ANDROID DEVELOPMENT

Class 4: State & Lists

The Core Loop: Handling Interactivity and Data

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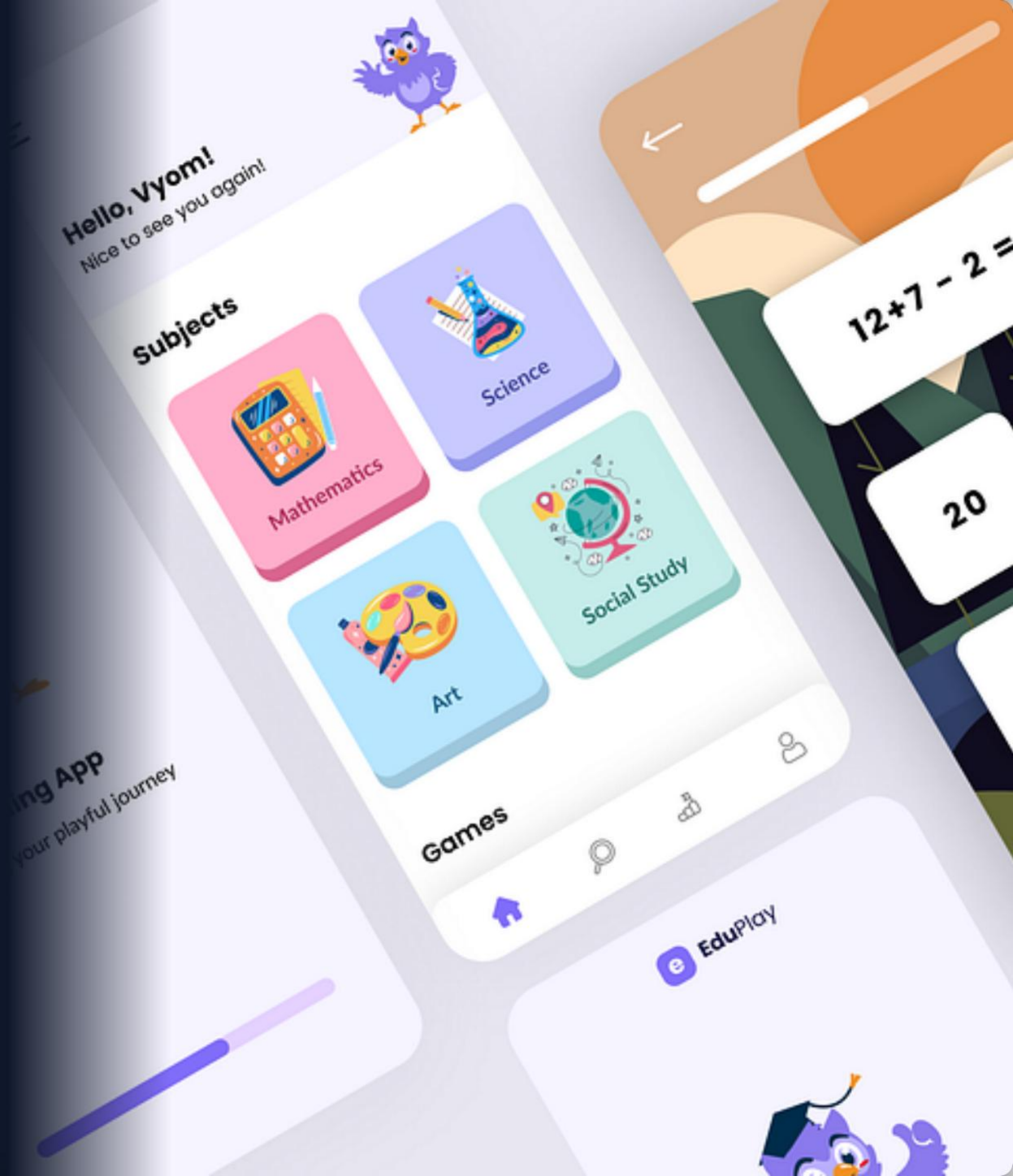
Today's Goal

Making apps interactive and handling dynamic lists.

