

JetPack Compose

- Pengenalan Jetpack Compose
- Konsep Dasar Composable
- Layouting
- State compose
- Lazy Layout
- Navigation
- Testing
- Interoperability



hello compose!

less code

intuitive



accelerate
development

powerful

less code

your code written only in kotlin, rather than having in split between xml and kotlin.

```
@Composable
fun JetpackCompose() {
    Card {
        var expanded by remember { mutableStateOf(false) }
        Column(Modifier.clickable { expanded = !expanded }) {
            Image(painterResource(R.drawable.jetpack_compose))
            AnimatedVisibility(expanded) {
                Text(
                    text = "Jetpack Compose",
                    style = MaterialTheme.typography.bodyLarge,
                )
            }
        }
    }
}
```



intuitive

compose use declarative paradigm to create UI, all you need to do is describe the UI

```
Column(  
    modifier = modifier  
        .padding(16.dp)  
) { this: ColumnScope  
    Icon(  
        imageVector = Icons.Default.ArrowBack,  
        contentDescription = "Back",  
        modifier = Modifier  
            .padding(16.dp)  
            .clickable { navigateBack() }  
    )  
    Image(  
        modifier = modifier  
            .fillMaxWidth()  
            .height(360.dp)  
            .padding(16.dp)  
            .clip(CircleShape),  
        painter = painterResource(R.drawable.gunadermawan),  
        contentScale = ContentScale.FillWidth,  
        contentDescription = "user profile"  
    )  
    Spacer(modifier = modifier.height(8.dp))  
}
```



accelerate development

compose is compatible with all your existing code, you can call compose code from views and Views from compose

accelerate development

```
@Composable
fun ComposeWithAndroidView() {
    Column(modifier = Modifier.fillMaxSize()) { this: ColumnScope
        // Compose UI components
        Text(
            text = "Text from compose",
            modifier = Modifier.padding(16.dp),
            style = TextStyle(fontSize = 20.sp)
        )

        // Android View embedded in Compose
        AndroidView(
            modifier = Modifier.fillMaxSize(),
            factory = { context →
                // Create your Android view here
                val textView = TextView(context)
                textView.text = "Text from android Views"
                textView
            }
        )
    }
}
```

Text from compose

Text from android Views

powerfull

compose enable to you use Android API Platform to create beautiful apps with support material design, dark theme, animation and more.

powerfull

```
import androidx.compose.foundation.isSystemInDarkTheme
import androidx.compose.material.MaterialTheme
import androidx.compose.material.darkColors
import androidx.compose.material.lightColors
import androidx.compose.runtime.Composable

private val DarkColorPalette = darkColors(
    primary = Purple200,
    primaryVariant = Purple700,
    secondary = Teal200
)

private val LightColorPalette = lightColors(
    primary = Purple500,
    primaryVariant = Purple700,
    secondary = Teal200
)
```

```
@Composable
fun ReleaseDate(
    releaseDate: String,
    modifier: Modifier = Modifier,
) {
    Box { this: BoxScope
        Card(
            modifier = modifier
                .width(44.dp)
                .height(22.dp)
        ) { this: ColumnScope
            Text(
                modifier = modifier
                    .fillMaxWidth()
                    .background(Color.LightGray)
                    .padding(4.dp),
                text = releaseDate,
                textAlign = TextAlign.Center,
                style = MaterialTheme.typography.labelSmall
            )
        }
    }
}
```


built with compose



tools compose

1. Interactive mode
2. Live Edit
3. Animation preview
4. Live Template
5. Preview Parameter

Interactive mode

The image shows an IDE interface with two main panels. The left panel contains Kotlin code for a home screen component, and the right panel shows its interactive preview.

```
private fun PostListDivider() {
    Divider(
        modifier = Modifier.padding(horizontal = 14.dp),
        color = MaterialTheme.colors.onSurface.copy(alpha = 0.08f)
    )
}

@Preview(name: "Home screen body")
@Composable
fun PreviewHomeScreenBody() {
    ThemedPreview {
        val posts = loadFakePosts()
        PostList(posts, { }, setOf(), {})
    }
}

@Preview(name: "Home screen, open drawer")
@Composable
private fun PreviewDrawerOpen() {
    ThemedPreview {
        val scaffoldState = rememberScaffoldState(
            drawerState = rememberDrawerState(DrawerValue.Open)
        )
        HomeScreen(
            postsRepository = BlockingFakePostsRepository(LocalContext.current),
            scaffoldState = scaffoldState,
            navigateTo = { }
        )
    }
}

@Preview(name: "Home screen dark theme")
@Composable
fun PreviewHomeScreenBodyDark() {
    ThemedPreview(darkTheme = true) {
        val posts = loadFakePosts()
        PostList(posts, {}, setOf(), {})
    }
}
```

