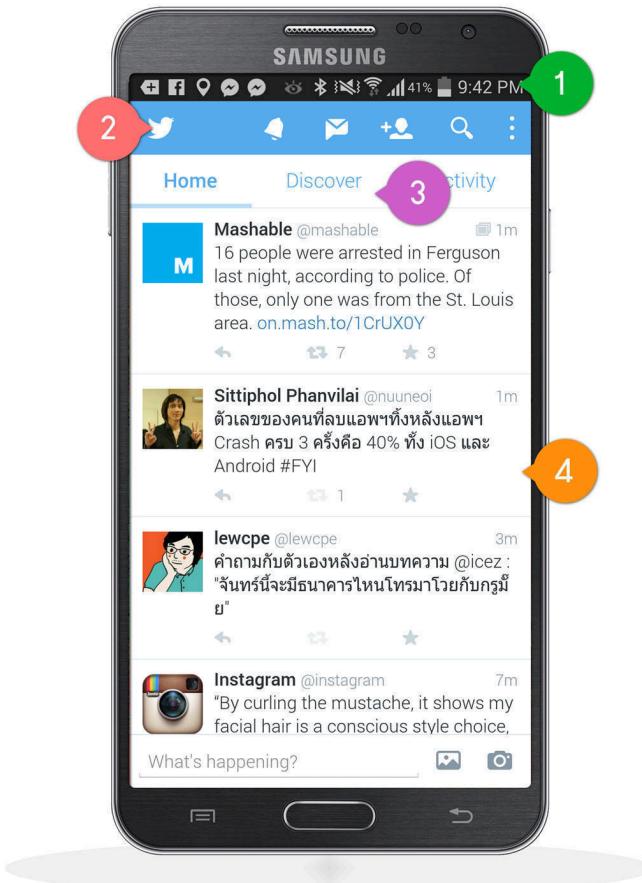


The android Cheese Sheet

THE
CHEESE
FACTORY
by



#1 Status Bar

Show Device's Status and Notification
Can be hidden if needed

#2 Action Bar

Up Icon, App Icon and Menu
Standard UX by Android's Guideline

#3 Tab Bar

Tab Style Navigation
Action Bar's Tab is deprecated, use SlidingTabLayout instead

#4 Content Area

Show main contents of application
Let it always be scrollable

DESIGN PATTERN

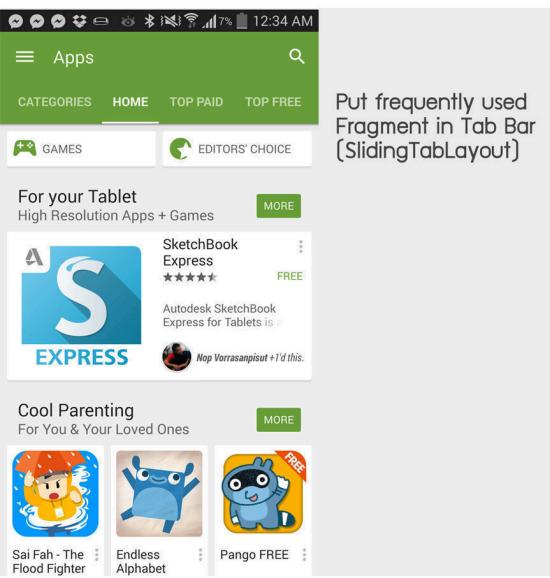
“Fragmentalize Everything”

- Put UI and Logic here not Activity
- Make it dependent to Activity
- Make it reusable
- Always use Android Support Library

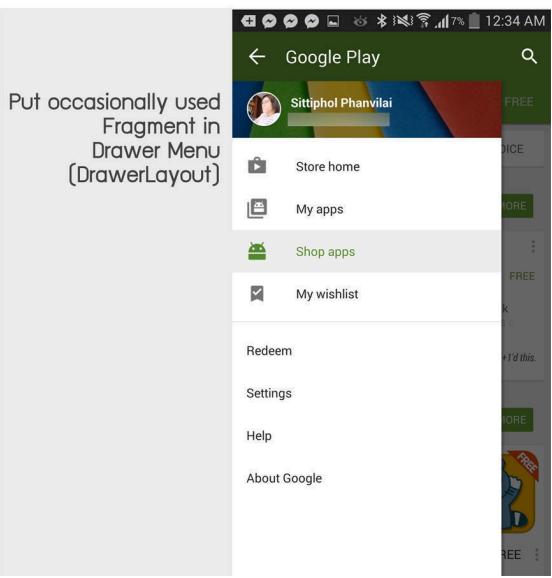
Fragment

Activity

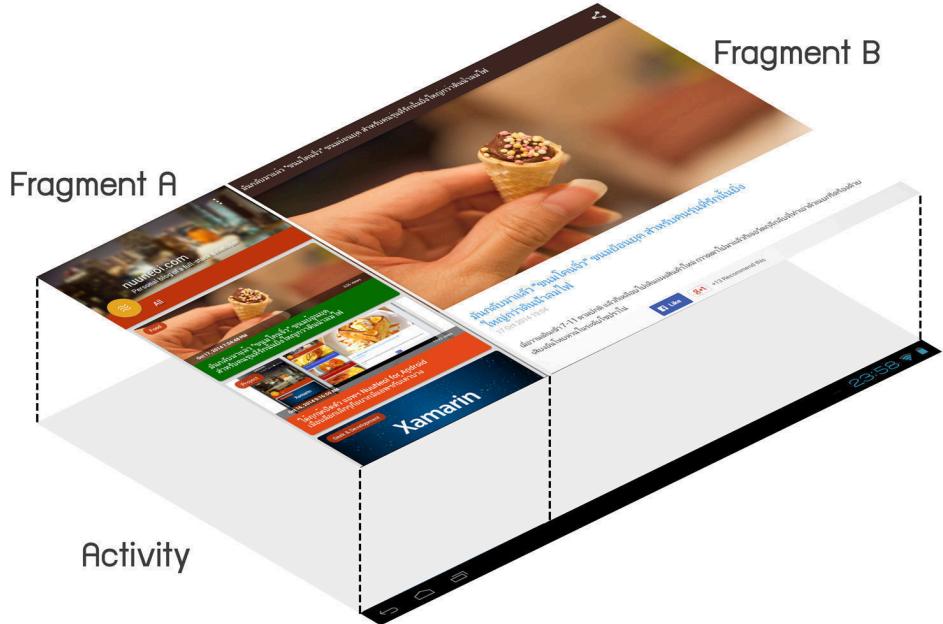
- Do control only in Fragment Level for example, replace Fragment
- No need to be reusable
- Always use ActionBarActivity



