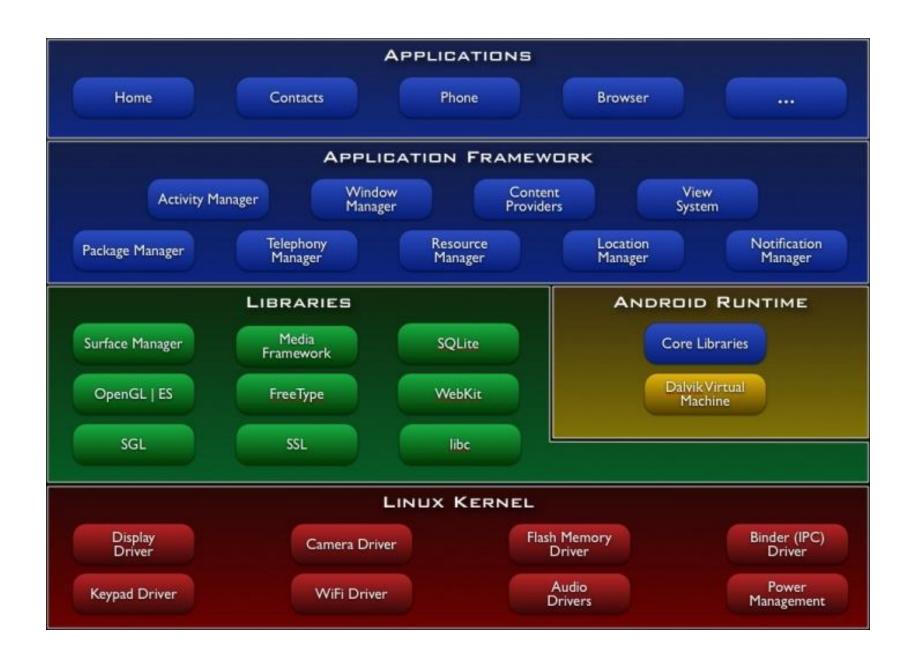
Introduction to Android Development Environment

ECOD - Aug 2015

What is Android?

- A software stack for mobile devices that includes
 - An operating system
 - Middleware
 - Key Applications
- Uses Linux to provide core system services
 - Security
 - Memory management
 - Process management
 - Power management
 - Hardware drivers



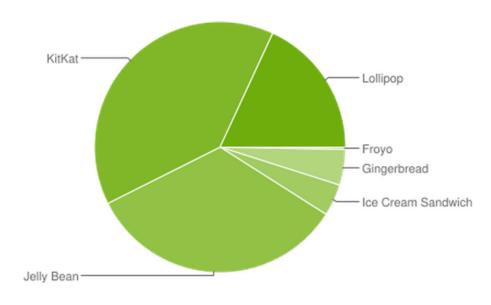
Android Features

- Application framework enabling reuse and replacement of components
- **Dalvik virtual machine** optimized for mobile devices
- Integrated browser based on the open source WebKit engine
- Optimized graphics powered by a custom 2D graphics library; 3D graphics based on the OpenGL ES 1.0 specification (hardware acceleration optional)
- SQLite for structured data storage
- Media support for common audio, video, and still image formats (MPEG4, H.264, MP3, AAC, AMR, JPG, PNG, GIF)
- GSM Telephony (hardware dependent)
- Bluetooth, EDGE, 3G, and WiFi (hardware dependent)
- Camera, GPS, compass, and accelerometer (hardware dependent)
- Rich development environment including a device emulator, tools for debugging, memory and performance profiling, and a plugin for the Eclipse IDE

http://developer.android.com/guide/basics/what-is-android.html

Android Distribution Aug 2015

Version	Codename	API	Distribution	
2.2	Froyo	8	0.3%	
2.3.3 - 2.3.7	Gingerbread	10	4.6%	
4.0.3 - 4.0.4	Ice Cream Sandwich	15	4.1%	
4.1.x	Jelly Bean	16	13.0%	
4.2.x		17	15.9%	
4.3		18	4.7%	
4.4	KitKat	19	39.3%	
5.0	Lollipop	21	15.5%	
5.1		22	2.6%	



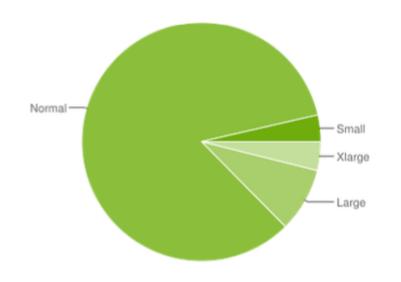
https://developer.android.com/about/dashboards/index.html

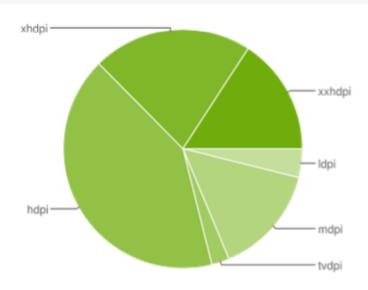
Data collected during a 7-day period ending on August 3, 2015.

Any versions with less than 0.1% distribution are not shown.

Screen Densities as of August 2015

	~120dpi	~160dpi	~240dpi	~320dpi	~480dpi	~640dpi	
	ldpi	mdpi	tvdpi	hdpi	xhdpi	xxhdpi	Total
Small	3.6%						3.6%
Normal		6.9%	0.1%	40.6%	20.4%	15.8%	83.8%
Large	0.3%	4.9%	2.3%	0.6%	0.6%		8.7%
Xlarge		3.0%		0.3%	0.6%		3.9%
Total	3.9%	14.8%	2.4%	41.5%	21.6%	15.8%	





Data collected during a 7-day period ending on August 3, 2015.

Any screen configurations with less than 0.1% distribution are not shown.

Android Runtime

Android Runtime: Dalvik VM

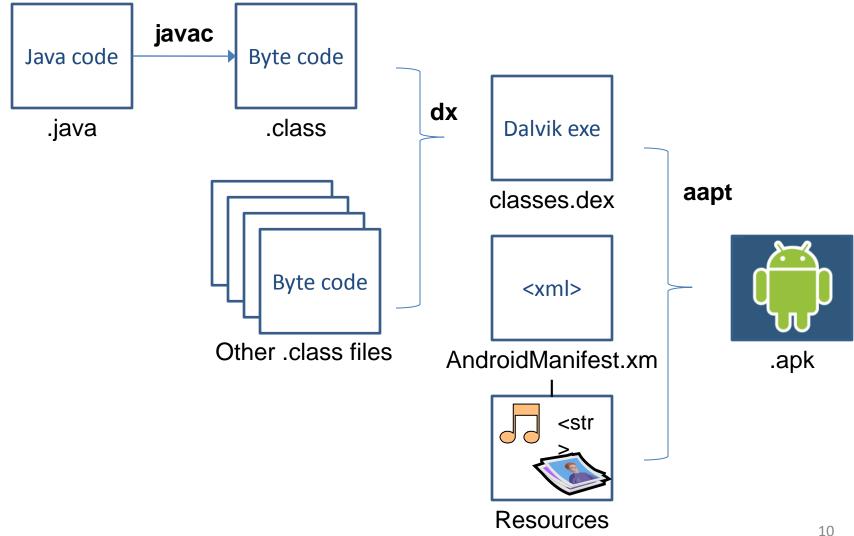
- Subset of Java developed by Google
- Optimized for mobile devices (better memory management, battery utilization, etc.)
- Dalvik runs .dex files that are compiled from .class files
- Introduces new libraries
- Does not support some Java libraries like AWT, Swing
- http://developer.android.com/reference/packages.html

Applications Are Boxed

- By default, each app is run in its own Linux process
 - Process started when app's code needs to be executed
 - Threads can be started to handle time-consuming operations
- Each process has its own Dalvik VM

- By default, each app is assigned unique Linux ID
 - Permissions are set so app's files are only visible to that app

Producing an Android App



Emulator

Emulator Basics

- Host computer's keyboard works
- Host's mouse acts as finger
- Uses host's Internet connection
- Other buttons work: Home, Menu, Back, Search, volume up and down, etc.
- Ctrl-F11 toggle landscape → portrait
- Alt-Enter toggle full-screen mode
- More info at http://developer.android.com/guide/developing/devices/emulator.html

Emulator Limitations

- No support for placing or receiving actual phone calls
 - Simulate phone calls (placed and received) through the emulator console
- No support for USB connections
- No support for camera/video capture (input)
- No support for device-attached headphones
- No support for determining connected state
- No support for determining battery charge level and AC charging state
- No support for determining SD card insert/eject
- No support for Bluetooth
- No support for simulating the accelerometer
 - Use OpenIntents's Sensor Simulator

