



**CODENAME**  
— O N E —

PSD to App



- Codename One allows Java developers to build **true native apps** for **all mobile devices**
- Its **free** & Open Source!



# Demos



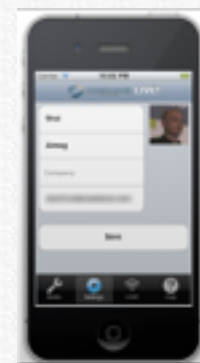




API



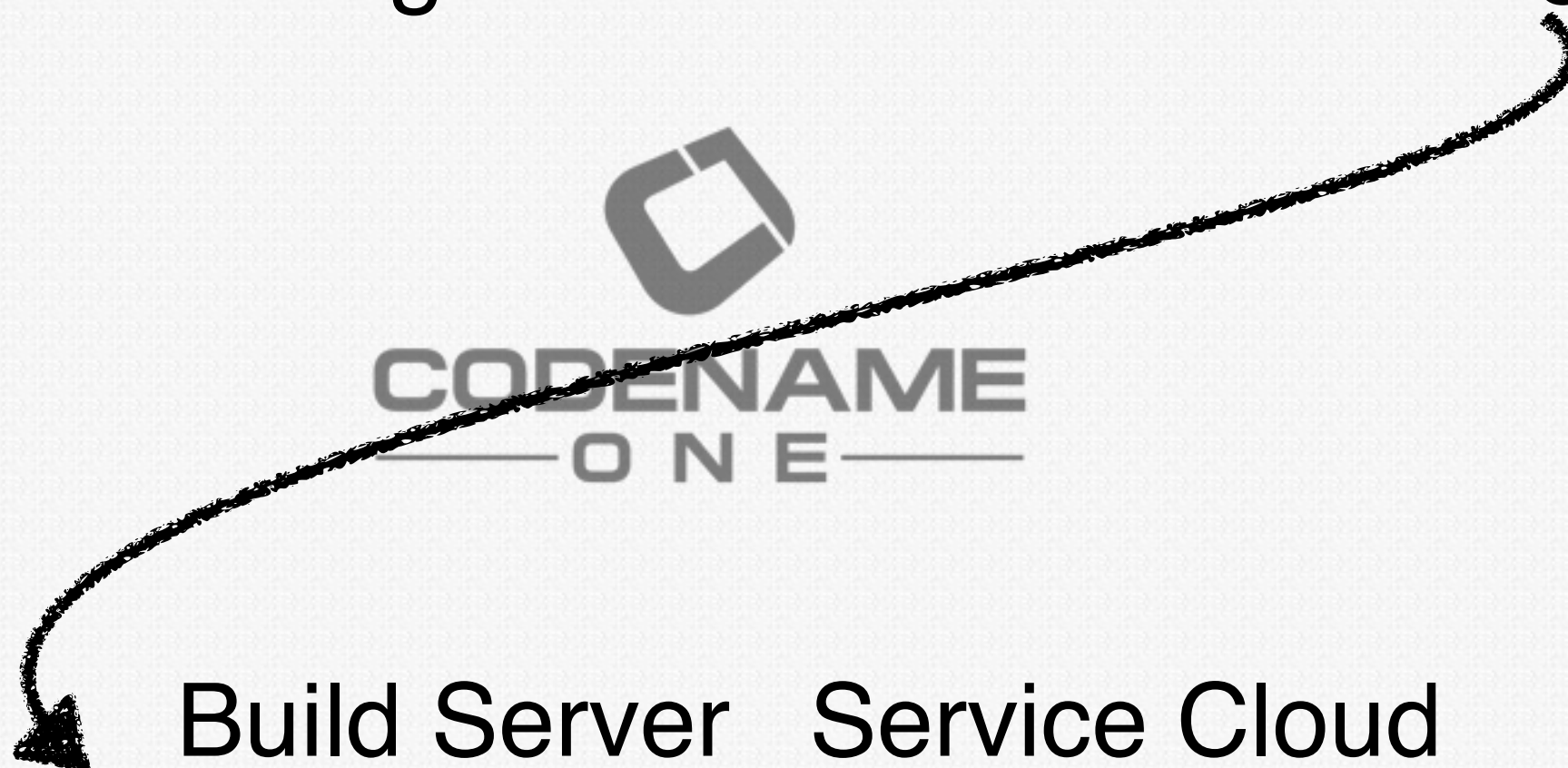
Designer



Simulator



Plugin



Build Server

Service Cloud



# Features

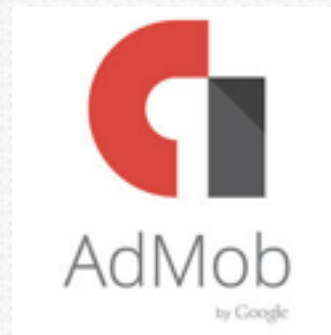
- JavaSE 5 Subset with Java 8 Syntax support (Lambdas, Try-with etc...)
- Write Once Deploy Everywhere (iOS, Android, WinPhone, BlackBerry, J2ME, HTML5, Windows, Mac, Linux, ...)
- Drag & Drop Development
- Easy resources for multi-DPI
- Too many features to list...



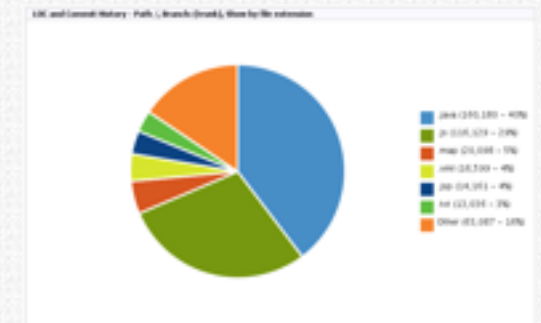
# Many other APIs



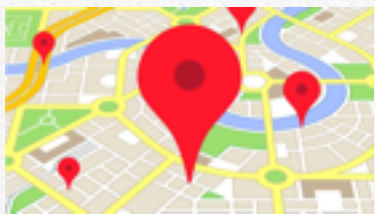
Social



Ads



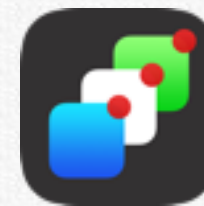
Charts



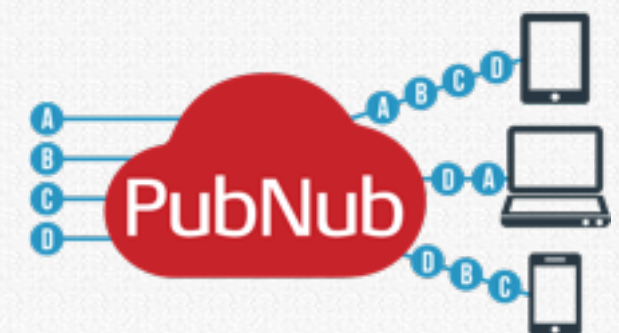
Maps



Analytics



Push



# Simplest App

```
public void start() {  
    new Form("Hello World").show();  
}
```



# Add Some Buttons

```
public void start() {  
    Form f = new Form("Hello World");  
    f.addComponent(new Button("1"));  
    f.addComponent(new Button("2"));  
    f.addComponent(new Button("3"));  
    f.addComponent(new Button("4"));  
    f.addComponent(new Button("5"));  
    f.show();  
}
```





# Change the Layout

```
f.setLayout(new BorderLayout(BoxLayout.Y_AXIS));
```



```
f.setLayout(new BorderLayout(BoxLayout.X_AXIS));
```



# More Layouts

```
f.setLayout(new GridLayout(3,2));
```



```
f.setLayout(new BorderLayout());  
f.addComponent(BorderLayout.NORTH, new Button("1"));  
f.addComponent(BorderLayout.WEST, new Button("2"));  
f.addComponent(BorderLayout.CENTER, new Button("3"));  
f.addComponent(BorderLayout.EAST, new Button("4"));  
f.addComponent(BorderLayout.SOUTH, new Button("5"));
```





# Complex Layouts

Use Container class to create a nested hierarchy of components.

