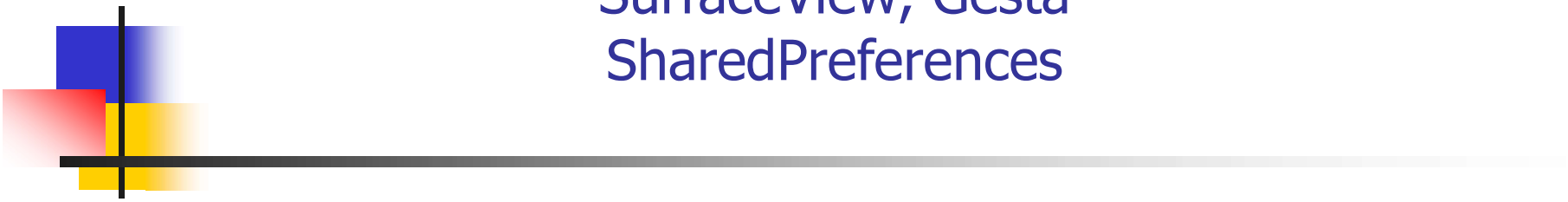
Pokračovanie

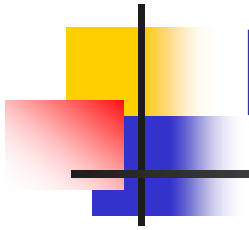
Menu
SurfaceView, Gestá
SharedPreferences



Peter Borovanský
KAI, I-18

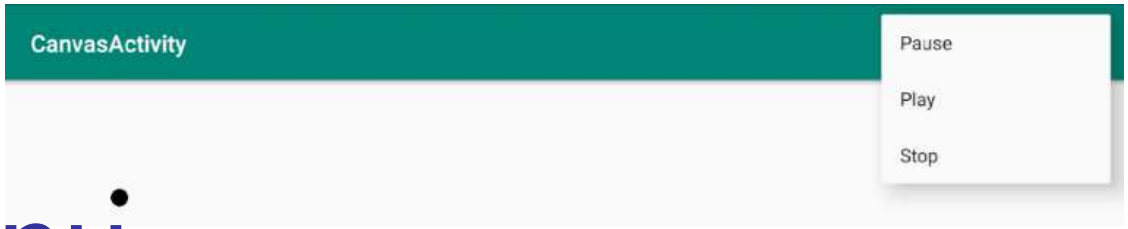
MS-Teams: 2sf3ph4, List, github

borovan 'at' ii.fmph.uniba.sk



Bolo minule

- layouts, najmä constraint layout
- ListView, ListAdapter, najmä kvôli DÚ2
- intent, intent data
- `<intent-filter />` v AndroidManifest,
- permissions
- `startActivity, startActivityForResult`



Option Menu

(onCreateOptionMenu)

```
<menu
   xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android">
   <item android:id="@+id/pause" android:icon="@drawable/pause"
                 android:title="Pause">
   </item>
   <item android:id="@+id/play"  android:icon="@drawable/play"
         android:title="Play">
   </item>
   <item android:id="@+id/stop" android:icon="@drawable/stop"
        android:title="Stop">
   </item>
</menu>
```

```
override fun onCreateOptionsMenu(menu: Menu): Boolean {
   val inflater = menuInflater
   inflater.inflate(R.menu.activity_canvas, menu)
   return super.onCreateOptionsMenu(menu)
}
```

