Model-View-ViewModel
LiveData
Navigation

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Android Studio Giraffe Essentials

Kotlin Edition

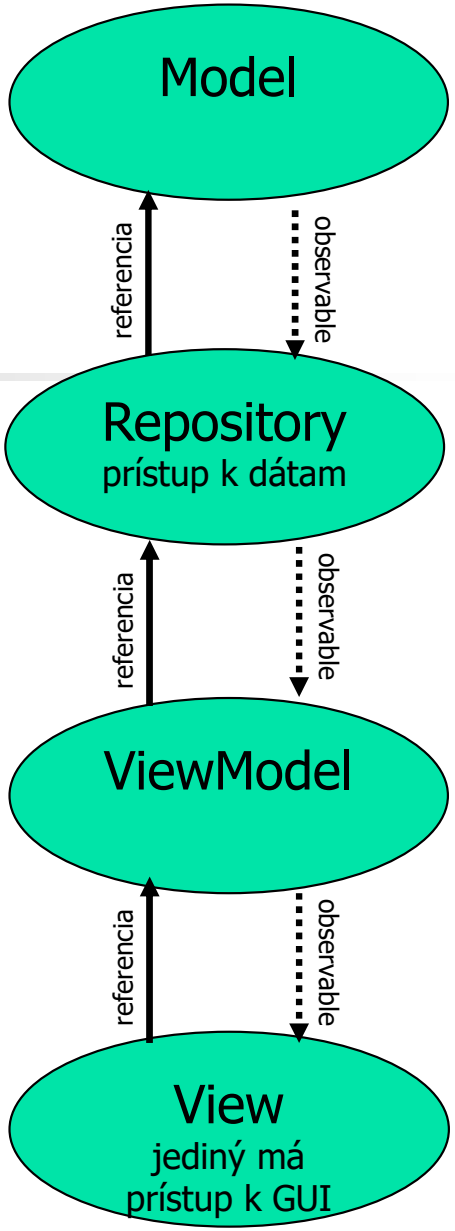
Kap. 39 – 46 Modern Android Architecture with JetPack
Kap. 47 – 48 Navigation Architecture Component

Plán

Návrhové vzory:

- Model View Presenter (MVP)
- Model View Controller (MVC)
- Model View ViewModel (MVVM)
  - LiveData
  - DataBindings
  - JetPack library

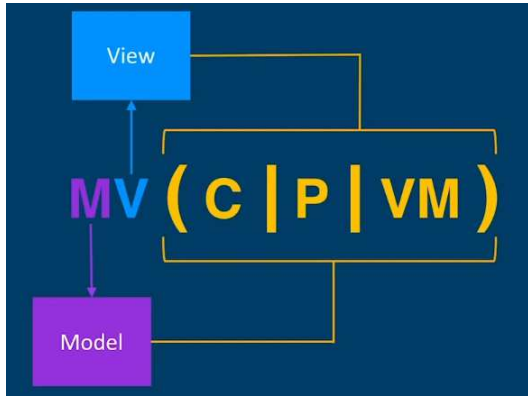
- Cvičenie - malé príklady:
  - konvertovacia kalkulačka



Alternatíva (dobre pokrýva MVVM):

https://codelabs.developers.google.com/codelabs/kotlin-android-training-view-model/

MV [C | P | VM]



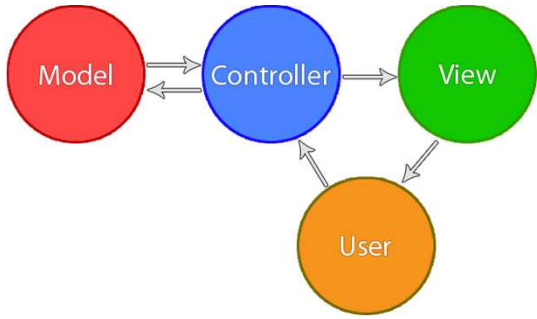
- atribúty dobrého kódu
  - stabilný – k drobným zmenám
  - robustný – prežije, ak sa zväčšuje projekt, resp. komplikuje sa, resp. inak sa vyvíja
  - testovateľný nezávisle – GUI, Model (model – junit testami, GUI – mockovacími technikami)
  - modulárny
- 3 bežne používané návrhové vzory majú v názve spoločné model&view a líšia sa:
  - Controller
  - Presenter
  - ViewModel (o tomto bude väčšina prednášky)

Majú spoločné:

- Model – implementuje *business logic*, nevie **nič** o prezentácií dát, eventoch, …
  - cez Repository komunikuje s databázou, internetom, resp. lokálnym zdrojmi (resources) ...
  - **vystavuje svoje dáta**, komukoľvek, kto ich potrebuje
  - nemá nič spoločné s Androidom (triedami androidx), môžete k nemu napísať sériu junit testov
- View – zobrazuje dáta
  - nevie nič o ich logike dát, ich pôvode, uložení, ...

Chýba im, líšia sa:

- v medzivrstve, ktorá prepája Model - ...???... - View



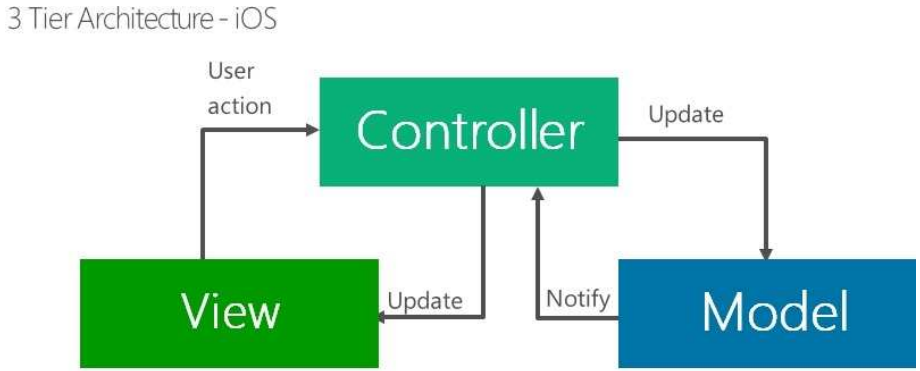
Architektonický *mess*

(MVC)

...vzniká, ak vizuálne komponenty (Views) sú v kóde zviazané s dátovými objektami a opačne, príklad:

```
prev.setOnClickListener(new OnClickListener() {
    @Override
    public void onClick(View v) {
        i++;
        i %= imgs.length;
        iv.setImageDrawable(imgs[i]);
    }
});
```

- preto sa pri návrhu GUI používajú návrhové vzory (design patterns)
  napr. Model-View-Controller
  alebo Model-View-ViewModel



- **motto:** the architecture of most Android-apps *(in the pass time)* is a mess.
- v Androide Activita často reprezentuje rolu View aj Controllera, aj Modelu

Model View Controller (MVC)

(Model sú len dáta netušiace nič o ich prezentácii)

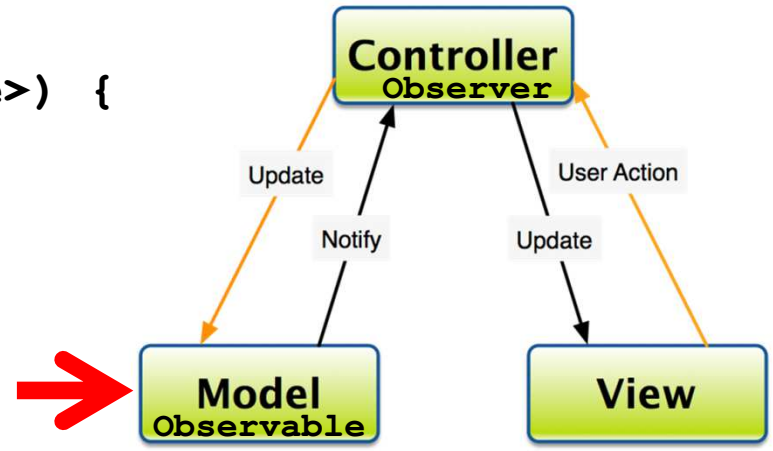
```
class Model() : Observable() {
 private var indx = 0
 private var list = mutableListOf<Drawable>()

    fun addDrawables(imgs: List<Drawable>) {
        list.addAll(imgs)
    }
    val currentDrawable: Drawable
        get() = list[indx]

    fun nextValue() {
        indx++
        indx %= list.size
        setChanged()
        notifyObservers()
    }
```

vystavuje svoje dáta

promenáda dát




```
fun prevValue() {
   indx--
   if (indx<0) indx = list.size-1
   setChanged()
   notifyObservers()
}
```

java.util.Observable
setChanged() - marks this Observable object as having been changed
notifyObservers()
notifyObservers(Object arg) - if hasChanged, then notify all of its observers and then call the clearChanged = no longer changed.

