



Android Lecture #1



What are we doing today?

- Creating our first application!
- Talk about our project structure
- Adding Activities



Android Studio

Version 3.2.1

Start a new Android Studio project

Open an existing Android Studio project

Check out project from Version Control ▾

Profile or debug APK

Import project (Gradle, Eclipse ADT, etc.)

Import an Android code sample



Events ▾



Configure ▾

Get Help ▾



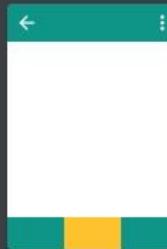
Add an Activity to Mobile



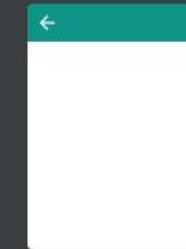
Add No Activity



Basic Activity



Bottom Navigation Activity



Empty Activity



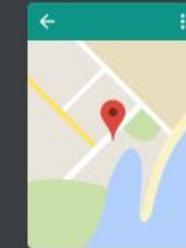
Fragment + ViewModel



Fullscreen Activity



Google AdMob Ads Activity



Google Maps Activity

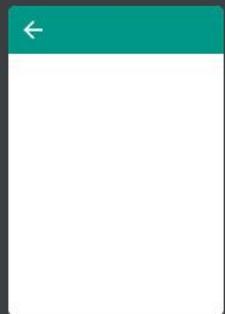
Cancel

Previous

Next

Finish

Configure your project



Empty Activity

Name

Click Counter

Package name

il.co.ravtech.clickcounter

Save location

C:\Projects\ClickCounter

Language

Java

Minimum API level

API 21: Android 5.0 (Lollipop)

i Your app will run on approximately 85.0% of devices.

[Help me choose](#) This project will support instant apps Use androidx.* artifacts

Creates a new empty activity

Previous

Next

Cancel

Finish



Target Android Devices

Select the form factors and minimum SDK

Some devices require additional SDKs. Low API levels target more devices, but offer fewer API features.

Phone and Tablet

API 21: Android 5.0 (Lollipop)

By targeting **API 21 and later**, your app will run on approximately **85.0%** of devices. [Help me choose](#)

Include Android Instant App support

Wear OS

API 23: Android 6.0 (Marshmallow)

TV

API 21: Android 5.0 (Lollipop)

Android Auto

Android Things

API 24: Android 7.0 (Nougat)

Glass

Glass Development Kit Preview (API 19)

Cancel

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Finish

ANDROID PLATFORM VERSION	API LEVEL	CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION
4.0 Ice Cream Sandwich	15	
4.1 Jelly Bean	16	99.6%
4.2 Jelly Bean	17	98.1%
4.3 Jelly Bean	18	95.9%
4.4 KitKat	19	95.3%
5.0 Lollipop	21	85.0%
5.1 Lollipop	22	80.2%
6.0 Marshmallow	23	62.6%
7.0 Nougat	24	37.1%
7.1 Nougat	25	14.2%
8.0 Oreo	26	6.0%
8.1 Oreo	27	1.1%

Lollipop

User Interface

Material design support
Concurrent documents and activities in the recents screen
WebView updates
Screen capturing and sharing

Android in the Workplace and in Education

Managed provisioning
Device owner
Screen pinning

Printing Framework

Render PDF as bitmap

System

App usage statistics

Testing & Accessibility

Testing and accessibility improvements

IME

Easier switching between input languages

Manifest Declarations

Declarable required features
User permissions

Storage

Directory selection

Wireless & Connectivity

Multiple network connections
Bluetooth Low Energy
NFC enhancements

Battery - Project Volta

Scheduling jobs
Developer tools for battery usage

<https://developer.android.com/about/versions/android-5.0.html>

Cancel

OK



Configure Activity



Creates a new empty activity

Activity Name:

MainActivity

Generate Layout File

Layout Name:

activity_main

Backwards Compatibility (AppCompat)



The name of the activity class to create

Cancel

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Finish



Don't be afraid. I feel it too.

The screenshot shows the Android Studio interface with the following details:

- Top Bar:** Shows standard file operations like Open, Save, and Build.
- Project Structure:** On the left, under "1: Project", the "app" module is selected. Other sections include "Captures", "Build Variants", and "Favorites".
- Main Editor:** Displays the `activity_main.xml` and `MainActivity.java` files. The Java code is as follows:

```
1 package com.fundamentals.academytlv.refael.clickcounter;
2
3 import ...
4
5 public class MainActivity extends AppCompatActivity {
6
7     @Override
8     protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
9         super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
10        setContentView(R.layout.activity_main);
11    }
12
13 }
14
```

- Build History:** Under the "Build" tab, it shows a successful build history:

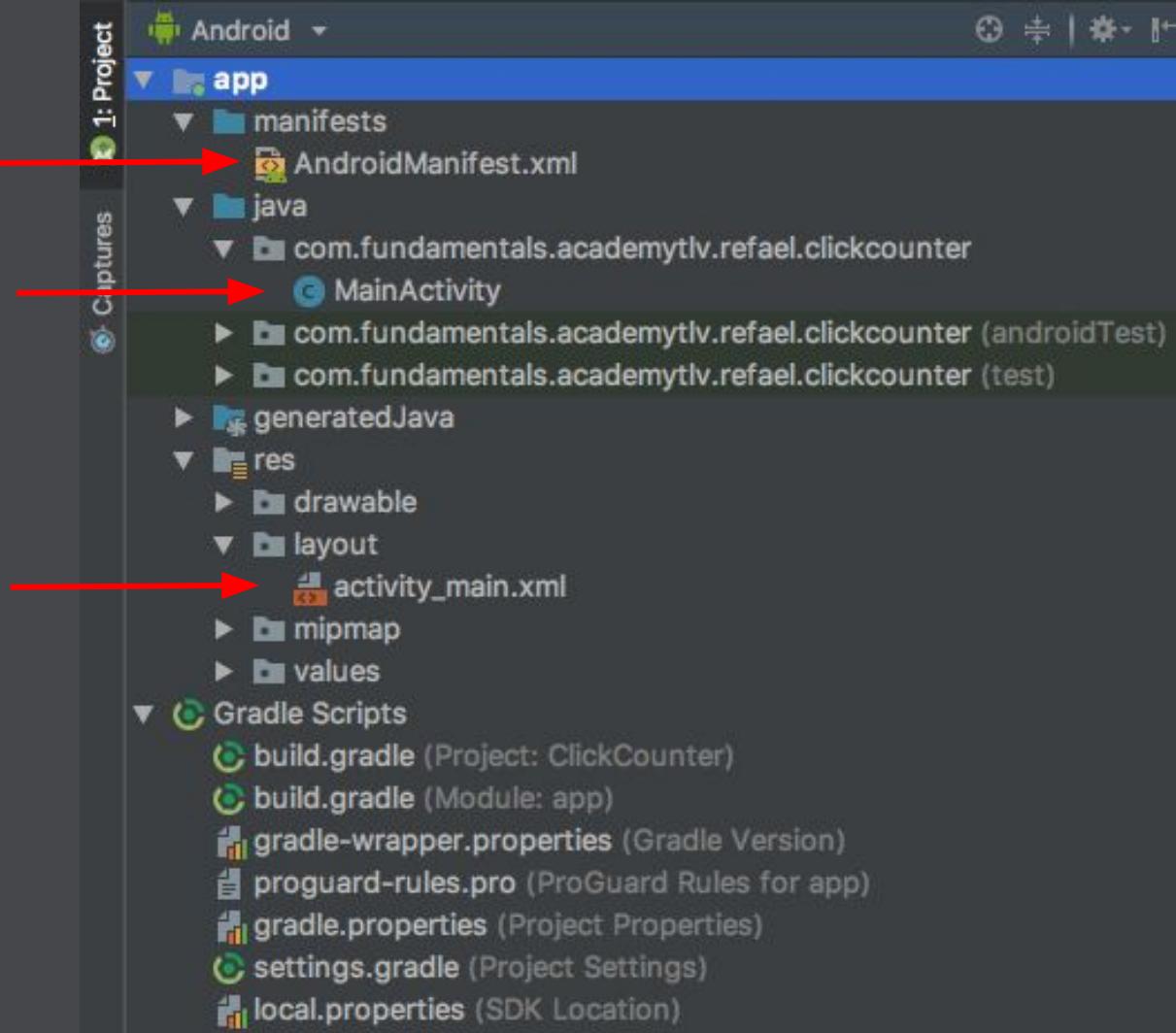
 - Build: completed successfully at 29/10/2018, 9:02
 - Run build /Users/jozeri/AndroidStudioProjects/ClickCounter
 - Load build
 - Configure build
 - Calculate task graph
 - Run tasks

- Bottom Navigation:** Includes tabs for Terminal, Build (with a progress bar), Logcat, and TODO.
- Status Bar:** At the bottom, it says "Gradle build finished in 8 s 710 ms (a minute ago)".

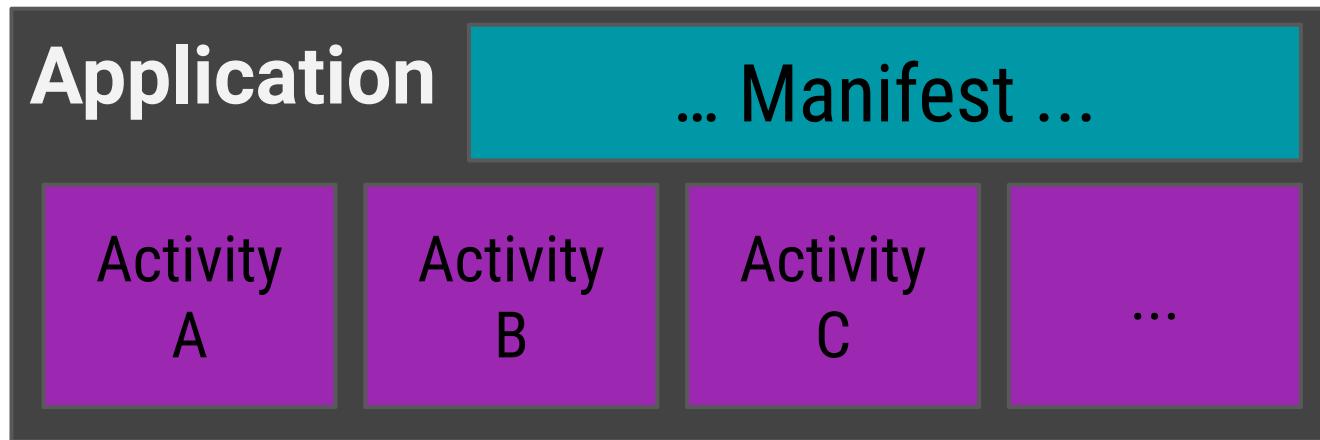
AndroidManifest

MainActivity

activity_main.xml



Android Application Structure for now

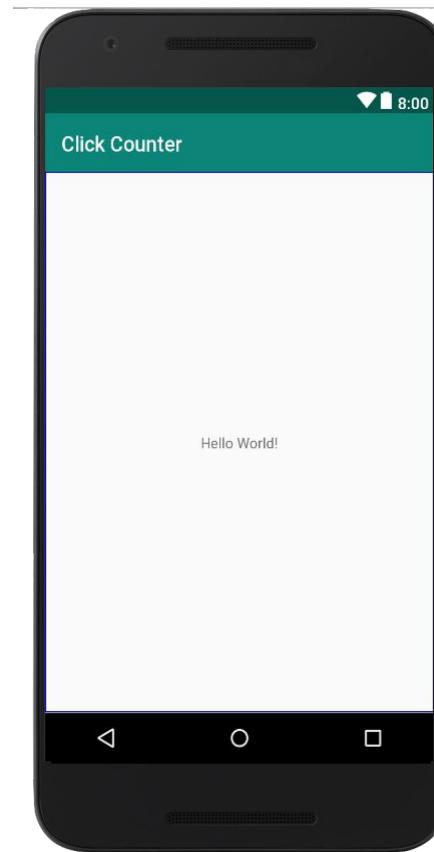


What's an Activity ??

