

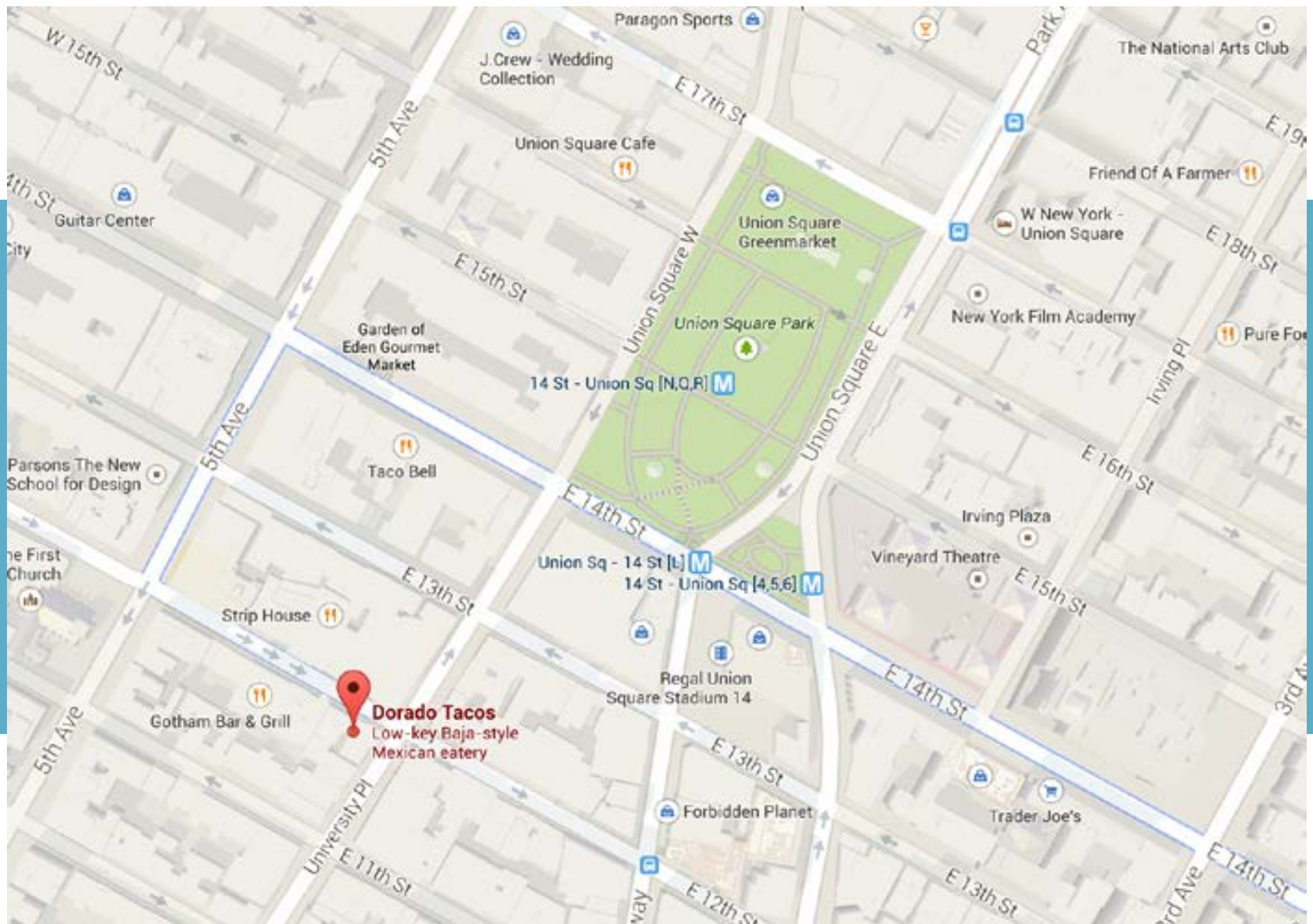
CODE

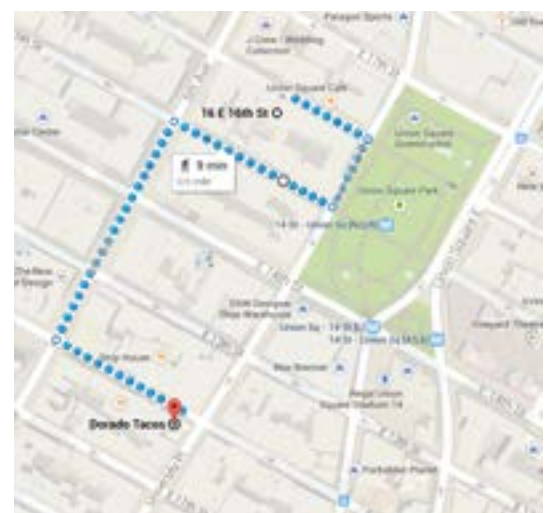
