Drawing/Animation

- Coordinate modification
  - No variables in the shape coordinates
  - variables added to x and y
  - trigs involving angle variable added to x and y
  - scale factor multiplied to x and y
- Transformations
  - No variables in the shape coordinates
  - shape is drawn centered on (0, 0)
  - translate
  - rotate
  - scale

Program Structure

```
Class Leaf{
```

- fields: `x`, `y`, `size`, `angle`, `spin` etc
- display()

```
pushMatrix();
translate(x, y);
rotate(angle);
scale(size);
// drawing …
popMatrix();
```

- move(): updates `x` and `y`
- spin(): updates `angle`

```
}
```

- `Leaf[] leaves = new Leaf[20];`
- `int idx = 0;`
- keyPressed()

```
if (key == 's') {
  spin = true;
  //spin = !spin;
}
```

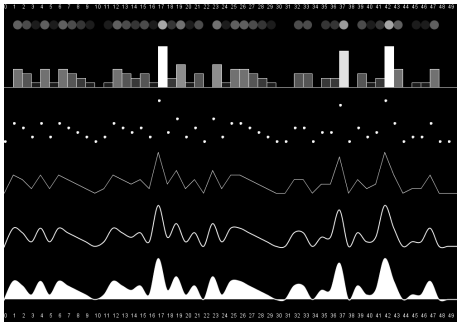
- mousePressed()

```
leaves[idx] = new Leaf(mouseX, mouseY);
idx++;
```

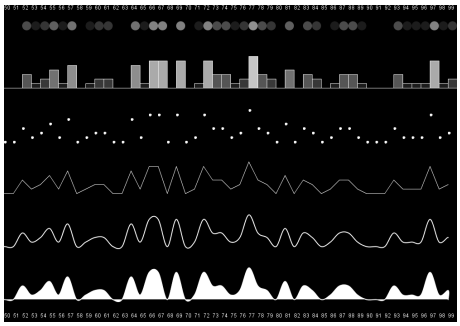
Read input and create data objects

```
Num[] readNumbers(String fileName){
  max = 0;
  String[] data = loadStrings(fileName);
  // create all 100 numbers, but with count set to 0
  Num[] nums = new Num[100];
  for (int i=0; i<nums.length; i++) {
    nums[i] = new Num(i);
  }
  // read input
  for (int i=0; i<data.length; i++) {
    // trim off white space (newline) and convert to int
    int n = int(trim(data[i]));
    // increment the frequency of this number
    nums[n].inc();
    if (nums[n].count > max) {
      max = nums[n].count;
    }
  }
  return nums;
}
```

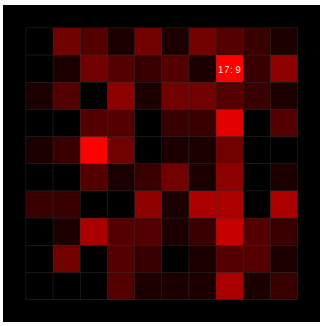
Basic Plots 0-49



Basic Plots 50-99



Heat Map



split

- `split` breaks a string into pieces using a delimiter
- a string array is returned containing the pieces

```
String[] paramString = split(lines[0], " ");
String[] paramPieces = split(paramString[1], ",");
```

Raw Data

41556,-0.3667764,0.35192886,0.4181981,0.87044954
00210 0.3135056 0.7633538 Portsmouth, NH
00211 0.3135056 0.7633538 Portsmouth, NH
00212 0.3135056 0.7633538 Portsmouth, NH
00213 0.3135056 0.7633538 Portsmouth, NH
00214 0.3135056 0.7633538 Portsmouth, NH
00215 0.3135056 0.7633538 Portsmouth, NH
00501 0.30247012 0.7226447 Holtsville, NY
00544 0.30247012 0.7226447 Holtsville, NY
...

file name: zips.txt

Examples

- Zip
- ZipInteractive

Abstract classes

- keyword abstract defines a class that can not be instantiated
  - A a1 = A(0, 0);
- A generic class with abstract (undefined) methods
- Subclasses of an abstract class MUST implement all abstract methods

```
abstract class A {
  int x; int y;
  A(int x, int y){
   this.x = x;
   this.y = y;
  }
  abstract void display();
}

class Ball extends A {
  Ball(int x, int y){
    super(x, y);
  }
  void display() {
    ellipse(x, y, 20, 20)
  }
}
```

Factorial

- The factorial of a positive integer N is computed as the product of N with all positive integers less than or equal to N.

