

Android Week Four

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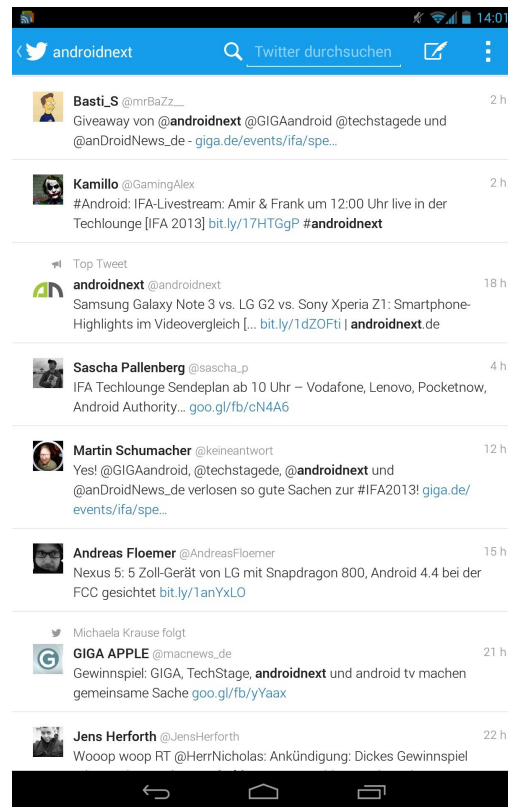
Outline

- ListView
 - ArrayAdapter
 - Custom ListView
- CardView



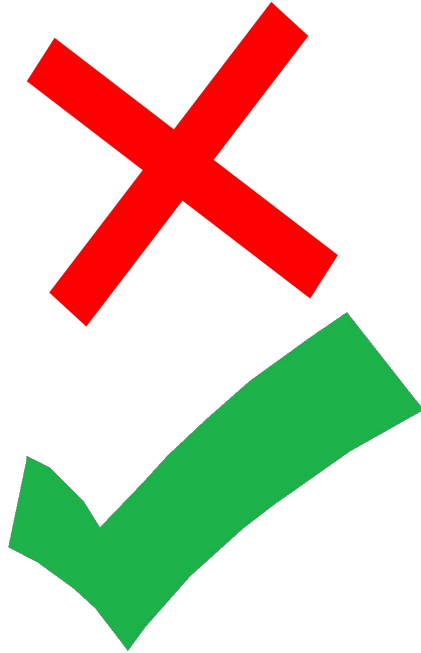
ListView

- ViewGroup that displays a list of scrollable items
- Three Components
 - Item Layout
 - ArrayAdapter
 - ListView

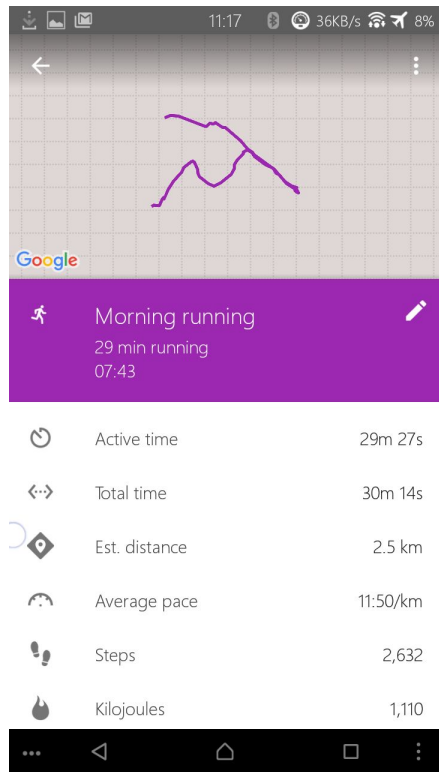
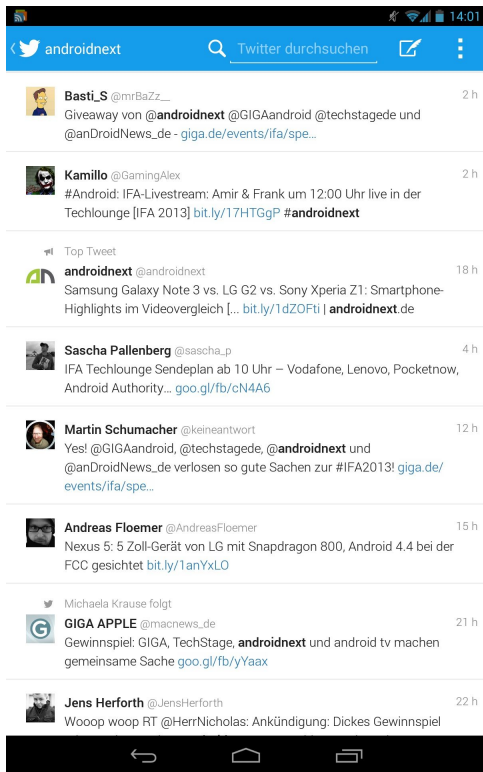


