



# Android Development Tutorial (Basics)

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# Agenda

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- Compiled vs Interpreted Languages (20 Minutes)
- Communications between Activities (15 Minutes)
- Activity Interoperability (20 minutes)

# Disclaimer

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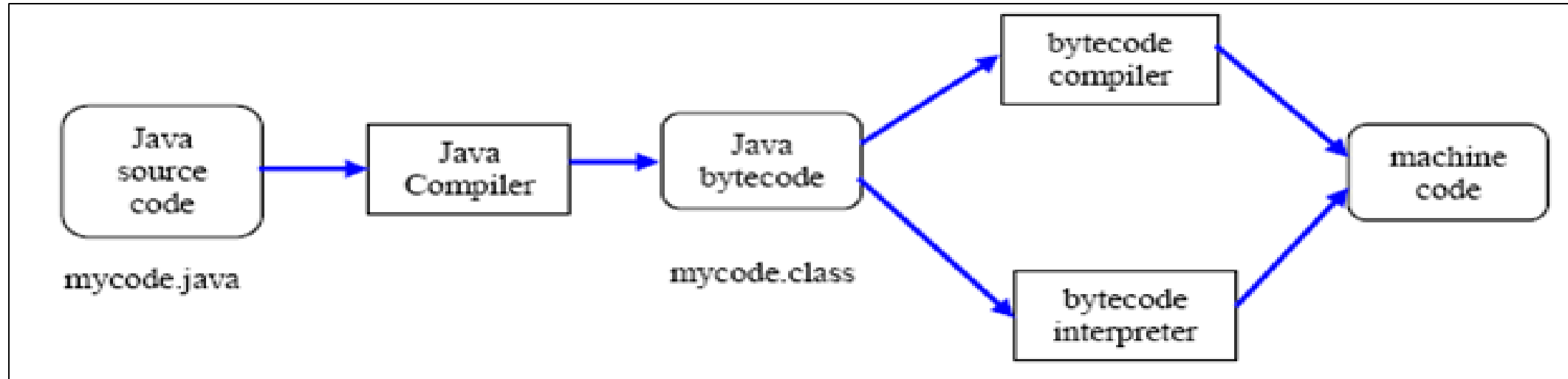
I will be using Java and Python as the example since most of you are developing in Python.

However, in no way or manner am I indicating that either Python or Java is the superior language.

It all depends on needs and use case and what problems are you tackling.

