

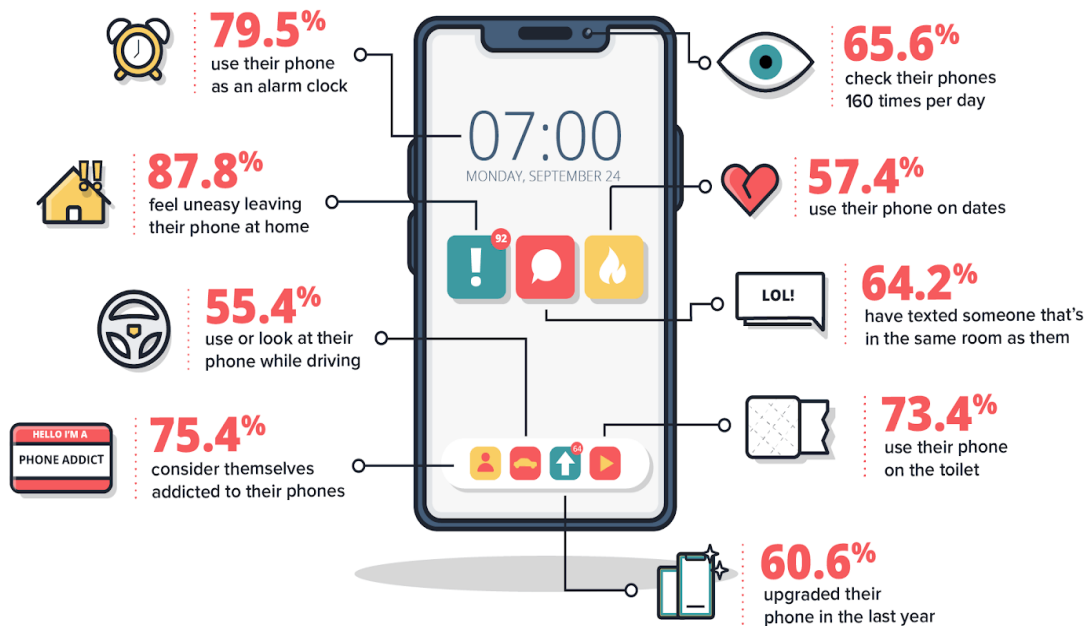


App Development

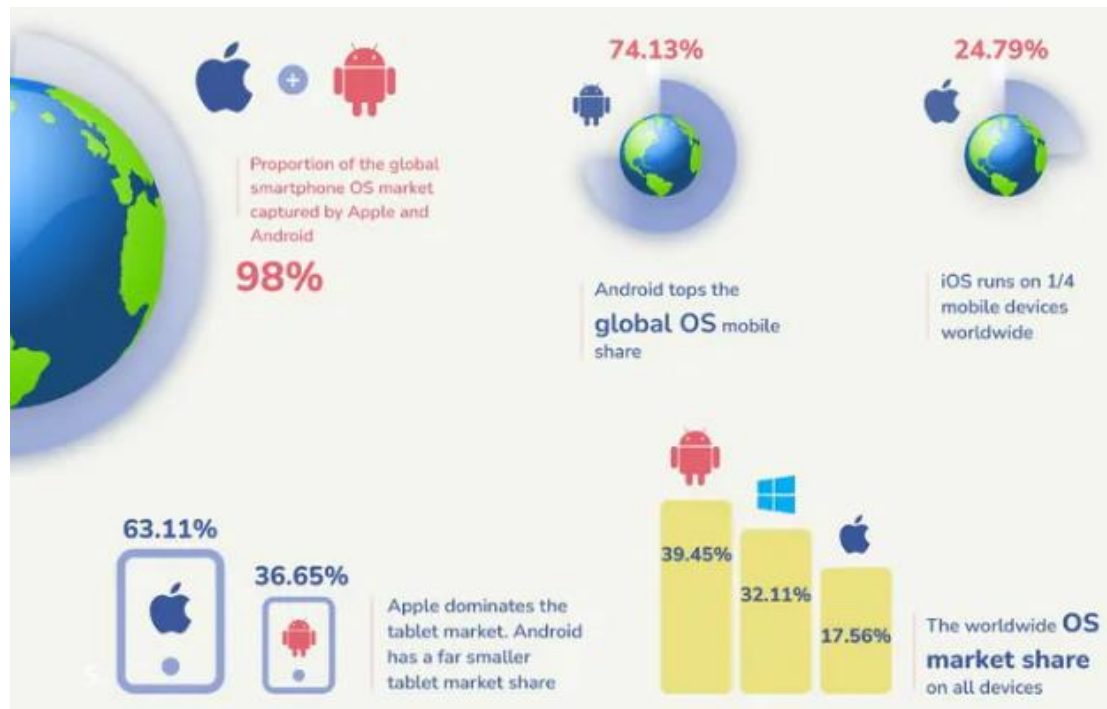
Roshan David Jathanna
roshan.jathanna@manipal.edu



American Survey 2022



► Mobile Platforms & OSs



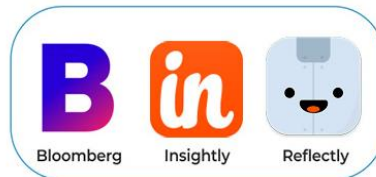
App Development Approaches



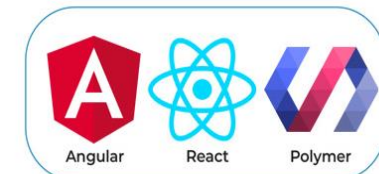
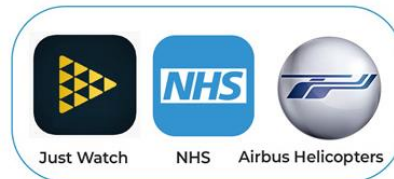
1. Native