PikatchuMVC.zip

Model View **Controller** (MVC)

(Controller – komunikuje medzi modelom a view)

```
class MainActivity : AppCompatActivity(), Observer {
    lateinit var myModel: Model
    lateinit var myView: MyView
    lateinit var binding : ActivityMainBinding
    override fun onCreate(savedInstanceState: Bundle?) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState)
        binding = ActivityMainBinding.inflate(layoutInflater)
        setContentView(binding.root)
        myModel = Model()              // inštancia business modelu
        myModel.addObserver(this)  // this-Controler je observerom modelu
        myModel.addDrawables(Repository.allDravables(this))
        myView = MyView(binding,this)//views potrebujú context MainActivity
    }
    // interface Observer
    override fun update(arg0: Observable,arg1: Any?) {
        myView.myupdate(myModel.currentDrawable)
    }
```

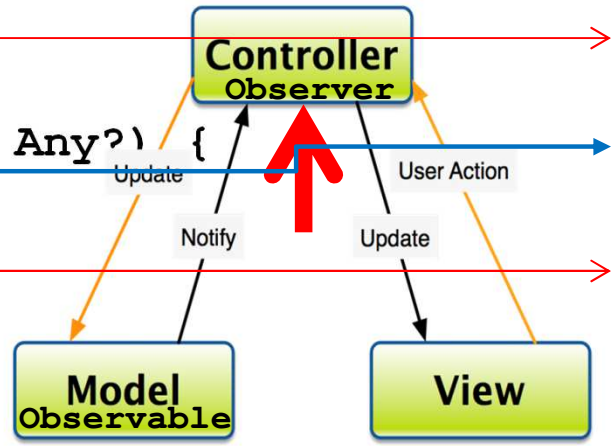
Controller ako manažer nerozumie dátam, nevie ich zobraziť, ale dohodne to medzi nimi (Modelom a View)

tu sa model dozvie, že ho niekto sleduje

tu sa controller dozvie, že sledovaný model zmenil dáta

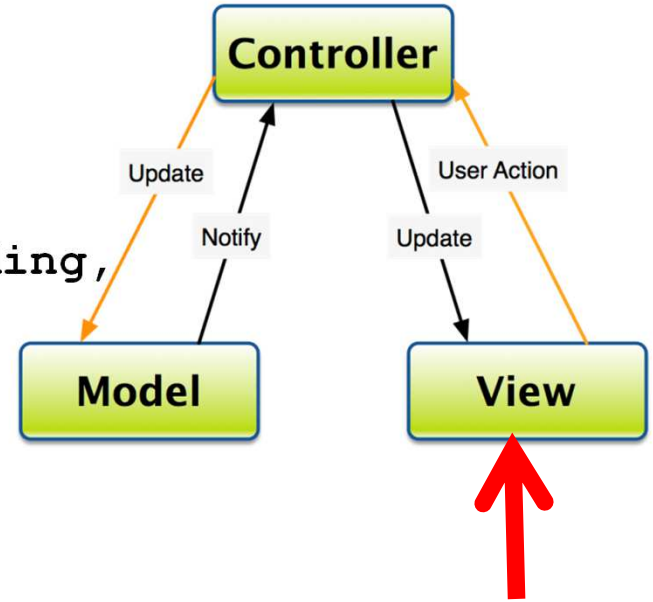
java.util.Observer
update(o : Observable, arg : Any?) - this method is called whenever the observed object is changed.

PikatchuMVC.zip



Model **View** Controller (MVC)
(View je GUI, zobrazenie Views, eventy)

View
- prezentuje dáta vo Views
- odchytáva eventy
- musí vedieť, kto je jeho manažér = Controller




```
class MyView(val binding:ActivityMainBinding,
             val main: MainActivity) {
              // pointer na Controller
  init {
    binding.prevBtn.setOnClickListener {
        main.myModel.prevValue()
    }
    binding.nextBtn.setOnClickListener {
        main.myModel.nextValue()
    }
    myupdate(main.myModel.currentDrawable)
  }
  fun myupdate(im:Drawable) {
 binding.imageView1.setImageDrawable(im)
  }
}
```

keby nemal referenciu na controller nemá ako manažérovi oznámiť, že nastal GUI event

Controller prikázal prekresliť Views, tak prekresli

Controller je trieda zodpovedná za komunikáciu medzi View a Model

PikatchuMVC.zip

Model View Controller (MVC)
(Repository – sprístupňovač dát)

Repository jediné vie, či dáta

- sú lokálne
- sú z lokálnej databázy, napr. Room, resp. cloudovej databázy, napr. FireBase

alebo

- sú z netu, cez nejakú webovú službu, REST API, či servis, ...

```
class Repository {
  companion object {
    fun allDravables(context : Context) =
      listOf(
        R.drawable.butterfree,R.drawable.golbat,R.drawable.kakuna,
        R.drawable.raichu, R.drawable.venomoth, R.drawable.venusaur,
        R.drawable.pok0, R.drawable.pok1, R.drawable.pok2,
        R.drawable.pok3, R.drawable.pok4, R.drawable.pok5,
        R.drawable.pok6
      ).map {
          ContextCompat.getDrawable(
                context.applicationContext, it)!!
      }
  }
}
```

PikatchuMVC.zip

Model View Controller

review

Čo je tu divné ?

```
class MyView(val binding:ActivityMainBinding,
             val main: MainActivity) { // pointer na Controller
  init {
    binding.prevBtn.setOnClickListener {
       main.myModel.prevValue()
    }
    myupdate(main.myModel.currentDrawable)
  }
  fun myupdate(im:Drawable) {
    binding.imageView1.setImageDrawable(im)
  }
}
```

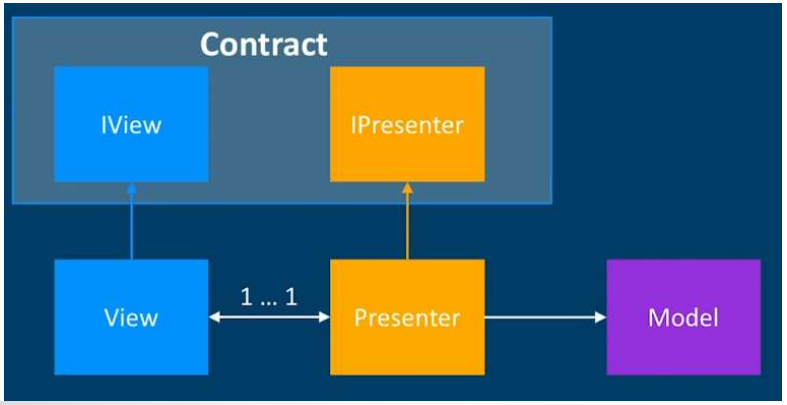
Nemal by mať controller svoj interface, a View svoj interface

```
interface MyViewInterface { fun myupdate(im:Drawable) }
interface ControllerInterface {
        fun prevValue()
        fun nextValue()
}
```

Cons: výsledkom používania návrhových vzorov je často zväčšenie objemu kódu ...

