Exercise your wibble

Here are a set of exercises for you to explore some of the skills required to use Custom Font Wibbler to create stylized images.

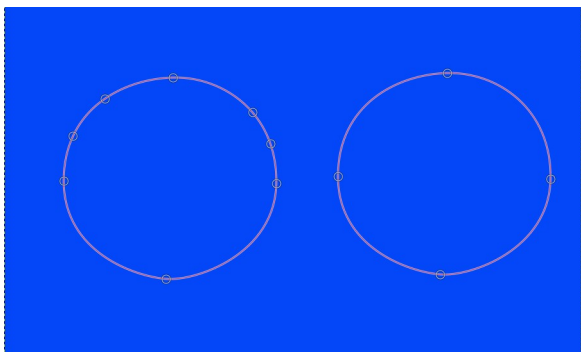
Two General Tips

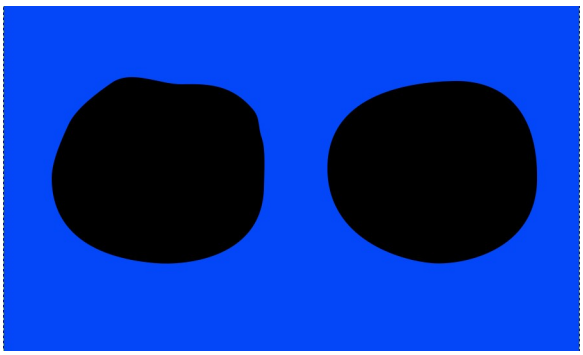
Tip 1: Avoid using paths from selections – they tend to generate too many anchor points in the path. Hand drawn works best! The image below was created with two identical looking circular paths. The paths for the left-hand ‘path-to-selection’ shapes contained 14 anchors: The paths for the right-hand shapes contained 4 anchors and were drawn from scratch.



Tip 2: Less is more! Start with smaller amounts of wibble factor; if you need more variation, use undo – increase the wibble amount and run the filter again.

Tip 3: If you want more variation in a path in a particular region add an extra anchor(s) to the path in that area. Space any additional anchor points evenly.





The wibble factor indicates the range of potential values for changing the new position of the anchors and handles in the temporary paths that it uses but the actual change is of a random value. Targeting anchors applies the smallest potential change. Targeting anchor handles applies a medium amount of potential change. Target anchors and handles to maximize the amount of potential variation in a path.

The exercises in general

Each exercise file contains a set of paths and some instructions for using the filter. Open the xcf file with Gimp 2.10 to view the instructions.

Create a new image (same size) and copy one path from the exercise file and paste it into the new image.

Call up the filter:

Filters>>Custom Fonts>>Constructing Tools>>Custom Font Wibbler v0.1f Tabbed…

Set the filter options, as shown in the exercise image, and click on ‘OK’.

The options and values that change for each path appear inside each shape – ‘Top Left’ for the first path and so on.

So for Exercise 1 you would need to use the following values:

On Tab 1:
- Wibble factor: **6**
- Tie adjustments: **To Path anchor handles**
- Number of temporary paths to create: **5**

On Tab 3:
- Apply filter: **To all paths with fill**

Repeat the process for the next path…

...and then after the exercise try using your own values.

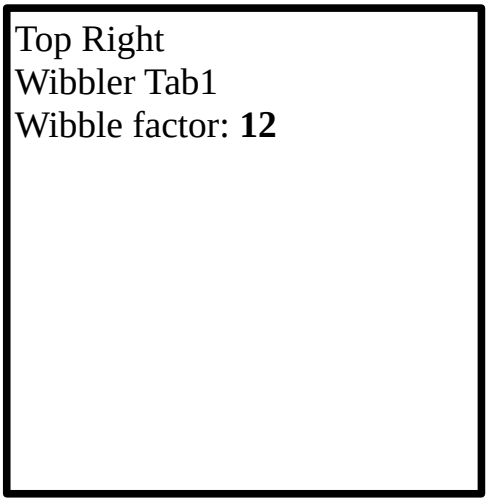
Exercise 1: Practising using fill shapes with wibble applied to the anchor handles

Use this exercise to explore the effect of increasing the wibble factor value applied to a path's anchor handles with filled shapes. Using the wibble factor with the anchor handles applies the smallest amount of random variation to the shape of a path; increase the wibble factor to increase the range of possible outcomes.

