

# COLORWALL

Boston Python Workshop 2012

# LIST

- Create a list

- `dogs = ['beagle', 'dalmatian', 'corgi', 'golden retriever']`

- How to get an item from the list?

- `dogs[1] = 'dalmatian'`      `dogs[-1] = 'golden retriever'`

- Create a list of numbers

- `num_list1 = [0, 1, 2, 3]`      `[0, 1, 2, 3]`
- `num_list2 = range(3)`      `[0, 1, 2]`
- `num_list3 = range(4)`      `[0, 1, 2, 3]`



# DICTIONARY

- Dictionary contains a **key** and a **value**
- Create a dictionary
  - `ice_cream = {'Jessica' : 'green tea', 'Liz' : 'peanut brittle', 'Adam' : 'mint chocolate chip'}`
- How to access elements?
  - `ice_cream['Jessica']`



# COLORWALL

<b>(0, 0)</b>	<b>(1, 0)</b>	<b>(2, 0)</b>	<b>(3, 0)</b>	<b>(4, 0)</b>	<b>(5, 0)</b>	<b>(6, 0)</b>	<b>(7, 0)</b>
<b>(0, 1)</b>	<b>(1, 1)</b>	<b>(2, 1)</b>	<b>(3, 1)</b>	<b>(4, 1)</b>	<b>(5, 1)</b>	<b>(6, 1)</b>	<b>(7, 1)</b>
<b>(0, 2)</b>	<b>(1, 2)</b>	<b>(2, 2)</b>	<b>(3, 2)</b>	<b>(4, 2)</b>	<b>(5, 2)</b>	<b>(6, 2)</b>	<b>(7, 2)</b>
<b>(0, 3)</b>	<b>(1, 3)</b>	<b>(2, 3)</b>	<b>(3, 3)</b>	<b>(4, 3)</b>	<b>(5, 3)</b>	<b>(6, 3)</b>	<b>(7, 3)</b>
<b>(0, 4)</b>	<b>(1, 4)</b>	<b>(2, 4)</b>	<b>(3, 4)</b>	<b>(4, 4)</b>	<b>(5, 4)</b>	<b>(6, 4)</b>	<b>(7, 4)</b>
<b>(0, 5)</b>	<b>(1, 5)</b>	<b>(2, 5)</b>	<b>(3, 5)</b>	<b>(4, 5)</b>	<b>(5, 5)</b>	<b>(6, 5)</b>	<b>(7, 5)</b>
<b>(0, 6)</b>	<b>(1, 6)</b>	<b>(2, 6)</b>	<b>(3, 6)</b>	<b>(4, 6)</b>	<b>(5, 6)</b>	<b>(6, 6)</b>	<b>(7, 6)</b>
<b>(0, 7)</b>	<b>(1, 7)</b>	<b>(2, 7)</b>	<b>(3, 7)</b>	<b>(4, 7)</b>	<b>(5, 7)</b>	<b>(6, 7)</b>	<b>(7, 7)</b>



# SOLIDCOLORTEST(WALL)

- Pick a color
  - `color = colors["blue"]`
- Set the color
  - `wall.set_pixel(0, 0, color)`
- Draw the wall
  - `wall.draw()`

Block #

(0, 0)	(1, 0)	(2, 0)	(3, 0)
(0, 1)	(1, 1)	(2, 1)	(3, 1)
(0, 2)	(1, 2)	(2, 2)	(3, 2)
(0, 3)	(1, 3)	(2, 3)	(3, 3)

## ○ Wait!

- `time.sleep(2)`



# COLOR A COLUMN

<b>(0, 0)</b>	(1, 0)	(2, 0)	(3, 0)	(4, 0)	(5, 0)	(6, 0)	(7, 0)
(0, 1)	(1, 1)	(2, 1)	(3, 1)	(4, 1)	(5, 1)	(6, 1)	(7, 1)
(0, 2)	(1, 2)	(2, 2)	(3, 2)	(4, 2)	(5, 2)	(6, 2)	(7, 2)
(0, 3)	(1, 3)	(2, 3)	(3, 3)	(4, 3)	(5, 3)	(6, 3)	(7, 3)
(0, 4)	(1, 4)	(2, 4)	(3, 4)	(4, 4)	(5, 4)	(6, 4)	(7, 4)
(0, 5)	(1, 5)	(2, 5)	(3, 5)	(4, 5)	(5, 5)	(6, 5)	(7, 5)
(0, 6)	(1, 6)	(2, 6)	(3, 6)	(4, 6)	(5, 6)	(6, 6)	(7, 6)
(0, 7)	(1, 7)	(2, 7)	(3, 7)	(4, 7)	(5, 7)	(6, 7)	(7, 7)



