

Mobile Applications

Lab2. First Android app

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1. Introduction

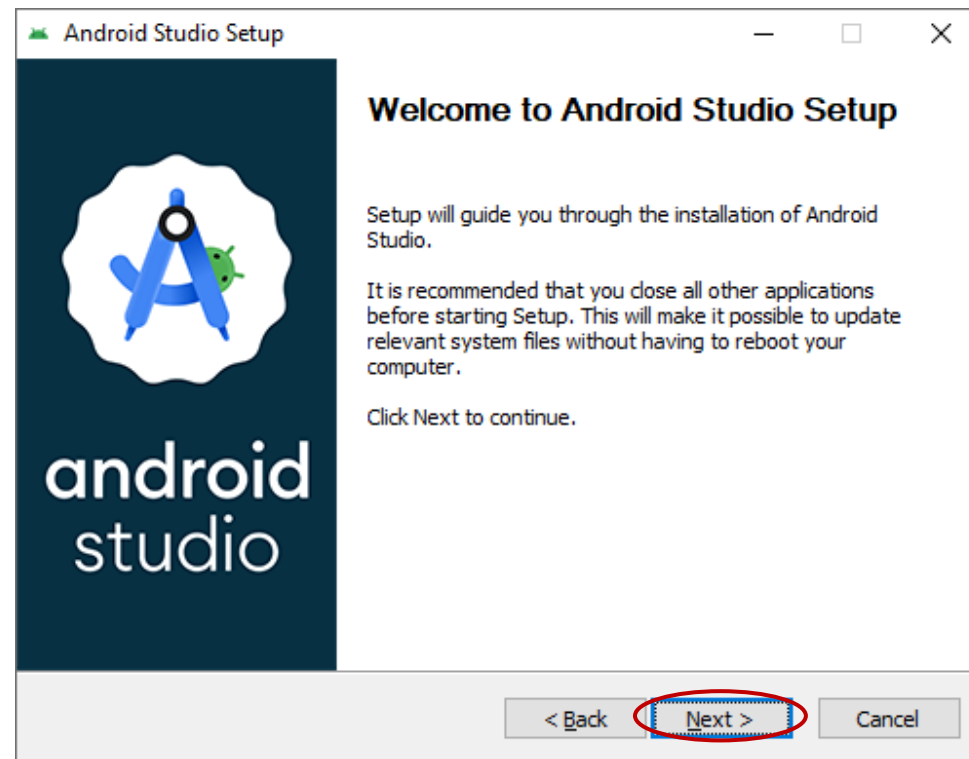
- The objective of this lab session is that each student creates and understands a very basic Android app (a “*hello world*” app) with Android Studio
 - These slides provides a guided tutorial to that aim
- The proposed procedure to achieve this objective is the following:
 1. Install Android Studio
 - Configure Software Development Kit (SDK)
 - Configure Android Virtual Device (AVD)
 2. Execute a basic app (“*hello world*”)
 - Create app using the “empty activity” template
 - Run the app in the emulated device previously configured
 - Modify the app (proposed exercises)

2. Android Studio

- **Android Studio** is the development platform we use for creating Android apps in this course
 - Android Studio has been built on JetBrains' IntelliJ IDEA
- The hardware requirements for installing Android Studio are:
 - CPU 64 bits
 - 8 MB RAM
 - 8 GB disk (SSD recommended)
 - Minimum screen resolution 1280x800 (recommended 1920x1080)
- The recommended steps for installing Android Studio are:
 - a) Install Android Studio using installer downloaded from:
<https://developer.android.com/studio>
 - b) Configure Android SDK. We will use Android 7.0
 - c) Configure an Android Virtual Device (AVD). We will use a “Pixel 2” smartphone

