



The android Cheese Sheet



#1 Status Bar

Show Device's Status and Notification
Can be hidden if needed

#2 Action Bar

Up Icon, App Icon and Menu
Standard UX by Android's Guideline

#3 Tab Bar

Tab Style Navigation
Action Bar's Tab is deprecated, use
SlidingTabLayout instead

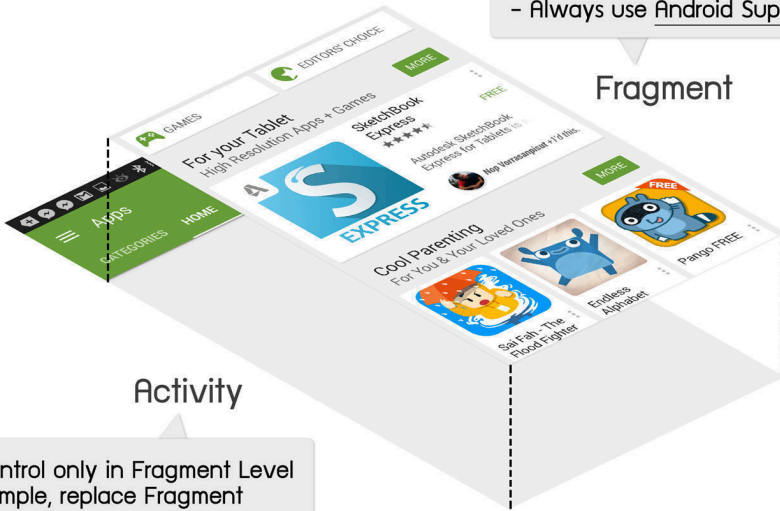
#4 Content Area

Show main contents of application
Let it always be scrollable

DESIGN PATTERN

“Fragmentalize Everything”

- Put UI and Logic here not Activity
- Make it dependent to Activity
- Make it reusable
- Always use Android Support Library



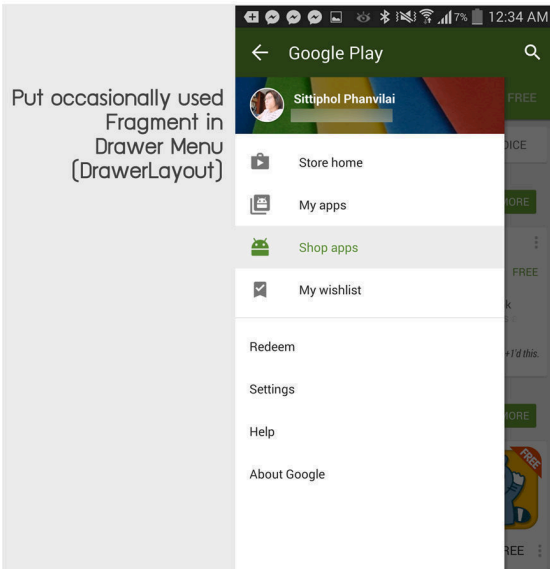
Activity

Fragment

- Do control only in Fragment Level for example, replace Fragment
- No need to be reusable
- Always use ActionBarActivity



Put frequently used
Fragment in Tab Bar
(SlidingTabLayout)

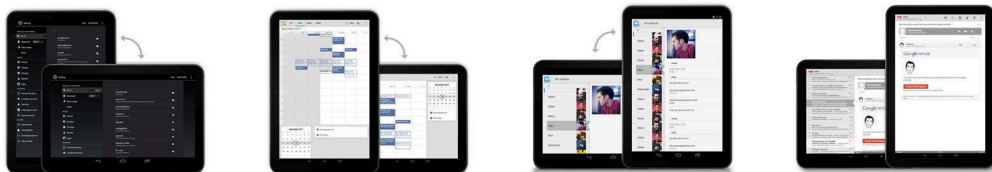


Put occasionally used
Fragment in
Drawer Menu
(DrawerLayout)

DESIGN PATTERN - TABLET



4 WAYS TO ROTATE UI



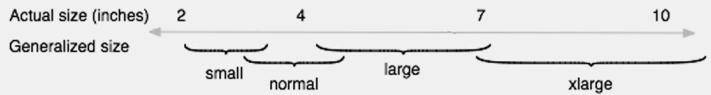
DIMENSION

DP unit $px = dp * (dpi / 160)$
 $px = dp * scaleFactor$

- o *ldpi* (low) ~120dpi x0.75
- o *mdpi* (medium) ~160dpi x1
- o *hdpi* (high) ~240dpi x1.5
- o *xhdpi* (extra-high) ~320dpi x2
- o *xxhdpi* (extra-extra-high) ~480dpi x3
- o *xxxhdpi* (extra-extra-extra-high) ~640dpi x4

Densities

Screen Size



Never use px

Always use dp for width/height

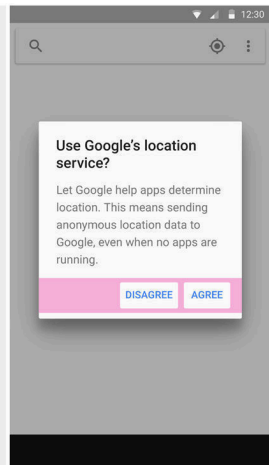
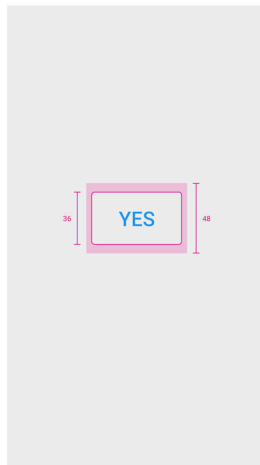
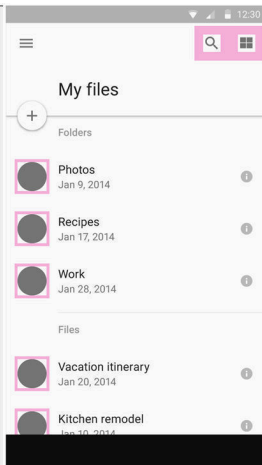
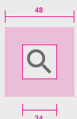
Use sp for Font Size

