

REU & NRT Android App Development Tutorial



George Mason
University

Instructor:
Dr. Kevin Moran

Tutorial will start in:

12:01

The tutorial will
begin soon

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REU & NRT Tutorial Series

Summer 2021



George Mason
University

Dr. Kevin Moran

Android Application Development Tutorial



Welcome to the Tutorial!





Tutorial Overview

1. *A Brief Introduction to Android* - Getting Oriented
2. *Android App Fundamentals* - Knowing Your Building Blocks
3. *Our First Android App* - A Quick Walkthrough
4. *10 Minute Break* - Lecture Over
5. *Group Coding Sessions* - Implementing some Android Features!



A Few Quick Notes

- This tutorial assumes no prior experience with Android, but does assume some general programming knowledge
- Android development is a HUGE topic, entire courses are dedicated to it! (Check out GMU's CS-477 course)
 - Today I will be giving an introduction and providing some instructions related to popular features.
- The Android developer documentation is typically excellent, and there are lots of other tutorials and documentation that are a quick Google Search away!

<https://sagelab.io/android-dev-tutorial/>



Introductions



Instructor: Kevin Moran

Education: Ph.D. from William & Mary - 2018

Research Interests: Software Engineering , Mobile App Development, UI Analysis, Machine Learning



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Translating Video Recordings of Mobile App Usages into Replayable Scenarios

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committing to spending development resources translating them. After these initial design drafts are committed to, they are faithfully translated into critical form. This process often involves multiple iterations, particularly if the design and implementation do not fully align with the intended form. In this process, it has been shown that past work and error patterns can be used to refine the design, leading to more efficient and effective final products.

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committing to spending development resources translating them. After these initial design drafts are critical that they are faithfully translated into code for the end-user to experience the design and use in its intended form. This process (which often involves multiple iterations) can be time-consuming, and error-prone. It has been shown by past work and empirical studies that this process is particularly effective when different teams (which may have different backgrounds, expertise, and tools) are involved. Additionally, it can help to identify potential issues or bugs early in the development cycle, which can be addressed before they become more difficult and expensive to fix.

A Brief Introduction to Android





What is Android?

- Mobile OS maintained by Google
- Runs on a plethora of hardware devices: phones, tablets, watches, TVs, cars, refrigerators
- Based on **Linux** (kernel) and uses **Java** and **Kotlin** as dev languages
- The #1 overall OS in the world!
- Code is released as Open Source under the AOSP
- Easier to customize, license, pirate, etc. than iOS

Why Android?

- Android is *open source*, *highly modifiable*, and tends to *fit well* into a variety of research topics.
- Android is the most popular OS in the world with over 3 Billion active devices!





History of Android

- Started with ex-Apple veteran Andy Rubin and a small company called Danger

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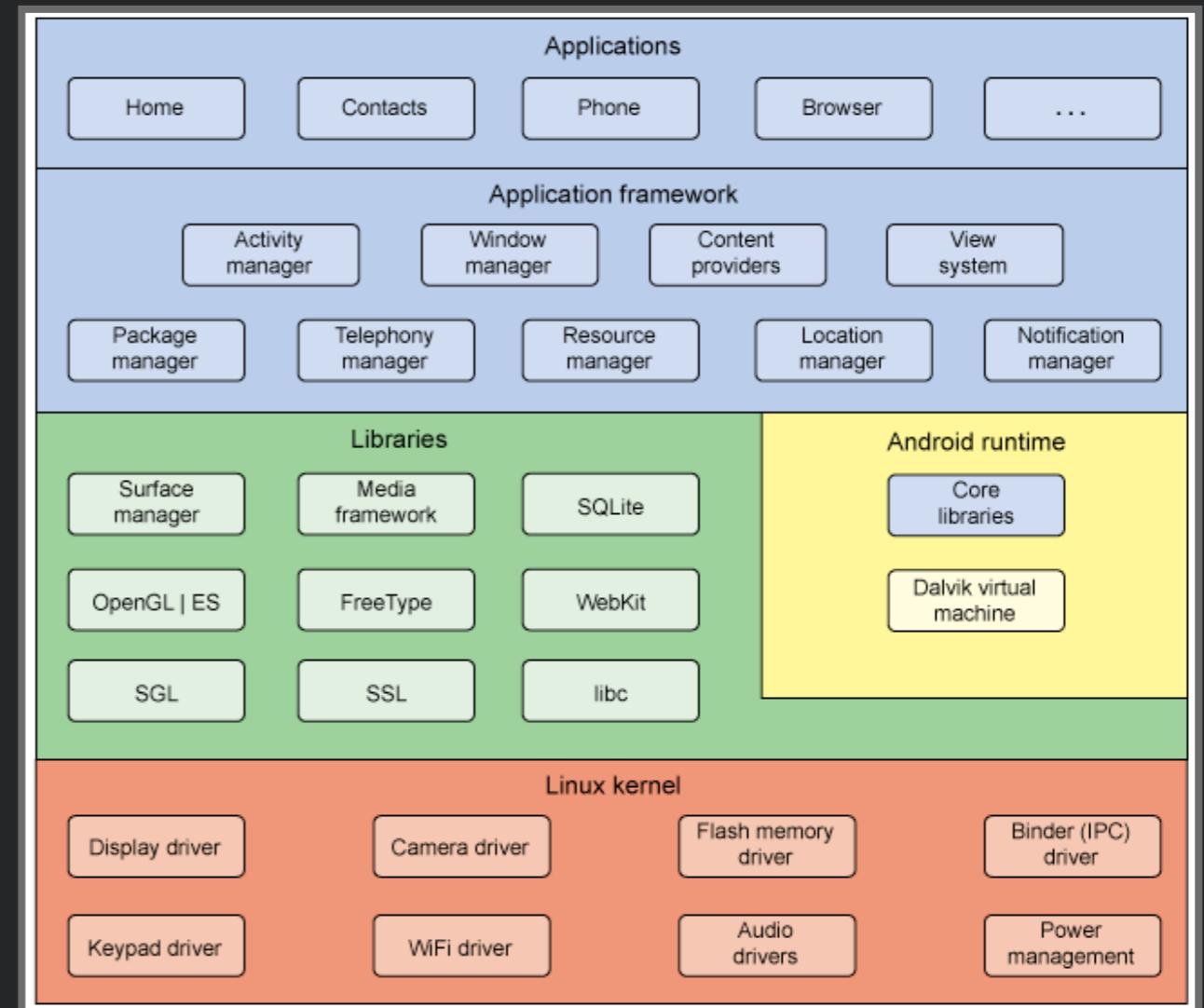


History of Android

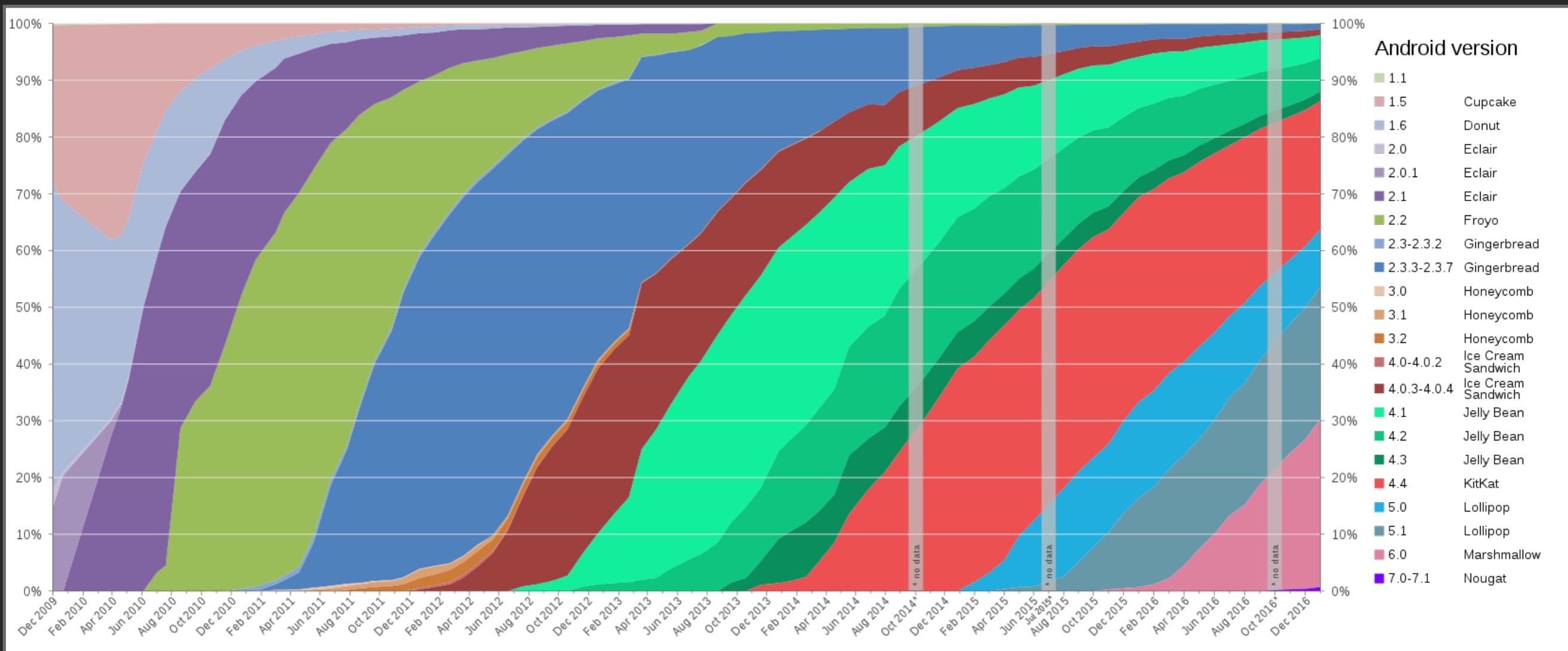
- Rubin was ousted from Danger and started Android Inc.
- This was a company focused on making standalone mobile software for phones
- In 2005, Android Inc. was acquired by Google
- In 2008, the T-Mobile G1 was released

Android Architecture

- Android OS provides libraries and APIs for many system features, such as notifications, camera, audio, phone, etc.
- Android code is compiled into a special bytecode format called *Dalvik*



Android Version Distribution





The Kotlin Language

- Kotlin was developed by *JetBrains* as an alternative to Java.
- Java is an extremely verbose language, and this was slowing down development time for JetBrains, whose IDE, IntelliJ, was written primarily in Java.
- Kotlin was unveiled in July 2011, in 2017, at Google I/O Google announced first-class support for Kotlin on Android





Java's Verbosity...

```
/**  
 * @return the windows  
 */  
public HashMap<String, DynWindow> getWindows() {  
    return windows;  
}  
  
/**  
 * @param windows  
 *      the windows to set  
 */  
public void setWindows(HashMap<String, DynWindow> windows) {  
    this.windows = windows;  
}  
  
/**  
 * @return the deviceHelper  
 */  
public DeviceHelper getDeviceHelper() {  
    return deviceHelper;  
}  
  
/**  
 * @param deviceHelper the deviceHelper to set  
 */  
public void setDeviceHelper(DeviceHelper deviceHelper) {  
    this.deviceHelper = deviceHelper;  
}  
  
/**  
 * @return the dataFolder  
 */  
public String getDataFolder() {  
    return dataFolder;  
}  
  
/**  
 * @param dataFolder the dataFolder to set  
 */  
public void setDataFolder(String dataFolder) {  
    this.dataFolder = dataFolder;  
}  
  
/**  
 * @return the apkPath  
 */  
public String getApkPath() {  
    return apkPath;  
}  
  
/**  
 * @param apkPath the apkPath to set  
 */  
public void setApkPath(String apkPath) {  
    this.apkPath = apkPath;  
}
```

```
/**  
 * @return the scriptsPath  
 */  
public String getScriptsPath() {  
    return scriptsPath;  
}  
  
/**  
 * @param scriptsPath the scriptsPath to set  
 */  
public void setScriptsPath(String scriptsPath) {  
    this.scriptsPath = scriptsPath;  
}  
  
/**  
 * @return the uiDumpLocation  
 */  
public String getUiDumpLocation() {  
    return uiDumpLocation;  
}  
  
/**  
 * @param uiDumpLocation the uiDumpLocation to set  
 */  
public void setUiDumpLocation(String uiDumpLocation) {  
    this.uiDumpLocation = uiDumpLocation;  
}  
  
/**  
 * @return the contextFeats  
 */  
public ContextualFeatures getContextFeats() {  
    return contextFeats;  
}  
  
/**  
 * @param contextFeats the contextFeats to set  
 */  
public void setContextFeats(ContextualFeatures contextFeats) {  
    this.contextFeats = contextFeats;  
}  
  
/**  
 * @return the rootWindow  
 */  
public DynGuiComponentVO getRootWindow() {  
    return rootWindow;  
}  
  
/**  
 * @param rootWindow the rootWindow to set  
 */  
public void setRootWindow(DynGuiComponentVO rootWindow) {  
    this.rootWindow = rootWindow;  
}
```



The Kotlin Language

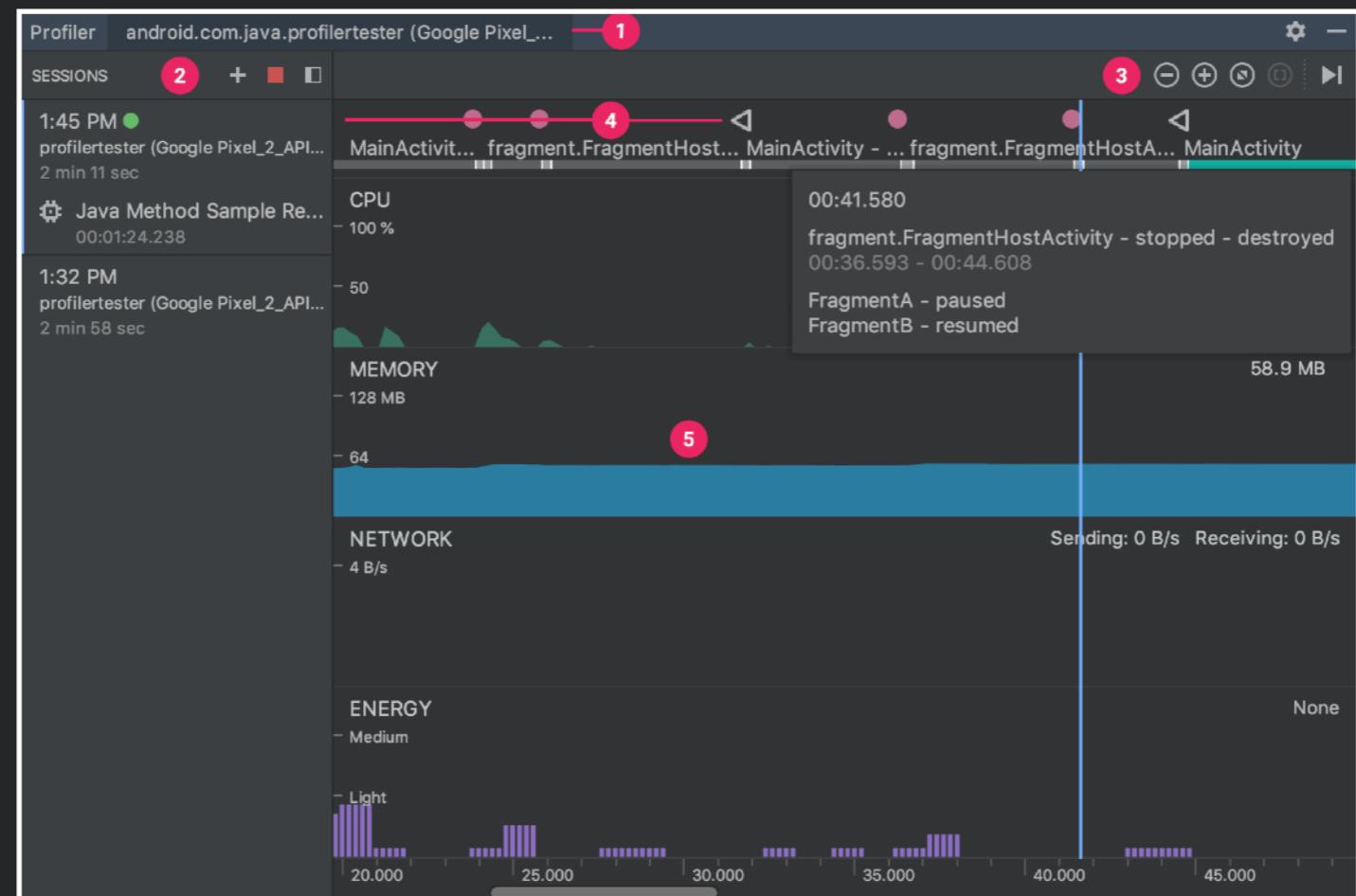


- Kotlin runs on the JVM and is fully interoperable with Java code.
- Semicolons are optional!
- Is far less verbose than Java



