

JavE - Balls - Tutorial

This Tutorial will give you some idea about how to use JavE to create and edit Ascii Art.

Just go through the steps and you will see how easy it is to create this image:

```
                ,0o0o0o0o008,
                ,0o0o0ooo0o0o00808,
                ,o0oo:o:::::o:oo0o0088,
                ,0o0o0o0o008,oo:o:::::o:oo008088@,
                ,0o0o0ooo0o0o00808,....:::oo0o0088@
                ,o0oo:o:::::o:oo0o0088,. . .:::oo0o0088@@,
                ,00oo:o:::::o:oo008088@, . . .:::oo0o0088@@
                ,o0oo:.....:::oo0o0088@:::o:oo008088@@@
00o0oo:.... .:::oo0o0088@@,:o:oo0o0088@8@'
0o0oo:.....:::oo0o0088@@o0o0o008088@@@@
0800oo:o:::::o:oo008088@@@o0o008088@8@"
800o0oo:o:::::o:oo0o0088@8@'080888@8@@"
`80800o0o0ooo0o0o008088@@@8888@8@@"
`80800o0o0o0o0o0o008088@8@"@@"@@"@@"
"88880808080888@8@@"
"@88888888@8@@"
`"@@"@@"@@"@@"
```

1. Start JavE.

On the left side there is a toolbar with the most important tools for editing the document.

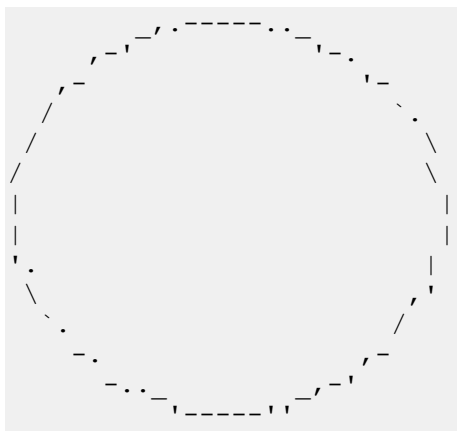
Choose the tool "Ellipse Generic" by clicking on its icon: .

-
2. Place the mouse cursor at the center of the document. Press down the left mouse button and drag the mouse to the lower right corner. While dragging, you will see the preview of the ellipse in dark blue color. Holding down the shift key will cause the ellipse to become a circle.

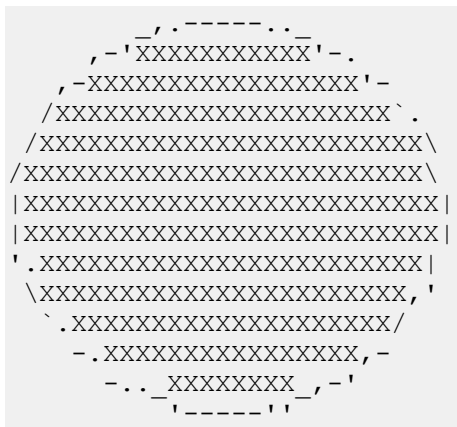
When you release the mouse button, the circle will be pasted into the document (hitting the escape key will cancel the operation).

Remember that you can always hit the undo button (or choose undo from the edit menu) to undo the last operation. You can undo/redo almost unlimited steps of editing.

However, your document should now look somewhat like this:



-
3. Now choose the Fill tool from the toolbar. In the options dialog you can see that there are a lot of options available for this tool. At the moment the default settings are ok. Click the mouse in the inside of the circle.

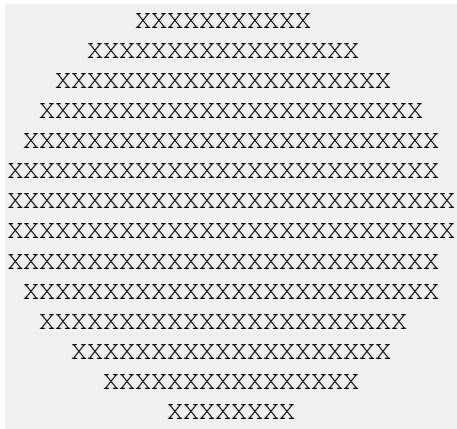


The fill tool has filled all characters that were the same as the one you have clicked on. You can adjust the "Match Mode" in the tool

options dialog:

Now choose "Any character" and click the mouse inside the circle again.

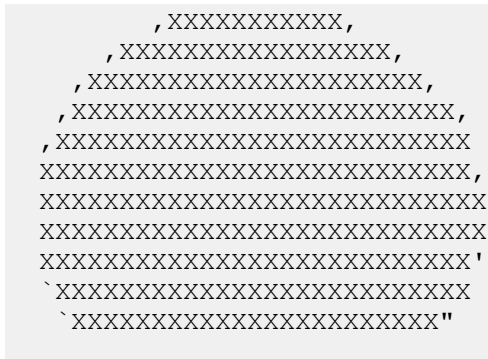
The result should look like that:



Now not only identical characters were overwritten and filled, but also all the other characters being different from whitespace.

