



**Supplemental Documentation for:
TI-Nspire™ CAS Reference Guide
TI-Nspire™ Reference Guide**

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TI-Nspire™ CX II - Draw Commands

This is a supplemental document for the TI-Nspire™ Reference Guide and the TI-Nspire™ CAS Reference Guide. All TI-Nspire™ CX II commands will be incorporated and published in version 5.1 of the TI-Nspire™ Reference Guide and the TI-Nspire™ CAS Reference Guide.

Graphics Programming

New commands have been added on TI-Nspire™ CX II Handhelds and TI-Nspire™ desktop applications for graphics programming.

The TI-Nspire™ CX II Handhelds will switch into this graphics mode while executing graphics commands and switch back to the context in which the program was executed after completion of the program.

The screen will display “Running...” in the top bar while the program is being executed. It will show “Finished” when the program completes. Any key-press will transition the system out of the graphics mode.

- The transition to graphics mode is triggered automatically when one of the Draw (graphics) commands is encountered during execution of the TI Basic program.
- This transition will only happen when executing a program from calculator; in a document or calculator in scratchpad.
- The transition out of graphics mode happens upon termination of the program.
- The graphics mode is only available on the TI-Nspire™ CX II Handhelds and the desktop TI-Nspire™ CX II Handhelds view. This means it is not available in the computer document view or PublishView (.tnsp) on the desktop nor on iOS.
 - If a graphics command is encountered while executing a TI Basic program from the incorrect context, an error message is displayed and the TI Basic program is terminated.

Graphics Screen

The graphics screen will contain a header at the top of the screen that cannot be written to by graphics commands.

The graphics screen drawing area will be cleared (color = 255,255,255) when the graphics screen is initialized.

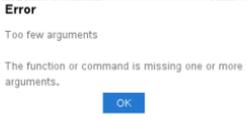
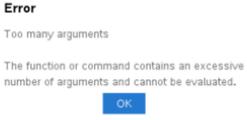
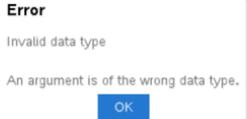
Graphics Screen	Default
Height	212
Width	318
Color	white: 255,255,255

Default View and Settings

- The status icons in the top bar (battery status, press-to-test status, network indicator etc.) will not be visible while a graphics program is running.
- Default drawing color: Black (0,0,0)
- Default pen style - normal, smooth
 - Thickness: 1 (thin), 2 (normal), 3 (thickest)
 - Style: 1 (smooth), 2 (dotted), 3 (dashed)
- All drawing commands will use the current color and pen settings; either default values or those which were set via TI-Basic commands.
- Text font is fixed and cannot be changed.
- Any output to the graphics screen will be drawn within a clipping window which is the size of the graphics screen drawing area. Any drawn output that extends outside of this clipped graphics screen drawing area will not be drawn. No error message will be displayed.
- All x,y coordinates specified for drawing commands are defined such that 0,0 is at the top left corner of the graphics screen drawing area.
 - **Exceptions:**
 - **DrawText** uses the coordinates as the bottom left corner of the bounding box for the text.
 - **SetWindow** uses the bottom left corner of the screen
- All parameters for the commands can be provided as expressions that evaluate to a number which is then rounded to the nearest integer.

Graphics Screen Errors Messages

If the validation fails, an error message will display.

Error Message	Description	View
Error Syntax	If the syntax checker finds any syntax errors, it displays an error message and tries to position the cursor near the first error so you can correct it.	
Error Too few arguments	The function or command is missing one or more arguments	
Error Too many arguments	The function or command contains an excessive number of arguments and cannot be evaluated.	
Error Invalid data type	An argument is of the wrong data type.	

Invalid Commands While in Graphics Mode

Some commands are not allowed once the program switches to graphics mode. If these commands are encountered while in graphics mode and error will be displayed and the program will be terminated.

Disallowed Command	Error Message
Request	Request cannot be executed in graphics mode
RequestStr	RequestStr cannot be executed in graphics mode
Text	Text cannot be executed in graphics mode

The commands that print text to the calculator - **disp** and **dispAt** - will be supported commands in the graphics context. The text from these commands will be sent to the Calculator screen (not on Graphics) and will be visible after the program exits and the system switches back to the Calculator app

C

Clear

Catalog > 
CXII

Clear *x, y, width, height*

Clear

Clears entire screen if no parameters are specified.

