



Marek Chrenko & Tomáš Vondráček

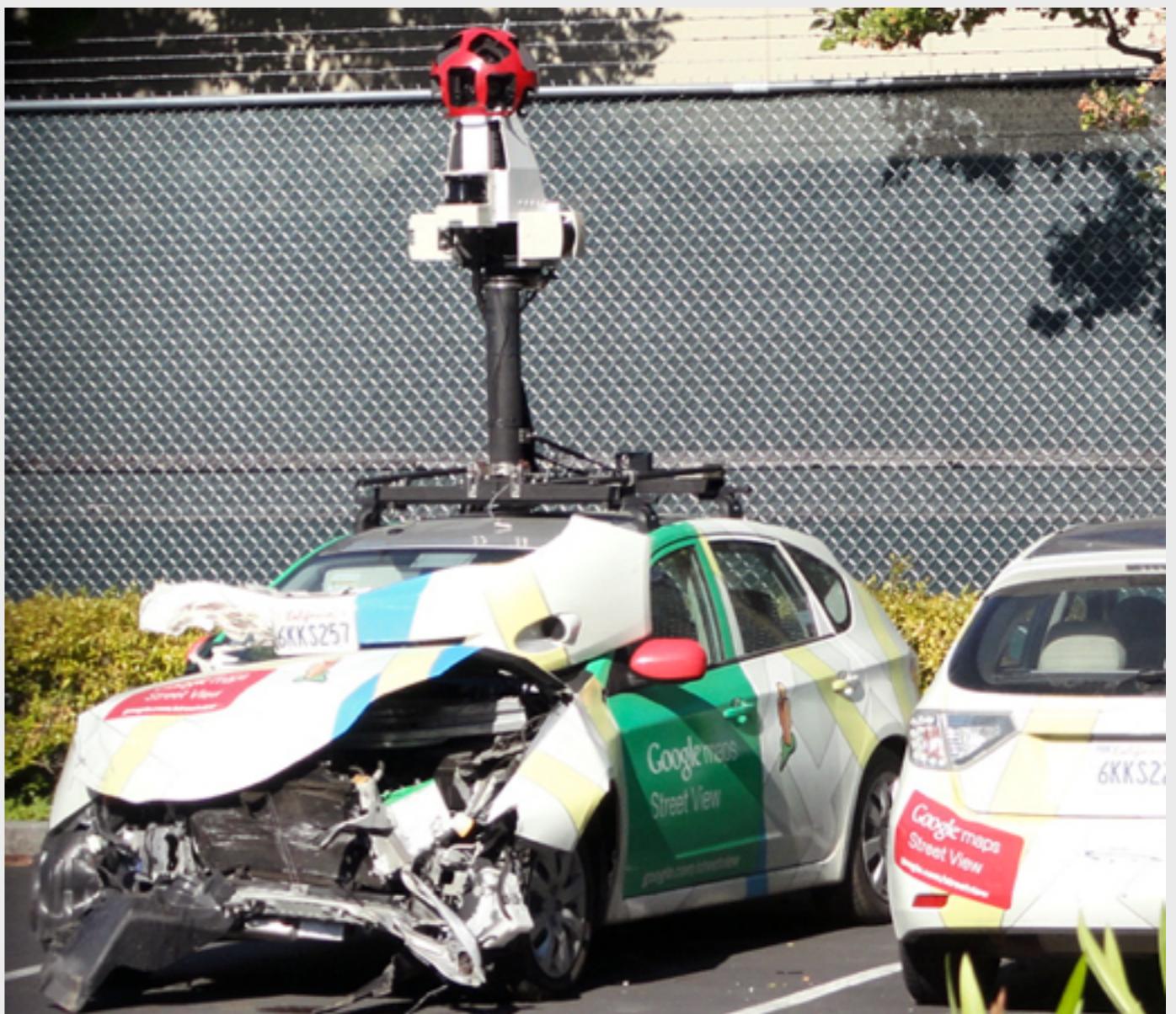
# Představení

- Marek Chrenko & Tomáš Vondráček
- Android developers ve společnosti Inmite.

# Kam smeruje mobilný svet?

# Internet of Things

- inteligentné domy
- autá bez vodiča
- RFID náramky



# Kontextové aplikácie

- dopĺňajú realitu
- silné využitie senzorov
- špecifické UI (napr. hlasová navigácia)
- jednoducho dostupné



# Wearables

- smartfón? such oldschool
- hodinky, náramky, oculus rift
- airbond od Inmite
- Google Glass



# Google Glass



# Google Glass

- snažia sa určiť smer vo wearables
- aktuálne developer preview
- OS Android 4.x
- spolupracujú s Android a iOS zariadeniami

# Technické okienko

- CPU 1.2 GHz, dual-core
- RAM 1 GB
- 16 GB Flash
- displej 640x360
- zvuk skrz kostí pri uchu
- 5MPix fotoaparát s HD videom
- wifi, bluetooth, microUSB

# Používanie

- demo hlasového vstupu a pohybu v systéme

# Vývoj

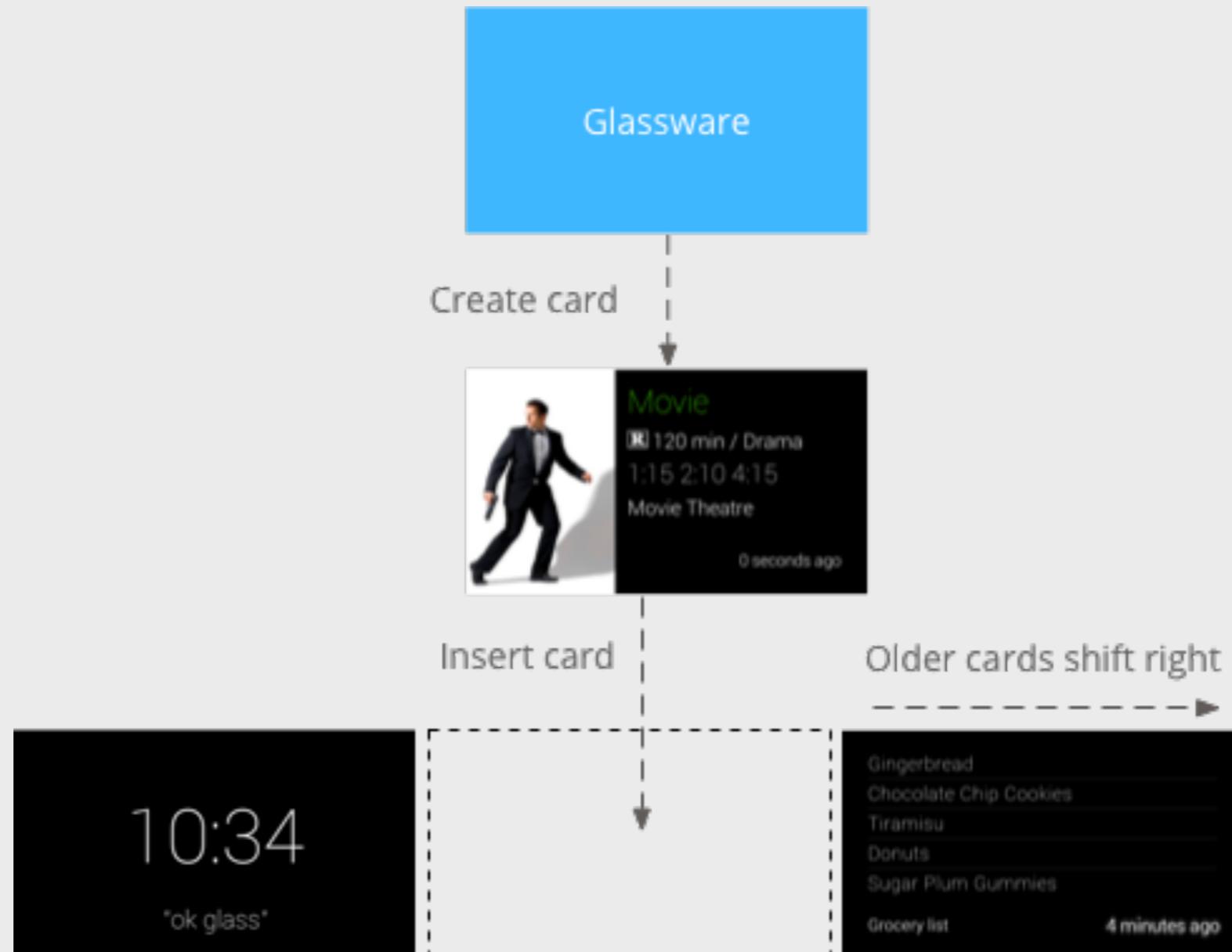
- Android SDK od API 15
- Mirror API (REST)
- natívne GDK

