

March 19, 2012



7 – 9 PM CLASS
WELCOME



HOST: APPNEXUS
THANK YOU



appnexus

INTRODUCTION



INSTRUCTOR

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WHAT IS HTML5 CANVAS?

- HTML5 element, now part of HTML5 API
- Used for drawing and animating directly in HTML, with JavaScript scripting
- Originally developed by Apple for Dashboard widgets

WHAT CAN IT DO?

- Dynamically draw shapes, images and text
- Respond to user input – mouse, keyboard, touch, etc.
- Animation without Flash
- Create interactive charts and graphs

CANVAS IN ACTION

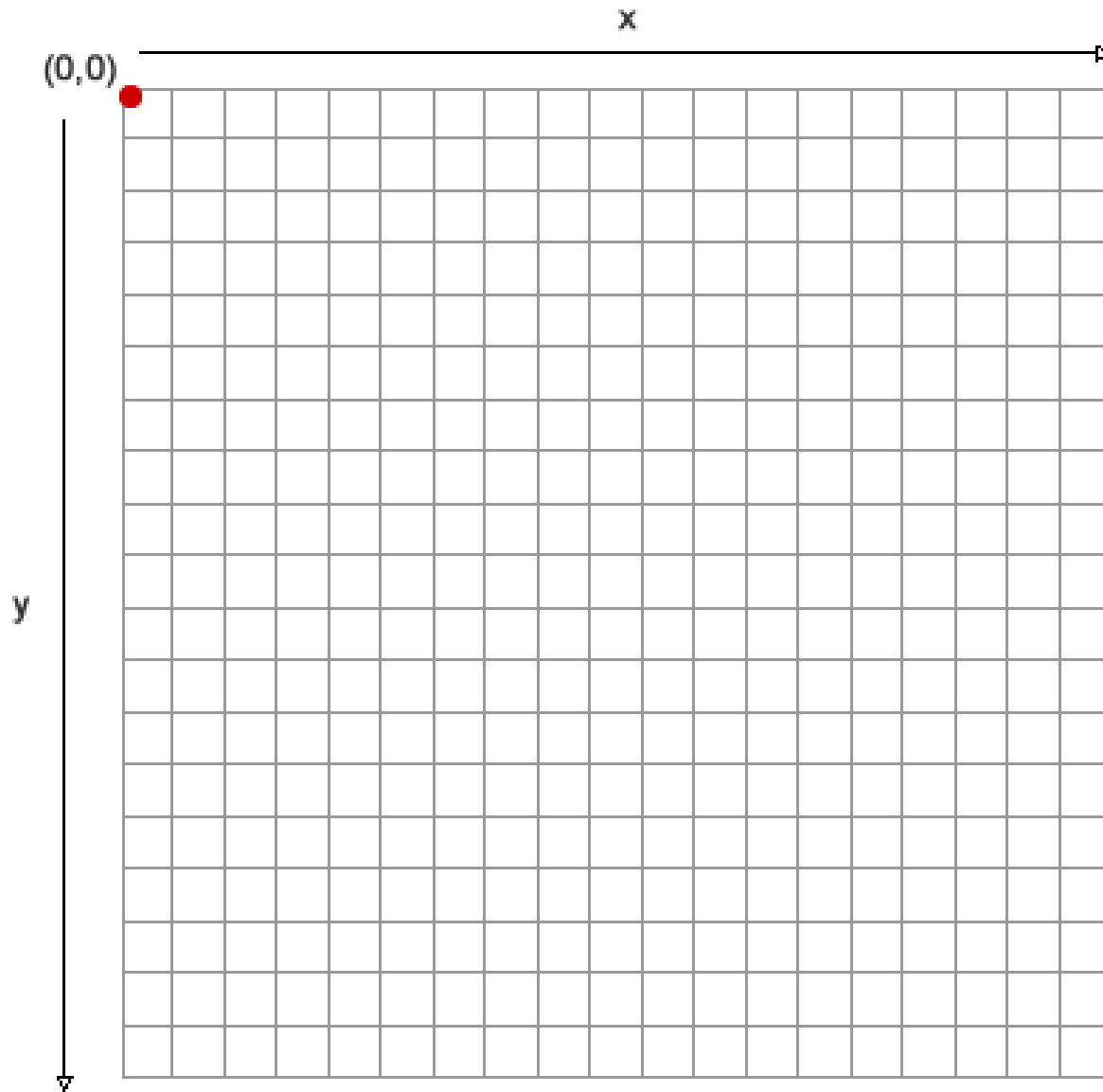
- [Rough Guides](#) [KEXP Archive](#) [Sketchpad](#) [Wired](#)
[Mind NYC](#) [Restaurant Health](#) [Ratings Map](#)

BROWSER SUPPORT

- Firefox
- Chrome
- Safari
- IE 9
- See CanIUse.com for up-to-date support info

2D

DRAWING



THE GRID

SET-UP FOR DRAWING

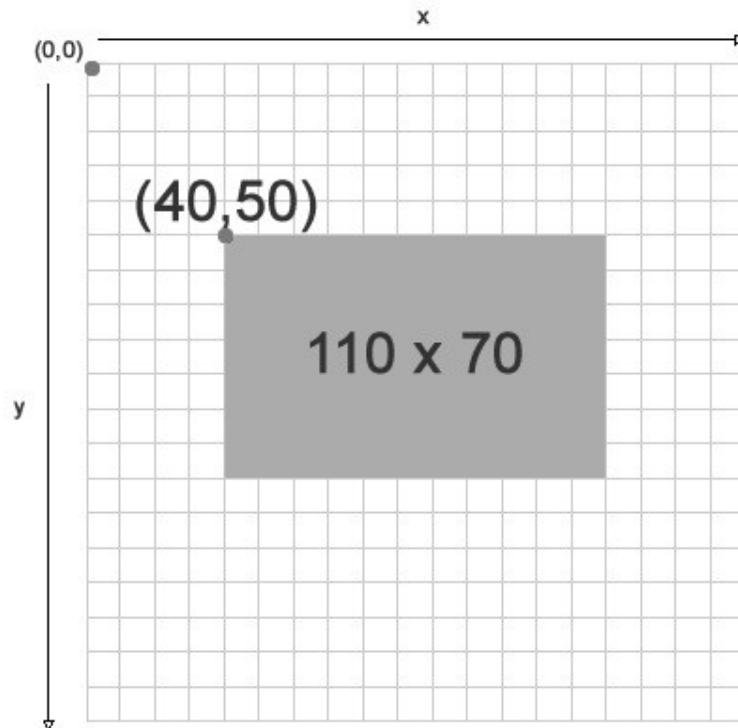
grab the canvas
element

```
var mycanvas = document.getElementById("the_canvas");  
  
var context = mycanvas.getContext("2d");
```

set up a 2D context

DRAWING A RECTANGLE

```
context.fillStyle = "rgba(0, 204, 204, 1)";  
context.fillRect(40,50,110,70);
```



