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Ans 1) DDA line drawing Program

```
#include <Graphics.h>
```

```
void main()
```

```
{
```

```
float x, y, x1, y1, x2, y2, dx, dy, steps;
```

```
printf ("Enter (x1, y1)");
```

```
scanf ("%d %d", &x1, &y1);
```

```
printf ("Enter (x2, y2)");
```

```
scanf ("%d %d", &x2, &y2);
```

```
int i, graph (320, 240);
```

```
dx = abs (x2 - x1);
```

```
dy = abs (y2 - y1);
```

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

```
steps = dx;
```

```
else
```

```
steps = dy;
```

```
dx = dx / steps;
```

```
dy = dy / steps;
```

```
x = x1;
```

```
y = y1;
```

```
i = 1;
```

```
while (i <= steps)
```

```
{
```

```
putpixel (x, y, 5);
```

```
x = x + dx;
```

```
y = y + dy;
```

```
i = i + 1;
```

```
delay (50);
```

```
}
```

```
delay (5000);
```

```
closegraph();
```

```
}
```

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DDA Algorithm

(2)

- Step 1: Start Algorithm
- Step 2: declare $x_1, y_1, x_2, y_2, dx, dy, x, y$ Integer Variable
- 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 $\text{abs}(dx) > \text{abs}(dy)$
then $\text{step} = \text{abs}(dx)$
Else
- Step 7: $x_{inc} = dx / \text{step}$
 $y_{inc} = dy / \text{step}$
assign $x = x_1$
assign $y = y_1$
- Step 8: Set $\text{Pixel}(x, y)$
- Step 9: $x = x + x_{inc}$
 $y = y + y_{inc}$
Set $\text{Pixel}(\text{Round}(x), \text{Round}(y))$
- Step 10: Repeat Step 9 until $x = x_2$
- Step 11: End Algorithm.

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Enter the value of x1 and y1 : 100
100

Enter the value of x2 and y2: 150
150

