

Embedded System Software

Java Examples

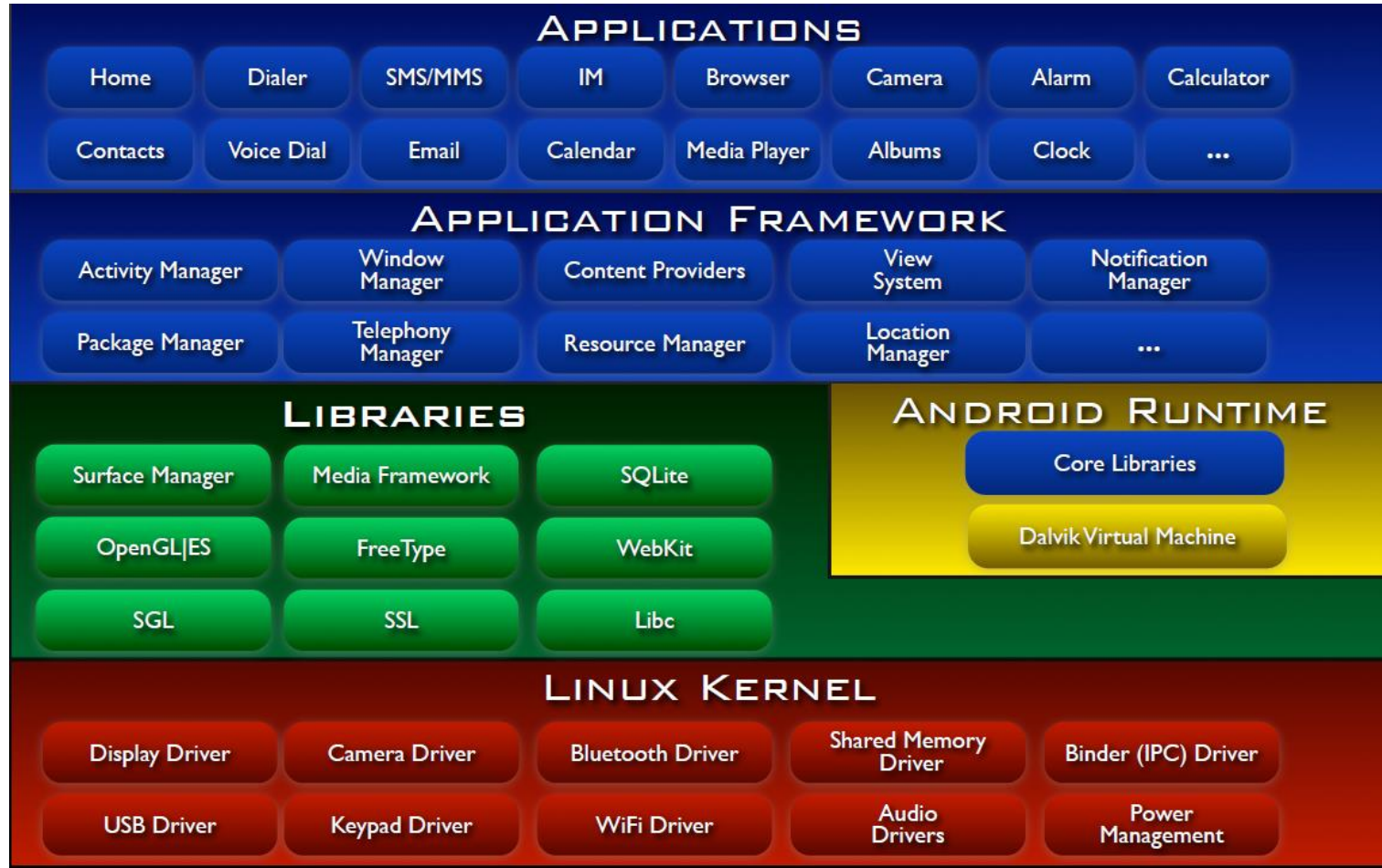
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