DRAWING LINES

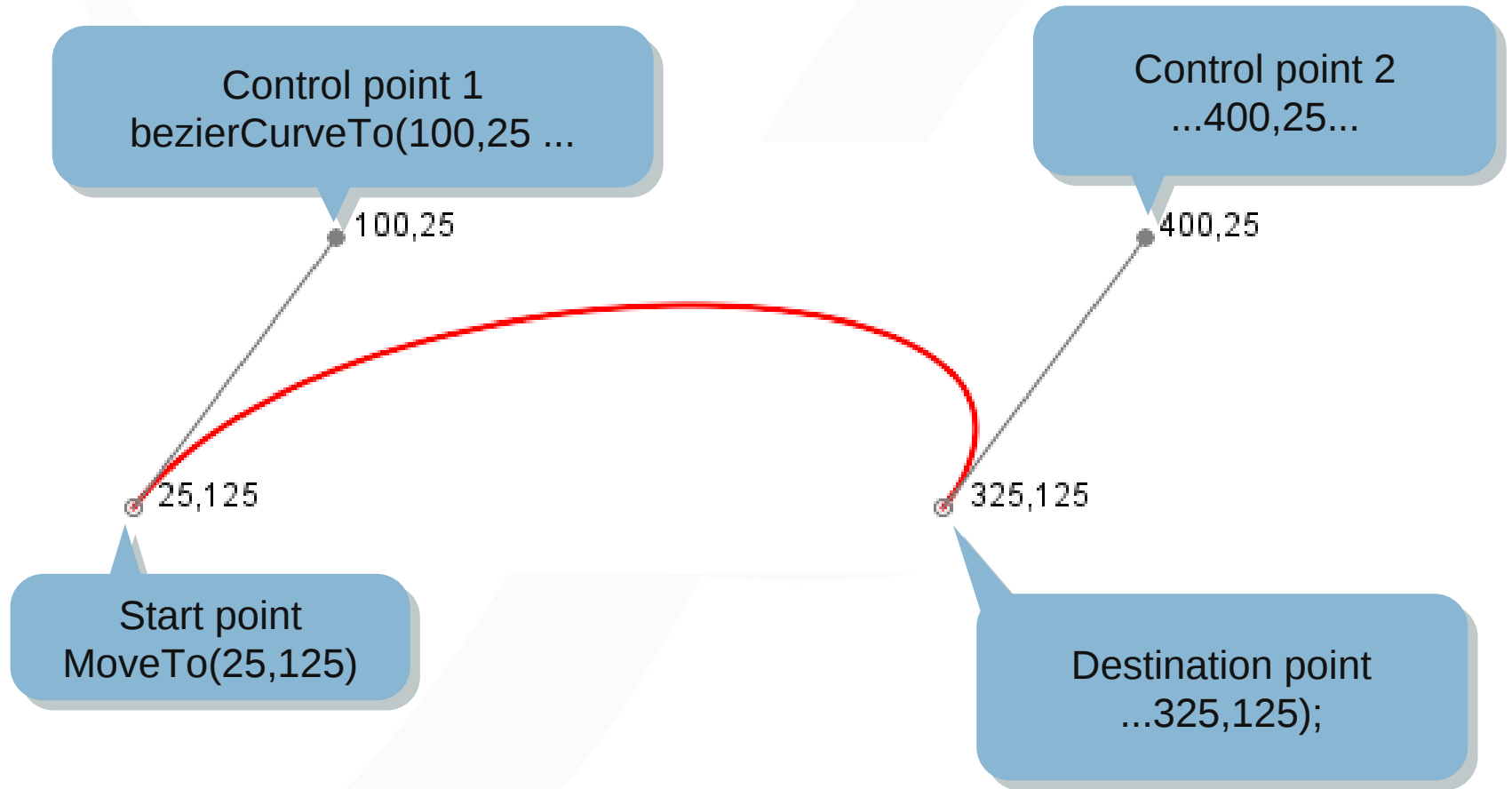
```
context.beginPath(); //set up to draw a path  
context.moveTo(x,y); //move to the start position  
context.lineTo(x,y); //set the end  
pointcontext.stroke(); //draw the line
```

