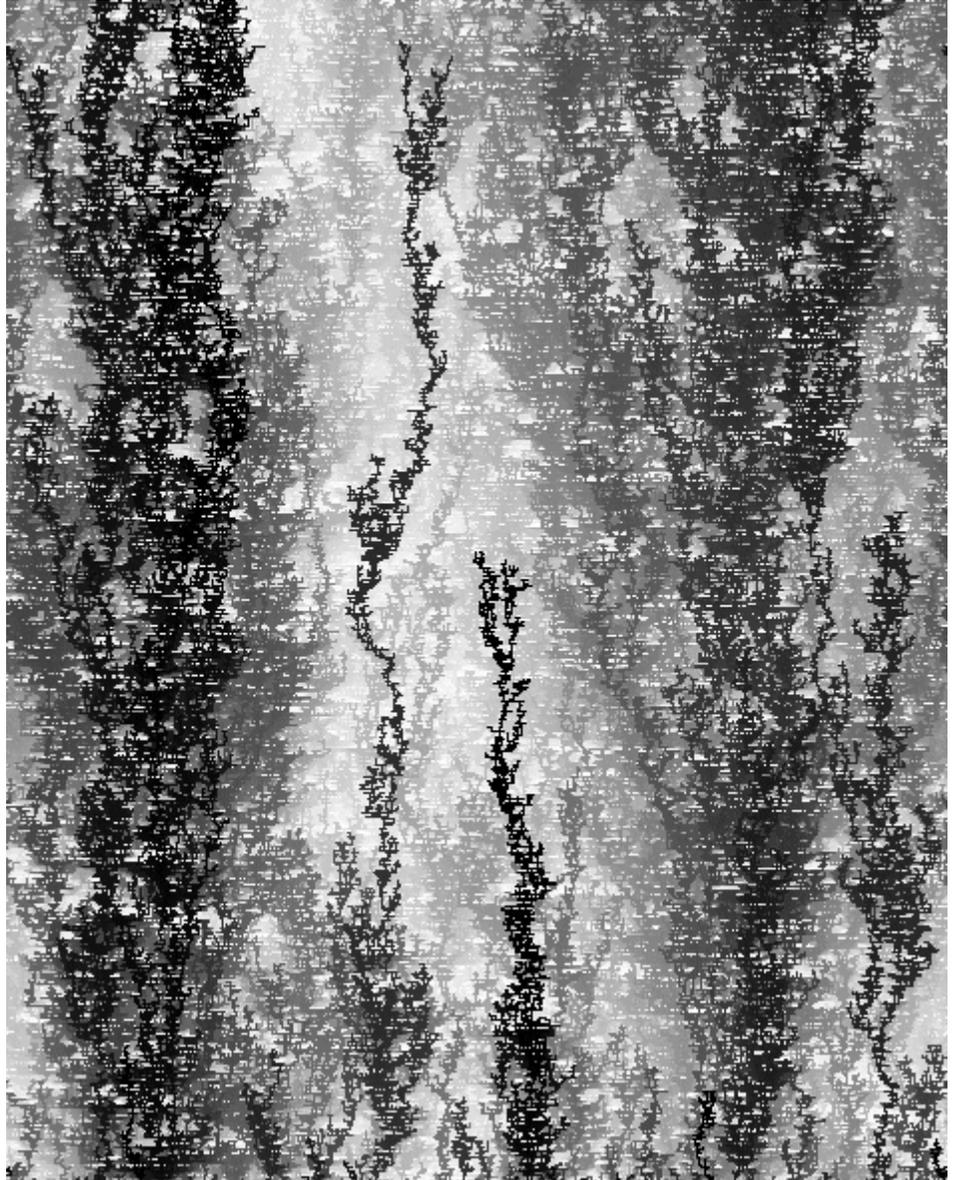


RandScapes

All I need to know I
learned from staring at
the wallpaper

References:

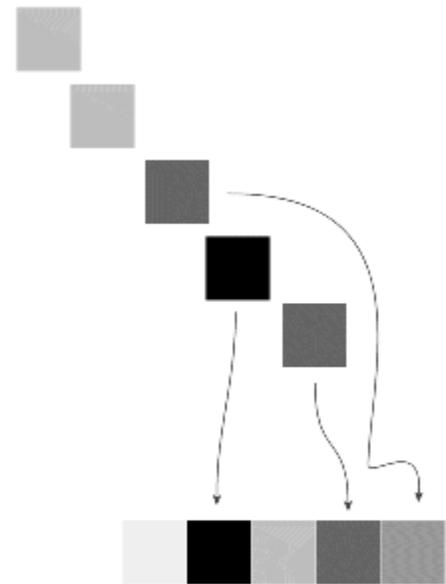
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- The Algorithmic Beauty of Seaweeds, Sponges and Corals, Jaap A. Kaandorp, Janet E. Kubler, 2001.
- Pattern Formation in Biology, Vision and Dynamics, Alessandra Carbone, Misha Gromov, 2002.
- The Self-Made Tapestry: Pattern Formation in Nature, Philip Ball, 2001.
- The Computational Beauty of Nature, Gary Flake, 2000.



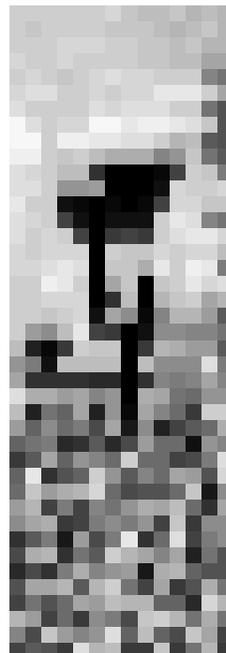
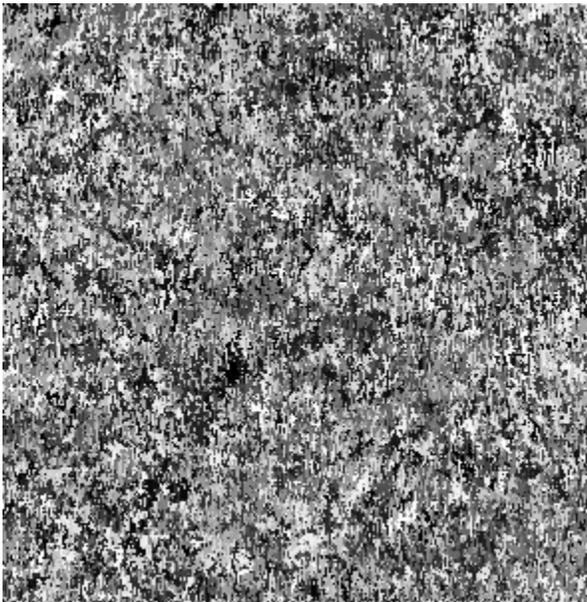
Slides: [1](#) [2](#) [3](#) [4](#) [5](#) [6](#) [7](#) [8](#) [9](#) [10](#) [11](#) [12](#)