MAGIC NUMBER

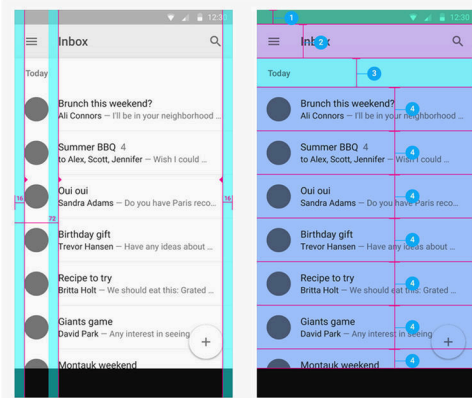
Title Bar's Height = 56dp

Smallest Width 600dp = Tablet

TOUCH TARGET SIZE



KEYLINE & METRIC



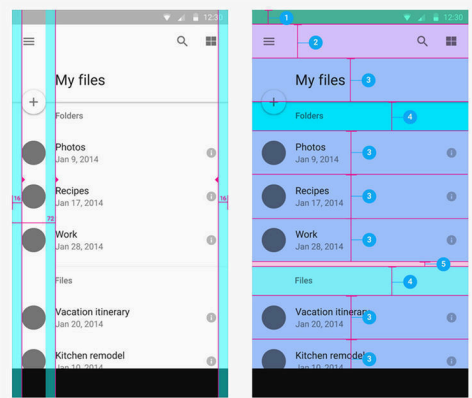
Vertical keylines and horizontal margins

Vertical keyline at 16dp from the left and right edges. Content associated with an icon or avatar aligns 72dp from the left edge.

16dp horizontal margins on mobile.

Vertical spacing

1. 24dp
2. 56dp
3. 48dp
4. 72dp



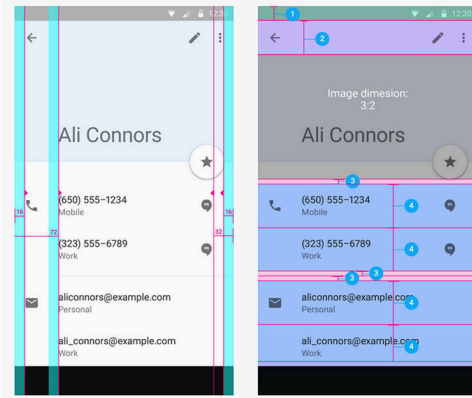
Vertical keylines and horizontal margins

Vertical keyline for icons at 16dp from the left and right edges. Content associated with an icon or avatar aligns 72dp from the left edge.

16dp horizontal margins on mobile.

Vertical spacing

1. 24dp
2. 56dp
3. 72dp
4. 48dp
5. 8dp



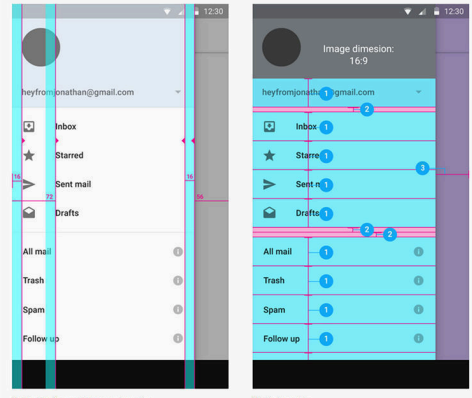
Vertical keylines and horizontal margins

Vertical keyline for icons at 16dp from the left edge. Content associated with an icon or avatar aligns 72dp from the left edge. An extra keyline is added 32dp from the right edge to allow the floating action button to align with the icons below.

16dp horizontal margins on mobile.

Vertical Spacing

1. 24dp
2. 56dp
3. 8dp
4. 72dp



Vertical keylines and horizontal margins

Vertical keylines for icons at 16dp from the left and right edges of the side nav.

Content associated with an icon or avatar aligns 72dp from the left edge of the side nav.

The width of the side nav is equal to the width of the screen minus the height of the action bar, or in this case 56dp from the right edge of the screen.

