

# Introduction to p5.js

**p5.js**

# p5.js

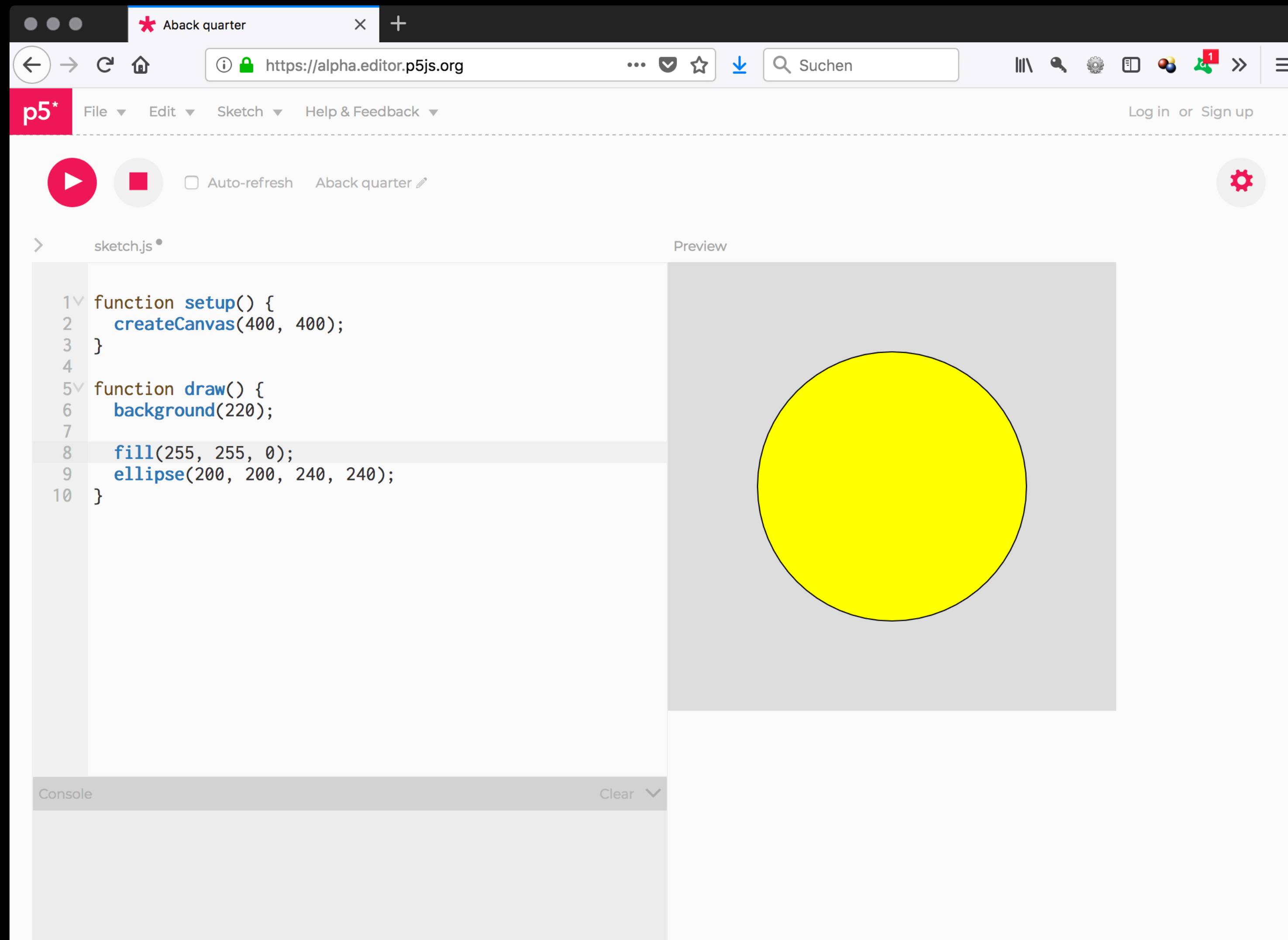
JavaScript is a scripting language mainly used in a web browser.

# p5.js

Javascript is a scripting language mainly used in a web browser.

p5 is a library for Javascript to make programming of graphical stuff easier.

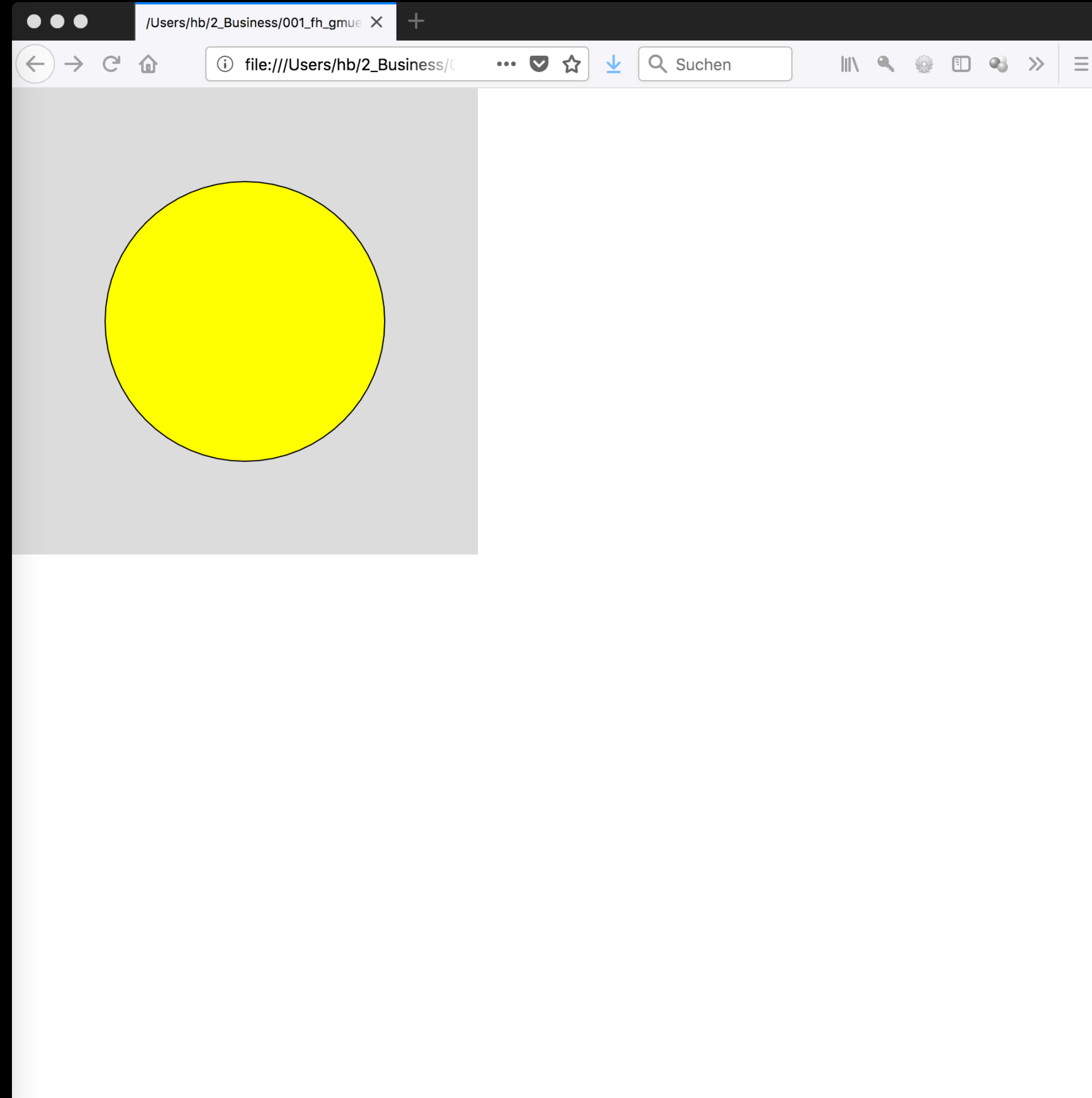
# p5.js



# p5.js

```
1 function setup() {  
2   createCanvas(400, 400);  
3 }  
4  
5 function draw() {  
6   background(220);  
7  
8   fill(255, 255, 0);  
9   ellipse(200, 200, 240, 240);  
10 }
```

Line 10, Column 2      Tab Size: 2      JavaScript



# Syntax

# Syntax

The principles by which sentences are constructed in a particular language.



# Syntax

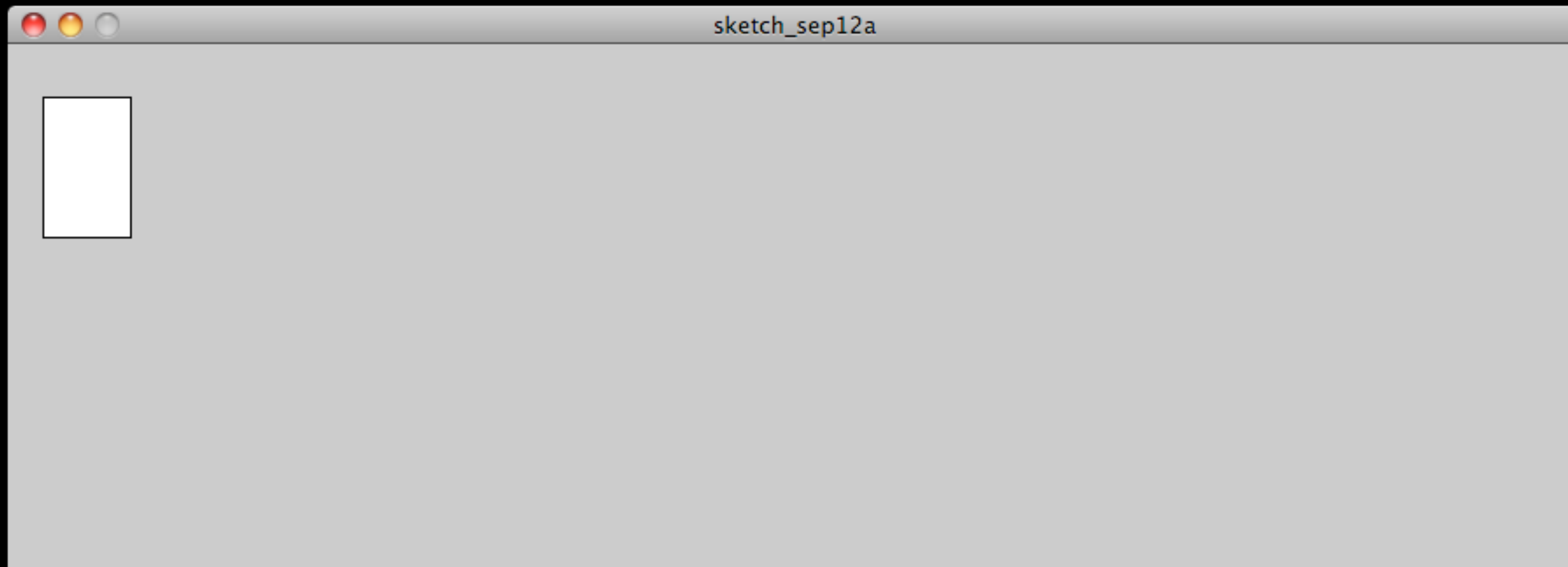
Draw a rectangle at the position x:20 and y:30 with the size of 50 x 80 pixels.

# Syntax

```
rect(20, 30, 50, 80);
```

# Syntax

```
rect(20, 30, 50, 80);
```



# Syntax

```
rect(20, 30, 50, 80);
```

# Syntax

```
rect(20, 30, 50, 80);
```

Name of the function

Parameters

# Syntax

```
rect(20, 30, 50, 80);  
      x   y   w   h
```

Name of the function

Parameters

# Syntax

```
rect(20, 30, 50, 80);
```

**Let's try that, shall we?**



# Let's try that, shall we?

But first we have to set up our working environment ...

# Syntax

There are lots of functions.  
Some are for drawing something, ...

# Syntax

```
rect( x, y, b, h );  
ellipse( x, y, b, h );  
line( x1, y1, x2, y2 );
```

```
background( greyvalue );  
background( r, g, b );
```

# Syntax

... some are for changing the style of drawing.

