

NAME \Rightarrow PAWAN PANDIT

Roll no \Rightarrow 17

UN Roll no \Rightarrow 1121098

SUB \Rightarrow Computer Graphics

~~Course~~ Course \Rightarrow BCA VI

Aug 3 ^{Kaun}

Bresenham's Circle Drawing Algo.

```
#include <graphics.h>
```

```
#include <stdlib.h>
```

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
#include <conio.h>
```

```
#include <math.h>
```

```
void EightWaySymmetricPlot (int xc, int yc, int x, int y)
```

```
{
```

~~int~~

```
putpixel (x+xc, y+yc, RED);
```

```
putpixel (x+xc, -y+yc, YELLOW);
```

```
putpixel (-x+xc, -y+yc, GREEN);
```

```
putpixel (-x+xc, y+yc, YELLOW);
```

```
putpixel (y+xc, x+yc, 12);
```

```
putpixel (y+xc, -x+yc, 14);
```

```
putpixel (-y+xc, -x+yc, 15);
```

```
putpixel (-y+xc, x+yc, 6);
```

```
}
```

```
void Bresenham Circle (int xc, int yc, int r)
```

```
{ int x = 0, y = r, d = 3 - (2 * r);
```

```
EightWaySymmetricPlot (xc, yc, x, y);
```

linear

```
while (x <= y)
```

```
{  
    if (d <= 0)
```

```
    {
```

```
        d = d + (4 * x) + 6 ;
```

```
    }
```

```
    else
```

```
{ d = d + (4 * x) - (4 * y) + 10 ;
```

```
    y = y - 1 ;
```

```
}
```

```
    x = x + 1 ;
```

```
EightWaySymmetricPlot(x, y, x, y);
```

```
}
```

```
int main(void)
```

```
{ int x, y, r, gdriver = DETECT, gmode, errorcode;
```

```
initgraph(&driver, &gmode, "C:\\TURBO\\3\\1841");
```

```
errorcode = graphresult();
```

```
if (errorcode != 0)
```

```
{ printf("Graphical error: %s\n", grapherrormsg  
    (errorcode));
```

```
printf("Press any key to halt!");
```

```
getch();
```

exit(1);

?

printf ("Enter the values of xc and yc: ");

scanf ("%d %d", &xc, &yc);

printf ("Enter the value of radius: ");

scanf ("%d", &r);

Bresenham Circle (xc, yc, r);

getch();

closegraph();

return 0;

?

faheem

Bresenham's Circle Algorithm

STEP 1 = Start Algorithm

STEP 2 = Declare P, Q, x, y, r, d variables

P, Q are coordinates of the center of the circle r is the radius of the circle

STEP 3: Enter the value of r

STEP 4: Calculate $d = 3 - 2r$

STEP 5: initialize $x = 0$ & $nexty = r$

STEP 6 = check if the whole circle is drawn
converted if $x \geq y$
stop

STEP 7 = Plot eight points by using concept of eight way symmetry. The center is at (P, Q) . current active pixel is (x, y)

~~put pixel (x+r, y+Q)~~
~~put pixel (y+r, x+Q)~~
~~put pixel (-y+r, x+Q)~~
~~put pixel (-x+r, y+Q)~~
~~put pixel (-x+P, -y+Q)~~

put pixel $(x+r, y+Q)$
put pixel $(y+r, x+Q)$
put pixel $(-y+r, x+Q)$
put pixel $(-x+r, y+Q)$
put pixel $(-x+P, -y+Q)$

put pixel $(-y+p, -x+q)$

put pixel $(y+p, -x+q)$

put pixel $(x+p, -y-q)$

Step 8: Find location of next pixel to be scanned

if $d < 0$

then $d = d + 4x + 6$

increment $x = x + 1$

if $d \geq 0$

then $d = d + 4(x - y) + 10$

increment $x = x + 1$

decrement $y = y - 1$

Step 9: Go to step 6

Step 10: Stop Algorithm.

~ Ramar

*** Mid-Point Subdivision algorithm of circle ***

Enter the value of Xc 400

Enter the value of Yc 140

Enter the Radius of circle 97

