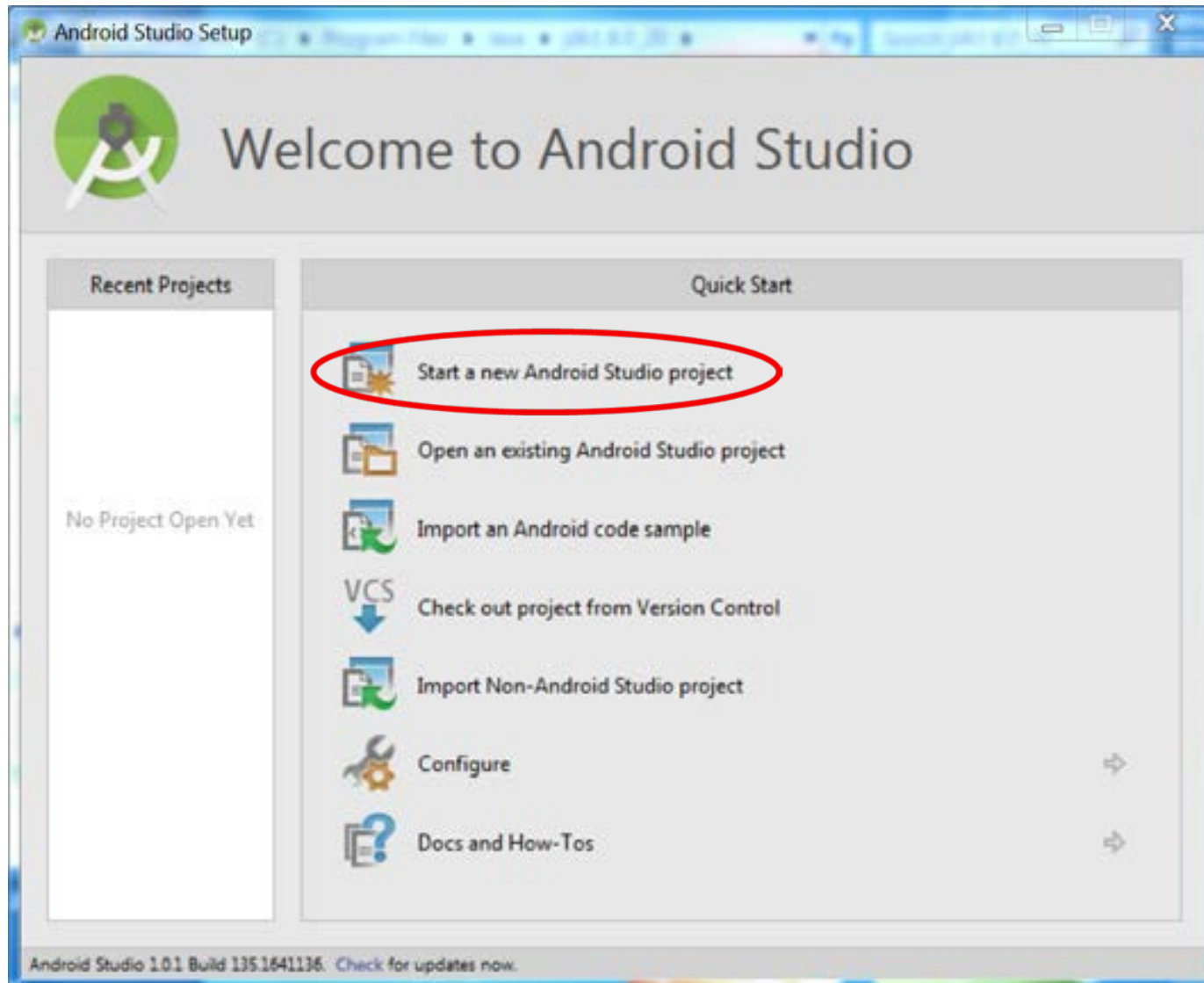


Introduction to Android Studio

- ▶ **Android Studio has**
 - ▶ **Projects**
 - ▶ These are collection of modules
 - ▶ Similar (but not exactly the same) as Workspaces in Eclipse
 - ▶ **Modules**
 - ▶ These correspond to the apps/libraries that we will be creating
- ▶ **In real-life development you'd have one project per app with any supporting apps/libraries as modules**
- ▶ **We're going to use a Project as a top-level container for all of our (small-ish) apps**

Let's create our first project



Let's create our first project

The screenshot shows the 'Create New Project' window in Android Studio. The window has a title bar 'Create New Project' with a close button. Below the title bar is a header area with the Android Studio logo and the text 'New Project' and 'Android Studio'. The main area is titled 'Configure your new project'. It contains four input fields: 'Application name' with the value 'PROG38448', 'Company Domain' with the value 'paulbonenfant.com', 'Package name' with the value 'com.paulbonenfant.prog38448' and an 'Edit' link, and 'Project location' with the value 'C:\Users\bonenfant\Documents\teaching\PROG38448\Course-code\2016W\PROG38448' and a browse button. At the bottom, there are four buttons: 'Previous', 'Next' (highlighted in blue), 'Cancel', and 'Finish'.

