An Introduction to Processing

Basics of Animation

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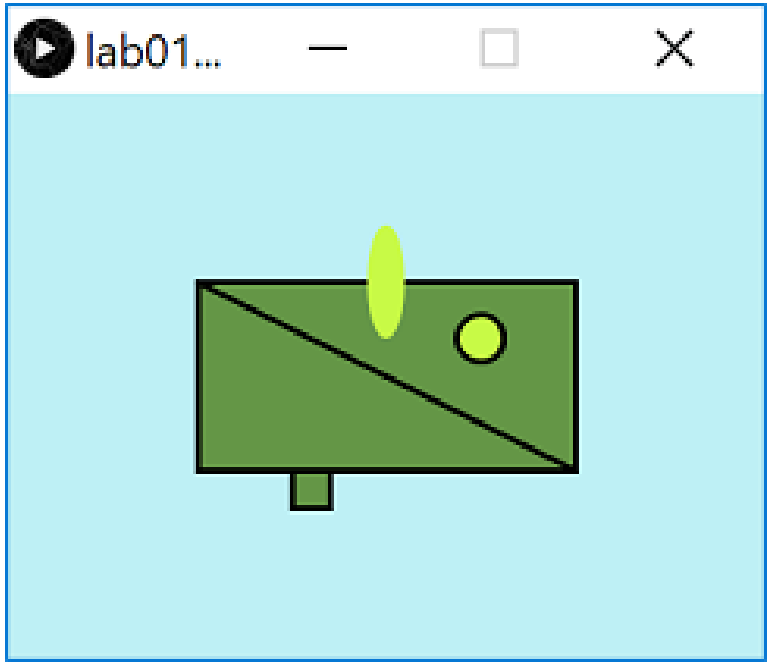
Static versus Animated Drawings

- So far, all of our animations have been static.



Topics list

- The setup() function.
- The draw() function.
- System Variables in Processing.

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- setup() can set the screen size and background colour.
- There can only be one setup() function for each sketch.

