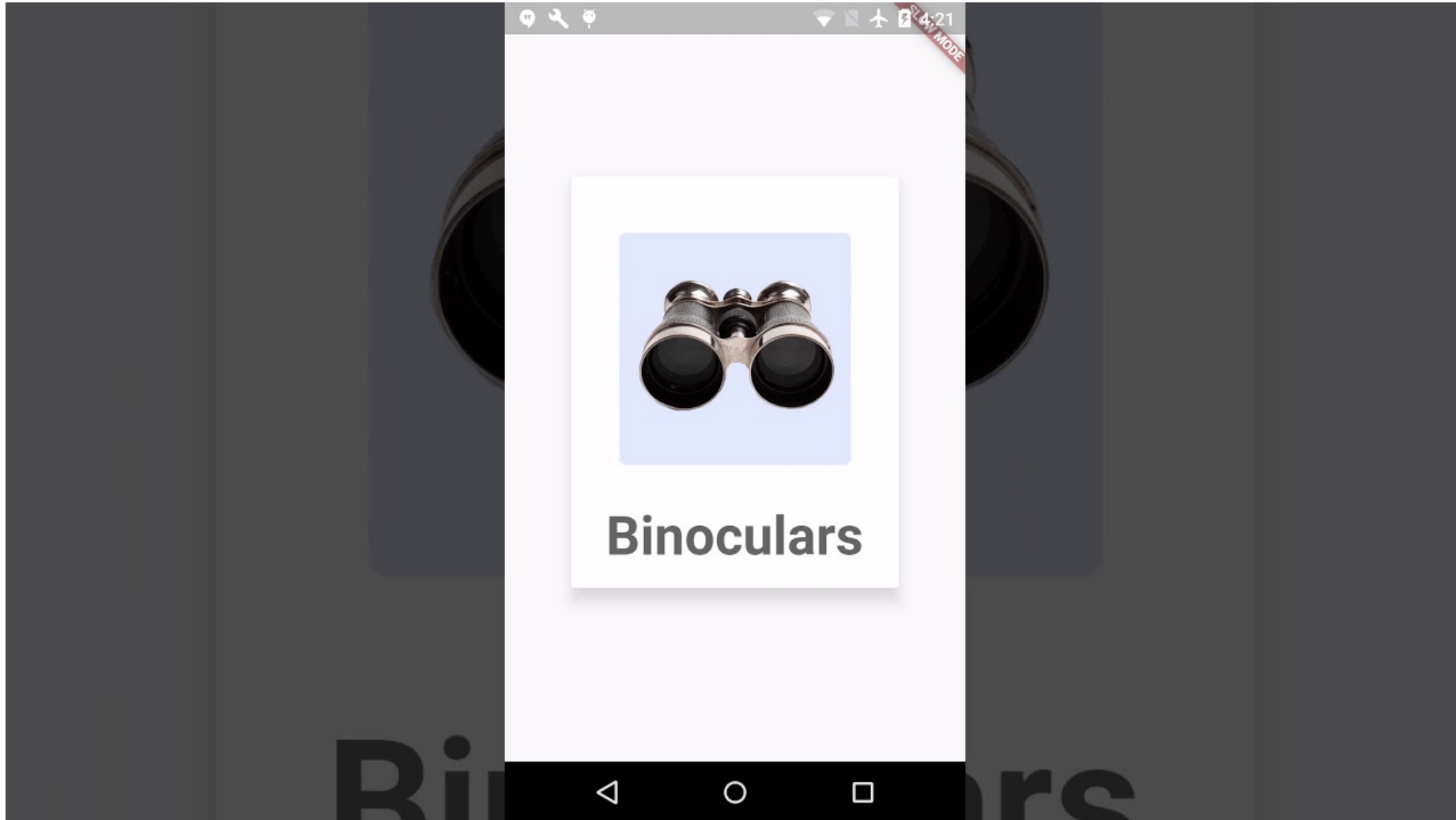


Animations

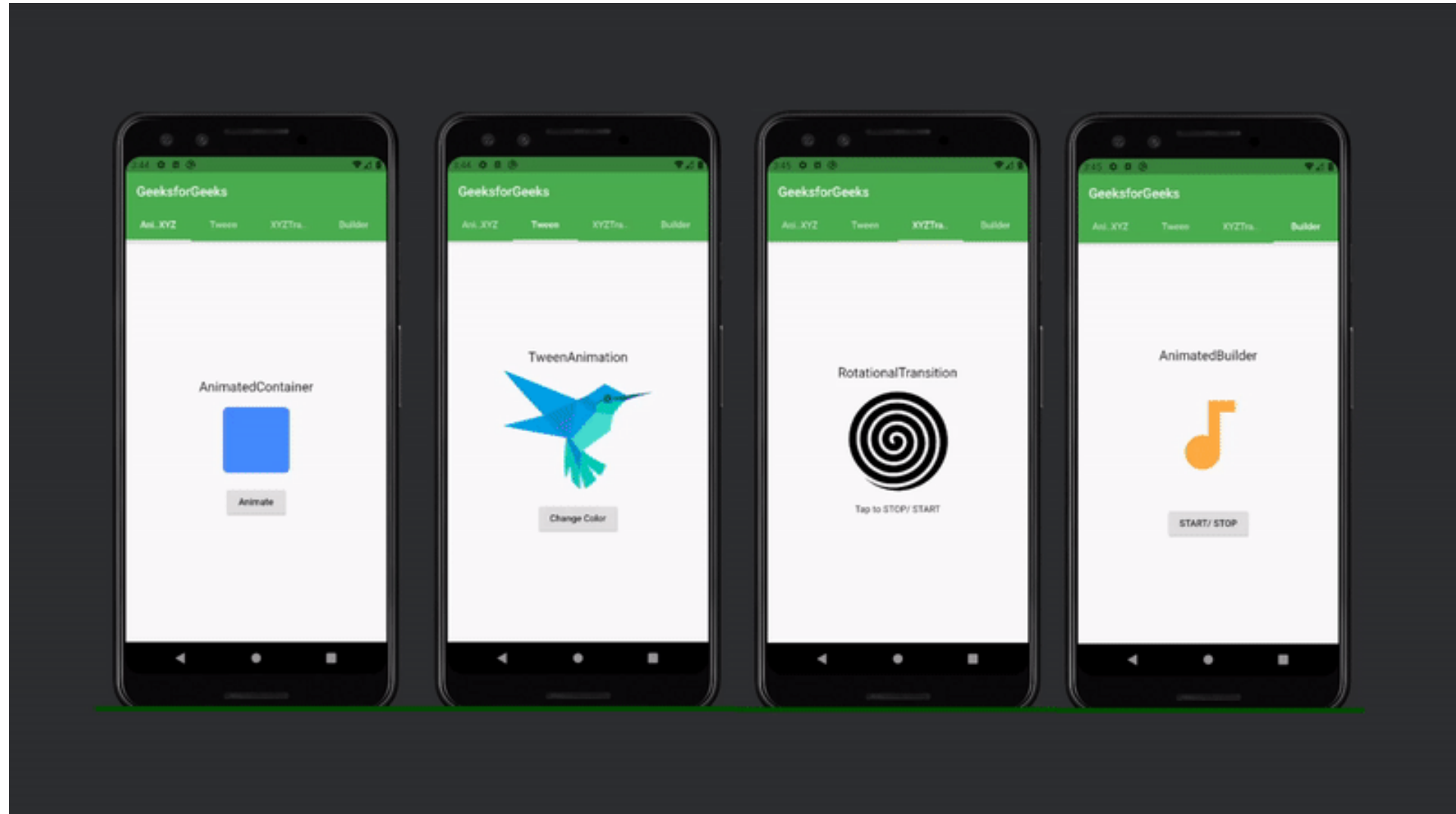
Introduction to animations

- Well-designed animations make a UI feel more intuitive



Animation types

- Tween
- Physics-based



Animation types

- Tween animation: short for *in-betweening*
 - In a tween animation, the **beginning and ending** points are defined, as well as a timeline, and a curve that defines the timing and speed of the transition

```
late final Animation<Offset> _offsetAnimation = Tween<Offset>(  
    begin: Offset.zero,  
    // Offset(double dx, double dy)  
    // The first argument sets dx, the horizontal component,  
    // and the second sets dy, the vertical component.  
    end: const Offset(0, 1.5),  
).animate(CurvedAnimation( // Tween  
    parent: _controller,  
    curve: Curves.elasticIn,  
    reverseCurve: Curves.easeOutCirc)  
);
```

