

Geomeetrilised kujundid

- Geomeetriliste kujundite definitsioon:

```
data Shape = Rectangle Side Side
           | Ellipse Radius Radius
           | RtTriangle Side Side
           | Polygon [Vertex]
  deriving Show
```

```
type Radius = Float
```

```
type Side   = Float
```

```
type Vertex = (Float,Float)
```

Regioonid

- Regiooni definitsioon:

```
data Region = Shape Shape
            | Translate Vector Region
            | Scale      Vector Region
            | Complement Region
            | Region `Union` Region
            | Region `Intersect` Region
            | Empty
    deriving Show

type Vector = (Float,Float)
```

Pildid

- Pildid on konstrueeritud regioonidest
 - Regioonid omakorda geomeetrilistest kujunditest
- Pildid lisavad regioonidele värvid

```
data Picture = Region Color Region
              | Picture 'Over' Picture
              | EmptyPic
```

```
deriving Show
```

```
data Color = Black | Blue | Green | Cyan
            | Red | Magenta | Yellow | White
```

Pildid

- Piltide joonistamine:

```
drawPic :: Window -> Picture -> IO ()
```

```
drawPic w (Region c r)    = drawRegionInWindow w c r
```

```
drawPic w (p1 `Over` p2) = do { drawPic w p2  
                                ; drawPic w p1  
                                }
```

```
drawPic w EmptyPic       = return ()
```

Regioonide joonistamine

- Regioonide joonistamisel kasutame SOEGraphics teegis defineeritud vahendeid
- SOEGraphics defineerib oma graafilise regiooni abstraktse tüübi, mis kannab ka nime Region
- Nimekonfliktide vältimiseks peame selle importima kvalifitseeritult

```
import SOEGraphics hiding (Region)
import qualified SOEGraphics as G (Region)
```

- Nüüd saame graafilisi regioone kasutada nimega G.Region

Graafilised regioonid

- Funktsioonid graafiliste regioonidega:

`createRectangle :: Point -> Point -> G.Region`

`createEllipse :: Point -> Point -> G.Region`

`createPolygon :: [Point] -> G.Region`

`andRegion :: G.Region -> G.Region -> G.Region`

`orRegion :: G.Region -> G.Region -> G.Region`

`xorRegion :: G.Region -> G.Region -> G.Region`

`diffRegion :: G.Region -> G.Region -> G.Region`

`drawRegion :: G.Region -> Graphic`

Regioonide joonistamine

- Vaja teisendada meie regioonid graafilisteks regioonideks

`regionToGRegion :: Region -> G.Region`

- Siis on regioonide joonistamine lihtne:

`drawRegionInWindow :: Window -> Color`

`-> Region -> IO ()`

`drawRegionInWindow w c r`

`= drawInWindow w`

`(withColor c`

`(drawRegion (regionToGRegion r)))`

Regiooni teisendamise graafiliseks

- Esimene (lihtsustatud) katse:

```
data NewRegion = Rect Side Side
```

```
regToNReg :: Region -> NewRegion
```

```
regToNReg (Shape (Rectangle sx sy)) = Rect sx sy
```

```
regToNReg (Scale (x,y) r)
```

```
    = regToNReg (scaleReg (x,y) r)
```

```
scaleReg (x,y) (Shape (Rectangle sx sy))
```

```
    = Shape (Rectangle (x*sx) (y*sy))
```

```
scaleReg (x,y) (Scale s r)
```

```
    = Scale s (scaleReg (x,y) r)
```


Regiooni teisendamine graafiliseks

- Antud lahendus on väga ebaefektiivne

```
(Scale (x1,y1)
      (Scale (x2,y2)
            ... (Shape (Rectangle sx sy))
            ... ))
```

- Kui meil on vaja teisendada regiooni, mida on skaleeritud n korda, siis `regToNReg` teeb $O(n^2)$ regioonipuu läbivaatust!
- Probleem (ja ka lahendus) on sama mis listide ümberpööramisel

Listide ümberpööramine

- Lihtne, kuid ebaefektiivne definitsioon:

```
reverse :: [a] -> [a]
reverse []      = []
reverse (x:xs) = reverse xs ++ [x]
```

