2 Development of multimedia applications

2.1 Multimedia authoring tools - Example Macromedia Flash

Background: History, Context

Flash Authoring Tool: A Quick Tour
SWF Format

2.2 Elementary concepts of ActionScript
2.3 Interaction in ActionScript
2.4 Media classes in ActionScript
2.5 Data access und distributed applications in ActionScript

The Expectations

“I like to think that if Rembrandt or Monet were alive today, they would be using Macromedia Flash MX and would be amazed by the level of creative expression they could achieve. Flash is a paintbrush that advances exponentially every year [...].”

Gary Grossman, Director of Engineering, Macromedia Inc.
The Purpose of Multimedia Authoring Tools

- Multimedia programs are complex:
  - Usage of special libraries
    » (2D) graphics primitives
    » Converters for media formats
    » Playback components
  - High data volume
    » Requires special techniques like client/server, caching, …
  - Synchronization issues
    » Some streams in stepwise synchronicity (e.g. audio track for video)
  - Interaction techniques
    » Flexible reaction to user actions
- Multimedia content is often created by non-technical people
- Authoring tools
  - Try to hide much of the complexity (using standard patterns and libraries)
  - Development environment accessible to non-technical people

Macromedia Inc.: History

- 1984: Macromind (Jamie Fenton, Marc Carter, Mark Pierce)
  - VideoWorks (Joe Sparks)
    » first timeline metaphor?
  - 1988: VideoWorks renamed to Director
- 1991:
  - Merger between Macromind and Paracomp
    » 3D modeling tool Swivel 3D
  - Merger between Macromind-Paracomp and Authorware
    » Courseware authoring tool Authorware
- 1996: New CEO Rob Burgess changes focus to Web publishing
  - HTML authoring tool DreamWeaver
- 1997:
  - Macromedia acquires FutureWave Software
    » Key product FutureSplash renamed Macromedia Flash
- 2001:
  - Merger between Macromedia and Allaire Systems (ColdFusion server)

Not to be confused with the Munich-based training company "Macromedia"!
VideoWorks screenshot

- 1985-88

Flash: History

- Jonathan Gay:
  - Software developer for *Silicon Beach Software* (starting in high school...)
  - Involved in various ground-breaking Macintosh applications: Airborne!, DarkCastle (1987), SuperPaint II, IntelliDraw (drawings with behaviour)
- 1993: Foundation of *FutureWave Software*
  - Goal: Develop sketching software (*SmartSketch*) for the new “pen computer” and the PenPoint operating system from the company GO
  - GO (and later EO) computers failed
- 1995-96: *SmartSketch* becomes *FutureSplash Animator*
  - Ported to Macintosh and Windows
  - Extended with 2D animation features
  - From the beginning targeted at delivery over the Web
  - Well accepted by important customers (e.g. Microsoft, Disney)
- 1996: FutureWave bought by Macromedia
  - FutureWave Splash becomes *Macromedia Flash 1.0*
Flash vs. Director

- Director:
  - 10 years older than Flash
  - Designed for development of interactive CD-ROMs
  - Integrated programming language Lingo
  - Oriented towards bitmap graphics
  - Starting from Version 7: integration of Flash content

- Flash:
  - Designed for content delivery over the Internet (streaming)
  - Oriented towards vector graphics
  - Early versions (up to version 3) extremely simple in their interaction possibilities, later versions with increasing support for scripting

Shockwave Plugins

- Shockwave:
  - General name for Web plugins playing Macromedia content

- Shockwave for Director:
  - Often simply called Shockwave plugin!
  - Plays content created with Director (Shockwave Movies)
  - File types: .dcr, .dir, .dxr
  - MIME type:
    - application/x-director

- Shockwave Flash
  - Often called Flash plugin, different from Shockwave plugin!
  - Plays content in SWF (Shockwave Flash) format
  - File types: .swf, .spl (from FutureSplash)
  - MIME types:
    - application/x-shockwave-flash
    - application/futuresplash
Shockwave Flash (SWF)

- SWF is often pronounced as “swiff”
- File format for execution-ready presentations
  - Originally the proprietary compiled format of Flash presentations
  - Can be produced by various programs, not only Macromedia Flash
    » E.g. open-source, multi-platform scripting language SSWF
      http://sswf.sourceforge.net/
- Specification of SWF publicly available:
  - http://www.OpenSWF.org/
- Flash browser penetration over 95%
- Players exist for many platforms:
  - PDAs
  - Mobile phones (in particular the *i-Mode* system from NTT DoCoMo)
  - Java
  - ...

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Timeline and Stage

- The current picture consists of 3 layers.
- Stage shows the current frame.
- Playback head.
- 3 layers in parallel.
- Frame change.