Android Emulator or AVD

- Emulator is essential to testing app but is not a substitute for a real device
- Emulators are Android Virtual Devices (AVDs)
- Android SDK and AVD Manager allows you to create AVDs that target any Android API level
- AVD have configurable resolutions, RAM, SD cards, skins, and other hardware

Live Lab

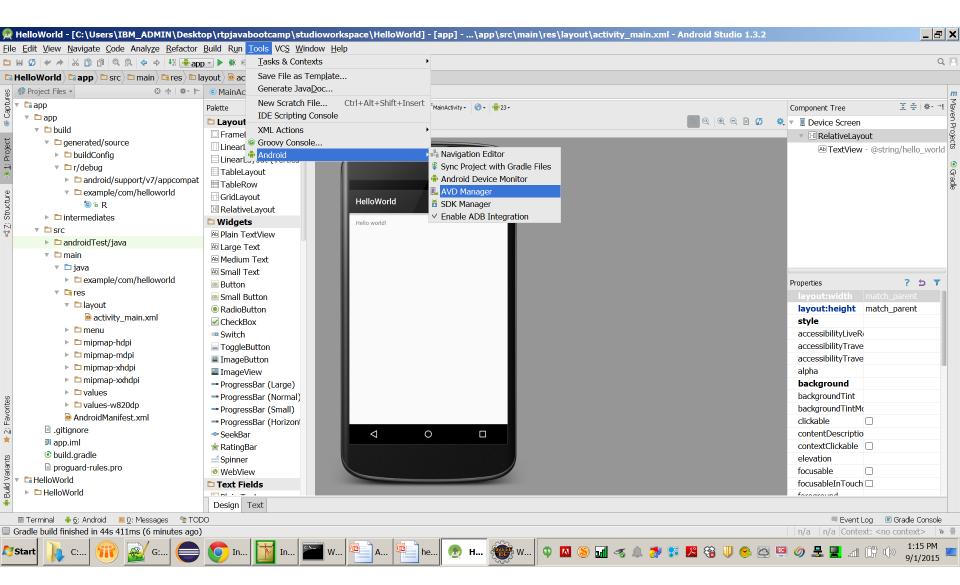
Creating Hello World App

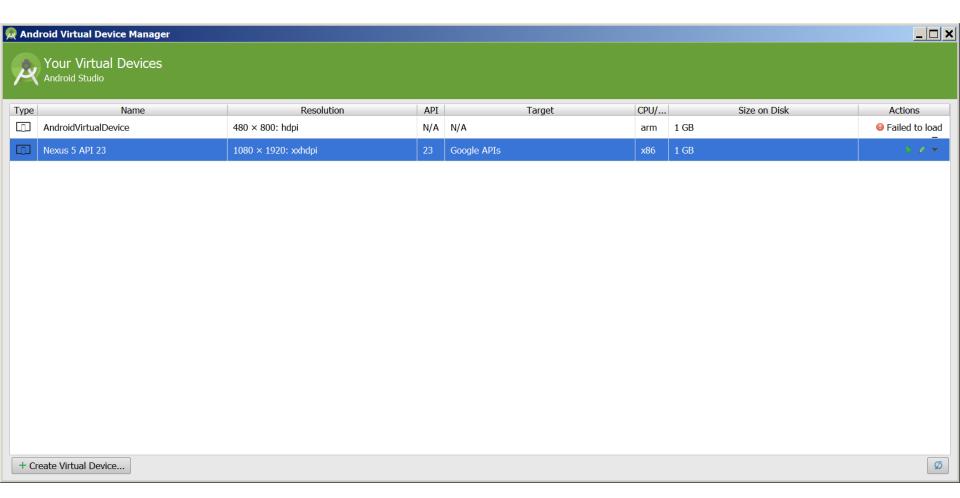


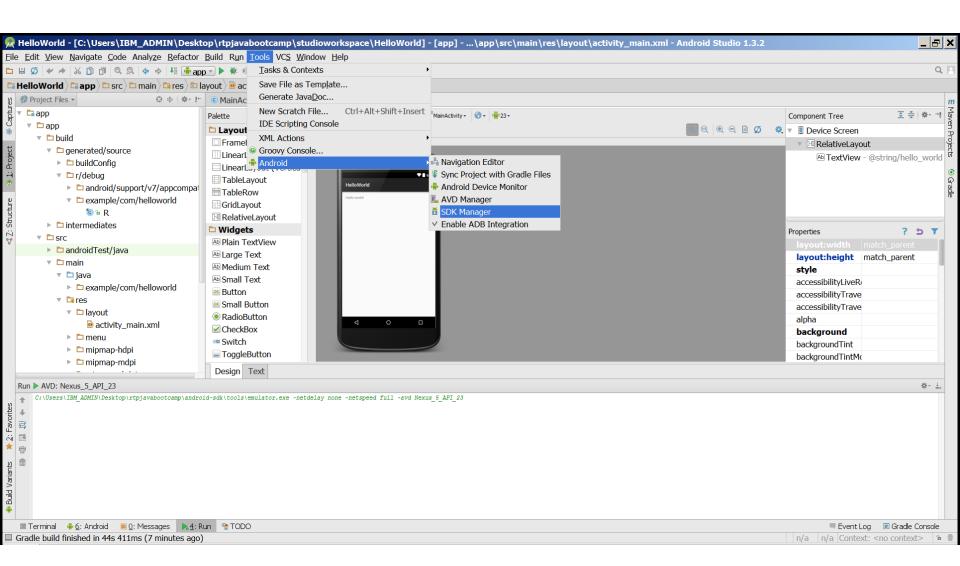
- 1. Create an Activity
- Demonstrate resources created
- 3. show the Activity lifecycle within the Android OS
- 4. show the various debugging tools available
- 5. show how to start one Activity from another

