













13350

Mobile Application Development

Chapter 2

WIDGETS

Recall: Android widgets

 <p>Analog/DigitalClock</p>	 <p>Button</p>	 <p>Checkbox</p>	 <p>Date/TimePicker</p>
 <p>EditText</p>	 <p>Gallery</p>	 <p>ImageView/Button</p>	 <p>ProgressBar</p>
 <p>RadioButton</p>	 <p>Spinner</p>	 <p>TextView</p>	 <p>MapView, WebView</p>

Button (**link**)

A clickable widget with a text label



- key attributes:

<code>android:clickable="bool"</code>	set to false to disable the button
<code>android:id="@+id/theID"</code>	unique ID for use in Java code
<code>android:onClick="function"</code>	function to call in activity when clicked (must be public, void, and take a View arg)
<code>android:text="text"</code>	text to put in the button

- represented by Button class in Java code

```
Button b = (Button) findViewById(R.id.theID);
```

```
...
```

ImageButton

A clickable widget with an image label



- key attributes:

<code>android:clickable="bool"</code>	set to false to disable the button
<code>android:id="@+id/theID"</code>	unique ID for use in Java code
<code>android:onClick="function"</code>	function to call in activity when clicked (must be public, void, and take a View arg)
<code>android:src="@drawable/img"</code>	image to put in the button (must correspond to an image resource)

- to set up an image resource:
 - put image file in project folder **app/src/main/res/drawable**
 - use `@drawable/foo` to refer to `foo.png`
 - use simple file names with only letters and numbers

ImageView

Displays an image without being clickable



- key attributes:

<code>android:id="@+id/<i>theID</i>"</code>	unique ID for use in Java code
<code>android:src="@drawable/<i>img</i>"</code>	image to put in the screen (must correspond to an image resource)

- to change the visible image, in Java code:
 - get the ImageView using `findViewById`
 - call its **`setImageResource`** method and pass `R.drawable.filename`

EditText ([link](#))

An editable text input box

EditText 1

(206)555-1212

.....

- key attributes:

<code>android:hint="text"</code>	gray text to show before user starts to type
<code>android:id="@+id/theID"</code>	unique ID for use in Java code
<code>android:inputType="type"</code>	what kind of input is being typed; number, phone, date, time, ...
<code>android:lines="int"</code>	number of visible lines (rows) of input
<code>android:maxLines="int"</code>	max lines to allow user to type in the box
<code>android:text="text"</code>	initial text to put in box (default empty)
<code>android:textSize="size"</code>	size of font to use (e.g. "20dp")

- others: capitalize, digits, fontFamily, letterSpacing, lineSpacingExtra, minLines, numeric, password, phoneNumber, singleLine, textAllCaps, textColor, typeface

CheckBox ([link](#))

An individual toggleable on/off switch



- key attributes:

<code>android:checked="bool"</code>	set to true to make it initially checked
<code>android:clickable="bool"</code>	set to false to disable the checkbox
<code>android:id="@+id/theID"</code>	unique ID for use in Java code
<code>android:onClick="function"</code>	function to call in activity when clicked (must be public, void, and take a View arg)
<code>android:text="text"</code>	text to put next to the checkbox

- In Java code:

```
CheckBox cb = (CheckBox) findViewById(R.id.theID);  
cb.toggle();  
cb.setChecked(true);  
cb.performClick();
```



```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<LinearLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    android:orientation="vertical"
    android:layout_width="fill_parent"
    android:layout_height="fill_parent">
    <CheckBox android:id="@+id/checkbox_meat"
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:text="@string/meat"
        android:onClick="onCheckboxClicked"/>
    <CheckBox android:id="@+id/checkbox_cheese"
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:text="@string/cheese"
        android:onClick="onCheckboxClicked"/>
</LinearLayout>
```

```
public void onCheckboxClicked(View view) {  
    // Is the view now checked?  
    boolean checked = ((CheckBox) view).isChecked();  
  
    // Check which checkbox was clicked  
    switch(view.getId()) {  
        case R.id.checkbox_meat:  
            if (checked)  
                // Put some meat on the sandwich  
            else  
                // Remove the meat  
            break;  
        case R.id.checkbox_cheese:  
            if (checked)  
                // Cheese me  
            else  
                // I'm lactose intolerant  
            break;  
        // TODO: Veggie sandwich  
    }  
}
```

