

マイコンをはじめよう

第5回 Processingをつかってみる

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2013/08/24

今日のテーマ

スケッチ（プログラム）を書いてみよう

簡単な図形を描く：スケッチの構造

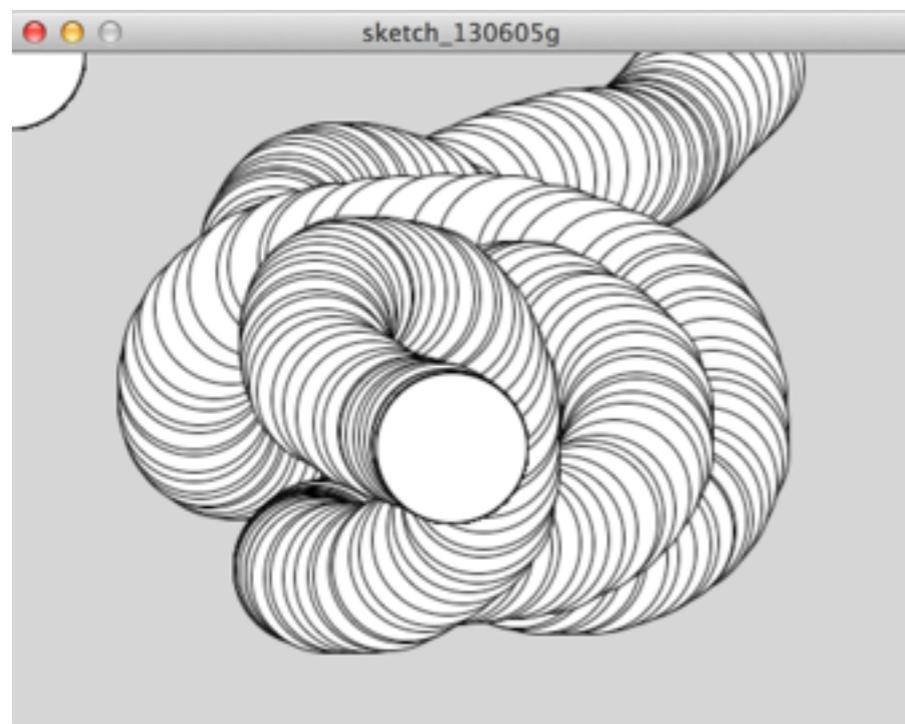
関数のグラフを描く

シリアルポートとの通信

テキスト：C. Reas and B. Fry: Processing をはじめよう,
O'reilly Japan, 2011

スケッチ（プログラム）を書いてみよう

Processing の開発環境(PDE)



Display Window



Text Editor

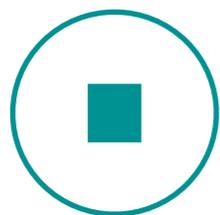
Message Area

Text Area(console)

