

Formation Android

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@_stephane_



StephaneC

Objectifs de l'atelier

Maitriser et être autonome sur les éléments suivants:

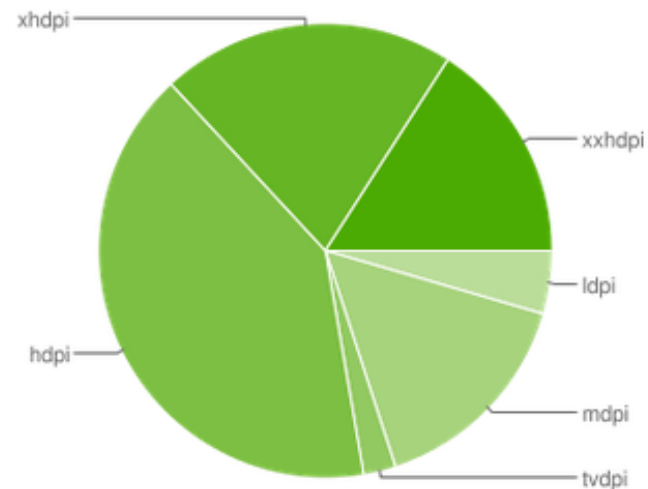
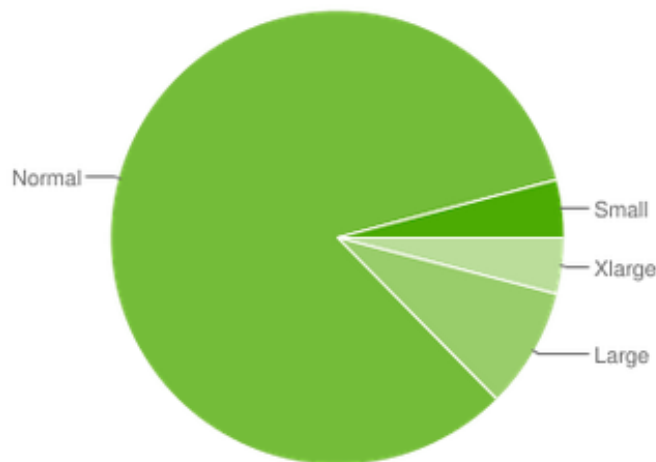
- Comprendre la fragmentation
- Savoir utiliser les fragments

Android Fragmentation

- Taille écran
- Densité de l'écran
- Version de l'OS

Screen sizes

	ldpi	mdpi	tvdpi	hdpi	xhdpi	xxhdpi	Total
Small	4.1%						4.1%
Normal		7.6%	0.1%	39.9%	19.8%	15.9%	83.3%
Large	0.4%	4.8%	2.2%	0.6%	0.6%		8.6%
Xlarge		3.1%		0.3%	0.6%		4.0%
Total	4.5%	15.5%	2.3%	40.8%	21.0%	15.9%	














Data collected during a 7-day period ending on June 1, 2015.

Any screen configurations with less than 0.1% distribution are not shown.

