



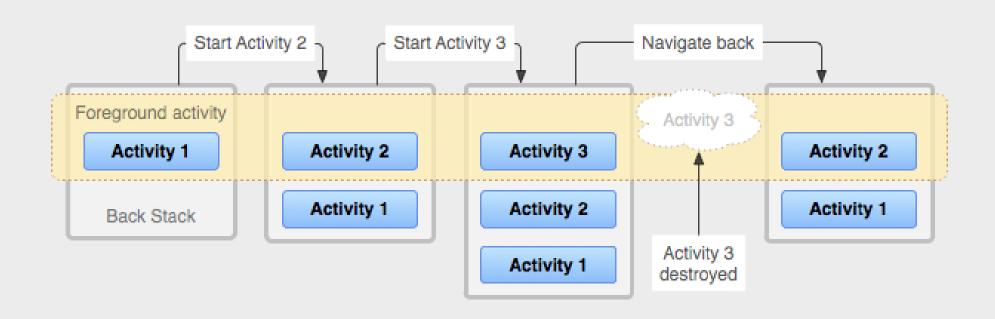
Task

A task is a collection of activities that users interact with when performing a certain job.

Back Stack

The activities are arranged in a stack (the "back stack"), in the order in which each activity is opened.







Resources



- Split resources from code
 - Layout/strings/images/...
- Resources are all kept in a "res"-folder
- Different resources for different languages or screen sizes
- Default/Fallback-Resources
 - When not found → App crash (runtime)

Resources – Folder structure



drawable

Everything that has something todo with graphics (images, xml)

layout

Layout files for your activities, list items, ...

menu

Menu definitions

values

Simple values like strings for translations

mipmap

Launcher Icon



Same folder structure as default resources Additional qualifiers

```
<resourcesfolder-name>-<qualifier>[-<qualifier>]...
```

Same filename as default resource

```
res/
drawable/
icon.png
background.png
drawable-hdpi/
icon.png
background.png
HDPI Devices
```



Qualifier Examples

Language / Region	values-en ; values-de-CH
Screen Size	layout-small ; layout-large
Screen Orientation	layout-land ; layout-port
Screen pixel density (dpi)	layout-mdpi ; layout-hdpi ; drawable-hdpi
Platform version (API Level)	values-v10 ; layout-v8

Other qualifiers

Mobile Country Code (MCC); Layout Direction; Smallest Width; Available Width; Available Height; Screen aspect; UI Mode; Night Mode; Touchscreen type; Keyboard availability; Primary text input method; Navigation key availability; Primary non touch navigation method

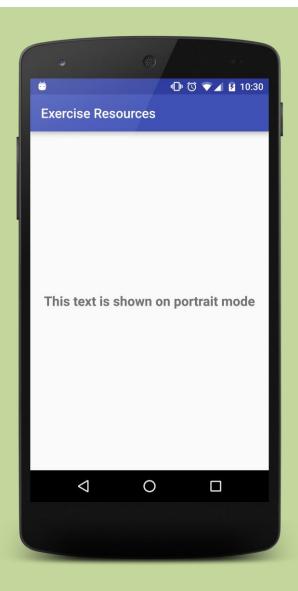
Resources – Providing alternative Resources

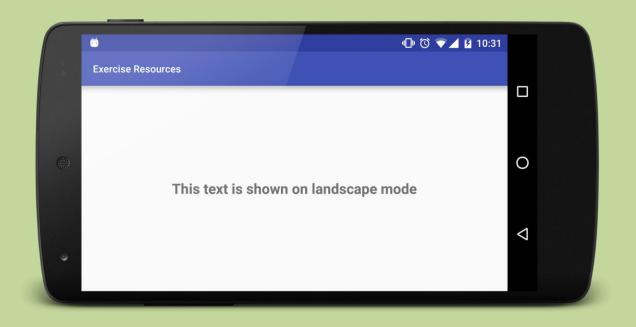


Qualifier Rules

- Multiple qualifiers for single resource possible
 For example: layout-de-CH-hdpi
- Order of chained qualifiers is important http://developer.android.com/guide/topics/resources/providingresources.html#AlternativeResources
- Case insensitive
- Multiple qualifier of same type not supported For example: "layout-hdpi-mdpi" is not allowed