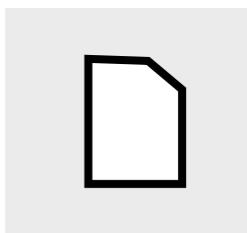
プログラム（スケッチ）をつくる作業の流れ



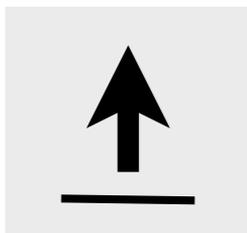
Run



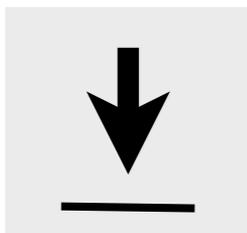
Stop



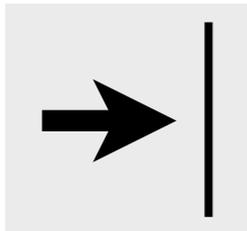
New



Open



Save



Export

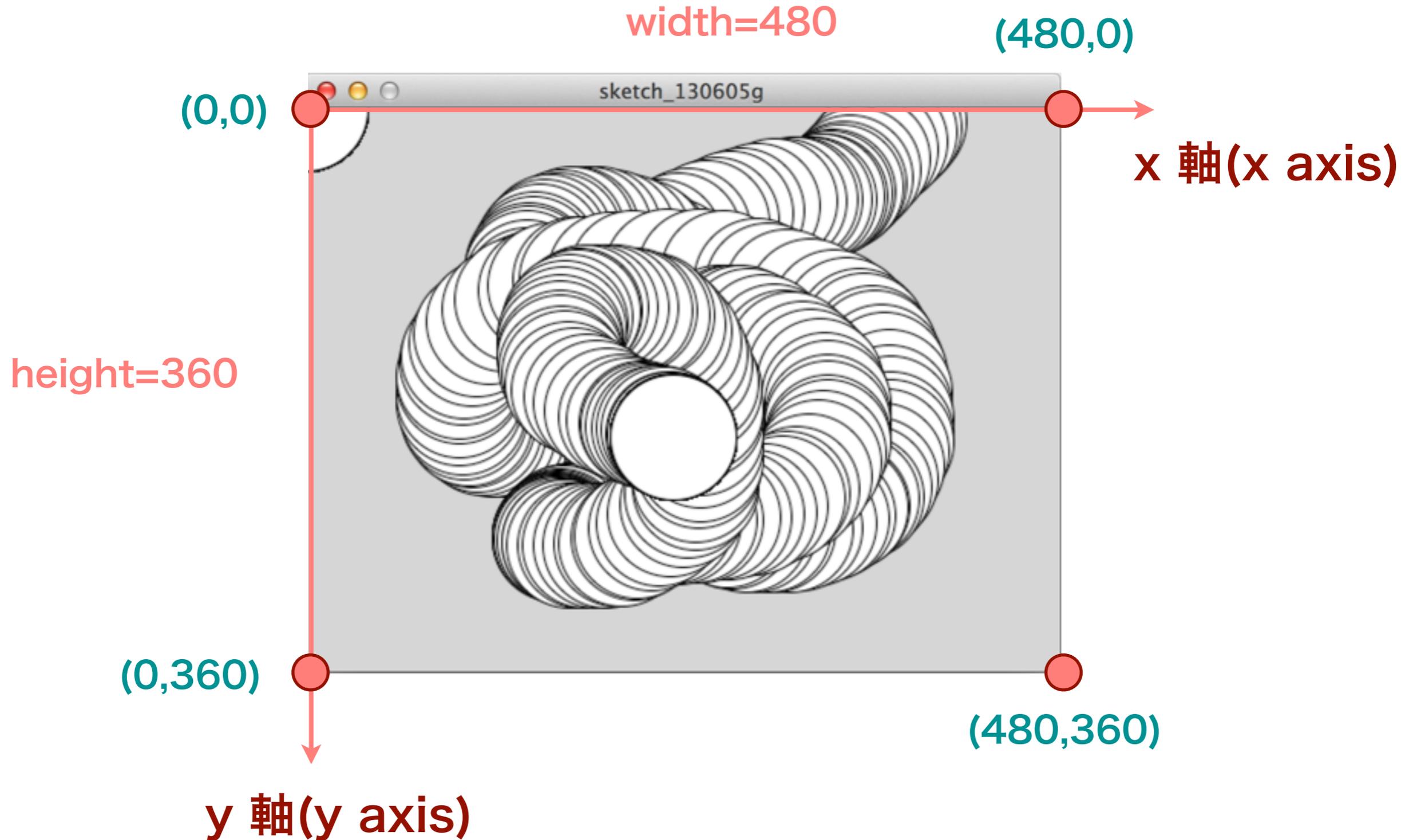
(1) スケッチを書く

(2) Run を押して実行

(3) Stop を押して止める

スケッチの管理

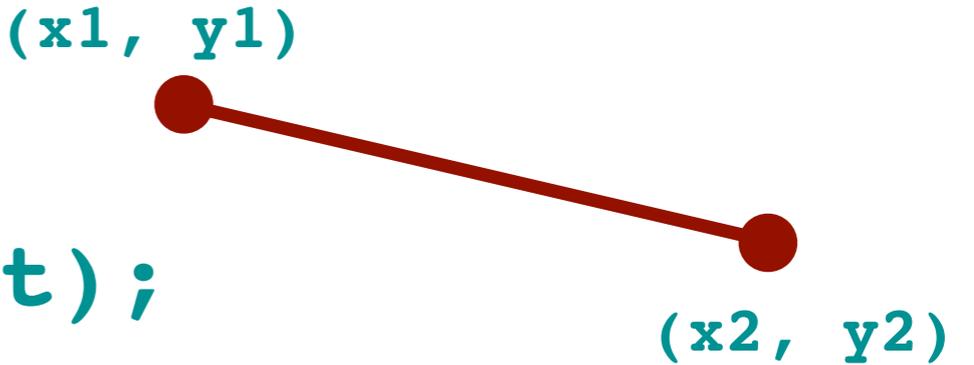
表示ウィンドウ (display window)



簡単な図形を描く

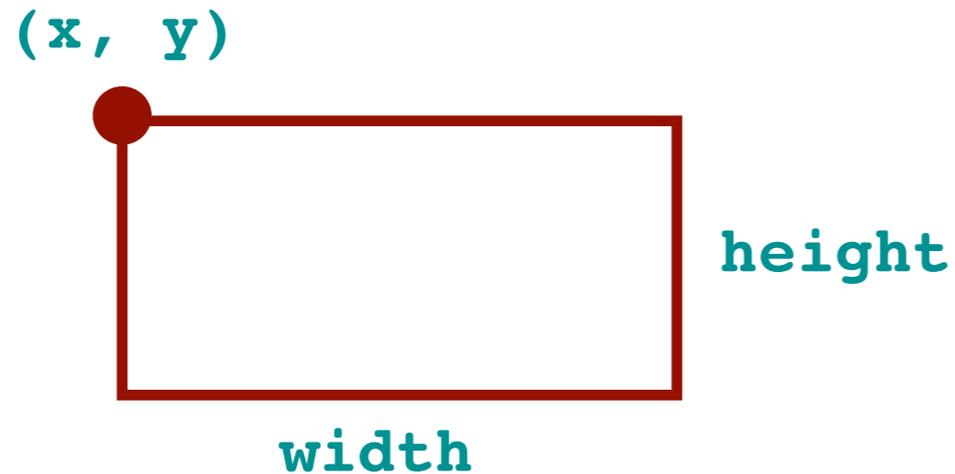
基本図形

```
line(x1, y1, x2, y2);  
rect(x, y, width, height);
```



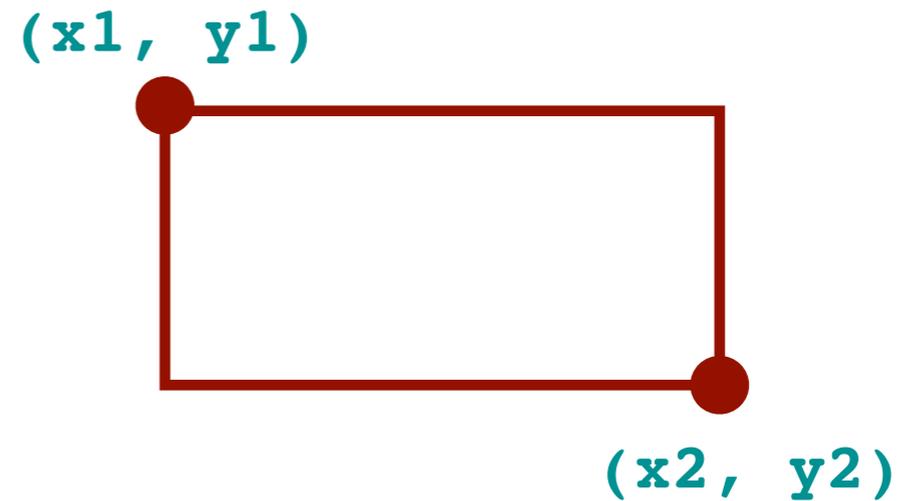
A diagram showing a line segment drawn in dark red. The starting point is marked with a dark red dot and labeled $(x1, y1)$. The ending point is marked with a dark red dot and labeled $(x2, y2)$. The line segment connects these two points diagonally.

```
rect(x, y, width, height);
```



