



Android Embedded Resources

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Notes are based on:

Android Developers

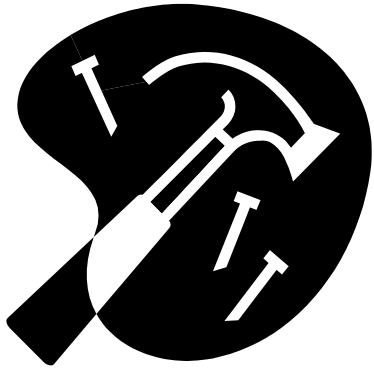
<http://developer.android.com/index.html>

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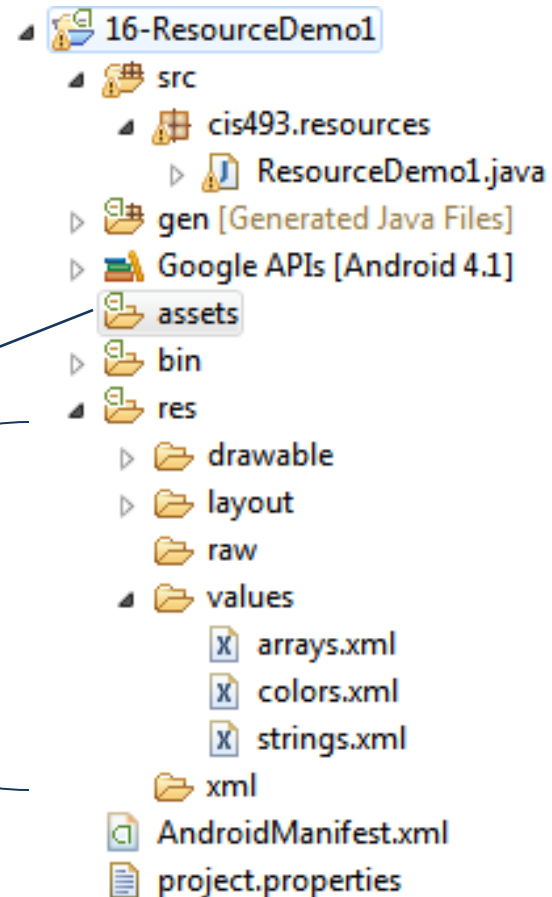
Android Resources

Resources

Resources are external files (images, strings, files, audio, animations, layouts, styles, xml ...) which are integrated into the application at compile time for their later use at execution time.

