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COM4510/6510

Software Development for Mobile Devices

## **Lab 1: Creating your first app**

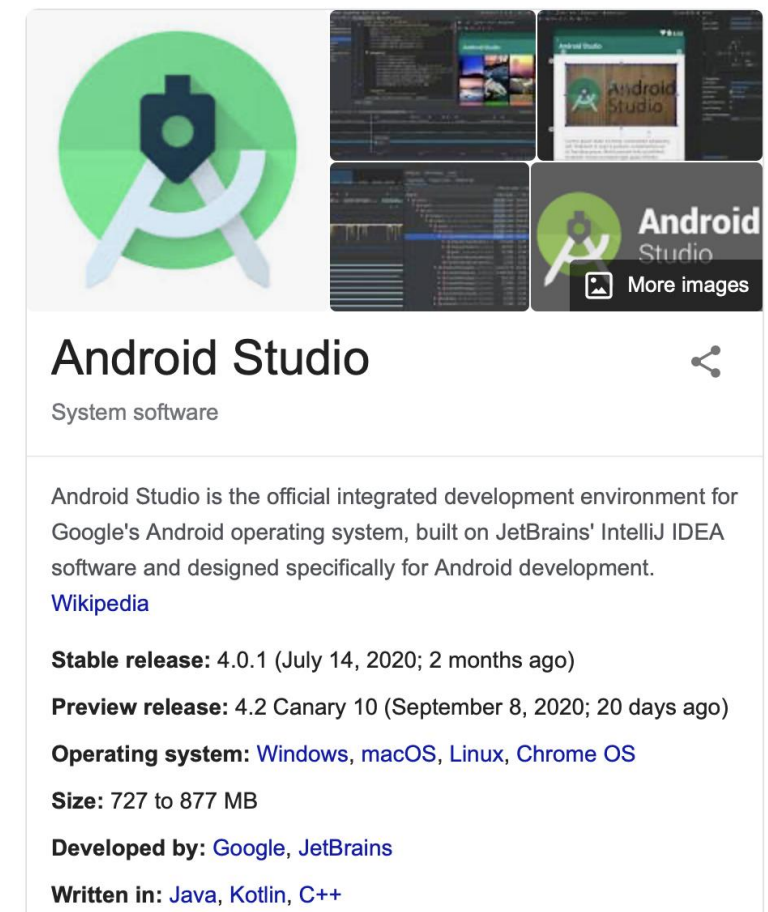
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The University of Sheffield

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# Creating your first App

- The default IDE is AndroidStudio
  - <https://developer.android.com/studio/index.html>
- We can use the lab computers
- You can use your own computer (PC or MAC)
- Open Android Studio NOW!
  - it will take a lot to load

