Build Adaptive UIs with Xamarin.Forms

Greg Lutz

Xuni Product Manager, GrapeCity

Overview

With Xamarin.Form’s natural ability to target devices of all sizes, building adaptive UIs is more important than ever.

Learn how to build adaptive UIs that scale across iPhones, Android tablets and Windows PCs while reusing as much code as possible.

Takeaways include adaptive best practices and tips for XAML & C# development.

Agenda

Why adaptive UI

Tips and techniques for building adaptive Xamarin.Forms apps

XAML best practices

Why Adaptive UI

The goal of adaptive UI is to adapt its layout to the needs of the user.

In our case Adaptive UI will mean adaption to different sized devices.

Xamarin.Forms Adaptive UI

With Xamarin.Forms we can develop once for all devices using a single C# codebase.

- Across different platforms (iOS, Android, Windows)
- Across different devices (phones, tablets, desktop)

*This means our UI needs to be adaptive.

- Maximize sharing
- Reduce code
- Deliver better UX

The Goal

Our goal is to build as close to a single UI as possible that is adaptive for all devices.

The straight-forward alternative:

if(phone) → launch phone version of app
if(tablet) → launch tablet version of app
if(desktop) → launch desktop (UWP) version of app

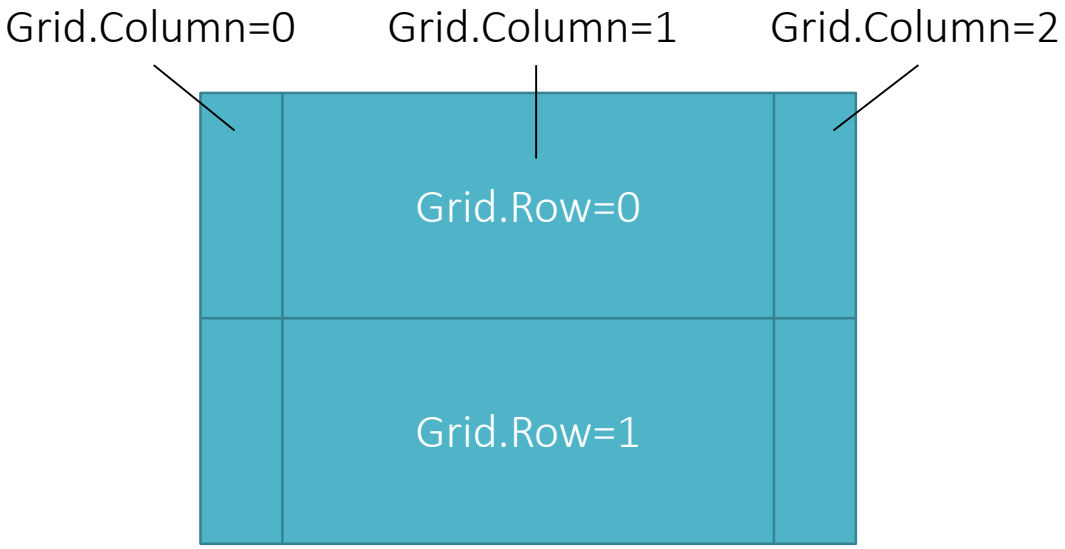
Adaptive Basics

ChartBuilder sample

Use Basic Layout Controls

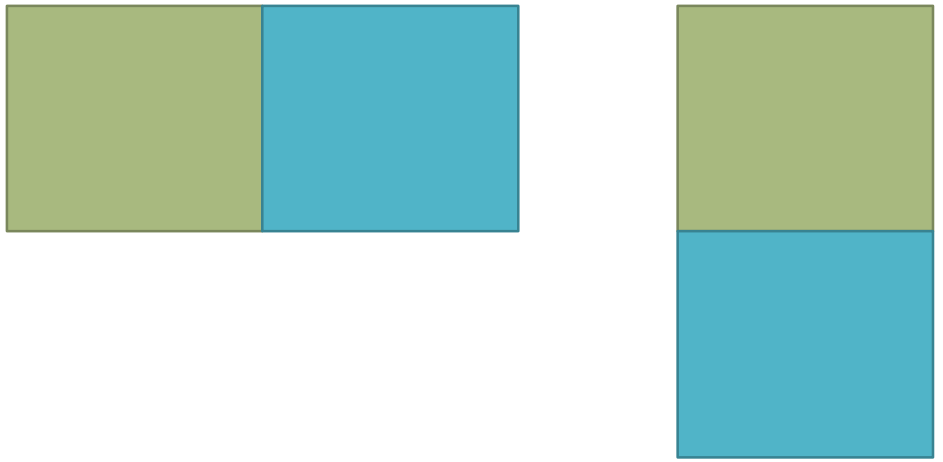
GRID

Column and Row placement



STACKPANEL

Horizontal or Vertical stacking



Let children stretch and fill the space

Use ScrollView for Overflow

Enables scrolling for view content that overflows available screen real estate

Vertical and horizontal scrolling

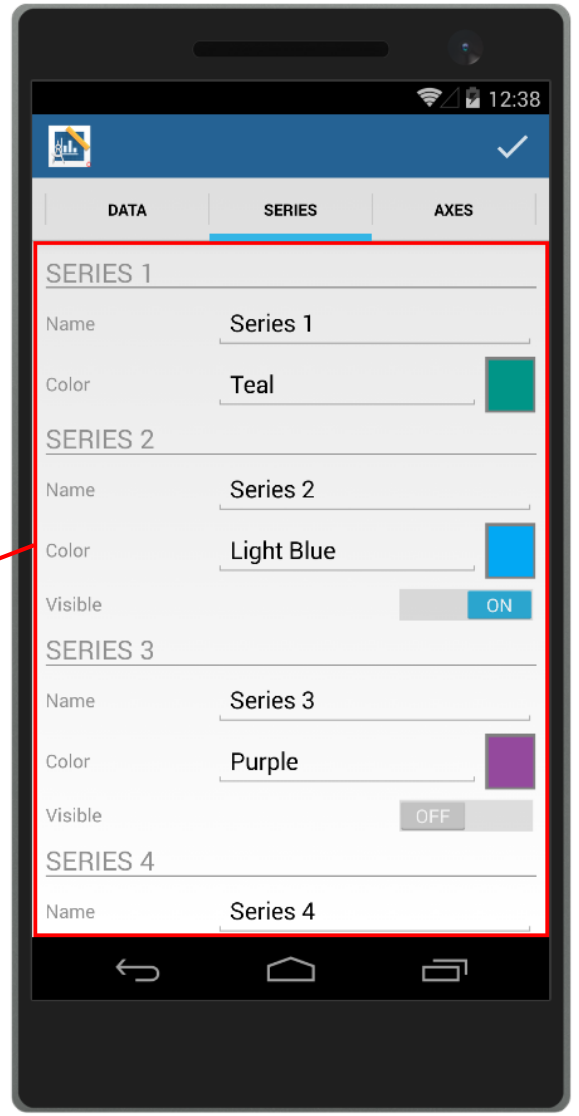
Makes a page instantly usable on all devices