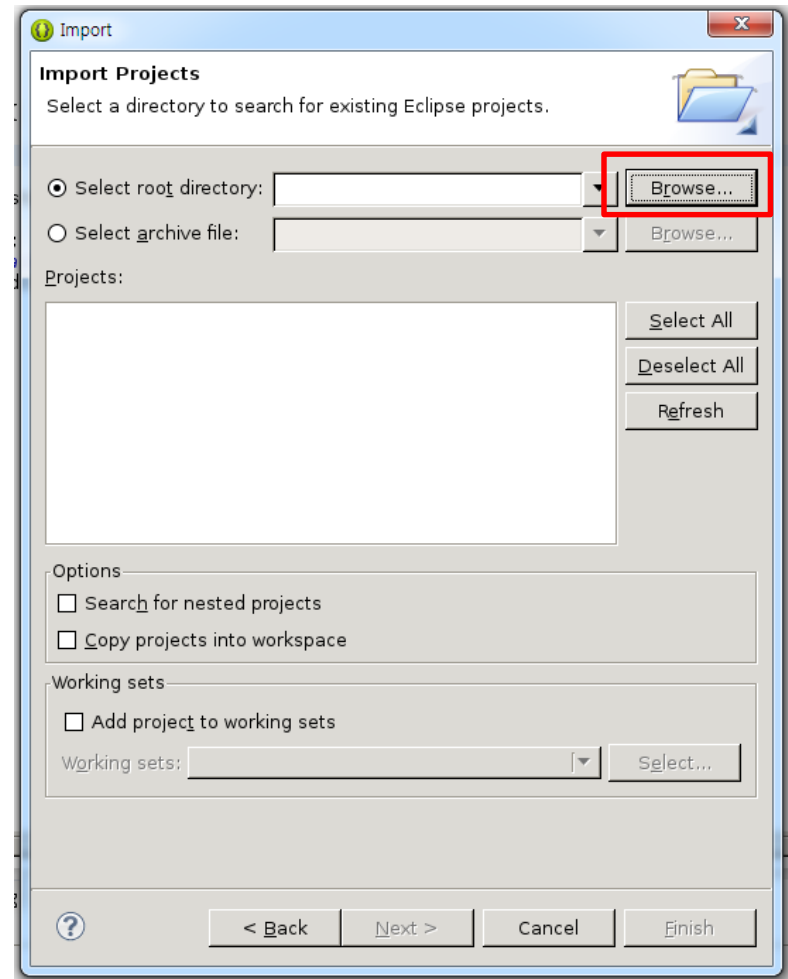
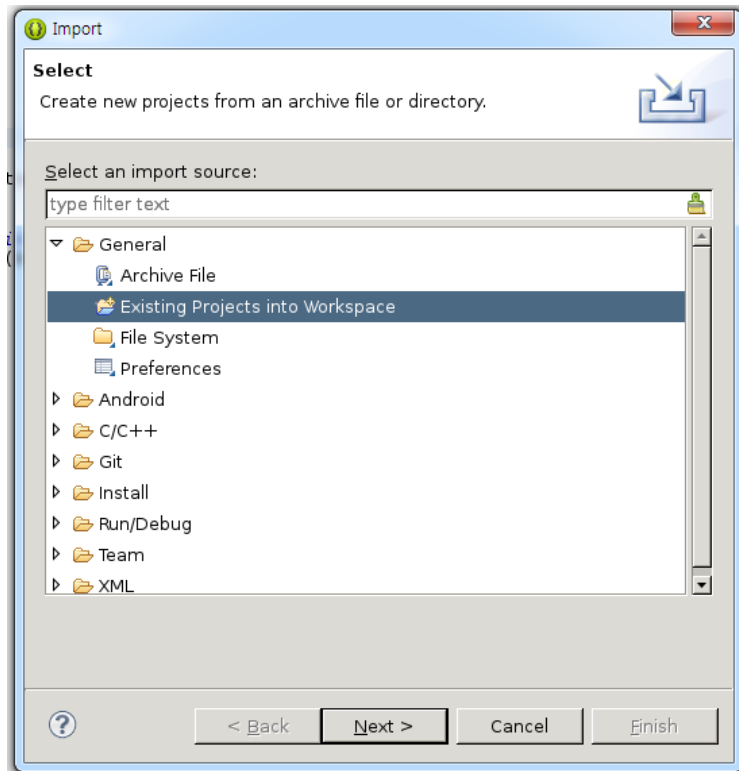
Android Architecture