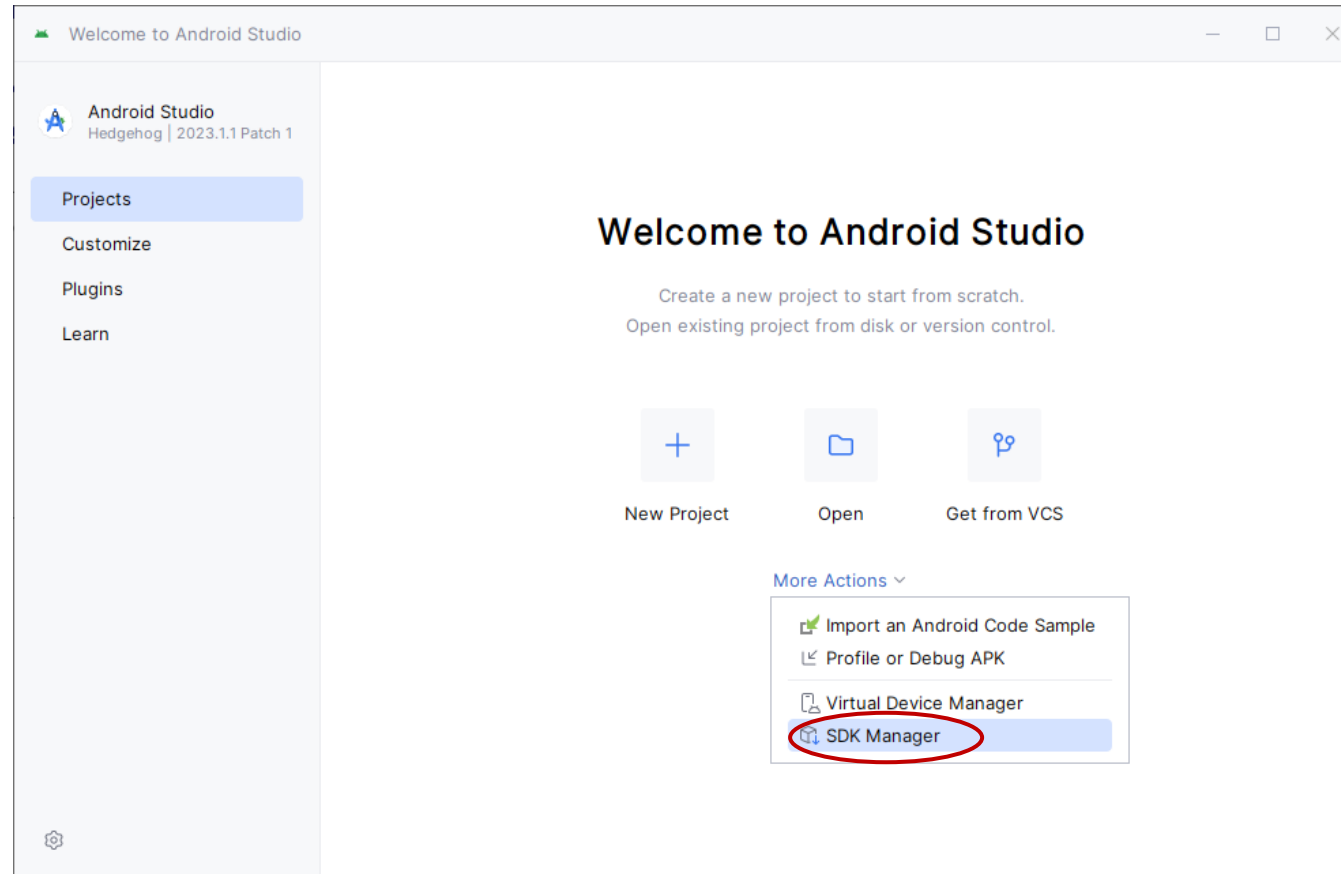
2. Android Studio

- Step a) → Follow the wizard until Android Studio is installed



2. Android Studio

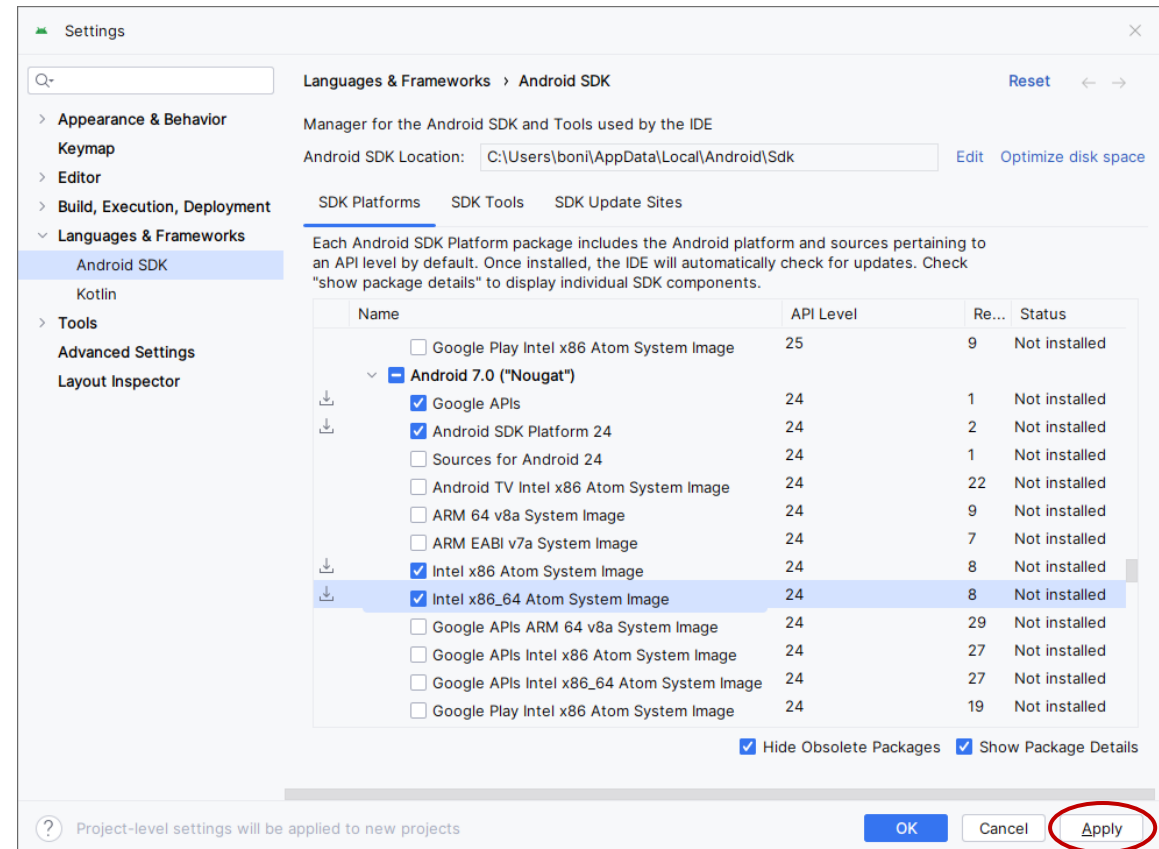
- Step b) → Configure SDK
 - Using the SDK Manager



2. Android Studio

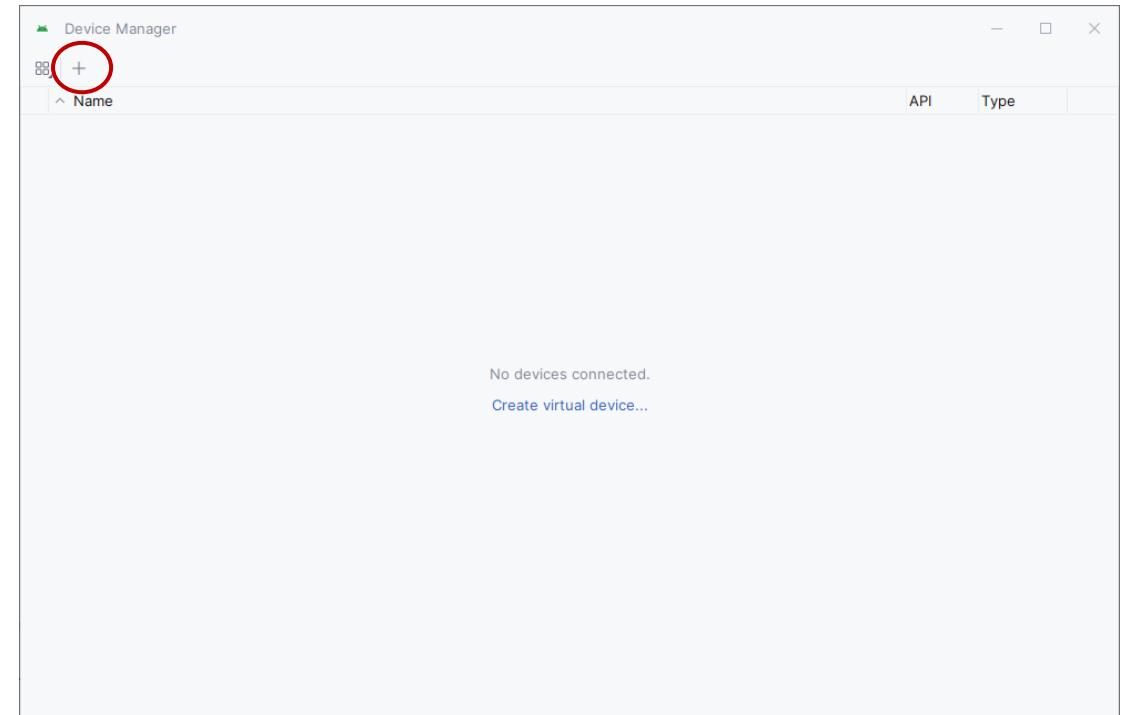
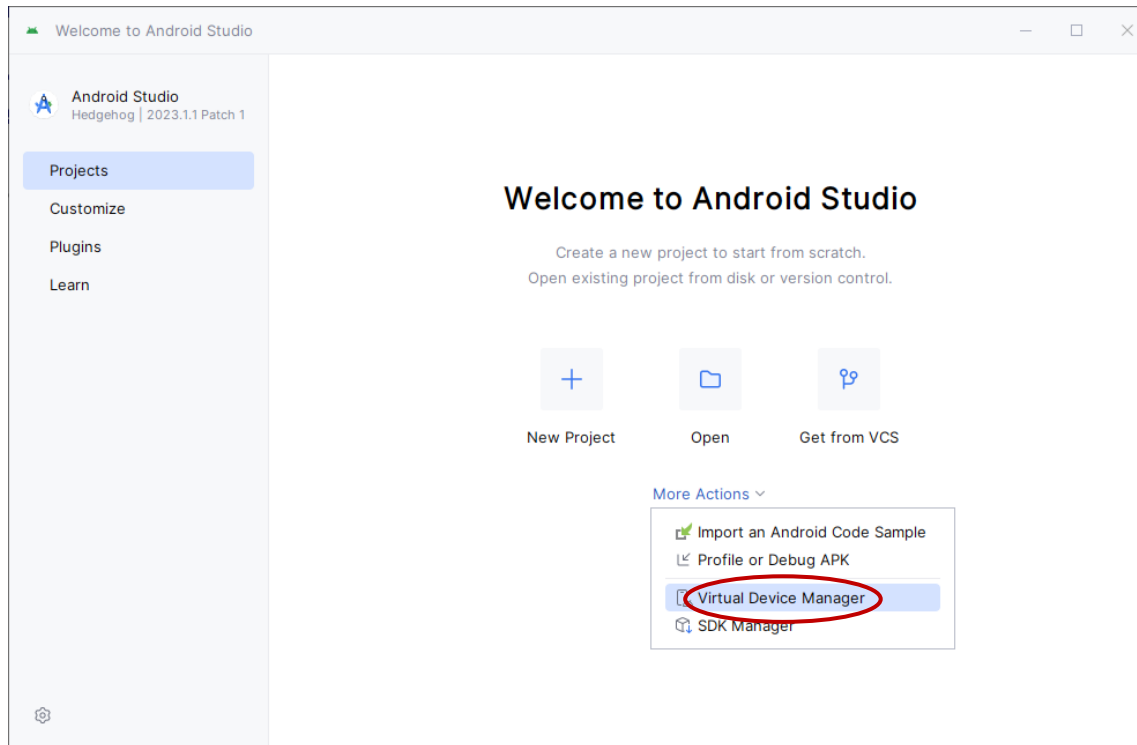
- Step b) → Configure SDK
 - Install Android 7.0 (“Nougat”) with the following packages:

- Google APIs
- Android SDK Platform 24
- Intel x86 Atom System Image
- Intel x86_64 Atom System Image



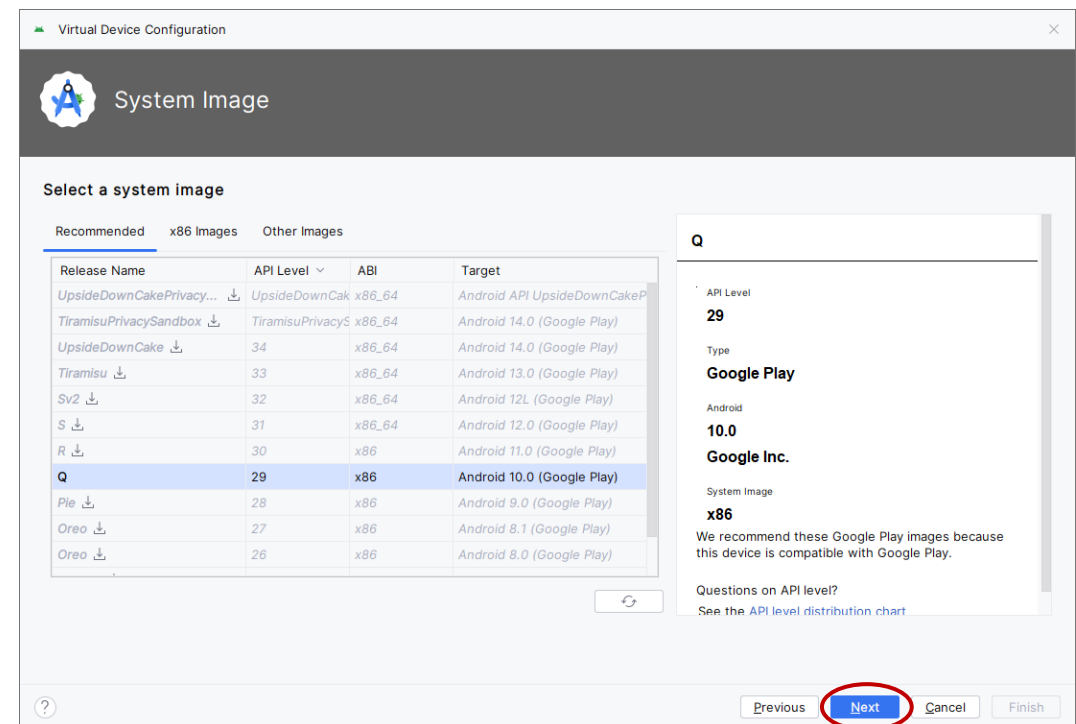
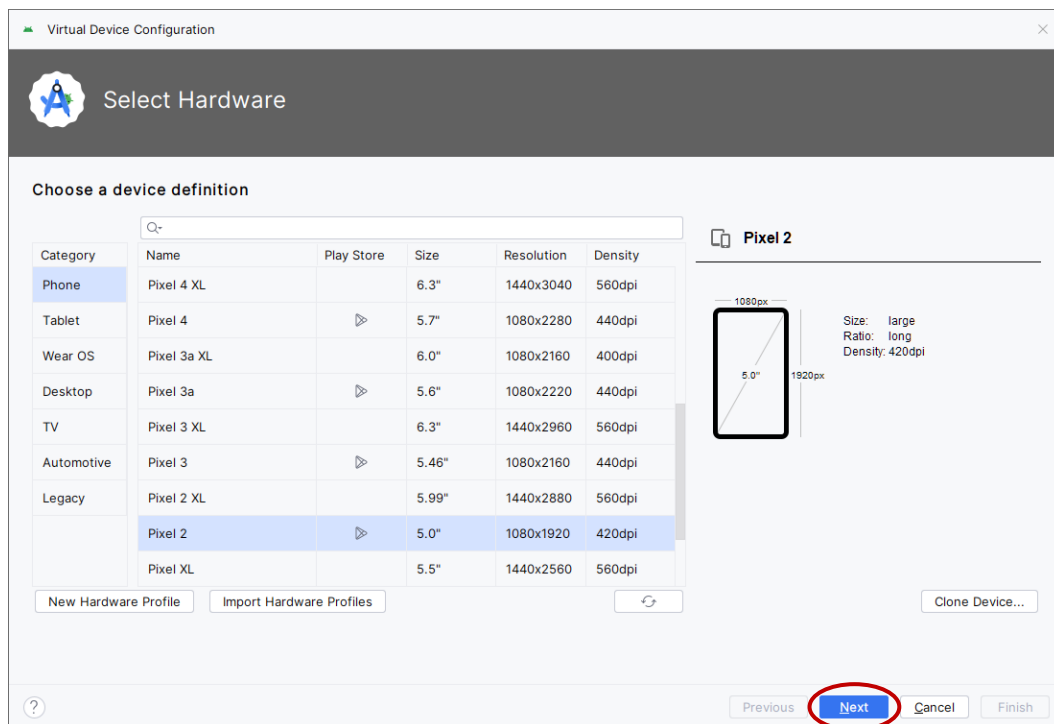
2. Android Studio

- Step c) → create a new Android Virtual Device (AVD)
 - Virtual Device Manager, then, “Create Virtual Device” button (+)