Good safety-net for those tiny devices you couldn't predict users may have

```
<ScrollView>

    <Grid />

</ScrollView>
```



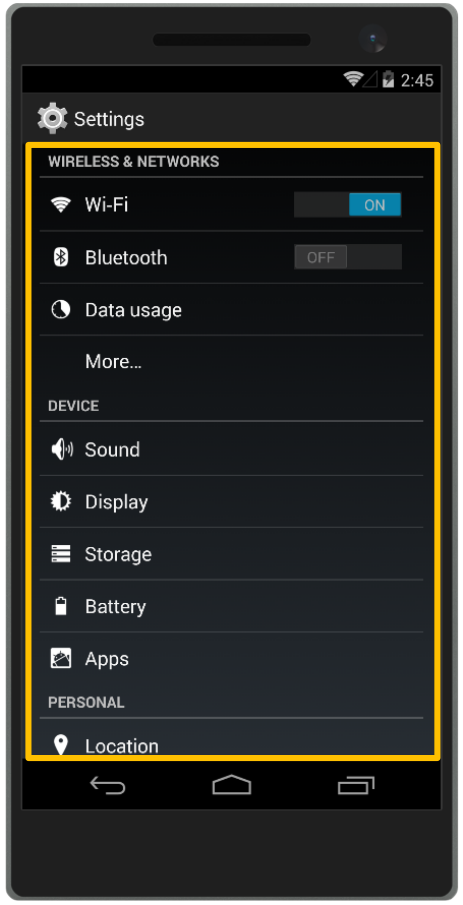
Use Device.Idiom

Xamarin.Forms.Device.Idiom enum contains information about what type of device the app is being run on

- Phone (any OS)
- Tablet (any OS)
- Desktop (UWP on Windows 10)

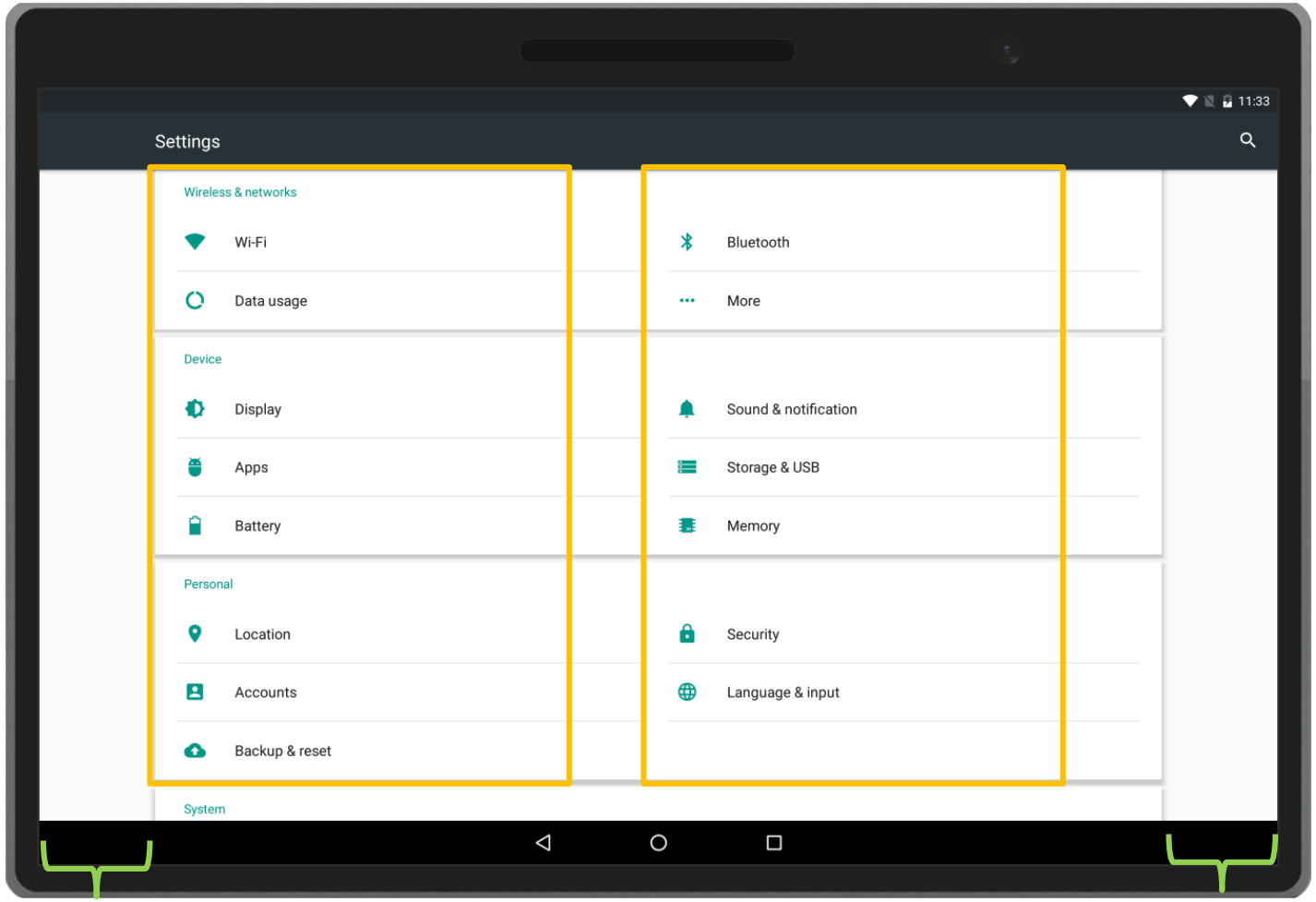
```
if (Xamarin.Forms.Device.Idiom == TargetIdiom.Phone)
{
    // apply phone only code
}
else if (Xamarin.Forms.Device.Idiom == TargetIdiom.Tablet)
{
    // apply tablet only code
}
```

