

Google Maps Platform Key Services

• Maps:

 Apps can integrate customized and interactive maps, satellite imagery and Street View imagery

Routes:

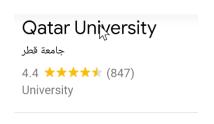
- Allow users to find the best <u>route</u> to get from A to Z using public transport, driving, biking, or walking.
- Compute travel times and distances
- Real-time traffic updates about the selected route

Places:

 Users can search details about million points of interest around the world including place names, addresses, images, contact information and reviews





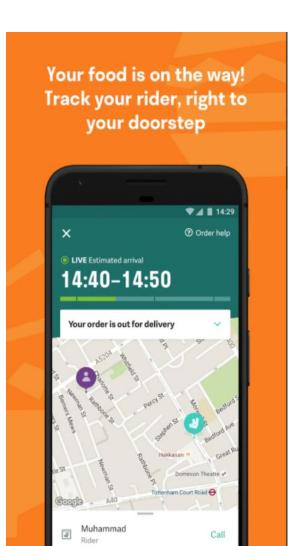


- University Street، Doha
- qu.edu.qa

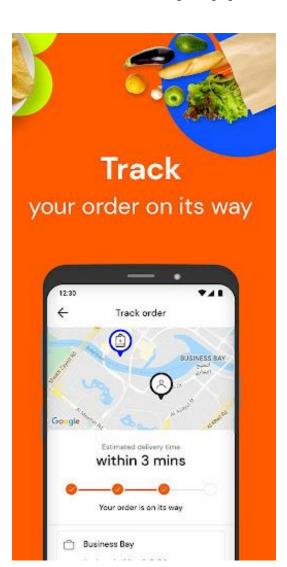
4403 3333

What's driving growth of Map Apps?

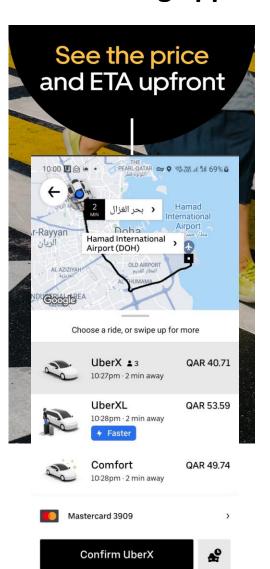
Grocery delivery apps



Food delivery apps



Ride hailing apps



Dependencies

Add these dependences to build.gradle

```
val mapsComposeVersion = "4.3.0"
implementation("com.google.maps.android:maps-compose:$mapsComposeVersion")

// Optionally, you can include the Compose utils library for Clustering,
// Street View metadata checks, etc.
implementation("com.google.maps.android:maps-compose-utils:$mapsComposeVersion")

// Optionally, you can include the widgets library for ScaleBar, etc.
implementation("com.google.maps.android:maps-compose-widgets:$mapsComposeVersion")
```

 Need to add Google Maps API key to AndroidManifest.xml file

More details on how to get the API Key

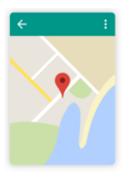
https://developers.google.com/maps/documentation/android-sdk/get-api-key

Typical Programming Tasks in Location-aware App

- Visualise data in a custom map
- Get the device geolocation (latitude & longitude)
- Geocoding: finding the GPS coordinates of an address
 - E.g., what are coordinates of Qatar University
- Reverse Geocoding: finding the address of a GPS coordinates
 - E.g., what is the address at
- Location tracking as the user moves
 - Uber track current location during the ride
- Geofencing: trigger an action/notification when the device is in area of interest
 - E.g., switch on the corridor light when the user approaches the area of their home

Display a Map

 Use GoogleMap component to display an interactive Google Maps Qatar University
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- The displayed map can be customized such as:
 - Add marker
 - Add overlay (e.g., image over the map)
 - Change the zoom level
 - Handle events such as Point of Interest (PoI) click event

```
val quPosition = LatLng(25.377, 51.491)
val zoomLevel = 20f // Buildings
val cameraPositionState =
rememberCameraPositionState {
    position = CameraPosition.
           fromLatLngZoom(quPosition,
           zoomLevel)
}
GoogleMap(
    modifier = Modifier.fillMaxSize(),
    cameraPositionState = cameraPositionState
) {
    Marker(
        state = MarkerState(
           position = quLocation),
        title = "OU",
        snippet = "Qatar University"
```

Zoom to a Location

- GoogleMap component a cameraPositionState parameter to know where GoogleMaps should look and the zoom level
 - Look at a particular geo coordinates and change the zoom level

Zoom level values:

1: World

5: Continent

• 10: City

15: Streets

20: Buildings

Add Marker

- Marker identify a location on the map at a particular geo coordinates
 - Use the Marker composable to add a marker containing the coordinates on the map, with a title and small description snippet
 - When the marker is clicked an info window displays the marker's title and snippet text



Marker Custom Window

- Use
 MarkerInfoWindowContent
- Here we add a column with two text and an Image
- Useful if you want to show more details about the marker



جامعتي My Uni

```
MarkerInfoWindow(
    state = MarkerState(position = quLocation),
) {

Column {
    Image(
        painter = painterResource(
            id = R.drawable.img_qu),
            contentDescription = "QU"),
        Text(text = "My Uni "")
        Text(text = snippetText)
    }
}
```

