

CSCB07 - Software Design

Introduction to Android

Android

- Android is an platform comprising three entities
 - An operating system
 - A framework for developing applications
 - Devices that run the Android operating system and the applications created for it
- Android SDK
 - A collection of libraries and tools that are needed for developing Android applications
- Android Studio
 - IDE for Android application development

Android App Basics

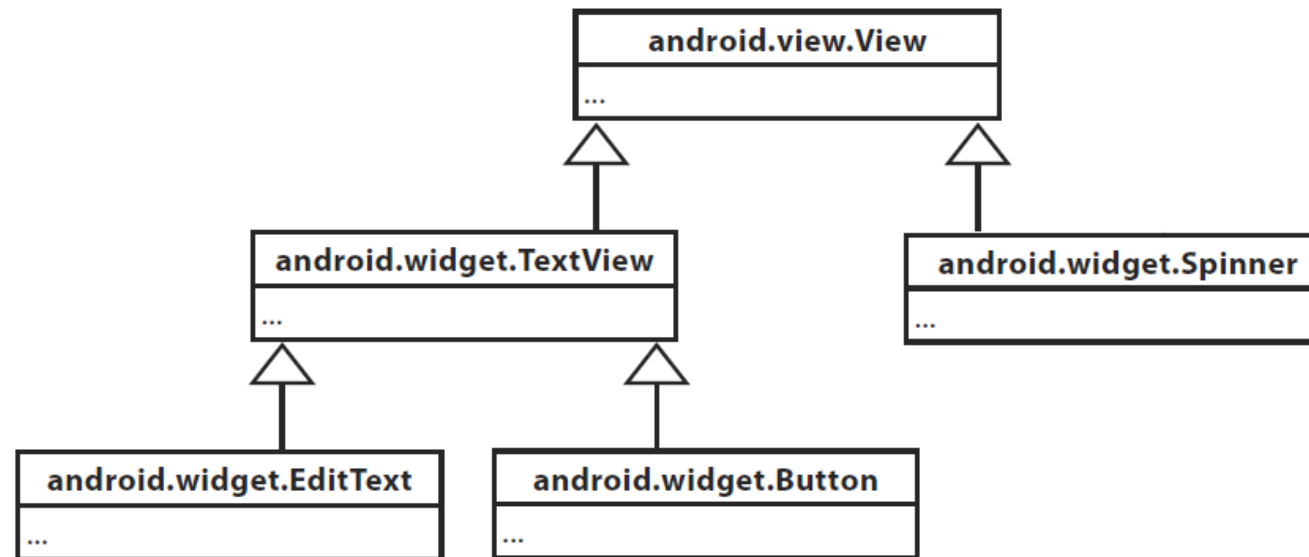
- An Android app is a collection of screens, and each screen is comprised of a layout and an activity
 - Layout: describes the appearance of a screen (written in XML)
 - Activity: responsible for managing user interaction with the screen (written in java)
- An activity transitions between different states during its lifecycle:
 - Created
 - Started
 - Resumed
 - Paused
 - Stopped
 - Destroyed

Folder Structure

- Manifest file
 - It defines the structure and metadata of an application, its components, and its requirements
 - Stored in the root of its project hierarchy as an XML file
- Java files
- Resource files
 - Resources are maintained in sub-directories of the app/res directory (e.g. res/layout)
 - A resource can be accessed in the code using its resource ID (e.g. R.layout.activity_main)
- Gradle scripts
 - Used to automate the build process

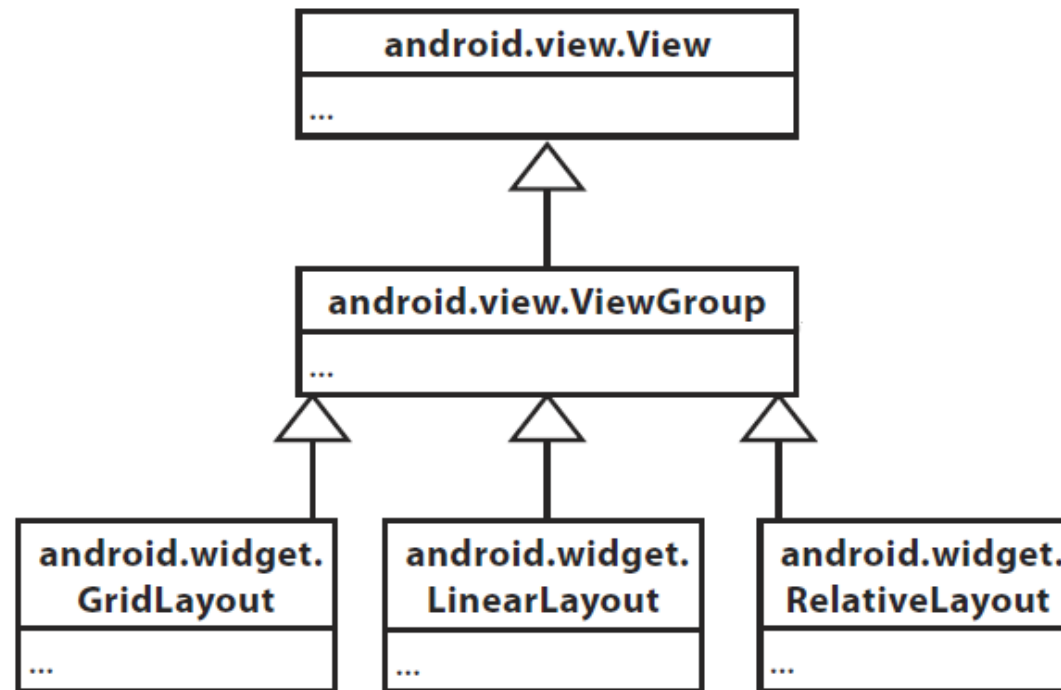
View

- Most GUI components are instances of the **View** class or one of its subclasses
 - E.g. Button, EditText, ImageView, etc.



View Group

- A special type of view that can contain other views
- A layout is a type of view group



Common GUI components

- TextView
- EditText
- Button
- Switch
- Spinner

Intents

- An intent is an object that can be used to bind activities together at runtime
 - An activity can start another one by sending an intent to Android. Android will start the second activity and pass it the intent.
- Data can be passed between activities using intent extras
 - E.g. `intent.putExtra("message", value);`