

## Which of these functions completes the code

 below to print hooray?We can write more interesting programs when we can exchange information with the outside world!

Problem with the outside world: there's a lot of it.


## Use the Sketch Folder as a gateway to

 the outside world.

## Reading and writing text

connhub1.connect.uwaterloo.ca ([129.97.149.101]) with mapi id 14.03.0319.002;
Tue, 17 Jan 2017 15:57:38-0500
From: Rishabh Moudgil [rishabh.moudgil@uwaterloo.ca](mailto:rishabh.moudgil@uwaterloo.ca)
To: Craig Kaplan [csk@uwaterloo.ca](mailto:csk@uwaterloo.ca)
CC: Kevin Harrigan [kevinh@uwaterloo.ca](mailto:kevinh@uwaterloo.ca), Kristina Bayda
[kbayda@uwaterloo.ca](mailto:kbayda@uwaterloo.ca), Travis Bartlett [travis.bartlett@uwaterloo.ca](mailto:travis.bartlett@uwaterloo.ca)
Subject: A01 Marking Scheme
Thread-Topic: A01 Marking Scheme
Thread-Index: AdJw/+DUxNKRRICRRKOZfc2CQLKSng==
Date: Tue, 17 Jan 2017 20:57:36 +0000
Message-ID: [748888CA42FDF349AF07A8978DDED060281C9EC0@connmbx02](mailto:748888CA42FDF349AF07A8978DDED060281C9EC0@connmbx02)
Accept-Language: en-CA, en-US
Content-Language: en-CA
X-MS-Exchange-Organization-AuthAs: Internal
X-MS-Exchange-Organization-AuthMechanism: 04
X-MS-Exchange-Organization-AuthSource: connhub1.connect.uwaterloo.ca
X-MS-Has-Attach:
X-MS-Exchange-Organization-SCL: -1
X-MS-TNEF-Correlator:
Content-Type: multipart/alternative;
boundary="_000_748888CA42FDF349AF07A8978DDED060281C9EC0connmbx02_"
MIME-Version: 1.0
--_000_748888CA42FDF349AF07A8978DDED060281C9EC0connmbx02_
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="Windows-1252"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable

## //gallery.bridgesmathart.org/exhibitions/2017-joint-mathematics-meetings" "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; WOW64; r

 v:50.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/50.0"108.62.132.133 - - [17/Jan/2017:00:00:15-0500] "GET /tmp/cache/images/cms/arrow-right.gif HTTP/1.1" 404195 "ht tp://bridgesmathart.org/tmp/cache/stylesheet_combined_6fa5fb1be8f2682b13e4cf7292f5937a.css" "Mozilla/5.0 (Window s NT 6.1; WOW64; rv:50.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/50.0"
108.62.132.133 - [ [17/Jan/2017:00:00:16-0500] "GET /bridges-galleries/conference-photos/ HTTP/1.1" 20014016 " http://bridgesmathart.org/bridges-galleries/art-exhibits/" "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; WOW64; rv:50.0) Gecko/2 0100101 Firefox/50.0"
73.64.123.57- - [17/Jan/2017:00:01:24 -0500] "GET /2014/bridges2014-235.pdf HTTP/1.1" 200948062 "-" "Mozilla/5 .0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10_12_2) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/55.0.2883.95 Safari/537.36" 58.10.140.128 - - [17/Jan/2017:00:01:25-0500] "GET /wp-login.php HTTP/1.1" 404195 "-" "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; WOW64; rv:40.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/40.1"
58.10.140.128 - - [17/Jan/2017:00:01:26-0500] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 20012340 "-" "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; WOW6 4; rv:40.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/40.1"
64.126.161.169-- [17/Jan/2017:00:01:28-0500] "GET /2012/cdrom/proceedings/92/paper_92.pdf HTTP/1.1" 20021833 8 "-" "Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10_10_5) AppleWebKit/602.3.12 (KHTML, like Gecko)" 64.126.161.169-- [17/Jan/2017:00:01:29-0500] "GET /apple-touch-icon-precomposed.png HTTP/1.1" 404195 "-" "Sa fari/10602.3.12.0.1 CFNetwork/720.5.7 Darwin/14.5.0 (x86_64)"
64.126.161.169-- [17/Jan/2017:00:01:29-0500] "GET /apple-touch-icon.png HTTP/1.1" 404195 "-" "Safari/10602.3 12.0.1 CFNetwork/720.5.7 Darwin/14.5.0 (x86_64)"
64.126.161.169-- [17/Jan/2017:00:01:29-0500] "GET /favicon.ico HTTP/1.1" 404 195 "-" "Safari/10602.3.12.0.1 C FNetwork/720.5.7 Darwin/14.5.0 (x86_64)"
64.126.161.169-- [17/Jan/2017:00:01:30-0500] "GET /apple-touch-icon-precomposed.png HTTP/1.1" 404195 "-" "Sa fari/10602.3.12.0.1 CFNetwork/720.5.7 Darwin/14.5.0 (x86_64)"
64.126.161.169 - [17/Jan/2017:00:01:30-0500] "GET /apple-touch-icon.png HTTP/1.1" 404195 "-" "Safari/10602.3 12.0.1 CFNetwork/720.5.7 Darwin/14.5.0 (x86_64)"
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64.126.161.169-- [17/Jan/2017:00:01:31-0500] "GET /apple-touch-icon-precomposed.png HTTP/1.1" 404195 "-" "Sa fari/10602.3.12.0.1 CFNetwork/720.5.7 Darwin/14.5.0 (x86_64)"
64.126.161.169-- [17/Jan/2017:00:01:31-0500] "GET /apple-touch-icon.png HTTP/1.1" 404195 "-" "Safari/10602.3 .12.0.1 CFNetwork/720.5.7 Darwin/14.5.0 (x86_64)"
64.126.161.169-- [17/Jan/2017:00:01:32-0500] "GET /favicon.ico HTTP/1.1" 404 195 "-" "Safari/10602.3.12.0.1 C FNetwork/720.5.7 Darwin/14.5.0 (x86_64)"
64.126.161.169-- [17/Jan/2017:00:01:32-0500] "GET /apple-touch-icon-precomposed.png HTTP/1.1" 404195 "-" "Sa