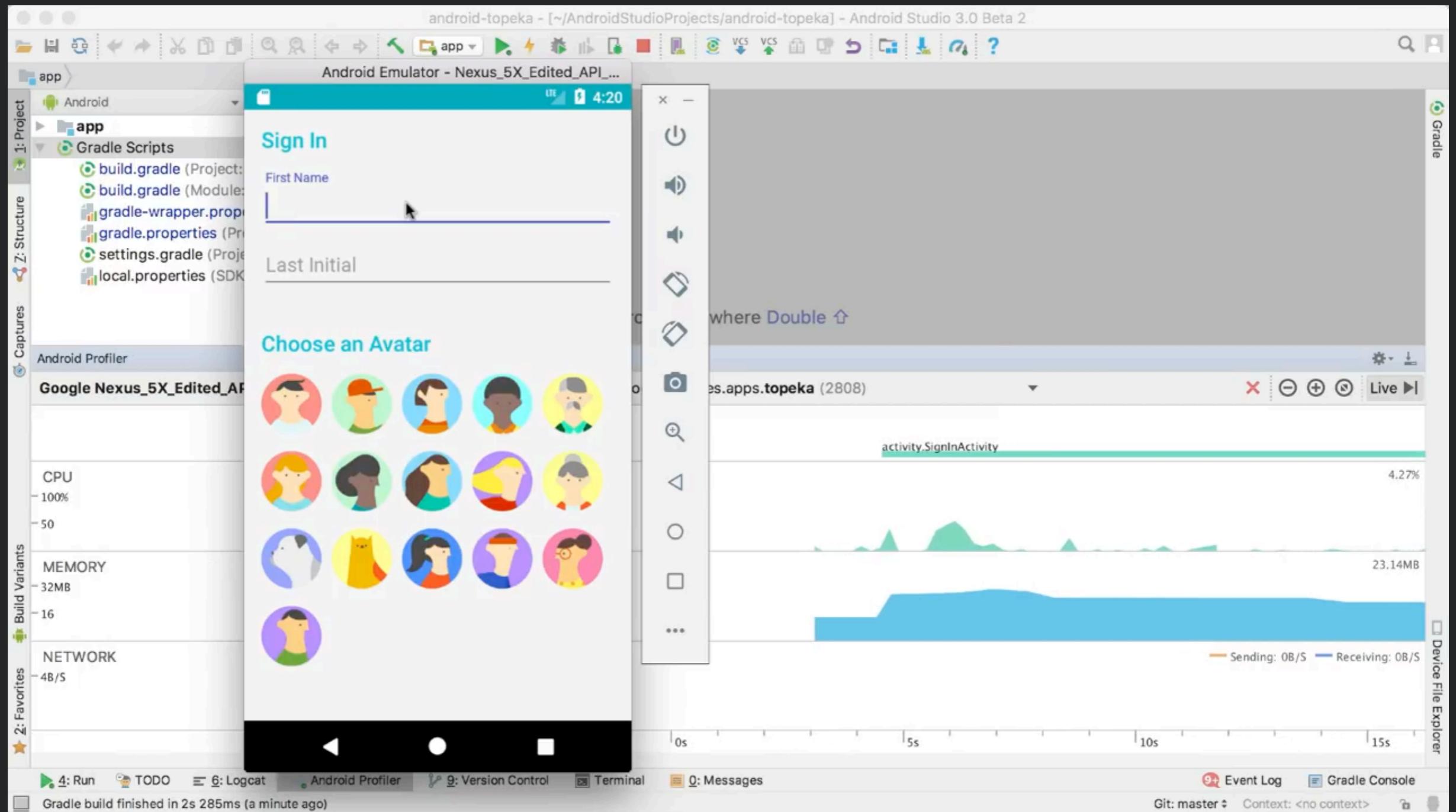
Android Developer Tools

- *Android Profiler*: Provides real-time data to help you understand how your app uses CPU, memory, network, and battery resources.



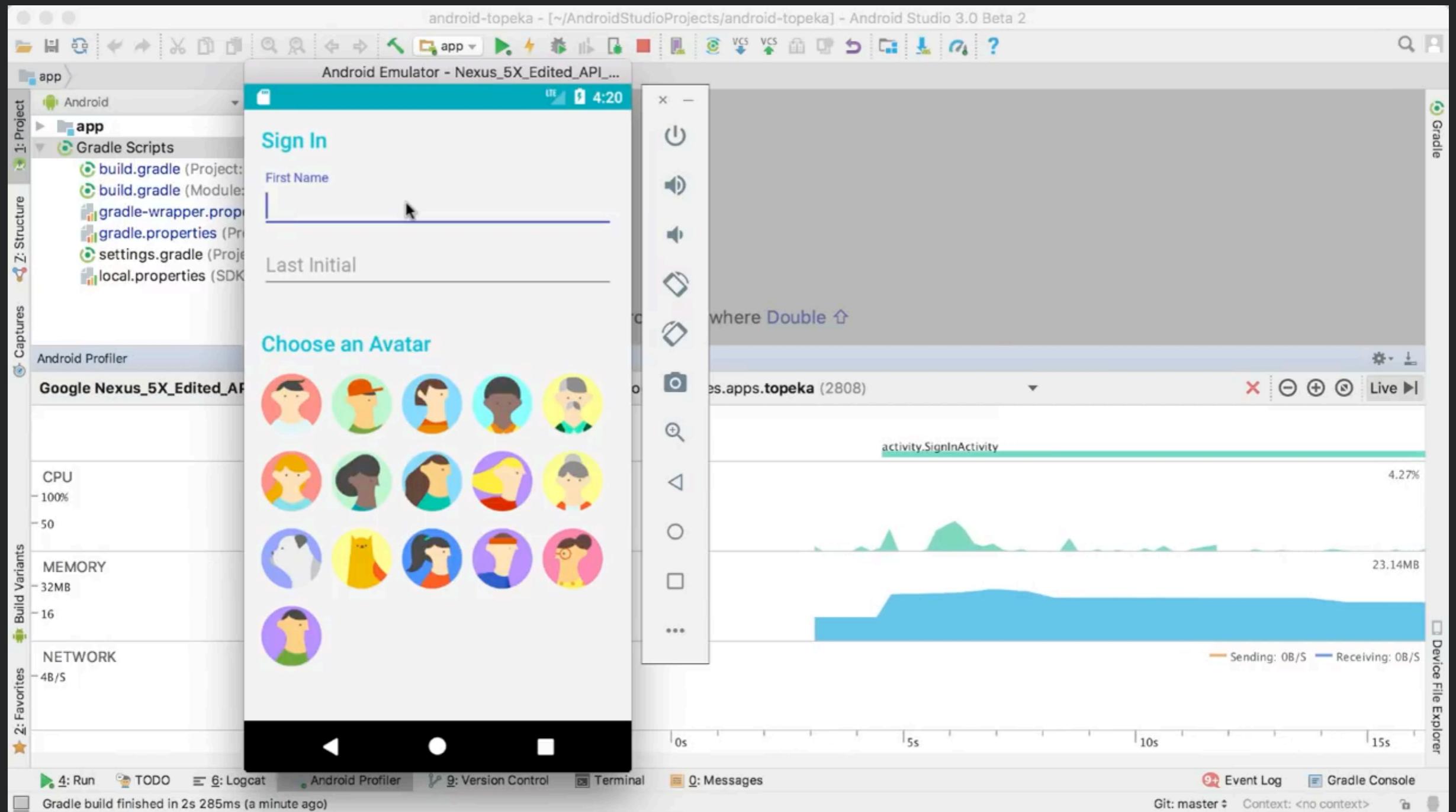


Android Developer Tools





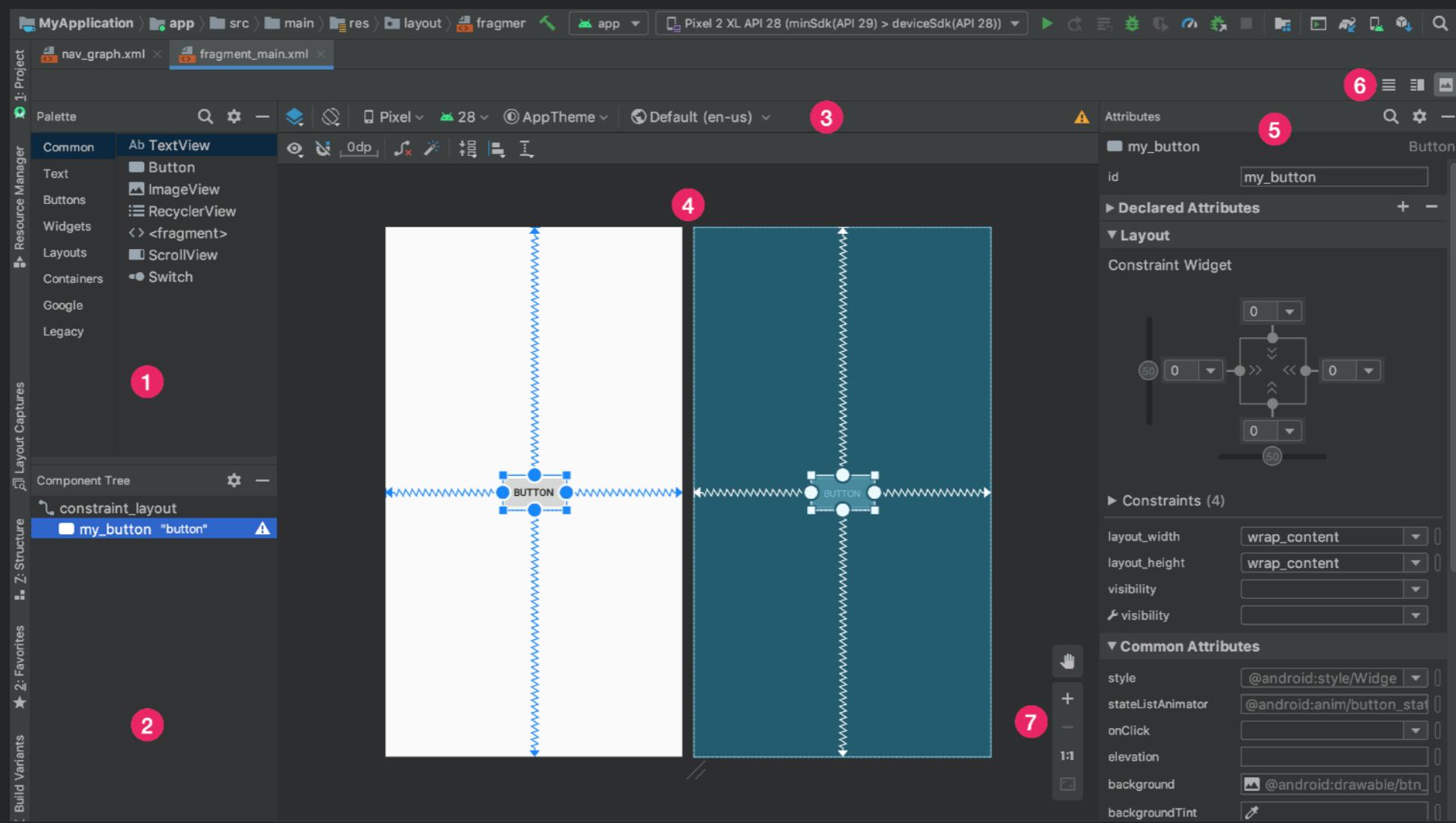
Android Developer Tools





Android Developer Tools

- Android Layout Editor: Allows you to quickly build UI Layouts by dragging elements into a visual design editor instead of writing layout XML by hand.



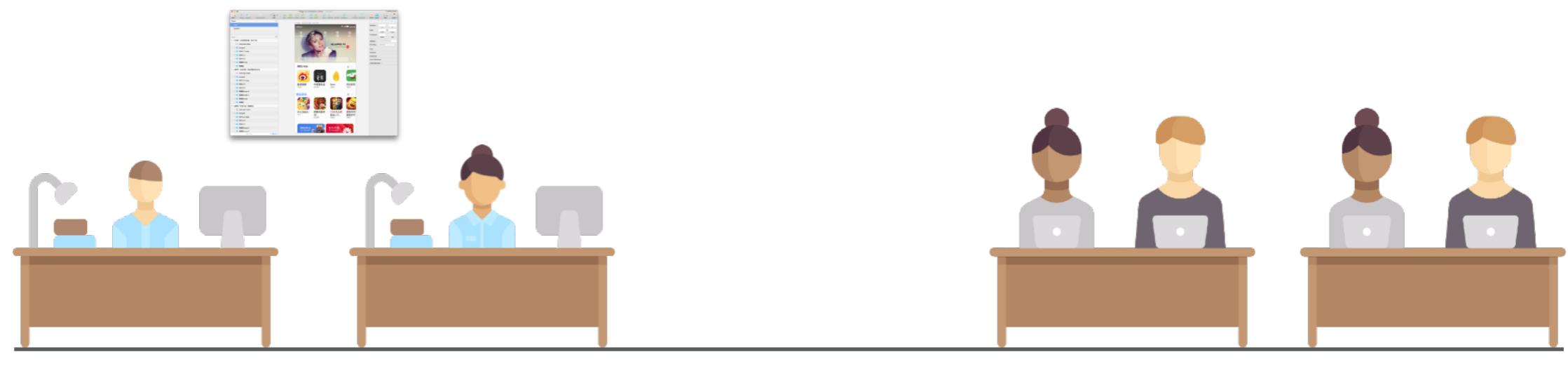


Android UI Dev Research





Android UI Dev Research

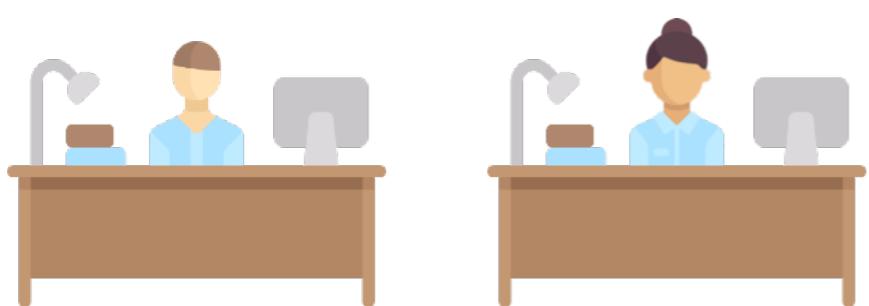
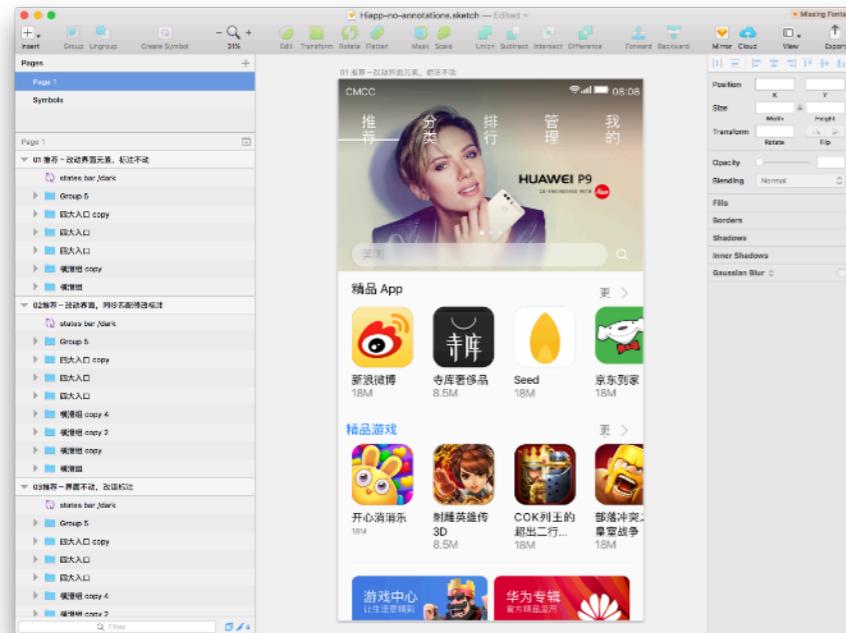