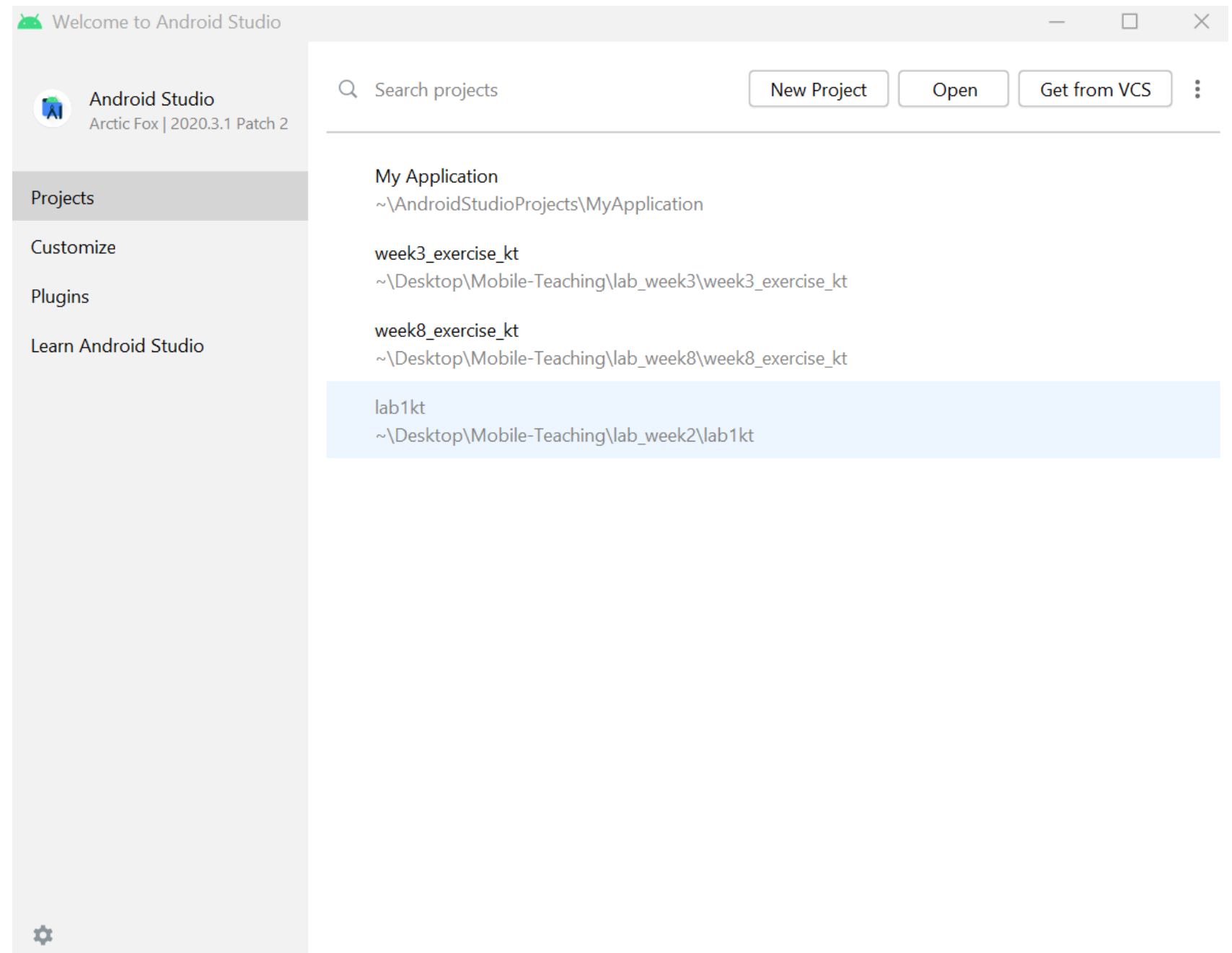
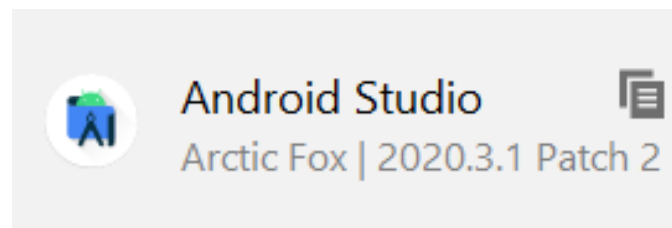