Put frequently used Fragment in Tab Bar
(SlidingTabLayout)



DESIGN PATTERN - TABLET



4 WAYS TO ROTATE UI



DIMENSION

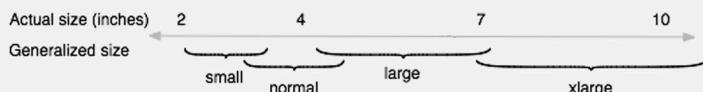
DP unit $\text{px} = \text{dp} * (\text{dpi} / 160)$
 $\text{px} = \text{dp} * \text{scaleFactor}$

- *ldpi* (low) ~120dpi
- *mdpi* (medium) ~160dpi
- *hdpi* (high) ~240dpi
- *xhdpi* (extra-high) ~320dpi
- *xxhdpi* (extra-extra-high) ~480dpi
- *xxxhdpi* (extra-extra-extra-high) ~640dpi

x0.75
x1
x1.5
x2
x3
x4

Densities

Screen Size



Never use px

Always use dp for width/height

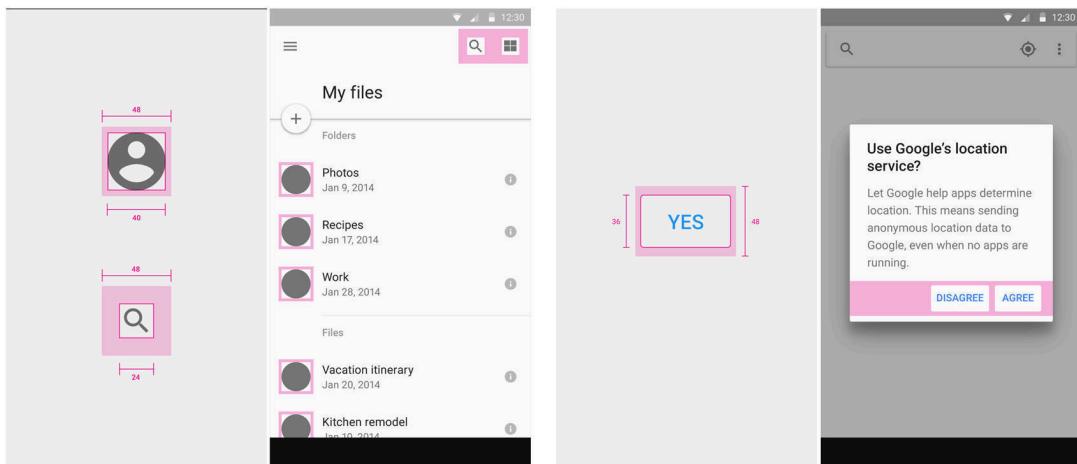
Use sp for Font Size

MAGIC NUMBER

Title Bar's Height = 56dp

Smallest Width 600dp = Tablet

TOUCH TARGET SIZE



KEYLINE & METRIC

Inbox

Vertical keylines and horizontal margins

Vertical keyline at 16dp from the left and right edges. Content associated with an icon or avatar aligns 72dp from the left edge.

16dp horizontal margins on mobile.

Vertical spacing

1. 24dp
2. 56dp
3. 48dp
4. 72dp

My files

Vertical keylines and horizontal margins

Vertical keyline for icons at 16dp from the left and right edges. Content associated with an icon or avatar aligns 72dp from the left edge.

16dp horizontal margins on mobile.

Vertical spacing

1. 24dp
2. 56dp
3. 72dp
4. 48dp
5. 8dp

Contact Detail

Vertical keylines and horizontal margins

Vertical keyline for icons at 16dp from the left edge. Content associated with an icon or avatar aligns 72dp from the left edge. An extra keyline is added 32dp from the right edge to allow the floating action button to align with the icons below.

16dp horizontal margins on mobile.

Vertical Spacing

1. 24dp
2. 56dp
3. 8dp
4. 72dp

Side Navigation

Image dimension: 16:9

Vertical keylines and horizontal margins

Vertical keylines for icons at 16dp from the left and right edges of the side nav. Content associated with an icon or avatar aligns 72dp from the left edge.

