

Android Fundamental

Fundamental & Navigation

Ground Rules

Observe the following rules to ensure a supportive, inclusive, and engaging classes



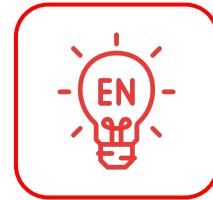
Give full attention
in class



Mute your microphone
when you're not talking



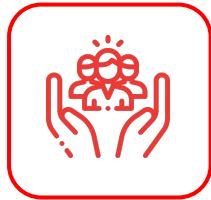
Keep your
camera on



Turn on the CC Feature
on Meet



Use raise hand or chat
to ask questions



Make this room a safe place
to learn and share

Material/Review

Material that has been studied

- Learn how to **build your first app** with Android Studio.
- Learn about **basics** of Android Development such as Activity, Intent, Fragment, View, and ViewGroup.
- Learn how to **debug** and **resolving errors**.
- Learn how to build layout using **ConstraintLayout**.
- Learn how to design attractive applications using **Navigation** elements such as ActionBar, NavigationDrawer, BottomNavigation, and TabLayout.

Activity

Lifecycle Activities

onCreate
onStart
onResume
Activity Running

onPause
onStop
Activity Paused

onRestart
onStart
onResume
Activity Running

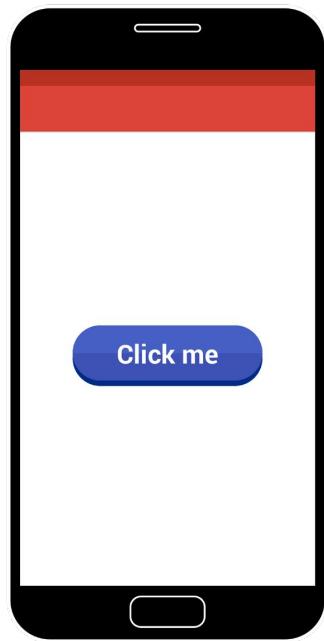


onCreate
onStart
onResume
Activity Running

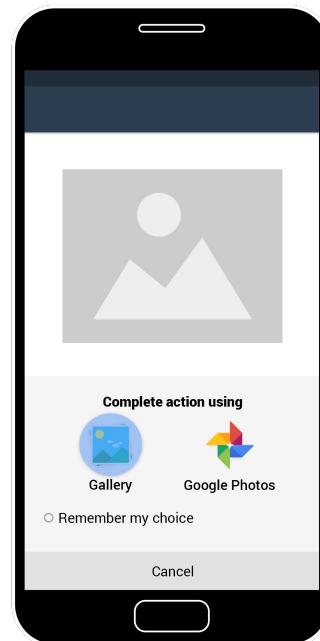
onPause
onStop
onDestroy
Activity Shut Down

Intent

Intent Implicit VS Intent Explicit

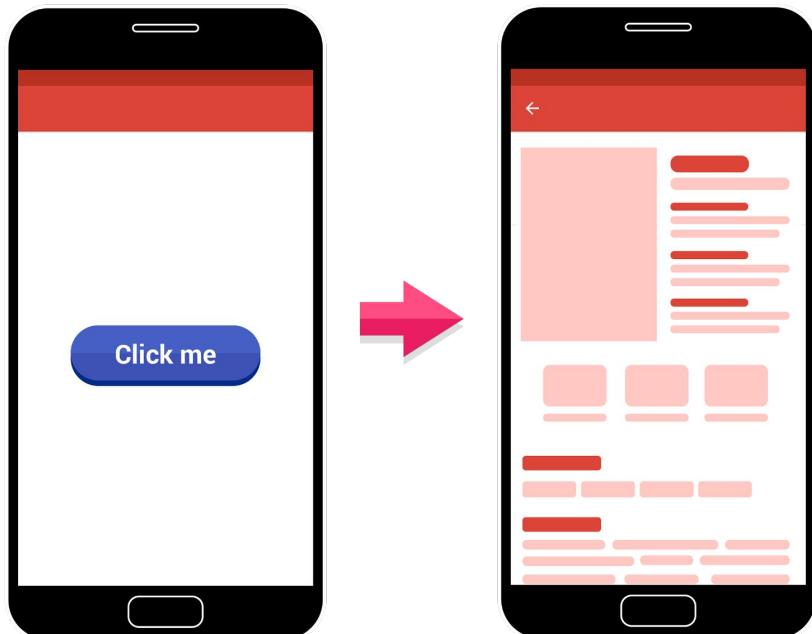


1



2

Intent Implicit VS Intent Explicit

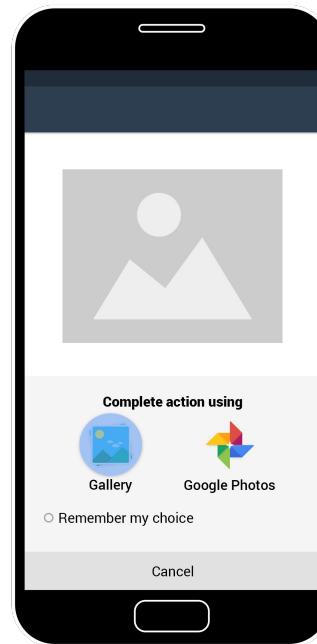


Intent Explicit

```
val moveIntent = Intent(  
    this@MainActivity,  
    DetailActivity::class.java  
)  
startActivity(moveIntent)
```

