

## 15-104 Introduction to Computing for Creative Practice

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### 11 More Functions

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## Functions

- Functions are used to collect instructions together that perform a specific task.
- Functions compartmentalize the code into individually managed units which can be debugged/managed separately.
- Functions manage complexity of your code by “hiding” finer details to help the programmer focus on the overall design task.
  - `random`, `ellipse`, `translate`
  - “functional abstraction”

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A 10x10 grid of 'x' marks, where every cell contains an 'x', representing 100% completion.

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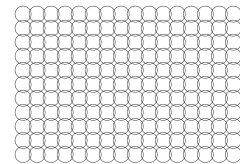


## Five Options (cont'd)

```

} else if (option == 4) { // Option 4: Overlapping circles
  for (var x = 50; x <= width-50; x += density) {
    for (var y = 50; y <= height-50; y+=density) {
      ellipse(x, y, 40, 40);
    }
  }
}

```



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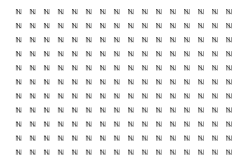
## Five Options (cont'd)

```

} else if (option == 5) { // Option 5: Groups of five
  for (var x = 50; x < width-50; x += density) {
    for (var y = 50; y < height-50; y+=density) {
      for (var i = 0; i < 16; i+=4) {
        line(x + i, y, x + i, y + 12);
      }
      line(x, y, x + 12, y + 12);
    }
  }
}

function mousePressed() {
  option++;
  if (option > 5) { option = 1; }
}

```



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## Five Options with functions

```
var option = 0;
var density; // so all functions can access this value
function setup() {
  createCanvas(640, 480);
  noFill();
  frameRate(5); // reduce computation
}
function draw() {
  background(255);
  density = map(mouseX, 0, width, 20, 50);
  drawOption(option);
}
function mousePressed() {
  option = (option + 1) % 5; // 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 0, 1, ...
}
```

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## Five Options with functions (cont'd)

```
function drawOption(option) {
  if (option == 0) { stitches(); }
  else if (option == 1) { line_perspective(); }
  else if (option == 2) { rotating_arcs(); }
  else if (option == 3) { overlapping_circles(); }
  else if (option == 4) { groups_of_five(); }
}

function stitches() {
  for (var x = 50; x <= width-50; x += density) {
    for (var y = 50; y <= height-50; y+=density) {
      line(x-5, y-5, x+5, y+5);
      line(x+5, y-5, x-5, y+5);
    }
  }
}
```

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## Five Options with functions (cont'd)

```
function line_perspective() {
  for (var x = 50; x <= width-50; x += density) {
    for (var y = 50; y <= height-50; y+=density) {
      line(x, y, width/2, height/2);
    }
  }
}
function rotating_arcs() {
  var count = 120;
  for (var x = 50; x <= width-50; x += density) {
    for (var y = 50; y <= height-50; y+=density) {
      var s = map(count, 120, 0, 0, TWO_PI*2);
      arc(x, y, 14, 14, s, s + PI); count--;
    }
  }
}
```

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## Five Options with functions (cont'd)

```
function overlapping_circles() {
  for (var x = 50; x <= width-50; x += density) {
    for (var y = 50; y <= height-50; y+=density) {
      ellipse(x, y, 40, 40);
    }
  }
}
function groups_of_five() {
  for (var x = 50; x <= width-50; x += density) {
    for (var y = 50; y <= height-50; y+=density) {
      for (var i = 0; i < 16; i+=4) { line(x + i, y, x + i, y + 12); }
      line(x, y, x + 12, y + 12);
    }
  }
}
```

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## The return statement

- The purpose of some functions is to compute and return an answer to another part of the program to use.

e.g. `var x = random(15, 104);`  
`z = 15 + sqrt(104);`

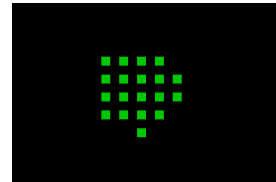
- In your own functions, you can return a value with the `return` statement.
- Caution: Once a `return` statement executes, flow of control goes back to the calling function immediately, even if there are more instructions after the `return` statement!

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## Example: nearMouse

```
function setup() {
  createCanvas(300, 200);
  noStroke();
  frameRate(5);
}
function draw() {
  background(0);
  for (var y = 0; y < height; y += 20) {
    for (var x = 0; x < width; x += 20) {
      fill(0, 200, 0);
      if (nearMouse(x, y) === true) { rect(x, y, 10, 10); }
    }
  }
}
```

Another way:  
`if (nearMouse(x, y)) { rect(x, y, 10, 10); }`



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## Example: nearMouse (cont'd)

```
function nearMouse(x, y) {
  if (dist(x, y, mouseX, mouseY) < 50) {
    return true;
  }
  return false;
}
```

Another way:

```
function nearMouse(x, y) {
  return dist(x, y, mouseX, mouseY) < 50;
}
```

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## Try This

- Modify the previous example so that **nearMouse** takes a 3rd parameter which is the distance threshold (which is currently fixed at 50). Make a global variable **distThreshold** in the program and initialize it to a new distance threshold, say, 30. Use the global variable **distThreshold** as the third parameter in the call to **nearMouse**.
- Suppose that instead of passing a third parameter to **nearMouse** you just compared the distance to **distThreshold** and did not add a third parameter.
  - Do you think this would this be a better solution?
  - When would this not be a better solution?

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