PROCESSING P R AA1 S EH0 S IH0 NG
PROCESSION P R AH0 S EH1 SH AH0 N
PROCESSION(1) P R OW0 S EH1 SH AH0 N
PROCESSIONAL P R AH0 S EH1 SH AH0 N AH0 L
PROCESSIONAL(1) P R OW0 S EH1 SH AH0 N AH0 L
PROCESSIONS P R OW0 S EH1 SH AH0 N Z
PROCESSOR P R AA1 S EH2 S ER0
PROCESSOR'S P R AA1 S EH2 S ER0 Z
PROCESSORS P R AA1 S EH2 S ER0 Z
PROCH P R AA1 K
PROCHASKA P R AH0 HH AA1 S K AH0
PROCHAZKA P R AH0 HH AA1 Z K AH0
PROCHNOW P R AA1 N AW0
PROCIDA P R OW0 CH IY1 D AH0
PROCK P R AA1 K
PROCKTER P R AA1 K T ER0
PROCLAIM P R OW0 K L EY1 M
PROCLAIMED P R OW0 K L EY1 M D
PROCLAIMING P R OW0 K L EY1 M IH0 NG
PROCLAIMS P R OW0 K L EY1 M Z
PROCLAMATION P R AA2 K L AH0 M EY1 SH AH0 N
PROCLAMATIONS P R AA2 K L AH0 M EY1 SH AH0 N Z
PROCLIVITIES P R OW0 K L IH1 V AH0 T IY0 Z
PROCLIVITY P R OW0 K L IH1 V AH0 T IY0
PROCONSUL P R OW0 KAA1 N S AH0 L

01-Jan-14,-15.6,-8.9,0.1
02-Jan-14,-17.7,-15.1,0.1
03-Jan-14,-23.4,-13.1,0
04-Jan-14,-12.7,-2.5,0
05-Jan-14,-3.7,-1.2,19.1
06-Jan-14,-19.6,-2.1,7.7
07-Jan-14,-26.1,-18.7,1.5
08-Jan-14,-19.1,-11.1,0
09-Jan-14,-22.2,-8.3,0
10-Jan-14,-8.3,2.4,0
11-Jan-14,0.3,5.4,26.4
12-Jan-14,-0.8,1.3,0
13-Jan-14,0.4,5.8,0.2
14-Jan-14,-2.5,3.3,0
15-Jan-14,-8.5,-0.4,1.4
16-Jan-14,-8.7,-4,2.7
17-Jan-14,-8,-0.3,3.9
18-Jan-14-10 $1-4617$

