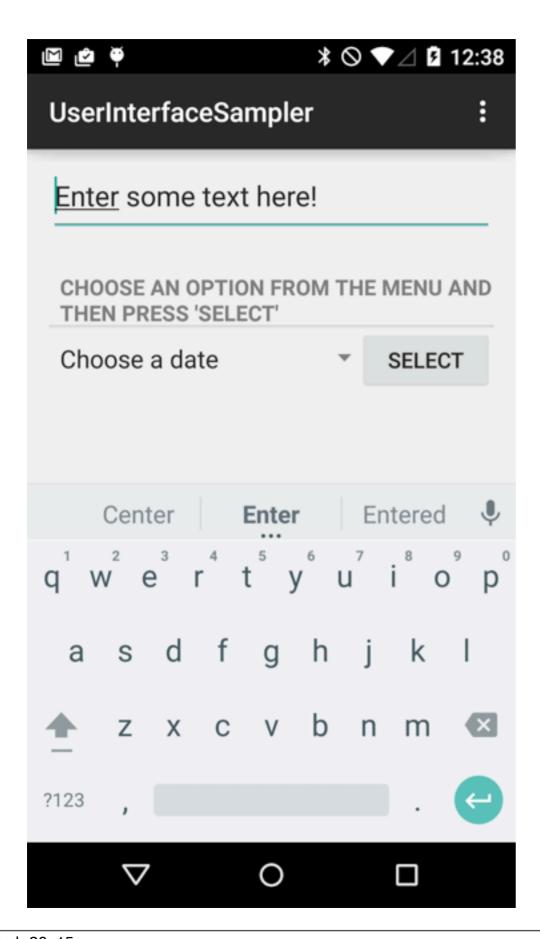
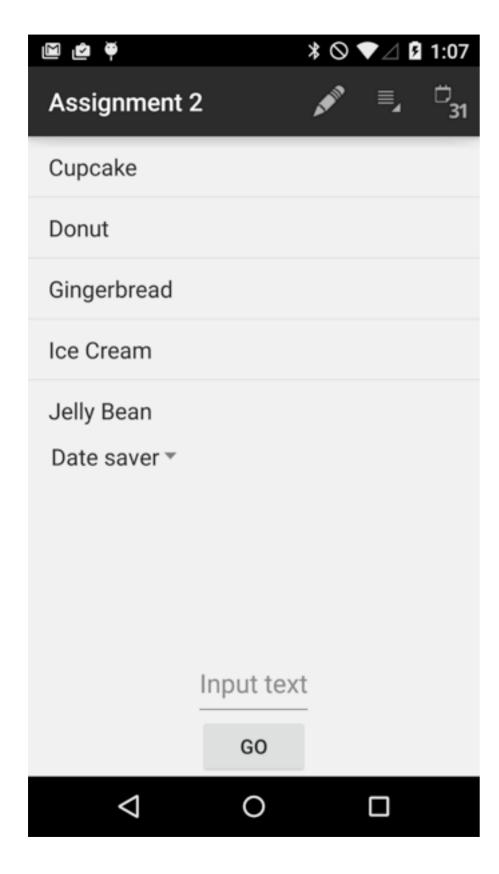
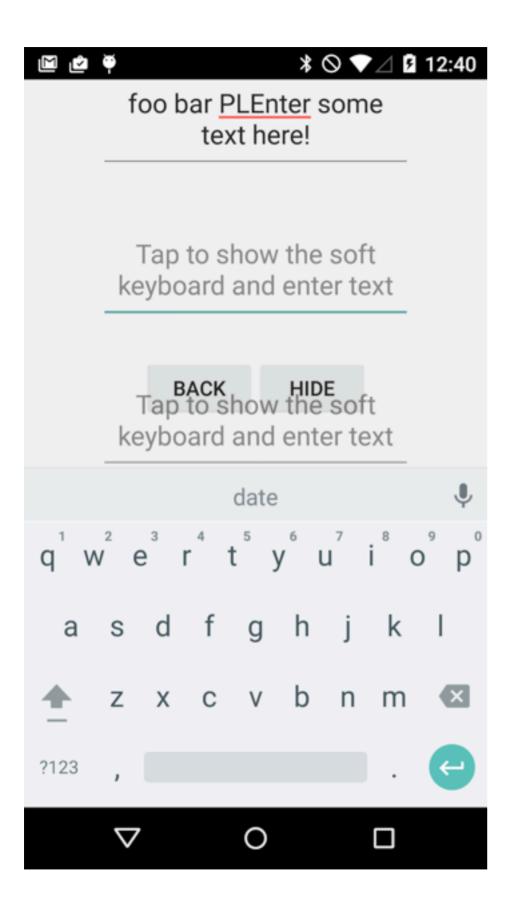
#### CS 646 Android Mobile Application Development Spring Semester, 2015 Doc 15 Assignment 2, Animation, Sensors Mar 25, 2015

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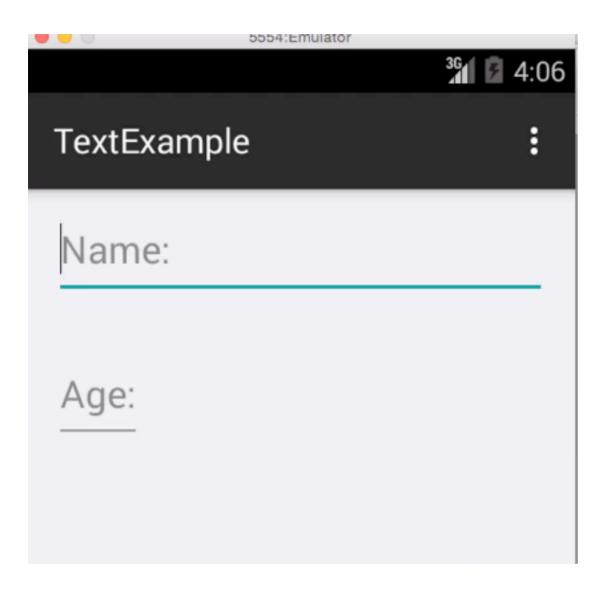
# Assignment 2 Comments

