



Android Workshop

Informatiklehrertag Bayern (ILTB)
26.9.2011

Prof. Dr. Michael Rohs

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Mobile Interaction Lab, LMU München

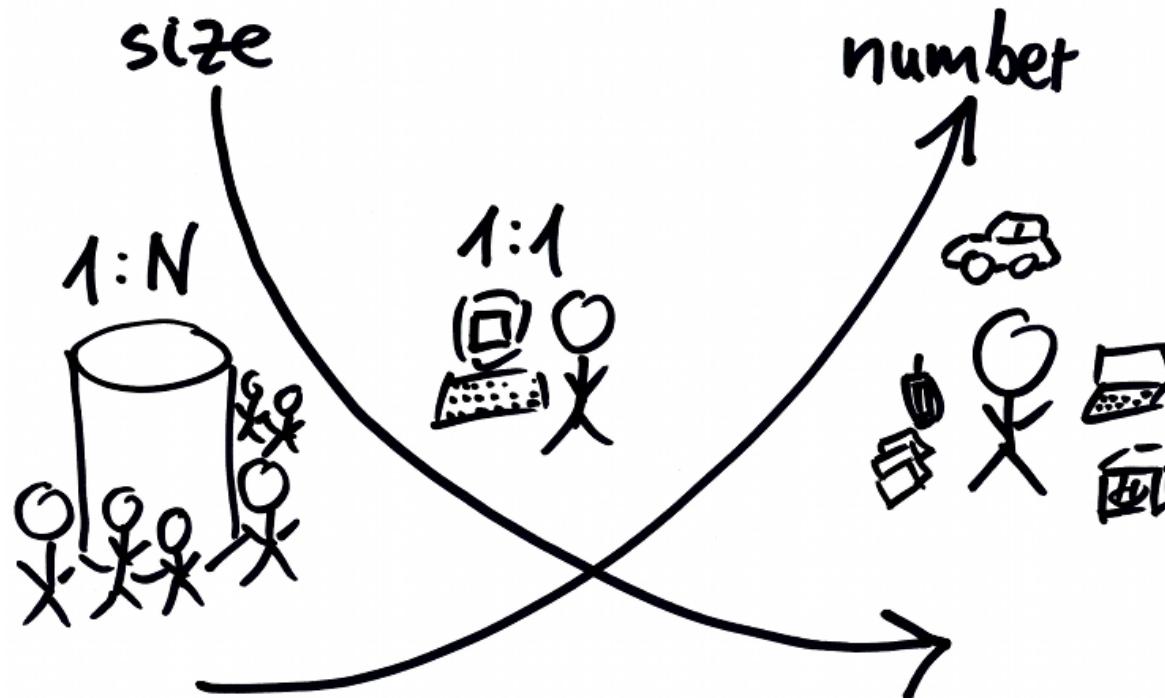
Mobile Interaction is Usage in Context

- Primary real-world task



Adapted from a slide of Albrecht Schmidt at T-Labs

Ubiquitous Computing



- Computers embedded in everyday things
- Technology moves into the background
- Computers in the world, instead of world in the computer

INFORMATION



iPhone Sandwich Pressure Input

Michael Rohs, Sven Kratz
Deutsche Telekom
Laboratories, TU Berlin

Mobile Application Development

- Who of you owns a mobile phone?
 - Which platform does it have?
 - How to install the programs on the device?
 - Is it possible to develop applications for this device?
 - Which programming languages and tools can be used?

Zeitplanung

10:45-12:00	Android Workshop, Teil 1, 1h15
12:00-12:15	Kaffeepause
12:15-13:30	Android Workshop, Teil 2, 1h15
13:30-14:45	Mittagessen
14:45-16:00	Smartphones programmieren (Ute Heuer)

Diese Folien:

http://tdi_ifi.lmu.de/2011

The screenshot shows a web page for an event titled "Einführung in die Handy-Programmierung mit Java auf Android". The page includes the following information:

Anmeldung	Die maximale Teilnehmerzahl wurde erreicht.
Teilnehmerzahl	20 (aktuell angemeldet: 20)
Veranstaltungstyp	Vortrag
Dozent	Prof. Dr. Michael Rohs
Zeit	Montag, 26.09.2011, 10:45-12:00
Raum	E 204 (Nebengebäude)

A red circle highlights the "Materialien" section in the sidebar, which contains a link to "Folien".

Die Teilnehmerzahl dieser Veranstaltung ist beschränkt und eine [Anmeldung](#) ist erforderlich.

Ziel: Ein Orts-basiertes Quiz

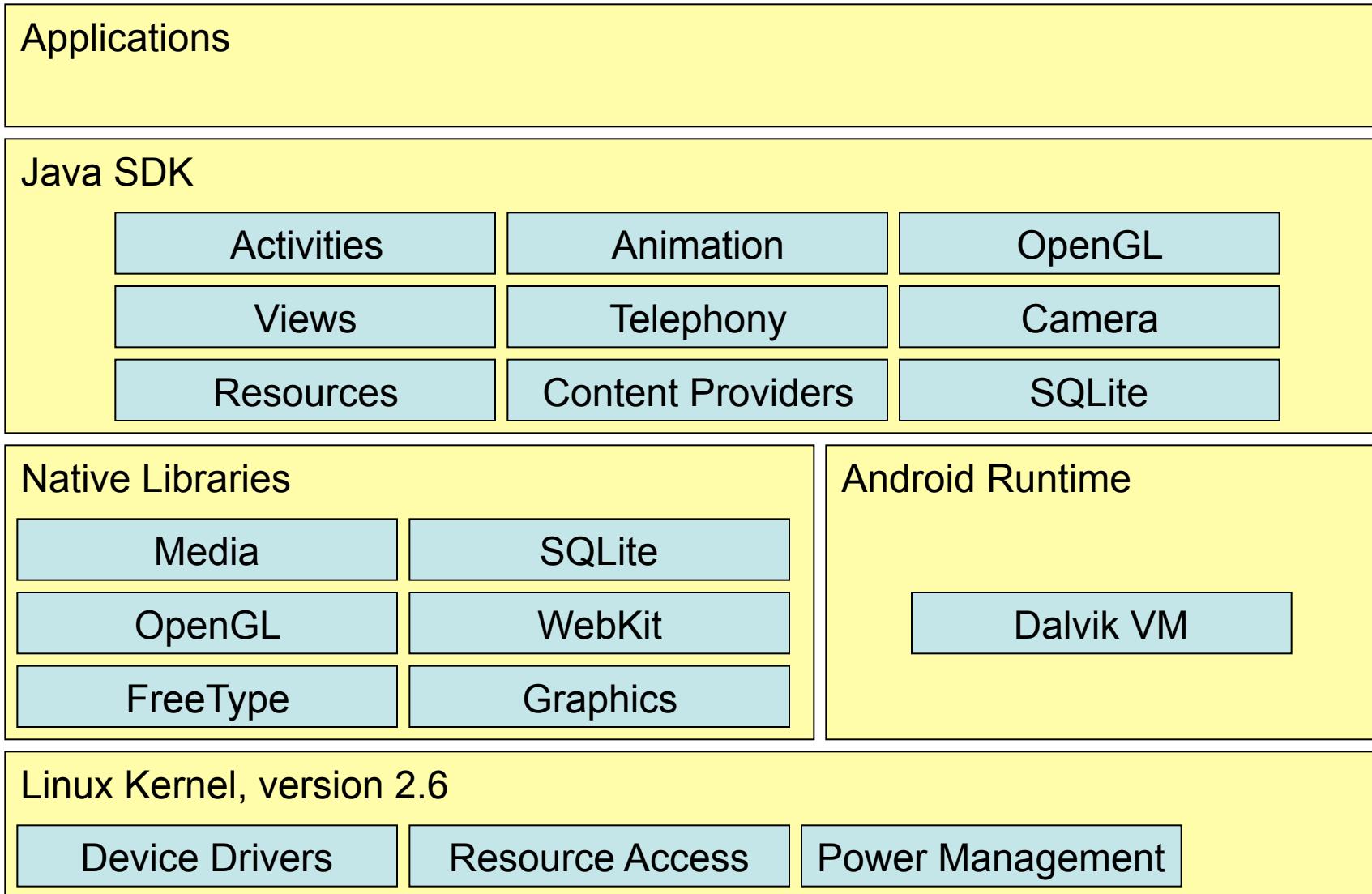
- Was macht der Benutzer? (→ „Szenario“)
- „Jan ist zu Besuch in München. Er möchte mehr über die Stadt erfahren und lädt sich das neue mobile Quiz auf sein Handy. Er geht durch die Stadt. Wenn er sich einer Sehenswürdigkeit nähert, vibriert sein Handy und zeigt ein Bild und eine Erklärung dazu. Unter dem Bild sind eine Frage und vier mögliche Antworten zu sehen. Durch Antippen der richtigen Antwort bekommt er Pluspunkte. Wählt er eine falsche Antwort aus, handelt er sich Minuspunkte ein. Wenn er genügend Punkte ergattert hat, bekommt er einen günstigeren Eintritt im Museum.“

Realisierung

- Ortsinformation verarbeiten
- Bild und Text auf dem Display anzeigen
- Eingaben vom Touch-Screen verarbeiten
- zwischen Bildschirmen hin- und herschalten

Android

Android Software Stack



Android Characteristics

- Activity
 - Activities are the components of an application
 - Represent a logical unit of user action
 - Typically represented by a screen containing views
 - Can be invoked externally
- Declarative UI definition
 - XML files specify user interface resources
 - Resources (layout definitions, strings, bitmaps)
 - Separation of code and user interface
- “Teachable”
 - Clear semantics of Java, clear design and concepts

Installing Android

Android Resources

- Android developer pages (platform documentation)
 - <http://developer.android.com>

The screenshot shows the main homepage of the Android Developers website. It features a navigation bar at the top with links to Home, SDK, Dev Guide, Reference, Resources, Videos, and Blog. Below the navigation is a search bar. The main content area includes sections for "Developer Announcements" (with a Google I/O 2011 logo), "Download" (with a link to the Android SDK), "Publish" (with a link to the Android Market), "Contribute" (with a link to the Android Open Source Project), "Target Devices" (with a link to the Device Dashboard), and "Device Dashboard" (with icons for Android 3.0, Google TV, and Dev Phones).

The screenshot shows a detailed class reference for the `MediaPlayer` class. The left sidebar lists various package names under the `android` namespace. The right panel is divided into sections: "Public Constructors" (listing `MediaPlayer()` with a description of being the default constructor), "Public Methods" (listing methods like `attachAuxEffect()`, `create()`, `getAudioSessionId()`, etc., each with a brief description), and "Media Player Methods" (listing methods specific to `MediaPlayer` such as `isLooping()` and `isPlaying()`). A "Use Tree Navigation" link is at the bottom.

Required Software

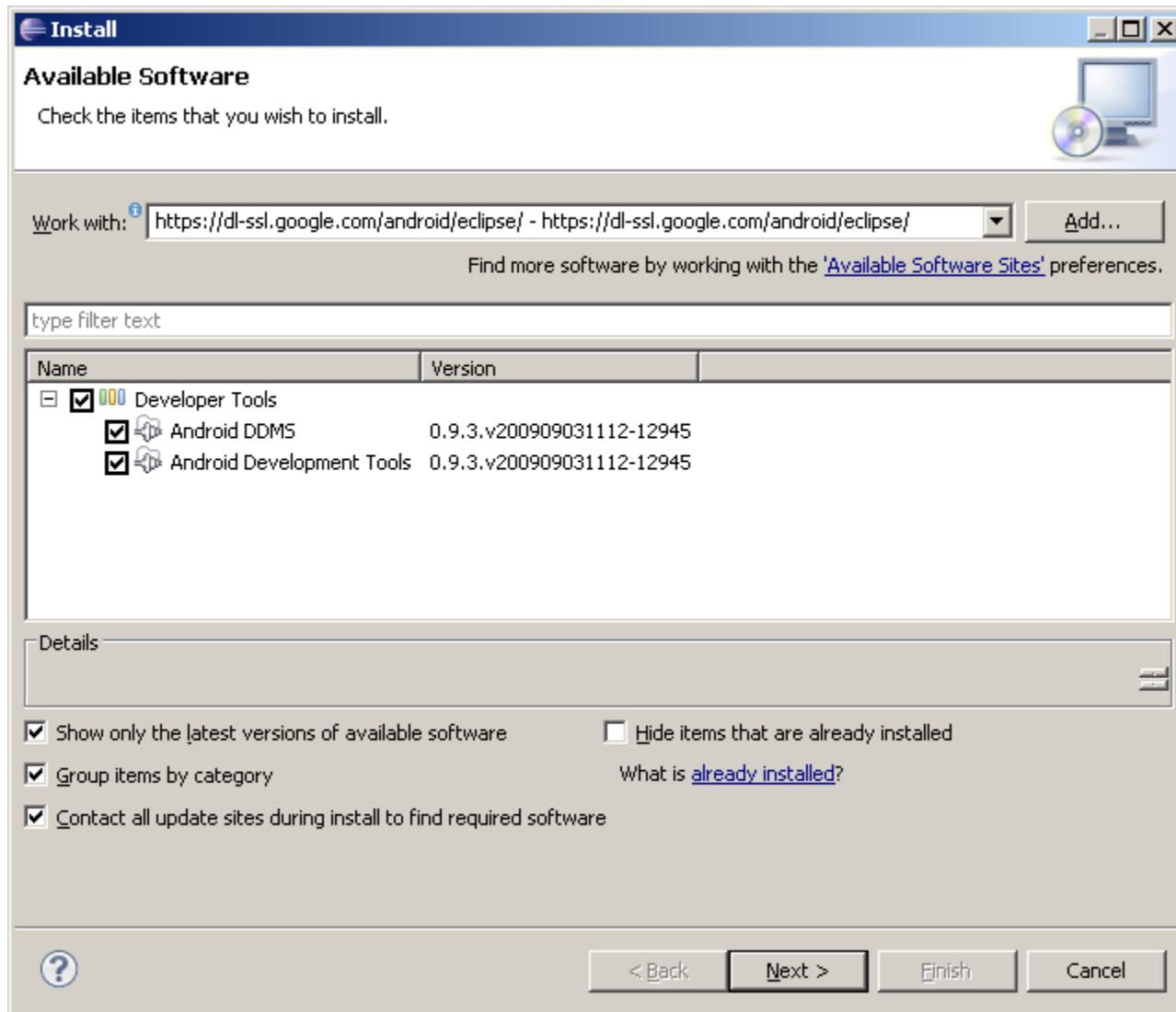
- Java JDK 6, Standard Edition (not only JRE)
 - <http://java.sun.com/javase/downloads/index.jsp>
- Eclipse IDE (3.4 or newer)
 - <http://www.eclipse.org/downloads/>
 - Eclipse IDE for Java Developers
- Android SDK starter package (depending on your platform)
 - http://dl.google.com/android/android-sdk_r08-windows.zip
 - http://dl.google.com/android/android-sdk_r08-mac_86.zip
 - http://dl.google.com/android/android-sdk_r08-linux_86.tgz
- See also: “Quick Steps”
 - <http://developer.android.com/sdk/index.html>

Installation

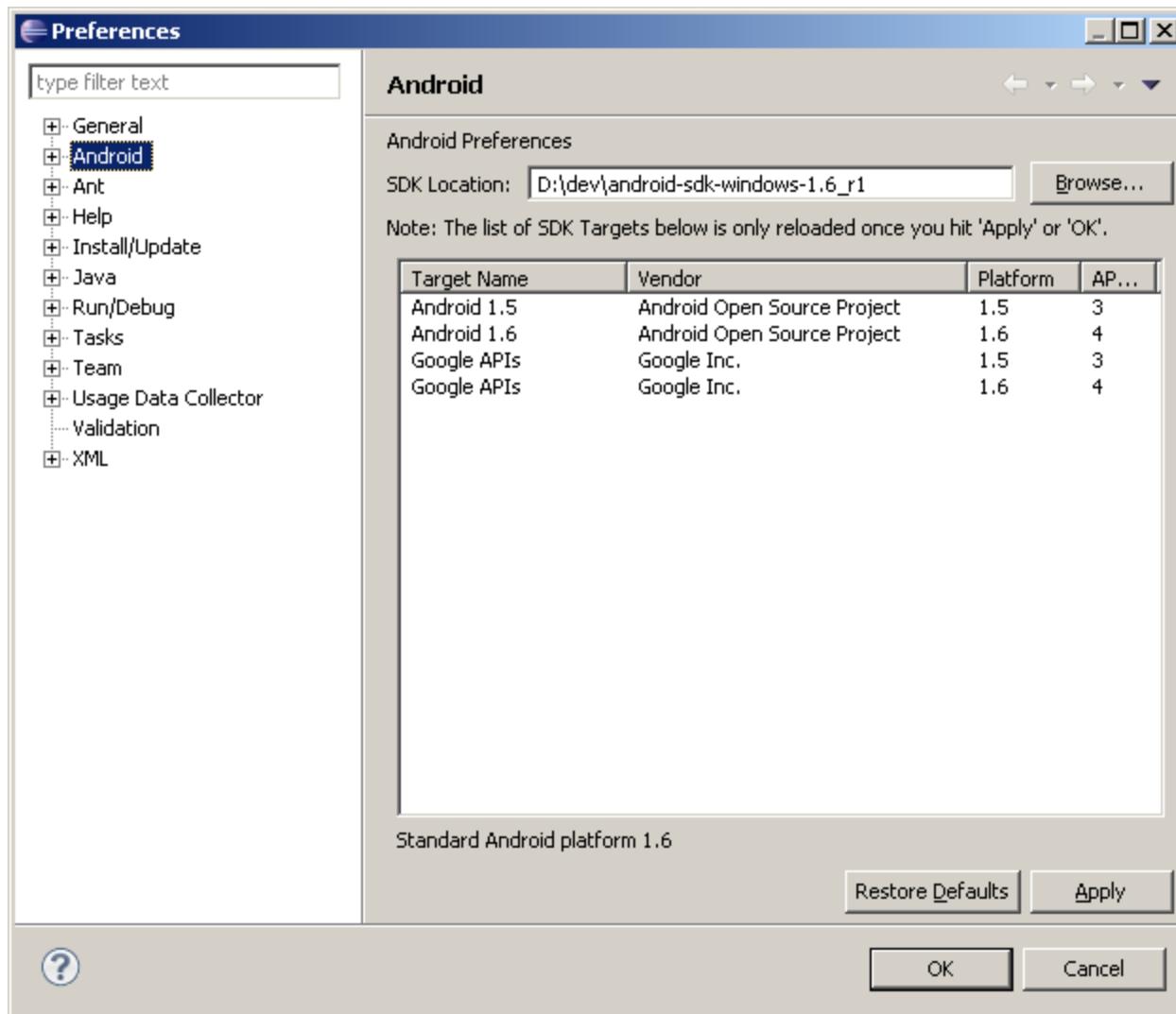
- Start Eclipse
 - Terminal oder Alt-F2: “eclipse-ide-3.6” eintippen
- In Eclipse: Install Android SDK
 - Menu: Help, Install New Software...
 - <https://dl-ssl.google.com/android/eclipse/>
- Point Eclipse to the Android SDK starter package
 - Menu: Window, preferences, Android, SDK Location
 - /soft/IFI/lang/android-sdk-r10/iX86-unknown-linux
- In Eclipse: Android SDK and AVD Manager
 - Window / Android SDK and AVD Manager
 - New... / Virtual Devices / 2.2 (oder 1.6) mit Google API
- Mobile Phone
 - Anwendungen, Entwicklung: USB-Debugging, ...

In Eclipse: Install New Software...

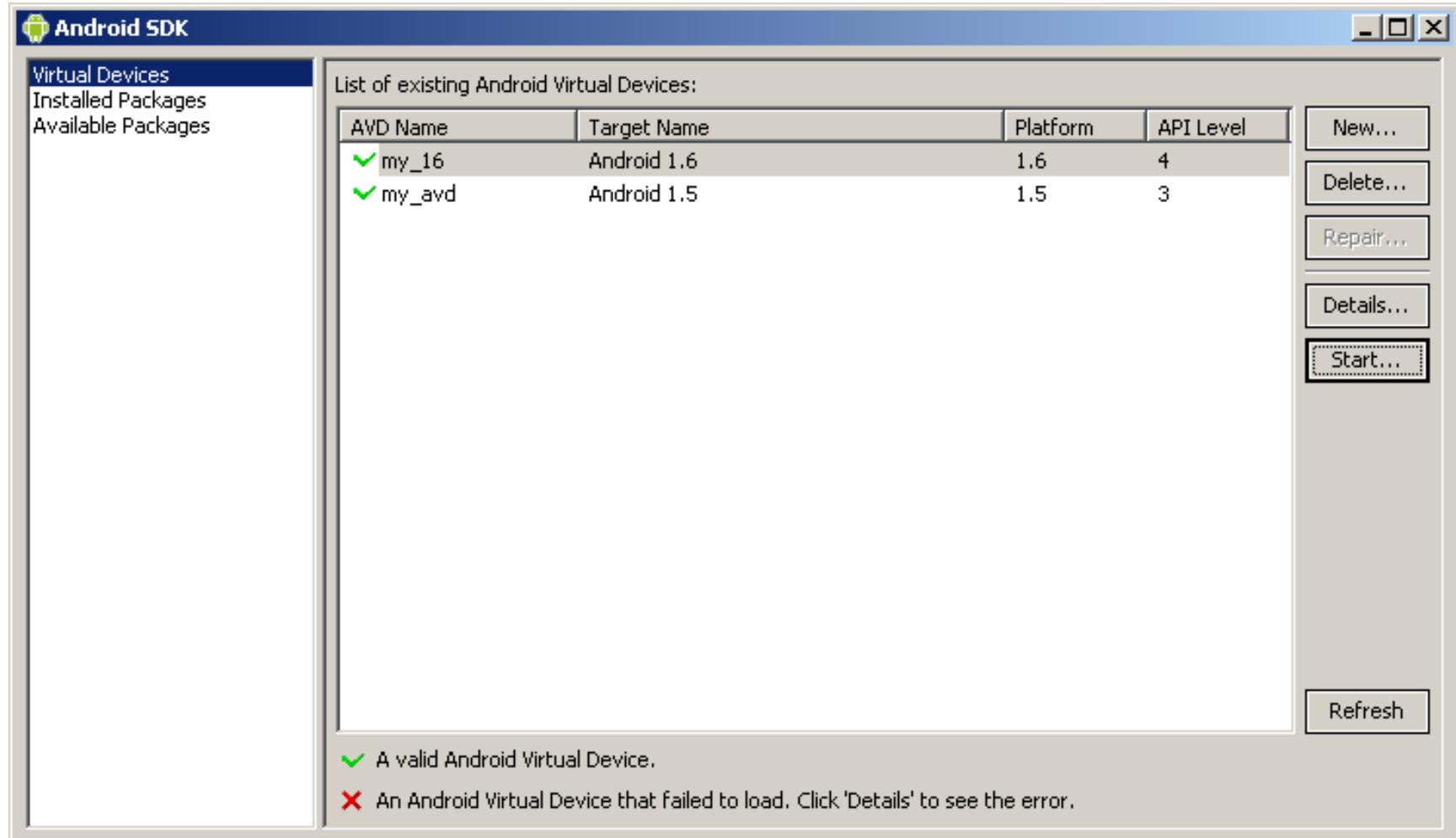
Android Plugin – <https://dl-ssl.google.com/android/eclipse/>



