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Lecture #8

Animations

Mobile Applications 2020-2021

Overview

- Add visual cues about what is going on.
- Useful when the UI changes states.
- Adding a polished look, gives a higher quality look and feel.
- Add motions to the UI.



Property Animation

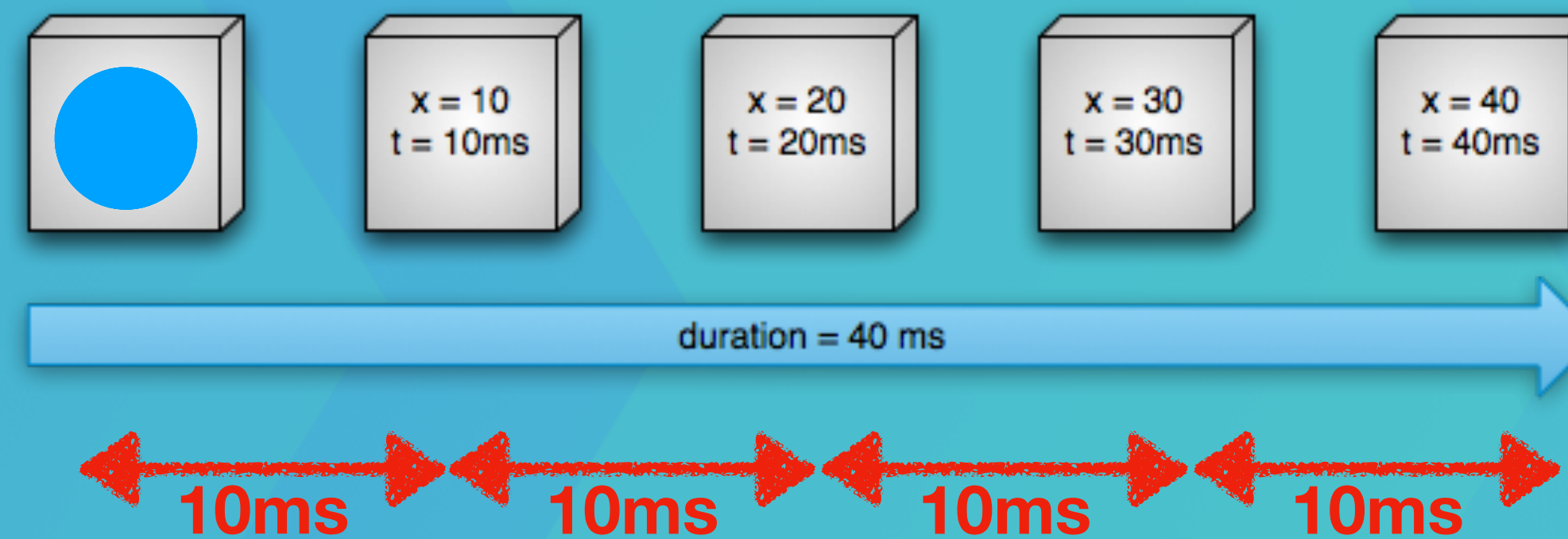
- Robust framework that allows to animate almost anything.
- Defines animation to change any object property over time.
- Characteristics of an animation:
 - Duration. Default length: 300ms.
 - Time interpolation. Defines how the values for the property are calculated.
 - Repeat count and behavior.
 - Animation sets.
 - Frame refresh delay. Default value: 10ms.

