



CSCI-UA-4-005

Intro to Web Design + Computer Principles

Vector Graphics – Day 2

Professor Emily Zhao

M/W 12:30PM – 1:45PM



Agenda

- **Midterm Format**
- **Vector Graphics Pt. 2**
 - Paths
 - Creating SVGs with Adobe Illustrator
 - Gradients
 - Embedding SVGs
- **Open Workshop**

Midterm

Midterm

Date: Monday, October 23rd

Format: Multiple Choice

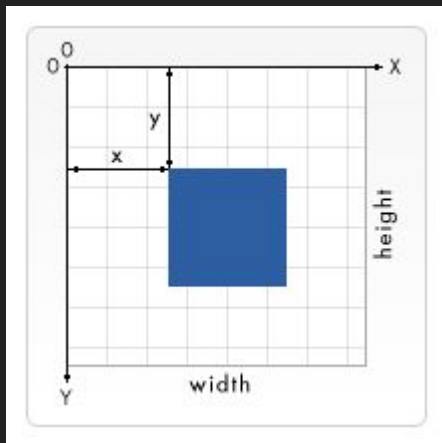
Topics Covered: Computer Principles, The Internet, Unix, HTML, CSS, Web Graphics

- Paper exam; no laptops/internet
- Open note (bring in whatever you need)
- 5-10 multiple choice questions per unit
- 25-35 multiple choice questions in reference to attached code

Vector Graphics

Paths

SVG Grid

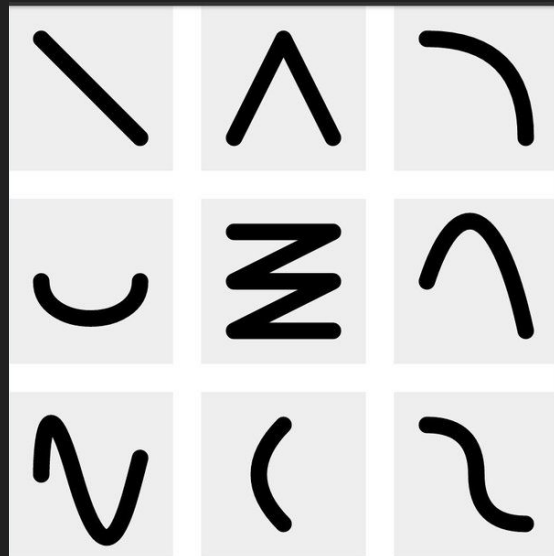


```
<svg width="75" height="75">  
  <rect x="25" y="25" width="30" height="30" fill="blue" />  
</svg>
```

<path>

Most powerful element in the SVG library of basic shapes

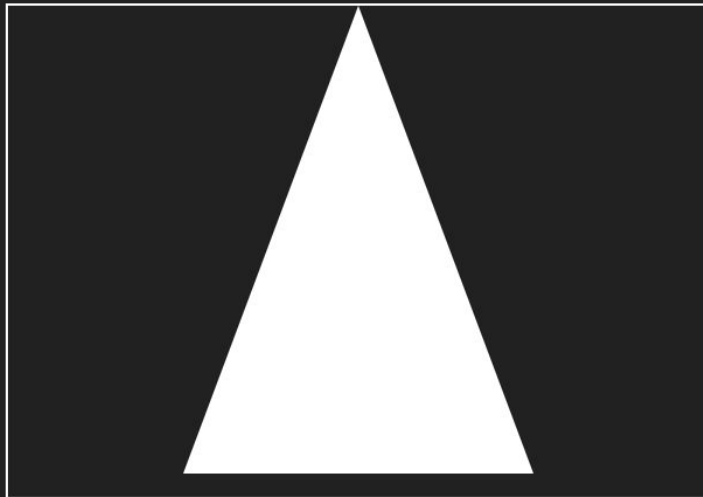
- Can be used to create rectangles, circles, ellipses, polylines, and polygons.
- Can create lines, curves, arcs, and basically any other shape, too.



<path>

Defined by one attribute **d**

- The d attribute contains a series of commands and parameters used by those commands.
- All of the commands also come in two variants: an uppercase letter specifies absolute coordinates; a lowercase letter specifies relative coordinates.



```
<svg height="210" width="300">  
  <path d="M150 0 L75 200 L225 200 Z" />  
</svg>
```