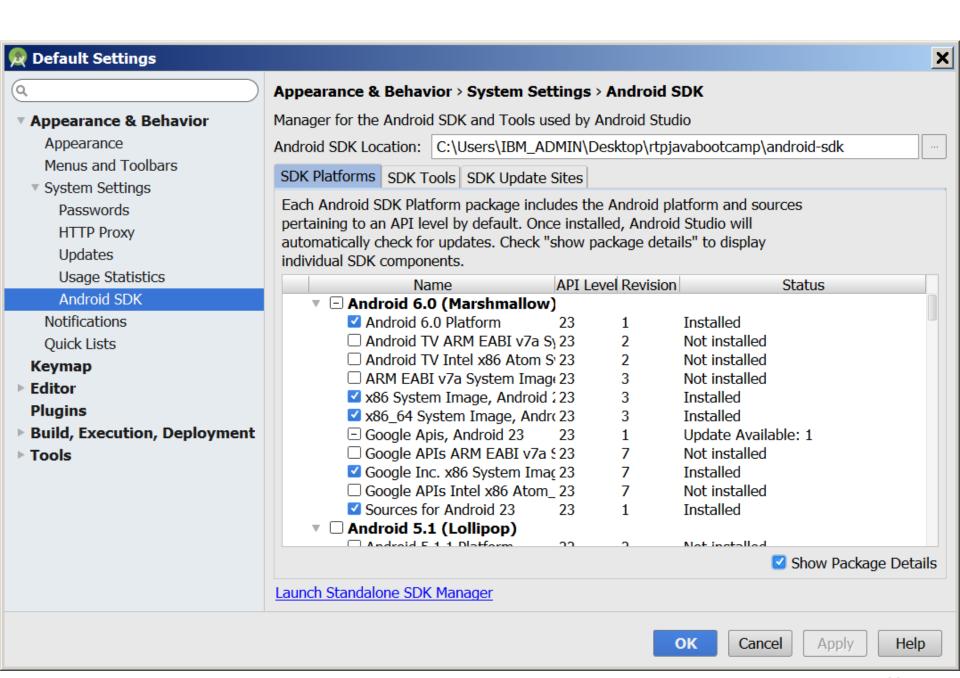
Pre-Req for Mobile Lab

Ensure the AVD and DSK are confugired well







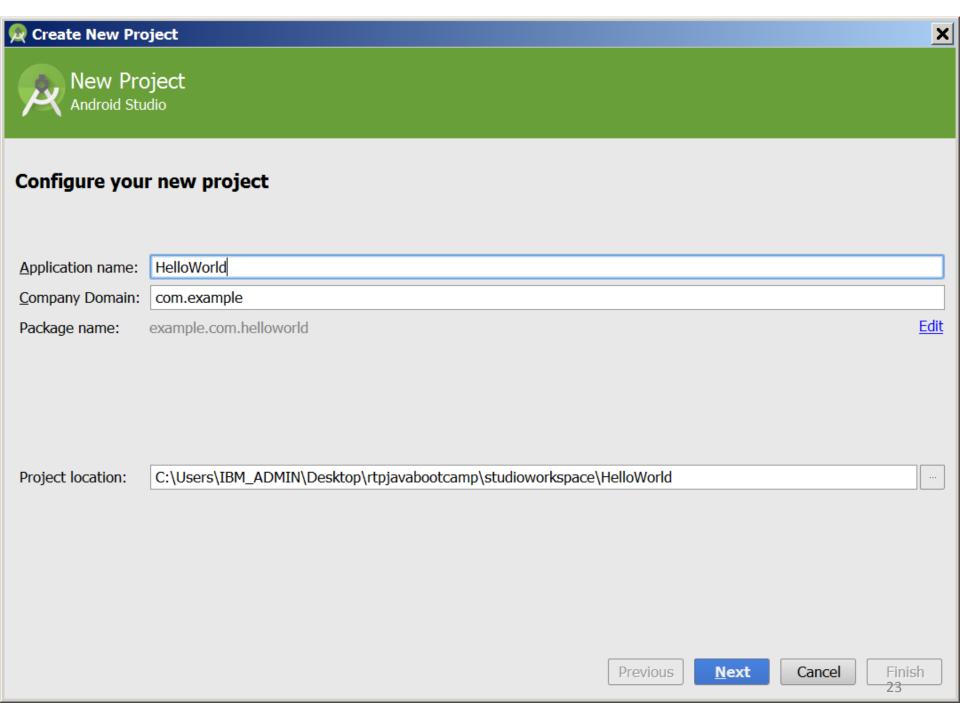


Mobile Labs

1-7

Lab 1

Getting Hello World App Running



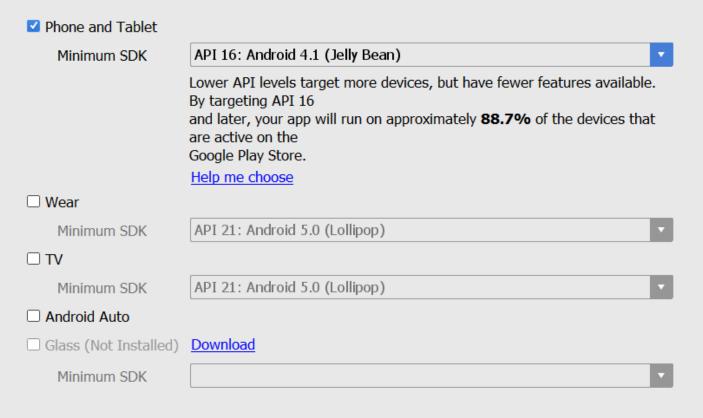






Select the form factors your app will run on

Different platforms may require separate SDKs



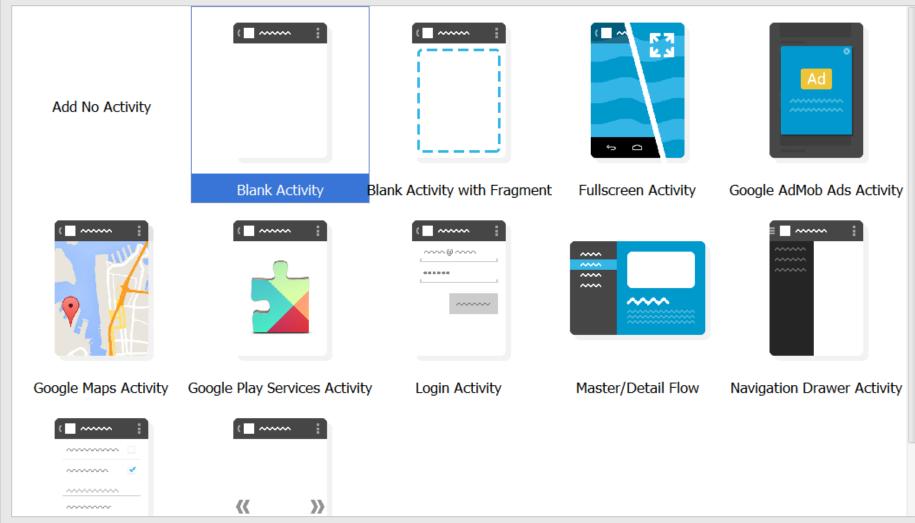
Previous

<u>N</u>ext

Cancel

Fi24sh



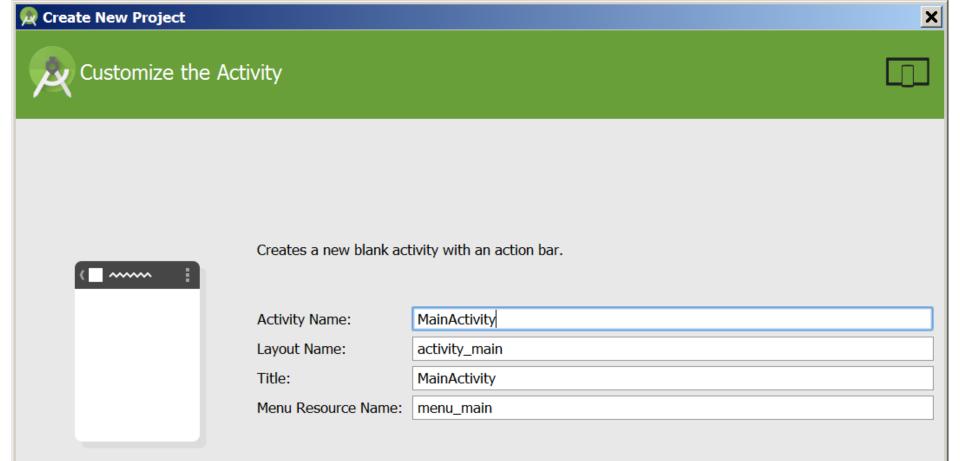


Previous

Next

Fi245sh

Cancel

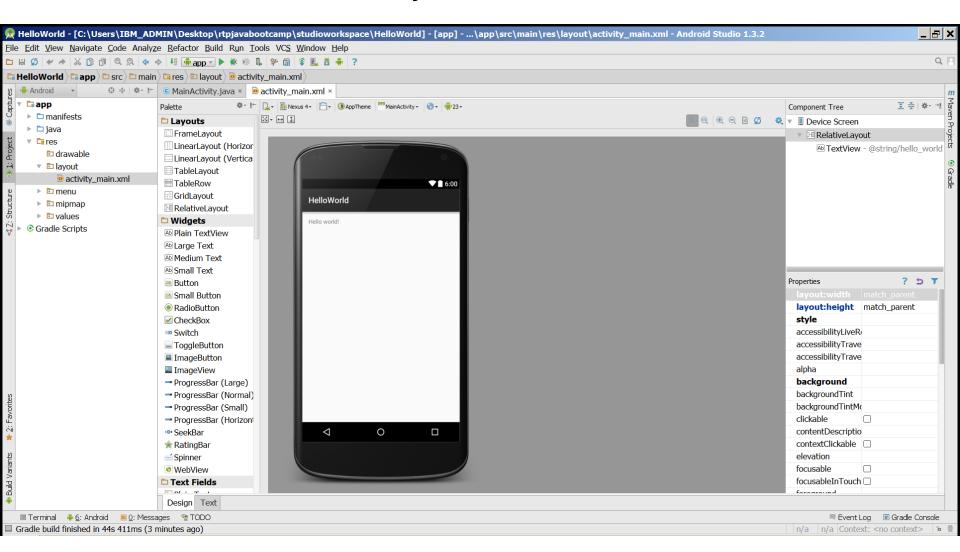


The name of the activity class to create

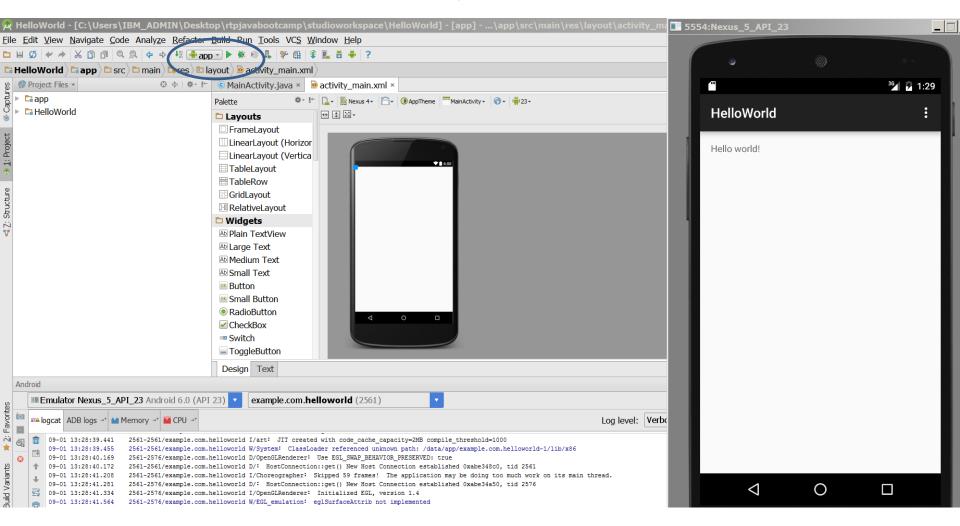
Blank Activity

Previous Next Cancel Finish

Ready to Launch!



