

# Android 250 - Lecture 7

## Animation

Margaret Maynard-Reid  
May 11, 2015

# Agenda

- Animation
  - Frame Animation
  - View Animation
  - Property Animation
- Material Design
- Sample Code
  - SampleAnimation
  - SampleViewFlipper
  - CardView
  - FloatingActionButtonBasic
  - RevealEffectBasic

# Android Stories

- [You Can Now Use Shazam, Instacart, And Other Android Apps With “Okay Google” Commands](#)
- [Google will intro Voice Access service at I/O for controlling apps without touching your phone](#)
- [Android may soon offer more granular privacy control](#)

# Review from Last Week

- Can you create a custom TextView?
- Which MotionEvent action indicates a touch has started?
- What are some common gestures in Android?
- What do you use to store/retrieve custom gestures?

# Why Use Animation?

Animation is a fundamental building block for interactive applications

- Transitions (Maintaining Context, Swiping, etc.)
- Spatial awareness (Homescreen, Boundaries, etc.)
- Noting effects (Deletions, Updates, etc.)

# Animation Key Classes

- Animation
  - Defined in Android as an abstract class
  - "Rotate 10 degrees"
- AnimationSet
  - A group of related or dependent animations
  - "Scale 50%" and "Rotate 10 degrees" at the same time
- Interpolators
  - Control the rate of change in an animation

# Animation Types

- Drawable Animation
  - sequenced animations using drawables
- View Animation
  - older system used to animate Views
- Property Animation
  - introduced in API 11
  - can animate object properties

# Animation

## Drawable Animation



# Drawable Animation

- Also called Frame-by-Frame animation
- Use a `AnimationDrawable`:
  - Define a set of images as the frames of animation
  - Define how long each image stays on screen
  - Define whether the animation should loop

# AnimationDrawable

```
<animation-list xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    android:oneshot="true">

    <item android:drawable="@drawable/frame1" android:duration="300" />

    <item android:drawable="@drawable/frame2" android:duration="300" />

    <item android:drawable="@drawable/frame3" android:duration="300" />

</animation-list>
```

# Sample Code

- Walk through SampleAnimation
  - Take a look at an example of using Drawable Animation

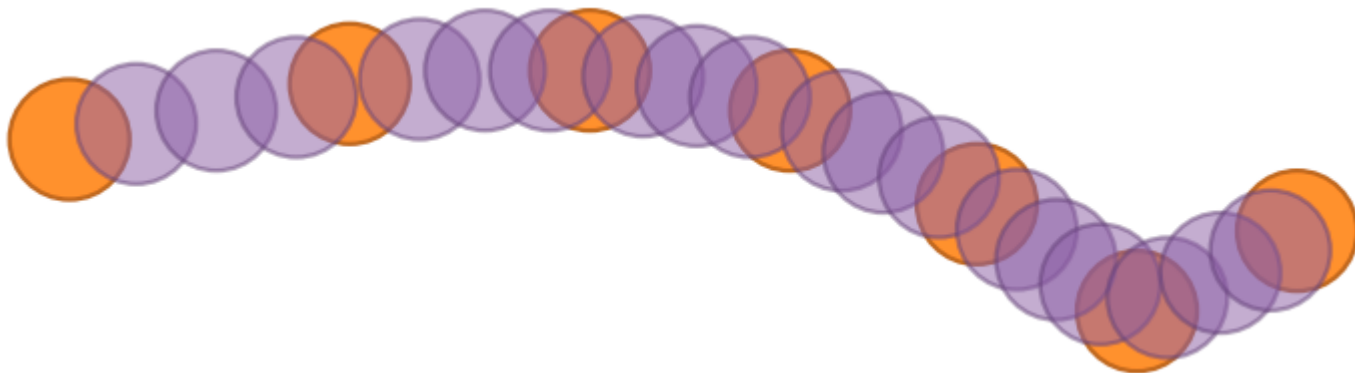
# Break

# Animation

## View Animation

# View Animation

- Tweened animation
  - Animation through the creation of inbetween frames given key frames



# View Animation

## Animations:

- `AlphaAnimation` - controls the alpha level of an object
- `RotateAnimation` - controls the rotation of an object
- `ScaleAnimation` - controls the scale of an object
- `TranslateAnimation` - controls the position of an object

# View Animation - Interpolators

An interpolator defines the rate of change of an animation:

- **AccelerateDecelerateInterpolator** - the rate of change starts and ends slowly but accelerates through the middle
- **AccelerateInterpolator** - the rate of change starts out slowly and then accelerates
- **AnticipateInterpolator** - the change starts backward then flings forward
- **AnticipateOvershootInterpolator** - where the change starts backward then flings forward and overshoots the target value and finally goes back to the
- **BounceInterpolator** - the change bounces at the end
- **CycleInterpolator** - repeats the animation for a specified number of cycles
- **DecelerateInterpolator** - the rate of change starts out quickly and then decelerates
- **LinearInterpolator** - the rate of change is constant
- **OvershootInterpolator** - the change flings forward and overshoots the last value then comes back final value