# Syntax

```
stroke( greyvalue );  
fill( greyvalue );  
strokeWeight( w );
```

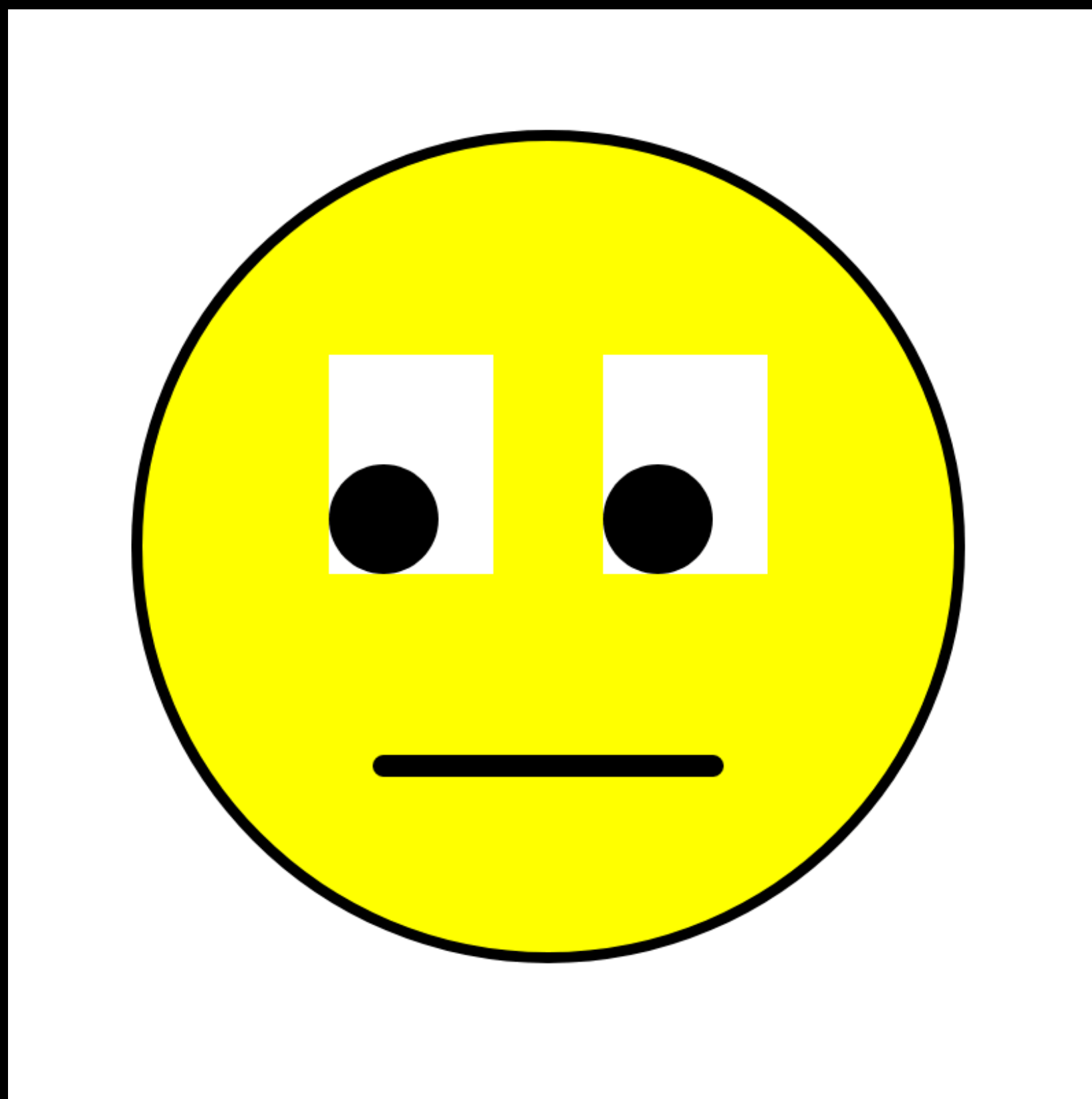
# Syntax

```
createCanvas( w, h );
```

# Syntax

[p5js.org/reference/](https://p5js.org/reference/)

# Let's try this:





# Comments



# Comments

```
rect(20, 30, 50, 80);
```

# Comments

```
draw rectangle  
rect(20, 30, 50, 80);
```

This wouldn't work

# Comments

```
// draw rectangle  
rect(20, 30, 50, 80);
```

# Comments

```
// draw rectangle  
rect(20, 30, 50, 80);
```

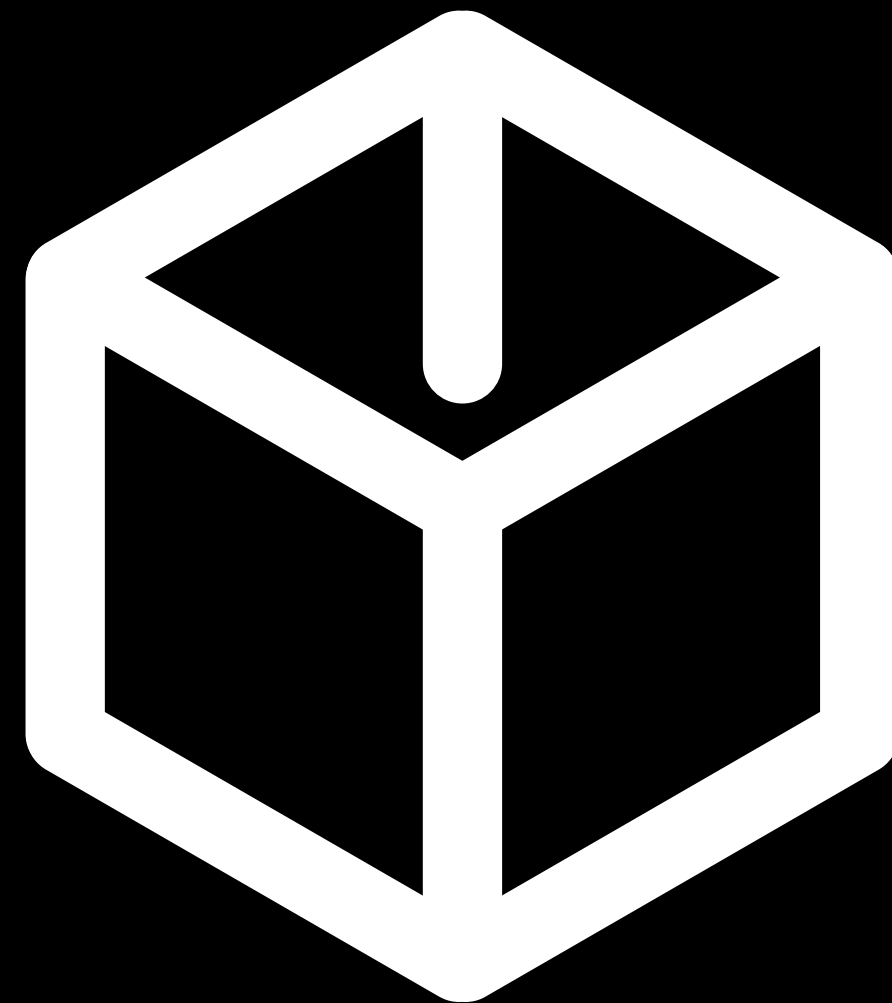
Comment Indicator (for one line)

# Comments

```
/* draw  
rectangle */  
rect(20, 30, 50, 80);
```

Comment Indicator (for multiple lines)

# Variables



# Variables

```
rect(20, 30, 50, 80);
```



# Variables

```
var h = 80;  
rect(20, 30, 50, h);
```

# Variables

```
var h = 80;
```

# Variables

```
var h = 80;
```

Keyword for defining a variable

Name of the variable

Value

# Variables

```
var h = 100;  
rect( 0, 0, 100, h );  
h = 80;  
rect( 0, 0, 100, h );
```

Use the keyword „var“ only at the first appearance of the variable.

# Variables

```
var h = 100;  
h = h * 2;  
rect( 0, 0, 100, h );
```

Calculation with variables

# Variables

Tip: printing variables

```
var x = 100;  
console.log( x );  
console.log( "x is " + x );
```

# p5js Variables

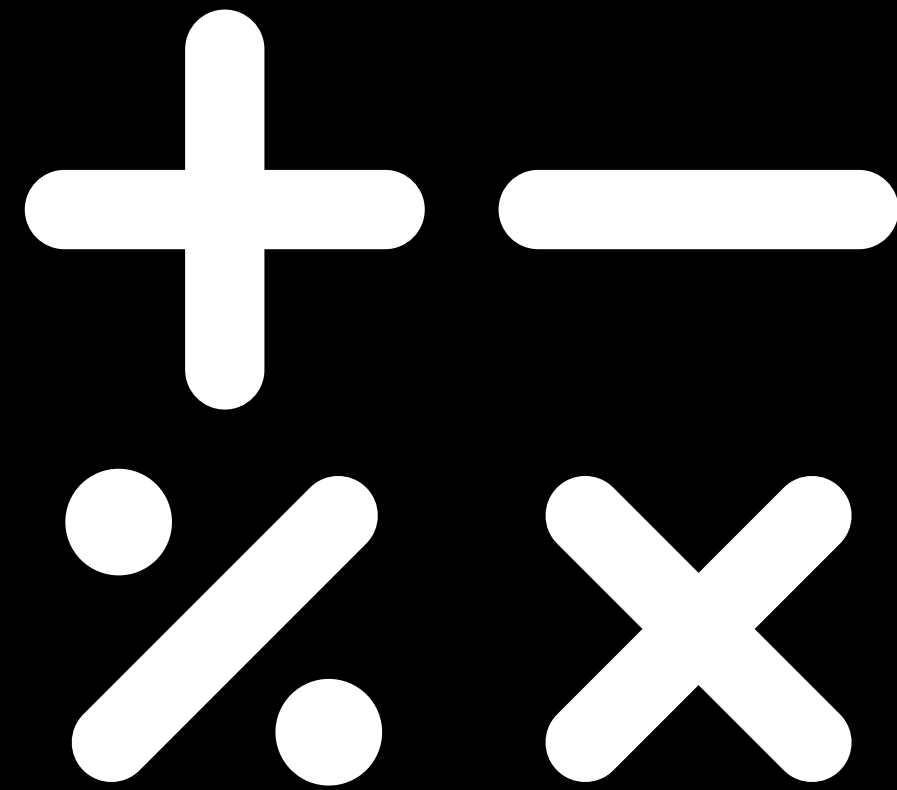
Width of the canvas:

`width`

Height of the canvas:

`height`

# Operators





# Operators

- + Addition
- Subtraction
- \* Multiplication
- / Division
- % Modulo (Rest of a division)
- = Assignment

# Operators

`++` Add 1 to a variable

`--` Subtract 1 from a variable

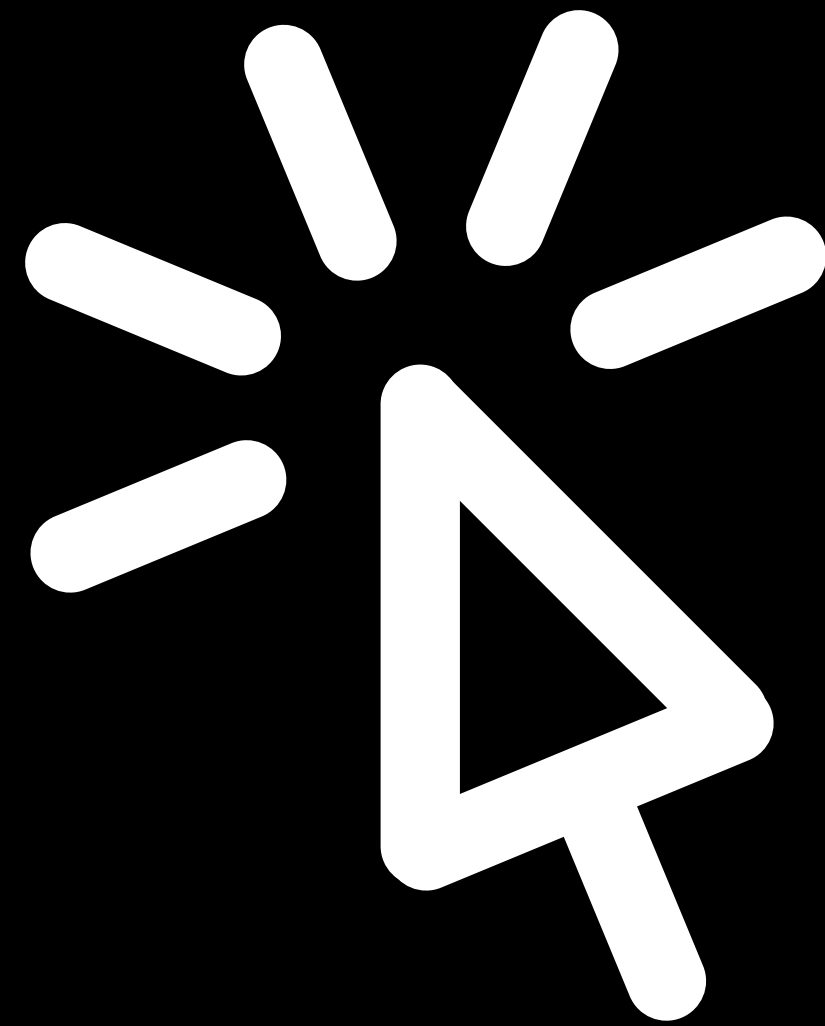
# Operators

```
var number = 10;
```

```
number++;           // number = 11
```

```
number--;           // number = 10
```

# Interactivity



# Interactivity

Mouse

# Interactivity

Getting the actual coordinate of the mouse:

mouseX

mouseY

# Interactivity

```
function draw() {  
    rect( mouseX, mouseY, 50, 50 );  
}
```

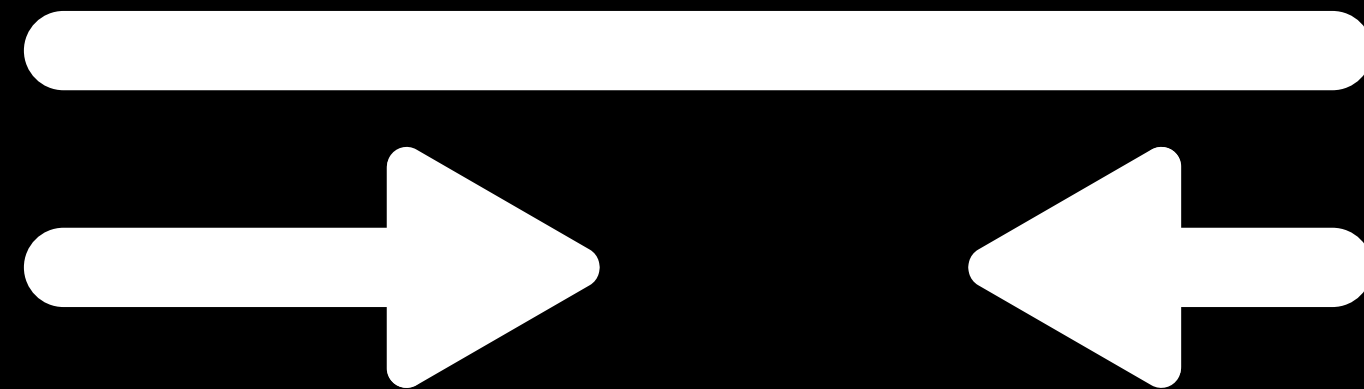
# Interactivity

```
function draw() {  
}
```