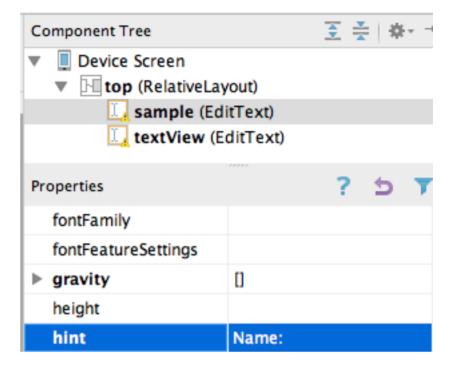






#### **Use Text Hints**



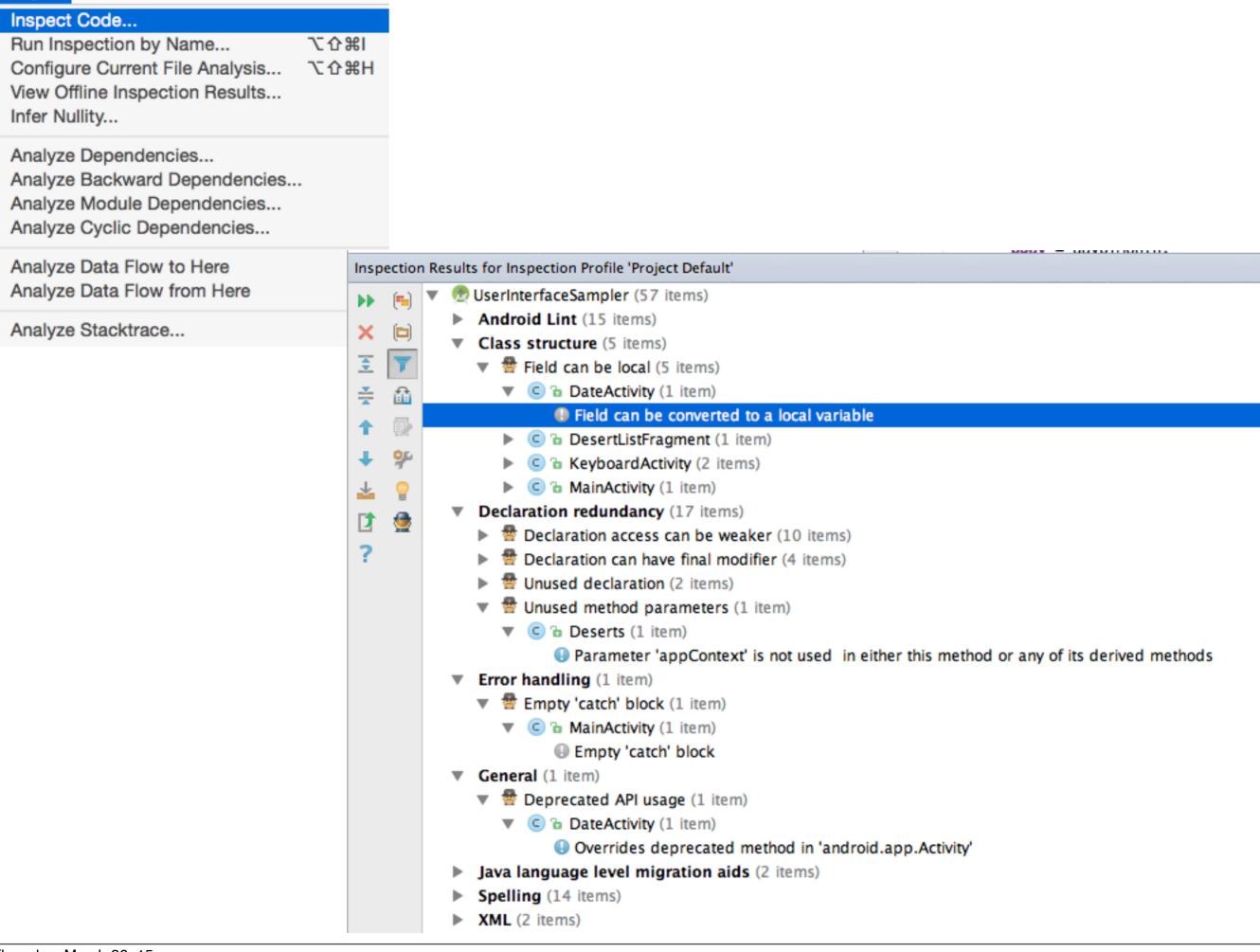


```
public class MainActivity extends ActionBarActivity {
  public static final String PREFS_NAME = "MyPrefsFile";
  private ListAdapter mAdapter;
  private String[] data = {"Cupcake", "Donut", "Gingerbread", "Ice Cream", "Jelly Bean"};
  private Spinner spinner;
  private EditText editText;
  private String selectedItemPosition = "0";
  private ListView listView;
```

```
public class DessertFragment extends Fragment implements
AbsListView.OnItemClickListener
  private ArrayList<String> mDesserts;
  private static final String TAG = "DessertFragment";
  private String mSelectedItem;
  // TODO: Rename parameter arguments, choose names that match
  // the fragment initialization parameters, e.g. ARG ITEM NUMBER
  private static final String ARG PARAM1 = "param1";
  private static final String ARG PARAM2 = "param2";
  // TODO: Rename and change types of parameters
  private String mParam1;
  private String mParam2;
```

```
private void setUpBackButton()
  mBtnBack = (Button)findViewById(R.id.btn list back);
  mBtnBack.setOnClickListener(new View.OnClickListener()
    public void onClick(View v)
      // Log.d(MainActivity.TAG, "ListActivity onClick Back 3, mPreviousSelectedItem: " + mPreviousSelectedItem);
       Log.d(MainActivity.TAG, "ListActivity onClick Back 4, mSelectedItem: " + mSelectedItem +"\n");
       Intent intent = getIntent();
     // Bundle extras = new Bundle();
        extras.putString(EXTRA ITEM SELECTED, mSelectedItem);
        extras.putString(EXTRA PREVIOUS ITEM SELECTED, mPreviousSelectedItem);
       //intent.putExtras(extras);
       intent.putExtra(EXTRA ITEM SELECTED, mSelectedItem);
       setResult(RESULT OK, intent);
       finish();
```

```
public void showSoftKeyboard(View view)
{
    if(view.requestFocus())
    {
        Log.d(MainActivity.TAG, "keyboard 3: " + mStringFromMain);
        mImm.toggleSoftInput(InputMethodManager.SHOW_FORCED, 0);
    }
}
```