Pros: aj keď aplikácia prestane byť triviálna, scale-up, tak sa vám to nerozpadne

Model View Presenter




```
interface Login {
    interface View {
        fun setUserName(name : String)
        fun setPassword(passs : String)
        fun showValidationSuccessful()
        fun showValidationFailed()
        fun setPresenter(p : Login.Presenter)
    }
    interface Presenter {
        fun loginUser(name:String, pass:String)
    }
}
```

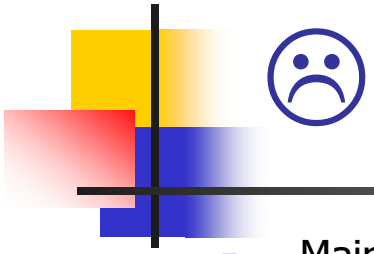
interface pre View

... myupdate ..

interface pre Presenter

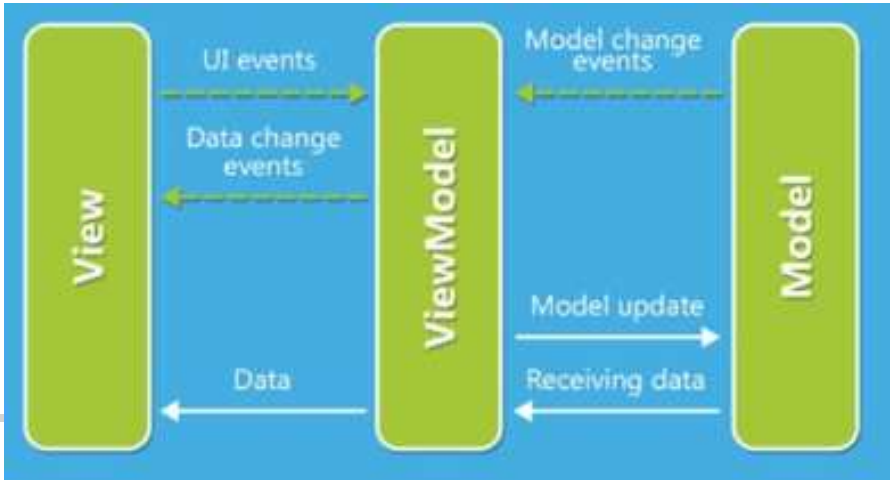
```
class LoginView : Login.View {
  lateinit var mpresenter : Login.Presenter
  override fun setUserName(name: String) { }
  override fun setPassword(passs: String) { }
  override fun showValidationSuccessful() { }
  override fun showValidationFailed() { }
  override fun setPresenter(p: Login.Presenter) {
    mpresenter = p
  }
}
```

```
class LoginPresenter (view:Login.View):Login.Presenter {
  var mView : Login.View
  init {
    mView = view
    mView.setPresenter(this)
  }
  override fun loginUser(name: String, pass: String) { }
}
```



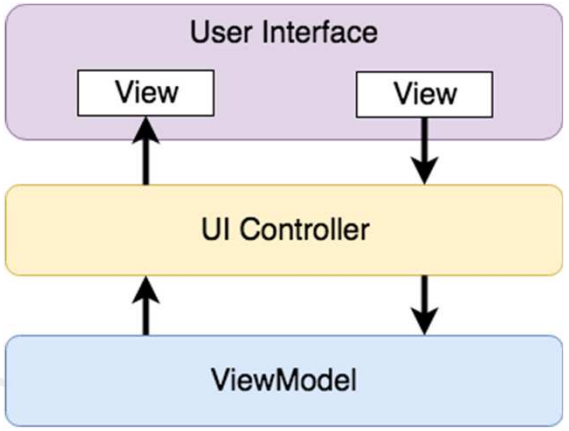
- MainActivity.kt: (8, 43): 'Observer' is deprecated. Deprecated in Java
- MainActivity.kt: (15, 17): 'addObserver(Observer!): Unit' is deprecated. Deprecated in Java
- MainActivity.kt: (22, 31): 'Observable' is deprecated. Deprecated in Java
- Model.kt: (6, 17): 'constructor Observable()' is deprecated. Deprecated in Java
- Model.kt: (6, 17): 'Observable' is deprecated. Deprecated in Java
- Model.kt: (18, 9): 'setChanged(): Unit' is deprecated. Deprecated in Java
- Model.kt: (19, 9): 'notifyObservers(): Unit' is deprecated. Deprecated in Java
- Model.kt: (25, 9): 'setChanged(): Unit' is deprecated. Deprecated in Java
- Model.kt: (26, 9): 'notifyObservers(): Unit' is deprecated. Deprecated in Java

Čo je JetPack



- celý moderný vývoj iOS postavený na jazyku Swift je striktne založený na Model-View-Controller vzore (MVC)
- Model-View-Controller je založený na triedach Observable a Observer
- na mnohých príkladoch single activity apps sme videli, že sa mieša kód pre GUI s business logikou aplikácie
- Google si to uvedomil 2017 a navrhol JetPack pre multi-activity apps
- cieľom:
  - je oddeliť kód pre GUI od kódu s logikou
  - vyriešiť problémy so životným cyklom, napr. pri rotácii displaya
  - zabezpečiť perzistenciu dát (inak ako sme to robili cez SharedPreferences)
- architektúra separácie GUI a logiky kódu založená na ViewModel, nie MVC
- MVVM pochádza od Microsoft, 2005
- ViewModel je analógia k Controlleru (MVC), či k Presenteru (MVP)
- ViewModel je také *lepidlo*, čo nejako inak spája View a Model

Model View ViewModel



- ViewModel je jediný, čo vie o dátach a ich logike
- keď zmeníme GUI, ViewModel zostáva nezmenený
- ak sa zmení napr. orientácia, tak ViewModel stále drží pôvodné dáta

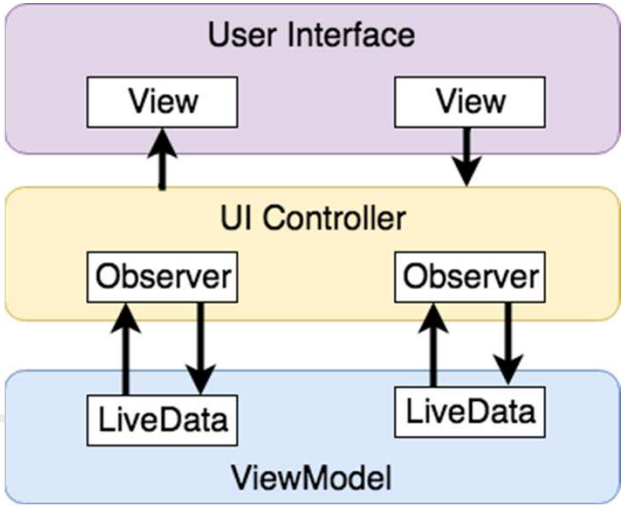
- View oznamuje ViewModelu, čo sa zmenilo, napr. UI events, zadaný login,..
- View má referenciu na ViewModel, cez ktorú mu to oznamuje
- ViewModel nemá žiadnu predstavu o View, len ponúka dáta (producer)
- View je v roli prijímateľa dát (consumer) a ViewModel sa nestará o to, kto dáta konzumuje, a či...

