

Comp 125 - Visual Information Processing

Spring Semester 2019 - Week 11 - Friday

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HTML5 Canvas - basic canvas

- start by creating a basic HTML5 file with a <canvas> element
 - *canvas is our container for drawing...*
- need to add a link to the external JavaScript file for the drawing logic

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <title>Drawing - Canvas - Basic</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <header>
      <h3>Drawing with Canvas - Basic</h3>
    </header>
    <main>
      <!-- add canvas -->
      <canvas id="drawing" width="600" height="400"></canvas>
    </main>
    <!-- script files -->
    <script src="./assets/js/drawing.js"></script>
  </body>
</html>
```

HTML5 Canvas - basic drawing

- might begin by drawing some rectangles with JavaScript on the canvas
- the following JavaScript will add a rectangle

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

// 1. rectangle
context.fillRect(0, 0, 100, 50);
```

HTML5 Canvas - basic canvas example

- we might use the canvas to combine rectangles to create various basic shapes
- update HTML for canvas

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <title>Drawing - Canvas - Basic</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <header>
      <h3>Drawing with Canvas - Basic</h3>
    </header>
    <main>
      <section id="drawings">
        <header>
          <h5>rectangle & staircase</h5>
        </header>
        <!-- add canvas -->
        <canvas id="drawing" width="600" height="400"></canvas>
      </section>
    </main>
    <!-- script files -->
    <script src="./assets/js/drawing.js"></script>
  </body>
</html>
```

- Example - basic drawing - rectangle & staircase
 - <http://linode4.cs.luc.edu/teaching/cs/demos/I25/drawing/basic/>

HTML5 Canvas - basic drawing

stepped pyramid

- modify our example to draw multiple shapes, thereby creating a pattern on the canvas
 - e.g. *a stepped pyramid*,

```
// 3. pattern with rectangles - stepped pyramid - x,y,width,height
for (i = 1; i < 7; i++) {
    var start = 100;
    var width = i * 30;
    var x = (start - (width / 2))
    context.fillRect(x, i * 20, width, 20);
}
```

- Example - basic drawing - stepped pyramid
 - <http://linode4.cs.luc.edu/teaching/cs/demos/125/drawing/basic2/>

HTML5 Canvas - modify colours

- as we draw various shapes, we may also vary the colour for the fill
- specify a `fillStyle` property and value on the context for the canvas
 - e.g.

```
context.fillStyle = "YellowGreen";
```

- CSS supports over a 100 named colours
 - *many more shades using HEX values*
- CSS Tricks - Named Colours

HTML5 Canvas - various colours and drawing

- use various colours to output a series of rectangles
 - e.g. *a set of pan pipes*

```
// define colours
var colours = ["YellowGreen", "DarkSeaGreen", "MediumSeaGreen", "LightSeaGreen", "Turquoise"]
// 5. draw many shapes with different colours
for (i = 1; i < 6; i++) {
  var width = 30;
  var height = i * 25;
  var x = 30 * i;
  var y = 75;
  context.fillStyle = colours[i-1];
  context.fillRect(x, y, width, height);
}
```

- Example - various colours
 - <http://linode4.cs.luc.edu/teaching/cs/demos/I25/drawing/basic3/>

HTML5 Canvas - rectangle outlines

- we may also draw the outline of a rectangle with no fill

```
// 6. draw rectangle outline with stroke/line - no fill  
context.strokeRect(5, 5, 150, 50)
```

- we might modify the colour of the *stroke* for the rectangle
 - set a custom width for the line

```
// 7. draw rectangle outline with colour  
context.strokeStyle = "DarkSeaGreen";  
context.lineWidth = 3;  
context.strokeRect(5, 75, 300, 50);
```

- Example - basic drawing - rectangle outlines
 - <http://linode4.cs.luc.edu/teaching/cs/demos/l25/drawing/basic4/>

HTML Canvas - draw lines - part I

- we may also draw lines to the canvas
 - *may be rendered individually or combined to create other shapes*
- for a line, we may also define a value for the colour
 - *define using the `strokeStyle` property*
 - *add a width for the lines*

```
// 8. draw lines with paths
context.strokeStyle = 'LightSeaGreen';
context.lineWidth = 3;
```

HTML Canvas - draw lines - part 2

- to start recording the lines, and their locations
 - need to call the *beginPath()* method
- this starts recording defined calls to *moveTo()* and *lineTo()*

```
// start recording lines to draw...
context.beginPath();
```

- define where to start
 - using the expected *x* and *y* coordinates
- need to call the *stroke()* method to actually render the lines &c.