UI/UX Design Team

Development Team



Android UI Dev Research



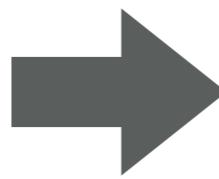
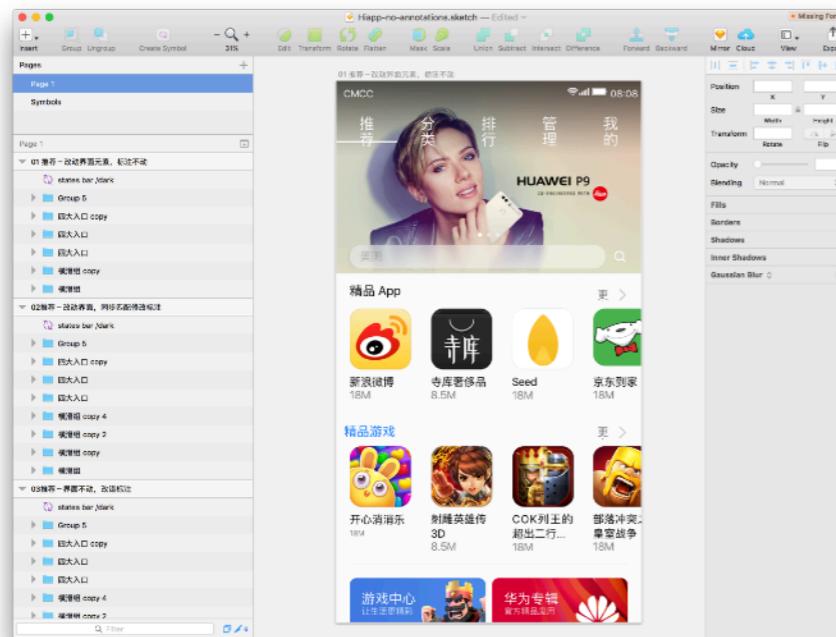
UI/UX Design Team



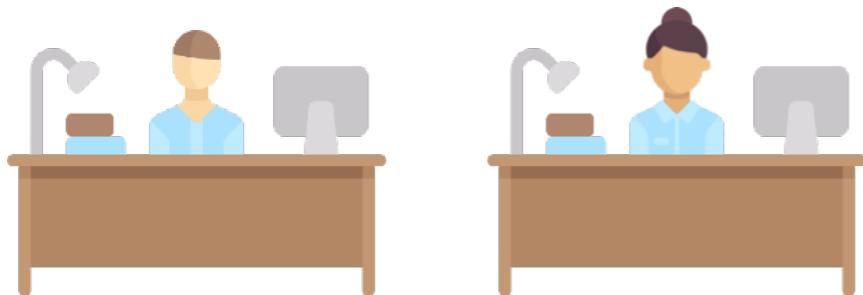
Development Team



Android UI Dev Research



Prototype GUI Code



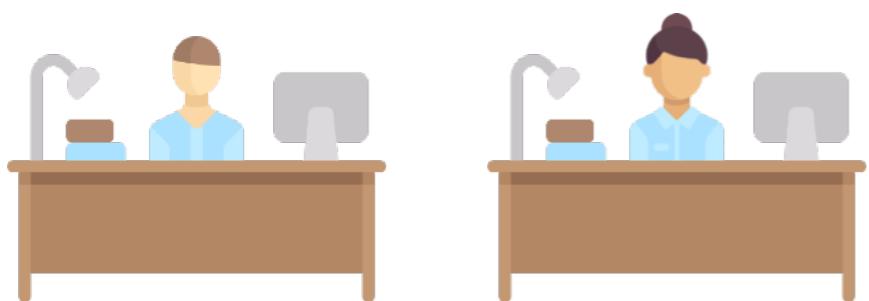
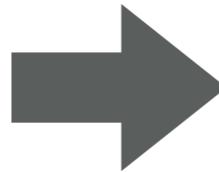
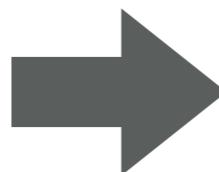
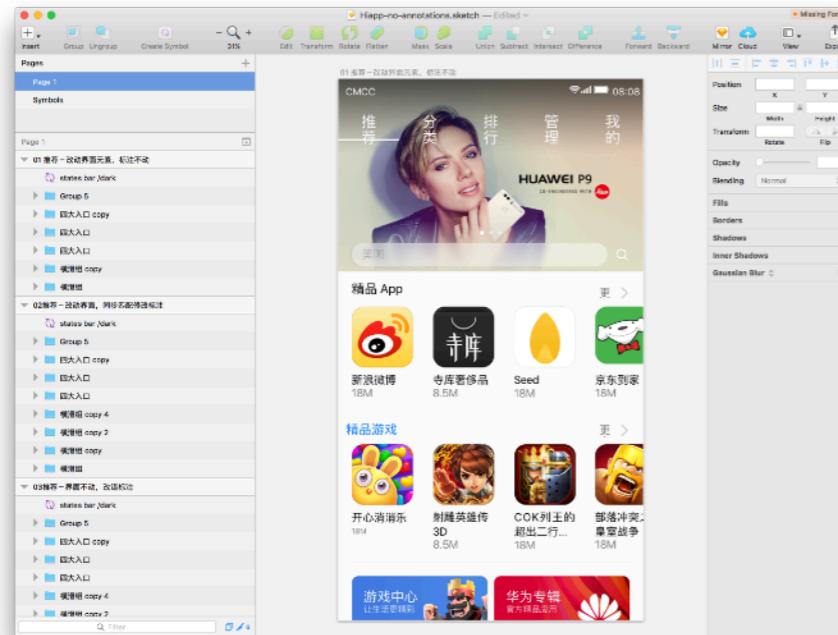
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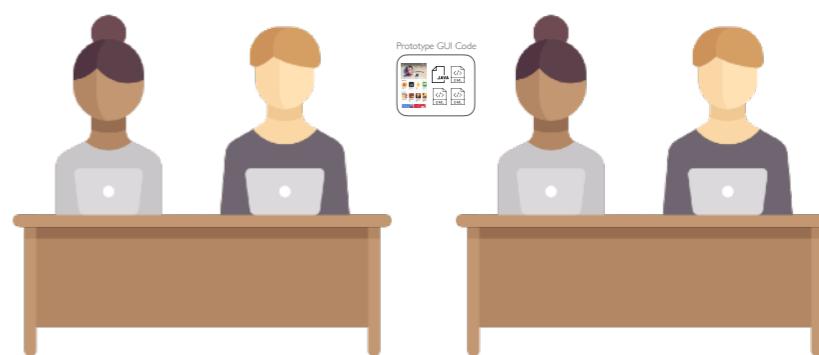
Development Team



Android UI Dev Research

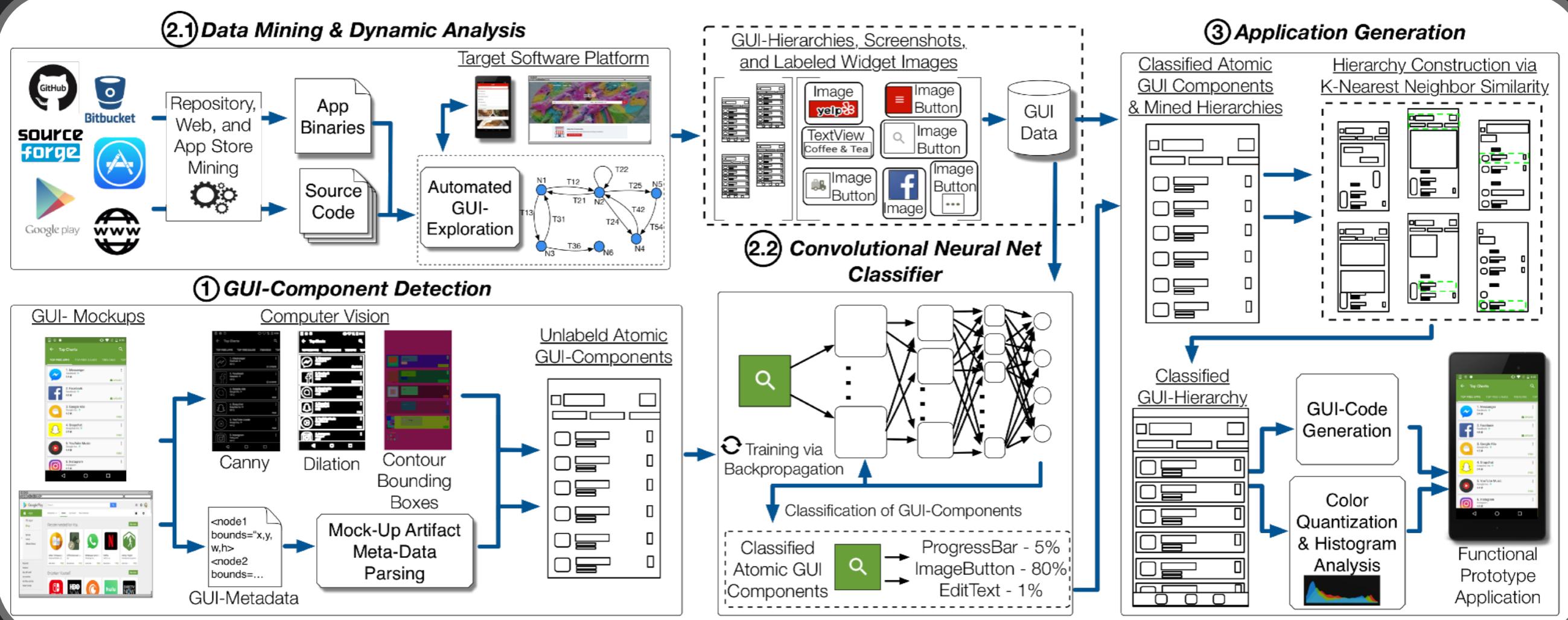


UI/UX Design Team



Development Team

Android UI Dev Research





Android UI Dev Research

<https://www.android-dev-tools.com/redraw>

IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON SOFTWARE ENGINEERING, VOL. #, NO. #, 2018 1

Machine Learning-Based Prototyping of Graphical User Interfaces for Mobile Apps

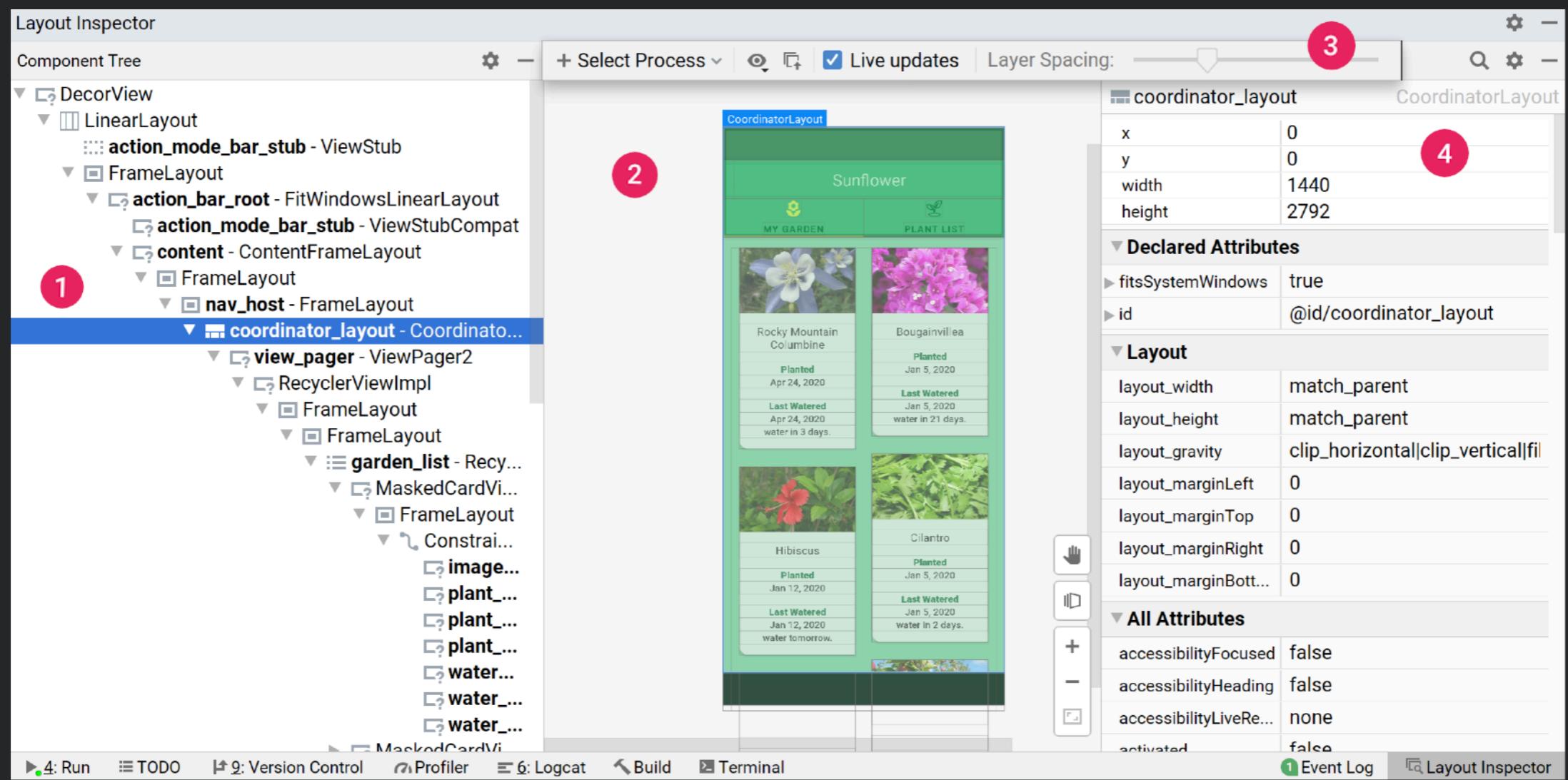
Kevin Moran, *Student Member, IEEE*, Carlos Bernal-Cárdenas, *Student Member, IEEE*, Michael Curcio, *Student Member, IEEE*, Richard Bonett, *Student Member, IEEE*, and Denys Poshyvanyk, *Member, IEEE*

Abstract—It is common practice for developers of user-facing software to transform a mock-up of a graphical user interface (GUI) into code. This process takes place both at an application's inception and in an evolutionary context as GUI changes keep pace with evolving features. Unfortunately, this practice is challenging and time-consuming. In this paper, we present an approach that automates this process by enabling accurate prototyping of GUIs via three tasks: *detection*, *classification*, and *assembly*. First, logical components of a GUI are *detected* from a mock-up artifact using either computer vision techniques or mock-up metadata. Then, software repository mining, automated dynamic analysis, and deep convolutional neural networks are utilized to accurately *classify* GUI-components into domain-specific types (e.g., toggle-button). Finally, a data-driven, K-nearest-neighbors algorithm generates a suitable hierarchical GUI structure from which a prototype application can be automatically *assembled*. We implemented this approach for Android in a system called ReDRAW. Our evaluation illustrates that ReDRAW achieves an average GUI-component classification accuracy of 91% and assembles prototype applications that closely mirror target mock-ups in terms of visual affinity while exhibiting reasonable code structure. Interviews with industrial practitioners illustrate ReDraw's potential to improve real development workflows.

Index Terms—GUI, CNN, Mobile, Prototyping, Machine-Learning, Mining Software Repositories.

