

# Workshop Android

SKD, NDK & OPENGLES

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- ▶ SDK
- ▶ NDK
- ▶ OpenGL ES
- ▶ Programmieren

# Android SDK

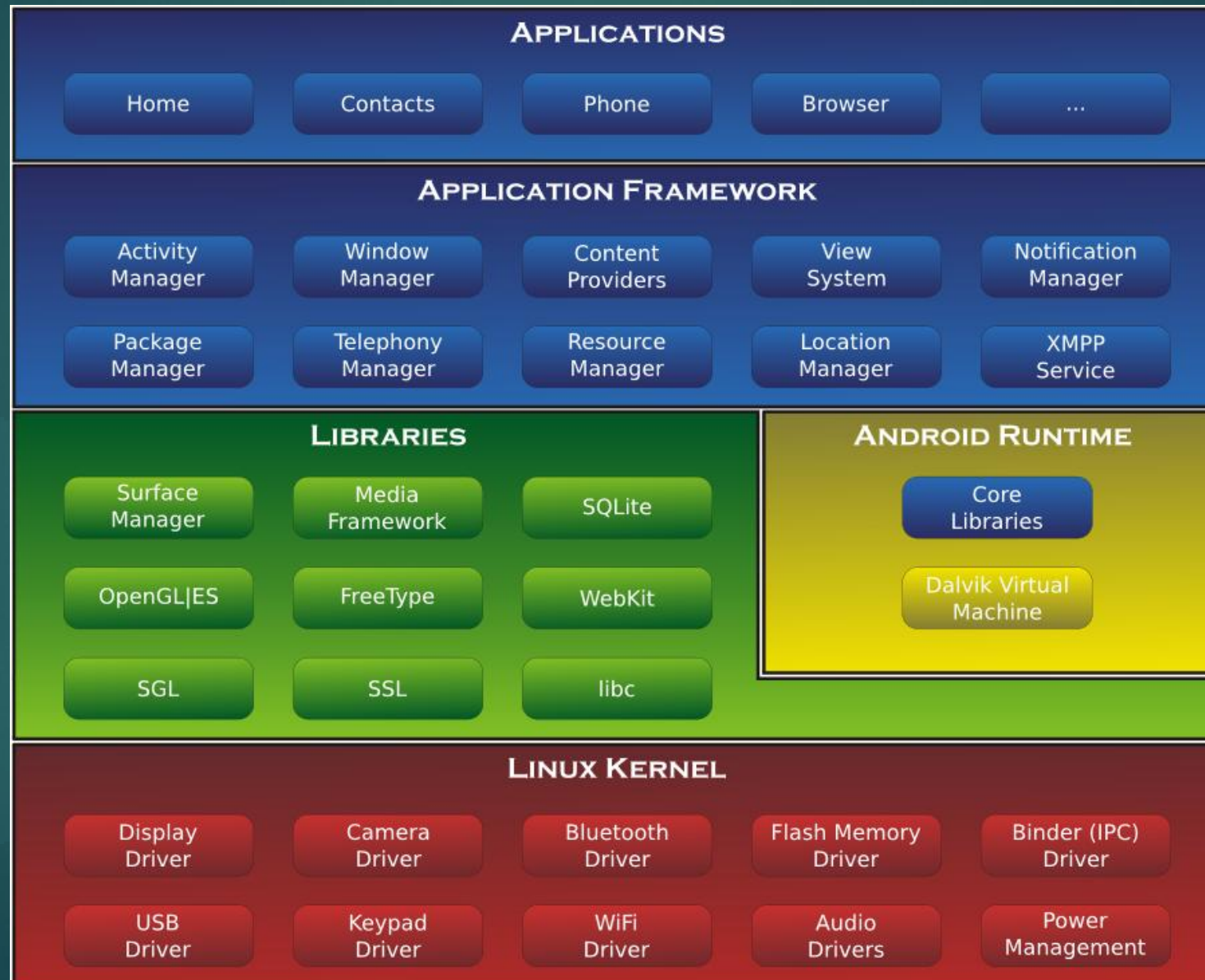
# Android SDK

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- ▶ Warum Android?
- ▶ Keine Entwicklerlizenzen
- ▶ Marktanteile
  - ▶ Tablets: 41%
  - ▶ Smartphones: 69%
- ▶ Entwicklung in Java und/oder C/C++

