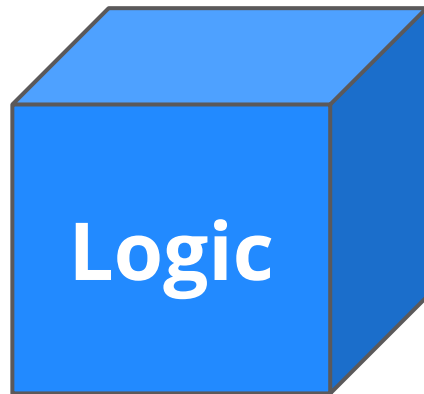

Modulo 6

Interfaccia grafica in Android

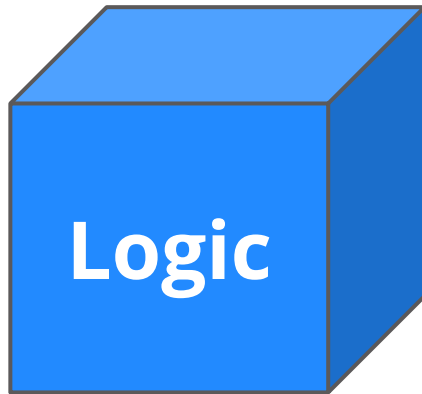
6.1

Principali layout

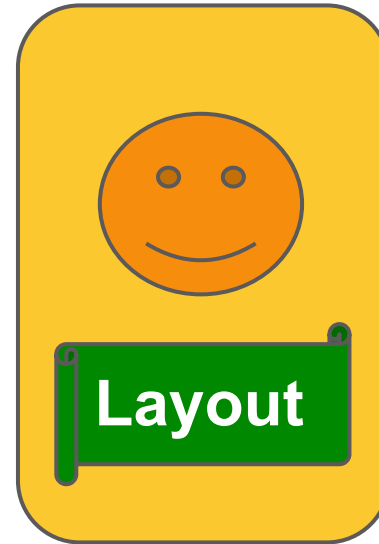
6.1.1 Layout Declaration



6.1.1 Layout Declaration

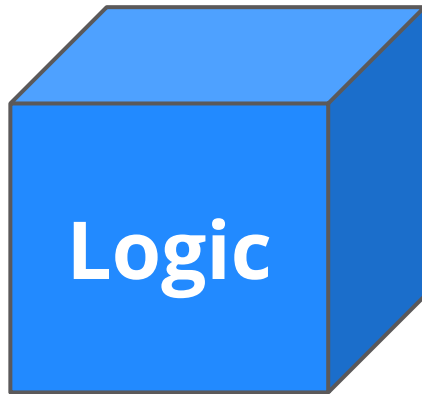


Java

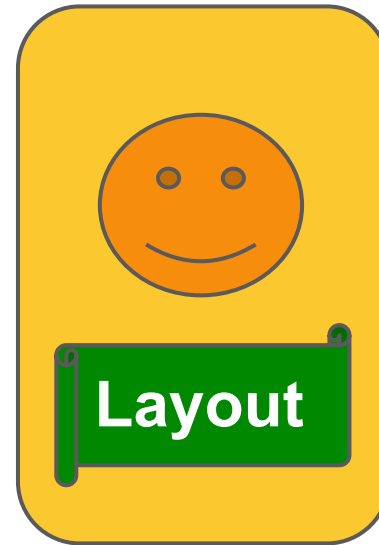


XML

6.1.1 Layout Declaration



Java



XML / Java

6.1.1 Layout Declaration - XML

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<LinearLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    android:layout_width="fill_parent"
    android:layout_height="fill_parent"
    android:orientation="vertical" >
    <TextView android:id="@+id/text"
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:text="Hello, I am a TextView" />
    <Button android:id="@+id/my_button"
        android:layout_width="fill_parent"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:text="Hello, I am a Button" />
</LinearLayout>
```

```
Button myButton = (Button) findViewById(R.id.my_button);
```

6.1.1 Layout Declaration -Java

```
ViewGroup linearLayout = (ViewGroup)findViewById(R.id.  
linearLayoutID);
```

```
Button bt = new Button(this);
```

```
bt.setText("Un Bottone");
```

```
bt.setLayoutParams(new LayoutParams(LayoutParams.FILL_PARENT,  
LayoutParams.WRAP_CONTENT));
```

```
linarLayout.addView(bt);
```

6.1.1 Layout Declaration - Inflater

```
ViewGroup linearLayout = (ViewGroup) getContext()  
    .getLayoutInflater().inflate(R.layout.contact_row, parent,  
false);
```

```
Button bt = linearLayout.findViewById(R.id.my_button);
```

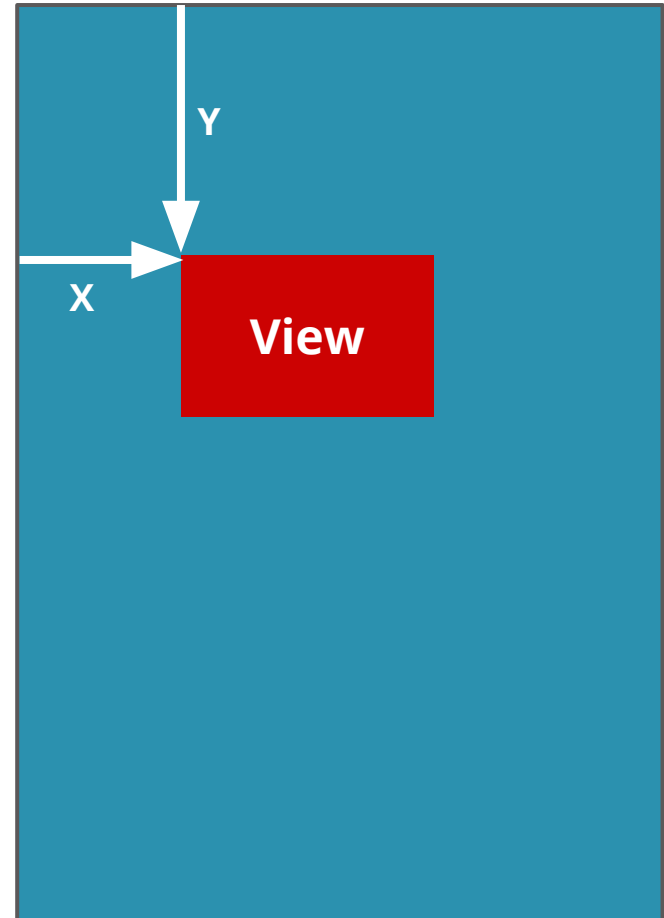
```
bt.setText("Un Bottone");
```

```
bt.setLayoutParams(new LayoutParams(LayoutParams.FILL_PARENT,  
LayoutParams.WRAP_CONTENT));
```

