

创意建模工具 Part IV

Processing简介

Processing概况

PROCESSING?

- 一个基于JAVA的开源环境和编程语言
- 一个用于创意概念开发的数字草图本
- <http://processing.org/>

定位

- 一个编程教学工具
- 一个艺术与设计的创作介质
- 数据表达工具

使用环境

- 基于动效呈现数据的丰富意义
- 进行基于网页的内容创作
- 一个有助于编程初学者快速入门的教学工具

优势

- 免费
- 不需要很深入的编程技巧就能较为容易创造出复杂的视觉呈现
- 基于JAVA，继承了JAVA的优势（非常普及的使用-从软件到硬件、从桌面应用到移动应用；异常庞大的开发者社群；丰富的开源资源）

有待优化的不足

- 一直处于开发中，稳定性不足
- 出错信息可用性不大
- 对于复杂的项目而言，需要调用JAVA的资源，
processing开发环境对复杂项目的支持没有eclipse更丰富强大

竞争优势

- Cinder (基于C++) 和openFramework (基于C++)
- Adobe Illustrator (静态2维图形)
- Flash (动态2维图形)
- 3D程序 , 但是通常需要更复杂的编程技术

开源协议

- Development environment released under GPL (GNU General Public License)
- Core (export) libraries released under LGPL
- Sketches and Projects made using can be distributed without opening source code (and commercially) and export libraries can be linked into any project under LGPL.
- Changes to core libraries or development environment source code **must** be released as open source

小结

- 广为设计师、艺术工作者、教育工作者、科技工作者、和专业编程人员所使用
- 自2001以来得到了越来越多的关注和部署
- Processing是面向艺术与设计领域的基于开源精神的创新项目

EXAMPLES

- Obama / McCain money graph
(<http://www.pitchinteractive.com/election2008/>)
- Courbes
(<http://phpbb.sans.entraves.free.fr/forum/jeux/applet/index.html>)
- Homo sapiens chromosome 20 - first 140,000 bases
(<http://www.flickr.com/photos/thirteen/2738353101/>)
- Proximity of Needs
(<http://www.proximityofneeds.org/>)

INTERACTIVE

- The God of Music
(<http://www.artisopensource.net/GoM/>)
- Last FM Graph
(<http://www.swcp.com/~atomboy/lastfmgraph/>)
- tictag
(<http://tictag.cc/>)
- ChakraPuter
(<http://www.artisopensource.net/Chakraputer/index.html>)
- Shooting with the Burdening Game
(<http://gromina.googlepages.com/shootingwiththeburdeninggame>)

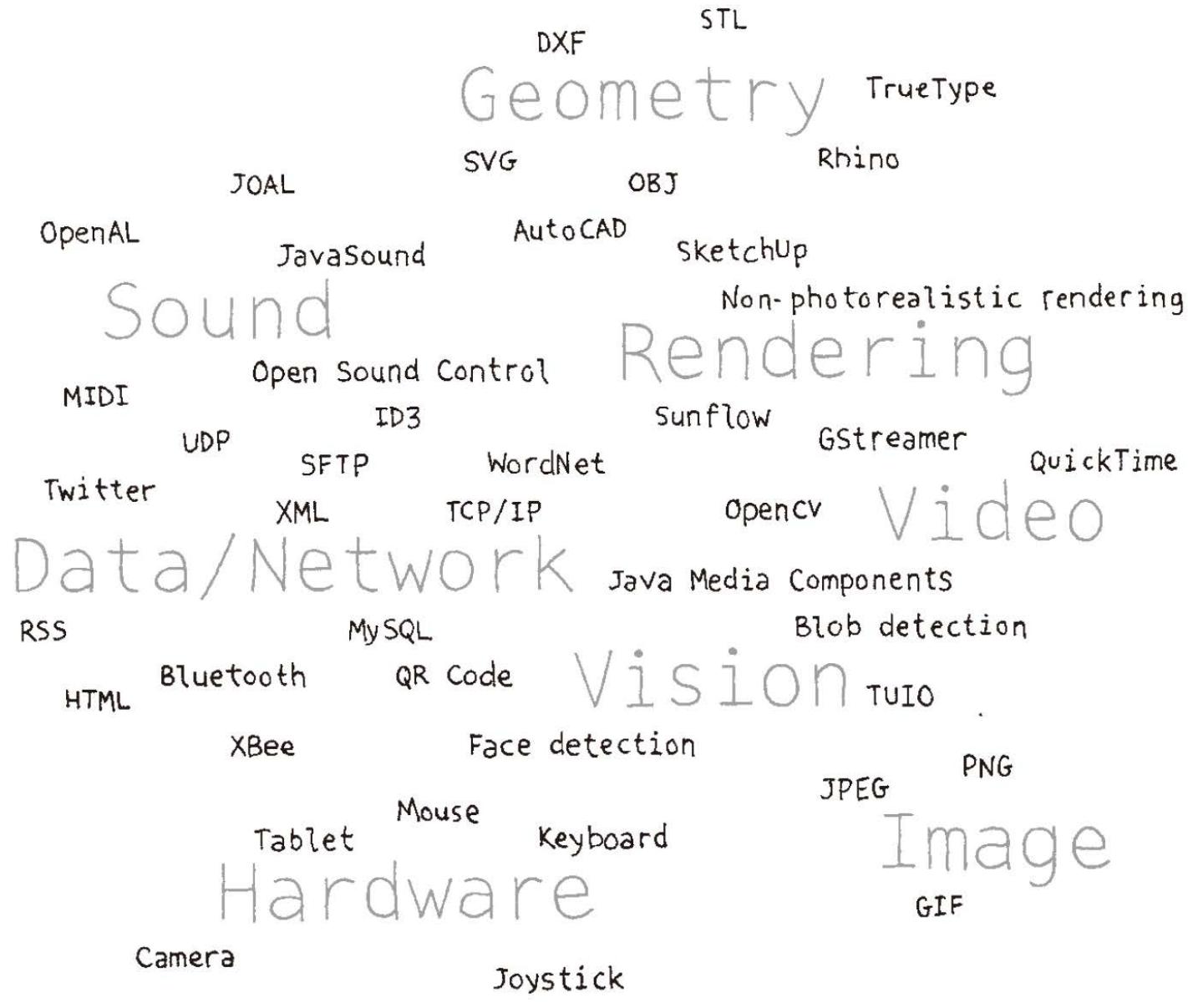
REFERENCES

- <http://processing.org/>
- Processing, A Programming Handbook for Visual Designers and Artists, Casey Reas and Ben Fry
- GPL Licensing
(<http://www.opensource.org/licenses/gpl-2.0.php>)
- LGPL Licensing
(<http://www.opensource.org/licenses/lgpl-2.1.php>)

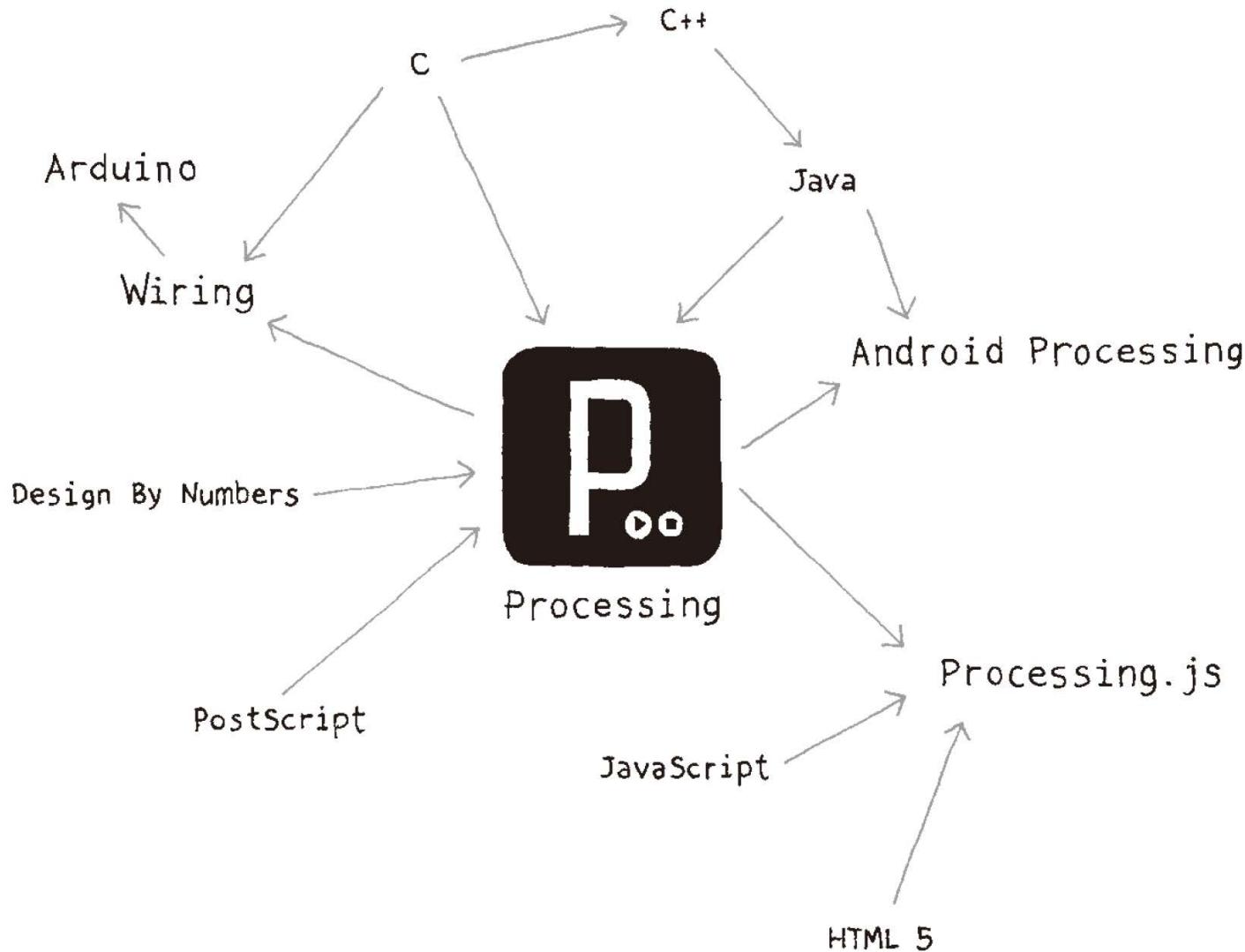
基于开源集成开发环境的创意建模基础- 概念原型工作坊
Creative Conceptual Prototype Building



Casey Reas and Ben Fry



基于开源集成开发环境的创意建模基础- 概念原型工作坊
Creative Conceptual Prototype Building

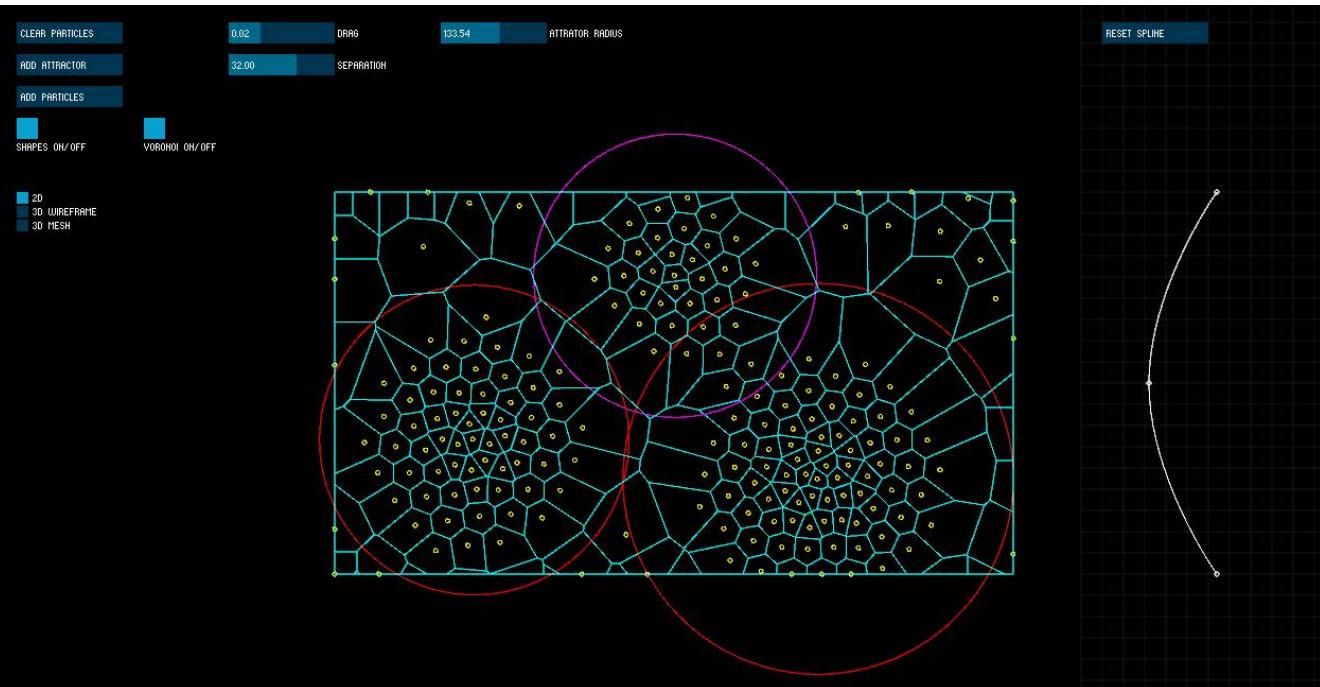
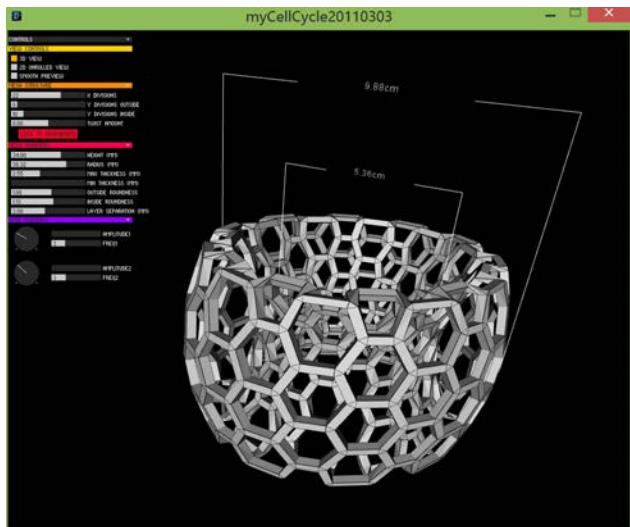