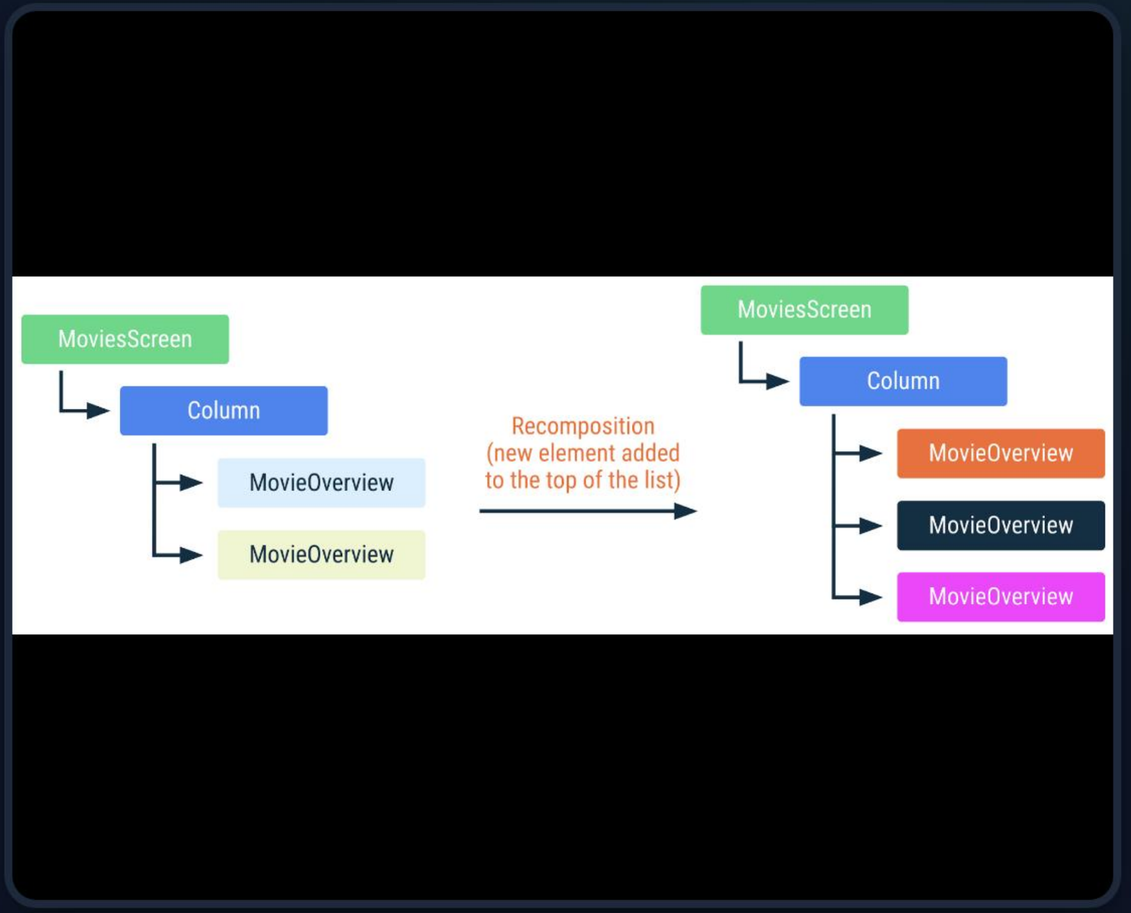
- Understand Recomposition
- Manage State
- Build Scrollable Lists



Theory: Recomposition

Compose functions can execute frequently and in any order.

- **Recomposition:** The process of re-running composable functions when their `State` changes.
- Compose is optimistic: it only updates the parts of the UI that actually changed.

