

MULTI-TOUCH & GESTURES

TODAY'S TOPICS

MOTIONEVENTS
TOUCH HANDLING
GESTURES

MOTIONEVENT

REPRESENTS A MOVEMENT IN AN INPUT DEVICE READING

PEN, TRACKBALL, MOUSE, FINGER

MOTIONEVENT

ACTION CODE

STATE CHANGE THAT OCCURRED

ACTION VALUES

POSITION AND MOVEMENT PROPERTIES, SUCH AS TIME, SOURCE, LOCATION, PRESSURE, AND MORE

THIS LESSON FOCUSES ON TOUCH EVENTS READ FROM A TOUCH SCREEN

MULTITOUCH

MULTITOUCH SCREENS EMIT ONE MOVEMENT TRACE PER TOUCH SOURCE

INDIVIDUAL TOUCH SOURCES ARE CALLED POINTERS

MULTITOUCH

EACH POINTER HAS A UNIQUE ID FOR AS LONG AS IT IS ACTIVE

MotionEvents can refer to multiple pointers

EACH POINTER HAS AN INDEX WITHIN
THE EVENT, BUT THAT INDEX MAY NOT BE
STABLE OVER TIME

SOME MOTIONEVENT ACTIONS

ACTION_DOWN

ACTION_POINTER_DOWN

ACTION_POINTER_UP

ACTION_MOVE

ACTION_UP

ACTION_CANCEL

CONSISTENCY GUARANTEES

FOR TOUCH EVENTS, ANDROID TRIES TO GUARANTEE THAT TOUCHES

GO DOWN ONE AT A TIME

MOVE AS A GROUP

COME UP ONE AT A TIME OR ARE CANCELLED

APPLICATIONS SHOULD BE TOLERANT TO INCONSISTENCY

MOTIONEVENT METHODS

```
getActionMasked()
getActionIndex()
getPointerId(int pointerIndex)
getPointerCount()
getX(int pointerIndex)
getY(int pointerIndex)
findPointerIndex (int pointerId)
```

HANDLING TOUCH EVENTS ON A VIEW

THE VIEW BEING TOUCHED RECEIVES
View.onTouchEvent(MotionEvent event)
onTouchEvent() should return true if
the MotionEvent has been consumed;
false otherwise

HANDLING TOUCH EVENTS WITH A LISTENER

View.OnTouchListener defines touch EVENT CALLBACK METHODS

View.setOnTouchListener() REGISTERS LISTENER FOR TOUCH CALLBACKS

HANDLING TOUCH EVENTS WITH A LISTENER

onTouch() called when a touch EVENT, SUCH AS PRESSING, RELEASING OR DRAGGING, OCCURS

onTouch() CALLED BEFORE THE EVENT IS DELIVERED TO THE TOUCHED VIEW

SHOULD RETURN TRUE IF IT HAS
CONSUMED THE EVENT; FALSE OTHERWISE

HANDLING MULTIPLE TOUCH EVENTS

MULTIPLE TOUCHES COMBINED TO FORM A MORE COMPLEX GESTURE

IDENTIFY & PROCESS COMBINATIONS OF TOUCHES,

FOR EXAMPLE, A DOUBLE TAP

ACTION_DOWN, ACTION_UP,
ACTION_DOWN, ACTION_UP IN QUICK
SUCCESSION

	Action	IDs
→#1 touch →	ACTION_DOWN	0
	ACTION_MOVE	0
#2 touch →	ACTION_POINTER_DOWN	1
	ACTION_MOVE	0,1
#1 lift →	ACTION_POINTER_UP	0
#2 lift →	ACTION_UP	1

	Action	ID
→ #1 touch →	ACTION_DOWN	0
	ACTION_MOVE	0
#2 touch →	ACTION_POINTER_DOWN	1
	ACTION_MOVE	0,1
#2 lift →	ACTION_POINTER_UP	1
#₁ lift →	ACTION_UP	0