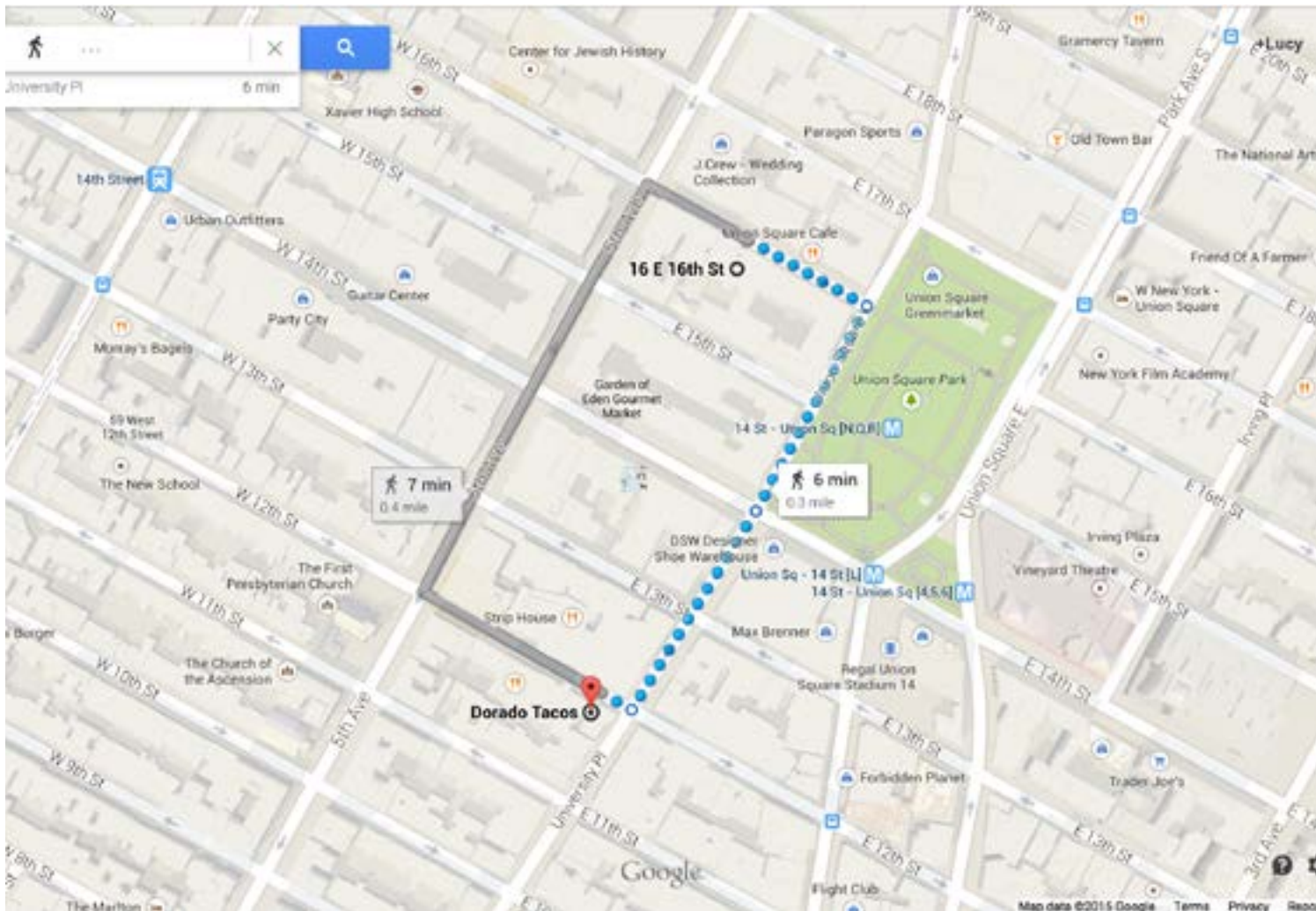


CODE IS EVERYWHERE



SO LET'S CODE.