Analyze

Refactor

Build

Run

Tools

VC

```
public class DesertListFragment extends ListFragment {
    private ArrayList<String> mDeserts;
    public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        mDeserts = Deserts.get(getActivity()).getDeserts();
        ArrayAdapter<String> adapter =
                new ArrayAdapter<String>(getActivity(),
                         android.R.layout.simple list item 1,
                         mDeserts);
        setListAdapter(adapter);
     public void onActivityCreated(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
      super.onActivityCreated(savedInstanceState);
      ListView listView = this.getListView();
     listView.setChoiceMode(ListView.CHOICE MODE SINGLE);
     int lightGray = 0xffccccc;
     ColorDrawable cd = new ColorDrawable(lightGray);
     listView.setSelector(cd);
```

```
public class DesertListFragment extends ListFragment {
    public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        ArrayList<String> mDeserts = Deserts.get(getActivity()).getDeserts();
        ArrayAdapter<String> adapter =
                new ArrayAdapter<String>(getActivity(),
                         android.R.layout.simple list item 1,
                         mDeserts);
        setListAdapter(adapter);
     public void onActivityCreated(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
      super.onActivityCreated(savedInstanceState);
      ListView listView = this.getListView();
    listView.setChoiceMode(ListView.CHOICE MODE SINGLE);
    int lightGray = 0xffccccc;
    ColorDrawable cd = new ColorDrawable(lightGray);
    listView.setSelector(cd);
```

### **Empty Exception Handlers**

```
public void readFromStorage(){
    File file = MainActivity.this.getFileStreamPath("date file");
    if(file.exists()){
         try{
             FileInputStream fin = openFileInput("date file");
             int c;
             String editTextContents="";
             while( (c = fin.read()) != -1){
                  editTextContents = editTextContents + Character.toString((char)c);
             editText.setText(editTextContents);
         }catch(Exception e){
```

#### **Unused Declarations**

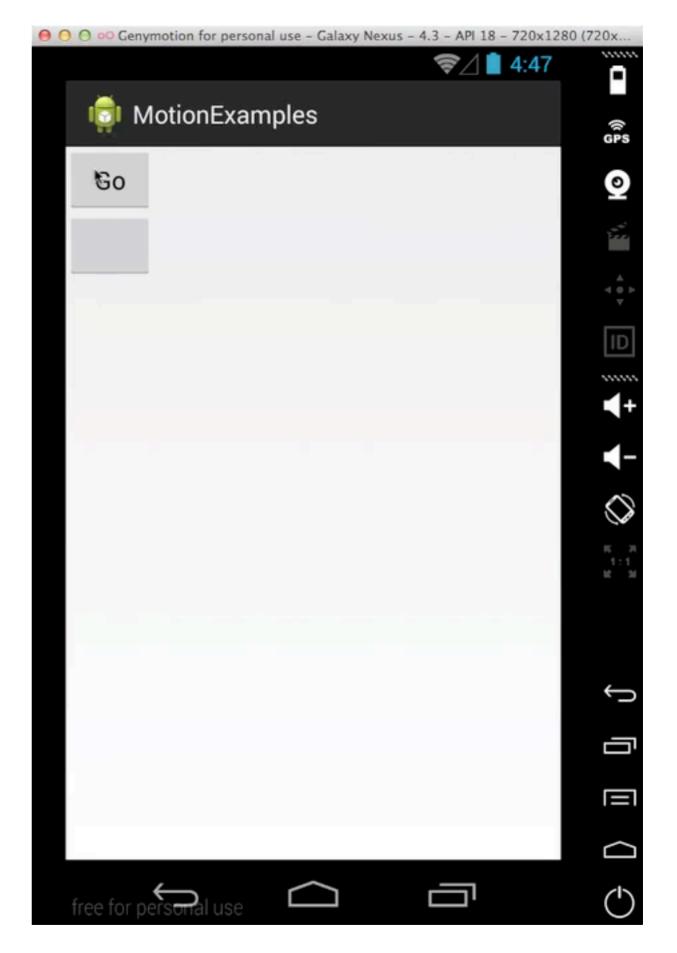
public class MainActivity extends ActionBarActivity{

```
private Button mSelectButton;
public EditText editText;
public String editTextContents = "Enter some text here!";
public Context context;
String extraText;
Spinner spinner;
```

context is not used in the class

## **Animation in Code**

## **Changing Location**



### **Moving The Box**

```
public class MainActivity extends Activity {
    View box:
    @Override
    protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        setContentView(R.layout.activity_main);
        box = this.findViewById(R.id.box);
    }
    @TargetApi(Build.VERSION_CODES.HONEYCOMB)
    public void start(View button){
        box.setX(box.getX() + 100);
        box.setY(box.getY() + 100);
```

