Android Resources (Part 1, 2, 3, 4)

[Group 1] Hanh Tran hanh.usth@gmail.com
2 Nov 2016

I. Chapter objectives

 Understand resources including definition and XML, basic layouts, ViewPager and TabLayout in Android and apply to practice.

II. Resources

• <u>Description</u>: Things embedded into the app, in res/directory.

Access through code R. <ategory>. <aresine content in the app, in res/directory.

Types of resources are mentioned below.

1. Layouts

- <u>Description</u>: A way to organize View inside an UI.
 Hierarchical structure of one UI.
 Can be created by code, can be nested.
 XML files in res/layout.
 WYSIWYG or manual editor.
- Example: Popular layout classes:

o FrameLayout

- Can contain multi-children (Views).
- Multi layers, Z-based order.
- Support child margins and gravity.
- First child will be at the bottom.

o LinearLayout

- One direction: horizontal or vertical.
- Use layout weight (no layout weight → no stretch).
- Based on orientation.
 - Horizontal: stretch width.
 - Vertical: stretch height.
- Width/height w formula:

$$\omega_i = \frac{\gamma_i}{\sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \gamma_j} \times \left(\omega_{parent} - \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \omega_k | \gamma_k = 0\right)$$

o RelativeLayout

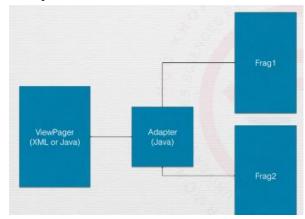
- Multiple layers, Z-order based.
- Relativity of children's position and size:
 - To parent.
 - To each other.
- Children are relative to parent and to each other.

ViewPager

- Tab-like container.
- No header. Use a separate view for that.
 - Android design library's TabLayout.
- Each tab content is a fragment.
- ViewPager in XML Layout.
 - Example:

```
<android.support.v4.view.ViewPager
android:id="@+id/pager"
android:layout_width="match_parent"
android:layout_height="match_parent" />
```

 "Adapter" in Java class (in parent Activity or Fragment), specify what fragment is in what page. • Example:



- Header for ViewPager:
 - build.gradle (of your app, not your project)
 - Example: compile "com. android. support:design:23.1.0"
 - Layout XML : above ViewPager.