MorphicDraw

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MorphicDraw is a drawing application demonstrating some of the power of Morphic. Morphic is a powerful graphics environment, used in Self, Squeak, Cuis and Pharo. In an iterative and incremental process we'll build up an application that supports drawing connected figures.

1 A Morphic Application

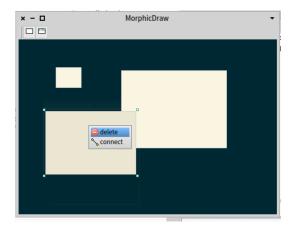


Figure 1: A first iteration of the main window of MorphicDraw

The first iteration (Figure 1) shows an application window with a toolbar and a drawing area. In the drawing area there are three graphical shapes, one of which is selected. A context menu for the selected shape shows options to delete it and to connect it.

1.1 An application with a window

Add a class that represents the application. It has instance variables for the different parts.

Object subclass: #MorphicDraw instanceVariableNames: 'window tools dock'

```
classVariableNames: ''
category: 'MorphicDraw-Model'
```

Creating a window in Morphic is simple. Open a workspace and Dolt

```
StandardWindow new openInWorld
```

This creates a window and opens it on the screen. It already has default behaviour for closing and resizing, and a default title. All graphical elements in Morphic are subclasses of Morph, and the World is a container for all of them. Opening a Morph in the world positions it and makes it visible. An alternative to opening it directly is to add it to the (mouse) cursor. In Morphic this is called the hand. Dolt:

StandardWindow new openInHand

The window is then positioned by clicking.

The MorphicDraw application uses the first, but needs to change the window title and default size.

```
MorphicDraw>>createWindow
    window := StandardWindow new
        setLabel: 'MorphicDraw';
        extent: 400@400;
        yourself.
```

StandardWindow is part of PolyMorph. PolyMorph extends Morphic with theme-ability. Poly-Morph widgets often strictly adhere to the theme, ignoring the Morphic-level setters for colors and borders defined in their superclassses. PolyMorph makes the Window responsible for adding predefined user interface widgets to the application Window. For that it uses the TEasilyThemed trait. It adds a lot (163 in my current image) of convenience methods.

In Morphic, a toolbar in a window has buttons on it. This iteration of MorphicDraw uses two buttons to be able to create two different graphical shapes.

MorphicDraw>>createNewCardButton

```
newButtonFor: self
getState: nil
action: #newCard
arguments: nil
getEnabled: nil
labelForm: MDIcons default cardIcon
help: 'New Card' translated
```

The help text is shown when hovering the mouse over the button. The button is always enabled, and sends the #newCard message without any arguments to self when it is pressed. It has no state-dependent behaviour or shape. The icon for the button is provided by MDIcons default cardlcon (see the Icons section, p. 5).

The button for the other shape is similar:

```
MorphicDraw>>createNewRectangleButton
```

```
newButtonFor: self
  getState: nil
  action: #newRectangle
  arguments: nil
  getEnabled: nil
  labelForm: MDIcons default rectangleIcon
  help: 'New Rectangle' translated
```

The newCard and newRectangle are implemented by creating a new morph of the right kind and opening it in the hand. Both MDShape is a subclass of BorderedMorph and MDCard a subclass of MDShape.

A toolbar in Morphic consists of two parts, a ToolDockingBar and a Toolbar. The Toolbar is added to the dock. A DockingBarMorph sticks to one edge of the Morph that it is added to.

```
{\tt MorphicDraw>>createToolBar}
```

```
tools := window newToolbar: (Array with: self createNewRectangleButton with: self createNewCardButton with: self create
```

This allows the creation and opening of the window

Some morphs automatically lay out their submorphs when they are added, others need to add an explicit layout strategy. The toolbar adds its toolbar buttons from left to right without a space. The toolbar dock by default takes up the top edge of the morph it is added to. For a window that is the area with the drag bar, title and window icons. A LayoutFrame that should fit the whole contents area of the window is created using a rectangle from 0@0 to 1@1.

```
(000 corner: 101) asLayoutFrame.
```

The left half would be (0@0 corner: 0.5@1). Space can be left at a side by using the bottom/top/left/rightOffset. The dock knows its minimum height

```
dock minExtent y
```

so uses a layout frame based on the top line, extending it at its bottom by the dock height. The MDPanel is a PasteUpMorph subclass containing all the drawing shapes.