# Mirror API

- REST prístup, Glass API backend
- komunikácia cez JSON
- karty sú hlavná UI zložka
- všetko ide do timeline
- demo



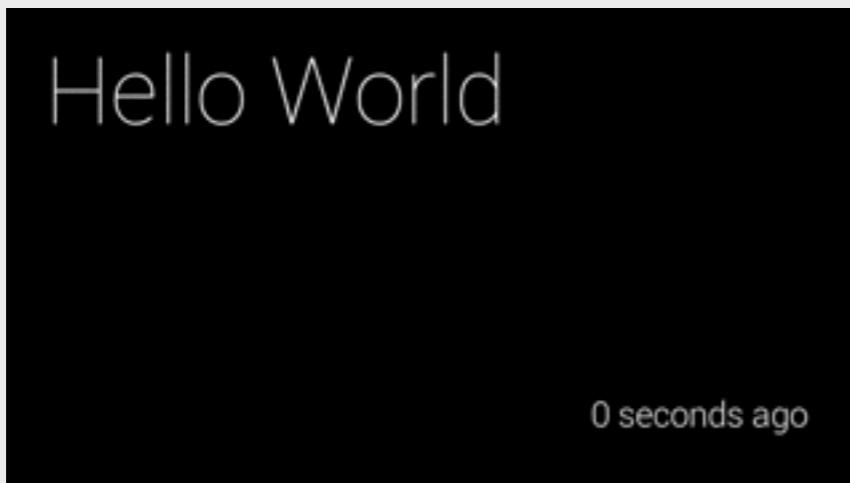
# Statické karty



# Statické karty

```
POST /mirror/v1/timeline HTTP/1.1
Host: www.googleapis.com
Authorization: Bearer {auth token}
Content-Type: application/json
Content-Length: 26

{ "text": "Hello world" }
```



# Mirror API toho vie viac

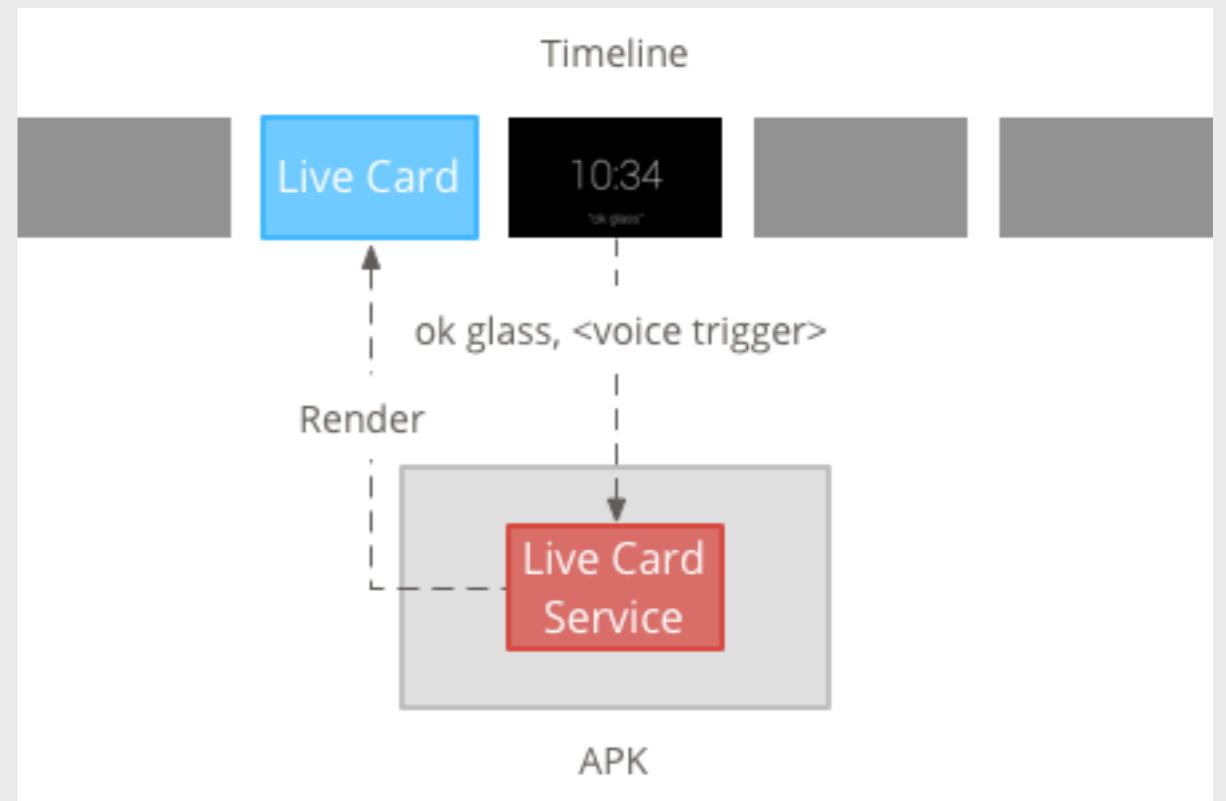
- vytvárať menu items
- zdieľať karty
- interagovať s kartami
- bundlovať karty
- je Google cloud based

# Glass Development Kit

- beží priamo na Glass HW
- od API level 19
- rozširuje Android SDK o Cards, Voice (triggers), Gesture Detector
- interakcia s používateľom v reálnom čase
- funguje offline
- prístup k HW

# Aplikačné prvky GDK

- live cards
- immersions
- UI Widgety a preddefinované štýly
- prístup k senzorom



# Demo

- trochu bankovej teórie
- a viac hernej zábavy
- viac info - David Vávra / destil.cz



