

Lecture #9

Animations

Mobile Applications 2022-2023

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.

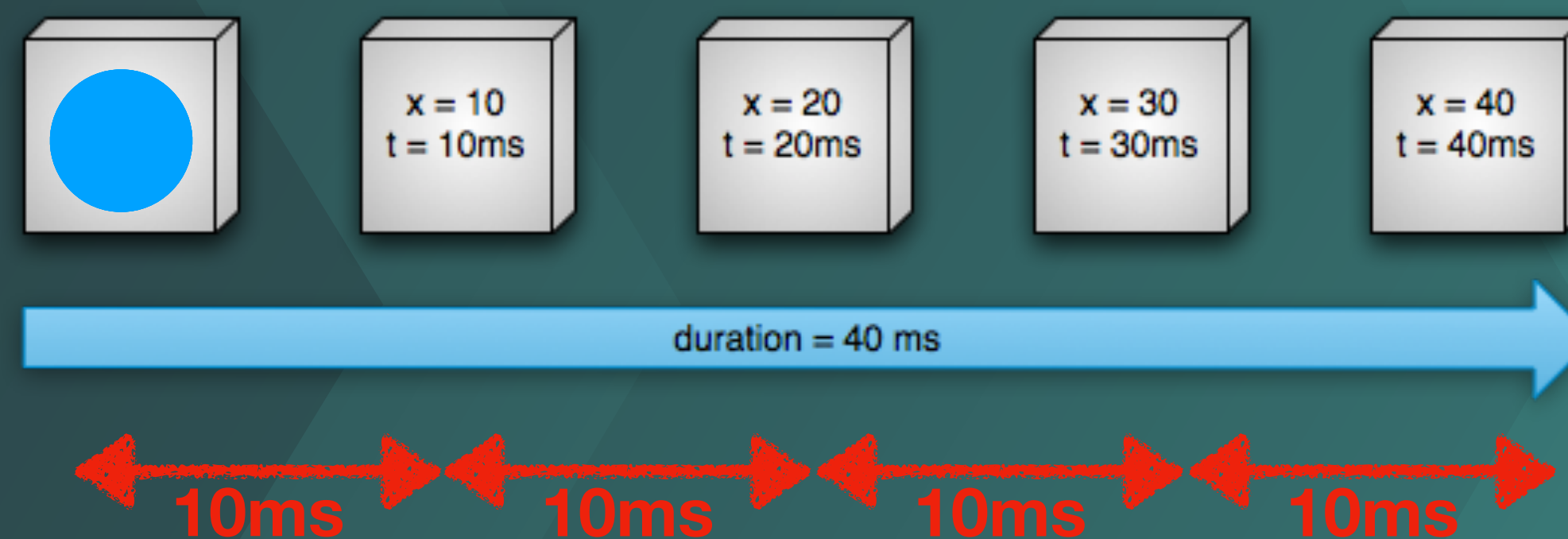


Property Animation

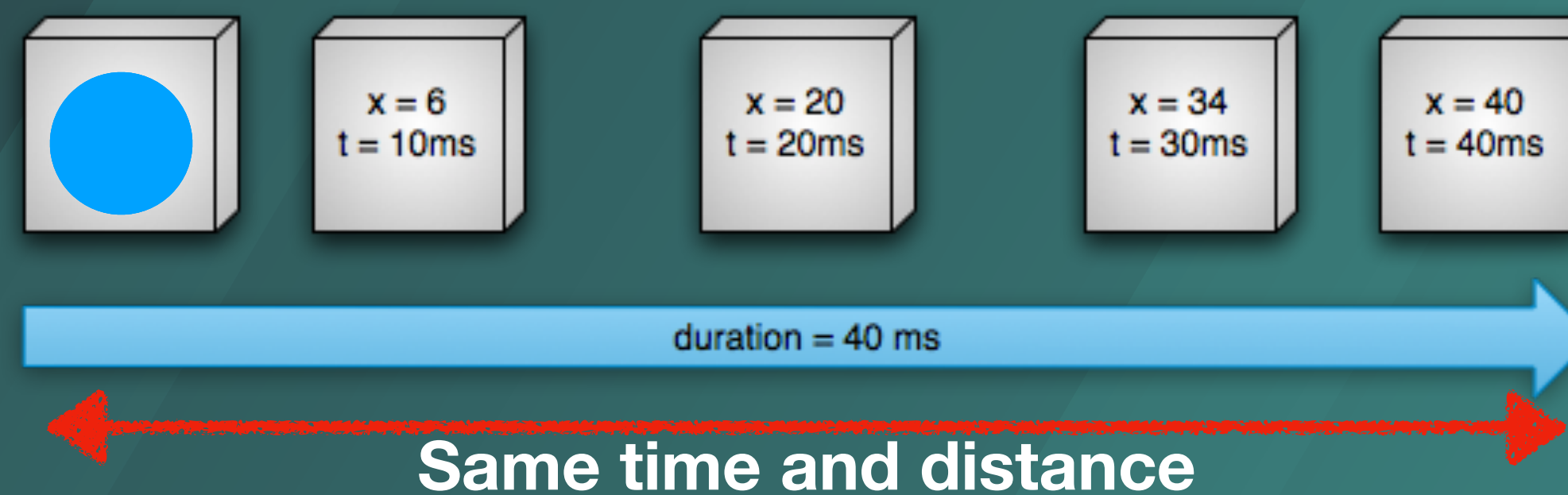
- Robust framework that allows to animate almost anything.
- Defines animation to change any object property over time.
- Characteristics of an animation:
 - Duration. Default length: 300ms.
 - Time interpolation. Defines how the values for the property are calculated.
 - Repeat count and behavior.
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