Java

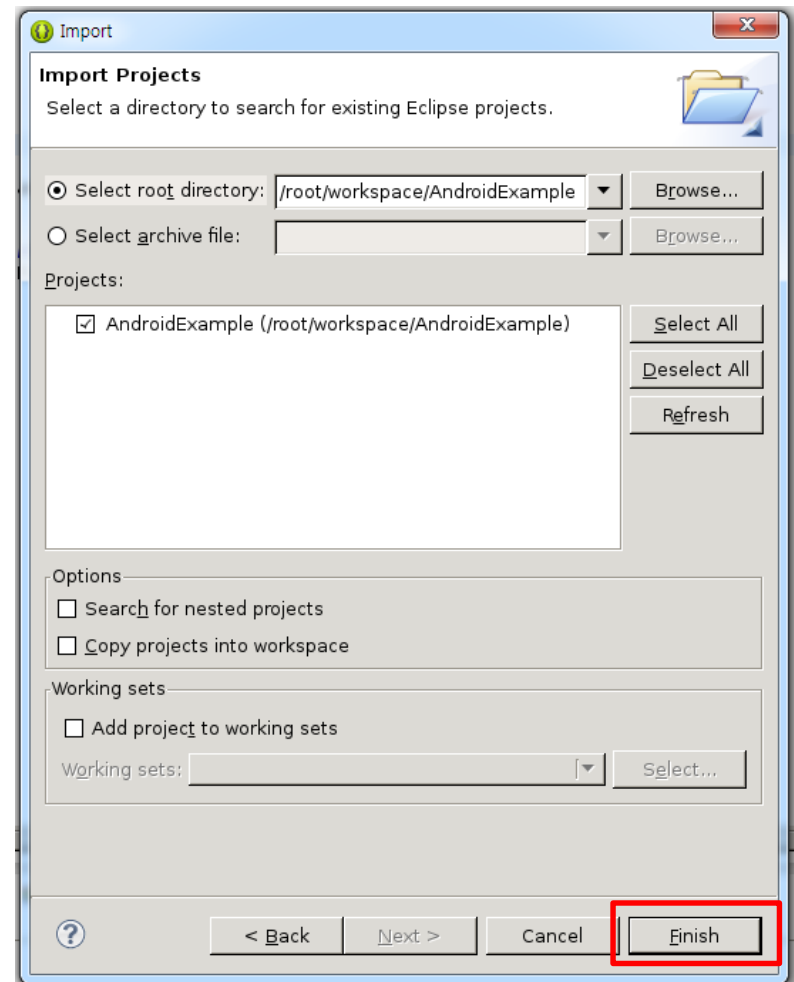
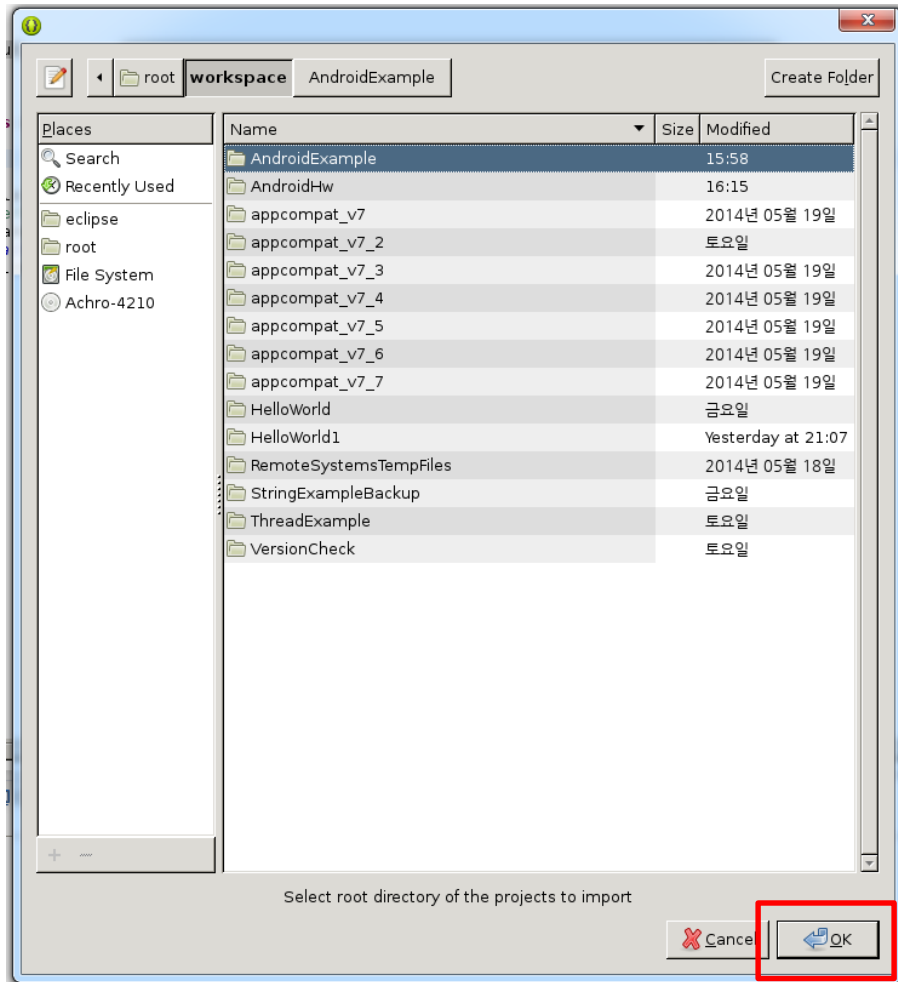
C or
C++



