

Embedded System Software

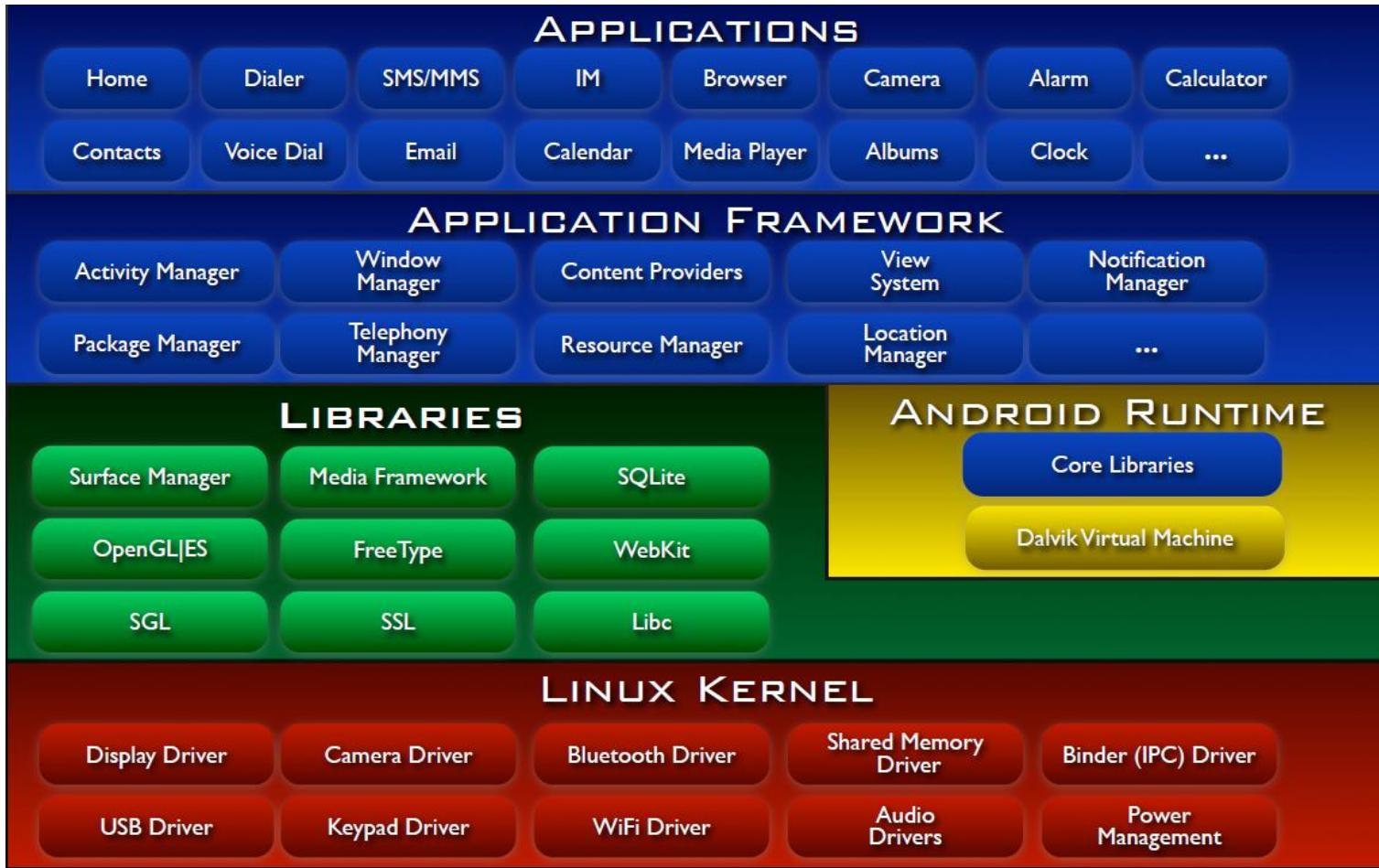
Java Examples

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