

# Building Your First Android App

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# Overview

## **Build a simple Android app using Kotlin**

- How to load remote data?
- How to display and interact with list data?
- How to navigate to a new screen?

# Building Your First Android App



## **Simple GitHub browser**

- Load popular Android-related repositories
- Display repo data in a list
- Select a list item to view repo details

# Understanding the Android Layout System

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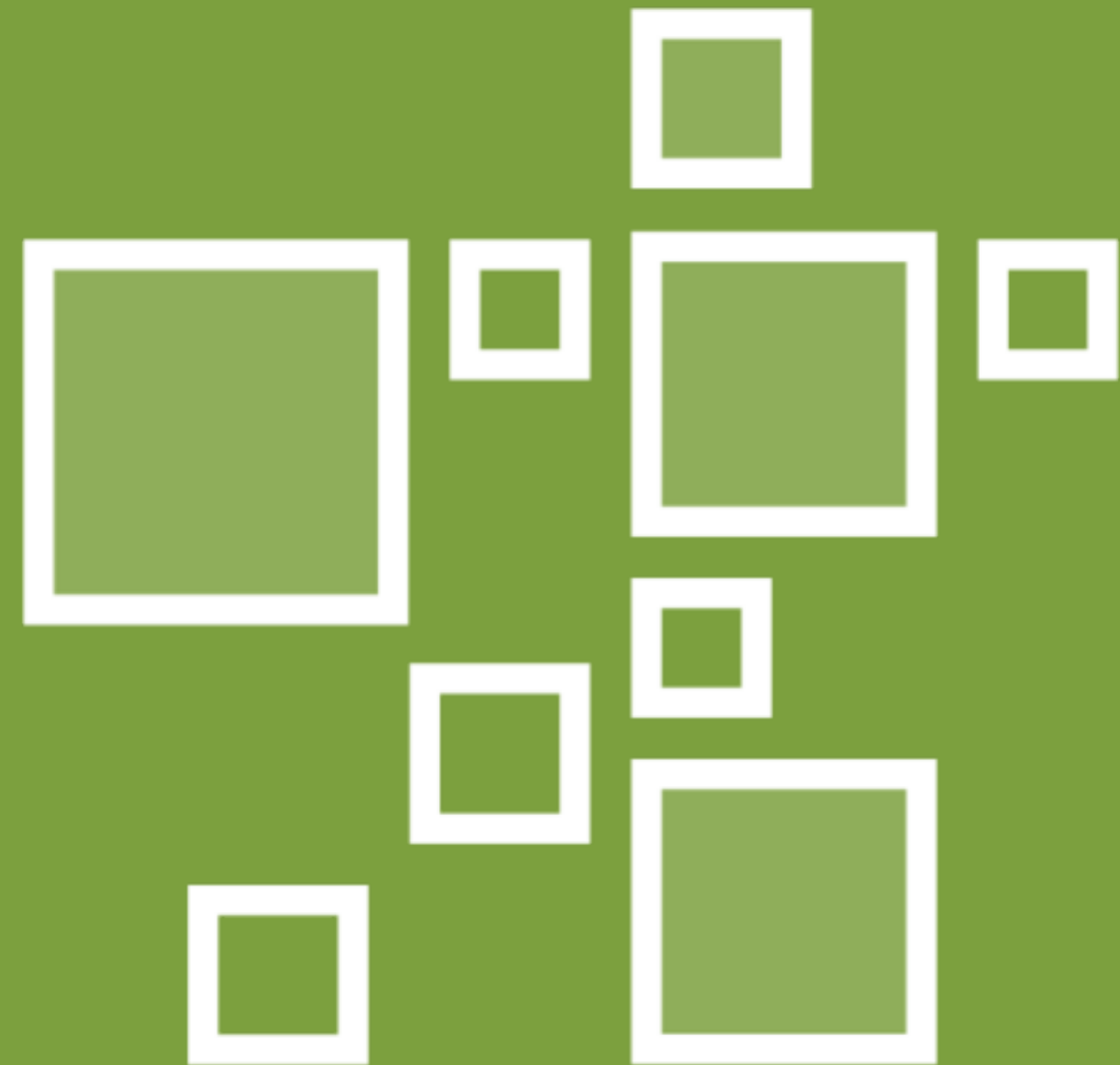
# Understanding the Android Layout System



The diagram consists of two adjacent rectangular boxes. The left box is green and contains the word 'Views'. The right box is blue and contains the word 'ViewGroups'.