Activity - a component with a screen
with which users can interact in order to **do something.**

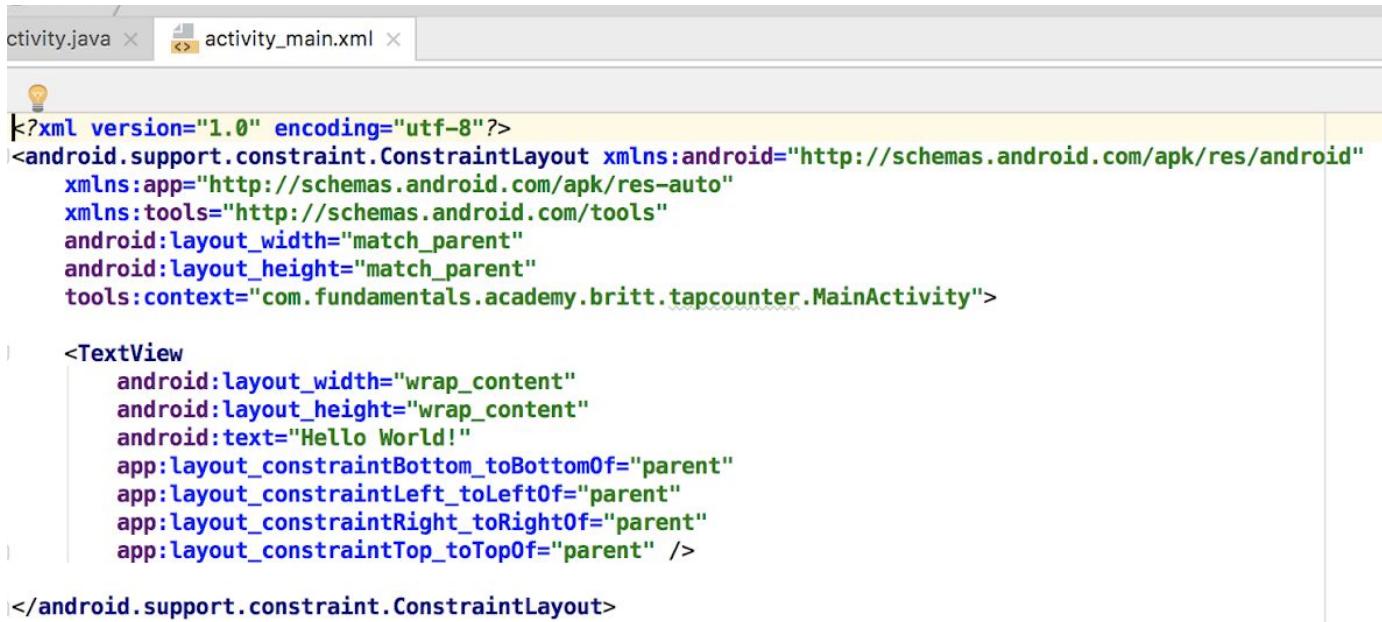
Examples: dial the phone, take a photo, send an email, view a map...

How Does An Activity Look?



How Does An Activity Look?

But to us, it looks like this: (activity_main.xml)



```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<android.support.constraint.ConstraintLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    xmlns:app="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res-auto"
    xmlns:tools="http://schemas.android.com/tools"
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout_height="match_parent"
    tools:context="com.fundamentals.academy.britt.tapcounter.MainActivity">

    <TextView
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:text="Hello World!"
        app:layout_constraintBottom_toBottomOf="parent"
        app:layout_constraintLeft_toLeftOf="parent"
        app:layout_constraintRight_toRightOf="parent"
        app:layout_constraintTop_toTopOf="parent" />

</android.support.constraint.ConstraintLayout>
```

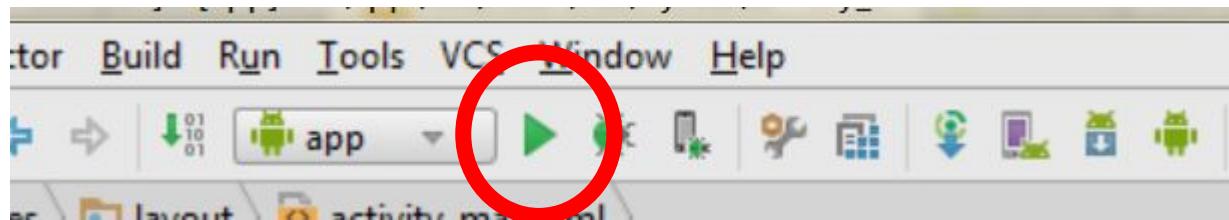
What Does An Activity Do?

1. Helps the user to perform a **task**
(i.e. making a call, checking the weather or taking a picture.)

2. Whatever it says in its **java** file,
and looks as defined in its **XML** layout file.

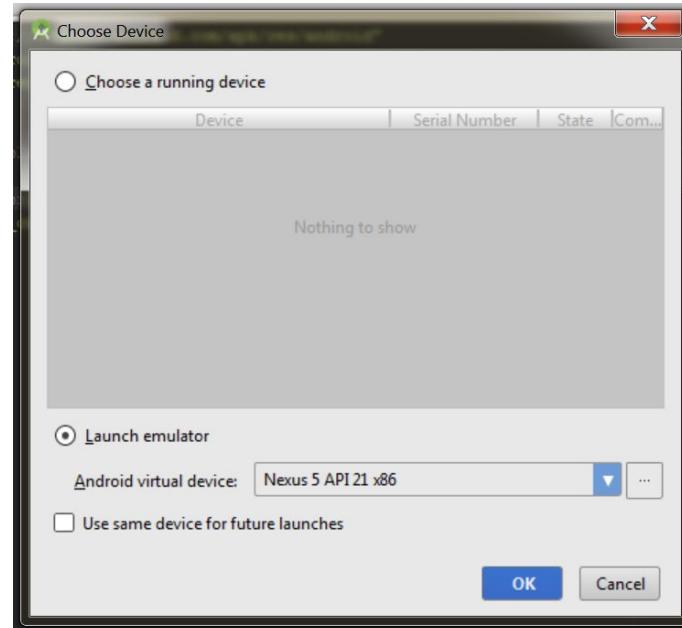
How to run the app?

Simple answer:



How to run the app?

We need to choose a device.



Option 1: A Real Device

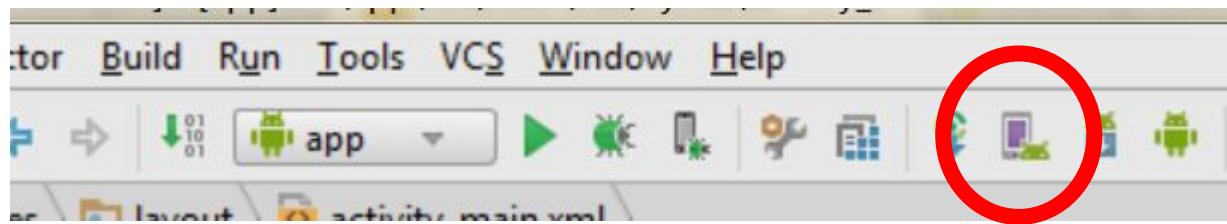
Allow USB Debugging.

It's in the Developer Options settings,
which might be hidden
(by default from Android 4.2)



Read more: <http://developer.android.com/tools/device.html>

Option 2: A Virtual Device

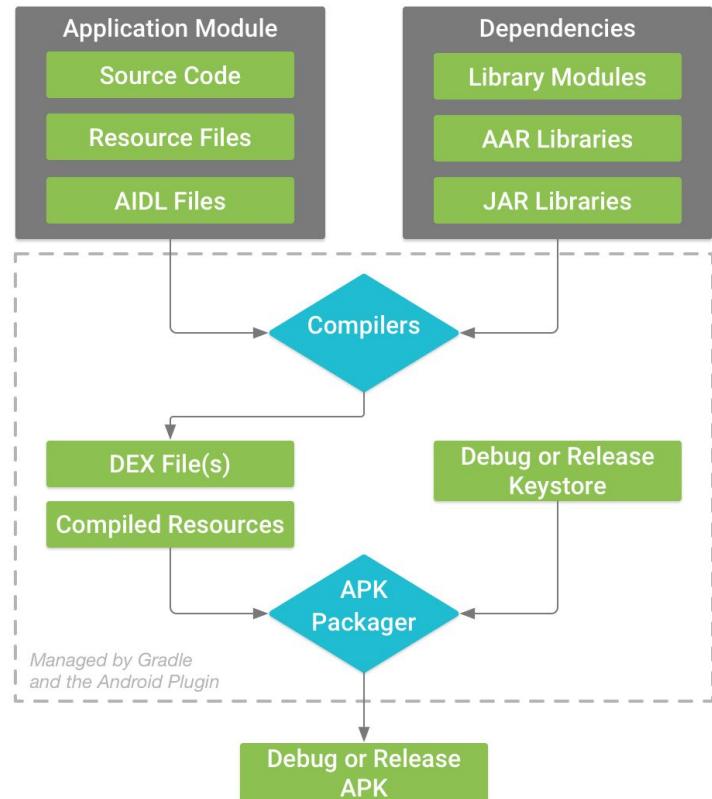


Open the AVD manager
and **create a virtual device**.

The run dialog will offer you to start it.

What does it take to build the project?

Actually, Quite a lot.



What does it take to build the project?

But Gradle helps us with it.



Gradle Console

```
Executing tasks: [:app:generateDebugSources, :app:generateDebugAnd

Configuration on demand is an incubating feature.
:app:preBuild UP-TO-DATE
:app:preDebugBuild UP-TO-DATE
:app:checkDebugManifest
:app:preReleaseBuild UP-TO-DATE
:app:prepareComAndroidSupportAppcompatV72103Library UP-TO-DATE
:app:prepareComAndroidSupportSupportV42103Library UP-TO-DATE
:app:prepareDebugDependencies
:app:compileDebugAidl UP-TO-DATE
:app:compileDebugRenderscript UP-TO-DATE
:app:generateDebugBuildConfig UP-TO-DATE
:app:generateDebugAssets UP-TO-DATE
:app:mergeDebugAssets UP-TO-DATE
:app:generateDebugResValues UP-TO-DATE
:app:generateDebugResources UP-TO-DATE
:app:mergeDebugResources
:app:processDebugManifest UP-TO-DATE
:app:processDebugResources
:app:generateDebugSources
:app:preDebugAndroidTestBuild UP-TO-DATE
:app:prepareDebugAndroidTestDependencies
:app:compileDebugAndroidTestAidl UP-TO-DATE
:app:processDebugAndroidTestManifest UP-TO-DATE
:app:compileDebugAndroidTestRenderscript UP-TO-DATE
:app:generateDebugAndroidTestBuildConfig UP-TO-DATE
:app:generateDebugAndroidTestAssets UP-TO-DATE
```

I click “Run”, You say Ho!

1. Android studio **Builds** the project,
2. **Loads** it to a device (real or virtual)
3. **Executes** it on the device,
attach a debugger if needed.



`adb install YourApp.apk`

`adb shell am start -n com.example.name...`

And Then What Happens?

Android Studio launches the app on a device for you.

When an app launches,

Android looks at the application's manifest,

and decides which activity to show.

Our Manifest

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    package="com.fundamentals.academytlv.refael.clickcounter">
    <application
        android:allowBackup="true"
        android:icon="@mipmap/ic_launcher"
        android:label="@string/app_name"
        android:theme="@style/AppTheme">

        <activity android:name=".MainActivity">
            <intent-filter>
                <action android:name="android.intent.action.MAIN" />
                <category android:name="android.intent.category.LAUNCHER" />
            </intent-filter>
        </activity>

    </application>
</manifest>
```

4 App Components:

Activities

Services

Broadcast Receivers

Content Providers

** Must be declared in our
Manifest **

Create An Activity

- Extend Activity.
- Set layout as the UI : `setContentView()`.
- Declare on *AndroidManifest.xml*.

Our MainActivity

```
package com.fundamentals.academytlv.refael.clickcounter;

import android.support.v7.app.AppCompatActivity;
import android.os.Bundle;

public class MainActivity extends AppCompatActivity {

    @Override
    protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        setContentView(R.layout.activity_main);
    }
}
```

Our MainActivity

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<android.support.constraint.ConstraintLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    xmlns:app="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res-auto"
    xmlns:tools="http://schemas.android.com/tools"
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout_height="match_parent"
    tools:context=".MainActivity">

    <TextView
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:text="Hello World!"
        app:layout_constraintBottom_toBottomOf="parent"
        app:layout_constraintLeft_toLeftOf="parent"
        app:layout_constraintRight_toRightOf="parent"
        app:layout_constraintTop_toTopOf="parent" />

</android.support.constraint.ConstraintLayout>
```

Any Questions?