- Akumuleeriva parameetriga (lineaarse keerukusega) versioon:

```
reverse xs = rev [] xs
  where rev acc []      = acc
        rev acc (x:xs) = rev (x:acc) xs
```

Regiooni teisendamine graafiliseks

- Teine (lihtsustatud) katse:

```
regToNReg :: Region -> NewRegion
```

```
regToNReg r = rToNR (1,1) r
```

```
rToNR :: (Float,Float) -> Region -> NewRegion
```

```
rToNR (x1,y1) (Shape (Rectangle sx sy))
```

```
    = Rect (x1*sx) (y1*sy)
```

```
rToNR (x1,y1) (Scale (x2,y2) r)
```

```
    = rToNR (x1*x2,y1*y2) r
```

- Lõppversioonis tuleb lisaks skaleerimisfaktorile akumuleerida ka nihutusfaktorit

Regiooni teisendamise graafiliseks

```
regionToGRegion :: Region -> G.Region
```

```
regionToGRegion r = regToGReg (0,0) (1,1) r
```

```
regToGReg :: Vector -> Vector -> Region -> G.Region
```

```
regToGReg loc sca (Shape s)
```

```
    = shapeToGRegion loc sca s
```

```
regToGReg loc (sx,sy) (Scale (u,v) r)
```

```
    = regToGReg loc (sx*u,sy*v) r
```

```
regToGReg (lx,ly) (sx,sy) (Translate (u,v) r)
```

```
    = regToGReg (lx+u*sx,ly+v*sy) (sx,sy) r
```

Regiooni teisendamine graafiliseks

- Kuna tühja graafilist regiooni `SOEGraphics` ei defineeri, siis kautame “tühja ristkülikut”

```
regToGReg loc sca Empty  
          = createRectangle (0,0) (0,0)
```

- Ühendi teisendamine:

```
regToGReg loc sca (r1 `Union` r2)  
          = let gr1 = regToGReg loc sca r1  
              gr2 = regToGReg loc sca r2  
              in orRegion gr1 gr2
```

- Kuna ühisosa (ja ka täiend) on analoogilised, siis on mõistlik defineerida seda ühist malli esitav abifunktsioon

Regiooni teisendamise graafiliseks

```
primGReg loc sca r1 r2 op
```

```
  = let gr1 = regToGReg loc sca r1
```

```
      gr2 = regToGReg loc sca r2
```

```
  in  op gr1 gr2
```

```
regToGReg loc sca (r1 `Union` r2)
```

```
  = primGReg loc sca r1 r2 orRegion
```

```
regToGReg loc sca (r1 `Intersect` r2)
```

```
  = primGReg loc sca r1 r2 andRegion
```

```
regToGReg loc sca (Complement r)
```

```
  = primGReg loc sca winRect r diffRegion
```

Regiooni teisendamine graafiliseks

- Regiooni täiendi teisendamiseks on vaja kogu tasandit hõlmavat graafilist regiooni
- Kuna täpselt sellist graafilist regiooni ei ole, siis kasutame sellena akna suurust ristkülikut:

```
winRect :: Region
```

