Android "Master" Class 2013

Lecture 1, October 10, 2013

Admistration

- No homework or tests
- No attendence taking
- Purely for your benefit
- Pay attention and follow along to succeed
- Have fun!

Admistration

- Lectures will be recorded
- Check Ctools for annoucements and resources
- Check Github for code samples

Agenda

- Intro to Android
- Useful Tools
- Application Components
- Activities
- Views and ViewGroups
- Component Communication
- "Hello, world!"

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- Android, Inc. created by Andy Rubin in 2003
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- Lawsuit trouble with Sun
 - Dalvik JVM vs Sun JVM

- Android 1.0
- 1.5 Cupcake
- 1.6 Donut
- 2.0-2.1 Éclair
- 2.2 Froyo
- 2.3 Gingerbread
- 3.0-3.2 Honeycomb
- 4.0 Ice Cream Sandwich
- 4.1-4.3 Jelly Bean
- 4.4 KitKat

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 - First proprietary naming

- Why Android?
 - Over half a billion Android devices activiated¹
 - Over half of smartphones in US and worldwide run Android
 - Not just smartphones run Android; watches, cameras, even cars!
 - Mobile is the future

- Android development is fun!
 - The system is open source
 - Very few developer restrictions and limitations

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 - Multi-threaded environment
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 - The system is open source
 - Very few developer restrictions and limitations
- Android development is challenging
 - Multi-threaded environment
 - Very few developer restrictions and limitations
 - Easy to write poor-performing, data-sucking, battery-draining apps

- Java
 - The all the libraries and frameworks are all written in Java (almost)

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 - Notes about Java

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 - Everything is a pointer, but called reference
 - Garbage collection
 - Memory leaks DO occur

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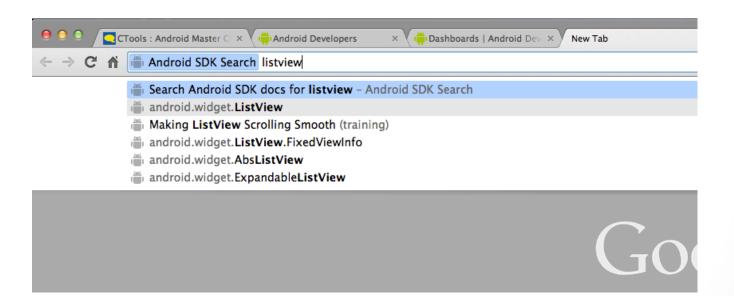
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Useful Tools

- developer.android.com
 - Most useful
 - Not just Javadoc
 - Many great tutorials

Useful Tools

- Android SDK Reference Search
 - Awesome Chrome extension
 - Searches the developer site directly



Android Open Source Project

- Known as AOSP
- Whole OS and framework is publicly available
- Code for built-in apps (phone, email, SMS, etc.)
 - Not Google apps (Gmail, Play Store, etc.)
- Acess through developer site or github.com/android

Useful Tools

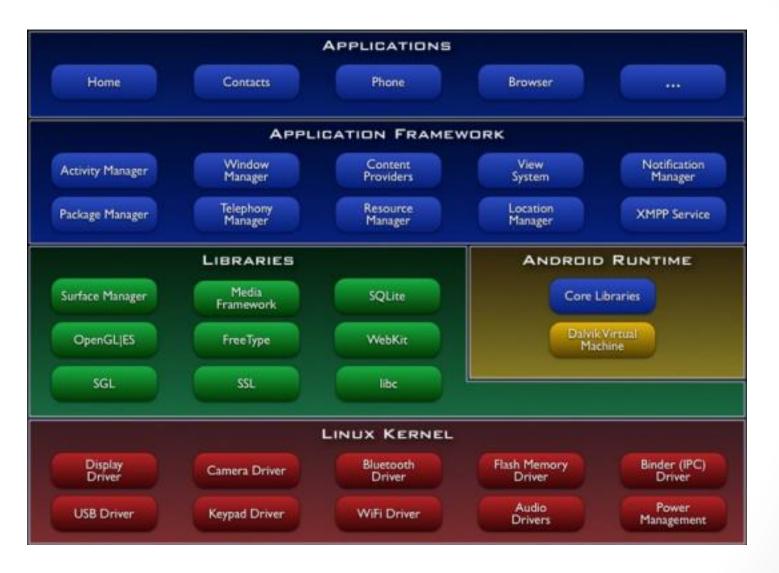
- Emulator is PAINFULLY slow
- Genymotion is a great alternative
- Uses VirtualBox to run an emulator on a very fast machine

