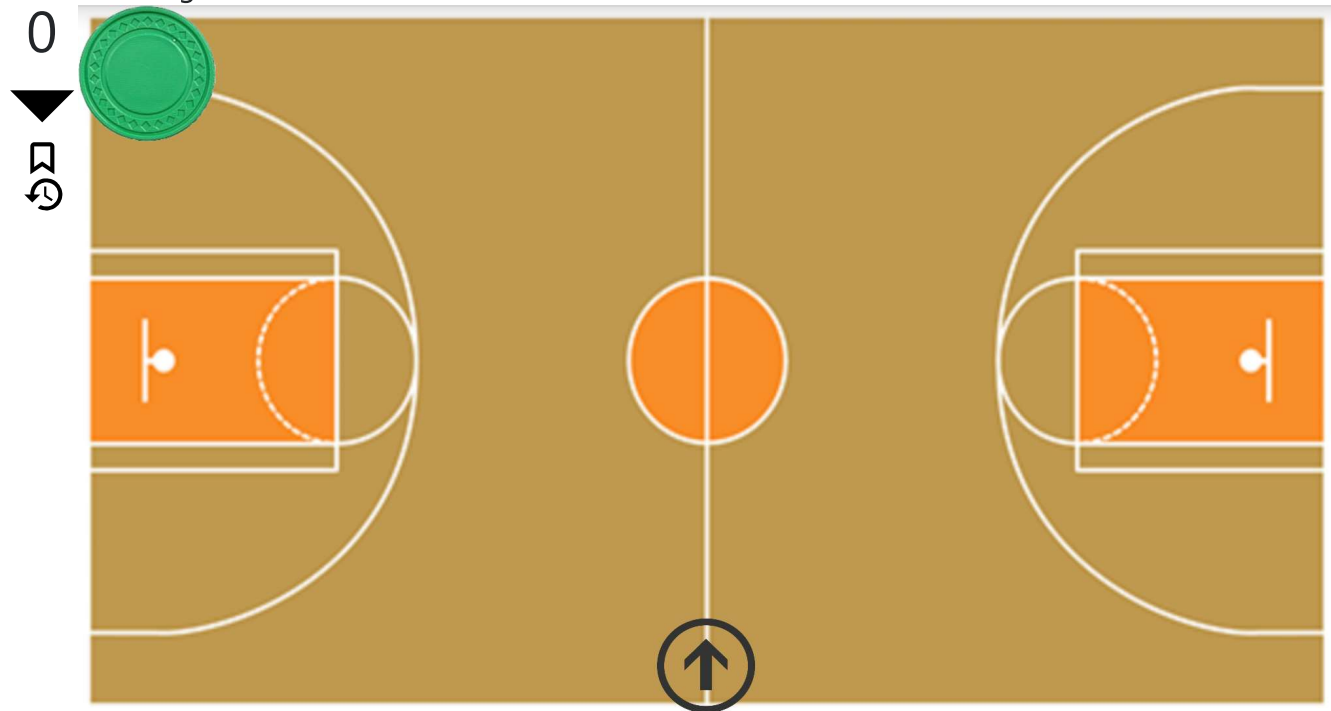


How to Draw Line in Android by Dragging

Asked 7 years, 8 months ago Modified 3 years, 5 months ago Viewed 2k times

▲ I am creating a coaching board. I aim to draw a line between two points. Initial position is in the image below:



If I drag the chip away from the initial position, it should draw a line. When I move the chip, it should always draw a line.

This is what I tried:

case MotionEvent.ACTION_UP:

```
    Toast.makeText(this, "here", Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show();
    Bitmap bitmap = Bitmap.createBitmap((int) getWindowManager()
        .getDefaultDisplay().getWidth(), (int) getWindowManager()
        .getDefaultDisplay().getHeight(), Bitmap.Config.ARGB_8888);
    Canvas canvas = new Canvas(bitmap);
    Paint paint = new Paint();
    paint.setColor(Color.BLACK);
    paint.setStrokeWidth(10);
    int startx = 50;
    int starty = 100;
    int endx = 150;
    int endy = 210;
    canvas.drawLine(startx, starty, endx, endy, paint);
    break;
```