Intent Implicit VS Intent Explicit

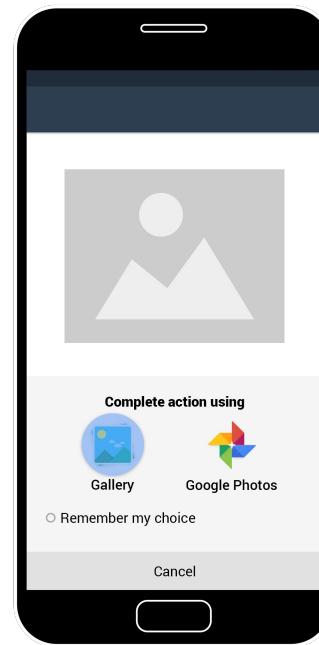
```
val phoneNumber = "08100000000"
val dialPhoneIntent = Intent(
    Intent.ACTION_DIAL,
    Uri.parse("tel:$phoneNumber")
)
startActivity(dialPhoneIntent)
```



Intent Implicit

Intent Implicit VS Intent Explicit

```
val sendIntent = Intent().apply {  
    action = Intent.ACTION_SEND  
    putExtra(Intent.EXTRA_TEXT, textMessage)  
    type = "text/plain"  
}  
  
// Attempting to call an Intent  
try{  
    startActivity(sendIntent)  
}catch (e: ActivityNotFoundException){  
    // Handles when destination not found.  
}
```



Intent Implicit

Send Object using Parcelable

Build.gradle (module: app)

```
plugins {  
    id 'com.android.application'  
    id 'kotlin-android'  
    id 'kotlin-parcelize'  
}
```

Data Class

```
@Parcelize  
data class Hero(  
    var name: String,  
    var description: String,  
    var photo: String  
) : Parcelable
```

Send Data

```
val intent = Intent(itemView.context,  
    DetailActivity::class.java)  
  
intent.putExtra("HERO_OBJECT", hero)  
  
startActivity(intent)
```

Receive Data

```
val hero = intent.getParcelableExtra  
<Hero>("HERO_OBJECT") as Hero
```

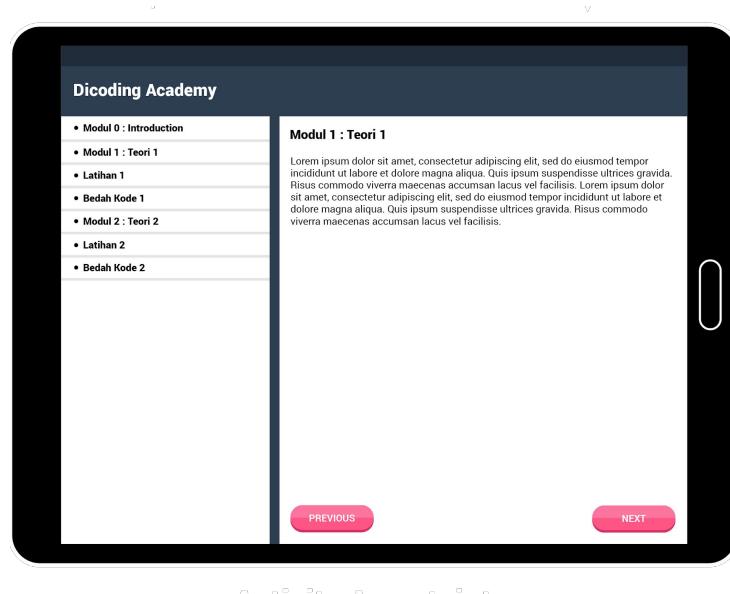
Demo Link

<https://github.com/dicodingacademy/demo-ilt-android-bangkit/tree/main/ILT2/Intent>

Fragment

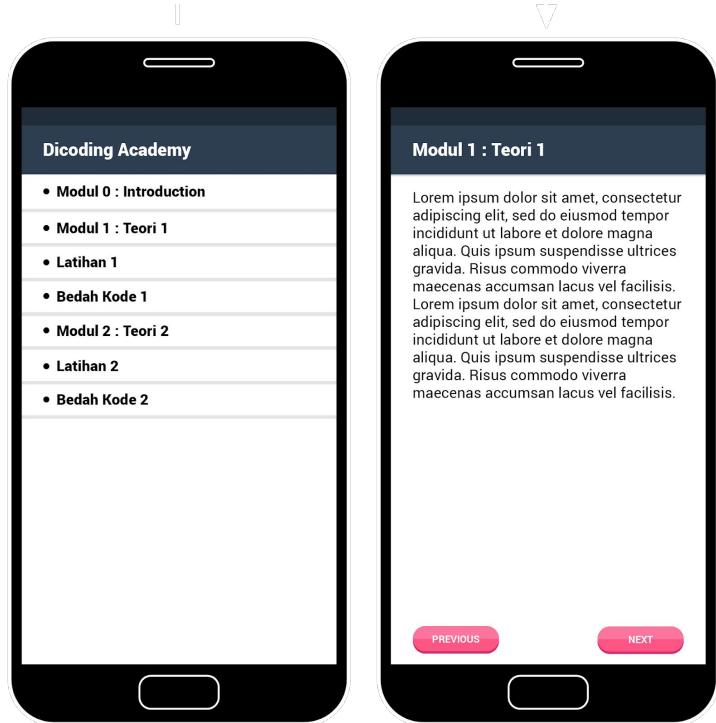
Fragment

- Fragments are one part of the User Interface apart from Activities.
- The shape is almost the same as Activity, where it has classes for logic code and XML views.
- The difference is that the class extends (inherits) to the Fragment and does not need to register in AndroidManifest.xml



