



Introduction to Tcl/Tk

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What is Tcl/Tk?

- Tool Command Language/ToolKit.
- Tcl is an embeddable and extensible interpreted language.
- Tk is a toolkit for building user interfaces.
- Combined, they provide a programming system for development and use of GUI applications.

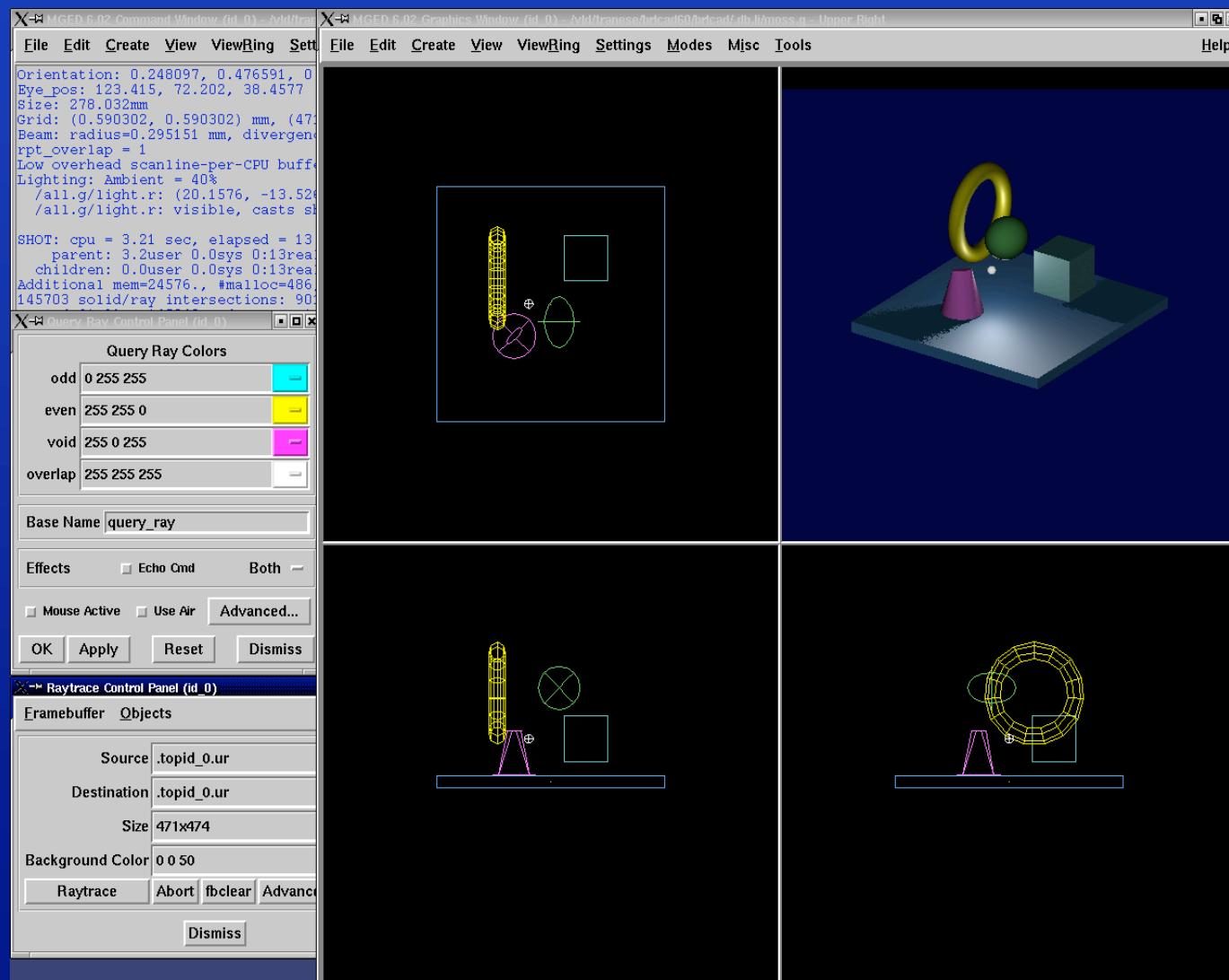


Benefits of Tcl/Tk

- Rapid development
- Ease of providing applications with a powerful scripting language
- An excellent “glue language”
- User convenience
- Portability



Tcl/Tk-Based GUI for MGED





Tcl Syntax

- A command is a list of words.
- First word on the command line is the command name, any additional words are arguments.
 - *command [arg1 ... argn]*
 - mged> puts “Hello World”
Hello World
- Words can be grouped with double quotes (“ ”) or curly braces ({}).
- Commands are terminated with a newline or semicolon.