A Little Bit On Layouts

Views

Everything in that XML file is a View.

A View:

- Knows to **draw** itself
- Used for **user interaction**
- Has (at least) height and width (`match_parent / wrap_content/fixed`)
- May have an id (@+id/ means to create an id if it doesn't exist)

View Group (Layout)

A special kind of view.

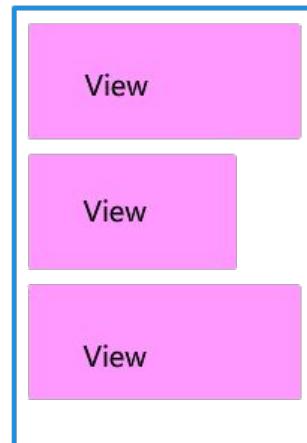
Knows to position other views on the screen.

LinearLayout

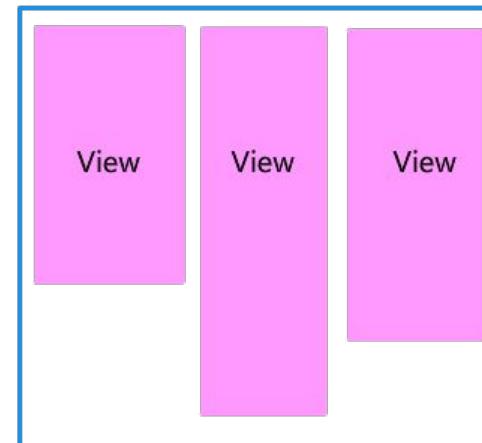
Lays items in a row or a column.

can also divide existing space by weight.

Vertical LinearLayout



Horizontal LinearLayout



RelativeLayout

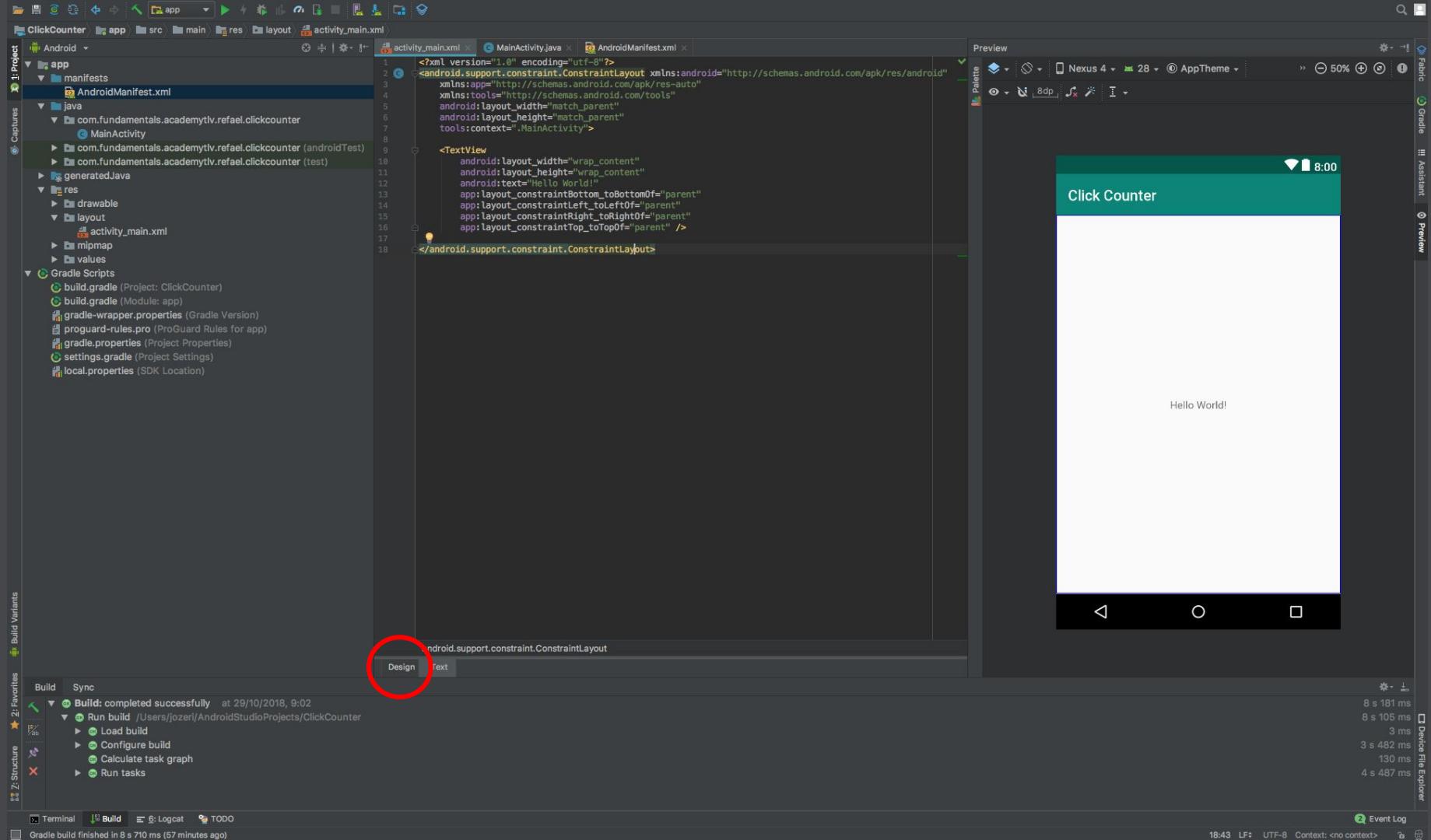
Lays items next to each other, or relative to their parent.