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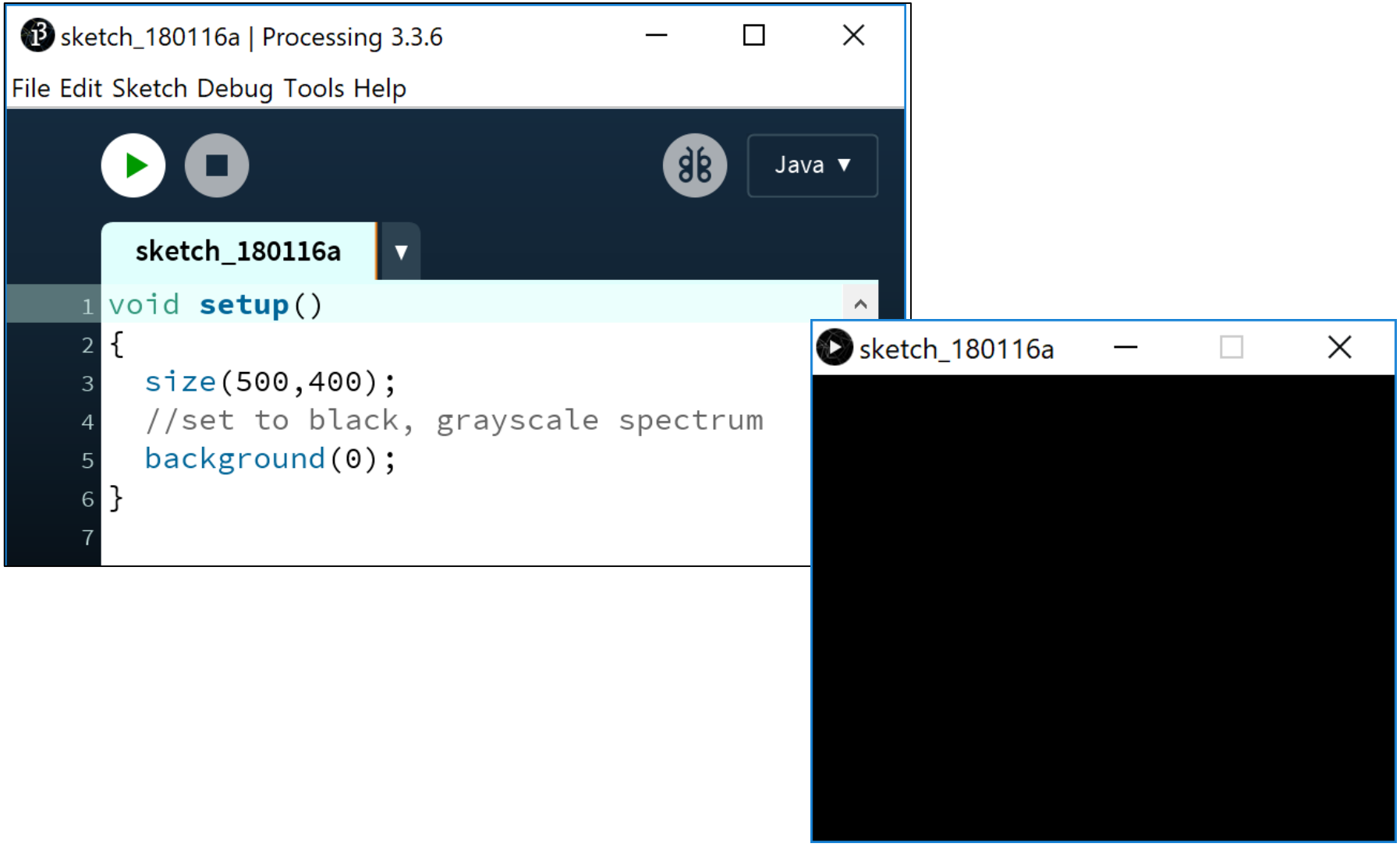
sketch_180116a | Processing 3.3.6
File Edit Sketch Debug Tools Help
Java
sketch_180116a
1 void setup()
2 {
3 size(500,400);
4 //set to black, grayscale spectrum
5 background(0);
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sketch_180116a

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void draw()

- You should never call the draw() function.
- Processing automatically calls the draw() function straight after the setup() call.

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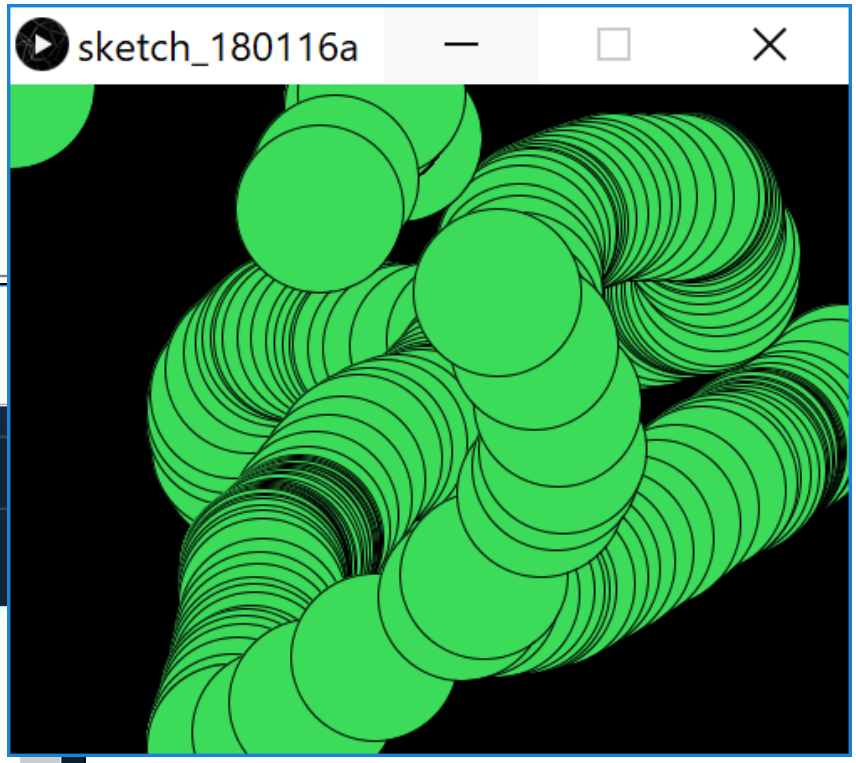

