



# Praktikum Entwicklung Mediensysteme (für Master)

Implementing a User Interface

# Outline

- Introduction
- Layouting Components using XML
- Common Layout Objects
- Hooking into a Screen Element
- Listening for UI Notifications
- Applying a Theme to Your Application



# Introduction

- Activity
  - Basic functional unit of an Android application
  - But by itself, it does not have any presence on the screen
- Views and Viewgroups
  - Basic units of user interface expression on the Android platform



# Views

## Implementing a User Interface

# Introduction

- android.view.View
  - Stores layout and content for a specific rectangular area of the screen
  - Handles measuring and layout, drawing, focus change, scrolling, and key/gestures
  - Base class for widgets
    - Text
    - EditText
    - InputMethod
    - MovementMethod
    - Button
    - RadioButton
    - Checkbox
    - ScrollView

```
package com.android.hello;

import android.app.Activity;
import android.os.Bundle;
import android.widget.TextView;

public class HelloAndroid extends Activity {
    /** Called when the activity is first created. */
    @Override
    public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        TextView tv = new TextView(this);
        tv.setText("Hello, Android");
        setContentView(tv);
    }
}
```

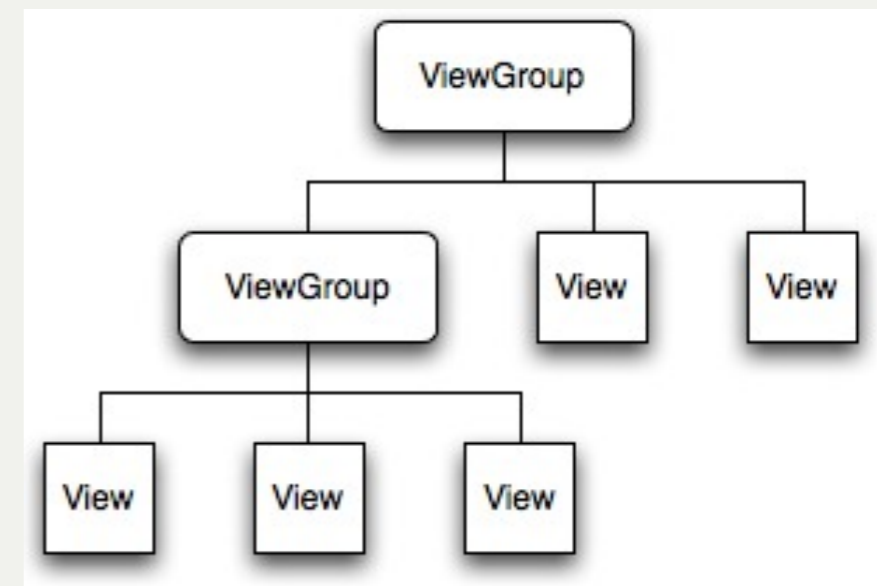


# Viewgroups

- `android.view.ViewGroup`
  - Contains and manages a subordinate set of views and other viewgroups
  - Base class for layouts

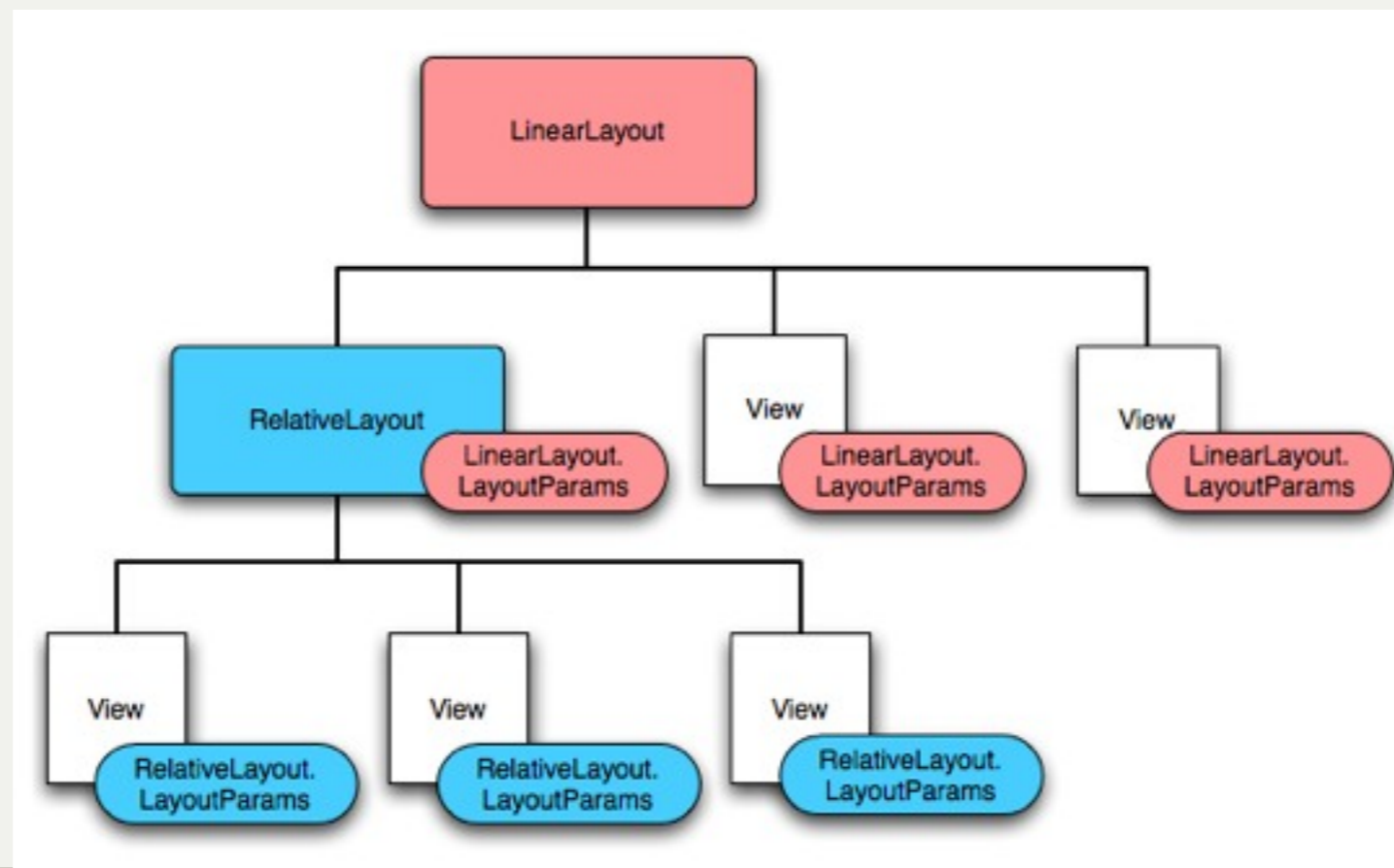
# Tree-Structured UI

- An Activity in Android
  - Defined using a tree of view and viewgroup nodes
- setContentView() method
  - Called by the Activity to attach the tree to the screen for rendering



# LayoutParams

- Every viewgroup class uses a nested class that extends `ViewGroup.LayoutParams`
  - Contains property types that defines the child's size and position





# Programmatic UI Layout

- Programmatic UI Layout
  - Constructing and building the applications UI directly from source code
  - Disadvantage
    - small changes in layout can have a big effect on the source code

```
package com.android.hello;

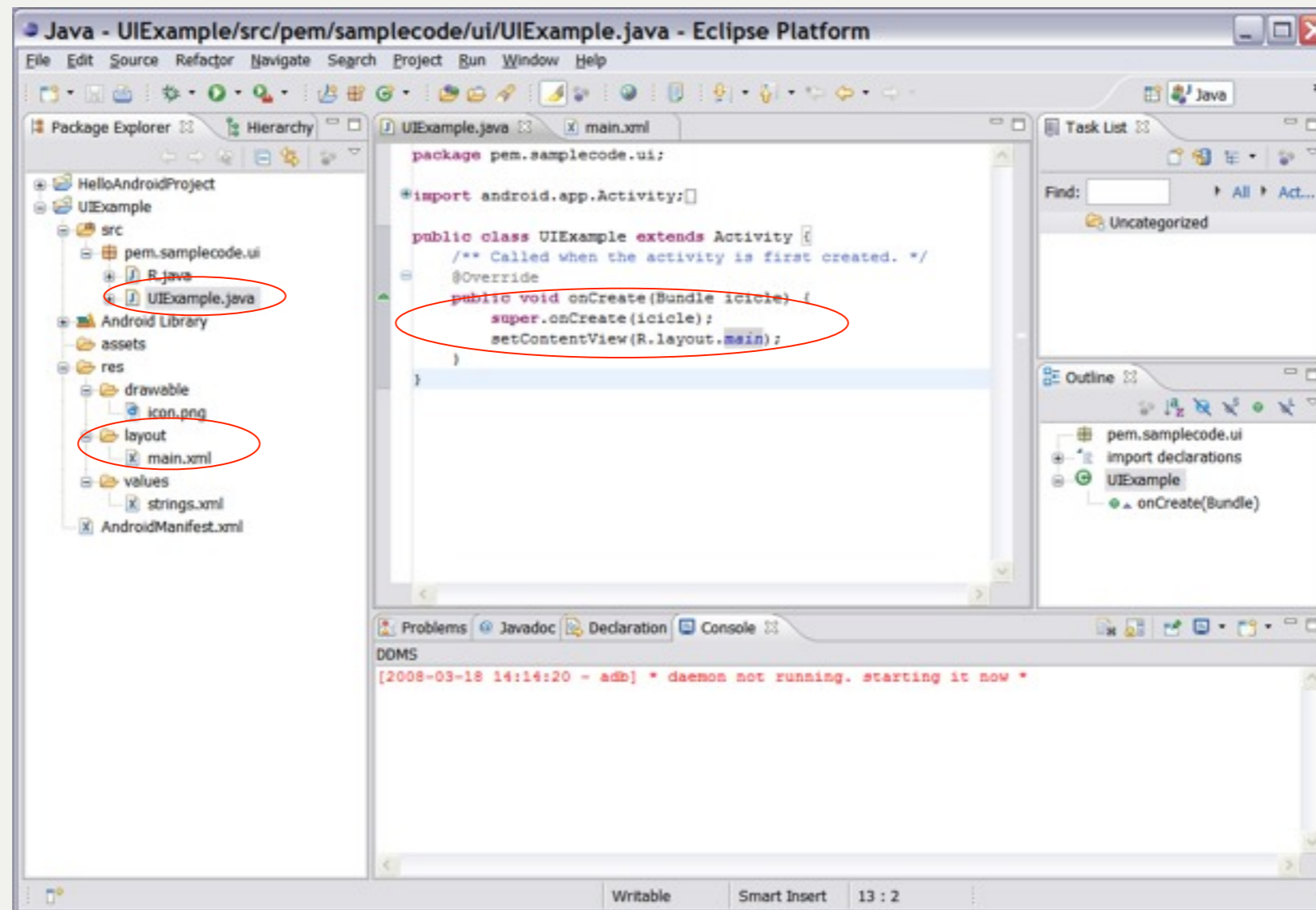
import android.app.Activity;
import android.os.Bundle;
import android.widget.TextView;

public class HelloAndroid extends Activity {
    /** Called when the activity is first created. */
    @Override
    public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        TextView tv = new TextView(this);
        tv.setText("Hello, Android");
        setContentView(tv);
    }
}
```