Clears entire screen

If *x, y, width* and *height* are specified, the rectangle defined by the parameters will be cleared.

Clear 10,10,100,50

Clears a rectangle area with top left corner on (10, 10) and with width 100, height 50

DrawArcCatalog > 
CXII**DrawArc** $x, y, width, height, startAngle, arcAngle$

Draw an arc within the defined bounding rectangle with the provided start and arc angles.

x, y : upper left coordinate of bounding rectangle

$width, height$: dimensions of bounding rectangle

The "arc angle" defines the sweep of the arc.

These parameters can be provided as expressions that evaluate to a number which is then rounded to the nearest integer.

DrawArc 20,20,100,100,0,90



DrawArc 50,50,100,100,0,180



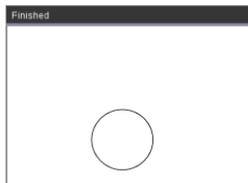
See Also: [FillArc](#)

DrawCircleCatalog > 
CXII**DrawCircle** $x, y, radius$

x, y : coordinate of center

$radius$: radius of the circle

DrawCircle 150,150,40



See Also: [FillCircle](#)

DrawLine

Catalog > 
CXII

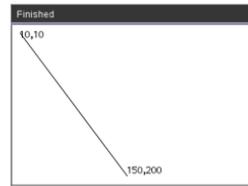
DrawLine $x1, y1, x2, y2$

Draw a line from $x1, y1, x2, y2$.

Expressions that evaluate to a number which is then rounded to the nearest integer.

Screen bounds: If the specified coordinates causes any part of the line to be drawn outside of the graphics screen, that part of the line will be clipped and no error message will be displayed.

`DrawLine 10,10,150,200`



DrawPoly

Catalog > 
CXII

The commands have two variants:

DrawPoly $xlist, ylist$

or

DrawPoly $x1, y1, x2, y2, x3, y3...xn, yn$

Note: DrawPoly $xlist, ylist$

Shape will connect $x1, y1$ to $x2, y2, x2, y2$ to $x3, y3$ and so on.

Note: DrawPoly $x1, y1, x2, y2, x3, y3...xn, yn$

xn, yn will **NOT** be automatically connected to $x1, y1$.

Expressions that evaluate to a list of real floats

$xlist, ylist$

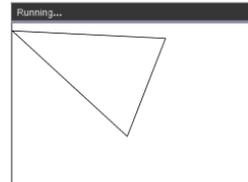
Expressions that evaluate to a single real float

$x1, y1...xn, yn$ = coordinates for vertices of polygon

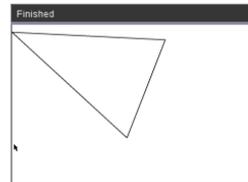
`xlist:={0,200,150,0}`

`ylist:={10,20,150,10}`

`DrawPoly xlist,ylist`



`DrawPoly 0,10,200,20,150,150,0,10`



Note: DrawPoly: Input size dimensions (width/height) relative to drawn lines. The lines are drawn in a bounding box around the specified coordinate and dimensions such that the actual size of the drawn polygon will be larger than the width and height.

See Also: [FillPoly](#)

DrawRect

DrawRect *x, y, width, height*

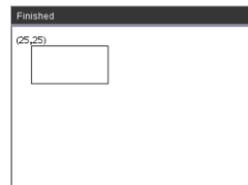
x, y: upper left coordinate of rectangle

width, height: width and height of rectangle (rectangle drawn down and right from starting coordinate).

Note: The lines are drawn in a bounding box around the specified coordinate and dimensions such that the actual size of the drawn rectangle will be larger than the width and height indicate.

See Also: [FillRect](#)

DrawRect 25,25,100,50



DrawText

DrawText *x, y, exprOrString1*
[,exprOrString2]...

x, y: coordinate of text output

Draws the text in *exprOrString* at the specified *x, y* coordinate location.

The rules for *exprOrString* are the same as for **Disp** – **DrawText** can take multiple arguments.

DrawText 50,50,"Hello World"



FillArc

Catalog > 
CXII

FillArc *x, y, width, height startAngle, arcAngle*

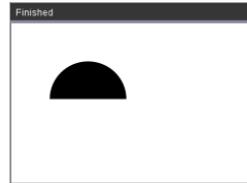
x, y: upper left coordinate of bounding rectangle

Draw and fill an arc within the defined bounding rectangle with the provided start and arc angles.

