

#### Laboratorio di Applicazioni Mobili Bachelor in Computer Science & Computer Science for Management

University of Bologna

# **Android Setup**

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- Android Studio
- Hello World App
- Anatomy of an app
- Deployment



### Small Glossary...

**SDK (Software development kit)** 

**IDE (Integrated Development Environment)** 

**API (Application Program Interface)** 



### Small Glossary...

#### **SDK (Software development kit)**

- A set of tools that help you in creating software
  - Compiler, tester, debugger, libraries

#### **IDE (Integrated Development Environment)**

Graphical environment in which all the tools are accessible.

#### **API (Application Program Interface)**

- A set of calls that the underlying world exposes to the developer for interaction.
  - It does not correspond to "libraries".

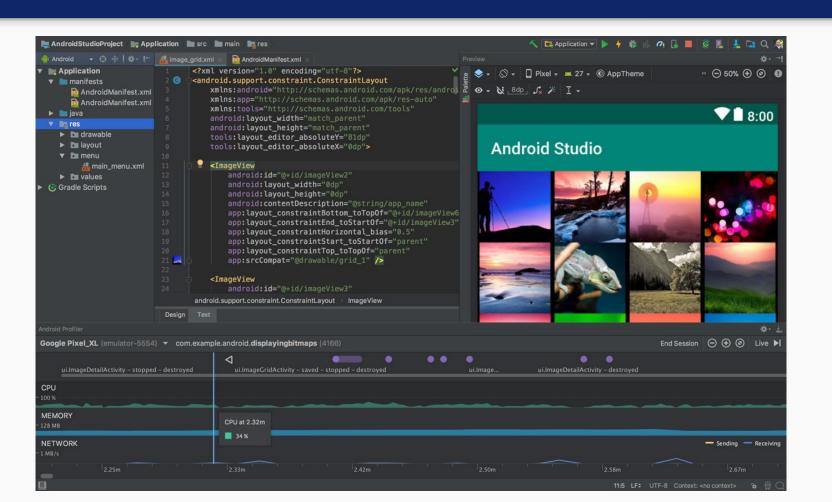


The official development platform for Android Apps is **Android Studio** by JetBrains.

Historically Android development was in Eclipse with and android plugin.

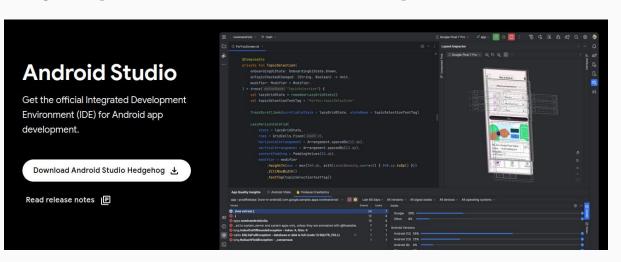
- Eclipse SDK has been DEPRECATED since the end of 2015, which means newer versions of Android are no longer supported.
  - https://android-developers.googleblog.com/2015/06/an-update-on-eclipse-android-developer.html







- Go to <a href="https://developer.android.com/studio">https://developer.android.com/studio</a>
- Download Android Studio and the SDK
- Install it and you're done!
  - Version Ladybug at the time of writing





#### **How to develop Android applications?**

- Linux / Mac OS / Windows? Doesn't matter
- A real device is not mandatory although suggested...
- Code your application in the IDE
  - Test it with the emulator
  - Deploy it on a real device (if you can)