# Set Up

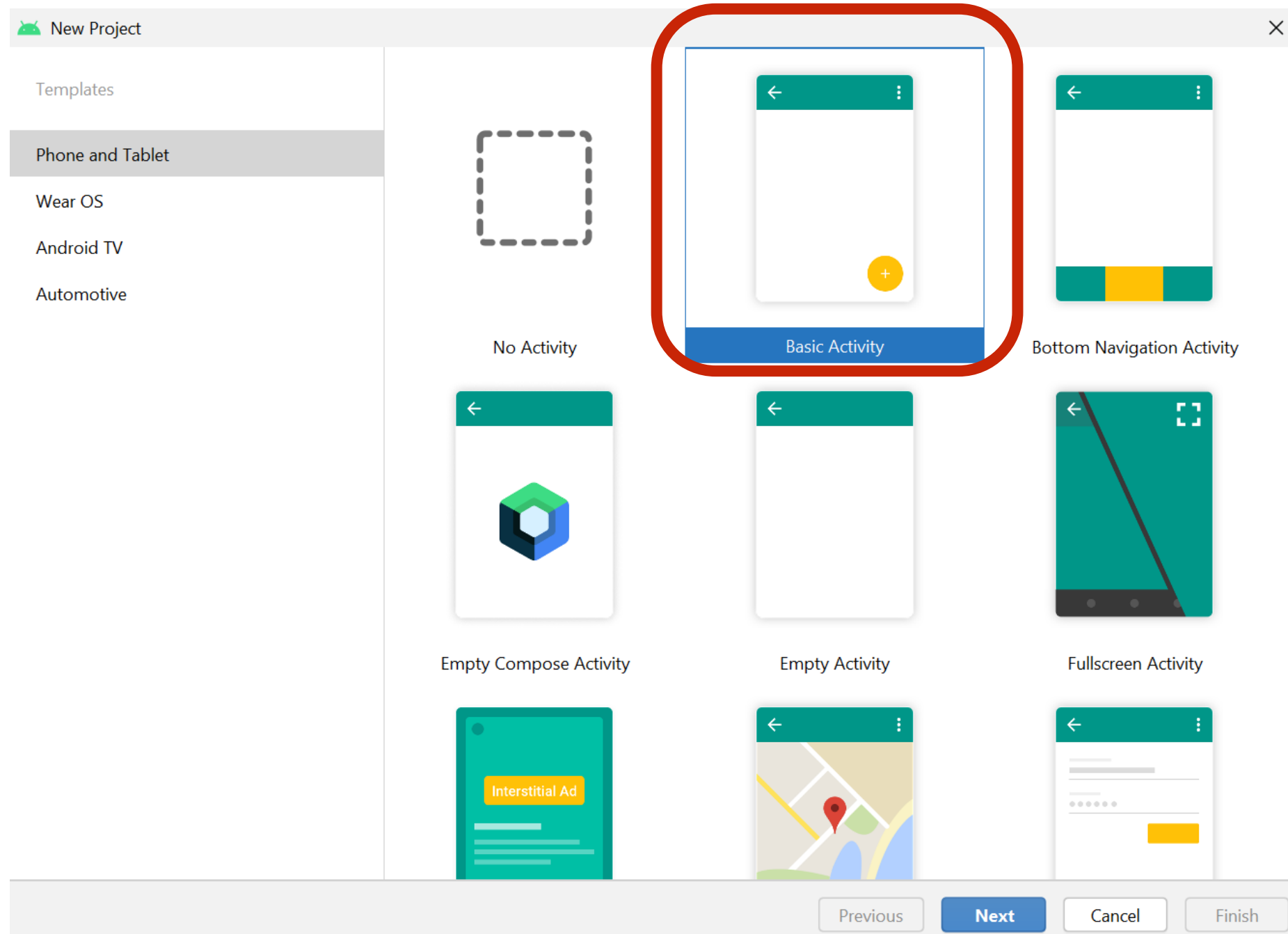
- It will take quite some time to load
- make sure to come well in advance to get the laptop and to open Android Studio
- Accept all standard settings, e.g.
  - *I do not have a version of Android Studio installed*
  - click next next until it start downloading components

# Click until...

- Arctic Fox : 2020. 3. 1



- Continue and select the first app



# Configuration

New Project

**Basic Activity**

Creates a new basic activity with the Navigation component

Name

Package name

Save location

Language

Minimum SDK

**i** Your app will run on approximately **94.1%** of devices.  
[Help me choose](#)

☐ Use legacy android.support libraries **?**  
Using legacy android.support libraries will prevent you from using the latest Play Services and Jetpack libraries

Remember to copy everything to your U Drive  
If you would like to run the code on another computer



