

CS 528 Mobile and Ubiquitous Computing

Lecture 2b: Android UI Design in XML + Examples

Emmanuel Agu





Resources



Android Resources

- Resources? Images, strings, dimensions, layout files, menus, etc that your app uses
- Basically app elements declared in other files
 - Easier to update, maintain code

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

  <string name="app_name">My Cool Theme Name</string>
  <string name="description">My Cool Theme Description</string>

  <string name="author">Your Name</string>
  <string name="email">your.email@example.com</string>
  <string name="url">http://YourWeb.com</string>

  <string name="donation_email">john@example.com</string>
  <string name="donation_currency">EUR</string>
  <string name="donation_amount">0.0</string>

</resources>
```





Declaring Strings in Strings.xml

- Can declare all strings in strings.xml

String declaration in strings.xml

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

  <string name="app_name">EmPubLite</string>
  <string name="hello_world">Hello world!</string>

</resources>
```

- Then reference in any of your app's xml files

```
android:layout_width="match_parent"
android:layout_height="match_parent"
tools:context=".EmPubLiteActivity">

<TextView
  android:layout_width="wrap_content"
  android:layout_height="wrap_content"
  android:layout_centerHorizontal="true"
  android:layout_centerVertical="true"
  android:text="@string/hello_world"/>

</RelativeLayout>
```



Strings in AndroidManifest.xml



- Strings declared in strings.xml can be referenced by all other XML files (activity_my.xml, AndroidManifest.xml)

String declaration in strings.xml

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

  <string name="app_name">EmPubLite</string>
  <string name="hello_world">Hello world!</string>

</resources>
```

String usage in AndroidManifest.xml

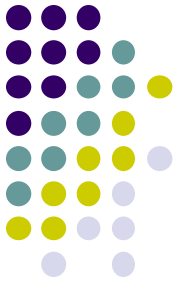
```
<application
  android:allowBackup="false"
  android:icon="@drawable/ic_launcher"
  android:label="@string/app_name"
  android:theme="@style/AppTheme">
  <activity
    android:name="EmPubLiteActivity"
    android:label="@string/app_name">
    <intent-filter>
      <action android:name="android.intent.action.MAIN"/>

      <category android:name="android.intent.category.LAUNCHER"/>
    </intent-filter>
  </activity>
</application>

</manifest>
```

Where is strings.xml in Android Studio?

Editing any string in strings.xml changes it wherever it is displayed



The screenshot shows the Android Studio interface. On the left, the Project Structure view displays the project hierarchy. The 'values' folder under 'res' is highlighted with an orange box, and 'strings.xml' is selected. In the center, the Editor view shows the content of 'strings.xml' with three string resources. A red arrow points from the text above to the first string resource. The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Compilation completed successfully in 6 sec (16 minutes ago)'.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<resources>
    <string name="app_name">My First Android App</string>
    <string name="action_settings">Settings</string>
    <string name="hello_world">Hello world!</string>
</resources>
```



Styled Text

- In HTML, tags can be used for italics, bold, etc
 - E.g. `<i> Hello </i>` makes text *Hello*
 - ` Hello ` makes text **Hello**
- Can use the same HTML tags to add style (italics, bold, etc) to Android strings

```
<resources>
  <string name="b">This has <b>bold</b> in it.</string>
  <string name="i">Whereas this has <i>italics</i>!</string>
</resources>
```



Android UI Youtube Tutorials



YouTube Tutorial 11 & 12 from thenewBoston

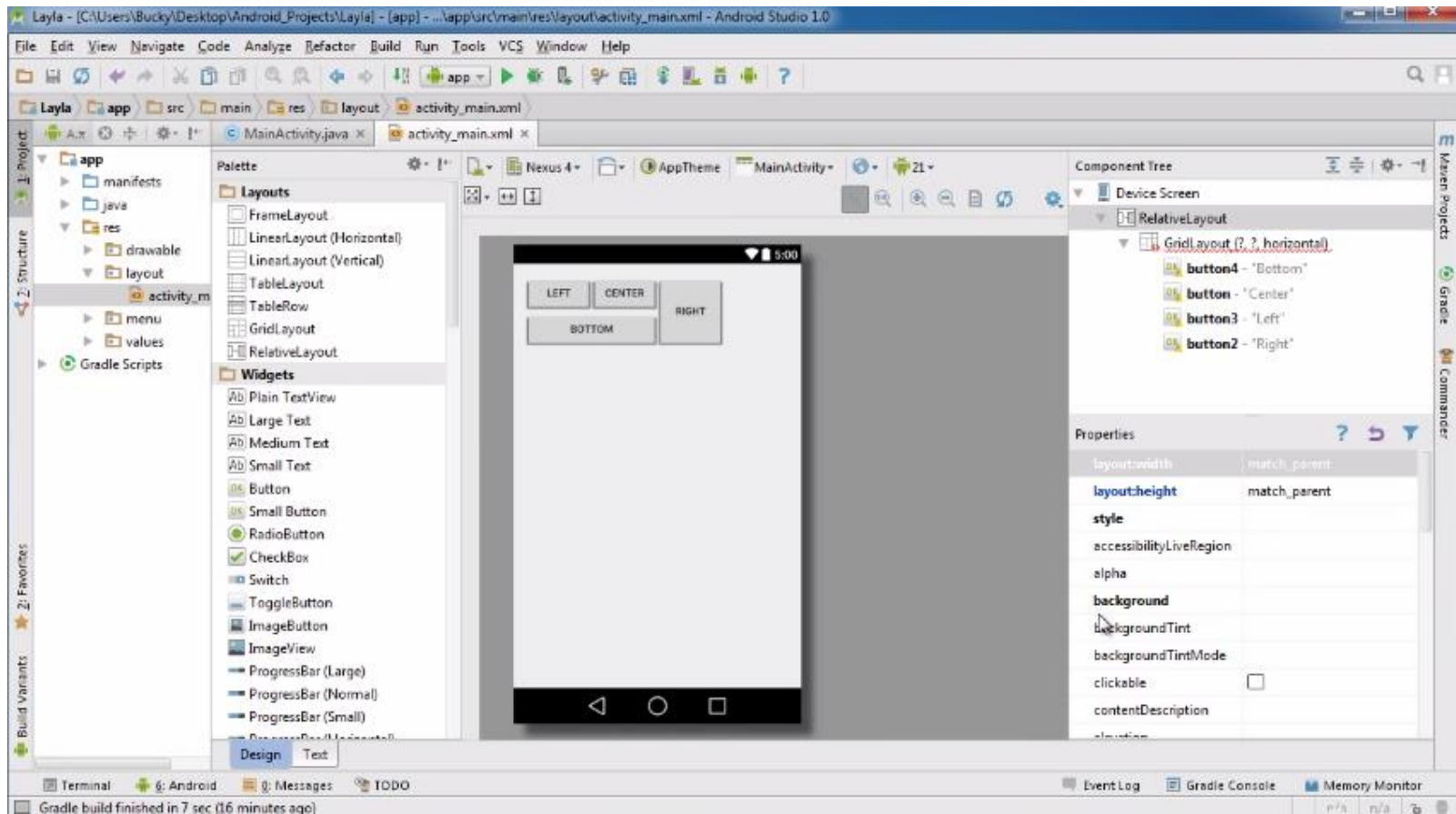
- Tutorial 11: Designing the User Interface [6:19 mins]
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=72mf0rmjNAA>
 - Designing the UI
 - Adding activity (screen)
 - Dragging in widgets
 - Changing the text in widgets

- Tutorial 12: More on User Interface [10:24 mins]
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=72mf0rmjNAA>
 - Changing text in widgets
 - Changing strings from hardcoded to string resources (variables)

Tutorial 17: GridLayout



- Tutorial 17: GridLayout [9:40 mins]
(<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4bXOr5Rk1dk>)
 - Creating GridLayout: Layout that places its children in a grid
 - Add widgets (buttons) to GridLayout
 - Format width, height, position of widgets





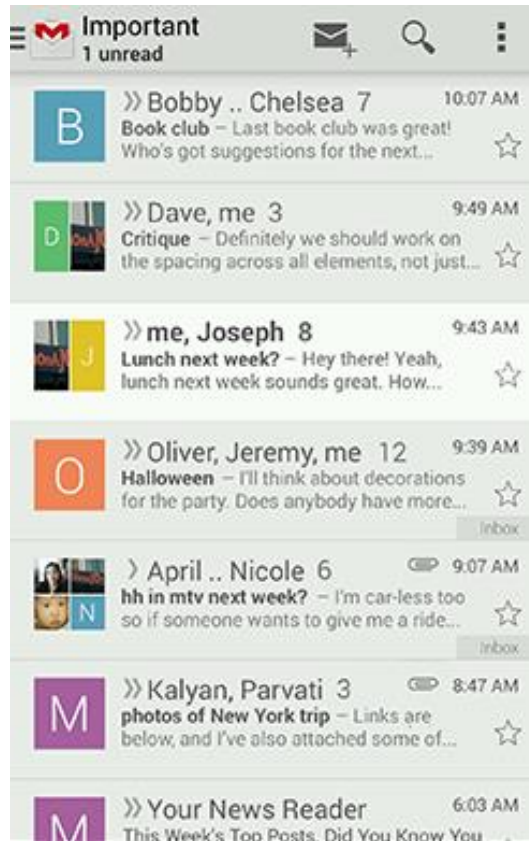
Android Themes

Styles

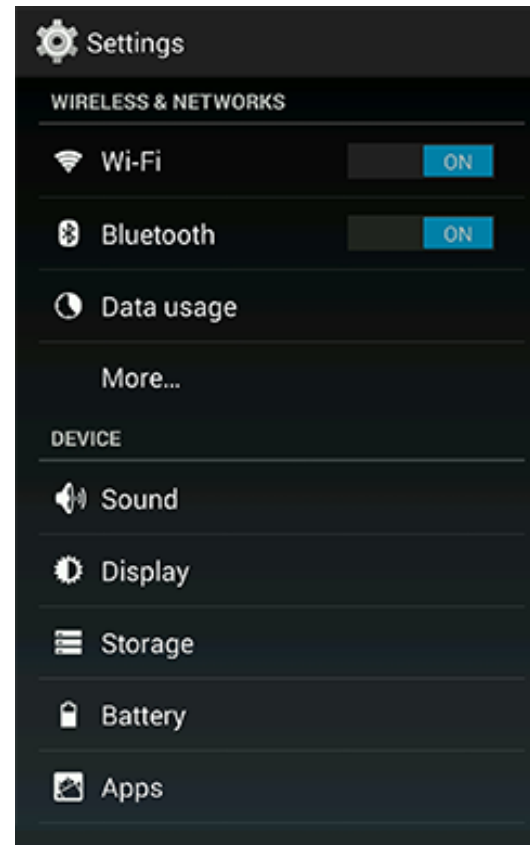


- Android widgets have properties
 - E.g. Foreground color = red
- **Styles in Android:** specifies properties for **multiple attributes** of **1 widget**
 - E.g. height, padding, font color, font size, background color
- Similar to Cascaded Style Sheets (CSS) in HTML
- Themes apply styles to **all widgets in an Activity (screen)**
 - E.g. all widgets on a screen can adopt the same font
- Example Android themes: Theme, Theme.holo and Theme.material)