Create New Project

New Project
Android Studio

Configure your new project

Application name: PROG38448

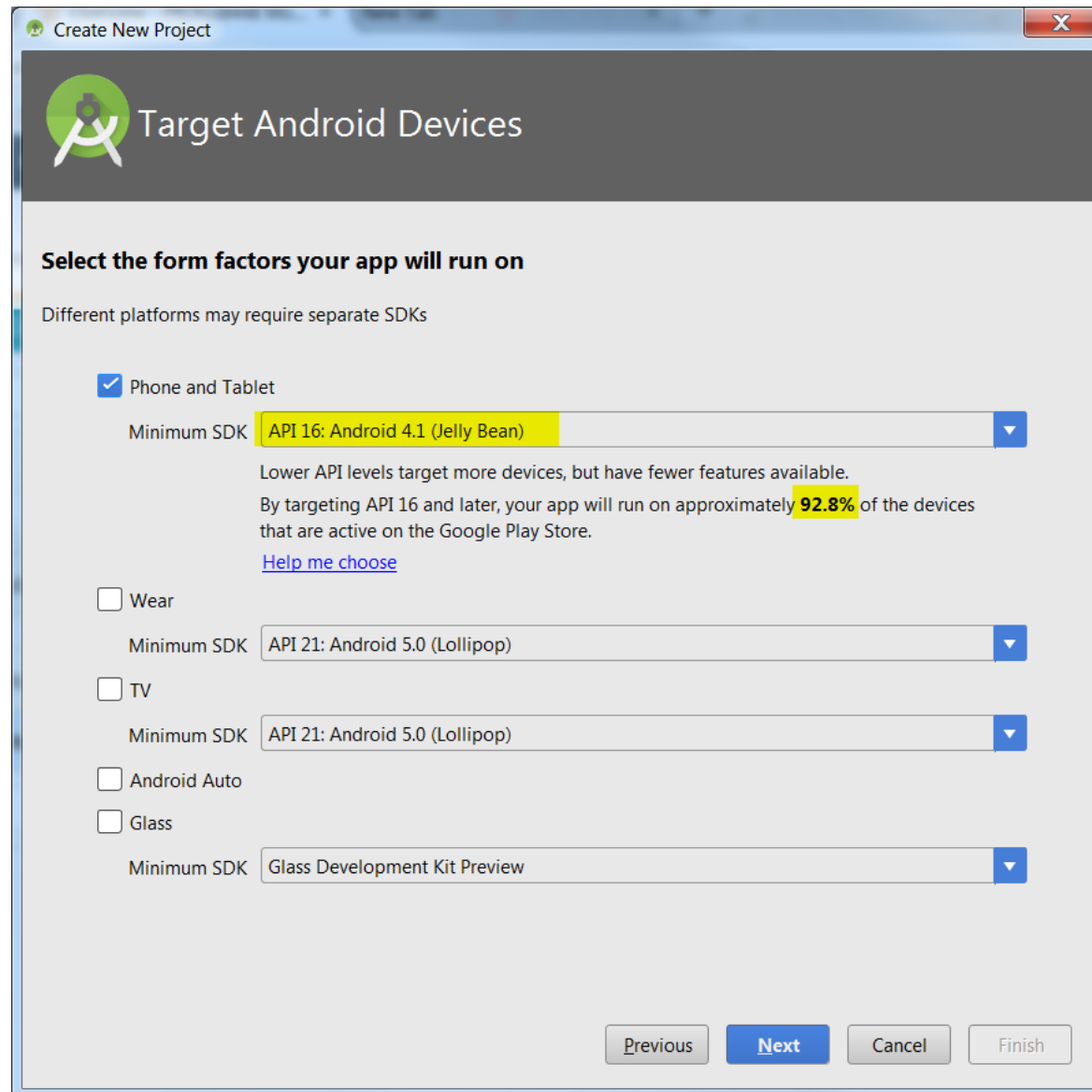
Company Domain: paulbonenfant.com

Package name: com.paulbonenfant.prog38448 [Edit](#)


Project location: C:\Users\bonenfant\Documents\teaching\PROG38448\Course-code\2016W\PROG38448

Previous Next Cancel Finish

Let's create our first project



Create New Project

 **Target Android Devices**

Select the form factors your app will run on

Different platforms may require separate SDKs

☒ Phone and Tablet

Minimum SDK **API 16: Android 4.1 (Jelly Bean)**

Lower API levels target more devices, but have fewer features available.
By targeting API 16 and later, your app will run on approximately **92.8%** of the devices that are active on the Google Play Store.
[Help me choose](#)

☐ Wear

Minimum SDK API 21: Android 5.0 (Lollipop)

☐ TV

Minimum SDK API 21: Android 5.0 (Lollipop)