1. Set start position

2. Set end position

3. Draw line between points

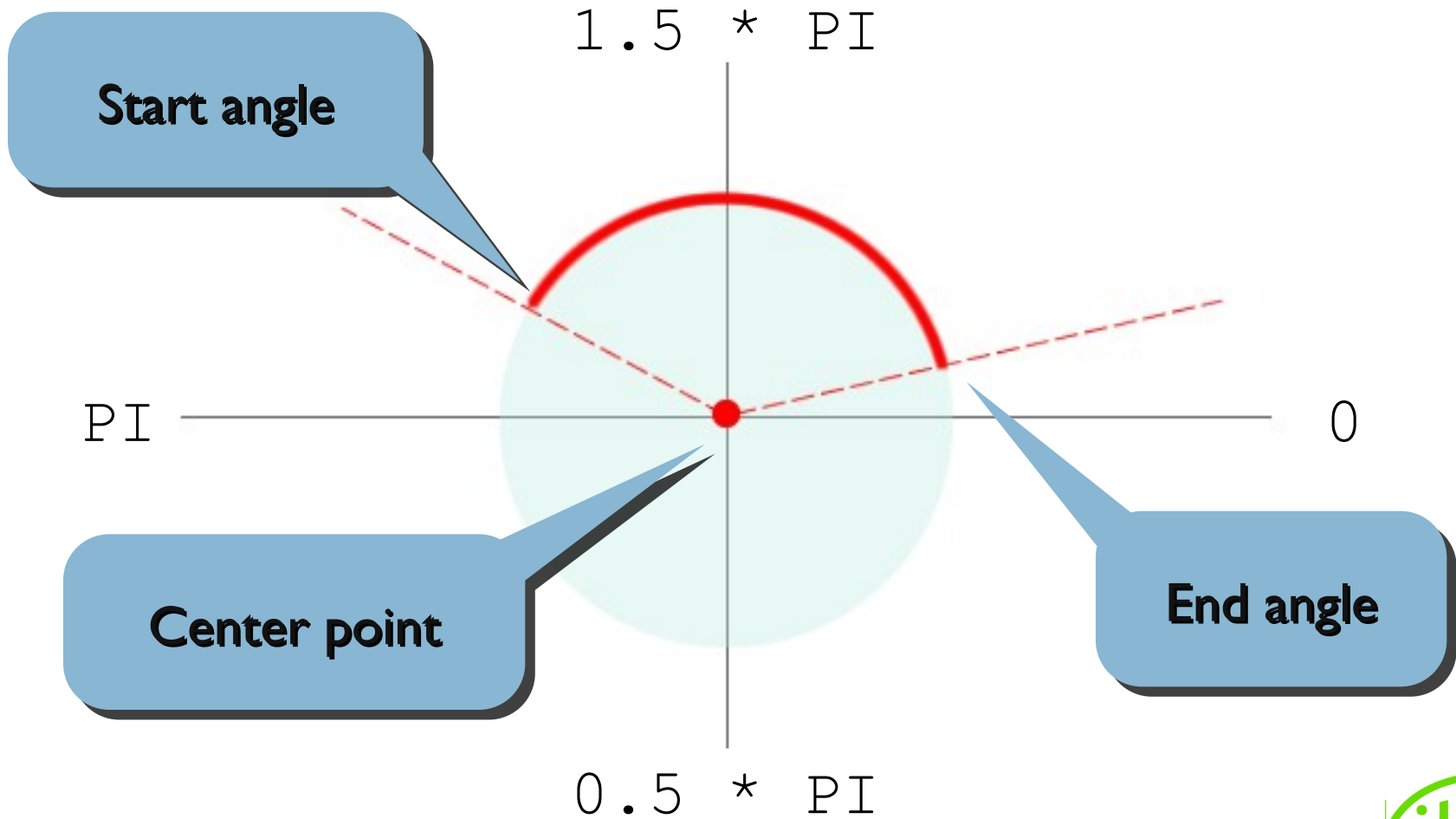
DRAWING CURVES



CODING CURVES

```
var controlPt1 = {x:110,y:30};  
var controlPt2 = {x:130,y:80};  
var startPt = {x:75,y:140};  
ctx.beginPath(); //prepare path  
ctx.moveTo(startPt.x,startPt.y);  
ctx.bezierCurveTo(  
    controlPt1.x,controlPt1.y,  
    controlPt2.x,controlPt2.y,  
    startPt.x,startPt.y  
);  
ctx.stroke();
```

DRAWING ARCS



DRAWING ARCS & CIRCLES

- Circles are types of arcs
- Angles are in radians (need to calculate between degrees and radians)

```
ctx.beginPath();ctx.arc(x, y, radius, 0, Math.PI*2,  
true);ctx.closePath();ctx.fill();
```

Start angle

End angle

TEXT

- Text is "drawn" to the canvas

```
context.fillText("Hello world", 10, 50);
```

- Style text in CSS syntax with .font property

```
context.font = "20pt Arial";
```

- Get the dimensions of a text area

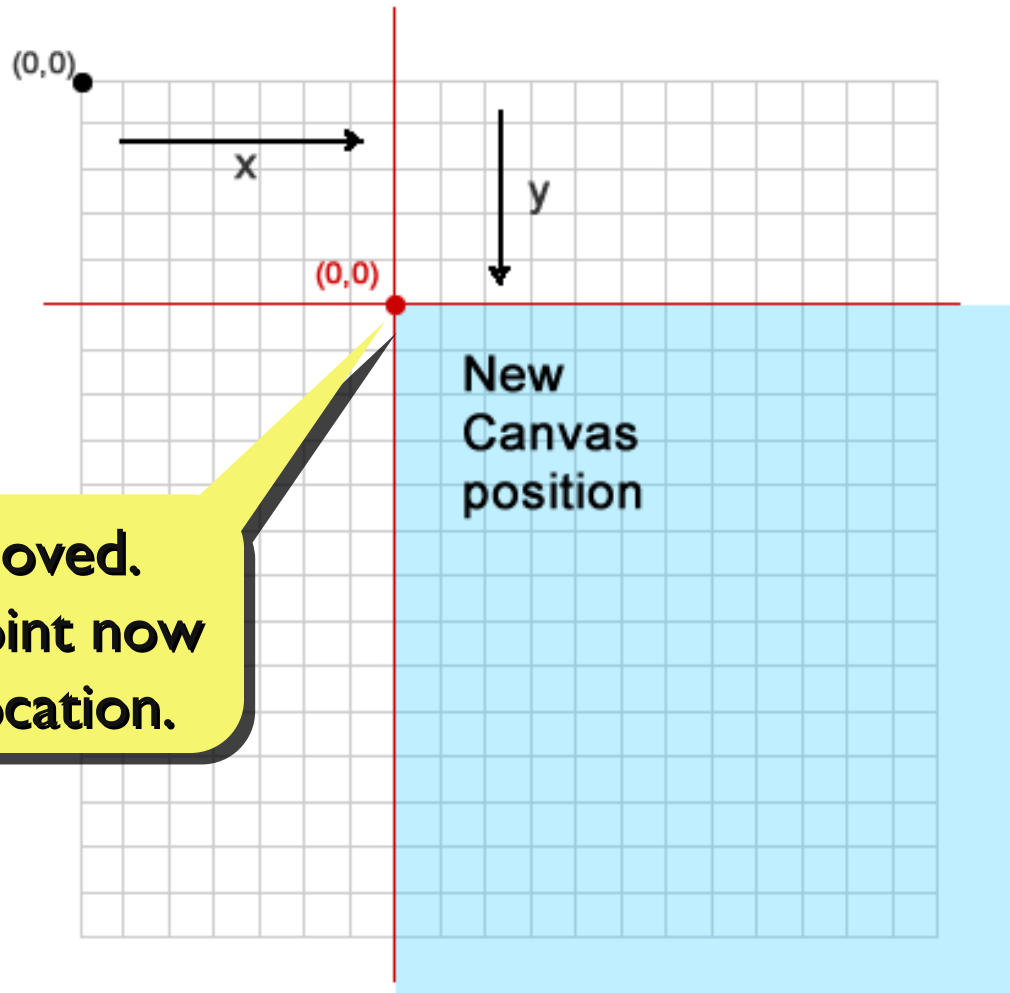
```
textObj = ctx.measureText(d);  
width = textObj.width;
```

