PERTEMUAN 13: GRAFIK

A. TUJUAN PEMBELAJARAN

Adapun tujuan pembelajaran yang akan dicapai sebagai berikut:

- 13.1 MembuatAplikasi Android dengangambar
- 13.2 MenggambarpadaMetodeonTouch

B. URAIAN MATERI

```
Tujuan Pembelajaran 13.1:

Membuat Aplikasi Android Dengan Gambar
```

Buat project baru, desain form (file XML Layout) tidakperludiubah. Kemudiansource codedalam class MainActivitydiubahmenjadi:

```
package com.unpam.graphicssimplepoint;
 import android.os.Bundle;
 import android.app.Activity; import
 android.content.Context; import
 android.graphics.Canvas; import
 android.graphics.Color; import
 android.graphics.Paint; import
 android.view.Menu;
 import android.view.View;
 publicclass MainActivity extends Activity{
      @Override
      protectedvoid onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
            super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
            //setContentView(R.layout.activity_main);
            setContentView(new MediaGambar(this));
      }
      @Override
      publicboolean onCreateOptionsMenu(Menu menu) {
 // Inflate the menu; this adds items to the action bar if it is
present.
```

```
getMenuInflater().inflate(R.menu.main,menu);
            returntrue;
      }
 privatestaticclass MediaGambar extends View {
 private Paint areaPaint = new Paint();
            public MediaGambar(Context context) {
                  super(context);
 protectedvoid onDraw(Canvas canvas) {
         Paint paint = areaPaint;
                  int x, y;
canvas.drawColor(Color.WHITE);
            paint.setColor(Color.MAGENTA);
canvas.drawCircle(60,60,50, paint);
paint.setColor(Color.BLUE);
                                           paint.setStrokeWidth(3);
            canvas.drawPoint(60,60, paint);
canvas.drawRect(180, 20, 260, 70, paint);
paint.setStrokeWidth(1);
paint.setColor(Color.RED); x=0;
canvas.drawLine(x+10,80,x+10,320, paint); y=0;
canvas.drawLine(0,y+200,400,y+200, paint);
paint.setColor(Color.BLUE); for (x=0; x<=360; x++ ){</pre>
      y = (int) (Math.sin(x*Math.PI/180)*100);
      canvas.drawPoint(x+10,y+200,paint);
      if ((x % 90) == 0){
      canvas.drawText(Integer.toString(x), x+10,215, paint);
paint.setStrokeWidth(3); canvas.drawPoint(x+10,200,paint);
paint.setStrokeWidth(1);
               }
         }
```

```
Tujuan Pembelajaran 13.2:

Menggambar pada Metode onTouch
```

Buat project baru, desain form (file XML Layout) tidakperludiubah. Kemudiansource codedalam class MainActivitydiubahmenjadi:

```
packagecom.unpam.graphicsmotion;
importandroid.os.Bundle;
importandroid.app.Activity;
importandroid.graphics.Color;
importandroid.view.Menu;
publicclassMainActivityextends Activity {
     TempatGambartempatGambar;
     @Override
      protectedvoidonCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
           super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
           setContentView(R.layout.activity_main);
           tempatGambar = newTempatGambar(this);
    tempatGambar.setBackgroundColor(Color.WHITE);
setContentView(tempatGambar);
tempatGambar.requestFocus();
     }
     @Override
      publicbooleanonCreateOptionsMenu(Menu menu) {
// Inflate the menu; this adds items to the action bar if it is present.
           getMenuInflater().inflate(R.menu.main, menu);
           returntrue;
     }
```

Dan buat class dengannamaTempatGambar, ubah source code menjadiseperti di bawahini:

```
packagecom.unpam.graphicsmotion;

importjava.util.ArrayList;
importjava.util.List;
importandroid.content.Context;
importandroid.graphics.Canvas;
importandroid.graphics.Color;
```

```
importandroid.graphics.Paint;
importandroid.view.MotionEvent;
importandroid.view.View;
importandroid.view.View.OnTouchListener;
publicclassTempatGambarextends View implementsOnTouchListener {
     List<Titik>lokasiTitik = newArrayList<Titik>();
     Paint paint = new Paint();
     publicTempatGambar(Context context) {
            super(context);
      setFocusable(true);
      setFocusableInTouchMode(true);
      this.setOnTouchListener(this);
           paint.setColor(Color.BLACK);
     @Override
     publicvoidonDraw(Canvas canvas) {
for (Titiktitik : lokasiTitik) {
      canvas.drawCircle(titik.x, titik.y, 2, paint);
           }
     }
     publicbooleanonTouch(View view, MotionEvent event) {
            Titiktitik = newTitik();
            titik.x = event.getX();
            titik.y = event.getY();
            lokasiTitik.add(titik);
            invalidate();
           returntrue;
     }
classTitik {
     floatx, y;
```

C. SOAL LATIHAN/TUGAS

Buatlah aplikasi konversi gambar bitmap ke efek BW (grayscale)

D. DAFTAR PUSTAKA

Allen, Grant. 2012.Beginning Android 4. New York : Apress.

Safaat, H. Nazruddin. 2015.ANDROID PemrogramanAplikasi Mobile Smartphone danTablet PC Berbasis Android. Bandung: Informatika