Interaction

Shiffman Chpt. 3

Interaction

- Make your program respond to the user or other events
- Processing really shines here

Event-based Programming

- Model for program organization
- User input occurs, program responds to it
 Could be machine event
- Events (input activity):
 - Mouse click, mouse movement, video frame received, key press
- Callbacks (program response):
 - \succ Methods associated with an event
 - Respond to input:
 - Update state, perform an action, etc.

Event Examples So Far • setup() • Startup "event" • draw() • Refresh "event" • mousePressed() void mousePressed() { save("snowman.jpg"); }

frameRate() (An Aside...)

- frameRate() sets the *max* frequency draw() will be called at
 - > If processor cannot handle this, actual updates will be slower
 - > Default is 60 fps (frames per second)
- Add to setup to control frameRate e.g.:

frameRate(30);

Simplest Sketch

void draw()

{

ellipseMode(CENTER); fill(255);

ellipse(mouseX, mouseY, 20, 20);

}

Shortcomings?

- Can't start and stop drawing
- Can't make continuous lines
- Can't erase or clear
- Can't change brushes

Connected Lines

Processing Supports Many Input Events

See "Input" section of reference

Mouse Input

Methods
 mouseClicked()
 mouseDragged()
 mouseMoved()
 mousePressed()
 mouseReleased()

Variables
 mouseX
 mouseY
 pmouseY
 mousePressed
 mouseButton

How can I make it only draw when I want it to?

- Use mouse click to put pen down
- Move drawing code to mouseDragged
- Why not mousePressed?

Keyboard Input • Methods • Variables keyPressed() key keyReleased() keyCode keyTyped() keyPressed

Key Presses to Add Control

- "r" for red
- "g" green
- "b" blue
- "c" for clear

Different Types of Input

- Mouse
- Keyboard
- Kinect
- Video Camera
- Environmental Sensors
- Light Sensors

Complex Example

- Eye tracking
- Mouse clicking
- Color change