

Animate Canvas Content

You can create an animation by drawing an object on a canvas repeatedly, each time changing the position of the object. Animations can be used to draw attention to part of a page or to create a game with which the user can interact. This example shows how to make a ball bounce back and forth between the sides of a canvas.

Before HTML5 and the `<canvas>` tag were available, web designers had to resort to animation technologies such as Flash to create this type of content on a web page. To add interactivity to such content, you can add event handlers that react to user behavior. See Chapter 12 for more about event handlers.

Animate Canvas Content

- 1 Set up the canvas and script on your page.

Note: For details, see “Set Up a Canvas.”

- 2 Define variables for the animation.

The `x` and `y` variables determine the position of the animated ball.

The `change` variable determines how far the ball moves during a redraw and in which direction.

The `w` and `h` variables determine the dimensions of the box.

- 3 Type function `?() {`, replacing `?` with the name of the animation function. Do not include spaces in the name.

The function is used to draw the background and animated ball.

- 4 Type `ctx.fillStyle = '?'`, replacing `?` with the color of the background.

- 5 Type `ctx.fillRect(0, 0, w, h);` to draw the rectangular background.

During a redraw, the background covers any existing content to clear the canvas.

```
canvas-animate.html - Notepad
file Edit Format View Help
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>HTML5 Canvases</title>
<style>
canvas#mycanvas { border: solid gray 1px }
</style>
</head>
<body>

<canvas id="mycanvas" width="600" height="400"></canvas>

<script>
var cnv = document.getElementById('mycanvas');
var ctx = cnv.getContext('2d');

x = 200;
y = 200;
change = 4;
w = 600;
h = 400;

</script>

</body>
</html>
```

```
canvas-animate.html - Notepad
file Edit Format View Help
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>HTML5 Canvases</title>
<style>
canvas#mycanvas { border: solid gray 1px }
</style>
</head>
<body>

<canvas id="mycanvas" width="600" height="400"></canvas>

<script>
var cnv = document.getElementById('mycanvas');
var ctx = cnv.getContext('2d');

x = 200;
y = 200;
change =
w = 600;
h = 400;

function animate() {
  ctx.fillStyle = 'lightgray';
  ctx.fillRect(0, 0, w, h);

</script>

</body>
</html>
```

- 6 Type `ctx.fillStyle = '?'`, replacing `?` with the color of the animated ball.
- 7 Type `ctx.beginPath()`; to begin a new drawing path for drawing the ball.

```

canvas-animate.html - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help

<canvas id="mycanvas" width="600" height="400"></canvas>

<script>
var cnv = document.getElementById('mycanvas');
var ctx = cnv.getContext('2d');

x = 200;
y = 200;
change = 4;
w = 600;
h = 400;

function animate() {
  ctx.fillStyle = 'lightgray';
  ctx.fillRect(0, 0, w, h);
  ctx.fillStyle = 'red';
  ctx.beginPath();
}

</script>
</body>
</html>

```

- 8 Type `ctx.arc(x, y, ?, ,`, replacing `?` with the diameter of the ball in pixels.
 - 9 Type `0, Math.PI*2, true)`; to complete the ball path.
- For more about drawing circles, see “Draw Circles.”

- 10 Type `ctx.fill()`; to fill the path and draw the ball.

```

canvas-animate.html - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help

<canvas id="mycanvas" width="600" height="400"></canvas>

<script>
var cnv = document.getElementById('mycanvas');
var ctx = cnv.getContext('2d');

x = 200;
y = 200;
change = 4;
w = 600;
h = 400;

function animate() {
  ctx.fillStyle = 'lightgray';
  ctx.fillRect(0, 0, w, h);
  ctx.fillStyle = 'red';
  ctx.beginPath();
  ctx.arc(x, y, 20, 0, Math.PI*2, true);
  ctx.fill();
}

</script>
</body>
</html>

```

TIP

What other animation can I make?

You can change the bouncing ball animation to display an expanding and shrinking shape. Instead of redrawing a moving ball in the animation function, you redraw a differently sized rectangle. You use the `clearRect` command to reset the canvas each time you draw. To create the animation, change the code in the `animate()` function to the following:

```

ctx.clearRect(0, 0, w, h);
ctx.fillStyle = 'gray';
ctx.fillRect(0, 0, x, h);
if (x >= w || x <= 0) {
  change = -change;
}
x = x + change;

```

