

Day 7

**Media**

# Agenda

Data Folder

Image, Font

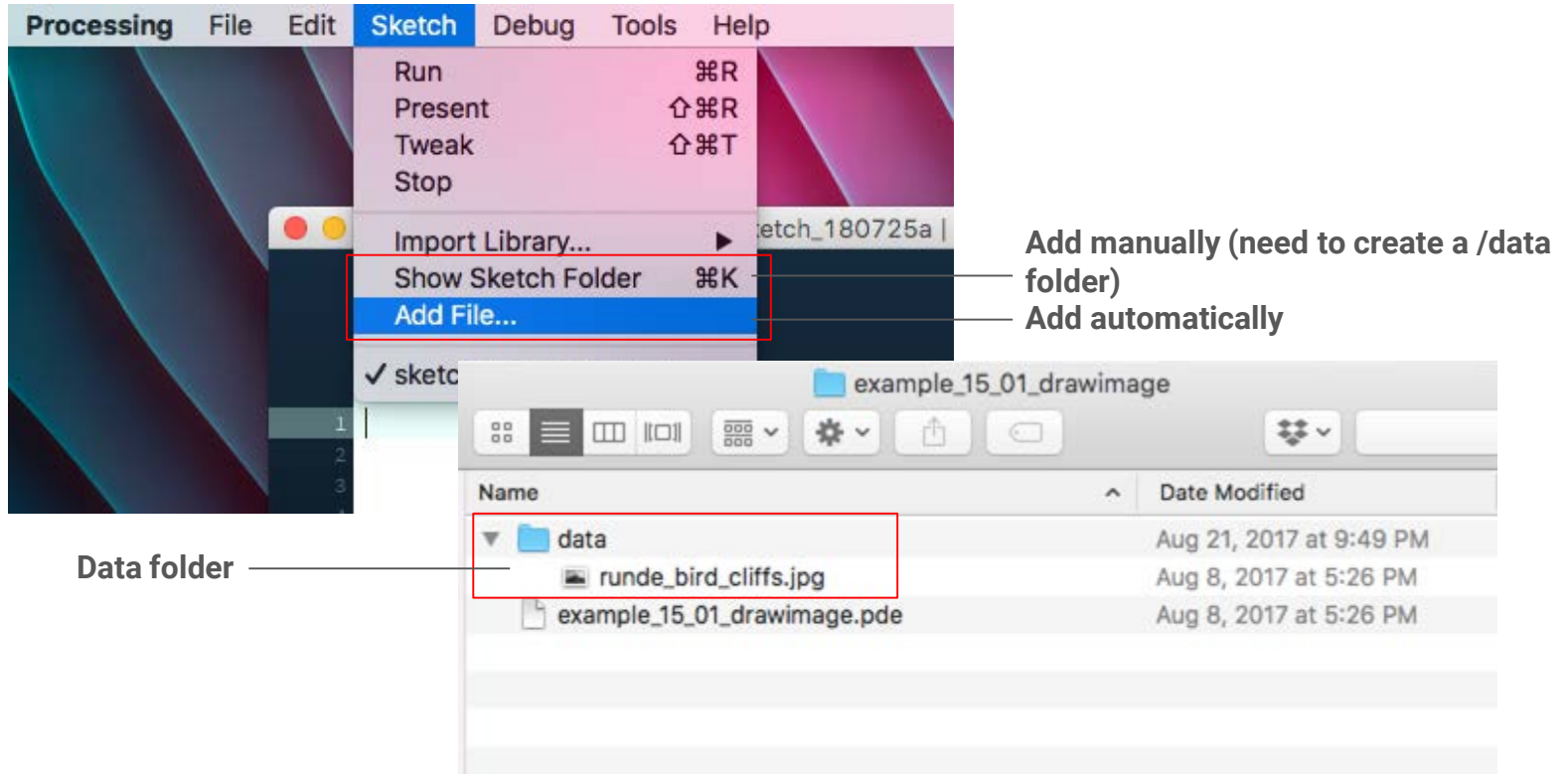
Array of Images

Transform: `translate()`, `rotate()`, `scale()`

`pushMatrix()`, `popMatrix()`

Webcam

# Data Folder



# Image



```
PI mage myI mage; // Decl are

voi d set up() {

    // Load
    myI mage = loadI mage ("i mage. j pg");
}

voi d dr aw() {

    // Dr aw
    i mage( myI mage, x, y, wi dt h,
hei ght );

}
```

# Image

`PImage` is a Processing-defined *class*.

