

Experiment 1.1

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Branch: CSE

Semester: 6th

Subject: Computer Graphics

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Section: IOT-611

DOP: 8 JAN 2025

Subject Code: 22CSH-352

Aim: Demonstrate the use of graphics.h functions to draw basic shapes like lines, triangles, and circles.

Objective: To familiarize students with using the graphics.h library to create basic shapes like lines, triangles, and circles.

Algorithm:

1. **Initialize Graphics Mode:**
 - Include the `graphics.h` header.
 - Use the `initgraph()` function to initialize the graphics mode.
2. **Draw a Line:**
 - Use the `line(x1, y1, x2, y2)` function to draw a straight line between two points `(x1, y1)` and `(x2, y2)`.
3. **Draw a Triangle:**
 - Use the `line()` function thrice to draw three sides of the triangle by connecting its vertices.
4. **Draw a Circle:**
 - Use the `circle(x, y, radius)` function to draw a circle with the center at `(x, y)` and a specified radius.
5. **Display Graphics:**
 - Use the `getch()` function to wait for a key press to keep the graphics window open.
6. **Close Graphics Mode:**
 - Use the `closegraph()` function to close the graphics mode and clean up resources.

Code:

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

void main()
{
    clrscr(); // Clear screen
    int gd = DETECT, gm; // Graphics driver and mode
    initgraph(&gd, &gm, "C:\\\\TURBOC3\\\\BGI"); // Initialize graphics mode

    setbkcolor(2); // Set background color

    // Drawing a circle
    circle(100, 100, 50);
    outtextxy(75, 98, "CIRCLE");

    // Drawing a rectangle
    rectangle(210, 60, 400, 140);

    outtextxy(270, 100, "RECTANGLE");

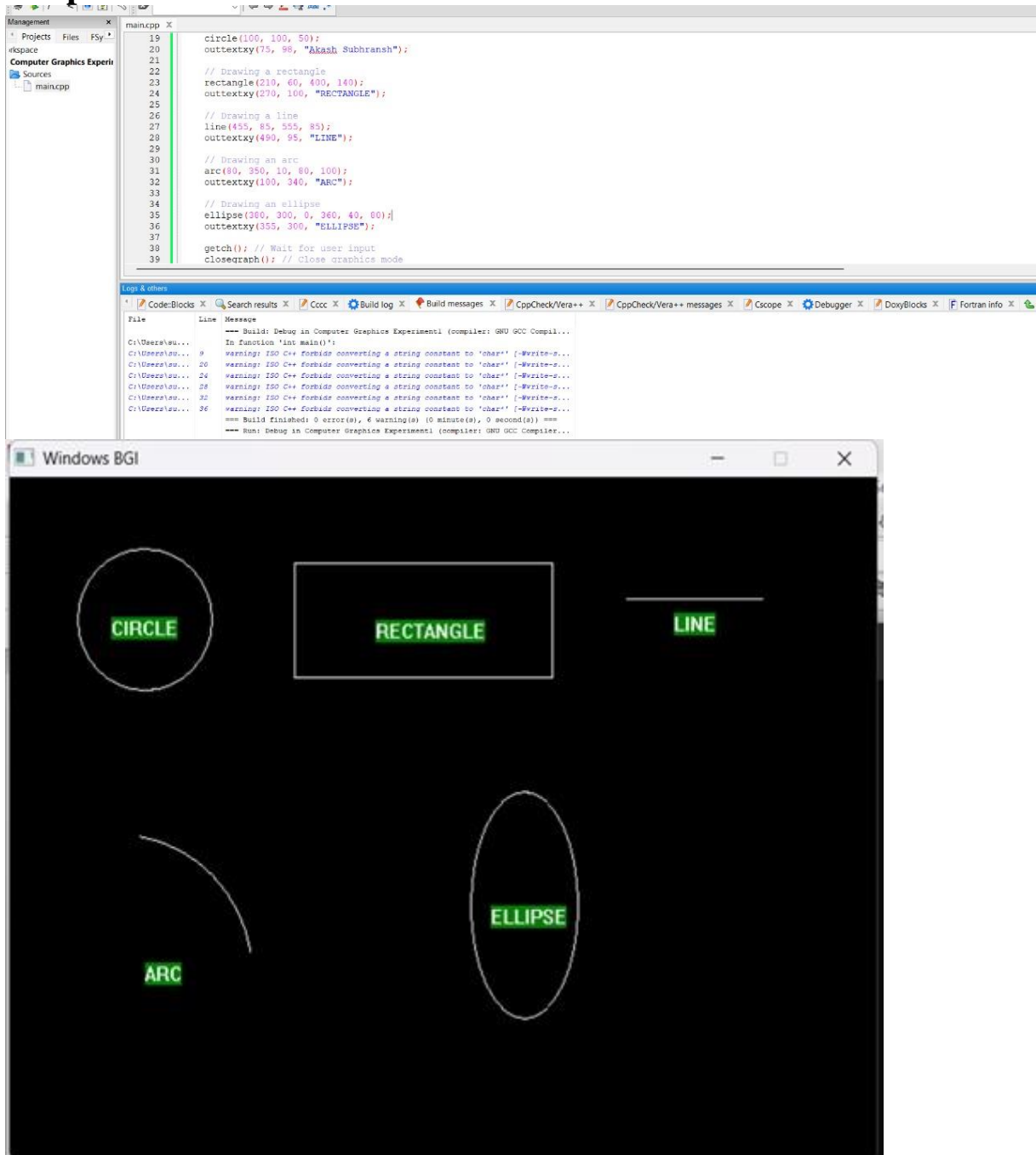
    // Drawing a line
    line(455, 85, 555, 85);
    outtextxy(490, 95, "LINE");