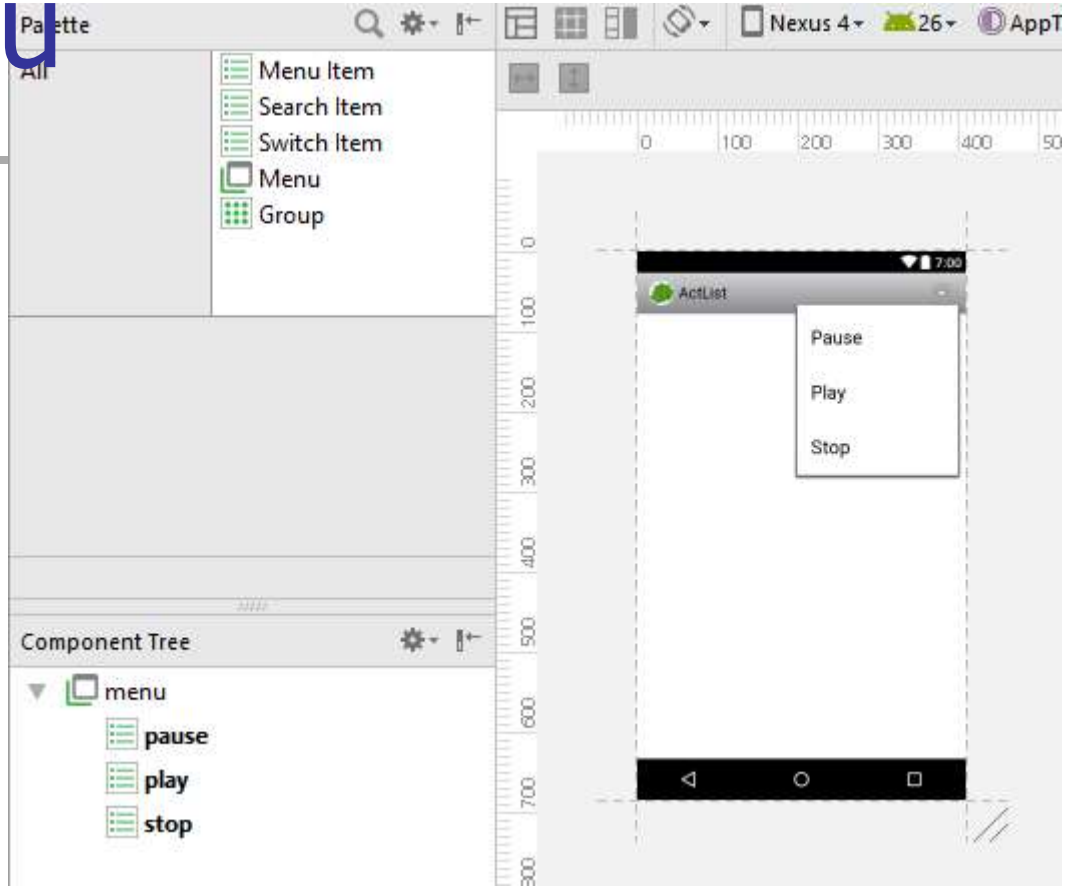
Project:List.zip

Option Menu

(onCreateOptionMenu)

Rovnako dobre to môžete navrhovať v editore

Spôsob zobrazenia a renderovania závisí na API level zariadenia




```
<menu xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android">
   <item android:id="@+id/pause" android:icon="@drawable/pause" android:title="Pause"> </item>
   <item android:id="@+id/play"  android:icon="@drawable/play"  android:title="Play">  </item>
   <item android:id="@+id/stop"  android:icon="@drawable/stop"  android:title="Stop">  </item>
</menu>
```

Project:List.zip

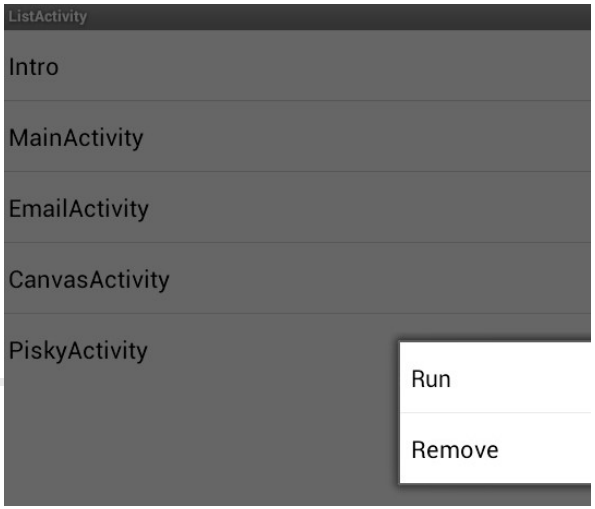
Option Menu

```
Thread th = new Thread() {
fun run() {
    while (!stopped) {
        if (!paused) {
            ...
```

```
override fun onOptionsItemSelected(item: MenuItem): Boolean {
    when (item.getItemId()) {
        R.id.pause -> {
            canvasView1?.paused = true
            return true
        }
        R.id.play -> {
            canvasView1?.paused = false
            return true
        }
        R.id.stop -> {
            canvasView1?.stopped = true
            return true
        }
        else -> return super.onOptionsItemSelected(item)
    }
}
```

Project:List.zip

Context Menu

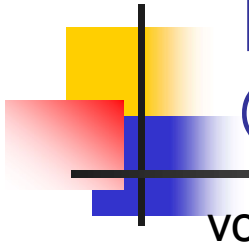



```
override fun onCreate(
    savedInstanceState:Bundle?) {  ...
   registerForContextMenu(listView1)  // rozdiel od OptionMenu
} ContextMenu (oproti OptionMenu) treba registrovať k príslušnému view

override fun onCreateContextMenu(menu: ContextMenu?, v: View?,
                menuInfo: ContextMenu.ContextMenuInfo? ) {
     getMenuInflater().inflate(R.menu.list_menu, menu)
}    // v je View, na ktoré bolo spáchané ContextMenu Action
```

```
override fun onContextItemSelected(item: MenuItem): Boolean {
  val info = item.getMenuInfo() as AdapterContextMenuInfo
  val className = actList.get(info.id.toInt())
  when (item.getItemId()) {
     R.id.remove -> {
         actList.removeAt(info.id.toInt())
         la.notifyDataSetChanged()
         return true
     }
```

Project:List.zip



invalidate() vs. postInvalidate()

(sumár poznatkov)

vo **View**, ak chceme modifikovať obsah, používame:

- `view.invalidate()` v GUI vlákne, t.j. v event handleroch onKey, onTouch
- `view.postInvalidate()` v iných (non-GUI) vláknach, ktoré chcú view modifikovať, alternatíva `Activity.runOnUiThread` (z minulej prednášky)

toto však nenastane hneď (podobne, ako Event Dispatch Thread vo JavaFx)
nastane to po VSYNC (vertical synchronization), 40 fps ~ každých 25 ms

Všetky View sú kreslené v jednom GUI vlákne. Preto, ak

- chceme lepšie kontrolovať renderovanie (veľa) objektov,

resp.