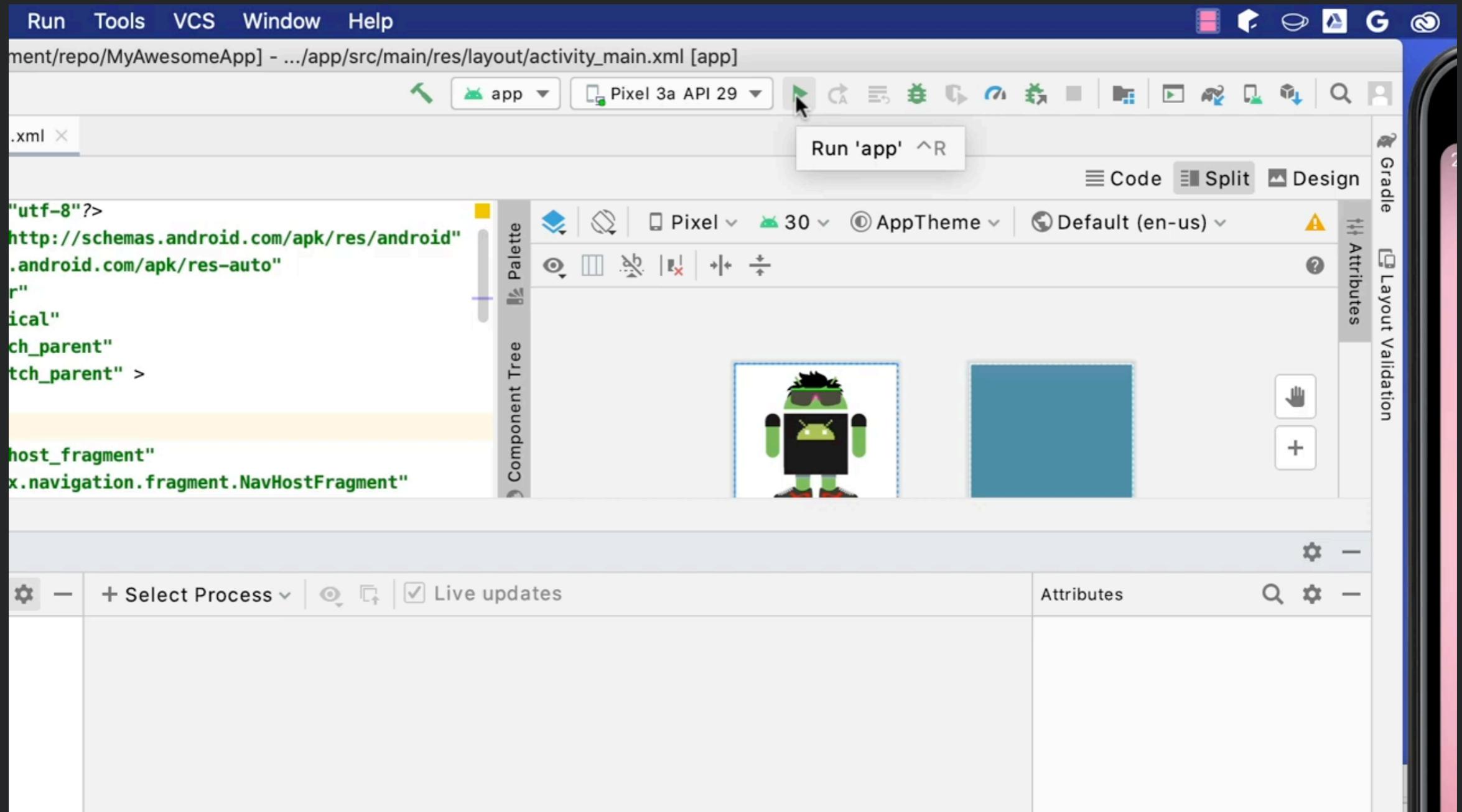
Android Developer Tools

- Android Layout Inspector: Allows you to compare your app with design mockups, and examine runtime details of your UI layout to help with testing and validation.



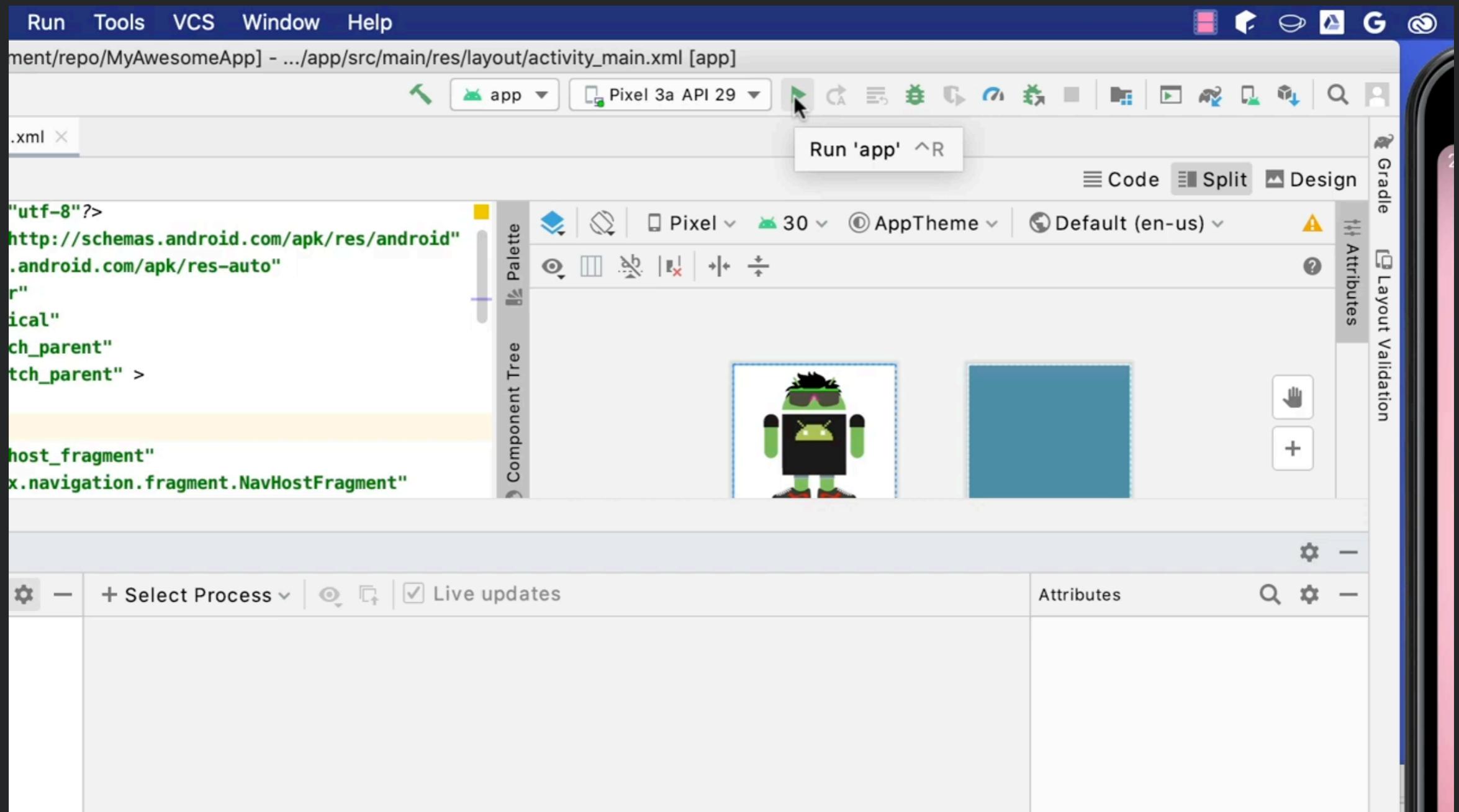


Android Developer Tools



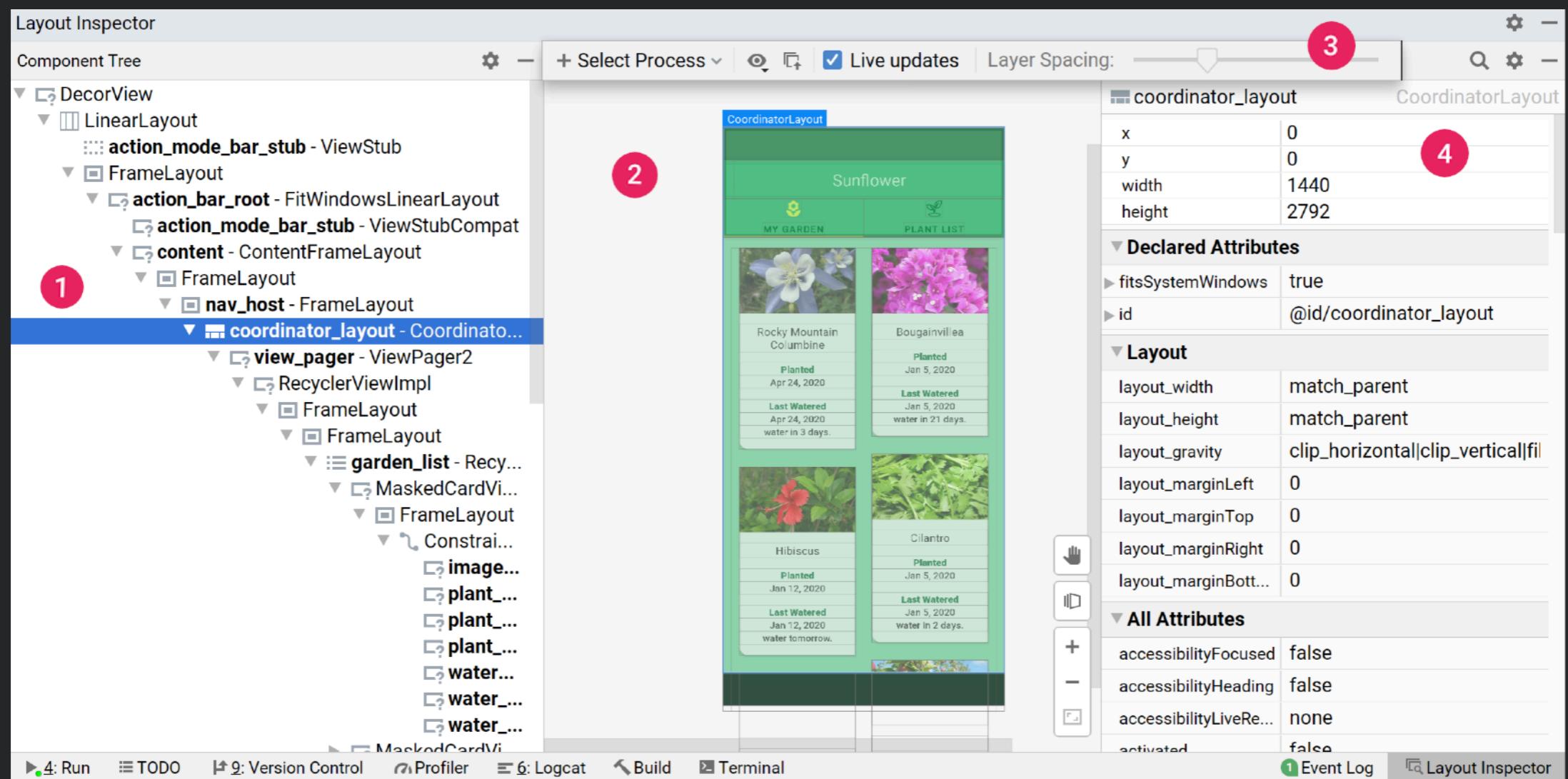


Android Developer Tools



Android Developer Tools

- *Espresso UI Test Cases*: Allows you to write and run UI test cases to test your application and avoid regressions





Android Testing Research

- Testing Android Apps is hard work. I have worked on several research projects that aim to improve this!

Automatically Discovering, Reporting and Reproducing Android Application Crashes

Mario Linares-Vásquez, Carlos Bernal-Cárdenas, Christopher Moran
College of William & Mary
{kpmoran, mlinarev, cernal, cvendome}

the most. Furthermore, of developing addition to specific to A fragmentation [18], the event-driven, sensor

How do Developers Test Android Applications?

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While applications can be tested for both functional and non-functional requirements, the testing goal for both is relatively simple: given a mobile application, generate a series of program inputs and outputs that simulate user interactions with the application. The testing goal for both functional and non-functional requirements is to ensure that the application behaves as expected under various conditions. The testing goal for both functional and non-functional requirements is to ensure that the application behaves as expected under various conditions.

Developers Test Android Applications

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s-Vásquez¹, Carlos Bernal-Cárdenas², Kevin Moran², and Denys Poshyvanyk²

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²College of William & Mary, Williamsburg, VA, USA

or tester's perspective are the automated (AIG) techniques. The high-level goal is relatively simple: given a mobile application, generate a series of program inputs as test cases. For the vast majority of generated inputs are simulated to test the application's behavior, and the testing goal is to detect possible code-cover errors (e.g., crashes, leaks).

Enabling fully automated testing of mobile applications has recently become an important topic of study for both practitioners. A plethora of tools and approaches exist to aid mobile developers both by augmenting current approaches for automating various parts of mobile development and by automating parts of the developer's workflow. In this paper, we present a study of 102 open source mobile applications developed by 102 different practitioners – who performed their manual testing manually. We found that practitioners who used automated testing tools were more likely to understand how to use them. This suggests that automated testing tools can be used effectively by practitioners who have a basic understanding of how they work. The results also show that automated testing tools can be used effectively by practitioners who have a basic understanding of how they work. The results also show that automated testing tools can be used effectively by practitioners who have a basic understanding of how they work.

Android App Fundamentals





Android App Basics

- Each Android application exists in its own security sandbox.
- Android is essentially a multi-user Linux operating system, where each app is its own “user”
- Each user has access to certain set of permissions granted by the user
- Each process is run in its own virtual machine or VM
- Every app runs in it's own Linux process
- Each app has a main “UI Thread” that handles general processing



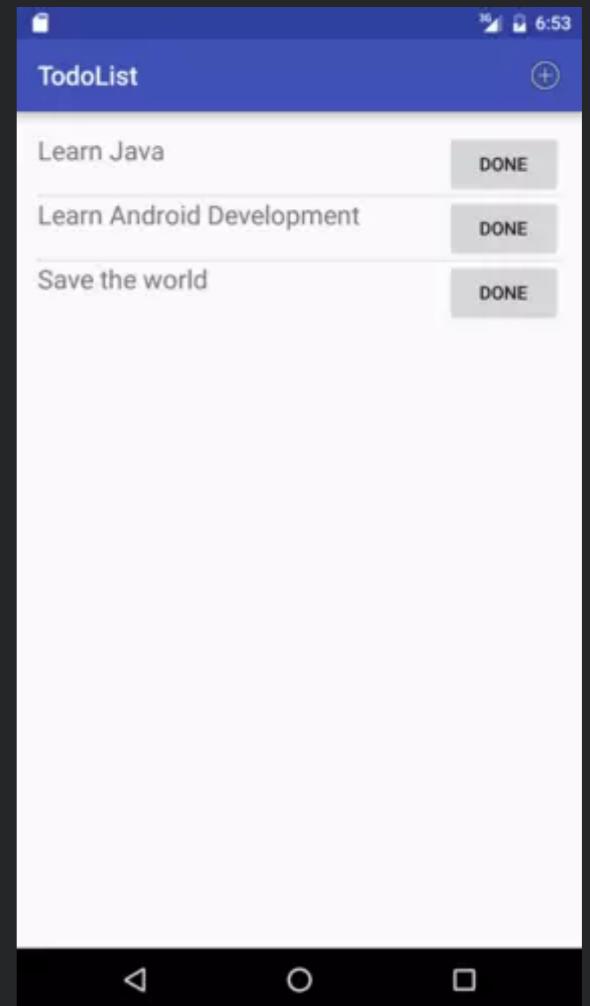


Android Application Components

- *Activities (Fragments)*: Entry point for interacting with a user, representing a single screen with a user interface.
- *Services*: General Purpose entry point for keeping an app running in the background.
- *Broadcast Receivers*: Allows an app to respond to system-wide broadcast announcements
- *Content Providers*: Manages a shared set of app data that you can store in the file system, in a SQLite database, or on the web.

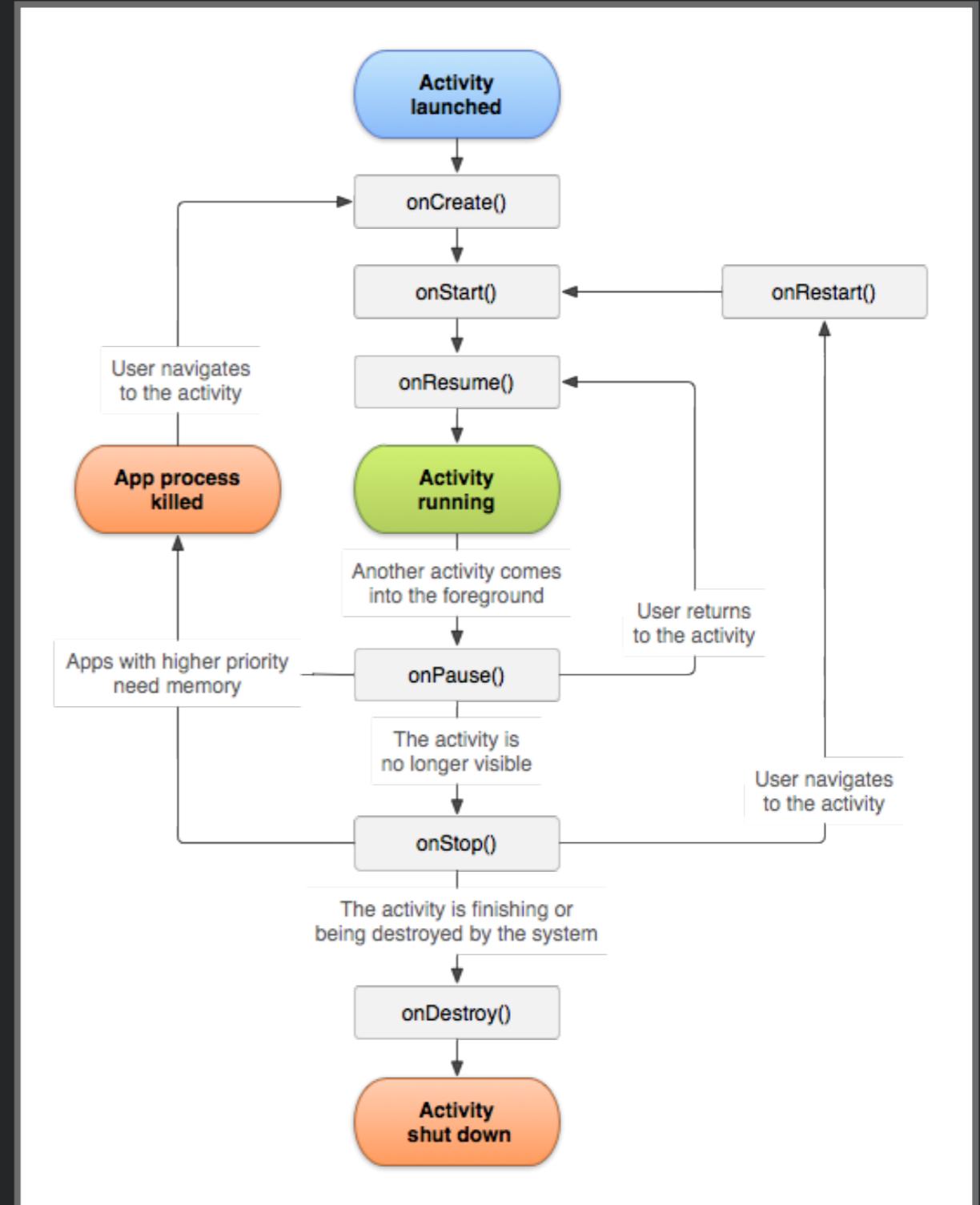
Android Activities

- Represents a single screen with a user interface
- Keeps track of what is currently on the screen
- Helps the app handle when its process gets killed, and allows the user to return to previous states
- Provides a way to implement user flows between various screens



Android Activity Lifecycle

- The Activity lifecycle dictates the various states that an activity could find itself in, and helps developers plan how each case should be handled.
- For instance, what should happen if the app process is killed? or what should happen if user navigates away from the activity and it is paused?