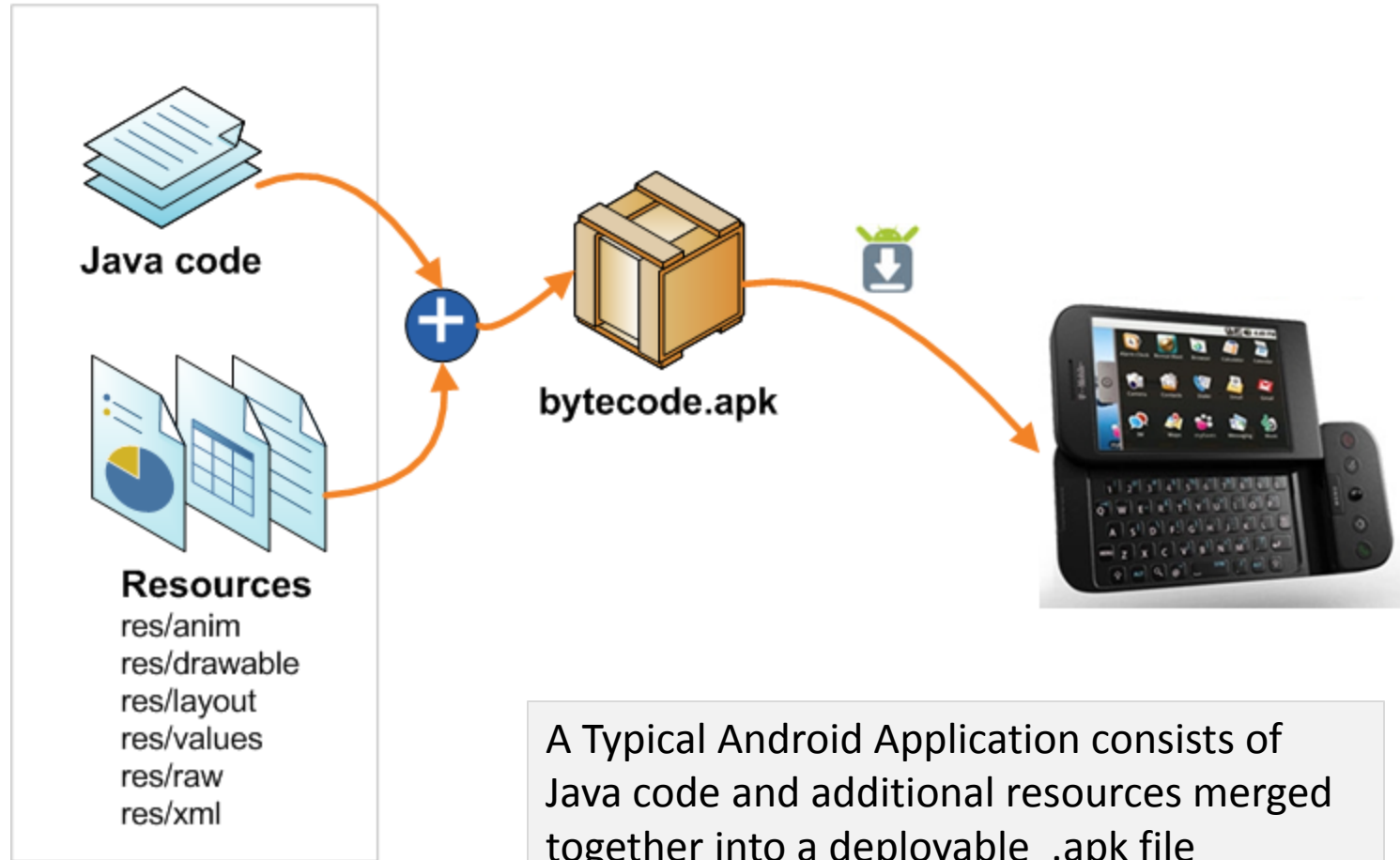


Raw resources are
placed here



Android Resources

Android Application



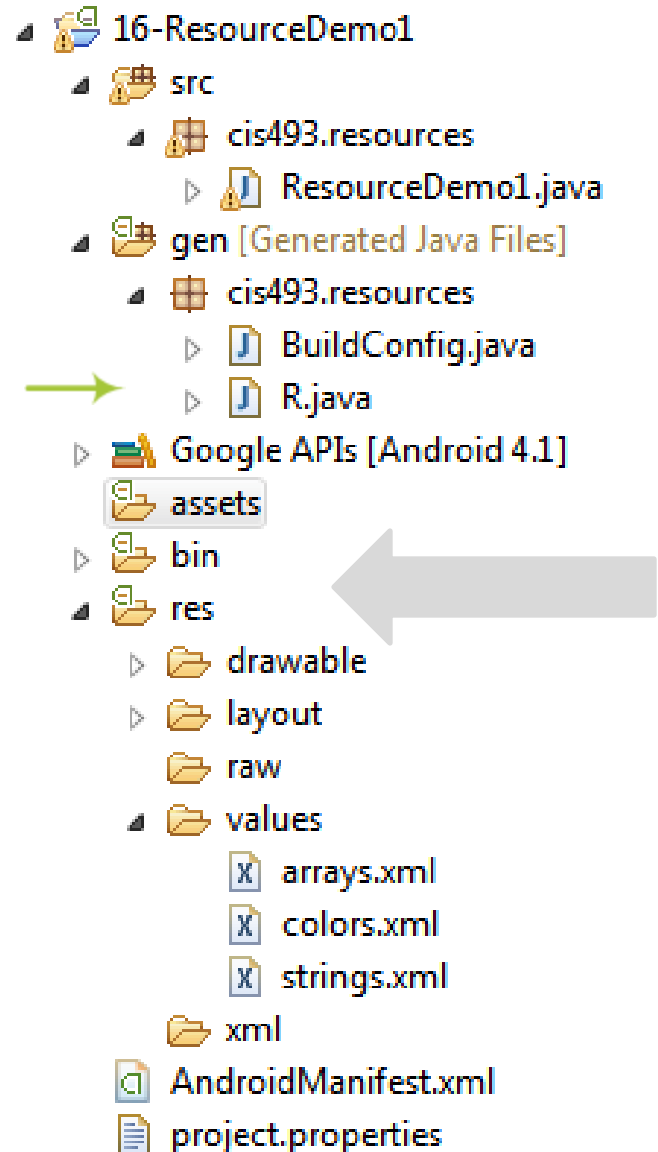
Android Resources

Copy/Paste Resources

You place your resources under the appropriate **/res** or **/assets** subdirectory in your project's workspace.

Resources are compiled into the final APK file.

Android creates a wrapper class, called **R**, that you can use to refer to these resources in your code.



Android Resources

Directory	Resource Type
animator/	XML files that define property animations.
anim/	XML files that define tween animations. (Property animations can also be saved in this directory, but the animator/ directory is preferred for property animations to distinguish between the two types.)
color/	XML files that define a state list of colors.
drawable/	Bitmap files (.png, .9.png, .jpg, .gif) or XML (shapes, animations) files that are compiled into drawable resources.
layout/	XML files that define a user interface layout.
menu/	XML files that define application menus, such as an Options Menu, Context Menu, or Sub Menu.
raw/	<p>Arbitrary files to save in their raw form. To open these resources with a raw InputStream, call <code>Resources.openRawResource()</code> with the resource ID, which is <code>R.raw.filename</code>.</p> <p>However, if you need access to original file names and file hierarchy, you might consider saving some resources in the <code>assets/</code> directory (instead of <code>res/raw/</code>). Files in <code>assets/</code> are not given a resource ID, so you can read them only using <code>AssetManager</code>.</p>
Values/	XML files that contain simple values, such as strings, integers, and colors. For example, a <code><string></code> element creates an <code>R.string</code> resource and a <code><color></code> element creates an <code>R.color</code> resource. You can name the file whatever you want and place different resource types in one file. For clarity use: <code>arrays.xml</code> , <code>colors.xml</code> , <code>dimens.xml</code> , <code>strings.xml</code> , <code>styles.xml</code> .
xml/	Arbitrary XML files that can be read at runtime by calling <code>Resources.getXML()</code> .

Difference between folders: /res/raw and /assets

Both folders are very similar (they can store arbitrary data items) .

All items saved in the **/res/** folder are indexed by ID. Those entries are stored in the **R.java** file .

Indexed items can be easily retrieve using notation:

R.array . [resource_name]