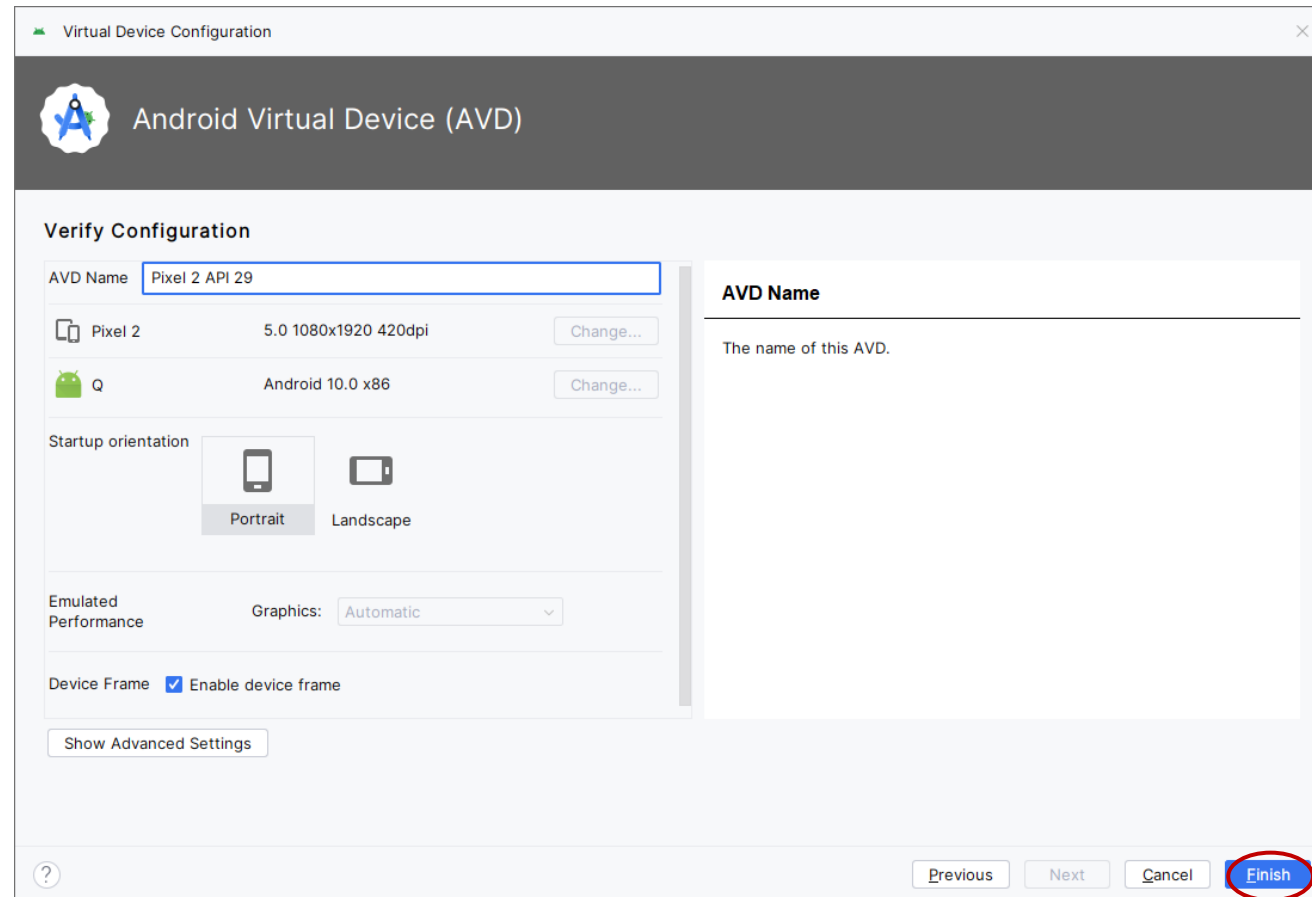
2. Android Studio

- Step c) → create a new Android Virtual Device (AVD)
 - By default, we use a “Pixel 2” with Android 10 (API level 29 with Google Play)



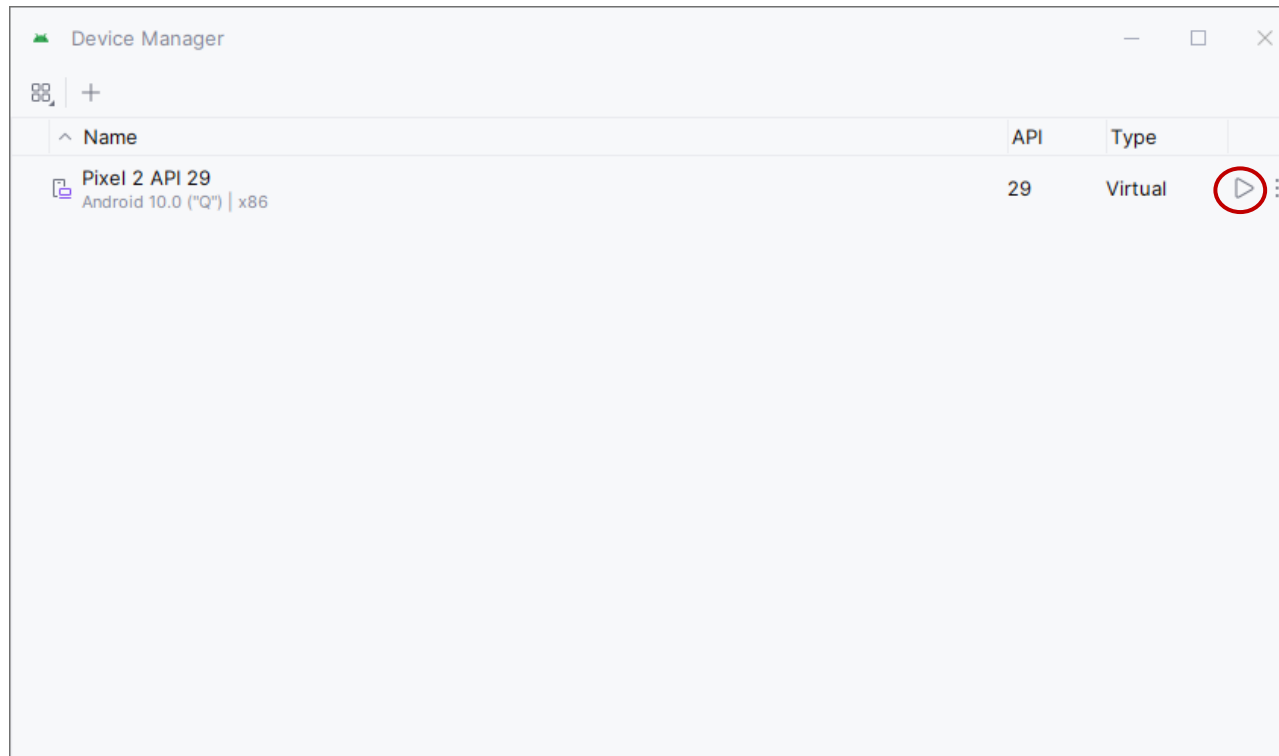
2. Android Studio

- Step c) → create a new Android Virtual Device (AVD)