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 뷰들에 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.

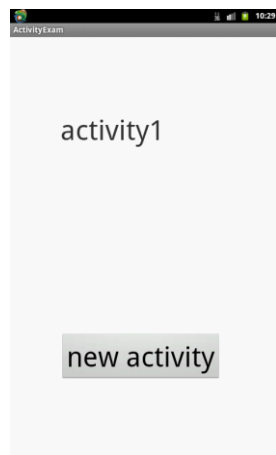
Activity

- ➔ 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

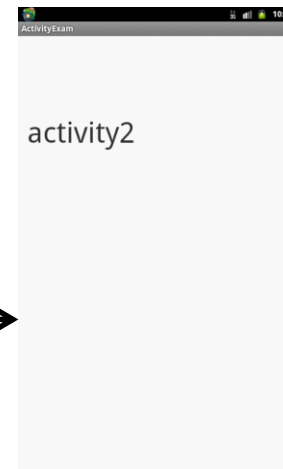
Activity

➡ Start activity

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

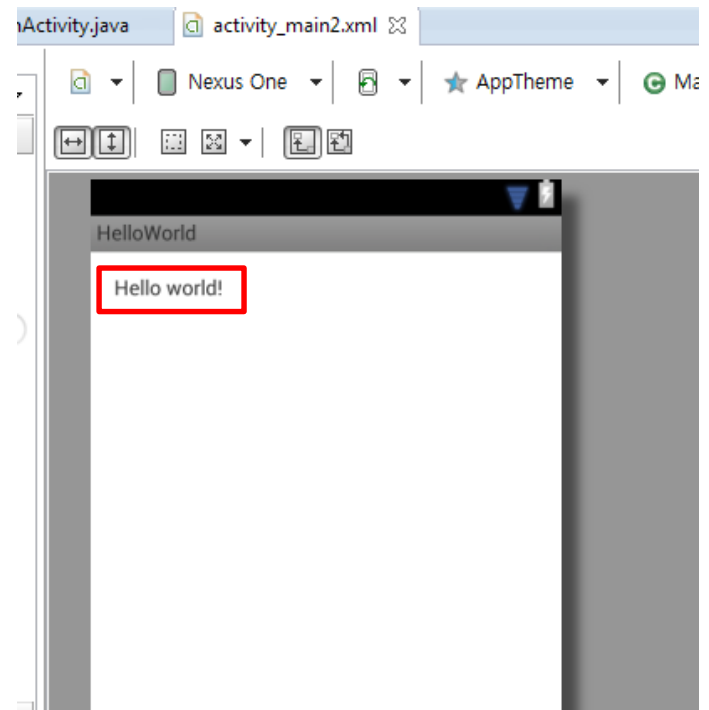


startActivity()



