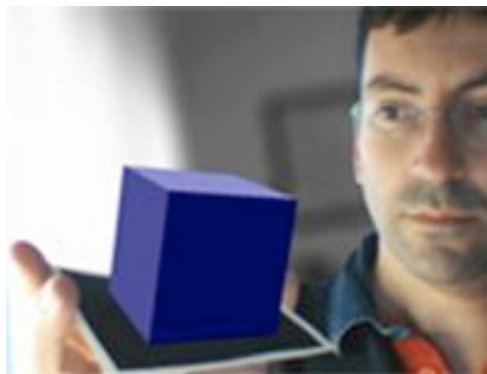


Computer Graphics

Introduction to *processing*



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What is *processing* ?

- *Processing* is a Java dialect specifically designed for generating visual art, animation and any kind of graphic application
- Developed by artists to artists
- *Processing* is free software, available wherever Java is available (Mac OS, Linux, Windows etc.)
- Developed from 2001 at the MIT by Casey Reas and Ben Fry. Inspired in John Maeda's DBN (*Design By Numbers*)
- <http://processing.org> -> download centre and central point to everybody in the world of *processing*

Why *processing* ?

- Very, very easy to learn... first sketches in just a few minutes
- It has its own IDE (very easy)
- Faster learning than OpenGL + GLUT or others alternatives
- Powerful, very powerful. It allows to develop from very simple to very complex applications
- Scalable. It is possible to combine *processing* with pure Java and with Java libraries. A pure Java application can use *processing* libraries as well..

Why *processing* ?

- It allows 3 ways of programming: basic, procedural/structured and object-oriented
- The first sketches can be developed in the basic mode (no functions, just direct code)
- More ambitious programs or sketches can use functions (C-like programming)
- Complex programs can be developed using object-oriented approach (Java classes)
- Eventually, it is possible to develop a pure Java application and use other environments (eclipse, netbeans) with the libraries of *processing*

Why *processing* ?

- Generates ready-to-run applications for the main platforms: Mac OS, Linux and Windows
- *processing* applications can also be executed in the Internet (as Java *applets*)
- It is possible to develop for mobile devices (<http://mobile.processing.org>)
- It allows connection with electronic devices and prototypes: Arduino and Wiring projects (<http://hardware.processing.org>)