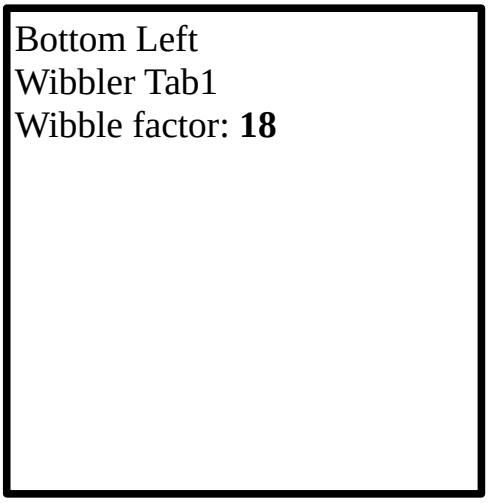
If you want to use the same colours as in the exercise I have provided them below so that you can copy and paste them into Gimp's colour picker.

Four Blue Squares - FG colour: #1d2fe4 BG colour: #4b88f2





Tab1 Tie adjustments: **To Path anchor handles**
Tab1 Number of temporary paths to create: **5**
Tab 3 Apply filter: **To all paths with fill**





To see example outcomes that were created by the filter, make the example results layer visible in the Exercise 1 image.

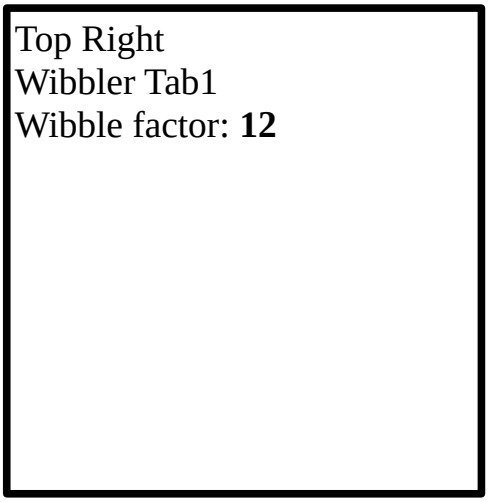
Exercise 2: Practising using fill shapes with wibble applied to the anchors

Use this exercise to explore the effect of increasing the wibble factor value applied to a path's anchors with filled shapes. Using the wibble factor with the anchors applies a median amount of random variation to the shape of a path; increase the wibble factor to increase the range of possible outcomes.

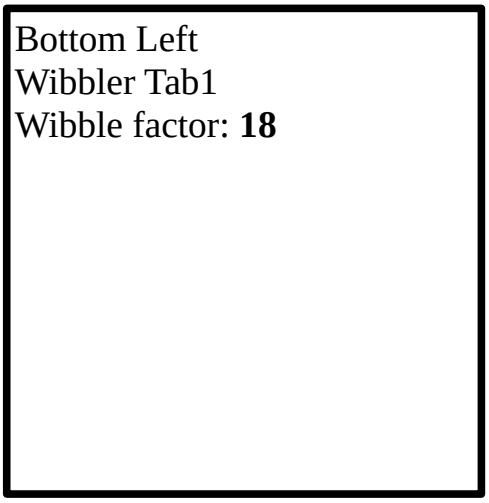
If you want to use the same colours as in the exercise I have provided them below so that you can copy and paste them into Gimp's colour picker.

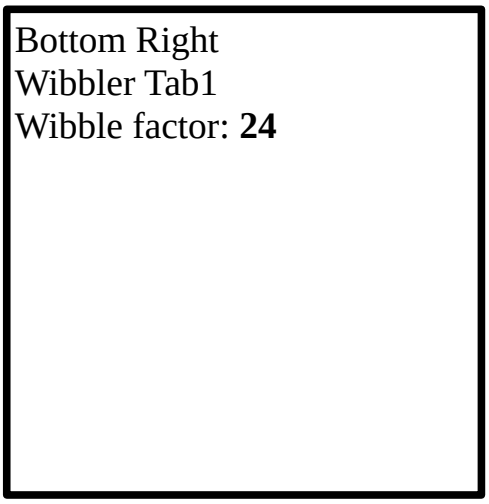
Four Red Squares - FG colour: #a70716 BG colour: #f24b5a





Tab1 Tie adjustments: **To Path anchors**
Tab1 Number of temporary paths to create: **5**
Tab 3 Apply filter: **To all paths with fill**





To see example outcomes created by the filter , make the example results layer visible in the Exercise 2 image.