How property animation works

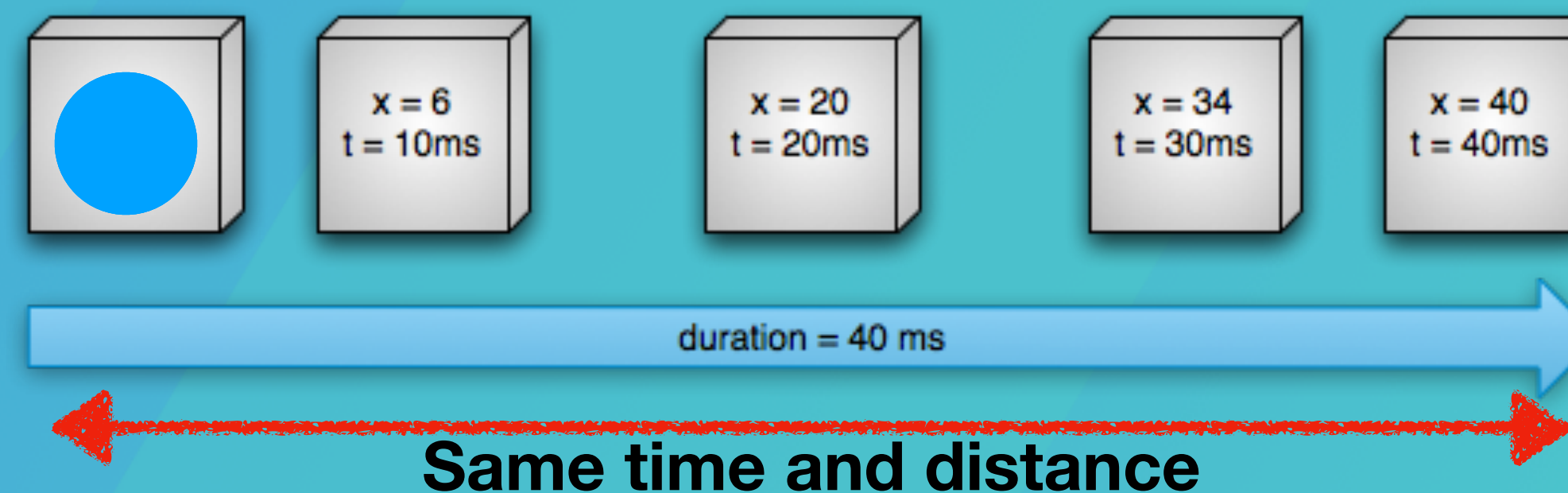
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Linear animation