- renderovanie objektov trvá dlho

používame triedu **SurfaceView**. To je však náročnejšie

- na cpu
- programovanie.

SurfaceView

(podtrieda View, nadtrieda ako GLSurfaceView, VideoView)

SurfaceView je typicky renderované iným vláknom pomocou SurfaceHolder.Callback

```
class GamePanel(context:Context) : SurfaceView(context),
                                   SurfaceHolder.Callback {

    lateinit  var thread : GameThread              // vlákno hry
    init {
       getHolder().addCallback(this) //kto implementuje SurfaceHolder
       thread = GameThread(this)
       setFocusable(true)
    }
    override fun surfaceCreated(holder: SurfaceHolder?) {
       thread.start()                          // entry point pre SurfaceView
    }

    override fun surfaceDestroyed(holder: SurfaceHolder?) {
       // exit point SfV-treba zastaviť vlákno hry a počkať kým skončí
       // viď priložený projekt...
```

https://developer.android.com/reference/android/view/SurfaceView.html

Project:List.zip

GameThread

(čo robí vlákno hry - alternatíva k invalidate)

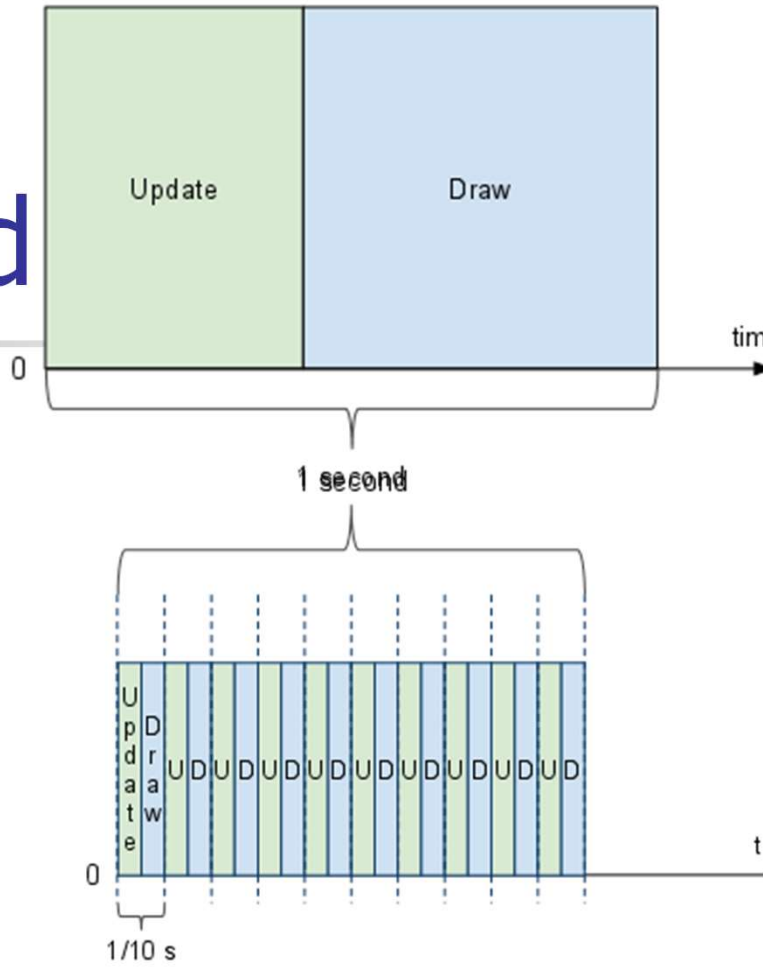
```
class GameThread(val gamePanel: GamePanel) : Thread() {
                        // zapamätáme v konštruktore GameTread
override fun run() {  // hlavný cyklus vlákna, hry, simulácie
   val surfaceHolder = gamePanel.holder
   while (running) {
        try {
           canvas = surfaceHolder.lockCanvas()
           synchronized (surfaceHolder) {
                for (pika in gamePanel.pikaList)
                    pika.update(gamePanel.getWidth(),
                                gamePanel.getHeight())
                gamePanel.showPika(canvas) // draw
                running = gamePanel.killed < gamePanel.pika.length
           try {Thread.sleep(FRAME_PERIOD-elapsedTime)} catch (){}
           }
        } finally {
           surfaceHolder.unlockCanvasAndPost(canvas) }
```