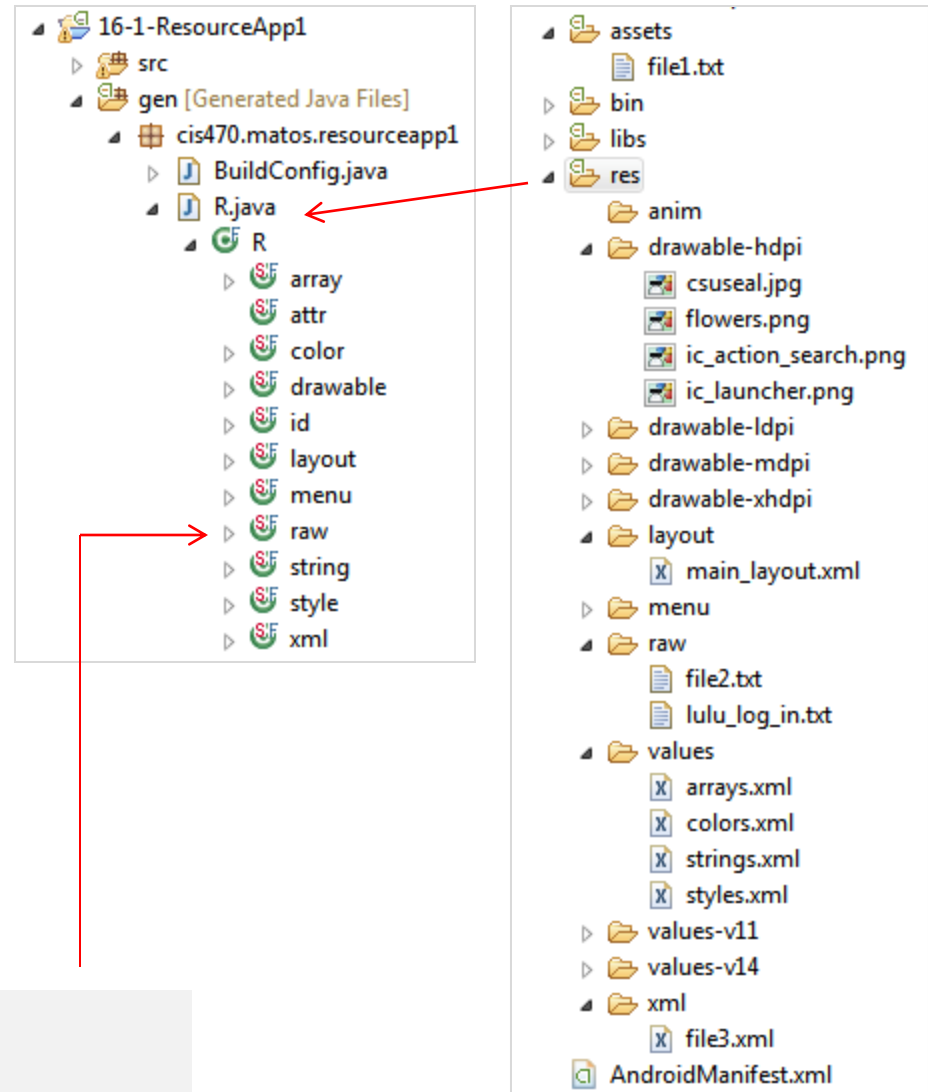
R.attr. [resource_name]

...

R.id . [resource_name]

...

R.xml . [resource_name]



Fragment taken from R.java

```
public static final class raw {  
    public static final int file2=0x7f050000;  
    public static final int lulu_log_in=0x7f050001;  
}
```

Note: /res/raw/file2 and /res/xml/file3 appear in R.java however file1 does not.

Android Resources

Retrieving Resources with code

```
getResources().getAnimation(id);
```

```
getResources().getAssets().open(fileName)
```

```
getResources().getAssets().openXmlResourceParser(fileName)
```

```
getResources().getColor(id)
```

```
getResources().getDrawable(id)
```

```
getResources().getIntArray(id)
```

```
getResources().getStringArray(id)
```

```
getResources().getTextArray(id)
```

```
getResources().getLayout(id)
```

```
getResources().getMovie(id)
```

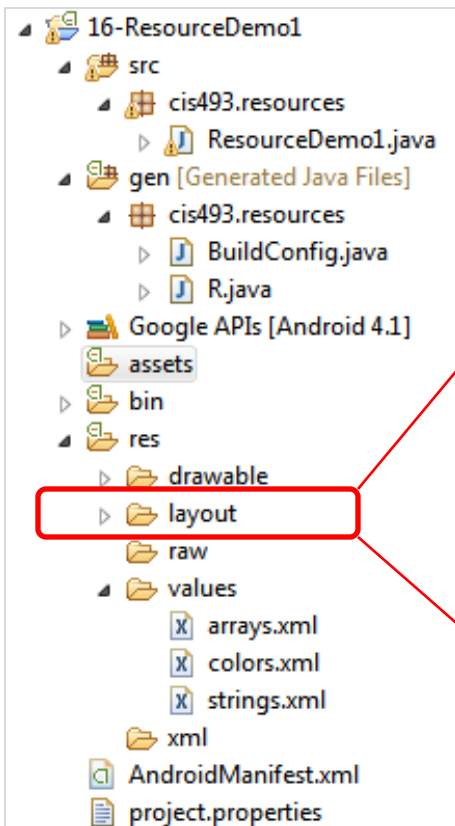
```
getResources().getString(id)
```

```
getResources().getXml(id)
```

Android Resources

Java Statements for Using Resources

Displaying a **screen layout**:



```
setContentView(R.layout.main);
```



```
setContentView(R.layout.screen2);
```

