

## 1 Introduction

The CreateGraphics package allows the developer to:

- Generate basic graphics
- Add event listeners
- Sound functionality for built-in mp3 files
- Basic "tween" animations

Functionality is performed using the createjs javascript library available at:  
<http://www.createjs.com/>.

## 2 Graphics

In order to work with the CreateGraphics package, you need to include the following line at the top of your Grace file:

```
import createGraphics as cg
```

The graphics object needs to be created with the following command:

```
def graphics = createGraphics(width,height)
```

where width and height correspond to the desired graphics window width and height. For example:

---

```
def width = 300  
def height = 300  
def graphics = cg.createGraphics(width, height)
```

---

## 3 Shapes

The following shape objects are available in CreateGraphics: Circle, Rectangle, Rounded Rectangle, PolyStar, Ellipse, Text, Line, and Custom Shape. To draw one of these objects to the screen, pass a message to the graphics object:

- addCircle
- addRect
- addPolyStar
- addRoundRect
- addEllipse
- addText
- addLine
- addCustomShape

For instance, to add a circle to the window, you might do the following:

---

```
import createGraphics as cg
def graphics = cg.createGraphics(300, 300)
def circle = graphics.addCircle
circle.draw
```

---

Each shape has different parameters that are used to create it. These parameters have default values, so you don't need to set each one every time you create an shape.

### 3.1 Common Parameters

There are a few parameters that are common to each type of shape.

- **location** (Point): The x,y coordinates where the shape will be placed in the graphics window. Coordinates are expressed in Grace "Point" notation: x@y. Keep in mind that the origin is in the upper left corner of the window, so 10@10 will be 10 down and 10 right from the corner of the window.
- **color** (String): The color of the shape. Most basic colors can be set as "red", "blue", etc. However, you can also use 6-digit hex numbers such as "#CC3300" that corresponds to an HTML 5 hex colors. See [http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref\\_colorpicker.asp](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp) for more details.
- **fill** (Boolean): Whether or not you want to fill in the shape when it is drawn on the window.

#### Chaining

In order to make the resulting code more compact, CreateGraphics has a number of "chaining" methods that you can use instead of setting parameters individually. The common ones are:

- on(location)
- colored(color)
- filled(fill)

This allows you to construct the object like this:

---

```
import createGraphics as cg
def graphics = cg.createGraphics(300, 300)
graphics.addCircle.colored("red").filled(true).draw
```

---

### 3.2 Circle

**Create:** graphics.addCircle

Parameters:

- **radius** (Number): The length of the circle radius

Chaining Methods:

- **setRadius**(Number)

### 3.3 Rectangle

**Create:** `graphics.addRect`

Parameters:

- **width** (Number): Width of the rectangle
- **height** (Number): Height of the rectangle

Chaining Methods:

- **setWidth**(Number)
- **setHeight**(Number)

### 3.4 Rounded Rectangle

**Create:** `graphics.addRoundRect`

Parameters:

- **width** (Number): Width of the rectangle
- **height** (Number): Height of the rectangle
- **radius** (Number): Radius of the rounded corners

Chaining Methods:

- **setWidth**(Number)
- **setHeight**(Number)
- **setRadius**(Number)

### 3.5 PolyStar

**Create:** `graphics.addPolyStar`

Parameters:

- **size** (Number): Length of each side of the star
- **sides** (Number): Number of sides
- **pointSize** (Number): Size of the points
- **angle** (Number): Angle between the points

Chaining Methods:

- **setSize**(Number)
- **setSides**(Number)
- **setPointSize**(Number)
- **setAngle**(Number)

### 3.6 Ellipse

**Create:** graphics.addEllipse

Parameters:

- **width** (Number): Width of the ellipse
- **height** (Number): Height of the ellipse

Chaining Methods:

- **setWidth**(Number)
- **setHeight**(Number)

### 3.7 Text

**Create:** graphics.addText

Parameters:

- **content** (String): The content of the string

Chaining Methods:

- **setText**(String)

### 3.8 Line

**Create:** graphics.addLine

Parameters:

- **start** (Point): Location of the starting point of the line
- **end** (Point): Location of the ending point of the line

Chaining Methods: Parameters:

- **setStart**(Point)
- **setEnd**(Point)

### 3.9 Custom Shape

This shape consists of a set of points that you add in order to make a custom shape. Instead of configuring preset parameters, you just add points to the shape. **Create:** graphics.addCustomShape Methods:

- **addPoint** (Point): Add this point to shape the object

The addPoint method returns the object, that you can chain it together. For example:

---

```
import createGraphics as cg
def graphics = cg.createGraphics(300, 300)
graphics.addCustomShape.colored("red").addPoint(40@40).addPoint(0@40).addPoint(40@0).draw
```

---

## 4 Drawing a Shape

To draw a shape on the graphics window, first create it, then configure it, and then draw it. The following code creates the output down in Figure 1.

---

```
import createGraphics as cg
def graphics = cg.createGraphics(200, 200)
def circle = graphics.addCircle
circle.color := "red"
circle.radius := 20
circle.position := 30@30
circle.fill := true
circle.draw
```

---

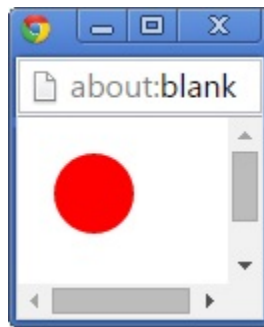


Figure 1: Creating a red circle

## 5 Adding a Click Handler

Adding a click handler to a shape defines a block of code that will be executed when the shape is clicked. For instance, let's say that we want the red circle to turn blue when it is clicked, and we want to add a message to the user. Then you would add something like this:

---

```
import createGraphics as cg
def graphics = cg.createGraphics(200, 200)
def circle = graphics.addCircle
circle.color := "red"
circle.click := {
  print("clicked circle")
  circle.color := "blue"
  circle.update
}
circle.draw
```

---

The `circle.update` line located in the click block is used to update the circle object after its color has been changed. The line `circle.color := "blue"` updates the variable inside the circle object, but a message to `circle.update` needs to be sent in order for the graphics to actually be updated.

## 6 Adding sound

CreateGraphics supports basic sounds. All sounds are preloaded in the browser and cannot be customized at this time. To play a sound, just use the "play" method of the graphics object. For example:

---

```
import createGraphics as cg
def graphics = cg.createGraphics(200, 200)
def circle = graphics.addCircle
circle.color := "red"
circle.click := {
  print("clicked circle")
  graphics.play("bicycle_bell")
  circle.update
}
circle.draw
```

---

The following sounds are available: note1, note2, note3, note4, note5, note6, note7, note8, bicycle\_bell, snap, whoosh, shutter.