Examples of Themes in Use



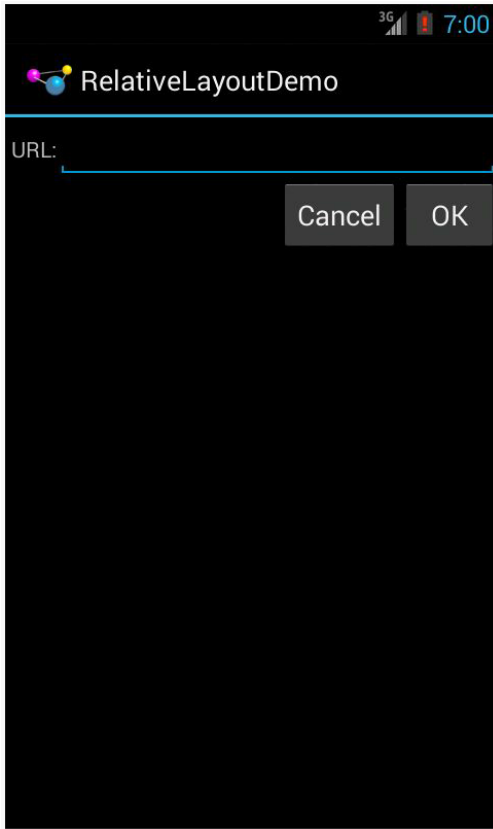
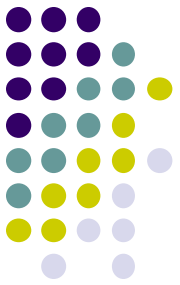
GMAIL in Holo Light



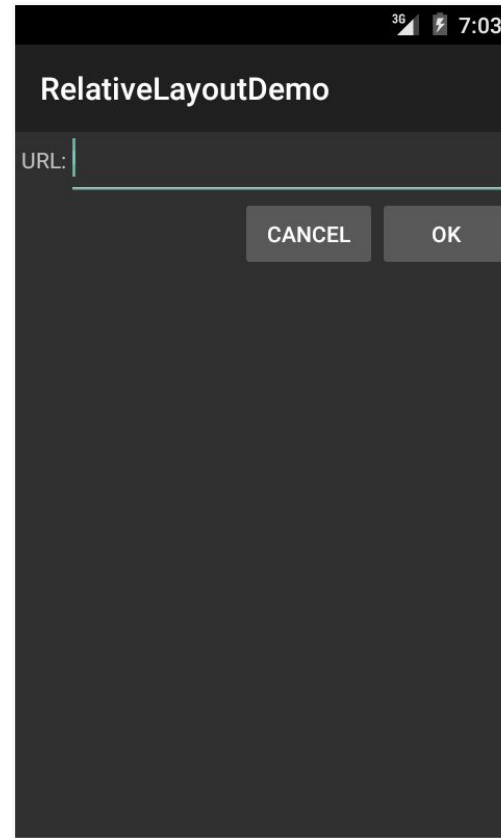
Settings screen in Holo Dark

Default Themes

- Many pre-defined themes to choose from
- Android chooses a default theme if you specify none



Theme.Holo: default theme in Android 3.0

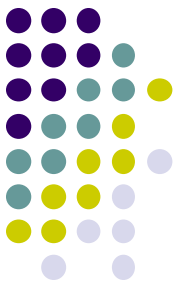


Theme.Material: default theme in Android 5.0

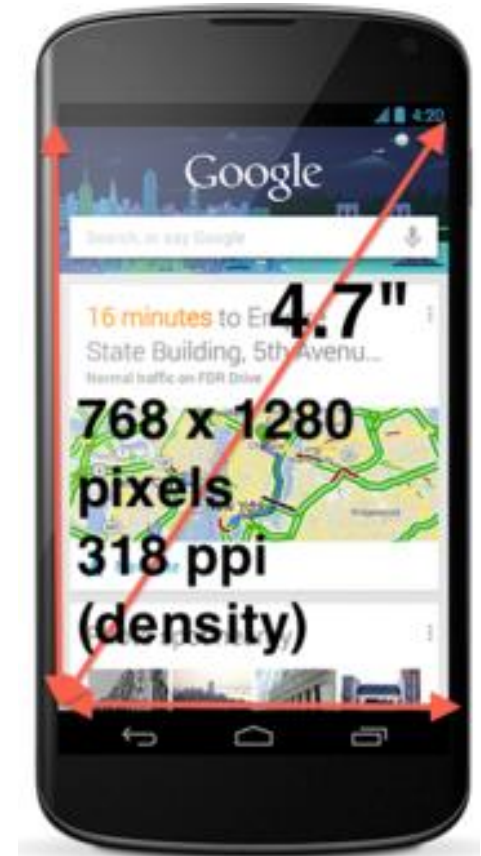


Adding Pictures in Android

Phone Dimensions Used in Android UI



- Physical dimensions (inches) diagonally
 - E.g. Nexus 4 is 4.7 inches diagonally
- Resolution in pixels
 - E.g. Nexus 4 resolution 768 x 1280 pixels
 - Pixels diagonally: $\text{Sqrt}[(768 \times 768) + (1280 \times 1280)]$
- Pixels per inch (PPI) =
 - $\text{Sqrt}[(768 \times 768) + (1280 \times 1280)] / 4.7 = 318$

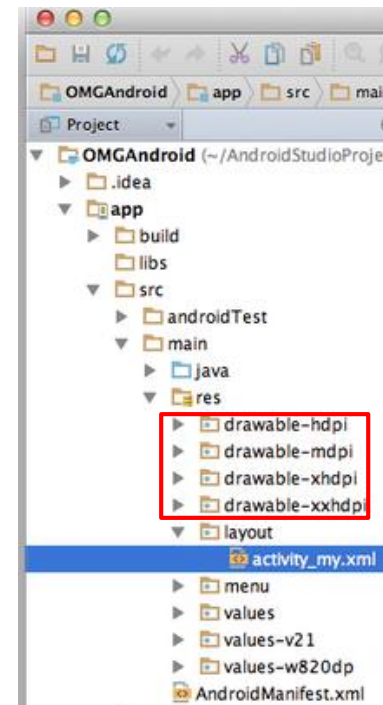
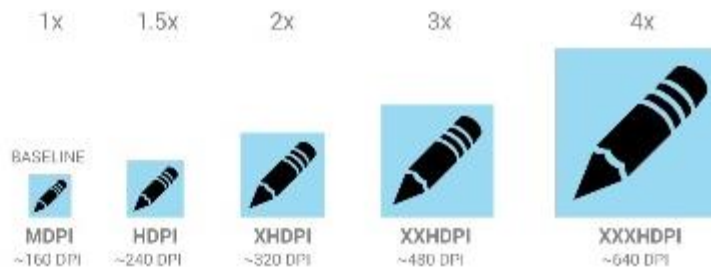




Adding Pictures

- Android supports images in PNG, JPEG and GIF formats
- Put different resolutions of **same image** into different directories
 - **res/drawable-ldpi**: low dpi images (~ 120 dpi of dots per inch)
 - **res/drawable-mdpi**: medium dpi images (~ 160 dpi)
 - **res/drawable-hdpi**: high dpi images (~ 240 dpi)
 - **res/drawable-xhdpi**: extra high dpi images (~ 320 dpi)
 - **res/drawable-xxhdpi**: extra extra high dpi images (~ 480 dpi)
 - **res/drawable-xxxhdpi**: high dpi images (~ 640 dpi)

res/drawable-mdpi
res/drawable-tvdpi
res/drawable-hdpi
res/drawable-xhdpi
res/drawable-xxhdpi
res/drawable-xxxhdpi



Adding Pictures



- Use generic picture name in code (no .png, .jpg, etc)
 - E.g. to reference an image `ic_launcher.png`

```
<application
  android:allowBackup="false"
  android:icon="@drawable/ic_launcher"
  android:label="@string/app_name"
  android:theme="@style/AppTheme">
```

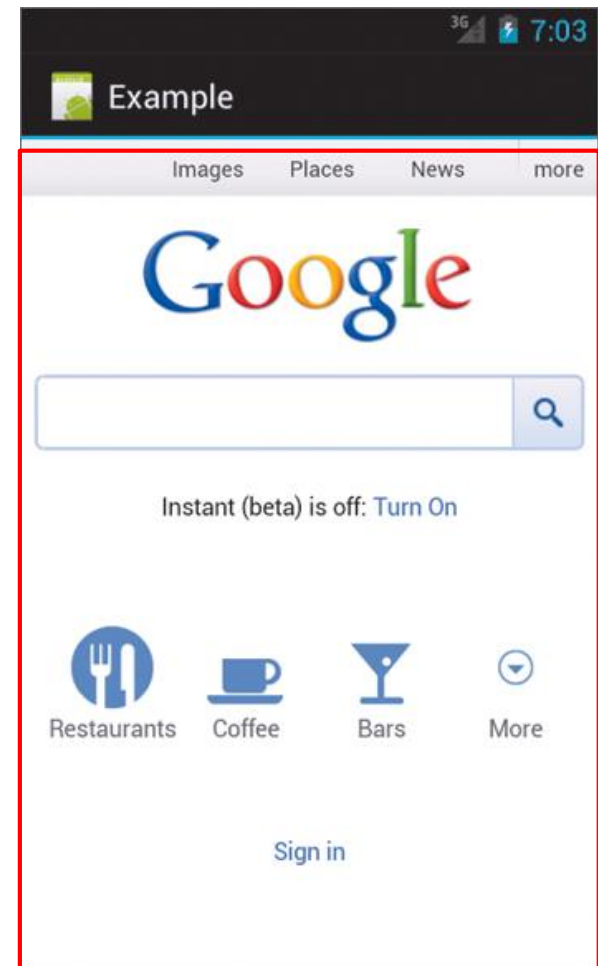
- At run-time, Android chooses which resolution/directory (e.g. `-mdpi`) based on phone resolution
- **Image Asset Studio:** generates icons in various densities from original image
Ref: <https://developer.android.com/studio/write/image-asset-studio.html>



