COMP 90018 Mobile Computing Systems Programming

Tutorial on Android Development

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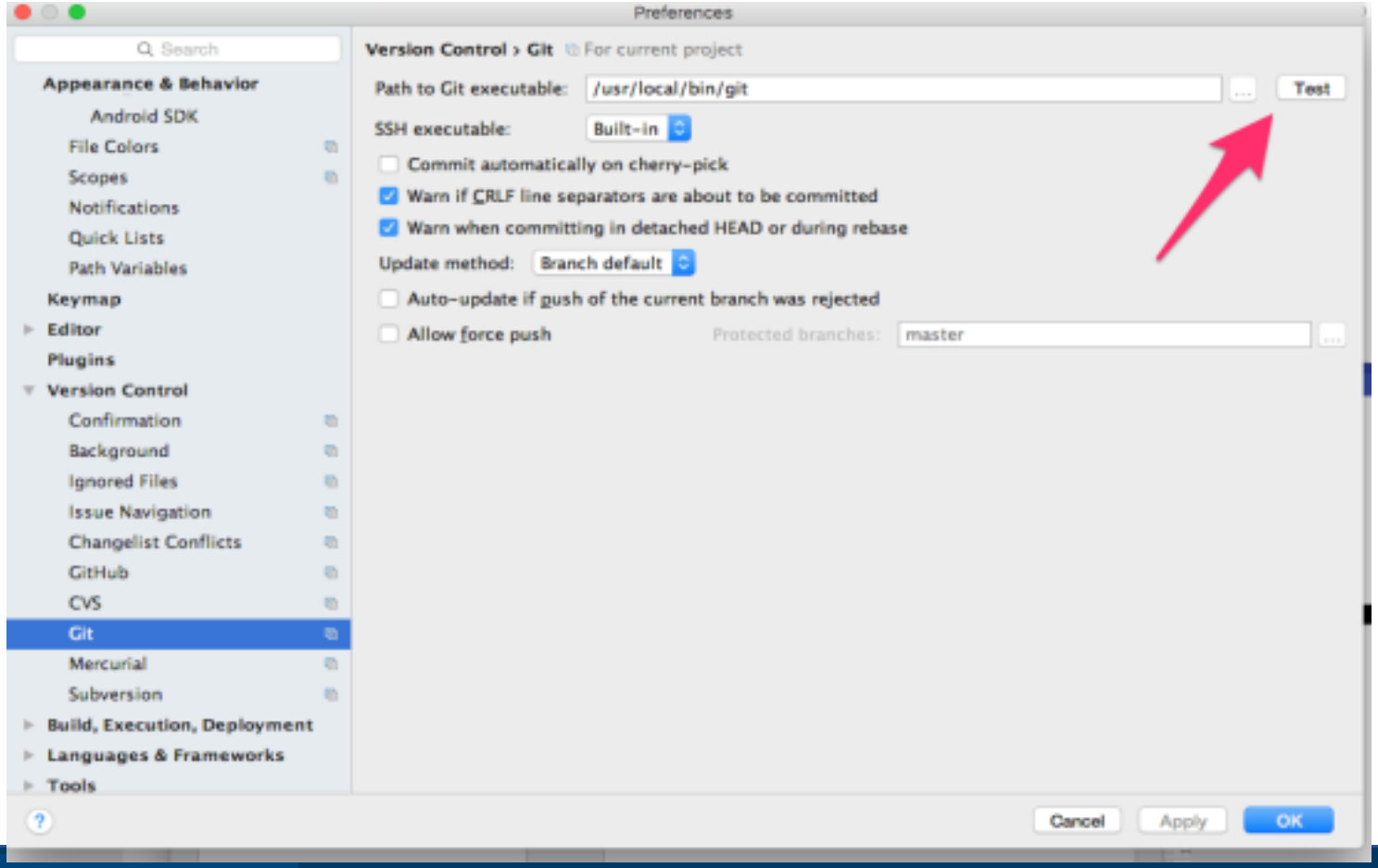
Welcome!

Outcomes of this tutorial:

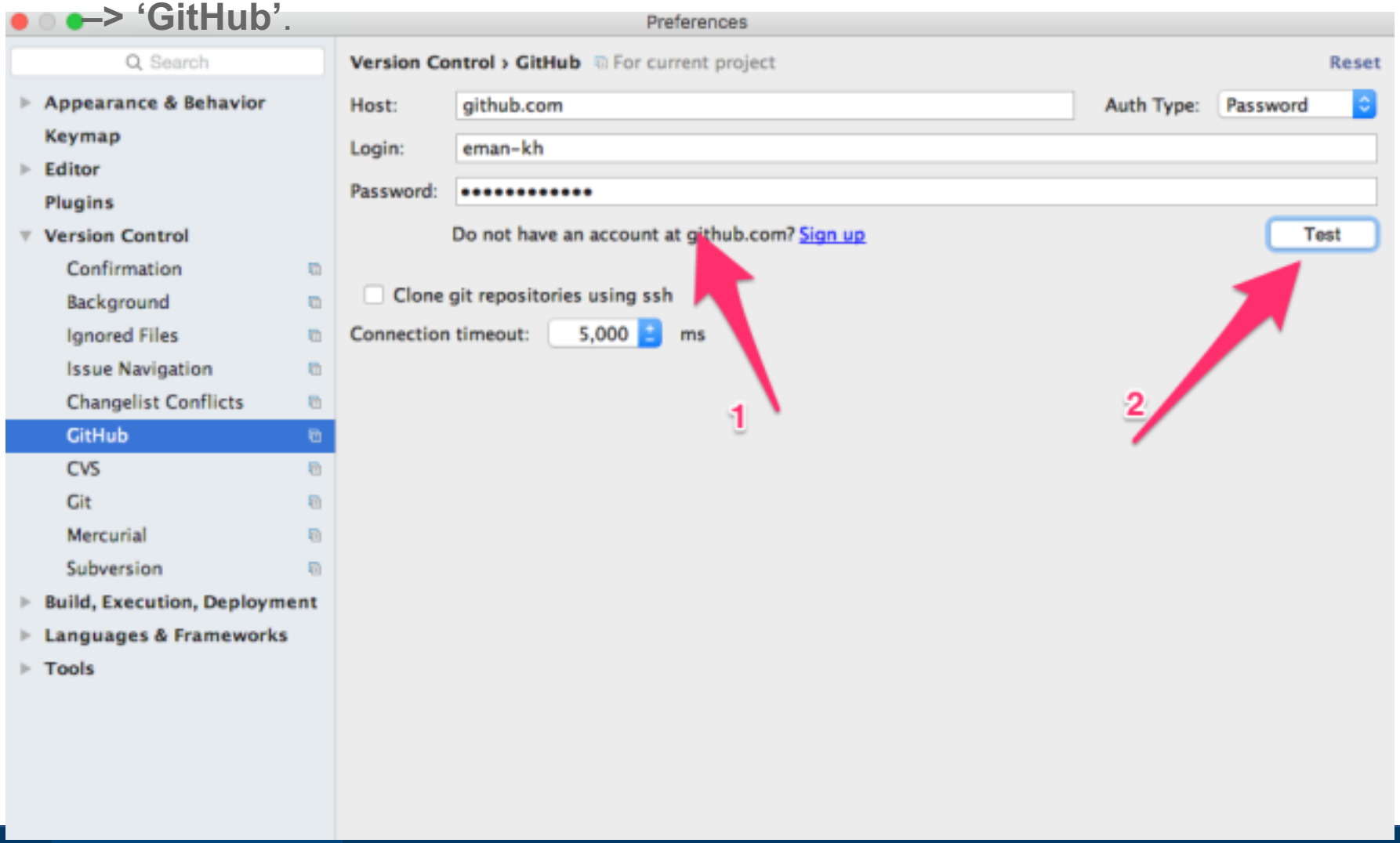
1. Learn to use – Github (via Android Studio)
2. Android UI Design and Control
3. Background Tasks

Github with Android Studio

Install git and create a GitHub account, then connect GitHub account to Android Studio.