How property animation works

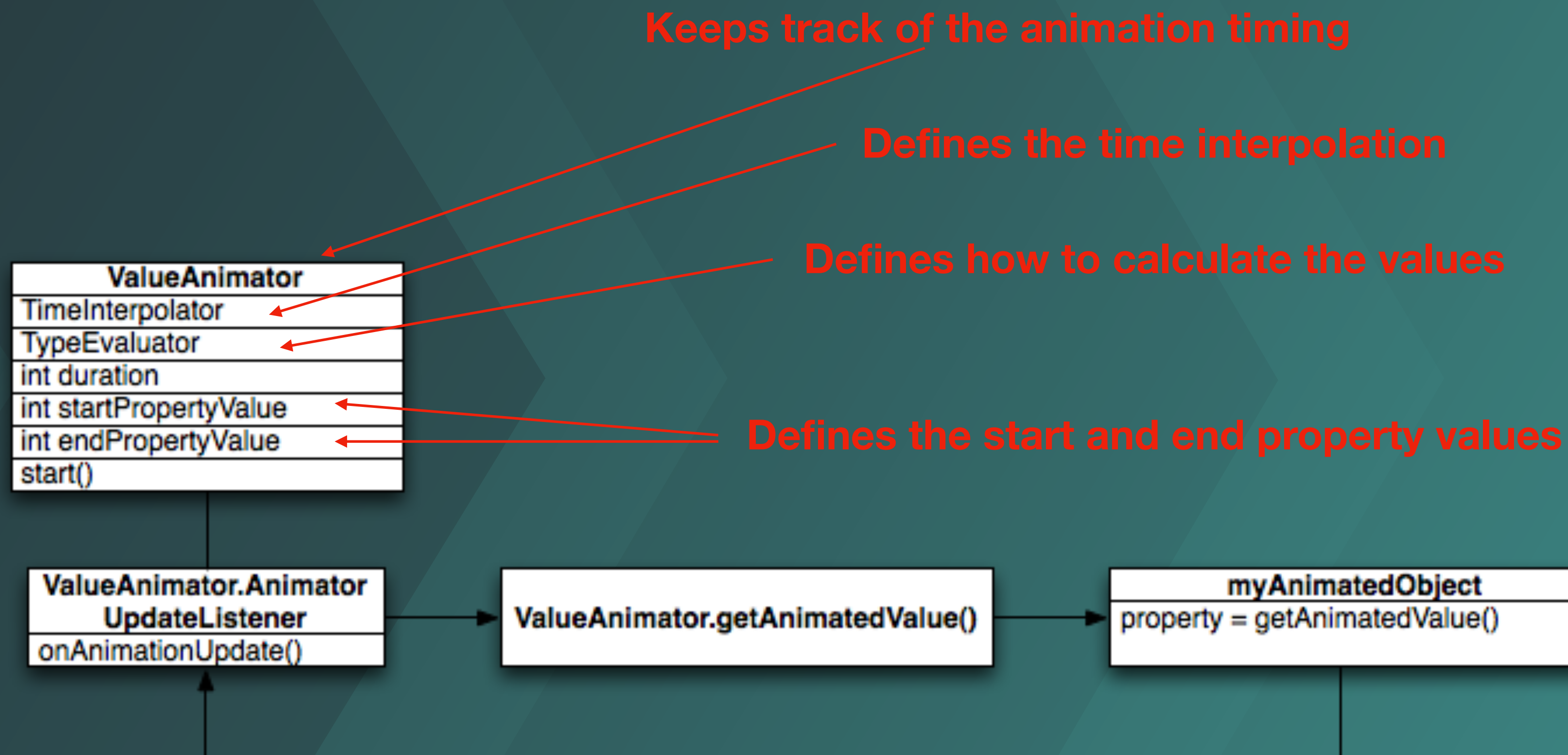
Linear animation



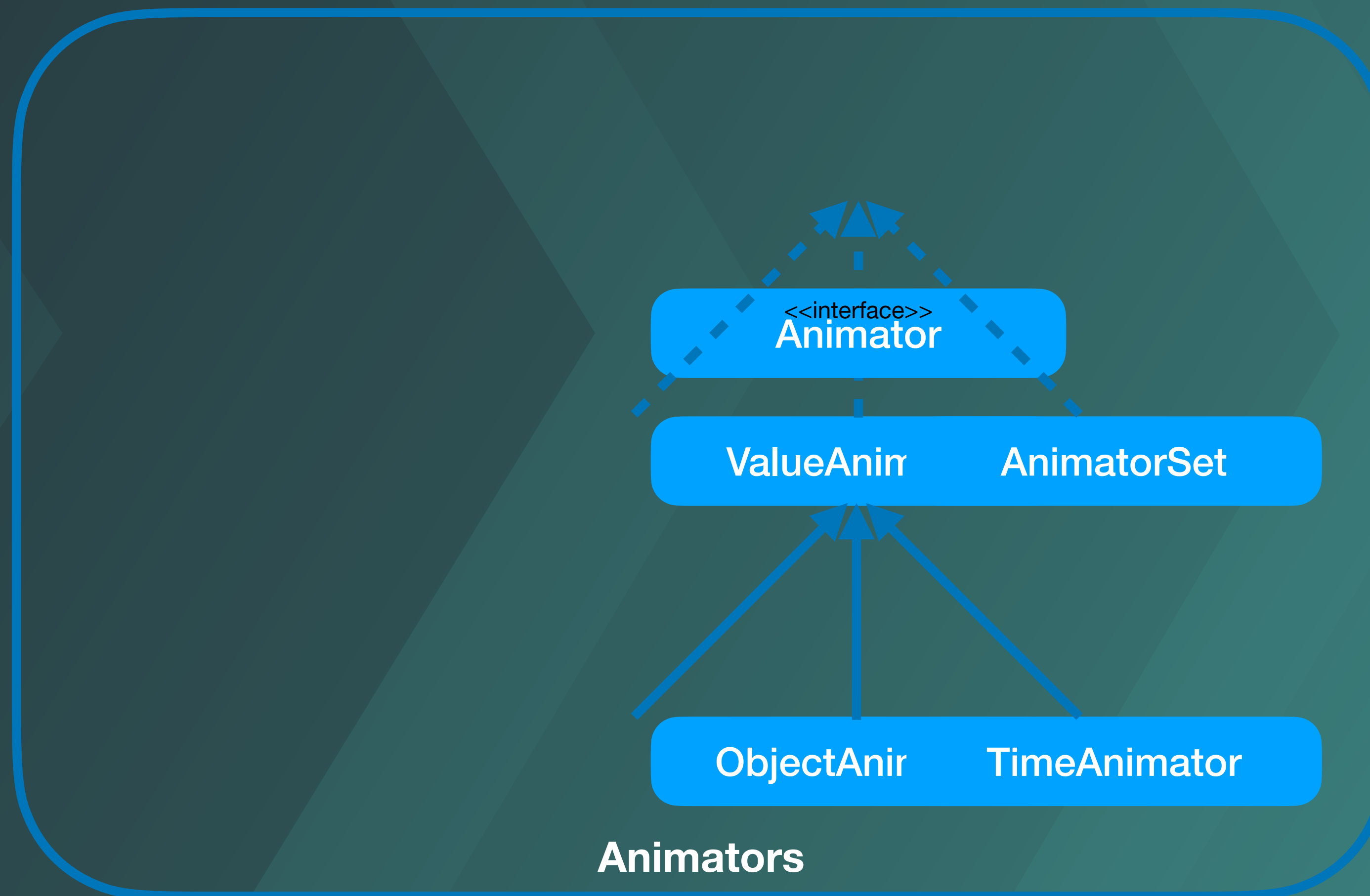
Non-linear animation



Model



API



API

Animators

IntEvaluator

FloatEvaluator

ArgbEvaluator

IntArrayEvaluator

FloatArrayEvaluator

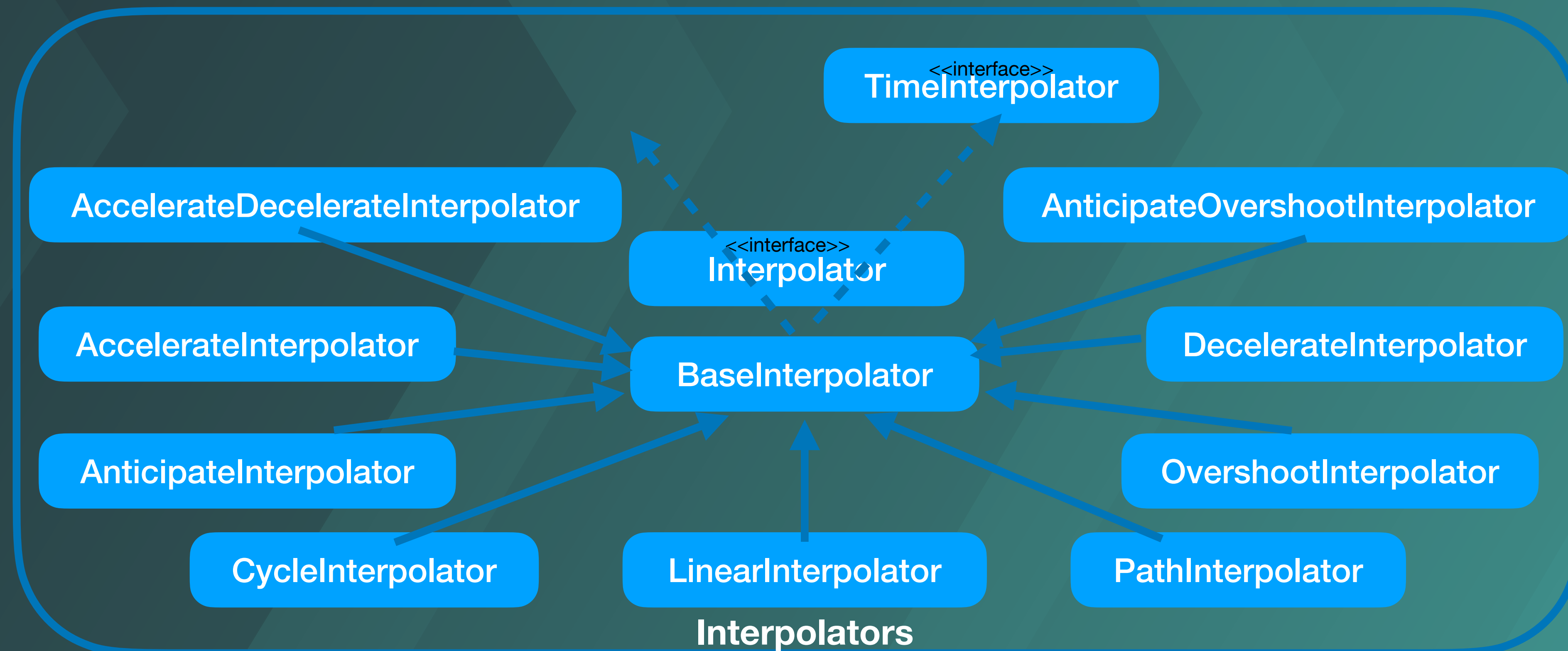
Evaluators

<https://developer.android.com/reference/android/animation/TypeEvaluator>

API

Animators

Evaluators



API

Animators

Evaluators

Interpolators

```
ValueAnimator.ofObject(...).apply {  
    // ...  
    ValueAnimator.ofFloat(0f, 100f).apply {  
        addUpdateListener { updatedAnimation ->  
            duration = 1000  
            // You can use the animated value in a property that uses the  
            // same type as the animation. In this case, you can use the  
            ValueAnimator.ofObject(MyTypeEvaluator(),  
                textView.translationXendPropertyAnimation).apply {  
                    duration = 1000  
                    //start()  
                }  
            }  
        }  
    }  
    ObjectAnimator.ofFloat(textView, "translationX", 100f).apply {  
        duration = 1000  
        start()  
    }  
}
```