```
linarLayout.addView(bt);
```

6.1.2 Layout - Posizionamento / Dimensione

In principio...
era l'**AbsoluteLayout**
e le dimensioni in **px**

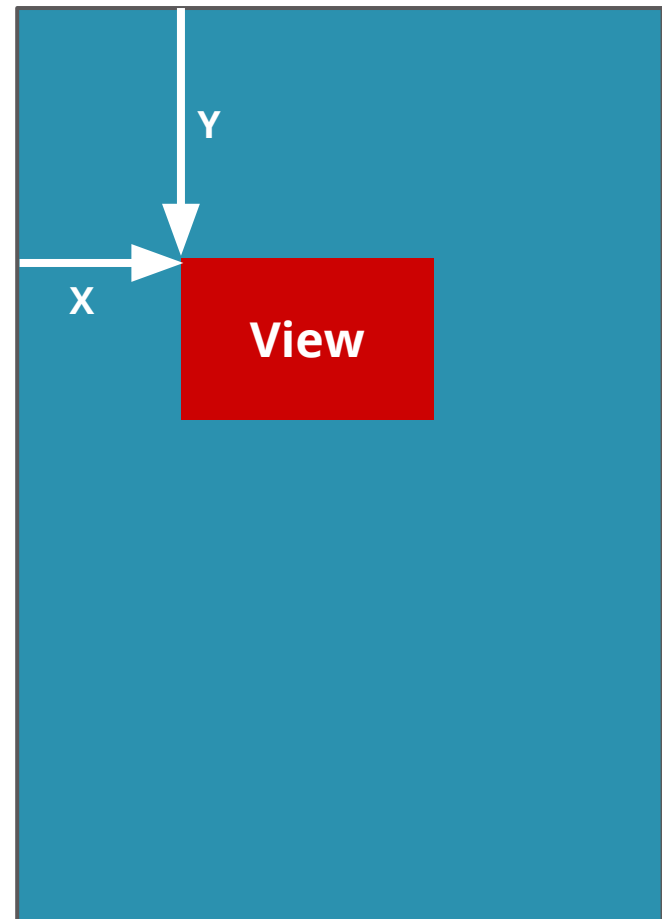


6.1.2 Layout - Posizionamento / Dimensione

In principio...

era l'**AbsoluteLayout**
e le dimensioni in **px**

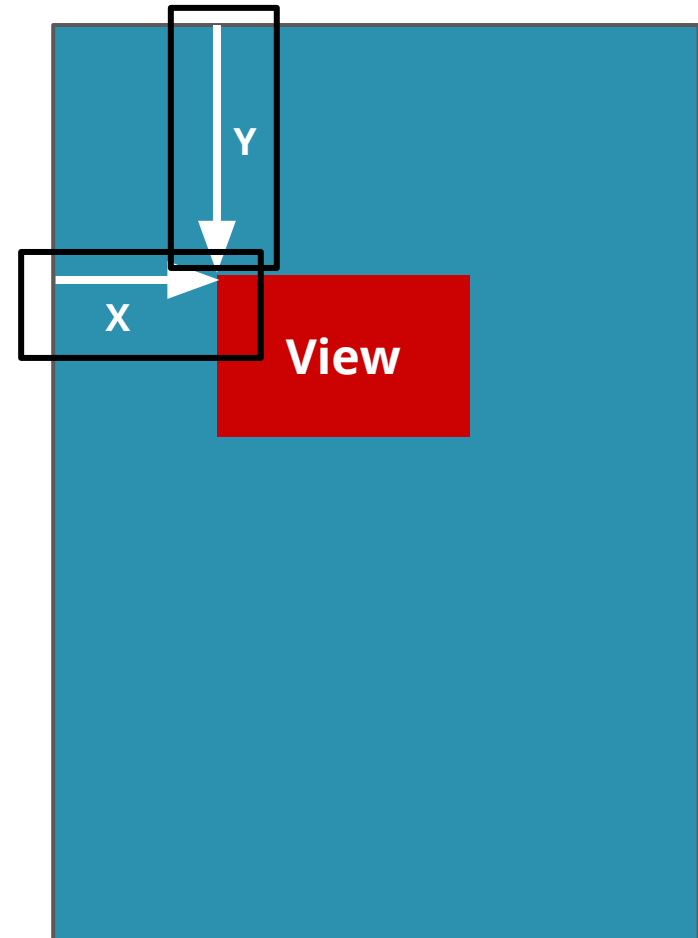
Problemi:



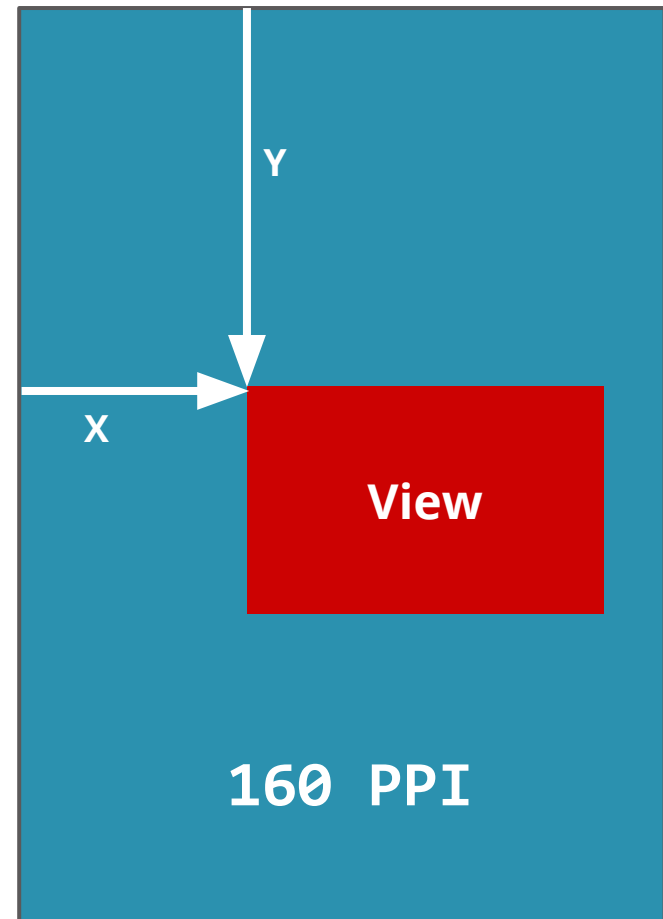
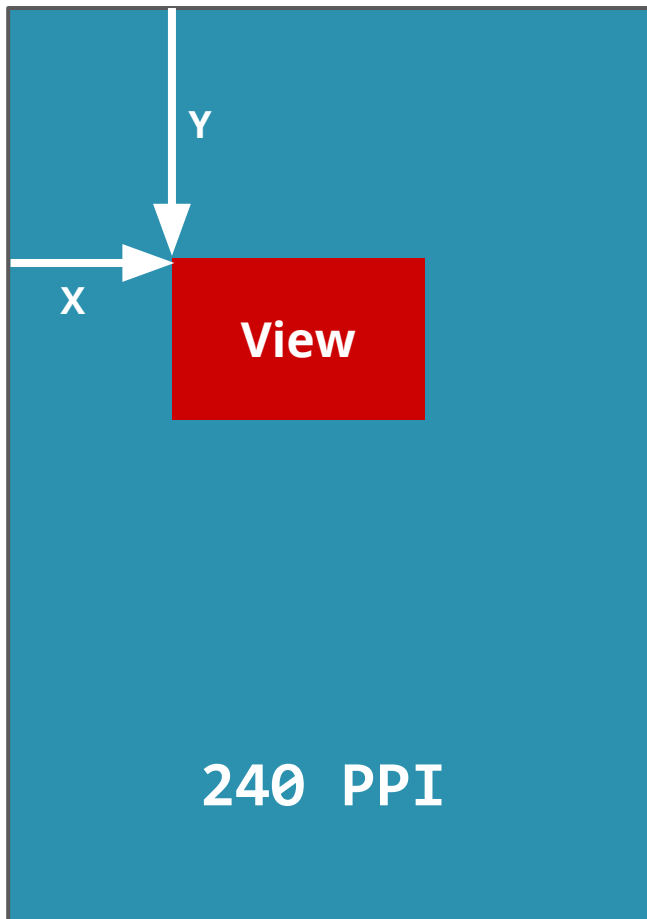
6.1.2 Layout - Posizionamento / Dimensione

In principio...
era l'**AbsoluteLayout**
e le dimensioni in **px**

Problemi:
Differenza di densità
(DPI/PPI).



6.1.2 Layout - Posizionamento / Dimensione



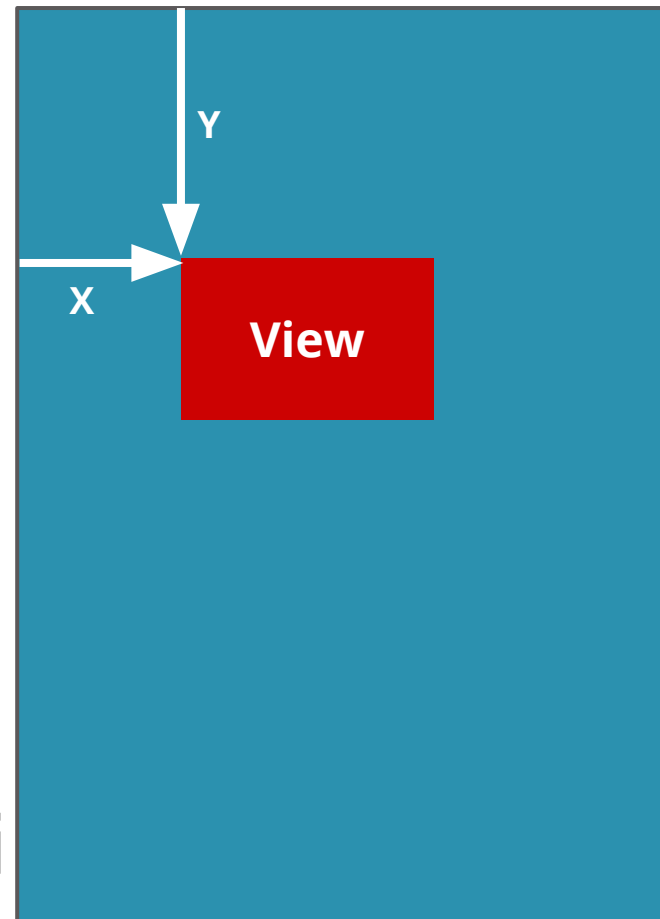
6.1.2 Layout - Posizionamento / Dimensione

In principio...
era l'**AbsoluteLayout**
e le dimensioni in **px**

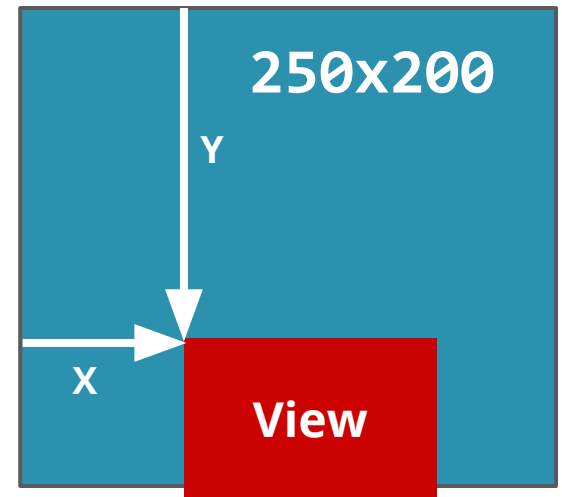
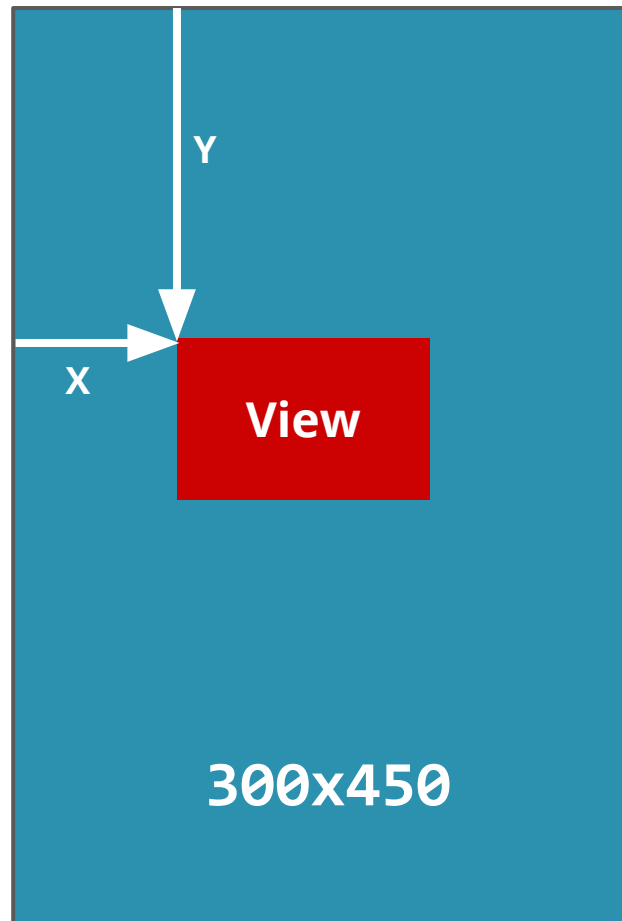
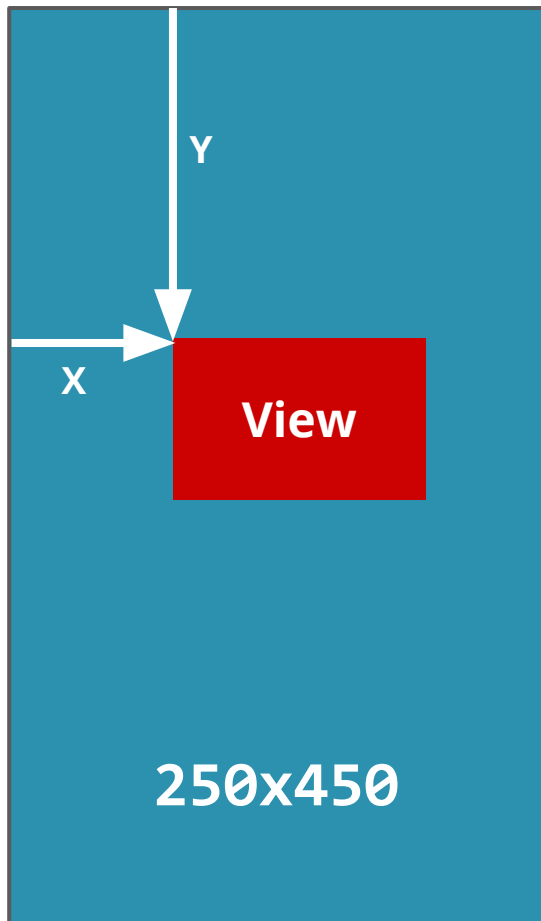
Problemi:

Differenza di densità
(DPI/PPI).

Differenza di dimensioni
(WxH).



6.1.2 Layout - Posizionamento / Dimensione



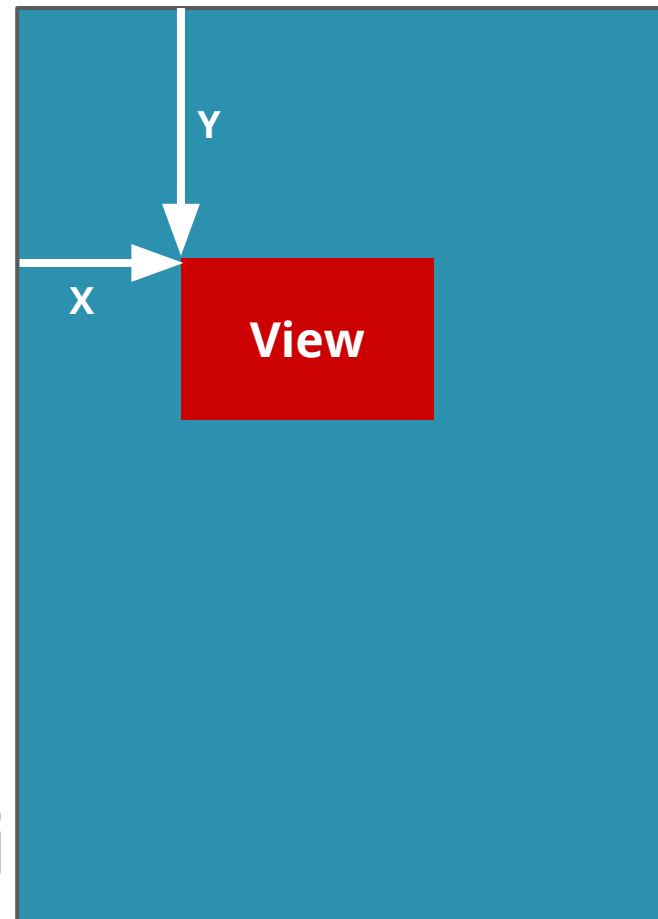
6.1.2 Layout - Posizionamento / Dimensione

In principio...

era l'**AbsoluteLayout**
e le dimensioni in **px**

Problemi:

Frammentazione | Differenza di densità
(DPI/PPI).
Differenza di dimensioni
(WxH).



6.1.2.1 Unità di misura

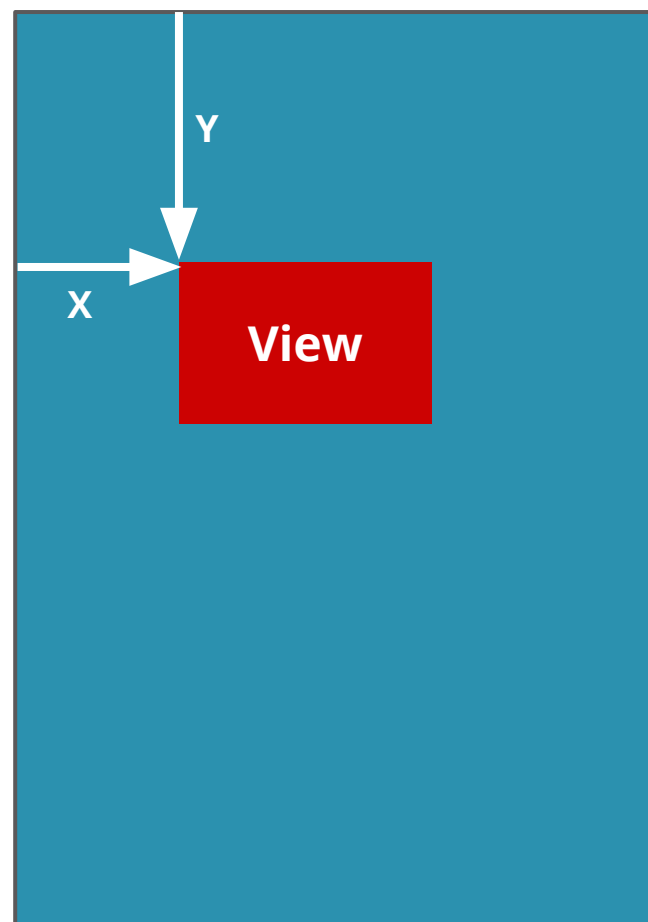
In principio...

era l'**AbsoluteLayout**
e le ~~dimensioni in **px**~~

Problemi:

Frammentazione | ~~Differenza di densità
(DPI/PPI).~~

~~Differenza di dimensioni
(WxH).~~



6.1.2.1 Unità di misura

px Corrispondono a pixel reali sullo schermo.

in Basati sulla dimensione reale dello schermo.

pt Basati sulla dimensione reale dello schermo (1/72 inc).

mm Basati sulla dimensione reale dello schermo

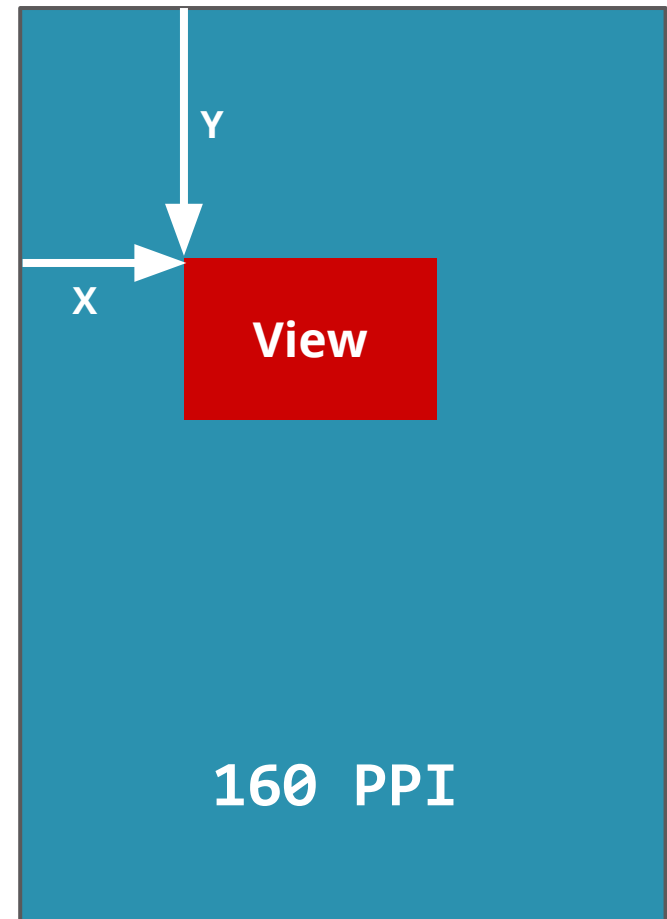
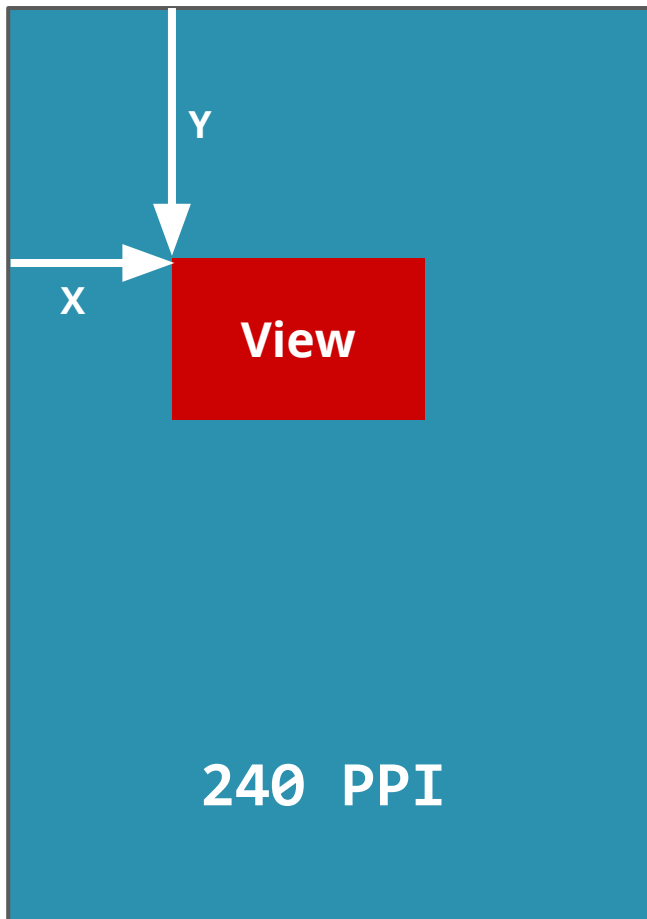
6.1.2.1 Unità di misura

dp (o **dip** Density-independent Pixels)

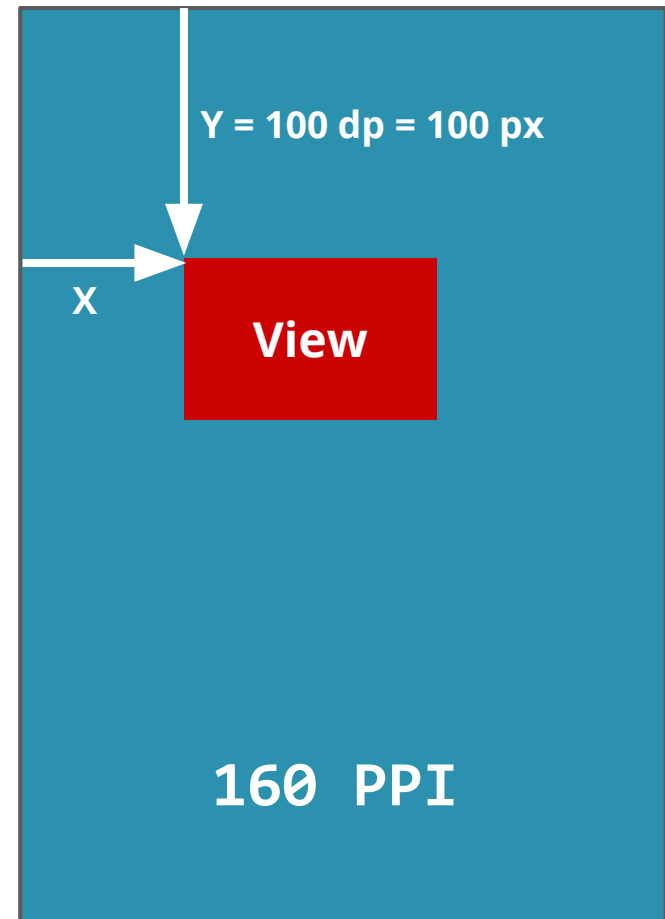
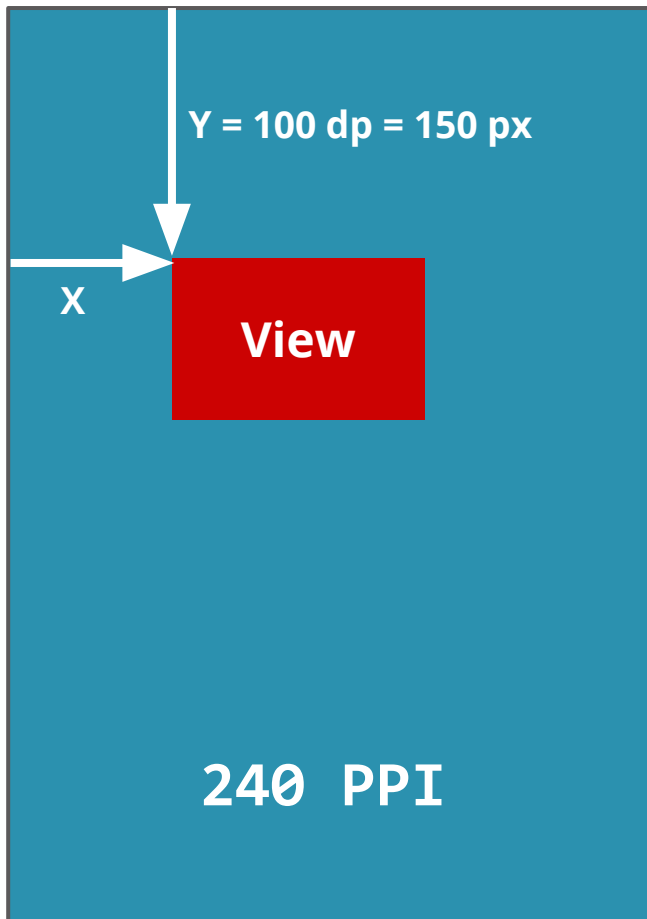
Un unità astratta, basata sulla effettiva densità dello schermo. Un 1 dp a 160dp ~1 px reale.

sp (Scale-independent Pixels) Come dp ma scalati in base alle preferenze dell'utente per la dimensione dei font.

6.1.2.1 Unità di misura



6.1.2.1 Unità di misura



6.1.2.2 Layout

In principio...

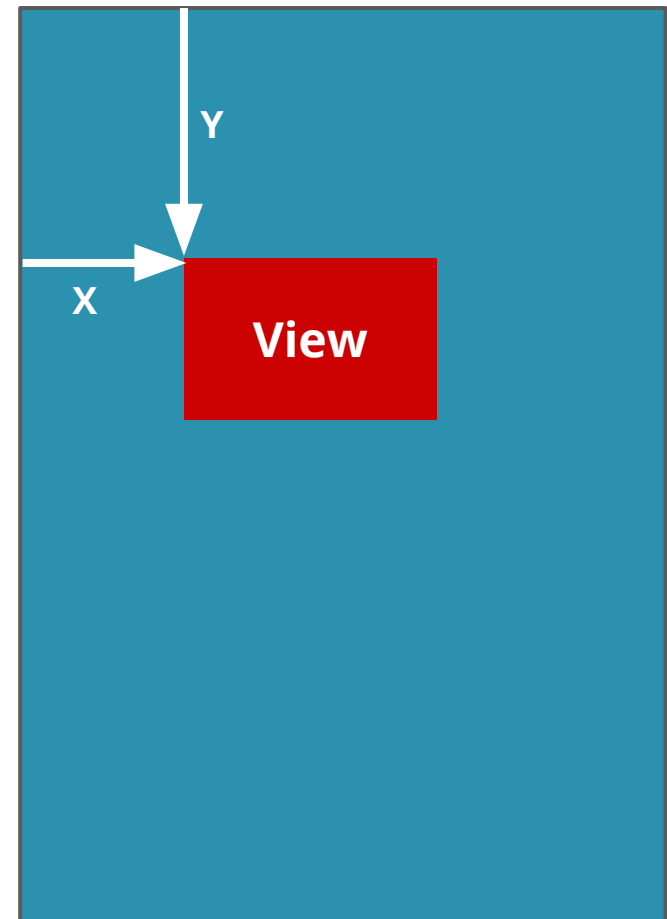
era l'**AbsoluteLayout**
e le dimensioni in **px**

Problemi:

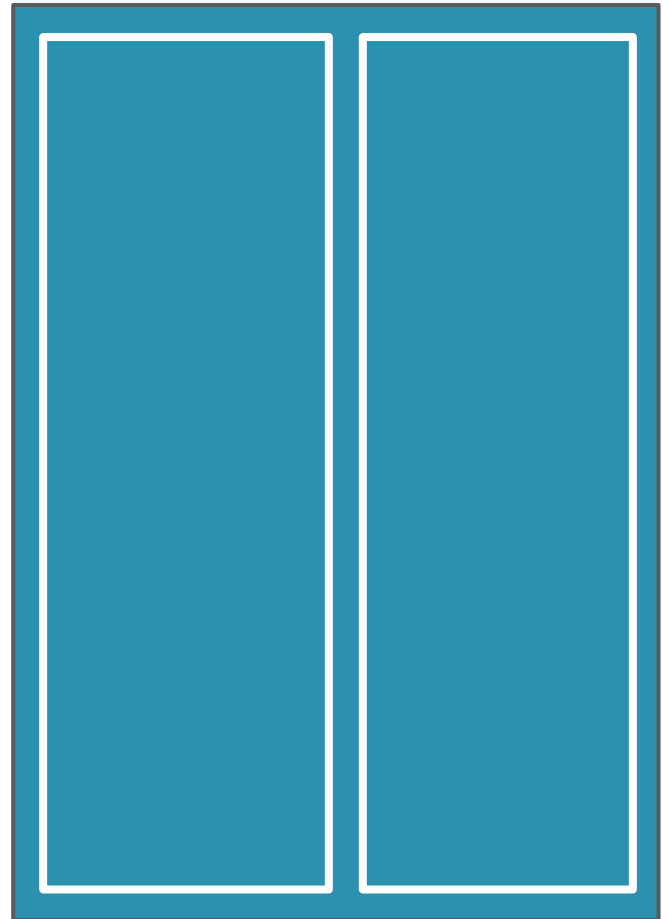
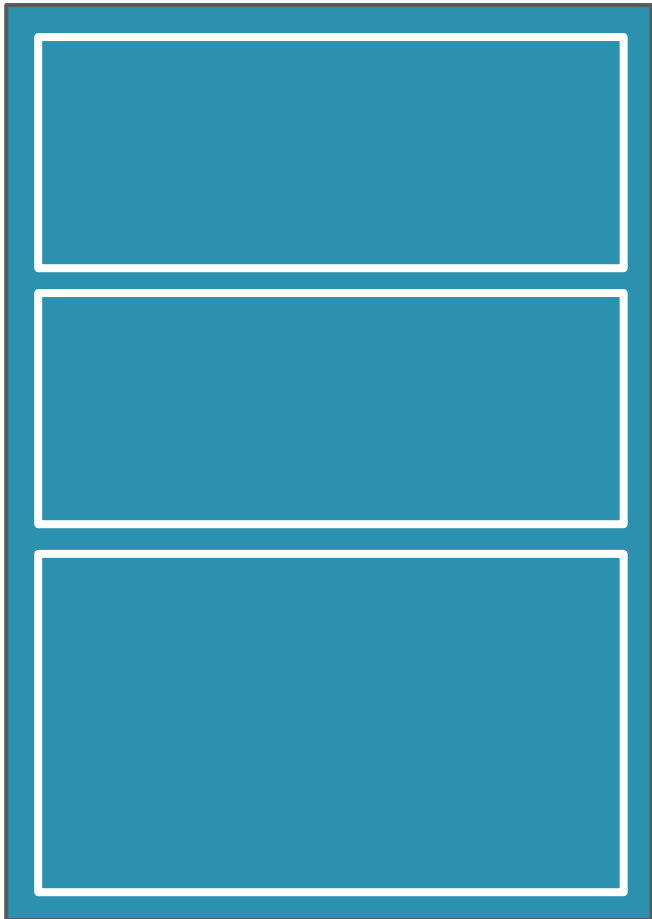
Frammentazione

~~Differenza di densità
(DPI/PPI).~~

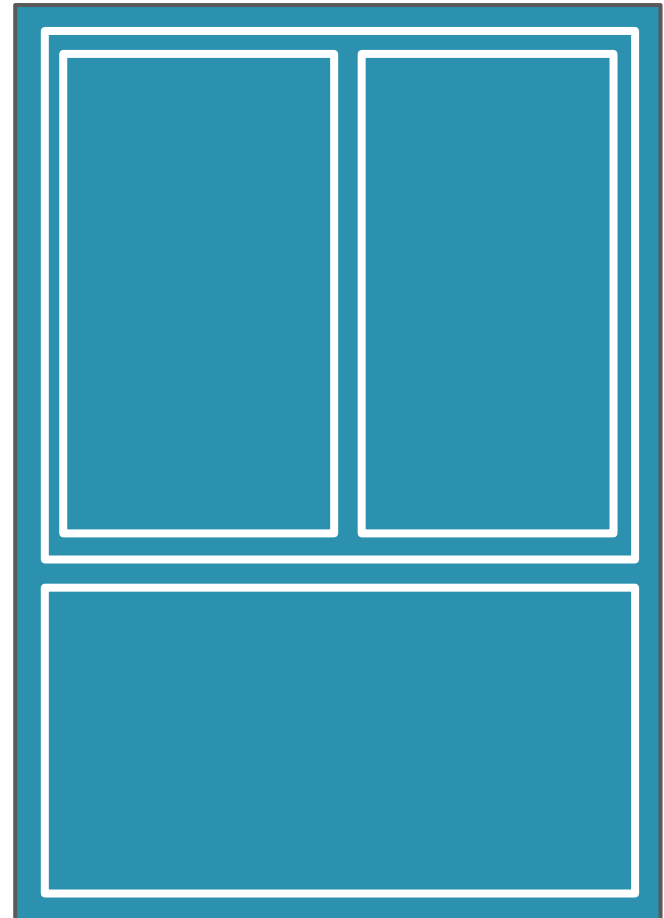
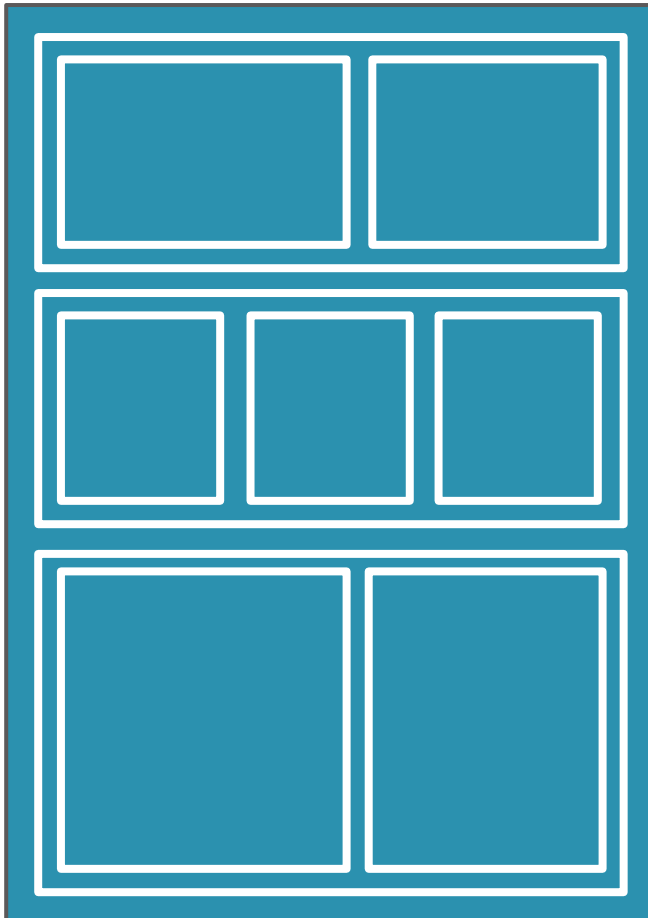
