Programming with Visual Output

Processing, Java, Elementary Tricks

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Crowd Simulation Course

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Programming
Visual Output

Java syntax: repetition / whole picture

Processing examples explained

Exercise

Java Syntax

(Key)words vs punctuation

punctuation characters cannot be changed

words can

exception:

`keywords` (`for`, `if`, `int`, `return`, `...`)

and all other built-in data types:

`int`, `double`, `...`

abstract	continue	for	new	switch
assert***	default	goto*	package	synchronized
boolean	do	if	private	this
break	double	implements	protected	throw
byte	else	import	public	throws
case	enum****	instanceof	return	transient
catch	extends	int	short	try
char	final	interface	static	void
class	finally	long	strictfp**	volatile
const*	float	native	super	while

* not used
** added in 1.2
*** added in 1.4
**** added in 5.0

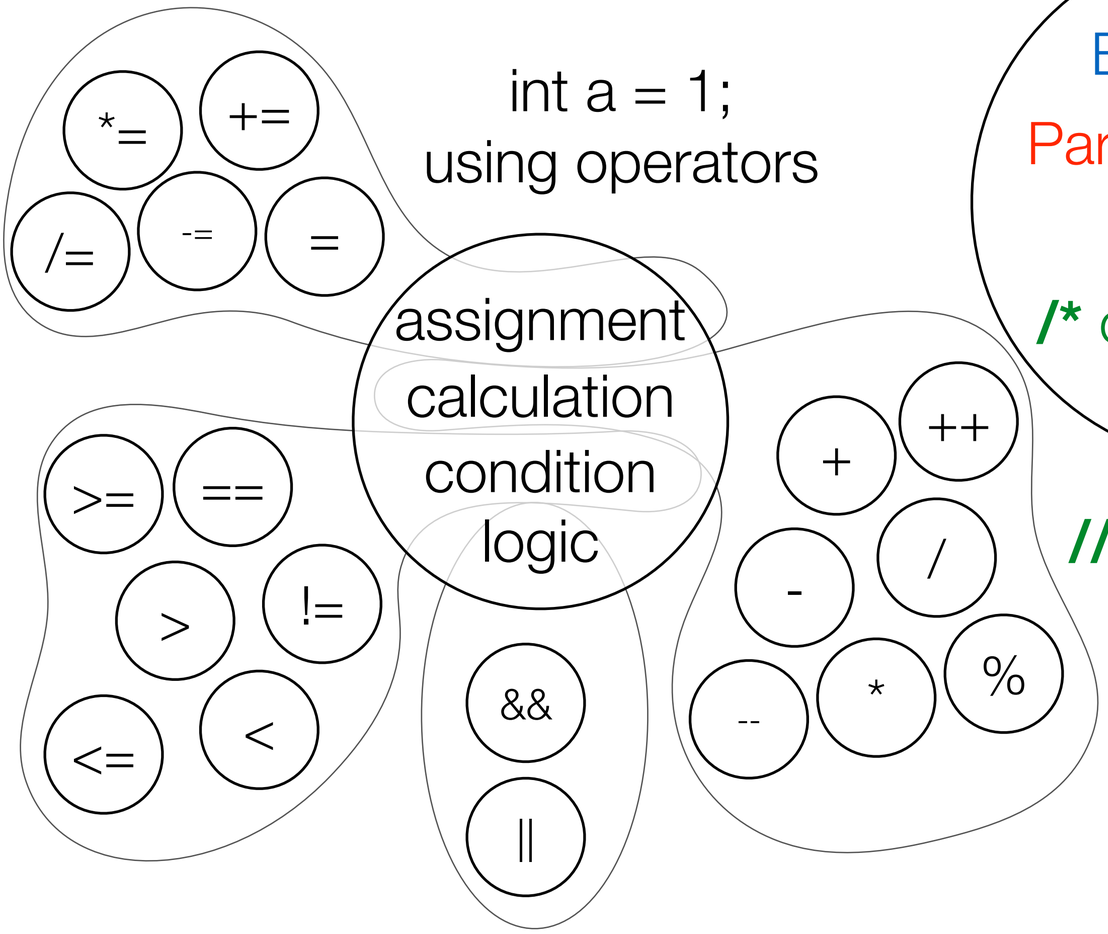
http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/_keywords.html

Java Syntax

statements ;

bracket characters

Punctuation Characters



int a = 1;
using operators

Block {…}

Parameters(…)

List[…]

/* comment */

// comment

class

```
public class Rectangle {

}
```

for loop

```
for (int i = 0; i < width; i++){

}
```

while loop

```
int i = 1;
while(i==1){

}
```

if / else conditions

```
if (false) {

} else if (true) {

} else {

}
```

function
(also called "method")

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    System.out.println("HelloWorld!");
}
```

initializing an array
using a for-loop to fill it with values
explain code with comments
print the array

```
int length = 10;
double values[] = new double[length];
for (int i = 0; i < length; i++){
    // don't divide by 0 !
    values[i] = 2.5 / (i + 1);
}

System.out.println(Arrays.toString(values));
```

```
[2.5, 1.25, 0.8333333333333334, 0.625, 0.5, 0.4166666666666667, 0.3571428571428571, 0.3125, 0.2777777777777778, 0.25]
```

Java Syntax

Punctuation Characters (Pro) :

```
int length = 10;
double values[] = new double[length];
for (int i = 0; i < length; i++) {
    // don't divide by 0 !
    values[i] = 2.5 / (i + 1);
}