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6  }
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8  void draw()
9  {
10   stroke(0, 0, 0);      //black outline
11   fill(60, 220, 90);    //green
12   ellipse(mouseX, mouseY, 100, 100);
13 }
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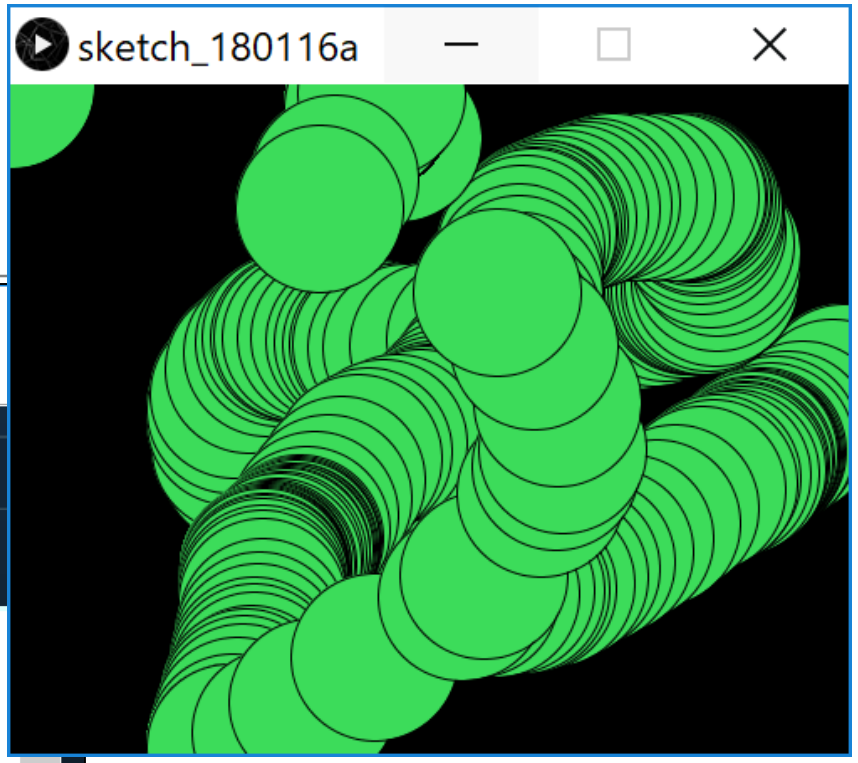
mouseX = x co-ordinate of mouse pointer

mouseY = y co-ordinate of mouse pointer

void draw()



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Q: Why many circles?