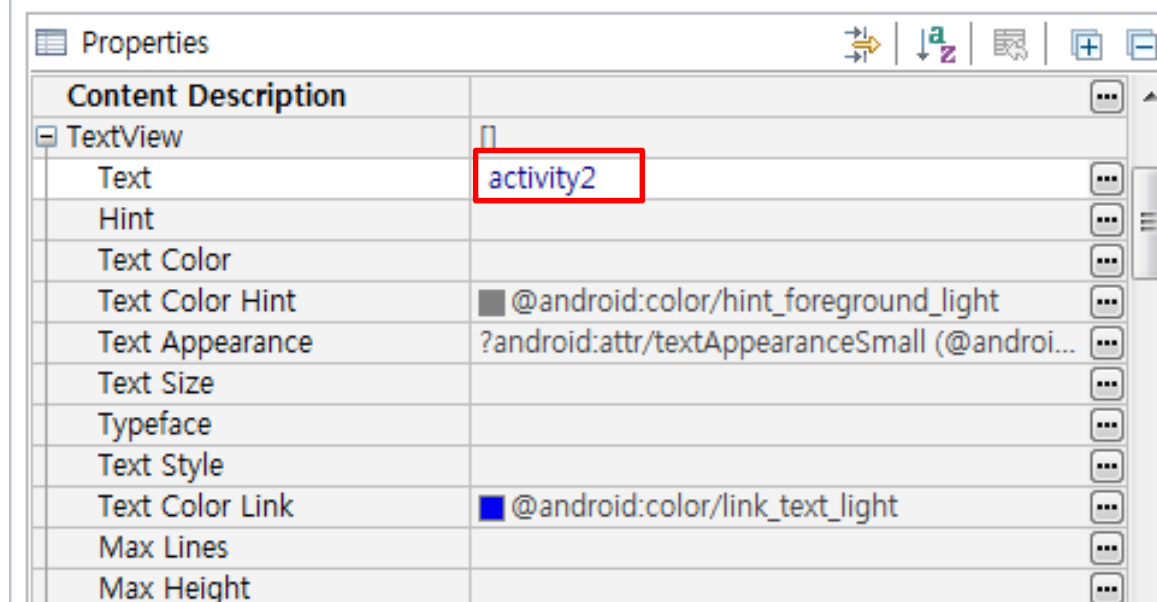
Activity2개를 사용하는 예제

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



Activity2개를 사용하는 예제(Cont.)

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



Activity2개를 사용하는 예제(Cont.)

- ➡ File / New / File
 - src / com / example / androidex 선택
 - File name : MainActivity2.java
- ➡ MainActivity2.java 작성

```
package com.example.androidex;
```

```
import android.app.Activity;
```

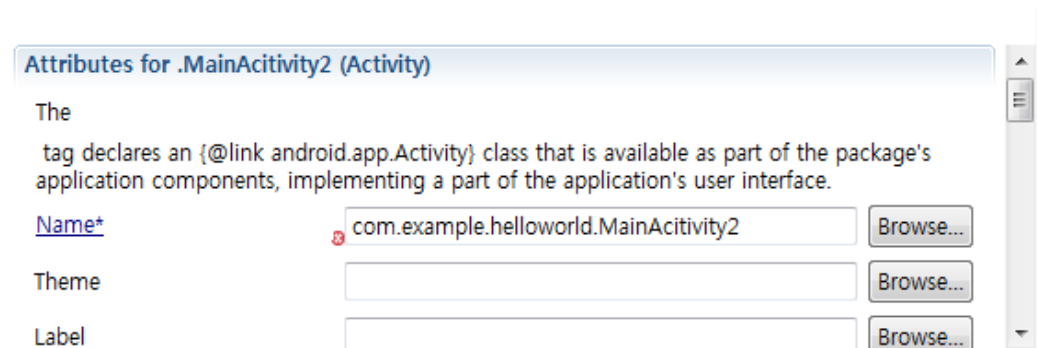
```
public class MainActivity2 extends Activity{  
    protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {  
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
```

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

- ➡ `Ctrl + Shift + o` : 현재코드에서 import 필요하면 자동으로 해줌.

Activity2개를 사용하는 예제(Cont.)

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



Activity2개를 사용하는 예제(Cont.)

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

Activity2개를 사용하는 예제(Cont.)

