Programação 1 Processing

Aula 5

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Aula 5

- Ambiente processing
- Ambiente Geany
- Exemplos

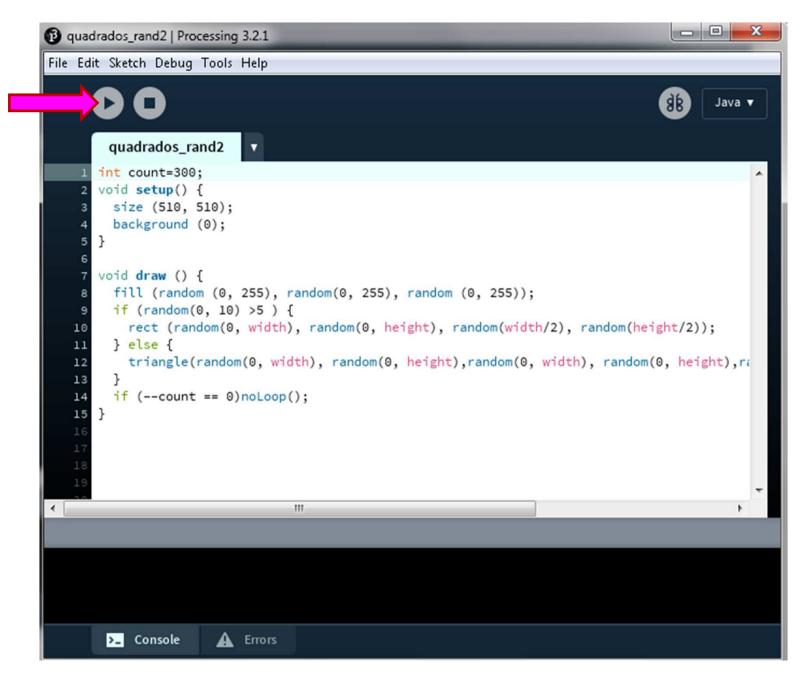
Aula 05 - Trabalhos e Processing

Regras para os trabalhos

Exemplos de Processing

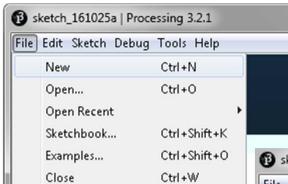
Propostas base para os trabalhos

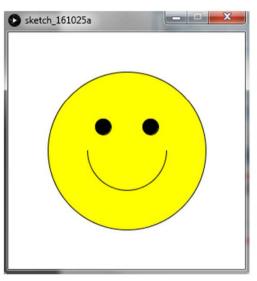






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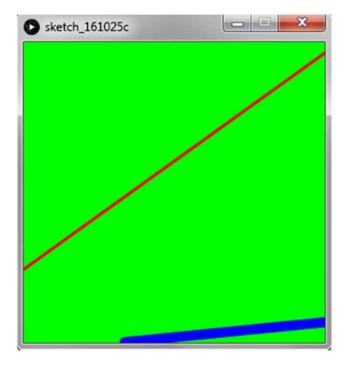