~~Differenza di dimensioni
(WxH).~~



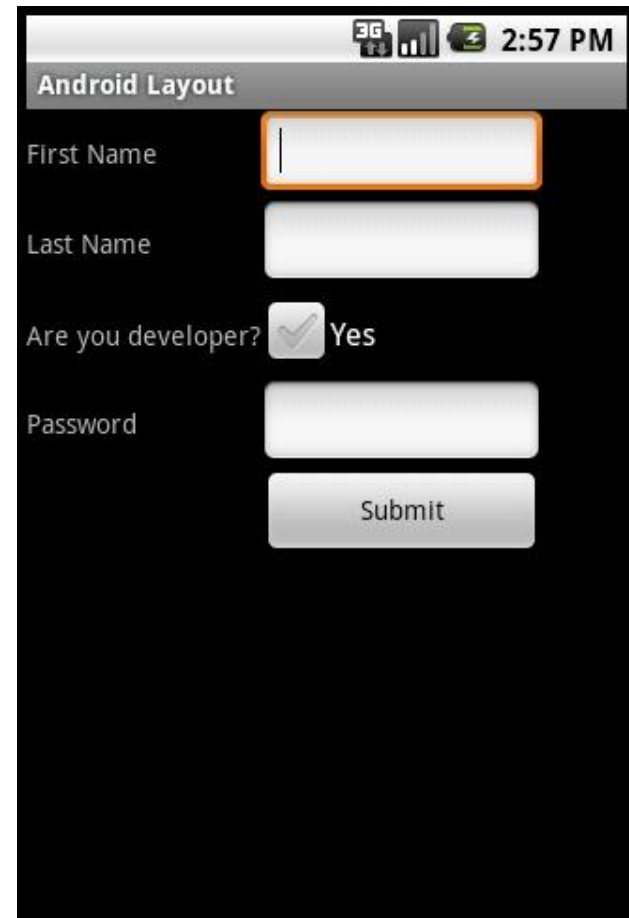
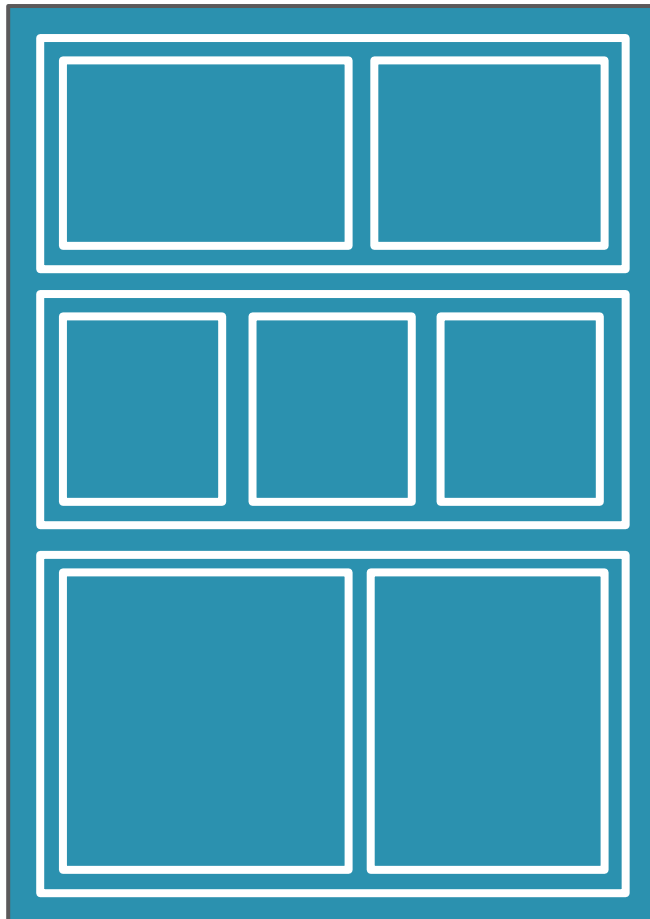
6.1.2.2 LinearLayout



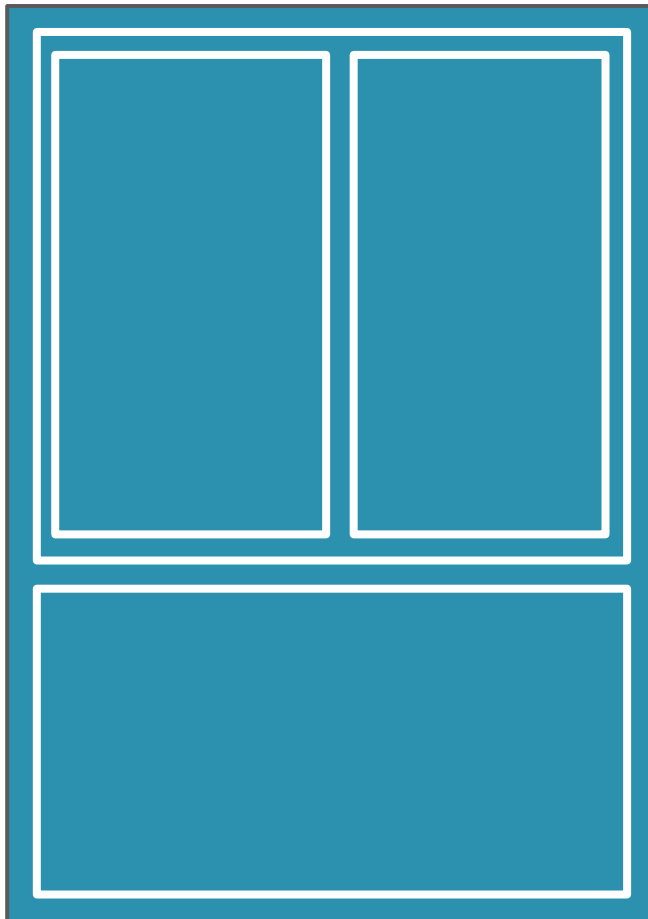
6.1.2.2 LinearLayout



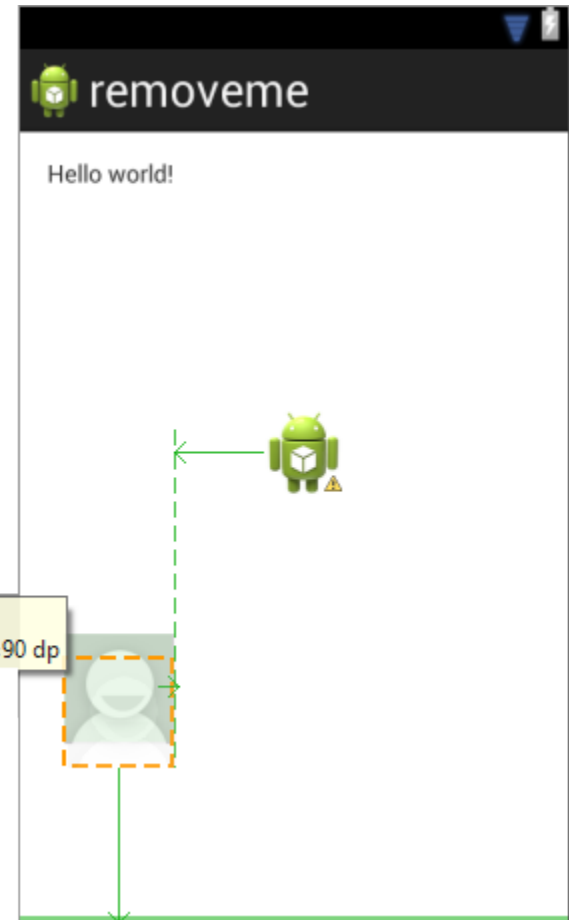
6.1.2.2 TableLayout



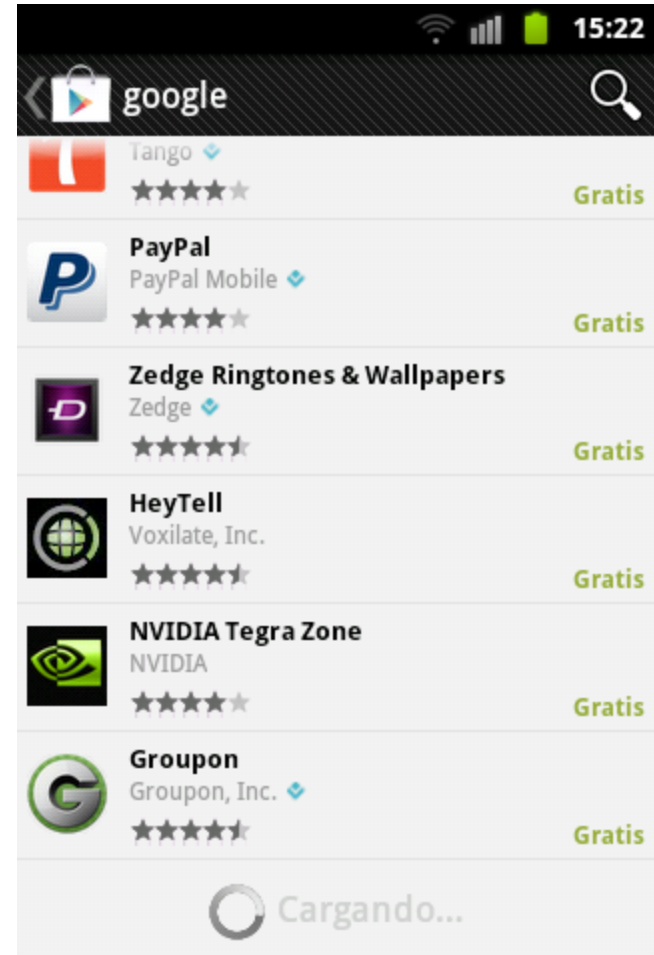
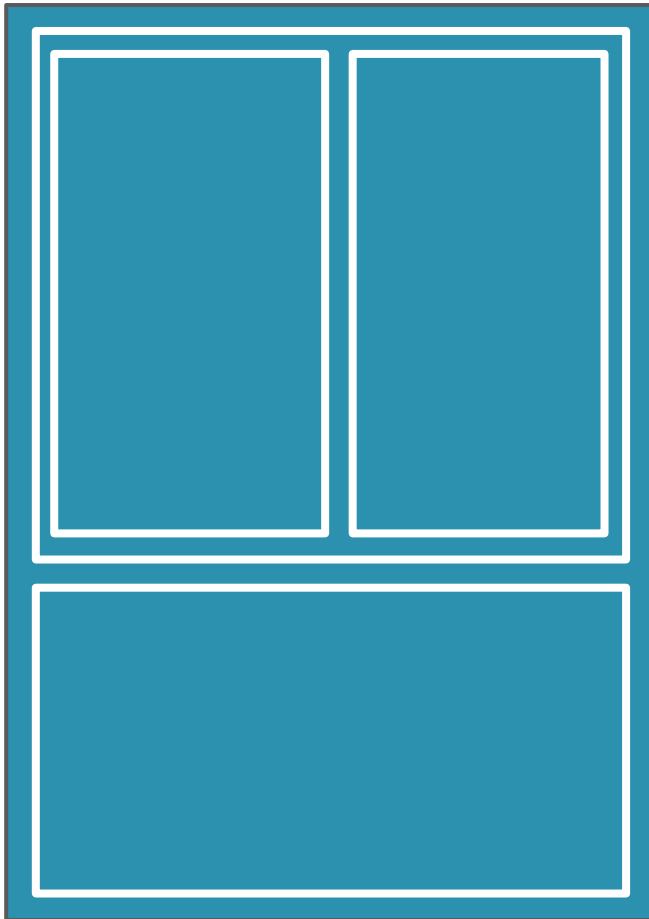
6.1.2.2 RelativeLayout



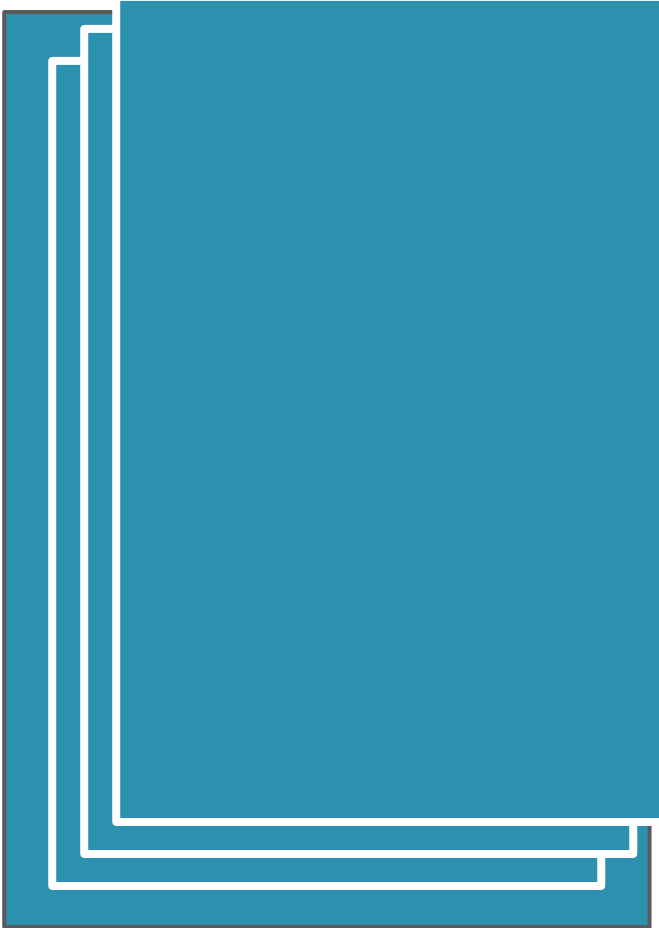
`toLeftOf=imageView1`
`alignParentBottom=true, margin=90 dp`



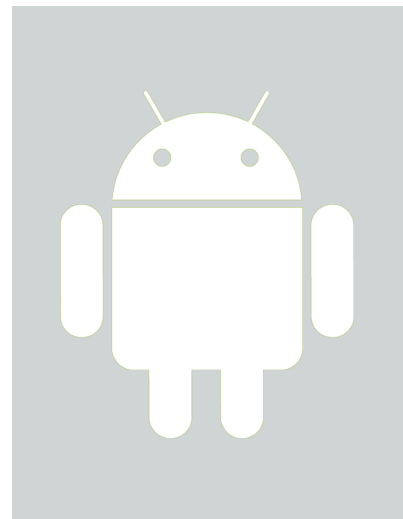
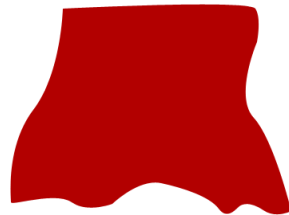
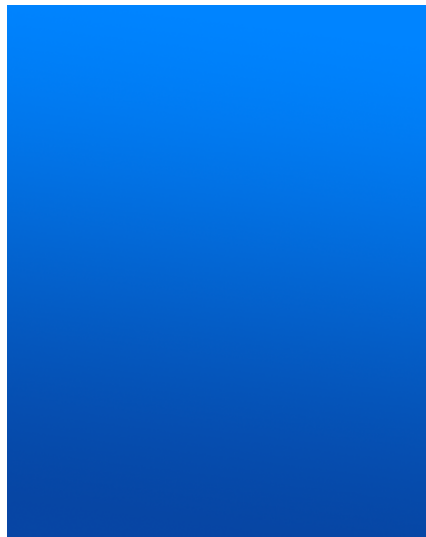
6.1.2.2 RelativeLayout



6.1.2.2 FrameLayout



6.1.2.2 FrameLayout



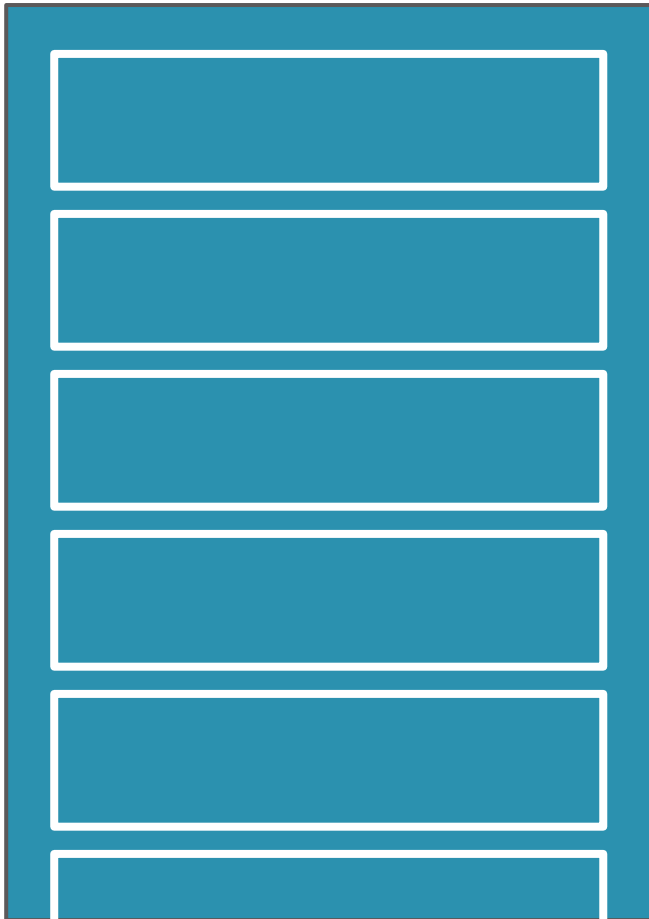
6.1.2.2 FrameLayout



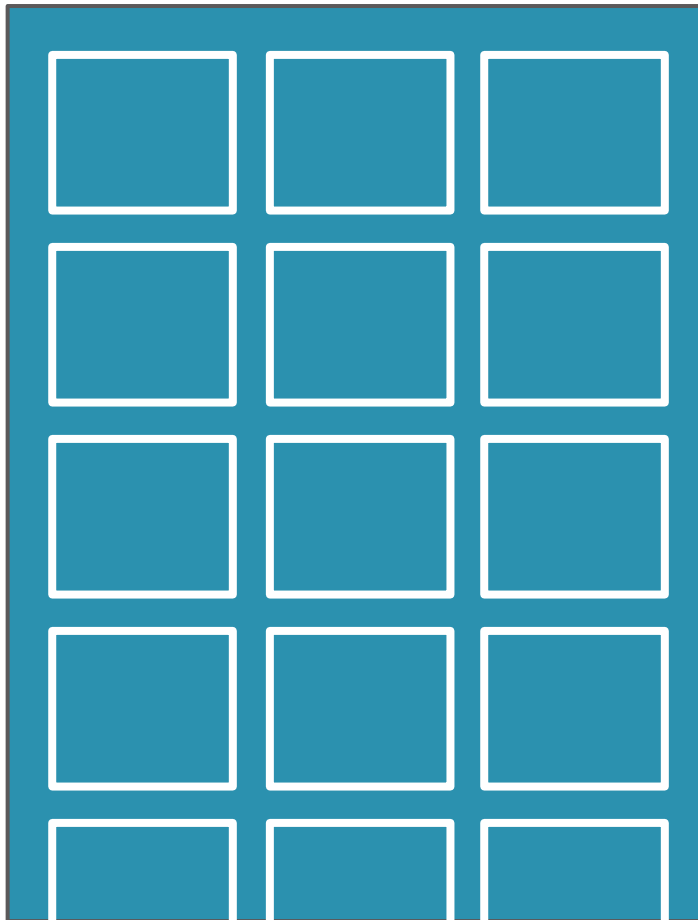
6.1.2.2 FrameLayout



6.1.2.2 ListView



6.1.2.2 GridView

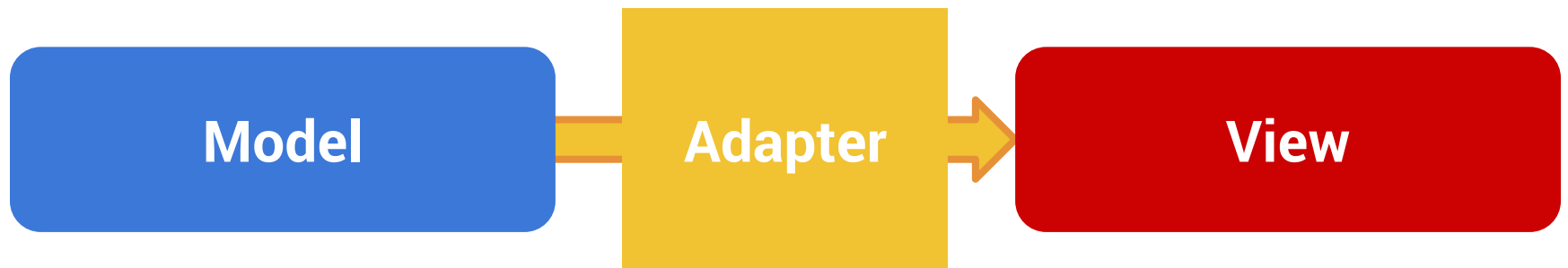


6.1.2.2 Adapter

Classe che traduce un'interfaccia in un'altra.

Necessariamente parte del Presenter, riduce la purezza raggiungibile in codice UI.

In Android: tramite (di codice) tra dati e UI.

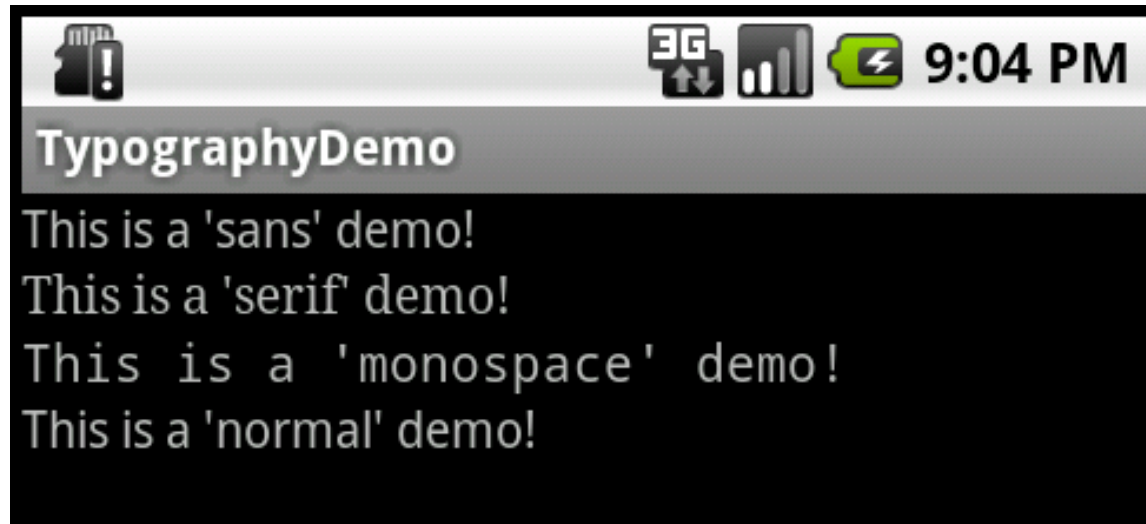


6.2

Widgets

6.2.1 TextView

Componente grafico più semplice: visualizza testo arbitrario.



6.2.1 TextView

Permette comunque una buona flessibilità.

- Auto-gestione dei link presenti nel testo
 - proprietà *android:auto-link*
 - Immagini opzionali ai 4 lati
 - proprietà *drawable-** (*top, right, bottom, left*)
-

6.2.1 TextView

Permette comunque una buona flessibilità.

- Gestione del testo
 - proprietà *android:ellipsize*, *android:singleLine*, *android:minLines*, *android:maxLines*
 - Gestione del font
 - proprietà *android:text-color*, *android:text-size*, *android:text-style*, *android:font-family*
-

6.2.1 TextView

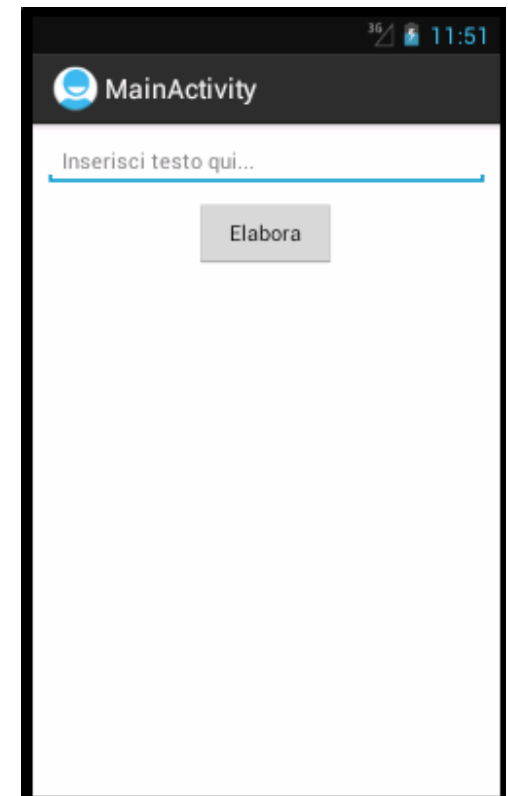
Permette comunque una buona flessibilità.

- Gestione dell'input
 - proprietà *android:editable*, *android:hint*, *android:inputType*

6.2.2 EditText

Sottoclasse di TextView che abilita di default la gestione dell'input:

- `android:hint="Inserisci testo qui..."`
- `android:inputType=`
 - **text, number, phone, ...**
 - **textPassword**
 - **textAutoComplete**
 - **textEmailAddress**
 - ...



6.2.2 EditText

Permette di specificare le azioni da associare alla tastiera software:

- *android:imeOptions=*
 - **actionGo**
 - **actionSearch**
 - **actionSend**
 - **actionNone**
 - **actionNext**: default se esistono EditText successive
 - **actionDone**: default se non esistono EditText successive



6.2.2 EditText

Permette di specificare le azioni da associare:

```
EditText editText = (EditText) findViewById(R.id.myEditText);
editText.setOnEditorActionListener(new OnEditorActionListener(){
    public boolean onEditorAction(TextView v, int actionId, KeyEvent evt){
        boolean handled = false;
        if(actionId == EditorInfo.IME_ACTION_SEND){
            // TODO: inviamo la form
            handled = true;
        }
        return handled;
    }
});
```

6.2.3 AutoCompleteTextView

Semplice implementare l'autocompletamento tramite la sottoclasse `AutoCompleteTextView`:

- Specificare un array di stringhe nelle risorse come sorgente dei suggerimenti
 - Creare un adapter da questo array di stringhe
 - Assegnare programmaticamente l'adapter alla `TextView`
-

6.2.3 AutoCompleteTextView

Specificare un array di stringhe nelle risorse come sorgente dei suggerimenti :

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

```
<resources>
```

```
    <string-array name="regioni">
```

```
        <item>Abruzzo</item>
```

```
        <item>Basilicata</item>
```

```
        ...
```

```
    </string-array>
```

```
</resources>
```

6.2.3 AutoCompleteTextView

Creare un adapter da questo array di stringhe:

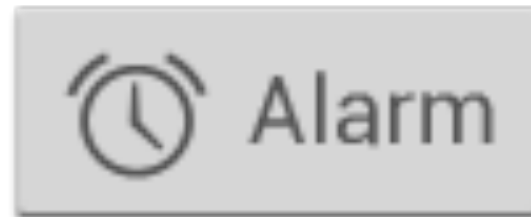
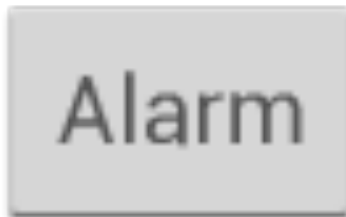
```
String[] regioni = getResources().getStringArray(R.array.regioni);  
ArrayAdapter<String> adapter = new ArrayAdapter<String>(this, android.R.layout.simple_list_item_1,  
                                                    regioni);
```

Assegnare l'adapter alla TextView:

```
AutoCompleteTextView textView = (AutoCompleteTextView) findViewById(R.id.autocomplete);  
textView.setAdapter(adapter);
```

6.2.4 Button

Componente grafico che può avere testo, icona o entrambe e che reagisce alle azioni dell'utente:



6.2.4 Button

Button con solo testo:

```
<Button
```

```
    android:layout_width="wrap_content"
```

```
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"
```

```
    android:text="@string/testoButton" />
```

6.2.4 Button

Button con solo icona:

```
<ImageButton  
    android:layout_width="wrap_content"  
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"  
    android:src="@drawable/iconaButton" />
```

6.2.4 Button

Button con testo ed icona:

```
<Button
```

```
    android:layout_width="wrap_content"
```

```
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"
```

```
    android:text="@string/testoButton"
```

```
    android:drawableLeft="@drawable/iconaButton" />
```

6.2.4 Button

Button senza bordo, utile per raggruppamenti:

<Button

android:layout_width="wrap_content"

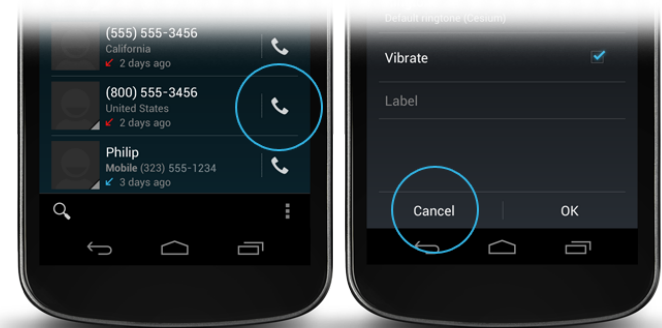
android:layout_height="wrap_content"

android:text="@string/testoButton"

android:drawableLeft="@drawable/iconaButton"

style="?android:attr/borderlessButtonStyle" />

Disponibile solo da API level 11 (Android 3.0)



6.2.4 Button

Reagire al click dell'utente - xml binding:

XML

<Button

android:layout_width="wrap_content"

android:layout_height="wrap_content"

android:text="@string/testoButton"

android:onClick="onButtonClick" />

JAVA

```
public void onButtonClick(View v){
```

```
    // rispondiamo al click
```

6.2.4 Button

Reagire al click dell'utente - OnClickListener:

XML

```
<Button
```

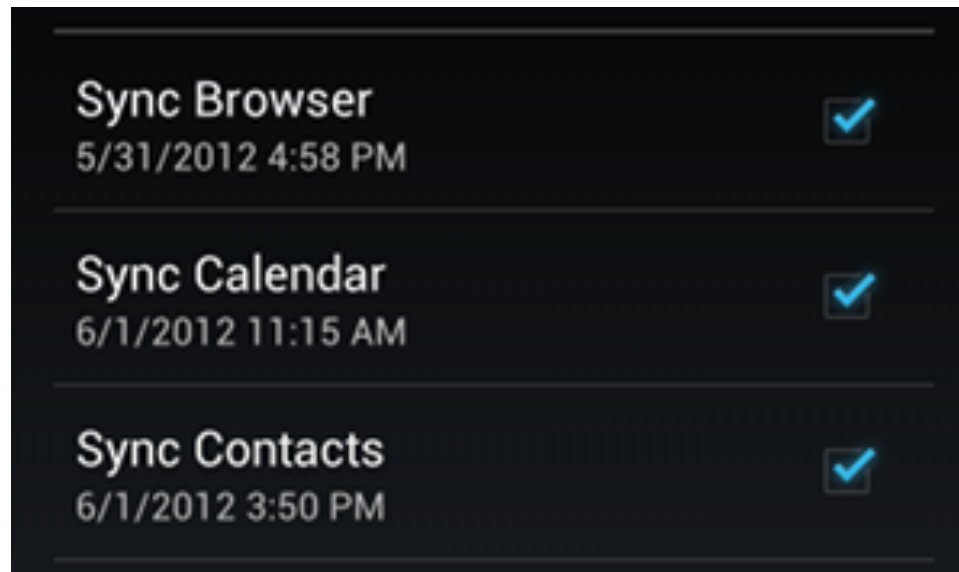
```
    android:id="@+id/Button" .. />
```

JAVA

```
Button button = (Button) findViewById(R.id.Button);  
button.setOnClickListener(new View.OnClickListener(){  
    public void onClick(View v){  
        // rispondiamo al click  
    }  
})
```

6.2.5 CheckBox

Componente grafico che permette all'utente di selezionare delle opzioni (tipicamente mostrate in verticale).



6.2.5 CheckBox

Ogni CheckBox è indipendente, quindi gli eventi devono essere gestiti in maniera indipendente.

```
<CheckBox android:id="@+id/cb1"  
    android:layout_width="wrap_content"  
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"  
    android:text="@string/textCb1" />
```

6.2.5 CheckBox

Gestione click - XML binding:

XML

```
<CheckBox android:id="@+id/cb1"  
          android:layout_width="wrap_content"  
          android:layout_height="wrap_content"  
          android:text="@string/textCb1"  
          android:onClick="onCheckBoxClicked" />
```

JAVA

```
public void onCheckBoxClicked(View v){  
    if(v.getId() == R.id.cb1)  
        // reagiamo al click  
}
```

6.2.5 CheckBox

Gestione click - OnCheckedChangeListener:

XML

```
<CheckBox android:id="@+id/cb1" ... />
```

JAVA

```
CheckBox cb = (CheckBox) findViewById(R.id.cb1);
cb.setOnCheckedChangeListener(new CheckBox.OnCheckedChangeListener(){
    public void onCheckedChanged(CompoundButton buttonView, boolean isChecked){
        if(buttonView.getId() == R.id.cb1 && isChecked)
            // reagiamo alla selezione della checkbox in oggetto
    }
});
```

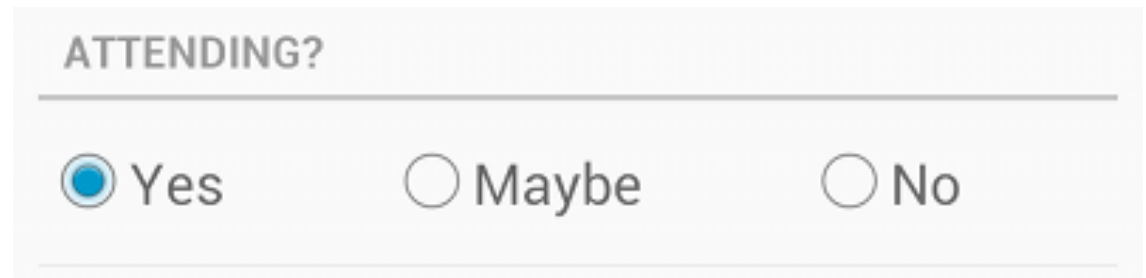
6.2.6 RadioButton

Componente che permette di scegliere delle opzioni mutuamente esclusive:

...

```
<RadioButton android:id="@+id/radio_button"  
    android:layout_width="wrap_content",  
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"  
    android:text="@string/radio_button" />
```

....



ATTENDING?

Yes Maybe No

6.2.6 RadioButton

Ogni RadioButton deve essere contenuto all'interno di un RadioGroup:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8" ?>
<RadioGroup xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout_height="wrap_content">
    <RadioButton android:id="@+id/radio_button1"
        ... />
    <RadioButton android:id="@+id/radio_button2"
        ... />
</RadioGroup>
```

6.2.6 RadioButton

Il `RadioGroup` è una sottoclasse di un `LinearLayout` di default orientato in verticale:

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

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

```
    android:id="@+id/myRadioGroup"
```

```
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
```

```
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"
```

```
    android:orientation="horizontal">
```

```
    ...
```

```
</RadioGroup>
```

6.2.6 RadioButton

Ottenere l'opzione attualmente selezionata:

...

```
Button button = (Button) findViewById(R.id.confirmButton);

button.setOnClickListener(new OnClickListener(){

    @Override

    public void onClick(View v){

        RadioGroup rg = (RadioGroup) findViewById(R.id.myRadioGroup);

        int viewId = rg.getCheckedRadioButtonId();

        RadioButton rb = (RadioButton) findViewById(viewId);

        Log.d(TAG, "Opzione selezionata: " + rb.getText());

    }

});
```

6.2.6 RadioButton

Reagire alla selezione di un opzione:

...

```
RadioGroup rg = (RadioGroup) findViewById(R.id.myRadioGroup);
rg.setOnCheckedChangeListener(new OnCheckedChangeListener(){

    @Override

    public void onCheckedChanged(RadioGroup group, int checkedId){

        RadioButton rb = (RadioButton) findViewById(checkedId);

        Log.d(TAG, "Opzione selezionata: " + rb.getText());

    }

});
```

6.2.7 Spinner

Componente che permette di scegliere un elemento da un set: simile al RadioButton per funzionalità, ma più compatto.

...

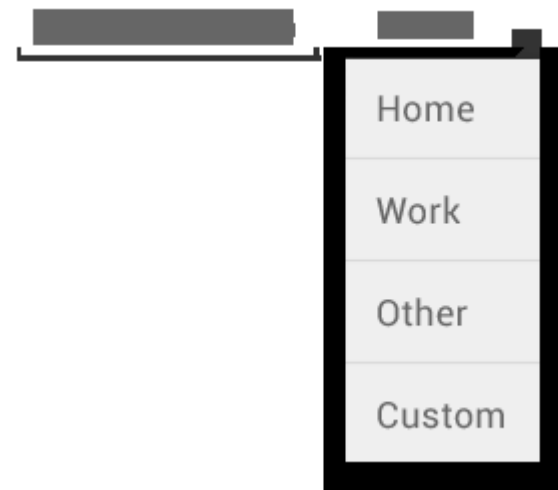
<Spinner

```
    android:id="@+id/MySpinner"
```

```
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
```

```
    android:layout_height="wrap_content" />
```

...



6.2.7 Spinner

Per creare il set di opzioni come al solito è necessario creare un adapter. Cominciamo dal file delle risorse:

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

```
<resources>
```

```
    <string-array name="myOptions">
```

```
        <item>Home</item>
```

```
        ...
```

```
    </string-array>
```

```
</resources>
```

6.2.7 Spinner

E finiamo con l'adapter:

```
Spinner spinner = (Spinner) findViewById(R.id.mySpinner);  
  
// Pattern factory per la creazione dell'adapter.  
  
ArrayAdapter<CharSequence> adapter = ArrayAdapter.createFromResource(this, R.array.myOptions,  
                                                                    android.R.layout.simple_spinner_item);  
  
// Imposta il layout del vista drop-down.  
  
adapter.setDropDownViewResource(android.R.layout.simple_spinner_dropdown_item);  
  
spinner.setAdapter(adapter);
```

6.2.7 Spinner

Per reagire alla selezione registriamo un listener:

```
Spinner spinner = (Spinner) findViewById(R.id.mySpinner);  
spinner.setOnItemSelectedListener(new OnItemSelectedListener(){  
    public void onItemSelected(AdapterView<?> parent, View view, int pos, int id){  
        String s = (String) parent.getItemAtPosition(pos);  
        Log.i(TAG, "Selezionato l'item " + s);  
    }  
    public void onNothingSelected(AdapterView<?> parent){  
    }  
});
```


6.2.8 ImageView

Componente che permette di mostrare un'immagine da diverse sorgenti:

```
<ImageView
```

```
    android:id="@+id/myImageView"
```

```
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
```

```
    android:layout_height="match_parent"
```

```
    android:src="@drawable/icon" />
```

6.2.8 ImageView

Varie opzioni per lo scaling dell'immagine:

matrix

<ImageView

```
    android:id="@+id/myImageView"  
    android:layout_width="match_parent"  
    android:layout_height="match_parent"  
    android:scaleType="matrix"  
    android:src="@drawable/icon" />
```



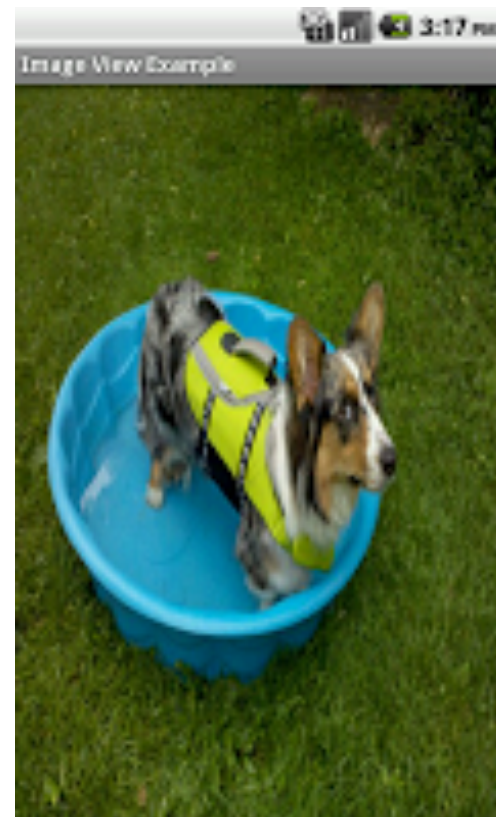
6.2.8 ImageView

Varie opzioni per lo scaling dell'immagine:

fitXY

<ImageView

```
    android:id="@+id/myImageView"  
    android:layout_width="match_parent"  
    android:layout_height="match_parent"  
    android:scaleType="fitXY"  
    android:src="@drawable/icon" />
```



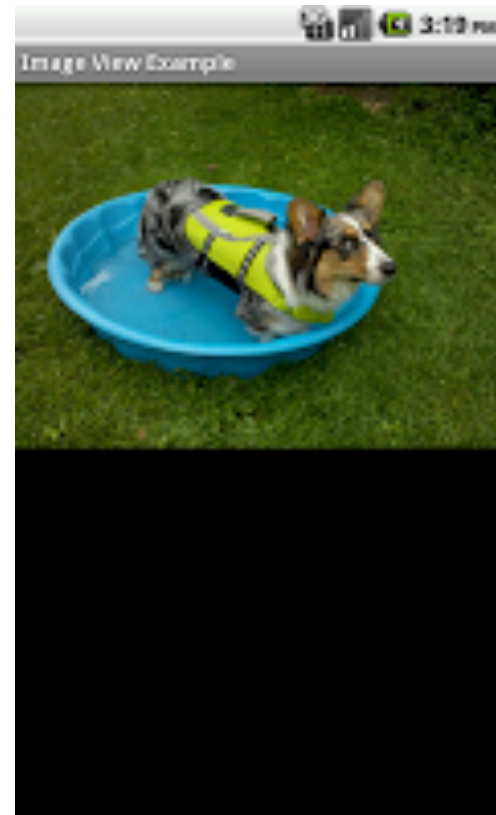
6.2.8 ImageView

Varie opzioni per lo scaling dell'immagine:

fitStart

<ImageView

```
    android:id="@+id/myImageView"  
    android:layout_width="match_parent"  
    android:layout_height="match_parent"  
    android:scaleType="fitStart"  
    android:src="@drawable/icon" />
```



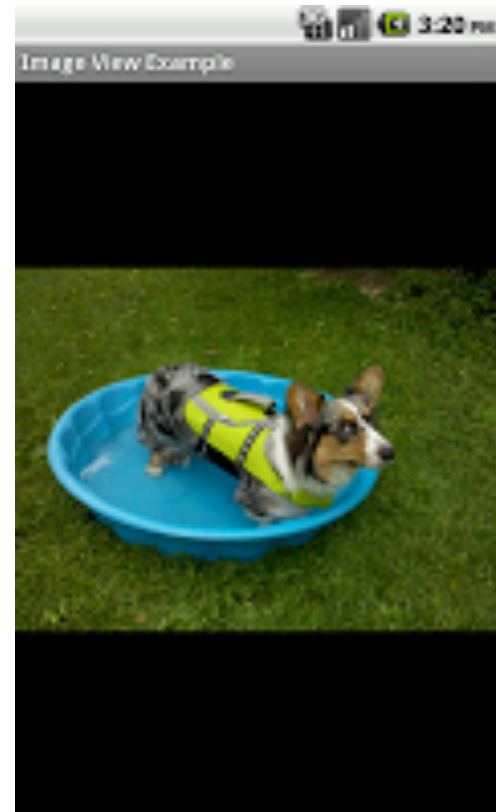
6.2.8 ImageView

Varie opzioni per lo scaling dell'immagine:

fitCenter

<ImageView

```
    android:id="@+id/myImageView"  
    android:layout_width="match_parent"  
    android:layout_height="match_parent"  
    android:scaleType="fitCenter"  
    android:src="@drawable/icon" />
```



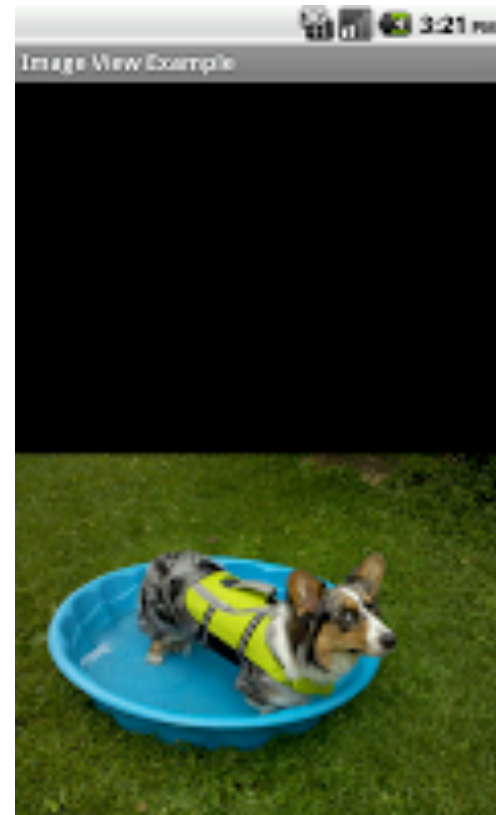
6.2.8 ImageView

Varie opzioni per lo scaling dell'immagine:

fitEnd

<ImageView

```
    android:id="@+id/myImageView"  
    android:layout_width="match_parent"  
    android:layout_height="match_parent"  
    android:scaleType="fitEnd"  
    android:src="@drawable/icon" />
```