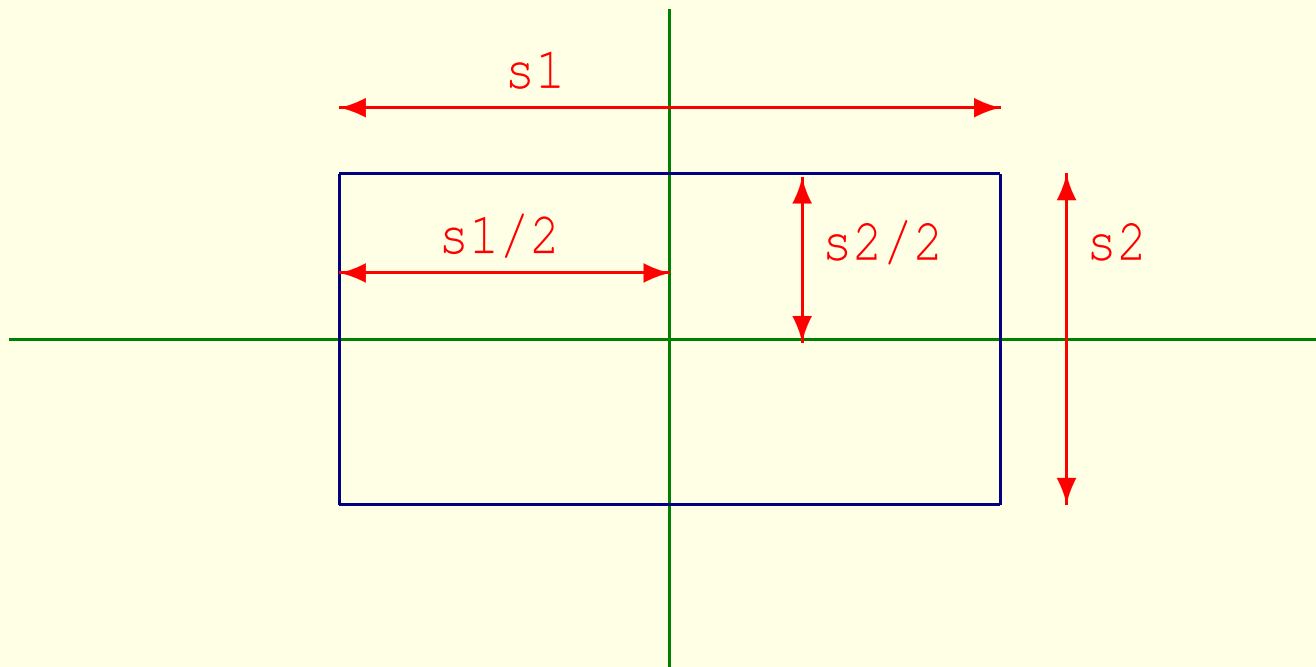
```
winRect = Shape (Rectangle (pixelToInch xWin)  
                             (pixelToInch yWin))
```

- Jäänud on veel geomeetriliste kujundite teisendamine

```
shapeToGRegion :: Vector -> Vector  
                -> Shape -> G.Region
```

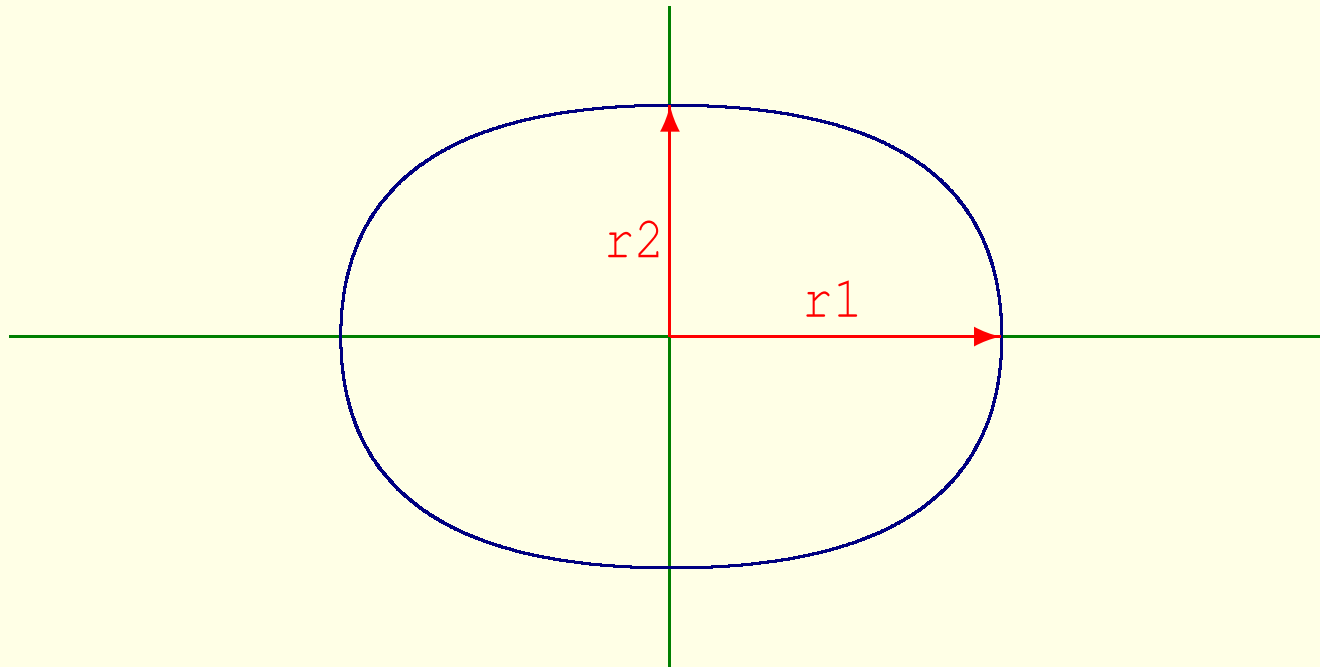
Ristkülik

```
shapeToGRegion (lx,ly) (sx,sy) (Rectangle s1 s2)  
  = createRectangle (trans (-s1/2,-s2/2))  
                    (trans ( s1/2, s2/2))  
  where trans (x,y) = (xWin2 + inchToPixel((x+lx)*sx),  
                      yWin2 - inchToPixel((y+ly)*sy))
```