Processing与许多编程环境和语言形成了关联

Processing应用案例

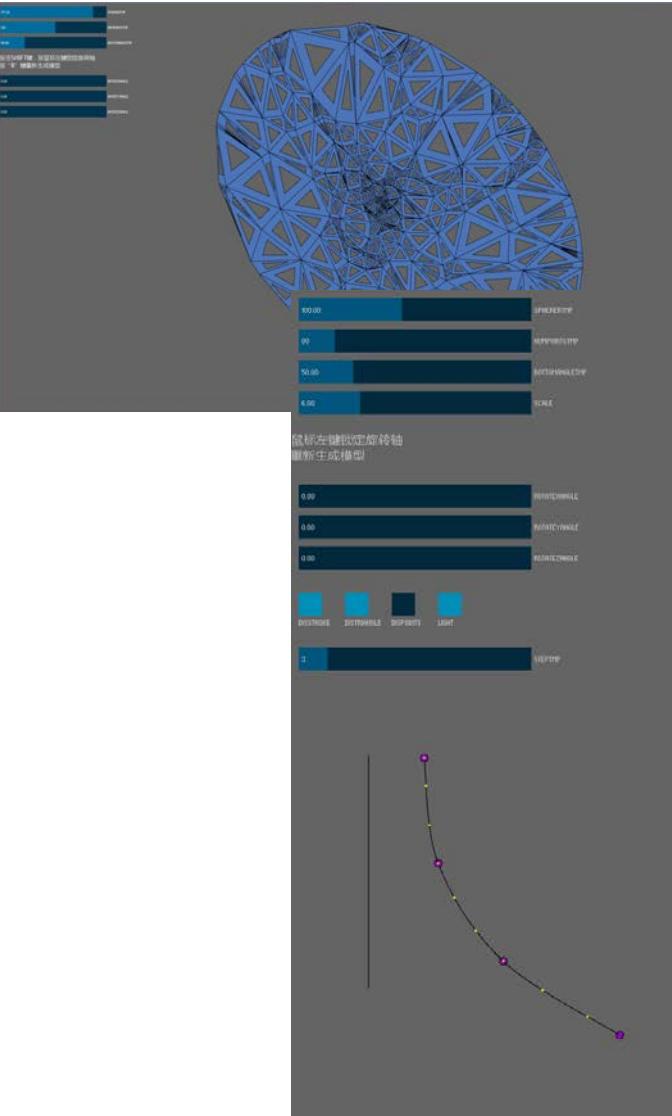
基于开源集成开发环境的创意建模基础- 概念原型工作坊

Creative Conceptual Prototype Building

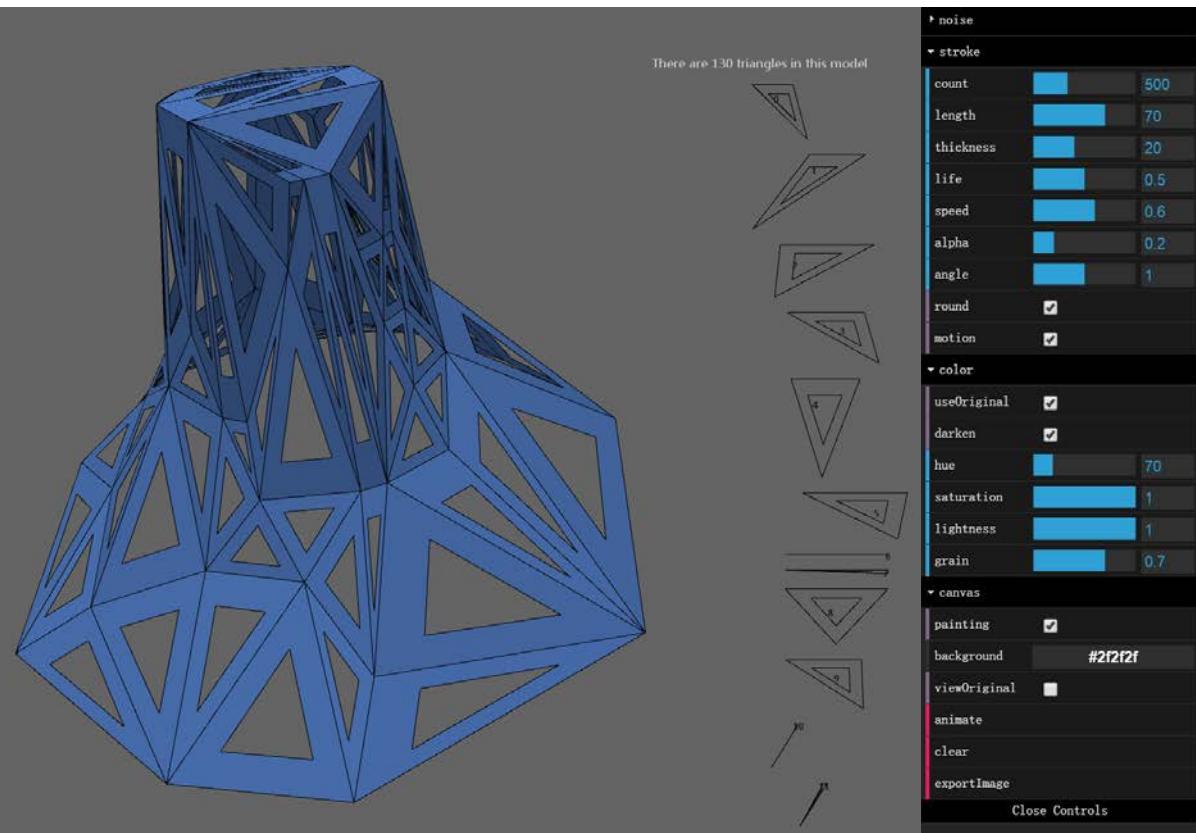


基于开源集成开发环境的创意建模基础- 概念原型工作坊

Creative Conceptual Prototype Building



- 运行的系统基于web，采用HTML5、CSS、Javascript、WebGL等相关技术，有助于快速部署；
- 造型的生成基于特定的算法，通过对系统变量和用户变量的定义与约束，支持用户通过调节相关变量生成自己满意的造型；
- 系统生成的数据包将根据协议发送到加工制造节点完成制造过程。



一种生成规则（构型法规则、功能定义规则、美学特征定义规则）集合，根据不同的功能定位，采用不同的参数控制，可以生成多种不同的造型。



基于开源集成开发环境的创意建模基础- 概念原型工作坊

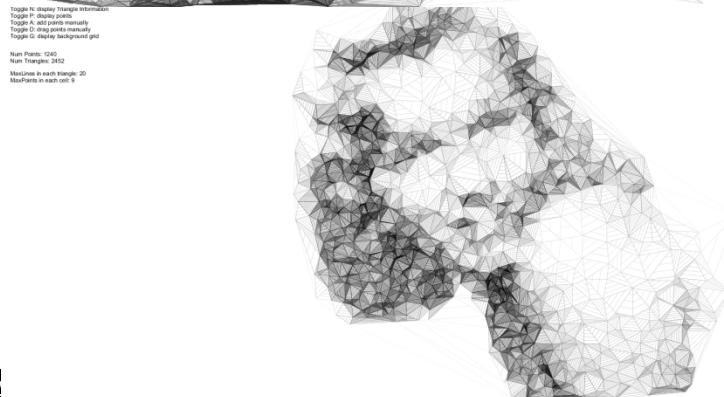
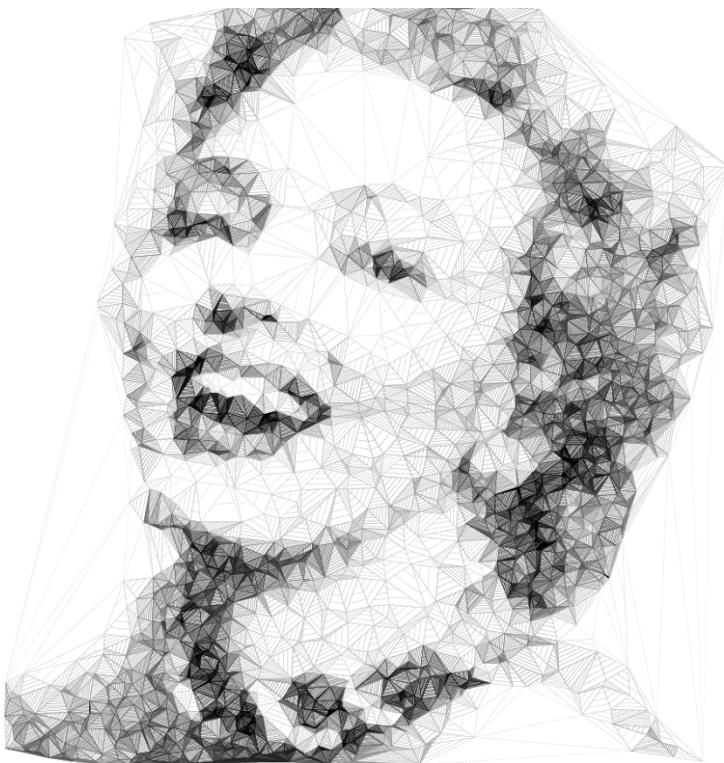
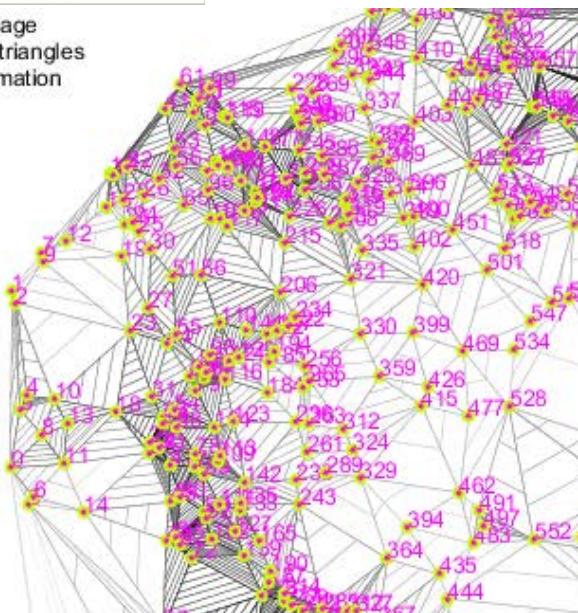
Creative Conceptual Prototype Building



Toggle I: display background Image
Toggle T: change transparcy of triangles
Toggle N: display Triangle Information
Toggle P: display points
Toggle A: add points manually
Toggle D: drag points manually

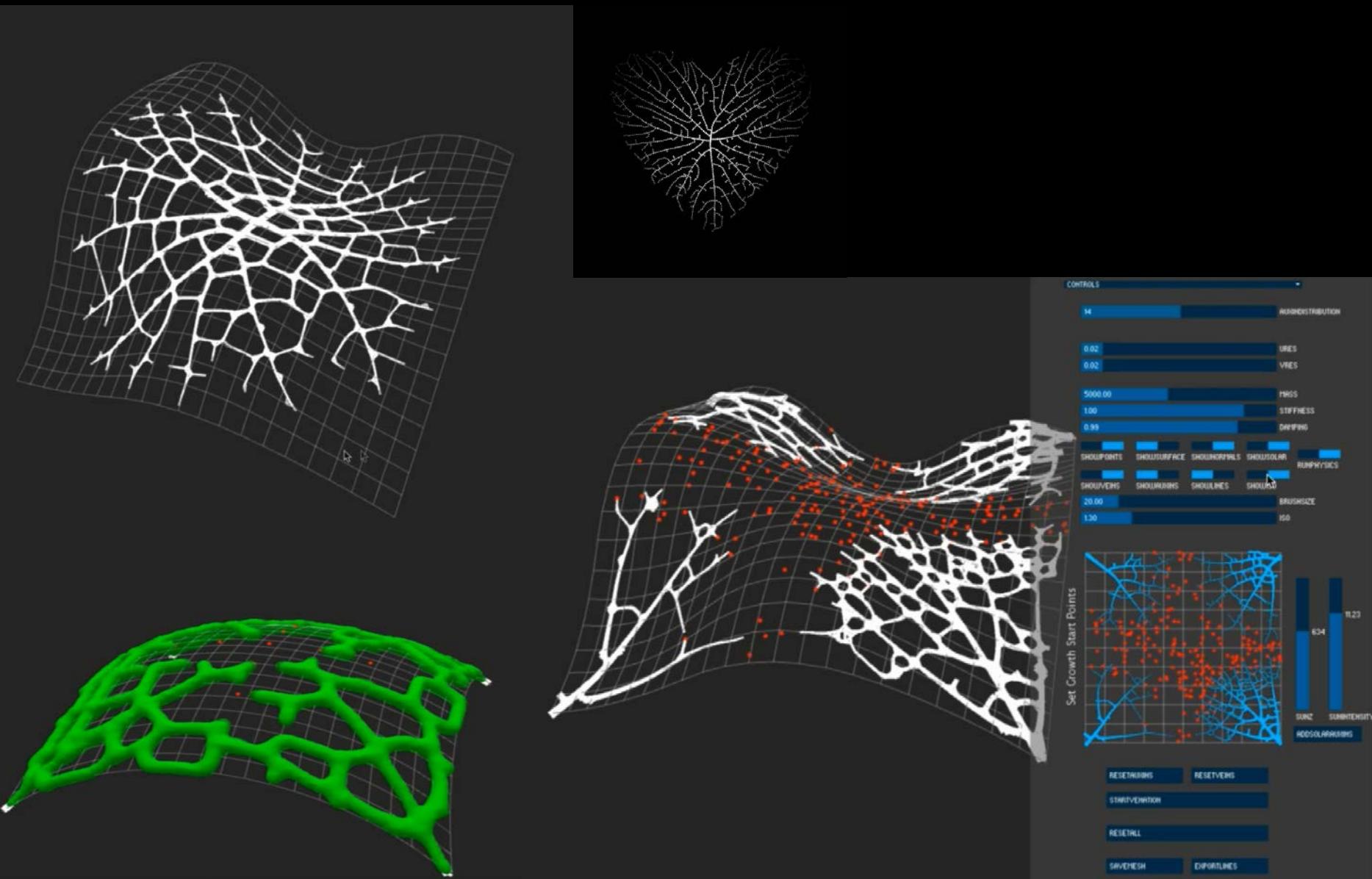
Status: DragPoints

Num Points: 1611
Num Triangles: 3193



基于开源集成开发环境的创意建模基础- 概念原型工作坊

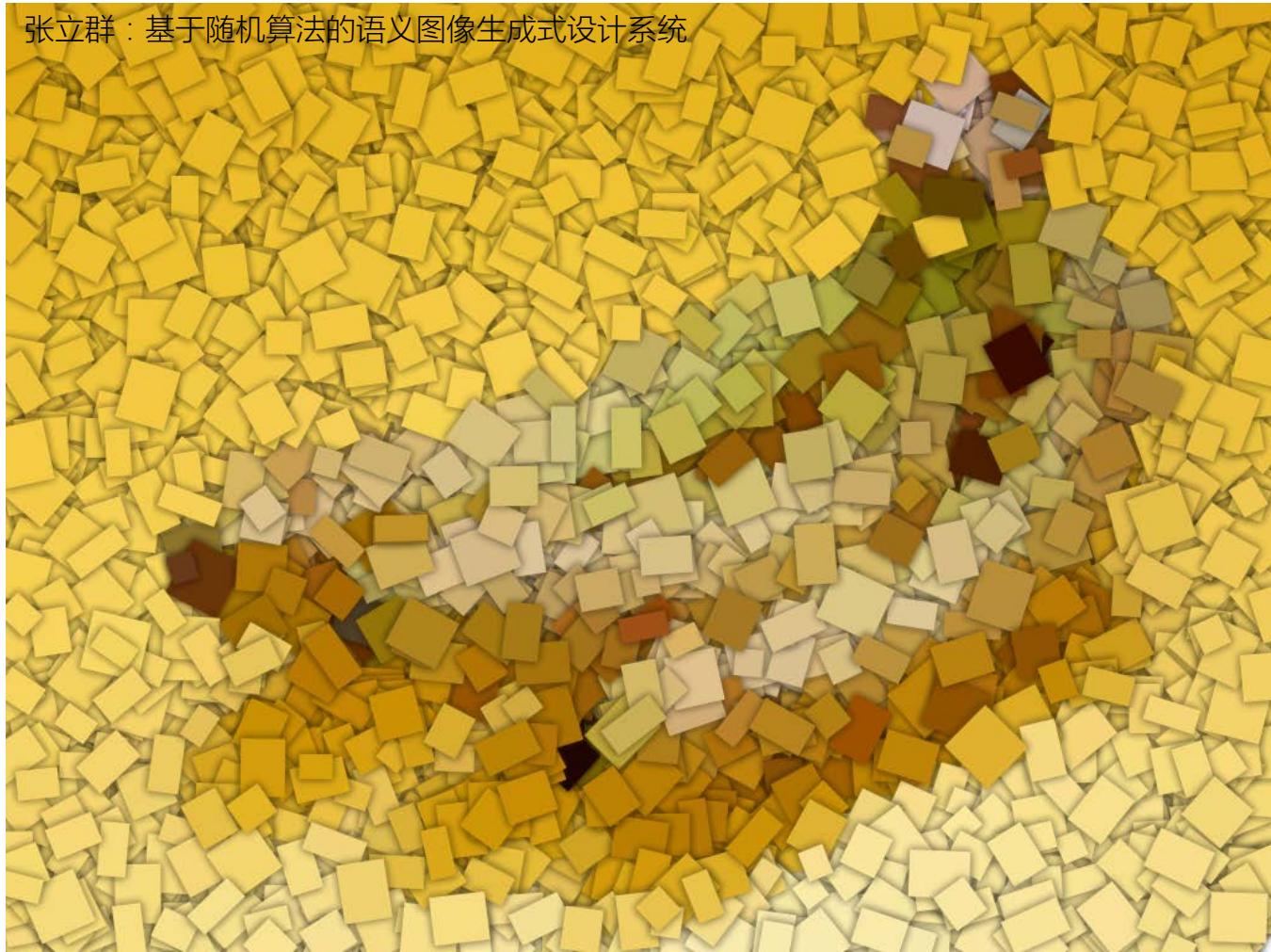
Creative Conceptual Prototype Building



产品属性生成规则 - 形态结构生成算法的开发与代码实现



张立群：基于随机算法的语义图像生成式设计系统



本例中开放给用户的参数：
1-布撒的单元型类型及大小
2-阴影扩散阈值与色彩属性

基于开源集成开发环境的创意建模基础—概念原型工作坊

Creative Conceptual Prototype Building



张立群：FreeTexty-基于wacom压感笔的文本笔刷绘图设计工具



0.00	EDITCOLOR-R
0.00	EDITCOLOR-G
0.00	EDITCOLOR-B
255.00	TEXTCOLOR-R
175.00	BACKGROUND

方正大標宋繁體

本例中开放给用户
1-字体类型与颜色



本例中开放给用户的参数：
1-字体类型与颜色
2-文本内容
3-字体大小阈值与属于设备的映射比

Processing安装与运行

安装

- 下载(<http://processing.org/download/index.html>)
- 运行

基于开源集成开发环境的创意建模基础- 概念原型工作坊

Creative Conceptual Prototype Building



Processing

Cover

Download

Exhibition

Reference

Libraries

Tools

Environment

Tutorials

Examples

Books

Handbook

Overview

People

Shop

» Forum

» GitHub

» Issues

» Wiki

» FAQ

» Twitter

» Facebook



2.2.1 (19 May 2014)

Windows 64-bit

Windows 32-bit

Linux 64-bit

Linux 32-bit

Mac OS X

- » [Github](#)
- » [Report Bugs](#)
- » [Wiki](#)
- » [Supported Platforms](#)

The [list of revisions](#) covers the differences between releases in detail. Please read the [changes](#) if you're new to the 2.0 series.

