

Lab No 2

IMPLEMENTATION OF DDA LINE DRAWING
ALGORITHM (PYTHON)

Computer Graphics

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Objective(s):

- i) To understand the Digital Differential Analyzer (DDA) line drawing algorithm.
- ii) To implement the DDA algorithm in Python and visualize the generated pixels.
- iii) To compare DDA with the analytical line equation.

Software(s) Required

Python 3, matplotlib, any IDE or Jupyter Notebook.

Theory

In raster graphics, a straight line must be approximated using discrete pixels. The DDA algorithm is an incremental method that uses the line slope to step along the dominant axis and compute intermediate points.

Given two endpoints (x_1, y_1) and (x_2, y_2) , we define:

$$d_x = x_2 - x_1, d_y = y_2 - y_1$$

The number of steps is chosen as:

$$\text{steps} = \max(|d_x|, |d_y|)$$

The increment in each step is:

$$x_{\text{inc}} = d_x / \text{steps}$$

$$y_{\text{inc}} = d_y / \text{steps}$$

Starting from (x_1, y_1) , the algorithm adds these increments repeatedly and rounds to the nearest pixel.

Algorithm: DDA Line Drawing

1. Read starting point (x_1, y_1) and ending point (x_2, y_2) .
2. Compute d_x , d_y and number of steps.
3. Compute x_{inc} and y_{inc} .
4. Initialise $x = x_1$, $y = y_1$.
5. For $k = 0$ to steps:
 - Plot pixel at $(\text{round}(x), \text{round}(y))$.
 - Update $x = x + x_{\text{inc}}$, $y = y + y_{\text{inc}}$.

Lab Assignment

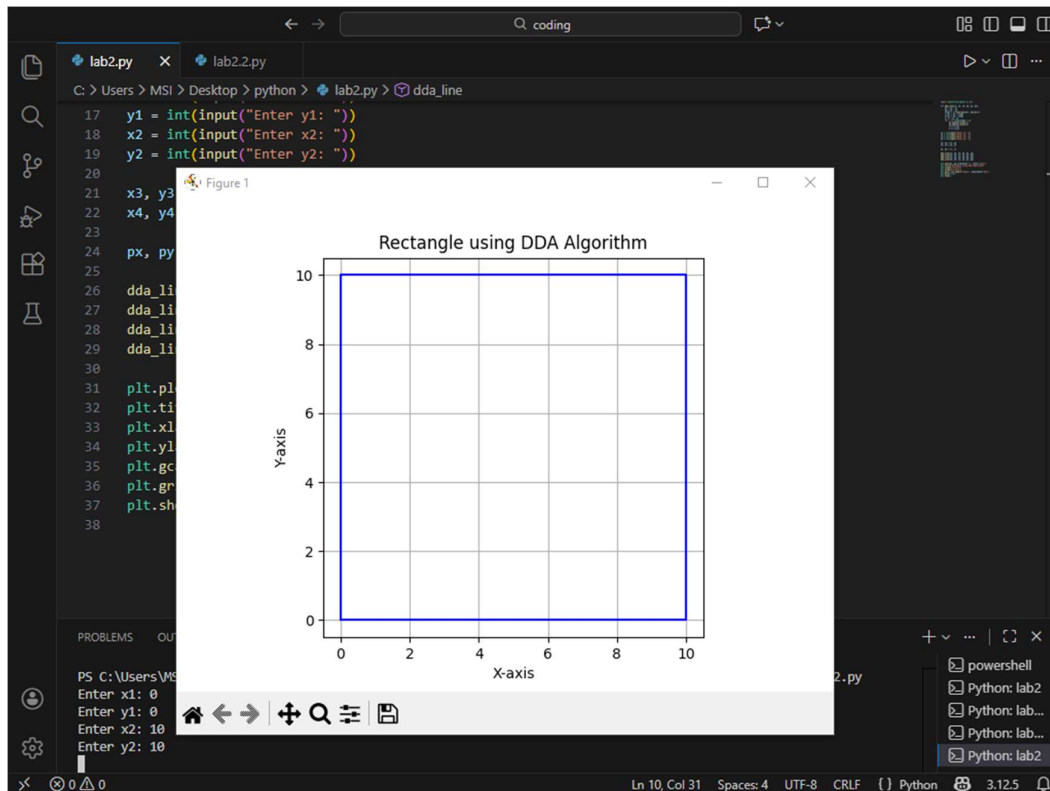
1. Extend the DDA program to draw a rectangle given two opposite corners.