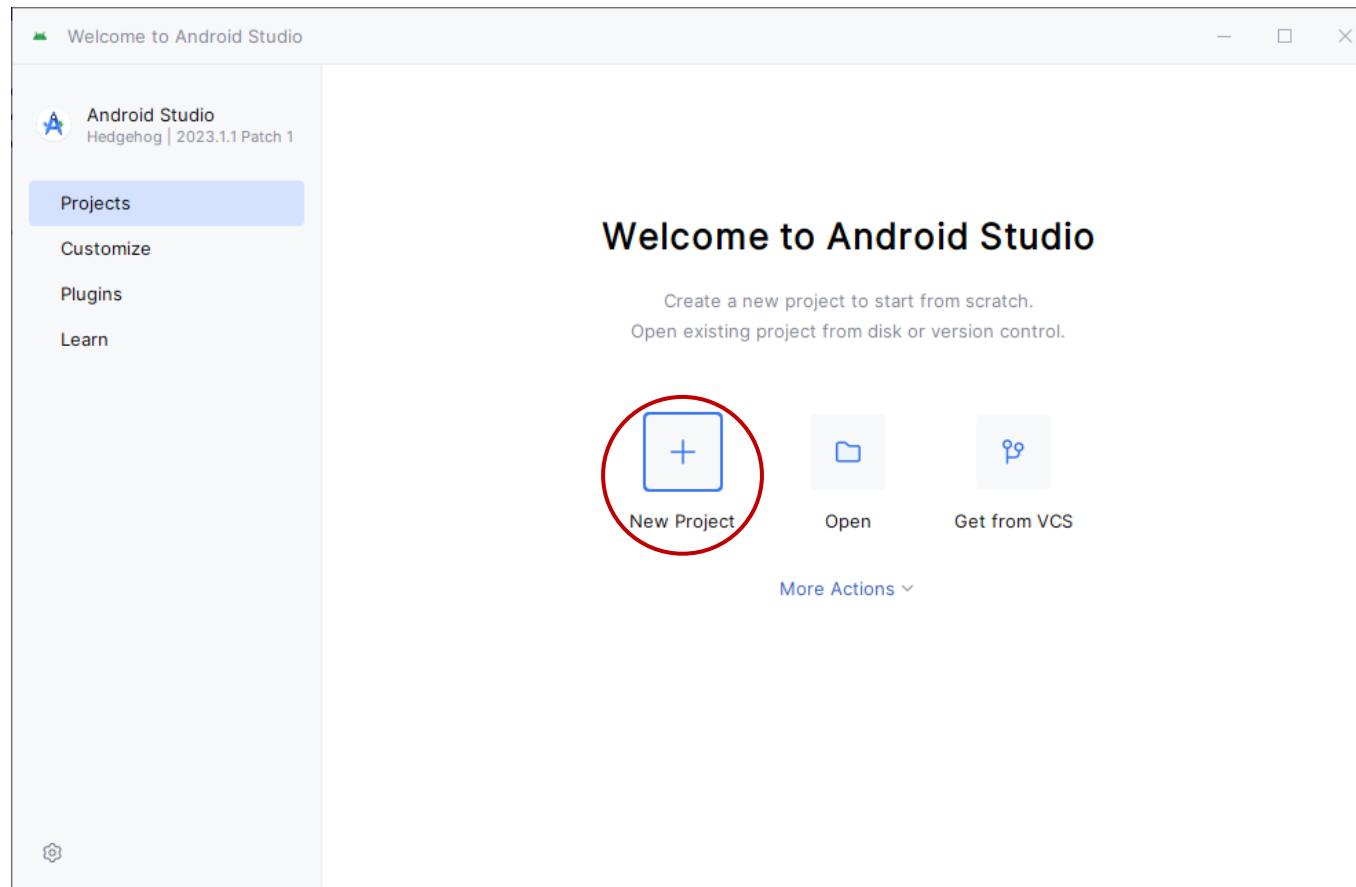
2. Android Studio

- Step c) → create a new Android Virtual Device (AVD)

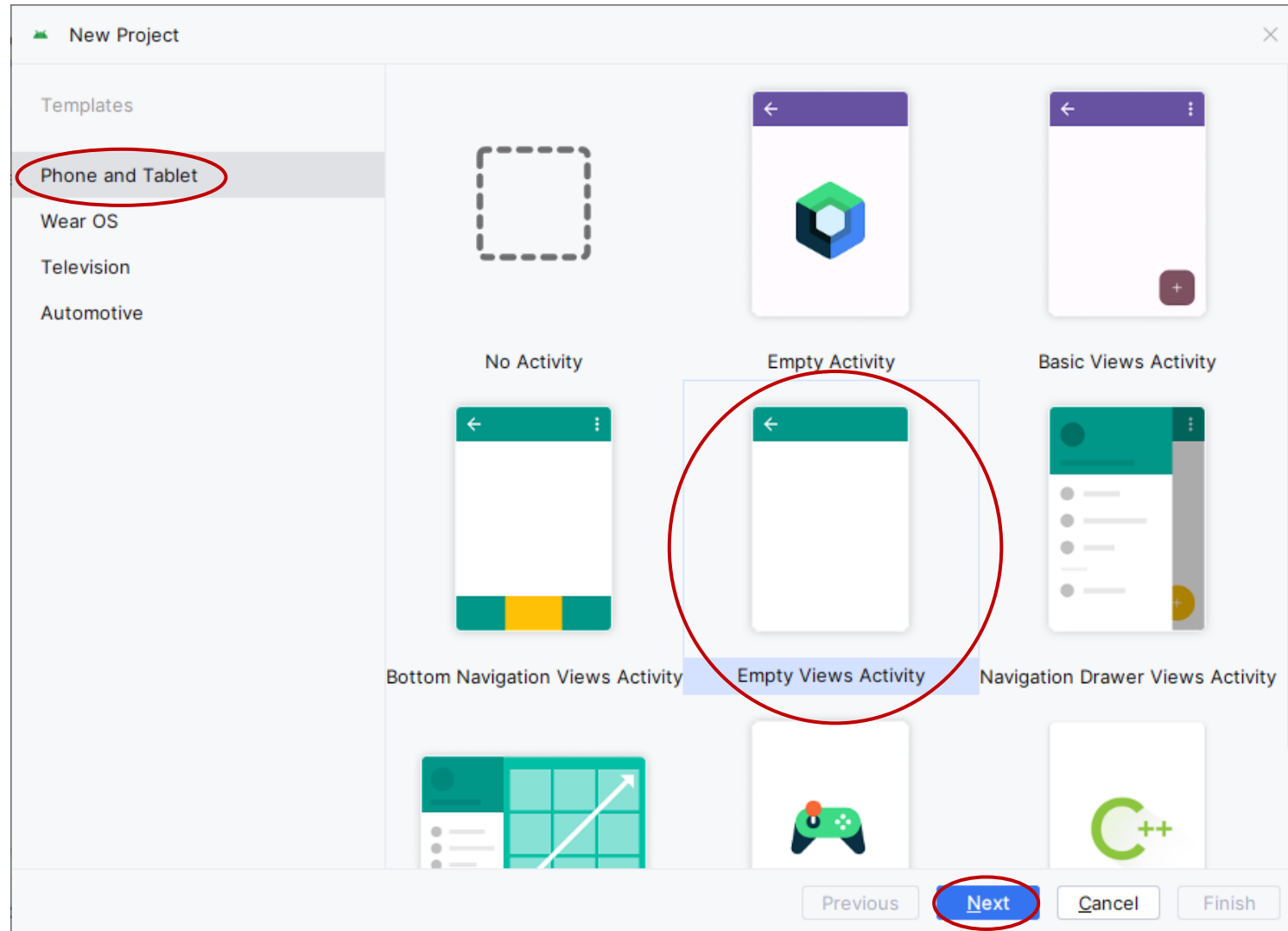


3. “Hello world” app

- We can create a very simple Android app as follows:



3. “Hello world” app



3. “Hello world” app

New Project

Empty Views Activity

Creates a new empty activity

Name: Hello World

Package name: es.uc3m.android.helloworld

Save location: C:\Users\boni\AndroidStudioProjects\HelloWorld

Language: Java

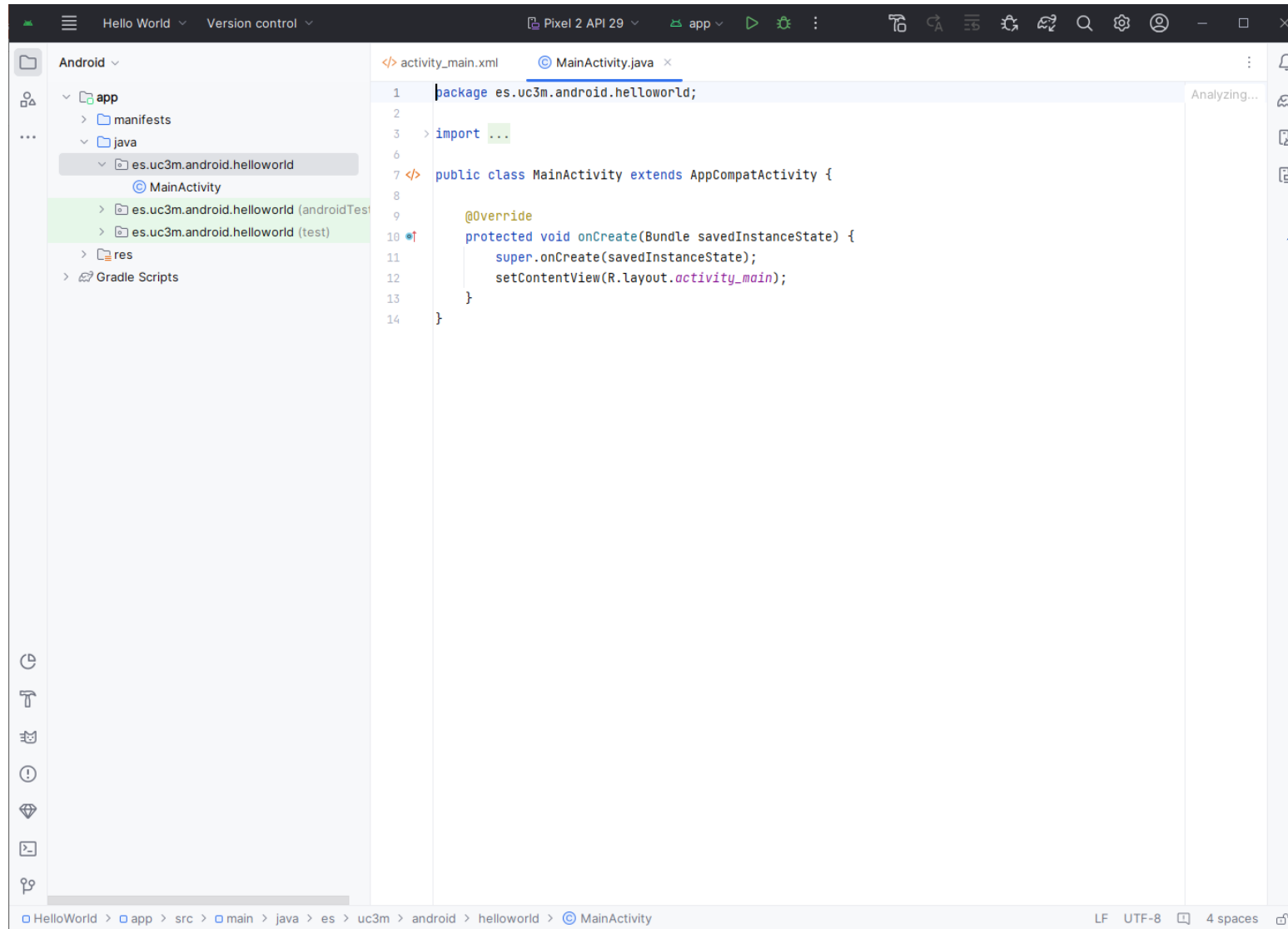
Minimum SDK: API 24 ("Nougat"; Android 7.0)

i Your app will run on approximately 96.3% of devices.
[Help me choose](#)

Build configuration language ? Groovy DSL (build.gradle)

Previous Next Cancel Finish

3. “Hello world” app



This is Android Studio using the “new UI” (beta look and feel first introduced in IntelliJ 2022.2)

3. “Hello world” app

- The **manifest** file describes different information about the app:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    xmlns:tools="http://schemas.android.com/tools">

    <application
        android:allowBackup="true"
        android:dataExtractionRules="@xml/data_extraction_rules"
        android:fullBackupContent="@xml/backup_rules"
        android:icon="@mipmap/ic_launcher"
        android:label="@string/app_name"
        android:roundIcon="@mipmap/ic_launcher_round"
        android:supportsRtl="true"
        android:theme="@style/Theme.HelloWorld"
        tools:targetApi="31">
        <activity
            android:name=".MainActivity"
            android:exported="true">
            <intent-filter>
                <action android:name="android.intent.action.MAIN" />
                <category android:name="android.intent.category.LAUNCHER" />
            </intent-filter>
        </activity>
    </application>

