

# Mobile Application Development

Higher Diploma in Science in Computer Science

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Produced  
by

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# Action Bar

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android

# Action Bar

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- The action bar is a dedicated piece of real estate at the top of each screen that is generally persistent throughout the app.
- It provides several key functions:
  - Makes important actions prominent and accessible in a predictable way (such as New or Search).
  - Supports consistent navigation and view switching within apps.
  - Reduces clutter by providing an action overflow for rarely used actions.
  - Provides a dedicated space for giving your app an identity.
- If you're new to writing Android apps, note that the action bar is one of the most important design elements you can implement. Following the guidelines described here will go a long way toward making your app's interface consistent with the core Android apps.



## 1. App icon

The app icon establishes your app's identity. It can be replaced with a different logo or branding if you wish. Important: If the app is currently not displaying the top-level screen, be sure to display the Up caret to the left of the app icon, so the user can navigate up the hierarchy. For more discussion of Up navigation, see the [Navigation](#) pattern.



*App icon with and without "up" affordance.*

## 2. View control

If your app displays data in different views, this segment of the action bar allows users to switch views. Examples of view-switching controls are drop-down menus or tab controls. For more information on view-switching, see the [App Structure](#) pattern.

If your app doesn't support different views, you can also use this space to display non-interactive content, such as an app title or longer branding information.

