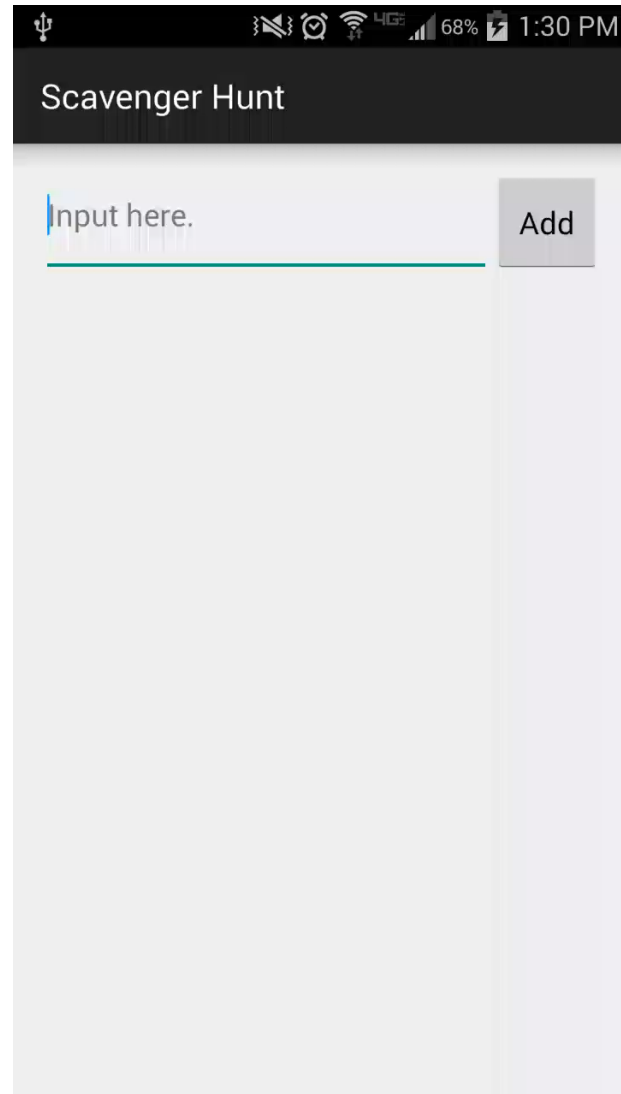




Intro to Android

Max Smith

Download Android Studio NOW

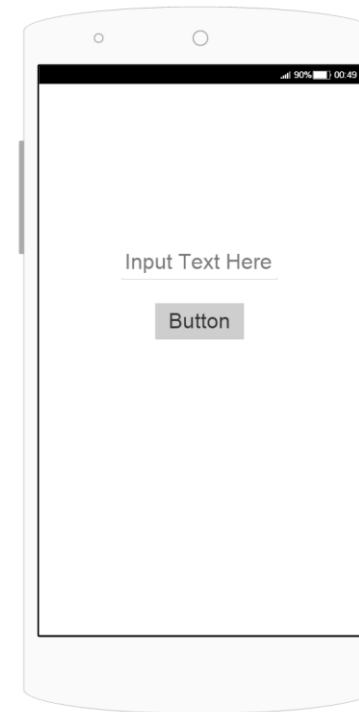


Overview

1. Fundamental Android Concepts
2. Scavenger Hunt
 - a) Tools we will need
 - b) Building the App
3. Concluding Remarks

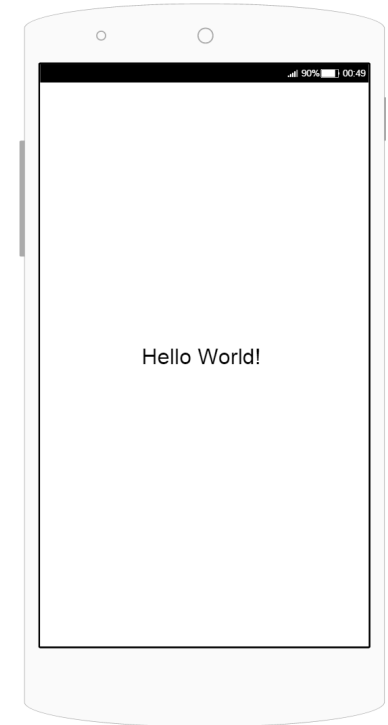
Activity

- A single screen
- Several may be open at once
 - Not all are necessary visible
 - Analogous to opening new windows
- Follows a particular life-cycle



Main Activity

On Button
Click



Hello World
Activity

Activity

- Represented by a class

```
public class ExampleActivity extends Activity {
```

```
}
```

Activity

- Represented by a class, which has special functions

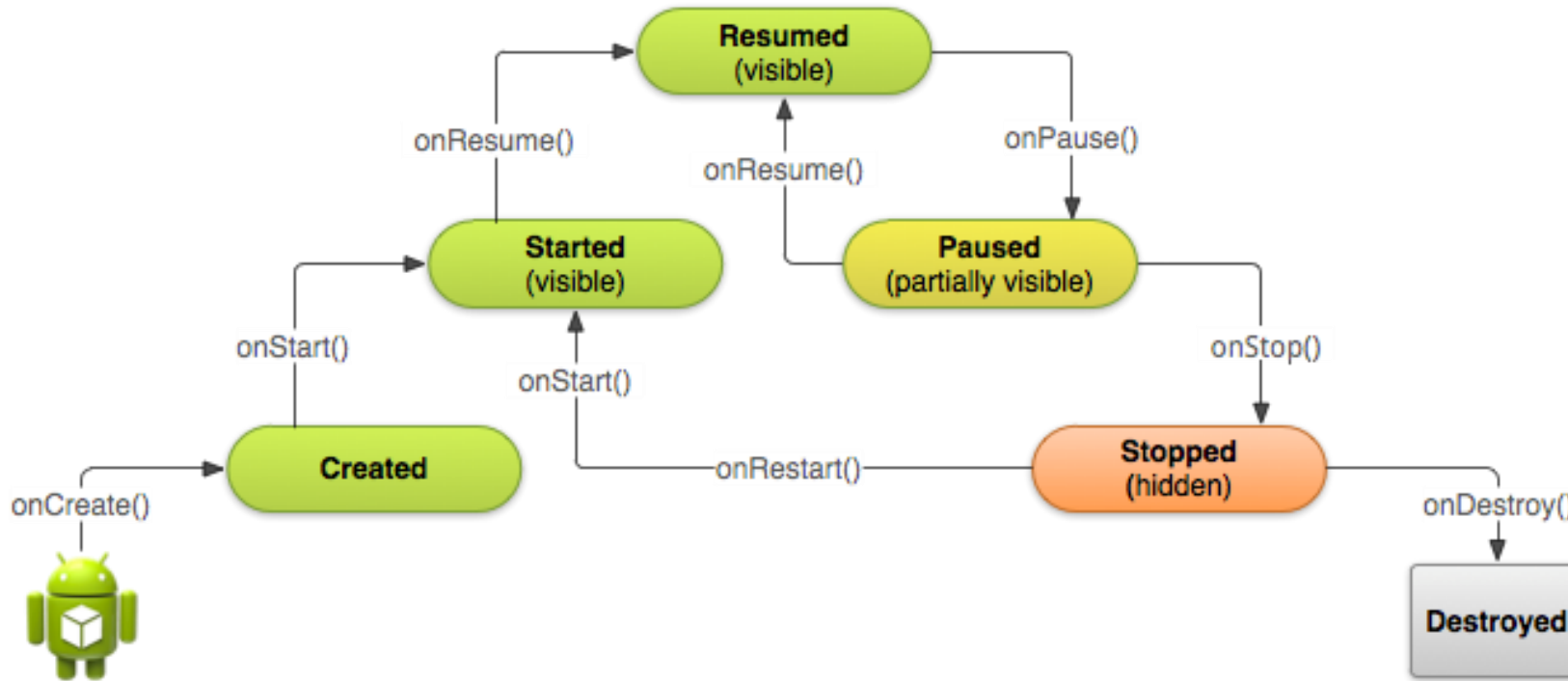
```
public class ExampleActivity extends Activity {  
  
    @Override public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState);  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
}
```