TRANSFORMATION S

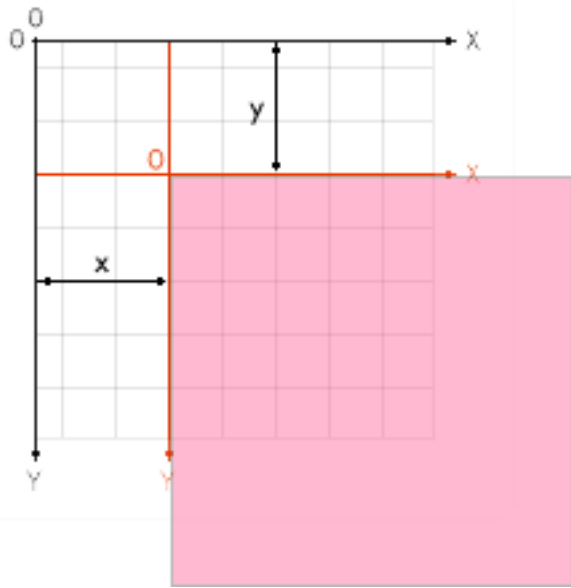
TRANSFORMATIONS

- To change the orientation of one element on the canvas, you must shift the entire canvas
- Translate: move the canvas and its origin to a different point in the grid
- Rotate: rotate the canvas around the current origin

