

graphics

Objects:

Window:

An object to control window settings, such as size, background, etc. Also provides functionality for obtaining mouse coordinates.

Shapes:

The included shapes include: Rectangle, Oval, Polygon, Text

API:

Blue parameters are required, pink are optional

Window:

- `Window(title, width, height)`: Sets up a Window of the given `title` (a string, eg. "My Screen"), `width`, and `height`, or creates an object to interact with the current Window if one has already been created and applies the parameters accordingly.

```
window = Window("My Window", 600, 600)
```

- `setBackground(color)`: Sets the background to the given `color`. The parameter `color` can be a string (eg. "red"), or a tuple corresponding to RGB values (eg. (255, 0, 0)).

```
window = Window("My Window", 600, 600)
window.setBackground("Blue")
```

- `checkMouse()`: Returns last mouse click or None if mouse has not been clicked since the last call.

```
window = Window("My Window", 600, 600)
window.checkMouse()
```

- `getMouse()`: Pauses until the screen is clicked, then returns the coordinates of the click.

```
window = Window("My Window", 600, 600)
window.getMouse()
```

- `close()`: Closes the window.

```
window = Window("My Window", 600, 600)
window.close()
```

- `update()`: Issues a window update. If things have been moved/rotated/etc, but the screen has not updated yet, this will reflect those changes.

```
window = Window("My Window", 600, 600)
window.update()
```

Shapes: (these methods work for all shapes)

- `draw(update)`: Draws the given shape to the Window. By default, `draw` will issue a `Window.update()` command - if `update` is False, then it will not update the window.

```
square = Rectangle((-50, -50), 100, 100)
square.draw()
```

- `undraw(update)`: Undraws the given shape from the Window. By default, `undraw` will issue a `Window.update()` command - if `update` is False, then it will not update the window.

```
square = Rectangle((-50, -50), 100, 100)
square.draw()
square.undraw()
```

- `move(dx, dy, update)`: Moves the given shape on the window `dx` units to the right (or `|dx|` units to the left, if negative) and `dy` units upward (or `|dy|` units downward, if negative). By default, `move` will issue a `Window.update()` command - if `update` is False, then it will not update the window.

```
square = Rectangle((-50, -50), 100, 100)
square.draw()
square.move(50, 50)
```

- `rotate(dTheta, update)`: Rotates the given shape `dTheta` degrees counterclockwise (or `|dTheta|` degree clockwise if negative) about the

shape's center. By default, `rotate` will issue a `Window.update()` command - if `update` is `False`, then it will not update the window.

```
square = Rectangle((-50, -50), 100, 100)
square.draw()
square.rotate(30)
```

- `containsPoint(point)`: Returns `True` if the given `point` is contained within the boundary of the shape, otherwise returns `False`.

```
square = Rectangle((-50, -50), 100, 100)
square.draw()
```

```
# Prints True
print(square.containsPoint((0, 0))
```

```
# Prints False
print(square.containsPoint((-100, -100))
```

- `setLabel(text, size, font, color, offset)`: Attaches a `Text` object to the shape at an offset `offset` (eg. (3, 7) from the center. The optional parameters `size`, `font`, and `color` can be used to control the font.

```
square = Rectangle((-50, -50), 100, 100)
square.draw()
square.setLabel("My Label", 12, "Helvetica",
               "Red", (0, -8))
```

- `getLabelText()`: Returns the string text of the label

```
square = Rectangle((-50, -50), 100, 100)
square.draw()
square.setLabel("My Label")
print(square.getLabelText())
```

- `removeLabel()`: Removes the label from the shape.

```
square = Rectangle((-50, -50), 100, 100)
square.draw()
square.setLabel("My Label")
```

```
square.removeLabel()
```

- `setFill(color)`: Configures the given shape to be filled with the given parameter `color`.

```
square = Rectangle((-50, -50), 100, 100)
square.draw()
square.setFill("Red")
```

- `setLineColor(color)`: Configures the given shape to have lines colored by the given `color`.

```
square = Rectangle((-50, -50), 100, 100)
square.draw()
square.setLineColor("Red")
```

- `setLineWidth(width)`: Configures the given shape to have lines of the given `width`.

```
square = Rectangle((-50, -50), 100, 100)
square.draw()
square.setLineWidth(2)
```

- `getPoints()`: Returns the list of points defining this shape.

```
square = Rectangle((-50, -50), 100, 100)
print(square.getPoints())
```

- `getCenter()`: Returns the centroid of the shape.

```
square = Rectangle((-50, -50), 100, 100)
print(square.getCenter())
```

Rectangle: (in addition to the methods listed for Shapes)

