From Data to Pixels

Day 3, Markku Reunanen

Sorting

ints, floats and Strings easy: use sort()

Note that *sort()* returns the sorted array and doesn't modify the original

For objects not quite as simple: how would Processing know which one is less or more?

Object sorting

Objects need to *implement* the *Comparable* interface

Interface means promising that certain methods are there

In this case compareTo()

import java.util.*;

Collections.sort()

Note that this **will** happen in place, the data structure will be modified – unlike with simple *sort(*)

Right- and left-handed coordinates

Mathematics use right-handed coordinates

Processing coordinates are *left-handed*

Possible trouble with calculations

Three-finger rule: x (thumb), y (first finger), z (middle finger)

Rotation rule: grabbing and thumb



Pythagorean theorem









Affine transformations

Translation (T) - translate()

Rotation (R) - rotate()

Scaling (S) - scale()

Progressive, you can keep doing them after another many times

They are automatically reset at the beginning of each draw()

Transformation stack

pushMatrix() - save the current transformation (ie. situation)

popMatrix() - restore the previously stored one

You can do multiple *pushMatrix()* calls after another if needed, but the depth of the stack is quite limited

Always have the same amount of push and pop

(What is a stack? What about matrix?)

Matrices, vectors and more

Enough for today, but here's more if interested:

- <u>https://www.mathsisfun.com/algebra/matrix-introductio</u> <u>n.html</u>
- <u>https://www.mathsisfun.com/algebra/matrix-transform.</u> <u>html</u>
- <u>http://bestmaths.net/online/index.php/year-levels/year-</u> <u>10/year-10-topics/matrices-and-transformations/</u>