

Lihtne graafika

- Graafile "Hello, World"

```
import SOEGraphics
main1
  = runGraphics (
    do w <- openWindow
      "My First Graphics Program" (300,300)
      drawInWindow w
      (text (100,200) "Hello Graphics World")
      k <- getKey w
      closeWindow w
  )
```

Lihtne graafika

- Graafika käske:

```
type Title = String
```

```
type Size  = (Int,Int)
```

```
type Point = (Int,Int)
```

```
runGraphics  :: IO () -> IO ()
```

```
openWindow   :: Title -> Size -> IO Window
```

```
drawInWindow :: Window -> Graphic -> IO ()
```

```
text         :: Point -> String -> Graphic
```

```
getKey       :: Window -> IO Char
```

```
closeWindow  :: Window -> IO ()
```

Lihtne graafika

- Graafiliste objektide joonistamise käske:

```
ellipse      :: Point -> Point -> Graphic  
line         :: Point -> Point -> Graphic  
polyline     :: [Point] -> Graphic  
polygon      :: [Point] -> Graphic
```

- Graafiliste objektide “värvimine”:

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

```
withColor :: Color -> Graphic -> Graphic
```

Lihtne graafika

- Näide:

```
pic1 = withColor Red (ellipse (150,150) (300,200))
pic2 = withColor Blue
      (polyline [(100,50),(200,50),
                  (200,250),(100,250),(100,50)])
```

```
spaceClose w = do k <- getKey w
                  if k == ' ' then closeWindow w
                           else spaceClose w
```

```
main2 = runGraphics $
      do w <- openWindow
          "Some Graphics Figures" (300,300)
      drawInWindow w pic1
      drawInWindow w pic2
      spaceClose w
```

Geomeetriliste kujundite joonistamine

- Geomeetriliste kujundite andmetüüp:

```
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)
```

```
square s = Rectangle s s
circle r = Ellipse r r
```

Geomeetriliste kujundite joonistamine

- Rectangle, Ellipse, RtTriangle ei sõltu paigutusest, aga Polygon asukoht on definitsiooniga määratud.
- Asukohast sõltumatutes kujundite aknasse joonistamisel paigutame nad akna keskele; so. kujundite joonistamisel on koordinaatsüsteemi algpunkt akna keskel.
- Samal ajal, graafika-teegis kasutatava koordinaadistiku algpunkt on akna vasak ülemine nurk.
- Kujundite esitamisel kasutatakse pikkusühikuna tolli; graafika-teegis aga pikseleid.
- Vaja defineerida teisendusfunktsioonid ühest koordinaatsüsteemist teise!

Geomeetriliste kujundite joonistamine

- Ühikute teisendamine

```
inchToPixel  :: Float -> Int
inchToPixel x = round (100*x)
```

```
pixelToInch  :: Int -> Float
pixelToInch n = fromIntegral n / 100
```

- Koordinaatide teisendamine

```
xWin, yWin :: Int
xWin = 600
yWin = 500
```

```
xWin2, yWin2 :: Int
xWin2 = xWin `div` 2
yWin2 = yWin `div` 2
```

Geomeetriliste kujundite joonistamine

- Koordinaatide teisendamine (järg)

```
trans :: Vertex -> Point
```

```
trans (x,y) = ( xWin2 + inchToPixel x,  
               yWin2 - inchToPixel y )
```

```
transList :: [Vertex] -> [Point]
```

```
transList = map trans
```


Geomeetriliste kujundite joonistamine

- Kujundite teisendamise graafikaks

```
shapeToGraphic :: Shape -> Graphic
```

```
shapeToGraphic (Rectangle s1 s2)
```

```
    = let s12 = s1/2
```

```
        s22 = s2/2
```

```
        in polygon (transList [(-s12,-s22),(-s12,s22),  
                                (s12,s22),(s12,-s22)])
```

```
shapeToGraphic (Ellipse r1 r2)
```

```
    = ellipse (trans (-r1,-r2)) (trans (r1,r2))
```

```
shapeToGraphic (RtTriangle s1 s2)
```

```
    = polygon (transList [(0,0),(s1,0),(0,s2)])
```

```
shapeToGraphic (Polygon pts)
```

```
    = polygon (transList pts)
```