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# Configuration

Minimum SDK

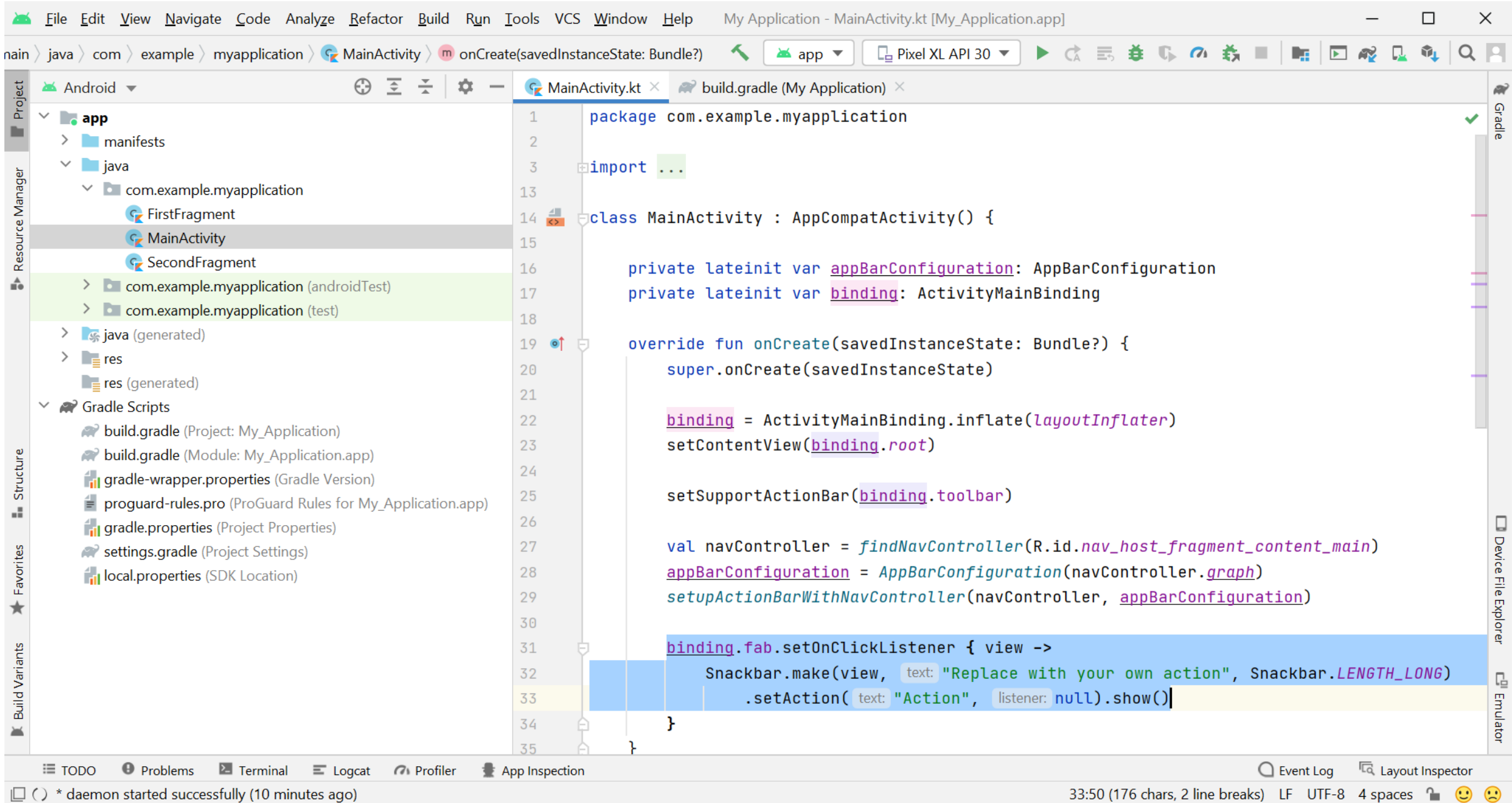
API 21: Android 5.0 (Lollipop)



- The image shows the Android Studio IDE interface. On the left, the 'Project' and 'Resource Manager' toolbars are visible. The 'Project' view shows a tree structure of the project files, including 'app', 'manifests', 'java', and 'Gradle Scripts'. The 'Resource Manager' view shows the resources for the 'app' module. The main editor displays the 'MainActivity.kt' file. The code is written in Kotlin and includes the following elements:  
  - Package declaration: `package com.example.myapplication`
  - Import statement: `import ...`
  - Class declaration: `class MainActivity : AppCompatActivity() {`
  - Private variables: `private lateinit var appBarConfiguration: AppBarConfiguration` and `private lateinit var binding: ActivityMainBinding`
  - `onCreate` method: Overrides `onCreate(savedInstanceState: Bundle?)` to initialize the binding, set the content view, and configure the ActionBar with a NavController and AppBarConfiguration.
  - `onOptionsItemSelected` method: Overrides `onOptionsItemSelected(item: MenuItem): Boolean` to handle clicks on the ActionBar items.  
The bottom status bar shows the message: '\* daemon started successfully (9 minutes ago)'. The bottom right corner displays the text: '57:6 LF UTF-8 4 spaces'.