https://developer.android.com/about/dashboards/index.html?utm_source=suzunone

Vue intéressante

Device metrics

Type	Device	Platform	Screen dimensions in cm		Aspect Ratio	Width × Height dp	Width × Height px	Density
	Android One	Android	4.5 in	2.2 × 3.9 in	16 : 9	320 × 569 dp	480 × 854 px	1.5 hdpi
	Asus Zen Watch	Android	1.6 in	1.2 × 1.2 in	1 : 1	213 × 213 dp	320 × 320 px	1.5 hdpi
	Dell Venue 8	Android	8.4 in	4.5 × 7.1 in	16 : 10	800 × 1280 dp	1600 × 2560 px	2.0 xhdpi
	HTC One M8	Android	5.0 in	2.5 × 4.4 in	16 : 9	360 × 640 dp	1080 × 1920 px	3.0 xxhdpi
	HTC One M9	Android	5.0 in	2.5 × 4.4 in	16 : 9	360 × 640 dp	1080 × 1920 px	3.0 xxhdpi
	LG G Watch	Android	1.7 in	1.2 × 1.2 in	1 : 1	187 × 187 dp	280 × 280 px	1.5 hdpi
	LG G Watch R	Android	1.8 in	1.3 × 1.3 in	1 : 1	213 × 213 dp	320 × 320 px	1.5 hdpi
	LG G2	Android	5.2 in	2.5 × 4.5 in	16 : 9	360 × 640 dp	1080 × 1920 px	3.0 xxhdpi
	LG G3	Android	5.5 in	2.7 × 4.8 in	16 : 9	480 × 853 dp	1440 × 2560 px	3.0 xxhdpi
	Moto 360	Android	1.6 in	1.6 × 1.4 in	32 : 29	241 × 218 dp	320 × 290 px	1.3 tvdpi
	Moto G	Android	4.5 in	2.2 × 3.9 in	16 : 9	360 × 640 dp	720 × 1280 px	2.0 xhdpi

Keynote Fichier Édition Insertion Diapositive Format Disposition Présentation Lecture Partager Fenêtre Aide 100 %

<http://www.google.com/design/tool/devices/>

Gérer la densité

Gérer la densité

- Ne “*jamais*” utiliser de pixels

—> utilisation des dip

- Différents images pour différentes densités

- `xhdpi` : 2.0
- `hdpi` : 1.5
- `mdpi` : 1.0 (baseline)
- `ldpi` : 0.75

```
MyProject/  
res/  
  drawable-xhdpi/  
    awesomeimage.png  
  drawable-hdpi/  
    awesomeimage.png  
  drawable-mdpi/  
    awesomeimage.png  
  drawable-ldpi/  
    awesomeimage.png
```

```
res/...  
  mipmap-ldpi/...  
    finished_launcher_asset.png  
  mipmap-mdpi/...  
    finished_launcher_asset.png  
  mipmap-hdpi/...  
    finished_launcher_asset.png  
  mipmap-xhdpi/...  
    finished_launcher_asset.png  
  mipmap-xxhdpi/...  
    finished_launcher_asset.png  
  mipmap-xxxhdpi/...  
    finished_launcher_asset.png
```

Gérer les tailles

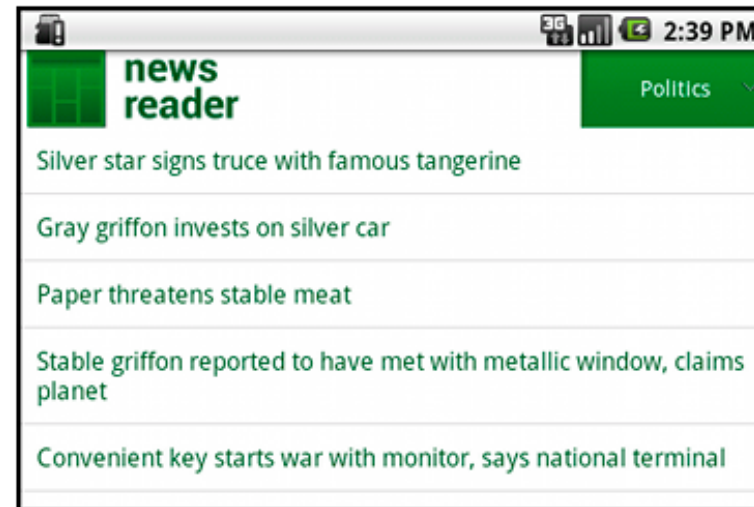
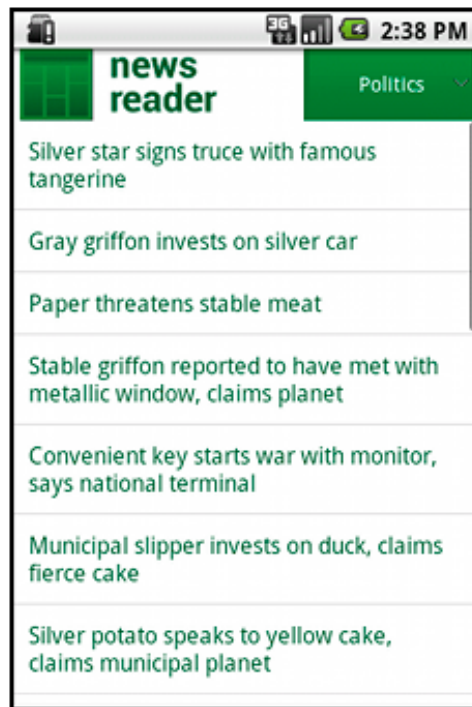
D'abord les layouts