<http://www.peak.org/~jeremy/randscape>

Next Available Slot



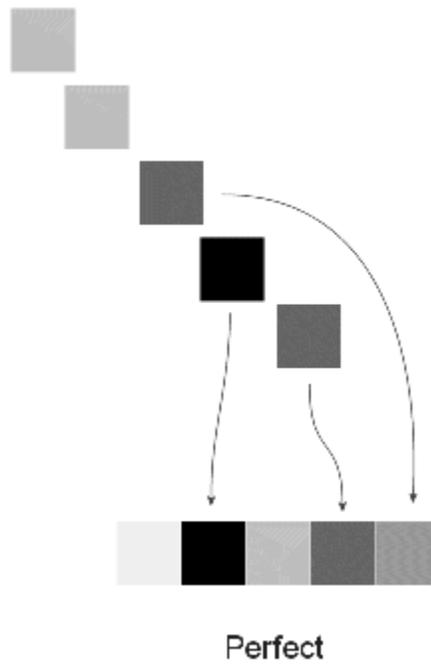
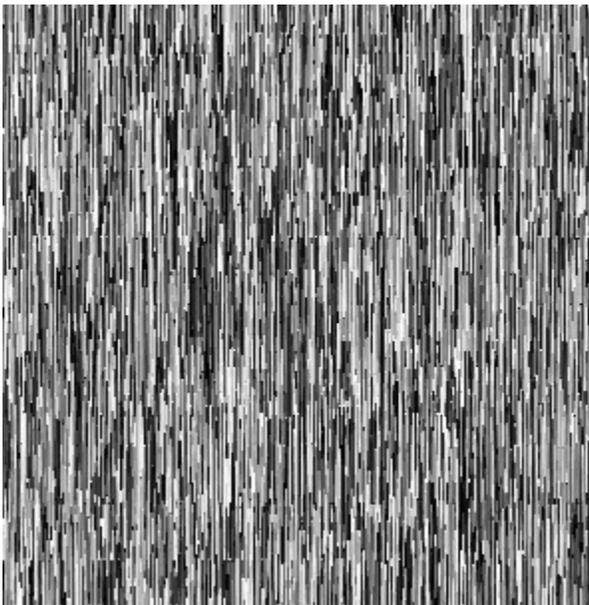
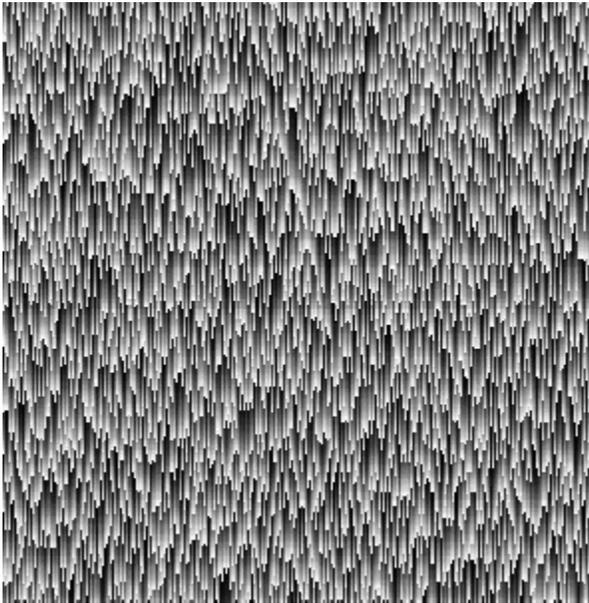
Next Available Slot



Algorithm:

- position pixel on nearest matching colour
- if position is taken, search sideways for next available slot

Perfect

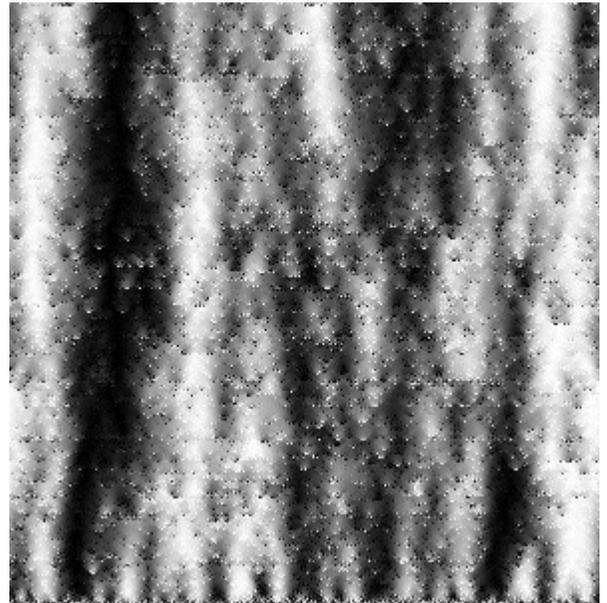
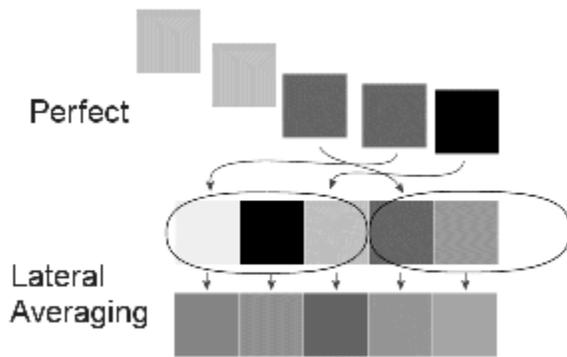
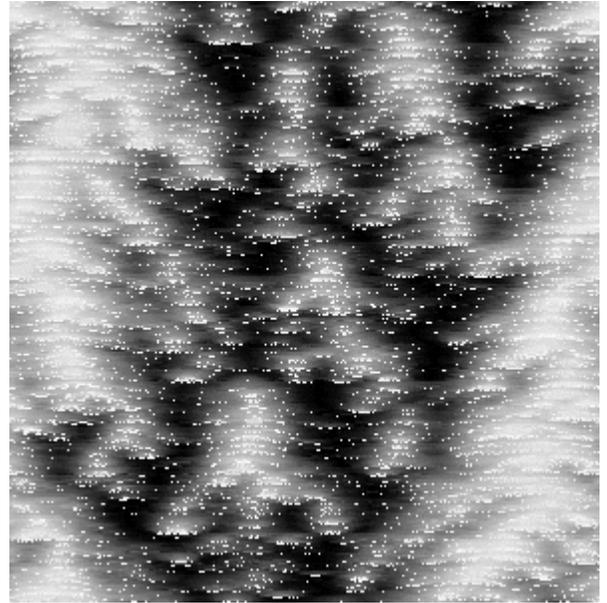
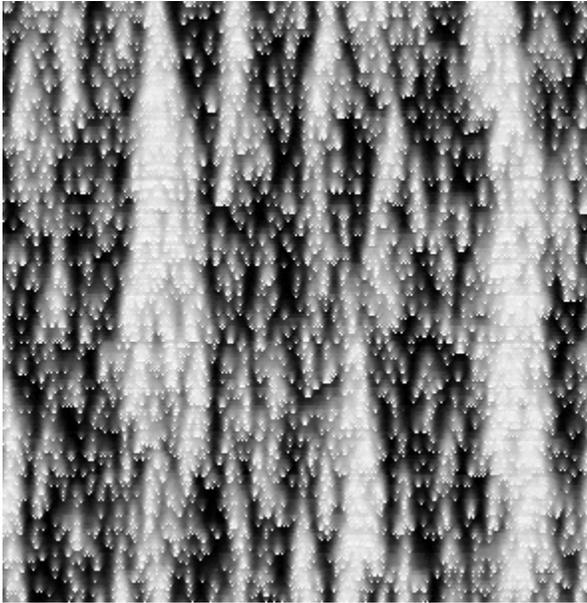