Each Container can have its own layout.

(North)  
FlowLayout  
(center align)

Title Bar

Border Layout

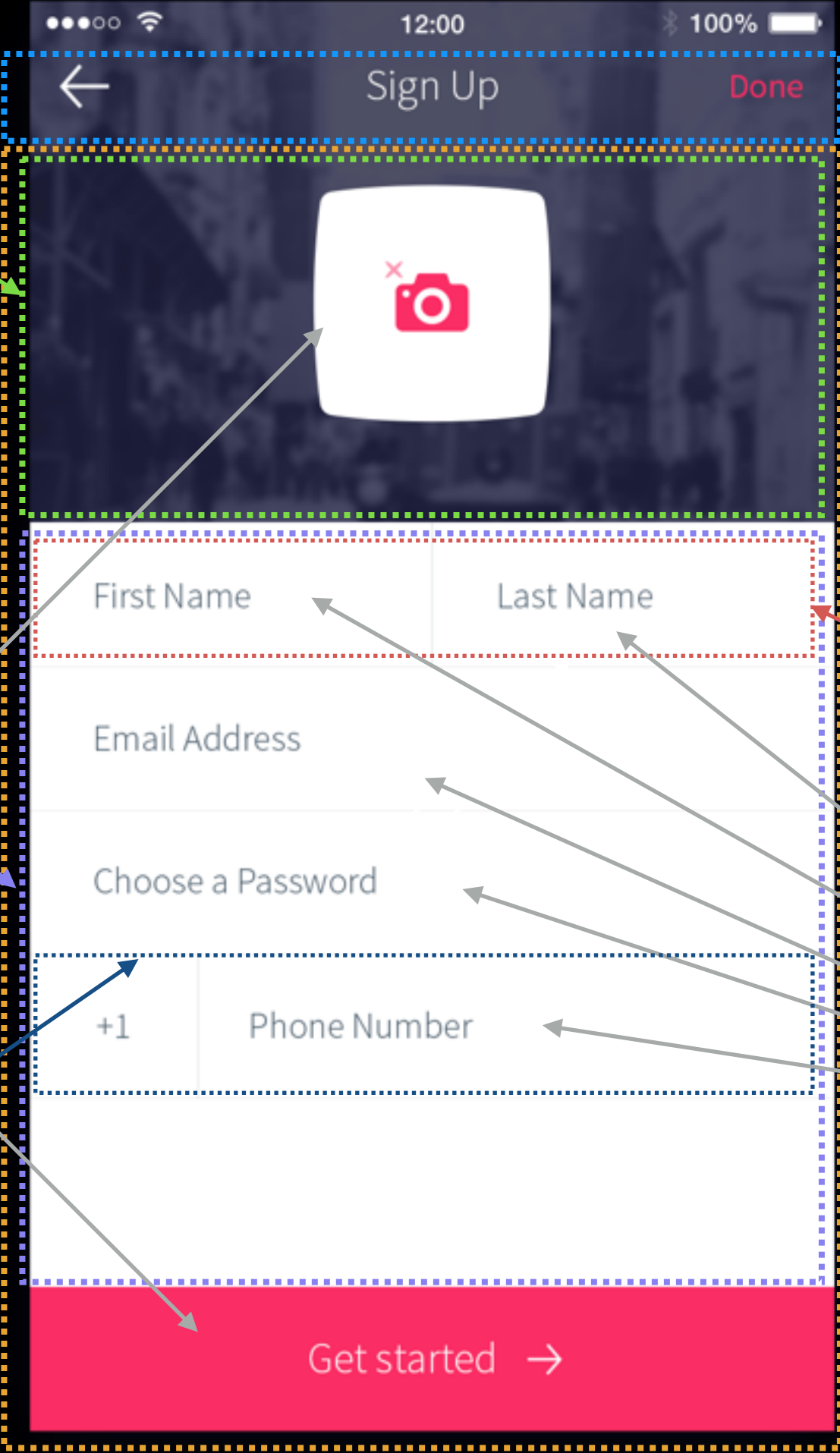
(Center)  
BoxLayout  
(Y\_AXIS)

GridLayout(1,2)

Buttons

Text Fields

BorderLayout





# Styles

- Use Layouts for positioning
- Use Styles and UIIDs for “styling”.
  - Colors, fonts, padding, margin, background images, borders.