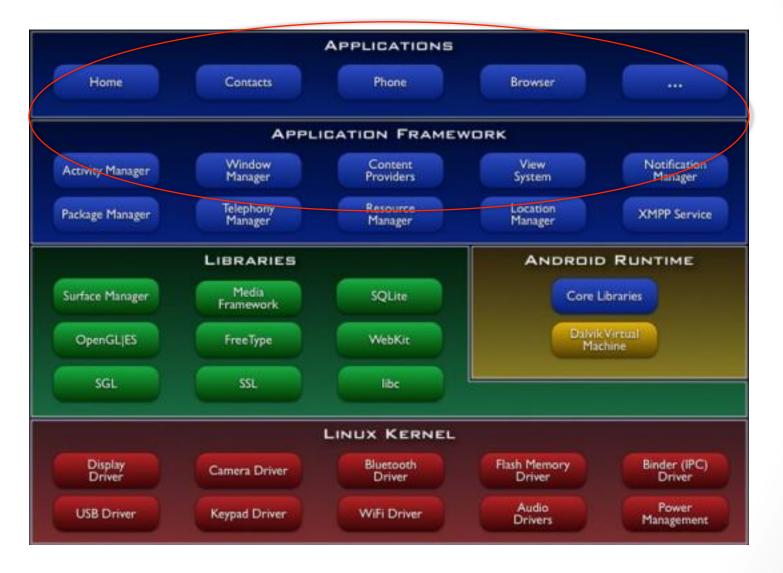
Useful Tools

- Others
 - Stack Overflow
 - YouTuve
 - Google I/O talks
 - Android Developer Blog

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- Application
- Activity
- Service
- ContentProvider
- SyncAdapter
- BroadcastReceiver

 How does the system know which components belong to which applications?

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 - AndroidManifest.xml

- AndroidManifest.xml
 - Application's registry for its components
 - How to interperet Intents (more on this later)
 - Configure default events on launch, on broadcast, etc.

Activity now, others later

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Activity

- android.app.Activity
- <u>Developer page</u>

Activity

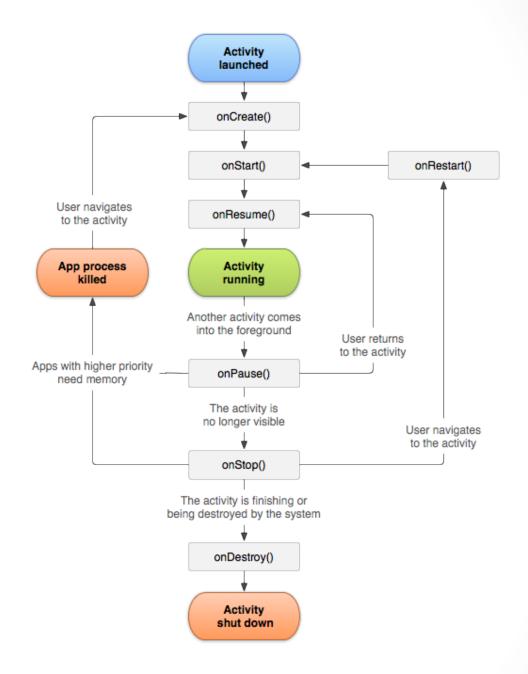
- Part of app user can do and/or see
- One Activity on screen
- Holds View in a Window object

Activity

- Must have Activity to launch
- Must be registered in AndroidManifest.xml
- Can respond to Intents via IntentFilters (nore on this later)

- Quick note about Context
 - Fromt the developer page:
 - "Interface to global information about an application environment."
 - Needed by many actions to coordinate between components at a low level
 - i.e. Making sure things run in the Context of the main thread (more on this later)
 - Activity extends Context (kinda)

• Life cycle:



- Subtle, but important, quirks about life cycle
 - Recreated on configuration change
 - Leave screen -> only state is saved, not entire instance
 - This can lead to memory leaks (Java-style)
- Why is this a big deal?

- Subtle, but important, quirks about life cycle
 - Recreated on configuration change
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 - This can lead to memory leaks (Java-style)
- Why is this a big deal?
 - Entire View hierarchy is often recreated!