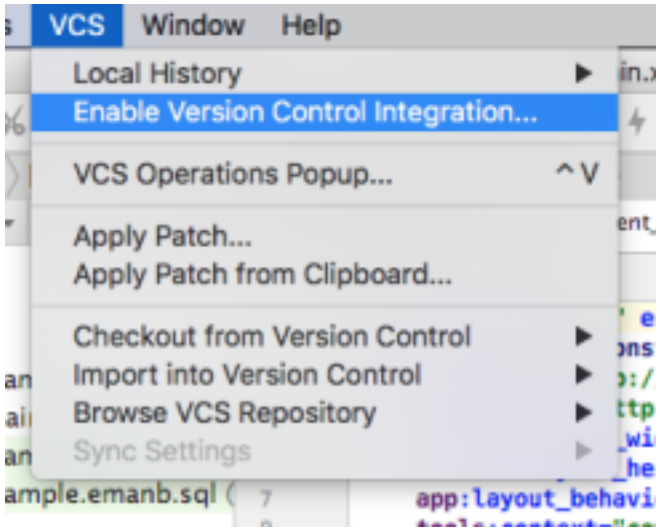


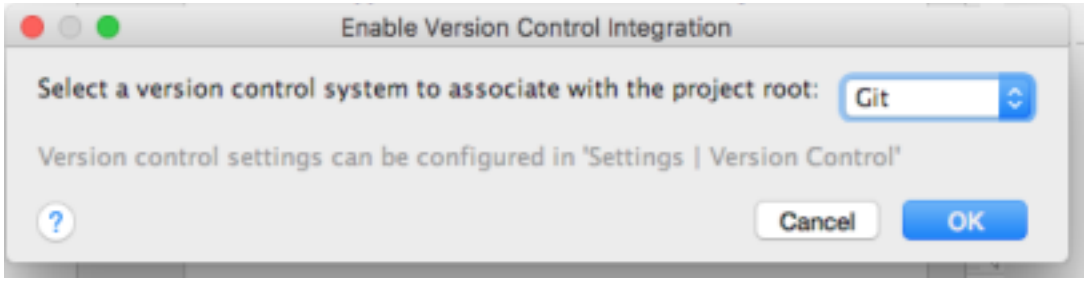
Login to your GitHub Account, go to **'Preferences' –> 'Version Control' –> 'GitHub'.**



Enable Version Control Integration

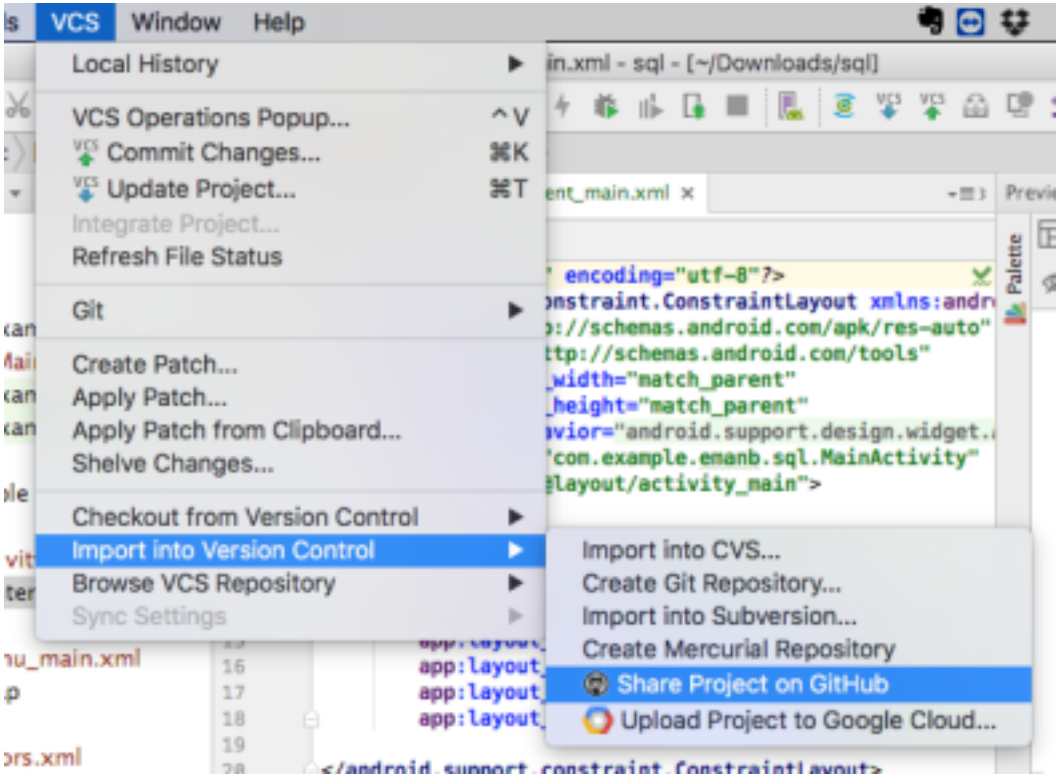
Select **'VCS' –> 'Enable Version Control Integration…'** to enable version control for the current project. Then, choose the version control system for your project.