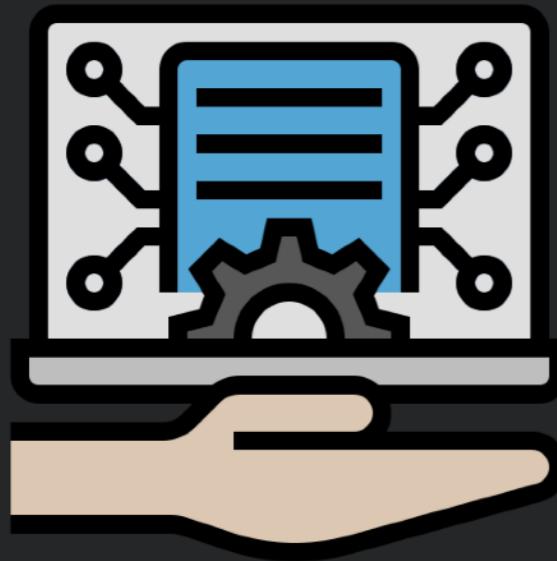


Android Services

- Provides a mechanism for keeping an app running in the background for different purposes.
- Does not provide a user interface
- Once started, a service can continue running for some time, even after the user switches to another app.
- Example Use Cases:
 - Playing music in the background, handling network transactions, performing file I/O, interacting with other apps

Android Services

- Three Different Service Types:
 - *Foreground*: performs an operation that is noticeable to the user
 - *Background*: performs an operation that is not noticeable by the user
 - *Bound*: Offers a client-service interface that allows other app components to interact with the service



Android Services

- Using a Service vs. Using a Thread:
 - Services are only meant to be used when work needs to be done when the user is not interacting with your app
 - If you need to do some work outside the main UI thread of your application you should typically use a Thread.





Android Broadcast Receivers

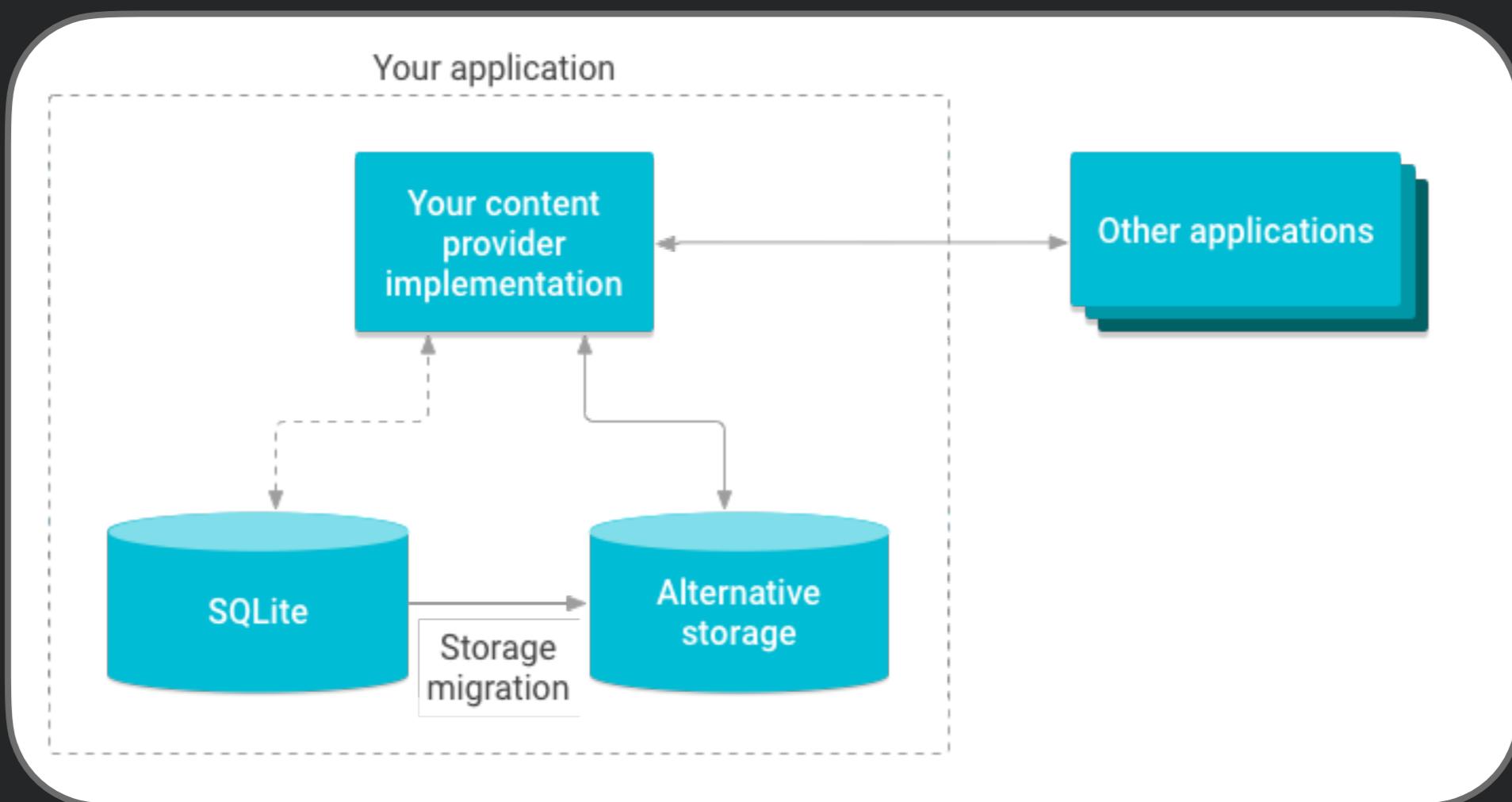
- Enables the system to deliver events to the app outside of a regular user flow allowing the app to respond to system wide broadcast announcements.
- Many broadcasts come from the system: screen turning off, battery getting low, picture was captured, etc.
- Apps can also initiate broadcasts
- No user interface, but broadcasts can create a status bar notification
- Typically used as gateways to other components and they should not do a lot of work



Android Content Providers

- Manages a shared set of app data that you can store in the file system, in a SQLite database, or any other persistent storage solution
- Other apps can query or modify data through the content provider - however the app must have proper permissions
- One example of this is managing a user's contacts
- Data is typically defined by a URI scheme

Android Content Providers





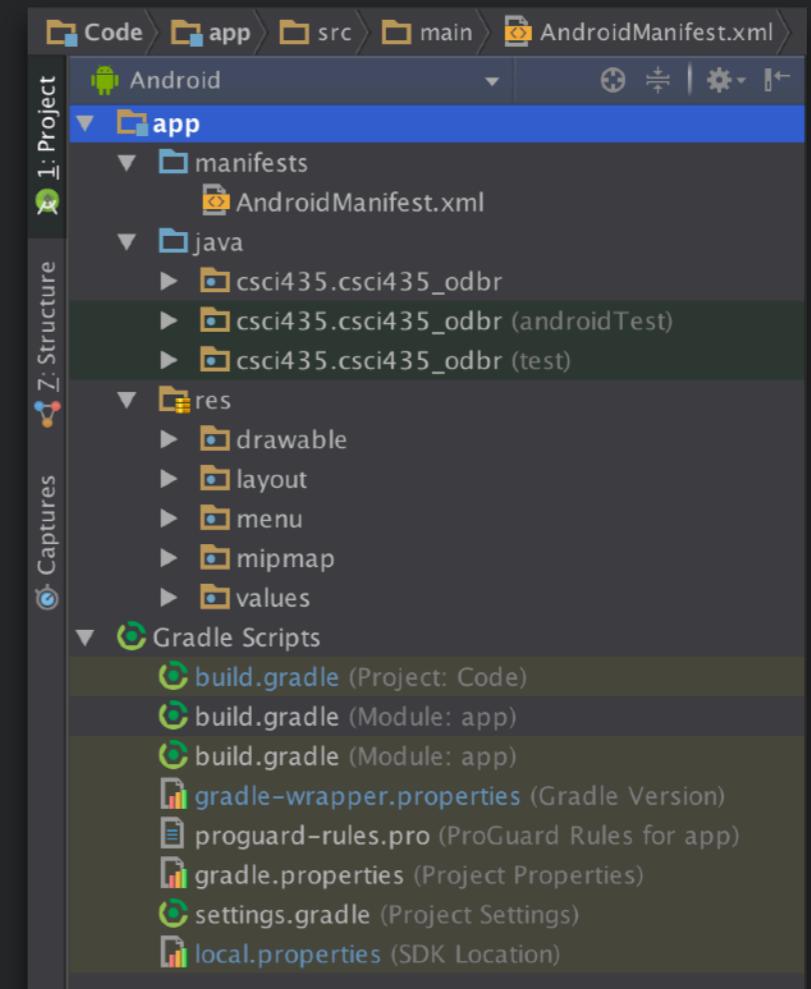
Activating Components

- Activities, Services, and Broadcast Receivers can be activated through asynchronous messages called intents.
- They essentially serve as messengers that request actions from other components
- Created with an **Intent** object, and can be implicit or explicit
- Content Providers are activated by **ContentResolvers** and not intents.

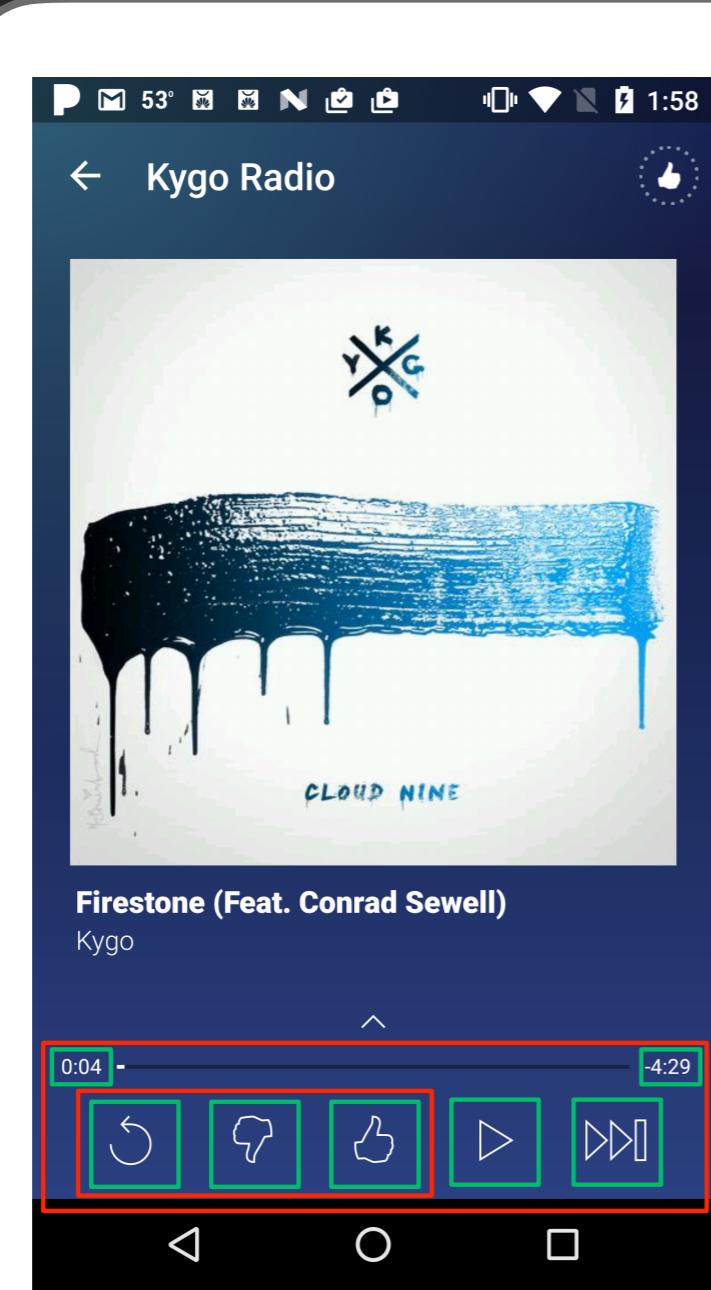


Android Project Structure

- **AndroidManifest.xml**
 - Overall project config and settings
- **src/java/...**
 - Source Code for your Java Classes
- **res/...**
 - **drawable/** = images
 - **layout/** = descriptions of GUI layout
 - **menu/** = overall app menu options
 - **values/** = constant values and arrays
 - **strings/** = localization data
 - **styles/** = general appearance styling
- **Gradle**
 - a build/compile management system
 - **build.gradle** = main build config file



Android User Interface



A screenshot of the Kygo Radio application on an Android device. The screen shows a album cover for 'Cloud Nine' by Kygo featuring a hand holding a brush. The song title 'Firestone (Feat. Conrad Sewell)' and artist 'Kygo' are displayed below the cover. At the bottom, there is a control bar with a seek bar showing '0:04 - -4:29' and five circular buttons with icons: a left arrow, a play/pause button, a right arrow, and two other symbols. The top of the screen shows standard Android status icons and the time '1:58'.

