



Politechnika Łódzka

Institut Elektroniki

# Programowanie telefonów z Windows Phone 7, cz. 5

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# Materiał na dziś

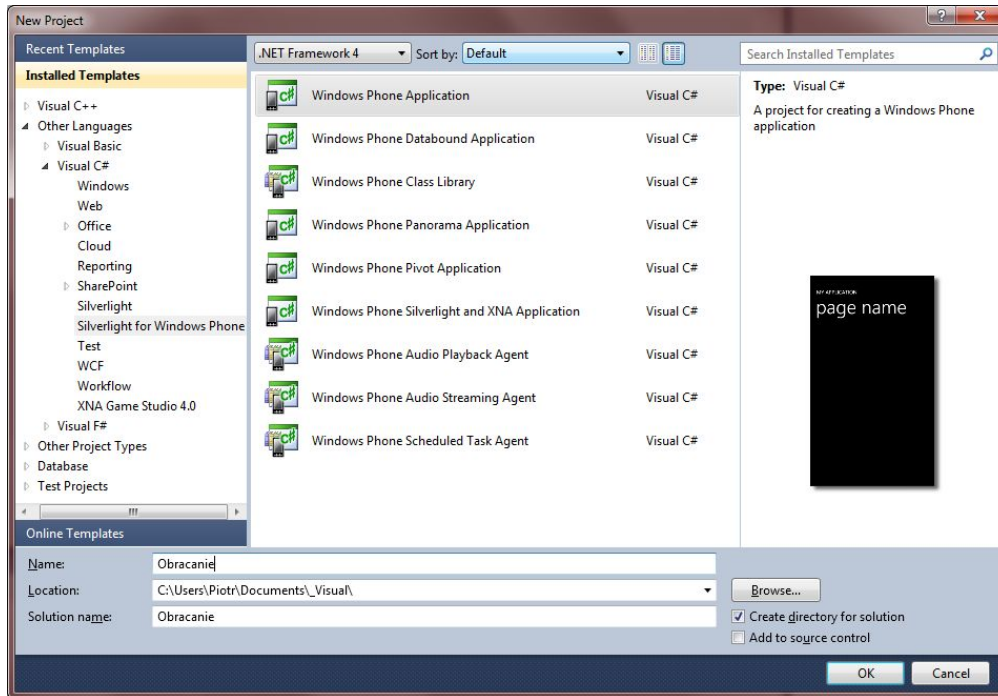
Silverlight:

1. Transformacje – namiastka 3D
2. Animacje – samoczynna zmiana właściwości
3. Grafika wektorowa

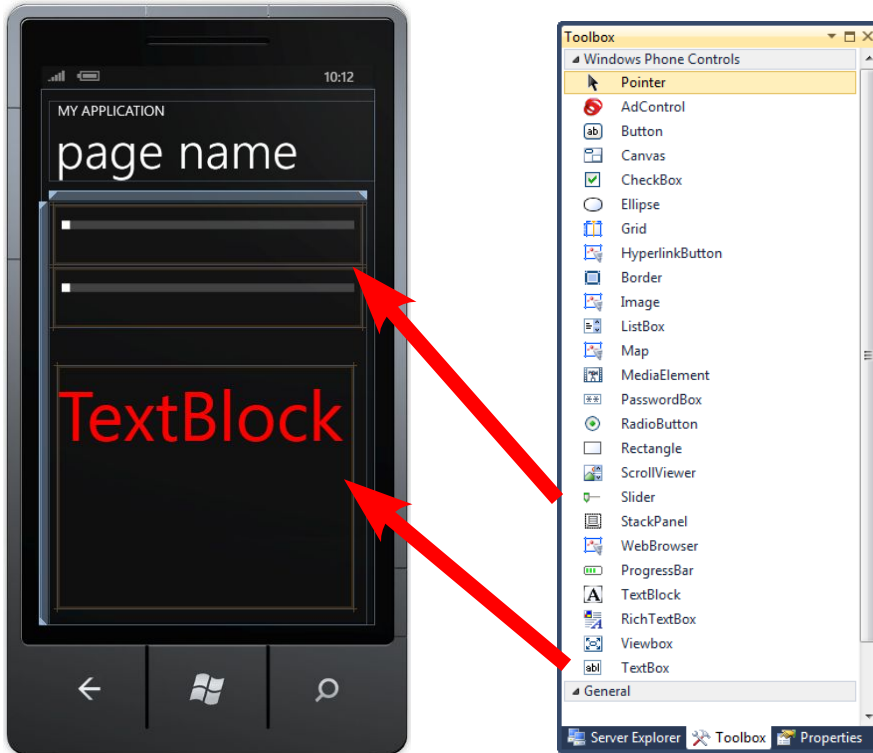
XNA:

4. Transformacje – jeszcze raz inaczej

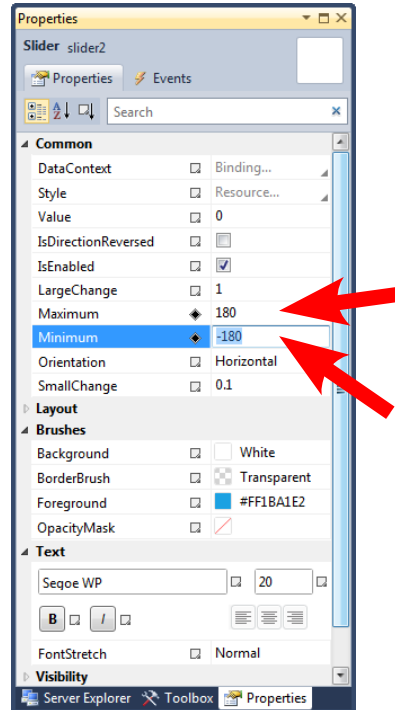
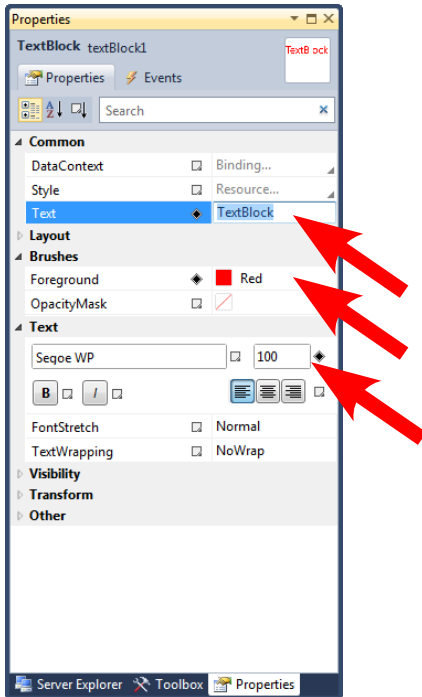
# Projekt Obracanie



# Obracanie – GUI



# Obracanie – GUI



# Obracanie – właściwość

W pliku MainPage.xaml definiujemy właściwość Projection.

Zamieniamy:

```
<TextBlock (. . .) />
```


na:

```
<TextBlock (. . .) >  
  <TextBlock.Projection>  
    <PlaneProjection x:Name="planeProjection" />  
  </TextBlock.Projection>  
</TextBlock>
```


# Obracanie – obsługa suwaków

W pliku MainPage.xaml.cs, po dwukliku na suwakach, definiujemy funkcje:

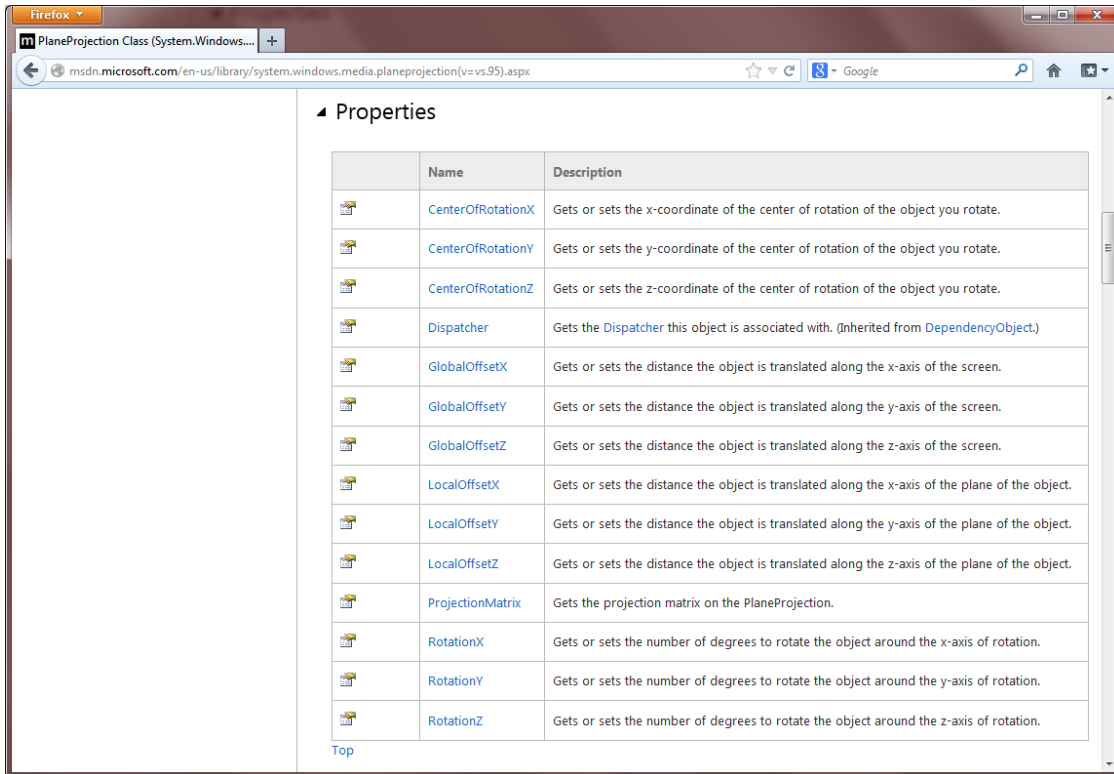
```
private void slider1_ValueChanged(object sender, RoutedPropertyChangedEventArgs<double> e)
{
    textBlock1.Projection.SetValue(PlaneProjection.RotationXProperty, slider1.Value);
}
```



```
private void slider2_ValueChanged(object sender, RoutedPropertyChangedEventArgs<double> e)
{
    textBlock1.Projection.SetValue(PlaneProjection.RotationYProperty, slider2.Value);
}
```



# Inne właściwości klasy *PlaneProjection*

















Firefox

PlaneProjection Class (System.Windows...)

msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/system.windows.media.planeprojection(v=vs.95).aspx

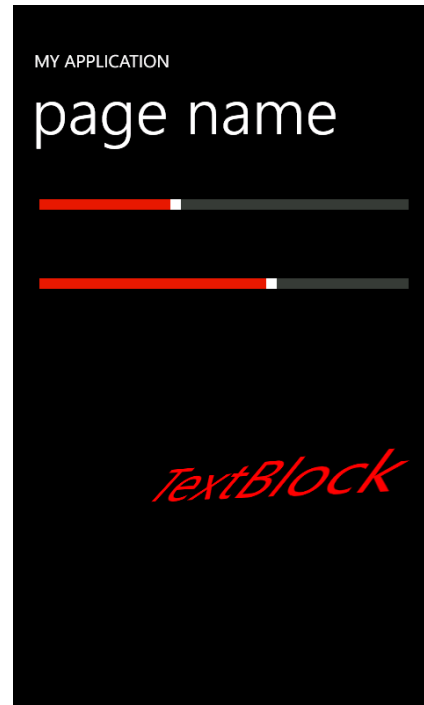
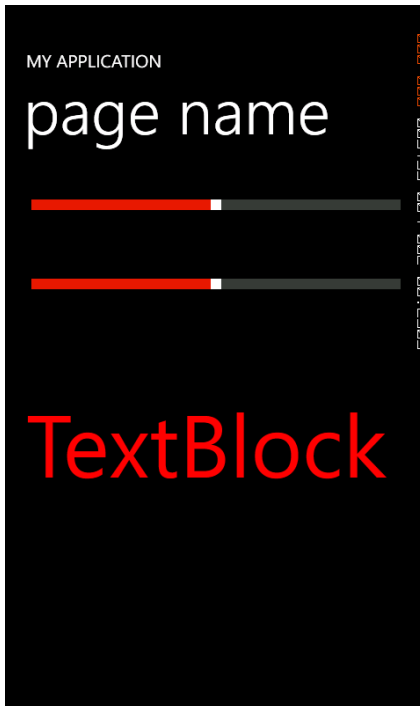
### Properties