Non-linear animation



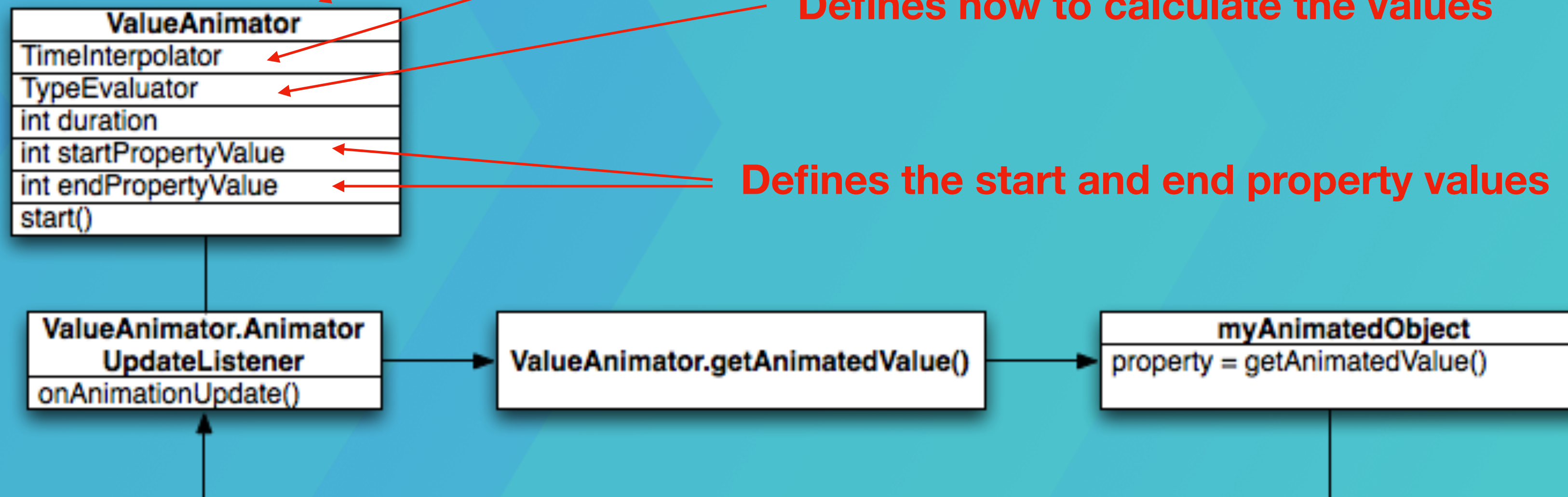
Model

Keeps track of the animation timing

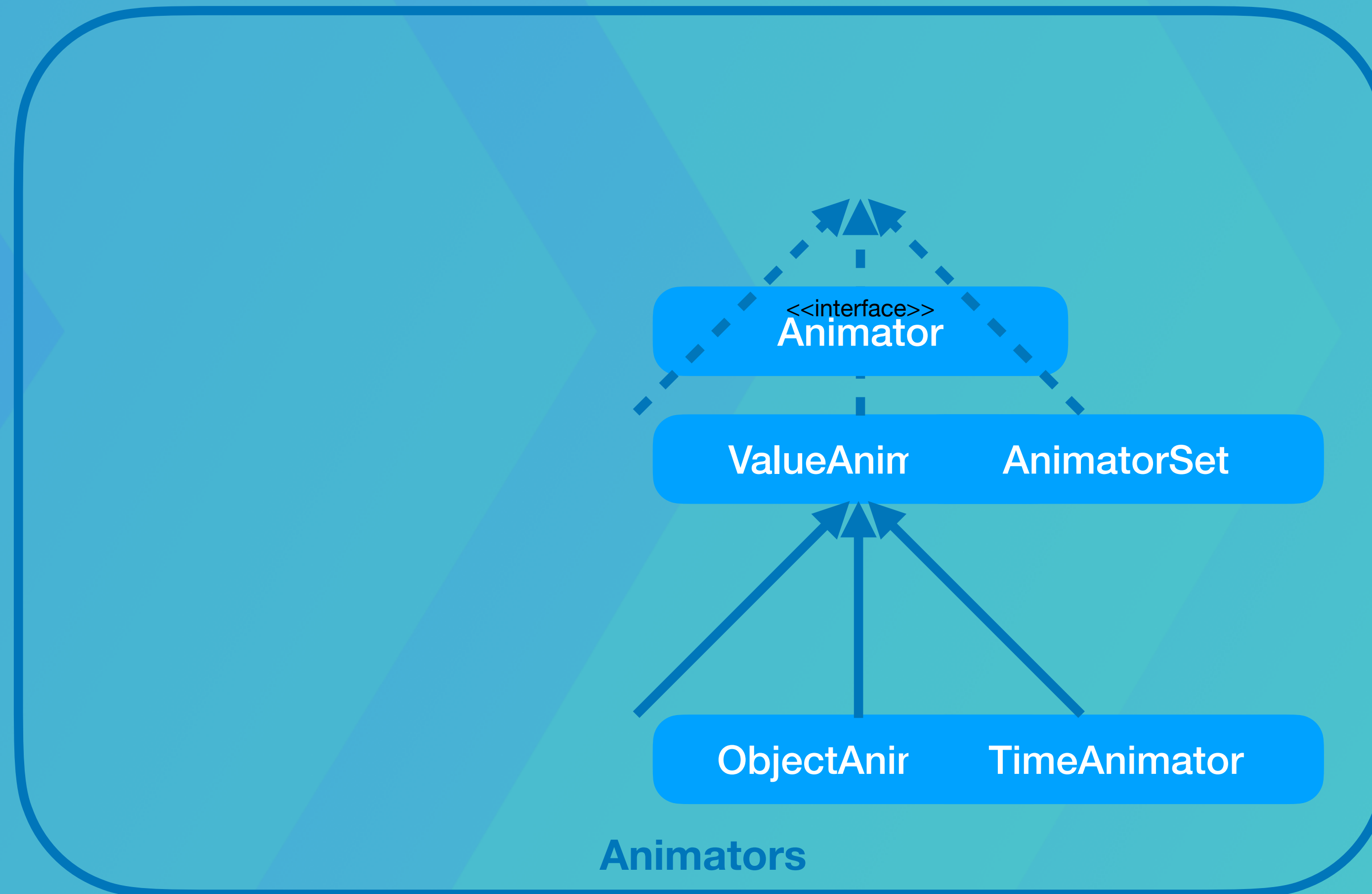
Defines the time interpolation

Defines how to calculate the values

Defines the start and end property values



API



API

Animators

IntEvaluator

FloatEvaluator

ArgbEvaluator

IntArrayEvaluator

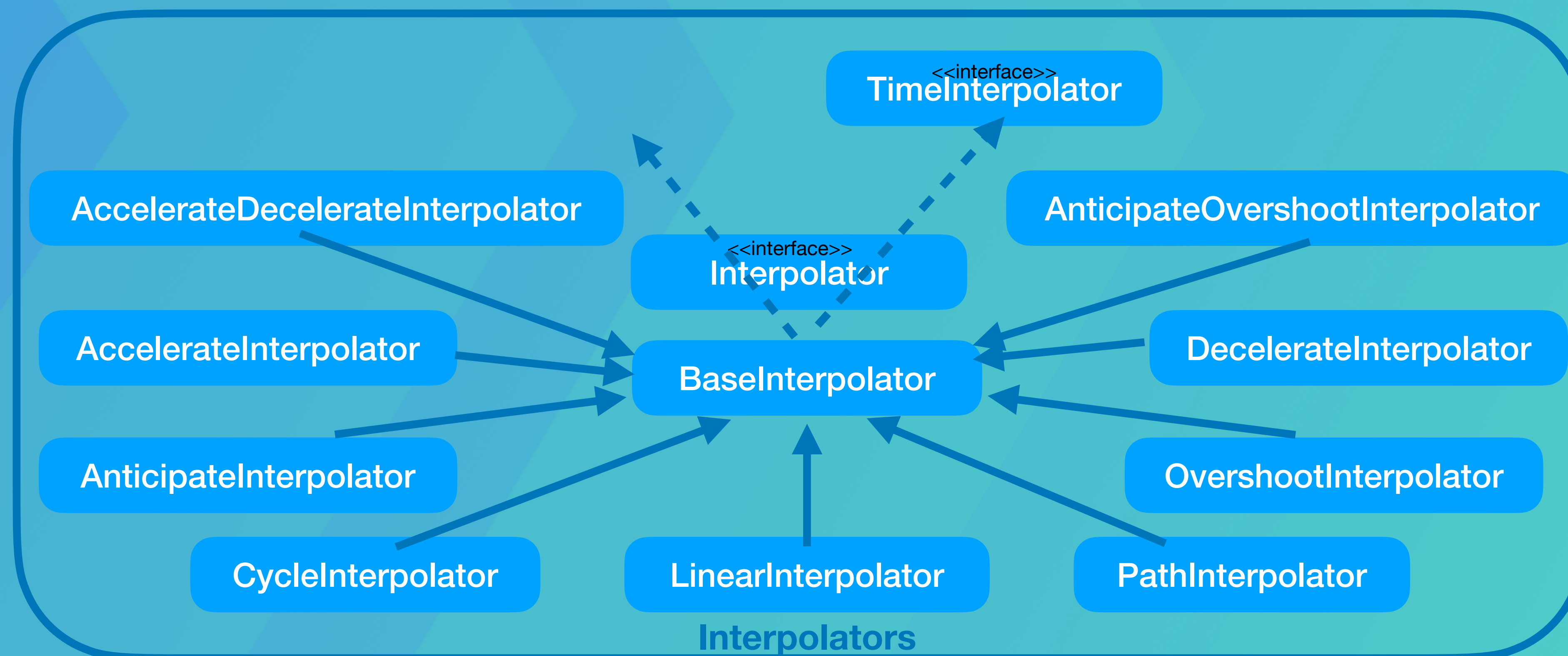
FloatArrayEvaluator

Evaluators

API

Animators

Evaluators



API

Animators

Evaluators

Interpolators

```
ValueAnimator.ofObject(...).apply {
    // ...
    addUpdateListener { updatedAnimation ->
        // You can use the animated value of a property that uses the
        // same type as the animation. In this case, you can use the
        // float value in the translationX property.
        textView.translationX = updatedAnimation.animatedValue as Float
    }
    startPropertyValue, endPropertyValue).apply {
        // ...
        duration = 1000
    }
    start()
}

ObjectAnimator.ofFloat(textView, "translationX", 100f).apply {
    duration = 1000
    start()
}
```

Choreograph using an AnimatorSet

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```
val bouncer = AnimatorSet().apply {  
    play(bounceAnim).before(squashAnim1)  
    play(squashAnim1).with(squashAnim2)  
    play(squashAnim1).with(stretchAnim1)  
    play(squashAnim1).with(stretchAnim2)  
    play(bounceBackAnim).after(stretchAnim2)  
}  
  
val fadeAnim = ObjectAnimator.ofFloat(newBall, "alpha", 1f, 0f).apply {  
    duration = 250  
}  
  
AnimatorSet().apply {  
    play(bouncer).before(fadeAnim)  
    start()  
}
```

Animation Listeners

```
ObjectAnimator.ofFloat(newBall, "alpha", 1f, 0f).apply {  
    duration = 250  
    addListener(object : AnimatorListenerAdapter() {  
        override fun onAnimationEnd(animation: Animator) {  
            balls.remove((animation as ObjectAnimator).target)  
        }  
    })  
}
```


Animate Layout Changes

