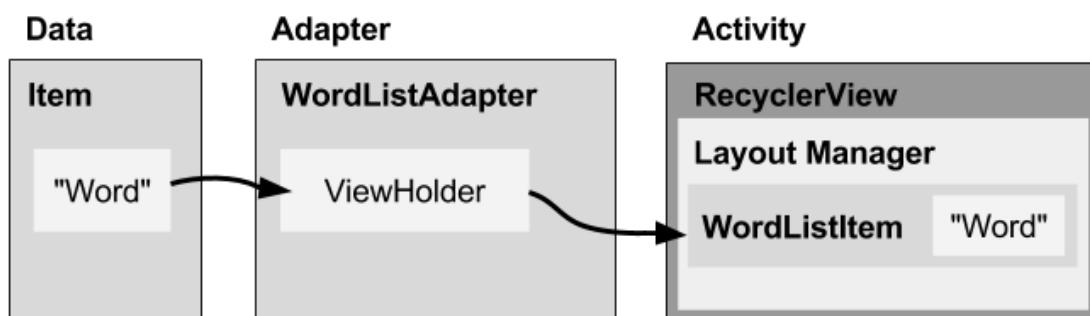


Task 2: Create a RecyclerView

In this practical, you **display data** in a **RecyclerView**. You need the following:

- **Data to display:** Use the **mWordList**.
- **A RecyclerView** for the scrolling list that contains the **list items**.
- **Layout for one item of data.** All list items look the **same**.
- **A layout manager.** [RecyclerView.LayoutManager](#) handles the hierarchy and layout of **View** elements.
 - **RecyclerView** requires an **explicit layout manager** to manage the arrangement of list items contained within it.
 - This layout could be **vertical, horizontal**, or a grid.
 - You will use **a vertical [LinearLayoutManager](#)**.
- **An adapter.**
 - [RecyclerView.Adapter](#) connects your data to the **RecyclerView**.
 - It **prepares the data** in a [RecyclerView.ViewHolder](#).
 - You will create an adapter that inserts into and updates your generated words in your views.
- **A ViewHolder.**
 - Inside your adapter, you will create a **ViewHolder** that contains the **View** information for displaying one item from the item's layout.
- The diagram below shows the relationship between the **data**, the **adapter**, the **ViewHolder**, and the **layout manager**.



To implement these pieces, you will need to :

1. Add a **RecyclerView** element to the **MainActivity XML content layout (content_main.xml)** for the RecyclerView app.
2. Create an XML layout file (**wordlist_item.xml**) for **one list item**, which is **WordListItem**.
3. Create an adapter (**WordListAdapter**) with a **ViewHolder (WordViewHolder)**. Implement the method that takes the data, places it in the **ViewHolder**, and lets the layout manager know to display it.
4. In the **onCreate()** method of **MainActivity**, create a **RecyclerView** and initialize it with the adapter and a standard layout manager.

Let's do these one at a time.

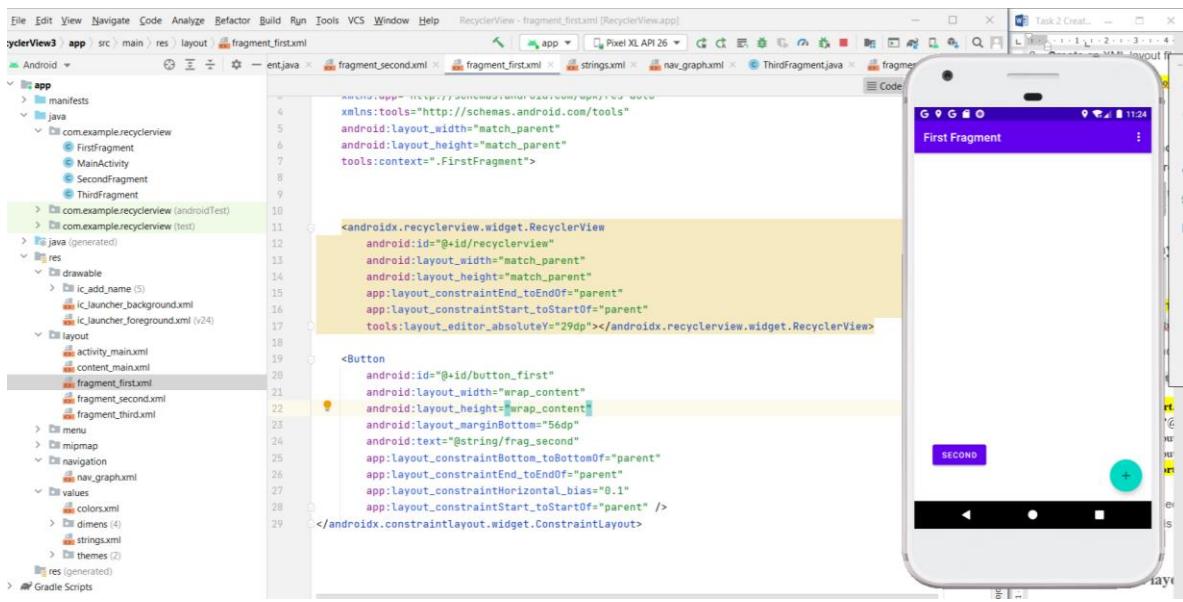
2**.1. Modify the layout in content_main.xml**

To add a **RecyclerView** element to the **XML layout**, follow these steps:

1. Open **content_main.xml** in your **RecyclerView** app. It shows a "Hello World" **TextView** at the center of a **ConstraintLayout**.
2. Click the **Text** tab to show the **XML code**.
3. Replace the entire **TextView** element with the following:

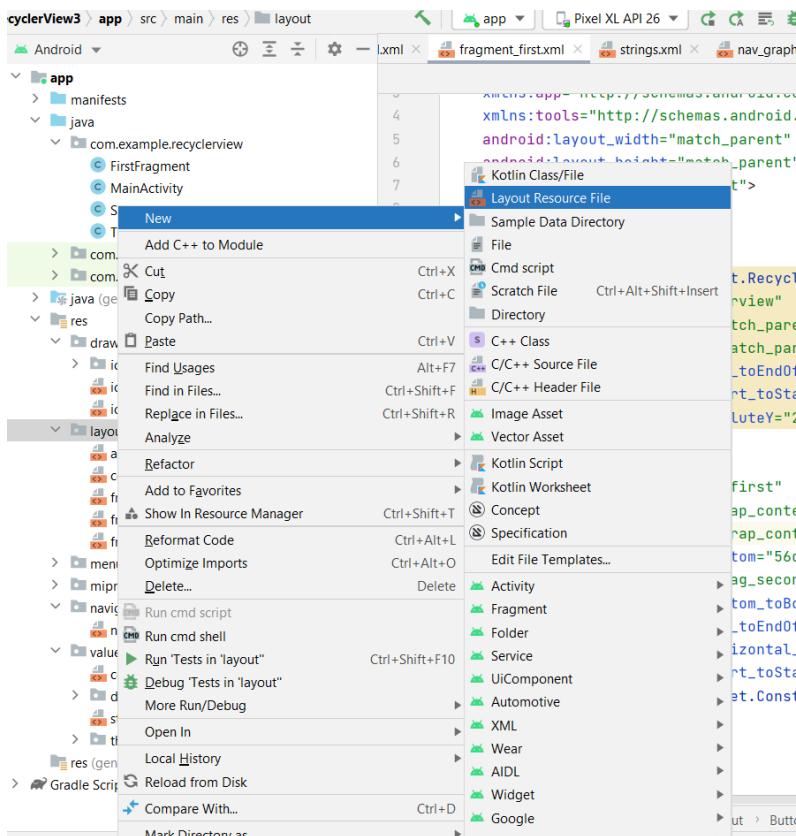
```
<android.support.v7.widget.RecyclerView  
    android:id="@+id/recyclerview"  
    android:layout_width="match_parent"  
    android:layout_height="match_parent">  
</android.support.v7.widget.RecyclerView>
```