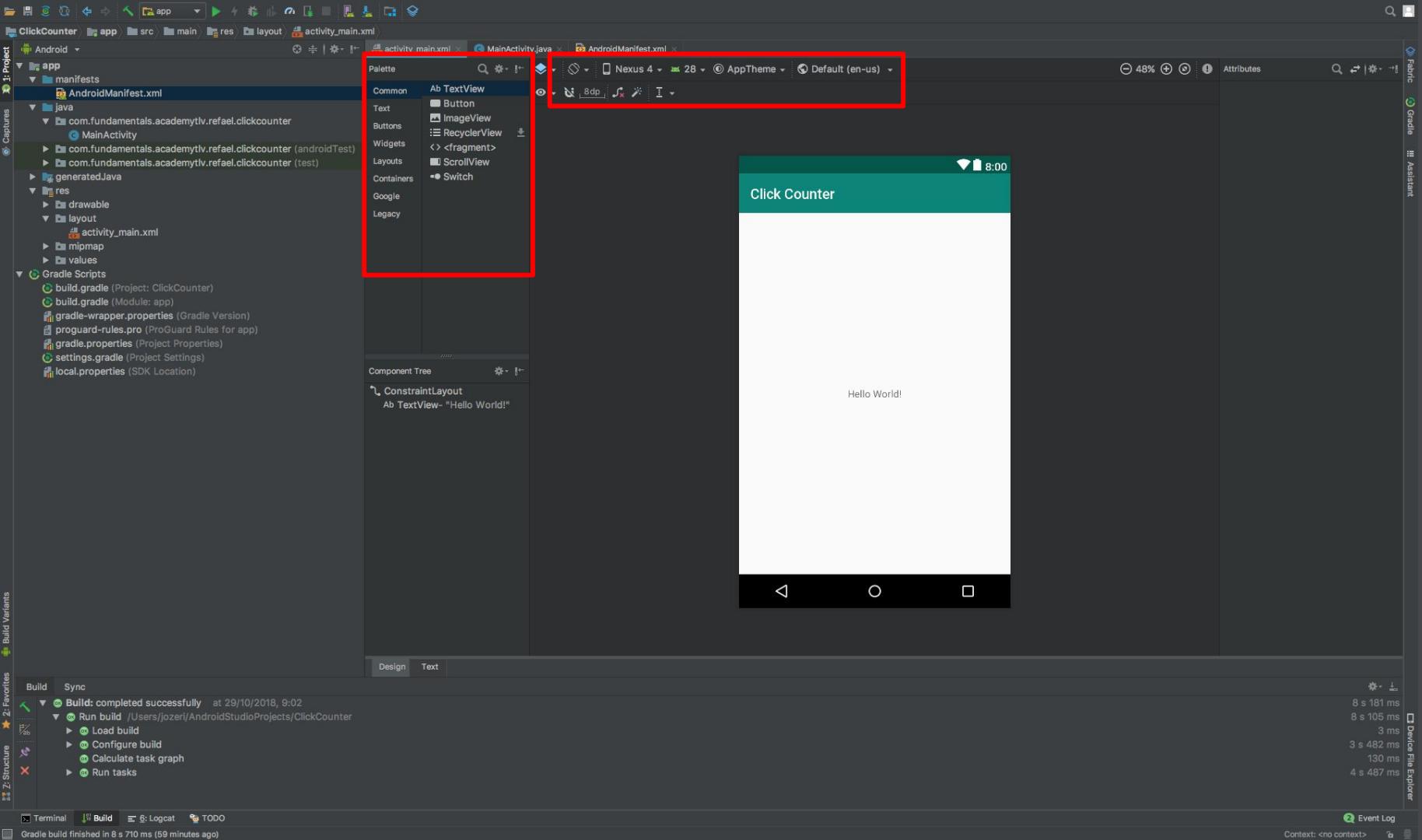


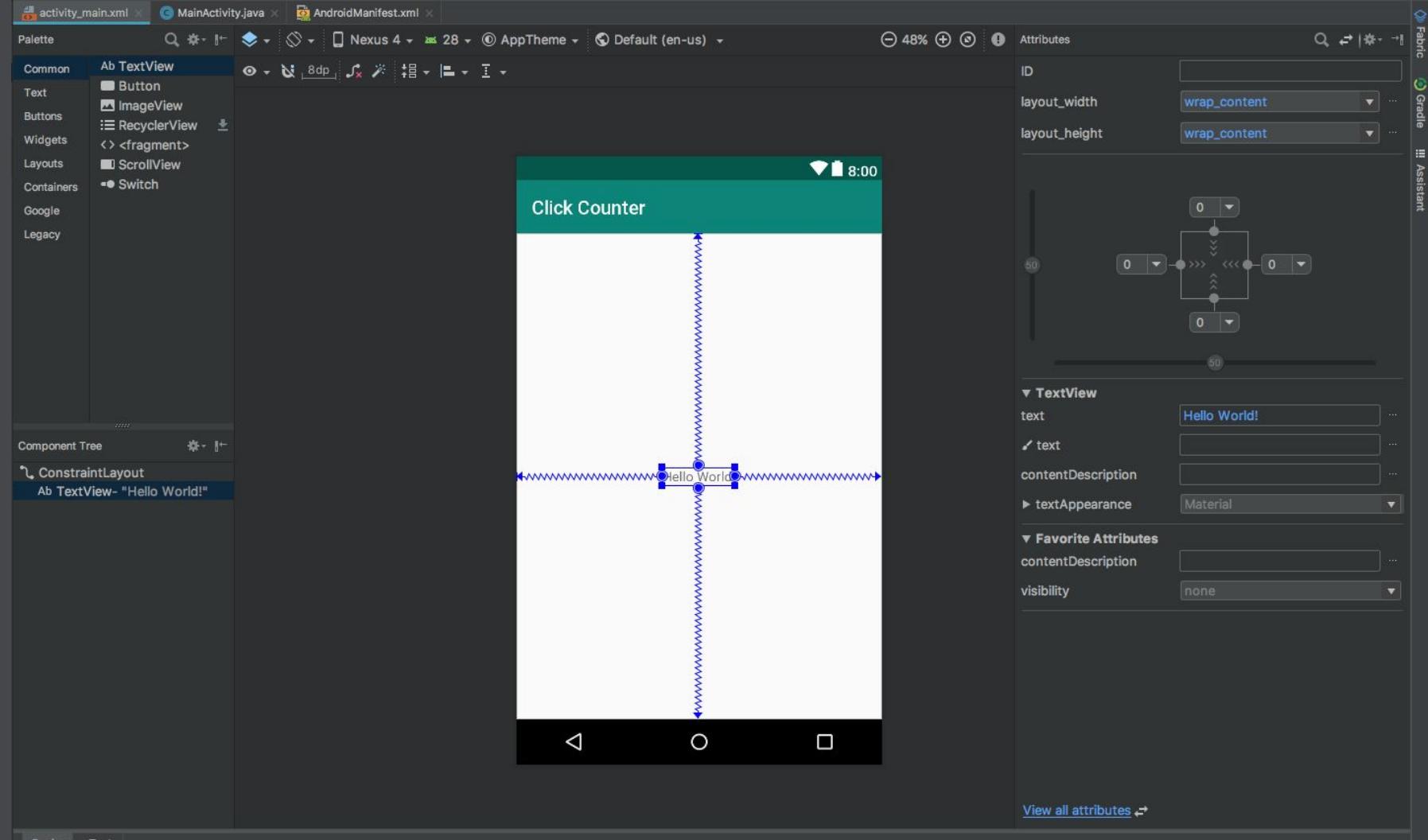
Constraint Layout

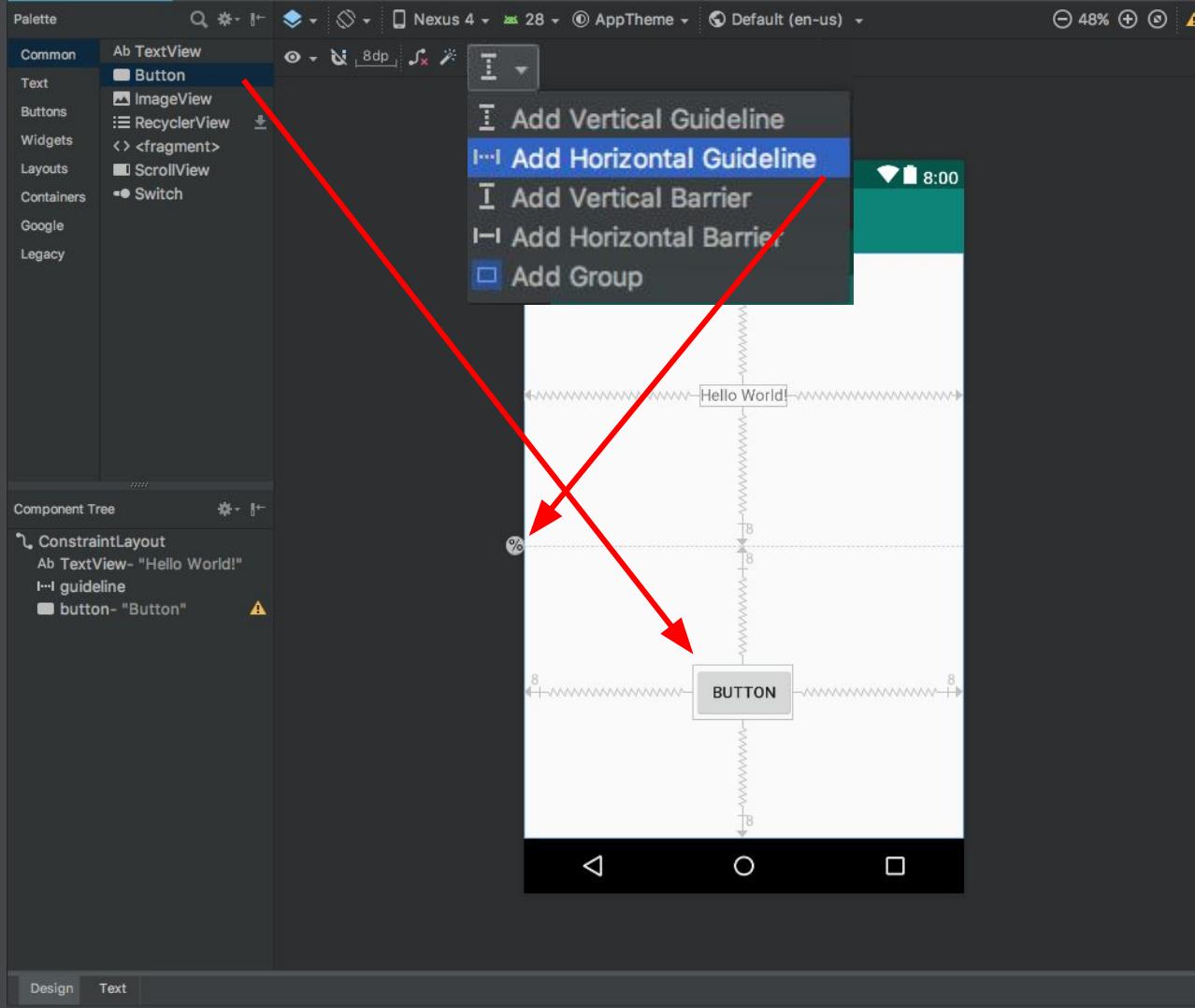
....we'll discuss later on the course...

אבל תכלסoso
How does the layout look?









```
<TextView
```

```
    android:layout_width="wrap_content"  
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"  
    android:text="Hello World!"  
    app:layout_constraintBottom_toTopOf="@+id/guideline"  
    app:layout_constraintLeft_toLeftOf="parent"  
    app:layout_constraintRight_toRightOf="parent"  
    app:layout_constraintTop_toTopOf="parent" />
```

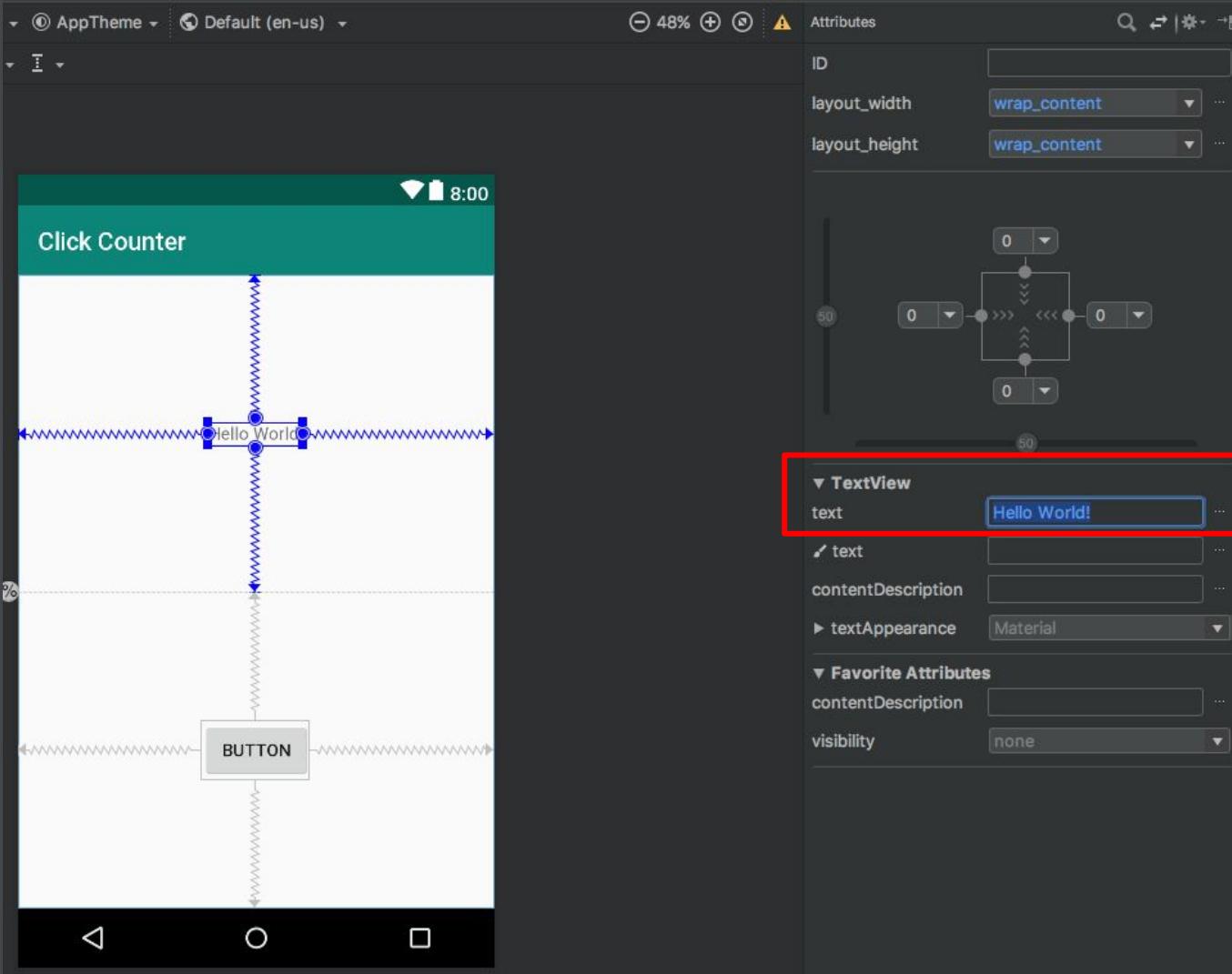
```
<android.support.constraint.Guideline  
    ... />
```

```
<Button
```

```
    android:id="@+id/button"  
    android:layout_width="wrap_content"  
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"  
    android:text="Button"  
    app:layout_constraintBottom_toBottomOf="parent"  
    app:layout_constraintEnd_toEndOf="parent"  
    app:layout_constraintStart_toStartOf="parent"  
    app:layout_constraintTop_toTopOf="@+id/guideline" />
```

activity_main.xml

What do we want to do?!



```
<TextView
```

```
    android:layout_width="wrap_content"  
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"  
    android:text="0"  
  
    app:layout_constraintBottom_toTopOf="@+id/guideline"  
    app:layout_constraintLeft_toLeftOf="parent"  
    app:layout_constraintRight_toRightOf="parent"  
    app:layout_constraintTop_toTopOf="parent" />
```

```
<android.support.constraint.Guideline  
    ... />
```

activity_main.xml

But how do we change
the text size?

```
<Button
```

```
    android:id="@+id/button"  
    android:layout_width="wrap_content"  
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"  
    android:text="CLICK ME!"  
  
    app:layout_constraintBottom_toBottomOf="parent"  
    app:layout_constraintEnd_toEndOf="parent"  
    app:layout_constraintStart_toStartOf="parent"  
    app:layout_constraintTop_toTopOf="@+id/guideline" />
```

```
<TextView  
    android:layout_width="wrap_content"  
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"  
    android:text="0"  
    android:textSize="36sp" highlighted  
    app:layout_constraintBottom_toTopOf="@+id/guideline"  
    app:layout_constraintLeft_toLeftOf="parent"  
    app:layout_constraintRight_toRightOf="parent"  
    app:layout_constraintTop_toTopOf="parent" />  
  
<android.support.constraint.Guideline  
    ... />  
  
<Button  
    android:id="@+id/button"  
    android:layout_width="wrap_content"  
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"  
    android:text="CLICK ME!"  
    android:textSize="36sp" highlighted  
    app:layout_constraintBottom_toBottomOf="parent"  
    app:layout_constraintEnd_toEndOf="parent"  
    app:layout_constraintStart_toStartOf="parent"
```

Question.. what's our problem here in this code?

Wait.. SP?! What is SP? Wait a few slides

We have the value 36sp saved twice!

NEVER REPEAT YOURSELF!

The Alt+Enter Magic

Alt + Enter key binding for quick fix errors.

It's **context aware**,
and can do a lot of magic for you!