Variables

- Variable names are case-sensitive.
- Declarations are not necessary.
- **set *varName* [*value*]**
 - Assigns *value* to the variable *varName*.

mged> set day Friday

Friday

mged> set day

Friday

mged> set day 25

25



Lists

- An ordered set of strings
- Specified with curly braces
 - `mged> set colors {red yellow green blue}`
red yellow green blue
- Sometimes created with “list” command
 - `mged> set colors [list red yellow green blue]`
red yellow green blue
- Can extract elements from the list using the “lindex” command
 - `mged> lindex {red yellow green blue} 2`
blue



Arrays

- Uses associative arrays
 - Strings used to index the array elements

```
mged> set profit(January) 1500
```

```
1500
```

```
mged> set profit(February) -200
```

```
-200
```

```
mged> set profit(January)
```

```
1500
```



Special Characters

- Dollar sign \$
 - Substitutes the value of the variable
- Square brackets []
 - Replaces contents with the result of evaluating the command
- Backslash \
 - Allows special characters such as newlines, [, and \$ to be inserted without being treated specially
- Double quotes “ ”
 - Allows special characters to be processed normally
- Curly braces {}
 - Disables special characters
- Parentheses ()
 - Delimits key values in arrays
- Hashmark #
 - At the beginning of a line, signifies a comment to follow



Special Character Examples

mged> set name Elvis

Elvis

mged> puts "Hello name"

Hello name

mged> puts "Hello \$name"

Hello Elvis

mged> set len [string length \$name]

5

- string length \$name returns 5
- len gets the value 5



Special Character Examples (cont'd)

mged> set price 1.41

1.41

mged> puts “Gasoline: \\$ \$price/gallon”