One Column

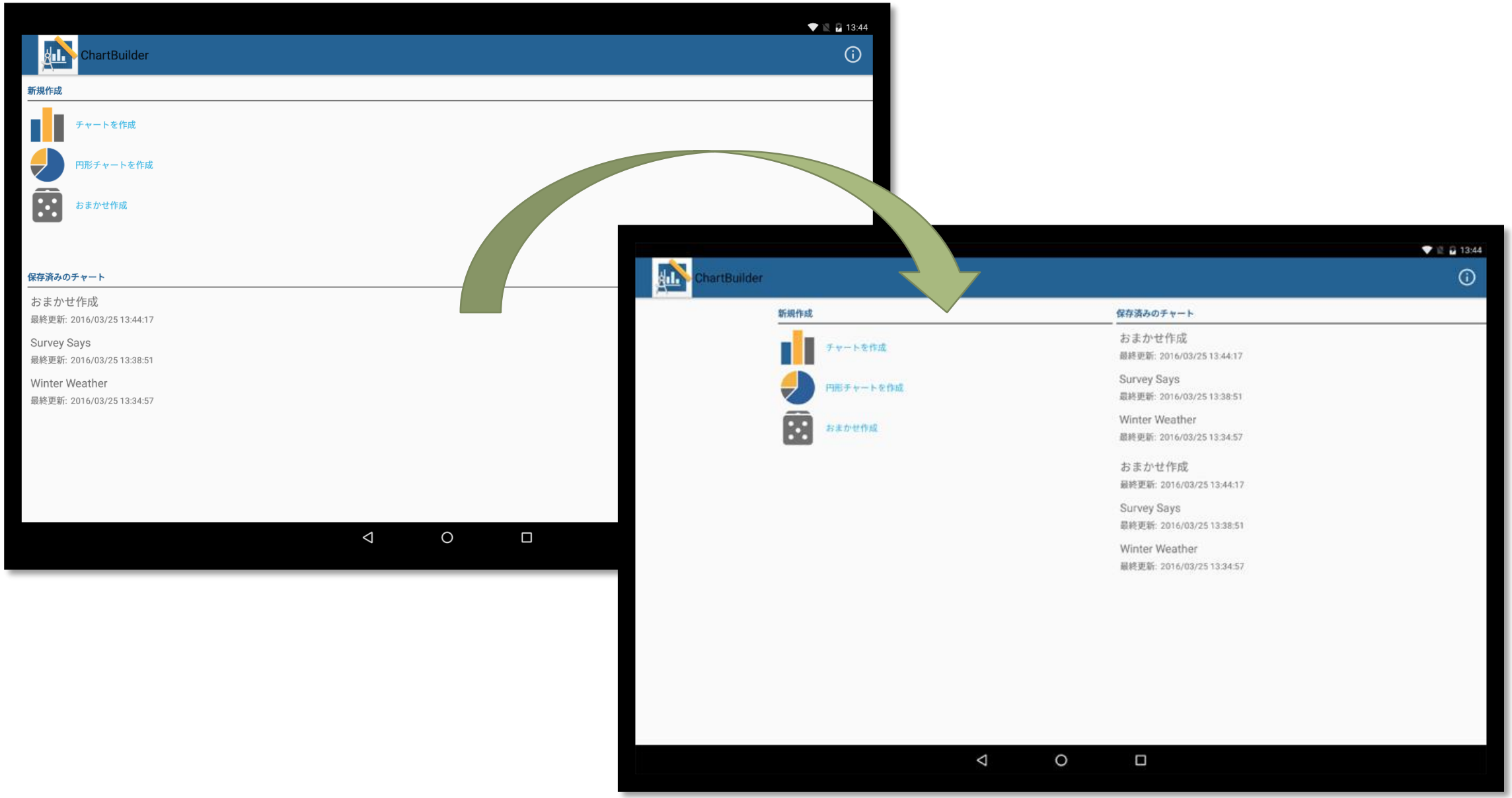


Minimal Left & Right Padding

Two Columns



More Left & Right Padding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ChartBuilder
新規作成
チャートを作成
円形チャートを作成
おまかせ作成
保存済みのチャート
おまかせ作成
最終更新: 2016/03/25 13:44:17
Survey Says
最終更新: 2016/03/25 13:38:51
Winter Weather
最終更新: 2016/03/25 13:34:57
13:44
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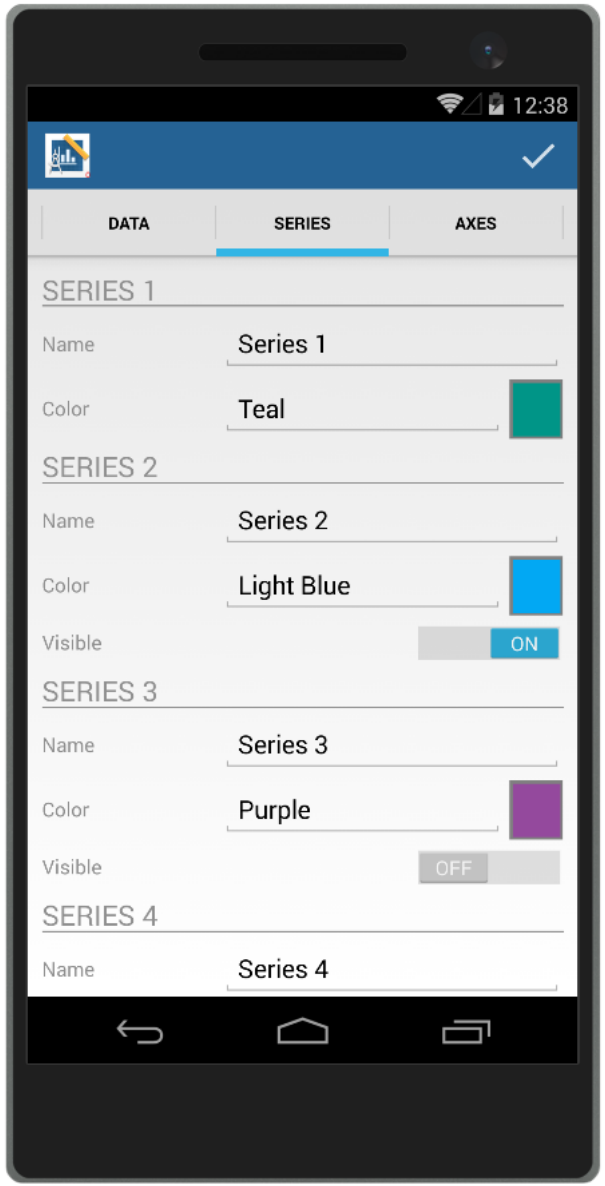
最終更新: 2016/03/25 13:44:17
Survey Says
最終更新: 2016/03/25 13:38:51
Winter Weather
最終更新: 2016/03/25 13:34:57