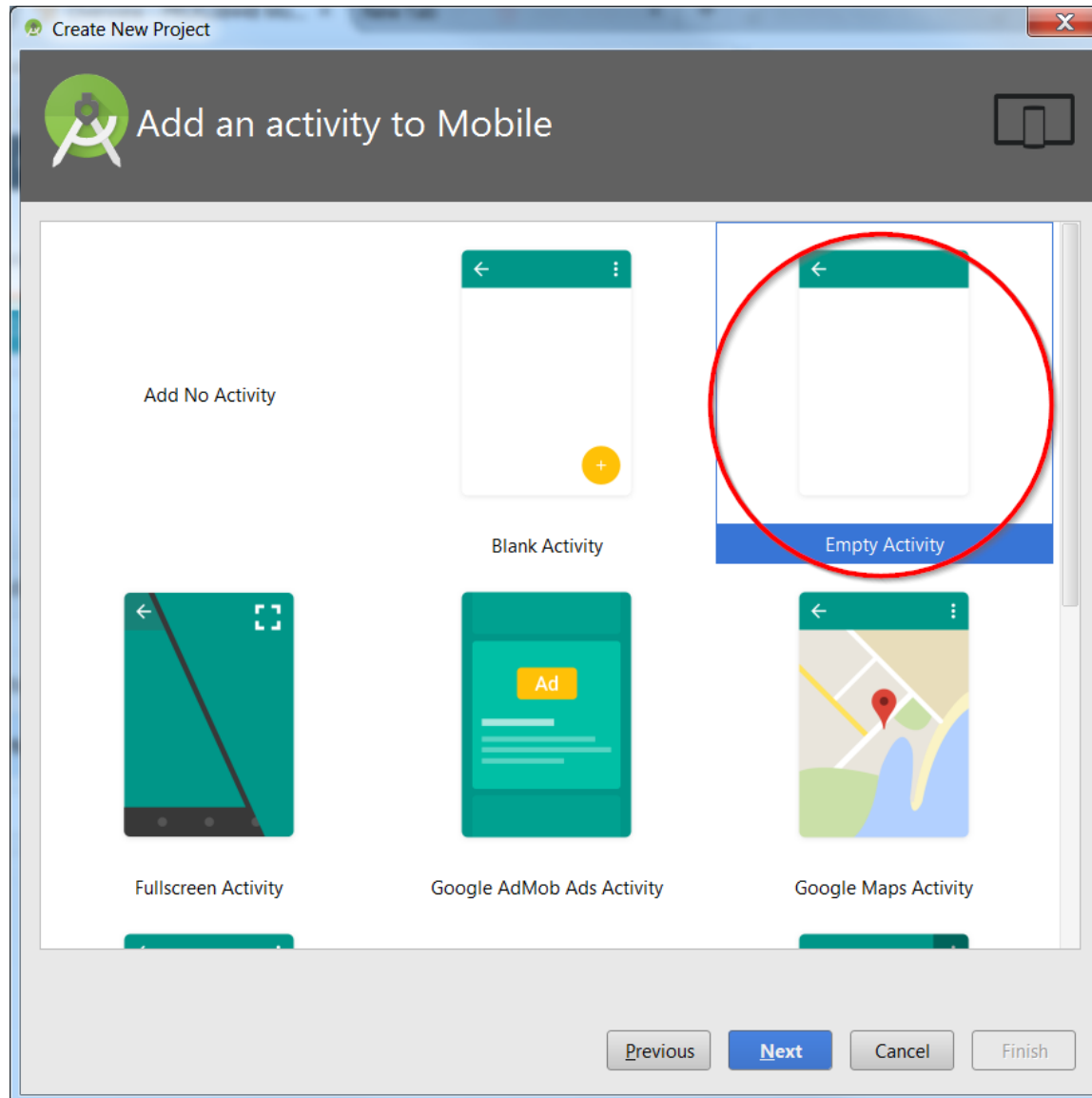
☐ Android Auto

☐ Glass

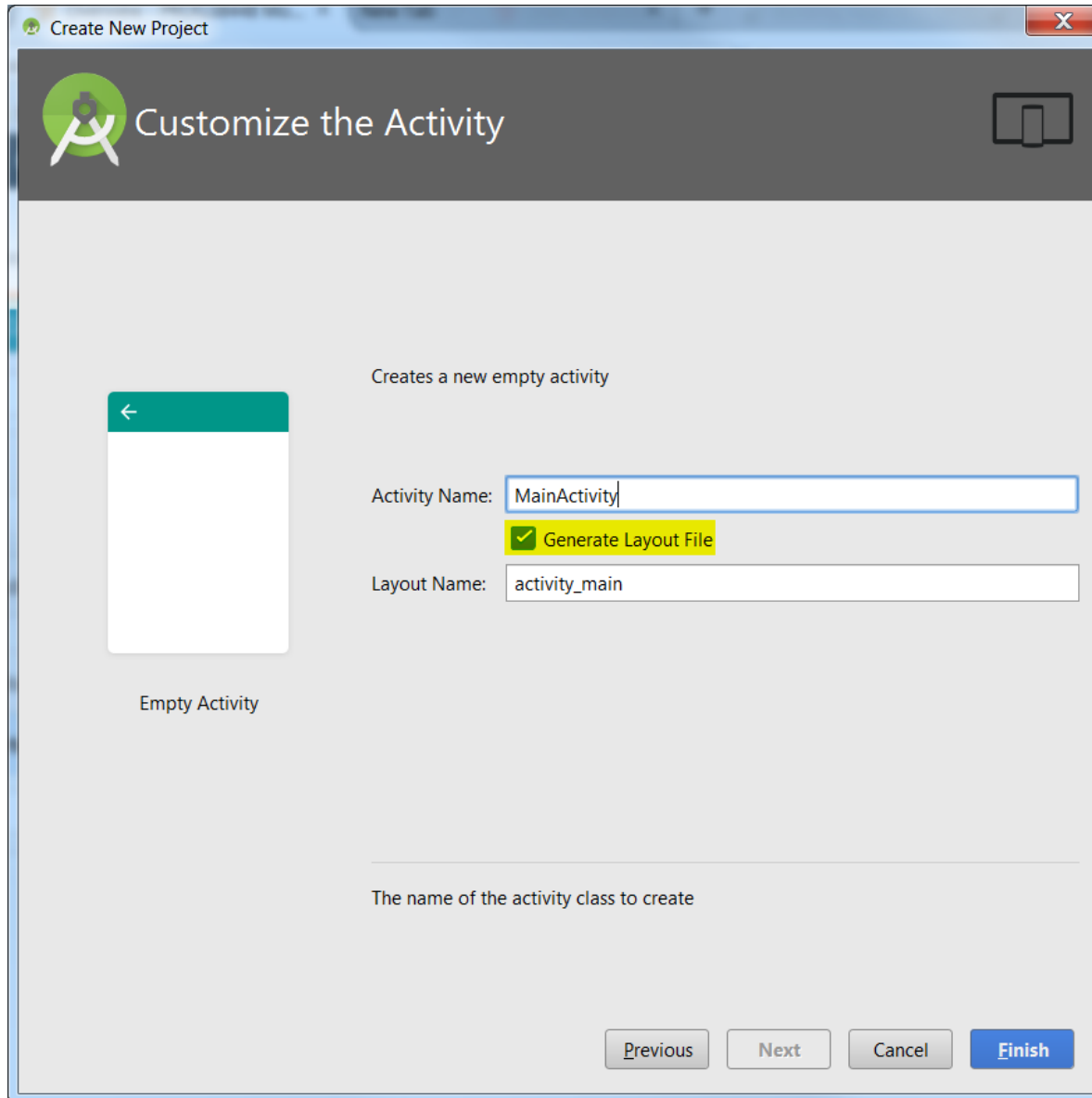
Minimum SDK Glass Development Kit Preview

[Previous](#) **Next** [Cancel](#) [Finish](#)

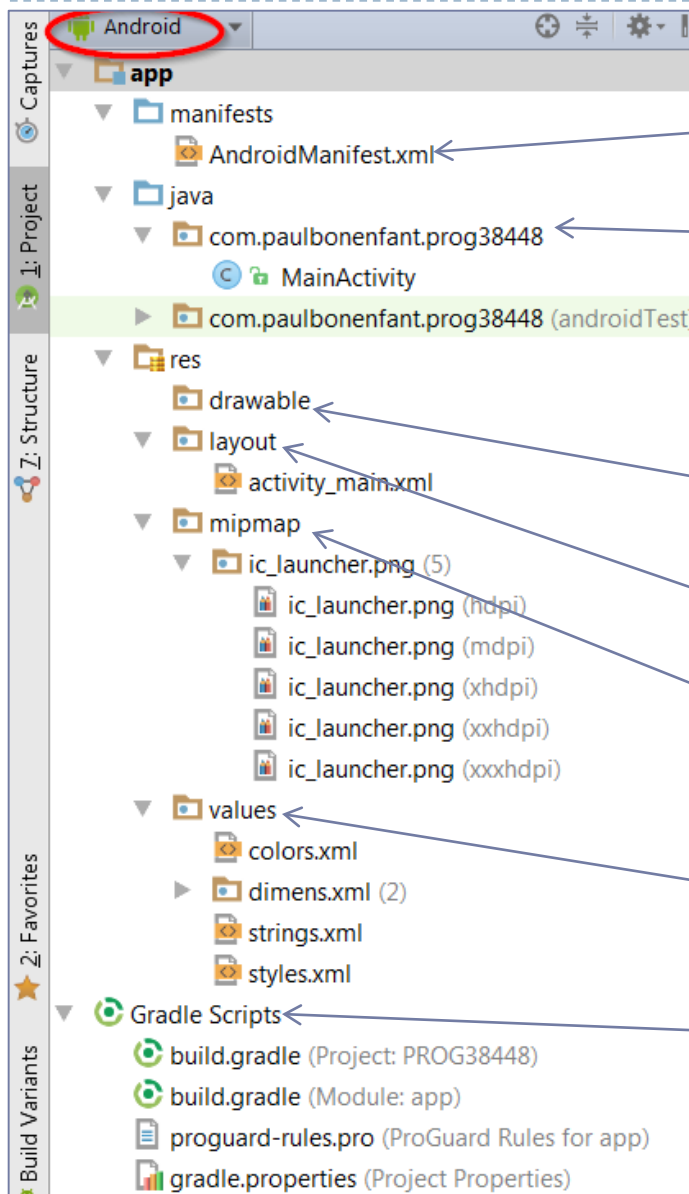
Let's create our first project



Let's create our first project



Android View of resources



Android Manifest File

Your packages & source code is here

Folder for unit test code (we may look at this later)

Resource folder for drawables (images, etc.)