A diagram showing a rectangle drawn in dark red. The top-left corner is marked with a dark red dot and labeled (x, y) . The bottom edge is labeled "width" and the right edge is labeled "height".

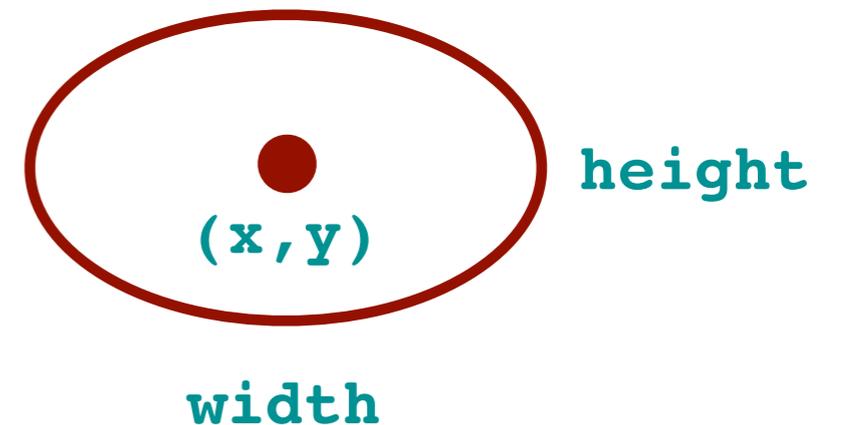
```
rect(x1, y1, x2, y2);
```



A diagram showing a rectangle drawn in dark red. The top-left corner is marked with a dark red dot and labeled $(x1, y1)$. The bottom-right corner is marked with a dark red dot and labeled $(x2, y2)$.

```
ellipse(x, y, width, height);
```

```
rectMode(CORNERS);  
rect(x1, y1, x2, y2);
```



A diagram showing an ellipse drawn in dark red. The center is marked with a dark red dot and labeled (x, y) . The bottom edge is labeled "height" and the bottom edge is labeled "width".

図形の性質：線の太さ，色，塗りつぶし等

線の太さ

```
strokeWeight(4);
```

色，塗りつぶし

引数の異なる関数が8個ある

```
background(200);
```

```
background(200, 180, 100);
```

```
background(200, 180, 100, 150);
```

```
stroke(200, 180, 100);
```

```
noStroke();
```

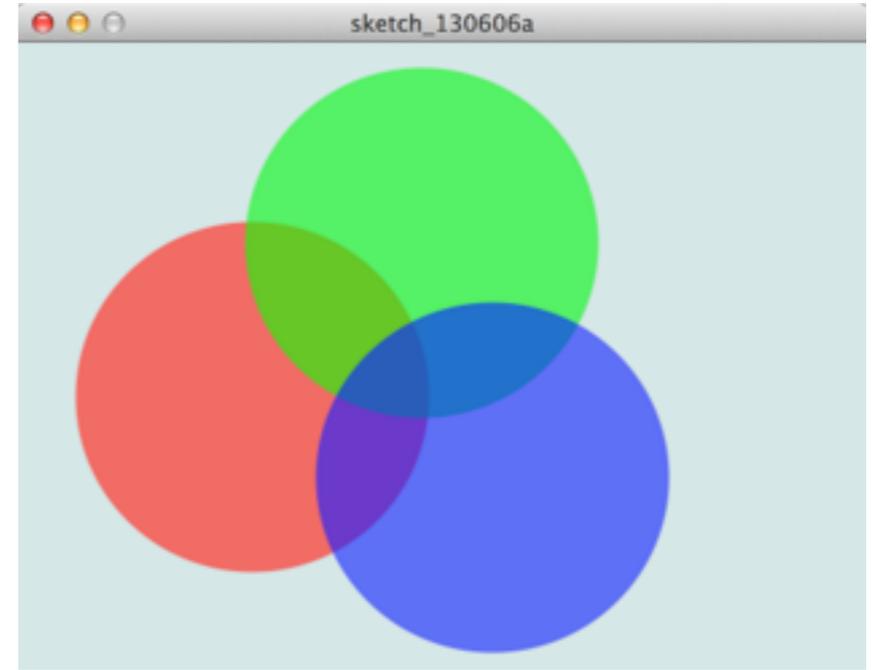
```
fill(200, 180, 100);
```

関数を使って仕事を区別する

```
// Modified example 03-17
int x, y;

void setup(){
  size(480, 360);
  noStroke();
  background(204, 226, 225);
  noLoop();
  x=width/2;
  y=height/2;
}

void draw(){
  fill(255, 0, 0, 160);
  ellipse(x-108, y+22, 200, 200);
  fill(0, 255, 0, 160);
  ellipse(x-12, y-66, 200, 200);
  fill(0, 0, 255, 160);
  ellipse(x+28, y+68, 200, 200);
}
```