2. Cross Platform



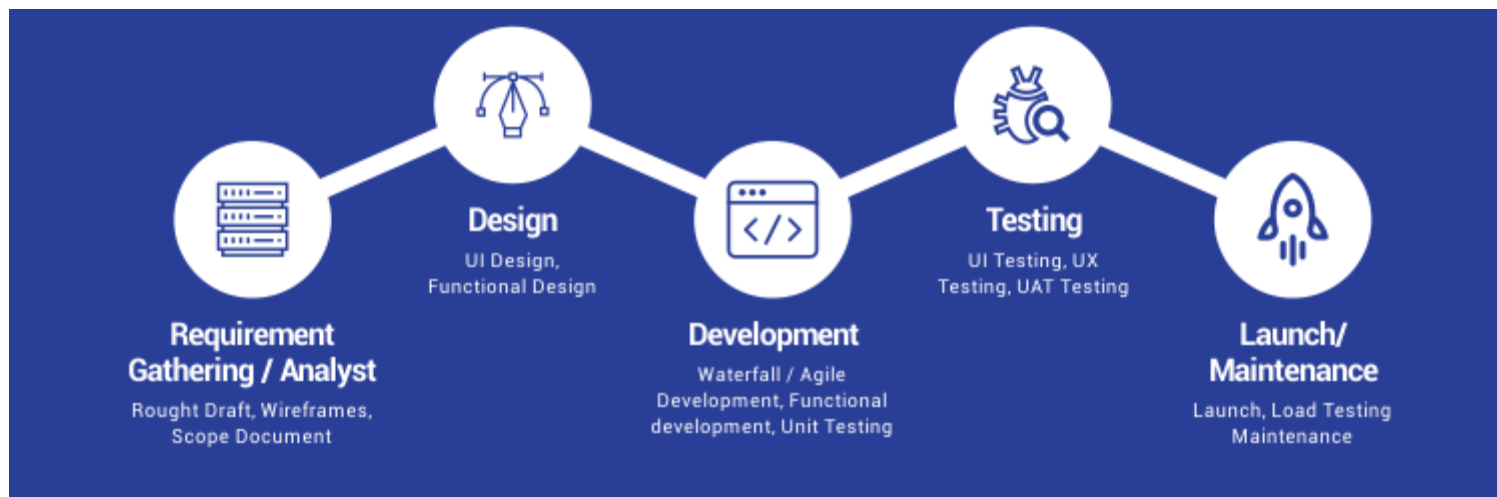
3. Hybrid



4. Progressive Web

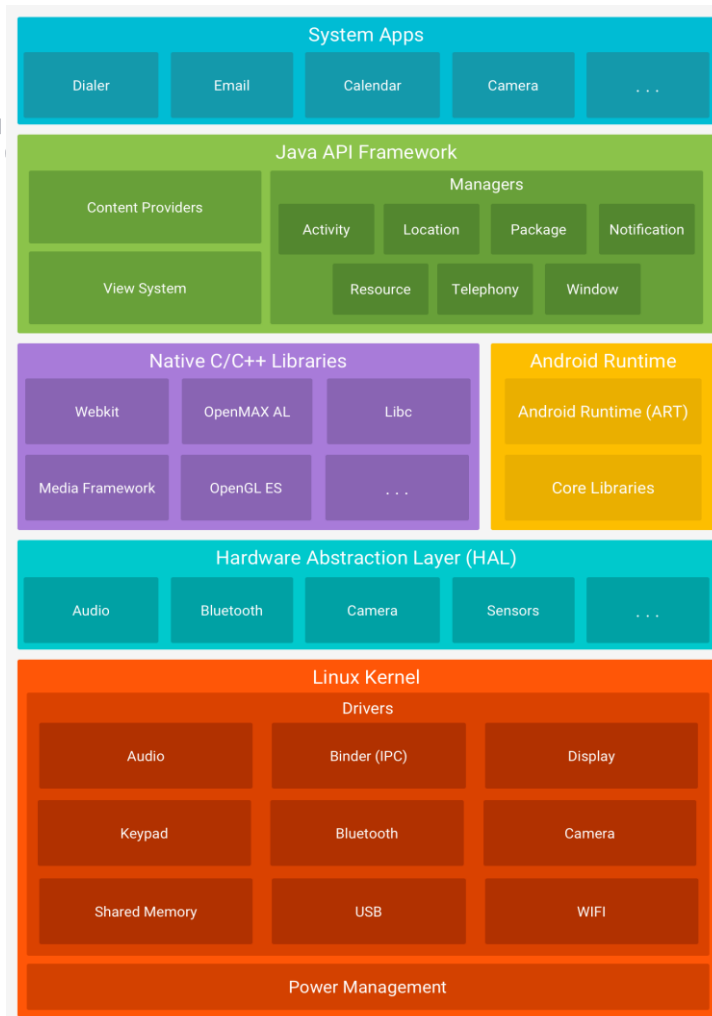


App Development Lifecycle



Android Software Stack

- ▶ The Linux Kernel
- ▶ Hardware Abstraction Layer (HAL)
- ▶ Android Runtime
- ▶ Native C/C++ Libraries
- ▶ Java API Framework
- ▶ System Apps