Vertical spacing

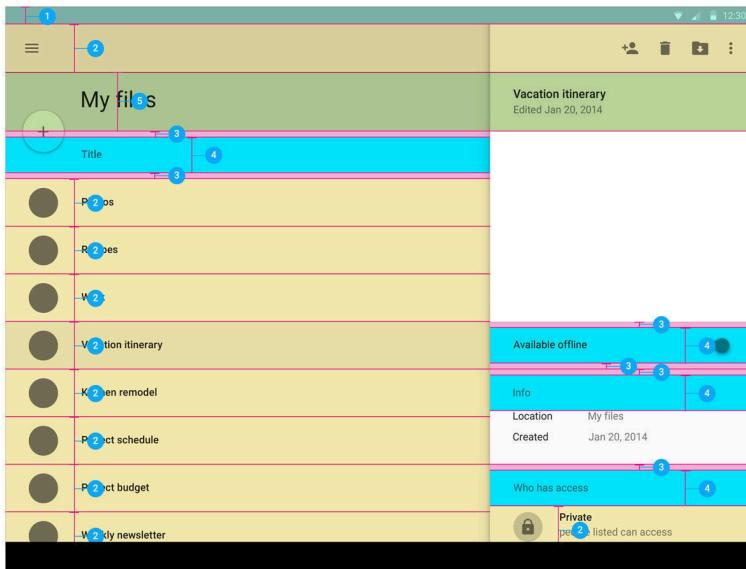
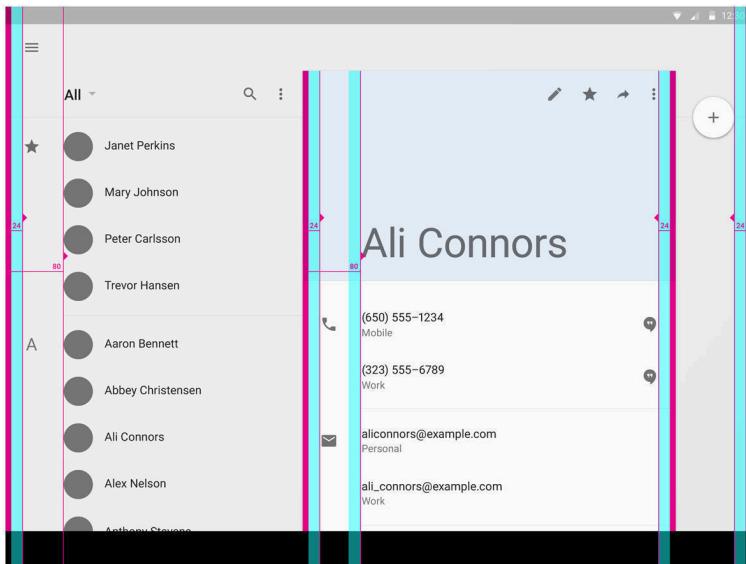
1. 48dp
2. 8dp
3. 56dp

The width of the side nav is equal to the width of the screen minus the height of the action bar, or in this case 56dp from the right edge of the screen.

Material Design

More in <http://www.google.com/design/spec/layout/metrics-keylines.html>

KEYLINE & METRIC: TABLET



1. 24dp
2. 64dp
3. 80dp
4. 48dp
5. 80dp

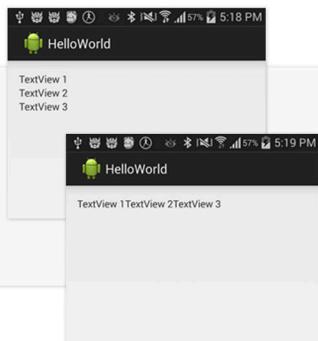
Material Design

More in <http://www.google.com/design/spec/layout/metrics-keylines.html>

LAYOUT

LinearLayout

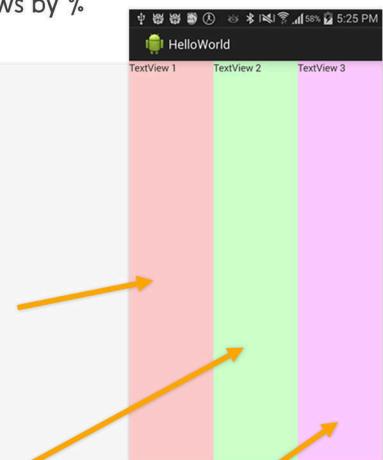
```
<LinearLayout  
    android:layout_width="match_parent"  
    android:layout_height="match_parent"  
    android:orientation="[horizontal|vertical]"  
    >  
</LinearLayout>
```



LinearLayout with weight

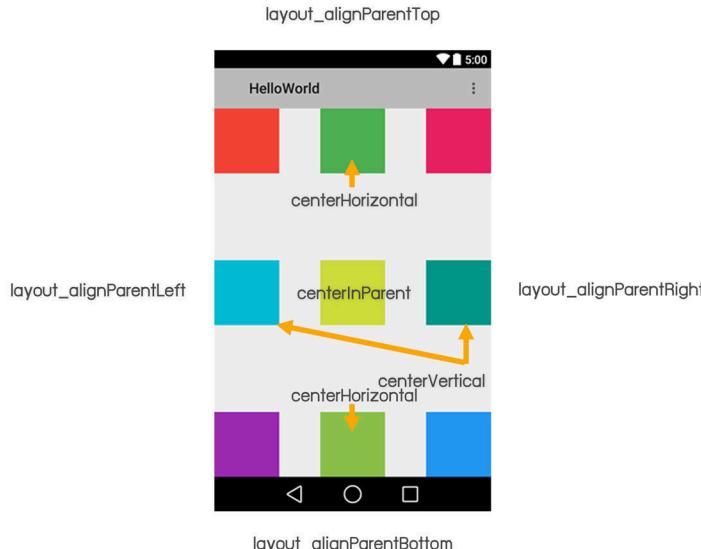
Help you distribute views by %

```
<LinearLayout  
    android:layout_width="match_parent"  
    android:layout_height="match_parent"  
    android:orientation="horizontal"  
    >  
  
<TextView  
    android:layout_width="0dp"  
    android:layout_height="match_parent"  
    android:layout_weight="1"  
    android:text="TextView 1"  
    android:background="#ffcccc"/>  
  
<TextView  
    android:layout_width="0dp"  
    android:layout_height="match_parent"  
    android:layout_weight="1"  
    android:text="TextView 2"  
    android:background="#ccffcc"/>  
  
<TextView  
    android:layout_width="0dp"  
    android:layout_height="match_parent"  
    android:layout_weight="1"  
    android:text="TextView 3"  
    android:background="#ffccff"/>  
</LinearLayout>
```