関数のグラフを描く

流れの制御とイベント処理

◎ 変数 `int, float, boolean, char`

◎ 繰り返し `for, while`

`if ~ else, switch() ~ case`

◎ イベント

a) マウス

`mouseX, mouseY, pmouseX, pmouseY`
`mousePressed, mousePressed()`

b) キー

`key, keyPressed, keyPressed()`

◎ `map(), constrain()`

変数と繰り返し

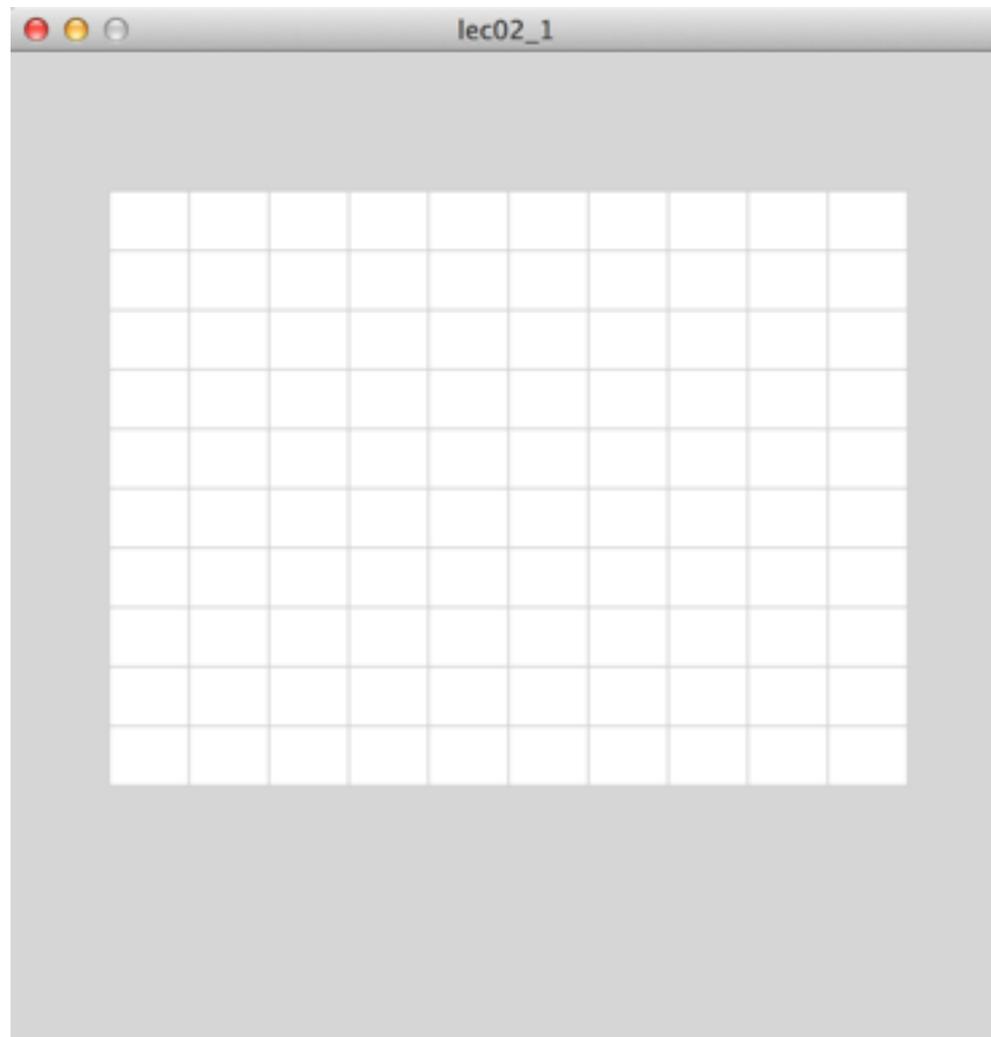
```
int x, y;
x=150; y=100;
line(x, y, 400, y);
```

使う変数は、まず定義し、
使う前に、値を決めること

```
for(int i=0; i<10; i++){
    line(x, y+30*i, 400, y+30*i);
}
```

```
int i=0;
while(i<10){
    line(x, y+30*i, 400, y+30*i);
    i++;
}
```