Activity

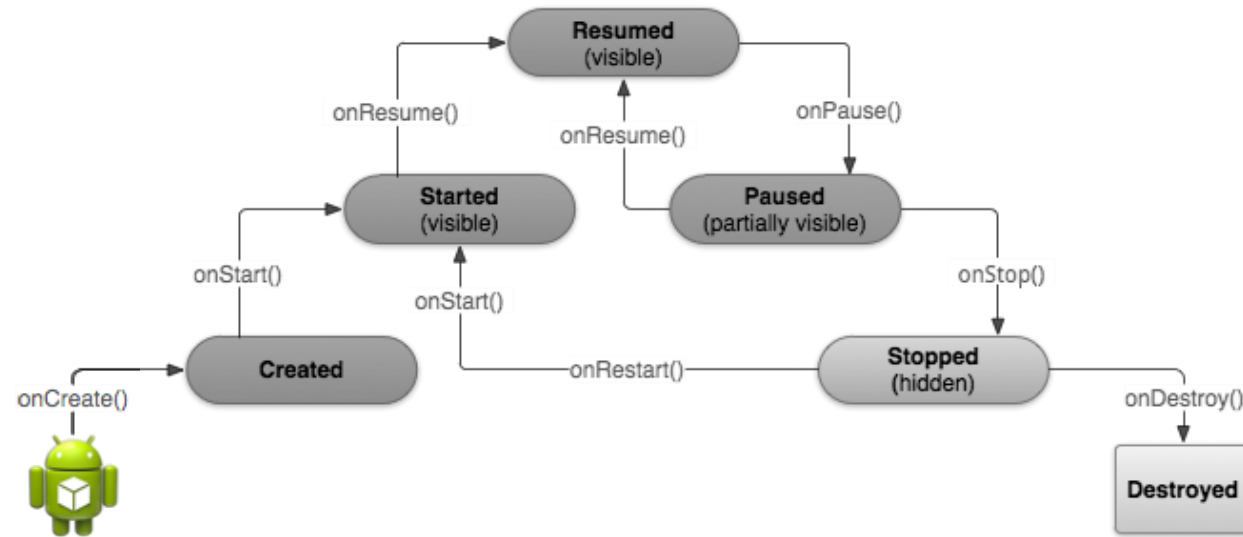
- Represented by a class, which has LOTS of special functions

```
public class ExampleActivity extends Activity {  
  
    @Override public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState);  
  
    @Override protected void onStart();  
  
    @Override protected void onResume();  
  
    @Override protected void onPause();  
  
    @Override protected void onStop();  
  
    @Override protected void onDestroy();  
}
```