Übung Resources





Übung Resources



Aufgaben:

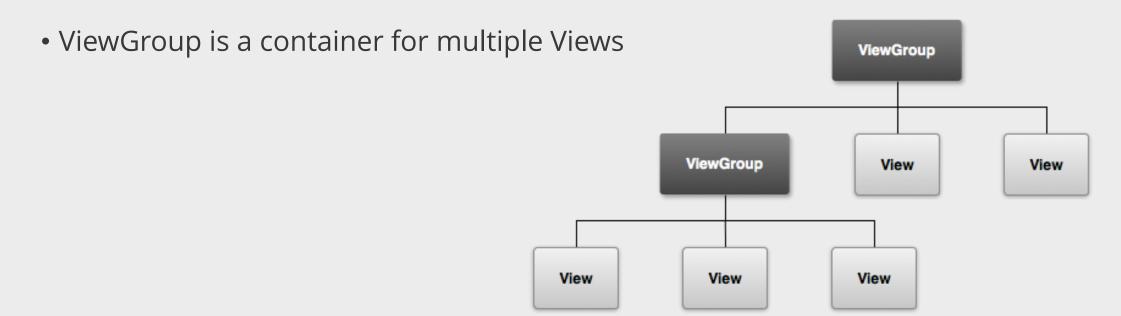
- 1. Verstehe wie Android die korrekte Resource lädt
- 2. Verstehe warum und wann du Resourcen einsetzen musst
- 3. Stelle sicher dass die Demo-App in der Landscape-Ansicht einen anderen Text darstellt als im Portrait-Mode

Projekt: Exercise_Resources





- Layouts are created in XML
 - Placed in res/layouts-folder
- Everything is a View
 - TextView, EditText, Button, Spinner, etc.





View Attributes



Create a new Id with "@+id/NameOfTheId"

```
<TextView
    android:id="@+id/textViewDemo"
    android:layout_width="wrap_content"
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"/>
```

Use an existing Id with "@id/NameOfTheId"

```
<TextView
    android:layout_above="@id/theOtherTextView"
    android:layout_width="wrap_content"
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"/>
```



Layout Attributes



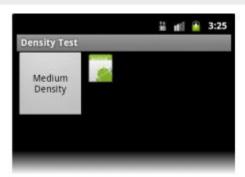
- Define how views are measured
- layout_width / layout_height are mandatory to every view
- Depend on the ViewGroup the view does belong to
- Multiple measurement units available

Layout Attributes – Measurement units



Shortcut	Name	Description
рх	Pixels	Real pixel on screen
in	Inches	Size in inches
mm	Millimeters	Size in millimeters
pt	Points	1/72 in



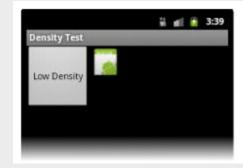


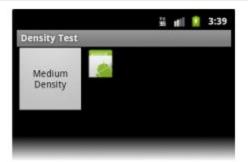


Layout Attributes – Measurement units



Shortcut	Name	Description
dp/dip	Density – independent pixel	Abstract unit based on the current screen density
sp	Scale – independent pixel	Same as dp but scaling with font preference









match_parent (früher fill_parent)