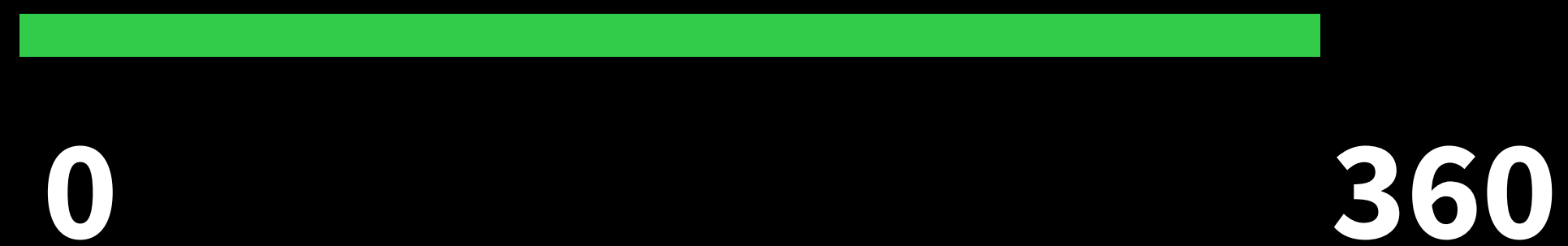
```
function mouseClicked() {  
    ellipse(mouseX, mouseY, 20, 20);  
}
```



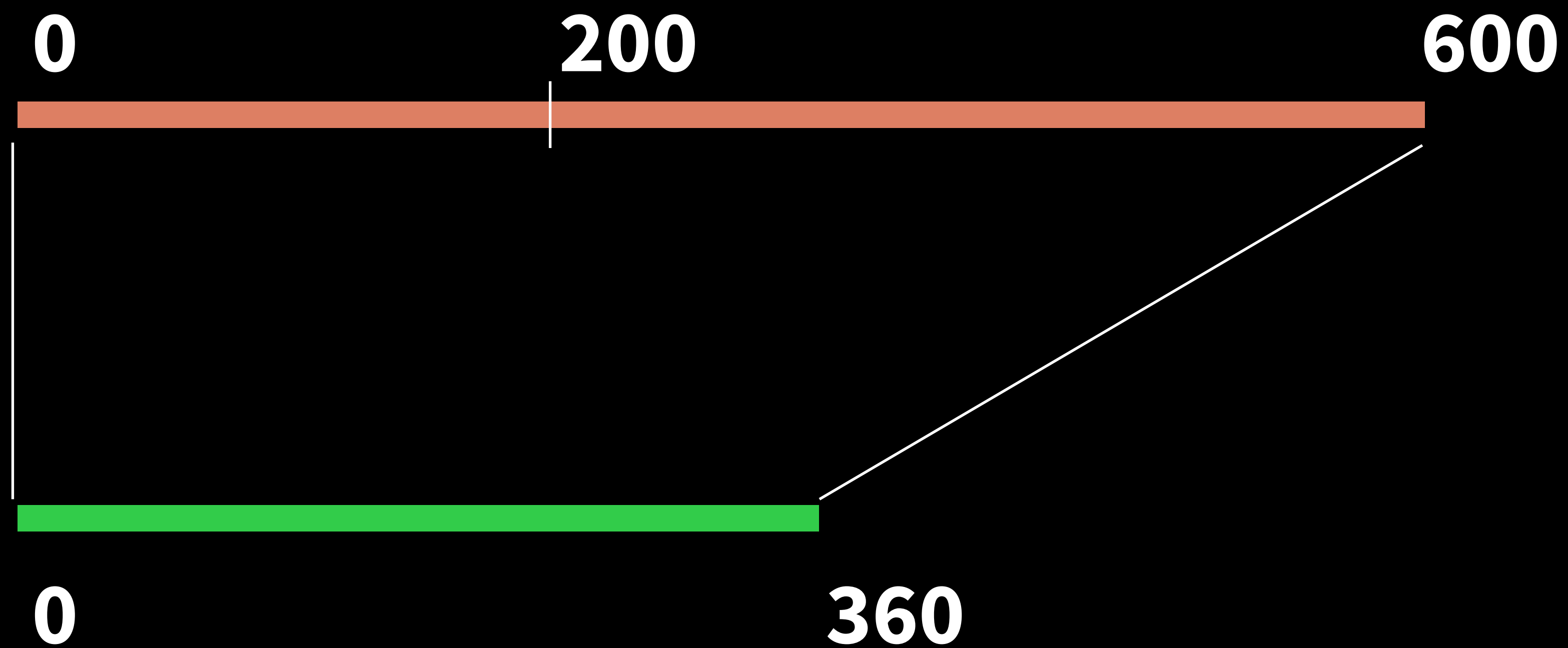
# Mapping



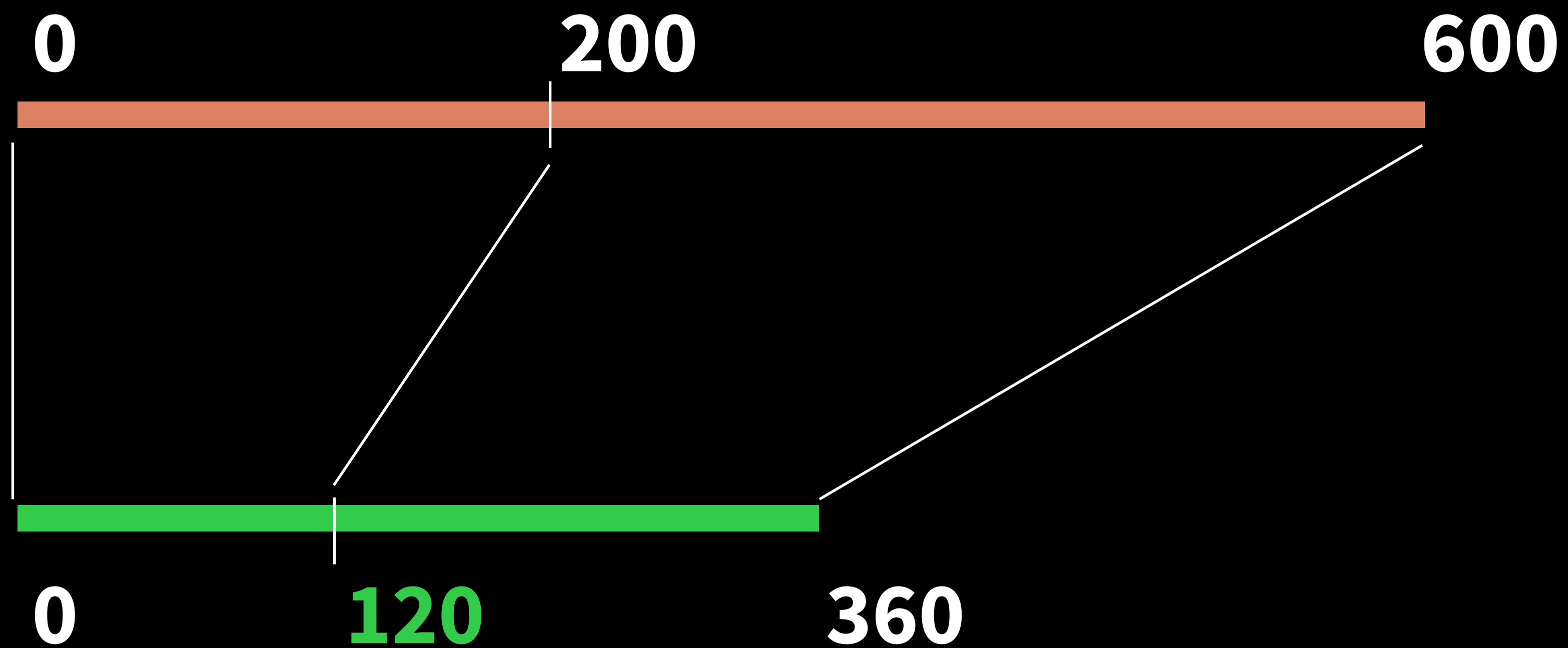
# Mapping



# Mapping



# Mapping



# Mapping

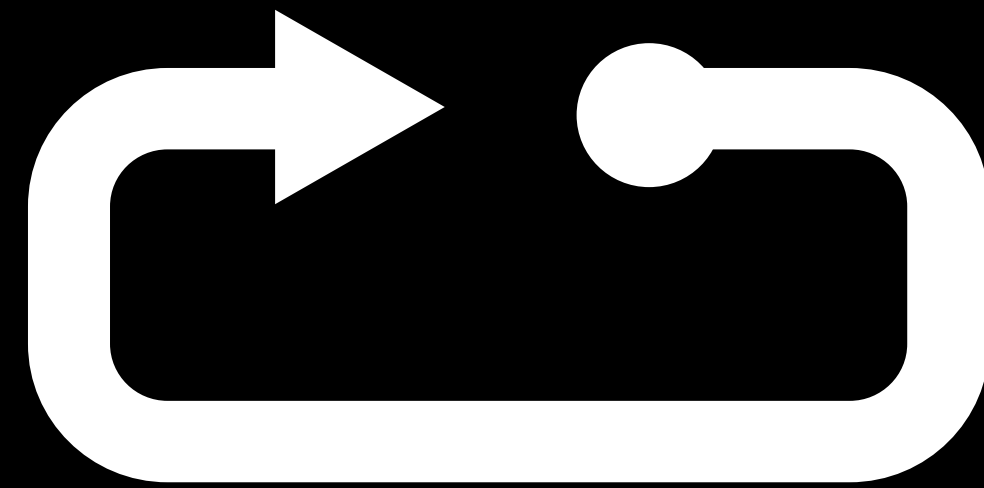
```
void draw() {  
    var a = map( mouseX, 0, 600, 0, 360 );  
    rotate( radians(a) );  
    rect( 300, 300, 50, 50 );  
}
```

Value in the source range

Minimum and maximum of source range

Minimum and maximum of target range

# Loops



# Loops

while loop

# Loops

```
var i = 0;
while (i < 10) {
    rect(i * 80, 50, 50, 50);
    i = i + 1;
}
```



# Loops

```
var i = 0;  
while (i < 10) {  
    rect(i * 80, 50, 50, 50);  
    i = i + 1;  
}
```



# Loops

```
var i = 0;  
while (i < 10) {  
    rect(i * 80, 50, 50, 50);  
    i = i + 1;  
}
```

Condition

Command block

# Loops

for loop

# Loops

```
var i=0;  
while (i<10) {  
    rect(i*80,50,50,50);  
    i=i+1;  
}
```

Initializing the counter

Condition for the loop

Operation with the counter

# Loops

```
var i=0;  
while (i<10) {  
    rect(i*80,50,50,50);  
    i=i+1;  
}
```

```
for (var i=0;i<10;i=i+1) {  
    rect(i*80,50,50,50);  
}
```