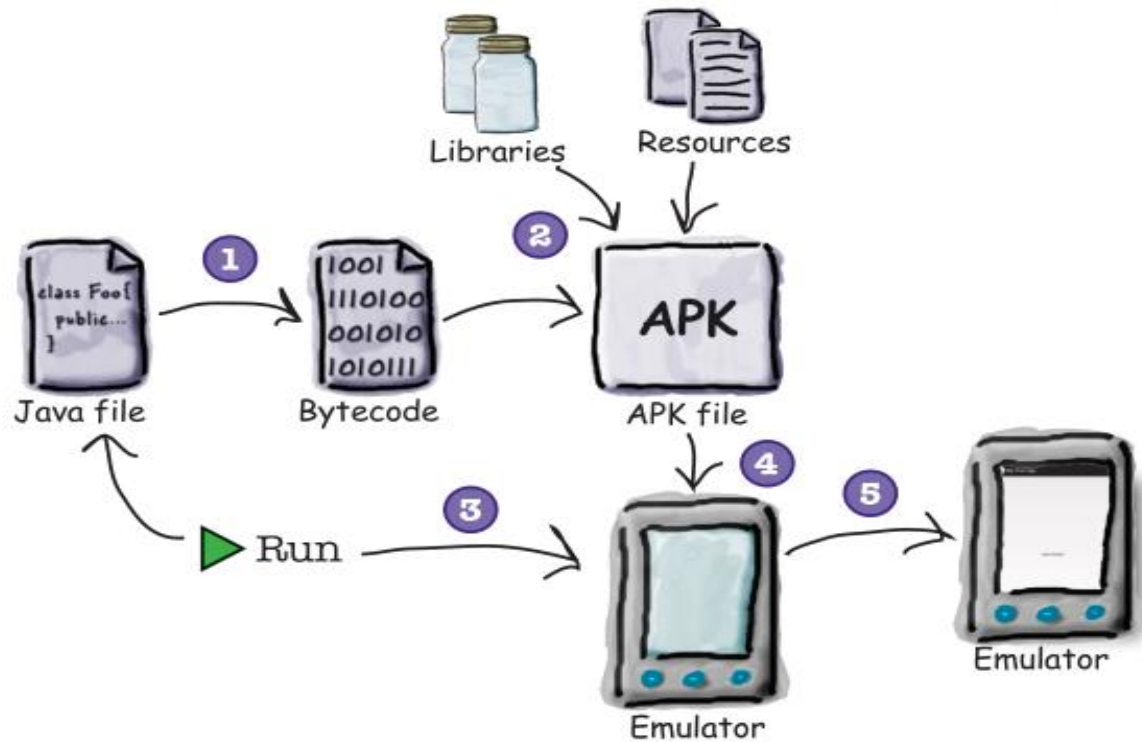


Hello World

Demo Repository:

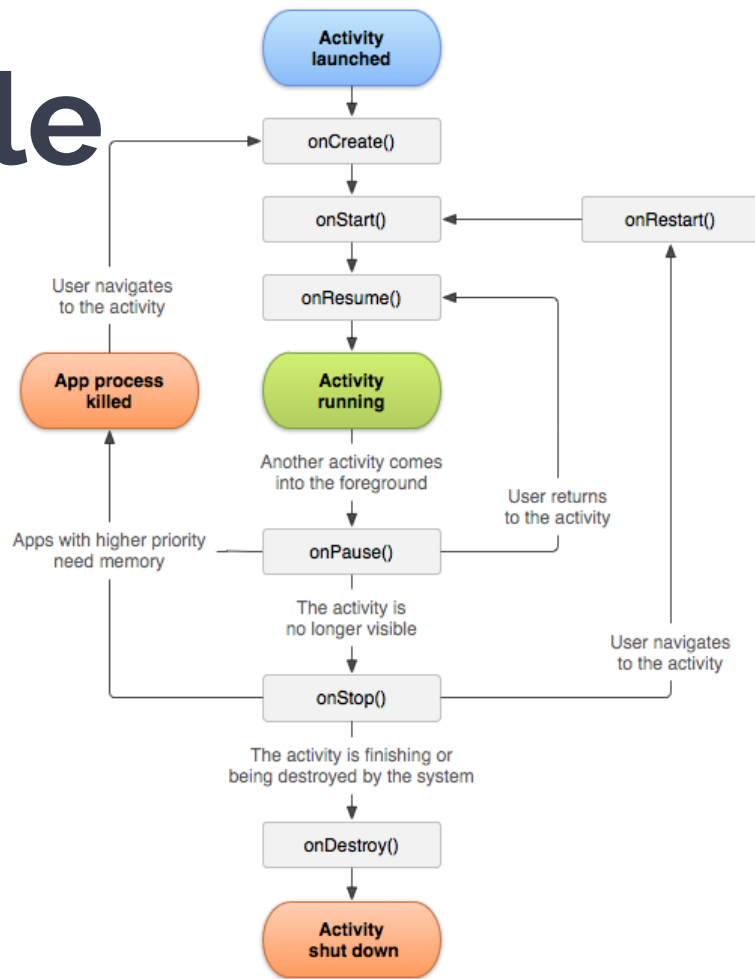
<https://github.com/gurvinder-singh-yadav/DS208>

► Behind the Scenes



Activity lifecycle

- ▶ onCreate - created
- ▶ onStart - visible to the user
- ▶ onResume - interacting with the user
- ▶ onPause - paused
- ▶ onStop - no longer visible
- ▶ onDestroy - destroyed
- ▶ onRestart - restarting



density-independent pixels (dp)

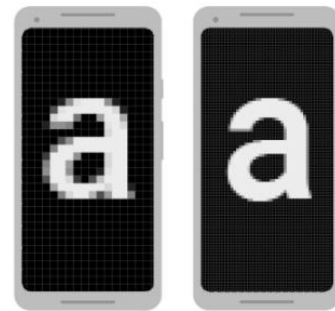
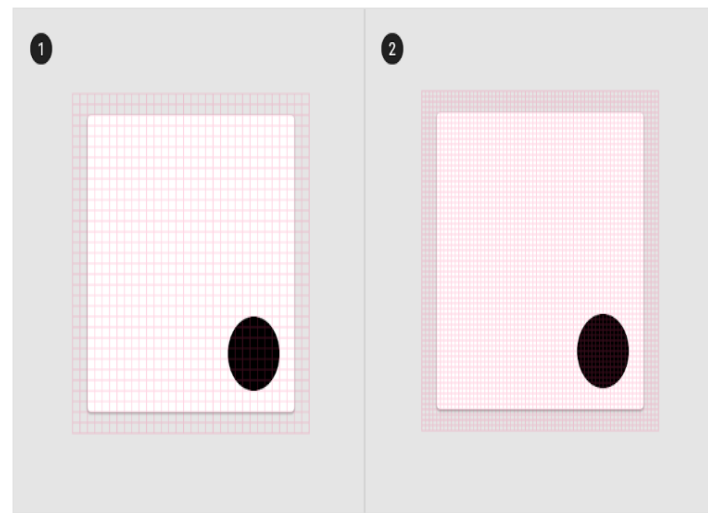