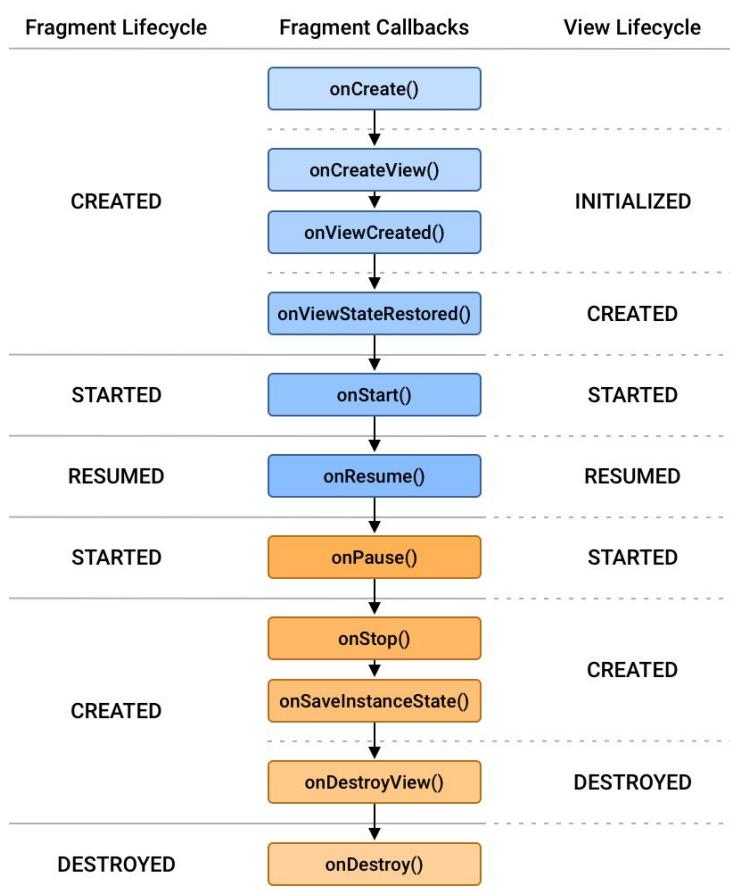
Fragment

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Fragment Lifecycle

- Each Fragment instance has its own lifecycle.
- Fragment is fully dependent on the activity lifecycle in which it is embedded.



FragmentManager Comparison

- In Activity

```
supportFragmentManager  
    .beginTransaction()  
    .add(R.id.frame_container, ExampleFragment())  
    .commit()
```

- In Fragment

```
childFragmentManager  
    .beginTransaction()  
    .replace(R.id.frame_container, ExampleFragment())  
    .addToBackStack(null)  
    .commitNow()
```

Fragment and Activity Comparison

```
override fun onViewCreated(view: View, savedInstanceState: Bundle?) {  
    ...  
    val button: Button = view.findViewById(R.id.button)  
    button.setOnClickListener {  
        Toast.makeText(activity, "Hello", Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show()  
    }  
}
```

Same logic in Activity

```
override fun onCreate(savedInstanceState: Bundle?) {  
    ...  
    val button: Button = findViewById(R.id.button)  
    button.setOnClickListener {  
        Toast.makeText(this, "Hello", Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show()  
    }  
}
```

Send Data to Fragment

- Send Data

```
val fragment = HomeFragment()
fragment.arguments = Bundle().apply {
   .putInt(HomeFragment.ARG_SECTION_NUMBER, position + 1)
}
```

- Receive Data

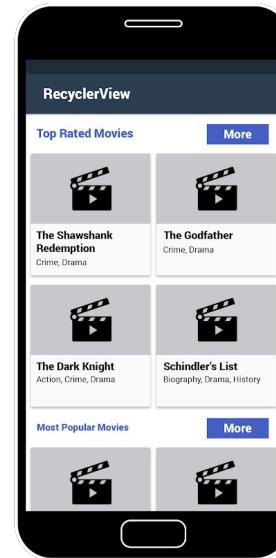
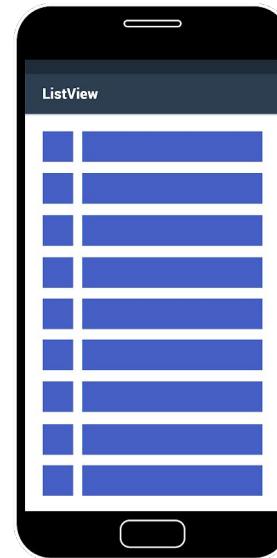
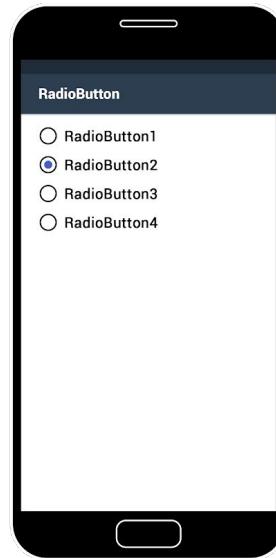
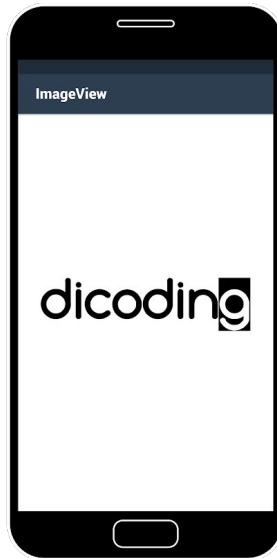
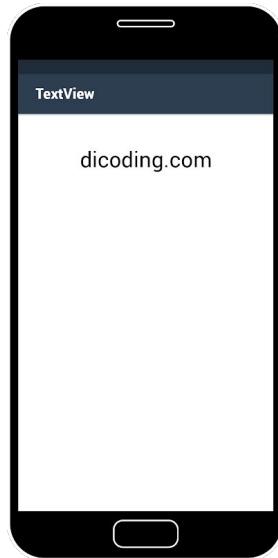
```
val index = arguments?.getInt(ARG_SECTION_NUMBER, 0)
```