mouseX = x co-ordinate of mouse pointer

mouseY = y co-ordinate of mouse pointer

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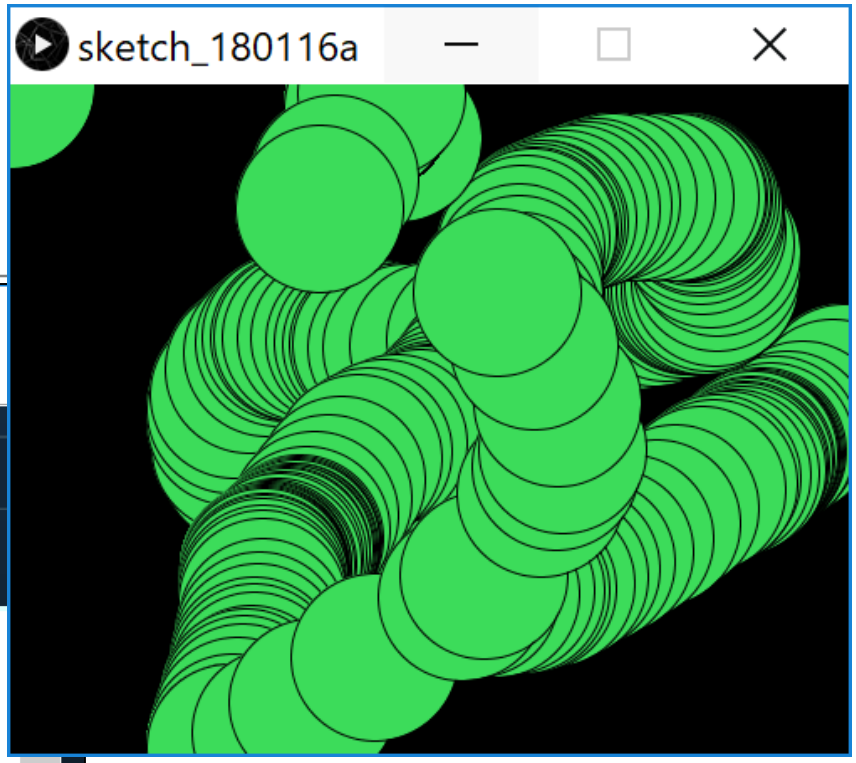

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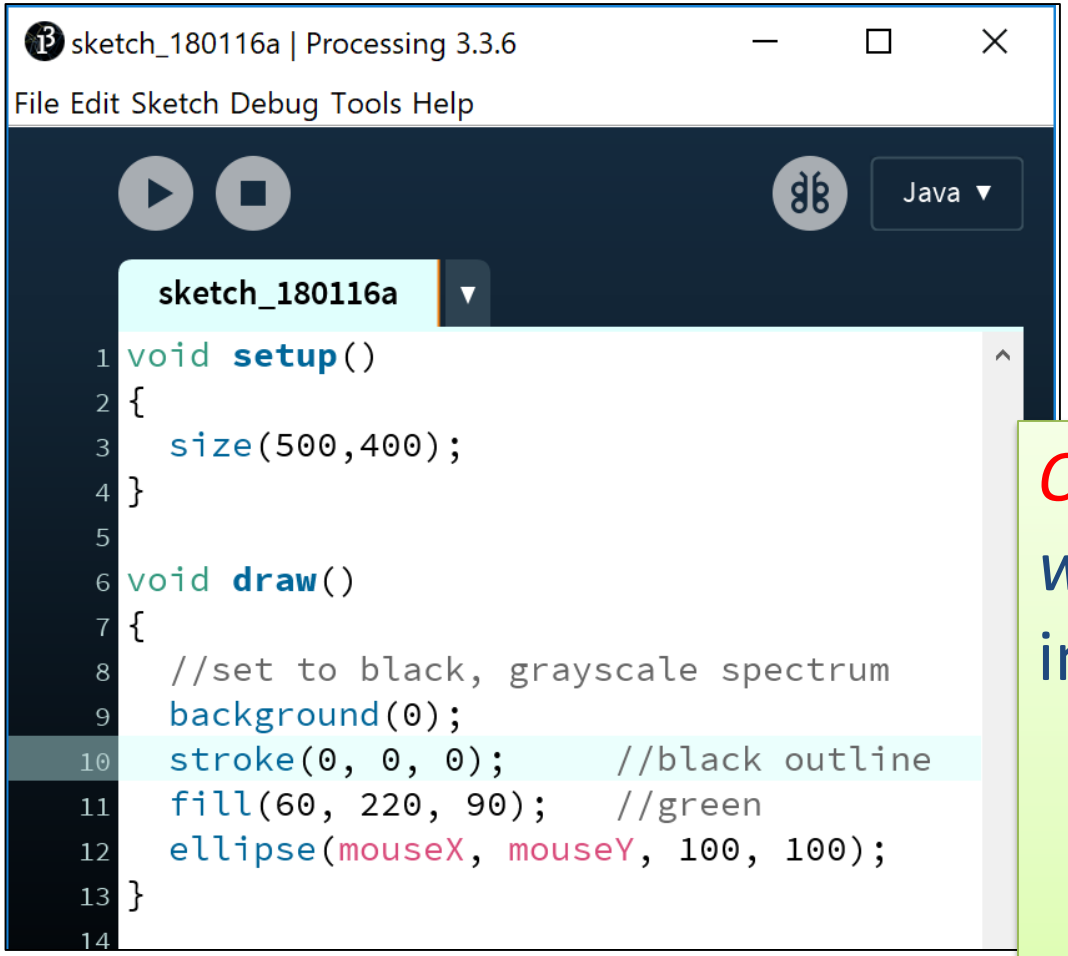
Q: Why many circles?