**Compiled vs Interpreted Languages**

# Compiling Process



Compiled Languages : Source code (.java) to Byte code (.class) to Machine code

Interpreted Languages : Source code executed directly without compilation

## Compiled vs Interpreted Languages

# Pros & Cons

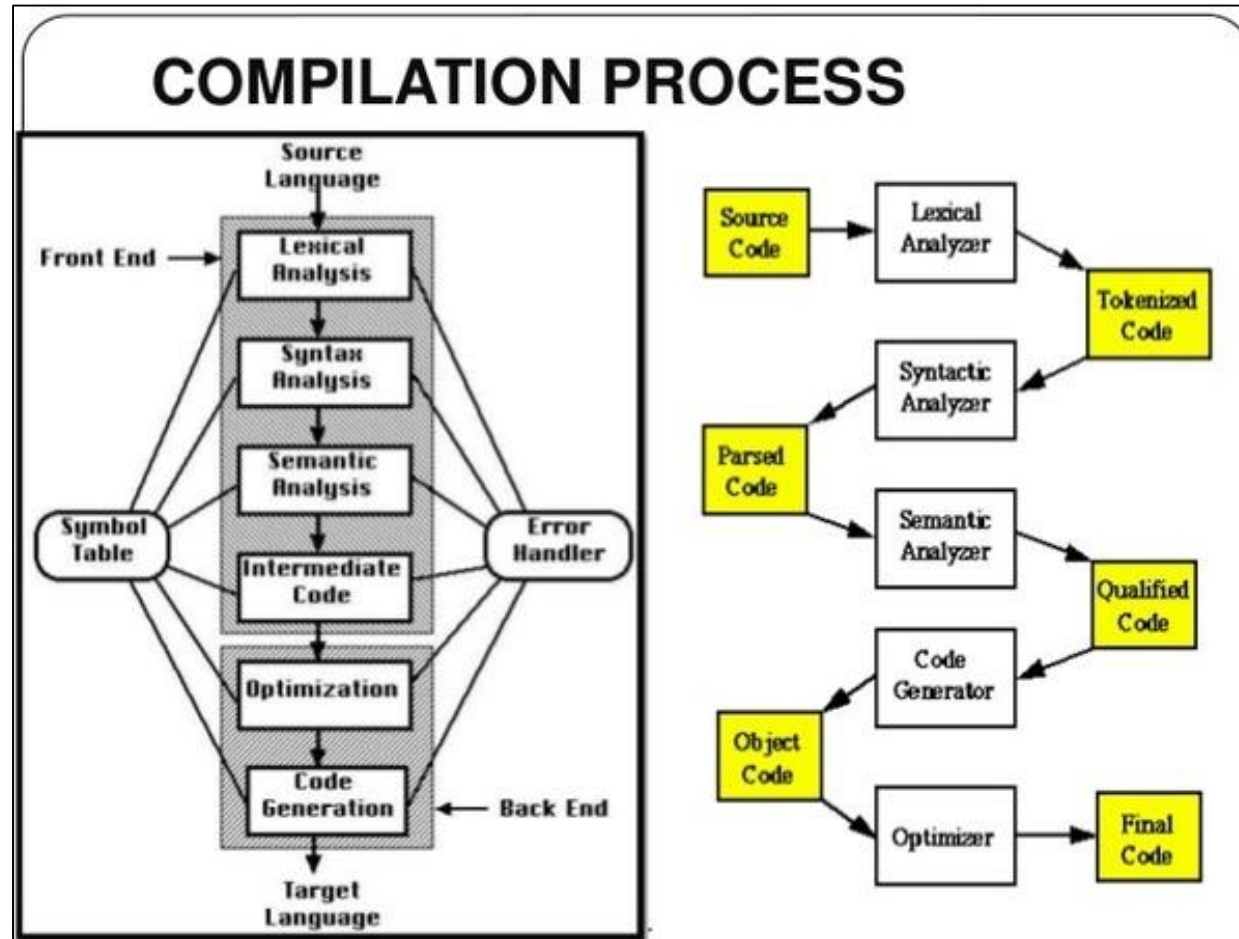


Why Fast?

Compiled		Interpreted	
PROS	CONS	PROS	CONS
ready to run	<del>no cross platform</del>	cross-platform	interpreter required
often <b>faster</b>	inflexible	simpler to test	often <b>slower</b>
source code is <b>private</b>	extra step	easier to debug	source code is <b>public</b>

Compiled vs Interpreted Languages

# Compilation Process



Compiled vs Interpreted Languages

# Compiler as Optimizer

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```
public class MyClass {  
    public static void main(String args[]) {  
        for (int i=0; i<5; i++){  
            System.out.println("i = " + i);  
        }  
    }  
}
```

i = 0  
i = 1  
i = 2  
i = 3  
i = 4

Compiled vs Interpreted Languages

# Compiler as Optimizer

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```
1 i = 0
2 Printing_Loop:
3     condition = i >= 5
4     if condition GOTO End
5     sys.out "i = " + i
6     i = i + 1
7     GOTO Printing_Loop
8 End:
9     return
```

## Some overheads:

- Same as recursion, jumping and goto will incur some overheads due to pointer arithmetic
- End of loop test after each iteration
- Reading Data from memory

Compiled vs Interpreted Languages



# Loop Unrolling (Basic Example)

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Optimize a program's execution speed at the expense of its binary size (space-time tradeoff)

Programs actually spend a lot of time in loops

```
1 i = 0
2 sys.out "i = " + i
3 i = i + 1
4 sys.out "i = " + i
5 i = i + 1
6 sys.out "i = " + i
7 i = i + 1
8 sys.out "i = " + i
9 i = i + 1
10 sys.out "i = " + i
11 i = i + 1
12 End:
13 return
```

i = 0  
i = 1  
i = 2  
i = 3  
i = 4

- Same output but visually more LOC
- No End of loop test after each iteration
- Imagine if i goes towards ("inf")!

Compiled vs Interpreted Languages

# More complicated optimizations

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- Data-flow optimizations
  - Conduct data-flow analysis based on control edges in the control graph (graph theory)
- Constant folding and propagation
  - Replace constant “ $x = 3 + 8$ ” with “ $x = 8$ ” at compile time rather than doing the calculations in run-time
- Removal of recursion
  - Converting tail recursion to iteration
- Many More different techniques :

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Optimizing\\_compiler](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Optimizing_compiler)

Compiled vs Interpreted Languages

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Questions?

