



ANDROID

Android Developer Bootcamp

Google I/O Bootcamp 2010

Assumptions



- Familiarity with Java programming
- Installed Eclipse along with the Android SDK and the Android Developer Tools
- Have either an emulator image or a device that is set up for USB debugging



Beginning Lab



In other words, if you have written



Agenda

- Building a form
- Transitioning to a new screen
- Displaying lists of data
- Taking advantage of reusable components



Importing the Project



- We've already created the project with the Eclipse new Android project wizard
- Expand IO2010BootCampBeginningLab.zip into your development directory
Get at: <http://bit.ly/b8Ldm3>
- Use File->Import->General->Existing Project into Workspace

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Project Overview



- In the Eclipse workspace, everyone should have:
 - The AndroidManifest.xml file
 - A source (src) directory
 - A resource (res) directory

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The Android Manifest



```
<manifest
  android:versionCode="1"
  android:versionName="1.0"
  package="com.android.googleio2010bootcampcodelab">
  <application android:icon="@drawable/icon"
    android:label="@string/app_name">
    <activity android:name=".CollectData"
      android:label="@string/app_name">
      <intent-filter>
        <action android:name="android.intent.action.MAIN"/>
        <category android:name="android.intent.category.LAUNCHER"/>
      </intent-filter>
    </activity>
    <activity android:name=".ListData"></activity>
  </application>
  <uses-sdk android:minSdkVersion="3"/>
</manifest>
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Our Main Activity



CollectData.java

- An activity approximately represents a screen
- Android applications consist of a collection of Activities
- Android provides a powerful View system used by Activities



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Views and Layouts



A Demonstration using RelativeLayout

- Layouts are responsible for placing and sizing views
- Layouts are also views, and can therefore contain other layouts
- RelativeLayout places widgets/views relative to both the parent layout and to siblings
- References to all resources, including layouts, are automatically generated into the R.java class



Event Handling



Getting notified when our button is clicked

- Calling setContentView will inflate the view hierarchy based upon the XML
- Use findViewById to get a reference to a view
- Use the found reference to attach an event handler



Intents



Transitioning Between Activities

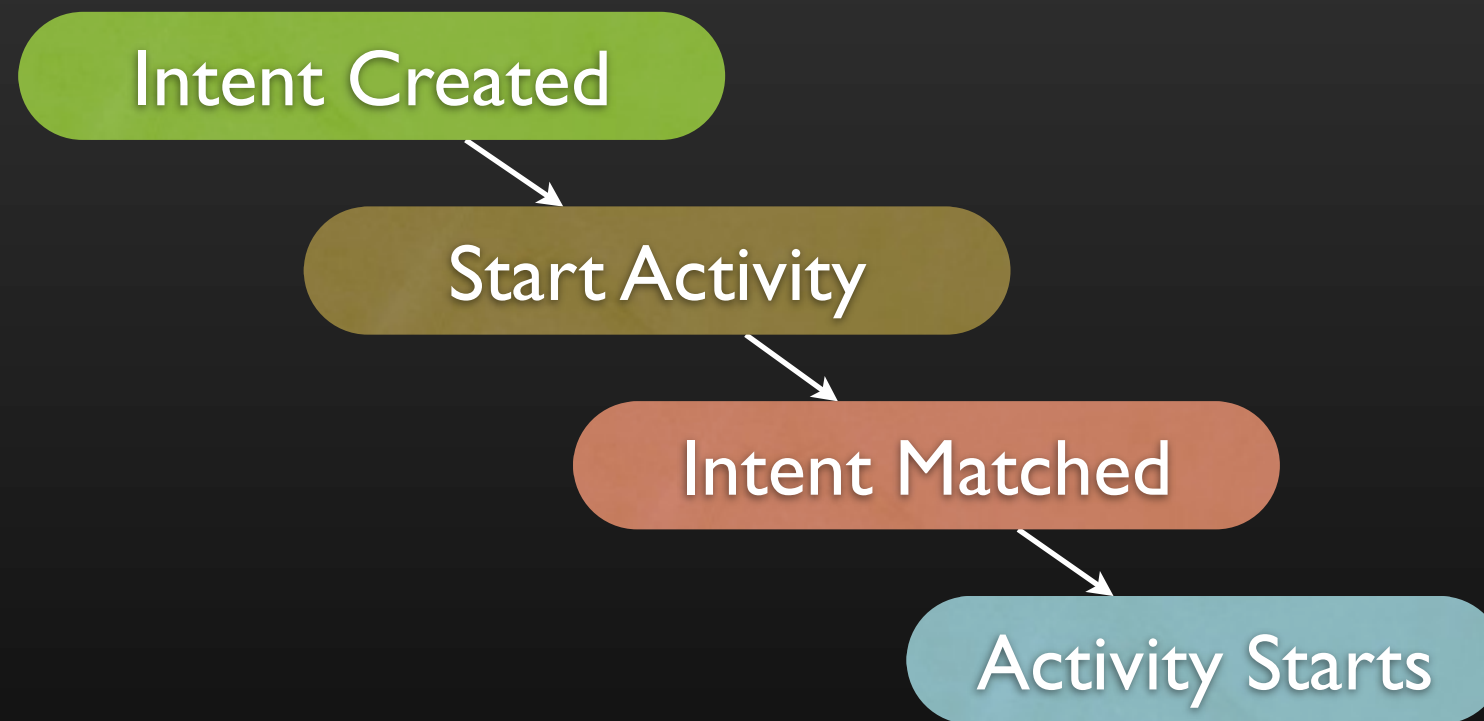
- Intents are messages that tell the system the next action to take
- Intents can contain data for the receiving activity
- Activities are registered with the system in the `AndroidManifest`



Activity Lifecycle



How Activities Get Launched



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ListView