## Reading text

Reading text from a file can be quite painful in many programming languages. JavaScript p5 keeps it simple:

$$
\text { myArr }=\text { loadStrings(filename); }
$$

Load a text file from the data folder. Break it up into lines and return an array of Strings, one per line.

```
let lines = [];
function preload() {
    lines = loadStrings( "data/mywords.txt" );
}
function setup() {
    createCanvas( 600, 600 );
    textSize(24);
}
                                    apple
                                    bear
                                    cat
function draw()
    background(220);
dog
    for (let i = 0; i < lines.length; i++) {
    text( lines[i], 10, 30 + (i * 30));
    }
}
```

```
function preload() {
Shopping List
    lines = loadStrings("data/shoppinglist.txt");
```

```
}
```

}
function setup() {
function setup() {
createCanvas(600, 600);
createCanvas(600, 600);
textSize(24);
textSize(24);
}
}
function draw() {
function draw() {
background(220);
background(220);
apple 2 kg
apple 2 kg
banana 5 kg
banana 5 kg
potato 4 kg
potato 4 kg
onion 2 kg
onion 2 kg
for (let i = 0; i < lines.length; i++)
text(lines[i], 10, 30 + (i * 30));
}

```

\section*{Breaking up lines}

A line in a file may contain lots of individual chunks of data separated by whitespace. We'd like to break lines into words, just as we broke files into lines. Two techniques: (see example next slide)
```

.split()
splitTokens()

```

Turn a line of text into an array of "words" (any nonwhitespace characters separated by whitespace).
(Note that join() can reassemble individual strings into a single result.)

\section*{Breaking up lines}
function setup() \{
let \(s=\) "hello out there";
print(s); // hello out there
let myArr1 = [];
myArr1 = s.split(" ");
print(myArr1); // myarr1 is of length 3 // ["hello", "out", "there"]
let myArr2 = [];
myArr2 = splitTokens(s, " ");
print(myArr2); // myarr2 is of length 3 // ["hello", "out", "there"]

\section*{Sometimes we need strings converted to numbers}

Assume we have a shopping list and we want to calculate the total weight of the items in the list.

\author{
apple 2 kg banana 5 kg potato 4 kg \\ onion 2 kg
}
```

let lines = [];
let words = [];
Total KG
let nextI;
function preload() {
lines = loadStrings("data/shoppinglist.txt");
}
function setup() {
createCanvas(600, 600);
textSize(24);
}
function draw() {
background(220);
apple 2 kg
banana 5 kg
potato 4 kg
onion 2 kg
Total KG: }1
let totalKG = 0;
for (let i = 0; i < lines.length; i++) {
words = splitTokens(lines[i], " ");
text(lines[i], 10, 30 + (i * 30));
totalKG = totalKG + int(words[1]);
nextI = i + 1;
}
text("Total KG: " + totalKG, 10, 30+(nextI * 30));

```

\section*{SpeedReader Example}
- Read in a text file.
- Make one big long list (array) of "words"
- Words may contain punctuation in this example
- Display one word at a time
```

let lines = [];
let words = [];
let index = 0;
function preload() {
lines = loadStrings("data/marley.txt");
}
function setup(){
createCanvas(400, 200);
textSize(50);
textAlign(CENTER);
fill(255);
let allLines = join( lines, " ");
words = splitTokens(allLines);
frameRate(1);
}
function draw() {
background( 80 );
text(words[index], width/2, height/2);
index = (index + 1) % words.length;
}

```

\section*{marley.txt}
- Marley was dead: to begin with. There is no doubt whatever about that. The register of his burial was signed by the clergyman, the clerk, the undertaker, and the chief mourner. Scrooge signed it: and Scrooge's name was good upon 'Change, for anything he chose to put his hand to. Old Marley was as dead as a door-nail.Mind! I don't mean to say that I know, ...........

\section*{Question about marley.txt}
- How many times does the word "the" occur?
- Get rid of or ignore punctuation
words = splitTokens(allLines, " .:;>>?!@\#\$\%^\&*()");
- Capitalization does matter ("the" and "The" both count)
let wordInUpperCase = words[i].toUpperCase();

\section*{Add to Setup}
```