Choreograph using an AnimatorSet

```
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

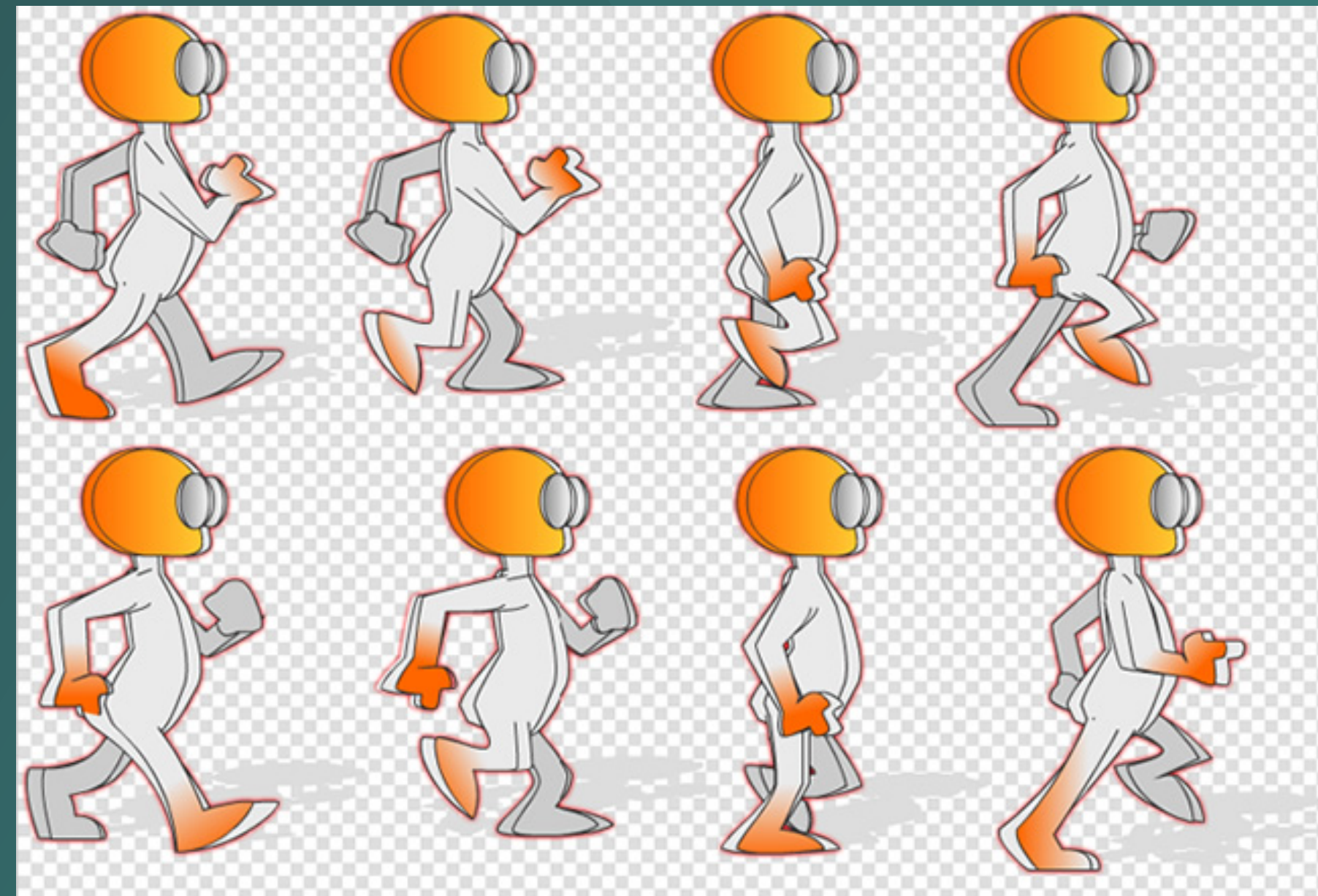
DEMO

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 state; pressed state, set x and y size to 100% -->
  <item android:state_pressed="false">
```

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



```
private lateinit var rocketAnimation: AnimationDrawable
<animation-list xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    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>

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>

Reveal or hide a view using animation

Create a crossfade animation

```
<FrameLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout_height="match_parent">

    <ScrollView xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
        android:id="@+id/content"
        android:layout_width="match_parent"
        android:layout_height="match_parent">
        <TextView style="?android:textAppearanceMedium"
            android:lineSpacingMultiplier="1.2"
            android:layout_width="match_parent"
            android:layout_height="wrap_content"
            android:text="@string/lorem_ipsum"
            android:padding="16dp" />
    </ScrollView>

    <ProgressBar android:id="@+id/loading_spinner"
        style="?android:progressBarStyleLarge"
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:layout_gravity="center" />

</FrameLayout>
```

<https://developer.android.com/training/animation/reveal-or-hide-view>

Reveal or hide a view using animation

Set up the crossfade animation

```
class CrossfadeActivity : Activity() {  
  
    private lateinit var mContentView: View  
    private lateinit var mLoadingView: View  
    private var mShortAnimationDuration: Int = 0  
    ...  
    override fun onCreate(savedInstanceState: Bundle?) {  
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState)  
        setContentView(R.layout.activity_crossfade)  
  
        mContentView = findViewById(R.id.content)  
        mLoadingView = findViewById(R.id.loading_spinner)  
  
        // Initially hide the content view.  
        mContentView.visibility = View.GONE  
  
        // Retrieve and cache the system's default "short" animation time.  
        mShortAnimationDuration =  
            resources.getInteger(android.R.integer.config_shortAnimTime)  
    }  
    ...  
}
```

<https://developer.android.com/training/animation/reveal-or-hide-view>

Reveal or hide a view using animation

Crossfade the views

```
private fun crossfade() {  
    mContentView.apply {  
        // Set the content view to 0% opacity but visible, so that it is visible  
        // (but fully transparent) during the animation.  
        alpha = 0f  
        visibility = View.VISIBLE  
  
        // Animate the content view to 100% opacity, and clear any animation  
        // listener set on the view.  
        animate()  
            .alpha(1f)  
            .setDuration(mShortAnimationDuration.toLong())  
            .setListener(null)  
    }  
    // Animate the loading view to 0% opacity. After the animation ends,  
    // set its visibility to GONE as an optimization step (it won't  
    // participate in layout passes, etc.)  
    mLoadingView.animate()  
        .alpha(0f)
```

<https://developer.android.com/training/animation/reveal-or-hide-view>

Move a View with Animation



Add curved motion

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

<pathInterpolator xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    val animation = ObjectAnimator.ofFloat(view, "translationX", 100f).apply {
        android:controlX1="0.4"
        interpolator = pathInterpolator
        android:controlY1="0"
        start()
        android:controlX2="1"
    }
    android:controlY2="1"/>
```