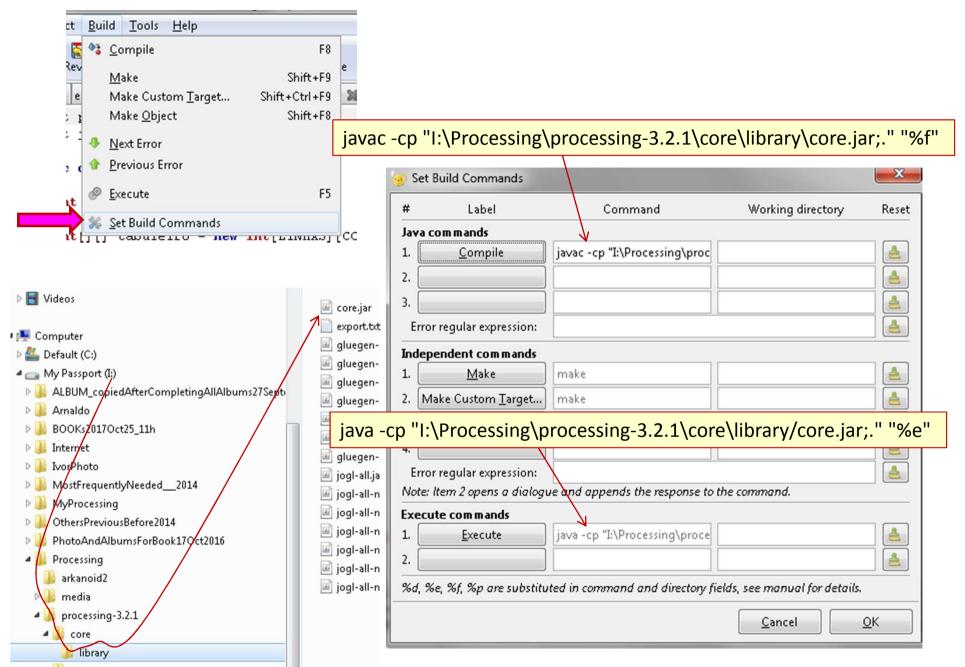
```
0 0
sketch_161025a | Processing 3.2.1
File Edit Sketch Debug Tools Help
                                                                                         Java ▼
        sketch_161025a
      /* Primeiro programa - desenho de uma cara
       JAM 2016-6-6
       */
       // A função setup() é executada uma vez no início do programa
       void setup() {
       size( 300, 300 ); // tamanho da tela
      // A função draw() é repetida várias vezes por segundo (25/30)
     9 void draw() {
    10 background( 255 ); // cor do fundo (0 - preto; 255 - branco)
    11 fill( 255, 255, 0 ); // cor dos objectos (combinação de Red, Blue, Green)
    12 ellipse( 150, 150, 200, 200 ); // desenha cabeça
    13 fill(0);
   14 ellipse( 180, 120, 20, 20 ); // desenha olho dir
   15 ellipse( 120, 120, 20, 20 ); // desenha olho esq
    16 noFill(); // desenha só contorno
    17 arc( 150, 150, 100, 100, 0, PI ); // desenha boca
    18 }
```

```
// A função setup() é executada uma vez no início do programa
void setup() {
                            // tamanho da tela
size(300, 300);
// A função draw() é repetida várias vezes por segundo (25/30)
void draw() {
background(255);
                                     // cor do fundo (0 – preto; 255 – branco)
fill( 255, 255, 0 );
                                     // cor dos objectos (combinação de Red, Green, Blue)
ellipse( 150, 150, 200, 200 );
                                     // desenha cabeça
fill(0);
ellipse( 180, 120, 20, 20 );
                                     // desenha olho dir
                                     // desenha olho esq
ellipse( 120, 120, 20, 20 );
                                     // desenha só contorno
noFill();
                                     // desenha boca
arc( 150, 150, 100, 100, 0, PI );
```

```
boolean sw = true;
void setup() {
size( 300, 300 ); // tamanho da tela
frameRate(2);
// A função draw() é repetida várias vezes por segundo (25/30)
void draw() {
background(255);
fill(255, 255, 0); // cor dos objectos (combinação de Red, Blue, Green)
ellipse( 150, 150, 200, 200 ); // desenha cabeça
if (sw == true) { fill( 255 ); sw = false; } -
                   { fill(0); sw = true; } -
else
ellipse( 180, 120, 20, 20 ); // desenha olho dir
ellipse( 120, 120, 20, 20 ); // desenha olho esq
noFill(); // desenha só contorno
arc( 150, 150, 100, 100, 0, PI ); // desenha boca
```

```
float yPos = 0.0;
                 // setup() runs once
void setup() {
 size(300, 300);
 frameRate(10);
void draw() {
              // draw() loops forever, until stopped
 background(0,255,0);
 strokeWeight(10);
 stroke(0,0,255);
 yPos = yPos - 1.0;
 if (yPos < 0) yPos = height;</pre>
 line(100, yPos+20, width, yPos);
void mousePressed() {
 strokeWeight(3);
 stroke(255,0,0);
 line(0, mouseX, width, mouseY);
```





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```
import processing.core.*;
// import java.util.*;
public class GeanyEx extends PApplet {
double yPos = 0.0;
public void settings() {
           size(300, 300);
public void setup() { // setup() runs once
frameRate(10);
public void draw() { // draw() loops forever, until stopped
 background(0,255,0);
 strokeWeight(10);
 stroke(0,0,255);
 yPos = yPos - 1.0;
 if (yPos < 0) yPos = height;
 line(100, (float)yPos+20, width, (float)yPos);
public void mousePressed() {
 strokeWeight(3);
 stroke(255,0,0);
 line(0, mouseX, width, mouseY);
public static void main(String args[]) {
    PApplet.main("GeanyEx");
```