Demo Link

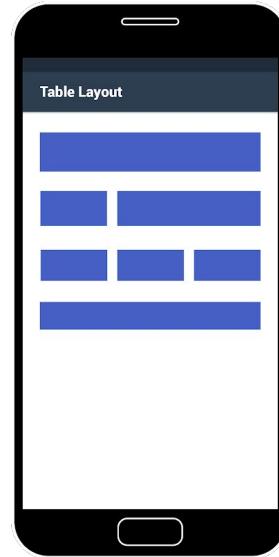
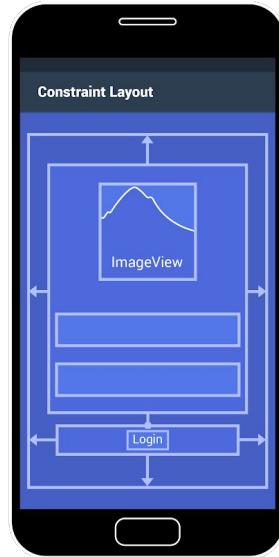
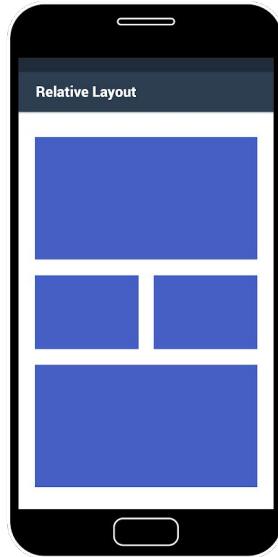
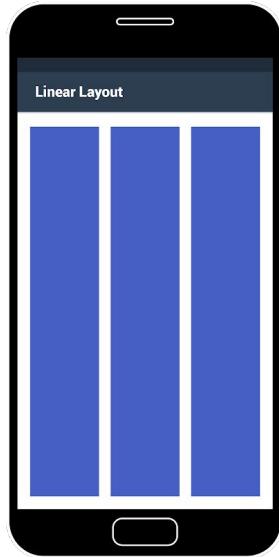
<https://github.com/dicodingacademy/demo-ilt-android-bangkit/tree/main/ILT2/Fragment>

View & ViewGroup

View and ViewGroup

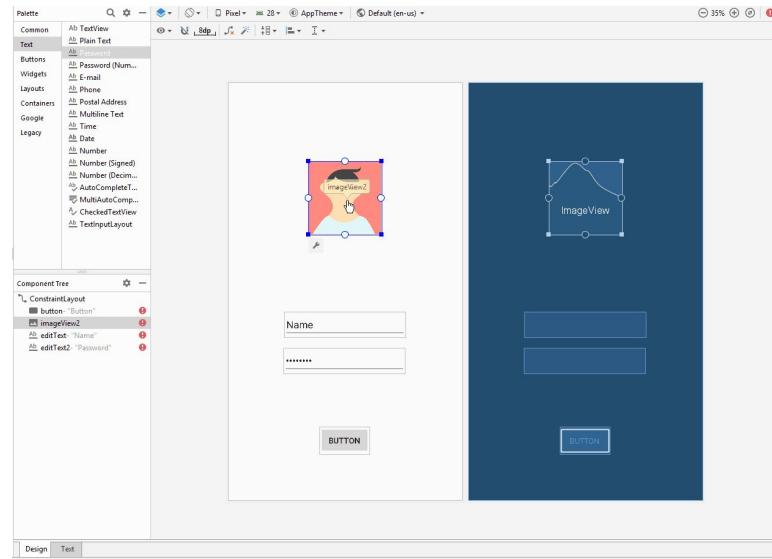


View and ViewGroup



ConstraintLayout

- Acts as a default layout for new Android Studio project.
- Builds complex application views without a nested layout.
- As a ViewGroup, ConstraintLayout offers flexibility for layout design.
- Provides constraints to determine positions and alignment of UI elements.
- Acts as a connection to another view, parent layout, or invisible guideline.