4! = 4 × 3 × 2 × 1 = 24

30! = 30 × 29 × … × 2 × 1 =
265252859812191058636308480000000

Factorial - Iterative Implementation

```
1.   void setup() {
2.     int A = 10;
3.     int B = factorial(5);
4.     println( B );
5.   }

6.   int factorial(int N) {
7.     int F = 1;
8.
9.     for( int i=N; i>=1; i--) {
10.      F = F * i;
11.    }
12.
13.    return F;
14.  }
```

Trace it.

$5! = 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1$

$4! = 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1$

$5! = 5 \times 4!$

$N! = N \times (N-1)!$

Factorial can be defined in terms of itself

Factorial – Recursive Implementation

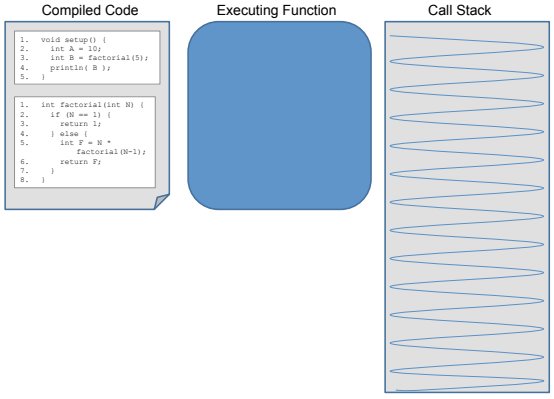
```
1.  void setup() {
2.    int A = 10;
3.    int B = factorial(5);
4.    println( B );
5.  }

6.  int factorial(int N) {
7.    if (N == 1) {
8.      return 1;
9.    } else {
10.     int F = N * factorial(N-1);
11.     return F;
12.   }
13. }
```