</manifest>
```

Activity (i.e., a Java or Kotlin class)

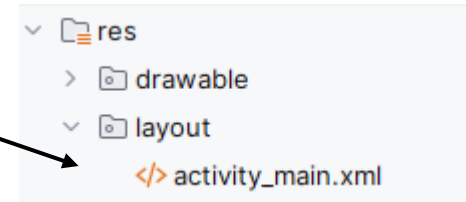
The notation **@res** allows to use resources (i.e., included in the res folder. For instance, **@string/app_name** refers to the app name (defined as a string in res/values/strings.xml)

3. “Hello world” app

- Each app component (e.g., an Activity) is defined as a Java class

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

This statement allows to
define the layout
(*activity_main*) for
this activity



3. “Hello world” app

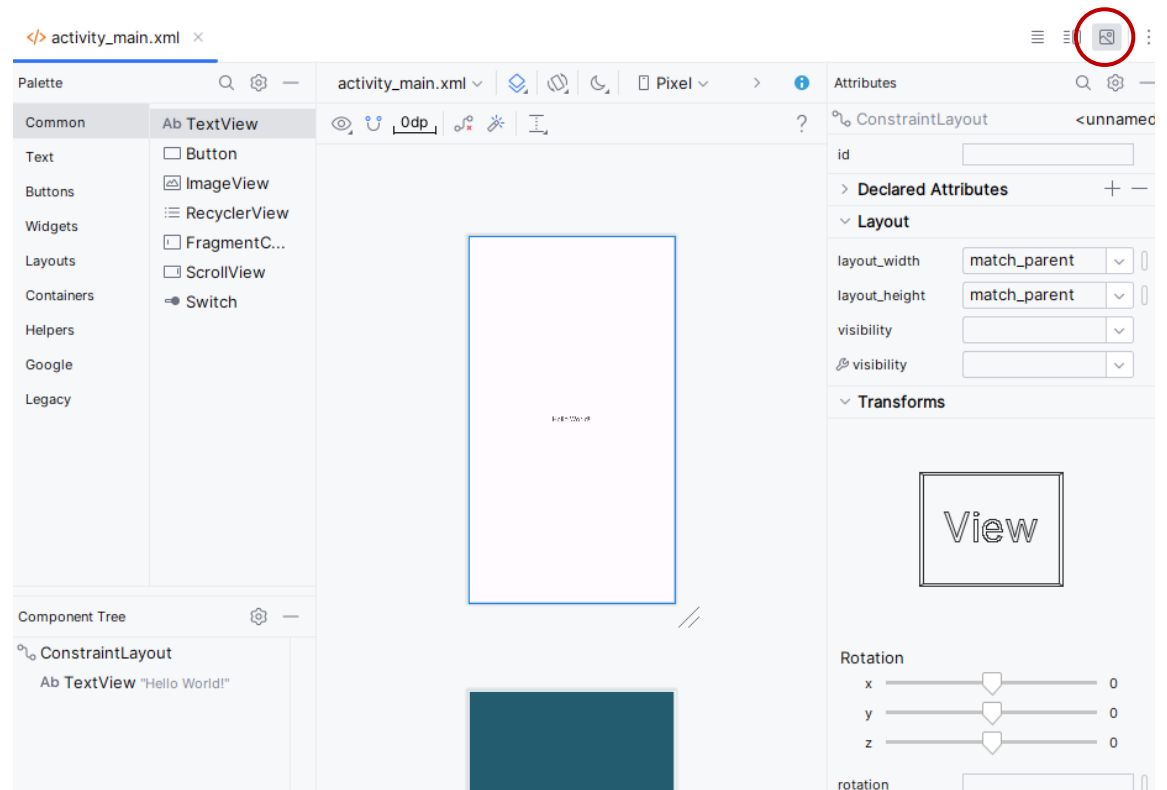
- The activity layout is defined in XML, although Android Studio has a graphical tool to design it:



```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<androidx.constraintlayout.widget.ConstraintLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    xmlns:app="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res-auto"
    xmlns:tools="http://schemas.android.com/tools"
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout_height="match_parent"
    tools:context=".MainActivity">

    <TextView
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:text="Hello World!"
        app:layout_constraintBottom_toBottomOf="parent"
        app:layout_constraintEnd_toEndOf="parent"
        app:layout_constraintStart_toStartOf="parent"
        app:layout_constraintTop_toTopOf="parent" />

</androidx.constraintlayout.widget.ConstraintLayout>
```



3. “Hello world” app

- Some relevant parts of this XML layout are:

This activity uses all the available screen

This activity contains only one visual element: a **TextView**, which displays some text to the user

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<androidx.constraintlayout.widget.ConstraintLayout
    xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    xmlns:app="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res-auto"
    xmlns:tools="http://schemas.android.com/tools"
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout_height="match_parent"
    tools:context=".MainActivity">

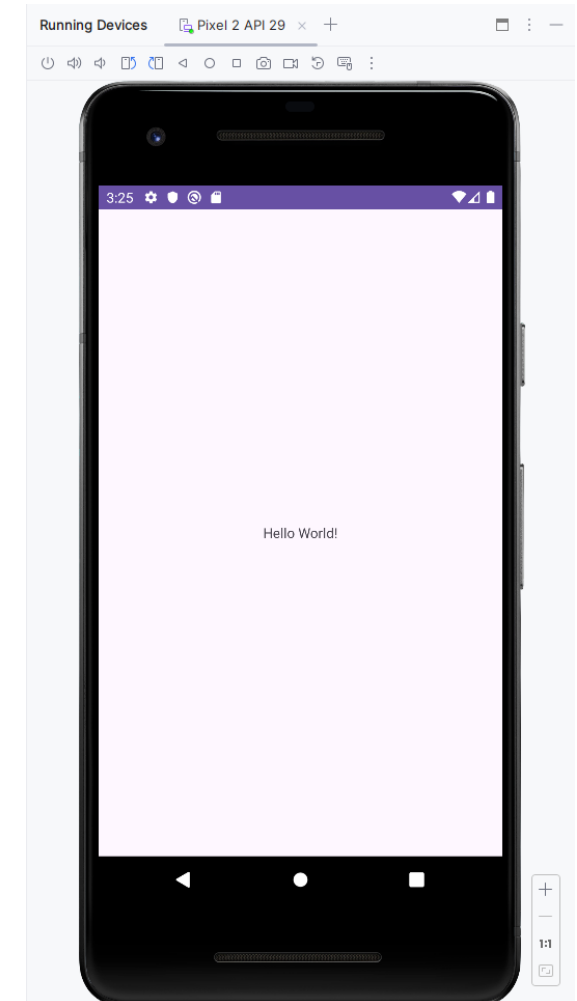
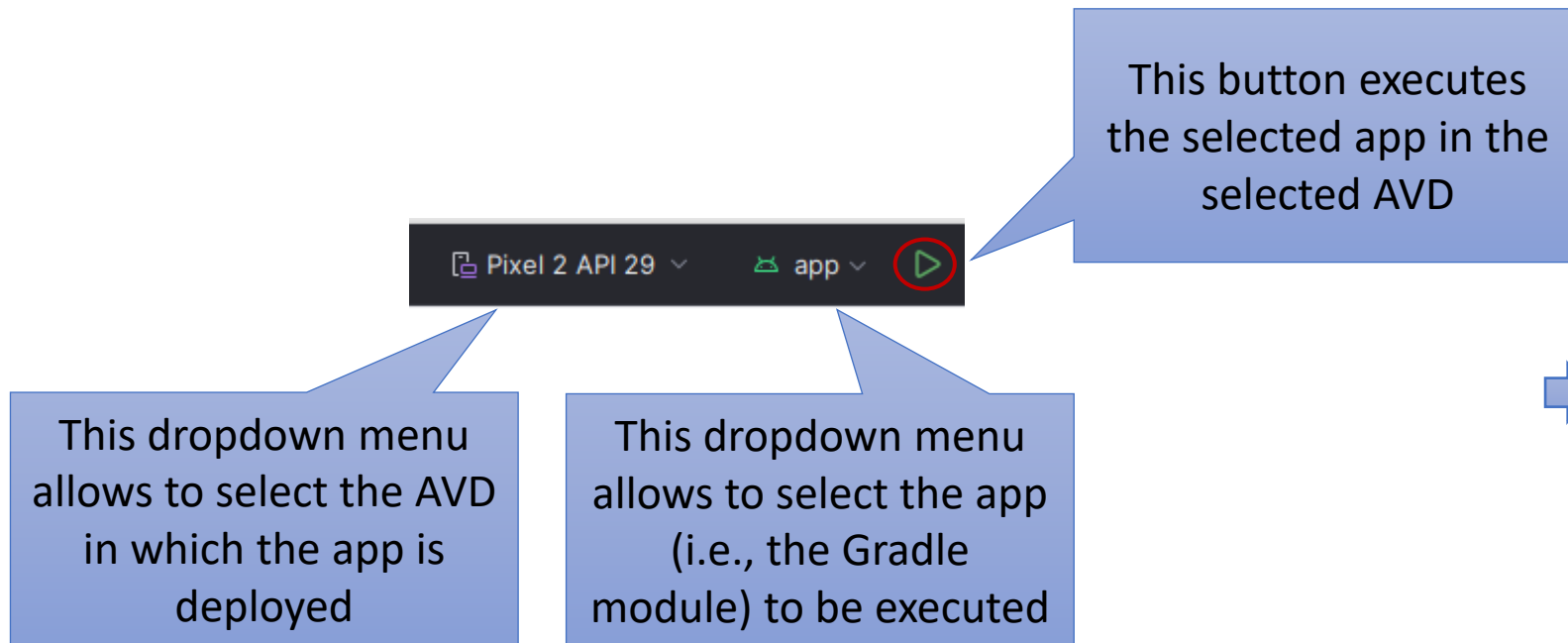
    <TextView
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:text="Hello World!"
        app:layout_constraintBottom_toBottomOf="parent"
        app:layout_constraintEnd_toEndOf="parent"
        app:layout_constraintStart_toStartOf="parent"
        app:layout_constraintTop_toTopOf="parent" />

</androidx.constraintlayout.widget.ConstraintLayout>
```