# Your first app



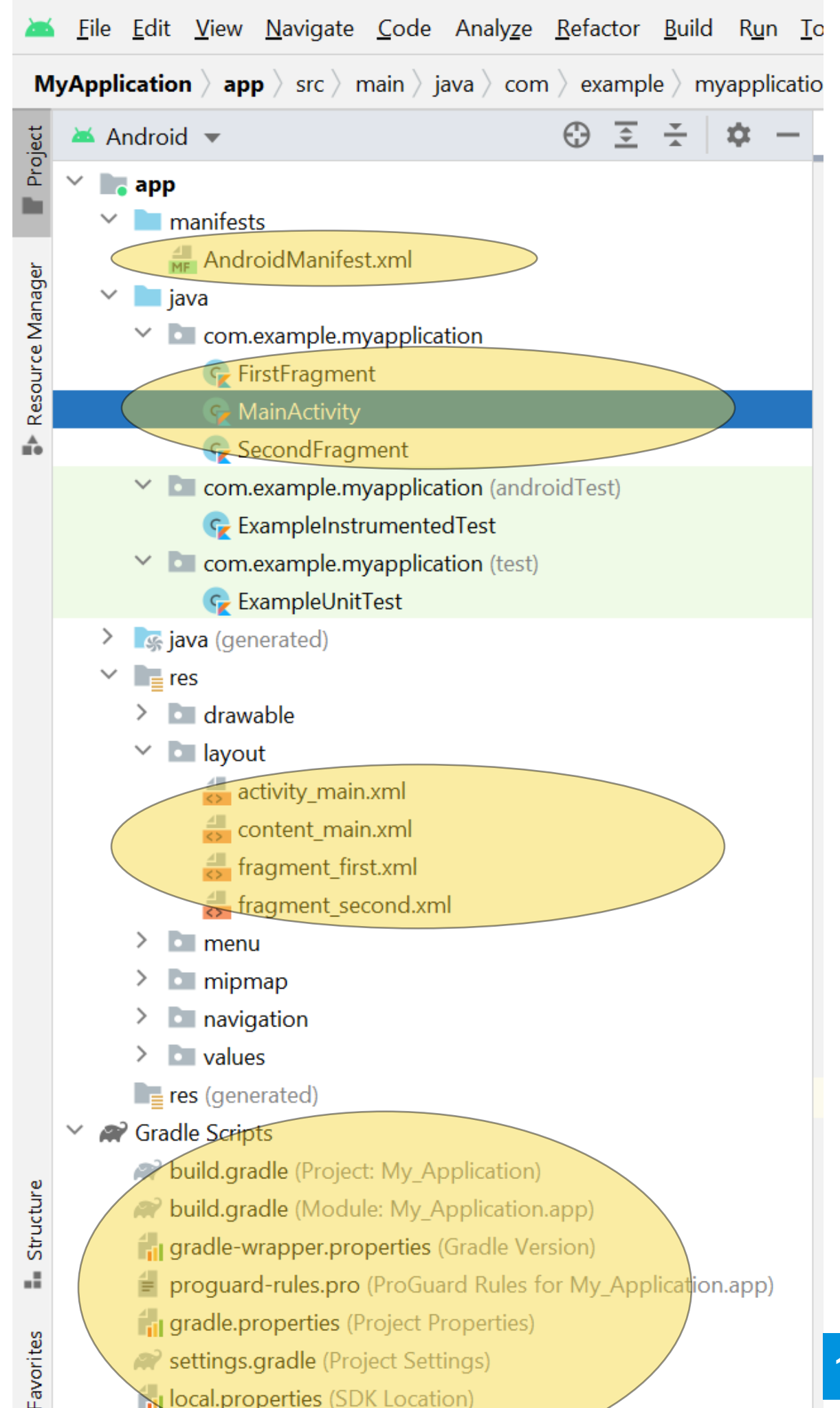
```

1 package com.example.myapplication
2
3 import ...
4
13
14 class MainActivity : AppCompatActivity() {
15
16     private lateinit var appBarConfiguration: AppBarConfiguration
17     private lateinit var binding: ActivityMainBinding
18
19     override fun onCreate(savedInstanceState: Bundle?) {
20         super.onCreate(savedInstanceState)
21
22         binding = ActivityMainBinding.inflate(layoutInflater)
23         setContentView(binding.root)
24
25         setSupportActionBar(binding.toolbar)
26
27         val navController = findNavController(R.id.nav_host_fragment_content_main)
28         appBarConfiguration = AppBarConfiguration(navController.graph)
29         setupActionBarWithNavController(navController, appBarConfiguration)
30
31         binding.fab.setOnClickListener { view ->
32             Snackbar.make(view, text: "Replace with your own action", Snackbar.LENGTH_LONG)
33                 .setAction(text: "Action", listener: null).show()
34         }
35     }

```

Please note that Android Studio presents a virtual view of the file space. For example the folder `java` is not directly under the folder `app`: it will be `app/src/main/layout`. The folder `res` is `app/src/res/main`. The cradle files are instead under `app/`

You do not need to care about that unless you want to access the files from via the file system





# Manifest

```
1  <?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
2  <manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
3      package="com.example.myapplication">
4
5      <application
6          android:allowBackup="true"
7          android:icon="@mipmap/ic_launcher"
8          android:label="My Application"
9          android:roundIcon="@mipmap/ic_launcher_round"
10         android:supportsRtl="true"
11         android:theme="@style/Theme.MyApplication">
12         <activity
13             android:name=".MainActivity"
14             android:exported="true"
15             android:label="My Application"
16             android:theme="@style/Theme.MyApplication.NoActionBar">
17             <intent-filter>
18                 <action android:name="android.intent.action.MAIN" />
19
20                 <category android:name="android.intent.category.LAUNCHER" />
21             </intent-filter>
22         </activity>
23     </application>
24
25 </manifest>
```