vlákno nemusí byť jediné

elapsedTime

Project:List.zip

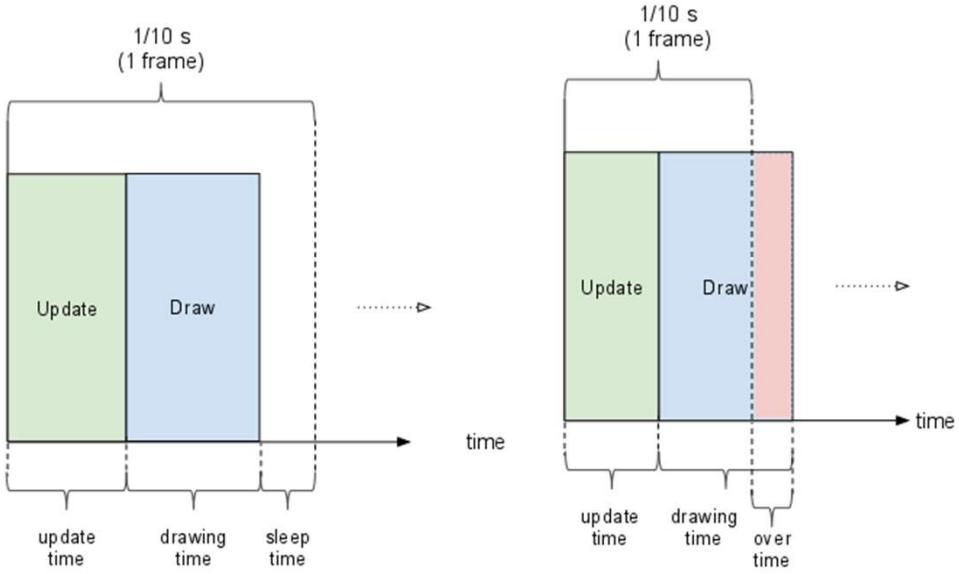
Frame per second



- 1 Frame per Second

Chceli by sme viac, napr. 10 fps

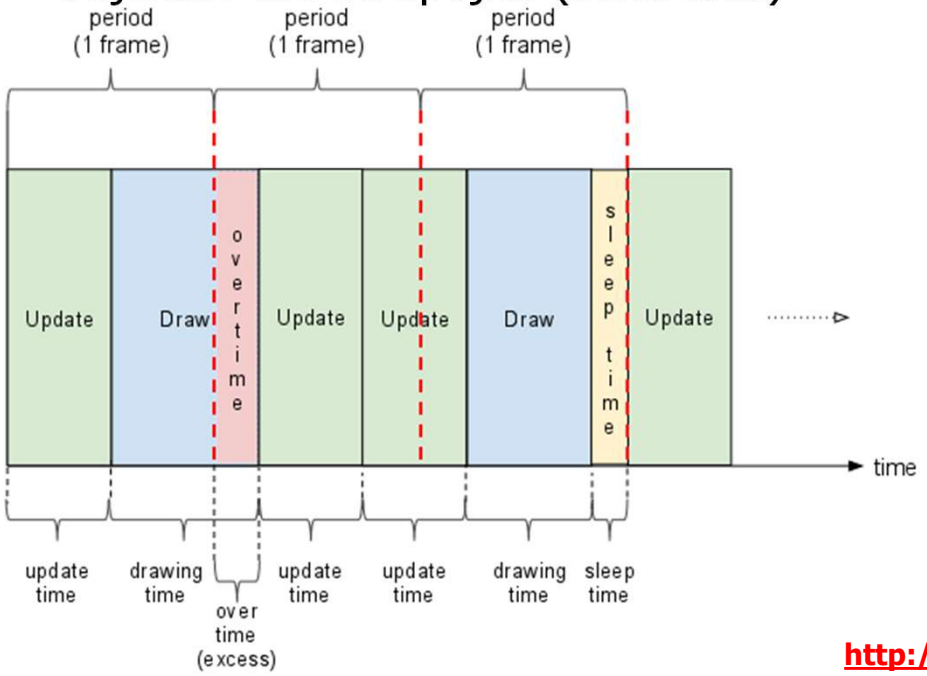
```
FRAME_PERIOD = 1000 / 10 //10 fps
Môže sa nám stať, že to
    stihneme  alebo  nestihneme
```



http://obviam.net/index.php/the-android-game-loop/

Čo ak nestíhame vykreslovať

- ak nestíhame vykreslovať, nemali by sme zmenšiť rýchlosť hry,
- rýchlosť hry nie je rýchlosť vykreslovania,
- radšej niektoré prekreslenia scény vynecháme, sústredíme sa na update stavu hry,
- výsledkom je hra, ktorá sa nespomaluje kvôli vykreslovaniu, ale pohyby objektov nie sú spojité (seká to...)