3 dimensions (2 plane dimensions plus time) mapped to 2D screen:
  - 2D-frame (stage), no time
  - time plus layers, no frame content

Timeline Symbols

- The timeline contains of frames (Bilder).
- Key frames (Schlüsselbilder) are defined explicitly (drawn by hand):
  - Representation in Flash:
    - hollow dot = empty key frame
    - black dot = key frame with content
- Default treatment of frame sequences: repeat last frame:
  - Grey bar: Sequence of identical frames
  - Square: Last frame of a sequence
  - Changes in key frame affect all subsequent frames till next key frame!
Animation: Change of Pictures over Time

- The suggestion of continuous change or movement:
  - Created by small changes from picture to picture
  - At least 12 frames per second, better more (25 and more)

- Single picture animation:
  - One graphic picture (drawn by hand) per frame
  - In Flash: Sequence of key frames

- Interpolation (tweening):
  - Sequence of frames defined by first and last frame
  - “In-between frames” generates automatically (interpolated)
  - “Tweening” possible with respect to several properties
    - Size, location, orientation, colour of individual object (motion tweening)
    - Shape of object (shape/form tweening)

Keyframe Animation
Visualization of Animation with “Onion Skins”

Interpolation with Shape Tween

Only a few frames are drawn by hand, intermediate frames are interpolated
Symbols and Instances

- **Symbol**: Reusable element in a Flash animation
  - Contained in Library
  - Examples: Graphics, Buttons, MovieClips, Sounds
- Dragging a symbol onto stage creates an *instance* of the symbol
  - Helpful for reduction of memory requirements
  - Essential for tracking objects in complex animation sequences
- **Motion tween**:
  - Only applicable to symbols
  - Imported graphics needs to be converted to a symbol before being used in motion tweens
- **Strict distinction in Flash**:
  - Shape tweens: Applicable only to simple graphical objects
  - Motion tweens: Applicable only to instances of symbols (or groups)

Motion Tween

“slow down” and “speed up” adjustable through object inspector
Hierarchical Timelines

- Each object can bring its own timeline
  - Instances of library symbols bring a copy of the timeline defined for the symbol
- Main timeline may be structured hierarchically into a tree of timelines
- Each instance of a symbol can move individually through its timeline
  - ActionScript code (see next lecture) can be added to navigate within timeline

Motion Path

- Motion of objects can be carried along specific lines
- Prerequisites:
  - Path layer inserted above motion tween
  - Respective attribute set in motion tween parameters (object inspector)
Animation of Colours

• The same graphical object can be represented with various colour variants
  – Fill colours, line colours
  – Transparency (alpha)
  – Brightness (luma)
• Flash:
  – Colour changes possible in motion tweens and shape tweens
• Example:
  – Change colour of a square from red to green with interpolation

Representation of "Tweens" in Flash
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SWF

- The Macromedia Flash file format (SWF) (pronounced “swiff”) delivers vector graphics and animation over the Internet to the Macromedia Flash Player.
  - Pure delivery format
- Design goals:
  - On-screen display
    » Designed for rendering
  - Extensibility
    » Tagged format
  - Network delivery
    » Compact binary format
  - Simplicity
  - Scalability regarding power of hardware
  - Scriptability
    » Stack machine code compatible to “ActionScript” language
Structure of a SWF File

- Tagged structure of objects
- Two categories of tags:
  - Definitions of content (shapes, bitmaps, sounds and so on):
    - Each definition tag assigns a unique character id
    - Definitions stored in dictionary
  - Control:
    - Control the flow of the movie (timelines, actions)
    - Create and manipulate instances of characters
- Built-in features (selection):
  - Layered display
  - Shapes, fill, line, edges, gradients, shape morphing
  - Bitmaps
  - Fonts and text
  - Buttons
  - Sound, video

Example SWF (1)

- Tools for viewing SWF in readable form
  E.g. KineticFusion: Conversion to XML-based language RVML (proprietary) (Rich Vector Markup Language)

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="yes" ?>
<!-- <!DOCTYPE Movie SYSTEM 'dtd/RVML.dtd'> -->
<Movie version='6' width='550' height='400' rate='12'
backgroundColor='white' compressed='Yes'
xm...>
<Definitions>
  <Shape id='Main.Shape_1' bounds='bounds(197.0, 263.3, 298.95, 310.45)'>
    <FillStyles />
    <LineStyles>
      <LineStyle index='1' width='1.0' color='rgb(208,208,208)' />
      <LineStyle index='2' width='1.0' color='rgb(208,208,208)' />
    </LineStyles>
    <Edges>
      <Move x='197.5' y='309.95' />
      <Line x='298.45' y='309.95' />
      <SetStyle line='2' />
      <Line x='260.95' y='263.8' />
      <SetStyle line='1' mainFill='0' rightFill='0' />
      <Move x='298.45' y='309.95' />
      <SetStyle mainFill='1' />
      <Line x='260.95' y='263.8' />
      <Line x='197.5' y='309.95' />
      <Line x='298.45' y='309.95' />
    </Edges>
  </Shape>
...
Example SWF (2)

```xml
<Timeline frameCount='27'>
  <Frame frameNo='1'>
    <Place name='Main.Shape_1' depth='2' />
    <Place name='Main.Shape_2' depth='3'>
      <Transform scaleX='2.5459' scaleY='0.724' translateX='626.35' translateY='11.5' />
    </Place>
    <Place name='Main.Shape_3' depth='4' />
  </Frame>
  <EmptyFrame blankFrames='8' />
  <Frame frameNo='10'>
    <Replace name='Main.Shape_4' depth='4' />
  </Frame>
  <EmptyFrame blankFrames='4' />
  <Frame frameNo='15'>
    <Remove name='Main.Shape_1' depth='2' />
    <Place name='Main.Shape_5' depth='1' />
  </Frame>
  <EmptyFrame blankFrames='3' />
  <Frame frameNo='19'>
    <Remove name='Main.Shape_2' depth='3' />
    <Place name='Main.Shape_Z' depth='2' />
  </Frame>
  <EmptyFrame blankFrames='8' />
</Timeline>
</Movie>
```