Set Path to Android SDK Starter Package



Define Android Virtual Device

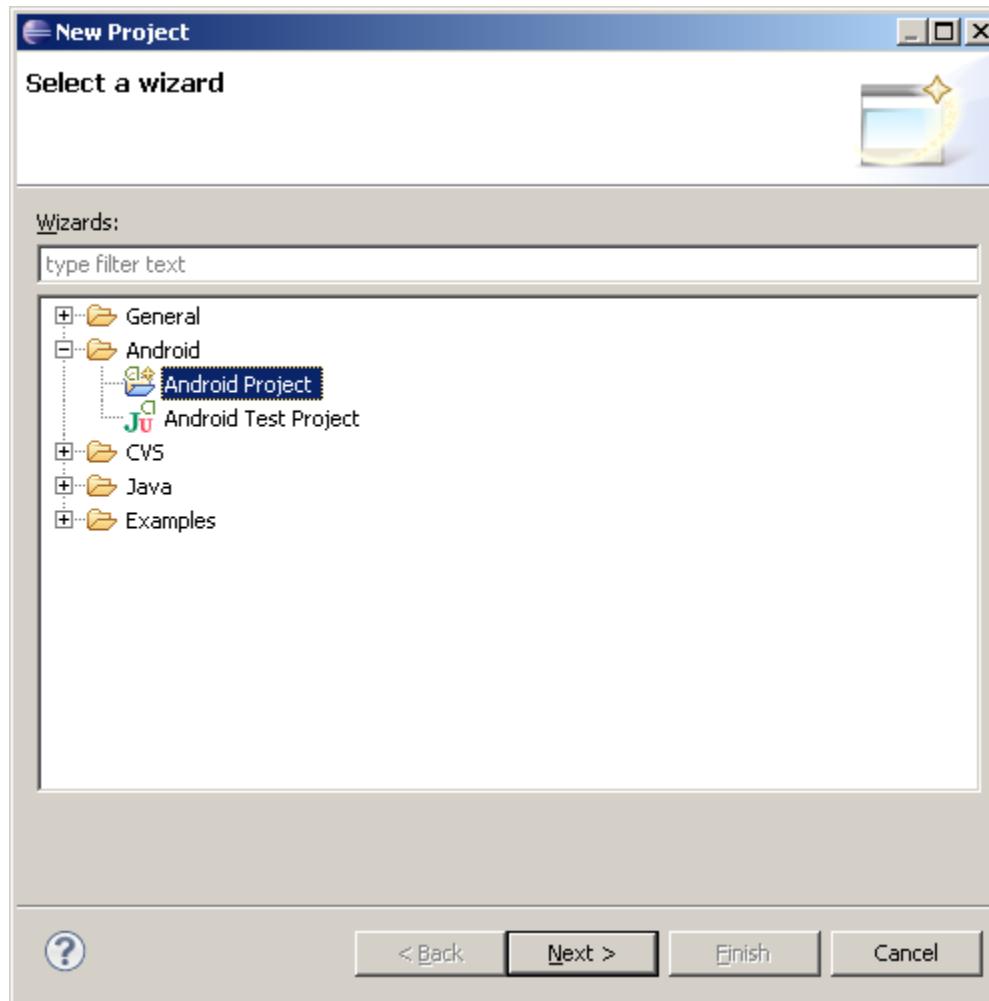


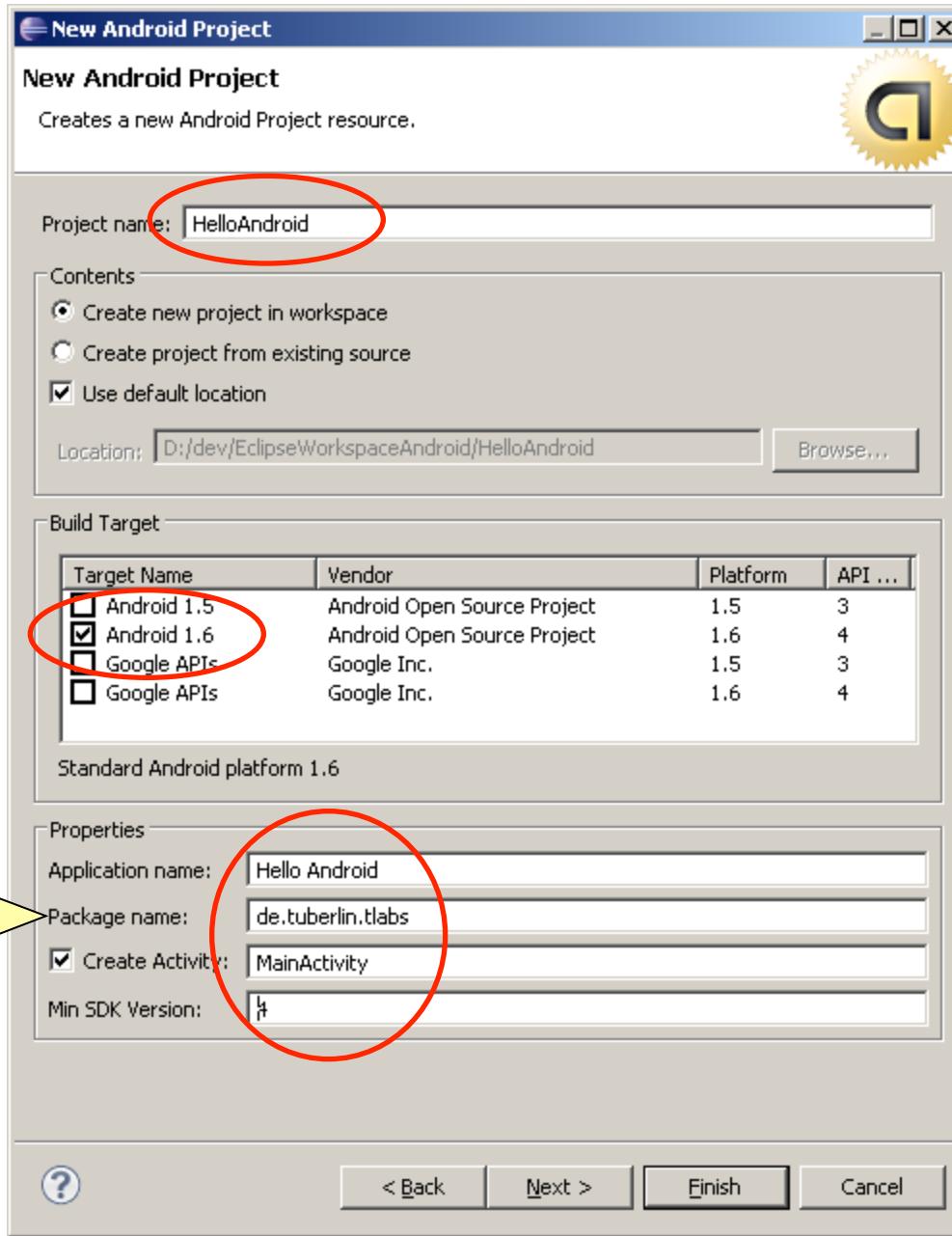
“Hello World”

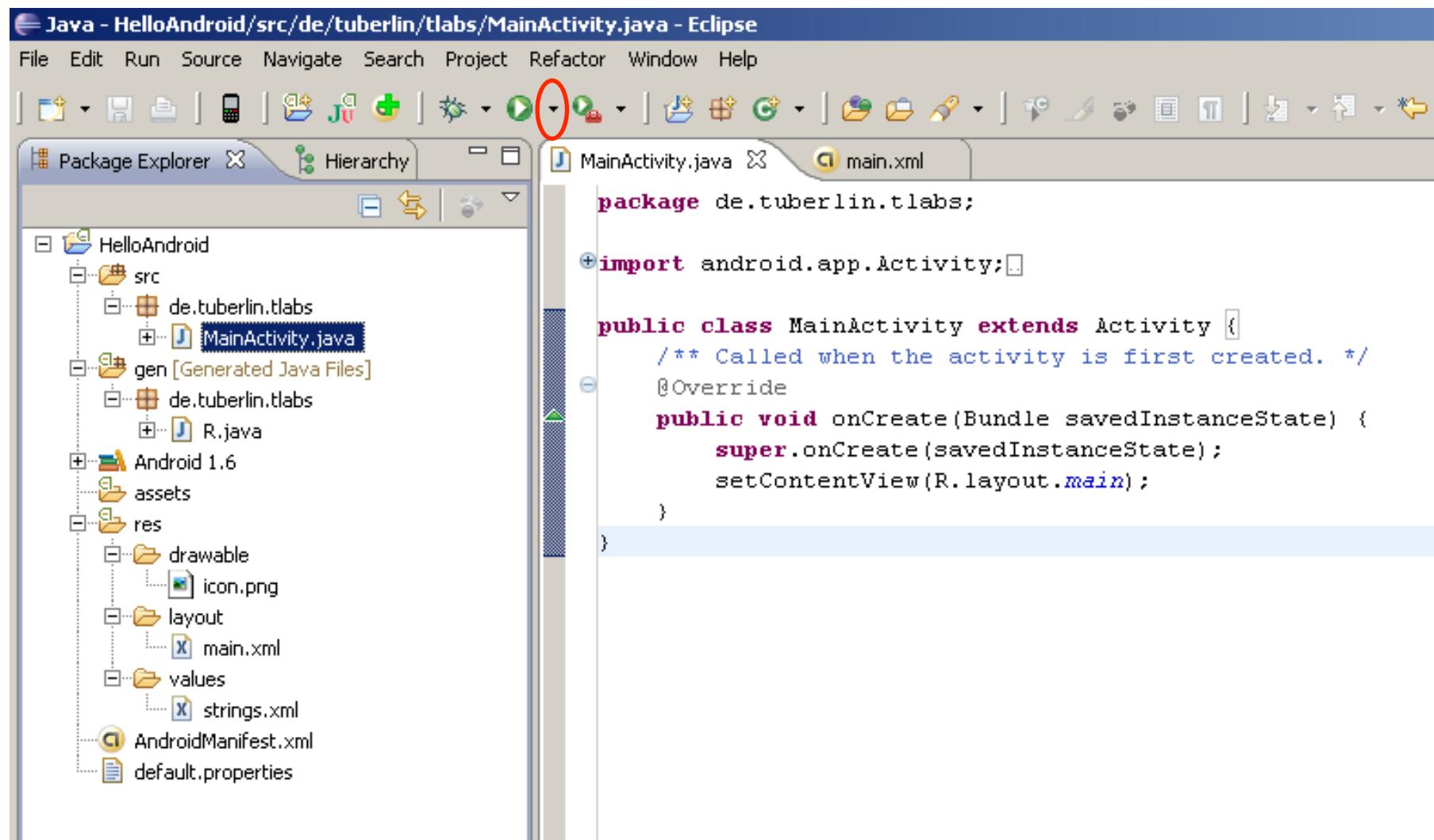


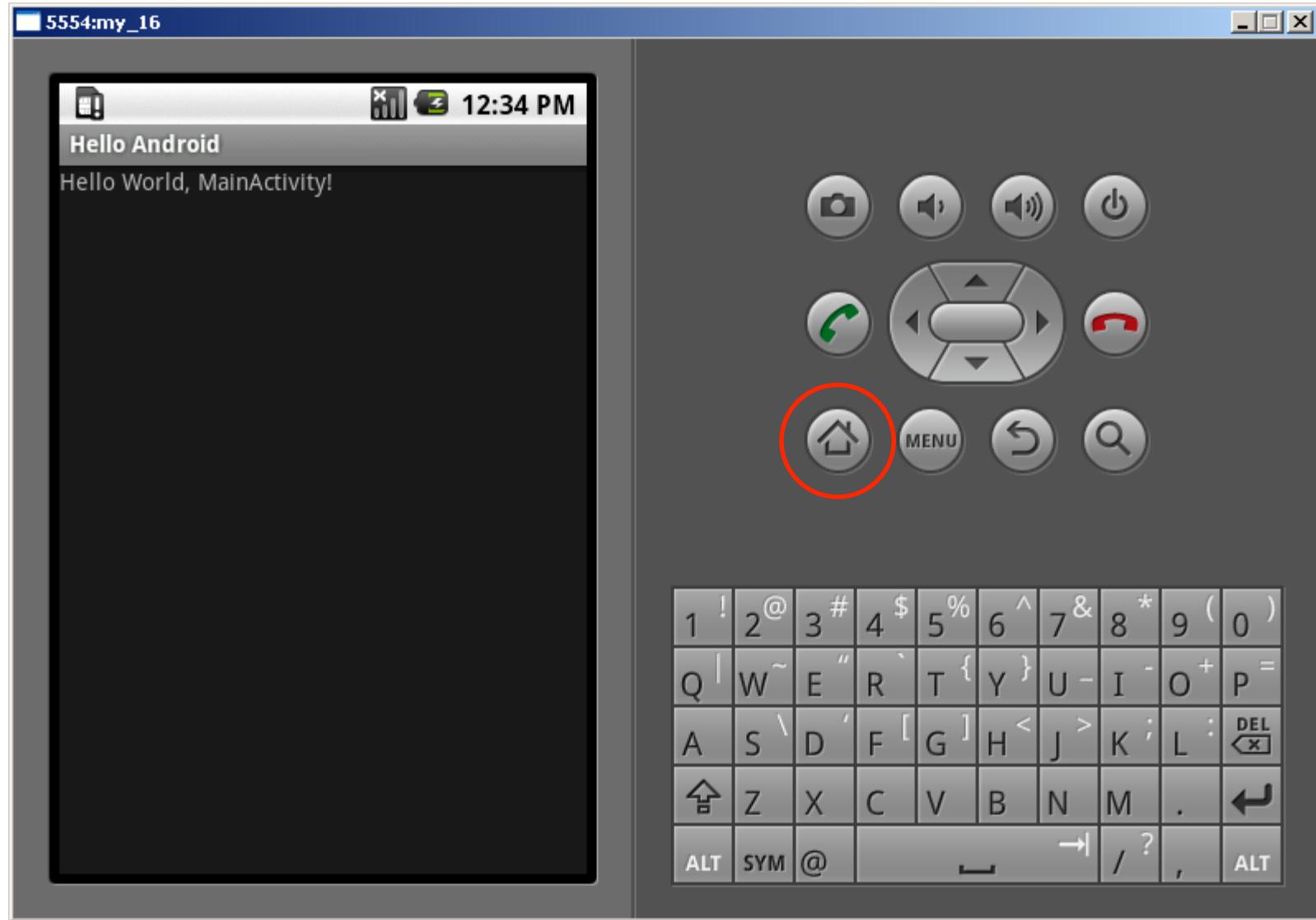
Creating Your First Android Project

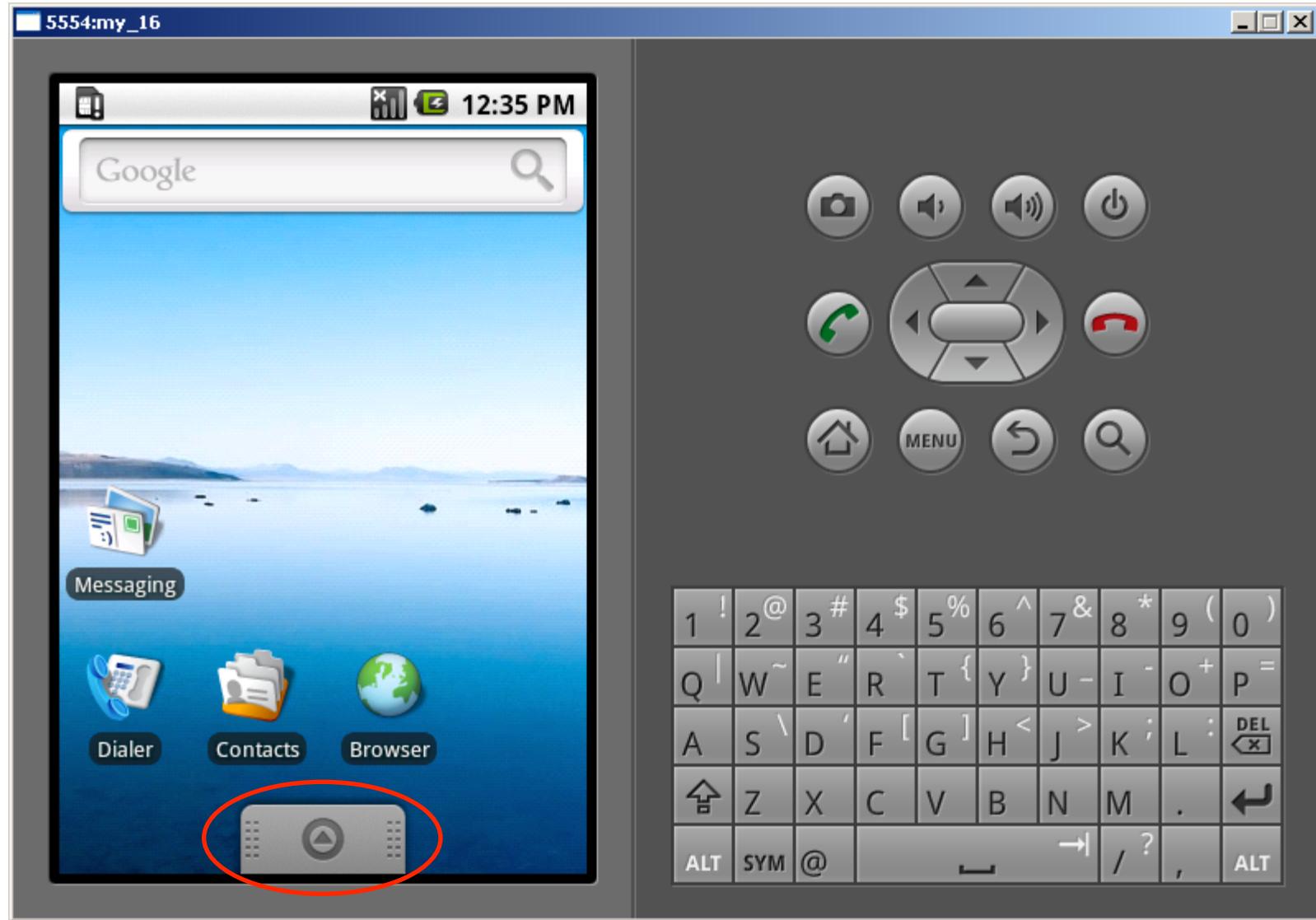
File → New Project → Android → Android Project

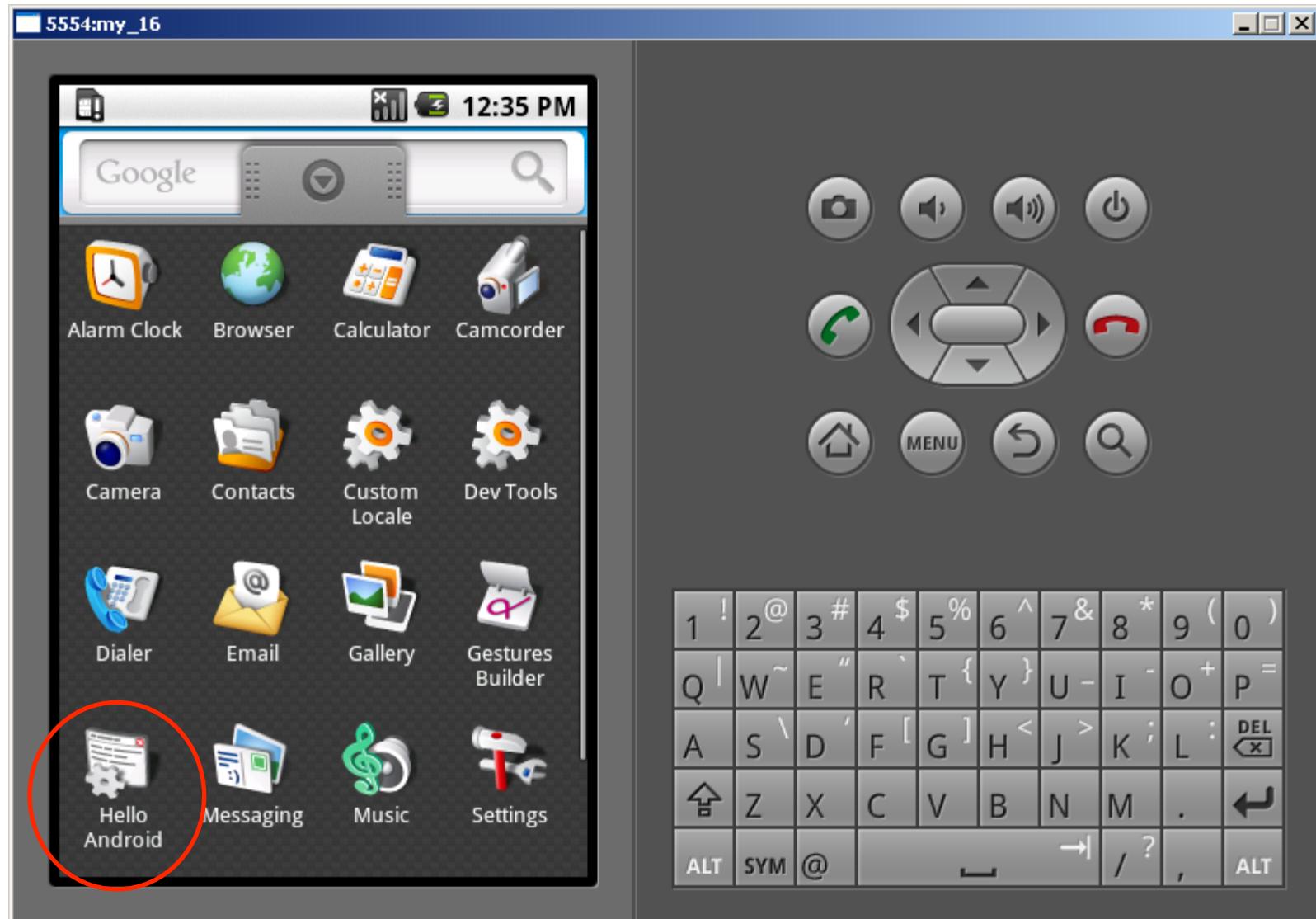












Exercise:

Install Android + Create “Hello World”

Java - HelloAndroid/src/de/tuberlin/tlabs/MainActivity.java - Eclipse

File Edit Run Source Navigate Search Project Refactor Window Help

Package Explorer Hierarchy

MainActivity.java main.xml

```
package de.tuberlin.tlabs;

import android.app.Activity;

public class MainActivity extends Activity {
    /** Called when the activity is first created. */
    @Override
    public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        setContentView(R.layout.main);
    }
}
```

The screenshot shows the Eclipse IDE interface for an Android project named "HelloAndroid". The left pane displays the Package Explorer with the following structure:

- HelloAndroid (Project)
- src
 - de.tuberlin.tlabs
 - MainActivity.java
- gen [Generated Java Files]
 - de.tuberlin.tlabs
 - R.java
- Android 1.6
- assets
- res
 - drawable
 - icon.png
 - layout
 - main.xml
 - values
 - strings.xml
- AndroidManifest.xml
- default.properties

Two specific files and their locations are circled in red:

- The file `R.java` in the `gen/de.tuberlin.tlabs` directory.
- The file `main.xml` in the `res/layout` directory.

The right pane shows the code editor for `MainActivity.java`. The code is as follows:

```
package de.tuberlin.tlabs;

import android.app.Activity;

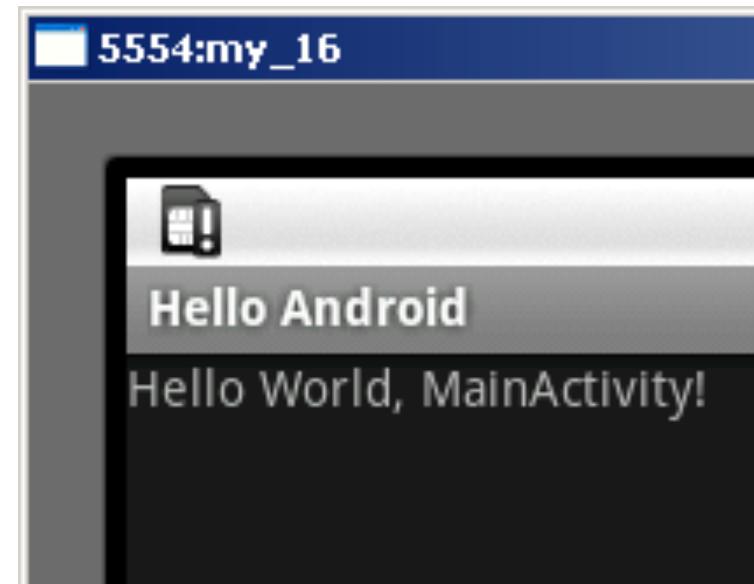
public class MainActivity extends Activity {
    /** Called when the activity is first created. */
    @Override
    public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        setContentView(R.layout.main);
    }
}
```

The line `setContentView(R.layout.main);` is circled in red, indicating it is the target of the question.