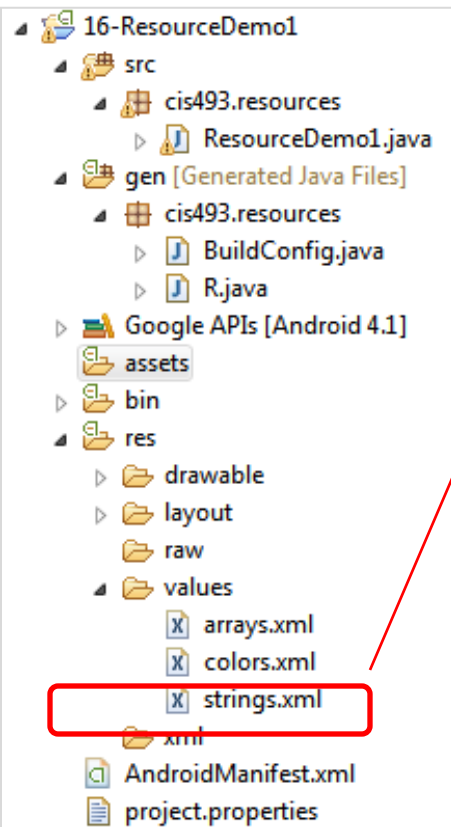


Android Resources

Java Statements for Using Resources

Retrieving **String** Resources from: **res/values/strings.xml**

Convenient strategy for internalization/redeployment.



```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<resources>
  <string name="hello">Hola Mundo!, ResourceDemo1!</string>
  <string name="app_name">ResourceDemo1</string>
  <string name="good_bye">Hasta Luego</string>
  <string name="color_caption">Color:</string>
  <string name="color_prompt">Seleccione un Color</string>
  <string name="planet_caption">
    <b>Planeta</b> Planeta <i>Planeta </i>
    <u>Planeta</u> </string>
  <string name="planet_prompt">Seleccione un Planeta</string>
</resources>
```

```
String msg =
    this.getString(R.string.color_prompt);
```

Android Resources

Java Statements for Using Resources

Enhancing externalized **String** resources from: **res/values/strings.xml**

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<resources>
    <string name="hello">Hola Mundo!, ResourceDemo1!</string>
    <string name="app_name">ResourceDemo1</string>
    <string name="good_bye">Hasta Luego</string>
    <string name="color_caption">Color:</string>
    <string name="color_prompt">Seleccione un Color</string>
    <string name="planet_caption">
        <b>Planeta</b> Planeta <i>Planeta</i>
        <u>Planeta</u> </string>
    <string name="planet_prompt">Seleccione un Planeta</string>
</resources>
```

As in HTML a string using ****, **<i>**, **<u>** modifiers will be rendered in: bold, italics, and, underlined modes. In our example:

```
String myColors[] = this.getResources().getStringArray(R.array.colors);
```

Planeta *Planeta* Planeta Planeta

Android Resources

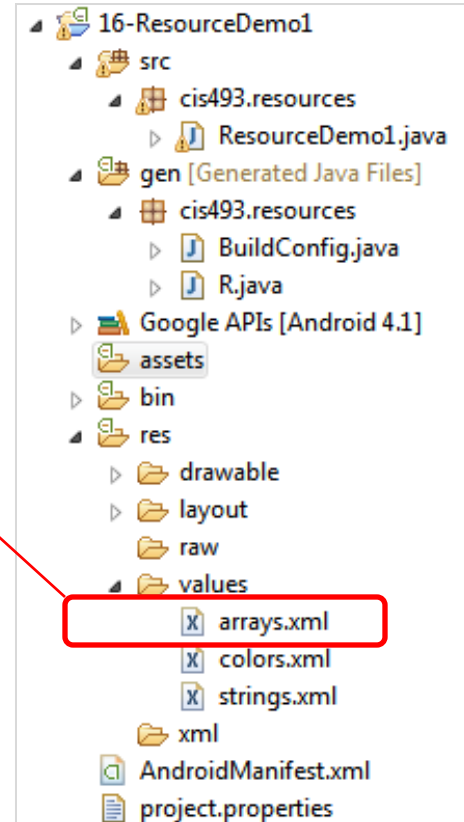
Java Statements for Using Resources

Retrieving **Array** Resources from: **res/values/arrays.xml**