- dáta sa ale môžu meniť nezávisle na GUI, a aj často, napr. realtime data
- ako často/resp. kedy sa má GUI dopytovať, či nemá už dáta prekresliť, či sa náhodou nezmenili ?
- agresívne „spojité" pool-ovanie dát je náročné, tak sa to nerobí...

https://www.techotopia.com/index.php/Modern_Android_App_Architecture_with_Jetpack

View ViewModel

(consumer producer)



Preto je na to generická trieda LiveData (JetPack):

LiveData – Observable/Observer

- ViewModel vystavuje premennú LiveData<T>, resp. MutableLiveData<T>
- ktokoľvek kto sa stane observerom pre ViewModel sa dovzie o zmenách tejto premennej, teda observer dostane info, ak sa dáta zmenia
- ak aktivita-fragment prestane byť aktívna-y a opäť sa prebudí, dostane rovnaké data ako mala pred deaktiváciou
- ak aktivita-fragment zmení orientáciu, tak po zmene sa opäť obnovia jej pôvodné dáta v premennej typu LiveData

Výhody:

- nepíšeme množstvo interface-ov, ako pri MVP
- vzťah medzi View a ViewModel nie je silne zviazaný (párom pointrov)
- ViewModel ani netuší, či a aké Views ho observujú (počúvajú)
- ergo, ViewModel sa ani nemusí zaujímať, či View ešte existuje, žije...

https://www.techotopia.com/index.php/Modern_Android_App_Architecture_with_Jetpack

Projekt Fragment+ViewModel

(verzia 1 – dostanete zadarmo)

```
class MainFragment : Fragment() {  // má rolu View
    companion object {  // statická metoda
        fun newInstance() = MainFragment()
    }
    private lateinit var viewModel: MainViewModel // referencia na ViewModel
    private lateinit var binding : MainFragmentBinding

    override fun onCreateView(inflater: LayoutInflater,
                              container: ViewGroup?,
                              savedInstanceState: Bundle?): View {
        binding = MainFragmentBinding.inflate(inflater, container, false)
        return binding.root
    }
    override fun onActivityCreated(savedInstanceState: Bundle?) {
        super.onActivityCreated(savedInstanceState)
        viewModel = ViewModelProvider(this).get(MainViewModel::class.java)
        // TODO: Use the ViewModel
    }
}
```

```
import androidx.lifecycle.ViewModel

class MainViewModel : ViewModel() {
    // TODO: Implement the ViewModel
}
```

JetPack1.zip

Projekt Fragment+ViewModel

(verzia 1 – ViewModel, ViewModelProvider)

```
class MainFragment : Fragment() {  // má rolu View
  override fun onActivityCreated(savedInstanceState: Bundle?) {
    super.onActivityCreated(savedInstanceState)
    viewModel = ViewModelProvider(this).get(MainViewModel::class.java)
    binding.apply {
      convertBtn.setOnClickListener {
         if (inputAmount.text.isNotEmpty()) {
          viewModel.convertUSD2EURO = usd2euro.isChecked
           viewModel.setInputCurrencyAmount(inputAmount.text.toString())
          outputAmount.setText("%.2f".format(viewModel.outputCurrencyAmount))
}   }   }   }
```

```
class MainViewModel : ViewModel() {
    val dolar2euroRate = 0.95f
    var convertUSD2EURO = true
    var inputCurrencyAmount = 0f
    var outputCurrencyAmount = 0f

   fun setInputCurrencyAmount(value : String) {
        inputCurrencyAmount = value.toFloat()
        outputCurrencyAmount =
          if  (convertUSD2EURO) inputCurrencyAmount * dolar2euroRate
         else inputCurrencyAmount / dolar2euroRate
}   }
```

Pros:
máme oddelené views a dáta
Cons:
o GUI refresh sa staráme my

JetPack1.zip

LiveData

(verzia 2 – Observer, MutableLiveData<T>)

Pros:
observer sa automaticky dozvie o zmene premennej LiveData, na ktorú je priviazaný
Cons:
do GUI to musím explicitne zapísať my

```
class MainFragment : Fragment() {
  override fun onActivityCreated(savedInstanceState: Bundle?) {
    super.onActivityCreated(savedInstanceState)
    viewModel = ViewModelProvider(this).get(MainViewModel::class.java)
    val resultObserver = Observer<Float> {
      result -> outputAmount.setText("%.2f".format(result))
    }
    viewModel.outputCurrencyAmount.observe(viewLifecycleOwner,resultObserver)
    convertBtn.setOnClickListener {
      if (inputAmount.text.isNotEmpty()) {
        viewModel.convertUSD2EURO = usd2euro.isChecked
        viewModel.setInputCurrencyAmount(inputAmount.text.toString())
```

```
class MainViewModel : ViewModel() {
    val dolar2euroRate = 0.95f
    var convertUSD2EURO = true
    var inputCurrencyAmount = 0f   // ViewModel vystaví dáta pomocou LiveData
    var outputCurrencyAmount : MutableLiveData<Float> = MutableLiveData()
    fun setInputCurrencyAmount(value : String) {
       inputCurrencyAmount = value.toFloat()
       outputCurrencyAmount.value =
          if  (convertUSD2EURO) inputCurrencyAmount * dolar2euroRate
                                else inputCurrencyAmount / dolar2euroRate
```

JetPack2.zip

Pros:
MutableLiveData premenná je private vo ViewModel
Observerovi sa vystavuje len non-mutable LiveData premenná
Kotlin na to ponúka getter property

LiveData

(verzia 2++ viac kotlinish)

```
class MainFragment : Fragment() {
  override fun onActivityCreated(savedInstanceState: Bundle?) {
     convertBtn.setOnClickListener {
      if (inputAmount.text.isNotEmpty()) {
         viewModel.convertUSD2EURO = usd2euro.isChecked
         viewModel.inputCurrencyAmount = inputAmount.text.toString().toFloat()
```

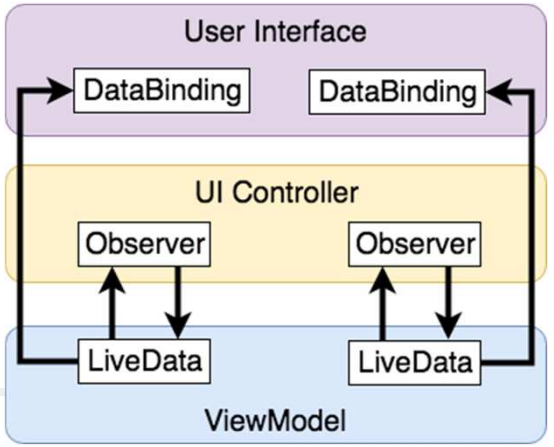
```
class MainViewModel : ViewModel() {
val dolar2euroRate = 0.95f
var convertUSD2EURO = true
    set(value) { field = value }

private val _outputCurrencyAmount:MutableLiveData<Float> = MutableLiveData()
val outputCurrencyAmount : LiveData<Float>
    get() = _outputCurrencyAmount

var inputCurrencyAmount = 0f
    set (value : Float) { field = value
        _outputCurrencyAmount.value =  if  (convertUSD2EURO)
                    inputCurrencyAmount * dolar2euroRate
                else inputCurrencyAmount / dolar2euroRate
    }
```

JetPack2.zip

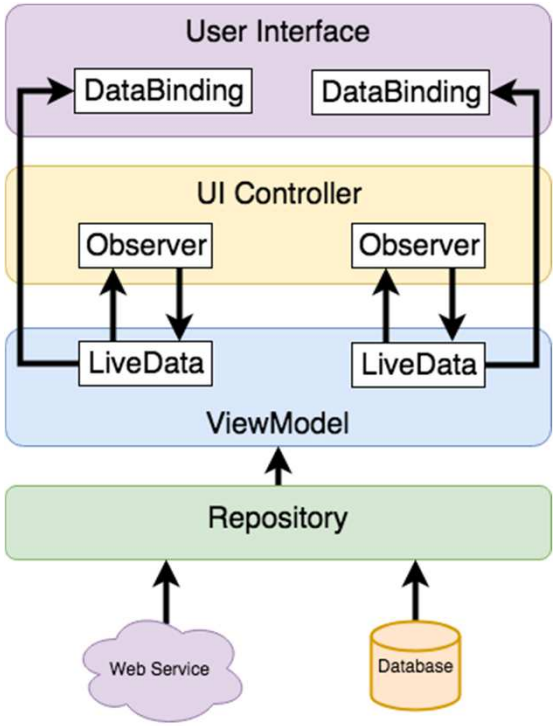
Data Binding



- ako zabezpečiť, aby sa dáta v observeri správne zobrazili v GUI
- LiveData - ViewModel má priamo informáciu o konktrétnom view v .xml layout file, kde sa majú dáta zobraziť a refreshovať