Declarative definition of UIs

main.xml

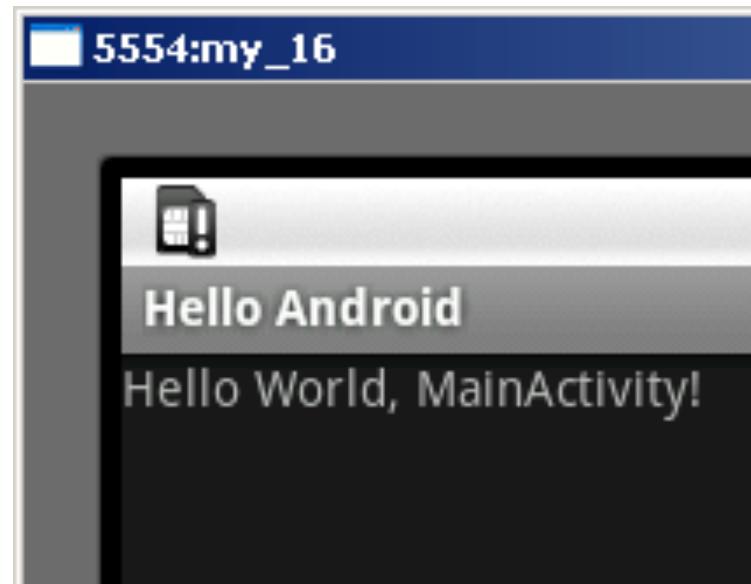
```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<LinearLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    android:orientation="vertical"
    android:layout_width="fill_parent"
    android:layout_height="fill_parent"
    >
<TextView
    android:layout_width="fill_parent"
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"
    android:text="@string/hello"
    />
</LinearLayout>
```



Separating text strings from source code strings.xml

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<resources>
    <string name="hello">Hello World, MainActivity!</string>
    <string name="app_name">Hello Android</string>
</resources>
```

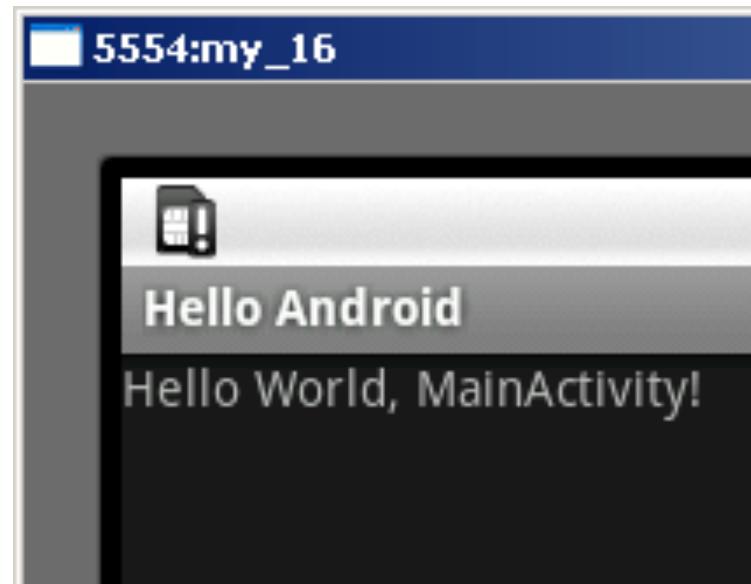
- Default language in res/values/strings.xml
- Localized languages in res/values-**xx** ← language qualifier
 - French in res/values-fr/strings.xml
 - Hindi in res/values-hi/strings.xml
 - etc.

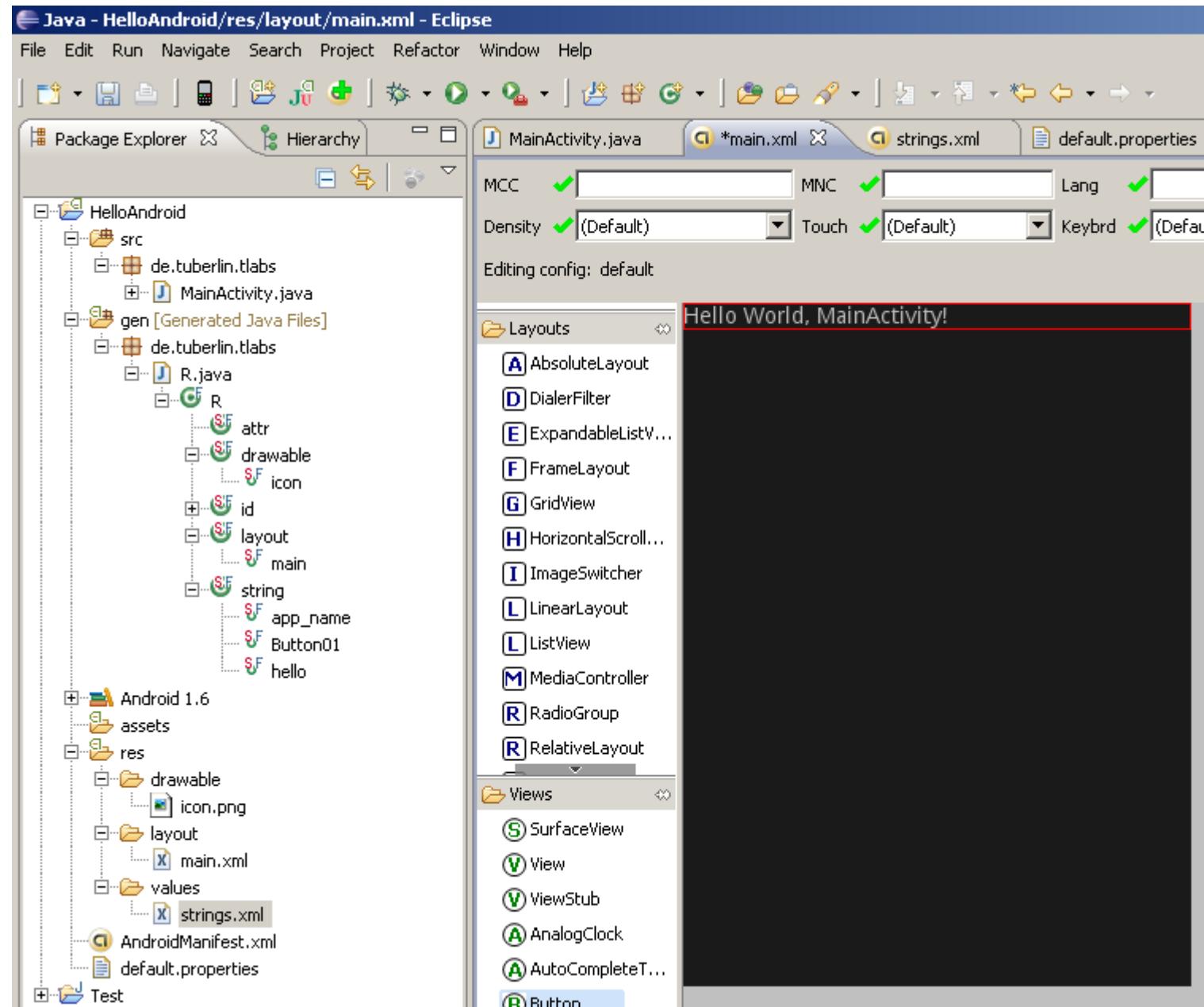


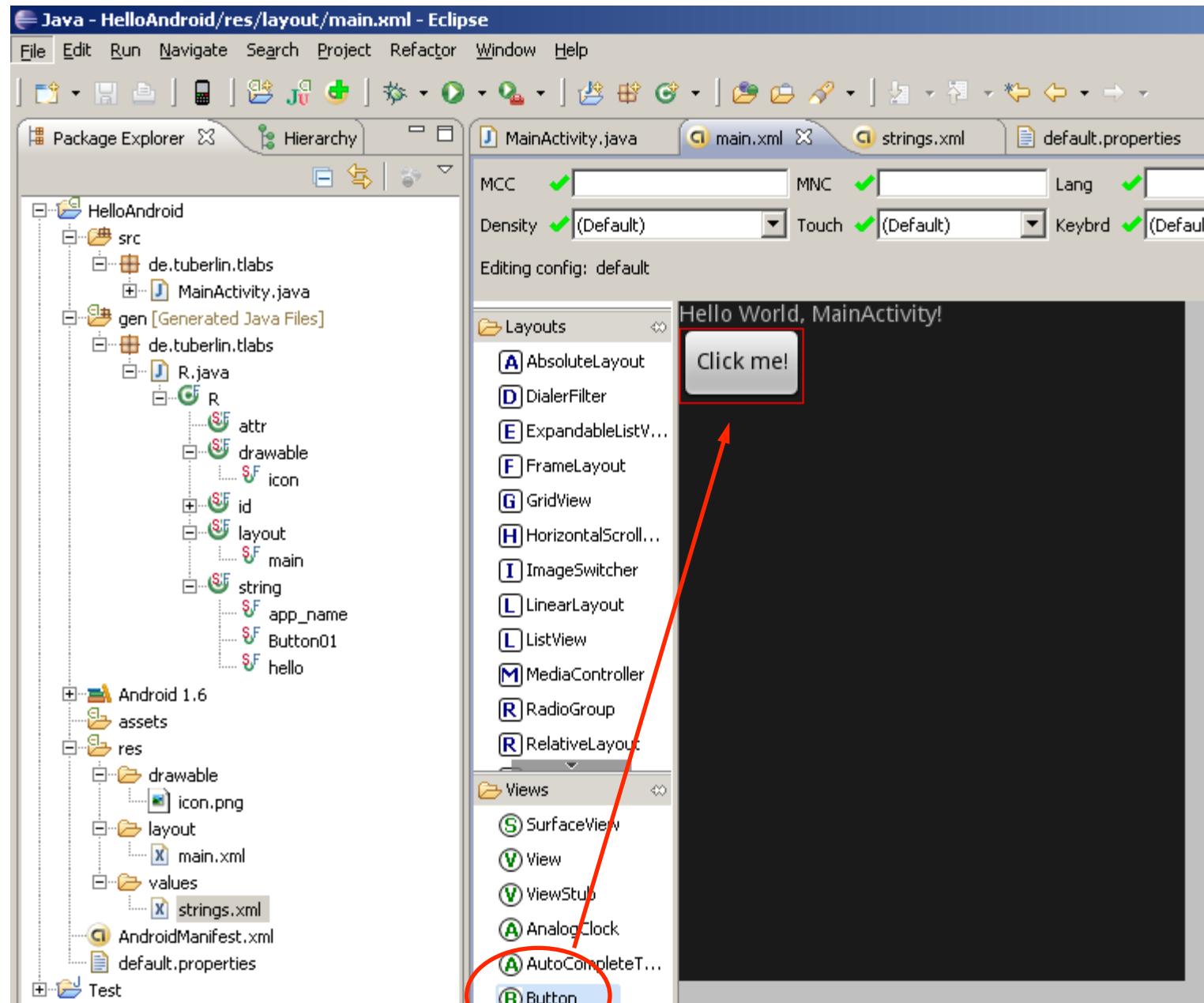
R.java

```
/* AUTO-GENERATED FILE. DO NOT MODIFY.  
*  
* This class was automatically generated by the  
* aapt tool from the resource data it found. It  
* should not be modified by hand.  
*/  
  
package de.tuberlin.tlabs;  
  
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 Button01=0x7f040002;  
        public static final int app_name=0x7f040001;  
        public static final int hello=0x7f040000;  
    }  
}
```

Never ever edit R.java!!!







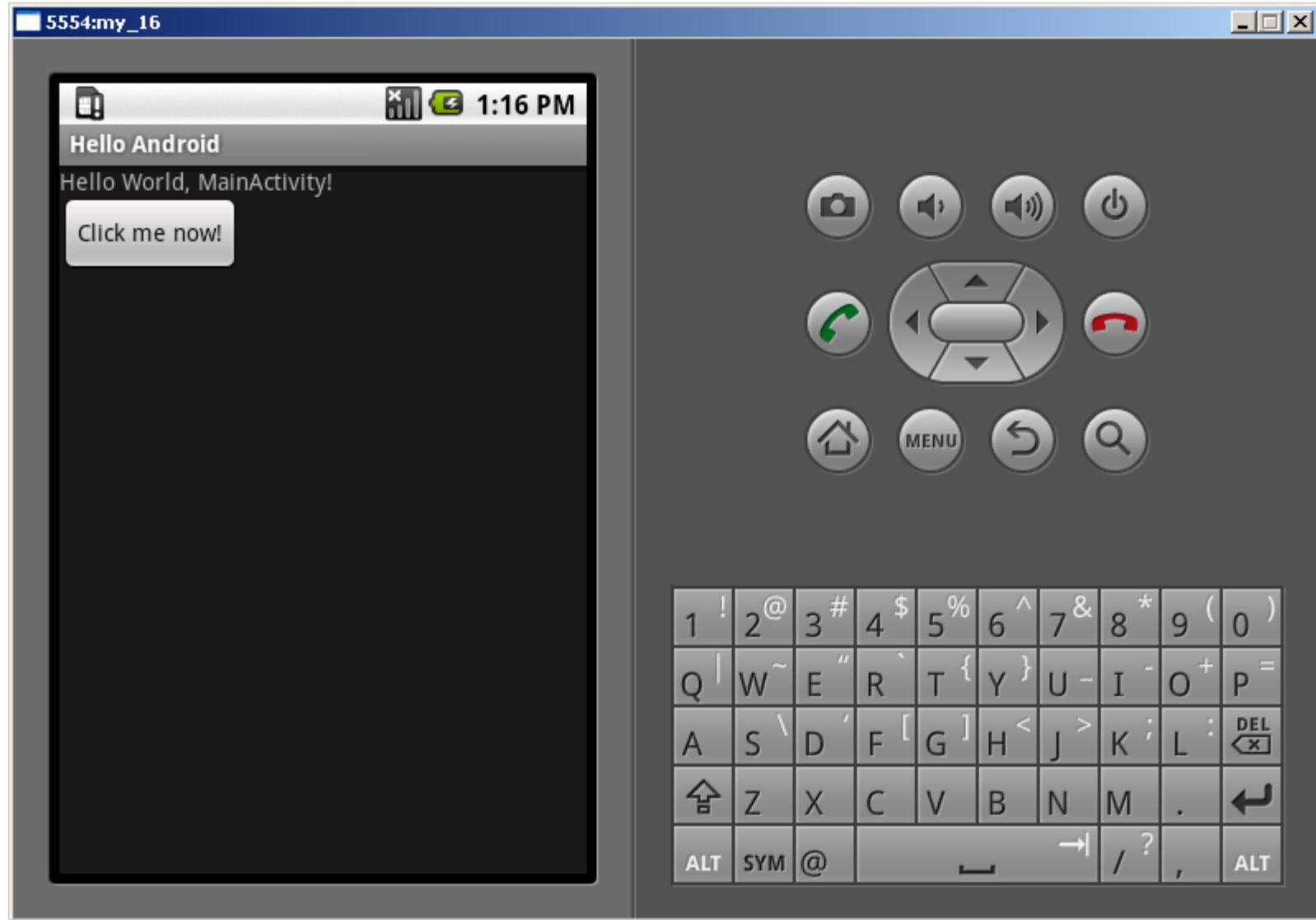
Declarative Definition of UIs

main.xml

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<LinearLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    android:orientation="vertical"
    android:layout_width="fill_parent"
    android:layout_height="fill_parent"
    >
    <TextView
        android:layout_width="fill_parent"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:text="@string/hello"
        />
    <Button
        android:text="@string/Button01"
        android:id="@+id/Button01"
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        />
</LinearLayout>
```

strings.xml

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<resources>
    <string name="hello">Hello World, MainActivity!</string>
    <string name="app_name">Hello Android</string>
    <string name="Button01">Click me now!</string>
</resources>
```



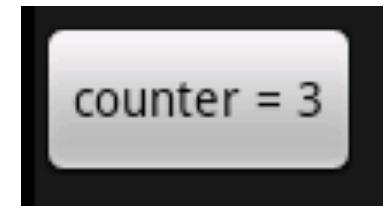
Handling Button Click Events

- XML

```
<Button android:id="@+id/button1" android:text="Basic Button"  
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"  
        android:layout_height="wrap_content" />
```

- Java

```
public class MainActivity extends Activity implements  
        View.OnClickListener {  
    public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {  
        ...  
        Button b = (Button) findViewById(R.id.button1);  
        b.setOnClickListener(this);  
    }  
  
    private int counter = 0;  
  
    public void onClick(View v) {  
        Button b = (Button)v;  
        b.setText("counter = " + (++counter));  
    }  
}
```



Exercise:

- Add a button to “Hello World”

UI from XML resources

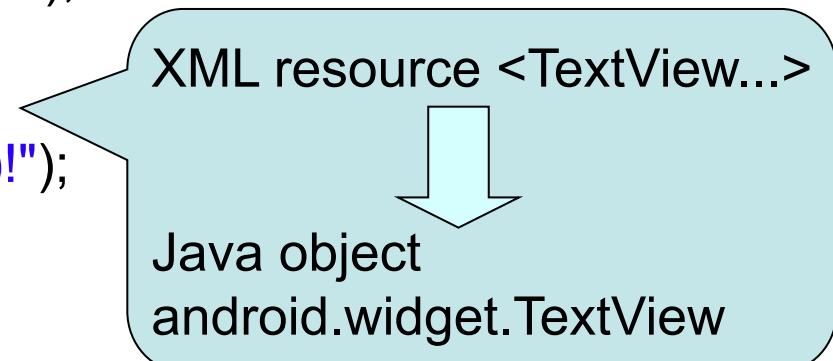
MainActivity.java

```
import android.app.Activity;  
import android.os.Bundle;  
  
public class MainActivity extends Activity {  
  
    public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {  
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);  
        setContentView(R.layout.main);  
    }  
}
```

UI programmatically defined

MainActivity.java

```
import android.app.Activity;  
import android.os.Bundle;  
import android.widget.TextView;  
  
public class MainActivity extends Activity {  
  
    public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {  
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);  
        //      setContentView(R.layout.main);  
        TextView tv = new TextView(this);  
        tv.setText("Hello World (TextView)!");  
        setContentView(tv);  
    }  
}
```



Touch Input: MotionEvent

- Method `View.onTouchEvent(MotionEvent e)`
- Motion event data
 - x, y, time, action, source, pressure, size
- Sources depend on hardware
 - Mouse, pen, finger, trackball
- Actions
 - ACTION_DOWN
 - ACTION_MOVE
 - ACTION_UP
 - ACTION_CANCEL
- Motion history
 - Sequence of coordinates between events

Touch Input Painting

```
public class TouchPaint extends Activity {  
  
    private MyView myView;  
  
    protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {  
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);  
        myView = new MyView(this);  
        setContentView(myView);  
    }  
}
```



Touch Input Painting

```
public class MyView extends View {  
    private final Paint paint = new Paint();  
    private int x = 0, y = 0;  
  
    public MyView(Context c) {  
        super(c);  
        paint.setARGB(255, 255, 255, 255);  
    }  
  
    protected void onDraw(Canvas c) {  
        c.drawCircle(x, y, 3, paint);  
    }  
  
    public boolean onTouchEvent(MotionEvent e) {  
        x = (int)e.getX(); y = (int)e.getY();  
        invalidate();  
        return true;  
    }  
}
```



Concepts so far

- Project directory structure
 - src, gen, res, AndroidManifest.xml
- Resources
 - Declarative view definitions in XML
 - Localization of string resources
 - Resource identifiers
- Touch input
 - Motion events

Activities

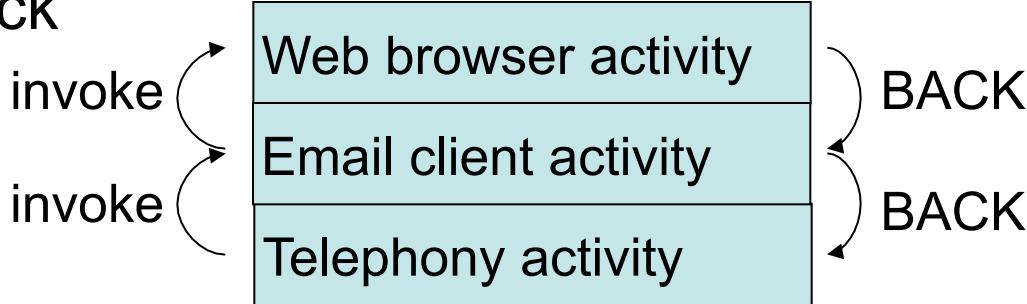
- Independent components of the application
 - Components “crash” individually
- Represent data and behavior of one **View**
 - Roughly: the model and controller of the MVC pattern
- Example: text messaging application
 - Activity 1 shows list of contacts
 - Activity 2 to write a message to a chosen contact
 - Activity 3 to review sent messages
- **View** of an Activity typically fills the screen
 - Views grouped in hierarchy
 - Parents control layout of children
 - Leaf view react to user actions
 - Associate root view with activity: `activity.setContentView(view id);`

Activity Lifecycle

- Managed by system based on resources and user needs
- States
 - Running: in foreground (at top of activity stack)
 - Paused: partially visible, lost focus (e.g. dialog on top)
 - Stopped: invisible
- Lifecycle callback methods of an Activity
 - **protected void** onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState);
 - **protected void** onStart();
 - **protected void** onRestart();
 - **protected void** onResume();
 - **protected void** onPause();
 - **protected void** onStop();
 - **protected void** onDestroy();

Tasks

- Task: what the user experiences as an “application”
 - Notion of an “application” blurry in component-based system
 - Tasks can span multiple activities and applications
- Example scenario for a task
 - User talks on the phone, looks up an email to answer a question, follows a link to a Web page with the desired information
 - Talk on phone: telephony application
 - Look up email: email client
 - Reading Web page: web browser
- Activity stack of a task:
 - invoke
 - invoke



Intents

- Intents are
 - Messages to the system
 - (Passive) representations of an operation to be performed
 - “Glue” between activities
 - Enable late runtime binding across applications
- Primary pieces: action and data
 - Example: action: ACTION_VIEW, data: URI to view
- Intents used to
 - Invoke other applications
 - Represent actions to be performed in the future
 - Register for events (→ publish-and-subscribe)

Example: Invoking an Activity

- Activity to be invoked

```
public class BasicActivity extends Activity {  
    public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {  
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);  
        setContentView(R.layout.main);  
    } }
```

- In AndroidManifest.xml

```
<activity android:name="BasicActivity" android:label="My Basic Activity">  
    <intent-filter>  
        <action android:name="de.lmu.intent.action.ShowBasicView" />  
        <category android:name="android.intent.category.DEFAULT" />  
    </intent-filter>  
</activity>
```

- From another activity

```
Intent intent = new Intent("de.lmu.intent.action.ShowBasicView");  
startActivity(intent);
```

Available Intents in Android

- Available intents
 - Browser: open a browser window
 - Dialer: calling phone numbers
 - Google Maps: open to the given location
 - Google Streetview: open to the given location

- Examples

```
Intent intent = new Intent(Intent.ACTION_VIEW);
intent.setData(Uri.parse("http://www.lmu.de"));
startActivity(intent);
```

```
Intent intent = new Intent(Intent.ACTION_VIEW);
intent.setData(Uri.parse("geo:52.5127,13.3210?z=17"));
startActivity(intent);
```

Define the contents of the application

AndroidManifest.xml

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    package="de.lmu.mobilehci.myapp"
    android:versionCode="1"
    android:versionName="1.0">
    <application android:icon="@drawable/icon" android:label="@string/app_name">
        <activity android:name=".MainActivity" 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>
    <uses-sdk android:minSdkVersion="4" />
</manifest>
```

Uniquely identifies the application!

Add for android:debuggable="true" on-device debugging!

