

COMP90018

Mobile Computing Systems Programming

Week 1: Introduction, Android Studio and Git

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Outline

1. Introduction
2. Android Studio
3. Git



1. Introduction

1. Introduction – Android



- A mobile operating system developed by **Google**;
- Based on a modified version of the **Linux kernel**;
- Currently version Android 9 (**Pie** – API level 28);
- Beta version Android 10 (Q – API level 29).

Introduction – Android Platforms



Phone



Watch



Tablet



TV

Introduction – Android Applications



- Android apps can be written using *Kotlin, Java, and C++*;
- The Android SDK tools compile your code along with any data and resource files into an **APK** (*Android package*) with an .apk suffix.

Introduction – Android Applications



<https://developer.android.com/guide/components/fundamentals>



2. Android Studio

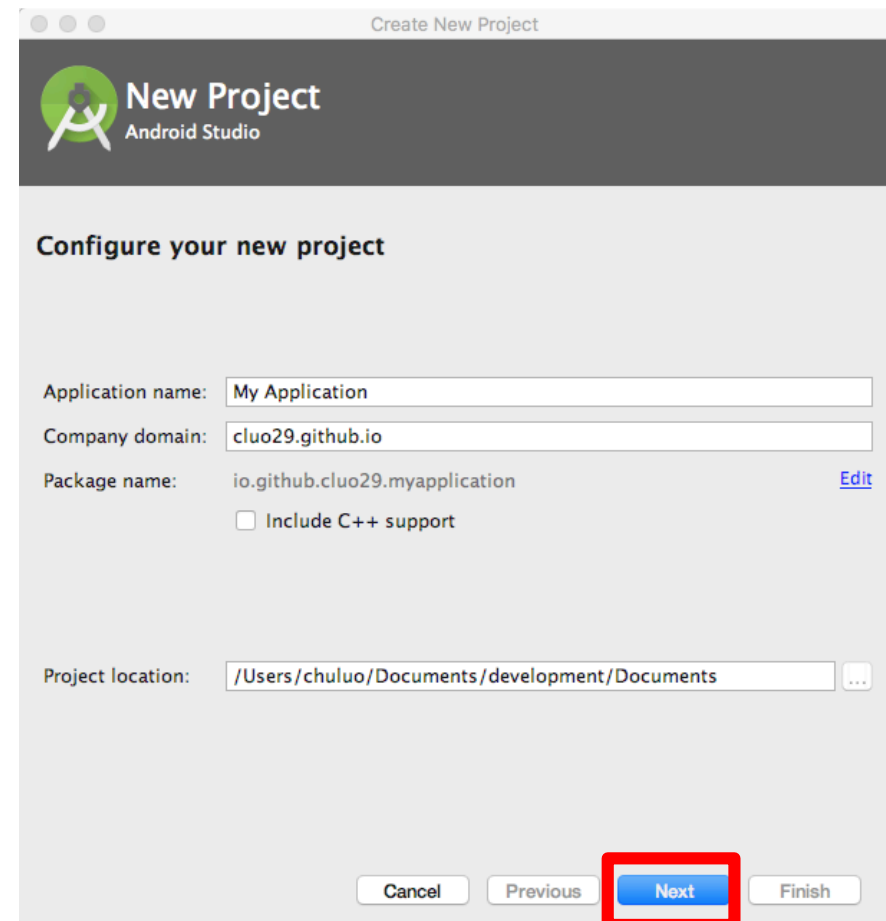
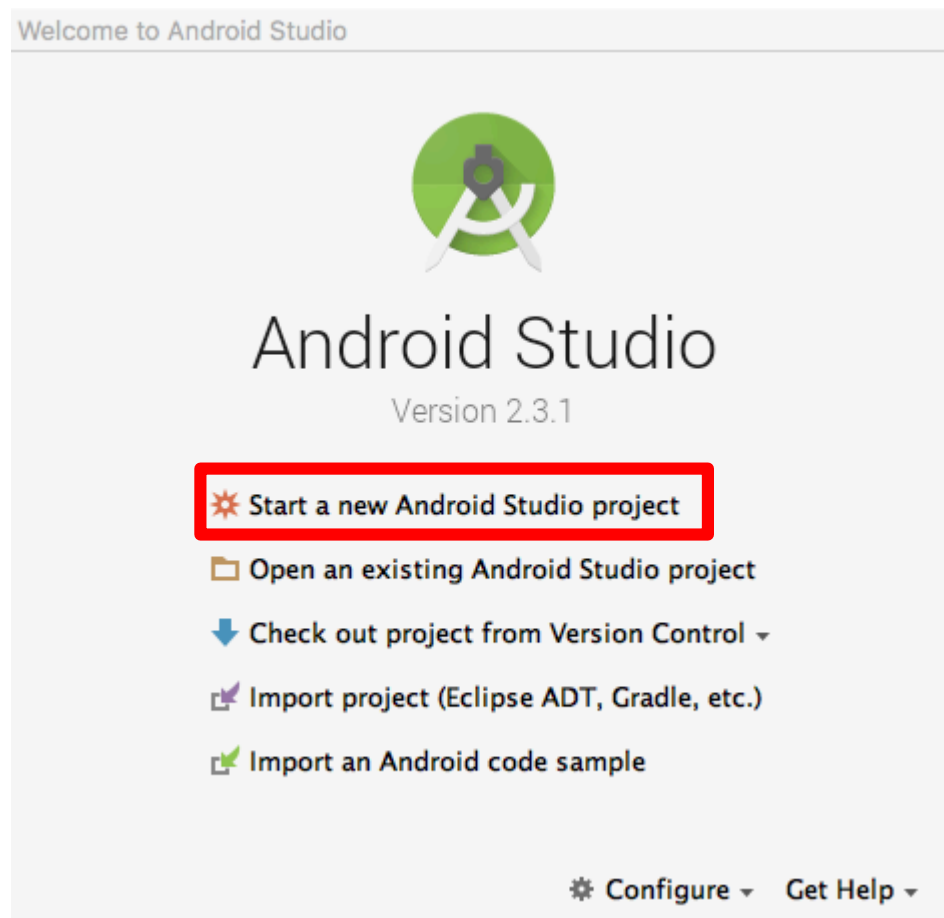
2. Android Studio



Android Studio is the official IDE for Google's Android, designed specifically for Android development.


*It is available for download on **Windows**, **macOS** and **Linux** based operating systems.*
<https://developer.android.com/studio>

First Example Demonstration



First Example Demonstration

Create New Project

 Target Android Devices

Select the form factors your app will run on

Different platforms may require separate SDKs

☒ Phone and Tablet

Minimum SDK

Lower API levels target more devices, but have fewer features available. By targeting API 19 and later, your app will run on approximately 90.1% of the devices that are active on the Google Play Store. [Help me choose](#)

