

Creating the first Android app



Contents

- Android Studio
- Running apps on virtual and physical devices
- Set up a project
- Creating "Hello World" app in Android Studio
- Basic app development workflow with Android Studio
- Exercises

These slides are partially based on the material that Google provides for the course
Android Developer Fundamentals

<https://developer.android.com/courses/fundamentals-training/overview-v2>



Installation Overview

- Mac, Windows, or Linux
- Download and install Android Studio from
<https://developer.android.com/studio/>
- <https://developer.android.com/studio/install.html>
- Codelab here:
<https://codelabs.developers.google.com/codelabs/android-training-hello-world/>

Installation Overview

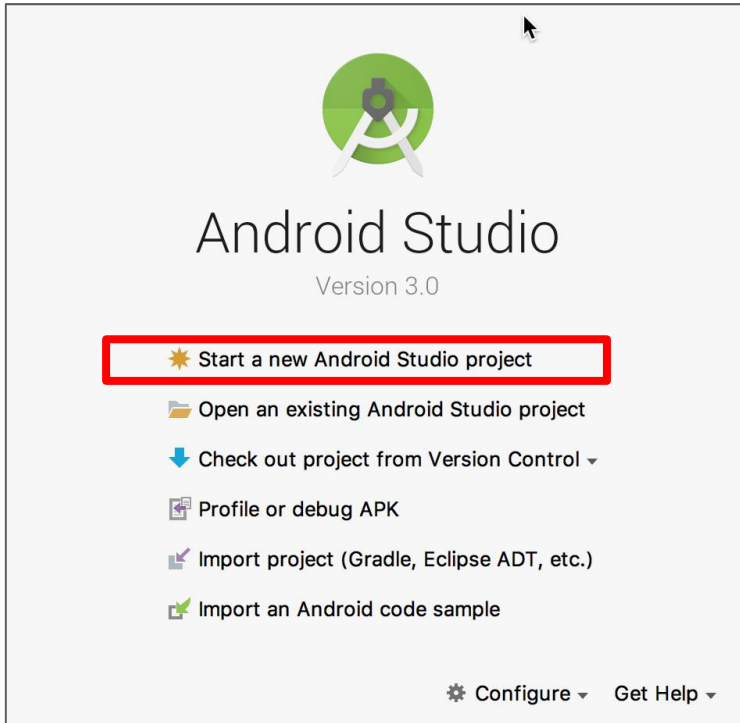
- Mac, Windows, or Linux
- Download and install Android Studio from <https://developer.android.com/studio/>
- <https://developer.android.com/studio/install.html>
- Codelab here: Try to complete it!
<https://codelabs.developers.google.com/codelabs/android-training-hello-world/>



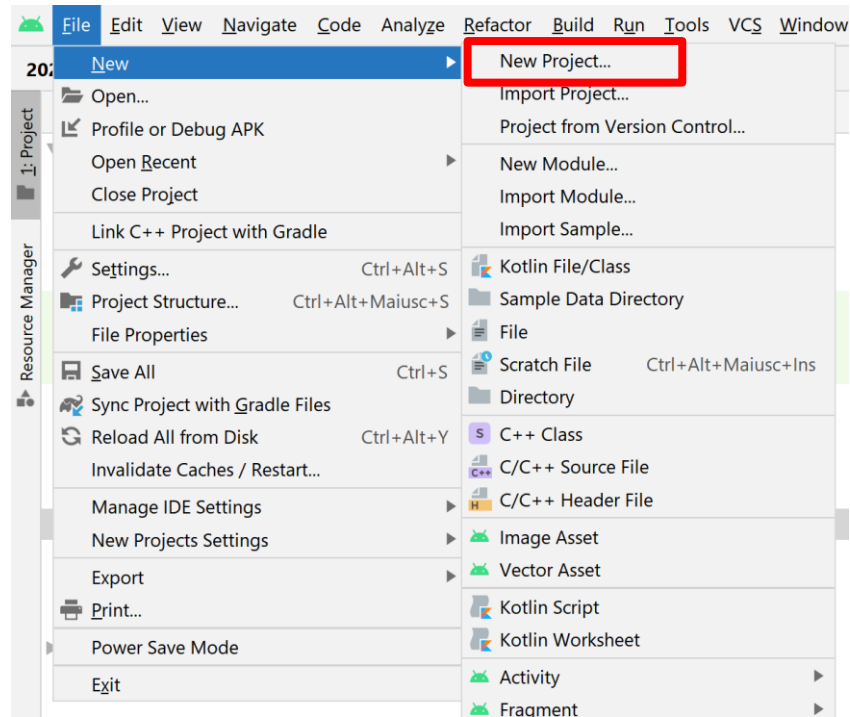
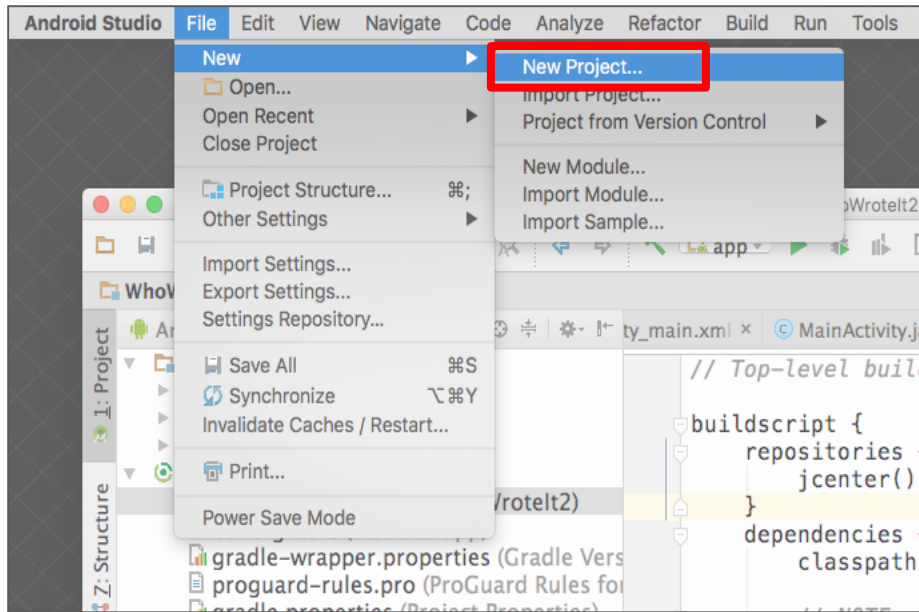
What is Android Studio?