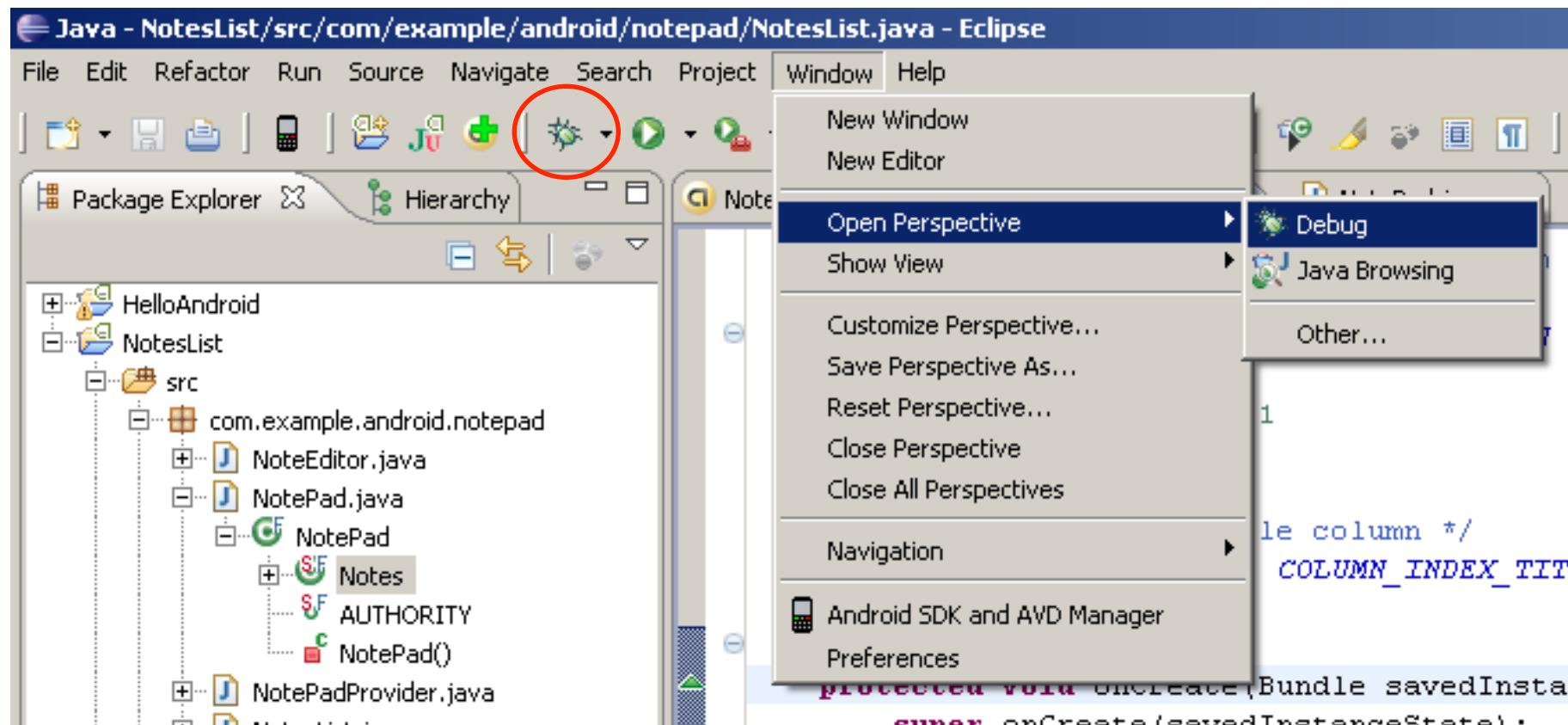
- Initial activity of application
- Listed in application launcher

Eclipse



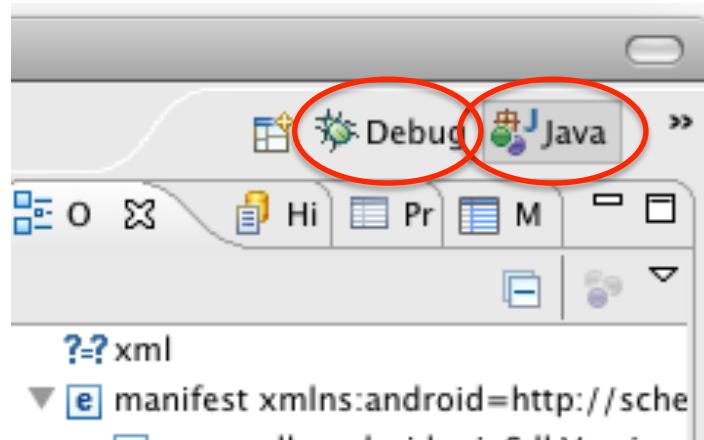
Integrated Development Environment (IDE)

Eclipse Perspectives



Eclipse Perspectives

- Java Perspective
 - Writing source code
 - Adding resources
- Debug Perspective
 - Setting breakpoints
 - Inspecting variables



Eclipse tips:

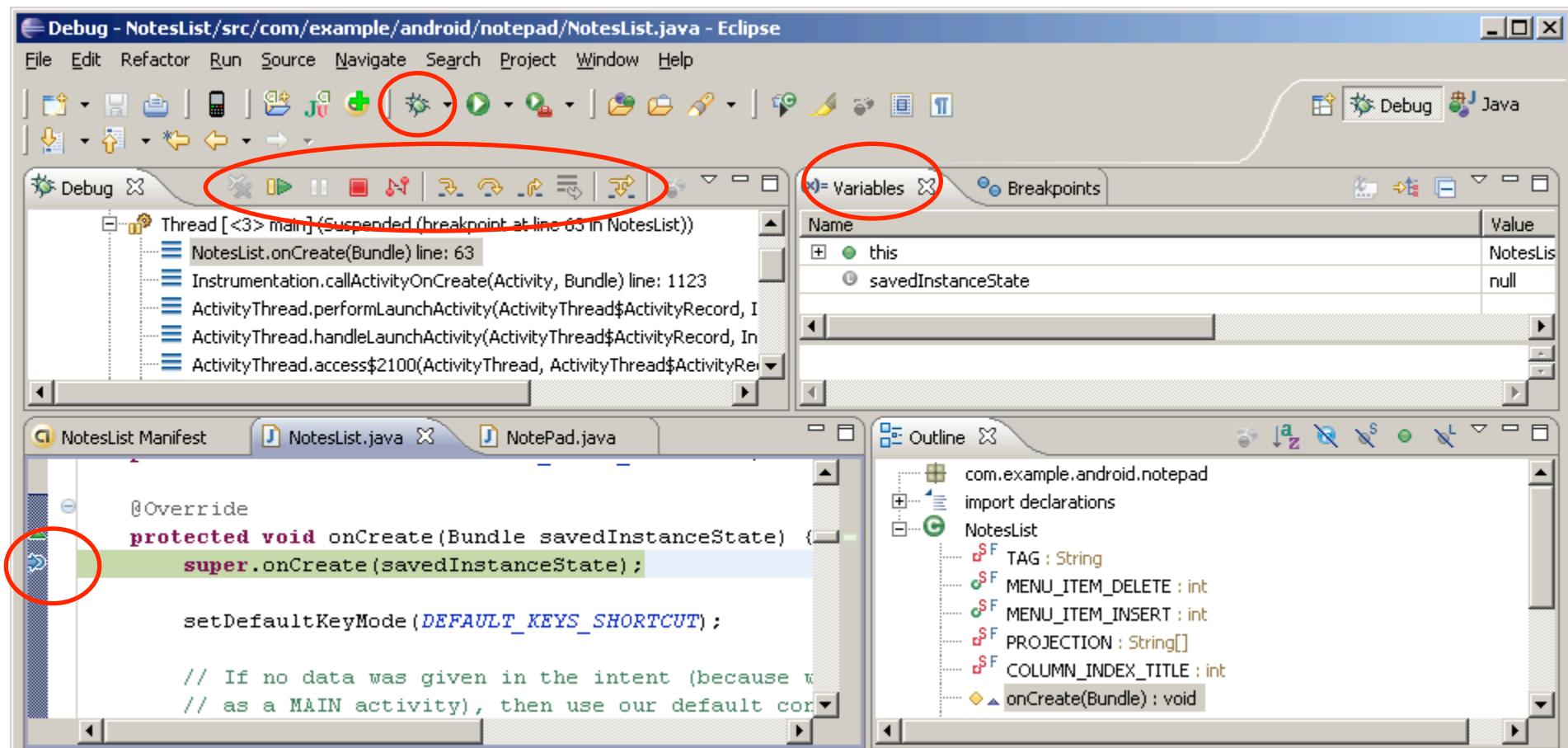
Ctrl + Shift + O: organize imports

Ctrl + Space: show completions

F3: go to definition (e.g. of a class or method)

Debugging in the Emulator

- Set Breakpoint with Ctrl+Shift+B (⌘ +Shift+B)
- Step through code with F5, F6, F7 (fn + F5, F6, F7)



Inspecting Variables

The screenshot shows an Android application's code editor with the following code:

```
protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
    super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);

    setContentView(DEFAULT_KEYS_SHORTCUT);

    // If no data was given in the intent (because we were started
    // as a MAIN activity), then use our default content provider.
    Intent intent = getIntent();
    if (int
        int
    }
    // Info
    getListIntent ( flag=0x10000000 cmp=com.example.android.notepad/.Note
    // Perf
    // when
    Cursor Cursor
        managedQuery(getContentResolver(), projection, null,
            Notes.DEFAULT_SORT_ORDER);
```

A variable inspection dialog is open over the code, focusing on the variable `intent`. The dialog shows the following details:

- `intent= Intent (id=830060490448)`
- `mAction= null`
- `mCategories= null`
- `mComponent= ComponentName (id=830060490608)`
- `mData= null`

The variable `intent` is highlighted in green, indicating it is the current variable being inspected.

Logging and Tracing

- android.util.Log

- informational, warning, error methods
 - Example: `Log.d(TAG, "getAddress: " + s);`

- android.os.Debug

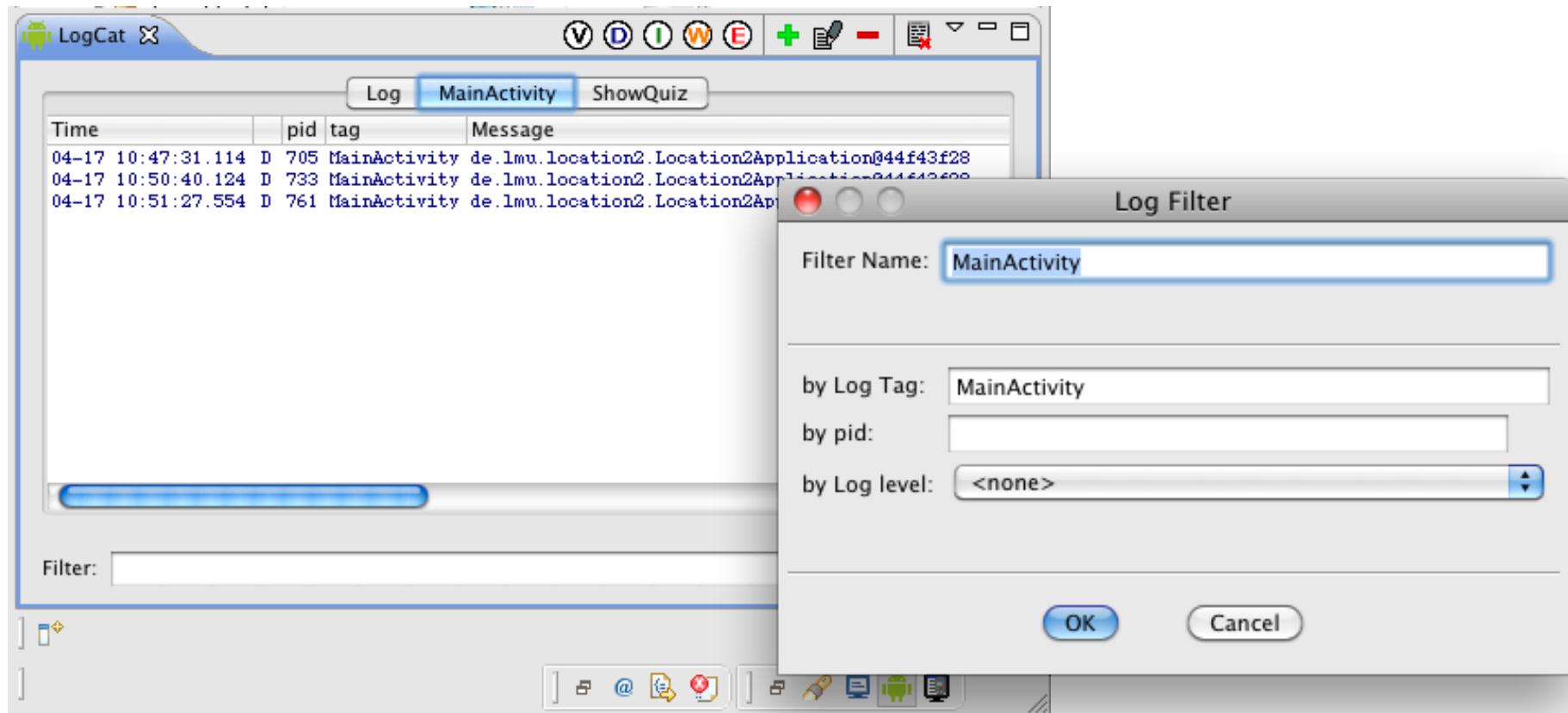
- `Debug.startMethodTracing`
 - `Debug.stopMethodTracing`
 - trace viewer tool

- File explorer tool
to view files
on the device

Time	pid	tag	Message
10-13 00:40...	I 867	Syste...	waiting for debugger to settle...
10-13 00:40...	I 867	Syste...	waiting for debugger to settle...
10-13 00:40...	I 867	Syste...	waiting for debugger to settle...
10-13 00:40...	I 867	Syste...	waiting for debugger to settle...
10-13 00:40...	I 867	Syste...	waiting for debugger to settle...
10-13 00:40...	I 867	Syste...	waiting for debugger to settle...
10-13 00:40...	I 867	Syste...	debugger has settled (1411)
10-13 00:40...	I 867	Activ...	Publishing provider com.google.pr...
10-13 00:40...	I 571	Activ...	Displayed activity com.example.an...
10-13 00:40...	D 713	dalvikvm	GC freed 43 objects / 2096 bytes ...
10-13 00:40...	D 620	dalvikvm	GC freed 2956 objects / 167520 by...
10-13 00:42...	D 571	dalvikvm	threadid=17: bogus mon 1+0>0; adj...

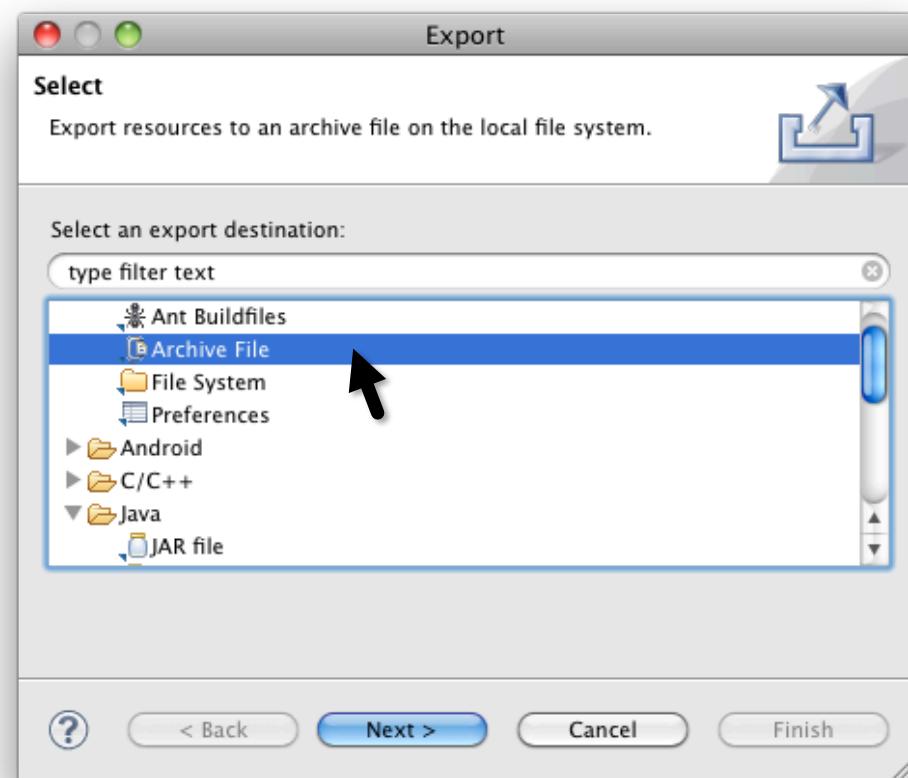
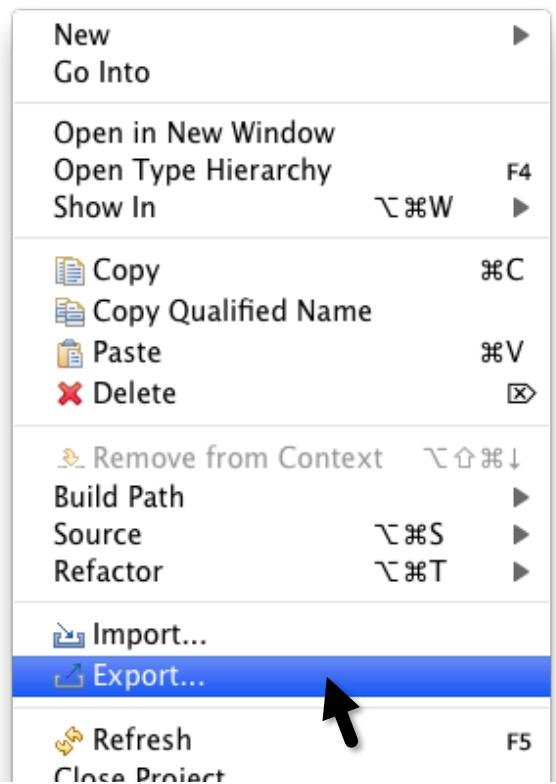
Filtering Eclipse Debug Output

Log.d("MainActivity", "onCreate");



Exportieren / Importieren von Projekten

- Android-Projekte exportieren
 - Eclipse → File → Export → General → Archive File (zip)



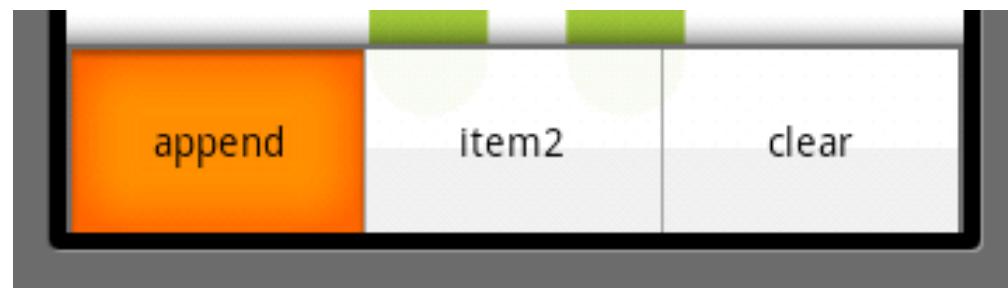
Menus



Menus

- An activity is associated with a single menu
- Use onCreateOptionsMenu(Menu m) to populate menu
- Creating an options menu

```
public boolean onCreateOptionsMenu(Menu menu) {  
    super.onCreateOptionsMenu(menu);  
    menu.add(0, 1, 0, "append"); // group, id, order, title  
    menu.add(0, 2, 1, "item2");  
    menu.add(0, 3, 2, "clear");  
    return true; // return true to enable menu  
}
```



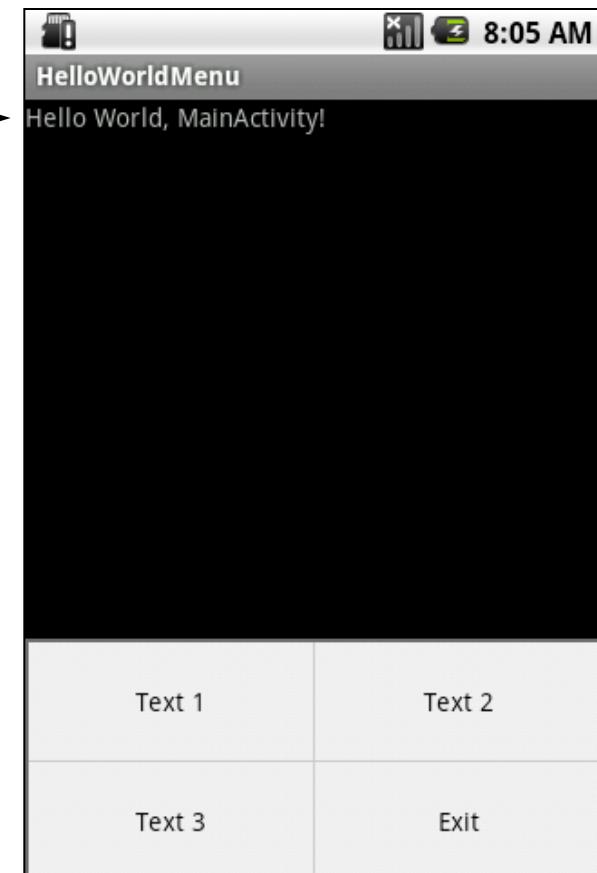
Responding to Menu Selection

- Overriding onOptionsItemSelected

```
public boolean onOptionsItemSelected(MenuItem item) {  
    Log.d("MainActivity", "menu id = " + item.getItemId() +  
          ", title = " + item.getTitle().toString());  
    switch (item.getItemId()) {  
        case X: // id of handled item  
            // handle item X  
            return true;  
        ...  
    }  
}
```

Exercise: A Menu for Hello World

- Add a menu with four items to “Hello World”
- Menu items 1-3 changes text shown in the top of the display
 - `setText(...)`
- Menu item 1 → Probestudium
- Menu item 2 → LMU
- Menu item 3 → Android
- Menu item 4: Exit the application
 - `finish()`

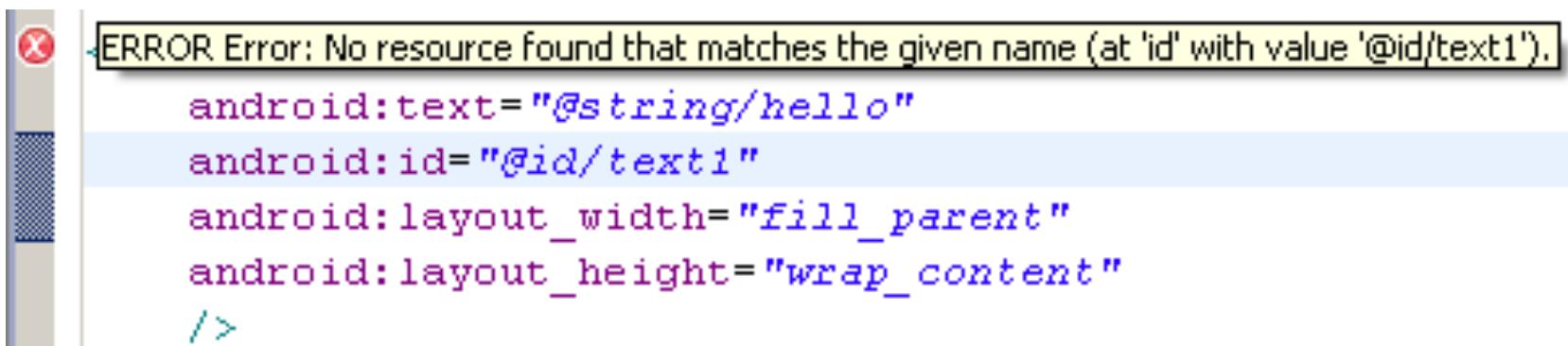




Resources

Resource-Reference Syntax

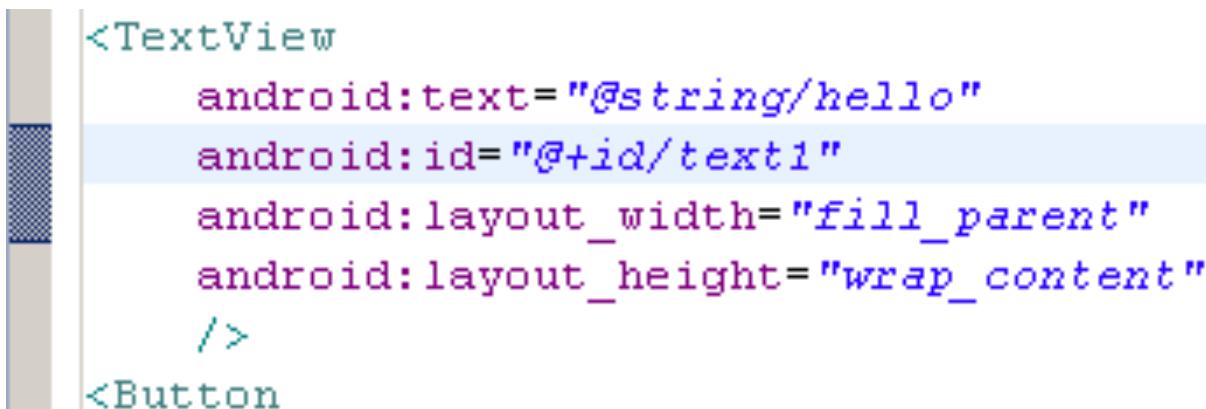
- “+” Use id if it already exists, otherwise create new id
- @id/text1



The screenshot shows an Android Studio code editor with an error message. The error message is: "ERROR Error: No resource found that matches the given name (at 'id' with value '@id/text1').". The code snippet below the message is:

```
    android:text="@string/hello"
    android:id="@+id/text1" // This line is highlighted in blue
    android:layout_width="fill_parent"
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"
    />
```

- @+id/text1



The screenshot shows an Android Studio code editor with a successful build message: "Build succeeded". The code snippet is identical to the one above:

```
<TextView
    android:text="@string/hello"
    android:id="@+id/text1" // This line is highlighted in blue
    android:layout_width="fill_parent"
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"
    />
<Button
```

Image Resources

- Automatic id generation for images in /res/drawable
 - Example: /res/drawable/sample_image.jpg → R.drawable.sample_image
- Supported types: .gif, .jpg, .png
- Usage in Java

```
Button b = (Button)this.findViewById(R.id.Button01);
b.setBackgroundResource(R.drawable.sample_image);
```
- Usage in XML

```
<Button android:text="@string/Button01"
...
android:background="@drawable/sample_image" />
```

UI Components



- Common Controls
- Layout Managers
- Menus
- Dialogs

Core UI Component Classes

- **android.view.View**

- Rectangular area on the screen
- Responsible for drawing and event handling
- Base class for widgets (buttons, text fields, etc.)