```
import processing.core.*;
import java.util.*;
public class GeanyEx extends PApplet {
```

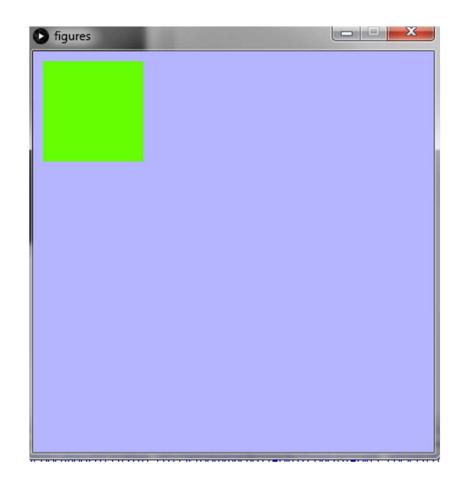
```
public void settings() {
    size(300, 300);
}
```

```
public static void main(String args[]) {
    PApplet.main("GeanyEx");
  }
}
```

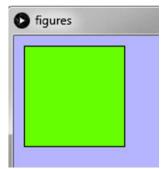
```
import processing.core.*;
import java.util.*;
public class figures extends PApplet {
public void settings() {
    size(400, 400);
public void draw() {
 background(180,180,255);
 fill( 100, 255, 0);
 noStroke();
 rect(10,10,100,100);
 //~ rect(10, 10, 100, 100, 20);
 //~ rect(10, 10, 100, 100, 50, 100, 20, 0);
 stroke(0);
 strokeWeight(1);
```

```
fill(255,0,0);
 beginShape();
//~ vertex(250,250);
//~ vertex(150,250);
//~ vertex(250,150);
//~ vertex(150,150);
//~ vertex(250,250);
//~ vertex(150,250);
//~ vertex(250,150);
 endShape(CLOSE);
public static void main(String args[]) {
    PApplet.main("figures");
```

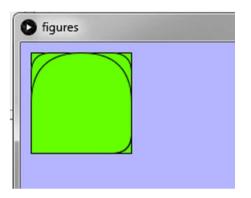
```
import processing.core.*;
import java.util.*;
public class figures extends PApplet {
public void settings() {
    size(400, 400); }
public void draw() {
 background(180,180,255);
 fill(100, 255, 0);
 noStroke();
 rect(10,10,100,100);
public static void main(String args[]) {
    PApplet.main("figures");
```



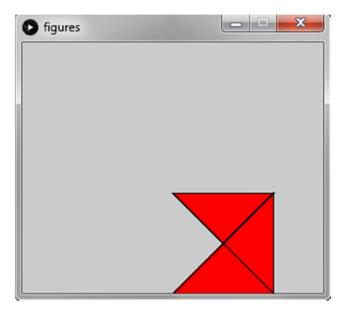
// noStroke();



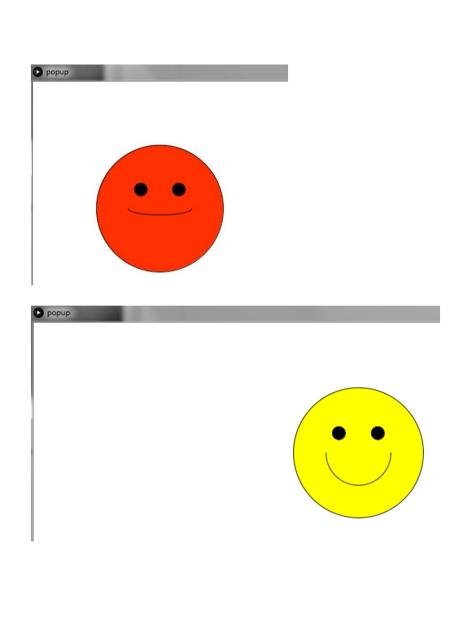
```
import processing.core.*;
import java.util.*;
public class figures extends PApplet {
public void settings() {
    size(400, 400); }
public void draw() {
 background(180,180,255);
 fill(100, 255, 0);
 noStroke();
 rect(10,10,100,100);
 rect(10, 10, 100, 100, 20);
 rect(10, 10, 100, 100, 50, 100, 20, 0);
public static void main(String args[]) {
    PApplet.main("figures");
```