When To Use ListView

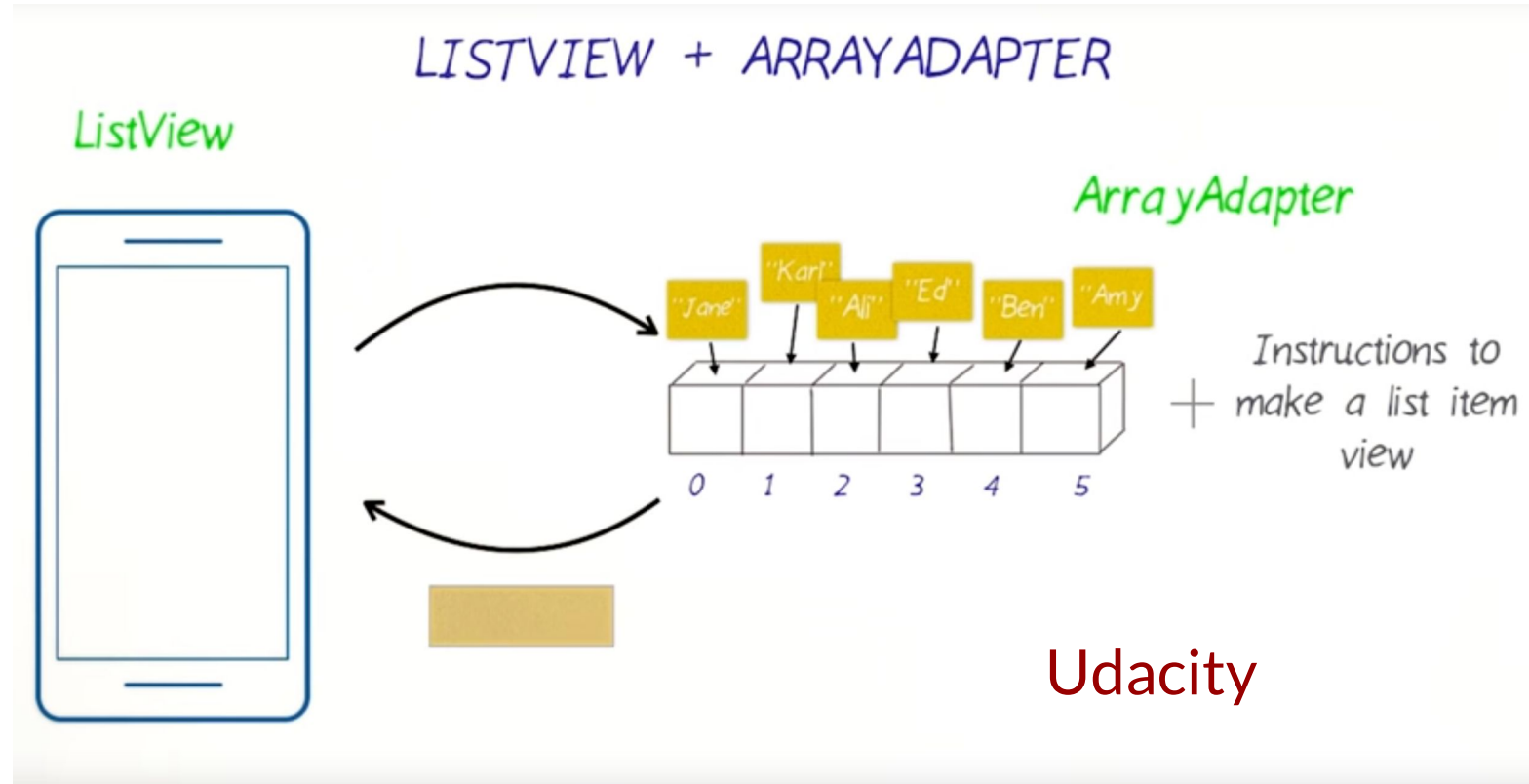
- Fixed number of Views that can fit in a screen
- Unknown number of Views



When To Use ListView



How ListView Works



Summary

- ArrayAdapter provides the data for ListView
 - Converts the data into a view and gives to ListView
- Number of Items (Data)
- View item at index
- View item only requested when needed
- Scrap Views are recycled
 - Lot less expensive
 - Uses less memory and processing power

Follow Me!

