

Android App Development Basics

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Goals

- Get familiar with Android Studio
- Learn how to write an Android app with the Kotlin programming language
- Build a list app where you can save custom items

If you haven't already, and you want to follow along:

Download Android Studio 3 at <https://developer.android.com/studio/>

The code and slides for this workshop are available to view or download on GitHub at <https://github.com/mierenga/nhacks-BasicListApp>

Android Development Background

- **Why Kotlin?**

- It is the newest Android language with a lot of advantages over the traditional **Java**
- It simplifies code in ways that were not invented yet when Java was first written
- It is an official language of Android, and many developers are switching their apps to it
- Downside is many online Android examples will be written in Java

- **Why Android Studio?**

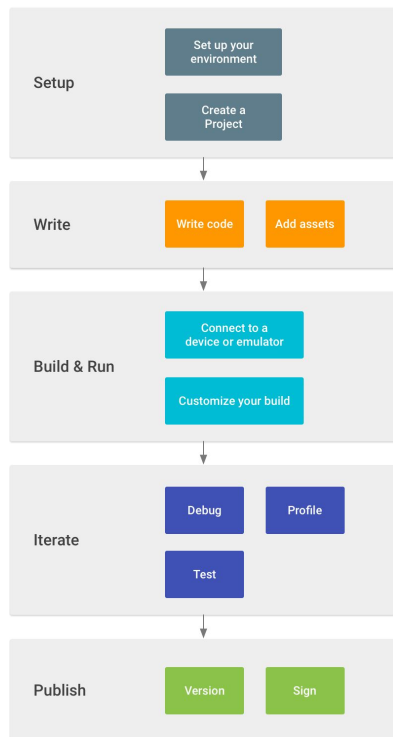
- It is the official IDE* for Android Development
- It adds a lot of tools to help you when writing code and drawing screen layouts

- **Other options**

- Java, JavaScript, C+#, C++ and other languages can all be used to write Android apps
 - Check out the chart and links in the appendix if you want to learn more

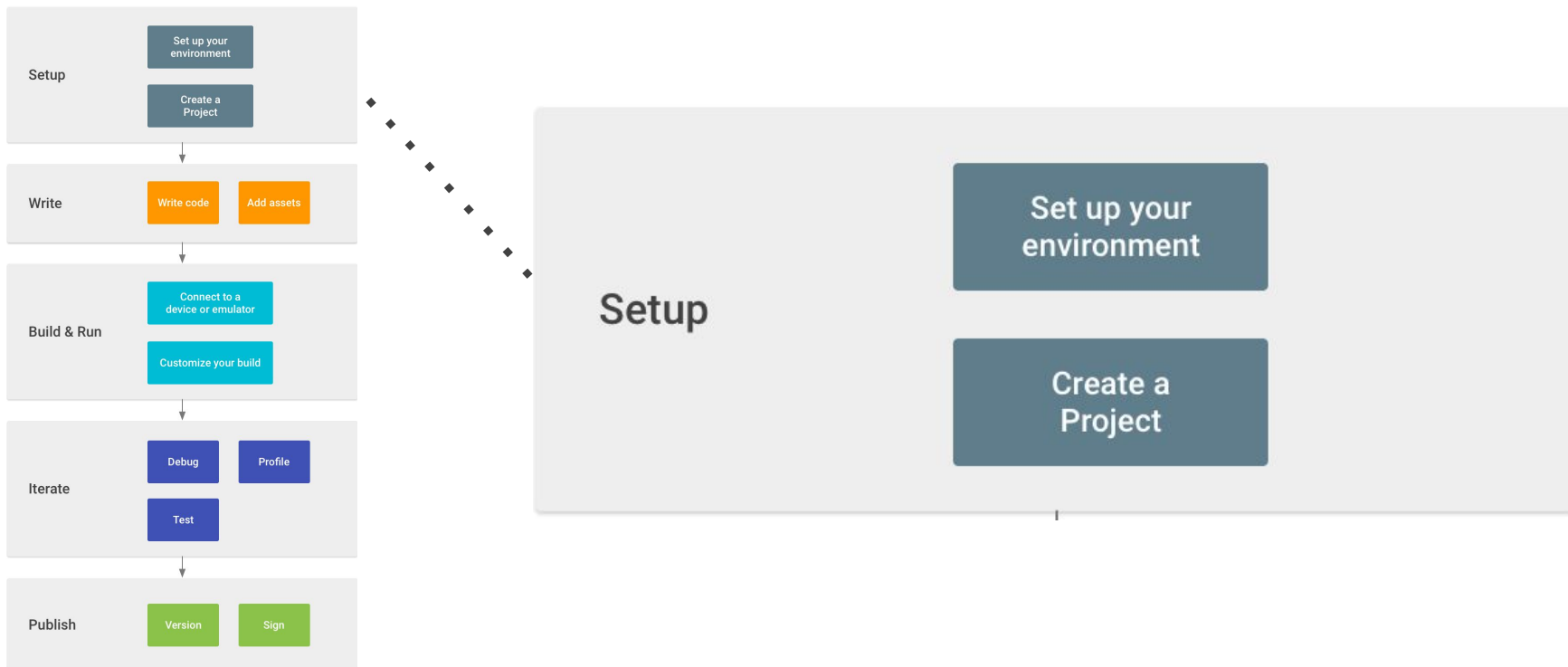
*Integrated Development Environment, where you develop software like Android or iOS apps