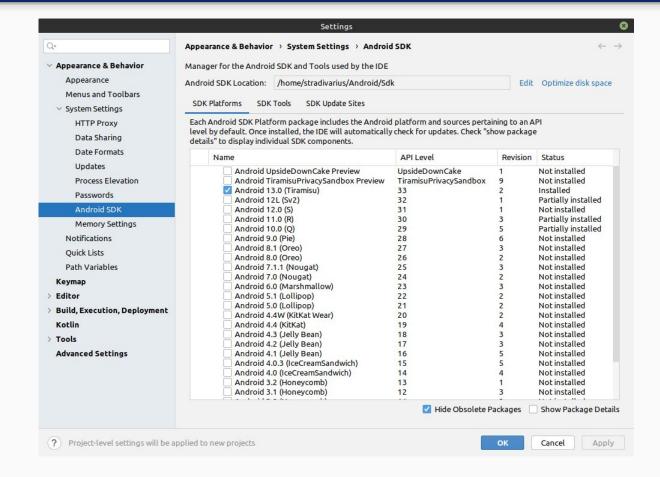
#### SDK Setup

#### **Tools > SDK Manager**

Android tool Used to get APIs and add-ons

You can also start it from Android Studio

It'll affect the compileSdkVersion (details later)





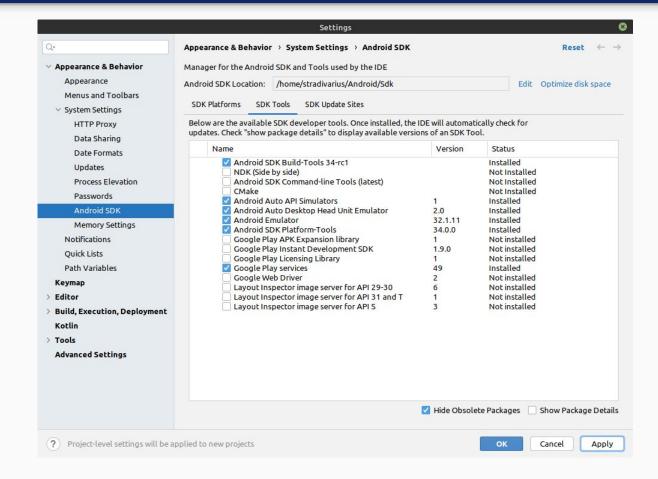
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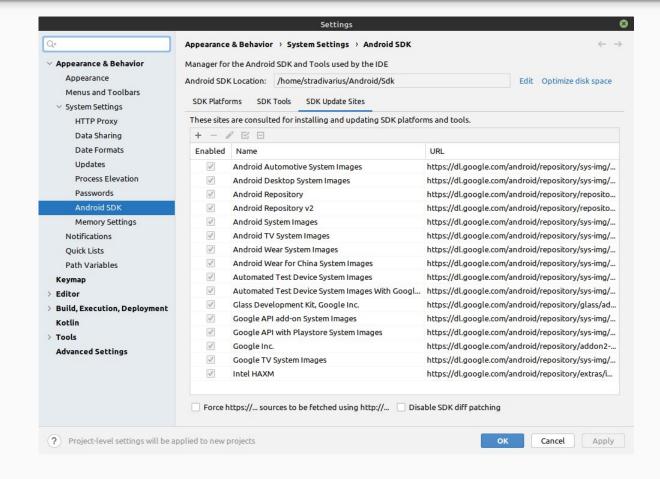
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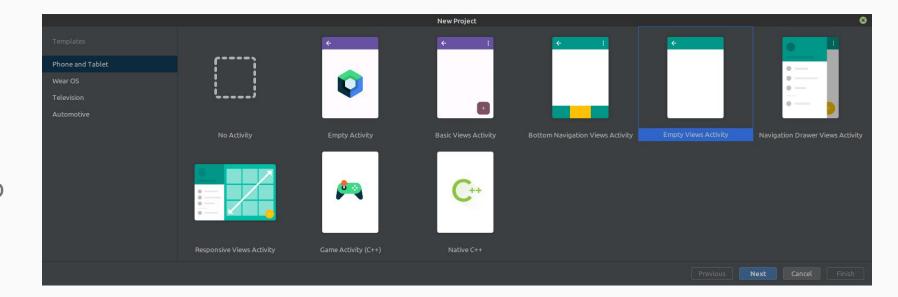
It'll affect the compileSdkVersion (details later)





#### Go to File > New Project

Newest version of Android Studio makes you choose first which kind of activity you want to start with.