- Android integrated development environment (IDE)
- Project and Activity templates
- Layout editor
- Testing tools
- Gradle-based build
- Log console and debugger
- Emulators

Start Android Studio



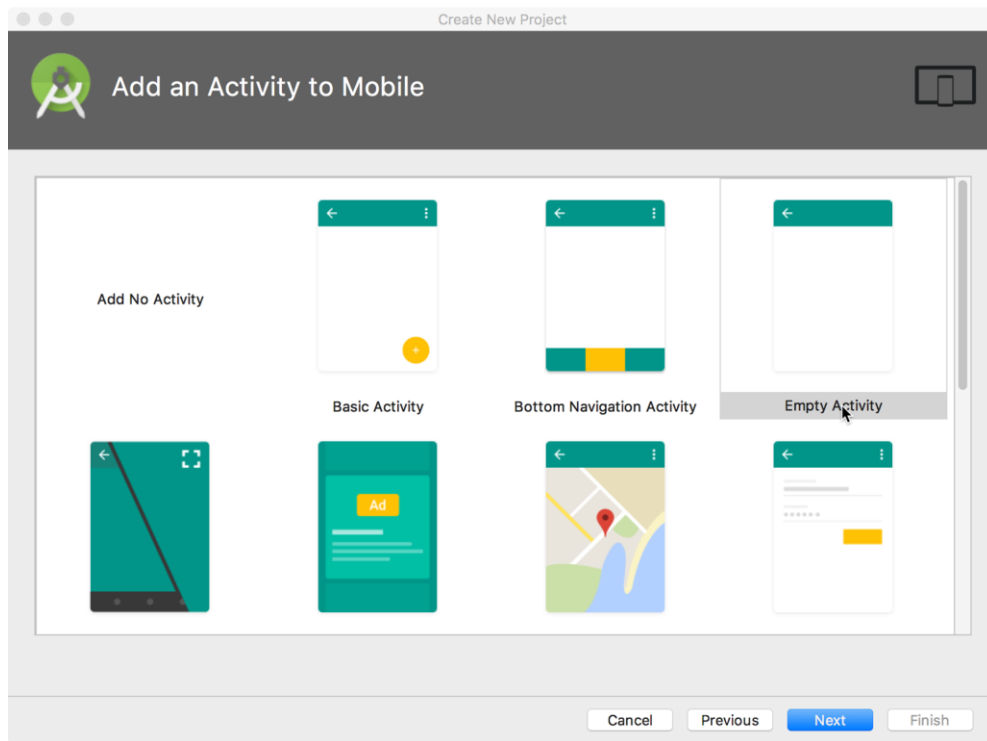
Create a project inside Android Studio



Pick activity template

Choose templates for **common activities**, such as maps or navigation drawers

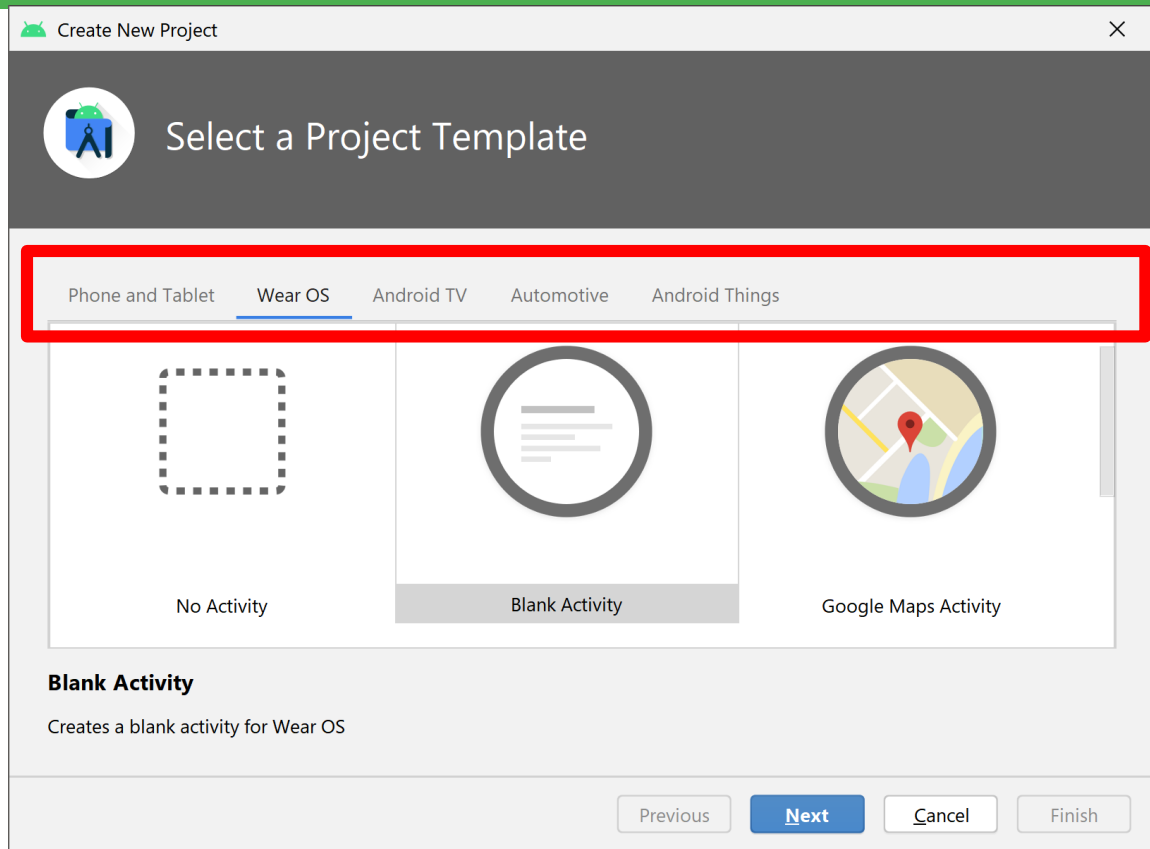
Pick **Empty Activity** or **Basic Activity** for simple and custom activities



Pick activity template

Choose templates for **common activities**, such as maps or navigation drawers

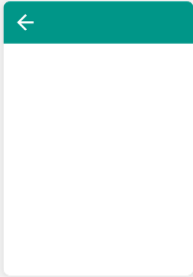
Pick **Empty Activity** or **Basic Activity** for simple and custom activities