# Android UI

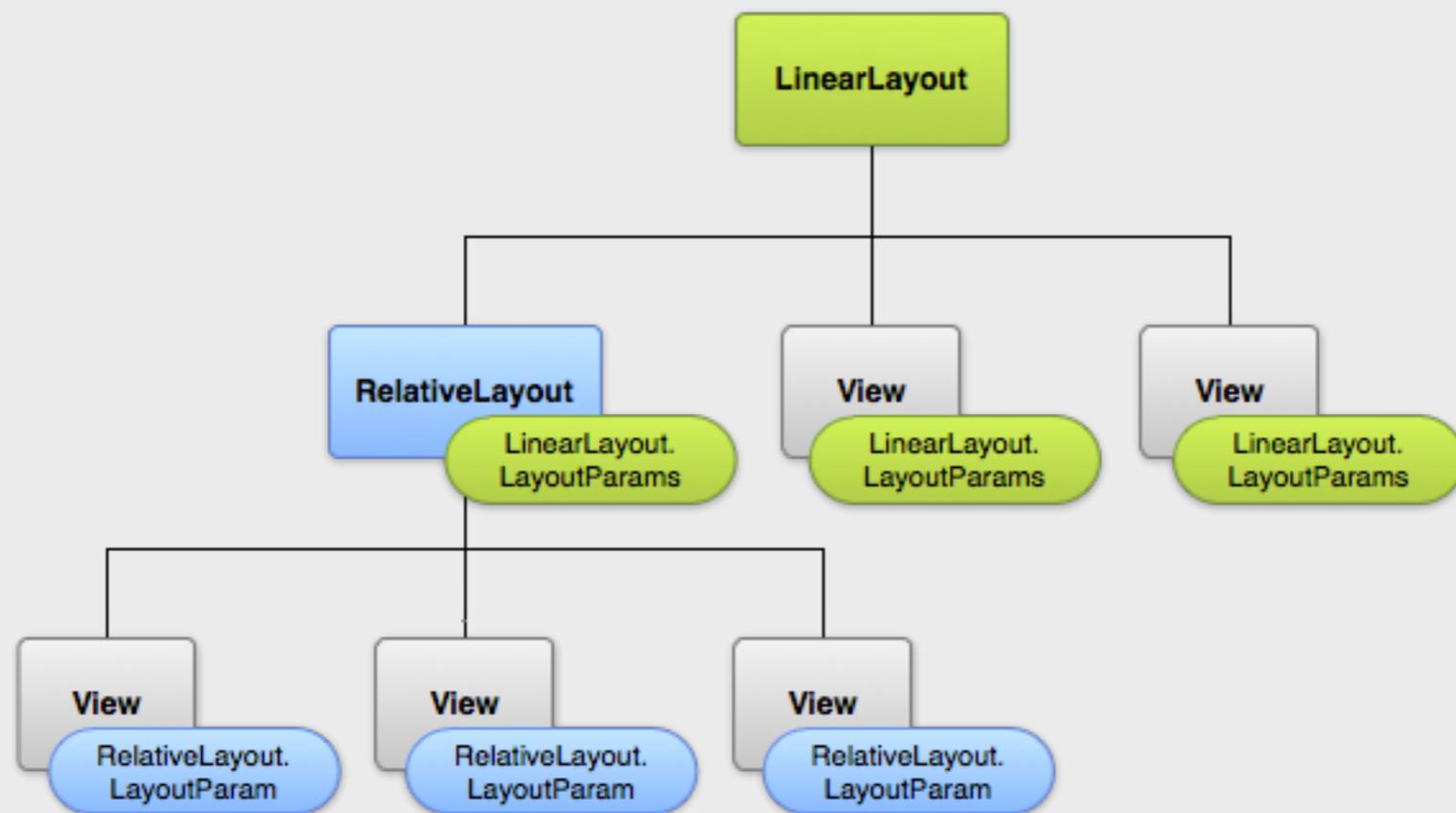
25.4.2014

Marek Chrenko & Tomáš Vondráček

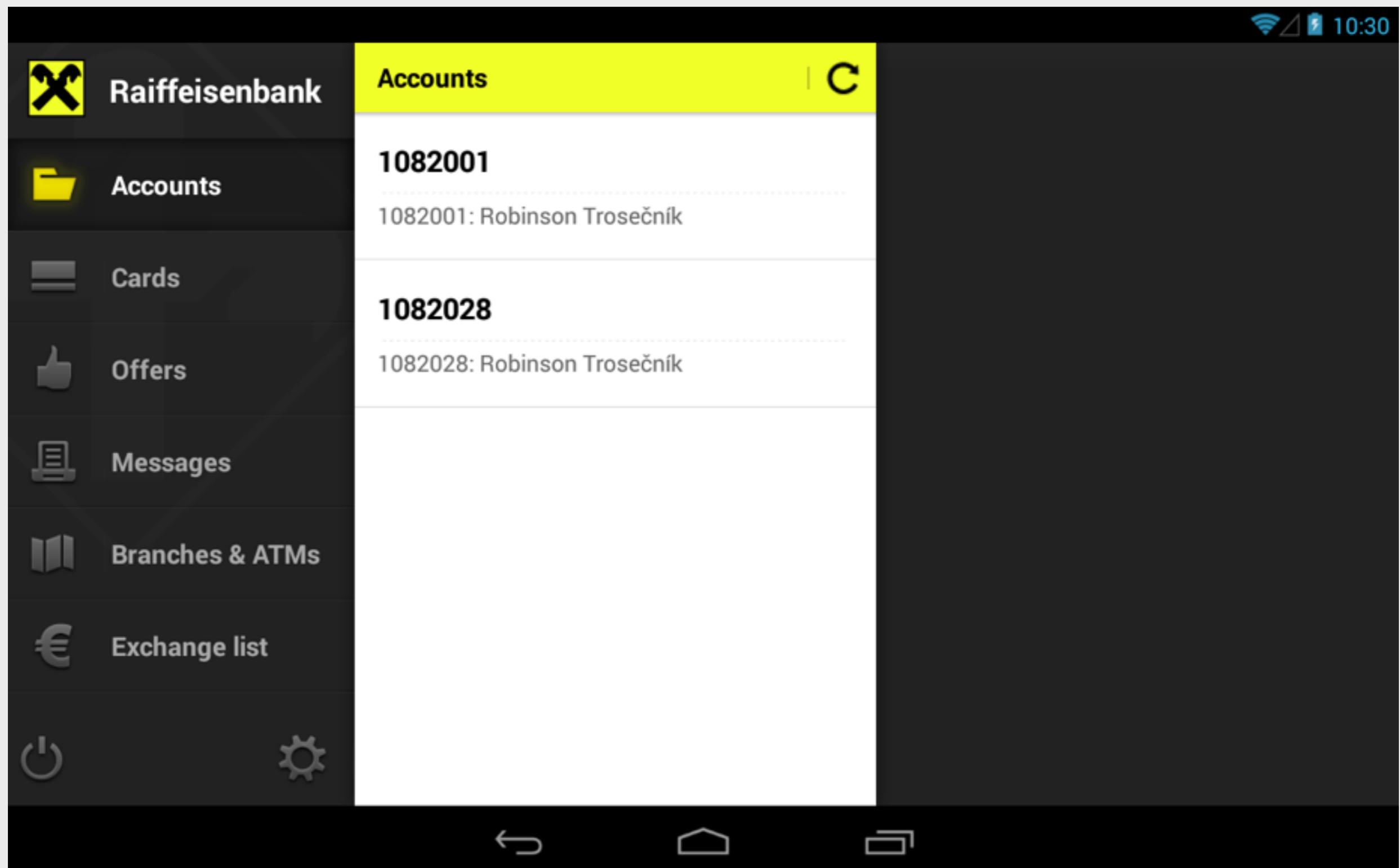
# Agenda

- View hierarchy
- Layouts
- ListView
- Canvas
- Custom View
- Animace
- Styly

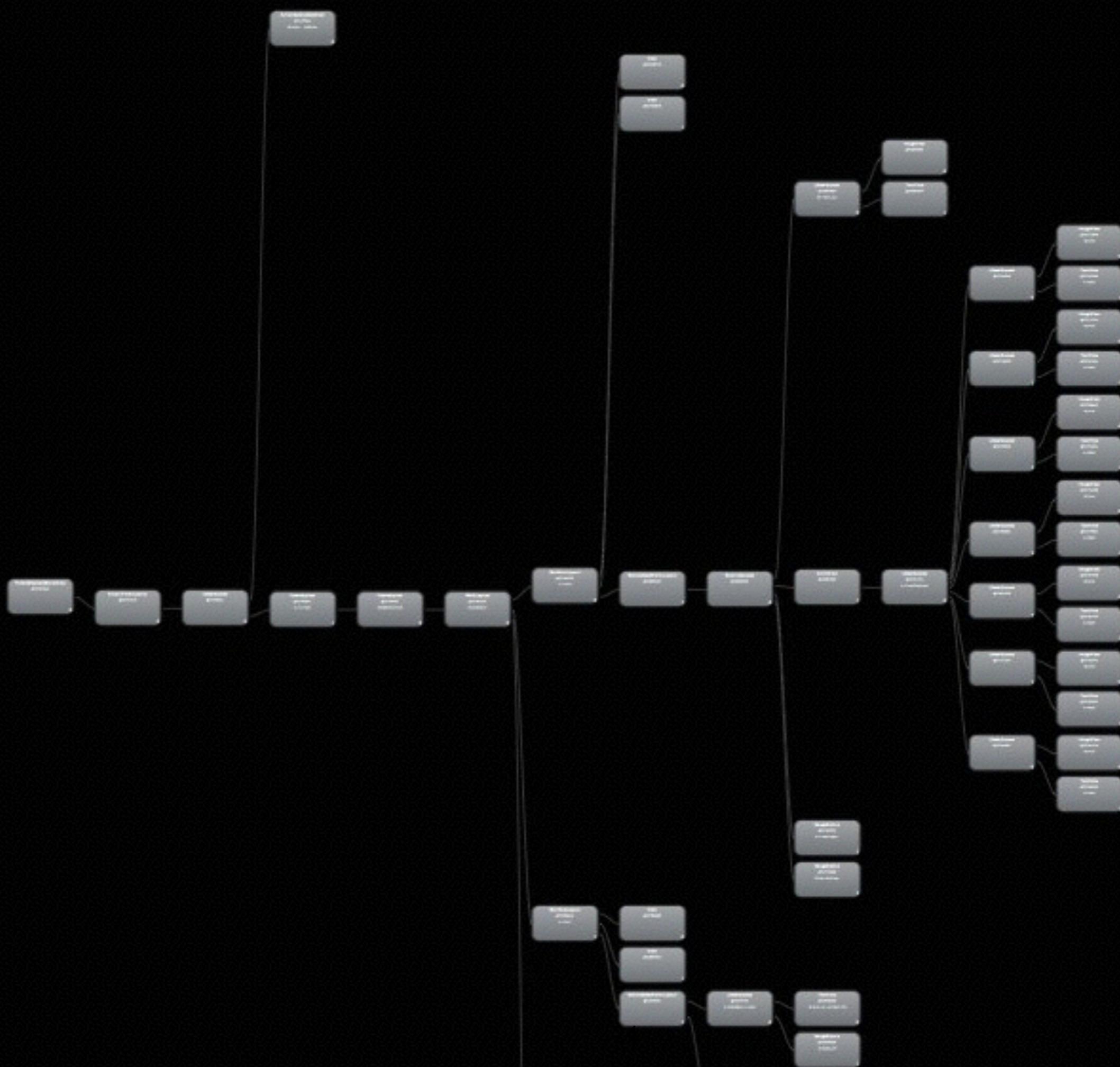
# View hierarchy



# View hierarchy







# View

- základní stavební blok
- View vs ViewGroup
  - každé View má layoutParams pro svého parenta

# Layouts (ViewGroup)

- Definují strukturu UI
- Mohou se vnořovat, ale čím hlubší hierarchie, tím pomalejší měření a layout

# Views

- v xml

```
<TextView android:id="@+id/title"  
    android:layout_width="match_parent"  
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"  
    android:text="@string/text" />
```

- v kódu

```
TextView txt = new TextView(context);  
txt.setText(R.string.text)  
txt.setLayoutParams(new LayoutParams(  
    LayoutParams.MATCH_PARENT,  
    LayoutParams.WRAP_CONTENT));
```

# Views

- view vytvořené v xml se “nahustí” do hierarchie

```
LayoutInflater inflater = LayoutInflater.from(ctx)
View v = inflater.inflate(R.layout.fragment_commits,
container, false);
```

# Views

- na jednotlivá view se přistupuje přes ID

```
TextView title = view.findViewById(R.id.title);
```

# View hierarchy

- perform traversal (asynchronní)
  - measure
  - layout
  - draw

# Layouts

- Základní layouty z frameworku:
  - FrameLayout, LinearLayout,  
RelativeLayout, TableLayout, GridLayout
  - Vlastní layout
  - AdapterView
    - ListView, GridView

# FrameLayout

- Nejjednodušší
- Nejefektivnější
- layout\_margin
- layout\_gravity

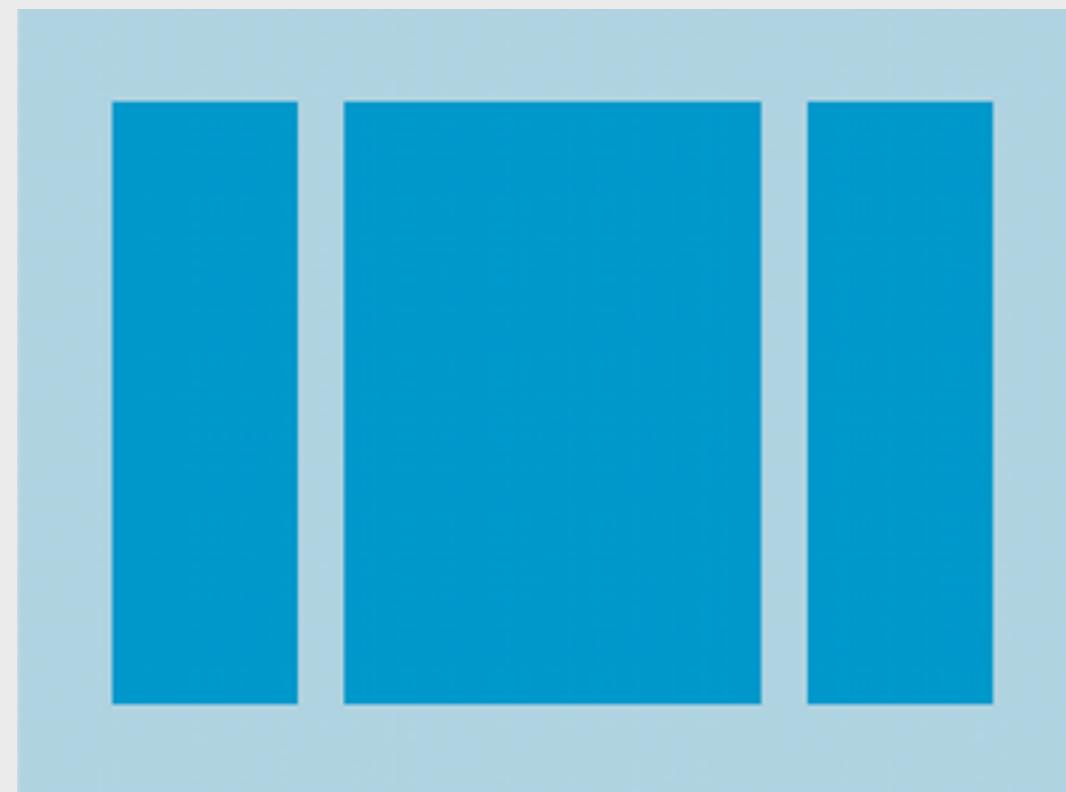
# FrameLayout

```
<FrameLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"  
    xmlns:tools="http://schemas.android.com/tools"  
    android:layout_width="match_parent"  
    android:layout_height="match_parent">  
  
    <ListView  
        android:id="@+id/list"  
        android:layout_width="match_parent"  
        android:layout_height="match_parent" />  
  