- **android.view.ViewGroup**

- Is a view and contains other views (“container”)
- Base class for layouts

- **Layouts**

- Invisible containers that hold other Views
- Define their layout properties (position, padding, size, etc.)
- Example: LinearLayout (horizontal / vertical list of children)

java.lang.Object

↑ android.view.View

↑ android.view.ViewGroup

↑ android.widget.LinearLayout

Design UI in XML, Reference in Java

- Assign IDs in XML

```
<TextView android:id="@+id/nameValue" .../>  
<TextView android:id="@+id/addrValue" ... />
```

- Refer to controls using IDs

```
TextView nameValue = (TextView) findViewById(R.id.nameValue);  
nameValue.setText("John Doe");  
TextView addrValue = (TextView) findViewById(R.id.addrValue);  
addrValue.setText("911 Hollywood Blvd.");
```

- View must have been loaded before referencing IDs
- ```
setContentView(R.layout.test);
```

# Creating a UI in XML (/res/layout/test.xml)

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<LinearLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
 android:orientation="vertical" android:layout_width="fill_parent"
 android:layout_height="fill_parent">
 <LinearLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
 android:orientation="horizontal" android:layout_width="fill_parent"
 android:layout_height="wrap_content">
 <TextView android:layout_width="wrap_content"
 android:layout_height="wrap_content" android:text="Name: " />
 <TextView android:layout_width="wrap_content"
 android:layout_height="wrap_content" android:text="John Doe" />
 </LinearLayout>
 <LinearLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
 android:orientation="vertical" android:layout_width="fill_parent"
 android:layout_height="wrap_content">
 <TextView android:layout_width="fill_parent"
 android:layout_height="wrap_content" android:text="Address:" />
 <TextView android:layout_width="fill_parent"
 android:layout_height="wrap_content" android:text="911 Hollywood Blvd." />
 </LinearLayout>
</LinearLayout>
```

Name: John Doe  
Address:  
911 Hollywood Blvd

# Setting the XML UI in Java

```
public class MainActivity extends Activity {
 public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
 super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
 setContentView(R.layout.test);
 }
}
```

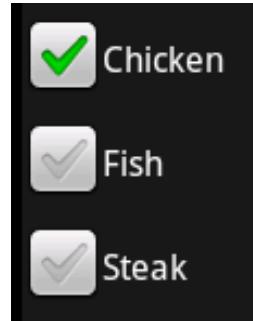
# CheckBox

- XML

```
<LinearLayout android:orientation="vertical" ... >
 <CheckBox android:id="@+id/chicken" android:text="Chicken" ... />
 <CheckBox android:id="@+id/fish" android:text="Fish" ... />
 <CheckBox android:id="@+id/steak" android:text="Steak" ... />
</LinearLayout>
```

- Java

```
CheckBox cb = (CheckBox) findViewById(R.id.chicken);
cb.setChecked(true);
cb.setOnCheckedChangeListener(new OnCheckedChangeListener() {
 public void onCheckedChanged(CompoundButton b, boolean isChecked) {
 Log.d("MainActivity", "chicken check box is " +
 (isChecked ? "" : "not ") + "checked");
 }
});
```



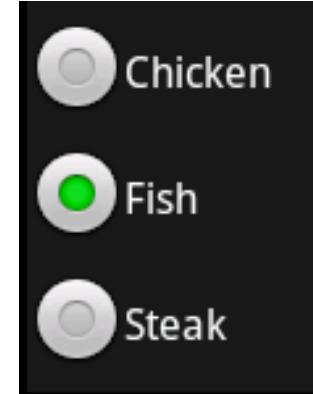
| Time           | pid   | tag      | Message                          |
|----------------|-------|----------|----------------------------------|
| 10-26 17:25... | D 850 | MainA... | chicken check box is not checked |
| 10-26 17:25... | D 850 | MainA... | chicken check box is checked     |
| 10-26 17:25... | D 850 | MainA... | chicken check box is not checked |
| 10-26 17:25... | D 850 | MainA... | chicken check box is checked     |
| 10-26 17:25... | D 850 | MainA... | chicken check box is not checked |
| 10-26 17:25... | D 850 | MainA... | chicken check box is checked     |
| 10-26 17:25... | D 850 | MainA... | chicken check box is not checked |
| 10-26 17:25... | D 850 | MainA... | chicken check box is checked     |



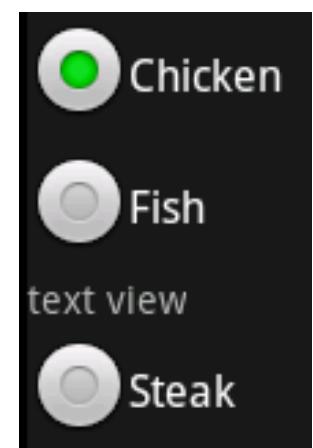
# Radio Button

- XML

```
<LinearLayout android:orientation="vertical"
 android:layout_width="wrap_content"
 android:layout_height="wrap_content">
 <RadioGroup android:layout_width="wrap_content"
 android:layout_height="wrap_content">
 <RadioButton android:text="Chicken"
 android:layout_width="wrap_content"
 android:layout_height="wrap_content" />
 <RadioButton android:text="Fish"
 android:layout_width="wrap_content"
 android:layout_height="wrap_content" />
 ...
 </RadioGroup>
</LinearLayout>
```



- Radio groups can contain arbitrary views



# **Location-Based Services**

# Location-Based Services

- Location APIs: Access location data (GPS, WiFi, GSM)
  - android.location
  - LocationManager
  - Geocoder
- Mapping APIs: Display and navigate maps
  - com.google.android.maps
  - MapView
  - MapActivity

# Permissions (in AndroidManifest.xml)

- Permissions for location-based services

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

- Child of element <application>

- <uses-library android:name="*com.google.android.maps*" />

- Example

- <http://developer.android.com/intl/fr/guide/tutorials/views/hello-mapview.html>

# Location Manager Service

- Obtain device's geographical location
- Get notification upon entering a specified location

# Example: Last Location

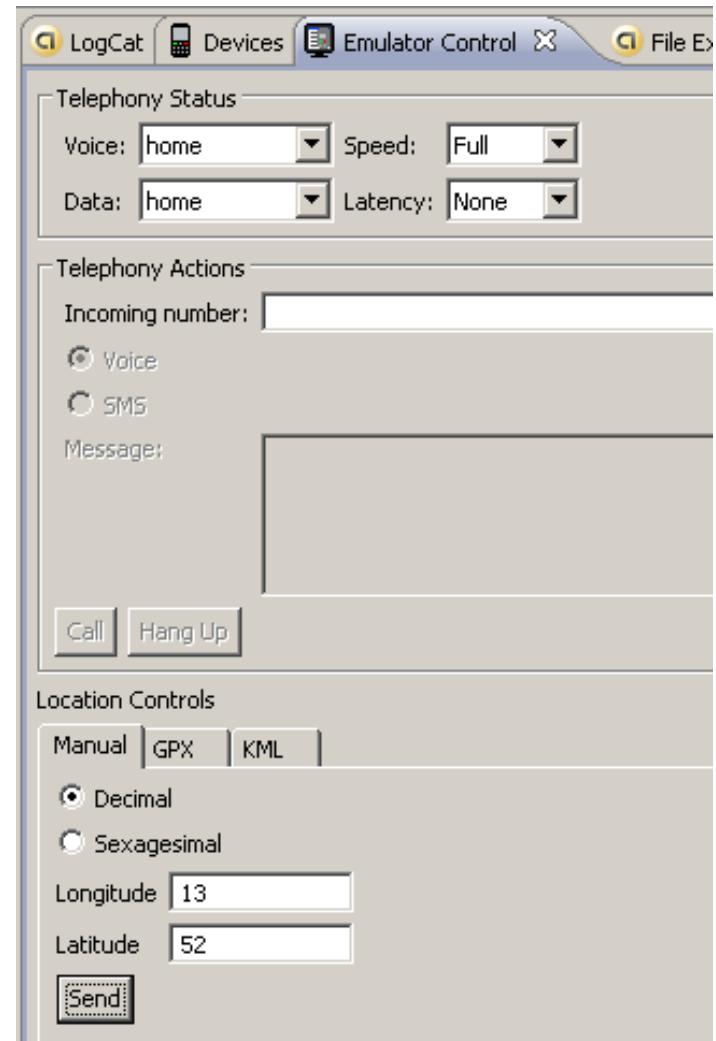
```
public class LocationManagerDemoActivity extends Activity {
 protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
 super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
 LocationManager locMgr = (LocationManager)
 getSystemService(Context.LOCATION_SERVICE);
 Location loc = locMgr
 .getLastKnownLocation(LocationManager.GPS_PROVIDER);
 Toast.makeText(this, loc.toString(), 10000).show();
 Log.d("last location", loc.toString());
 List<String> providerList = locMgr.getAllProviders();
 Iterator<String> iter = providerList.iterator();
 while (iter.hasNext()) {
 Log.d("provider", iter.next().toString());
 } } }
```

# Example: Location Updates

```
public class LocationUpdateDemoActivity extends Activity {
 public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
 super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
 LocationManager locMgr = (LocationManager)
 getSystemService(Context.LOCATION_SERVICE);
 LocationListener locListener = new LocationListener() {
 public void onLocationChanged(Location location) {
 if (location != null) {
 Toast.makeText(getApplicationContext(),
 "New location (" + location.getLatitude() + ", " +
 location.getLongitude() + ")", Toast.LENGTH_LONG).show();
 }
 }
 public void onProviderDisabled(String provider) {}
 public void onProviderEnabled(String provider) {}
 public void onStatusChanged(String provider, int status, Bundle extras) {}
 };
 locMgr.requestLocationUpdates(LocationManager.GPS_PROVIDER,
 0, 0, locListener);
 }
}
```

# Simulated Location for the Emulator

- Dalvik Debug Monitor Service
- Play back GPS traces
  - GPX: GPS Exchange Format
  - KML: Keyhole Markup Language
- Telnet to a running emulator
  - telnet localhost <emulator port>
  - geo fix <lon> <lat>
  - geo nmea <nmea sentence>
- Example
  - telnet localhost 5554
  - geo fix 13 52
  - <http://developer.android.com/intl/fr/guide/developing/tools/emulator.html>



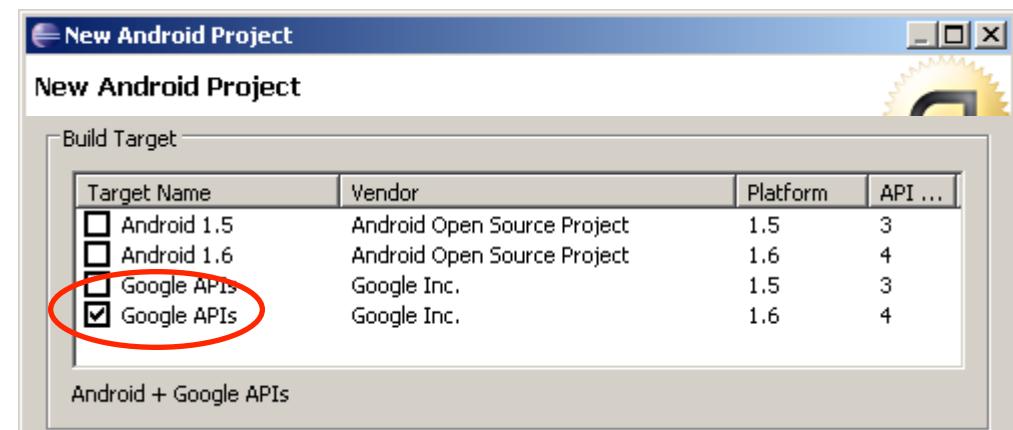
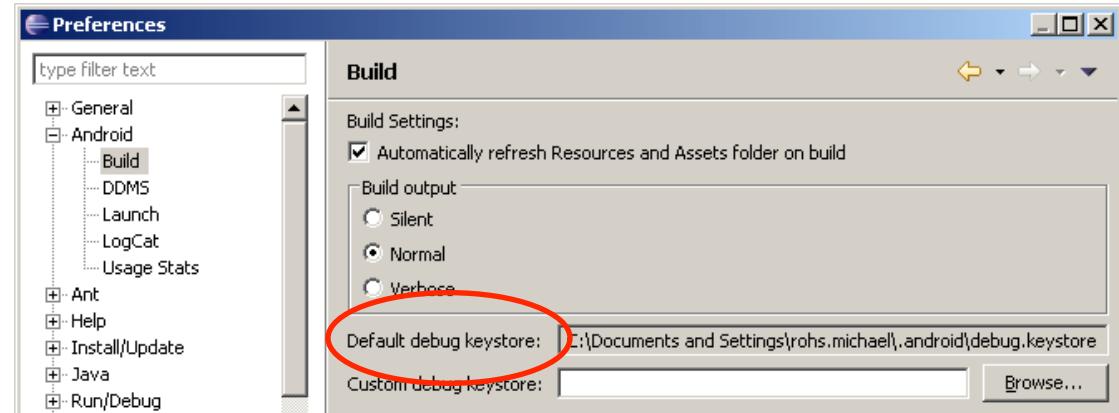
# Map API Key

- Locate keystore
- Open command line
- Get MD5 hash of debug certificate

keytool -list -alias androiddebugkey

```
-keystore "C:\Documents and Settings\<user>\.android\debug.keystore"
-storepass android -keypass android
```

- Get the key from Google
  - <http://code.google.com/android/maps-api-signup.html>
- Projects using maps need build target “Google APIs”
  - Potentially needs a new AVD



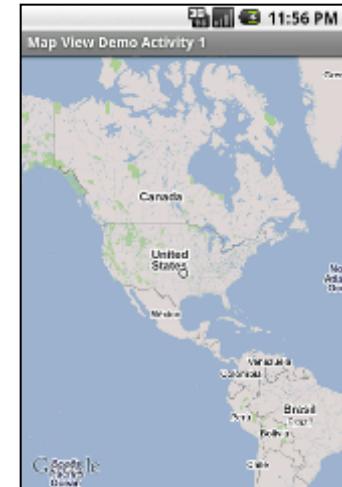
# Example Map View

- XML

```
<LinearLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas..."
 android:orientation="vertical" android:layout_... >
 <com.google.android.maps.MapView android:layout_...
 android:apiKey="02LvHoUW1Z_HVYZWU..." />
</LinearLayout>
```

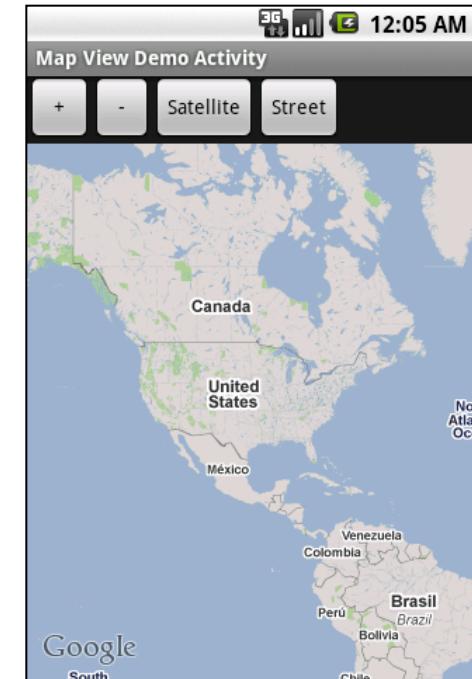
- Java

```
public class MapViewDemoActivity extends MapActivity {
 protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
 super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
 setContentView(R.layout.mapview);
 }
 protected boolean isRouteDisplayed() { return false; }
}
```



# Example Map View with Controls

```
<LinearLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas..."
 android:orientation="vertical" ...>
 <LinearLayout android:orientation="horizontal" android:layout_...>
 <Button android:id="@+id/zoomin" android:text=" + " ... />
 <Button android:id="@+id/zoomout" android:text=" - " ... />
 ...
 </LinearLayout>
 <com.google.android.maps.MapView
 android:id="@+id/mapview"
 android:apiKey="02Lv... " ... />
</LinearLayout>
```



# Example Map View with Controls

```
public class MapViewDemoActivity extends MapActivity {
 private MapView mapView;
 protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
 super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
 setContentView(R.layout.mapview);
 mapView = (MapView) findViewById(R.id.mapview);
 Button zoominBtn = (Button) findViewById(R.id.zoomin);
 zoominBtn.setOnClickListener(new OnClickListener() {
 public void onClick(View view) {
 mapView.getController().zoomIn();
 }});
 ...
 }
 protected boolean isRouteDisplayed() { return false; }
}
```

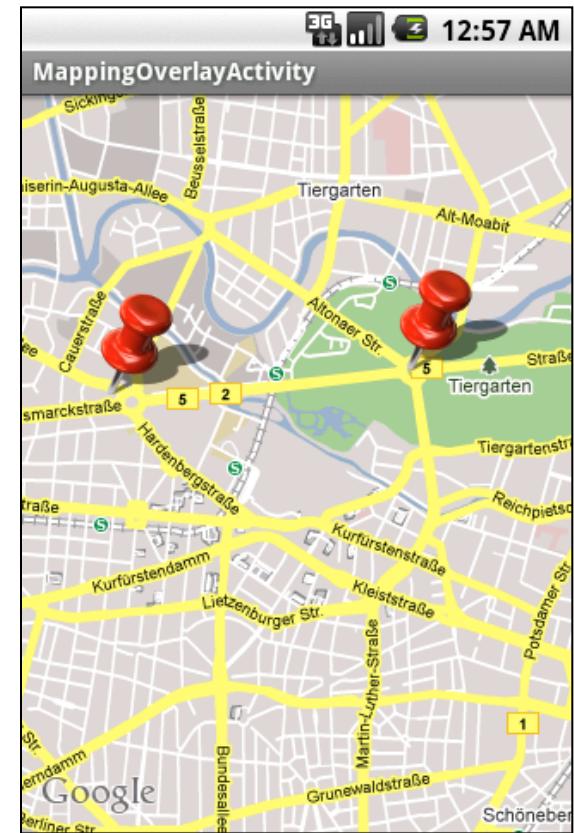
# Using Overlays

- /res/layout/mapviewoverlay.xml

```
<LinearLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas..."
 android:orientation="vertical" ...>

 <com.google.android.maps.MapView
 android:id="@+id/mapviewoverlay"
 android:apiKey="02Lv..." ... />

</LinearLayout>
```



# Using Overlays

```
public class MappingOverlayActivity extends MapActivity {
 private MapView mapView;
 private GeoPoint tlabs = new GeoPoint((int)(
 52.513036 * 1000000), (int)(13.320281 * 1000000));
 private GeoPoint saeule = new GeoPoint((int)(
 52.514495 * 1000000), (int)(13.350130 * 1000000));

 protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
 super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
 setContentView(R.layout.mapviewoverlay);
 mapView = (MapView) findViewById(R.id.mapviewoverlay);
 mapView.setBuiltInZoomControls(true);
 mapView.setClickable(true);
 mapView.getController().setCenter(tlabs);
 mapView.getController().setZoom(14);
 Drawable marker = getResources().getDrawable(R.drawable.pushpin);
 mapView.getOverlays().add(new InterestingLocations(marker));
 }
}
```

# Using Overlays