At the class side add a method to open the application

2 Shapes and PasteUpMorph

The basic graphics entity in Morphic is a Morph. In a workspace, Dolt

```
Morph new openInWorld
```

This opens a small blue rectangle on the screen. This can be dragged around on the screen. That is functionality that can be reused. World is a subclass of PasteUpMorph. The default PasteUpMorph is another small rectangle, this time light green.

```
PasteUpMorph new openInWorld
```

After dragging a Morph onto a PasteUpMorph, it behaves as a canvas containing the Morph. Let's use a subclass of PasteUpMorph as the application canvas panel.

```
PasteUpMorph subclass: #MDPanel instanceVariableNames: '' classVariableNames: '' category: 'MorphicDraw-Model'
```

The default color for a PasteUpMorph is less suitable for MorphicDraw. override it:

Its default size is also too small.

The method that decides what kind of Morphs a PasteUpMorph wants to receive is wants-DroppedMorph: aMorph event: evt. In WorldMorph this always returns true, in PasteUpMorph only Morphs that are visible and dropEnabled. MorphicDraw only wants to have to deal with its own Morphs.

This works by adding a method to a special protocol in Morph. In Morph add the protocol '*MorphicDraw-Model'. In that protocol add a method

Now create a subclass of BorderedMorph to use as the basic shape

```
BorderedMorph subclass: #MDShape
   instanceVariableNames: 'selected highlighted connectors handles'
   classVariableNames: ''
   category: 'MorphicDraw-Model'

and override isMorphicDraw

MDShape>>isMorphicDraw
```

Now test that the MDPanel only accepts MDShapes. Dolt

```
MDPanel new openInWorld. MDShape new openInWorld.
```

Verify that the shape can be dragged on the panel, and other morphs can not.

3 Icons

^true

The current icons in Pharo are bitmap icons. Athens makes it possible to replace them by SVG, vector based icons. PolyMorph adds the Themelcons class to make it easy to manage an applications' icons. In this class a number of utility functions are defined to load and save icons in png format.

Create the png icons in an external program (these were created with Gimp), store them in a directory. Create a subclass of Themelcons

```
ThemeIcons subclass: #MDIcons
instanceVariableNames: ''
classVariableNames: ''
category: 'MorphicDraw-Model'
```

Add two methods containing the names for small- and normal sized icons

Provide a default instance of this class. At the class side, add a class instance variable and a lazy accessor

```
MDIcons class
    instanceVariableNames: 'default'

MDIcons class>>default
    ^default ifNil: [ ^self new ]
```

Now add the icons using a utility method. In a workspace, Dolt with directory replaced by the fully qualified path name of the directory containing the icon png files:

MDIcons default createIconMethodsFromDirectory: directory

This adds two methods for each png file, one with a base64 encoded contents and one icon form accessor. Form provides asMorph, so the icons can be tested by Dolt

MDIcons default connectorIcon asMorph openInWorld

This opens an ImageMorph with the icon in the World (Fig. 2). By selecting it with shift-alt, its halos are shown. With the cross halo the icon can be deleted.

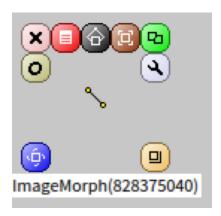


Figure 2: ImageMorph with icon and halos

By having the resource contents in a method, the normal version control can be used and there is no need for specific resource management. This works well when the resources are small and can be manipulated in the image, like png icons.

4 Colors

The responsibility for the colors used in MorphicDraw is given to the MDColors class.

```
Object subclass: #MDColors
instanceVariableNames: ''
classVariableNames: ''
category: 'MorphicDraw-Model'
```

At the moment there is no need to dynamically change these colors, so add an indicator that the colors are all defined class-side.

MDColors>>seeClassSide

At the class side, the colors for a Solarize color scheme are added

5 Connecting

6 Selection and resizing

7 Loading the code

The code can be found on www.smalltalkhub.com, in the repository StephanEggermont/MorphicDraw Open the Monticello Browser. Add a new repository of type smalltalkhub.com. The owner is StephanEggermont, the project is MorphicDraw. User and password are only needed when you want to commit changes to the repository. Open the repository and load the latest version of MorphicDraw.