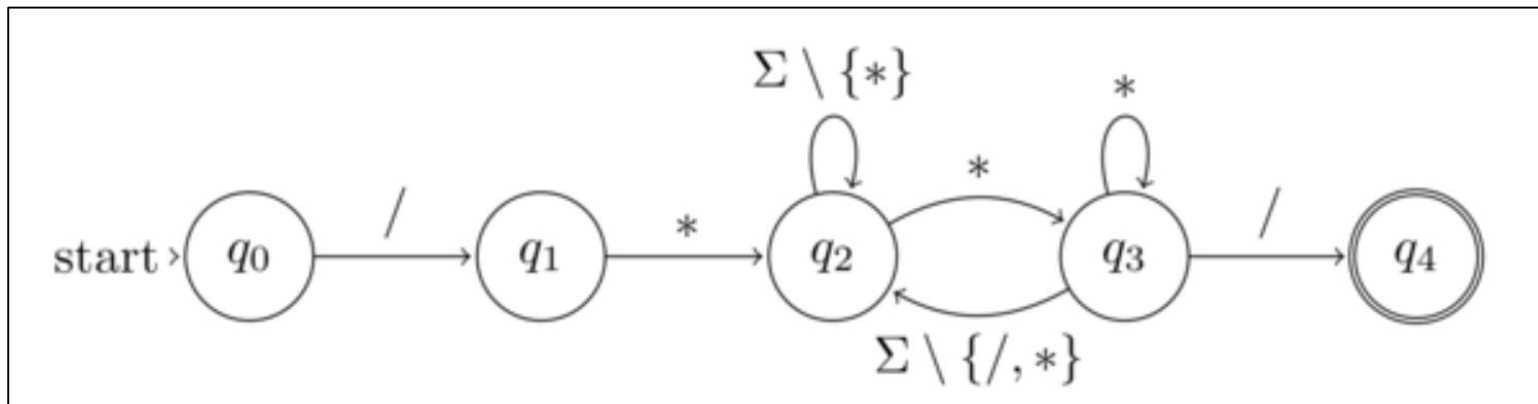
Compiled vs Interpreted Languages

# Question for you

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Does using more comments leads to increase binary file size? **No**

DFA for comments in the scanning process



Continue to tokenize  
non-comment codes

# Communications between Activities

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- In this section, we will create a basic android application with 2 activities and learn how they can communicate using Intent

# Communications between Web Pages

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- Typically, data is not generated on your machine and most of the contents are generated by the back end server
- Communications between pages through params given in the URL or generated by server