`myImage` is a new instance of `PImage` *object*.

An image is an *object*. It has a list of variables and functions like `width`, `height` and `loadImage()` as defined by the system.

```
PImage myImage; // Declare

void setup() {

    // Load
    myImage = loadImage("image.jpg");

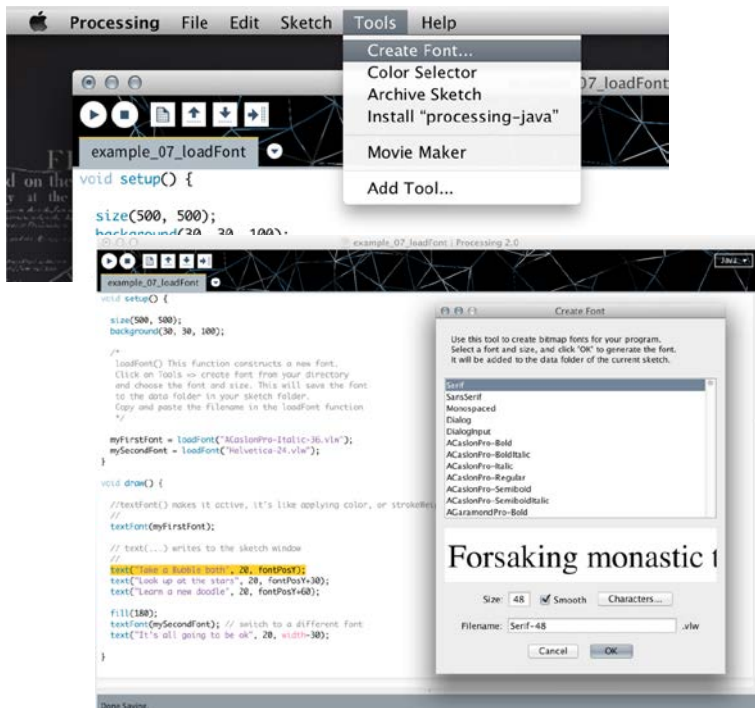
}

void draw() {

    // Draw
    image(myImage, x, y, width,
height);

}
```

# Font



```
PFont font; // Declare
```

```
void setup() {
```

```
    // Load
```

```
    font = loadFont("font name-size.vlw");
```

```
}
```

```
void draw() {
```

```
    // Switch font to use
```

```
    textFont(font, size);
```

```
    // Place text
```

```
    text("Hello World", xPos, yPos);
```

```
}
```

# Font

Processing displays fonts using the .vlw font format.

`loadFont()` - construct a new font  
`textFont()` - activate the font and specify the size

```
PFont font; // Declare

void setup() {

    // Load
    font = loadFont ("font name- size. v l w");
}

void draw() {

    // Switch font to use
    textFont(font, size);
    // Place text
    text("Hello World", xPos, yPos);
}
```

# Live Code

## Simple Animation

Let's create a simple animation with the array of images (copy the images from drive /day07\_gifanimation/data).

Try using LEFT and RIGHT key to control the character. What happened?





**Transform**

## translate()

Processing window works like a piece of graph paper.

`translate()` does not change the position of your drawing. It changes the “graph paper” - the origin point and the coordinate system.