RadioButton ([link](#))

A toggleable on/off switch; part of a group



- key attributes:

<code>android:checked="bool"</code>	set to true to make it initially checked
<code>android:clickable="bool"</code>	set to false to disable the button
<code>android:id="@+id/theID"</code>	unique ID for use in Java code
<code>android:onClick="function"</code>	function to call in activity when clicked (must be public, void, and take a View arg)
<code>android:text="text"</code>	text to put next to the button

- need to be nested inside a `RadioGroup` tag in XML so that only one can be selected at a time

RadioGroup example

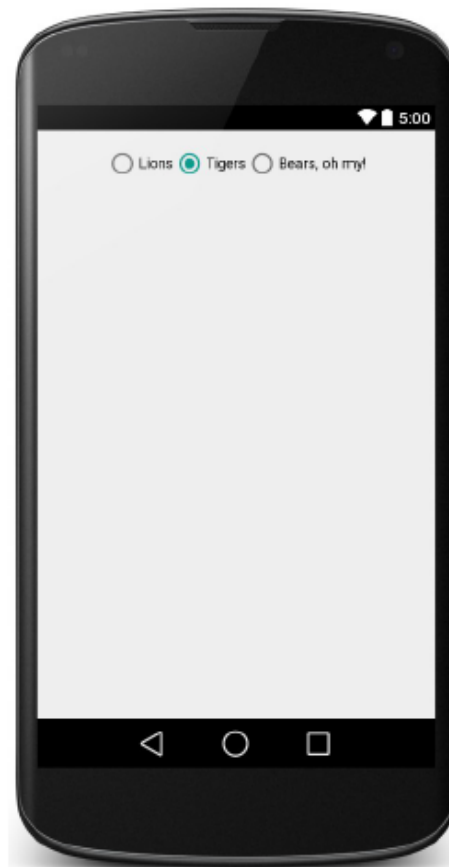
```
<LinearLayout ...  
    android:orientation="vertical"  
    android:gravity="center|top">  
    <RadioGroup ...  
        android:orientation="horizontal">  
        <RadioButton ... android:id="@+id/lions"  
            android:text="Lions"  
            android:onClick="radioClick" />  
        <RadioButton ... android:id="@+id/tigers"  
            android:text="Tigers"  
            android:checked="true"  
            android:onClick="radioClick" />  
        <RadioButton ... android:id="@+id/bears"  
            android:text="Bears, oh my!"  
            android:onClick="radioClick" />  
    </RadioGroup>  
</LinearLayout>
```



Reusing onClick handler

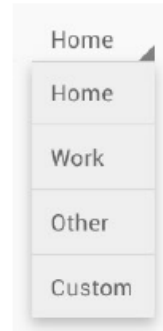
```
// in MainActivity.java
public class MainActivity extends Activity {

    public void radioClick(View view) {
        // check which radio button was clicked
        if (view.getId() == R.id.lions) {
            // ...
        } else if (view.getId() == R.id.tigers) {
            // ...
        } else {
            // bears ...
        }
    }
}
```



Spinner ([link](#))

A drop-down menu of selectable choices



- key attributes:

<code>android:clickable="bool"</code>	set to false to disable the spinner
<code>android:id="@+id/theID"</code>	unique ID for use in Java code
<code>android:entries="@array/array"</code>	set of options to appear in spinner (must match an array in <code>strings.xml</code>)
<code>android:prompt="@string/text"</code>	title text when dialog of choices pops up

- also need to handle events in Java code (see later)
 - must get the Spinner object using `findViewById`
 - then call its `setOnItemSelectedListener` method (see example)

String resources

- Declare constant strings and arrays in res/values/[strings.xml](#):

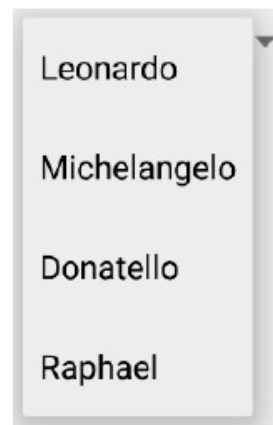
```
<resources>
    <string name="name">value</string>
    <string name="name">value</string>

    <string-array name="arrayname">
        <item>value</item>
        <item>value</item>
        <item>value</item>    <!-- must escape ' as \' in values -->
        ...
        <item>value</item>
    </string-array>
</resources>
```