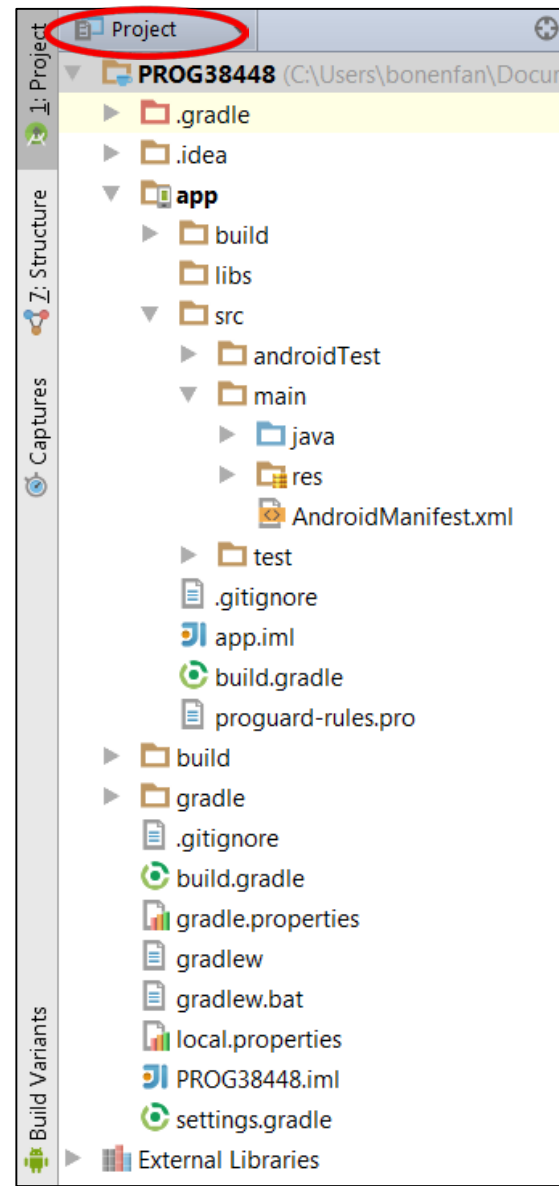
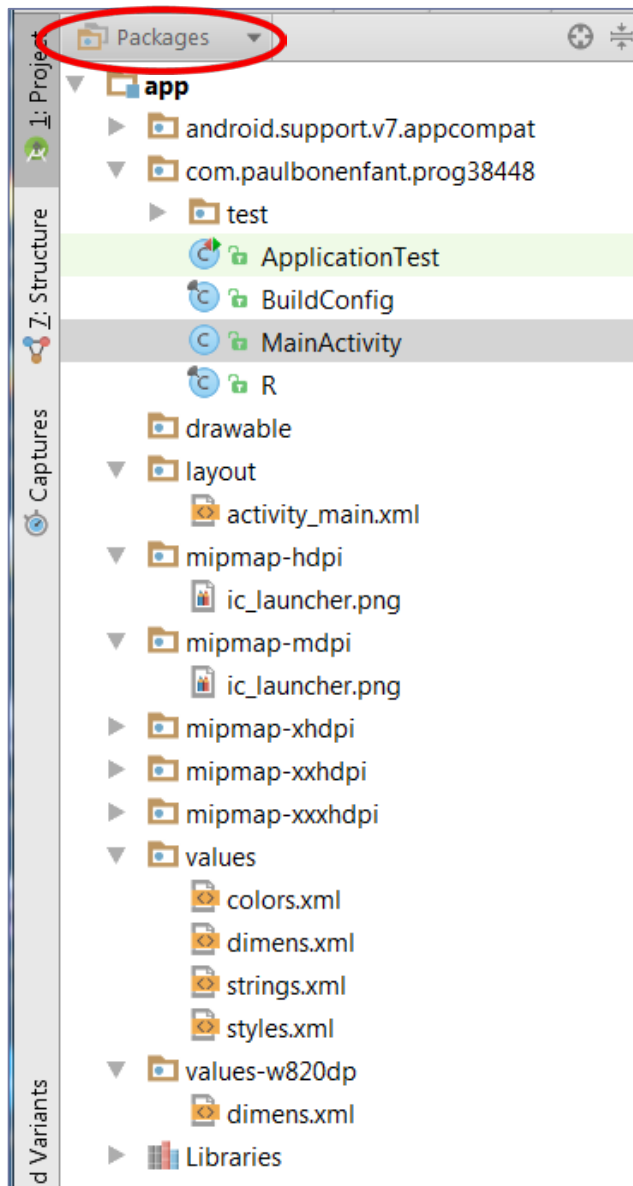
Folder for Layout Files