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

Animate Movement using Spring Physics

```
findViewById<View>(R.id.imageView).also { img ->
    SpringAnimation(img, DynamicAnimation.TRANSLATION_Y).apply {
        ....
        dependencies {
            // Setting the velocity with a constant second
            // spring position at 0.
            implementation('com.dancojocar:spring-animation-ktx:1.1.0-alpha03')
        }
        .val velocity = vt.yVelocity
    }
}

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)
}
```


Stiffness



Figure 6: High stiffness



Figure 7: Medium stiffness



Figure 8: Low stiffness



Figure 9: Very low stiffness

Auto Animate Layout Updates

DEMO

Create the layout

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

...

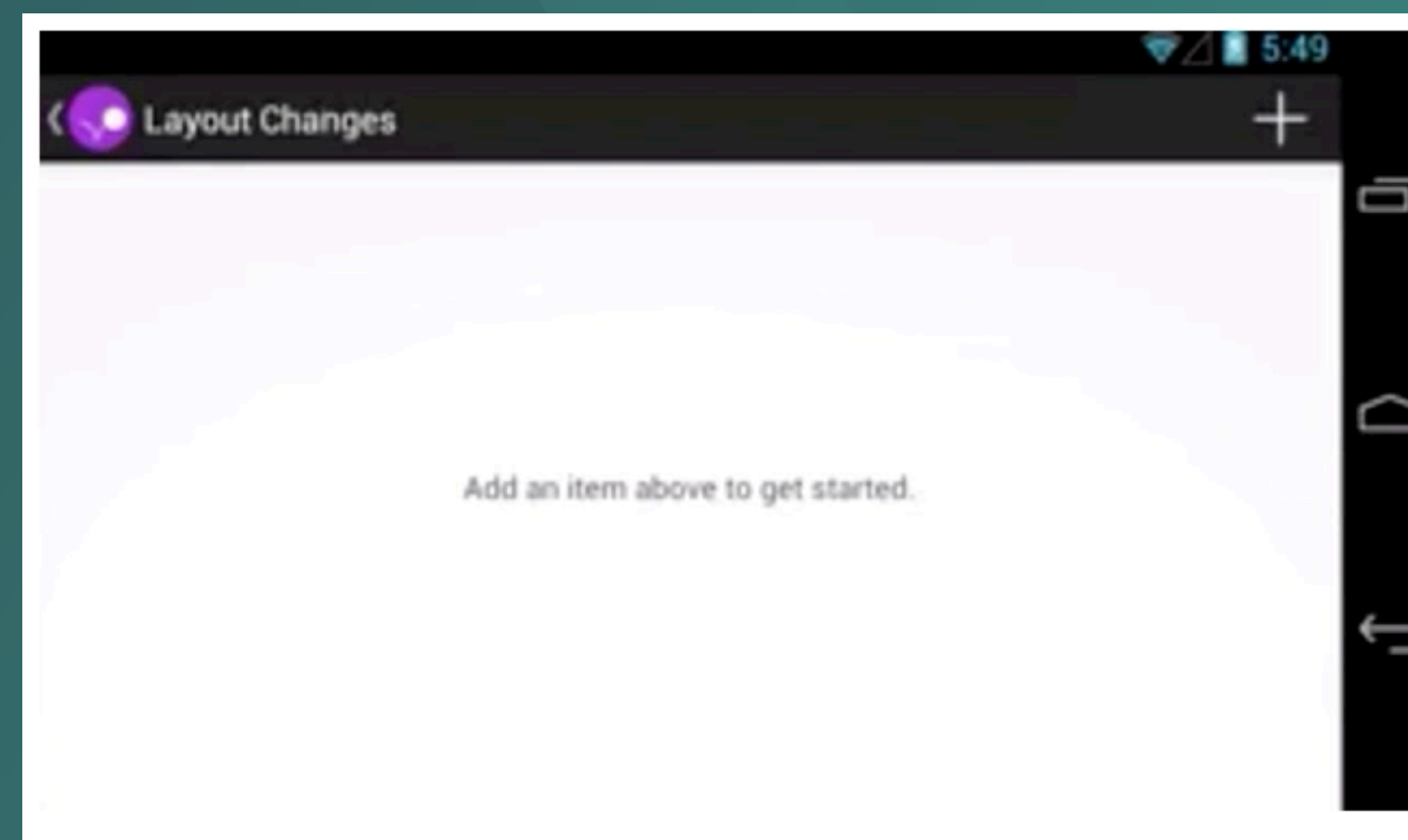
```
/>
```

Add, update, or remove items from the layout

```
lateinit var mContainerView: ViewGroup
```

...