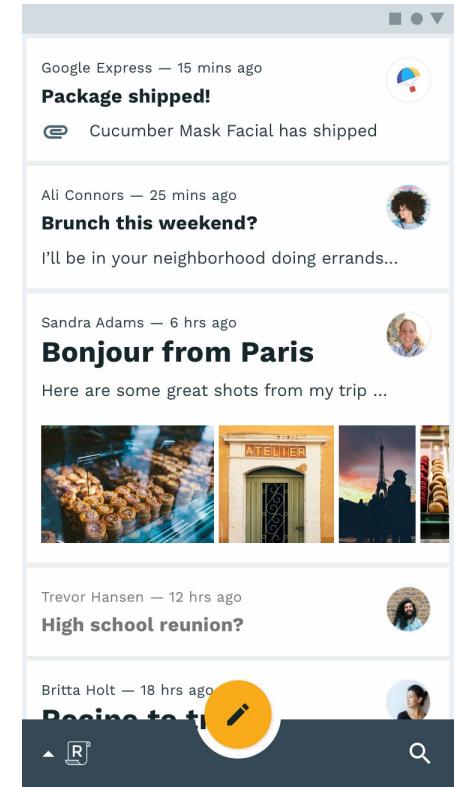
Styles & Theme

Using Styles

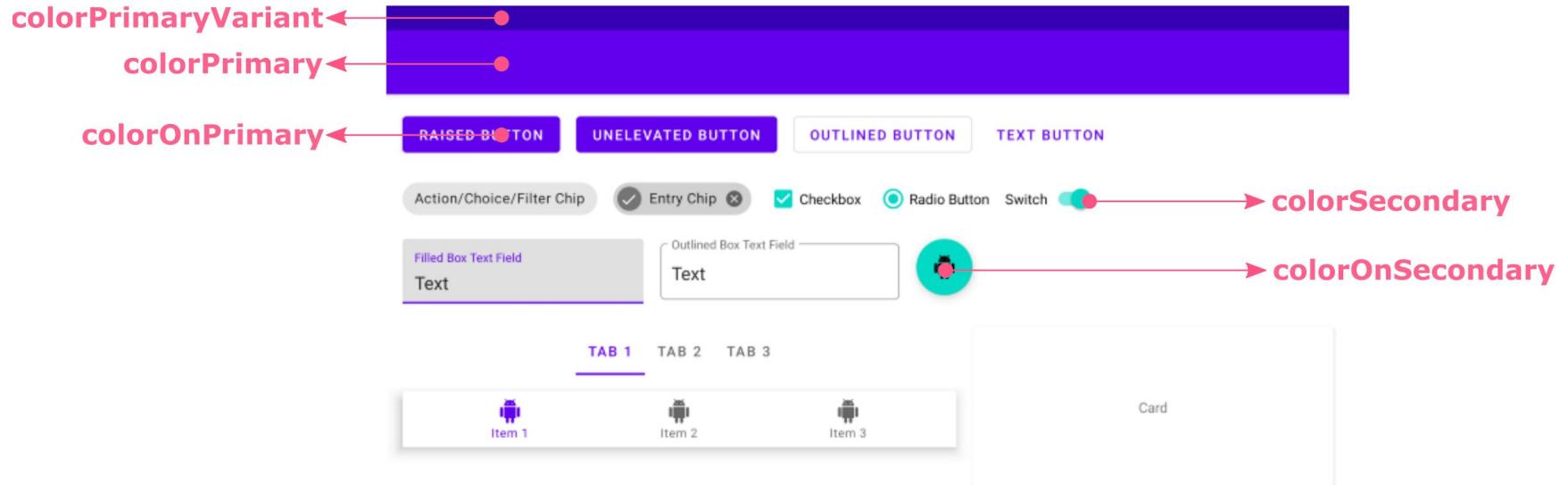
```
<Button  
    android:id="@+id/btn_calculate"  
    android:text="@string/calculate"  
    style="@style/MyButton" />
```

Styles in themes.xml

```
<style name="MyButton">  
    <item name="android:layout_width">match_parent</item>  
    <item name="android:layout_height">wrap_content</item>  
    <item name="android:textColor">@color/white</item>  
    <item name="android:padding">16dp</item>  
    <item name="android:textSize">24sp</item>  
    <item name="android:textStyle">bold</item>  
</style>
```



Material Design Component



Material Design Component

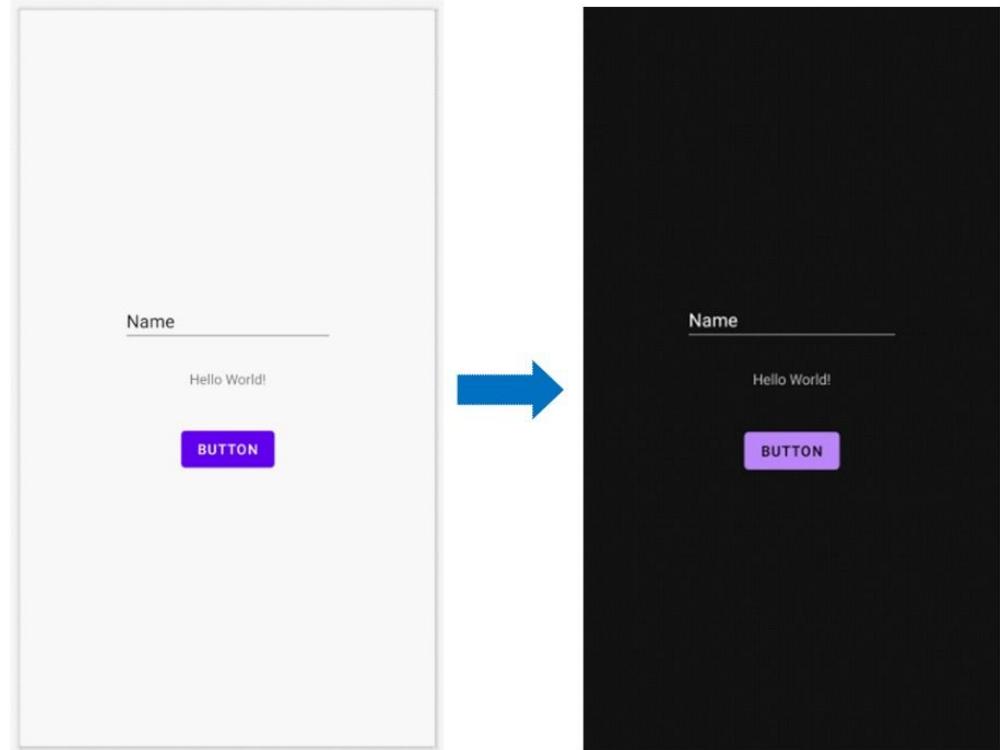
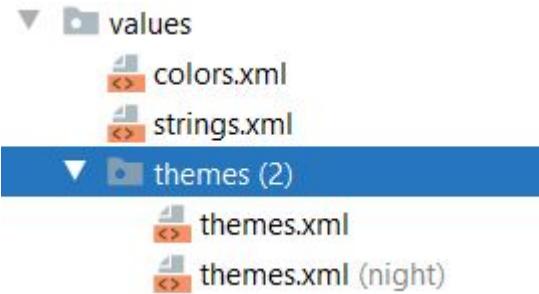
AndroidManifest.xml

```
<application
    ...
    android:theme="@style/Theme.MyApplication">
```

