Android Ninja Academy

Sensei - Joel Sosa





Agenda

P1

- Where is Android in the world?
- Platform Dissected
- Android Studio (2.0)
- First Android App
 - Structure (layout, resources)
 - Types of Resources
 - Manifest
- Concepts
 - Activities
 - Elements in Layouts
 - Intents and information sharing

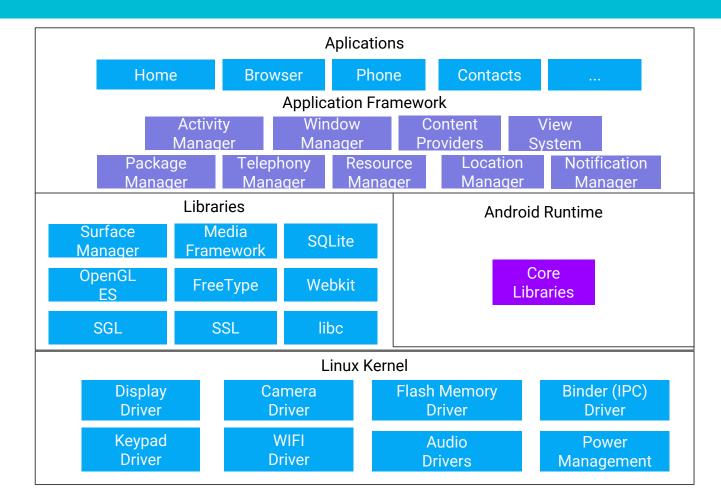
P2

- Libraries
 - RecyclerView
- Adapters
 - RecyclerViewAdapter
 - ViewHolder pattern
 - Custom "item" view
- Extras

Where is Android in the world?

- 1.5 Billion active devices worldwide!
- 2015 Q2 82% market share
- 2 to 3 million activated each day!
- 22+ version codes and counting!
- "Multi form factors" reach (TV, Auto, Mobile, Tablets, Wear)
- Written in Java
- Other languages supported
 - C++ via the NDK
 - Kotlin (Statically typed programming language)
 - C# thouth Xamarin

Platform Dissection



Android Studio

(2.0 is stable)



- Flexible Gradle-based build system
- Build variants and *multiple* apk file generation
- Code templates for common features
- Rich layout editor with drag and drop support theme editing
- lint tools to catch performance, version compatibility and more
- ProGuard and app-signing capabilities
- Build-in support for Google Cloud Platform

Intents

- Represents an abstract description of an operation to be performed.
- Used for lots of things
 - Start an Activity
 - Broadcast an Intent
 - Start a Service
 - Communicate with other apps
- They can be:
 - Implicit an intent that we don't know which component should be launched. (example: Launching an url, but with what browser?)
 - Explicit an intent that we define its actions, with a specific component. (example:
 Launching Activity B from Activity A within our app)

```
//An implicit intent.
Intent intent = new Intent(Intent.ACTION_SEND);
intent.setType("text/plain");
intent.putExtra(Intent.EXTRA_TEXT, messageText);
String chooserTitle = getString(R.string.chooser);
Intent chosenIntent = Intent.createChooser(intent, chooserTitle);
startActivity(chosenIntent);
```

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Intent chosenIntent = Intent.createChooser(intent, chooserTitle);
startActivity(chosenIntent);
```

```
//An explicit intent
Intent intent = new Intent(this, ReceiveIntentActivity.class);
intent.putExtra(ReceiveIntentActivity.EXTRA_MESSAGE, messageText);
startActivity(intent);
```

Intent intent = new Intent(this, ReceiveIntentActivity.class);
intent.putExtra(ReceiveIntentActivity.EXTRA_MESSAGE, messageText);
startActivity(intent);

```
Intent intent = new Intent(this, ReceiveIntentActivity.class);
intent.putExtra(ReceiveIntentActivity.EXTRA_MESSAGE, messageText);
startActivity(intent);
```

Coding time

(pray to the Demo Gods)

Part 2

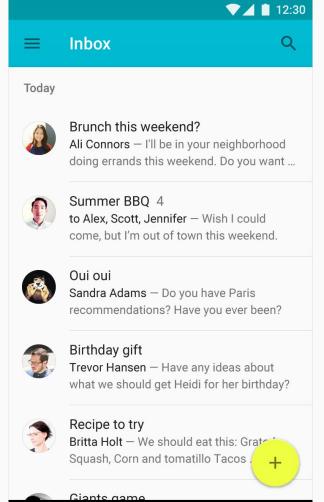
(getting good @ Android)



RecyclerView

- The "standard"
- Flexible
- Decoupled
- Multi-ViewTypes

"RecyclerView has the 'Recycler' part at the center of it's purpose" Custom Views within RecyclerView







