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Course: BCA 'A'

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program:

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

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

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
    introv(float num)
```

```
{
```

```
    return num < 0 ? num + 0.5 : num - 0.5;
```

```
}
```

```
int x1=100, x2=250, y1=100, y2=250, step;
```

```
int gd = DETECT, gm;
```

```
float x, y, m;
```

```
int dx = x2 - x1;
```

```
int dy = y2 - y1;
```

```
m = dy / dx;
```

```
if (dx > dy)
```

```
    step = dx;
```

```
else
```

```
    step = dy;
```

```
initgraph(&gd, &gm, "");
```

```
outtextxy(x1, y1, "A");
```

```
outtextxy(x2, y2, "B");
```

```
putpixel(x1, y1, RED);
```

```
x = x1, y = y1;
```

```
while (step > 0)
```

```
{
```

```
    if (m < 1)
```

```
    {
```

```
        x = x + 1;
```

```
        y = y + m;
```

```
    }
```

```
    if (m > 1)
```

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$x = x + 1/m;$

$y = y + 1;$

3 putpixel(row(x), row(y), RED);
step -;

3

getch();

return 0;

)

DDA algorithm;

Step 1: Start Algorithm

Step 2: Declare $x_1, y_1, x_2, y_2, dx, dy, x, y$ as integer variables.

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

Step 4: Calculate $dx = x_2 - x_1$

Step 5: Calculate $dy = y_2 - y_1$

Step 6: If $abs(dx) > abs(dy)$
then $step = abs(dx)$
else

Step 7 $xinc = dx / step$
 $yinc = dy / step$
assign $x = x_1$
assign $y = y_1$

Step 8: Set pixel (x, y)

Step 9 $x = x + xinc$

$y = y + yinc$

Set pixels (Round(x), Round(y))

Step 10: Repeat step 9
until $x = x_2$