    // Drawing an arc
    arc(80, 350, 10, 80, 100);
    outtextxy(100, 340, "ARC");

    // Drawing an ellipse
    ellipse(380, 300, 0, 360, 40, 80);
    outtextxy(355, 300, "ELLIPSE");

    getch(); // Wait for user input
    closegraph(); // Close the graphics mode
}
```

Output:



The screenshot displays a C++ development environment. The top pane shows the source code in `main.cpp`, which uses the `graphics.h` library to draw various shapes. The bottom pane shows the compilation output, including several warnings about string-to-char conversions and a successful build. Below the IDE, a separate window titled "Windows BGI" shows the graphical output: a black background with a white circle, rectangle, line, arc, and ellipse, each labeled with its name in green text.

```
19 circle(100, 100, 50);
20 outtextxy(75, 95, "Akash Subhransh");
21
22 // Drawing a rectangle
23 rectangle(210, 60, 400, 140);
24 outtextxy(270, 100, "RECTANGLE");
25
26 // Drawing a line
27 line(455, 85, 555, 85);
28 outtextxy(490, 95, "LINE");
29
30 // Drawing an arc
31 arc(80, 350, 10, 60, 100);
32 outtextxy(100, 340, "ARC");
33
34 // Drawing an ellipse
35 ellipse(300, 300, 0, 360, 40, 60);
36 outtextxy(355, 300, "ELLIPSE");
37
38 getch(); // Wait for user input
39 closegraph(); // Close graphics mode
```

Build: Debug in Computer Graphics Experiment1 (compiler: GNU GCC Compiler...
In function 'int main()':
C:\Users\su... 9 warning: ISO C++ forbids converting a string constant to 'char*' [-Wwrite-str...
C:\Users\su... 20 warning: ISO C++ forbids converting a string constant to 'char*' [-Wwrite-str...
C:\Users\su... 24 warning: ISO C++ forbids converting a string constant to 'char*' [-Wwrite-str...
C:\Users\su... 38 warning: ISO C++ forbids converting a string constant to 'char*' [-Wwrite-str...
C:\Users\su... 32 warning: ISO C++ forbids converting a string constant to 'char*' [-Wwrite-str...
C:\Users\su... 36 warning: ISO C++ forbids converting a string constant to 'char*' [-Wwrite-str...
==== Build finished: 0 error(s), 6 warning(s) (0 minute(s), 0 second(s)) ====
Run: Debug in Computer Graphics Experiment1 (compiler: GNU GCC Compiler...

Windows BGI

CIRCLE

RECTANGLE

LINE

ARC

ELLIPSE



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Learning Outcomes:

1. Utilize the graphics.h library in C++ to implement fundamental graphical elements.
2. Effectively initialize and terminate graphics mode in programs.
3. Demonstrate the creation of basic shapes, including lines, circles, rectangles, arcs, and ellipses.
4. Develop skills to position and display text relative to shapes using outtextxy.
5. Establish a foundation in computer graphics to support learning advanced topics.



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