# Style via Java API

```
f.getStyle().|
f.setLayout
f.addComponent
f.addComponent
f.addComponent
f.addComponent
f.addComponent
f.show();

.ic void sta
if(current
  current
  return;
}
Form hi = n
```

addStyleListener(StyleListener l)	void
equals(Object obj)	boolean
getAlignment()	int
getBackgroundGradientEndColor()	int
getBackgroundGradientRelativeSize()	float
getBackgroundGradientRelativeX()	float
getBackgroundGradientRelativeY()	float
getBackgroundGradientStartColor()	int
getBackgroundType()	byte
getBgColor()	int
getBgImage()	Image
getBgPainter()	Painter
getBgTransparency()	byte
getBorder()	Border
getClass()	Class<?>
getFgColor()	int
getFont()	Font

Instance Members; Press 'Ctrl+SPACE' Again for All Items



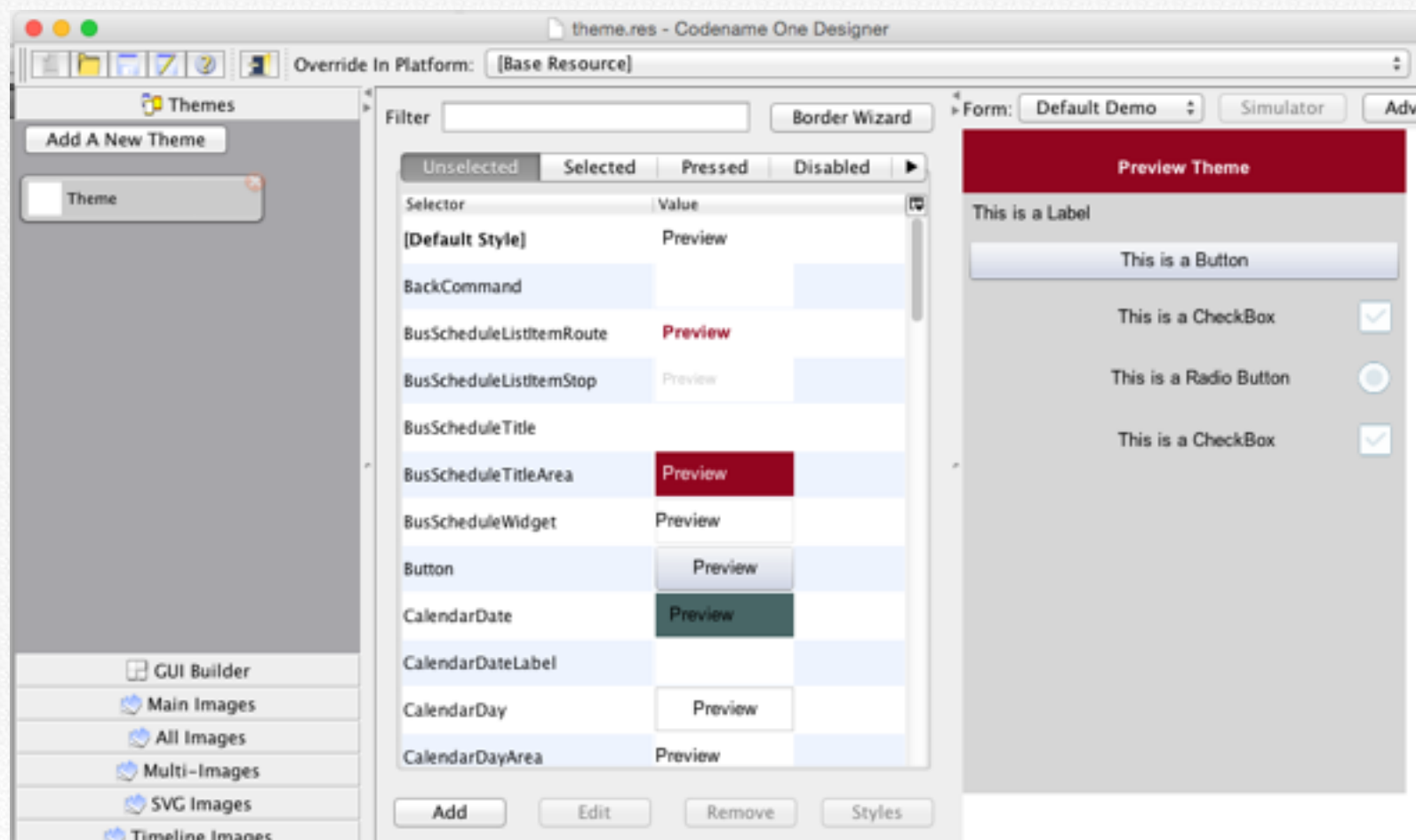
# Style via UIID

- UIIDs like CSS classes. Register a component with a UIID, and it will retrieve styles from current theme in resource file.

```
f.setUIID("MyForm");|
```

# Editing Theme

- Codename One plugin comes with a resource editor to edit theme styles:





# Editing UIID Style

The screenshot shows a window titled "Add" with a "Component" dropdown set to "MyForm". The "Unselected" tab is active, showing a "Color" sub-tab. The "Color" sub-tab has three sections: "Derive Foreground", "Derive Background", and "Derive Transparency". Each section has a checked checkbox and a corresponding input field. The "Derive Foreground" section has a "Foreground" input field with the value "000000" and a color picker. The "Derive Background" section has a "Background" input field with the value "000000" and a color picker. The "Derive Transparency" section has a "Transparency" input field with the value "0" and a slider. There are also "Derive Help" and "Color Help" buttons. At the bottom, there is a "Preview" section with a "Preview" label and a "Cancel" and "OK" button.

Component: MyForm

Unselected Component Help Video Tutorial

Background Color Alignment Padding Margin Border Derive Font Help

**Notice:** If a border is defined the background will have no effect! Set the border property to Empty to override the border of a base style

**Notice:** some types of backgrounds might override the background color. Transparency should be 255 to achieve full opacity

Derive Help Color Help

☒ Derive Foreground

Foreground 000000 [Color Picker]

☒ Derive Background

Background 000000 [Color Picker]

☒ Derive Transparency

Transparency 0 [Slider]