Mipmap folder for launcher icons

Folder for values

Gradle scripts for running and building the app

Packages and Project View of resources

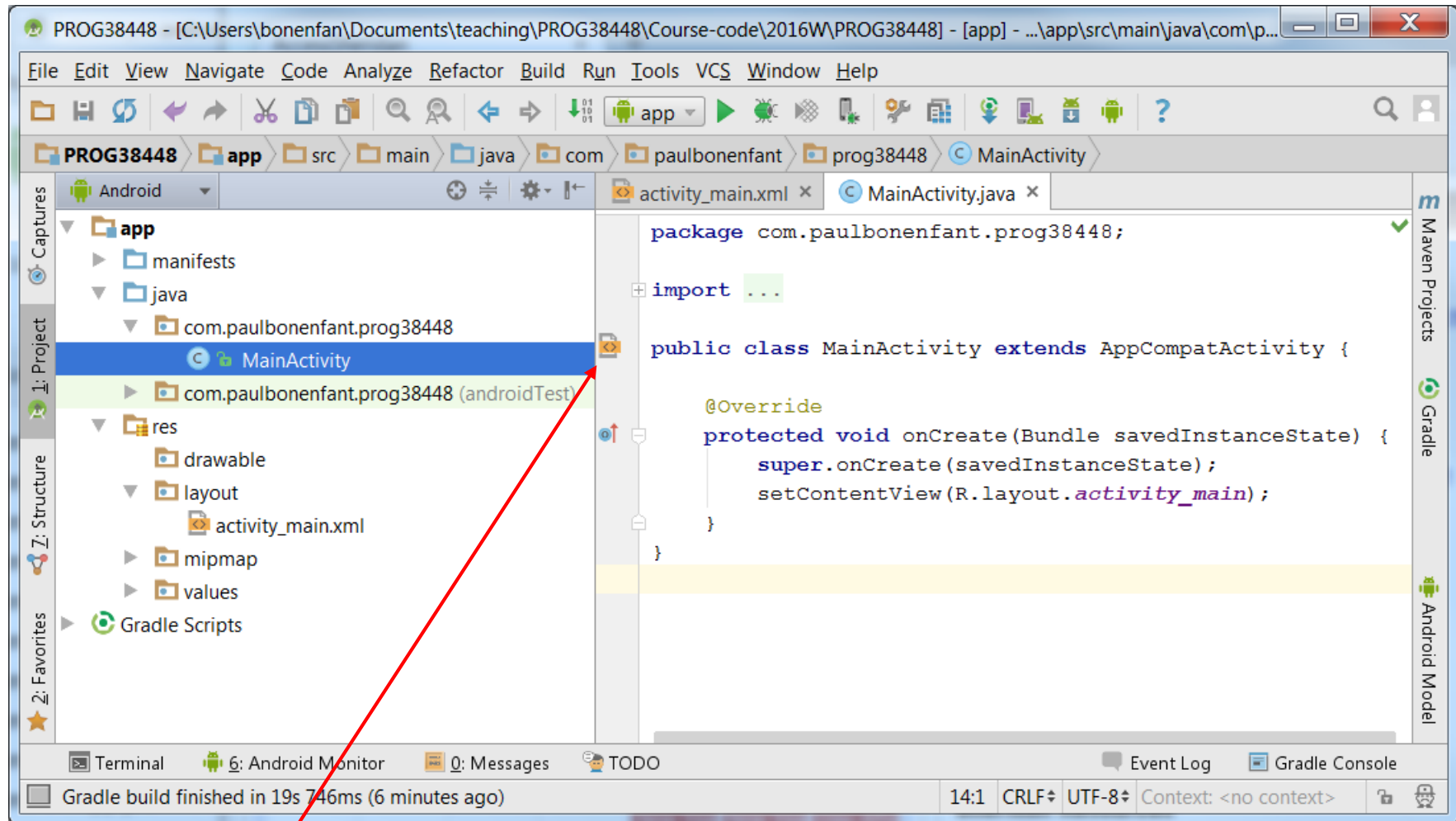


Three different views of the same underlying information.

We'll see throughout the semester that each view has its own uses.

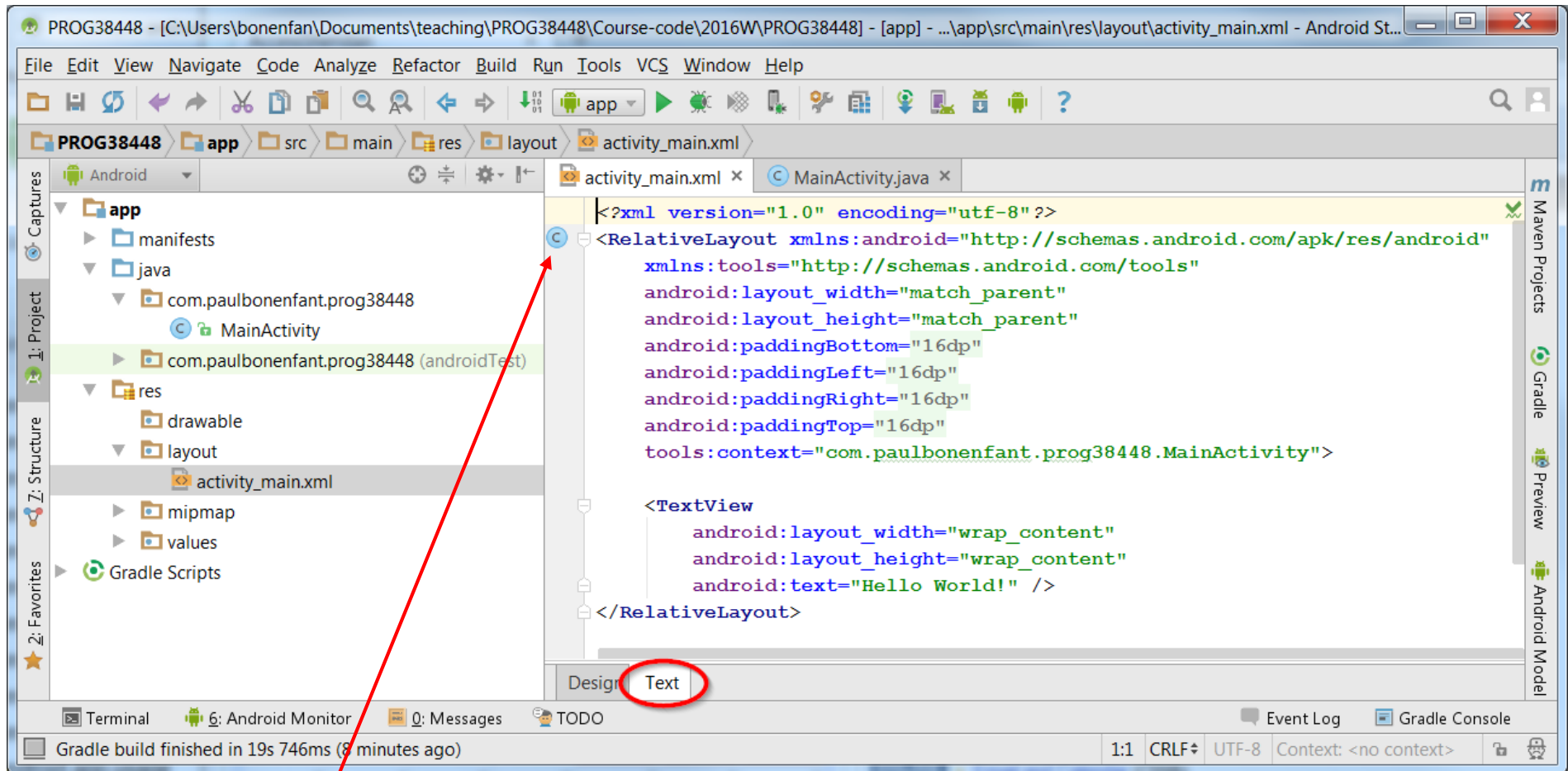
There are more views, but we'll be using these three most often.

