ITW202: Mobile Application

Unit IV: Developing for Android

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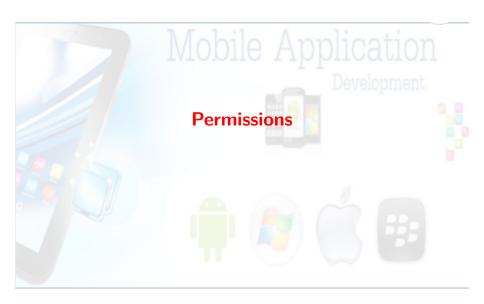
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Steps to connect to the Internet

- Add permissions to Android Manifest
- Check Network Connection
- Create Worker Thread
- Implement background task
 - Create URI
 - Make HTTP Connection
 - Connect and GET Data
- Process results
 - Parse Results



Permissions in AndroidManifest

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Internet

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

Check Network State

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



Check if network is available



Use Worker Thread

Mobile Application

- AsyncTask—very short task, or no result returned to UI
- AsyncTaskLoader—for longer tasks, returns result to UI

Background work

In the background task (for example in doInBackground())

- Create URI
- Make HTTP Connection
- Download Data



URI = Uniform Resource Identifier

String that names or locates a particular resource

- file://
- http:// and https://
- content://

Sample URL for Google Books API

https://www.googleapis.com/books/v1/volumes?
 g=pride+prejudice&maxResults=5&printType=books

Constants for Parameters

```
final String BASE_URL =
    "https://www.googleapis.com/books/v1/volumes?";
final String QUERY_PARAM = "q";
final String MAX_RESULTS = "maxResults";
final String PRINT_TYPE = "printType";
```

Build a URI for the request

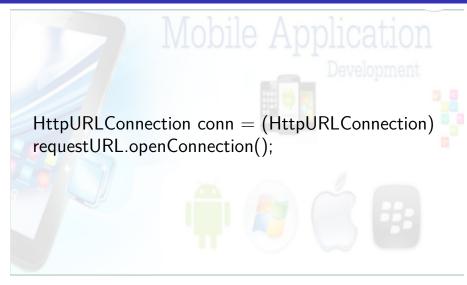


Make a connection from scratch

- Use HttpURLConnection
- Must be done on a separate thread
- Requires InputStreams and try/catch blocks

Note: If you run network operations on the main thread instead of on a worker thread, your code will throw a NetworkOnMainThreadException and your app will close.

Create a HttpURLConnection



Connect and get response

InputStream inputStream = urlConnection.getInputStream(); reader = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(inputStream));

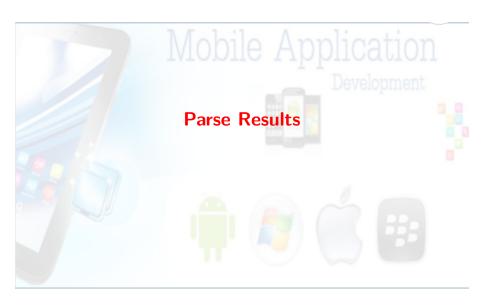
Close connection and stream

```
} finally {
    conn.disconnect();
        if (is != null) {
            is.close();
```



BufferedReader is more efficient

```
StringBuilder builder = new StringBuilder();
BufferedReader reader =
    new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(inputStream));
String line;
while ((line = reader.readLine()) != null) {
    builder.append(line + "\n");
}
if (builder.length() == 0) {
    return null;
}
resultString = builder.toString();
```



Parsing the results

- Implement method to receive and handle results (onPostExecute())
- Response is often JSON or XML
- Parse results using helper classes JSONObject, JSONArray, XMLPullParser—parses XML

Note: When you make web API queries, the results are often in JSON format.

JSON Example

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