackground(new Color(31, 70, 144));
   b2.setBackground(new Color(255, 229, 180));
    add(b1);
    add(b2);
    addMouseWheelListener(this);
   b1.addActionListener(this);
    b2.addActionListener(this);
  public void paint(Graphics g) {
    g.setColor(Color.BLACK);
   height = getHeight();
   width = getWidth();
    originX = (getX() + width) / 2;
    originY = (getY() + height) / 2;
    drawXaxis(g);
    drawYaxis(g);
    drawOriginCircle(g);
```

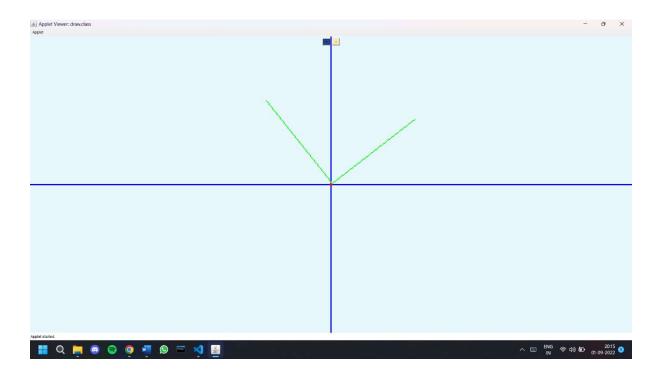
```
DDALine(g, 1, 1, -70, 90);
 DDALine(g, 1, 1, 90, 70);
public void drawOriginCircle(Graphics g) {
 g.setColor(Color.RED);
 g.fillOval(originX - 5, originY - 5, 10, 10);
public void plotPoint(Graphics g, int x, int y, Color c) {
 g.setColor(c);
 g.fillRect(
    originX + (x * gap) - gap / 2,
    originY - (y * gap) - gap / 2,
   gap,
    gap
  );
public void drawXaxis(Graphics g) {
 g.setColor(Color.BLUE);
 g.fillRect(0, originY - 2, width, 4);
public void drawYaxis(Graphics g) {
 g.setColor(Color.BLUE);
 g.fillRect(originX - 2, 0, 4, height);
public void drawGrid(Graphics q) {
 drawHorizontalLines(g);
 drawVeritcalLines(g);
public void drawHorizontalLines(Graphics g) {
 g.setColor(Color.YELLOW);
 for (int i = originX; i <= width; i += gap) {</pre>
    g.drawLine(i, 0, i, height);
 for (int i = originX; i \ge 0; i = gap) {
   g.drawLine(i, ∅, i, height);
```

```
public void drawVeritcalLines(Graphics g) {
 g.setColor(Color.YELLOW);
 for (int i = originY; i <= height; i += gap) {</pre>
    g.drawLine(∅, i, width, i);
 for (int i = originY; i >= 0; i -= gap) {
   g.drawLine(∅, i, width, i);
public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent e) {
 if (e.getSource() == b1) zoom(10);
 if (e.getSource() == b2) zoom(-10);
public void mouseWheelMoved(MouseWheelEvent e) {
 int z = e.getWheelRotation();
 zoom(z);
public void zoom(int i) {
 if (gap + i >= 1 \&\& gap + i <= 300) {
    gap += i;
    repaint();
int round(float n) {
 if (n - (int) n < 0.5) return (int) n;
 return (int) (n + 1);
void DDALine(Graphics g, int x0, int y0, int x1, int y1) {
  int dx = (x1 - x0);
 int dy = (y1 - y0);
  int step;
  if (Math.abs(dx) > Math.abs(dy)) {
    step = Math.abs(dx);
  } else {
```