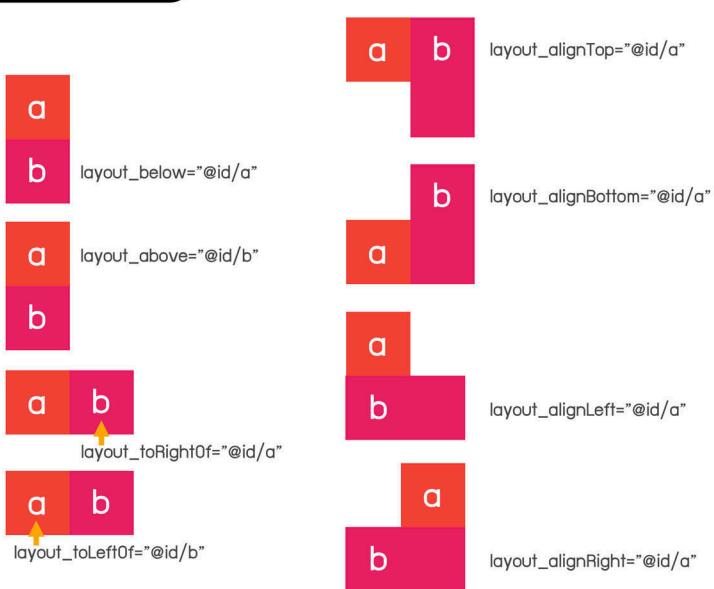


LAYOUT

RelativeLayout: Align to Parent



RelativeLayout: Align to Sibling View(s)

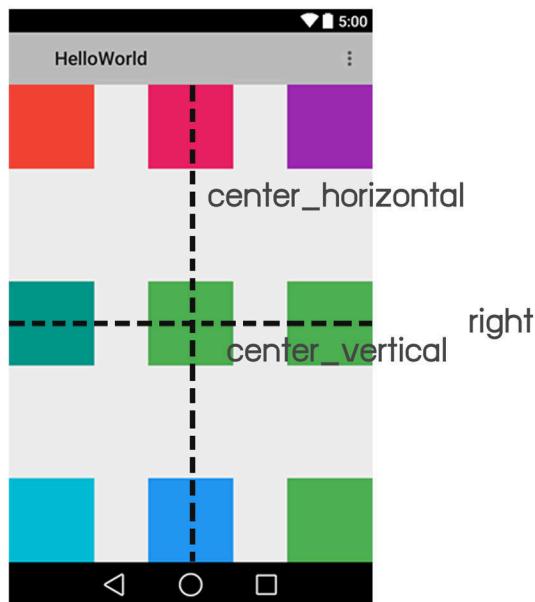


LAYOUT

FrameLayout

layout_gravity

top



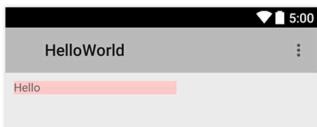
bottom

combine with or ()
for example,

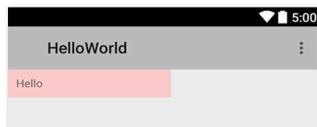
layout_gravity="center_vertical|right"

LAYOUT

margin & padding



android:layout_margin="10dp"

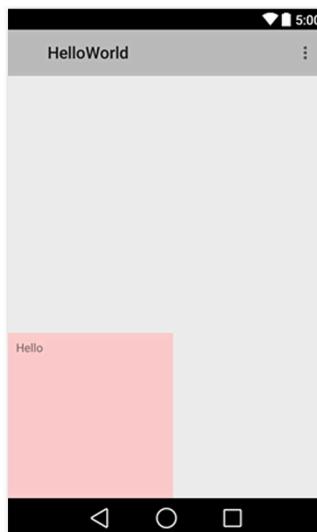


android:padding="10dp"

gravity vs layout_gravity



android:gravity="bottom"



android:layout_gravity="bottom"