D'abord les layouts

- Taille des layouts
 - `match_parent` / `wrap_content`
- `RelativeLayout`
- `9patch`
- Alias & les qualifier

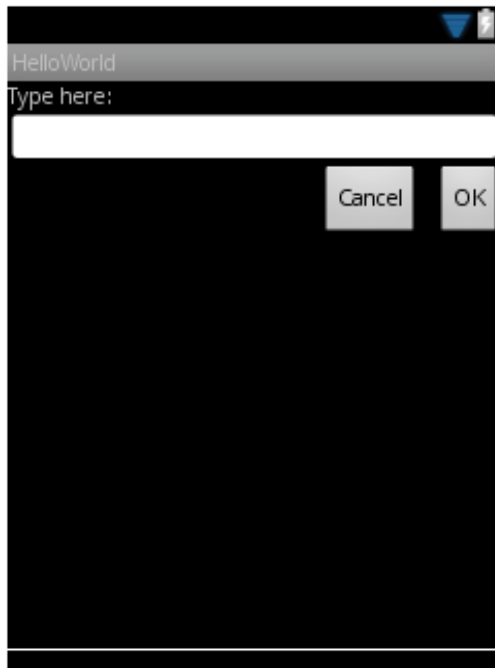
D'abord les layouts

Les tailles



D'abord les layouts

RelativeLayout



```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<RelativeLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout_height="match_parent">
    <TextView
        android:id="@+id/label"
        android:layout_width="match_parent"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:text="Type here:" />
    <EditText
        android:id="@+id/entry"
        android:layout_width="match_parent"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:layout_below="@id/label" />
    <Button
        android:id="@+id/ok"
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:layout_below="@id/entry"
        android:layout_alignParentRight="true"
        android:layout_marginLeft="10dp"
        android:text="OK" />
    <Button
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:layout_toLeftOf="@id/ok"
        android:layout_alignTop="@id/ok"
        android:text="Cancel" />
</RelativeLayout>
```

D'abord les layouts

Les qualifieurs

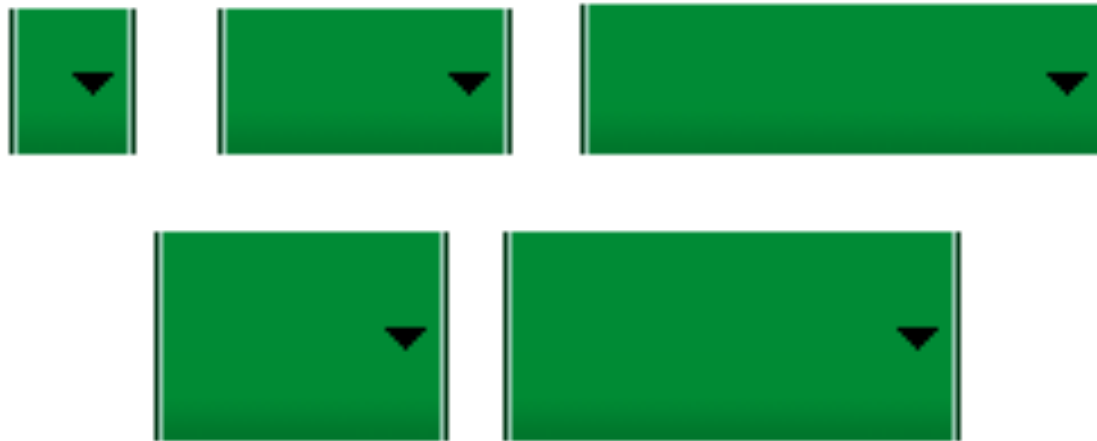
Objectifs: utiliser différents layout/*.xml en fonction du média

```
res/layout/my_layout.xml           // layout for normal screen size ("default")
res/layout-large/my_layout.xml     // layout for large screen size
res/layout-xlarge/my_layout.xml    // layout for extra-large screen size
res/layout-xlarge-land/my_layout.xml // layout for extra-large in landscape orientation
```

```
res/drawable-mdpi/graphic.png      // bitmap for medium-density
res/drawable-hdpi/graphic.png       // bitmap for high-density
res/drawable-xhdpi/graphic.png      // bitmap for extra-high-density
res/drawable-xxhdpi/graphic.png     // bitmap for extra-extra-high-density
```

```
res/mipmap-mdpi/my_icon.png        // launcher icon for medium-density
res/mipmap-hdpi/my_icon.png         // launcher icon for high-density
res/mipmap-xhdpi/my_icon.png        // launcher icon for extra-high-density
res/mipmap-xxhdpi/my_icon.png       // launcher icon for extra-extra-high-density
res/mipmap-xxxhdpi/my_icon.png      // launcher icon for extra-extra-extra-high-density
```