Activity – Life Cycle

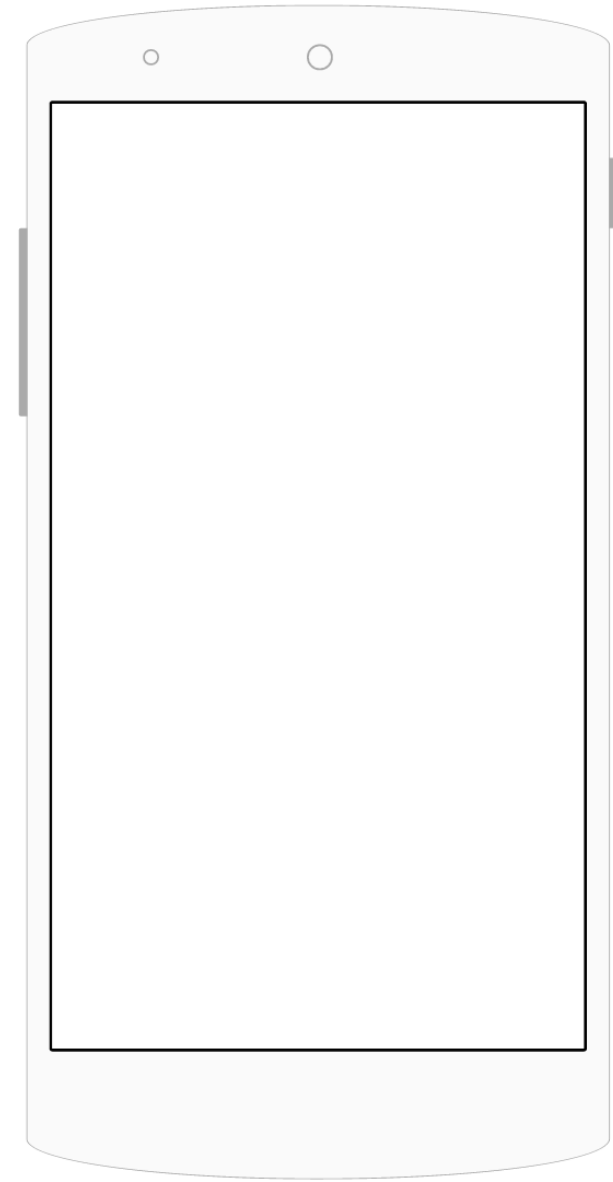


Activity – Life Cycle – Example

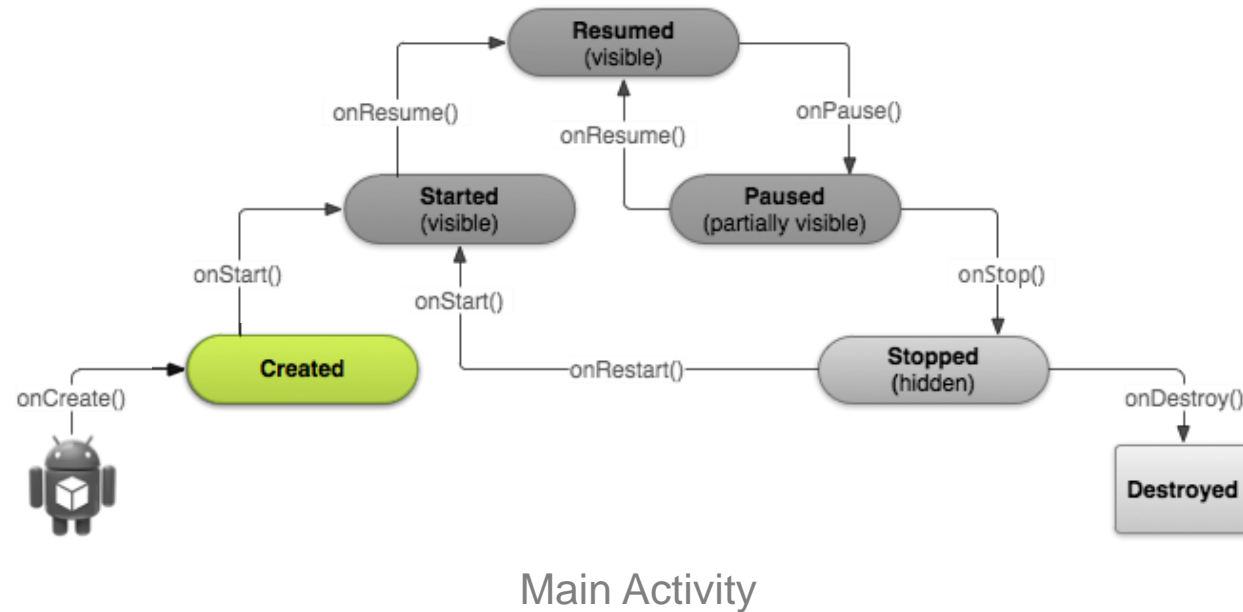


Main Activity

1. Select application

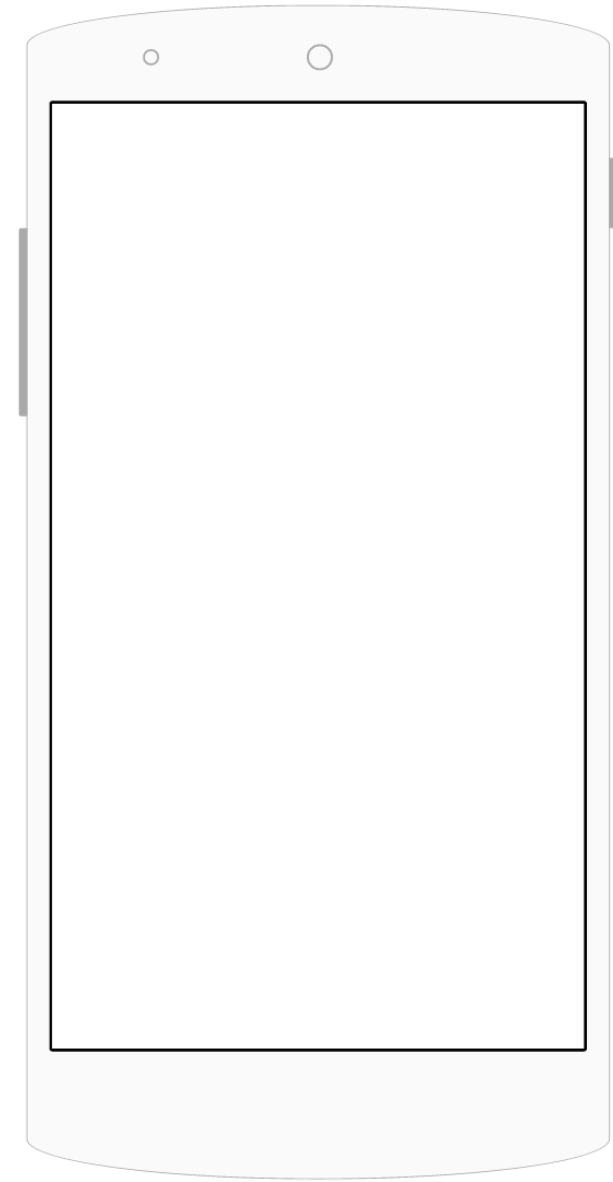


Activity – Life Cycle – Example

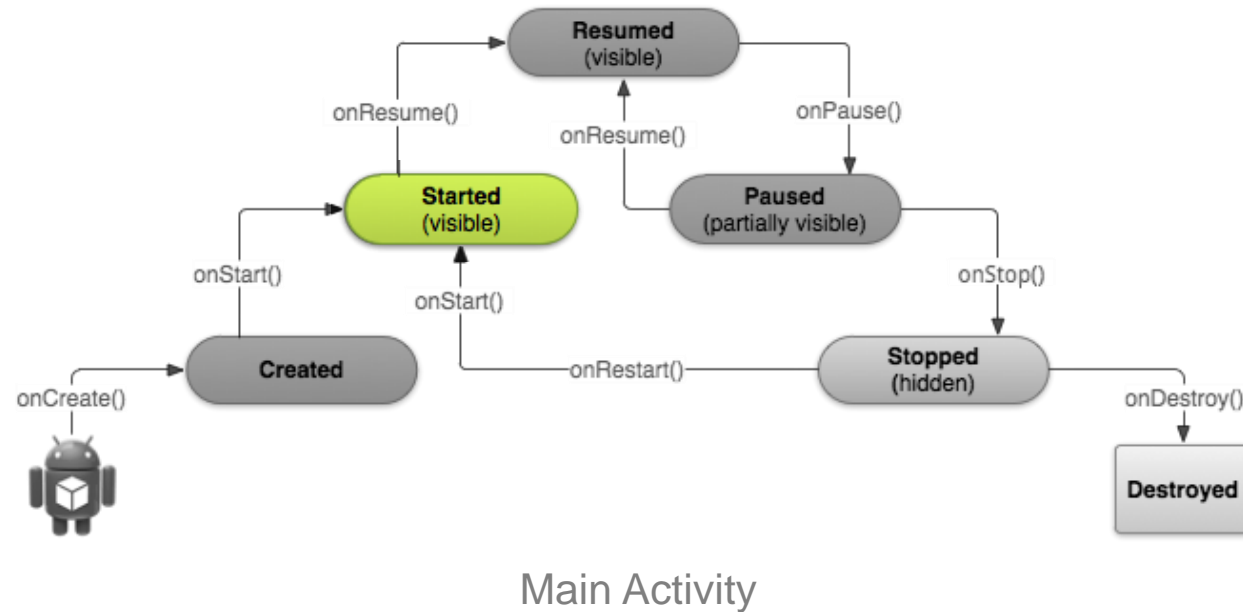


2. Activity initializes

- UI isn't loaded
- Slow functions here will cause the UI to not appear for a long time (BAD)

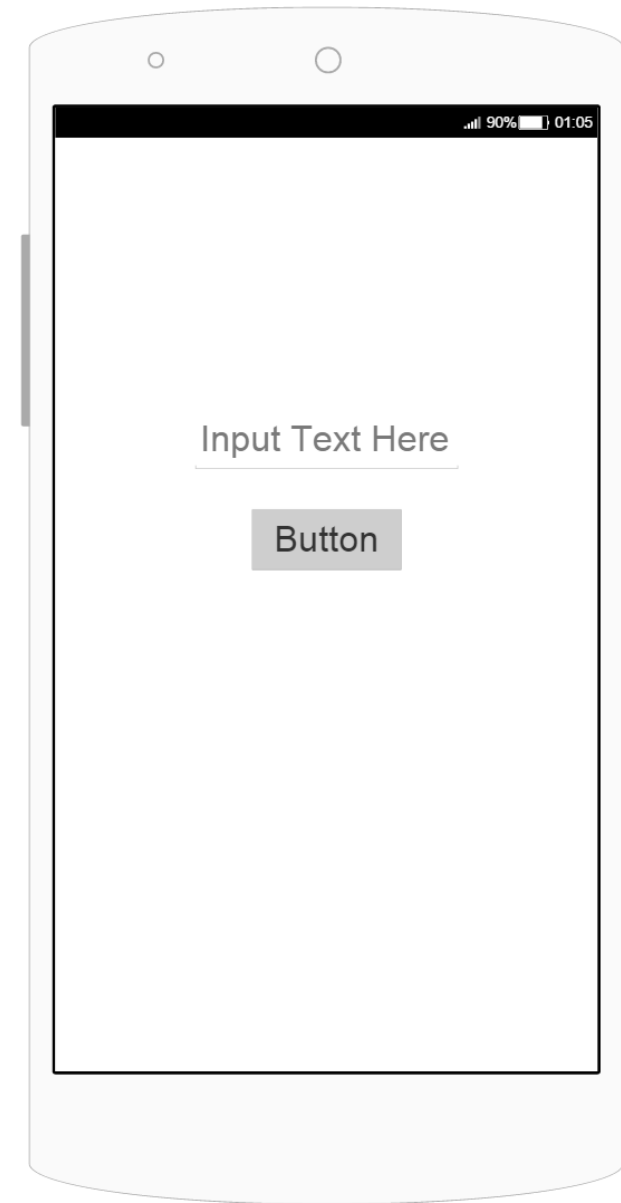


Activity – Life Cycle – Example

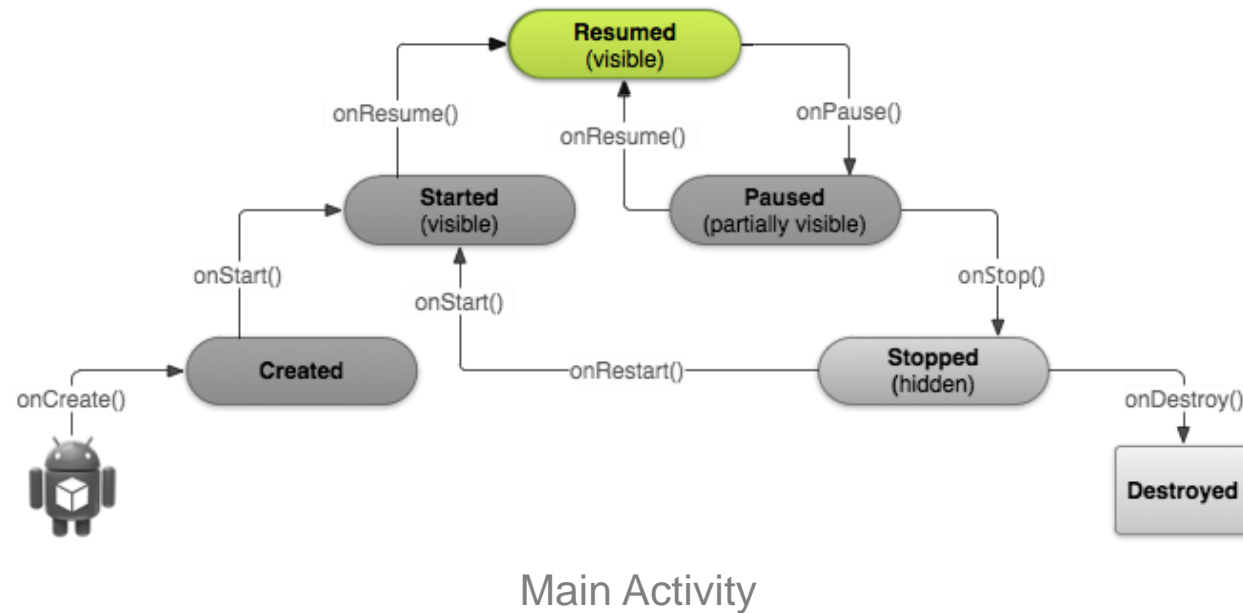


3. Activity Starts & UI Initializes

- Activity is “frozen” – Needs to be resumed
- Slow functions here will cause the UI to not appear for a long time (BAD)