**Views**

**ViewGroups**



# Views

A View is an individual element drawn to the screen. A View manages its measure and draw phases and responds to events.

# Common Views

TextView

Button

EditText

ImageView



# ViewGroups

A ViewGroup is a View that can contain other Views. The ViewGroup controls how child views are laid out and drawn within the bounds of the ViewGroup.



# Common ViewGroup



LinearLayout

ConstraintLayout

RecyclerView



# RecyclerView

A RecyclerView is a ViewGroup designed to manage the display of large collections of data. A RecyclerView responds to scroll gestures and is ideal for displaying lists and grids.

# RecyclerView

## **RecyclerView**

- Contains individual item views

## **LayoutManager**

- Controls how views are arranged

## **Adapter**

- Binds data into item views

# RecyclerView Adapter

## **RecyclerView.Adapter**

- Base adapter class for RecyclerView

## **ListAdapter**

- An Adapter for efficient list display

## **RecyclerView.ViewHolder**

- Binds data into views

# Implementing a RecyclerView

**Adapter**

**ViewHolder**

**List Item Layout XML**

**DiffUtil.ItemCallback**

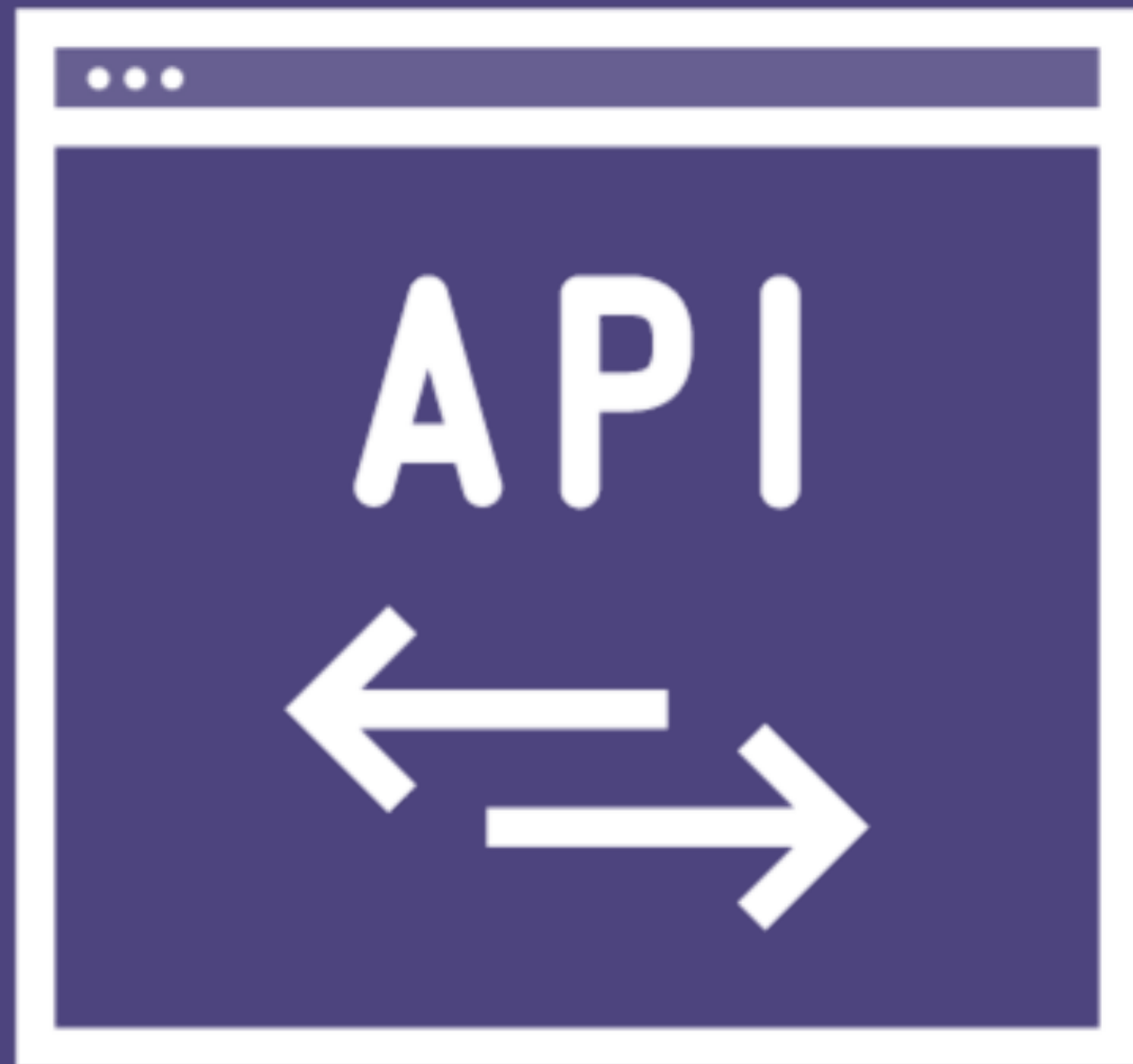
# Demo

## Displaying List Data

- Add a RecyclerView to MainActivity
- Set a LayoutManager
- Create an Adapter for the RecyclerView
- Pass list data to the Adapter

# Loading Remote Data with Retrofit

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# Retrofit

Retrofit is a popular HTTP client for Android and Java projects. It uses annotation to convert simple interfaces into functional HTTP clients for working with remote data.



