```
irror_mod.mirror_object
                  peration == "MIRROR X
irror mod.use x = Tr
                 irror_mod.use_y = False
irror_mod.use_z = False
operation == "MIRROR_Y"
                           od.use_x = True
                   lrror_mod.use_x = False
                   irror_mod.use_y = True
                   lirror_mod.use_z = False
                    operation == "MIRROR Z"
                   lrror mod.use_x = False
                   lrror_mod.use_y = False
                   Irror mod.use z = True
                   ler ob.select=1
                    ntext.scene.objects.action
                    "Selected" + str(modifie
                                                                      Android Studio
                                                                      Activity
                                                                       Fragments
LAB 02
                                                                       Navigation
                  X mirror to the selected
                  ject.mirror_mirror_x"
```

TOT X"

Android Studio

• The "easiest" way to develop for Android

• Download at: https://developer.android.com/studio

- Requirements fall within CS's recommended hardware
 - https://www.dal.ca/faculty/computerscience/current/technical-services/laptop-recommendations.html

Activities in Android

Activity in Android is a single screen. Almost all activities interact
with the user, therefore the Activity class creates a window for
you to set your user interface in.

• In the past, each activity used to contain various widget and components that user would interact with.

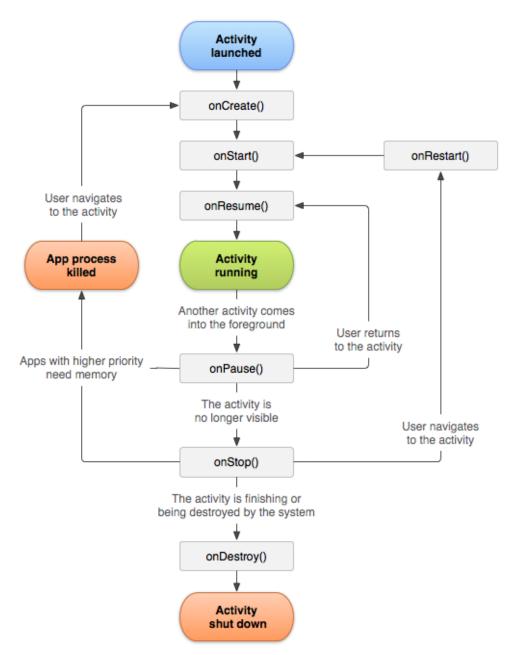
• Now, each activity is made up of one or more Fragments.

The Activity Lifecycle

 Android controls the state of the Activity for you

User actions will trigger activity transitions

 You can override the methods to take specific actions on transitions.



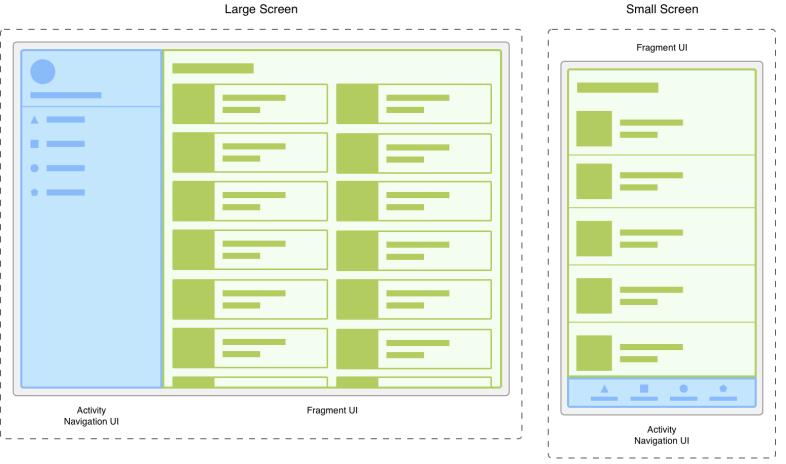
PREFER THE SINGLE ACTIVITY PATTERN

It is "just" a suggestion ©

Fragments

- A Fragment is a reusable part of your app's user interface.
- Fragments cannot exist alone; they must be hosted by an activity or fragment.
- Fragments provide modularity and reusability to your activity's UI by dividing the UI into separate sections.
- A fragment has its own layout and lifetime, as well as the ability to handle its own input events.