# Creating View Animations

Call `startAnimation()` or `setAnimation()` with a start time set in the Animation

```
Animation spinAnimation = AnimationUtils.loadAnimation(this, R.anim.spin);
```

```
someView.startAnimation(spinAnimation);
```

# Animation

## Property Animation

# Property Animation

Used to animate object properties

- Any numeric property or field can be animated
  - X and Y positions
  - Alpha
  - Height and Width
  - TextSize
  - TextColor
  - ...

# Creating Property Animations

- Create a ValueAnimator and deal with updates

```
ValueAnimator animator = ValueAnimator.ofInt(30);  
animator.addUpdateListener(new ValueAnimator.AnimatorUpdateListener() {  
    @Override  
    public void onAnimationUpdate(ValueAnimator animation) {  
        float value = ((Float) (animation.getAnimatedValue())).floatValue();  
        someView.setTranslationY(value);  
    }  
});
```

```
animator.setDuration(30000);  
animator.start();
```

# ViewPropertyAnimator

- Introduced in Android 3.1
- A **simple** way to animate several properties of a View **simultaneously**
- Better performance
- Auto-start: no need to call start() in order to start animation
- The call to View.animate() returns an instance of ViewPropertyAnimator

# ViewPropertyAnimator

Can perform these animations:

1. Fade in/out ← alter alpha channel values
2. Move ← alter X and Y values
3. Rotate ← rotate around X, Y or Z
4. Grow/Shrink ← alter the scale

# Define Animation in XML

- `<animator>` ← `ValueAnimator`
- `<objectAnimator>` ← `ObjectAnimator`
- `<set>` ← `AnimatorSet`

# Animation Comparison



# View vs Property Animation

View Animation	Property Animation
<p>Pros:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Easier to set up</li></ul> <p>Cons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Can only animate the Views (where they are drawn)</li></ul>	<p>Pros:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Can animation any property of the objects</li></ul> <p>Cons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• More code to set up</li></ul>

# /anim vs /animator

<b>/res/anim</b>	<b>/res/animator</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Points to Animation: android.view.animation. Animation</li><li>● Used for View animation</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Points to Animator or its subclasses: android.animation. Animator</li><li>● Used for Object &amp; Property animation</li></ul>

# Animating Activity Transitions

- Starting Activity
  - Call `overridePendingTransition()` after `startActivity()`
- Ending Activity
  - Override `finish()` and set your `overridePendingTransition()` with your specified animations

# Animating Fragment Transitions

- Use the `setCustomAnimations()` methods as a part of the `FragmentManager`

# Animating Layout Changes

Use the `LayoutTransition` class

- Allows you to apply a default animation to a `ViewGroup`

<http://developer.android.com/reference/android/animation/LayoutTransition.html>

# Sample Code

- Walk through SampleAnimation
  - View Animation
  - Property Animation
- Walk through SampleViewFlipper

# Break

# Material Design

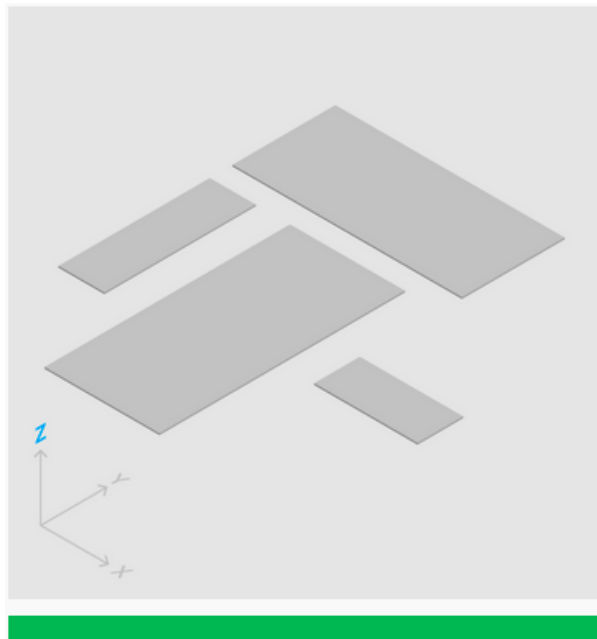
- Unify the experience for the end users, across all Google platforms.
- Grounded in the physics of real world, use paper and ink

<http://www.google.com/design/spec/material-design/introduction.html>



# What is Material?

- A metaphor of tactile
- Depth & Shadow
- Use z value to indicate depth of the View
- x & y can vary but z should be 1dp



# Material Design

- Tangible Surfaces
- A Bold, Print-Like Aesthetic
- Animation:
  - Authentic motion
  - Responsive interaction
  - Meaningful transition
  - Delightful details

# Tangible Surfaces

- Floating App Bar ActionBar
- Floating Action Button
- CardView

# A Bold, Print-Like Aesthetic

- Primary and accent color
- Coloring tinting
- Status bar can be colored or translucent
- Palette class - helper class used to extract colors from the images in your app.