Themes in themes.xml

```
<style name="Theme.MyApplication" parent="Theme.MaterialComponents.DayNight.DarkActionBar">
    <item name="colorPrimary">@color/purple_500</item>
    <item name="colorPrimaryVariant">@color/purple_700</item>
    <item name="colorOnPrimary">@color/white</item>
    <item name="colorSecondary">@color/teal_200</item>
    <item name="colorSecondaryVariant">@color/teal_700</item>
    <item name="colorOnSecondary">@color/black</item>
    <item name="android:statusBarColor" tools:targetApi="l">?attr/colorPrimaryVariant</item>
</style>
```

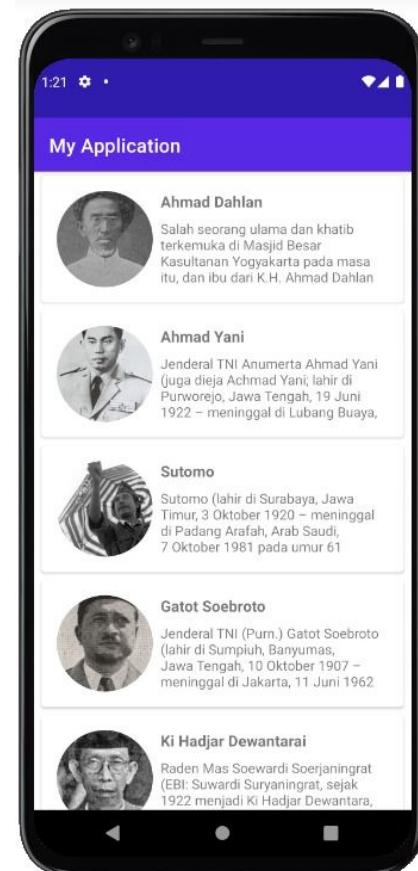
Dark Theme



RecyclerView

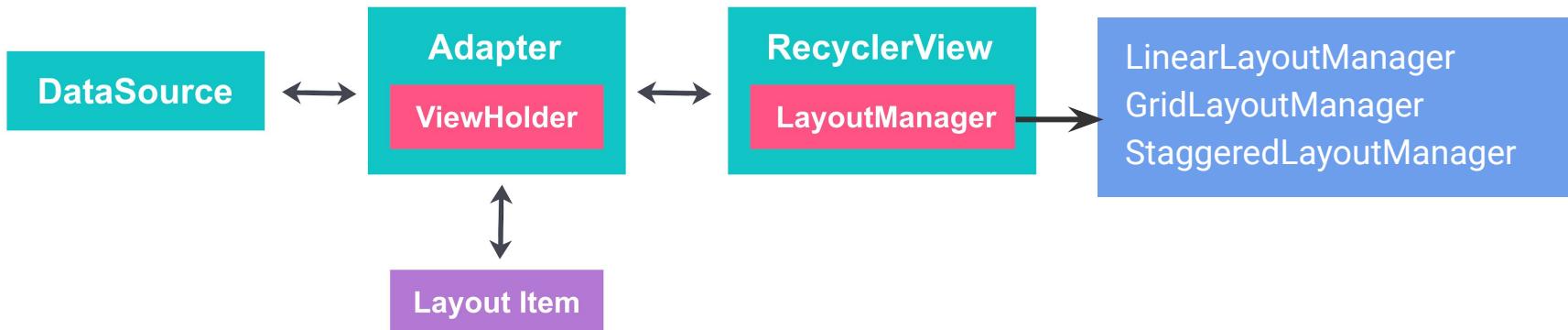
RecyclerView

- Has a light memory and good performance.
- Contains ViewHolder by default.
- Easy animations for adding, updating, or removing items.
- Support LayoutManager to change layout.
- Support vertical and horizontal scrolling.
- Can be used together with DiffUtil.



RecyclerView Components

- **DataSource** – ArrayList or List that contain data class
- **Adapter** – connects data to the RecyclerView
- **Layout Item** – XML file for one row of item
- **ViewHolder** – has view information for displaying one item
- **LayoutManager** – handles the organization of UI components in a View



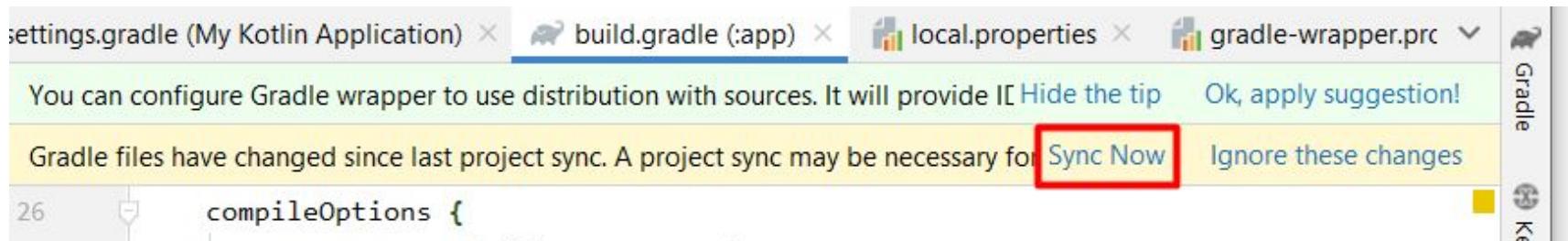
Demo Link

<https://github.com/dicodingacademy/demo-ilt-android-bangkit/tree/main/ILT2/RecyclerView>

Add Library

Add Library

```
dependencies {  
    ...  
    implementation 'com.github.bumptech.glide:glide:4.13.0'  
}
```