WebView Widget

WebView Widget

- A View that displays web pages
 - Can be used for creating your own web browser
 - OR just display some online content inside your app

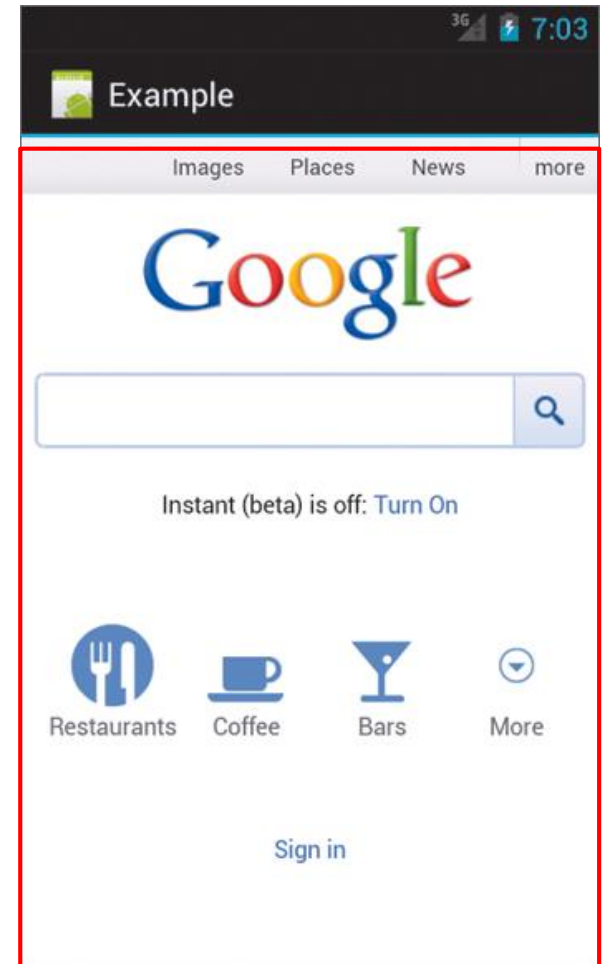
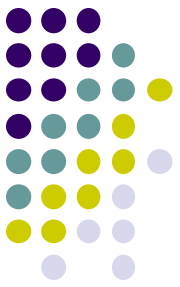


WebView Widget

- Since Android 4.4, webviews rendered using:
 - Chromium open source project, engine used in Google Chrome browser (<http://www.chromium.org/>)



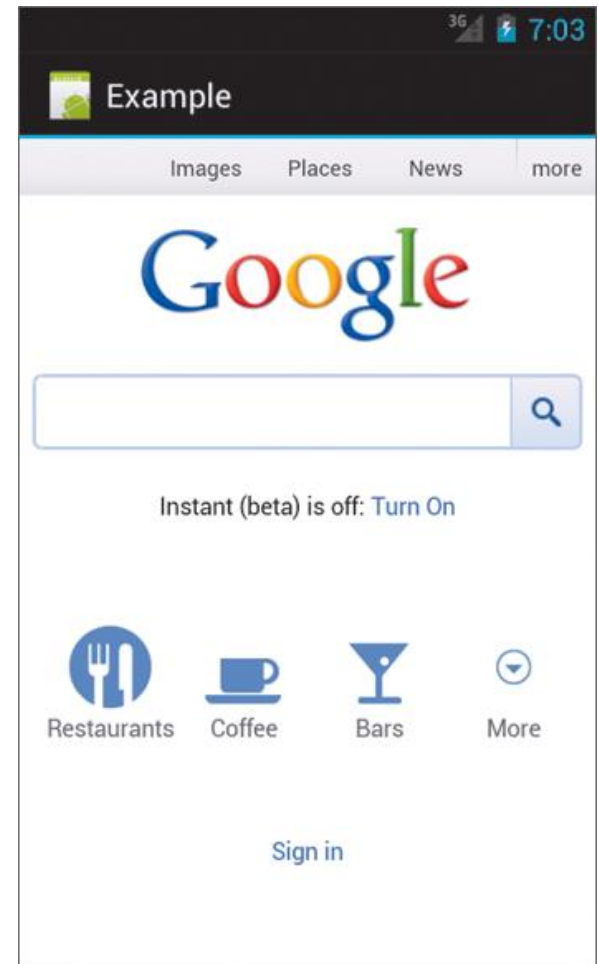
- Webviews on earlier Android versions supported webkit, which is used in many web browsers including Safari





WebView Widget Functionality

- Supports HTML5, CSS3 and JavaScript
- Navigate previous URLs (back and forward)
- zoom in and out
- perform searches
- Can also:
 - Embed images in page
 - Search page for strings
 - Handle cookies





WebView Example

- Simple app to view and navigate web pages
- XML code (e.g in res/layout/main.xml)

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<WebView xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    android:id="@+id/webview"
    android:layout_width="fill_parent"
    android:layout_height="fill_parent"
/>
```



WebView Activity

- In onCreate, use loadURL to specify website to load
- If website contains Javascript, enable Javascript
- loadUrl() can also load files on Android local filesystem (file://)

```
public class HelloWebView extends Activity {  
  
    private WebView mWebView;  
  
    @Override  
    public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {  
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);  
        setContentView(R.layout.main);  
  
        mWebView = (WebView) findViewById(R.id.webview);  
        mWebView.getSettings().setJavaScriptEnabled(true);  
        mWebView.loadUrl("http://m.utexas.edu");  
    }  
}
```




WebView: Request Internet Access

- In AndroidManifest.xml, request owner of phone to grant **permission to use Internet**

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    package="scottm.examples"
    android:versionCode="1"
    android:versionName="1.0" >

    <uses-sdk android:minSdkVersion="10" />

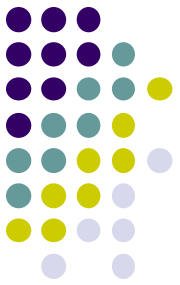
    <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.INTERNET" />
```



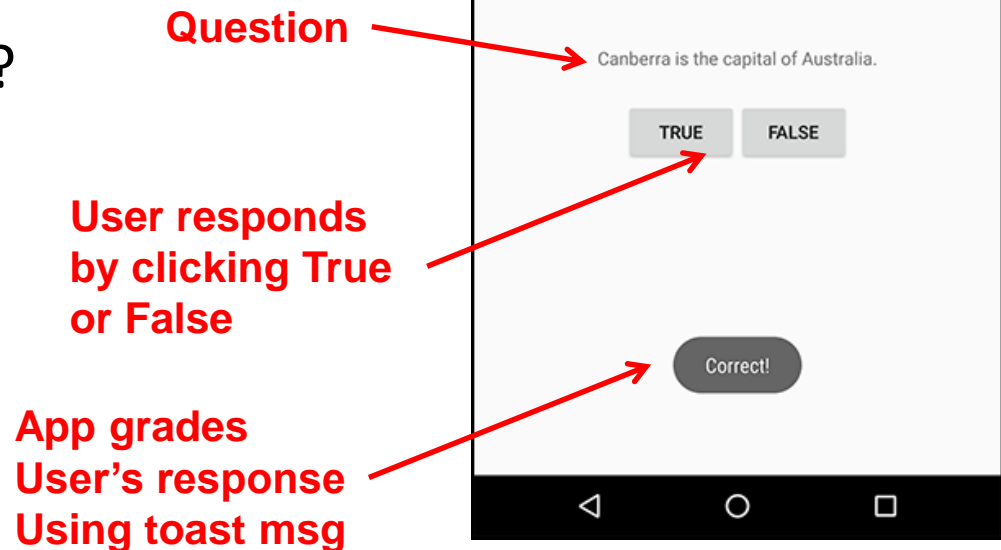
Android UI Design Example

GeoQuiz App

Ref: Android Nerd Ranch (3rd edition), pgs 1-30



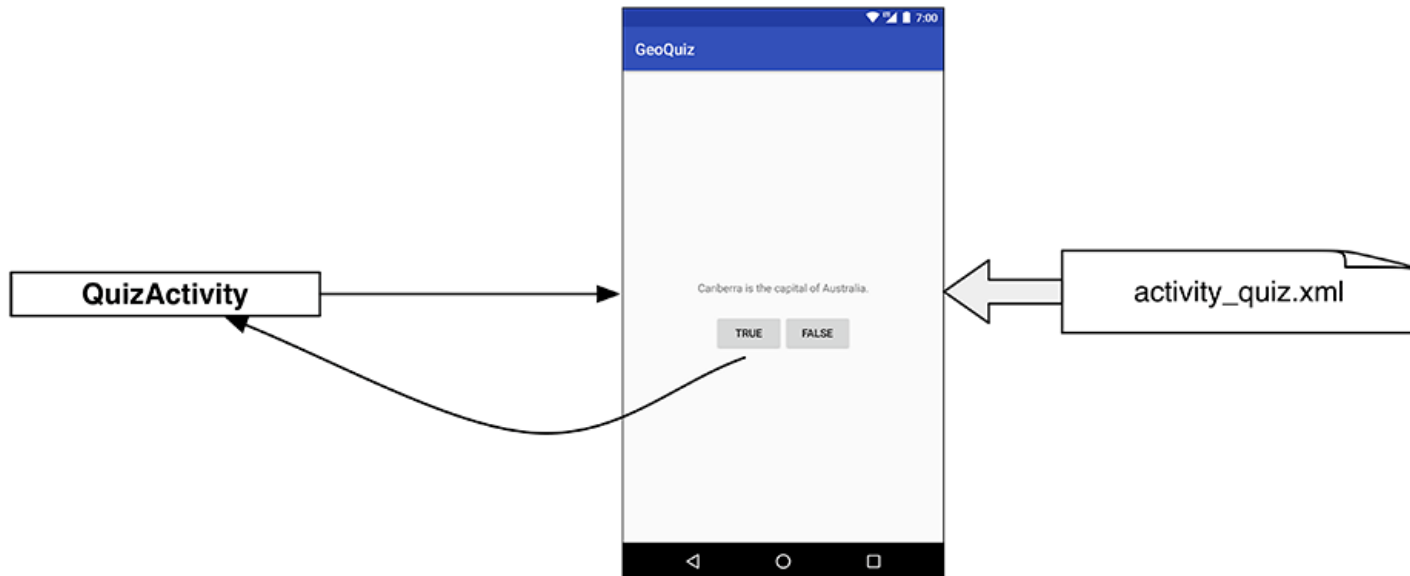
- App presents questions to test user's knowledge of geography
- User answers by pressing **True** or **False** buttons
- How to get this book?





