# Super-fun with First-class Shapes in Quil

## Super-fun with First-class Shapes in Quil

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1 Who we are and why we are here

### Where are we from?



UMM is a small liberal arts campus of UMN located 3 hours driving from Minneapolis/St.Paul.

## What are we working on?

Developing Clojure-based introductory CS course (*ClojurEd project*).

What does this include?

- Beginner-friendly error messages.
- 2 Libraries and tools that allow beginners to explore functional approaches, recursion, and abstraction.
- Integration into a beginner-friendly IDE.

## What are we working on?

Developing Clojure-based introductory CS course (*ClojurEd project*).

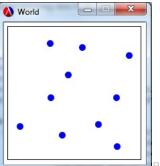
What does this include?

- Beginner-friendly error messages.
- 2 Libraries and tools that allow beginners to explore functional approaches, recursion, and abstraction: graphical library.
- 3 Integration into a beginner-friendly IDE.

Summer project 2015.

# Beginner-friendly graphical library

```
Inspiration: Racket "universe" package (MVC, first-class shapes):
  (define (main duration)
    (big-bang '() ; starts with an empty list of positions.
     [to-draw display-dots] ;draw dots on canvas
     [on-tick do-nothing 1 duration] ;dots don't move w/time
     [on-mouse add-or-remove-dot])) ;click handling
```



# Beginner-friendly graphical library

```
(define dot (circle 10 "solid" "blue"))
;; display-dots: list of positions -> image
(define (display-dots lop)
  (cond [(empty? lop) blank-scene]
        [else (place-image dot
                            (posn-x (first lop))
                            (posn-y (first lop))
                            (display-dots (rest lop)))]))
;; add-or-remove-dot: list of positions,
;; coordinates of click -> list of positions
. . . . . . . . .
```

# Odds and ends (not an actual slide)

### Elena: Don't forget:

- 1 Mention Racket influence
- 2 Mention the author of Quil fun mode
- Mention Tom Hall EuroClojure 2014

# Shapes as First Class Objects

Thomas: like racket. Wanted to have shape object. collage style.

- Racket-style implementation of shapes
- Shapes are treated as objects, modified through functions
- Shapes hold their specifications for drawing
- Easy to redraw wherever needed
- Easier to understand conceptually for students

## Simple Shapes

```
Thomas: create shape template, then reuse when needed. Quil does it this way (ex)
```

- Quil shapes live in the draw function
- Quil shapes are functions to draw the shape

```
(defn draw-state [state]
(q/background 100)
(q/fill 0 255 0)
(q/rect 300 300 100 200))
```

## Our Shapes

```
Thomas: We do it this way (ex). Uses draw function.
```

- Our shapes are defined once and reused when needed
- Our shapes are drawn through the draw-shape (or ds) function

```
(def green-rectangle
  (create-rect 100 200 :green))
(defn draw-state [state]
  (q/background 100)
  (ds green-rectangle 300 300))
```

## Creating a Collage

```
Thomas: We do it this way (ex). Uses draw function.
```

- Functional Quil uses paintbrush approach
- Our firstclass-shapes use collage approach

```
Thomas: Talk about mvc differences here, get Elena to word it
```

## Complex Shapes

### Thomas: creating complex shapes. deconstructable.

- Complex shapes are a collection of simple shapes
- Each simple shape holds their individual offsets
- Methods are used to create complex shapes from simple ones

### Above and Beside

#### Thomas: show above and beside (ex)

- Complex shapes are constructed through calling above or beside
- Can use reduce and map

### Overlay

#### Ryan: show overlay

Complex shapes are also constructed through overlay

### Align

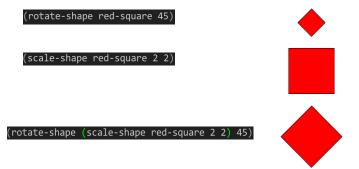
### Ryan: beside align overlay align etc. (ex)

An align version of overlay, above, and beside exist

```
(def green-lean-right
                                                 def green-hill
 (above-align :right
                                                  (beside-align :bottom
                                                                                                 def green-align-bottom-right
           dark-green-rectangle
                                                           dark-green-rectangle
                                                                                                  (overlay-align :bottom :right
           green-rectangle
                                                           green-rectangle
                                                                                                         dark-green-rectangle
                                                            light-green-rectangle
           light-green-rectangle
           lime-green-rectangle)
                                                           lime-green-rectangle)
                                                                                                          light-green-rectangle
                                                                                                          lime-green-rectangle))
defn draw-state [state]
                                                 defn draw-state [state]
                                                                                                (defn draw-state [state]
                                                  (q/background 255)
  (a/background 255)
                                                                                                  (q/background 255)
                                                  (ds green-hill 500 500))
  (ds green-lean-right 500 500))
                                                                                                  ds green-align-bottom-right 500 50
```

# Rotation and Scaling

You can modify the size and orientation of the shape



### **Images**

Thomas: images treated like shapes. Rotate, applying most of the functions.

images can be rotated and scaled similar to shapes

```
(def cool-picture
(create-picture "/src/images/elena.png"))
(scale-shape cool-picture 2 2)
(defn draw-state [state]
(a/background 255)
(ds cool-picture 500 500))
```



Thomas: Put Beach example here

## Simple Shape Structure

### Ryan: Explain how the shape structure is set up.

- As a data structure, simple shapes are hash's
- Shapes hold a variety of information within them

## Complex Shape Structure

### Ryan: Explain the complex shape structure

- Complex shapes are vectors of shapes
- Each shape knows its position from the core of the shape
- This allows for a 'deconstructable' complex shape

Thomas: explode example here

### Draw-Shape Structure

### Ryan: Explain how the draw-shape function works.

- Draw-shape calls the internal Quil draw function within the shape object
- Draw-shape also works on image objects

```
(rect-mode :center)
(image-mode :center)
(if (not (vector? shape))
((:ds shape) x y (:rp shape) (:w shape) (:h shape) (current-stroke) (:angle shape))
(doall (map #((:ds %) (+ x (:dx %)) (+ y (:dy %)) (:rp %) (:w %) (:h %) (current-stroke) (:angle %)) shape)
```

### Future Work

- Fill out more functionality
  - Rotate more complex shapes
  - Pixel-detail Overlay and Overlay-Align
  - More seamless integration with Quil fun-mode
- Open Source the project Elena: Done?
- Integrate a Clojure sound library

## Acknowledgments

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- HHMI
- LSAMP

Thank you! Any questions?