

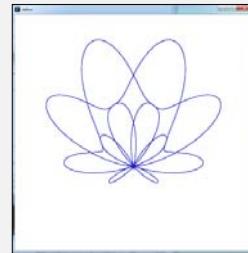
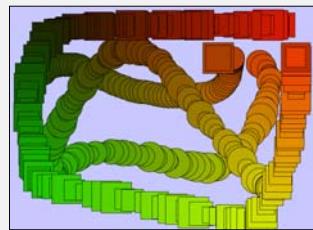
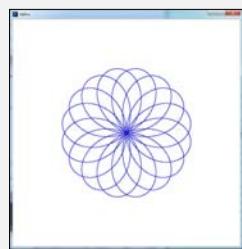
Transformations



Oregon State
University

Mike Bailey

mjb@cs.oregonstate.edu



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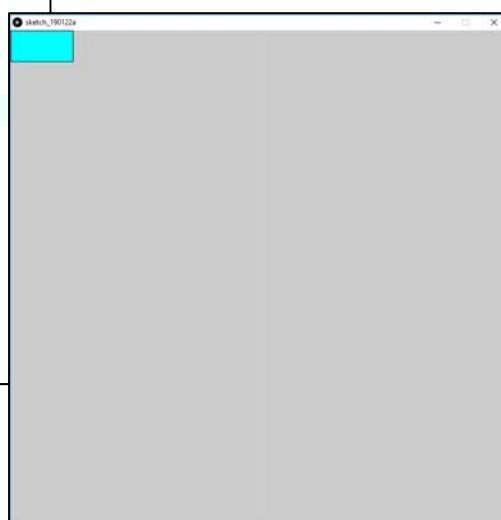
transformations.pptx

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It is Often Nice to Transform Entire Objects at Once

```
void
setup( )
{
    size( 800, 800 );
    stroke( 0, 0, 0 );
    fill( 0, 255, 255 );
}

void
draw( )
{
    rect( 0, 0, 100, 50 );
}
```



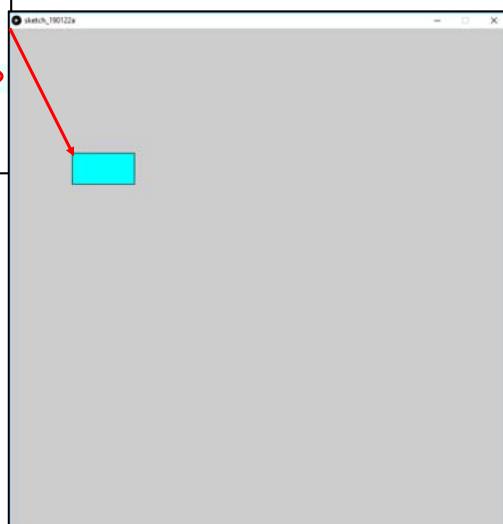
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Translation

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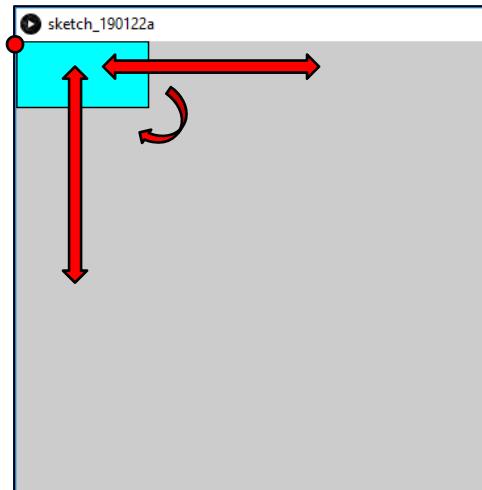
```
void  
draw( )  
{  
    translate( 100, 200 );  
    rect( 0, 0, 100, 50 );  
}
```



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Rotations and Scaling Happen Around the Origin

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Rotation

```
void
draw()
{
    rotate( radians(45.) );
    rect( 0, 0, 100, 50 );
}
```

In math, science, and computer programming, angles are not given in degrees, they are given in **radians**.