FRAGMENTATION

4 TYPES OF SCREEN YOU HAVE TO DEAL WITH



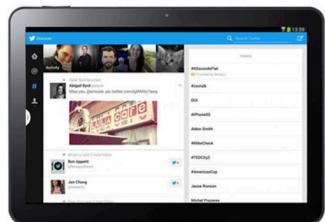
Mobile Portrait



Mobile Landscape



Tablet Portrait



Tablet Landscape

3 TYPES OF MOBILE PHONES



Low End

Works
Fine
::
- UI Fit -



Mid End

Works
Perfectly
::
- UI Fit -
- Fluid -
- Fast -



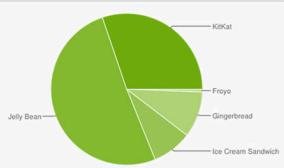
High End

OS VERSION

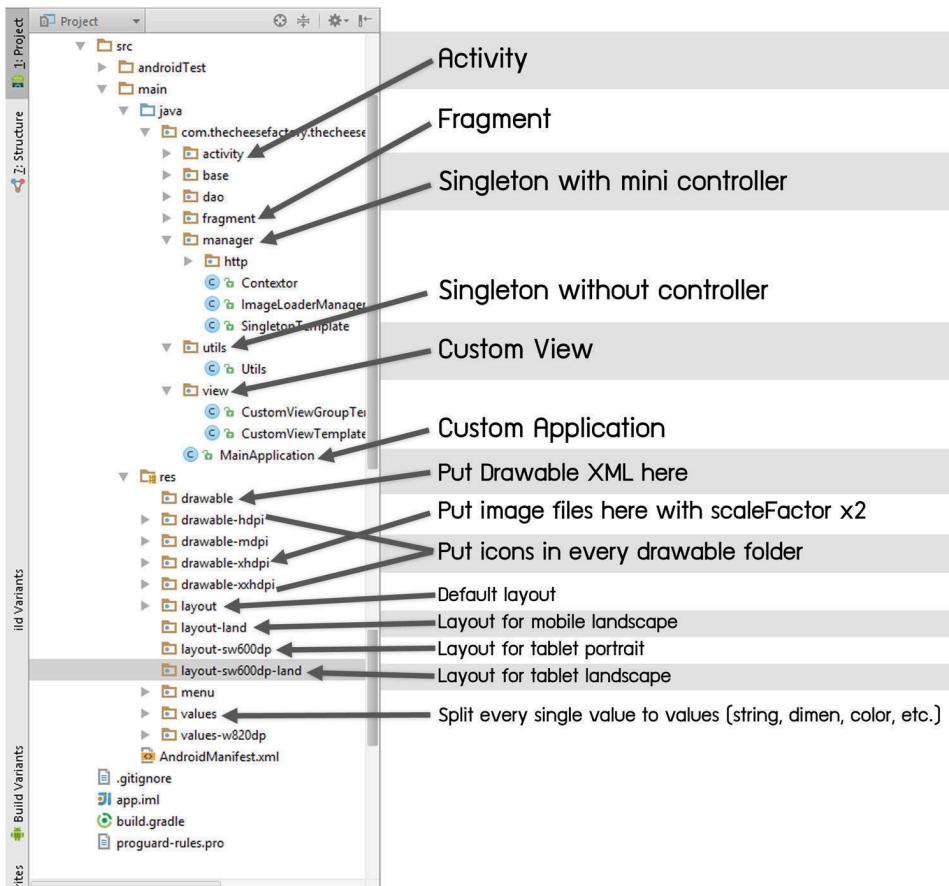
minSdkVersion = 14

Version	Codename	API	Distribution
2.2	Froyo	8	0.6%
2.3.3 - 2.3.7	Gingerbread	10	9.8%
4.0.3 - 4.0.4	Ice Cream Sandwich	15	8.5%
4.1.x	Jelly Bean	16	22.8%
4.2.x		17	20.8%
4.3		18	7.5%
4.4	KitKat	19	30.2%

Data collected during a 7-day period ending on November 3, 2014.
Any versions with less than 0.1% distribution are not shown.



CODE STRUCTURE



ACTIVITY

Template

Use ActionBarActivity from Android Support Library v7



```
public class ActivityTemplate extends ActionBarActivity {
```

```
    @Override  
    protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
```

```
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
```

```
        setContentView(R.layout.activity_main);
```

```
        initInstances();
```

```
}
```

```
    private void initInstances() {
```

```
        // init instance with findViewById here
```

```
}
```

```
    @Override
```

```
    public boolean onCreateOptionsMenu(Menu menu) {
```

```
        // Inflate the menu; this adds items to the action bar
```

```
        // if it is present.
```

```
        getMenuInflater().inflate(R.menu.menu_main, menu);
```

```
        return true;
```

```
}
```

```
    @Override
```

```
    public boolean onOptionsItemSelected(MenuItem item) {
```

```
        // Handle action bar item clicks here. The action bar will
```

```
        // automatically handle clicks on the Home/Up button, so long
```

```
        // as you specify a parent activity in AndroidManifest.xml.
```

```
        int id = item.getItemId();
```

```
        //noinspection SimplifiableIfStatement
```

```
        switch (id) {
```

```
            case R.id.action_settings:
```

```
                return true;
```

```
            default:
```

```
                break;
```

```
}
```

```
        return super.onOptionsItemSelected(item);
```

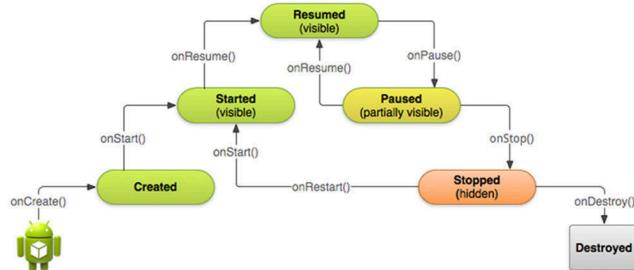
```
}
```

```
}
```

Change styles.xml to Theme.AppCompat.*



ACTIVITY - LIFECYCLE



Template

```
...  
  
@Override  
protected void onStart() {  
    super.onStart();  
}  
  
@Override  
protected void onStop() {  
    super.onStop();  
}  
  
@Override  
public void onSaveInstanceState(Bundle outState) {  
    super.onSaveInstanceState(outState);  
}  
  
@Override  
protected void onRestoreInstanceState(Bundle savedInstanceState) {  
    super.onRestoreInstanceState(savedInstanceState);  
}  
  
...
```

CUSTOM APPLICATION

Template

```
public class MainApplication extends Application {  
    @Override  
    public void onCreate() {  
        super.onCreate();  
        Contextor.getInstance().init(getApplicationContext());  
    }  
}
```

Make Context Global

```
public class Contextor {  
    private static Contextor instance;  
  
    public static Contextor getInstance() {  
        if (instance == null)  
            instance = new Contextor();  
        return instance;  
    }  
  
    private Context mContext;  
  
    public Contextor() {}  
  
    public void init(Context context) {  
        mContext = context;  
    }  
  
    public Context getContext() {  
        return mContext;  
    }  
}
```

Define in AndroidManifest.xml



```
<uses-sdk tools:node="replace" />  
<uses-permission android:name="android.permission.INTERNET" />  
  
<application  
    android:name=".MainApplication"  
    android:allowBackup="true"  
    android:largeHeap="true"  
    android:icon="@drawable/ic_launcher" />
```

SINGLETON

Template

```
public class SingletonTemplate {  
  
    private static SingletonTemplate instance;  
  
    public static SingletonTemplate getInstance() {  
        if (instance == null)  
            instance = new SingletonTemplate();  
        return instance;  
    }  
  
    private Context mContext;  
  
    private SingletonTemplate() {  
        mContext = Contextor.getInstance().getContext();  
    }  
}
```

Best Practices:

- Use Singleton as **Model** in MVC
 - Singleton with mini controller inside = **Manager**
 - Singleton without controller = **Utils**
- 
- Put in separate folder