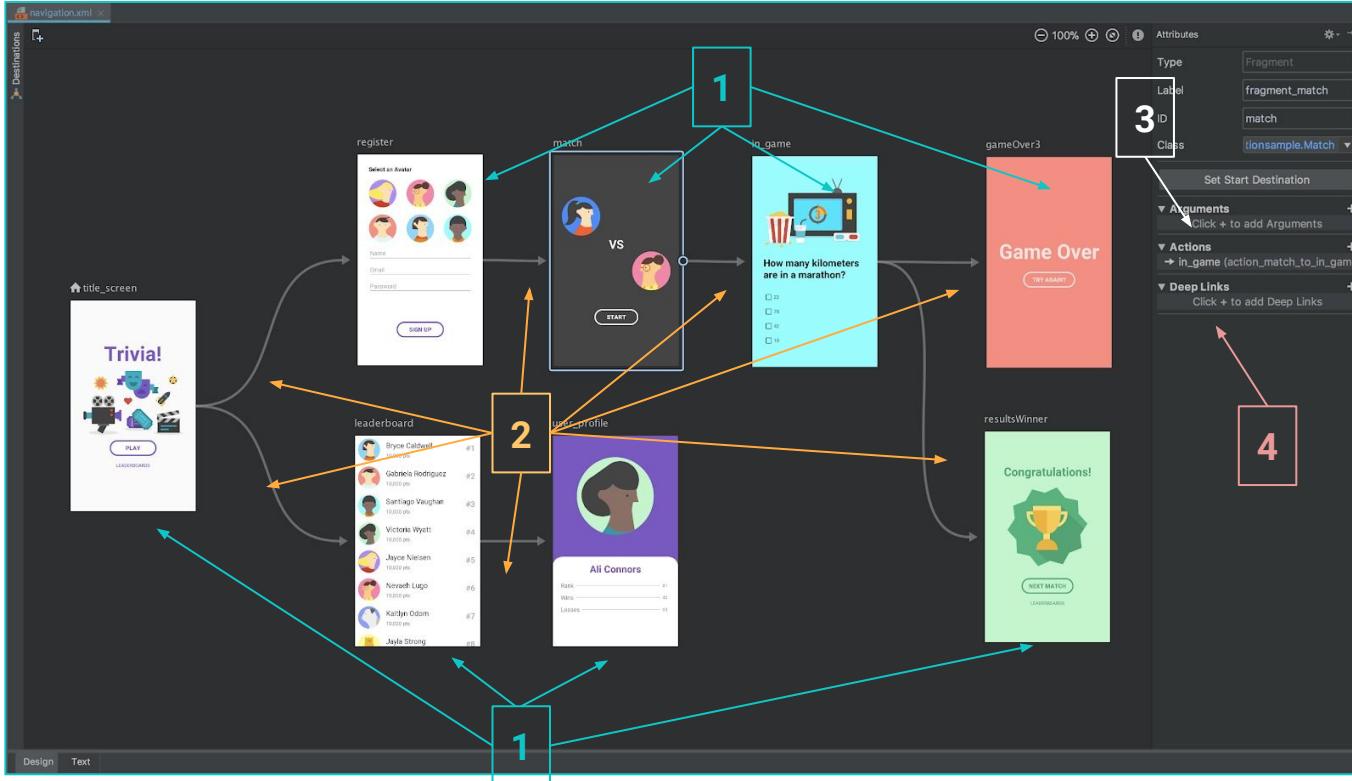


Demo Link

- Finding out the library for something ([Search Library Glide Android](#))
- View documentation ([Glide](#))
- See the version ([Tags](#))
- Implementing to Project ([How Do I Use Glide](#))

Navigation

Navigation Graph



1. Destination
2. Action
3. Argument
4. DeepLink

NavHost & NavController

NavHostFragment

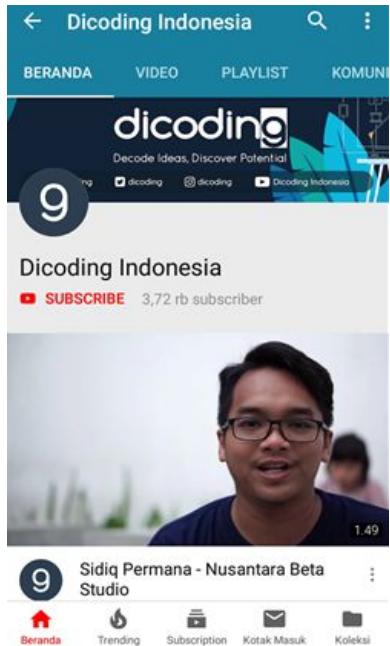
```
<fragment
    android:id="@+id/container"
    android:name="androidx.navigation.fragment.NavHostFragment"
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout_height="match_parent"
    app:defaultNavHost="true"
    app:navGraph="@navigation/main_navigation" />
```

NavController

```
btnCategory.setOnClickListener { view ->
    view.findNavController().navigate(
        R.id.action_homeFragment_to_categoryFragment
    )
}
```