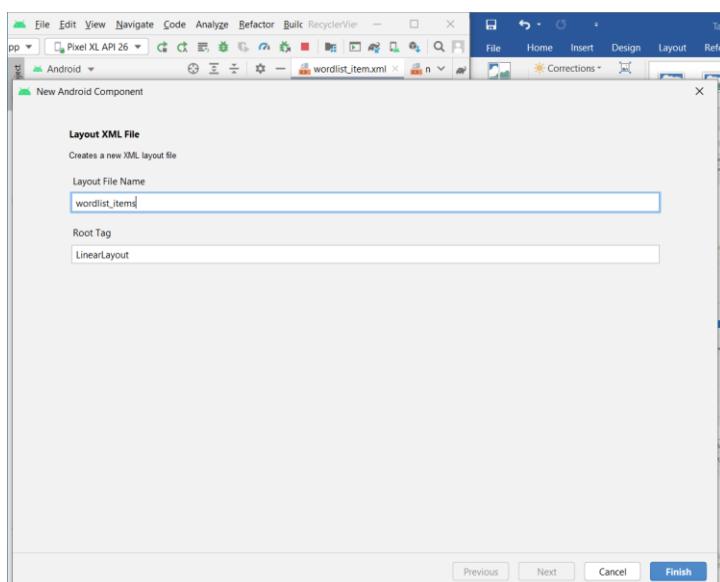
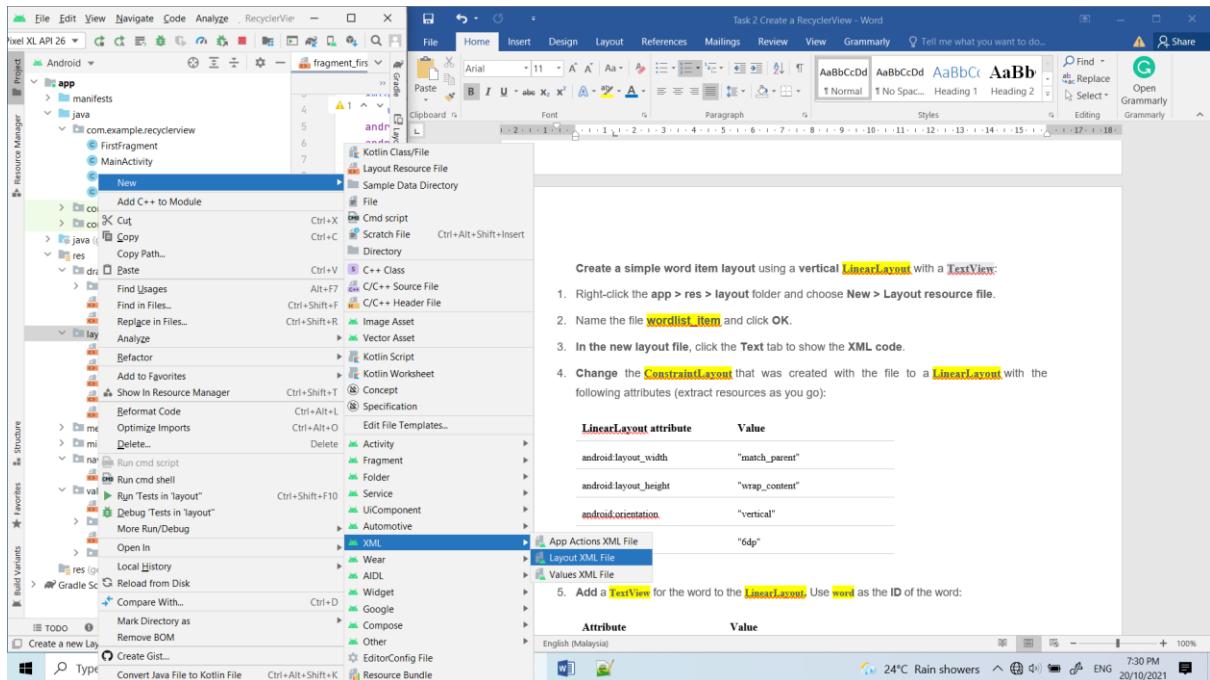
You need to specify the full path (**android.support.v7.widget.RecyclerView**), because **RecyclerView** is part of the Support Library.

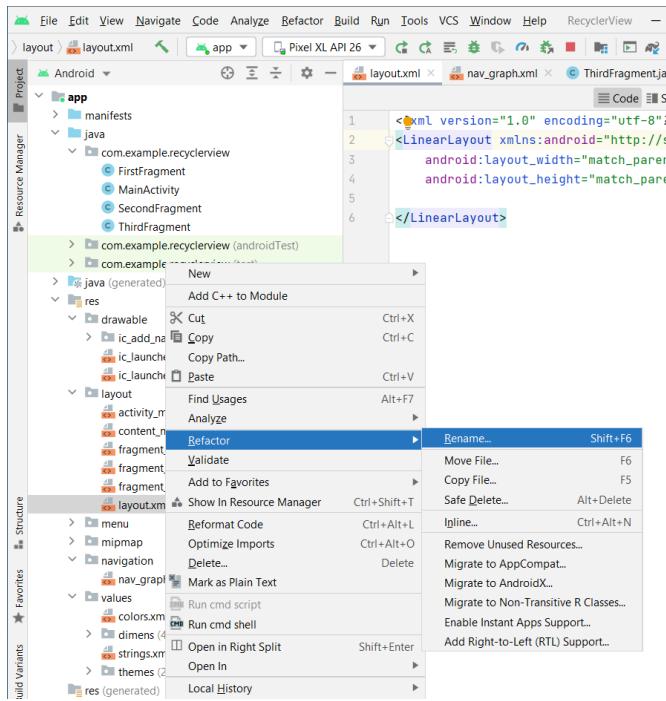


2**.2. Create the layout for one list item**

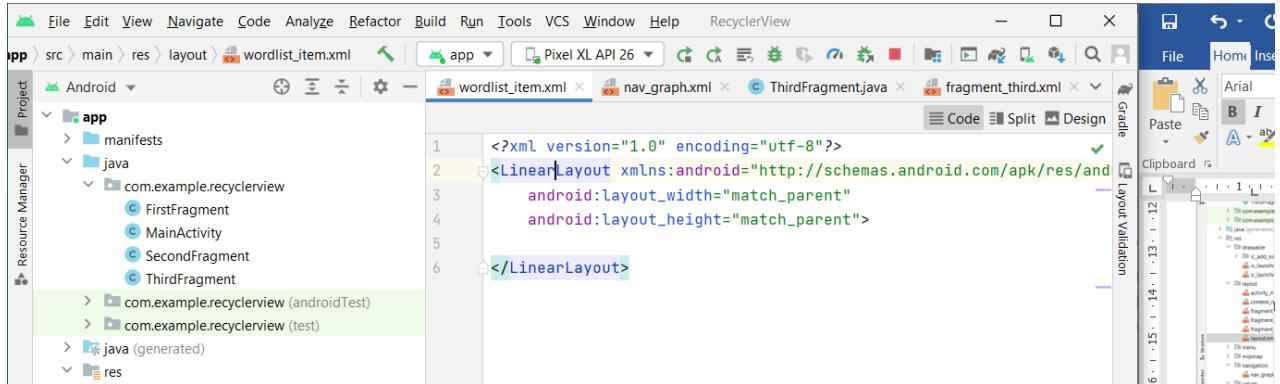
The adapter needs the layout for one item in the list. All the items use the same layout. You need to specify that list item layout in a separate layout resource file, because it is used by the adapter, separately from the RecyclerView.







If necessary



Create a simple word item layout using a vertical **LinearLayout** with a **TextView**:

1. Right-click the **app > res > layout** folder and choose **New > Layout resource file**.
2. Name the file **wordlist_item** and click **OK**.
3. In the new layout file, click the **Text** tab to show the **XML code**.
4. Change the **ConstraintLayout** that was created with the file to a **LinearLayout** with the following attributes (extract resources as you go):

LinearLayout attribute	Value
<code>android:layout_width</code>	" <code>match_parent</code> "

```

    android:layout_height          "wrap_content"