- `Rectangle(lowerLeftCorner, width, height, precision, lineWidth, lineColor, fillColor)`: Creates a Rectangle object of the given `width` and `height` where `lowerLeftCorner` is a tuple (eg. (100, 50)) designating the lower left corner of the Rectangle. The optional parameters `lineWidth`, `lineColor`, and `fillColor` control the line

width, line color, and fill color of the Rectangle. The parameter `precision` controls the number of decimal points used in managing the shape; by default, it is 0.

```
square = Rectangle((-50, -50), 100, 100)
```

Oval: (in addition to the methods listed for Shapes)

- `Oval(center, width, height, steps, precision, lineWidth, lineColor, fillColor)`: Creates an Oval object of the given `width` and `height` where `center` is a tuple (eg. (100, 50)) designating the center of the Oval. The optional parameter `steps` controls how many points will be used to create the outline of shape; by default, this value is 500. The remaining optional parameters `lineWidth`, `lineColor`, and `fillColor` control the line width, line color, and fill color of the Oval. The parameter `precision` controls the number of decimal points used in managing the shape; by default, it is 0.

```
circle = Oval((0, 0), 100, 100, 500)
```

Polygon: (in addition to the methods listed for Shapes)

- `Polygon(points, precision, lineWidth, lineColor, fillColor)`: Creates a Polygon object using the given list `points` (eg. [(0, 0), (100, 0), (100, 100), (0, 100)]). Note that the list `points` will be iterated through as given, so order matters. The optional parameters `lineWidth`, `lineColor`, and `fillColor` control the line width, line color, and fill color of the Rectangle. The parameter `precision` controls the number of decimal points used in managing the shape; by default, it is 0.

```
import math
listOfPoints = []
for i in range(5):
    listOfPoints.append((
        50*math.cos(i * 2 * math.pi / 5),
        50*math.sin(i * 2 * math.pi / 5)))
pentagon = Polygon(listOfPoints)
```

Line: (in addition to the methods listed for Shapes)

- `Line(point1, point2, precision, lineWidth, lineColor)`: Creates a Line object using the given points `point1` and `point2`. The optional parameters `lineWidth` and `lineColor` control the line width, line color, and fill color of the Rectangle. The parameter `precision` controls the number of decimal points used in managing the shape; by default, it is 0.

```
line = Line((0, 0), (100, 100))
```

Text: (in addition to the methods listed for Shapes)

- `Text(text, pos, size, font, fontColor)`: Creates a Text object using the given string `text`, centered at the tuple `pos`, where `size`, `font`, and `fontColor` configure the font of the text. Many functions for Shapes are disabled for Text objects (including `rotate`).

```
text = Text("Some text", (0, 0), 14, "Arial", "Blue")
```

Image: (in addition to the methods listed for Shapes)

- `Image(lowerLeftCorner, fileName, width, height)`: Creates an Image object anchoring its bottom left to the point given by `lowerLeftCorner`. Note that either `fileName` must be provided, or a `width` and `height` must be given. If `fileName` is provided, it attempts to open the file of that name. Otherwise, it creates a blank Image using the dimensions given by `width` and `height`. Note that Python natively supports only the following formats: .gif, .pgm, .ppm, and .png. The standard `rotate` function is disabled for Images. All functions that create changes to the window force updates.

```
img1 = Image((0, 0), width=100, height=100)
img2 = Image((0, 0), "someLocalFile.png")
```

- `getWidth()`: Returns the width of the Image.

```
img = Image((0, 0), width=100, height=100)
print(img.getWidth())
```

- `getHeight()`: Returns the height of the Image.

```
img = Image((0, 0), width=100, height=100)
```

```
print(img.getHeight())
```

- `getPixel(x, y)`: Returns a tuple (r,g,b) with the RGB color values for pixel (x, y) r,g,b are in range(256). Note that x and y are taken with respect to the lower left coordinate.

```
img = Image((0, 0), width=100, height=100)
print(img.getPixel(50, 50))
```

- `setPixel(x, y, color)`: Sets the pixel determined by x and y to the given color. Note that x and y are taken with respect to the lower left coordinate.

```
img = Image((0, 0), width=100, height=100)
img.setPixel(50, 50, (255, 0, 0))
img.setPixel(25, 12, "Pink")
```

- `save(fileName)`: Saves this Image to a file with the given fileName. The extension of fileName determines its format.

```
img = Image((0, 0), width=100, height=100)
img.save("newFile.png")
```

- `clone()`: Returns an Image object that is a copy of this object; it has the same width, height, position, and pixel values.

```
img = Image((0, 0), width=100, height=100)
img2 = img.clone()
```