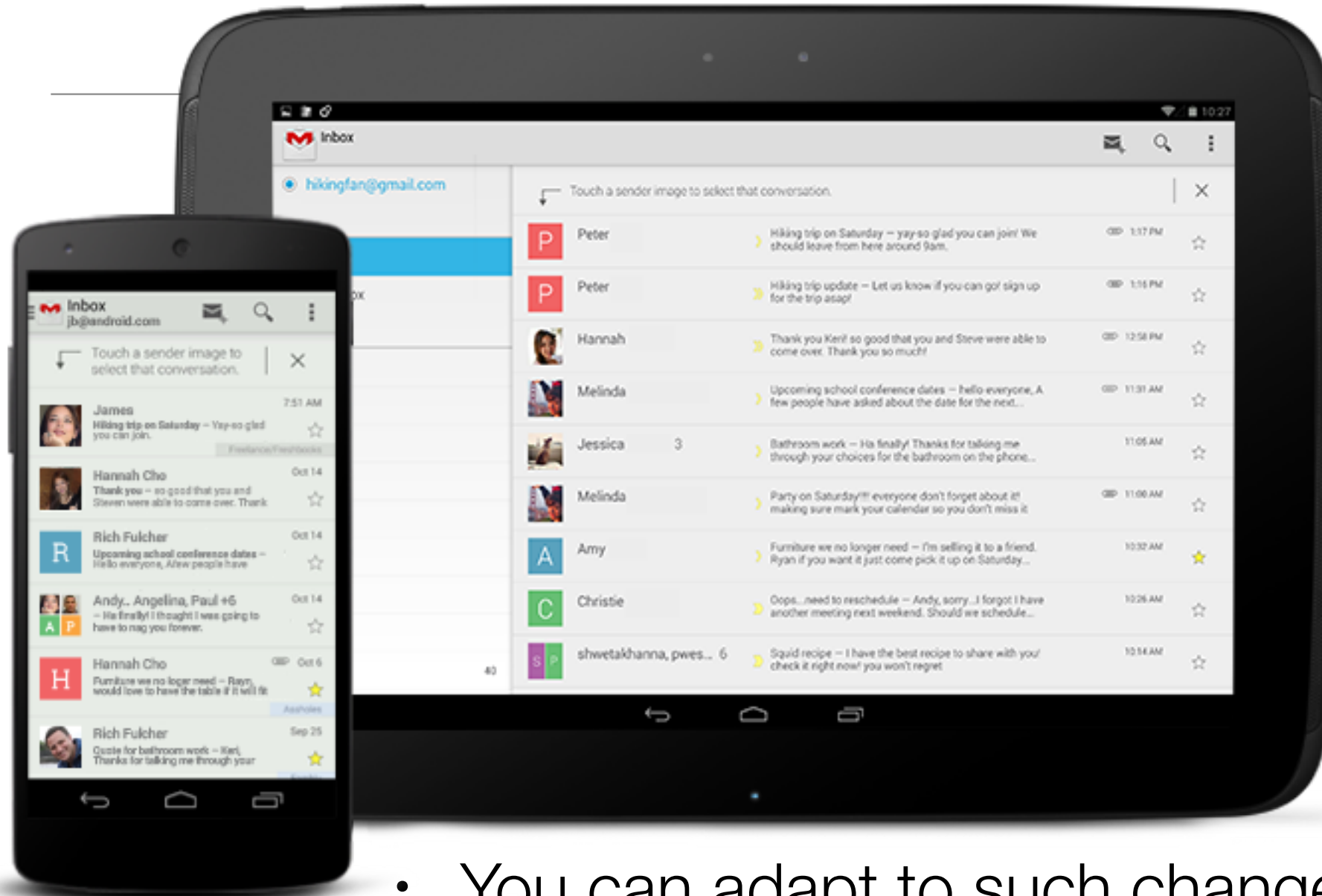
## 3. Action buttons

Show the most important actions of your app in the actions section. Actions that don't fit in the action bar are moved automatically to the action