Exercise 3: Practising using fill shapes with wibble applied to both the anchors and their handles

Use this exercise to explore the effect of increasing the wibble factor value applied to a path's anchors and handles with filled shapes. Using the wibble factor with the anchors applies the largest amount of random variation to the shape of a path; increase the wibble factor to increase the range of possible outcomes.

If you want to use the same colours as in the exercise I have provided them below so that you can copy and paste them into Gimp's colour picker.

Four Green Squares - FG colour: #07a724 BG colour: #70fa92

Top Left
Wibbler Tab1
Wibble factor: **6**

Top Right
Wibbler Tab1
Wibble factor: **12**

Tab1 Tie adjustments: **To Path handles and anchors**
Tab1 Number of temporary paths to create: **5**
Tab 3 Apply filter: **To all paths with fill**

Bottom Left
Wibbler Tab1
Wibble factor: **18**

Bottom Right
Wibbler Tab1
Wibble factor: **24**

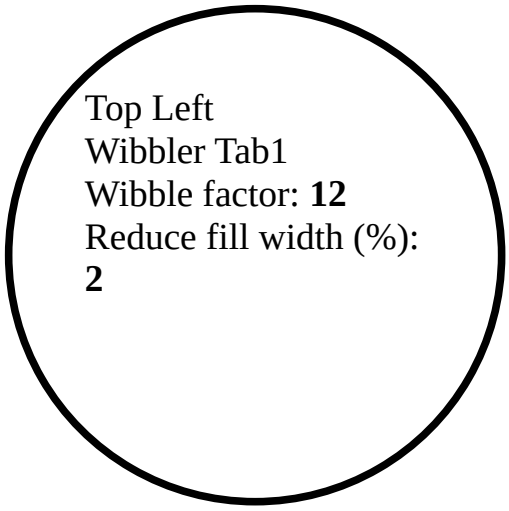
To see example outcomes that were created by the filter, make the example results layer visible in the Exercise 3 image.

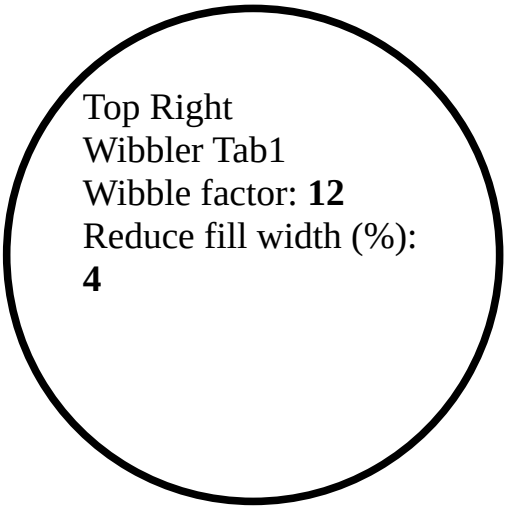
Exercise 4: Practising using fill shapes with wibble while reducing the size of the filled area

Use this exercise to explore the effect of reducing the size of the areas that the filter fills with colour sampled from the current gradient. Using the default setting takes colours from the whole gradient at regular intervals in the order that they appear in.

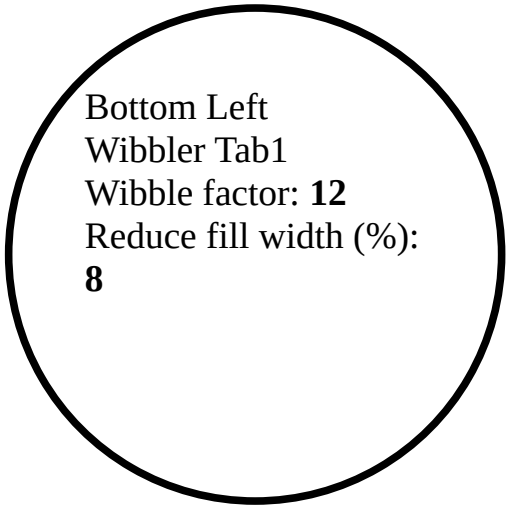
If you want to use the same colours as in the exercise I have provided them below so that you can copy and paste them into Gimp's colour picker.