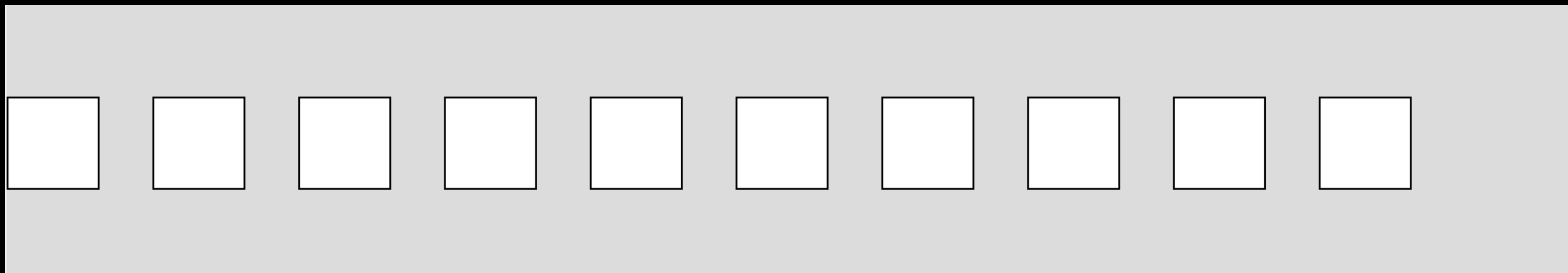
Initializing the counter

Condition for the loop

Operation with the counter

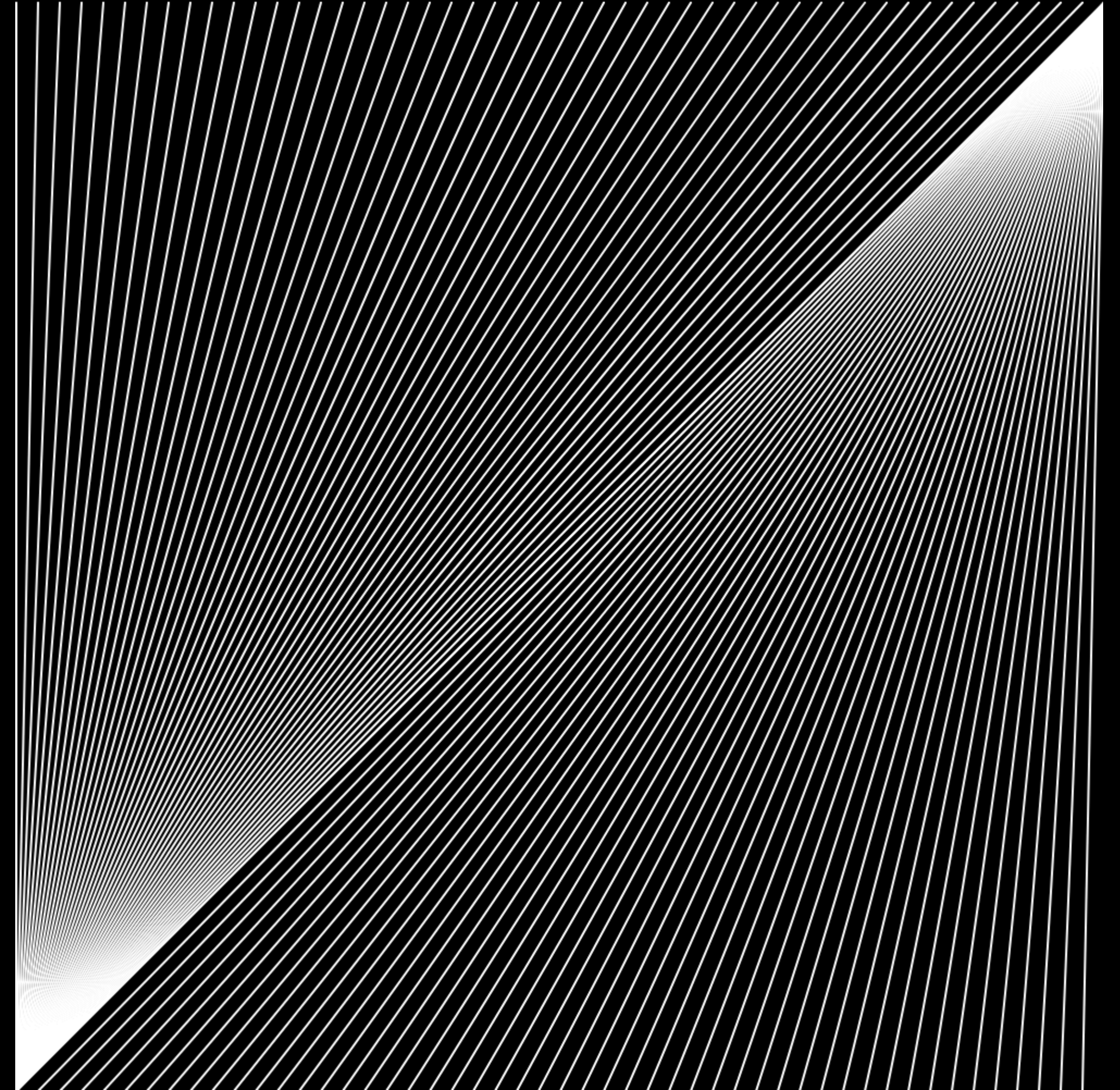
# Loops

```
for (var i=0; i<10; i=i+1) {  
    rect(i * 80, 50, 50, 50);  
}
```



# Loops

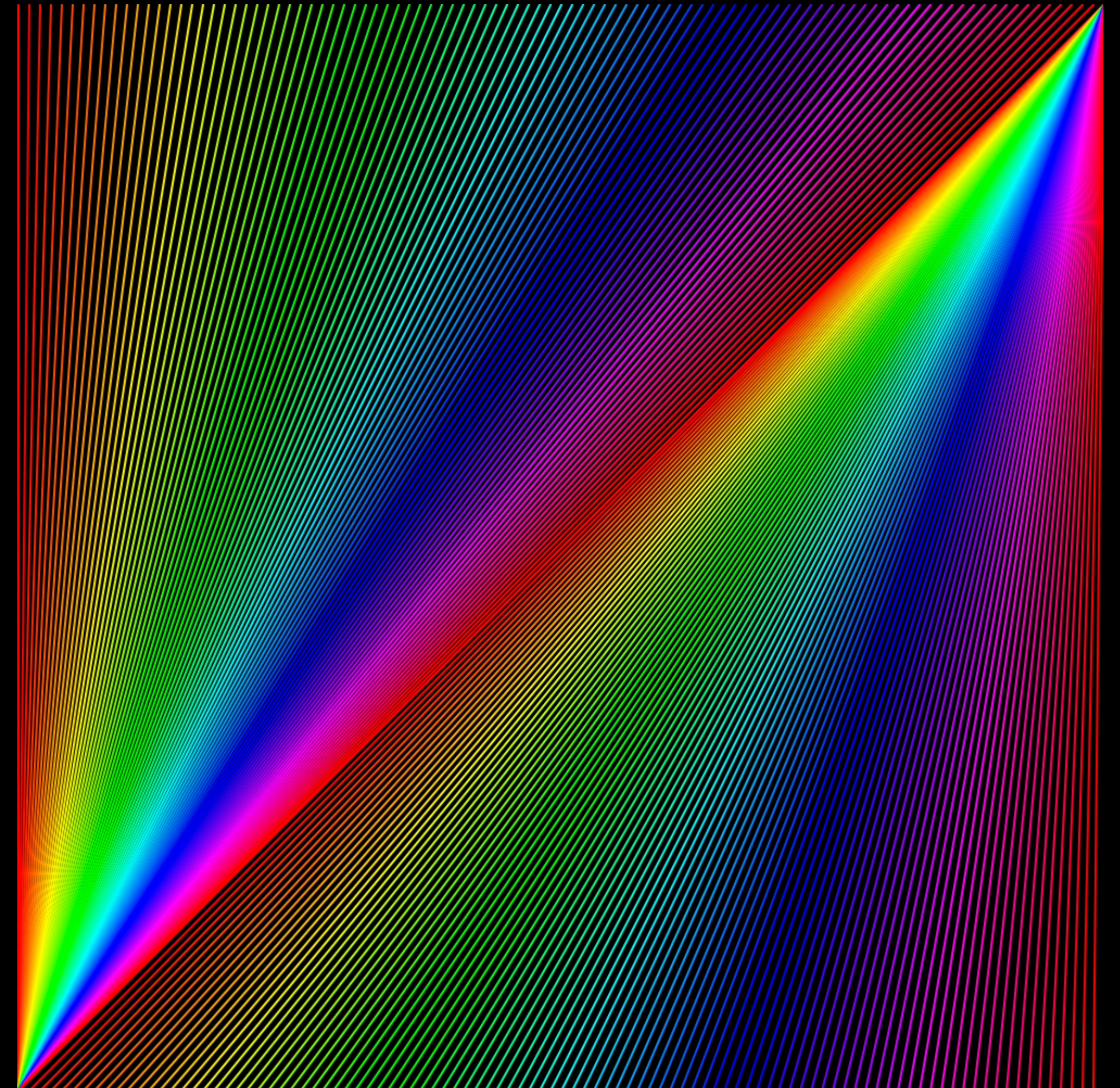
Let's try this:





# Loops

And even a bit more  
advanced:

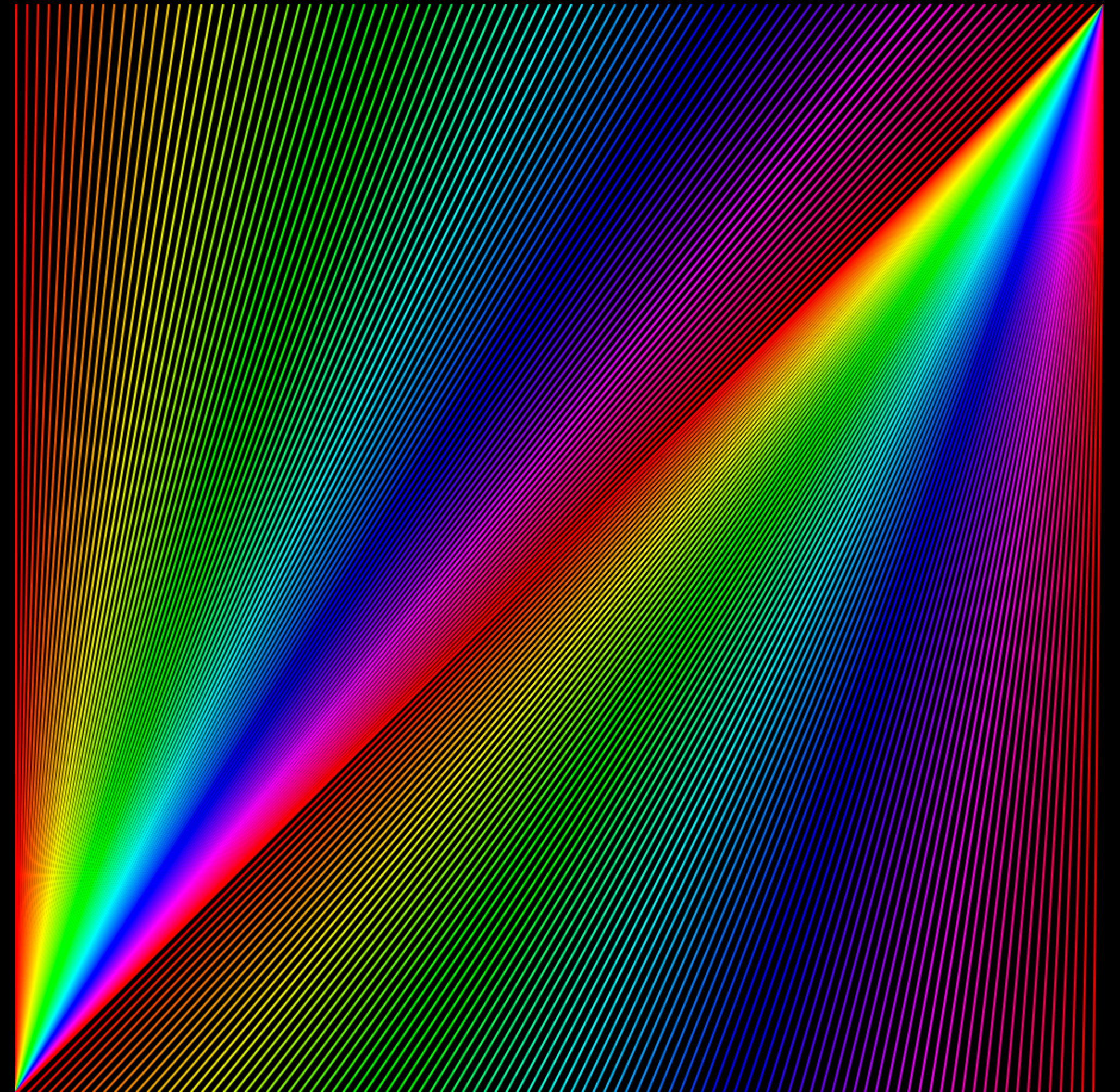




# Loops

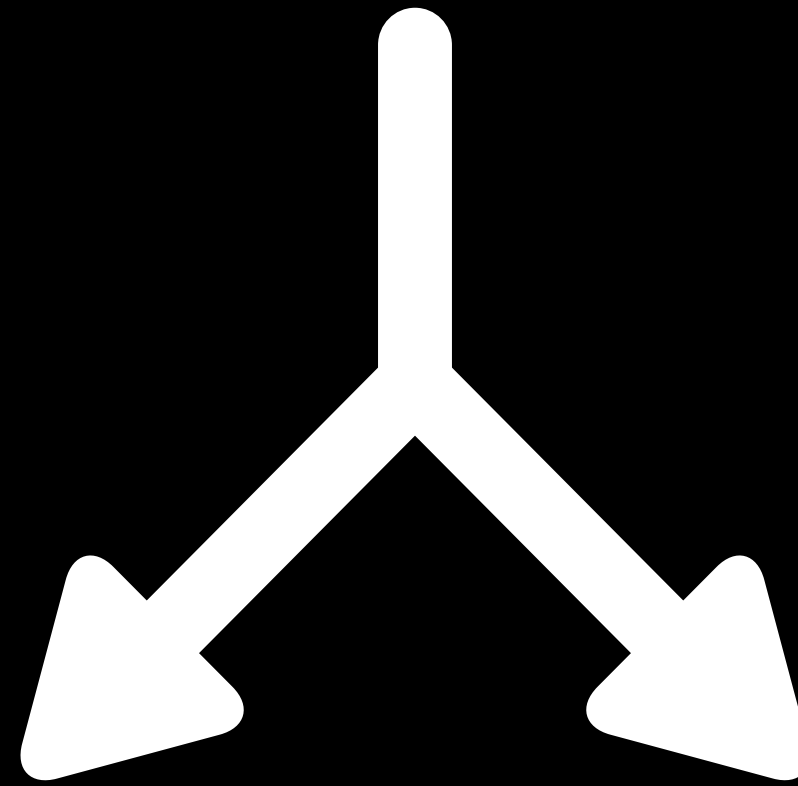
Have a look at:

```
colorMode(HSB)
```





# Branches



# Branches

```
if (Condition) {  
    Commands  
}
```

# Branches

```
var x = 10;  
if (x > 5) {  
    rect(0, 0, 50, 50);  
}
```

# Branches

```
var x = 10;  
if (x > 5) {  
    rect(0, 0, 50, 50);  
}
```

**Condition**

**Commands**

# Branches

```
function draw() {  
  if ( mouseIsPressed == true ) {  
    rect( mouseX, mouseY, 50, 50 );  
  }  
}
```