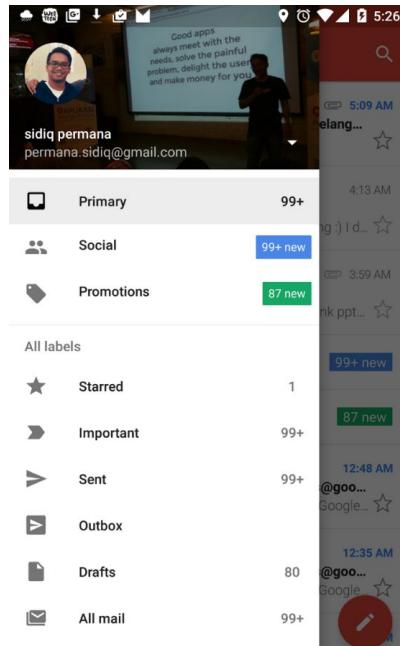
Types of Navigation Layouts

Bottom Navigation View



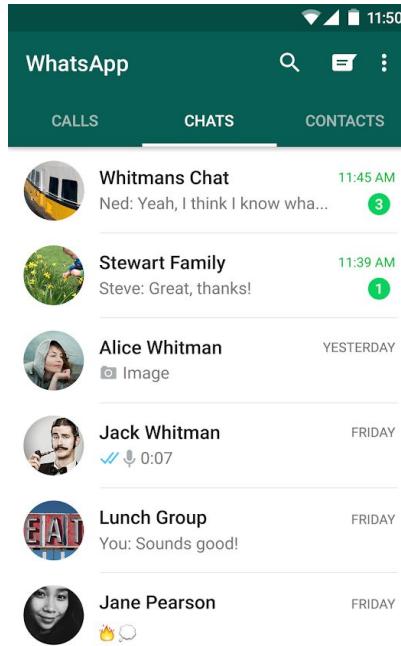
1

Navigation Drawer



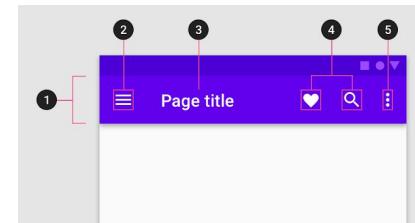
2

Tab Layout



3

Action Bar



4

View Binding

View Binding Implementation

```
class MainActivity : AppCompatActivity() {  
    private lateinit var binding: ActivityMainBinding  
  
    override fun onCreate(savedInstanceState: Bundle?) {  
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState)  
        binding = ActivityMainBinding  
            .inflate(layoutInflater)  
        setContentView(binding.root)  
        binding.tvWelcome.text = "Hello Dicoding"  
    }  
}
```

Activity

```
private var _binding: FragmentHomeBinding? = null  
private val binding get() = _binding!!  
  
override fun onCreateView(  
    inflater: LayoutInflater, container: ViewGroup?,  
    savedInstanceState: Bundle?  
): View? {  
    _binding = FragmentHomeBinding  
        .inflate(inflater, container, false)  
    return binding.root  
}  
  
override fun onDestroyView() {  
    super.onDestroyView()  
    _binding = null  
}
```

Fragment

```
override fun onCreateViewHolder(viewGroup: ViewGroup, i: Int): ListViewHolder {  
    return MyViewHolder(ItemHeroBinding.inflate(LayoutInflater.from(viewGroup.context), viewGroup, false))  
}  
  
inner class MyViewHolder private constructor (val binding: ItemHeroBinding): RecyclerView.ViewHolder(binding.root){  
    fun bind(hero: Hero) {  
        binding.txtName.setText(hero.name)  
        binding.txtDescription.setText(hero.description)  
        binding.imgPhoto.setImageResource(hero.photo)  
    }  
}
```

Adapter

View Binding Comparison

| | Compile Time Safety | Elegance | Correct Type of View | Build Speed Impact | Support Kotlin & Java |
|--------------|---------------------|----------|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| findViewById | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | ✓ | ✓ |
| ViewBinding | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |

Debugging

Debugging

The screenshot shows the Android Studio interface during a debugging session. The top navigation bar has tabs for 'app' and 'MainActivity.kt'. The left sidebar shows project files like build.gradle, gradle-wrapper.properties, and local.properties. The main code editor displays Java code for an onClick event:

```
override fun onClick(view: View) {    view: "androidx.appcompat.widget.AppCompatButton@1066e96 VFED...C...P....4"    if (view.id == R.id.btn_set_value) {        view: "androidx.appcompat.widget.AppCompatButton@1066e96 VFED...C...P....4"        val name = StringBuilder()        name: "Narendra Wicaksono\nKevin\n"        for (i:Int in 0..3) {            i: 2            name.append(names[i]).append("\n")            name: "Narendra Wicaksono\nKevin\n"            names: size = 3 i: 2        }        tvText.text = name.toString()    }}
```

The bottom toolbar includes a red box around the 'Debugger' button. The 'Variables' tool window shows the current state of variables:

| Name | Hits | Time (ms) |
|-----------------|------|-----------|
| toString render | 45 | 54 |
| Line 43 in M | 3 | 48 |

The 'Frames' tool window shows the call stack:

- "main" @9,105 in group ...
- onClick:43, MainActivity (com.dicoding.picodiploma)
- performClick:7140, View (android.view)
- performClickInternal:7117, View (android.view)
- access\$3500:801, View (android.view)

Tips & Tricks

Tips & Tricks

✓ [Code Completion](#)

👉 [Navigate Code](#)

🔍 [Debugger](#)

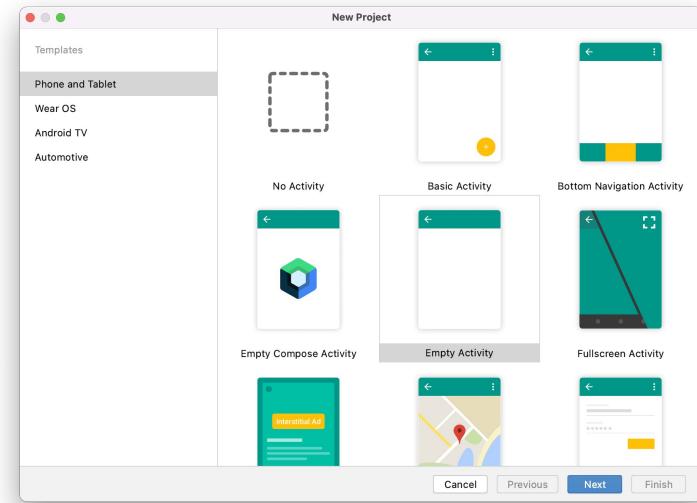
⌚ [Evaluate Expression in Debugger](#)

💻 [Code Inspection & Code Cleanup](#)

⚡ [Android Profiler](#)

📦 [Project Template](#)

⌨️ [Keyboard Shortcut](#)



Sharing

Quiz

Discussion

Thank You



bangkit