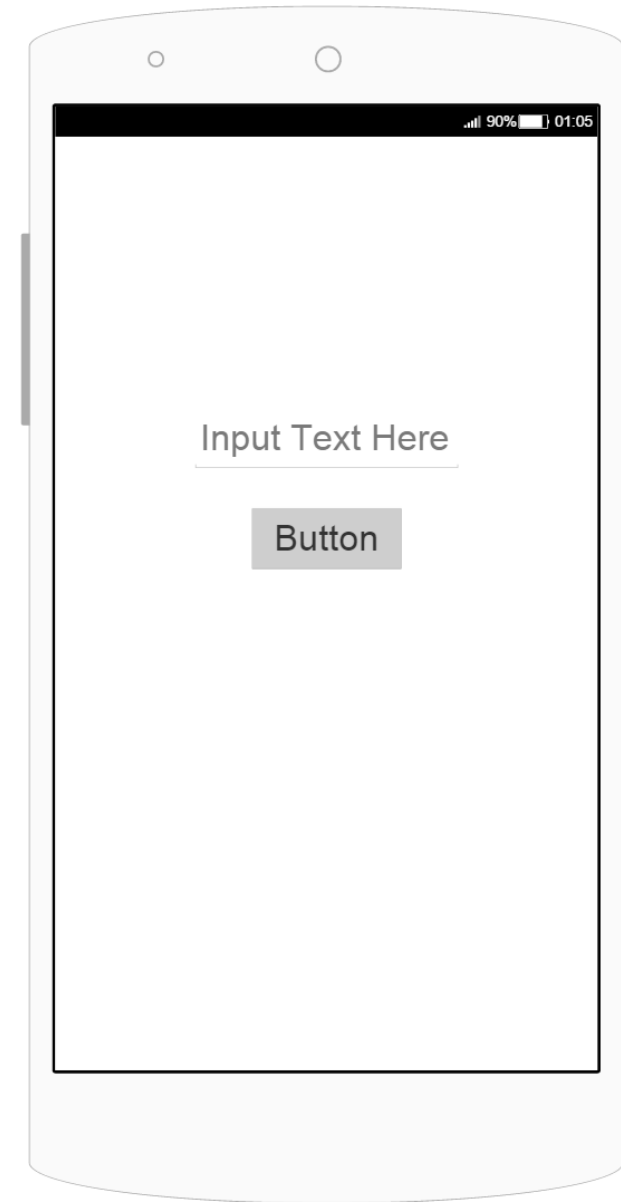


Activity – Life Cycle – Example

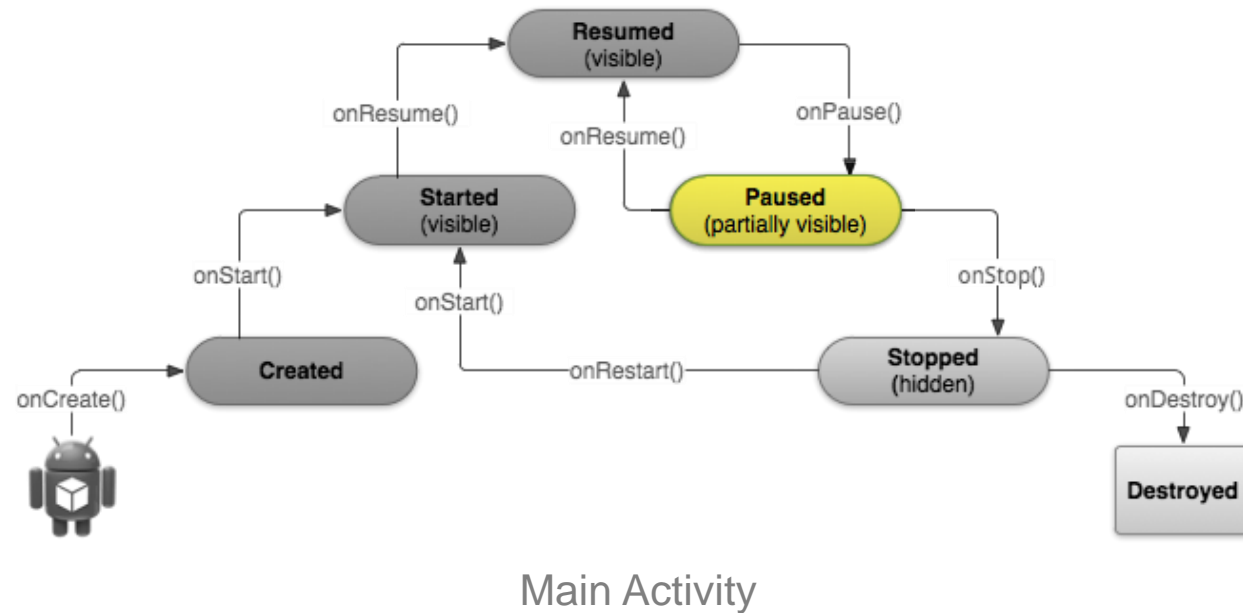


4. Ready to go

What happens when we click the button?