GeoQuiz App

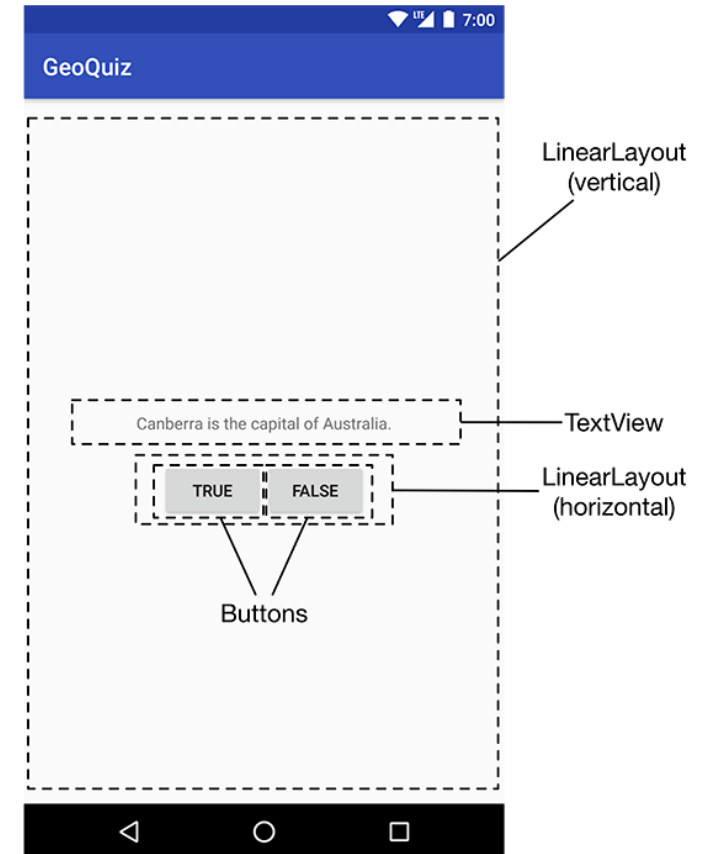
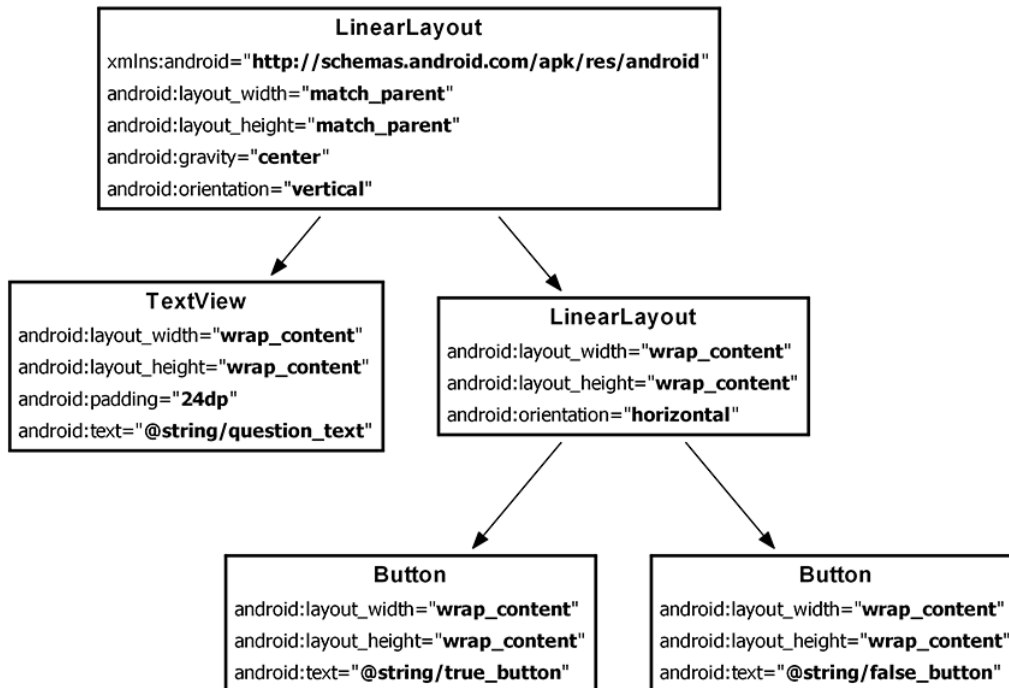
- 2 main files:
 - **activity_quiz.xml**: to format app screen
 - **QuizActivity.java**: To present question, accept True/False response
- **AndroidManifest.xml** lists all app components, auto-generated





GeoQuiz: Plan Out App Widgets

- 5 Widgets arranged hierarchically



GeoQuiz: activity_quiz.xml File listing



```
<LinearLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout_height="match_parent"
    android:gravity="center"
    android:orientation="vertical" >

    <TextView
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:padding="24dp"
        android:text="@string/question_text" />

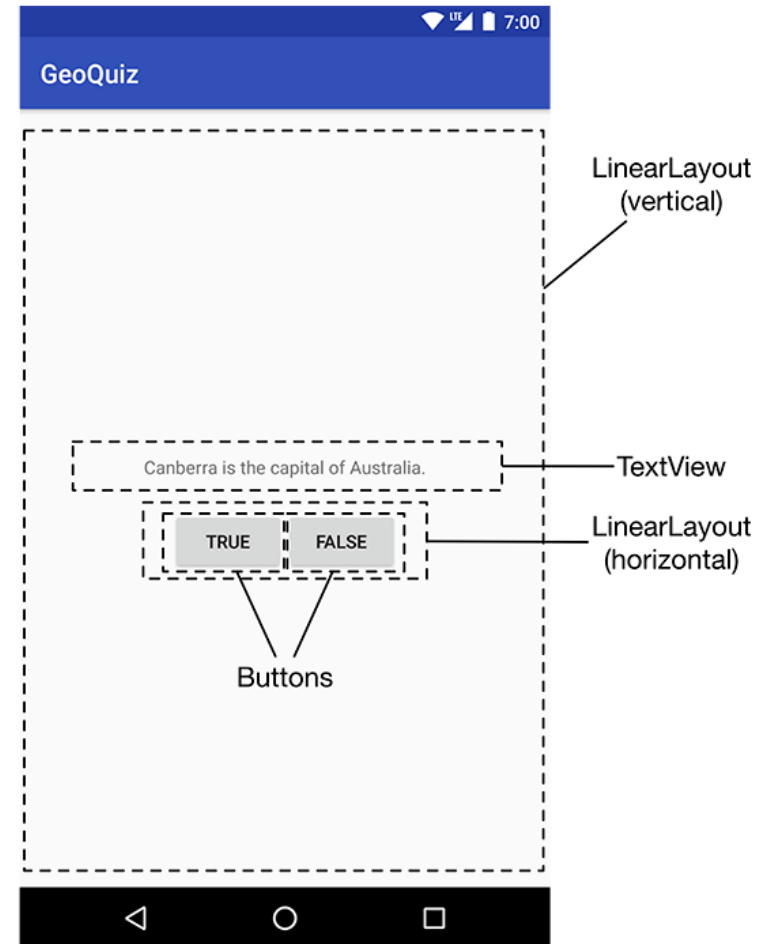
    <LinearLayout
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:orientation="horizontal" >

        <Button
            android:layout_width="wrap_content"
            android:layout_height="wrap_content"
            android:text="@string/true_button" />

        <Button
            android:layout_width="wrap_content"
            android:layout_height="wrap_content"
            android:text="@string/false_button" />

    </LinearLayout>

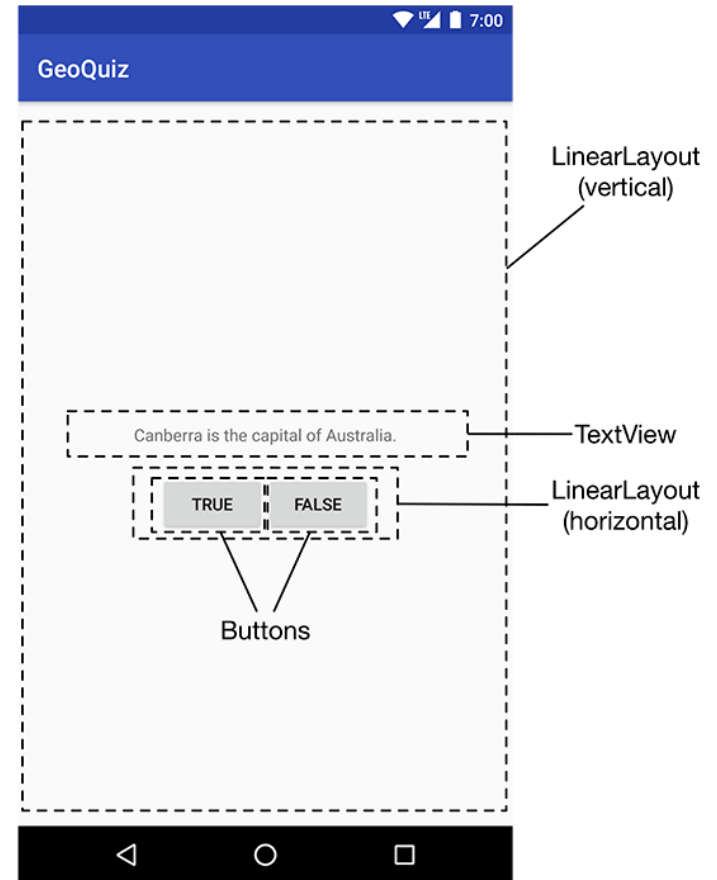
</LinearLayout>
```



GeoQuiz: strings.xml File listing



- Define all strings app will use
 - Question: “Canberra is.. “
 - True
 - False



strings.xml

```
<resources>
  <string name="app_name">GeoQuiz</string>
  <string name="question_text">Canberra is the capital of Australia.</string>
  <string name="true_button">True</string>
  <string name="false_button">False</string>
</resources>
```

