

# JDOR - Java2D for ooRexx (and Other Programming Languages)

From the Bean Scripting Framework for ooRexx

## Multiplatform Rexx Commands for Powerful 2D graphics

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# Overview



- ooRexx instructions
  - Command instruction
- ooRexx-Java bridge BSF4ooRexx850
  - Java2D
  - JDOR (Java2D for ooRexx)
- Roundup



# ooRexx – Instruction Types



- ooRexx is an extension and compatible to Rexx and supports therefore all Rexx instruction types
  - *Assignment instruction* (second token is an equal sign)
  - *Keyword instruction* (first token is a Rexx keyword like **DO** or **CALL**)
  - *Command instruction*: any other string
    - Will be sent by default to the operating system for execution
    - However, any other existing Rexx command handler can be addressed using the **ADDRESS** keyword instruction
- ooRexx adds a fourth instruction type, the *directive instruction*
  - At the end of a program, always led in with two colons (::)
  - Directive instruction get executed in the setup phase, right before running the program with the first statement from the top of the program



# ooRexx – Instruction Types (Example)



```
a="Hello world"          /* assignment */
do i=1 to 3              /* keyword */
    say "... #" i":" a   /* keyword */
end                      /* keyword */
cmd="echo" a "... "     /* assignment */
say "cmd:" pp(cmd)      /* keyword */
cmd                    /* command (has return code) */
say "return code:" pp(RC) /* keyword */

::routine pp            /* directive */
    return "["arg(1)"]" /* keyword */
```

Output:

```
... # 1: Hello world
... # 2: Hello world
... # 3: Hello world
cmd: [echo Hello world ...]
Hello world ...
return code: [0]
```

# ooRexx – Redirecting Standard Files



- Starting with ooRexx 5.0 redirections of the standard files are supported
  - `stdin` (0, by default the keyboard), to change input to a file use '`< filename`'
  - `stdout` (1, by default the screen), to change to a file '`> filename`'
  - `stderr` (2) by default the screen), to change to a file '`2> filename`'
- These standard files get usually created for each process by the operating system
- `PARSE PULL var ...` reads text from `stdin` and assigns it to the variable `var`
- `SAY someText ...` writes `someText` to `stdout`
- `CALL LINEOUT 'stderr:', someText ...` writes `someText` to `stderr`

ooRexx in addition:

- `.error~say(someText)` writes `someText` to `stderr`



# ooRexx – Redirecting Standard Files (Example)

## Redirecting to Operating System's “sort” command !



```
"echo hello world 1"          -- by default addresses system
say "--> echo's return code:" rc
address system "echo hello world 2"  -- explicit address
say "--> echo's return code:" rc
uArr=.array~of("John", "Hans", "Alicia", "Xaver", "Josep")  -- unsorted array
sArr=.array~new  -- array to receive the sorted names
ADDRESS system "sort" WITH INPUT USING (uArr) OUTPUT USING (sArr)
say "--> sort's return code:" rc
say "unsorted names:" uArr~makeString("L",",", " ")  -- turn into comma delimited string
say "sorted names:  " sArr~makeString("L",",", " ")  -- turn into comma delimited string
```

Output:

```
hello world 1
--> echo's return code: 0
hello world 2
--> echo's return code: 0
--> sort's return code: 0
unsorted names: John, Hans, Alicia, Xaver, Josep
sorted names:  Alicia, Hans, John, Josep, Xaver
```

# BSF4ooRexx850, 1



- Bidirectional, comprehensive ooRexx-Java bridge
  - An external ooRexx function and class package
  - Takes advantage of the ooRexx message paradigm to simplify interaction with Java
    - Use the requires directive for [BSF.CLS](#), an ooRexx package (program)
  - To use Java it is sufficient to study the HTML Java documentation from the Internet, no need to know how to code in Java!
  - Being able to use Java means among other things
    - All Java functionality is immediately available to the Rexx programmer
    - All such programs run unchanged on all platforms where Java and ooRexx are available!



# BSF4ooRexx850, 2



- BSF4ooRexx850 introduced the ability to implement Rexx command handlers in Java!
  - An initial proof-of-concept demonstrated this ability by creating a few Rexx commands for Java2D functionality in a Java Rexx command handler named “JDOR” (**J**ava**2D** for **ooR**exx)
  - In the past months all of the powerful Java2D functionality got implemented and is now available with the JDOR Rexx command language
    - No need to know how to program in Java
    - Rexx commands are plain strings that get forwarded to the Rexx command handler for processing





# BSF4ooRexx850, An Example, 1



- The ooRexx program will exploit a Java class named `java.awt.Dimension`
  - A Java class from the abstract window toolkit (`awt`)
  - Maintains the fields `width` and `height`
  - A Rexx program merely requires `BSF.CLS` which camouflages Java as ooRexx
    - Java objects understand ooRexx messages! :)
    - For an ooRexx programmer it does not matter whether the object to which he sends messages is an ooRexx object, a Java object or even a Windows OLE object for that matter!
    - Marshalling of the arguments and return values is done automatically