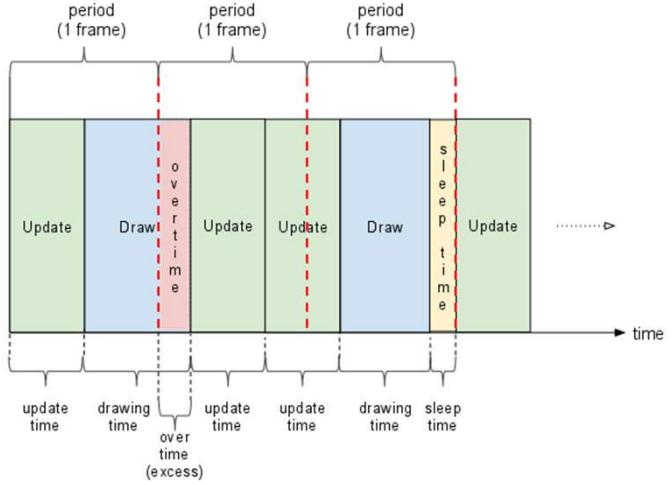


http://obviam.net/index.php/the-android-game-loop/

```
FRAME_PERIOD = 1000/50; //50 fps
```

Preskočíme pár vykreslovaní

```
if (elapsedTime <= FRAME_PERIOD) { // lepší prípad, stíhame
   try {                           // počkáme zvyšný čas
       Thread.sleep(FRAME_PERIOD - elapsedTime)
   } catch (InterruptedException e) {}
}
while (elapsedTime > FRAME_PERIOD) { // nestíhame
   for (pika in gamePanel.pikaList)
       pika.update(r.getWidth(), r.getHeight())
   elapsedTime -= FRAME_PERIOD
   skippedInPeriod++
}
framesInPeriod++
```

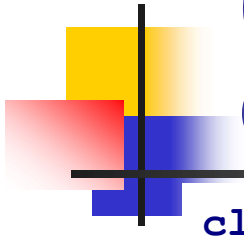


http://obviam.net/index.php/the-android-game-loop/

GLSurfaceView

- openGL renderer
- detaily v kóde pre tých, čo sú 3D...

- Prémia: Prezentácia bakalárky
- ak tvoríte android appku
- môžete jú vymeniť za jednu DÚ
- ak budete niečo prezentovať v Dec



Gestá
(štandardné)

```
class GesturesActivity : AppCompatActivity(),
    GestureDetector.OnGestureListener,
    GestureDetector.OnDoubleTapListener {
    lateinit var gDetector: GestureDetectorCompat

GestureDetector.OnDoubleTapListener:
override fun onDoubleTap(event: MotionEvent): Boolean
override fun onDoubleTapEvent(event: MotionEvent): Boolean
override fun onSingleTapConfirmed(event: MotionEvent): Boolean

GestureDetector.OnGestureListener:
override fun onDown(event: MotionEvent): Boolean
override fun onFling(event1: MotionEvent, event2: MotionEvent,
                     velocityX: Float, velocityY: Float):Boolean
override fun onLongPress(event: MotionEvent)
override fun onScroll(e1: MotionEvent, e2: MotionEvent,
                      distanceX: Float, distanceY: Float):Boolean
override fun onShowPress(event: MotionEvent)
override fun onSingleTapUp(event: MotionEvent): Boolean
```

Project:List.zip

Gestá
(vlastné)


```
class GesturesActivity : AppCompatActivity(),
        OnGesturePerformedListener {
   lateinit var gLibrary: GestureLibrary
...
gLibrary = GestureLibraries.fromRawResource(this,
        R.raw.gestures2         // tento súbor si
        )    // vyrobíte v Gesture Editore, uložíte do raw/
if (gLibrary.load() == false) {
    finish()
}
gOverlay.addOnGesturePerformedListener {
  overlay: GestureOverlayView, gesture: Gesture ->
    val predictions = gLibrary.recognize(gesture)
    predictions?.let {
      if (it.size > 0 && it[0].score > 1.0) {
        val action = it[0].name
        Toast.makeText(this, action, Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show()
      }
    }
}
```

Project:GestureBuilder.zip

Ako uložiť dáta/nastavenia
(lokálne/na server)

- SharedPreferences - umožní uložiť dvojice (kľúč, hodnota) pre hodnoty typu int, boolean, string, float, … a podskytuje metódy
  - [get|put][Boolean|Float|String|Long|Int]
- Súbory – ukladá do internej resp. externej pamäte zariadenia
- Databáza – sqlite (http://www.sqlite.org/) - open-source, sql-standard, malá a ľahko použiteľná DB vo vašom zariadení

príde neskôr...

- Vlastný server – protokol najčastejšie http-https
  - ~~najčastejšie (v bakalárkach) AMP – Apache-MySQL-PHP~~ **OLD STYLE**
- Cloudový server - poskytuje nejaké SDK pre našu platformu
  - www.parse.com – iOS, Android, JS, Unity, PHP, Xamarin, Arduino, ...
  - Firebase API – iOS, Android, C++
  - Google datastore API – iOS, Android, JS, PHP, ...