The screenshot shows a Python IDE with two panels. The top panel displays the code for a program that draws a rectangle using the DDA algorithm. The bottom panel shows the terminal output where the user has entered the coordinates for the rectangle's corners.

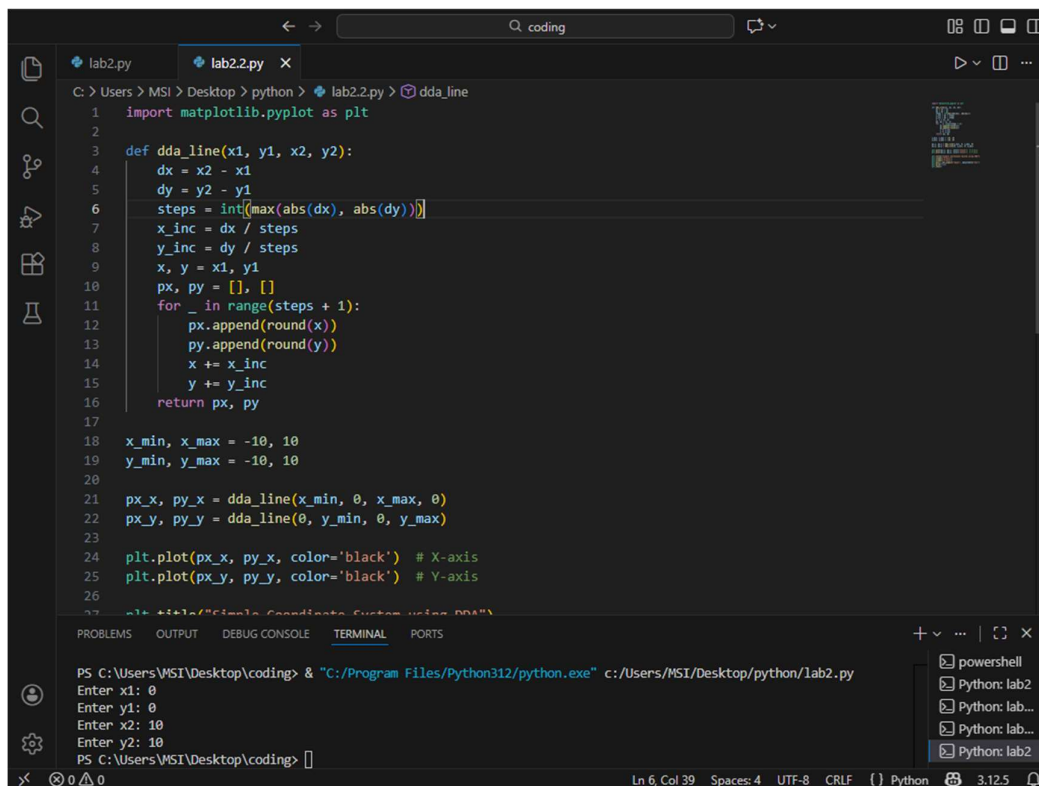
```
lab2.py x lab2.2.py
C:\Users\MSI\Desktop\python> lab2.py > dda_line
1 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
2
3 def dda_line(x1, y1, x2, y2, px, py):
4     dx = x2 - x1
5     dy = y2 - y1
6     steps = int(max(abs(dx), abs(dy)))
7     x_inc = dx / steps
8     y_inc = dy / steps
9     x, y = x1, y1
10    for _ in range(steps + 1):
11        px.append(round(x))
12        py.append(round(y))
13        x += x_inc
14        y += y_inc
15
16    x1 = int(input("Enter x1: "))
17    y1 = int(input("Enter y1: "))
18    x2 = int(input("Enter x2: "))
19    y2 = int(input("Enter y2: "))
20
21    x3, y3 = x1, y2
22    x4, y4 = x2, y1
23
24    px, py = [], []
25
26    dda_line(x1, y1, x3, y3, px, py)
27    dda_line(x3, y3, x2, y2, px, py)
28    dda_line(x2, y2, x4, y4, px, py)
29    dda_line(x4, y4, x1, y1, px, py)
30
31    plt.plot(px, py, linestyle="-", color='blue')
32    plt.title("Rectangle using DDA Algorithm")
33    plt.xlabel("X-axis")
34    plt.ylabel("Y-axis")
35    plt.gca().set_aspect("equal", adjustable="box")
36    plt.grid(True)
37    plt.show()
38
```