Gasoline: \$1.41/gallon

mged> puts {Gasoline: \\$ \$price/gallon}

Gasoline: \\$ \$price/gallon

mged> set product 1; #This is a comment

1

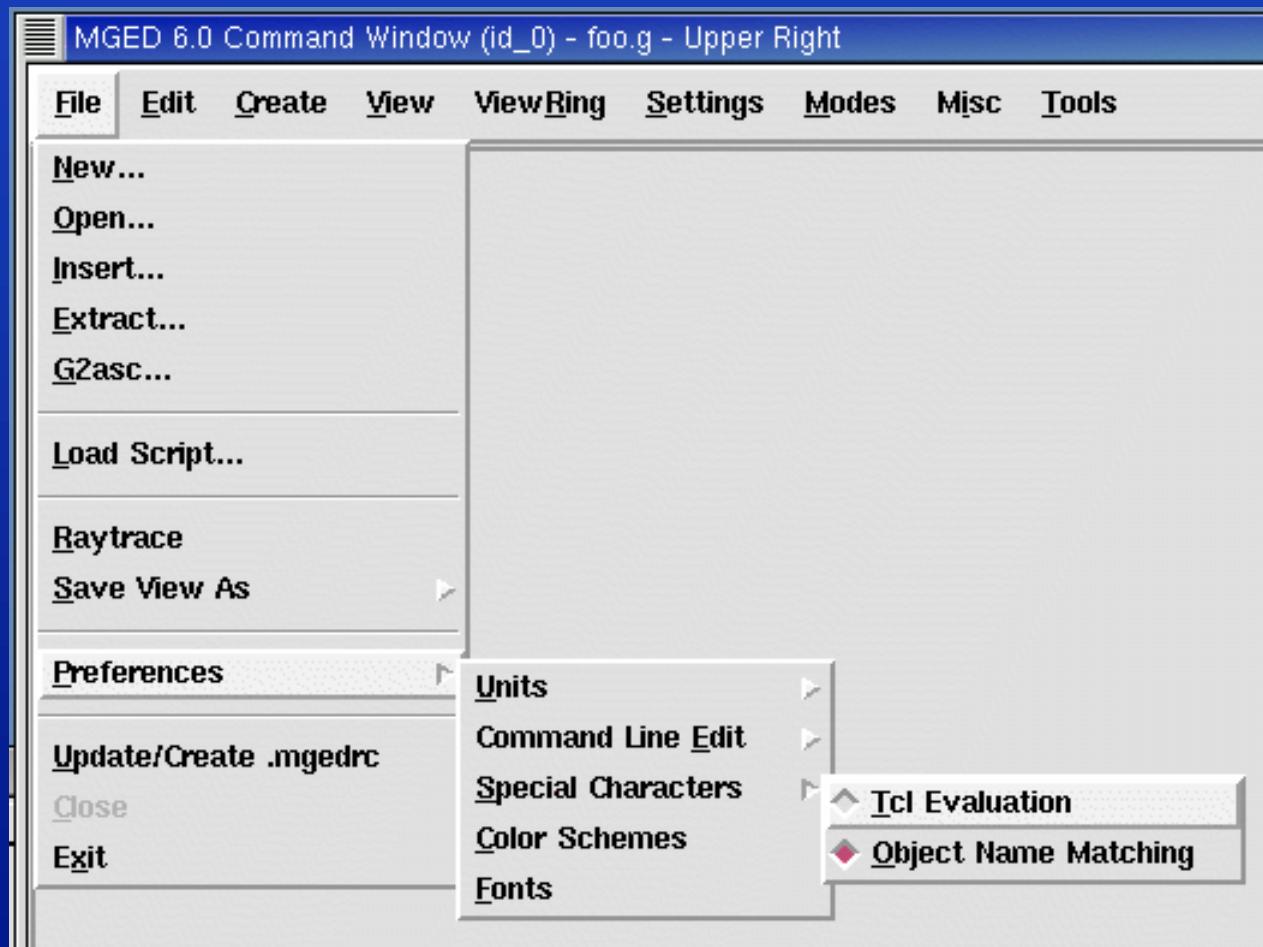


Special Character Conflicts

- MGED traditional “name globbing” characters conflict with Tcl/Tk usage:
 - MGED follows Unix shell filename patterns.
 - Tcl/Tk has different interpretation of * and [].
- Users can select which interpretation of special characters:
 - .mgedrc: set MGED variable `glob_compat_mode`
 - set `glob_compat_mode` 0 (for Tcl evaluation)
 - set `glob_compat_mode` 1 (for object name matching)
 - Menu: File->Preferences->Special Characters



Special Character Interpretation





Expressions

- The **expr** command is used to evaluate math expressions.

```
mged> expr 2 + 2
```

```
4
```

```
mged> expr (3 + 2) * 4
```

```
20
```

```
mged> in ball.s sph 0 0 0 [expr 3 + 4]
```

- A sphere is created with a vertex (0,0,0) and a radius of 7.



Control Flow

- **if** {*test*} {*body1*} [**else** {*body2*}]

mged> set temp 90

90

mged> if {\$temp > 75} {
 puts "It's hot"
} else {
 puts "It's moderate"
}

It's hot



Control Flow (cont'd)

- **while** {*test*} {*body*}

mged> set time 3

3

mged> while {\$time > 0} {

 puts "Time is \$time"

 set time [expr \$time - 1]

}

Time is 3

Time is 2

Time is 1



Control Flow (cont'd)

- **for** *{init}* *{test}* *{reinit}* *{body}*

```
mged> for {set time 3} {$time > 0} {set time [expr $time - 1]} {  
    puts "Time is $time"  
}
```

Time is 3

Time is 2

Time is 1



Control Flow (cont'd)

- **foreach** *varList list {body}*

```
mged> foreach fruit {apples pears peaches} {  
    puts "I like $fruit"  
}
```

I like apples

I like pears

I like peaches

```
mged> foreach {key val} {sky blue grass green snow white} {  
    puts "The $key is $val"  
}
```

The sky is blue

The grass is green

The snow is white



MGED Commands

- **get** *obj* [*attr*]
 - Returns a list of the object's attributes. If *attr* is specified, only the value for that attribute is returned.

mged> get foo.r

comb region yes id 200 los 100 GIFTmater 2 rgb {100 100 100}

mged> get foo.r rgb

100 100 100

mged> get foo.s

ell V {0 0 0} A {4 0 0} B {0 4 0} C {0 0 4}



MGED Commands (cont'd)

- **adjust** *obj attr value [attr value]*
 - Modifies the object's attribute(s) by adjusting the value of the attribute(s) to the new value(s).
- **ls** *[-c -r -s]*
 - Without any options, lists every object in the database.
 - With the *c* option, lists all nonhidden combinations; *r* option lists all nonhidden regions; and *s* option lists all nonhidden primitives.