MainActivity.java created



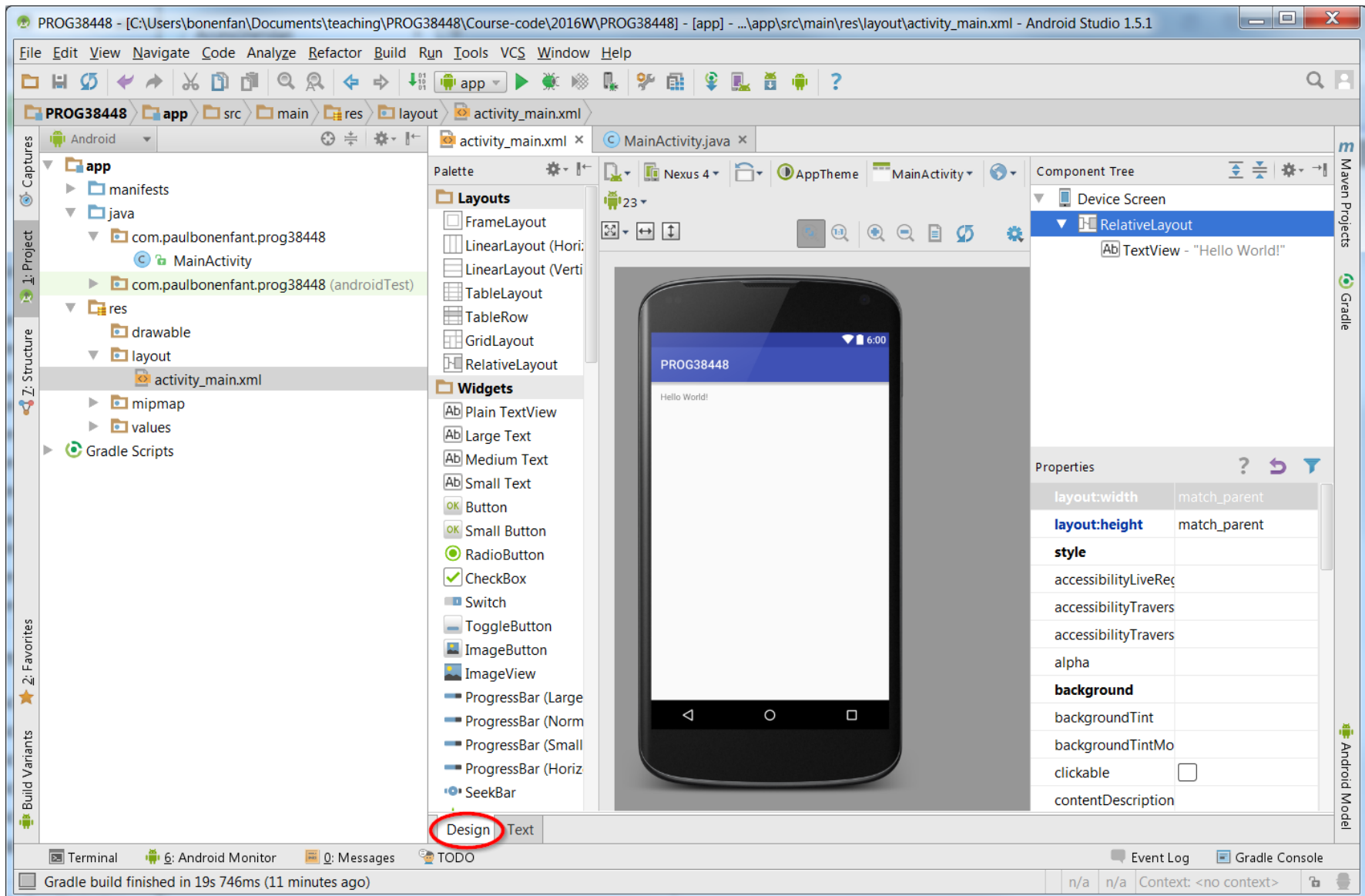
- ▶ Click here to go to the associated xml file(s).

activity_main.xml created

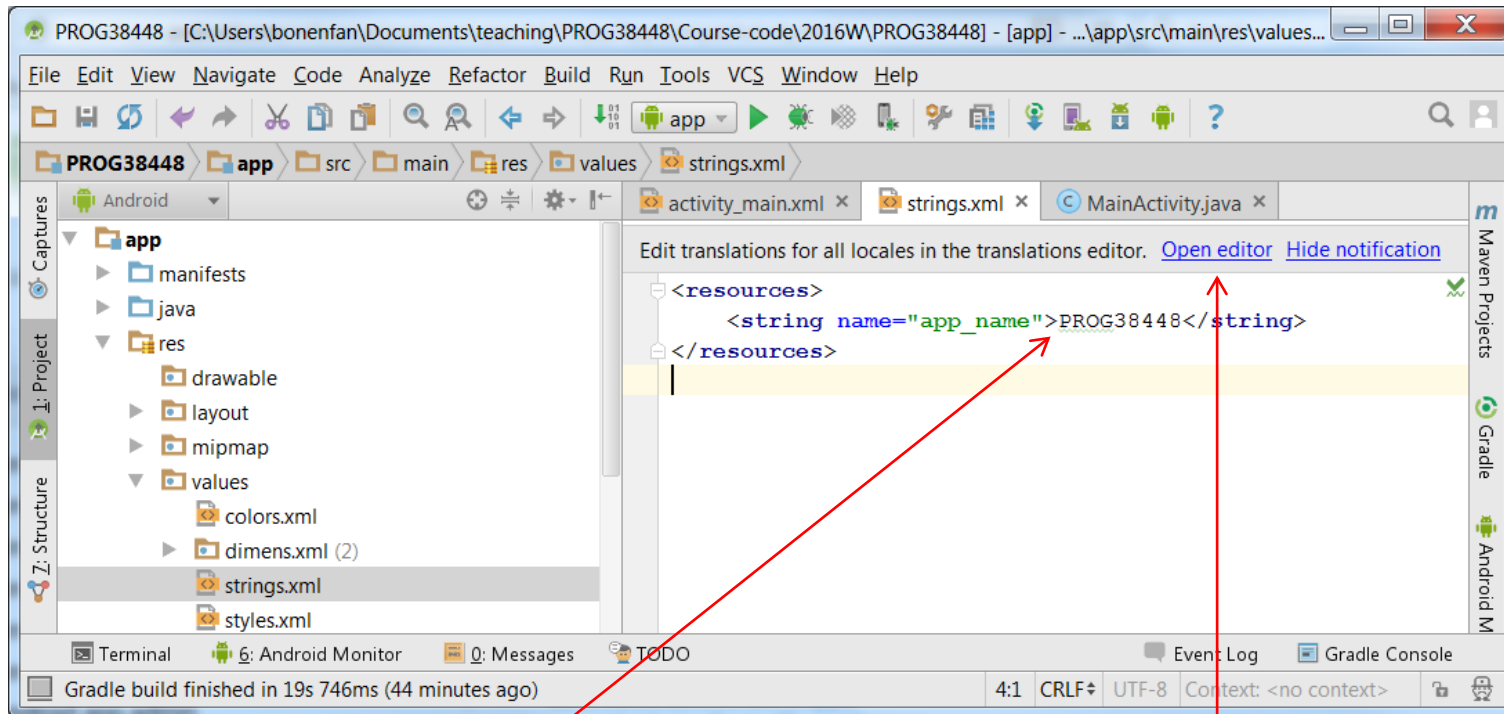


- ▶ Click here to go to the associated class file.

