

# Digital Differential Analyzer (DDA) – Line Algorithm

```
[1]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
[2]: print("Enter the value of X1 : ")
X1 =int(input())
print("Enter the value of Y1 : ")
Y1 =int(input())
print("Enter the value of X2 : ")
X2 =int(input())
print("Enter the value of Y2 : ")
Y2 =int(input())
```

```
Enter the value of X1 :
2
Enter the value of Y1 :
3
Enter the value of X2 :
25
Enter the value of Y2 :
30
```

```
[3]: dx = X2-X1
dy = Y2-Y1
```

```
[4]: if abs(dx) > abs(dy):
    steps = abs(dx)
else:
    steps = abs(dy)
```

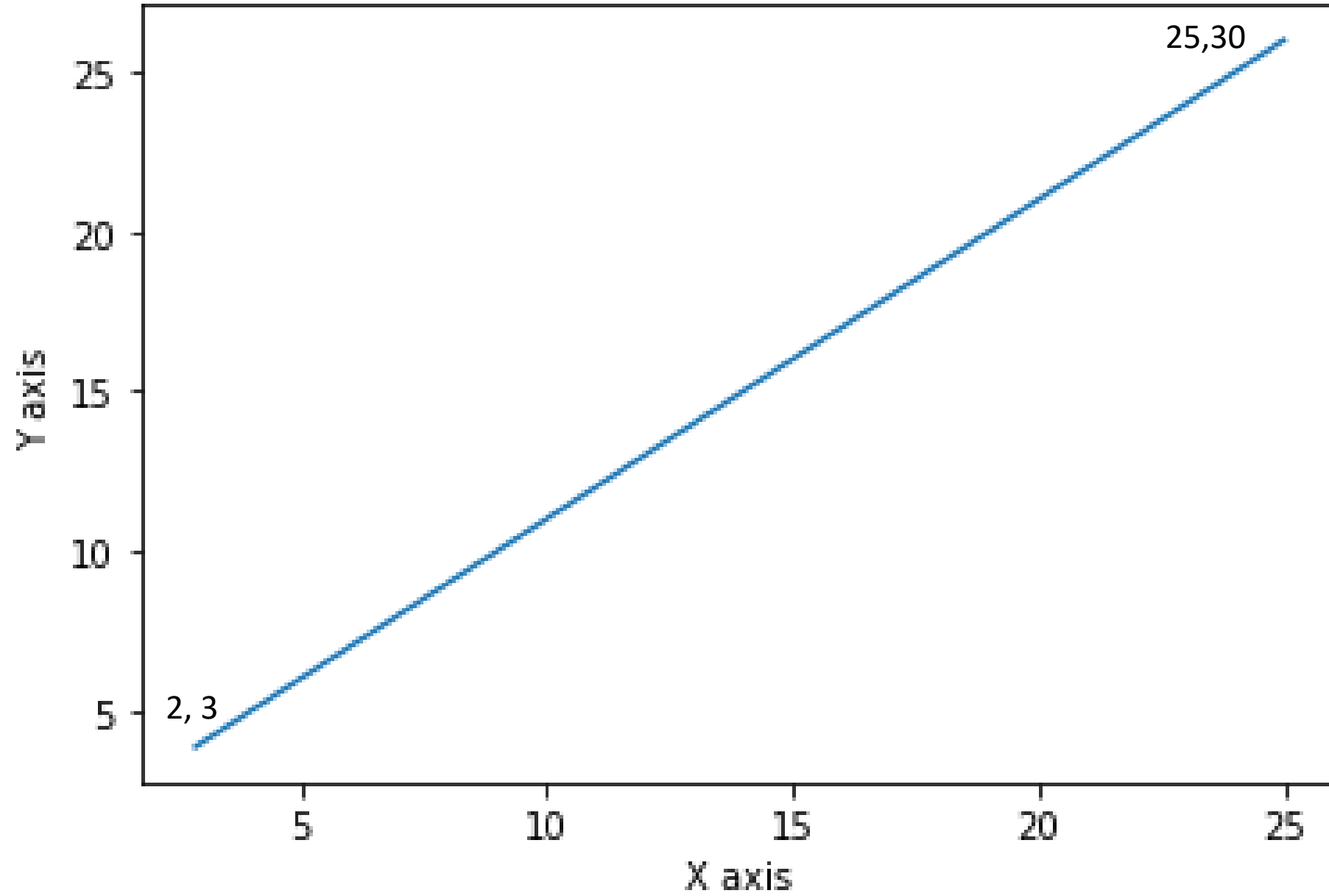
```
[5]: Xinc = dx/steps
Yinc = dy/steps
```

```
[6]: i = 0
Xcoor = []
Ycoor = []

while i < steps:
    i += 1
    X1 = X1+Xinc
    Y1 = Y1+Yinc
    print("X1: ", X1, "Y1: ", Y1)
    Xcoor.append(X1)
    Ycoor.append(Y1)
```

```
X1: 2.851851851851852 Y1: 3.851851851851852
X1: 3.703703703703704 Y1: 4.703703703703704
X1: 4.555555555555556 Y1: 5.555555555555556
X1: 5.407407407407408 Y1: 6.407407407407408
X1: 6.25925925925926 Y1: 7.25925925925926
X1: 7.111111111111125 Y1: 8.11111111111112
X1: 7.962962962962965 Y1: 8.962962962962964
X1: 8.814814814814817 Y1: 9.814814814814815
X1: 9.666666666666668 Y1: 10.666666666666666
X1: 10.518518518518519 Y1: 11.518518518518517
X1: 11.37037037037037 Y1: 12.370370370370368
X1: 12.222222222222221 Y1: 13.222222222222222
X1: 13.074074074074073 Y1: 14.07407407407407
X1: 13.925925925925924 Y1: 14.925925925925922
X1: 14.777777777777775 Y1: 15.777777777777773
X1: 15.629629629629626 Y1: 16.629629629629626
X1: 16.481481481481477 Y1: 17.481481481481477
X1: 17.333333333333333 Y1: 18.333333333333333
X1: 18.18518518518518 Y1: 19.18518518518518
X1: 19.03703703703703 Y1: 20.03703703703703
X1: 19.888888888888882 Y1: 20.888888888888882
X1: 20.740740740740733 Y1: 21.740740740740733
X1: 21.592592592592585 Y1: 22.592592592592585
X1: 22.444444444444436 Y1: 23.444444444444436
X1: 23.296296296296287 Y1: 24.296296296296287
X1: 24.148148148148138 Y1: 25.148148148148138
X1: 24.99999999999999 Y1: 25.999999999999999
```