- Refer to them in Java code:
 - as a resource: `R.string.name`, `R.array.name`
 - as a string or array: `getResources().getString(R.string.name)`,
`getResources().getStringArray(R.array.name)`

Spinner example

```
<LinearLayout ...>
    <Spinner ... android:id="@+id/tmnt"
        android:entries="@array/turtles"
        android:prompt="@string/choose_turtle" />
    <TextView ... android:id="@+id/result" />
</LinearLayout>
```



- in res/values/strings.xml:

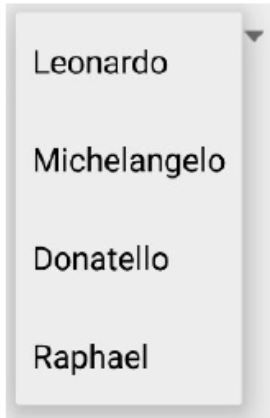
```
<resources>
    <string name="choose_turtle">Choose a turtle:</string>
    <string-array name="turtles">
        <item>Leonardo</item>
        <item>Michelangelo</item>
        <item>Donatello</item>
        <item>Raphael</item>
    </string-array>
</resources>
```


Spinner event example

```
// in MainActivity.java
public class MainActivity extends Activity {
    ...
    @Override
    protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        setContentView(R.layout.activity_main);

        Spinner spin = (Spinner) findViewById(R.id.tmnt);
        spin.setOnItemClickListener(new AdapterView.OnItemClickListener() {
            public void onItemClick(AdapterView<?> spin, View v, int i, long id) {
                TextView result = (TextView) findViewById(R.id.turtle_result);
                result.setText("You chose " + spin.getSelectedItem());
            }

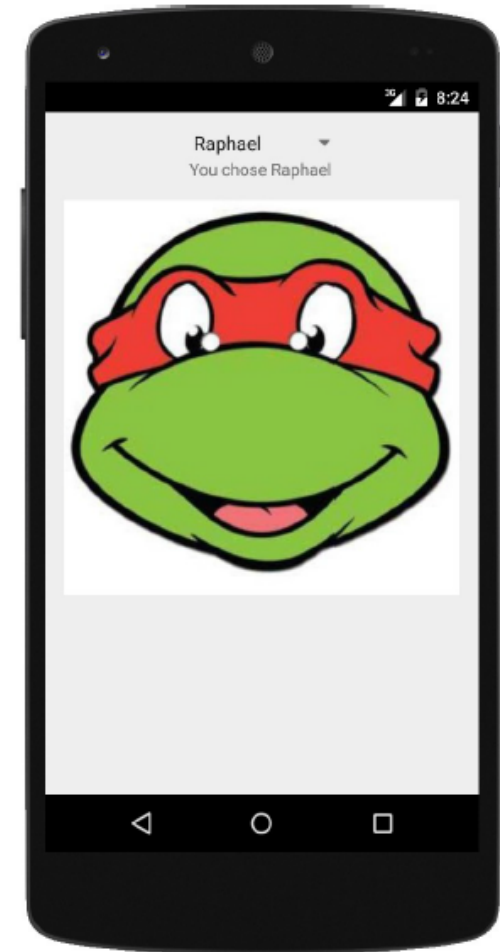
            public void onNothingSelected(AdapterView<?> parent) {} // empty
        });
    }
}
```



Leonardo
Michelangelo
Donatello
Raphael

TMNT app exercise

- Write an app to select TMNT characters from a spinner.
 - When a character is selected, an image about that character and other information is presented to the user.
 - Assume that relevant image files are already available for each character.



ScrollView

A container with scrollbars around another widget or container

michelangelo, mike or mikey (as he is usually called), is a fictional character and one of the four protagonists of the Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles comics and all related media. His mask is typically portrayed as orange outside of the Mirage/Image Comics and his weapons are dual nunchucks, though he has also been portrayed using other weapons, such as a grappling hook. manriki-ousari.

```
<LinearLayout ...>
    ...
    <ScrollView
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content">
        <TextView ... android:id="@+id/turtle_info" />
    </ScrollView>
</LinearLayout>
```

List (**link**)

A visible menu of selectable choices

- lists are more complicated, so we'll cover them later ...

