



Experiment No. 9
Topic : To implement Character Generation: Bit Map Method
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Roll Number: 61
Date of Performance:
Date of Submission:

Experiment No. 9

Aim: To implement Character Generation: Bit Map Method

Objective:

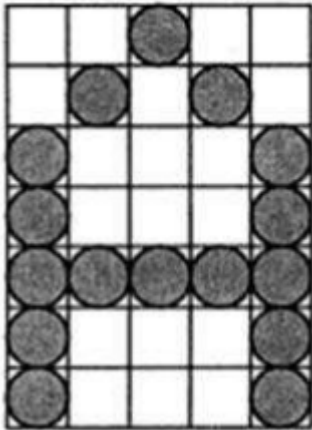
Identify the different Methods for Character Generation and generate the character using Stroke

Theory:

Bit map method –

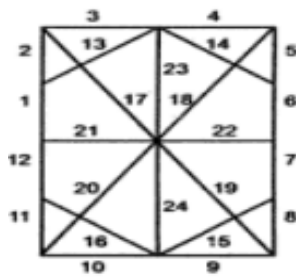
Bitmap method is a called dot-matrix method as the name suggests this method use array of bits for generating a character. These dots are the points for array whose size is fixed.

- In bit matrix method when the dots are stored in the form of array the value 1 in array represent the characters i.e. where the dots appear we represent that position with numerical value 1 and the value where dots are not present is represented by 0 in array.
- It is also called dot matrix because in this method characters are represented by an array of dots in the matrix form. It is a two-dimensional array having columns and rows. A 5x7 array is commonly used to represent characters. However, 7x9 and 9x13 arrays are also used. Higher resolution devices such as inkjet printer or laser printer may use character arrays that are over 100x100.

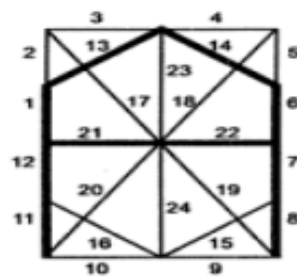


Starburst method –

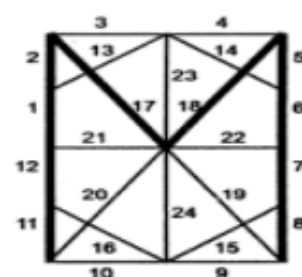
In this method a fix pattern of line segments is used to generate characters. Out of these 24-line segments, segments required to display for particular character are highlighted. This method of character generation is called starburst method because of its characteristic appearance. The starburst patterns for characters A and M. the patterns for particular characters are stored in the form of 24 bit code, each bit representing one line segment. The bit is set to one to highlight the line segment; otherwise, it is set to zero. For example, 24-bit code for Character A is 0011 0000 0011 1100 1110 0001 and for character M is 0000 0011 0000 1100 1111 0011.