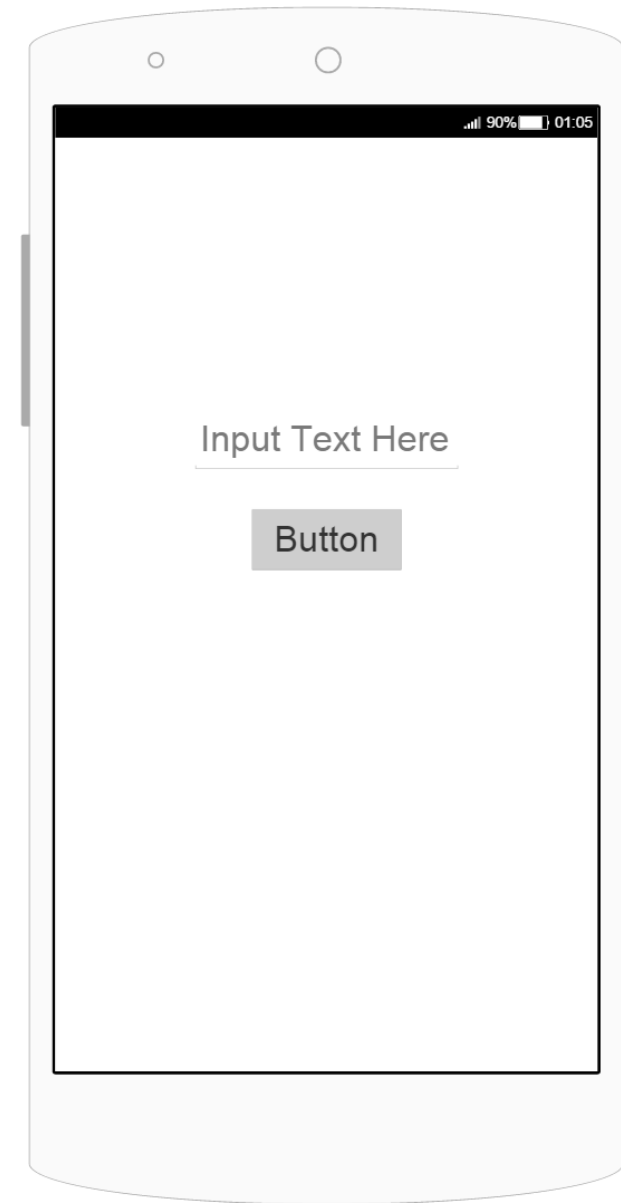


Activity – Life Cycle – Example

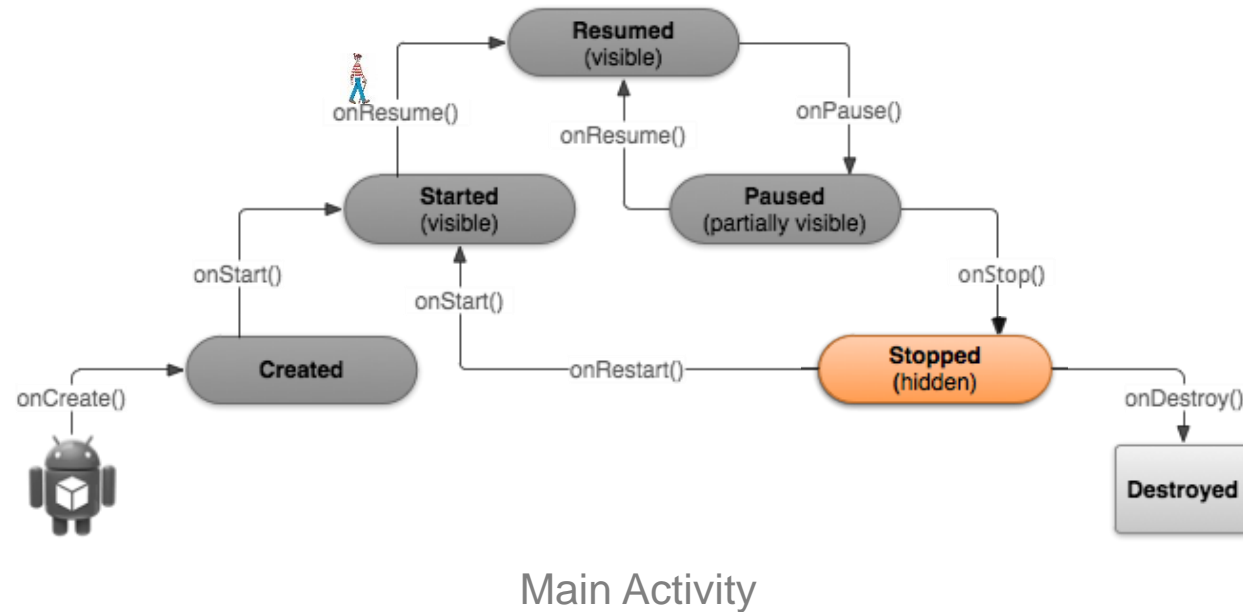


5. Partially visible, (usually) preparing to stop

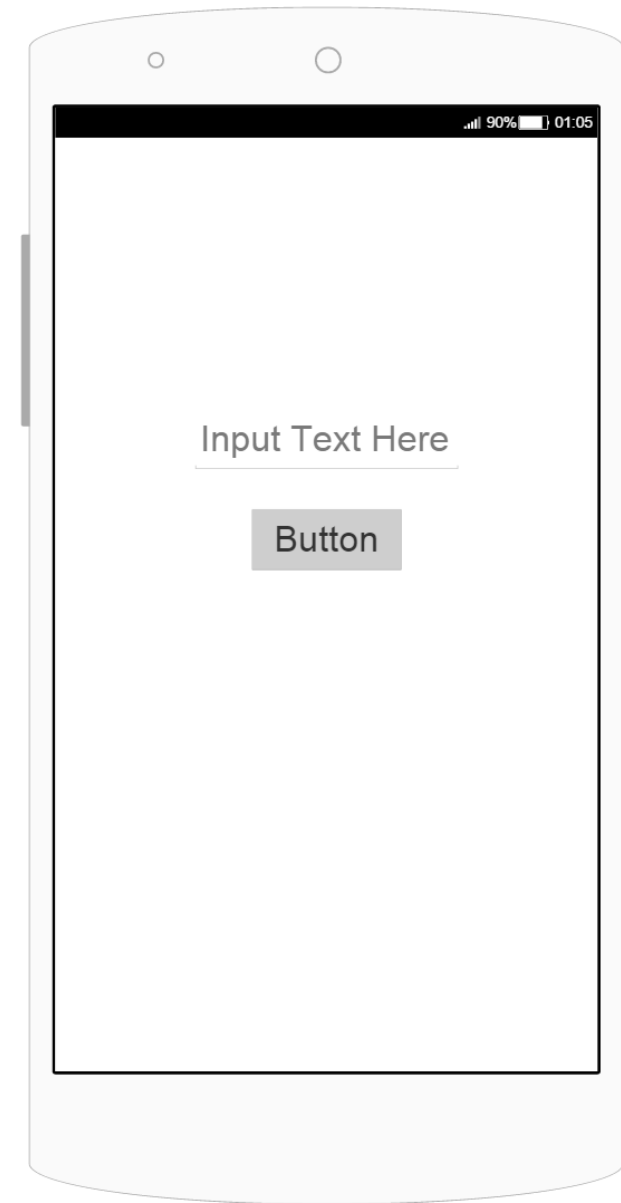
- Release memory
- Save changes



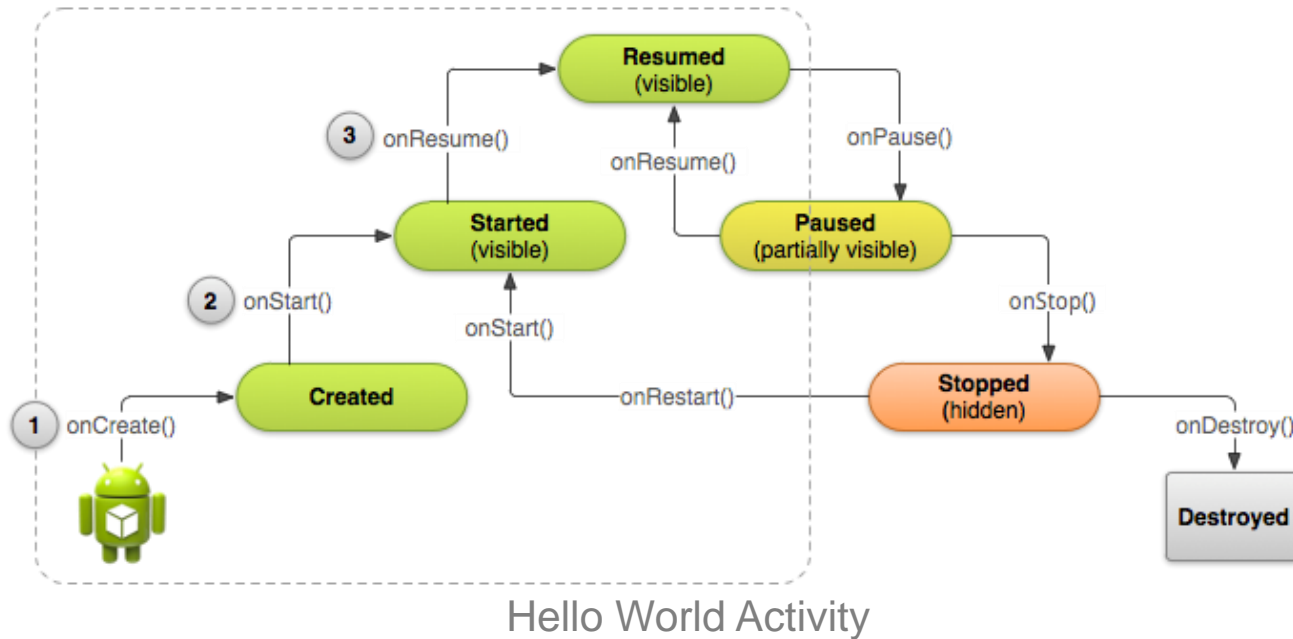
Activity – Life Cycle – Example



6. Stopped, will be hidden by new activity



Activity – Life Cycle – Example



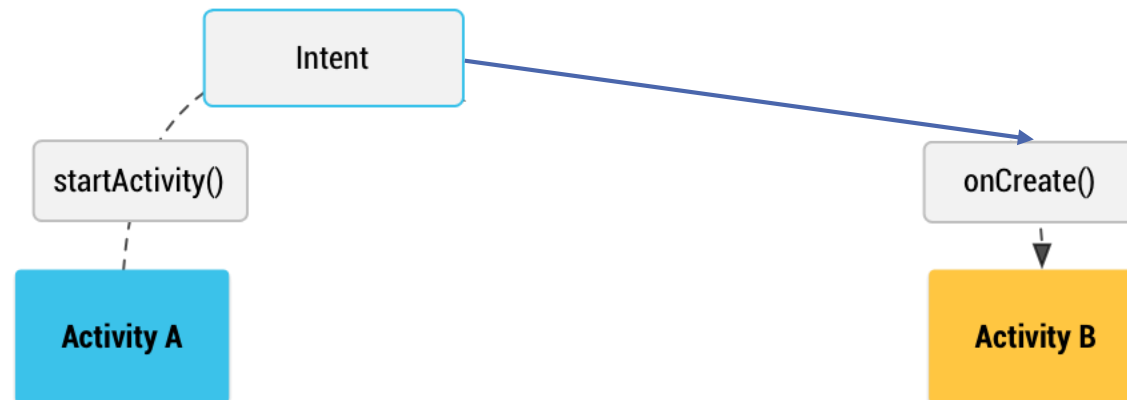
7. New activity starts

- Create, Start, Resume called in quick succession
- Activity is ready

Intent

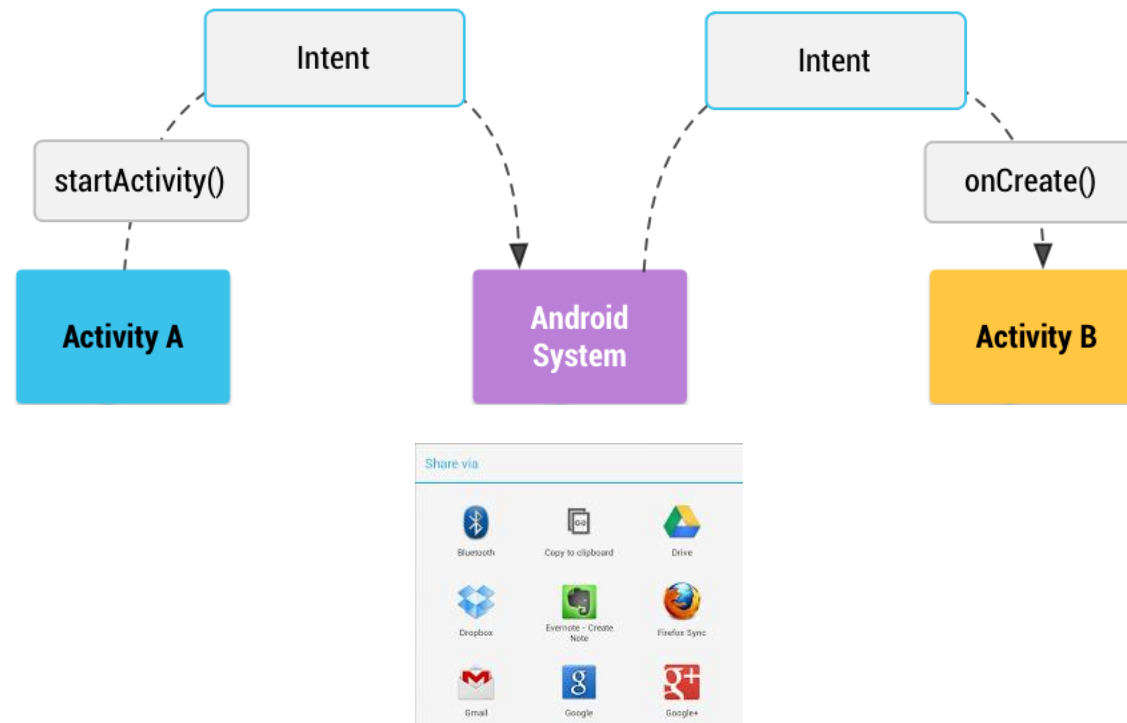
- **Explicit:** specify by name the activity you want to start

```
Intent myIntent = new Intent(this, ActivityB.class);  
startActivity(myIntent);
```



