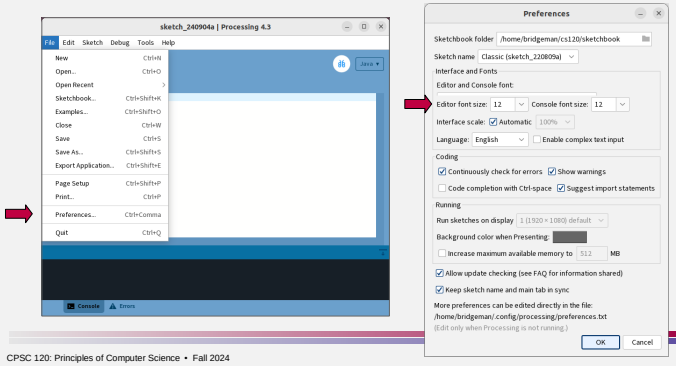
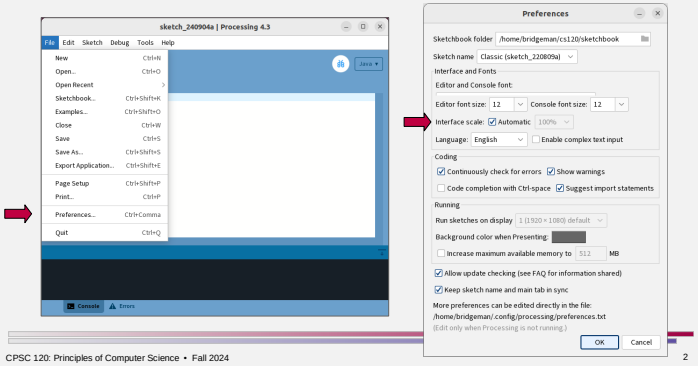
Virtual Desktop Quirks

- teeny tiny font in Processing
  - fix 1: increase the font size in the Processing editor



Virtual Desktop Quirks

- teeny tiny font in Processing
  - fix 2: adjust the interface scale – uncheck “Automatic” and start with 150%



Virtual Desktop Quirks

- copy-and-paste from Firefox not working
  - fix 1: run Firefox in Linux, not on your own computer
  - fix 2: download and use the client instead of the web interface for the virtual desktop (see the lab 1 handout)

Accessing Linux

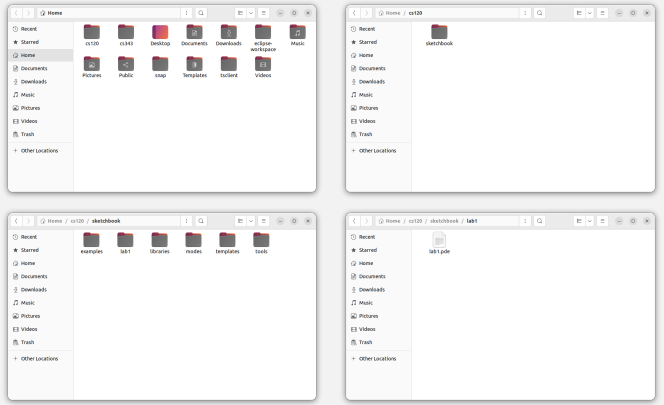
Linux computers are available in Rosenberg 009 and in the Math/CS department lab in Lansing 310.

- The Rosenberg 009 computers are *dual-boot*, meaning that they are configured to run two different operating systems (in this case, Windows and Linux). If the computer is off or running Windows when you sit down at it, you will need to reboot it to switch to Linux. See Operating the Rosenberg 009 Dual Boot Lab Computers for how to do this.
- The Lansing 310 computers run only Linux so you should not need to reboot them. If the computer is off, turn it on and wait until the Linux login screen appears.