```
<LinearLayout  
    android:orientation="vertical"  
    android:layout_width="wrap_content"  
    android:layout_height="match_parent"  
    android:id="@+id/verticalContainer" />  
    android:animateLayoutChanges="true" />
```

Animate View State Changes

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DEMO

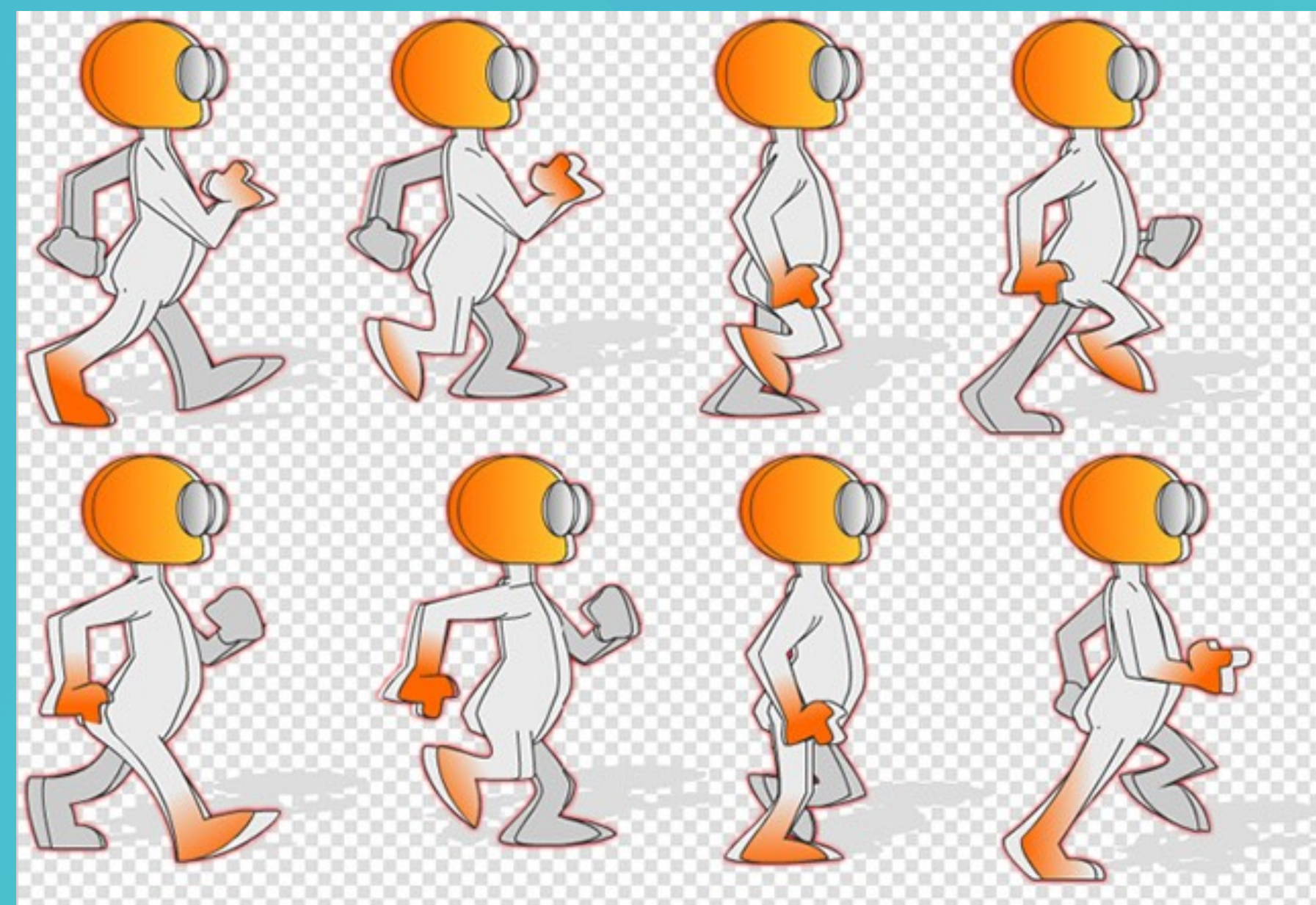
Define: res/xml/animate_scale.xml

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<selector xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android">
    <!-- the pressed state; increase x and y size to 150% -->
    <item android:state_pressed="true">
        <set>
            <objectAnimator android:propertyName="scaleX"
                android:duration="@android:integer/config_shortAnimTime"
                android:valueTo="1.5"
                android:valueType="floatType" />
            <objectAnimator android:propertyName="scaleY"
                android:duration="@android:integer/config_shortAnimTime"
                android:valueTo="1.5"
                android:valueType="floatType" />
        </set>
    </item>
    <!-- the default, non-pressed state; set x and y size to 100% -->
    <item android:state_pressed="false">
        <set>
            <objectAnimator android:propertyName="scaleX"
                android:duration="@android:integer/config_shortAnimTime"
                android:valueTo="1"
                android:valueType="floatType" />
            <objectAnimator android:propertyName="scaleY"
                android:duration="@android:integer/config_shortAnimTime"
                android:valueTo="1"
                android:valueType="floatType" />
        </set>
    </item>
</selector>

<Button android:id="@+id/button1" android:layout_width="wrap_content"
    android:layout_height="wrap_content" android:text="Press Me"
    android:stateListAnimator="@xml/animate_scale" />
```


Animate bitmaps

- Used to animate a graphic such as:
 - An icon.
 - Illustration.
- Drawable animation API.
- Defined statically with a drawable resource or at runtime.