A: **background(0)** is in the setup function.

mouseX = x co-ordinate of mouse pointer

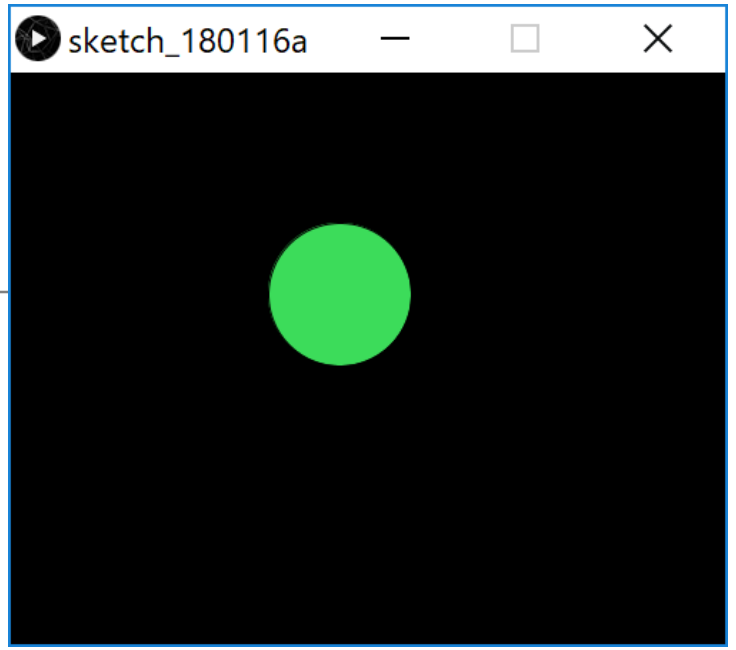
mouseY = y co-ordinate of mouse pointer

void draw()



Q: Why happens when we move **background(0)** into the draw function?

void draw()



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Q: Why happens when we move **background(0)** into the draw function?

A: Before each circle is drawn, the background is painted black, so it clears the previous circle.

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- The setup() function.
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- System Variables in Processing.

System Variables in Processing

Some examples of system variables in Processing:

mouseX	(x co-ordinate of the mouse pointer on the display window)
mouseY	(y co-ordinate of the mouse pointer on the display window)
width	(width of the display window)
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We don't have to define/create these; we just use them.