How it’s done

```
if (Xamarin.Forms.Device.Idiom == TargetIdiom.Phone)
{
    // apply phone only code
    mainLayout.Orientation = StackOrientation.Vertical;
}
else if (Xamarin.Forms.Device.Idiom == TargetIdiom.Tablet)
{
    // apply tablet only code
    mainLayout.Orientation = StackOrientation.Horizontal;
}
```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DATA
SERIES
AXES
SERIES 1
Name
Series 1
Color
Teal
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Light Blue
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SERIES 3
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Series 3
Color
Purple
Visible
OFF
SERIES 4
Name
Series 4

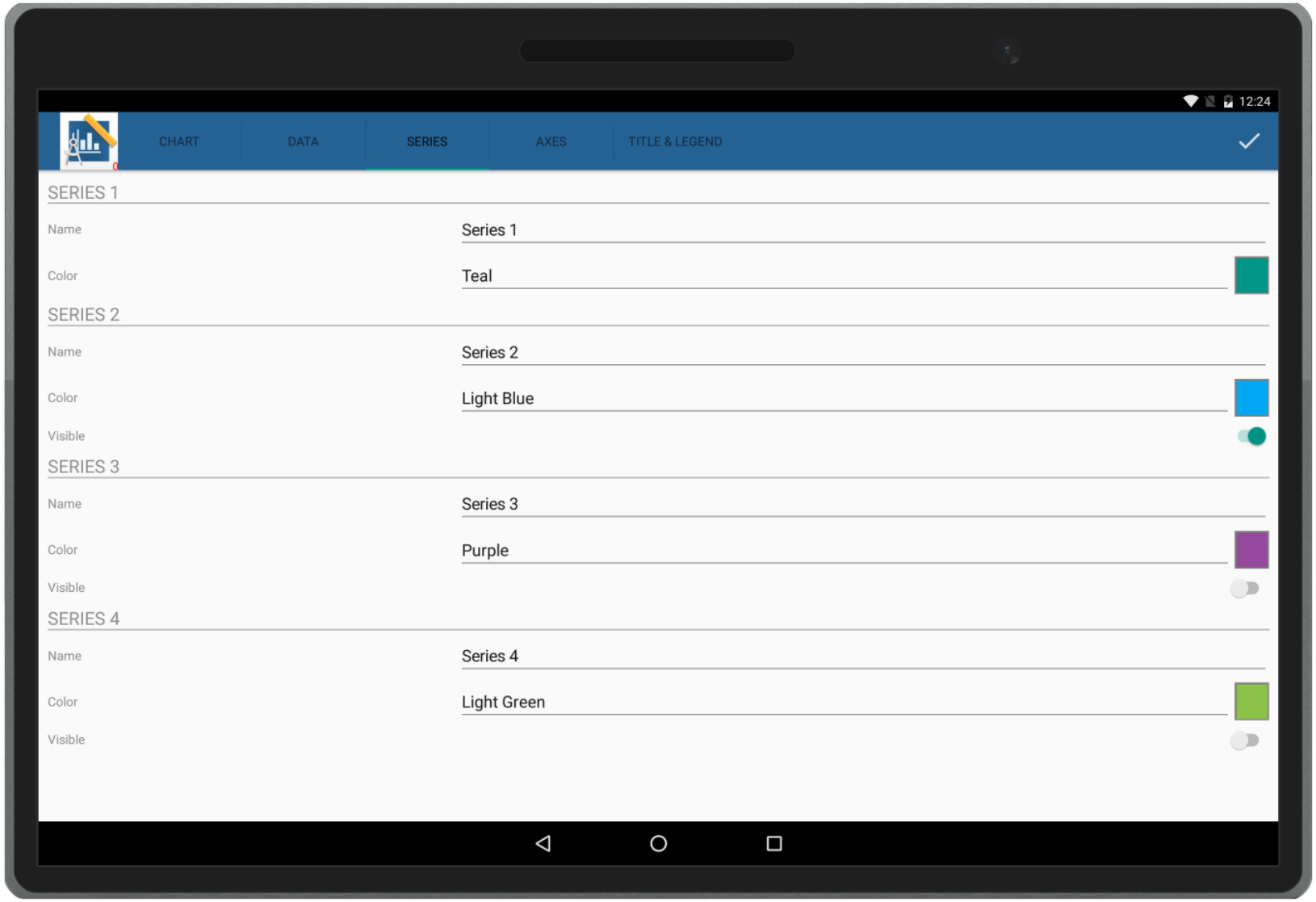