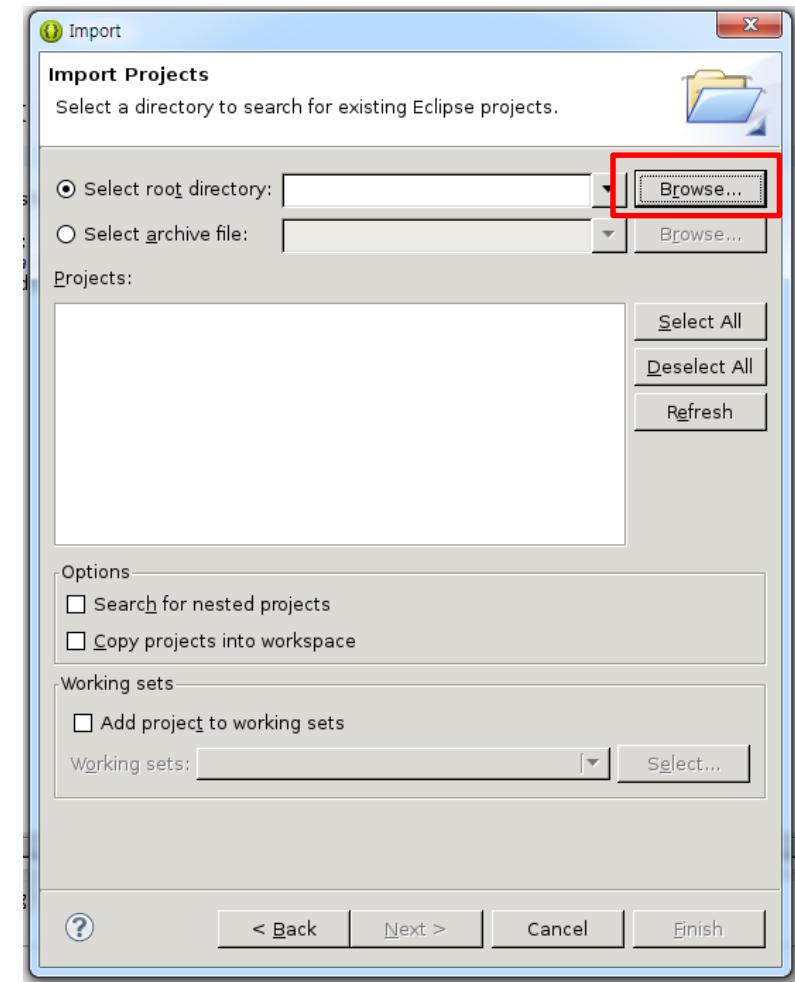
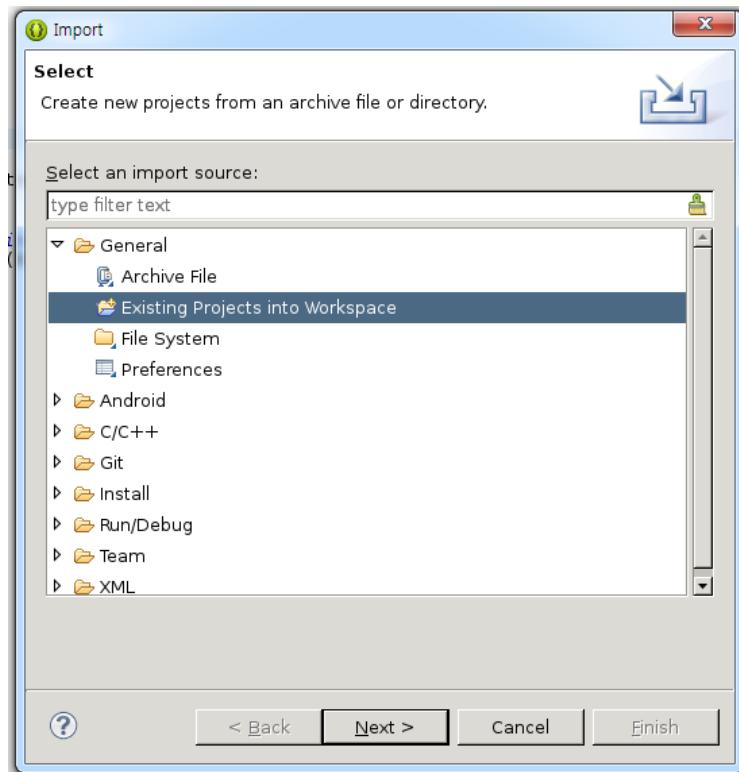
Android Architecture