WAFFLES.



An abstract geometric pattern featuring a dense network of white lines forming a complex, interconnected web of polygons. The background is dark blue, and the pattern is overlaid with a layer of semi-transparent, light blue circles of varying sizes. The overall effect is a layered, digital aesthetic.

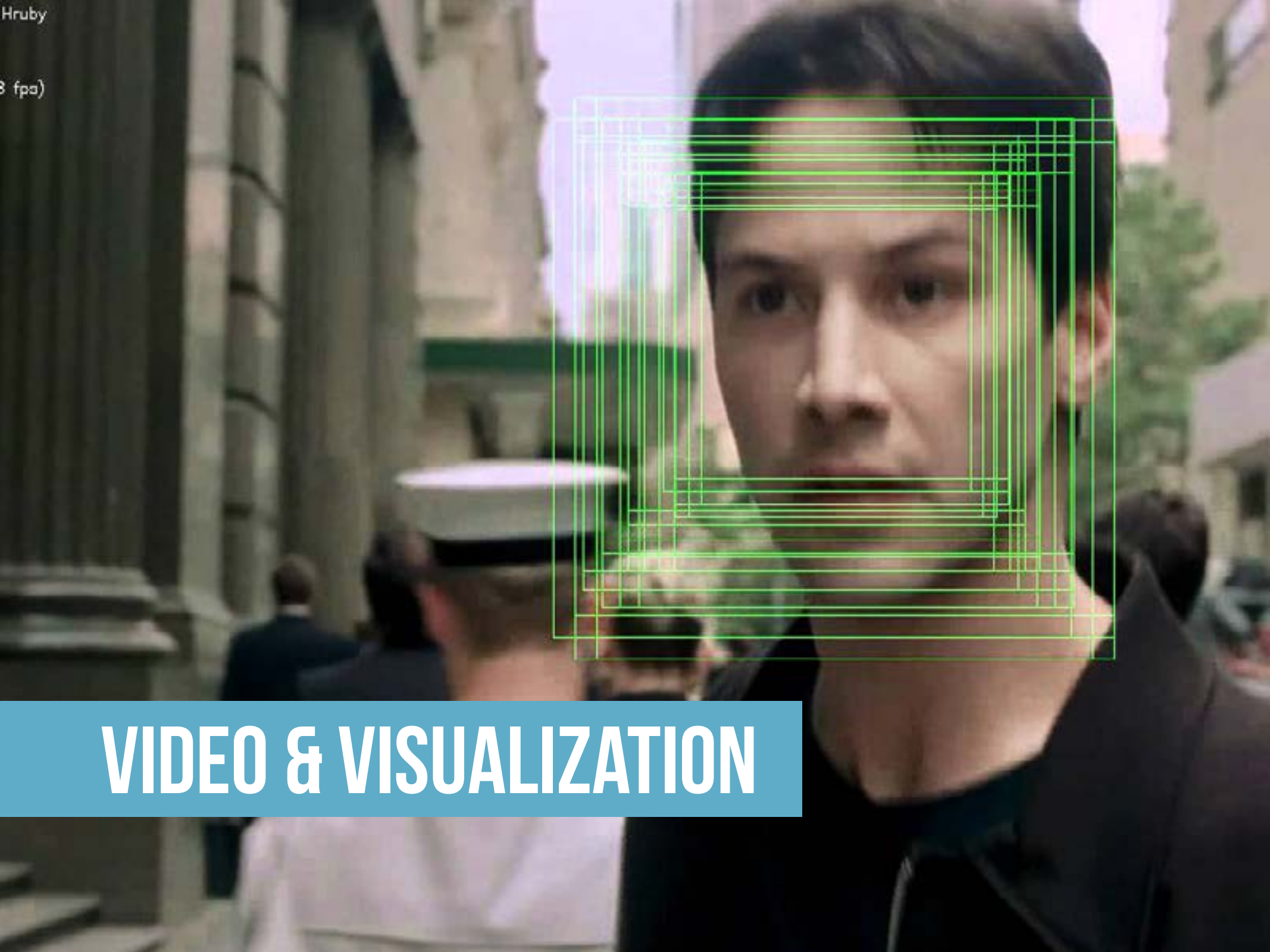