activity_main.xml created



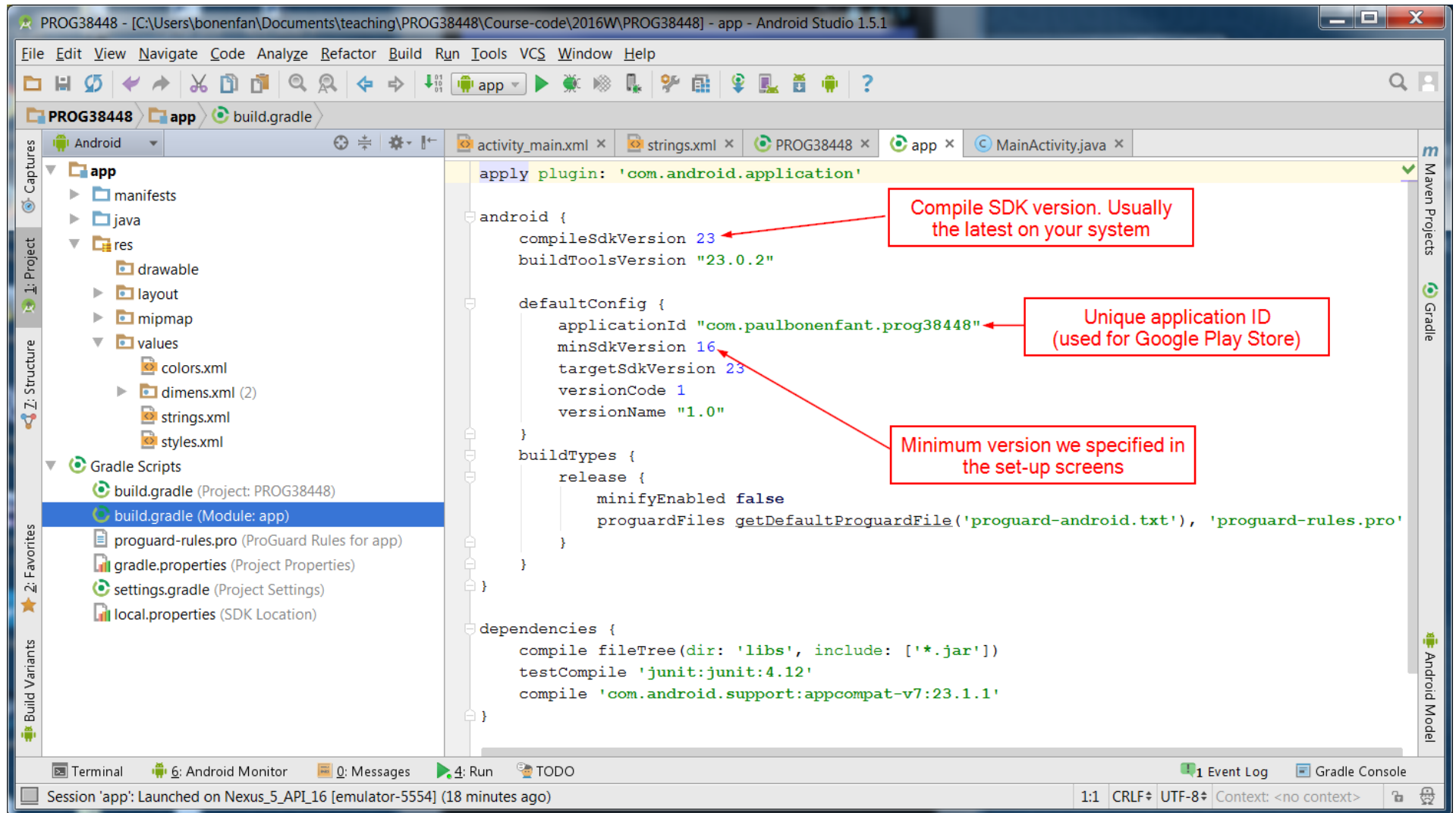
Values folder and strings.xml



Change the Value of app_name
to "Hello Android!" and go back
to the Design View of the
activity_main.xml.

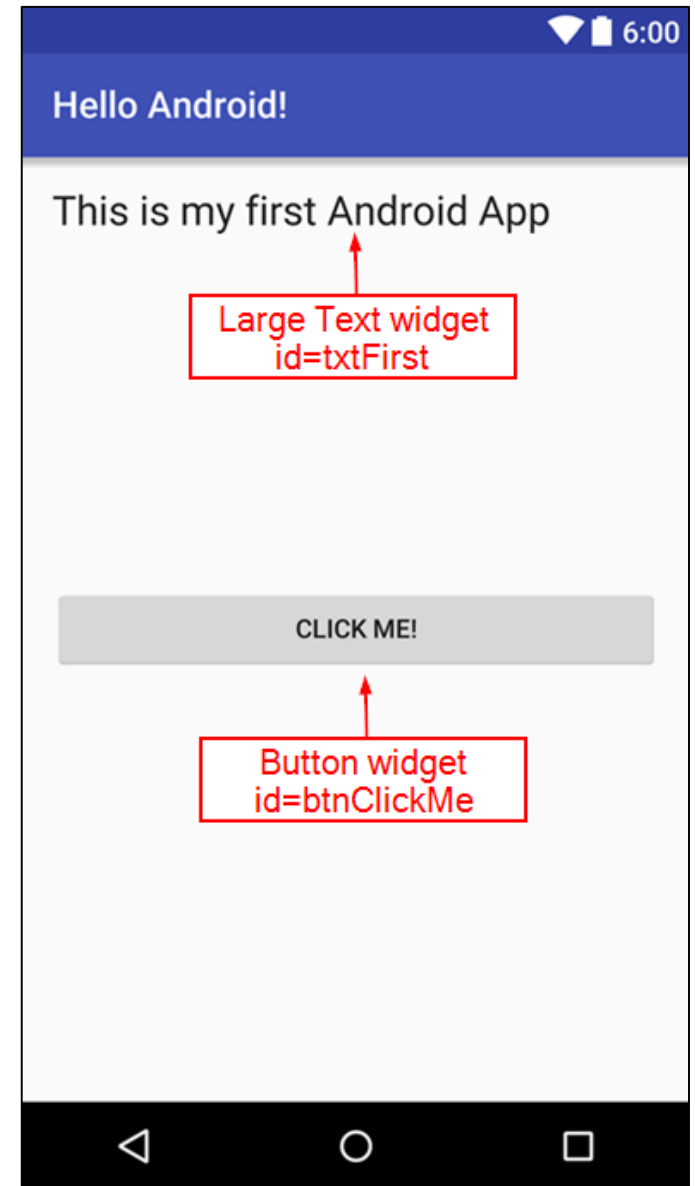
Clicking here opens up an editor
window to enable entry through
a GUI.