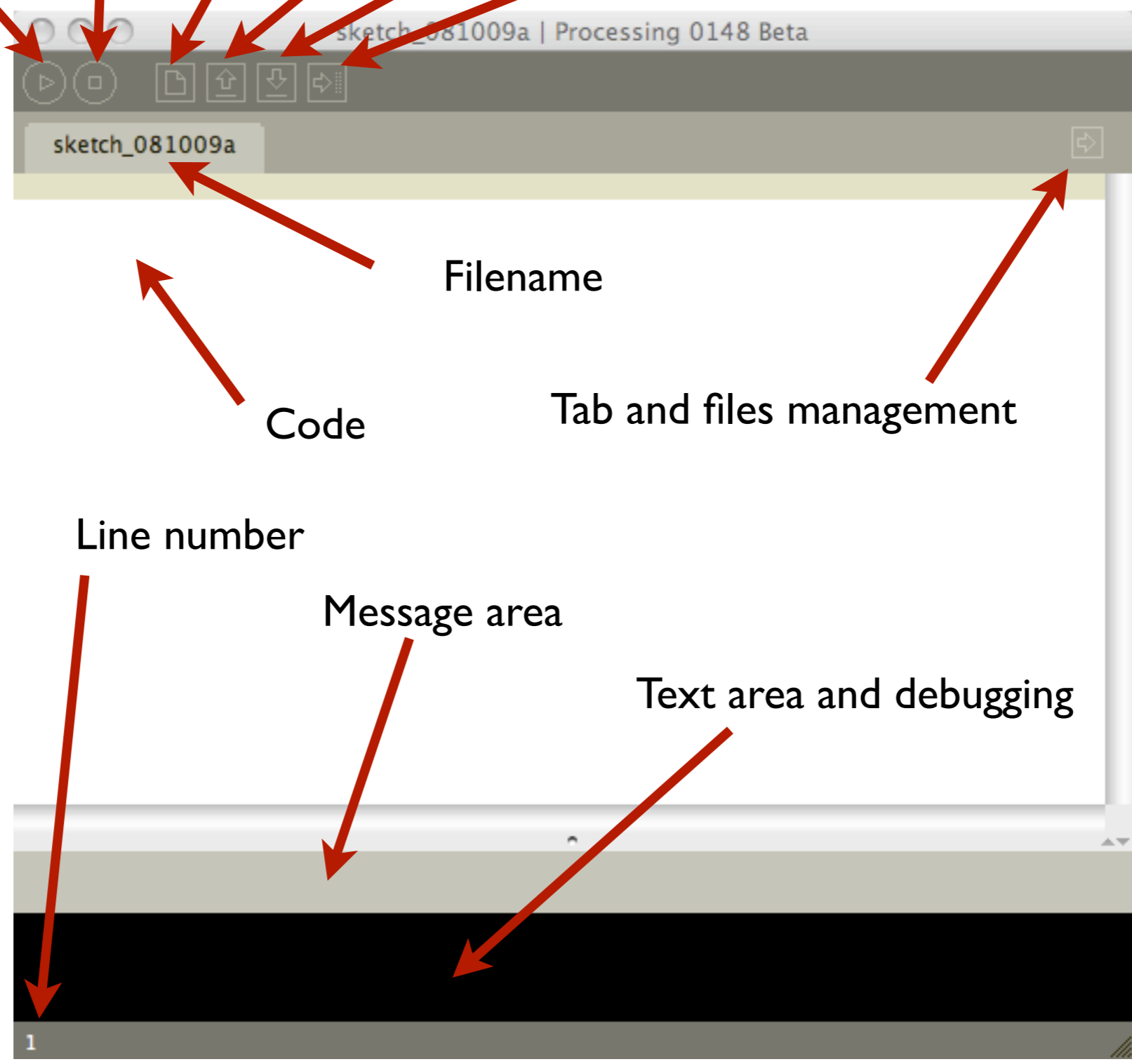
Graphic packages. History

- Standards:
 - 3D Core Graphics System. ACM and SIGGRAPH (1977)
 - GKS (Graphical Kernel System). 2D. ISO-ANSI (1985)
 - GKS-3D (1988)
 - PHIGS (Programmer's Hierarchical Interactive Graphics System). 3D. (1988)
 - SRGP and SPHIGS (Foley)
- Others
 - OpenGL
 - XWindows, Microsoft Windows, Mac OS ...
 - VRML, X3D (Internet oriented)
 - POV-Ray, Renderman
 - Java2D, Java3D
 - DirectX (Direct-3D)
 - etc.

The *processing* IDE

- *Processing* has its own IDE (Integrated Development Environment) developed in Java
- Simple and easy. It is enough for most of the applications. Migration to eclipse, e.g., is possible in front of more complex applications
- It is known as PDE (*processing* development environment)

Run Stop New Open Save Export



sketch_081009a

Filename

Code

Tab and files management

Line number

Message area

Text area and debugging

1

The *processing* IDE

- When saving an application, a directory with the application name is generated. Inside this directory, the main file of the application is saved, with the same name and the extension *.pde*
- 64 characters is the maximum length of filename, no spaces allowed
- More code files can be generated for the same application (tab management). These files have by default the same extension *.pde*, but they can also have the *.java* extension (they will be treated as Java source files).
- Additional files are perfect for new functions or classes (in that case, it is compulsory the implementation of the built-in function *setup*)
- Visible tabs will be the ones considered when the application is generated
- In order to open a project we have to open the main *.pde* file of the directory (though any *.pde* inside will work)

The *processing* IDE

- *Run* and *Stop* allow to start and interrupt the application execution
- *Export* allows to generate an '*applet*' for the application. '*Export Application*' menu command allows to generate a ready-to-run application for Mac OS, Linux or Windows. Everything will be generated in specific directories inside the main directory of the application
- '*Skecthbook*' is a user's default directory but any directory can be used to save applications

