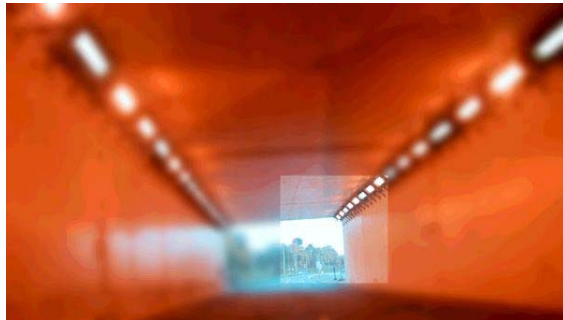
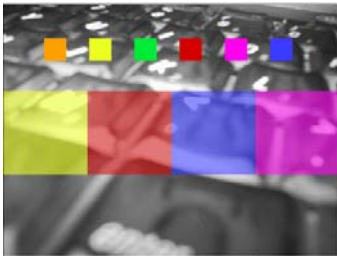


Further Literature (German)

- Ein schönes deutschsprachiges Buch mit ästhetisch ansprechenden Beispielen:

Brendan Dawes, Flash ActionScript für Designer:
DRAGSLIDEFADE, Markt&Technik 2002



1 Example Technology: Macromedia Flash & ActionScript

1.1 Multimedia authoring tools - Example Macromedia Flash

1.2 Elementary concepts of ActionScript
Scripting in General + „History“ of ActionScript
Objects and Types in ActionScript
Animation with ActionScript

1.3 Interaction in ActionScript

1.4 Media classes in ActionScript

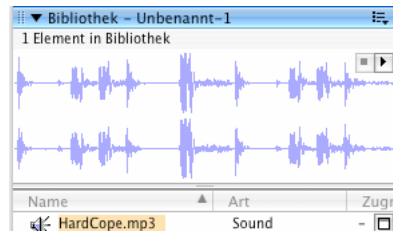
Literature:

Derek Franklin, Jobe Makar: Flash MX 2004 actionscript,
Macromedia Press 2004

Sounds in the Library

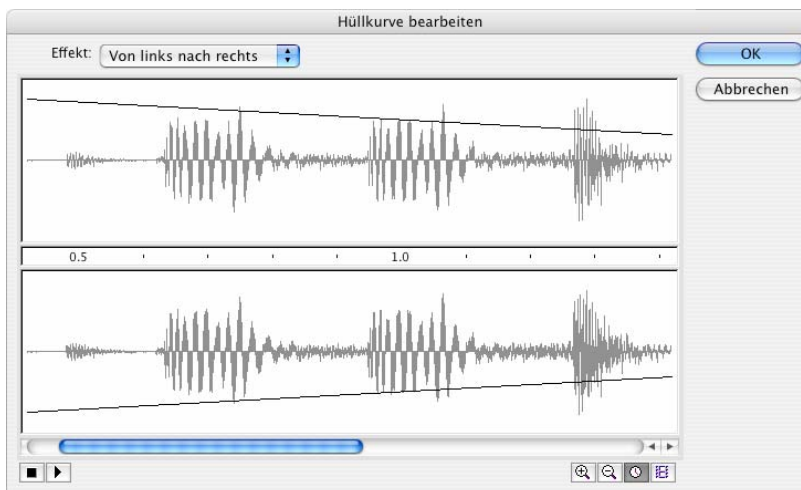


- Sounds are imported from a file (in Flash essentially WAV, MP3, AU)
 - Flash command:
File -> Import -> Import into Library
- Sounds in the library are the raw material to be used in further design



Sound Processing in Authoring Tool

- Some simple effects can be created graphically



Sound Objects in Time-based Animations

- Sound object:
 - Encapsulates a (pre-produced) sound clip
- A sound object is associated with a specific timeline
 - Sound is played as the time in the timeline progresses
 - There may be many sounds in one presentation
 - » Main timeline
 - » Individual movie clip instance timelines
 - Sounds are mixed together
- Association of sound instance (from library) to timeline
 - Either graphically (e.g. dragging sound onto frame)
 - or using ActionScript method `attachSound()`