Java

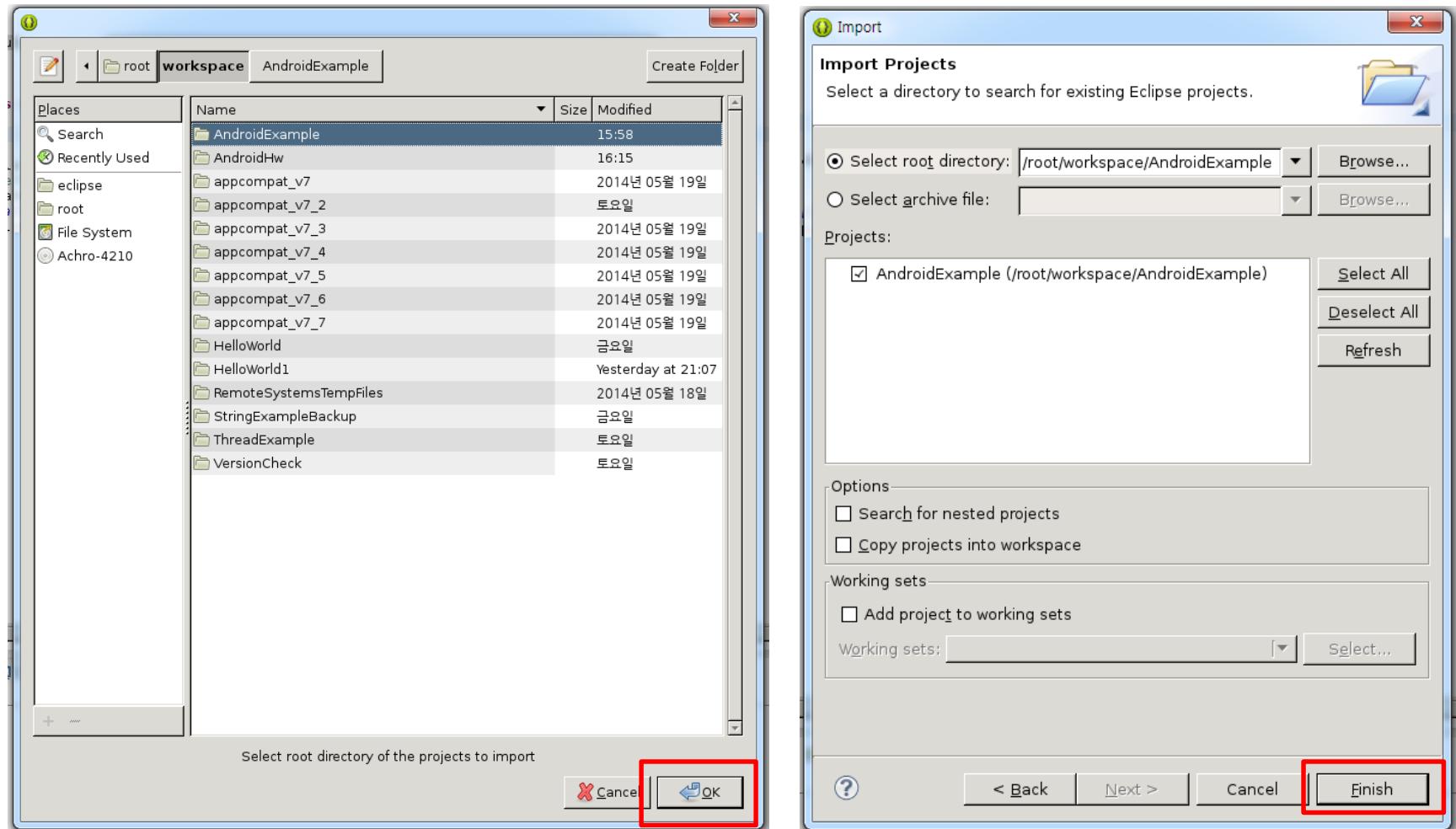
C or
C++



Import Project



Import Project



에러 발생시

- ▶ **Unable to resolve target 'android-??'** 에러 발생시
 - <http://apphappy.tistory.com/123>
 - 해당 사이트 참조



Intent

- ▶ **An intent is an abstract description of an operation to be performed**
- ▶ **한 액티비티에서 뷔들에 액션을 취해 다른 액티비티로 전환을 하게 되는 경우 사용됨.**
- ▶ **Structure**
 - **The primary pieces of information**
 - Action
 - The general action to be performed, such as ACTION_VIEW, ACTION_EDIT, ACTION_MAIN, etc.
 - Data
 - The data to operate on, such as a person record in the contacts database, expressed as a Uri.