Last In First Out (LIFO) Stack of Plates

Compiled Code

Executing Function

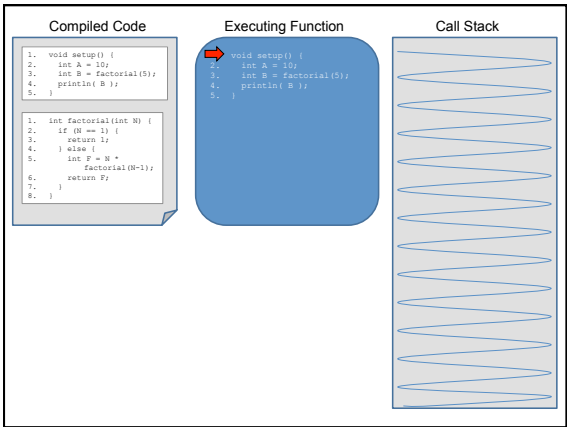
Call Stack



Compiled Code

Executing Function

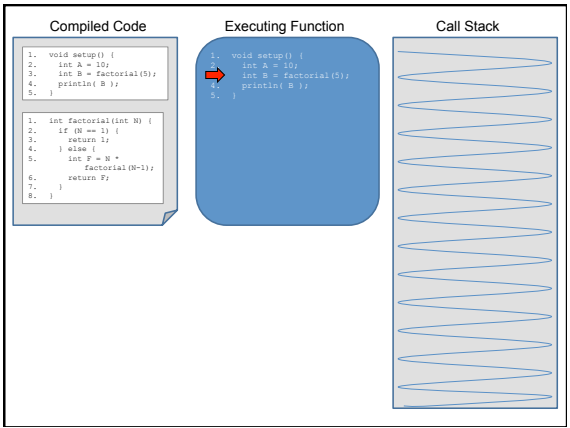
Call Stack

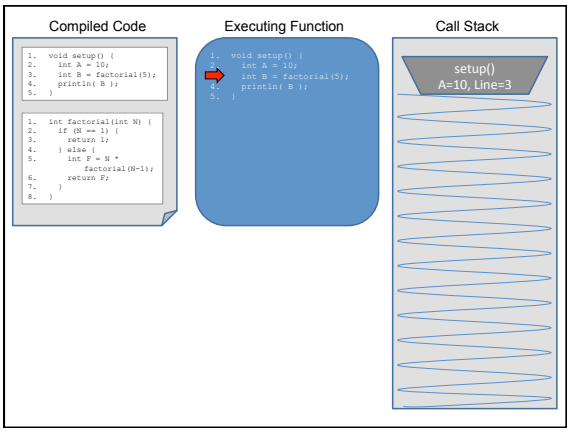


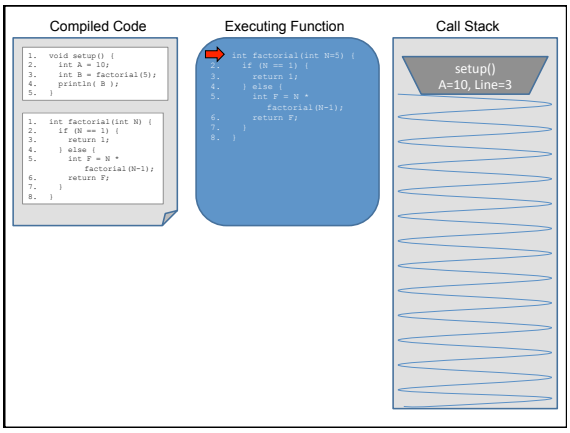
Compiled Code

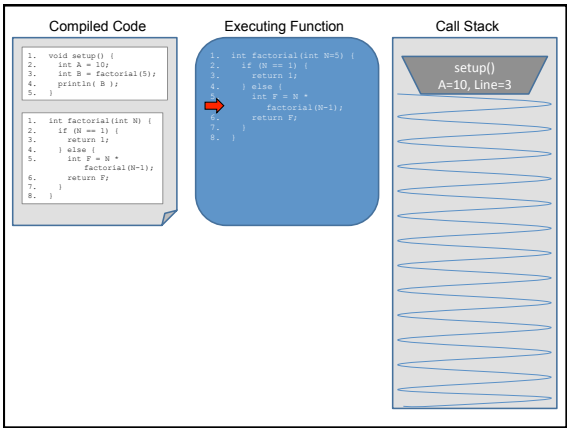
Executing Function

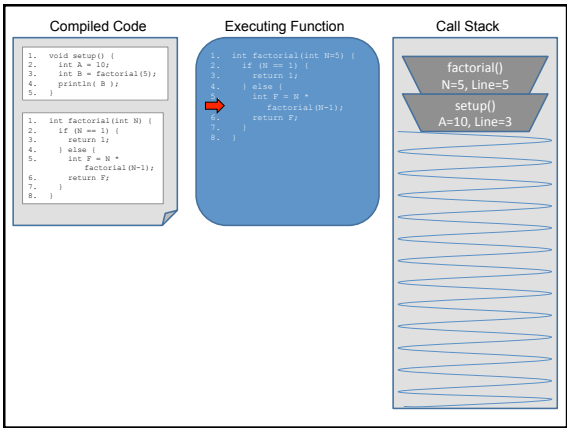
Call Stack

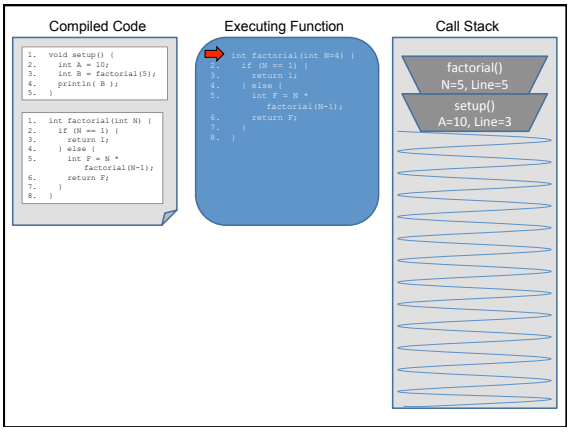



Compiled Code
Executing Function
Call Stack
setup()
A=10, Line=3