ActionScript Syntax for Sound Objects

- Creating a sound object:

```
var soundObjectName:Sound = new Sound(TargetClip);
```

Example:

```
var mySound:Sound = new Sound(myMovieClip_mc);
```

Omitting the *TargetClip*: Definition of global sound

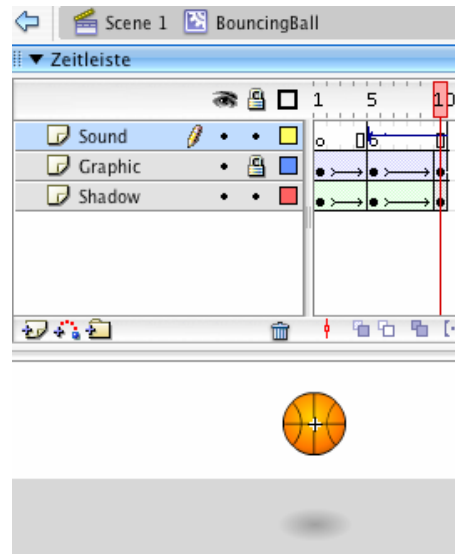
- A Sound object is a *handle* like the Color object
- Controlling the sound's volume:

```
mySound.setVolume(50);
```
- Attaching a library sound:

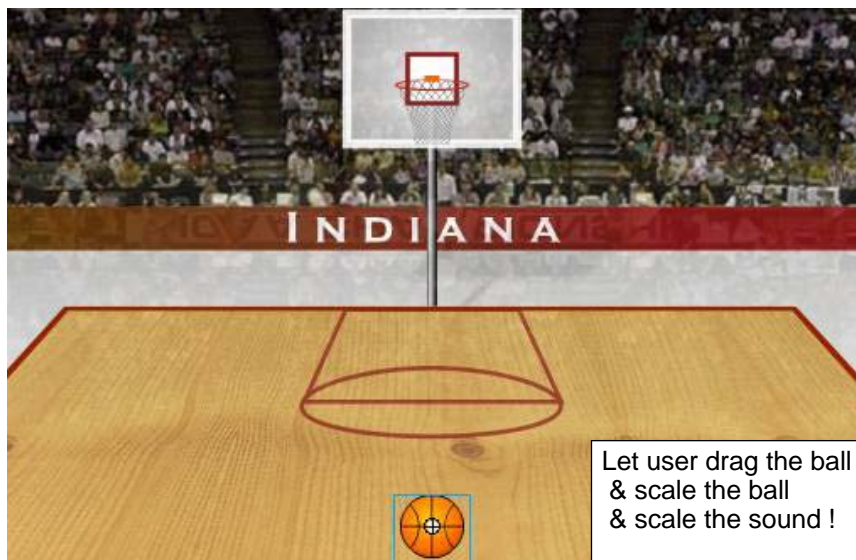
```
mySound.attachSound("rockMusic");
```

Example: A Bouncing Basketball

- Library contains the sound of the bouncing ball
- Movement of ball and coordinated change of shadow realised by tweening
- At the frame where ball touches ground (frame 5), sound is activated (e.g. through the object inspector)
- Sound is played from frame 5 till end of clip
 - Works only well with short sounds



Dragging the Ball over the Court



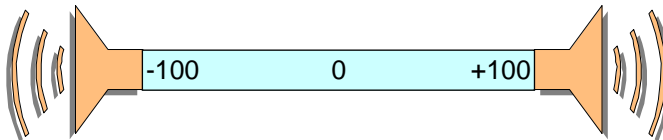
Let user drag the ball
& scale the ball
& scale the sound !