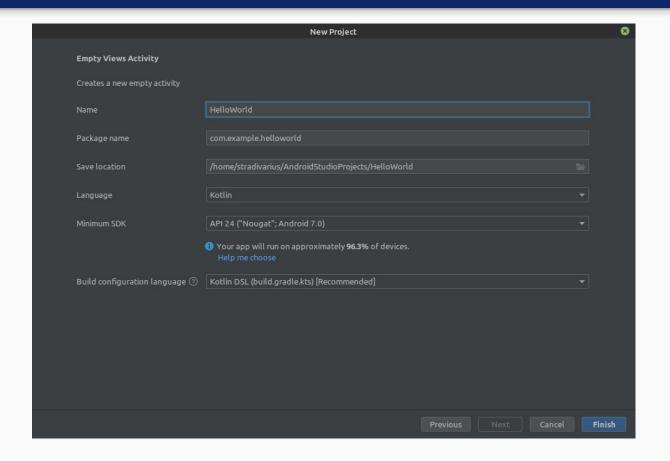




#### Go to File > New Project

Your activity will be named MainActivity by default (Java class).

Of course you can refactor it ...



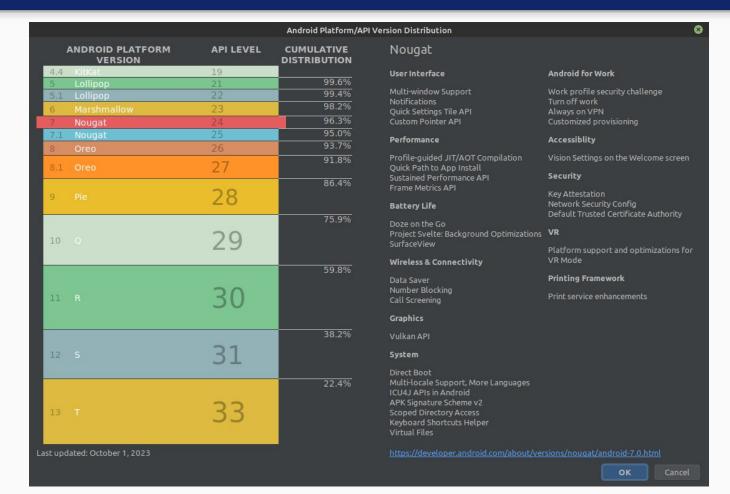


#### Go to File > New Project

Choose carefully which API version to use.

Low version = high compatibility

Low version = less features

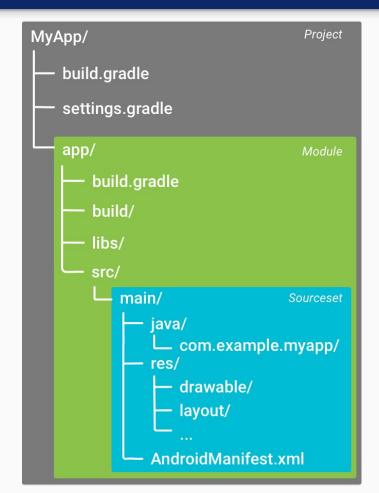




"Whatever you do in IntelliJ IDEA, you do that in the context of a project. A project is an organizational unit that represents a complete software solution.

Your finished product may be decomposed into a series of discrete, isolated modules, but it's a project definition that brings them together and ties them into a greater whole."

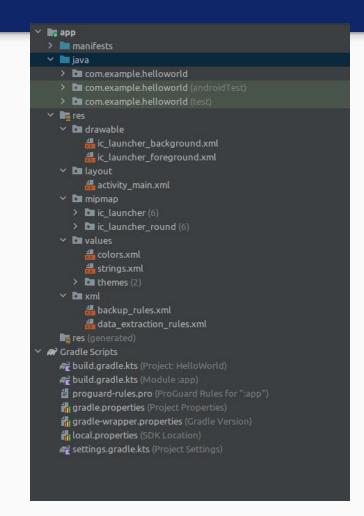
This means that in theory you can develop more that one app within the same project but you will hardly want to do so.