Developer Workflow

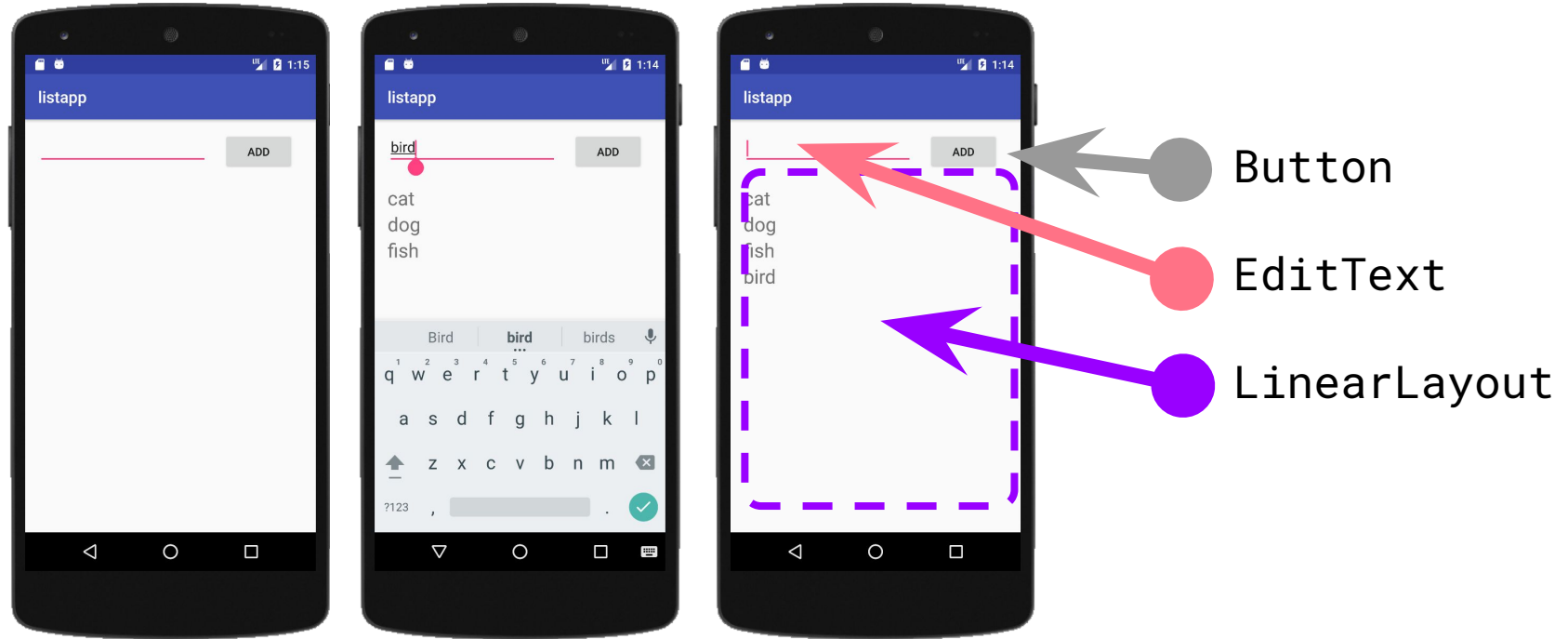


- 
- Setup
 - Write
 - Build & Run

Android Developer Workflow: **Setup**



BasicListApp



Activity Components

Activity Code

- Kotlin or Java code
- app/java folder
- Defines behavior of the app

MainActivity.kt

```
class KotlinMainActivity : AppCompatActivity() {  
  
    var TAG = "MainActivity"  
  
    override fun onCreate(savedInstanceState: Bundle?) {  
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState)  
        setContentView(R.layout.activity_main)  
  
        // Your app starts here  
    }  
}
```