Algorithm:

- position pixel on closest shade (available)



Perfect

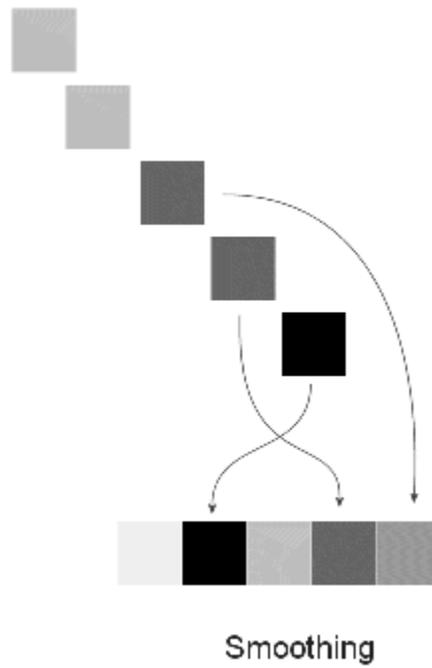
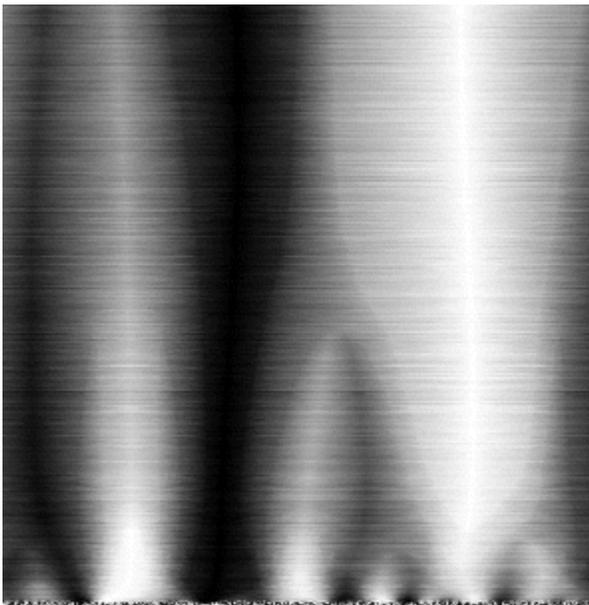
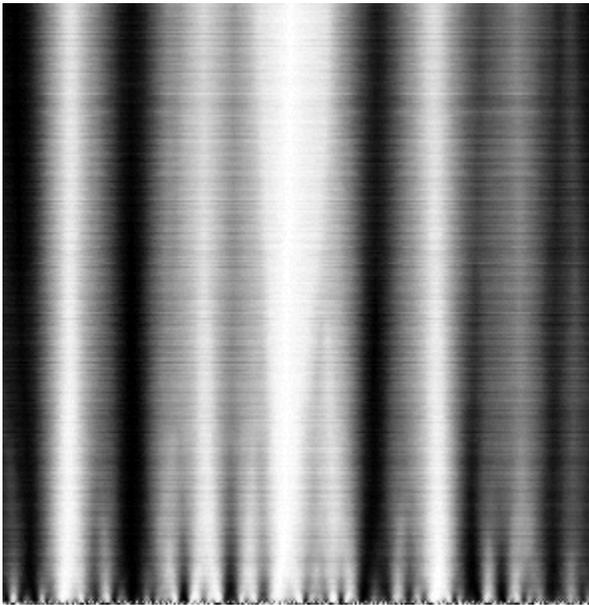