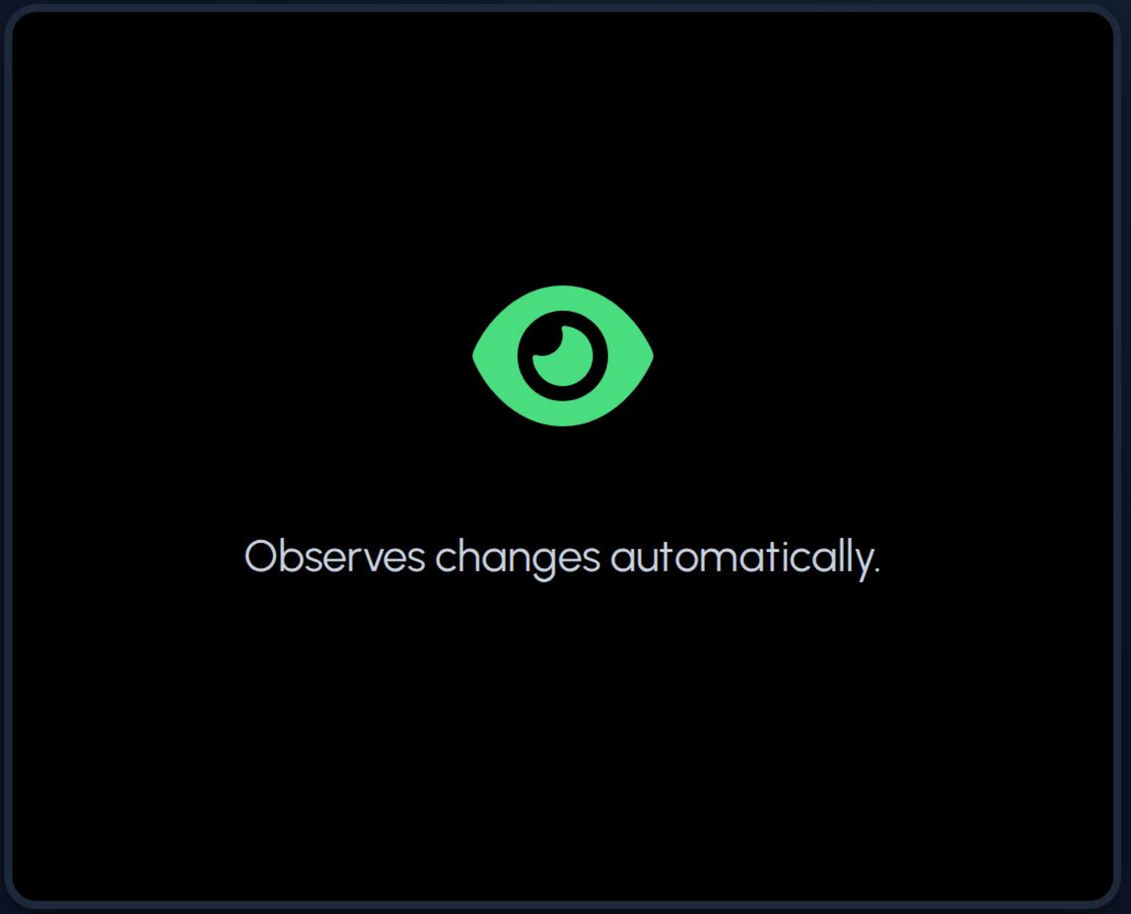


State: `mutableStateOf`

To make Compose react to changes, you need **State**.

```
val count = mutableStateOf(0) // Later in UI...
Text(text = "Count: ${count.value}") Button(onClick
= { count.value++ })
```

Any Composable reading `count.value` will strictly "subscribe" to it and update automatically.