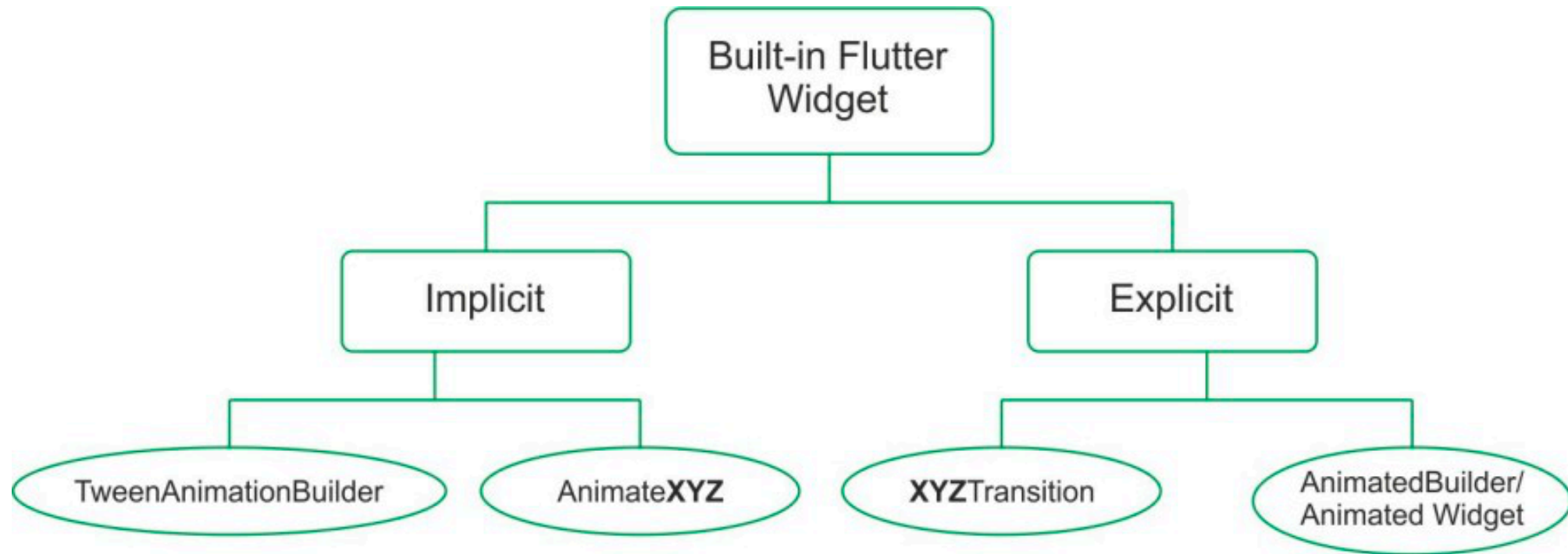


Animation types

- **Physics-based** animation: motion is modeled to resemble **real-world** behavior.
- Example:
 - When you toss a ball, for example, where and when it lands depends on how fast it was tossed and how far it was from the ground.
 - Similarly, dropping a ball attached to a spring falls (and bounces) differently than dropping a ball attached to a string.

Types of techniques for animation

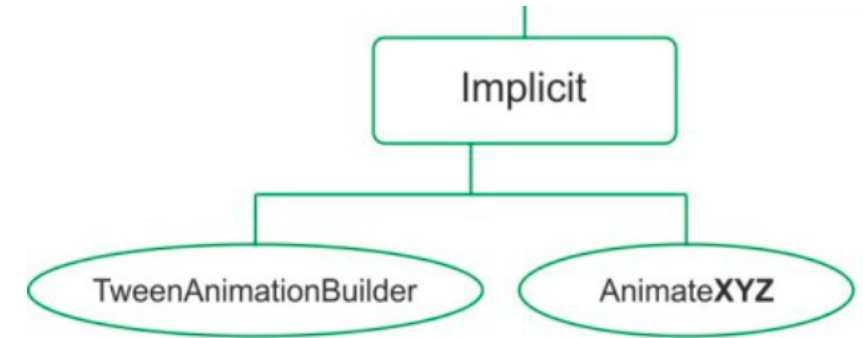
- Flutter provides two types of techniques for animation.
 1. **Implicit** animation
 2. **Explicit** animation