MGED Examples

- Task: Change the color of all regions to blue.

```
mged> foreach region [ls -r] {  
    adjust $region rgb {0 0 255}  
}
```

- Task: Print all regions with nonzero air codes.

```
mged> foreach reg [ls -r] {  
    if {[get $reg air] != 0} {  
        puts "$reg"  
    }  
}
```



MGED Examples (cont'd)

- Task: Print all objects with the inherit flag set.

```
mged> foreach obj [ls -c] {  
    if {[get $obj inherit] == "yes"} {  
        puts "$obj"  
    }  
}
```



Procedures

- User-defined commands
- **proc** *procName* {*args*} {*body*}

```
mged> proc add {x y} {  
    set answer [expr $x + $y]  
    return $answer  
}
```

```
mged> add 123 456
```

```
579
```

- Create new MGED commands
- Save in .mgedrc



Procedure Example

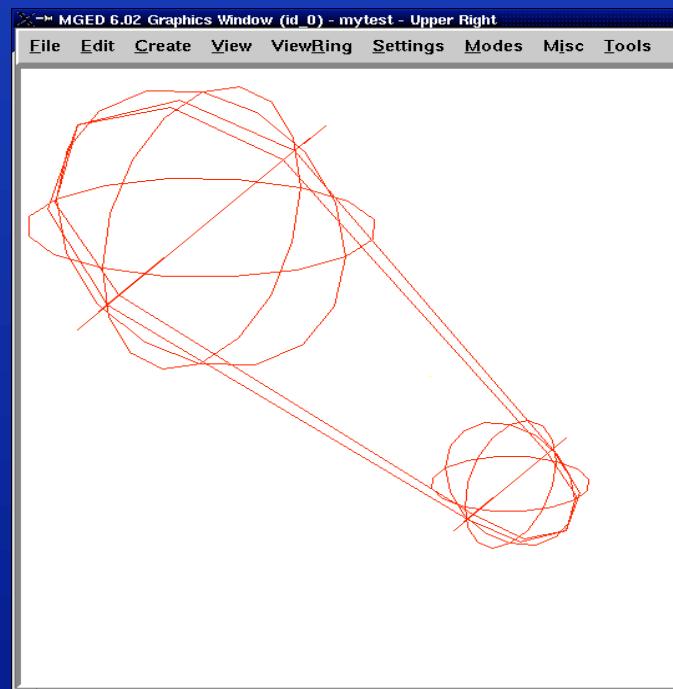
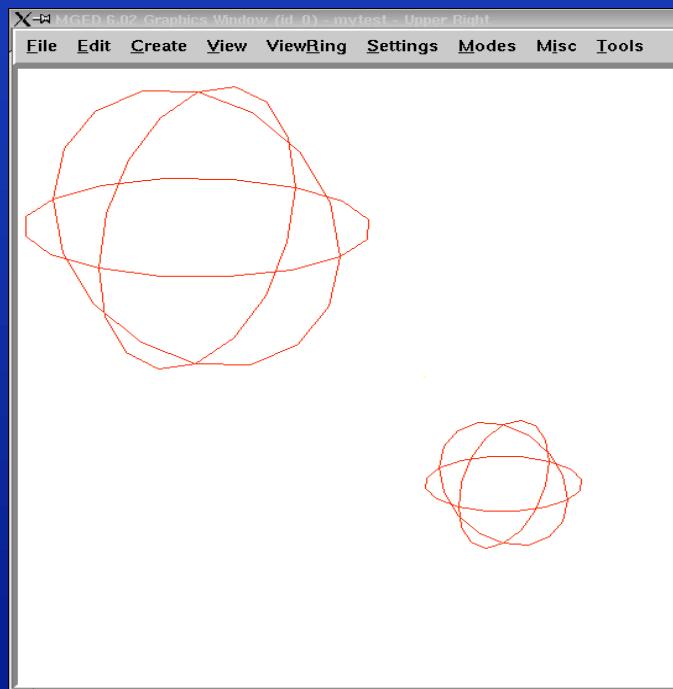
- Procedure that generates a PART that encompasses two specified SPHs

```
proc sph-part {sph1 sph2 newname} {  
    foreach {vx1 vy1 vz1} [lindex [get $sph1 V] 0] {}  
    foreach {vx2 vy2 vz2} [lindex [get $sph2 V] 0] {}  
    foreach {ax1 ay1 az1} [lindex [get $sph1 A] 0] {}  
    foreach {ax2 ay2 az2} [lindex [get $sph2 A] 0] {}  
  
    set radius1 [expr sqrt($ax1*$ax1 + $ay1*$ay1 + $az1*$az1)]  
    set radius2 [expr sqrt($ax2*$ax2 + $ay2*$ay2 + $az2*$az2)]  
    set hx [expr $vx2-$vx1]  
    set hy [expr $vy2-$vy1]  
    set hz [expr $vz2-$vz1]  
  
    in $newname part $vx1 $vy1 $vz1 $hx $hy $hz $radius1 $radius2  
}
```



