

Contribution for Solving the Second Issue

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1 Issue Description

• Url: https://github.com/federicoiosue/Omni-Notes/issues/622

Context: N/A

• Description:

Sometimes there are text notes with a lot of text. It would be very useful to be able to allow users to search within the text note itself. It is nice to inform users of the search result with the found words highlighted.

Summary:

This open issue is a feature request. We identified it as one of our "interesting" open issues. This time we decided to code up this issue because it is very useful to search within a note and we thought it is among one of the most valuable unsolved issues of Omni-Notes.

2 Issue Solution

• Emulator Context:

Device: Pixel 2

o OS Version: Android 8.1

o API Version: 27

Exploration and Solution:

We first checked the layout of the note editing interface. Although layouts for each kind of notes were a little different, the text content was always loaded by the same EditText whose id was **detail_content**. For this reason, we could simply implement one method which interacts with the EditText for text content search.

We decided to add a search bar and a search button between the title bar and the content bar. We tried to make the new component look coordinated with other existing components by imitating the layout configuration of them. After modification of the original layout, the current layout is shown below:



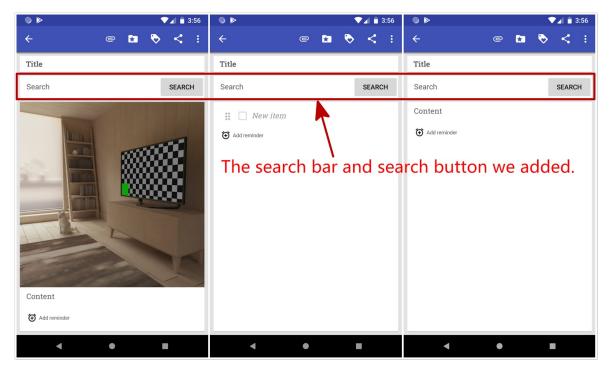


Fig. 1 The Current Layout of Note Editing Interface

Based on the description of this issue, we later decided that it is our goal to implement the search functionality by highlighting words to be searched in the text content.

At the first stage of implementation, we added an onClick method to the search button without actually implementing the function. However, when we ran Omni-Notes again, it crashed without reporting any error. Later we figured out the reason according to online posts - onClick methods are not applicable in Fragments. The only way to add such a method to the button in a fragment is to make the fragment implement *OnClickListener* and override the method **onClick()**. Then we started implementation this way.

We did not really implement all search logic in **onClick()**. Instead, we separated it into another method called setHighlightedText(). It has two parameters - the EditText displays text content (id: **detail_content**) and the text to be searched. In this method, we use a for loop to find all matching text in the text content by finding one at a time. Each time, we use *Spannable* methods to make the found result highlighted. Finally, we call this method in **onClick()**.



```
@Override
public void onClick(View view) {
   String searchText = search.getText().toString();
   setHighlightedText(content, searchText);
}

private void setHighlightedText(EditText et, String textToHighlight) {
   String originalText = et.getText().toString();
   int ofe = originalText.indexOf(textToHighlight);
   Spannable wordToSpan = new SpannableString(et.getText());
   for (int ofs = 0; ofs < originalText.length() && ofe != -1; ofs = ofe + 1) {
      ofe = originalText.indexOf(textToHighlight, ofs);
      if (ofe == -1)
            break;
      else {
        wordToSpan.setSpan(new BackgroundColorSpan(0xFFFFFF00), ofe, iii ofe + textToHighlight.length(), Spannable.SPAN
        et.setText(wordToSpan, TextView.BufferType.SPANNABLE);
    }
}</pre>
```

Fig. 2 The Essential Logic of Searching within a Note

After the implementation, we did successful tests. The test results are shown below:

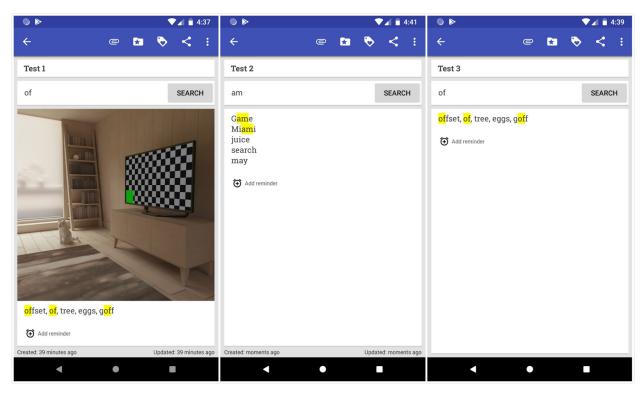


Fig. 3 Test Results for Searching within a Note



3 Pull Request

After the implementation and tests, we submitted a pull request to the Omni-Notes repo. The process is shown below in Fig. 4 - Fig. 8.

```
188
               public class DetailFragment extends BaseFragment implements OnReminderPickedListener, OnTouchListener,
189
                   {\tt OnAttachingFileListener,\ TextWatcher,\ CheckListChangedListener,\ OnNoteSaved,}
                   OnGeoUtilResultListener {
                   OnGeoUtilResultListener, OnClickListener {
       195
       196
                 private static final int TAKE_PHOTO = 1;
                 private static final int TAKE_VIDEO = 2;
   $
             @@ -201,6 +205,10 @@
201
       205
                 ViewGroup root;
202
       206
                 @BindView(R.id.detail_title)
       207
                 EditText title;
       208 + @BindView(R.id.detail_search)
       209 + EditText search;
       210 + @BindView(R.id.button_search)
            + Button searchButton;
                 @BindView(R.id.detail_content)
205
                 EditText content:
206
       214
                 @BindView(R.id.detail_attachments_above)
  ΣĮZ
             @@ -351,6 +359,7 @@ public void onResume () {
   ΣŤΞ
                 public View onCreateView (LayoutInflater inflater, ViewGroup container, Bundle savedInstanceState) {
                   View view = inflater.inflate(R.layout.fragment detail, container, false);
353
       361
                   ButterKnife.bind(this, view);
             + searchButton.setOnClickListener(this);
354
                   return view;
       364
                 }
```

Fig. 4 Modification on DetailFragment (1)

```
2177 + @Override
2178 + public void onClick(View view) {
2179 + String searchText = search.getText().toString();
          setHighlightedText(content, searchText);
2181
2182 +
2183 + private void setHighlightedText(EditText et, String textToHighlight) {
2184 +
         String originalText = et.getText().toString();
2185 + int ofe = originalText.indexOf(textToHighlight);
2186 + Spannable wordToSpan = new SpannableString(et.getText());
2187 +
         for (int ofs = 0; ofs < originalText.length() && ofe != -1; ofs = ofe + 1) {</pre>
2188
          ofe = originalText.indexOf(textToHighlight, ofs);
            if (ofe == -1)
2190
              break;
2191 +
2192 +
              wordToSpan.setSpan(new BackgroundColorSpan(0xFFFFFF00), ofe, ofe + textToHighlight.length(), Spannable.SPAN_EXCLUSIVE_EXC
2193 +
              et.setText(wordToSpan, TextView.BufferType.SPANNABLE);
2194 +
2195 + }
2196 + }
2197 +
```