Gradle File



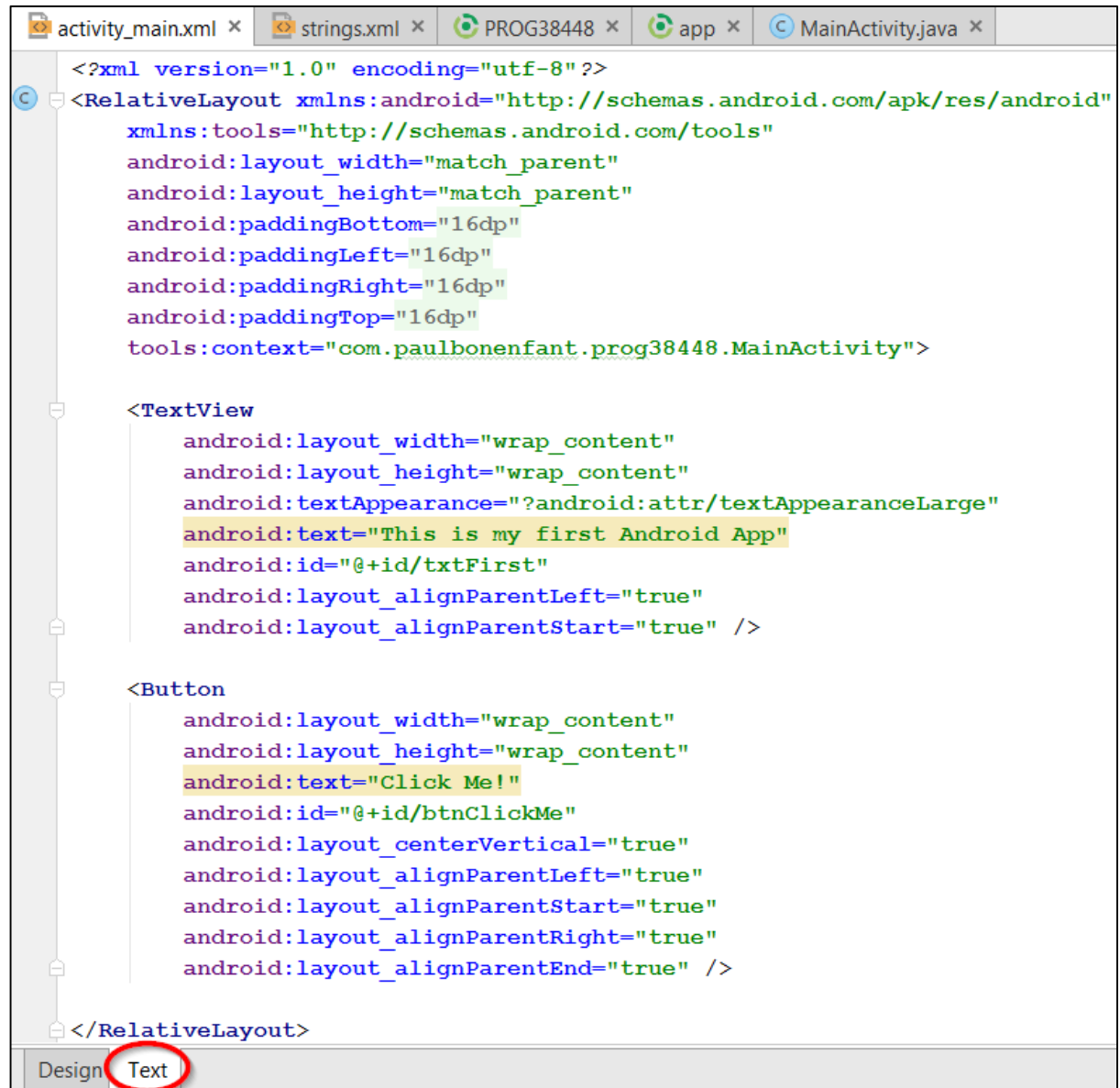
Activity

1. Play around with the UI editor in Design View to come up with a screen that looks like the following
2. Hint: You can double-click on the widget to change the text and id.
3. Run the app.



Activity cont'd

- ▶ Looking at the Text version of the screen, you should see something like:



```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<RelativeLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    xmlns:tools="http://schemas.android.com/tools"
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout_height="match_parent"
    android:paddingBottom="16dp"
    android:paddingLeft="16dp"
    android:paddingRight="16dp"
    android:paddingTop="16dp"
    tools:context="com.paulbonenfant.prog38448.MainActivity">

    <TextView
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:textAppearance="?android:attr/textAppearanceLarge"
        android:text="This is my first Android App"
        android:id="@+id/txtFirst"
        android:layout_alignParentLeft="true"
        android:layout_alignParentStart="true" />

    <Button
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:text="Click Me!"
        android:id="@+id/btnClickMe"
        android:layout_centerVertical="true"
        android:layout_alignParentLeft="true"
        android:layout_alignParentStart="true"
        android:layout_alignParentRight="true"
        android:layout_alignParentEnd="true" />

</RelativeLayout>
```

Design **Text**

Changing the value of a TextView in code

- ▶ Add the following code in the onCreate method of the MainActivity.java file and run the project again.

```
1  package com.paulbonenfant.prog38448;
2
3  import android.support.v7.app.AppCompatActivity;
4  import android.os.Bundle;
5  import android.widget.TextView;
6
7  public class MainActivity extends AppCompatActivity {
8
9      @Override
10     protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
11         super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
12         setContentView(R.layout.activity_main);
13
14         // use the findViewById to get a reference to the TextView
15         // have to cast because findViewById returns generic View
16         TextView txtFirst = (TextView) findViewById(R.id.txtFirst);
17
18         // change the text value here
19         txtFirst.setText("More to come!");
20
21     }
22 }
```


Activity 2

- ▶ Open up the activity_main.xml and add the following attribute to the <Button ... /> node.

```
android:onClick="changeText"
```

- ▶ Add the following method to the MainActivity class, run the program again and try clicking the button.

```
24 public void changeText(View view) {  
25  
26     // use the findViewById to get a reference to the TextView  
27     // have to cast because findViewById returns generic View  
28     TextView txtFirst = (TextView) findViewById(R.id.txtFirst);  
29  
30     // change the text value here  
31     txtFirst.setText("Changed from button!");  
32 }
```

- ▶ Can you think of a simple improvement we can make?

More Reading

- ▶ Installing Android Studio
<http://developer.android.com/sdk/index.html>
- ▶ The file layout structure of Android projects
<http://developer.android.com/tools/projects/index.html>
- ▶ String Resources
<http://developer.android.com/guide/topics/resources/string-resource.html>
- ▶ Layouts in Android (xml)
<http://developer.android.com/guide/topics/ui/declaring-layout.html>
- ▶ The auto-generated R file
<http://developer.android.com/reference/android/R.html>