# BSF4ooRexx850, An Example, 2



```
-- create a java.awt.Dimension Java object
d=.bsf~new("java.awt.Dimension",111,222)
say "d:          " d -- displays object's name
say "d~toString:" d~toString -- send message to Java
say -- new line
say "... d~setSize(333,444):"
d~setSize(333,444) -- send message to Java
say "d~toString:" d~toString -- send message to Java
say -- new line
say "... Java fields as if they were Rexx attributes:"
d~width =555 -- camouflaged as Rexx attribute
d~height=666 -- camouflaged as Rexx attribute
say "d~toString:" d~toString -- send message to Java
say "          d~width:" d~width "d~height:" d~height

::requires "BSF.CLS" -- get ooRexx-Java bridge
```

Output:

```
d:          java.awt.Dimension@6b27808d
d~toString: java.awt.Dimension[width=111,height=222]

... d~setSize(333,444):
d~toString: java.awt.Dimension[width=333,height=444]

... Java fields as if they were Rexx attributes:
d~toString: java.awt.Dimension[width=555,height=666]
           d~width: 555 d~height: 666
```

# JDOR Rexx Command Handler, 1



- The JDOR Rexx command handler is part of BSF4ooRexx850
  - Many samples in BSF4ooRexx850/samples
  - JDOR Rexx command language documentation in BSF4ooRexx850/documentation/jdor/jdor\_doc.html
- The JDOR Rexx command language covers all Java2D functionality
- Using Rexx JDOR commands instead of the Java2D classes makes creating and manipulating (Java) 2D graphics considerably easier
  - No need to know how to program Java
  - Need to understand 2D graphics concepts which allows one to understand the Java HTML documentation and the Rexx JDOR command language
  - There are JDOR commands for displaying and printing graphics, to copy graphics to the clipboard or paste graphics from the clipboard for Java2D



# JDOR Rexx Command Handler, 2



- The JDOR Rexx command handler supports redirection of commands
  - Allows one to create macros, i.e. text files containing all the JDOR commands used for creating the Java2D graphics by simply redirecting `stdout` to a text file
  - Allows one to redirect `stdin` (input) from text files that contain JDOR Rexx commands line by line
  - Allows one to get extensive error information if redirecting `stderr` to a text file



# JDOR Rexx Command Handler, Example 1, 1



- The JDOR example program
  - Loads and sets the JDOR command handler as the default handler
    - `stdout` gets redirected, such that all JDOR commands will get sent (in a canonized form) to `.output`
  - Creates an image of 200 by 200 pixels and shows it in a window
  - After loading the RexxLA logo its dimension gets shown
  - The image gets downscaled (1/7) and drawn at `x=16` and `y=25`
  - Then the BSF4ooRexx logo gets loaded, its dimension shown
  - The image gets downscaled (1/7) and drawn at `x=75` and `y=145`
  - Finally the image gets saved as `20_images.png`



# JDOR Rexx Command Handler, Example 1, 2



```
jdh=.bsf~new("org.oorexx.handlers.jdor.JavaDrawingHandler")
call BsfCommandHandler "add", "JDOR", jdh -- add handler
```

```
address JDOR with output using (.output) -- set JDOR handler
```

```
newImage 200 200      -- create image width=200, height=200
winShow              -- show window
fn1='rexx1a.png'     -- filename
loadImage img1 fn1   -- load image, RC gets its dimension
say "--" fn1": RC=["RC"]  -- show file name and RC
parse var RC cbsW cbsH -- parse RC to get width and height
moveTo 16 25         -- set location to x=16 y=25
drawImage img1 (cbsW/7) (cbsH/7) -- resize image to 1/7
fn2='bsf4oorexx_256.png' -- filename (used also as nickname)
loadImage img2 fn2   -- load image, RC gets its dimension
say "--" fn2": RC=["RC"]  -- show file name, RC
parse var RC ptW ptH -- parse RC to get width and height
moveTo 75 145       -- set location to x=75 y=145
drawImage img2 (ptW/5) (ptH/5) -- resize image to 1/5
saveImage "20_images.png" -- save image to file
sleep 3             -- sleep a bit
parse pull .        -- user needs to press <enter>

::requires "BSF.CLS" -- get ooRexx-Java bridge
```

Output (canonized JDOR Rexx commands):

```
newImage 200 200
winShow
loadImage IMG1 rexx1a.png
-- rexx1a.png: RC=[1200 927]
moveTo 16 25
drawImage IMG1 171 132
loadImage IMG2 bsf4oorexx_256.png
-- bsf4oorexx_256.png: RC=[256 256]
moveTo 75 145
drawImage IMG2 51 51
saveImage 20_images.png
sleep 3.0
```