MainActivity.java

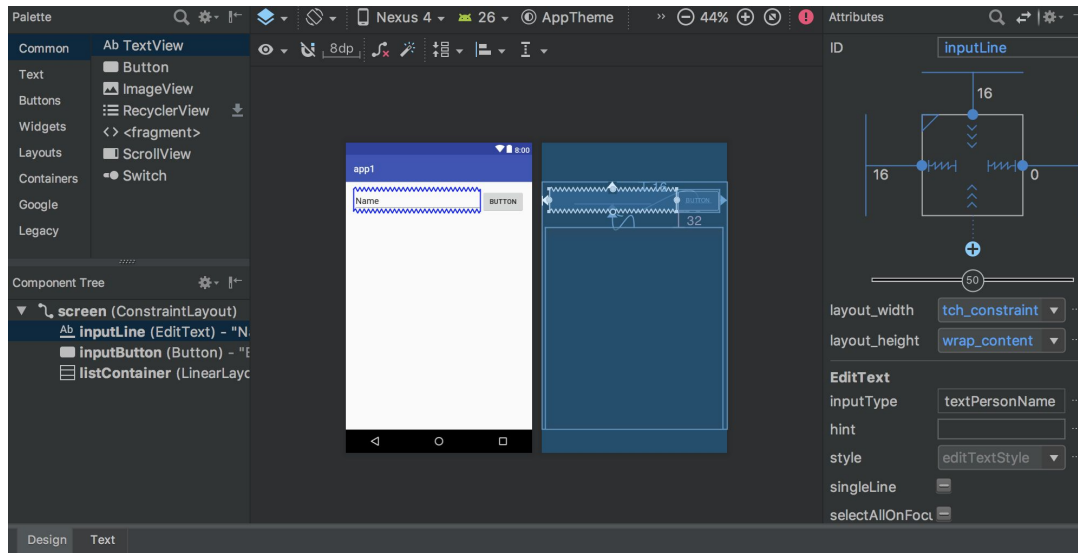
```
public class MainActivity extends AppCompatActivity {  
  
    @Override  
    protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {  
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);  
        setContentView(R.layout.activity_main);  
    }  
}
```