#### The code of your application:

- The java folder contains... the java code!
  - ... or Kotlin actually
- Inside res there are a lot of resources
  - Images
  - Layouts
  - Xml files
  - Strings
- AndroidManifest.xml

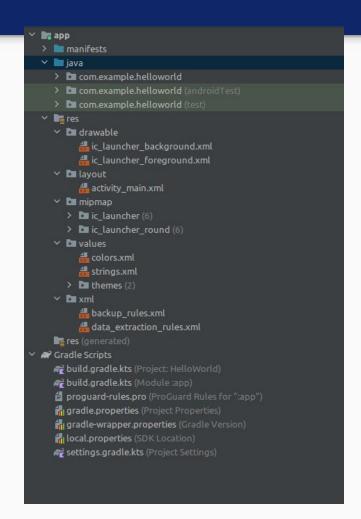




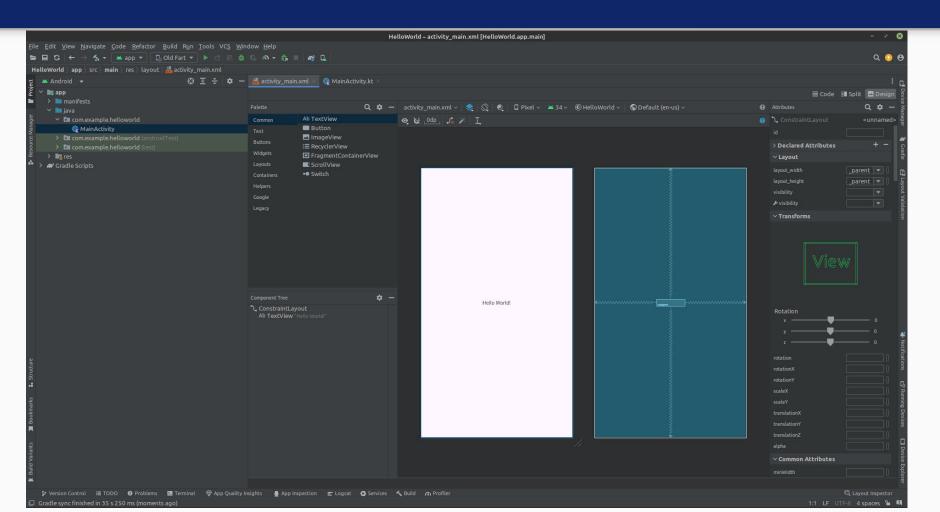
# Android Manifest the only file exposed to the OS

Mandatory file for every application Contains:

- Application declaration
- Permissions
- Intent filters
- Targets









```
HelloWorld - MainActivity.kt [HelloWorld.app.main]
<u>File Edit View Navigate Code Refactor Build Run Tools VCS W</u>indow <u>H</u>elp
             Q 🕠 😝
                                                        package com.example.helloworld
        @ MainActivity
                                                            override fun onCreate(savedInstanceState: Bundle?) {
  super.onCreate(savedInstanceState)
                                                                 setContentView(R.layout.activity_main)
  🏌 Version Control : 🗏 TODO 🔞 Problems 🙎 Terminal 🔀 App Quality Insights 🔮 App Inspection 🛣 Logicat 🐧 Services 🔨 Build 👩 Profiler
                                                                                                                                                                             1:1 LF UTF-8 4 spaces 🔓 🖽
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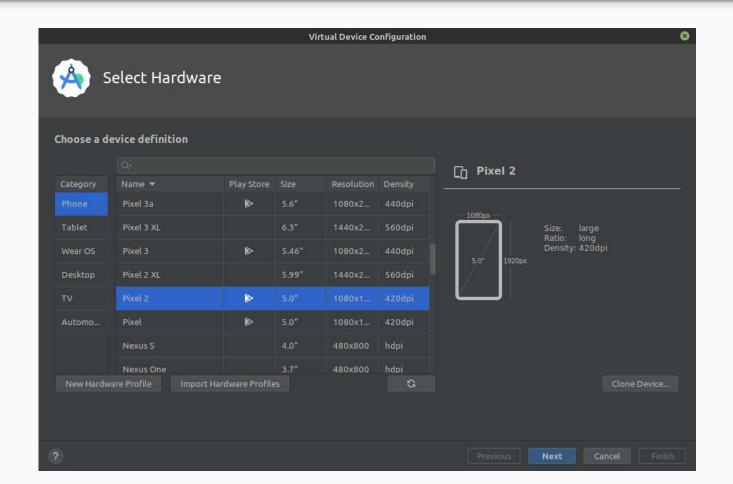
Hit Tools > Device Manager

Previously AVD

AVD = Android Virtual Device

You can select options for the emulator

You can create as many as you want



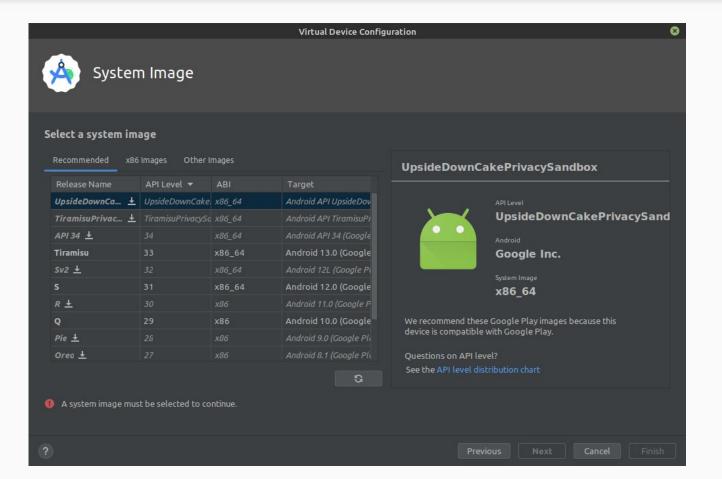


Hit Tools > Device Manager

Previously AVD

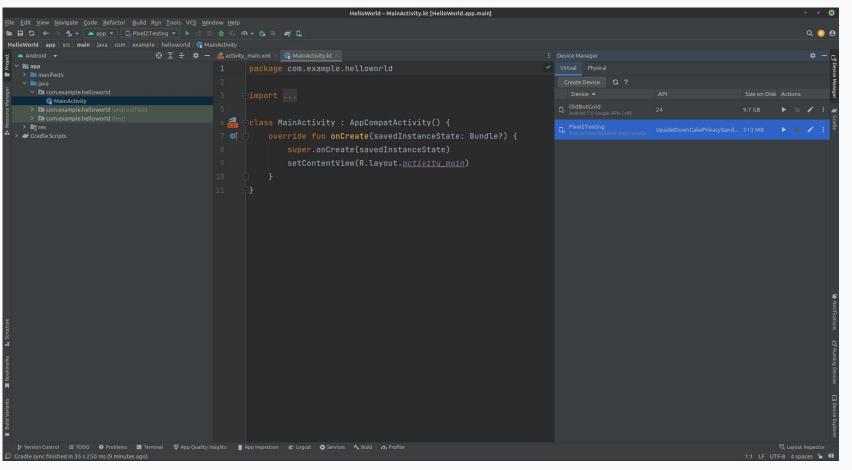
AVD = Android Virtual Device

You obviously need to download the Android system image for the version you want.





Hit the play button for testing!





If you run it, it will turn on and resemble pretty much a real device.

It is legit a virtual machine.

YES you can use the internet (by default each AVD is individually NATted).

NO you can't call (lol)

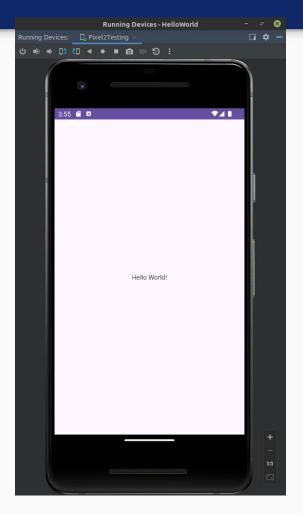




Hit Run > Run 'app'

Test in on the emulator

You should see something similar to this



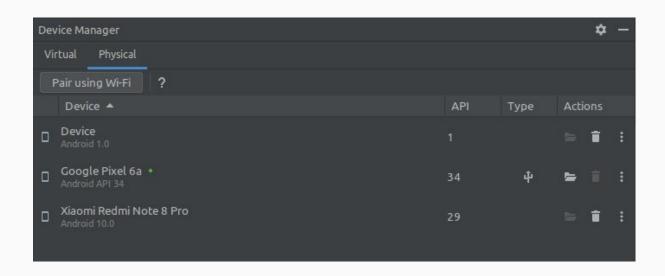


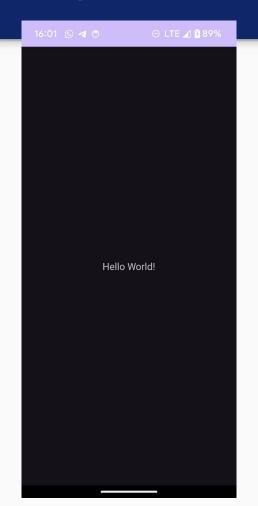
#### You can also test the app on a real device: there are two ways to do it:

- Via USB debugging (more for debugging)
  - Phone must have developer options and USB debugging enabled (<u>https://developer.android.com/studio/debug/dev-options.html#enable</u>)