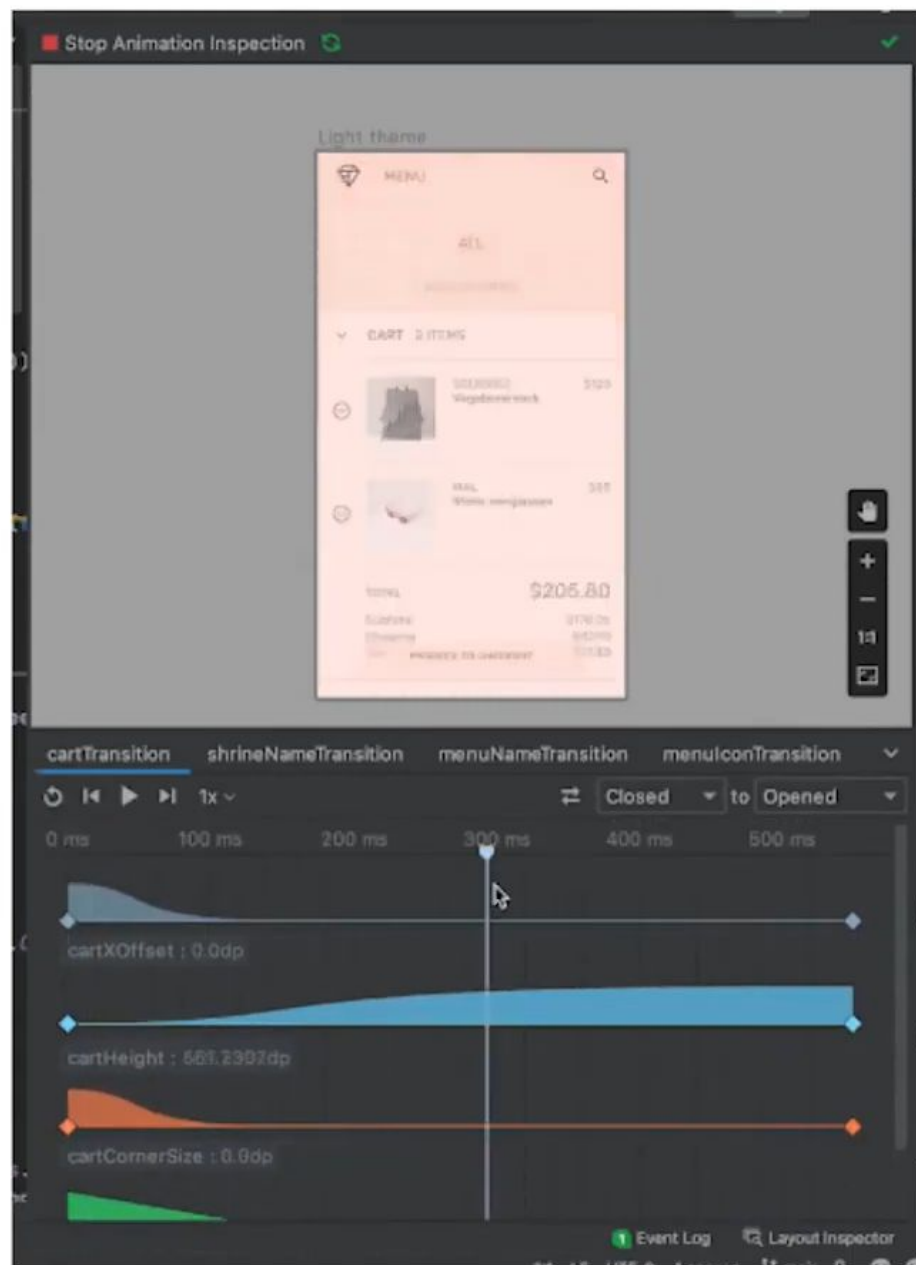
The right panel, titled "Home screen body", displays a mobile app preview. It features a "Top stories for you" section with a featured article titled "Locale changes and the AndroidViewModel antipattern" and a "Popular on JetNews" section with two smaller articles. The preview is shown on a smartphone screen. At the bottom right of the preview area, there are controls for zooming (33%, Reset) and a 1:1 aspect ratio button.