```
step = Math.abs(dy);
}

float x_incr = (float) dx / step;
float y_incr = (float) dy / step;
float x = (float)x0;
float y = (float)y0;

for (int i = 0; i < step; i++) {
   plotPoint(g, round(x), round(y), Color.green);
   x += x_incr;
   y += y_incr;
}
}
</pre>
```



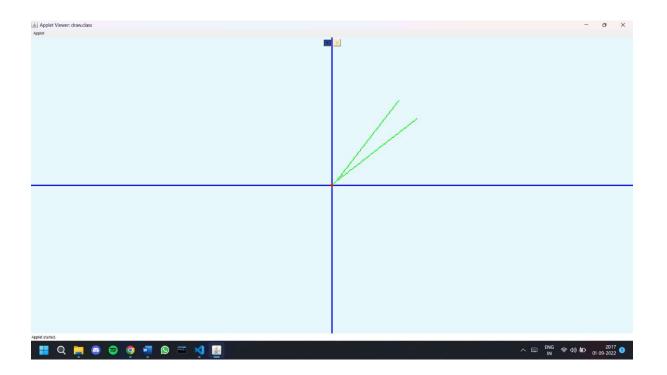
ii) Bresenham's

```
import java.applet.*;
import java.awt.*;
import java.awt.event.*;
public class draw extends Applet implements ActionListener, MouseWheelListener
  int originX, originY;
  int height, width;
  int gap = 20;
  Button b1 = new Button(" + ");
  Button b2 = new Button(" - ");
  public void init() {
    setBackground(new Color(232, 249, 253));
    b1.setBackground(new Color(31, 70, 144));
    b2.setBackground(new Color(255, 229, 180));
    add(b1);
    add(b2);
    addMouseWheelListener(this);
    b1.addActionListener(this);
    b2.addActionListener(this);
  public void paint(Graphics g) {
   g.setColor(Color.BLACK);
    height = getHeight();
    width = getWidth();
    originX = (getX() + width) / 2;
    originY = (getY() + height) / 2;
    drawXaxis(q);
    drawYaxis(g);
    drawOriginCircle(g);
    bresenham(g, 1, 1, 90, 70);
    bresenham(g, 1, 1, 70, 90);
 public void drawOriginCircle(Graphics q) {
   g.setColor(Color.RED);
    g.fillOval(originX - 5, originY - 5, 10, 10);
```

```
public void plotPoint(Graphics g, int x, int y, Color c) {
  q.setColor(c);
  g.fillRect(
    originX + (x * gap) - gap / 2,
    originY - (y * gap) - gap / 2,
    gap,
    gap
  );
public void drawXaxis(Graphics g) {
  g.setColor(Color.BLUE);
  g.fillRect(0, originY - 2, width, 4);
public void drawYaxis(\overline{Graphics} \overline{g}) {
 g.setColor(Color.BLUE);
  g.fillRect(originX - 2, 0, 4, height);
public void drawGrid(Graphics g) {
 drawHorizontalLines(g);
  drawVeritcalLines(q);
public void drawHorizontalLines(Graphics g) {
  q.setColor(Color.YELLOW);
  for (int i = originX; i <= width; i += gap) {</pre>
    g.drawLine(i, ∅, i, height);
  for (int i = originX; i >= 0; i -= gap) {
    g.drawLine(i, ∅, i, height);
public void drawVeritcalLines(Graphics g) {
  g.setColor(Color.YELLOW);
  for (int i = originY; i <= height; i += gap) {</pre>
    g.drawLine(∅, i, width, i);
```

```
for (int i = originY; i \ge 0; i = gap) {
    g.drawLine(∅, i, width, i);
public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent e) {
 if (e.getSource() == b1) zoom(10);
 if (e.getSource() == b2) zoom(-10);
public void mouseWheelMoved(MouseWheelEvent e) {
 int z = e.getWheelRotation();
 zoom(z);
public void zoom(int i) {
  if (gap + i >= 1 \&\& gap + i <= 300) {
    gap += i;
   repaint();
public void bresenham(Graphics g, int x1, int y1, int x2, int y2) {
  int dy = Math.abs(y2 - y1);
  int dx = Math.abs(x2 - x1);
  if (dy <= dx) {
    int p = 2 * dy - dx;
   for (int x = x1, y = y1; x \le x2; x++) {
      plotPoint(g, x, y, Color.green);
      p += 2 * dy;
      if (p >= 0) {
        y++;
        p -= 2 * dx;
  eLse{
    int p = 2 * dx - dy;
    for (int x = x1, y = y1; y \le y2; y++) {
      plotPoint(g, x, y, Color.green);
      p += 2 * dx;
      if (p >= 0) {
        X++;
```