Name your app

Create New Project

Configure your project



Empty Activity

Creates a new empty activity

Name

ApplicationName

Package name

com.example.applicationname

Save location

D:\.....\AndroidStudioProjects\MyApplication4

Language

Java

Minimum API level

API 14: Android 4.0 (IceCreamSandwich)

i Your app will run on approximately **100%** of devices.
[Help me choose](#)

☐ This project will support instant apps

☒ Use androidx.* artifacts

Previous

Next

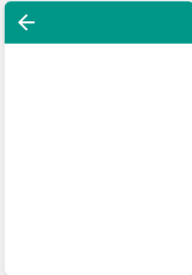
Cancel

Finish

Language to code your app

Create New Project

Configure your project



Empty Activity

Creates a new empty activity

Name
ApplicationName

Package name
com.example.applicationname

Save location
D:\.....\AndroidStudioProjects\MyApplication4

Language
Java
Kotlin
Java

The programming language used for code generation

Minimum API level
API 14: Android 4.0 (IceCreamSandwich)

i Your app will run on approximately **100%** of devices.
[Help me choose](#)

☐ This project will support instant apps

☒ Use androidx.* artifacts

Previous Next Cancel Finish

Min API level for your app

Android Platform/API Version Distribution

ANDROID PLATFORM VERSION	API LEVEL	CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION
4.4 KitKat	19	
5.0 Lollipop	21	99,3%
5.1 Lollipop	22	99,0%
6.0 Marshmallow	23	97,2%
7.0 Nougat	24	94,4%
7.1 Nougat	25	92,5%
8.0 Oreo	26	90,7%
8.1 Oreo	27	88,1%
		81,2%
9.0 Pie	28	68,0%
		48,5%
10. Q	29	
11. R	30	
		24,1%
12. S	31	
13. T	33	5,2%

Last updated: January 6th, 2023

Nougat

User Interface

- Multi-window Support
- Notifications
- Quick Settings Tile API
- Custom Pointer API

Performance

- Profile-guided JIT/AOT Compilation
- Quick Path to App Install
- Sustained Performance API
- Frame Metrics API

Battery Life

- Doze on the Go
- Project Svelte: Background Optimizations
- SurfaceView

Wireless & Connectivity

- Data Saver
- Number Blocking
- Call Screening

Graphics

- Vulkan API

System

- Direct Boot
- Multi-locale Support, More Languages
- ICU4J APIs in Android
- APK Signature Scheme v2
- Scoped Directory Access
- Keyboard Shortcuts Helper
- Virtual Files

<https://developer.android.com/about/versions/nougat/android-7.0.html>

Android for Work

- Work profile security challenge
- Turn off work
- Always on VPN
- Customized provisioning

Accessibility

- Vision Settings on the Welcome screen

Security

- Key Attestation
- Network Security Config
- Default Trusted Certificate Authority

VR

- Platform support and optimizations for VR Mode

Printing Framework

- Print service enhancements

Name

ApplicationName

Package name

com.example.applicationname

Save location

D:\.....\AndroidStudioProjects\MyApplication4

Language

Java

Minimum API level

API 14: Android 4.0 (IceCreamSandwich)

Your app will run on API level 14: Android 4.0 (IceCreamSandwich)

Help me choose

☐ This project will run on API level 14: Android 4.0 (IceCreamSandwich)