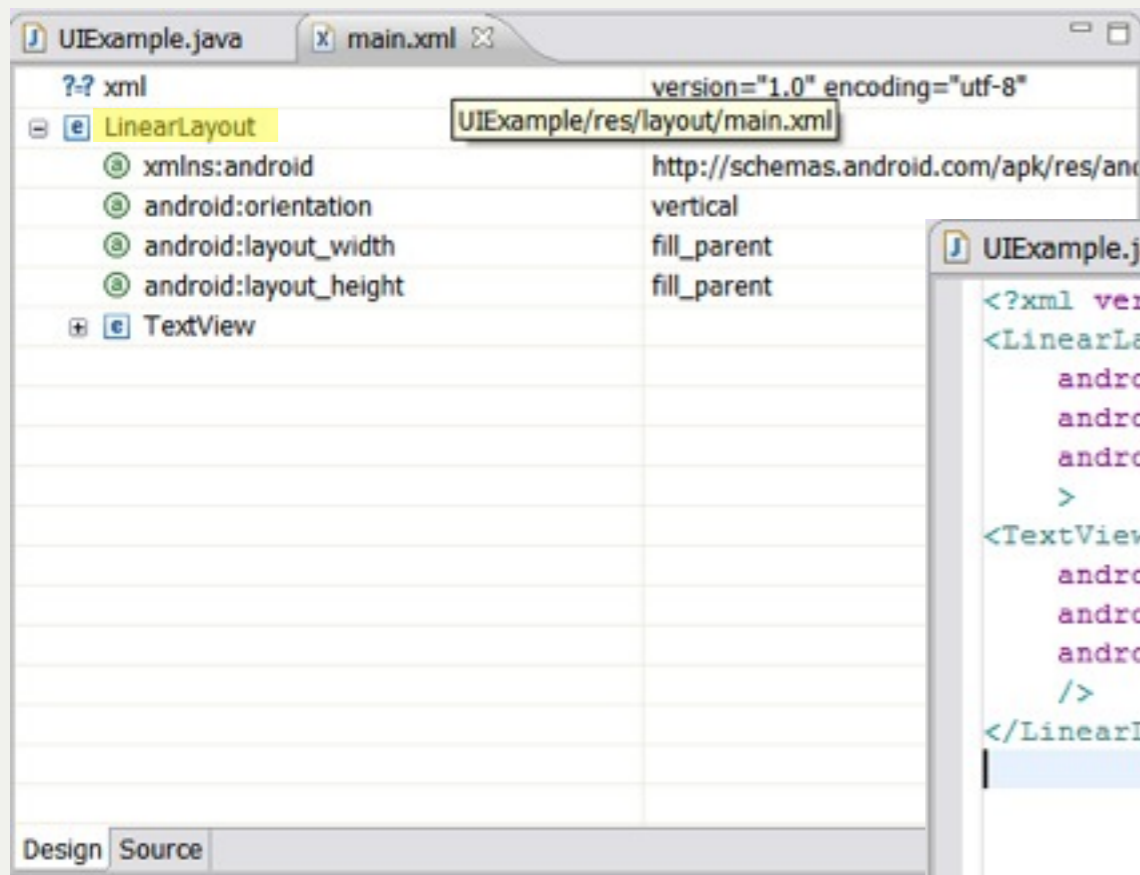
# Upgrading UI to XML Layout

- XML-based Layout
  - Inspired by web development model where the presentation of the application's UI is separated from the logic
  - Two files to edit
    - Java file – application logic
    - XML file – user interface

# Upgrading UI to XML Layout



# Upgrading UI to XML Layout





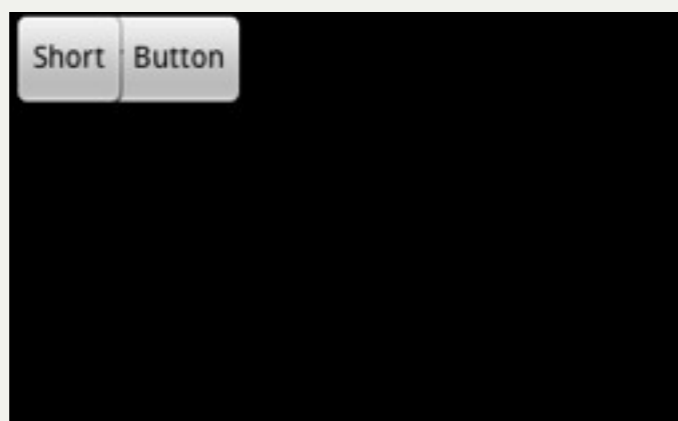


# Common Layout Objects

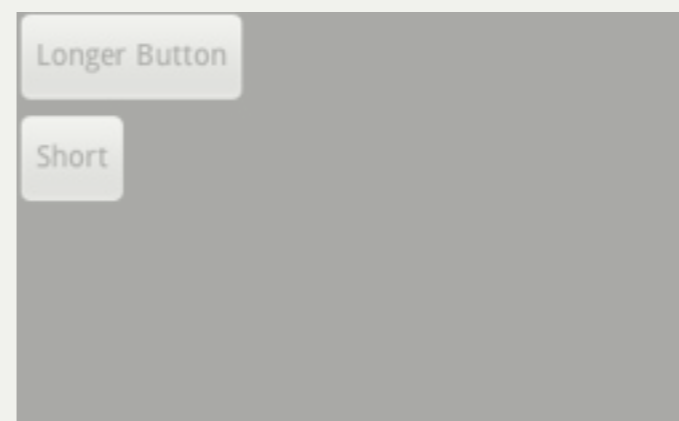
## Implementing a User Interface



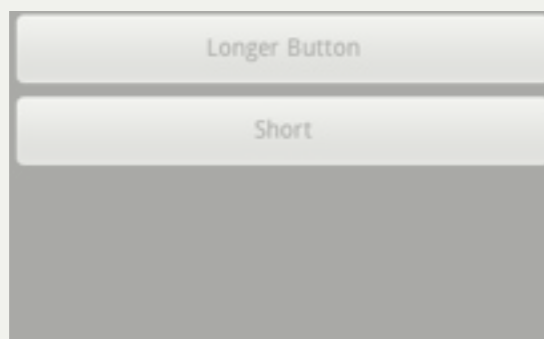
# Common Layout Objects



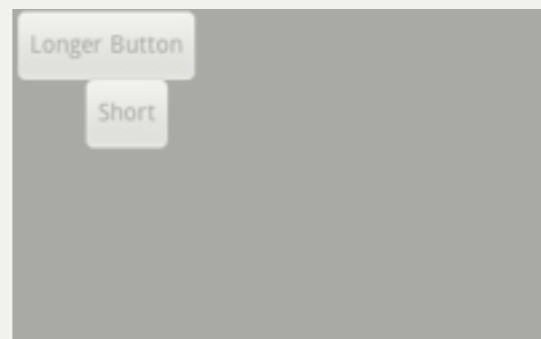
FrameLayout



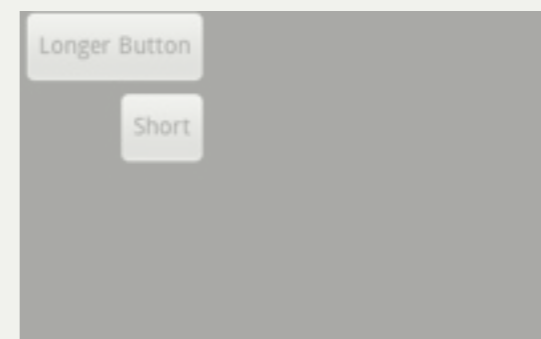
LinearLayout



TableLayout



AbsoluteLayout



RelativeLayout

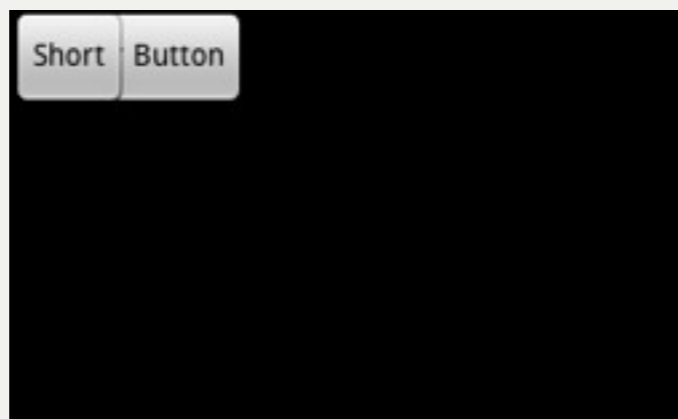
# FrameLayout

- Simplest layout object
- Intended as a blank reserved space on your screen that you can later fill with a single object
  - Example: a picture that you'll swap out
- All child elements are pinned to the top left corner of the screen
- Cannot specify a location for a child element