Live Edit

The image displays the Android Studio IDE with a Kotlin code editor on the left and a mobile emulator on the right. The code editor shows the implementation of a `MessageCard` composable function. The code includes data classes for `Message` and `GameTile`, and a `MessageCard` function that uses `Image` and `Text` components. The `Image` component is configured with a profile picture, a size of 40 dp, and a circular clip. The `Text` component displays the author's name. The emulator on the right shows a chat interface with a list of messages, each featuring a profile picture and text content, demonstrating the live preview of the code.

```
51
52
53
54
55 data class Message(val author: String, val body: String)
56
57 data class GameTile(val author: String, val body: String)
58
59 @Composable
60 fun MessageCard(msg: Message) {
61     // Add padding around our message
62     Row(modifier = Modifier.padding(all = 8.dp)) { this: RowScope
63         Image(
64             painter = painterResource(R.drawable.profile_picture),
65             contentDescription = "Contact profile picture",
66             modifier = Modifier
67                 // Set image size to 40 dp
68                 .size(40.dp)
69                 // Clip image to be shared as a circle
70                 .clip(RectangleShape)
71                 .border(1.5.dp, MaterialTheme.colors.secondary, RectangleShape)
72         )
73
74         // Add a horizontal space between the image and the column
75         Spacer(modifier = Modifier.width(8.dp))
76
77         // We keep track if the message is expanded or not in this
78         // variable
79         var isExpanded by remember { mutableStateOf(false) }
80         // surfaceColor will be updated gradually from one color to the other
81         val surfaceColor by animateColorAsState(
82             if (isExpanded) MaterialTheme.colors.primary else MaterialTheme.colors.surface,
83             )
84
85         Column(modifier = Modifier.clickable { isExpanded = !isExpanded }) { this: ColumnScope
86             Text(
87                 text = msg.author,
88                 color = MaterialTheme.colors.secondaryVariant
89             )
90         }
91     }
92 }
```

Animation Preview



Deklaratif UI

- **Deklaratif programming** paradigma yang mendeskripsikan **'apa'** yang akan dilakukan tanpa memperdulikan urutanya
- **Imperatif programming** paradigma yang mendeskripsikan **'bagaimana'** suatu proses yang akan dilakukan dengan menjelaskan tiap langkahnya

Code sample

Imperatif code

```
// mencari nilai genap

fun main() {
    val number = listOf(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7,
8) val oddNumber = mutableListOf<Int>()
    for (num in number) {
        if (num % 2 == 1) {
            oddNumber.add(num)
        }
    }
    print(oddNumber)
}
```

Deklaratif code


```
// mencari nilai genap

fun main() {
    val number = listOf(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8)
    val oddNumber = number.filter { it % 2 == 1 }
    print(oddNumber)
}
```

1. Default Argument

Nilai yang secara bawaan telah diisi, jadi jika tidak ada nilai yang di inputkan, akan menggunakan nilai yang telah ada.

```
fun Text(  
    text: String,  
    modifier: Modifier = Modifier,  
    color: Color = Color.Unspecified,  
    fontSize: TextUnit = TextUnit.Unspecified,  
    fontStyle: FontStyle? = null,  
    fontWeight: FontWeight? = null,  
    fontFamily: FontFamily? = null,  
    letterSpacing: TextUnit = TextUnit.Unspecified,  
    textDecoration: TextDecoration? = null,  
    textAlign: TextAlign? = null,  
    lineHeight: TextUnit = TextUnit.Unspecified,  
    overflow: TextOverflow = TextOverflow.Clip,  
    softWrap: Boolean = true,  
    maxLines: Int = Int.MAX_VALUE,  
    onTextLayout: (TextLayoutResult) -> Unit = {},  
    style: TextStyle = LocalTextStyle.current  
)
```



```
Text("Click Me")
```