Hurray!



Lab 2

Add some Code to onCreate method

Application Components List

five primary components - different purposes

1. Activity

- single screen with a user interface, app may have several activities, subclass of Activity
- Most of early examples will be activities

Intents

used to pass information between applications

3. Service

- Application component that performs long-running operations in background with no UI
- example, an application that automatically responds to texts when driving

Application Components List..contd

4. Content Providers

- a bridge between applications to share data
- for example the devices contacts information
- we tend to use these, but not create new ones

Broadcast Receivers

- component that responds to system wide announcements
- battery low, screen off, date changed
- also possible to initiate broadcasts from within an application

Understanding Activity Stack

Activity Stack

Most recently created is at Top

Activity 1

User currently interacting with me

Activity 2

Pressing Back or destroying A1 will bring me to the top

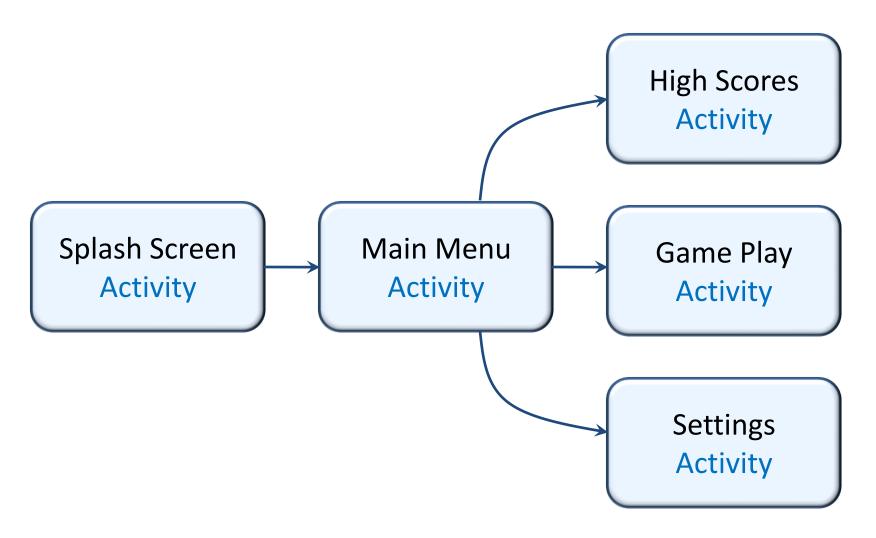
Activity 3

0

Activity N

If Activities above me use too many resources, I'll be destroyed!

Typical Game



Understanding the Essence of Lifecycle

Necessary to overload callback methods so you app behaves well:

- 1. App should not crash if the user receives a phone call or switches to another app while using your app.
- 2. App should not consume valuable system resources when the user is not actively using it.
- 3. App should not lose the user's progress if they leave your app and return to it at a later time.
- 4. App should not crash or lose the user's progress when the screen rotates between landscape and portrait orientation.

Starting Activities

- Android applications don't start with a call to main(String[])
- instead a series of callback methods are invoked
- each corresponds to specific stage of the Activity / application lifecycle
- callback methods also used to tear down Activity / application

Simplified Lifecycle Diagram

ready to interact with user Resumed (visible) onPause() onResume() onResume() Paused Started (visible) (partially visible) onStart() onStop() onStart() Stopped Created onRestart() (hidden) onCreate() onDestroy() Destroyed

37

Primary States

Active

activity is in the foreground and user can interact with it

Paused

 activity partially obscured by another activity and user cannot interact with it (for example when working with a menu or dialog)

Stopped

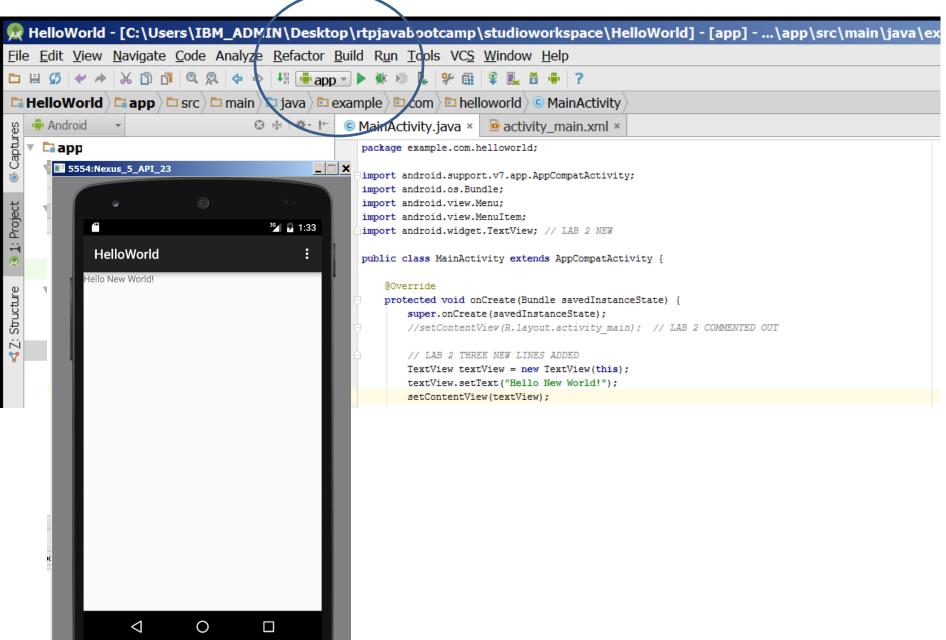
- activity completely hidden and not visible to user. It is in the background.
- Activity instance and variables are retained but no code is being executed by the activity
- Dead, activity terminated (or never started)
- Two other states, Created and Started, but they are transitory onCreate -> onStart -> onResume

Change MainActivity.java to this

MainActivity.java × activity main.xml × package example.com.helloworld: import android.support.v7.app.AppCompatActivity; import android.os.Bundle; import android.view.Menu; import android.view.MenuItem; import android.widget.TextView; // LAB 2 NEW <> public class MainActivity extends AppCompatActivity { @Override ٥Ì protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) { super.onCreate(savedInstanceState); //setContentView(R.layout.activity main); // LAB 2 COMMENTED OUT // LAB 2 THREE NEW LINES ADDED TextView textView = new TextView(this); textView.setText("Hello New World!"); setContentView(textView);

Lab 2 Changes to Lab 1 Code

- Add import android.widget.TextView;
- In the OnCreate Method
 - Comment out THIS LINE
 // setContentView(R.layout.activity_main);
 - 2. Add the lines
 - TextView textView = new TextView(this);
 - textView.setText("Hello New World!");
 - setContentView(textView);



Lab 3

Change MainActivity.java to this

```
MainActivity.java ×
                         activity main.xml ×
   package example.com.helloworld;
   import android.support.v7.app.AppCompatActivity;
   import android.os.Bundle;
   import android.view.Menu;
   import android.view.MenuItem;
   import android.widget.TextView; // LAB 2 NEW
   import android.util.Log; // LAB 3 NEW
  public class MainActivity extends AppCompatActivity {
       @Override
       protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
           super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
           //setContentView (R.layout.activity main); // LAB 2 COMMENTED OUT
           Log.i(this.getClass().getName(), "Here before LAB 2 code in onCreate"); // LAB 3 CODE
           // LAB 2 THREE NEW LINES ADDED
           TextView textView = new TextView(this);
           textView.setText("Hello New World!");
           setContentView(textView);
           Log.i(this.getClass().getName(), "Here After LAB 2 code in onCreate"); // LAB 3 CODE
```