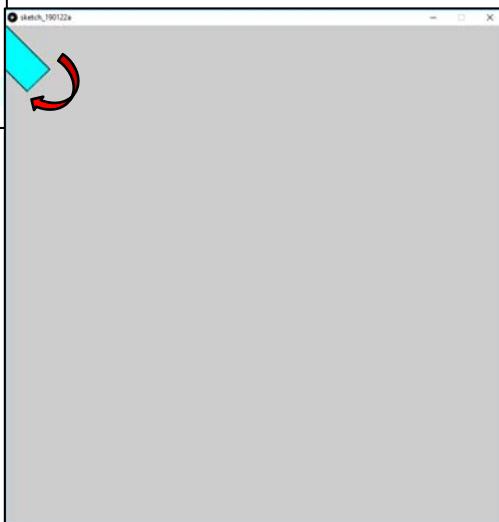
1 radian = 0.01745 degrees
 1 radian = $\pi/180.$ degrees

But, don't worry about this.

Processing gives you a function, **radians()**, to automatically convert degrees into radians.

Use it!

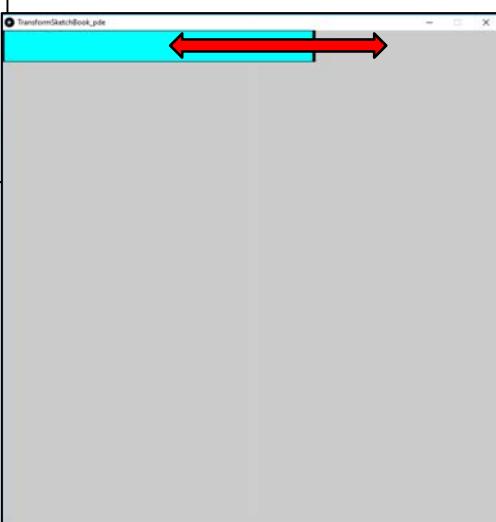
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Scaling

```
void
draw()
{
    scale( 5., 1. );
    rect( 0, 0, 100, 50 );
}
```



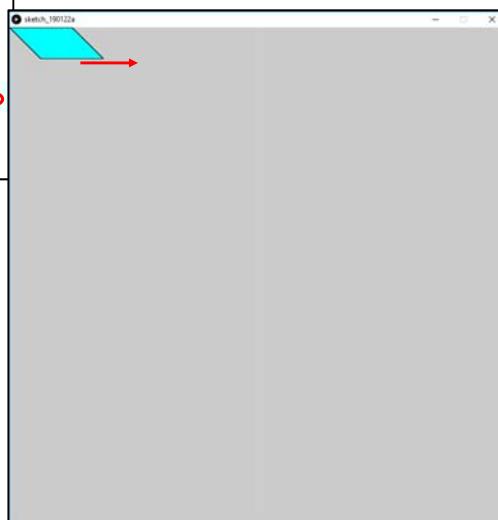
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Shearing

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```
void  
draw( )  
{  
    shearX( radians(45.) );  
    rect( 0, 0, 100, 50 );  
}
```



There is also a **shearY**
transformation function



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Transformations Accumulate!

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```
void  
draw( )  
{  
    rotate( radians( 10. ) );  
    rotate( radians( 10. ) );  
    ...  
}
```

is the same as:

```
void  
draw( )  
{  
    rotate( radians( 20. ) );  
    ...  
}
```

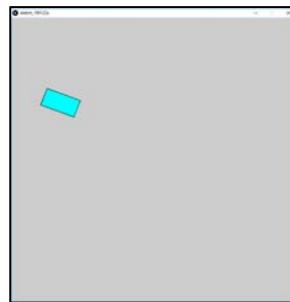


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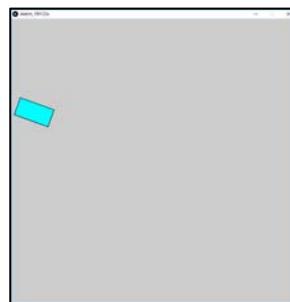
Transformation Order Matters!