網目状に線を引く: Example 503P



```
// Example 503P
// June 18, 2013, H. Kawakami

int w=400, h=300;
int x=50, y=70;
int m=10, n=10;
float u, v;

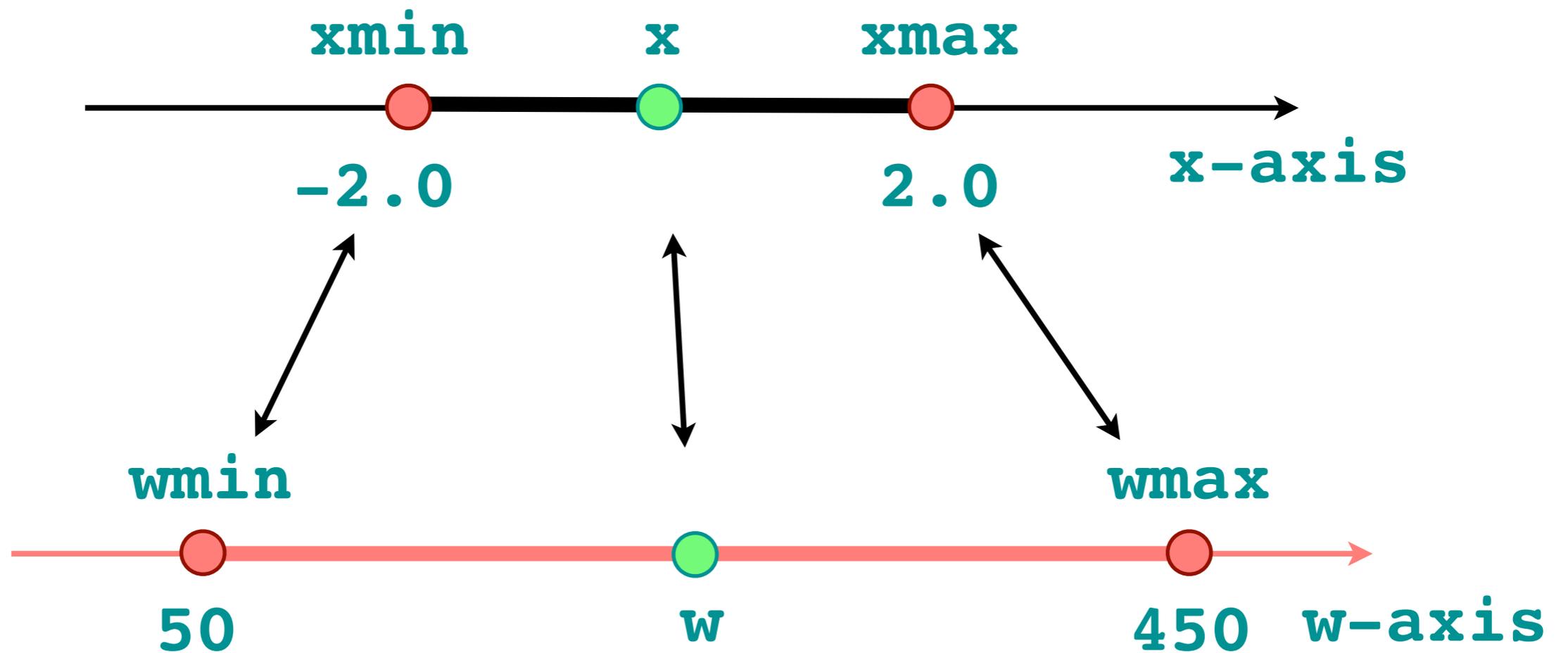
u=w/m;
v=h/n;

size(500,500);

rect(x, y, w, h);
stroke(200);
for(int i=0; i < m+1; i++){
  line(x, y+v*i, x+w, y+v*i);
  line(x+u*i, y, x+u*i, y+h);
}
```

データのスケーリング

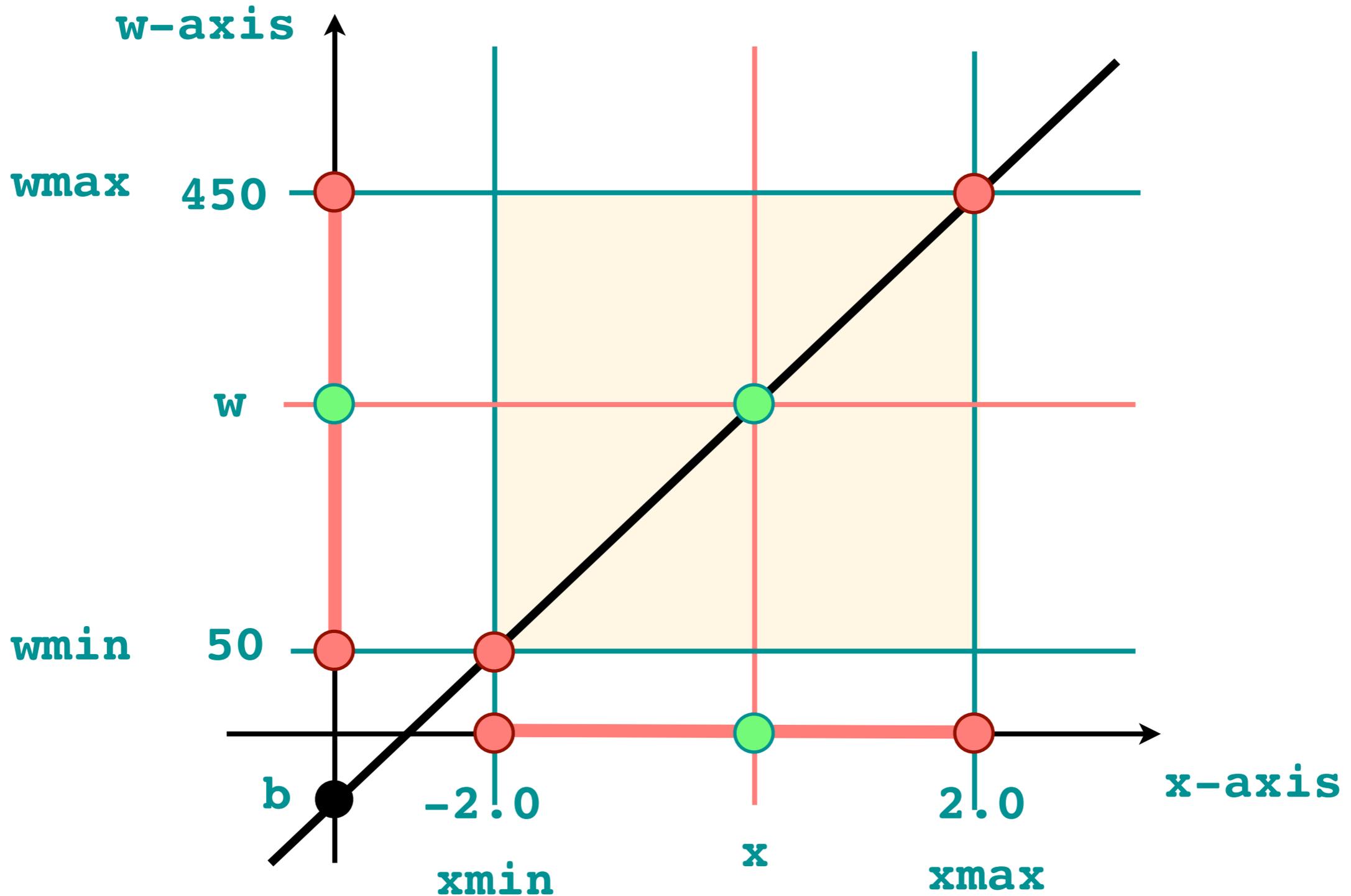
$$w = \text{map}(x, x_{\min}, x_{\max}, w_{\min}, w_{\max})$$