9 Patch



Tablet

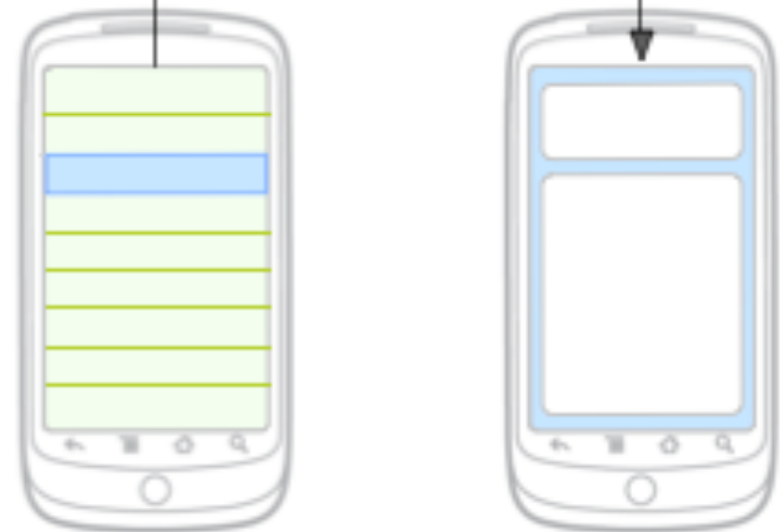
Selecting an item
updates Fragment B



Activity A contains
Fragment A and Fragment B

Handset

Selecting an item
starts Activity B



Activity A contains
Fragment A

Activity B contains
Fragment B

Guidelines

Comment faire simple?