  - PC's OS must have the correct driver/module
     (<u>https://developer.android.com/studio/run/device#setting-up</u>)
  - You can then run apps just by hitting the Run > Run 'app'
  - You can use the newest WiFi pairing!
- Create an apk (more for releasing and sharing)
  - Must be signed



# Here's the app running on my phone







Hit "File > Project Structure > Modules" and you'll see two sections that'll help you deal with versioning.

#### **Properties**

versioning and other stuff at Compile time

Mostly having to do with Gradle

#### **Default Config**

versioning and other stuff at Run Time



What is Gradle?

It's the official build automation tool for Android, coming with a lot of optimizations.

It has config files that can be modified through the Android Studio GUI.

It manages build configurations that no longer are assigned to the Android Developer.



#### Gradle features

- Build types
  - o Release, debug, etc...
- Product Flavors
  - Free and paid versions...
- Manifest Entries
  - Override values on the manifest files
- Dependencies
  - Reference to libraries to import (Maven style) that are not included by default in the Android build.
- Signing
  - Configuration for signing your app during the build process...
- ...



#### compileSdkVersion

- Used by Gradle to compile the project
- i.e. which set of classes and functions should I use?
- It's the newest possible SDK theoretically supported by your app (watch out, NOT the API).
- Suggested to use the latest available (unless you haven't learned it yet...)
- It's COMPILED, therefore retro-compatibility is structurally ensured.



#### **minSdkVersion**

- Indicates which is the oldest release of the SDK (but also API) your app is compatible with...
- ... though it is compiled with another version.
- Obviously you cannot implement certain functionalities (e.g. channels).
- In practice if a customer has a phone that's too old, then the app is neither installable nor visible.



#### **targetSdkVersion**

- Indicates which is the newest release of the SDK (but also API) your app is compatible with...