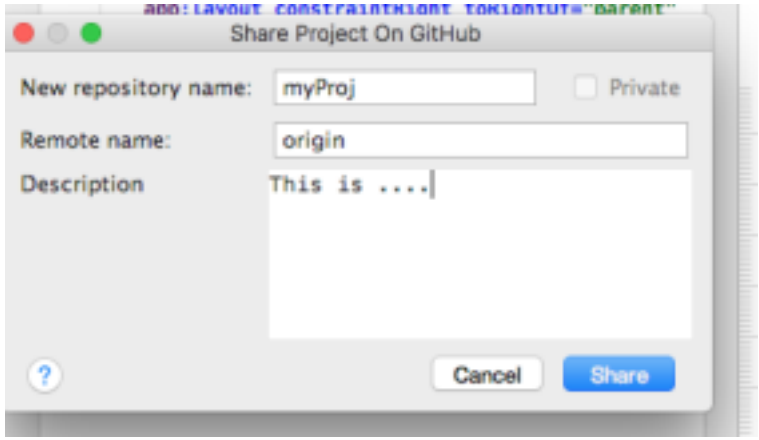


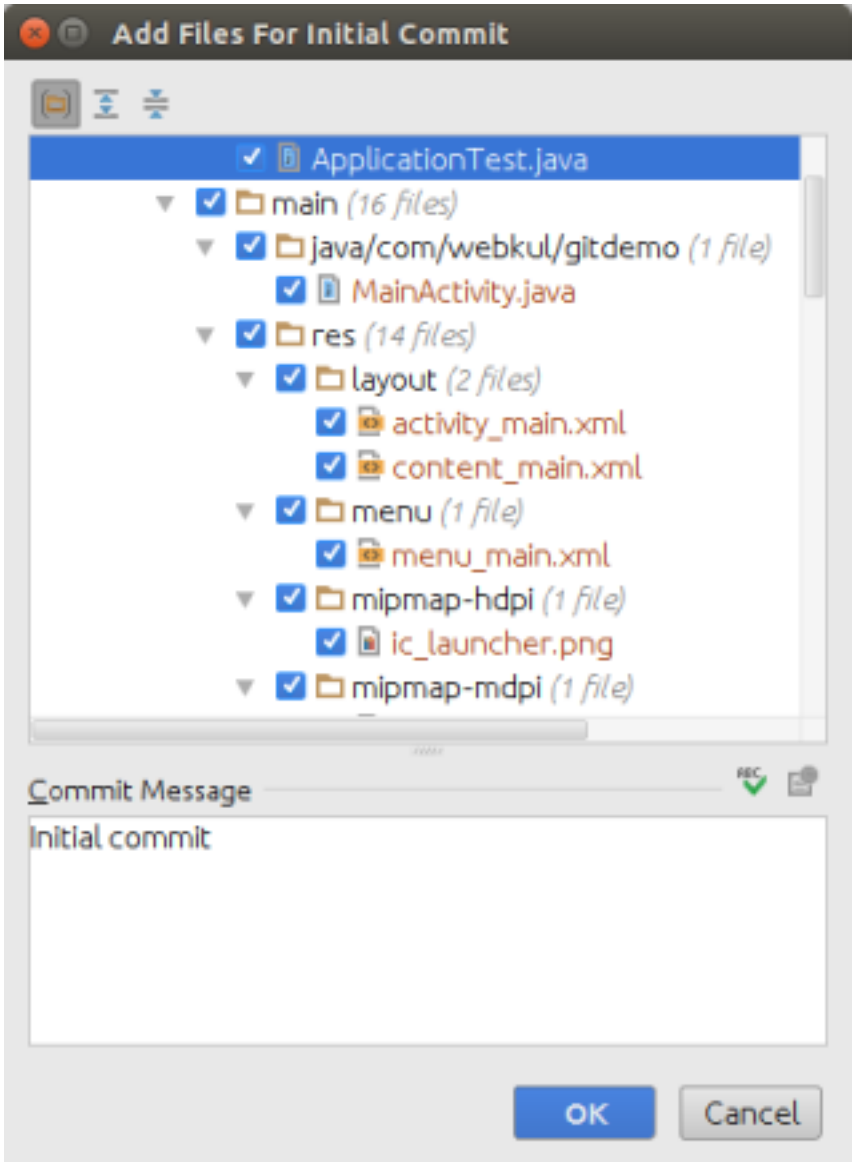


Share project on your VCS

Go to **'VCS' –> 'Import into Version Control' – > 'Share Project on GitHub'** for creating a repository on GitHub.
Choose a repository name for your project.
An automated dialog will allow you to add files for the initial commit.

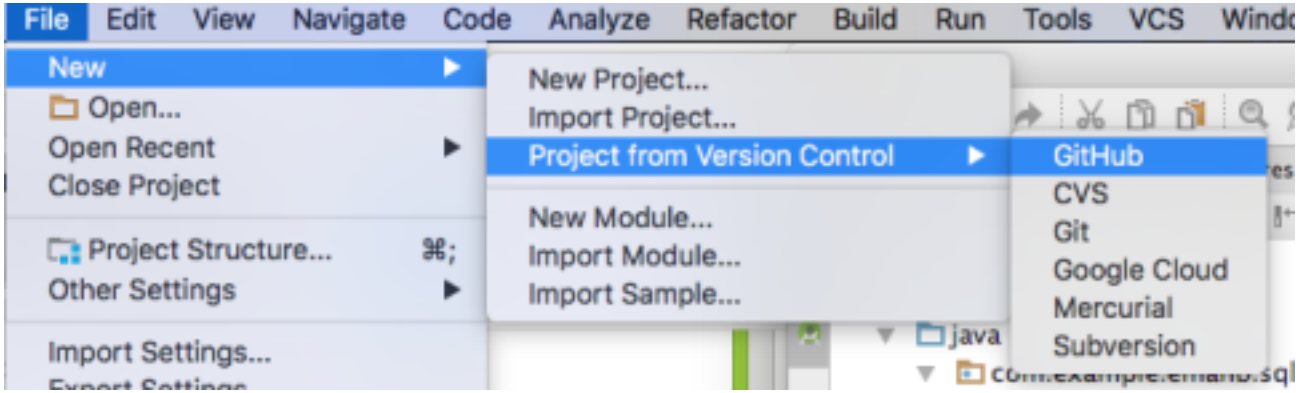






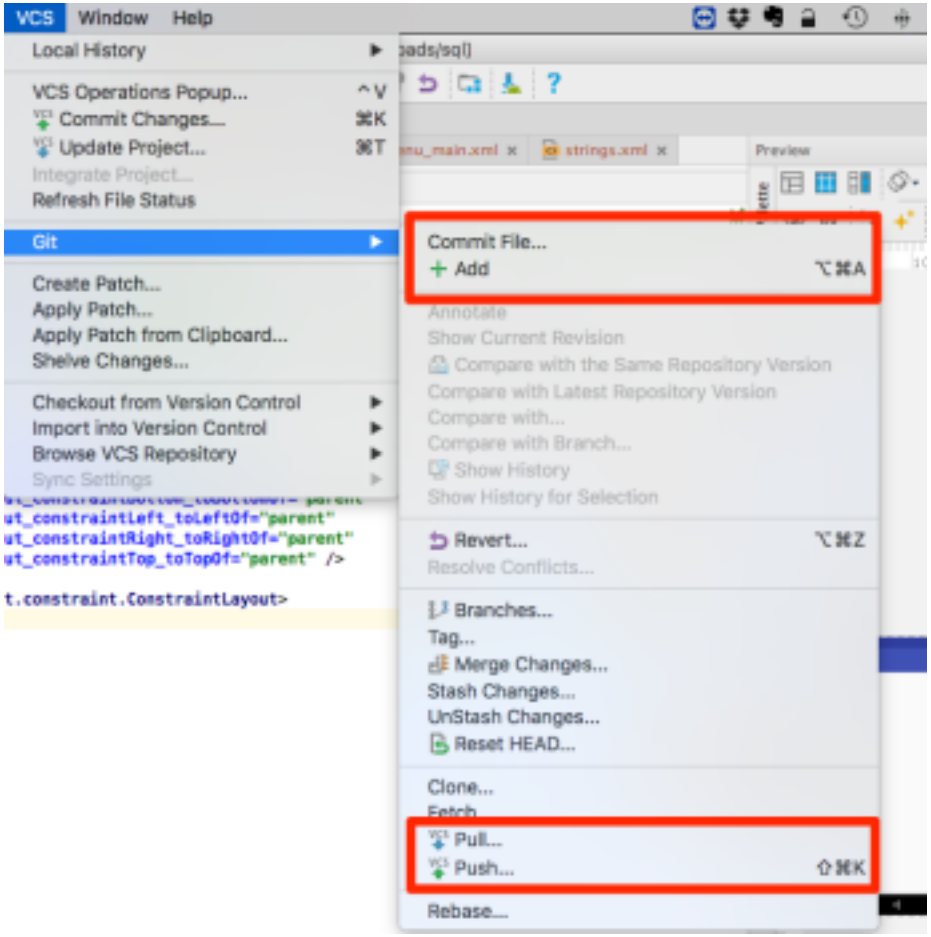
Clicking **Share** performs a git commit to do an initial local commit, and then a git push to push those contents to the remote repository that you created.