Preview

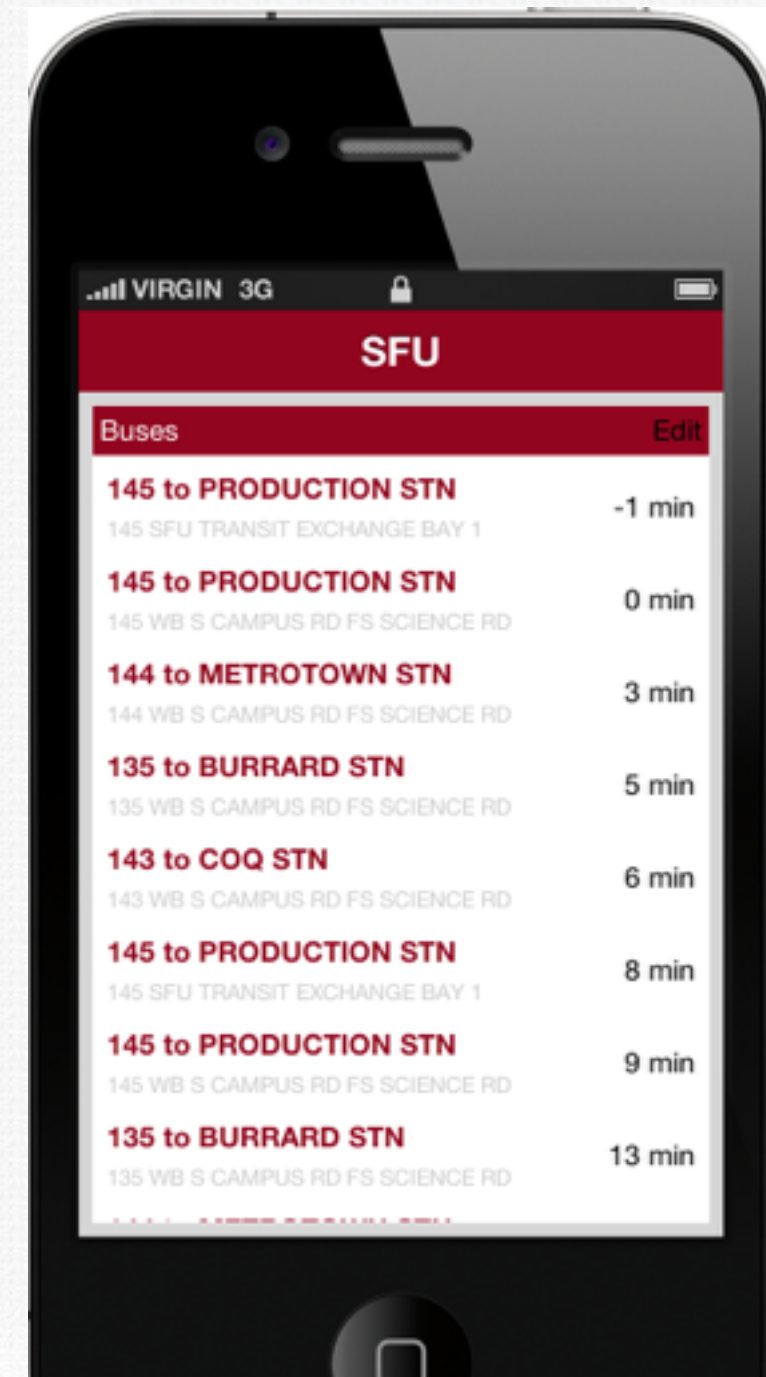
Preview

Cancel OK

# Exercise 1

- Create an app that displays a list of the next buses to arrive at SFU.
- Hint:

```
client.findNextBuses(null, null);
```





# The EDT

- Codename One is multithreaded.
- All interaction with the UI must occur on single thread: the EDT (Event Dispatch Thread).
- Long running operations should be run off the EDT — **DON'T BLOCK THE EDT.**

# Useful EDT Tools

- `Display.isEdt()` : Checks if you are on the EDT.
- `Display.callSerially()` : Runs code on the EDT asynchronously
- `Display.invokeAndWait()` : Runs code off the EDT without blocking the EDT.
- `Display.callSeriallyAndWait()`



# Timers

- `java.util.Timer` runs code periodically in background thread.
- `com.codename1.ui.util.UITimer` runs code on periodically the EDT.
- Associated with a form... only runs while form is “active”.

# UITimer example

```
UITimer t = new UITimer(()-> {  
    System.out.println("Hello");  
});  
  
t.schedule(  
    1000, // Run in 1000ms  
    true, // Yes this should repeat every 1000ms  
    // Associate with the currently displayed form  
    Display.getInstance().getCurrent()  
);
```



# Exercise 2

- Add QTimer that refreshes the list of buses whenever the TranslinkRESTClient is modified - or every 30 seconds whichever is sooner.

# User Interaction

- Many components broadcast “ActionEvent”s when they are clicked. E.g. buttons, lists, checkboxes.

```
Button b = new Button("Edit");  
b.addActionListener((evt)-> {  
    Form editForm = new Form("Edit");  
    editForm.show();  
});
```

# Commands

- Forms allow you to register “Command”s.
- Manifested as either buttons, menu options, or soft key handlers depending on your platform’s settings.

```
f.addCommand(new Command("Edit") {  
    public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent evt) {  
    }  
});
```



# Back Command

- A special command to handle the “back” action.
- Automatically linked up to “back” button on Android.

```
final Form currentForm = Display.getInstance().getCurrent();
setBackCommand(new Command("Back") {
    public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent evt) {
        currentForm.showBack();
    }
});
```

# Exercise 3

- Create a “Preferences” form to specify which stops to include in the bus schedule.

# Exercise 4

- Style your app to look more “SFU”-ey