FRAGMENT

Template

Use Fragment from Android Support Library v4

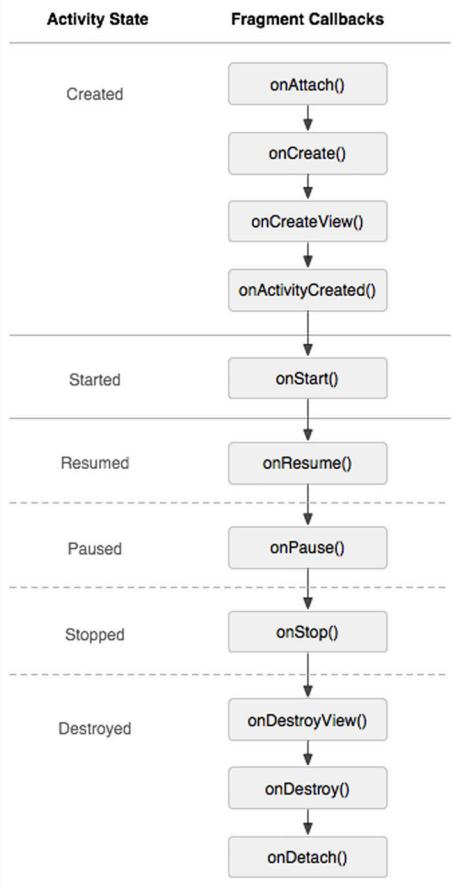


```
public class FragmentTemplate extends Fragment {  
    public FragmentTemplate() {  
        super();  
    }  
  
    public FragmentTemplate newInstance() {  
        FragmentTemplate fragment = new FragmentTemplate();  
        Bundle args = new Bundle();  
        fragment.setArguments(args);  
        return fragment;  
    }  
  
    @Override  
    public View onCreateView(LayoutInflater inflater, ViewGroup container,  
                             Bundle savedInstanceState) {  
        View rootView = inflater.inflate(R.layout.fragment_main, container,  
                                         false);  
        initInstances(rootView);  
        return rootView;  
    }  
  
    private void initInstances(View rootView) {  
        // init instance with rootView.findViewById here  
    }  
  
    @Override  
    public void onStart() {  
        super.onStart();  
    }  
  
    @Override  
    public void onStop() {  
        super.onStop();  
    }  
}
```

FRAGMENT - LIFECYCLE

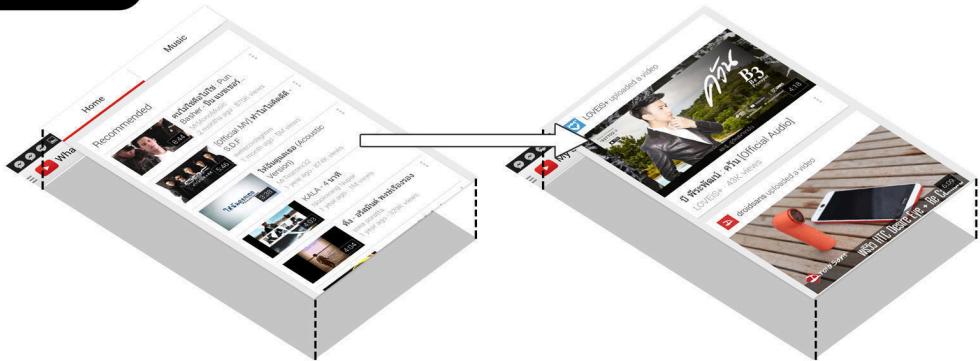
Template

```
...  
  
@Override  
public View onCreateView(  
    LayoutInflater inflater,  
    ViewGroup container,  
    Bundle savedInstanceState) {  
    View rootView = inflater.inflate(  
        R.layout.fragment_main,  
        container,  
        false);  
    initInstances(rootView);  
    // Restore Instance State here  
    ...  
    return rootView;  
}  
  
@Override  
protected void onStart() {  
    super.onStart();  
}  
  
@Override  
protected void onStop() {  
    super.onStop();  
}  
  
@Override  
public void onSaveInstanceState(  
    Bundle outState) {  
    super.onSaveInstanceState(outState);  
    // Save Instance State here  
}  
  
...
```



USE OF FRAGMENT

1) Replace



1 Declare Container in xml

```
<FrameLayout  
    android:id="@+id/container"  
    android:layout_width="match_parent"  
    android:layout_height="match_parent"  
/>
```

2 Add First Fragment in Activity's onCreate

```
if (savedInstanceState == null) { // Check if it is the first launch  
    getSupportFragmentManager().beginTransaction()  
        .add(R.id.container, FragmentA.newInstance())  
        .commit();  
}
```

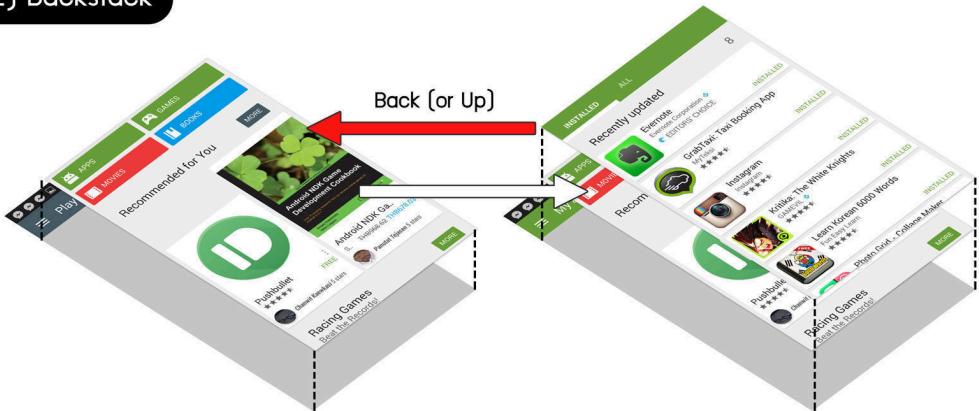
3 Replace new tab with “replace”

```
Fragment fragment = getSupportFragmentManager().findFragmentById(R.id.container);  
if (fragment == null || !(fragment instanceof FragmentA))  
    getSupportFragmentManager().beginTransaction()  
        .replace(R.id.container, FragmentA.newInstance())  
        .commit();
```