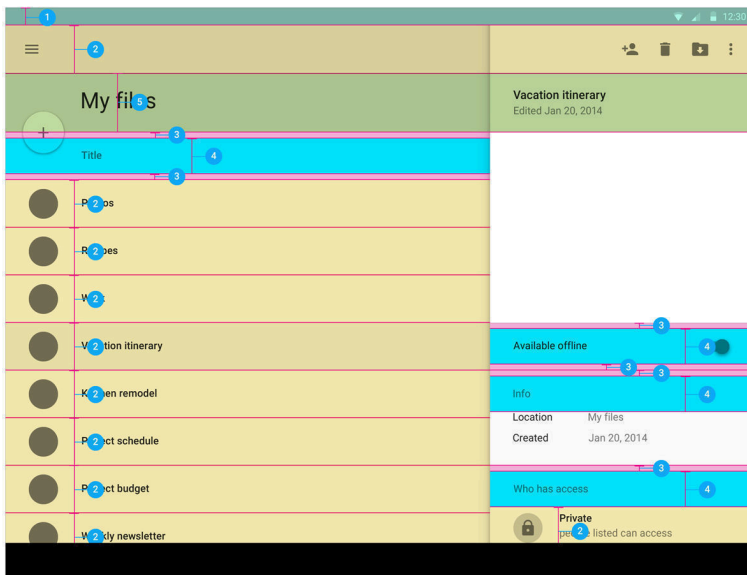
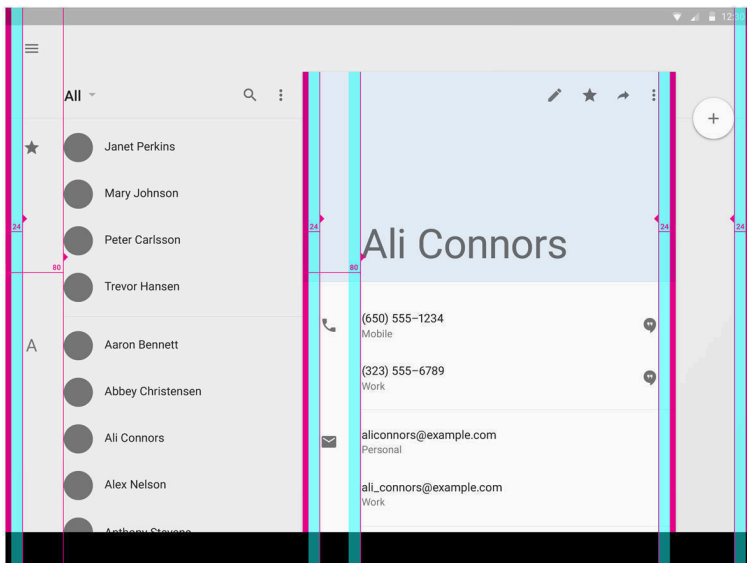
Vertical spacing

1. 48dp
2. 8dp
3. 56dp

Material Design

More in <http://www.google.com/design/spec/layout/metrics-keylines.html>

KEYLINE & METRIC: TABLET



1. 24dp
2. 64dp
3. 8dp
4. 48dp
5. 80dp

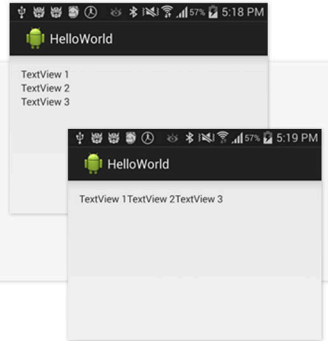
Material Design

More in <http://www.google.com/design/spec/layout/metrics-keylines.html>

LAYOUT

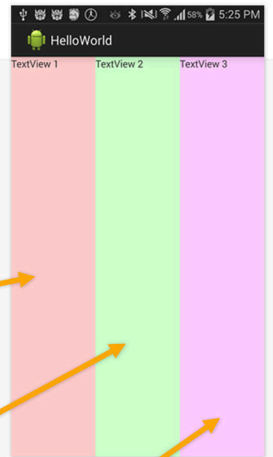
LinearLayout

```
<LinearLayout
  android:layout_width="match_parent"
  android:layout_height="match_parent"
  android:orientation="[horizontal|vertical]"
  >
</LinearLayout>
```



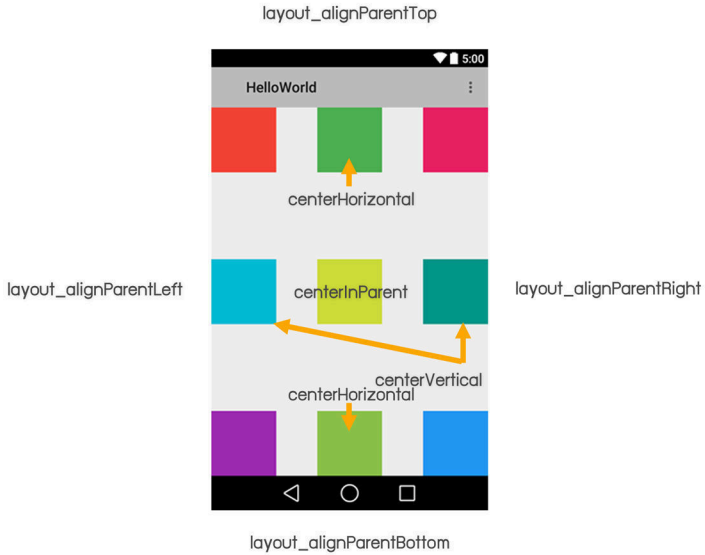
LinearLayout with weight Help you distribute views by %

```
<LinearLayout
  android:layout_width="match_parent"
  android:layout_height="match_parent"
  android:orientation="horizontal"
  >
  <TextView
    android:layout_width="0dp"
    android:layout_height="match_parent"
    android:layout_weight="1"
    android:text="TextView 1"
    android:background="#ffcccc"/>
  <TextView
    android:layout_width="0dp"
    android:layout_height="match_parent"
    android:layout_weight="1"
    android:text="TextView 2"
    android:background="#ccffcc"/>
  <TextView
    android:layout_width="0dp"
    android:layout_height="match_parent"
    android:layout_weight="1"
    android:text="TextView 3"
    android:background="#ffccff"/>
</LinearLayout>
```

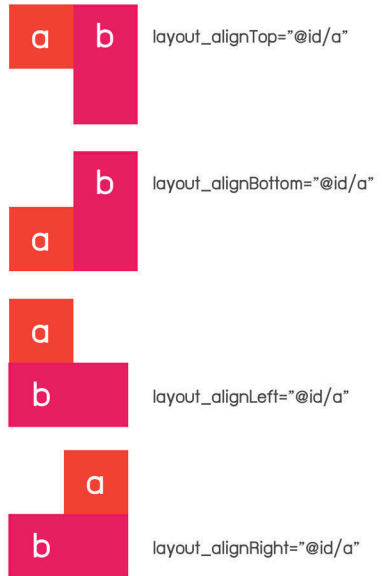
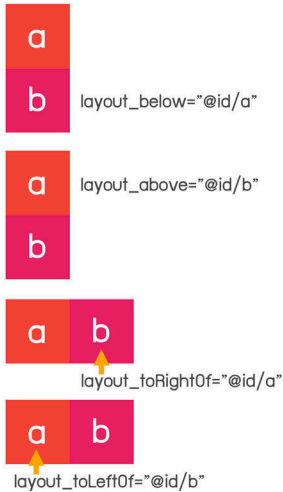