Simple ListView

- Start with default simple ListView
 1. Create ListView in activity_main.xml
 2. Bind ListView in MainActivity.java
 3. Create ArrayList to hold data (integer)
 4. Initialize ArrayAdapter
 - a. `ArrayAdapter<T> arrayAdapter = new ArrayAdapter<T>(context, item layout file, data array);`
 5. Set ArrayAdapter to ListView
 - a. `mListView.setAdapter(arrayAdapter);`

Customize ListView

1. Create layout for itemview (itemview.xml)
2. Create custom adapter class (CustomAdapter.java)
 - a. Extend ArrayAdapter<T>
 - b. Create constructor
 - c. Implement getCount() - return size of data array
 - d. Implement getView(int position, View convertView, ViewGroup viewGroup)
 - i. Position - index of data array
 - ii. convertView - the old view to reuse if available
 - iii. Parent - parent view that this view will attach to
3. Go back to MainActivity.java and change ArrayAdapter to CustomAdapter and set it as adapter to ListView

Colorize Background

1. Set Color Resources in color.xml
2. Depending on the number, set background color of textview within item layout

```
int colorNum = number % 10;
switch(colorNum) {
    case 9:
        mItemTextView.setBackgroundColor(ContextCompat.getColor(getContext(), R.color.green1));
        break;
    case 8:
        mItemTextView.setBackgroundColor(ContextCompat.getColor(getContext(), R.color.green2));
        break;
    case 7:
        mItemTextView.setBackgroundColor(ContextCompat.getColor(getContext(), R.color.green3));
        break;
    case 6:
        mItemTextView.setBackgroundColor(ContextCompat.getColor(getContext(), R.color.green4));
        break;
    case 5:
        mItemTextView.setBackgroundColor(ContextCompat.getColor(getContext(), R.color.green5));
        break;
    case 4:
        mItemTextView.setBackgroundColor(ContextCompat.getColor(getContext(), R.color.green5));
        break;
    case 3:
        mItemTextView.setBackgroundColor(ContextCompat.getColor(getContext(), R.color.green4));
        break;
    case 2:
        mItemTextView.setBackgroundColor(ContextCompat.getColor(getContext(), R.color.green3));
        break;
    case 1:
        mItemTextView.setBackgroundColor(ContextCompat.getColor(getContext(), R.color.green2));
        break;
    default:
        mItemTextView.setBackgroundColor(ContextCompat.getColor(getContext(), R.color.green1));
}
```

Add OnClick to Items

- setOnClickListener() to listItemView

```
listItemView.setOnClickListener(new View.OnClickListener() {  
    @Override  
    public void onClick(View view) {  
        Toast.makeText(getContext(), String.valueOf(number), Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show();  
    }  
});
```

Intent Data Passing

- `Intent intent = new Intent(context, Activity.class);`
- `intent.putExtra(key, value);`

```
Intent intent = new Intent(getApplicationContext(), ColorActivity.class);  
intent.putExtra("name: Number", number);  
getApplicationContext().startActivity(intent);
```

Create ColorActivity

- Create ColorActivity
- Create TextView in activity_color.xml and bind view in ColorActivity.java
- getIntent()
 - Extract number
 - Set background and text

```
mNumberTextView = findViewById(R.id.color_textview);
```

```
Intent intent = getIntent();
```

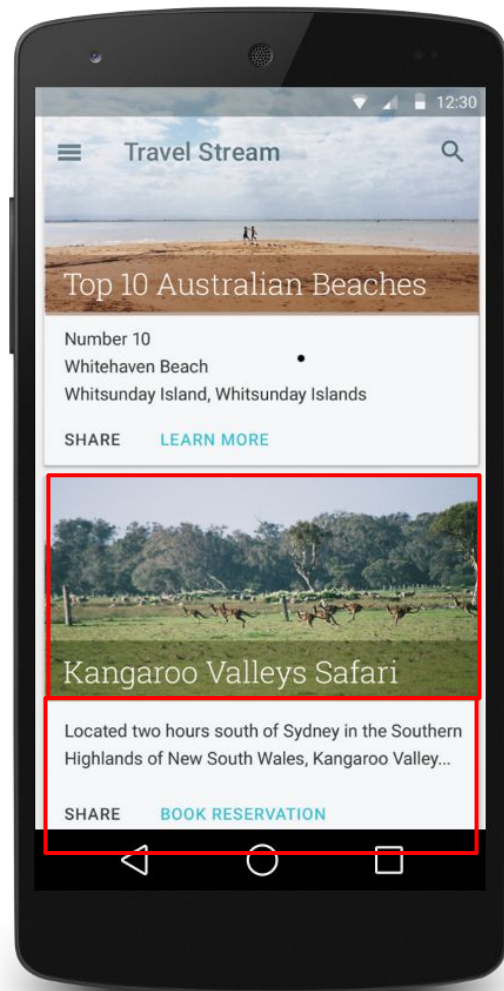
```
if(intent != null) {
```

```
    mNumber = intent.getIntExtra("Number", defaultValue: 0);
```

```
}
```