# JDOR Rexx Command Handler, Example 2, 1



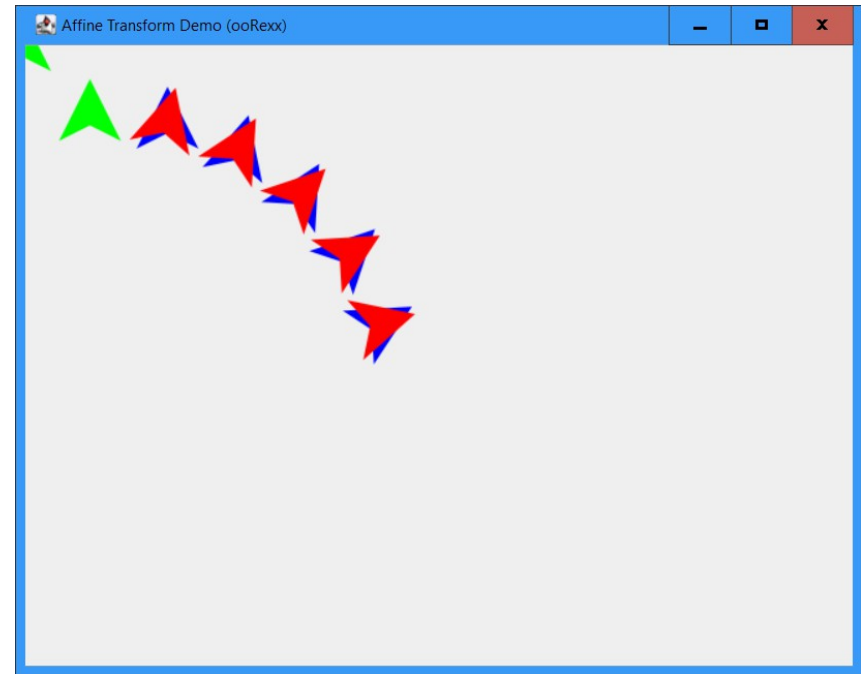
- A Java2D tutorial for programming games with Java demonstrates 2D affinity transform with a Java program that can be fetched from  
[https://www3.ntu.edu.sg/home/ehchua/programming/java/J8b\\_Game\\_2DGraphics.html#zz-2.2](https://www3.ntu.edu.sg/home/ehchua/programming/java/J8b_Game_2DGraphics.html#zz-2.2)
- The JDOR Rexx command example is smaller and easier to understand by comparison

# JDOR Rexx Command Handler, Example 2, 2



```
jdjdh=.bsf~new("org.oorexx.handlers.jdor.JavaDrawingHandler")
call BsfCommandHandler "add", "JDOR", jdjdh -- add handler
address JDOR -- set JDOR as default environment
newImage 640 480 -- JDOR command to create new image
winShow -- show image in a window
winTitle "Affine Transform Demo (ooRexx)" -- set title
polygonXs="(-20,0,+20,0)" -- define four x coordinates
polygonYs="(20,10,20,-20)" -- define four y coordinates
shape myP polygon polygonXs polygonYs 4 -- create polygon
color green -- set color to green
fillShape myP -- fill (and show) the polygon shape
translate 50 50 -- move origin (x=x+50, y=y+50)
scale 1.2 1.2 -- increase scale symmetrically by 20%
fillShape myP -- fill (and show) the polygon shape
do 5 -- repeat five times
  translate 50 5 -- move origin (x=x+50, y=y+5)
  color blue -- set color to blue
  fillShape myP -- fill (and show) the polygon shape
  rotate 15 -- rotate by 15°
  color red -- set color to red
  fillShape myP -- fill (and show) the polygon shape
end
sleep 3 -- sleep a bit
parse pull .
::requires "BSF.CLS" -- get ooRexx-Java bridge
```

Output:





# JDOR Rexx Command Handler Samples



- Numerous samples including animations in
  - `BSF4ooRexx850/samples`
  - File name contains the string “JDOR”
- To get a brief explanation for each sample load
  - `BSF4ooRexx850/samples/index.html`
- A short (five minutes) video demonstrating JDOR can be seen at
  - <https://zenodo.org/record/8003114>



- BSF4ooRexx850
  - Allows implementing REXX command handlers in Java (in addition to C++)
  - Includes a fully developed REXX command language named JDOR (Java2D for ooRexx)
    - All Java2D features are available as much simpler REXX commands
    - Using redirection one can create macros (sequence of all issued JDOR commands)
      - Can be used to replay all commands to recreate the image
      - Other programming languages can create REXX JDOR commands by writing them to `stdout` and piped into a JDOR REXX command handler
    - All JDOR commands are documented in `BSF4ooRexx850/documentation/jdor/jdor_doc.html`
    - One can use all Javadocs for Java2D to get more information, e.g. searching for “`javadoc java.awt.Shape`” or “`javadoc affineTransform`”
- Powerful and a lot of fun!