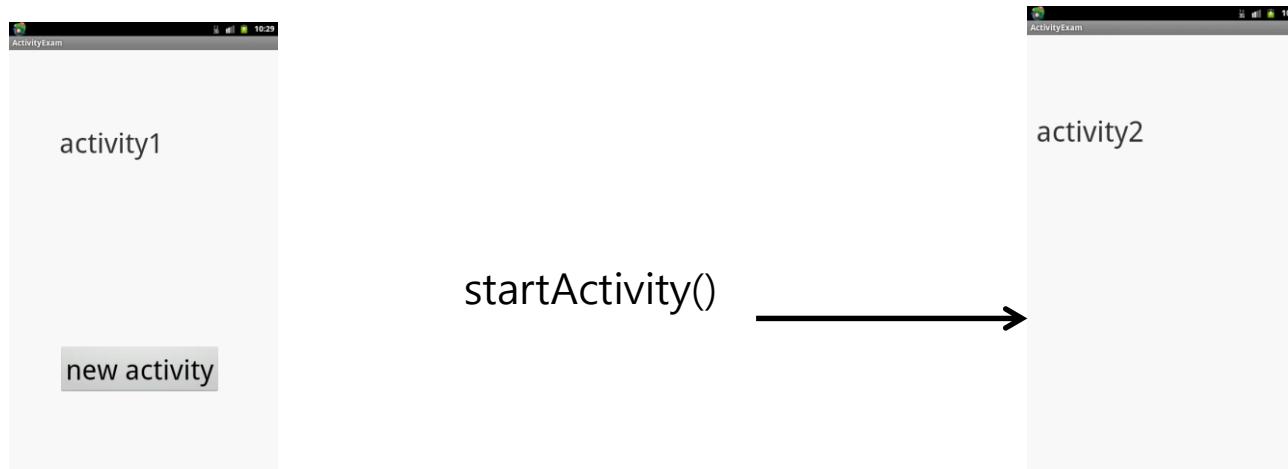
Activity

- ▶ 안드로이드에서 '화면 하나'라고 이해하는 것이 가장 직관적
- ▶ **lifecycle**
 - **OnCreate()**
 - Called when the activity is first created
 - **OnStart()**
 - Called when the activity is becoming visible to the user
 - **OnResume ()**
 - Called when the activity will start interacting with the user
 - **OnPause ()**
 - Called when the system is about to start resuming a previous activity
 - **OnStop()**
 - Called when the activity is no longer visible to the user
 - **OnDestroy()**
 - The final call you receive before your activity is destroyed
- ▶ **public View findViewById (int id)**
 - Finds a view that was identified by the id attribute from the XML
 - xml 레이아웃 내 선언된 각 뷰에 대한 인스턴스를 받기 위해 **findViewById()**를 사용

Activity

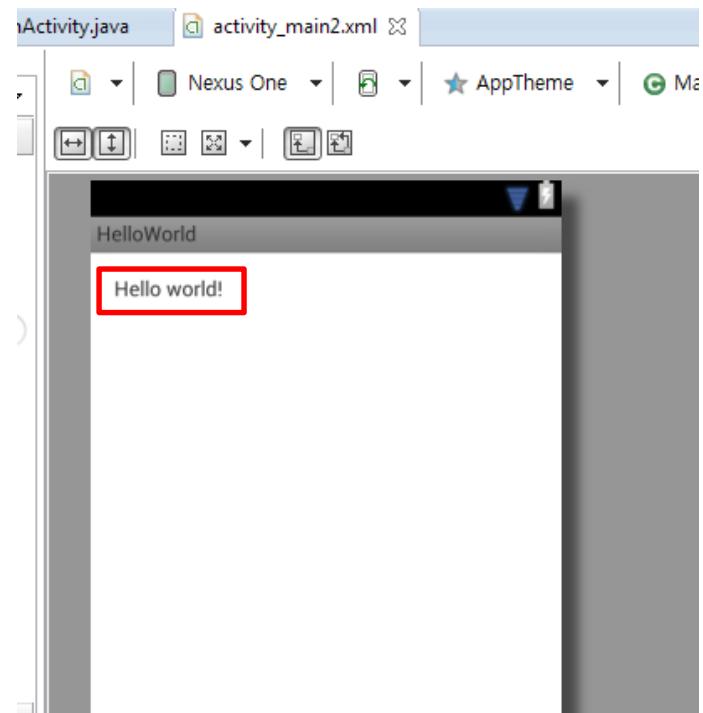
Start activity

```
Intent intent = new Intent( this, A.class);  
startActivity( intent );
```