Intent

- **Implicit:** specify a *general* action for the activity to perform
 - You can define an activity to have general actions in the manifest
 - Selection is handled by Android System



Intent

- **Implicit:** specify a *general* action for the activity to perform
 - You can define an activity to have general actions in the manifest
 - Selection is handled by Android System

```
Intent i = new Intent(Intent.ACTION_VIEW, Uri.parse("http://shoulditake381.com/"));
startActivity(i);
```

Resources

- All external resources and constants should be stored in Resources
 - Images, Videos, Strings, Dimensions, Layouts, etc.
 - Similar to statics
- Each resource type has it's own file
- Defined in XML files

Project/

src/

MainActivity.java

res/

drawable/

banana.png

layout/

main.xml

row.xml

values/

strings.xml

colors.xml

arrays.xml

Resources

strings.xml

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>  
  
<resources>  
    <string name="greeting">Hello World!</string>  
</resources>
```

Resources



colors.xml

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>

<resources>
    <color name="maize">#ffcb05</color>
    <color name="blue">#00274c</color>
</resources>
```



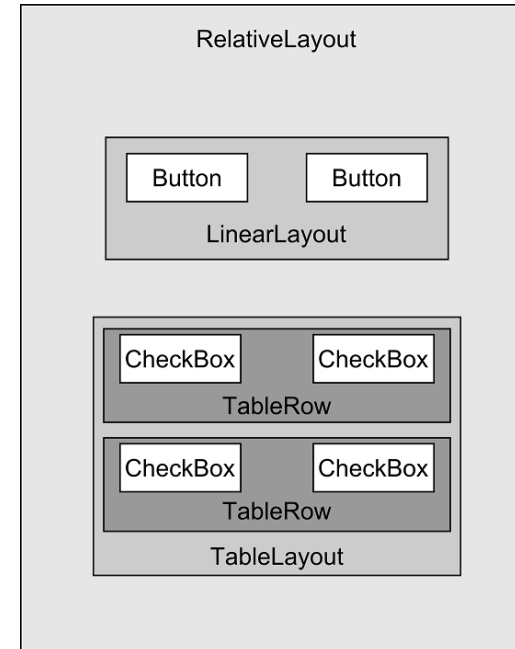
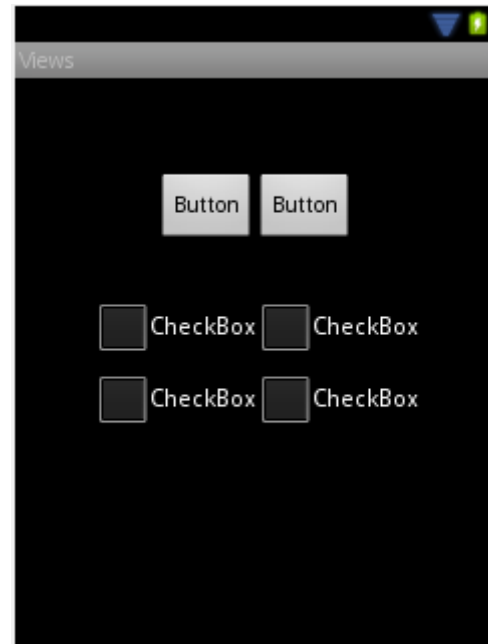
Resources

- How do I access my resources?
 - Using a unique identifier that android creates: **R.<subclass>.<name>**
- All resources are packed into a resource class called **R**
- Subclass corresponds with the type of resource: string, drawable, id, etc.
- Name is defined in the XML files

Android Studio

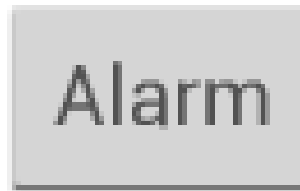
Views & ViewGroups

- **View**: one particular UI element
 - Eg. Button, text view, edit text
- **ViewGroups**: groups of UI elements
 - Eg. Linear layout, Table layout, relative layout



Views – XML

```
<Button android:id="@+id/myID"/>
```



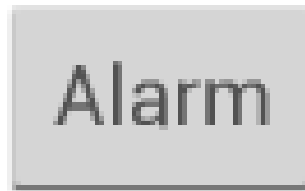
Views – XML

```
<Button android:id="@+id/myID"  
        android:text="Alarm"  
        android:layout_width="@dimen/button_width"  
        />
```



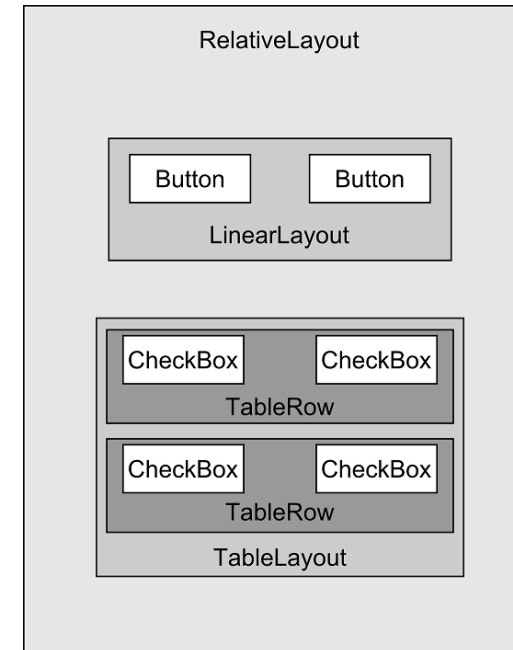
Views – XML

```
<Button android:id="@+id/myID"  
        android:text="Alarm"  
        android:layout_width="@dimen/button_width"  
        android:layout_height="100dp" />
```



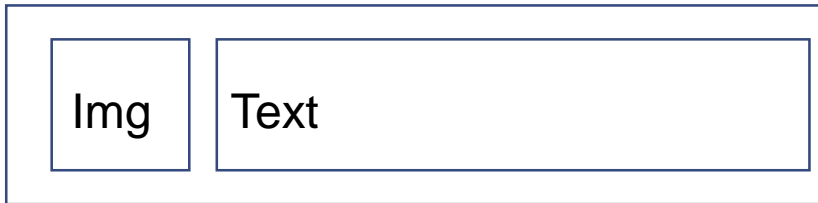
ViewGroup – XML

```
<LinearLayout  
    android:layout_width="match_parent"  
    android:layout_height="match_parent"  
    android:orientation="horizontal">  
  
    <!-- Put Views Here -->  
  
</LinearLayout>
```



ViewGroup – Exercise

For our scavenger hunt, we need the following layout for our hunt items:



It uses 3 UI objects:

- LinearLayout
- ImageView
- TextView

Assuming the ImageView is 50dp x 50dp

```
<Button android:id="@+id/myID"
        android:text="Alarm"
        android:layout_width="@dimen/button_width"
        android:layout_height="100dp" />
```

```
<LinearLayout
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout_height="match_parent"
    android:orientation="horizontal">

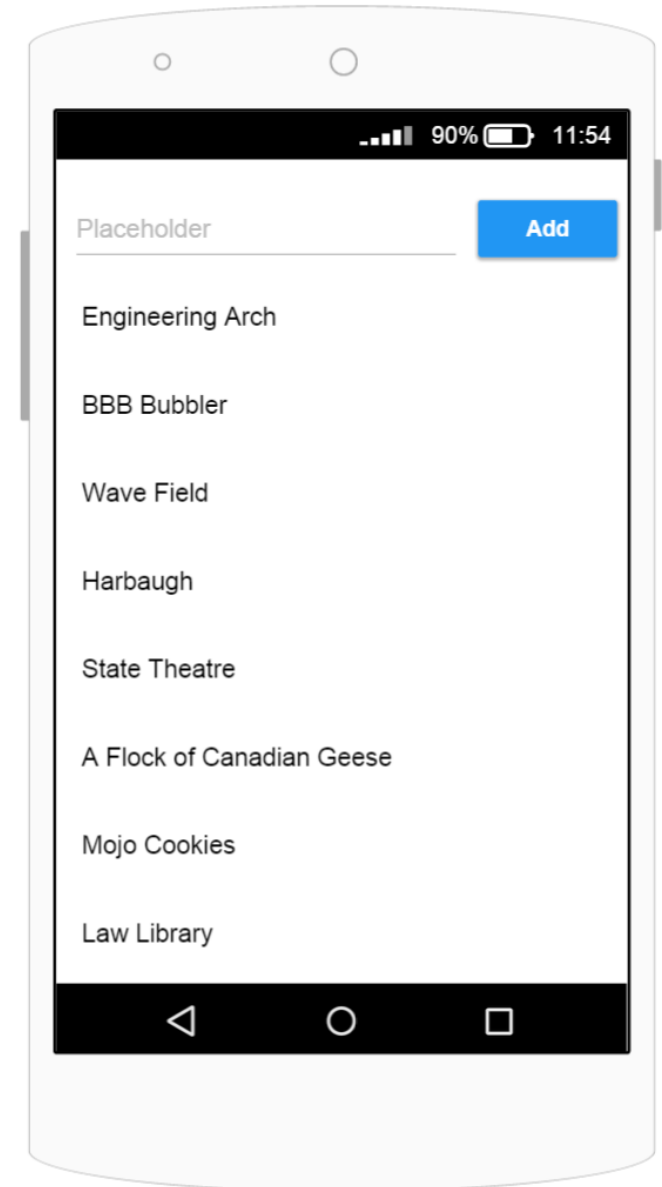
    <!-- Put Views Here -->

</LinearLayout>
```