QuizActivity.java

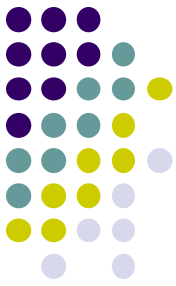
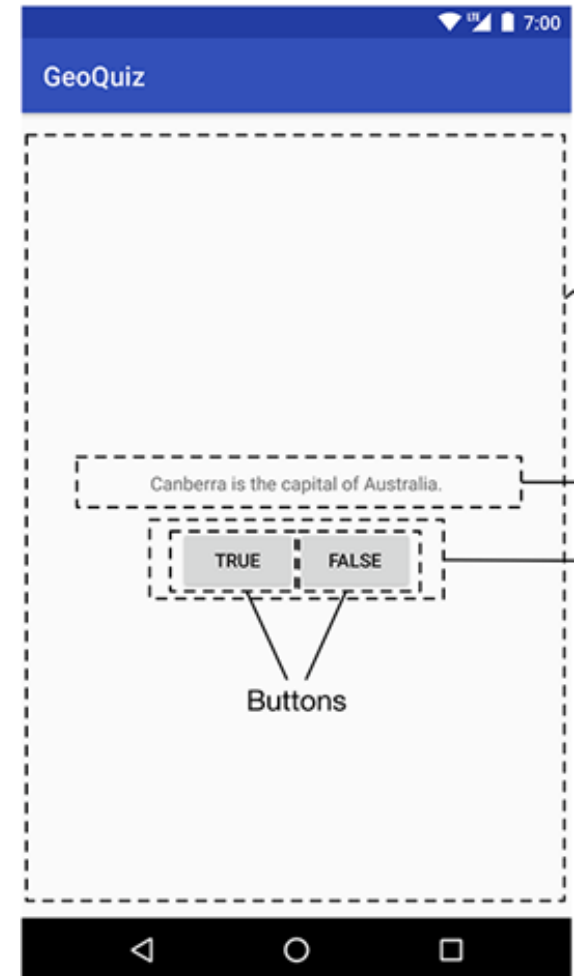
- Initial QuizActivity.java code

```
package com.bignerdranch.android.geoquiz;  
  
import android.app.Activity;  
import android.os.Bundle;  
import android.view.Menu;  
  
public class QuizActivity extends Activity {  
  
    @Override  
    public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {  
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);  
        setContentView(R.layout.activity_quiz);  
    }  
}
```

onCreate Method is called once Activity is created

specify layout XML file (**activity_quiz.xml**)

- Would like java code to respond to True/False buttons being clicked



Responding to True/False Buttons in Java



```
<LinearLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
... >
```

```
<TextView
  android:layout_width="wrap_content"
  android:layout_height="wrap_content"
  android:padding="24dp"
  android:text="@string/question_text" />
```

```
<LinearLayout
  android:layout_width="wrap_content"
  android:layout_height="wrap_content"
  android:orientation="horizontal">
```

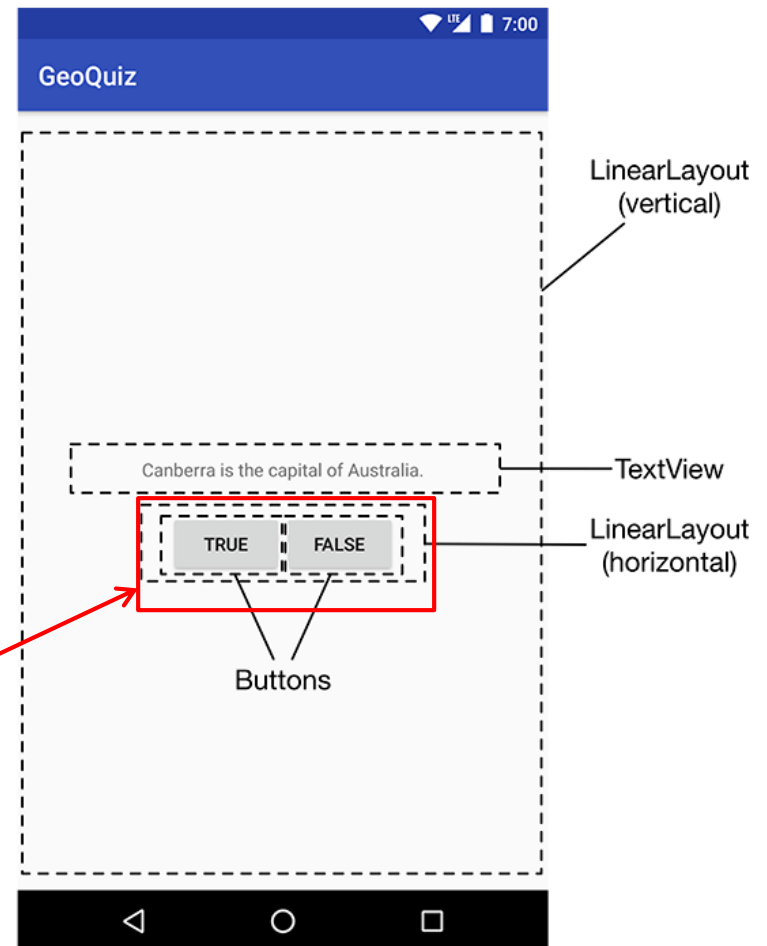
```
<Button
  android:id="@+id/true_button"
  android:layout_width="wrap_content"
  android:layout_height="wrap_content"
  android:text="@string/true_button" />
```

```
<Button
  android:id="@+id/false_button"
  android:layout_width="wrap_content"
  android:layout_height="wrap_content"
  android:text="@string/false_button" />
```

```
</LinearLayout>
```

```
</LinearLayout>
```

Write code in Java file to specify app's response when True/False buttons are clicked





2 Alternative Ways to Respond to Button Clicks

1. In XML: set android:onClick attribute (**already seen this!!**)
2. In java create a ClickListener object, override onClick method
 - typically done with anonymous inner class



Recall: Approach 1: Responding to Button Clicks

- May want Button press to trigger some action
- How?

1. In XML file (e.g. Activity_my.xml), set `android:onClick` attribute to specify method to be invoked

2. In Java file (e.g. MainActivity.java) declare method/handler to take desired action

Activity_my.xml

```
<Button  
  android:onClick="someMethod"  
  ...  
>
```

MainActivity.java

```
public void someMethod(View theButton) {  
  // do something useful here  
}
```

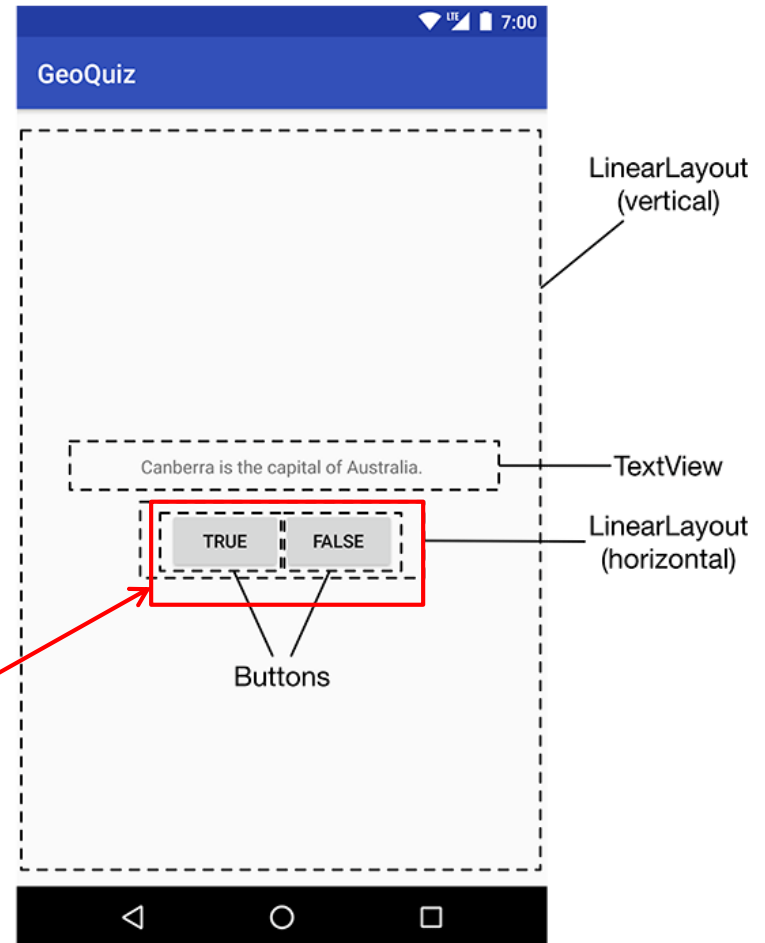
Approach 2: Create a ClickListener object, override onClick



- First, get reference to Button in our Java file. How?

```
<Button
  android:id="@+id/true_button"
  android:layout_width="wrap_content"
  android:layout_height="wrap_content"
  android:text="@string/true_button" />

<Button
  android:id="@+id/false_button"
  android:layout_width="wrap_content"
  android:layout_height="wrap_content"
  android:text="@string/false_button" />
```



Need reference to Buttons



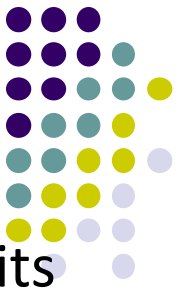
R.Java Constants

- During compilation, XML resources (drawables, layouts, strings, views with IDs, etc) are assigned constant values
- Sample R.Java file
- In Java file, can refer to these resources using their constants

```
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=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 haiku=0x7f040000;  
        public static final int love_button_text=0x7f040002;  
    }  
}
```

Interfaces grouping the constants.

Constants referring to XML resource.



Referencing Widgets by ID

- To reference a widget in Java code, use **findViewById** need its **android:id**
- Use **findViewById**

In XML file, give the widget/view an ID
i.e. assign **android:id**

In java file, to reference/manipulate
view/widget use its ID to find it
(call **findViewById()**)

```
<Button android:text="@+id/Button01"  
        android:id="@+id/Button01"  
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"  
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
```

```
findViewById(R.id.Button01)
```



Getting View References



- Argument of `findViewById` is constant of resource
- A generic view is returned (not subclasses e.g. buttons, TextView), so needs to cast

1

Make a reference to store the returned View

Cast the returned View to the appropriate View class you're looking for.