    <TextView android:id="@+id/empty"  
        android:text="@string/loading"  
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"  
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"  
        android:layout_gravity="center"/>  
  
</FrameLayout>
```

# LinearLayout

- Horizontální nebo vertikální
- layout\_weight - potomci mohou mít váhu
- layout\_gravity
- layout\_margin

# LinearLayout



# LinearLayout

```
<LinearLayout  
    android:orientation="horizontal"  
    android:layout_width="match_parent"  
    android:layout_height="wrap_content">  
  
    <TextView  
        android:id="@+id/commit_author"  
        android:layout_width="0dp"  
        android:layout_weight="1"  
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"  
        android:textAppearance="?android:attr/textAppearanceSmall"  
        tools:text="Commit author" />  
    <TextView  
        android:id="@+id/commit_email"  
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"  
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"  
        android:textAppearance="?android:attr/textAppearanceSmall"  
        tools:text="Commit email" />  
</LinearLayout>
```

# RelativeLayout

- Jednotlivá View jsou pozicována vůči sobě nebo vůči předkovi
- Umožňuje vytvořit plochou hierarchii

# RelativeLayout



# RelativeLayout

```
<RelativeLayout
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout_height="match_parent">

    <ImageView android:id="@+id/commit_img"
        android:layout_width="match_parent"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content" />

    <TextView android:id="@+id/commit_title"
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:layout_below="@+id/commit_img"/>
    <TextView android:id="@+id/commit_author"
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:layout_toRightOf="@+id/commit_email"
        android:layout_alignParentRight="true"
        android:layout_below="@+id/commit_img" />
</RelativeLayout>
```