Partial GUI Hierarchy
for the Pandora Application

```
graph TD; RL((Relative Layout)) --> TV1((TextView 0:04)); RL --> TV2((TextView -4:29)); RL --> LL((LinearLayout)); LL --> IB1((ImageButton)); LL --> IB2((ImageButton)); LL --> IB3((ImageButton));
```

Legend:

- GUI-Container (Red circle)
- GUI-Component (Green circle)



Android User Interface

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<LinearLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout_height="match_parent"
    android:orientation="vertical" >
    <TextView android:id="@+id/text"
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:text="Hello, I am a TextView" />
    <Button android:id="@+id/button"
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:text="Hello, I am a Button" />
</LinearLayout>
```

Building an Example Android App



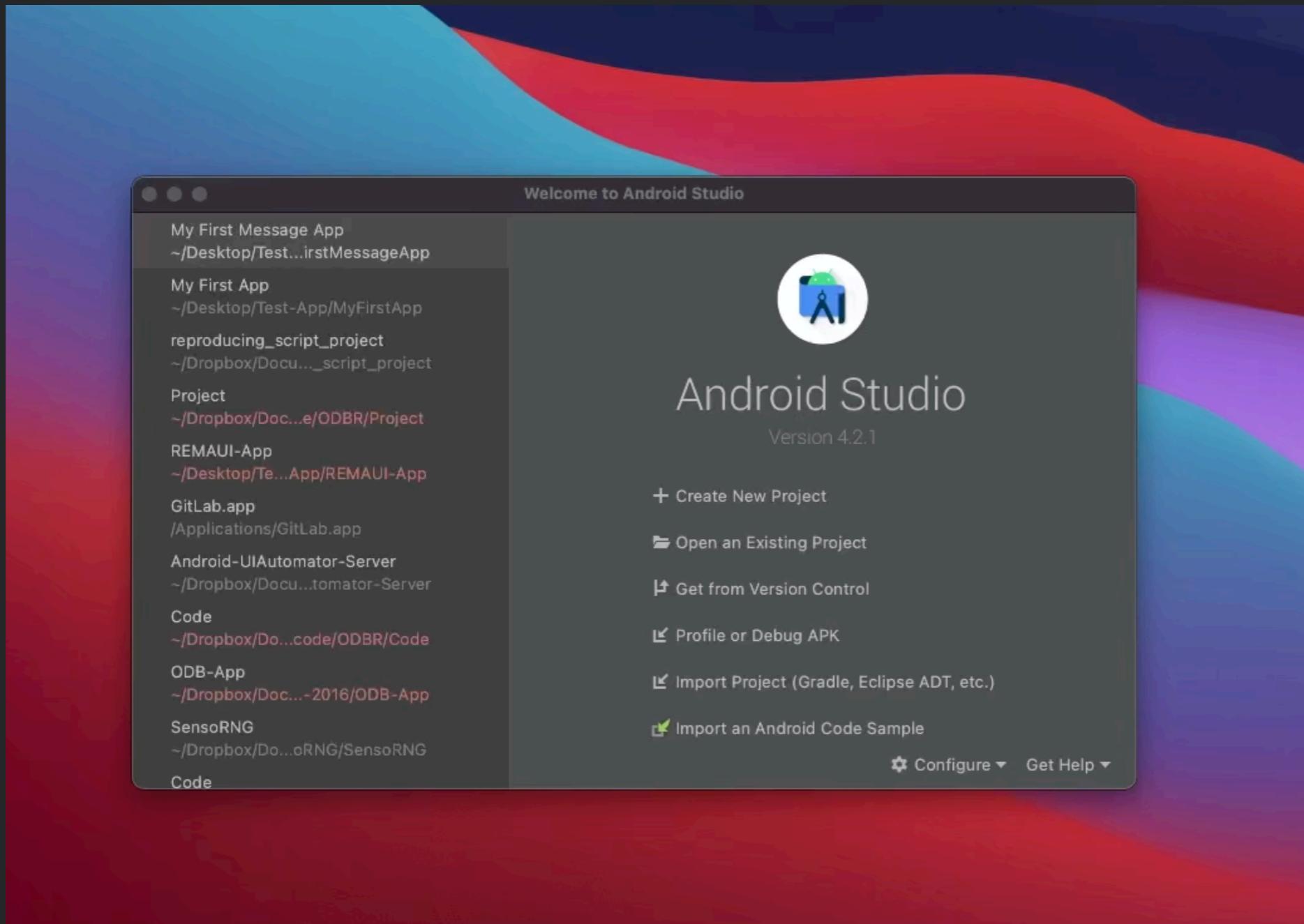


Message Displaying App



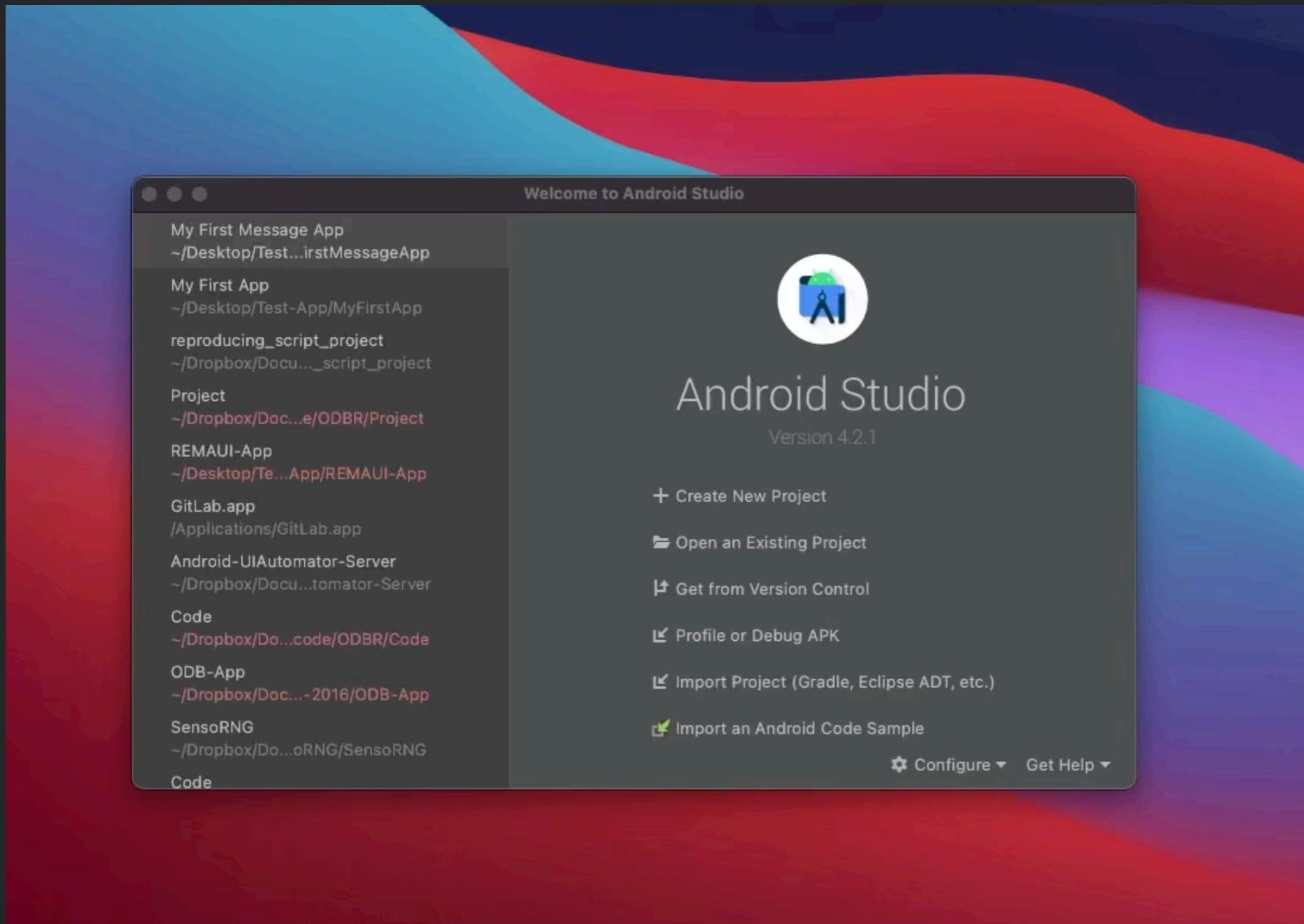


Creating a New Project



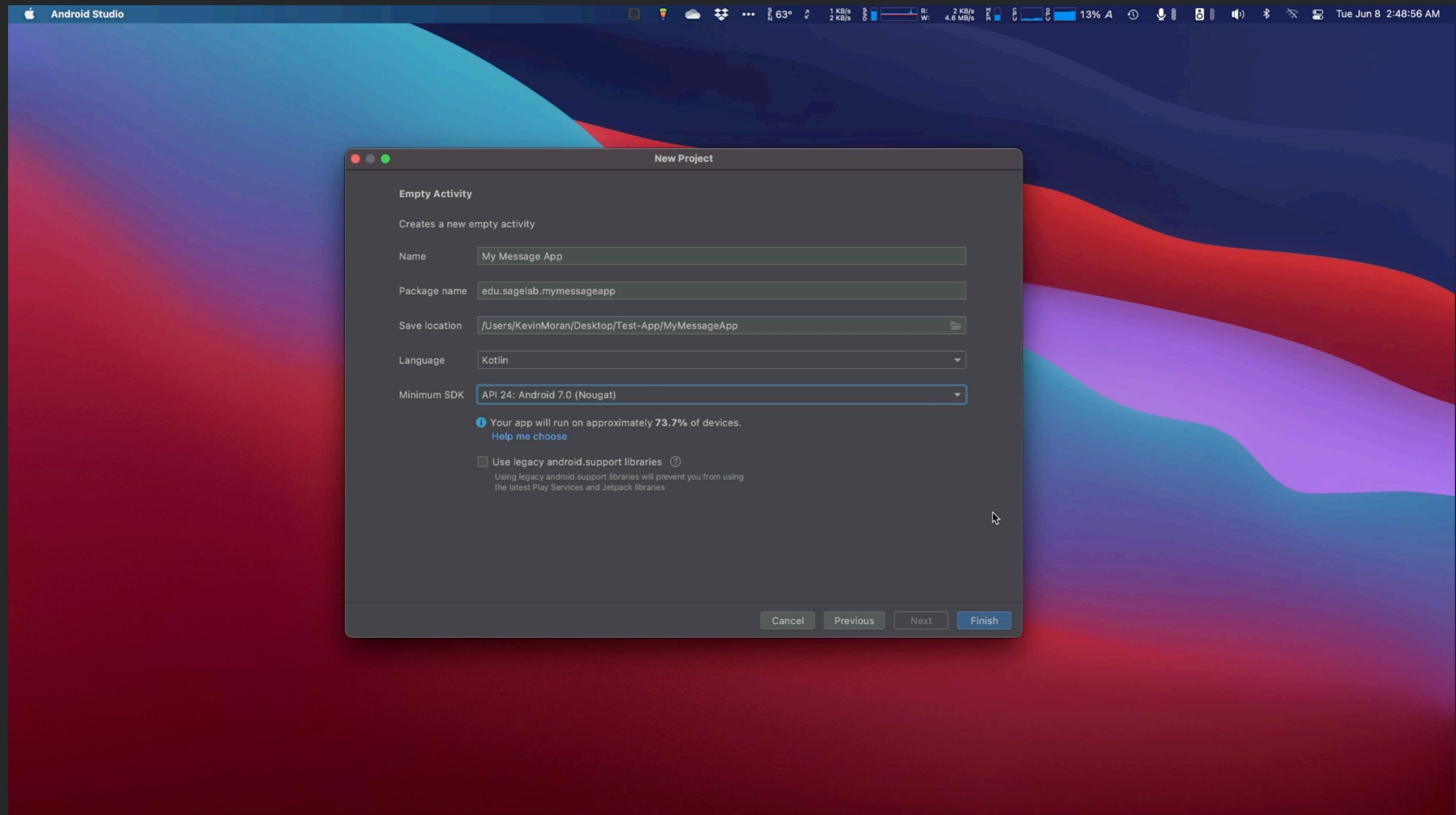


Creating a New Project



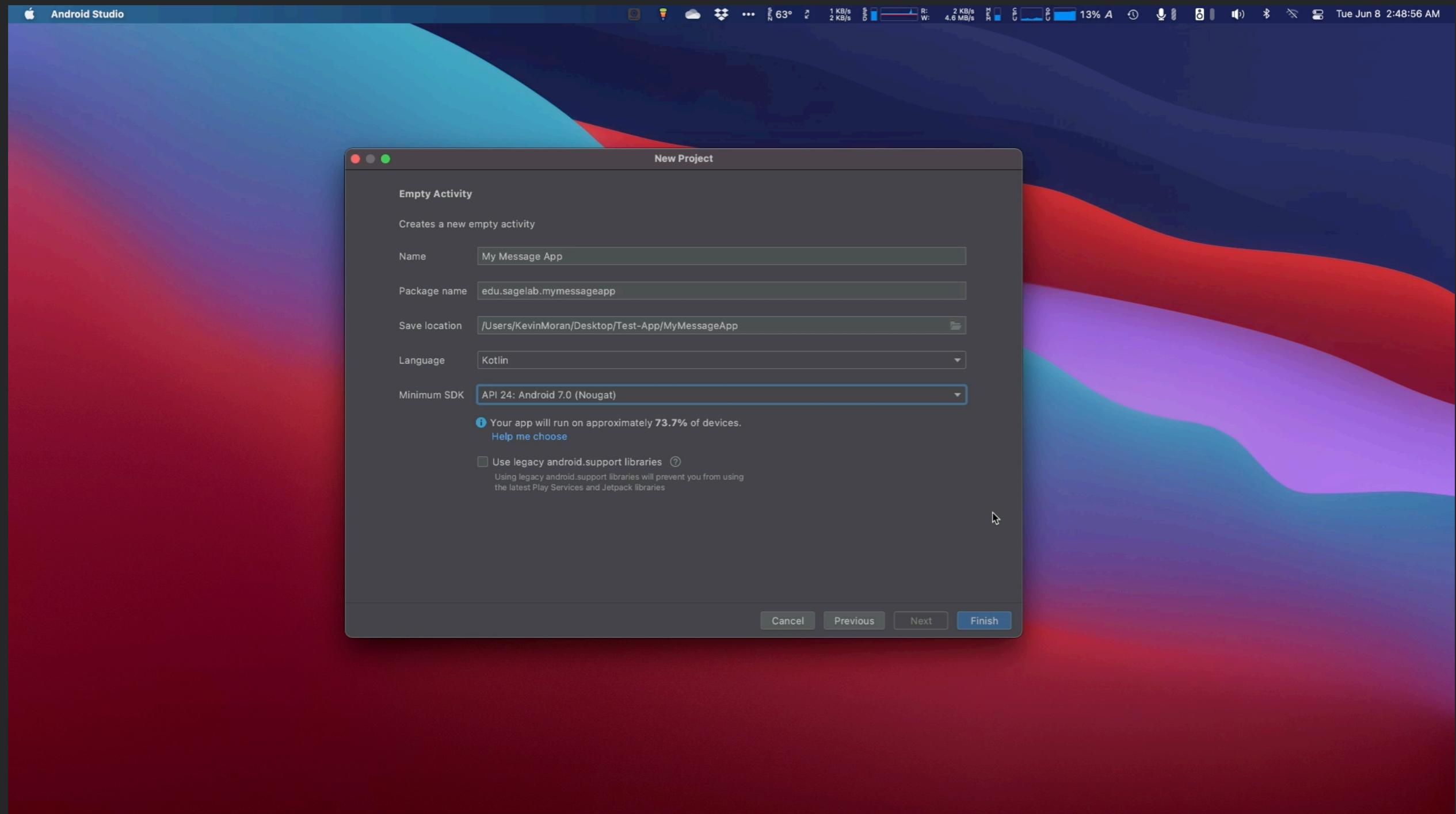


Running the App



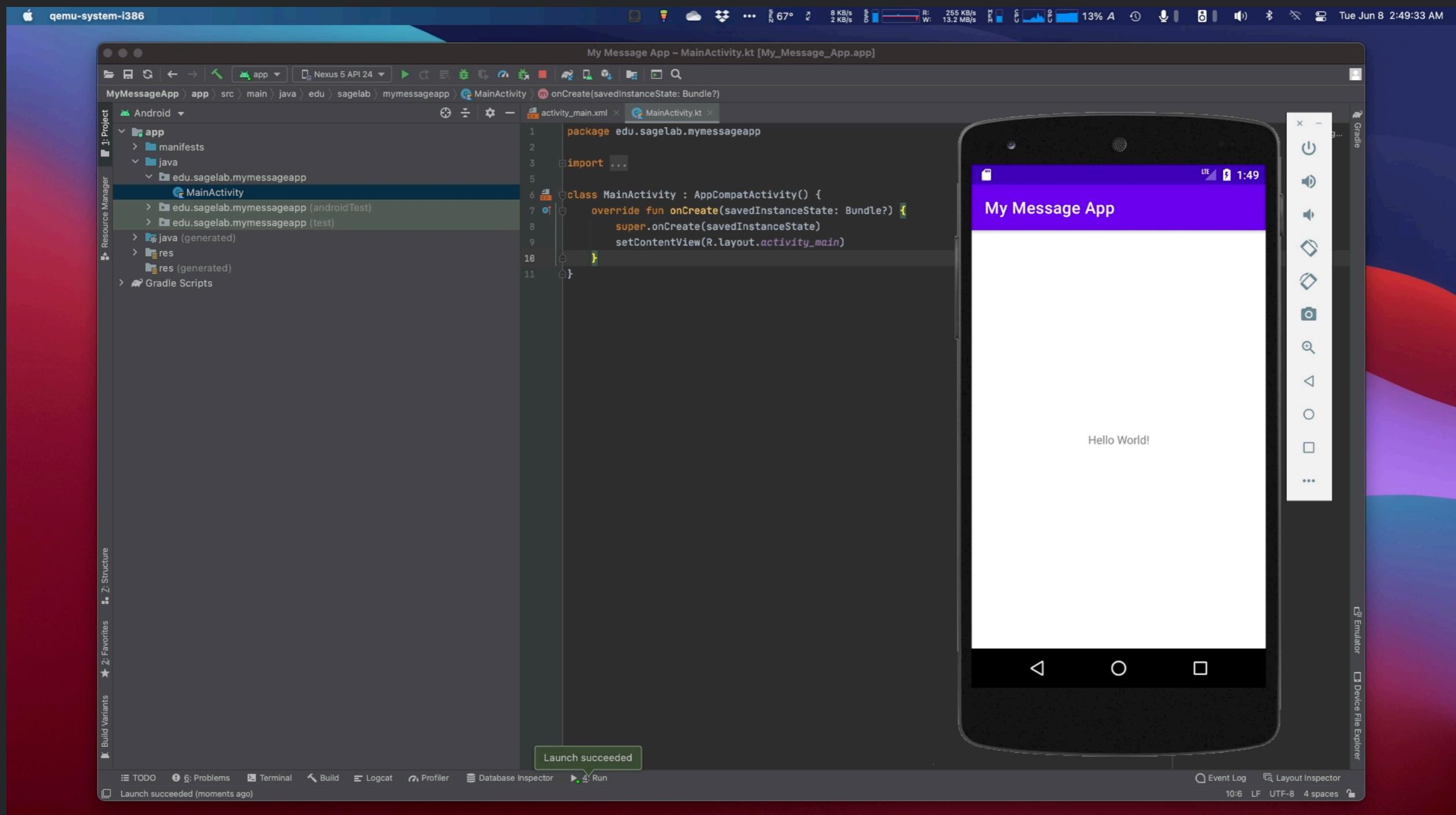


Running the App



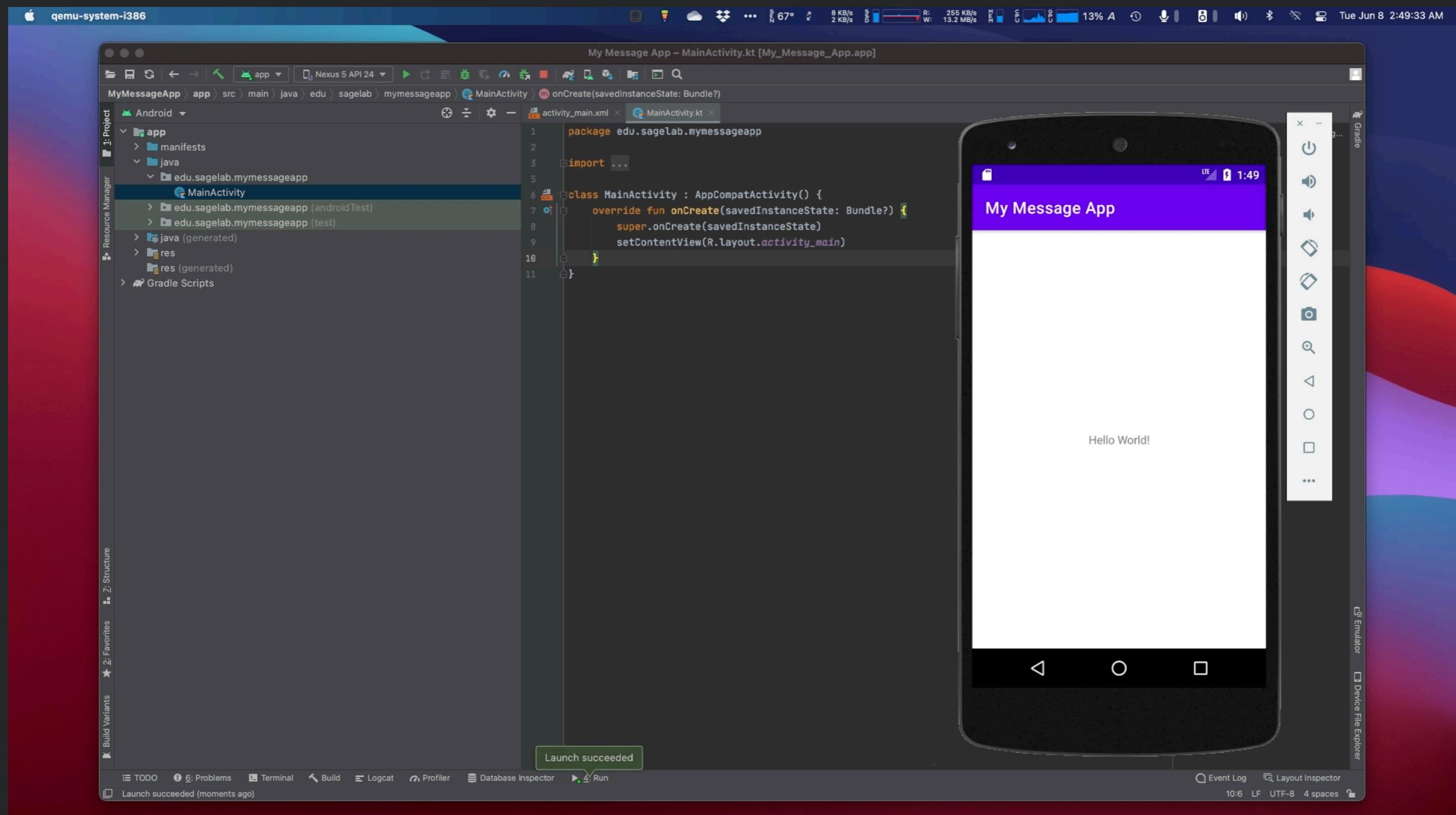


Building a Simple User Interface



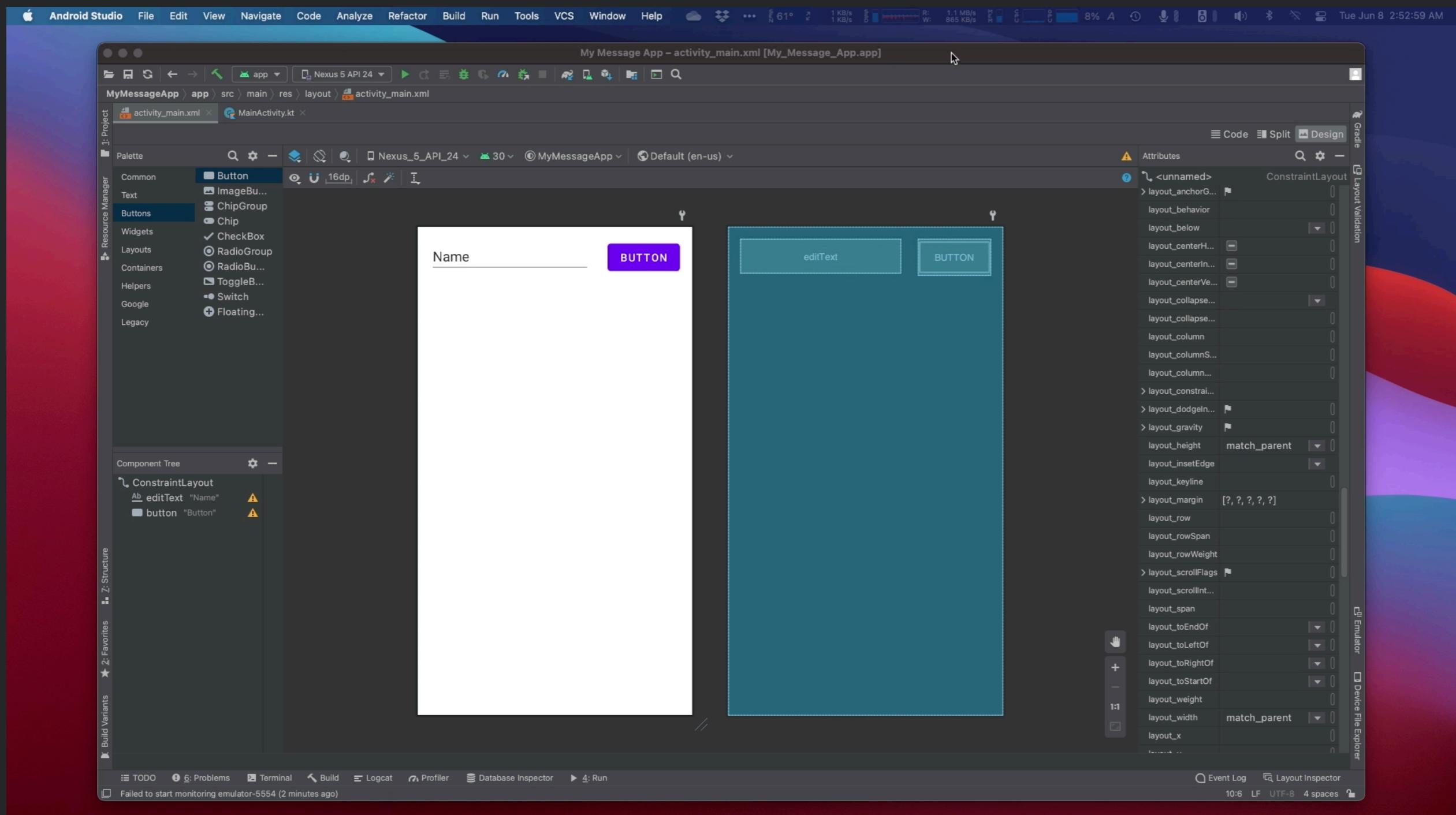