|   | Name                              | Description   |
|---|-----------------------------------|---|
|  | <a href="#">CenterOfRotationX</a> | Gets or sets the x-coordinate of the center of rotation of the object you rotate.                                       |
|  | <a href="#">CenterOfRotationY</a> | Gets or sets the y-coordinate of the center of rotation of the object you rotate.                                       |
|  | <a href="#">CenterOfRotationZ</a> | Gets or sets the z-coordinate of the center of rotation of the object you rotate.                                       |
|  | <a href="#">Dispatcher</a>        | Gets the <a href="#">Dispatcher</a> this object is associated with. (Inherited from <a href="#">DependencyObject</a> .) |
|  | <a href="#">GlobalOffsetX</a>     | Gets or sets the distance the object is translated along the x-axis of the screen.                                      |
|  | <a href="#">GlobalOffsetY</a>     | Gets or sets the distance the object is translated along the y-axis of the screen.                                      |
|  | <a href="#">GlobalOffsetZ</a>     | Gets or sets the distance the object is translated along the z-axis of the screen.                                      |
|  | <a href="#">LocalOffsetX</a>      | Gets or sets the distance the object is translated along the x-axis of the plane of the object.                         |
|  | <a href="#">LocalOffsetY</a>      | Gets or sets the distance the object is translated along the y-axis of the plane of the object.                         |
|  | <a href="#">LocalOffsetZ</a>      | Gets or sets the distance the object is translated along the z-axis of the plane of the object.                         |
|  | <a href="#">ProjectionMatrix</a>  | Gets the projection matrix on the <a href="#">PlaneProjection</a> .   |
|  | <a href="#">RotationX</a>         | Gets or sets the number of degrees to rotate the object around the x-axis of rotation.                                  |
|  | <a href="#">RotationY</a>         | Gets or sets the number of degrees to rotate the object around the y-axis of rotation.                                  |
|  | <a href="#">RotationZ</a>         | Gets or sets the number of degrees to rotate the object around the z-axis of rotation.                                  |

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# Obracanie



# Obracanie – animacja, automatyzacja

Nad definicją `LayoutRoot` w `MainPage.xaml` dodajemy zasób `Storyboard`:

```
<phone:PhoneApplicationPage.Resources>  
  <Storyboard x:Name="ObracajX">  
    <DoubleAnimation Storyboard.TargetName="planeProjection"  
      Storyboard.TargetProperty="RotationX"  
      From="0" To="360" Duration="0:0:5" />  
  </Storyboard>  
</phone:PhoneApplicationPage.Resources>
```