TRANSLATE CONTEXT

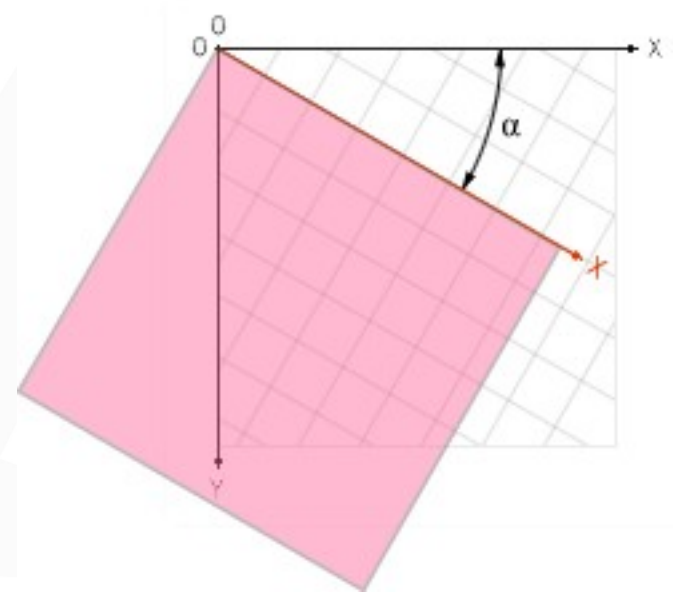


TRANSLATE & ROTATE



Translate

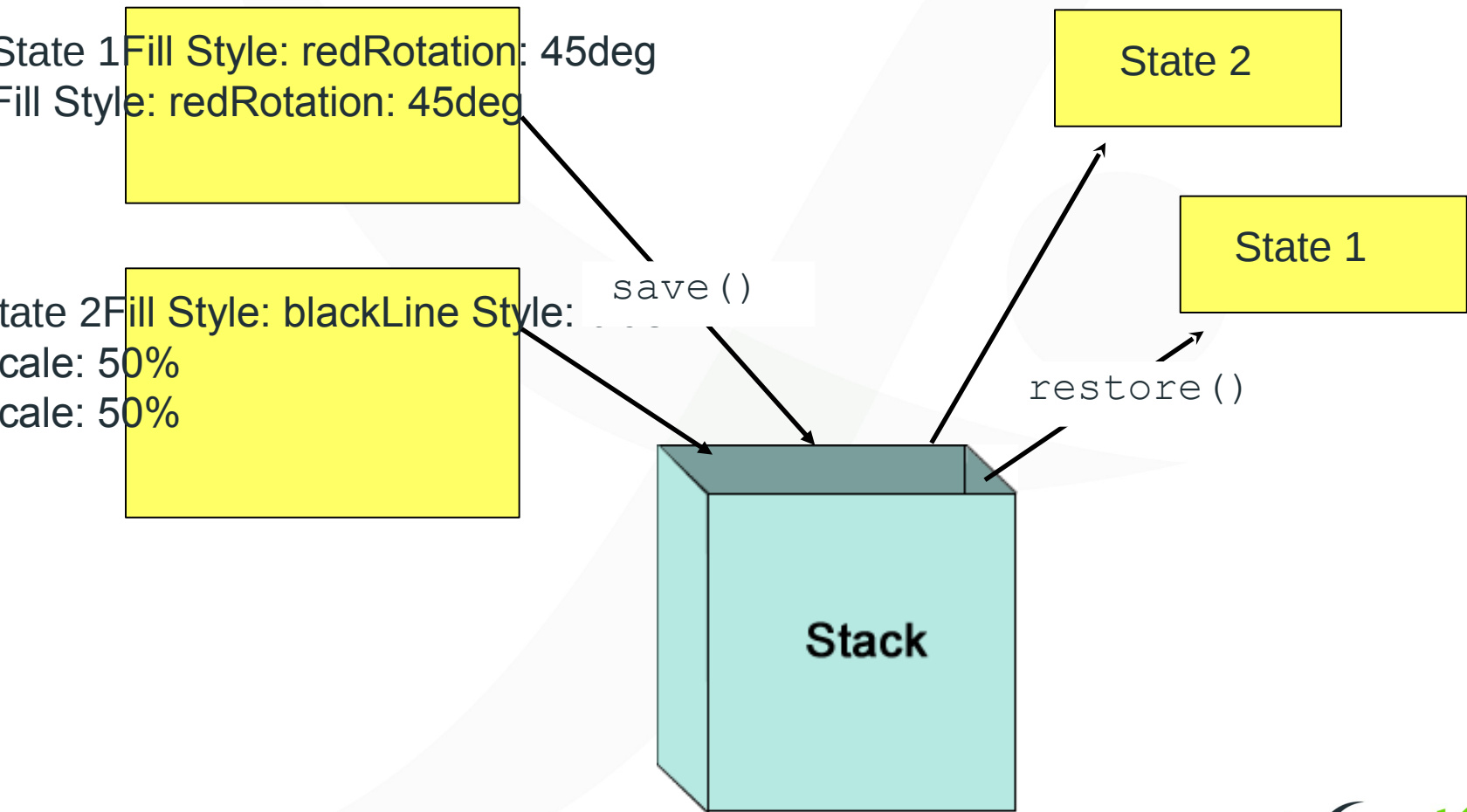
`translate(x, y)`



Rotate

`rotate(angle)`

THE STATE STACK



SAVE & RESTORE

```
ctx.fillRect(0,0,150,150); //Draw with default settings
ctx.save(); // Save the default state      ctx.fillStyle =
'#09F'; //Change the fill color
ctx.fillRect(15,15,120,120); // Draw with new settings
ctx.save(); //Save the current state
```

state 1

```
ctx.fillStyle = '#FFF'; //Change fill again
ctx.fillRect(15,15,120,120); // Draw with new settings
```

state 2

```
ctx.restore(); //Restore to last saved state
ctx.fillRect(45,45,60,60); //Draw with restored settings
```

back to state 2

IMAGE

MANIPULATION

DRAW IMAGE

```
var img = new Image();    //Create an image object
img.src = 'dog.png';      //Set source
img.onload = function(){  //Wait for the image to load
    context.drawImage(img,x,y); //Draw image to canvas
}
```

REDRAW IMAGE

```
//clear the stage
clearRect(0,0,canvas.width,canvas.height);
speed = 10;
if (previous_x < mouse_x){
direction = 1; //moving left to right
} else {
direction = -1; //moving right to left
}
var new_x = previous_x + (speed * direction);
context.drawImage(img,new_x,y);
```

IMAGES **AT THE** PIXEL LEVEL

Get image data and loop through pixel by pixel



LOOPING THROUGH PIXELS

```
c.drawImage(img,0,0);var imgData =
c.getImageData(0,0,canvas.width,canvas.height);
for(n=0; n<data.width*data.height; n++) {var index =
n*4; //each pixel has 4 data points
//rgb values from 0-255
red = imgData.data[index];green = imgData.data[index+1];blue
= imgData.data[index+2];
alpha = imgData.data[index+3];
//to reset pixels, change the values in the data array
imgData.data[index+2] = 255; //change the blue value
}
}
```

ANIMATION

ANIMATION

Canvas doesn't track objects on the screen –
You must redraw the stage for each movement

Use event listeners or timers

FOLLOW THE MOUSE



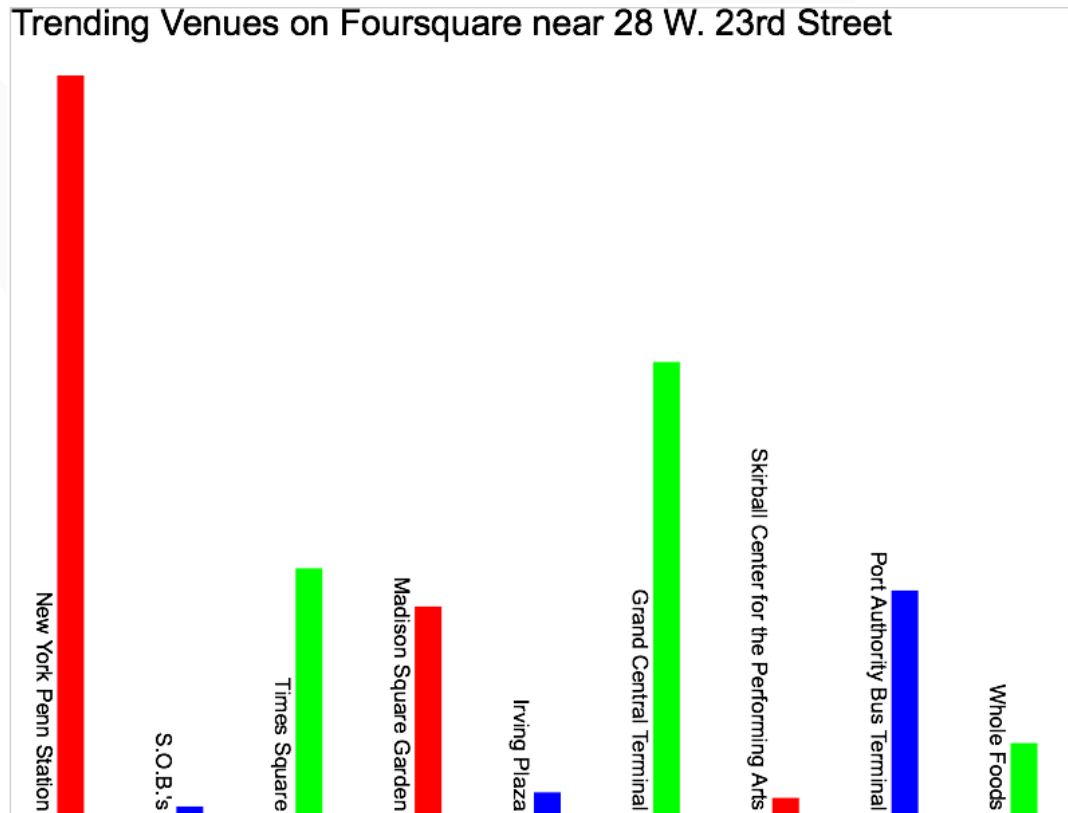
- Draw the image on the canvas
- Track the position of the mouse (event listener for every mouse move)
- Redraw the image every n seconds based on the x position of the mouse

