

Experiment 2: Layout with Search Bar, List View, and Map Fragment

Objective

To design and implement a user interface that integrates a search bar, a list view, and a map fragment in a single Android screen.

Prerequisites

- Basic knowledge of Android Studio (or similar mobile development environment)
 - Familiarity with XML layout design
 - Understanding of Android Activities and Fragments
 - Basic knowledge of Google Maps API (or another map service)
 - Experience with Intents and data passing between components
 - Knowledge of RecyclerView and adapters
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Expected Outcome

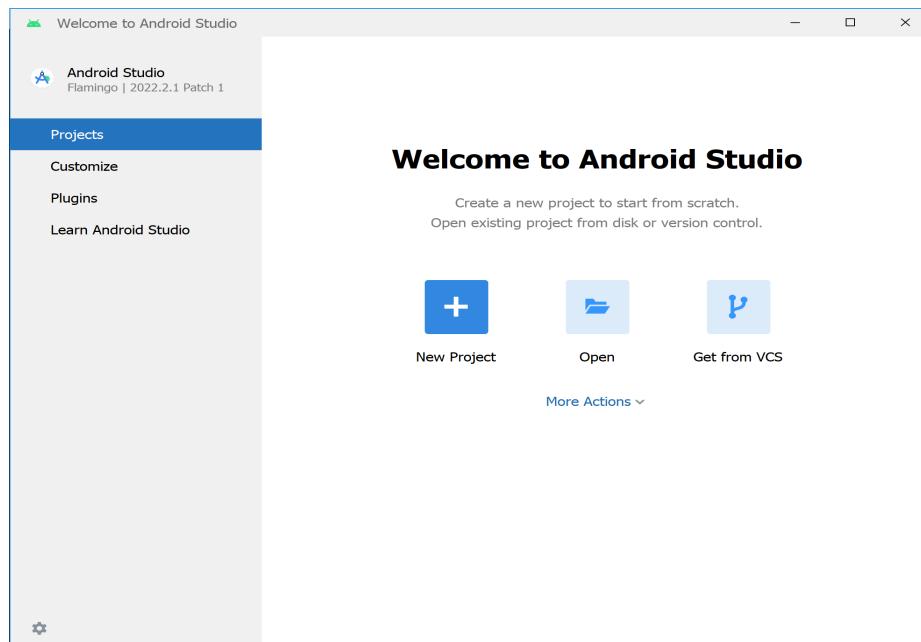
By the end of this lab, participants will be able to:

- Design and implement a cohesive layout containing a search bar, list view, and map fragment
 - Capture and process user input from the search bar
 - Integrate map functionality to display locations based on user selection
 - Dynamically update the list view based on search results
 - Manage data flow between the search bar, list/list-adapter, and map fragment
 - Design an intuitive and user-friendly interface using Activities and Fragments
 - Gain practical experience working with fragment lifecycles
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Procedure

Step 1: Create a New Android Project

1. Open Android Studio and create a new project (Empty Activity / Empty Compose Activity or appropriate template).
2. Name the project (for example, `SearchMapDemo`) and configure package name, language (Java/Kotlin), and minimum SDK.
3. Wait for Gradle sync to complete before proceeding.



Step 2: Add Required Dependencies

1. Open the `build.gradle` (Module: app) file.
2. Ensure that the dependencies for Google Maps (e.g., `com.google.android.gms:play-services-maps`) and RecyclerView are included.
3. Sync the project after adding or verifying dependencies.

Step 3: Design the Main Layout (XML)

1. Open `activity_main.xml` (or equivalent layout).
2. Create a parent layout (e.g., `CoordinatorLayout` or `LinearLayout`) with vertical orientation.
3. Add the following UI elements:
 - A `SearchView` or `EditText` at the top for user search input.