<path> commands

M = moveto

L = lineto

H = horizontal lineto

V = vertical lineto

C = curveto

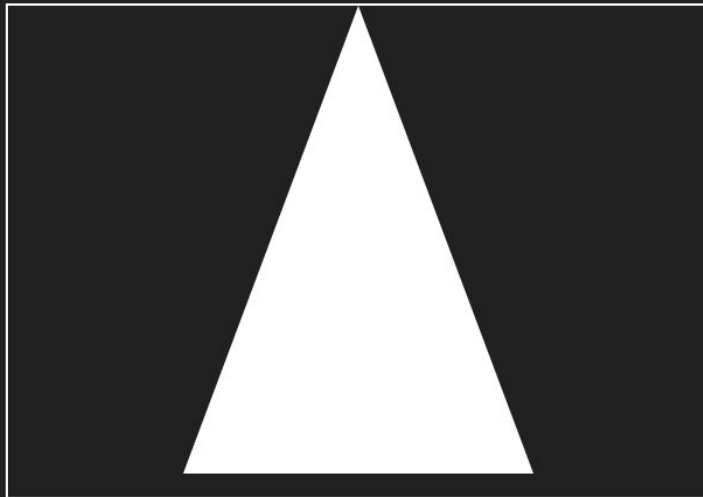
S = smooth curveto

Q = quadratic Bézier curve

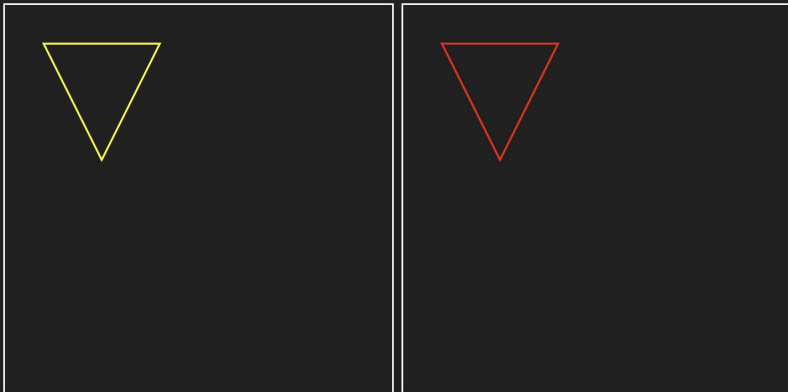
T = smooth quadratic Bézier curveto

A = elliptical Arc

Z = closepath



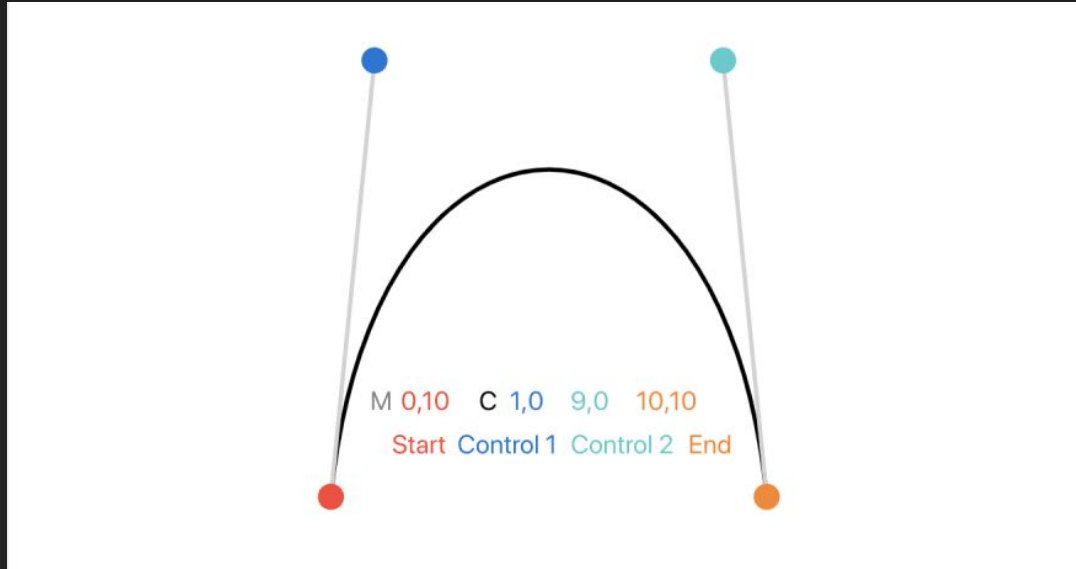
```
<svg height="210" width="300">  
  <path d="M150 0 L75 200 L225 200 Z" />  
</svg>
```



```
<svg width="200" height="200">  
  <!-- Uppercase "M" command to move to (20, 20) -->  
  <path d="M 20 20 L 80 20 L 50 80 Z" stroke="yellow"/>  
</svg>
```

```
<svg width="200" height="200">  
  <!-- Lowercase "m" command to move relative to the current position -->  
  <path d="m 20 20 l 60 0 l -30 60 z" stroke="red"/>  
</svg>
```