	Action	ID
≠#1 touch →	ACTION_DOWN	0
#2 touch →	ACTION_POINTER_DOWN	1
#3 touch →	ACTION_POINTER_DOWN	2
	ACTION_MOVE	0,1,2
#2 lift →	ACTION_POINTER_UP	1
#1 lift →	ACTION_POINTER_UP	0
# ₃ lift →	ACTION_UP	2

APPLICATION DRAWS A CIRCLE WHEREVER THE USERS TOUCHES THE SCREEN

CIRCLE'S COLOR IS RANDOMLY SELECTED

REDRAWS CIRCLES WHEN USER DRAGS FINGER ACROSS THE SCREEN

THE SIZE OF THE CIRCLES ARE PROPORTIONAL TO THE NUMBER OF CURRENTLY ACTIVE TOUCHES



```
public class IndicateTouchLocationActivity extends Activity {
    private static final int MIN_DXDY = 2;

    // Assume no more than 20 simultaneous touches
    final private static int MAX_TOUCHES = 20;

    // Pool of MarkerViews
    final private static LinkedList<MarkerView> mInactiveMarkers = new LinkedList<MarkerView>();

    // Set of MarkerViews currently visible on the display
    @SuppressLint("UseSparseArrays")
    final private static Map<Integer, MarkerView> mActiveMarkers = new HashMap<Integer, MarkerView>();

    protected static final String TAG = "IndicateTouchLocationActivity";

    private FrameLayout mFrame;
```

```
@Override
public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
    super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
    setContentView(R.layout.main);

mFrame = (FrameLayout) findViewById(R.id.frame);

// Initialize pool of View.
    initViews();
```

```
// Create and set on touch listener
mFrame.setOnTouchListener(new OnTouchListener() {
    @Override
    public boolean onTouch(View v, MotionEvent event) {
        switch (event.getActionMasked()) {
        // Show new MarkerView
        case MotionEvent.ACTION DOWN:
        case MotionEvent.ACTION_POINTER_DOWN: {
            int pointerIndex = event.getActionIndex();
            int pointerID = event.getPointerId(pointerIndex);
            MarkerView marker = mInactiveMarkers.remove();
            if (null != marker) {
                mActiveMarkers.put(pointerID, marker);
                marker.setXLoc(event.getX(pointerIndex));
                marker.setYLoc(event.getY(pointerIndex));
                updateTouches(mActiveMarkers.size());
                mFrame.addView(marker);
            break;
```

```
// Remove one MarkerView

case MotionEvent.ACTION_UP:
case MotionEvent.ACTION_POINTER_UP: {
    int pointerIndex = event.getActionIndex();
    int pointerID = event.getPointerId(pointerIndex);

    MarkerView marker = mActiveMarkers.remove(pointerID);

if (null != marker) {
        mInactiveMarkers.add(marker);
        updateTouches(mActiveMarkers.size());

        mFrame.removeView(marker);
    }
    break;
}
```

```
// Move all currently active MarkerViews
case MotionEvent.ACTION MOVE: {
    for (int idx = 0; idx < event.getPointerCount(); idx++) {</pre>
        int ID = event.getPointerId(idx);
        MarkerView marker = mActiveMarkers.get(ID);
        if (null != marker) {
            // Redraw only if finger has travel ed a minimum distance
            if (Math.abs(marker.getXLoc() - event.getX(idx)) > MIN_DXDY
                    | Math.abs(marker.getYLoc()
                            - event.getY(idx)) > MIN_DXDY) {
                // Set new location
                marker.setXLoc(event.getX(idx));
                marker.setYLoc(event.getY(idx));
                // Request re-draw
                marker.invalidate();
    break;
```

```
default:
                Log.i(TAG, "unhandled action");
            return true;
           update number of touches on each active MarkerView
        private void updateTouches(int numActive) {
            for (MarkerView marker : mActiveMarkers.values()) {
                marker.setTouches(numActive);
    });
private void initViews() {
    for (int idx = 0; idx < MAX TOUCHES; idx++) {</pre>
        mInactiveMarkers.add(new MarkerView(this, -1, -1));
```

