Comp 125 - Visual Information Processing

Spring Semester 2018 - week 13 - wednesday

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combine shapes - part I

- we might combine various shapes to create a fun drawing
 - such as an Ancient Egyptian **Ankh**
 - Ankh Wikipedia
- we begin by defining the canvas element
 - get element by id for drawing the shapes
 - then set a context

```
// define canvas
var canvas = document.getElementById('drawing');
// define context for drawing
var context = canvas.getContext('2d');
```

combine shapes - part 2

- we may define stroke style for our shapes
 - define required line width to create outlined shapes

```
// define stroke style and width
context.strokeStyle = 'SteelBlue';
context.lineWidth = 10;
```

- setup the canvas and the required drawing styles
- then we may start to draw our shapes

```
// draw an egyptian ankh
context.beginPath();
// define start point for drawing
context.moveTo(150, 100);
```

top of ankh shape - part I

- *n.b.* top part resembles a stylised head without eyes
- n.b. top part plus horizontal bar resembles a bishop piece in chess
- top of the ankh requires three quadratic bézier curves
- first curve forms the top of the shape, its head in effect...

// top of ankh symbol
context.quadraticCurveTo(200, 50, 250, 100);

top of ankh shape - part 2

- second and third curves form the sides
 - curves complete the top of the Ankh's shape

```
// right side of ankh symbol
context.quadraticCurveTo(300, 150, 200, 250);
// left side of ankh symbol
context.quadraticCurveTo(100, 150, 150, 100);
```

- Example arcs and circles combine shapes to create an ankh
 - http://linode4.cs.luc.edu/teaching/cs/demos/125/drawing/basic10-ankh/

cross bar of ankh shape - part I

- to draw the cross bar of our ankh
 - need to move the cursor on the canvas to a new start point
 - move cursor before drawing our shapes

// define start point for horizontal bar
context.moveTo(200, 260);

cross bar of ankh shape - part 2

- then, we follow a pattern of
 - left top, down, left bottom, right bottom, up
 - and finish with the right top line

```
// draw left top line
context.lineTo(70, 255);
// draw left vertical line
context.lineTo(70, 285);
// draw left bottom line
context.lineTo(200, 280);
// draw right bottom line
context.lineTo(330, 285);
// draw right vertical line
context.lineTo(330, 255);
// draw right top line
context.lineTo(200, 260);
```

- **n.b.** we might also have started with the right side of our cross bar shape
- thereby using a clockwise path.
- Example arcs and circles combine shapes to create an ankh
- http://linode4.cs.luc.edu/teaching/cs/demos/125/drawing/basic10-ankh/

stem of ankh shape - part I

- we may finish our ankh shape
 - draw a stem at the bottom of the horizontal cross bar
- move the cursor to the required starting position
 - move underneath the cross bar and slightly offset to the right

// define start point for vertical stem
context.moveTo(210, 280)

stem of ankh shape - part 2

- we can draw a vertical bar down for the right side of the stem
 - then draw a horizontal bar at the bottom
- then draw a matching bar on the left

```
// draw right side down - slight angle out
context.lineTo(215, 500);
// draw bottom of stem
context.lineTo(185, 500);
// draw left side up = slight angle in
context.lineTo(190, 280);
```

- Example arcs and circles combine shapes to create an ankh
- http://linode4.cs.luc.edu/teaching/cs/demos/125/drawing/basic10-ankh/

- we may abstract drawing required shapes to a custom function
- a custom function may then be called to create a shape
 - e.g. any size circle

```
// define custom function to draw circle
function circle() {
    ...
}
```

custom drawn circles - part I

- create a function to draw a custom circle
 - position, radius, and fill
- function draws a standard circle of varying radius and fill
- e.g. we might start with the following initial function

```
// define custom function to draw circle
function circle(x, y, radius, fillCircle) {
}
```

then call this function as follows

```
// outer circle for head
circle(100, 100, 50, false);
```

custom drawn circles - part 2

• fill out the logic for our working circle function as follows,

```
// define custom function to draw circle
function circle(x, y, radius, fillCircle) {
    // start recording
    context.beginPath();
    // define arc - x, y, radius, start posn, end posn, anticlockwise...
    context.arc(x, y, radius, 0, Math.PI * 2, false);
    // check fill or stroke
    if (fillCircle) {
        context.fill();
    } else {
        context.stroke();
    }
}
```

a certain well-known mouse - part I

- we might use this new custom circle function
 - create a certain well-known mouse
- start by defining the canvas element in out HTML

```
<!-- add canvas -->
<canvas id="drawing" width="800" height="800"></canvas>
```

- then define the canvas and context in our JavaScript logic
 - required to start drawing our shapes

```
// define canvas
var canvas = document.getElementById('drawing');
// define context for drawing
var context = canvas.getContext('2d');
```

a certain well-known mouse - part 2

- add the circle function to our JavaScript
 - we may start drawing the required shapes for our drawing

```
// define custom function to draw circle
function circle(x, y, radius, fillCircle) {
    // start recording
    context.beginPath();
    // define arc - x, y, radius, start posn, end posn, anticlockwise...
    context.arc(x, y, radius, 0, Math.PI * 2, false);
    // check fill or stroke
    if (fillCircle) {
        context.fill();
    } else {
        context.stroke();
    }
}
```

a certain well-known mouse - part 3

- for this particular drawing
 - add necessary specifics for colour of each circle's fill style

e.g.

context.fillStyle = 'DarkRed';

a certain well-known mouse - part 4

- to draw the required shape for our well-known mouse
 - we can use three circles
- each circle will define
- position x and y coordinates
- a radius
- and fill colour or not
- then draw our well-known mouse
 - call the circle function three times

```
// 2. a certain well-known mouse
// left ear
circle(400, 100, 35, true);
// right ear
circle(500, 100, 35, true);
// head
circle(450, 160, 57, true);
```

- Example circle function
- http://linode4.cs.luc.edu/teaching/cs/demos/125/drawing/basic11-function-circles/

References

- W3Schools HTML5
- media elements
- canvas element