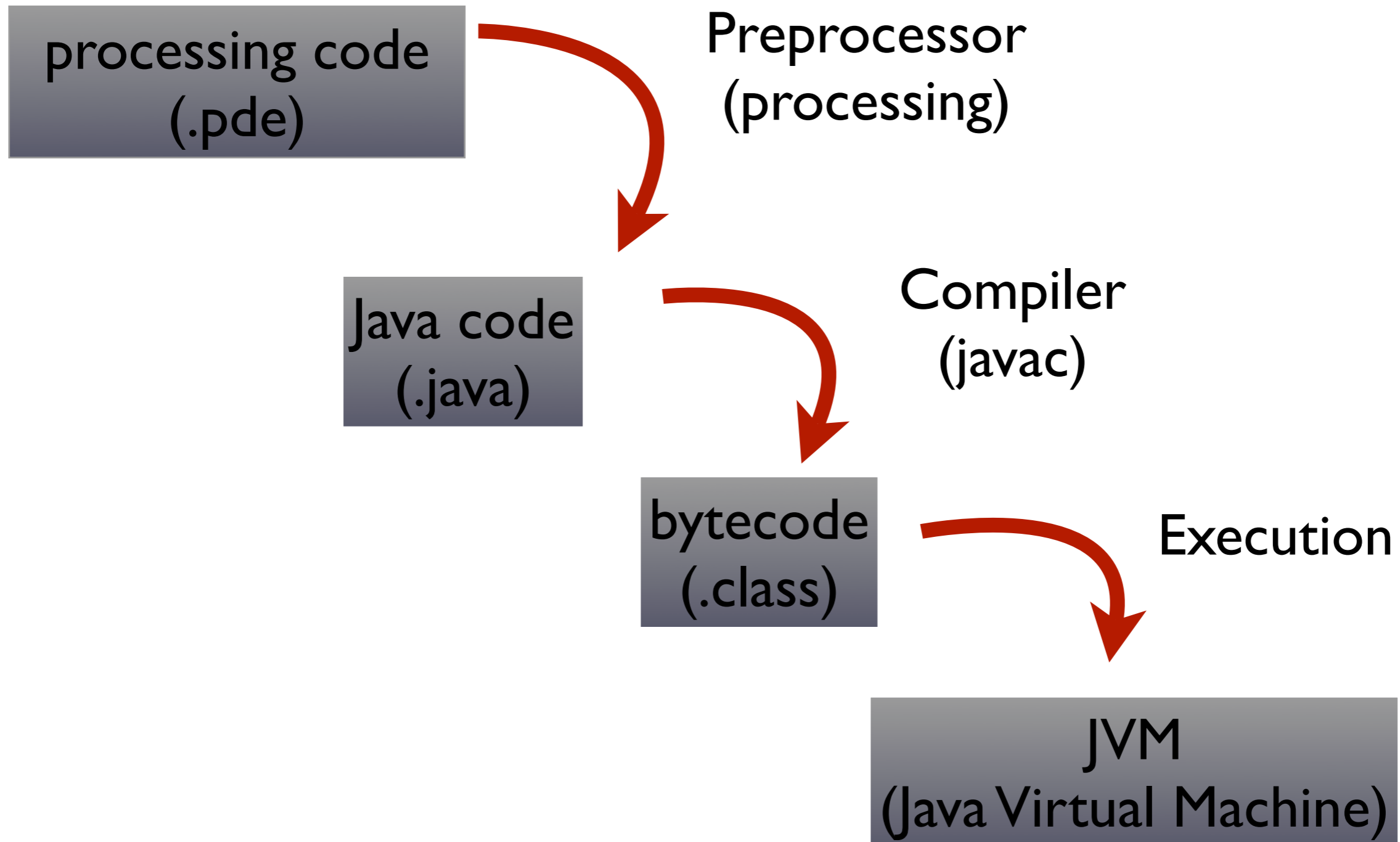
The *processing* IDE

- Other interesting options:
 - *Import Library*. Facilitates the inclusion of *import* sentences of the most common libraries
 - *Add File*. Allows to add images, fonts and other multimedia information in a special directory inside the application: the directory 'data'. It is in this directory where we have to save any element we want to use inside our application (e.g., through the function '*loadImage*'). The directory 'data' will be created if it was not present previously.
 - *Create font*. Facilitates *applet* creation that use system fonts by ensuring that these font will appear correctly in any Internet browser.
 - *Help*. Help about *processing*, allowing even to consult the reference of the function we have selected in the code

The *processing* language

- *processing* is based on Java 1.4.2 (just some modifications in order to simplify programming)
- It is possible to use 1.5 and beyond but by using other development environment (a pure Java application and using the graphic library of *processing*)
- Complete documentation at:
 - <http://java.sun.com/j2se/1.4.2/docs/api/index.html>
- *processing* allow to program in a 'C'-like style (structured programming, as a set of functions). But it is convenient to take most of its object-oriented approach (slight modification to Java classes)