Row Item

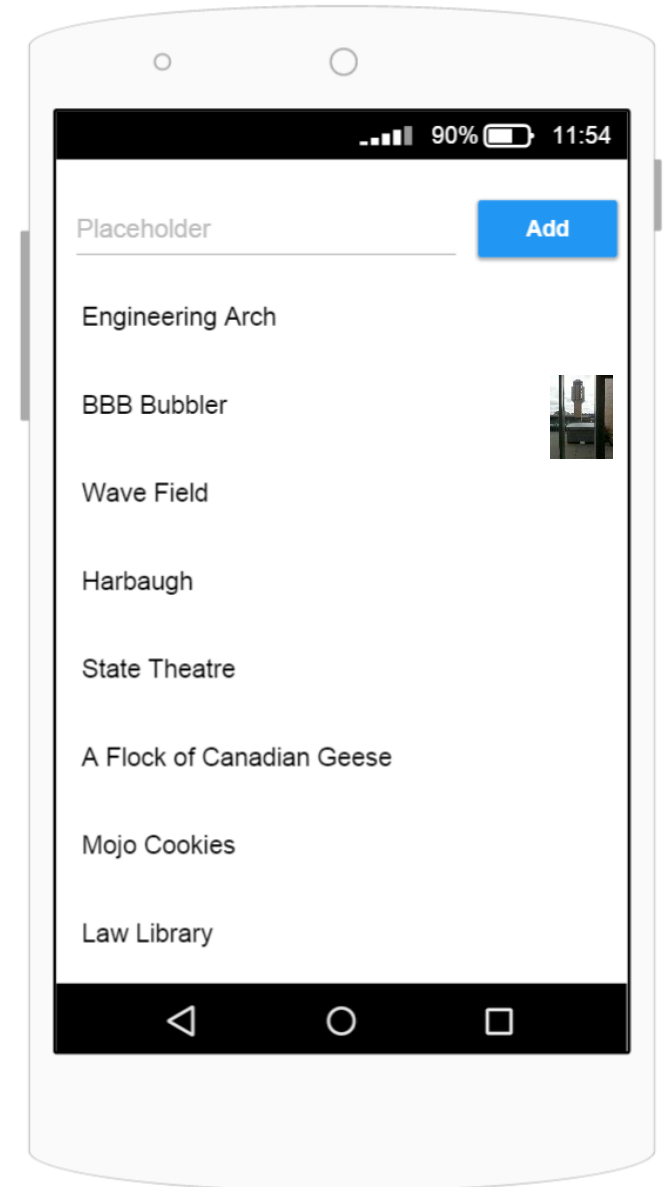
Scavenger Hunt - Prototyping

- Based on functionality, pick out views that best match your needs
- Mock-up required activities
- Sketch out flow-chart of activities
- Online prototyping tool: **proto.io**

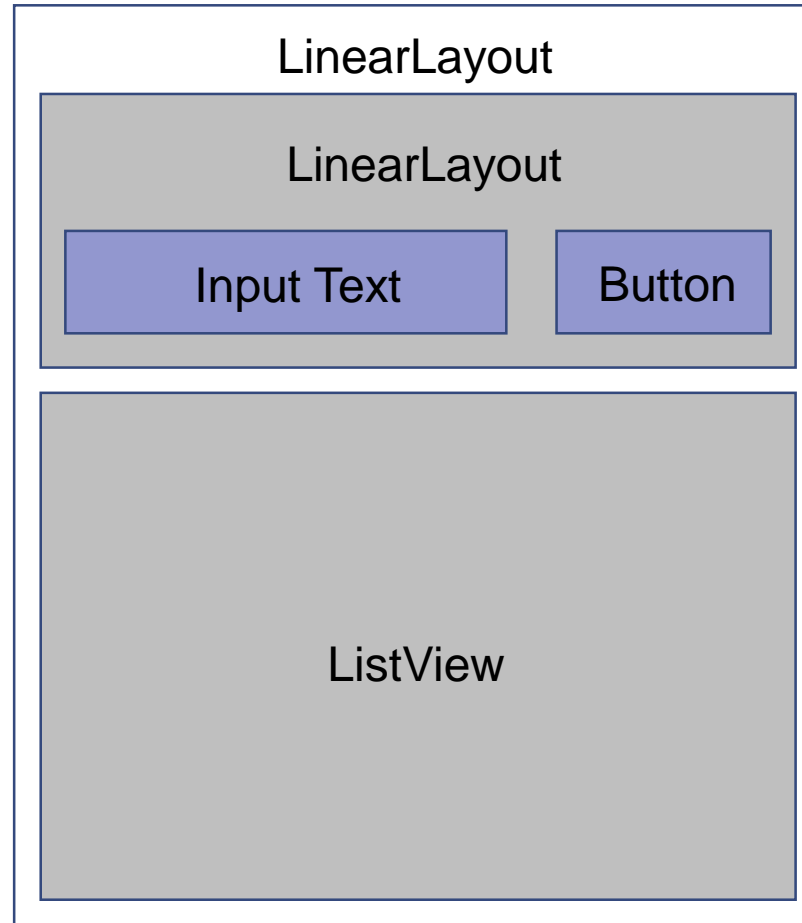


Scavenger Hunt - Layout

- Text box: input item name
- Button: add item to list
- List: all scavenger hunt items

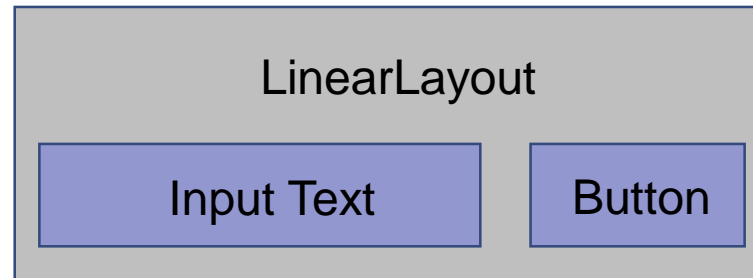


Building the UI



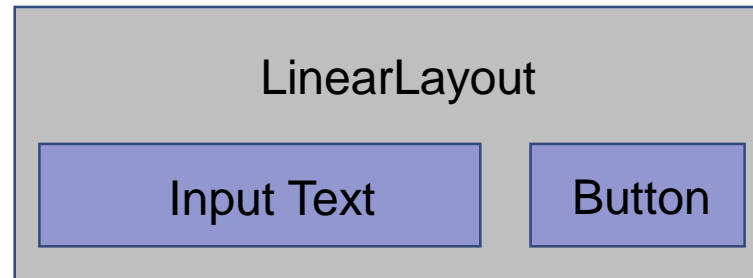
Building the UI

- How do we get the text field and button to share the same line?



Building the UI

- How do we get the text field and button to share the same line?

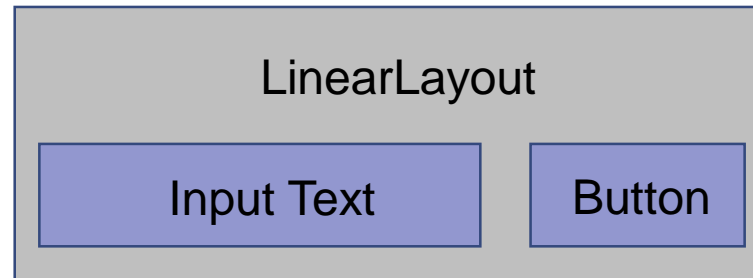


- Assign a **layout_weight**
 - Allows you to specify the ratio of the layout the view should take up

android:layout_weight="2"

Building the UI

- How do we get the text field and button to share the same line?