saves status when  
app is uninstalled

Intent to launch this activity  
when icon clicked



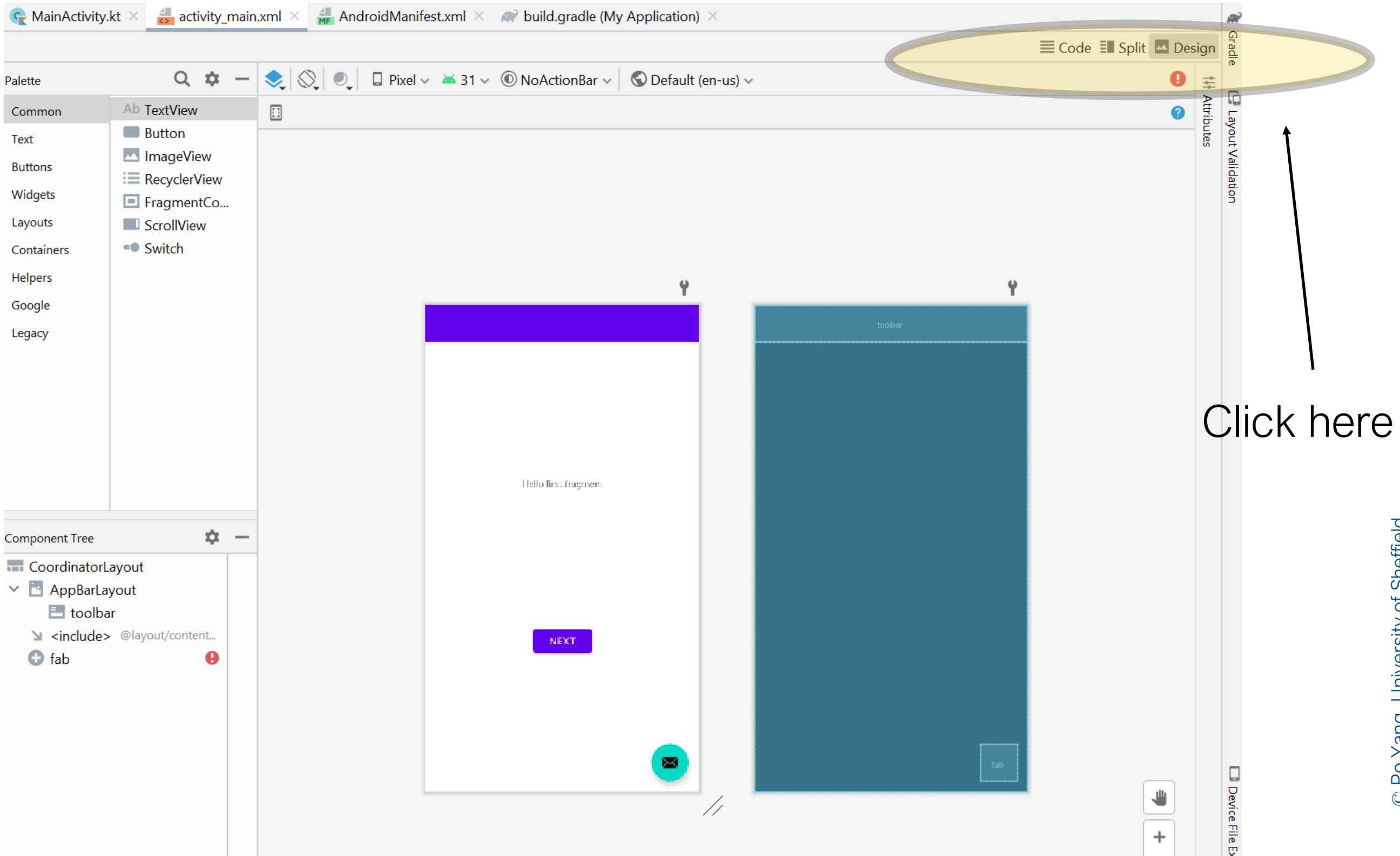
# MainActivity

```
(savedInstanceState: Bundle?)
app Pixel XL API 30
MainActivity.kt AndroidManifest.xml build.gradle (My Application)
1 package com.example.myapplication
2
3 import ...
13
14 class MainActivity : AppCompatActivity() {
15
16     private lateinit var appBarConfiguration: AppBarConfiguration
17     private lateinit var binding: ActivityMainBinding
18
19     override fun onCreate(savedInstanceState: Bundle?) {
20         super.onCreate(savedInstanceState)
21
22         binding = ActivityMainBinding.inflate(layoutInflater)
23         setContentView(binding.root)
24         setSupportActionBar(binding.toolbar)
25
26         val navController = findNavController(R.id.nav_host_fragment_content_main)
27         appBarConfiguration = AppBarConfiguration(navController.graph)
28         setupActionBarWithNavController(navController, appBarConfiguration)
29
30         binding.fab.setOnClickListener { view ->
31             Snackbar.make(view, text: "Replace with your own action", Snackbar.LENGTH_LONG)
32                 .setAction(text: "Action", listener: null).show()
33         }
34     }
35
36
37     override fun onCreateOptionsMenu(menu: Menu): Boolean {
38         // Inflate the menu; this adds items to the action bar if it is present.
39         menuInflater.inflate(R.menu.menu_main, menu)
40         return true
41     }
}
```