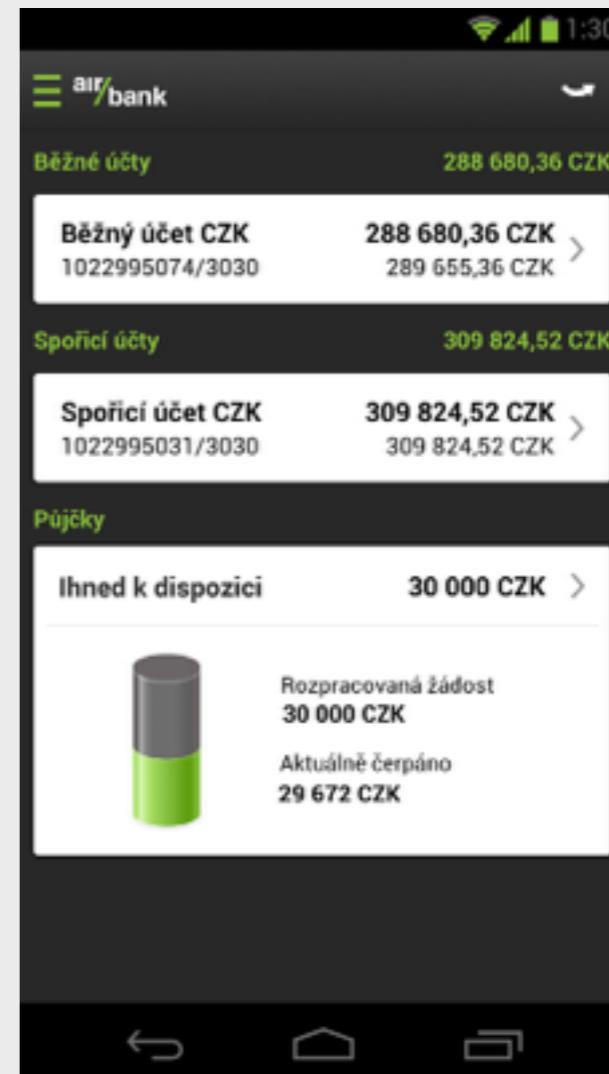
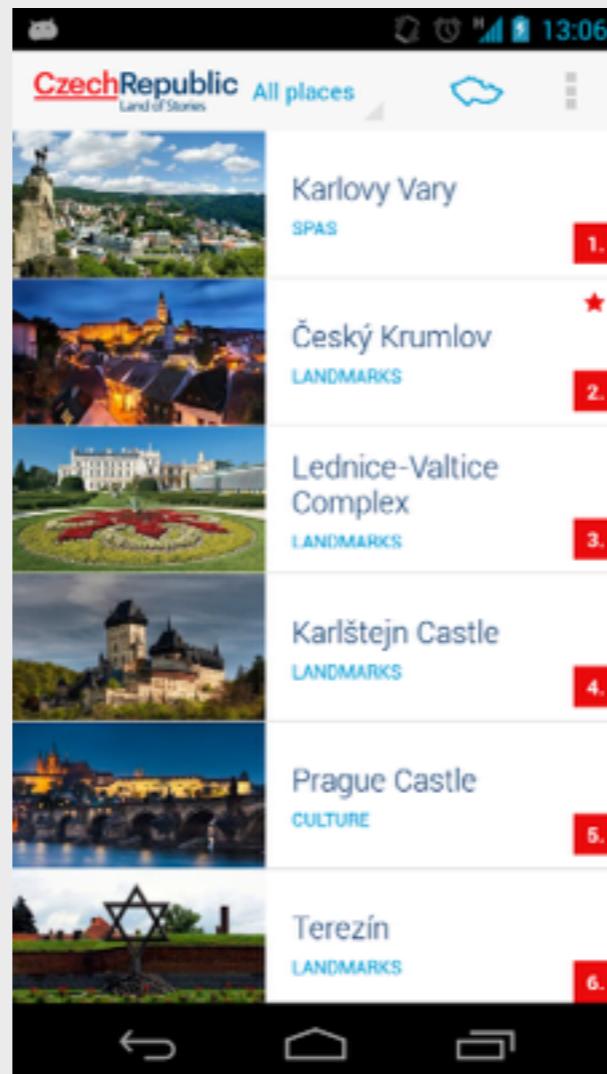
# ListView & GridView

- vytvářejí kolekci View na základě dat z adaptéru
- recyklace View
  - vždy je vytvořeno pouze tolik view kolik je zobrazeno (+ 1 či 2)

# ListView & GridView



# ListView



# ListView

- nasledovné postupy platia aj pre GridView
- zobrazujú veľké počty záznamov
- náročné na CPU/pamäť - pri akciách ako scroll a fling
- použitie adaptérov

# ListView

- view sú ľahké objekty (1-2 kb)
- recyklujú sa
- naplnenie view obsahom sa deje v  
`getView(position, convertView, parent)`

# getView so sekaním

```
public View getView(int position, View convertView, ViewGroup parent)
{
    View item = mInflater.inflate(R.layout.list_item_icon_text, null);

    ((TextView) item.findViewById(R.id.text)).setText(DATA[position]);
    ((ImageView) item.findViewById(R.id.icon)).setImageBitmap(
        (position & 1) == 1 ? mIcon1 : mIcon2);
    return item;
}
```

# getView klasicky

```
public View getView(int position, View convertView, ViewGroup parent)
{
    if (convertView == null) {
        convertView = mInflater.inflate(R.layout.item, parent, false);
    }

    ((TextView) convertView.findViewById(R.id.text))
        .setText(DATA[position]);

    ((ImageView) convertView.findViewById(R.id.icon))
        .setImageBitmap((position & 1) == 1 ? mIcon1 : mIcon2);

    return convertView;
}
```

# getView plynulo

```
public View getView(int position, View convertView, ViewGroup parent)
{
    ViewHolder holder;
    if (convertView == null) {
        convertView = mInflater.
                inflate(R.layout.list_item_icon_text, parent, false);
        holder = new ViewHolder();
        holder.text = (TextView) convertView.findViewById(R.id.text);
        holder.icon = (ImageView) convertView.findViewById(R.id.icon);
        convertView.setTag(holder); }
    else {
        holder = (ViewHolder) convertView.getTag(); }

    holder.text.setText(DATA[position]);
    holder.icon.setImageBitmap((position & 1) == 1 ? mIcon1 : mIcon2);
    return convertView;
}
```

# Adaptér

- nerobiť si lokálnu view cache!
- nesnažiť sa vybabrať s ListView
- nemeniť štruktúru convertView - to sa vracia typu, ktorý určí komponenta a je vždy správny
- notifyDataSetChanged()
- notifyDataSetChanged()

# Typy View

- vstavané typy (jednoduché texty)
- ak chceme viac typov view, preťažíme  
`getViewTypeCount()`,  
`getItemViewType(position)`

# Typy View

```
@Override  
public int getViewTypeCount() {  
    return super.getViewTypeCount() + 1; // activate view type  
}  
  
@Override  
public int getItemViewType(int position) {  
    if (getItem(position) instanceof CardTO) {  
        return VIEW_TYPE_ACTIVATE;  
    }  
    return super.getItemViewType(position);  
}
```

# Properties

- enabled / disabled položky
- single / multiple choice mode
- hasStableIds() == true ako optimalizácia

# Header & Footer view

- skrolujú s položkami listview
- Quick Return pattern

# Problémy

- čierny list počas skrolovania - nastaviť cacheColorHint na transparentnú farbu
- nevkladat' listview do scrollview a naopak
- potrebujeme listview? nestačí layout generovať?

# CustomView

- možnosť odlišenia od davu
- zapúzdrenie kódu
- optimalizácia
- prístup k protected metódam
- demo: ClipboardEditText

# Život View

- pridanie / odobranie z window
- meranie, pozicovanie a vykreslenie
- perzistencia stavu

# pridanie / odobranie

- po volani ViewGroup.addView
- zavolá sa onAttachedToWindow()
- idealne miesto na nastavenie listenerov, zresetovanie stavu
- pri odoberaní - onDetachFromWindow()
- o svojich zmenách view informuje okolie cez rozhrania a callbacky (nemá onCreate,...)

# odmeraj, rozlož, nakresli

- všetky view sa dokážu odmerať (pevné šírky, príp. LayoutParams)
- requestLayout() sa stará o prepočet layoutu rekurzívne, preto treba držať plochý view strom
- onMeasure() rozhoduje o veľkosti view a jeho potomkov - musí volať setMeasuredDimension() pred návratom
- následne sa prevedie layout - paddingy,...