Fig. 5 Modification on DetailFragment (2)



```
<LinearLayout</pre>
                android:layout_width="match_parent"
 85 +
                  android:layout_height="wrap_content"
                   android:animateLayoutChanges="true"
                   android:layout_marginBottom="6dp"
                   android:background="@drawable/bg_card"
 89 +
                   android:paddingStart="8dp"
 91 +
                    android:paddingEnd="0dp"
 92 +
                    android:paddingBottom="2dp">
 93 +
 94 +
                    <com.neopixl.pixlui.components.edittext.EditText</pre>
 95 +
                        android:id="@+id/detail_search"
 96 +
                         android:layout_width="0dp"
97 +
                        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
98 +
                        android:layout_weight="3"
99 +
                        android:background="@null"
100 +
                       android:hint="@string/search"
101 +
                       android:inputType="textCapSentences"
102 +
                       android:linksClickable="false"
103 +
                       android:paddingBottom="6dp"
104 +
                       android:paddingStart="6dp"
                       android:paddingEnd="6dp"
106 +
                       android:paddingTop="6dp"
107 +
                       android:textAppearance="@style/Text.Big"
108 +
                       android:textColorHint="@color/text_color_lighter"
109 +
                       android:textColor="@color/text_color"
110 +
                       android:textCursorDrawable="@null"
111 +
                       pixlui:typeface="Roboto-Regular.ttf"/>
112 +
113 +
                   <Button
114 +
                      android:id="@+id/button_search"
115 +
                       android:layout_width="0dp"
116 +
                       android:layout_height="wrap_content"
117 +
                       android:layout_weight="1"
118 +
                       android:text="@string/search"
119 +
                        pixlui:typeface="Roboto-Regular.ttf"/>
120 +
121 +
                  </LinearLayout>
```

Fig. 6 Modification on the layout of DetailFragment



Open a pull request

Create a new pull request by comparing changes across two branches. If you need to, you can also compare across forks.

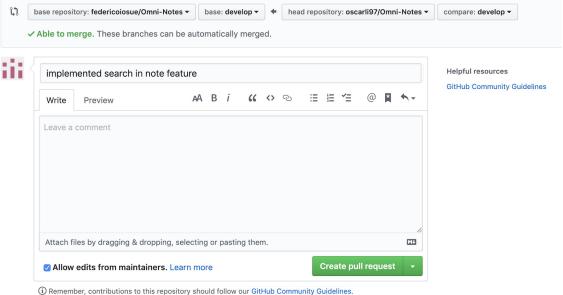


Fig. 7 Pull Request for Fixing Open Issue #622

implemented search in note feature #749

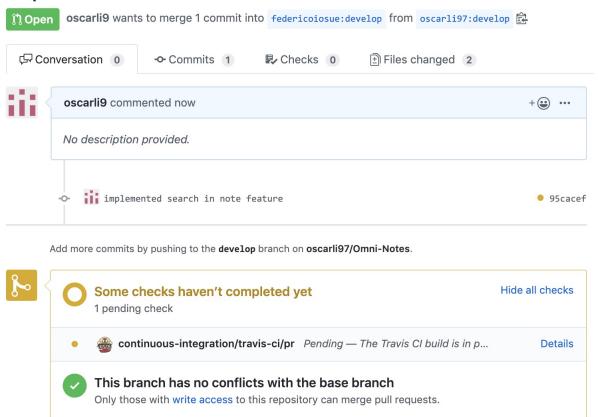


Fig. 8 Pull Request After Submission



4 New Understandings about Omni-Note

From our experience of coding up the second open issue, we gained deeper understandings of Omni-Notes.

Firstly, we met techniques that we never met before. Omni-Notes uses the BindView annotations to bind layout components to corresponding variables in *DetailFragment* upon their declarations. Later we learned that the BindView annotations are from Butterknife - an Android library for view injections. The system also applies the SuppressLint annotations, which are used by the Android Lint tool, to suppress all warnings that would tell you if you are using any API introduced after your minSdkVersion.

In addition, it is really important to follow all the rules such as the coding style to make acceptable modifications to the system. Some contributors actually made valuable contributions to the system but their pull requests could not easily get merged because they somehow violated rules, which we explored in detail in homework 4. Code is maintainable and readable only when all of it follows a standard.

Finally, Omni-Notes itself is already a good note-taking app that offers various note-related features, but it still has a lot of issues that should be solved and improved and that is why its creator, Isoue, keeps releasing new versions of Omni-Notes all over these years. The newly implemented feature - searching in a note - is a convincing example. This feature makes it possible for users to find valuable information from long notes efficiently and make Omni-Note more powerful.