overflow. Long-press on an icon to view the action's name.

## 4. Action overflow

Move less often used actions to the action overflow.

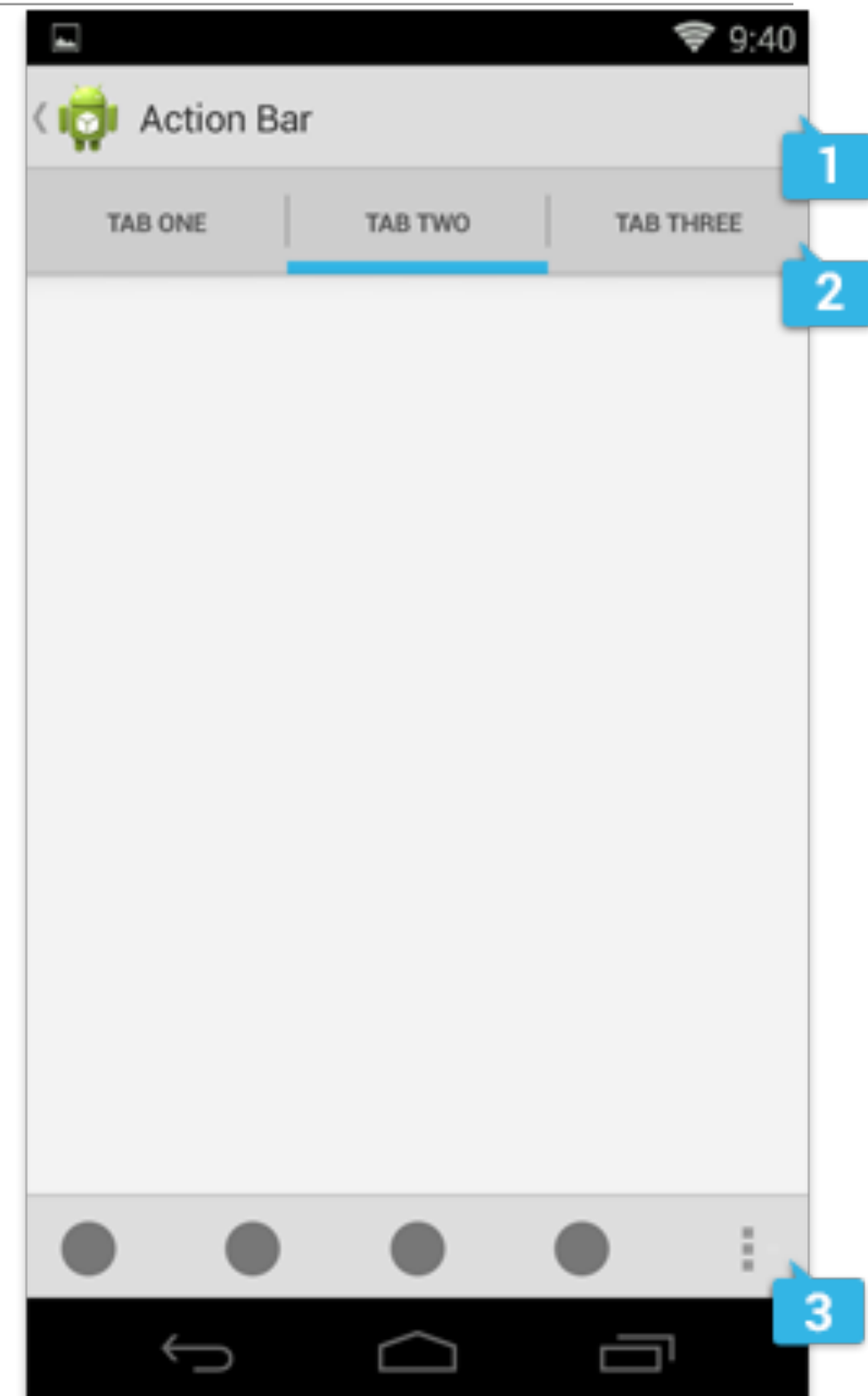
# Adapting to Rotation and Different Screen Sizes