Compiled Code
Executing Function
Call Stack
setup()
A=10, Line=3


Compiled Code
Executing Function
Call Stack
setup()
A=10, Line=3


Compiled Code
Executing Function
Call Stack
factorial()
N=5, Line=5
setup()
A=10, Line=3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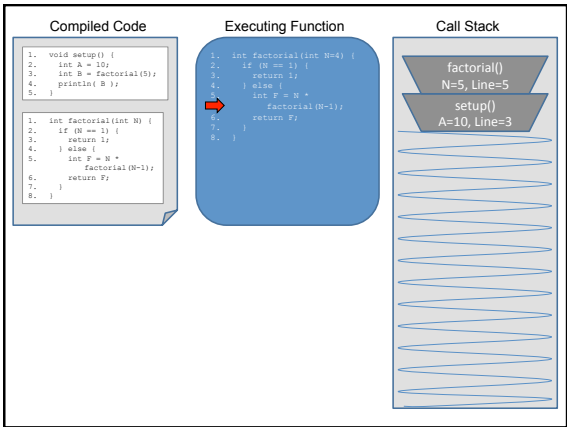
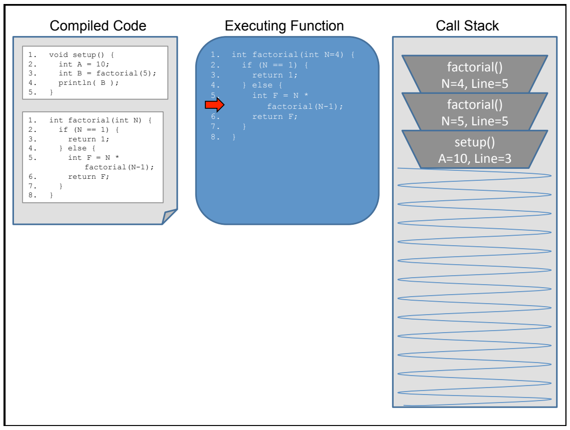
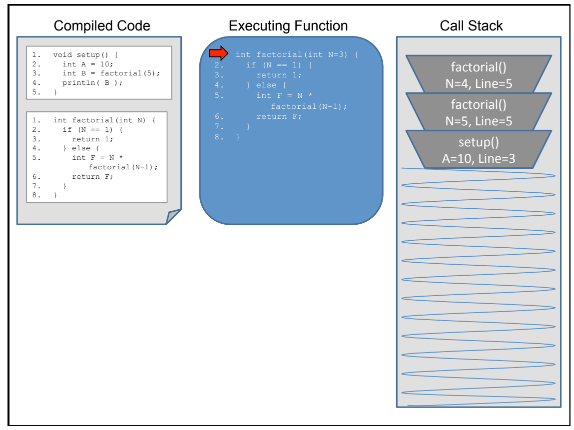
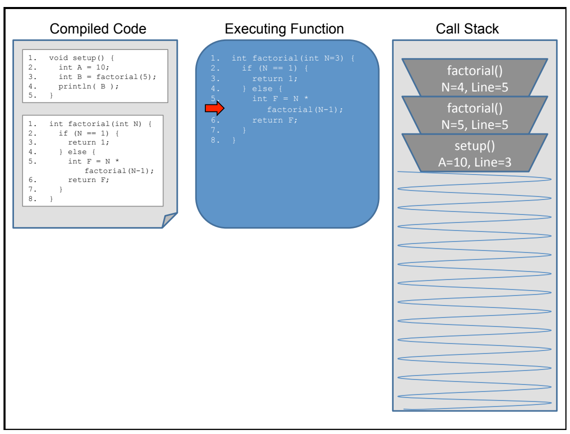
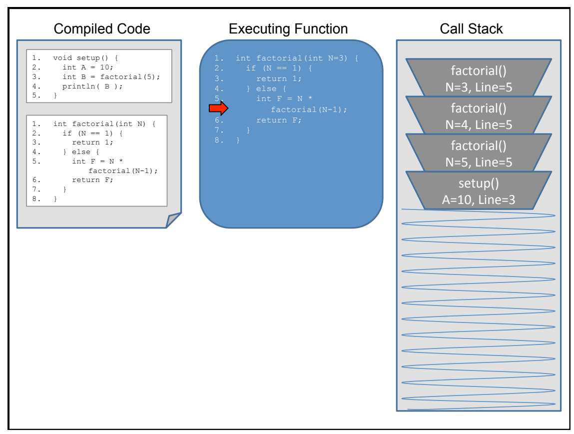
Call Stack
factorial()
N=5, Line=5
setup()
A=10, Line=3