Default fill color is black. The fill color can be set by the [SetColor](#) command

The "arc angle" defines the sweep of the arc

```
FillArc 50,50,100,100,0,180
```



FillCircle

Catalog > 
CXII

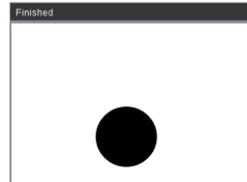
FillCircle *x, y, radius*

x, y: coordinate of center

Draw and fill a circle at the specified center with the specified radius.

Default fill color is black. The fill color can be set by the [SetColor](#) command.

```
FillCircle 150,150,40
```



Here!

FillPoly

Catalog > 
CXII

FillPoly *xlist, ylist*

or

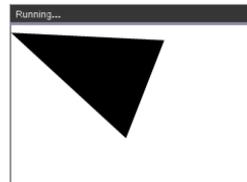
FillPoly *x1, y1, x2, y2, x3, y3...xn, yn*

Note: The line and color are specified by [SetColor](#) and [SetPen](#)

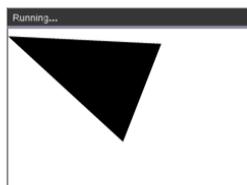
```
xlist:={0,200,150,0}
```

```
ylist:={10,20,150,10}
```

```
FillPoly xlist,ylist
```



```
FillPoly 0,10,200,20,150,150,0,10
```



FillRect

```
FillRect x, y, width, height
```

```
FillRect 25,25,100,50
```

x, y: upper left coordinate of rectangle

width, height: width and height of rectangle

Draw and fill a rectangle with the top left corner at the coordinate specified by (*x,y*)

Default fill color is black. The fill color can be set by the [SetColor](#) command

Note: The line and color are specified by [SetColor](#) and [SetPen](#)



G

getPlatform()

Catalog > 
CXII

getPlatform()

getPlatform()

"dt"

Returns:

"dt" on desktop software applications

"hh" on TI-Nspire™ CX handhelds

"ios" on TI-Nspire™ CX iPad® app

PaintBuffer

Paint graphics buffer to screen

This command is used in conjunction with UseBuffer to increase the speed of display on the screen when the program generates multiple graphical objects.

UseBuffer

```
For n,1,10
  x:=randInt(0,300)
  y:=randInt(0,200)
  radius:=randInt(10,50)
  Wait 0.5
  DrawCircle x,y,radius
EndFor
PaintBuffer
```

This program will display all the 10 circles at once.

If the "UseBuffer" command is removed, each circle will be displayed as it is drawn.

See Also: [UseBuffer](#)

PlotXY $x, y, shape$ x, y : coordinate to plot shape $shape$: a number between 1 and 13 specifying the shape

- 1 - Filled circle
- 2 - Empty circle
- 3 - Filled square
- 4 - Empty square
- 5 - Cross
- 6 - Plus
- 7 - Thin
- 8 - medium point, solid
- 9 - medium point, empty
- 10 - larger point, solid
- 11 - larger point, empty
- 12 - largest point, solid
- 13 - largest point, empty

PlotXY 100,100,1

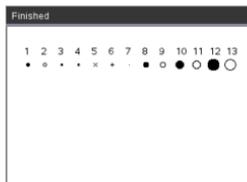


For n,1,13

DrawText 1+22*n,40,n

PlotXY 5+22*n,50,n

EndFor



SetColorCatalog > 
CXII**SetColor**

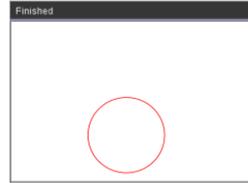
Red-value, Green-value, Blue-value

Valid values for red, green and blue are between 0 and 255

Sets the color for subsequent Draw commands

SetColor 255,0,0

DrawCircle 150,150,100

**SetPen**Catalog > 
CXII**SetPen**

thickness, style

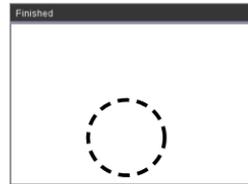
thickness: 1 <= thickness <= 3 | 1 is thinnest, 3 is thickest

style: 1 = Smooth, 2 = Dotted, 3 = Dashed

Sets the pen style for subsequent Draw commands

SetPen 3,3

DrawCircle 150,150,50

**SetWindow**Catalog > 
CXII**SetWindow**

xMin, xMax, yMin, yMax

Establishes a logical window that maps to the graphics drawing area. All parameters are required.