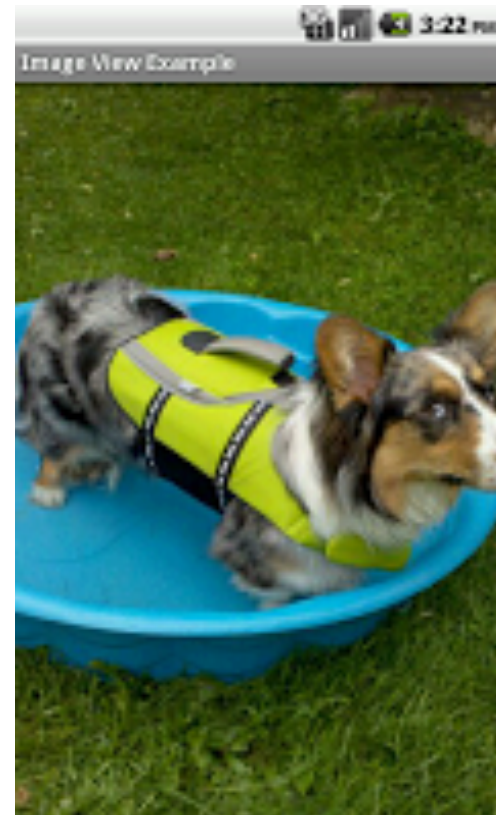
6.2.8 ImageView

Varie opzioni per lo scaling dell'immagine:

center

<ImageView

```
    android:id="@+id/myImageView"  
    android:layout_width="match_parent"  
    android:layout_height="match_parent"  
    android:scaleType="center"  
    android:src="@drawable/icon" />
```



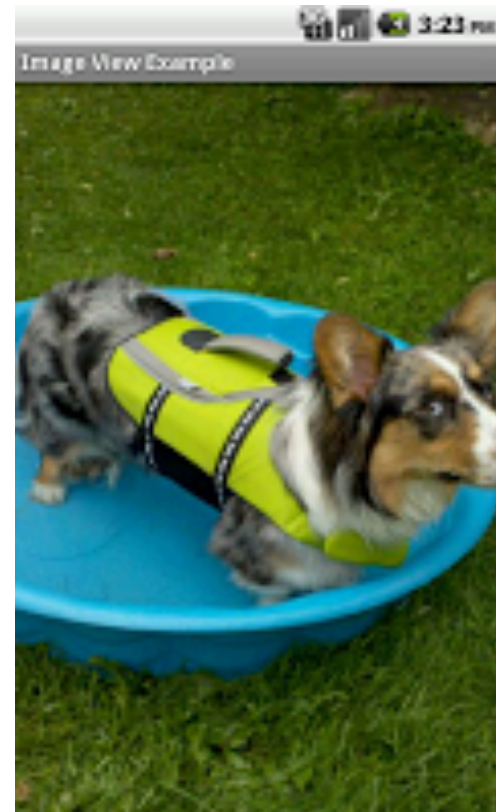
6.2.8 ImageView

Varie opzioni per lo scaling dell'immagine:

centerCrop

<ImageView

```
    android:id="@+id/myImageView"  
    android:layout_width="match_parent"  
    android:layout_height="match_parent"  
    android:scaleType="centerCrop"  
    android:src="@drawable/icon" />
```



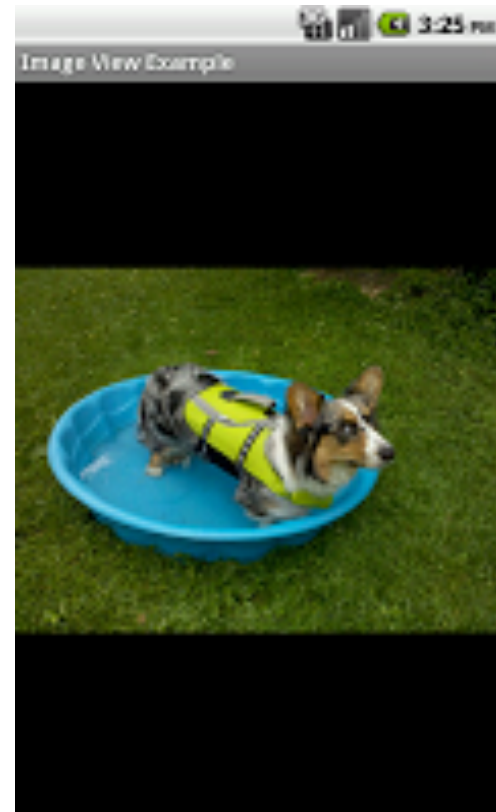
6.2.8 ImageView

Varie opzioni per lo scaling dell'immagine:

centerInside

<ImageView

```
    android:id="@+id/myImageView"  
    android:layout_width="match_parent"  
    android:layout_height="match_parent"  
    android:scaleType="centerInside"  
    android:src="@drawable/icon" />
```



6.2.8 ImageView

Opzione per il resize automatico per mantenere l'aspect-ratio dell'immagine:

```
<ImageView
```

```
    android:id="@+id/myImageView"
```

```
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
```

```
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"
```

```
    android:adjustViewBounds="true"
```

```
    android:src="@drawable/icon" />
```

6.2.8 ImageView

Tramite Java esistono metodi che accettano diversi tipi di immagini renderizzabili:

DRAWABLE

..

```
ImageView iv = (ImageView) findViewById(R.id.myImageView);
```

```
Drawable d = getResources().getDrawable(R.drawable.icon);
```

```
iv.setImageDrawable(d);
```

...

6.2.8 ImageView

Tramite Java esistono metodi che accettano diversi tipi di immagini renderizzabili:

BITMAP

..

```
ImageView iv = (ImageView) findViewById(R.id.myImageView);
```

```
Bitmap b = BitmapFactory.decodeFile("icon.png");
```

```
iv.setImageBitmap(b);
```

...

6.2.8 ImageView

Tramite Java esistono metodi che accettano diversi tipi di immagini renderizzabili:

RESOURCE

..

```
ImageView iv = (ImageView) findViewById(R.id.myImageView);
```

```
iv.setImageResource(R.drawable.icon);
```

...

6.2.8 ImageView

Tramite Java esistono metodi che accettano diversi tipi di immagini renderizzabili:

URI

..

```
ImageView iv = (ImageView) findViewById(R.id.myImageView);
```

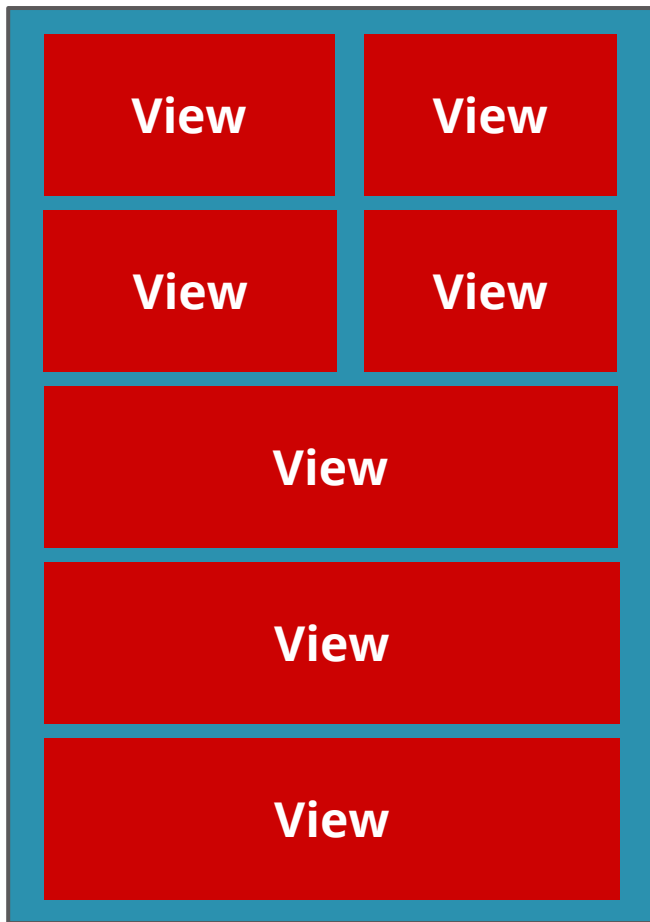
```
iv.setImageURI(R.drawable.icon);
```

...

6.3

Style, Theme, State-Color,
ecc...

6.3.1 Style/Theme



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

```
<resources>
```

```
<style name="CustomText" parent="@style/Text">
```

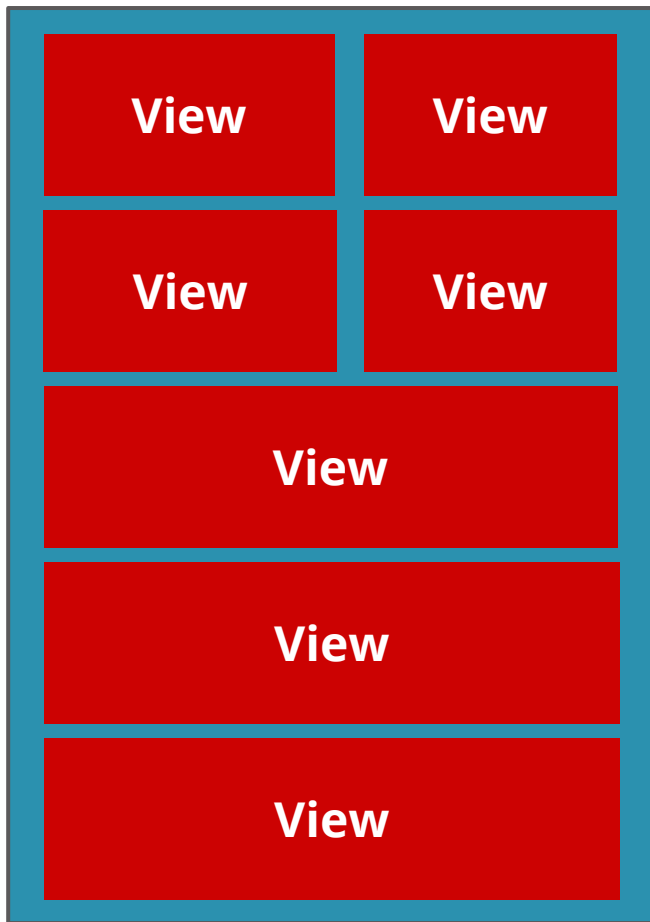
```
<item name="android:textSize">20sp</item>
```

```
<item name="android:textColor">#008</item>
```

```
</style>
```

```
</resources>
```

6.3.1 Style/Theme



HTML



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

```
<resources>
```

```
<style name="CustomText" parent="@style/Text">
```

```
<item name="android:textSize">20sp</item>
```

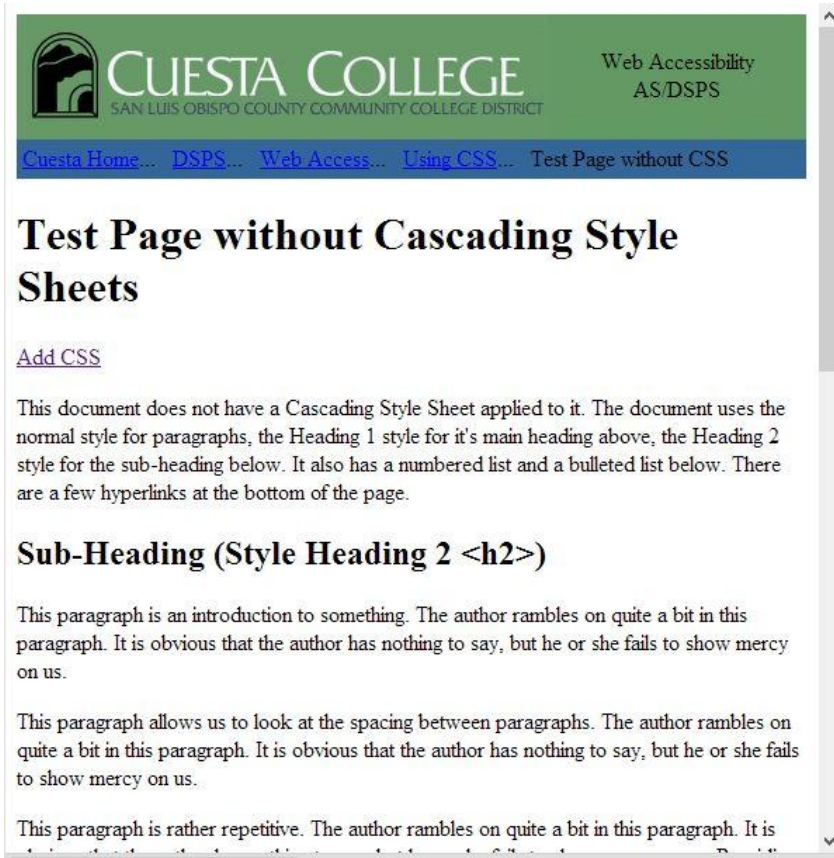
```
<item name="android:textColor">#008</item>
```

```
</style>
```

```
</resources>
```

CSS

6.3.1 Style/Theme



The screenshot shows a browser window with a green header for Cuesta College. The navigation bar is blue with white text. The main content area is plain white with black text. The sub-heading is in a standard font weight. The text is left-aligned and uses a simple sans-serif font.

CUESTA COLLEGE Web Accessibility AS/DSPS
SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT

[Cuesta Home...](#) [DSPS...](#) [Web Access...](#) [Using CSS...](#) [Test Page without CSS](#)

Test Page without Cascading Style Sheets

[Add CSS](#)

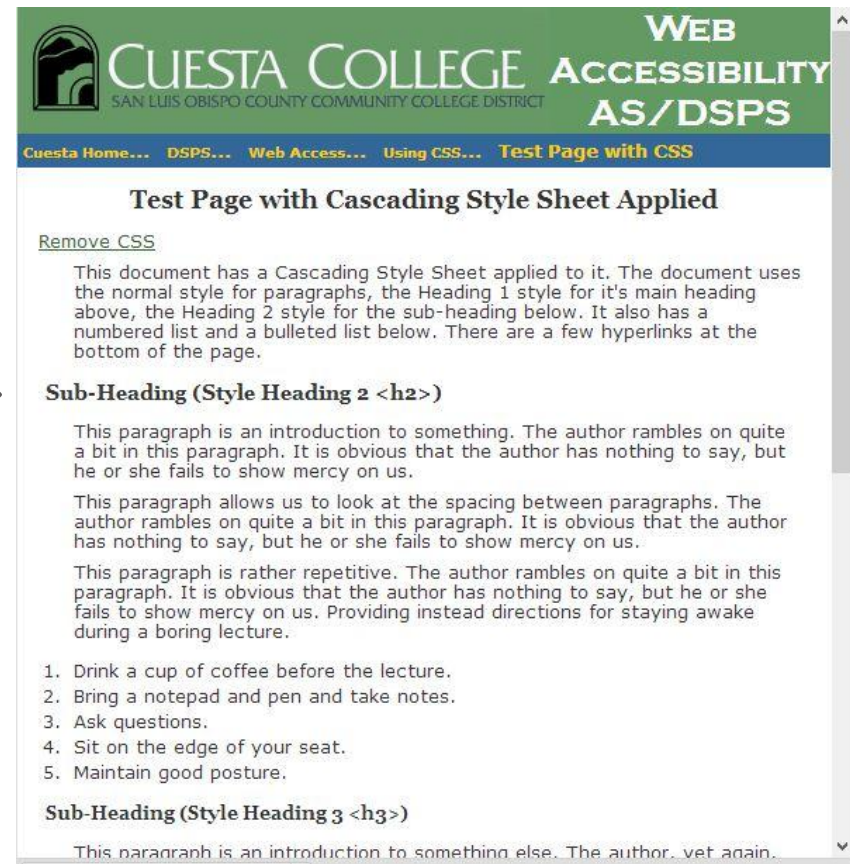
This document does not have a Cascading Style Sheet applied to it. The document uses the normal style for paragraphs, the Heading 1 style for it's main heading above, the Heading 2 style for the sub-heading below. It also has a numbered list and a bulleted list below. There are a few hyperlinks at the bottom of the page.

Sub-Heading (Style Heading 2 <h2>)

This paragraph is an introduction to something. The author rambles on quite a bit in this paragraph. It is obvious that the author has nothing to say, but he or she fails to show mercy on us.

This paragraph allows us to look at the spacing between paragraphs. The author rambles on quite a bit in this paragraph. It is obvious that the author has nothing to say, but he or she fails to show mercy on us.

This paragraph is rather repetitive. The author rambles on quite a bit in this paragraph. It is



The screenshot shows the same browser window as the left one, but with a Cascading Style Sheet applied. The sub-heading is now bolded. The text is left-aligned and uses a simple sans-serif font. The numbered list is styled with a simple font weight. The sub-heading is in a standard font weight. The text is left-aligned and uses a simple sans-serif font.

CUESTA COLLEGE WEB ACCESSIBILITY AS/DSPS
SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT

[Cuesta Home...](#) [DSPS...](#) [Web Access...](#) [Using CSS...](#) [Test Page with CSS](#)

Test Page with Cascading Style Sheet Applied

[Remove CSS](#)

This document has a Cascading Style Sheet applied to it. The document uses the normal style for paragraphs, the Heading 1 style for it's main heading above, the Heading 2 style for the sub-heading below. It also has a numbered list and a bulleted list below. There are a few hyperlinks at the bottom of the page.

Sub-Heading (Style Heading 2 <h2>)

This paragraph is an introduction to something. The author rambles on quite a bit in this paragraph. It is obvious that the author has nothing to say, but he or she fails to show mercy on us.

This paragraph allows us to look at the spacing between paragraphs. The author rambles on quite a bit in this paragraph. It is obvious that the author has nothing to say, but he or she fails to show mercy on us.

This paragraph is rather repetitive. The author rambles on quite a bit in this paragraph. It is obvious that the author has nothing to say, but he or she fails to show mercy on us. Providing instead directions for staying awake during a boring lecture.

1. Drink a cup of coffee before the lecture.
2. Bring a notepad and pen and take notes.
3. Ask questions.
4. Sit on the edge of your seat.
5. Maintain good posture.

