

dot()

The dot product can be thought of as the dot product's magnitude is largest when two vectors point in the same direction. Its magnitude is 0 when two vectors

The version of `dot()` with one parameter interprets it as another `p5.Vector` object.  
The version of `dot()` with multiple parameters interprets them as the `x`, `y`, and `z` components of another vector.  
The static version of `dot()`, as in `p5.Vector.dot(v1, v2)`, is the same as

calling `v1.dot(v2)`.

# Examples

```
// Create p5.Vector objects.  
let v1 = createVector(3, 4);  
let v2 = createVector(3, 0);
```

```
// calculate dp
```

```
    print(dp),  
}  
  
function setup() {  
  // Create p5.Vector objects.  
  let v1 = createVector(1, 0);  
  let v2 = createVector(0, 1);  
  
  // Calculate the dot product  
  let dp = p5.Vector.dot(v1, v2);  
  
  // Prints "0" to the console.  
  print(dp);  
}
```

```
// Draw the red arrow.  
let v2 = createVector(mouseX - 50, mouseY - 50);  
drawArrow(v0, v2, 'red');  
  
// Display the dot product.  
let dp = v2.dot(v1);  
text(`v2 • v1 = ${dp}`, 10, 20);  
  
}  
  
// Draws an arrow between two vectors.  
function drawArrow(base, vec, myColor) {
```

# Param

Num  
Num

## Return

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# Related References

Adds to a vector's x, y, and z components.	Calculates the angle between two vectors.	Returns the vector's components as an array of numbers.	Replaces the components of a p5.Vector that are very close to zero with zero.
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