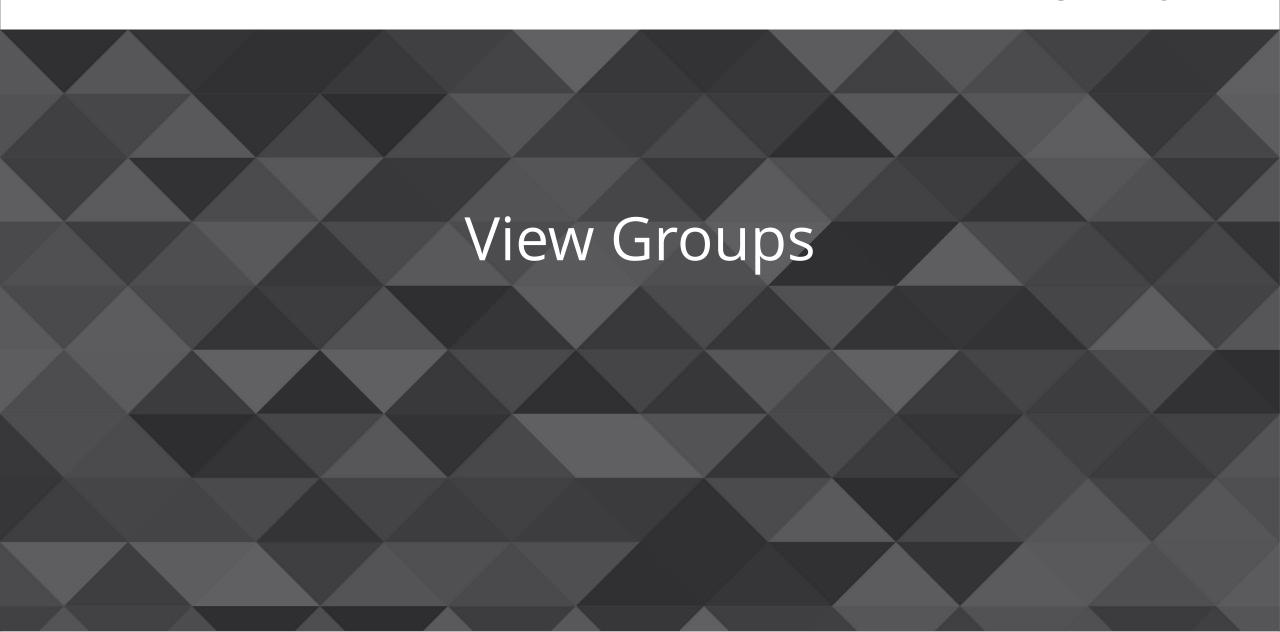
Die View nimmt soviel Platz ein, wie das Parent-Element zur Verfügung stellt.

wrap_content

Die View nimmt genau so viel Platz ein, damit der Inhalt dargestellt werden kann.