Android

iPhone

WindowsMobile

Blackberry

WebOS

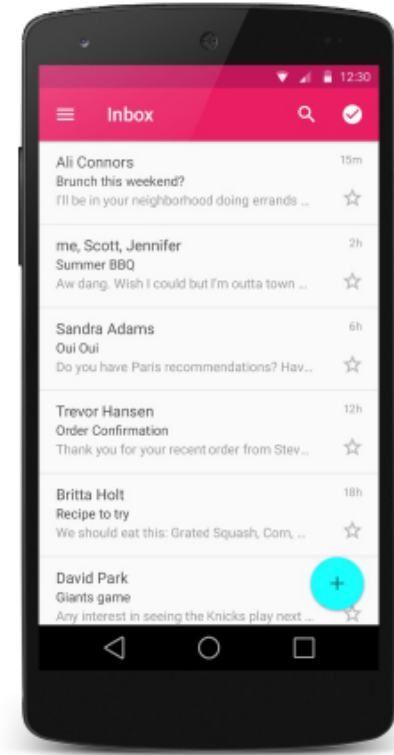
Ubuntu

Windows7

Max OS X

ListView ([link](#))

An ordered collection of selectable choices

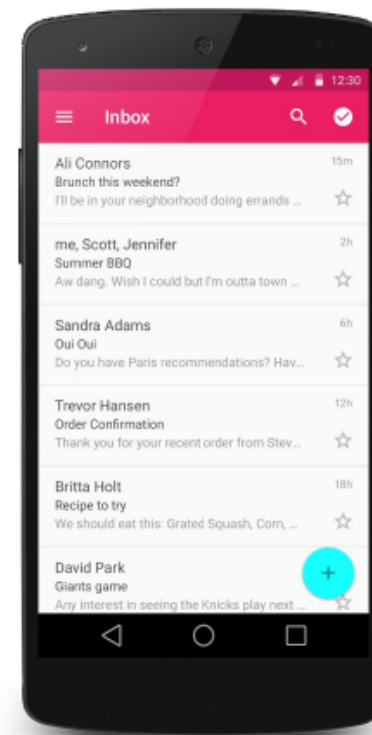


- key attributes in XML:

<code>android:clickable="bool"</code>	set to false to disable the list
<code>android:id="@+id/theID"</code>	unique ID for use in Java code
<code>android:entries="@array/array"</code>	set of options to appear in the list (must match an array in <code>strings.xml</code>)

ListView ([link](#))

An ordered collection of selectable choices



- key attributes in XML:


<code>android:clickable="bool"</code>	set to false to disable the list
<code>android:id="@+id/theID"</code>	unique ID for use in Java code
<code>android:entries="@array/array"</code>	set of options to appear in the list (must match an array in <code>strings.xml</code>)

Static lists

- **static list:** Content is fixed and known before the app runs.
 - Declare the list elements in the **strings.xml** resource file.

```
<!-- res/values/strings.xml -->
<resources>
    <string-array name="oses">
        <item>Android</item>
        <item>iPhone</item>
        ...
        <item>Max OS X</item>
    </string-array>
</resources>
```

```
<!-- res/layout/activity_main.xml -->
<ListView ... android:id="@+id/mylist"
    android:entries="@array/oses" />
```



Android
iPhone
WindowsMobile
Blackberry
WebOS
Ubuntu
Windows7
Max OS X

Dynamic lists

- **dynamic list:** Content is read or generated as the program runs.
 - Comes from a data file, or from the internet, etc.
 - Must be set in the Java code.
 - Suppose we have the following file and want to make a list from it:

```
// res/raw/oses.txt  
Android  
iPhone  
...  
Max OS X
```

Android
iPhone
WindowsMobile
Blackberry
WebOS
Ubuntu
Windows7
Max OS X

List adapters

- **adapter**: Helps turn list data into list view items.
 - common adapters: ArrayAdapter, CursorAdapter

- Syntax for creating an adapter:

```
ArrayAdapter<String> name =  
    new ArrayAdapter<String>(activity, layout, array);
```

- the ***activity*** is usually this
 - the default ***layout*** for lists is `android.R.layout.simple_list_item_1`
 - get the ***array*** by reading your file or data source of choice
(it can be an array like `String[]`, or a list like `ArrayList<String>`)
- Once you have an adapter, you can attach it to your list by calling the `setAdapter` method of the `ListView` object in the Java code.