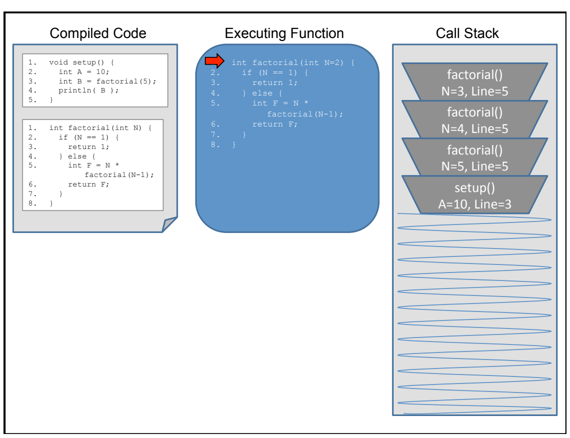

Compiled Code
Executing Function
Call Stack
factorial()
N=5, Line=5
setup()
A=10, Line=3


Compiled Code
Executing Function
Call Stack
factorial()
N=4, Line=5
factorial()
N=5, Line=5
setup()
A=10, Line=3


Compiled Code
Executing Function
Call Stack
factorial()
N=4, Line=5
factorial()
N=5, Line=5
setup()
A=10, Line=3


Compiled Code
Executing Function
Call Stack
factorial()
N=4, Line=5
factorial()
N=5, Line=5
setup()
A=10, Line=3