The *processing* language



The *processing* language

- Variables

```
type name;
```

- Basic types

```
byte, short, int(178), long (8864L), float (37.266F),  
double (37.266/26.77e3), char ('c'), boolean(true/false)
```

- Arrays

```
byte[ ] array;
```

- Inicialization

```
type name = value;
```

- Constants

```
final type variable = value;
```

The *processing* language

- Arithmetic: +, -, *, /, %, ++, --
- Relational: >, >=, <, <=, ==, !=
- Conditionals (logic): &&, ||, !, &, |, ^
- Bitwise operations: <<, >>, &, |, ^, ~
- Assignment: =, +=, -=, *=, /=, %=, &=, |=, ^=, <<=, >>=
- Others: ?:, [], ., (type), new, instanceof
- Precedence:

1. expr++, expr--	6. <, >, <=, >=, instanceof	10.
2. ++expr, --expr, ~, !	7. ==, !=	11. &&
3. *, /, %	8. &	12.
4. +, -	9. ^	13. ?:
5. <<, >>		14. =, +=, -=, *=, /=, %=, &=, ^=, =, <<=, >>=

The *processing* language

- **Block delimiters:** { instructions; }
- **while:**

```
while ( expr ) { instructions }  
do { instructions } while ( expr )
```
- **for**

```
for ( begin; end; inc ) {instructions }
```
- **if/else**

```
if ( expr ) {instructions }  
if ( expr ) {instructions } else { instructions }
```
- **switch**

```
switch ( var ) { case val: instructions default: }
```
- **Jumps:** break, continue, return

The *processing* language

- **Comments:**

```
// This comment goes until the end of line
```

```
/* This is a multiline
```

```
comment */
```

- **Functions:**

```
returned_type functionName(list of parameters)
```

If we define our own functions in *processing*, it is compulsory to implement the built-in function `setup()`

The *processing* language

- Example:

```
void setup() // It is executed the first
{
    size(100, 100);
    drawLine(5);
}
void drawLine(int x) // Our own function
{
    line(x, 0, x, 99);
}
```

The *processing* language

- **Strings:**
 - `String message = "hello";`
 - `String message = "hello" + "bye";`
- **A lot of methods:**
 - `length()`
 - **Access to a character:** `charAt()`
 - `substring()`
 - **Modification:**
`concat(), replace(), trim(), toLowerCase(), etc.`
 - **Search:** `indexOf(), lastIndexOf(), etc.`
 - **Comparison:** `startsWith(), endsWith(), compareTo(), etc.`
 - **etc.**
- **Examples:**

```
String message = "hello"+ "bye";
int len = message.length();
int len = "hello".length();
```

The *processing* language

- In *processing* (Java) an array is an object:
 - Its length can be known with the attribute *length*
 - Examples:

```
int[] vector; // vector is 'null'  
vector = new int[3]; // 3 components created  
int len = vector.length; // length = 3  
int item = vector[2]; // access to a component
```

```
int [][] matrix = new int[4][4];  
matrix[0][0] = 12; // Matrices
```

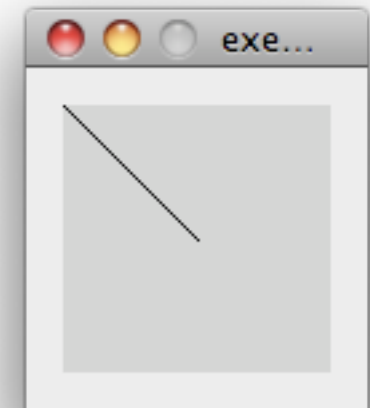
The *processing* language

- Which are the differences between the *processing* language and Java ?
 - The preprocessor of *processing* usually allows us a more relaxed syntax
 - It allows the basic mode: without own functions, only global variables and only direct lines of code
 - It allows to program following a 'C'-like style, defining our own functions, without having to define classes and methods
 - It allows to define and use classes, with a more simple syntax for the classes that then are transformed to Java classes
 - The basic and C-like style, global variables etc. are possible in *processing* thanks to the preprocessor; all these elements are integrated in a class (transparently to the programmer)

The *processing* language

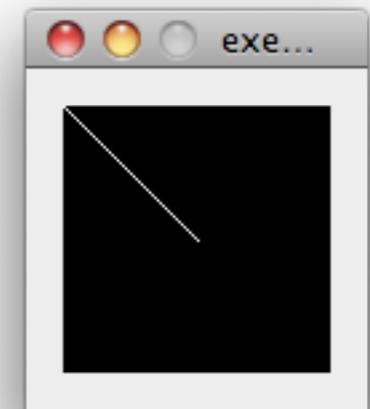
- Basic mode example (I)

```
// Minimum program in processing  
line(0,0,50,50);
```