Clone an existed project from GitHub



Go to the GitHub page and get the HTTPs path to your repository. Add it.
It looks like: https://github.com/*.git
Then enter your github username and password.Select the repository and hit **clone.**

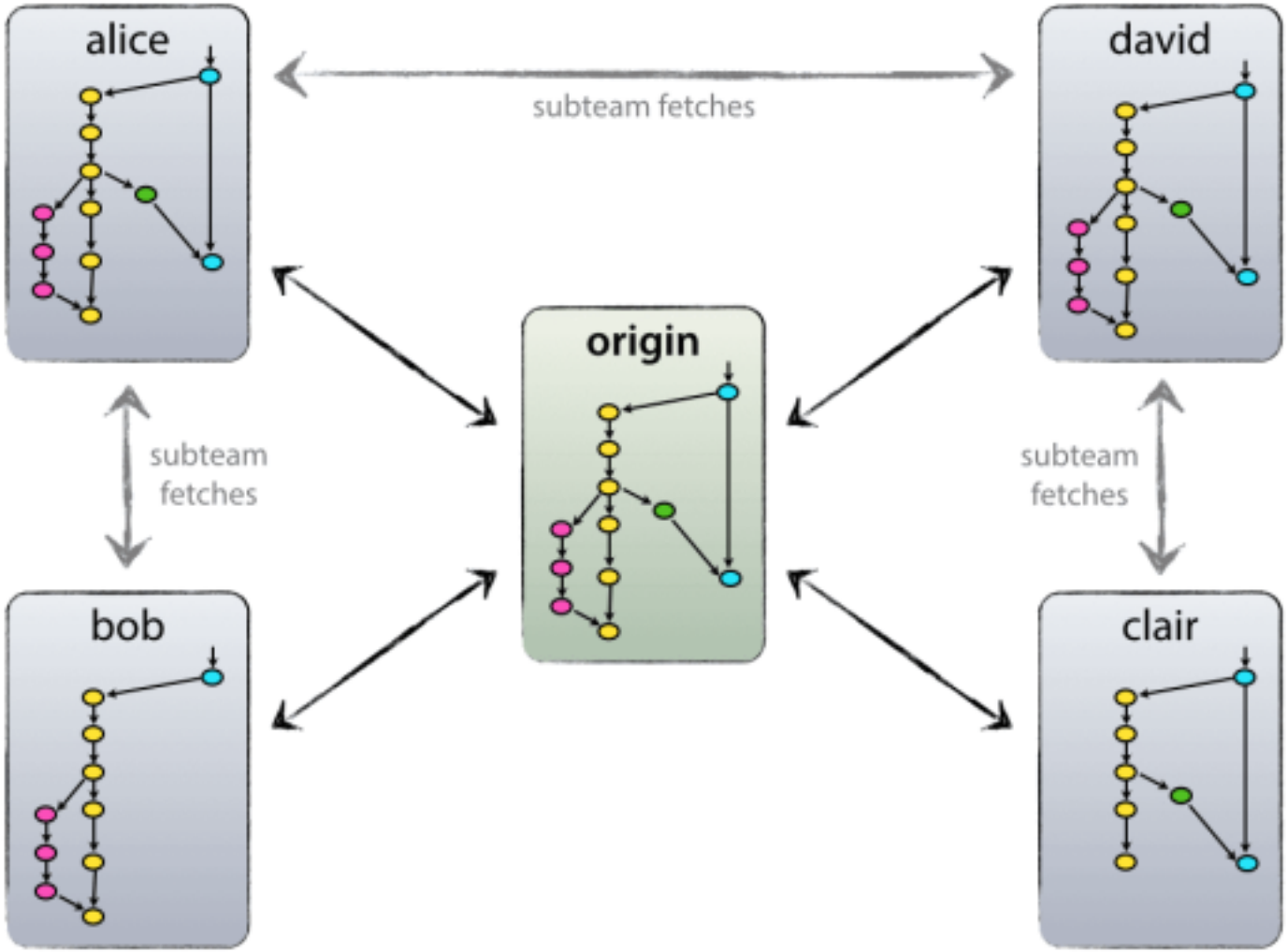
Git commands: add, commit, push, pull/Fetch, merge, branch, checkout.



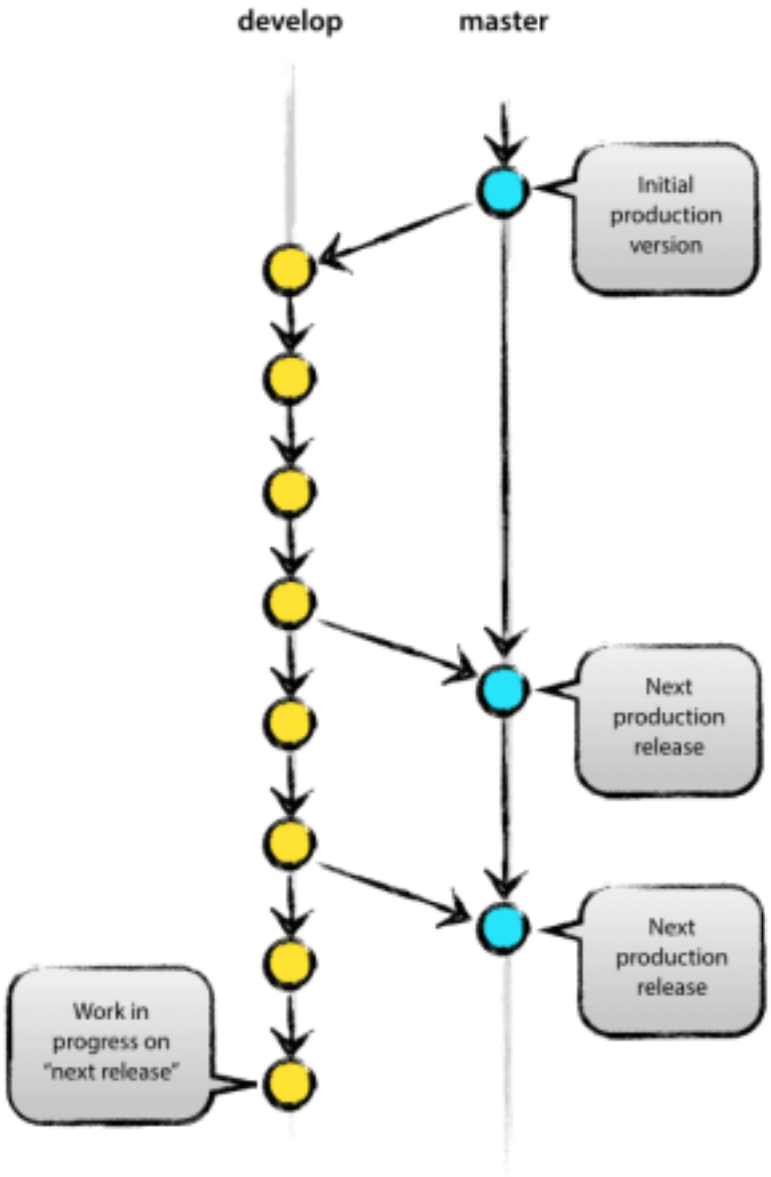
Important

Never push changes to remote before you fetch and merge and resolve the conflict (manually if needed).