Algorithm:

- position pixel on closest (laterally averaged) shade (available)



Smoothing

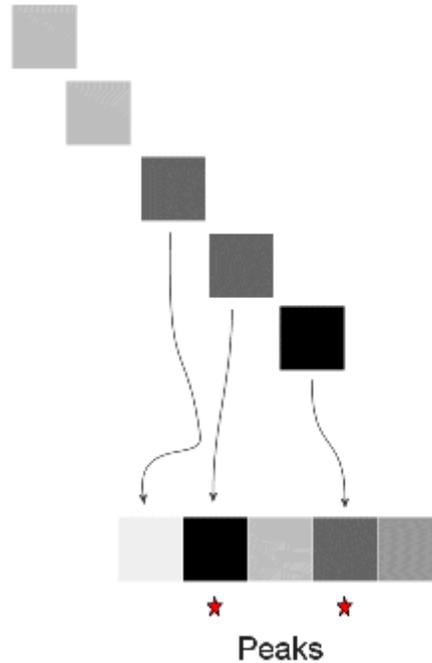


Algorithm:

- match darkest pixels, then next darkest pixels, and so on.



Peaks

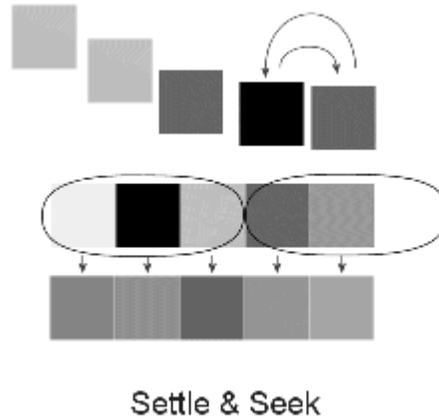
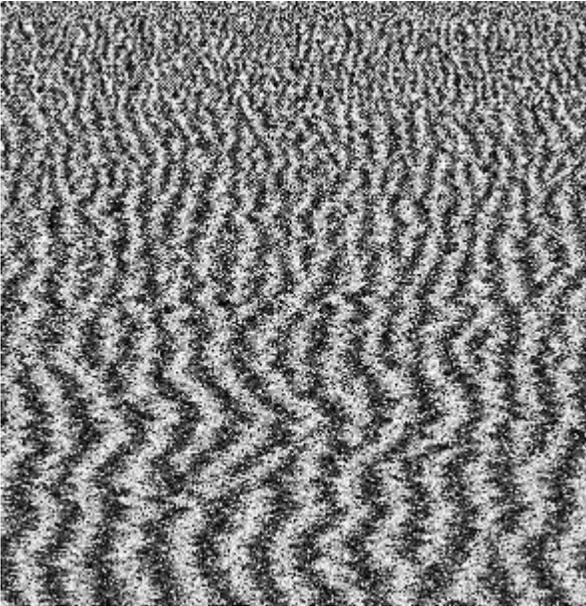


Algorithm:

- Assign darkest pixels as peaks (say, half of them)
- position pixel on arbitrary peak
- if position is taken, search sideways for next available slot



Settle & Seek



Algorithm:

- The new row of pixels is laid down completely.
- For each pixel, closest match is determined - left, center, and right.
- If left or right is closer then adjacent pixels are swapped, respectively.
- Lateral value determines swapping scope per pixel (settle).
- Seek does lateral averaging.