Types of techniques for animation

- **Implicit Animation:**

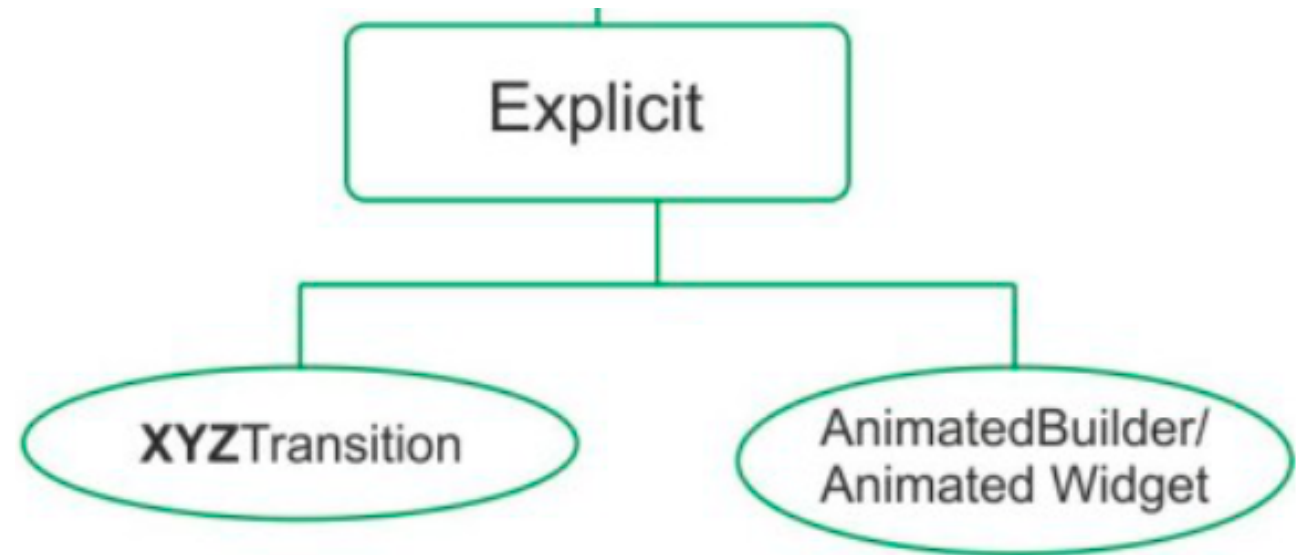
- **AnimatedXYZ:** XYZ is a specific **widget** available to be animated.
- Existing XYZ widgets:
 - ◎ Align → **AnimatedAlign**
 - ◎ Container → **AnimatedContainer**
 - ◎ DefaultTextStyle → **AnimatedDefaultTextStyle**
 - ◎ Padding → **AnimatedPadding**
 - ◎ Positioned → **AnimatedPositioned**
 - ◎ Opacity → **AnimatedOpacity**



Types of techniques for animation

- **Explicit Animation:**

- **XYZTransition:** XYZ is a specific **widget** available as Transition
- Some explicit *XYZTransition* available are:
 - SizeTransition
 - FadeTransition
 - AlignTransition
 - RotationTransition
 - DecoratedBoxTransition
 - PositionedTransition



Implicit animations

- **AnimatedOpacity**: Animated version of **Opacity** which automatically transitions the **child's opacity** over a given duration whenever the given opacity changes.

```
class _FadeInAnimationState extends State<_FadeInAnimation> {
```

```
  double opacity = 0;
```

```
  @override
```

```
  Widget build(BuildContext context) {...}
```

```
  TextButton(
```

```
    onPressed: () {
```

```
      setState(() {
```

```
        opacity = 1;
```

```
      });
```

```
    },
```

```
    child: const Text(...), // Text
```

```
  ), // TextButton
```

```
AnimatedOpacity(
```

```
  opacity: opacity,
```

```
  duration: const Duration(seconds: 4),
```

```
  child: Column(
```

```
    children: const [
```

