RecyclerView

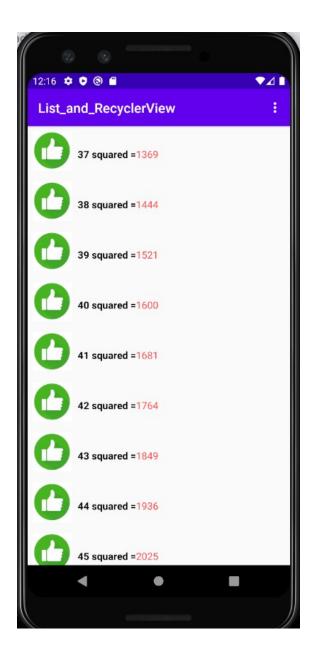
Topics

- RecyclerView
- Adapters
- Lab
- **Sorting**
- Listeners (see offline content)

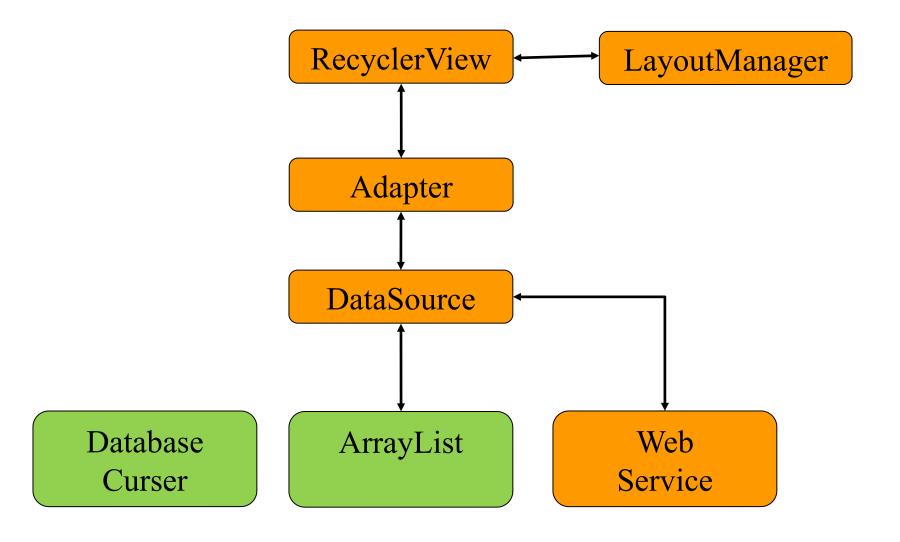
RecyclerView

- Common data pattern
- Scrolling list of data
- MVC design pattern

- Model the data
- $V_{iew} U_{I}$
- Controller Logic



RecyclerView Overview



RecyclerView

To create;

Add a RecyclerView to your layout of interest

```
<androidx.recyclerview.widget.RecyclerView
    android:id="@+id/rvNumbs"
    android:layout_width="0dp"
    android:layout_height="0dp"
    app:layout_constraintBottom_toBottomOf="parent"
    app:layout_constraintEnd_toEndOf="parent"
    app:layout_constraintStart_toStartOf="parent"
    app:layout_constraintTop_toTopOf="parent" />
```

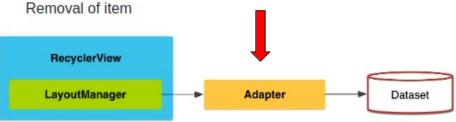
To access data use adapters

Adapters again

- Manages datasource for a view
- Consistent access protocol
- Easy datasource swapping
- Used by a lots of things

RecyclerView, ViewPager, Spinner etc..

- RecyclerView.Adapter To handle the data collection and bind it to the view
- LayoutManager Helps in positioning the items
- ItemAnimator Helps with animating the items for common operations such as Addition or



RecyclerView - Recipe

- Define datasource
- Define what each row in the list should look like
 - Add layout in Res\layout (row layout.xml)
- Define a helper class, ViewHolder that extends from RecyclerView.ViewHolder.
 - Holds references to all views of interest for a particular row of data
- Create class that extends RecyclerView.Adapter and fill in required methods
 - OnCreateViewHolder creates a new ViewHolder
 - OnBindViewHolder reuses an existing ViewHolder
 - GetItemCount Gets the number of expected rows (or items)

RecyclerView - Recipe

In Activity

- Get ref to RecyclerView
- Create Adapter
- Choose a layout manager (determines how data is displayed)
- Bind Adapter to RecyclerView

RecyclerView - ViewHolder?

- Each row in the List is described by xml (ex. row_layout.xml)
- The Viewholder manages references to each view in that xml

row layout.xml

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?> <LinearLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"</pre> android:layout width="match parent" android:layout height="wrap content"> <TextView android:id="@+id/tvInfo" android:layout width="wrap content" android:layout height="wrap content" android:layout weight="1" android:text="TextView" /> <TextView android:id="@+id/tvResult" android:layout width="wrap content" android:layout height="wrap content" android:layout weight="1" android:text="TextView" /> </LinearLayout>

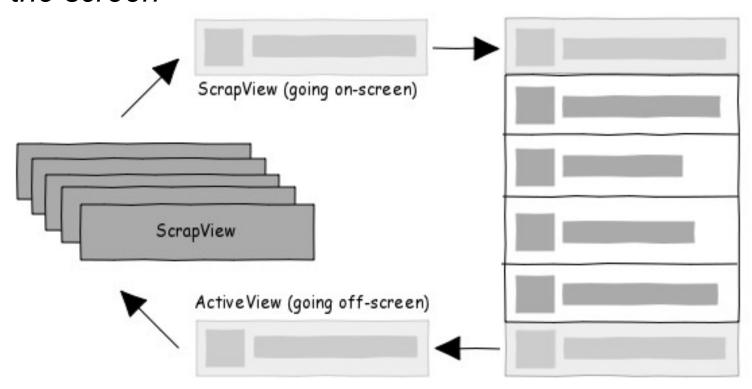
ViewHolder

```
reclass RowViewHolder extends RecyclerView.ViewHolder {
   TextView tvInfo;
   TextView tvResult;

public RowViewHolder(@NonNull View itemView) {
        super(itemView);
        tvInfo = (TextView)itemView.findViewById(R.id.tvInfo);
        tvResult = (TextView)itemView.findViewById(R.id.tvResult);
   }
}
```

RecyclerView - ViewHolder

- RecyclerView tries to do as few view inflations as possible because inflating row_layout.xml and getting references to its views are expensive.
- The ViewHolder does all this once
- And then is recycled and reused when the row scrolls off the screen



Lab

- See 'InClass Lab: RecyclerView..." online
- Both the Lab and the solution

Sorting List

- Sort underlying datastructure
 - How? Collection.sort(myList) Collection.reverse(myList)
- What about noncomparable or complex objects?
- Use comparator interface on data
 - Define class that implements comparator
- Sort it when necessary
- Call notifyDataSetChanged() to refresh adapter after sort

Listeners

- Responding to List touch events
- See
 https://github.com/codepath/android_guides/wiki/Using-the-RecyclerView
- Section titled 'Attaching Click Handlers to Items'