Les fragments

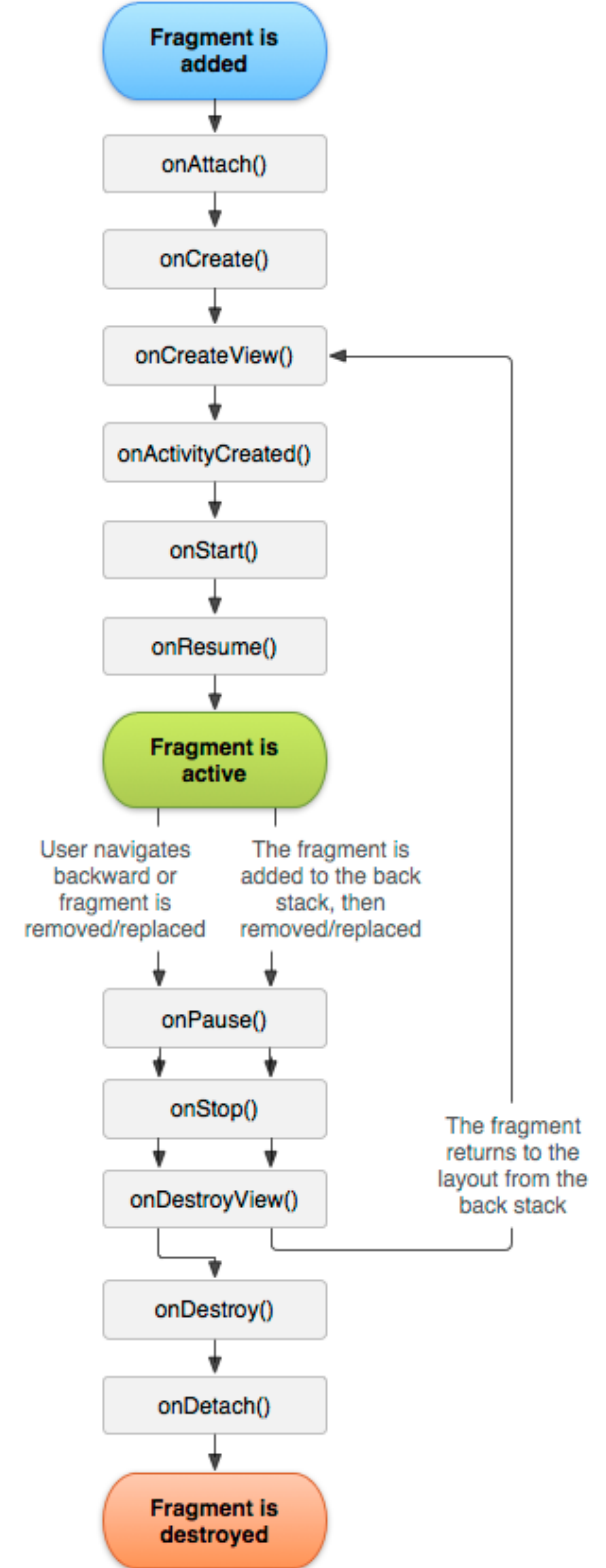


Fragments

Découpage en composants fonctionnels,
indépendants et réutilisables

Fragments

- Widget
 - Sous partie d'une activité
- Cycle de vie dédié
- API Level 11
 - Android lib support v4



Fragments

- Un fichier layout dédié
- Extends Fragment
- Override onCreateView
- Dans le xml, utiliser `<Fragment class=« »/>`

Exemple Java

```
public static class ExampleFragment extends Fragment {  
    @Override  
    public View onCreateView(LayoutInflater inflater, ViewGroup container,  
                             Bundle savedInstanceState) {  
        // Inflate the layout for this fragment  
        return inflater.inflate(R.layout.example_fragment, container, false);  
    }  
}
```

Utilisation

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<LinearLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    android:orientation="horizontal"
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout_height="match_parent">
    <fragment android:name="com.example.news.ArticleListFragment"
        android:id="@+id/list"
        android:layout_weight="1"
        android:layout_width="0dp"
        android:layout_height="match_parent" />
    <fragment android:name="com.example.news.ArticleReaderFragment"
        android:id="@+id/viewer"
        android:layout_weight="2"
        android:layout_width="0dp"
        android:layout_height="match_parent" />
</LinearLayout>
```

Communication inter-fragments

Ne sera pas implémentée dans les ateliers

Communication inter-fragments

Activity sert de proxy

- fragmentA -> activity -> fragmentB
- Version officielle

Event bus

- Version officielle
- Plus simple mais utilisation de lib tierce
- Perte en lisibilité

Communication inter-fragments: Version officielle

1 : le fragment définit une callback