Activity Components

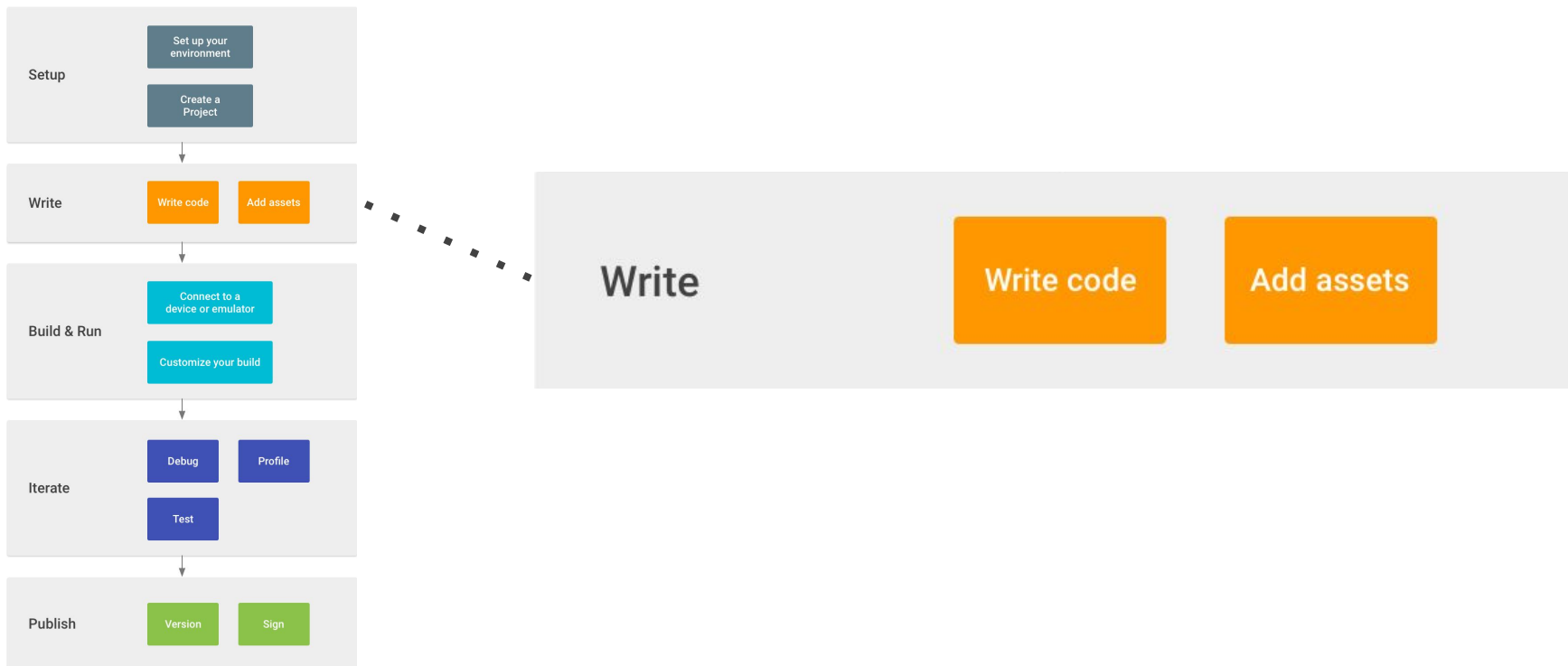
Activity Layout

- Visual designer
- `res/layout` folder

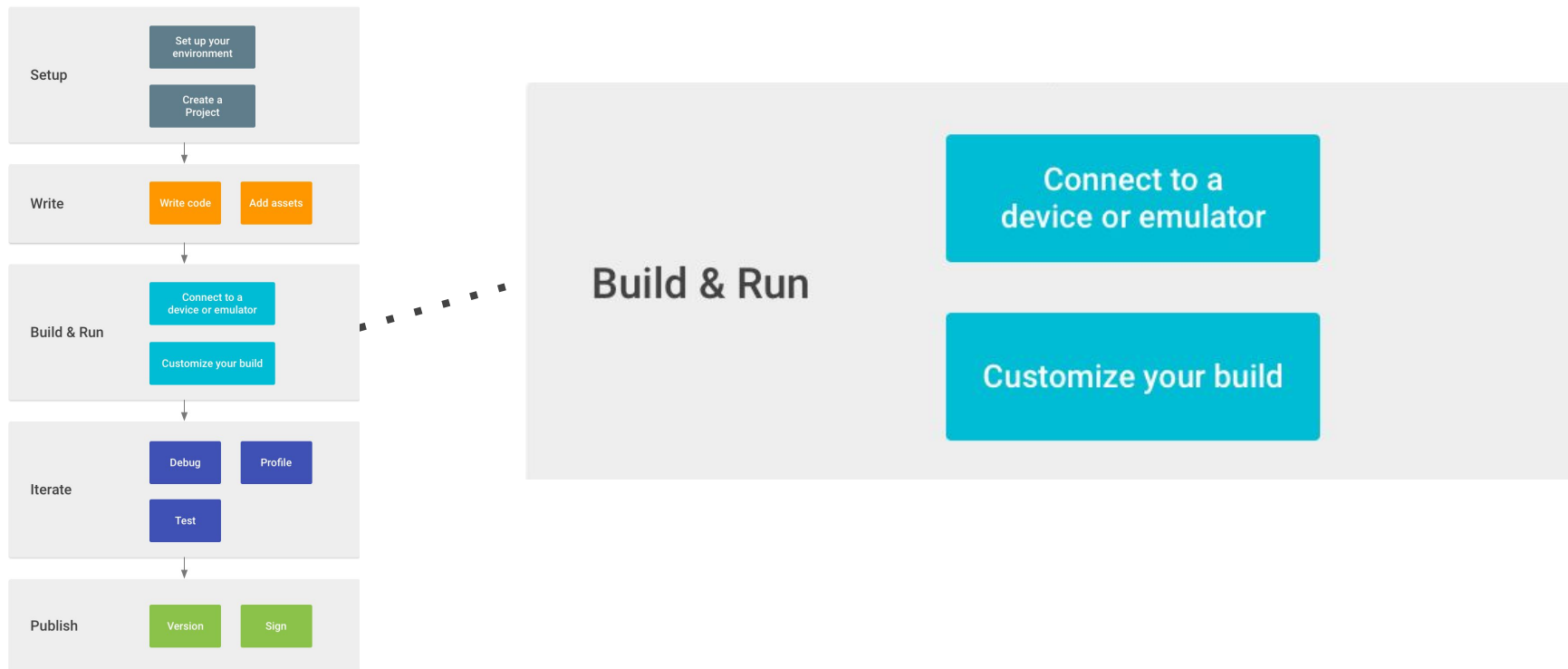
e.g., `activity_main.xml`



Android Developer Workflow: **Write**

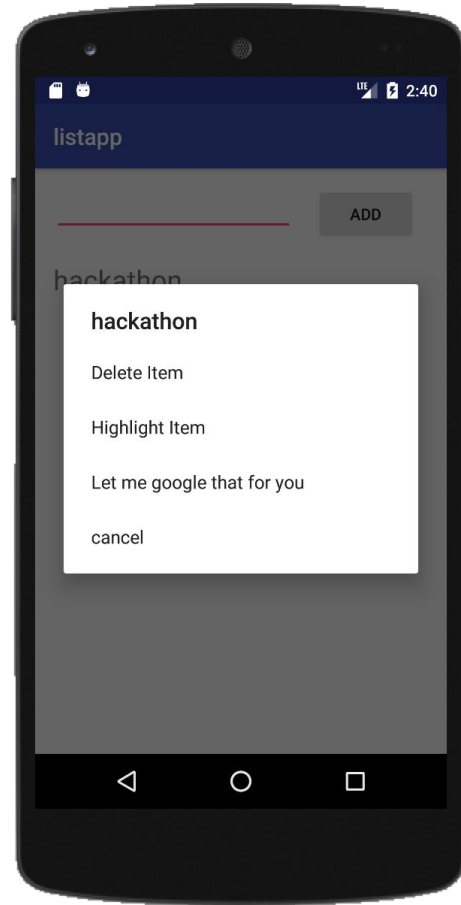


Android Developer Workflow: **Build & Run**



AlertDialog Menu

- Delete item
- Highlight item
- Search for the item on google



Appendix

Android Documentation and Guides

- Android Studio: <https://developer.android.com/studio/>
- Official guides: <https://developer.android.com/guide/index.html>
- App fundamentals: <https://developer.android.com/guide/components/fundamentals>
- Build your first app: <https://developer.android.com/training/basics/firstapp/>
- App samples: <https://developer.android.com/samples/>

Samples with more advanced features

Kotlin

- [Using the camera](#)
- [Using the video camera](#)
- [Using a CardView](#)
- [Using a RecyclerView](#)
- [Scheduling a background task](#)
- [Display a PDF](#)
- [Bluetooth between devices](#)
- [Accelerometer](#)

Java

- [App Architecture Overview](#)
- [Basic Notifications](#)
- [Using the camera](#)
- [Using the video camera](#)
- [Use the network to fetch HTML](#)
- [Bluetooth between devices](#)
- [Bluetooth advertisements](#)
- [Bluetooth chat between devices](#)
- [Accelerometer](#)
- [Touch gesture detection](#)

Android Programming Languages

| | Native | Compiles to Native | Share Code with iOS app | Developer Documentation |
|-----------------------------|--------|------------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| Java | ✓ | | | Android Official |
| Kotlin | ✓ | | | Kotlin for Android |
| C# (Xamarin) | | ✓ | ✓ | |
| JavaScript with HTML/CSS | | ✓ React Native ⊖ PhoneGap | ✓ | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• React Native• PhoneGap |

Android Device Developer Mode

Developer mode is required to run your apps on your device.

You can enable it by following this guide:

<https://developer.android.com/studio/debug/dev-options>

Java Basics

- Always remember to end each statement with the required **semicolon**;
- Always pay attention to **capitalization**, it is very important
- `//` Text after two slashes is **not code**, it is just a comment for humans
- `/*` Text between these symbols
is also a **comment** `*/`
- Java code uses structures that are called **objects**

Java Objects

- **Objects** have a format for how they are declared and assigned

```
<type> <name>; // empty value  
<type> <name> = <value>; // initialized to value
```

e.g.,

```
EditText editText; // empty value  
String TAG = "MainActivity"; // initialized to "MainActivity"
```

Object class <type> examples: **String**, **MainActivity**, **AppCompatActivity**, **EditText**, **Button**, **LinearLayout** and hundreds more...

