Canvas

Reads: 563

Canvas是HTML5新增的组件,它就像一块幕布,可以用JavaScript在上面绘制各种图表、动画等。

没有Canvas的年代,绘图只能借助Flash插件实现,页面不得不用JavaScript和Flash进行交互。有了Canvas,我们就再也不需要Flash了,直接使用JavaScript完成绘制。

一个Canvas定义了一个指定尺寸的矩形框,在这个范围内我们可以随意绘制:

```
<canvas id="test-canvas" width="300" height="200"></canvas>
```

由于浏览器对HTML5标准支持不一致,所以,通常在《canvas》内部添加一些说明性HTML代码,如果浏览器支持Canvas,它将忽略《canvas》内部的HTML,如果浏览器不支持Canvas,它将显示《canvas》内部的HTML:

```
<canvas id="test-stock" width="300" height="200">
    Current Price: 25.51
</canvas>
```

在使用Canvas前,用 canvas.getContext 来测试浏览器是否支持Canvas:

```
<!-- HTML代码 -->
<canvas id="test-canvas" width="200" heigth="100">
你的浏览器不支持Canvas
</canvas>
```

```
'use strict';

var canvas = document.getElementById('test-canvas');

if (canvas.getContext) {
    alert('你的浏览器支持Canvas!');
} else {
    alert('你的浏览器不支持Canvas!');
}
```

```
Run
```

getContext('2d') 方法让我们拿到一个 CanvasRenderingContext2D 对象,所有的绘图操作都需要通过这个对象完成。

```
var ctx = canvas.getContext('2d');
```

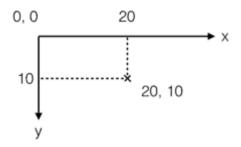
如果需要绘制3D怎么办?HTML5还有一个WebGL规范,允许在Canvas中绘制3D图形:

```
gl = canvas.getContext("webgl");
```

本节我们只专注于绘制2D图形。

绘制形状

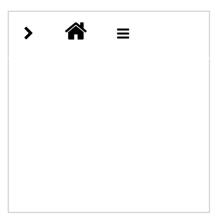
我们可以在Canvas上绘制各种形状。在绘制前,我们需要先了解一下Canvas的坐标系统:



Canvas的坐标以左上角为原点,水平向右为X轴,垂直向下为Y轴,以像素为单位,所以每个点都是非负整数。

CanvasRenderingContext2D 对象有若干方法来绘制图形:

```
'use strict';
var
   canvas = document.getElementById('test-shape-canvas'),
   ctx = canvas.getContext('2d');
ctx.clearRect(0, 0, 200, 200); // 擦除(0,0)位置大小为200x200的矩形, 擦除的意思是把该区域变为透
ctx.fillStyle = '#dddddd'; // 设置颜色
ctx.fillRect(10, 10, 130, 130); // 把(10,10)位置大小为130x130的矩形涂色
// 利用Path绘制复杂路径:
var path=new Path2D();
path.arc(75, 75, 50, 0, Math.PI*2, true);
path.moveTo(110,75);
path.arc(75, 75, 35, 0, Math.PI, false);
path.moveTo(65, 65);
path.arc(60, 65, 5, 0, Math.PI*2, true);
path.moveTo(95, 65);
path.arc(90, 65, 5, 0, Math.PI*2, true);
ctx.strokeStyle = '#0000ff';
ctx.stroke(path);
```

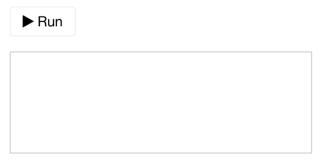


绘制文本

绘制文本就是在指定的位置输出文本,可以设置文本的字体、样式、阴影等,与CSS完全一致:

```
'use strict';
var
    canvas = document.getElementById('test-text-canvas'),
    ctx = canvas.getContext('2d');

ctx.clearRect(0, 0, canvas.width, canvas.height);
ctx.shadowOffsetX = 2;
ctx.shadowOffsetY = 2;
ctx.shadowBlur = 2;
ctx.shadowColor = '#6666666';
ctx.font = '24px Arial';
ctx.fillStyle = '#333333';
ctx.fillText('带阴影的文字', 20, 40);
```