```
public static class FragmentA extends ListFragment {  
    ...  
    // Container Activity must implement this interface  
    public interface OnArticleSelectedListener {  
        public void onArticleSelected(Uri articleUri);  
    }  
    ...  
}
```

Communication inter-fragments: Version officielle

2 : L'activity implémente la callback

Communication inter-fragments: Version officielle

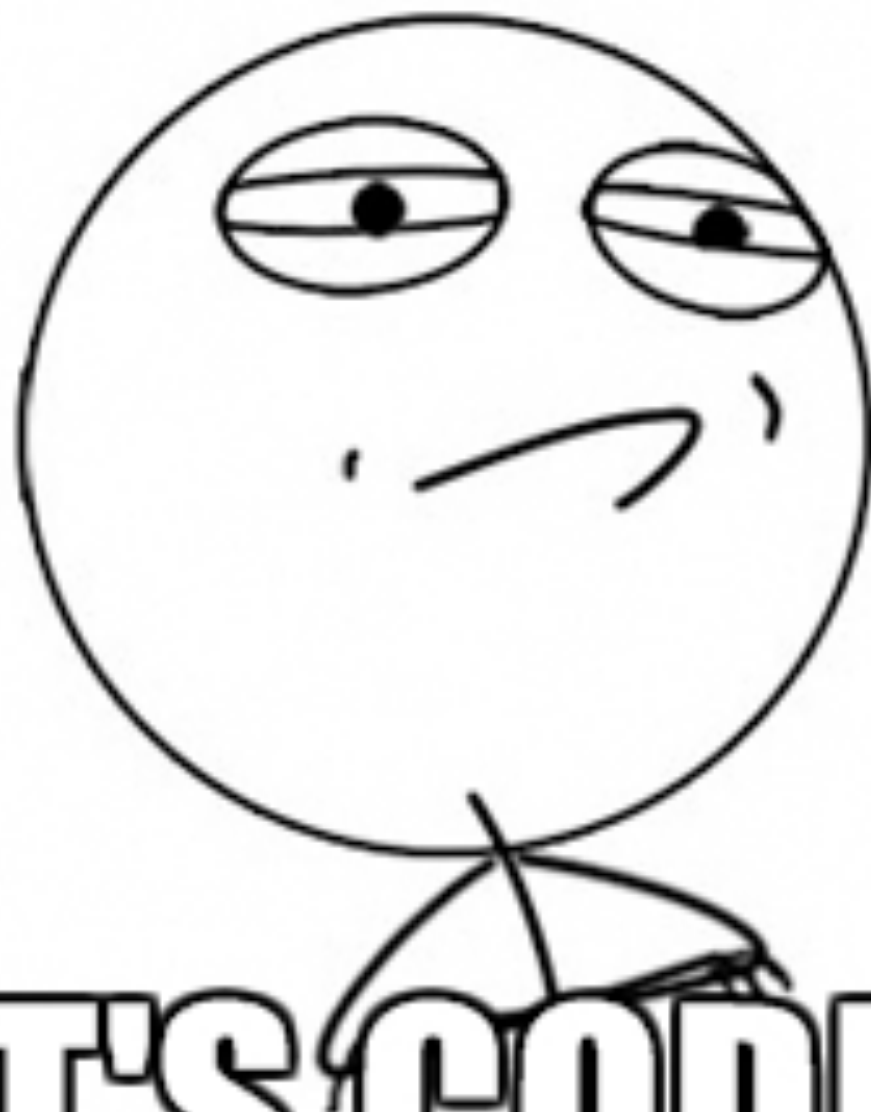
3 : Le fragment attache la callback à l'activity