# a uchovaj stav

- pri rotácií obrazovky dochádza k zahodeniu views a znovuvytvoreniu UI
- `onSaveInstanceState()`,  
`onRestoreInstanceState()`
- vytvoriť potomka triedy `BaseSavedState`

# Canvas

- přímé kreslení pomocí primitiv
- můžeme přes něj vykreslit obsah View nebo si můžeme kreslit do bitmapy
- umožňuje základní transformace
  - translace, rotace, scale

# Canvas - pojmy

- Canvas - malíř, pamatuje si draw calls
- Bitmap - pixely, na které se aplikují draw calls
- Paint - štětec, určuje barvu a styl

# Canvas primitiva

- `drawText()`,
- `drawBitmap()`,
- `drawLine()`,
- `drawPath()`
- `drawRect()`,
- ...

# Canvas - stav

- uložení/obnovení stavu pro aplikování transformací

# Canvas - stav

```
canvas.save();
canvas.translate(textX, 0);

canvas.drawText(text, x, y, mPaint);
canvas.restore();
```

# Canvas - tip

```
Bitmap bmp =  
Bitmap.createBitmap(view.getWidth(),  
view.getHeight(),  
Bitmap.Config.ARGB_8888);  
  
Canvas canvas = new Canvas(bmp);  
view.draw(canvas);
```

# Canvas - tip

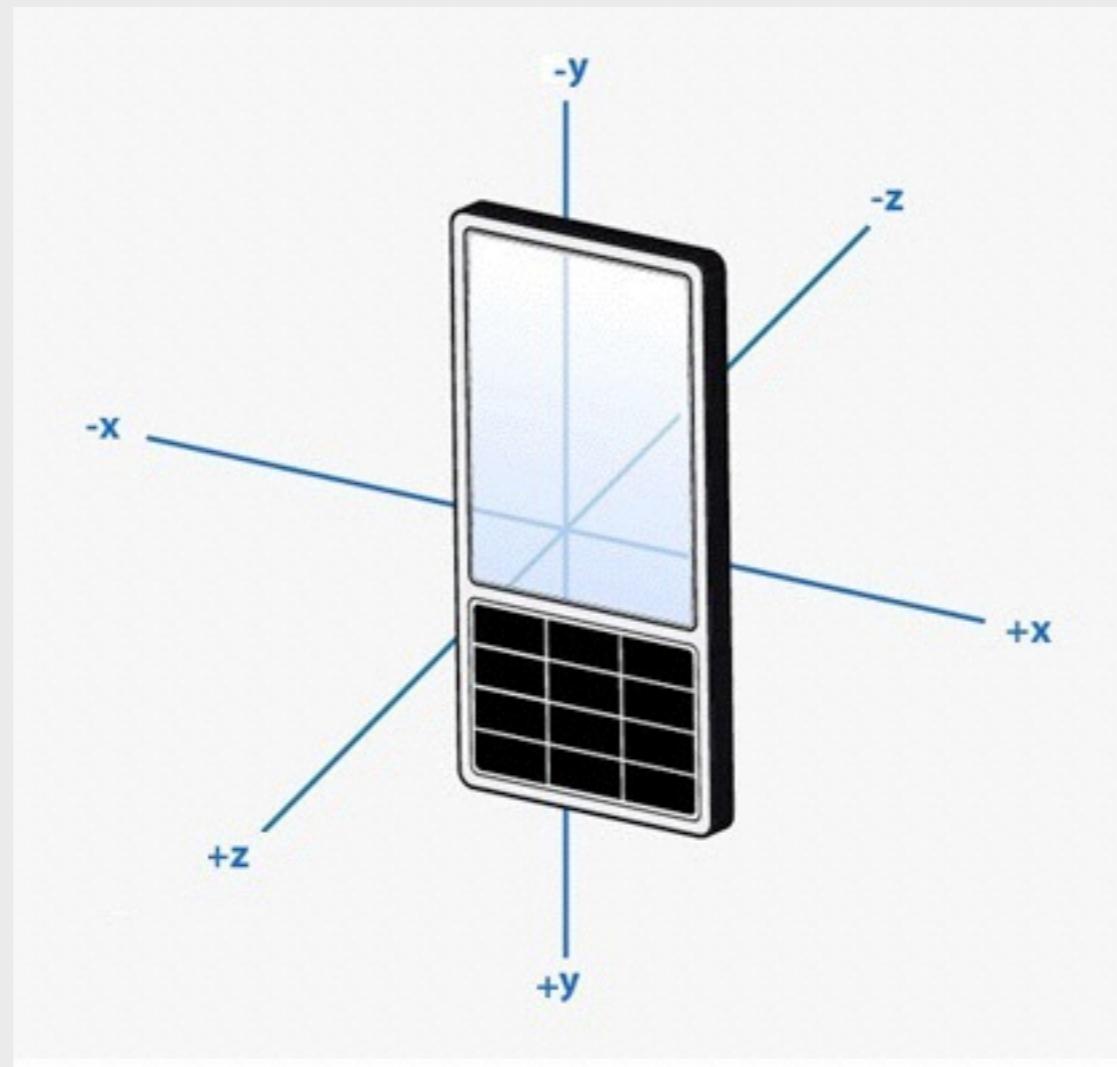
```
Bitmap bmp =  
Bitmap.createBitmap(view.getWidth()/4,  
view.getHeight()/4, Bitmap.Config.ARGB_8888);
```

```
Canvas canvas = new Canvas(bmp);  
canvas.setScale(0.25, 0.25)  
view.draw(canvas);
```

# Animace

- “Anima” = duše

# Souřadný systém



# Property animation

- Animace čehokoli na jakémkoli objektu.
  - Včetně vlastních objektů a vlastních property.

# Property animation:

- Animator: tiká
- Interpolator:  $y = f(t)$ 
  - $y$  začíná na 0, končí na 1
- Evaluator:  $x_0 + y * (x_1 - x_0)$

# Property animation

- ObjectAnimator
- Typicky volá nad view:
  - setRotationX, setRotationY
  - setTranslationX, setTranslationY
  - setScaleX, setScaleY
  - setAlpha

# Property animation

```
ObjectAnimator animator =  
    ObjectAnimator.ofFloat(view,  
        View.ROTATION_X, 0f, 180f);  
animator.setDuration(1000L);  
animator.start();
```

# Property animation

```
view.animate()  
    .rotationX(180f)  
    .setDuration(1000L);
```

# Property animation

```
view.animate()  
    .rotationX(180f)  
    .translationY(100f)  
    .alpha(0.5f)  
    .scaleY(0f)  
    .setDuration(1000L);
```

# Property animation

```
view.animate()  
    .rotationX(180f)  
    .setDuration(1000L)  
    .withLayer();
```

# Tipy a triky

- LayoutTransition
- LayoutAnimationController
- ViewPager Transformer
- Window Animation

# Layout Transition

- v xml: android:animateLayoutChanges="true"
- final LayoutTransition transition = new LayoutTransition();  
view.setLayoutTransition(transition);

# Layout Animation Controller

- Animace itemů ListView/GridView.
- Využívá api level 1 animace.

# Layout Animation controller

```
Animation anim =  
AnimationUtils.loadAnimation(getApplicationContext(),  
R.anim.slide_bottom_top);  
  
LayoutAnimationController c =  
new LayoutAnimationController(anim);  
  
getListView().setLayoutAnimation(c);
```

# ViewPager Transformer

- Transformace každé stránky podle současné pozice.
- ViewPager.setPageTransformer(...)