System.out.println(Arrays.toString(values));
```

```
[2.5, 1.25, 0.8333333333333334, 0.625, 0.5, 0.4166666666666667, 0.3571428571428571, 0.3125, 0.2777777777777778, 0.25]
```

short cut in for loops using :

```
for (double d: values){
    long rounded = Math.round(d);
    int roundedInt = (int) rounded;
    switch(roundedInt){
    case 2:
        System.out.println("two");
        break;
    case 1:
        System.out.println("one");
        break;
    default:
        System.out.println("nothing");
    }
}
```

additional information

for special data types the if/else if /else block can be replaced with a *switch* statement, (old concept from C language)

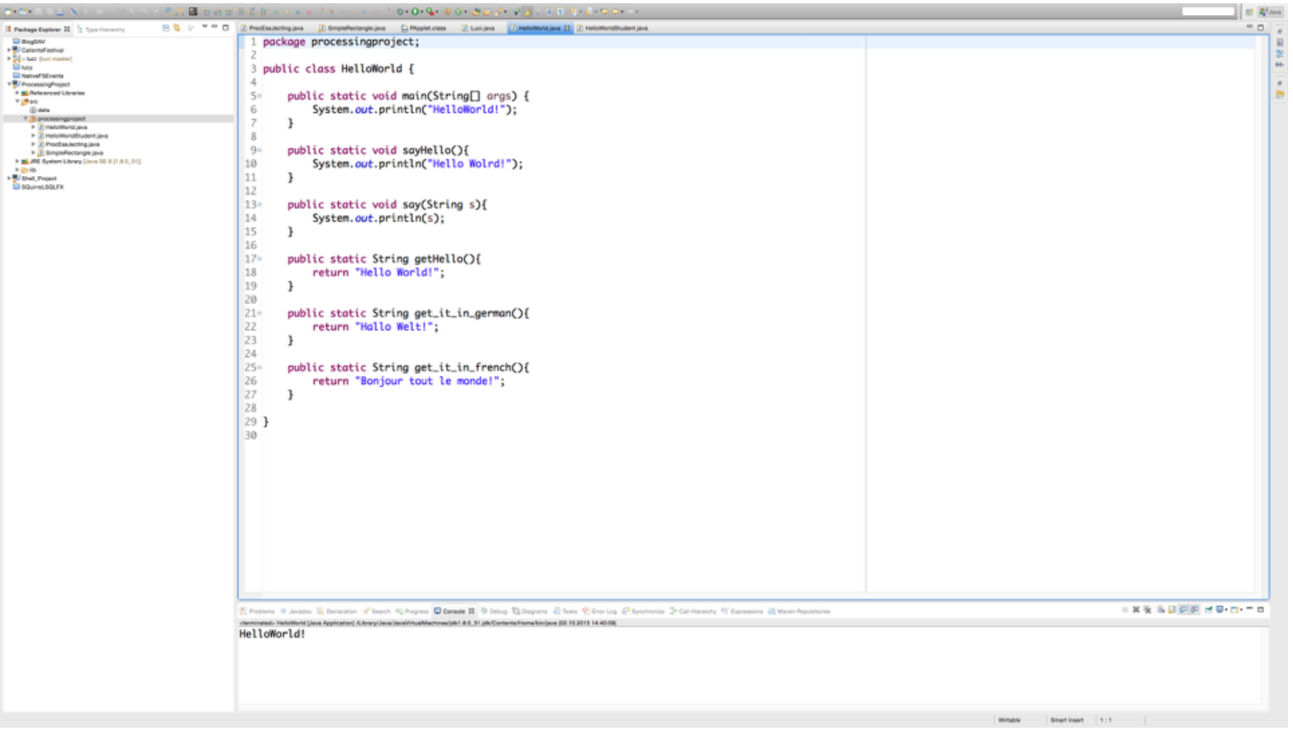
goto statements = very, very old concept (not supported anymore in Java)
goto = jump to another position in code

```
goto: other_function;
```

Once software programs got a bit more complex in the 70/80ies, code with "goto" statements turned out to be not understandable anymore. Such code was called "spaghetti code" - too complex to follow. Therefore computer scientists invented first functions (C) and later the concept of object oriented programming (C++)

Functions

in Java called methods



return

(result can be assigned to a variable)

return type

(type of the returned value)

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    sayHello();
}

public static void sayHello(){
    String hello = get_it_in_french();
    say(hello);
}

public static void say(String s){
    System.out.println(s);
}

public static String getHello(){
    return "Hello World!";
}

public static String get_it_in_german(){
    return "Hallo Welt!";
}

public static String get_it_in_french(){
    return "Bonjour tout le monde!";
}
```

Java Syntax

(Key)words / Syntax Coloring

punctuation characters cannot be changed

words can

exception:

`keywords` (`for`, `if`, `int`, `return`, `...`)

and all other built-in data types:

`int`, `double`, `...`

method name

parameter declaration

same method name
same parameter declaration = error

same method name
different parameter declaration

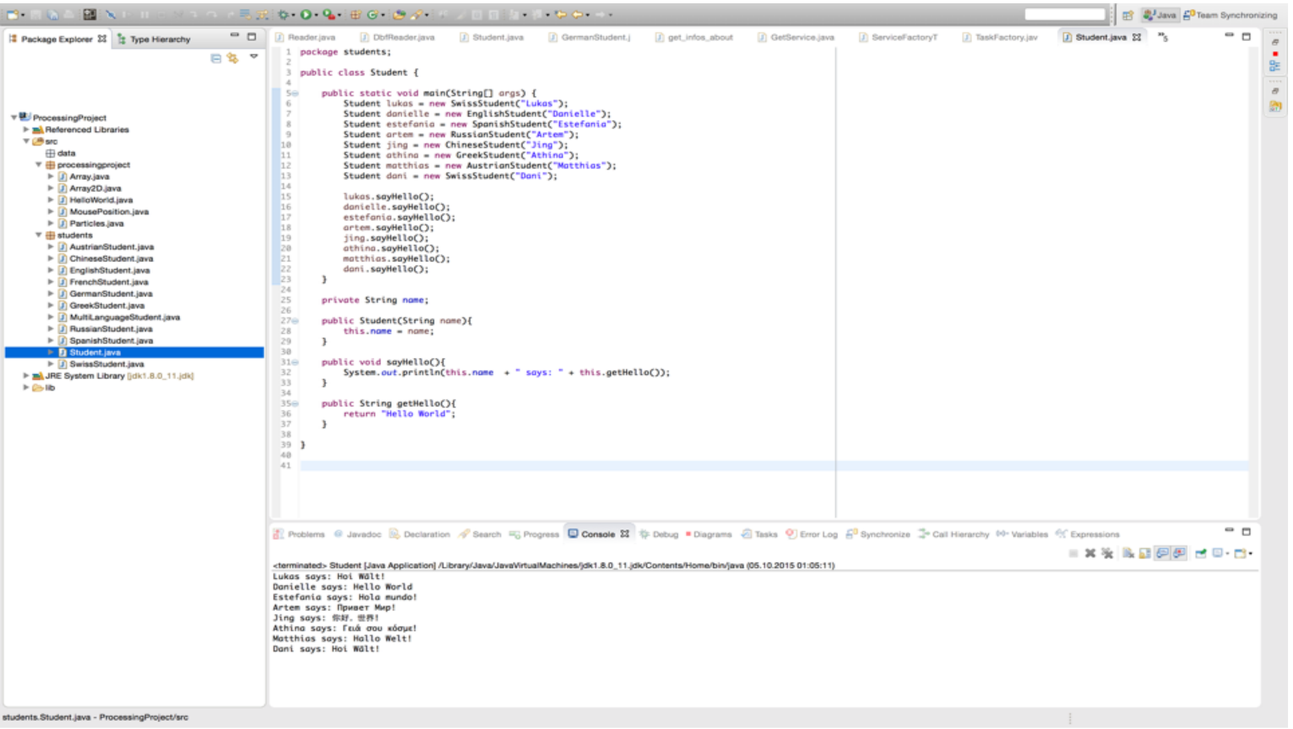
```
public void draw(){

}
```

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    sayHello();
}

public static void sayHello(){
    say(get_it_in_french());
}

public static void say(String s){
    System.out.println(s);
}

public static void say(String s){
    // do something else than
}

public static void say(int i){
    System.out.println(i);
}
```

Duplicate method say(String) in type HelloWorld
1 quick fix available:
Rename method 'say' (⌘2 F)

Objects / Classes

Define your own data types



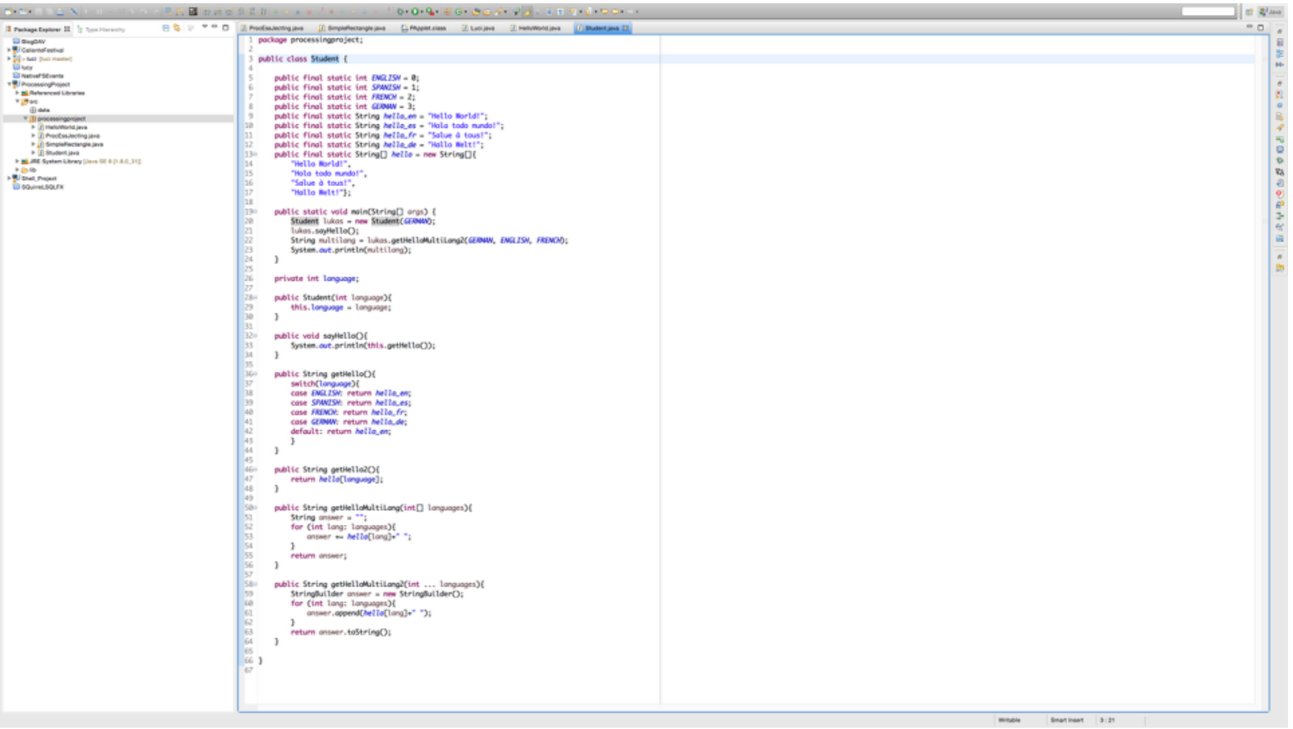

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
     Student lukas = new Student("Lukas");
     lukas.sayHello();
}
```

