

# introduction to media computing Assignment 01



#### **Example skeleton code**



```
EDIT ON
                                                   Result
                                                                                      CODEPEN
let active brush = 0; // Active Brush INDEX
let active_color = 0; // Active Color Index
let color_0 = 0; // Brush Color #0, BLACK
let color_1 = 70; // Brush Color #1, GRAY
let color_2 = 140; // Brush Color #2, LIGHT
let back_color = 220; // Drawing Area
function setup() {
  createCanvas(400, 400);
  background(back_color);
  noStroke();
  textSize(20);
  fill(color_0);
  rect(0, 350, 100, 50);
                                                                                          clear
  fill(color 1):
```

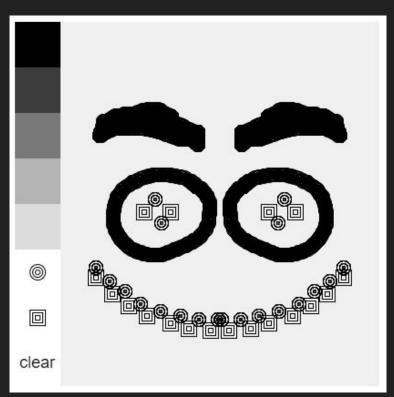
A simplified skeleton sketch as shown is provided as a basic framework for you to start coding your own micro painting app.



## **Your Assignment**







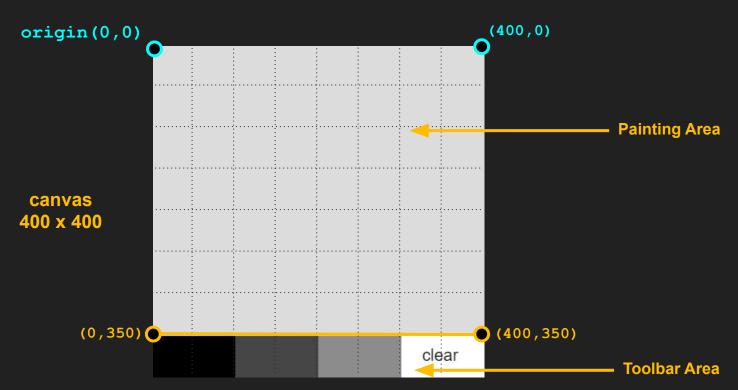
#### **REQUIREMENTS**

- 1. Use a 400 x0 400 canvas
- TOOLBAR A vertical toolbar on the LEFT with at least 4 colors and 2 brushes to choose from.
- 3. BRUSHES must be visualized on the toolbar, and EACH brush uses a while () loop to draw.
- 4. Symmetric painting behaviour similar to the one in the sample app.
- 5. All code must be well formatted and FULLY documented.



# **Example skeleton**







## al skeleton.html code structure

#### Line 6 - 14

Global variables declaration and initialization.

active\_color and active\_brush are variables to store currently active (user chosen) color (and brush).

color\_0, color\_1, and color\_2
allow us to redefine brush colors
quickly.

back\_color background color

```
let active brush = 0;
function setup() {
  // draw toolbar at the bottom
function draw() {
  if (mouseIsPressed) {
      if (mouseY > 350) {
         // toolbar clicks
      else {
         // drawing
```



#### js

#### al skeleton.html code structure

#### Line 16 - 42

**Draws the user interface ONCE.** 

```
let active brush = 0;
function setup() {
  // draw toolbar at the bottom
function draw() {
  if (mouseIsPressed) {
      if (mouseY > 350) {
         // toolbar clicks
      else {
         // drawing
```



## al skeleton.html code structure

mouseY > 350

lines 52 - 63

Classifies where the user is clicking to decide 'which color' the user has chosen, and stores the choice as a number into active\_brush and active color.

#### lines 64-68

The user is clicking on the 'clear' button, so it overpaints the drawing area using a rectangle using the back\_color.

```
let active brush = 0;
function setup() {
  // draw toolbar at the bottom
function draw() {
  if (mouseIsPressed) {
      if (mouseY > 350)
         // toolbar clicks
      else {
         // drawing
```



## js

#### al skeleton.html code structure

#### lines 71 - 95

Draws rectangle or ellipse according to the value of active\_brush and active color using if-else blocks

```
let active brush = 0;
function setup() {
  // draw toolbar at the bottom
function draw() {
  if (mouseIsPressed) {
      if (mouseY > 350) {
         // toolbar clicks
      else
         // drawing
```





# **Submission:**

Your submission sketch must be saved as a self-contained HTML file

(ready to run in a browser). Name your .html file

imc\_a1\_<SIS\_ID>.html, and then zip it into a ZIP archive.

Name your .zip archive as imc\_a1 <student\_no>.zip

Example: imc\_a1\_55123456.zip

Submit your . zip via Canvas on or before Sept. 30 (Mon) 23:59