Kľúče si nejako pomenujeme:
```
LOGIN_ENTRY_KEY = "login"
SUCCLOGS_ENTRY_KEY = "SUCC"
```

SharedPreferences

(nič jednoduchšie...)

LoginActivity si pamätá login a passwd, v prípade úspešného prihlásenia, a tiež počet úspešných a neúspešných prihlásení

```
settings=PreferenceManager.getDefaultSharedPreferences(this)
        getPreferences(Activity. MODE_PRIVATE) // alebo
    getSharedPreferences("seti", Activity. MODE_PRIVATE)
            ...MODE_WORLD_READABLE, MODE_WORLD_WRITABLE
```

Načítanie:

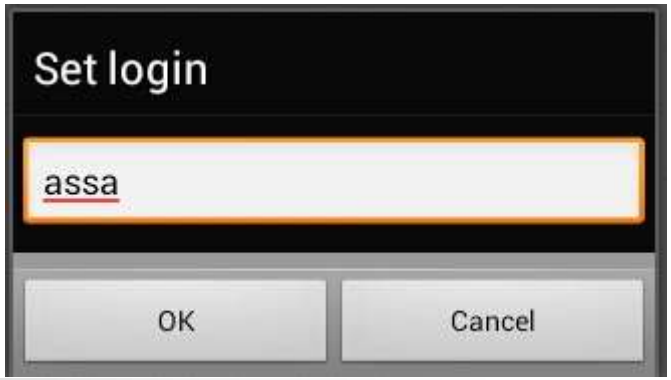
```
settings.getString(LOGIN_ENTRY_KEY, "")//"" default hodnota
settings.getInt(SUCCLOGS_ENTRY_KEY, 0) //0 ak sa nenachádza
```

Uloženie:

```
settings.edit() {
    putString(LOGIN_ENTRY_KEY, "")
    putString(PASSWORD_ENTRY_KEY, "")
    remove(SUCCLOGS_ENTRY_KEY)
    remove(FAILEDLOGS_ENTRY_KEY)
}
```

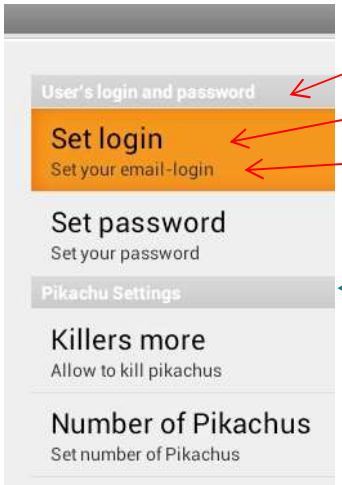
Project:List.zip

PreferenceActivity




```
public class MyPreferenceActivity extends PreferenceActivity {
public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
   super.onCreate(savedInstanceState)
   addPreferencesFromResource(R.xml.settings)
```

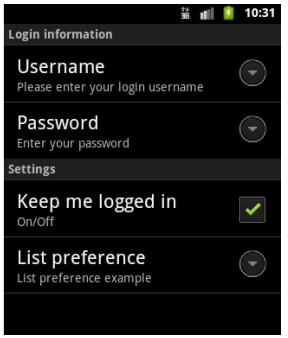
```
<PreferenceCategory
   android:title="@string/pref_login_pass_profile" >
     <EditTextPreference
          android:title="@Set login"
          android:summary= "Set your email-login"
          android:key="prefLogin"/>
<EditTextPreference
          android:title="@string/pref_pass"
          android:summary="@string/pref_pass_summary"
          android:key="prefPass"/>
</PreferenceCategory>
```

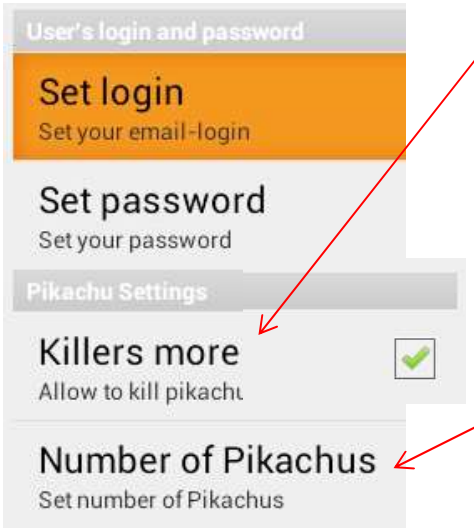


Project:List.zip

PreferenceCategories

(xml)