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CHART
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SERIES
AXES
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Name
Series 1
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Teal
SERIES 2
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Color
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SERIES 3
Name
Series 3
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Purple
Visible
SERIES 4
Name
Series 4
Color
Light Green
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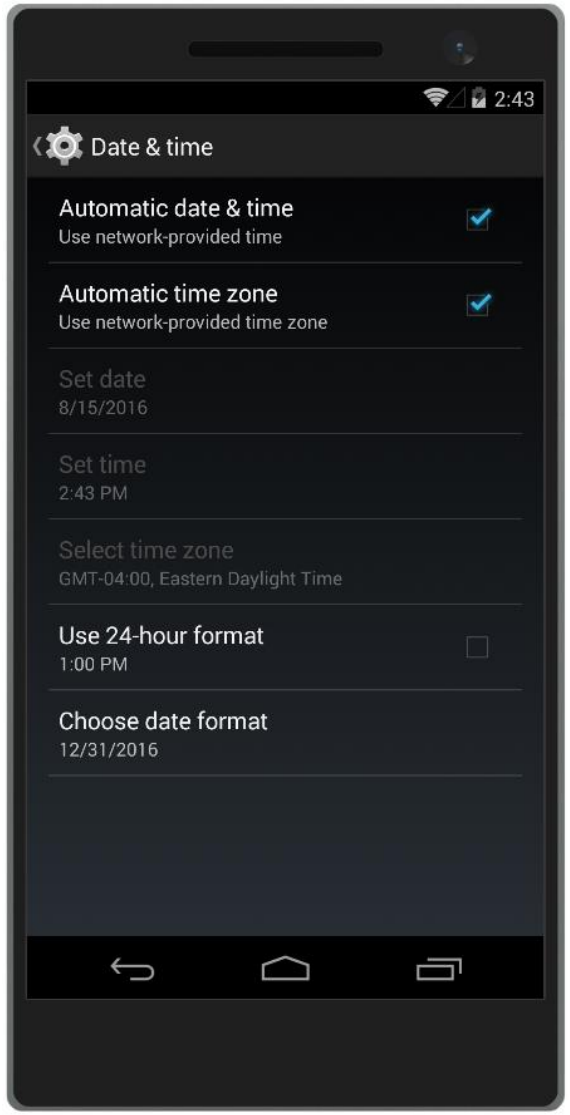
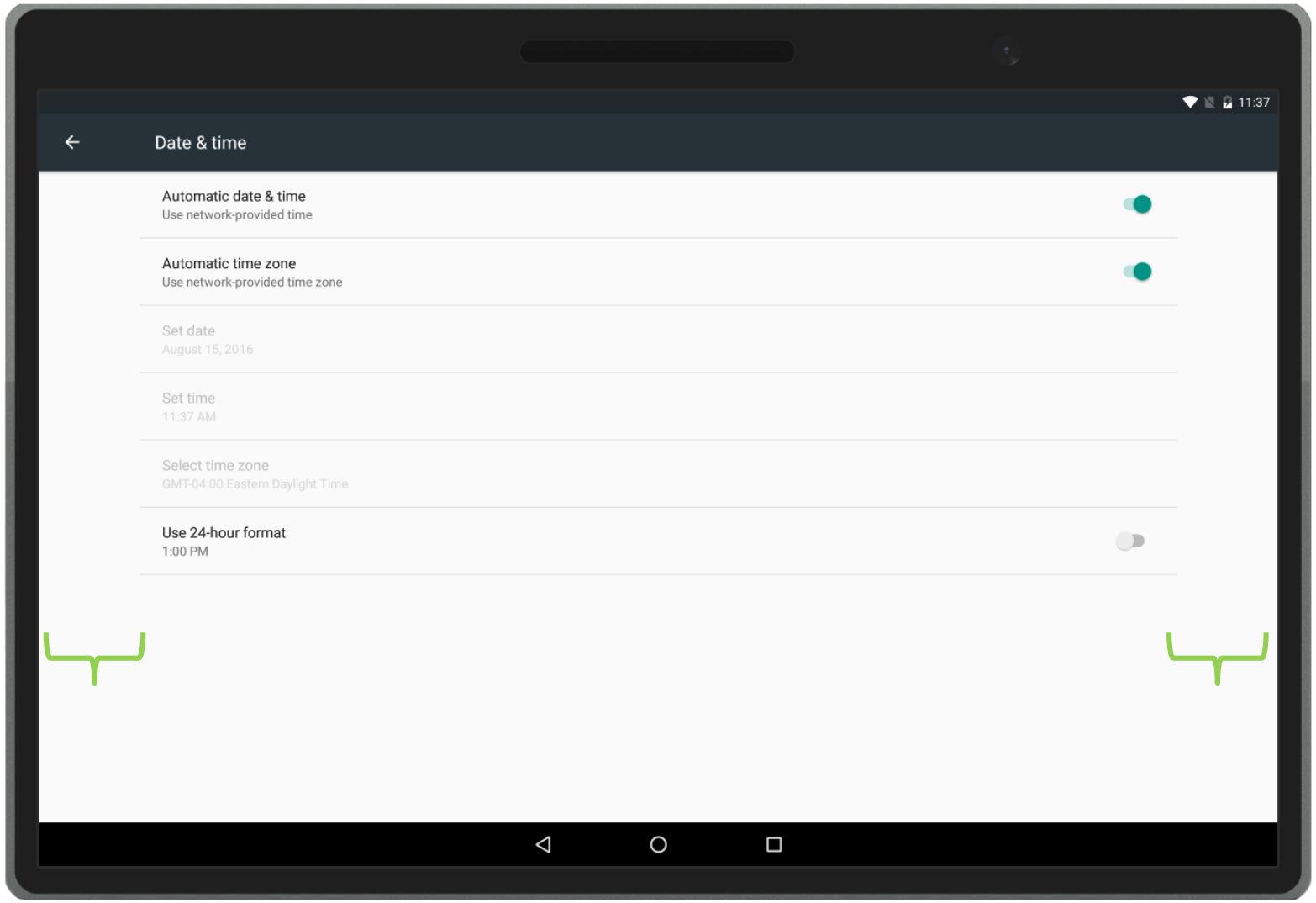
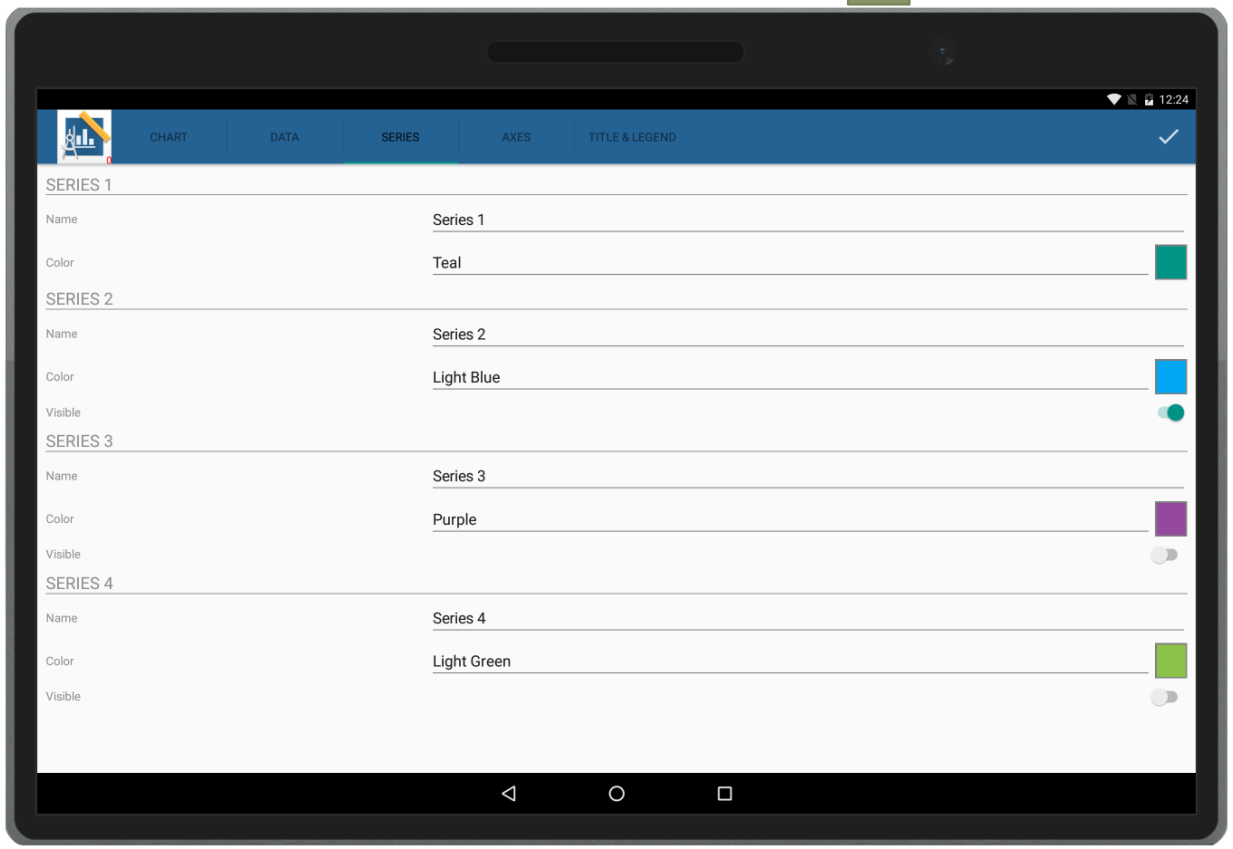