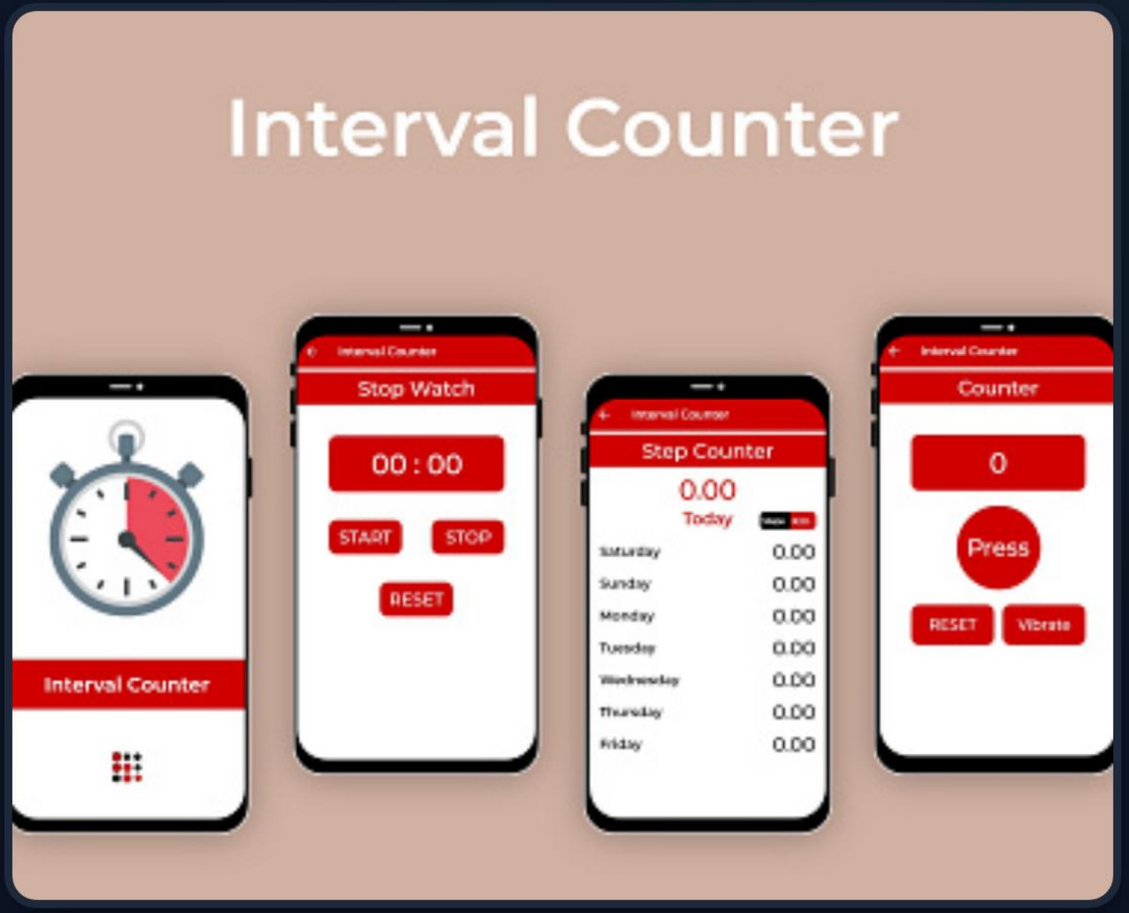


Memory: `remember`

Recomposition destroys and recreates local variables. We need to **remember** the value across updates.

```
var count by remember { mutableStateOf(0) }
Button(onClick = { count++ }) { Text("Clicks: $count") }
```

Without `remember`, the count would reset to 0 every time the screen updates.



State Hoisting

Moving state up to the caller to make components reusable.

Stateful

A component that holds its own state. Hard to reuse or test.

The Pattern

Pass data **down** (parameters). Pass events **up** (lambdas).