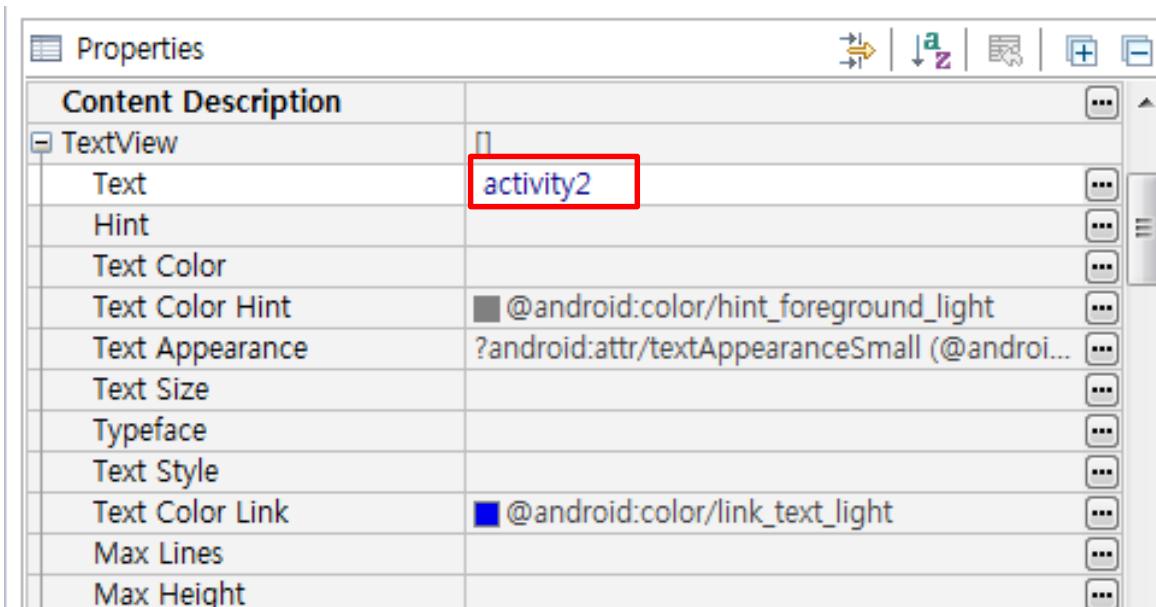
Activity 2개를 사용하는 예제

- res/layout/activity_main.xml을 res/layout/activity_main2.xml로 복사
- res/layout/activity_main2 더블클릭
- TextView를 클릭



Activity 2개를 사용하는 예제(Cont.)

- ▶ 'Properties' window
 - TextView / text
 - 'activity2'로 변경



Activity 2개를 사용하는 예제(Cont.)

- ▶ File / New / File

- src / com / example / androidex 선택
 - File name : MainAcitivity2.java

- ▶ MainActivity2.java 작성

```
package com.example.androidex;

import android.app.Activity;

public class MainActivity2 extends Activity{
    protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);

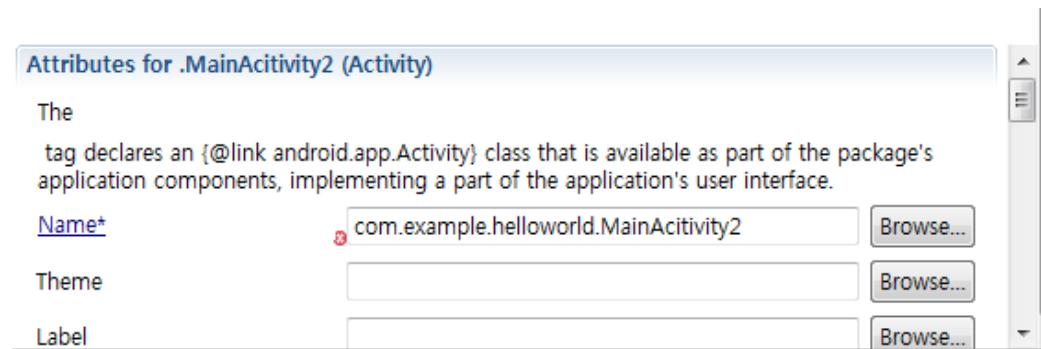
        setContentView(R.layout.activity_main2);
```

- ▶ Ctrl + Shift + o : 현재코드에서 import 필요하면 자동으로 해 줌.

Activity 2개를 사용하는 예제(Cont.)

▶ AndroidManifest.xml 더블클릭

- Application 탭에서 Application Nodes / Add... /Activity
- Application 탭에서 Attributes for ... / Name의 Browse / MainAcitivity2



Activity 2개를 사용하는 예제(Cont.)

- ▶ res/layout/activity_main.xml 더블클릭
 - Button 추가
 - Button 클릭
 - 'Properties' 윈도우
 - Id : @+id/newactivity



Activity 2개를 사용하는 예제(Cont.)