System Variables in Processing

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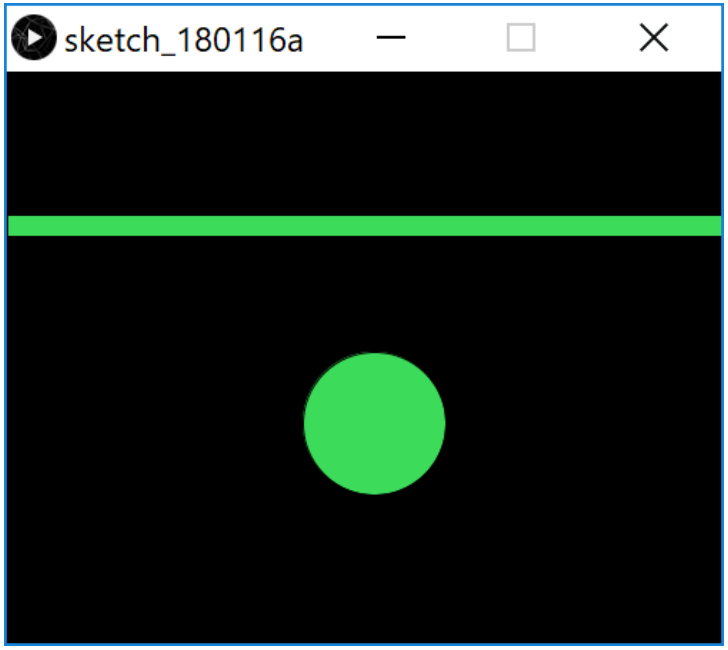
7  {
8    //set to black, grayscale spectrum
9    background(0);
10   stroke(0, 0, 0);      //black outline
11   fill(60, 220, 90);    //green
12   rect(0,100,width, 15);
13   ellipse(mouseX, mouseY, 100, 100);
14 }
15
```



Using the **width** system variable in the **rect** function to draw a thick line.

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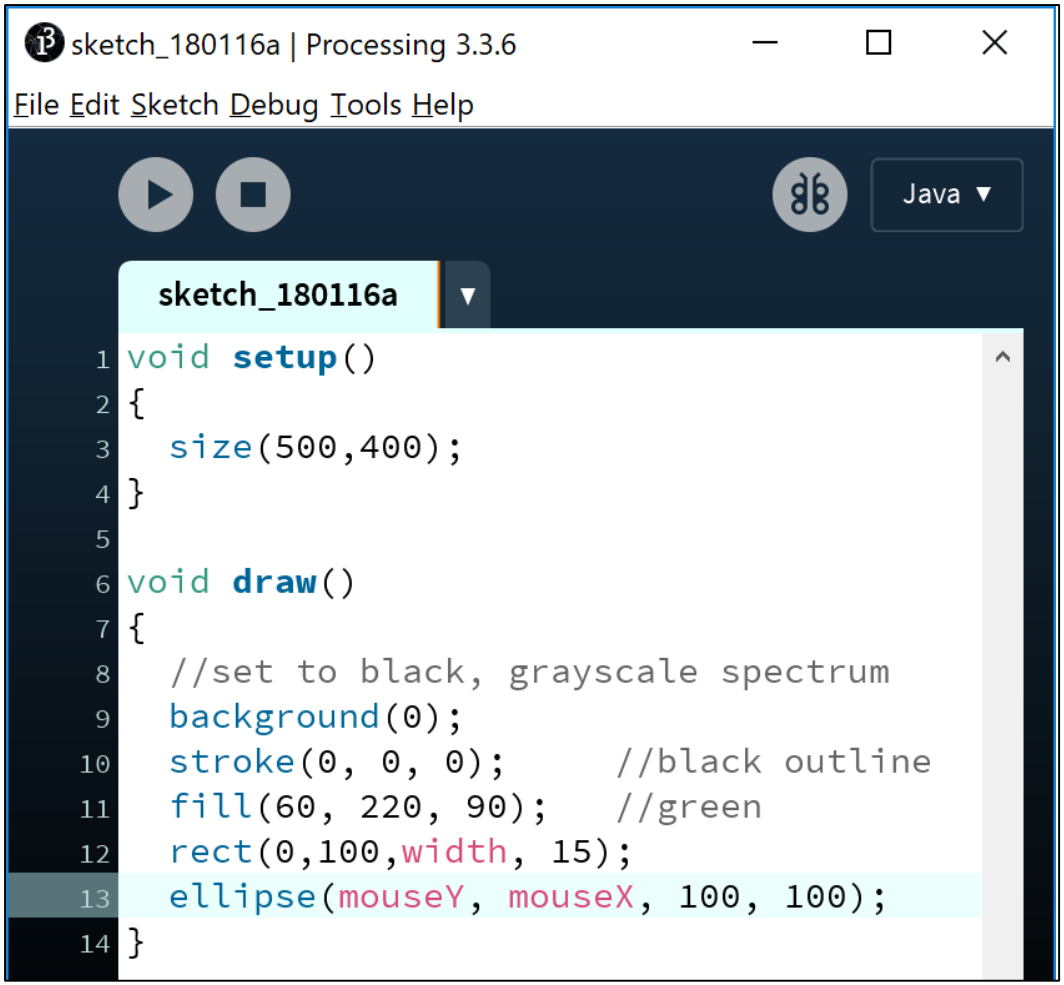