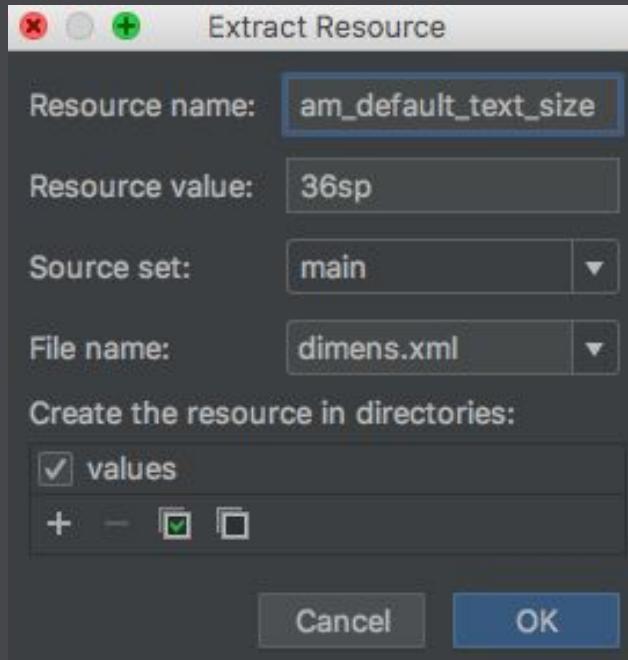


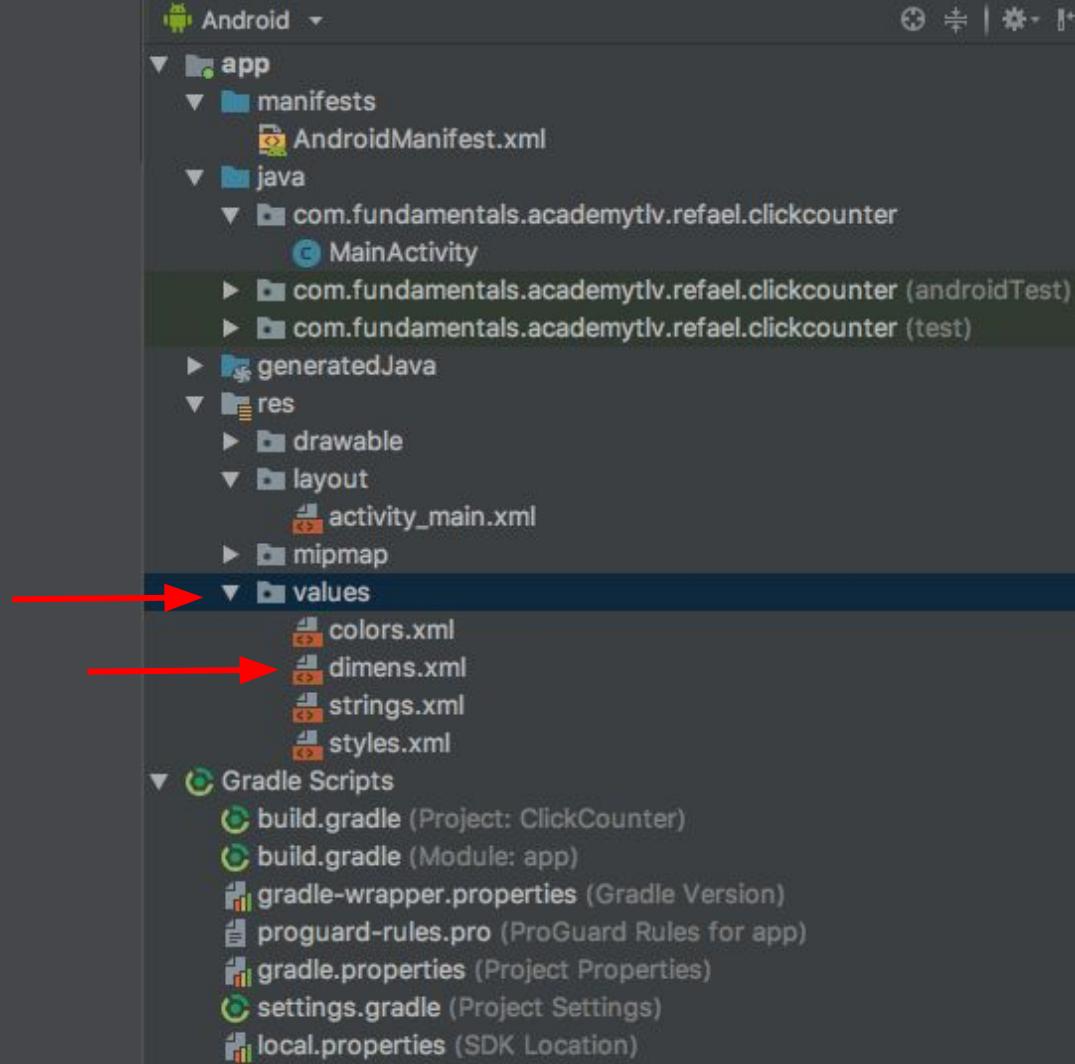
```
<TextView  
    android:layout_width="wrap_content"  
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"  
    android:text="0"  
    android:textSize="36sp"  
    app:layout_constraint  
    app:layout_constraint  
    app:layout_constraint  
    app:layout_constraint
```

Extract dimension resource

Override Resource in Other Configuration...

Inject language or reference





dimens.xml

```
1 <?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
2 <resources>
3     <dimen name="am_default_text_size">36sp</dimen>
4 </resources>
```

```
<TextView  
    android:layout_width="wrap_content"  
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"  
    android:text="0"  
    android:textSize="@dimen/am_default_text_size"  
    app:layout_constraintBottom_toTopOf="@+id/guideline"  
    app:layout_constraintLeft_toLeftOf="parent"  
    app:layout_constraintRight_toRightOf="parent"  
    app:layout_constraintTop_toTopOf="parent" />
```

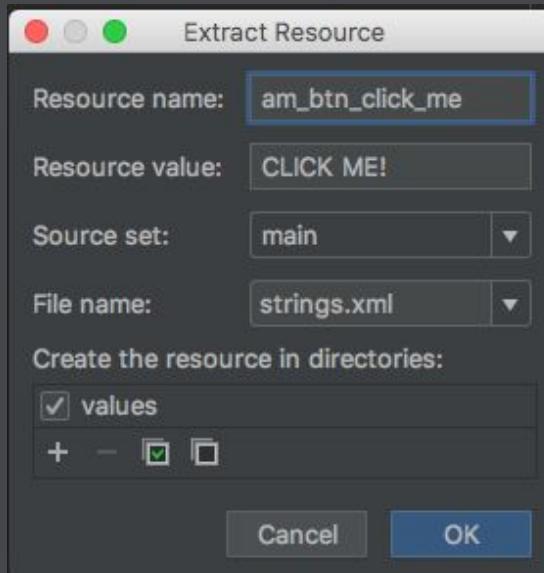
```
<android.support.constraint.Guideline  
    ... />
```

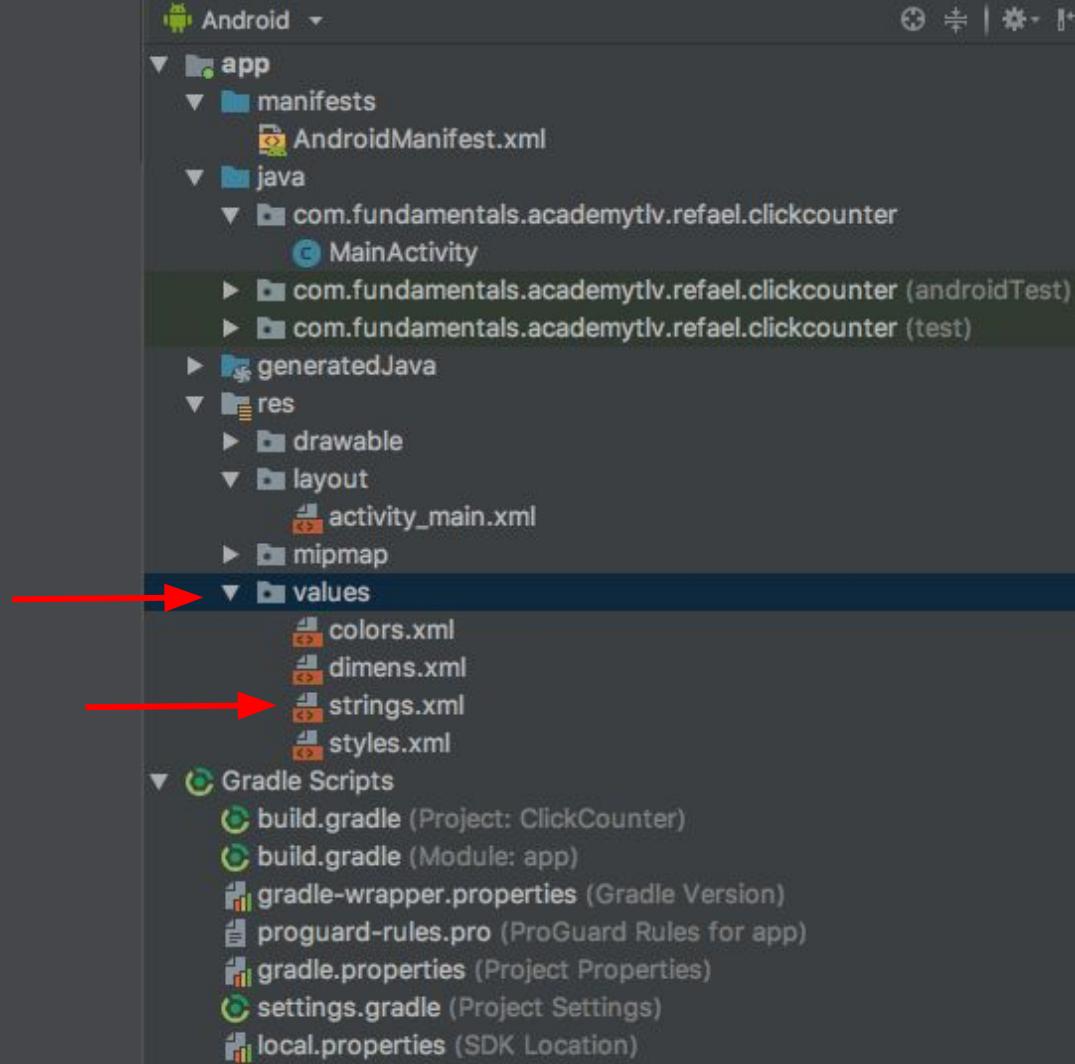
```
<Button  
    android:id="@+id/button"  
    android:layout_width="wrap_content"  
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"  
    android:text="CLICK ME!"  
    android:textSize="@dimen/am_default_text_size"  
    app:layout_constraintBottom_toBottomOf="parent"  
    app:layout_constraintEnd_toEndOf="parent"  
    app:layout_constraintStart_toStartOf="parent"
```

```
<Button  
    android:id="@+id/button"  
    android:layout_width="wrap_content"  
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"  
    android:text="CLICK ME!"  
    android:textSize="@dimen/am_default_text_size"  
    app:layout_constraintBottom_toBottomOf="parent"  
    app:layout_constraintEnd_toEndOf="parent"  
    app:layout_constraintStart_toStartOf="parent"  
    app:layout_constraintTop_toTopOf="@+id/guideline" />
```

```
23  
24  
25  
26     <Button  
27         android:id="@+id/button"  
28         android:layout_width="wrap_content"  
29         android:layout_height="wrap_content"  
30         android:text="CLICK ME!"  
31         android:textSize="@dimen/default_text_size"  
32 Hardcoded string "CLICK ME!", should use @string resource more... (⌘F1)  
33             app:layout_constraintEnd_toEndOf="parent"  
34             app:layout_constraintStart_toStartOf="parent"  
35             app:layout_constraintTop_toTopOf="@+id/guideline" />  
36
```

```
<Button  
    android:id="@+id/button"  
    android:layout_width="wrap_content"  
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"  
    android:text="CLICK ME!"  
    android:textSize=💡 Extract string resource  
    app:layout_constraintTop_toBottomOf="..."  
    app:layout_constraintBottom_toBottomOf="..."  
    app:layout_constraintLeft_toLeftOf="..."  
    app:layout_constraintRight_toRightOf="..."  
    android.support.constraint.💡 Provide feedback on this warning  
    ✖ Suppress: Add tools:ignore="HardcodedText" attribute  
    💡 Extract string resource ▶  
    💡 Override Resource in Other Configuration... ▶  
    💡 Inject language or reference ▶
```





strings.xml

Edit translations for all locales in the translations editor.

```
1 <resources>
2     <string name="app_name">Click Counter</string>
3     <string name="am_btn_click_me">CLICK ME!</string>
4     <string name="am_counter_default_value">0</string>
5 </resources>
```

```
<TextView
```

```
    android:layout_width="wrap_content"  
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"  
    android:text="@string/am_counter_default_value"  
    android:textSize="@dimen/am_default_text_size"  
    app:layout_constraintBottom_toTopOf="@+id/guideline"  
    app:layout_constraintLeft_toLeftOf="parent"  
    app:layout_constraintRight_toRightOf="parent"  
    app:layout_constraintTop_toTopOf="parent" />
```

```
<Button
```

```
    android:id="@+id/button"  
    android:layout_width="wrap_content"  
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"  
    android:text="@string/am_btn_click_me"  
    android:textSize="@dimen/am_default_text_size"  
    app:layout_constraintBottom_toBottomOf="parent"  
    app:layout_constraintEnd_toEndOf="parent"  
    app:layout_constraintStart_toStartOf="parent"  
    app:layout_constraintTop_toTopOf="@+id/guideline" />
```

