

Q-3 \rightarrow Write and algorithm and program to implement Bresenham circle drawing algorithm.

Algorithm \rightarrow

If $d \leq 0$, then $X+1, Y+1, Y$ is to be chosen as next pixel.

If $d > 0$, then $X+1, Y-1, Y-1$ is to be chosen as the next pixel.

Step-1: Get the coordinates of the center of the circle and radius, and store them in x, y , and R respectively.

Set $P = 0$ and $Q = R$.

Step-2: Set decision parameter $D = 3 - 2R$.

Step-3: Repeat through step-8 while $P \leq Q$.

Step-4: Call Draw Circle X, Y, P, Q, X, Y, P, Q .

Step-5: Increment the value of P .

Step-6: If $D < 0$ then $D = D + 4P + 6$.

Step-7: Else Set $R = R - 1, D = D + 4P - 4Q + 10$.

Step-8: Call Draw Circle
 X, Y, P, Q, X, Y, P, Q

```

Program →
#include <stdio.h>
#include <graphics.h>
void main()
{
    int gd = DETECT, gm;
    int r, x, y, xc = 320, yc = 240;
    printf("Enter the radius");
    scanf("%d", &r);
    initgraph(&gd, &gm, "");
    x = 0;
    y = r;
    putpixel(xc + x, yc - y, 1);
    p = 3 - (2 * r);
    for (x = 0; x <= y; x++)
    {
        if (p < 0)
        {
            y = y;
            p = (p + (4 * x) + 6);
        }
        else
        {
            y = y - 1;
            p = (p + (4 * (x - y) + 10));
        }
        putpixel(xc + x, yc - y, 1);
        putpixel(xc - x, yc - y, 2);
    }
}

```



```
putpixel(xc+x, yc+y, 3);  
putpixel(xc+x, yc+y, 4);  
putpixel(xc+y, yc-x, 5);  
putpixel(xc-y, yc-x, 6);  
putpixel(xc+y, yc+x, 7);  
putpixel(xc-y, yc+x, 8);
```

```
}
```

```
getch();
```

```
closegraph();
```

```
}
```

SDL-libgraph -- Graphics on GNU/Linux