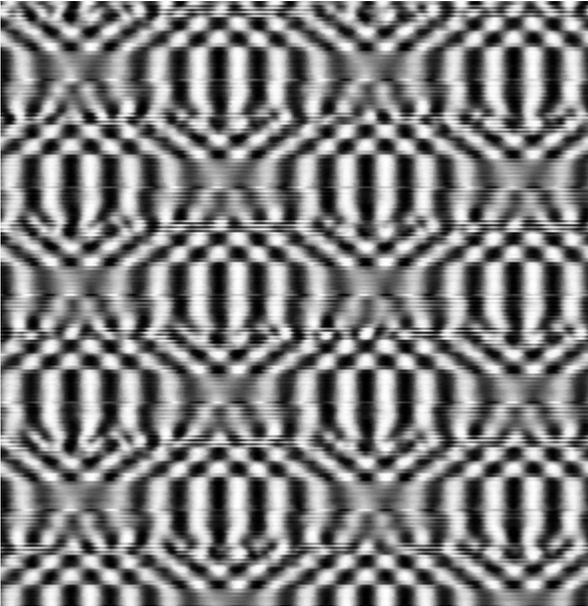
Mix



Algorithm:

- process part of row with one algorithm (say, first third - perfect)
- process part of row with another algorithm (say, remainder - next available slot)

Icing



Algorithm:

- match darkest pixels, then next darkest pixels, and so on (Smoothing algorithm).
- lateral value undulates (min to max) and averaging is inverted
- (vertical value causes oscillations)

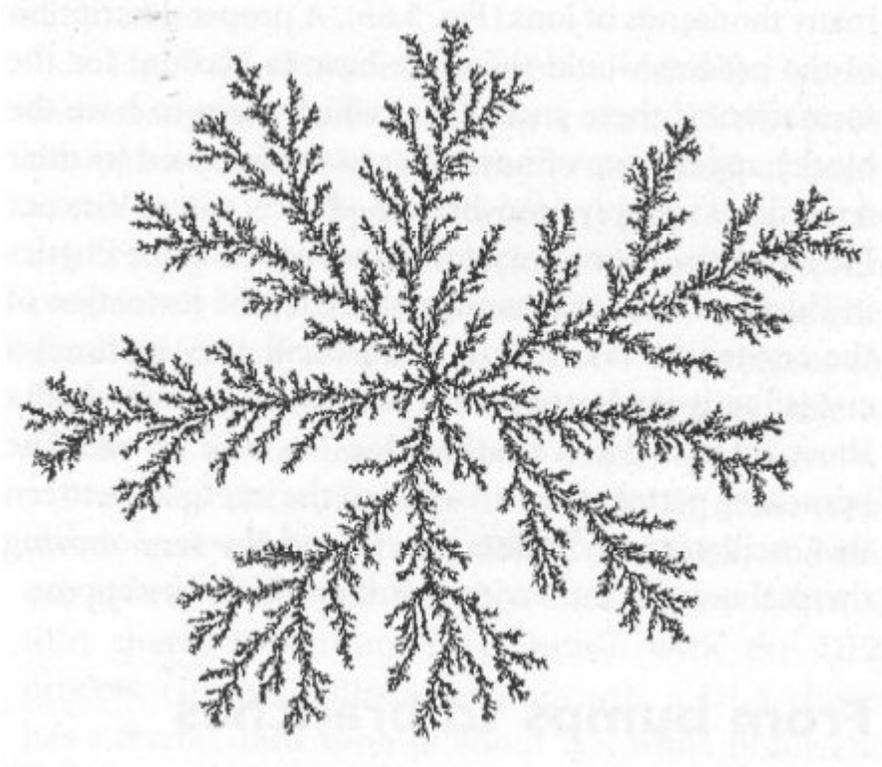
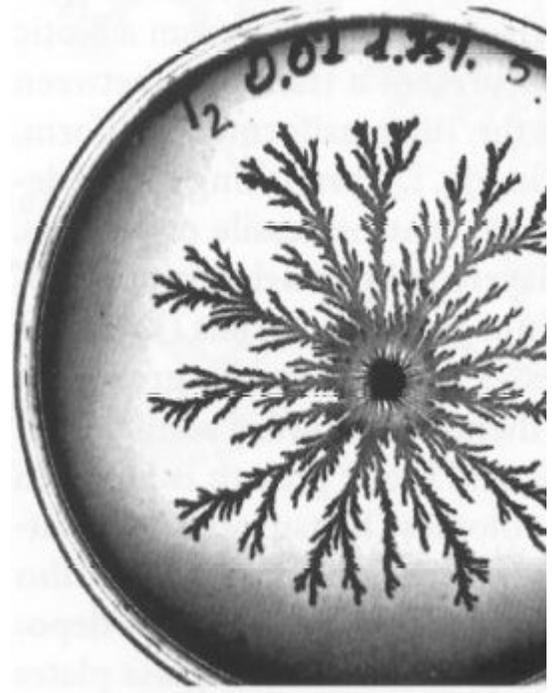
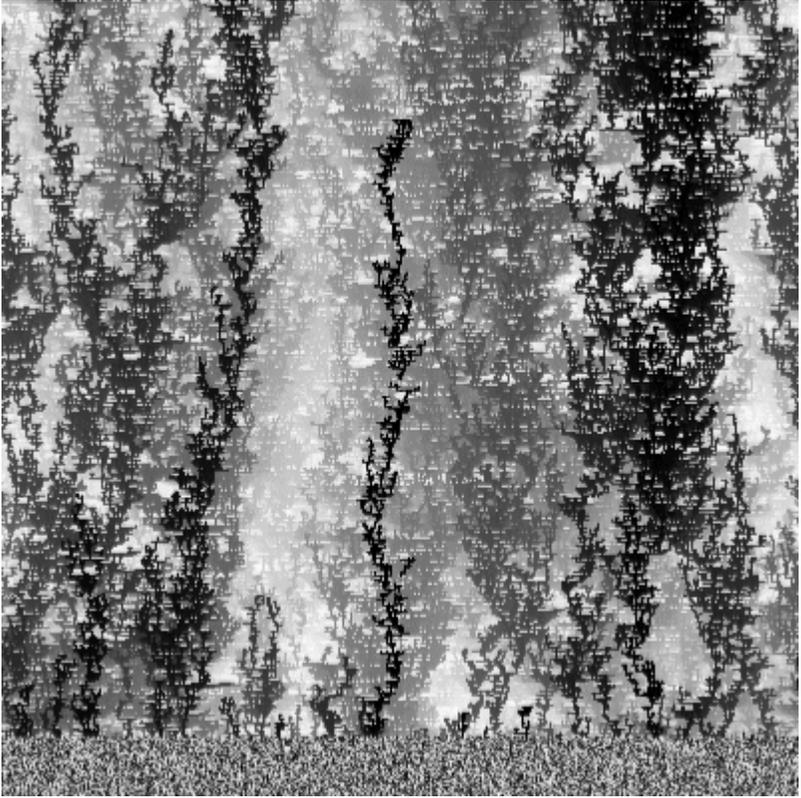
Second Layer



