

## 2D Shapes

Creative Coding & Generative Art in Processing 2  
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### Did you do this?

- Go to the CS Computer Lab (Room 231 PSB)
- Log in
- Start the Processing application (Make sure it is Version 2.x)
- In a web browser, go to the Tutorials section of [processing.org](http://www.processing.org)  
<http://www.processing.org/tutorials/gettingstarted/>
- Read the Getting Started tutorial (by Casey Reas & Ben Fry) and try out the two examples of simple Processing programs presented there
- If you'd like, install Processing 2.x on your own computer
- Read Chapter 1 (Read pages 1-12, skim 12-32)

### Drawing Basics

- **Canvas – computer screen**  
`size(width, height);`
- **Drawing Tools – shape commands**
- **Colors – grayscale or RGB**  
`background(125);`



### Drawing Tools - Basic Shapes

➤ Point	•	➤ Arc	
➤ Line		➤ Quad	
➤ Triangle		➤ Polygon	
➤ Rectangle		➤ Curve	
➤ Ellipse			

### Drawing Tools - Basic Shapes

➤ Point		<code>point(x, y);</code>
➤ Line		<code>line(x1, y1, x2, y2);</code>
➤ Triangle		<code>triangle(x1, y1, x2, y2, x3, y3);</code>
➤ Rectangle		<code>rect(x, y, width, height);</code>
➤ Ellipse		<code>ellipse(x, y, width, height);</code>

### Drawing & Shape Attributes

- **Anti-aliasing**
  - `smooth();`
  - `noSmooth();`
- **Stroke**
  - `noStroke();`
  - `strokeWeight(<pixel width>);`
  - `stroke(<stroke color>);`
- **Fill**
  - `noFill();`
  - `fill(<fill color>);`

### Drawing Tools - Basic Shapes

- Point
- Line
- Triangle
- Rectangle
- Ellipse
- Arc
- Quad
- Polygon
- Curve

### Basic Shapes: Arcs

- What is an arc?

### Basic Shapes: Arcs

`arc(x, y, width, height, startAngle, endAngle);`

- degrees vs radians

```
noFill();
stroke(255, 0, 0);
arc(200, 200, 150, 150, 0, PI);
```

### Basic Shapes: Arcs

`arc(x, y, width, height, startAngle, endAngle);`

- degrees vs radians

```
fill(255, 255, 0);
stroke(255, 0, 0);
arc(200, 200, 150, 150, 0, PI);
```

### Basic Shapes: Arcs

start = 90 degs end = 302 degs	start = 90 degs end = 239 degs	start = 180 degs end = 155 degs	start = 90 degs end = 265 degs
start = 24 degs end = 339 degs	start = 116 degs end = 281 degs	start = 1 degs end = 126 degs	start = 24 degs end = 213 degs
start = 57 degs end = 189 degs	start = 95 degs end = 116 degs	start = 24 degs end = 270 degs	start = 23 degs end = 350 degs
start = 63 degs end = 225 degs	start = 77 degs end = 312 degs	start = 57 degs end = 280 degs	start = 134 degs end = 287 degs

### Basic Shapes: Quadrilaterals

`quad(x1, y1, x2, y2, x3, y3, x4, y4);`

```
noFill();
stroke(163, 208, 233);
quad(100, 50, 150, 100, 100, 150, 50, 100);
```

```
fill(246, 127, 71);
stroke(105, 50, 200, 50, 250, 150, 50, 150);
quad(100, 50, 150, 100, 100, 150, 250, 100);
```

## Basic Shapes: Polygons

```
beginShape();
vertex(x1, y1);
...
vertex(xN, yN);
endShape(CLOSE);
```

```
fill(240, 127, 71);
beginShape();
vertex(100, 50);
vertex(150, 100);
vertex(100, 150);
vertex(250, 100);
endShape(CLOSE);
```

```
fill(240, 127, 71);
beginShape();
vertex(100, 50);
vertex(150, 100);
vertex(100, 150);
vertex(250, 100);
endShape();
```

## Basic Shapes: Curves

```
curve(cpx1, cpy1, x1, y1, x2, y2, cpx2, cpy2);
```

cpx1,cpy1- control point#1  
 x1, y1 - start of curve  
 x2, y2 - end of curve  
 cpx2,cpy2- control point#2