*Q: What would happen to our animation if we swapped the **mouseX** and **mouseY** variables in the **ellipse** function with each other?*

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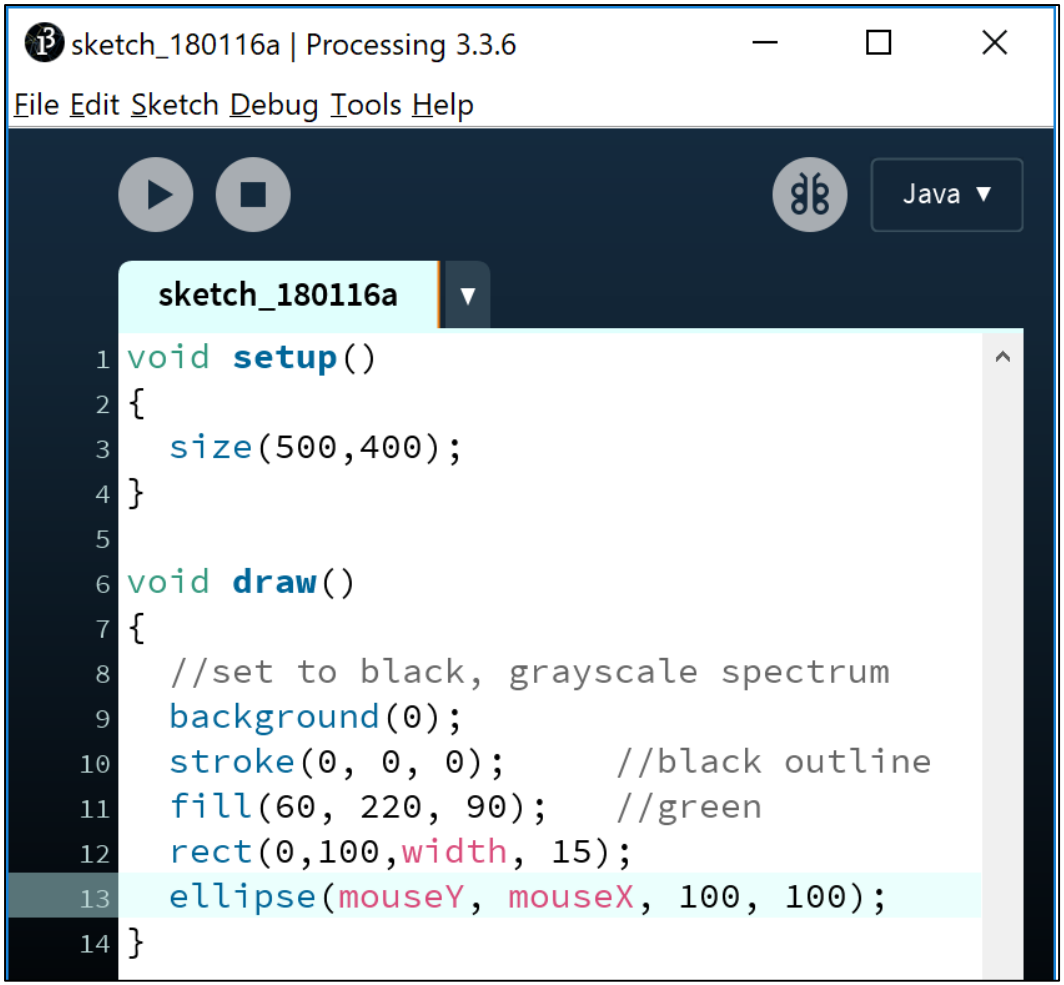

Q: *What would happen to our animation if we swapped the* ***mouseX*** *and* ***mouseY*** *variables in the* ***ellipse*** *function with each other?*

A: *As you move your mouse right on the x axis, the circle will move down on the y axis and vice versa.*

Questions?