☒ Use android.support.v4:compat:1.0.0

Previous

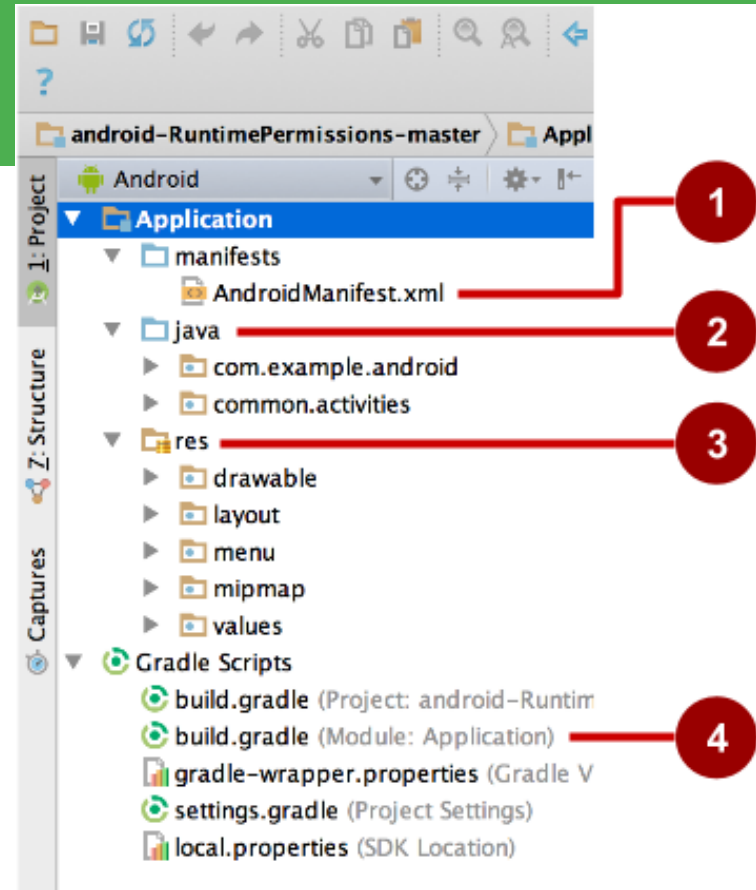
Next

Cancel

Finish

Project folders

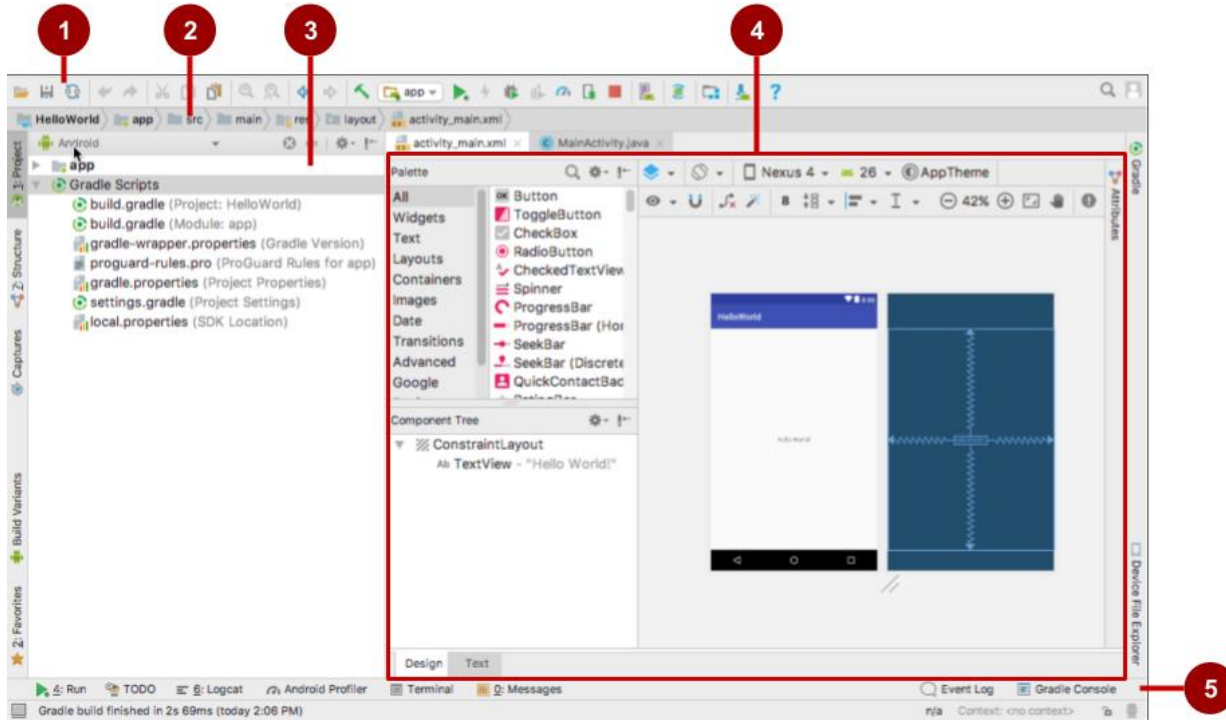
1. **manifests**—Android Manifest file - description of app read by the Android runtime
2. **java**—Java source code packages
3. **res**—Resources (XML) - layout, strings, images, dimensions, colors...
4. **build.gradle**—Gradle build files



Gradle build system

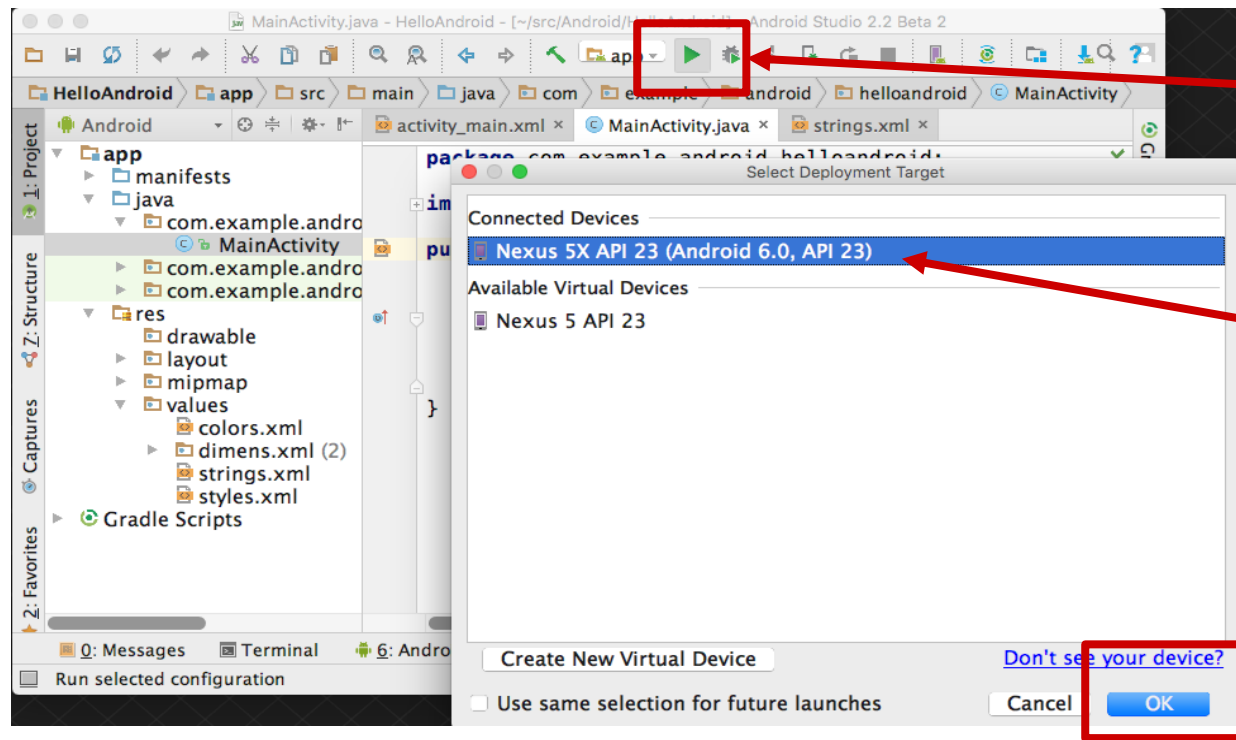
- Modern build subsystem in Android Studio
 - Generates the APK file (Android Application Package)
- Typically not necessary to know low-level Gradle details
- Learn more about gradle at <https://gradle.org/>
- Learn more on how to configure apps build
 - <https://developer.android.com/studio/build>