# Loading Data From GitHub Using Retrofit

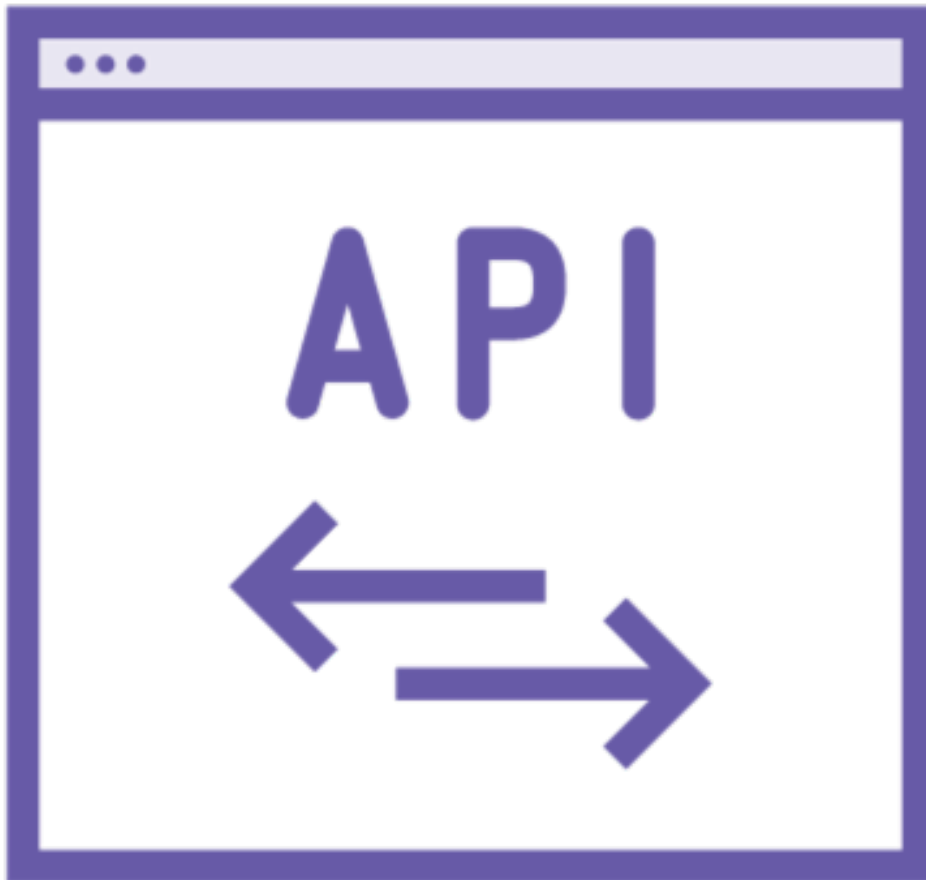
<https://api.github.com>

# Loading Data From GitHub Using Retrofit

<https://api.github.com/search/repositories>

# Loading Data From GitHub Using Retrofit

<https://api.github.com/search/repositories?q=android&sort=stars>



**Define api requests with a Kotlin interface**  
**Retrofit generates an interface implementation**  
**Use implementation to interact with api**

```
interface GitHubApiService {  
    @Get("/search/repositories")  
    fun searchRepositories(@Query("q") query: String) : Call<SearchResult>  
}
```

## Define API Interface

Define which endpoints you will interact with and how requests are made

```
val retrofit = Retrofit.Builder()  
    .baseUrl("https://api.github.com")  
    .build()  
  
val service = retrofit.create(GitHubApiService::class.java)
```

## Generate Service Interface Implementation

Use Retrofit to generate an interface implementation to interact with the GitHub api

```
val retrofit = Retrofit.Builder()
    .baseUrl("https://api.github.com")
    .addConverterFactory(MoshiConverterFactory.create())
    .build()

val service = retrofit.create(GitHubApiService::class.java)
```

## Deserialize Response Using Moshi

**Add a converter factory to Retrofit.Builder to deserialize http response into custom data types**

```
val service = retrofit.create(GitHubApiService::class.java)
```

## Make API Requests With Generated Service

Once the interface implementation has been generated, it can be used to interact with the http endpoints



```
val service = retrofit.create(GitHubApiService::class.java)
```

```
service.searchRepositories("android").enqueue(object: Callback<SearchResult> {  
    override fun onFailure(call: Call<SearchResult>, error: Throwable) {  
        // handle error  
    }  
})
```

```
override fun onResponse(call: Call<SearchResult>, response: Response<SearchResult>) {  
    val result = response.body()  
}  
}
```

## Make API Requests With Generated Service

Once the interface implementation has been generated, it can be used to interact with the http endpoints