Minimal Left & Right Padding

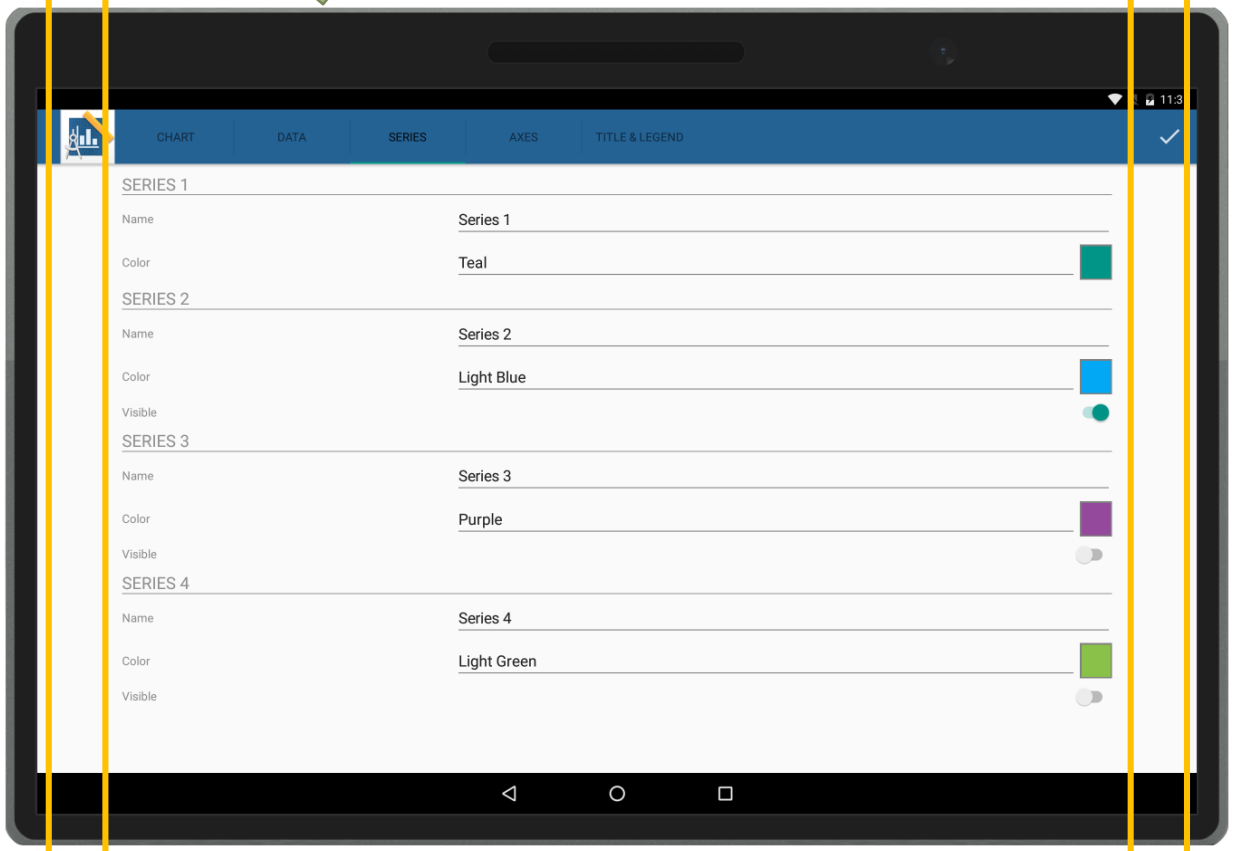


More Left & Right Padding

Before



After



Code Demos

Device.Idiom example in code, XAML and global styles.

Styles

XAML feature that allows you to encapsulate a set of values for an element and apply it to all similar elements

Styles avoid repeating XAML and allow reuse of XAML

- **Implicit** styles apply to all elements of the specified type
- **Explicit** styles have a key and only apply to the element instances you specify