Geomeetriliste kujundite joonistamine

```
sh1,sh2,sh3,sh4 :: Shape
```

```
sh1 = Rectangle 3 2
```

```
sh2 = Ellipse 1 1.5
```

```
sh3 = RtTriangle 3 2
```

```
sh4 = Polygon [(-2.5,2.5), (-1.5,2.0),  
               (-1.1,0.2), (-1.7,-1.0),  
               (-3.0,0)]
```

Geomeetriliste kujundite joonistamine

```
main0
= runGraphics $
  do w <- openWindow "Drawing Shapes" (xWin,yWin)
    drawInWindow w (withColor Red
                      (shapeToGraphic sh1))
    drawInWindow w (withColor Blue
                      (shapeToGraphic sh2))
  spaceClose w
```

Geomeetriliste kujundite joonistamine

```
type ColoredShapes = [(Color,Shape)]

shs :: ColoredShapes
shs  = [(Red,sh1),    (Blue,sh2),
        (Yellow,sh3), (Magenta,sh4)]

drawShapes :: Window -> ColoredShapes -> IO ()
drawShapes w [] = return ()
drawShapes w ((c,s):cs)
    = do drawInWindow w (withColor c (shapeToGraphic s))
        drawShapes w cs

main1 = runGraphics $
    do w <- openWindow "Drawing Shapes" (xWin,yWin)
       drawShapes w shs
       spaceClose w
```

Geomeetriliste kujundite joonistamine

```
conCircles = map circle [2.4,2.1 .. 0.3]
```

```
coloredCircles =  
  zip [Black, Blue, Green, Cyan, Red,  
      Magenta, Yellow, White]  
  conCircles
```

```
main2  
  = runGraphics $  
    do w <- openWindow "Bull's Eye" (xWin,yWin)  
      drawShapes w coloredCircles  
      spaceClose w
```

Regioonid

- Andmetüüp Shape võimaldab esitada lihtsaid geomeetrilisi kujundeid, mida me saame ka lihtsasti graafiliselt joonistada
- Kuidas ...
 - konstrueerida lihtsamatest kujunditest keerulisemaid?
 - lahendada “probleemi”, et osad kujundid (ellips, ristkülik ja täisnurkne kolmnurk) on tasandi koordinaatteljestiku suhtes tsentreeritud?

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)
```

Regioonide “tähendus”

- Regioon on tasandil asetsevate punktide hulk
- Tihti (peaaegu alati?) lõpmatu
- Regioonidele formaalse “tähenduse” andmiseks vaja efektiivset moodust lõpmatute hulkade esitamiseks

- Kasutame karakteristiklike funktsioone

```
type Set a = a -> Bool
```

- Näide:

```
evenInts :: Set Int
```

```
evenInts x = (x 'mod' 2) == 0
```


Operatsioonid hulkadel

- Ülesanne — kuidas leida:

- kahe hulga ühendit?

```
union :: Set a -> Set a -> Set a  
x 'union' y =
```

- kahe hulga ühisosa?

```
intersect :: Set a -> Set a -> Set a  
x 'intersect' y =
```

- vastandhulka?

