```
END-TERM PRACTICAL
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NAME: - KULDEEP SINGH RANA
FATHER'S NAME: - Mr. CHARAN SINGH RANA
UNIVERSITY ROLL NUMBER: - 1121076
COURSE: - BCA
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```
Breshenham Line Deaving Algarithm
         #include < Stdio.h)
Qus1:-
         # include < confo.h>
         # include < quaphics.hs
          Void main ()
          float x, y, x1, y1, x2, y2, dx, dy, Steps, p;
         inti = 1, gd = DETECT, gm;
        paint ("Enter (x1, y1):");
        Scanf("y.fy.f", &x1, &y1);
        brint f ("Enter (x2, 42):");
        Scanf ("7.f 1.f", ex2, 842);
        inityonaph (lgd,lgm,"");
         dx = x2-x1;
         dy = 42-41
         Steps = dx-1;
         Pnt pk = (0 dy) -dx;
         P = PK;
          X = X + 1
                                               Kuldeep 2021.
          Y = 41%
          While (ic= Steps)
          ψ (ρ<0).

ρωβίκοι (x,y, BLUE);
                                      p=p+(0*dy);
n delay (50);
```

che che s X=X+1; Y= Y+1; P= p+(0*dy)-(0*dx); delay (50); getch (); Closegraph ();

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and all others treeze in the constant

Algorithm

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Step 1: - Start Algorithm.

Stepa: Enter De clare Variable X, 4, 41x1, X2, 42, dx, dy, Steps, P;

Step 3:- Calculate dy= 40- 41;

Enter the Value of x,, y, xo, yo

where x, , y, are co-ordinates of Starting point.

and x9, y0 are co-ordinates of Ending point.

Step 4: Calculate dx = x - x1.

dy= 40-41

PR = 2 + dy - dx.

Step5!- Consider (x.y) as starting point & xerd as maximum possible value of x.

y = (P < 0) $x = x_1 + 1;$ $y = y_1 + 1;$ $y = y_1$ $y = y_1$

Step 7! - Chiek y Nohale line is generated.

Steps 1- Stop.

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