

### Transformations

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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

```
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 += 36 )
    {
        pushMatrix();
        rotate( radians( degrees ) );
        rect( 0, 0, 100, 50 );
        popMatrix();
    }
}
```

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**Transformations and for-loops**

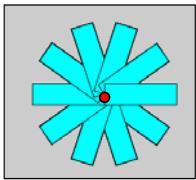
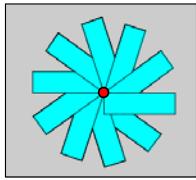
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```
void draw( )
{
    translate( 200, 200 );
    for( int degrees = 0; degrees <= 360; degrees += 36 )
    {
        pushMatrix();
        rotate( radians( degrees ) );
        rect( 0, -15, 100, 50 );
        popMatrix();
    }
}
```

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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();
    }
}
```

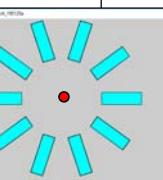
```
void
draw( )
{
    translate( 200, 200 );
    for( int degrees = 0; degrees <= 360;
    {
        pushMatrix();
        rotate( radians( degrees ) );
        rect( 0, -15, 100, 30 );
        popMatrix();
    }
}
```

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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( 200, -15, 100, 30 );
        popMatrix();
    }
}
```



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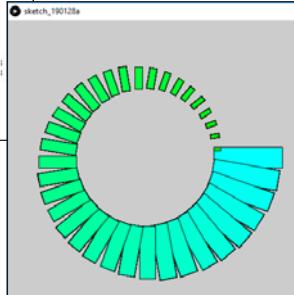
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### Rotating While Changing Color and Size

```
void
draw( )
{
    translate( 200, 200 );
    for( int degrees = 0; degrees <= 360; degrees = degrees + 10 )
    {
        pushMatrix();
        // mix color from cyan to green
        tint( blue * tint( cyan( degrees, 0, 360, 255, 0 ) ) );
        fill( 0, 255, blue );
        // transform by rotating
        rotate( radians( degrees ) );
        // change rectangle size
        rect( 0, -15, 100, 10 );
        for( int ysize = tint( mag( degrees, 0, 360, 355, 5 ) );
        ysize > 0; ysize = tint( mag( degrees, 0, 360, 355, 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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