# COLOR A COLUMN

## ○ One idea

- `wall.set_pixel(0, 0, color)`
- `wall.set_pixel(0, 1, color)`
- `wall.set_pixel(0, 2, color)`
- `wall.set_pixel(0, 3, color)`
- `wall.set_pixel(0, 4, color)`
- `wall.set_pixel(0, 5, color)`
- `wall.set_pixel(0, 6, color)`
- `wall.set_pixel(0, 7, color)`

(0, 0)	(1, 0)	(2, 0)	(3, 0)
(0, 1)	(1, 1)	(2, 1)	(3, 1)
(0, 2)	(1, 2)	(2, 2)	(3, 2)
(0, 3)	(1, 3)	(2, 3)	(3, 3)

(0, 0)	(1, 0)	(2, 0)	(3, 0)
(0, 1)	(1, 1)	(2, 1)	(3, 1)
(0, 2)	(1, 2)	(2, 2)	(3, 2)
(0, 3)	(1, 3)	(2, 3)	(3, 3)

(0, 0)	(1, 0)	(2, 0)	(3, 0)
(0, 1)	(1, 1)	(2, 1)	(3, 1)
(0, 2)	(1, 2)	(2, 2)	(3, 2)
(0, 3)	(1, 3)	(2, 3)	(3, 3)

(0, 0)	(1, 0)	(2, 0)	(3, 0)
(0, 1)	(1, 1)	(2, 1)	(3, 1)
(0, 2)	(1, 2)	(2, 2)	(3, 2)
(0, 3)	(1, 3)	(2, 3)	(3, 3)



# FOR LOOP!

← [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]  
for y in range(wall.height):  
    wall.set\_pixel(0, y, color)

- wall.set\_pixel(0, 0, color)
- wall.set\_pixel(0, 1, color)
- wall.set\_pixel(0, 2, color)
- wall.set\_pixel(0, 3, color)
- wall.set\_pixel(0, 4, color)
- wall.set\_pixel(0, 5, color)
- wall.set\_pixel(0, 6, color)
- wall.set\_pixel(0, 7, color)





# FOR LOOP!

`for y in range(← [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]):`  
`wall.set_pixel(0, y, color)`

(0, 0)	(1, 0)	(2, 0)	(3, 0)	(4, 0)	(5, 0)	(6, 0)	(7, 0)
(0, 1)	(1, 1)	(2, 1)	(3, 1)	(4, 1)	(5, 1)	(6, 1)	(7, 1)
(0, 2)	(1, 2)	(2, 2)	(3, 2)	(4, 2)	(5, 2)	(6, 2)	(7, 2)
(0, 3)	(1, 3)	(2, 3)	(3, 3)	(4, 3)	(5, 3)	(6, 3)	(7, 3)
(0, 4)	(1, 4)	(2, 4)	(3, 4)	(4, 4)	(5, 4)	(6, 4)	(7, 4)
(0, 5)	(1, 5)	(2, 5)	(3, 5)	(4, 5)	(5, 5)	(6, 5)	(7, 5)
(0, 6)	(1, 6)	(2, 6)	(3, 6)	(4, 6)	(5, 6)	(6, 6)	(7, 6)
(0, 7)	(1, 7)	(2, 7)	(3, 7)	(4, 7)	(5, 7)	(6, 7)	(7, 7)



## NESTED LOOPS

```
color = colors["blue"]
```

```
for x in range(wall.width):  
    for y in range(wall.height):  
        wall.set_pixel(x, y, color)
```

```
wall.draw()
```

```
time.sleep(2)
```



# EXERCISE

- Implement `RainbowTest(wall)` to display the colors of the rainbow
  - Red
  - Orange
  - Yellow
  - Green
  - Blue
  - Purple