LAYOUT

RelativeLayout: Align to Parent



RelativeLayout: Align to Sibling View(s)

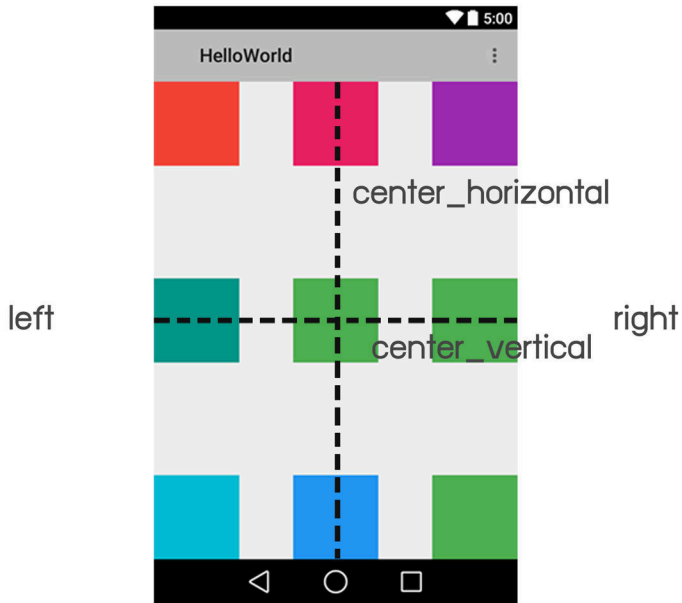


LAYOUT

FrameLayout

layout_gravity

top



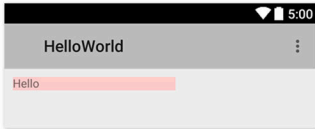
bottom

combine with or (|)
for example,

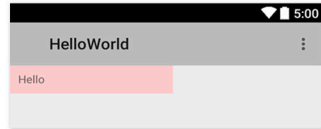
```
layout_gravity="center_vertical|right"
```