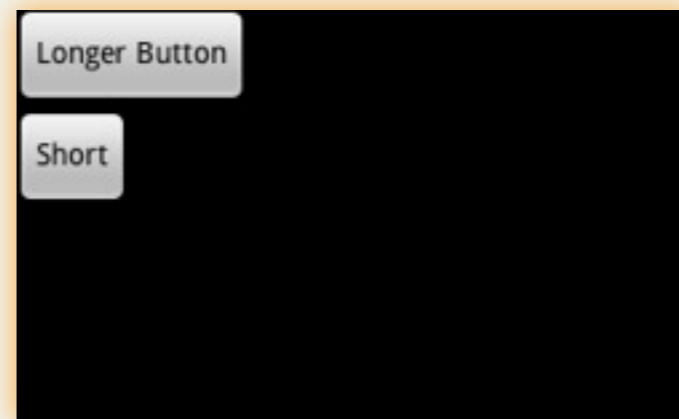




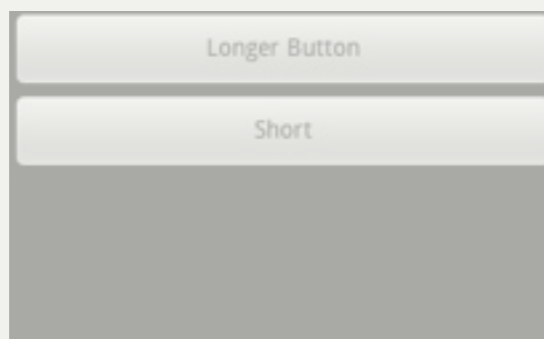
# Common Layout Objects



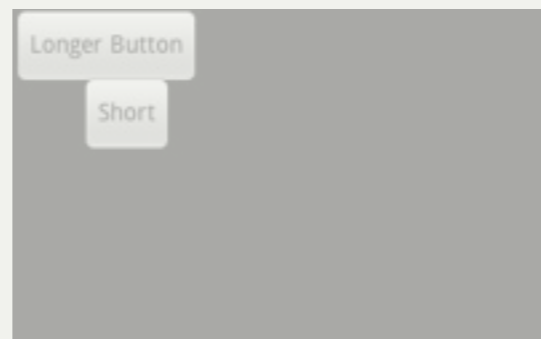
FrameLayout



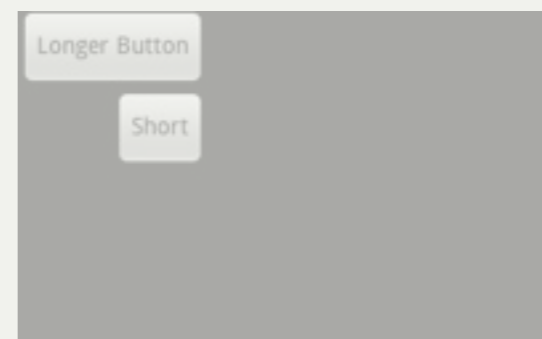
LinearLayout



TableLayout



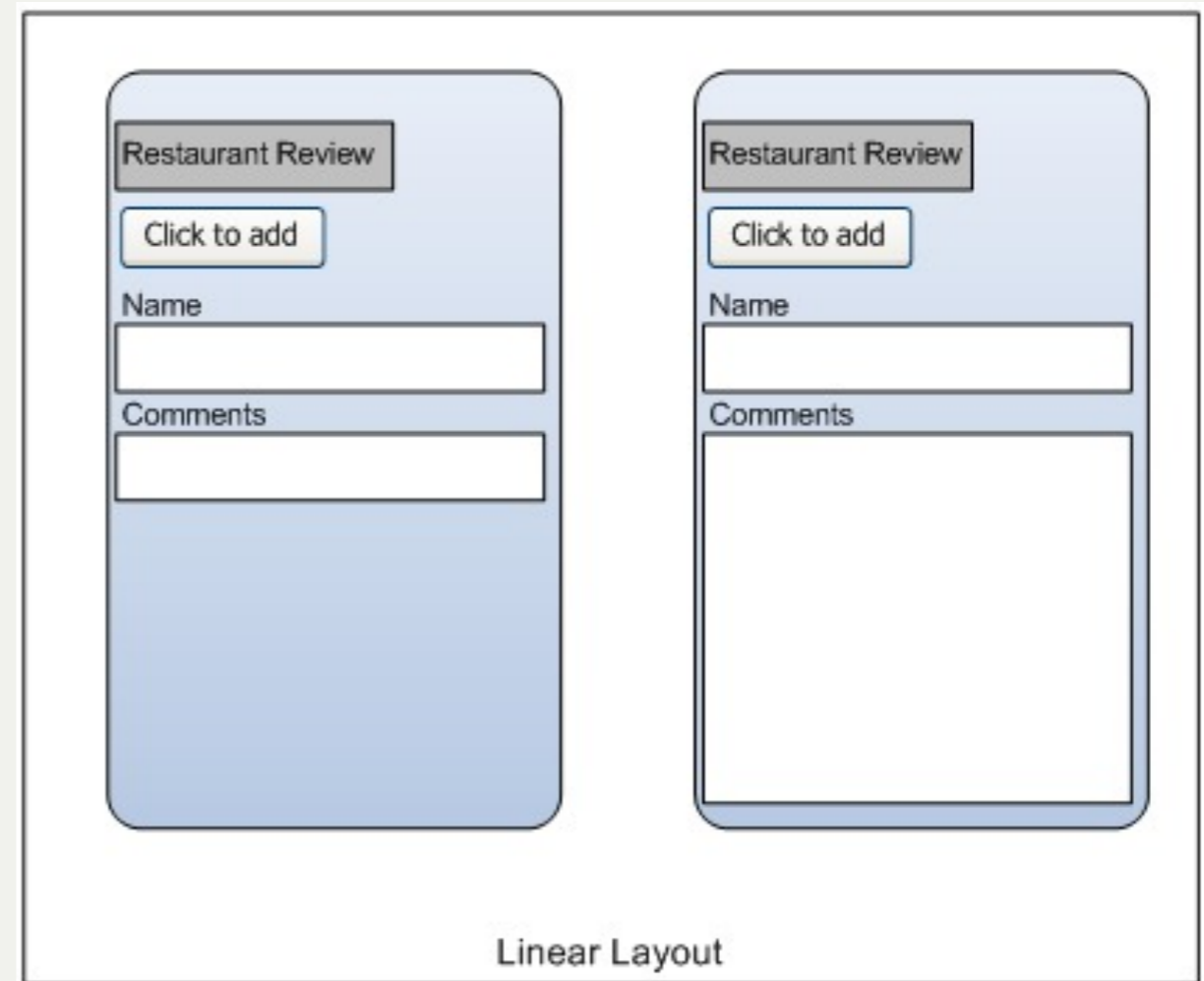
AbsoluteLayout



RelativeLayout

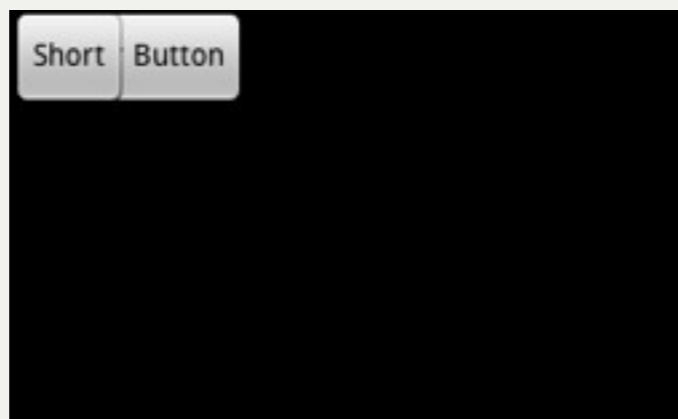
# LinearLayout

- Aligns all children in a single direction — vertically or horizontally
  - All children are stacked one after the other
    - a vertical list will only have one child per row (no matter how wide they are)
    - a horizontal list will only be one row high (the height of the tallest child, plus padding)