Draws a Catmull-Rom Spline between x1, y1 and x2, y2

Examples:

```
curve(50, 50, 150, 50, 250, 200, 100, 100);
```

```
curve(50, 50, 80, 80, 150, 150, 100, 100);
```

## More Complex Curves

```
beginShape();
curveVertex(x1, y1);
...
curveVertex(xN, yN);
endShape(CLOSE);
```

```
curve(50, 50, 150, 50, 250, 100, 50, 200);
```

```
beginShape();
curveVertex(50, 50);
curveVertex(150, 50);
curveVertex(250, 100);
curveVertex(50, 200);
endShape();
```

## Example: A Penguin

```
// penguin
size(400, 500);
smooth();

background(0);
stroke(245, 63, 55);
strokeWeight(12);
fill(0);

beginShape();
curveVertex(105, 400);
curveVertex(105, 460);
curveVertex(101, 392);
curveVertex(108, 387);
curveVertex(117, 398);
curveVertex(119, 342);
curveVertex(106, 210);
curveVertex(110, 160);
curveVertex(122, 129);
curveVertex(122, 99);
curveVertex(116, 90);
curveVertex(85, 72);
curveVertex(112, 80);
curveVertex(120, 83);
curveVertex(122, 86);
curveVertex(120, 77);

curveVertex(112, 80);
curveVertex(110, 72);
curveVertex(110, 80);
curveVertex(140, 80);
curveVertex(180, 90);
curveVertex(210, 200);
curveVertex(180, 410);
curveVertex(144, 200);
curveVertex(150, 350);
curveVertex(164, 125);
curveVertex(163, 117);
curveVertex(151, 136);
curveVertex(113, 200);
curveVertex(143, 140);
curveVertex(170, 112);
curveVertex(171, 122);
curveVertex(171, 122);
endShape();
```

## Review: Drawing Basics

- Canvas**  
size(width, height)
- Drawing Tools**  
point(x, y)  
line(x1, y1, x2, y2)  
triangle(x1, y1, x2, y2, x3, y3)  
quad(x1, y1, x2, y2, x3, y3, x4, y4)  
rect(x, y, width, height)  
ellipse(x, y, width, height)  
arc(x, y, width, height, startAngle, endAngle)  
curve(cpx1, cpy1, x1, y1, x2, y2, cpx2, cpy2)  
beginShape()  
endShape(CLOSE)  
vertex(x, y)  
curveVertex(x, y)
- Colors**  
grayscale [0.255], RGB [0.255][0.255][0.255], alpha [0.255]  
background(color)
- Drawing & Shape Attributes**  
smooth(), noSmooth()  
stroke(color), noStroke(), strokeWeight(pixelWidth)  
fill(color), noFill()

## Simple Program Structure

```
// Create and set canvas
size(width, height);
smooth();
background(color);

// Draw something
...
// Draw something else
...
// etc.
```

## Simple Program Structure

```
// Draw a simple house
// Create and set canvas

size(300, 300);
smooth();
background(187, 193, 127);

// wall
fill(206, 224, 14);
rect(50, 150, 200, 100);

// Draw Door
fill(72, 26, 2);
rect(125, 200, 50, 50);

// Draw roof
fill(224, 14, 14);
triangle(50, 150, 150, 50, 250, 150);
```



## Variables: Naming Values

- **Values**  
42, 3.14159, 2013, "Hi, my name is Joe!", true, false, etc.
  - **Numbers**
    - **Integers**  
int meaningOfLife = 42;  
int year = 2013;
    - **Floating point numbers**  
float pi = 3.14159;
  - **Strings**  
String greeting = "Hi, my name is Joe!";
  - **Boolean**  
boolean keyPressed = true;

## Variables: Naming Values

Variables have a Type

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## Variables: Naming Values

Variables have a Name

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42, 3.14159, 2013, "Hi, my name is Joe!", true, false, etc.
  - **Numbers**
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int meaningOfLife = 42;  
int year = 2013;
    - **Floating point numbers**  
float pi = 3.14159;
  - **Strings**  
String greeting = "Hi, my name is Joe!";
  - **Boolean**  
boolean keyPressed = true;