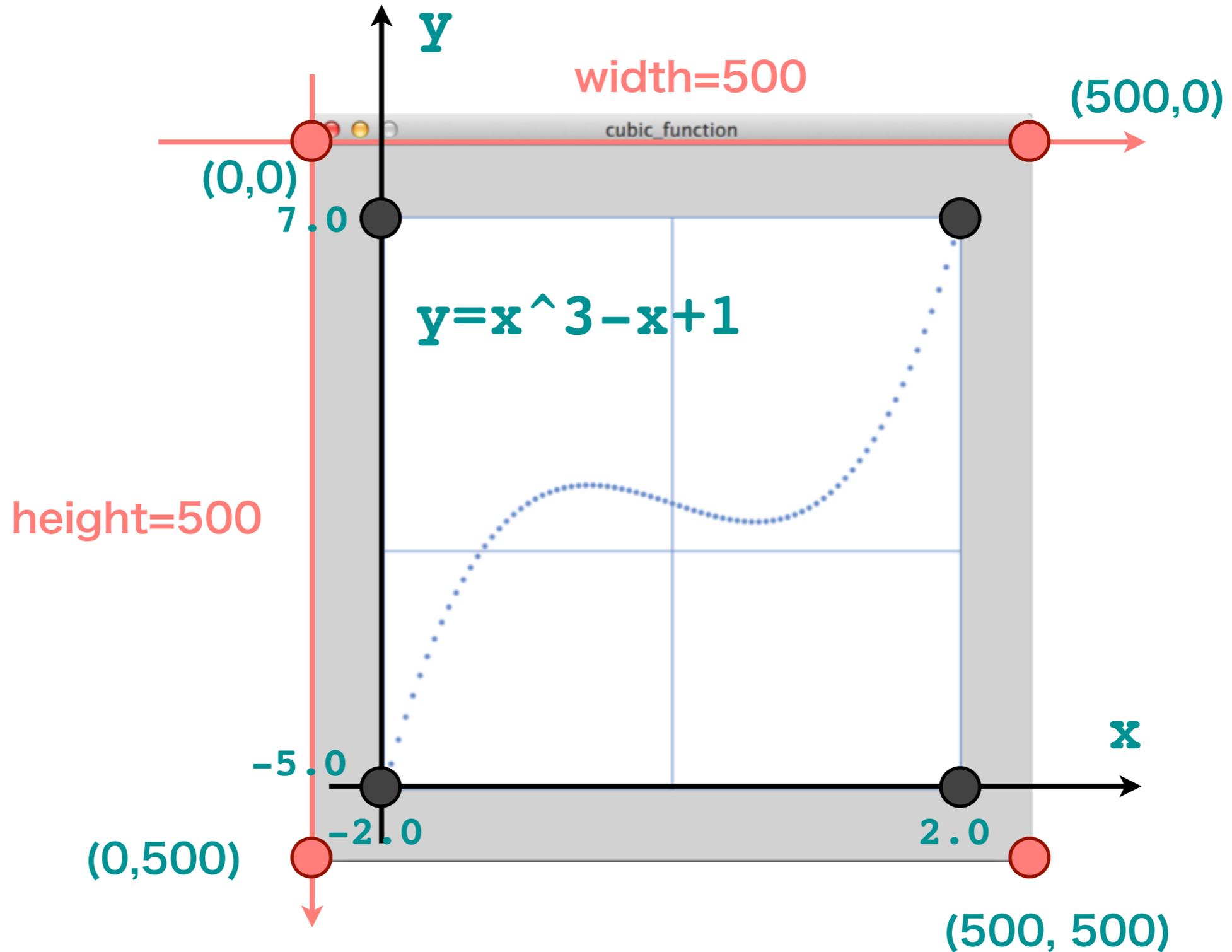
$$w = ax + b$$

ここに $a = (w_{\max} - w_{\min}) / (x_{\max} - x_{\min}) ;$

$$b = (w_{\min} * x_{\max} - w_{\max} * x_{\min}) / (x_{\max} - x_{\min})$$



関数のグラフを描く



$y=x^3-x+1$: Example 504P

```
float plotX1, plotX2, plotY1, plotY2;  
float u, v, u0, v0;  
float xmin=-2.0, xmax=2.0;  
float ymin=-5.0, ymax=7.0;  
float h, x, y;  
int N=80;
```

```
void setup(){  
  size(500,500);  
  background(255);  
  
  plotX1=50; plotX2=width-50;  
  plotY1=50; plotY2=height-50;
```