```

```

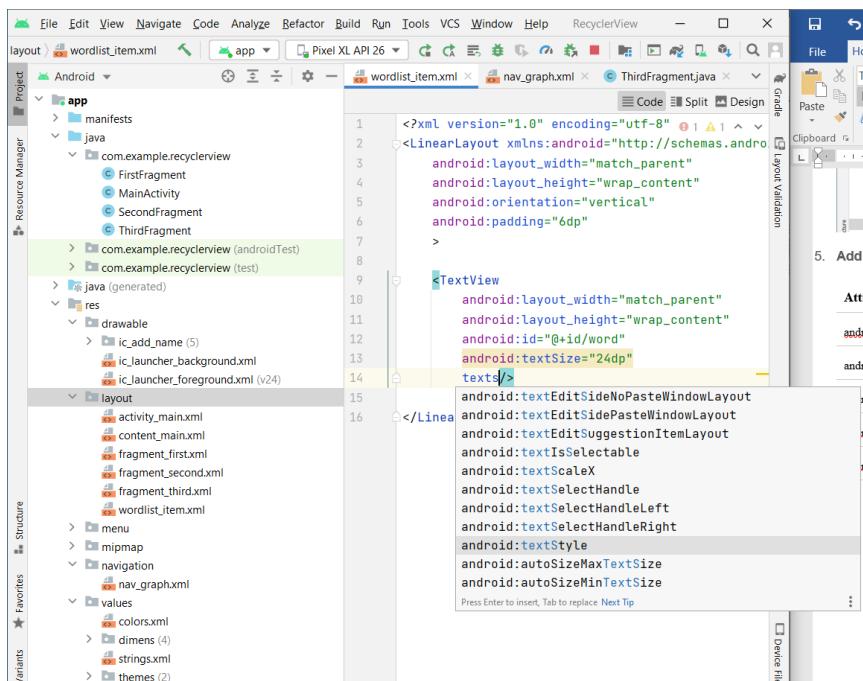
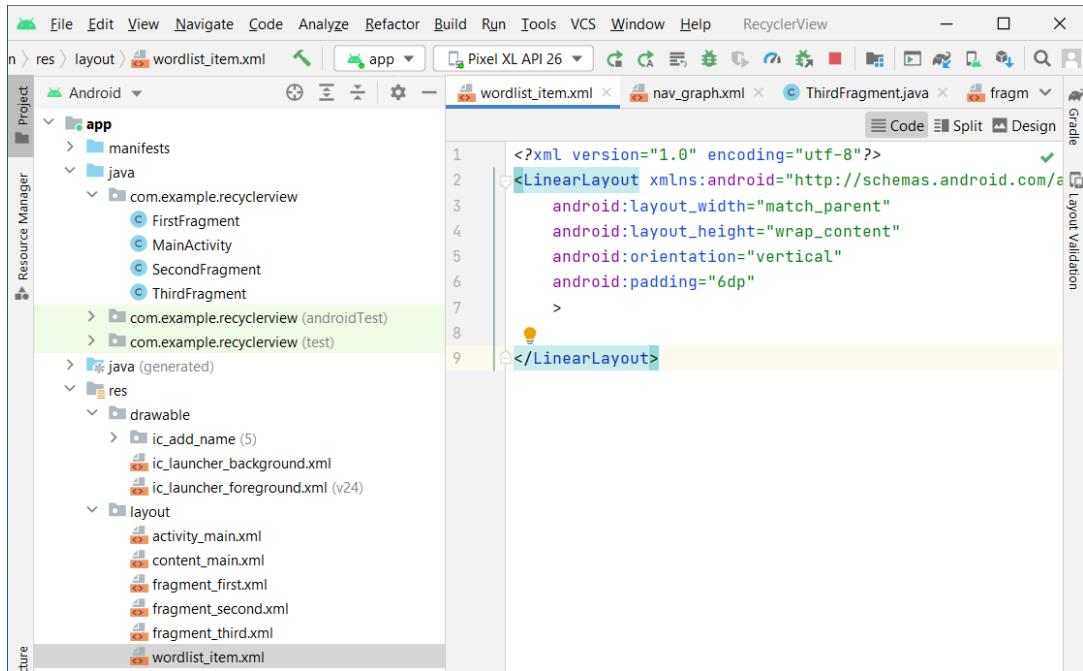
    android:orientation           "vertical"

```

```

    android:padding                "6dp"

```



5. Add a **TextView** for the word to the **LinearLayout**. Use **word** as the **ID** of the word:

Attribute	Value
android:id	"@+id/word"
android:layout_width	"match_parent"
android:layout_height	"wrap_content"
android:textSize	"24sp"
android:textStyle	"bold"

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<LinearLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"
    android:orientation="vertical"
    android:padding="6dp"
    >

    <TextView
        android:layout_width="match_parent"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:id="@+id/word"
        android:textSize="24sp"
        android:textStyle="bold"
        android:gravity="center"
        android:padding="12dp"
        >

```

```

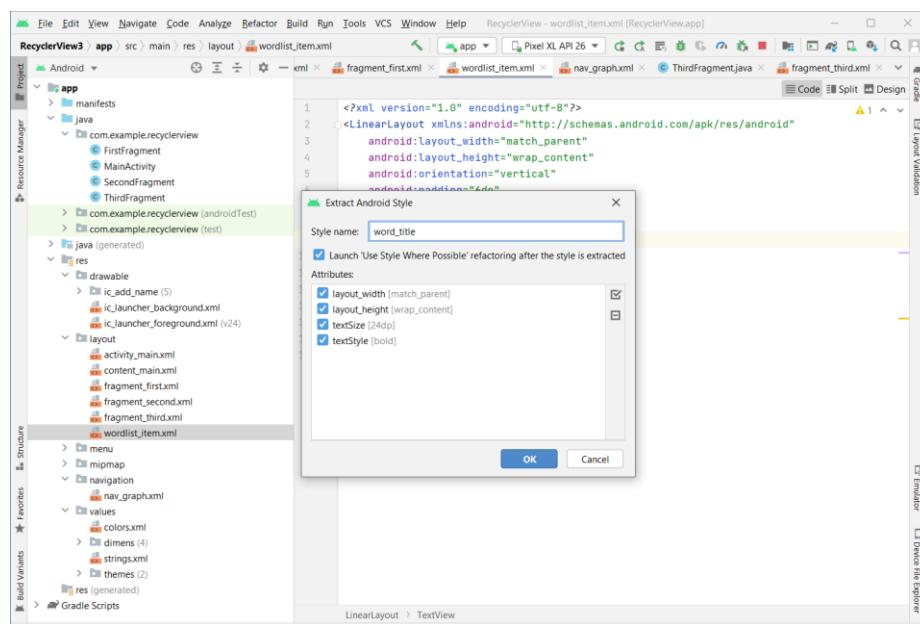
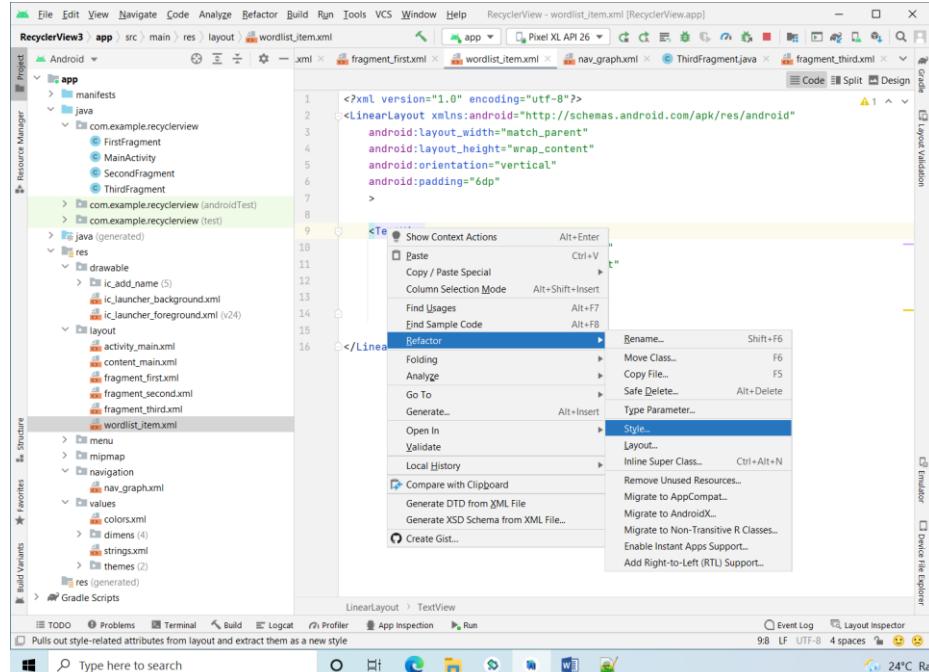
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<LinearLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"
    android:orientation="vertical"
    android:padding="6dp"
    >