let count = 0;
for (let i = 0; i < words.length; i++) {
let wordInUpperCase = words[i].toUpperCase();
if (wordInUpperCase === "THE") {
count = count + 1;
}
}
print("The count: ", count);

```

\section*{Writing text to a File}

We know we can use print() to send any text to the console.

A similar mechanism puts text into the file.
saveStrings(list, textFilename);

\section*{Writing to a Text File}
```

let words = 'apple bear cat dog';
let list = [];
function setup() {
createCanvas(100, 100);
background(200);
text('click here to save', 10, 10, 70, 80);
let list = split(words, ' ');
}
function mousePressed() {
if (mouseX > 0 \&\& mouseX < width \&\&
mouseY > 0 \&\& mouseY < height) {
saveStrings(list, 'nouns.txt');
}
}

```

\section*{Reasons to write text}

Logging: Create a permanent record of the behaviour of the program to review later.

Persistence: Store information about the program's state in an external file so that the sketch can restart with that state later.

Workflow: create text output that can be read by another program for further processing.

\section*{Reading and writing images}

\section*{Loading an Image}

Let img;
```

function preload() {
img = loadImage( "data/boromir.jpg" );
}

```

\section*{Display the Image (1 of 2 slides)}
```

let img;
function preload() {
img = loadImage( "data/boromir.jpg" );
}

```
function setup() \{
    createCanvas ( 800, 400 );
\}

\section*{Display the Image (2 of 2 slides)}
```

function draw() {
background(255);
imageMode (CORNER);
noTint();
image(img, 0, 0);
image(img, width - img.width,
height - img.height);
tint(255, 120, 120);
imageMode (CENTER);
image(img, width / 2, height / 2, 250, 250);
}

```

\section*{Image Loading Idiom}
let img;
function preload() \{
```

img = loadImage("some_image.jpg");

```
\}
function setup() \{
\}
function draw() \{ image(img, 0, 0, width, height);
\}

You can also copy a region out of a source image, and scale it to any rectangle in the sketch window.
copy(img, sx, sy, sw, sh, dx, dy, dw, dh);

You can also copy a region out of a source image, and scale it to any rectangle in the sketch window.
copy img, \(s x, s y, s w, s h, d x, d y, d w, d h\) );
The source image to copy pixels from

You can also copy a region out of a source image, and scale it to any rectangle in the sketch window.
copy (img, sx, sy, Sw, sh dx, dy, dw, dh);
A rectangle of pixels in the source image. Just like the arguments in a call to rect()

You can also copy a region out of a source image, and scale it to any rectangle in the sketch window.

\section*{copy(img, sx, sy, sw, sh, dx, dy, dw, dh);}

A rectangle of pixels in the sketch window. Again, just like a call to rect()
copy(img, sx, sy, sw, sh, dx, dy, dw, dh);


\section*{Writing images}

Take a screenshot.

\section*{save("filename.png");}

Save the contents of the sketch window to an image with the given file name.
function keyPressed() \{
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { if (key === 's') \{ } \\
& \text { save("screen.png"); }
\end{aligned}
\] \}
\}

\section*{Reading illustrations}

\title{
Raster image: represented using a grid of pixels.
}


Vector illustration: represented using geometric paths.

Raster image: represented using a grid of pixels. JPG, PNG, GIF, BMP, TIFF, ...

Vector illustration: represented using geometric paths.
PDF, EPS, AI, SVG, ...

\section*{Load a vector Image}
let tiger;
function preload() \{
tiger \(=\) loadImage("data/tiger.svg");
\}
function setup() \{ createCanvas (600, 600);
\}
function draw() \{
background (220) ;
image (tiger, 0, 0);

\section*{Using Sprite Files}

\section*{Sprite: Compass}


\section*{Sprite: Playing Cards}
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{lllllllll}
A & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 \\
\hline & 4 & 4 & 4 & 4 & 4 & \\
\hline
\end{array} \\
& 9 \\
& 10 \\
& 8 \\
& { }_{6} \\
& \left(\begin{array}{l}
? \\
\frac{1}{2} \\
\square
\end{array}\right) \\
& \left(\begin{array}{c}
t+2 \\
2+
\end{array}\right. \\
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\square \\
4 \\
4 \\
4
\end{array} \\
& \text { 竟 } \\
& \text { A } \\
& \begin{array}{r}
2 \\
2 \\
4
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
\]

> 4 + 401 \((\mathrm{PH}\) 108 +0 10 3 + K ?```