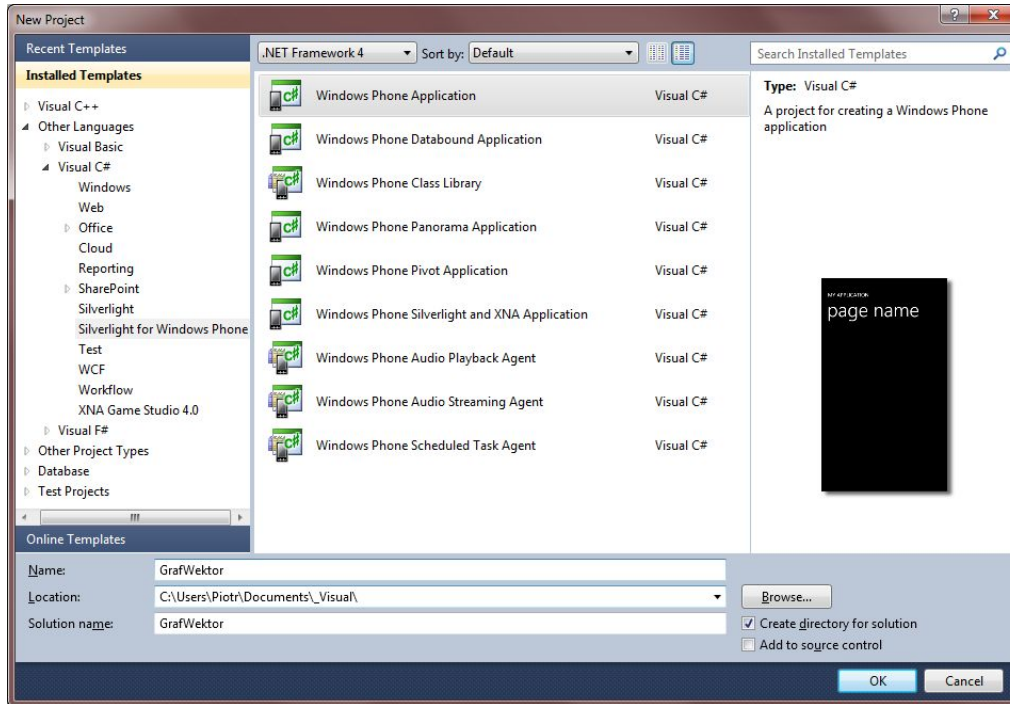
# Obracanie – animacja, automatyzacja



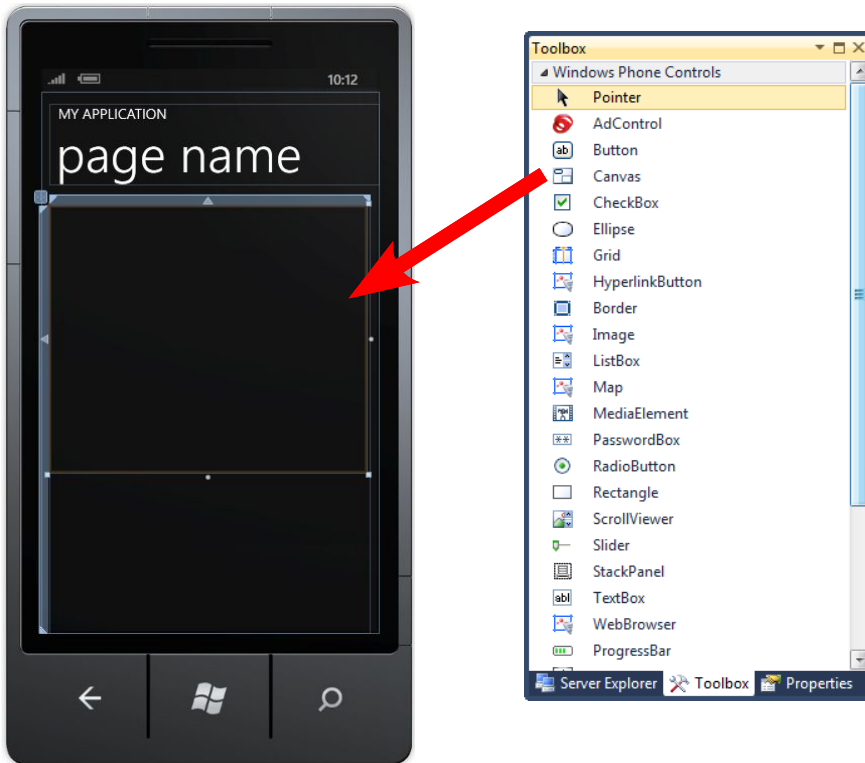
```
private void button1_Click(object sender,
                            RoutedEventArgs e)
{
    ObracajX.Begin();
}
```

Po wciśnięciu guzika animowany jest obrót tekstu wokół osi X

# Grafika wektorowa w Silverlight



# Grafika wektorowa w Silverlight



# Grafika statyczna

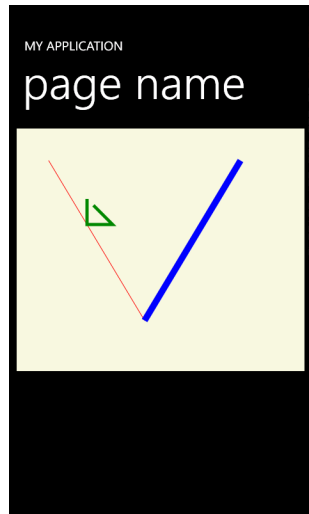
W pliku MainPage.xaml dodajemy do płótna elementy graficzne.

Zamieniamy:

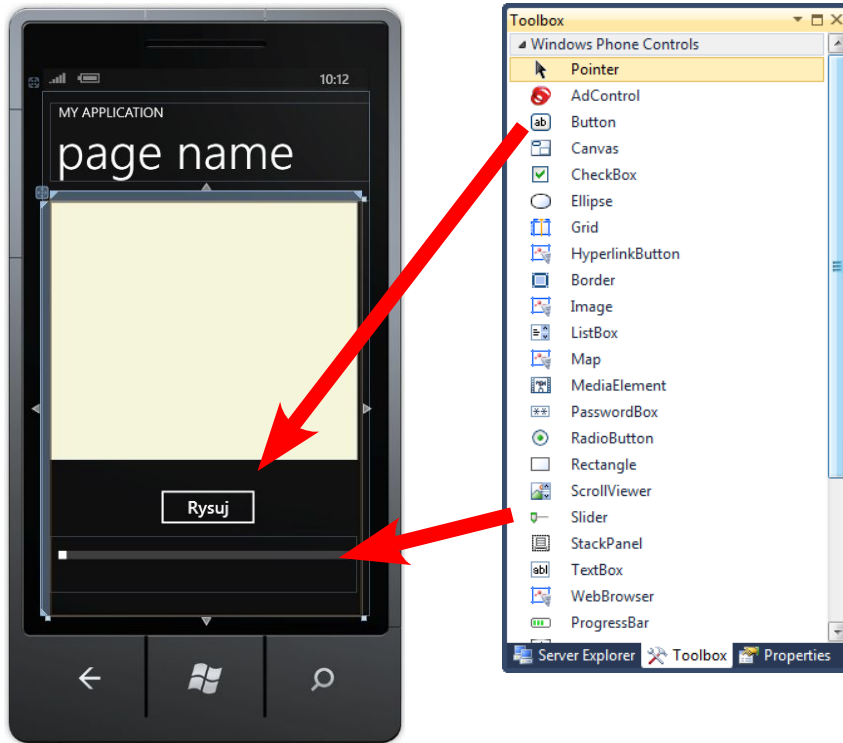
```
<Canvas (. . .) />
```

na:

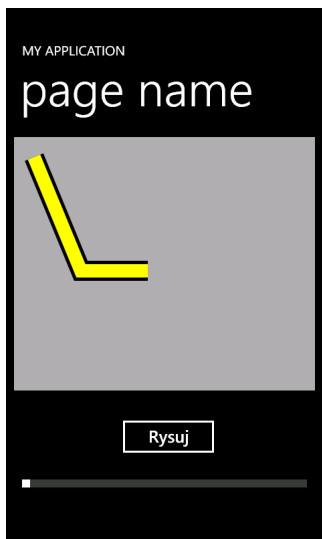
```
<Canvas Background="Beige" (. . .) >
  <Line X1="50" Y1="50" X2="200" Y2="300" Stroke="Red" />
  <Line X1="200" Y1="300" X2="350" Y2="50"
    Stroke="Blue" StrokeThickness="10" />
  <Polyline Points="110 110, 110 150, 150 150, 120 120"
    Stroke="Green" StrokeThickness="5" />
  <Polyline Points=" 50 100, 300 200, 100 300" Stroke="HotPink"
    StrokeThickness="30" StrokeStartLineCap="Round"
    StrokeEndLineCap="Round" StrokeLineJoin="Round" />
</Canvas>
```



# Grafika dynamiczna



# Grafika dynamiczna – linie



```
private void button1_Click(object sender, RoutedEventArgs e)
{
    SolidColorBrush spod = new SolidColorBrush();
    spod.Color = Colors.Black;
    Polyline droga_spod = new Polyline();
    droga_spod.Points.Add(new Point(30, 30));
    droga_spod.Points.Add(new Point(100, 200));
    droga_spod.Points.Add(new Point(200, 200));
    droga_spod.Stroke = spod;
    droga_spod.StrokeThickness = 30.0;
    canvas1.Children.Add(droga_spod);

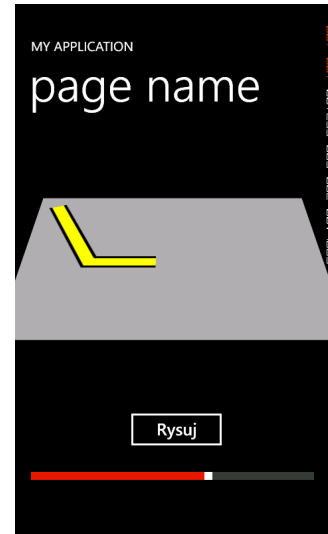
    SolidColorBrush wierzch = new SolidColorBrush();
    wierzch.Color = Colors.Yellow;
    Polyline droga_wierzch = new Polyline();
    droga_wierzch.Points.Add(new Point(30, 30));
    droga_wierzch.Points.Add(new Point(100, 200));
    droga_wierzch.Points.Add(new Point(200, 200));
    droga_wierzch.Stroke = wierzch;
    droga_wierzch.StrokeThickness = 20.0;
    canvas1.Children.Add(droga_wierzch);
}
```