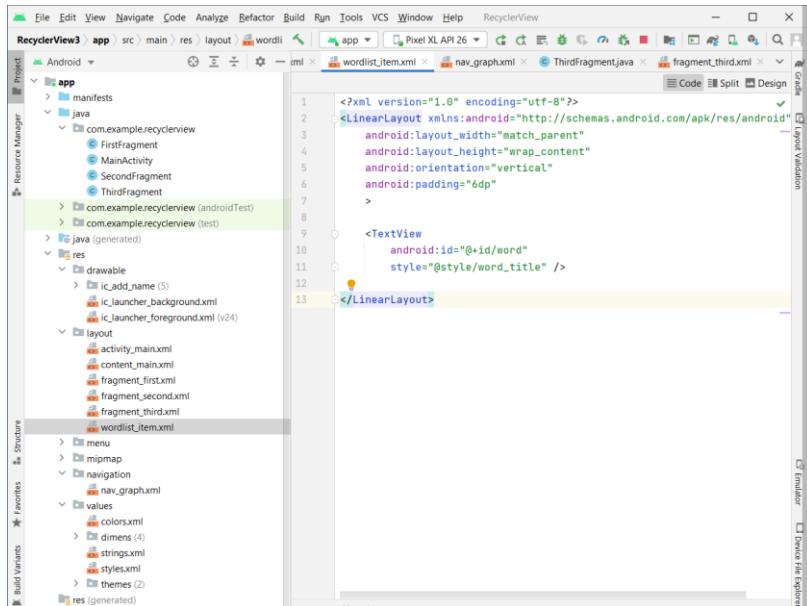
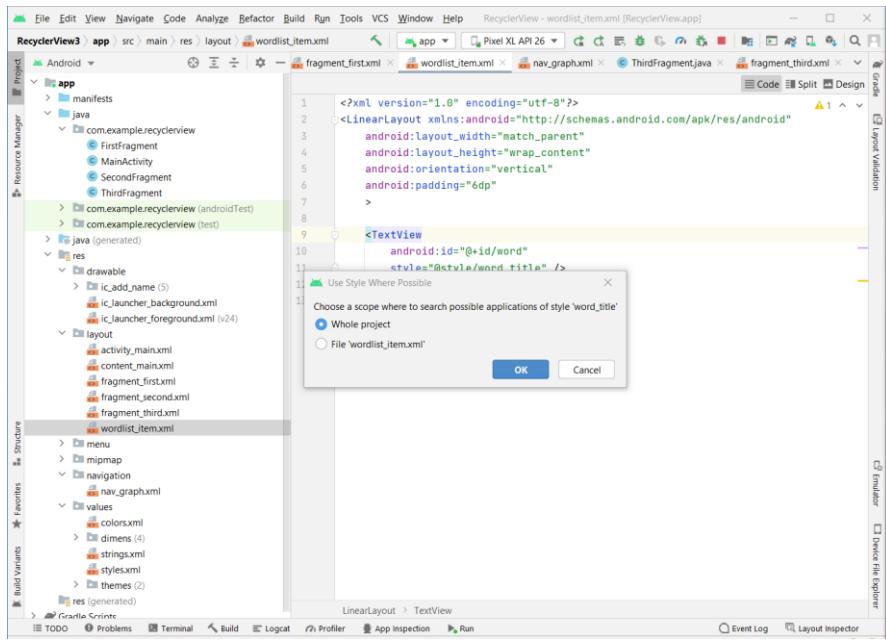
    <TextView
        android:layout_width="match_parent"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:id="@+id/word"
        android:textSize="24dp"
        android:textStyle="bold"
        android:gravity="center"
        android:padding="12dp"
        >

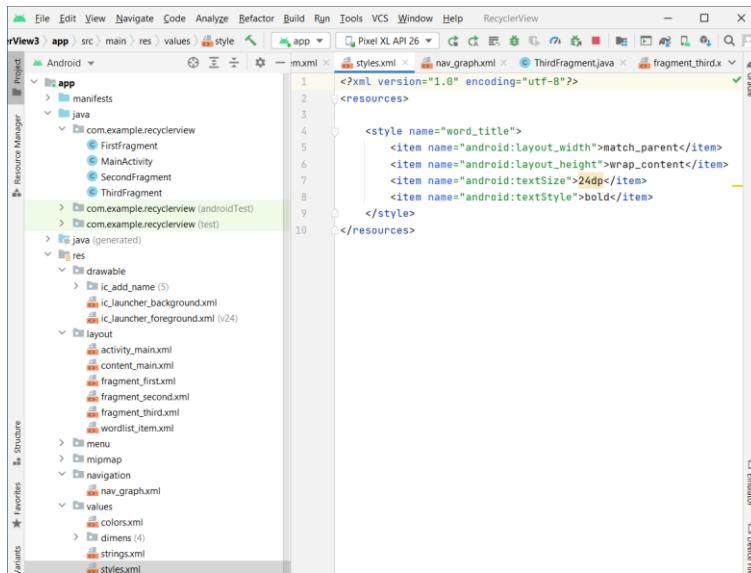
```

2.3 Create a style from the TextView attributes

You can use **styles** to allow elements to share groups of display attributes. An easy way to create a style is to **extract the style of a UI element** that you already created. To extract the style information for the **word TextView** in **wordlist_item.xml**:







1. Open **wordlist_item.xml** if it is not already open.
2. Right-click (or Control-click) the **TextView** you just created in **wordlist_item.xml**, and choose Refactor > Extract > Style. The Extract Android Style dialog appears.
3. Name your **style word_title** and leave all other options selected. Select the Launch 'Use Style Where Possible' option. Then click **OK**.
4. When prompted, apply the style to the **Whole Project**.
5. Find and examine the **word_title** style in **values > styles.xml**.
6. Reopen **wordlist_item.xml** if it is not already open. The **TextView** now uses the style in place of individual styling properties, as shown below.

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<LinearLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"
    android:orientation="vertical"
    android:padding="6dp">

    <TextView
        android:id="@+id/word"
        style="@style/word_title" />

</LinearLayout>

```

2**.4. Create an adapter**

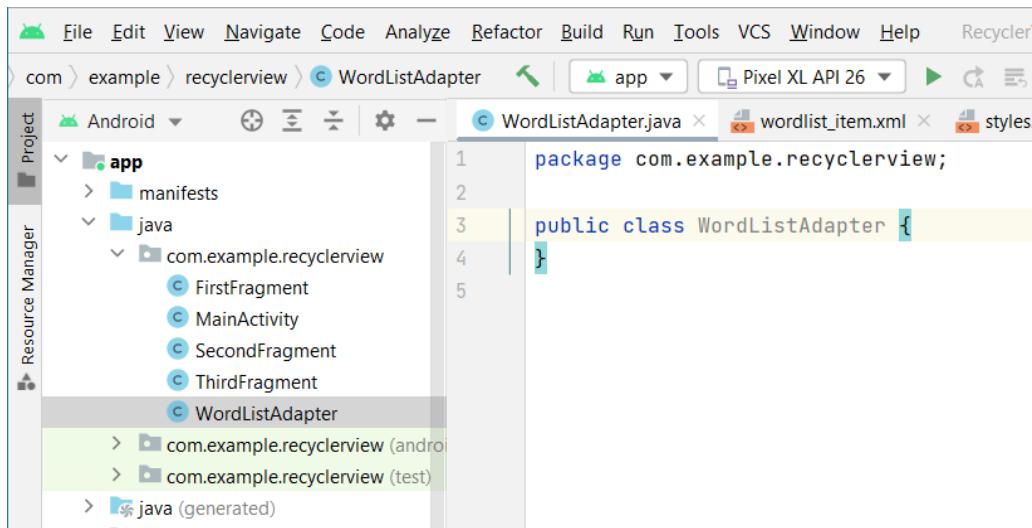
Android uses adapters (from the **Adapter** class) to connect data with **View** items in a list.

- There are many different kinds of adapters available, and you can also write custom adapters.
- In this task you will create an adapter that associates your list of words with word list **View** items.

To connect data with **View** items, the **adapter needs to know about the View items**. The adapter uses a **ViewHolder** that **describes a View item and its position** within the **RecyclerView**.

