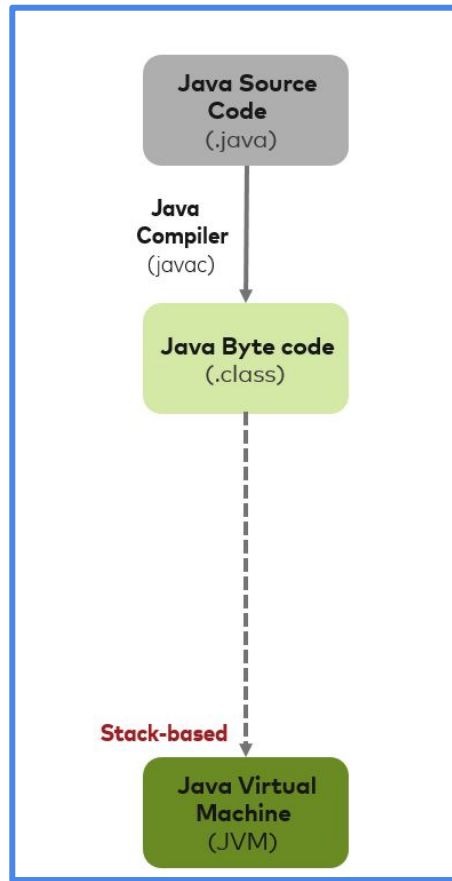


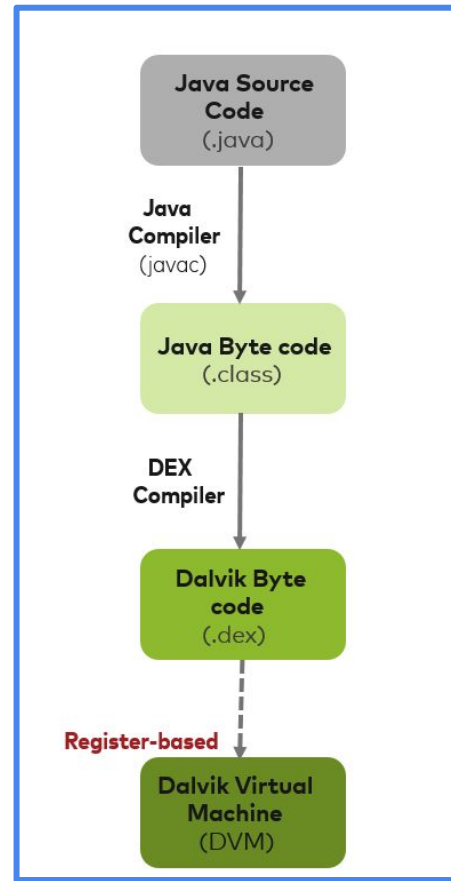
Let's talk about:
Android

Eclipse
does this
for us



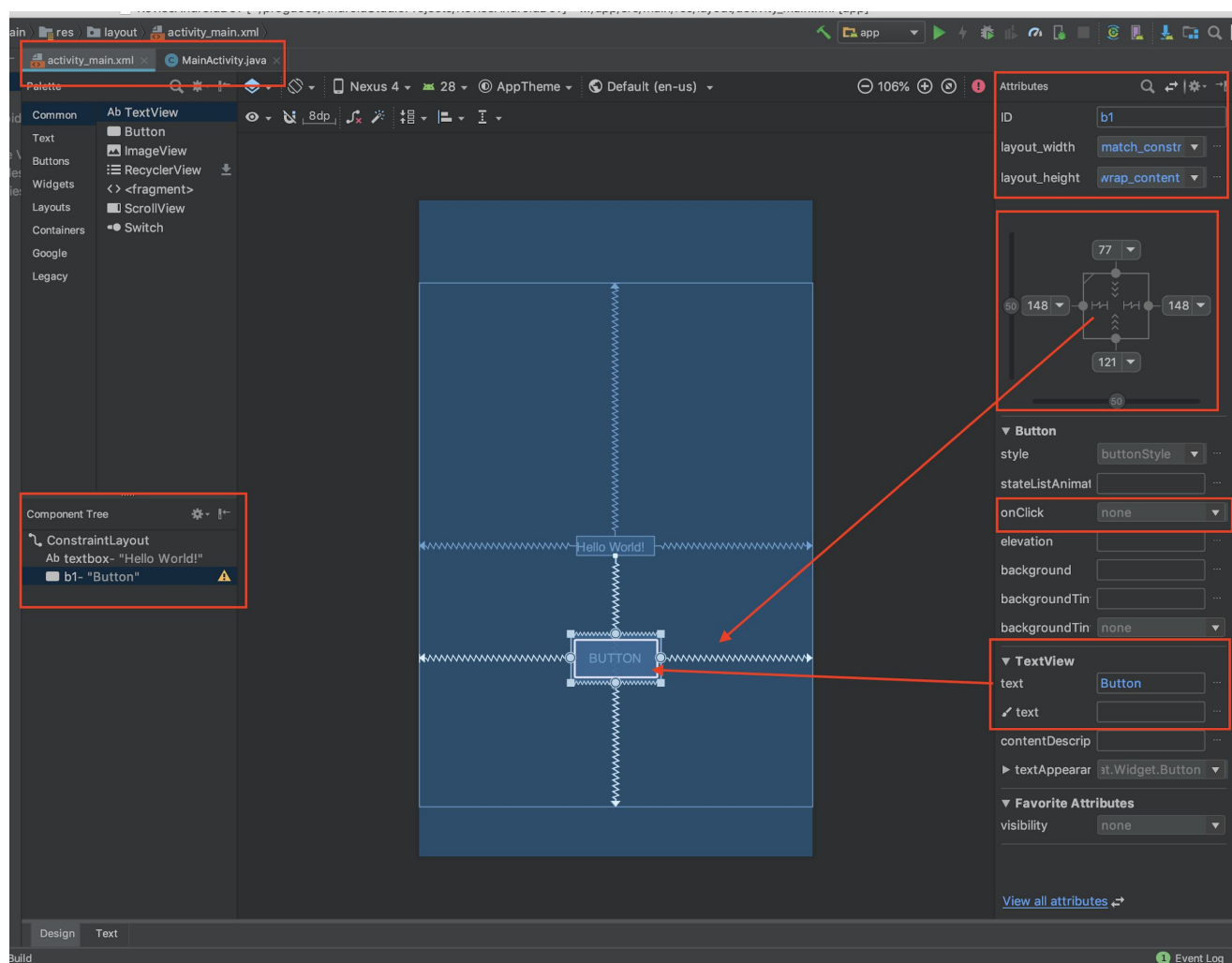
JVM vs DVM

Android
does this
for us



Getting Objects

- **activity_main.xml**
 - Drag & Drop Interface
 - Objects (buttons, text input, etc.) placed here are accessible in the code
- **MainActivity.java**
 - Where most of your development takes place
 - Has two important (and necessary components):
 - **protected void onCreate (...)**
 - This initializes your program (gets and sets values)
 - **public void onClick (**View v**)**
 - Allows you to program **actions** to **events**
 - For example: **change text when a button is clicked**
 - **View v** means the Object that *calls* this action (when the event occurs)



How do we get these Objects?