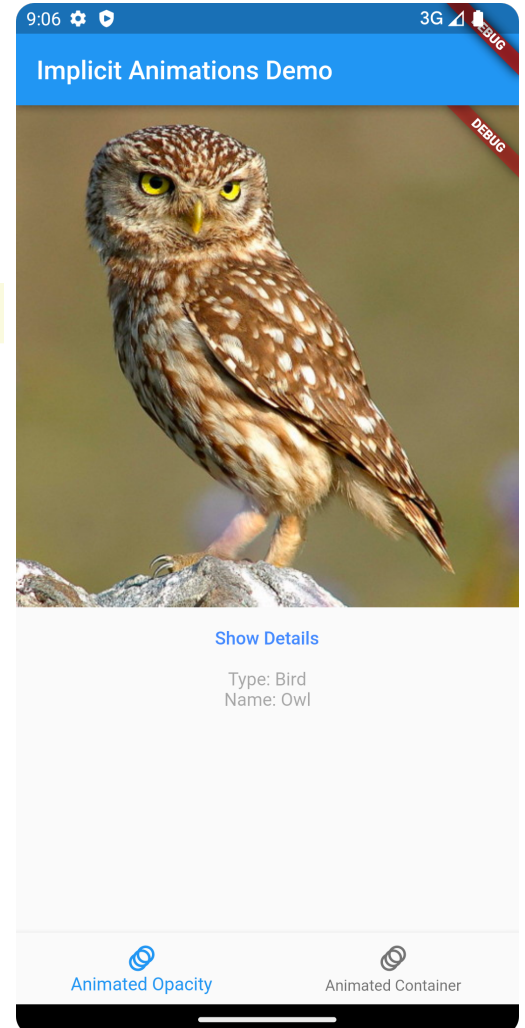
```
      Text('Type: Bird'),
```

```
      Text('Name: Owl'),
```

```
    ],
```

```
  ), // Column
```

```
) // AnimatedOpacity
```

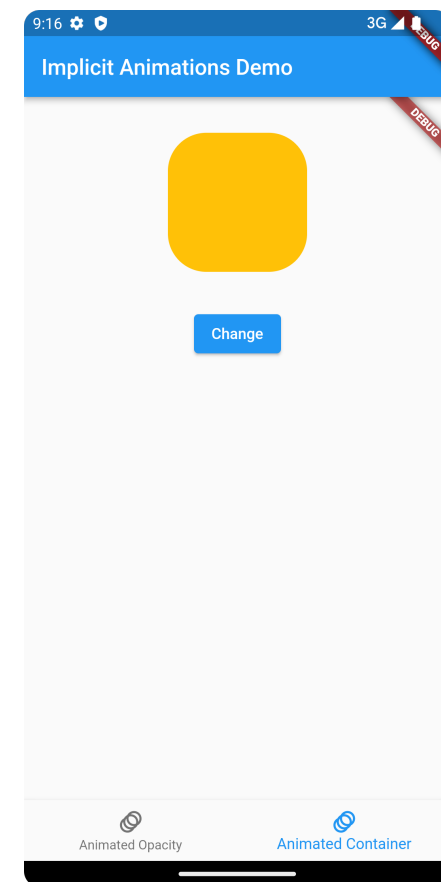


Implicit animations

- **AnimatedContainer:** It will automatically animate between the old and new values of **properties** when they change using the provided curve and duration

```
final mainColumn = Container(  
  padding: const EdgeInsets.all(20),  
  child: Column(  
    children: [  
      titleText,  
      subTitle,  
      ratings,  
      iconList,  
      Expanded(child: mainImage),  
    ],  
  ), // Column  
); // Container
```

→ **AnimatedContainer**(
 width: 128,
 height: 128,
 margin: EdgeInsets.all(**margin**),
 decoration: BoxDecoration(
 color: Colors.amber,
 borderRadius: BorderRadius.circular(**borderRadius**),
), // BoxDecoration
 duration: const Duration(milliseconds: 400),
), // AnimatedContainer



Explicit animations

- **SlideTransition:** Animates the position of a widget relative to its normal position.



```
class _MyHomeState extends State<_MyHome> with SingleTickerProviderStateMixin {  
  late final AnimationController _controller = AnimationController(  
    vsync: this,  
    duration: const Duration(seconds: 2),  
  )..repeat(reverse: true); // AnimationController  
  
  late final Animation<Offset> _offsetAnimation = Tween<Offset>(  
    begin: Offset.zero,  
    end: const Offset(0, 1.5),  
  ).animate(CurvedAnimation(parent: _controller, curve: Curves.elasticIn)); //  
  
  @override  
  Widget build(BuildContext context) {  
    return Scaffold(  
      body: Center(  
        child: SlideTransition(  
          position: _offsetAnimation,  
          child: const Padding(  
            padding: EdgeInsets.all(8),  
            child: FlutterLogo(size: 150),  
          ), // Padding  
        ), // SlideTransition  
      ), // Center  
    ); // Scaffold  
  }  
}
```