# Android SDK - Architektur

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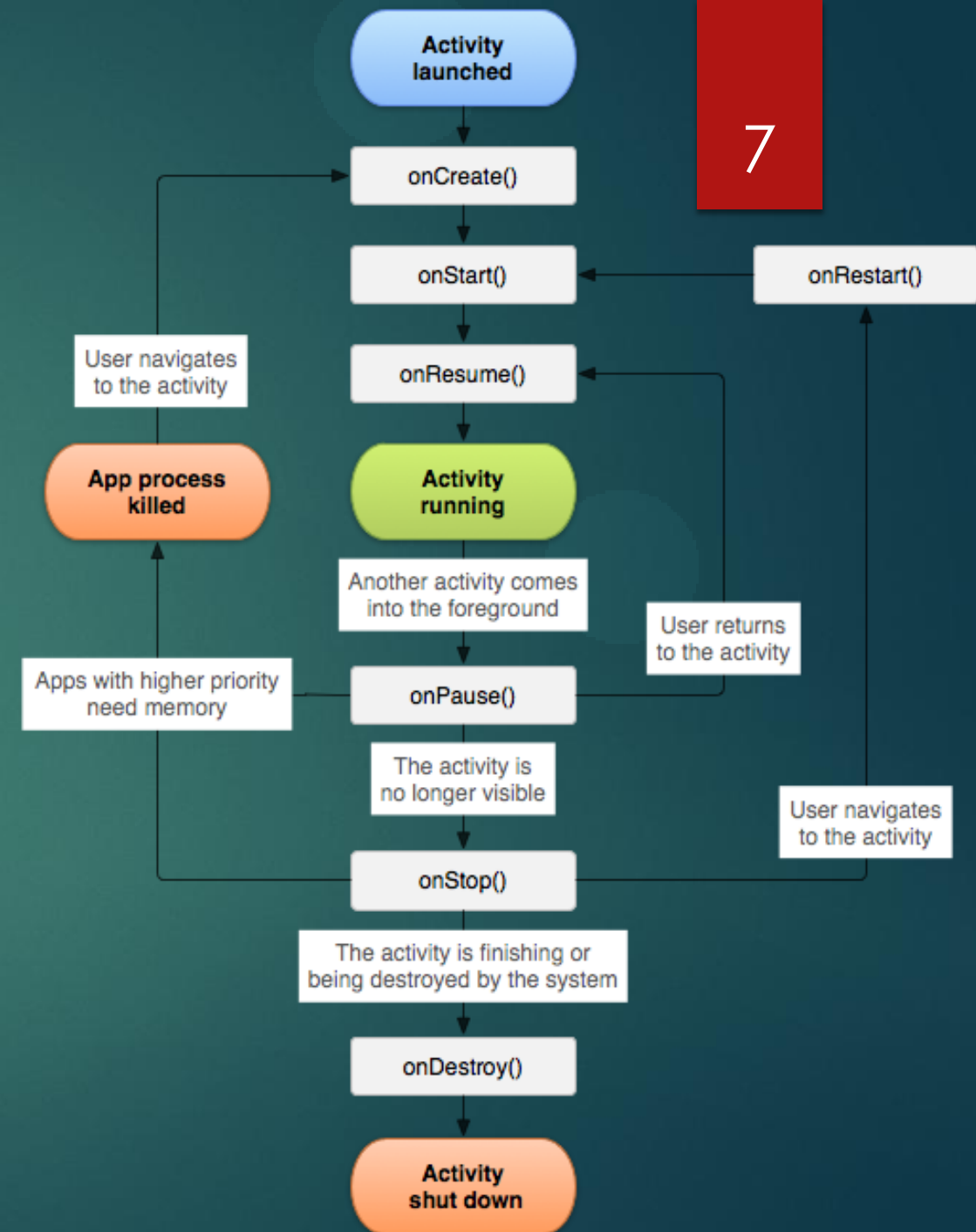
# Android SDK – Projekt, Ordner & Emulator