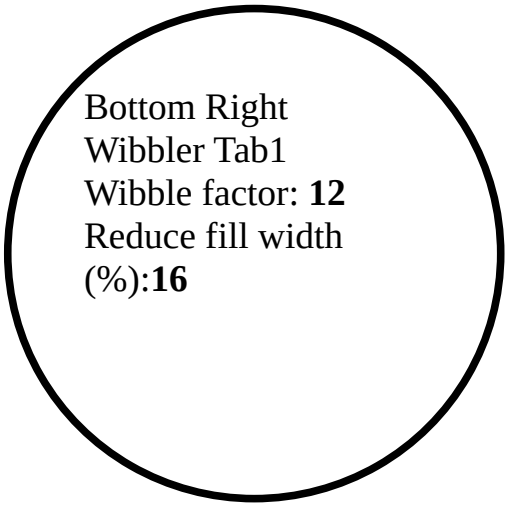
Four Purple Rounds - FG colour: #53107c BG colour: #c36ff1





Tab1 Tie adjustments: **To Path handles and anchors**
Tab1 Number of temporary paths to create: **5**
Tab 3 Apply filter: **To all paths with fill**





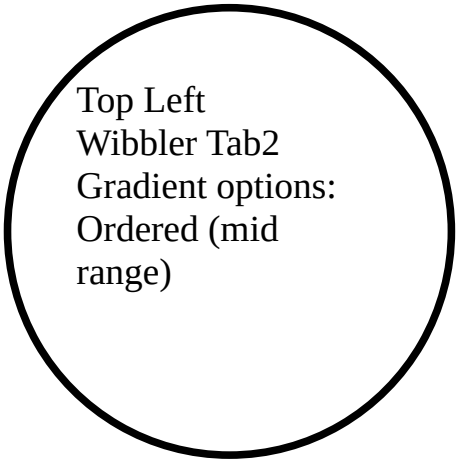
To see example outcomes created by the filter for me, make the example results layer visible in the Exercise 4 image.

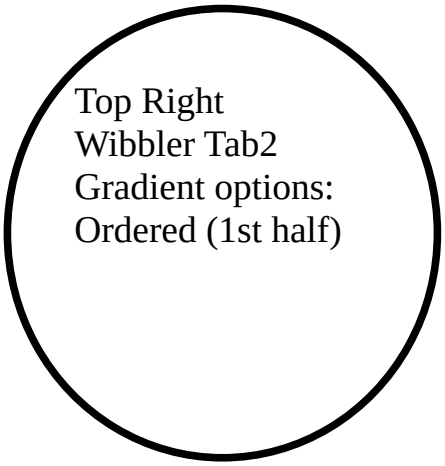
Exercise 5: Practising using fill shapes with a restricted range of colours

Use this exercise to explore the effect of restricting the range of colours used from the currently selected gradient.

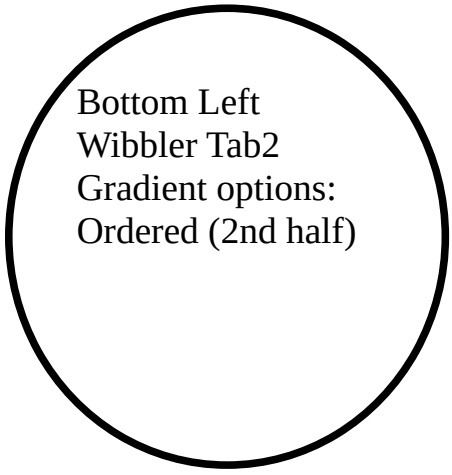
If you want to use the same colours as in the exercise I have provided them below so that you can copy and paste them into Gimp's colour picker.