Android Studio interface



1. Toolbar
2. Navigation bar
3. Project pane
4. Editor
5. Tabs for other panes

Run your app



1. Run

2. Select virtual
or physical
device

3. OK

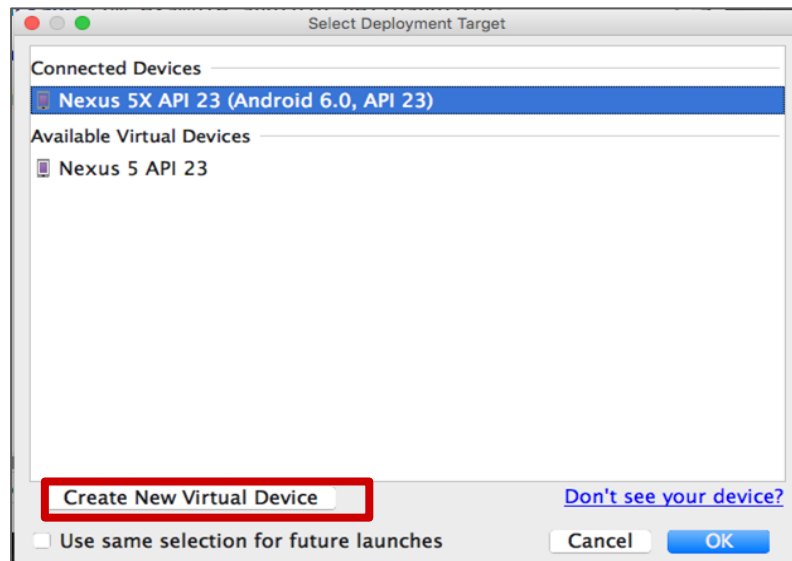
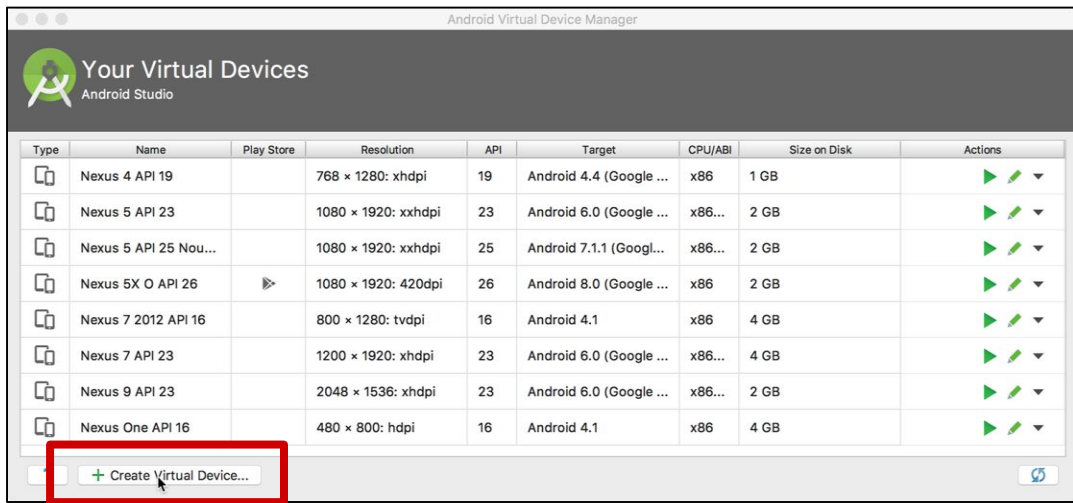


Create a virtual device

Use emulators to test app on different versions of Android and form factors.

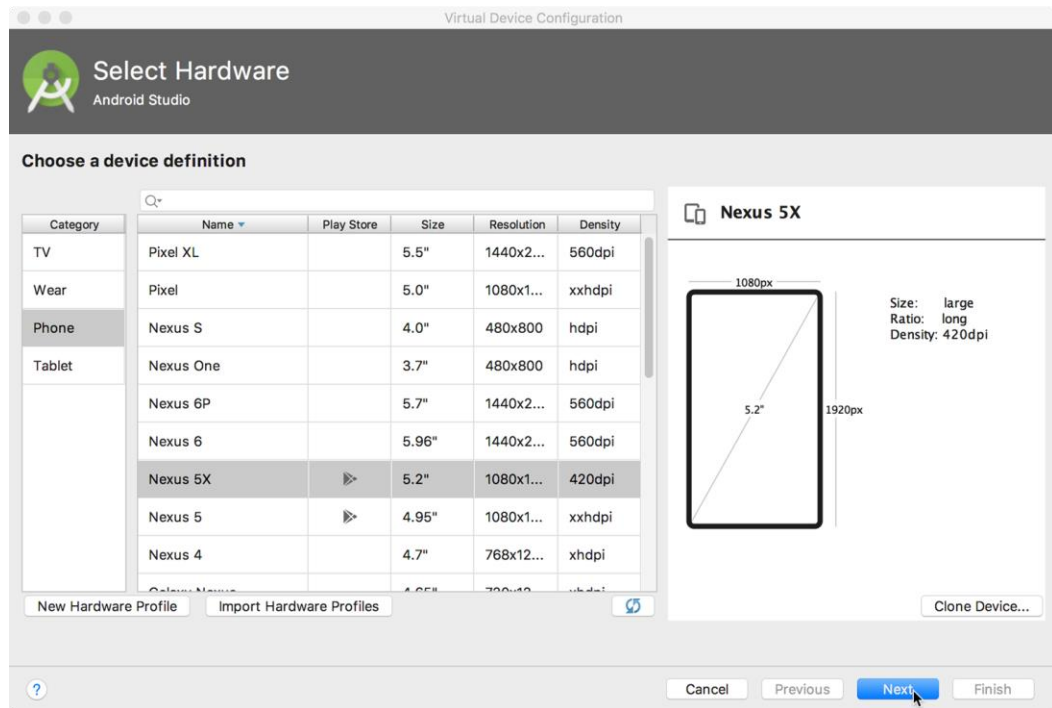
Tools > Android > AVD Manager

or:



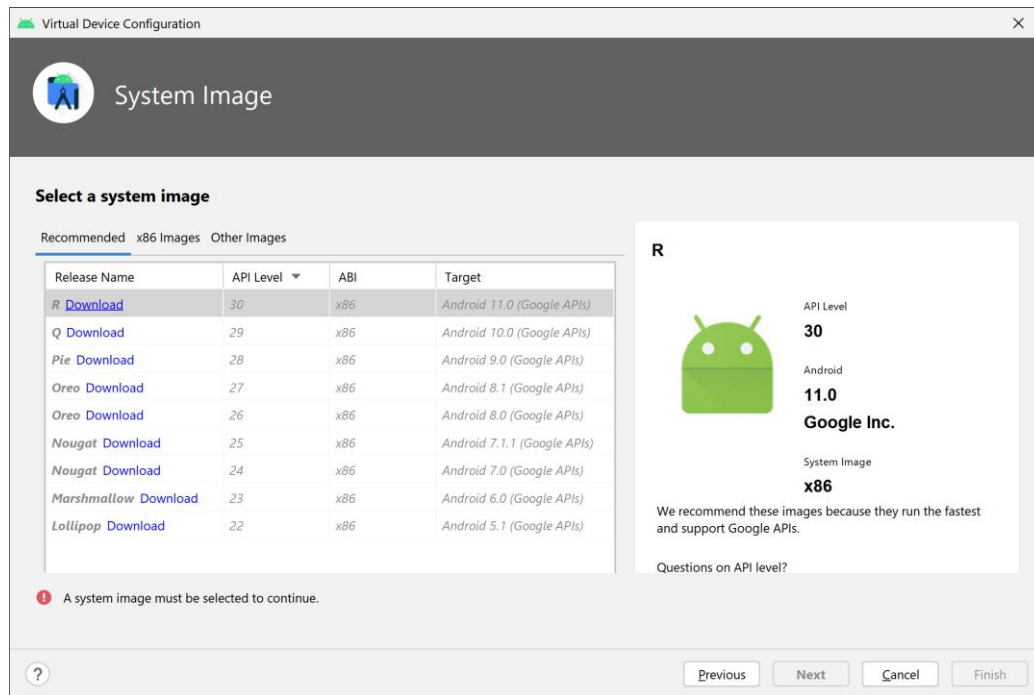
Configure virtual device

1. Choose hardware
2. Select Android version
3. Finalize

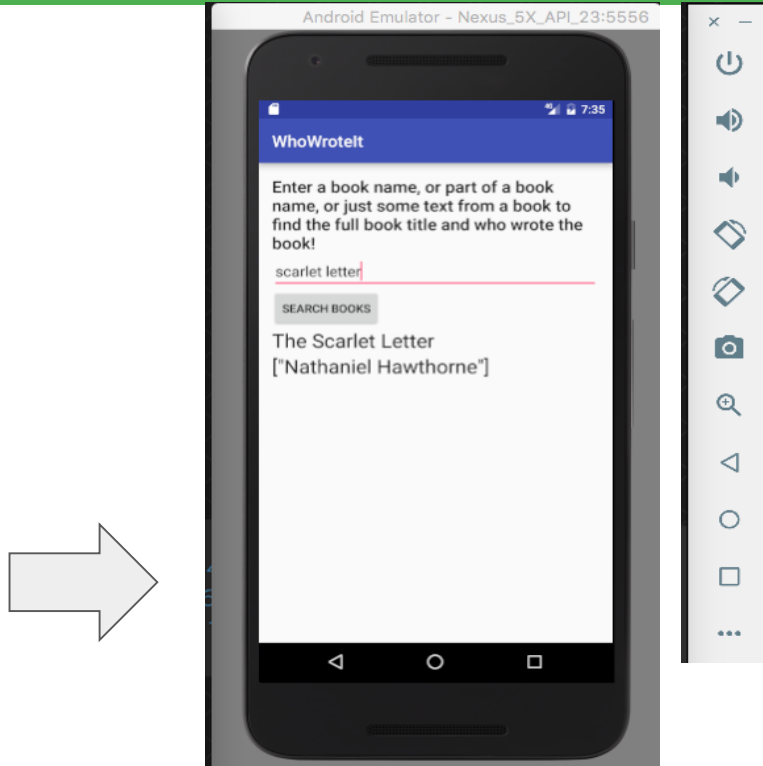


Configure virtual device

1. Choose hardware
2. Select Android version
3. Finalize



Run on a virtual device



Run on a physical device

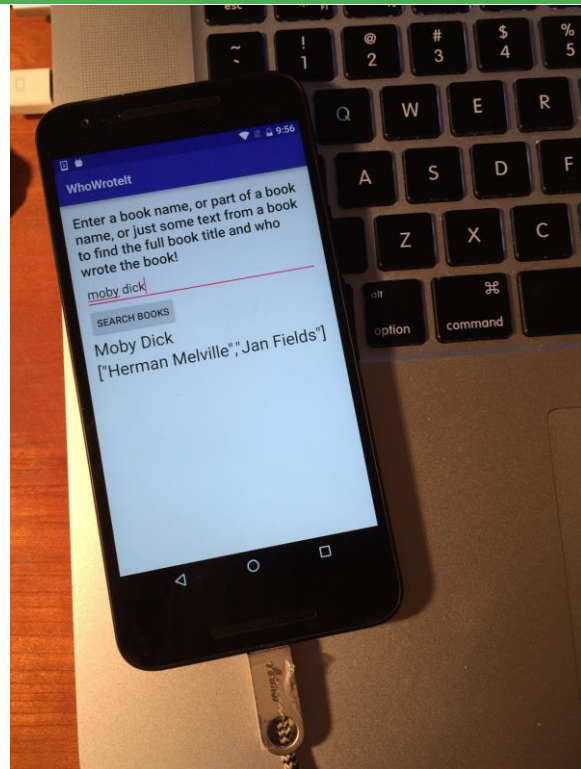
1. Turn on Developer Options:
 - a. **Settings > About phone**
 - b. Tap **Build number** seven times
2. Turn on USB Debugging
 - a. **Settings > Developer Options > USB Debugging**
3. Connect phone to computer with cable

Windows/Linux additional setup:

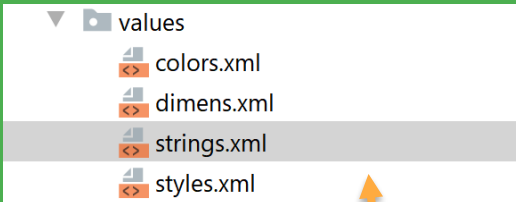
- <https://developer.android.com/studio/run/device>

Windows drivers:

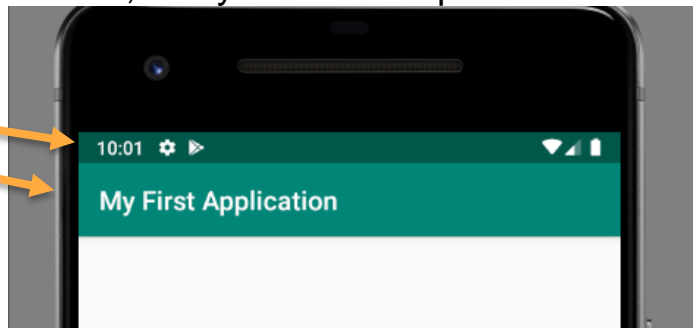
- <https://developer.android.com/studio/run/oem-usb>