2. Named Argument

Menuliskan parameter tanpa harus sesuai urutannya

```
fun Text(  
    text: String,  
    modifier: Modifier = Modifier,  
    color: Color = Color.Unspecified,  
    fontSize: TextUnit = TextUnit.Unspecified,  
    fontStyle: FontStyle? = null,  
    fontWeight: FontWeight? = null,  
    fontFamily: FontFamily? = null,  
    letterSpacing: TextUnit = TextUnit.Unspecified,  
    textDecoration: TextDecoration? = null,  
    textAlign: TextAlign? = null,  
    lineHeight: TextUnit = TextUnit.Unspecified,  
    overflow: TextOverflow = TextOverflow.Clip,  
    softWrap: Boolean = true,  
    maxLines: Int = Int.MAX_VALUE,  
    onTextLayout: (TextLayoutResult) -> Unit = {},  
    style: TextStyle = LocalTextStyle.current  
)
```

```
Text(  
    text = "jetpack compose",  
    modifier = Modifier.align(Alignment.CenterHorizontally),  
    style = MaterialTheme.typography.h2,  
    fontStyle = FontStyle.Italic,  
)
```

3. Scope

menuliskan kode sesuai dengan cakupan yang sesuai saka

```
Column {  
    Text(  
        // Karena ini di dalam ColumnScope, ia dapat mengakses Alignment.CenterHorizontally.  
        // Sedangkan Alignment.CenterVertically tidak dapat dipanggil karena ia hanya bisa dipakai di Row.  
        modifier = Modifier.align(Alignment.CenterHorizontally),  
    )  
}
```

4. Singleton Object

Pembuatan singleton akan lebih mudah dengan penggunaan object di kotlin



```
style = MaterialTheme.typography.h2
```

Composable Function

arti `@composable`

penggunaan **annotation** di compose dibantu dengan kotlin compiler plugin untuk mempercepat proses compile daripada menggunakan **annotation processor**

```
@Composable  
fun JetpackCompose() {
```

arti @composable

annotation di compose, mirip dengan keyword `suspend`, dimana `suspend` bisa menjadi type function, lambda, maupun type kembalian

```
  
// function declaration  
suspend fun MyFun() { ... }  
  
// lambda declaration  
val myLambda = suspend { ... }  
  
// function type  
fun MyFun(myParam: suspend () -> Unit) { ... }
```

```
  
// function declaration  
@Composable fun MyFun() { ... }  
  
// lambda declaration  
val myLambda = @Composable { ... }  
  
// function type  
fun MyFun(myParam: @Composable () -> Unit) { ... }
```

Recomposition

Recomposition

proses pembaruan UI dengan state pada jetpack compose

xml / android view

state 1

UI 1

state 2

UI 1

Jetpack Compose

state 1

UI 1

state 2

UI 2

Recomposition

best practice pada saat menggunakan rekomposisi fungsi composable



Fast

hindari proses yang berat seperti konek API pada func compose, karena bisa menyebabkan lag

Idempotent

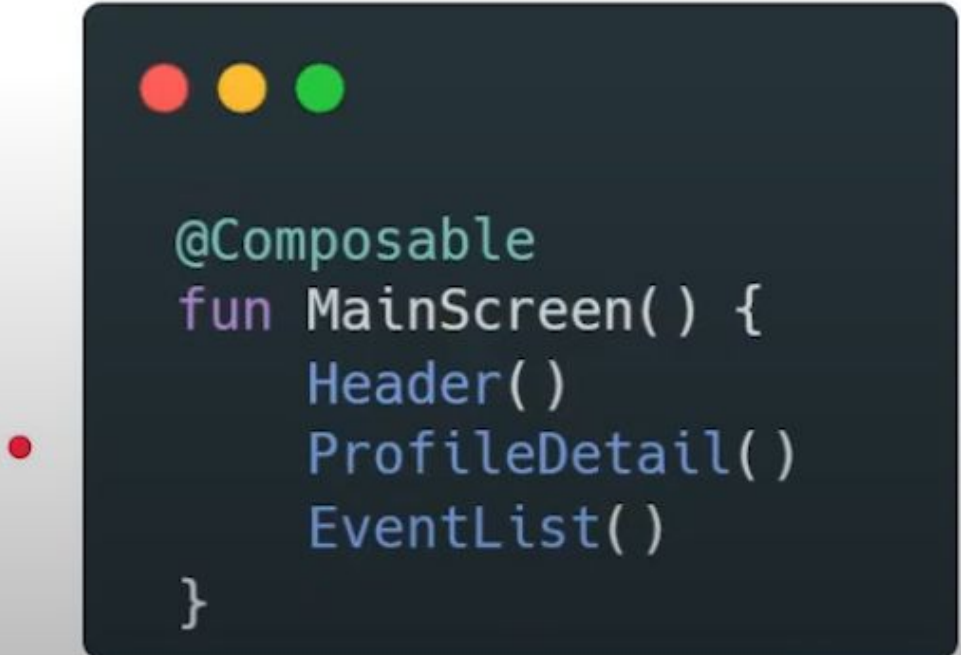
menghasilkan output yang sama selama input yang diberikan sama (konsistensi)