>MainActivity.java 수정

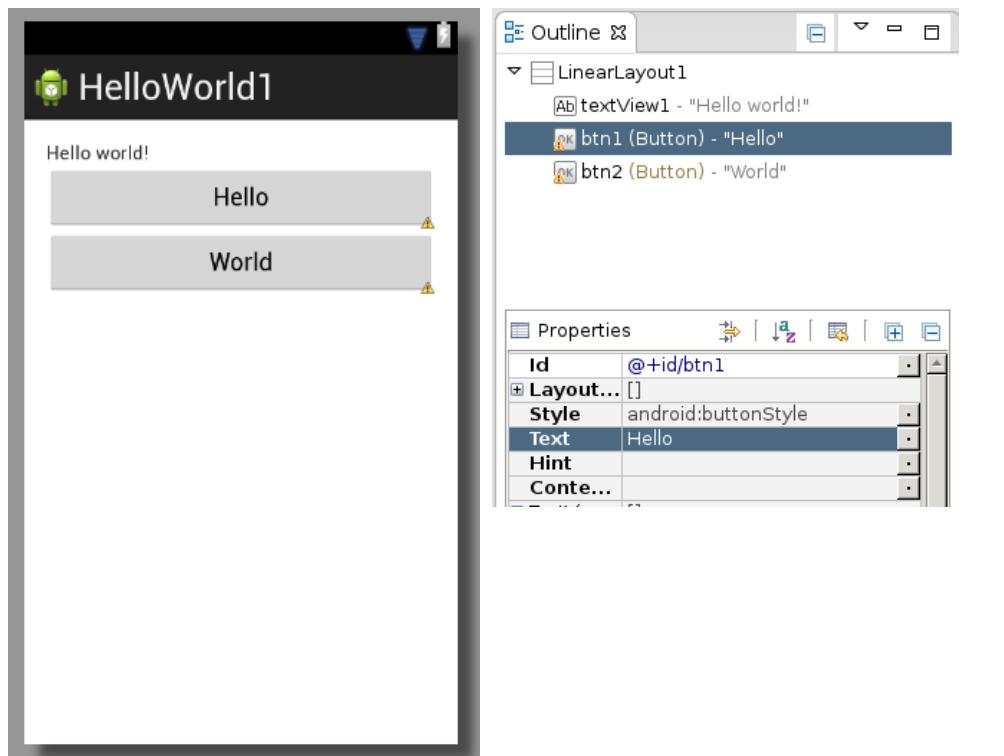
```
public class MainActivity extends Activity{  
  
    LinearLayout linear;  
    @Override  
    protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {  
        // TODO Auto-generated method stub  
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);  
        setContentView(R.layout.activity_main);  
        linear = (LinearLayout)findViewById(R.id.container);  
        Button btn = (Button)findViewById(R.id.newactivity);  
        OnClickListener listener = new OnClickListener() {  
            @Override  
            public void onClick(View v) {  
                Intent intent = new Intent(MainActivity.this, MainActivity2.class);  
                startActivity(intent);  
            }  
        };  
        btn.setOnClickListener(listener);  
    }  
}
```



Button

activity_main.xml

- Add two buttons with id btn1 text hello, btn2 world



MediaPlayer

- >MainActivity에 MediaPlayer mp1, mp2 선언
- Shift+ctrl+O
- res/raw/ 폴더 생성 후 hello.mp3, world.mp3 복사
- onCreate()에 MediaPlayer.create(this, R.raw.songName);을 통해 MediaPlayer 생성

```
MediaPlayer mp1, mp2;
Button btn, helloBtn, worldBtn;
OnClickListener ltn, ltn1, ltn2;
LinearLayout linear;
@Override
protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
    // TODO Auto-generated method stub
    super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
    setContentView(R.layout.activity_main);
    linear = (LinearLayout)findViewById(R.id.container);
```

```
btn = (Button)findViewById(R.id.newactivity);
helloBtn = (Button)findViewById(R.id.hello);
worldBtn = (Button)findViewById(R.id.world);
```

R.id.btn1
R.id.btn2

```
mp1 = MediaPlayer.create(this, R.raw.hello);
mp2 = MediaPlayer.create(this, R.raw.world);
```

▶ Button.OnClickListener

```
ltn1 = new OnClickListener() {
    @Override
    public void onClick(View v) {
        mp1.start();
    }
};
helloBtn.setOnClickListener(ltn1);

ltn2 = new OnClickListener() {
    @Override
    public void onClick(View v) {
        mp2.start();
    }
};
worldBtn.setOnClickListener(ltn2);
```

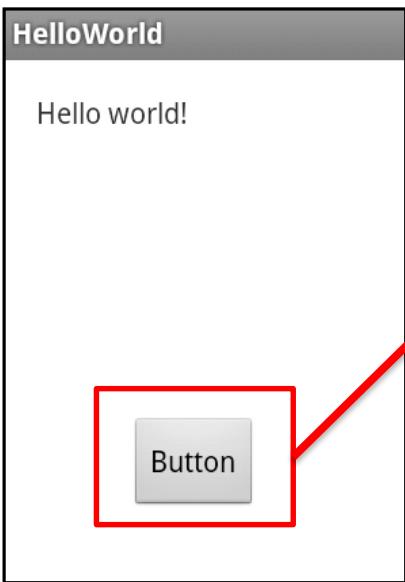


TextView

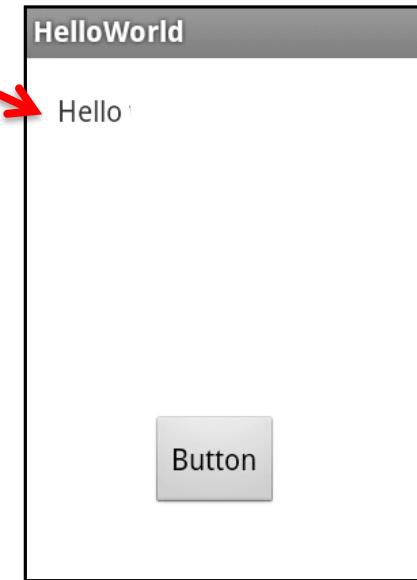
- ▶ MainActivity에 TextView tv;
- ▶ tv = (TextView) findViewById(R.id.textView1);