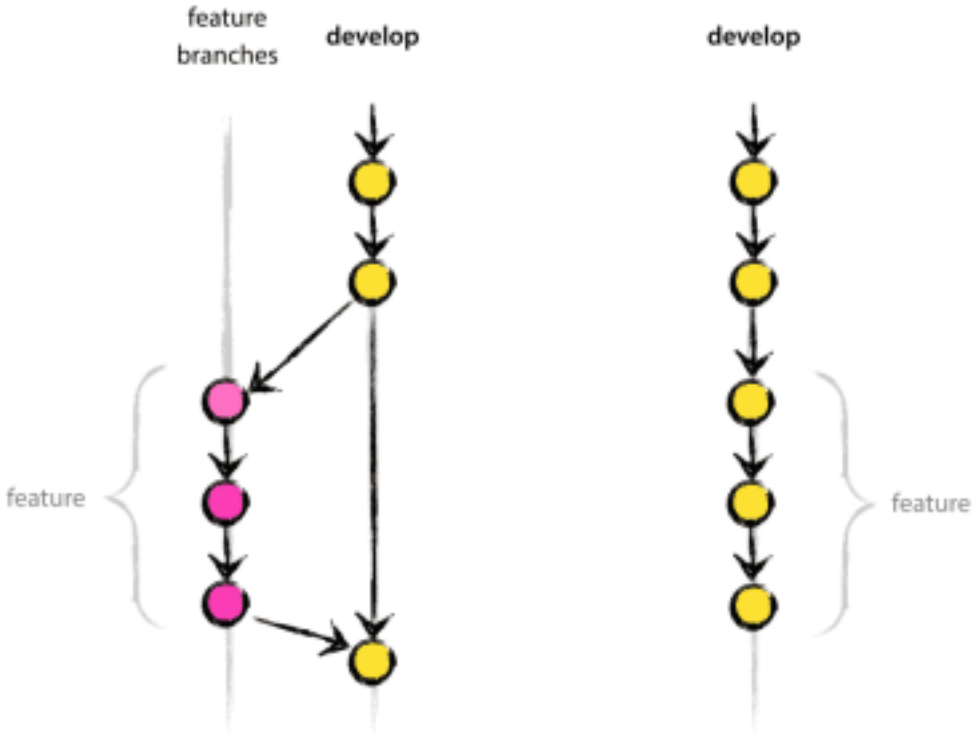
Git branching model



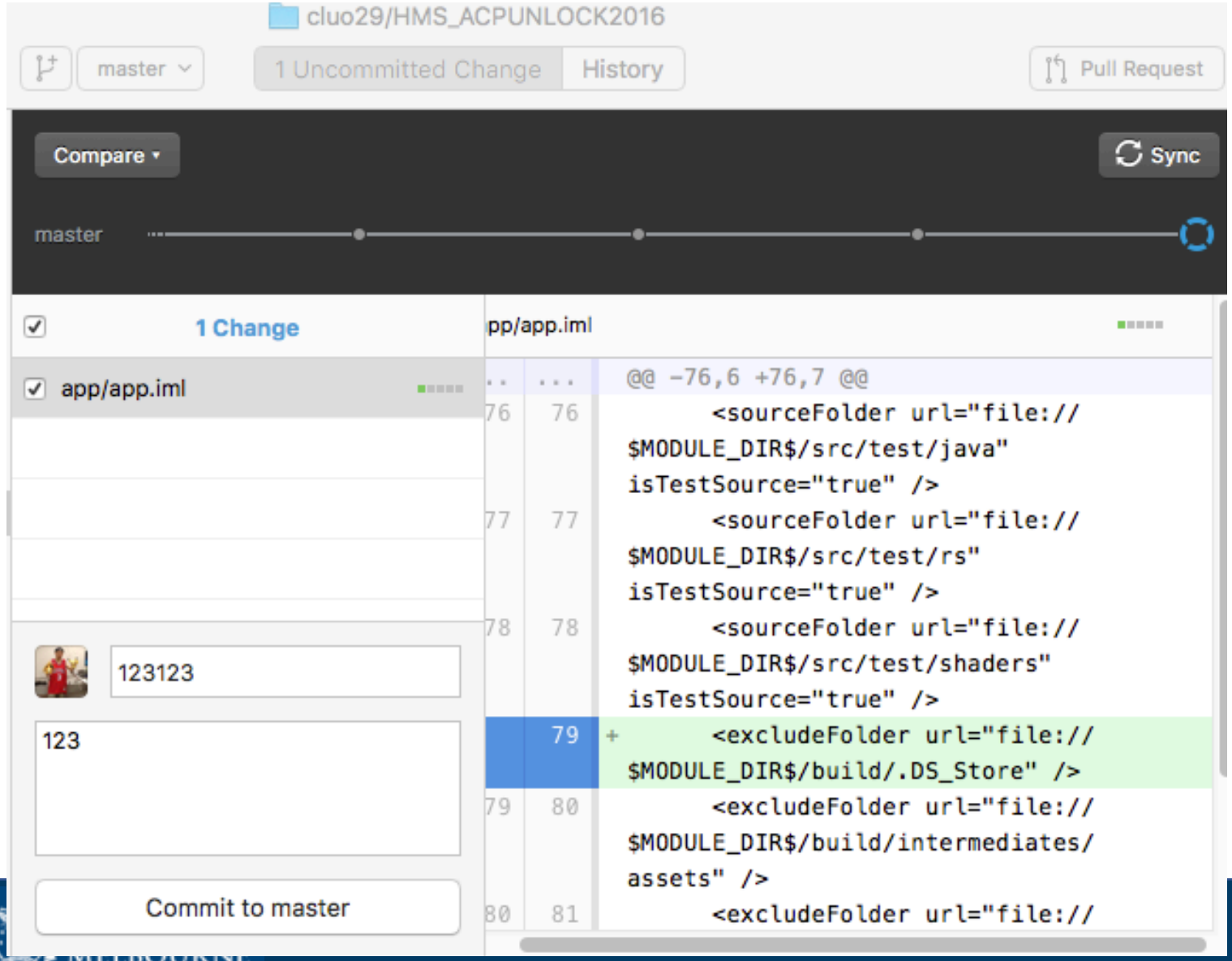
main branches



Supporting branches



Don’t like Android Studio? Just use Github directly!