this makes our code more readable

objects are being created by creating an instance of a class

Casting

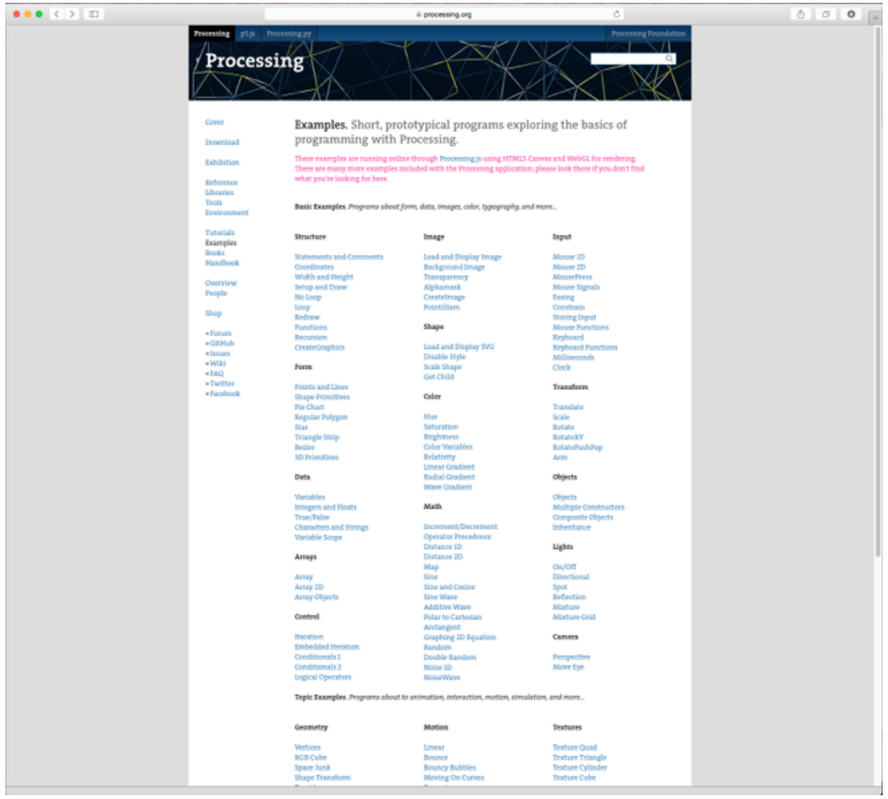
Convert from one type to another
if possible

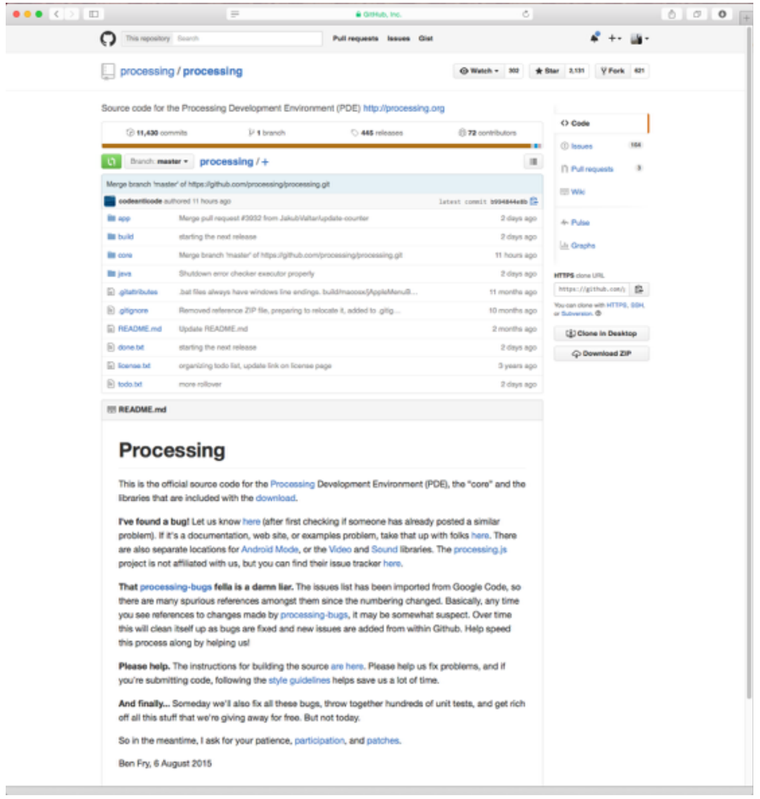


```
double d = 4.987;
int i = (int) d;
System.out.println(i);

Student lukas = (Student) new GermanStudent();
lukas.sayHello();

((GermanStudent) lukas).saysSomethingGerman();
```

Processing

Examples & Sources (for Eclipse)