LAYOUT

margin & padding

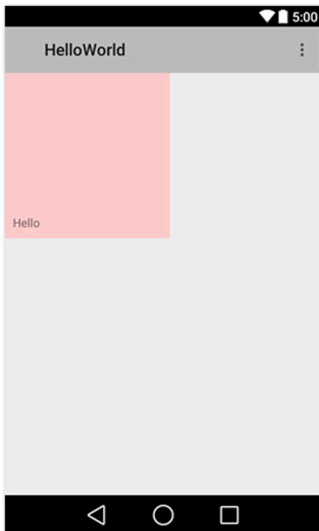


`android:layout_margin="10dp"`

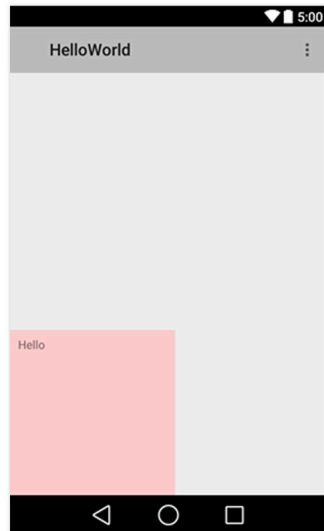


`android:padding="10dp"`

gravity vs layout_gravity



`android:gravity="bottom"`



`android:layout_gravity="bottom"`

FRAGMENTATION

4 TYPES OF SCREEN YOU HAVE TO DEAL WITH



Mobile Portrait



Mobile Landscape



Tablet Portrait



Tablet Landscape

3 TYPES OF MOBILE PHONES



Low End

Works
Fine
::
- UI Fit -



Mid End

Works
Perfectly
::
- UI Fit -
- Fluid -
- Fast -

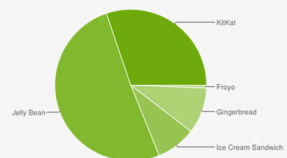


High End

OS VERSION

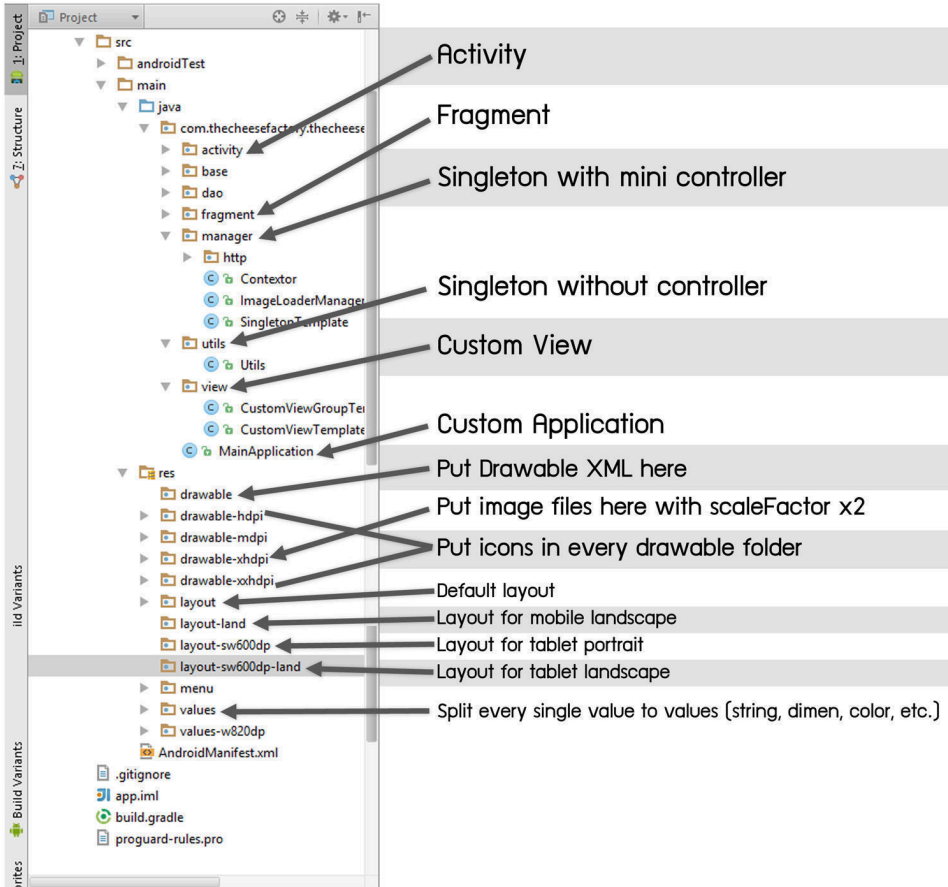
minSdkVersion = 14

Version	Codename	API	Distribution
2.2	Froyo	8	0.6%
2.3.3-2.3.7	Gingerbread	10	9.8%
4.0.3-4.0.4	Ice Cream Sandwich	15	8.5%
4.1.x	Jelly Bean	16	22.8%
4.2.x		17	20.8%
4.3		18	7.3%
4.4	KitKat	19	30.2%



Data collected during a 7-day period ending on November 3, 2014.
Any versions with less than 0.1% distribution are not shown.

CODE STRUCTURE



ACTIVITY

Template

Use ActionBarActivity from Android Support Library v7



```
public class ActivityTemplate extends ActionBarActivity {

    @Override
    protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        setContentView(R.layout.activity_main);

        initInstances();
    }

    private void initInstances() {
        // init instance with findViewById here
    }

    @Override
    public boolean onCreateOptionsMenu(Menu menu) {
        // Inflate the menu; this adds items to the action bar
        // if it is present.
        getMenuInflater().inflate(R.menu.menu_main, menu);
        return true;
    }

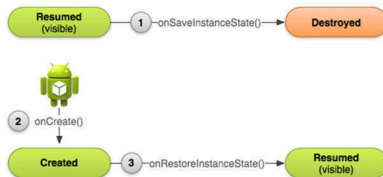
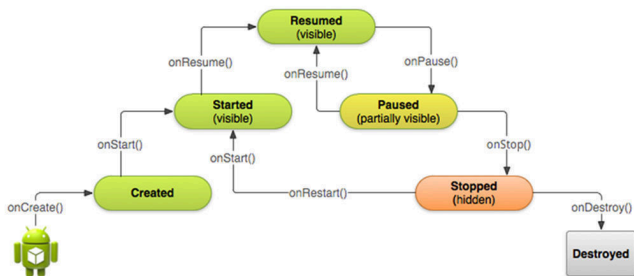
    @Override
    public boolean onOptionsItemSelected(MenuItem item) {
        // Handle action bar item clicks here. The action bar will
        // automatically handle clicks on the Home/Up button, so long
        // as you specify a parent activity in AndroidManifest.xml.
        int id = item.getItemId();

        //noinspection SimplifiableIfStatement
        switch (id) {
            case R.id.action_settings:
                return true;
            default:
                break;
        }
        return super.onOptionsItemSelected(item);
    }
}
```

Change styles.xml to Theme.AppCompat.*

```
<resources>
<!-- Base application theme. -->
<style name="AppTheme" parent="Theme.AppCompat.Light.DarkActionBar">
```

ACTIVITY - LIFECYCLE



Template

...

```
@Override
protected void onStart() {
    super.onStart();
}
```

```
@Override
protected void onStop() {
    super.onStop();
}
```

```
@Override
public void onSaveInstanceState(Bundle outState) {
    super.onSaveInstanceState(outState);
}
```

```
@Override
protected void onRestoreInstanceState(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
    super.onRestoreInstanceState(savedInstanceState);
}
```

...

CUSTOM APPLICATION

Template

```
public class MainApplication extends Application {
    @Override
    public void onCreate() {
        super.onCreate();
        Contextor.getInstance().init(getApplicationContext());
    }
}
```

Make Context Global

```
public class Contextor {
    private static Contextor instance;

    public static Contextor getInstance() {
        if (instance == null)
            instance = new Contextor();
        return instance;
    }

    private Context mContext;

    public Contextor() {}

    public void init(Context context) {
        mContext = context;
    }

    public Context getContext() {
        return mContext;
    }
}
```

Define in AndroidManifest.xml

```
<uses-permission android:name="android.i
<uses-permission android:name="android.i

<application
    android:name=".MainApplication"
    android:allowBackup="true"
    android:largeHeap="true"
    android:icon="@drawable/ic_launcher'
```


SINGLETON

Template

```
public class SingletonTemplate {  
  
    private static SingletonTemplate instance;  
  
    public static SingletonTemplate getInstance() {  
        if (instance == null)  
            instance = new SingletonTemplate();  
        return instance;  
    }  
  
    private Context mContext;  
  
    private SingletonTemplate() {  
        mContext = Contextor.getInstance().getContext();  
    }  
  
}
```