CardView

- ViewGroup with rounded corners and elevation.
- Elevation: vertical distance from screen
 - 0dp: no shadow
 - x dp > 0: shadow
- More distinction, more visible
- Looks better



Create CardView

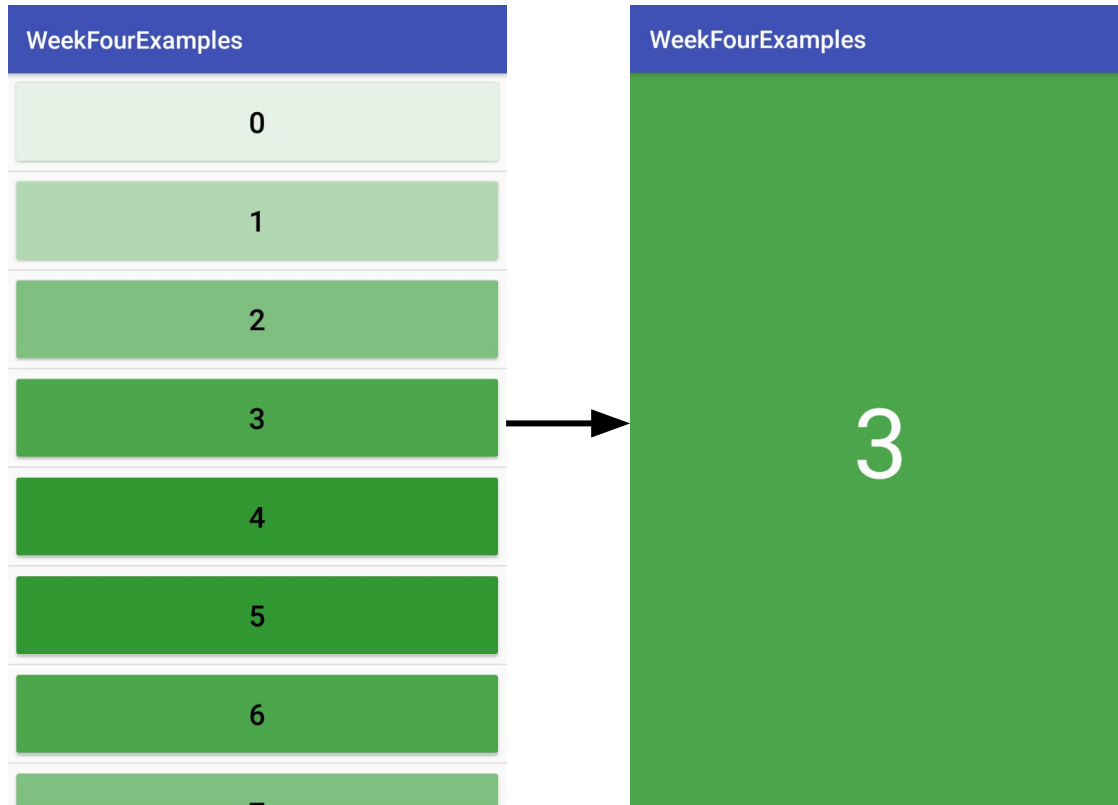
- Add this line in build.gradle (app)
 - compile 'com.android.support:cardview-v7:26.1.0'
 - Sync gradle
- Create CardView in itemview.xml
 - Put textview within cardview

```
<android.support.v7.widget.CardView
    android:layout_width="0dp"
    android:layout_height="0dp"
    android:layout_margin="8dp"
    app:layout_constraintTop_toTopOf="parent"
    app:layout_constraintBottom_toBottomOf="parent"
    app:layout_constraintLeft_toLeftOf="parent"
    app:layout_constraintRight_toRightOf="parent">

    <TextView
        android:id="@+id/itemview_text"
        android:layout_width="match_parent"
        android:layout_height="match_parent"
        tools:text="TESTING"
        android:gravity="center"
        android:textSize="24sp"
        android:textColor="@android:color/black"
        android:fontFamily="sans-serif-medium" />

</android.support.v7.widget.CardView>
```


Finished!



Next Week

- RecyclerView
- Fragments