Layout Attributes



View Groups

Paixon

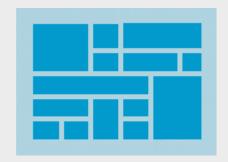
FrameLayout



RelativeLayout



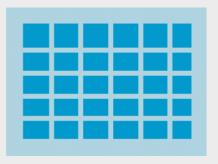
GridLayout



LinearLayout



TableLayout



• • •

View Groups – LinearLayout



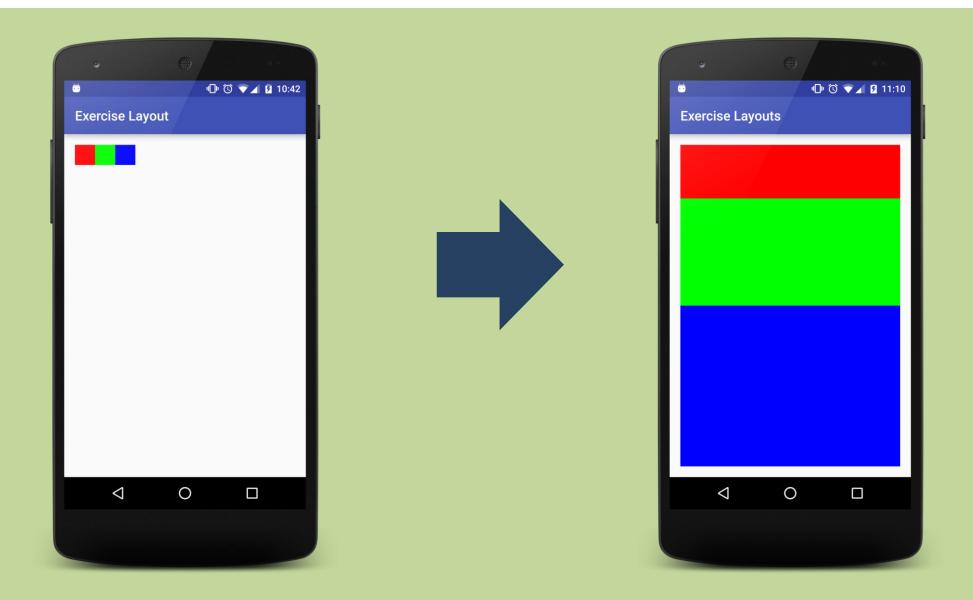
```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<LinearLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"</pre>
              android:layout width="match parent"
              android:layout height="match parent"
              android:orientation="vertical" >
    <TextView android:id="@+id/text"
              android:layout width="wrap content"
              android:layout height="wrap content"
              android:text="Hello, I am a TextView" />
    <Button android:id="@+id/button"</pre>
                                                                Orientation (vertical/horizontal)
            android:layout width="wrap content"
            android:layout height="wrap content"
            android:text="Hello, I am a Button" />
</LinearLayout>
```

View Groups – RelativeLayout

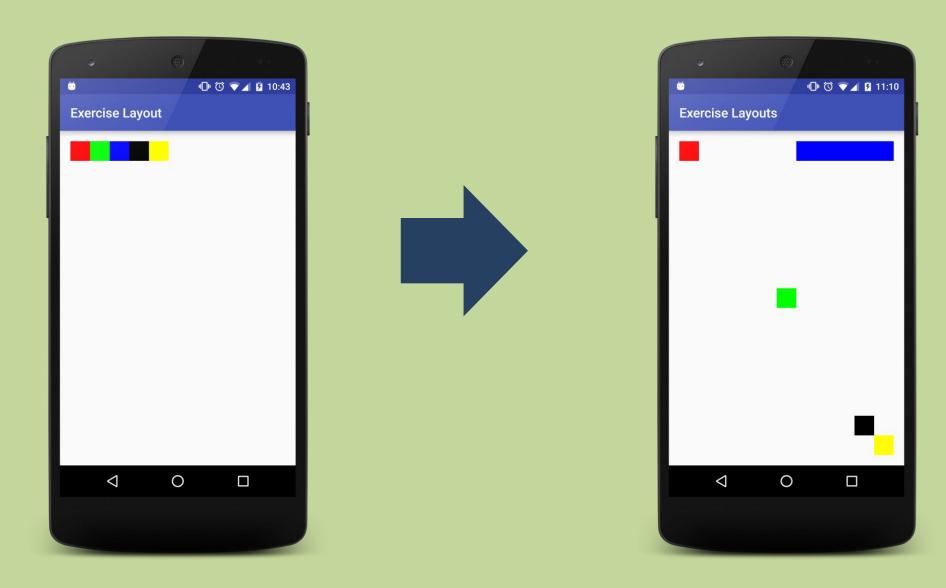


```
<RelativeLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"</pre>
   xmlns:tools="http://schemas.android.com/tools"
   android:layout width="match parent"
   android:layout height="match parent">
   <TextView
        android:id="@+id/demoTextView"
        android:text="@string/hello world"
        android:layout width="wrap content"
        android:layout height="wrap content" />
   <TextView
        android:id="@+id/secondDemoTextView"
                                                                  Alight right of "demoTextView"
        android:layout toRightOf="@id/demoTextView"
        android:layout alignParentBottom="true"
        android:text="@string/hello world"
        android:layout width="wrap content"
                                                                     Align to bottom of parent
        android:layout height="wrap content" />
                                                                       (RelativeLayout itself)
</RelativeLayout>
```

