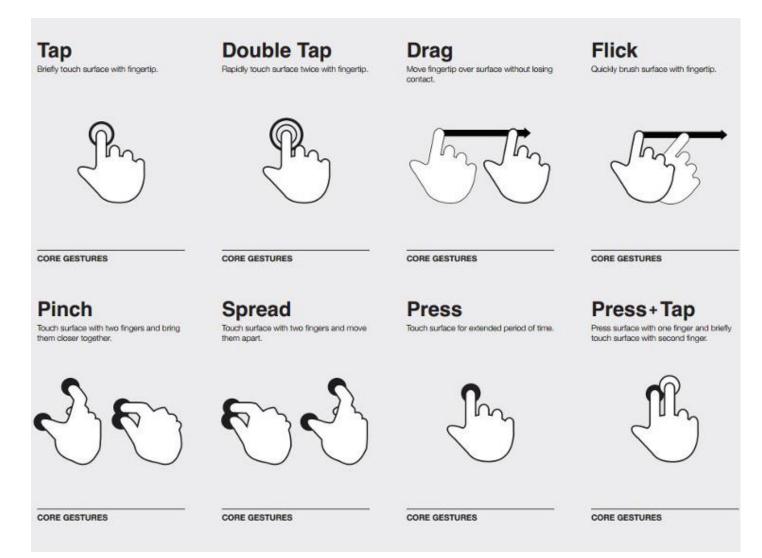
G53MDP Mobile Device Programming

Lecture 16 – Gestures

Touch Gestures



What else? rotate, scroll, multiple finger interaction, etc.

Learning Outcomes

- Know how to use:
 - MotionEvents object
 - Built-in gesture detector
 - onTouchEvent

- Implementation of:
 - Single-touch gestures (e.g. scroll, fling)
 - Multi-touch gestures (e.g. pinch to zoom, rotate)

Programming for Touch

- Similar to programming for mouse
 - onClick, onMouseDown, onMouseMove
- Handle a sequence of events
 - TouchBegin
 - TouchMoved
 - TouchEnded
- A gesture is a series of touch events that occur over a period of time

Touch Events

- Two ways to get touch events:
 - Register a new OnTouchListener with a view, (with setOnTouchListener(...))
 - Implement onTouchEvent() in a View
- Either way, we are delivered a series of MotionEvents

MotionEvent

- This object encapsulates information of
 - Touch events
 - A touch begins (ACTION_DOWN)
 - The finger moves (ACTION_MOVE)
 - The touch ends (ACTION_UP)
 - X,Y coordinates of the touch, information about pressure, size and orientation, etc.
 - Additional information for multitouch (e.g. pointer id, action index, etc.)

Action Down

- A gesture starts when a finger is pressed
- A MotionEvent is generated for this ACTION_DOWN
- Can find the action by calling getAction()
- This can also have the identifier of the 'pointer' so use getActionMasked() instead (for multi-touch).

Action Move

- As the finger moves, a series of ACTION_MOVE events will be sent
- Can find the new position using getX() and getY() (return floats)
- Note that Android may bundle up a series of touch events (i.e. Ability to get 'historic' touches)

Action Up

- A gesture ends in three ways:
 - ACTION_UP event (i.e. last finger has been taken off the display)
 - ACTION_CANCEL event (e.g. phone rings)
 - ACTION_OUTSIDE event if the finger moves outside the relevant view

Single Touch

- A touch gesture is formed by
 - A single ACTION_DOWN
 - Zero or more ACTION_MOVE
 - An ACTION_UP to finish
- Single-touch interactions
 - Positions are tracked to move an object
 - Use movement velocity for a swipe / fling

Dragging / Scrolling

- Store the original x, y touch location from ACTION_DOWN
- Calculate changes from stored value and value returned from ACTION_MOVE or ACTION_UP
- Adding the coordinate changes to the original object location

Swipe / Fling

- Rather than moving the object, calculate the velocity and direction
- On ACTION_UP, continue to move the object with that velocity
- Gives the user an obvious visual feedback of "flinging" UI elements across the screen

Demo

Android provides built-in callbacks for common gestures via GestureDetector.SimpleOnGestureListener class

onSingleTap onDoubleTap onShowPress onLongPress onScroll onFling



Multi-touch

- Very similar to single touch
- Same sequence of events as before with a few more events (e.g. ACTION_POINTER_DOWN and ACTION_POINTER_UP)
- Support for 256 touch, but some Android devices only support 2 touch

Which finger?