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- android.view.View
- Developer page
- android.view.ViewGroup
- Developer page

A View is a rectangular space to draw on screen

A ViewGroup is a special View that can hold other Views

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 - Can see relationship in xml

- Views must live inside a Context, i.e. an Activity
 - Only in Activity

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 - Only in Activity
- Cannot be modified from any thread besides main thread
 - More on this when we talk about multi threading

Can extend View and ViewGroup yourself

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 - Often unnecessary

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 - Often unnecessary
- Framework includes many useful classes
 - LinearLayout
 - RelativeLayout
 - FrameLayout
 - GridLayout
 - TextView
 - ImageView
 - ListView
 - GridView
 - Many more...

How do we create Views and ViewGroups?

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 - Normally, like any other class

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 - Inflate from XML

- How do we create Views and ViewGroups?
 - Normally, like any other class
 - Inflate from XML
 - Best for beginners

Basic layout structure

- Basic layout structure
 - We'll see a specific sample in the demo

```
<ViewGroup>
     <!-- Notice the nested ViewGroup -->
     <ViewGroup>
          <View />
          <!-- Can have multiple Views in a ViewGroup -->
                <View />
                </viewGroup>
</ViewGroup>
```

What if we have this?

- What if we have this?
- How can the Activity tell if the Button is clicked?

```
<LinearyLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    android:layout_width="match_parent">
    android:layout_height="match_parent">
    <Button
        android:id="@+id/my_btn"
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:text="Press"/>
</LinearLayout>
```

- What if we have this?
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 - Listener design pattern

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- Intracomponent communication

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Activty displays View with a Button

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- Want to respond to Button clicks

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- Want to respond to Button clicks
- Activity is said to be "listening" for a click

Listener design pattern

Listener design pattern (a.k.a. callbacks)

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 - Define Listener interface

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 - Define Listener interface
 - Object that is listening implements the interface
 - Target objects notifies listeners when an event occrs
 - Listener responsds to event

- Not limited to Buttons or the like
 - Any class can define a listener interface
 - Must notify on certain events

- Example
 - OnClickListener

```
class MyActivity extends Activity implements OnClickListener {
      // ... other code

      @Override
      public void onClick(View v) {
            startOtherActivity();
      }
}
```

- Intercomponent communication
- Intracomponent communication

How do different components talk to each other?

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 - One Activity on the screen at a time

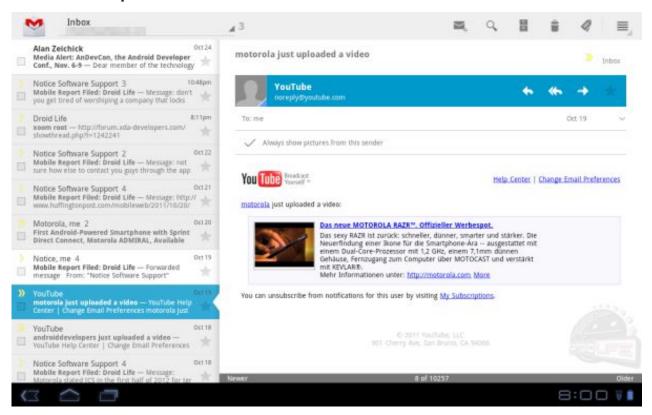
- How do different compponents talk to each other?
 - They don't
 - One Activity on the screen at a time
- How to start another Activity?
 - Intents

- Intents
 - App tells the system what you want to do
 - System can maintain important resources, i.e. Window
 - App tells system to swap Activities in and out of the Window

- Intents are MUCH more powerful than Activity switching
- Intents will pop up all the time in the class
 - This is all we need to know for now

Question?

- If only one Activity is allowed on the screen at one time, how can we put more than one user action on the screen?
- For example:



Naive Solution

• Just have a list and frame side-by-side in a layout

Naive Solution

- Just have a list and frame side-by-side in a layout
 - What if the screen is small?

Proper Solution

• Fragments!

Proper Solution

- Fragments!
 - Modular pieces of UI with life cycle like an Activity
 - Doesn't manage a Window or other system resources

Proper Solution

- Fragments!
 - Modular pieces of UI with life cycle like an Activity
 - Doesn't manage a Window or other system resources
 - Next time

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"Hello, world!"

We have all the pieces we need

"Hello, world!"

- We have all the pieces we need
- Code will be in the git repo
 - Please familiar yourself with:
 - Github (at least)
 - Command line git

Thank You

Q&A until 9pm