```
p -= 2 * dy;
}
}
}
}
```



iii) Midpoint

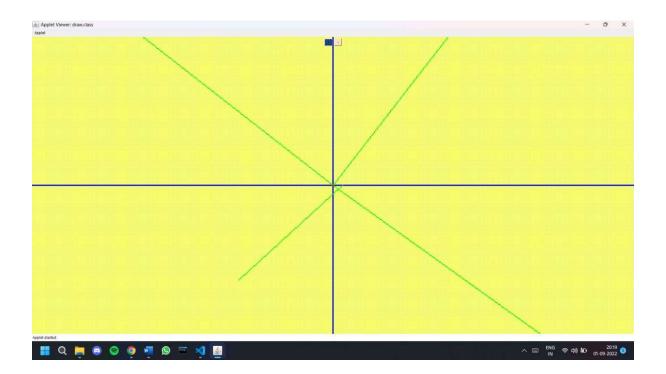
```
import java.applet.*;
import java.awt.*;
import java.awt.event.*;
public class draw extends Applet implements ActionListener, MouseWheelListener
  int originX, originY;
  int height, width;
  int gap = 20;
  Button b1 = new Button(" + ");
  Button b2 = new Button(" - ");
  public void init() {
    setBackground(new Color(232, 249, 253));
    b1.setBackground(new Color(31, 70, 144));
    b2.setBackground(new Color(255, 229, 180));
    add(b1);
    add(b2);
    addMouseWheelListener(this);
    b1.addActionListener(this);
    b2.addActionListener(this);
  public void paint(Graphics g) {
   g.setColor(Color.BLACK);
    height = getHeight();
    width = getWidth();
    originX = (getX() + width) / 2;
    originY = (getY() + height) / 2;
    drawGrid(q);
    drawXaxis(q);
    drawYaxis(g);
    drawOriginCircle(g);
    drawLine(g, 0, 0, 700, 900);
    drawLine(g, 0,0,-900,700);
    drawLine(g, 700, -500, 0, 0);
    drawLine(g,-100,-100,10,0);
 public void drawOriginCircle(Graphics g) {
   g.setColor(Color.RED);
   g.fillOval(originX - 5, originY - 5, 10, 10);
```

```
public void plotPoint(Graphics g, int x, int y, Color c) {
  g.setColor(c);
  g.fillRect(
    originX + (x * gap) - gap / 2,
    originY - (y * gap) - gap / 2,
    gap,
    gap
 );
public void drawXaxis(Graphics g) {
  g.setColor(Color.BLUE);
 g.fillRect(0, originY - 2, width, 4);
public void drawYaxis(Graphics g) {
 g.setColor(Color.BLUE);
  g.fillRect(originX - 2, 0, 4, height);
public void drawGrid(Graphics g) {
  drawHorizontalLines(g);
  drawVeritcalLines(q);
public void drawHorizontalLines(Graphics g) {
 g.setColor(Color.YELLOW);
 for (int i = originX; i <= width; i += gap) {</pre>
    g.drawLine(i, ∅, i, height);
 for (int i = originX; i >= 0; i -= gap) {
    g.drawLine(i, ∅, i, height);
public void drawVeritcalLines(Graphics g) {
  g.setColor(Color.YELLOW);
 for (int i = originY; i <= height; i += gap) {</pre>
    g.drawLine(∅, i, width, i);
```