- ▶ public final void setText (CharSequence text)
 - Sets the string value

- ▶ public CharSequence getText ()
 - Return the text the TextView is displaying.



```
ltn1 = new OnClickListener() {  
    @Override  
    public void onClick(View v) {  
        mp1.start();  
        tv.setText("hello!\n");  
    }  
};  
helloBtn.setOnClickListener(ltn1);  
  
ltn2 = new OnClickListener() {  
    @Override  
    public void onClick(View v) {  
        mp2.start();  
        tv.setText("world!\n");  
    }  
};  
worldBtn.setOnClickListener(ltn2);
```



ScrollView

▶ **activity_main.xml**

```
<ScrollView
    android:id="@+id/scrollView1"
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout_height="wrap_content" >

    <LinearLayout
        android:layout_width="match_parent"
        android:layout_height="match_parent"
        android:orientation="vertical" >

        <TextView
            android:id="@+id/textView2"
            android:layout_width="wrap_content"
            android:layout_height="wrap_content"
            android:text="Hello World!" />
    
```

>MainActivity.java



Making Buttons Dynamically

```
package com.example.androidexample;

+import android.app.Activity;□

public class MainActivity extends Activity{

    LinearLayout linear;
    @Override
    protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        // TODO Auto-generated method stub
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        setContentView(R.layout.activity_main);
        linear = (LinearLayout)findViewById(R.id.container);
        linear.setOrientation(LinearLayout.VERTICAL);

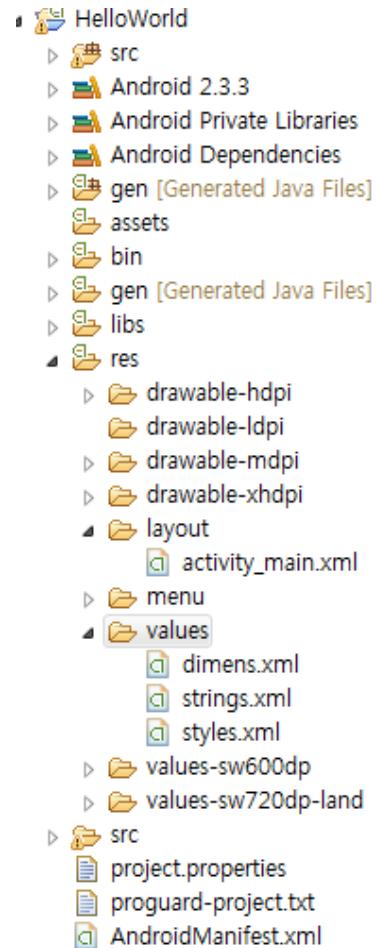
        for(int i = 0; i < 3; i++){
            LinearLayout row = new LinearLayout(this);
            row.setLayoutParams(new LayoutParams(LayoutParams.FILL_PARENT, LayoutParams.WRAP_CONTENT));

            for(int j = 0; j < 4; j++){
                Button btnTag = new Button(this);
                btnTag.setLayoutParams(new LayoutParams(LayoutParams.WRAP_CONTENT, LayoutParams.WRAP_CONTENT));
                btnTag.setText("Button"+(j+1+(i*4)));
                row.addView(btnTag);
            }
            linear.addView(row);
        }
    }
}
```



Application 파일구조

- ▶ res/drawable/ : image 파일
- ▶ res/layout/ : 화면 구성 xml 파일
- ▶ res/values/ : string 등
- ▶ src/ : source
- ▶ AndroidManifest.xml
 - Activity, Service를 정의하고 그 메타데이터들을 제공