Using an AnimationDrawable

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```
<animation-list xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    private lateinit var rocketAnimation: AnimationDrawable
    android:oneshot="true"
    <item android:drawable="@drawable/rocket_thrust1" android:duration="200" />
    <item android:drawable="@drawable/rocket_thrust2" android:duration="200" />
    <item android:drawable="@drawable/rocket_thrust3" android:duration="200" />
</animation-list>

override fun onCreate(savedInstanceState: Bundle?) {
    super.onCreate(savedInstanceState)
    setContentView(R.layout.main)

    val rocketImage = findViewById<ImageView>(R.id.rocket_image).apply {
        setBackgroundResource(R.drawable.rocket_thrust)
        rocketAnimation = background as AnimationDrawable
    }

    rocketImage.setOnClickListener({ rocketAnimation.start() })
}
```

<https://developer.android.com/guide/topics/graphics/drawable-animation>

Move a View with Animation

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DEMO

Add curved motion

```
// arcTo() and PathInterpolator only available on API 21+
if (Build.VERSION.SDK_INT >= Build.VERSION_CODES.LOLLIPOP) {
    val path = Path().apply {
        arcTo(0f, 0f, 1000f, 1000f, 270f, 180f, false)
    }
    ObjectAnimator.ofFloat(view, "translationX", 100f).apply {
        duration = 2000
        val pathInterpolator = PathInterpolator(path)
        start()
    }
}

<pathAnimation xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    interpolator="@android:interpolator"
    start()>
    android:controlY1="0"
    android:controlX2="1"
    android:controlY2="1"/>
```

<https://developer.android.com/training/animation/reposition-view>

Animate Movement using Spring Physics

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```
findViewById<View>(R.id.imageView).also { img ->
    SpringAnimation(img, DynamicAnimation.TRANSLATION_Y).apply {
        ...
dependencies//{Setting up the spring with a low stiffness and
implementation'com.android.support:spring(1.0.0):DYNAMIC_1.0.0'
    }
    val velocity = vt.yVelocity
    }
    setStartVelocity(velocity)
val springAnim = findViewById<View>(R.id.imageView).let { img ->
    // Setting up a spring animation to animate the view's translationY property with the final
    // spring position at 0.
    SpringAnimation(img, DynamicAnimation.TRANSLATION_Y, 0f)
}
```