```
class InterestingLocations extends ItemizedOverlay<OverlayItem> {
 private List<OverlayItem> locations = new ArrayList<OverlayItem>();
 private Drawable marker;
 public InterestingLocations(Drawable marker) {
 super(marker);
 this.marker = marker;
 locations.add(new OverlayItem(tlabs, "T-Labs", "T-Labs"));
 locations.add(new OverlayItem(saeule, "Siegesäule", "Siegesäule"));
 populate();
 }
 public void draw(Canvas canvas, MapView mapView, boolean shadow) {
 super.draw(canvas, mapView, shadow);
 boundCenterBottom(marker);
 }
 protected OverlayItem createItem(int i) {
 return locations.get(i);
 }
 public int size() {
 return locations.size();
 }
}
```



Marker hotspot: bottom center

# The Location Quiz

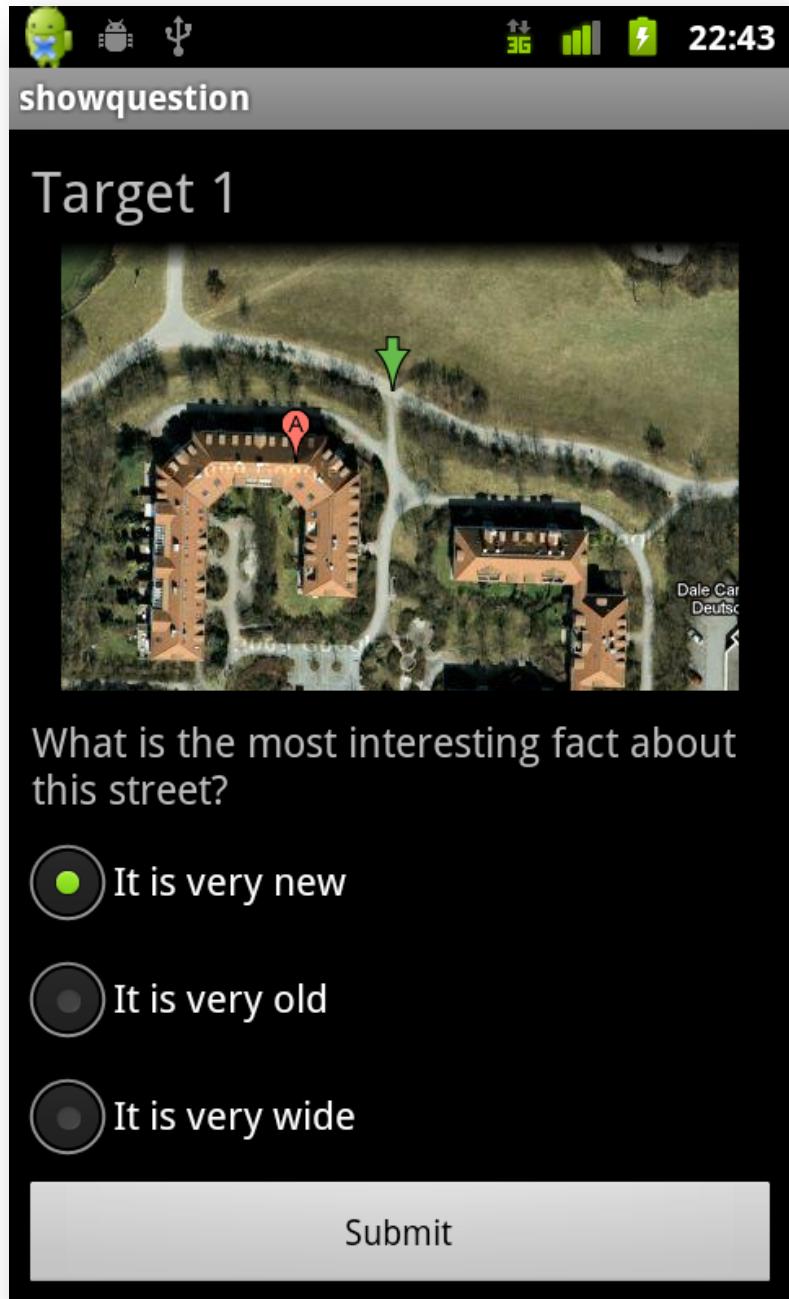
# The Main Screen → MainActivity

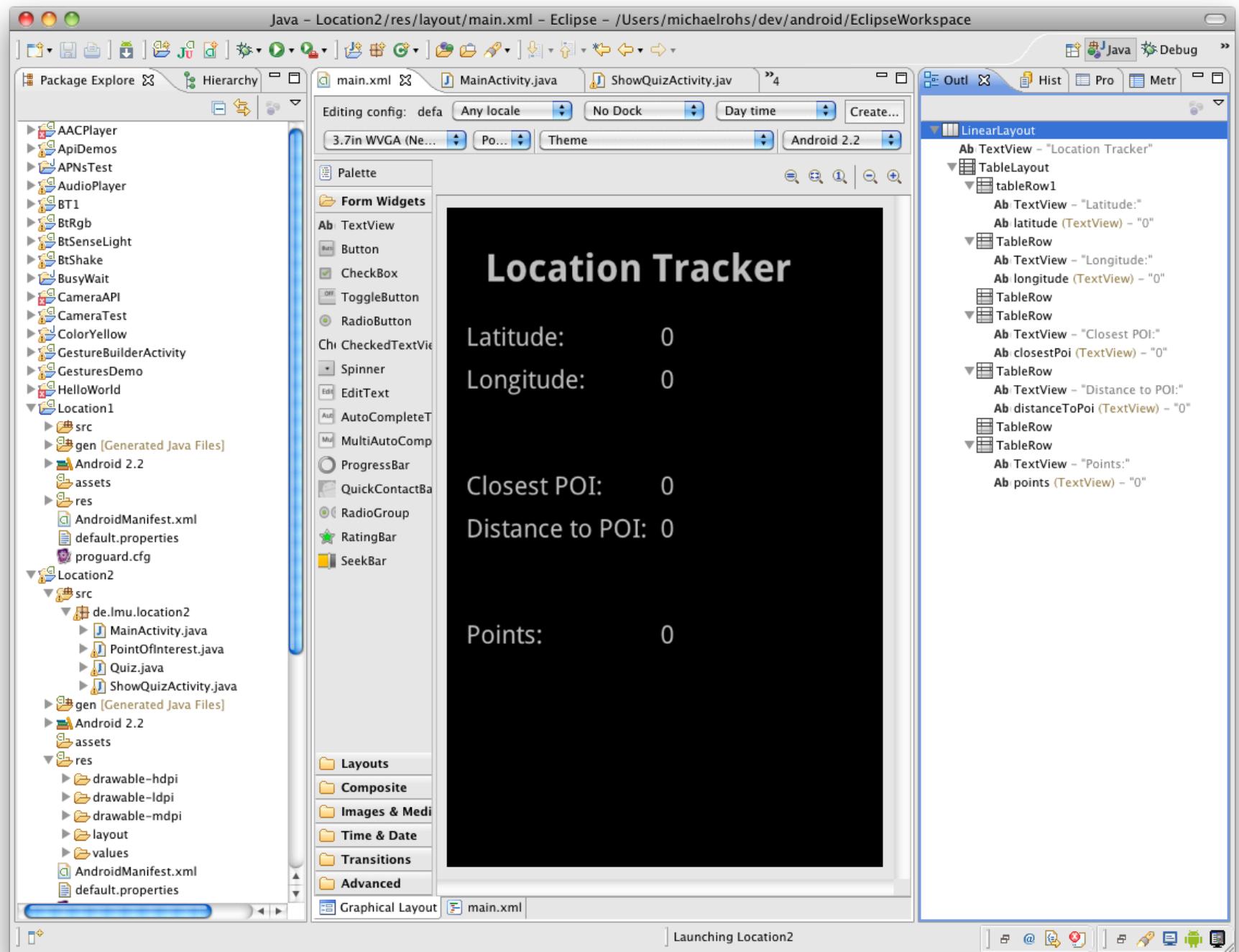
- Show current location
- Show nearest point-of-interest
- Show number of game points

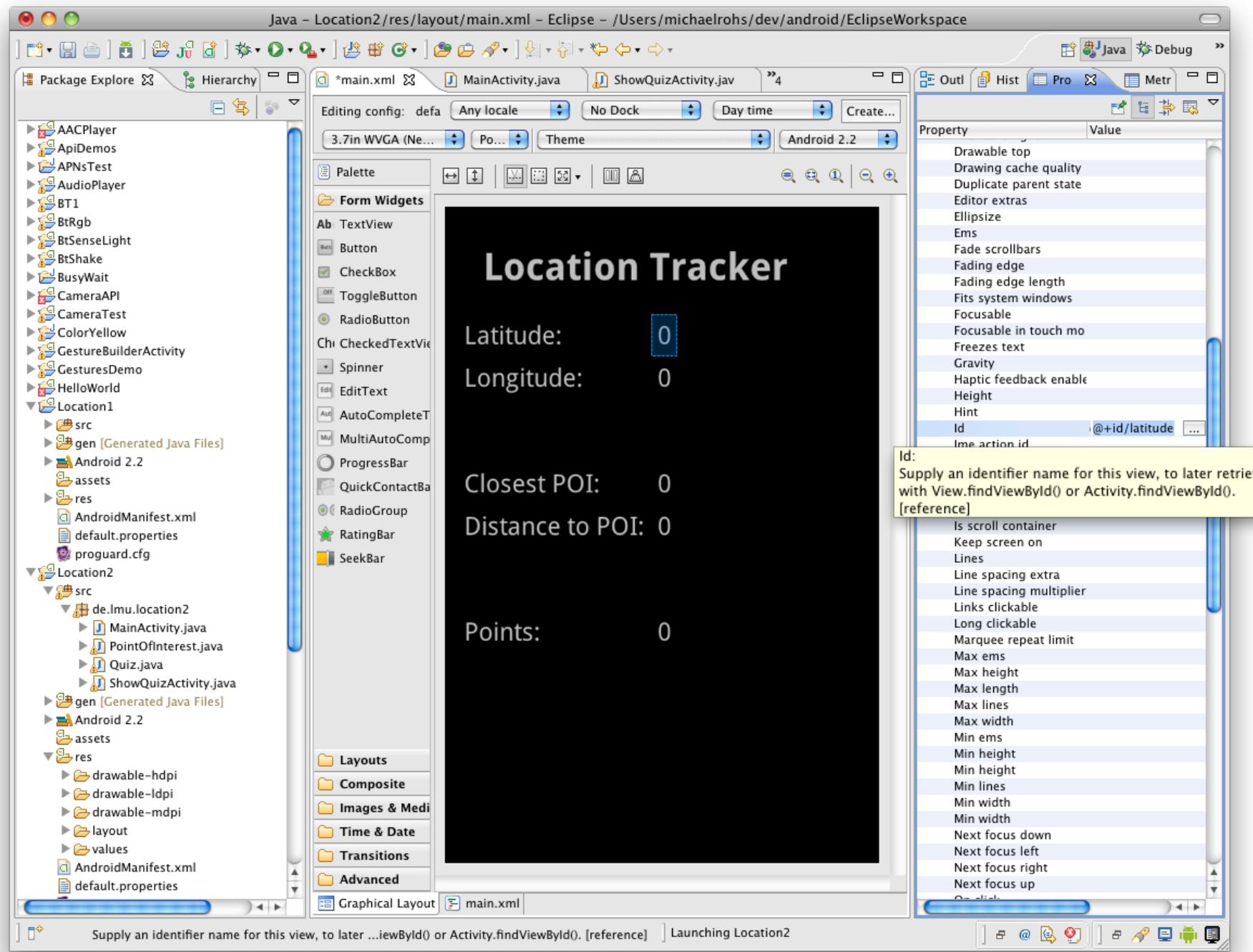


# The Quiz Screen → ShowQuizActivity

- Title of the point-of-interest
- Image of the POI
- Question
- Choices
  - (the correct one gives positive, the wrong one negative points)
- Submit button







Java – Location2/res/layout/main.xml – Eclipse – /Users/michaelrohs/dev/android/EclipseWorkspace

Package Explore    Hierarchy

\*main.xml    MainActivity.java    ShowQuizActivity.java    4

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<LinearLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
 android:orientation="vertical" android:layout_height="fill_parent"
 android:layout_width="fill_parent" android:padding="4pt">
 <TextView android:textStyle="bold" android:text="Location Tracker"
 android:layout_height="wrap_content" android:layout_width="fill_parent"
 android:padding="8pt" android:textSize="12pt" android:layout_weight="1" />
 <TableLayout android:layout_height="wrap_content"
 android:layout_width="match_parent">
 <TableRow android:id="@+id/tableRow1" android:layout_width="fill_parent"
 android:layout_height="wrap_content">
 <TextView android:text="Latitude:" android:padding="2pt" android:id="@+id/latitude" />
 <TextView android:text="0" android:layout_height="wrap_content"
 android:layout_width="wrap_content" android:padding="2pt" android:id="@+id/longitude" android:textSize="8pt" />
 </TableRow>
 <TableRow android:layout_width="fill_parent"
 android:layout_height="wrap_content">
 <TextView android:text="Longitude:" android:layout_height="wrap_content"
 android:layout_width="wrap_content" android:padding="2pt" android:id="@+id/closestPoi" android:textSize="8pt" />
 <TextView android:text="0" android:layout_height="wrap_content"
 android:layout_width="wrap_content" android:padding="2pt" android:id="@+id/distanceToPoi" android:textSize="8pt" />
 </TableRow>
 <TableRow android:layout_width="fill_parent"
 android:layout_height="wrap_content" android:padding="10pt" />
 <TableRow android:layout_height="wrap_content"
 android:layout_width="fill_parent">
 <TextView android:text="Closest POI:" android:layout_width="wrap_content"
 android:padding="2pt" android:textSize="8pt" />
 <TextView android:text="0" android:layout_height="wrap_content"
 android:layout_width="wrap_content" android:padding="2pt" android:id="@+id/latLong" android:textSize="8pt" />
 </TableRow>
 <TableRow android:layout_height="wrap_content"
 android:layout_width="match_parent">
 <TextView android:text="Distance to POI:" android:layout_height="wrap_content"
 android:padding="2pt" android:textSize="8pt" />
 <TextView android:text="0" android:layout_width="wrap_content"
 android:layout_height="wrap_content" android:padding="2pt" android:id="@+id/distanceToPoi" android:textSize="8pt" />
 </TableRow>
 <TableRow android:layout_width="fill_parent"
 android:layout_height="wrap_content" android:padding="10pt" />
 </TableLayout>

```

Outl Hist Pro Metr

Property Value

Graphical Layout main.xml

# Accessing GUI Elements in Java

```
public class MainActivity extends Activity implements LocationListener {
 TextView latitudeView;
 TextView longitudeView;
 ...
 public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
 super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
 setContentView(R.layout.main);

 latitudeView = (TextView) findViewById(R.id.latitude);
 longitudeView = (TextView) findViewById(R.id.longitude);
 closestPoiView = (TextView) findViewById(R.id.closestPoi);
 ...
 }
}
```

Java – Location2/res/layout/showquestion.xml – Eclipse – /Users/michaelrohs/dev/android/EclipseWorkspace

Package Explore Hierarchy

MainActivity.java showquestion.xml main.xml 4

Editing config: defa Any locale No Dock Day time Create...  
3.7in WVGA (Ne... Po... Theme Android 2.2

Palette Form Widgets

Ab TextView  
Ab Button  
Ab CheckBox  
Ab ToggleButton  
Ab RadioButton  
Ch CheckedTextView  
Ch Spinner  
Ch EditText  
Ch AutoCompleteT  
Mu MultiAutoComp  
Mu ProgressBar  
Mu QuickContactBa  
Mu RadioGroup  
Mu RatingBar  
Mu SeekBar

Title

LinearLayout  
Ab showQuestionTitle (TextView) – "Title"  
ScrollView  
LinearLayout  
showQuestionImage (ImageView) – loc  
Ab question (TextView) – "Question Que  
answersRadioGroup  
answer1 (RadioButton) – "answer  
answer2 (RadioButton) – "answer  
answer3 (RadioButton) – "answer  
answerSubmitButton – "Submit"

→ ShowQuizActivity

Launching Location2

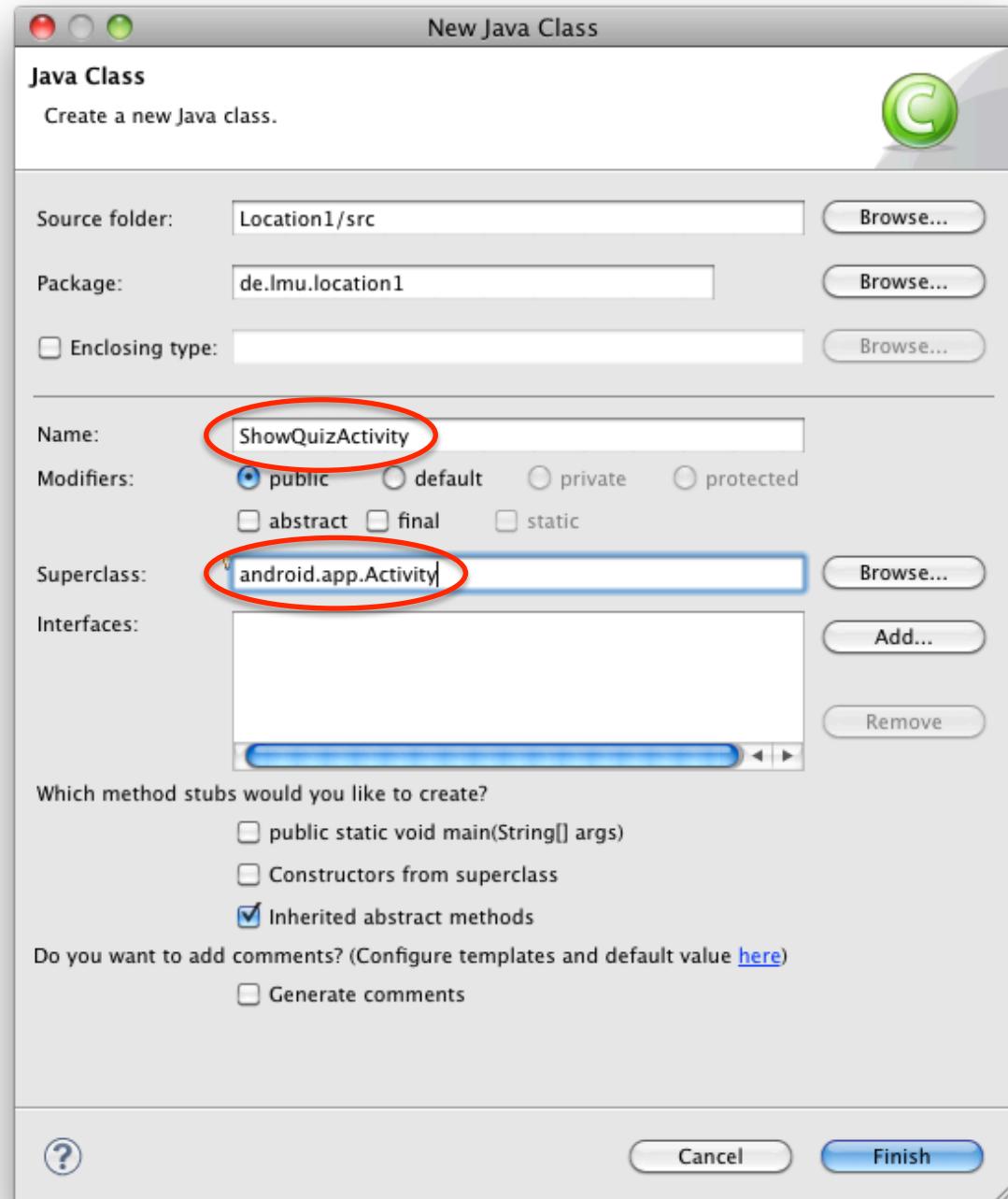
# Exercise

- Exercise: Create Main View and Quiz View
  - main view in /res/layout/main.xml
  - quiz view in /res/layout/showquiz.xml  
(start by copying main.xml, then adapt it)

# Using Activities

# Activities

- Create new class  
ShowQuizActivity
- Superclass:  
android.app.Activity



# ShowQuizActivity → AndroidManifest.xml

- Activity class:

```
public class ShowQuizActivity extends Activity {
 public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
 super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
 setContentView(R.layout.showquiz);
 } }
```

- AndroidManifest.xml (inside application element)

```
<activity android:name="de.lmu.quiz.ShowQuizActivity"
 android:label="showquiz"
 android:screenOrientation="portrait">
</activity>
```

# How to start the new activity?

- Starting an activity:

```
Intent intent = new Intent(this, ShowQuizActivity.class);
startActivityForResult(intent, requestCode);
```

- Processing the result when the activity returns:

```
void onActivityResult(int requestCode, int resultCode, Intent data) {
 // do something with the result...
}
```

- Exercise:

- Create the ShowQuizActivity
- Create a menu in the MainActivity
- Start ShowQuizActivity from the menu

# How to return to the previous activity?

- Set result and finish the activity  
`setResult(points);`  
`finish();`
- Exercise: Return from ShowQuizActivity to MainActivity
  - Set OnClickListener for submit button in ShowQuizActivity
  - When button is clicked, set result to 123 and finish the task
  - Show the result in the points view in MainActivity

# How to copy data from one activity to another?

- Add “extras” to Intent objects

```
Intent intent = new Intent(this, ShowQuizActivity.class);
intent.putExtra("title", "Target 1");
intent.putExtra("image", R.drawable.location1);
startActivityForResult(intent, resultCode);
```

- Can put primitive types and Serializable types into extras
  - `java.io.Serializable` is just a “tagging” interface (no methods)

# Exercise

- Show title and image of a location
  - Use a (small) image from the Web
  - Name the image “location1.png” (or “location1.jpg”)
  - Put the image into all “/res/drawable- $*$ ” folders
  - Put title and image-id into intent extras
  - Show the image in the ShowQuizActivity

# How to share complex data between activities?

- In the calling activity, create a public static member (class variable) that references the shared object  
`public static PointOfInterest sharedPoi = null;`
- Before starting the new activity, set the shared object  
`Intent intent = new Intent(this, ShowQuizActivity.class);  
sharedPoi = closestPoi;  
startActivity(intent);`
- Use original shared object in called activity  
`TextView titleView = (TextView) findViewById(R.id.showQuestionTitle);  
titleView.setText(MainActivity.sharedPoi.title);`

# How to share complex data between activities? (possibility 2)

- Subclass android.app.Application, put shared data there

```
public class LocationQuiz extends Application {
 int points = 0;
 PointOfInterest currentPoi = null;
}
```

- Change AndroidManifest.xml

```
<application android:name="de.lmu.location.LocationQuiz" ...>
 ...
</application>
```

- Access shared data in activities

```
LocationQuiz app = (LocationQuiz) getApplication();
app.currentPoi = ...;
app.points = 0;
```

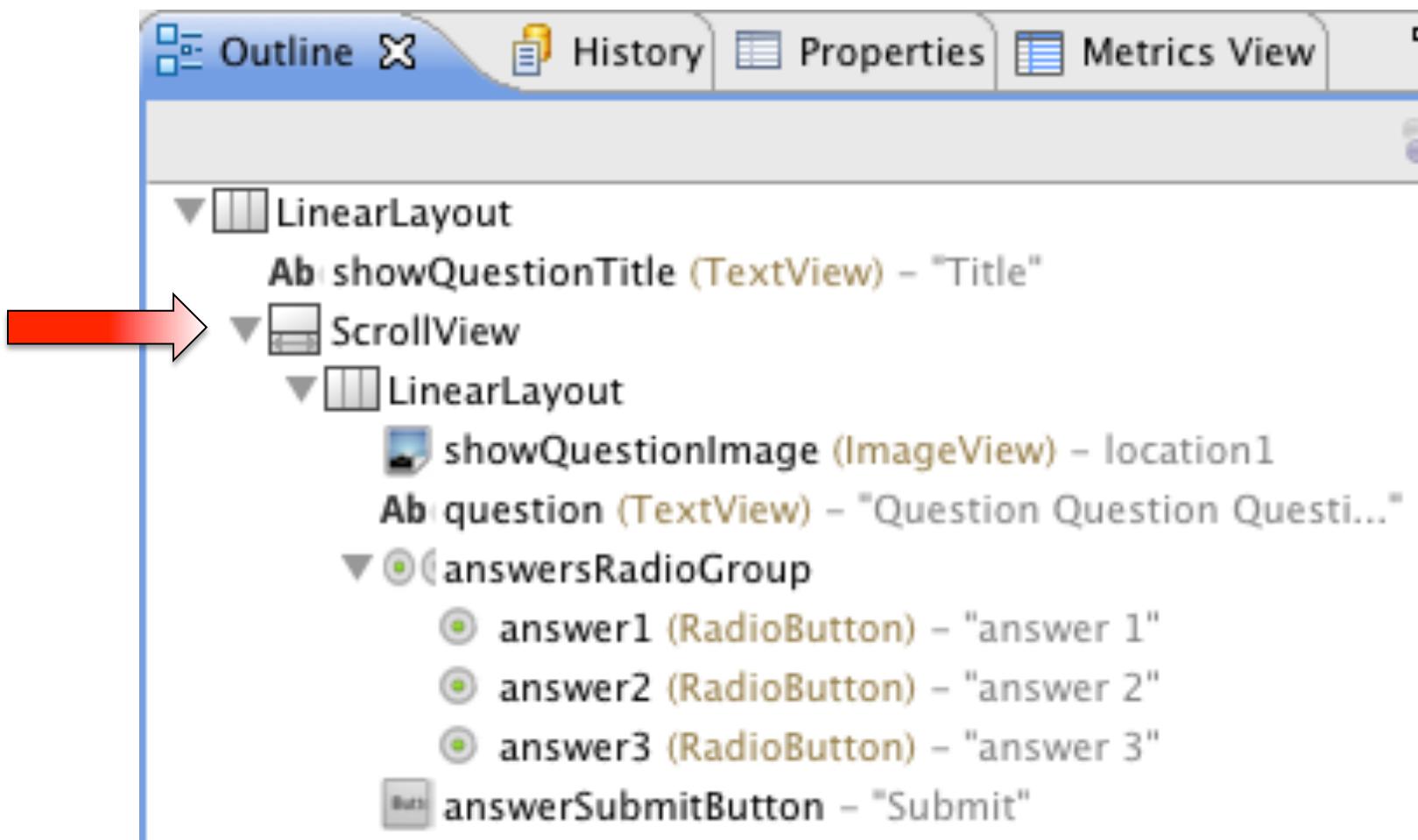
# Location

# GPS (Global Positioning System)



# Layout of QuizActivity

- If content can be larger than the screen: ScrollView



# Data Structures

- Need to define classes that hold data
- Which classes to define?
- Exercise: Create classes to hold the required data
- Exercise: Example POIs and quizzes
  - Take a few sample points-of-interest and quizzes and enter them in your data structures

# class PointOfInterest

- longitude, latitude
  - double
- Name
  - string
- Bild
  - int (Resource-ID)
- Radius
  - double
- Frage:
  - QuizQuestion

# class QuizQuestion

- Frage
  - String
- Antworten
  - String[n] – feste Anz. Antworten
  - ArrayList<String> -- variable Anz. Antworten
- Bewertung
  - Versch. Punkte pro Antwort: int[n] (nach Schwierigkeitsgrad?)
  - Nur eine richtige Antwort: int