Canvas除了能绘制基本的形状和文本,还可以实现动画、缩放、各种滤镜和像素转换等高级操作。如果要实现非常复杂的操作,考虑以下优化方案:

- 通过创建一个不可见的Canvas来绘图,然后将最终绘制结果复制到页面的可见Canvas中;
- 尽量使用整数坐标而不是浮点数;
- 可以创建多个重叠的Canvas绘制不同的层,而不是在一个Canvas中绘制非常复杂的图;
- 背景图片如果不变可以直接用 标签并放到最底层。

请根据从163获取的JSON数据绘制最近30个交易日的K线图,数据已处理为包含一组对象的数组:

```
'¿se strict';≡
                                                                                         →]
window.loadStockData = function (r) {
        NUMS = 30,
        data = r.data;
    if (data.length > NUMS) {
        data = data.slice(data.length - NUMS);
    data = data.map(function (x) {
        return {
            date: x[0],
            open: x[1],
            close: x[2],
            high: x[3],
            low: x[4],
            vol: x[5],
            change: x[6]
        };
    });
    window.drawStock(data);
}
window.drawStock = function (data) {
    var
        canvas = document.getElementById('stock-canvas'),
        width = canvas.width,
        height = canvas.height,
        ctx = canvas.getContext('2d');
    console.log(JSON.stringify(data[0])); //
{"date":"20150602", "open":4844.7, "close":4910.53, "high":4911.57, "low":4797.55, "vol":623748
09900, "change": 1.69}
    ctx.clearRect(0, 0, width, height);
    ctx.fillText('Test Canvas', 10, 10);
};
// 加载最近30个交易日的K线图数据:
var js = document.createElement('script');
js.src = 'http://img1.money.126.net/data/hs/kline/day/history/2015/0000001.json?callback=1
oadStockData&t=' + Date.now();
document.getElementsByTagName('head')[0].appendChild(js);
```

► Run

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下载为图片

感觉本站内容不错,读后有收获?

¥ 我要小额赞助,鼓励作者写出更好的教程

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Comments



作业

611731清水河 created at 3-26 14:40, Last updated at 3-26 14:40

```
canvas = document.getElementById('stock-canvas'),
        width = canvas.width,
        height = canvas.height,
        ctx = canvas.getContext('2d');
   console.log(JSON.stringify(data[0])); // {"date":"20150602","open":4844.7,"clos
e":4910.53, "high":4911.57, "low":4797.55, "vol":62374809900, "change":1.69}
   ctx.clearRect(0, 0, width, height);
    //ctx.fillText('Test Canvas', 10, 10);
   var wcell=width/30,low=data[0].low,high=data[0].high,ratio,i;
    for(i=0;i<30;i++){
    low=Math.min(low,data[i].low);
   high=Math.max(high,data[i].high);
    }
   ratio=(high-low)/height;
   for(i=0;i<30;i++){
   if(data[i].close>data[i].open){
   ctx.fillStyle='#FF0000';
   ctx.fillRect(i*wcell+wcell*(1/2-1/16),(high-data[i].high)/ratio,wcell/8,(data
[i].high-data[i].close)/ratio);
   aty fillDoat/itwooll (high datatil alogo)/matic wooll (datatil alogo datatil one
```

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```
    哎、(グマウ) 、不知道K线对不对,大概能显示个变化吧。
    var path=new Path2D();
    var x = 10;
    for(var i = 0;i<data.length;i++){
        console.log(data[i].low);
        x = x + 8;
        path.lineTo(x, 100-data[i].high/50);
        path2.lineTo(x, 100-data[i].low/50);
    }
    ctx.strokeStyle = '#0000ff';
    ctx.strokeStyle = '#000000';
    ctx.stroke(path);
    ctx.stroke(path2);
```



程序猿dwSun

Created at 2015-12-8 7:54, Last updated at 2015-12-8 7:54