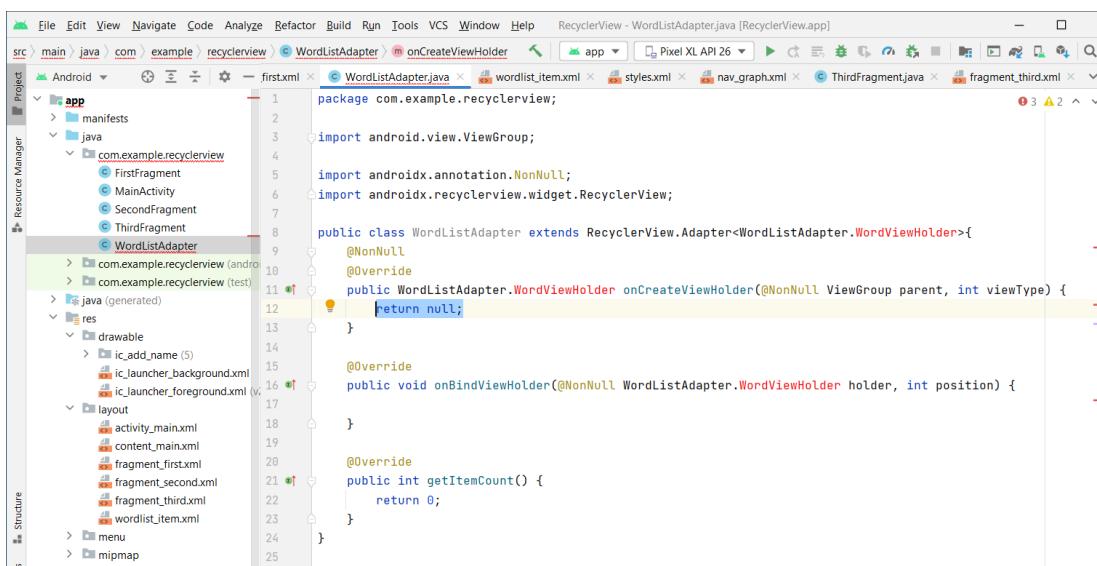
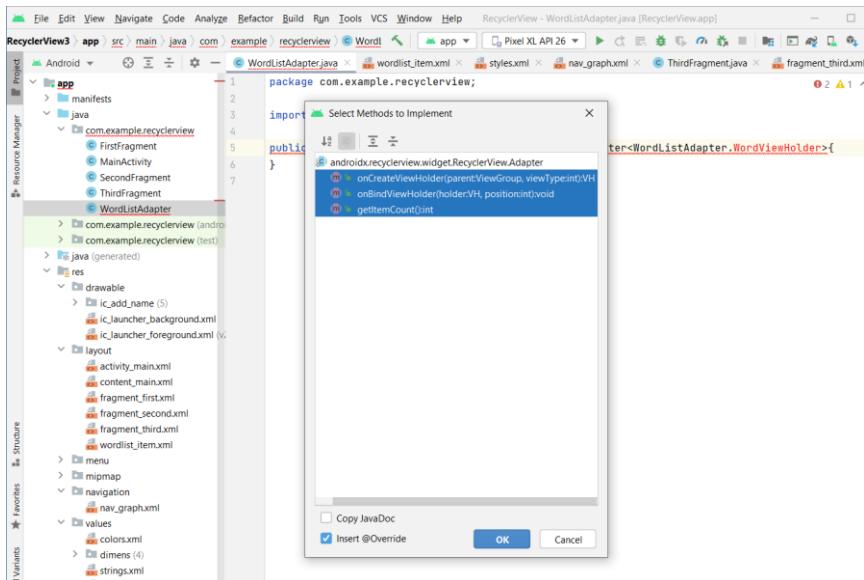
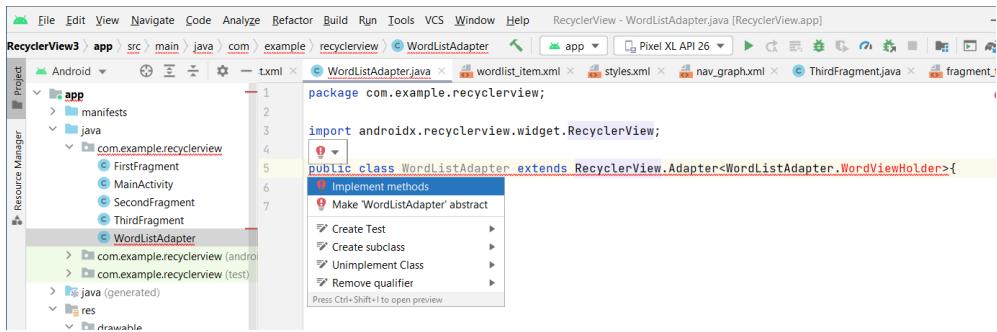
First, you will **build an adapter** that **bridges** the gap between the **data** in your **word list** and the **RecyclerView** that **displays** it:

1. Right-click `java/com.android.example.recyclerview` and select **New > Java Class**.
2. Name the **class WordListAdapter**.



3. Give **WordListAdapter** the following signature:

```
public class WordListAdapter extends  
    RecyclerView.Adapter<WordListAdapter.WordViewHolder> {}
```

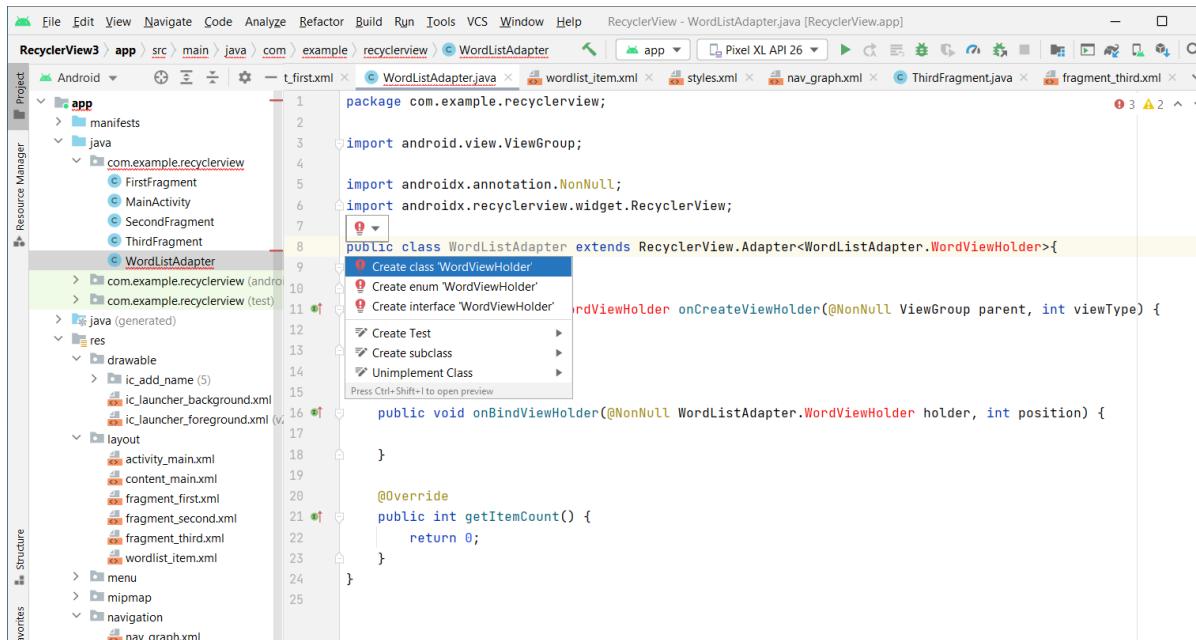


WordListAdapter extends a generic adapter for **RecyclerView** to use a **View holder** that is specific for your app and defined inside **WordListAdapter**. **WordViewHolder** shows an error, because you have not yet defined it.

4. Click the **class declaration** (`WordListAdapter`), then **click the red light bulb** on the left side of the pane. Choose **Implement methods**.

A dialog appears that asks you to choose which methods to implement. Choose **all three methods** and click **OK**.

Android Studio creates empty placeholders for all the methods. Note how `onCreateViewHolder` and `onBindViewHolder` both reference the `WordViewHolder`, which **hasn't been implemented yet**.



2.5 Create the ViewHolder for the adapter

To create the **ViewHolder**, follow these steps:

1. Inside the **WordListAdapter** class, add a new **WordViewHolder inner class** with this signature:

```
class WordViewHolder extends RecyclerView.ViewHolder {}
```

You will see an **error about a missing default constructor**. You can see details about the errors by hovering your mouse cursor over the red-underlined code or over any red horizontal line on the right margin of the editor pane.

The screenshot shows the Android Studio interface with the WordListAdapter.java file open in the main editor. The code defines a RecyclerView.Adapter for a word list. It includes methods for onCreateViewHolder, onBindViewHolder, and getItemCount. A ViewHolder class is also defined.

```
package com.example.recyclerview;

import android.view.ViewGroup;
import androidx.annotation.NonNull;
import androidx.recyclerview.widget.RecyclerView;

public class WordListAdapter extends RecyclerView.Adapter<WordListAdapter.WordViewHolder> {
    @Override
    public WordListAdapter.WordViewHolder onCreateViewHolder(@NonNull ViewGroup parent, int viewType) {
        return null;
    }

    @Override
    public void onBindViewHolder(@NonNull WordListAdapter.WordViewHolder holder, int position) {
    }

    @Override
    public int getItemCount() {
        return 0;
    }

    public class WordViewHolder extends RecyclerView.ViewHolder {
    }
}
```

The screenshot shows the Android Studio interface with the WordViewHolder.java file open in the main editor. The code defines a ViewHolder class extending RecyclerView.ViewHolder. A code completion dropdown is visible, listing various Java classes and interfaces.

```
import android.view.View;
import androidx.annotation.NonNull;
import androidx.recyclerview.widget.RecyclerView;

public class WordViewHolder extends RecyclerView.ViewHolder {
}
```

Code Completion Suggestion:

- RecyclerViewTraceType android.view.ViewDebug
- RecyclerView androidx.recyclerview.widget.RecyclerView
- RecyclerViewAccessibilityDelegate android.accessibilityservice.RecyclerOnScreenAccessibilityDelegate
- Redirect java.lang.ProcessBuilder
- ReentrantLock java.util.concurrent.locks.ReentrantLock
- ReentrantReadWriteLock java.util.concurrent.locks.ReentrantReadWriteLock
- Ref java.sql.Ref
- Reference<T> java.lang.ref.Reference
- ReferenceQueue<T> java.lang.ref.ReferenceQueue
- ReflectiveOperationException java.lang.reflect.ReflectiveOperationException
- ReflectPermission java.lang.reflect.ReflectPermission
- ResourceValueEditor android.content.res.Resources\$ValueEditor

The screenshot shows the Android Studio interface with the following details:

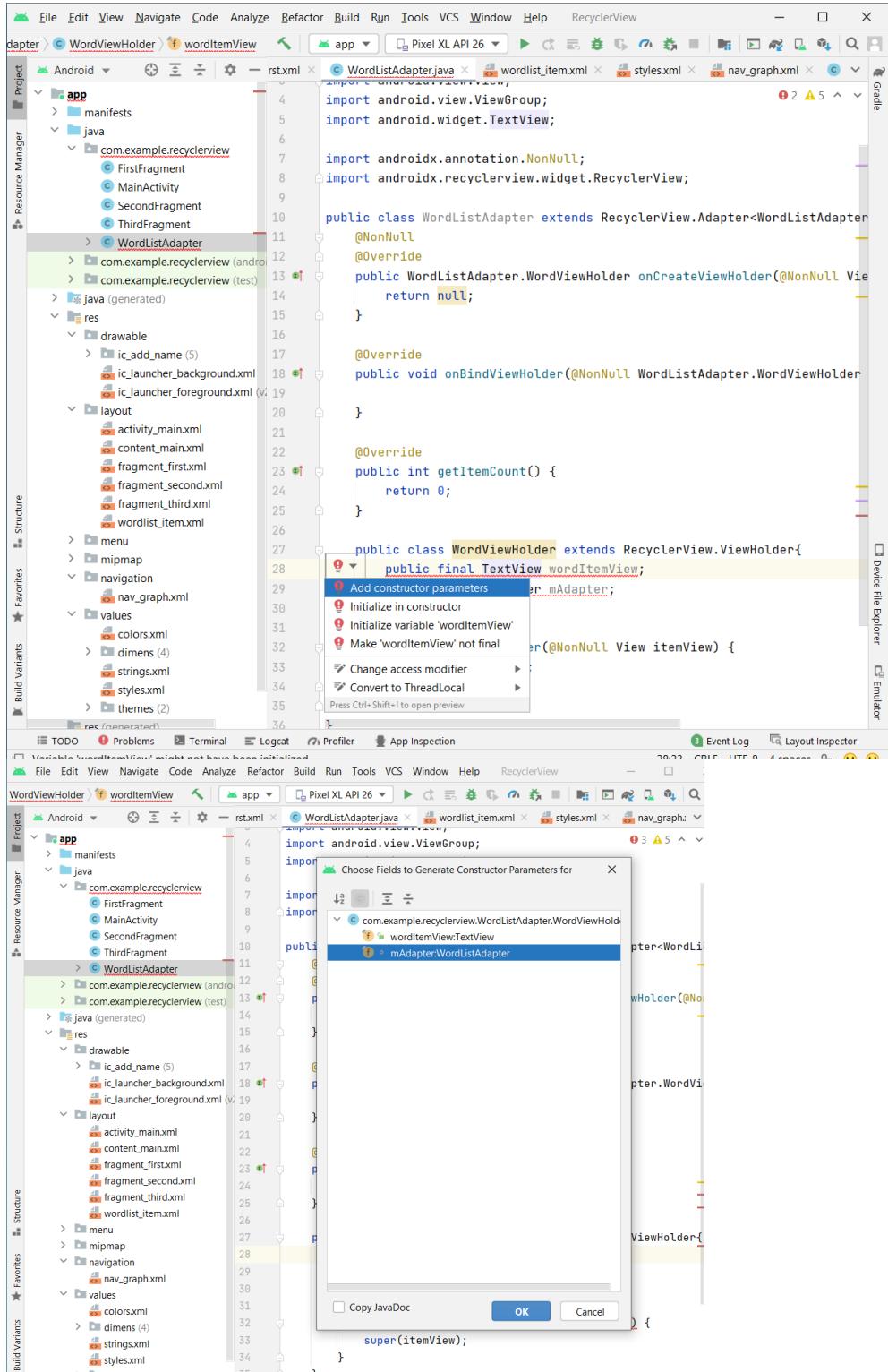
- Project Tree:** The left sidebar shows the project structure under the "app" module. It includes Java files like FirstFragment, MainActivity, SecondFragment, ThirdFragment, and WordListAdapter; XML files like ic_launcher_background.xml, ic_launcher_foreground.xml, activity_main.xml, content_main.xml, fragment_first.xml, fragment_second.xml, fragment_third.xml, and wordlist_item.xml; and resource files like colors.xml, dimens.xml, strings.xml, and styles.xml.
- Code Editor:** The main editor window displays the `WordListAdapter.java` file. The code defines a RecyclerView adapter for a word list. It includes methods for onCreateViewHolder, onBindViewHolder, and getItemCount. A ViewHolder class is also defined.
- Toolbars:** The top toolbar has standard options like File, Edit, View, Navigate, Code, Analyze, Refactor, Build, Run, Tools, VCS, Window, Help, and Recycler View.
- Status Bar:** The bottom status bar shows the build number (25.5), CRASH, UTF-8, 4 spaces, and a battery icon.

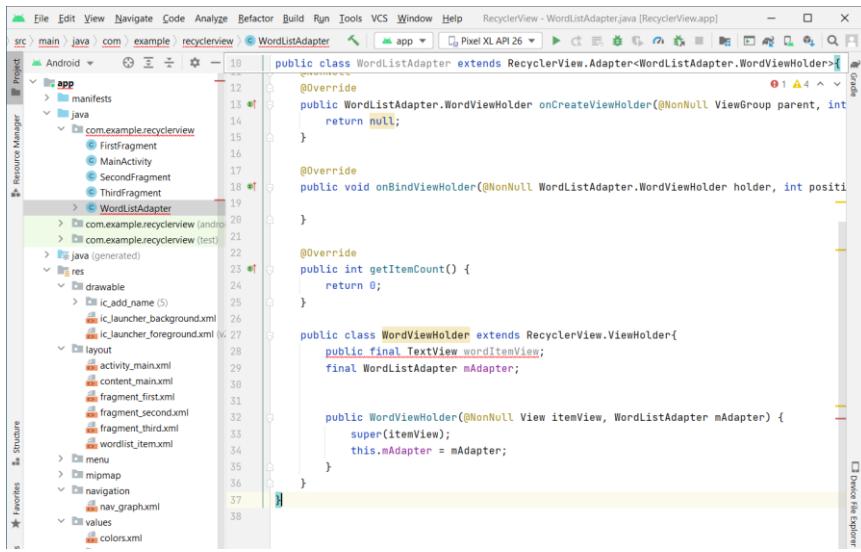
The screenshot shows the Android Studio interface with the following details:

- Project Structure:** The project is named "WordListAdapter". The `WordListAdapter` class is selected in the code editor.
- Code Editor:** The code for `WordListAdapter.java` is displayed. A red underline is under the declaration of `WordViewHolder`, indicating a potential issue.
- Tooltips:** A tooltip box is open at the bottom right of the code editor, listing the following options:
 - Create constructor matching super
 - Unimplement Class
 - Add import for 'androidx.recyclerview.widget.RecyclerView.ViewHolder'
- Bottom Navigation:** The navigation bar includes tabs for TODO, Problems, Terminal, Logcat, Profiler, App Inspection, Event Log, and Layout Inspector.
- Status Bar:** The status bar at the bottom shows "25:64 CRLF UTF-8 4 spaces".

2. Add variables to the **WordViewHolder** inner class for the **TextView** and the adapter:

```
public final TextView wordItemView;
final WordListAdapter mAdapter;
```