Procedure Example (cont'd)

```
mged> sph-part s1.s s2.s part.s
```





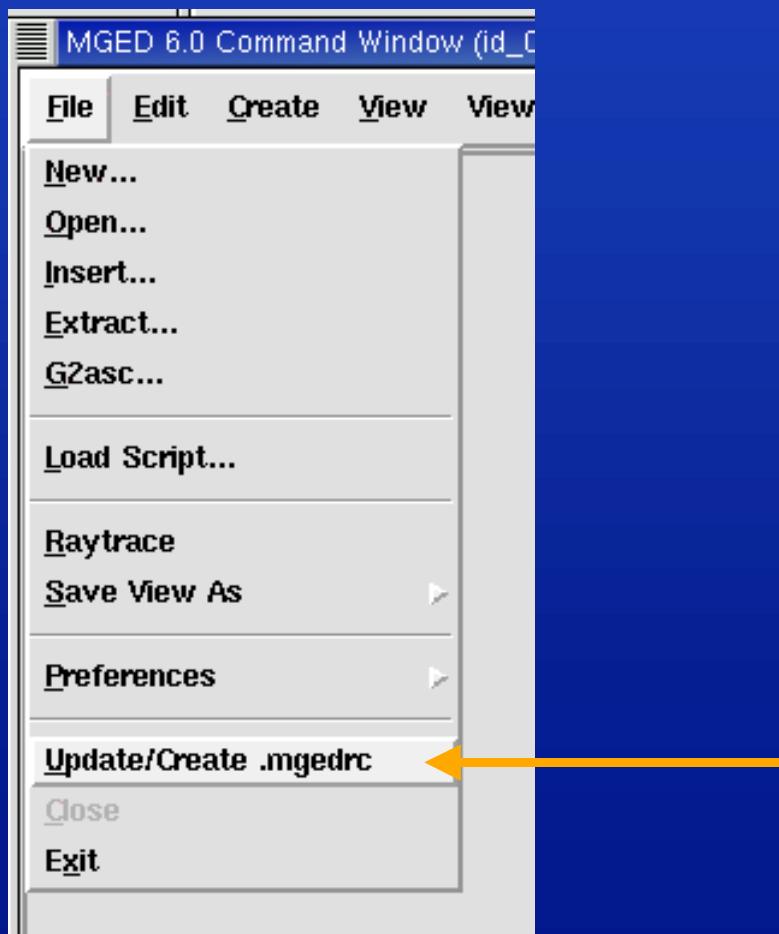
The “source” Command

- **source *fileName***
 - Reads and executes the file as a Tcl script.
- Create the file with a text editor.
- Reload the file with “source” if changes are made.
- The proc or the source command can be placed in .mgedrc.



MGED Defaults

- Create the default .mgedrc from inside MGED:





MGED Customization

- Placed in the file **.mgedrc**
 - In local directory or home

```
##### MGEDRC_HEADER #####
# You can modify the values below. However, if you want
# to add new lines, add them above the MGEDRC_HEADER.
# Note - it's not a good idea to set the same variables
# above the MGEDRC_HEADER that are set below (i.e. the last
# value set wins).
...
# Determines the maximum number of lines of
# output displayed in the command window
set mged_default(max_text_lines) 1000
```



[incr Tcl/Tk]

- Object-oriented extension to Tcl.
- Provides support to build large programs.
- New applications in BRL-CAD are being written in [incr Tcl/Tk].



Useful References

- Raines, Paul. *Tcl/Tk Pocket Reference*. O'Reilly & Associates, Inc., Sebastopol, CA, 1998.
- Ousterhout, John K. *Tcl and the Tk Toolkit*. Addison -Wesley, Reading, MA, 1994.
- Welch, Brent B. *Practical Programming in Tcl and Tk Second Edition*. Prentice Hall, Upper Saddle River, NJ, 1997.



End of Intro to Tcl/Tk