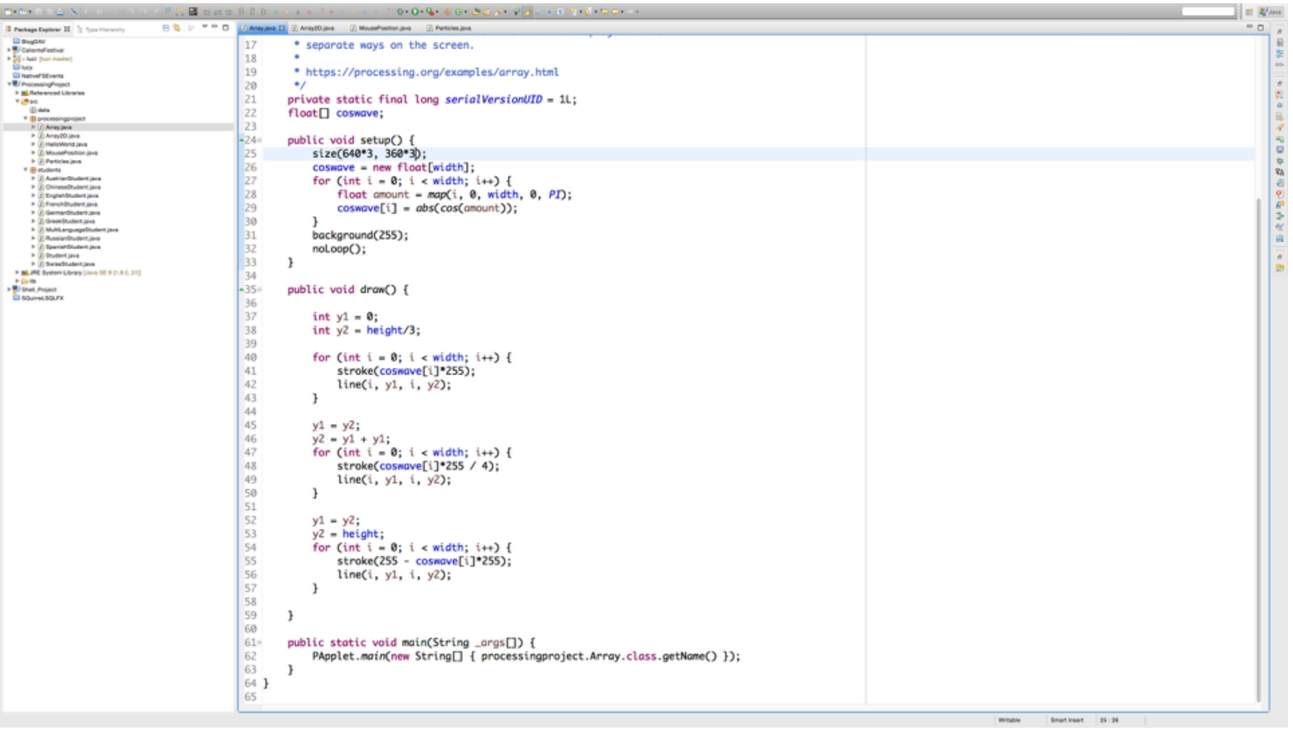




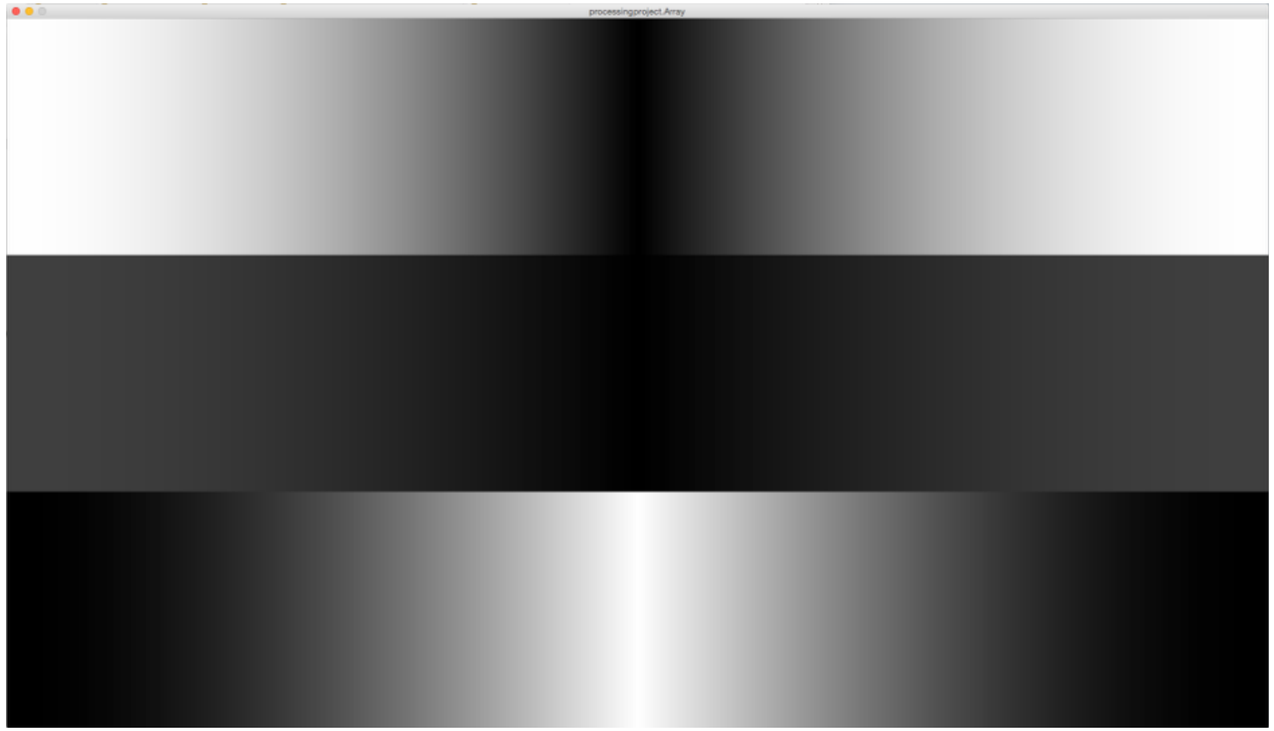
Processing

Examples 1: Array

https://processing.org/examples/array.html



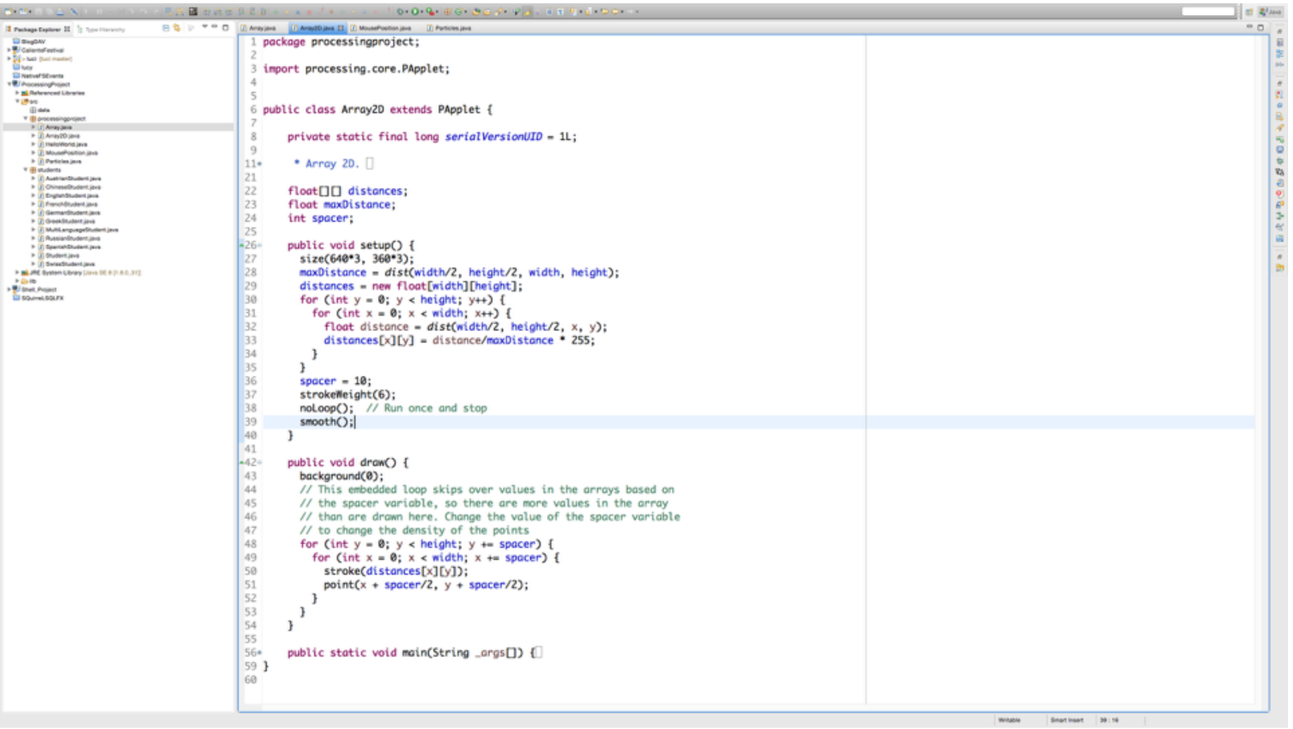
```
 * separate ways on the screen.
 *
 * https://processing.org/examples/array.html
 */
private static final long serialVersionUID = 1L;
float[] coswave;

public void setup() {
    size(640*3, 360*3);
    coswave = new float[width];
    for (int i = 0; i < width; i++) {
        float amount = map(i, 0, width, 0, PI);
        coswave[i] = abs(cos(amount));
    }
    background(255);
    noLoop();
}

public void draw() {

    int y1 = 0;
    int y2 = height/3;

    for (int i = 0; i < width; i++) {
        stroke(coswave[i]*255);
        line(i, y1, i, y2);
    }

    y1 = y2;
    y2 = y1 + y1;
    for (int i = 0; i < width; i++) {
        stroke(coswave[i]*255 / 4);
        line(i, y1, i, y2);
    }

    y1 = y2;
    y2 = height;
    for (int i = 0; i < width; i++) {
        stroke(255 - coswave[i]*255);
        line(i, y1, i, y2);
    }

}

public static void main(String _args[]) {
    PApplet.main(new String[] { processingproject.Array.class.getName() });
}
}
```