**Think about drawing one shape vs. drawing multiple shapes in a loop. What is the advantage?**

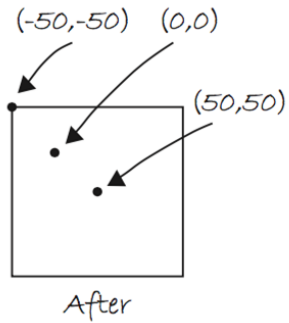
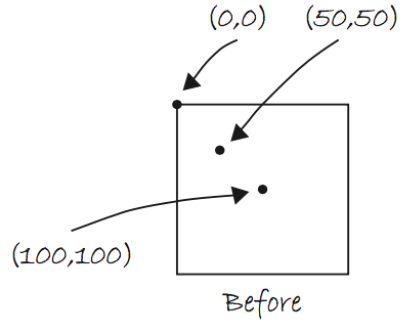
```
void setup(){
    size(200, 200);
}

void draw(){
    rect(0, 0, 50, 50);

    //move the origin point(0, 0)
    translate(50, 50);

    rect(0, 0, 50, 50);
}
```

# translate()



```
void setup() {  
    size(200, 200);  
}  
  
void draw() {  
    rect(0, 0, 50, 50);  
  
    // move the origin point(0, 0)  
    translate(50, 50);  
  
    rect(0, 0, 50, 50);  
}
```

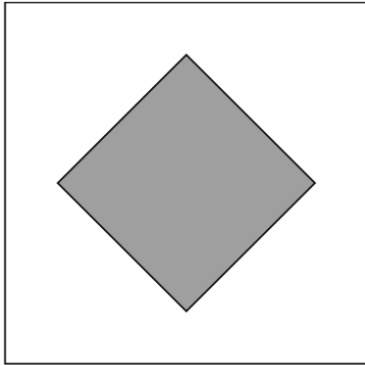
## rotate()

rotate() rotates the coordinate system and measures angles in radians. A full circle has  $2\pi$  radians.

radians() converts degrees to radians.

```
void setup(){  
    size(200, 200);  
}  
  
void draw(){  
    //translate to center of window  
    translate(width/2, height/2);  
    //rotate by 45 degree clockwise  
    rotate(radians(45));  
    rectMode(CENTER);  
    rect(0, 0, 100, 100);  
}
```

rotate()



```
void setup(){  
    size(200, 200);  
}  
  
void draw(){  
    //translate to center of window  
    translate(width/2, height/2);  
    //rotate by 45 degree clockwise  
    rotate(radians(45));  
    rectMode(CENTER);  
    rect(0, 0, 100, 100);  
}
```

# Rotation around different axes

`rotateX()`, `rotateY()`,  
`rotateZ()` rotates an angle around  
an axis.

A 3D renderer is required for these  
functions.

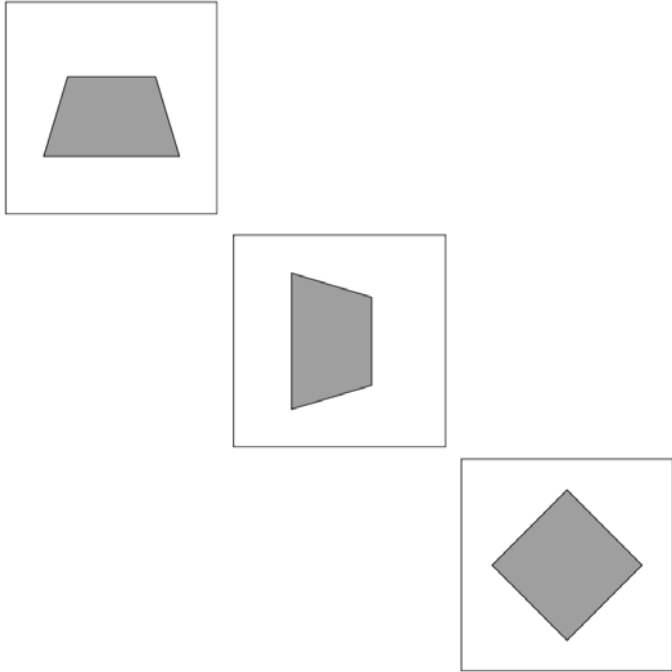
```
size( 200, 200, P3D );
```

```
rotateX( theta );
```

```
rotateY( theta );
```

```
rotateZ( theta );
```

# Rotation around different axes



```
size( 200, 200, P3D );
```

```
rotateX( theta );
```

```
rotateY( theta );
```

```
rotateZ( theta );
```

## scale()

scale() increases the dimensions of an shape relative to the origin by a percentage (1.0 equals to 100%).

