



ANDROID PROGRAMMING 101

TAKEAWAYS

We covered a lot today! Here are the top five things to remember:

- › Since Android is open source, anyone can download the Android Operating System and modify it on their own computer
- › It's almost always better to use a physical phone/tablet to test your app
- › Android apps are broken down into visual components and logic components - the visual components, called views, are written in XML and the logic components are written in the Java programming language
- › Layouts determine how views are shown on screen
- › XML syntax is broken down into elements and attributes: elements represent different views or layouts, and attributes affect the display of the element or layout

VOCAB

KEY TERM	DEFINITION
open-source software	<i>Code licensed to allow for anyone to study, change, and distribute the code for any reason</i>
Android	<i>mobile operating system maintained by Google; an open source project</i>
view	<i>basic building block for any app's user interface (UI); components seen by user like text fields, buttons, and images</i>
layout	<i>defines how other views are shown on screen; layouts are parent views that contain child views.</i>
LinearLayout	<i>arranges views in a line, either horizontally or vertically</i>
RelativeLayout	<i>RelativeLayout arranges views relative to each other</i>
XML	<i>stands for "Extensible Markup Language"; the markup language that Android layouts are written in</i>

RESOURCES

Want to dig deeper? Check out these resources:

- › Today's [curriculum materials](#)
- › A great [book](#) on Android Development
- › [Information](#) on our full-time Android Development Course