VISUALIZE DATA

USE JSON DATA TO CREATE DYNAMIC DRAWINGS

CONNECT TO A WEB SERVICE (TWITTER, FOURSQUARE, ETC)

BAR CHART

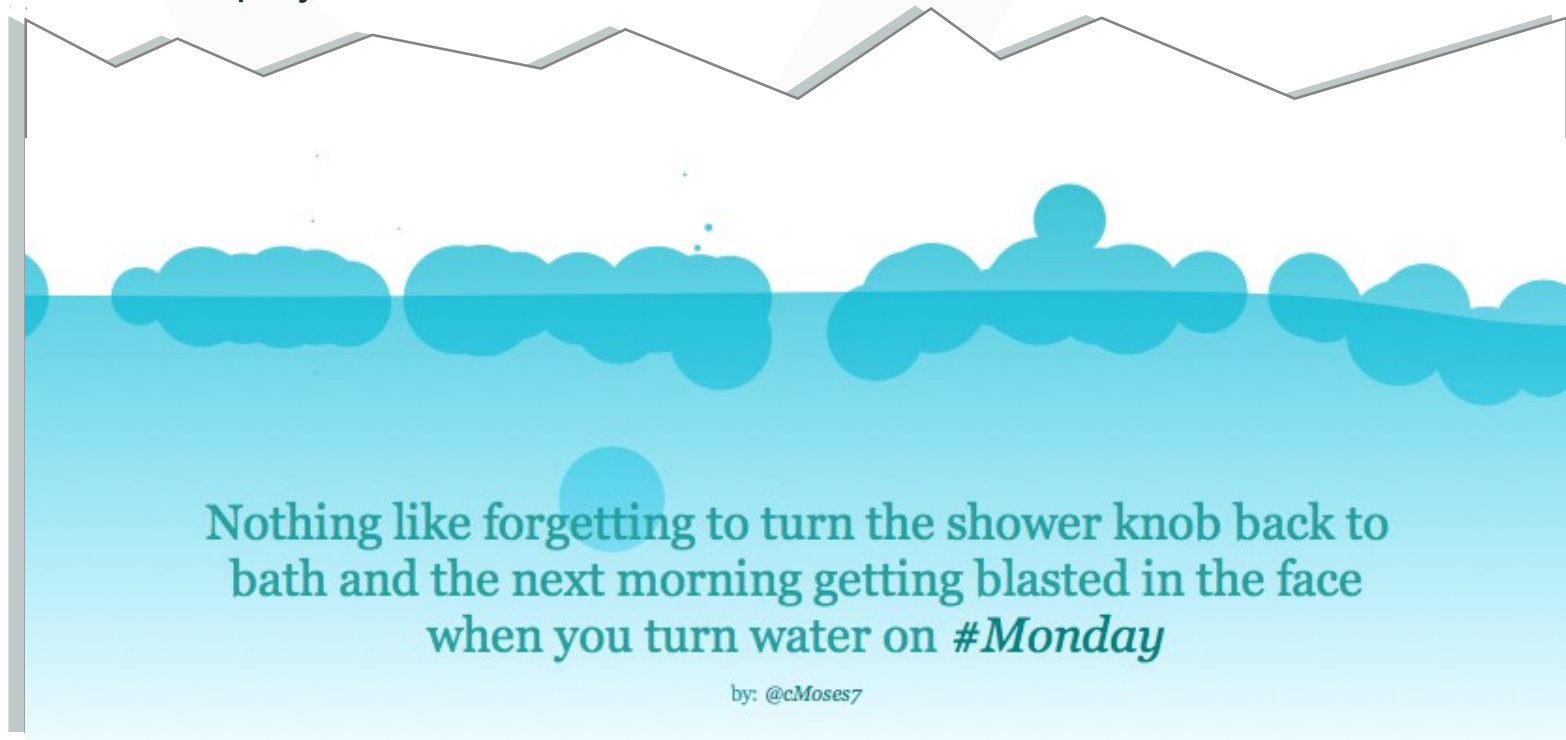


MAP DATA TO CANVAS

```
//the data could also come in as a JSON object
var data = {jane: 231,julie: 325,ben: 276}; //js object
var highest_value = 325; //find programmatically
var pixel_units = canvas.height/highest_value;
for (user in data){ //loop through data points
var bar_height = data[user] * pixel_units;
var bar_title = user;
}
//now it's time to draw!
```

COOL EXAMPLE

Each bubble represents a tweet containing the word "water". Popping the bubble displays the tweet.