Figure 1. Two screens of the same size may have a different number of pixels

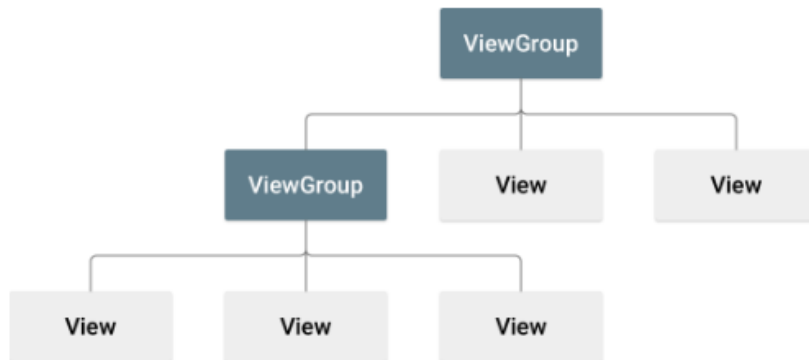
- ▶ Different screen sizes (handsets, tablets, TVs, and so on)
- ▶ Screens have different pixel sizes
- ▶ One device has 160 pixels per square inch, another device fits 480 pixels in the same space
- ▶ One dp is a virtual pixel unit that's roughly equal to one pixel on a medium-density screen (160dpi; the "baseline" density)
- ▶ $\text{Actual pixel} = \text{dp} * \text{dpi}/160$
- ▶ For text sizes use scalable pixels (sp) as your units. The sp unit is the same size as dp, by default, but it resizes based on the user's preferred text size.



1. Low-density screen displayed with density independence
2. High-density screen displayed with density independence

Layout

- ▶ Structure for UI
- ▶ View - User sees and interacts
- ▶ ViewGroup - Container



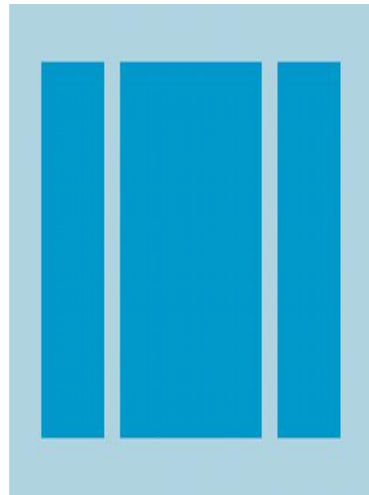
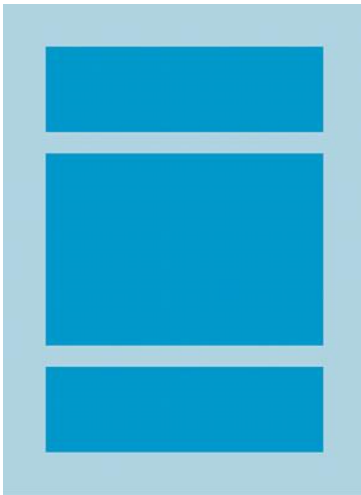
Ref:

<https://developer.android.com/develop/ui/views/layout/declaring-layout>

► Linear Layout

Aligns all children in a single direction

- ▶ orientation
- ▶ gravity
- ▶ layout_weight



Relative Layout

positions UI components based on relative sibling or parent



`android:layout_alignParentLeft`



`android:layout_alignParentTop`



`android:layout_alignParentRight`



`android:layout_alignParentBottom`



`android:layout_centerHorizontal`



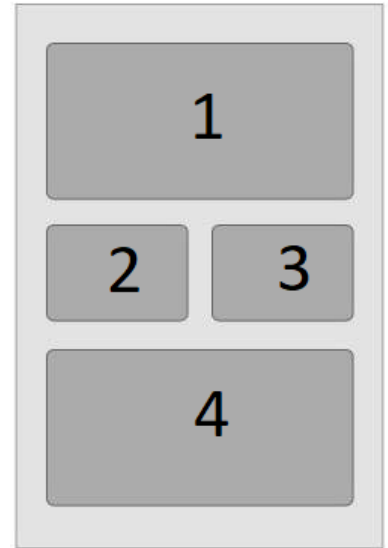
`android:layout_centerVertical`



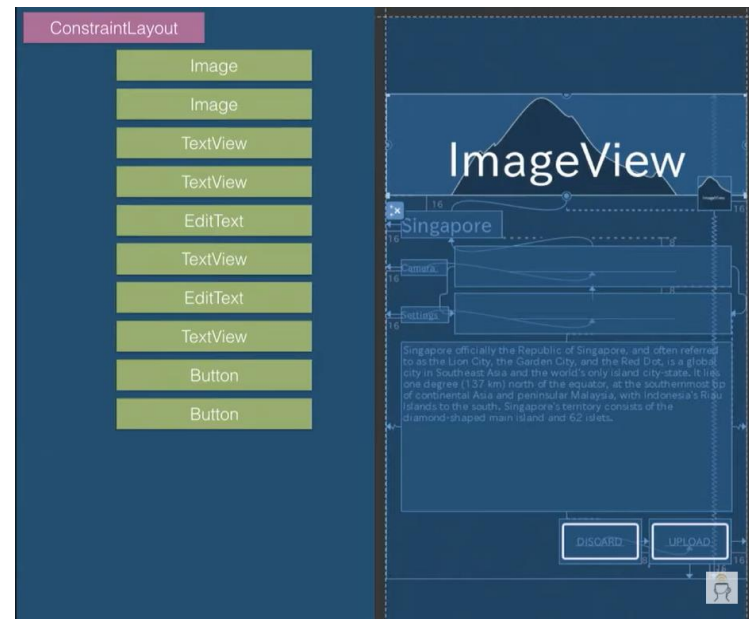
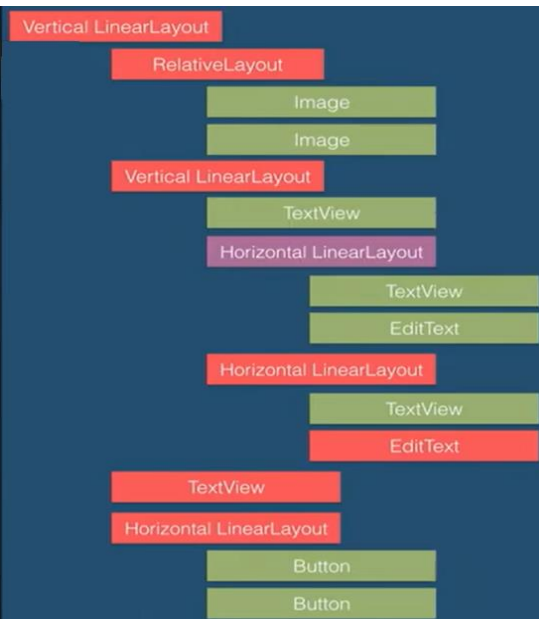
`android:layout_centerInParent`