Externé data:

- Repository slúži na dáta externých zdrojov
- je to vrstva, ktorá zakrýva pôvod, protokol dát



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2rO4r-JOQtA

https://www.techotopia.com/index.php/Modern_Android_App_Architecture_with_Jetpack

DataBinding
(build.gradle)

Neobjavuje, skopírujte do build.gradle

```
plugins {
    . . .
    id 'kotlin-android-extensions'
    id 'kotlin-kapt'
}
android {
    buildFeatures {
        viewBinding = true
        dataBinding = true
    }
}
dependencies {
    annotationProcessor
        "com.android.databinding:compiler:$kotlin_version"
        ...
}
kapt {
    generateStubs = true
}
```

Kotlin annotation processor

Vysvetlenie: .xml súbor bude obsahovať nové anotácie, ktoré musí niekto prepojiť s kódom

JetPack3.zip

DataBinding (fragment.xml)

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>

<layout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
        xmlns:app="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res-auto"
        xmlns:tools="http://schemas.android.com/tools">
    <data>
        <variable
            name="myViewModel"
            type="com.example.jetpack3.ui.main.MainViewModel" />
    </data>
    <androidx.constraintlayout.widget.ConstraintLayout
      android:id="@+id/main"
      tools:context=".ui.main.MainFragment">

      <EditText
         android:text="@={myViewModel.inputCurrencyAmount}"
         android:hint="@string/input_currency_amount"/>

      <EditText
          android:id="@+id/outputAmount"
          android:text="@{String.valueOf(myViewModel.outputCurrencyAmount)}"
          android:text='@{safeUnbox(myViewModel.outputCurrencyAmount) == 0.0 ?"":
                         String.valueOf(safeUnbox(myViewModel.outputCurrencyAmount))}'/>

      <Button
          android:id="@+id/convertBtn"
          android:onClick="@{() -> myViewModel.convertValue()}" />

      <RadioGroup">
          <RadioButton
             android:id="@+id/usd2euro"
             android:checked="@={myViewModel.usd2euroChecked}"/>
          <RadioButton
             android:id="@+id/euro2usd"
             android:checked="@={myViewModel.euro2usdChecked}"/>
      </RadioGroup>
  </androidx.constraintlayout.widget.ConstraintLayout>
</layout>
```

JetPack3.zip

DataBinding
(fragment.xml)

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<layout xmlns:app="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res-auto"
    xmlns:tools="http://schemas.android.com/tools"
    xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android">
    <androidx.constraintlayout.widget.ConstraintLayout
        xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
        xmlns:app="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res-auto"
        xmlns:tools="http://schemas.android.com/tools"
        android:id="@+id/main"
        android:layout_width="match_parent"
        android:layout_height="match_parent"
        tools:context=".ui.main.MainFragment">
        ...
    </androidx.constraintlayout.widget.ConstraintLayout>
</layout>
```

JetPack3.zip

Data Binding

previazanie .xml komponentu s LiveData premennou

Binding Expression má tvar `"@{ … }"`

Jednosmerná väzba `@{..}`

- napr. Button, má zavolať zodpovedajúcu metódu pre onClickListener

```
android:onClick="@{() -> myViewModel.convertValue()}"
```

- hodnota z LiveData premennej sa má automaticky zobraziť vo View

```
android:text="@{String.valueOf(myViewModel.outputCurrency)}"
```

warning:

- `myViewModel.outputCurrency.getValue() is a boxed field but needs to be un-boxed to execute String.valueOf(viewModel.outputCurrency.getValue()).`

```
android:text='@{safeUnbox(myViewModel.outputCurrencyAmount) == 0.0 ?"":
        String.valueOf(safeUnbox(myViewModel.outputCurrencyAmount))}`
```

Dvojsmerná väzba `@={..}`

napr. EditText môže zmeniť MutableLiveData<>, a tiež naopak

```
android:text="@={myViewModel.inputCurrencyAmount}"
```

JetPack3.zip

DataBinding

(verzia 3 – databindings)

```
class MainFragment : Fragment() {        // v roli View previaže .xml a ViewModel
    private lateinit var viewModel: MainViewModel
    lateinit var binding : FragmentMainBinding
    override fun onCreateView(inflater: LayoutInflater, container: ViewGroup?,
                              savedInstanceState: Bundle?): View {

        binding = DataBindingUtil.inflate(inflater,
                              R.layout.fragment_main, container, false)
        binding.lifecycleOwner = this
        return binding.root
    }

    override fun onActivityCreated(savedInstanceState: Bundle?) {
        super.onActivityCreated(savedInstanceState)
        viewModel = ViewModelProvider(this).get(MainViewModel::class.java)
        binding.setVariable(myViewModel, viewModel)
    }
}
```

```
<data>
   <variable
      name="myViewModel"
      type="com.example.jetpack3.ui.main.MainViewModel" />
</data>
```

JetPack3.zip

Pros:
Neriešite observera ani observables
LiveData to porieši za vás

DataBinding

(verzia 3 – databindings)

```
class MainViewModel : ViewModel() {
    val dolar2euroRate = 0.95f
    var usd2euroChecked : MutableLiveData<Boolean> = MutableLiveData()
    var euro2usdChecked : MutableLiveData<Boolean> = MutableLiveData()
    var inputCurrencyAmount : MutableLiveData<String> = MutableLiveData()
    var outputCurrencyAmount : MutableLiveData<Float> = MutableLiveData()

    fun convertValue() {
      inputCurrencyAmount.let {
        if ((it.value?:"").isNotEmpty()) {
          if (usd2euroChecked.value?:false)
            //outputCurrencyAmount.value=it.value?.toFloat()?.times(dolar2euroRate)
             outputCurrencyAmount.value = (it.value?:"0").toFloat() *
                                                  dolar2euroRate
          else
            //outputCurrencyAmount.value=it.value?.toFloat()?.div(dolar2euroRate)
            outputCurrencyAmount.value = (it.value?:"0").toFloat() / dolar2euroRate
        } else {
           outputCurrencyAmount.value = 0f
        }
}  } }
```

JetPack3.zip

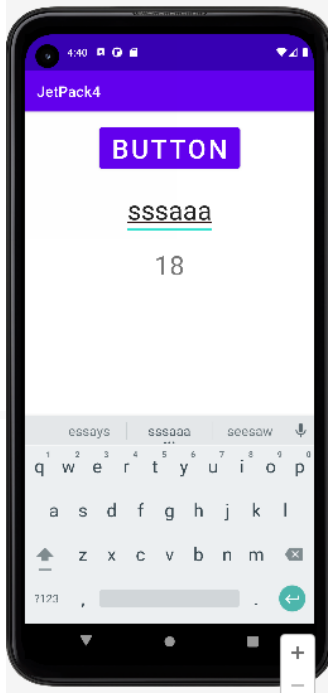
Lifecycle a LiveData

Hodne zjednodušený fragment_main.xml

```
<layout
    <data>
        <variable
            name = "myViewModel"
            type = "com.example.jetpack4.ui.main.MainViewModel" />
    </data>
    <androidx.constraintlayout.widget.ConstraintLayout
    <Button
       android:onClick="@{() -> myViewModel.buttonClicked()}"/>
    <EditText
       android:text="@={myViewModel.edittext}"
    />
    <TextView
       android:text="@{myViewModel.elapsedTime}"
    />
    </androidx.constraintlayout.widget.ConstraintLayout>
</layout>
```