☐ Wear

Minimum SDK


☐ TV

Minimum SDK

☐ Android Auto

Cancel Previous **Next** Finish

Create New Project

 Add an Activity to Mobile

Add No Activity

Basic Activity

Bottom Navigation Activity

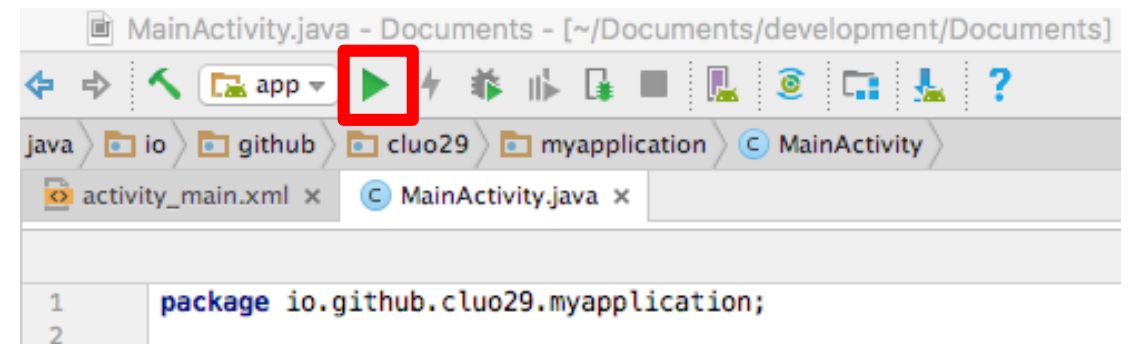
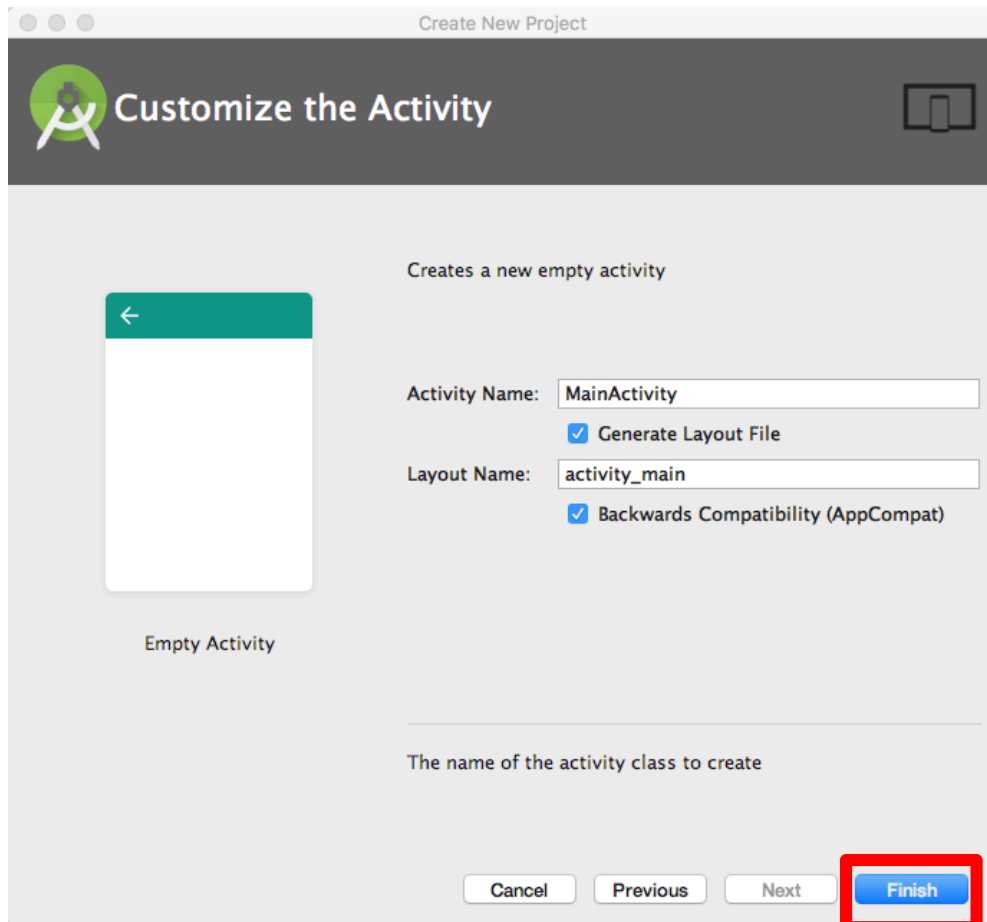
Empty Activity

Fullscreen Activity

Google AdMob Ads Activity

Cancel Previous **Next** Finish

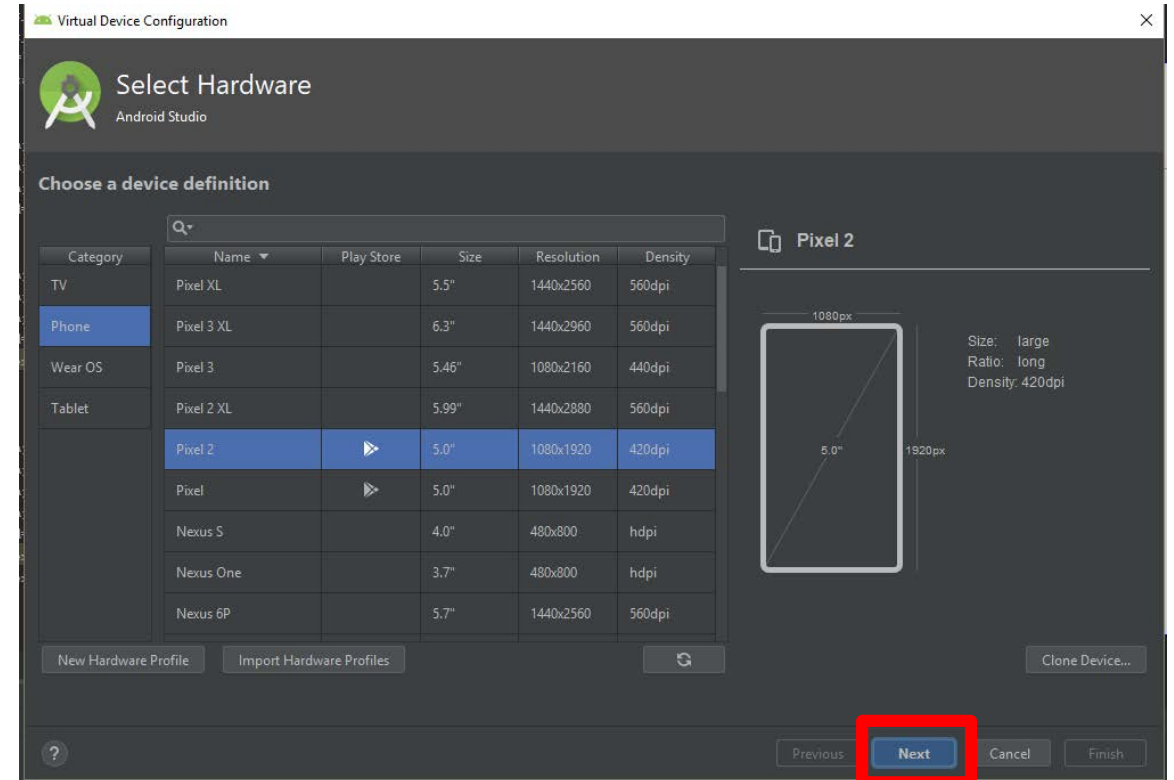
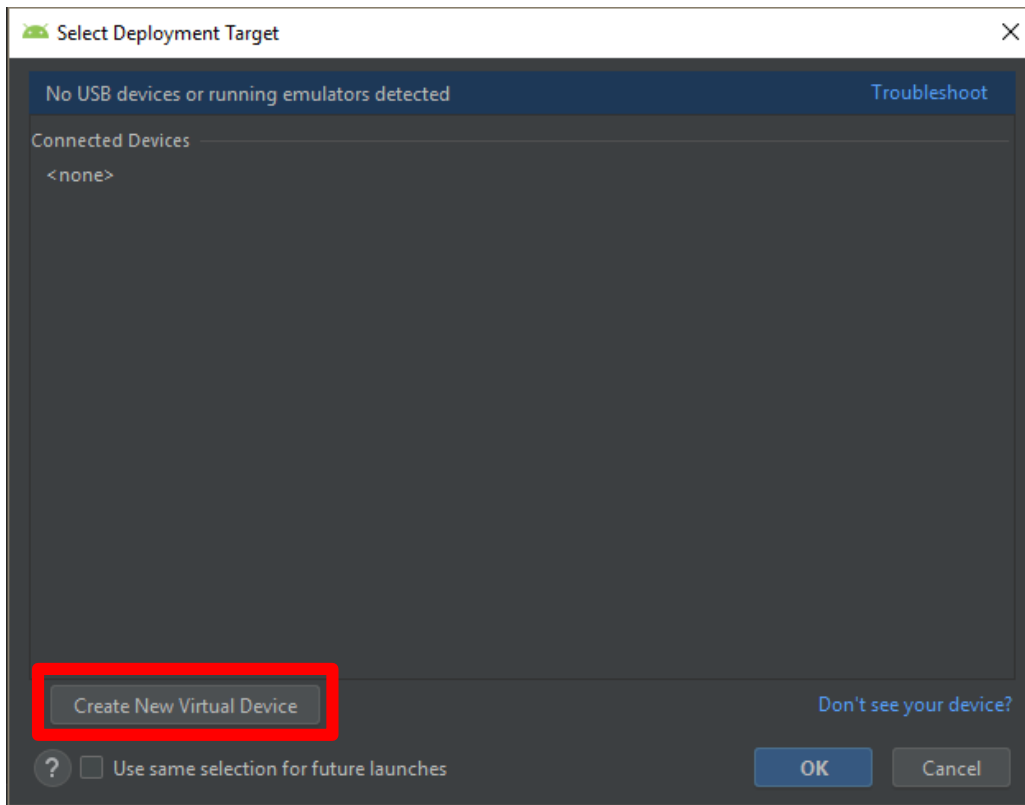
First Example Demonstration



First Example Demonstration

– Virtual Machine (VM)