```
public static class FragmentA extends ListFragment {
    OnArticleSelectedListener mListener;
    ...
    @Override
    public void onAttach(Activity activity) {
        super.onAttach(activity);
        try {
            mListener = (OnArticleSelectedListener) activity;
        } catch (ClassCastException e) {
            throw new ClassCastException(activity.toString() + " must implement OnArticleSelectedListener");
        }
    }
    ...
}
```

Et donc maintenant notre code pourrait fonctionner aussi sur
tablette?

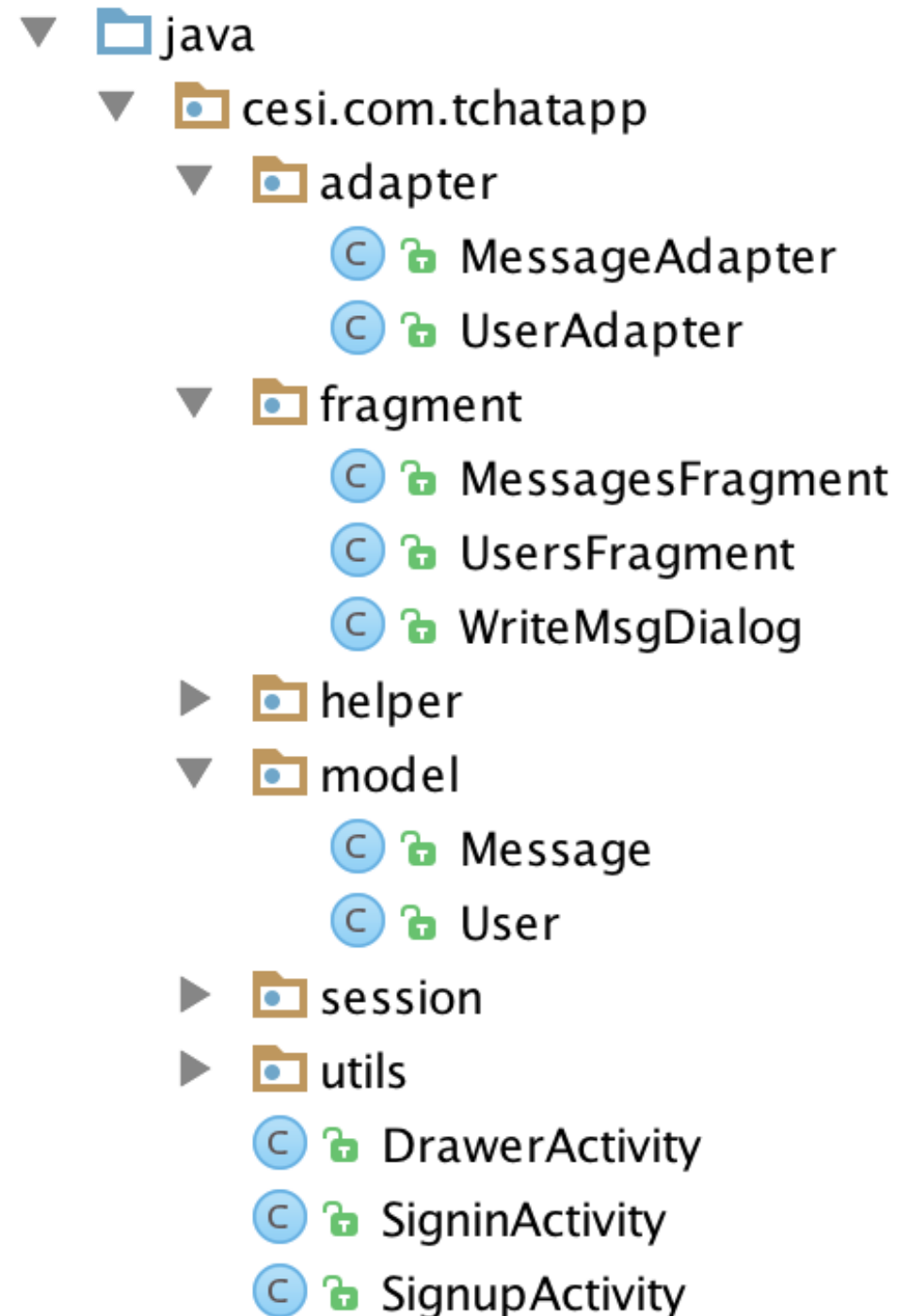


CHALLENGE ACCEPTED