Lab 3 Changes to Lab 2 Code

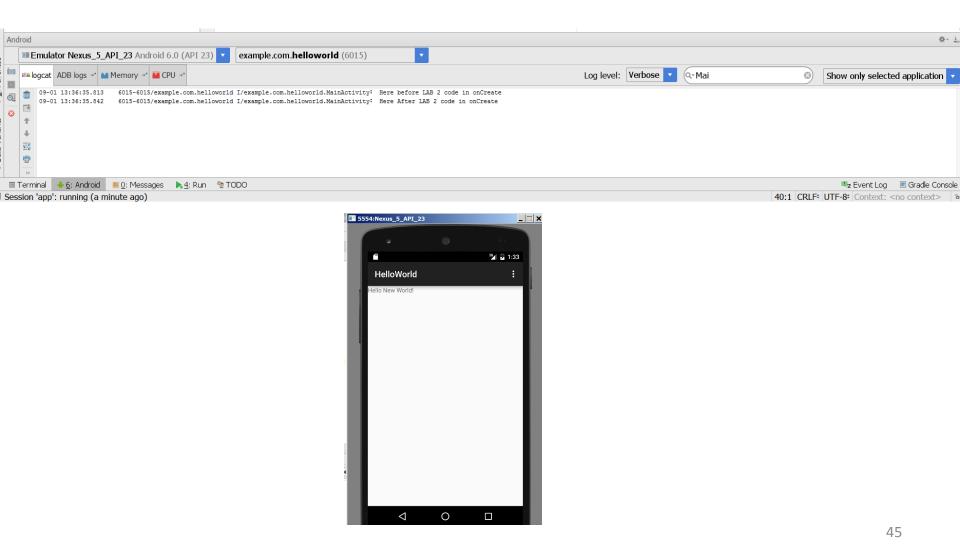
- Add to Import import android.util.Log;
- ADD THESE LINES to OnCreate Method

```
Log.i(this.getClass().getName(), "TEXT1");
```

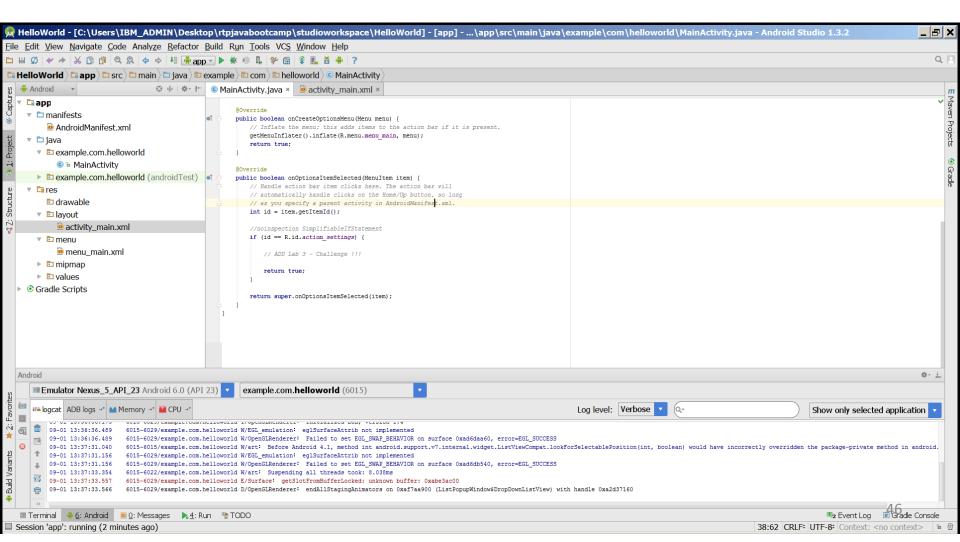
```
TextView textView = new TextView(this); // 3 lines already exists from lab2 textView.setText("Hello New World!"); setContentView(textView);
```

Log.i(this.getClass().getName(), "TEXT2");

Run and Check the Logcat Filter



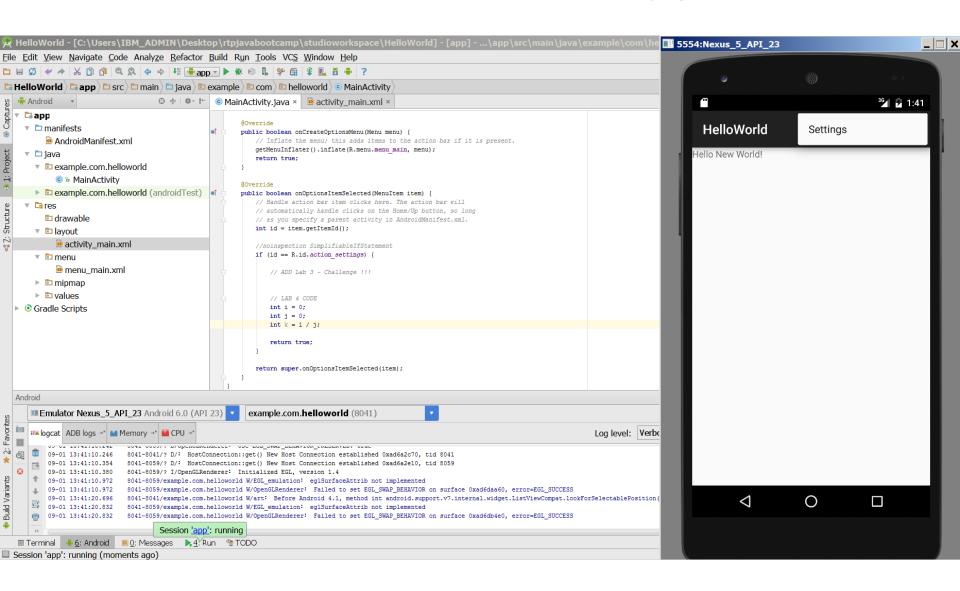
See if you can Find Method for Options Settings menu via Logging



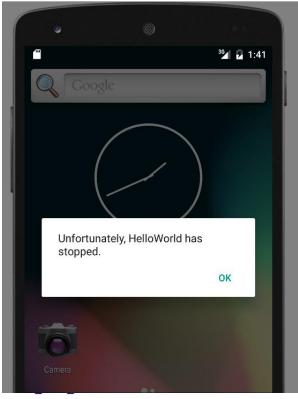
Lab 4

Creating ERROR

Lab 4 - MainActivity.java



Error



```
09-01 13:41:39.073 8041-8041/example.com.helloworld E/InputEventReceiver: Exception dispatching input event.
09-01 13:41:39.073 8041-8041/example.com.helloworld E/MessageQueue-JNI: Exception in MessageQueue callback: handleReceiveCallback
09-01 13:41:39.074 8041-8041/example.com.helloworld E/MessageQueue-JNI: java.lang.ArithmeticException: divide by zero
at example.com.helloworld.MainActivity.onOptionsItemSelected(MainActivity.java:50)
at android.app.Activity.onMenuItemSelected(Activity.java:2908)
at android.support.v4.app.FragmentActivity.onMenuItemSelected(FragmentActivity.java:325)
at android.support.v7.app.AppCompatActivity.onMenuItemSelected(AppCompatActivity.java:147)
```

Lab 5

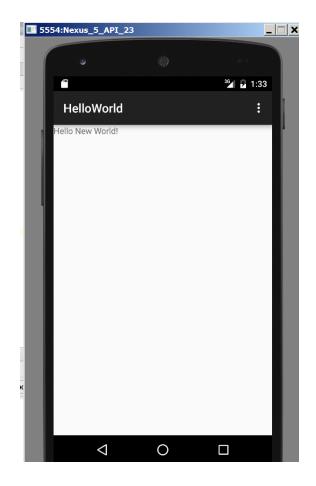
Toasting

Change on Options Selected Item Method

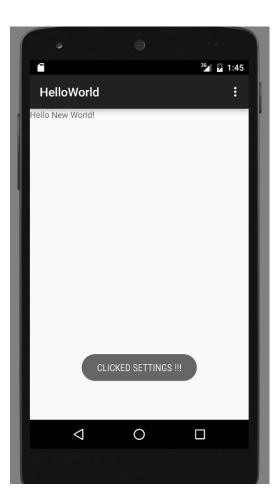
```
activity main.xml ×
MainActivity.java ×
          // Handle action bar item clicks here. The action bar will
          // automatically handle clicks on the Home/Up button, so long
          // as you specify a parent activity in AndroidManifest.xml.
          int id = item.getItemId();
          //noinspection SimplifiableIfStatement
          if (id == R.id.action settings) {
              // ADD Lab 3 - Challenge !!!
              Toast toast = Toast.makeText(this, "CLICKED SETTINGS !!!", Toast.LENGTH LONG);
              toast.show();
              // LAB 4 CODE - COMMENTED in LAB 5
              //int i = 0:
              //int j = 0;
              //int k = i / j;
              return true;
          return super.onOptionsItemSelected(item);
```

Lab 5 Changes to Lab 4 Code

- Add to Import import android.widget.Toast;
- REMOVE int Lines
- ADD THESE LINES