Processing



GAMES

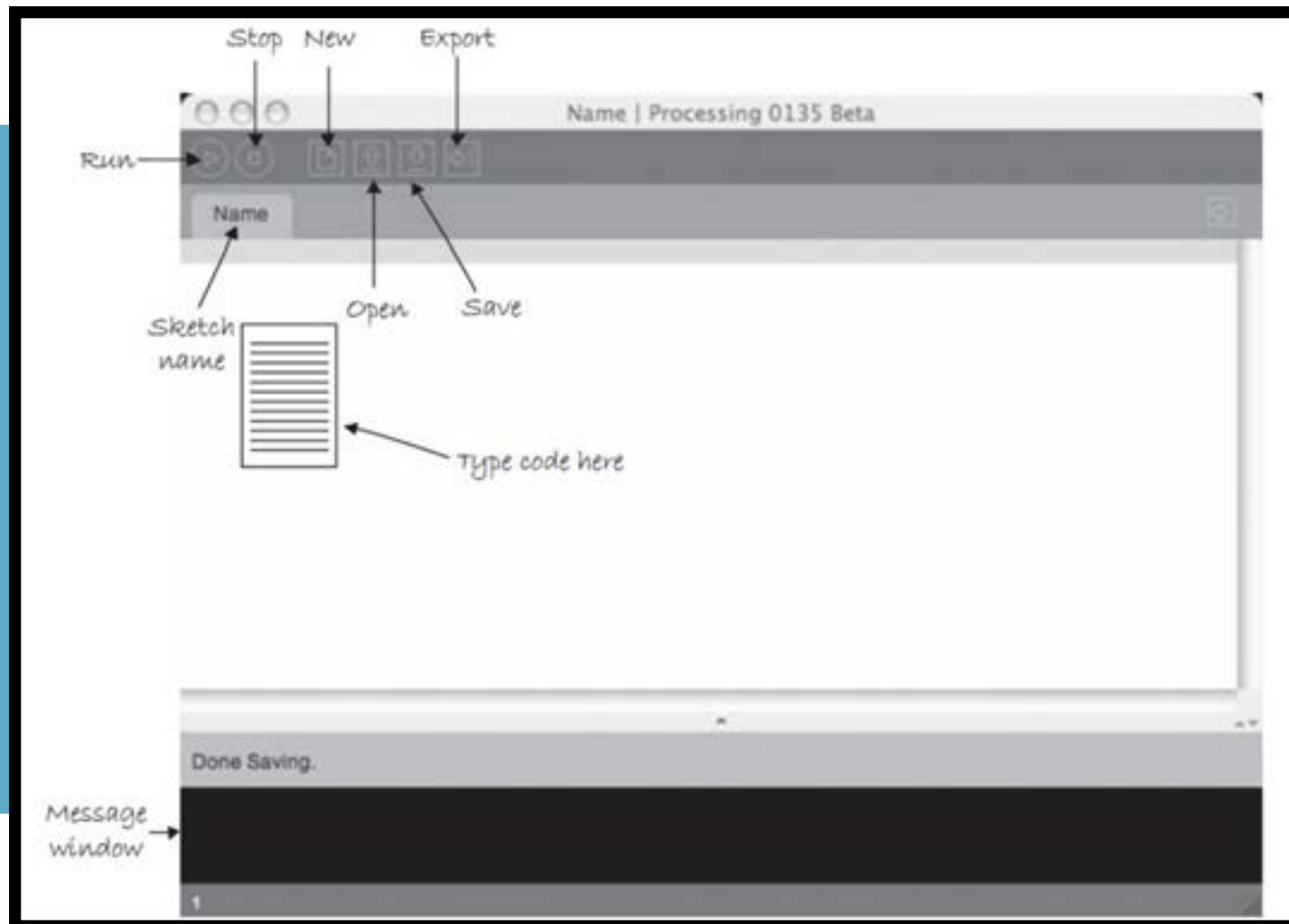
A person is shown from the waist up, wearing a complex robotic suit. The suit features a black, segmented arm with a white cuff, and a torso with a grey, ribcage-like structure. The person's hands are clasped in front of them. The background is a plain, light color.