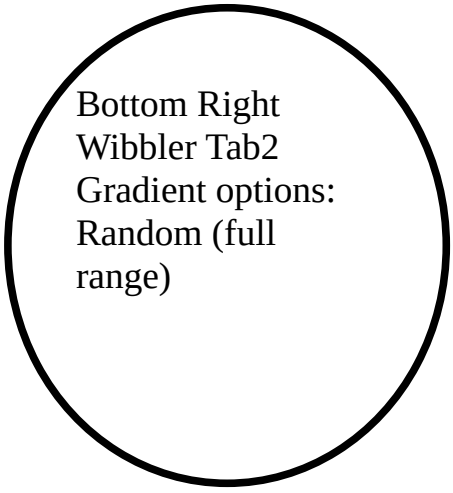
Four Pink Rounds - FG colour: #ec17f6 BG colour: #f1b3e8





Tab1 Wibble factor**: 12**
Tab1 Tie adjustments: **To Path handles and anchors**
Tab1 Reduce fill width (%): **2**
Tab1 Number of temporary paths to create: **5**
Tab 3 Apply filter: **To all paths with fill**





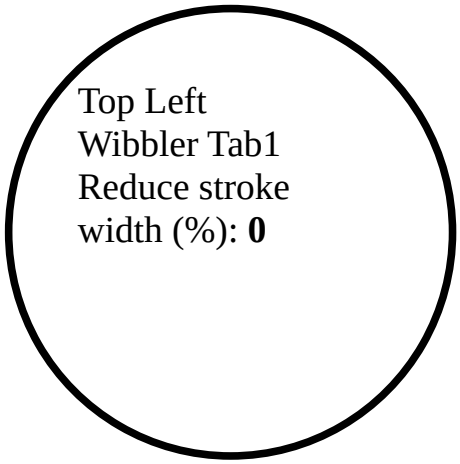
To see example outcomes created by the filter, make the example results layer visible in the Exercise 5 image.

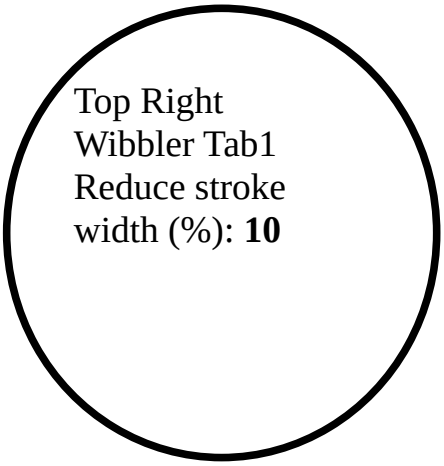
Exercise 6: Practising using fill shapes with a restricted range of colours

Use this exercise to explore the effect of reducing the size of the stroke width when using multiple paths to add light and shade to a path stroke. You will need to select a hard edged round brush to use for this exercise and change the Stroke path method to **‘**Stroke with current brush’ on Tab 1. Set the brush spacing value to 5 on Tab 2. (Smaller spacing values produce finer, continuous strokes but take longer to complete.)

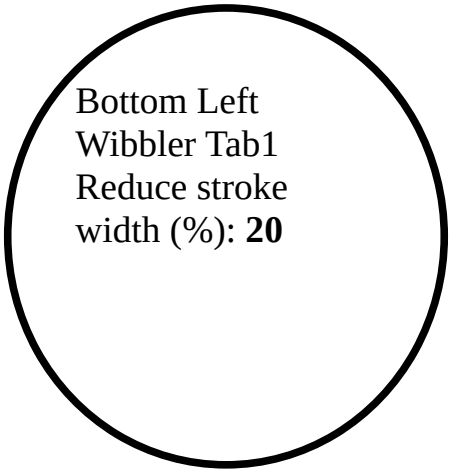
If you want to use the same colours as in the exercise I have provided them below so that you can copy and paste them into Gimp’s colour picker.