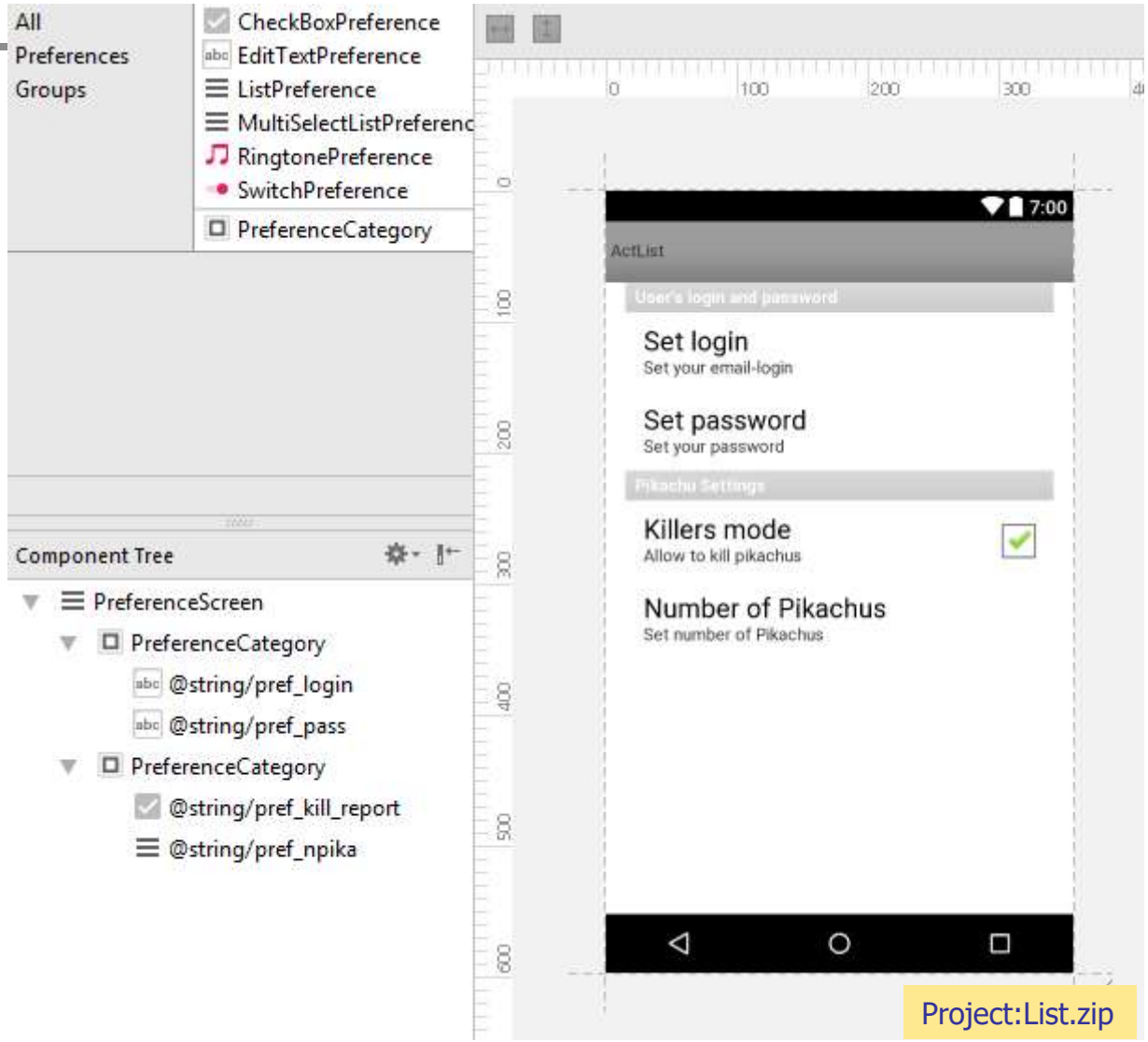

```
<PreferenceCategory android:title= "Pikachu settings" >
    <CheckBoxPreference
        android:defaultValue="true"
        android:key="prefKill"
        android:summary="Allow to kill pikachus"
        android:title="@Killers mode" >
    </CheckBoxPreference>

    <ListPreference
        android:key="prefCount"
        android:entries="@array/pikaCount"
        android:summary="Set number of Pikachus"
        android:entryValues="@array/pikaValues"
        android:title="Number of Pikachus" />
</PreferenceCategory>
```

Project:List.zip

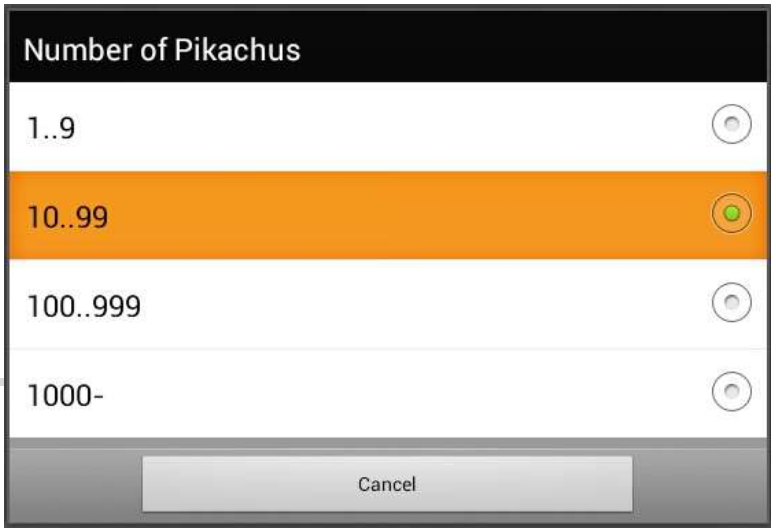
PreferenceCategories

(editor)