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- ▶ Projekt erstellen
- ▶ Ordnerstruktur
- ▶ Emulator erstellen

# Android SDK - Activity

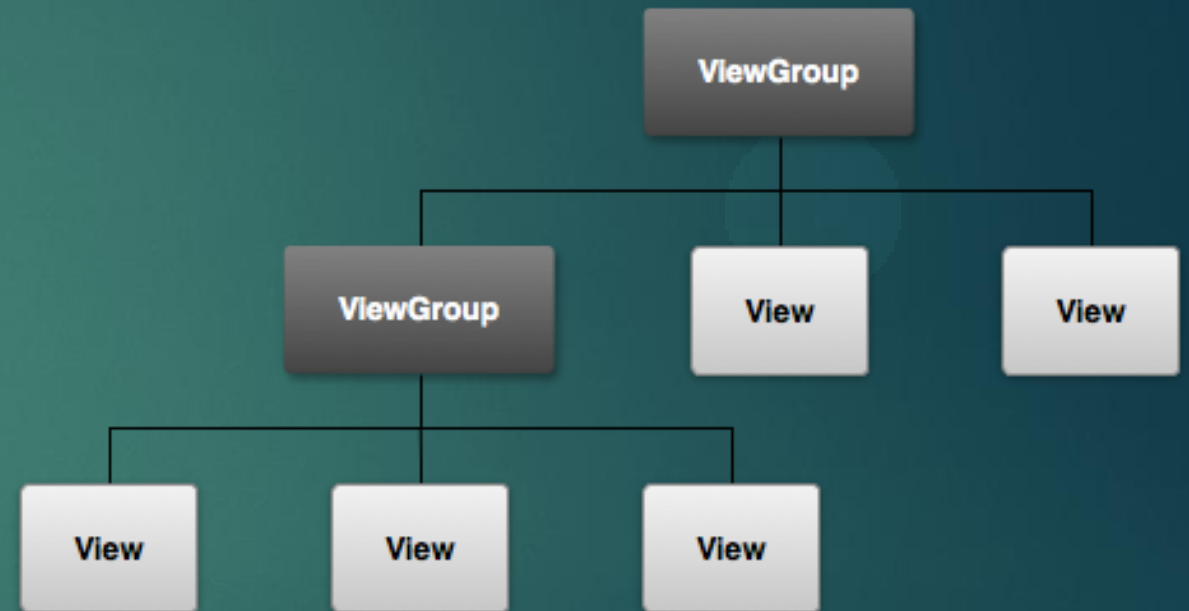
- ▶ Keine „Main-Methode“
- ▶ Sondern spezielle callbacks



# Android SDK - Views

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- ▶ User Interface
- ▶ Verschiedene Eigenschaften
  - ▶ Z.B. Höhe und Breite
- ▶ Besteht aus
  - ▶ ViewGroup
    - ▶ Z.B. LinearLayout
  - ▶ View
    - ▶ Z.B. TextView





# Android SDK - Views

Beispiel Layout:

```
<LinearLayout
xmlns:android=„http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android“
    android:layout_width=„fill_parent“
    android:layout_height=„fill_parent“
    android:orientation=„vertical“>
    <TextView
        android:id=„@+id/textView_hello“
        android:layout_width=„wrap_content“
        android:layout_height=„wrap_content“ \>
</LinearLayout>
```

# Android SDK - Views

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Beispiel Activity:

```
public class MyActivity extends Activity{

    private TextView message;

    @Override
    public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState){
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        setContentView(R.layout.main);
        message = (TextView) findViewById(R.id.textView_hello);
        message.setText(R.string.hello_world);
    }
}
```

