**Outline**

Develop an understanding of how images and graphics are drawn and stored in a computer. Learn about the RGB colour space. Apply Python concepts related to lists and loops

**Level 1: RGB Color Space**

1. Create a new Repl for Python with Turtle.
   1. Copy and paste “Sample Program #1” from the listing at the end of this module.
   2. Run the program and examine the Turtle output
2. Colours can be specified by using a combination of three numbers. These three numbers together define a “Pixel” point in a graphic image.
   1. What position is the number that controls the amount of red (r) in the pixel?

-The first position controls the red amount of a pixel.

* 1. What position is the number that controls the amount of green (g) in the pixel?

-The second position controls the green amount of a pixel.

* 1. What position is the number that controls the amount of blue (b) in the pixel?

-The third position controls the blue amount of a pixel.

1. Colour number values can range from 0 to 255.
   1. What happens when the colour value is less than 255?

-If the colour value is less than 255, then the color’s brightness is less than its maximum

* 1. What happens when the colour value is close to 0?

-The closer the value to 0, the darker the color gets.

1. Other shades of colours can be created using a combination of r,g,b number values.
   1. Create a pixel containing a shade of the colour orange.

-255,70,0

* 1. Create a pixel containing a shade of the colour yellow.

-255,255,0

* 1. Create a pixel containing a shade of your favorite colour.

-0,255,0

1. Black, white, and shades of grey are created using combinations of equal r,g,b number values.
   1. Create a completely white pixel.

-255,255,255

* 1. Create a completely black pixel.

-0,0,0

* 1. Create a pixel containing a shade of middle grey.

-120,120,120

**Level 2: Resolution**

1. Download the image “Resoultion\_284x177.jpg” from Topic B folder in the class repository.
   1. Open the image in a program like Paint or Photoshop.
   2. What is the size of this image? How many pixels does it contain?

-This image contains 50268 pixels.

* 1. Describe how the image looks (e.g. Can you see the pixels?)

-The pixels of the image are not very visible unless looked at from a very close distance to the screen.

* 1. Zoom in the view to enlarge the image
  2. Describe how the image looks (e.g. Can you see the pixels?)

-The image is zoomed in, and the different pixels become more visible because they are bigger in size due to zooming in.

1. Download the image “Resoultion\_16x16.jpg” from Topic B folder in the class repository.
   1. Open the image in a program like Paint or Photoshop.
   2. What is the size of this image? How many pixels does it contain?

-This image contains 256 pixels.

* 1. Describe how the image looks (e.g. Can you see the pixels?)

-This image is bad quality and hard to understand.

* 1. Zoom in the view to enlarge the image
  2. Describe how the image looks (e.g. Can you see the pixels?)

-Zooming in reduces the quality of the image and the colors become clearly visible.

1. Create a new Repl for Python with Turtle.
   1. Copy and paste “Sample Program #2” from the listing at the end of this module.
   2. Run the program and examine the Turtle output
   3. Compare the program output to the “Resoultion\_16x16.jpg” image in question #2 above.

The output of the program is 8x8 pixels instead of 16x16, which means it has 4 times less pixels and the quality is really bad. This image is unrecognizable.

**Level 3: TBD**

import turtle

myPen = turtle.Turtle()

myPen.speed(0)

# These variables track the position of the turtle pen

posX = 0

posY = 0

# These variables define the image information.

# Each pixel in the image has a (r,g,b) value

# The complete image is simply a list of pixels

pixelAddress = 0

pixelMemory = #data goes here, did not insert in word document because it fills up a few hundred pages.s

def square(size):

for i in range(4):

myPen.fd(size)

myPen.lt(90)

# This user defined function draws a single image pixel

def drawPixel(rgb) :

global posX

myPen.down()

myPen.color(rgb)

myPen.begin\_fill()

square(9)

#myPen.circle(4.5)

myPen.end\_fill()

myPen.up()

myPen.forward(9)

posX = posX + 9

# This user defined function starts a new row of pixels

def newRow() :

global posX

global posY

myPen.up()

myPen.left(180)

myPen.forward(posX)

myPen.left(90)

myPen.forward(9)

myPen.left(90)

myPen.down()

posX = 0

posY = posY + 9

# THE MAIN PROGRAM CODE STARTS HERE

#

# Draw eight(sixty-four) rows of the image.

# Each row contains eight(sixty-four) pixels

for row in range (64) :

for column in range(64) :

drawPixel(pixelMemory[pixelAddress])

pixelAddress += 1

newRow()

#Done

**SAMPLE PROGRAM #1**

import turtle

myPen = turtle.Turtle()

# These variables track the position of the turtle pen

posX = 0

posY = 0

# This user defined function draws a single image pixel

def drawPixel(rgb) :

global posX

myPen.down()

myPen.color(rgb)

myPen.begin\_fill()

myPen.circle(8)

myPen.end\_fill()

myPen.up()

myPen.forward(18)

posX = posX + 18

# THE MAIN PROGRAM CODE STARTS HERE

#

redColor = (255,0,0)

drawPixel(redColor)

drawPixel((128,0,0))

greenColor = (0,255,0)

drawPixel(greenColor)

drawPixel((0,128,0))

blueColor = (0,0,266)

drawPixel(blueColor)

drawPixel((0,0,128))

**SAMPLE PROGRAM #2**

import turtle

myPen = turtle.Turtle()

# These variables track the position of the turtle pen

posX = 0

posY = 0

# These variables define the image information.

# Each pixel in the image has a (r,g,b) value

# The complete image is simply a list of pixels

pixelAddress = 0

pixelMemory = [

(15,15,5),(13,13,6),(8,10,3),(23,21,10),(32,33,16),(33,52,22),(32,54,21),(25,42,17),

(21,19,17),(20,18,9),(7,7,6),(58,65,11),(42,47,7),(11,8,6),(24,25,8),(21,28,10),

(25,19,5),(16,13,8),(28,28,12),(191,192,18),(205,202,21),(42,42,14),(11,11,4),(16,11,3),

(34,59,10),(35,47,15),(24,35,12),(156,139,26),(154,140,22),(28,43,10),(9,12,1),(19,22,5),

(42,88,15),(48,94,18),(98,120,49),(213,195,123),(109,134,66),(44,91,15),(52,86,22),(43,85,18),

(50,95,13),(63,104,39),(224,213,156),(255,225,140),(120,153,92),(41,99,17),(58,103,28),(42,98,17),

(35,86,13),(71,105,42),(223,208,144),(216,204,146),(907,132,79),(28,87,3),(39,83,12),(32,80,12),

(49,102,29),(57,109,33),(92,125,53),(66,103,36),(29,66,13),(32,76,17),(48,91,26),(47,93,23)

]

# This user defined function draws a single image pixel

def drawPixel(rgb) :

global posX

myPen.down()

myPen.color(rgb)

myPen.begin\_fill()

myPen.circle(8)

myPen.end\_fill()

myPen.up()

myPen.forward(18)

posX = posX + 18

# This user defined function starts a new row of pixels

def newRow() :

global posX

global posY

myPen.up()

myPen.left(180)

myPen.forward(posX)

myPen.left(90)

myPen.forward(18)

myPen.left(90)

myPen.down()

posX = 0

posY = posY + 18

# THE MAIN PROGRAM CODE STARTS HERE

#

# Draw eight rows of the image.

# Each row contains eight pixels

for row in range (8) :

for column in range(8) :

drawPixel(pixelMemory[pixelAddress])

pixelAddress += 1

newRow()