#### **Animation**

Need to update position continuously

Threads
Timers
postDelayed

Events Touch

Motion

#### **Timers**

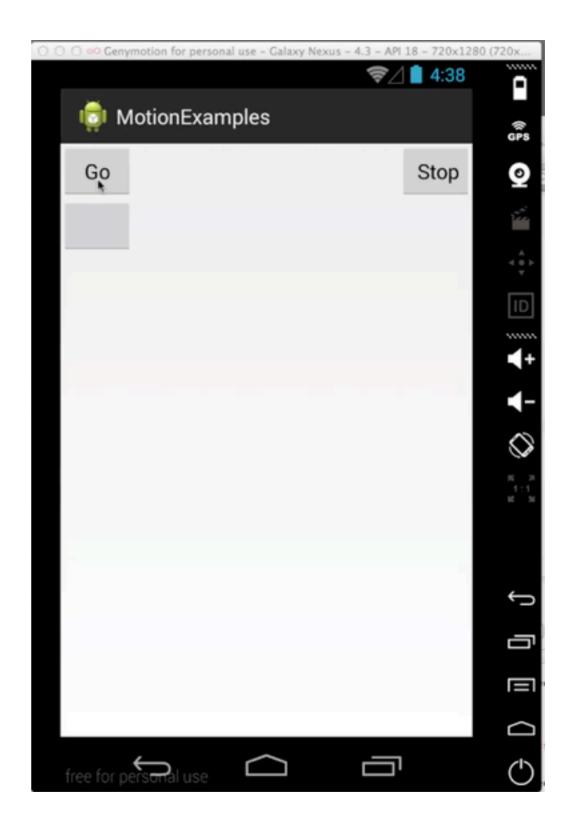
```
import java.time.Instant;
import java.util.Timer;
import java.util.TimerTask;
public class Main {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
     TimerTask printer = new TimerTask() {
       @Override
       public void run() {
          System.out.println("It is running " + Instant.now());
     Timer everySecond = new Timer();
     everySecond.scheduleAtFixedRate(printer, 1000, 1000);
```

It is running 2015-03-26T04:27:15.825Z
It is running 2015-03-26T04:27:16.823Z
It is running 2015-03-26T04:27:17.821Z
It is running 2015-03-26T04:27:18.819Z
It is running 2015-03-26T04:27:19.821Z
It is running 2015-03-26T04:27:20.820Z
It is running 2015-03-26T04:27:21.820Z
It is running 2015-03-26T04:27:22.820Z

Use cancel() to stop a timer

## Moving

With use postDelayed



### **Stop & Start**

```
public class MainActivity extends Activity {
    View box;
    boolean isInMotion;
    @Override
    protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        setContentView(R.layout.activity_main);
        box = this.findViewById(R.id.box);
    public void start(View button){
        isInMotion = true;
        move();
    public void stop(View button){
        isInMotion = false;
```

### **The Moving Part**

```
@TargetApi(Build.VERSION_CODES.HONEYCOMB)
private void move() {
    box.setX(box.getX() + 10);
    box.setY(box.getY() + 10);
    if (isInMotion)
        box.postDelayed(new Mover(), 50);
public class Mover implements Runnable {
    @Override
    public void run() {
        move();
```

## **Detecting Edges**



### Getting the Size of Screen

```
public class MainActivity extends Activity {
    View box:
    boolean isInMotion;
    int screenWidth;
    int screenHeight;
    int deltaX = 10;
    int deltaY = 10;
    @TargetApi(Build.VERSION_CODES.HONEYCOMB_MR2)
    protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        setContentView(R.layout.activity main);
        box = this.findViewById(R.id.box);
        Display display = getWindowManager().getDefaultDisplay();
        Point screenSize = new Point();
        display.getSize(screenSize);
        screenHeight = screenSize.y;
        screenWidth = screenSize.x;
```

### Starting, Stopping

```
public void start(View button){
    isInMotion = true;
    move();
public void stop(View button){
    isInMotion = false;
@SuppressLint("NewApi")
private void move() {
    box.setX(box.getX() + deltaX);
    box.setY(box.getY() + deltaY);
    changeOnCollison();
    if (isInMotion)
        box.postDelayed(new Mover(), 50);
```

### **Detecting the Edges**

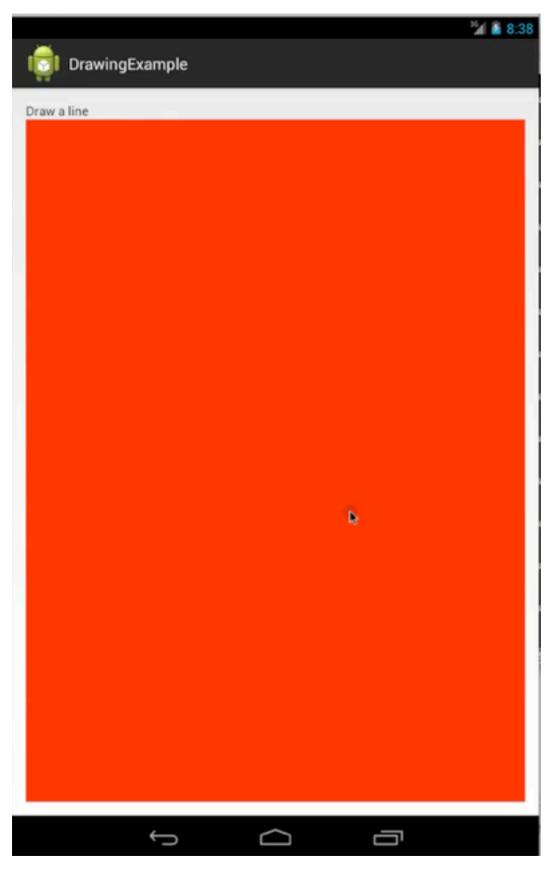
```
private void changeOnCollison() {
    if (xIsOutOfBounds(box)) deltaX = deltaX * -1;
    if (yIsOutOfBounds(box)) deltaY = deltaY * -1;
@TargetApi(Build.VERSION CODES.HONEYCOMB)
private boolean xIsOutOfBounds(View widget) {
    float x = widget.getX();
    if (x < 0) return true;
    if (x + widget.getWidth() > screenWidth) return true;
    return false;
@TargetApi(Build.VERSION_CODES.HONEYCOMB)
private boolean yIsOutOfBounds(View widget) {
    float y = widget.getY();
    if (y <0) return true;
    if (y + widget.getHeight() + 150> screenHeight) return true;
    return false;
                                 27
```

#### The Mover

```
public class Mover implements Runnable {
    @Override
    public void run() {
        move();
    }
}
```