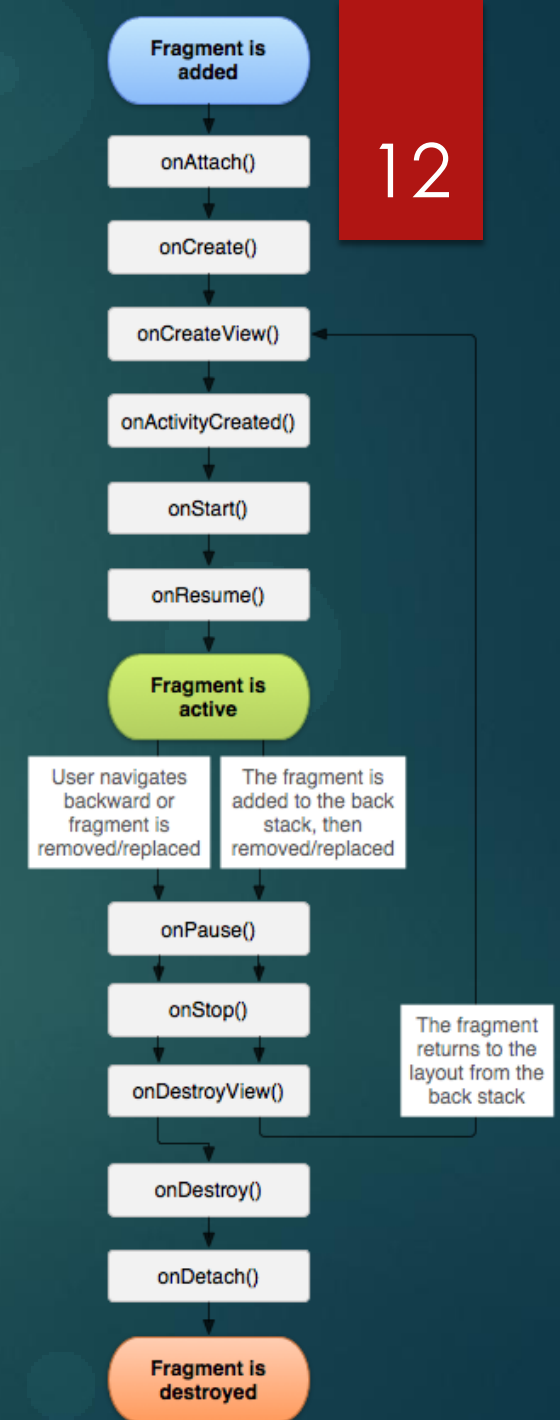
# Android SDK - Views

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Beispiel Activity erweitert:

```
public class MyActivity extends Activity{  
    ...  
    @Override  
    public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState){  
        ...  
        Button b = new Button(this);  
        b.setText(„Klick mich!“);  
        b.setOnClickListener( new OnClickListener(){  
            @Override  
            public void onClick(View v){  
                ...  
            }  
        });  
        addContentView(b, new LayoutParams(LayoutParams.WRAP_CONTENT,  
LayoutParams.WRAP_CONTENT));  
    }  
}
```

# Android SDK - Fragments



# Android SDK - Fragments

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Beispiel Fragment setzen:

...

```
MyFragment fragment = new MyFragment();
```

```
FragmentManager transaction =  
getFragmentManager().beginTransaction();
```

```
transaction.add(R.id.fragment_container, fragment  
);
```

```
transaction.commit();
```

...

Fragment austauschen:

...

```
NewFragment newFrag = new NewFragment();
```

```
FragmentManager transaction =  
getFragmentManager().beginTransaction();
```

```
transaction.replace(R.id.fragment_container, newFra  
g);
```

```
Transaction.addToBackStack(null);
```

```
transaction.commit();
```

...

# Android SDK - AsyncTask

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Class MyTask extends AsyncTask<Params, Progress, Result>{

```
protected Result doInBackground(Params... params){
```

```
    ...
```

```
    if(!isCancelled()){
```

```
        ...
```

```
        publishProgress(...);
```

```
        ...
```

```
    }
```

```
    ...
```

```
}
```

```
protected void onProgressUpdate(Progress... progress){
```

```
    ...
```

```
}
```

```
protected void onPostExecute(Result result){
```

```
    ...
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
MyTask task = new myTask();
```

```
task.execute(...);
```

```
...
```

```
task.cancel(true);
```