<https://developer.android.com/reference/android/view/VelocityTracker>

Stiffness



Figure 6: High stiffness



Figure 7: Medium stiffness



Figure 8: Low stiffness



Figure 9: Very low stiffness

Auto Animate Layout Updates

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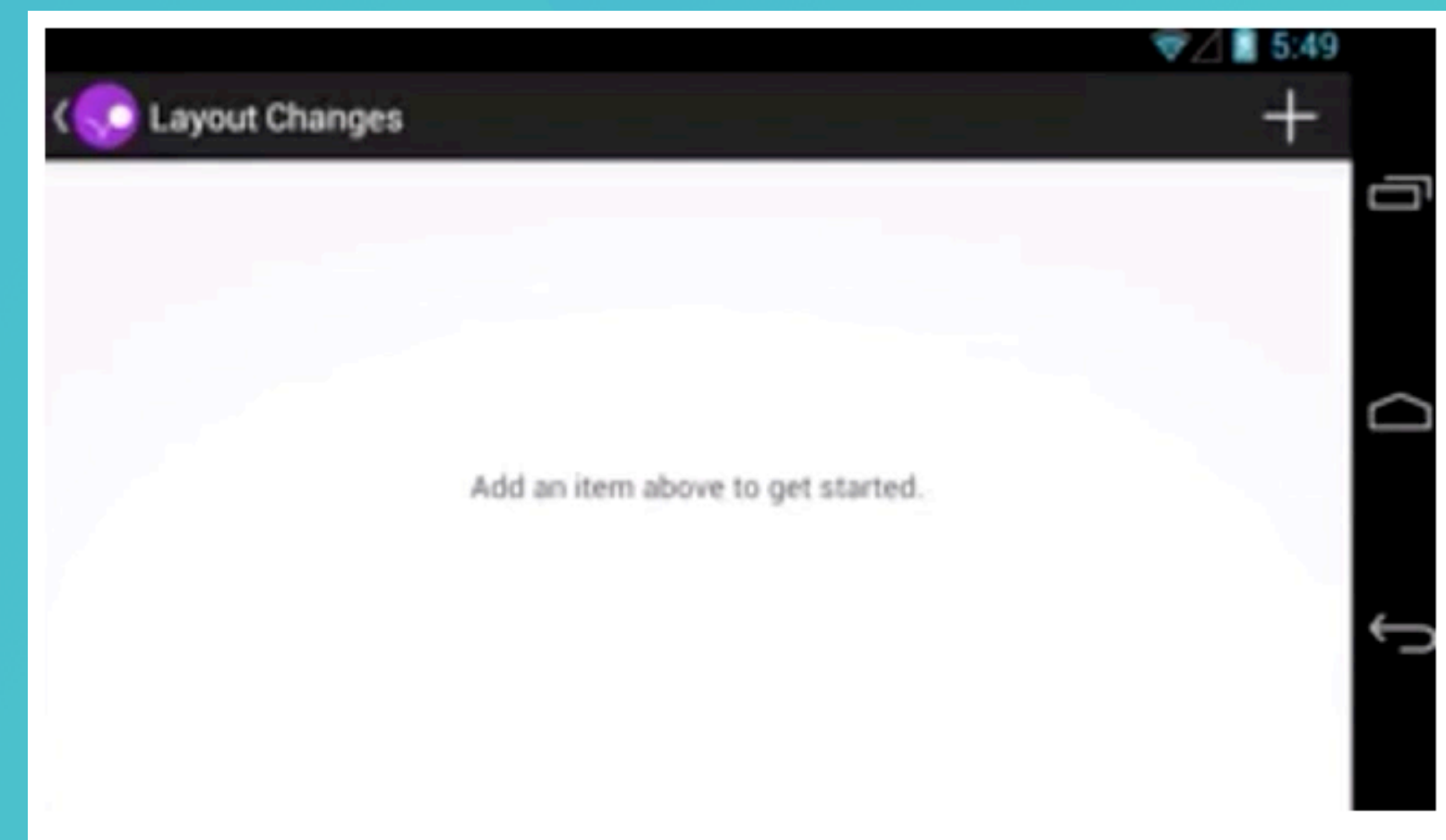
DEMO

Create the layout

```
<LinearLayout android:id="@+id/container"
    android:animateLayoutChanges="true"
    ...
/>
```

Add, update, or remove items from the layout

```
lateinit var mContainerView: ViewGroup
...
private fun addItem() {
    val newView: View = ...
    mContainerView.addView(newView, 0)
}
```



<https://developer.android.com/training/animation/layout>

Animate Layout Changes Using Transitions

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Define layouts for scenes

```
<LinearLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    android:id="@+id/master_layout">
    <TextView
        android:id="@+id/title"
        ...
        android:text="Title" />
    <FrameLayout
        android:id="@+id/scene_root">
        <include layout="@layout/a_scene" />
    </FrameLayout>
</LinearLayout>

res/layout/another_scene.xml
<RelativeLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    android:id="@+id/scene_container"
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout_height="match_parent" >
    <TextView
        android:id="@+id/text_view2"
        android:text="Text Line 2" />
    <TextView
        android:id="@+id/text_view1"
        android:text="Text Line 1" />
</RelativeLayout>
```

Create the Scene

Generate scenes from layouts

```
val mSceneRoot: ViewGroup = findViewById(R.id.scene_root)
val mAScene: Scene = Scene.getSceneForLayout(mSceneRoot, R.layout.a_scene, this)
val mAnotherScene: Scene = Scene.getSceneForLayout(mSceneRoot,
                                                    R.layout.another_scene, this)
```

Create a scene in your code

```
val mSceneRoot = mSomeLayoutElement as ViewGroup
val mViewHierarchy = someOtherLayoutElement as ViewGroup
val mScene: Scene = Scene(mSceneRoot, mViewHierarchy)
```

Apply a transition

```
var mFadeTransition: Transition =
    TransitionInflater.from(this)
        .inflateTransition(R.transition.fade_transition)

var mFadeTransition: Transition = Fade()

TransitionManager.go(mEndingScene, mFadeTransition)
```