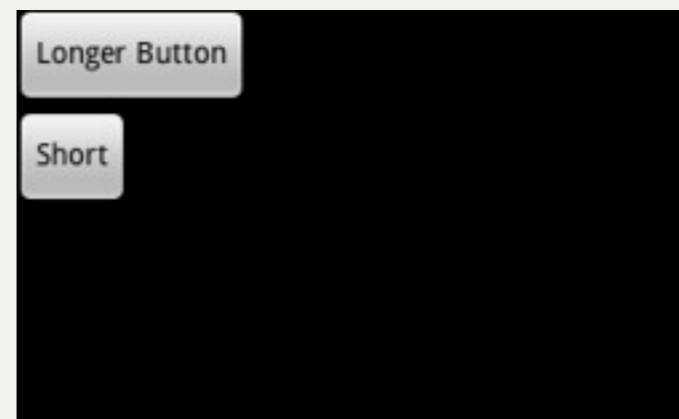




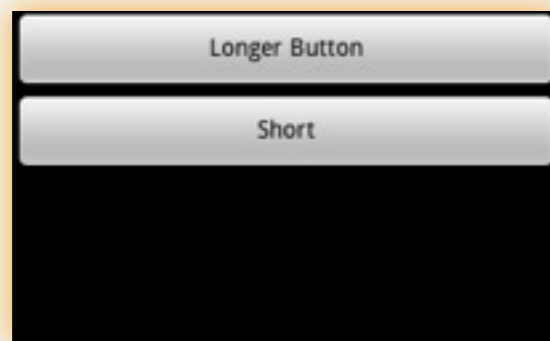
# Common Layout Objects



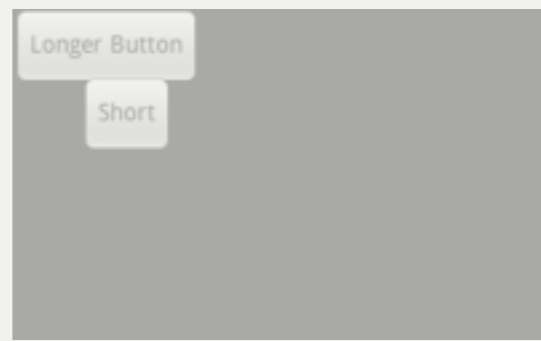
FrameLayout



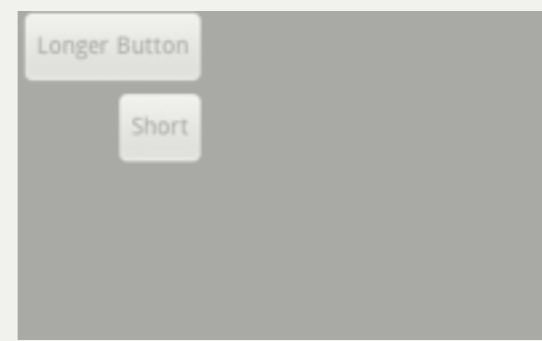
LinearLayout



TableLayout



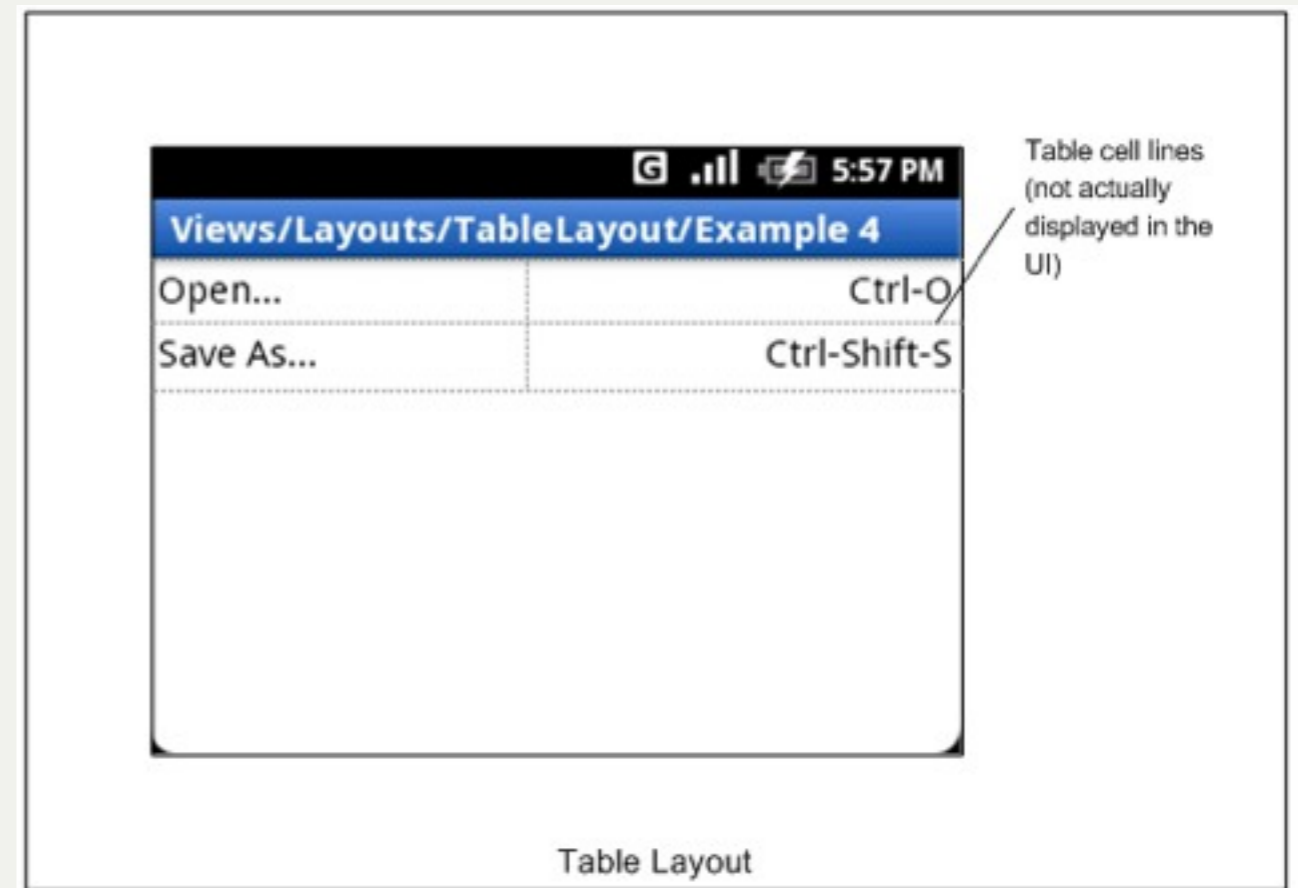
AbsoluteLayout



RelativeLayout

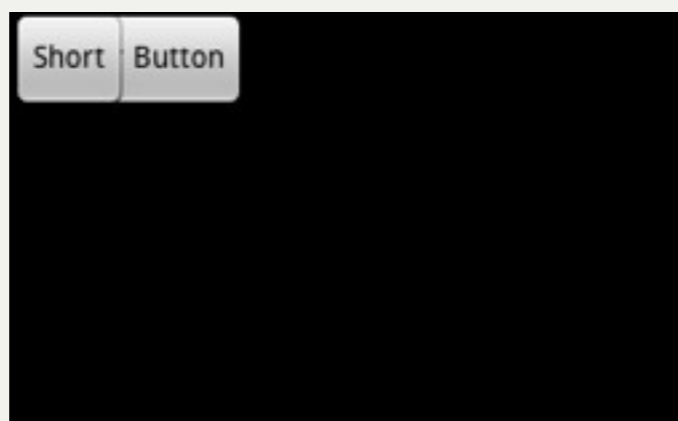
# TableLayout

- Positions its children into rows and columns
- Does not display border lines for their rows, columns, or cells
- Cells cannot span columns, as they can in HTML