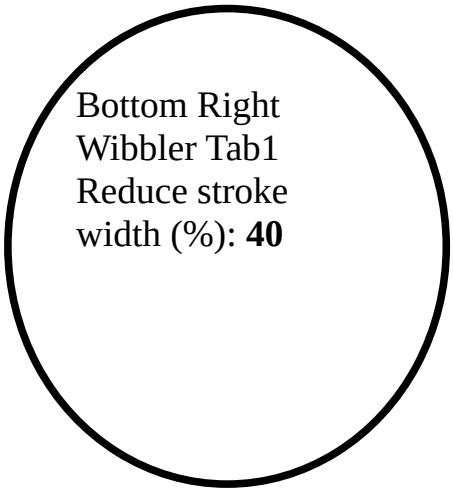
Four Round Brush Twirls - FG colour: #720a0a BG colour: #fb9311





Tab 1 Wibble factor: **4**
Tie adjustments: **To Path handles and anchors**
Stroke width: **30**
Stroke path method: **Stroke with current brush**
Number of temporary paths to create: **3**





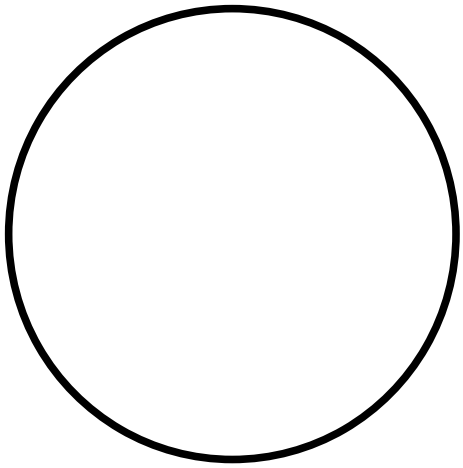
To see example outcomes created by the filter, make the example results layer visible in the Exercise 6 image.

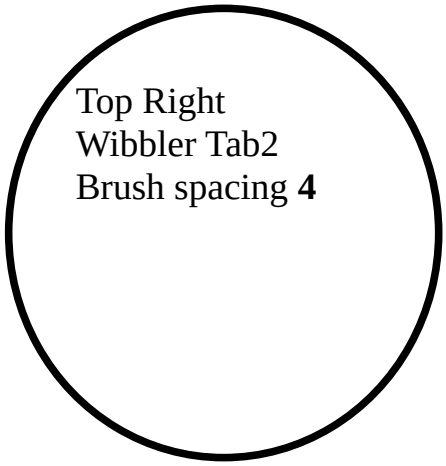
Exercise 7: Practising using small values with brush spacing to produce very thin strokes

Work with this exercise to explore the use of the finest strokes with a brush. Reduce the number of temporary paths to 1 since it can take some time to finish this effect. With a value of 5 the line shows a visible dotted appearance – not what is wanted for a continuous stroke. Try a value of 1 when you are ready.

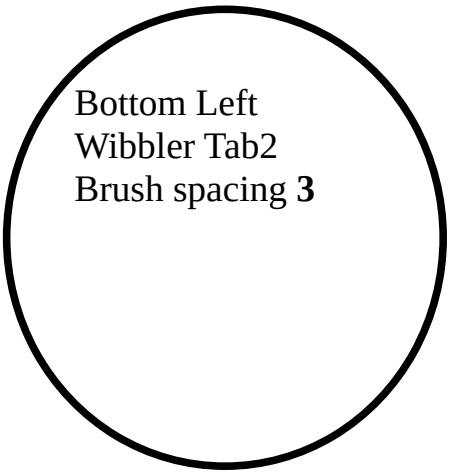
If you want to use the same colours as in the exercise I have provided them below so that you can copy and paste them into Gimp's colour picker.

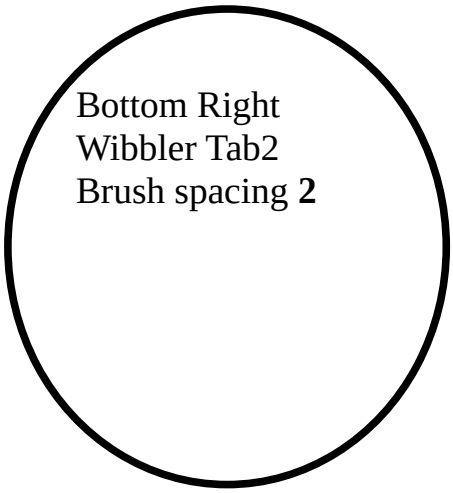
Four Thin Brush Twirls - FG colour: #27410d BG colour: #1f5906