Pass the R.id.Button01 to findViewById to get a reference to the on screen button.

```
Button button = (Button) findViewById(R.id.Button01)
```

```
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=0x7f050000;  
    }  
    public static final class layout {  
        public static final int main=0x7f030000;  
    }  
}
```



R.java

QuizActivity.java: Getting References to Buttons



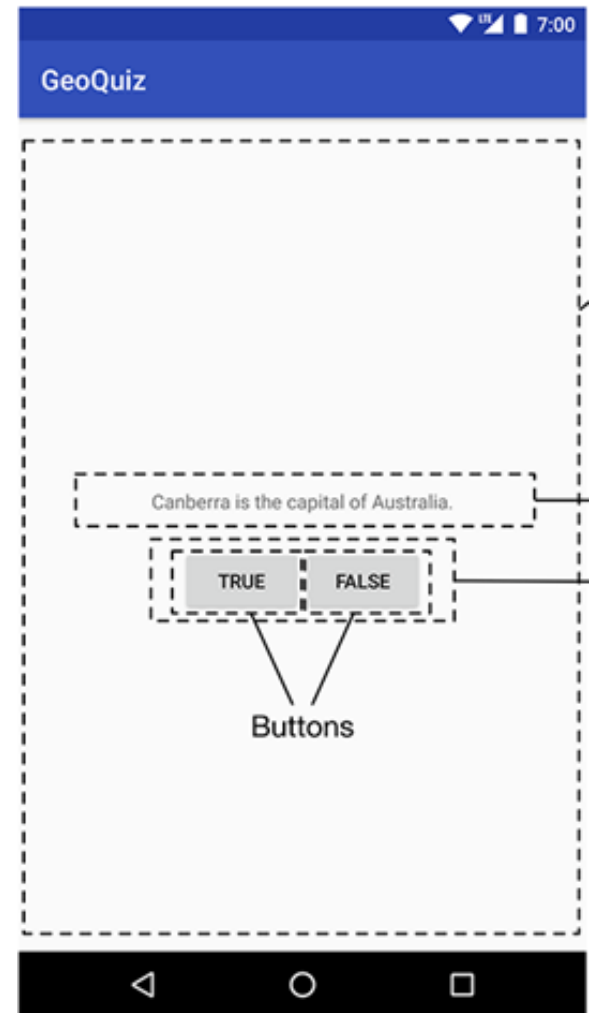
- To get reference to buttons in java code

```
public class QuizActivity extends Activity {  
    private Button mTrueButton;  
    private Button mFalseButton;  
  
    @Override  
    public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {  
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);  
        setContentView(R.layout.activity_quiz);  
  
        mTrueButton = (Button)findViewById(R.id.true_button);  
        mFalseButton = (Button)findViewById(R.id.false_button);  
    }  
    ...  
}
```

**Declaration
in XML**

```
<Button  
    android:id="@+id/true_button"  
    android:layout_width="wrap_content"  
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"  
    android:text="@string/true_button" />
```

```
<Button  
    android:id="@+id/false_button"  
    android:layout_width="wrap_content"  
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"  
    android:text="@string/false_button" />
```





QuizActivity.java: Setting Listeners

- Set listeners for **True** and **False** button

...

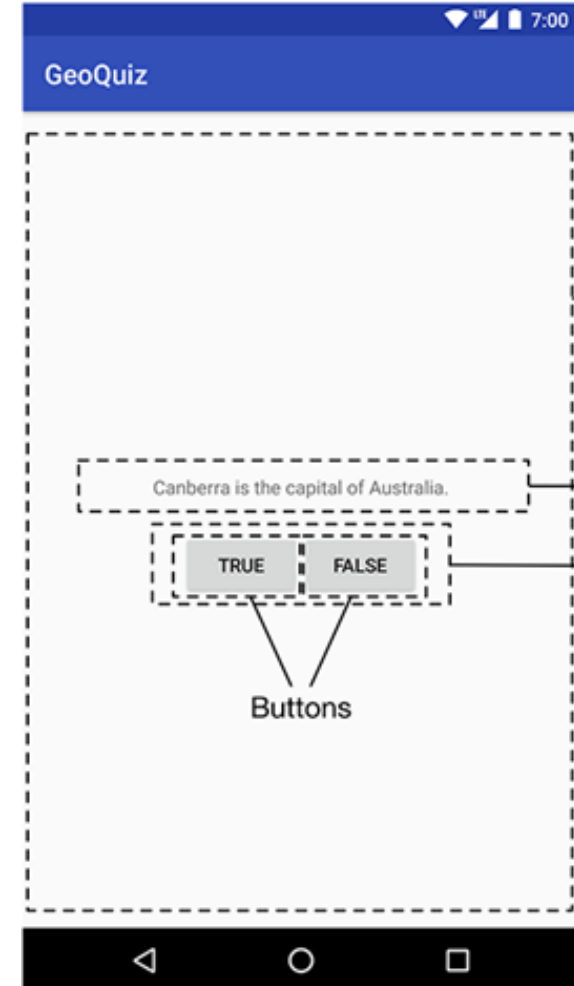
```
mTrueButton.setOnClickListener(new View.OnClickListener() {  
    @Override  
    public void onClick(View v) {  
        // Does nothing yet, but soon!  
    }  
});
```

```
mFalseButton = (Button)findViewById(R.id.false_button);  
mFalseButton.setOnClickListener(new View.OnClickListener() {  
    @Override  
    public void onClick(View v) {  
        // Does nothing yet, but soon!  
    }  
});
```

2. Set Listener Object
For mTrueButton

3. Override onClick method
(insert your code to do
whatever you want as
mouse response here)

1. Create listener
object as anonymous
(unnamed) inner object

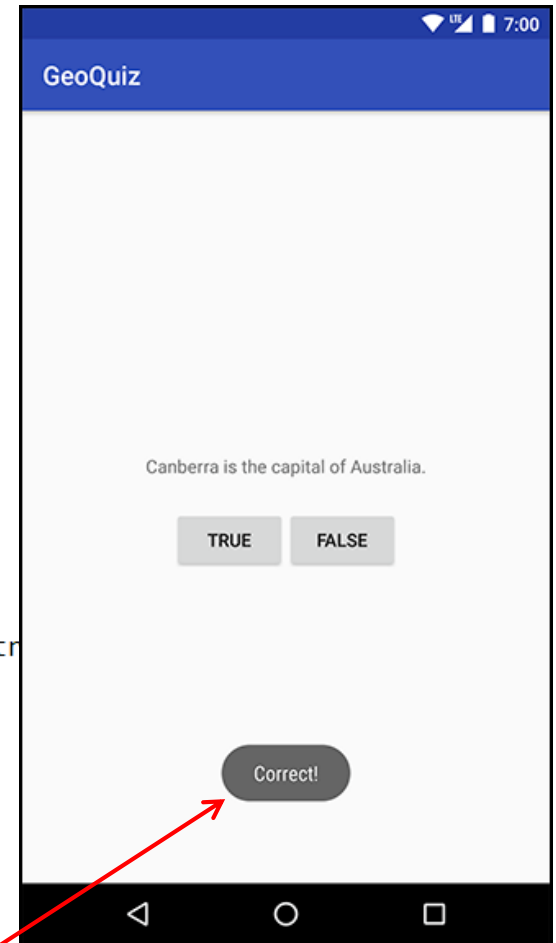


QuizActivity.java: Adding a Toast



- A toast is a short pop-up message
- Does not require any input or action
- After user clicks True or False button, our app will pop-up a toast to inform the user if they were right or wrong
- First, we need to add toast strings (Correct, Incorrect) to strings.xml

```
<resources>
  <string name="app_name">GeoQuiz</string>
  <string name="question_text">Canberra is the capital of Australia.</string>
  <string name="true_button">True</string>
  <string name="false_button">False</string>
  <string name="correct_toast">Correct!</string>
  <string name="incorrect_toast">Incorrect!</string>
</resources>
```



A toast



QuizActivity.java: Adding a Toast

- To create a toast, call the method:

```
public static Toast makeText(Context context, int resId, int duration)
```

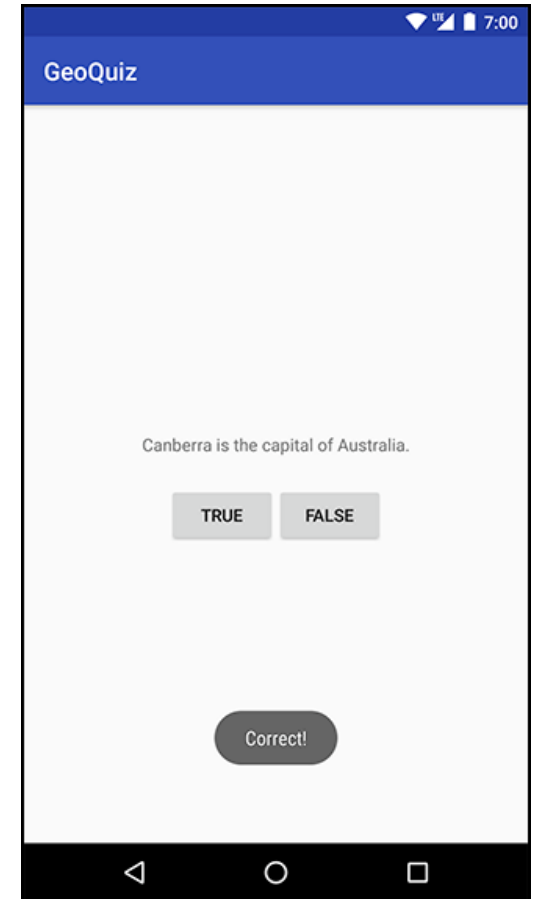
Instance of Activity
(Activity is a subclass
of context)

Resouce ID of the
string that toast
should display

Constant to specifiy
how long toast
should be visible

- After creating toast, call **toast.show()** to display it
- For example to add a toast to our **onClick()** method:

```
public void onClick(View v) {  
    Toast.makeText(QuizActivity.this,  
        R.string.incorrect_toast,  
        Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show();  
}
```