Compiled Code
Executing Function
Call Stack
factorial()
N=3, Line=5
factorial()
N=4, Line=5
factorial()
N=5, Line=5
setup()
A=10, Line=3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Executing Function
Call Stack
factorial()
N=3, Line=5
factorial()
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factorial()
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setup()
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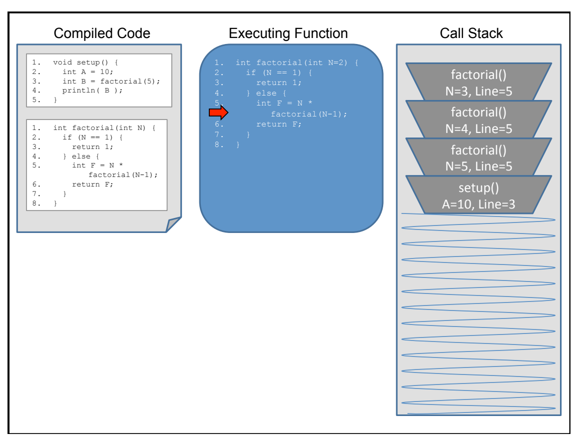
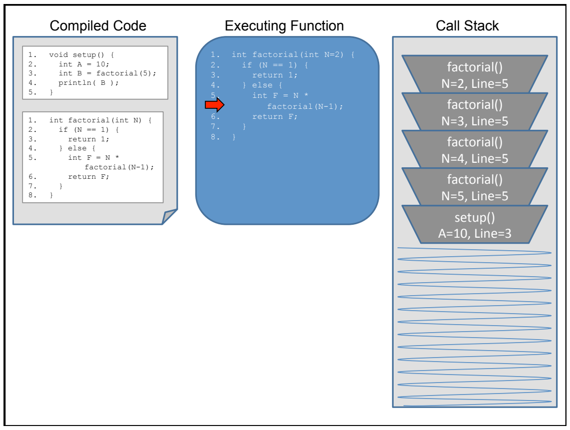
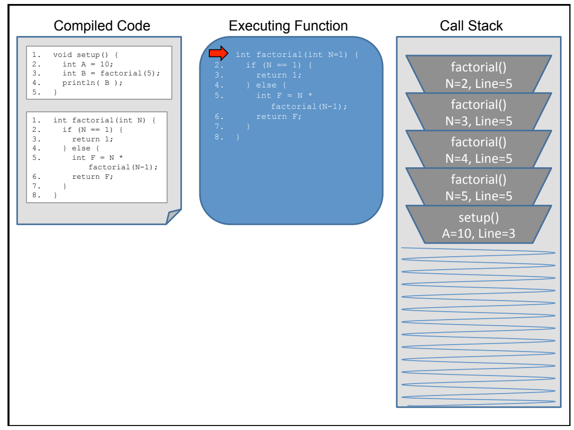
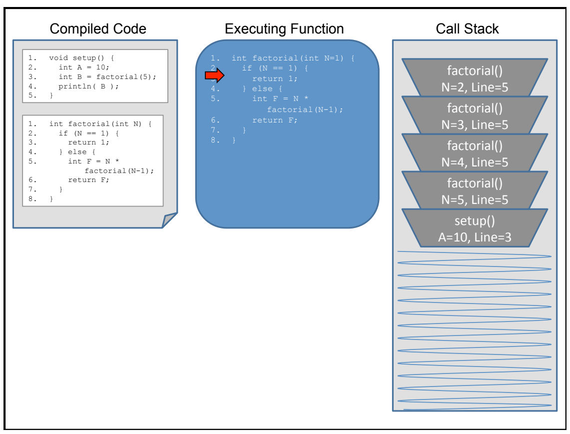
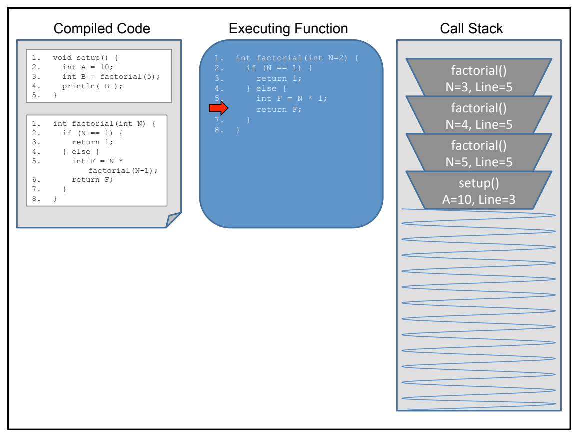

Compiled Code
Executing Function
Call Stack
factorial()
N=3, Line=5
factorial()
N=4, Line=5
factorial()
N=5, Line=5
setup()
A=10, Line=3