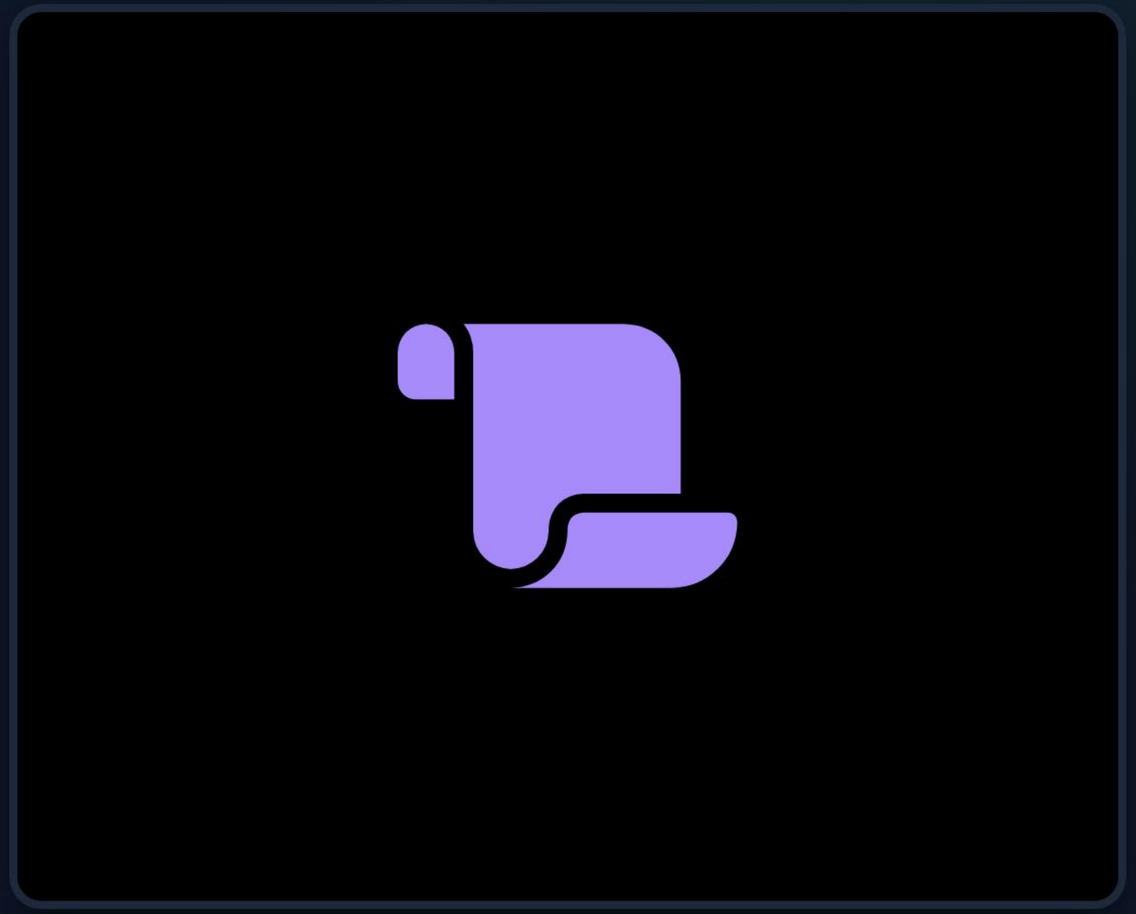
Stateless

A component that just displays what it's told. Pure and reusable.

Lists: `LazyColumn`

Why not just use `Column`?

- `Column` renders **everything** at once. Bad for performance if you have 100+ items.
- `LazyColumn` only renders what is currently visible on screen.
- It is the modern replacement for `RecyclerView`.