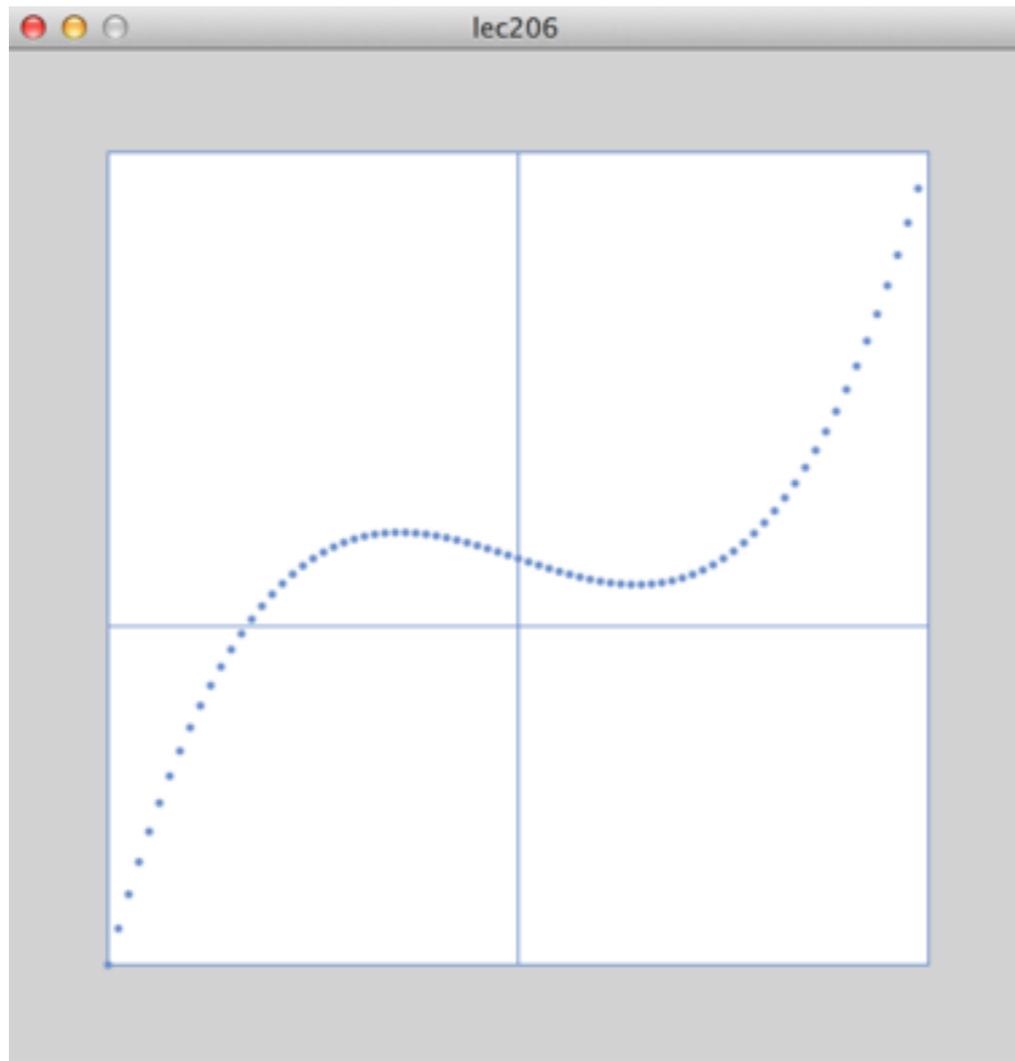
```
  rectMode(CORNERS);  
  stroke(#5679C1);
```

```
  rect(plotX1, plotY1, plotX2, plotY2);  
  strokeWeight(1);  
  v0=map(0, ymax, ymin, plotY1, plotY2);  
  line(plotX1, v0, plotX2, v0);  
  u0=map(0, xmin, xmax, plotX1, plotX2);  
  line(u0, plotY1, u0, plotY2);
```

```
  strokeWeight(4);
```

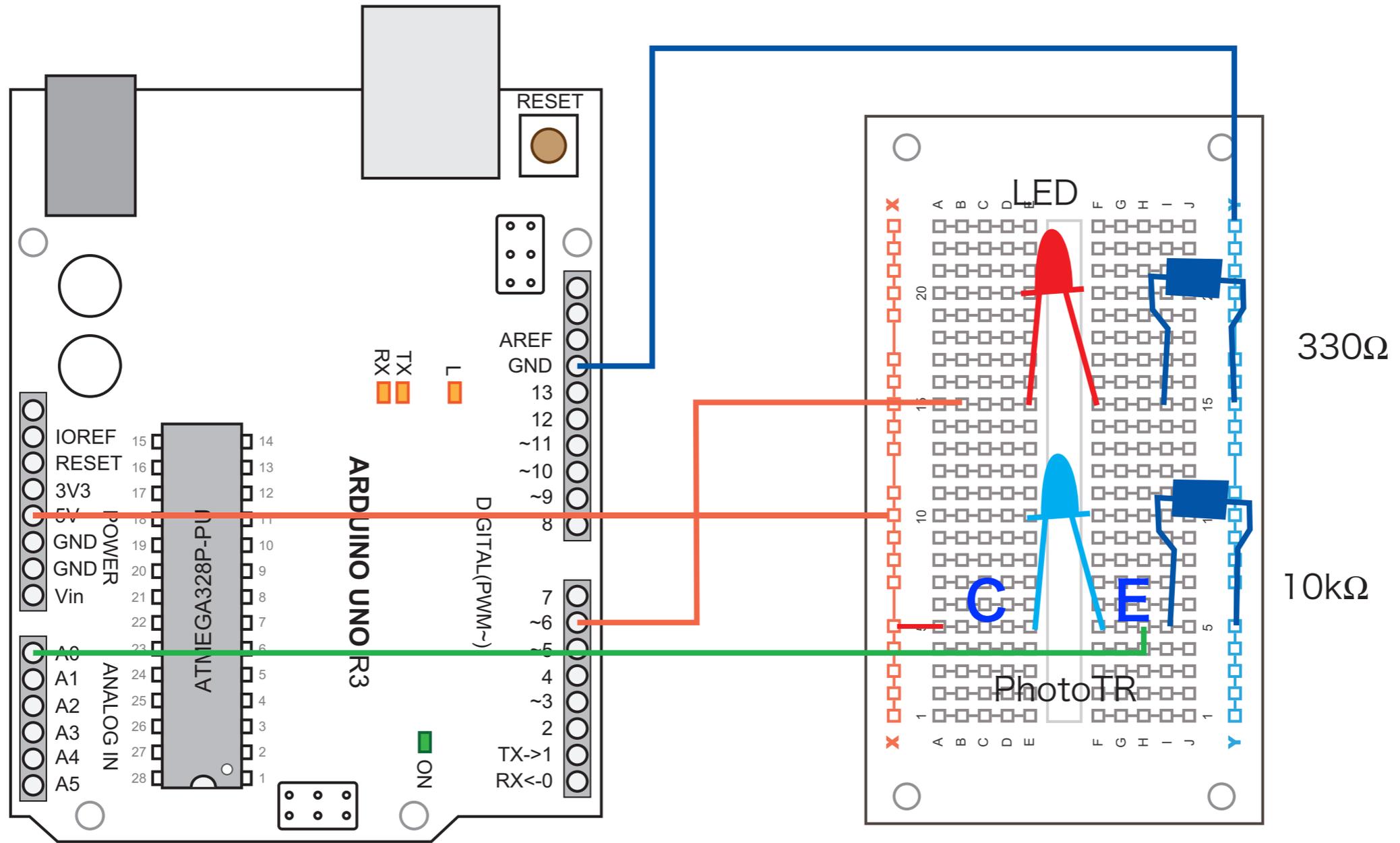
```
  h=(xmax-xmin)/N;  
  for(int i=0; i<N; i++){  
    x=xmin+h*i;  
    y=x*x*x-x+1.0;  
    u=map(x, xmin, xmax, plotX1, plotX2);  
    v=map(y, ymax, ymin, plotY1, plotY2);  
    point(u, v);  
  }
```

```
}
```