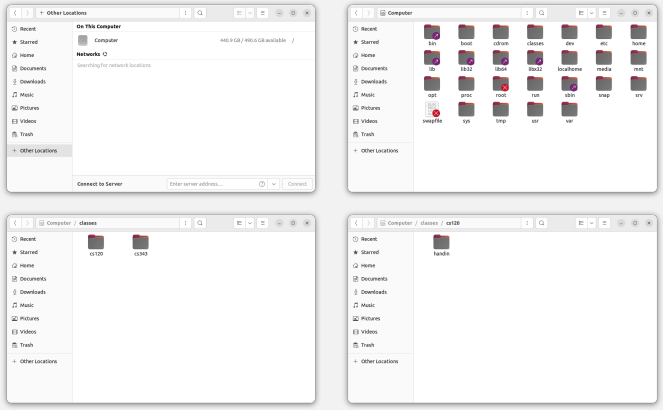
You can also access a Linux *virtual desktop* remotely from your own computer. There are two options:

- using a web browser (no software installation required) — see Accessing a Virtual Linux Desktop
- (recommended) using the desktop client — see Installing the VMware Horizon Virtual Desktop Client

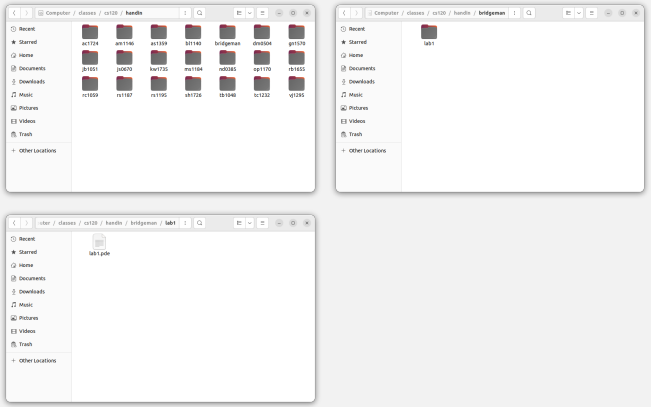
Sketchbook – `~/cs120/sketchbook`



Handin Directory – `/classes/cs120/handin/username`

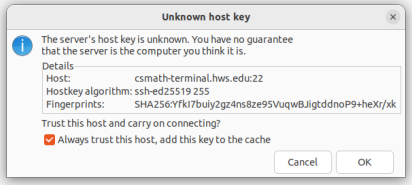


Handin Directory – `/classes/cs120/handin/username`

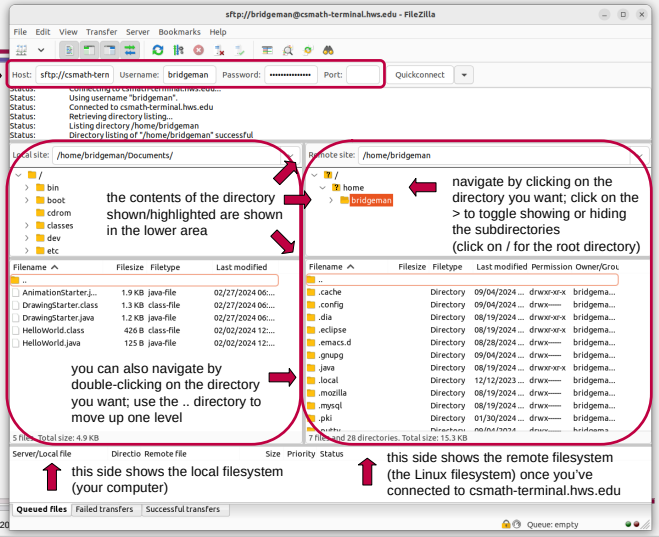


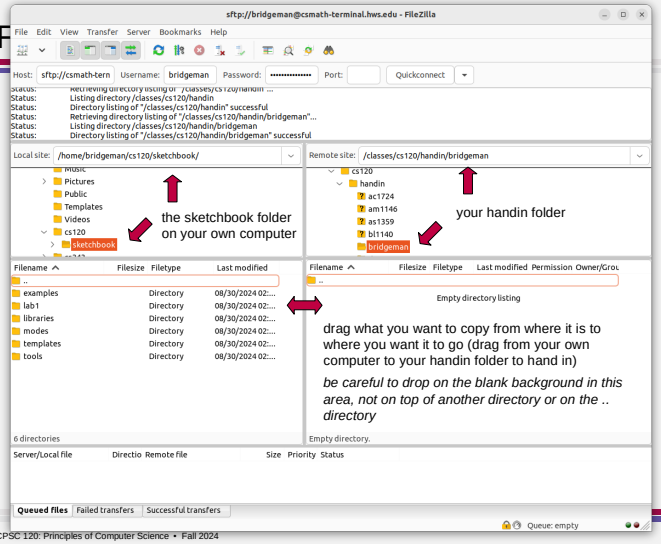
FileZilla

- if you run Processing on your own computer, you need to copy sketches between the Linux filesystem and your own computer
  - lab 1 has instructions for downloading FileZilla and how to open a connection (run FileZilla on your own computer)
  - if you see the following (usually just the first time you connect), check the “always trust this host” box and click OK



see lab 1 for what goes here





Key Points So Far

- a program is a series of *instructions* (called *statements*) – each statement specifies an action

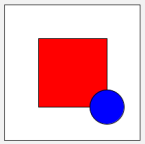
```
rect(100,100,50,200);   // draw a 50x200 rectangle at (100,100)
fill(255,0,0);          // set the current fill color to (255,0,0)
background(255);        // clear the background to white
```

- we've seen statements for –
  - opening a window
  - drawing rectangles, ellipses, lines, points
  - clearing the background to a particular color
  - setting the current fill and stroke colors, used by shape-drawing instructions