Dynamic Adjustment of Volume (and Scale)

```
var bounce:Sound = new Sound(basketball_mc);
var leftBoundary:Number = 60;
var rightBoundary:Number = 490;
var topBoundary:Number = 220;
var bottomBoundary:Number = 360;
var boundaryHeight:Number = bottomBoundary - topBoundary;

this.onMouseMove = function() {
    if (_xmouse > leftBoundary && _ymouse > topBoundary &&
        _xmouse < rightBoundary && _ymouse < bottomBoundary) {
        basketball_mc.startDrag(true);
        var topToBottomPercent = (((_ymouse - topBoundary) /
            boundaryHeight) * 100) / 2 + 50;
        bounce.setVolume(topToBottomPercent);
        basketball_mc._xscale = topToBottomPercent;
        basketball_mc._yscale = topToBottomPercent;
    } else {
        stopDrag();
    }
}
```

Stereo Effect: “Panning”



- Panorama position or “balance”:
 - Relative volume of left and right stereo channel
 - Controls the perceived location of a monaural audio signal
- ActionScript (Class **Sound**):
 - Method **setPan** (*relativeValue*)
 - Only left channel: -100
 - Only right channel: +100
 - Centered: 0

Example: Stereo Effect for Basketball

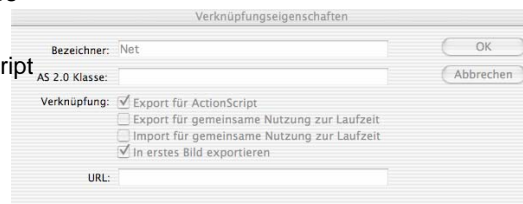
- Sound of bouncing ball draggable with mouse to left and right
 - According adjustment of sound balance

```
var leftBoundary, rightBoundary,
    topBoundary, bottomBoundary...
var boundaryHeight:Number = bottomBoundary - topBoundary;
var boundaryWidth:Number = rightBoundary - leftBoundary;
var quadrantSize:Number = boundaryWidth / 2;
var centerPoint:Number = rightBoundary - quadrantSize;

this.onMouseMove = function() {
    if (_xmouse > leftBoundary && _ymouse > topBoundary &&
        _xmouse < rightBoundary && _ymouse < bottomBoundary) {
        ...;
        var panAmount =
            ((_xmouse - centerPoint) / quadrantSize) * 100;
        bounce.setPan(panAmount);
    }...
}
```

Dynamically Selected Sounds

- Sounds can be attached at runtime dynamically
 - as global sound and to movie clips
- Prerequisite in Flash:
 - Export library sound for ActionScript



- Attaching a sound from library:
Class Sound: `attachSound("library name");`
- Playing the sound:
Class Sound: `start(starttime, repetitions); //time in secs`
Class Sound: `stop();`

Example: Random Basketball Sounds

- On mouse click: Random number between 0 and 2
 - 0: score for “North Carolina” --> sound “boo” (Sound0)
 - 1: score for “Indiana” --> sound “cheer” (Sound1)
 - 2: no score --> sound “referee whistle” (Sound2)
 - Sound names chosen such that names can be computed from number (variable `dynaSounds`)
- In case of score:
 - Play “net sound”
 - Show basketball score animation (`score_mc`)
 - Update score fields of respective team (`team_txt`)

Code for Random Basketball Sounds

```
var dynaSounds:Sound = new Sound();
var netSound:Sound = new Sound ();
...
this.onMouseDown = function() {
    var randomSound = random(3);
    dynaSounds.attachSound("Sound" + randomSound);
    dynaSounds.start(0, 1);
    if(randomSound == 0) {
        northCarolina_txt.text = Number(northCarolina_txt.text)
            + 2;
        netSound.attachSound("Net");
        netSound.start(0, 1);
        score_mc.gotoAndPlay("Score");
    } else if(randomSound == 1) {
        indiana_txt.text = Number(indiana_txt.text) + 2;
        netSound.attachSound("Net");
        netSound.start(0, 1);
        score_mc.gotoAndPlay("Score");
    }
}
```