```
public class NameViewHolder extends RecyclerView.ViewHolder {
   public TextView nameTextView, cityTextView;

   public NameViewHolder(View itemView) {
        super(itemView);
        nameTextView = (TextView) itemView.findViewById(R.id.name_text_view);
        cityTextView = (TextView) itemView.findViewById(R.id.city_text_view);
   }
}
```

```
public class NameViewHolder extends RecyclerView.ViewHolder {
   public TextView nameTextView, cityTextView;

   public NameViewHolder(View itemView) {
       super(itemView);
       nameTextView = (TextView) itemView.findViewById(R.id.name_text_view);
       cityTextView = (TextView) itemView.findViewById(R.id.city_text_view);
```

```
public class NamesAdapter extends RecyclerView.Adapter<NameViewHolder> {
    /**
    * We should always a context to which 'construct" call can be made
    * Inflation and so on.
    */
    private Context context;

public NamesAdapter(Context context) {
        this.context = context;
    }
```

```
public class NamesAdapter extends RecyclerView.Adapter<NameViewHolder> {
    /**
    * We should always have a context to which a 'construct" call can be made
    * Inflation and so on.
    */
    private Context context;

public NamesAdapter(Context context) {
        this.context = context;
    }
```

```
public class NamesAdapter extends RecyclerView.Adapter<NameViewHolder> {
@Override
public NameViewHolder onCreateViewHolder(ViewGroup parent, int viewType) {
             //implement
@Override
public void onBindViewHolder(NameViewHolder holder, int position) {
         //implement
@Override
public int getItemCount() {
   //implement
```

```
@Override
public NameViewHolder onCreateViewHolder(ViewGroup parent, int viewType)
        View v = LayoutInflater.from(context).inflate(R.layout.item view, null);
return new NameViewHolder(v);
```

```
public class NamesAdapter extends RecyclerView.Adapter<NameViewHolder> {
@Override
public int getItemCount() {
   return 10; //in case of Collection you can use collection.size()
```

Put it all together

```
@Override
protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
    super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
    setContentView(R.layout.activity_main);

    //build upon
    namesRecyclerView = (RecyclerView) findViewById(R.id.names_recycler_view);
    namesRecyclerView.setLayoutManager(new LinearLayoutManager(this));
    namesRecyclerView.setItemAnimator(new DefaultItemAnimator());
    namesRecyclerView.setHasFixedSize(true);
    namesRecyclerView.setAdapter(new NamesAdapter(this));
}
```

Demo 2

(pray once more really hard to the demo Gods)

Bonus

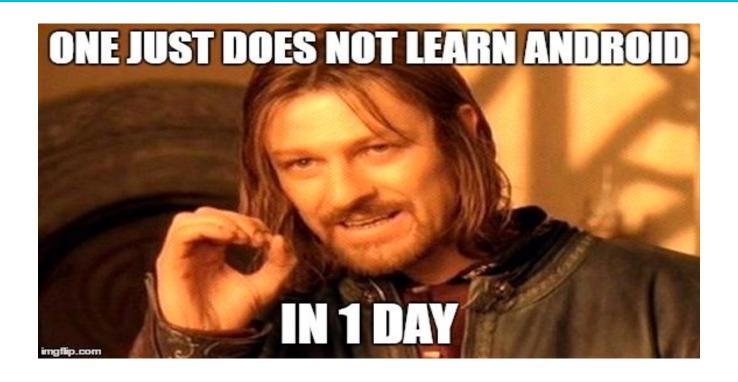
Resources:

Libraries version hub: http://gradleplease.appspot.com/

Awesome Image downloading and caching http://square.github.io/picasso/

Upcoming Android blog: http://nativeandroid.com/

Disclaimer



There still lot's more!

(too much to present in 30 mins)

- RecyclerView
- CoordinatorLayout
- Snackbars
- <include>'s
- Flavors
- Fragments
- Gradle Tasks
- Unit Testing

- Service
- IntentService
- BroadcastIntent
- Custom Components
- Libraries
- AsynTasks
- Third party API's
- Many many many... more :)



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