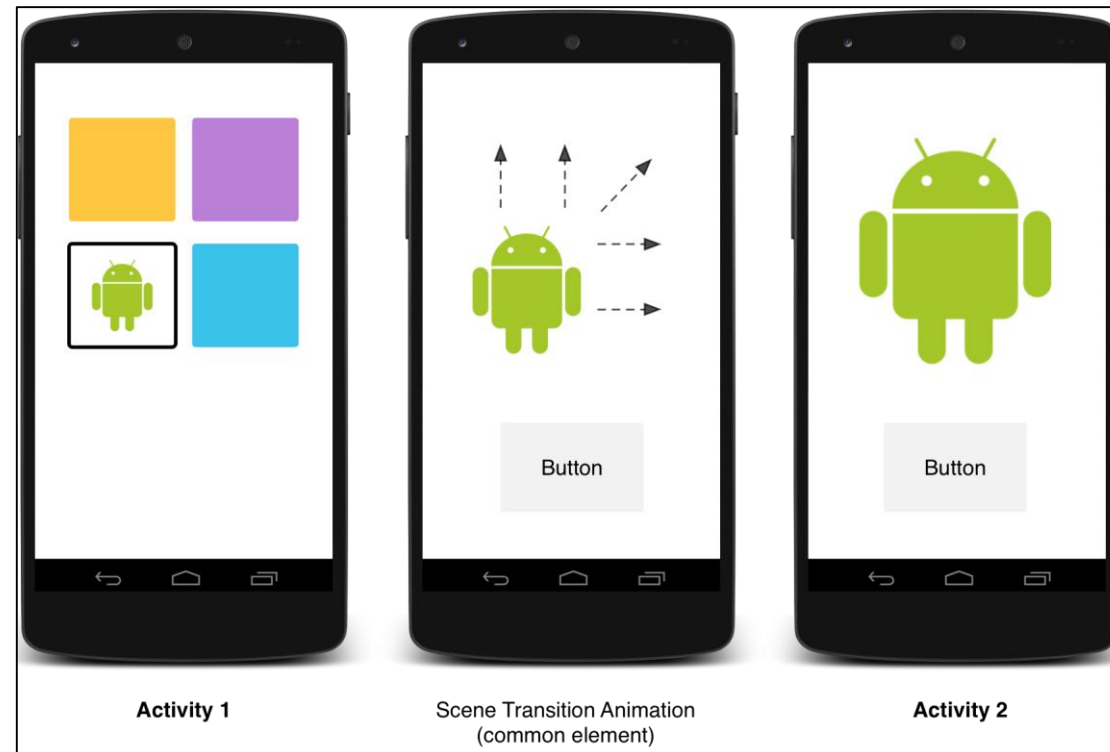
`http://127.0.0.1/?name=Jack`

Communications between Activities

# Activities

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- Can see it as just a screen or User Interface.

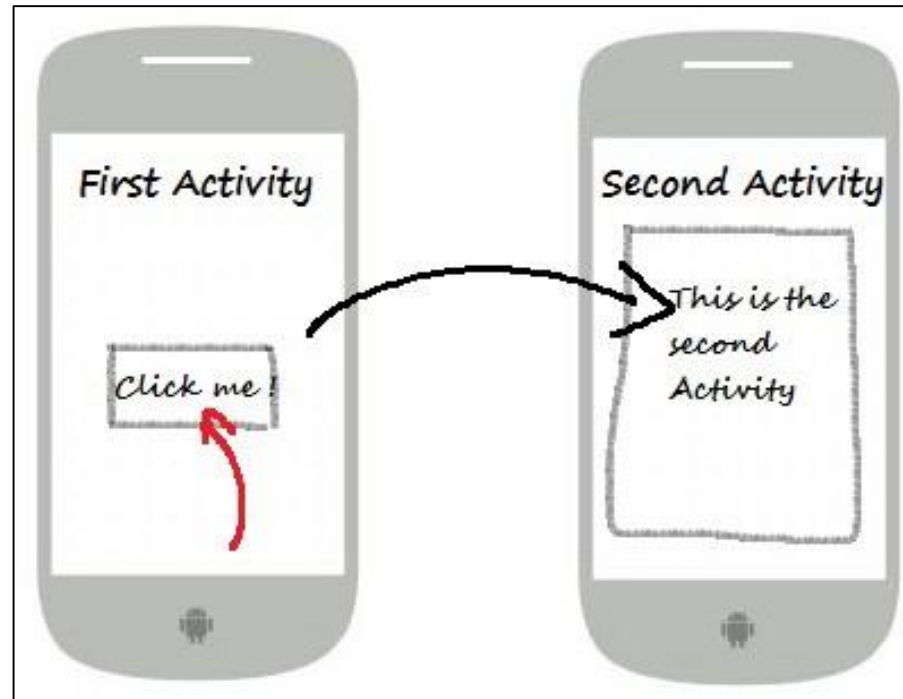


Communications between Activities

# Communications between Activities

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- Achieved through Intents, a “data structure” that can be passed between activities or another application components



Communications between Activities



# Live Coding – Simple communication between activities

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- Create a simple GUI with a button and message box for user to type a message
- The message will be sent to the second activity(UI) to be displayed to the user

# Activity Interoperability

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- In this section, we will create a simple activity to perform simple interoperability actions such as pulling data from an API end point :

<https://worldcup.sfg.io/teams/>

# Live Coding - Activity Interoperability

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- We will first create a button to start the fetch from the end point
- Once the button is clicked, we will begin a async http get from the end point
  - Async calls should be used as networking calls should be on a separate thread from the UI thread to prevent the UI from freezing and app from crashing

# References

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- <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/28209637/what-does-javac-exe-do-when-compile-a-java-file/28209778>
- <https://learntocodewith.me/programming/source-code/>
- <https://www.quora.com/What-is-role-of-compiler-during-execution-of-program>
- <https://cs.stackexchange.com/questions/396/a-dfa-for-recognizing-comments>