```
complement :: Set a -> Set a  
complement x =
```

Regioonide karakteristikud funktsioonid

- Etteantud koordinaadi kuulumine regiooni:

```
type Coordinate = (Float,Float)
containsR :: Region -> Coordinate -> Bool
```

- Paneme tähele, et containsR r on karakteristik funktsioon; ehk

```
containsR :: Region -> Set Coordinate
```

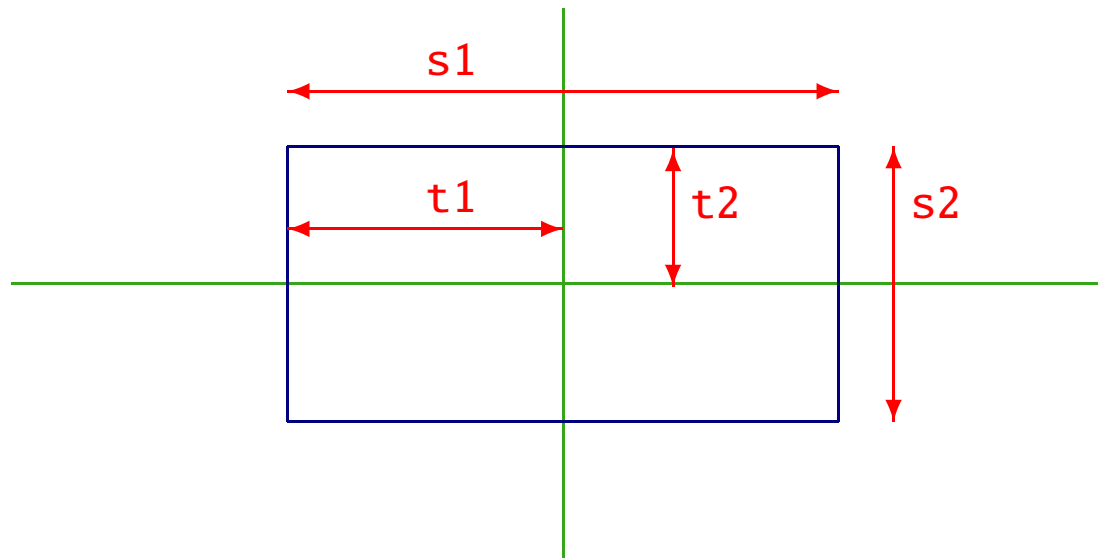
- Defineerime rekursiooniga üle Region andmetüübi.

- Rekursiooni baasjuhuks on kujundite andmetüüp Shape, mille jaoks defineerime eraldi funktsiooni:

```
containsS :: Shape -> Coordinate -> Bool
```

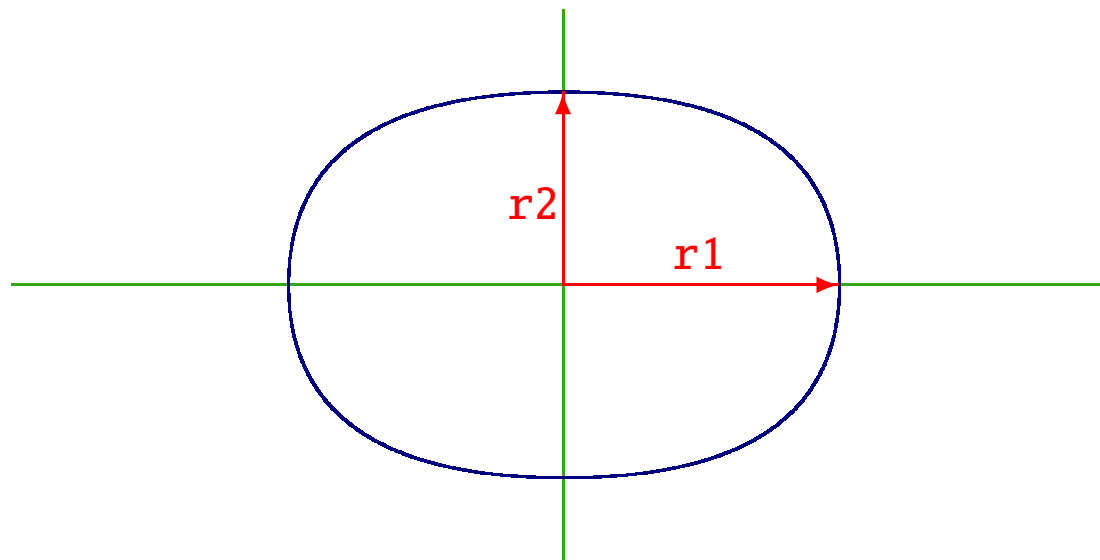
Ristkülik