Best Practices:

- Use Singleton as **Model** in MVC
 - Singleton with mini controller inside = **Manager**
 - Singleton without controller = **Utils**
- } Put in separate folder

FRAGMENT

Template

Use Fragment from Android Support Library v4



```
public class FragmentTemplate extends Fragment {
    public FragmentTemplate() {
        super();
    }

    public FragmentTemplate newInstance() {
        FragmentTemplate fragment = new FragmentTemplate();
        Bundle args = new Bundle();
        fragment.setArguments(args);
        return fragment;
    }

    @Override
    public View onCreateView(LayoutInflater inflater, ViewGroup container,
                             Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        View rootView = inflater.inflate(R.layout.fragment_main, container,
                                         false);

        initInstances(rootView);
        return rootView;
    }

    private void initInstances(View rootView) {
        // init instance with rootView.findViewById here
    }

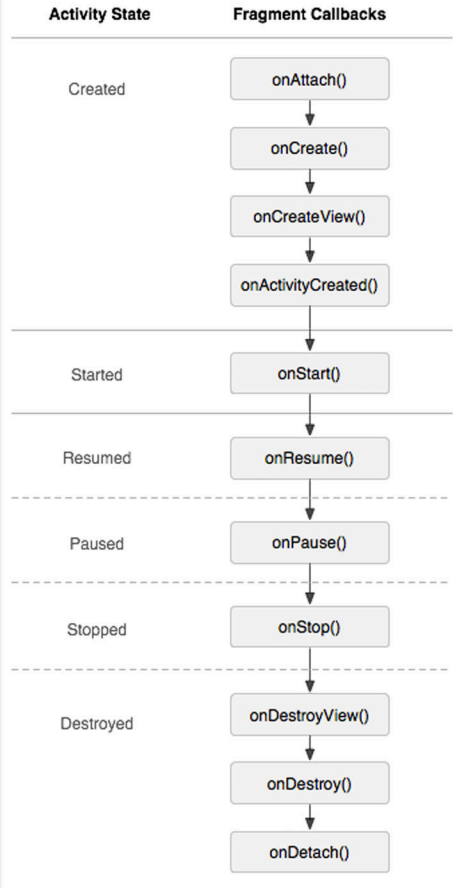
    @Override
    public void onStart() {
        super.onStart();
    }

    @Override
    public void onStop() {
        super.onStop();
    }
}
```

FRAGMENT - LIFECYCLE

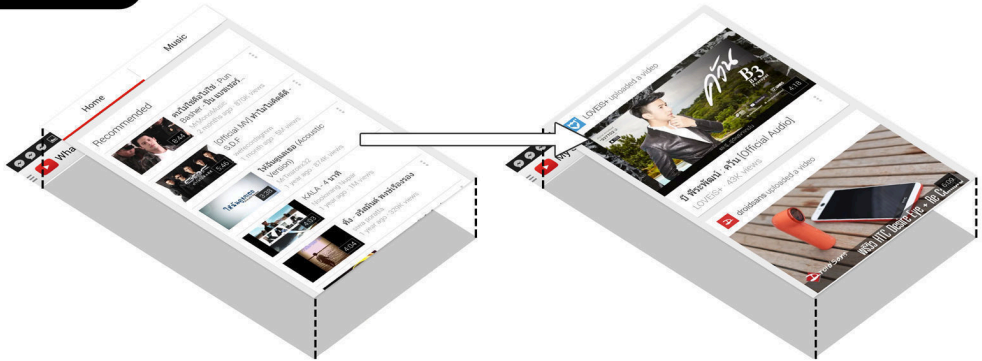
Template

```
...  
  
@Override  
public View onCreateView(  
    LayoutInflater inflater,  
    ViewGroup container,  
    Bundle savedInstanceState) {  
    View rootView = inflater.inflate(  
        R.layout.fragment_main,  
        container,  
        false);  
    initInstances(rootView);  
    // Restore Instance State here  
    ...  
    return rootView;  
}  
  
@Override  
protected void onStart() {  
    super.onStart();  
}  
  
@Override  
protected void onStop() {  
    super.onStop();  
}  
  
@Override  
public void onSaveInstanceState(  
    Bundle outState) {  
    super.onSaveInstanceState(outState);  
    // Save Instance State here  
}  
  
...
```



USE OF FRAGMENT

1) Replace



1 Declare Container in xml

```
<FrameLayout
    android:id="@+id/container"
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout_height="match_parent"
/>
```

2 Add First Fragment in Activity's onCreate

```
if (savedInstanceState == null) { // Check if it is the first launch
    getSupportFragmentManager().beginTransaction()
        .add(R.id.container, FragmentA.newInstance())
        .commit();
}
```

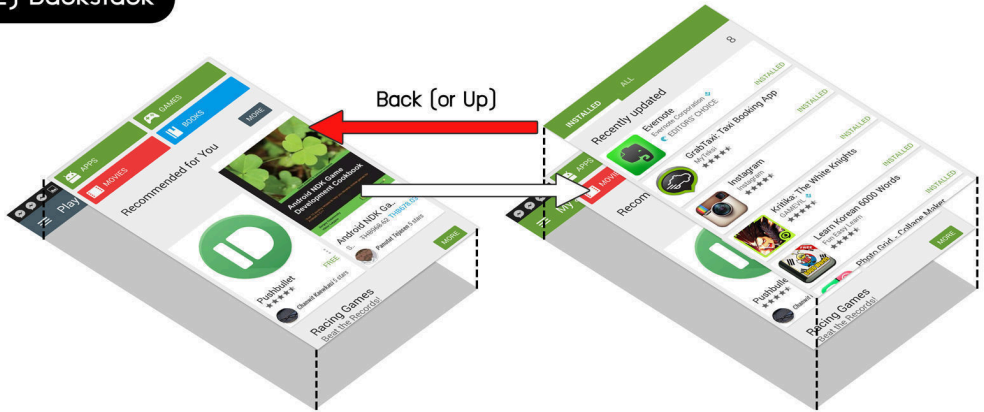
3 Replace new tab with "replace"

```
Fragment fragment = getSupportFragmentManager().findFragmentById(R.id.container);
if (fragment == null || !(fragment instanceof FragmentA))
    getSupportFragmentManager().beginTransaction()
        .replace(R.id.container, FragmentA.newInstance())
        .commit();
```