QuizActivity.java: Adding a Toast

- Code for adding a toast

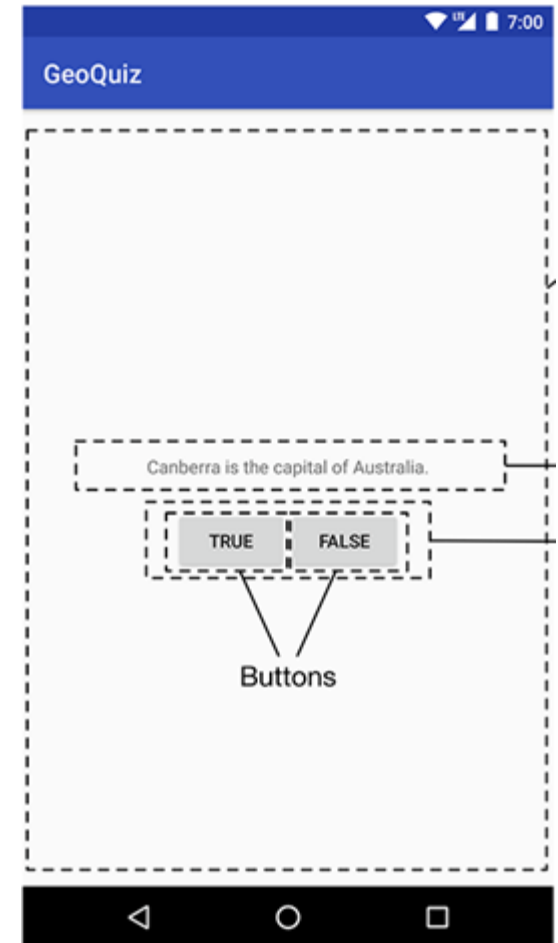
```
mTrueButton.setOnClickListener(new View.OnClickListener() {  
    @Override  
    public void onClick(View v) {  
        Toast.makeText(QuizActivity.this,  
            R.string.correct_toast,  
            Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show();  
        // Does nothing yet, but soon!  
    }  
});
```

```
mFalseButton = (Button) findViewById(R.id.false_button);  
mFalseButton.setOnClickListener(new View.OnClickListener() {  
    @Override  
    public void onClick(View v) {  
        Toast.makeText(QuizActivity.this,  
            R.string.incorrect_toast,  
            Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show();  
        // Does nothing yet, but soon!  
    }  
});
```

2. Set Listener Object
For mTrueButton

3. Override onClick method
Make a toast

1. Create listener
object as anonymous
inner object





```
package com.bignerdranch.android.geoquiz;
```

```
import android.app.Activity;
import android.os.Bundle;
import android.view.Menu;
import android.view.View;
import android.widget.Button;
import android.widget.Toast;
```

```
public class QuizActivity extends Activity {
```

```
    Button mTrueButton;
    Button mFalseButton;
```

```
    @Override
```

```
    protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        setContentView(R.layout.activity_quiz);
```

```
        mTrueButton = (Button)findViewById(R.id.true_button);
        mTrueButton.setOnClickListener(new View.OnClickListener() {
            @Override
            public void onClick(View v) {
                Toast.makeText(QuizActivity.this,
                    R.string.incorrect_toast, Toast.LENGTH_SHORT)
                    .show();
            }
        });
    }
};
```

QuizActivity.java: Complete Listing



```
mFalseButton = (Button)findViewById(R.id.false_button);
mFalseButton.setOnClickListener(new View.OnClickListener() {

    @Override
    public void onClick(View v) {
        Toast.makeText(QuizActivity.this,
            R.string.correct_toast, Toast.LENGTH_SHORT)
            .show();
    }
});
}
```

QuizActivity.java: Complete Listing (Contd)

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

    // Inflate the menu;
    // this adds items to the action bar if it is present.

    getMenuInflater().inflate(R.menu.activity_quiz, menu);
    return true;
}
}
```

Used if app has an
Action bar menu

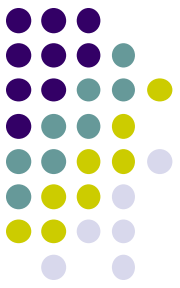


Quiz 1

Quiz 1



- No class next week Thurs, Sept 6 (Monday class schedule)
- Next class in 2 weeks (Sept 13)
- Quiz next class (Sept 13)
- Short answer questions
- Try to focus on understanding, not memorization
- Covers:
 - Lecture slides for lectures 1-2 (including today)
 - YouTube Tutorials (from thenewboston) 1-8, 11,12, 17
 - 3 code examples from books
 - **HFAD examples:** myFirstApp, Beer Advisor
 - **ANR example:** geoQuiz



Groups for Projects 2,3 and Final Project

- Projects 2,3 and final project done in teams of 5!
 - A bit large for projects 2,3
 - Great for final project?
- Deadline to form groups: by class time on Thur Sept 13 (**slight change!!**)
- How? ALL members of the group should email me indicating their group
 - List all team members in their email to me



EML: Cooperative Based Groups



EML: Cooperative Based Groups

- Japanese students visiting Boston for 2 week vacation
- Speak little English, need help to find
 - Attractions to visit, where to stay (cheap, central), meet Americans, getting around, eat (Japanese, some Boston food), weather info, events, anything
- Your task: Search android market for helpful apps (6 mins)
 - **Location-aware:** 5 points
 - **Ubicomp (e.g. uses sensor) or smartwatch:** 10 points
- Also **IoT** devices they can buy that would help them





Data-Driven Layouts

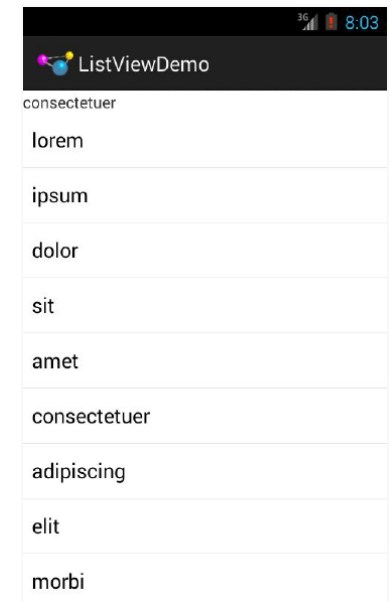


Data-Driven Layouts

- LinearLayout, RelativeLayout, TableLayout, GridLayout useful for positioning UI elements
 - UI data is **hard coded**
- Other layouts dynamically composed from data (e.g. database)
 - ListView, GridView, GalleryView
 - Tabs with TabHost, TabControl

Generate widgets from data source

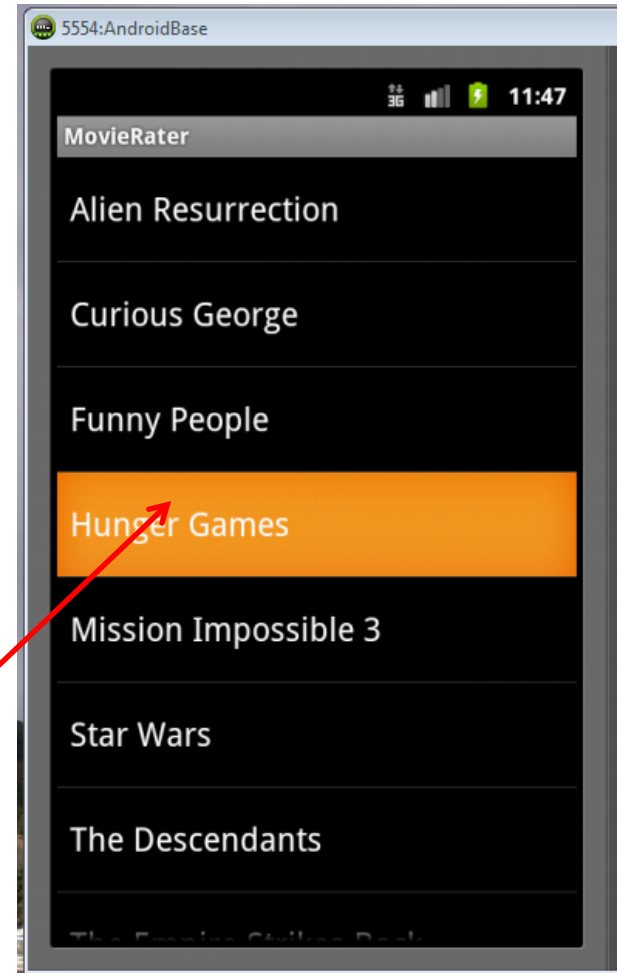
lorem
ipsum
dolor
amet
consectetuer
adipiscing
elit
morbi





Data Driven Layouts

- May want to populate views from a data source (XML file or database)
- Layouts that display repetitive child Views from data source
 - ListView
 - GridView
 - GalleryView
- ListView
 - Rows of entries, pick item, vertical scroll





Data Driven Containers

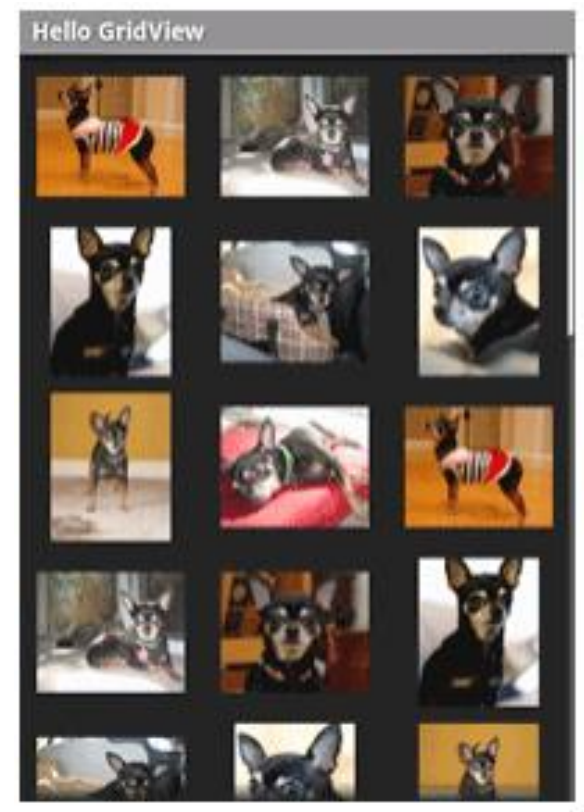
- GridView

- List of items arranged in a number of rows and columns

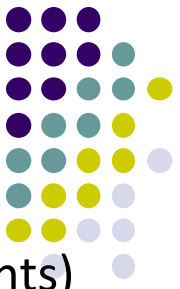


- GalleryView

- List with horizontal scrolling, typically images



AdapterView



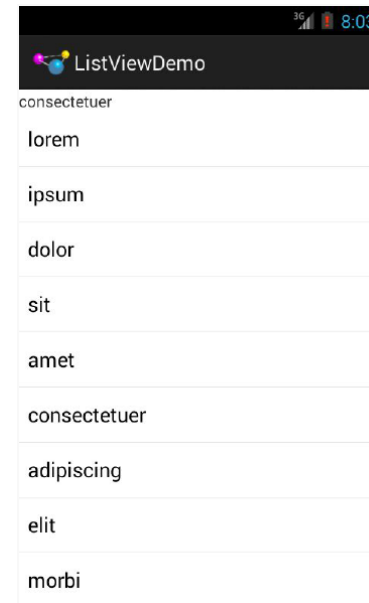
- ListView, GridView, and GalleryView are sub classes of AdapterView (variants)
- **Adapter:** generates widgets from a data source, populates layout
 - E.g. Data is adapted into cells of GridView

Data

lorem
ipsum
dolor
amet
consectetuer
adipiscing
elit
morbi



Adapter

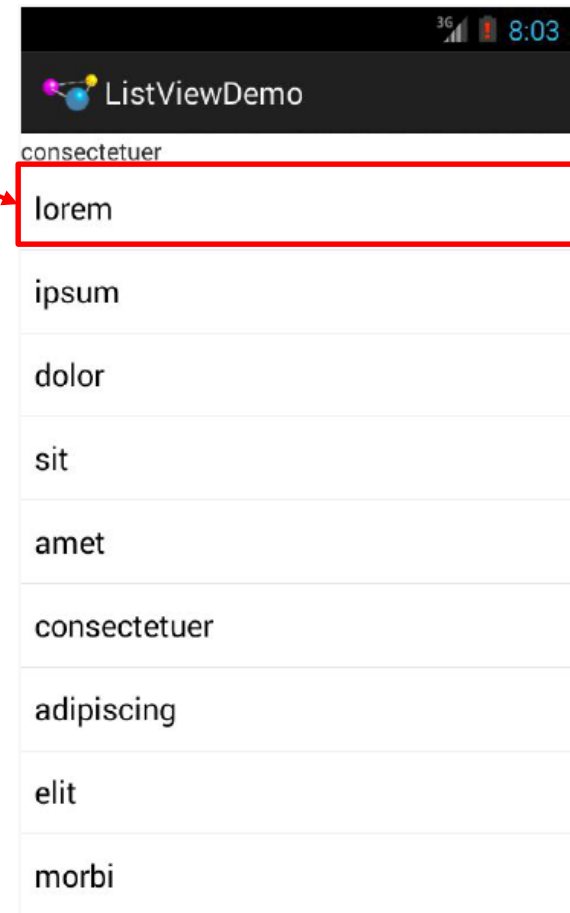


- Most common Adapter types:
 - **CursorAdapter:** read from database
 - **ArrayAdapter:** read from resource (e.g. XML file)

Adapters



- When using Adapter, a layout (XML format) is defined for each child element (View)
- The adapter
 - Reads in data (list of items)
 - Creates Views (widgets) using layout for each element in data source
 - Fills the containing layout (List, Grid, Gallery) with the created Views
- Child Views can be as simple as a TextView or more complex layouts / controls
 - simple views can be declared in a layout XML file (e.g. android.R.layout)



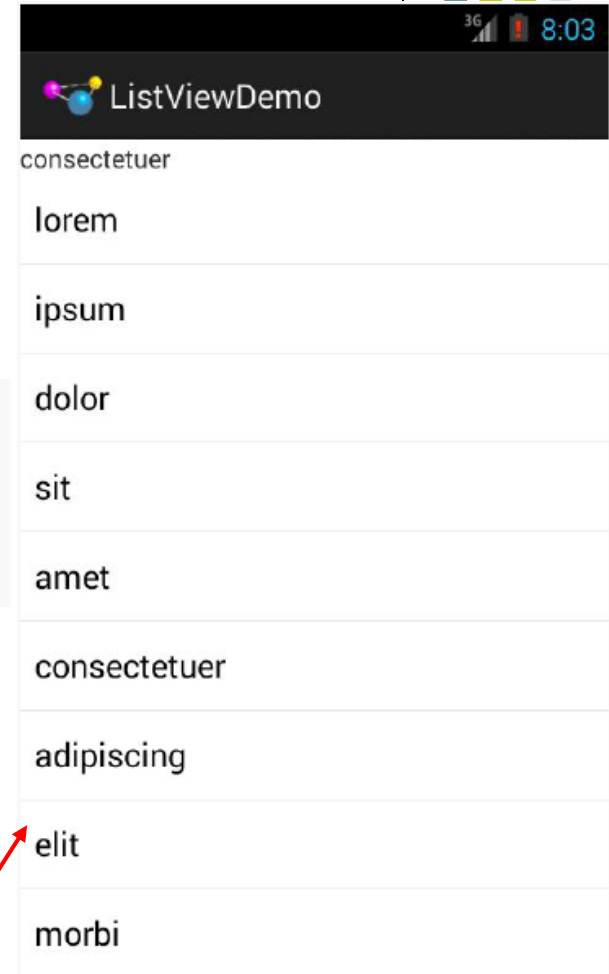


Example: Creating ListView using ArrayAdapter

- **Task:** Create listView (on right) from strings below