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```
void  
draw( )  
{  
    2. translate( 100, 200 );  
    1. rotate( radians(20.) );  
    rect( 0, 0, 100, 50 );  
}
```



```
void  
draw( )  
{  
    2. rotate( radians(20.) ),  
    1. translate( 100, 200 );  
    rect( 0, 0, 100, 50 );  
}
```



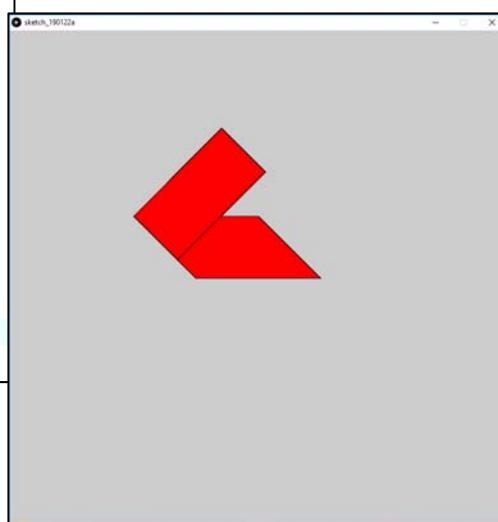
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You Can Save and Un-do Transformations

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```
void  
draw( )  
{  
    2. translate( 200, 300 );  
  
    pushMatrix();  
    1. shearX( radians(45.) );  
    rect( 0, 0, 200, 100 );  
    popMatrix();  
  
    fill( 255, 0, 0 );  
    1. rotate( radians( -45. ) );  
    rect( 0, 0, 200, 100 );  
}
```



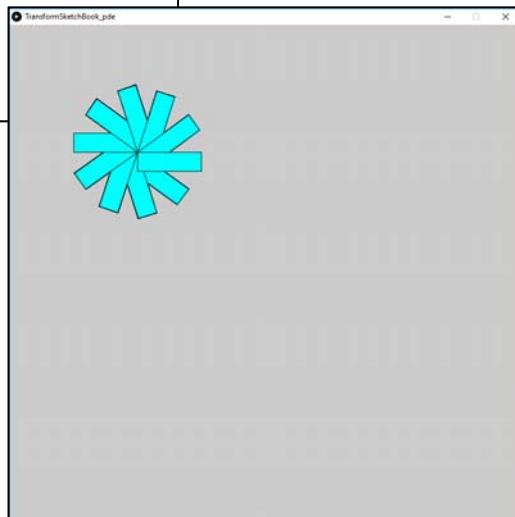
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Transformations and for-loops

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```
void  
draw( )  
{  
    translate( 200, 200 );  
    for( int degrees = 0; degrees <= 360; degrees = degrees + 36 )  
    {  
        pushMatrix();  
        rotate( radians( degrees ) );  
        rect( 0, 0, 100, 30 );  
        popMatrix();  
    }  
}
```

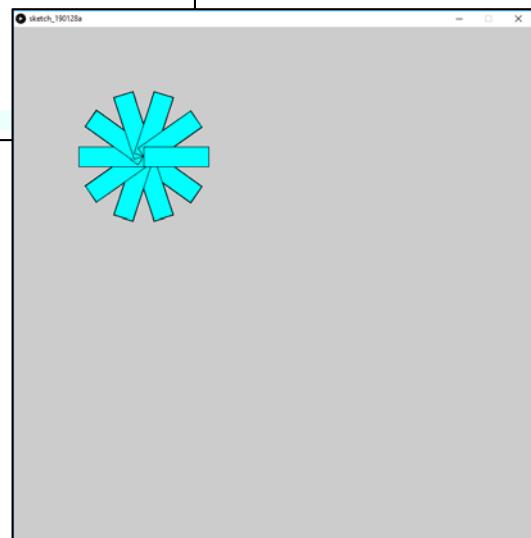


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Transformations and for-loops

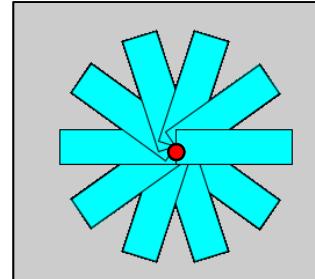
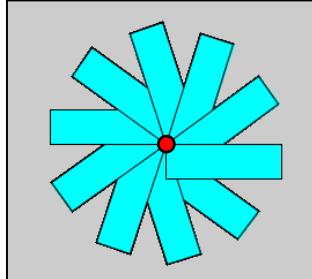
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```
void  
draw( )  
{  
    translate( 200, 200 );  
    for( int degrees = 0; degrees <= 360; degrees = degrees + 36 )  
    {  
        pushMatrix();  
        rotate( radians( degrees ) );  
        rect( 0, -15, 100, 30 );  
        popMatrix();  
    }  
}
```