Click Counter

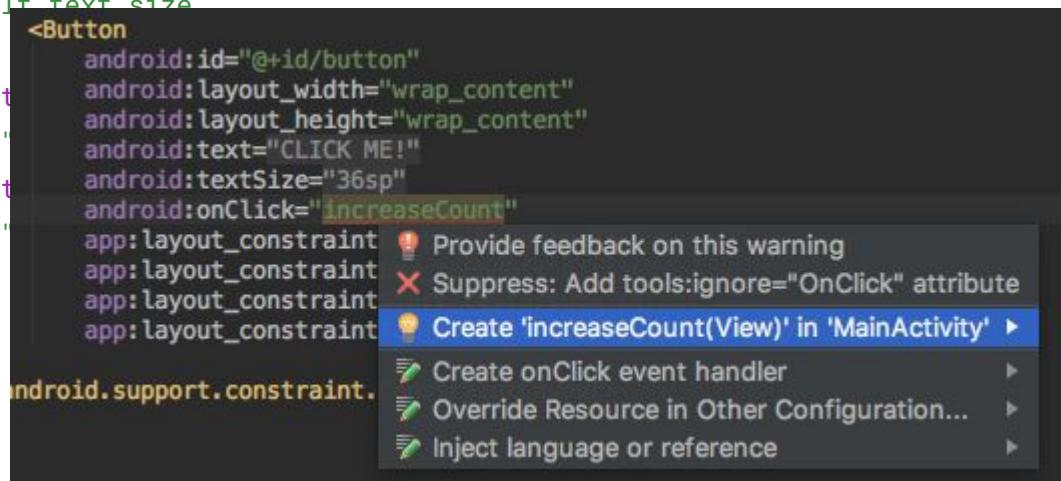


Let's make a click counter!

We'll want to change the TextView's text at runtime,
so we'll need to grab it after the views are inflated.

Add onClick

```
<Button  
    android:id="@+id/button"  
    android:layout_width="wrap_content"  
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"  
    android:text="@string/am_btn_click_me"  
    android:textSize="@dimen/am_default_text_size"  
    android:onClick="increaseCount"  
    app:layout_constraintBottom_toBottomOf="parent"  
    app:layout_constraintEnd_toEndOf="parent"  
    app:layout_constraintStart_toStartOf="parent"  
    app:layout_constraintTop_toTopOf="parent"/>
```



The method was created on the Activity.java

```
package com.fundamentals.academytlv.refael.clickcounter;

import android.support.v7.app.AppCompatActivity;
import android.os.Bundle;
import android.view.View;

public class MainActivity extends AppCompatActivity {

    @Override
    protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        setContentView(R.layout.activity_main);
    }

    public void increaseCount(View view) {
    }
}
```

Let's make a click counter!

We'll need a counter variable.

Let's make an int, and init it to 0.

```
public class MainActivity extends AppCompatActivity {  
  
    private int mCounter = 0;  
  
    public void increaseCount(View view) {  
  
    }  
}
```

Fill in the method that happens on click

```
public class MainActivity extends AppCompatActivity {  
  
    private int mCounter = 0;  
  
    //activity code ommited...  
  
    public void increaseCount(View view) {  
        mCounter++;  
    }  
}
```

Update UI

Assign view ID

```
<TextView  
    android:id="@+id/am_tv_counter"  
    android:layout_width="wrap_content"  
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"  
    android:text="@string/am_counter_default_value"  
    android:textSize="@dimen/am_default_text_size"  
    app:layout_constraintBottom_toTopOf="@+id/guideline"  
    app:layout_constraintLeft_toLeftOf="parent"  
    app:layout_constraintRight_toRightOf="parent"  
    app:layout_constraintTop_toTopOf="parent" />
```

Reference to the view on code

```
public class MainActivity extends AppCompatActivity {  
  
    private int mCounter = 0;  
  
    private TextView mCounterTextView;  
  
    @Override  
    protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {  
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);  
        setContentView(R.layout.activity_main);  
        mCounterTextView = findViewById(R.id.am_tv_counter);  
    }  
  
    public void increaseCount(View view) {  
        mCounter++;  
    }  
}
```

Set View with counter

```
public class MainActivity extends AppCompatActivity {  
  
    private int mCounter = 0;  
  
    private TextView mCounterTextView;  
  
    @Override  
    protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {  
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);  
        setContentView(R.layout.activity_main);  
        mCounterTextView = findViewById(R.id.am_tv_counter);  
    }  
  
    public void increaseCount(View view) {  
        mCounter++;  
        mCounterTextView.setText(String.valueOf(mCounter));  
    }  
}
```

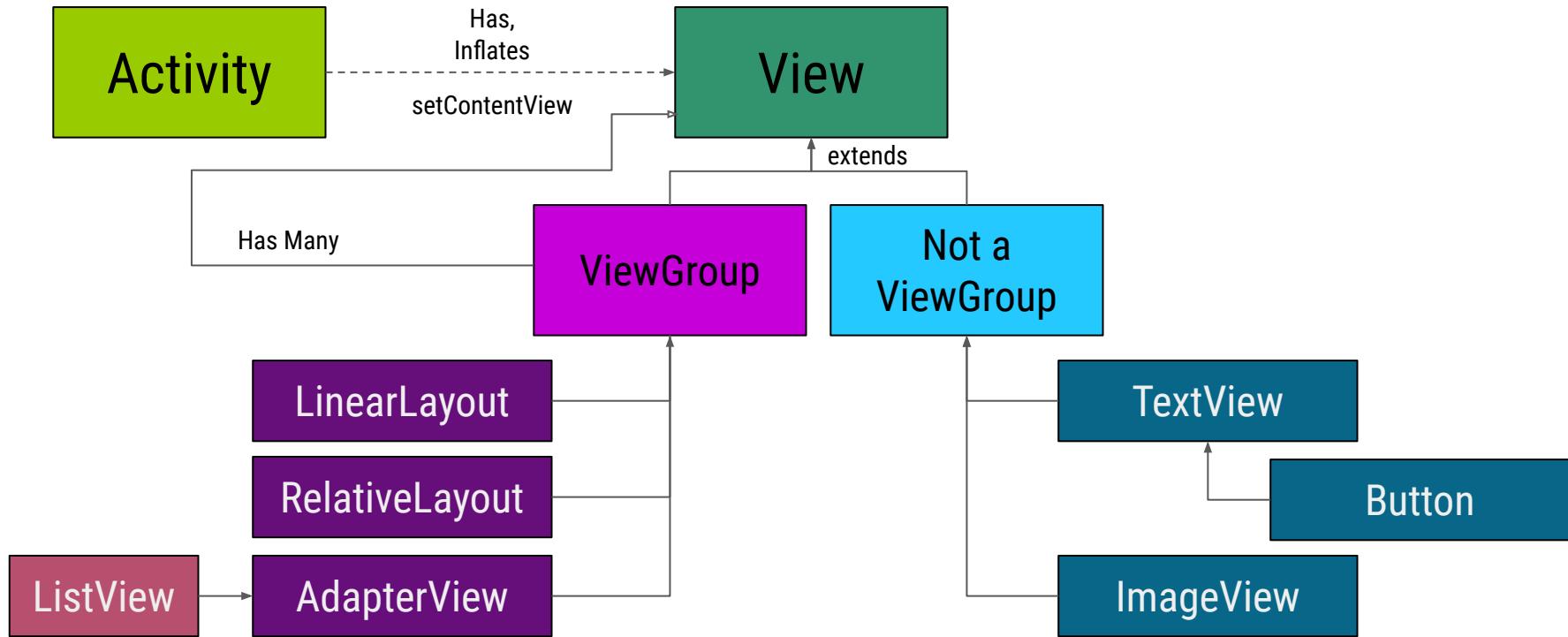
OMG, It looks great!



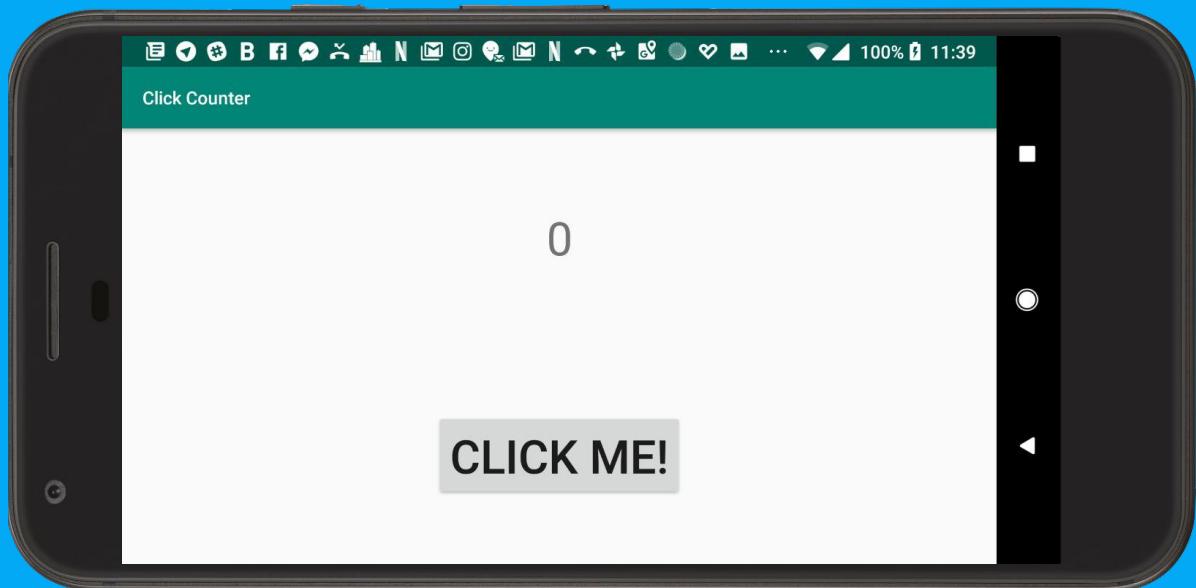
Questions?