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First Example Demonstration

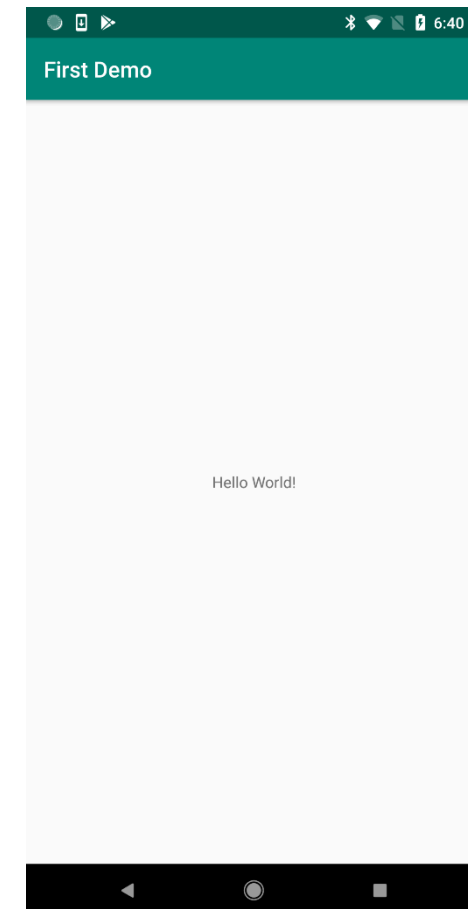
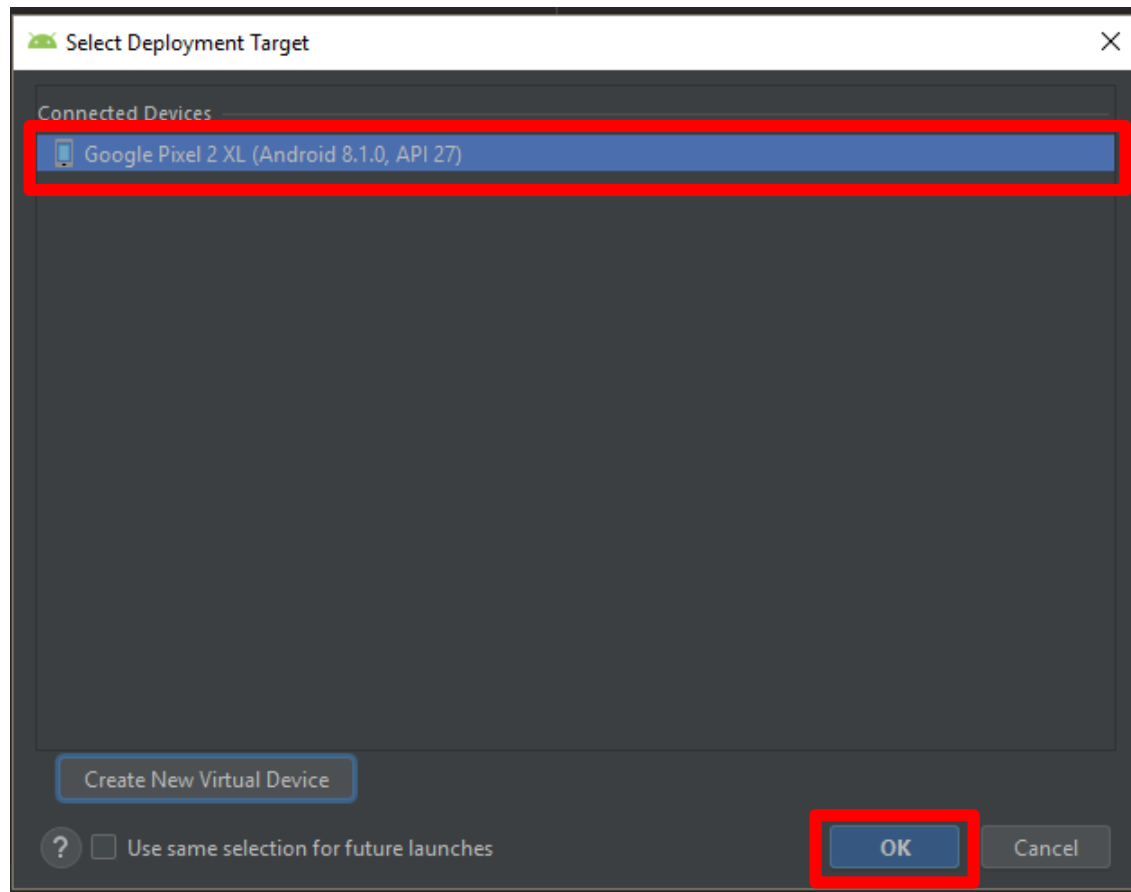


First Application for Android Studio.

First Example Demonstration

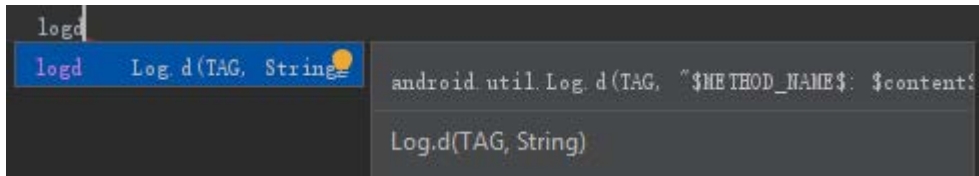
– Android Phone

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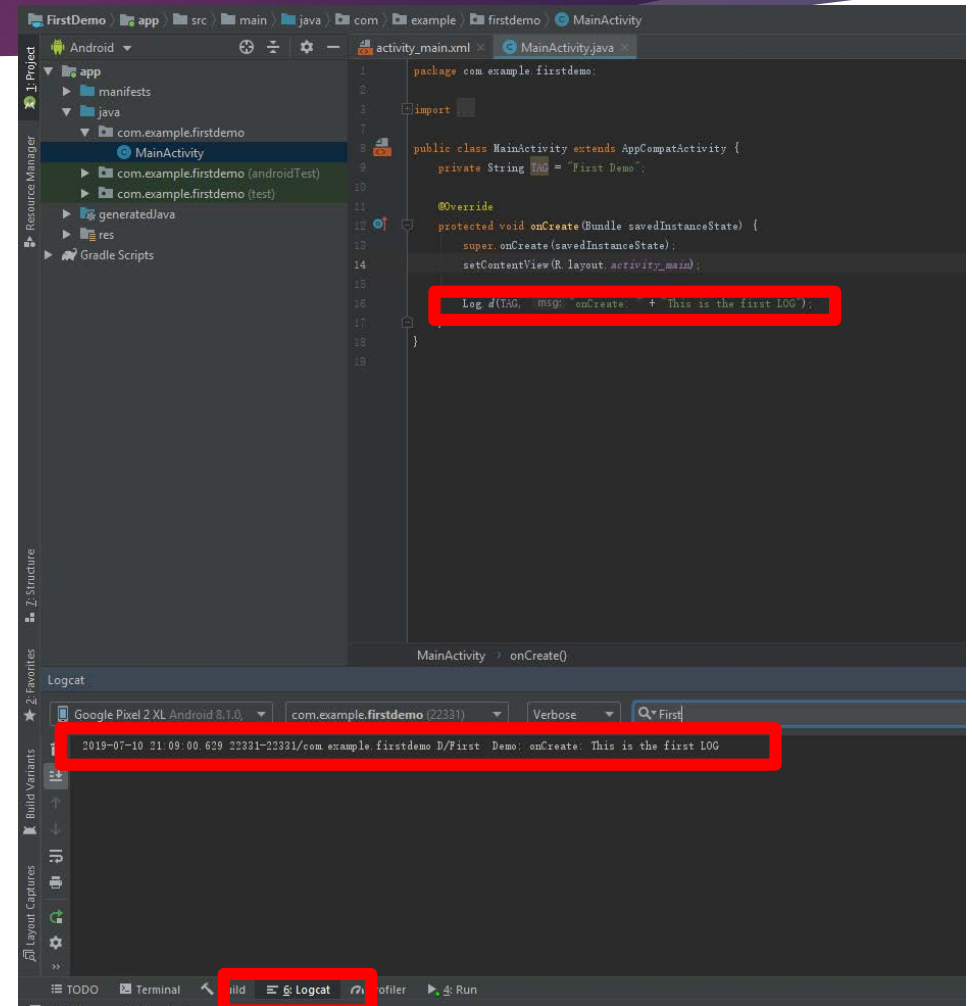