- Index: position within an array in a MotionEvent
- **ID:** Unique for each pointer to allow tracking individual pointer across the entire gesture
- Number of pointers can change as fingers are lifted or placed, so does the indices of the pointers.
- Each pointer is given an id that won't change
 - Need to track both the id and past locations of pointers to move things about

Which finger?

First finger down

	Action	ID
#1 touch →	ACTION_DOWN	0
#2 touch →	ACTION_POINTER_DOWN	1
#3 touch →	ACTION_POINTER_DOWN	2
	ACTION_MOVE	0
#2 lift →	ACTION_POINTER_UP	1
#1 lift →	ACTION_POINTER_UP	0
#3 lift →	ACTION_UP	2
<u> </u>		

Example

```
private int mActivePointerId;
public boolean onTouchEvent(MotionEvent event) {
  // Get the pointer ID
  mActivePointerId = event.getPointerId(0);
  // ... Many touch events later...
  // Use the pointer ID to find the index of the active pointer
  // and fetch its position
  int pointerIndex = event.findPointerIndex(mActivePointerId);
  // Get the pointer's current position
  float x = event.getX(pointerIndex);
  float y = event.getY(pointerIndex);
```

onTouchEvent

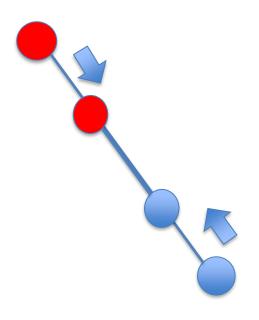
```
public boolean onTouchEvent(MotionEvent event) {
   int pointerIndex = event.getActionIndex();
    int pointerId = event.getPointerId(pointerIndex);
   int maskedAction = event.getActionMasked();
   switch (maskedAction) {
     case MotionEvent.ACTION DOWN:
     case MotionEvent.ACTION POINTER DOWN:
     case MotionEvent.ACTION MOVE:
     case MotionEvent.ACTION UP:
     case MotionEvent.ACTION POINTER UP:
     case MotionEvent.ACTION_CANCEL:
```

Pointers to Gestures

- Maintain state of pointer IDs
 - Track movement of multiple fingers
- How do we convert these into gestures?
 - Pinch to zoom
 - Two-finger rotation
- Little SDK support for specific gestures
 - Implement ourselves with some simple trigonometry

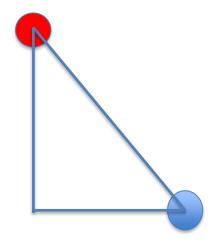
Pinch to Zoom

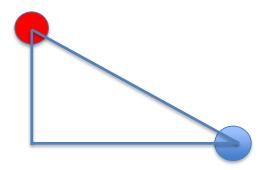
- Obtain the IDs of the two pointers
- Obtain the location of each pointer
- Calculate and store the distance between the two pointers
- The ratio of new distance to the old one gives the zoom ratio
- Rescale the object using the ratio



Two-finger rotation

- Obtain the IDs of the two pointers
- Use the vertical and horizontal location difference to calculate the initial angle
- Obtain the new locations of the two pointers to derive the new angle
- Object (e.g. photos) can be rotated using the angle difference





Multi Touch Demo



Summary

- OnTouchEvent, OnTouchListener and GestureDetector can be used for gesture detection & implementation.
- MotionEvents object include coordinates of touch, index & id of pointers, which is used to implement customised gestures.
- Implementation of pinch to zoom, rotation, fling, scroll.
- Additional to this lecture: custom gestures can be created and saved as binary resources into res/raw (i.e. A pattern of movements)

References

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- http://developer.android.com/training/gestur es/index.html
- http://developer.android.com/training/gestur es/multi.html