JetPack4.zip

Lifecycle a LiveData



Synchrónna a asynchrónna zmena

```
class MainViewModel : ViewModel() {
    var edittext : MutableLiveData<String> = MutableLiveData("")
    var _elapsedTime = 0
    var elapsedTime:MutableLiveData<String> = MutableLiveData()
    init {
        object : CountDownTimer(100*1000, 1000) {
            override fun onTick(p0: Long) {
                _elapsedTime++
                elapsedTime.value =  _elapsedTime.toString()
            }
        }.start()
    }
    fun buttonClicked() {
        Log.d(TAG, "button clicked")
        edittext.value += "a"
}   }
```

Pros:
Dáta nevlastní View ale ViewModel v premennej LiveData, tá nepodlieha životnému cyklu, napr. pri zmene orientácie sa zachová jej hodnota

JetPack4.zip

ViewModel SavedState


```
import androidx.lifecycle.SavedStateHandle

const val ELAPSEDTIMEKEY = "elapstime"
const val EDITBOXKEY = "editboxkey"

//class MainViewModel : ViewModel() {
class MainViewModel(private val savedStateHandle: SavedStateHandle)
                                : ViewModel() {
    var edittext : MutableLiveData<String> =
                    savedStateHandle.getLiveData(EDITBOXKEY)
    var elapsedTime : MutableLiveData<Int> =
                    savedStateHandle.getLiveData(ELAPSEDTIMEKEY)
    object : CountDownTimer(100*1000, 1000) {
            override fun onTick(p0: Long) {
                elapsedTime.value = (elapsedTime.value?:0)+1
                savedStateHandle.set(ELAPSEDTIMEKEY, elapsedTime.value)
            }
        }.start()

    fun buttonClicked() {
        edittext.value += "a"
        savedStateHandle.set(EDITBOXKEY, edittext.value)
```

Pros:
SaveDataHandle vám zachová dáta, je to key-value mapa a pracuje sa s ňou podobne ako s Bundle

JetPack4.zip

SavedStateHanle

SavedStateHandle je wrapper pre onStaveInstanceState, a má aj rovnakú životnosť

- kým je aplikácia je na obrazovke, SavedStateHandle si drží hodnoty,
- ak je aplikácia odstránená z obrazovky, SavedStateHandle si nepamätá hodnoty
  - ak ich treba, SharedPreferences, databáza, ...

```
// vo fragmente
val factory = SavedStateViewModelFactory(it, this)
viewModel = ViewModelProvider(this, factory)
                .get(MainViewModel::class.java)

// v aplikácii
viewModel = ViewModelProvider
                .AndroidViewModelFactory
                .getInstance(mainactivity.application)
                .create(MainViewModel::class.java)

dependencies {
    implementation "androidx.savedstate:savedstate:1.2.1"
    implementation "androidx.lifecycle:lifecycle-viewmodel-savedstate:2.6.2"
```

JetPack4.zip

Pikas MVVM

ViewModel

```
class PikaViewModel: ViewModel() {
    val index : MutableLiveData<Int> = MutableLiveData()
    val time : MutableLiveData<Int> = MutableLiveData()
    val currentImg: MutableLiveData<Drawable> = MutableLiveData()
    val finish: MutableLiveData<Boolean> = MutableLiveData()
    var list = mutableListOf<Drawable>()
    init {
        index.value = 0
        time.value = 0
        list = mutableListOf<Drawable>()
        object : CountDownTimer(20000,1000) {
            override fun onTick(p0: Long) {
                time.value =(time.value?:0)+1
            }
            override fun onFinish() {
                finish.value = true
            }
        }.start()
}   }
```

PikatchuMVVM.zip

Pikas MVVM

```
class MainFragment : Fragment() {
    private lateinit var viewModel: PikaViewModel
    lateinit var binding : FragmentMainBinding
    override fun onCreateView(inflater: LayoutInflater, container: ViewGroup?,
                              savedInstanceState: Bundle?): View {
        binding = DataBindingUtil.inflate(inflater,
                  R.layout.fragment_main, container, false)
        binding.setLifecycleOwner(this)
        return binding.root
    }
    override fun onActivityCreated(savedInstanceState: Bundle?) {
        super.onActivityCreated(savedInstanceState)
        viewModel = ViewModelProvider(this).get(PikaViewModel::class.java)
        binding.setVariable(pikaViewModel, viewModel)
        viewModel.addDrawables(Repository.allDravables(requireContext()))
        val finishObserver = Observer<Boolean> {
                  result -> activity?.finish()
        }
        viewModel.finish.observe(viewLifecycleOwner, finishObserver)
}   }
```

PikatchuMVVM.zip

Pikas MVVM

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>

<layout
    xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    xmlns:app="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res-auto"
    xmlns:tools="http://schemas.android.com/tools">
    <data>
        <variable name="pikaViewModel"
                  type="com.example.pikatchumvvm.PikaViewModel" />
    </data>
        ...
        <Button
                android:onClick="@{()->pikaViewModel.prevValue()}"
        ...
        <Button
                android:onClick="@{()->pikaViewModel.nextValue()}"
        ...
        <TextView
                android:text="@{pikaViewModel.time.toString()}"
        <ImageView
                android:imageDrawable="@{pikaViewModel.currentImg}"
</layout>
```

PikatchuMVVM.zip

Navigácia

Navigácia

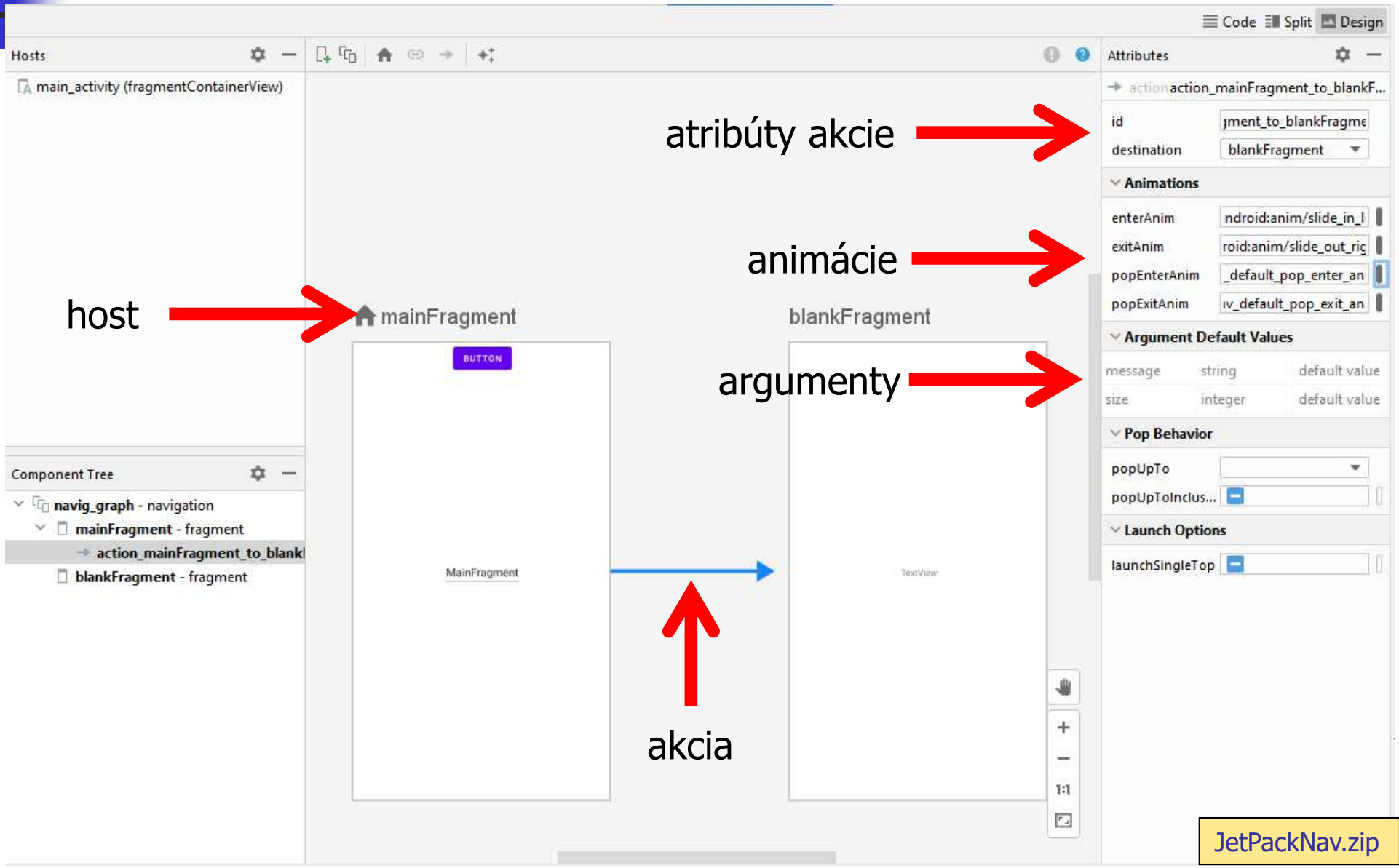
- uľahčuje programovanie prechodov-prepínanie medzi fragmentami
- používa navigačný zásobník: ak opúšťame fragment, tak sa uloží na zásobník, a vrátime sa k nemu jednoducho pomocou Back tlačidla
- jeden fragment je koreňom/host-om navigácie **`NavHostFragment`**,
- Back v ňom znamená koniec aplikácie
- **`NavHostFragment`** popisuje prechodový graf aplikácie