```
import processing.core.*;
import java.util.*;
public class figures extends PApplet {
public void settings() {
    size(300, 250); }
public void draw() {
 fill(255,0,0);
 beginShape();
 vertex(250,250);
 vertex(150,250);
 vertex(250,150);
 vertex(150,150);
 vertex(250,250);
 vertex(150,250);
 vertex(250,150);
 endShape(CLOSE);
```

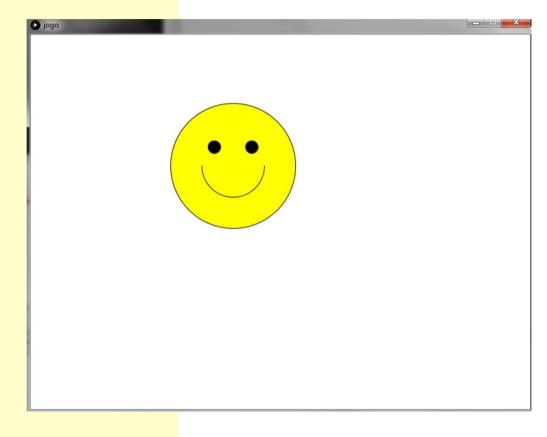


```
import processing.core.*;
public class popup extends PApplet {
           int count=0;
public void settings() {
 size(800,600);
public void draw() {
 background(255);
 if (count < 50)
                      smile(200, 200, 50, 20);
 else
                      smile(500, 200, 255, 100);
 if (++count > 100) count = 0;
public void smile(int x, int y, int cor, int sorriso) {
fill(255, cor, 0);
 ellipse(x, y, 200, 200);
fill(0);
 ellipse(x-30, y-30, 20, 20);
 ellipse(x+30, y-30, 20, 20);
 noFill();
 stroke(0);
 arc(x, y, 100, sorriso, 0, PI);
public static void main(String args[]) {
    PApplet.main("popup");
```



```
import processing.core.*;
public class first extends PApplet {
           PVector pos;
                                  PVector vel;
public void settings() {      size(500, 500);    }
public void setup()
fill(0,255,0);
                                              // color of circle
frameRate(50);
                                              // speed of movements
 pos = new PVector( width/2, height/2 );
                                                                      first
 vel = new PVector( 5, -3 );
public void draw() {
 background(50,0,0);
                                              // background color
 ellipse( pos.x, pos.y, 20, 20);
 pos.add( vel );
 if (pos.x + 12 > width | | pos.x - 12 < 0) // where to stop
  vel = new PVector( -vel.x, vel.y );
 if ( pos.y + 12 > height || pos.y - 12 < 0 )
                                             // where to stop
  vel = new PVector( vel.x, -vel.y );
public static void main(String args[])
    PApplet.main("first");
```

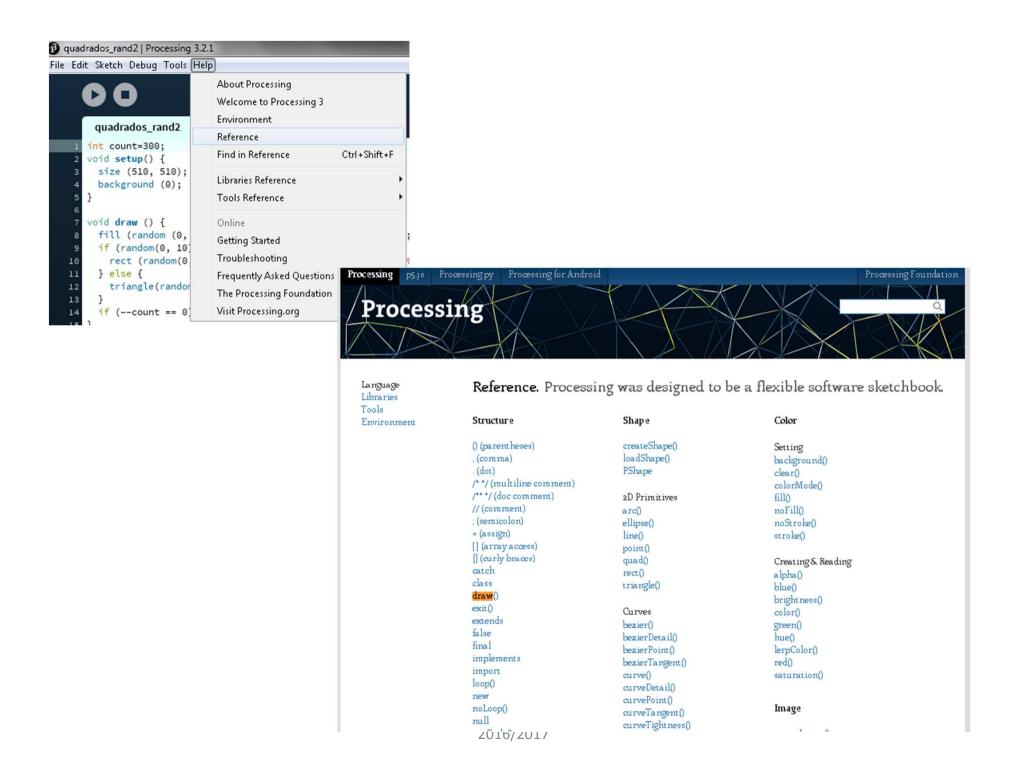
```
import processing.core.*;
public class jogo extends PApplet {
int x=101, y=150, y=15, y=10;
public void settings() { size( 800, 600 ); }
public void draw()
 background(255); fill(255, 0, 0);
 smile(x, y, 255, 100);
 x = x + velx;
 if (x > width-100 | | x < 100) velx = -velx;
 if (y > height - 100 | | y < 100 ) dy = -dy;
 if (mousePressed) y += dy;
public void smile(int x, int y, int cor, int sorriso) {
 fill(255, cor, 0);
 ellipse(x, y, 200, 200);
 fill(0);
 ellipse(x-30, y-30, 20, 20);
 ellipse(x+30, y-30, 20, 20);
 noFill();
 arc(x, y, 100, sorriso, 0, PI);
public float distancia(int x, int y, int x1, int y1) {
 return sqrt((x-x1)*(x-x1)+(y-y1)*(y-y1));
public void keyPressed()
 if (key == 'a') velx = 5;
 if (\text{key} == 'b') \text{ velx} = 10;
 if (key == 'c') velx = 1;
public static void main(String args[]) {
    PApplet.main("jogo");
```



