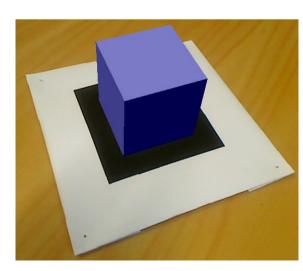


Why camera?

- Kind of light sensor:)
- Take pictures, record video
- Background image for AR
 - Layar
- Input for computer vision/image processing
 - Pose estimation
 - Heartbeat
 - Spectrometer







- Why is camera important
- Camera API
- Basic usage
- Camera in emulator
- Image formats



Camera API

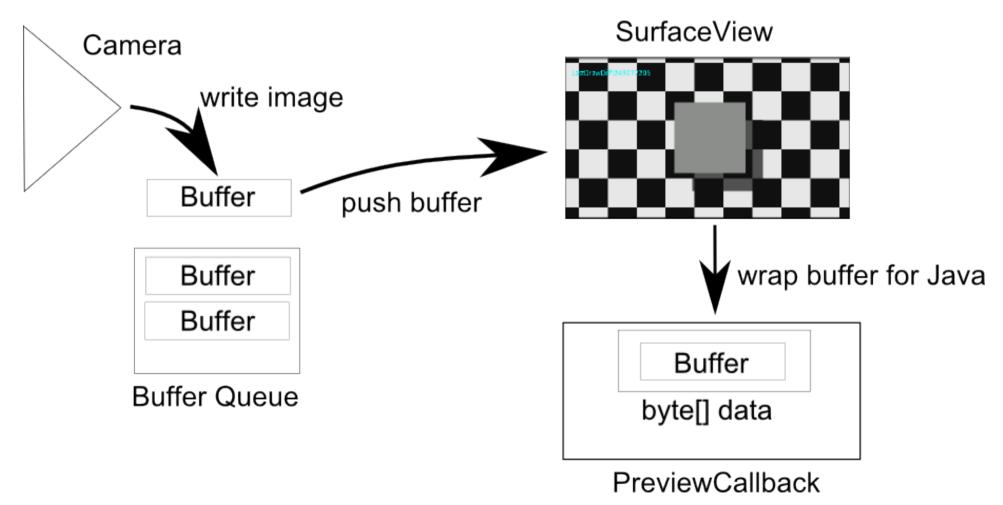
Permissions

```
<uses-permission android:name="android.permission.CAMERA" />
<uses-feature android:name="android.hardware.camera" />
```

- import android.hardware.Camera;
- Open/release
 - Constructor is private => Camera.open()
- Where is display?
 - Create your own extending SurfaceView
 - Add to activity using setContentView



Image pipeline





Typical usage

```
public class ARCameraPreview extends SurfaceView implements SurfaceHolder.Callback {
    SurfaceHolder mHolder:
    Camera mCamera:
public ARCameraPreview(Context context) {
     super(context);
                                        get instance of SurfaceHolder
     mHolder = getHolder();
     mHolder.addCallback(this);
                                            register for callback
                                        on surface create and destroy
     mHolder.setType(
                     SurfaceHolder.SURFACE TYPE PUSH BUFFERS
                        set buffer type to
                SURFACE TYPE PUSH BUFFERS
                                                   touchgode
```



Typical usage (contd.)

called once the surface was fully initialized



Typical usage (contd.)

sending frames to surface

called when surface size changes

```
public void surfaceChanged(SurfaceHolder holder, int format,
    int width, int height) {
        stop preview just to be sure
        mCamera.stopPreview();
        Camera.Parameters parameters = mCamera.getParameters();
        parameters.setPreviewSize(width, height);
        mCamera.setParameters(parameters);

        mCamera.startPreview();
        set width&height
        for the camera picture
}
```



Typical usage (contd.)

called when surface is destroyed







Webcam in emulator

- Don't do that
- Emulator
 - Infinite sample loop (box over checkers)
 - Custom SocketCamera
 - Video input from webcam is sent to server on emulator
 - Really slow
 - Only for quick prototype
- Real phone is much better





Processing camera input

- Before Froyo (Android 1.0-2.1)
 - setPreviewCallback → onPreviewFrame

```
mCamera.setPreviewCallback(new Camera.PreviewCallback() {
    @Override
    public void onPreviewFrame(byte[] data, Camera camera) {
        // do something with data
    }
});
```

- Froyo and beyond (Android 2.2)
 - Create&reuse your own buffer addCallbackBuffer
 - setPreviewCallbackWithBuffer → onPreviewFrame
 - After processing data from buffer add it back to queue using addCallbackBuffer



What is in byte[] data?

- Image byte by byte
- PixelFormat YUV/NV21, RGB565
 - Luckily many algorithms work in grayscale
- YUV (YCbCr_420_SP/NV21)

Single Frame YUV420:

	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	
	Y7	Y8	Y9	Y10	Y11	Y12	
	Y13	Y14	Y15	Y16	Y17	Y18	
	Y19	Y20	Y21	Y22	Y23	Y24	
	U1	U2	U3	U4	U5	U6	~)
	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	•

Position in byte stream:



What is in byte[] data? (contd.)

- YUV (YCbCr_420_SP/NV21)
 - Default format (on older versions the only available)
 - Full greyscale (people are more sensitive)
 - First width*height bytes
 - Subsampled blue and red (chroma)
 - Use greyscale first width*height bytes and don't bother with the rest



What is in byte[] data? (contd.)

RGB565 – 16 bits – 2 bytes per pixel

5 6 **5**

RRRRRGGG|GGGBBBBB

data[2n] data[2n+1]



More fun with camera

- Do something with computer vision
 - We worked with OpenCV on android
 - Works but be careful about performance
 - Edge detection
 - Feature tracking
 - Face detection
- Motion detection
- Daylight sensor
- Whatever you can think of:)



Use the source, Luke!

 http://android.git.kernel.org is your friend

Camera:

- [platform/frameworks/base.git] /core/java/android/hardware /Camera.java
- [platform/frameworks/base.git]
 /jni/android_hardware_Camera.cpp

