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Subject - Computer  
Graphics  
Sem - A

Ans 1)

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <graphics.h>
int main()
{
    int xou(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, "");
outtxxy (x1, y1, "A");
outtxxy (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)
    {
        x = x + 1 / m;
        y = y + 1;
    }
    putpixel (x, y, RED);
    step --;
}
getch();
return 0;
}

```

## DDA Algorithm

Step 1 - Start Algorithm

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

Step 3 - Enter values  $x_1, y_1, x_2, y_2$

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 -  $x_{inc} = dx / step$   
 $y_{inc} = dy / step$

assign  $x = x_1$

assign  $y = y_1$

Step 8 - Set pixel  $(x, y)$

Step 9 -  $x = x + x_{inc}$

$y = y + y_{inc}$

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

Step 10 - Repeat Step 9 until  $x = x_2$

Step 11 - End Algorithm.