* Or use NonSwipeableViewPager for better experience *

USE OF FRAGMENT

2) Backstack



1 Declare fragment in xml

```
<fragment
    android:id="@+id/fragment"
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout_height="match_parent"
    android:name="com.thecheesefactory.lab.fragment.FragmentA"
/>>
```

2 Add Another Fragment to Backstack

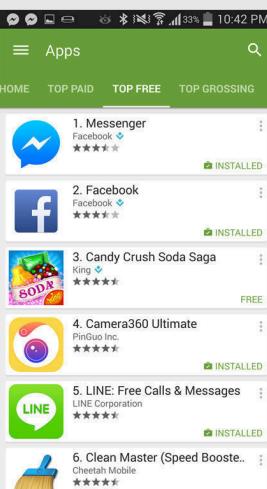
```
Fragment fragment = getSupportFragmentManager().findFragmentById(R.id.fragment);
if (fragment == null || !(fragment instanceof FragmentB))
    getSupportFragmentManager().beginTransaction()
        .replace(R.id.fragment, FragmentB.newInstance())
        .addToBackStack(null)
        .commit();
```

VIEWPAGER



Swipeable

Swipeable - Use as Page (Normal Use)



Define ViewPager
and use it in normal
way

You can use
SlidingTabLayout to
make Tab Bar looks
like this

Nonswipeable - Use as Tab Switching

Override ViewPager
to disable swipe
(search for
Non Swipeable
ViewPager)
and use that in xml

To change tab, call

```
viewPager.setCurrentItem  
(tabIndex, false);
```



VIEWPAGER - USE AS TAB SWITCHING

Define NonSwipeableViewPager

```
public class NonSwipeableViewPager extends ViewPager {  
  
    public NonSwipeableViewPager(Context context) {  
        super(context);  
    }  
  
    public NonSwipeableViewPager(Context context, AttributeSet attrs) {  
        super(context, attrs);  
    }  
  
    @Override  
    public boolean onInterceptTouchEvent(MotionEvent arg0) {  
        // Never allow swiping to switch between pages  
        return false;  
    }  
  
    @Override  
    public boolean onTouchEvent(MotionEvent event) {  
        // Never allow swiping to switch between pages  
        return false;  
    }  
}
```

Use it in <layout>.xml instead of normal ViewPager

```
<com.thecheesefactory.lab.view.NonSwipeableViewPager  
    android:id="@+id/viewPager"  
    android:layout_width="match_parent"  
    android:layout_height="match_parent"  
/>
```

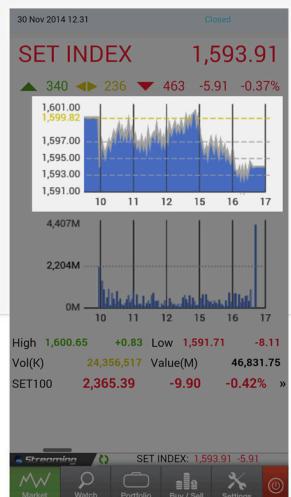
Change Tab without swiping animation via command

```
viewPager.setCurrentItem(tabIndex, false);
```

CUSTOM VIEW

Custom View

```
public class CustomViewTemplate extends View {  
  
    public CustomViewTemplate(Context context) {  
        super(context);  
        init();  
    }  
  
    public CustomViewTemplate(Context context, AttributeSet attrs) {  
        super(context, attrs);  
        init();  
        initWithAttrs(attrs);  
    }  
  
    public CustomViewTemplate(Context context, AttributeSet attrs,  
                             int defStyleAttr) {  
        super(context, attrs, defStyleAttr);  
        initWithAttrs(attrs);  
        init();  
    }  
  
    private void init() {  
        setWillNotDraw(false);  
    }  
  
    private void initWithAttrs(AttributeSet attrs) {  
    }  
  
    @Override  
    protected void onDraw(Canvas canvas) {  
        super.onDraw(canvas);  
    }  
}
```



Advantage

- Custom Draw
- Custom Input Handling

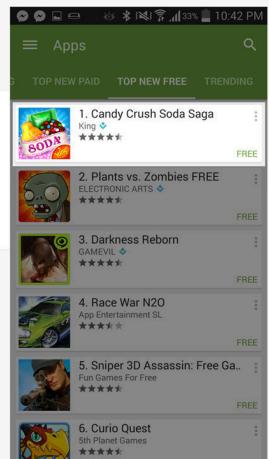
CUSTOM VIEWGROUP

Custom ViewGroup

```
public class CustomViewGroupTemplate extends RelativeLayout {  
  
    private TextView tvName;  
  
    public CustomViewGroupTemplate(Context context) {  
        super(context);  
        initInflate();  
        initInstances();  
    }  
  
    public CustomViewGroupTemplate(Context context,  
                                   AttributeSet attrs) {  
        super(context, attrs);  
        initInflate();  
        initInstances();  
        initWithAttrs(attrs);  
    }  
  
    public CustomViewGroupTemplate(Context context, AttributeSet attrs,  
                                   int defStyleAttr) {  
        super(context, attrs, defStyleAttr);  
        initInflate();  
        initInstances();  
        initWithAttrs(attrs);  
    }  
  
    private void initInflate() {  
        LayoutInflator inflater = (LayoutInflator)getContext()  
            .getSystemService(Context.LAYOUT_INFLATER_SERVICE);  
        inflater.inflate(R.layout.blog_list_item, this);  
    }  
  
    private void initInstances() {  
        tvName = (TextView) findViewById(R.id.tvName);  
    }  
  
    private void initWithAttrs(AttributeSet attrs) {  
    }  
}
```