## **Touch Events**

## **Combining Touch and Drawing**



## **Entire Activity**

```
public class MainActivity extends Activity {
    @Override
    protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        setContentView(R.layout.activity_main);
    }
}
```

### **SimpleDrawing**

```
public class SimpleDrawing extends View implements OnTouchListener {
    static Paint black;
    static {
        black = new Paint();
        black.setColor(Color.BLACK);
        black.setStrokeWidth(12.0f);
    private float startX;
    private float startY;
    private float currentX;
    private float currentY;
    public SimpleDrawing(Context context, AttributeSet xmlAttributes) {
        super(context, xmlAttributes);
        setOnTouchListener(this);
```

### **Getting the Touch Event**

```
public boolean onTouch(View arg0, MotionEvent event) {
   int action = event.getAction();
   int actionCode = action & MotionEvent.ACTION_MASK;
   switch (actionCode) {
      case MotionEvent.ACTION_DOWN:
        return handleActionDown(event);
      case MotionEvent.ACTION_MOVE:
        return handleActionMove(event);
   }
   return false;
}
```

### **Handing Events and Drawing**

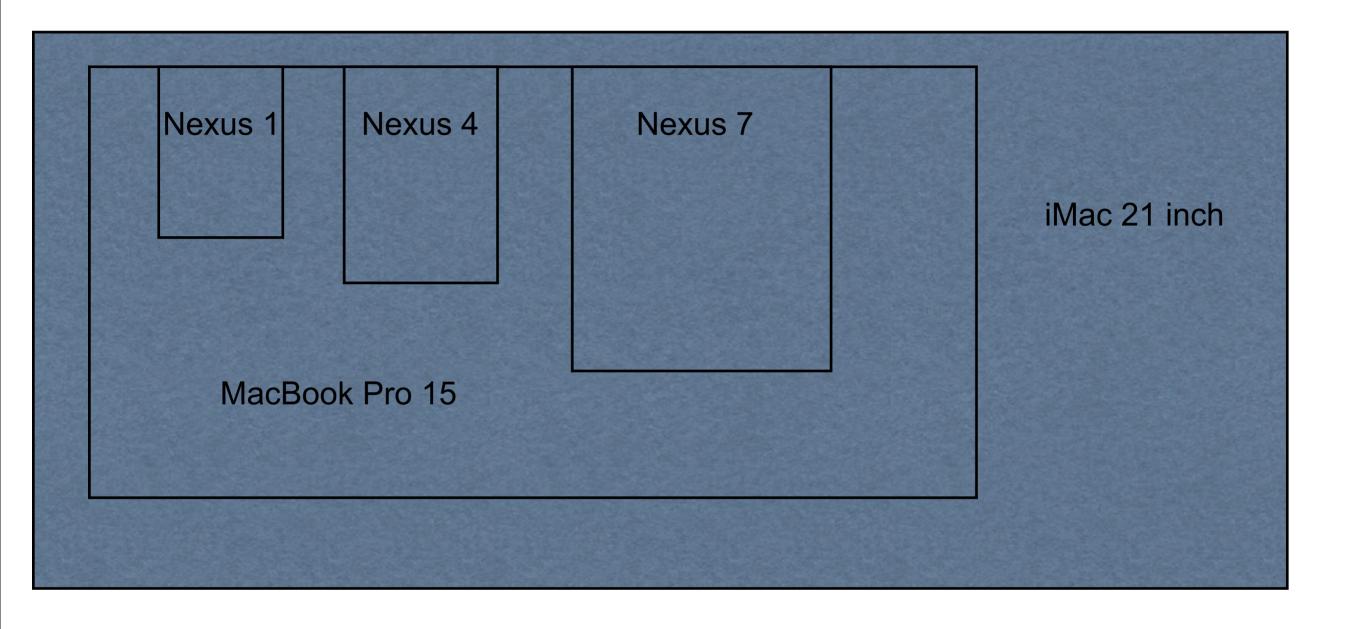
```
private boolean handleActionMove(MotionEvent event) {
    startX = event.getX();
    startY = event.getY();
    invalidate();
    return true;
private boolean handleActionDown(MotionEvent event) {
    currentX = event.getX();
    currentY = event.getY();
    return true;
protected void onDraw(Canvas canvas) {
    canvas.drawColor(Color.RED);
    canvas.drawLine(startX, startY, currentX, currentY, black);
```

## Sensors

## Difference Between Mobile & Desktop

	Mobile	DeskTop/ Laptop
Size	Pocket	
Power	Battery	Power Grid/Battery
Input	Finger on touch screen	Mouse
Peripherals	Cell radio, Accelerometer, Gyroscope, Proximity	Hard drive, CD/DVD