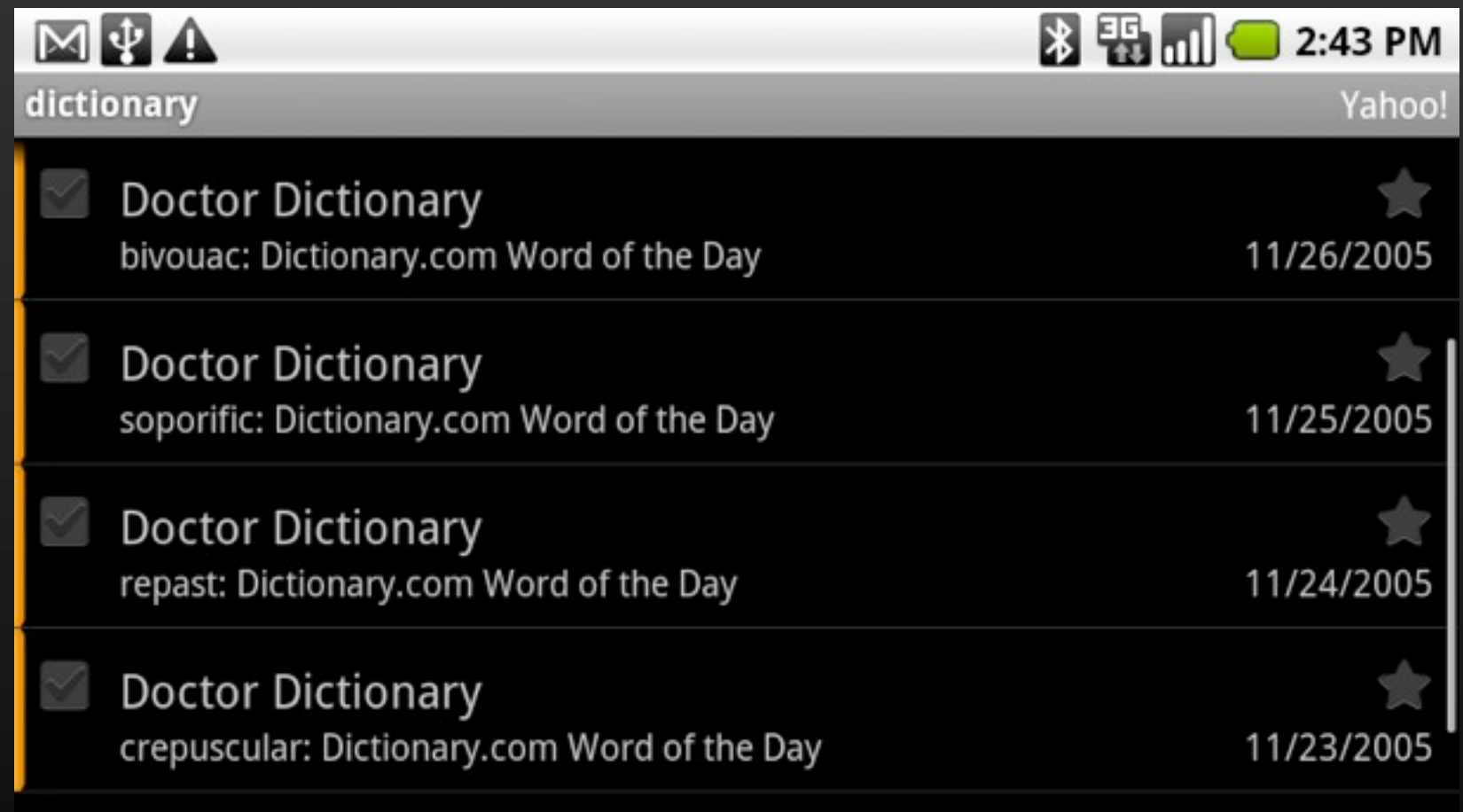
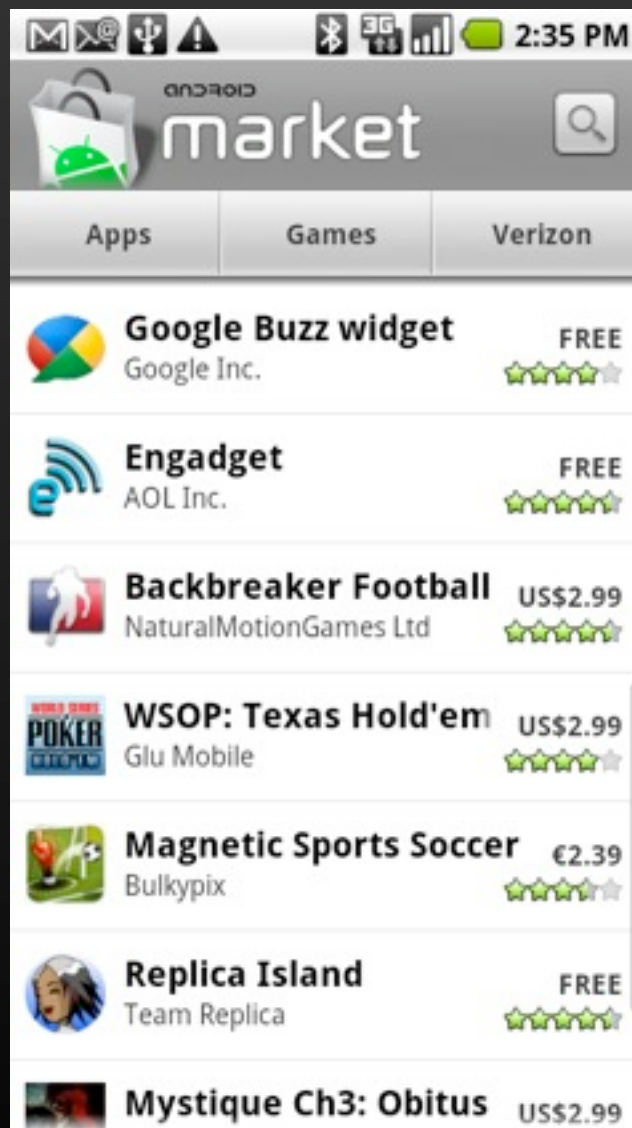
Displaying sets of data

- ListView displays data into sets of child views in a vertically scrolling list
- ListAdapter is responsible for supplying child views to a ListView and filling them with data
- Supports different types of child views with different vertical sizes for maximum flexibility
- Handles recycling of child views



ListView

Examples



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Intentionally



Applications work together

- Applications talk to each other using Intents
- IntentFilters provide a description of the generic activities that applications perform
- The Intent “description” can match up the Intent to the IntentFilter in many ways



Beyond the Lab



Extending our application

- The first bonus activity demonstrates how to create a context-sensitive menu for choosing the query to perform
- The second bonus activity demonstrates how to create an options menu that links to a preferences screen that selects the default query
- A function is provided that uses reflection to get the integer ID's from the R.id class, rather than from a lookup function



Further Beyond the Lab



Extending our application

- As an exercise, replace the included SimpleAdapter with a CursorAdapter backed by a SQLite database
- Convert the first activity into a windowless activity, make it work like a dialog, and have the second activity start it



Q & A