► Tutorial

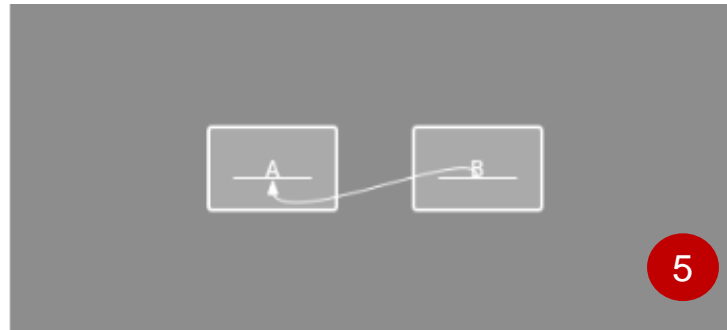
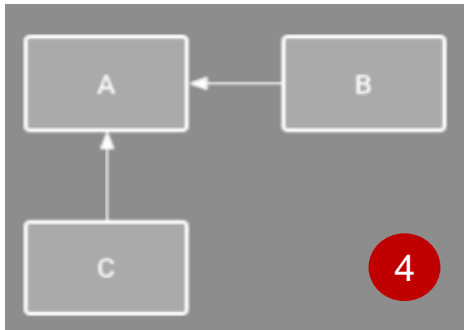
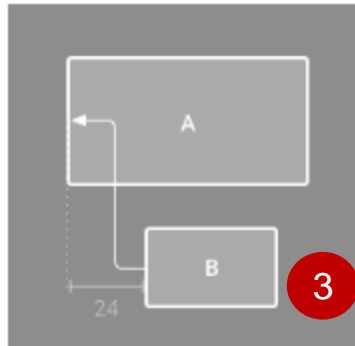
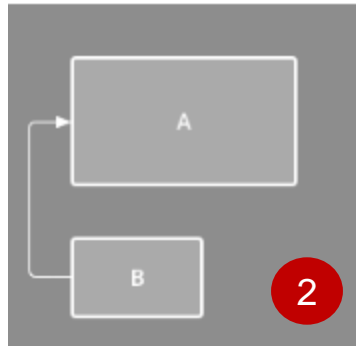
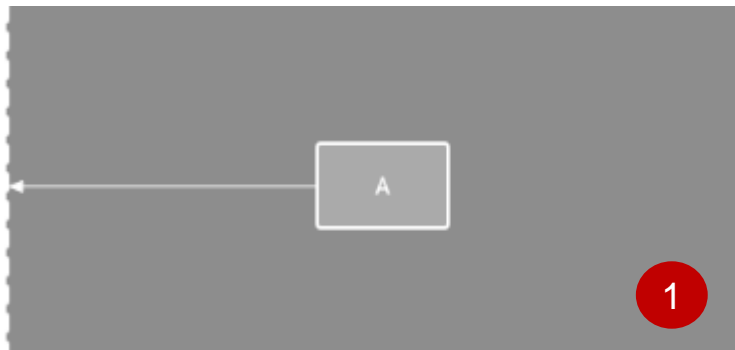
- Design this layout with only LinearLayouts where 1,2,3 and 4 are textviews
- Design this layout with a RelativeLayout and a LinearLayout where 1,2,3 and 4 are textviews
- Design this layout with only RelativeLayouts where 1,2,3 and 4 are textviews



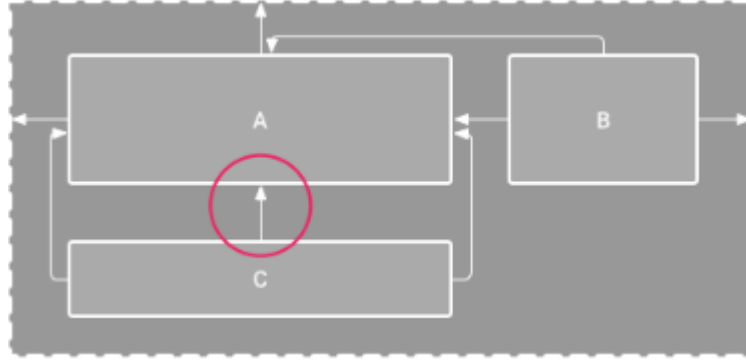
Why Constraint Layout



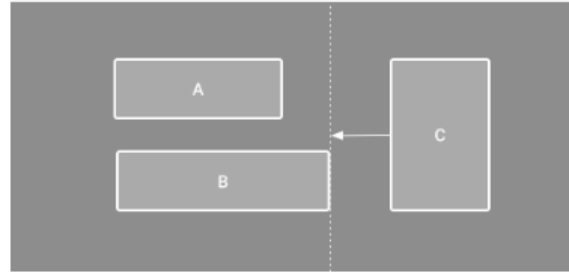
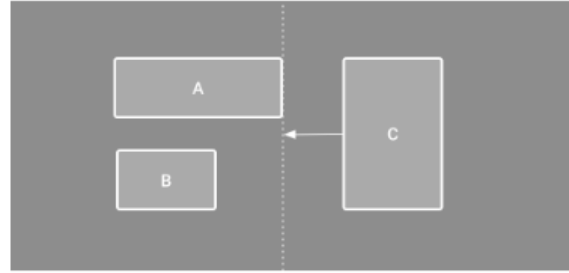
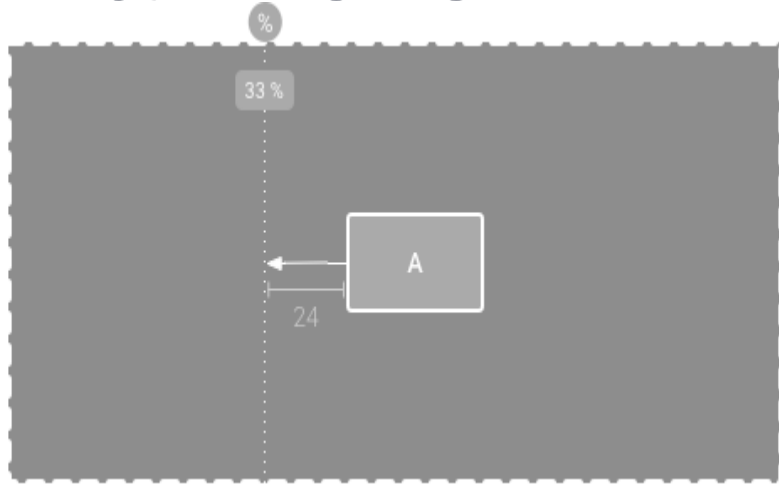
► Constraint Layout