```
String myColors[] = this.getResources().getStringArray(R.array.colors);
```

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<resources>
    <string-array name="colors">
        <item>red</item>
        <item>orange</item>
        <item>yellow</item>
        <item>green</item>
        <item>blue</item>
        <item>violet</item>
    </string-array>

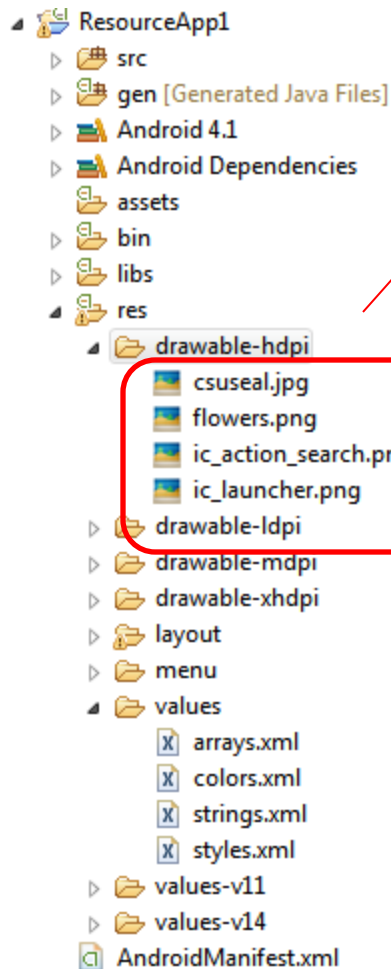
    <string-array name="planets">
        <item>Mercury</item>
        <item>Venus</item>
        <item>Earth</item>
        <item>Mars</item>
        <item>Jupiter</item>
        <item>Saturn</item>
        <item>Uranus</item>
        <item>Neptune</item>
        <item>Pluto</item>
    </string-array>
</resources>
```



Android Resources

Java Statements for Using Resources

Retrieving a **drawable image** from: **res/drawable/**



```
// same as xml layout attribute  
// android:src="@drawable/android_green_3d"  
  
imageView1.setImageResource(  
    R.drawable.flowers);
```

Android Resources

Example1. Using Embedded Resources (drawable, string, array).

```
<LinearLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
```

```
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout_height="match_parent"
    android:orientation="vertical"
    android:padding="10dip" >
```

```
    <ImageView
        android:id="@+id/ImageView01"
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content" />
```

```
    <EditText
        android:id="@+id/txtColorBox"
        android:layout_width="match_parent"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:background="@color/solid_blue"
        android:textSize="22dp" />
```

```
    <TextView
        android:layout_width="match_parent"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:layout_marginTop="10dip"
        android:text="@string/spinner_1_planet"
        android:textSize="22dp" />
```

```
    <Spinner
        android:id="@+id/spinner2"
        android:layout_width="match_parent"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:drawSelectorOnTop="true"
        android:prompt="@string/spinner_1_planet_prompt" />
```

```
</LinearLayout>
```