* Or use `NonSwipeableViewPager` for better experience *

USE OF FRAGMENT

2) Backstack



1 Declare fragment in xml

```
<fragment
    android:id="@+id/fragment"
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout_height="match_parent"
    android:name="com.thecheesefactory.lab.fragment.FragmentA"
/>
```

2 Add Another Fragment to Backstack

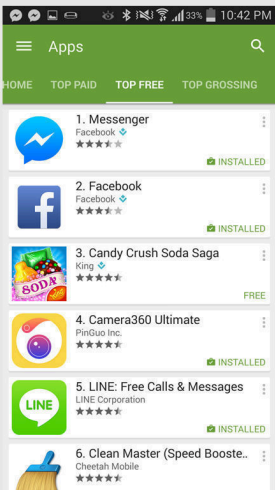
```
Fragment fragment = getSupportFragmentManager().findFragmentById(R.id.fragment);
if (fragment == null || !(fragment instanceof FragmentB))
    getSupportFragmentManager().beginTransaction()
        .replace(R.id.fragment, FragmentB.newInstance())
        .addToBackStack(null)
        .commit();
```

VIEWPAGER



Swipecable

Swipecable - Use as Page (Normal Use)



Define ViewPager and use it in normal way

You can use SlidingTabLayout to make Tab Bar looks like this

```
viewPager.setCurrentItem(tabIndex, false);
```

Nonswipecable - Use as Tab Switching

Override ViewPager to disable swipe (search for Non Swipecable ViewPager) and use that in xml
To change tab, call



VIEWPAGER - USE AS TAB SWITCHING

Define NonSwipeableViewPager

```
public class NonSwipeableViewPager extends ViewPager {

    public NonSwipeableViewPager(Context context) {
        super(context);
    }

    public NonSwipeableViewPager(Context context, AttributeSet attrs) {
        super(context, attrs);
    }

    @Override
    public boolean onInterceptTouchEvent(MotionEvent arg0) {
        // Never allow swiping to switch between pages
        return false;
    }

    @Override
    public boolean onTouchEvent(MotionEvent event) {
        // Never allow swiping to switch between pages
        return false;
    }
}
```

Use it in <layout>.xml instead of normal ViewPager

```
<com.thecheesefactory.lab.view.NonSwipeableViewPager
    android:id="@+id/viewPager"
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout_height="match_parent"
/>
```

Change Tab without swiping animation via command

```
viewPager.setCurrentItem(tabIndex, false);
```

CUSTOM VIEW

Custom View

```
public class CustomViewTemplate extends View {

    public CustomViewTemplate(Context context) {
        super(context);
        init();
    }

    public CustomViewTemplate(Context context, AttributeSet attrs) {
        super(context, attrs);
        init();
        initWithAttrs(attrs);
    }

    public CustomViewTemplate(Context context, AttributeSet attrs,
                               int defStyleAttr) {
        super(context, attrs, defStyleAttr);
        initWithAttrs(attrs);
        init();
    }

    private void init() {
        setWillNotDraw(false);
    }

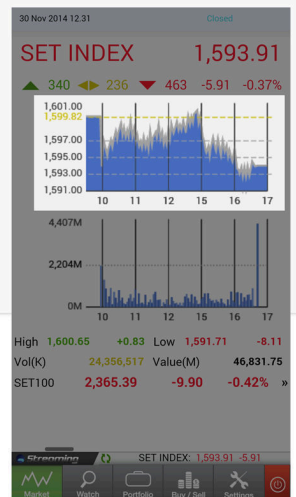
    private void initWithAttrs(AttributeSet attrs) {

    }

    @Override
    protected void onDraw(Canvas canvas) {
        super.onDraw(canvas);
    }
}
```

Advantage

- Custom Draw
- Custom Input Handling



CUSTOM VIEWGROUP

Custom ViewGroup

```
public class CustomViewGroupTemplate extends RelativeLayout {

    private TextView tvName;

    public CustomViewGroupTemplate(Context context) {
        super(context);
        initInflate();
        initInstances();
    }

    public CustomViewGroupTemplate(Context context,
        AttributeSet attrs) {
        super(context, attrs);
        initInflate();
        initInstances();
        initWithAttrs(attrs);
    }

    public CustomViewGroupTemplate(Context context, AttributeSet attrs,
        int defStyleAttr) {
        super(context, attrs, defStyleAttr);
        initInflate();
        initInstances();
        initWithAttrs(attrs);
    }

    private void initInflate() {
        LayoutInflater inflater = (LayoutInflater)getContext()
            .getSystemService(Context.LAYOUT_INFLATER_SERVICE);
        inflater.inflate(R.layout.blog_list_item, this);
    }

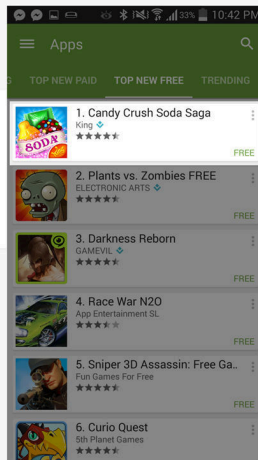
    private void initInstances() {
        tvName = (TextView) findViewById(R.id.tvName);
    }

    private void initWithAttrs(AttributeSet attrs) {
    }

}
```