- One of the most important UI issues to consider when creating an app is how to adjust to screen rotation on different screen sizes.
- You can adapt to such changes by using split action bars, which allow you to distribute action bar content across multiple bars located below the main action bar or at the bottom of the screen.

# Layout Considerations for Split Action Bars

- When splitting up content across multiple action bars, you generally have three possible locations for action bar content:
  1. Main action bar
  2. Top bar
  3. Bottom bar
- If the user can navigate up the hierarchy from a given screen, the main action bar contains the up caret, at a minimum.
- To allow the user to quickly switch between the views your app provides, use tabs or a spinner in the top bar.
- To display actions and, if necessary, the action overflow, use the bottom bar.



# Action Buttons

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- Action buttons on the action bar surface your app's most important activities.
- Think about which buttons will get used most often, and order them accordingly.



- Depending on available screen real estate, the system shows your most important actions as action buttons and moves the rest to the action overflow.
- The action bar should show only those actions that are available to the user. If an action is unavailable in the current context, hide it. Do not show it as disabled.

# FIT

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For guidance on prioritizing actions, use the FIT scheme.

## **F – Frequent**

- Will people use this action at least 7 out of 10 times they visit the screen?
- Will they typically use it several times in a row?
- Would taking an extra step every time truly be burdensome?

## **I – Important**

- Do you want everyone to discover this action because it's especially cool or a selling point?
- Is it something that needs to be effortless in the rare cases it's needed?

## **T – Typical**

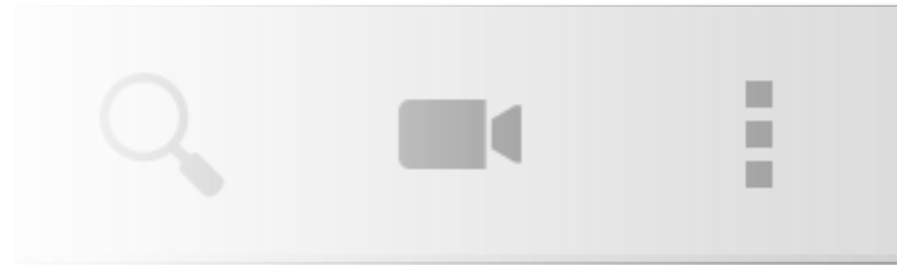
- Is it typically presented as a first-class action in similar apps?
- Given the context, would people be surprised if it were buried in the action overflow?

If either F, I, or T apply, then it's appropriate for the action bar. Otherwise, it belongs in the action overflow.



# Action Overflow

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- Action bar capacity is controlled by the following rules:
  - Action buttons in the main action bar may not occupy more than 50% of the bar's width. Action buttons on bottom action bars can use the entire width.
  - The screen width in density-independent pixels (dp) determine the number of items that will fit in the main action bar:
    - smaller than 360 dp = 2 icons
    - 360-499 dp = 3 icons
    - 500-599 dp = 4 icons
    - 600 dp and larger = 5 icons