- ... in practice it tells what is the expected version.
- It is ideally the same as the compileSdkVersion, however it can be older if newer versions had not been tested.

#### In short:

minSdkVersion <= targetSdkVersion <= compileSdkVersion

#### Even though it's better:

minSdkVersion <= targetSdkVersion == compileSdkVersion



Android applications must be signed before installing them on a real device.

Hit: Build >

Generate Signed Bundle / APK

You can generate a Bundle (ABB) alternatively:

a Bundle is Google Play's new app serving model, called Dynamic Delivery, then uses your app bundle to generate and serve optimized APKs for each user's device configuration, so they download only the code and resources they need to run your app. You no longer have to build, sign, and manage multiple APKs to support different devices, and users get smaller, more optimized downloads. It is a **publishing** format.

https://developer.android.com/guide/app-bundle

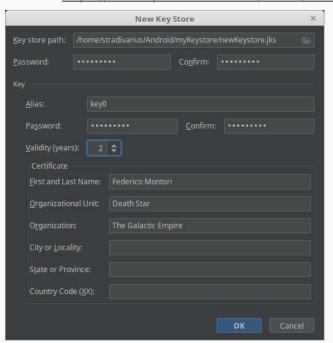
You need a key for this and you can generate one from the menu.

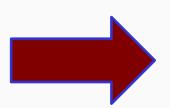
You can potentially use no key, but it will generate a debug version.

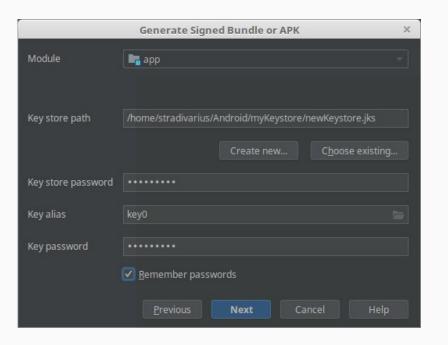


#### Using here V2 Signature (faster, since Android 7.0)

https://developer.android.com/about/versions/nougat/android-7.0.html#apk\_signature\_v2





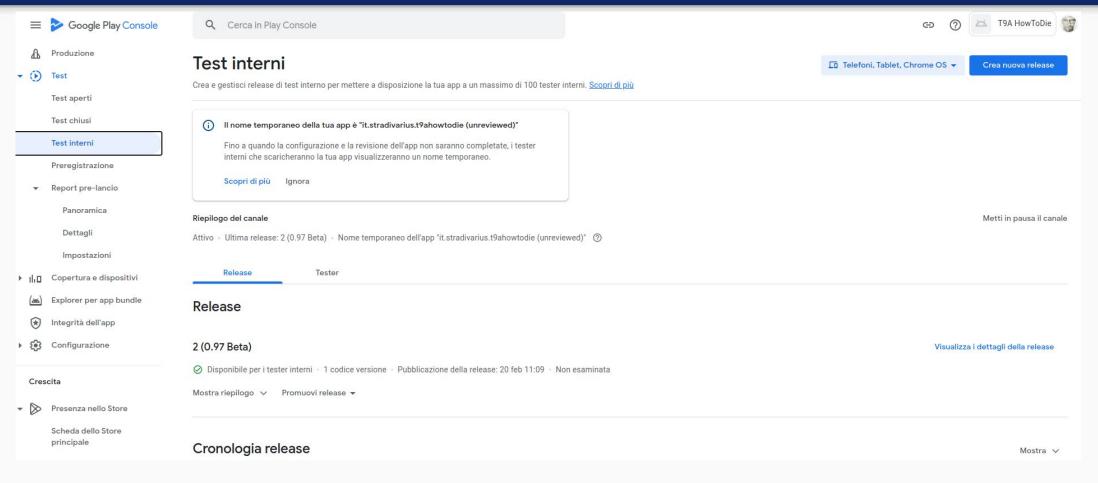




#### To be published on the market, you have to pay 25 \$

- Lifetime fee, unlimited APPs
- Not required for the LAM class
- Upload the ABB, and in few hours/days the APP is on the play store
  - Since a few years the APK is not accepted anymore.
- Receive comments, improve, update
- Smartphone specific bugs? AVDs







- Privacy Policy
- A lot of claims about what you are going to do with user data...
- Internal Tests
  - o a.k.a. distribute the apk with a handful of friends
- Closed Tests (Mandatory)
  - create a distribution list via the dashboard of at least 20 ppl
- Open Tests
  - every time you update you can pre-release the test version



# Questions?

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