If the part of drawn object is outside the window, the output will be clipped (not shown) and no error message is displayed.

SetWindow 0,160,0,120

will set the output window to have 0,0 in the bottom left corner with a width of 160 and a height of 120

DrawLine 0,0,100,100

SetWindow 0,160,0,120

SetPen 3,3

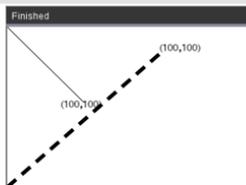
DrawLine 0,0,100,100

If x_{min} is greater than or equal to x_{max} or y_{min} is greater than or equal to y_{max} , an error message is shown.

Any objects drawn before a SetWindow command will not be re-drawn in the new configuration.

To reset the window parameters to the default, use:

SetWindow 0,0,0,0



UseBuffer

Draw to an off screen graphics buffer instead of screen (to increase performance)

This command is used in conjunction with PaintBuffer to increase the speed of display on the screen when the program generates multiple graphical objects.

With UseBuffer, all the graphics are displayed only after the next PaintBuffer command is executed.

UseBuffer only needs to be called once in the program i.e. every use of PaintBuffer does not need a corresponding UseBuffer

```
UseBuffer
```

```
For n,1,10
```

```
x:=randInt(0,300)
```

```
y:=randInt(0,200)
```

```
radius:=randInt(10,50)
```

```
Wait 0.5
```

```
DrawCircle x,y,radius
```

```
EndFor
```

```
PaintBuffer
```

This program will display all the 10 circles at once.

If the "UseBuffer" command is removed, each circle will be displayed as it is drawn.

See Also: [PaintBuffer](#)

TI-Nspire CX II - TI-Basic Programming Features

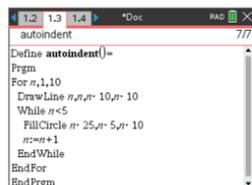
Auto-indentation in Programming Editor

The TI-Nspire™ program editor now auto-indent statements inside a block command.

Block commands are If/EndIf, For/EndFor, While/EndWhile, Loop/EndLoop, Try/EndTry

The editor will automatically prepend spaces to program commands inside a block command. The closing command of the block will be aligned with the opening command.

The example below shows auto-indentation in nested block commands.



```
autindent
Define autindent()=
Prgm
For n,1,10
  DrawLine n,n,n-10,n-10
  While n<5
    FillCircle n-25,n,5,n-10
    n:=n+1
  EndWhile
EndFor
EndPrgm
```

Code fragments that are copied and pasted will retain the original indentation.

Opening a program created in an earlier version of the software will retain the original indentation.

Improved Error Messages for TI-Basic

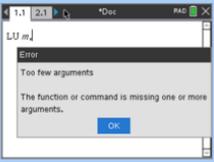
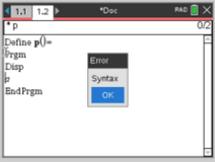
Errors

Error Condition	New message
Error in condition statement (If/While)	A conditional statement did not resolve to TRUE or FALSE NOTE: With the change to place the cursor on the line with the error, we no longer need to specify if the error is in an "If" statement or a "While" statement.
Missing EndIf	Expected EndIf but found a different end statement
Missing EndFor	Expected EndFor but found a different end statement
Missing EndWhile	Expected EndWhile but found a different end statement
Missing EndLoop	Expected EndLoop but found a different end statement

Error Condition	New message
Missing EndTry	Expected EndTry but found a different end statement
"Then" omitted after If <condition>	Missing If..Then
"Then" omitted after Elseif <condition>	Then missing in block: Elseif .
When "Then" , "Else" and "Elseif" were encountered outside of control blocks	Else invalid outside of blocks: If..Then..Endif or Try..EndTry
"Elseif" appears outside of "If..Then..Endif" block	Elseif invalid outside of block: If..Then..Endif
"Then" appears outside of "If...Endif" block	Then invalid outside of block: If..Endif

Syntax Errors

In case commands that expect one or more arguments are called with an incomplete list of arguments, a **"Too few argument error"** will be issued instead of **"syntax"** error

Current behavior	New CX II behavior
	
	
	

Current behavior



New CX II behavior



Note: When an incomplete list of arguments is not followed by a comma, the error message is: “too few arguments”. This is the same as previous releases.



General Information

Online Help

education.ti.com/eguide

Select your country for more product information.

Contact TI Support

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Service and Warranty Information

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Limited Warranty. This warranty does not affect your statutory rights.