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What's the Difference?



```
void
draw( )
{
    translate( 200, 200 );
    for( int degrees = 0; degrees <= 360;
    {
        pushMatrix();
        rotate( radians( degrees ) );
        rect( 0, 0, 100, 30 );
        popMatrix();
    }
}
```

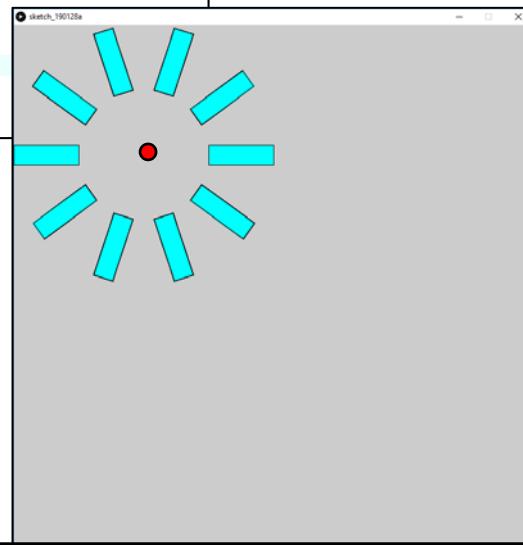
```
void
draw( )
{
    translate( 200, 200 );
    for( int degrees = 0; degrees <= 360;
    {
        pushMatrix();
        rotate( radians( degrees ) );
        rect( 0, -15, 100, 30 );
        popMatrix();
    }
}
```

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Transformations and for-loops

```
void
draw( )
{
    translate( 200, 200 );
    for( int degrees = 0; degrees <= 360; degrees = degrees + 36 )
    {
        pushMatrix();
        rotate( radians( degrees ) );
        rect( 100, -15 100, 30 );
        popMatrix();
    }
}
```



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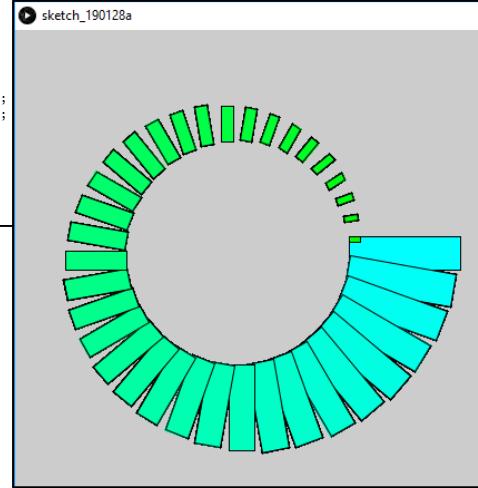
Rotating While Changing Color and Size

```
void
draw( )
{
    translate( 200, 200 );
    for( int degrees = 0; degrees <= 360; degrees = degrees + 10 )
    {
        pushMatrix();
        // map color from cyan to green
        int blue = int( map( degrees, 0, 360, 255, 0 ) );
        fill( 0, 255, blue );

        // transform by rotating:
        rotate( radians( degrees ) );

        // change rectangle size:
        int xsize = int( map( degrees, 0, 360, 100, 10 ) );
        int ysize = int( map( degrees, 0, 360, 30, 5 ) );

        // draw rectangle away from the origin:
        rect( 100, -15, xsize, ysize );
        popMatrix();
    }
}
```



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And, there are even 3D Transformations

```
translate( x, y, z );
scale( x, y, z );
rotateX( radians );
rotateY( radians );
rotateZ( radians );
```

But, we will get to those later ...



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