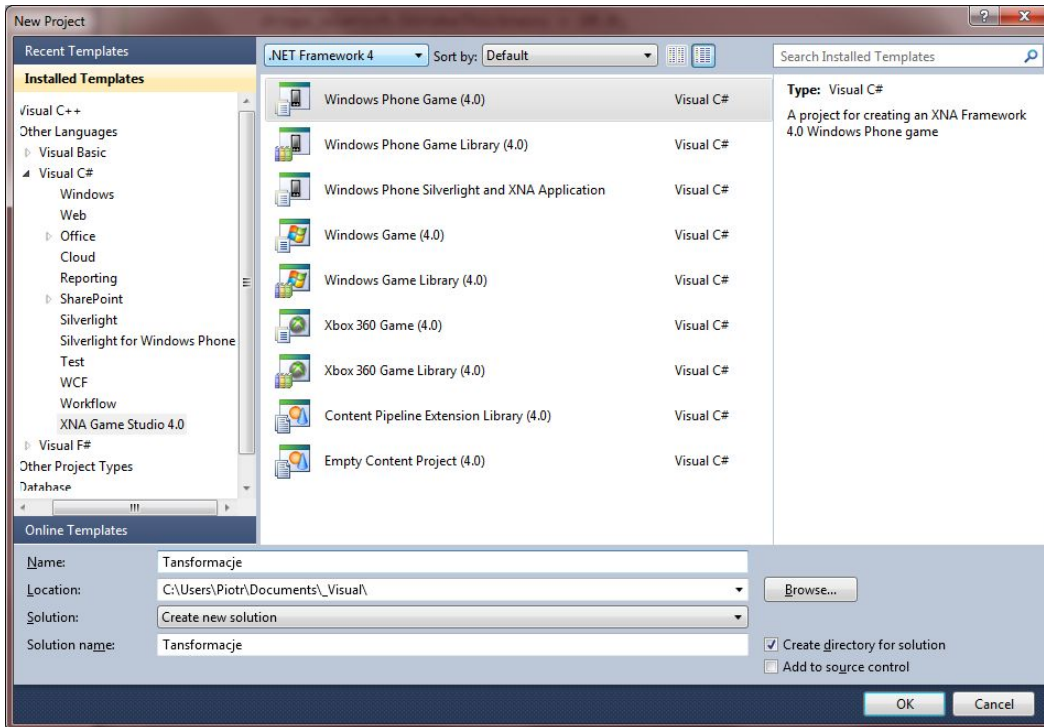
# Grafika dynamiczna

```
<Canvas (. . .) >  
  <Canvas.Projection>  
  
    <PlaneProjection x:Name="obracaj" />  
  </Canvas.Projection>  
</Canvas>
```

```
private void slider1_ValueChanged(object sender,  
    RoutedPropertyChangedEventArgs<double> e)  
{  
    canvas1.Projection.SetValue(PlaneProjection.RotationXProperty, -slider1.Value);  
}
```



# XNA



# XNA – proste transformacje

Funkcja *spriteBatch.Draw* umożliwia podanie argumentów obrotu i przesunięcia:

```
protected override void Draw(GameTime gameTime)
{
    GraphicsDevice.Clear(Color.CornflowerBlue);
    spriteBatch.Begin();
    spriteBatch.Draw(texture, texturePosition, null, Color.White,
                    textureRotation, textureCenter, 1, SpriteEffects.None, 0);
    spriteBatch.End();
    base.Draw(gameTime);
}
```

# XNA – macierz transformacji

Generowanie macierzy za pomocą funkcji:

```
Matrix matrix1 = Matrix.CreateTranslation(xOffset, yOffset, 0);  
Matrix matrix2 = Matrix.CreateScale(xScale, yScale, 1);  
Matrix matrix3 = Matrix.CreateRotationZ(radians);
```

Składanie transformacji:

```
Matrix matrix = matrix1 * matrix2 * matrix3;
```

Operowanie na elementach macierzy:

```
matrix.Mij  
i = 0, 1, 2, 3  
j = 0, 1, 2, 3
```

Renderowanie grafiki z wykorzystaniem transformacji:

```
spriteBatch.Begin(SpriteSortMode.Deferred, null, null, null, null, null, matrix);  
...  
spriteBatch.End();
```

...i na tym koniec  
piątej części wykładu