## RAINBOWTEST(WALL)

```
rainbow = [ 'red', 'orange', 'yellow', 'green', 'blue',  
            'purple' ]
```

```
for color in rainbow:
```

```
    for x in range(wall.width):
```

```
        for y in range(wall.height):
```

```
            wall.set_pixel(x, y, colors[color])
```

```
wall.draw()
```

```
time.sleep(0.5)
```



# RAINBOWTEST(WALL) WITH COLUMNS

```
wall.clear()
```

```
rainbow = [ 'red', 'orange', 'yellow', 'lime', 'green',  
            'blue', 'purple', 'pink' ]
```

```
for x in range(wall.width):
```

```
    for y in range(wall.height):
```

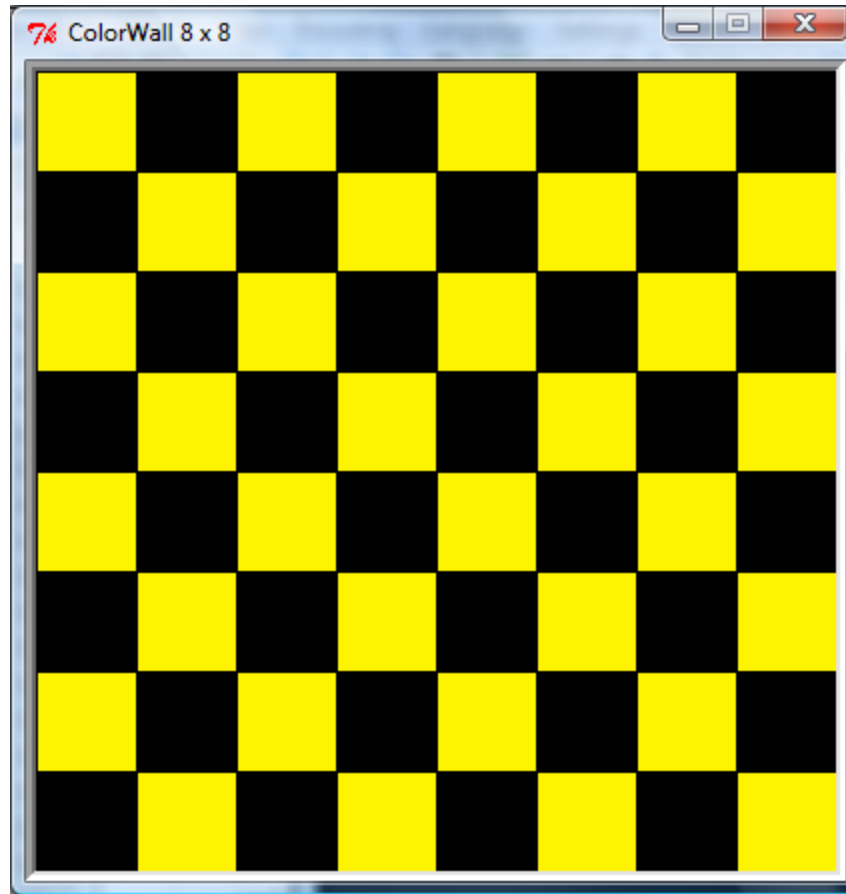
```
        wall.set_pixel(x, y, colors[ rainbow[x] ])
```

```
wall.draw()
```

```
time.sleep(0.2)
```



# CHECKERBOARDS(WALL)



## CHECKERBOARDS(WALL)

```
for i in range(10):
    for x in range(wall.width):
        for y in range(wall.height):
            if (x + y + i) % 2 == 0:
                wall.set_pixel(x, y, colors["black"])
            else:
                wall.set_pixel(x, y, colors["yellow"])
wall.draw()
time.sleep(0.5)
```



# TUPLE

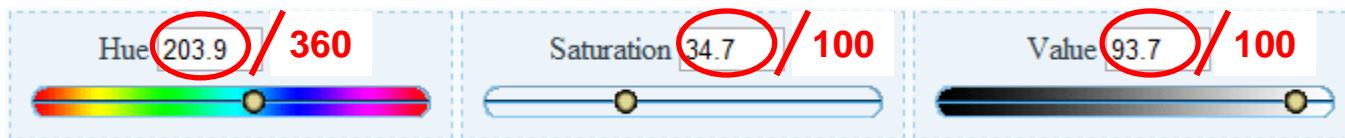
- Create a tuple
  - `american_flag_colors = ('red', 'white', 'blue')`
- How to get an item from the tuple?
  - `american_flag_colors[0] = 'red'`
- Different from list?
  - Cannot add or remove elements from a tuple
  - Tuples are faster than lists
  - Tuples are for data that does not need to be changed





