Ans 1 →

Bresenham's Line Algorithm :

Step 1 → Start Algorithm

Step 2 → Declare variable $x_1, y_1, x_2, y_2, d, i_1, i_2, dx, dy$

Step 3 → Enter value of x_1, y_1, x_2, y_2

where x_1, y_1 are coordinates of starting point

x_2, y_2 are coordinates of Ending point.

Step 4 → Calculate $dx = x_2 - x_1$

Calculate $dy = y_2 - y_1$

Calculate $i_1 = 2 * dy$

Calculate $i_2 = 2 * (dy - dx)$

Calculate $d = i_1 - dx$

Step 5 → Consider (x, y) as starting point and xend as maximum possible value of x.

if $dx < 0$

then $x = x_2$

$y = y_2$

$xend = x_1$

if $dx > 0$

then $x = x_1$

$y = y_1$

$xend = x_2$

Step 6 → Generate point at (x,y) coordinates.

Step 7 → Check if whole line is generated

if $x >= x_{end}$

Stop

Step 8 → Calculate co-ordinates of the next pixel

if $d < 0$

then $d = d + i_1$

if $d \geq 0$

then $d = d + i_2$

increment $y = y + 1$

Step 9 → Increment $x = x + 1$

Step 10 → Draw a point of latest (x,y) coordinates

Step 11 → Go to Step 7.

Step 12 → End of Algorithm

Program ⇒

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <graphics.h>

void drawline ( int x0, int y0, int x1, int y1)

{
    int dx, dy, p, x, y ;
    dx = x1 - x0 ;
    dy = y1 - y0 ;
    x = x0 ;
    y = y0 ;
    p = 2*dy - dx ;
    while ( x<x1)
    {
        if(p>=0)
        {
            putpixel (x,y,7);
            y = y+1 ;
            p = p+2*dy - 2*dx ;
        }
        else
        {
            putpixel (x,y,7) ;
            p = p+2*dy ;
        }
```

```
        x = x + 1;
    }
}
int main()
{
    int gd = DETECT, gm, x0, y0, x1, y1;
    initgraph(&gd, &gm, "");
    printf("Enter co-ordinates of first point:");
    scanf("%d %d", &x0, &y0);
    printf("Enter coordinates of second point:");
    scanf("%d %d", &x1, &y1);
    drawline(x0, y0, x1, y1);
    return 0;
}
```