Side-effectfree

hindari state dari luar func compose, karena akan mengganggu jalanya proses recomposition

Composable dapat dijalankan pada urutan yang berbeda

sistem akan memilih prioritas tertinggi pada setiap func compose, sehingga pastikan setiap function bersifat independen



```
@Composable
fun mainScreen() {
    Header()
    ProfileDetail()
    EventList()
}
```


Composable dapat dapat berjalan secara paralel

karena bisa berjalan secara paralel, sangat disarankan untuk tidak menggunakan state diluar compose, karena dapat menimbulkan side effect

```

@Composable
@Deprecated("Example with bug")
fun ListWithBug(myList: List<String>) {
    var items = 0

    Row(horizontalArrangement = Arrangement.SpaceBetween) {
        Column {
            for (item in myList) {
                Text("Item: $item")
                items++ // Avoid! Side-effect of the column recomposing.
            }
        }
        Text("Count: $items")
    }
}

```

Composable dapat memilih secara pintar kode mana yang akan dilakukan recomposition

```
@Composable
fun NameList(
    header: String,
    names: List<String>,
) {
    Column {
        // this will recompose when [header] changes, but not when [names] changes
        Text(header, style = MaterialTheme.typography.h5)
        Divider()
        LazyColumn {
            items(names) { name ->
                // When an item's [name] updates, the adapter for that item
                // will recompose. This will not recompose when [header] changes
                Text(name)
            }
        }
    }
}
```



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- LW** LoginWithAnimation
E:\mobile programming\belajar-android\property-animation
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- M** mobile-app-master
E:\mobile programming\prosia\mobile-app-master\mobile-app-master
- P** project
E:\mobile programming\prosia\project
- WS** widgetStackview
E:\mobile programming\flutter\widgetStackview
- W** widget



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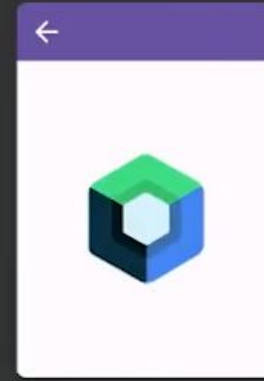
Wear OS

Android TV

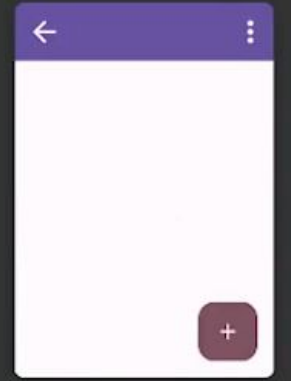
Automotive



No Activity



Empty Activity



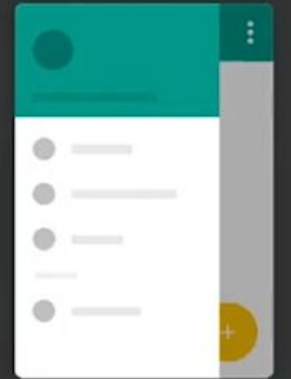
Basic Views Activity



Bottom Navigation Views Activity



Empty Views Activity



Navigation Drawer Views Activity

Previous

Next

Cancel

Finish



Empty Activity

Create a new empty activity with Jetpack Compose

Name

Package name

Save location



Minimum SDK

API 24: Android 7.0 (Nougat)



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project location should not contain whitespace, as this can cause problems with the NDK tools.

Previous

Next

Cancel

Finish

