# The X Course: Android

Session 3

#### Agenda

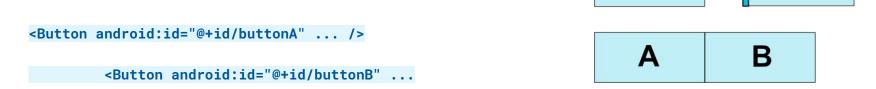
- Constraint Layout.
- Let's build The Cheating GeoQuiz!
  - a. Cheating Screen Exercise on ConstraintLayout
  - b. Adding a Button in Quiz Screen to navigate to new screen.
  - c. Passing data between activities.
- Using Logcat for checking lifecycle callbacks.

#### **Constraint Layout: Relative Positioning**

Allows you to position and size widgets in a flexible way.

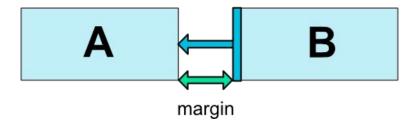
Relative positioning is one of the basic building block of creating

layouts in ConstraintLayout.



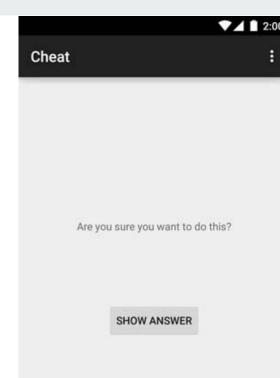
#### **Constraint Layout: Margins**

- They will be applied to the corresponding constraints
- A margin can only be positive or equals to zero, and takes a **Dimension**.



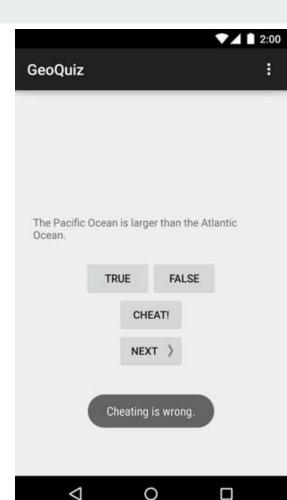
#### **Example on Constraint Layout**

- We will build UI for a new screen in our GeoQuiz application using constraint layout.
- We have a TextView and a Button.
- We will adjust their constraints and margins.



#### Navigation to new screen

- Intent.
- Start Activity with Intent.
- Send data with Intent. (Extra data)



### Using Logcat for checking lifecycle callbacks

- We will use Logging. In Android, the android.util.Log class sends log messages to a shared system-level log.
- Logcat tab is located in the bottom toolbar in Android Studio.



### Using Logcat for checking lifecycle callbacks

- Log.d(...) The d stands for "debug" and refers to the level of the log message.
- The first parameter identifies the source of the message, and the second is the contents of the message.
- To make your messages easier to find, you can filter the output using the TAG constant.

## Exercise: Add Lifecycle callbacks to your app and check what happened in the log screen

- Press the Back button on the device and then check LogCat. Your activity received calls to onPause(), onStop(), and onDestroy()
- Press the Home button and then check LogCat. Your activity received calls to onPause() and onStop(), but not onDestroy()