```
import processing.core.*;
public class text extends PApplet {
String[] palavras = {"Aveiro", "Braga", "Lisboa", "Faro", "Coimbra"};
public void settings()
                                         text
 size(800, 300);
                                                 Aveiro
                                                          Braga
public void setup() {
                                                                  Lisboa
 background(0);
//noLoop();
public void draw() {
for (int i=0; i < palavras.length; i++) {</pre>
  fill(random(255), random(255), random(255));
  textSize(50);
  text(palavras[i], (i+1)*100, (i+1)*50);
public void mousePressed()
 noLoop();
public static void main(String args[]) {
    PApplet.main("text");
```

Faro

Coimbra



```
Name draw()
```

float yPos = 0.0;

Examples

```
void setup() { // setup() runs once
  size(200, 200);
  frameRate(30);
}
void draw() { // draw() loops forever, until stopped
  background(204);
  yPos = yPos - 1.0;
  if (yPos < 0) {
    yPos = height;
  }
  line(0, yPos, width, yPos);
}
```

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

// Although empty here, draw() is needed so
// the sketch can process user input events
// (mouse presses in this case).
void draw() {
    void mousePressed() {
        line(mouseX, 10, mouseX, 90);
}
```

Description

Called directly after setup (), the draw() function continuously executes the lines of code contained inside its block until the program is stopped or noLoop() is called. draw() is called automatically and should never be called explicitly.

It should always be controlled with noLoop(), redraw() and loop(). If noLoop() is used to stop the code in draw() from executing, then redraw() will cause the code inside draw() to be executed a single time, and loop() will cause the code inside draw() to resume executing continuously.

Os requisitos mínimos são os seguintes:

- Desenvolver uma interface gráfica;
- Suportar interatividade com o utilizador de forma a atingir objetivos propostos;
- 3) Usar estruturas de dados adequadas, nomeadamente arrays;
- Usar funções;
- 5) Usar ficheiros (para guardar as pontuações dos vários jogadores).

Os trabalhos são realizados em grupos de 2 alunos da mesma turma prática.