The content of the **TextView** is the hardcoded string **Hello World!**

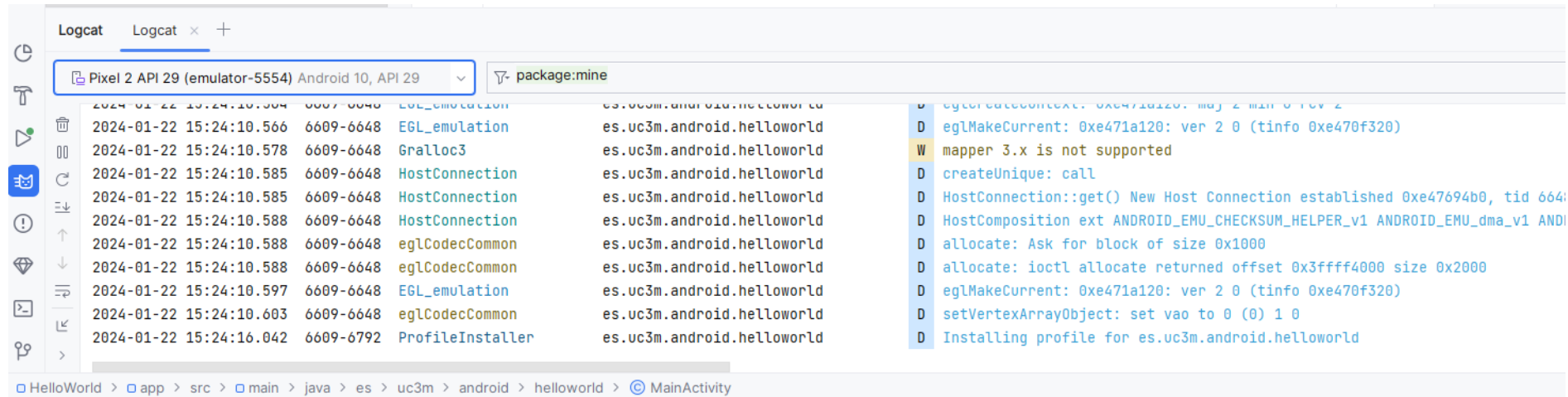
3. “Hello world” app

- We can run easily our app with Android Studio using the following controls:



3. “Hello world” app

- When our app is in execution, we can see the logs in the Logcat view:



We can add custom logs for debugging purposes

4. Proposed exercises

- Exercise 1. Change `TextView` text (**Hello World!**) with a string defined as a external resource:
 - Step 1. Include the following line in `strings.xml` (inside `<resources>... </resources>`):

```
<string name="hello">Hi, this is my first app!</string>
```

- Step 2. Edit file `activity_main.xml` to use that message, as follows:

```
android:text="@string/hello"
```

- Step 3. Execute app in the AVD



4. Proposed exercises

- Exercise 2. Add log messages in the activity (Java class):
 - Step 1. Edit MainActivity.java including the following line at the end of the onCreate method:

```
Log.d("MainActivity", "First debug message");
```

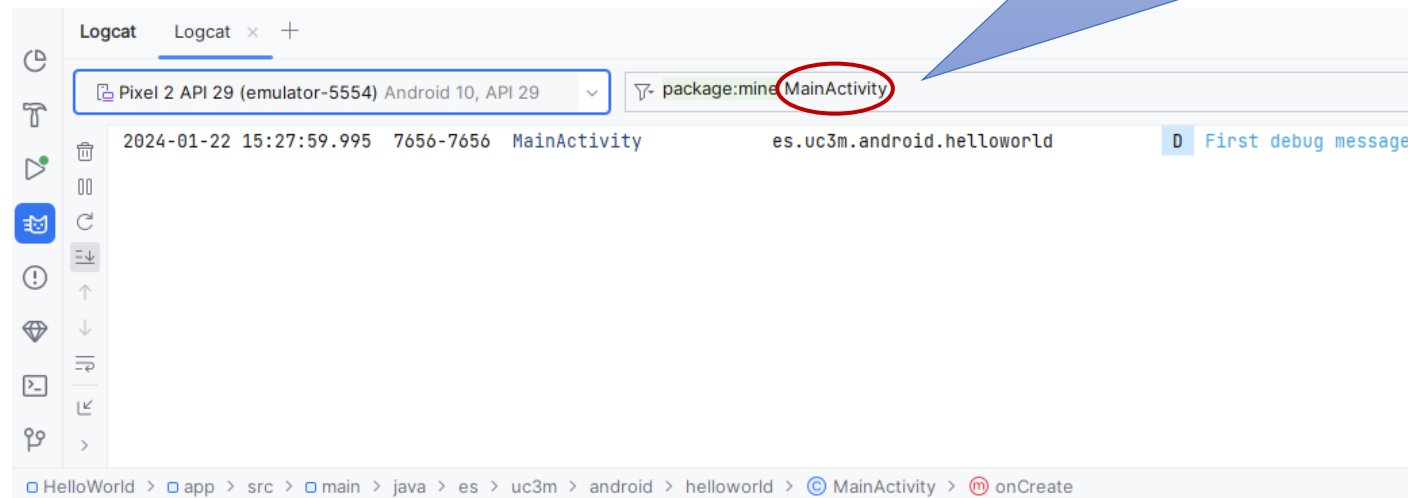
- Step 2. Resolve the import:

```
import android.util.Log;
```

- Step 3. Execute app in the AVD



We can filter the logs using the activity name (MainActivity) to find our debug message easily



4. Proposed exercises

- Exercise 3. Modify theme:

- Step 1. Modify theme base in themes.xml (**parent** attribute):

```
<style name="Base.Theme.HelloWorld" parent="Theme.AppCompat.DayNight.DarkActionBar">
```

- Step 2. Include the following line in colors.xml (inside **<resources>... </resources>**):

```
<color name="purple_500">#FF6200EE</color>
```

- Step 2. Include item for primary color in themes.xml (inside base **<style>... </style>**):

```
<item name="colorPrimary">@color/purple_500</item>
```

- Step 4. Execute app in the AVD ➡