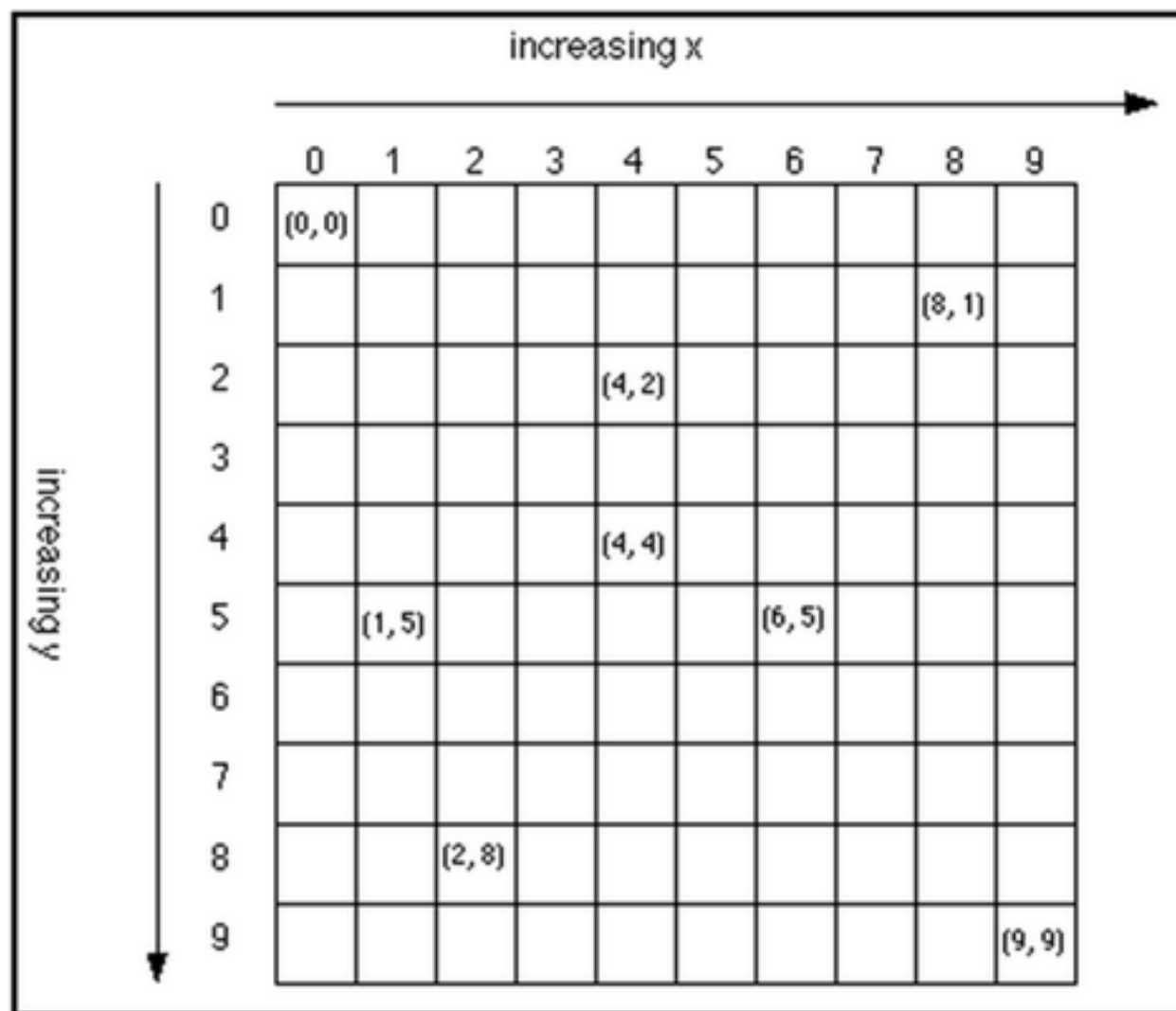
PHYSICAL COMPUTING



VIDEO & VISUALIZATION

WWW.PROCESSING.ORG





SIZE OF CANVAS

`size (w, h);`

BACKGROUND COLOR

`background (r, g, b);`

or

`background (r, g, b, a);`

w: width

h: height

r: red value

g: green value

b: blue value

a: alpha value (opacity)