# Demo

## **Loading Data from the GitHub API**

- Model the network response
- Define a Retrofit interface
- Create a Retrofit service interface
- Load and display the network data

# Demo

## **Responding to List Item Selection**

- Pass a click listener to the Adapter
- Connect click listener to list item selection
- Display selection feedback to the user

# Working With Intents

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# Intent

An Intent represents some action to be performed by apps and the Android operating system. Intents act as messages between different Android components such as Activities.

# Working With Intents

**Start an Activity**

**Send a message to a Service**

**Send an email**

**Open a deep link**

# Intent Types

**Implicit Intents**

**Explicit Intents**

# Implicit Intents



**Send an email**



**Send a text message**



**Select a file**



# Explicit Intents



**Open RepoDetailsActivity**



**Open power settings**



**Send playback message to AudioPlaybackService**

```
val detailsActivityResult = Intent(context, RepoDetailActivity::class.java)
```

## Launch an Activity Using an Explicit Intent

**Start a new Activity directly by creating an explicit Intent for that Activity**

```
val detailsActivityResult = Intent(context, RepoDetailActivity::class.java)
context.startActivity(detailsActivityResult)
```

## Launch an Activity Using an Explicit Intent

**Start a new Activity directly by creating an explicit Intent for that Activity**

# Demo

## **Displaying Selected Item Details**

- Create a new Activity for item details
- Start Activity using an explicit Intent
- Parse Intent extras to get selected details
- Display the selected item details

# Summary

## **Building Your First Android App**

- Displayed, and interacted, with list data
- Loaded and displayed remote data
- Created and navigated to a second screen in the app

# Building Your First Android App

## Consider your own app

- What types of UI elements will your app need?
- From where will you load data?
- How many screens will your app require?



**Layouts / ViewGroups / Views**



**Network / Database**



**User Experience**