Building a Simple User Interface



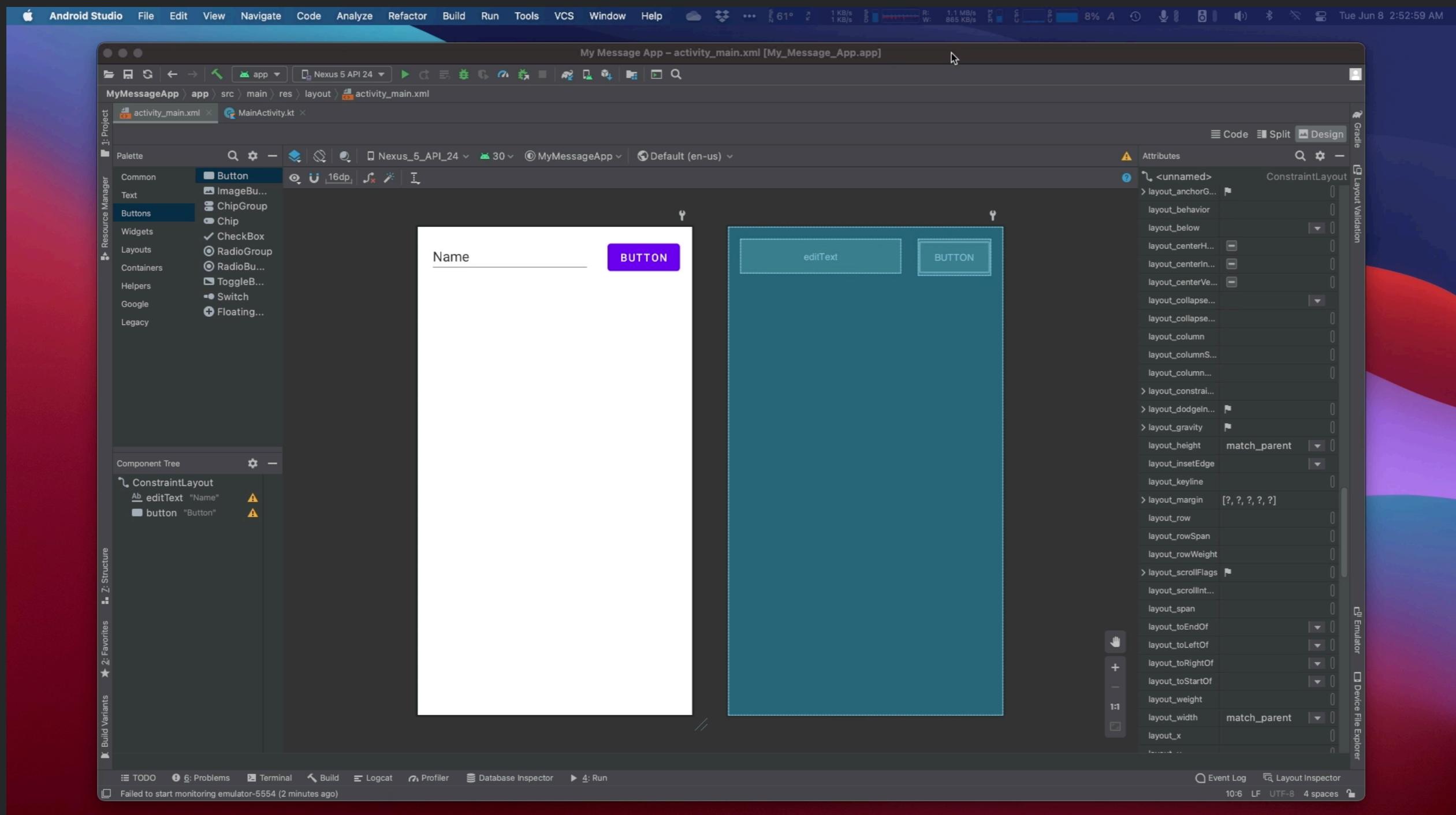


Changing the UI Strings



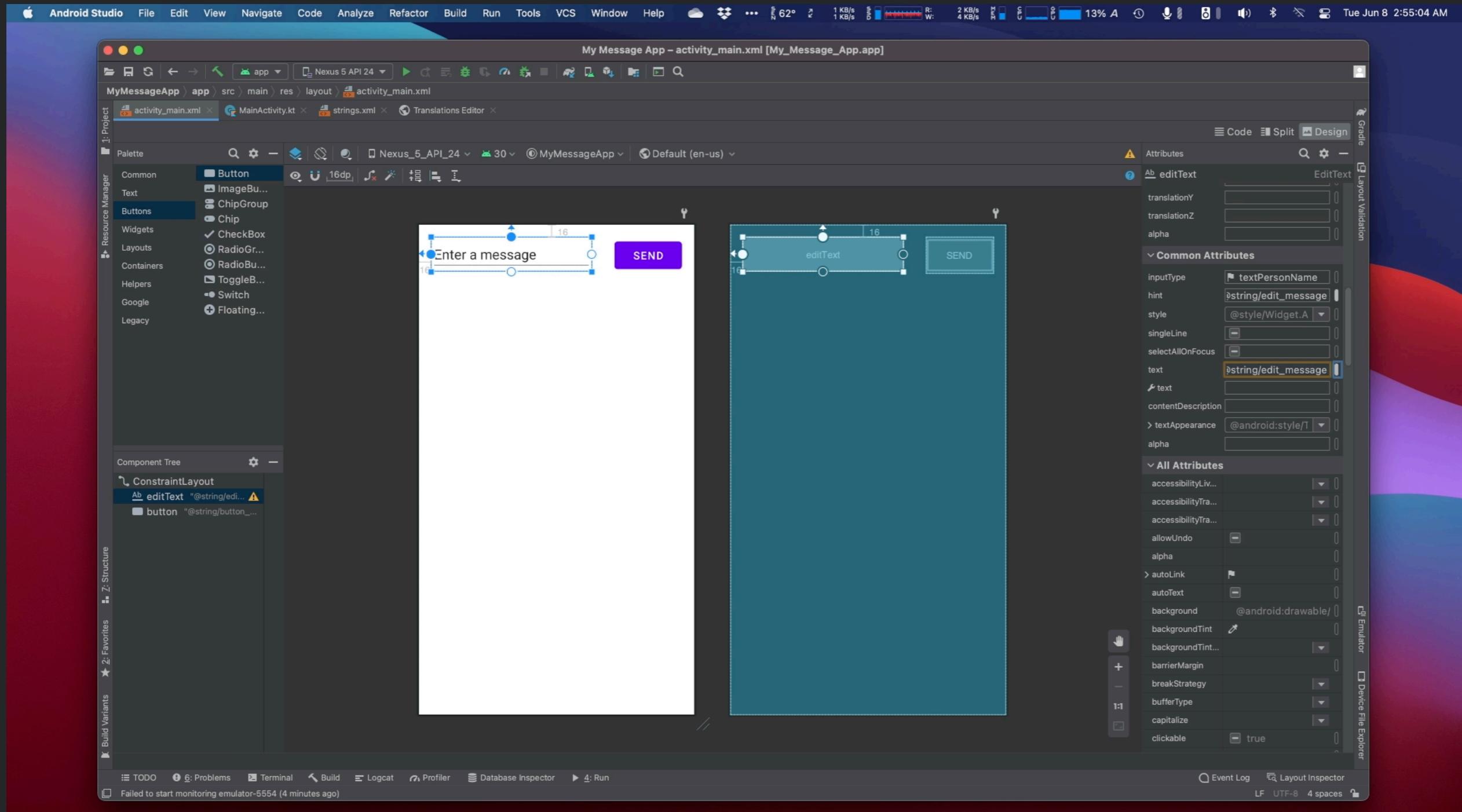


Changing the UI Strings



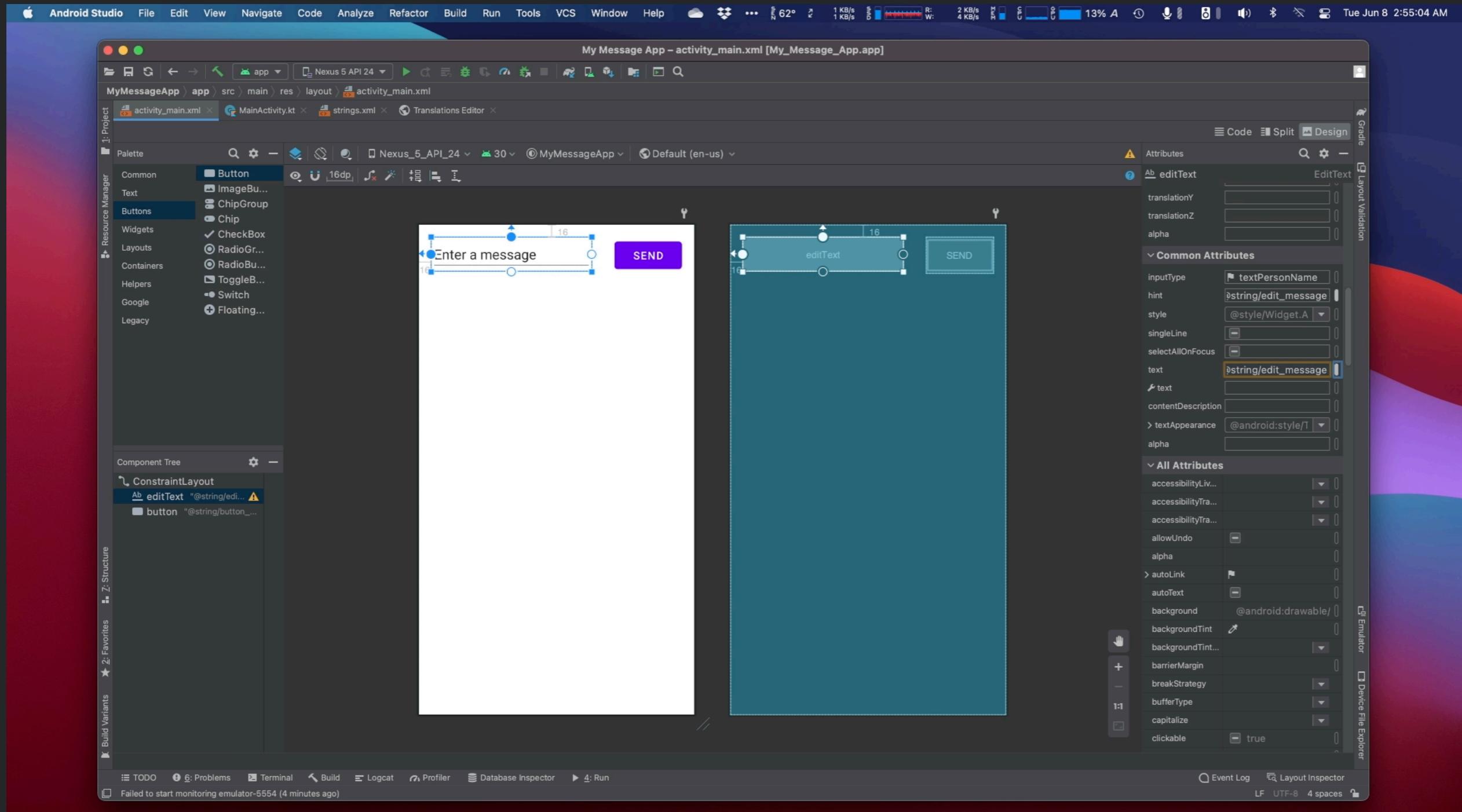


Making the Text Box Size Flexible



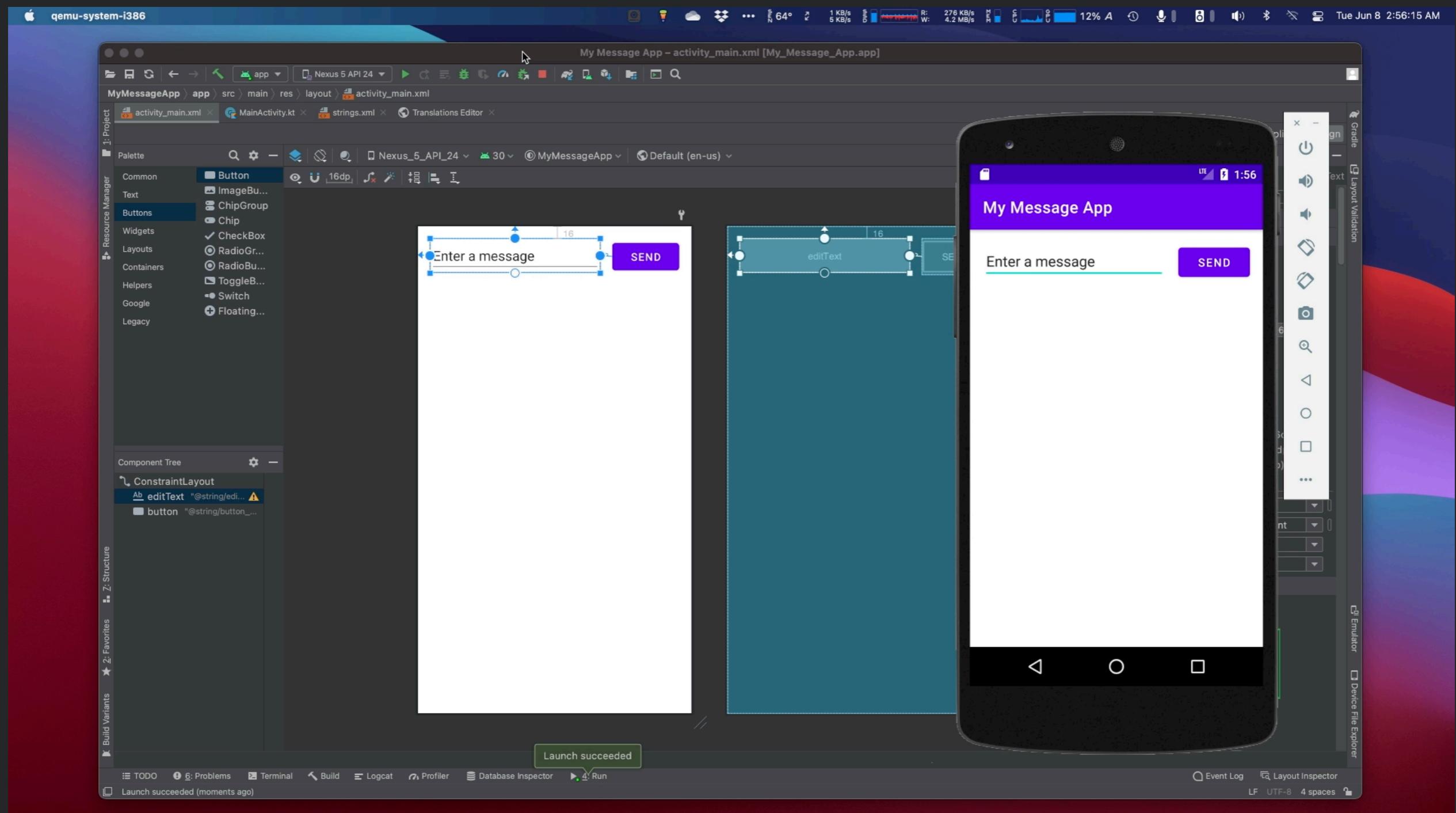


Making the Text Box Size Flexible



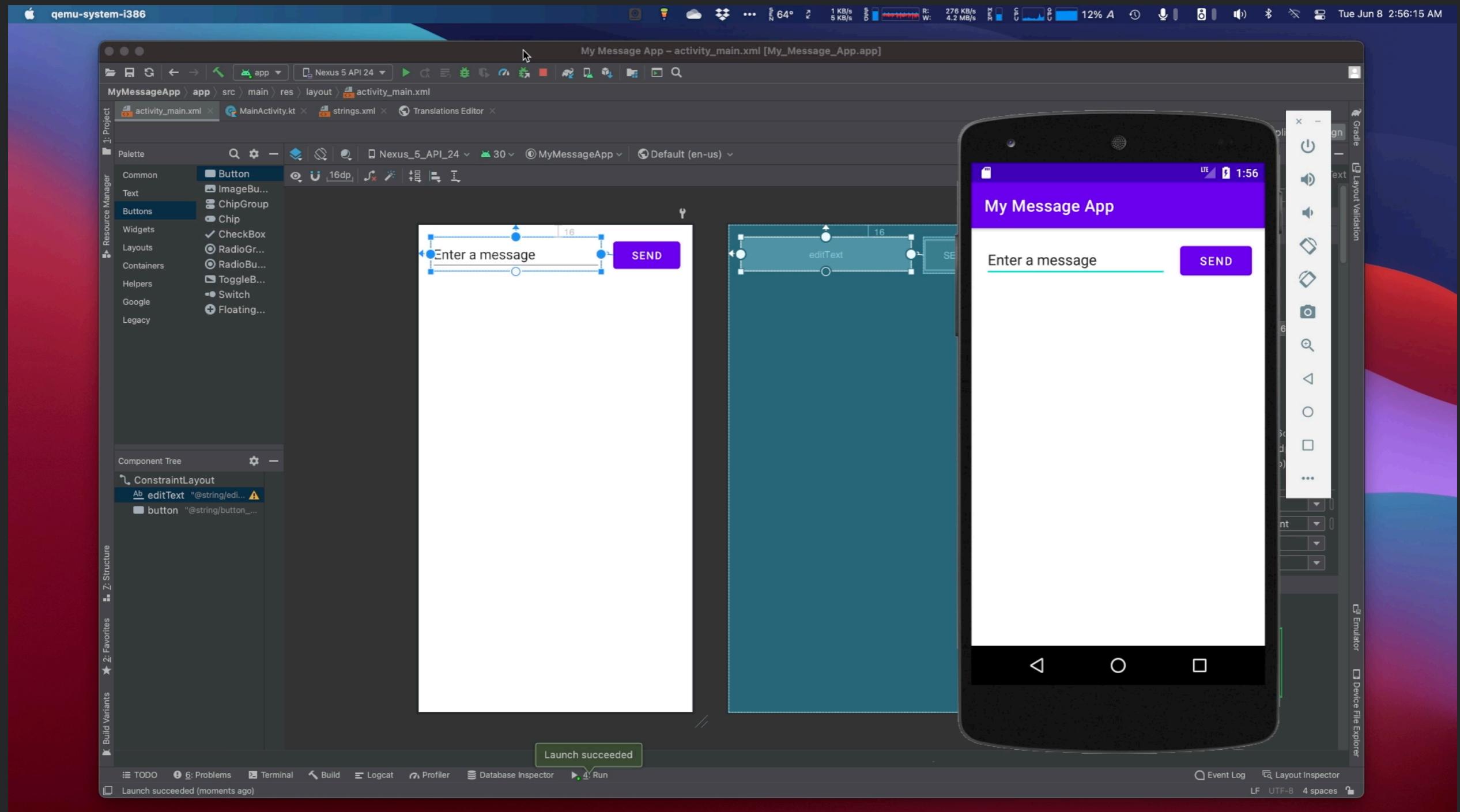


Starting Another Activity





Starting Another Activity





Creating the Second Activity

The screenshot shows the Android Studio interface with the following details:

- Project Structure:** The project is named "My Message App". The `MainActivity.kt` file is selected in the Project Manager.
- Code Editor:** The `MainActivity.kt` file contains Kotlin code for an `AppCompatActivity`. It imports various Android components and defines a constant `EXTRA_MESSAGE`. The `sendMessage` function sends an intent to a `DisplayMessageActivity`.
- Toolbars and Status Bar:** The top bar shows the Android Studio menu and various system status indicators like battery level (12%) and signal strength.
- Bottom Bar:** The bottom navigation bar includes icons for TODO, Problems, Terminal, Build, Logcat, Profiler, Database Inspector, Run, Event Log, Layout Inspector, and Device File Explorer.

