

# Basic Android Chatting Bot

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## Target

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Write an Android terminal to chat with a server.

## Steps

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### 1. How this app works.

- A server is set up on AWS at `http://54.161.23.101` . We can visit it via either curl or browser.

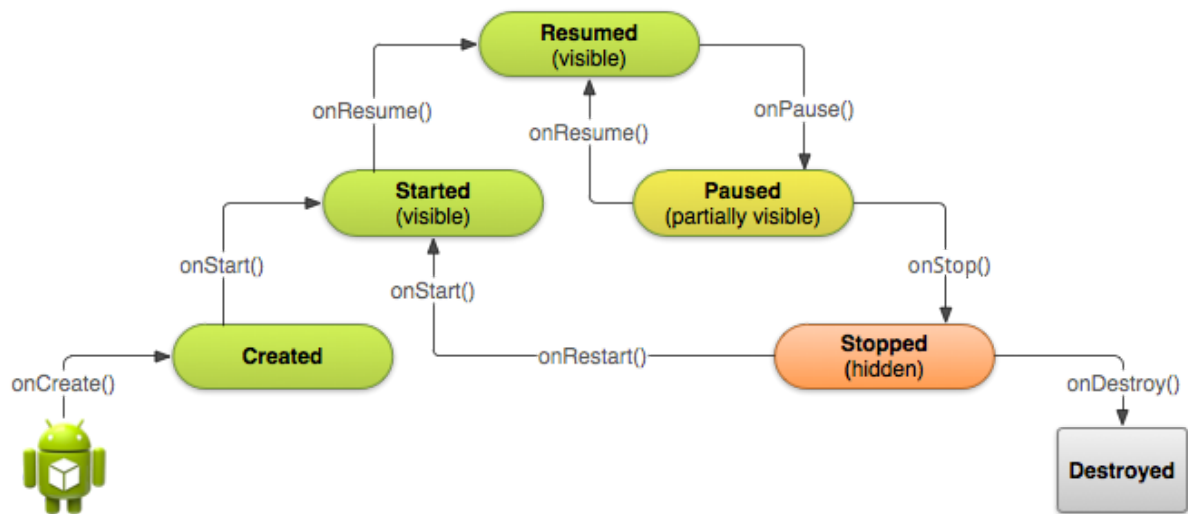
Test: Open a console; type in `curl http://54.161.23.101/basicRequest` to see the server's response.

- The app sends out a message, and the server responds.
- More detailedly, when you click on "send", the app does the following:
  - (1) Updates the message display area.
  - (2) Sends out a request containing the message, and the server responds with a random sentence.
  - (3) After receiving the response, update the message display area again.
  - (4) How to update the message display area? Update the `ArrayList<String> mMessages` and call `mListAdapter.notifyDataSetChanged()`

### 2. Start an Android Studio Project

- An Android Studio project contains: `AndroidManifest.XML`, layout and value XML files, Java Classes, and other material
- Different functionalities of the project folders
- Activity lifecycle: how the activity components work together and where to put each functionality. Specifically, during start, configuration changes (rotation of screen, etc),

and unexpected stops, which methods are called?



### 3. Basic Contents on Android side

#### 1. Set up layout xml file.

- Talk about RelativeLayout, LinearLayout, and ListView. ListView shall not be placed within ScrollView
- XML attributes and how to reference using @
- Resources: color, string, dimension, style, drawables