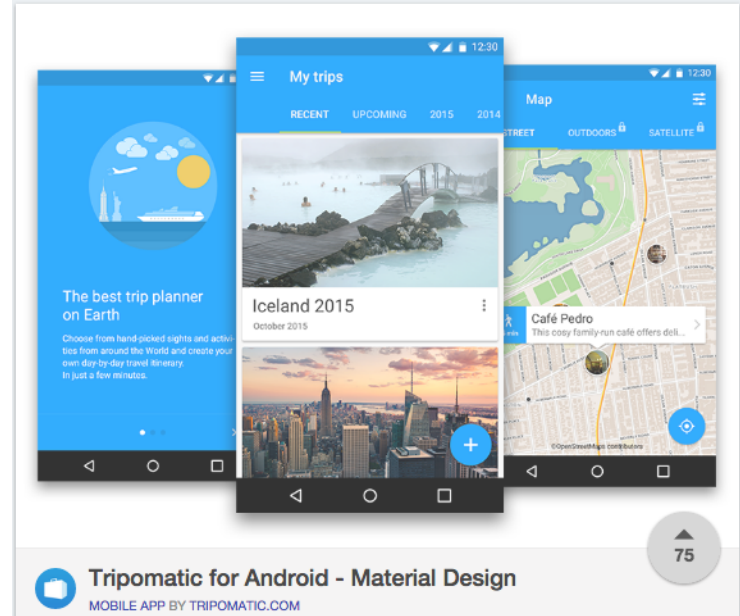
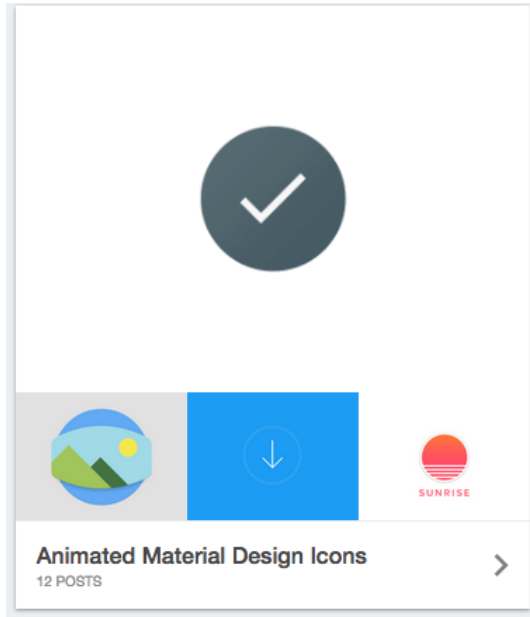
<https://developer.android.com/reference/android/support/v7/graphics/Palette.html>

# Material Design Animation

A few examples:

- Touch feedback: Ripple Effect
- Circular Reveal
- Curved Motion
- Animated Activity Transitions

# Showcase Material Design



<http://www.materialup.com/>

# Material Theme

Not all material design features and themes are backwards compatible. Use alternative resources:

- /values-v11, define a styles.xml:

```
<style name="Theme.Base" parent="android:Theme.Holo.Light" />
```

- Under values-v21, define a separate styles.xml file

```
<style name="Theme.Base" parent="android:Theme.Material.Light">
```

# CardView

- `android.support.v7.widget.CardView`
- Subclass of `FrameLayout`
- You can set elevation
- You can set corner radius



# Circular Reveal

Use `ViewAnimationUtils.createCircularReveal()` method:

```
View shape = rootView.findViewById(R.id.circle);
Animator animator = ViewAnimationUtils.createCircularReveal(
    shape,
    0,
    0,
    0,
    (float) Math.hypot(shape.getWidth(), shape.getHeight()));
animator.setInterpolator(new AccelerateDecelerateInterpolator());
animator.start();
```

# Floating Action Button

- Use a `ImageView`
- Set the background `ImageView`
- Clip it to a circle shape
- Use `StateListDrawable` to give shadow animation

# Material Design Sample Code

- Walk through a few Material Design samples:
  - Material theme
  - CardView
  - Circular Reveal
  - Floating Action Button

# Next week

- Homework 2 due on 5/18/2015
- We will cover Notifications