## EFFECTS.PY

- colors = {'black' : (0, 0, 0), 'white' : (0, 0, 1)...}
- HSV values for colors
  - Hue, Saturation, Value
  - <http://www.yafla.com/yaflaColor/ColorRGBHSL.aspx>



- How to get a color from dictionary colors?
  - colors['white']      **equivalent to**      (0, 0, 1)



# HUETEST(WALL)

<http://www.yafla.com/yaflaColor/ColorRGBHSL.aspx>

hue = 0

while *[condition]*:

    color = (hue, 1, 1)

*[color in each cell using for loops]*

*[update!]*



# HUETEST(WALL)

```
hue = 0
```

```
while hue < 1:
```

```
# condition
```

```
    color = (hue, 1, 1)
```

```
    for x in range(wall.width):
```

```
        for y in range(wall.height):
```

```
            wall.set_pixel(x, y, color)
```

```
    wall.draw()
```

```
    time.sleep(0.05)
```

```
    hue = hue + 0.01
```

```
# update!
```



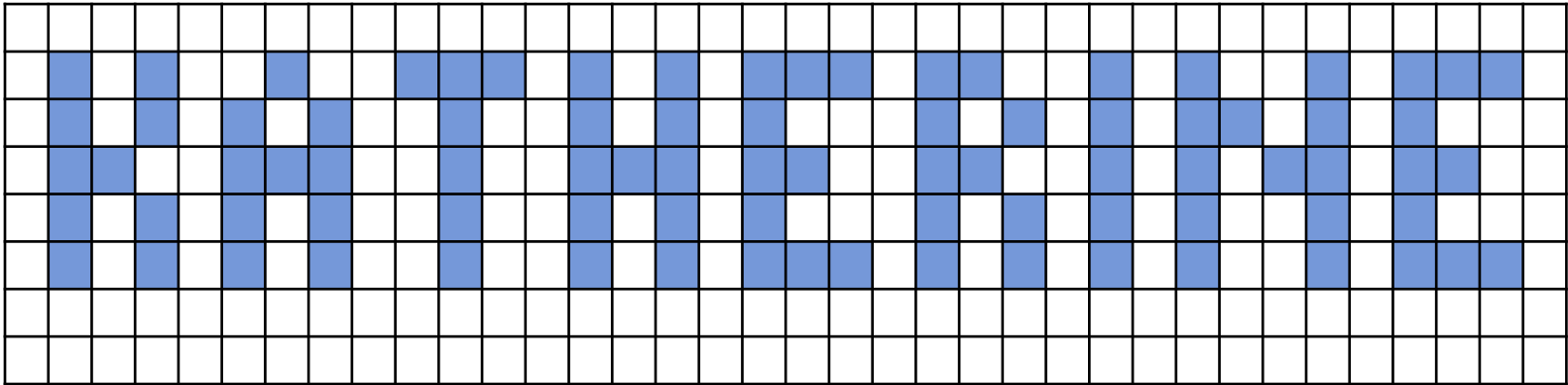
# CREATE YOUR OWN!

Try out different things:

For example, what happens when you change the saturation or the value?