Log in Android Studio

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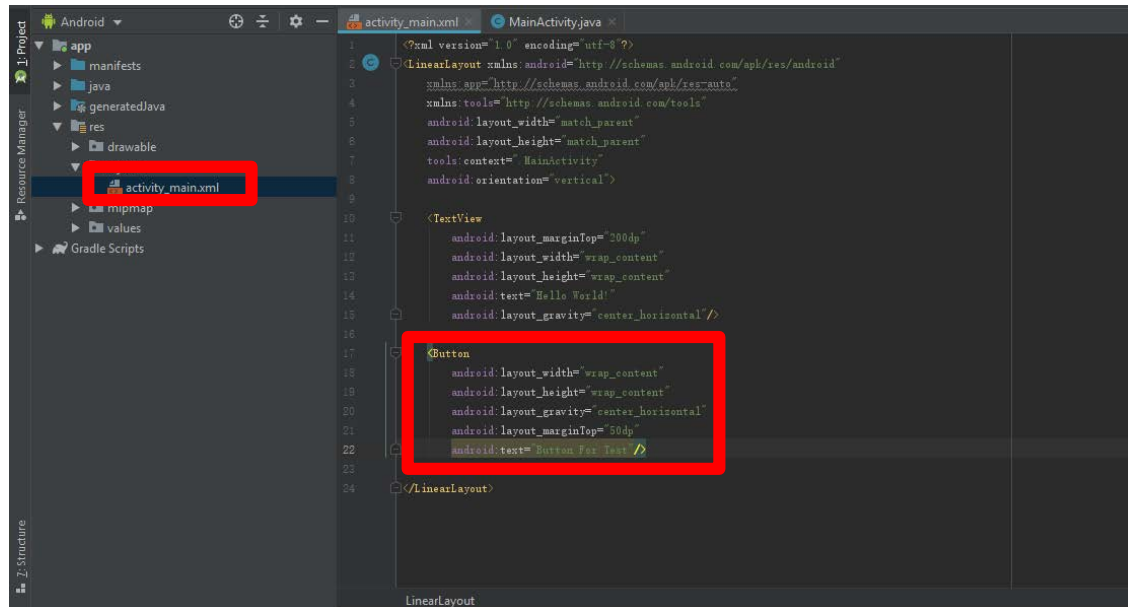
Activity(Java)



Android Studio

- Add Button and Bind
Onclick Listener

Add a button at the First Activity



Activity(xml)



Binding Event to the Button – Native Method

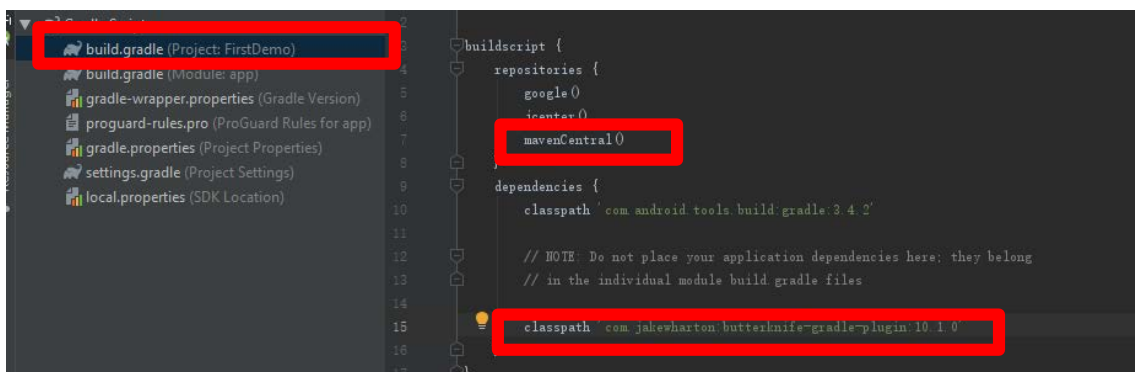
19

```
public class MainActivity extends AppCompatActivity {  
    private String TAG = "First Demo";  
    private Button button;  
  
    @Override  
    protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {  
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);  
        setContentView(R.layout.activity_main);  
  
        // Step One: Show how to output Log from Logcat:  
        Log.d(TAG, "onCreate: " + "This is the first LOG");  
  
        // Step Two: Show how to add listener to a button:  
        button = findViewById(R.id.button);  
        button.setOnClickListener(  
            new View.OnClickListener() {  
                @Override  
                public void onClick(View view) {  
                    Log.d(TAG, msg: "Click Button!");  
                }  
            });  
    }  
}
```

Activity (Java)

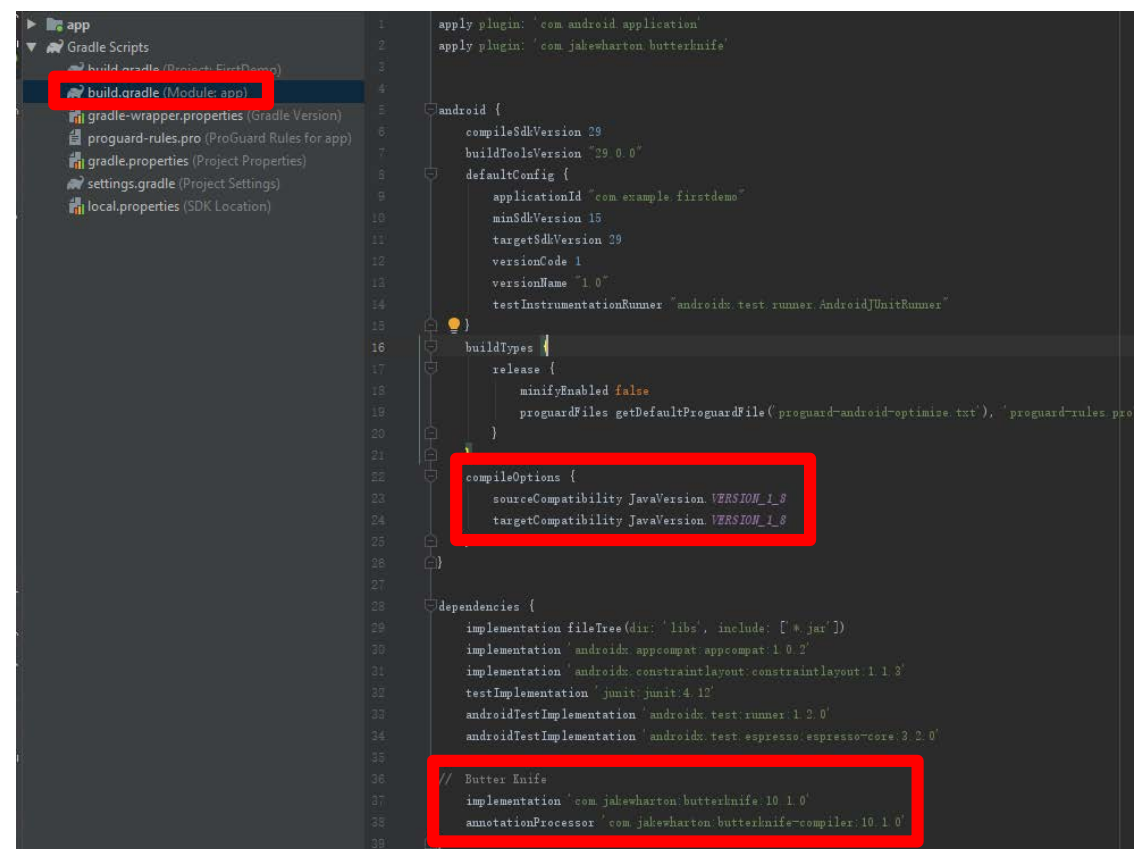
Google Pixel 2 XL Android 8.1.0, com.example.firstdemo (6338) Verbose Q First
2019-07-11 13:22:20.125 6338-6338/com.example.firstdemo D/First Demo: Click Button!

Binding Event to the Button – Butter Knife



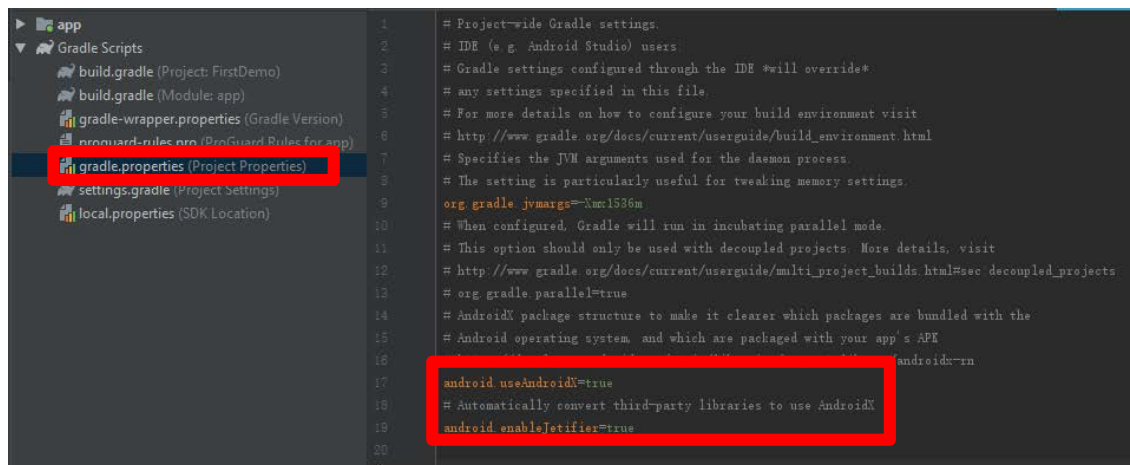
build.gradle (project level)

