

# Canvas Class Documentation

A Python drawing library built on top of PIL (Pillow) for creating 2D graphics with a simple, chainable API.

## Installation Requirements

```
pip install Pillow
```

## Quick Start

```
from canvas import Canvas

# Create a canvas and draw some shapes
canvas = Canvas(800, 600, 'lightblue')
canvas.set_pencolor('red').set_penwidth(3).set_fillcolor('yellow')
canvas.rectangle(100, 100, 300, 200)
canvas.circle(400, 300, 50)
canvas.text(400, 400, "Hello World!", center=True)
canvas.show() # Display the image
```

## Class Reference

**Canvas(width=500, height=500, color='white')**

Creates a new drawing canvas with the specified dimensions and background color.

**Parameters:** - **width** (int, optional): Canvas width in pixels. Default: 500 - **height** (int, optional): Canvas height in pixels. Default: 500

- **color** (str, optional): Background color name or hex code. Default: 'white'

### Example:

```
canvas = Canvas(800, 600, 'lightgray')
```

## Properties and State Management

### Drawing Properties

The Canvas maintains several drawing properties that affect how shapes are rendered:

- **Pen Color:** Color used for outlines and lines
- **Fill Color:** Color used to fill shapes (None for no fill)
- **Pen Width:** Thickness of lines and outlines
- **Font:** Font used for text rendering

### Property Setters (Chainable)

**set\_pencolor(color)** Sets the color for drawing lines and shape outlines.

**Parameters:** - **color** (str): Color name ('red', 'blue') or hex code ('#FF0000')

**Returns:** Canvas instance (for method chaining)

**set\_penwidth(width)** Sets the width/thickness of lines and shape outlines.

**Parameters:** - **width** (int): Line width in pixels

**Returns:** Canvas instance (for method chaining)

**Note:** There's a bug in the current implementation - it sets `self.width` instead of `self.penwidth`.

**set\_fillcolor(color)** Sets the fill color for shapes. Set to None for no fill.

**Parameters:** - **color** (str or None): Fill color or None for transparent fill

**Returns:** Canvas instance (for method chaining)

`set_font(fontname, fontsize)` Sets the font for text rendering.

**Parameters:** - `fontname` (str): Font file name or system font name (e.g., "Arial") - `fontsize` (int): Font size in points

**Returns:** Canvas instance (for method chaining)

**Example:**

```
canvas.set_font("Times New Roman", 16)
```

## Drawing Methods

### Basic Shapes

`line(x0, y0, x1, y1)` Draws a line from point (x0, y0) to point (x1, y1).

**Parameters:** - `x0, y0` (int): Starting point coordinates - `x1, y1` (int): Ending point coordinates

**Returns:** Canvas instance (for method chaining)

`rectangle(x0, y0, x1, y1)` Draws a rectangle with opposite corners at (x0, y0) and (x1, y1).

**Parameters:** - `x0, y0` (int): First corner coordinates - `x1, y1` (int): Opposite corner coordinates

**Returns:** Canvas instance (for method chaining)

**Note:** Corner order doesn't matter - the method automatically adjusts the bounding box.

`circle(x, y, r)` Draws a circle centered at (x, y) with radius r.

**Parameters:** - `x, y` (int): Center coordinates - `r` (int): Radius in pixels

**Returns:** Canvas instance (for method chaining)

`ellipse(x, y, r1, r2)` Draws an ellipse centered at (x, y) with horizontal radius r1 and vertical radius r2.

**Parameters:** - `x, y` (int): Center coordinates - `r1` (int): Horizontal radius - `r2` (int): Vertical radius

**Returns:** Canvas instance (for method chaining)

### Advanced Drawing

`point(x, y)` Draws a single pixel point at the specified coordinates.

**Parameters:** - `x, y` (int): Point coordinates

**Returns:** Canvas instance (for method chaining)

`lines(xy)` Draws connected line segments through multiple points.

**Parameters:** - `xy` (list): List of coordinate tuples [(x1,y1), (x2,y2), ...]

**Returns:** Canvas instance (for method chaining)

**Example:**

```
points = [(100, 100), (200, 150), (300, 100), (400, 200)]
canvas.lines(points)
```

`polygon(xy)` Draws a filled polygon connecting the specified points.

**Parameters:** - `xy` (list): List of coordinate tuples defining the polygon vertices

**Returns:** Canvas instance (for method chaining)

**Example:**

```
triangle = [(100, 100), (200, 100), (150, 50)]
canvas.polygon(triangle)
```

## Text Rendering

`text(x, y, text, center=False)` Draws text at the specified position.

**Parameters:** - `x`, `y` (int): Text position coordinates - `text` (str): Text string to draw - `center` (bool, optional): If True, centers text at (x,y). If False, positions at top-left. Default: False

**Returns:** Canvas instance (for method chaining)

**Example:**

```
canvas.text(100, 50, "Top-left aligned")
canvas.text(400, 300, "Centered text", center=True)
```

## Fill Operations

`fill(x, y)` Flood fills an area starting from point (x, y) with the current fill color.

**Parameters:** - `x`, `y` (int): Starting point for flood fill

**Returns:** Canvas instance (for method chaining)

**Note:** Similar to the “paint bucket” tool in image editors.

## Utility Methods

### Canvas Information

`get_width()` Returns the canvas width in pixels.

**Returns:** int

`get_height()` Returns the canvas height in pixels.

**Returns:** int

### Output Methods

`show()` Returns the PIL Image object for display or further processing.

**Returns:** PIL.Image object

**Example:**

```
img = canvas.show()
img.show() # Display in default image viewer
```

`tofile(filename)` Saves the canvas to an image file.

**Parameters:** - `filename` (str): Output filename with extension (e.g., “drawing.png”)

**Example:**

```
canvas.tofile("my_drawing.png")
```

## Method Chaining

All drawing and property methods return the Canvas instance, allowing for fluent method chaining:

```
canvas.set pencolor('blue').set penwidth(2).set fillcolor('yellow') \
    .rectangle(50, 50, 150, 100) \
    .circle(200, 75, 25) \
    .text(100, 200, "Chained methods!", center=True)
```

## Color Formats

Colors can be specified as: - Named colors: 'red', 'blue', 'green', 'white', 'black', etc. - Hex codes: '#FF0000' (red), '#00FF00' (green), '#0000FF' (blue) - RGB tuples: (255, 0, 0) for red

## Complete Example

```
from canvas import Canvas

# Create a 800x600 canvas with light blue background
canvas = Canvas(800, 600, 'lightblue')

# Set drawing properties
canvas.set_pencolor('darkblue').set_penwidth(3)

# Draw a house
canvas.set_fillcolor('brown')
canvas.rectangle(300, 400, 500, 300) # House body

canvas.set_fillcolor('red')
# House roof (triangle as polygon)
roof_points = [(280, 300), (520, 300), (400, 200)]
canvas.polygon(roof_points)

canvas.set_fillcolor('lightblue')
canvas.rectangle(350, 350, 400, 400) # Door

canvas.set_fillcolor('yellow')
canvas.rectangle(420, 330, 470, 360) # Window

# Add some decorative elements
canvas.set_pencolor('green').set_fillcolor('green')
canvas.circle(200, 450, 30) # Tree
canvas.circle(600, 480, 25) # Bush

# Add title text
canvas.set_pencolor('black')
canvas.set_font("Arial", 24)
canvas.text(400, 100, "My House", center=True)

# Save the drawing
canvas.tofile("house_drawing.png")

# Display the result
canvas.show()
```