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



Animate Layout Changes Using Transitions

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

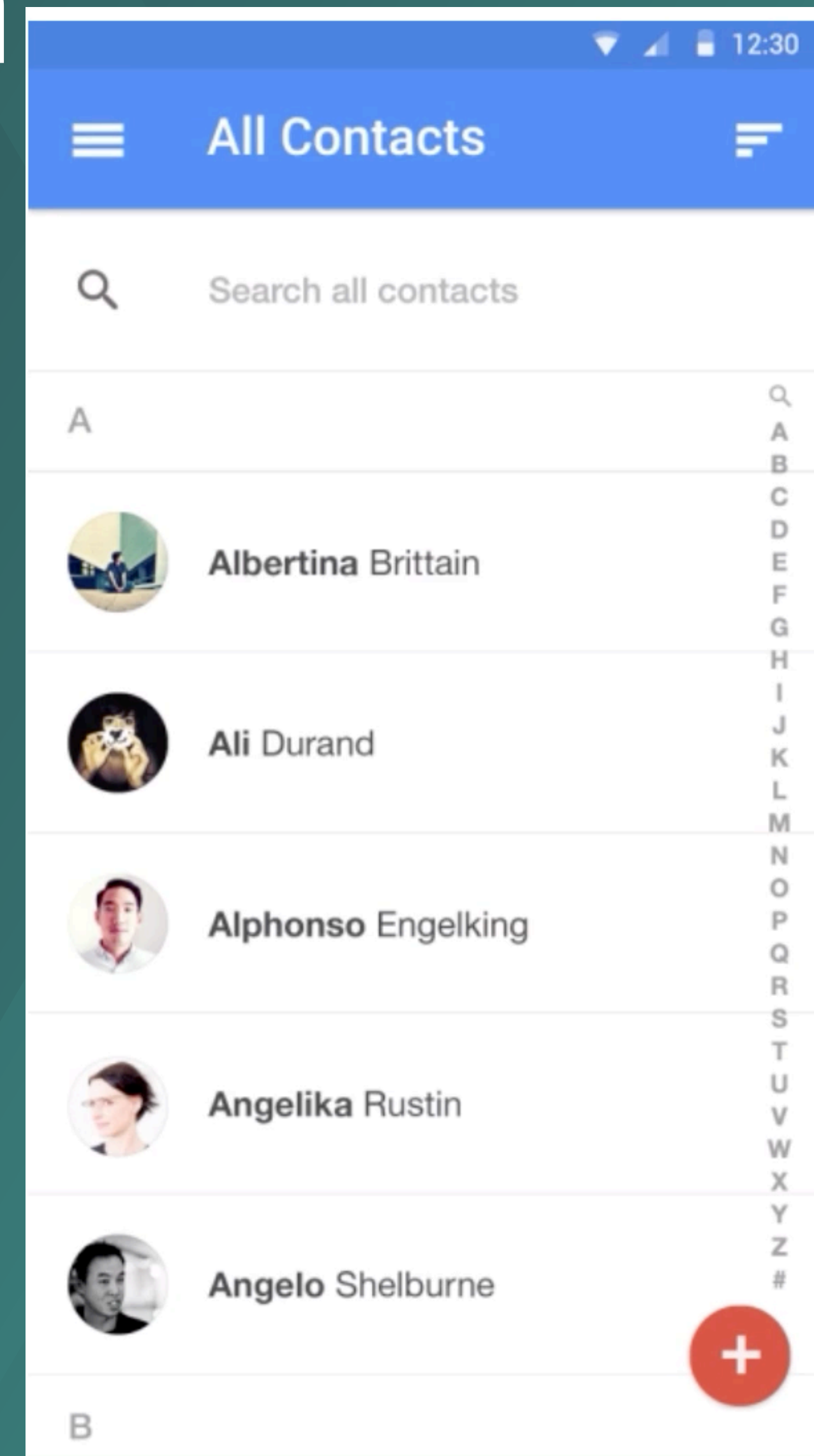

Start an Activity using an Animation

DEMO

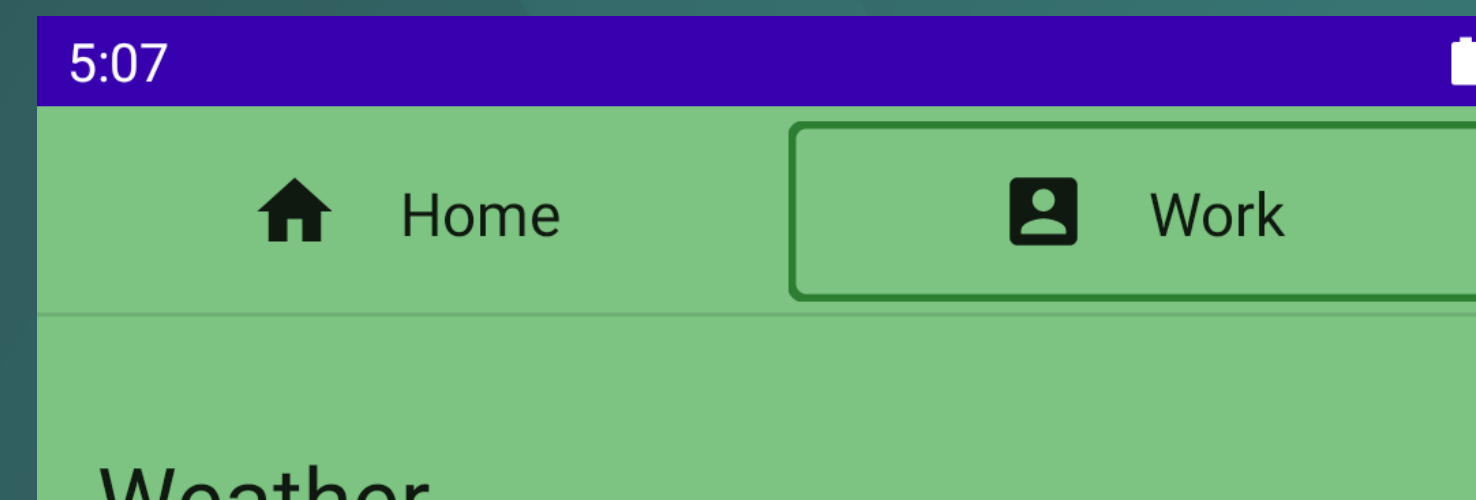
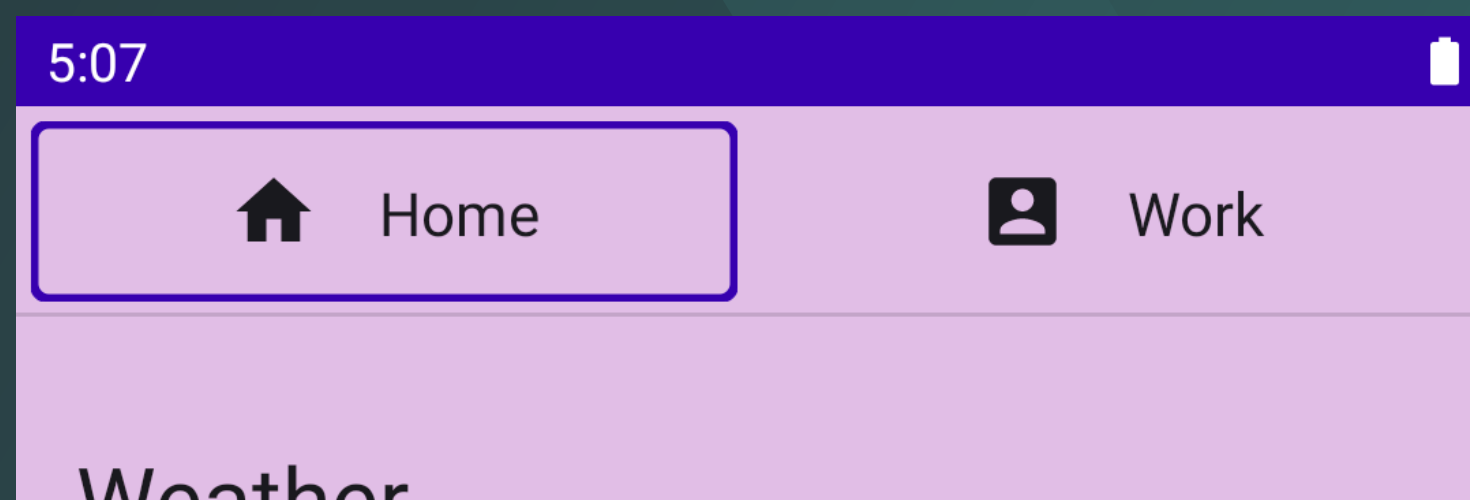
```
// get the element that receives the click event
val imgContainerView =
    findViewById<View>(R.id.img_container)

// get the common element for the
// transition in this activity from the
// Android framework to avoid a name clash
val androidRobotView =
    findViewById<View>(R.id.image_small)
import android.util.Pair as UtilPair

// define a click listener
val options =
    imgContainerView.setOnClickListener({
        ActivityOptions.makeSceneTransitionAnimation(
            val intent = Intent(this, Activity2::class.java)
            // create the transition animation
            UtilPair.create(view1, "agreedName1"),
            // - the images in the layouts
            UtilPair.create(view2, "agreedName2")
            // or both activities are defined
        }) // with android:transitionName="robot"
val options = ActivityOptions
    .makeSceneTransitionAnimation(
        this, androidRobotView, "robot")
// start the new activity
startActivity(intent, options.toBundle())
})
```