Quick UML Recap



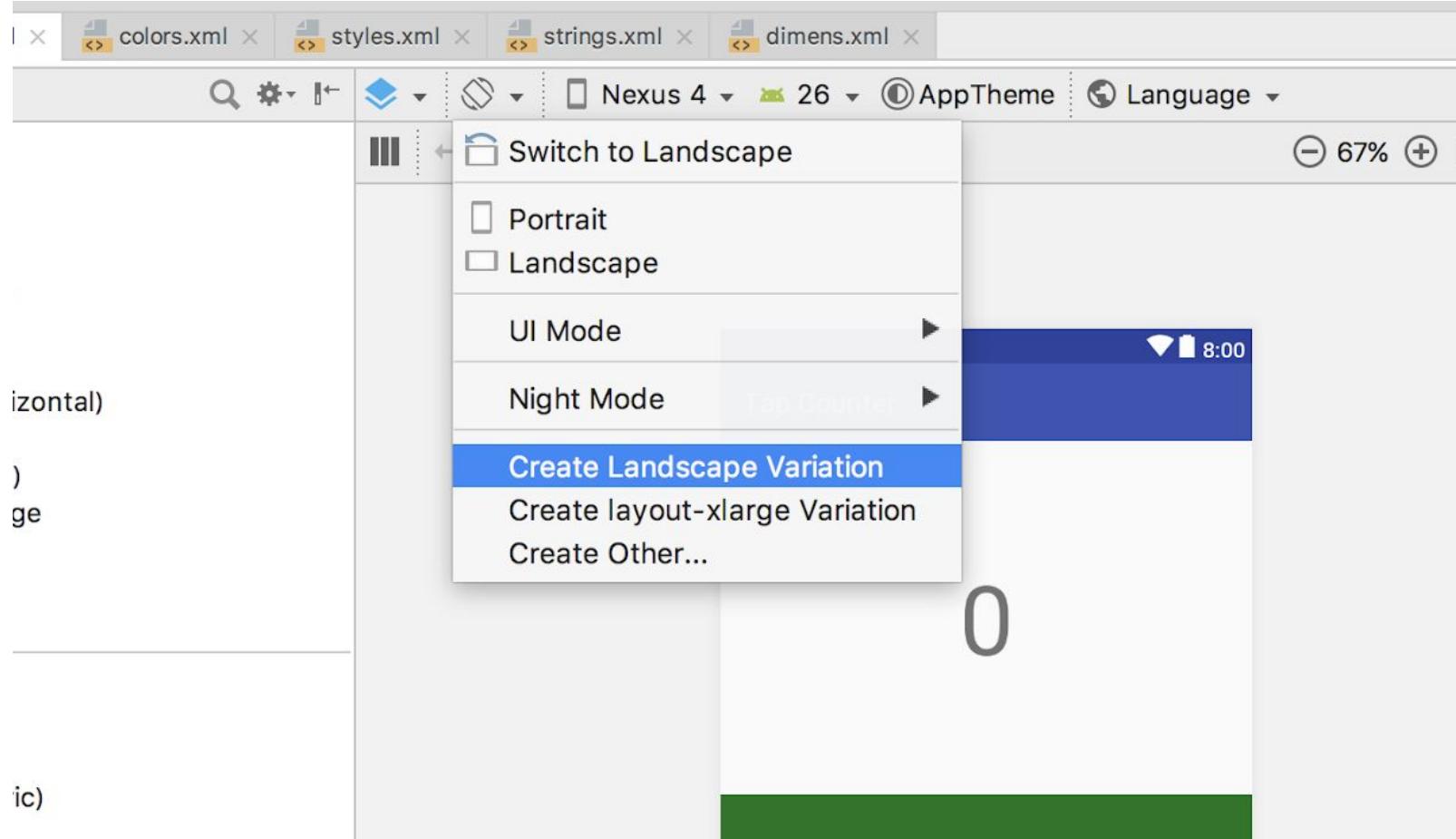
Rotate the device



There's a bug with the counter...
I know...
but we'll get to it later...



Create a different layout for landscape



Activity_main.xml (#2)

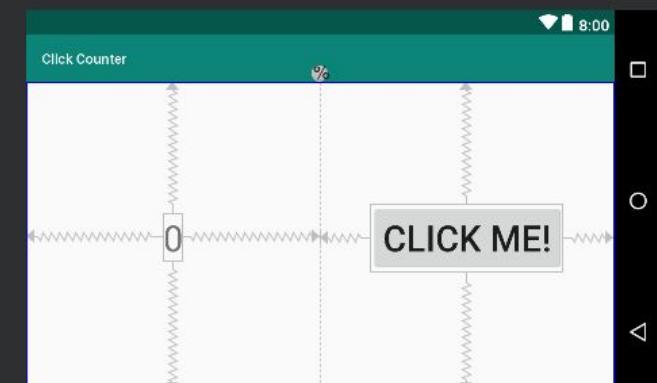
```
<android.support.constraint.Guideline  
    android:id="@+id/guideline2"  
    android:layout_width="wrap_content"  
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"  
    android:orientation="vertical"  
    app:layout_constraintGuide_percent="0.5" />
```

```
layout/activity_main.xml x land/activity_main.xml x MainActivity.java x
1 <?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
2 <android.support.constraint.ConstraintLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
3     xmlns:app="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res-auto"
4     xmlns:tools="http://schemas.android.com/tools"
5     android:layout_width="match_parent"
6     android:layout_height="match_parent"
7     tools:context=".MainActivity">
8
9     <TextView
10        android:id="@+id/am_tv_counter"
11        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
12        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
13        android:text="0"
14        android:textSize="36sp"
15        app:layout_constraintBottom_toBottomOf="parent"
16        app:layout_constraintEnd_toStartOf="@+id/guideline2"
17        app:layout_constraintStart_toStartOf="parent"
18        app:layout_constraintTop_toTopOf="parent" />
19
20     <android.support.constraint.Guideline
21         android:id="@+id/guideline2"
22         android:layout_width="wrap_content"
23         android:layout_height="wrap_content"
24         android:orientation="vertical"
25         app:layout_constraintGuide_percent="0.5" />
26
27     <Button
28         android:id="@+id/button"
29         android:layout_width="wrap_content"
30         android:layout_height="wrap_content"
31         android:onClick="increaseCount"
32         android:text="@string/am_btn_click_me"
33         android:textSize="36sp"
34         app:layout_constraintBottom_toBottomOf="parent"
35         app:layout_constraintEnd_toEndOf="parent"
36         app:layout_constraintStart_toStartOf="@+id/guideline2"
37         app:layout_constraintTop_toTopOf="parent" />
38
39 </android.support.constraint.ConstraintLayout>
```

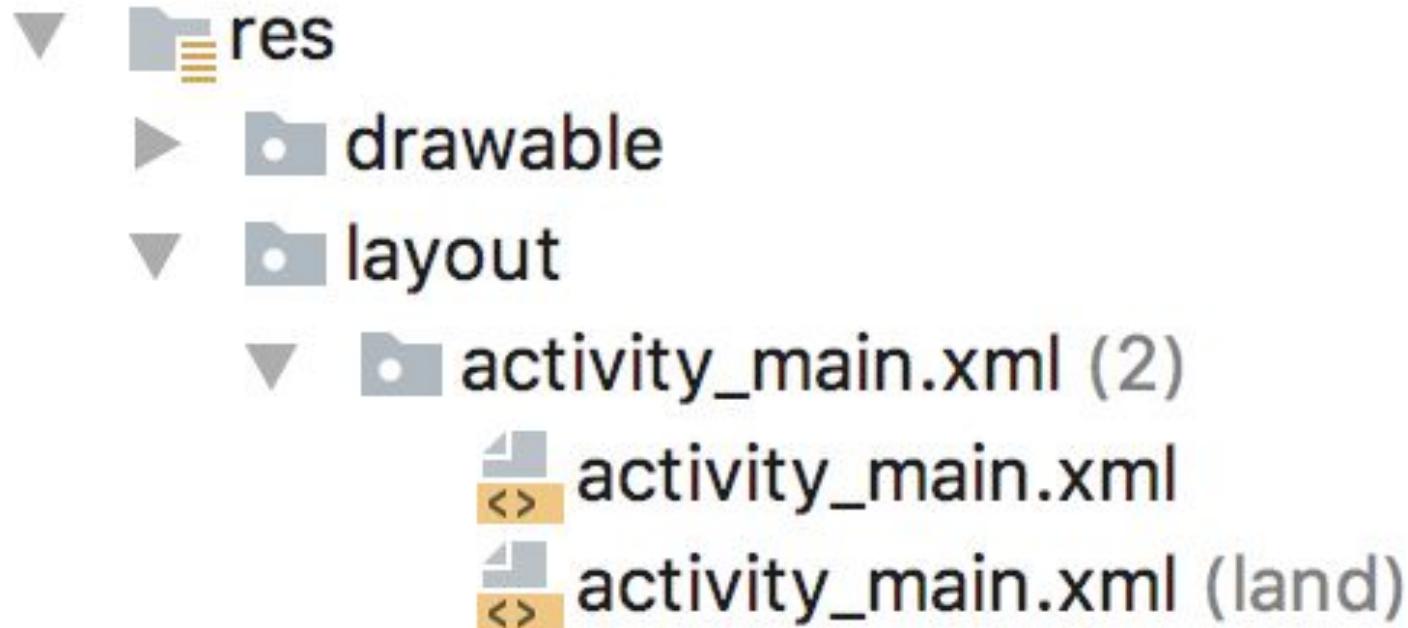
android.support.constraint.ConstraintLayout

Design

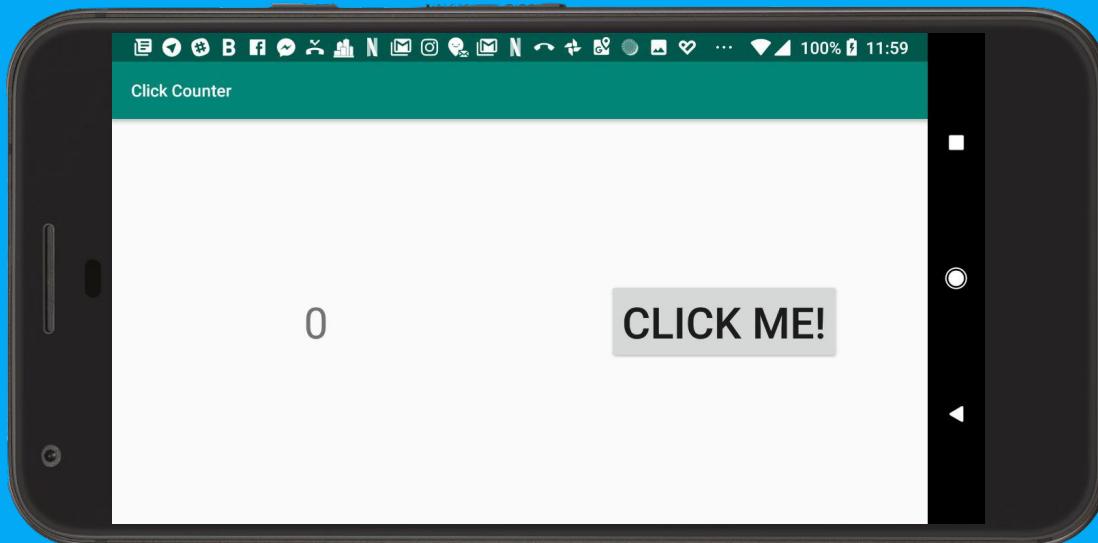
Preview



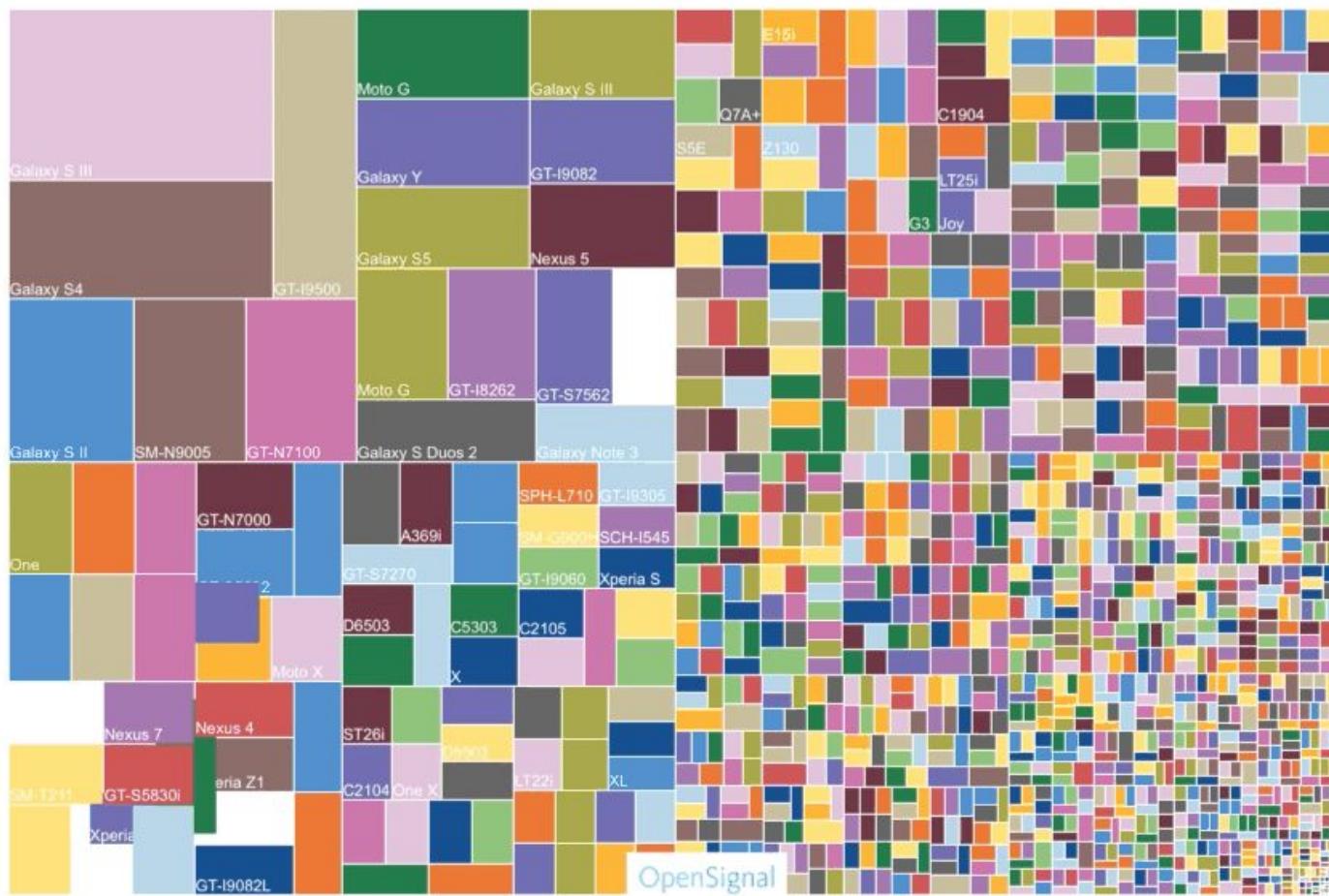
Nexus 4 28 AppTheme 36% + !