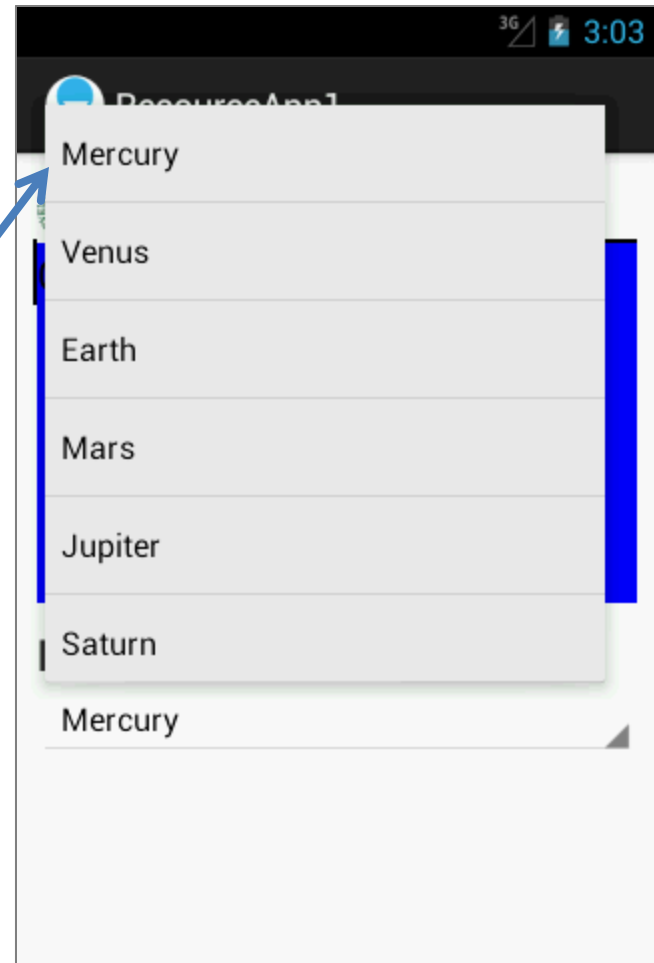
```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<resources>
    <drawable name="red">#7f00</drawable>
    <drawable name="blue">#770000ff</drawable>
    <drawable name="green">#7700ff00</drawable>

    <color name="solid_red">#f00</color>
    <color name="solid_blue">#0000ff</color>
    <color name="solid_green">#f0f0</color>
    <color name="solid_yellow">#ffffff00</color>
</resources>
```

/res/values/colors.xml

Android Resources

Example1. Using Embedded Resources (drawable, string, array).



Android Resources

Example1. Using Embedded Resources (drawable, string, array).

```
// using Resources (adapted from Android - ApiDemos)
public class ResourceApp1 extends Activity {

    @Override
    public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        setContentView(R.layout.main_layout);

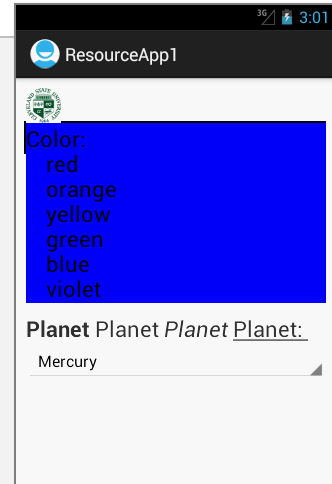
        EditText txtColorBox = (EditText) findViewById(R.id.txtColorBox);

        ImageView imageView1 = (ImageView) findViewById(R.id.ImageView01);

        // similar to xml layout android:src="@drawable/android_green_3d"
        imageView1.setImageResource(R.drawable.csuseal);

        String myColors[] = this.getResources().getStringArray(R.array.colors);

        String msg = this.getString(R.string.spinner_1_color);
        for (int i = 0; i < myColors.length; i++) {
            msg += "\n\t" + myColors[i];
        }
        txtColorBox.setText(msg);
    }
}
```



Android Resources

Example1. Using Embedded Resources (drawable, string, array).

```
Spinner s2 = (Spinner) findViewById(R.id.spinner2);

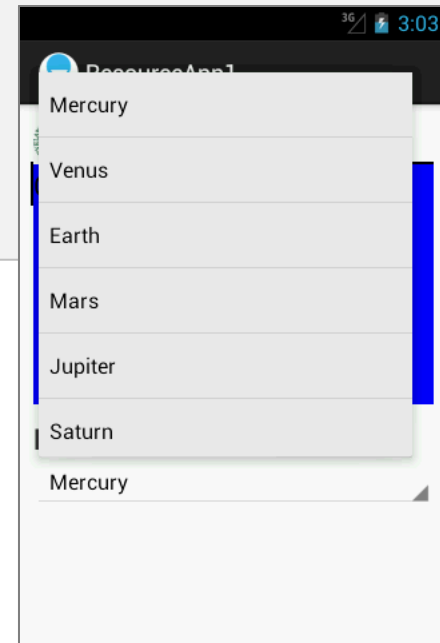
ArrayAdapter<CharSequence> adapter = ArrayAdapter.createFromResource(
    this, R.array.planets,
    android.R.layout.simple_spinner_item);

adapter.setDropDownViewResource(android.R.layout.simple_spinner_dropdown_item);

s2.setAdapter(adapter);

} // onCreate

} // class
```



Resources

Questions ?