```
(Rectangle s1 s2) 'containsS' (x,y)
  = let t1 = s1/2
      t2 = s2/2
    in -t1<=x && x<=t1 && -t2<=y && y<=t2
```



Ellips

(Ellipse r1 r2) 'containsS' (x,y)
= $(x/r1)^2 + (y/r2)^2 \leq 1$



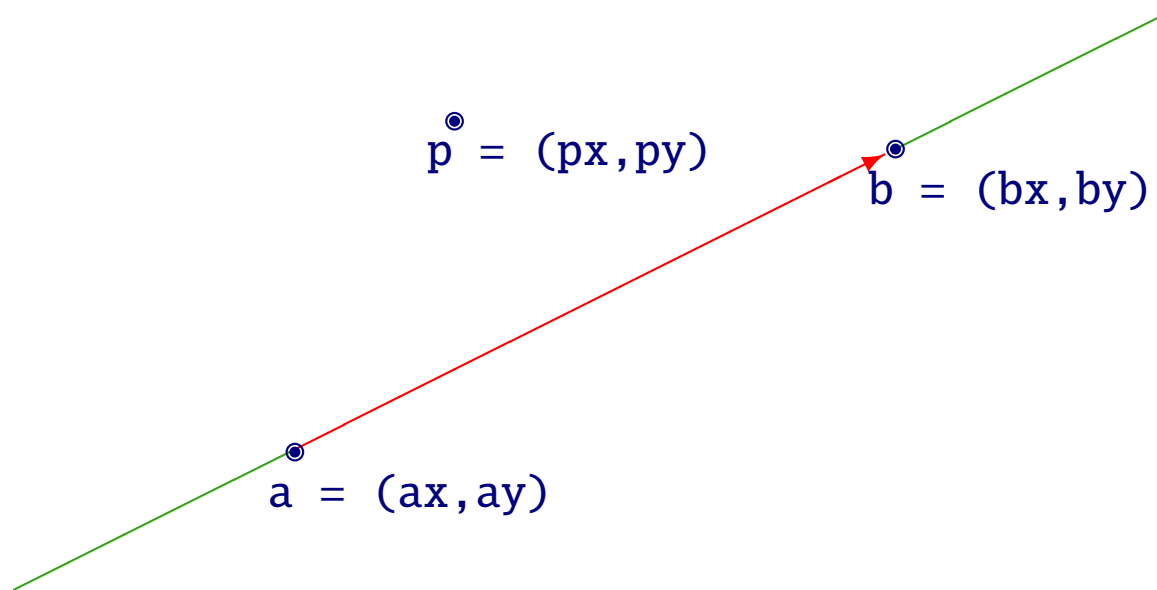
Polügon

Punkt p asub (kumera) polügoni sees, kui ta asub “vasakul pool” igast vastupäeva orienteeritud polügoni küljest

```
(Polygon pts) 'containsS' p
  = let shiftpts      = tail pts ++ [head pts]
      leftOfList      = map isLeftOfp (zip pts shiftpts)
      isLeftOfp p' = isLeftOf p p'
      in and leftOfList
```

Joone “vasak pool”

Punktist a punkti b mineva vektori poolt tekitatud joonest vasakul asumine



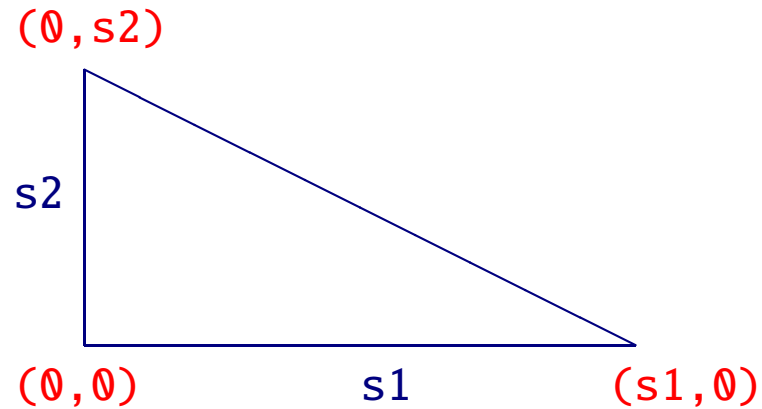
Joone “vasak pool”