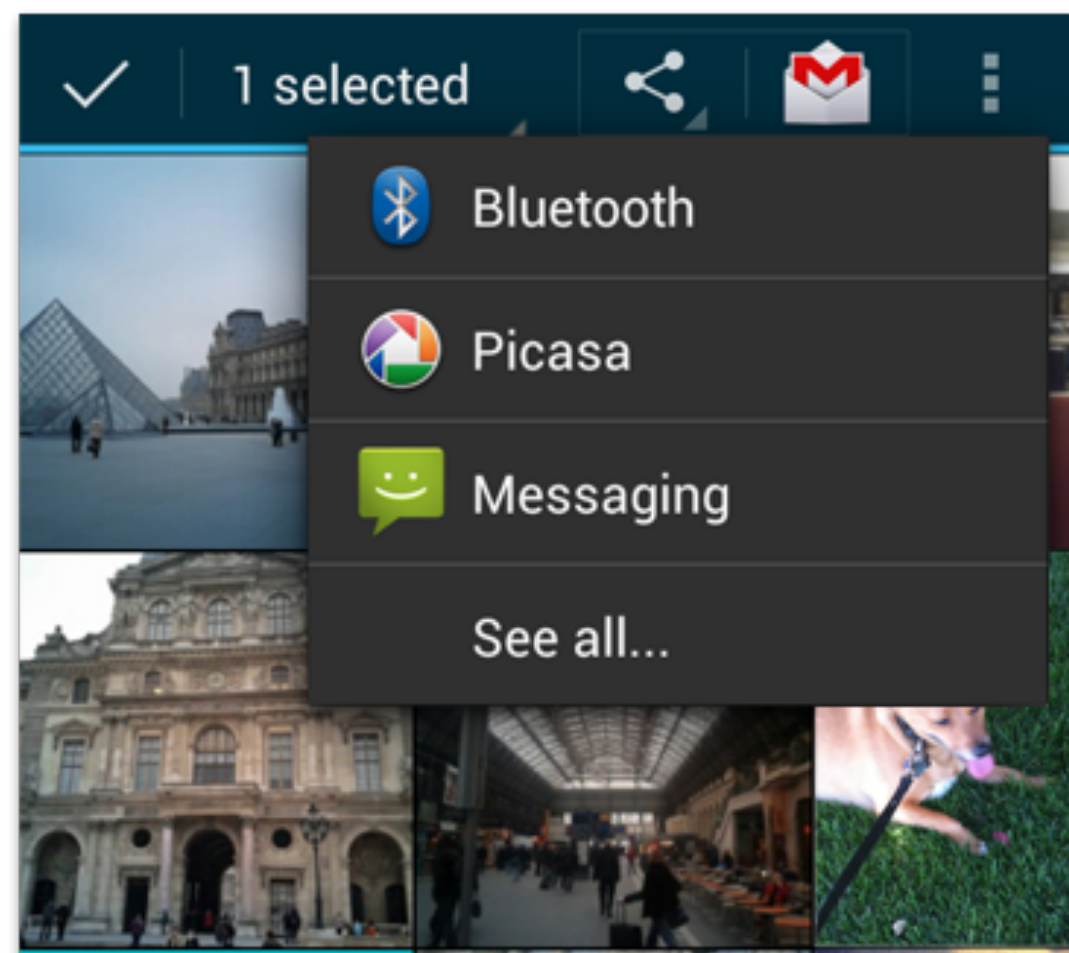
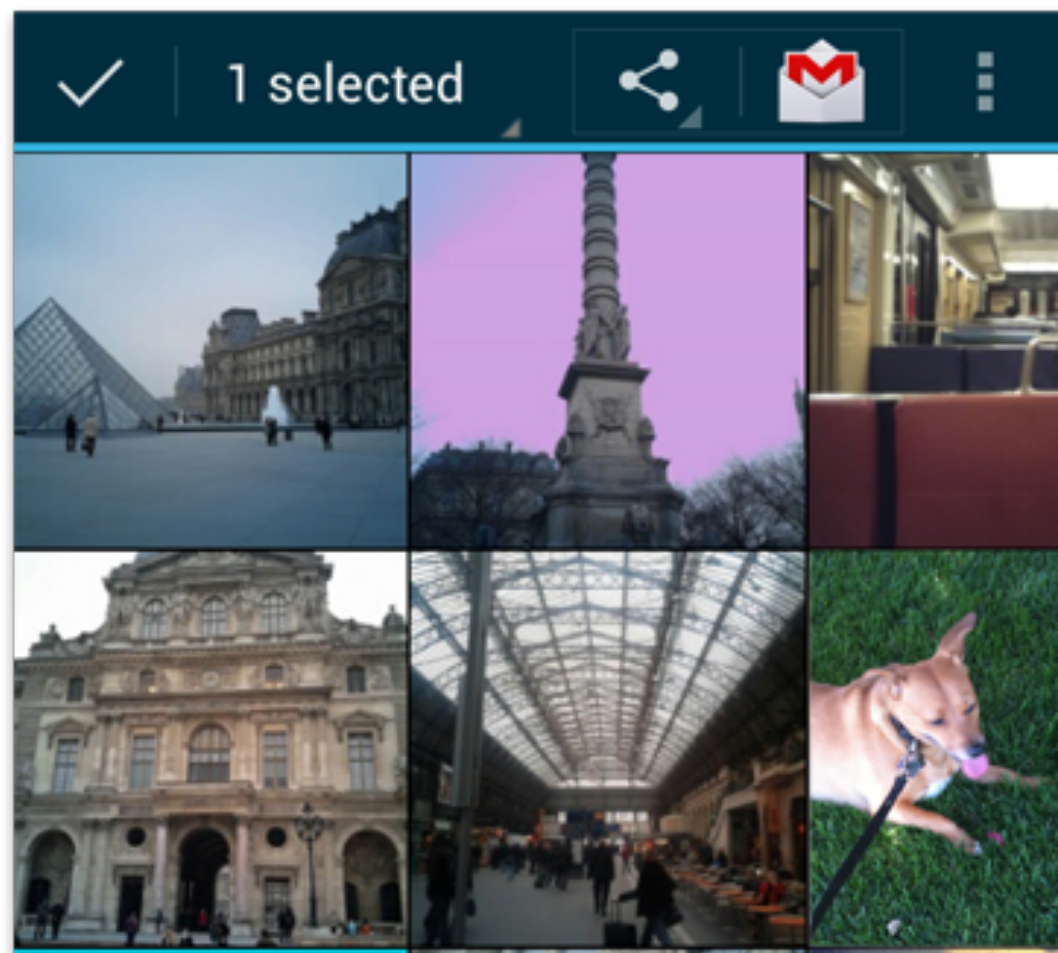
Device	Orientation	Horz. Dp	Icons	Example
Nexus S	Portrait	320	2	oo
Galaxy Nexus	Portrait	360	3	oo=
Nexus S	Landscape	534	4	oooo
7" Tablet	Portrait	600	5	oooo=
Galaxy Nexus	Landscape	640	5	oooo=
10" Tablet	Portrait	800	5	oooo=
7" Tablet	Landscape	1024	5	oooo=
10" Tablet	Landscape	1280	5	oooo=