<https://github.com/JakeWharton/butterknife>
<https://jakewharton.github.io/butterknife/>



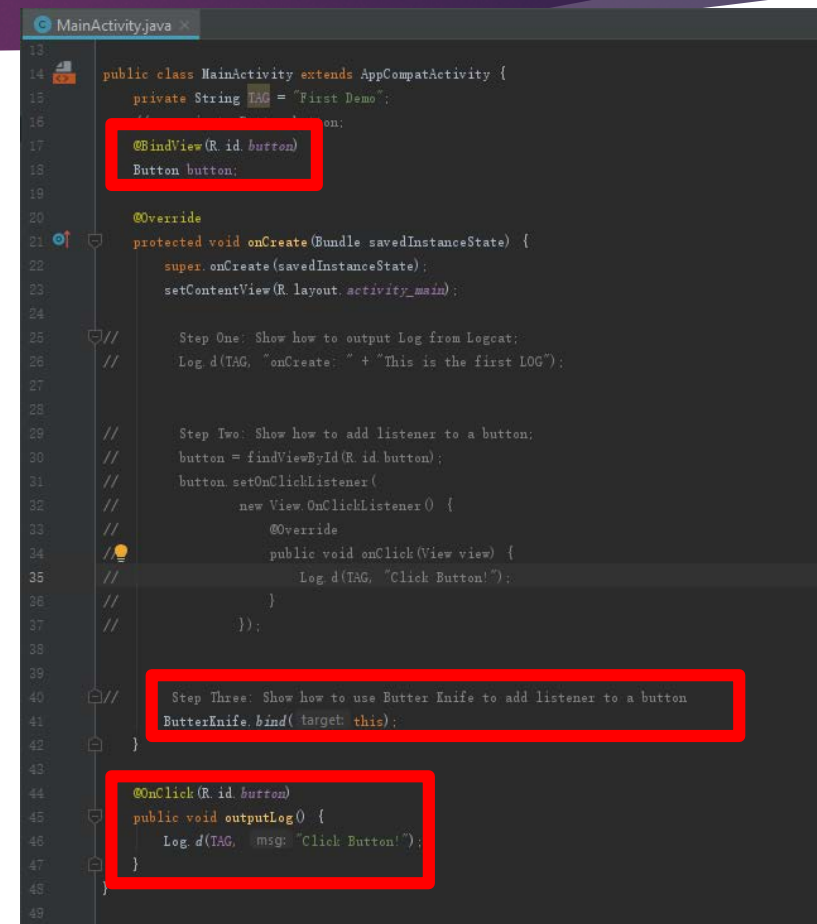
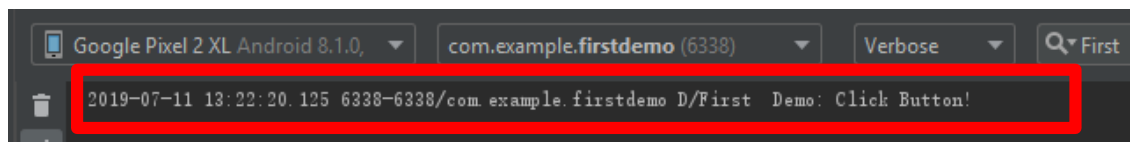
build.gradle (app level)

Binding Event to the Button – Butter Knife



gradle.properties

Result



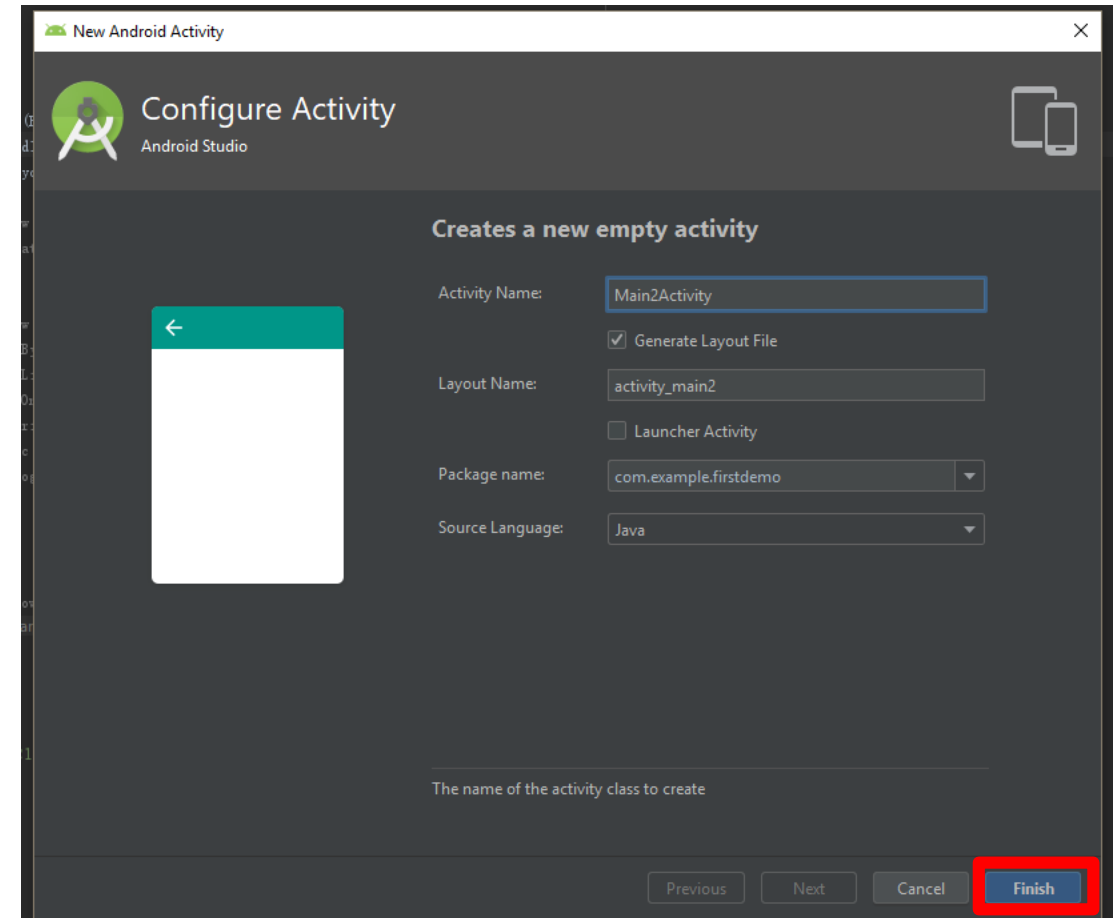
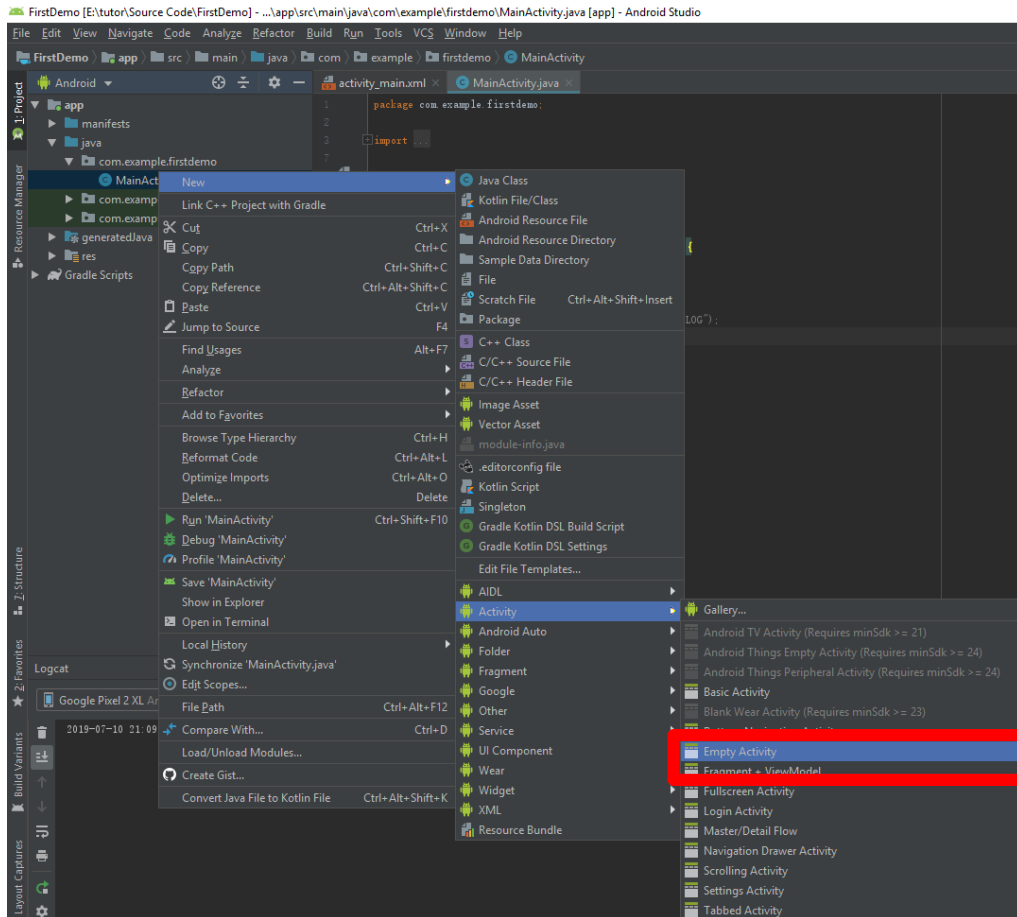
Activity (Java)