Now: Rotate the device



DEVICE FRAGMENTATION



August 2014

August 2015

First android device

HTC Dream

320x480px (2:3)

180 ppi

3.2" (81mm)



http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTC_Dream

Current Android Device

Samsung Galaxy Note 9

2960x1440 (18.5:9)

516 ppi

6.4" display



Big Android Device

Tab S4 (Tablet)

2560x1600px (16:10)

287ppi

10.5"



Small Android Device

LG G Watch

Most

~~Same~~ techniques apply



The difference is Big.



ANDROID WEAR



PHONES



TABLETS



ANDROID TV



ANDROID AUTO

Differences

Pixel Density

Screen size

Orientation

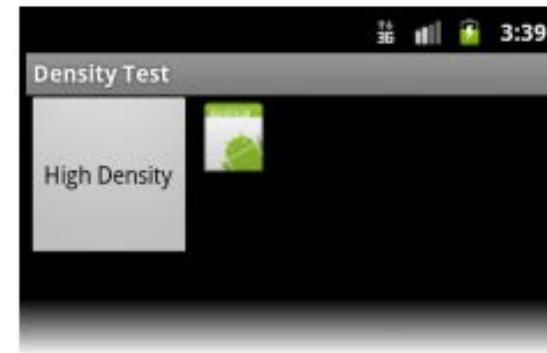
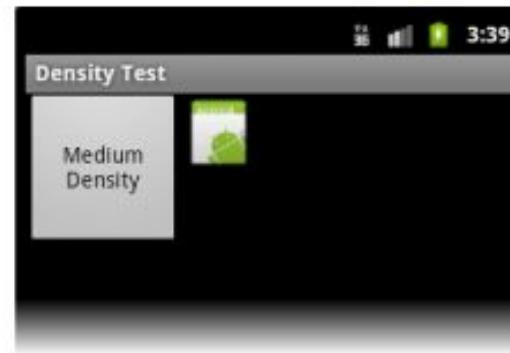
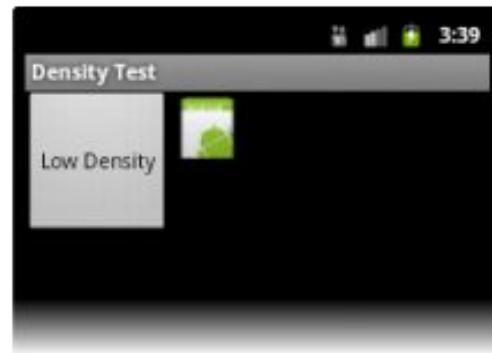
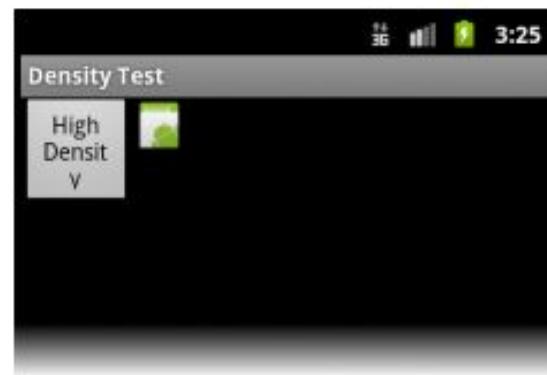
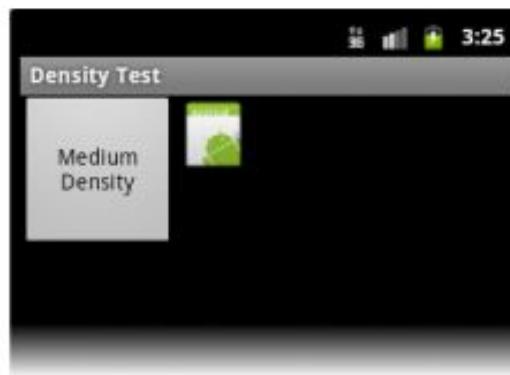
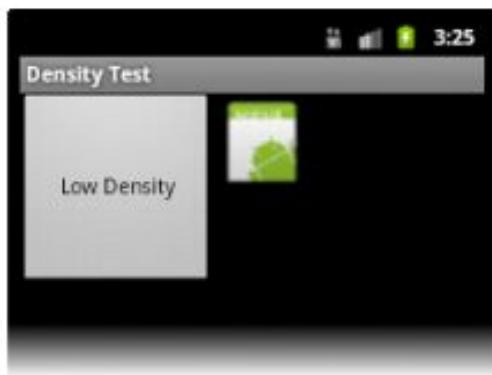
Device Class

OS Version

Language

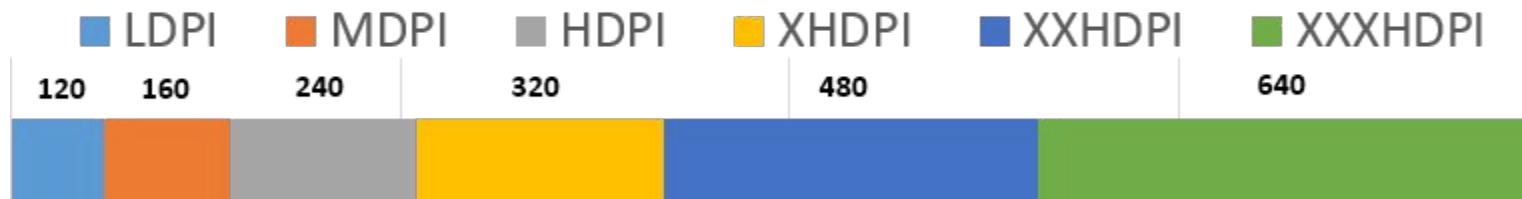
Accessibility

Pixel Density: Problem and solution



Pixel Density: Solution #1

Divide the screen sizes to categories



Pixel Density: Solution #1

Have different versions for different screens

Remember the folders from earlier?

1x

1.5x

2x

3x

4x

BASELINE



MDPI

~160 DPI



HDPI

~240 DPI



XHDPI

~320 DPI



XXHDPI

~480 DPI



XXXHDPI

~640 DPI

Folder Structure

- drawable
- drawable-hdpi
- drawable-mdpi
- drawable-xhdpi
- drawable-xxhdpi



Solution #2: Different Layouts

We can have multiple versions of a layout for different screens.

The technique is similar to the one used in **drawables** we saw earlier.

To support tablets, we add `-large` to the directory name. To support landscape we add `-land`.

Solution #2: Different Layouts

On a large device, the system uses the xml in the /layout-large/ folder.

if the required layout isn't there, the system falls-back one level, and find it in /layout/ folder.

If it won't find it at all, the program will **crash**.

Folder Structure



drawable



drawable-hdpi



drawable-mdpi



drawable-xhdpi



drawable-xxhdpi



layout



layout-land



layout-large



layout-large-land

~~Solution #2: Different Layouts Files~~

Android uses this mechanism for **a lot** of things:

strings are stored in xml and enable localization easily.

colors and styles are stored in xml files and allow theming.

dimensions also, that can use different screen sizes.

Resource Qualifiers

- #dpi
- w#dp
- h#dp
- land
- port
- sw#dp



Resources Types

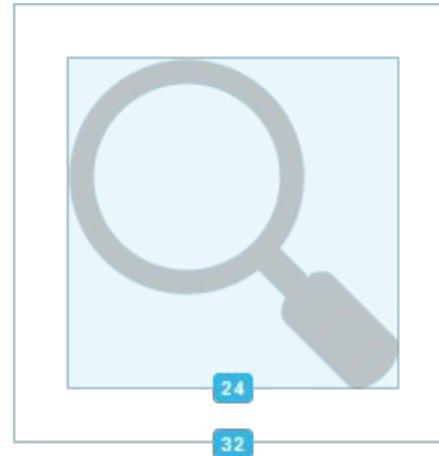
- Layouts
- Dimensions
- Colors
- Menus
- Styles
- Booleans/Strings/Integers



Pixel Density: Solution #3

Instead of **Pixels**, that are affected by pixel density,

Use **dp** - Density-independent Pixels.



Measurement of Text Sizes

Users may change text scale as they please.

So we can't use “**points**” or “**pixels**” to define text size

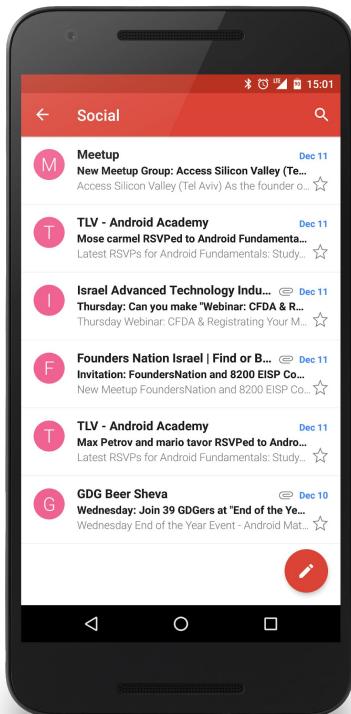
Because these are affected by pixel density, and not by the user's choice.

Instead, we use **SP** = Scale Independent Pixels

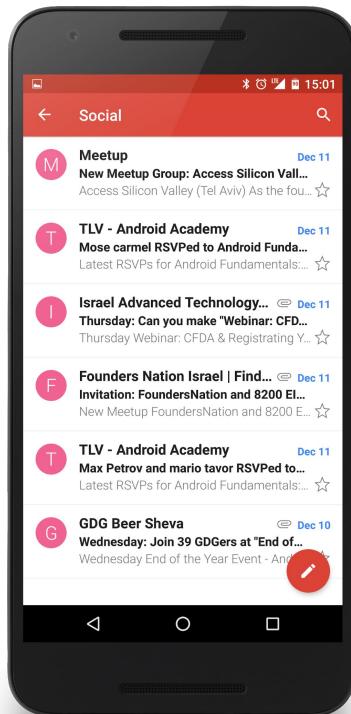
Measurement of Text Sizes

- **16sp = 16dp @ 100% scale**
- **16sp = 20dp @ 125% scale**

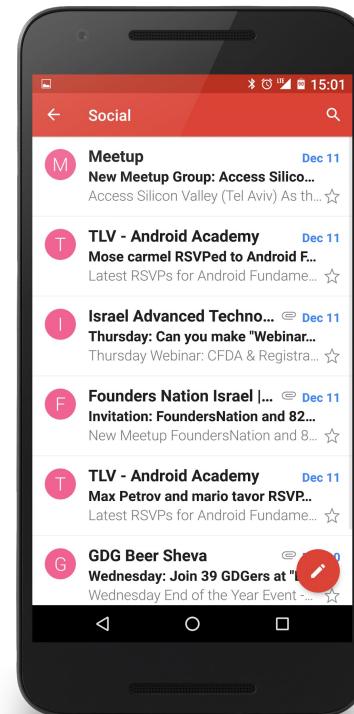
SP - same as DP but scaleable



Normal



Large



Huge