Project:List.zip

ListPreferences

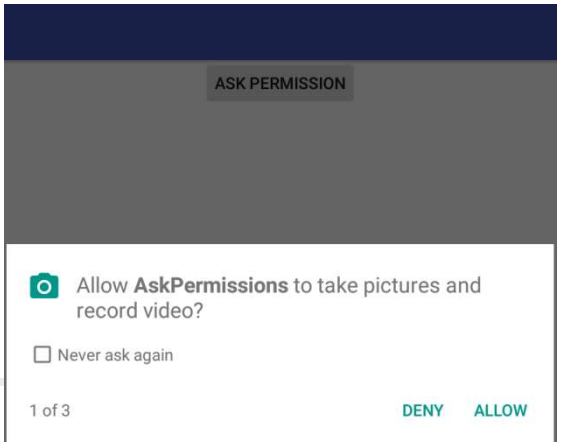



```
<resources>
<string-array name="pikaCount">
        <item name="1">1..9</item>
        <item name="10">10..99</item>
        <item name="100">100..999</item>
        <item name="1000">1000-</item>
    </string-array>
<string-array name="pikaValues">
        <item name="1">5</item>
        <item name="10">50</item>
        <item name="100">500</item>
        <item name="1000">5000</item>
    </string-array>

</resources>
```

Project:List.zip

Runtime Permissions



Povolenia sú:

- neohrozujú vaše privátne dáta (INTERNET, BLUETOOTH, ACCESS_WIFI)
- nebezpečné (ACCESS_FINE_LOCATION, [READ/WRITE]_CONTACTS)

Ak máte Android <= 5.1 || target SDK < 23, <uses-permissions v Manifest.xml, Povolenia sa získavajú staticky pri inštalácií, ak užívateľ odmietne, neinštaluje sa.

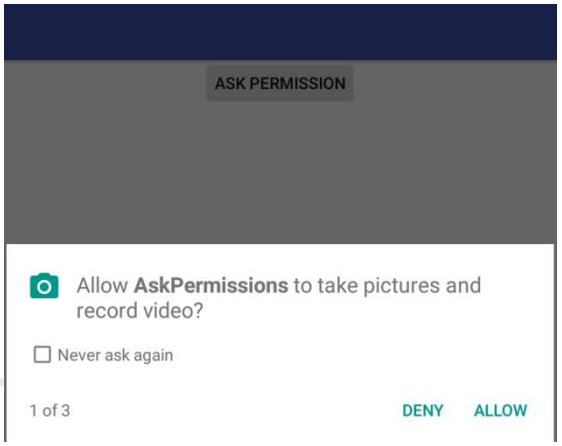
Inak (Android >= 6.0 || target SDK >= 23) aplikácia môže žiadať počas behu. Ak užívateľ odmietne, aplikácia beží ďalej.

Aj dynamické permissions píšete do AndroidManifest.xml

```
<uses-permission android:name="android.permission.CAMERA" />
<uses-permission-sdk-23 android:name="android.permission.READ_CONTACTS" />
<uses-permission-sdk-23 android:name="android.permission.WRITE_CONTACTS" /
<uses-permission-sdk-23 android:name="android.permission.ACCESS_FINE_LOCATION" /
```

Project:RunTimePermissions.zip

Runtime Permissions




```
val RUNTIME_PERMISSION_REQUEST_CODE = 777
val perms = arrayOf(
    Manifest.permission.WRITE_CONTACTS, Manifest.permission.CAMERA,
    Manifest.permission.ACCESS_FINE_LOCATION )
...
if (getApplicationContext().checkSelfPermission(
   Manifest.permission.READ_CONTACTS) !=
   PackageManager.PERMISSION_GRANTED) {
      requestPermissions(perms, RUNTIME_PERMISSION_REQUEST_CODE)
}
override fun onRequestPermissionsResult( requestCode: Int,
       permissions: Array<String>, grantResults: IntArray) {
   when (requestCode) {
      RUNTIME_PERMISSION_REQUEST_CODE -> {
        for (i in grantResults.indices) {
          if (grantResults[i]==PackageManager.PERMISSION_GRANTED){
            Log.d("Permissions", "GRANTED")
          } else {  // denied
            Log.d("Permissions", "DENIED")
```

Project:RunTimePermissions.zip