LAB 09 UA CCI ICSI201

1. GET THE SETUP STEPS (2. - 7.) DONE AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE: GET ALL NEEDED HELP FROM THE TAs and CLASSMATES!
2. GO into your CSI201 folder/directory
   cd CSI201
3. Make a fresh directory for Lab09.
   mkdir Lab09
4. Go into that fresh directory.
   cd Lab09
5. Copy Picture.java from our local bookClasses directory to your current directory:
   cp /usr/local/depts/cs/geintro/bookClasses/Picture.java
6. COPY a big background .jpg picture plus one or more small .jpg files from our local mediasources directory into your current directory. You must decide which files to copy!
   ♦ Look at the .jpg files and their sizes:
     ls -l /usr/local/depts/cs/geintro/mediasources/*.jpg
       The small ones are 11Kilobytes (11000) or less, like flower1.jpg or flower2.jpg
       The big ones like beach.jpg and moon-surface.jpg are 50000 (50KB) or more.
7. In the main method of the Picture class (open and edit your version of Picture.java that you copied into Lab09), Put in code like this:

   public static void main(String[] args)
   {
     FileChooser.setMediaPath(System.getProperty("user.dir"));
     String backgroundFileName = FileChooser.pickAFile();
     Picture background = new Picture(backgroundFileName);
     Picture flower = new Picture(FileChooser.pickAFile());
     //Put your method calls to copy the flower into the background
     //in ultimately 3 ways here:
     background.explore();
     flower.explore();
   }

8. Referring to GE Chapter 5 as needed, together with a lab discussion, make the main method do the following things. Implement, compile, test, debug, improve, etc. ONE BY ONE! You are encouraged to practice making several methods with parameters to subdivide the computing tasks to practice making and using methods, but, if that holds you up from learning how to program copying, mirroring and turning-upside-down, just do it with the kind of methods used in Chapter 5.
   ● Thing ONE: Copy a small picture somewhere into the large picture.
   ● Thing TWO: Make a mirrored version of the same or a different small picture appear somewhere in the large picture, with no overlap.
   ● Thing THREE: Make an upside-down version of the same or a different small picture appear somewhere in the large picture, with no overlap.

● See the sample on the reverse!!
Here are examples of collages made by Prof. Guzdial's Media Computing (non-major) class he taught at Oxford University, UK, last summer.