- A `RecyclerView` or `ListView` below the search bar to display search results or locations.
 - A `FragmentContainerView` or `FrameLayout` at the bottom to host the `MapFragment` / `SupportMapFragment`.
4. Assign meaningful IDs to each element (e.g., `search_view`, `recycler_view_locations`, `map_fragment_container`).

```

<manifest package="com.example.maplistsearch" xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android">
    <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.INTERNET"/>
    <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.ACCESS_FINE_LOCATION"/>
    <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.ACCESS_COARSE_LOCATION"/>

    <application
        android:allowBackup="true"
        android:label="MapListSearch"
        android:supportRtl="true"
        android:theme="@style/Theme.MapListSearch">

        <!-- API key for Google Maps -->
        <meta-data
            android:name="com.google.android.geo.API_KEY"
            android:value="AIzaSyCWCkLoPwSevRqsvLlpvRZJTqgB30_Zo"/>

        <!-- API key for Google Places -->
        <meta-data
            android:name="com.google.android.libraries.places.API_KEY"
            android:value="AIzaSyCWCkLoPwSevRqsvLlpvRZJTqgB30_Zo"/>

        <activity android:name=".MainActivity" android:exported="true">
            <intent-filter>
                <action android:name="android.intent.action.MAIN"/>
                <category android:name="android.intent.category.LAUNCHER"/>
            </intent-filter>
        </activity>
    </application>
</manifest>

```

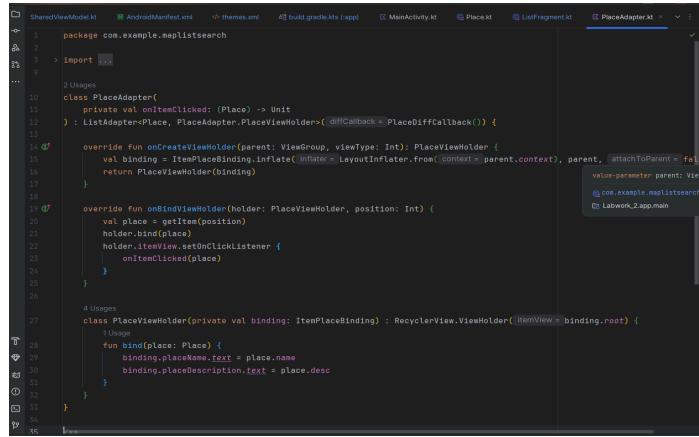
Step 4: Implement the Map Fragment

1. Create a new Fragment class (e.g., `LocationMapFragment`) extending `Fragment` and implementing `OnMapReadyCallback`.
2. In `onCreateView`, inflate a layout containing a `SupportMapFragment` or `MapView`.
3. Initialize the map in `onMapReady` and set default camera position.
4. Implement a method in the fragment (e.g., `showLocationOnMap(LatLng position)`) to update the marker and camera based on a selected location.

The screenshot shows the AndroidManifest.xml file with the same manifest code as above. To the right, an emulator window displays a Google Maps interface with various locations marked and a camera view centered on a specific area.

Step 5: Implement the List / RecyclerView

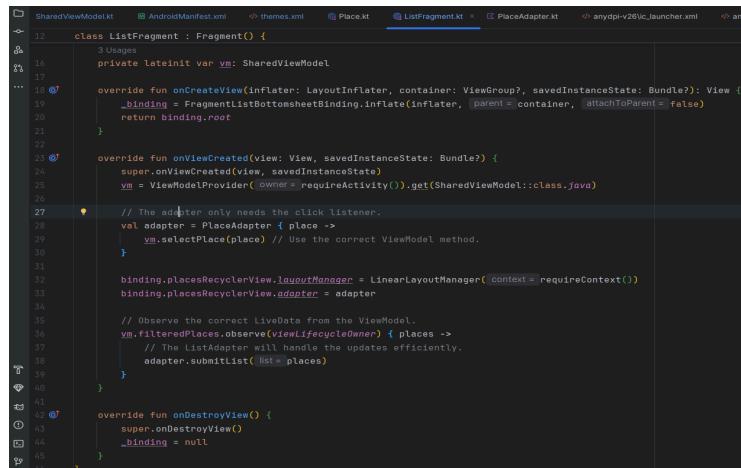
1. Define a data model class (e.g., `LocationItem`) with fields such as name, description, and coordinates.
2. Create a custom adapter for `RecyclerView` or `ListView` to bind the list of `LocationItem` objects.
3. In the adapter, handle item click events to notify the Activity or Map Fragment when a location is selected.



```
1 package com.example.maplistsearch
2
3 import ...
4
5 ...
6
7 class PlaceAdapter(
8     private val onItemClick: (Place) -> Unit
9 ) : ListAdapter<Place, PlaceAdapter.PlaceViewHolder>(
10     diffCallback = PlaceDiffCallback()
11 ) {
12
13     override fun onCreateViewHolder(parent: ViewGroup, viewType: Int): PlaceViewHolder {
14         val binding = ItemPlaceBinding.inflate(LayoutInflater.from(context = parent.context), parent, attachToParent = false)
15         return PlaceViewHolder(binding)
16     }
17
18     override fun onBindViewHolder(holder: PlaceViewHolder, position: Int) {
19         val place = getItem(position)
20         holder.bind(place)
21         holder.itemView.setOnClickListener {
22             onItemClick(place)
23         }
24     }
25
26
27     class PlaceViewHolder(private val binding: ItemPlaceBinding) : RecyclerView.ViewHolder(binding.root) {
28
29         fun bind(place: Place) {
30             binding.placeName.text = place.name
31             binding.placeDescription.text = place.desc
32         }
33     }
34 }
```