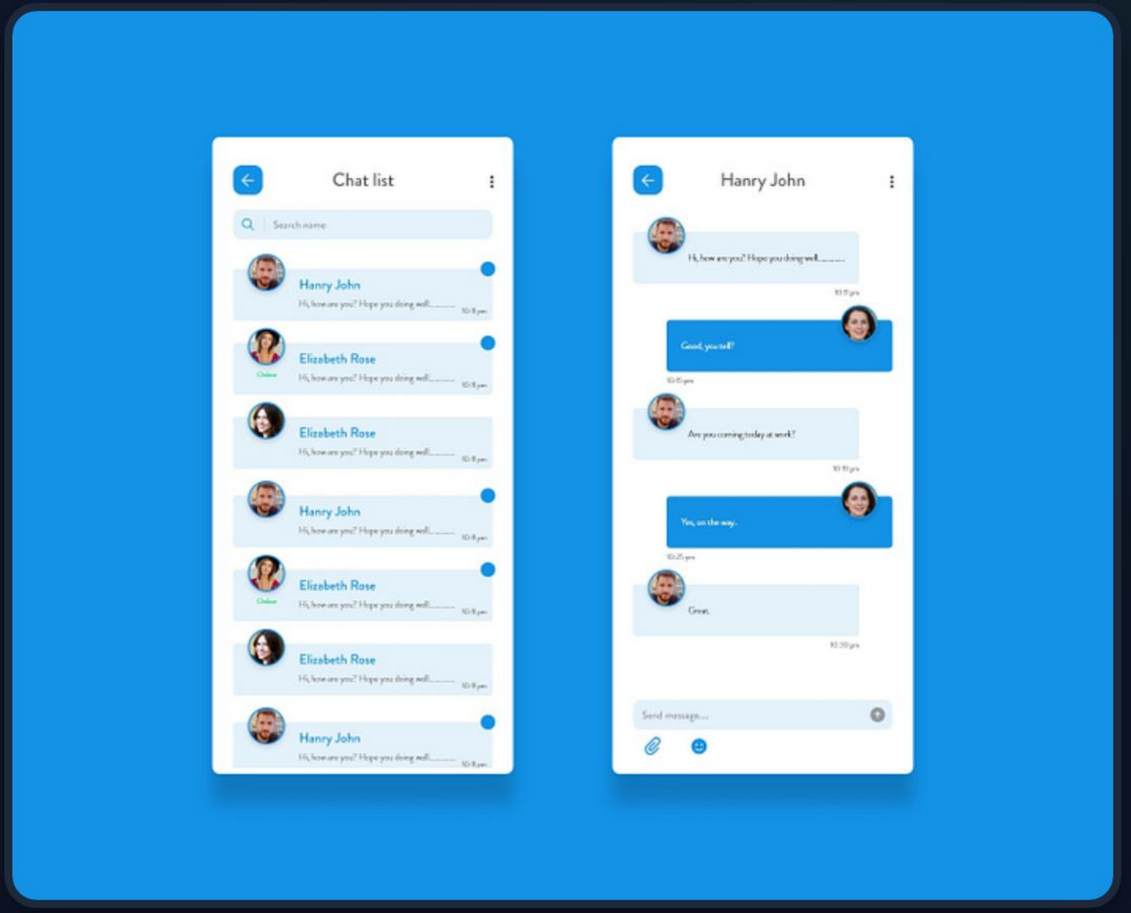


LazyColumn Code

Simple and concise syntax.

```
LazyColumn { items(messages) { message →
MessageRow(message) } }
```

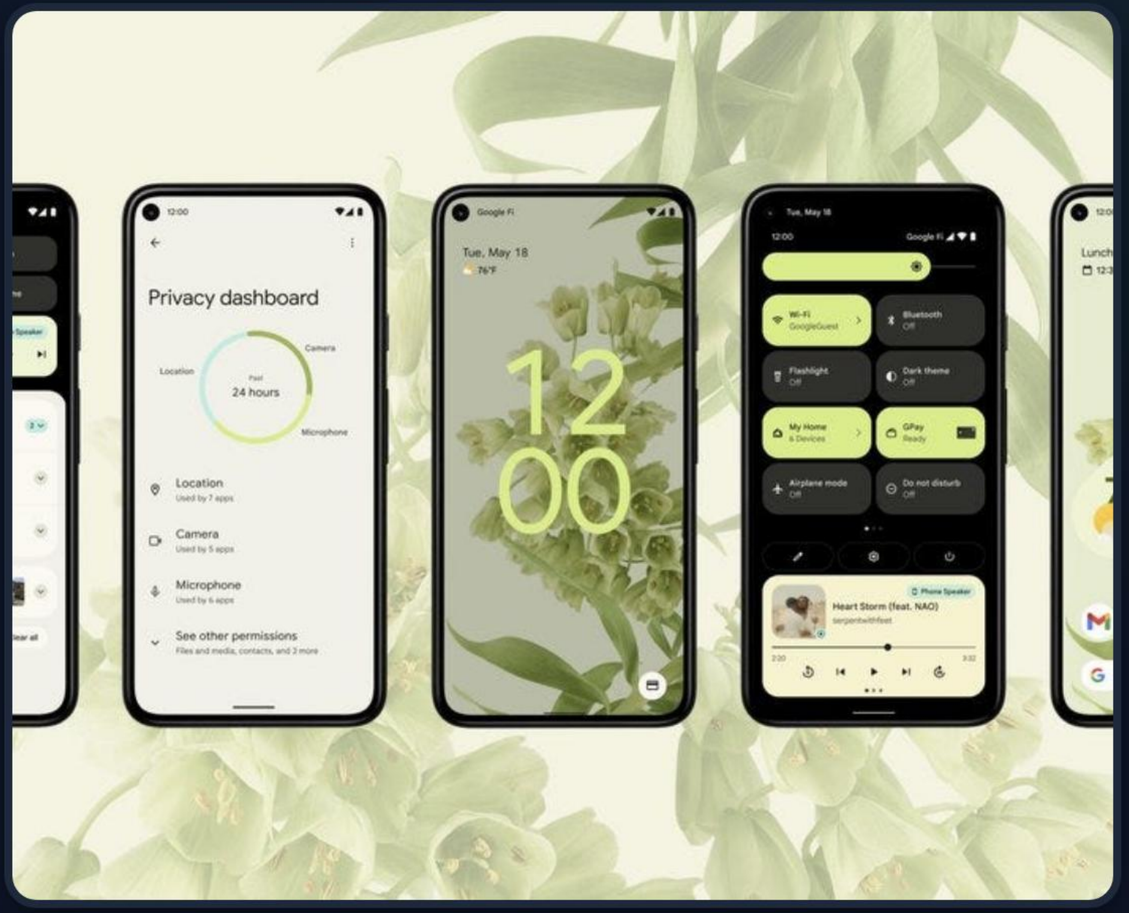
We pass a list of data, and define how **one** single row should look. Compose handles the scrolling and recycling.



Design: Material 3

Google's latest design system.