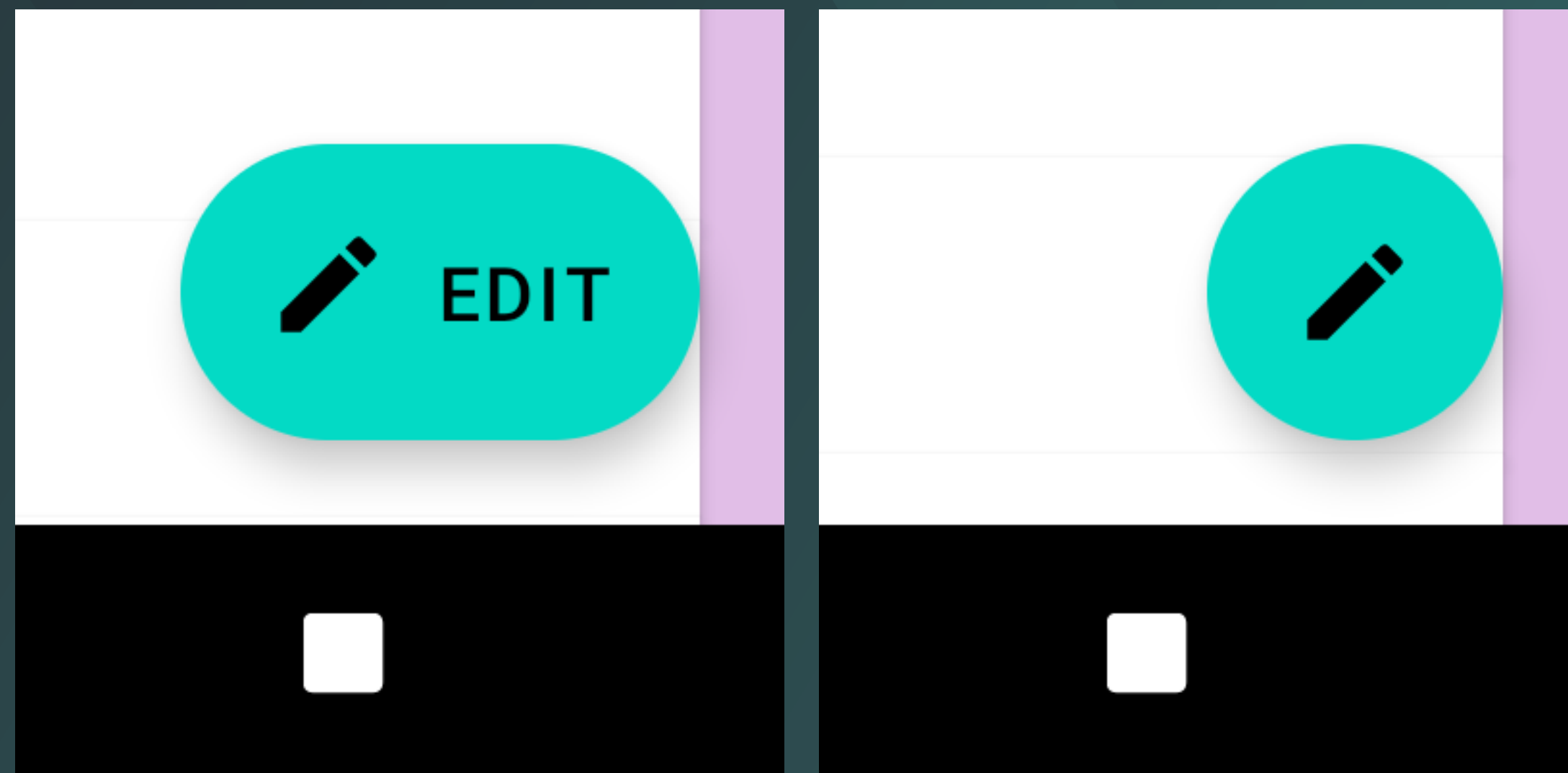


Animating a simple value change



```
val backgroundColor by animateColorStateTabPageHome = TabPageHome) TabPageHome) Purple300 else Green300)
```