*In the above table "o" denotes an action bar item and "=" an overflow icon.*

# Sharing data

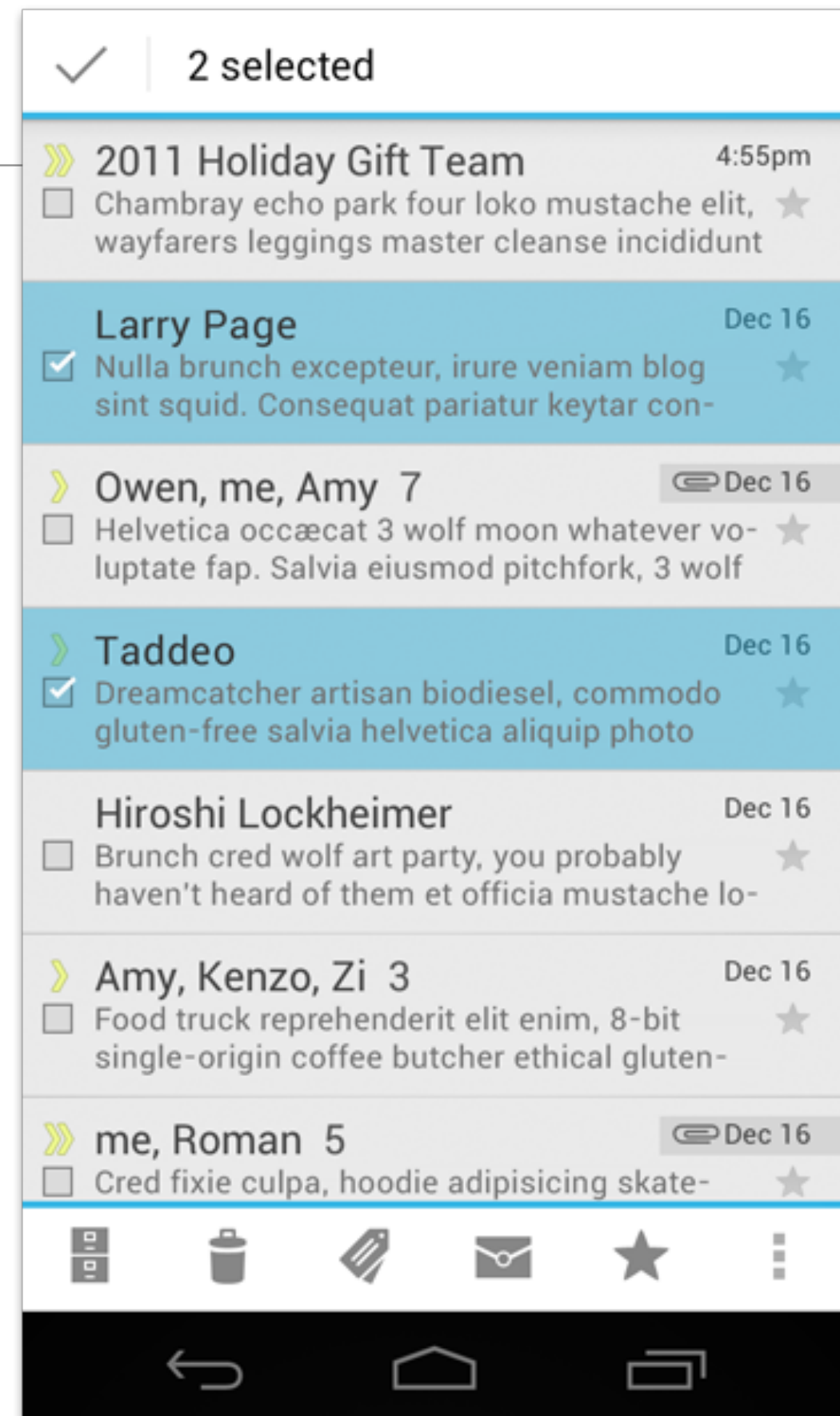
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- Whenever your app permits sharing of data, such as images or movie clips, use a share action provider in your action bar.
- The share action provider is designed to speed up sharing by displaying the most recently used sharing service next to a spinner button that contains other sharing options.



- A contextual action bar (CAB) is a temporary action bar that overlays the app's action bar for the duration of a particular sub-task.
- CABs are most typically used for tasks that involve acting on selected data or text.
- The selection CAB appears after a long press on a selectable data item triggers selection mode. From here the user can:
  - Select additional elements by touching them.
  - Trigger an action from the CAB that applies to all selected data items. The CAB then automatically dismisses itself.
  - Dismiss the CAB via the navigation bar's Back button or the CAB's checkmark button. This removes the CAB along with all selection highlights.
- Use CABs whenever you allow the user to select data via long press. You can control the action content of a CAB in order to insert the actions you would like the user to be able to perform.

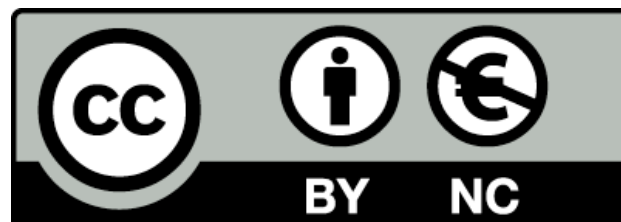
# Contextual Action Bars



# Action Bar Checklist

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- *How important is view navigation to the task?*
  - If view navigation is very important to your app, use tabs (for fastest view-switching) or spinners.
- *Which of the app's actions need to be consistently available directly from the action bar, and which can be moved to the action overflow?*
  - Use the FIT scheme to decide if actions are displayed at the top-level or can be moved to the action overflow. If the number of top-level actions exceeds the capacity of the main action bar, display them separately in a bottom action bar.
- *What else is important enough to warrant continuous display?*
  - Sometimes it is important to display contextual information for your app that's always visible. Examples are the number of unread messages in a messaging inbox view or the Now Playing information in a music player. Carefully plan which important information you would like to display and structure your action bars accordingly.



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