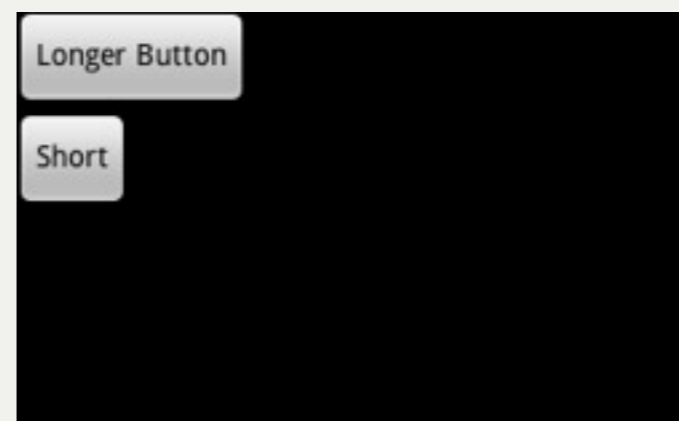




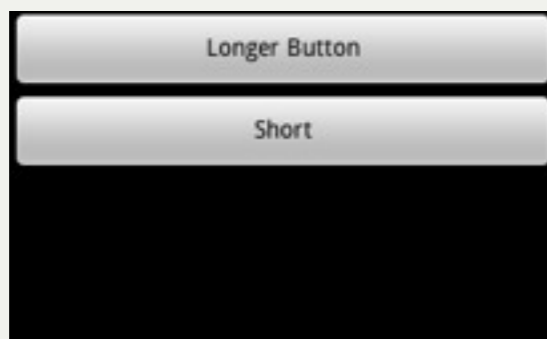
# Common Layout Objects



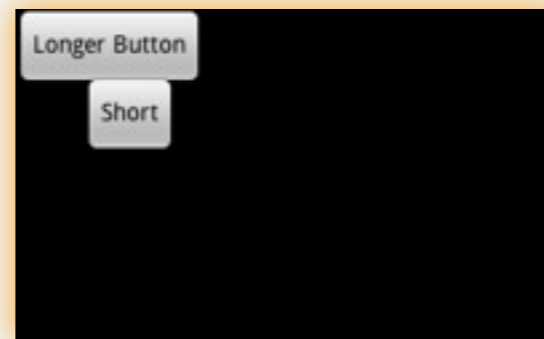
FrameLayout



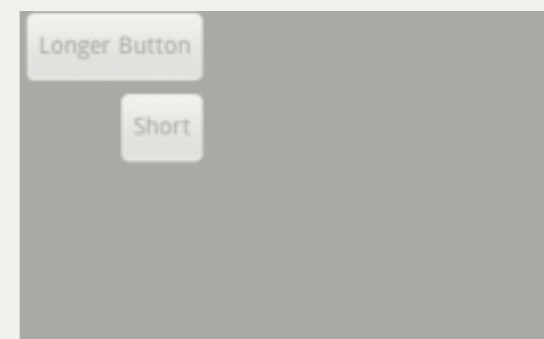
LinearLayout



TableLayout



AbsoluteLayout



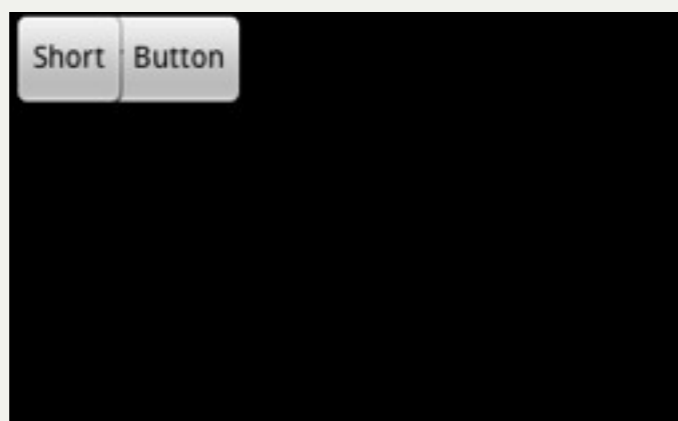
RelativeLayout

# Absolute Layout

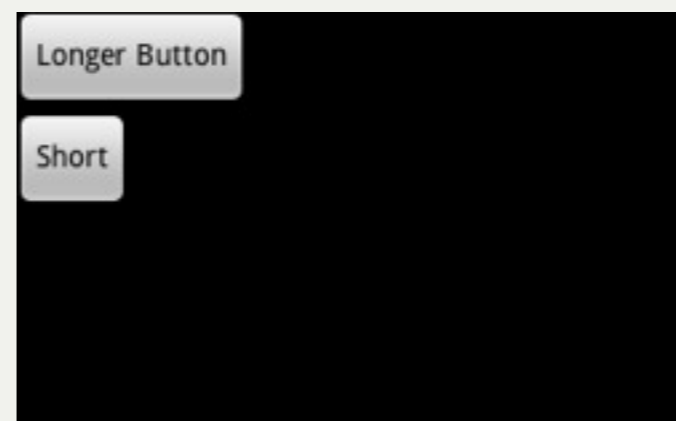
- Enables children to specify exact x/y coordinates to display on the screen
  - (0,0) is the upper left corner
  - Values increase as you move down or to the right
- Overlapping elements are allowed (although not recommended)
- NOTE:
  - It is generally recommended NOT to use `AbsoluteLayout` UNLESS you have good reasons to use it
  - It is because it is fairly rigid and does not work well with different device displays



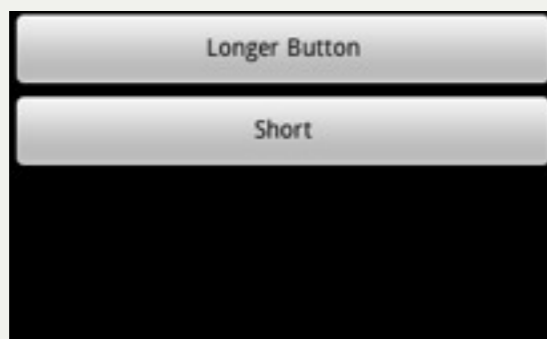
# Common Layout Objects



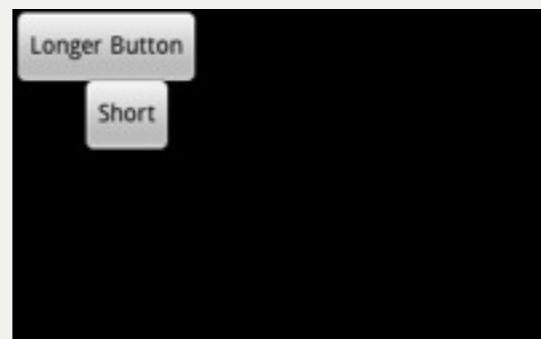
FrameLayout



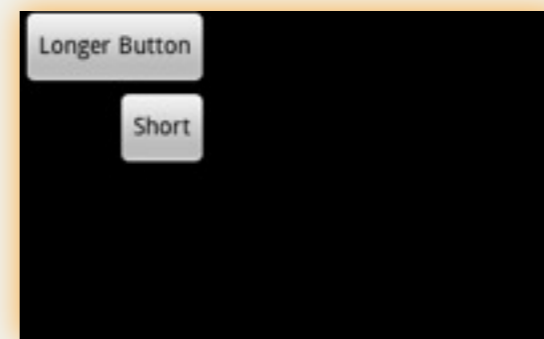
LinearLayout



TableLayout



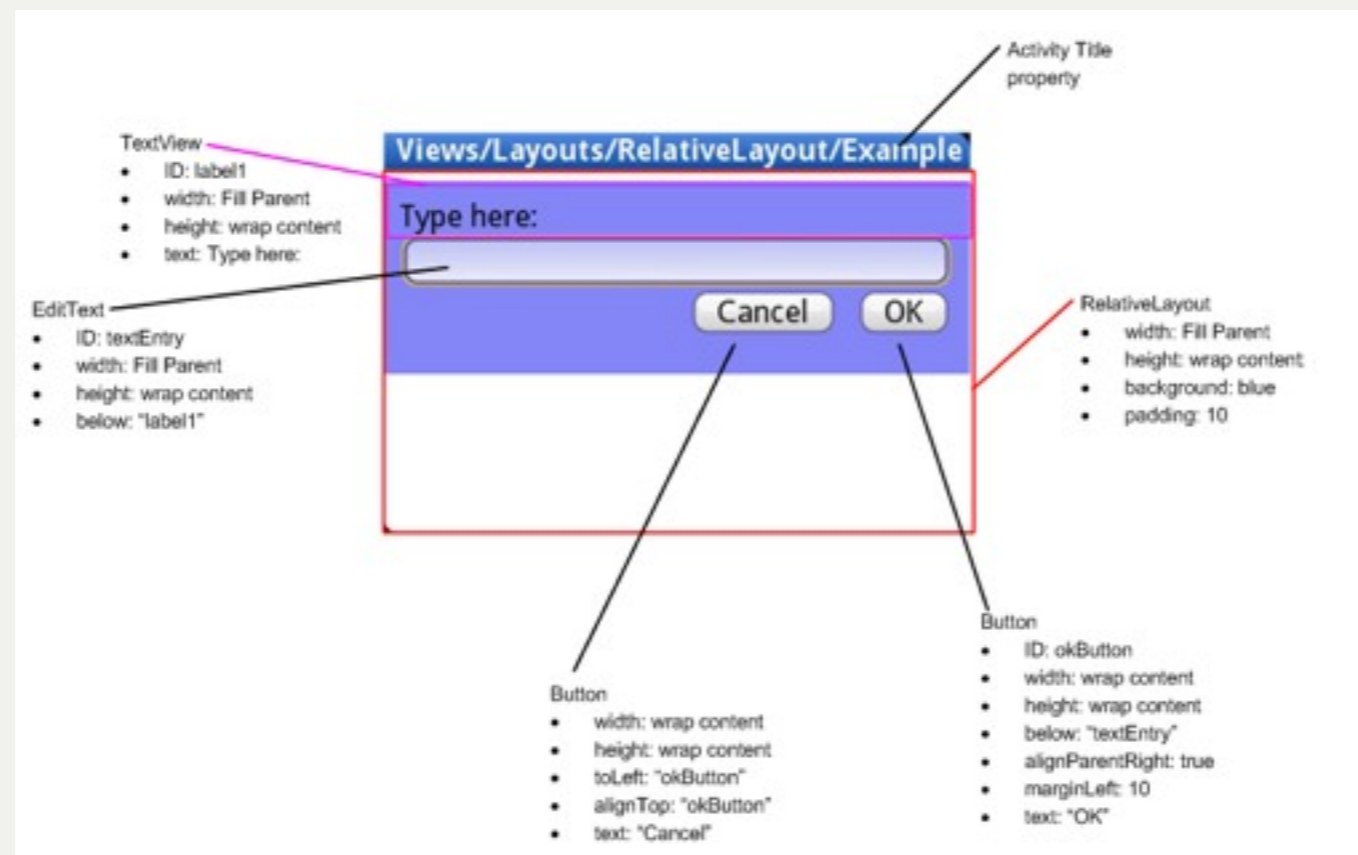
AbsoluteLayout



RelativeLayout

# RelativeLayout

- Lets children specify their position relative to each other (specified by ID), or to the parent