```
for (int i = originY; i >= 0; i -= gap) {
      g.drawLine(∅, i, width, i);
 public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent e) {
   if (e.getSource() == b1) zoom(10);
   if (e.getSource() == b2) zoom(-10);
 public void mouseWheelMoved(MouseWheelEvent e) {
   int z = e.getWheelRotation();
   zoom(z);
 public void zoom(int i) {
   if (gap + i >= 1 \&\& gap + i <= 300) {
      gap += i;
      repaint();
public void drawLine(Graphics g, int x1, int y1, int x2, int y2) {
  int x = x1;
 int y = y1;
  double m = (double)(y2 - y1) / (x2 - x1);
if(m>=0)
 if (m <= 1) {
    double p = ((double)1/2) - m;
    plotPoint(g,x,y,Color.green);
    while (x < x2) {
      X++;
      if (p < 0) {
        y = y + 1;
        p = p + 1 - m;
        plotPoint(g, x, y, Color.green);
      } else{
        p = p - m;
        plotPoint(g, x, y, Color.green);
```

```
eLse{
    double p=1-((double)m/2);
    plotPoint(g,x,y,Color.green);
    while (x < x2){
      y++;
      if (p < 0) {
        p = p + 1;
        plotPoint(g, x, y, Color.green);
      } else{
        X++;
        p = p - m+1;
        plotPoint(g, x, y, Color.green);
eLse{
  if (Math.abs(m) <= 1) {</pre>
    double p = ((double)1/2) + m;
    plotPoint(g,x,y,Color.green);
    while (x>x2) {
      if (p < 0) {
        y = y + 1;
        p = p + 1 + m;
        plotPoint(g, x, y, Color.green);
      } else{
        p = p + m;
        plotPoint(g, x, y, Color.green);
  eLse{
    double p=1+((double)m/2);
    plotPoint(g,x,y,Color.green);
    while (x < x2){
      y--;
      if (p < 0) {
        p = p + 1;
        plotPoint(g, x, y, Color.green);
      } else{
        X++;
        p = p + m+1;
```

```
plotPoint(g, x, y, Color.green);
     }
}
}
}
```





Prepare a class 'Fire' following instructions below.

- Fire (Fig. 2) is created by collection of straight lines which are very closed together.
- ii. Use any line drawing algorithm that is implemented in Part-I, Assignment 2.
- iii. Height of the straight lines change over time by changing endpoints away from the source of fire
- iv. Colour of fire may vary as the flame is away from the source.

Hence create a class 'Candle' (Fig. 3) having at least two methods light_candle () put_out_candle()

```
import java.applet.*;
import java.awt.event.*;

public class candle
   extends Applet
   implements ActionListener, MouseWheelListener {

   int originX, originY;
   int height, width;
   int gap = 20;
   int temp = 1;
   Button b3 = new Button(" Light Up ");
```

```
Button b4 = new Button(" Put Out ");
public void init() {
  setBackground(new Color(255, 255, 255));
  b3.setBackground(new Color(31, 70, 144));
  b4.setBackground(new Color(255, 229, 180));
  add(b3);
  add(b4);
  addMouseWheelListener(this);
  b3.addActionListener(this);
  b4.addActionListener(this);
public void paint(Graphics g) {
  g.setColor(Color.BLACK);
  height = getHeight();
  width = getWidth();
  originX = (getX() + width) / 2;
  originY = (getY() + height) / 2;
  Candle f = new Candle();
  f.drawCandle(g);
public void plotPoint(Graphics g, int x, int y, Color c) {
  g.setColor(c);
  g.fillRect(
    originX + (x * gap) - gap / 2,
    originY - (y * gap) - gap / 2,
    gap,
    gap
 );
public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent e) {
 Candle c = new Candle();
  if (e.getSource() == b3) c.light candle();
  if (e.getSource() == b4) c.put_out_candle();
public void mouseWheelMoved(MouseWheelEvent e) {
 int z = e.getWheelRotation();
  zoom(z);
public void zoom(int i) {
  if (gap + i >= 1 \&\& gap + i <= 300) {
    gap += i;
    repaint();
```