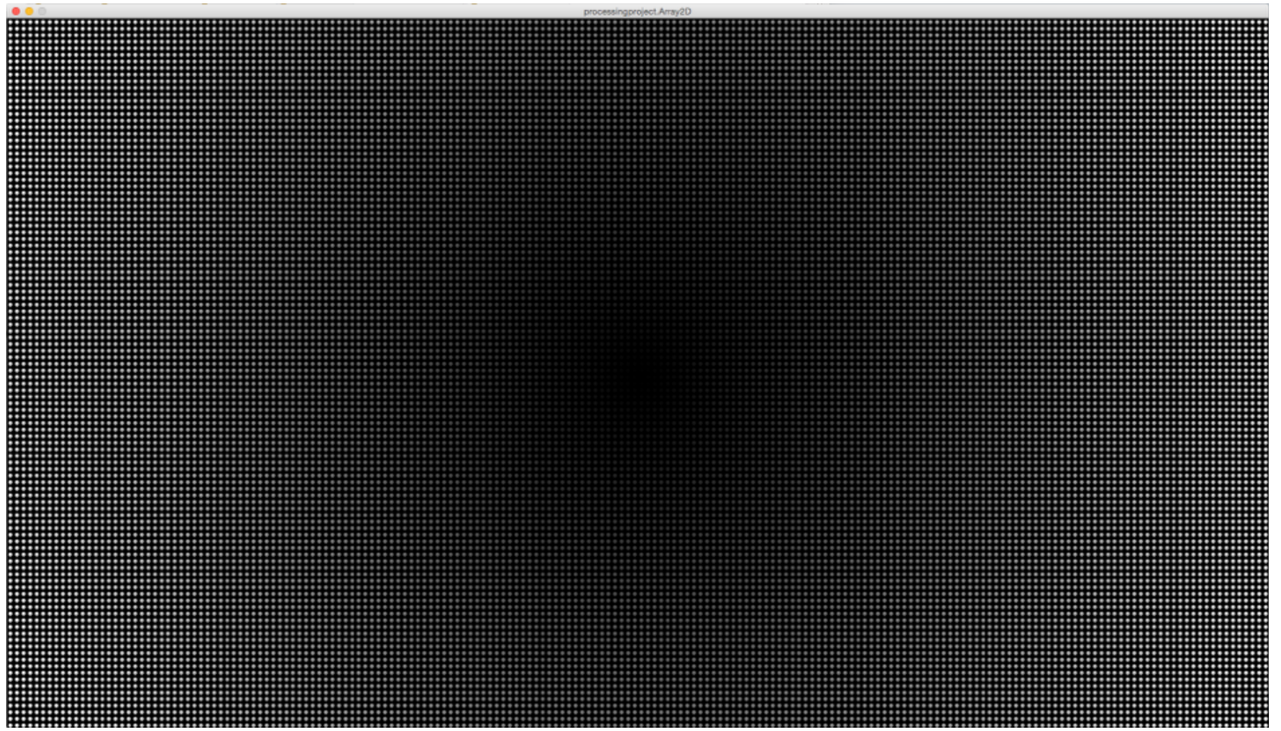
Processing

Examples 2: Array2D

https://processing.org/examples/array2d.html

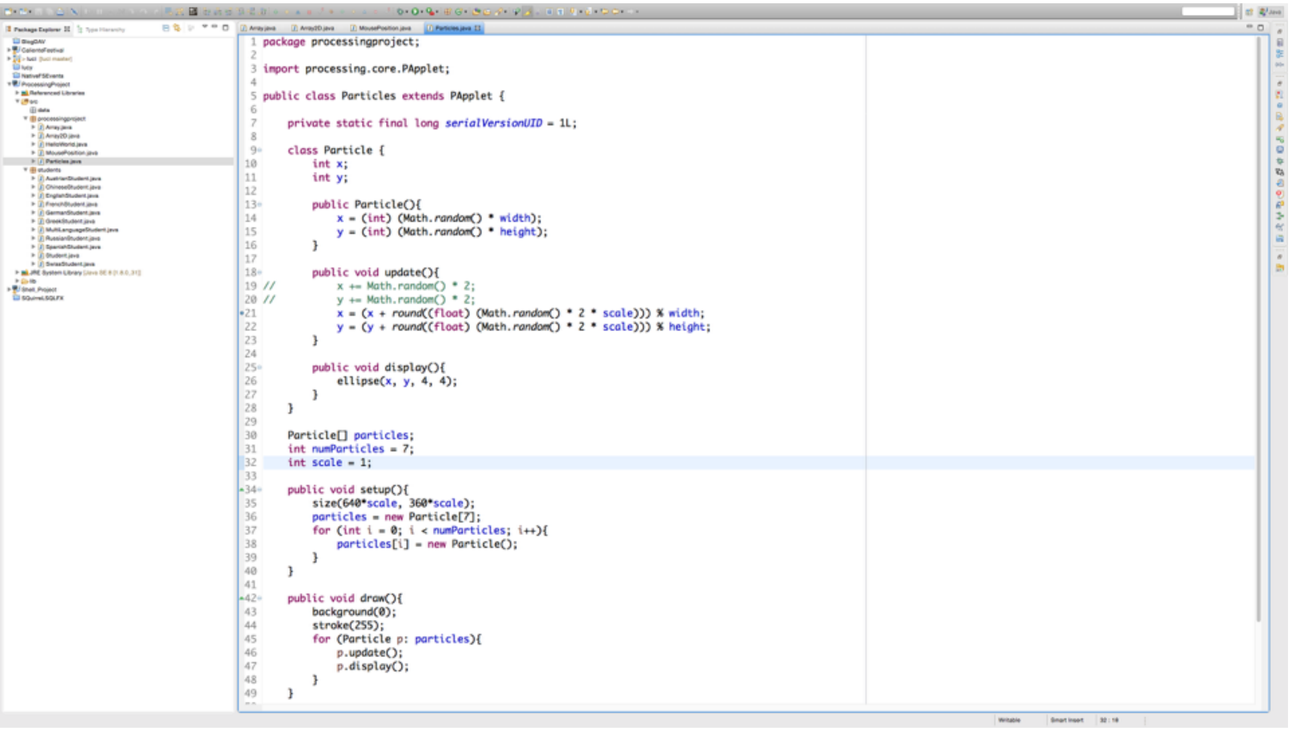


```
package processingproject;

import processing.core.PApplet;


public class Array2D extends PApplet {

    private static final long serialVersionUID = 1L;

    /**
     * Array 2D.
     */

    float[][] distances;
    float maxDistance;
    int spacer;

    public void setup() {
      size(640*3, 360*3);
      maxDistance = dist(width/2, height/2, width, height);
      distances = new float[width][height];
      for (int y = 0; y < height; y++) {
        for (int x = 0; x < width; x++) {
          float distance = dist(width/2, height/2, x, y);
          distances[x][y] = distance/maxDistance * 255;
        }
      }
      spacer = 10;
      strokeWeight(6);
      noLoop();  // Run once and stop
      smooth();
    }

    public void draw() {
      background(0);
      // This embedded loop skips over values in the arrays based on
      // the spacer variable, so there are more values in the array
      // than are drawn here. Change the value of the spacer variable
      // to change the density of the points
      for (int y = 0; y < height; y += spacer) {
        for (int x = 0; x < width; x += spacer) {
          stroke(distances[x][y]);
          point(x + spacer/2, y + spacer/2);
        }
      }
    }

    public static void main(String _args[]) {
    }
}
```