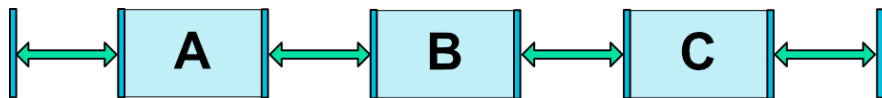
► Constraint Layout



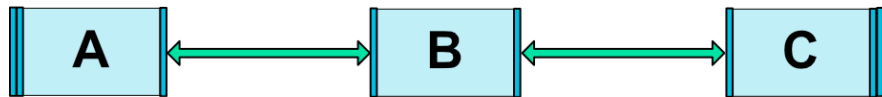
Constraint Layout Guidelines & Barriers



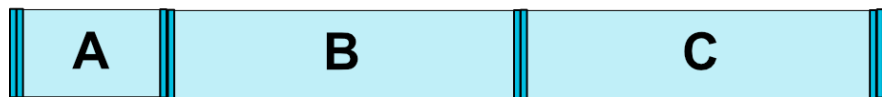
Constraint Layout Chains



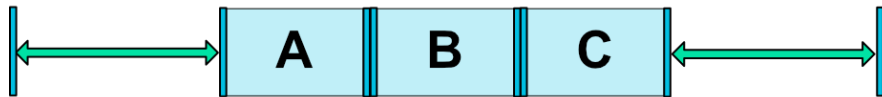
Spread Chain



Spread Inside Chain



Weighted Chain

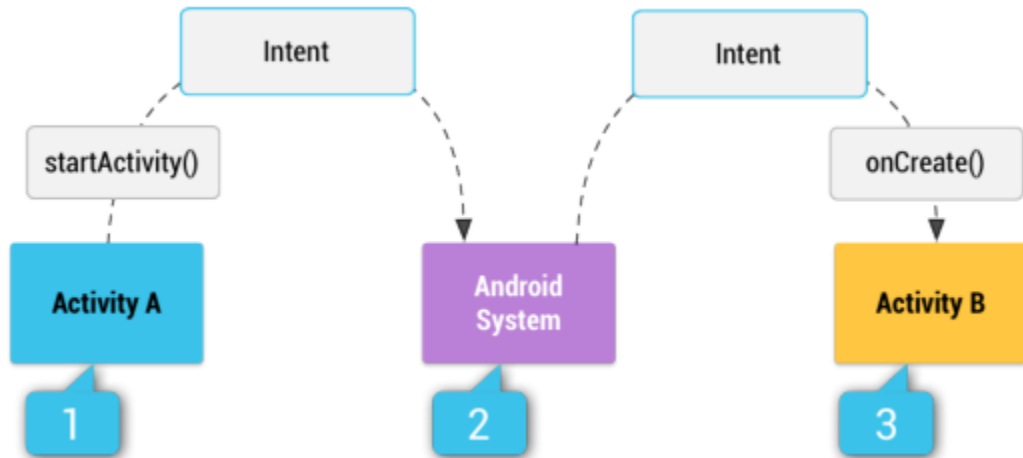


Packed Chain

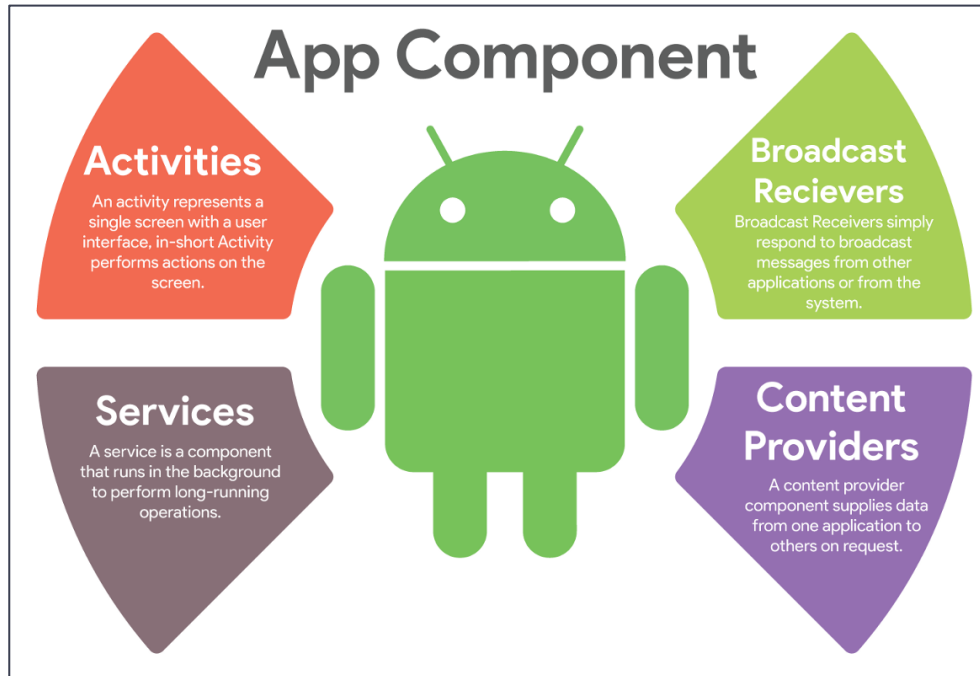


Packed Chain with Bias

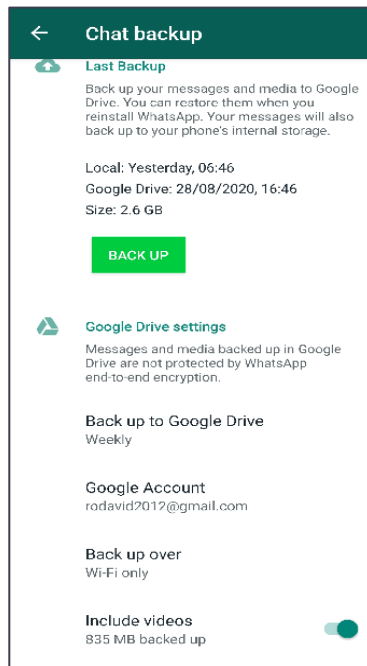
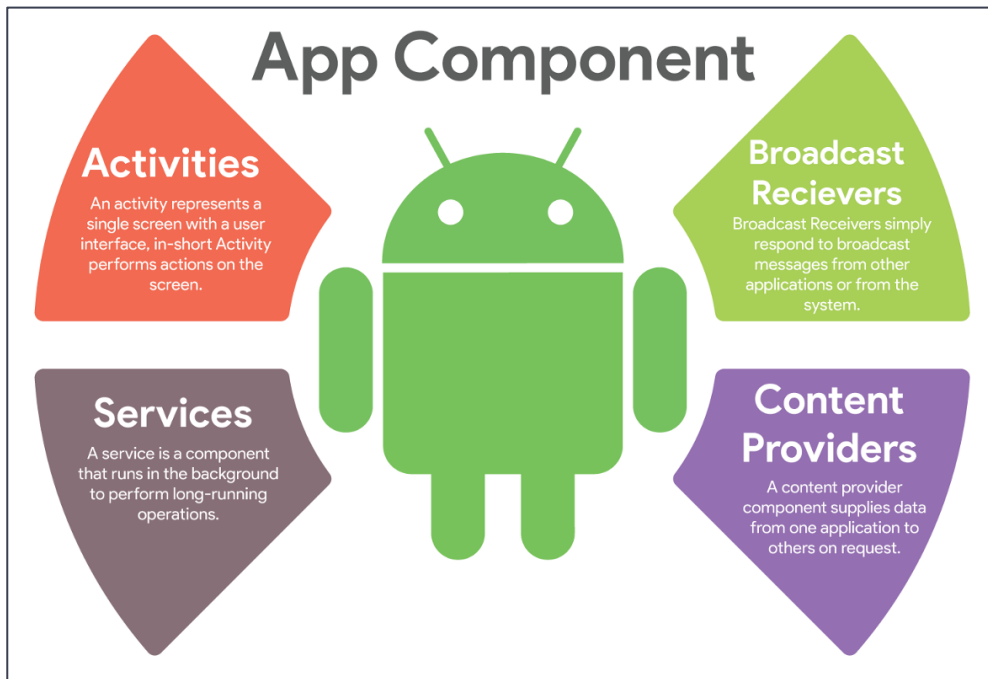
► Implicit Intent