Android Studio

- *Create Second Activity*

Create the Second Activity



Create the Second Activity – Generated Scripts

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

    <application
        android:allowBackup="true"
        android:icon="@mipmap/ic_launcher"
        android:label="First Demo"
        android:roundIcon="@mipmap/ic_launcher_round"
        android:supportRtl="true"
        android:theme="@style/AppTheme">
        <activity android:name="Main2Activity"></activity>
        <activity android:name="MainActivity">
            <intent-filter>
                <action android:name="android.intent.action.MAIN" />

                <category android:name="android.intent.category.LAUNCHER" />
            </intent-filter>
        </activity>
    </application>
</manifest>
```

AndroidManifest.xml

```
package com.example.firstdemo;

import androidx.appcompat.app.AppCompatActivity;
import android.os.Bundle;
import android.view.View;
import android.widget.TextView;

public class Main2Activity extends AppCompatActivity {
    @BindView(R.id.previous_message)
    TextView message;

    @Override
    protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        setContentView(R.layout.activity_main2);

        ButterKnife.bind(this);

        Intent intent = getIntent();
        message.setText(intent.getStringExtra(MainActivity.MESSAGE));
    }
}
```

Activity 2 (Java)

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<LinearLayout 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=".Main2Activity"
    android:orientation="vertical">

    <TextView
        android:id="@+id/previous_message"
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:layout_gravity="center_horizontal"
        android:layout_marginTop="200dp"/>

</LinearLayout>
```

Activity 2 (xml)



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Android Studio

- *Communicate between First Activity and Second Activity*

Explicit Intents

```
@OnClick(R.id.button)
public void outputLog() {
    Log.d(TAG, "Click Button!");

    // Explicit Intents
    Intent intent = new Intent( packageContext, this, Main2Activity.class);
    intent.putExtra(MESSAGE, value: "Hello from the first activity.");
    startActivity(intent);
}
```

Activity 1 (Java)

```
public class Main2Activity extends AppCompatActivity {
    @BindView(R.id.previous_message)
    TextView message;

    @Override
    protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        setContentView(R.layout.activity_main2);

        ButterKnife.bind( target: this);

        Intent intent = getIntent();
        message.setText(intent.getStringExtra(MainActivity.MESSAGE));
    }
}
```

Activity 2 (Java)

Implicit Intents

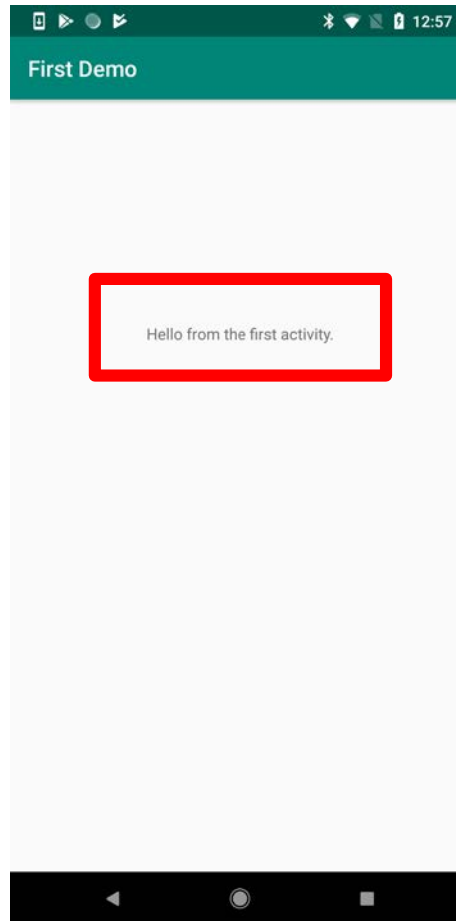
```
<activity android:name="Main2Activity">
    <intent-filter>
        <action android:name="SecondActivity"/>
        <category android:name="android.intent.category.DEFAULT"/>
    </intent-filter>
</activity>
```

AndroidManifest.xml

```
// Implicit Intents
Intent intent = new Intent();
intent.setAction("SecondActivity");
intent.putExtra(MESSAGE, value: "Hello from the first activity.");
startActivity(intent);
}
```

Activity 1 (Java)

Message from First Activity



Collect Results from Called Activities

```

@OnClick(R.id.button)
public void outputLog() {
    // Log.d(TAG, "Click Button!");

    // Explicit Intents
    Intent intent = new Intent(this, Main2Activity.class);
    intent.putExtra(MESSAGE, "Hello from the first activity.");
    startActivity(intent);

    // Implicit Intents
    Intent intent = new Intent();
    intent.setAction("SecondActivity");
    intent.putExtra(MESSAGE, "Hello from the first activity.");
    startActivity(intent);

    // Start Activity for Results
    Intent intent = new Intent();
    intent.setAction("SecondActivity");
    intent.putExtra(MESSAGE, value: "Hello from the first activity.");
    startActivityForResult(intent, MESSAGE_RECEIVE);
}

@Override
protected void onActivityResult(int requestCode, int resultCode, Intent data) {
    // Check which request we're responding to
    if (requestCode == MESSAGE_RECEIVE) {
        if (resultCode == RESULT_OK) {
            message.setText(data.getStringExtra(Main2Activity.RECEIVED_MESSAGE));
        }
    }
}

```

Activity 1 (Java)

```

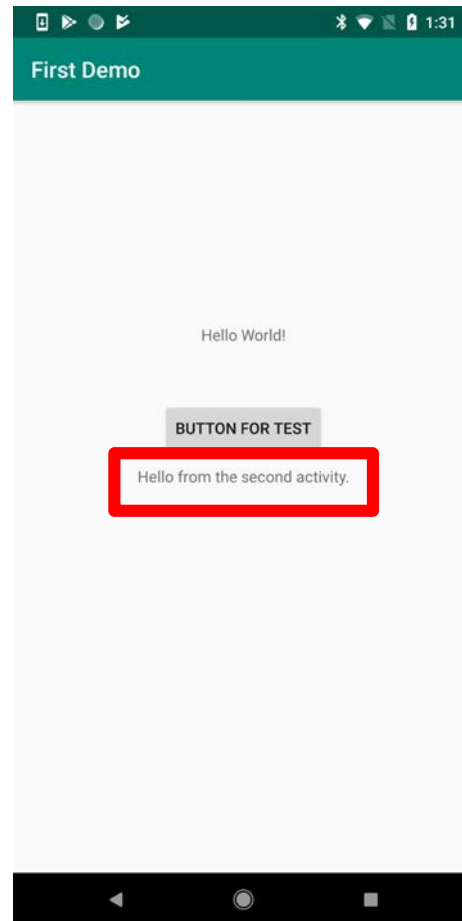
@Override
public void onBackPressed() {
    Intent returnIntent = new Intent();
    returnIntent.putExtra(RECEIVED_MESSAGE, value: "Hello from the second activity.");
    setResult(RESULT_OK, returnIntent);

    super.onBackPressed();
}

```

Activity 2 (Java)

Message from First Activity





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3. Git



Git is a free and open source distributed ***version control system*** designed to handle everything from small to very large projects with speed and efficiency.

<https://git-scm.com/>

Git Installation



1. Download the latest [Git for Windows installer](#).
2. When you've successfully started the installer, you should see the **Git Setup** wizard screen. Follow the **Next** and **Finish** prompts to complete the installation. The default options are pretty sensible for most users.
3. Open a Command Prompt (or Git Bash if during installation you elected not to use Git from the Windows Command Prompt).
4. Run the following commands to configure your Git username and email using the following commands, replacing Emma's name with your own. These details will be associated with any commits that you create:

```
$ git config --global user.name "Emma Paris"  
$ git config --global user.email "eparis@atlassian.com"
```

SSH Keys

If you don't have an existing SSH key that you wish to use, generate one as follows:

1. Log in to your local computer as an administrator.
2. In a command prompt, run:

```
ssh-keygen -t rsa -C "your_email@example.com"
```

Associating the key with your email address helps you to identify the key later on.