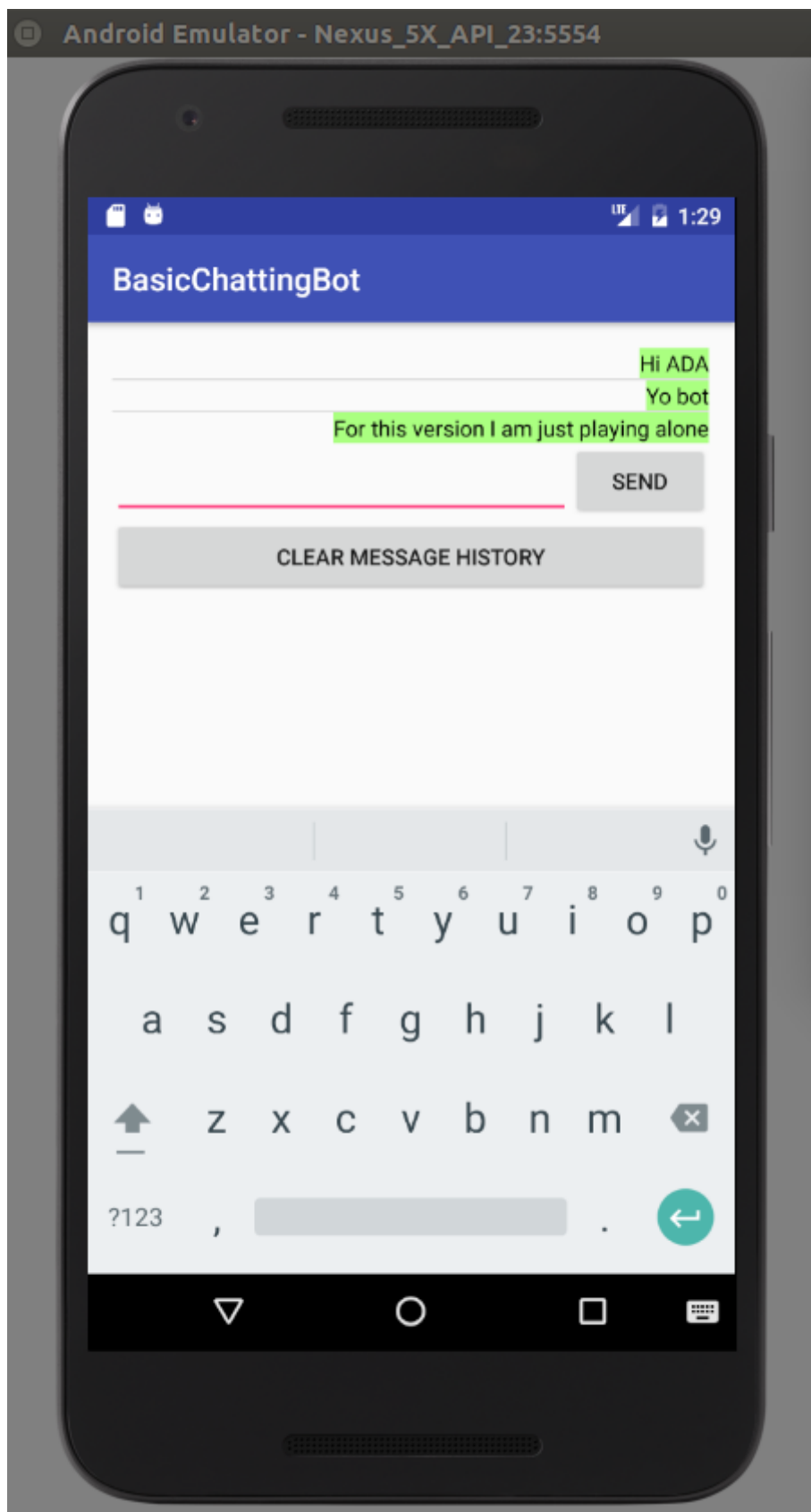
#### 2. Wire up EditText widget and the Button widget.

- `addTextChangedListener`: save the current text to variable;
- `onClick`Listener: Write to file and update ListView.

#### 3. Preserve messages in `onPause()` and recover them in `onResume()`

#### 4. Set up ListView and adapter.

- XML add ListView
  - XML add row view
  - MainActivity `setAdapter()`
  - Java define own adapter class, implement its `getView()` method
- Up till now you can see the demo:



4. (Optional) Further steps:

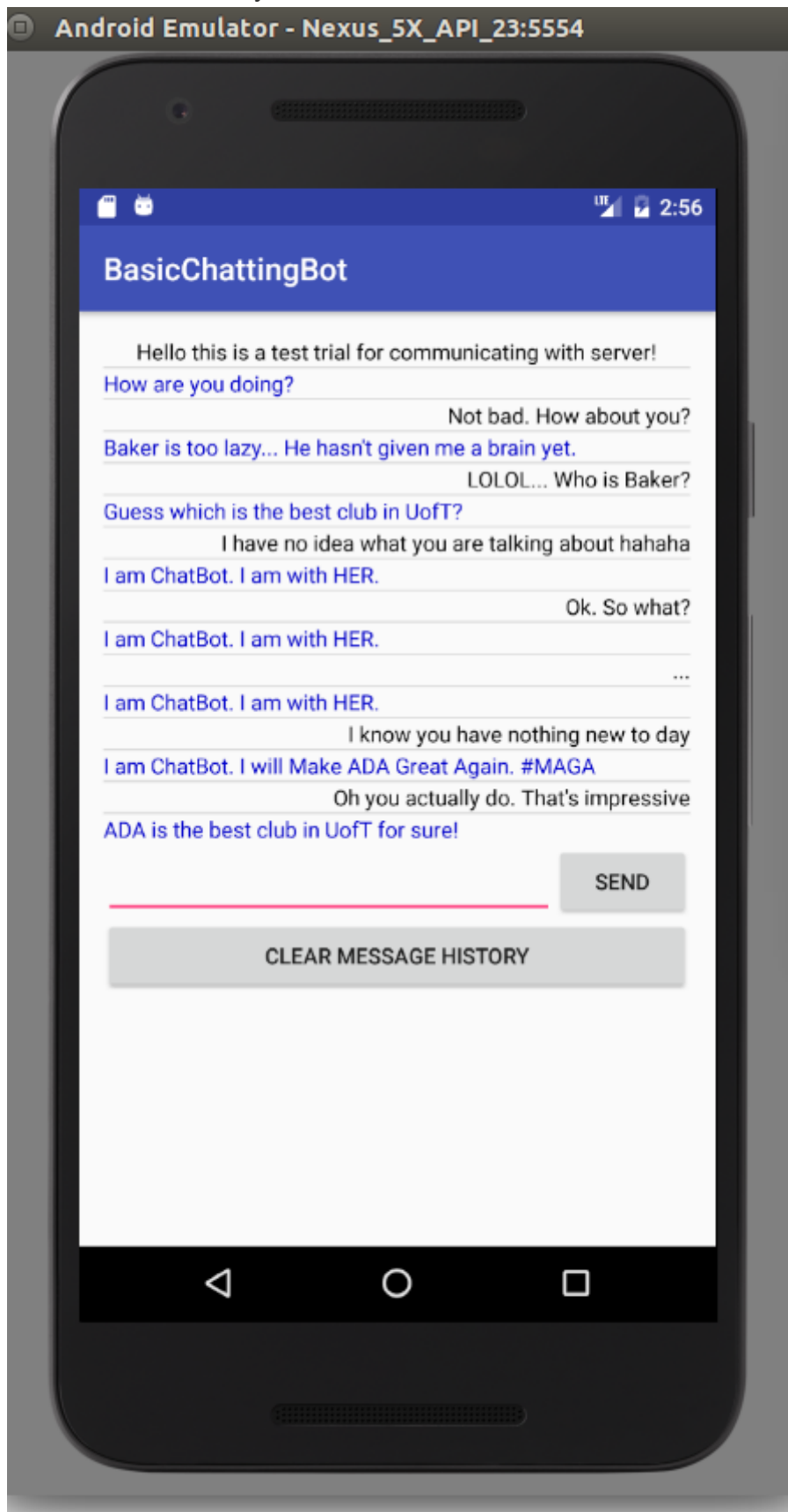
1. Shoot up a request to server.

- OkHttp: in `build.gradle` import it to Android project: place OkHttp and Okio in `app/libs/` then File-project structure-dependencies-Add file dependency-select

- OkHttpClient and Request

- Add Internet Permission

Now the functionality is done.



## 2. Customizing View.

3. What if the network is slow? What if the Activity is unexpectedly closed when the other Thread is running?
4. Bug fixes:
  - The first line of message shifted to center after the request is responded.
  - If there is no response from Internet, set a timeout mechanism in OkHttp
  - Server side: use more intelligent chatting algorithms.