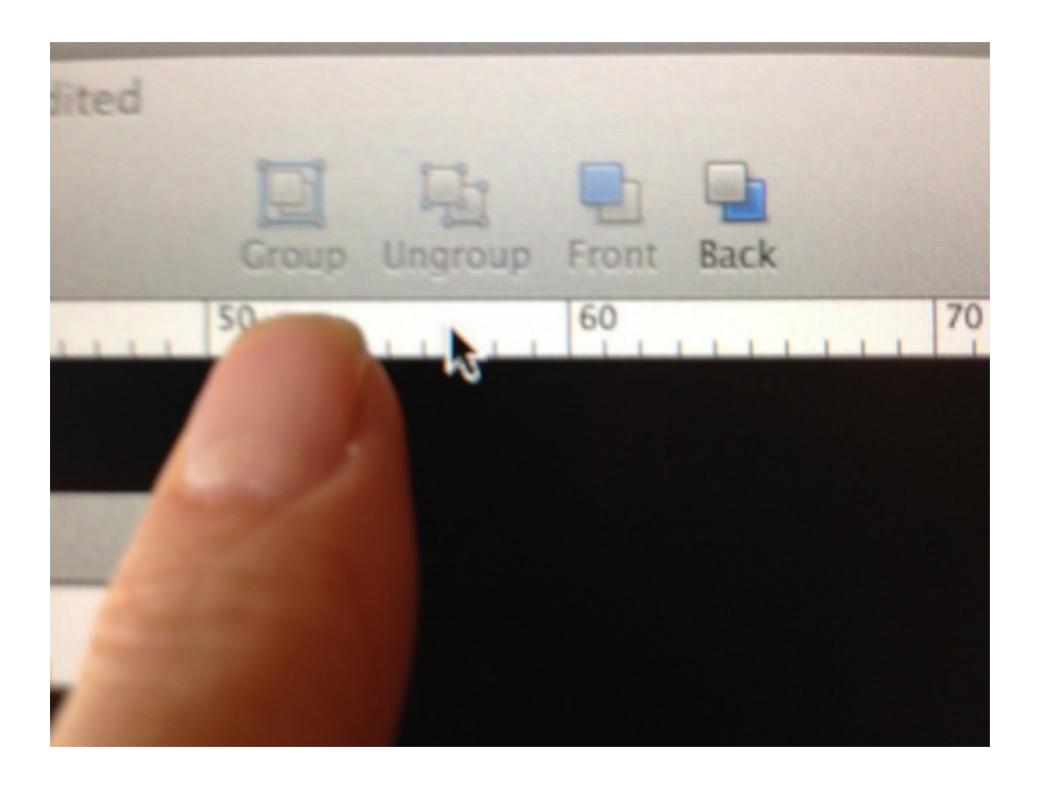
# **Size**



# **Power**

Device	Battery
Nexus One	I,400 mAh
Nexus 4	2,100 mAh
Nexus 7	3,425 mAh
MacBook Pro	7,000 mAh

# Input



## **Sensors**

**Potential Sensor Types** 

TYPE ACCELEROMETER TYPE AMBIENT TEMPERATURE TYPE GRAVITY TYPE\_GYROSCOPE TYPE LIGHT TYPE\_LINEAR\_ACCELERATION TYPE\_MAGNETIC\_FIELD TYPE ORIENTATION TYPE PRESSURE TYPE PROXIMITY TYPE\_RELATIVE\_HUMIDITY TYPE\_ROTATION\_VECTOR TYPE TEMPERATURE

# Common

Proximity
Accelerometer
Gyroscope
Magnetic Field
Light

## Issues

How to tell if a sensor is on a device

How to list all sensors

Properties of sensors

Power consumption

Range

Resolution

Min delay

### Does a Sensor exist on the Device

```
private SensorManager mSensorManager;
...

mSensorManager = (SensorManager) getSystemService(Context.SENSOR_SERVICE);
if (mSensorManager.getDefaultSensor(Sensor.TYPE_MAGNETIC_FIELD) != null){
    // Success! There's a magnetometer.
    }
else {
    // Failure! No magnetometer.
}
```

# Requiring a Sensor

If app requires a sensor
Add uses-feature to manifest file
Uses will only see app if their device has the sensor

<uses-feature android:name="android.hardware.sensor.accelerometer"
android:required="true" />

# **Listing all Sensors**

```
SensorManager mSensorManager;

mSensorManager = (SensorManager)

getSystemService(Context.SENSOR_SERVICE);

List<Sensor> deviceSensors = mSensorManager.getSensorList(Sensor.TYPE_ALL);
```

# **Sensor Properties**

**Sensor Methods** 

```
getMaximumRange()
getMinDelay()
getPower()
getResolution()
getType()
getVendor()
getVersion()
```

## **Properties of the Accelerometer**

public class MainActivity extends Activity { @TargetApi(Build.VERSION CODES.GINGERBREAD) @Override protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) { super.onCreate(savedInstanceState); setContentView(R.layout.activity\_main); SensorManager mSensorManager; mSensorManager = (SensorManager) getSystemService(Context.SENSOR SERVICE); Sensor accelerometer = mSensorManager .getDefaultSensor(Sensor.TYPE ACCELEROMETER); Log.i("rew", "range" + accelerometer.getMaximumRange()); Log.i("rew", " resolution " + accelerometer.getResolution()); Log.i("rew", " power " + accelerometer.getPower()); Log.i("rew", " delay " + accelerometer.getMinDelay());

## **Values**

Power	0.0
Range	19.6
Resolution	0.039
Min Delay	5000

### Min Delay

Minimum time in milliseconds it take sensor to sense data

# **Getting Sensor Data**

Get reference to sensor

Attach SensorEventListener

Sensor periodically sends updated data fo listener

Unregister SensorEventListener in onPause()

## SensorEventListener

```
public void onAccuracyChanged(Sensor sensor, int accuracy){
}
public void onSensorChanged(SensorEvent event) {
}
```

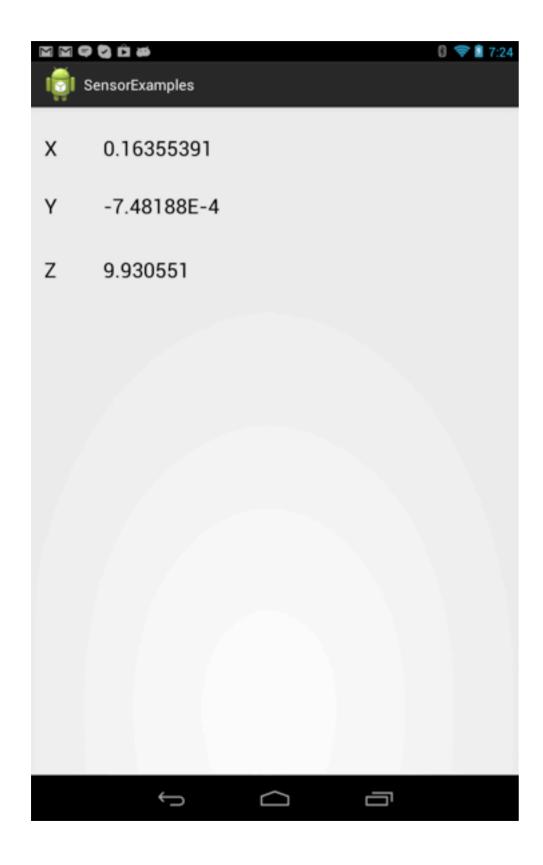
Sensor sends current values to listener periodically

```
SENSOR_DELAY_FASTEST 0 microsecond delay SENSOR_DELAY_GAME 20,000 SENSOR_DELAY_UI 60,000 SENSOR_DELAY_NORMAL 200,000
```