DDA\_Algo\_Line



# Bresenham's – Line Algorithm

```
[3]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
[4]: print("Starting Points")
X1, Y1 = map(int, input().split())
print("Ending Points")
X2, Y2 = map(int, input().split())

X_coor = [X1]
Y_coor = [Y1]

dx = X2-X1
dy = Y2-Y1
Pk = 2*dy-dx

for i in range(dx):
    if Pk < 0:
        Pkn = Pk +(2*dy)
        X1 += 1
        Pk = Pkn
    else:
        Pkn = Pk + (2*dy - 2*dx)
        X1 += 1
        Y1 += 1
        Pk = Pkn
    X_coor.append(X1)
    Y_coor.append(Y1)

X = (X_coor[0], X_coor[-1])
Y = (Y_coor[0], Y_coor[-1])
```

Starting Points  
10 15  
Ending Points  
110 80

```
[5]: plt.plot(X, Y)
plt.xlabel("X axis")
plt.ylabel("Y axis")
plt.title("Line_Bresenham_Algo")
plt.show()
```

i	Pk	Pk+1	Xk+1	Yk+1	Plot
			10	15	(10,15)
1	30	-40	11	16	(11,16)
1	-40	90	12	16	(12,16)
1	90	20	13	17	(13,17)
1	20	-50	14	18	(14,18)
1	-50	80	15	18	(15,18)
1	80	10	16	19	(16,19)
1	10	-60	17	20	(17,20)
1	-60	70	18	20	(18,20)
1	70	0	19	21	(19,21)
1	0	-70	20	22	(20,22)
1	-70	60	21	22	(21,22)
1	60	-10	22	23	(22,23)
1	-10	120	23	23	(23,23)
1	120	50	24	24	(24,24)
1	50	-20	25	25	(25,25)
1	-20	110	26	25	(26,25)
1	110	40	27	26	(27,26)
1	40	-30	28	27	(28,27)
1	-30	100	29	27	(29,27)
1	100	30	30	28	(30,28)
1	30	-40	31	29	(31,29)
1	-40	90	32	29	(32,29)
1	90	20	33	30	(33,30)
1	20	-50	34	31	(34,31)
1	-50	80	35	31	(35,31)
1	80	10	36	32	(36,32)
1	10	-60	37	33	(37,33)
1	-60	70	38	33	(38,33)

Line\_Bresenham\_Algo