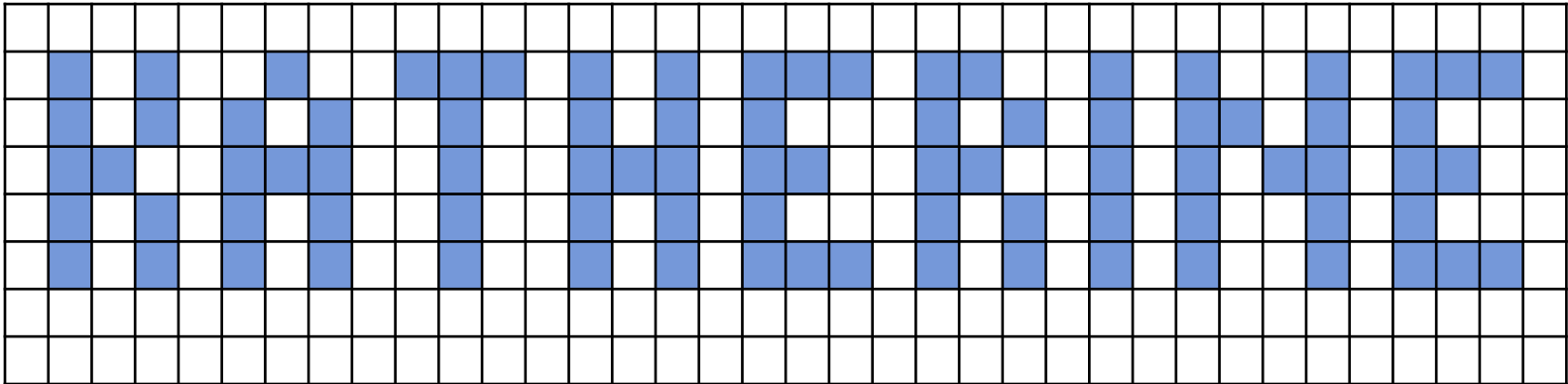
# MESSAGE(WALL)





# MESSAGE(WALL)

- Let's describe the algorithm in words:



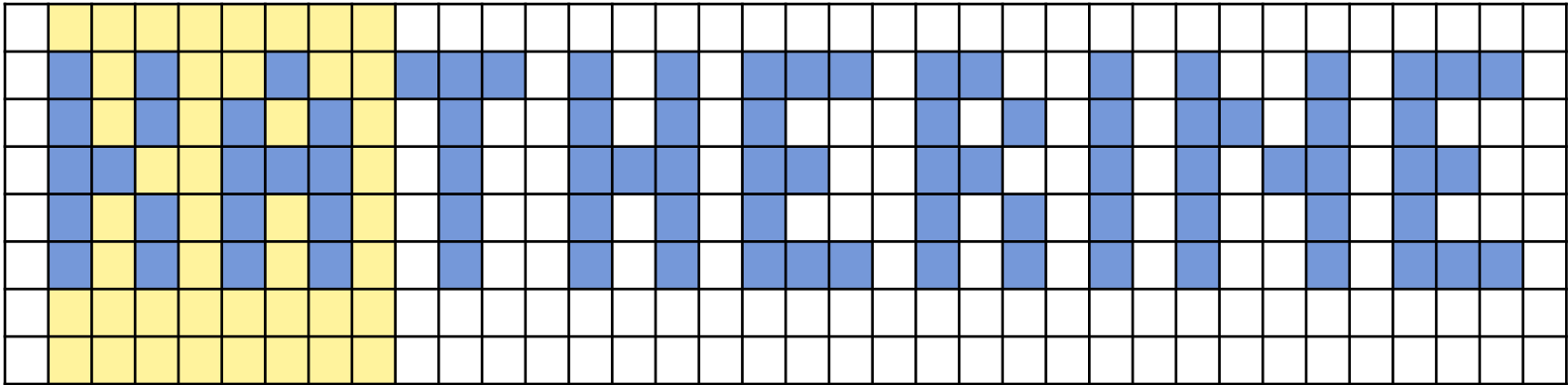
- For each 8x8 window
  - We want to print out the stars in a different color