}

```
float getXLoc() {
    return mX;
}
void setXLoc(float x) {
    mX = x;
float getYLoc() {
    return mY;
void setYLoc(float y) {
    mY = y;
void setTouches(int touches) {
    mTouches = touches;
@Override
protected void onDraw(Canvas canvas) {
    canvas.drawCircle(mX, mY, MAX SIZE / mTouches, mPaint);
```

GESTUREDETECTOR

A CLASS THAT RECOGNIZES COMMON TOUCH GESTURES

SOME BUILT-IN GESTURES INCLUDE CONFIRMED SINGLE TAP, DOUBLE TAP, FLING

GESTUREDETECTOR

ACTIVITY CREATES A GestureDetector THAT IMPLEMENTS THE GestureDetector. OnGestureListener interface

ACTIVITY WILL RECEIVE CALLS TO onTouchEvent() WHEN ACTIVITY IS TOUCHED

onTouchEvent delegates call to GestureDetector.OnGestureListener

TOUCHGESTUREVIEWFLIPPER

Shows a TextView displaying a number If the user performs a right to left "fling" gesture,

THE TextView WILL SCROLL OFF THE SCREEN A NEW TextView WILL SCROLL IN BEHIND IT



TOUCHGESTUREVIEWFLIPPER

```
public class ViewFlipperTestActivity extends Activity {
    private ViewFlipper mFlipper;
    private TextView mTextView1, mTextView2;
    private int mCurrentLayoutState, mCount;
    private GestureDetector mGestureDetector;

@Override
    public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        setContentView(R.layout.main);

        mCurrentLayoutState = 0;
```

TOUCHGESTUREVIEWFLIPPER

```
mFlipper = (ViewFlipper) findViewById(R.id.view flipper);
mTextView1 = (TextView) findViewById(R.id.textView1);
mTextView2 = (TextView) findViewById(R.id.textView2);
mTextView1.setText(String.valueOf(mCount));
mGestureDetector = new GestureDetector(this,
        new GestureDetector.SimpleOnGestureListener() {
            @Override
            public boolean onFling(MotionEvent e1, MotionEvent e2,
                    float velocityX, float velocityY) {
                if (velocityX < -10.0f) {</pre>
                    mCurrentLayoutState = mCurrentLayoutState == 0 ? 1
                             : 0;
                    switchLayoutStateTo(mCurrentLayoutState);
                return true;
        });
```

TOUCHGESTUREVIEWFLIPPER

```
@Override
public boolean onTouchEvent(MotionEvent event) {
    return mGestureDetector.onTouchEvent(event);
public void switchLayoutStateTo(int switchTo) {
    mCurrentLayoutState = switchTo;
    mFlipper.setInAnimation(inFromRightAnimation());
    mFlipper.setOutAnimation(outToLeftAnimation());
    mCount++;
    if (switchTo == 0) {
        mTextView1.setText(String.valueOf(mCount));
    } else {
        mTextView2.setText(String.valueOf(mCount));
    mFlipper.showPrevious();
```

TOUCHGESTUREVIEWFLIPPER

```
private Animation inFromRightAnimation() {
    Animation inFromRight = new TranslateAnimation(
            Animation. RELATIVE TO PARENT, +1.0f,
            Animation. RELATIVE TO PARENT, 0.0f,
            Animation. RELATIVE TO PARENT, 0.0f,
            Animation. RELATIVE TO PARENT, 0.0f);
    inFromRight.setDuration(500);
    inFromRight.setInterpolator(new LinearInterpolator());
    return inFromRight;
private Animation outToLeftAnimation() {
    Animation outtoLeft = new TranslateAnimation(
            Animation. RELATIVE TO PARENT, 0.0f,
            Animation. RELATIVE TO PARENT, -1.0f,
            Animation. RELATIVE TO PARENT, 0.0f,
            Animation. RELATIVE TO PARENT, 0.0f);
    outtoLeft.setDuration(500);
    outtoLeft.setInterpolator(new LinearInterpolator());
    return outtoLeft;
```