```
<FrameLayout
   ...
   <androidx.fragment.app.FragmentContainerView
     android:id="@+id/fragmentContainerView"
     android:name="androidx.navigation.fragment.NavHostFragment"
     app:defaultNavHost="true"
     app:navGraph="@navigation/navig_graph" />
</FrameLayout>
```

JetPackNav.zip

Navigačný graf

design



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Navigačný graf

res/navigation/navig_graph.xml

host

akcia

atribúty akcie

animácie

argumenty

```
<navigation
    android:id="@+id/navig_graph"
    app:startDestination="@id/mainFragment">

    <fragment
        android:id="@+id/mainFragment"
        android:name="com.example.jetpacknav.ui.main.MainFragment"
        android:label="fragment_main"
        tools:layout="@layout/fragment_main" >
        <action
            android:id="@+id/action_mainFragment_to_blankFragment"
            app:destination="@id/blankFragment"
            app:enterAnim="@android:anim/slide_in_left"
            app:exitAnim="@android:anim/slide_out_right"
            app:popEnterAnim="@anim/nav_default_pop_enter_anim"
            app:popExitAnim="@anim/nav_default_pop_exit_anim" />
    </fragment>
    <fragment
        android:id="@+id/blankFragment"
        android:name="com.example.jetpacknav.BlankFragment"
        android:label="fragment_blank"
        tools:layout="@layout/fragment_blank" >
        <argument
            android:name="message"
            app:argType="string"
            android:defaultValue="empty" />
        <argument
            android:name="size"
            app:argType="integer" />
    </fragment>
</navigation>
```

JetPackNav.zip

Navigácia

kód

- source

```
button.setOnClickListener {
  val action = MainFragmentDirections.
        actionMainFragmentToBlankFragment(
                R.id.action_mainFragment_to_blankFragment)
  action.setMessage(sourceText.text.toString())
  action.setSize(44)
  Navigation.findNavController(it).navigate(action)
}
```

akcia

argumenty

- destination

```
override fun onStart() {
    super.onStart()
    arguments?.let {
        var args = BlankFragmentArgs.fromBundle(it)
        textView.text = args.message
        textView.textSize = args.size.toFloat()
    }
}
```

argumenty

JetPackNav.zip

Navigation Controller

- v Listeneri nejakého View

```
button.setOnClickListener {
  val action = ...
  Navigation.findNavController(it).navigate(action)
}
```

it je button: View

- vo Fragmente

```
override fun onActivityCreated(savedInstanceState: Bundle?) {
  super.onActivityCreated(savedInstanceState)
  viewModel = ViewModelProvider(this).get(MainViewModel::class.java)
  val action =  ...
  val controller = Navigation.findNavController(button)
  ... alebo
  val controller = NavHostFragment.findNavController(this)
  controller.navigate(action)
```

View

Fragment

- v Aktivivte

```
  val action =  ...
  val controller = Navigation.findNavController(activity,
                                    R.id.fragmentContainerView)
  controller.navigate(R.id.action_mainFragment_to_blankFragment)
```

JetPackNav.zip

Navigation setup

graf navigácie

- použite Fragment+ViewModel template

- do build.gradle(Module) pridajte