# Important Layout Parameters

## Allgemein:

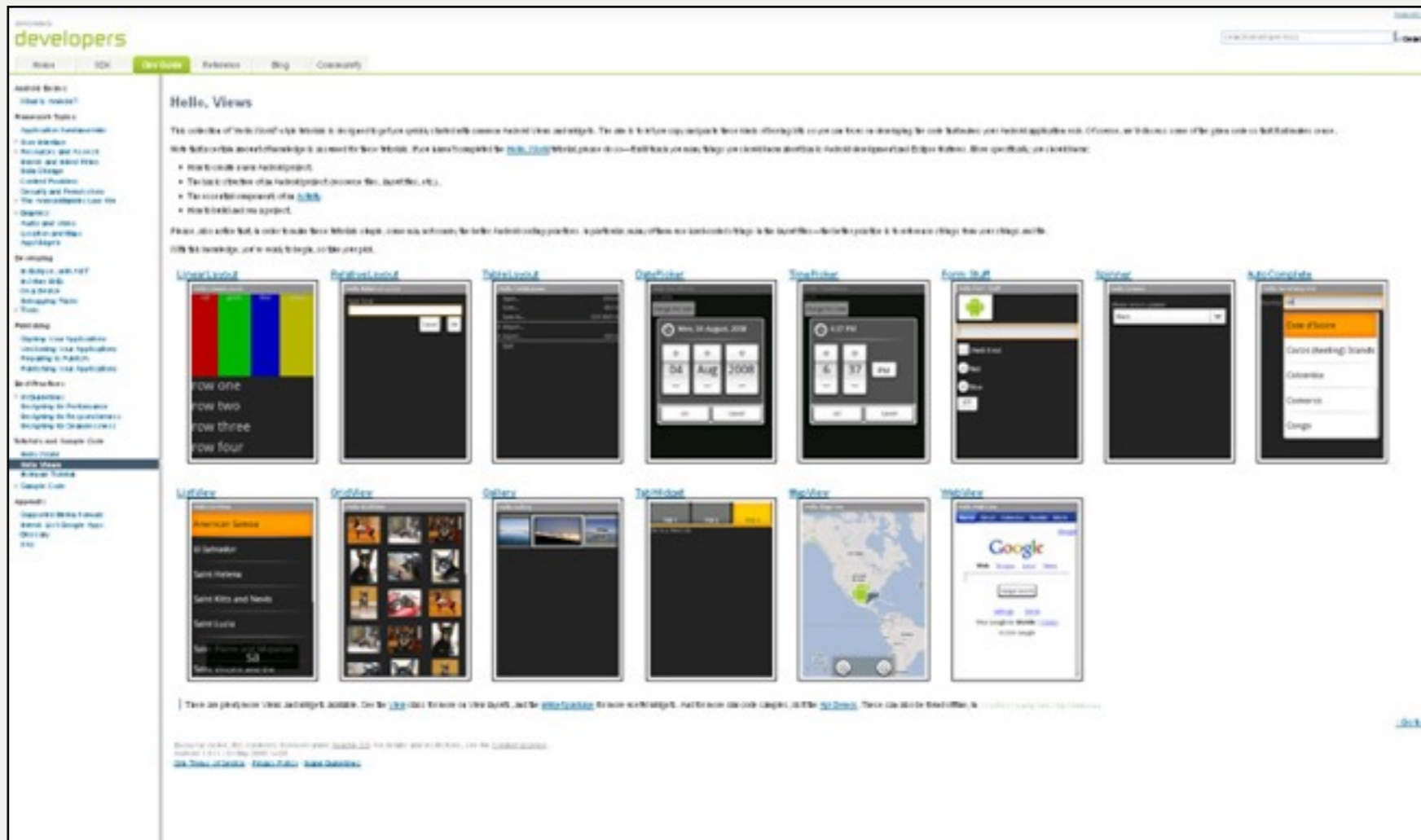
Layout-Height:	fill_parent, wrap_content, Pixels
Layout-Width:	fill_parent, wrap_content, Pixels
Id:	@+id/my_variable
Min-Height, Max-Height...	
Min-Width, Max-Width	

## Speziell:

EditText	Input type	text, textEmailAddress, number, numberDecimal
TextView, Button, EditText	Text	@string/resource_id
TextView	Text color, Text size	

# Online Reference

<http://developer.android.com/guide/tutorials/views/index.html>



The screenshot shows the 'Hello, Views' tutorial page on the Android Developer website. The page is titled 'Hello, Views' and contains an introduction to the Views class. Below the text, there is a grid of 14 mobile app screenshots demonstrating various view types: ListView, RelativeLayout, ScrollView, DatePicker, TimePicker, Spinner, RecyclerView, ListView, GridView, Dialog, DatePicker, and WebView. The page also includes a navigation menu on the left and a search bar at the top right.



# Hooking into a Screen Element

## Implementing a User Interface

# Hooking into a Screen Element



**Text field**

**Button**

# Hooking into a Screen Element



```
UIExample.java  main.xml x
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<LinearLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    android:orientation="vertical"
    android:layout_width="fill_parent"
    android:layout_height="fill_parent"
    >

    <TextView
        android:layout_width="fill_parent"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:text="Hello World, UIExample"
        />

    <EditText
        android:id="@+id/name_entry"
        android:layout_width="fill_parent"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        />

    <Button
        android:id="@+id/ok"
        android:layout_width="fill_parent"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:text="OK"
        />

</LinearLayout>
```

Design Source



# Hooking into a Screen Element

```
<E-----  
  android:id="@+id/name_entry"  
  android:layout_height="wrap_content"  
/>  
  
<Button  
  android:id="@+id/ok"  
  android:layout_width="fill_parent"  
  android:layout_height="wrap_content"  
  android:text="OK"  
/>
```

## @+id syntax:

Creates a resource number in the R class (R.java file) if one doesn't exist, or uses it if it does exist.

Any String value (no spaces)



# Hooking into a Screen Element

```
UIExample.java X main.xml
package pem.samplecode.ui;

import android.app.Activity;
import android.os.Bundle;
import android.widget.EditText;

public class UIExample extends Activity {
    /** Called when the activity is first created. */
    @Override
    public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        setContentView(R.layout.main);

        //Add a handle to UI components
        EditText nameEntry = (EditText) findViewById(R.id.name_entry);
        nameEntry.setText("Enter your name here");
    }
}
```



# Hooking into a Screen Element





# Listening for UI Notifications

```
UIExample.java x main.xml
package pem.samplecode.ui;

import android.app.Activity;
import android.os.Bundle;
import android.view.View;
import android.view.View.OnClickListener;
import android.widget.Button;
import android.widget.EditText;

public class UIExample extends Activity {
    /** Called when the activity is first created. */
    @Override
    public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        setContentView(R.layout.main);

        //Add a handle to UI components
        EditText nameEntry = (EditText)findViewById(R.id.name_entry);
        nameEntry.setText("Enter your name here");

        Button okButton = (Button)findViewById(R.id.ok);

        //Create an anonymous class to act as a button click listener
        okButton.setOnClickListener(new OnClickListener()
        {
            public void onClick(View v){
                setResult(RESULT_OK, "Done!");
                finish();
            }
        });
    }
}
```