Sub-Heading (Style Heading 3 <h3>)

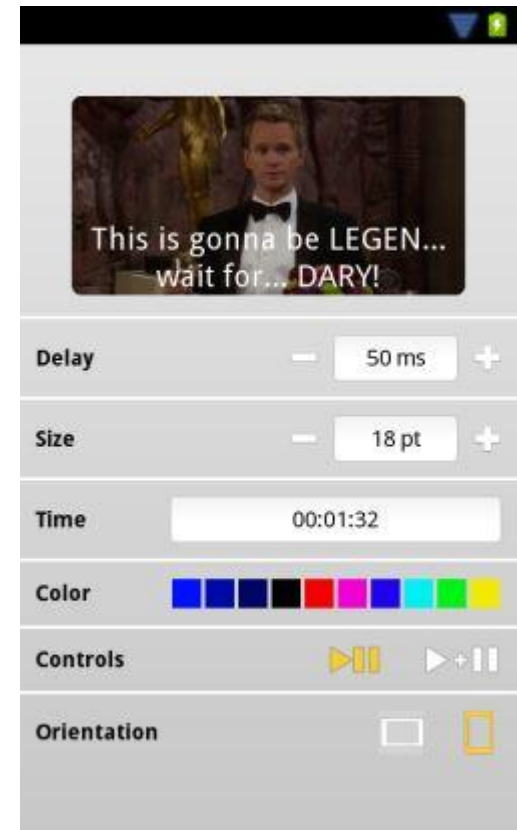
This paragraph is an introduction to something else. The author...vet again.

6.3.1 Style/Theme



The image shows a video player interface. At the top is a video frame showing a man in a tuxedo with the subtitle "This is gonna be LEGEN... wait for... DARY!". Below the video is a floating control panel with the following elements:

- Delay: 50 ms
- Size: 18 pt
- Time: 00:01:32
- Color: A row of color swatches (blue, black, red, magenta, cyan, green, yellow).
- Controls: Play/pause, stop, and volume icons.
- Orientation: Portrait and landscape icons.



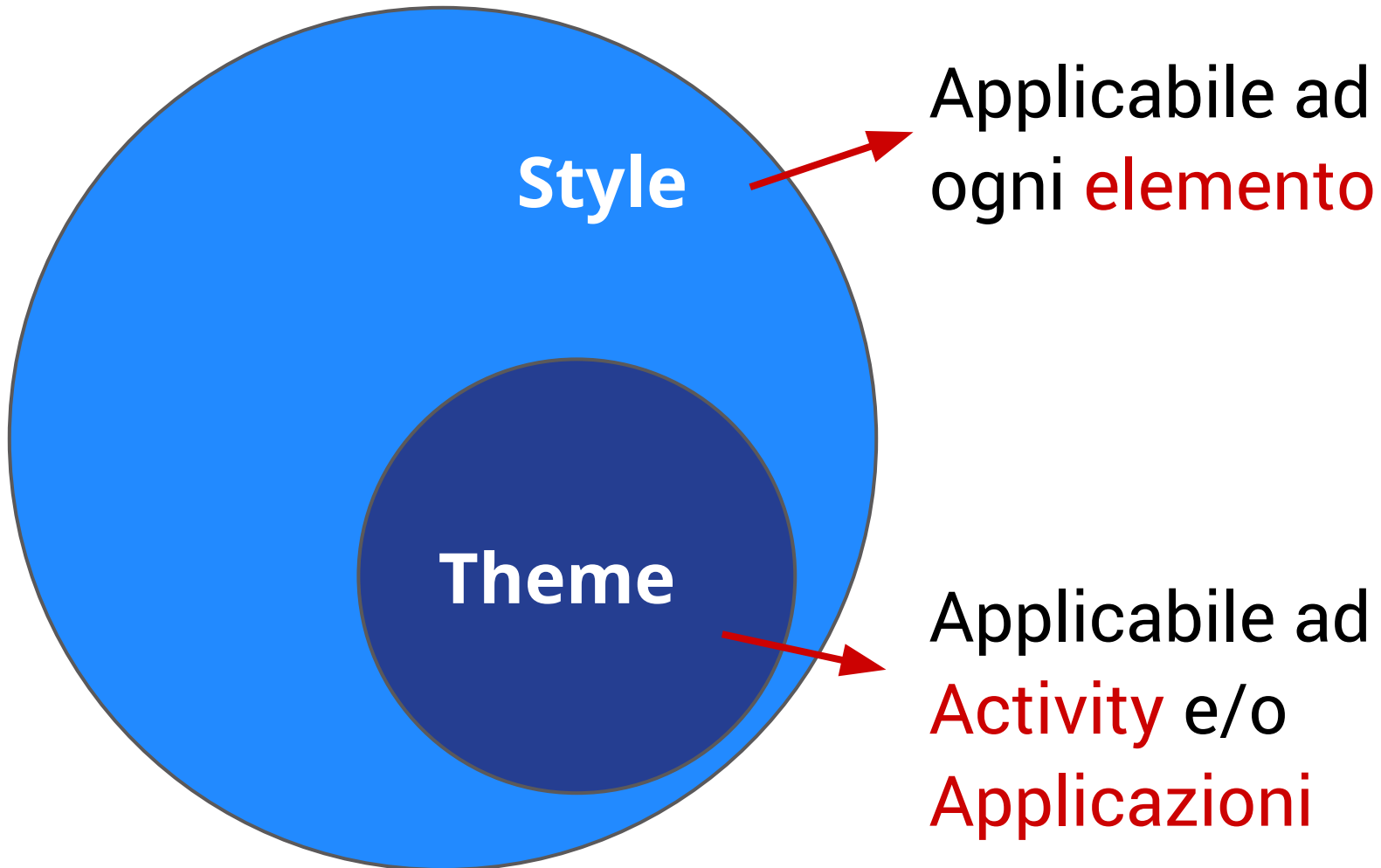
The image shows the same video player interface as on the left, but with the control panel integrated into the player's UI. The video frame and subtitle are at the top. Below it, the controls are organized into a vertical stack of sections:

- Delay: 50 ms
- Size: 18 pt
- Time: 00:01:32
- Color: A row of color swatches.
- Controls: Play/pause, stop, and volume icons.
- Orientation: Portrait and landscape icons.

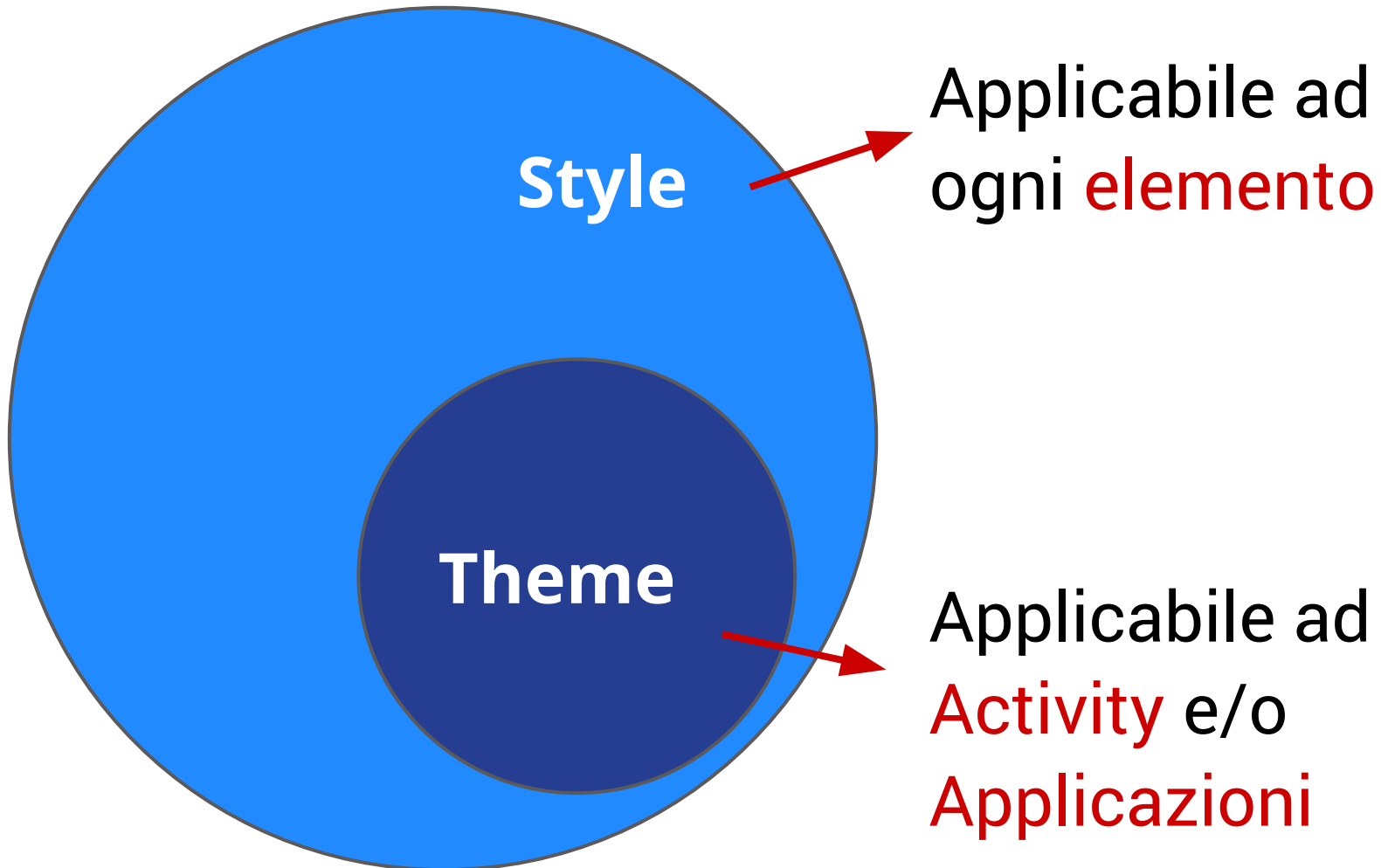
6.3.1 Style/Theme



6.3.1 Style/Theme



6.3.1 Style/Theme



6.3.1 Style usage

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

```
<resources>
```

```
  <style name="CustomText" parent="@style/Text">
```

```
    <item name="android:textSize">20sp</item>
```

```
    <item name="android:textColor">#008</item>
```

```
  </style>
```

```
</resources>
```

6.3.1 Style usage

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

```
<resources>
```

```
  <style name="CustomText" >
```

```
    <item name="android:textSize">20sp</item>
```

```
    <item name="android:textColor">#008</item>
```

```
  </style>
```

```
</resources>
```

6.3.1 Style usage

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

```
<resources>
```

```
  <style name="CustomText" >
```

```
    <item name="android:textSize">40sp</item>
```

```
    <item name="android:textColor">#008</item>
```

```
  </style>
```

```
  <style name="CustomText.Big" >
```

```
    <item name="android:textSize">100sp</item>
```

```
  </style>
```

```
</resources>
```

6.3.1 Style usage

...

```
<EditText
```

```
    style="@style/CustomText"
```

```
    android:layout_width="fill_parent"
```

```
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"
```

```
    android:text="Hello, World!" />
```

...

6.3.1 Theme usage

```
<style name="CustomTheme" parent="android:Theme.Light">
```

```
  <item name="android:windowBackground">
```

```
    @color/custom_theme_color
```

```
  </item>
```

```
  <item name="android:colorBackground">
```

```
    @color/custom_theme_color
```

```
  </item>
```

```
</style>
```

6.3.1 Theme usage

...

```
<activity android:theme="@style/CustomTheme">
```

...

```
<activity android:theme="@android:style/Theme.Translucent">
```

...

```
<activity android:theme="@android:Theme.Holo.DarkActionBar"
```

```
>
```

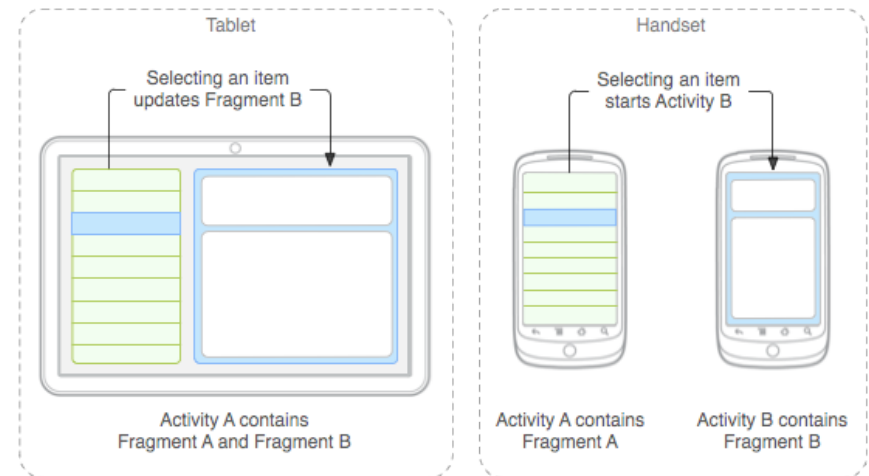
...

6.5

Fragments

6.5 Fragments

Rappresentano una parte di interfaccia grafica con annessa logica di gestione per semplificare lo sviluppo, aumentare il riciclo di codice e unificare la gestione smartphone/tablet.



6.5 Fragments

Introdotti da Android 3.0 e migliorati con le successive versioni, sono utilizzabili anche nelle versioni precedenti di Android con una libreria di supporto che affronteremo nel modulo di programmazione avanzata.

6.5 Fragments - comunicazione

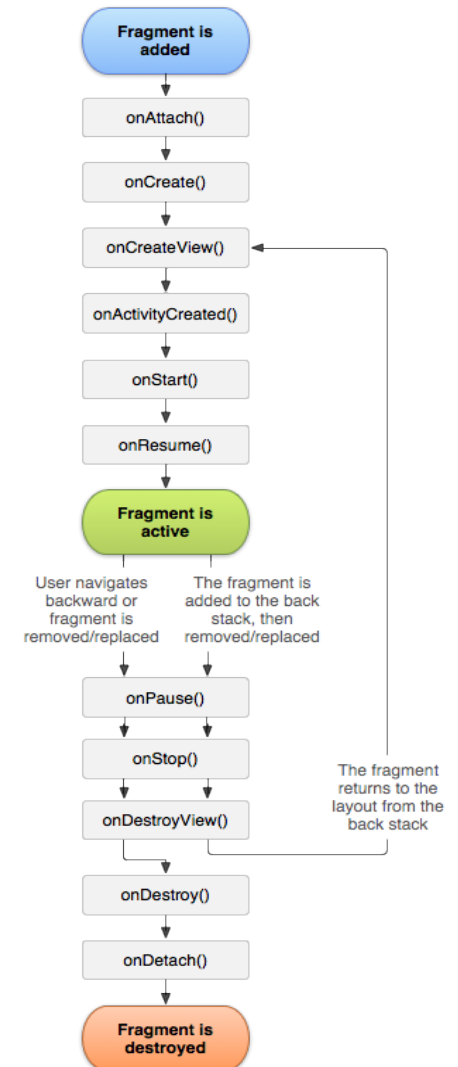
Visto che i fragment aggiungono un livello di indirezione per la gestione della UI è necessario un meccanismo di comunicazione tra Fragments e Activity che li gestisce.

6.5 Fragments - comunicazione

Soluzione: ogni fragment definisce un'interfaccia con specifiche callback e l'activity ospitante implementerà questa interfaccia. Tramite le callback che stiamo per vedere il fragment potrà usare questa interfaccia per comunicare con l'activity.

6.5 Fragments - ciclo di vita

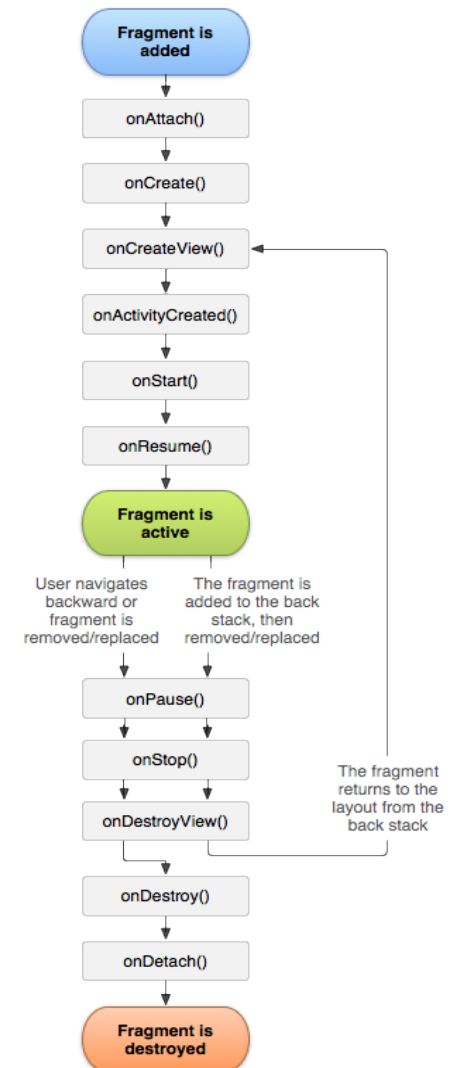
Il ciclo di vita di un Fragment è fortemente correlato a quello dell'activity che lo contiene.



6.5 Fragments - ciclo di vita

Principali callback.

onPause(): chiamata quando l'utente abbandona il fragment: non necessariamente il fragment verrà distrutto.



6.5 Fragments - creazione

Per impostare la UI del fragment fare l'override del metodo `onCreateView`:

...

```
@Override
```

```
public View onCreateView(LayoutInflater inflater, ViewGroup container,
```

```
    Bundle savedInstanceState) {
```

```
    // Creiamo la View a partire dal layout in XML.
```

```
    return inflater.inflate(R.layout.detail_fragment, container, false);
```


```
}
```

...

6.5 Fragments - attach statico

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<LinearLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    android:orientation="horizontal"
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout_height="match_parent">
    <fragment android:name="it.neunet.sads.fragments.ListFragment"
        android:id="@+id/list"
        android:layout_weight="1"
        android:layout_width="0dp"
        android:layout_height="match_parent" />
    <fragment android:name="it.neunet.sads.fragments.DetailFragment"
        android:id="@+id/detail"
        android:layout_weight="2"
        android:layout_width="0dp"
        android:layout_height="match_parent" />
```

Indica la classe da istanziare per gestire il layout e il comportamento.



6.5 Fragments - attach dinamico

L'attach dinamico consente di cambiare runtime i fragments nel layout -> **transaction**.