## Variables: Naming Rules & Conventions

- Names begin with a letter, an underscore (\_), or a dollar sign (\$)
  - Examples: weight, \_meaningOfLife, \$value
- Names may include numbers, but only after the initial character
  - Examples: value1, score5, \$bestFriends
- No spaces are permitted in names
  - Examples: value\_1, dollar\_sign
- Processing Conventions
  - Names begin with a lowercase letter
    - Example: meaningOfLife, highestScore
  - Constants are written in all caps
    - Example: DAYS\_IN\_WEEK, PI

## Variables: Declarations & Initialization

- Declaring variables
 

```
int meaningOfLife;
int year;
float pi;
String greeting;
boolean keyPressed;
```
- Initializing values in declarations
 

```
int meaningOfLife = 42;
int year = 2013;
float pi = 3.14159;
String greeting = "Hi, my name is Joe!";
boolean keyPressed = true;
```

## The **color** type

- Processing has a type called **color**

```
color firebrick = color(178, 34, 34);
color chartreuse = color(127, 255, 0);
color fuchsia = color(255, 0, 255);
```

```
fill(firebrick);
rect(50, 100, 75, 125);
```



## Expressions: Doing Arithmetic

- Assignment statement

```
<variable> = <expression>;
```

Examples:

```
meaningOfLife = 42;
area = length * height;
perc = statePop/totalPop*100.0;
```

- Operators

```
+ (addition)
- (subtraction)
* (multiplication)
/ (division)
% (modulus)
```

Example:

```
mouth_x = ( (leftIris_x + irisDiam)/2 + eyeWidth )/4;
```

## Using Variables

```
// Draw a simple house
// Create and set canvas
size(300, 300);
smooth();
background(187, 193, 127);

// wall
fill(206, 224, 14);
rect(50, 150, 200, 100);

// Draw Door
fill(72, 26, 2);
rect(125, 200, 50, 50);

// Draw roof
fill(224, 14, 14);
triangle(50, 150, 150, 50, 250, 150);
```



## A Better House Sketch

```
// Draw a simple house
int houseX = 50; // bottom left corner of house
int houseY = 250;

int houseHeight = 200; // overall width and height of house
int houseWidth = 200;

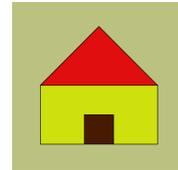
int wallHeight = houseHeight/2; // height of wall is 1/2 of house height
int roofHeight = houseHeight/2;
int doorHeight = houseHeight/4;
int doorWidth = houseWidth/4;

// Create and set canvas
size(300, 300);
smooth();
background(187, 193, 127);

// wall
fill(206, 224, 14);
rect(houseX, houseY - wallHeight,
    houseWidth, wallHeight);

// Draw Door
fill(72, 26, 2);
rect(houseX + houseWidth/2 - doorWidth/2, houseY-doorHeight,
    doorWidth, doorHeight);

// Draw roof
fill(224, 14, 14);
triangle(houseX, houseY - wallHeight,
    houseX+houseWidth/2, houseY-houseHeight,
    houseX+houseWidth, houseY-wallHeight);
```



## A Better House Sketch

```
// Draw a simple house
int houseX = 50; // bottom left corner of house
int houseY = 250;

int houseHeight = 100; // overall width and height of house
int houseWidth = 100;

int wallHeight = houseHeight/2; // height of wall is 1/2 of house height
int roofHeight = houseHeight/2;
int doorHeight = houseHeight/4;
int doorWidth = houseWidth/4;

// Create and set canvas
size(300, 300);
smooth();
background(187, 193, 127);

// wall
fill(206, 224, 14);
rect(houseX, houseY - wallHeight,
    houseWidth, wallHeight);

// Draw Door
fill(72, 26, 2);
rect(houseX + houseWidth/2 - doorWidth/2, houseY-doorHeight,
    doorWidth, doorHeight);

// Draw roof
fill(224, 14, 14);
triangle(houseX, houseY - wallHeight,
    houseX+houseWidth/2, houseY-houseHeight,
    houseX+houseWidth, houseY-wallHeight);
```

