

What is the difference between a JDK and a JRE?

"JRE" – for **users**. Java Runtime Environment. An implementation of the Java Virtual Machine which **executes** Java programs.

"JDK"– for **developers**. Java Development Kit, used to **develop** Java based software. Contains JRE(s), compiler, debuggers, dev libraries etc. **You need a JDK to compile**

Where are they located? (windows command line demo)

```
C:\Users\Perkins>java -version
java version "1.7.0_51"
Java(TM) SE Runtime Environment (build 1.7.0_51-b13)
Java HotSpot(TM) 64-Bit Server VM (build 24.51-b03, mixed mode)

C:\Users\Perkins>where java
C:\Windows\System32\java.exe
C:\Program Files\Java\jdk1.7.0_51\bin\java.exe
```

Interfaces

Used to define classes of behavior

Define a type of behavior

- Abstract (methods empty,
- derived classes fill in)
- *You cannot instantiate an interface.*
- *An interface does not contain any constructors.*
- *All of the methods in an interface are abstract.*
- *An interface cannot contain instance fields. The only fields that can appear in an interface must be declared both static and final.*
- *An interface is not extended by a class; it is implemented by a class.*

```
interface animal {  
    public void eat();  
    public void travel();  
}
```

```
public class Mammal  
implements animal{  
}
```

Show how you are forced to
override methods or make
class abstract

Demo using Animation.AnimationListener in a class

Don't use magic numbers

```
@Override
public void resume() {
    //problem here, 10 is a magic number,
    //10 what? what does it mean?
    initDeals(10);
}
```



Bad

```
//better idea, define a constant
//make it static so it is only allocated once
//not every time enclosing object allocated
//make it final so it cannot be changed
public static final int NUMBER_DEFAULT_DEALS = 10;
```

```
@Override
public void resume() {
    initDeals(NUMBER_DEFAULT_DEALS);
}
```



Good

Also note that the name is all caps, convention states that a variable in all caps is a constant

Consider defining constants in 1 place

```
public final class Constants {  
  
    public static final boolean PASSES = true;  
    public static final boolean FAILS = false;  
  
    //static helper class do not  
    //need to be constructed  
    private Constants(){ }  
}  
  
//usage  
boolean myGrade = Constants.PASSES;
```

If you need a chunk of code more than one time – extract a function

```
int newFlower;  
newFlower = rand.nextInt(CONSTANTS.NUMB_FLOWERS) + 1;  
if (newFlower== 1)  
    f1.setImageResource(R.drawable.f1);  
if (newFlower== 2)  
    f1.setImageResource(R.drawable.f2);  
if (newFlower== 3)  
    f1.setImageResource(R.drawable.f3);
```

```
newFlower = rand.nextInt(CONSTANTS.NUMB_FLOWERS) + 1;  
if (newFlower== 1)  
    f1.setImageResource(R.drawable.f1);  
if (newFlower== 2)  
    f1.setImageResource(R.drawable.f2);  
if (newFlower== 3)  
    f1.setImageResource(R.drawable.f3);
```

```
newFlower = rand.nextInt(CONSTANTS.NUMB_FLOWERS) + 1;  
if (newFlower== 1)  
    f1.setImageResource(R.drawable.f1);  
if (newFlower== 2)  
    f1.setImageResource(R.drawable.f2);  
if (newFlower== 3)  
    f1.setImageResource(R.drawable.f3);
```

```
@Override  
public void onAnimationEnd(Animation animation) {  
    Log.d(TAG, "onAnimationEnd: ");  
  
    f1_val = ChangeImage(f1);  
    f2_val = ChangeImage(f2);  
    f3_val = ChangeImage(f3);  
  
    calculateScore();  
}  
  
/**...*/  
private int ChangeImage(ImageView myView) {  
    int newFlower = rand.nextInt(CONSTANTS.NUMB_FLOWERS) + 1;  
    if (newFlower == 1)  
        myView.setImageResource(R.drawable.f1);  
    if (newFlower == 2)  
        myView.setImageResource(R.drawable.f2);  
    if (newFlower == 3)  
        myView.setImageResource(R.drawable.f3);  
    return newFlower;  
}
```

Java is always pass-by-value. The difficult thing to understand is that Java passes objects as references and those *references* are passed by value. You can change what it points to but not original reference

Uninstall and Reinstall to test

- When you are finished with an app, completely uninstall and then reinstall it.
- Then test it.
- This should highlight any default omissions.

So you want to make your own icons

- Be sure to make them in every size (xdpi, mdpi, ldpi), otherwise they are scaled by android
- Demo ic_menu_share in
sdk\platforms\android-19\data\res
- Make sure they complement any standard android icons you use.

So you want to make your own icons

- Make sure they are transparent



- Otherwise it looks like this



Look up 'transparent icon' in google

So you want to make your own icons

- Or you can use standard icons for standard stuff (refresh, edit, share...)
- Look in your [SDK]/platforms/android-[VERSION]/data/res.
- In XML something like

```
android:icon="@android:drawable/ic_menu_edit"
```

- Also, do not Manually copy android icons into your /res folders

Use LogCat

```
public class HelloAndroid extends Activity {  
  
    //used by logcat, useful for filtering in LogCat view  
    private static final String TAG = "HelloAndroidActivity";
```

```
protected void onDestroy() {  
    super.onDestroy();  
  
    //log the fact that we entered onDestroy  
    Log.i(TAG, "onDestroy");
```

1. Define Tag for filtering

4. Debug app to View Log.
Found in DDMS Or Added via
Window->Show View->LogCat

3. Create filter