- Assign a **layout_weight**
 - Allows you to specify the ratio of the layout the view should take up
android:layout_weight="2"
 - Eg. If inputText's weight is 4, and button's weight is 2:
 - InputText will take up $4/(4+2) = 4/6$ of the layout
 - Button will take up $2/(4+2) = 2/6$ of the layout

Building the UI – Exercise

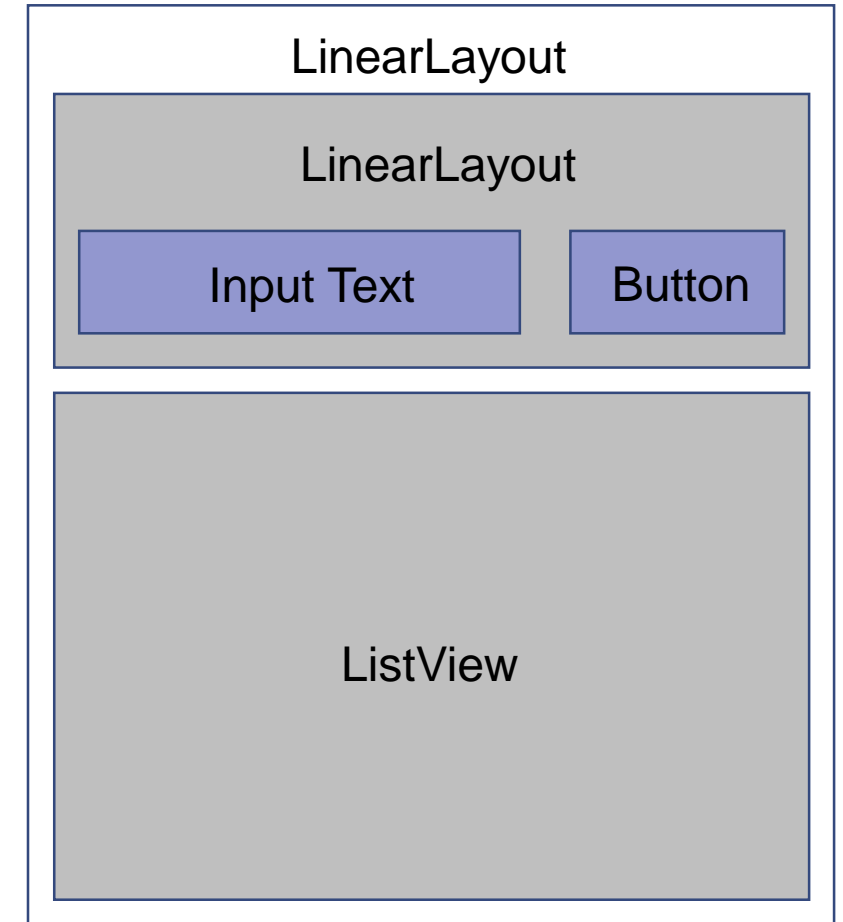
```
<Button android:id="@+id/myID"
        android:text="Alarm"
        android:layout_width="@dimen/button_width"
        android:layout_height="100dp "

        android:layout_weight="2" />
```

```
<LinearLayout
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout_height="match_parent"
    android:orientation="horizontal">

    <!-- Put Views Here -->

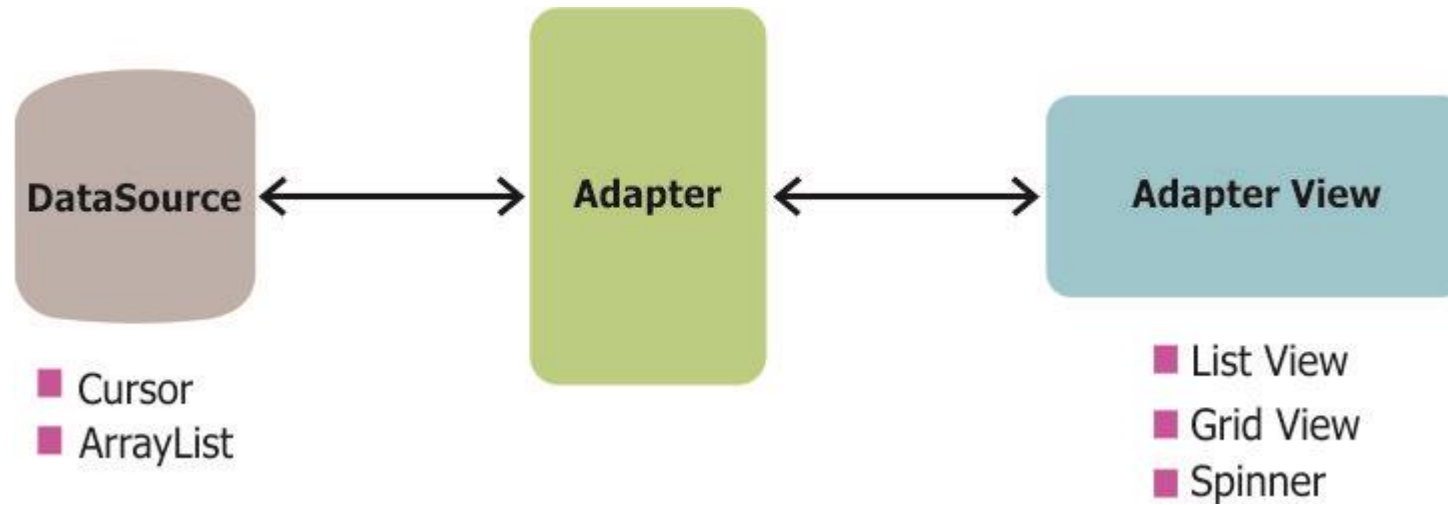
</LinearLayout>
```



Main Activity UI

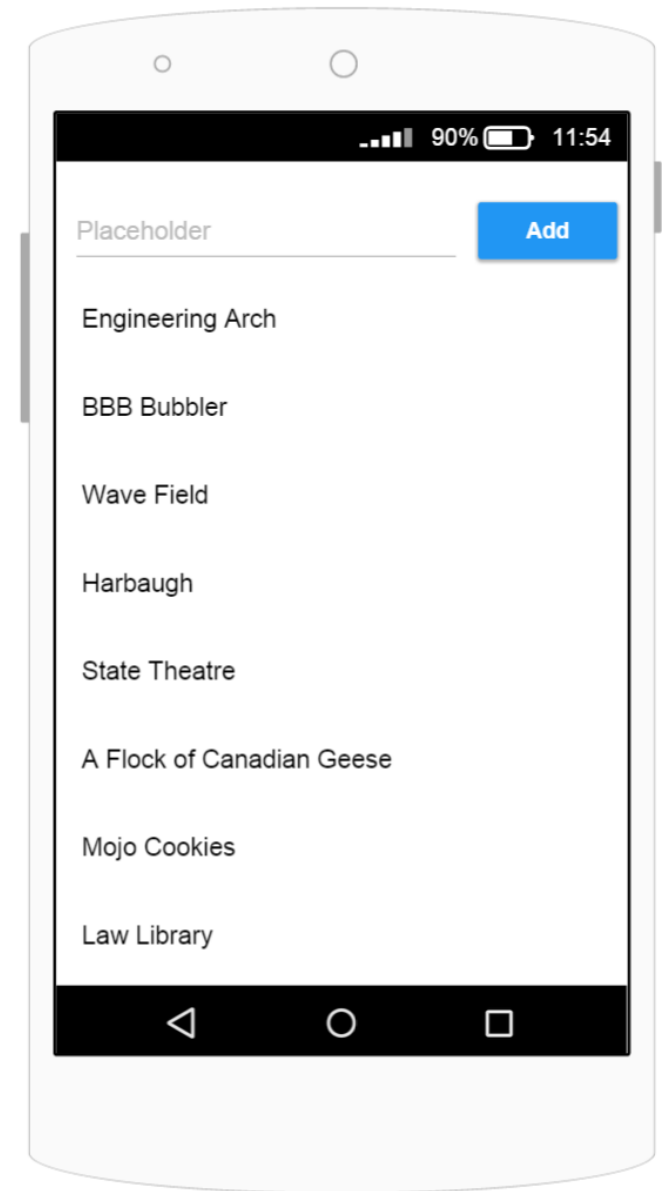
Building a ListView

- A ListView “adapts” a list object into the UI



Building the ListView

- Just the text:
 - List[0] = Engineering Arch
 - List[1] = BBB Bubbler
 -



Coding the ListView

```
// Link UI ListView to variable  
ListView list = (ListView) findViewById(R.id.listView);  
  
// Container to hold list objects  
ArrayList<String> items = new ArrayList<String>();  
  
// Create an adapter for "items" that map to the UI "row" for this activity  
ArrayAdapter<String> adapter = new ArrayAdapter<String>(this, R.layout.row, items);  
  
// Attach adapter to list  
list.setAdapter(adapter);
```

List View & Camera

goo.gl/i3XXHQ

Final Remarks

- Some topics were briefly covered, due to time constraints
- Please take a quick survey:

<http://goo.gl/forms/vYYRklwMua>

- Tell me what you hated, liked, didn't care about, ate for dinner, etc.
- If you would like more of these, that go into more detail, do it in the survey!
- Any and all feedback will be used to better this talk, and possible future talks
- Did you find Waldo?