# Branches

<code>if (a &lt; b)</code>	less
<code>if (a &lt;= b)</code>	less or equal
<code>if (a == b)</code>	equal
<code>if (a &gt;= b)</code>	greater or equal
<code>if (a &gt; b)</code>	greater
<code>if (a != b)</code>	not equal

# Branches

if (a < b && c < d)                      and

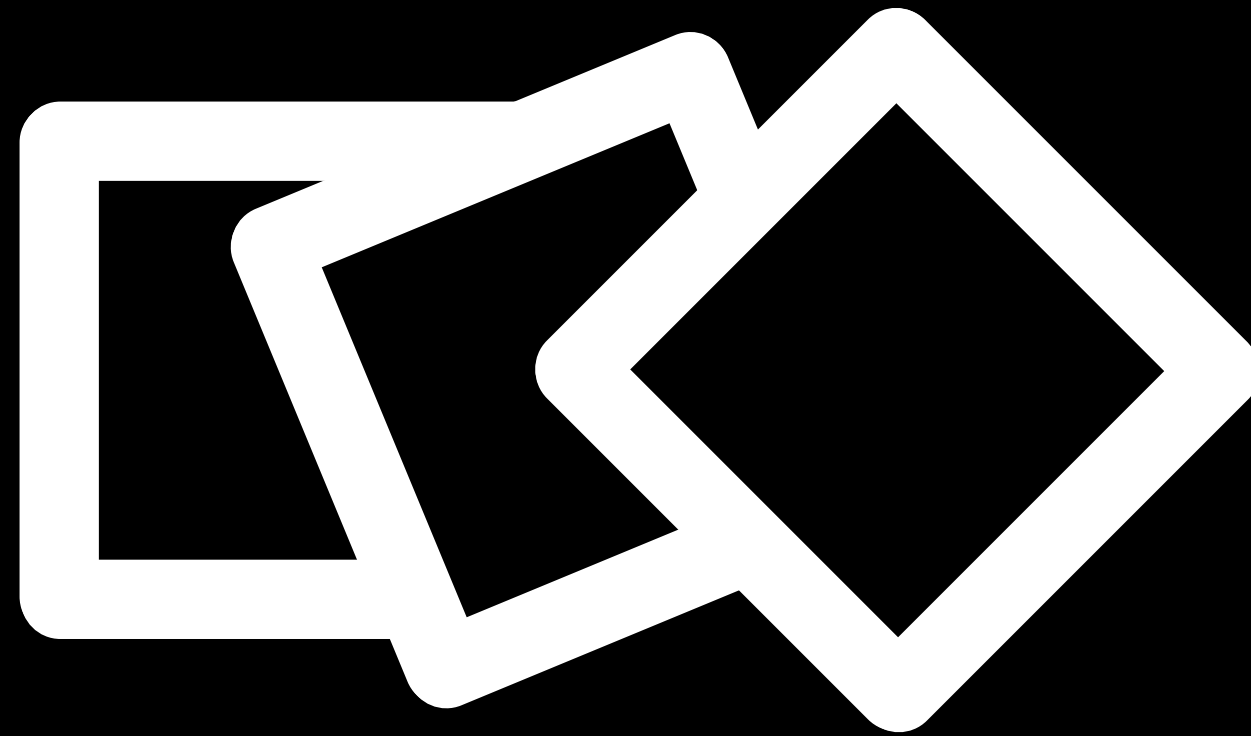
if (a < b || c < d)                      or



# Branches

```
function draw() {  
  if ( keyIsPressed && key == 'r' ) {  
    rect( mouseX, mouseY, 50, 50 );  
  }  
}
```

# Transformations



# Transformations

Manipulating the coordinate system

# Transformations

translate()

rotate()

scale()

push()

pop()

# Transformations

`rotate(angle)`

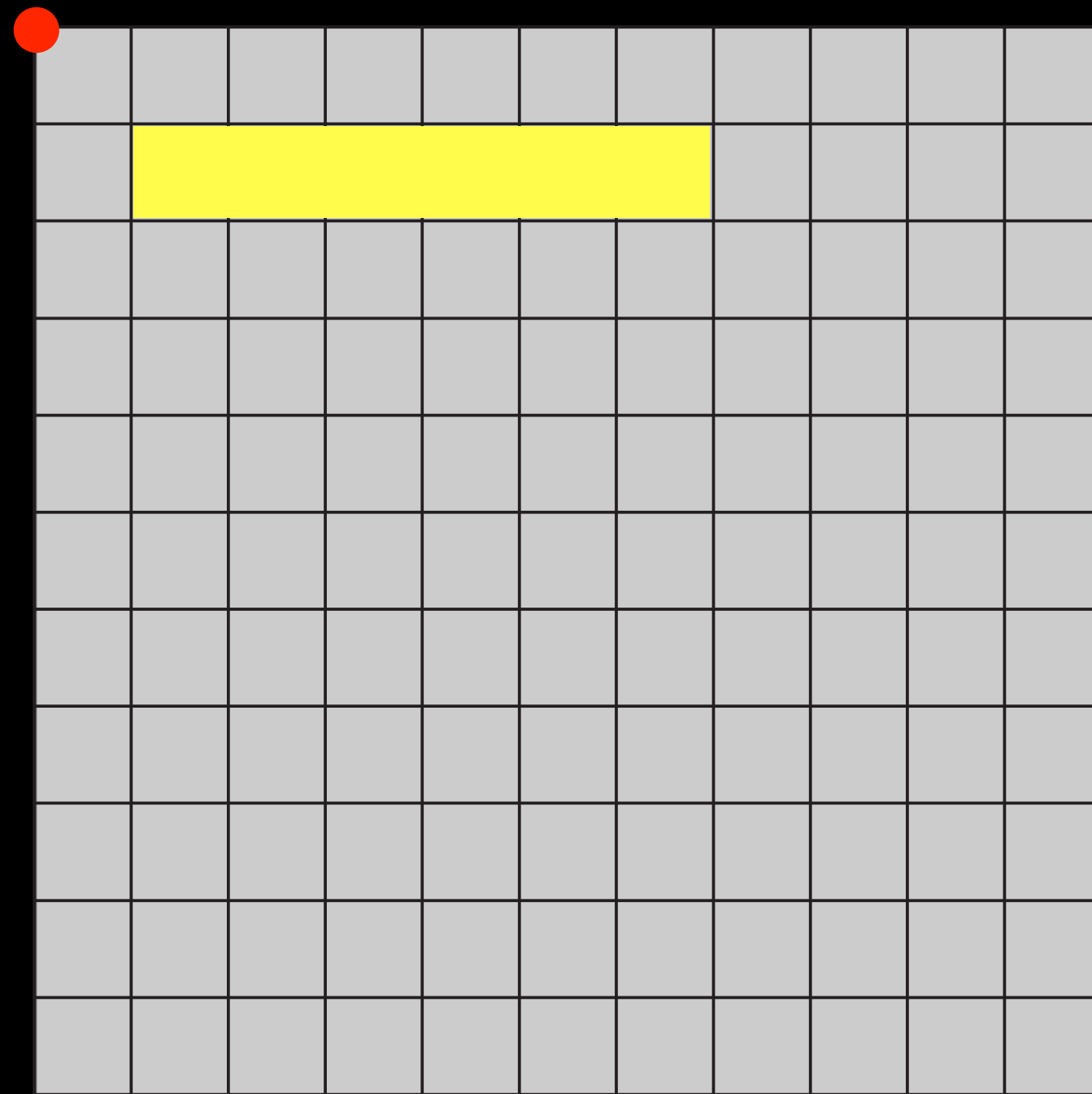
rotates the coordinate system around the  
actual origin point

# Transformations

`rotate(angle)`

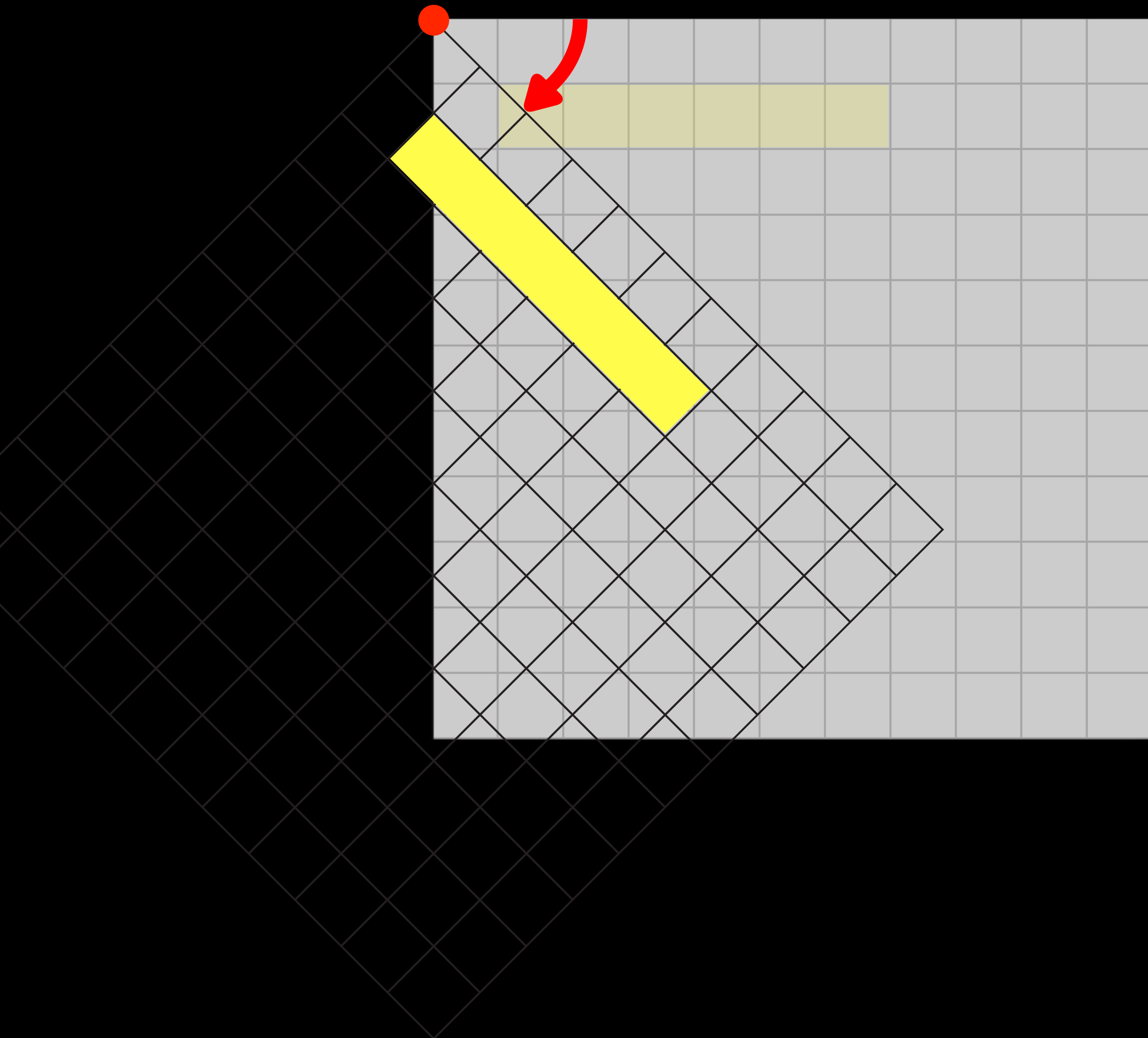
*angle* is a value in radians  
(from 0 to TWO\_PI)