Stable Releases

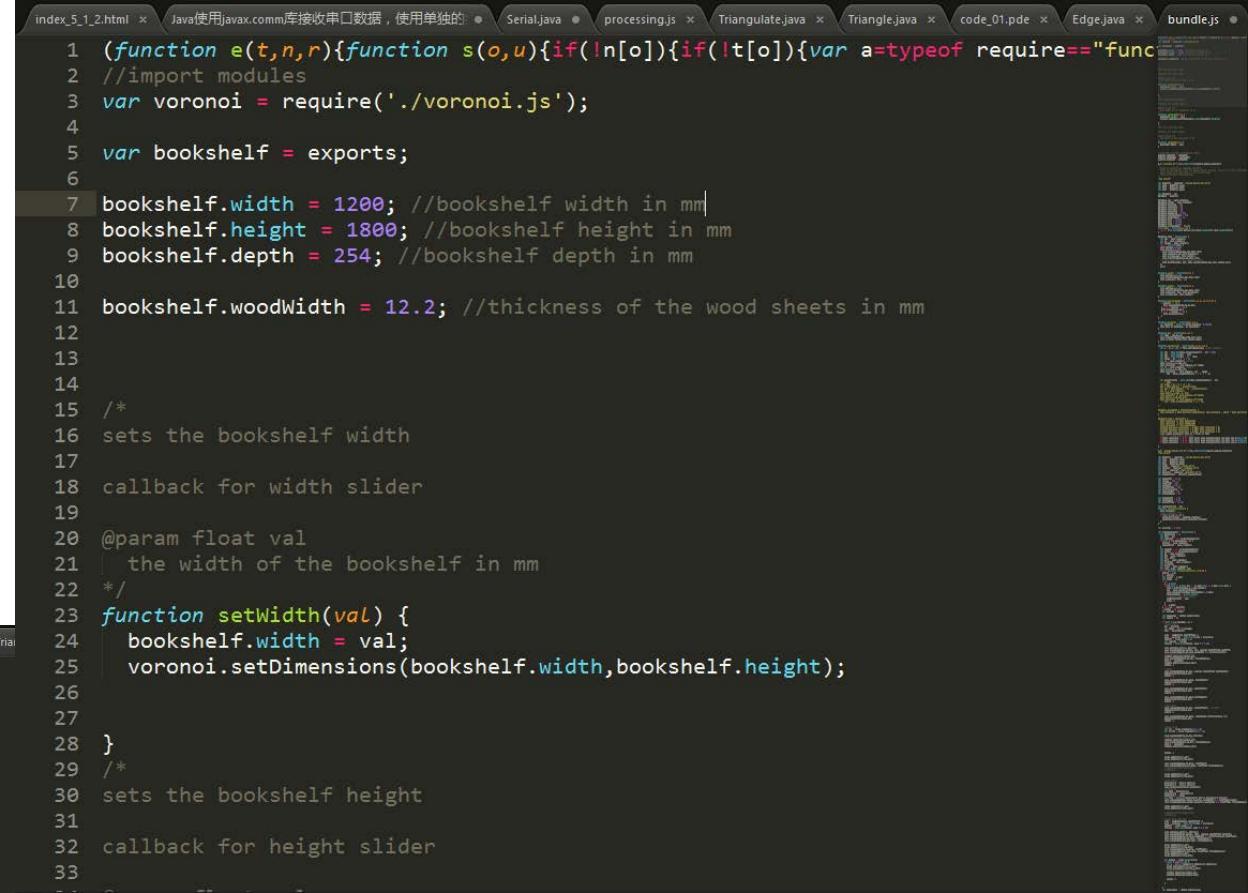
2.2.1 (19 May 2014) [Win 32](#) / [Win 64](#) / [Linux 32](#) / [Linux 64](#) / [Mac OS X](#)

1.5.1 (15 May 2011) [Win \(standard\)](#) / [Win \(no Java\)](#) / [Linux x86](#) / [Mac OS X](#)

Earlier releases have been removed because we can only support the current versions of the software. To update old code, read the [changes](#) page. Per-release changes can be found in [revisions.txt](#). If you have problems with the current release, please [file a bug](#) so that we can fix it. Older releases can also be [built from the source](#). [Read More](#) about the releases and their numbering. Note that Android mode no longer works in Processing 1.5, you'll need to use a Processing 2 release to do Android development.

基于开源集成开发环境的创意建模基础- 概念原型工作坊

Creative Conceptual Prototype Building



The screenshot shows a Java-based integrated development environment (IDE) with multiple tabs open. The active tab contains code for a bookshelf prototype. The code includes imports for Java comm and voronoi.js, defines a function e(t,n,r) to handle serial data, and sets dimensions for the bookshelf (width 1200 mm, height 1800 mm, depth 254 mm). It also includes a setWidth(val) function to update the width and a setDimensions(width,height) function to update both width and height. A processing.js tab is also visible.

```
index_5_1_2.html x Java使用javacomm库接收串口数据，使用单独的 Serial.java x processing.js x Triangulate.java x Triangle.java x code_01.pde x Edge.java x bundle.js
1 (function e(t,n,r){function s(o,u){if(!n[o]){if(!t[o]){var a=typeof require=="function"?require.resolve("./voronoi.js"):null;try{if(a){var b=a();if(b){for(var c in b)o[b[c]]=b[c];else o[b]=b}}else o[t[o]]=r(t[o])}}else var c=t[o].constructor;c.prototype=s(o,u);t[o]=new c(o,u)}};var voronoi = require('./voronoi.js');
2 //import modules
3
4
5 var bookshelf = exports;
6
7 bookshelf.width = 1200; //bookshelf width in mm
8 bookshelf.height = 1800; //bookshelf height in mm
9 bookshelf.depth = 254; //bookshelf depth in mm
10
11 bookshelf.woodWidth = 12.2; //thickness of the wood sheets in mm
12
13
14
15 /*
16 sets the bookshelf width
17
18 callback for width slider
19
20 @param float val
21   the width of the bookshelf in mm
22 */
23 function setWidth(val) {
24   bookshelf.width = val;
25   voronoi.setDimensions(bookshelf.width,bookshelf.height);
26
27
28 }
29 /*
30 sets the bookshelf height
31
32 callback for height slider
33
```



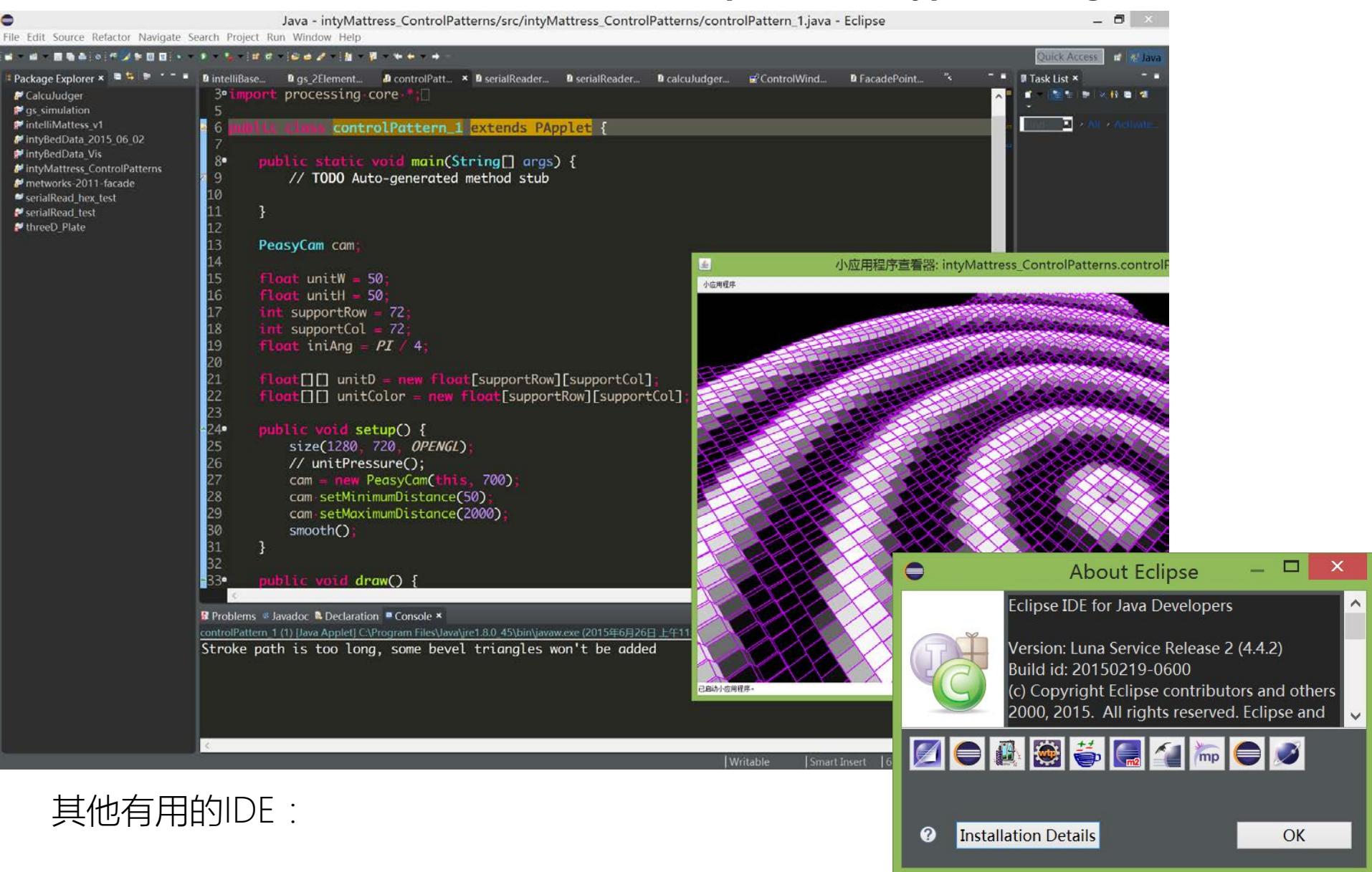
The screenshot shows the Sublime Text 2 interface. The title bar says "Sublime Text 2". The main window displays the text "Sublime Text 2" and some registration information. The status bar at the bottom indicates "Copyright © 2006-2012 Sublime HQ Pty Ltd Version 2.0.2, Build 2222".

其他有用的IDE：

1-Sublime Text 2/3

基于开源集成开发环境的创意建模基础- 概念原型工作坊

Creative Conceptual Prototype Building



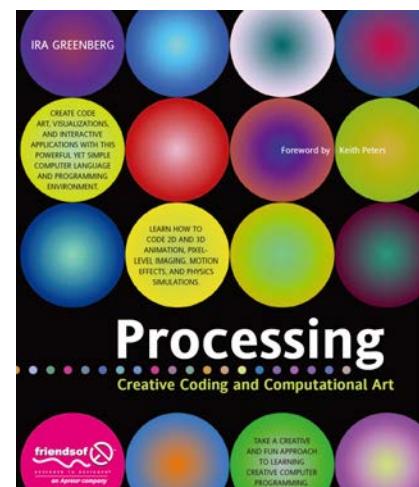
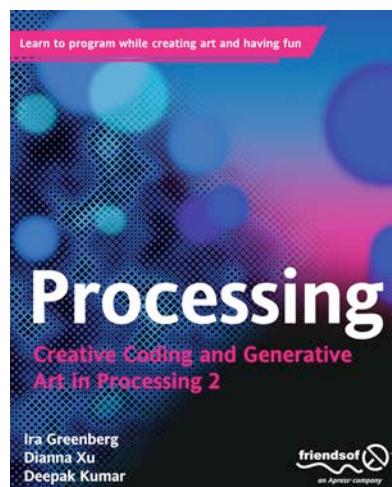
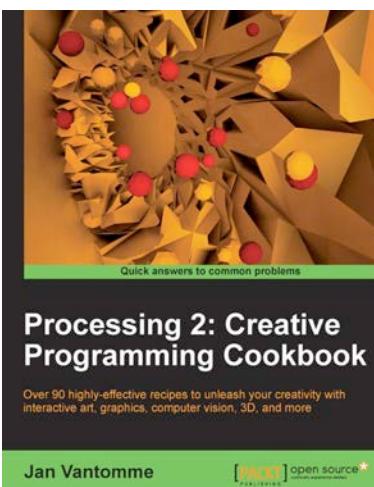
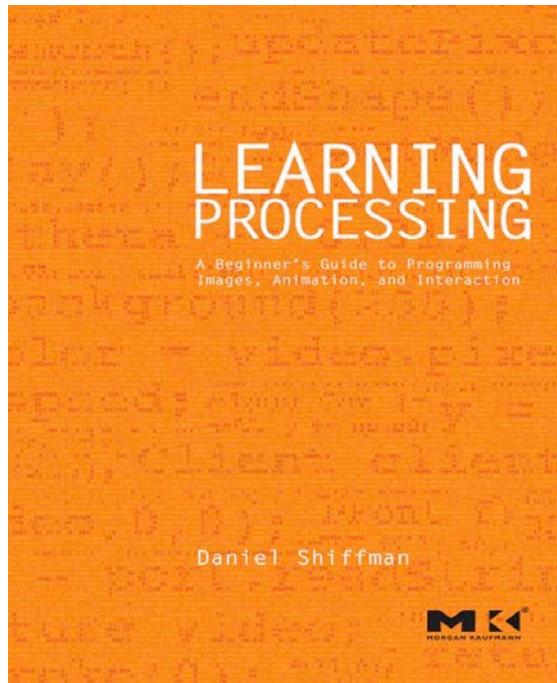
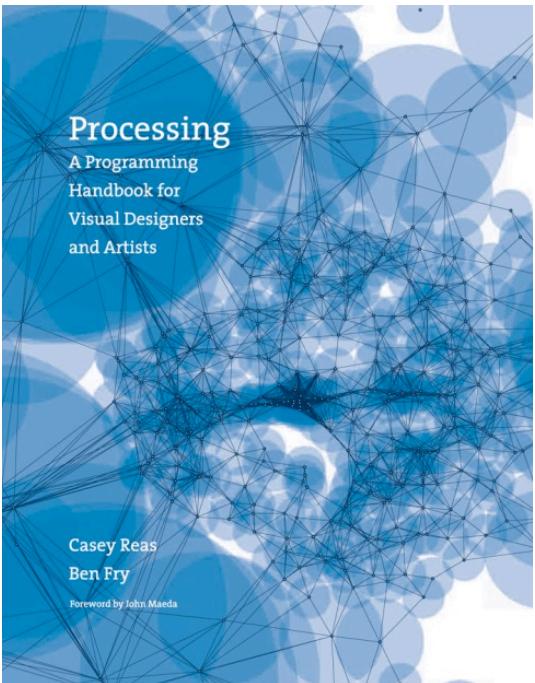
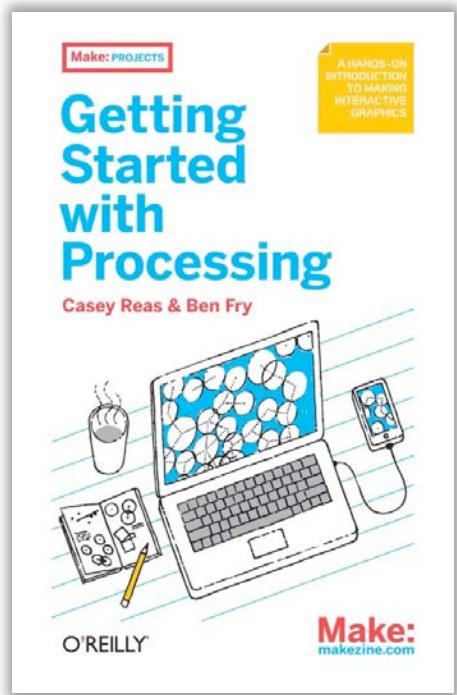
其他有用的IDE：