Compiled Code
1. void setup() {
2. int A = 10;
3. int B = factorial(5);
4. println(B);
5. }
1. int factorial(int N) {
2. if (N == 1) {
3. return 1;
4. } else {
5. int F = N *
factorial(N-1);
6. return F;
7. }
8. }
Executing Function
1. int factorial(int N=2) {
2. if (N == 1) {
3. return 1;
4. } else {
5. int F = N *
factorial(N-1);
6. return F;
7. }
8. }
Call Stack
factorial()
N=2, Line=5
factorial()
N=3, Line=5
factorial()
N=4, Line=5
factorial()
N=5, Line=5
setup()
A=10, Line=3


Compiled Code
1. void setup() {
2. int A = 10;
3. int B = factorial(5);
4. println(B);
5. }
1. int factorial(int N) {
2. if (N == 1) {
3. return 1;
4. } else {
5. int F = N *
factorial(N-1);
6. return F;
7. }
8. }
Executing Function
1. int factorial(int N=1) {
2. if (N == 1) {
3. return 1;
4. } else {
5. int F = N *
factorial(N-1);
6. return F;
7. }
8. }
Call Stack
factorial()
N=2, Line=5
factorial()
N=3, Line=5
factorial()
N=4, Line=5
factorial()
N=5, Line=5
setup()
A=10, Line=3


Compiled Code
1. void setup() {
2. int A = 10;
3. int B = factorial(5);
4. println(B);
5. }
1. int factorial(int N) {
2. if (N == 1) {
3. return 1;
4. } else {
5. int F = N *
factorial(N-1);
6. return F;
7. }
8. }
Executing Function
1. int factorial(int N=1) {
2. if (N == 1) {
3. return 1;
4. } else {
5. int F = N *
factorial(N-1);
6. return F;
7. }
8. }
Call Stack
factorial()
N=2, Line=5
factorial()
N=3, Line=5
factorial()
N=4, Line=5
factorial()
N=5, Line=5
setup()
A=10, Line=3


Compiled Code
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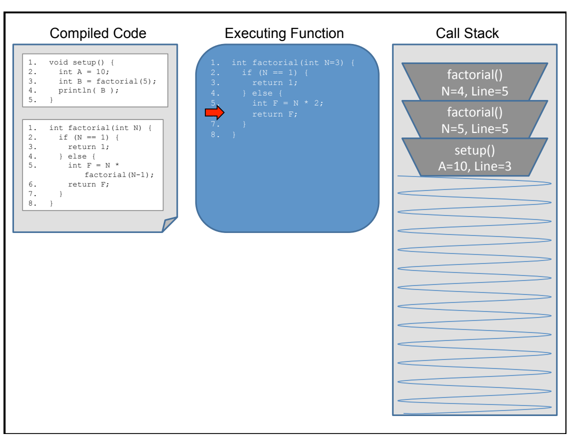
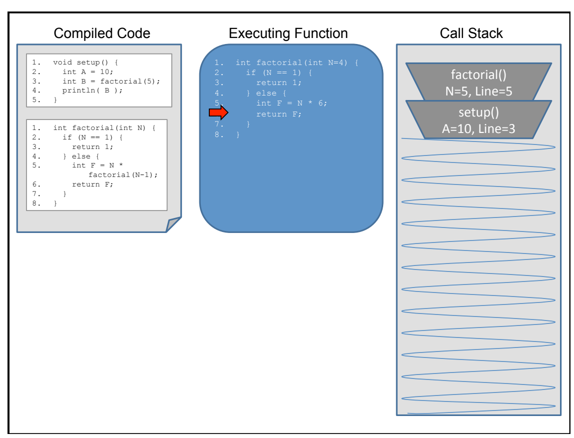
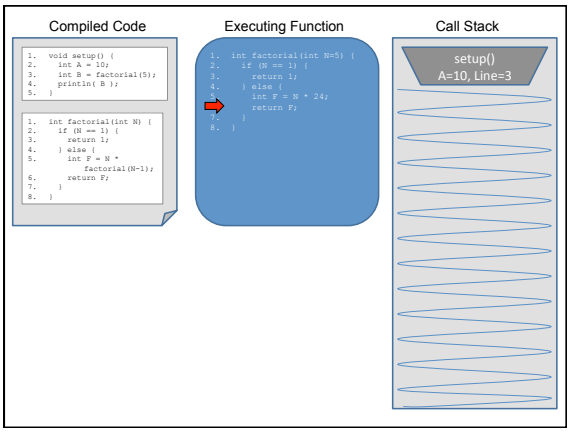
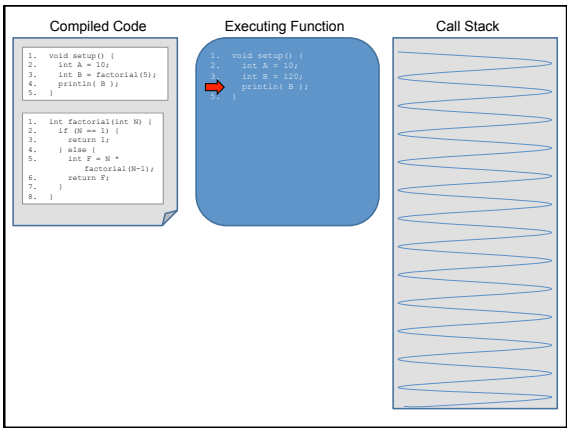
3. int B = factorial(5);
4. println(B);
5. }
1. int factorial(int N) {
2. if (N == 1) {
3. return 1;
4. } else {
5. int F = N *
factorial(N-1);
6. return F;
7. }
8. }
Executing Function
1. int factorial(int N=2) {
2. if (N == 1) {
3. return 1;
4. } else {
5. int F = N * 1;
6. return F;
7. }
8. }
Call Stack
factorial()
N=3, Line=5
factorial()
N=4, Line=5
factorial()
N=5, Line=5
setup()
A=10, Line=3