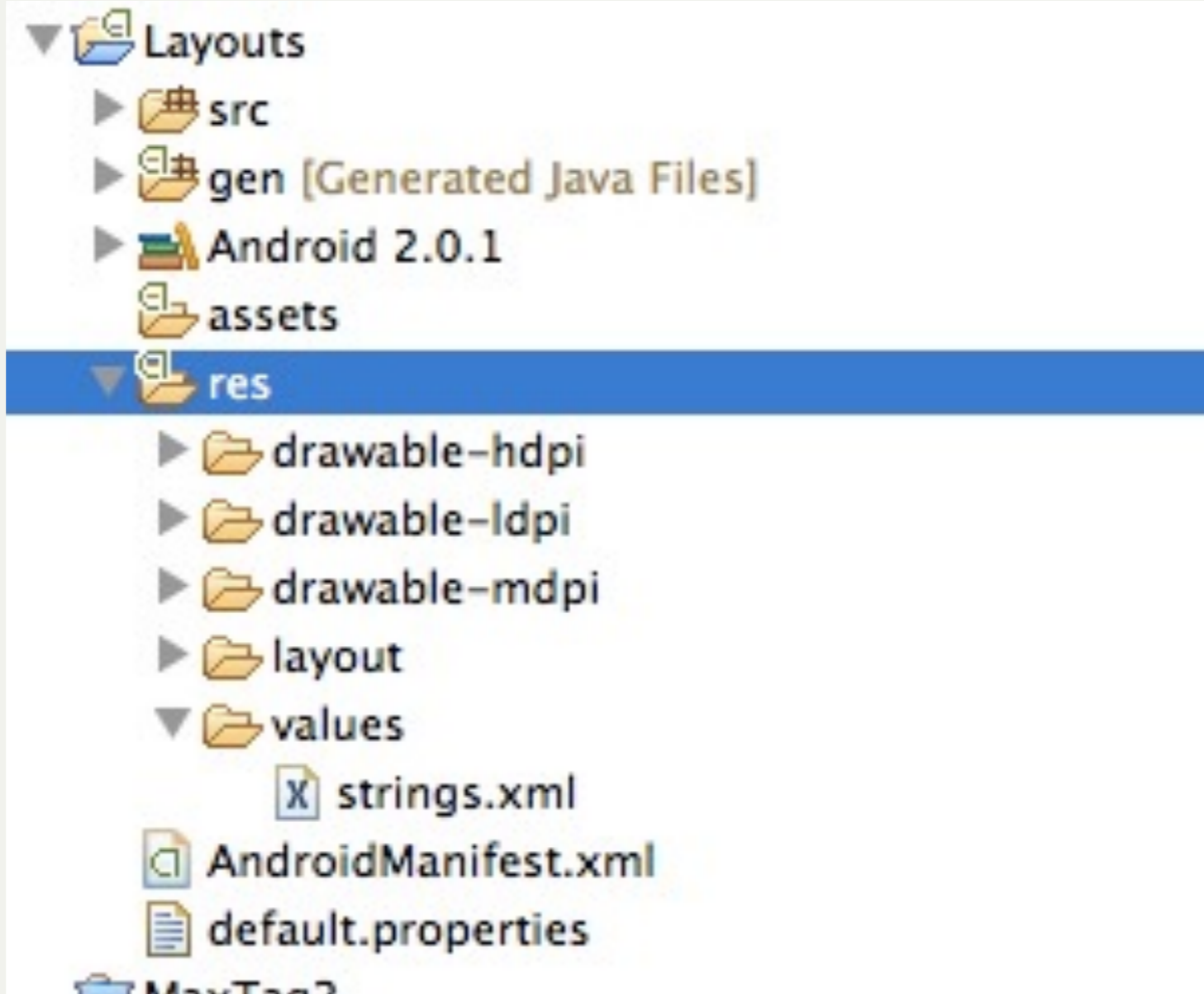


# Resource Folders and Localization

Implementing a User Interface

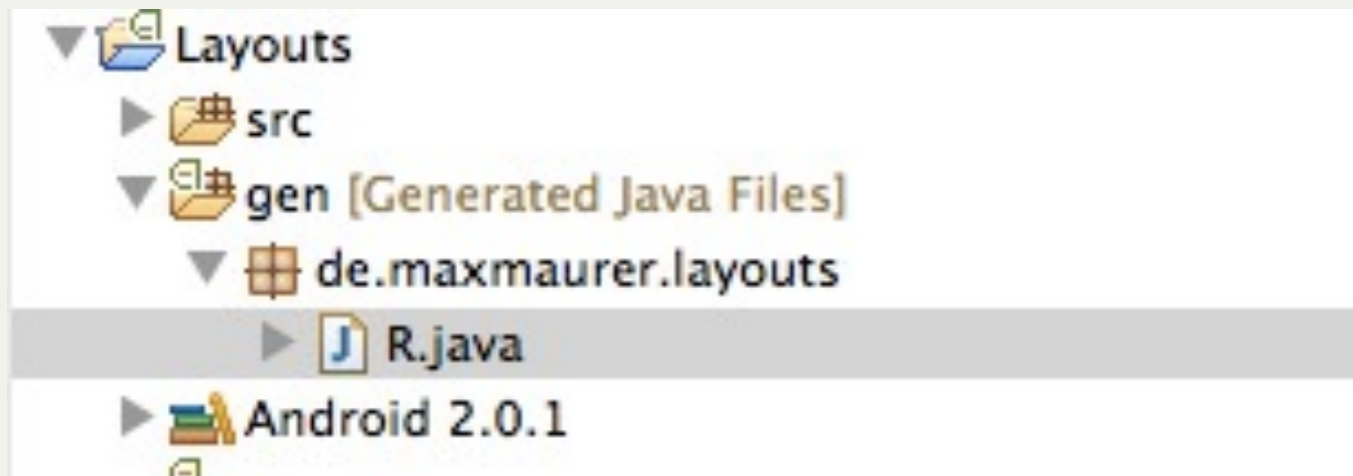


# Resource Folders



# Resource Folders

- Folder structure is automatically parsed into Resource-File
- Do not modify this file!



```
/* AUTO-GENERATED FILE. DO NOT MODIFY.

package de.maxmaurer.layouts;

public final class R {
    public static final class attr {
    }
    public static final class drawable {
        public static final int icon=0x7f020000;
    }
    public static final class id {
        public static final int Button01=0x7f050001;
        public static final int Button02=0x7f050000;
    }
    public static final class layout {
        public static final int main=0x7f030000;
    }
    public static final class string {
        public static final int app_name=0x7f040001;
        public static final int hello=0x7f040000;
    }
}
```

# Resource Folders

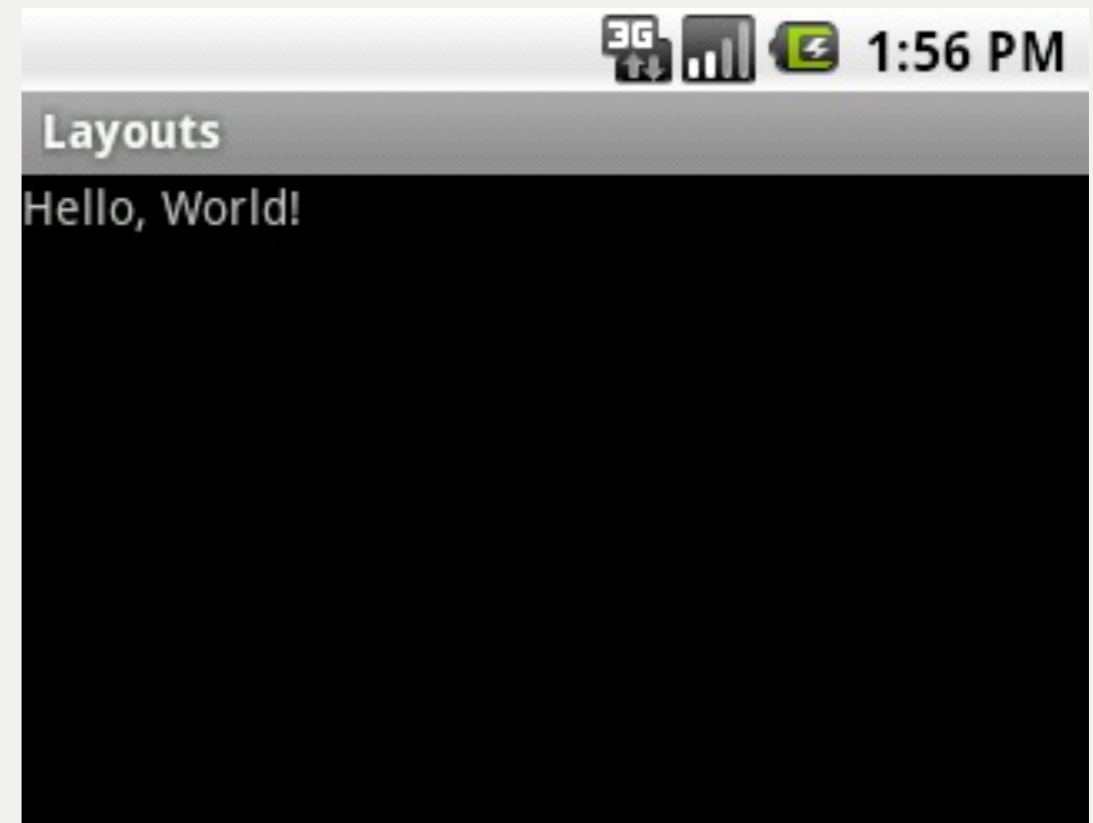
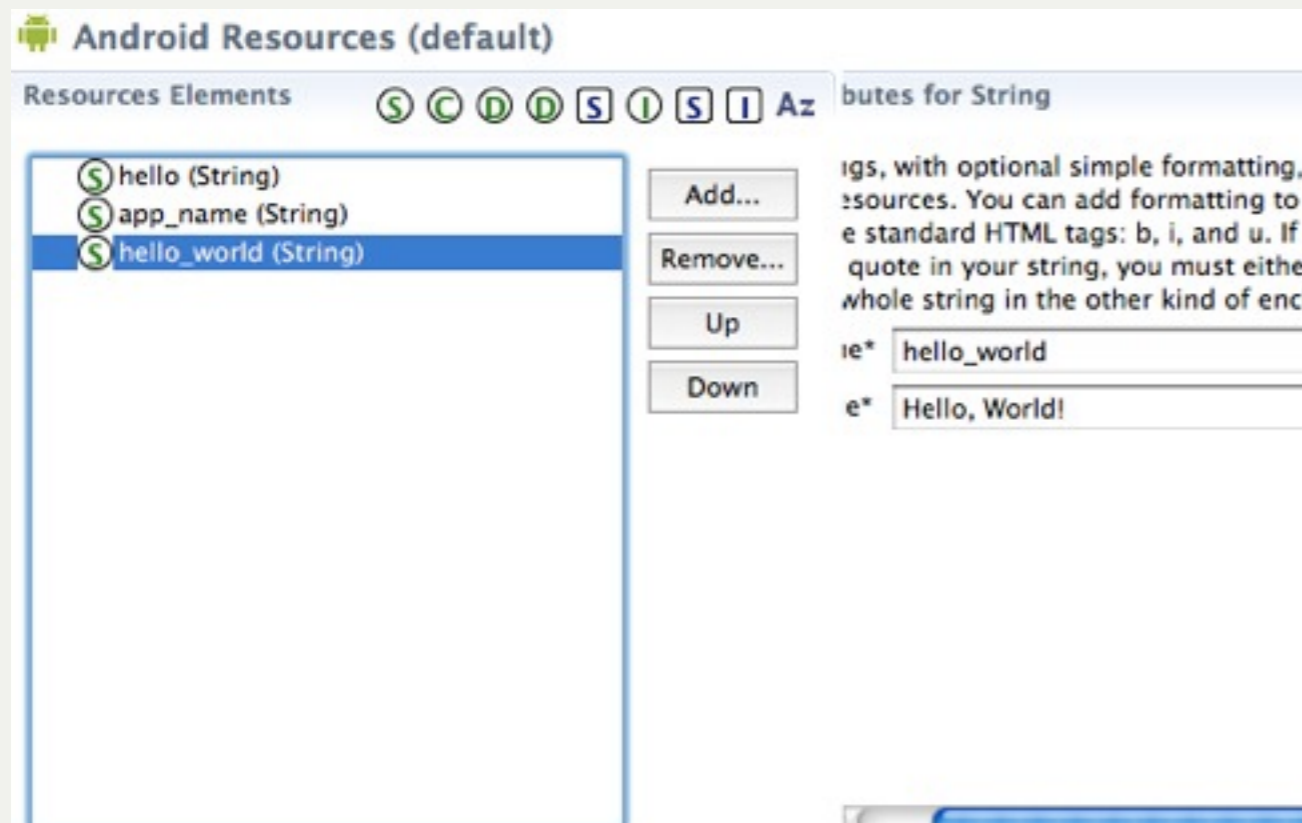
- Separate storage of Strings and Graphics
- Makes it easier to modify software parts
- Resources are accessed via „R.java“

```
package de.maxmaurer.layouts;

import android.app.Activity;

public class Layouts extends Activity {
    /** Called when the activity is first created. */
    @Override
    public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        View v = findViewById(R.layout.main);
        TextView tv = new TextView(this);
        tv.setText(getString(R.string.hello_world));
        setContentView(v);
    }
}
```