# Class POI Constructor

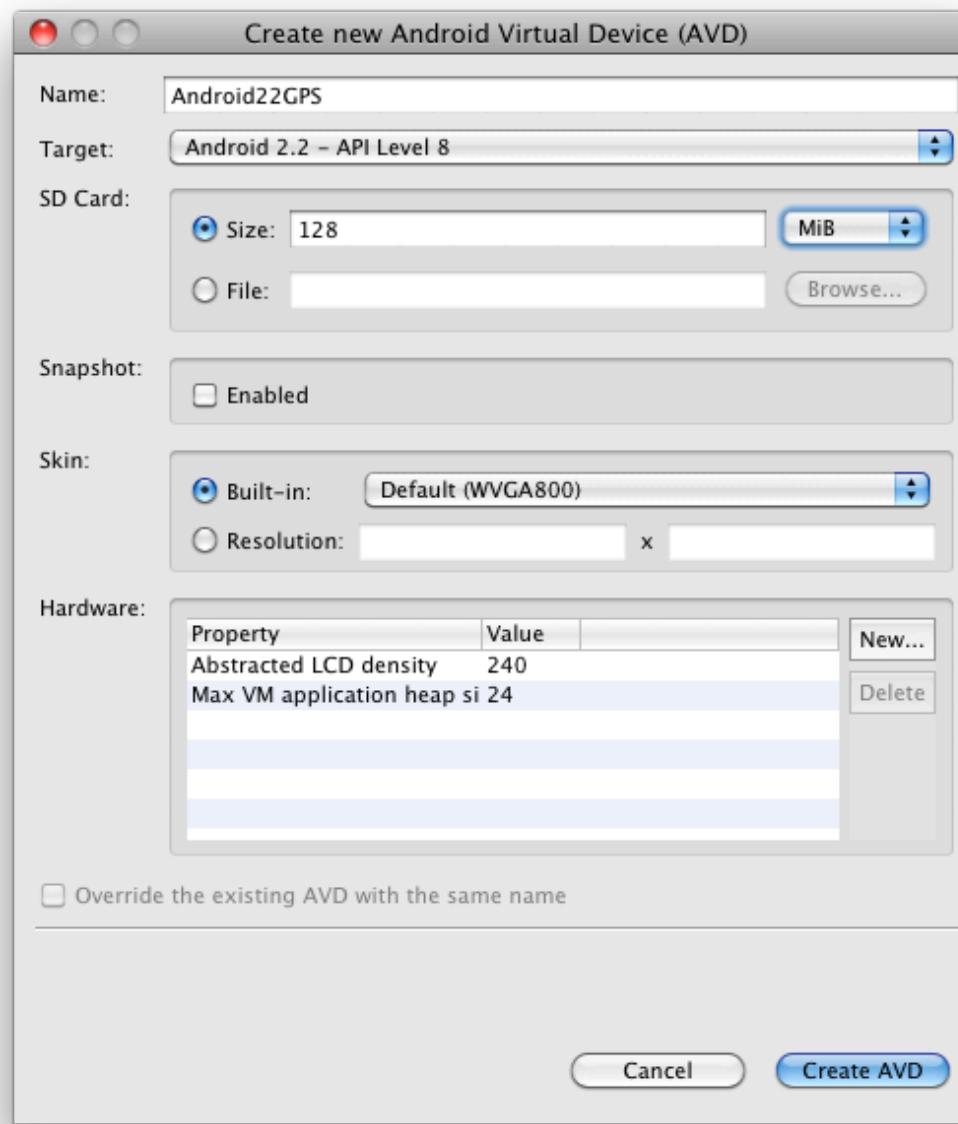
```
POI(double lat,
 double lon,
 double radius,
 String name,
 int imageID,
 QuizQuestion q) {}
```

```
QuizQuestion (String frage,
 String antwort1,
 String antwort2,
 String antwort3,
 int richtigeAntwort) {}
```

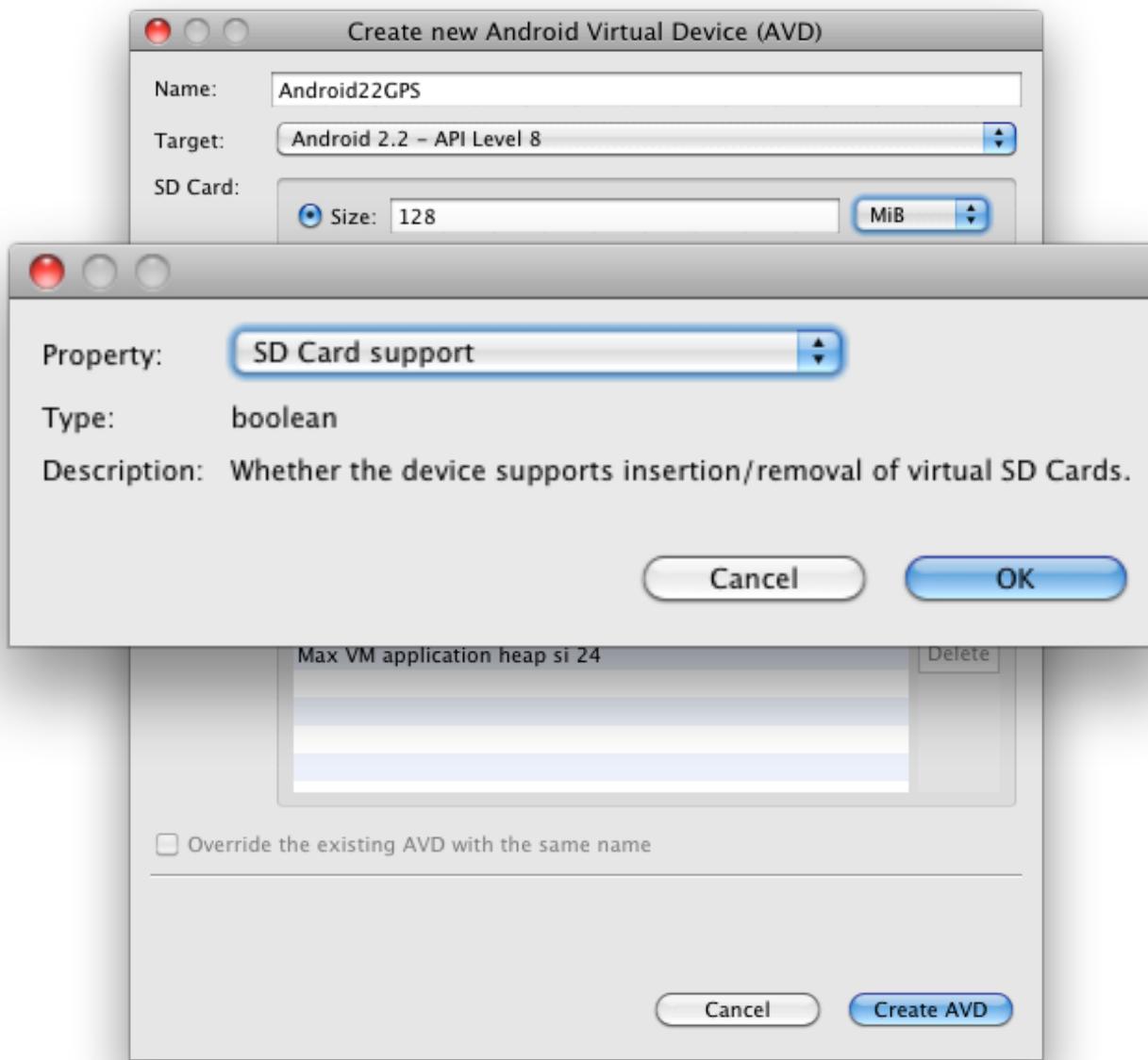
# How to save POIs?

- Dynamic List
  - e.g., ArrayList
  - create in MainActivity

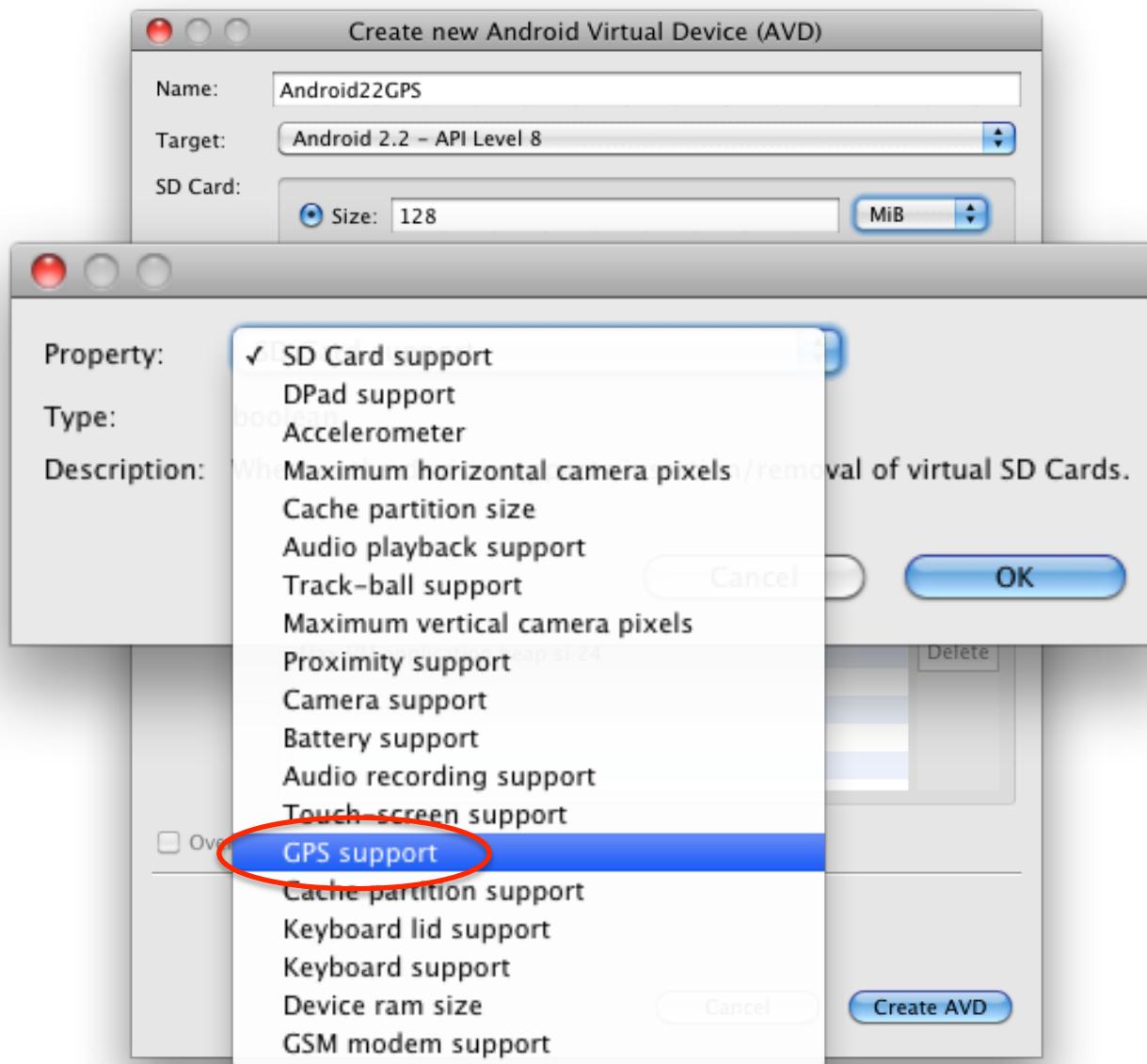
# Enabling GPS on the Emulator



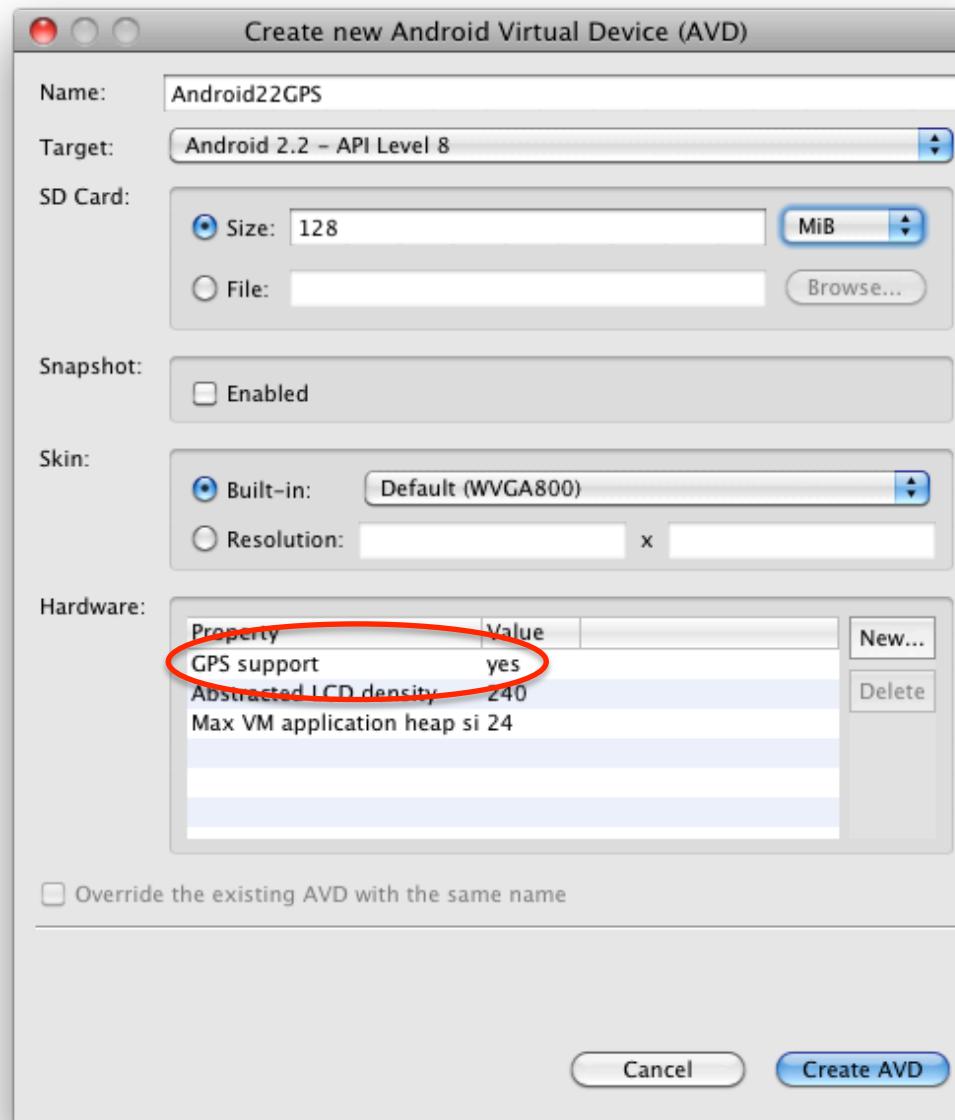
# Enabling GPS on the Emulator



# Enabling GPS on the Emulator

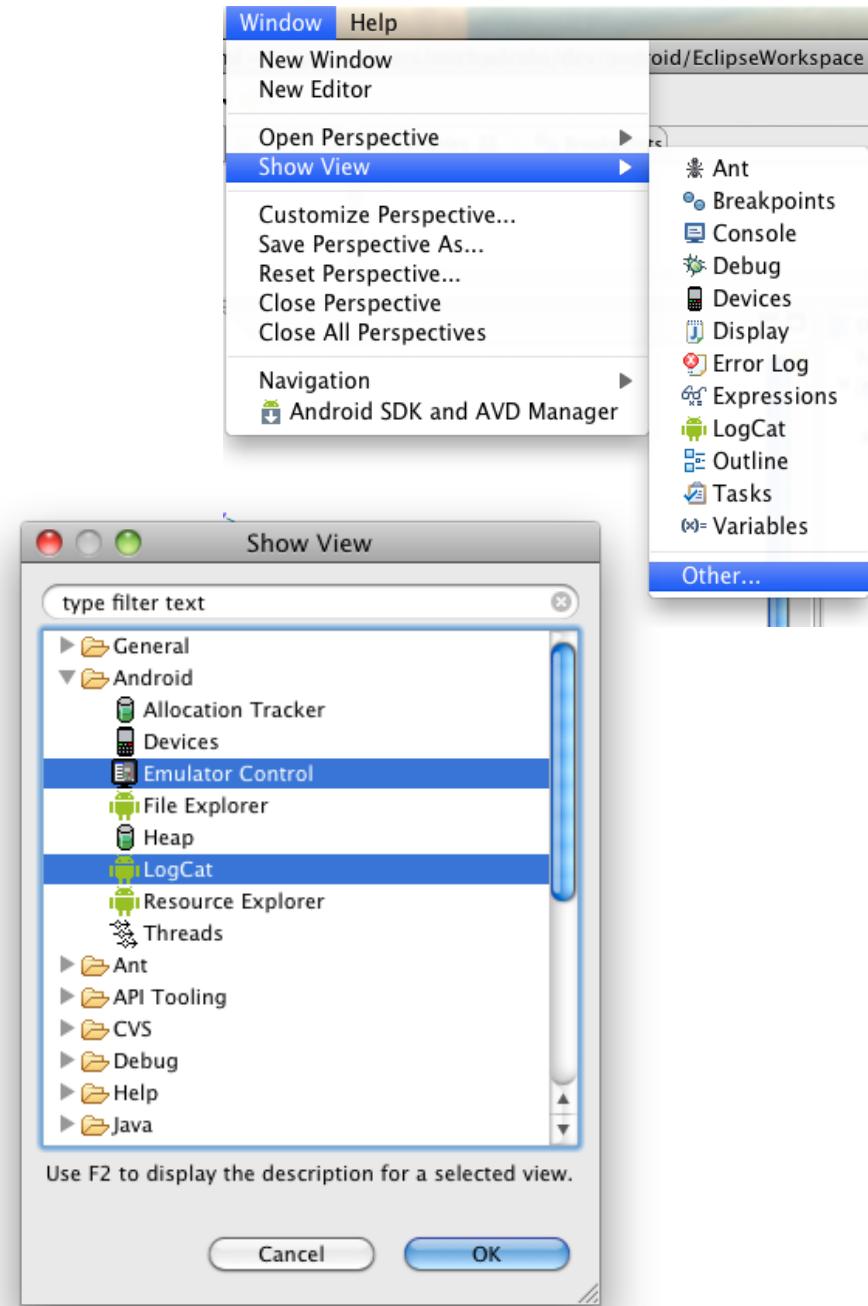
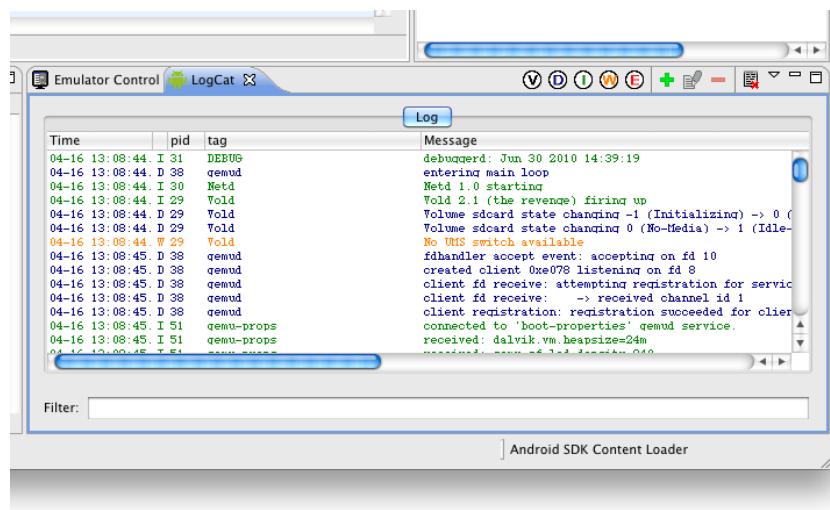


# Enabling GPS on the Emulator



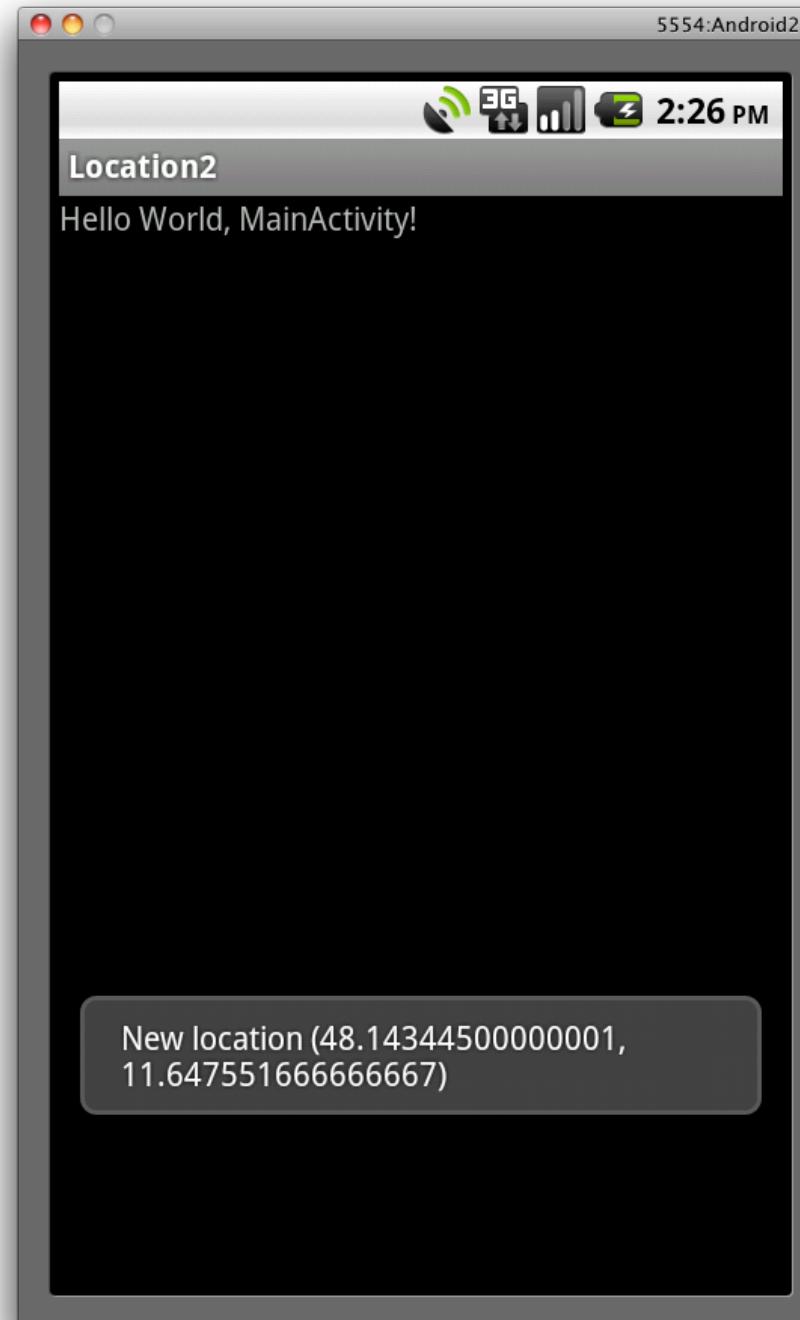
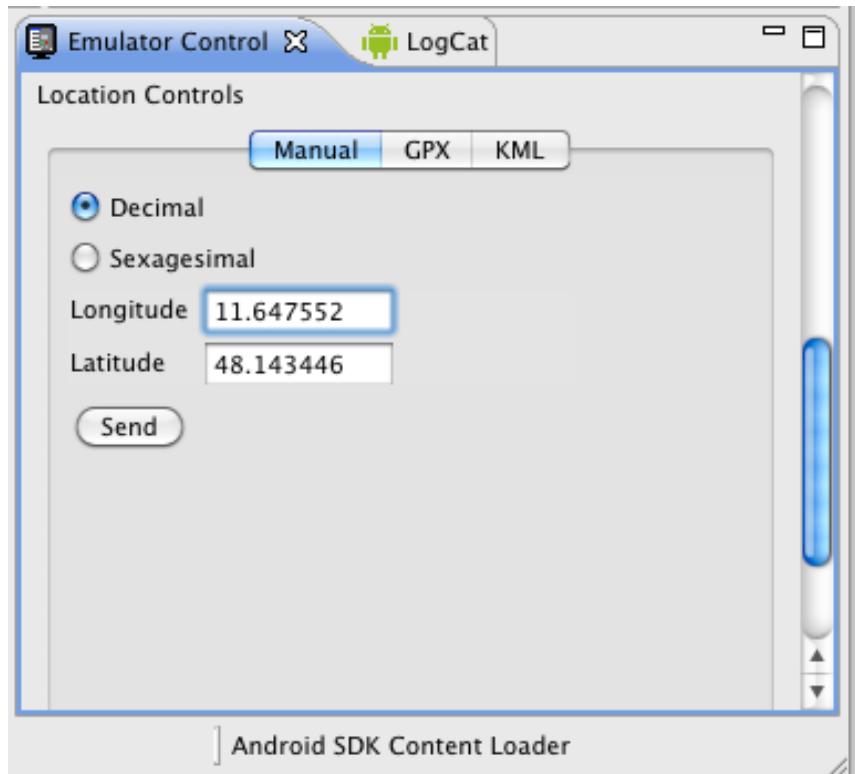
# Eclipse Configuration

- LogCat View
  - Log.d output
- Emulator Control View
  - Entering locations



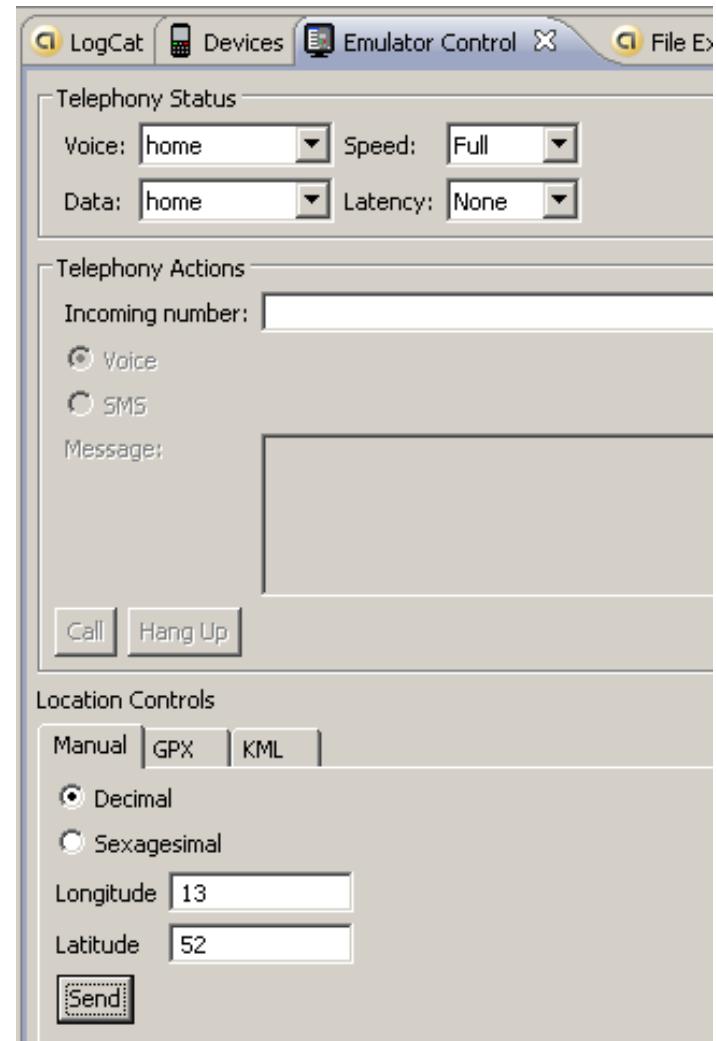
# Entering Locations in Emulator Control View

- How to get latitude and longitude?  
see next slides...