➡ MainActivity.java 수정

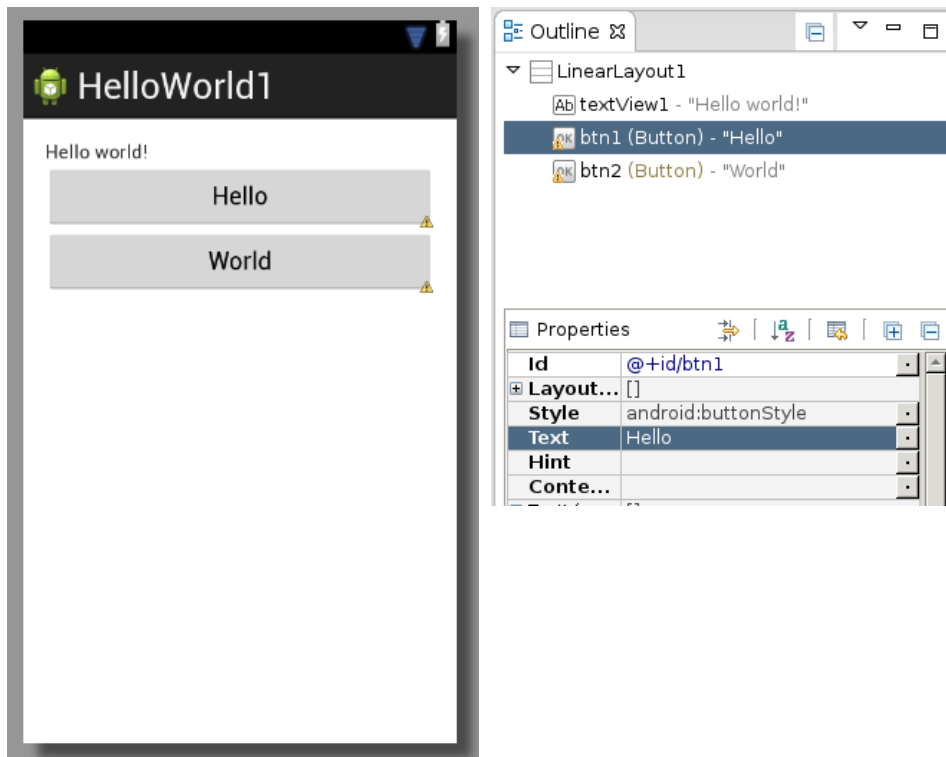
```
public class MainActivity extends Activity{

    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



```
<Button
    android:id="@+id/btn1"
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"
    android:text="Hello" />
```

```
<Button
    android:id="@+id/btn2"
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"
    android:text="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

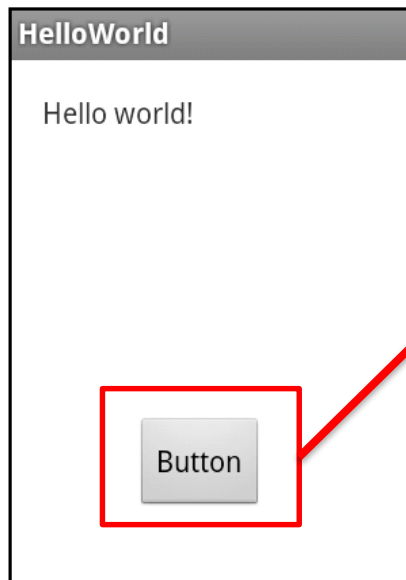
```
mp1 = MediaPlayer.create(this, R.raw.hello);  
mp2 = MediaPlayer.create(this, R.raw.world);
```

➤ Button.OnClickListener

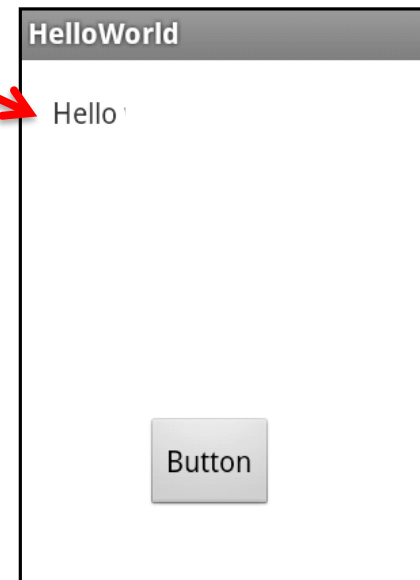
```
ltn1 = new OnClickListener() {  
    @Override  
    public void onClick(View v) {  
        mp1.start();  
    }  
};  
helloBtn.setOnClickListener(ltn1);  
  
ltn2 = new OnClickListener() {  
    @Override  
    public void onClick(View v) {  
        mp2.start();  
    }  
};  
worldBtn.setOnClickListener(ltn2);
```