- Basic mode example (II)

```
// Variables and other elements ...  
int i;  
background(0); // black screen  
stroke(255);   // white stroke  
for (i = 0; i <= 50; i++)  
    point(i, i);
```



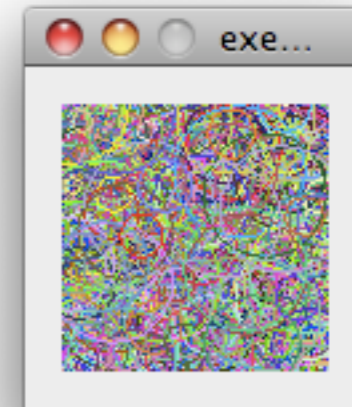
The *processing* language

- C-like style example:

```
// If own functions or classes are defined, an
// implementation for setup() must be defined
void setup()
{
    size(100,100); // Screen size
    noFill(); // Do not fill the circles
}

void draw() // Called each frame
{
    drawRandomCircle();
}

void drawRandomCircle()
{
    int r = int(random(50));
    // Stroke color
    stroke(random(255), random(255), random(255));
    // Circles with random circles (position, radius, color, sizes)
    ellipse(random(100), random(100), r, r);
}
```



The *processing* language

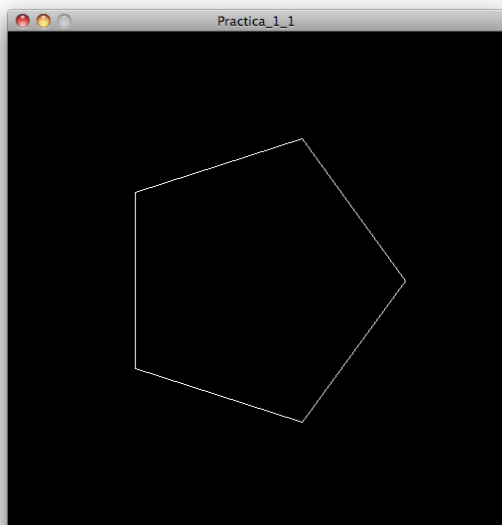
- **Classes**

```
void setup()
{
    size(100,100); // Screen size
    noFill(); }

void draw() // Called each frame
{
    Circle c = new Circle();
    c.draw();
}
// Circle class
class Circle
{
    // Attributes
    int r = int(random(50));
    int x = int(random(100));
    int y = int(random(100));
    color c = color(random(255), random(255), random(255));
    // Methods
    void draw()
    {
        stroke(c);
        ellipse(x, y, r, r);
    }
}
```

Practice 1-1

- Develop a processing program able to draw a polygon of n sides.
- To achieve it, implement a function `poligon` with the following parameters: center (two integers), radius (integer) and number of sides of the polygon (integer)
- Interesting additional information:
 - First, implement `setup` function, where the window size can be defined, e.g. `size(500, 500)`, and then invoke the `poligon` function
 - `poligon` function can use:
 - Trigonometric functions `sin()` and `cos()` which arguments are radians
 - Function `line(x1, y1, x2, y2)` that traces a line from `(x1, y1)` to `(x2, y2)`
 - The `(0,0)` is placed top-left conner, positive x towards the right, positive y towards down.
 - Built-in constants such `PI` and `TWO_PI`



Practice 1-2

- Develop a *processing* program able to draw a color gradient, such that the first row (line from side to side) will be drawn of an initial color, and the last one of a final color. Intermediate horizontal lines will be drawn following a linear graduation
- To achieve it, implement the function `gradient` with the following parameters: 6 integers; the first 3 are the RGB of the initial color (from 0 to 255), the other three are the RGB values of the final color
- Interesting additional information:
 - First, implement `setup` function, where the window size can be defined, e.g. `size(500, 500)`, and then invoke the `gradient` function
 - Function `gradient` can use:
 - Linear interpolation of each component of the colors
 - Function `line(x1, y1, x2, y2)` that traces a line from $(x1, y1)$ to $(x2, y2)$
 - The variables `width` and `height` return us at any time the width and height of the current application window
 - The function `stroke` that allows to change the color of the lines (any stroke), where their 3 parameters are the RGB values of the color of the line

