Android

Lectures on University College for Applied Computer Engineering http://www.racunarstvo.hr/en/

Miljenko Cvjetko http://holisticware.net

Fast Facts Interview Questions

• Android definitions, architecture

Fast Facts

Interview Questions Definitions / Architecture

- Supported programming languages
 - 1. java

Applications coded in java and compiled (built, packaged) by Android SDK

- 2. c#
 - 3rd party tools Xamarin Applications coded in java and compiled (built, packaged) by Android SDK
- 3. c/c++ for native development compiled with NDK

- Device setup for development
 - Turn On USB debugging on the Device in the Settings
 - System setup drivers to properly detect and communicate with the device
 - Application should be declared Debuggable in AndroidManifest.xml

- AndroidManifest.xml
 - important for every application
 - contains vital info about application needed for execution (security permissions, list of components used etc)
 - in the root folder
 - packaged into apk file
- Permission setting
 - define which permissions application needs to run (internet connection, SD card access, telephony features access)
 - designed to protect data and code making compromising more difficult

- Resources
 - used in application and referenced from code
 - layout definitions in XML
 - Data in Maps (key value pairs) strings and other constants
 - user defined files XML, JSON, multimedia (images PNG, JPEG)

- Deployment
 - 1. Android Package APK
 - 2. Description
 - 1. compressed folder structure
 - AndroidManifest.xml file
 - application code [.dex files]
 - resource files
 - other files (assets, etc)

- Android Resources
 - 1. Multiple resources precedence
 - of all resources that match device configuration 'locale' qualifier has highest precedence
 - 2. mutliple resource precedence qualifiers
 - Mobile Country Code MCC and Mobile Network Code MNC
 - Locale

- Android framework
 - important part of Android ecosystem and architecture
 - classes, data and methods used by developers when writing applications for Android environment
- Emulator
 - enables developers to play around an interface that acts as if it were an actual mobile device
 - developers can write and test codes, and even debug.
 Emulators are a safe place for testing codes especially if proof of concepts

- Android framework/SDK tools (commandline)
 - adb
 Android debug Bridge remote shell execution for device control and monitoring
 - AAPT Android asset packaging tool commandline tool able to deal with zip-compatible archives, which includes creating, extracting as well as viewing its contents.

Fast Facts

Interview Questions Definitions / Architecture

- Android resources
 - defined in project's res/ folder in specialy named subfolders and packed into apk package
 - default resources
 - contain default strings and files
 - if not present application will not run.
- Android project
 - compiled and packaged into apk file (zip compressed)
 - special folder structure
 - AndroidManifest.xml root folder
 - application code
 - resource files
 - other files

- AIDL Android Interface Definition Language
 - handles the interface requirements between a client and a service so both can communicate at the same level through interprocess communication or IPC.
 - process involves breaking down (serializing) objects into primitives that Android can understand.
 Required simply because a process cannot access the memory of the other processes.
 - types supported
 - all native Java data types like int,long, char and Boolean
 - strings, charSequences
 - List
 - Map

- Fundamental Building Blocks Components
 - 1. Activities
 - 2. Services
 - 3. Broadcast receivers
 - 4. Content Providers

- Process types:
 - foreground Process
 - visible Process
 - Service Process
 - Background Process
 - empty process

- Service
 - 1. basic component that does not provide UI
 - 2. runs in background for indefinitive time
 - 3. can act independently without user interactions, regardless of whether there are certain or no activities being executed.

Enumerate the steps in creating a bounded services through AIDL. 1. create the .aidl file, which defines the programming interface 2. implement the interface, which involves extending the inner abstracts Stub class as well as implanting its methods. 3. expose the interface, which involves implementing the service to the clients.

- Broadcast Receivers
 - 1. messaging component
 - 2. can receive and respond/act to broadcast messages/announcements

- Content Providers
 - 1. component for sharing data (only way for sharing data between applications)
 - 2. store and share data
 - 3. default for contacts, messages, multimedia (audio, video, images)

- Defining Building Blocks in AndroidManifest.xml
 - 1. Activities:
 - <activity></activity>
 - 2. Services:
 - <service></service>
 - 3. Broadcast Receivers:
 - <receiver></receiver>
 - 4. Content Providers:
 - ovider>

- Intents
 - messages passed between components (Activities, Services, Broadcast Receivers and Content Providers
 - 2. set of information, serialized passive data with function/operation info (what is to be done)
- types of Intents
 - Explicit
 Activity needed to respond is explicitly defined
 - 2. Implicit platform (Android) decides which Activity is best suited to respond to message

- Pending Intents
 - Intents created by applications and passed to other application where executed as in original application
 - 2. Creation:

```
getActivity(Context, int, Intent, int),
getBroadcast(Context, int, Intent, int),
getService(Context, int, Intent, int);
```

3. Intent Filters:

used to register Activities, Services and Broadcast Receivers being capable of performing certain functionality/action.

What is the function of an intent filters? Because every component needs to indicate which intentss they can respond to,

- Storing Data
 - 1. Shared preferences
 - 2. Internal Storage
 - 3. External Storage
 - 4. Database SQLite
 - 5. Network Service (on some server SOAP, REST, XML-RPC etc)

- User Interface types
 - 1. Views
 - 2. Notifications
- finding, extracting UI elements from resource files (layout files)
 and preparing to be accessible in code:

```
findViewById(int;)
```

 Handler classes: send and process messages and runnable objects associated with thread's message queue

- Notification types
 - 1. Toasts
 - 2. Statusbar Notifications
 - 3. Dialog notifications

- Android xml layouts (xml, axml)
 - serialized object graphs in xml
 - Folder res/layout/
 - WYSIWYG definition of UI with tools
 - to use escape characters in attributes use double backslash prefix '\\n'

 ViewGroups / Containers hold objects and widget (Views, or other ViewGroups) s together in particular arrangement,

Orientation setOrientation();

For Linear Layouts

Defines if the LinearLayouts is represented as a row or as a column.

Values are set as either HORIZONTALs or VERTICALs.

- Fragments
 - part or portion of an activity
 - lightweight activity
 - reusable and modular used to form Activity
 - using or adding Fragments without using UI is possible, when background work must be done for Activity.
 Activity method:

add(Fragment,string)

Fast Facts Interview Questions API

 Phone Call Recording Permission.PROCESS_OUTGOING_CALLS + API

Fast Facts Interview Questions API

- Version support: latest Android OS
 Most of the Android devices will enable user to upgrade
 operating system. . However, not all upgrades would allow you
 to get the latest version, depending on hardware.
- Bitmaps (regular) vs and a nine-patch images
 Nine_patch image allows resizing that can be used as
 background or other image size requirements for the target
 device. The Nine-patch refers to the way you can resize the
 image: 4 corners that are unscaled, 4 edges that are scaled in 1
 axis, and the middle one that can be scaled into both axes.

Fast Facts Interview Questions API

- Usage: Translation service in Android
 The Google translator translates the data of one language into
 another language by using XMPP to transmit data. User can
 type the message in English and select the language which is
 understood by the citizens of the country in order to reach the
 message to the citizens.
- Usage: removing icons from main screen
 Long press on unwanted icon, which activates management state and displays delete/remove button (trash), drag the unwanted icon to delete button.
- Usage: WiFi hotspot (portable/personal hotspot), tethering Portable Wi-Fi Hotspot allows you to share your mobile internet connection to other wireless device.