BASIC COMMANDS

RECTANGLES

`rect (x, y, w, h);`

ELLIPSES

`ellipse (x, y, w, h);`

LINES

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

x: starting x position
y: starting y position

w: width
h: height

x₁: starting x position
y₁: starting y position

x₂: ending x position
y₂: ending y position

SHAPES!

FILL COLOR

`fill (greyscale);`

or

`fill (r, g, b);`

or

`fill (r, g, b, a);`

NO FILL

`noFill ();`

r: red value

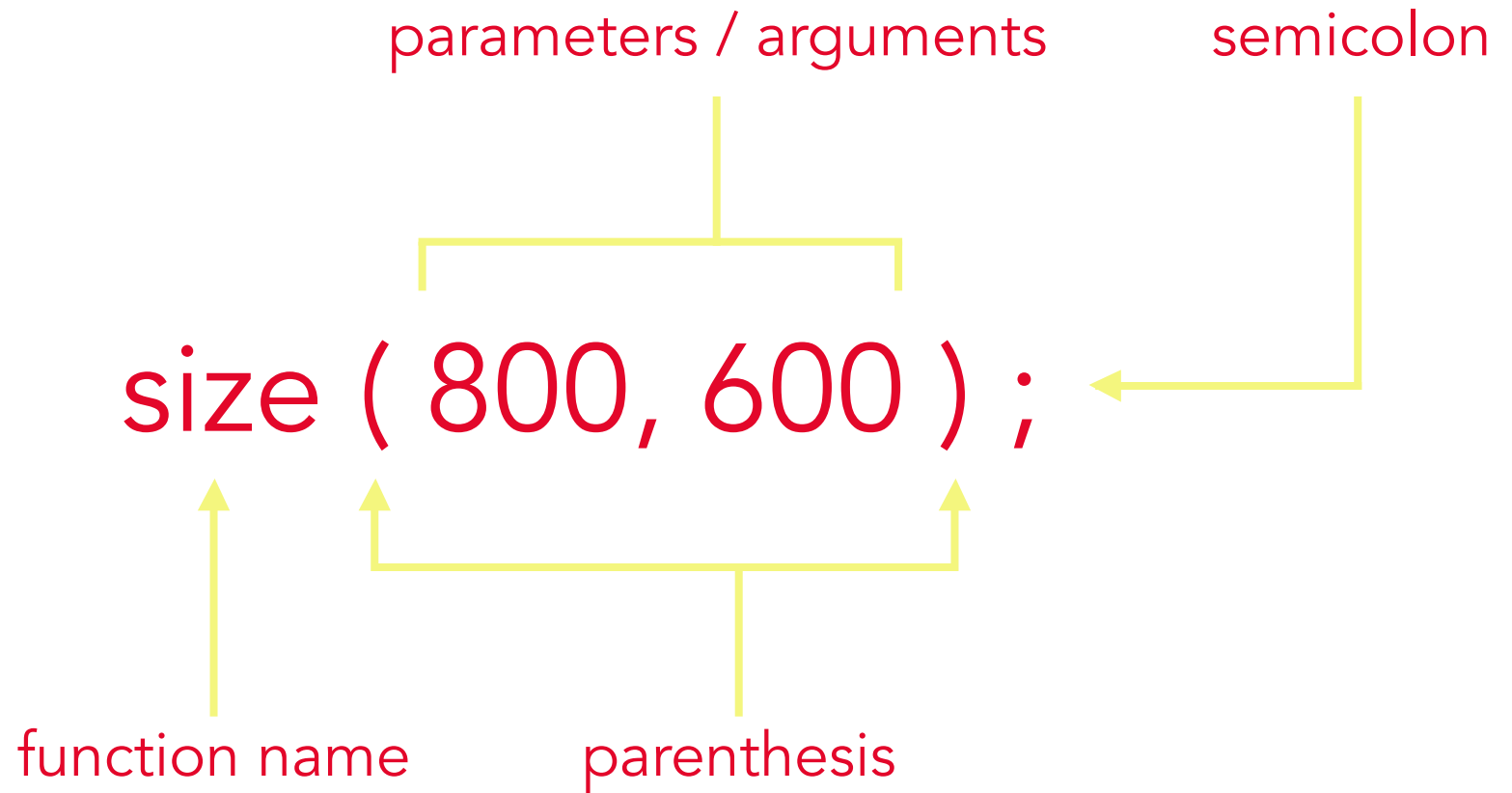
g: green value

b: blue value

a: alpha value (opacity)

greyscale: one value
between 0 - 255

SHAPE ATTRIBUTES



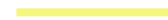
SYNTAX

```
declaration;
```

ONCE

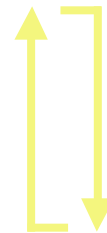
```
void setup ( ) {  
    // comments  
    code goes here;  
}
```

ONCE



```
void draw ( ) {  
    // comments  
    code goes here;  
}
```

LOOP



SYNTAX

```
void setup ( ) {  
    size ( 480, 120 );  
    smooth ( );  
}
```

```
void draw ( ) {  
    if ( mousePressed ) {  
        // fill ( random(255), random(255), random(255) );  
        fill ( 0 );  
    } else {  
        // fill ( random(255), random(255), random(255) );  
        fill(255);  
    }  
    ellipse( mouseX, mouseY, 80, 80 );  
}
```

SYNTAX

VARIABLES

VARIABLES STORE VALUES

With variables, you can have one name that refers to one specific value, and you can refer back to it throughout your sketch. It makes things SO much easier.

Technically:

“A variable is a named pointer to a location in the computer’s memory where data is stored. Since computers only process information one instruction at a time, a variable allows a programmer to save information from one point in the program and refer back to it at a later time.”

String mouseRat = “Mouse Rat is the best band in the world.”;

VARIABLES

VARIABLES CAN CHANGE

So variables store values.

But what's really cool, is that you can **CHANGE** these values while your sketch is running.

Thus, how a `mousePressed` function can change the fill color of a circle.

VARIABLES

DATA TYPES

int

whole numbers (0, 1, 55, 2359, etc)

float

numbers with decimal points
(22.37, 62.1, etc)

string

letters & characters,
declared in quotation marks ("champion")

boolean

true or false

color

by default,
an rgb value (r, g, b)

VARIABLES

VARIABLES MUST HAVE

TYPE

as in, what kind of value it will store.

NAME

the term you will use to reference the value
throughout your sketch.

VARIABLES

NAMING TIPS & CONVENTIONS

AVOID KEY WORDS

avoid words that Processing itself already has definitions and functions associated with, such as "mouseX"

CONNECTION WITH PURPOSE

this is so you can easily know what you're referring to later

USE CAMELCASE

don't start names with capital letters, use the camelCase naming convention

VARIABLES

DECLARATIONS

```
int w;  
float h;
```

```
//declare a variable for x  
//declare a variable for y
```

INITIALIZED IN SETUP

```
void setup ( ) {  
    size ( 500,500 );  
    w = 20;  
    y = 5.3;  
}
```