Fragments

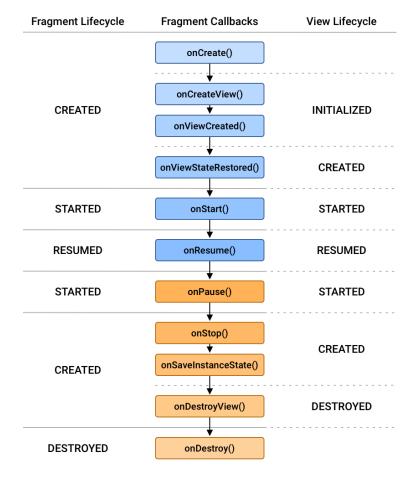


https://developer.android.com/guide/fragments

Fragments

Fragments also have well defined lifecycles

Recommended read:
 https://developer.android.co
 m/guide/fragments



https://developer.android.com/guide/fragments

NAVIGATION

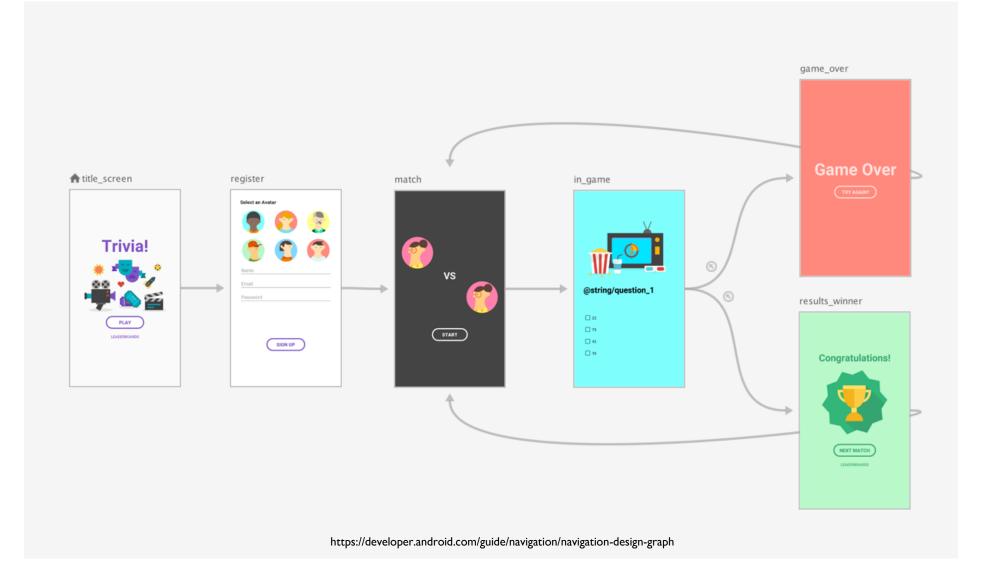
You should leverage the Navigation Component in your project

Remember the "just" a suggestion from before?

Navigation

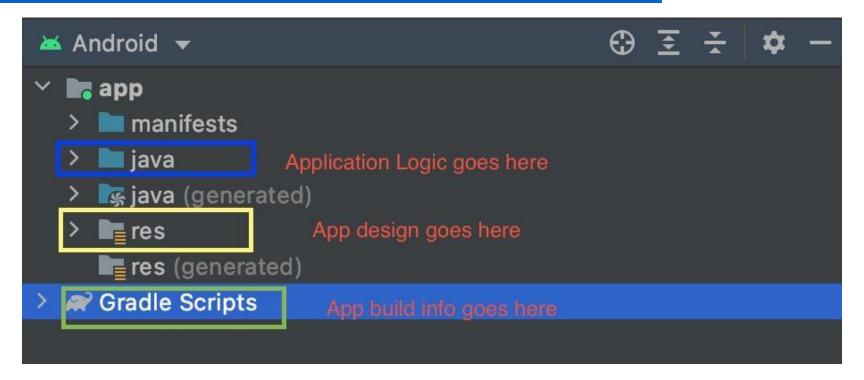
- Three main components of navigation: destinations, actions, and navigation graphs.
- Navigation takes place between your app's **destinations**—that is, wherever in your app that users may travel to. These locations are linked together via **actions**.
- A **navigation graph** is a resource file that contains all of your destinations and actions. The graph represents all of your app's navigation paths.

Navigation Graph Example

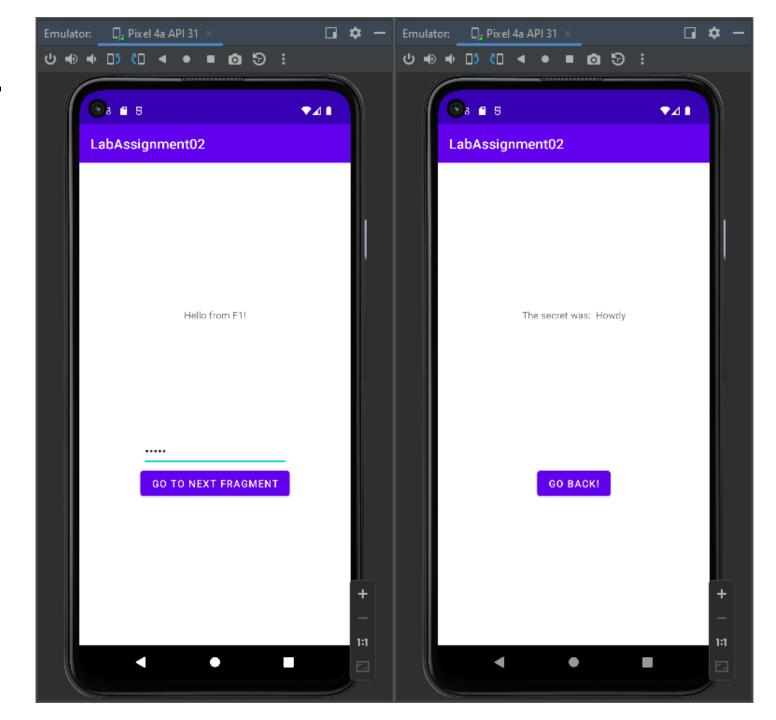


- This assignment target's Android.
 - Kotlin only!
 - You will have to use the emulator or your phone
- Starter Code?
 - In your GitLab repo
 - Clone it to start;)
 - It's the "Empty Activity" Template
 - Why not another one with some Fragments starter code?
 - Because I want you to start form scratch and understand the process.

- Useful Resources
 - https://developer.android.com/guide/navigation
 - https://developer.android.com/guide/fragments



- Create a placeholder activity
- Add Two Fragments
- Add Navigation
- Pass Data
 - There is more than one way of doing this (at least 3)
 - Explore them a bit, you'll have to do this in your project
 - Now is the change to toy with the concepts



WE ARE HERE TO HELP

With Kotlin, Git Flow, GitLab, Other Topics