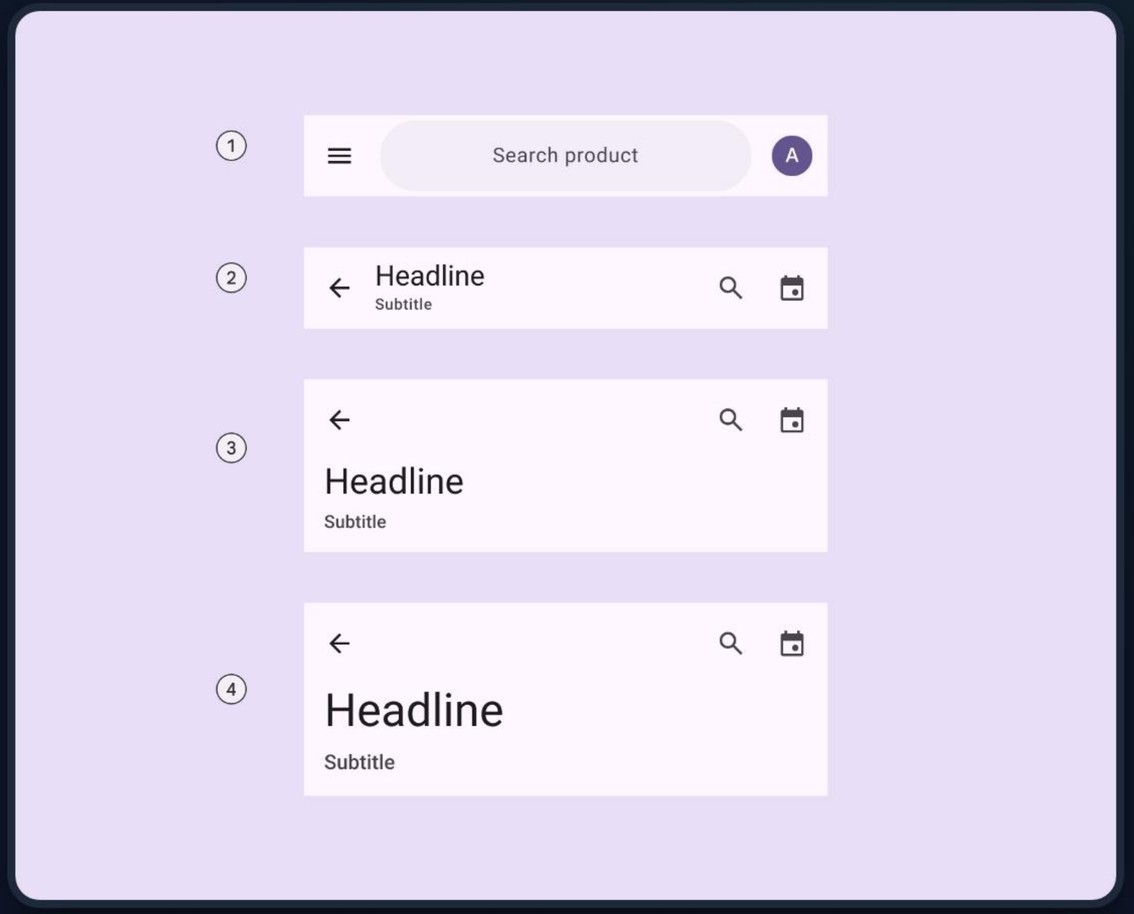
- **Dynamic Color:** UI adapts to the user's wallpaper.
- **Modern Components:** Updated Cards, Buttons, and Navigation bars.
- Implemented via the `MaterialTheme` composable.



Structure: `Scaffold`

Provides the standard structure for a screen (TopBar, FAB, BottomBar).

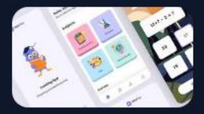
```
Scaffold( topBar = { TopAppBar(title = {
Text("Home") }) } ) { padding → // Screen content
goes here Box(Modifier.padding(padding)) }
```



Questions?

Let's implement a dynamic list!

Image Sources



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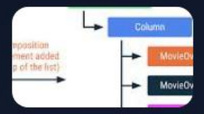
Source: dribbble.com



https://developer.android.com/static/develop/ui/compose/images/lifecycle-newelement-top-all-recompose.png

Source: developer.android.com

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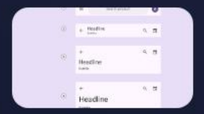
Source: medium.com



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Source: m3.material.io