Animating visibility



```
AnimatedVisibility(extended) {  
    Text(  
        text = stringResource(R.string.edit),  
        modifier = Modifier  
            .padding(start = 8.dp, top = 3.dp)  
    )  
}
```


Animating visibility



Topics

- i** 2 new packages arrived
- i** DIY project recommendation
- i** Festival next month
- i** New flower seeds available

Topics

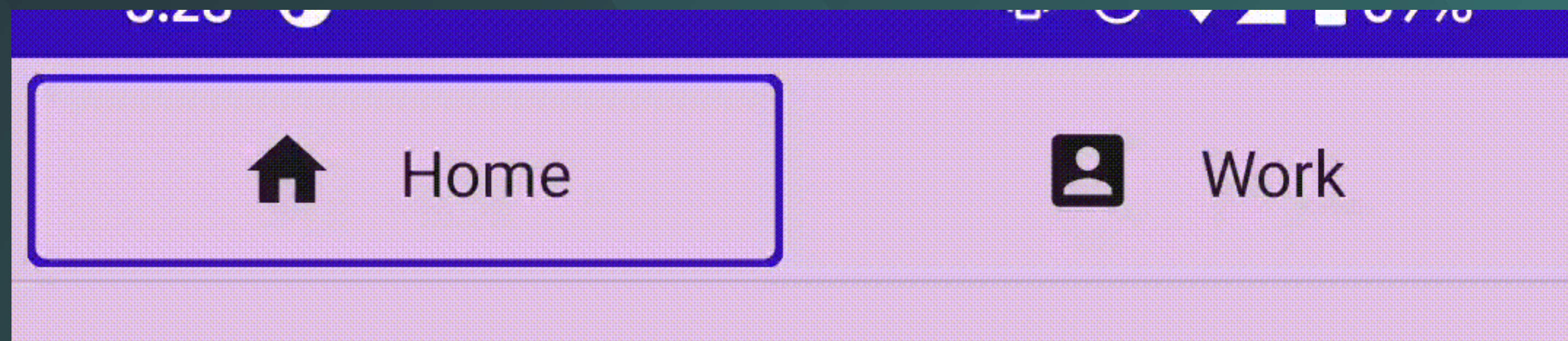
- i** 2 new packages arrived

- i** DIY project recommendation

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```
Column(  
    modifier = Modifier  
        .fillMaxWidth()  
        .padding(16.dp)  
    ) {  
        .animateContentSize()  
    }  
    // ... the title and the body  
    // ... the title and the body  
}
```


Multiple value animation

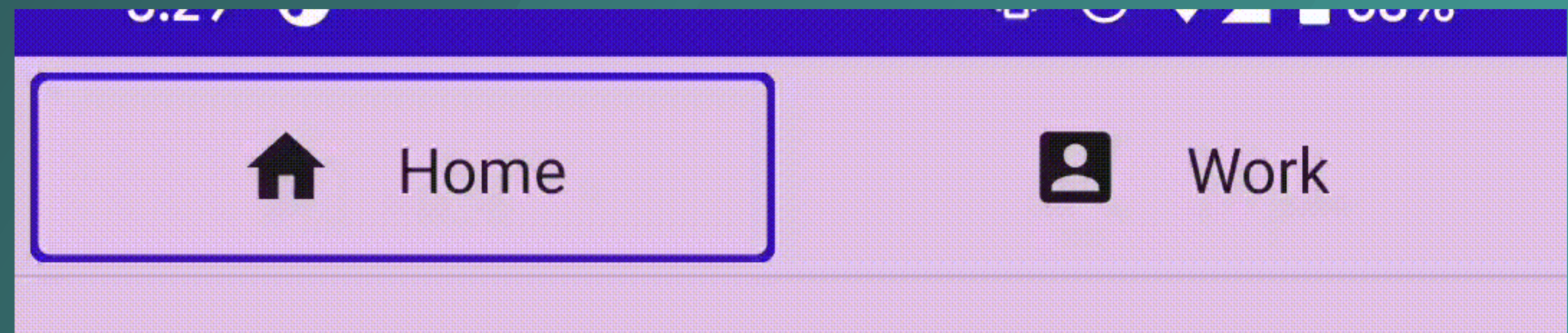


```
val transition = updateTransition(  
    tabPage,  
    label = "Tab indicator"  
)  
val indicatorLeft by transition.animateDp { page -> tabPositions[page.ordinal].left }  
val indicatorRight by transition.animateDp { page -> tabPositions[page.ordinal].right }  
val color by transition.animateColor { page ->  
    if (page == TabPage.Home) Purple700 else Green800  
}
```


Multiple value animation



```
val indicatorLeft by transition.animateDp(
    transitionSpec = {
        if (TabPage.Home isTransitioningTo TabPage.Work) {
            // Indicator moves to the right.
            // The left edge moves slower than the right edge.
            spring(stiffness = Spring.StiffnessVeryLow)
        } else {
            // Indicator moves to the left.
            // The left edge moves faster than the right edge.
            spring(stiffness = Spring.StiffnessMedium)
        }
    },
    label = "Indicator left"
) { page -> tabPositions[page.ordinal].left}
```



Repeated animation



```
val infiniteTransition = rememberInfiniteTransition()
val alpha by infiniteTransition.animateFloat(
    initialValue = 0f,
    targetValue = 1f,
    animationSpec = infiniteRepeatable(
        animation = keyframes {
            durationMillis = 1000
            0.7f at 500
        },
        repeatMode = RepeatMode.Reverse
    )
)
```

Weather



18 °C



Lecture outcomes

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