# Transformations



```
rect(25,25,150,25);
```

# Transformations



```
rotate(radians(45));  
rect(25,25,150,25);
```

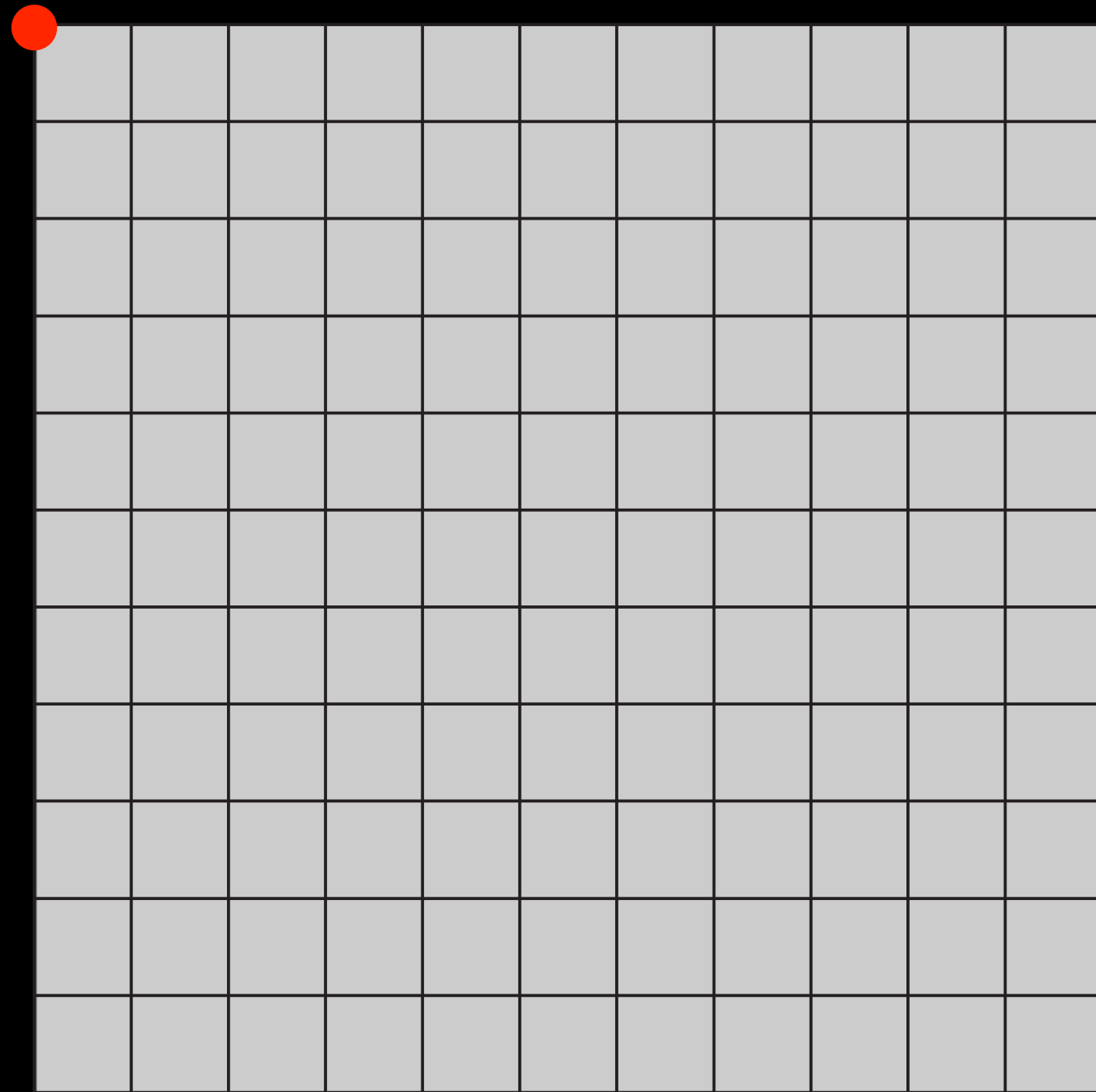


# Transformations

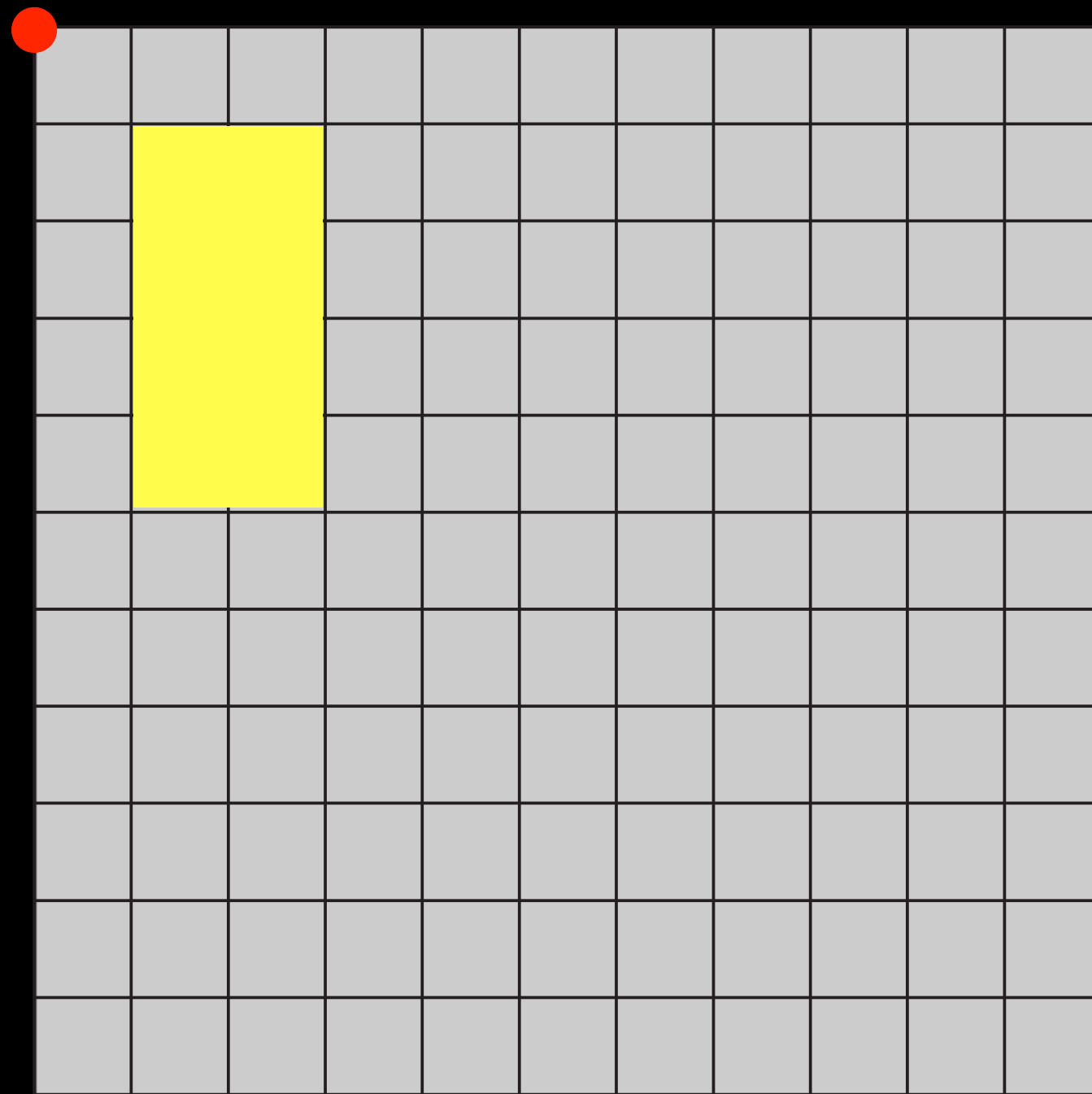
```
translate(x, y)
```

moves the coordinate system  $x$  pixels to the right  
and  $y$  pixels downwards