By the way: The character that is being used for solid filling can be adjusted at the bottom of the editor. You can assign different characters for the left and right mouse button:

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4. You can make the ball looking better by applying antialiasing: Choose "Antialias" from the Modify-menu. The result should look like this:



```
"XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX '  
"XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX "  
`"XXXXXXXXX" '
```

Not the best shape I have seen, but quite ok for now.

5. The circular shape still looks flat and not like a ball. What it takes is some shading. Choose the fill tool again and in the options switch from "Solid" to "Gradient". Now you can choose a grayscale gradient, i.e. a set of characters that seem to have different brightness. My favorite gradient is "@80o: . ". You can choose a predefined gradient or create your own:

For the match mode switch back to "Equal character", because we only want to apply shading to the Xs, but not to the characters for the antialiasing.

There are three modes available for shading. The default is "Linear" and would fill the area in a direction you can choose by clicking and dragging the mouse cursor. You can try that, but for a round shape like a ball it is a good idea to choose "Sunburst" instead.

Now click into the circle. The result should look like this:

```
      , :o:o:o:o:~.,  
      , :oooooooo:o:~.,  
      , ooOoOoOoOoOoOoOo:o:~.,  
      , ooOoOo8o8o8o8oOoOo:~.,  
      , ooOo8o88@8@88o8oOoOo:~.,  
      : ooOo8o88@88o8oOoOo:~.,  
      : ooOo8o88@8@88o8oOoOo:~.,  
      : ooOoOo8o8o8o8oOoOo:~.,  
      : ooOoOoOoOoOoOoOoOo:~.,  
      `.:o:o:oooooooo:o:~.,  
      `.:o:o:o:o:o:o:~.,  
      " .:~.:~.:~.:~.:~.:~."'  
      " .:~.:~.:~.:~.:~.:~."'  
      `." . . ."'
```

The gradient fill is darkest at the position where you clicked the mouse. If you don't like the result remember that you can always

undo.

Alternatively you can click the right mouse button instead. This will cause the gradient being reverted from "0.000000" to "0.000000" for example:

```

      ,0o0o0o0o008,
    ,0o0o0o0o0o0o00808,
  ,o0oo:o:::o:o:oo0o0088,
,00oo:o:::o:o:oo008088@,
,o0oo:::.. .:::oo0o0088@
00o0oo:::.. .:::oo0o0088@@,
0o0oo:::.. .:::oo0o0088@@@
0800oo:o:::o:o:oo008088@@@
800o0oo:o:::o:o:oo0o0088@8@'
`80800o0o0o0o0o0o008088@8@@
`80800o0o0o0o0o0o008088@8@"
"888808080808088888@8@@"
"@888888888888@8@8@@"
`"@@@@@@@@@"

```

In combination with the antialiasing characters I like this inverted version much more.

6. Now we have one ball, but what we want is a second one behind it. Choose the selection tool from the toolbar. Click on any of the characters of the ball. The selection tool should automatically have selected the whole ball. Alternatively you can use the selection tool to select a region by clicking and dragging as you already did when you have drawn the ellipse. You can now use the mouse to move the selected ball around:

To duplicate the ball you first have to choose copy - either by clicking on the button in the top bar, choosing the right option from the edit menu or by hitting **Ctrl-C**. You have now placed a copy of the selection in the system clipboard.

Now you have to paste the copy from the clipboard into the current document. Do that by either hitting `Ctrl-V` or choosing 'paste' in the edit menu or the top bar.

Now you have a new selection with a copy of the ball floating over the document. In the options dialog you can choose four different layers that will influence the behavior of the selection to the content of the current document. As we want to place a copy of the ball behind the one that already exists, choose "Background" as layer. Moving around the selection you can see that it is placed behind the other ball:

The selection tool tries to simulate some kind of three dimensional impression by using some tricks. Sometimes it is a good idea to switch that off, because so one can better see what the result will look like: Try deactivating the checkbox "3d View".

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7. Move the selection to a place where the combination of the two balls looks good. Now we have to get rid of the selection. There are several ways to do that, the best is to either click to an empty position in the image or by clicking the right mouse button.

Now we are almost finished. It is most likely that your document is greater than the image of the balls and you will want to remove the white borders. You can do so by choosing "crop" from the edit menu (or by hitting the shortcut Ctrl-R).

The result should look like this:



"@8888888888@888@"

`"@@@@@@@"`