Start an Activity using an Animation

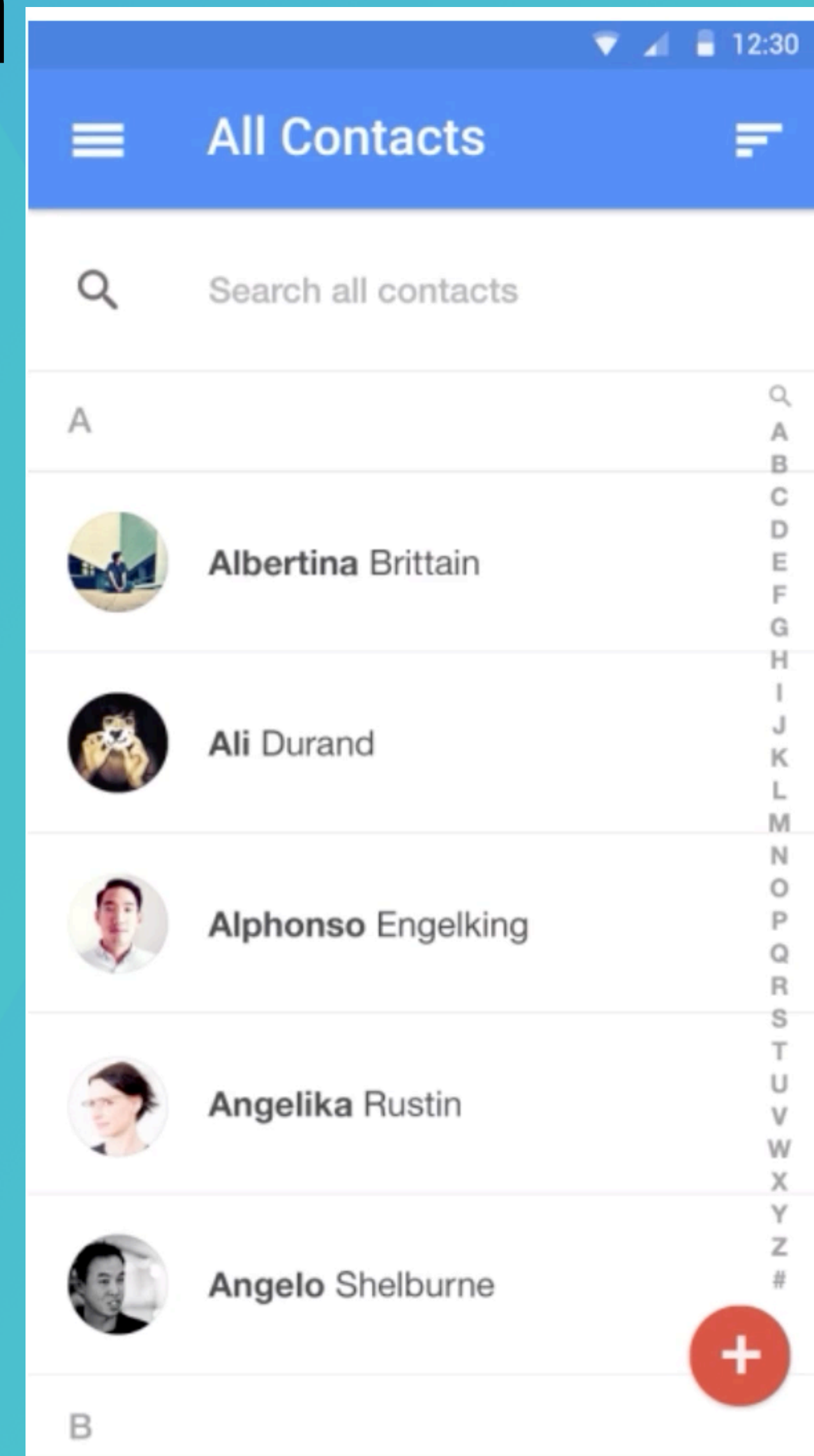
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DEMO

```
// get the element that receives the click event
val imgContainerView =
    findViewById<View>(R.id.img_container)

// get the common element for the
// transition in this activity
val androidRobotView =
    // Rename the Pair class from the
    // Android framework to avoid a name clash
    // import android.util.Pair as UtilPair
    // define a click listener
imgContainerView.setOnClickListener( {
    val intent = Intent(this, Activity2::class.java)
    // create the scene transition animation
    // - this is the images in the layouts
    // of both activities (are defined
    // with android.transitionName "agreedName2")
    val options = ActivityOptions
        .makeSceneTransitionAnimation(
            this, androidRobotView, "robot")
    // start the new activity
    startActivity(intent, options.toBundle())
})
```



Lecture outcomes

- Animate bitmaps.
- Animate UI visibility and motion.
- Physics-based motion.
- Animate layout changes.
- Animate between activities.