```
// Otteniamo il fragment manager per gestire il layout.
```

```
FragmentManager fragmentManager = getFragmentManager()
```

```
FragmentTransaction fragmentTransaction = fragmentManager.beginTransaction();
```

```
// Creiamo il nuovo fragment che vogliamo aggiungere al layout.
```

```
DetailFragment fragment = new DetailFragment();
```

```
// Lo aggiungiamo ed infine facciamo il commit della transazione.
```

```
fragmentTransaction.add(R.id.fragment_container, fragment);
```

```
fragmentTransaction.commit();
```

6.5 Fragments - transazioni

L'attach dinamico porta come vantaggio l'utilizzo del TransactionManager che consente di "navigare" tra le modifiche.

...

```
// Aggiungiamo il fragment alla transazione.
```

```
fragmentTransaction.add(R.id.fragment_container, fragment);
```

```
// Aggiungiamo la transazione al Back Stack.
```

```
fragmentTransaction.addToBackStack(null);
```

```
// Effettuiamo il commit: da questo momento se l'utente preme back torna alla config precedente.
```

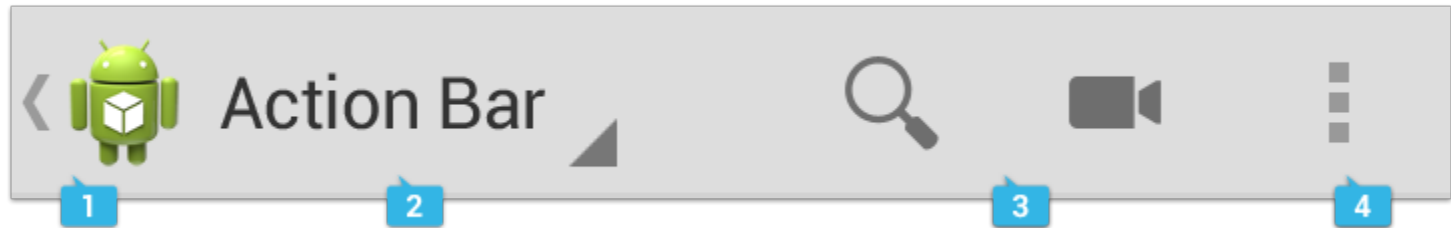
```
fragmentTransaction.commit();
```

6.6

Action Bar e navigazione

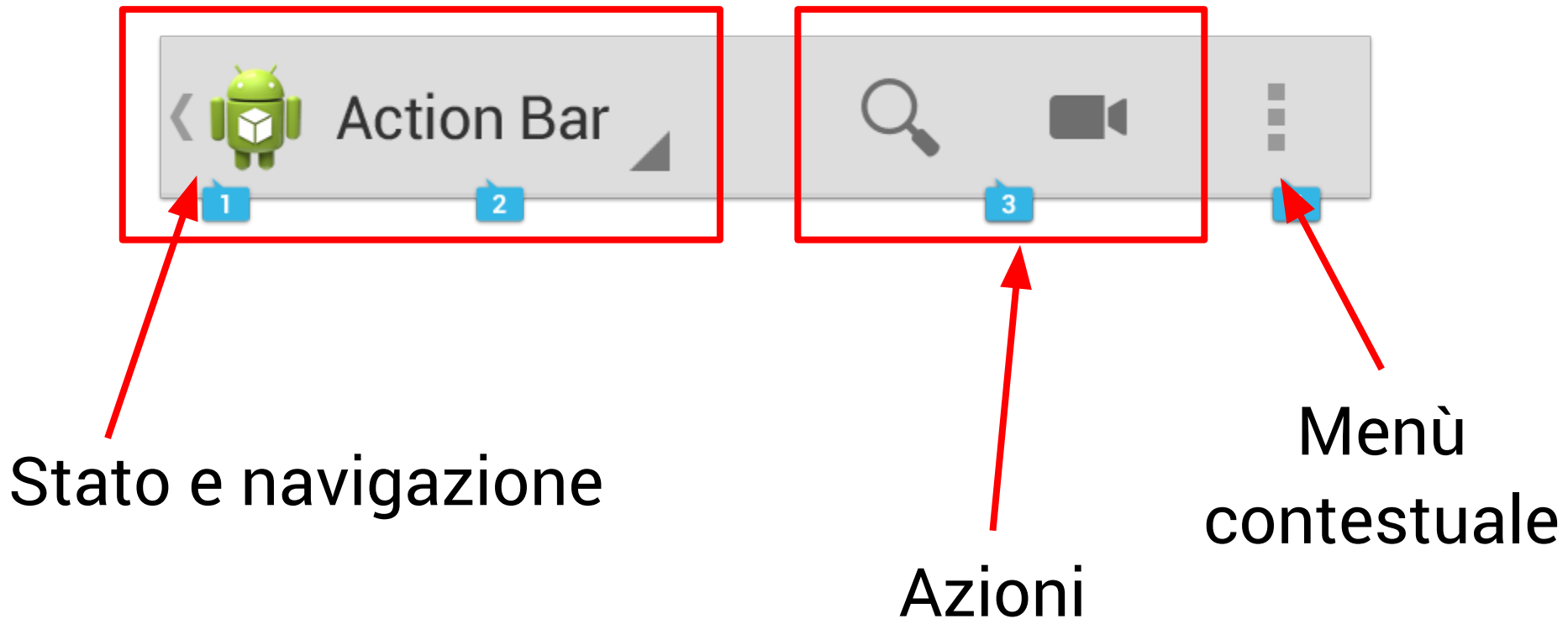
6.6 Action Bar

Novità di Android 3.0 *Honeycomb* (API lvl 11).



6.6 Action Bar

Novità di Android 3.0 *Honeycomb* (API lvl 11).



6.6 Action Bar per navigazione

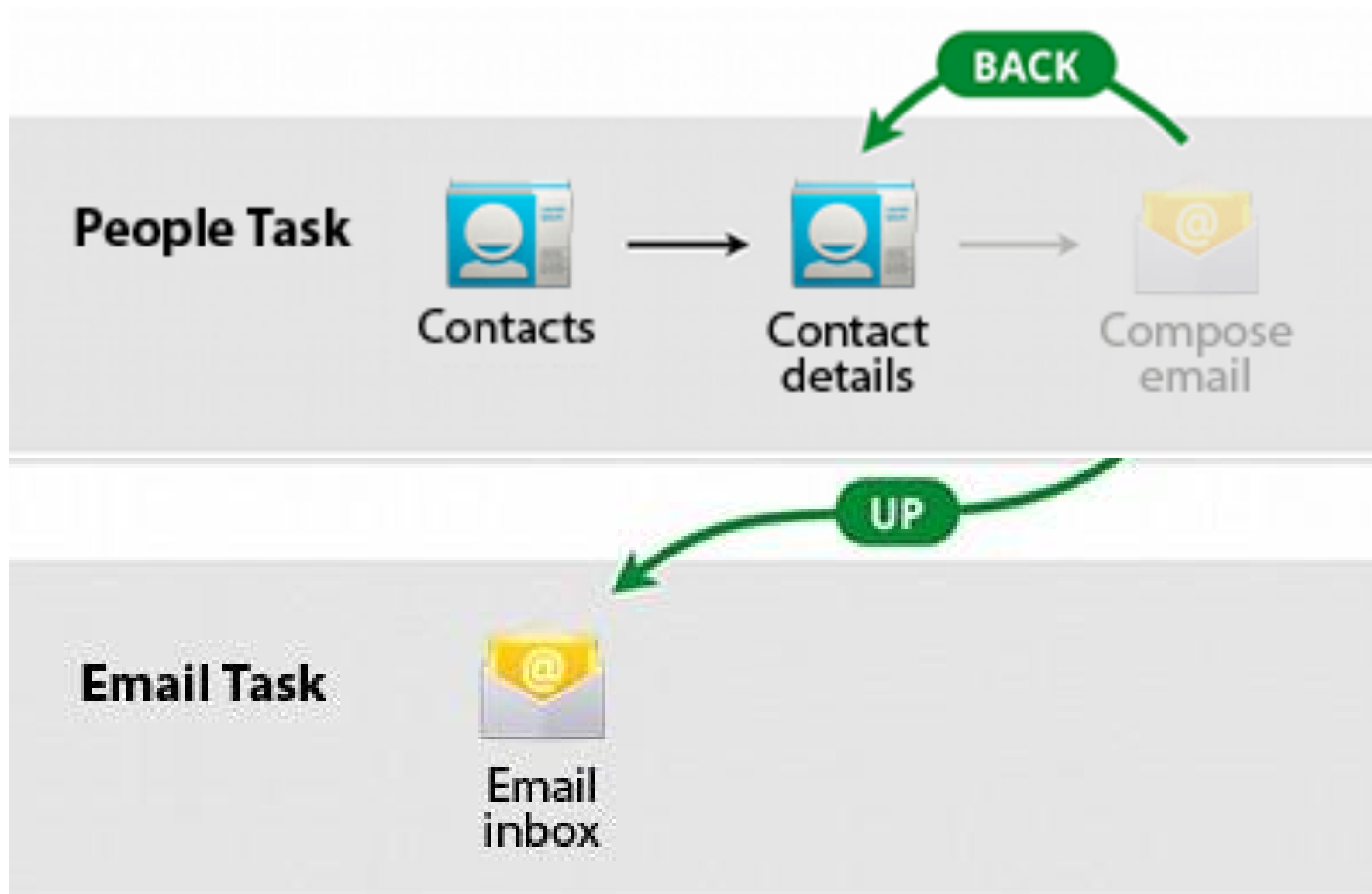
Nuovo modello di navigazione da *Honeycomb*:
Action Bar rappresenta graficamente anche lo stack di navigazione.



6.6 Nuovo modello di navigazione



6.6 Nuovo modello di navigazione



6.6 Task stack "sintetico"

Si utilizza un `TaskStackBuilder`.

(Nella support library.)

Genera uno stack "sintetico" su Android ≥ 3.0 .

Non genera nessuno stack e funziona in maniera *legacy* su Android < 3.0 .

6.6 Intent "up"

Per generare l'Intent di navigazione:

```
NavUtils.navigateUpFromSameTask()
```

6.6 Pulsanti nella Action Bar

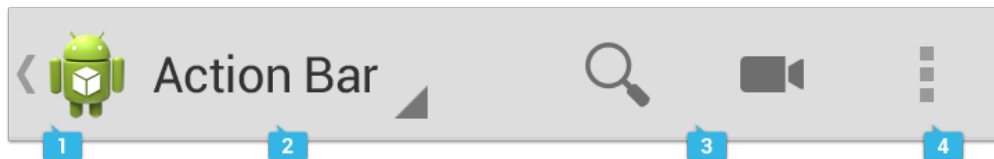
Conversione del "vecchio" menu contestuale di Android pre-*Honeycomb*.

Viene "gonfiato" come il layout principale:

```
@Override
```

```
public boolean onCreateOptionsMenu(Menu menu) {  
    getMenuInflater()  
        .inflate(R.menu.main, menu);  
    return true;  
}
```

6.6 Retrocompatibilità dei menu



6.6 Definizione dei menu


Risorsa XML in cartella /res/menu:

```
<menu>
  <item
    android:id="@+id/action_ciao"
    android:showAsAction="always|withText"
    android:title="Ciao mondo!"
    android:titleCondensed="Ciao"
    android:icon="@drawable/ciao"
  />
```

6.6 Definizione dei menu

Risorsa XML in cartella /res/menu:

```
<menu>
  <item
    android:id="@+id/action_ciao"
    android:showAsAction="always|withText"
    android:title="Ciao mondo!"
    android:showAsAction="always"
    android:showAsAction="never"
  />
```

- 
- always
 - never
 - ifRoom
 - withText

6.6 Eventi dei menu

Metodo virtuale della classe Activity:

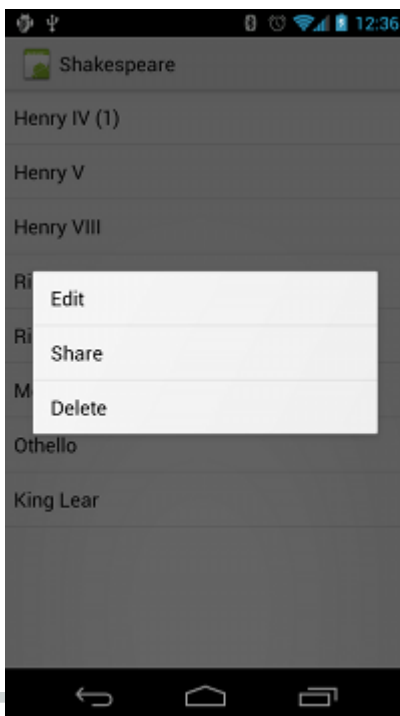
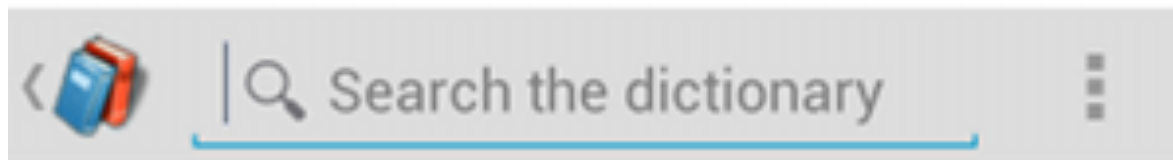
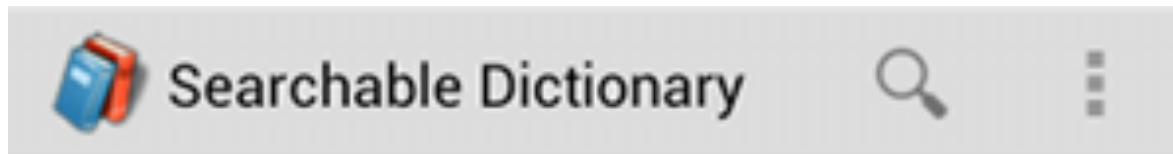
```
@Override
public boolean onOptionsItemSelected(MenuItem
item) {
    switch(item.getItemId()){
        case R.id.action_ciao:
            //...
            break;
```

6.6 Demo

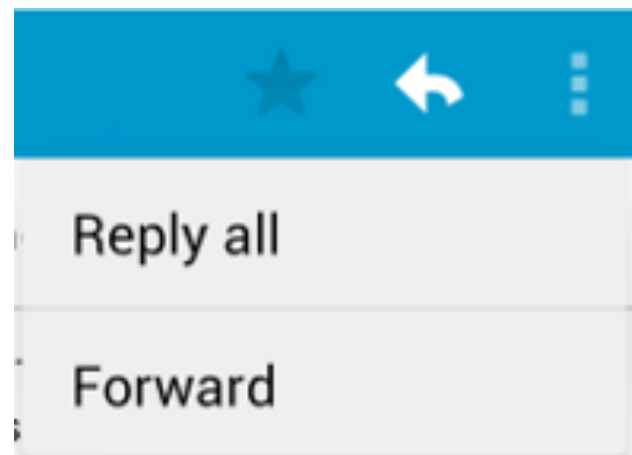
Action Bar, Notifiche e TaskStackBuilder.

6.6 Altre cose dei menu...

actionViewClass

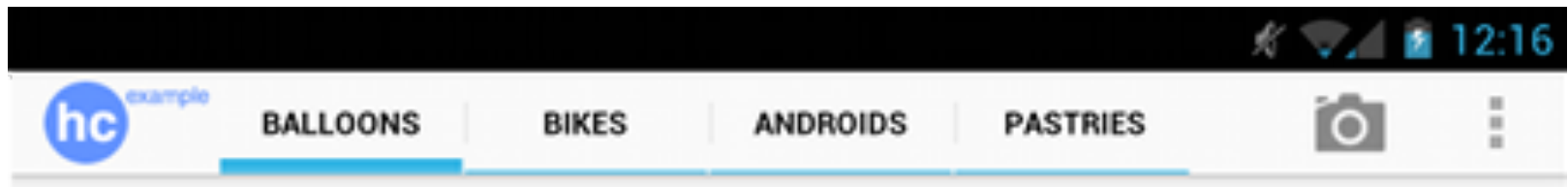


Context menu



Popup menu

6.6 Navigazione tab based

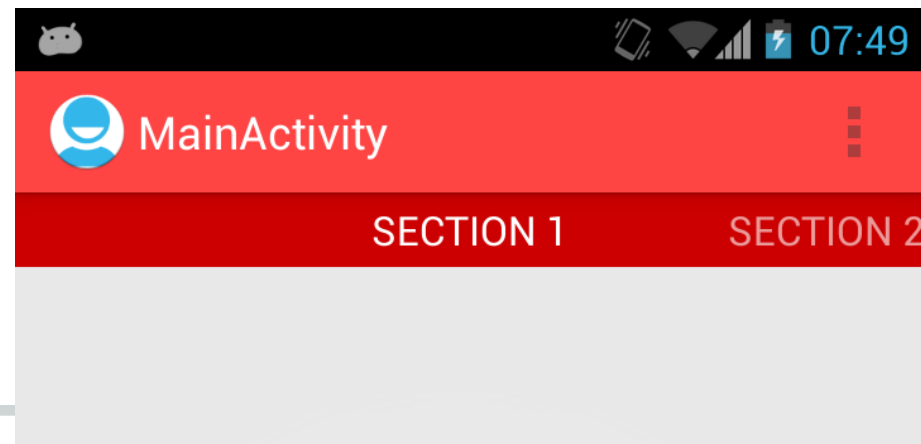


Tab nell'Action Bar: sfrutta Fragment nativi.

(API level 11.)

Soluzione compatibile:

- PagerTitleStrip
- PagerTabStrip



6.6 Demo

ViewPager, PagerAdapter e PagerTitleStrip.

6.7

Notifiche avanzate

6.7 Demo

Notifica "speciale".

6.7 Demo

Stili estesi delle notifiche:

BigText

BigPicture

Inbox

6.7 Demo

Notifiche di progresso.