Explicit animations

- **AnimationController**: A controller for an animation.
- This class lets you perform tasks such as:
 - Play an animation **forward** or in **reverse**, or **stop** an animation.
 - Set the animation to a specific value.

```
late final AnimationController _controller = AnimationController(  
    vsync: this,  
    duration: const Duration(seconds: 2),  
)..repeat(reverse: true); // AnimationController
```

Explicit animations

- The cascade notation (`. .`) allows you to make a sequence of operations on the same object (including function calls and field access)
- This notation helps keep Dart code compact and removes the need to create **temporary variables** to store data.

```
late final AnimationController _controller = AnimationController(  
  vsync: this,  
  duration: const Duration(seconds: 2),  
)..repeat(reverse: true); // AnimationController
```

Explicit animations

- The cascade notation (. .): Example

```
class Example{  
    var a;  
    var b;  
    void bSetter(b)  
    {  
        this.b = b;  
    }  
    void printValues(){  
        print(this.a);  
        print(this.b);  
    }  
}
```

```
void main() {  
    //Instantiating two Example objects  
    Example eg1 = new Example();  
    Example eg2 = new Example();  
  
    //Using the .. operator for operations on Example object  
    print("Example 1 results:");  
    eg1  
    ..a = 88  
    ..bSetter(53)  
    ..printValues();  
  
    //The same operations as above but without the .. operator  
    print("Example 2 results:");  
    eg2.a = 88;  
    eg2.bSetter(53);  
    eg2.printValues();  
}
```

Explicit animations

- **CurvedAnimation** defines the animation's progress as a **non-linear curve**, especially if you want **different curves** when the animation is going **forward** vs when it is going **backward**.

```
late final Animation<Offset> _offsetAnimation = Tween<Offset>(
    begin: Offset.zero,
    // Offset(double dx, double dy)
    // The first argument sets dx, the horizontal component,
    // and the second sets dy, the vertical component.
    end: const Offset(0, 1.5),
).animate(CurvedAnimation( // Tween
    parent: _controller,
    curve: Curves.elasticIn,
    reverseCurve: Curves.easeOutCirc)
);
```


Explicit animations

- **Animation class:** An animation consists of a value (of type T) together with a status (completed or dismissed)
- Animations can also interpolate types other than **double**, such as **Animation<Color>** or **Animation<Size>**.

```
late final Animation<Offset> _offsetAnimation = Tween<Offset>(
    begin: Offset.zero,
    // Offset(double dx, double dy)
    // The first argument sets dx, the horizontal component,
    // and the second sets dy, the vertical component.
    end: const Offset(0, 1.5),
).animate(CurvedAnimation( // Tween
    parent: _controller,
    curve: Curves.elasticIn,
    reverseCurve: Curves.easeOutCirc)
);
```


Explicit animations

- Tween class: A linear interpolation between a beginning and ending value.
- By default, the AnimationController object ranges from 0.0 to 1.0. If you need a **different range** or a **different data type**, you can use a Tween.

```
late final Animation<Offset> _offsetAnimation = Tween<Offset>(
  begin: Offset.zero,
  // Offset(double dx, double dy)
  // The first argument sets dx, the horizontal component,
  // and the second sets dy, the vertical component.
  end: const Offset(0, 1.5),
).animate(CurvedAnimation( // Tween
  parent: _controller,
  curve: Curves.elasticIn,
  reverseCurve: Curves.easeOutCirc)
);
```

Explicit animations

- **Offset class:** Simply it is a data class to store X and Y coordinates and pass that class data to other classes or functions.

```
late final Animation<Offset> _offsetAnimation = Tween<Offset>(
    begin: Offset.zero,
    // Offset(double dx, double dy)
    // The first argument sets dx, the horizontal component,
    // and the second sets dy, the vertical component.
    end: const Offset(0, 1.5),
).animate(CurvedAnimation( // Tween
    parent: _controller,
    curve: Curves.elasticIn,
    reverseCurve: Curves.easeOutCirc)
);
```

Explicit animations

- What is vsync ?
 - vsync keeps the track of screen, so that Flutter does not renders the animation when the screen is not being displayed.
 - Using **SingleTickerProviderStateMixin** or **TickerProviderStateMixin** (in case of multiple animations) to notified about the animation frames of flutter.

```
class _MyHomeState extends State<_MyHome> with SingleTickerProviderStateMixin {  
  late final AnimationController _controller = AnimationController(  
    vsync: this,  
    duration: const Duration(seconds: 2),  
  )..repeat(reverse: true); // AnimationController
```