String

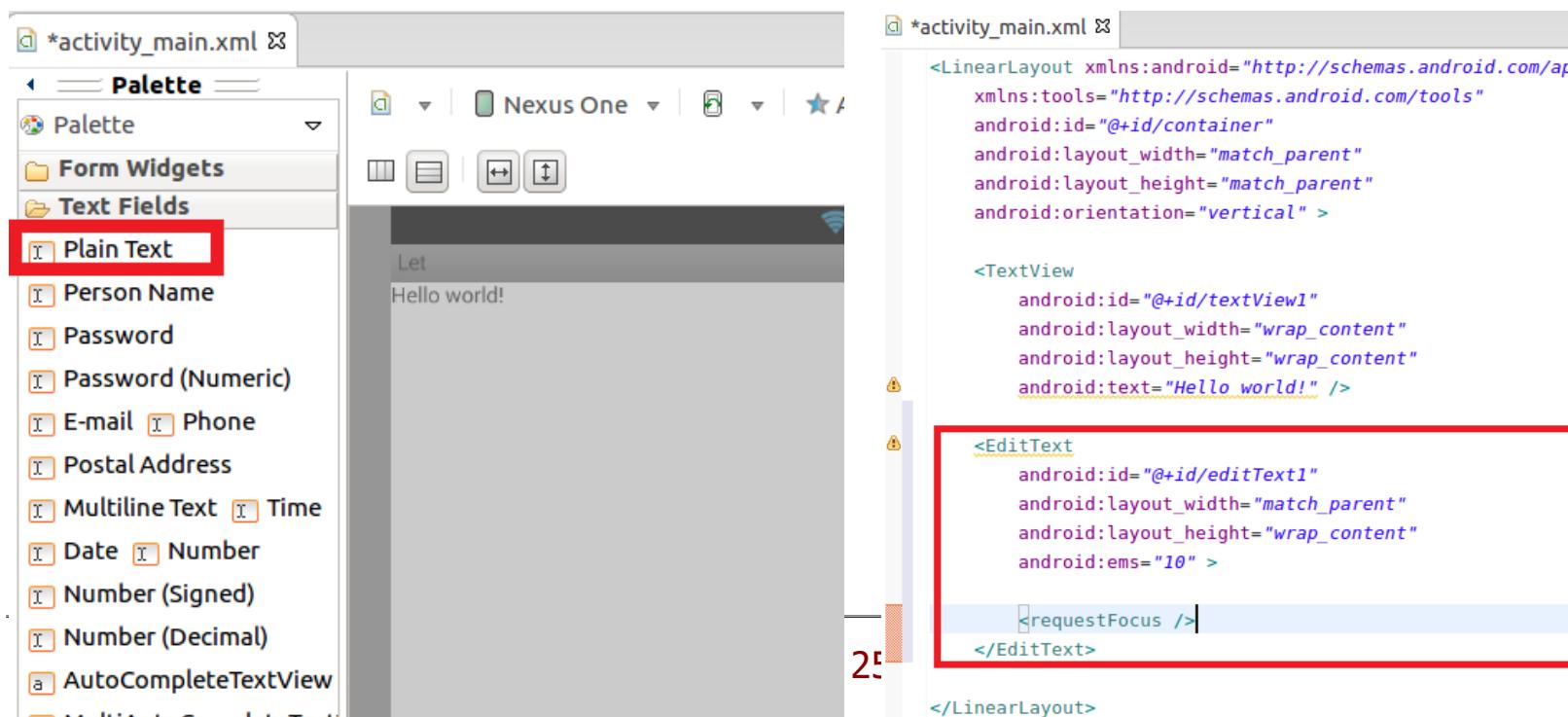
- ▶ An immutable sequence of characters/code units (chars)
- ▶ Methods
 - `charAt(int index)`
 - Returns the char value at the specified index.
 - `equals(Object anObject)`
 - Compares this string to the specified object.
 - `contains(CharSequence s)`
 - Returns true if and only if this string contains the specified sequence of char values
 - `length()`
 - Returns the length of this string.
 - `substring(int beginIndex, int endIndex)`
 - Returns a new string that is a substring of this string.
 - `toCharArray()`
 - Converts this string to a new character array.
 - `static String valueOf(int i)`
 - Returns the string representation of the int argument.

String

```
String str = "abcdefg";  
  
str.charAt(3);          // d  
str.equals("abcdefg"); // true  
str.contains("cde");   // true  
  
str.length();           // 7  
str.substring(2);       // cdefg  
String.valueOf(1234);  // 1234
```

Edit Text field

- ▶ 안드로이드 화면 통해 text 입력이 가능한 field
- ▶ xml에서 Plain Text를 사용하여 생성 가능, 해당 필드를 추가하면, 예상 화면을 보여주는 그래픽이 깨질 수 있으나, 실제로 프로그램 돌릴 시 정상적으로 수행됨



AndroidEx_edittext

- ▶ **user**가 터치패드를 통해 값을 입력하고, **button**을 누르면, **text field**값이 입력한 값을 바꿔는 프로그램



FileReader

- ▶ **MainActivity.java**
- ▶ **FileReader fis 를 MainActivity에 추가**

```
try {  
    fis = new FileReader("/proc/modules");  
    BufferedReader br = new BufferedReader(fis);  
  
    String str = null;  
    do {  
        Log.e("ayoayo", "ayoayo " + str);  
        tv.append(str);  
  
    } while ((str = br.readLine()) != null);  
  
} catch (FileNotFoundException e) {  
    // TODO Auto-generated catch block  
    e.printStackTrace();  
} catch (IOException e) {  
    // TODO Auto-generated catch block  
    e.printStackTrace();  
}
```