  - setting the current "position mode" for rectangles and ellipses (center or upper left corner), used by `rect` and `ellipse`

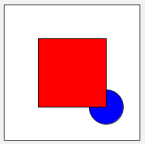
Key Points So Far

- the order of instructions matters
  - "executing a statement" means performing the action
  - statements are executed in order from top to bottom

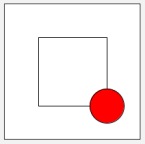
```
size(200,200);
background(255);
rectMode(CENTER);
ellipseMode(CENTER);
fill(255,0,0);
rect(100,100,100,100);
fill(0,0,255);
ellipse(150,150,50,50);
```



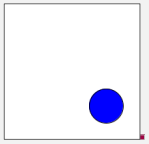
```
size(200,200);
background(255);
rectMode(CENTER);
ellipseMode(CENTER);
fill(0,0,255);
ellipse(150,150,50,50);
fill(255,0,0);
rect(100,100,100,100);
```



```
size(200,200);
background(255);
rectMode(CENTER);
ellipseMode(CENTER);
rect(100,100,100,100);
fill(255,0,0);
ellipse(150,150,50,50);
fill(0,0,255);
```



```
size(200,200);
rectMode(CENTER);
ellipseMode(CENTER);
fill(0,0,255);
ellipse(150,150,50,50);
background(255);
fill(255,0,0);
rect(100,100,100,100);
```



Key Points So Far

- current settings (fill color, stroke color, rect/ellipse mode) stay in effect until changed – they do not need to be set for every shape drawn

```
size(400,200);
background(255);
rectMode(CENTER);
ellipseMode(CENTER);
// the body of the car
fill(255,0,0);
rect(200,100,200,200/3);
// wheels  (left and right)
fill(0);
ellipse(150,100+200/6,50,50);
ellipse(250,100+200/6,50,50);
```

- compute exact positions and sizes when you can instead of guessing

  the centers of the wheels line up with the bottom of the rectangle – the y coordinate is half the rectangle's height below the center of the rectangle

```
rect(200,100,200,200/3);
ellipse(150,100+200/6,50,50);
```