

Tuesday 10/16/2012 09:34 PM

figure.py

1/5

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1  """
2  ****
3  FILE:  figure.py
4
5  AUTHOR:  Peter Campbell
6
7  ASSIGNMENT: Lab 3
8
9  DATE:    10/01/12
10
11  DESCRIPTION: This is a program with two top-level functions 'testFigure' and
12  'motion'. Test figure takes two mouse clicks from the user and then draws
13  a scaled figure into the rectangle bound by those click points. Another click
14  makes the figure disappear and a final click ends the program. Motion takes
15  an input from the user that defines how many figures will be placed on the
16  screen. The figures are then added in the same manner as testFigure, where
17  the user clicks twice and the image is drawn in the rectangle bound by those
18  points. Once all of the figures are added the program then prompts the user to
19  click the screen to set a destination point where the figures will all move
20  towards.
21
22  ****
23  """
24
25  from cs110graphics import *
26
27
28  def normalize(p1, p2):
29      """This program takes two points that will be input by the user to define
30      a rectangle and returns two new points for the upper left corner and lower
31      right corner of that rectangle. This program is necessary for the scaling of
32      the image so we are always basing it off of the upper left and lower right
33      corners instead of just where the user clicks."""
34
35      p1x = p1.getX()
36      p1y = p1.getY()
37      p2x = p2.getX()
38      p2y = p2.getY()
39      upper_x = min(p1x, p2x)
40      upper_y = min(p1y, p2y)
41      lower_x = max(p1x, p2x)
42      lower_y = max(p1y, p2y)
43      ul = Point(upper_x, upper_y)
44      lr = Point(lower_x, lower_y)
45      return (ul, lr)
46
47  def makeFigure(p1, p2):
48      """This program takes two points that have been 'normalized' to define a
49      rectangle and scales an image inside that rectangle. All of the scaling was
50      based off of an initial figure drawn in a 500 by 500 window."""
51
52      #calculate the x-length and y-length of rectangle bound by points p1 and p2.
53      xlng = p2.getX() - p1.getX()
54      ylng = p2.getY() - p1.getY()
55
56      #scale the graphical elements of an image created in a 500 by 500 window so
57      #that the entire image is scaled into the rectangle defined by the user's
58      #click's
59      areal = Polygon(Point(p1.getX(), 275. / 500. * ylng + p1.getY()),
60                      Point(175. / 500. * xlng + p1.getX(), 275. / 500. * ylng +
61                          p1.getY()),
62                      Point(175. / 500. * xlng + p1.getX(), 1 * ylng +
63                          p1.getY()),