```
int round(float n) {
 if (n - (int) n < 0.5) return (int) n;
 return (int) (n + 1);
void DDALine(Graphics g, int x0, int y0, int x1, int y1, Color c) {
  int dx = (x1 - x0);
 int dy = (y1 - y0);
  int step;
  if (Math.abs(dx) > Math.abs(dy)) {
    step = Math.abs(dx);
  } else {
   step = Math.abs(dy);
  float x_incr = (float) dx / step;
  float y_incr = (float) dy / step;
  float x = (float) x0;
  float y = (float) y0;
 for (int i = 0; i < step; i++) {</pre>
    plotPoint(g, round(x), round(y), c);
   x += x_incr;
   y += y_incr;
class Fire {
 int x1;
  int x2;
  int a;
  Fire() {
    x1 = -400;
   x2 = 400;
    a = 600;
 public void paint(Graphics g) {
   drawFire(g);
 public void drawFire(Graphics g) {
```

```
while (x1 != x2) {
     if (a - (x1 * x1) >= 0) {
       int r = (int) (Math.random() * 10);
       Color c1 = new Color(255, 0, 0);
       DDALine(g, 0, 0, x1, (a - (x1 * x1)) / 10 + r, c1);
       DDALine(g, 0, 0, x1, (a - (x1 * x1)) / 10 + r + 1, c1);
       DDALine(g, 0, 0, x1, (a - (x1 * x1)) / 10 + r + 2, c1);
       DDALine(g, 0, 0, x1, (a - (x1 * x1)) / 10 + r + 3, c1);
       DDALine(g, 0, 0, x1, (a - (x1 * x1)) / 10 + r + 4, c1);
       DDALine(g, 0, 0, x1, (a - (x1 * x1)) / 10 + r + 5, c1);
     x1++;
   x1 = -400;
   x2 = 400;
   while (x1 != x2) {
     if (a - (x1 * x1) - 200 >= 0) {
       int r = (int) (Math.random() * 10);
       Color c1 = new Color(255, 128, 0);
       DDALine(g, 0, 0, x1, (a - (x1 * x1) - 200) / 10 + r, c1);
       DDALine(g, 0, 0, x1, (a - (x1 * x1) - 200) / 10 + r + 1, c1);
       DDALine(g, 0, 0, x1, (a - (x1 * x1) - 200) / 10 + r + 2, c1);
       DDALine(q, 0, 0, x1, (a - (x1 * x1) - 200) / 10 + r + 3, c1);
       DDALine(g, 0, 0, x1, (a - (x1 * x1) - 200) / 10 + r + 4, c1);
       DDALine(g, 0, 0, x1, (a - (x1 * x1) - 200) / 10 + r + 5, c1);
     x1++;
   x1 = -400;
   x2 = 400;
   while (x1 != x2) {
     if (a - (x1 * x1) - 400 >= 0) {
       int r = (int) (Math.random() * 10);
       Color c1 = new Color(255, 255, 0);
       DDALine(g, 0, 0, x1, (a - (x1 * x1) - 400) / 10 + r, c1);
       DDALine(g, 0, 0, x1, (a - (x1 * x1) - 400) / 10 + r + 1, c1);
       DDALine(g, 0, 0, x1, (a - (x1 * x1) - 400) / 10 + r + 2, c1);
       DDALine(g, 0, 0, x1, (a - (x1 * x1) - 400) / 10 + r + 3, c1);
       DDALine(g, 0, 0, x1, (a - (x1 * x1) - 400) / 10 + r + 4, c1);
       DDALine(g, 0, 0, x1, (a - (x1 * x1) - 400) / 10 + r + 5, c1);
     x1++;
class Candle {
```

```
public void paint(Graphics g) {
  drawCandle(g);
public void drawCandle(Graphics g) {
  if (temp == 1) {
    Fire f = new Fire();
   f.paint(g);
 drawBase(g, new Color(128, 128, 128));
public void light_candle() {
  temp = 1;
  repaint();
public void put_out_candle() {
  temp = 0;
  repaint();
public void drawBase(Graphics g, Color c) {
  g.setColor(c);
  g.fillRect((originX - 50), originY, 100, 600);
```

Applet stanto