```
type Ray = (Coordinate, Coordinate)

isLeftOf :: Coordinate -> Ray -> Bool
(px,py) 'isLeftOf' ((ax,ay),(bx,by))
    = let (s,t) = (px-ax, py-ay)
        (u,v) = (px-bx, py-by)
        in  s*v >= t*u
```

Täisnurkne kolmnurk

```
(RtTriangle s1 s2) 'containsS' p  
  = (Polygon [(0,0),(s1,0),(0,s2)]) 'containsS' p
```



Koordinaadi kuulumine regiooni

```
(Shape s) 'containsR' p = s 'containsS' p
(Translate (u,v) r) 'containsR' (x,y)
    = let p = (x-u,y-v) in r 'containsR' p
(Scale (u,v) r) 'containsR' (x,y)
    = let p = (x/u,y/v) in r 'containsR' p
(Complement r) 'containsR' p
    = not (r 'containsR' p)
(r1 'Union' r2) 'containsR' p
    = r1 'containsR' p || r2 'containsR' p
(r1 'Intersect' r2) 'containsR' p
    = r1 'containsR' p && r2 'containsR' p
Empty 'containsR' p    = False
```

Regioonide algebra

- Iga r_1 , r_2 ja r_3 korral

$(r_1 \text{ 'Union' } (r_2 \text{ 'Union' } r_3)) \text{ 'containsR' } p$

siis ja ainult siis kui

$((r_1 \text{ 'Union' } r_2) \text{ 'Union' } r_3) \text{ 'containsR' } p$

- ..., ehk Union on assotsiatiivne:

$r_1 \text{ 'Union' } (r_2 \text{ 'Union' } r_3)$

$=== (r_1 \text{ 'Union' } r_2) \text{ 'Union' } r_3$

- Tõestus on lihtne arvutus ...

Assotsiatiivsuse tõestus

```
(r1 'Union' (r2 'Union' r3)) 'containsR' p
==> (r1 'containsR' p) ||
      ((r2 'Union' r3) 'containsR' p)
==> (r1 'containsR' p) ||
      ((r2 'containsR' p) || (r3 'containsR' p))
==> ((r1 'containsR' p) || (r2 'containsR' p)) ||
      (r3 'containsR' p)
==> ((r1 'Union' r2) 'containsR' p) ||
      (r3 'containsR' p)
==> ((r1 'Union' r2) 'Union' r3) 'containsR' p
```

NB! Tõestus sõltub (`||`) assotsiatiivsusest (mille saab ka tõstada analoogselt)

Teisi omadusi

- Union ja Intersect on assotsiatiivsed
- Union ja Intersect on kommutatiivsed
- Union ja Intersect on distributiivsed
- Iga r korral

$r \text{ 'Union' Empty} === r$

$r \text{ 'Intersect' Complement Empty} === r$

$r \text{ 'Union' Complement } r === \text{Complement Empty}$

$r \text{ 'Intersect' Complement } r === \text{Empty}$

Pildid

- Pildid on konstrueeritud regioonidest
 - Regioonid omakorda geomeetrilistest kujunditest

- Pildid lisavad regioonidele värvid

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

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 $\mathcal{O}(n^2)$ regioonipuu läbivaatust!
- Probleem (ja ka lahendus) on sama mis listide ümberpööramise

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 akumulierida 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
```

Kujundite teisendamine

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

    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 (jätkub):

```
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
```