Bezier curve



```
<path d="M 0 10 C 1 0, 9 0, 10 10" />
```

Bezier curves



M100,200 C100,100 400,100 400,200



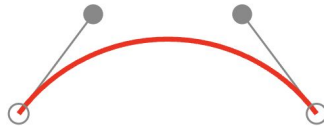
M600,200 C675,100 975,100 900,200



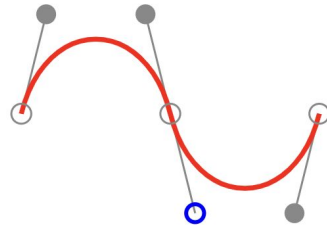
M100,500 C25,400 475,400 400,500



M600,500 C600,350 900,650 900,500



M100,800 C175,700 325,700 400,800



M600,800 C625,700 725,700 750,800
S875,900 900,800

Creating SVGs with Illustrator + Inkscape

xmlns

xmlns

- An XML Namespace is a way to avoid naming conflicts when elements and attributes in an XML document
- Namespaces are identified by a unique URI (Uniform Resource Identifier)

```
<library xmlns:books="http://example.com/books">  
  <books:book>  
    <books:title>XML for Beginners</books:title>  
    <books:author>Jane Doe</books:author>  
  </books:book>  
</library>
```

→ Good [explanation](#) from StackOverflow

<defs>

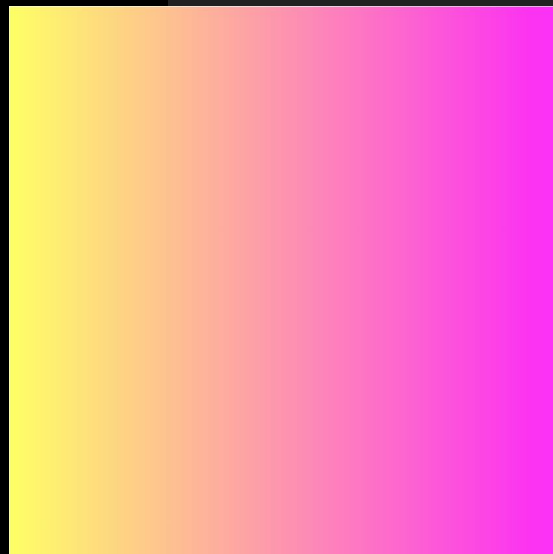
`<defs>`

- You define reusable elements, patterns, gradients, filters, and masks that can be referenced and applied within an SVG document
- `<defs>` is used to separate and store these definitions, making the SVG document more organized and efficient
- After you define elements within the `<defs>` section, you can reference and apply them in the main body of your SVG document using elements like `<use>`, `<linearGradient>`, `<radialGradient>`, `<pattern>`, `<filter>`, or `<mask>`

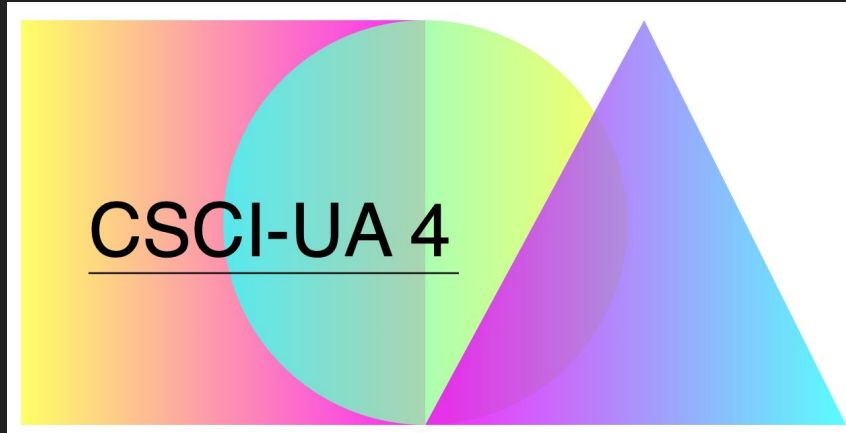
Gradients

```
<svg width="550" height="300" xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2000/svg">
  <defs>
    <linearGradient id="gradient1">
      <stop offset="0%" stop-color="yellow" />
      <stop offset="100%" stop-color="magenta" />
    </linearGradient>
  </defs>

  <rect
    x="30"
    y="30"
    width="240"
    height="240"
    fill="url(#gradient1)"
    opacity="0.8"
  />
</svg>
```



Create the following logo



Create the following five elements:

- (1) square
- (2) circle
- (3) polygon [triangle]
- (4) text
- (5) line

Uses `<defs>` to define your gradients

Square: yellow → magenta

Circle: cyan → yellow

Triangle: magenta → cyan

All the ways we can embed SVGs

- Inline with HTML
- External link using the HTML `<a>` element
- Embedding by reference using the HTML `` element
- Referenced from a CSS property (i.e. background image)
- A stand-alone SVG web page

Open Workshop

Homework

- Assignment #5 (Vector Graphics)
due Wed, October 18th
- Come in with questions for the
Midterm Review