シリアルポートをつかったデータの描画

フォトトランジスタを使った調光



Arduino のスケッチ : Example 505A

```
// Example 505A
// Serial communication with Processing

int ledPin=6;
int sensorPin = A0;
int val = 0;

void setup() {
  Serial.begin(9600); ←
}

void loop() {
  val = analogRead(sensorPin)/4;
  analogWrite(ledPin, val);
  Serial.write(val); ←
  delay(100);
}
```

Processing のスケッチ 505P

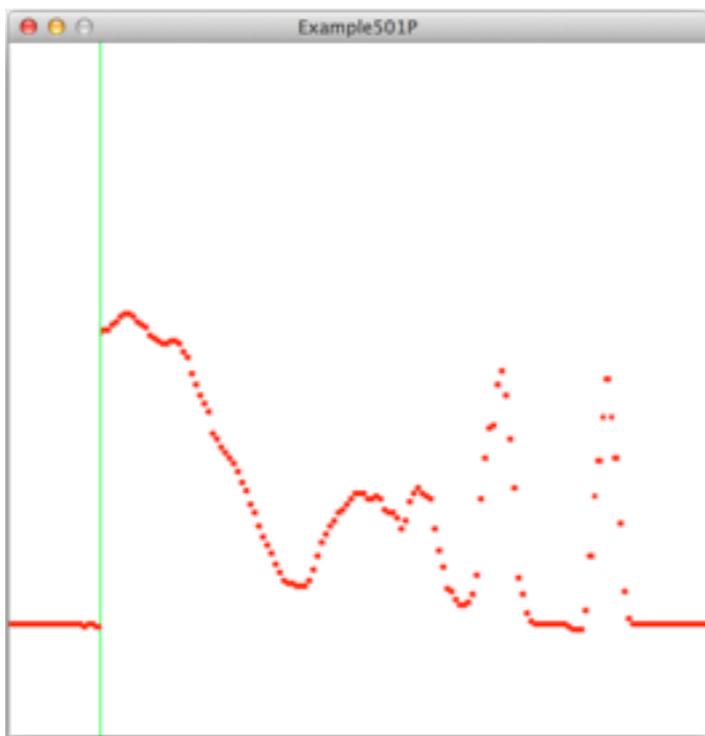
```
// Example 505P
// Serial communication with Arduino

import processing.serial.*;

Serial port;
int x;
float val;

void setup() {
  size(500, 500);
  frameRate(30);
  String arduinoPort = Serial.list()[5];
  port = new Serial(this, arduinoPort, 9600);
  background(255);
}
```

```
void draw() {
  if ( port.available() > 0) {
    val = port.read();
    val = map(val, 0, 255, height, 0);
  }
  strokeWeight(1);
  stroke(255);
  line(x, 0, x, height); // Black line
  stroke(0,255,0);
  line(x+1, 0, x+1, height); // White line
  strokeWeight(4);
  stroke(255,0,0);
  point(x,val-50);
  x++;
  if (x > width) {
    x = 0;
  }
}
```



Processing のスケッチ 506P



```
import processing.serial.*;
```

```
Serial port;  
float val;  
float angle;  
float radius;
```

```
void setup() {  
  size(440, 440);  
  frameRate(30);  
  strokeWeight(2);  
  String arduinoPort = Serial.list()[5];  
  port = new Serial(this, arduinoPort, 9600);  
  background(0);  
}
```

```
void draw() {  
  if ( port.available() > 0) {  
    val = port.read();  
    radius = map(val, 0, 255, 0, height * 0.45);  
  }  
}
```

```
int middleX = width/2;  
int middleY = height/2;  
float x = middleX + cos(angle) * height/2;  
float y = middleY + sin(angle) * height/2;  
stroke(0);  
line(middleX, middleY, x, y);
```

```
x = middleX + cos(angle) * radius;  
y = middleY + sin(angle) * radius;  
stroke(255);  
line(middleX, middleY, x, y);  
angle += 0.01;  
}
```