# Transformations

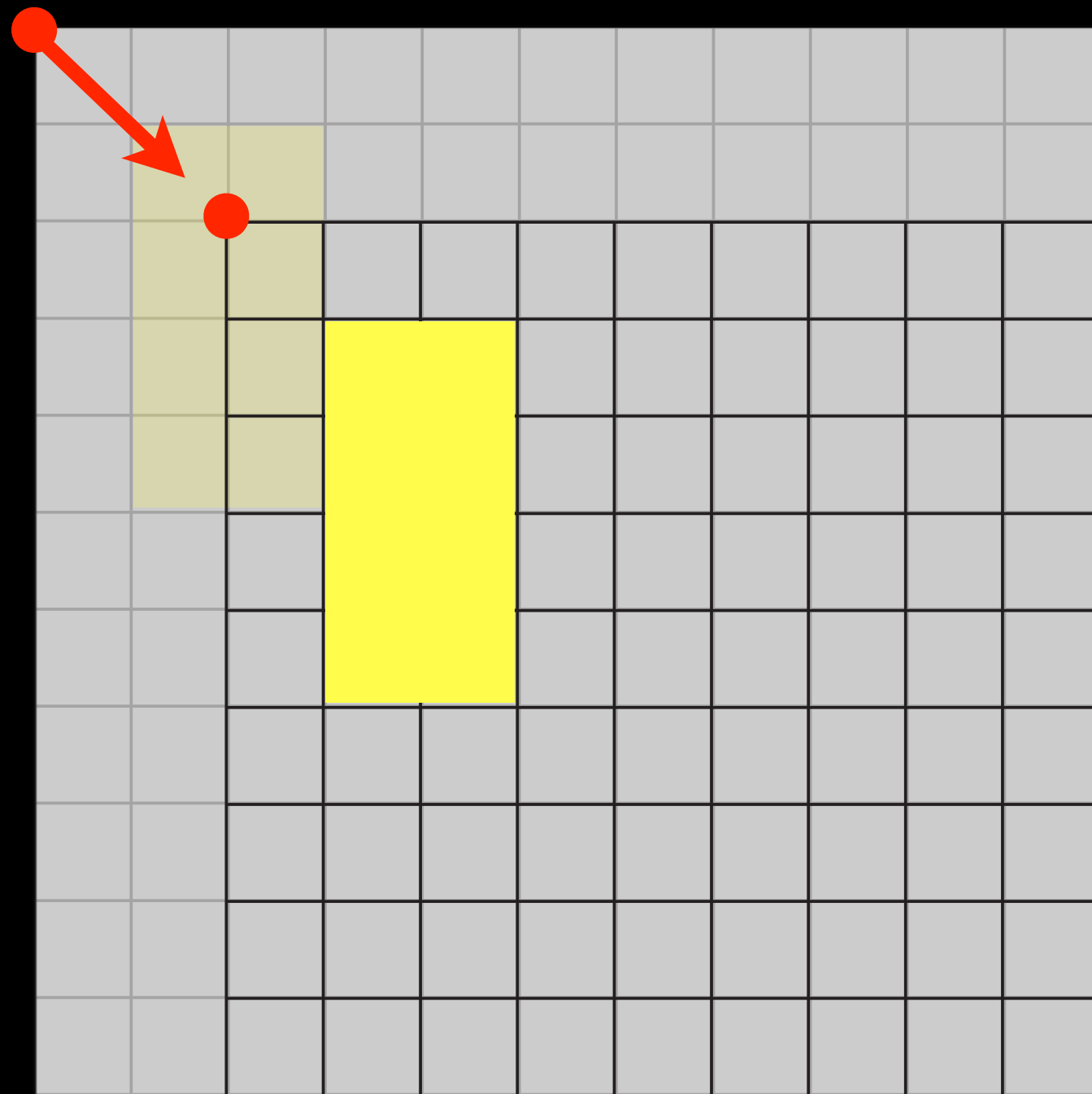


# Transformations



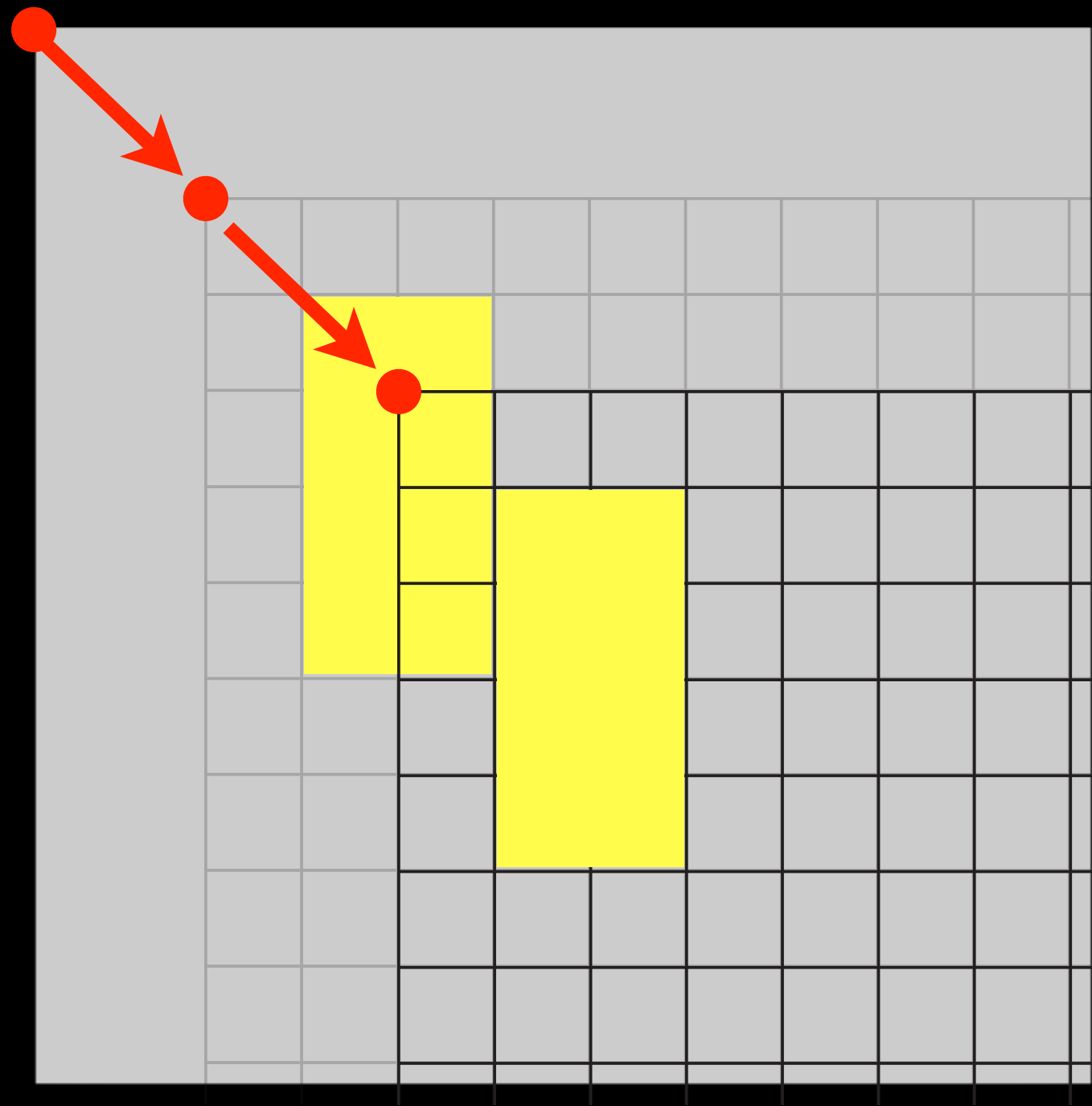
```
rect(25,25,50,100);
```

# Transformations



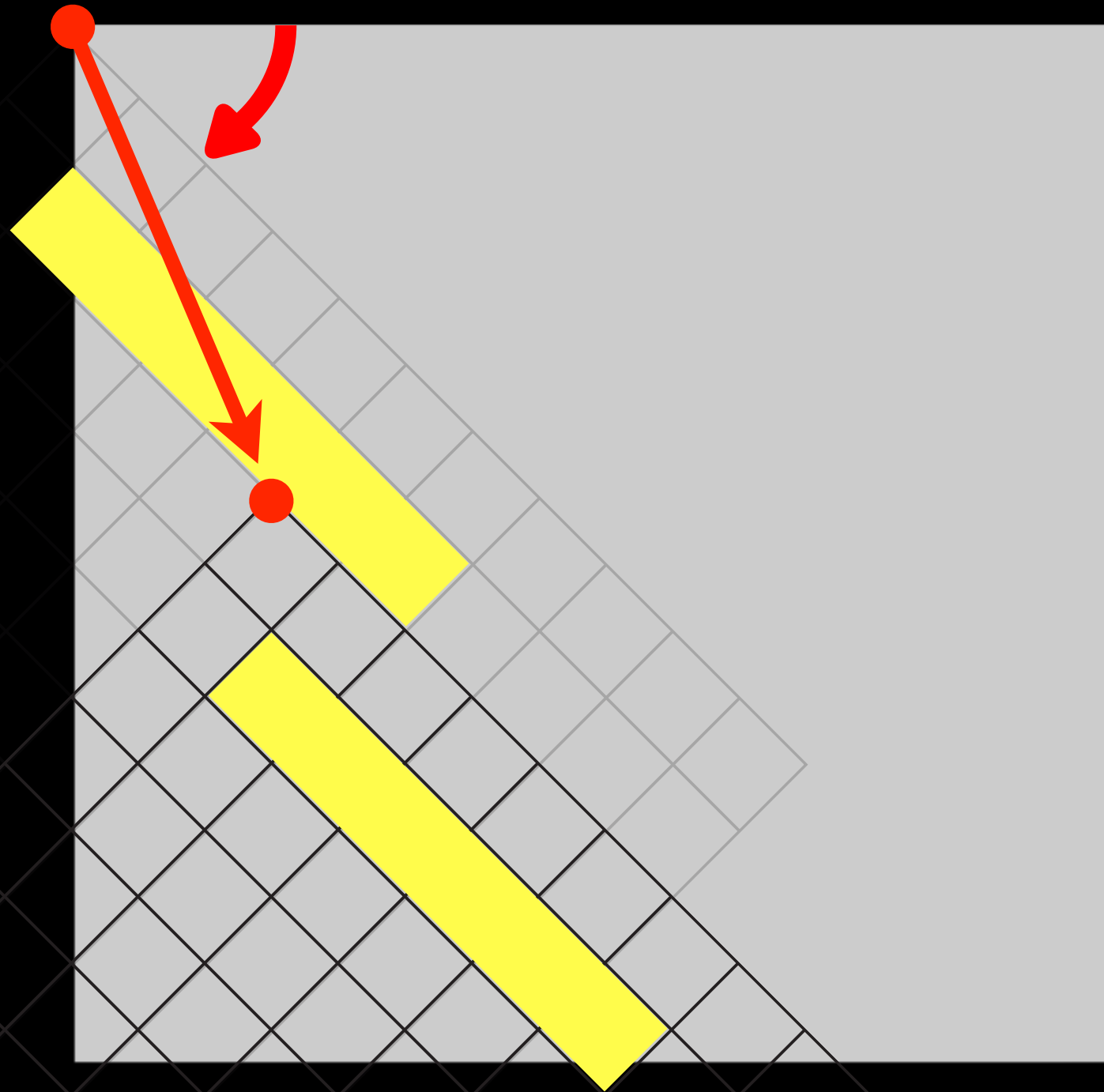
```
translate(50, 50);  
rect(25, 25, 50, 100);
```

# Transformations



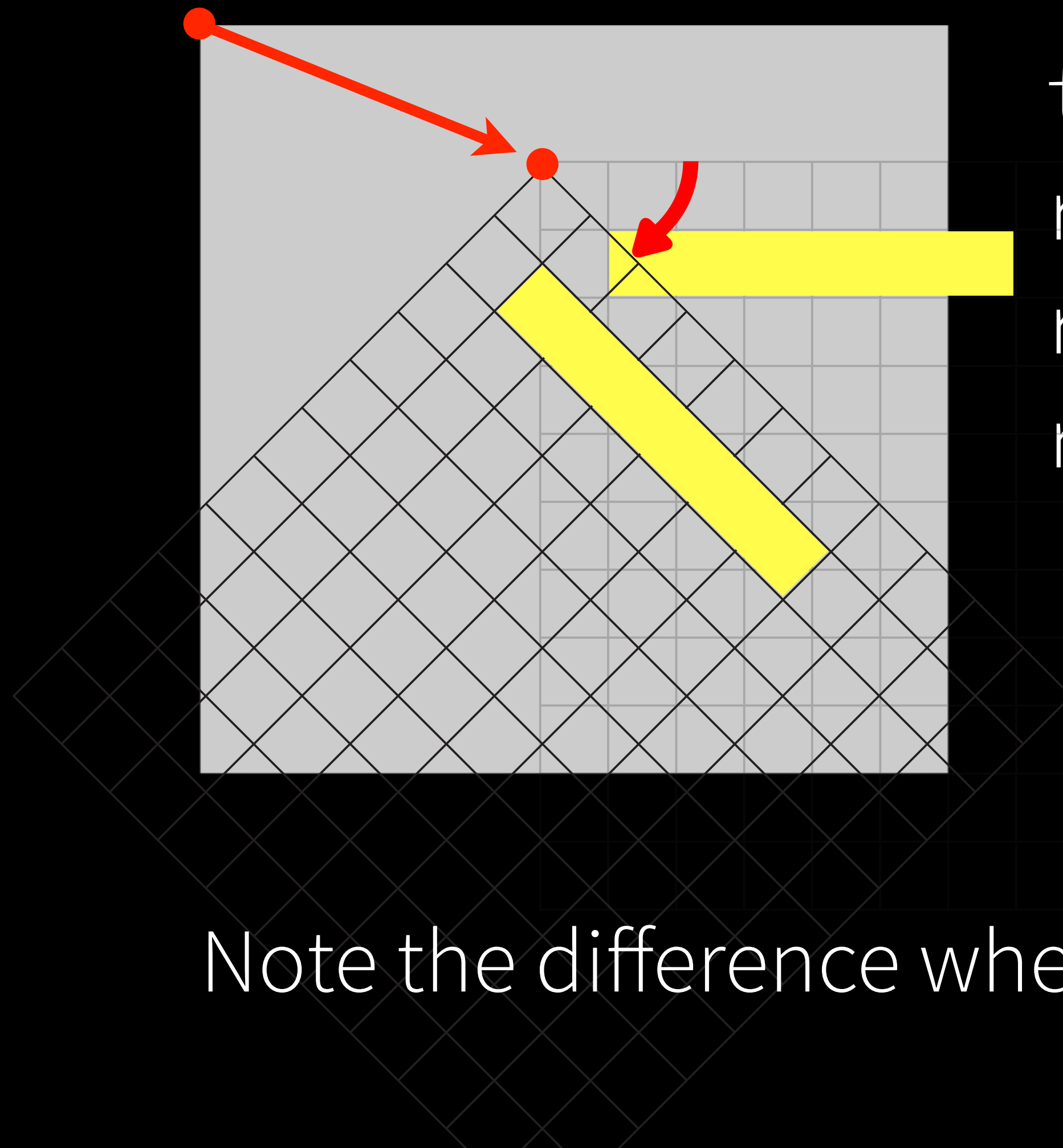
```
translate(50, 50);  
rect(25, 25, 50, 100);  
translate(50, 50);  
rect(25, 25, 50, 100);
```

# Transformations



```
rotate(radians(45));  
rect(25,25,150,25);  
translate(125, 50);  
rect(25,25,150,25);
```

# Transformations



```
translate(125, 50);  
rect(25,25,150,25);  
rotate(radians(45));  
rect(25,25,150,25);
```

Note the difference when changing the order

# Transformations

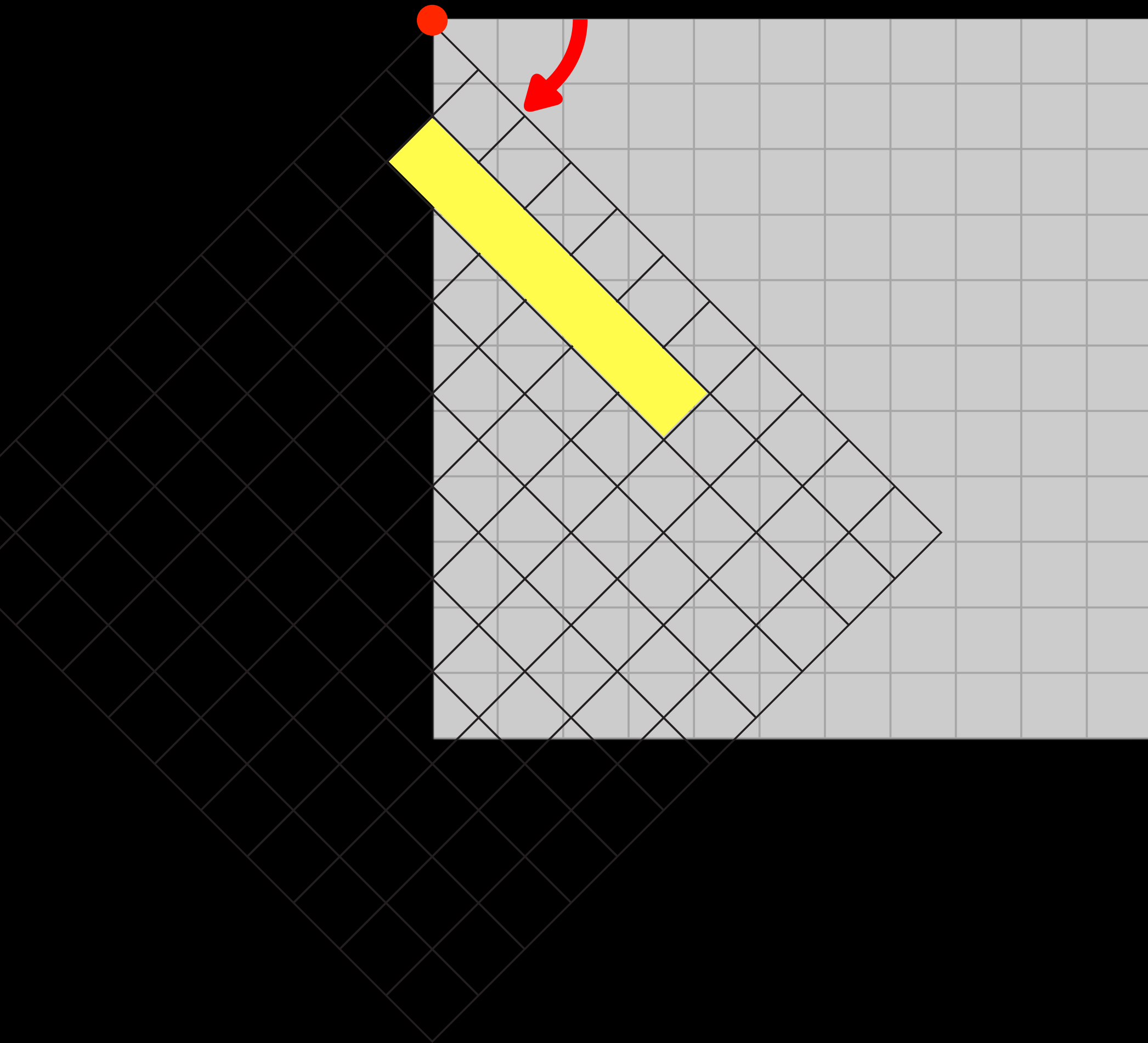
push()

pop()