```
var x = 10;
var ps={};
ps.p1=new Path2D();
ps.p2=new Path2D();
data.unshift(ps)
data.reduce(function(paths,data){
    console.log(data);
    x = x + 8;
    ps.pl.lineTo(x, 100-data.high/100);
    ps.p2.lineTo(x, 200-data.low/100);
    return ps;
});
ctx.strokeStyle = '#00f0ff';
ctx.stroke(ps.p2);
ctx.strokeStyle = '#0000ff';
ctx.stroke(ps.p1);
```

想到了一个这种的用法

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<u>唉,学习了,让人惊叹!</u>

Java sports blues created at 2015-10-27 3:13, Last updated at 2015-10-27 3:13

唉,学习了,让人惊叹!

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等哪一天能在一个安静的环境下能静下心来弄懂K线我就来补上

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股票的这个写不好,放弃了。

wikinee created at 2015-9-25 5:39, Last updated at 2015-9-25 5:39

唉~

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<u>这篇Canvas教的内容有点少</u>

<u>姜争辉 十一不哭</u> created at 2015-9-23 8:14, Last updated at 2015-9-23 8:14

看完上面的内容完全做不出来作业,还是另外找资料学习Canvas绘图吧

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廖老师辛苦了

<u>鸡蛋灌饼多放点儿酱</u> created at 2015-9-19 18:53, Last updated at 2015-9-19 18:53

真是非常感谢提供这么好的教程。

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<u>做30天的K线图,应该需要31天的数据,因为每一天的涨跌都是和前一天收盘价对比得</u> 出的。

<u>反草</u> created at 2015-9-13 15:52, Last updated at 2015-9-14 10:39

```
ctx.fillStyle = '#000000';
ctx.fillRect(0,0,width,width);
ctx.lineWidth=2;
ctx.strokeStyle="yellow";
ctx.strokeRect(0,0,width,height);
var i;
for(i=0;i<data.length;i++){
  var
     top = Math.round(data[i].high/6),
     low = Math.round(data[i].low/6),
     begin = Math.round(data[i].open/6),
     end = Math.round(data[i].close/6);
</pre>
```

```
ctx.strokeStyle="#FFFFFF";
}

else if(data[i].close>data[i-1].close){
   ctx.strokeStyle="#FF0000";
}
else{
   ctx.strokeStyle="#00FF00";
}
```

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廖雪峰

Created at 2015-9-14 10:39, Last updated at 2015-9-14 10:39

好吧

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如何使线在矩形的下面

<u>我觉得啊</u> created at 2015-8-28 13:12, Last updated at 2015-8-28 13:12

```
//add your own code here:
    ctx.fillText('Test Canvas:K线图('+ data[0].date+'-'+data[data.length-1].date+')', 10, 10);

//find max & min:
    var highest = data[0].high, lowest = data[0].low;

for (var i = 1; i < data.length; i++) {
        if(data[i].high > highest){ highest = data[i].high; }
        if(data[i].low < lowest){ lowest = data[i].low; }

};

highest=Math.ceil(highest/500)500;lowest=Math.floor(lowest/500)500;

//alert("highest=" + highest + "; lowest=" + lowest);
```

```
for (var i = 0; i < data.length; i++) {
    ctx.moveTo(width/data.length*(i)+4,(highest-data[i].high)/(highest-lowest)*heig
ht);
    ctx.lineTo(width/data.length*(i)+4,(highest-data[i].low)/(highest-lowest)*heigh
t);
    ctx.lineWidth=0.1;
    ctx.strokeStyle='black';
    ctx.stroke();
    if (data[i].open < data[i].close) {</pre>
```

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关键看坐标转换

LevonLin created at 2015-8-9 10:40, Last updated at 2015-8-9 10:40

以5000点作最大值,适用性有点低:

```
ctx.clearRect(0, 0, width, height);
    var space =20;
                                                                                    →]
   for(var i=0; i<data.length; i++) {
        ctx.beginPath();
        ctx.moveTo(space+2,(5000-data[i].high)/10);
        ctx.lineTo(space+2,(5000-data[i].low)/10);
        if(data[i].close-data[i].open>0) {
            ctx.fillStyle='#f00';
            ctx.strokeStyle='#f00';
            ctx.fillRect(space,(5000-data[i].close)/10,4,(data[i].close-data[i].ope
n)/10);
        else if(data[i].close-data[i].open<0) {</pre>
            ctx.fillStyle='#0f0';
            ctx.strokeStyle='#0f0';
            ctx.fillRect(space,(5000-data[i].open)/10,4,(data[i].open-data[i].clos
e)/10);
        ctx.stroke();
        space+=8;
    }
```

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