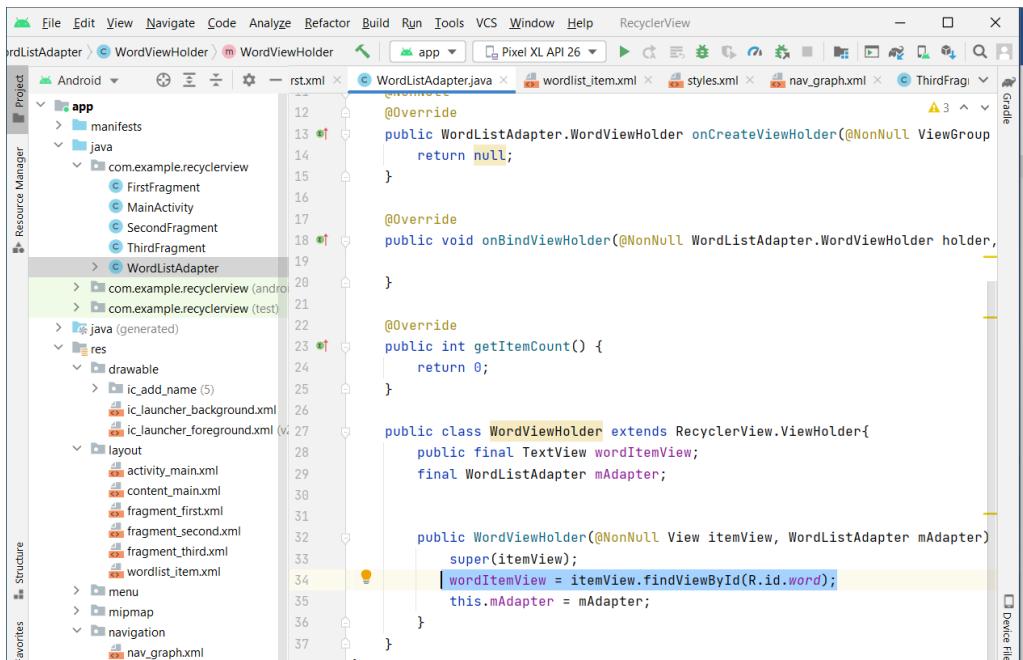


3. In the inner class **WordViewHolder**, add a constructor that initializes the **ViewHolder TextView** from the **word** XML resource, and sets its adapter:

```

public WordViewHolder(View itemView, WordListAdapter adapter) {
    super(itemView);
    wordItemView = itemView.findViewById(R.id.word);
    this.mAdapter = adapter;
}

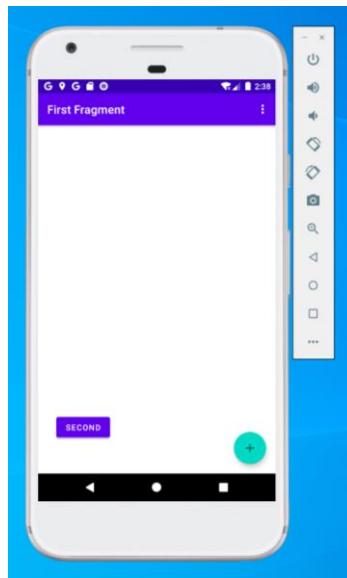
```

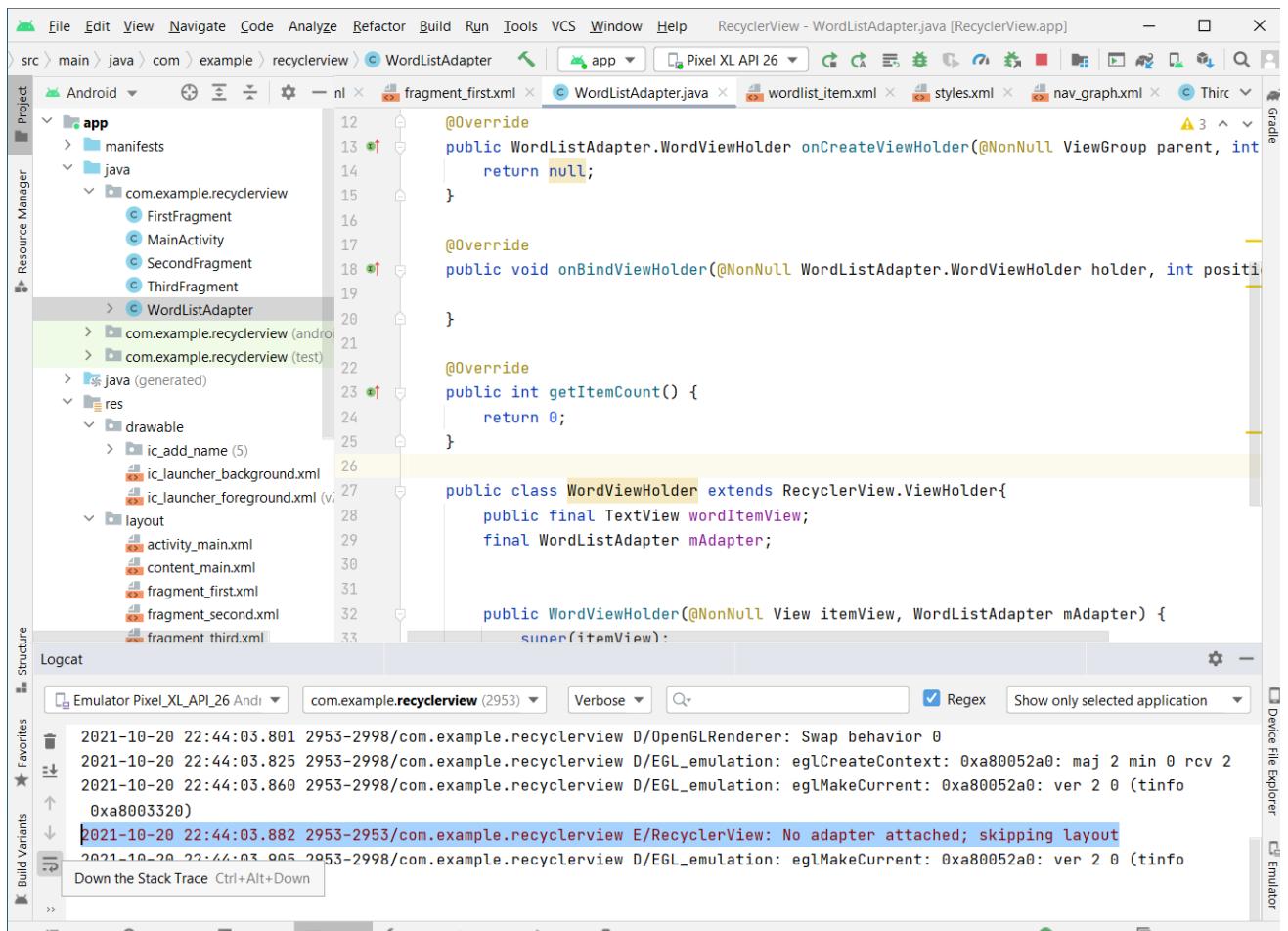


The screenshot shows the Android Studio interface with the project navigation bar at the top. The left sidebar displays the project structure, showing modules like app, manifests, java, and res. The main code editor area contains the WordListAdapter.java file under the com.example.recyclerview package. The code implements the RecyclerView.Adapter interface, defining onCreateViewHolder, onBindViewHolder, and getItemCount methods. It also defines a WordViewHolder inner class that extends RecyclerView.ViewHolder and holds a TextView. The code uses annotations like @NonNull and imports from android.view, android.widget, androidx.annotation, androidx.recyclerview.widget, and java.util.

```
6 import android.view.ViewGroup;
7 import android.widget.TextView;
8
9 import androidx.annotation.NonNull;
10 import androidx.recyclerview.widget.RecyclerView;
11
12 import java.util.LinkedList;
13
14 public class WordListAdapter extends RecyclerView.Adapter<WordListAdapter.WordViewHolder>{
15
16     @NonNull
17     @Override
18     public WordListAdapter.WordViewHolder onCreateViewHolder(@NonNull ViewGroup parent, int viewType) {
19         return null;
20     }
21
22     @Override
23     public void onBindViewHolder(@NonNull WordListAdapter.WordViewHolder holder, int position) {
24
25     }
26
27     @Override
28     public int getItemCount() {
29         return 0;
30     }
31
32     class WordViewHolder extends RecyclerView.ViewHolder {
33         public final TextView wordItemView;
34         final WordListAdapter mAdapter;
35
36         public WordViewHolder(@NonNull View itemView, WordListAdapter mAdapter) {
37             super(itemView);
38         }
39     }
40 }
```

- Run your app to make sure that you have **no errors**. You will still see only a **blank view**.
 - Click the **Logcat** tab to see the **Logcat** pane, and note the **E/RecyclerView: No adapter attached; skipping layout** warning. **You will attach the adapter to the RecyclerView in another step.**





2.6 Storing your data in the adapter

You need to **hold your data in the adapter**, and **WordListAdapter** needs a constructor that **initializes the word list** from the **data**. Follow these steps:

1. To **hold your data in the adapter**, create a **private linked list of strings** in **WordListAdapter** and call it **mWordList**.

```
private final LinkedList<String> mWordList;
```

2. You can now **fill in the getItemCount()** method to return the size of **mWordList**:

```
@Override
public int getItemCount() {
    return mWordList.size();
}
```

3. **WordListAdapter** needs a **constructor** that **initializes the word list from the data**.

- To create a **View** for a list item, the **WordListAdapter** needs to inflate the XML for a list item.