Note that the `ssh-keygen` command is only available if you have already installed Git (with Git Bash).

You'll see a response similar to this:

```
C:\Users\ASUS>ssh-keygen
Generating public/private rsa key pair.
Enter file in which to save the key (C:/Users/ASUS/.ssh/id_rsa):
```

3. Just press <Enter> to accept the default location and file name. If the `.ssh` directory doesn't exist, the system creates one for you.
4. Enter, and re-enter, a passphrase when prompted. The whole interaction will look similar to this:

```
C:\Users\ASUS>ssh-keygen
Generating public/private rsa key pair.
Enter file in which to save the key (C:/Users/ASUS/.ssh/id_rsa):
Created directory 'C:/Users/ASUS/.ssh'.
Enter passphrase (empty for no passphrase):
Enter same passphrase again:
Your identification has been saved in C:/Users/ASUS/.ssh/id_rsa.
Your public key has been saved in C:/Users/ASUS/.ssh/id_rsa.pub.
The key fingerprint is:
e6:99:c3:3c:52:fb:9c:e4:3f:df:4d:b2:80:11:a5:1e ASUS\ASUS-PC
C:\Users\ASUS>
```

5. You're done! Now go to either [SSH user keys for personal use](#) or [SSH access keys for system use](#).

SSH keys can be used to establish a secure connection with Server for:

- when you are performing Git operations from your local machine
- when another system or process needs access to repositories in Server (for example your build server)

Add SSH Keys to Github and Bitbucket

Personal settings

Profile

Account

Security

Emails

Notifications

Billing

SSH and GPG keys

Blocked users

Repositories

Organizations

Saved replies

Applications

Developer settings

SSH keys / Add new

Title

Key

Begins with 'ssh-rsa', 'ssh-dss', 'ssh-ed25519', 'ecdsa-sha2-nistp256', 'ecdsa-sha2-nistp384', or 'ecdsa-sha2-nistp521'

Add SSH key

Github

<https://help.github.com/en/enterprise/2.15/user/articles/adding-a-new-ssh-key-to-your-github-account>

Add SSH key

Label

Key*

Paste your key here...

Don't have a key?
Learn how to [generate an SSH key](#).

Already have a key?
Copy and paste your key here .

Problems adding a key?
Read our [troubleshooting page](#) for common issues.

Add key Cancel

Bitbucket

<https://confluence.atlassian.com/bitbucket/set-up-an-ssh-key-728138079.html>

Git Init – Github

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Create a new repository

A repository contains all project files, including the revision history. Already have a project repository elsewhere?

[Import a repository.](#)

Owner

Repository name *

 /

Great repository names are short and memorable. Need inspiration? How about [super-disco](#)?

Description (optional)

☒ Public

Anyone can see this repository. You choose who can commit.

☐ Private

You choose who can see and commit to this repository.

Skip this step if you're importing an existing repository.

☐ Initialize this repository with a README

This will let you immediately clone the repository to your computer.

Add .gitignore: **None** ▼

Add a license: **None** ▼ ⓘ

Create repository

Quick setup — if you've done this kind of thing before

[Set up in Desktop](#) or [HTTPS](#) [SSH](#) [Copy](#)

Get started by [creating a new file](#) or [uploading an existing file](#). We recommend every repository include a [README](#), [LICENSE](#), and [.gitignore](#).

...or create a new repository on the command line

```
echo "# first-demo" >> README.md
git init
git add README.md
git commit -m "first commit"
git remote add origin https://github.com/first-demo.git
git push -u origin master
```

...or push an existing repository from the command line

```
git remote add origin https://github.com/first-demo.git
git push -u origin master
```

...or import code from another repository

You can initialize this repository with code from a Subversion, Mercurial, or TFS project.

[Import code](#)

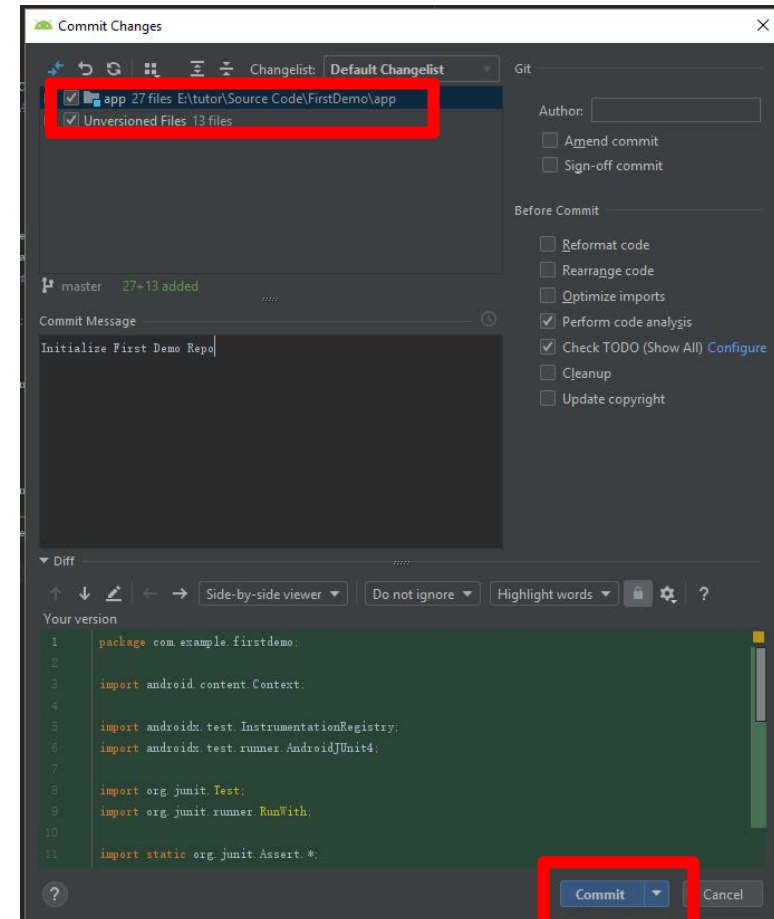
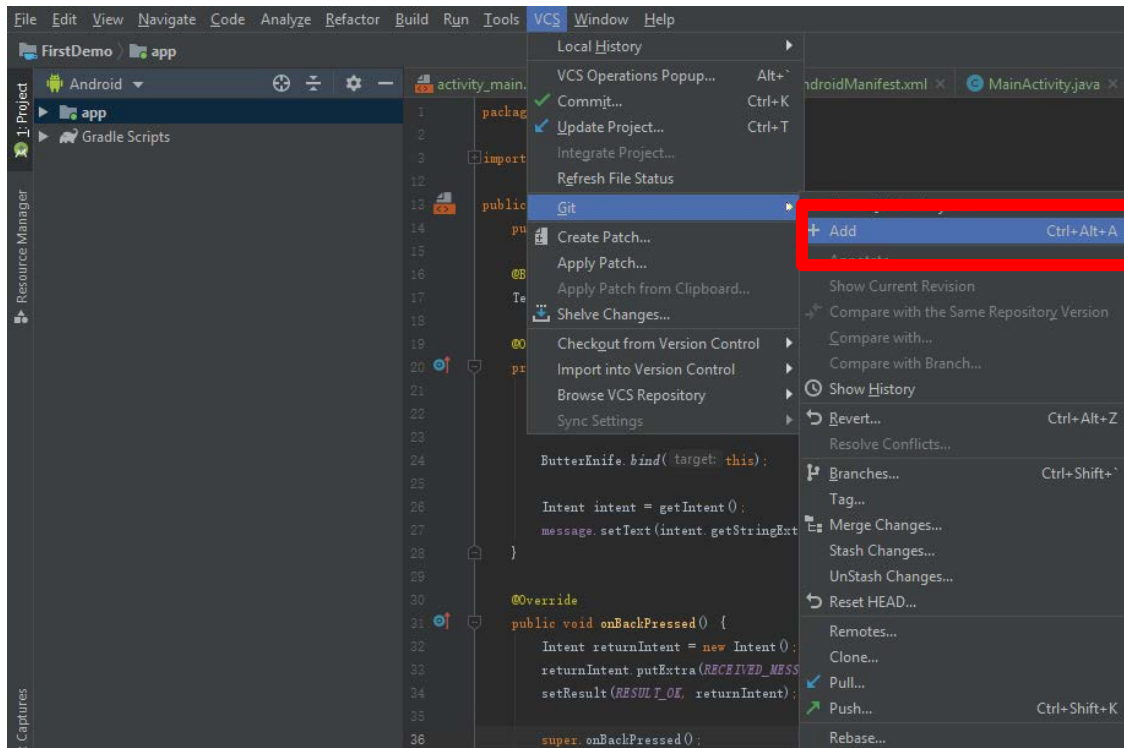
Git push to remote repository (Command line):

```
echo "# first-demo" >> README.md
git init
git add README.md
git commit -m "first commit"
git remote add origin https://github.com/first-demo.git
git push -u origin master
```