I put that code inside the onTouchListener of the chip. You can download the project here: <https://www.dropbox.com/s/ggfbbsbkaokj9vxi/CoachingBoard.rar?dl=0>

android



What a straight line? from the ACTION_DOWN point to the ACTION_UP point? – weston Feb 3, 2015 at 9:32

About the toast: Do you know about Log class and the logcat? – weston Feb 3, 2015 at 9:32

@weston Yes a straight line. I know the Log class and I'm very much aware of the Logcat. But it is easier to see in a toast if it executes a certain block of code rather than scrolling down thru the logcat list.

– Jayson Tamayo Feb 3, 2015 at 9:35

Sorted by:

2 Answers

Highest score (default)

▲ After further examining your code, I believe I have achieved what you'd like.

1 We're going to go to DrawingView and define a getter for drawCanvas, so we can access our canvas outside of the DrawingView class.



🔖 Next we're going to head to Basketball and do the following:



float startX;

+200 float startY;



```
public boolean onTouch(View view, MotionEvent event) {
```

```
    switch(event.getAction()) {
```

```
        case MotionEvent.ACTION_DOWN:
```

```
            startX = event.getRawX();
```

```
            startY = event.getRawY();
```

```
            ...
```

```
            break;
```

```
        case MotionEvent.ACTION_UP:
```

```
            Paint paint = new Paint(); //set this as a field in drawView with another getter to avoid garbage
```

```
collection penalties
```

```
            paint.setStrokeWidth(15f);
```

```
            paint.setColor(Color.BLACK);
```

```
            drawView.getCanvas().drawLine(startX, startY, event.getRawX(), event.getRawY(),
```

```
paint);
```

```
            drawView.invalidate();
```

```
            break;
```

```
        }
```

```
    }
```

What this does: when you pick up the chip it will save the starting coordinates, and when you drop the chip it will draw a line in your drawView canvas from start to end.

You can even draw the lines as a continuous Path so the lines always touch, but that is outside the context of this answer.

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edited Oct 18, 2016 at 23:25

answered Feb 12, 2015 at 23:39



MeetTitan

3,208 1 12 25

Thanks! It works well. But why does the lines are gone after moving other chips? – Jayson Tamayo Feb 13, 2015 at 0:52

@JaysonTamayo, I have no idea, I cannot replicate that in my environment. Lines are not erased. If you feel I've helped you, consider clicking the check mark on the left :-) – MeetTitan Feb 13, 2015 at 1:02

The lines are not erased in your side? – Jayson Tamayo Feb 13, 2015 at 1:07

No, the lines stay regardless or which or how many chips I move. – MeetTitan Feb 13, 2015 at 1:08

Can you send me your project file please? :) Maybe I've done something wrong. – Jayson Tamayo Feb 13, 2015 at 1:09

▲ the best solution to draw a line by dragging is to get x and y positions from ACTION_DOWN and then get ever next x and y position from ACTION_MOVE, outside the switch statement, 0 invalidate the canvas. draw the line with this starting x,y and ending x,y positions.

▼ Code of these all explanation is below:



```
public class TouchEventView extends View {
    float downxpos;
    float downypos;
    float upxpos;
    float upypos;
    private Paint paint = new Paint();
    private Path path = new Path()
    public TouchEventView(Context context, AttributeSet attrs) {
        super(context, attrs);
        paint.setColor(Color.GREEN);
    }

    @Override
    protected void onDraw(Canvas canvas) {
        canvas.drawLine(downxpos, downypos, upxpos, upypos, paint);
    }

    @Override
    public boolean onTouchEvent(MotionEvent event) {
        switch (event.getAction()) {
            case MotionEvent.ACTION_DOWN:
                downxpos = event.getX();
                downypos = event.getY();
            case MotionEvent.ACTION_MOVE:
                upxpos = event.getX();
                upypos = event.getY();
                break;
            default:
        }
    }
}
```

```
        return false;
    }
    invalidate();
    return true;
}

}
```

hope this will help you and other community if you need more description feel free to ask.

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answered Apr 12, 2019 at 17:20



asadullah

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