- Button **b1** = **this**.**findViewById**(**R.id.b1**);
 - **this** means *this specific program (MainActivity.java)*
 - **findViewById** means *get the Object from activity_main.xml*
 - Just like **IO.readInt()** or **Math.random()**
 - **R.id.b1** means *with the name "b1" (again, defined in activity_main.xml)*
- **b1**.**setOnClickListener**(**this**);
 - **b1** is now a Java Object that we can manipulate
 - **setOnClickListener** means *do something when this button is clicked*
- As always, **we need to define what action the button must perform**

```
@Override
protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
    super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
    setContentView(R.layout.activity_simple_calc);

    input1 = this.findViewById(R.id.calc_input1);
    input2 = this.findViewById(R.id.calc_input2);
    result = this.findViewById(R.id.calc_result);

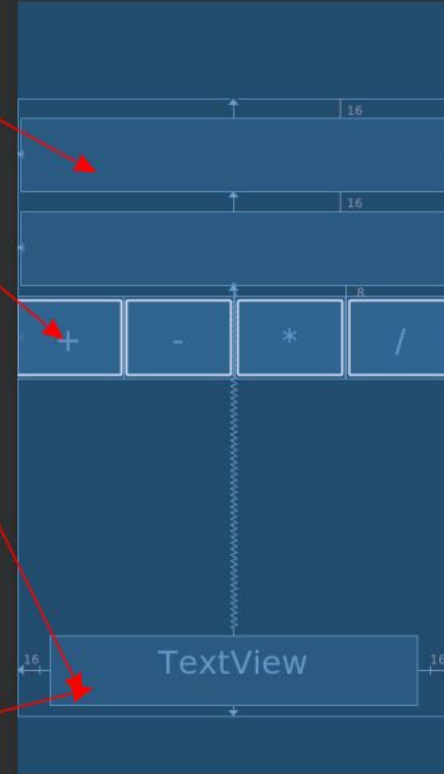
    Button add = this.findViewById(R.id.b_plus);
    Button sub = this.findViewById(R.id.b_minus);
    Button multi = this.findViewById(R.id.b_multi);
    Button divide = this.findViewById(R.id.b_divide);

    Button[] buttons = {add, sub, multi, divide};
    for(Button b:buttons){
        b.setOnClickListener(this);
    }

    public void onClick(View v){
        Button theButton = (Button) v;
        String buttonValue = theButton.getText().toString();
        int v1 = Integer.parseInt(input1.getText().toString());
        int v2 = Integer.parseInt(input2.getText().toString());
        int sum;

        if(buttonValue.equals("+")){
            sum = v1 + v2;
        }else if(buttonValue.equals("-")){
            sum = v1 - v2;
        }else if(buttonValue.equals("*")){
            sum = v1 * v2;
        }else if(buttonValue.equals("/")){
            sum = v1 / v2;
        }else{
            sum = 0;
        }

        result.setText(sum+" ")
    }
}
```



Common Objects

- **Button**

- Object to define buttons and button properties

- **TextView**

- Object that displays text (text output)

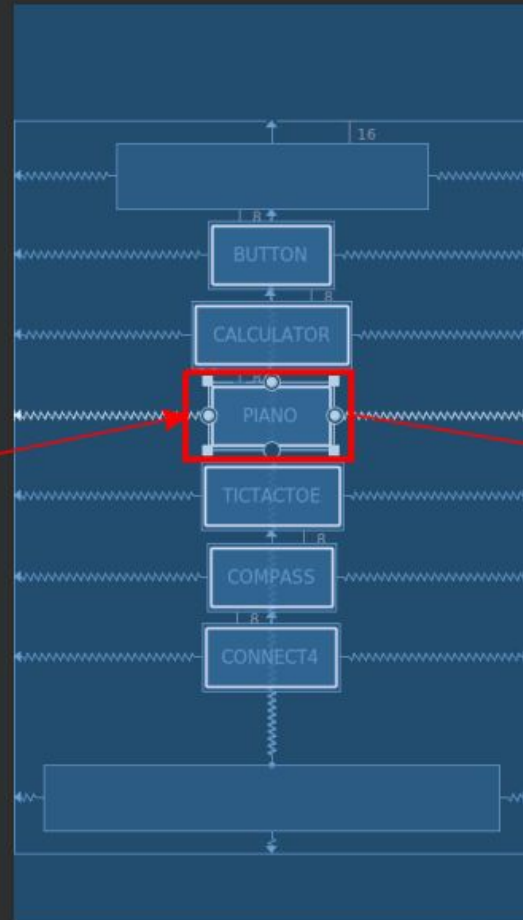
```
TextView output = this.findViewById(R.id.output);  
output.setText("This is the new text");
```

- **EditText**

- Object that takes in text (text input) -- remember, all text are **Strings**
- If dealing with numbers, need to convert **String** to **int** (or **double**)

```
EditText input1 = this.findViewById(R.id.input1);  
String input1Value = input1.getText().toString();
```

```
public void OpenCalculator(View v){  
    Intent intent = new Intent( packageContext: this, SimpleC  
    startActivity(intent);  
}  
  
public void OpenPiano(View v){  
    Intent intent = new Intent( packageContext: this, Piano.c  
    startActivity(intent);  
}
```



layout_width wrap_content
layout_height wrap_content
Button
style buttonStyle
background
backgroundTint
stateListAnimator
elevation
visibility none
onClick OpenPiano
TextView
text Piano
text
contentDescription
textAppearance mp.material.Widget.Button
fontFamily sans-serif-medium
typeface none
textSize 14sp
lineSpacingExtra none
textColor
textStyle B I T
textAlignment