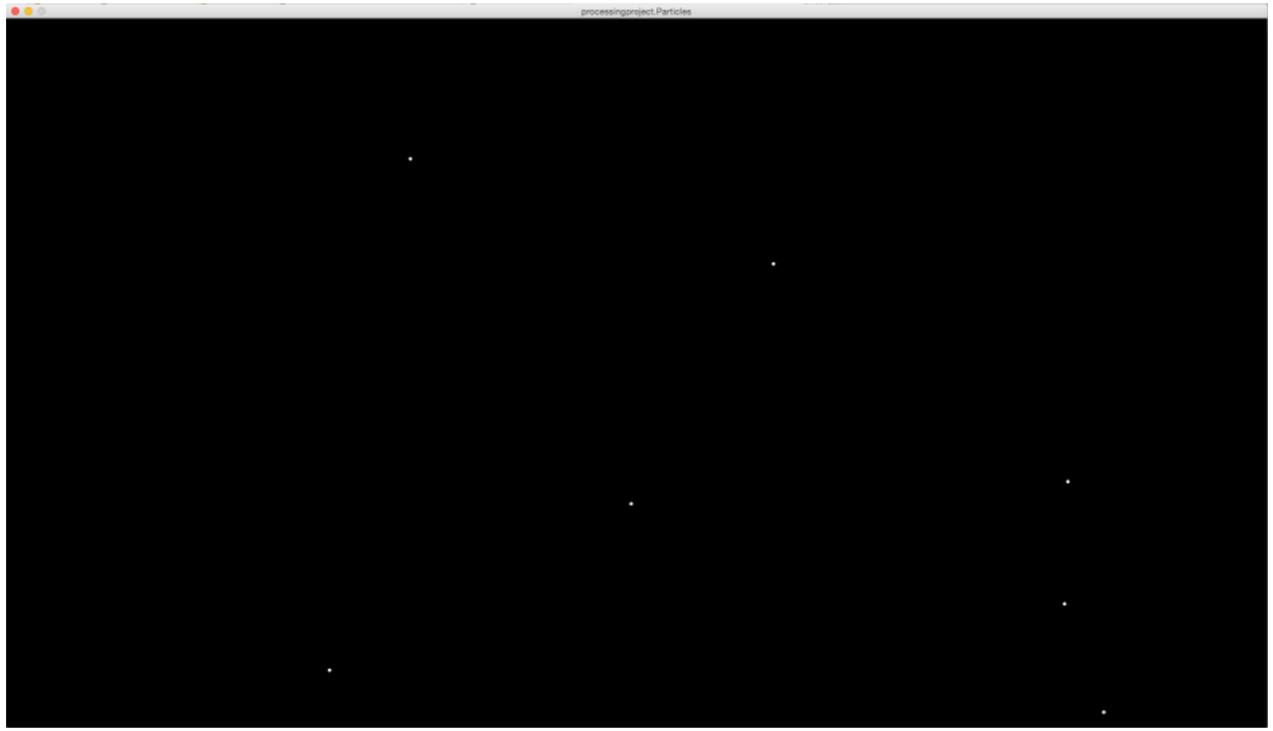


Processing

Examples 3: Particles



```
package processingproject;

import processing.core.PApplet;

public class Particles extends PApplet {

    private static final long serialVersionUID = 1L;

    class Particle {
        int x;
        int y;

        public Particle(){
            x = (int) (Math.random() * width);
            y = (int) (Math.random() * height);
        }

        public void update(){
//          x += Math.random() * 2;
//          y += Math.random() * 2;
            x = (x + round((float) (Math.random() * 2 * scale))) % width;
            y = (y + round((float) (Math.random() * 2 * scale))) % height;
        }

        public void display(){
            ellipse(x, y, 4, 4);
        }
    }

    Particle[] particles;
    int numParticles = 7;
    int scale = 1;

    public void setup(){
        size(640*scale, 360*scale);
        particles = new Particle[7];
        for (int i = 0; i < numParticles; i++){
            particles[i] = new Particle();
        }
    }

    public void draw(){
        background(0);
        stroke(255);
        for (Particle p: particles){
            p.update();
            p.display();
        }
    }
```



Home Task

a) Modify the Array2D example. Make the black hole follow the mouse.

b) Create a Processing Applet in which at least 3 different geometric forms are moving.
(If we find out the code was copied from the internet ⇢ 0 pts)

Due 25.10.2015,
send to treyer@arch.ethz.ch