Map Customization

- Configuring the map can be done by passing a MapProperties object into the GoogleMap
- For UI-related configurations, use MapUiSettings

```
val mapProperties by remember {
   mutableStateOf(
        // Map type could be NORMAL, HYBRID, SATELLITE, TERRAIN
        MapProperties(mapType = MapType.HYBRID, isMyLocationEnabled = true)
val mapUiSettings by remember {
   mutableStateOf(
        MapUiSettings(mapToolbarEnabled = true, zoomControlsEnabled = true)
GoogleMap(
    cameraPositionState = cameraPositionState,
    properties = mapProperties, uiSettings = mapUiSettings,
   modifier = Modifier.fillMaxSize()
```

Markers Cluster

 The marker clustering utility helps manage multiple markers at different zoom levels. When a user views the map at a high zoom level, the individual markers show on the map. When the user zooms out, the markers gather together into clusters, to make

viewing the map easier.

```
val items = remember { mutableStateListOf<MapClusterItem>() }
    LaunchedEffect(Unit) { this: CoroutineScope
        items.add(MapClusterItem(quPosition, itemTitle: "Qatar University"))
        items.add(MapClusterItem(hamadAirportPosition, itemTitle: "Hamad International Airport
        items.add(MapClusterItem(islamicMuseumPosition, itemTitle: "Museum of Islamic Art"))
        items.add(MapClusterItem(hamadStadiumPosition, itemTitle: "Hamad bin Khalifa Stadium")
        items.add(MapClusterItem(LatLnq( latitude: 25.420738, longitude: 51.490154), itemTitle: "Lu
        items.add(MapClusterItem(LatLnq( latitude: 25.3607, longitude: 51.4811), itemTitle: "Univer
    MapMarkersClustering(items = items)
@Composable
fun MapMarkersClustering(items: List<MapClusterItem>) {
    GoogleMap(
        modifier = Modifier.fillMaxSize(),
        cameraPositionState = rememberCameraPositionState { this: CameraPositionState
            position = CameraPosition.fromLatLngZoom(quPosition, zoom: 10f)
    ) {
        Clustering(
            items = items,
```



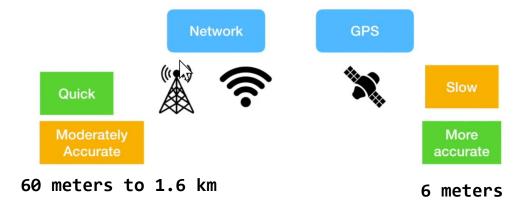
Drawing Shapes

```
Box(contentAlignment = Alignment.Center) {
    GoogleMap(
        modifier = Modifier.fillMaxSize(),
        cameraPositionState = cameraPositionState
        Clustering(items = parkMarkers,
            onClusterClick = {
                // Handle when the cluster is tapped
                false
            }, onClusterItemClick = { marker ->
                // Handle when a marker in the cluster is tapped
                selectedMarker = marker
                false
            })
        parkMarkers.forEach {
            Circle(
                center = it.position,
                radius = 120.0,
                fillColor = Color.Green,
                strokeColor = Color.Green
```



Get User Location

- Request last known location of the user's device
 - Location is determined by the LocationServices using WiFi & Cellular Tower and/or GPS (Global Positioning System)



```
val fusedLocationClient =
    LocationServices.getFusedLocationProviderClient(appContext)
val lastLocation = fusedLocationClient.LastLocation.await()
lastLocation?.let {
    val currentLocation = "Lat: ${it.latitude} & Long: ${it.longitude}"
    println(">>> Debug: $currentLocation")
    }
}
```

Request Location Permission

 At runtime must ask for the permission to access the device's location using

```
rememberLauncherForActivityResult(
          ActivityResultContracts.RequestPermission())
```

// Register request permission callback, which handles the user's response to the system permission dialog

 $request \texttt{PermissionLauncher.launch} (\texttt{Manifest.permission.} \textit{ACCESS_FINE_LOCATION})$

// Ask for the permission to access the user's device location

// The registered call back gets the result of this request

Geocoding

• **Geocoding** is the process of converting an address (e.g., location name or a street address) into geographic coordinates (lat, lng), which you can use to place markers on a map, or zoom to that location on the map

Hamad International Airport @ Lat: 25.2608759 & Long: 51.613841699999995

```
/*
    Geocoding = converting an address or location name (like a street address) into
    geographic coordinates (lat, lng)

*/
private fun getGeoCoordinates(locationAddress: String): GeoLocation? {
    val geocoder = Geocoder(this)

    val coordinates = geocoder · getFromLocationName(locationAddress, 1)
    return if (coordinates != null && coordinates.size > 0) {
        val latitude = coordinates[0].latitude
        val longitude = coordinates[0].longitude
        GeoLocation(latitude, longitude)
    } else {
        null
    }
}
```

Reverse Geocoding

 Reverse geocoding is the process of converting geographic coordinates (lat, lng) into a humanreadable location address

```
/*
    Reverse geocoding = converting geographic coordinates (lat, lng)
    into a human-readable location address
*/
fun getLocation(lat: Double, lng: Double): Location? {
    val geocoder = Geocoder(appContext)
    val locations = geocoder.getFromLocation(lat, lng, 1)

    return if (locations!= null && locations.size > 0) {
        val name = locations[0]?.featureName ?: ""
        val city = locations[0]?.locality ?: ""
        val country = locations[0]?.countryName ?: ""
        Location(name, city, country, lat, lng)
    } else {
        null
    }
}
```

Resources

- Android Google Maps Codelab
 - https://developers.google.com/codelabs/mapsplatform/maps-platform-101-android
 - https://codelabs.developers.google.com/codelabs/advancedandroid-kotlin-training-maps
- Google Maps Android samples
 - https://github.com/googlemaps/android-samples
- Receive location updates in Android with Kotlin Codelab
 - https://codelabs.developers.google.com/codelabs/while-inuse-location/