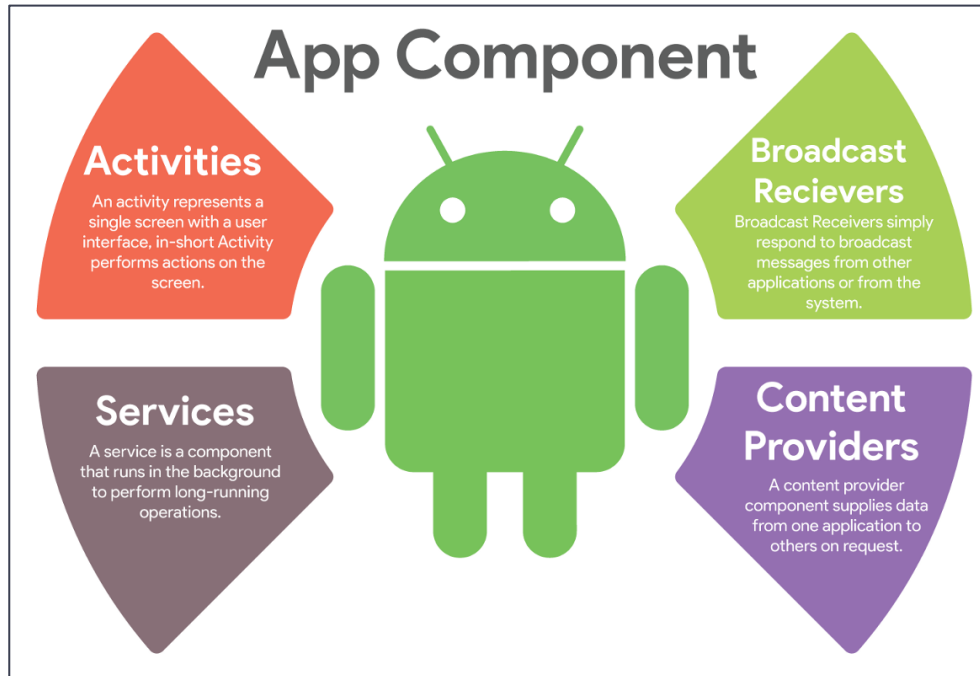
App components - activity



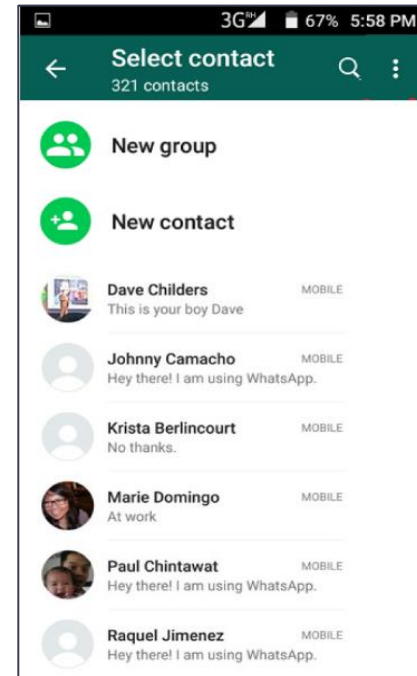
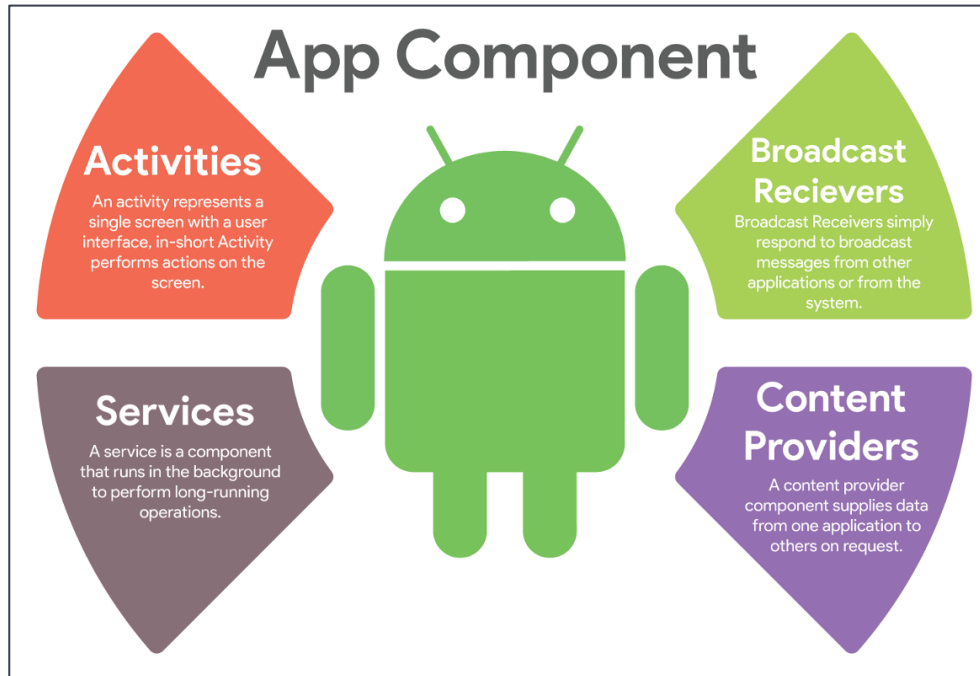
App components - services



App components – broadcast receivers



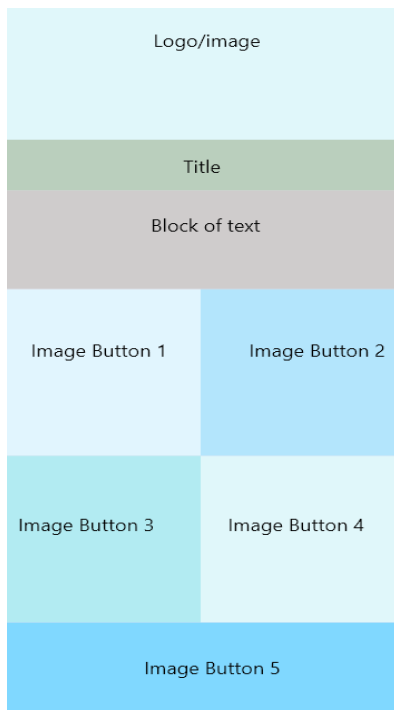
App components – content providers

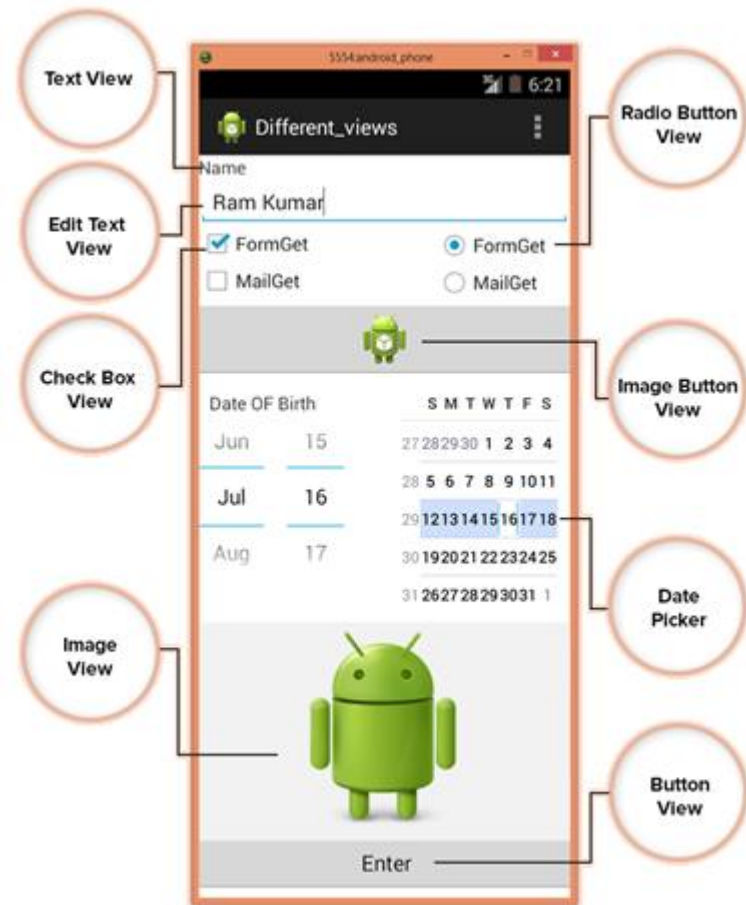


► Material Design Guidelines

- ▶ <https://material.io/>
- ▶ **Color:** <https://material.io/design/color/the-color-system.html>
- ▶ **Icon:** <https://material.io/design/iconography/system-icons.html>
- ▶ <https://learnui.design/tools/data-color-picker.html>

► Tutorial





► XML

- ▶ XML documents must start with an XML declaration like
`<?xml version="1.0"?>`
- ▶ XML elements are case sensitive
- ▶ All elements must be nested in a single root element.
- ▶ Every element must be fully enclosed.
`<Product><ID></ID></Product>` is valid, but
`<Product><ID></Product></ID>` isn't
- ▶ Attributes contain values that are associated with an element
`<element attribute="value"></element>`



▶ JSON

- ▶ Data is represented as field name (in double quotes), followed by a colon, followed by a value
- ▶ Value can be a string, a number, an object, an array, a boolean or null
- ▶ Data is separated by commas
- ▶ Curly braces hold objects
- ▶ Square brackets hold arrays