List adapter example

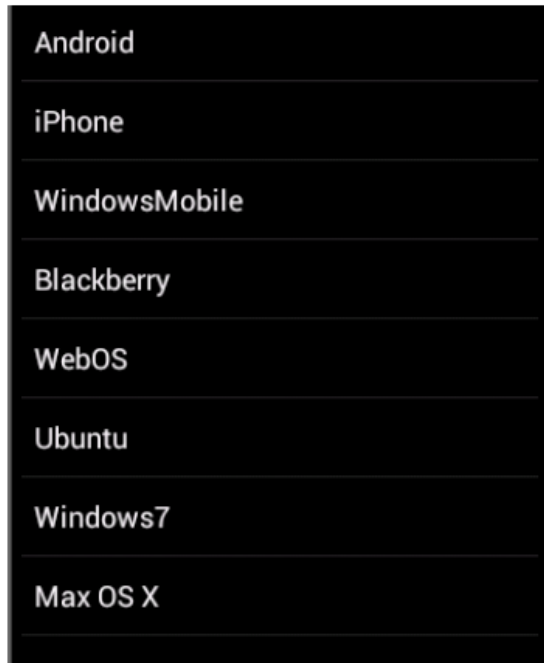
```
ArrayList<String> myArray = ...;  // load data from file
```

```
ArrayAdapter<String> adapter =  
    new ArrayAdapter<String>(  
        this,  
        android.R.layout.simple_list_item_1,  
        myArray);
```

```
ListView list = (ListView) findViewById(R.id.mylist);  
list.setAdapter(myAdapter);
```

Handling list events

- Unfortunately lists don't use a simple `onClick` event.
 - Several fancier GUI widgets use other kinds of events.
 - The event listeners must be attached in the Java code, not in the XML.
 - Understanding how to attach these event listeners requires the use of Java **anonymous inner classes**.
- **anonymous inner class**: A shorthand syntax for declaring a small class without giving it an explicit name.
 - The class can be made to extend a given super class or implement a given interface.
 - Typically the class is declared and a single object of it is constructed and used all at once.



Attaching event listener in Java

```
<!-- activity_main.xml -->
```

```
<Button ... android:onClick="mybuttonOnClick" />
```

```
<Button ... android:id="@+id/mybutton" />
```

```
// MainActivity.java
```

```
public void mybuttonOnClick() { ... }
```

```
Button button = (Button) findViewById(R.id.mybutton);
```

```
button.setOnClickListener(new View.OnClickListener() {
```

```
    public void onClick(View v) {
```

```
        // code to run when the button gets clicked
```

```
    }
```

```
});
```

```
// this was the required style for event listeners
```

```
// in older versions of Android :-/
```

List events

- List views respond to the following events:
 - **setOnItemClickListener**(AdapterView.OnItemClickListener)
Listener for when an item in the list has been clicked.
 - **setOnItemLongClickListener**(AdapterView.OnItemLongClickListener)
Listener for when an item in the list has been clicked and held.
 - **setOnItemSelectedListener**(AdapterView.OnItemSelectedListener)
Listener for when an item in the list has been selected.
- Others:
 - onDrag, onFocusChanged, onHover, onKey, onScroll, onTouch, ...

Android

iPhone

WindowsMobile

Blackberry

WebOS

Ubuntu

Windows7

Mac OS X

List event listener example

```
ListView list = (ListView) findViewById(R.id.id);  
list.setOnItemClickListener(  
    new AdapterView.OnItemClickListener() {  
        @Override  
        public void onItemClick(AdapterView<?> list,  
                                View row,  
                                int index,  
                                long rowID) {  
            // code to run when user clicks that item  
            ...  
        }  
    }  
);
```