# Resource Folders

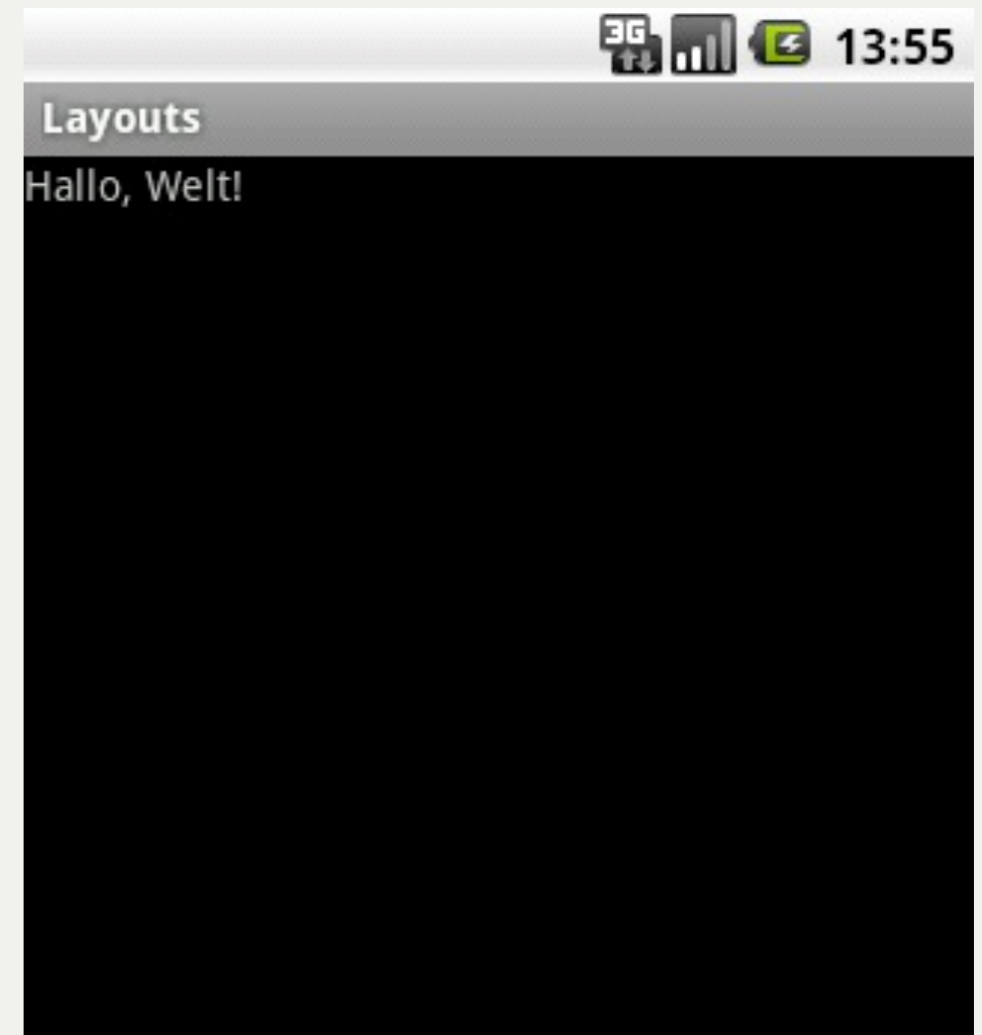
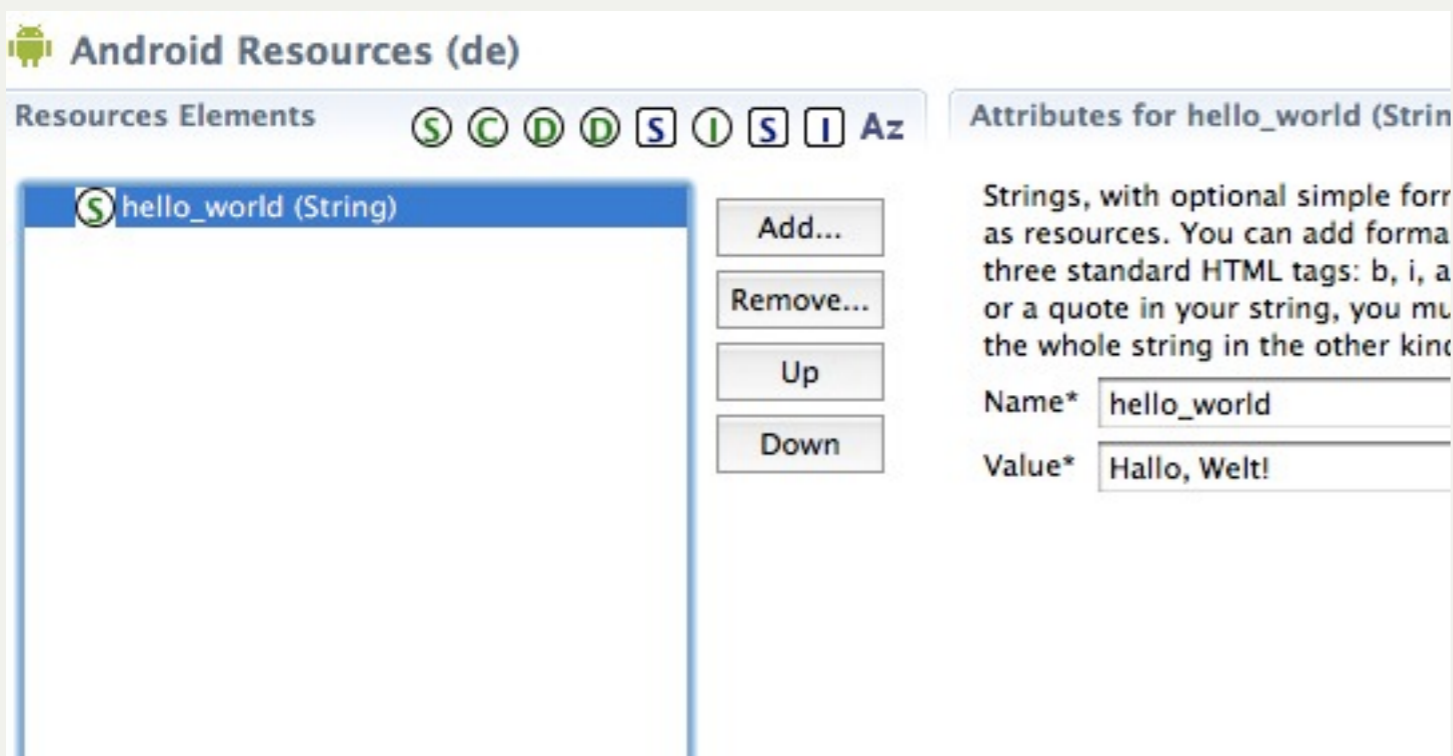


# Localization

- Creating folders for other languages does not need any code change
- Watch the application size!



# Localization





# Localization

- May be used for other device specific things as well
  - Country
  - Screen dimensions
  - Screen orientation
  - Touchscreen type (finger, stylus)
  - and many more

```
MyApp/  
res/  
drawable-en-rUS-large-long-port-mdpi-finger-keysexposed-qwerty-navexposed-dpad-480x320/
```



# Application Themes

## Implementing a User Interface

## Applying a Theme to Your Application

- Default theme: `android.R.style.Theme`
  - <http://developer.android.com/reference/android/R.style.html>
- Two ways to set the theme
  - Adding the theme attribute in `AndroidManifest.xml`
  - Calling `setTheme()` inside the `onCreate()` method

# Editing AndroidManifest.xml

- Adding the theme attribute in AndroidManifest.xml



```
UIExample.java | main.xml | AndroidManifest.xml X
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    package="pem.samplecode.ui">
    <application android:icon="@drawable/icon"
        android:theme="@android:style/Theme.Black">
        <activity android:name=".UIExample" android:label="@string/app_name">
            <intent-filter>
                <action android:name="android.intent.action.MAIN" />
                <category android:name="android.intent.category.LAUNCHER" />
            </intent-filter>
        </activity>
    </application>
</manifest> |
```

# Applying a Theme using Code

- Calling `setTheme()` inside the `onCreate()` method

```
UIExample.java x main.xml x AndroidManifest.xml
package pem.samplecode.ui;

import android.app.Activity;
import android.os.Bundle;

public class UIExample extends Activity {
    /** Called when the activity is first created. */
    @Override
    public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);

        setTheme(android.R.style.Theme_Black);
        setContentView(R.layout.main);
    }
}
```



## Black



## Light Weight





# Exercise 2

## Implementing a User Interface

# Exercise 2

- Fortführung der bisherigen Aufgabe
- In neues Projekt kopieren
- Browser um Adresszeile und „GoTo“-Button ergänzen
- Zurück und Vorwärts-Button ergänzen
- **Vorsicht bei Seiten mit Redirect!**





# Fragen? Viel Spaß!