# Window animation

```
ActivityOptions options =  
ActivityOptions.makeScaleUpAnimation(view,  
0, 0, view.getWidth(), view.getHeight());  
  
Intent intent = new Intent(getActivity(),  
MyActivity.class);  
startActivity(intent, options.toBundle());
```

# Window animation

```
overridePendingTransition(android.R.anim.fade_in,  
    android.R.anim.fade_out);
```

# Styly a téma

- Style
  - sada vlastností které určují vzhled a formát okna nebo konkrétního view
- Theme
  - styl aplikovaný na celou aplikaci

# Inline vs Style vs Theme

- Level 0 - inline
- Level 1 - style
- Level 2 - theme

# Inline vs Style vs Theme

- Level 0 - inline

```
<TextView  
    android:id="@+id/row_validity_tv"  
    android:layout_width="wrap_content"  
    android:layout_height="?android:attr/listPreferredItemHeight"  
    android:textAppearance="?android:attr/textAppearanceLarge"  
    android:textStyle="bold"  
    android:gravity="center_vertical"  
    android:layout_marginLeft="3dip"  
    android:text="@string/l_invalid"  
    android:textColor="@color/orange" />  
  
<TextView  
    android:id="@+id/row_valid_to_hint_tv"  
    android:layout_width="fill_parent"  
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"  
    android:text="@string/l_valid_to_long"  
    android:layout_gravity="center_vertical"  
    android:gravity="right"  
    android:layout_weight="1" />
```

layout.xml

# Inline vs Style vs Theme

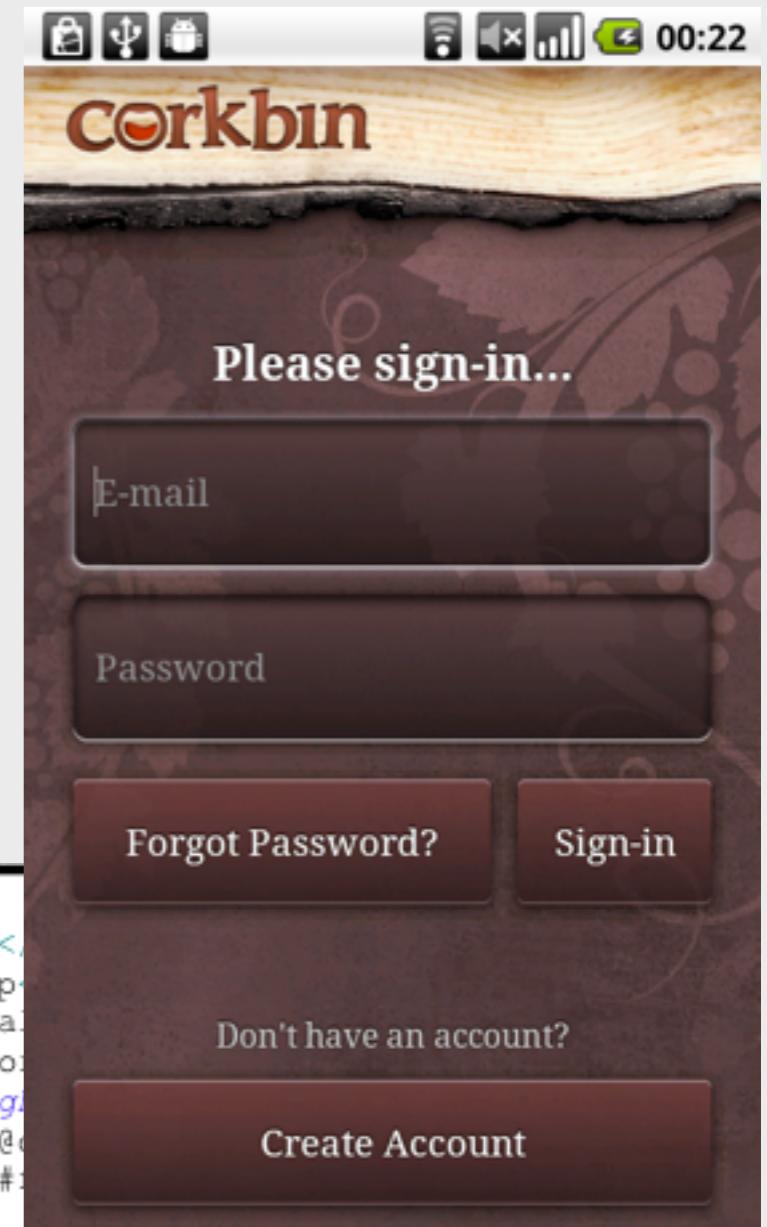
- Level 1 - style

```
<EditText  
    android:id="@+id/login_email_et"  
    android:layout_width="fill_parent"  
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"  
    android:layout_weight="0"  
    android:hint="E-mail"  
    android:inputType="textEmailAddress"  
  
    android:textAppearance="@style/TextAppearance.Medium.Inverse"  
/>  
<EditText  
    android:id="@+id/login_password_et"  
    android:layout_width="fill_parent"  
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"  
    android:layout_weight="0"  
    android:hint="Password"  
    android:inputType="textPassword"  
  
    android:textAppearance="@style/TextAppearance.Medium"  
    android:imeOptions="actionGo"  
/>
```

layout.xml

```
<style name="TextAppearance">  
    <item name="android:typeface">serif</item>  
    <item name="android:textSize">16.0sp</item>  
    <item name="android:textStyle">normal</item>  
    <item name="android:textColor">@color/white</item>  
    <item name="android:textColorHighlight">#ff0000</item>  
    <item name="android:textColorHint">@color/gray</item>  
    <item name="android:textColorLink">#0070C0</item>  
</style>  
<style name="TextAppearance.Medium">  
    <item name="android:textSize">14.0sp</item>  
</style>  
<style name="TextAppearance.Medium.Inverse">  
    <item name="android:textColor">@color/white</item>  
    <item name="android:textColorHint">@color/gray</item>  
</style>
```

Styles.xml

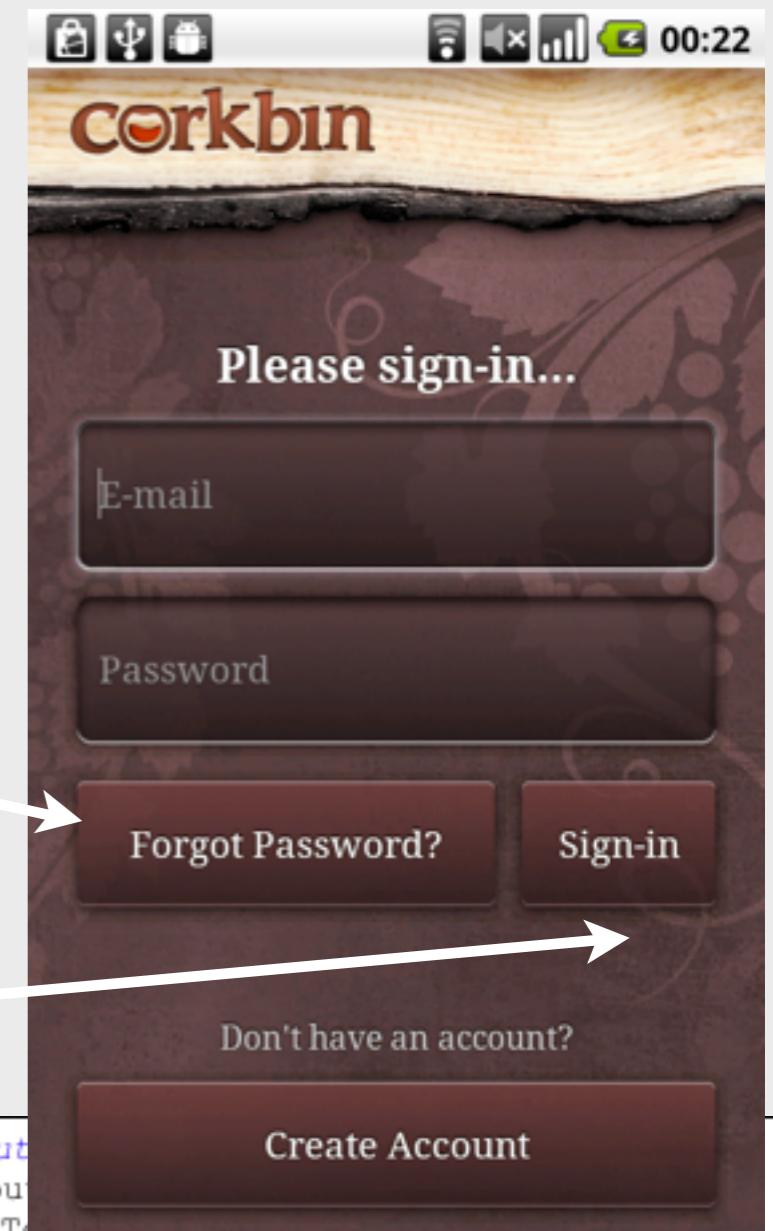


# Inline vs Style vs Theme

- Level 2 - theme

```
<Button  
    android:id="@+id/login_forget_bt"  
    android:layout_width="fill_parent"  
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"  
    android:layout_weight="0.5"  
    android:text="@string/l_forget_password"  
/>  
<Button  
    android:id="@+id/login_login_bt"  
    android:layout_width="fill_parent"  
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"  
    android:layout_weight=  
    android:text="@string/  
/>  
<style name="Button" parent="@android:style/Widget.Button"  
    <item name="android:background">@drawable/bu  
    <item name="android:textAppearance">@style/T  
    <item name="android:padding">15dip</item>  
    <item name="android:textColor">@color/button_text_color</item>  
/</style>  
  
<style name="MyTheme" parent="@android:style/Theme.NoTitleBar"  
    <item name="android:buttonStyle">@style/Button</item>  
/</style>
```

layout.xml



themes.xml

# Výhody

- Šetří čas
- Neopakuje se stále stejný kód
- Oddělení vzhledu od struktury UI
  - je vyměnitelný