Code for Silencing the Dynamic Sounds

- Sound to be switched off when any key is pressed:
 - *Listener* concept used
(appropriate for events broadcasted to many recipients)

```
this.onKeyDown = function() {  
    dynaSounds.stop();  
}  
Key.addListener(this);
```

Playing Video from Animations

- Embedding video information into animation
 - Leads to very large files (SWF files in the case of Flash)
- External video clips:
 - Editable separately with specialized software
 - Progressive download: play during loading
 - Video played at its own frame rate, not at the rate of the animation
- Support for external video in Flash (MX 2004):
 - FLV (Flash Video) format
 - Converters from most well-known video formats to FLV exist
 - Special *Media Components* for easy integration of video
 - » *MediaDisplay*
 - » *MediaController*
 - » *MediaPlayback* (= *MediaDisplay* + *MediaController*)
 - Media component can also play back MP3 audio

Flash Components

- *Software component*: „A **software component** is a unit of composition with contractually specified interfaces and explicit context dependencies only. A software component can be deployed independently and is subject to composition by third parties.“
ECOOP 1996, Workshop on Component-oriented Programming
- *Flash component*: A reusable unit of Flash design and ActionScript programming with clearly specified parameters and methods. A Flash component encapsulates a ready-made solution that can be incorporated into third-party Flash applications.
- Components delivered with Flash (MX 2004, examples):
 - User Interface components:
 - » Button, CheckBox, ComboBox, DataGrid, DateChooser, Label, ProgressBar, ScrollPane, TextArea, TextInput, Window, ...
 - Data components:
 - » DataHolder, DataSet, WebserviceConnector, ...
 - Manager:
 - » PopUpManager, Depth Manager, ...
 - Media Components ...

Example Flash Component: Date Chooser

- Layout and basic behaviour pre-defined
- Component inspector allows customization, e.g.
 - Definition of string representation for days, months
 - Disabled days (not choosable)
 - Start day of week
- API allows dynamic ActionScript-based adaptation
 - E.g. setting selected date
- Components generate events

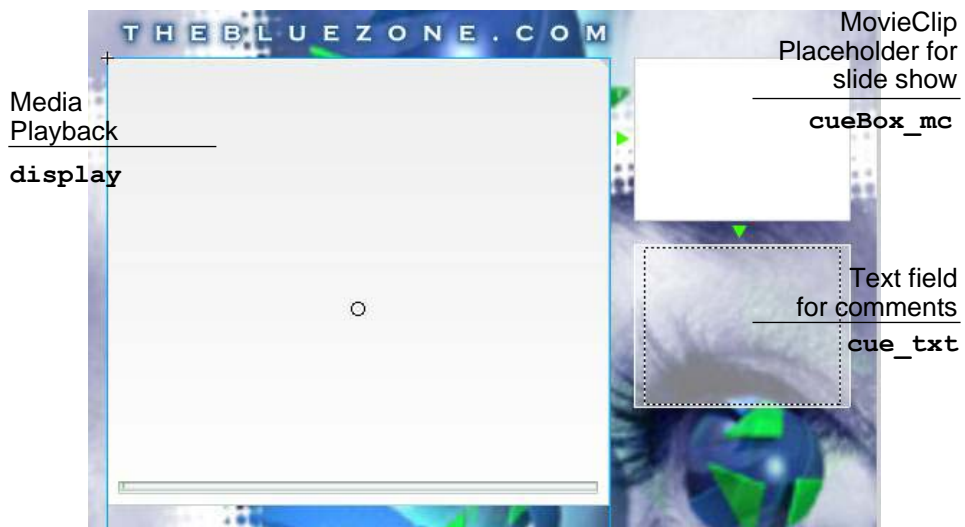


Events Generated by Media Components

- Various events are reported by Media Components to the surrounding application for flexible reaction:
 - Adjustments like change of volume
 - Media events like reaching end of media
 - User-defined events when reaching specific positions (*cue events*)
- Reaction to media events requires *Listener* objects, e.g.

```
var myListener:Object = new Object();  
myListener.volume = function() {  
    // actions to react on volume change  
}  
myMediaComponent.addEventListener("volume", myListener);
```