1-Eclipse JAVA IDE

Processing学习资源

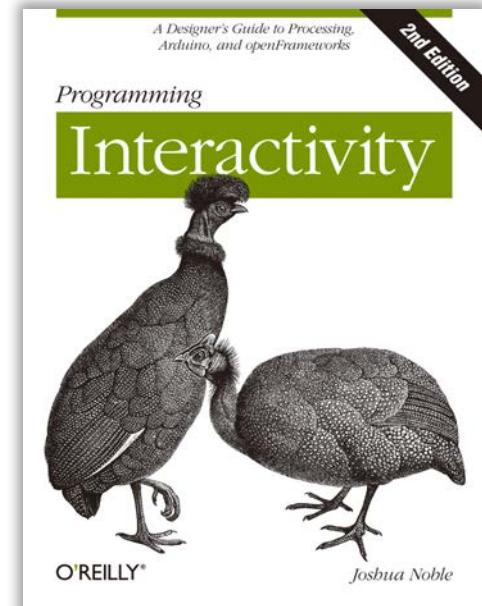
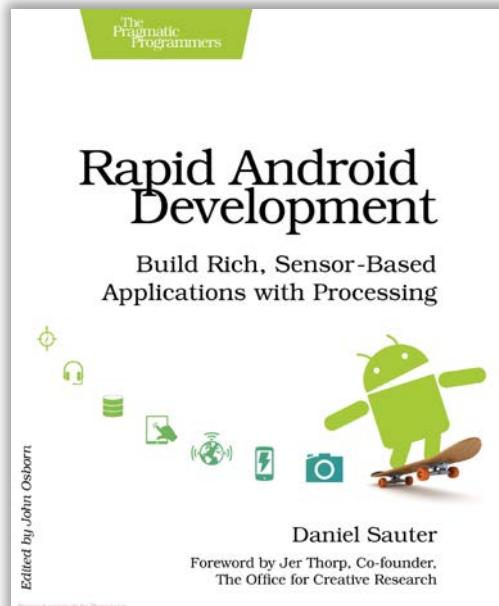
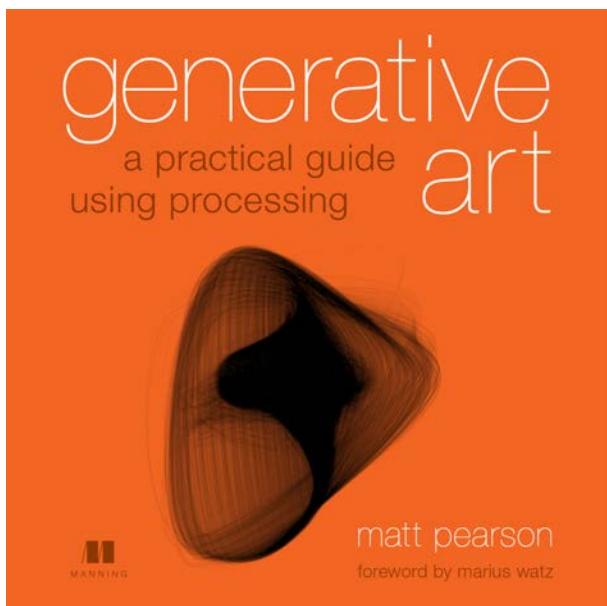
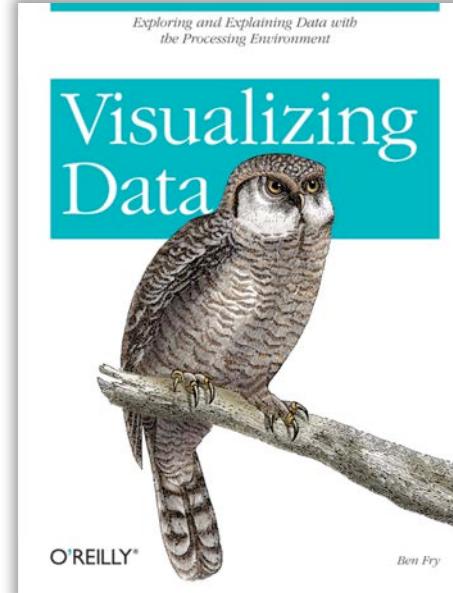
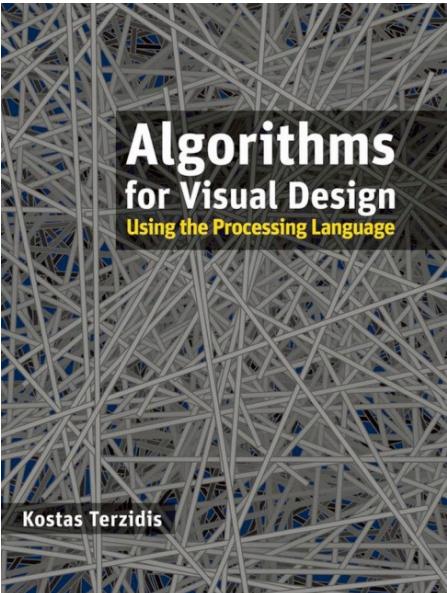
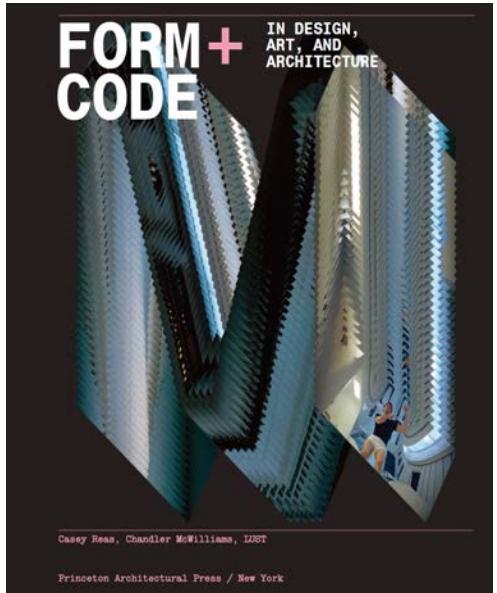
基于开源集成开发环境的创意建模基础- 概念原型工作坊

Creative Conceptual Prototype Building



基于开源集成开发环境的创意建模基础- 概念原型工作坊

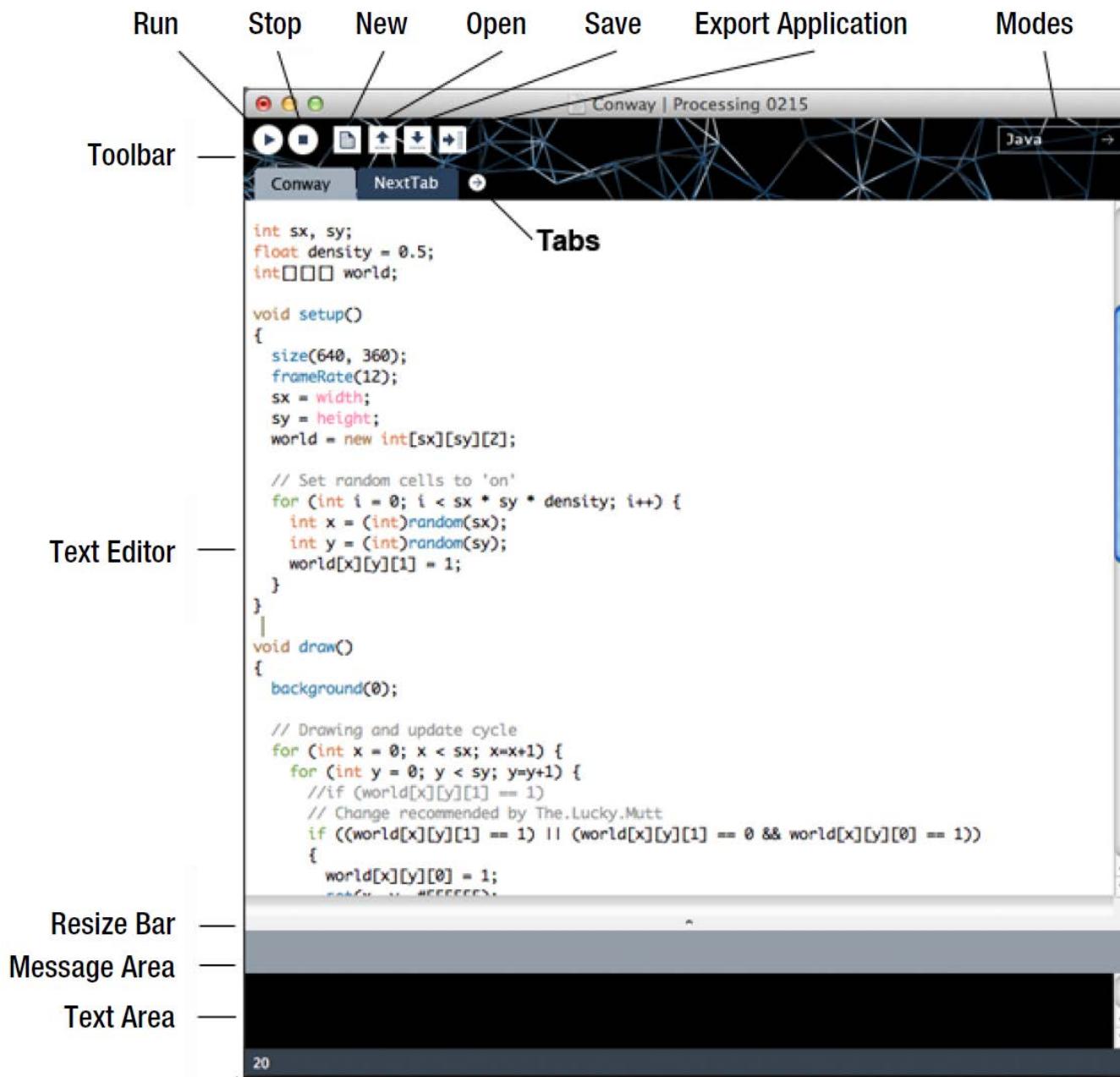
Creative Conceptual Prototype Building



Processing IDE介绍

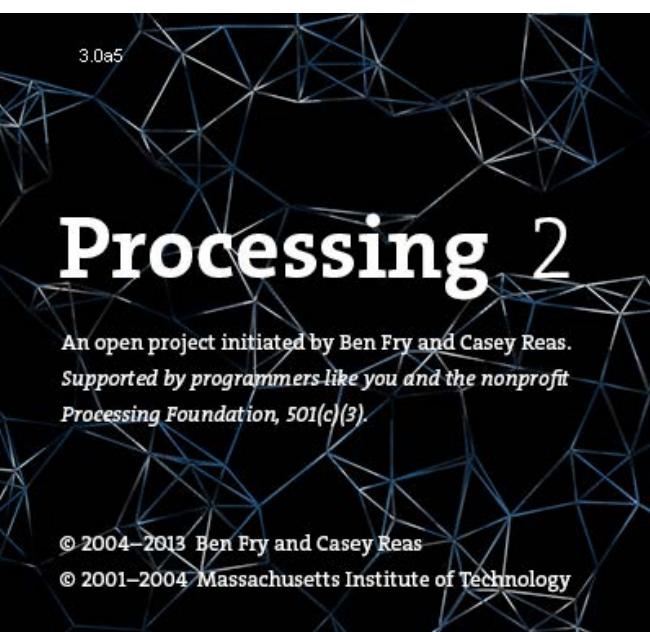
基于开源集成开发环境的创意建模基础- 概念原型工作坊

Creative Conceptual Prototype Building



基于开源集成开发环境的创意建模基础- 概念原型工作坊

Creative Conceptual Prototype Building



P OOP_14_array_objects | Processing 3.0a5

File Edit Sketch Tools Help

Java (2.0) ▾

```
// Daniel Shiffman
// <http://www.shiffman.net>

// Array of objects
// Note how the Car class hasn't changed!
// Also note how we are using multiple tabs to organize our code

// An array of "Cars" with 20 spots
Car[] cars = new Car[20];

void setup() {
    size(200,200);
    for (int i = 0; i < cars.length; i++) {
        // Creating the objects by call the constructor
        // Note the use of 4 parameters -- color, x position, y position, speed, size
        cars[i] = new Car(color(i*10),0,i*10,i*0.2+1,i+2);
    }
}

void draw() {
    framerate(30);
    background(100);
    // Calling functions "render" and "drive" for each car
    for (int i = 0; i < cars.length; i++) {
        cars[i].drive();
        cars[i].render();
    }
}
```

基于开源集成开发环境的创意建模基础- 概念原型工作坊

Creative Conceptual Prototype Building

3.0 alpha 3.0a10

Processing 3

An open project initiated by Ben Fry and Casey Reas.
Supported by programmers like you and the nonprofit
Processing Foundation, 501(c)(3).

© 2012–2015 The Processing Foundation
© 2004–2012 Ben Fry and Casey Reas
© 2001–2004 Massachusetts Institute of Technology

The screenshot shows the Processing IDE interface. The title bar reads "OOP_16_array_objects | Processing 3.0a10". The menu bar includes File, Edit, Sketch, Debug, Tools, and Help. A toolbar with play and stop buttons is visible above the code area. The code itself is an example of Object-Oriented Programming using arrays of objects:

```
// Daniel Shiffman
// <http://www.shiffman.net>

// Another array of objects example

Stripe[] stripes = new Stripe[50];

void setup() {
    size(200,200);
    frameRate(30);
    // Initialize all "stripes"
    for (int i = 0; i < stripes.length; i++) {
        stripes[i] = new Stripe();
    }
}

void draw() {
    background(100);
    // move and display all "stripes"
    for (int i = 0; i < stripes.length; i++) {
        stripes[i].move();
        stripes[i].render();
    }
}
```

The code defines a class "Stripe" which is not shown in the snippet. The main sketch creates an array of 50 "stripes" and initializes them in the setup() function. In the draw() function, each stripe is moved and rendered.

Processing开发资源

基于开源集成开发环境的创意建模基础- 概念原型工作坊

Creative Conceptual Prototype Building



Language
Libraries
Tools
Environment

Reference. The Processing Language was designed to facilitate the creation of sophisticated visual structures.

Structure	Shape	Color
() (parentheses)	createShape()	Setting
, (comma)	loadShape()	background()
. (dot)	PShape	clear()
/* */ (multiline comment)		colorMode()
/** */ (doc comment)	2D Primitives	fill()
// (comment)	arc()	noFill()
;(semicolon)	ellipse()	noStroke()
= (assign)	line()	stroke()
[] (array access)	point()	
{ } (curly braces)	quad()	Creating & Reading
catch	rect()	alpha()
class	triangle()	blue()
draw()		brightness()
exit()	Curves	color()
extends	bezier()	green()
false	bezierDetail()	hue()
final	bezierPoint()	lerpColor()
implements	bezierTangent()	red()
import	curve()	saturation()
loop()	curveDetail()	
new	curvePoint()	Image
noLoop()	curveTangent()	createImage()
null	curveTightness()	PIImage
popStyle()		
private	3D Primitives	Loading & Displaying
public	box()	image()
pushStyle()	sphere()	imageMode()
redraw()	sphereDetail()	
return		
_		

Structure
Environment
Data
Control
Shape
Input
Output
Transform
Lights
Camera
Color
Image
Rendering
Typography
Math
Constants

基于开源集成开发环境的创意建模基础—概念原型工作坊

Creative Conceptual Prototype Building

- **Name** —The name of the function.
- **Examples** —Example code (and visual result, if applicable).
- **Description** —A friendly description of what the function does.
- **Syntax** —Exact syntax of how to write the function.
- **Parameters** —These are the elements that go inside the parentheses. It tells you what kind of data you put in (a number, character, etc.) and what that element stands for. (This will become clearer as we explore more in future chapters.) These are also sometimes referred to as " arguments. "
- **Returns** —Sometimes a function sends something back to you when you call it (e.g., instead of asking a function to perform a task such as draw a circle, you could ask a function to add two numbers and *return* the answer to you). Again, this will become more clear later.
- **Usage** —Certain functions will be available for *Processing* applets that you publish online (" Web ") and some will only be available as you run *Processing* locally on your machine (" Application ").
- **Related Methods** —A list of functions often called in connection with the current function. Note that " functions " in Java are often referred to as " methods. "

This reference is for Processing 2.0+. If you have a previous version, use the reference included with your software. If you see any errors or have suggestions, please let us know. If you prefer a more technical reference, visit the [Processing Javadoc](#).

Name `ellipse()`

Examples



Description Draws an ellipse (oval) to the screen. An ellipse with equal width and height is a circle. By default, the first two parameters set the location, and the third and fourth parameters set the shape's width and height. The origin may be changed with the `ellipseMode()` function.

Syntax `ellipse(a, b, c, d)`

Parameters

<code>a</code>	float: x-coordinate of the ellipse
<code>b</code>	float: y-coordinate of the ellipse
<code>c</code>	float: width of the ellipse by default
<code>d</code>	float: height of the ellipse by default

Returns `void`

Related [ellipseMode\(\)](#)
[arc\(\)](#)

基于开源集成开发环境的创意建模基础—概念原型工作坊

Creative Conceptual Prototype Building



Language
Libraries
Tools
Environment

Libraries. Extend Processing beyond graphics and images into audio, video, and communication with other devices.

The following libraries are included with the Processing software. To include a library, select its name from the "Import Library..." option in the Sketch menu. These libraries are open source; the code is distributed with Processing.

Video

Read images from a camera, play movie files, and create movies.

DXF Export

Create DXF files to save geometry for loading into other programs. It works with triangle-based graphics including polygons, boxes, and spheres.

Serial

Send data between Processing and external hardware through serial communication (RS-232).

PDF Export

Create PDF files. These vector graphics files can be scaled to any size and printed at high resolutions.

Network

Send and receive data over the Internet through simple clients and servers.

» Minim

Uses JavaSound to provide an easy-to-use audio library while still providing flexibility for more advanced users.

Contributions

Contributed Libraries must be downloaded individually. Select "Add Library..." from the "Import Library..." submenu within the Sketch menu. Not all available libraries have been converted to show up in "Add Library...". If a library isn't there, it will need to be installed manually. Follow the [How to Install a Contributed Library](#) instructions on the Processing Wiki for more information.

Contributed libraries are developed, documented, and maintained by members of the Processing community. For feedback and support, please post to the [Forum](#). For development discussions post to the [Create & Announce Libraries](#) topic. Instructions for creating your own library are on the [Processing GitHub](#) site.

3D

Animation

Compilation

Data

GUI

Geometry

Hardware

I/O

Language

Math

Other

Simulation

Sound

Typography

Utilities

Video & Vision

Contributions

Contributed Libraries must be downloaded individually. Select "Add Library..." from the "Import Library..." submenu within the Sketch menu. Not all available libraries have been converted to show up in "Add Library...". If a library isn't there, it will need to be installed manually. Follow the [How to Install a Contributed Library](#) instructions on the Processing Wiki for more information.

Contributed libraries are developed, documented, and maintained by members of the Processing community. For feedback and support, please post to the [Forum](#). For development discussions post to the [Create & Announce Libraries](#) topic. Instructions for creating your own library are on the [Processing GitHub](#) site.

A complete list of libraries can be found [online](#).

3D

» proscene

by Jean Pierre Charalambos
Library that eases the creation of interactive scenes.