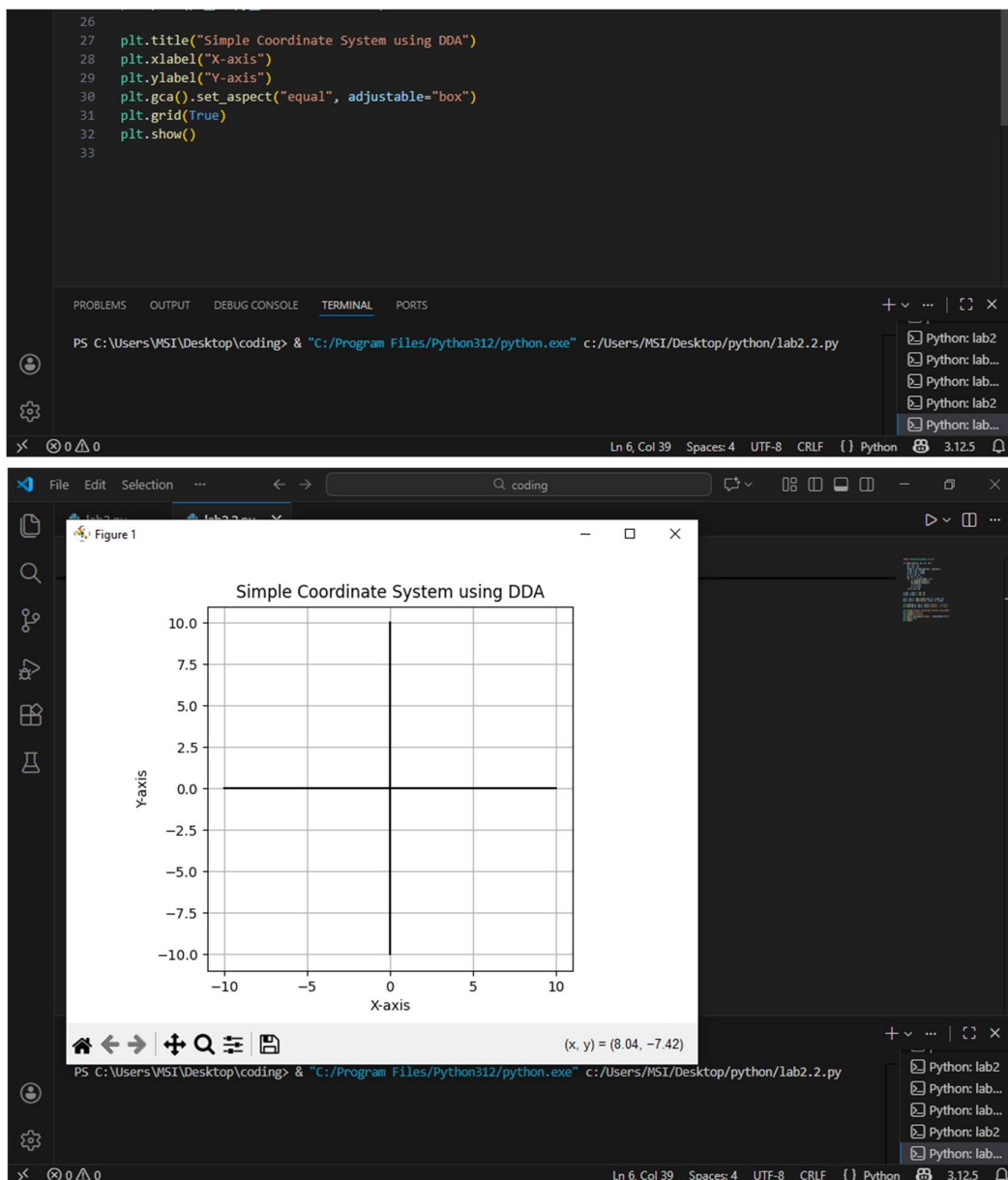
Terminal Output:

```
PS C:\Users\MSI\Desktop\coding> & "C:/Program Files/Python312/python.exe" c:/Users/MSI/Desktop/python/lab2.py
Enter x1:
Enter x1: 0
Enter y1: 0
Enter x2: 10
Enter y2: 10
```



2. Use DDA to draw the axes of a simple coordinate system (X and Y axes).





Conclusion

In this lab we gained the practical experience in handling geometric computations using matplotlib. We learned the concept of DDA line drawing algorithm and made the rectangle using it.