Ellips

```
shapeToGRegion (lx,ly) (sx,sy) (Ellipse r1 r2)
  = createEllipse (trans (-r1,-r2)) (trans (r1,r2))
  where trans (x,y) = (xWin2 + inchToPixel((x+lx)*sx),
                      yWin2 - inchToPixel((y+ly)*sy))
```



Polügon ja täisnurkne kolmnurk

```
shapeToGRegion (lx,ly) (sx,sy) (Polygon vs)
  = createPolygon (map trans vs)
  where trans (x,y) = (xWin2 + inchToPixel((x+lx)*sx),
                      yWin2 - inchToPixel((y+ly)*sy))
```

```
shapeToGRegion (lx,ly) (sx,sy) (RtTriangle s1 s2)
  = createPolygon (map trans [(0,0), (s1,0), (0,s2)])
  where trans (x,y) = (xWin2 + inchToPixel((x+lx)*sx),
                      yWin2 - inchToPixel((y+ly)*sy))
```

Kujundite teisendamine uuesti

- Funktsioon `trans` kordub iga võrduse juures, kuna `where`-konstruktsioon käib ainult ühe võrduse kohta
- Võime defineerida globaalselt, aga siis peame andma lisaparameetritena nihke- ja skaleerimisfaktori
- Teine võimalus on kasutada `case`-avaldist:

```
shapeToGRegion (lx,ly) (sx,sy) s
= case s of
    Rectangle s1 s2
        -> createRectangle (trans (-s1/2,-s2/2))
                           (trans ( s1/2, s2/2))
```

Kujundite teisendamine uuesti

...

Ellipse r1 r2

```
-> createEllipse (trans (-r1,-r2))  
                  (trans ( r1, r2))
```

Polygon vs

```
-> createPolygon (map trans vs)
```

RtTriangle s1 s2

```
-> createPolygon (map trans  
                  [(0,0), (s1,0), (0,s2)])
```

```
where trans (x,y) = (xWin2 + inchToPixel (lx+x*sx),  
                    yWin2 - inchToPixel (ly+y*sy))
```

Piltide joonistamine

- Näide:

```
draw :: String -> Picture -> IO ()
draw s p = runGraphics $
    do w <- openWindow s (xWin,yWin)
       drawPic w p
       spaceClose w

r1 = Shape (Rectangle 3 2)
r2 = Shape (Ellipse 1 1.5)
r3 = Shape (RtTriangle 3 2)
r4 = Shape (Polygon [(-2.5,2.5), (-3.0,0),
                    (-1.7,-1.0), (-1.1,0.2), (-1.5,2.0)])
```

Piltide joonistamine

- Näide (jät kub):

```
xUnion :: Region -> Region -> Region
p1 `xUnion` p2 = (p1 `Intersect` Complement p2)
                  `Union`
                  (p2 `Intersect` Complement p1)
reg1 = r3 `xUnion`
        (r1 `Intersect` Complement r2
         `Union` r4)
pic1 = Region Blue reg1
```