» HE_Mesh 2014

by Frederik Vanhoutte
HE_Mesh is an implementation of a half-edge datastructure for manipulating 3D meshes.

» PeasyCam

by Jonathan Feinberg
A mouse driven camera-control library for 3D sketches.

» Picking

by Nicolas Clavaud
Pick an object in a 3D scene easily.

» OCD: Obsessive Camera Direction

by Kristian Damkjer
The Obsessive Camera Direction (OCD) library allows intuitive control and creation of Processing viewport Cameras.

» Patchy

by Jonathan Feinberg
Patchy provides an easy-to-use bicubic patch for 3D Processing sketches.

» OBJLoader

by Tatsuya Saito and Matt Ditton
.OBJ 3D model file loader

» Shapes 3D

by Peter Lager
3D Shape creation and display made easy.

» SimpleOpenNI

by Max Rheiner
A simple wrapper for OpenNI(Kinect-Library). Before you can use SimpleOpenNI you have to [install](#) OpenNI.

» iGeo

by Satoru Sugihara
3D geometry library with packages of NURBS geometry, polygon mesh geometry, vector math, 3D display and navigation, 3D data file I/O and agent-based 3D geometry modeling.

» planetarium

by Andres Colubri
This library provides a renderer to project 3D scenes on a full dome.



Cover

Download

Exhibition

Reference

Libraries

Tools

Environment

Tutorials

Examples

Books

Handbook

Overview

People

Shop

» Forum

» GitHub

» Issues

» Wiki

» FAQ

» Twitter

» Facebook

Tools. Extend the capability of the Processing Environment (PDE) beyond the core functionality.

The following tools are included with the Processing software. Select the tool you want to use from the Tools menu of the Processing Environment. These tools are open source; the code is distributed with Processing.

Color Selector

Simple interface for selecting colors as RGB, HSB, and Hex values.

Archive Sketch

Archives a copy of the current sketch in .zip format. The archive is placed in the same directory as the sketch.

Create Font

Converts fonts into the Processing font format and adds to the current sketch. Opens a dialog box which give options for setting the font, its size, if it is anti-aliased, and if all characters should be generated.

Movie Maker

Creates a QuickTime movie from a sequence of images. Options include setting the size, frame rate, and compression, as well as an audio file.

Contributions

Contributed tools must be downloaded individually. Select "Add Tool..." from the Tools menu to select a Tool to download.

Contributed tools are developed, documented, and maintained by members of the Processing community. For feedback and support, please post to the [Forum](#). For development discussions post to the [Libraries and Tool Development](#) topic. Instructions for creating your own tool are on the [Processing GitHub](#) site.

» Color Selector Plus

by [Manindra Moharana](#)

A feature rich color selector tool.

» AppletMaker

by [Peter Lager](#)

Applet exporter and signer.

» Bézier Editor

by [Devon Rifkin](#)

Draw Bézier curves visually and then automatically generate Processing code to include in your sketches.

» TabManager

by [Thomas Diewald](#)

Processing Forum

Discussions Sign In

Home

Howdy, Stranger!

It looks like you're new here. If you want to get involved, click one of these buttons!

[Sign In](#) [Register](#)

Categories

Recent Discussions

Unanswered

Popular Tags

processing 261 #processing 205
android 174 controlp5 160
minim 128 arduino 125
video 122 3d 117 kinect 110
library 107 array 106 help 100
#android 94 #arduino 89
game 86 image 83 audio 83
export 82 opengl 79 color 75
arraylist 75 java 73 text 72
serial 70 #minim 70

Announcements & Guidelines

See news and information about Processing and the forum here. Read-only section.

3 discussions 165 comments Most recent: How to format text and code on the new ... by glenmcmurphy May 27

Common Questions

Commonly asked questions (FAQ) about programming in Processing. Also gives instructions how to use this forum. Read only.

22 discussions 22 comments Most recent: Technical FAQ by PhiLho November 2014

Using Processing

General discussion around Processing: installation, usage of the PDE, etc. Do not ask programming questions in this category, use the sub-categories instead.

9,195 discussions 47,370 comments Most recent: HEEELP! Cannot find anything named "qui... by koogs June 27

Programming Questions

Questions about programming with Processing. If the question can be formulated with a "how to", go to this category instead. If you already have some code, go to the "Questions about code" category.

5,505 discussions 32,532 comments Most recent: Object moving by colouredmirrorball June 27

Questions about Code

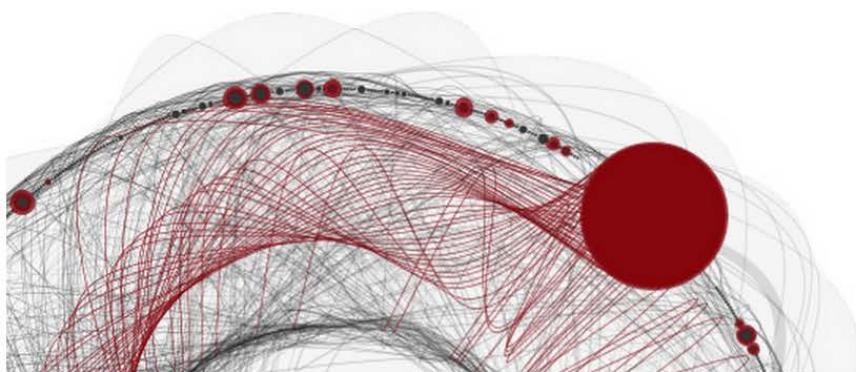
Only for questions where you show some code, preferably your own, and ask questions about it: how to fix it, how to improve it, etc.

2,313 discussions

基于开源集成开发环境的创意建模基础- 概念原型工作坊

Creative Conceptual Prototype Building

[login](#) - [sign up](#)



featured sketches



Visualizing text
by Diana Lange



sketch
by Aris Bezas



Biomechanics
by Asher Salomon

Introducing Plus+ Membership!

Enjoy the next level for your sketches while supporting OpenProcessing

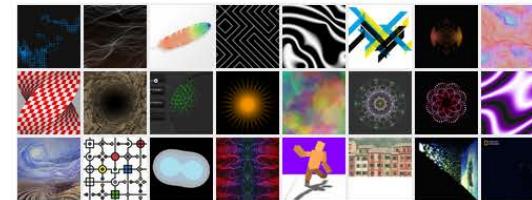
Bigger uploads, no ads, custom license & private sketches



[create new sketch](#)

[upload from processing](#)

[favorites of the last 7 days](#)



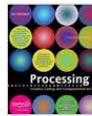
[browse all-time favorites](#)

[recent likes](#)

<http://www.openprocessing.org/>



Processing is an open source programming language and environment for people who want to program images, animation, and interactions. It is an open project initiated by Ben Fry and Casey Reas. It can be downloaded from [processing.org](#).



[Books](#) are available for learning Processing at all levels.

recent blog post: [Visualizing OpenProcessing](#)