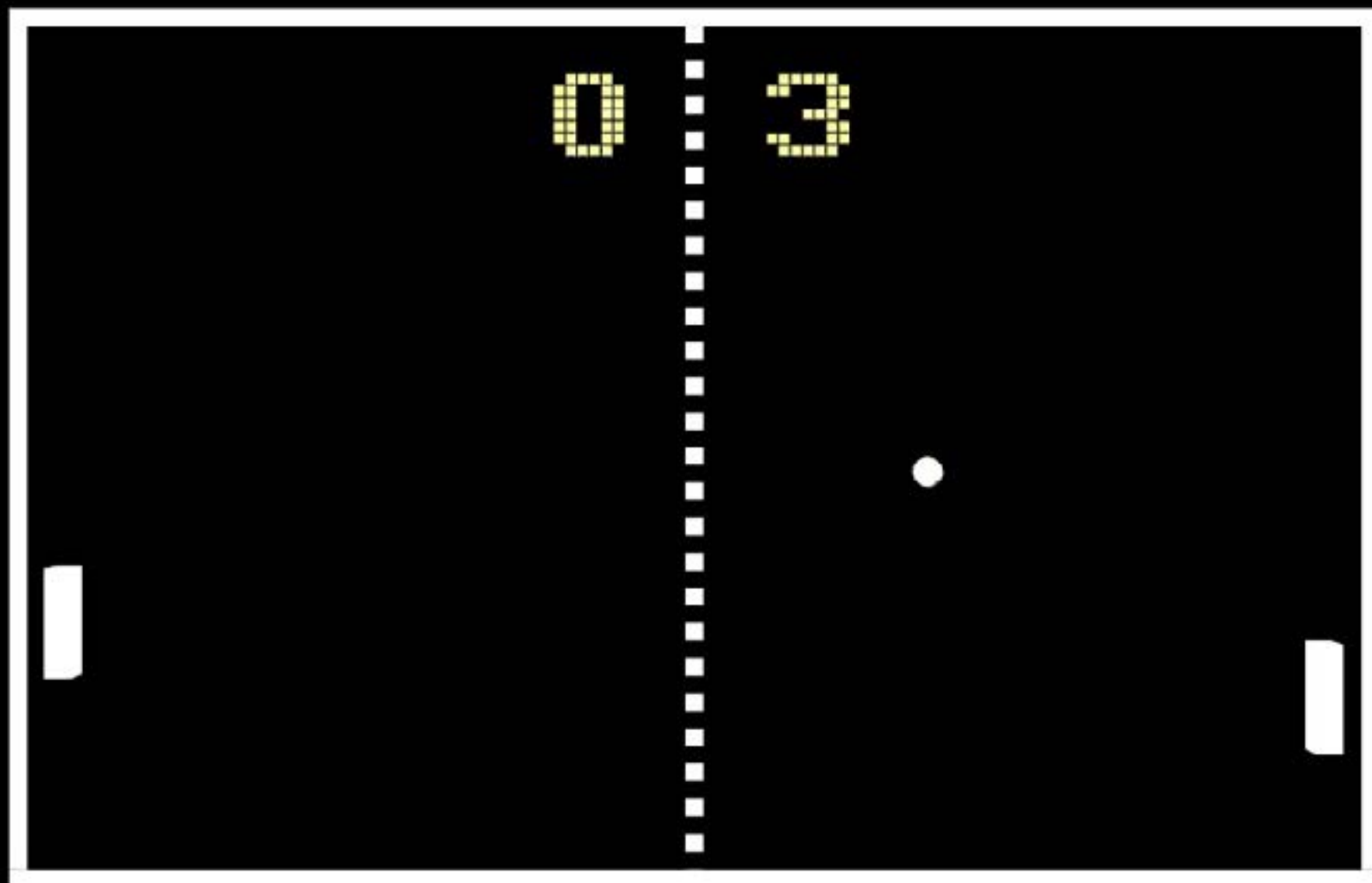
```
//initialize x to 20  
//initialize y to 5.3
```

IMPLEMENTED IN DRAW

```
void draw ( ) {  
    ellipse ( 50, 200, w, h );  
    rect ( 100, 100, 30, 50 );  
}
```

```
//draw a circle  
//draw a rectangle
```

STRUCTURE



POSSIBLE PONG VARIABLES

player one x position
player one y position

player one score
player two score

player two x position
player two y position

ball x position
ball y position
ball direction

VARIABLES

BUILT-IN SYSTEM VARIABLES

mouseX
mouseY

displayWidth
displayHeight

width
height

frameCount

VARIABLES

OPERATORS FOR SIMPLE MATH

+

/

-

%

*

=

operators are symbols that represent operations
use them to increment and change variables
in the draw loop

OPERATORS

use these guys to print to your console and find out what's happening while you're running your sketch.

```
println ( );
```

```
print ( );
```

DEBUGGING

REVIEW

ALL THE THINGS

MAKE

SOMETHING COOL

Draw a scene or character using what we learned in class.

BONUS

INTERACTIVE & CHANGING OVER TIME

Doing both may or may not get you a prize.

You should absolutely do one.

HOMEWORK

LIL' SEBASTIAN



THINKS CODE IS COOL