Example: Video with Event-Triggered Animation



Step 1: Setting Component Parameters

- Component parameters can be set
 - With the component inspector (authoring tool)
 - By script commands

```
display.autoPlay = true;
  // start playing immediately
display.activePlayControl = true;
  // display playback button as active
display.controllerPolicy = "on";
  // controls always visible
display.totalTime = 60;
  // total runtime to be used in playback progress bar
```

Step 2: Add Required Event Listeners

- Example:
 - Listener for “complete” event (i.e. end of video)
 - Automatically invokes a browser window with a given URL

```
var displayListener:Object = new Object();
displayListener.complete = function(){
  getURL("http://www.thebluezone.com");
}
display.addEventListener("complete", displayListener);
```

Step 3: Load External File

- Both filename and file extension are specified, since also MP3 files can be played
- Playback started
 - Automatically via auto-play parameter setting (as in the example)
 - When user presses “play” button in controller
 - Controlled by script

```
display.setMedia("bluezone.flv", "FLV");
```

Cue Points

- A *cue point* marks a specific point in time during media playback.
 - Cue points can be defined independently of the movie (in ActionScript)
 - When reaching a cue point, an event is fired which can be handled by ActionScript.

```
display.addCuePoint("0", 1);
display.addCuePoint("1", 8);
display.addCuePoint("2", 14);
display.addCuePoint("3", 31);
display.addCuePoint("4", 35);
display.addCuePoint("5", 53);
display.addCuePoint("6", 56);
display.addEventListener("cuePoint", displayListener);
displayListener.cuePoint = function(eventObj:Object){
    var index = Number(eventObj.target.name);
    loadMovie("cue" + index + ".jpg", "cueBox_mc");
    cue_txt.text = cueTextArray[index];
}
```

Cue Points in the Example

- Names of cue points chosen in a way such that conversion to number gives an index
- Two arrays of information to be displayed in the two extra windows
 - Still pictures
 - Text information



cue2.jpg

“Fluffy is crammed
into dial-up pipe”

cueTextArray[2]

Flash Pattern: Names and Numbers

- **Problem:** Indexing and computing an index requires numbers to identify information instances. Storage in files and symbol identifiers require strings to identify information instances.
- **Solution:**
 - When a string is required to be used as an index: Choose a string representing a number and convert to number when required with function **Number ()**
 - When a number is required to be used as a string: Compute an appropriate String by concatenating a base string with the number. Choose file names and identifiers appropriately.
- **Known Uses:**
 - String-to-Number: Cue point names in above example
 - Number-to-String: File names for CueX pictures in above example; Sound names in Basketball example

Loading Variables

- Method `loadVariables()` to load data from external source
 - Load can take place from local file or from server over network (http)
- Special class **LoadVars** to maintain name/value pairs loaded from external source
 - Signals event when loaded completely
 - Example:

```
var container:LoadVars = new LoadVars();
container.load(...);
```

- String (URL) representation of loaded data (“form url-encoded”)
 - Example:

```
name=michael&age=23&phone=113344
```

XML Files in Flash

- A standard way for storing semi-structured data is XML
 - Built-in support in Flash
- Class **XML** for objects representing XML information
 - API for reading and manipulating tree representation:
`attributes()`, `childNodes()`, `hasChildNodes()`,
`removeNode()`, `createElement()`, `insertBefore()`, ...
- Typical methods for loading data:
 - `load()` //load from a URL
 - `send()` //send to a URL
 - `sendAndLoad()`