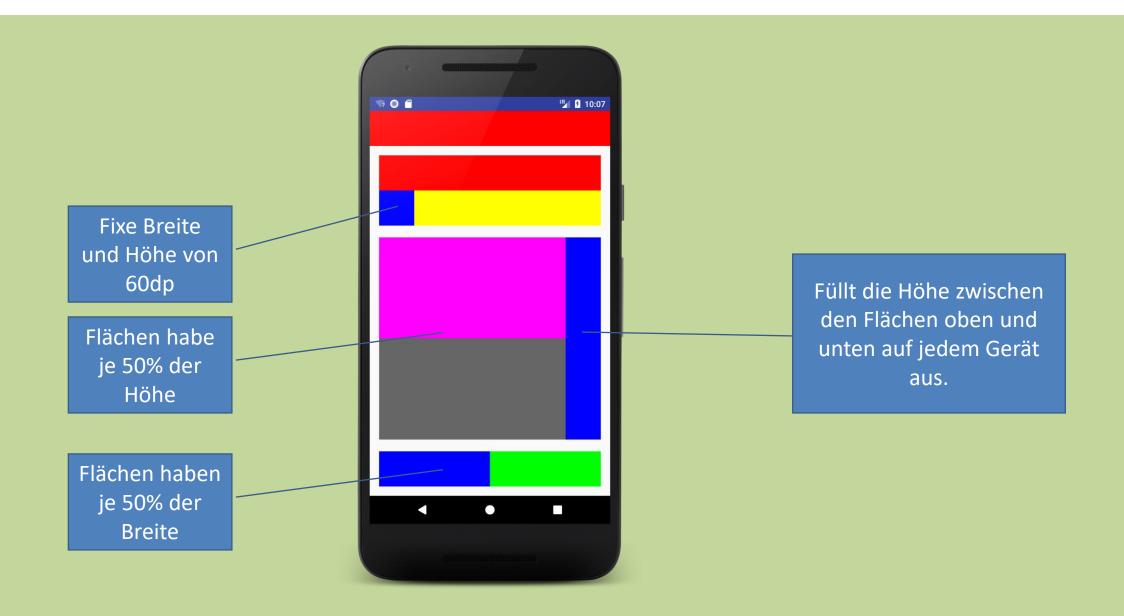
Übung 1: Layouts - Linear Layout



Übung 2: Layouts – Relative Layout



Übung 3: Layouts - App Layout



Übung Layouts



Tipps LinearLayout:

- Layout orientation attribute
- Use android:layout_weight

Tipps RelativeLayout:

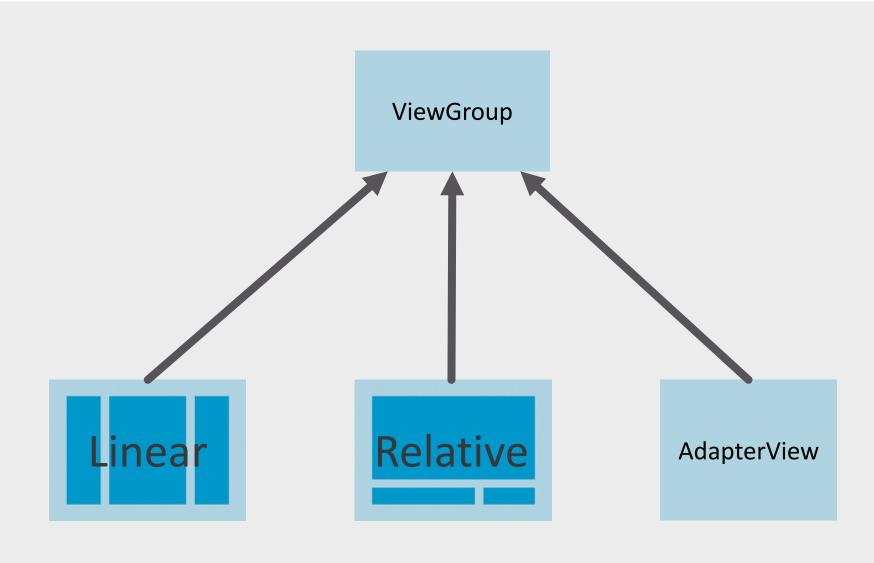
- Use android:layout_XXX-Attributes
- Reference other views by id "@id/otherViewName"
- Use example in UIElements-project as reference
- Use intellisense to find all possible attributes
- Maybe you have to reorder the elements