Here is a quick link to a data visualization I

p5*JS开发环境

1-java Applet小程序替代解决方案
2-基于web的创意编程具有更大的发展空间

基于开源集成开发环境的创意建模基础- 概念原型工作坊

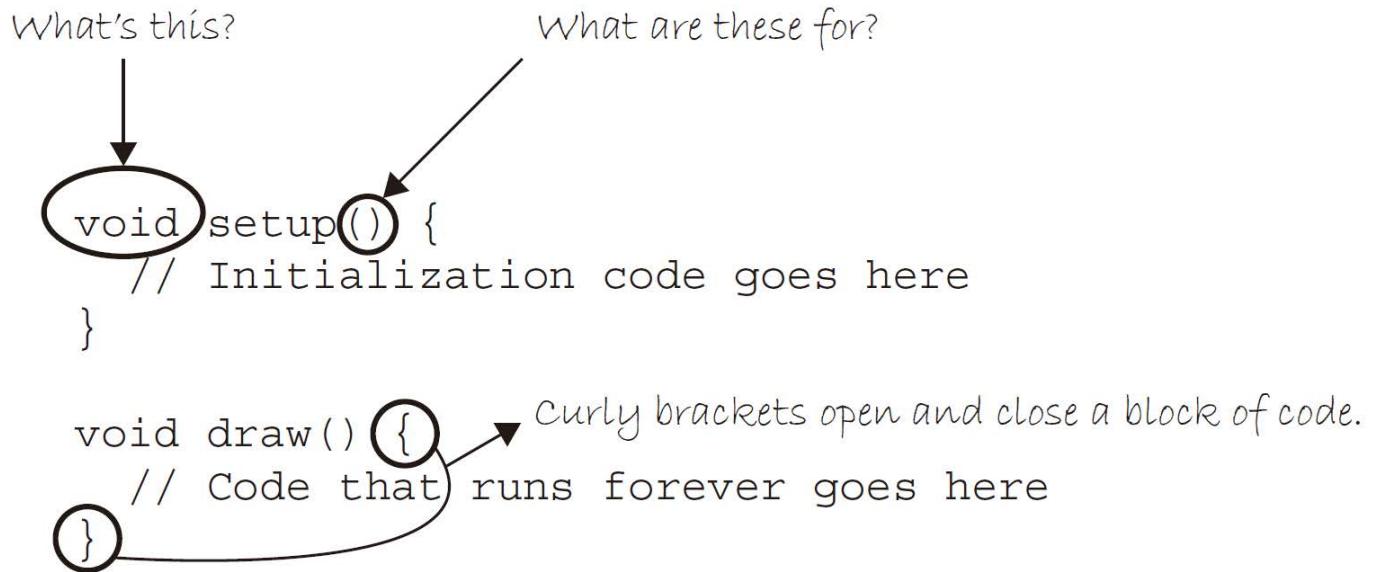
Creative Conceptual Prototype Building

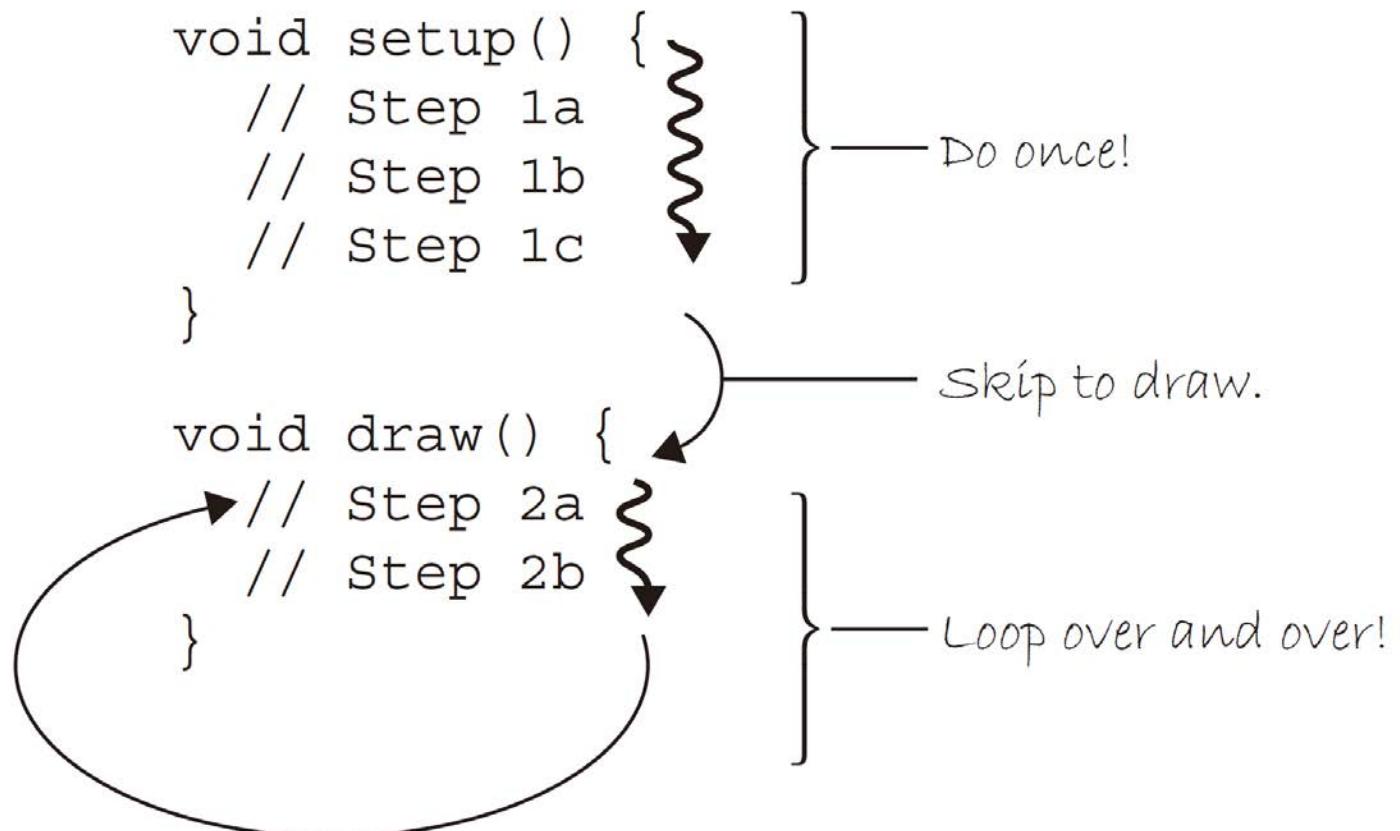
The screenshot shows the p5.js integrated development environment (IDE) interface. At the top, there's a header with the p5.js logo and links for 'Processing', 'p5.js', 'Processing.py', and 'Processing for Android'. On the right, there are various icons for saving, opening, and navigating. Below the header, the main area features a large 'p5.js' logo with a 'BETA' badge. A navigation bar with links like 'Download * Start * Reference * Libraries * Learn * Contribute' is visible. The central workspace includes a file tree on the left with files like 'index.html', 'libraries', 'p5.dom.js', 'p5.js', 'p5.sound.js', and 'sketch.js'. The main editor window displays the following HTML code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <title>Untitled</title>
    <script src="libraries/p5.js" type="text/javascript">
    <script src="libraries/p5.dom.js" type="text/javascript">
    <script src="libraries/p5.sound.js" type="text/javascript">
    <script src="sketch.js" type="text/javascript">
    <style> body {padding: 0; margin: 0;} can
  </head>
  <body>
    </body>
</html>
```

To the right of the editor is a preview window titled 'Untitled' showing a black canvas. At the bottom, there's a 'console' tab. The entire interface is set against a background of a hand-drawn sketch of a face.

Processing程序编写





All Primitive Types

- *boolean* : true or false
- *char* : a character, ‘ a ’ , ‘ b ’ , ‘ c ’ , etc.
- *byte* : a small number, –128 to 127
- *short* : a larger number, –32768 to 32767
- *int* : a big number, –2147483648 to 2147483647
- *long* : a really huge number
- *float* : a decimal number , such as 3.14159
- *double* : a decimal number with a lot

void setup(){

}

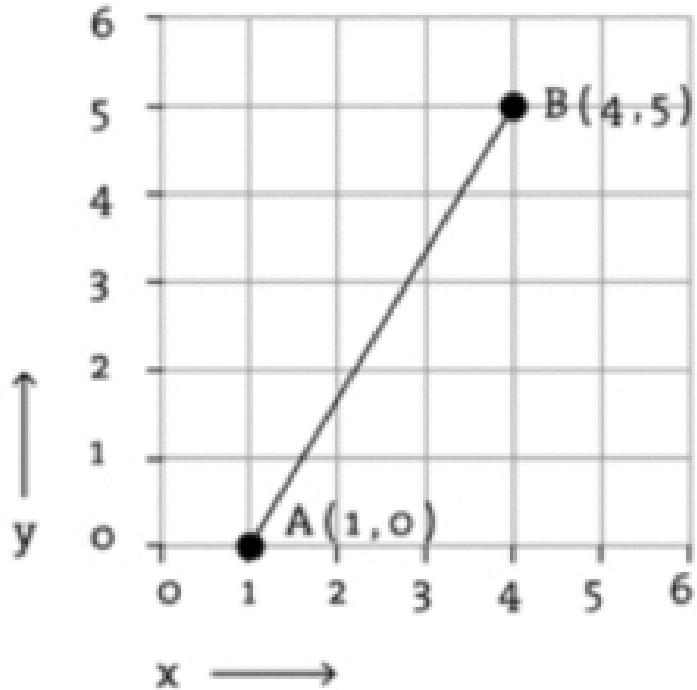
起始设定(只有第一次执行)

void draw(){

}

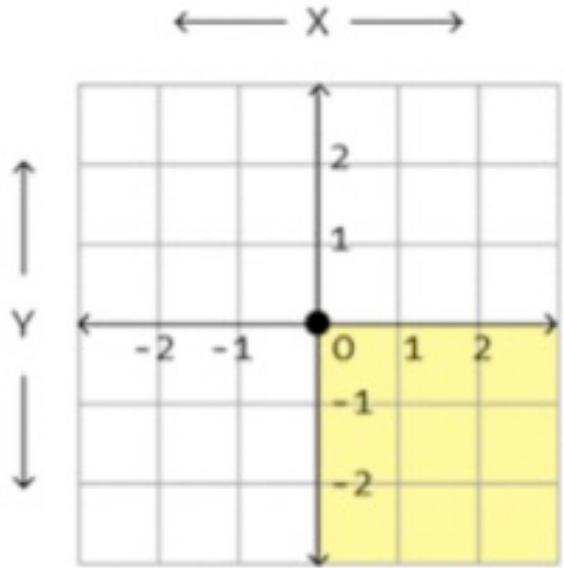
画图执行(重复连续不断)

基于开源集成开发环境的创意建模基础- 概念原型工作坊
Creative Conceptual Prototype Building

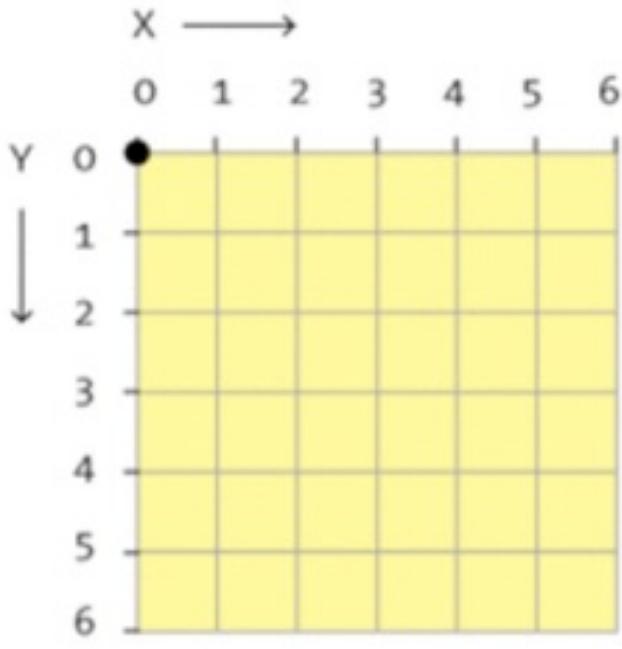


line(1,0,4,5);

基于开源集成开发环境的创意建模基础- 概念原型工作坊
Creative Conceptual Prototype Building



Eighth Grade



Computer

基于开源集成开发环境的创意建模基础- 概念原型工作坊
Creative Conceptual Prototype Building

point (点)

line (直线)

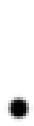
triangle (三角型)

quad (四边形)

rect (矩形)

ellipse (椭圆、圆)

arc (弧形、弧形区域)



Point



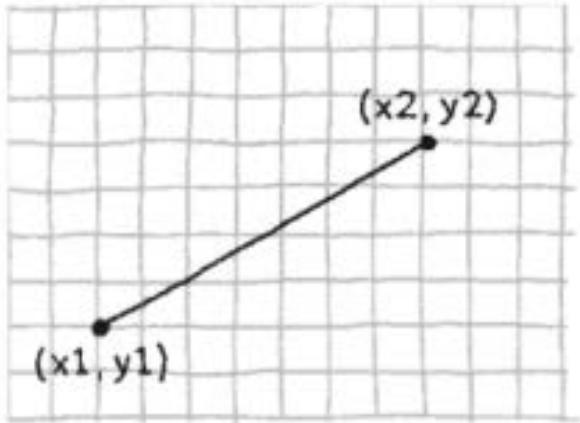
Line



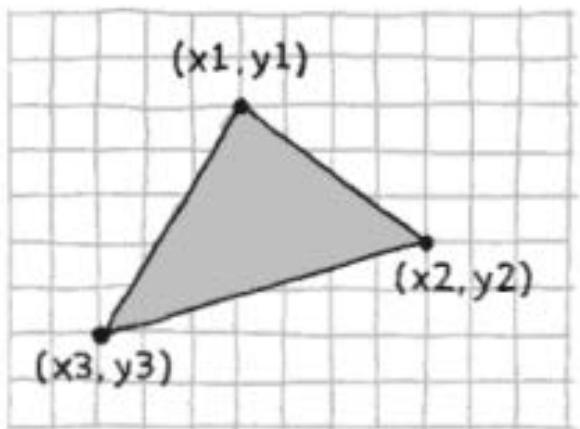
Rectangle



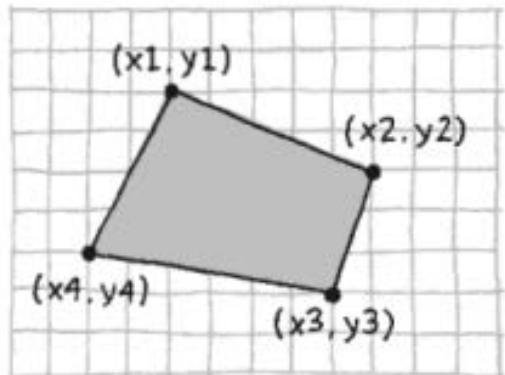
Ellipse



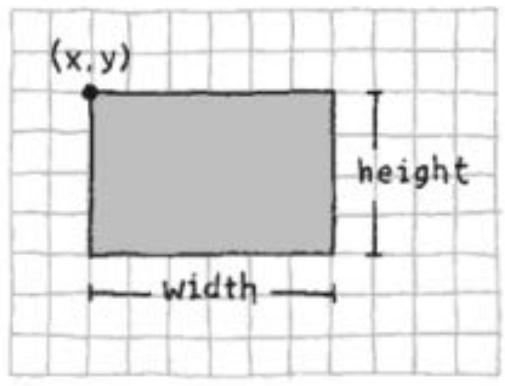
`line(x1, y1, x2, y2)`



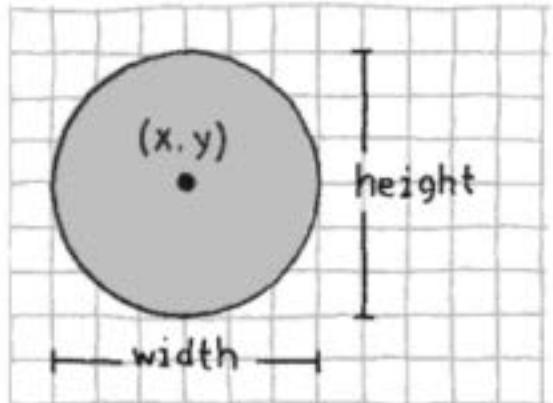
`triangle(x1, y1, x2, y2, x3, y3)`



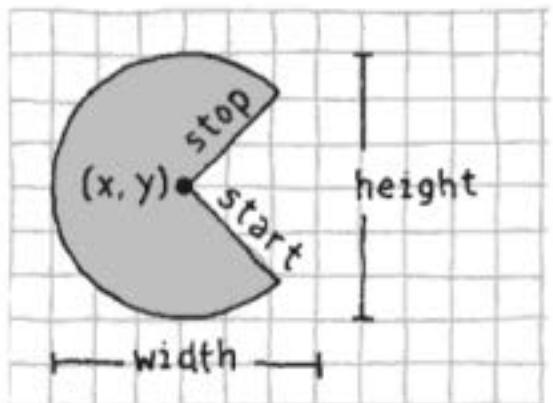
quad(x1, y1, x2, y2, x3, y3, x4, y4)



rect(x, y, width, height)



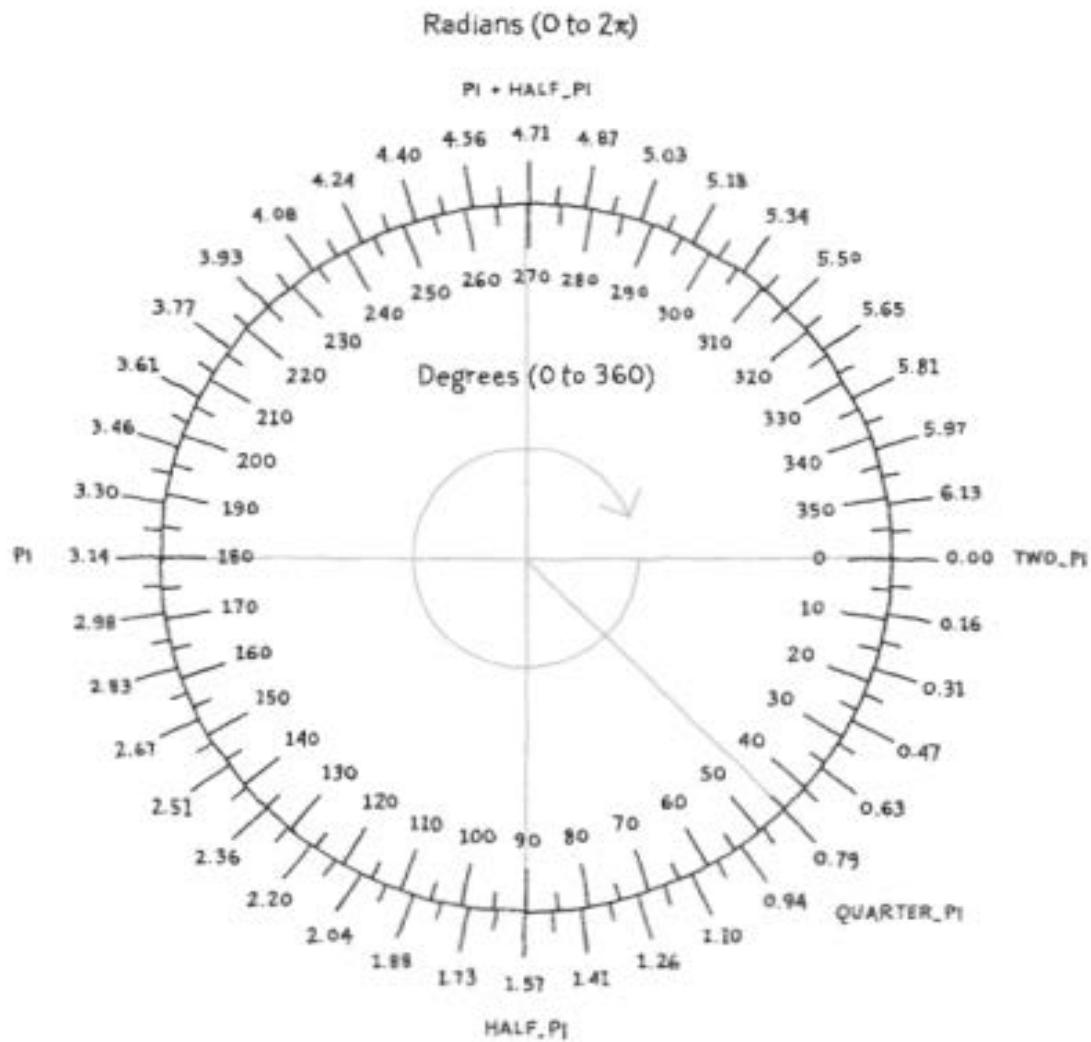
`ellipse(x, y, width, height)`



`arc(x, y, width, height, start, stop)`

基于开源集成开发环境的创意建模基础- 概念原型工作坊

Creative Conceptual Prototype Building



基于开源集成开发环境的创意建模基础- 概念原型工作坊

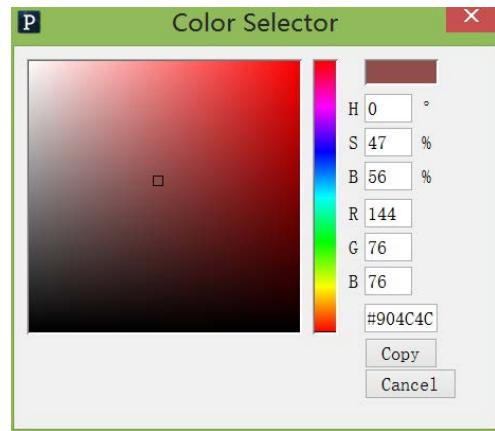
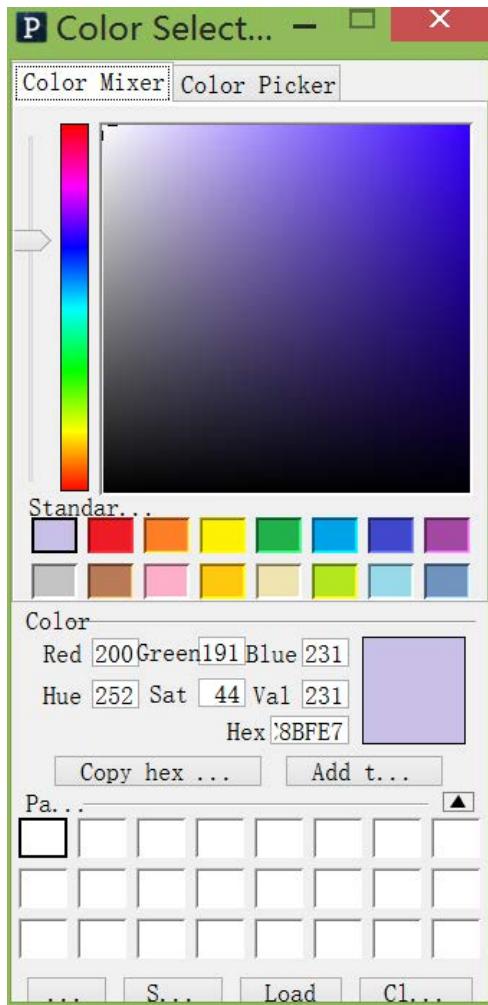
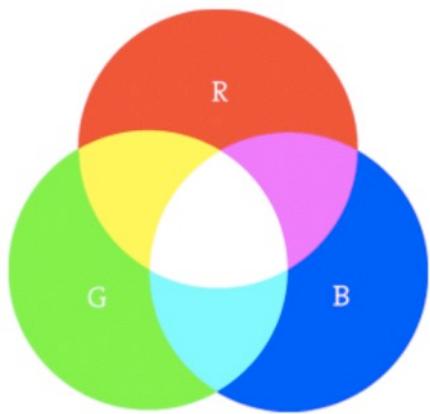
Creative Conceptual Prototype Building

background()
stroke()
noStroke()
fill()
noFill()

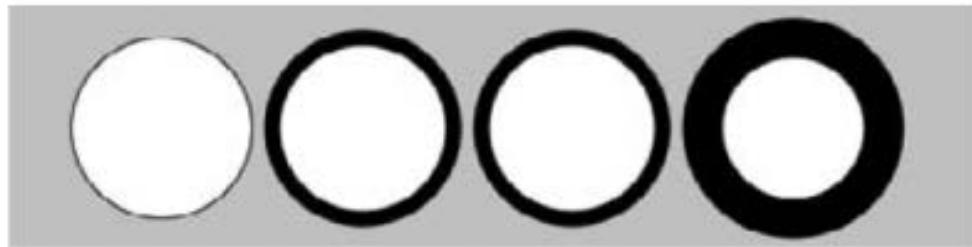
0	64	128	192
1	65	129	193
2	66	130	194
3	67	131	195
4	68	132	196
5	69	133	197
6	70	134	198
7	71	135	199
8	72	136	200
9	73	137	201
10	74	138	202
11	75	139	203
12	76	140	204
13	77	141	205
14	78	142	206
15	79	143	207
16	80	144	208
17	81	145	209
18	82	146	210
19	83	147	211
20	84	148	212
21	85	149	213
22	86	150	214
23	87	151	215
24	88	152	216
25	89	153	217
26	90	154	218
27	91	155	219
28	92	156	220
29	93	157	221
30	94	158	222
31	95	159	223
32	96	160	224
33	97	161	225
34	98	162	226
35	99	163	227
36	100	164	228
37	101	165	229
38	102	166	230
39	103	167	231
40	104	168	232
41	105	169	233
42	106	170	234
43	107	171	235
44	108	172	236
45	109	173	237
46	110	174	238
47	111	175	239
48	112	176	240
49	113	177	241
50	114	178	242
51	115	179	243
52	116	180	244
53	117	181	245
54	118	182	246
55	119	183	247
56	120	184	248
57	121	185	249
58	122	186	250
59	123	187	251
60	124	188	252
61	125	189	253
62	126	190	254
63	127	191	255

基于开源集成开发环境的创意建模基础- 概念原型工作坊

Creative Conceptual Prototype Building



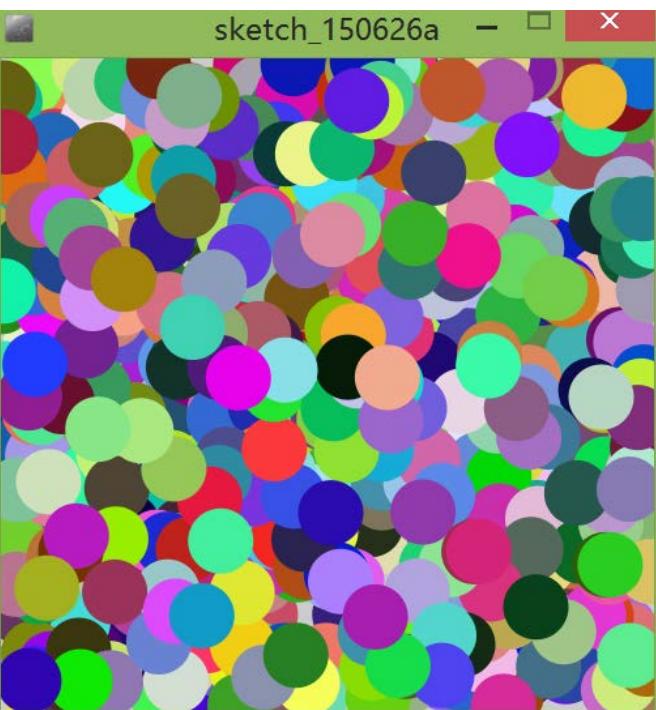
strokeWeight()