a) Star burst pattern of 24 line segments



b) Star burst pattern for character A



c) Star burst pattern for character M

Program:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <conio.h>
#include <graphics.h>
int main()
{
    int i,j,k,x,y;
    int gd=DETECT,gm;//DETECT is macro defined in graphics.h
    /* ch1 ch2 ch3 ch4 are character arrays that display alphabets */
    int ch1[][10]={ {1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1},
                    {1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1},
                    {0,0,0,0,1,1,0,0,0,0},
                    {0,0,0,0,1,1,0,0,0,0},
```



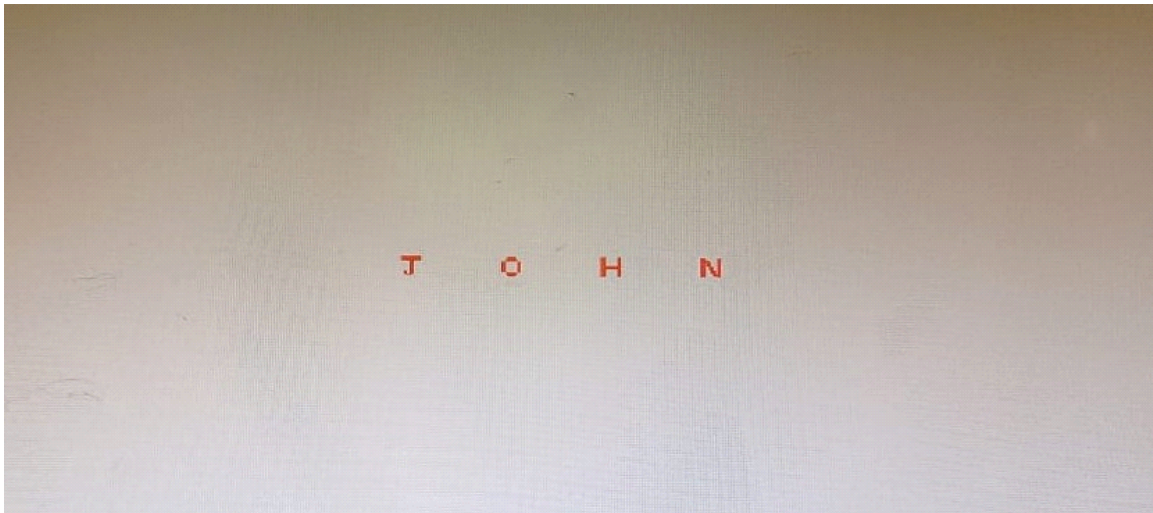
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```
{0,0,0,0,1,1,0,0,0,0},
{0,0,0,0,1,1,0,0,0,0},
{0,0,0,0,1,1,0,0,0,0},
{0,1,1,0,1,1,0,0,0,0},
{0,1,1,0,1,1,0,0,0,0},
{0,0,1,1,1,0,0,0,0,0}};
int ch2[][10]={ {0,0,0,1,1,1,1,0,0,0},
{0,0,1,1,1,1,1,1,0,0},
{1,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,1},
{1,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,1},
{1,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,1},
{1,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,1},
{1,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,1},
{1,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,1},
{1,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,1},
{0,0,1,1,1,1,1,1,0,0},
{0,0,0,1,1,1,1,0,0,0}};
int ch3[][10]={ {1,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,1},
{1,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,1},
{1,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,1},
{1,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,1},
{1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1},
{1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1},
{1,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,1},
{1,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,1},
{1,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,1},
{1,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,1}};
int ch4[][10]={ {1,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,1},
{1,1,1,1,0,0,0,0,1,1},
{1,1,0,1,1,0,0,0,1,1},
{1,1,0,1,1,0,0,0,1,1},
{1,1,0,0,1,1,0,0,1,1},
{1,1,0,0,1,1,0,0,1,1},
{1,1,0,0,0,1,1,0,1,1},
{1,1,0,0,0,1,1,0,1,1},
{1,1,0,0,0,0,1,1,1,1},
{1,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,1}};
initgraph(&gd,&gm,"C:\\TURBOC3\\BGI ");//initialize graphic mode
setbkcolor(LIGHTGRAY);//set color of background to darkgray
for(k=0;k<4;k++)
{
    for(i=0;i<10;i++)
    {
        for(j=0;j<10;j++)
        {
            if(k==0)
            {
                if(ch1[i][j]==1)
                    putpixel(j+250,i+230,RED);
            }
        }
    }
}
```



```
    }  
    if(k==1)  
    {  
        if(ch2[i][j]==1)  
            putpixel(j+300,i+230,RED);  
    }  
    if(k==2)  
    {  
        if(ch3[i][j]==1)  
            putpixel(j+350,i+230,RED);  
    }  
    if(k==3)  
    {  
        if(ch4[i][j]==1)  
            putpixel(j+400,i+230,RED);  
    }  
    }  
    delay(200);  
}  
}  
getch();  
closegraph();  
}
```

Output –



Conclusion:

Comment on

1. different methods
2. advantage of stroke method
3. one limitation

Different Methods: Bitmaps in computer graphics can be created using various methods, such as the grid-based pixel mapping, which involves assigning each pixel a specific color value, or the vector-based approach that uses mathematical equations to define shapes and lines. Both methods have their own applications and strengths, depending on the specific requirements of the graphics being created.



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Advantage of Stroke Method: One of the key advantages of the stroke method in bitmap graphics is its ability to create smooth and precise lines, which is particularly useful for creating detailed and intricate designs.

One Limitation: Despite its advantages, one limitation of the stroke method in bitmap graphics is its tendency to consume a significant amount of memory and storage space, especially when dealing with complex and highly detailed images. This can pose challenges when working with large-scale projects or when there are constraints on available memory resources.