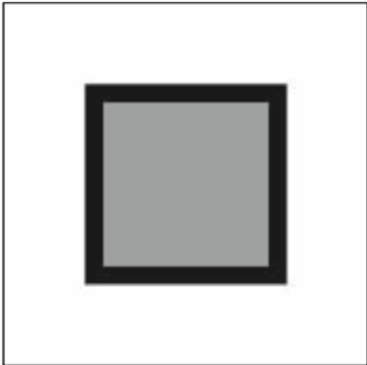
```
float r=0.0;

void setup(){
    size(200,200);
}

void draw(){
    translate(width/2,height/2);
    scale(r);
    rectMode(CENTER);
    rect(0,0,10,10);
    r += 0.02;
}
```



scale()



```
float r=0.0;
```

```
void setup(){
```

```
    size(200,200);
```

```
}
```

```
void draw(){
```

```
    translate(width/2,height/2);
```

```
    scale(r);
```

```
    rectMode(CENTER);
```

```
    rect(0,0,10,10);
```

```
    r += 0.02;
```

```
}
```

pushMatrix()  
popMatrix()



*"What is the Matrix?" – Neo*

## `pushMatrix()` & `popMatrix()`

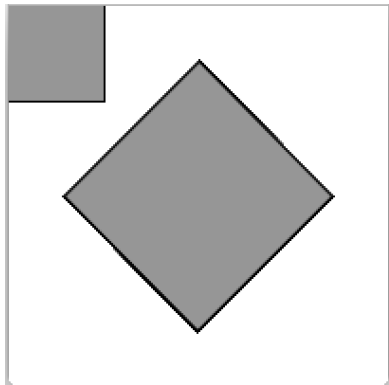
`pushMatrix()` stores the current status of the coordinate system at the top of a memory area.

`popMatrix()` pulls that status back out.

**This will allow us to move and rotate individual shapes without them affecting others.**

```
pushMatrix();  
translate(width/2, height/2);  
rotate(radians(45));  
rectMode(CENTER);  
rect(0, 0, 100, 100);  
popMatrix();  
rect(0, 0, 100, 100);
```

`pushMatrix()` &  
`popMatrix()`



```
pushMatrix();  
translate(width/2, height/2);  
rotate(radians(45));  
rectMode(CENTER);  
rect(0, 0, 100, 100);  
popMatrix();  
rect(0, 0, 100, 100);
```

# **Live Code**

## Solar System

# Capture



```
import processing.video.*;
```

```
Capture cam;
```

```
void setup() {  
    size(640, 480);
```

```
    String[] cameras = Capture.list();  
    cam = new Capture(this,  
cameras[0]);  
    cam.start();  
}
```

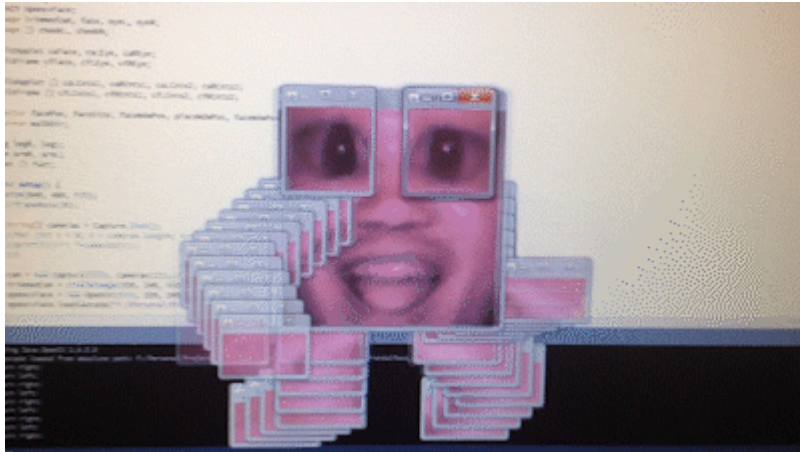
```
void draw() {  
    cam.read();  
    image(cam, 0, 0);  
}
```

**Live Code**

Manipulate Capture

# Homework

Play with the live video captured from your webcam



[ravenkwok.com](http://ravenkwok.com)