Step 6: Integrate Search Functionality

1. In `MainActivity`, set up a listener on the `SearchView` (e.g., `setOnQueryTextListener`).
2. Filter the data list based on the search query and update the adapter accordingly.
3. Ensure the list view or RecyclerView reflects filtered results in real time as the user types.



```
12 class ListFragment : Fragment() {
13
14     ...
15     private lateinit var vm: SharedViewModel
16
17     override fun onCreateView(inflater: LayoutInflater, container: ViewGroup?, savedInstanceState: Bundle?): View {
18         binding = FragmentListBottomSheetBinding.inflate(inflater, parent = container, attachToParent = false)
19         return binding.root
20     }
21
22     override fun onViewCreated(view: View, savedInstanceState: Bundle?) {
23         super.onViewCreated(view, savedInstanceState)
24         vm = ViewModelProvider(this).get(SharedViewModel::class.java)
25
26         // The adapter only needs the click listener.
27         val adapter = PlaceAdapter { place ->
28             vm.selectPlace(place) // Use the correct ViewModel method.
29         }
30
31         binding.placesRecyclerView.layoutManager = LinearLayoutManager(context = requireContext())
32         binding.placesRecyclerView.adapter = adapter
33
34         // Observe the correct LiveData from the ViewModel.
35         vm.filteredPlaces.observe(viewLifecycleOwner) { places ->
36             // TheListAdapter will handle the updates efficiently.
37             adapter.submitList(list = places)
38         }
39
40
41         override fun onDestroyView() {
42             super.onDestroyView()
43             binding = null
44         }
45     }
46 }
```