Exercise One

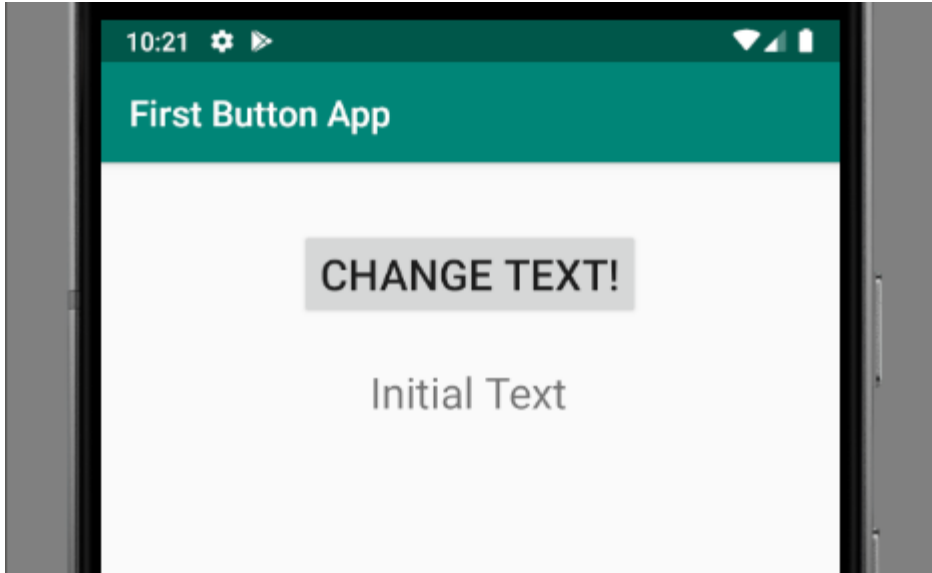


- Develop the Hello World => <https://codelabs.developers.google.com/codelabs/android-training-hello-world/>
 - Run the Hello World app (i.e. an empty app) on the Emulator
 - Run the Hello World app on your real device (if you have one)
 - Change the Name of the App
 - e.g., from 'My Application' to 'My First Application' (see xml files in "res" folder)
 - Change the color of these two components
- hint: colors.xml, analyse the color picker functionality
- Check that everything works



Exercise Two

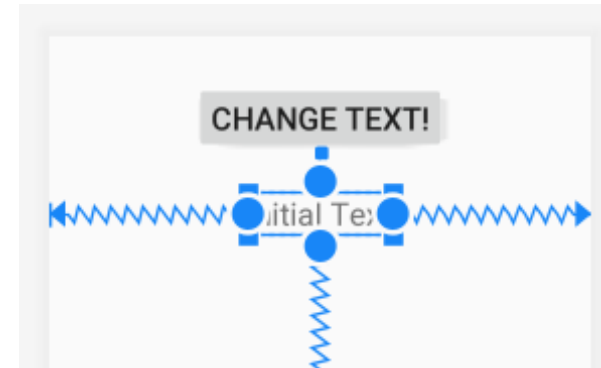
- We want to interact with the app using a button.... Create a new app
- Then create a simple activity like this:

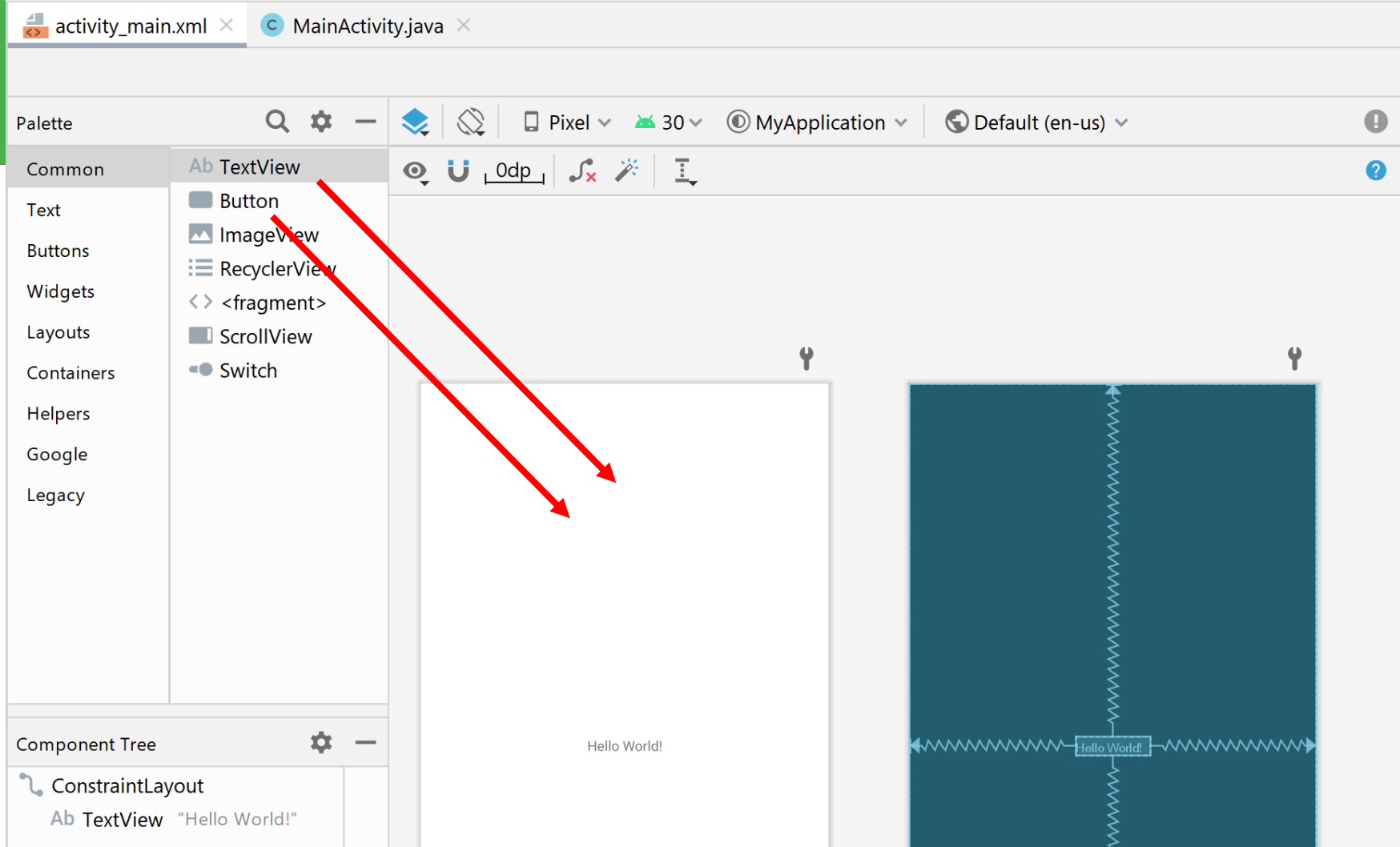


- A title
- A button
- A textView

Hint: open the layout file
e.g. activity_main.xml
as shown in the next slide

Use the default Costraint Layout





Exercise Two

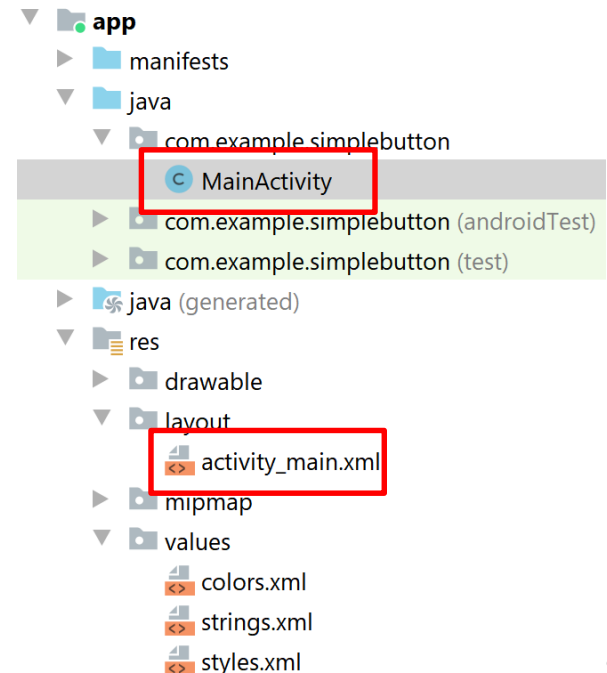
Required Behavior:

- when the **User clicks** on the **button** labelled «*Change Text!*» the **textView** must change its text from «*Initial Text*» to «*Updated Text!!*»

We have to:

- Write a method that implements such behavior (in java/MainActivity.java)
- Associate such method to the button

Project Structure

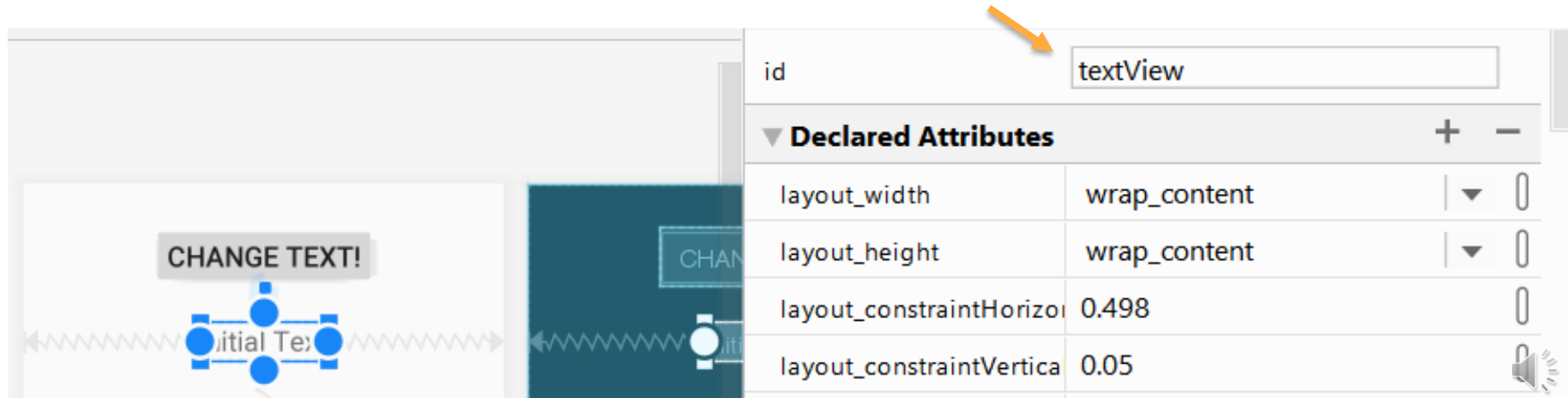


Exercise Two

In detail:

Hint: open the layout file
e.g. activity_main.xml

- Insert the widgets in the main activity (Button and TextView)
- Provide a meaningful ID to our textView



Exercise Two

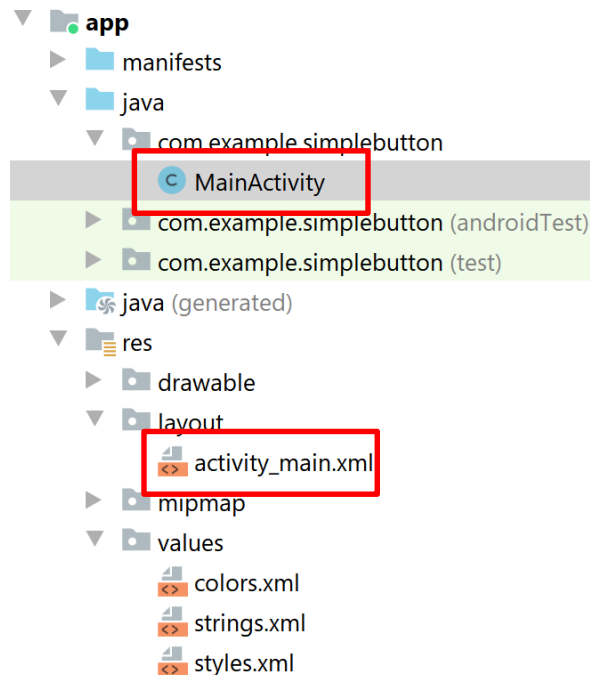
In detail:

Write the code implementing the behavior in
'MainActivity.java'

Idea:

- when the user clicks on the button
- find the textView element (using the ID)
- assign the new text to it

Project Structure



Exercise Two

In detail:

Write the code implementing the behavior in 'MainActivity.java'

```
public void changeText (View v)
{
    TextView t = (TextView)findViewById(R.id.textView);
    t.setText("Updated Text!!");

    // in this example the View parameter is the Button
    // instance that has fired the method
    ((Button)v).setText("Change Text! (Pressed)");
}
```

Exercise Two

In detail:

Call **changeText** method in response to **onClick** events on the button

in activity_main.xml