GRAPHING LIBRAIRIES

- jQuery VisualizeAwesomeChartJS ... many more
- ... many more

MOBILE TIPS

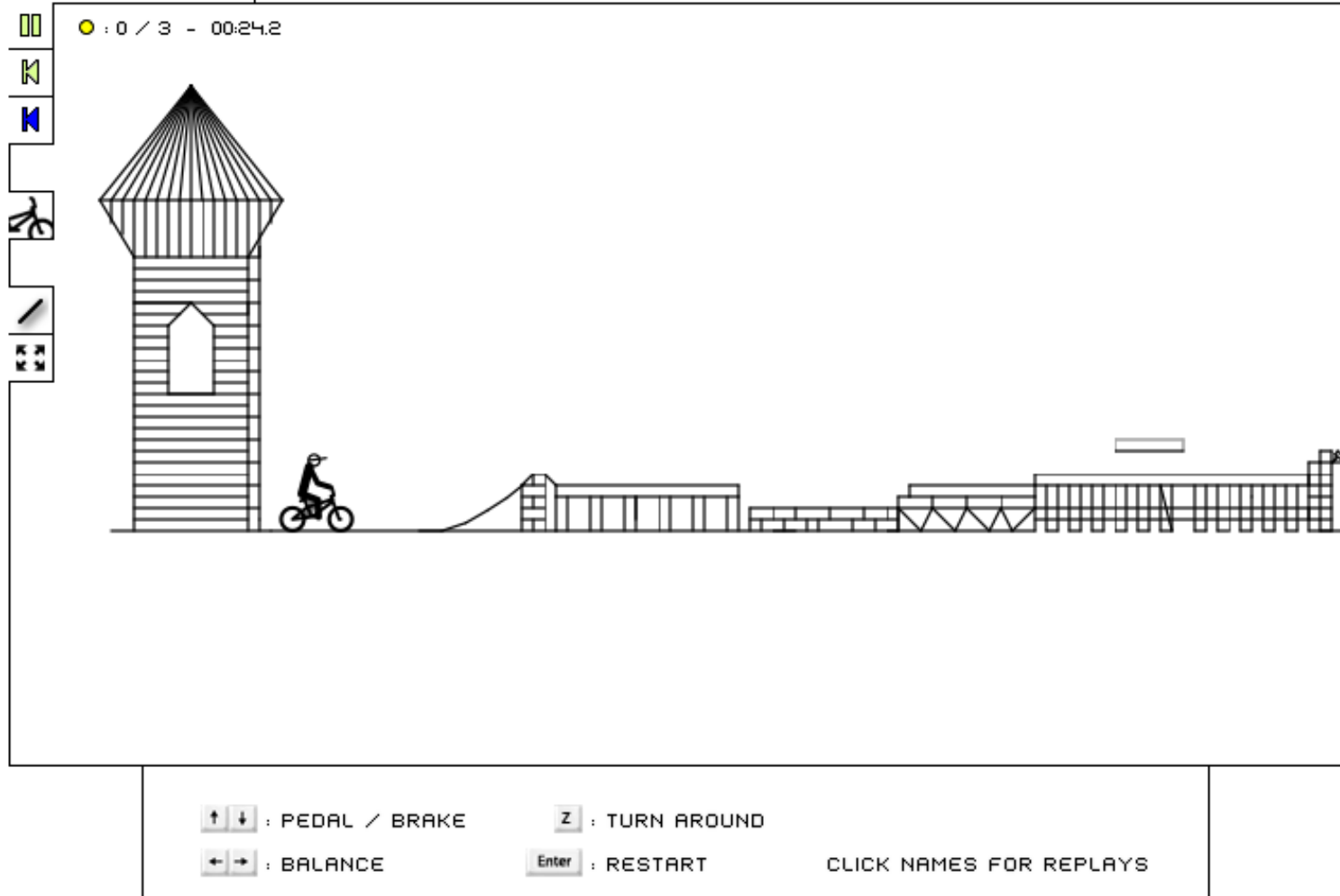
- Javascript touch events instead of mouse events
- [PhoneGap](#) Framework to compile to native iOS and Android apps

CANVAS GAMES

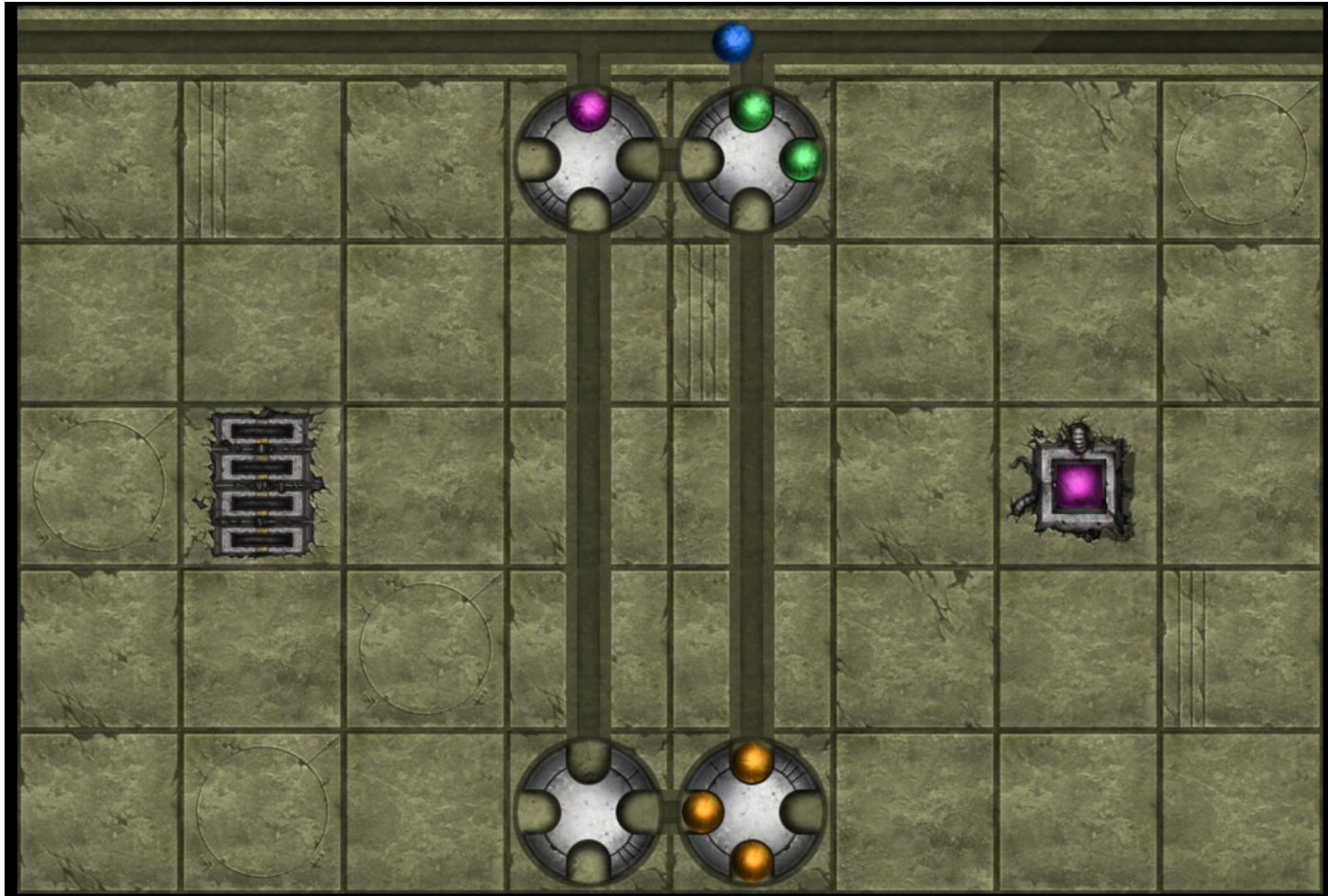
GAMES EXAMPLES

- Alex the Alligator <http://alex4.tapjs.com>
- CATcher <http://wpsystem.com.br/catcher/>
- Catch the goblin <http://www.lostdecadegames.com/how-to-make-a-simple-html5-canvas-game/>
- Magician Fairy Rescue <http://www.refind.com/game/magician.html>
- Canvas Rider, bike game <http://canvasrider.com/>