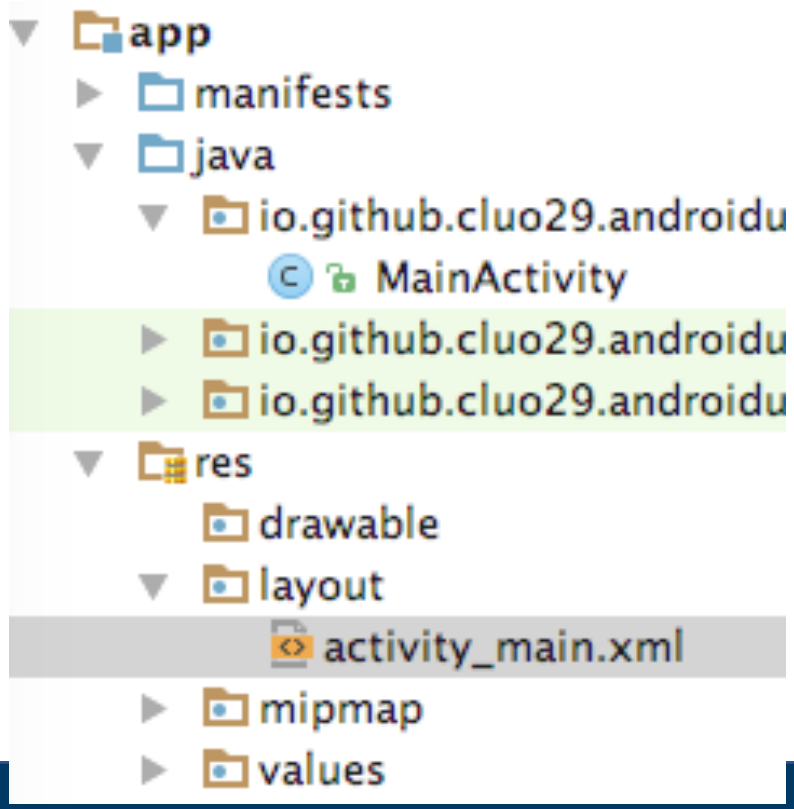


IMPORTANT!

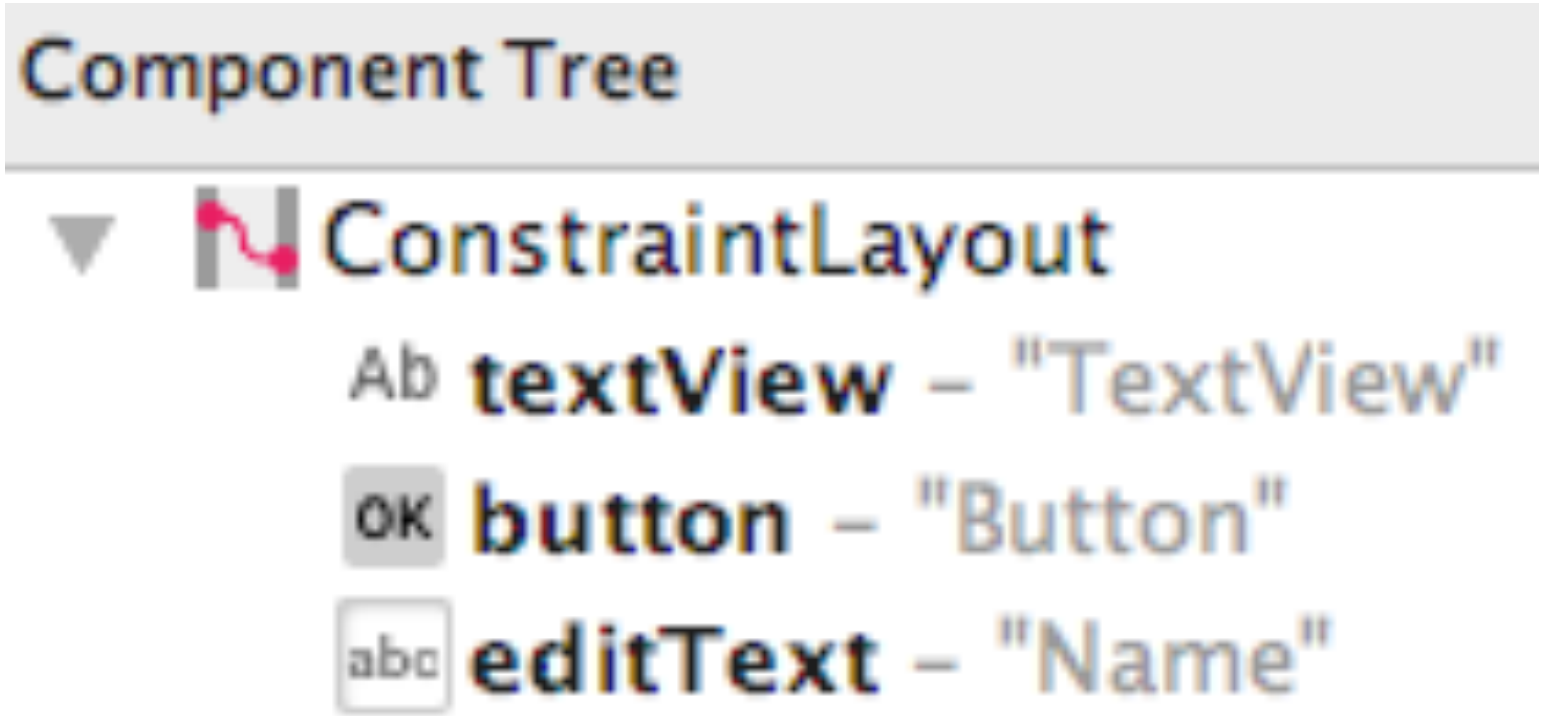
1. Don’t rely on Github only. It may have bugs or server crashes.
2. Duplicate your files (every version) on your disk, cloud storage (e.g., Google Drive)