Compiled Code
1. void setup() {
2. int A = 10;
3. int B = factorial(5);
4. println(B);
5. }
1. int factorial(int N) {
2. if (N == 1) {
3. return 1;
4. } else {
5. int F = N *
factorial(N-1);
6. return F;
7. }
8. }
Executing Function
1. int factorial(int N=3) {
2. if (N == 1) {
3. return 1;
4. } else {
5. int F = N * 2;
6. return F;
7. }
8. }
Call Stack
factorial()
N=4, Line=5
factorial()
N=5, Line=5
setup()
A=10, Line=3


Compiled Code
1. void setup() {
2. int A = 10;
3. int B = factorial(5);
4. println(B);
5. }
1. int factorial(int N) {
2. if (N == 1) {
3. return 1;
4. } else {
5. int F = N *
factorial(N-1);
6. return F;
7. }
8. }
Executing Function
1. int factorial(int N=4) {
2. if (N == 1) {
3. return 1;
4. } else {
5. int F = N * 6;
6. return F;
7. }
8. }
Call Stack
factorial()
N=5, Line=5
setup()
A=10, Line=3



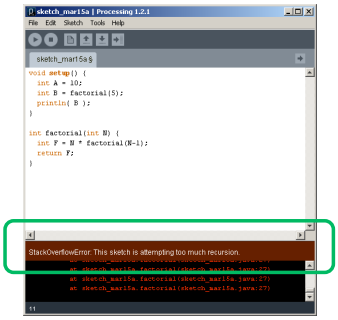


Call Stack

The Call Stack keeps track of …

1. all functions that are suspended, in order
2. the point in the function where execution should resume after the invoked subordinate function returns
3. a snapshot of all variables and values within the scope of the suspended function so these can be restored upon continuing execution

What happens if there is no stopping condition, or "base case"?



What does this do?

```
void setup() {
  println(F(12));
}

int F(int n) {
  if (n == 0) {
    return 0;
  } else if (n == 1) {
    return 1;
  } else {
    return F(n-1) + F(n-2);
  }
}
```

Examples

- recursiveCircles
- recursiveTree
- recursiveTreeTransform