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Subject :- Computer graphics

Subject Code :- PBC-602

Q1 :- Write an algorithm and program to implement Bresenham line drawing algorithm.

→ Algorithm

~~Step 1~~ Step 1 :- Start

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

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

Step 4 :- Calculate $dx = x_2 - x_1$

Calculate $dy = y_2 - y_1$

Calculate $i_1 = 2 * dy$

Calculate $d = i_1 - dx$

Step 5 :- Consider (x_1, y_1) as starting point and x_{end} as maximum possible value of x .

if $dx < 0$

then $x = x_2$

$y = y_2$

$x_{end} = x_1$

if $dx > 0$

then $x = x_1$

Sign :- Oh

$$y = y_1$$

$$x_{end} = x_2$$

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

Step 7 → Check if whole line is generated
if $x \geq x_{end}$
stop.

Step 8 :- Calculate co-ordinates of the next pixel
if $d < 0$
then $d = d + i$
if $d \geq 0$
then $d = d + j$
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.

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;
```

Sign: Phy

```

    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, "");
    x0 = 100;
    y0 = 100;
    x1 = 300;
    y1 = 200;

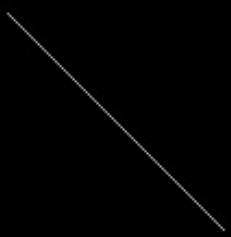
```

Sign: *Qhe*

```
printf("Enter coordinates of first point");  
scanf("%d %d", &x0, &y0);  
printf("Enter coordinates of second points");  
scanf("%d %d", &x1, &y1);  
drawline(x0, y0, x1, y1);  
return 0;  
}
```

sign: 

```
DOS  
BOX NeuTroN DOS-C++ 0.77, Cpu speed: max 100% cycles, Frameskip 0, Program:  
Enter co-ordinates of first point: 100  
100  
Enter co-ordinates of second point: 200  
200
```



A line segment is drawn on a black background, representing the distance between the two points. The line starts at the coordinates (100, 100) and ends at (200, 200), showing a positive linear relationship between the x and y values.