Android UI

Described by XML Files

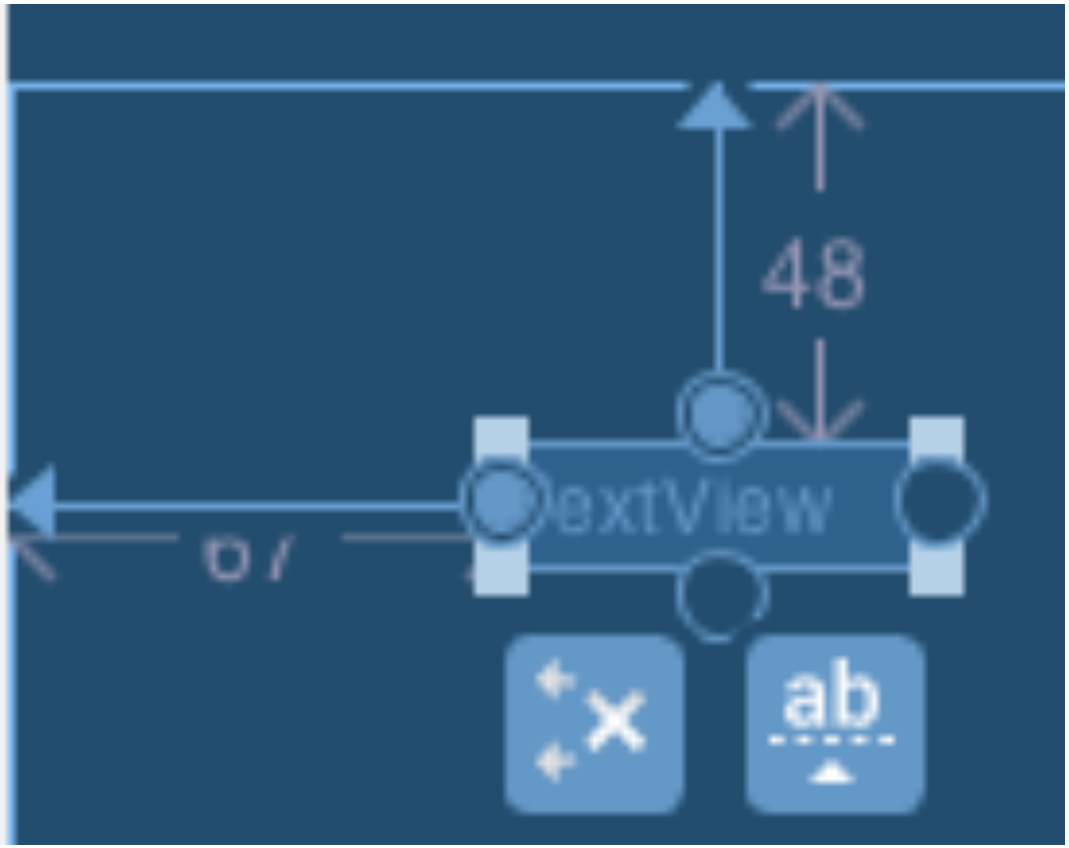


In UI: Elements under Layout E.g., ConstraintLayout



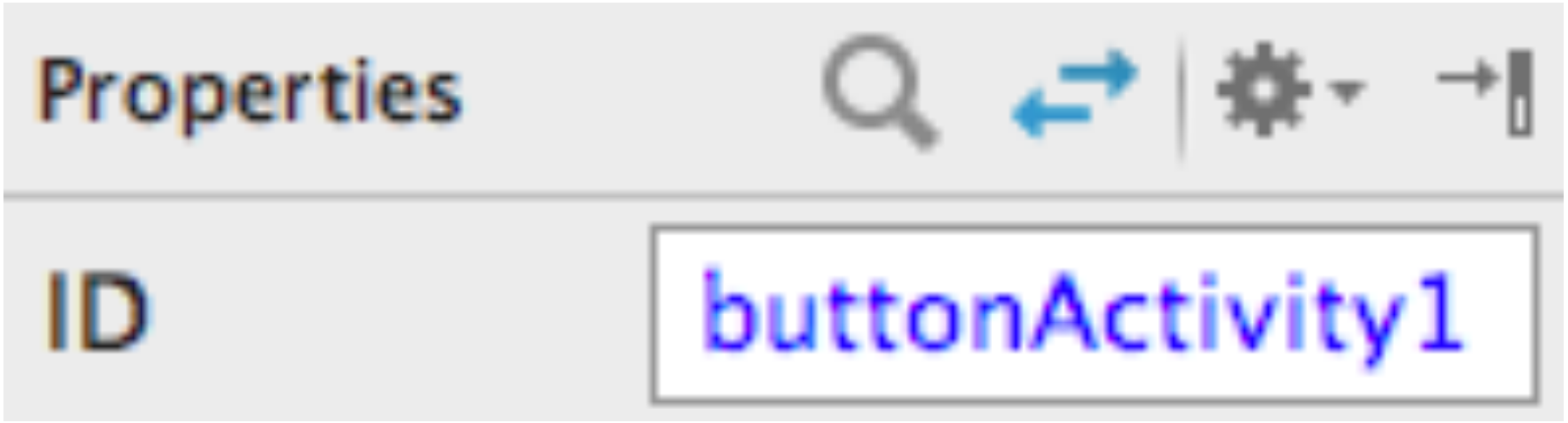
Google Tutorials https://developer.android.com/training/constraint-layout/index.html#add-constraintlayout-to-your-project

Change Position using Blue thingy



Alternatively, write XML directly

Still, give a good ID for each item



Exercise:

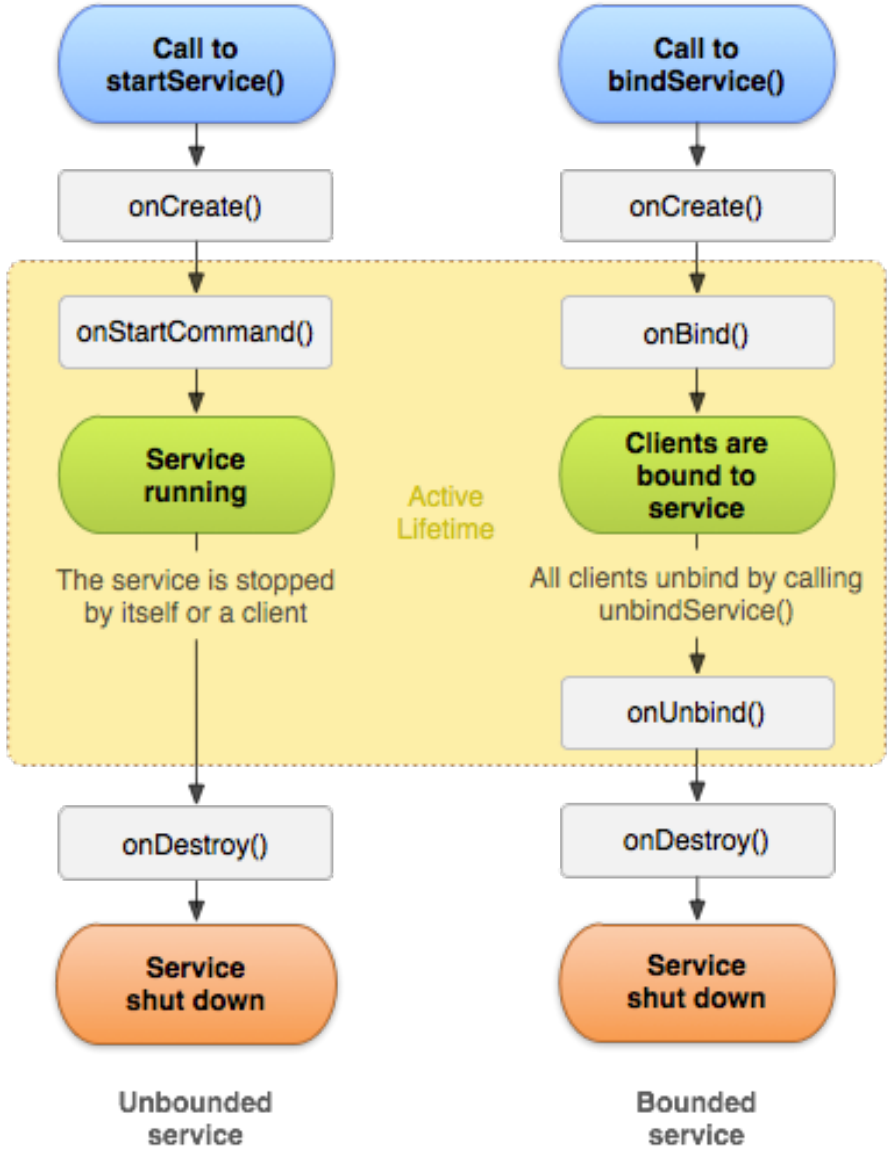
1. Put a textView, editText and button in an activity UI.