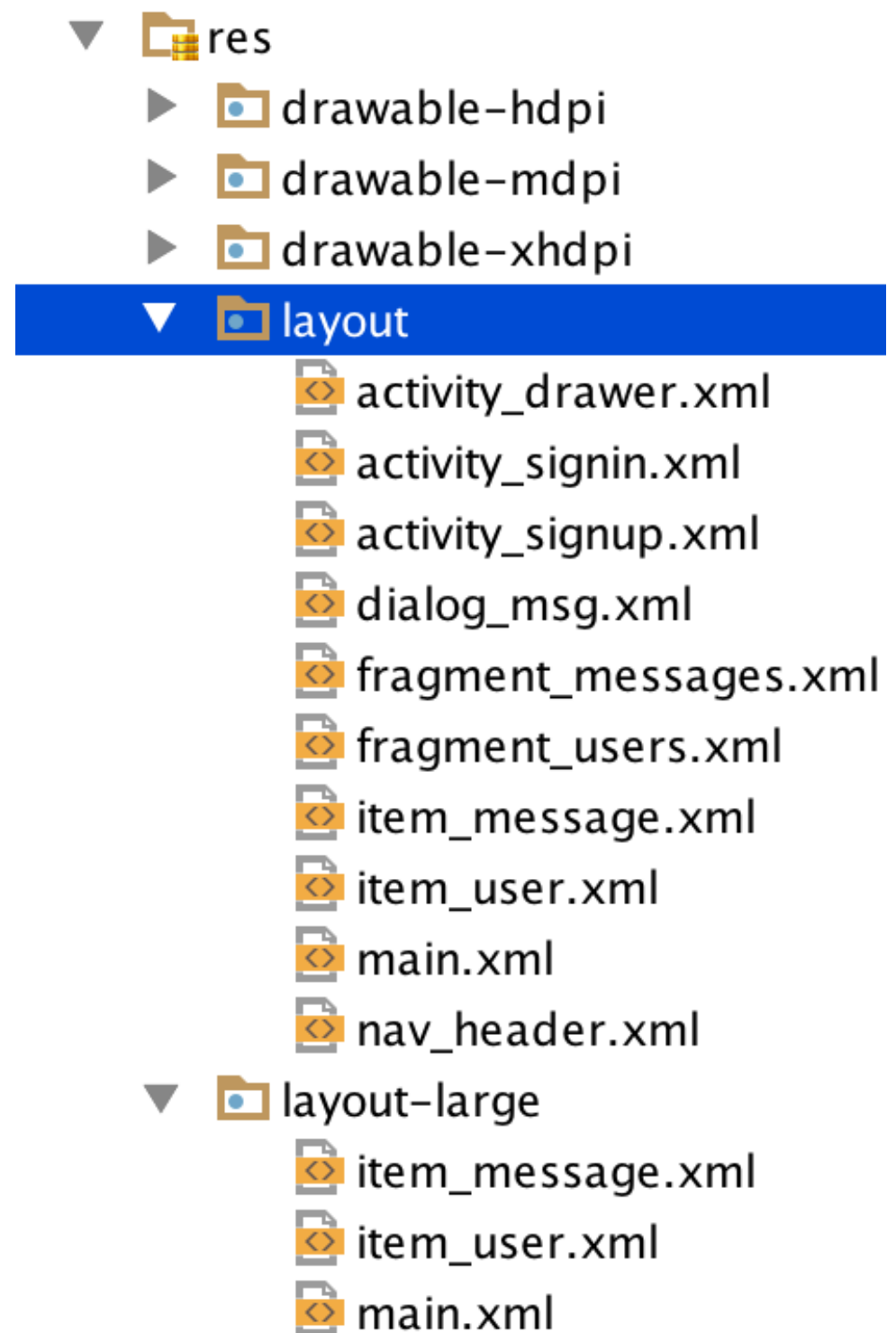
LET'S CODE IT

Etape 1: passer
notre app avec
des fragments



Faire un point de synchro

Etape 2: Créer des layouts pour les tablettes



Etape 3: Utiliser les composants adéquates

```
if(!isLarge()) {  
    mDrawerLayout = (DrawerLayout) findViewById(R.id.drawer_layout);  
    ViewPager viewPager = (ViewPager) findViewById(R.id.viewpager);  
    if (viewPager != null) {  
        setupViewPager(viewPager);  
    }  
    TabLayout tabLayout = (TabLayout) findViewById(R.id.tabs);  
    tabLayout.setupWithViewPager(viewPager);  
}
```