Always call super.onCreate

setContentView sets the layout of the activity (required)

# Layout - design view

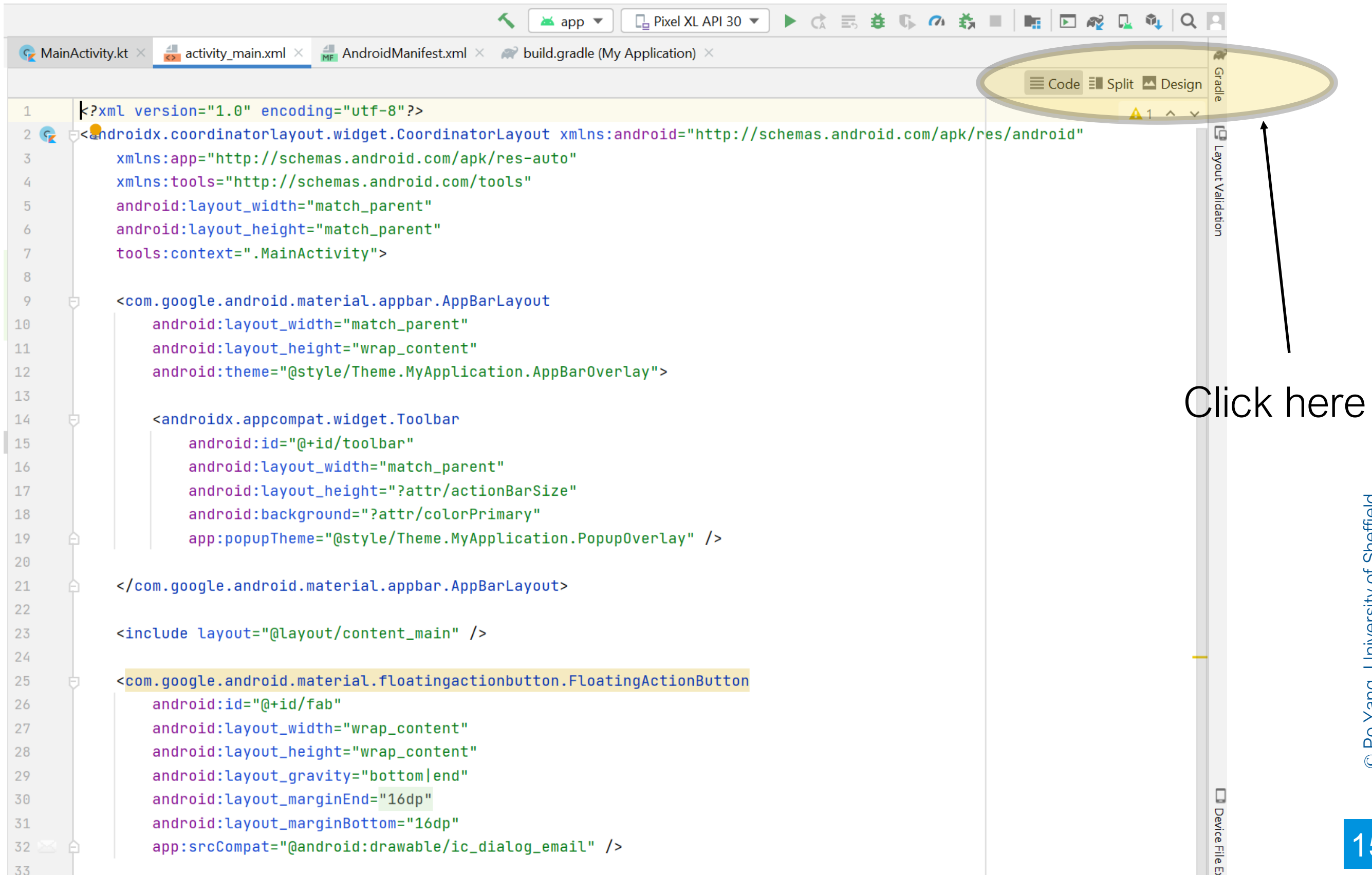


The screenshot shows the Android Studio IDE with the 'Design' tab selected in the top right corner, highlighted by a yellow oval. The main workspace displays two preview windows side-by-side. The left preview shows a white background with a purple header bar at the top, the text 'Hello first fragment' in the center, a purple 'NEXT' button at the bottom center, and a teal floating action button (fab) at the bottom right. The right preview shows a dark teal background with a 'toolbar' label at the top and a 'fab' label at the bottom right. On the left side, the 'Palette' panel shows various UI widgets under the 'Common' tab, including Button, ImageView, RecyclerView, FragmentCo..., ScrollView, and Switch. Below the palette is the 'Component Tree' panel, which shows a hierarchy: CoordinatorLayout, AppBarLayout, toolbar, <include> @layout/content..., and fab. On the right side, there are panels for 'Layout Validation' and 'Device File Explorer'. An arrow points from the text 'Click here' to the 'Design' tab in the top right corner.

Click here



# Layout — Text View



MainActivity.kt × activity\_main.xml × AndroidManifest.xml × build.gradle (My Application) ×

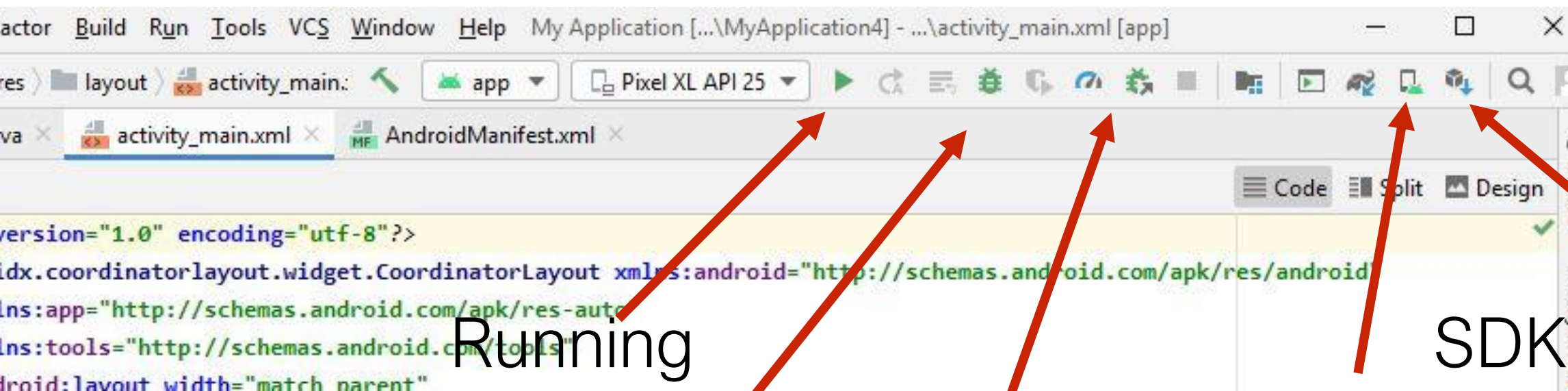
Code Split Design

```
1 <?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