CREATING CUSTOM GESTURES

THE GESTUREBUILDER APPLICATION LETS YOU CREATE & SAVE CUSTOM GESTURES

COMES BUNDLED WITH SDK

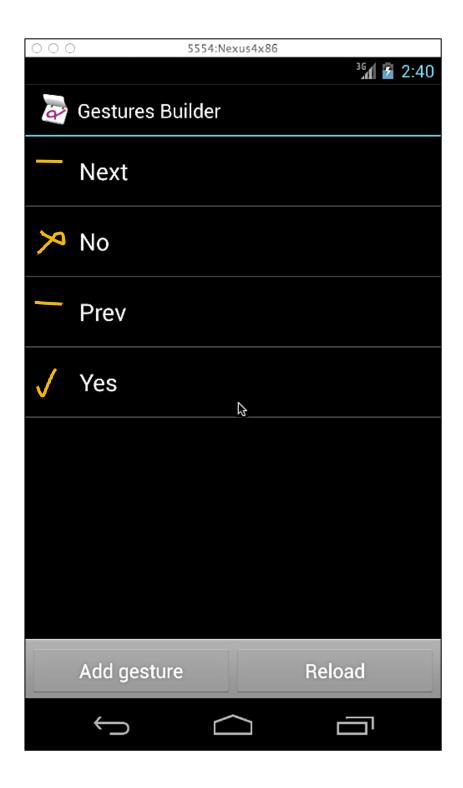
CREATING CUSTOM GESTURES

GestureLibraries supports loading custom gestures & then recognizing them at runtime

CREATING CUSTOM GESTURES

Include a GestureOverlayView in your layout

THE OVERLAY INTERCEPTS USER GESTURES AND INVOKES YOUR APPLICATION CODE TO HANDLE THEM



GESTUREBUILDER

GESTUREBUILDER

Stores gestures to /mnt/sdcard/gestures
Copy this file to /res/raw directory

APPLICATION DISPLAYS A SMALL VIEW WITH A COLORED BACKGROUND

USER CAN SWIPE LEFT AND RIGHT TO CYCLE BETWEEN DIFFERENT CANDIDATE BACKGROUND COLORS

CAN MAKE AN CHECK OR X-LIKE GESTURE TO SET OR CANCEL THE APPLICATION'S CURRENT BACKGROUND COLOR



```
public class GesturesActivity extends Activity implements
          OnGesturePerformedListener {
    private static final String NO = "No";
    private static final String YES = "Yes";
    private static final String PREV = "Prev";
    private static final String NEXT = "Next";
    private GestureLibrary mLibrary;
    private int mBgColor = 0;
    private int mFirstColor, mStartBgColor = Color.GRAY;
    private FrameLayout mFrame;
    private RelativeLayout mLayout;

@Override
    public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        setContentView(R.layout.main);
}
```

```
mFrame = (FrameLayout) findViewById(R.id.frame);
mBgColor = new Random().nextInt(0xFFFFFF) | 0xFF000000;
mFirstColor = mBgColor;
mFrame.setBackgroundColor(mBgColor);

mLayout = (RelativeLayout) findViewById(R.id.main);
mLayout.setBackgroundColor(mStartBgColor);

mLibrary = GestureLibraries.fromRawResource(this, R.raw.gestures);
if (!mLibrary.load()) {
    finish();
}

// Make this the target of gesture detection callbacks
GestureOverlayView gestureView = (GestureOverlayView) findViewById(R.id.gestures_overlay);
gestureView.addOnGesturePerformedListener(this);
}
```

NEXT TIME

MULTIMEDIA