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Good

Tuesday 10/16/2012 09:34 PM

figure.py

2/5

```

64         Point(p1.getX(), p2.getY()))
65     area2 = Polygon(Point(175. / 500. * xlng + p1.getX(), 275. / 500. * ylng +
66         p1.getY()),
67         Point(p2.getX(), 350. / 500. * ylng + p1.getY()),
68         Point(p2.getX(), p2.getY()),
69         Point(175. / 500. * xlng + p1.getX(), p2.getY()))
70     area3 = Polygon(Point(200. / 500. * xlng + p1.getX(), 300. / 500. * ylng +
71         p1.getY()),
72         Point(p2.getX(), 300. / 500. * ylng + p1.getY()),
73         Point(p2.getX(), p2.getY()),
74         Point(200. / 500. * xlng + p1.getX(), p2.getY()))
75     sky = Rectangle(xlng, ylng, Point(xlng / 2. + p1.getX(), ylng / 2. +
76         p1.getY()))
77     sun = Circle(min(xlng, ylng) * 40. / 500.,
78         Point(275. / 500. * xlng + p1.getX(), 75. / 500. * ylng +
79         p1.getY()))
80     mtn = Polygon(Point(p1.getX(), 275. / 500. * ylng + p1.getY()),
81         Point(25. / 500. * xlng + p1.getX(), 200. / 500. * ylng +
82         p1.getY()),
83         Point(50. / 500. * xlng + p1.getX(), 275. / 500. * ylng +
84         p1.getY()))
85     mtn2 = Polygon(Point(35. / 500. * xlng + p1.getX(), 275. / 500. * ylng +
86         p1.getY()),
87         Point(85. / 500. * xlng + p1.getX(), 150. / 500. * ylng +
88         p1.getY()),
89         Point(135. / 500. * xlng + p1.getX(), 275. / 500. * ylng +
90         p1.getY()))
91     mtn3 = Polygon(Point(100. / 500. * xlng + p1.getX(), 275. / 500. * ylng +
92         p1.getY()),
93         Point(130. / 500. * xlng + p1.getX(), 205. / 500. * ylng +
94         p1.getY()),
95         Point(160. / 500. * xlng + p1.getX(), 275. / 500. * ylng +
96         p1.getY()))
97     mtn4 = Polygon(Point(130. / 500. * xlng + p1.getX(), 275. / 500. * ylng +
98         p1.getY()),
99         Point(190. / 500. * xlng + p1.getX(), 100. / 500. * ylng +
100        p1.getY()),
101        Point(250. / 500. * xlng + p1.getX(), 300. / 500. * ylng +
102        p1.getY()))
103     mtn5 = Polygon(Point(200. / 500. * xlng + p1.getX(), 300. / 500. * ylng +
104         p1.getY()),
105         Point(250. / 500. * xlng + p1.getX(), 175. / 500. * ylng +
106         p1.getY()),
107         Point(300. / 500. * xlng + p1.getX(), 300. / 500. * ylng +
108         p1.getY()))
109     mtn6 = Polygon(Point(270. / 500. * xlng + p1.getX(), 300. / 500. * ylng +
110         p1.getY()),
111         Point(310. / 500. * xlng + p1.getX(), 160. / 500. * ylng +
112         p1.getY()),
113         Point(350. / 500. * xlng + p1.getX(), 300. / 500. * ylng +
114         p1.getY()))
115     mtn7 = Polygon(Point(290. / 500. * xlng + p1.getX(), 300. / 500. * ylng +
116         p1.getY()),
117         Point(370. / 500. * xlng + p1.getX(), 75. / 500. * ylng +
118         p1.getY()),
119         Point(450. / 500. * xlng + p1.getX(), 300. / 500. * ylng +
120         p1.getY()))
121     mtn8 = Polygon(Point(380. / 500. * xlng + p1.getX(), 300. / 500. * ylng +
122         p1.getY()),
123         Point(440. / 500. * xlng + p1.getX(), 175. / 500. * ylng +
124         p1.getY()),
125         Point(500. / 500. * xlng + p1.getX(), 300. / 500. * ylng +
126         p1.getY()))

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Tuesday 10/16/2012 09:34 PM

figure.py

3/5

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127 road = Polygon(Point(25. / 500. * xlng + p1.getX(), p2.getY()),
128                  Point(350. / 500. * xlng + p1.getX(), 315. / 500. * ylng +
129                      p1.getY()),
130                  Point(355. / 500. * xlng + p1.getX(), 317. / 500. * ylng +
131                      p1.getY()),
132                  Point(200. / 500. * xlng + p1.getX(), p2.getY()))
133
134 #give the graphical elements color and if necessary depth or border color.
135 area1.setFillColor("darkgreen")
136 area1.setDepth(20)
137 area1.setBorderColor("darkgreen")
138 area2.setFillColor("darkgreen")
139 area2.setDepth(20)
140 area3.setFillColor("darkgreen")
141 area3.setDepth(20)
142 sky.setFillColor("lightblue")
143 sun.setFillColor("orange")
144 sun.setDepth(0)
145 sun.setBorderColor("orange")
146 mtn.setFillColor("grey")
147 mtn.setDepth(40)
148 mtn2.setFillColor("grey")
149 mtn2.setDepth(35)
150 mtn3.setFillColor("grey")
151 mtn3.setDepth(45)
152 mtn4.setFillColor("grey")
153 mtn4.setDepth(49)
154 mtn5.setFillColor("grey")
155 mtn5.setDepth(45)
156 mtn6.setFillColor("grey")
157 mtn6.setDepth(35)
158 mtn7.setFillColor("grey")
159 mtn7.setDepth(40)
160 mtn8.setFillColor("grey")
161 mtn8.setDepth(30)
162 road.setFillColor("black")
163 road.setDepth(10)
164
165 #calculate the x and y coordinates of the center point of the scaled image.
166 cx = (p1.getX() + p2.getX()) / 2.
167 cy = (p1.getY() + p2.getY()) / 2.
168
169 #create a list of the center point followed by all of the graphical elements
170 #and then return that list.
171 myFig = [Point(cx, cy), area1, area2, area3, sky, sun, mtn, mtn2, mtn3, mtn4