# Přepínání témat

- Plné využití themes jak jsme si ukázali
- Navíc:
  - Vlastní view
  - Ikonky
  - Různé styly pro text

# Attribute

- V layout.xml nepřiřadíme přímo style, ale attribute
- Hodnotu attributu nastavíme v tématu
- Attribute se vyhodnotí v runtimu podle aktuálního tématu

# Attribute

```
<declare-styleable name="homeIcons">
    <attr name="homeBranchesIcon" format="integer" />
    <attr name="homeATMsIcon" format="integer" />
    <attr name="homeContactsIcon" format="integer" />
    <attr name="homeNewsIcon" format="integer" />
    <attr name="homeSettingsIcon" format="integer" />
</declare-styleable>
```

attrs.xml

# Attribute

```
<style name="CustomTheme" parent="android:Theme.Light.NoTitleBar">
    <item name="android:radioButtonStyle">@style/radioStyle</item>
    <item name="android:seekBarStyle">@style/seekbarStyle</item>
    <item name="android:editTextStyle">@style/editTextStyle</item>

    <item name="homeBranchesIcon">
        @drawable/ic_affiliate_selector</item>
    <item name="homeATMsIcon">@drawable/ic_atm_selector</item>
    <item name="homeContactsIcon">
        @drawable/ic_contact_selector</item>
    <item name="homeNewsIcon">@drawable/ic_news_selector</item>
    <item name="homeSettingsIcon">
        @drawable/ic_settings_selector</item>
</style>
```

theme.xml

# Attribute

```
<style name="CustomTheme.Green">
    <item name="android:radioButtonStyle">
        @style/greenRadioStyle</item>
    <item name="android:seekBarStyle">
        @style/greenSeekBarStyle</item>
    <item name="android:editTextStyle">
        @style/greenEditTextStyle</item>

    <item name="homeBranchesIcon">
        @drawable/green_ic_affiliate_selector</item>
    <item name="homeATMsIcon">@drawable/green_ic_atm_selector</item>
    <item name="homeContactsIcon">
        @drawable/green_ic_contact_selector</item>
    <item name="homeNewsIcon">
        @drawable/green_ic_news_selector</item>
    <item name="homeSettingsIcon">
        @drawable/green_ic_settings_selector</item>
</style>
```

theme.xml

# Attribute

```
<ImageButton android:id="@+id/homeAtm"  
    android:layout_width="wrap_content"  
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"  
    android:src="?homeATMsIcon" />
```

layout.xml

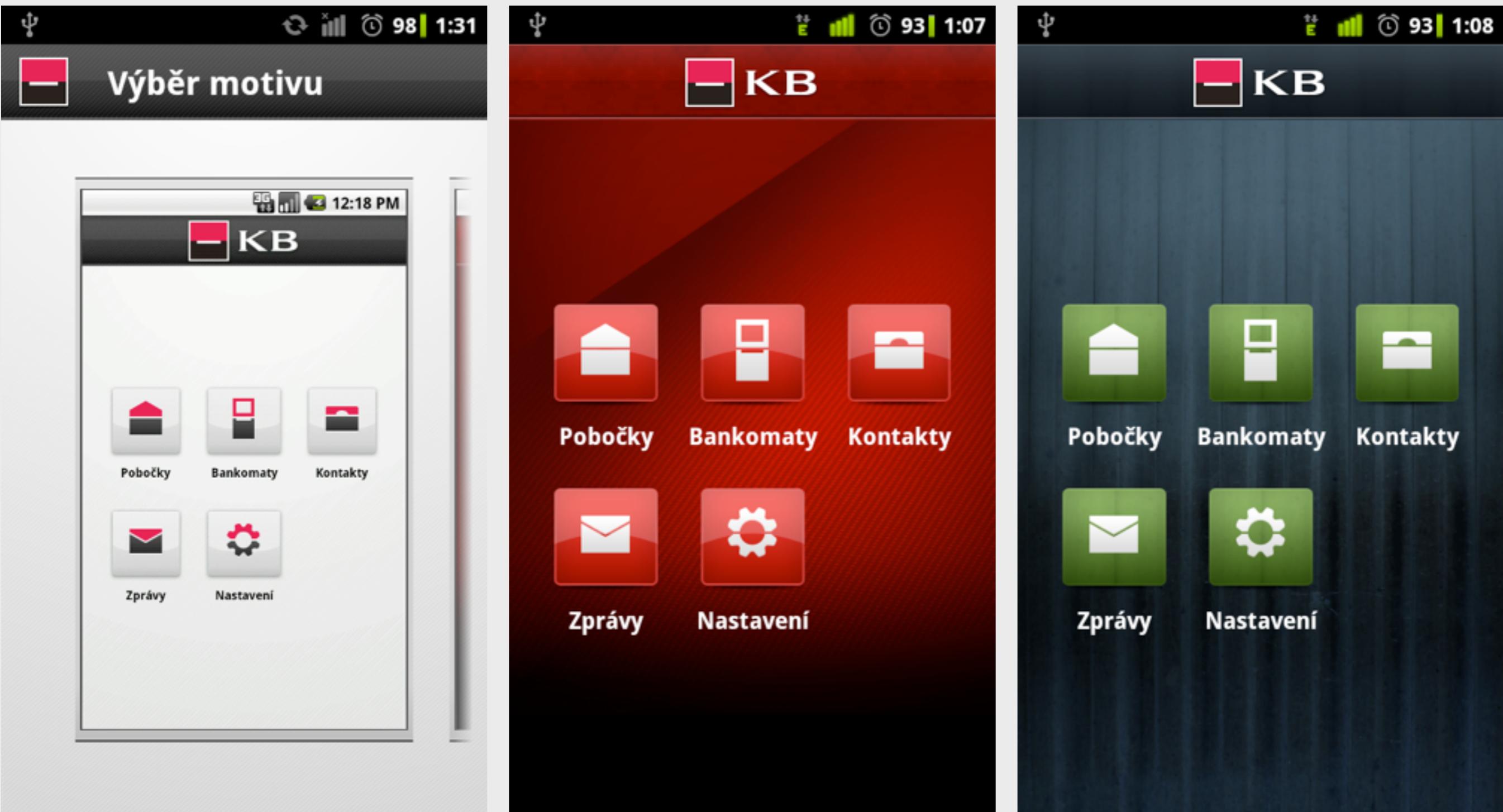
# Přepínání témat

```
public abstract class BaseActivity extends Activity {  
  
    private SkinManager mManager;  
    private int mCurrentThemeId;  
  
    @Override  
    protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {  
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);  
  
        ...  
  
        final int themeId = this.mManager.getSelectedThemeId();  
        mCurrentThemeId = themeId;  
  
        this.setTheme(themeId);  
    }  
  
    ...  
  
}
```

# Přepínání témat

```
@Override  
protected void onResume() {  
    if (mCurrentThemeId != mManager.getSelectedThemeId()) {  
        Log.d(Utils.TAG, "new theme selected, restarting activity");  
  
        Intent starterIntent = this.getIntent();  
        starterIntent.setAction(null);  
  
        startActivity(starterIntent);  
        finish();  
        super.onResume();  
        return;  
    }  
}
```

# Přepínání témat



Díky.  
Otázky?