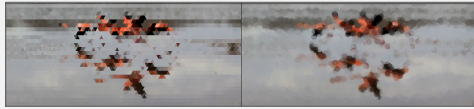
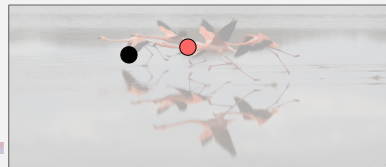


Images as a Source of Colors

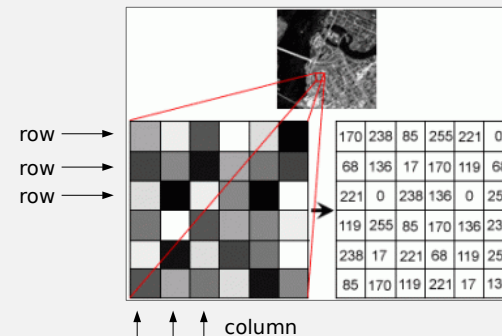


- instead of (or in addition to) displaying an image, the image can be used as a source of colors for drawing shapes (rect, ellipse, triangle, etc)
 - imagine the shapes are being drawn on top of the image – use the color of the image at that spot as the color of the shape
 - the image itself doesn't have to be displayed



Images and Pixels

- an image is a 2D grid of pixel colors



Using Images as a Source of Colors

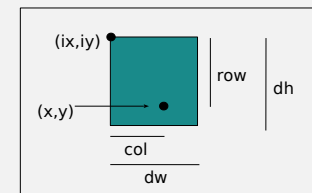
Two steps –



- step 1 – figure out which image pixel we want the color of
 - imagine the image underlying (part of) the drawing window
 - convert coordinate (x,y) in the drawing window into a pixel coordinate (row,col) in the image
- step 2 – access the color of image pixel (row,col)

important: to avoid confusion, use (x,y) to refer to coordinates in the drawing window and (row,col) to refer to coordinates within an image

From (x,y) To (row,col)



important: to avoid confusion, use (x,y) to refer to coordinates on the screen and (row,col) to refer to coordinates within an image

- assumptions/notation
 - image has size $img.width \times img.height$
 - replace *img* with the name of the image variable
 - image is positioned in the drawing window with corner (ix,iy) and dimensions $dw \times dh$
- to transform a drawing window coordinate (x,y) into an image pixel coordinate (row,col) –
 - $row = (y - iy) * img.height / dh$
 - $col = (x - ix) * img.width / dw$

Accessing Pixel Colors

- load pixels so they can be accessed
`img.loadPixels();`
- pixels are stored in the array `img.pixels`
 - pixel at position `(row,col)` is stored in slot
`loc = row*img.width+col`

How the pixels look:

0	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24

row-major order

How the pixels are stored:

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----	-----	-----

	col	→							
row	0	1	2	3	4				
	↓	5	6	7	8	9			
	2	10	11	12	13	14			
	3	15	16	17	18	19			
	4	20	21	22	23	24			
		← width = 5 →							

- `img.pixels[loc]` is of type `color`
 - can use as is for `fill`, `stroke`
 - access color components with `red(img.pixels[loc])`, `green(img.pixels[loc])`, `blue(img.pixels[loc])`

<https://processing.org/tutorials/pixels/>

```

PImage img; // the image to display

void setup () {
  size(420,640);
  // Load image
  img = loadImage("marmot.jpg");
  // load image pixels so they can be accessed
  img.loadPixels();
}

void draw () {
  background(0);
  // draw image takes the whole window
  image(img, 0, 0, width, height);
  // draw colored spot following the mouse - color is taken from the image pixel
  // under the mouse
  {
    // (row,col) corresponding to the mouse's location in the image
    int row = (mouseY-0)*img.height/height;
    int col = (mouseX-0)*img.width/width;
    // location in pixels array corresponding to (row,col)
    int loc = row*img.width+col;
    fill(img.pixels[loc]);
    stroke(0);
    ellipse(mouseX,mouseY,40,40);
  }
}
    
```

declare a variable for the image

load the image

load the image pixels so they can be accessed

`(ix,iy)` `dw, dh`

compute `(row,col)` in image corresponding to `(x,y)` in the window

compute the slot in the pixels array corresponding to `(row,col)`

get the color of that pixel

$row = (y-iy) * img.height / dh$
 $col = (x-ix) * img.width / dw$