Git Push to Remote Repository (Android Studio)

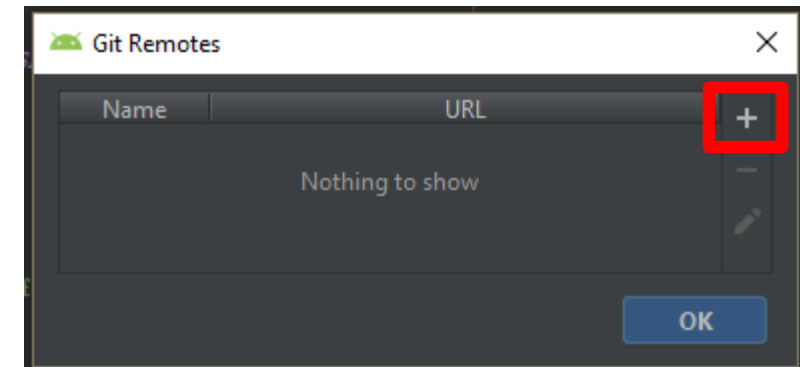
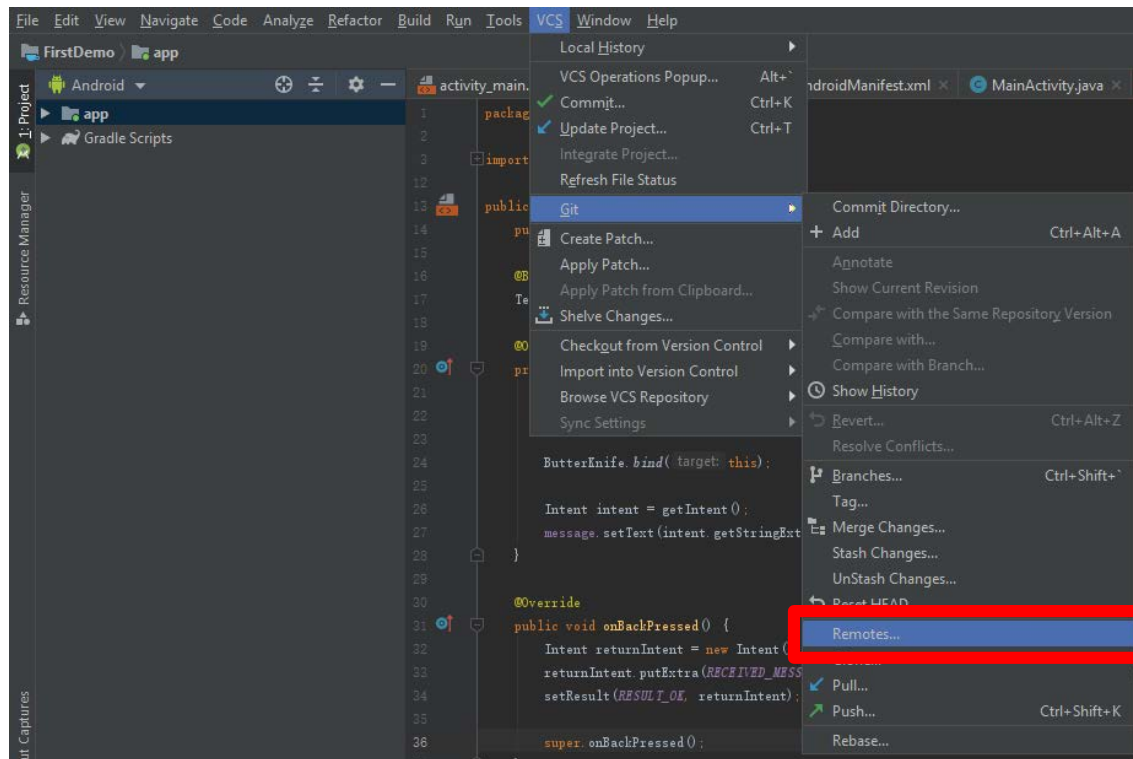
37

```
PS E:\tutor\Source Code\FirstDemo> git init
Initialized empty Git repository in E:\tutor\Source Code\FirstDemo\.git\
```



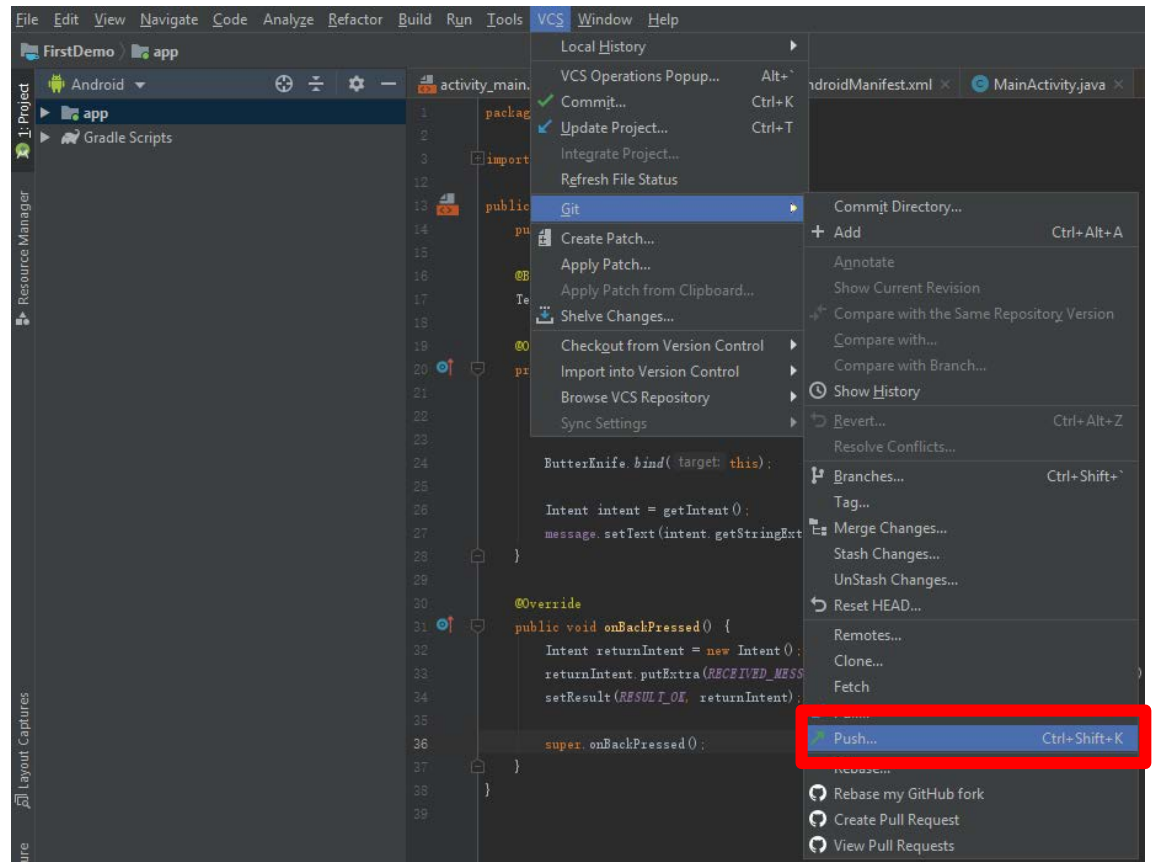
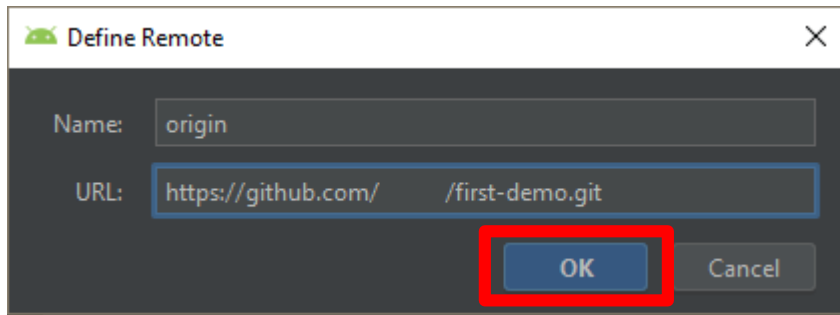
Git Push to Remote Repository (Android Studio)

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Git Push to Remote Repository (Android Studio)

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Git Tutorial

► **Git:**

- <https://git-scm.com/docs/gittutorial>

► **Bitbucket:**

- <https://www.atlassian.com/git/tutorials/setting-up-a-repository>

► **Github:**

- <https://try.github.io/>