# Simulated Location for the Emulator

- Dalvik Debug Monitor Service
- Play back GPS traces
  - GPX: GPS Exchange Format
  - KML: Keyhole Markup Language
- Telnet to a running emulator
  - telnet localhost <emulator port>
  - geo fix <lon> <lat>
  - geo nmea <nmea sentence>
- Example
  - telnet localhost 5554
  - geo fix 13 52
  - <http://developer.android.com/intl/fr/guide/developing/tools/emulator.html>



# Keyhole Markup Language (KML)

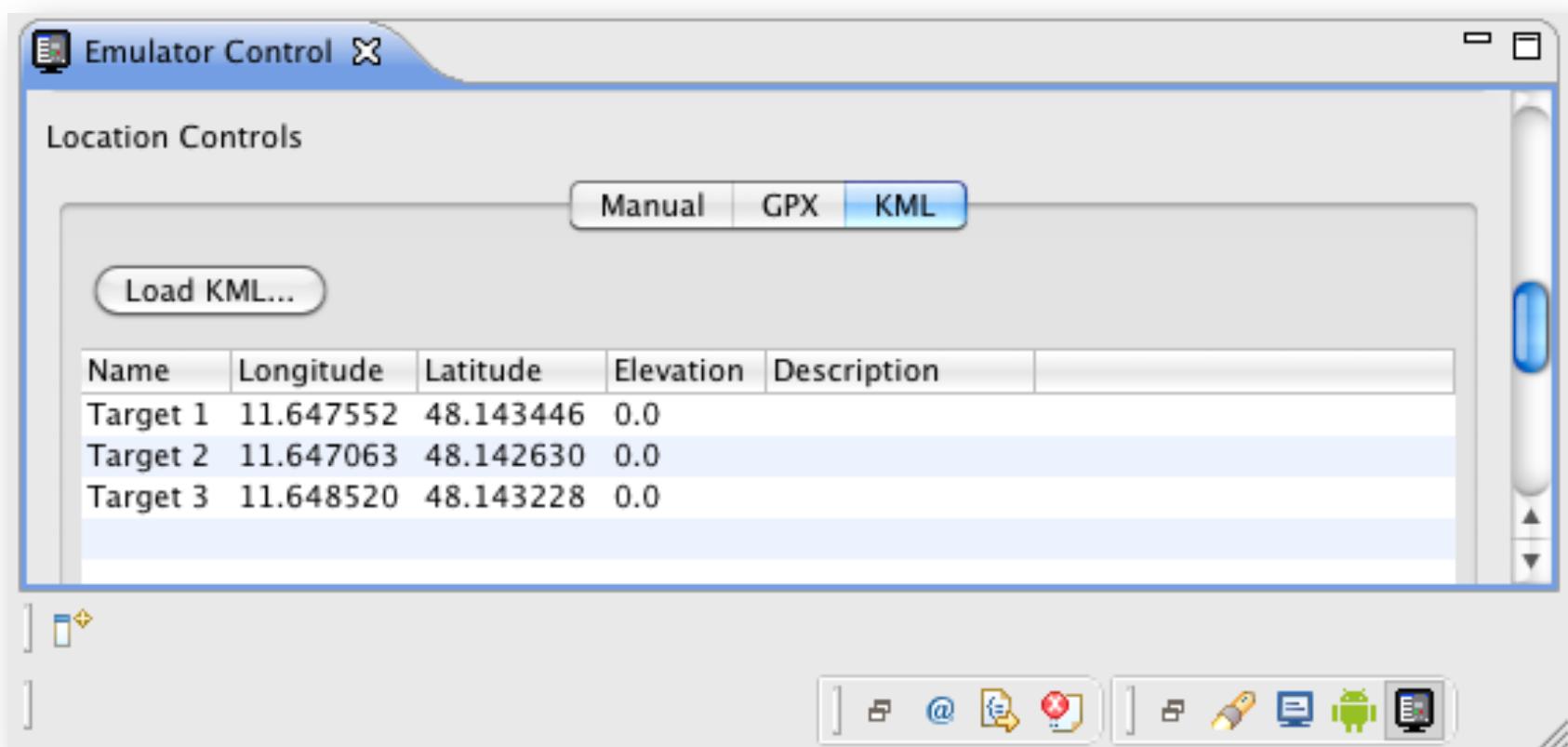
- XML-based language for expressing geographic information
  - Standardized by the Open Geospatial Consortium
  - Used in Google Maps (Mobile), Google Earth
- Example:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<kml xmlns="http://earth.google.com/kml/2.2">
 <Document>
 <Placemark>
 <name>Target 1</name>
 <description>This is the first target.</description>
 <Point>
 <coordinates>11.647552,48.143446,0</coordinates> <!-- longitude, latitude, altitude -->
 </Point>
 </Placemark>
 </Document>
</kml>
```

- Try it out: [kml-samples.googlecode.com/svn/trunk/interactive/index.html](http://kml-samples.googlecode.com/svn/trunk/interactive/index.html)

# KML in the Emulator

- Click a row to send location to emulator



Google Maps

http://maps.google.de/ Google

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Maps-Suche

Drucken Senden Link

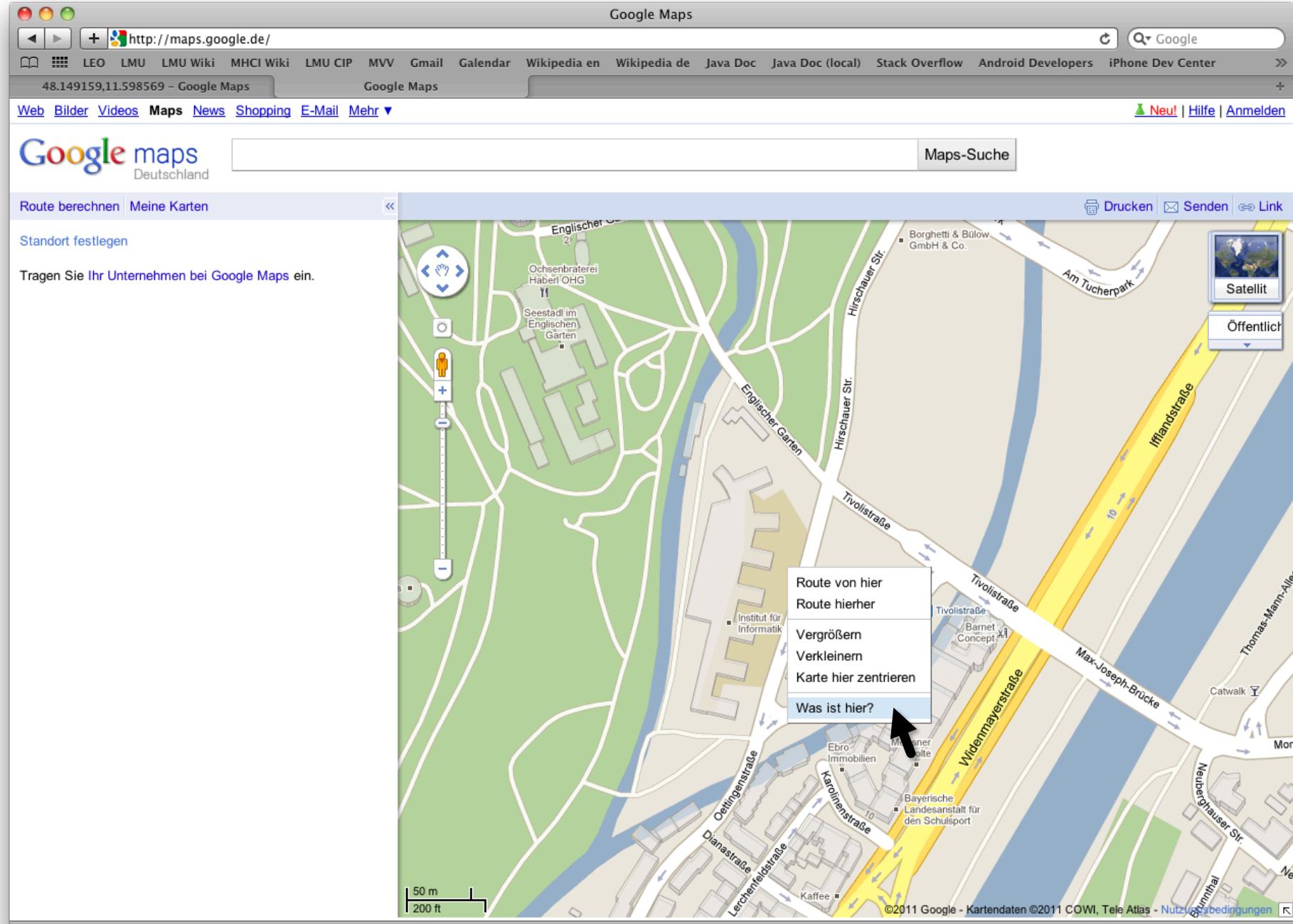
Satellit

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Theodorparkstraße Tivolistraße Tivolistraße Barnet Concept Institut für Informatik Alexx Tennis am Tivoli Theodorparkstraße Oettingenstraße Karolinenstraße Dianastraße Lerchenfeldstraße Kaffee Ebro Immobilien Meissner Bolte Bayerische Landesanstalt für den Schulsport

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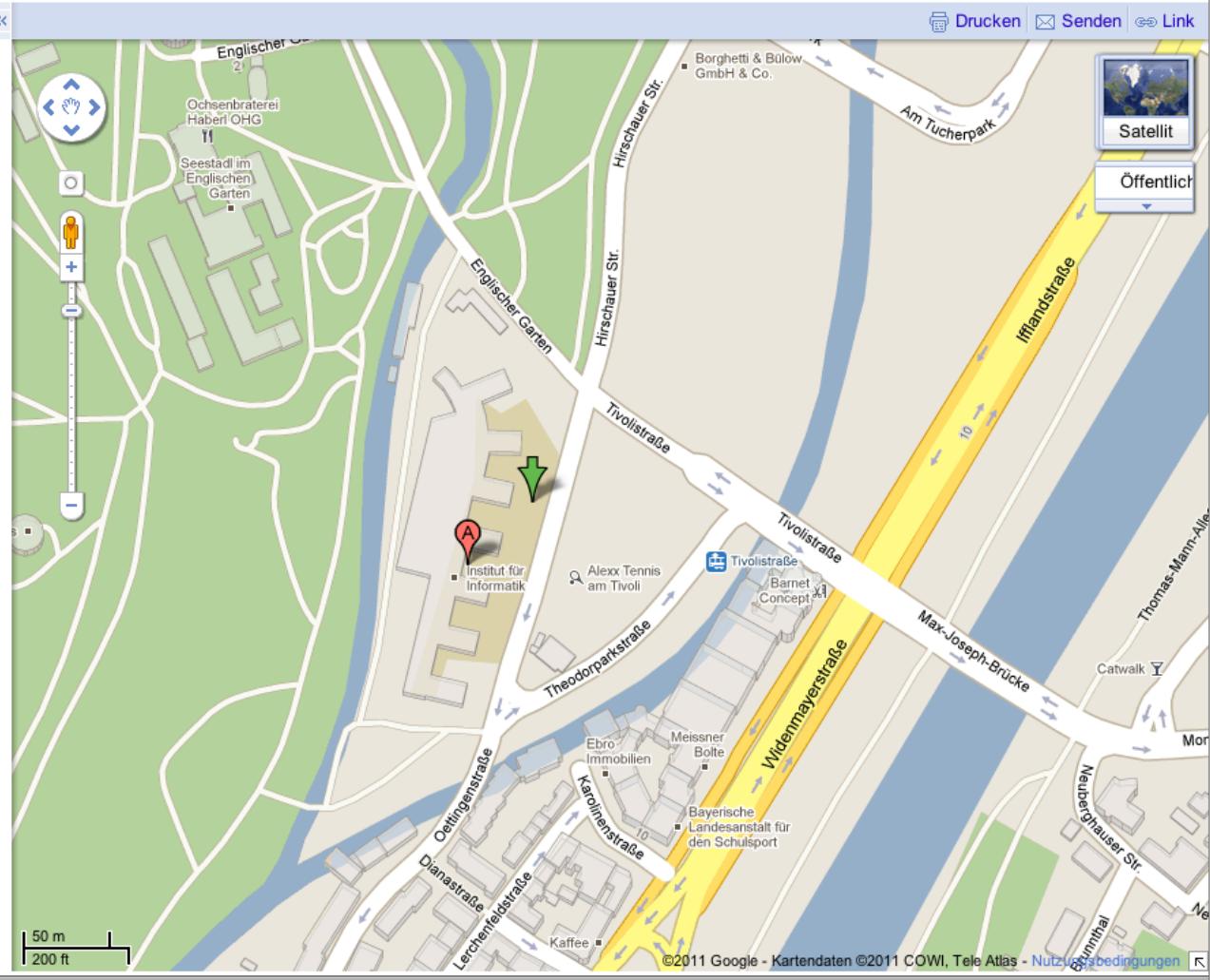
48.150075,11.5949

Maps-Suche

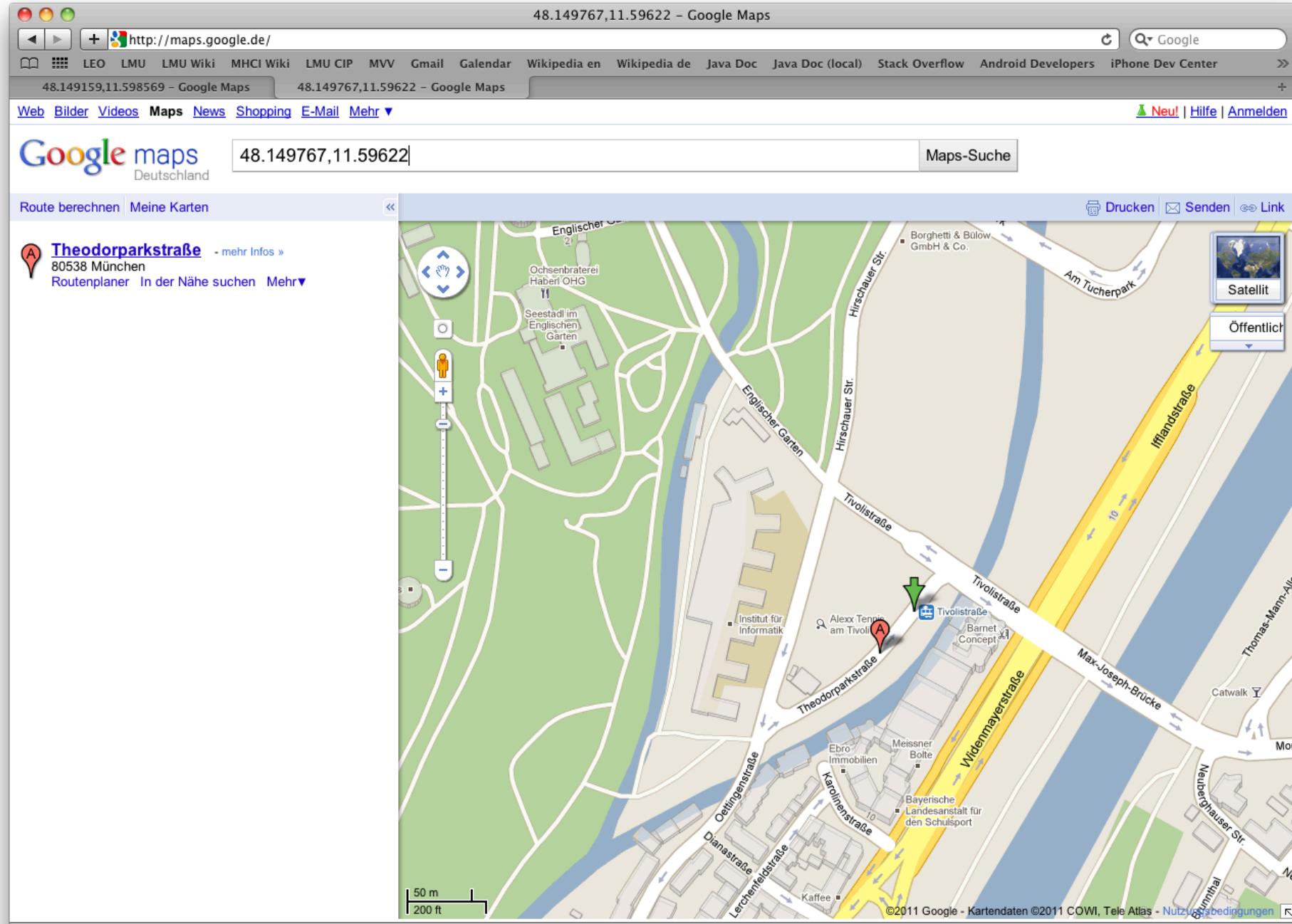
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50 m 200 ft

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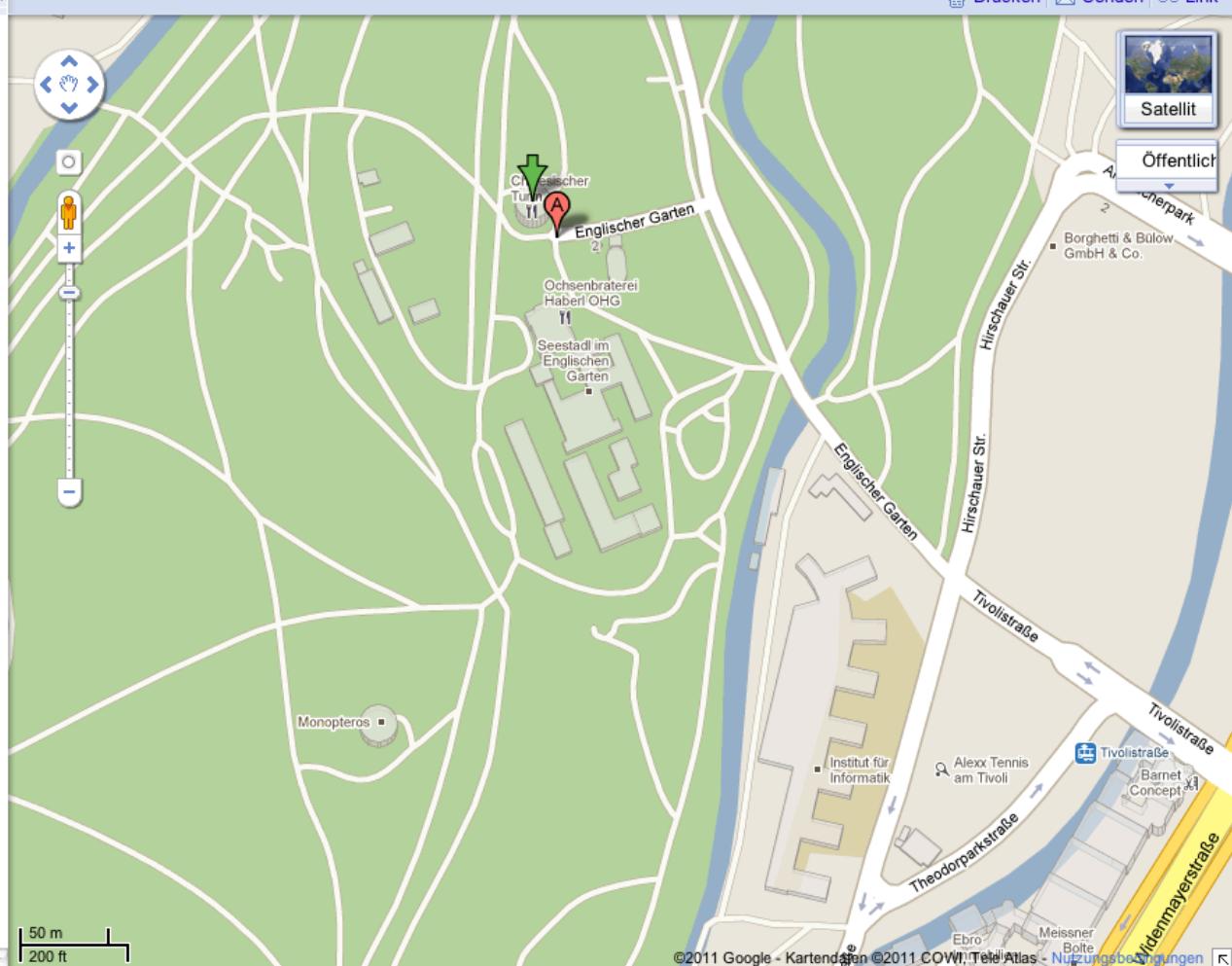
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# Permissions (in AndroidManifest.xml)

- Permissions for location-based services

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

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

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

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

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

- Overview of Android permissions

- <http://developer.android.com/reference/android/Manifest.permission.html>

# Example Manifest for Location

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
 package="de.lmu.location"
 android:versionCode="1"
 android:versionName="1.0">
 <uses-sdk android:minSdkVersion="8" />
 <application android:icon="@drawable/icon" android:label="@string/app_name" android:debuggable="true">
 <activity android:name=".MainActivity"
 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>
 <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.ACCESS_COARSE_LOCATION" />
 <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.ACCESS_FINE_LOCATION" />
 <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.ACCESS_MOCK_LOCATION" />
 <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.ACCESS_LOCATION_EXTRA_COMMANDS" />
 <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.VIBRATE" />
</manifest>
```

# Distance Between Geo-Locations

- Distance (in m) between two geolocations

```
float[] results = new float[1];
Location.distanceBetween(lat, lon, poi.latitude, poi.longitude, results);
float distance = results[0];
```

# Exercise: Location Updates

- Register for location updates from the location manager with an interval of 5s.
  - Only register for location updates when the MainActivity is actually active (i.e. use onResume and onPause to register/unregister updates).
- Handle location updates in the MainActivity itself
  - See next slide for template
- Start ShowQuizActivity if the user enters a POI
  - Put POI data structure into Intent-extra

# Template for Location Updates

```
public class MainActivity extends Activity implements LocationListener {
 LocationManager locationManager = null;
 ...
 public void onLocationChanged(Location location) {
 if (location != null) {
 // process location update
 }
 }
 public void onProviderDisabled(String provider) {}
 public void onProviderEnabled(String provider) {}
 public void onStatusChanged(String provider, int status, Bundle ext) {}
}
```

# How to vibrate the phone?

- Java

```
Vibrator vibrator = (Vibrator) getSystemService(Context.VIBRATOR_SERVICE);
vibrator.vibrate(1000);
```

- AndroidManifest.xml

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

- Exercise: Make the phone vibrate when the Quiz starts (i.e. when the user enters the target area)

# Exercise: Field Test

- Try out your program outdoors



- Come back and improve it
- Find test users to evaluate your program
- Improve it some more...



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