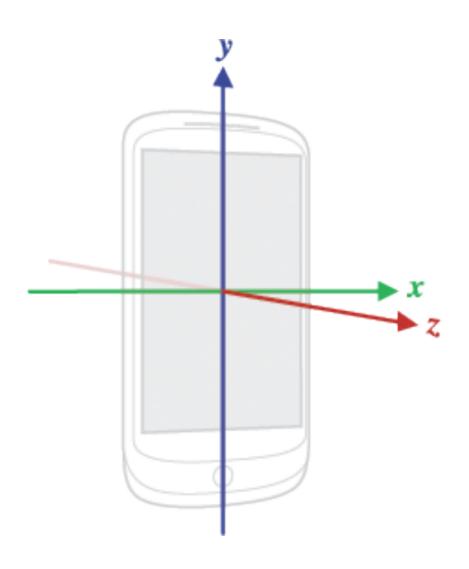
These are hints to the OS

Events tend to be delivered faster

# **Accelerometer Example**



# **Sensor Coordinate System**



Acceleration sensor
Gravity sensor
Gyroscope
Linear acceleration sensor
Geomagnetic field sensor

## Accelerometer

Measures acceleration as meters/(second^2)

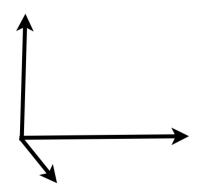
Gravity is -9.81 m/s<sup>2</sup>

Not highly accurate

Can not compute users velocity/distance traveled using accelerometer

Uses 10 time less energy than other sensors

Measures acceleration in 3 dimensions: X, Y, Z



Phone Sitting flat on desk, screen up

X: 0.027240695 Y: -0.24516626 Z: 9.765789

# **Activity**

```
public class MainActivity extends Activity implements SensorEventListener {
    private SensorManager mSensorManager;
    private Sensor accelerometer;
    private TextView x;
    private TextView y;
    private TextView z;
    @TargetApi(Build.VERSION CODES.GINGERBREAD)
    @Override
    protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        setContentView(R.layout.activity main);
        x = (TextView) findViewById(R.id.x);
        y = (TextView) findViewById(R.id.y);
        z = (TextView) findViewById(R.id.z);
        mSensorManager = (SensorManager)
getSystemService(Context.SENSOR_SERVICE);
        accelerometer = mSensorManager
                .getDefaultSensor(Sensor.TYPE_ACCELEROMETER);
                                          54
```

# Don't forget on Pause

# **Handling the Events**

```
@Override
public void onAccuracyChanged(Sensor arg0, int arg1) {
    Log.i("rew", "Sensor accuracy changed");
}

@Override
public void onSensorChanged(SensorEvent event) {
    x.setText(String.valueOf(event.values[0]));
    y.setText(String.valueOf(event.values[1]));
    z.setText(String.valueOf(event.values[2]));
}
```