Tab 1 Wibble factor: **6**
Tie adjustments: **To Path handles and anchors**
Number of temporary paths to create: **1**
Tab 2 Stroke width **2**
Gradient options: **Ordered (full range)**
Tab 3 Apply filter: **To all paths with no fill**





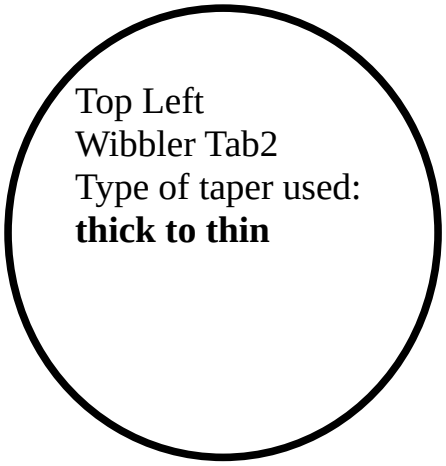
To see example outcomes created by the filter, make the example results layer visible in the Exercise 7 image.

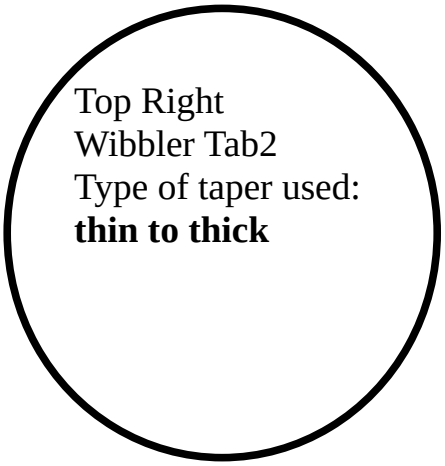
Exercise 8: Practising the taper option

Work with this exercise to explore the taper options with a brush. The number of temporary paths has been set at 2 and the reduce stroke width is used to create a highlight effect.

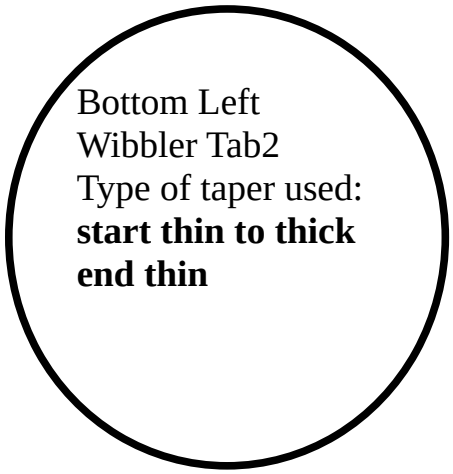
If you want to use the same colours as in the exercise I have provided them below so that you can copy and paste them into Gimp's colour picker.

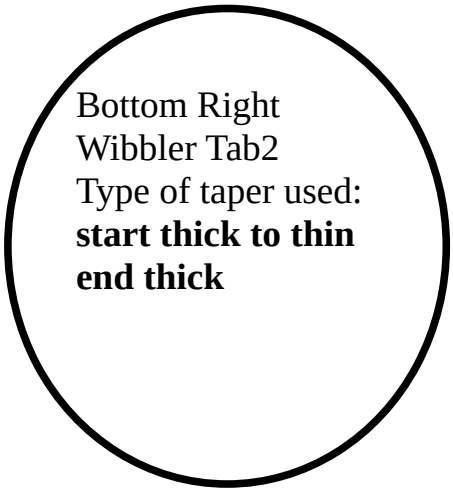
Four Round Brush Tapers - FG colour: #030d66 BG colour: #ffffff





Tab 1 Wibble factor: **4**
Tie adjustments: **To Path handles and anchors**
Stroke width: **20**
Number of temporary paths to create: **2**
Tab 2 Brush spacing: **1**
Gradient options: **Ordered (full range)**
Reduce stroke width (%): **10**
Tab 3 Apply filter: **To all paths with no fill**





To see example outcomes created by the filter, make the example results layer visible in the Exercise 8 image.