Tipps App Layout

Kombinieren sie das LinearLayout und das RelativeLayout wo nötig.

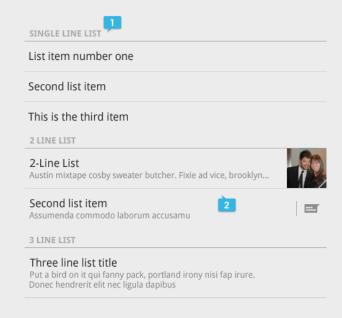
Projekt: Exercise_Layouts





Adapter View

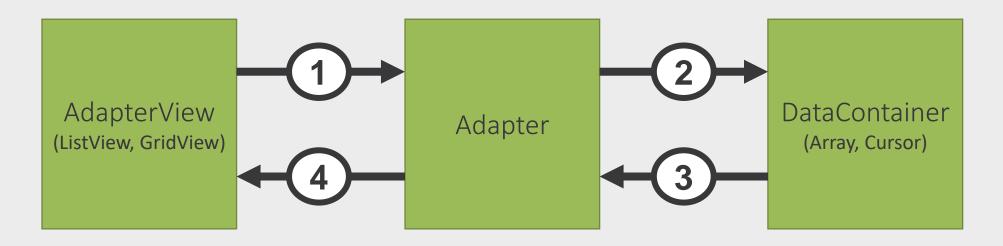
- Display data in a List/Grid
- Dynamic views





Adapter View - Connect data to Adapter View





- 1. AdapterView requests Views to be shown
- 2. Adapter requests data to be shown
- 3. DataContainer delivers data entries
- 4. Adapter creates views for every data entry



Implement interface Adapter

• ArrayAdapter, BaseAdapter, SimpleAdapter, SpinnerAdapter, ...

Methods to implement

- getCount()
- getItem(int position)
- getItemId(int position)
- getViewType(int position)
- getViewTypeCount()
- getView(int position, View convertView, ViewGroup parent)



public abstract View getView (int position, View convertView, ViewGroup parent)

position Position of the item within the adapters data-set

convertView Cached view to be reused

parent Reference to the parent (AdapterView)

Was has to be done in this method?

- Create the view when "convertView" is null
- Set data to the given view

How can multiple types of views be implemented?

- Use getViewTypeCount() to define how many different View-Types you have
- Use getViewType() to tell android which View-Type the current item should be



How can views defined as XML-Resource be instantiated?

- Use a LayoutInflater (System-Service)
- Use inflate(int layout, ViewGroup root, bool attachToRoot)

```
String name = Context.LAYOUT_INFLATER_SERVICE;
LayoutInflater infl = (LayoutInflater) context.getSystemService(name);
View view = infl.inflate(R.layout.spaced_list_item, parent, false);
```

Übung AdapterView



Aufgaben

- Sämtliche Klassen analysieren und Zusammenhang zwischen MainActivity (main_activity.xml), PersonAdapter und der ListView verstehen
- 2. Bug beheben, dass der Name und die Adresse nicht angezeigt werden
- 3. Bei jedem zweiten Eintrag soll die ID auf der rechten Seite angezeigt werden.
- 4. Warum muss bei "idTextView.setText(person.getId() + "")" die entsprechende ID in einen String umgewandelt werden?

Projekt: Exercise_AdapterView