172          , mtn5, mtn6, mtn7, mtn8, road]
173 return myFig
174
175 def addFigure(figure, win):
176     """This program takes a figure that has been scaled properly to fit inside a
177     user defined rectangle and adds it to a window."""
178
179     #select only the graphical elements of the list created by 'makeFigure' and
180     #add them to a window.
181     for i in range(1, len(figure)):
182         win.add(figure[i])
183
184 def removeFigure(figure, win):
185     """This program takes a figure that has been added to a window and removes
186     it from that window."""
187
188     #select all of the graphical elements from the list created by 'makeFigure'
189     #that have previously been added to a window and remove them from that

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Nice
image

Tuesday 10/16/2012 09:34 PM

figure.py

4/5

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190     #window.
191     for i in range(1, len(figure)):
192         win.remove(figure[i])
193
194 def testFigure():
195     """This is a program that takes the input of two points from the user and
196     uses sub-programs to normalize those points, make a scaled figure, add that
197     figure to a winow, and then remove it from the window."""
198
199     #make a window for the figure to be added to
200     win = Window(800, 800)
201
202     #get two points from user clicks that will define the rectangle that the
203     #figure is scaled into.
204     p1 = win.wait("Click the mouse to define the first boundary corner" +
205                  " for the figure").getMouseLocation()
206     p2 = win.wait("Click the mouse to define the second boundary corner" +
207                  " for the figure").getMouseLocation()
208
209     #apply sub-programs to make the scaled figure, add it to the window, accept
210     #a click to remove it from the window, and then accept a click to close the
211     #window.
212     p1, p2 = normalize(p1, p2)
213     fig = makeFigure(p1, p2)
214     addFigure(fig, win)
215     win.wait("Click the window to remove the figure")
216     removeFigure(fig, win)
217     win.wait("Click the window to close the window")
218     win.close()
219
220 def moveFigure(figure, dx, dy):
221     cx = figure[0].getX()
222     cy = figure[0].getY()
223     for item in figure[1:]:
224         item.move(dx, dy)
225         update()
226         figure[0] = Point(cx + dx, cy + dy)
227
228
229
230 def motion():
231     """This is a program that takes an input from the user which defines how
232     many figures will be drawn in the window. It uses sub-programs to normalize
233     points that define the rectangles that the figures will be drawn in, make
234     the scaled figure, and then add it to the window. After the figures have
235     been added the program takes a destination point from a user click and then
236     moves the added figures towards that point."""
237
238     #create a window, ask the user how many figures they want to create, and
239     #create an empty list for the lists of the figures.
240     win = Window(800, 800)
241     numberFigures = int(raw_input("How many figures do you want to make?"))
242     figList = []
243
244     #start a loop to add the number of figures that the user inputed and add
245     #each list of figures to figList
246     for _ in range(numberFigures):
247         p1 = win.wait("Click the mouse to define the first boundary corner" +
248                      " for figure " + str(_ + 1)).getMouseLocation()
249         p2 = win.wait("Click the mouse to define the second boundary corner" +
250                      " for figure " + str(_ + 1)).getMouseLocation()
251         p1, p2 = normalize(p1, p2)
252         fig = makeFigure(p1, p2)

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← do this in motion... all move together

Good!

Tuesday 10/16/2012 09:34 PM

figure.py

5/5

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253         figList = figList + [fig]
254         addFigure(fig, win)
255
256     #recieve a mouse click to set the destination of the figures
257     destination = win.wait("Click the mouse to set the" +
258                             " destination").getMouseLocation()
259
260     #start a loop to move the each graphical element of each figure that has
261     #been added to the screen. This loop also changes the center point of each
262     #figure so that the distance that it moves changes each time that it goes
263     #through the loop.
264
265     for _ in range(40):
266         for figure in figList:
267             dx = (destination.getX() - figure[0].getX()) / 16.
268             dy = (destination.getY() - figure[0].getY()) / 16.
269             moveFigure(figure, dx, dy)
270
271     #recieve a click to close the window
272     win.wait("Click the mouse to close the window")
273     win.close()
274
275 if __name__ == "__main__":
276     StartGraphicsSystem(motion)
277
278
279
280
```

*update() ← would make less jerky (or not at all)**