```
plugins {
    id 'com.android.application'
    id 'kotlin-android'
    id 'kotlin-android-extensions'
    id 'androidx.navigation.safeargs'
}
dependencies {
implementation 'androidx.navigation:navigation-fragment-ktx:2.5.3'
implementation 'androidx.navigation:navigation-ui-ktx:2.5.3`
```

- do build.gradle(Project) pridajte

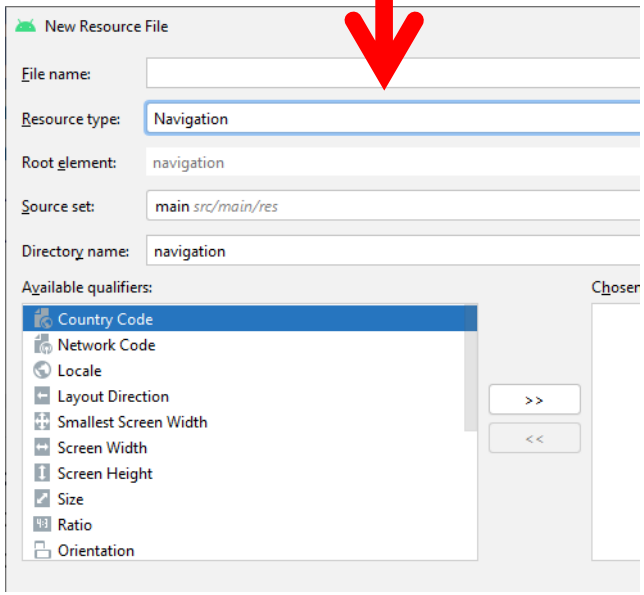
```
dependencies {
classpath "androidx.navigation:navigation-safe-args-gradle-plugin:2.5.3"
```

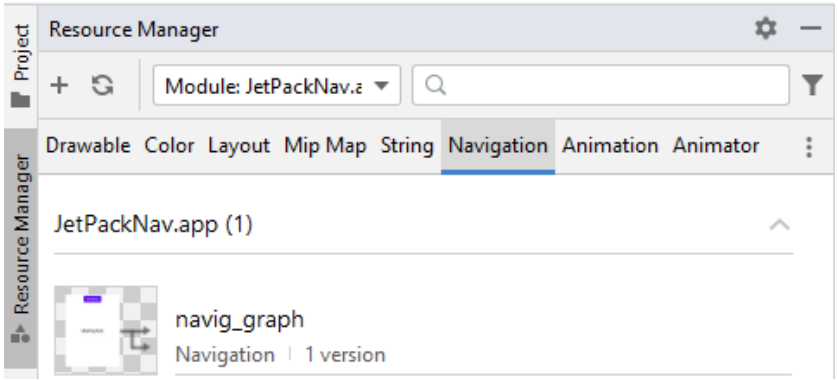
JetPackNav.zip

Navigation setup

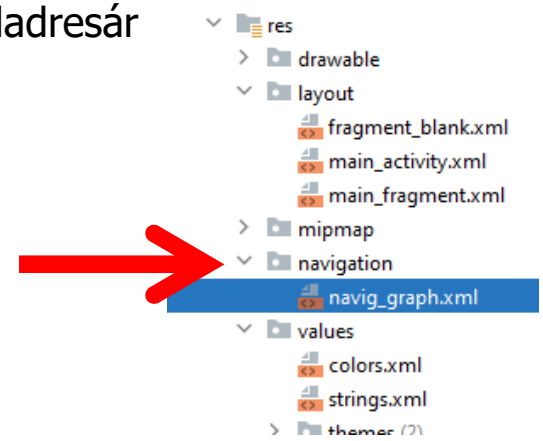
graf navigácie

- vytvorte navigačný graf v resource adresári
  - resource manageri
  - New/Add Android Resource File/
    Resource Type = Navigation





vytvorí sa vám podadresár navigation



JetPackNav.zip

Navigation setup

navigačný host

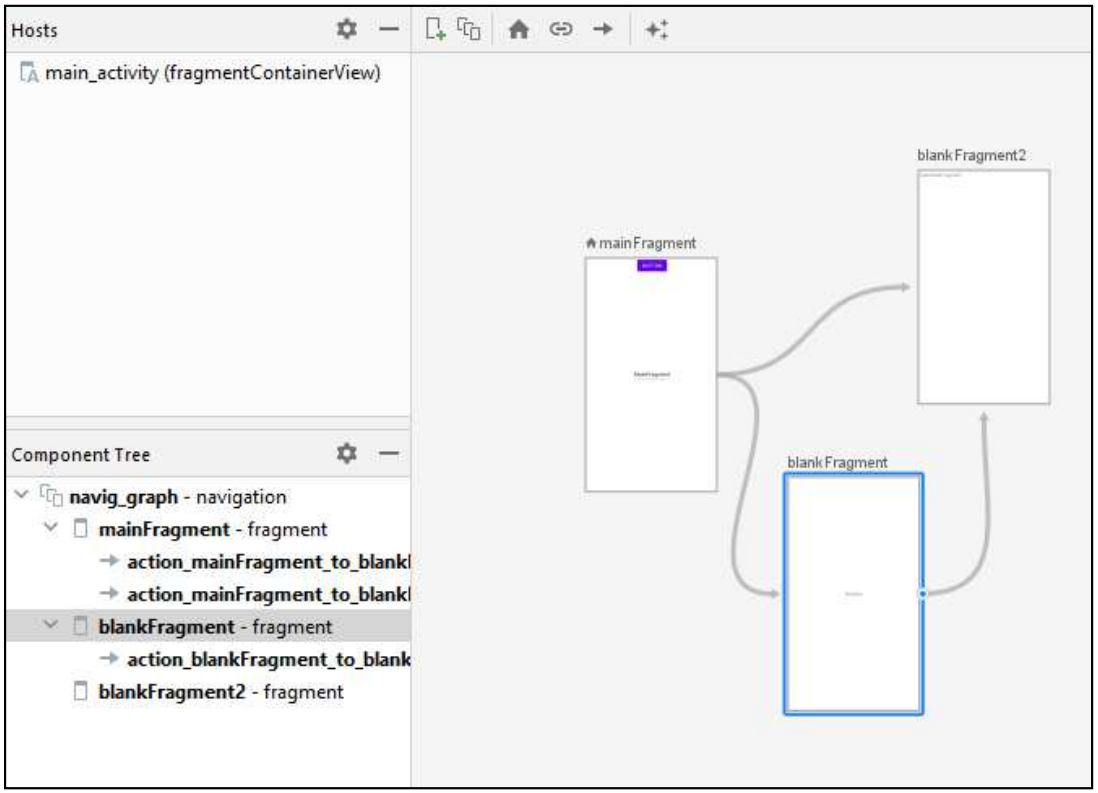
- do res/layout/main_activity.xml umiestnite component **androidx.navigation.fragment.NavHostFragment**
- a previažte ho na váš navigačný graf
- **app:defaultNavHost="true"**

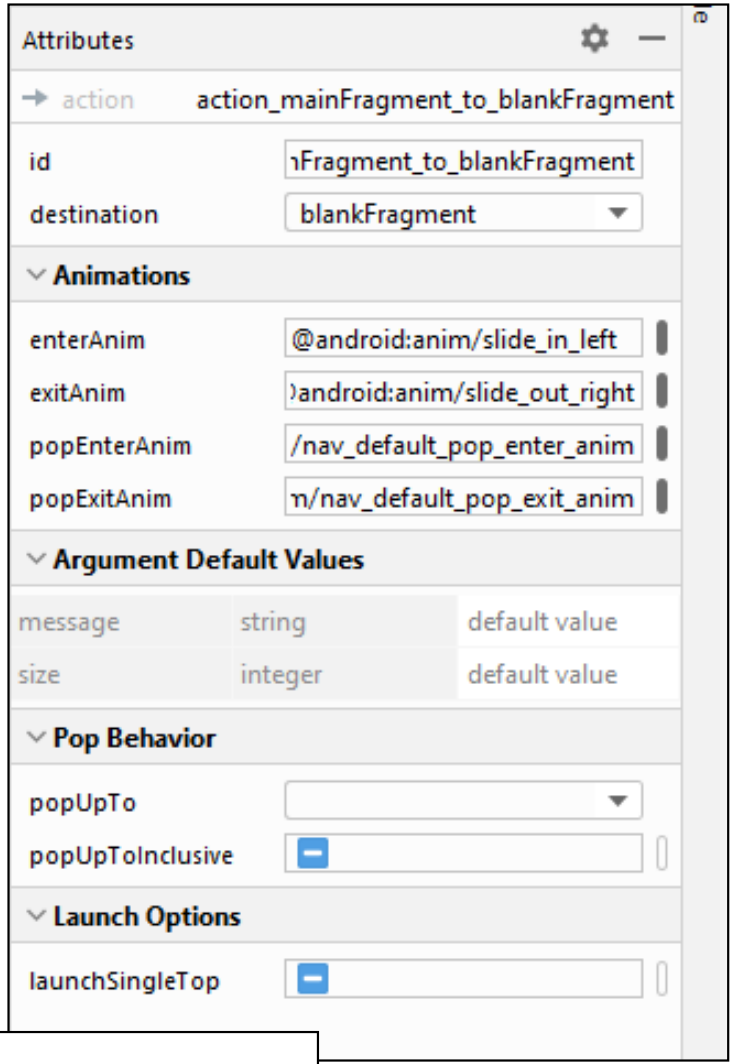
```
<FrameLayout
   ...
   tools:context=".MainActivity" >
   <androidx.fragment.app.FragmentContainerView
      android:id="@+id/fragmentContainerView"
      android:name="androidx.navigation.fragment.NavHostFragment"
      android:layout_width="match_parent"
      android:layout_height="match_parent"
      app:defaultNavHost="true"
      app:navGraph="@navigation/navig_graph" />
</FrameLayout>
```

JetPackNav.zip

Navigation setup

vytvorenie navigačného grafu, pridanie akcií (prechody)






```
Navigation.findNavController(it)
.navigate(R.id.action_mainFragment_to_blankFragment)
```

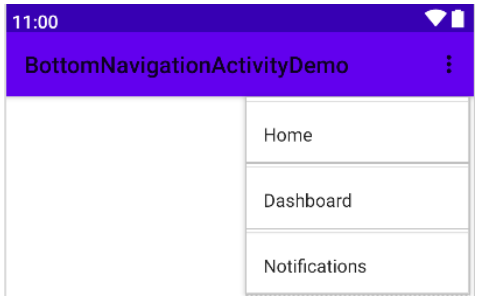
JetPackNav.zip

Bottom Navigation Menu

(asi na cvičení)

- Bottom NavigationView je MD component, ktorý potrebuje menu

```
<com.google.android.material.bottomnavigation.BottomNavigationView
    …
    app:menu="@menu/bottom_nav_menu" />
```



- previazať s fragmentami, ktoré sa zobrazia

```
val navController = findNavController(R.id.nav_host_fragment_activity_main)
val appBarConfiguration = AppBarConfiguration(
    setOf(
        R.id.navigation_home,
        R.id.navigation_dashboard,
        R.id.navigation_notifications
)    )
setupActionBarWithNavController(navController, appBarConfiguration)
navView.setupWithNavController(navController)
```