Advantage

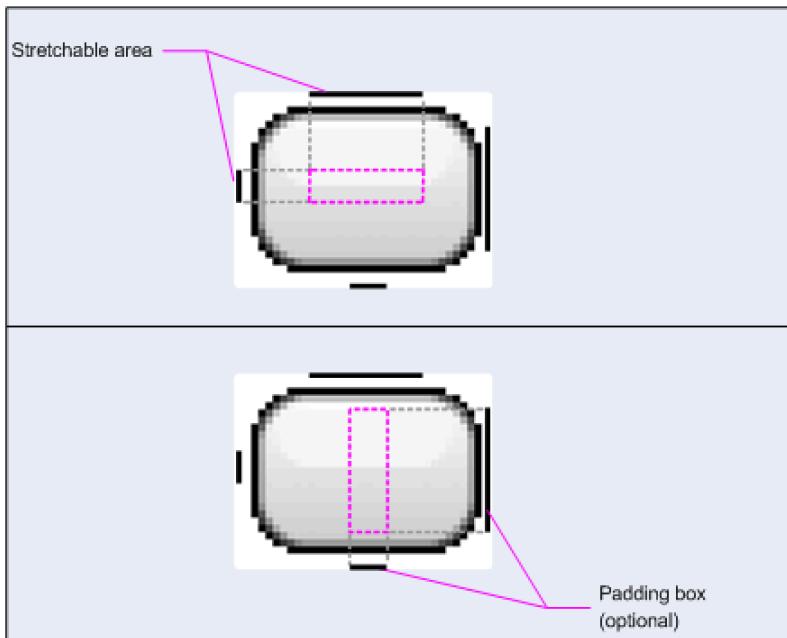
- Layout Grouping
- Reuseable
- Custom Input Handling



9-PATCH

Marker Pattern

* Add a pixel to every single edge. Mark with black (#000000) color. The rest must be transparent (#00000000) pixel.



The way it is scaled is just “stretching”, so use only plain color or gradient

Filetype

must be a PNG file with **.9.png** file extension

Result

Tiny

Biiiiiiig text!

Button with 8sp textSize

Button with 30sp textSize

Tools

Simple Nine-patch Generator

<http://romannurik.github.io/AndroidAssetStudio/nine-patches.html>

CODE SNIPPET

Send SMS

```
SmsManager m = SmsManager.getDefault();
String destination = "+66812345678";
String text = "Hello, John!";
m.sendTextMessage(destination, null, text, null, null);
```

Open URL in Browser

```
String url = "http://www.google.com";
Intent browserIntent = new Intent(Intent.ACTION_VIEW, Uri.parse(url));
startActivity(browserIntent);
```

Send Text Content to Another App

```
Intent sendIntent = new Intent();
sendIntent.setAction(Intent.ACTION_SEND);
sendIntent.putExtra(Intent.EXTRA_TEXT, "This is my text to send.");
sendIntent.setType("text/plain");
startActivity(sendIntent);
```

Send Image to Another App

```
Intent shareIntent = new Intent();
shareIntent.setAction(Intent.ACTION_SEND);
shareIntent.putExtra(Intent.EXTRA_STREAM, uriToImage);
shareIntent.setType("image/jpeg");
startActivity(shareIntent);
```

Vibrate

```
(Vibrator) getSystemService(Context.VIBRATOR_SERVICE).vibrate(milliseconds);
```

CODE SNIPPET

Alert Dialog

```
AlertDialog.Builder alert = new AlertDialog.Builder(this);
alert.setTitle(title);
alert.setMessage(message);

// You can set an EditText view to get user input besides
// which button was pressed.
final EditText input = new EditText(this);
alert.setView(input);

alert.setPositiveButton("Ok", new DialogInterface.OnClickListener() {
    public void onClick(DialogInterface dialog, int whichButton) {
        String value = input.getText();
        // Do something with value!
    }
});
alert.setNegativeButton("Cancel", new DialogInterface.OnClickListener() {
    public void onClick(DialogInterface dialog, int whichButton) {
        // Canceled.
    }
});

alert.show();
```

Enable/Disable WiFi

```
WifiManager wifi = (WifiManager) getSystemService(Context.WIFI_SERVICE);
wifi.setWifiEnabled(enabled);
```

Enable/Disable Ringer

```
AudioManager mAudio = (AudioManager) getSystemService(Activity.AUDIO_SERVICE);
mAudio.setRingerMode(AudioManager.RINGER_MODE_SILENT);
// or...
mAudio.setRingerMode(AudioManager.RINGER_MODE_NORMAL);
```

CODE SNIPPET

HTML in TextView

```
textView.setText(Html.fromHtml("<h2>Title</h2><br><p>Description here</p>"));
```

Take a picture with Intent

```
Intent intent = new Intent("android.media.action.IMAGE_CAPTURE");
startActivityForResult(intent, 123456);
// ...

@Override
public void onActivityResult(int requestCode, int resultCode, Intent data) {
    if (resultCode == Activity.RESULT_OK && requestCode == 123456) {
        String result = data.toURI();
        // ...
    }
}
```

Phone Dial

```
Intent intent = new Intent(Intent.ACTION_DIAL);
intent.setData(Uri.parse("tel://0812345678"));
startActivity(intent);
```

Make a phone call

```
Intent intent = new Intent(Intent.ACTION_CALL);
intent.setData(Uri.parse("tel://0812345678"));
startActivity(intent);
```

```
<uses-permission android:name="android.permission.CALL_PHONE"/>
```

More about Intent Action:

<http://developer.android.com/reference/android/content/Intent.html>