```
size(480, 120);
smooth();
ellipse(75, 60, 90, 90);
strokeWeight(8); // Stroke weight to 8 pixels
ellipse(175, 60, 90, 90);
ellipse(279, 60, 90, 90);
strokeWeight(20); // Stroke weight to 20 pixels
ellipse(389, 60, 90, 90);
```

基于开源集成开发环境的创意建模基础- 概念原型工作坊

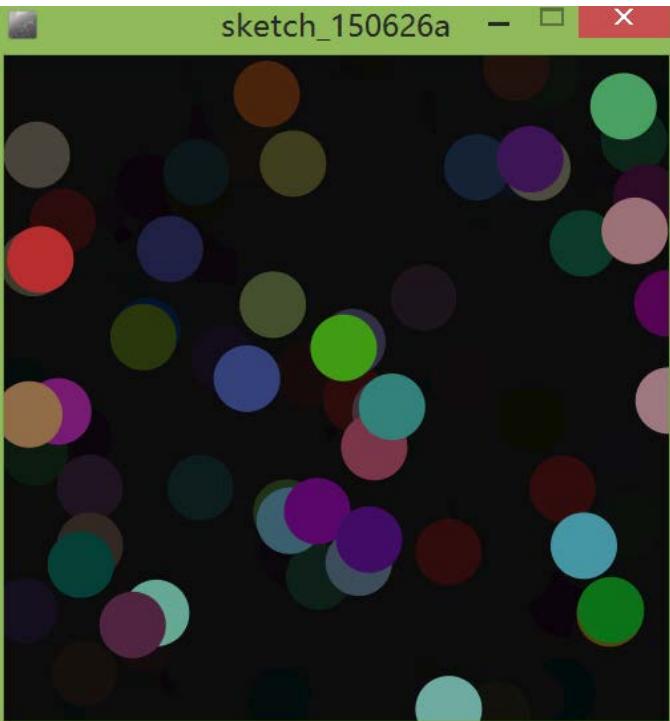
Creative Conceptual Prototype Building



```
void setup(){
    size(500, 500);
}

void draw(){
    //draw something
    noStroke();
    fill(random(255), random(255), random(255));
    ellipse(random(width), random(height), 50, 50);
}
```

基于开源集成开发环境的创意建模基础- 概念原型工作坊
Creative Conceptual Prototype Building



```
void setup(){
    size(500, 500);
}

void draw(){
    noStroke();
    fill(0, 10);
    rect(0, 0, width, height);

    //draw something
    noStroke();
    fill(random(255), random(255), random(255));
    ellipse(random(width), random(height), 50, 50);
}
```

作业要求

利用绘图函数创作，自行设计造型图案

作业提交内容包含：

- word档案（题目、说明、运行画面截图）
- 源程序（*.pde）

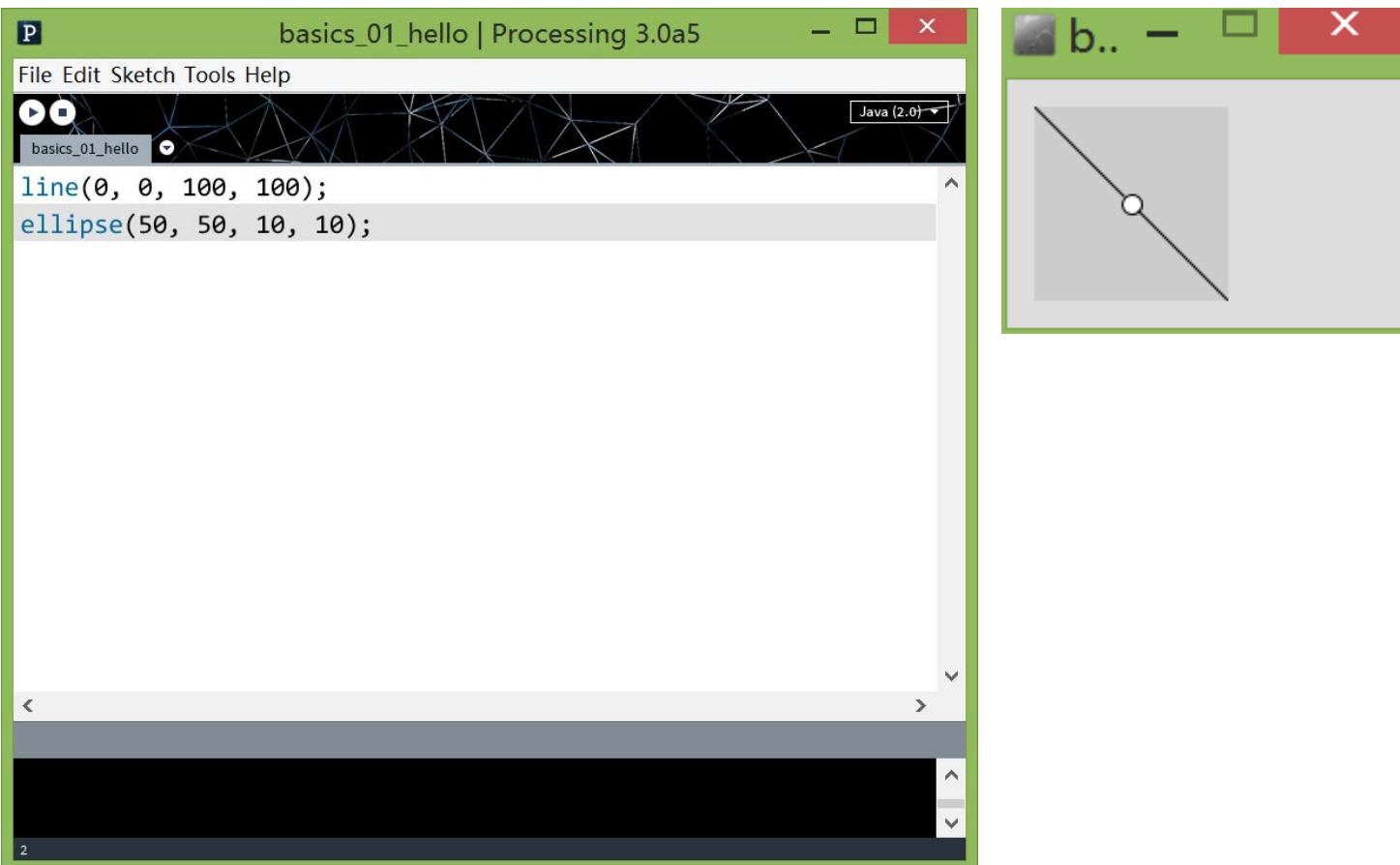
作业递交

email: lyman988@gmail.com

提交材料命名：

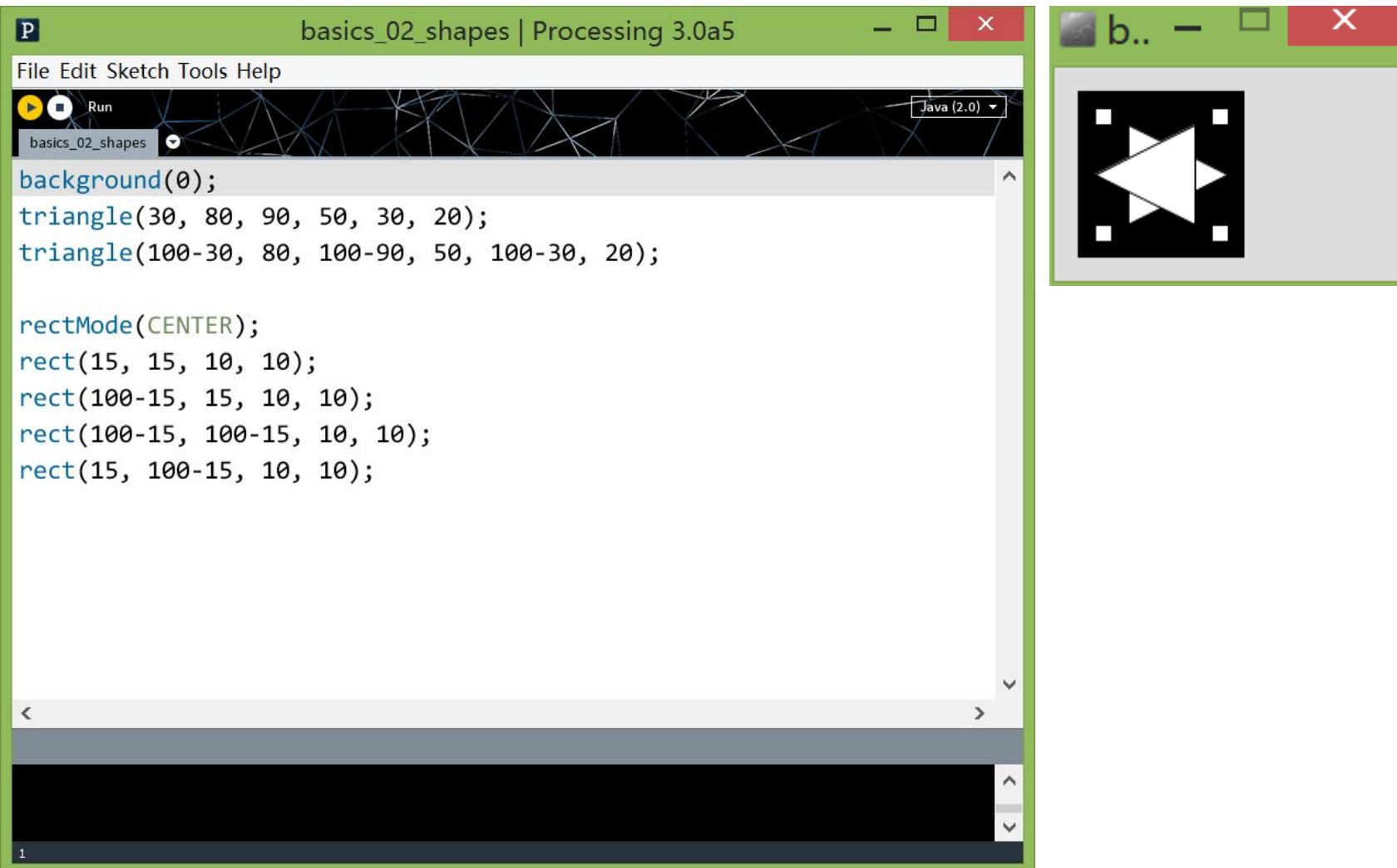
processingWorkshop2015_学号_姓名.zip

basics_01_hello



基于开源集成开发环境的创意建模基础- 概念原型工作坊

Creative Conceptual Prototype Building



基于开源集成开发环境的创意建模基础- 概念原型工作坊

Creative Conceptual Prototype Building

P basics_02b_shapes | Processing 3.0a5

File Edit Sketch Tools Help

basics_02b_shapes

```
import processing.pdf.*;
size(200,200);
smooth();

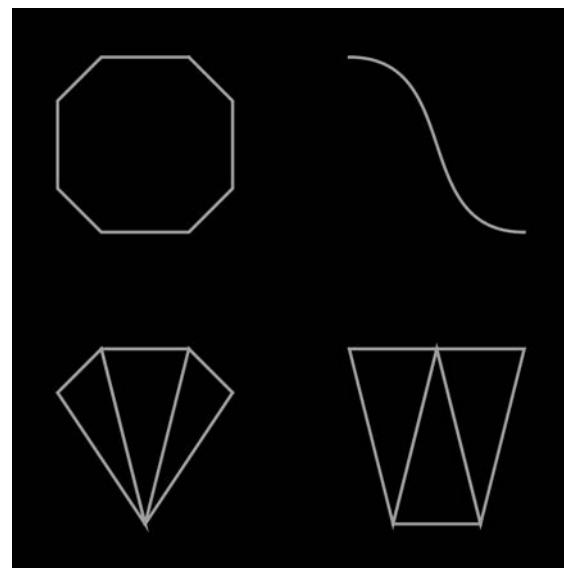
beginRecord(PDF, "shapes.pdf");

background(0);
noFill();
stroke(160);

beginShape();
vertex(65,20);
vertex(80,35);
vertex(80,65);
vertex(65,80);
vertex(35,80);
vertex(20,65);
vertex(20,35);
vertex(35,20);
vertex(65,20);

```

13



基于开源集成开发环境的创意建模基础- 概念原型工作坊

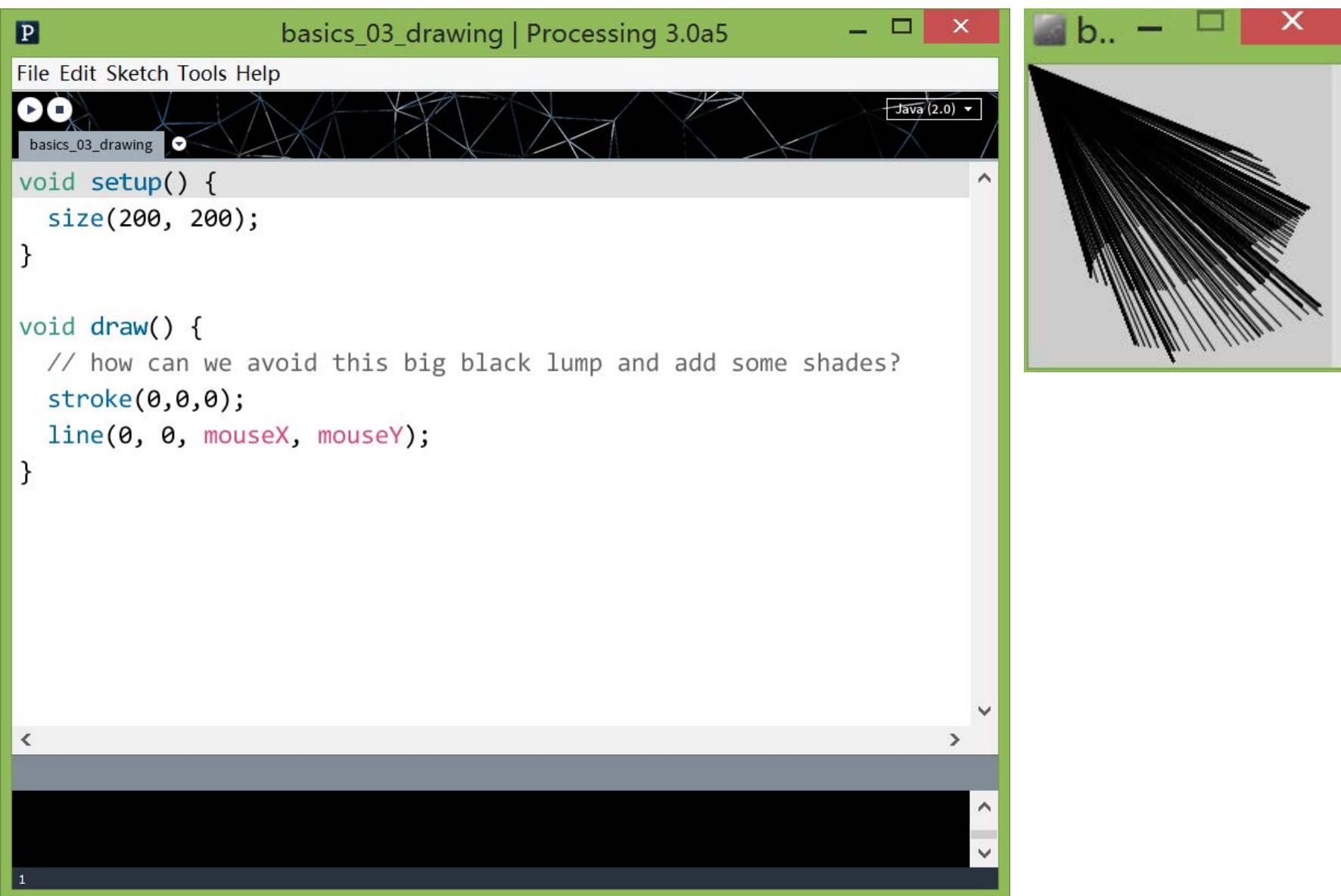
Creative Conceptual Prototype Building

P basics_03_drawing | Processing 3.0a5 - ×

File Edit Sketch Tools Help

basics_03_drawing

```
void setup() {  
    size(200, 200);  
}  
  
void draw() {  
    // how can we avoid this big black lump and add some shades?  
    stroke(0,0,0);  
    line(0, 0, mouseX, mouseY);  
}
```



基于开源集成开发环境的创意建模基础- 概念原型工作坊

Creative Conceptual Prototype Building

P basics_04_doodling | Processing 3.0a5 - X

File Edit Sketch Tools Help

basics_04_doodling

```
void setup() {  
    size(800, 600);  
}  
  
void draw() {  
    // mouseX & mouseY store the CURRENT mouse position  
    // pmouseX & pmouseY keep hold of the PREVIOUS mouse position  
    float distance=dist(pmouseX, pmouseY, mouseX, mouseY);  
    strokeWeight(distance*0.25);  
    line(pmouseX, pmouseY, mouseX, mouseY);  
    // uncomment the line below to export each frame  
    //saveFrame("doodle-####.tga");  
}
```



基于开源集成开发环境的创意建模基础- 概念原型工作坊

Creative Conceptual Prototype Building

The screenshot shows the Processing IDE interface. The title bar reads "basics_05_movingline | Processing 3.0a5". The menu bar includes File, Edit, Sketch, Tools, and Help. The toolbar has icons for play/pause and zoom. The code editor contains the following Pseudocode:

```
// this is a variable, it can (only) store numbers  
int x=0;  
  
void setup() {  
    size(200, 200);  
}  
  
void draw() {  
    background(255);  
    // how about more than a single line?  
    line(x, 0, x, height);  
    // move it!  
    x = x + 1;  
    // ...but how to stop it moving outside the screen?  
}
```

基于开源集成开发环境的创意建模基础- 概念原型工作坊

Creative Conceptual Prototype Building

The screenshot shows the Processing IDE interface. The title bar reads "basics_06_conditional_line | Processing 3.0a5". The code editor contains the following Pseudocode:

```
// this is a variable, it can (only) store numbers  
int x = 0;  
  
void setup() {  
    size(200, 200);  
}  
  
void draw() {  
    background(255);  
    // how about more than a single line?  
    line(x, 0, x, height);  
  
    // move it! (x++ is shorthand for x=x+1)  
    x++;  
    // or use the vertical mouse position to control speed  
    //x += mouseY;  
  
    // here we check if we have reached the right side of the screen  
    // and if so subtract the screen width from x to start again  
    // from the left  
    if (x > width) {  
        x = x - width;  
    }  
}
```

The preview window on the right shows a black canvas with a single vertical blue line at the center.

基于开源集成开发环境的创意建模基础- 概念原型工作坊

Creative Conceptual Prototype Building

P basics_07_loops_n_lines | Processing 3.0a5 - X

File Edit Sketch Tools Help

basics_07_loops_n_lines Java (2.0)

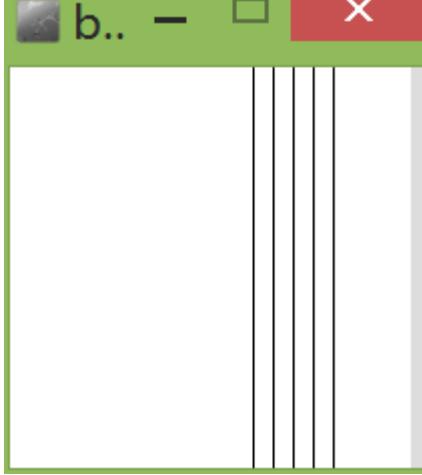
```
// this is a variable, it can store numbers
int x = 0;

// here we define the desired gap between each line
int gap = 10;

void setup() {
    size(200, 200);
}

void draw() {
    background(255);
    // a loop is a loop...
    // i is a counter variable being increased after each iteration
    // all code within the loop is executed for as long as i is less than 5
    for(int i = 0; i < 5; i++) {
        line(x + i * gap, 0, x + i * gap, height);
    }
    x++;
    if (x > width) {
        x = x - width;
    }
}
```

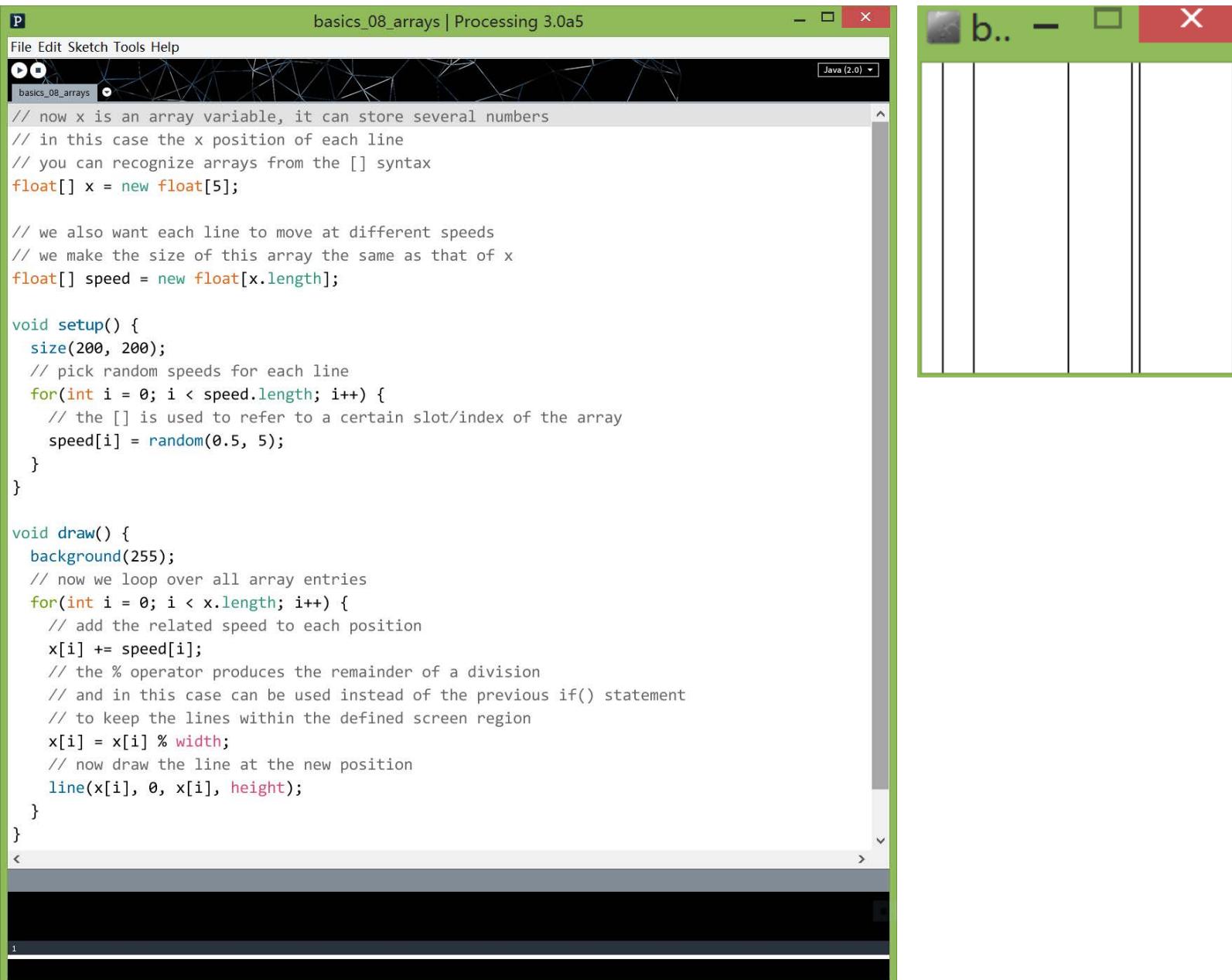
b.. - X



1

基于开源集成开发环境的创意建模基础- 概念原型工作坊

Creative Conceptual Prototype Building



The screenshot shows the Processing 3.0a5 IDE interface. The title bar reads "basics_08_arrays | Processing 3.0a5". The code editor contains the following Java code:

```
// now x is an array variable, it can store several numbers
// in this case the x position of each line
// you can recognize arrays from the [] syntax
float[] x = new float[5];

// we also want each line to move at different speeds
// we make the size of this array the same as that of x
float[] speed = new float[x.length];

void setup() {
    size(200, 200);
    // pick random speeds for each line
    for(int i = 0; i < speed.length; i++) {
        // the [] is used to refer to a certain slot/index of the array
        speed[i] = random(0.5, 5);
    }
}

void draw() {
    background(255);
    // now we loop over all array entries
    for(int i = 0; i < x.length; i++) {
        // add the related speed to each position
        x[i] += speed[i];
        // the % operator produces the remainder of a division
        // and in this case can be used instead of the previous if() statement
        // to keep the lines within the defined screen region
        x[i] = x[i] % width;
        // now draw the line at the new position
        line(x[i], 0, x[i], height);
    }
}
```

The preview window on the right shows a black canvas with five vertical lines of varying lengths and positions, representing the state of the array after execution.

基于开源集成开发环境的创意建模基础- 概念原型工作坊

Creative Conceptual Prototype Building

The image displays three separate windows of the Processing 3.0a5 IDE. The left window shows the main sketch code, the middle window shows the class definition for 'Line', and the right window shows the resulting visual output.

Sketch Code (Left Window):

```
// now our array is not storing numbers but lines directly
// we can define new custom types like this via classes
Line[] lines = new Line[5];

void setup() {
    size(200, 200);
    // create instances of our new Line class
    for(int i = 0; i < lines.length; i++) {
        lines[i] = new Line();
    }
}

void draw() {
    background(255);
    // now we loop over all array entries
    for(int i = 0; i < lines.length; i++) {
        lines[i].update();
        lines[i].draw();
    }
}
```

Class Definition (Middle Window):

```
class Line {
    float position;
    float weight;
    float speed;
    color col;

    Line() {
        weight = random(1,10);
        speed = random(0.5, 5);
        col = color(random(255), random(255), random(255));
    }

    void update() {
        position += speed;
        position %= width;
    }

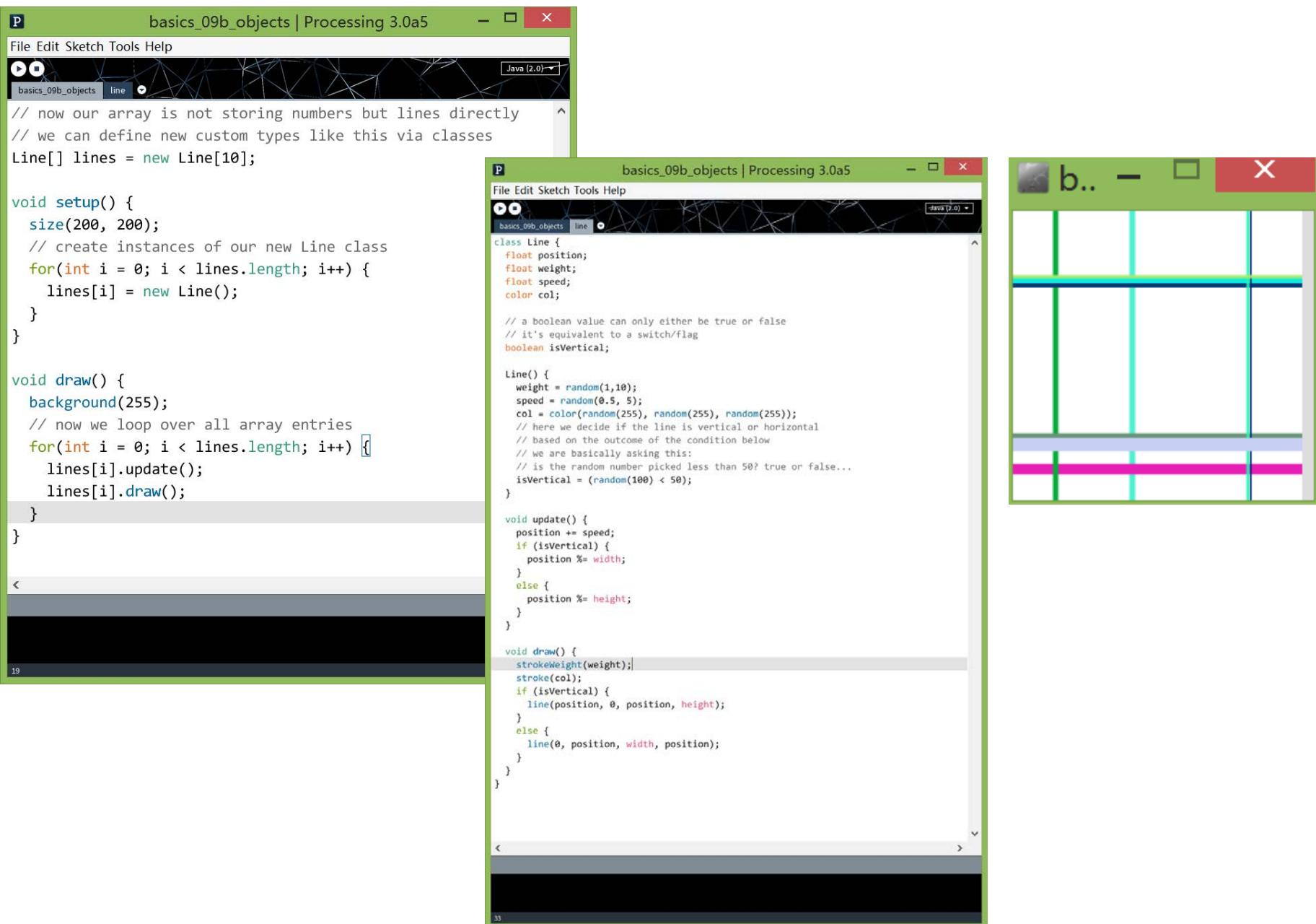
    void draw() {
        strokeWeight(weight);
        stroke(col);
        line(position, 0, position, height);
    }
}
```

Output (Right Window):

A window titled 'b..' displays four vertical lines of different colors and widths. From left to right, the lines are purple, green, red, and magenta. Each line has a stroke weight corresponding to its color's value (ranging from 1 to 10).

基于开源集成开发环境的创意建模基础- 概念原型工作坊

Creative Conceptual Prototype Building



The image shows three side-by-side Processing IDE windows illustrating the creation of objects and custom types.

Left Window: Displays the main sketch code. It initializes an array of 10 Line objects and loops through them in the draw() function to update and draw each line.

```
// now our array is not storing numbers but lines directly  
// we can define new custom types like this via classes  
Line[] lines = new Line[10];  
  
void setup() {  
    size(200, 200);  
    // create instances of our new Line class  
    for(int i = 0; i < lines.length; i++) {  
        lines[i] = new Line();  
    }  
  
    void draw() {  
        background(255);  
        // now we loop over all array entries  
        for(int i = 0; i < lines.length; i++) {  
            lines[i].update();  
            lines[i].draw();  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Middle Window: Shows the definition of the Line class. It includes fields for position, weight, speed, and color, along with an isVertical boolean flag. The constructor (Line()) initializes these variables with random values. The update() method increments the position by speed, and the draw() method uses strokeWeight(weight) and stroke(col) to draw the line.

```
class Line {  
    float position;  
    float weight;  
    float speed;  
    color col;  
  
    // a boolean value can only either be true or false  
    // it's equivalent to a switch/flag  
    boolean isVertical;  
  
    Line() {  
        weight = random(1,10);  
        speed = random(0.5, 5);  
        col = color(random(255), random(255), random(255));  
        // here we decide if the line is vertical or horizontal  
        // based on the outcome of the condition below  
        // we are basically asking this:  
        // is the random number picked less than 50? true or false...  
        isVertical = (random(100) < 50);  
    }  
  
    void update() {  
        position += speed;  
        if (isVertical) {  
            position %= width;  
        }  
        else {  
            position %= height;  
        }  
    }  
  
    void draw() {  
        strokeWeight(weight);  
        stroke(col);  
        if (isVertical) {  
            line(position, 0, position, height);  
        }  
        else {  
            line(0, position, width, position);  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Right Window: Displays the visual output of the sketch. It shows a grid of 12 lines (3 columns by 4 rows) in various colors (black, cyan, green, blue, magenta) and weights (thin to thick).

基于开源集成开发环境的创意建模基础- 概念原型工作坊

Creative Conceptual Prototype Building

The image shows three side-by-side Processing 3.0 windows illustrating a 3D shape simulation. The left window contains the main sketch code, the middle window shows the Shape class implementation, and the right window shows the Triangle class implementation.

Sketch Code (Left Window):

```
import toxi.util.datatypes.*;
import toxi.math.noise.*;
import toxi.math.waves.*;
import toxi.geom.*;
import toxi.math.*;
import toxi.math.conversion.*;

Shape[] lines=new Shape[1000];

void setup() {
    size(800,600,OPENGL);
    noStroke();
    for(int i=0; i<lines.length; i++) {
        if (random(100)<50) {
            lines[i]=new Triangle();
        }
        else {
            lines[i]=new Shape();
        }
    }
}

void draw() {
    background(255);
    translate(width/2,height/2,0);
    rotateX(mouseY*0.01);
    rotateY(mouseX*0.01);
    scale(0.25);
    for(int i=0; i<lines.length; i++) {
        lines[i].update();
        lines[i].render();
    }
}
```

Shape Class Implementation (Middle Window):

```
class Shape {
    Vec3D position;
    Vec3D speed;
    color col;
    int age,maxAge;

    Shape() {
        position=new Vec3D();
        speed=Vec3D.randomVector().scale(random(1,5));
        col=color(random(255),random(255),random(255));
        maxAge=(int)random(500,1000);
    }

    void update() {
        position.addSelf(speed);
        age++;
        if (age==maxAge) {
            position.clear();
            age=0;
        }
    }

    void render() {
        fill(col);
        pushMatrix();
        translate(position.x,position.y,position.z);
        beginShape(TRIANGLES);
        vertex(a.x,a.y,a.z);
        vertex(b.x,b.y,b.z);
        vertex(c.x,c.y,c.z);
        endShape();
        popMatrix();
    }
}
```

Triangle Class Implementation (Right Window):

```
class Triangle extends Shape {
    Vec3D a,b,c;

    Triangle() {
        a=Vec3D.randomVector().scale(50);
        b=Vec3D.randomVector().scale(50);
        c=Vec3D.randomVector().scale(50);
    }

    void render() {
        fill(col);
        pushMatrix();
        translate(position.x,position.y,position.z);
        beginShape(TRIANGLES);
        vertex(a.x,a.y,a.z);
        vertex(b.x,b.y,b.z);
        vertex(c.x,c.y,c.z);
        endShape();
        popMatrix();
    }
}
```

The bottom right window displays the resulting 3D visualization, showing a dense cloud of colorful triangles (triangles) and squares (squares) floating in a 3D space.