```
private static final String[] items={"lorem", "ipsum", "dolor",  
    "sit", "amet",  
    "consectetuer", "adipiscing", "elit", "morbi", "vel",  
    "ligula", "vitae", "arcu", "aliquet", "mollis",  
    "etiam", "vel", "erat", "placerat", "ante",  
    "porttitor", "sodales", "pellentesque", "augue", "purus"};
```

Enumerated list



**ListView
of items**



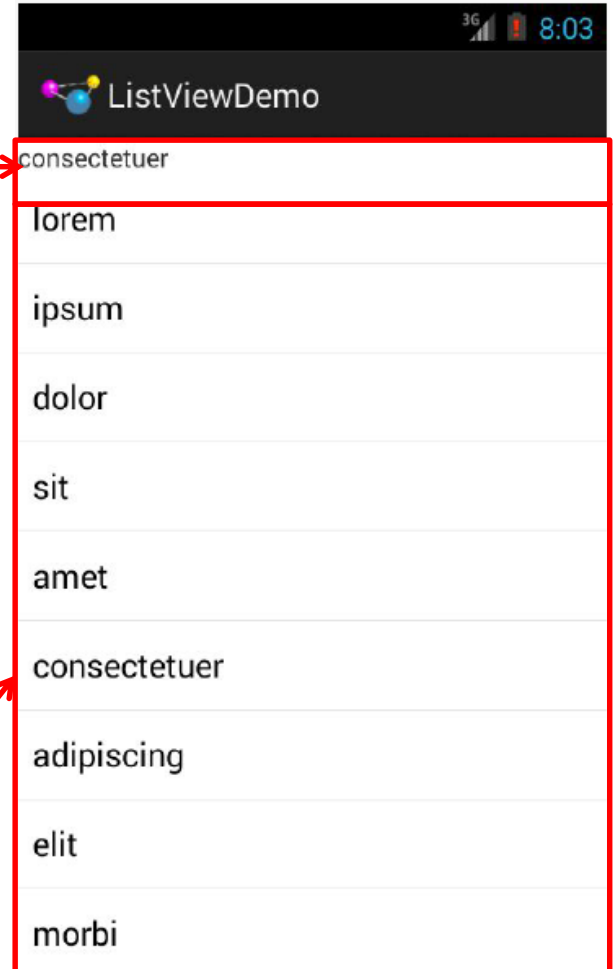
Example: Creating ListView using ArrayAdapter

- First create Layout file (e.g. LinearLayout)

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<LinearLayout
  xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
  android:orientation="vertical"
  android:layout_width="match_parent"
  android:layout_height="match_parent">
  <TextView
    android:id="@+id/selection"
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout_height="wrap_content" />
  <ListView
    android:id="@android:id/list"
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout_height="match_parent"
  />
</LinearLayout>
```

TextView Widget for selected list item

ListView for list of options





Using ArrayAdapter

- Command used to wrap adapter around array of menu items or **java.util.List** instance

```
String[] items={"this", "is", "a", "really", "silly", "list"};  
new ArrayAdapter<String>(this,  
                        android.R.layout.simple_list_item_1,  
                        items);
```

Context to use.
(e.g app's activity)

Array of items
to display

Resource ID of
View for formatting

- E.g. **android.R.layout.simple_list_item_1** turns strings into textView objects (widgets)



Example: Creating ListView using AdapterArray

```
package com.commonware.android.list;

import android.app.ListActivity;
import android.os.Bundle;
import android.view.View;
import android.widget.AdapterView;
import android.widget.AdapterView.OnItemClickListener;
import android.widget.AdapterView.OnItemSelectedListener;
import android.widget.ArrayAdapter;
import android.widget.ListView;
import android.widget.TextView;

public class ListViewDemo extends ListActivity {
    private TextView selection;
    private static final String[] items={"lorem", "ipsum", "dolor",
        "sit", "amet",
        "consectetuer", "adipiscing", "elit", "morbi", "vel",
        "ligula", "vitae", "arcu", "aliquet", "mollis",
        "etiam", "vel", "erat", "placerat", "ante",
        "porttitor", "sodales", "pellentesque", "augue", "purus"};

    @Override
    public void onCreate(Bundle icle) {
        super.onCreate(icle);
        setContentView(R.layout.main);
        setListAdapter(new ArrayAdapter<String>(this,
            android.R.layout.simple_list_item_1,
            items));
        selection=(TextView)findViewById(R.id.selection);
    }

    @Override
    public void onItemClick(ListView parent, View v, int position,
        long id) {
        selection.setText(items[position]);
    }
}
```

Set list adapter (Bridge
Data source and views)

Get handle to TextView
of Selected item

Change Text at top to that
of selected view when user clicks
on selection



References

- Busy Coder's guide to Android version 4.4
- CS 65/165 slides, Dartmouth College, Spring 2014
- CS 371M slides, U of Texas Austin, Spring 2014
- Android App Development for Beginners videos by Bucky Roberts (thenewboston)
- Head First Android
- Android Nerd Ranch, Third Edition



References

- Android App Development for Beginners videos by Bucky Roberts (thenewboston)
- Ask A Dev, Android Wear: What Developers Need to Know, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zTS2NZpLyQg>
- Ask A Dev, Mobile Minute: What to (Android) Wear, https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=n5Yjzn3b_aQ
- Busy Coder's guide to Android version 4.4
- CS 65/165 slides, Dartmouth College, Spring 2014
- CS 371M slides, U of Texas Austin, Spring 2014