```
package edu.sagelab.mymessageapp

import android.content.Intent
import androidx.appcompat.app.AppCompatActivity
import android.os.Bundle
import android.view.View
import android.widget.EditText

const val EXTRA_MESSAGE = "com.example.myfirstapp.MESSAGE"

class MainActivity : AppCompatActivity() {
    override fun onCreate(savedInstanceState: Bundle?) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState)
        setContentView(R.layout.activity_main)
    }

    /** Called when the user taps the Send button */
    fun sendMessage(view: View) {
        // Send Intent to new Activity on Button Press
        val editText = findViewById<EditText>(R.id.editText)
        val message = editText.text.toString()
        val intent = Intent(packageName, DisplayMessageActivity::class.java).apply {
            putExtra(EXTRA_MESSAGE, message)
        }
        startActivity(intent)
    }
}
```



Creating the Second Activity

The screenshot shows the Android Studio interface with the following details:

- Project Structure:** The project is named "My Message App". The `MainActivity.kt` file is selected in the editor.
- Editor Content:** The code for `MainActivity.kt` is displayed:

```
package edu.sagelab.mymessageapp

import android.content.Intent
import androidx.appcompat.app.AppCompatActivity
import android.os.Bundle
import android.view.View
import android.widget.EditText

const val EXTRA_MESSAGE = "com.example.myfirstapp.MESSAGE"

class MainActivity : AppCompatActivity() {
    override fun onCreate(savedInstanceState: Bundle?) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState)
        setContentView(R.layout.activity_main)

        /** Called when the user taps the Send button */
        fun sendMessage(view: View) {
            // Send Intent to new Activity on Button Press
            val editText = findViewById<EditText>(R.id.editText)
            val message = editText.text.toString()
            val intent = Intent(packageName: this, DisplayMessageActivity::class.java).apply {
                putExtra(EXTRA_MESSAGE, message)
            }
            startActivity(intent)
        }
    }
}
```
- Bottom Bar:** Shows various tools and status information: TODO, Problems, Terminal, Build, Logcat, Profiler, Database Inspector, Run, Event Log, Layout Inspector, and Device File Explorer. It also indicates an "Unresolved reference: DisplayMessageActivity".
- System Status:** Shows battery level at 12%, signal strength, and other system metrics.



Configuring Resources & Testing!

The screenshot shows the Android Studio interface with the following details:

- Project Structure:** The project is named "My Message App". The "app" module contains "AndroidManifest.xml", "MainActivity.kt", and "DisplayMessageActivity.kt".
- Code Editor:** The file "DisplayMessageActivity.kt" is open. It defines a class "DisplayMessageActivity" that extends "AppCompatActivity". The "onCreate" method retrieves an intent extra "EXTRA_MESSAGE" and sets it as the text of a TextView in the layout.
- Toolbars and Status Bar:** The top bar shows the Android Studio menu and various icons. The status bar at the bottom right shows network speed, battery level (9%), and the date/time (Tue Jun 8 3:01:11 AM).
- Bottom Navigation:** The navigation bar includes "Build Variants", "Favorites", "Structure", "TODO", "Problems", "Terminal", "Build", "Logcat", "Profiler", "Database Inspector", "Run", "Event Log", "Layout Inspector", and "Device File Explorer".



Configuring Resources & Testing!

The screenshot shows the Android Studio interface with the following details:

- Project Structure:** The project is named "My Message App". The "app" module contains "AndroidManifest.xml", "MainActivity.kt", and "DisplayMessageActivity.kt".
- Code Editor:** The file "DisplayMessageActivity.kt" is open. It defines a class "DisplayMessageActivity" that extends "AppCompatActivity". The "onCreate" method retrieves an intent extra "EXTRA_MESSAGE" and sets it as the text of a TextView in the layout.
- Toolbars and Status Bar:** The top bar shows the Android Studio menu and various icons. The status bar at the bottom indicates "Tue Jun 8 3:01:11 AM".
- Bottom Navigation:** The navigation bar includes "Build Variants", "Favorites", "Structure", "TODO", "Problems", "Terminal", "Build", "Logcat", "Profiler", "Database Inspector", "Run", "Event Log", "Layout Inspector", and "Device File Explorer".

```
package edu.sagelab.mymessageapp
import androidx.appcompat.app.AppCompatActivity
import android.os.Bundle
import android.widget.TextView
class DisplayMessageActivity : AppCompatActivity() {
    override fun onCreate(savedInstanceState: Bundle?) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState)
        setContentView(R.layout.activity_display_message)

        // Get the Intent that started this activity and extract the string
        val message = intent.getStringExtra(EXTRA_MESSAGE)

        // Capture the layout's TextView and set the string as its text
        val textView = findViewById<TextView>(R.id.textView).apply { this.text = message }
    }
}
```

10 Minute Break



REU & NRT Android App Development Tutorial



George Mason
University

Instructor:
Dr. Kevin Moran

Tutorial will start in:
10:00

Say Hi in the Chat!

REU & NRT Android App Development Tutorial



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10:00

Say Hi in the Chat!



Android Dev Tutorial

- Breakout Rooms
- Different options:
 - Work independently, but share information
 - One person shares screen, work collaboratively
- Follow the tutorial on <https://sagelab.io/android-dev-tutorial/>
- You can refer to the GitHub project if you get stuck!



Acknowledgements

- <https://developer.android.com/training/basics/firstapp>
- <https://developer.android.com>