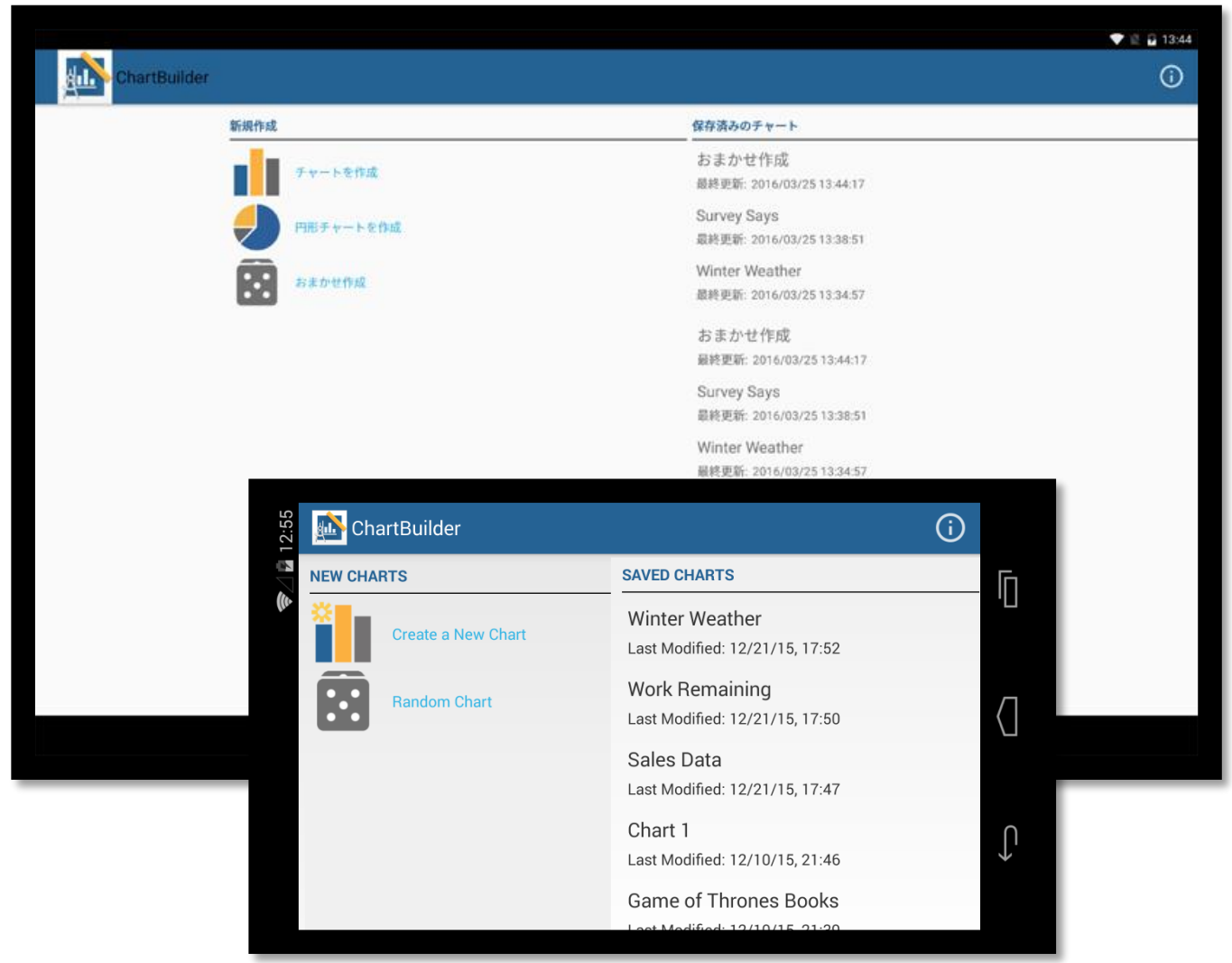
Handling Device Orientation

Listen to your page's SizeChanged event and compare the page's width to height.

```
private void MyPage_SizeChanged(object sender, EventArgs e)
{
    if(App.Current.MainPage.Width > App.Current.MainPage.Height)
    {
        // device is landscape
    }
    else
    {
        // device is portrait (or square)
    }
}
```

Portrait (Height > Width)

Landscape (Width > Height)