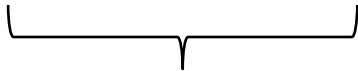




# MESSAGE(WALL)



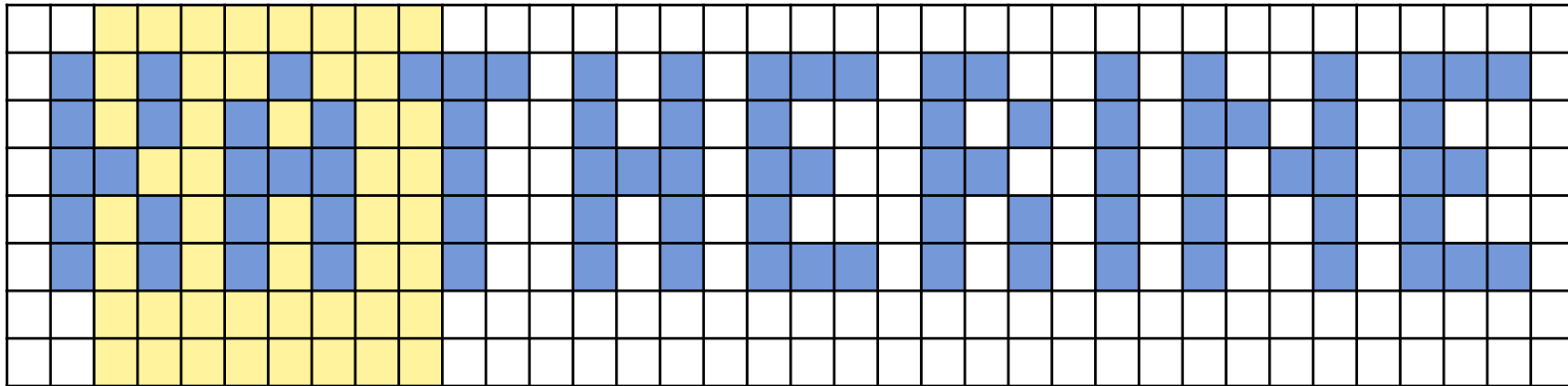
**col = 1**



8x8 window



# MESSAGE(WALL)



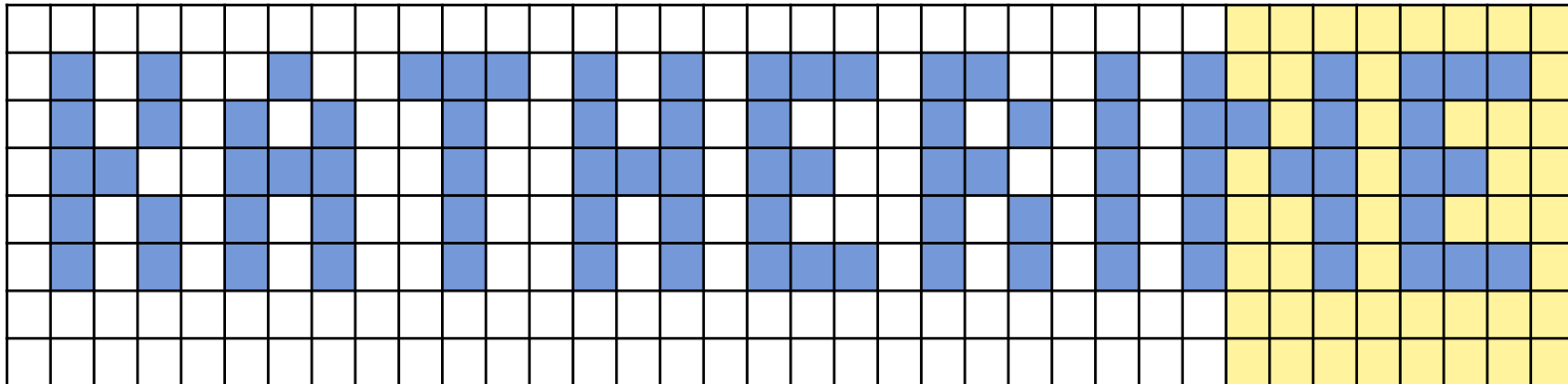
↑  
**col = 2**

36 columns

What is the range of **col**?



# MESSAGE(WALL)



↑  
col = 28



36 columns

What is the range of **col**?

range(29) = [0, 1, 2, 3, ..., 28]



# MESSAGE(WALL)

# for each 8x8 window

for col in range(29):

    # clear the wall

    wall.clear()

    # for each block in that window

    for x in range(wall.width):

        for y in range(wall.height):

        ...







## MESSAGE(WALL)

```
# for each block in that window
  for x in range(wall.width):
    for y in range(wall.height):

      # look up the dot in your name list
      dot = name[ y ][ x+col ]

      # if the dot is a *, then color it!
      if dot == '*':
        wall.set_pixel(x, y, (0.333, 1, 1))
```



# MESSAGE(WALL)

```
for col in range(29):
```

```
    wall.clear()
```

```
    for x in range(wall.width):
```

```
        for y in range(wall.height):
```

```
            dot = name[ y ][ x+col ]
```

```
            if dot == '*':
```

```
                wall.set_pixel(x, y, (0.333, 1, 1))
```

```
wall.draw()
```

```
time.sleep(0.07)
```