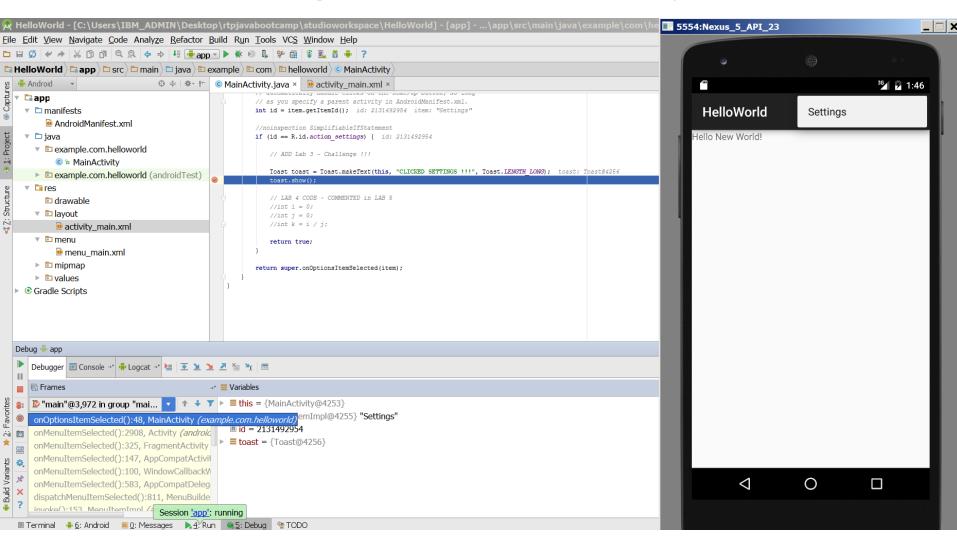


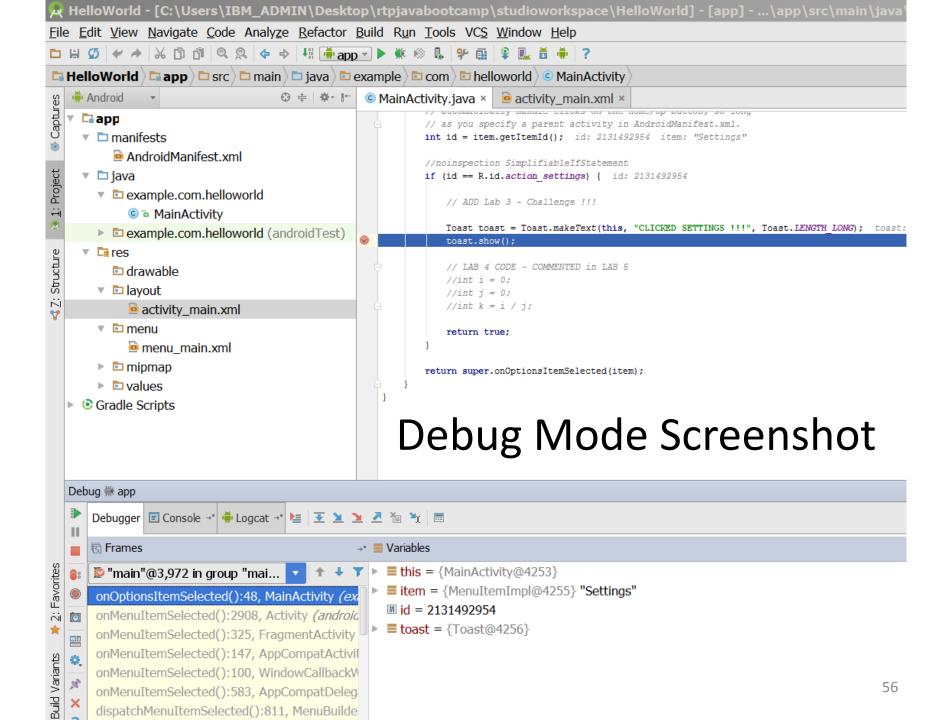




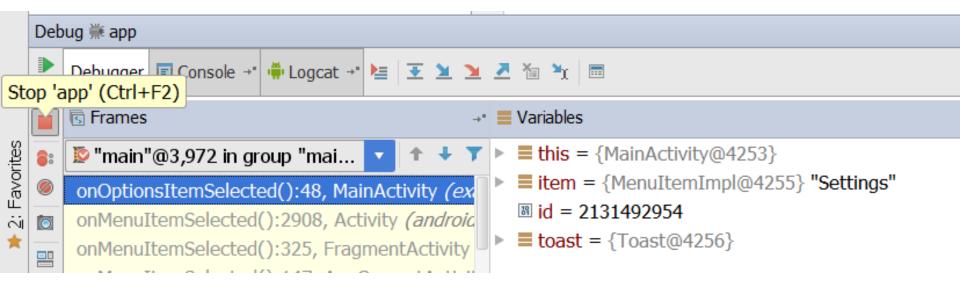
Lab 6

Adding DEBUG Breakpoint





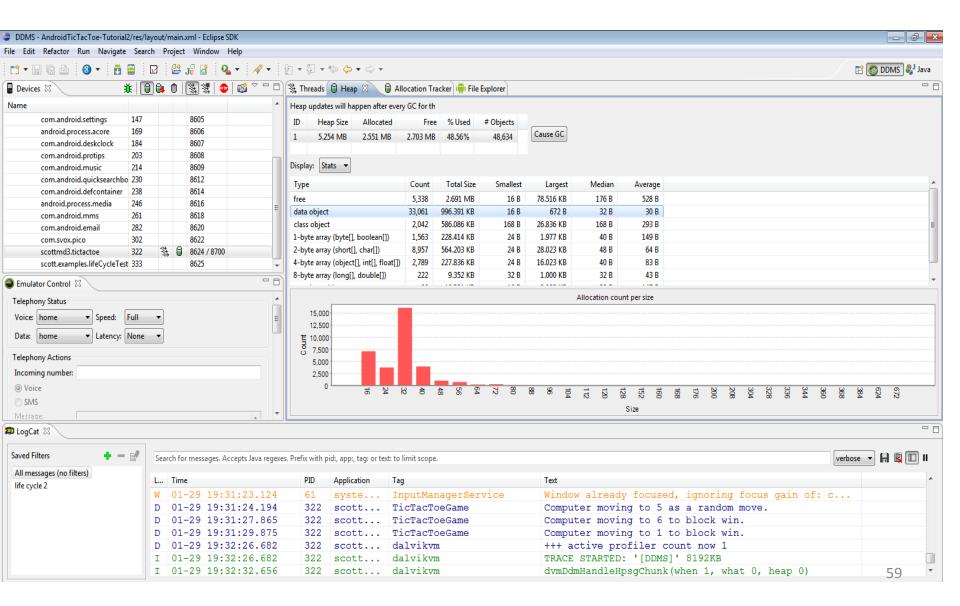
Stopping the Debbuger



Dalvik Debug Monitor Server

- DDMS
- debugging tool
- "provides, screen capture on the device, thread and heap information on the device, logcat, process, and radio state information, incoming call and SMS spoofing, location data spoofing, and more."
- can interact with DDMS via Eclipse plugin, another view in Eclipse