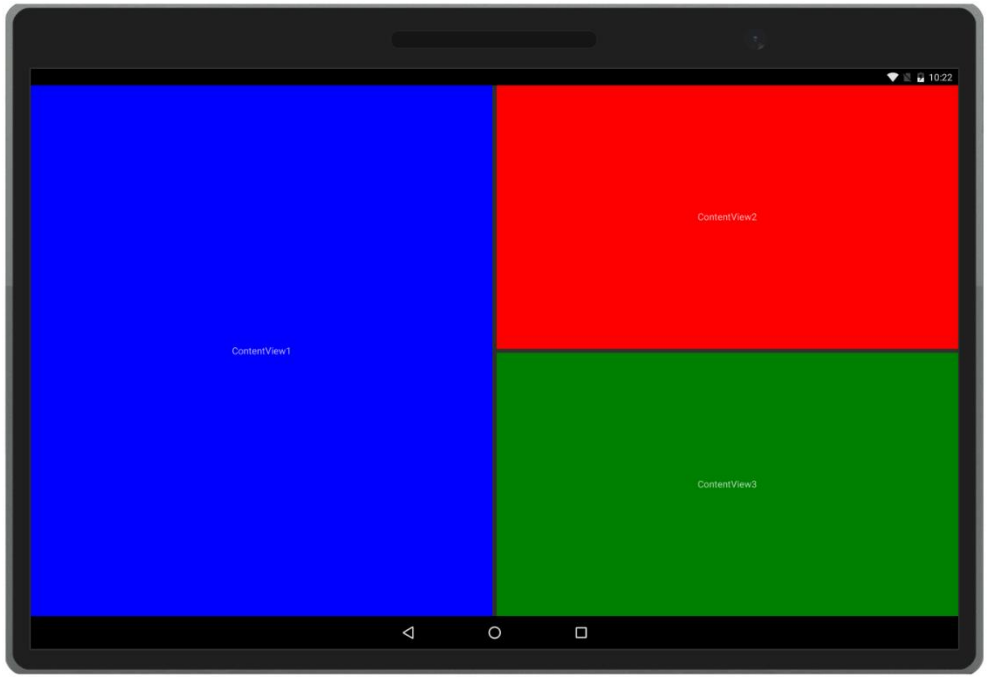
More Adaptive Techniques

ContentViews and MasterDetailPage

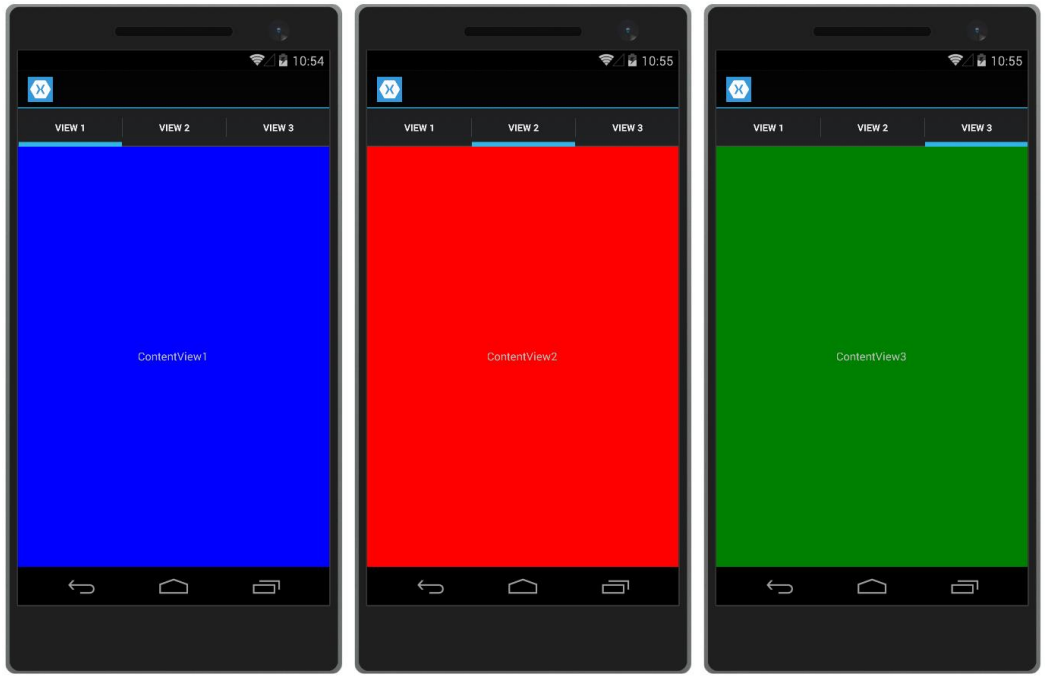
ContentViews

Similar to User Controls, ContentViews allow you to create reusable parts of your Xamarin.Forms UI

One Page



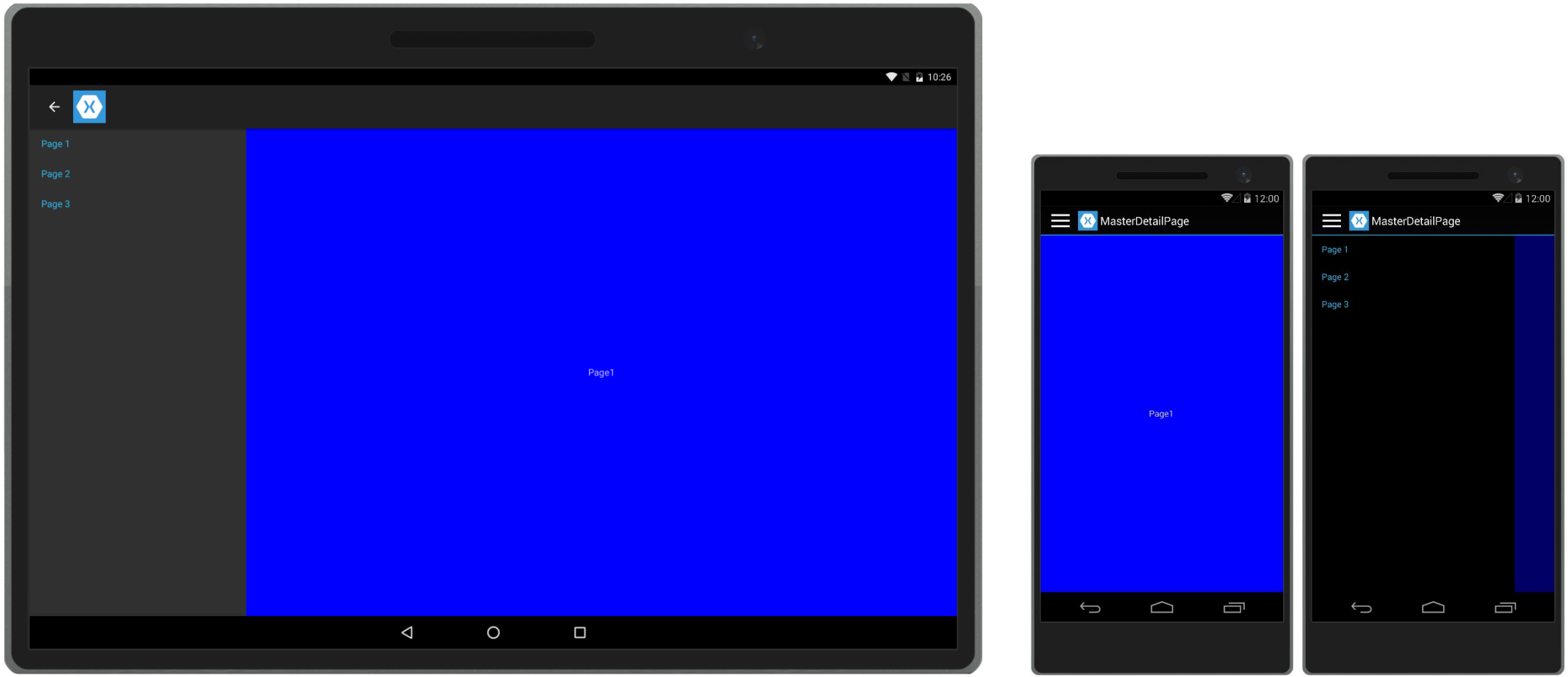
Tabbed Pages



MasterDetailPage

Single page template that manages two pages of content: Master and Detail

Master is often used like a navigation list (hamburger menu)


10:26
Page 1
Page 2
Page 3
Page1
12:00
MasterDetailPage
Page1
12:00
MasterDetailPage
Page 1
Page 2
Page 3

RelativeLayout

Place constraints on children to determine layout

Alternative to Grid/StackLayout – easier to use and read?

```
<RelativeLayout>
  <BoxView Color="Red"
           RelativeLayout.WidthConstraint="{ConstraintExpression Type=RelativeToParent,
           Property=Width, Factor=0.25}"
           RelativeLayout.HeightConstraint="{ConstraintExpression Type=RelativeToParent,
           Property=Height, Factor=0.25}"
           RelativeLayout.XConstraint= "{ConstraintExpression Type=RelativeToParent,
           Property=Width, Factor=0.25}"
           RelativeLayout.YConstraint= "{ConstraintExpression Type=RelativeToParent,
           Property=Height, Factor=0.25}"
           />
</RelativeLayout>
```

Recap

Use basic Grids and StackLayouts

Use ScrollView for overflow

Use Device.Idiom for device-specific changes

You can handle device orientation changes in code comparing Page.Width/Height in the SizeChanged event

Use ContentViews for rearrangeable & reusable parts

MasterDetailPage provides an adaptive navigation layout

Resources

Device.Idiom

https://blog.xamarin.com/bringing-xamarin-forms-apps-to-tablets/

https://developer.xamarin.com/guides/xamarin-forms/platform-features/device/

App.xaml

https://blogs.msdn.microsoft.com/devfish/2016/06/24/global-resources-in-xamarin-forms-no-app-xaml-create-one/

Questions?

greg.lutz@grapecity.com

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