# Android NDK

# Android NDK

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- ▶ Entwicklung: C/C++
- ▶ Einsatzmöglichkeiten:
  - ▶ JNI: C/C++ ↔ Java
  - ▶ Native Activity → einige Erweiterungen nicht verfügbar
- ▶ Vorteile:
  - ▶ Häufig schneller
  - ▶ Existierender C/C++ auf Android portieren
- ▶ Nachteile:
  - ▶ Erhöht Komplexität sehr
- ▶ Gute Kandidaten:
  - ▶ Eigenständige, CPU intensive, wenig Speicher verbrauchende Programmteile



# Android NDK - JNI

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- ▶ Projekt in C/C++ Projekt konvertieren
- ▶ Ordner JNI erstellen

# Android NDK - JNI

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- ▶ Projekt in C/C++ Projekt konvertieren
- ▶ Ordner JNI erstellen
- ▶ C/C++ Code schreiben
- ▶ Library einbinden im Java Code

# Android NDK - JNI

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In C/C++-Teil: helloworld.c

```
#include <string.h>
```

```
#include <jni.h>
```

```
JNIEXPORT jstring JNICALL  
Java_mein_package_Klasse_funktionsName(  
    JNIEnv* env, jobject obj){  
  
    return (*env)->NewStringUTF(env, "Hello World!");  
  
}
```

Für C++:

```
extern „C“{...}
```

Im Java-Teil: Klasse.java

```
Package mein.package
```

```
public class Klasse(){
```

```
    static{
```

```
        System.loadLibrary(„helloworld“);
```

```
    }
```

```
    public native String funktionsName();
```

```
    ...
```

```
}
```

# Android NDK - JNI

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- ▶ Projekt in C/C++ Projekt konvertieren
- ▶ Ordner JNI erstellen
- ▶ C/C++ Code schreiben
- ▶ Library einbinden im Java Code
- ▶ Android.mk schreiben

# Android NDK – Android.mk

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```
LOCAL_PATH := $(call my-dir)
```