Advantage

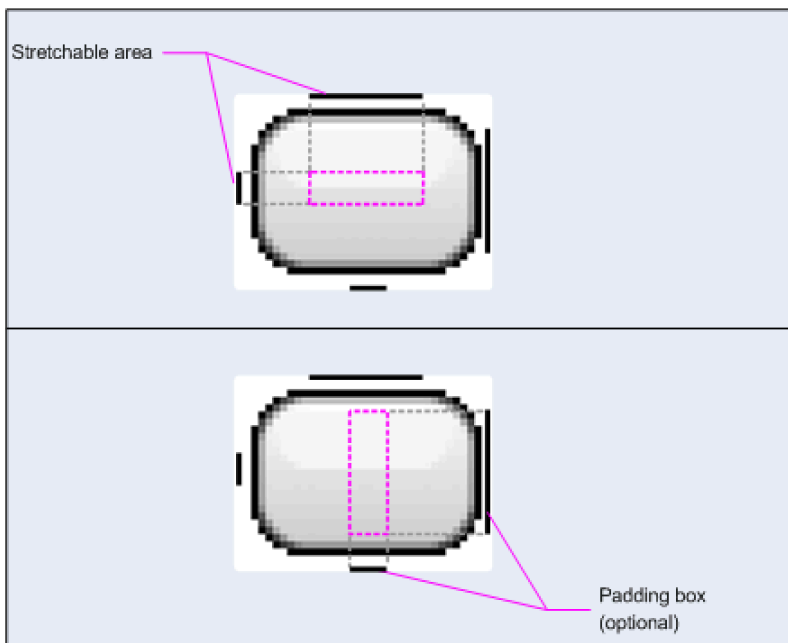
- Layout Grouping
- Reuseable
- Custom Input Handling



9-PATCH

Marker Pattern

* Add a pixel to every single edge. Mark with black (#000000) color. The rest must be transparent (#00000000) pixel.



The way it is scaled is just “stretching”, so use only plain color or gradient

Filetype

must be a PNG file with **.9.png** file extension

Result

Tiny

Button with 8sp textSize

Biiiiiiig text!

Button with 30sp textSize

Tools

Simple Nine-patch Generator

<http://romannurik.github.io/AndroidAssetStudio/nine-patches.html>

CODE SNIPPET

Send SMS

```
SmsManager m = SmsManager.getDefault();
String destination = "+66812345678";
String text = "Hello, John!";
m.sendTextMessage(destination, null, text, null, null);
```

Open URL in Browser

```
String url = "http://www.google.com";
Intent browserIntent = new Intent(Intent.ACTION_VIEW, Uri.parse(url));
startActivity(browserIntent);
```

Send Text Content to Another App

```
Intent sendIntent = new Intent();
sendIntent.setAction(Intent.ACTION_SEND);
sendIntent.putExtra(Intent.EXTRA_TEXT, "This is my text to send.");
sendIntent.setType("text/plain");
startActivity(sendIntent);
```

Send Image to Another App

```
Intent shareIntent = new Intent();
shareIntent.setAction(Intent.ACTION_SEND);
shareIntent.putExtra(Intent.EXTRA_STREAM, uriToImage);
shareIntent.setType("image/jpeg");
startActivity(shareIntent);
```

Vibrate

```
(Vibrator) getSystemService(Context.VIBRATOR_SERVICE).vibrate(milliseconds);
```

CODE SNIPPET

Alert Dialog

```
AlertDialog.Builder alert = new AlertDialog.Builder(this);
alert.setTitle(title);
alert.setMessage(message);

// You can set an EditText view to get user input besides
// which button was pressed.
final EditText input = new EditText(this);
alert.setView(input);

alert.setPositiveButton("Ok", new DialogInterface.OnClickListener() {
    public void onClick(DialogInterface dialog, int whichButton) {
        String value = input.getText();
        // Do something with value!
    }
});
alert.setNegativeButton("Cancel", new DialogInterface.OnClickListener() {
    public void onClick(DialogInterface dialog, int whichButton) {
        // Canceled.
    }
});

alert.show();
```

Enable/Disable WiFi

```
WifiManager wifi = (WifiManager) getSystemService(Context.WIFI_SERVICE);
wifi.setWifiEnabled(enabled);
```

Enable/Disable Ringer

```
AudioManager mAudio = (AudioManager) getSystemService(Activity.AUDIO_SERVICE);
mAudio.setRingerMode(AudioManager.RINGER_MODE_SILENT);
// or...
mAudio.setRingerMode(AudioManager.RINGER_MODE_NORMAL);
```

CODE SNIPPET

HTML in TextView

```
textView.setText(Html.fromHtml("<h2>Title</h2><br><p>Description here</p>"));
```

Take a picture with Intent

```
Intent intent = new Intent("android.media.action.IMAGE_CAPTURE");
startActivityForResult(intent, 123456);
// ...

@Override
public void onActivityResult(int requestCode, int resultCode, Intent data) {
    if (resultCode == Activity.RESULT_OK && requestCode == 123456) {
        String result = data.toURI();
        // ...
    }
}
```

Phone Dial

```
Intent intent = new Intent(Intent.ACTION_DIAL);
intent.setData(Uri.parse("tel://0812345678"));
startActivity(intent);
```

Make a phone call

```
Intent intent = new Intent(Intent.ACTION_CALL);
intent.setData(Uri.parse("tel://0812345678"));
startActivity(intent);
```

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

More about Intent Action:

<http://developer.android.com/reference/android/content/Intent.html>