# **Gravity and Linear Accelerometer**

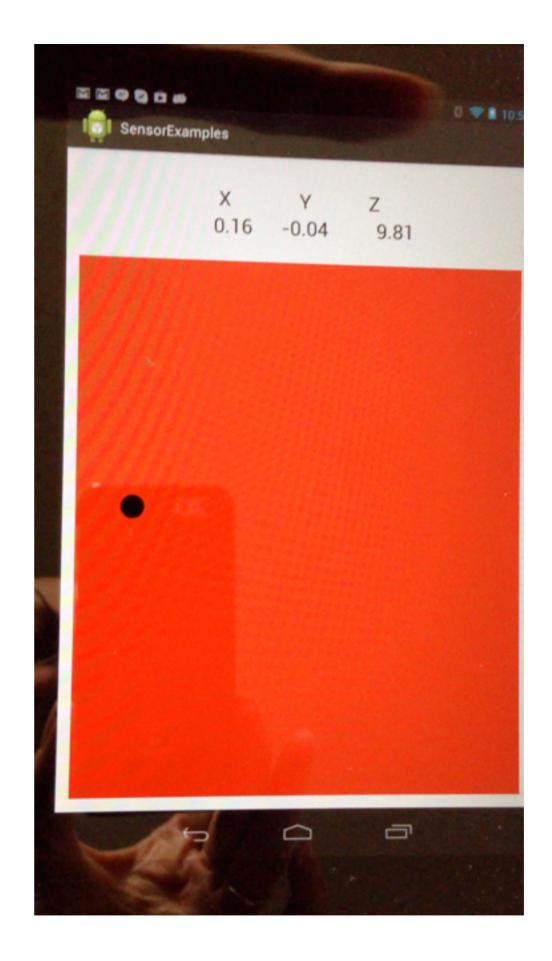
Accelerometer

**Linear Accelerometer** 

**Gravity Sensor** 

Linear Accelerometer = Accelerometer - Gravity Sensor

# **Games Using Tilt**



# **Some Physics**

x = x location

 $x_i$  = initial location

v = velocity

v<sub>i</sub> - initial velocity

a = acceleration

dt = time delta

$$v = v_i + a^* dt$$

$$x = x_i + v * dt$$

Assuming acceleration is constant

# **Some Physics**

 $x_k$  = location at time step k

 $v_k$  = velocity at time step k

 $a_k$  = acceleration at time step k

dt = time delta

 $v_k = v_{k-1} + a_k^* dt$ 

$$x_k = x_{k-1} + v_k * dt$$

If dt is very small

Then acceleration does not change much in dt

Assume acceleration is constant in dt

### Issues

Noise in accelerometer data

Calculation errors

Round off errors

Varying time steps

Numerical analysis is handy

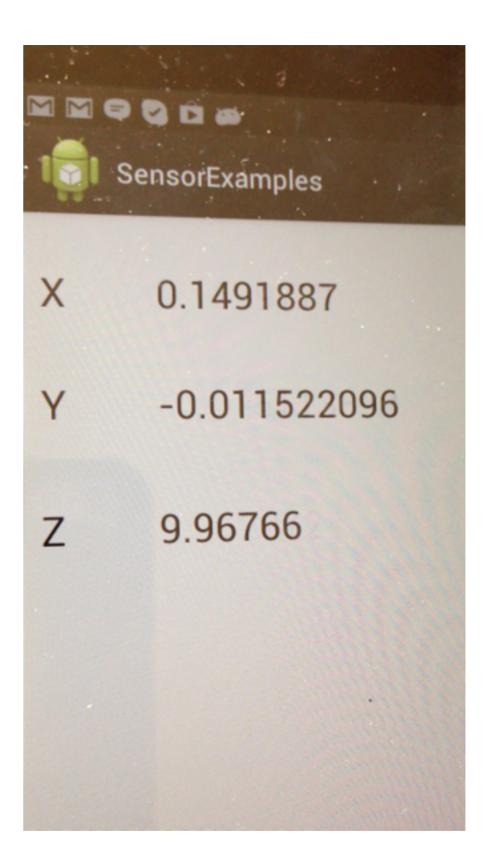
#### Realism

Acceleration in meters/second<sup>2</sup>

Distance in screen in pixels

Friction

**Edge Detection** 



# The Better Way

Accelerometer Play example in Android SDK examples

But first read

A Simple Time-Corrected Verlet Integration Method

http://www.gamedev.net/page/resources/\_/technical/math-and-physics/a-simple-time-corrected-verlet-integration-method-r2200

# **But**

That is a lot of math

If doing it in a game you will want your game engine to do this

We will simplify

## **Issue - Noise in Data**

Round to two decimals

```
private float round(float value) {
    return Math.round(value*100)/100.0f;
}
```

## **Classes**

Ball

**BallView** 

MainActivity

## Ball

```
public class Ball {
static Paint black;
    static {
        black = new Paint();
        black.setColor(Color.BLACK);
    double x = 0;
    double y = 0;
    double maxX = 100;
    double maxY = 100;
    double xVelocity = 0;
    double yVelocity = 0;
    double radius = 20;
```

# **Compute next Location**

```
v_k = v_{k-1} + a_k^* dt

x_k = x_{k-1} + v_k^* dt
```

```
public void accelerate(float xAcceleration, float yAcceleration,
    double timeDeltaSeconds){
        xVelocity = xVelocity - 5*xAcceleration*timeDeltaSeconds;
        yVelocity = yVelocity + 5*yAcceleration*timeDeltaSeconds;
        x = x + 2*xVelocity* timeDeltaSeconds;
        y = y + 2*yVelocity* timeDeltaSeconds;
        frictionSlowDown();
        bounceIfHitEdge();
}
```

5 & 2 are fudge factorsShould use physics here

# Friction and Edge detection

```
More fudge factors instead of
private void frictionSlowDown() {
                                                 physics
    xVelocity = xVelocity*0.995;
    yVelocity = yVelocity*0.995;
    if (Math.abs(xVelocity) < 0.01) xVelocity = 0;
    if (Math.abs(yVelocity) < 0.01) yVelocity = 0;
}
private void bouncelfHitEdge() {
    if (Math.abs(x) > maxX - radius)
        xVelocity = -1 * xVelocity;
    if (Math.abs(y) > maxY - radius)
        yVelocity = -1 * yVelocity;
```

## **BallView**

public class BallView extends View implements SensorEventListener{

```
Ball blackBall = new Ball();
long lastUpdateTime = 0;
public BallsView(Context context, AttributeSet attrs) {
    super(context, attrs);
public void onDraw(Canvas canvas) {
    canvas.drawColor(Color.RED);
    centerOrigin(canvas);
    blackBall.drawOn(canvas);
private void centerOrigin(Canvas canvas) {
    int width = canvas.getWidth();
    int height = canvas.getHeight();
    canvas.translate(width/2, height/2);
```

# **Sensor Changed**

```
public void onSensorChanged(SensorEvent event) {
    if (lastUpdateTime == 0) {
        lastUpdateTime = event.timestamp;
        return;
    long timeDelta = event.timestamp - lastUpdateTime;
    lastUpdateTime = event.timestamp;
    float xAcceleration = round(event.values[0]);
    float yAcceleration = round(event.values[1]);
    blackBall.accelerate(xAcceleration, yAcceleration, timeDelta/100000000.0f);
    invalidate();
private float round(float value) {
    return Math.round(value*100)/100.0f;
```

# onAccuracyChanged

```
@Override
public void onAccuracyChanged(Sensor sensor, int accuracy) {
    // only happens with change orientation
}
```

# **Main Activity**

```
public class MainActivity extends Activity implements SensorEventListener {
    private SensorManager mSensorManager;
    private Sensor accelerometer;
    private TextView x;
    private TextView y;
    private TextView z;
    private BallView ballView;
```

## onCreate

### Two different listeners

```
protected void onResume() {
    super.onResume();
    boolean isRunning = mSensorManager.registerListener(this, accelerometer,
            SensorManager.SENSOR DELAY NORMAL);
    if (!isRunning)
       Log.i("rew", "could not start accelerometer");
    mSensorManager.registerListener(ballView, accelerometer,
            SensorManager.SENSOR DELAY NORMAL);
protected void onPause() {
    super.onPause();
    mSensorManager.unregisterListener(this);
```

# **Updating Value of accelerometer**

```
public void onAccuracyChanged(Sensor arg0, int arg1) {
      Log.i("rew", "Sensor accuracy changed");
  @Override
  public void onSensorChanged(SensorEvent event) {
      x.setText(String.valueOf(round(event.values[0])));
      y.setText(String.valueOf(round(event.values[1])));
      z.setText(String.valueOf(round(event.values[2])));
  private float round(float value) {
      return Math.round(value*100)/100.0f;
```