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Subject - Computer Graphics

Subject Code - PBC-602

P1.

## Bresenham Line Drawing Algorithm.

Step 1: Start.

Step 2: Declare variables  $x_1, x_2, y_1, y_2, d, i_1, i_2, dx, dy$

Step 3: Enter values of  $x_1, y_1, x_2, y_2$

Step 4: Calculate  $dx = x_2 - x_1$

$$dy = y_2 - y_1$$

$$i_1 = 2 * dy$$

$$i_2 = 2 * (dy - dx)$$

$$d = i_1 - dx$$

Step 5: Consider  $(x, y)$  as starting point  $x_{end}$  as max. possible value of  $x$ .

Then  $x = x_2$

$$y = y_2$$

$$x_{end} = x_1$$

If  $dx > 0$

Then  $x = x_1$

$$y = y_1$$

$$x_{end} = x_2$$

Step 6: Generate point at  $(x, y)$  coordinates

Step 7: Check if whole line is generated

If  $x \geq x_{end}$

Stop

Step 8: Calculate co-ordinates of next pixel

If  $d < 0$

Then  $d = d + i_1$

If  $d \geq 0$

Then  $d = d + i_2$

Increment  $y = y + 1$

Step 9: Increment  $x = x + 1$

Step 10: Draw point of latest coordinates

Step 11: Go to step 7.

Step 12: End.



# Program to implement Bresenham's Line Drawing.

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <graphics.h>
void drawline (int x0, int y0, int x1, int y1)
{
    int dx, dy, p, x, y;
    dx = x1 - x0;
    dy = y1 - y0;
    x = x0;
    y = y0;
    p = 2 * dy - dx;
    while (x < x1)
    {
        if (p >= 0)
        {
            putpixel(x, y, 7);
            y = y + 1;
            p = p + 2 * dy - 2 * dx;
        }
    }
```

else

```
{  
    putpixel(x, y, 7);
```

```
    p = p + 2 * dy;
```

```
}
```

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

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
    int gdriver = DETECT, gmode, error, x0, y0,  
        x1, y1;
```

```
    initgraph(&gdriver, &gmode, "C:\\turbo3\\  
        bgi");
```

```
    printf("Enter coordinates:");
```

```
    scanf("%d %d", &x0, &y0);
```

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

```
    drawline(x0, y0, x1, y1);
```

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

## P2. Midpoint Circle Drawing Algorithm

Step 1: Put  $x=0$ ,  $y=1$  in equation 2.

we have  $p = \cancel{2x^2} 1 - r$

Step 2: Repeat steps while  $x \leq y$

Plot  $(x, y)$

If  $(p < 0)$

Then set  $p = p + 2x + 3$

Else

$p = p + 2x + 3$

~~$y = y + 1$~~

$y = y - 1$

$x = x + 1$

Step 3: End.



Program to implement mid point circle drawing algorithm.

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

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

```
void midpoint (int midx, int midy, int r)
```

```
{  
    int x=0, y=r, gd=0, gm, di, dnext;
```

```
    initgraph(&gd, &gm, "");
```

```
    di = 1.25 - r;
```

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

```
    {  
        if (di >= 0)
```

```
        {  
            dnext = di + 2 * (x - y) + 1;
```

```
            x++;
```

```
            y--;
```

```
        }
```

```
    else
```

```
    {  
        dnext = di + 2 * x + 1;
```

```
        x++;
```

```
    }
```

```

putpixel(x + midx, for y + midy, 5);
putpixel(y + midx, x + midy, 5);
putpixel(-y + midx, -y + midy, 5);
putpixel(-y + midx, to -x + midy, 5);
putpixel(-y + midx, x + midy, 5);
putpixel(y + midx, -x + midy, 5);
putpixel(x + midx, -y + midy, 5);
putpixel(-x + midx, y + midy, 5);
di = dnext;

```

```

}

```

```

getch();

```

```

closegraph();

```

```

}

```

```

int main() -

```

```

{

```

```

    int gd = 0, gm;

```

```

    int midx = 0, midy = 0, r = 0;

```

```

    printf("Enter radius of circle:");

```

```

    scanf("%d", &r);

```

```

    printf("Enter co-ordinates of center\n(x and y):");

```

```

    scanf("%d %d", &midx, &midy);

```



midpoint (midx, midy, r);

return 0;