2. Input text in editText and press button, the textView shows the text. (Search Google for examples & Help)

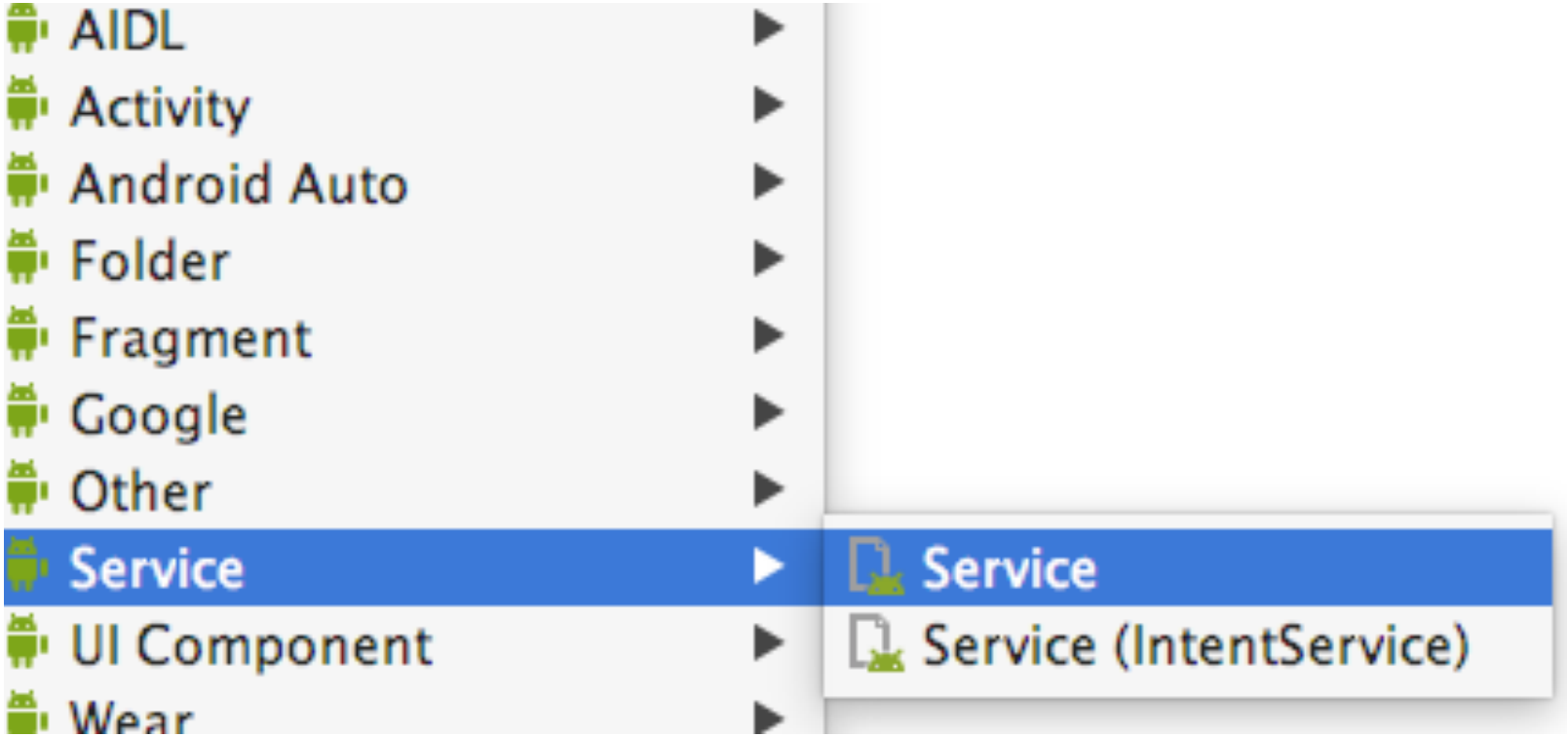
Background Program: Services

Intro:

https://developer.android.com/guide/components/services.html


Call to startService()
onCreate()
onStartCommand()
Service running
The service is stopped by itself or a client
onDestroy()
Service shut down
Unbounded service
Call to bindService()
onCreate()
onBind()
Clients are bound to service
All clients unbind by calling unbindService()
onUnbind()
onDestroy()
Service shut down
Bounded service
Active Lifetime

Create Service Class



Make it run using your Code

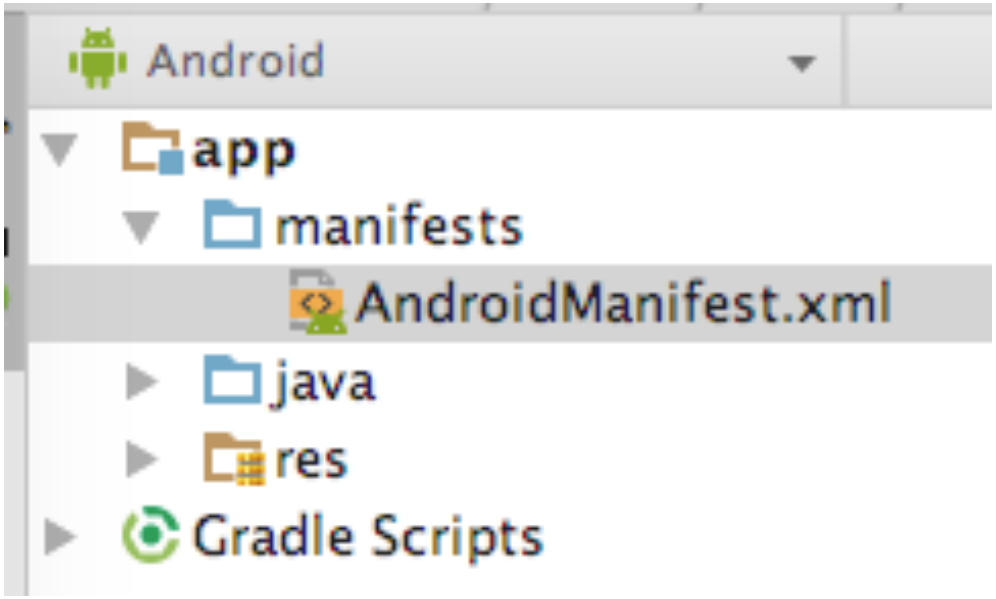
```
startService(new
Intent(MainActivity.this,
MyService.class));
//To stop
//stopService(MyService);
```

Service Activity Communication

Many ways. Intents are easy. Also, Intents can work as one-to-many broadcasts.

Send Data via Intents

1. Name your intent
2. Declare a filter within the receiving program (e.g., Activity) in Manifests file




```
<activity android:name=".MainActivity">
    <intent-filter>
        <action android:name="android.intent.action.M
        <action android:name="IntentNameWhatever" />
        <category android:name="androi  tent.catego
    </intent-filter>
</activity>
```

Send Data via Intents

```
int dataInt = 1;
Intent intent = new Intent("IntentNameWhatever");
intent.putExtra("dataInt", dataInt);
sendBroadcast(intent);
```

Receive Data from Intents

```
    IntentFilter filter = new IntentFilter();
    filter.addAction("IntentNameWhatever");
    registerReceiver(contextBR, filter);

}
```

onCreate

Activity class

```
private ContextReceiver contextBR = new ContextReceiver();
public class ContextReceiver extends BroadcastReceiver {
    @Override
    public void onReceive(Context context, Intent intent) {

        if (intent.getAction().equals("IntentNameWhatever"))
        {
            int naive = intent.getExtras().getInt("dataInt");
```

Exercise:

1. Create a Service B in an Activity A.

2. Send some data from B to A (verify received data using Log.d).

3. After receiving data, A sends some data to B (also Log.d).

More learning directions:

1. Learn to collect sensor data.

2. To store and read data from ContentProvider.

3. To use Azure (e.g., SQL database).

See you next week

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