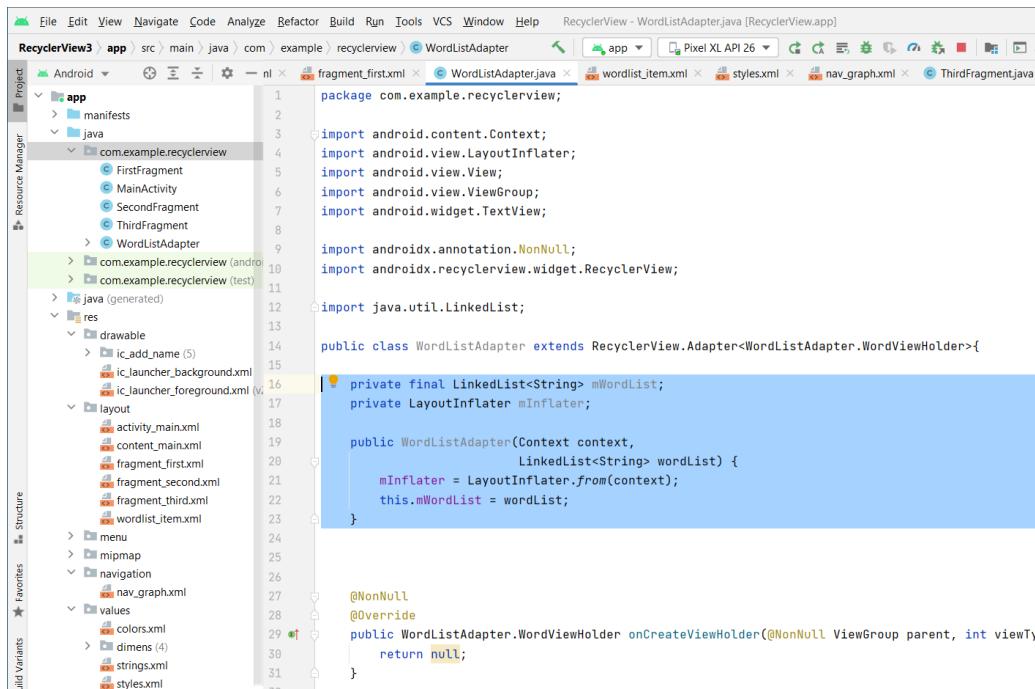
- You use a *layout inflater* for that job. **LayoutInflater** reads a layout XML description and converts it into the corresponding **View** items.
- Start by creating a **member variable for the inflater** in **WordListAdapter**:

```
private LayoutInflater mInflater;
```

4. Implement the constructor for WordListAdapter.

- The constructor needs to have a **context parameter**, and a **linked list of words** with the app's data.
- The method needs to **instantiate a LayoutInflater** for **mInflater** and set **mWordList** to the **passed in data**:

```
public WordListAdapter(Context context,
                      LinkedList<String> wordList) {
    mInflater = LayoutInflater.from(context);
    this.mWordList = wordList;
}
```



```

    package com.example.recyclerview;
    import android.support.v7.widget.RecyclerView;
    import android.view.LayoutInflater;
    import android.view.View;
    import android.view.ViewGroup;
    import android.widget.TextView;
    import java.util.List;
    public class WordListAdapter extends RecyclerView.Adapter<WordViewHolder> {
        private List<String> mWordList;
        private LayoutInflater mInflater;
        public WordListAdapter(List<String> wordList) {
            mWordList = wordList;
        }
        @Override
        public WordViewHolder onCreateViewHolder(ViewGroup parent, int viewType) {
            View itemView = mInflater.inflate(R.layout.wordlist_item, parent, false);
            return new WordViewHolder(itemView);
        }
        @Override
        public void onBindViewHolder(WordViewHolder holder, int position) {
            String mCurrent = mWordList.get(position);
            holder.wordItemView.setText(mCurrent);
        }
        @Override
        public int getItemCount() {
            //return 0;
            return mWordList.size();
        }
        class WordViewHolder extends RecyclerView.ViewHolder{
            public final TextView wordItemView;
            final WordListAdapter mAdapter;
            public WordViewHolder(View itemView, WordListAdapter mAdapter) {
                super(itemView);
                wordItemView = itemView.findViewById(R.id.word);
                this.mAdapter = mAdapter;
            }
        }
    }

```

5. Fill out the **onCreateViewHolder()** method with this code:

```

@Override
public WordViewHolder onCreateViewHolder(ViewGroup parent,
                                         int viewType) {
    View mItemView = mInflater.inflate(R.layout.wordlist_item,
                                       parent, false);
    return new WordViewHolder(mItemView, this);
}

```

- The **onCreateViewHolder()** method is similar to the **onCreate()** method.
- It **inflates the item layout**, and **returns a ViewHolder with the layout and the adapter**.

6. Fill out the **onBindViewHolder()** method with the code below:

```

@Override
public void onBindViewHolder(WordViewHolder holder, int position) {
    String mCurrent = mWordList.get(position);
    holder.wordItemView.setText(mCurrent);
}

```

The **onBindViewHolder()** method connects your **data to the view holder**.

```

public WordListAdapter(Context context,
                      LinkedList<String> wordList) {
    mInflater = LayoutInflater.from(context);
    this.mWordList = wordList;
}

@Override
public WordListAdapter.WordViewHolder onCreateViewHolder(ViewGroup parent, int viewType) {
    // return null;
    View itemView = mInflater.inflate(R.layout.wordlist_item,
                                       parent, attachToRoot false);
    return new WordViewHolder(itemView, mAdapter: this);
}

@Override
public void onBindViewHolder(WordViewHolder holder, int position) {
    String mCurrent = mWordList.get(position);
    holder.wordItemView.setText(mCurrent);
}

@Override
public int getItemCount() {
    //return 0;
    return mWordList.size();
}

class WordViewHolder extends RecyclerView.ViewHolder{
    public final TextView wordItemView;
    final WordListAdapter mAdapter;
}

```

7. Run your app to make sure that there are no errors.

2**.7. Create the RecyclerView in the Activity**

Now that you have an adapter with a ViewHolder, you can finally create a RecyclerView and connect all the pieces to display your data.

1. Open **MainActivity**.
2. Add member variables for the **RecyclerView** and the **adapter**.

```

private RecyclerView mRecyclerView;
private WordListAdapter mAdapter;

```

```

package com.example.recyclerview;

import ...

public class MainActivity extends AppCompatActivity {

    //T1(1.2)Add code to create data
    //T1(1.2-1)add a private member variable for the mWordList linked list.
    private final LinkedList<String> mWordList = new LinkedList<>();

    private RecyclerView mRecyclerView;
    private WordListAdapter mAdapter;

    private AppBarConfiguration appBarConfiguration;
    private ActivityMainBinding binding;

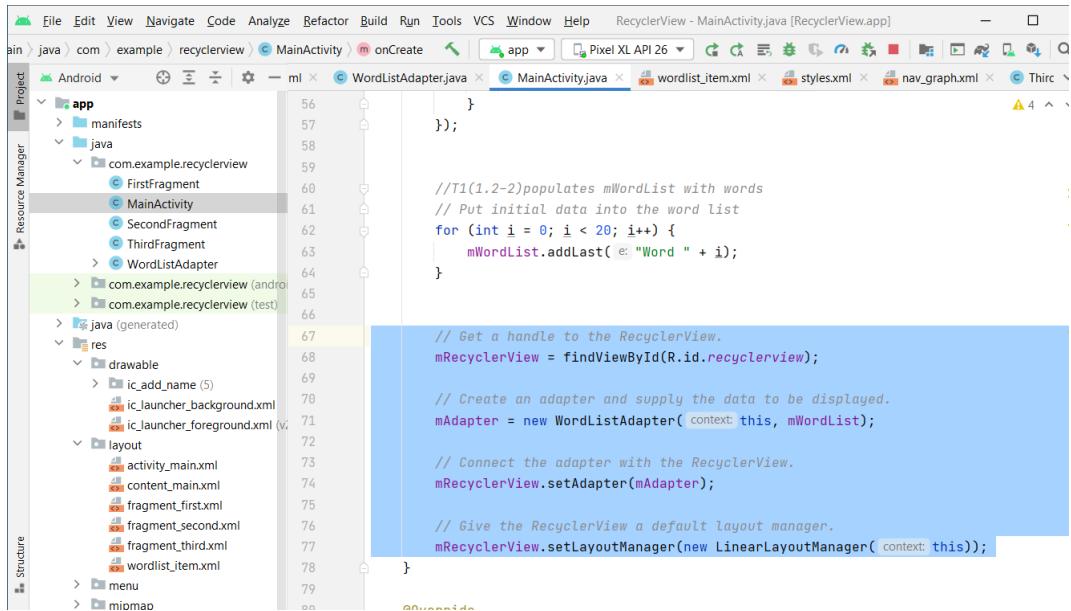
    @Override
    protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);

        binding = ActivityMainBinding.inflate(LayoutInflater.from(this));
    }
}

```

3. In the `onCreate()` method of `MainActivity`, add the following code that creates the `RecyclerView` and connects it with an adapter and the data. The comments explain each line. You must insert this code after the `mWordList` initialization.

```
// Get a handle to the RecyclerView.  
mRecyclerView = findViewById(R.id.recyclerview);  
  
// Create an adapter and supply the data to be displayed.  
mAdapter = new WordListAdapter(this, mWordList);  
  
// Connect the adapter with the RecyclerView.  
mRecyclerView.setAdapter(mAdapter);  
  
// Give the RecyclerView a default layout manager.  
mRecyclerView.setLayoutManager(new LinearLayoutManager(this));
```



4. Run your app.

You should see your list of words displayed, and you can scroll the list.