CANVAS RIDER



ORBIUM



SIMPLE GAME EXAMPLE



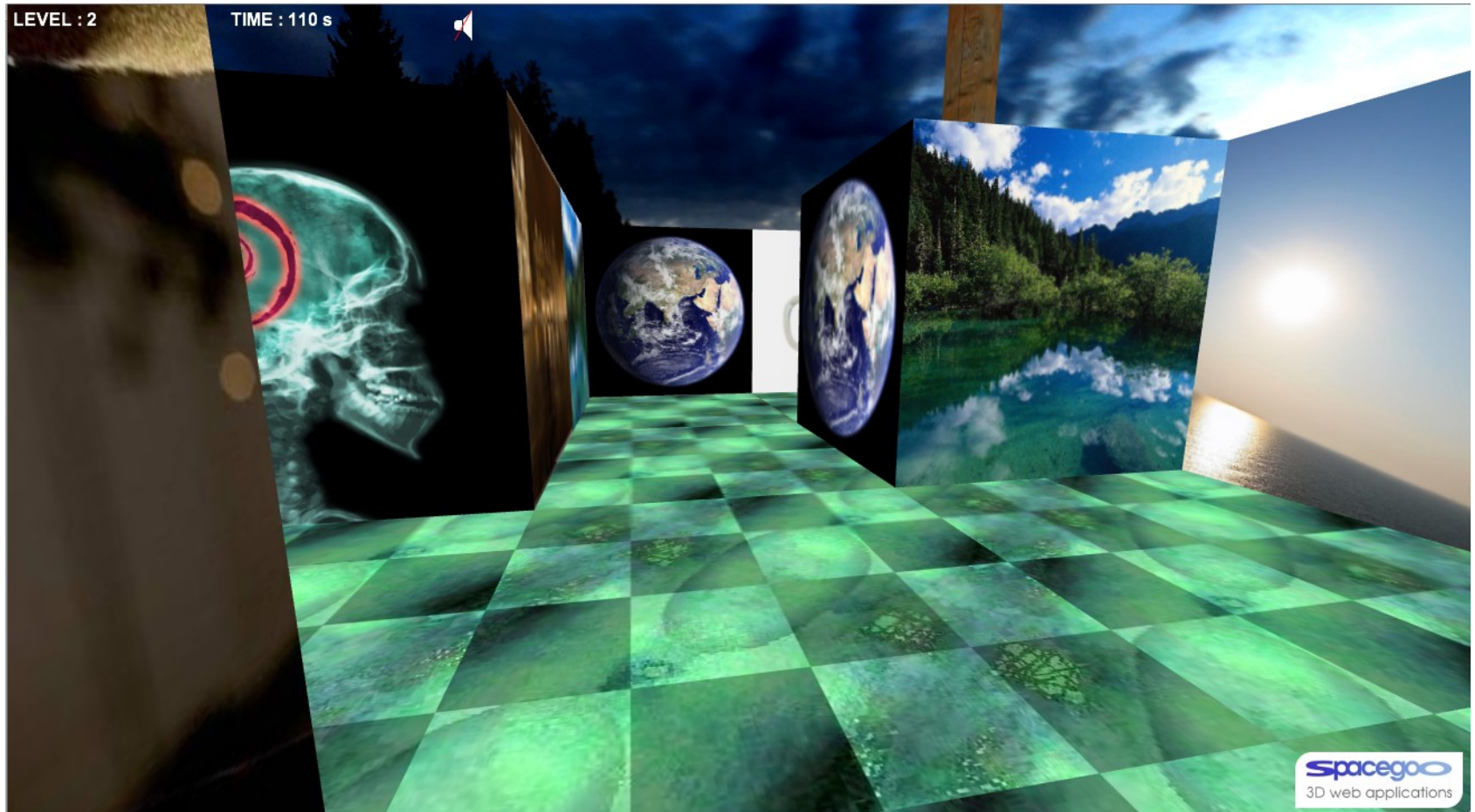
CODING GOBLINS

1. Draw images for background, player, and goblin
2. Listen for arrow keys and change player coordinates accordingly
3. Detect hit by comparing monster's coordinates to player's coordinates
4. Redraw as frequently as possible

3D

DRAWING

3D IN CANVAS



3D

- A few options:
- Canvas 3D context
- Canvas WebGL context
- Simulated 3D in 2D context
- Libraries ... three.js, c3dl, k3d, Sylvester

WebGL CONTEXT

```
var canvas = document.getElementById("glcanvas");  
// Use standard WebGL context or experimental if it's not  
// available  
gl = canvas.getContext("webgl") ||  
    canvas.getContext("experimental-webgl");  
  
// Define initial WebGL settings  
if (gl) {  
    gl.clearColor(0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 1.0);  
    gl.enable(gl.DEPTH_TEST);  
    gl.depthFunc(gl.LEQUAL);  
    gl.clear(gl.COLOR_BUFFER_BIT | gl.DEPTH_BUFFER_BIT);  
}  
// It gets more complex from here!
```

LIBRARIES

- [KineticJS](#) Canvas drawing & animation library
- [Three.js](#) 3D library
- [Processing.js](#) Port of Processing environment
- [GLGE](#) WebGL library
- [melonJS](#) game engine
- [ImpactJS](#) game engine

PROCESSING.js

- Reads files from Processing programming environment
- Uses processing-like code in Javascript
- More flexibility with objects -- collisions, mouseover, etc

KINETIC JS

- Dynamically creates a series of canvas elements as "layers"
- Provides a Stage class and code similar to Actionscript
- Allow easy object moving, dragging, and tracking

LEARNING RESOURCES

BEST LIBRARIES
TUTORIALS
& TOP EXAMPLES

Q&A

THANK YOU!

Robyn Overstreet & Jovena Whatmoor