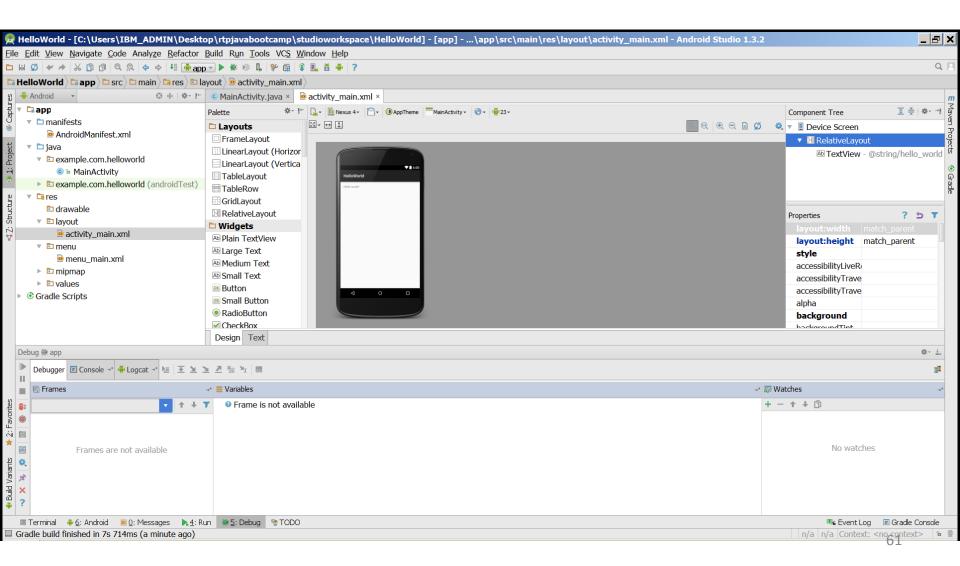
DDMS

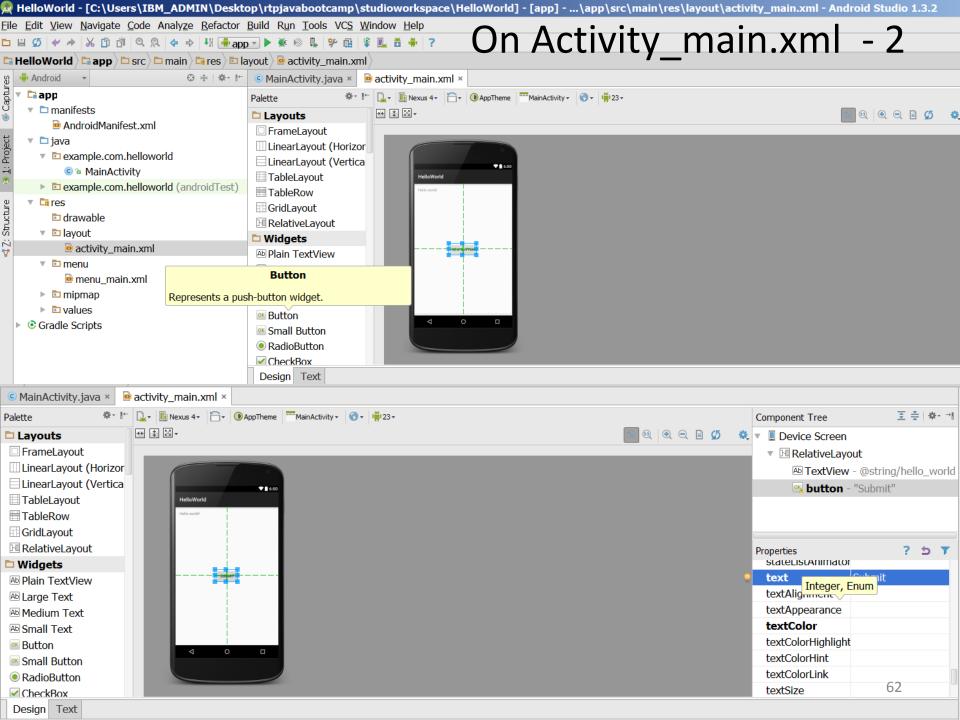


Lab 7

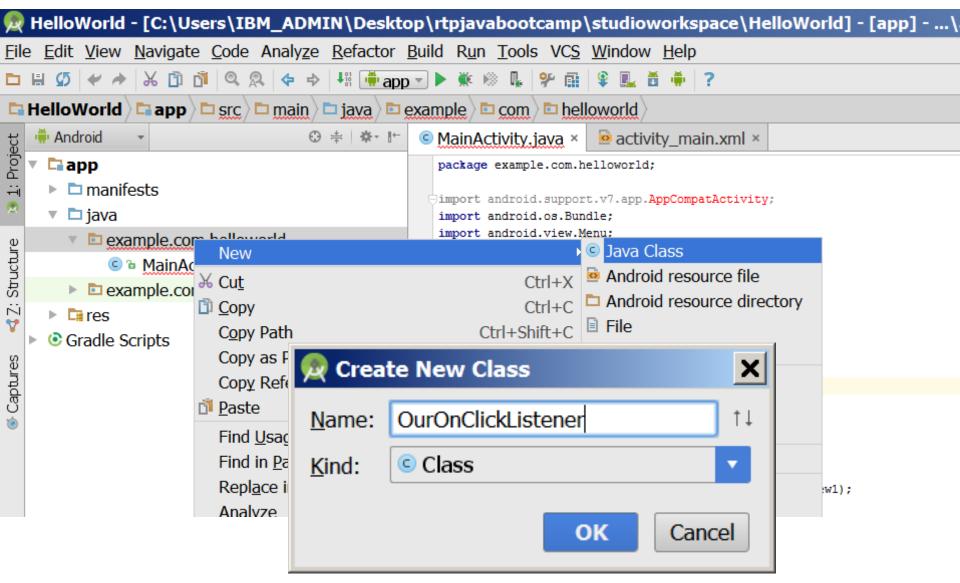
Adding Button and OnClickEvent

On Activity_main.xml - 1 add a button and change properties to Submit

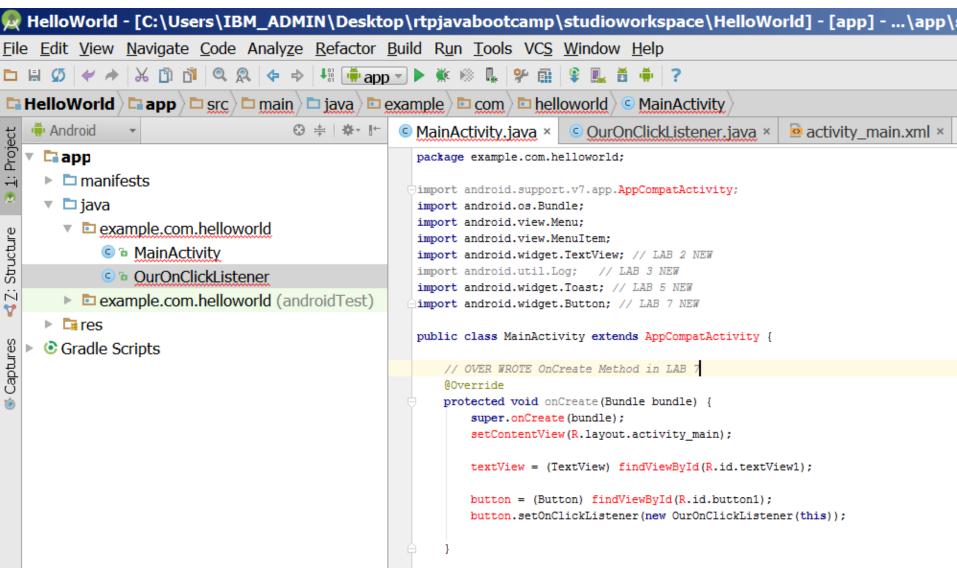




Create a new Java Class



New OnCreate Method

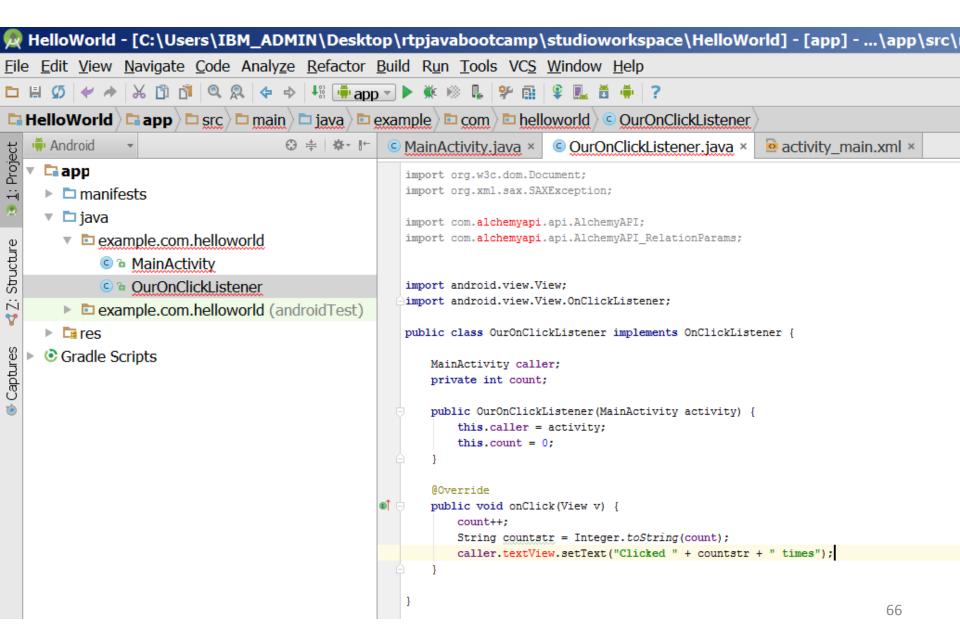


New OnCreate Method

import android.app.Activity; import android.os.Bundle; import android.os.StrictMode; import android.util.Log; import android.view.Menu; import android.view.MenuItem; import android.widget.Button; import android.widget.TextView; import android.widget.Toast; public class MainActivity extends AppCompatActivity { TextView textView; Button ourButton; // OVER WRITE OnCreate Method in LAB 7 @Override protected void onCreate(Bundle bundle) { super.onCreate(bundle); setContentView(R.layout.activity main); textView = (TextView) findViewById(R.id.textView); ourButton = (Button) findViewById(R.id.button); ourButton.setOnClickListener(new OurOnClickListener(this));

package com.example.helloandroid;