save and load the  
coordinate systems

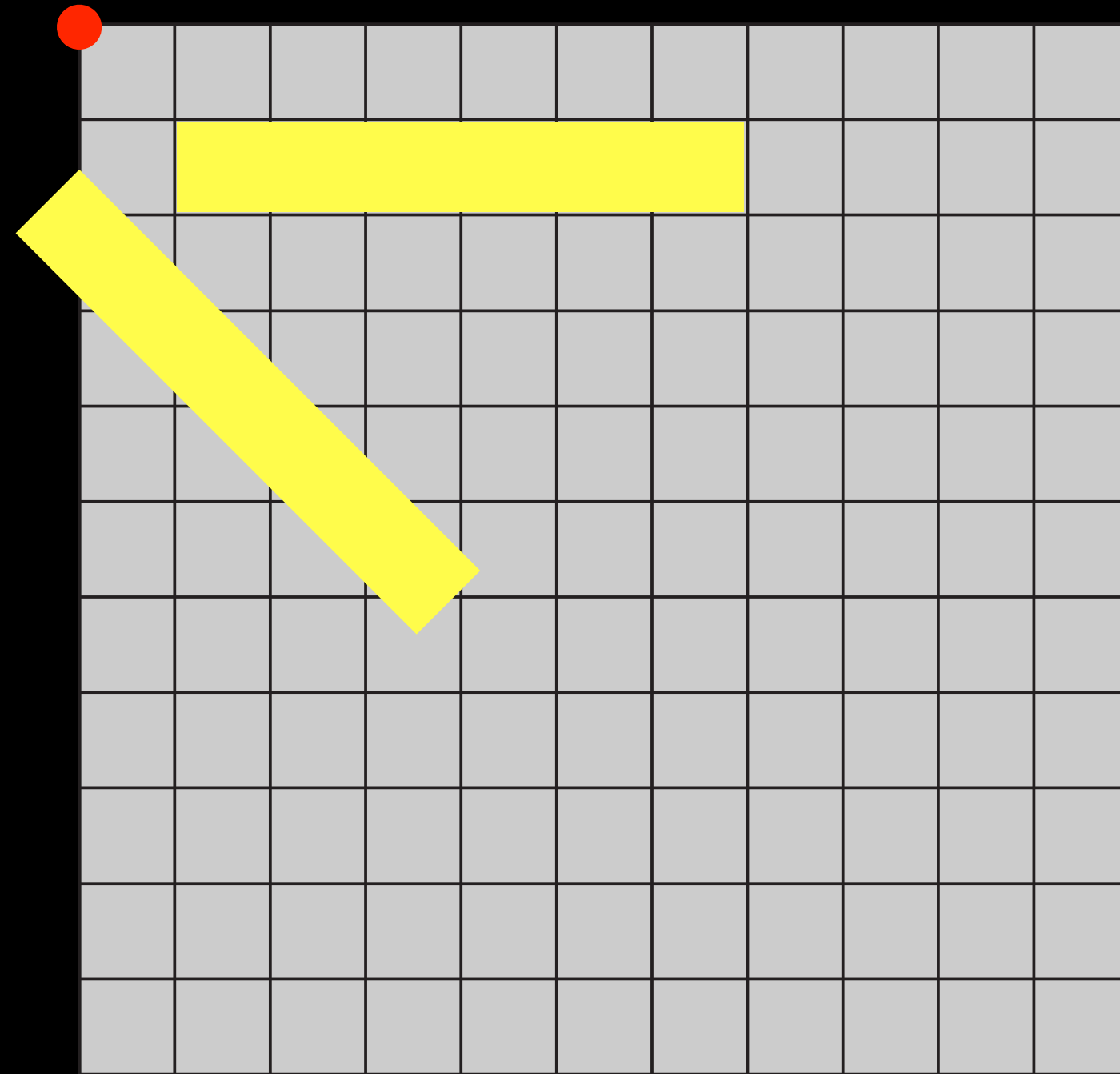


# Transformations



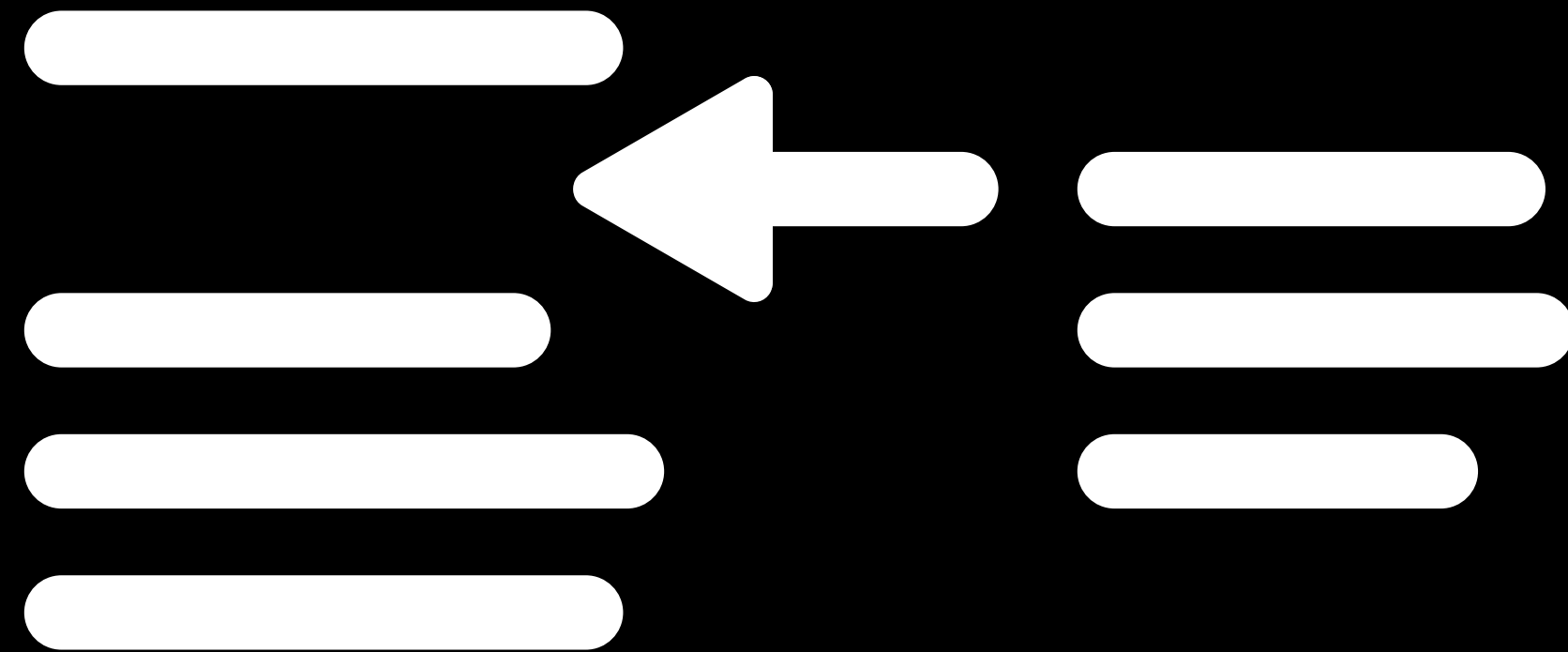
```
push();  
rotate(radians(45));  
rect(25,25,150,25);  
pop();
```

# Transformations



```
push();  
rotate(radians(45));  
rect(25,25,150,25);  
pop();  
rect(25,25,150,25);
```

# Functions



# Functions

Reusing parts of the code

# Functions

```
function abc() {  
    // some lines of code  
}  
abc();  
abc();
```

Name of the function

Code block

Calling the function

# Functions

```
function circle(x, y, r) {  
    ellipse(x, y, r, r);  
}  
circle(20, 50, 100);  
circle(40, 40, 100);
```

Defining parameters

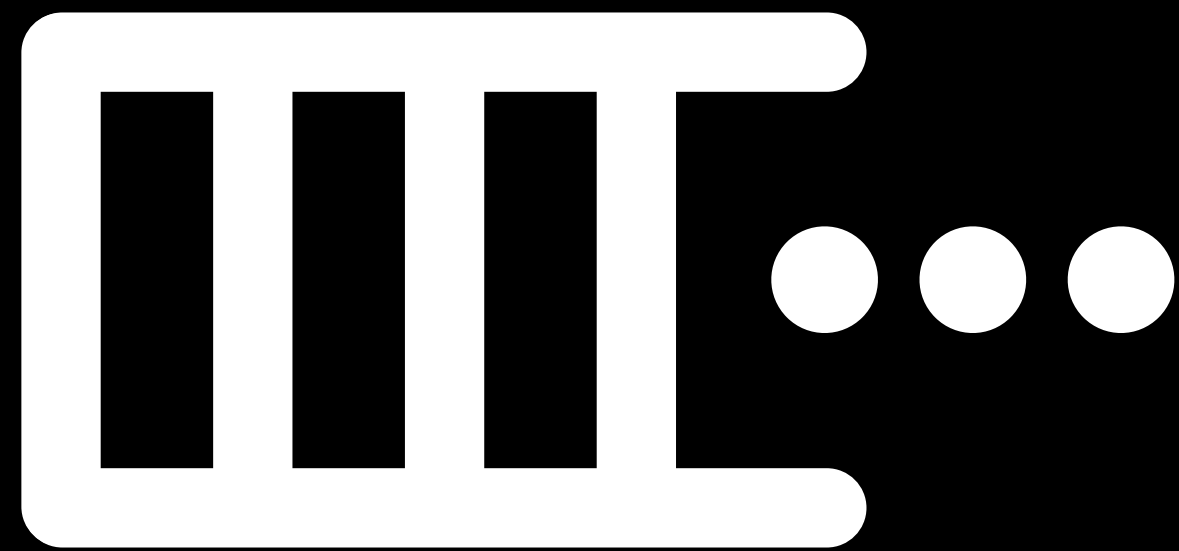
Parameter values

# Functions

```
function average(a, b) {  
    return (a + b) / 2;  
}
```

```
var result = average(40, 30);  
// result will be 35
```

# Arrays





# Arrays

Arrays are lists of values

# Arrays

```
var a = [4, 7, 3];
```

Name of the variable

Array indicators

Values

# Arrays

Getting values:

```
var a = [4, 7, 3];
```

`a[0]` → 4

`a[1]` → 7

`a[2]` → 3

`a[3]` → undefined

# Arrays

Appending values:

```
var a = [4, 7, 3];  
a.push(15)
```

```
// a contains [4, 7, 3, 15] afterwards
```

# Arrays

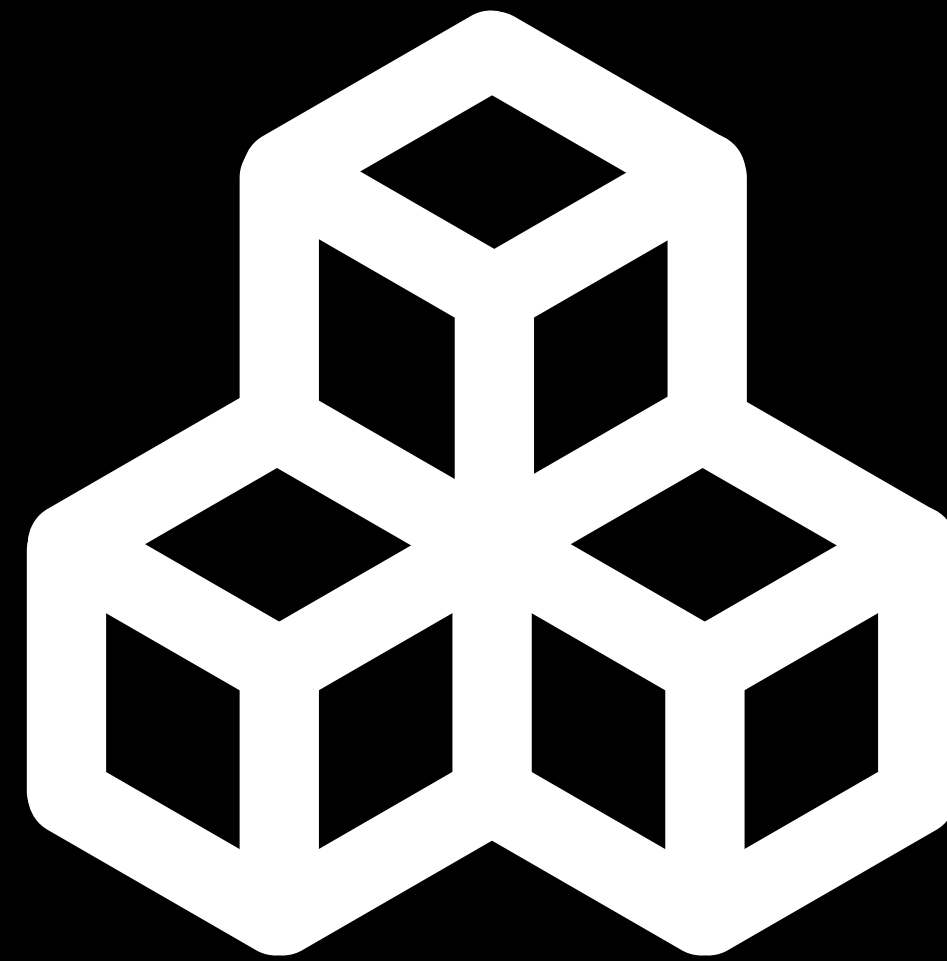
Removing values:

```
var a = [4, 7, 3];
```

```
a.pop()
```

```
// a contains [4, 7] afterwards
```

# Objects



# Objects

Objects can store information in Key-Value-Pairs

# Objects

```
var obj = {name: 'John', age: 31};
```

Name of the variable

Object indicators

Keys

Key-Value-Pair separators

Values



# Objects

Getting values:

```
var obj = {name: 'John', age: 31};
```

```
obj.name → 'John'
```

```
obj.age → 31
```

```
obj.weight → undefined
```

Alternatively:

```
obj['age'] → 31
```

# Objects

Appending values:

```
var obj = {name: 'John', age: 31};  
obj.weight = 80;
```

```
// obj contains {name: 'John', age: 31,  
weight: 80} afterwards
```

# Objects

Removing values:

```
var obj = {name: 'John', age: 31};  
delete obj.age;
```

```
// obj contains {name: 'John'} afterwards
```