Primitive <type> examples: **int**, **boolean**, **float**, **double**, **char**

Java Objects

- **Objects** have special abilities that are unlocked with a **period**.
- These abilities are called **methods**

```
String text = "  some thing  ";    // text is a String object  
text = text.trim();                // trim() is one of its abilities
```

"some thing" becomes "some thing"

"" becomes ""

Java Methods

```
<return> <name> ( <argtype> <argname>, ... ) {  
    <body>  
}
```

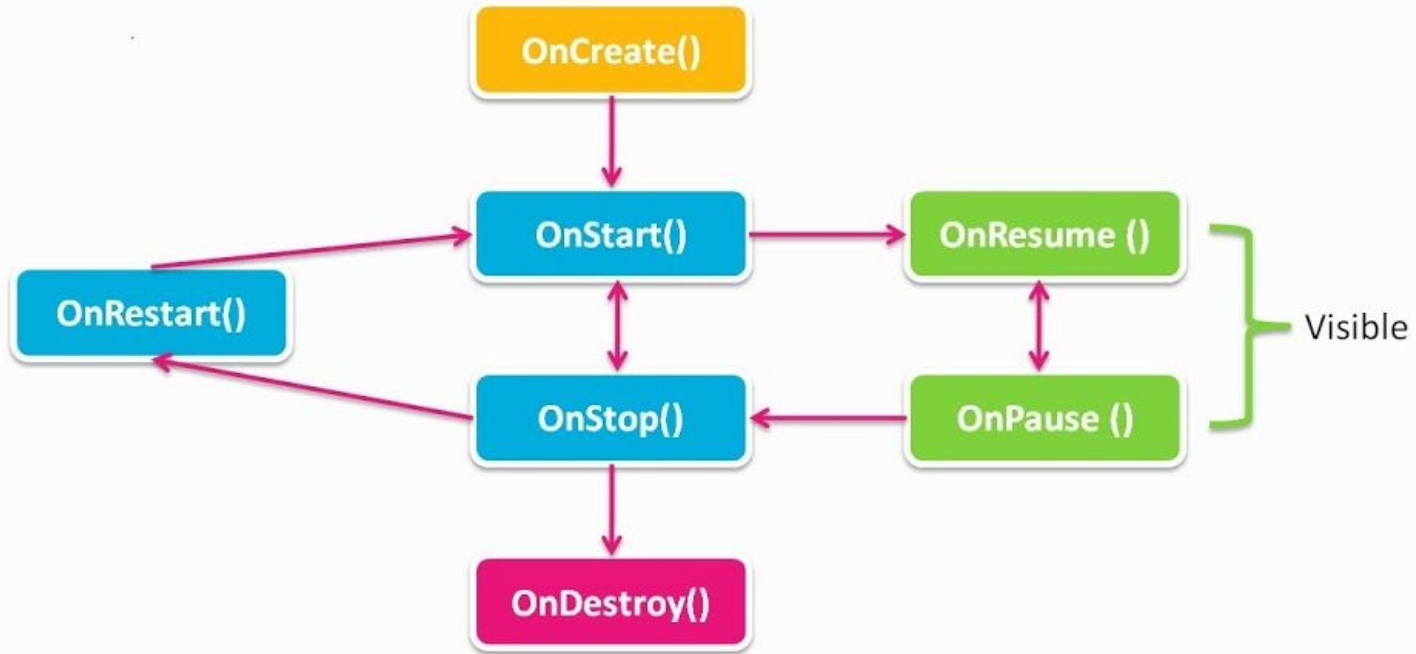
e.g.,

```
void addNewItem(String text) {  
    TextView item = new TextView(this);  
    item.setText(text);  
    inputList.addView(item);  
}
```

Return type **void** means it is empty (it doesn't return anything).

Many methods in Java have **void** as the return type.

Activity Lifecycle Methods



Android Studio Code Completion

| Type | Description | Windows and Linux | Mac |
|----------------------|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Basic Completion | Displays basic suggestions for variables, types, methods, expressions, and so on. If you call basic completion twice in a row, you see more results, including private members and non-imported static members. | Control+Space | Control+Space |
| Smart Completion | Displays relevant options based on the context. Smart completion is aware of the expected type and data flows. If you call Smart Completion twice in a row, you see more results, including chains. | Control+Shift+Space | Control+Shift+Space |
| Statement Completion | Completes the current statement for you, adding missing parentheses, brackets, braces, formatting, etc. | Control+Shift+Enter | Shift+Command+Enter |