New OurOnClickListener Class



NEW CLASS CREATED IN LAB 7

```
package com.example.helloandroid;
import android.view.View;
import android.view.View.OnClickListener;
public class OurOnClickListener implements OnClickListener {
MainActivity caller;
private int count;
public OurOnClickListener(MainActivity activity) {
       this.caller = activity;
       this.count = 0;
@Override
public void onClick(View v) {
       count++;
       String countstr = Integer.toString(count);
       caller.textView.setText("Clicked " + countstr + " times");
```

Important Files

- 1. src/MainActivity.java
 - 1. Activity which is started when app executes
- 2. gen/**R.java** (DO NOT MODIFY!)
 - 1. Auto-generated, auto-updated file with identifiers from main.xml, strings.xml, and elsewhere
- res/layout/activity_main.xml
 - 1. Defines & lays out widgets for the activity
- 4. res/values/strings.xml
 - 1. String constants used by app
- AndroidManifest.xml
 - 1. Declares all the app's components
 - 2. Names libraries app needs to be linked against
 - 3. Identifies permissions the app expects to be granted

1 - src/MainActivity.java

```
package com.example.helloworld;
import android.support.v7.app.AppCompatActivity;
import android.os.Bundle;
import android.view.Menu;
import android.view.MenuItem;
public class MainActivity extends AppCompatActivity {
  @Override
  protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
    super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
    setContentView(R.layout.activity_main);
                                                                    @Override
  @Override
                                                                    public boolean onOptionsItemSelected(MenuItem item) {
  public boolean onCreateOptionsMenu(Menu menu) {
                                                                      // Handle action bar item clicks here. The action bar will
   // Inflate the menu; this adds items to the action bar if it is present.
                                                                      // automatically handle clicks on the Home/Up button, so long
                                                                      // as you specify a parent activity in AndroidManifest.xml.
    getMenuInflater().inflate(R.menu.menu_main, menu);
                                                                      int id = item.getItemId();
    return true;
                                                                      //noinspection SimplifiableIfStatement
                                                                      if (id == R.id.action_settings) {
                                                                         return true;
                                                                      return super.onOptionsItemSelected(item);
```

2 - gen/R.java

• Auto-generated file with identifiers from main.xml, strings.xml, and elsewhere

```
/* 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 com.example.helloworld;
public final class R {
public static final class anim {
public static final int abc_fade_in=0x7f050000;
public static final int abc fade out=0x7f050001;
public static final int abc grow fade in from bottom=0x7f050002;
public static final int abc popup enter=0x7f050003;
public static final int abc popup exit=0x7f050004;
public static final int abc_shrink_fade_out_from_bottom=0x7f050005;
public static final int abc slide in bottom=0x7f050006;
public static final int abc slide in top=0x7f050007;
public static final int abc slide out bottom=0x7f050008;
public static final int abc slide out top=0x7f050009;
public static final class attr {
/** Must be a reference to another resource, in the form
"<code>@[+][<i>package</i>:]<i>type</i>:<i>name</i></code>"
or to a theme attribute in the form "<code>?[<i>package</i>:][<i>type</i>:]<i>name</i></code>".
```

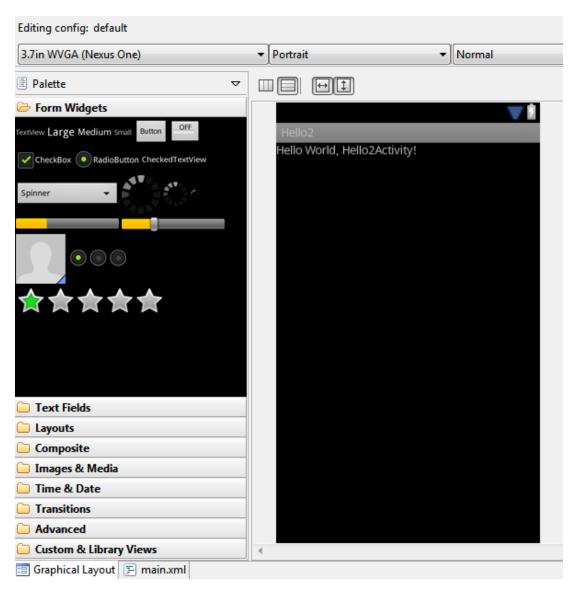
Do not modify!

3 - res/layout/activity_main.xml

```
<RelativeLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"</p>
 xmlns:tools="http://schemas.android.com/tools" android:layout width="match parent"
 android:layout height="match parent" android:paddingLeft="@dimen/activity horizontal margin"
 android:paddingRight="@dimen/activity horizontal margin"
 android:paddingTop="@dimen/activity vertical margin"
 android:paddingBottom="@dimen/activity vertical margin" tools:context=".MainActivity">
 <TextView android:text="@string/hello world" android:layout width="wrap content"</pre>
    android:layout height="wrap content"
    android:id="@+id/textView"/>
  <Button
    android:layout width="wrap content"
    android:layout height="wrap content"
    android:text="Submit"
    android:id="@+id/button"
    android:layout below="@+id/textView"
    android:layout toRightOf="@+id/textView"
    android:layout toEndOf="@+id/textView"
    android:layout marginTop="68dp" />
```

</RelativeLayout>

3 contd. - Layout could be complex



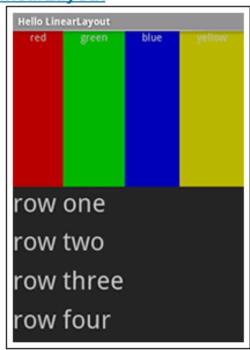
3 contd. - Understanding Layout

Declares layouts & widgets for the activity

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<LinearLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"</pre>
    android:orientation="vertical"
    android:layout width="fill parent"
    android:layout height="fill parent" >
    <EditText
                                                                              ViewGroup
        android:id="@+id/name"
        android:layout width="fill parent"
        android:layout height="wrap content"
        android:text="@string/hello" />
                                                                      ViewGroup
                                                                                    View
                                                                                            View
    <Button
        android:id="@+id/hello button"
        android:layout height="wrap content"
                                                               View
                                                                        View
                                                                                 View
        android:layout width="wrap_content"
        android:text="Press Me" />
</LinearLayout>
```

3 Contd - Available Layouts

LinearLayout



RelativeLayout



<u>TableLayout</u>



3 Layout and Available Widgets

MapView



WebView



DatePicker



Spinner



AutoComplete



ListView



4 - res/values/strings.xml

String constants used by app

```
<resources>
<string name="app_name">HelloWorld</string>
<string name="hello_world">Hello world!</string>
<string name="action_settings">Settings</string>
</resources>
```

- Used for supporting Localization
 - res/values-es/values/strings.xml to support Spanish
 - res/values-fr/values/strings.xml to support French
 - Etc.

5 - AndroidManifest.xml

- Declares all the app's components
- Names libraries app needs to be linked against
- Identifies permissions the app expects to be granted

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"</p>
package="com.example.helloworld" >
<application
android:allowBackup="true"
android:icon="@mipmap/ic launcher"
android:label="@string/app_name"
android:theme="@style/AppTheme" >
<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>
</manifest>
```

5 contd - AndroidManifest.xml

All Activities that are part of application must be registered in I

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
Manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
     package="scott.examples.lifeCycleTest"
     android:versionCode="1"
     android:versionName="1.0" >
    kuses-sdk android:minSdkVersion="10" />
     <application</pre>
                                                   Specify Activity to start w
        android:icon="@drawable/ic launcher"
        android:label="@string/app name" >
         <activity
             android:name=".LifeCycleTestActivity
             android:label="@string/app name" >
             <intent-filter>
                 <action android:name="android.intent.action.MAIN" />
                 <category android:name="android.intent.category.LAUNCHER" />
             </intent-filter>
        </activity>
                 <activity<
             android:name=".NameGetter"
                                                                                 78
             android:label="@string/getName"/>
     </annlication>
```

Some other topics covered

- onCreate() in Activity
- Adding Text and Changing Properties from Code
- Use the log to v, d, i, w, e
 VERBOSE, DEBUG, INFO, WARN, ERROR
- Create a TAG so we can filter
- Toast a message
- Debug BreakPoint
- ScreenShot of the APP
- Adding component
- Adding an Event and Setting Properties

References

Android Dev Guide
 http://developer.android.com/guide/topics/fundamentals.html

http://developer.android.com/guide/topics/fundamentals/activities.html