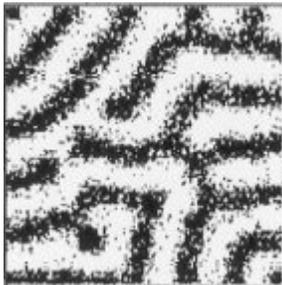
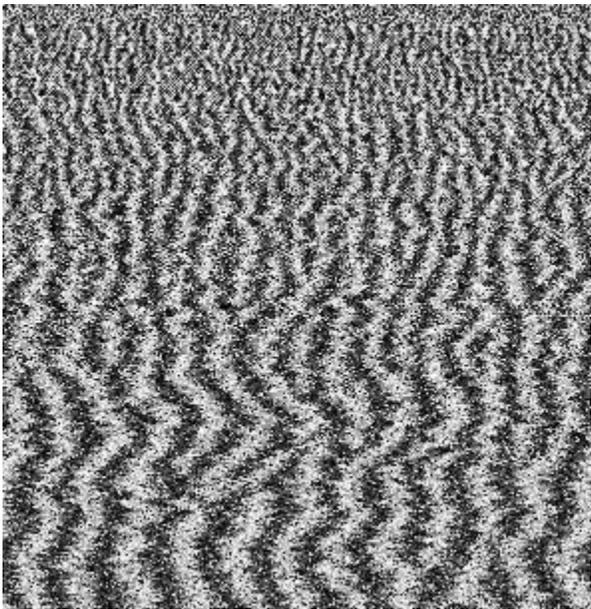
Algorithm:

- match darkest pixels, then next darkest pixels, and so on (Smoothing algorithm).
- but undulates between prior row and row from second layer (undulation controlled by vertical value)
- (second layer is actually an $N/2$ prior row)

Next Available Slot



Settle & Seek



Icing