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!" />

    </LinearLayout>
</ScrollView>
```

➡ MainActivity.java

```
tv = (TextView)findViewById(R.id.textView1);
tv2 = (TextView)findViewById(R.id.textView2);

ltn2 = new OnClickListener() {
    @Override
    public void onClick(View v) {
        mp2.start();
        tv.setText("world!\n");
        tv2.setText("Hello\nHello\nHello\nHello\nHello\nHello\nHello\nHello\nHello\n");
    }
};
worldBtn.setOnClickListener(ltn2);
```

Making Buttons Dynamically

```
package com.example.androidexample;

import android.app.Activity;

public class MainActivity extends Activity{

    LinearLayout linear;

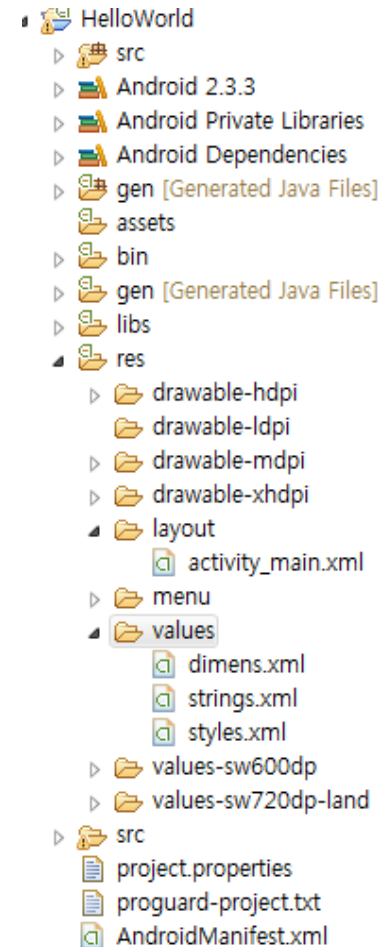
    @Override
    protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        // TODO Auto-generated method stub
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        setContentView(R.layout.activity_main);
        linear = (LinearLayout)findViewById(R.id.container);
        linear.setOrientation(LinearLayout.VERTICAL);

        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

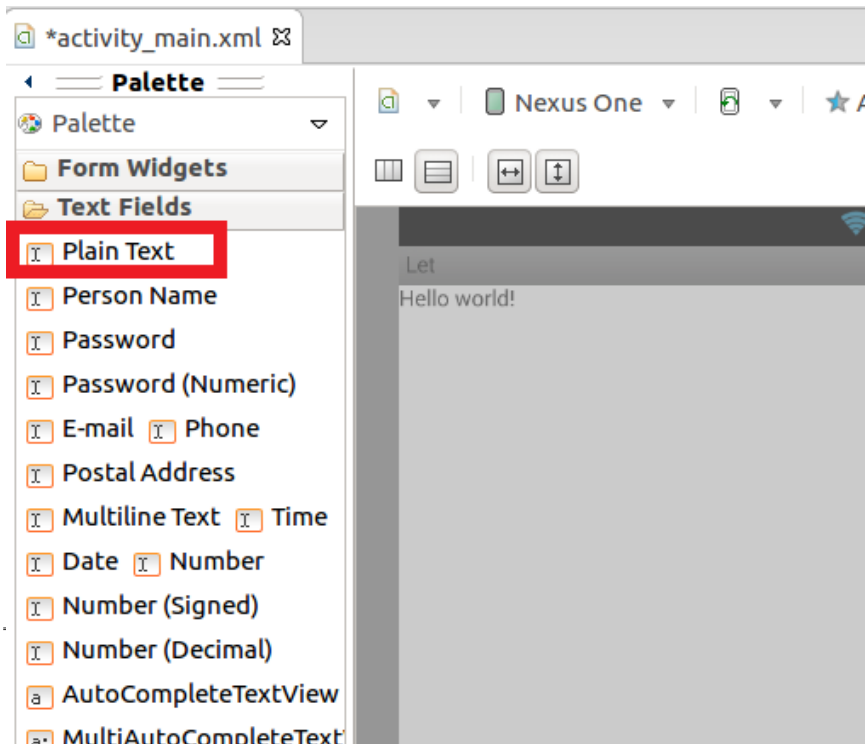
```
String str = "abcdefg";
```

```
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

- **user가 터치패드를 통해 값을 입력하고, button을 누르면, text field값이 입력한 값을 바꾸는 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();
}
```