```
include $(CLEAR_VARS)
```

```
LOCAL_MODULE := libhelloworld
```

```
LOCAL_SRC_FILE := helloworld.c
```

```
include $(BUILD_SHARED_LIBRARY)
```

# Android NDK - JNI

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- ▶ Projekt in C/C++ Projekt konvertieren
- ▶ Ordner JNI erstellen
- ▶ C/C++ Code schreiben
- ▶ Library einbinden im Java Code
- ▶ Android.mk schreiben
- ▶ Kompilieren

# Android NDK - JNI

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▶ \$NDK/ndk-build

Gdbserver : [arm-linux-androideabi-4.6] libs/armeabi/gdbserver

Gdbsetup : libs/armeabi/gdb.setup

Compile thumb: helloworld <= helloworld.c

SharedLibrary : libhelloworld.so

Install : libhelloworld.so => libs/armeabi/libhelloworld.so

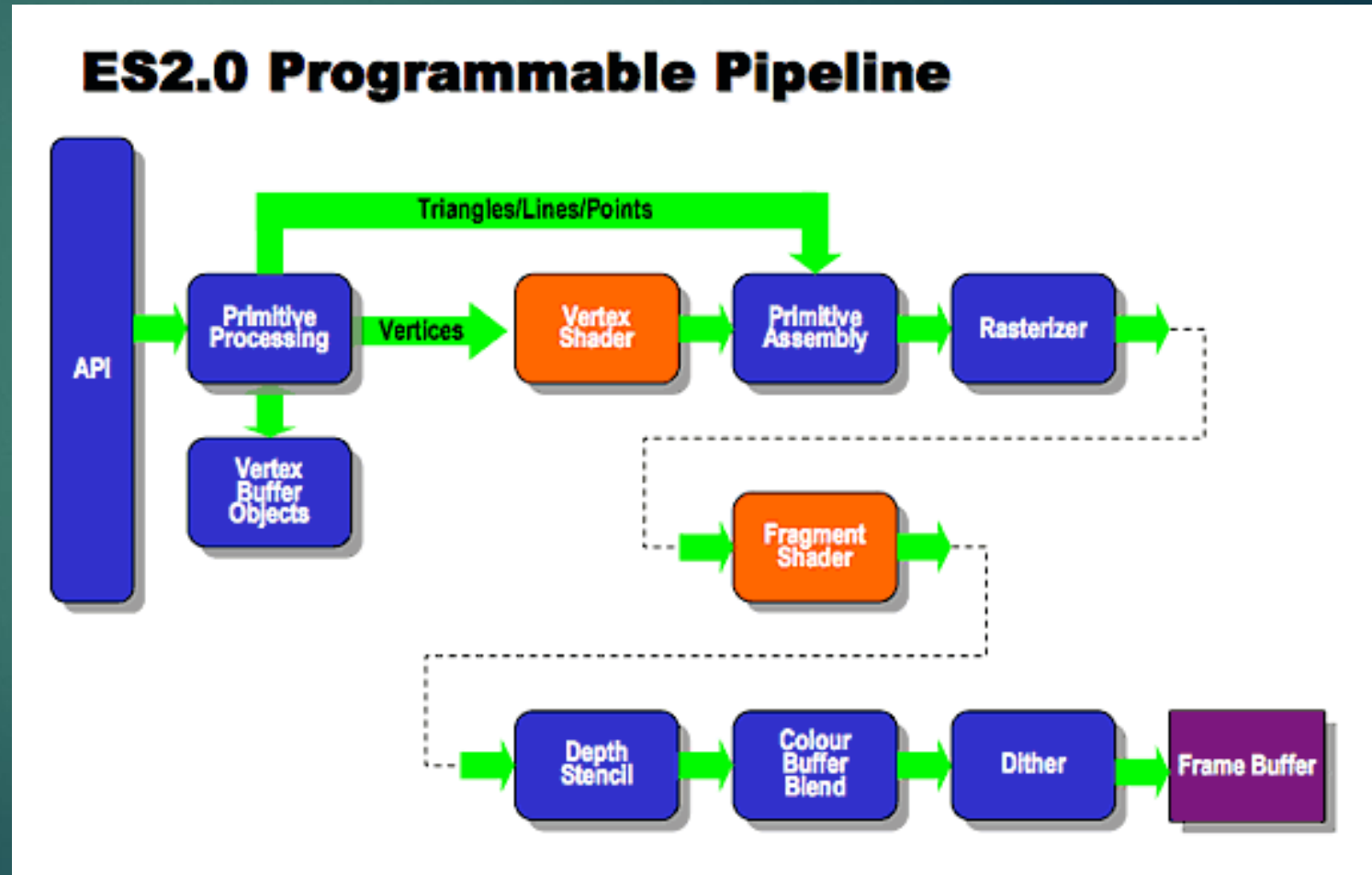
# OpenGL ES



# OpenGL ES

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- ▶ OpenGL ES 1.0/1.1
  - ▶ Gegen OpenGL 1.3/1.5 spezifiziert
  - ▶ Nur immediate mode
- ▶ OpenGL ES 2.0
  - ▶ Gegen OpenGL 2.0 spezifiziert
  - ▶ Kein immediate mode
  - ▶ Vertex- und Fragmentshader
    - ▶ OpenGL ES Shading Language 1.0
    - ▶ precision mediump float;
  - ▶ Nicht abwärtskompatibel
- ▶ OpenGL ES 3.0
  - ▶ Gegen OpenGL 3.1 spezifiziert
  - ▶ Abwärtskompatibel zu 2.0
  - ▶ OpenGL ES Shading Language 3.0



# OpenGL ES 2.0 Beispiel

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...

```
glUseProgram(program);
```

```
posHandle = glGetAttribLocation(program, "vPosition");
```

```
glVertexAttribPointer(posHandle, 2, GL_FLOAT, GL_FALSE, 0, vertices);
```

```
glEnableVertexAttribArray(posHandle);
```

```
glDrawElements(GL_TRIANGLE, 3, GL_UNSIGNED_SHORT, verticesOrder);
```

...

# OpenGL ES in Android

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- ▶ Besondere View
  - ▶ GLSurfaceView
    - ▶ setEGLContextClientVersion(2)
    - ▶ setRenderer(Renderer)
- ▶ Braucht Renderer
  - ▶ GLSurfaceView.Renderer
    - ▶ onDrawFrame
    - ▶ onSurfaceChanged
    - ▶ onSurfaceCreated

# Programmieren

# Programmieren

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- ▶ <https://github.com/duglah/workshop>