Step 7: Connect List Selections to the Map

1. In the Activity, implement a callback interface for item selection events from the adapter.
2. When an item is selected, retrieve its coordinates and call the corresponding method on `LocationMapFragment` to update the marker and camera position.
3. Optionally, scroll or highlight the selected item in the list for better user feedback.

```

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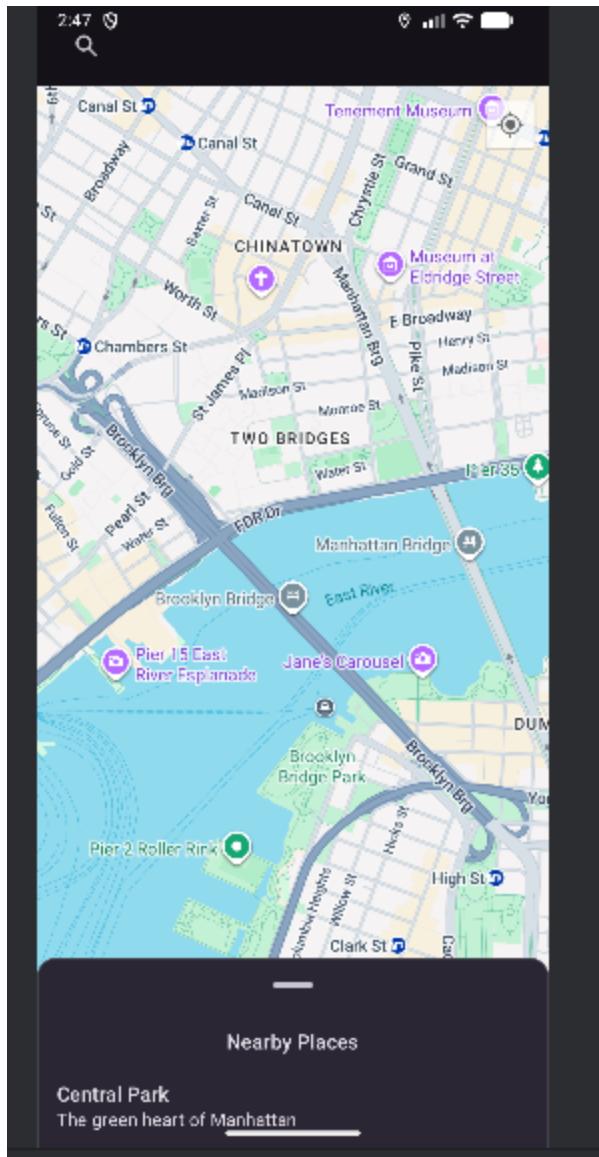
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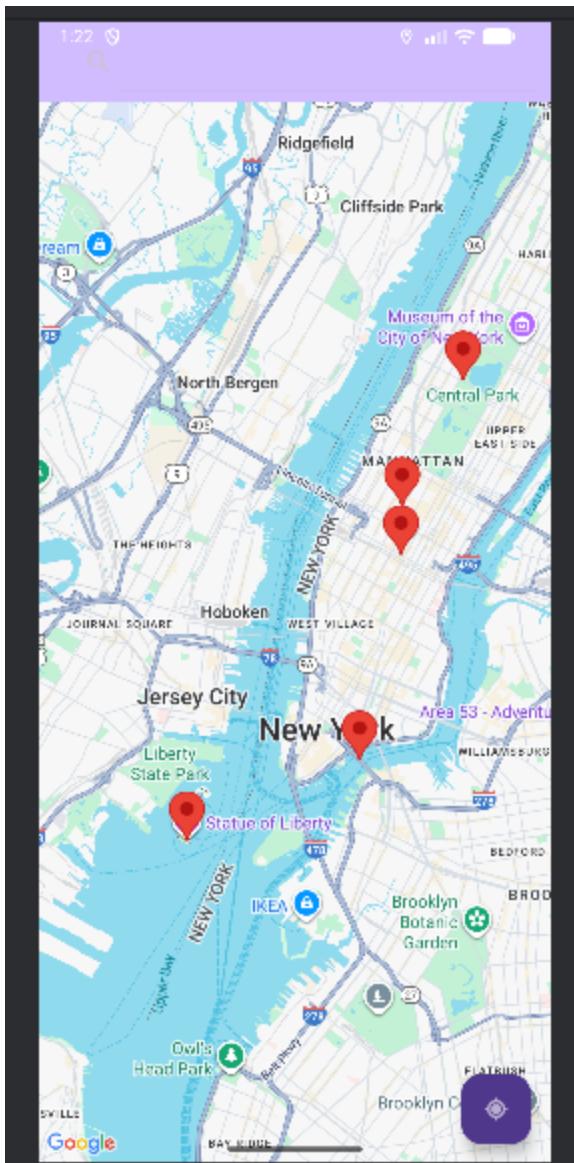
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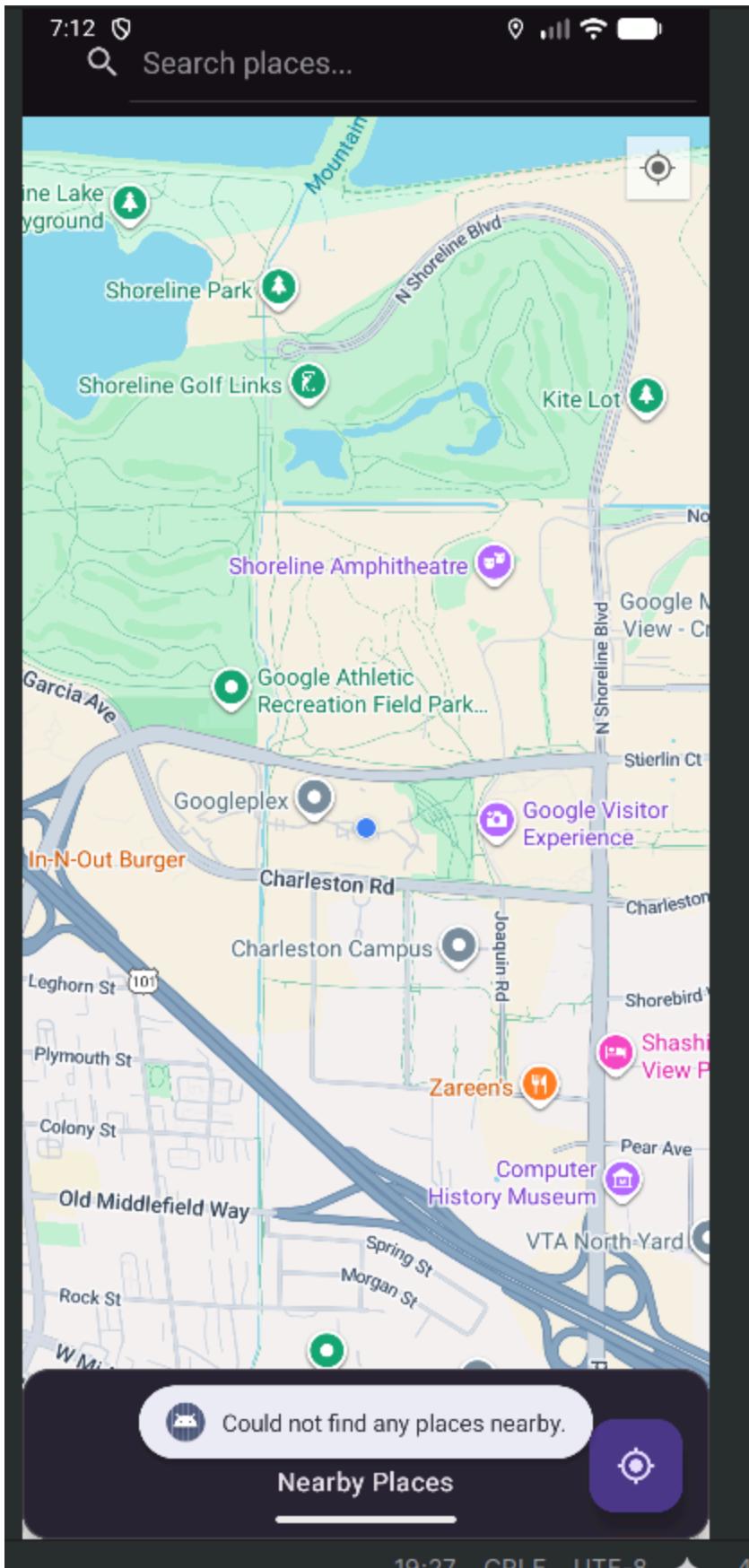
```

Step 8: Test and Refine the Interface

1. Run the project on an emulator or physical device.
2. Verify that:
 - The search bar accepts input and filters the list correctly.
 - Tapping an item in the list updates the map and displays the correct location.
 - Rotations or configuration changes preserve the state of the list and map (or are handled appropriately).
3. Refine padding, colors, and layout weights to ensure a clean and user-friendly UI.







Observations

- Note how search input affects the list content and how quickly results appear.
 - Observe responsiveness of the map when switching between different list items.
 - Record any lifecycle issues encountered with the fragment (e.g., map re-initialization on rotation).
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Result

A functional Android screen that combines a search bar, a dynamic list (ListView / RecyclerView), and a map fragment, with all components integrated to work together as a single, user-friendly interface.