```
// move to starting position for line - x & y
context.moveTo(50, 10);
// define line - x & y
context.lineTo(100, 70);
// draw all lines
context.stroke();
```

HTML Canvas - draw lines - part 3

- we might draw a triangle, or pyramid, using the following basic logic

```
// 9. draw a pyramid
context.strokeStyle = 'GoldenRod';
context.lineWidth = 3;
// start recording lines to draw...
context.beginPath();
// move to starting position for line - x & y
context.moveTo(100, 100);
// define line - x & y
context.lineTo(50, 170);
// define line - x & y
context.lineTo(150, 170);
// define line - x & y
context.lineTo(100, 100);
// draw all lines
context.stroke();
```

- Example - draw lines - line & pyramid
 - <http://linode4.cs.luc.edu/teaching/cs/demos/I25/drawing/basic5/>

HTML Canvas - draw a stickman - part I

- combine drawing shapes to create a *stick man* drawing
 - *perhaps suitable for a Hangman game...*
- e.g. we might start by drawing the *head* with a rectangle outline

```
// HEAD - draw rectangle outline with stroke/line - no fill
context.strokeRect(80, 5, 40, 40);
```

- then add the *torso* for the stick man

```
// TORSO: draw lines with paths
// start recording lines to draw...
context.beginPath();
// move to starting position for line - x & y
context.moveTo(100, 45);
// define line - x & y
context.lineTo(100, 125);
```

HTML Canvas - draw a stickman - part 2

- then choose to add either the arms or the legs for the drawing of the stickman

```
// LEFT ARM:
context.moveTo(100, 75);
context.lineTo(65, 65);

// RIGHT ARM:
context.moveTo(100, 75);
context.lineTo(135, 65);

// LEFT LEG:
context.moveTo(100, 125);
context.lineTo(75, 185);

// RIGHT LEG:
context.moveTo(100, 125);
context.lineTo(125, 185);
```

HTML Canvas - draw a stickman - part 3

- render these lines to the canvas
- simply call the `stroke()` method on the context object

```
// draw all lines  
context.stroke();
```

- Example - draw a stickman
 - <http://linode4.cs.luc.edu/teaching/cs/demos/l25/drawing/basic6/>

HTML Canvas - fill paths - part I

- as we use stroke/line to draw the outline of a shape
 - we may also define a fill colour for complete shapes
- e.g. if we again drew a pyramid
 - set a colour for the shape's fill

```
// define fill style
context.fillStyle = 'DarkSeaGreen';
// start recording lines to draw...
context.beginPath();
// move to starting position for line - x & y
context.moveTo(50, 50);
// define line - x & y
context.lineTo(75, 25);
context.lineTo(100, 50);
context.lineTo(50, 50);
// draw all lines and fill
context.fill();
```

HTML Canvas - fill paths - part 2

- we might take this a bit further
 - *create a diamond pattern with fill colour as well*

```
// define fill style
context.fillStyle = 'DarkSeaGreen';
// start recording lines to draw...
context.beginPath();
// move to starting position for line - x & y
context.moveTo(50, 50);
// define line - x & y
context.lineTo(75, 25);
context.lineTo(100, 50);
context.lineTo(125, 75);
context.lineTo(100, 100);
context.lineTo(75, 125);
context.lineTo(50, 100);
context.lineTo(25, 75);
// draw all lines and fill
context.fill();
```


HTML Canvas - fill paths - part 3

- we might also use **alpha transparency** with fill for shapes
 - e.g. fill style with opacity set to 0.5

```
...  
// define a semi transparent blue colour  
context.fillStyle = `rgba(0, 0, 200, 0.5)`;  
...
```

- Example - fill paths
 - <http://linode4.cs.luc.edu/teaching/cs/demos/125/drawing/basic7/>

Resources

- W3Schools - HTML5
 - *media elements*
 - *canvas element*