2 <androidx.coordinatorlayout.widget.CoordinatorLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
3     xmlns:app="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res-auto"
4     xmlns:tools="http://schemas.android.com/tools"
5     android:layout_width="match_parent"
6     android:layout_height="match_parent"
7     tools:context=".MainActivity">
8
9     <com.google.android.material.appbar.AppBarLayout
10         android:layout_width="match_parent"
11         android:layout_height="wrap_content"
12         android:theme="@style/Theme.MyApplication.AppBarOverlay">
13
14         <androidx.appcompat.widget.Toolbar
15             android:id="@+id/toolbar"
16             android:layout_width="match_parent"
17             android:layout_height="?attr/actionBarSize"
18             android:background="?attr/colorPrimary"
19             app:popupTheme="@style/Theme.MyApplication.PopupOverlay" />
20
21     </com.google.android.material.appbar.AppBarLayout>
22
23     <include layout="@layout/content_main" />
24
25     <com.google.android.material.floatingactionbutton.FloatingActionButton
26         android:id="@+id/fab"
27         android:layout_width="wrap_content"
28         android:layout_height="wrap_content"
29         android:layout_gravity="bottom|end"
30         android:layout_marginEnd="16dp"
31         android:layout_marginBottom="16dp"
32         app:srcCompat="@android:drawable/ic_dialog_email" />
33
```

Click here



# Running and Debugging



Running

Debugging

Attach debugger  
to Android Process

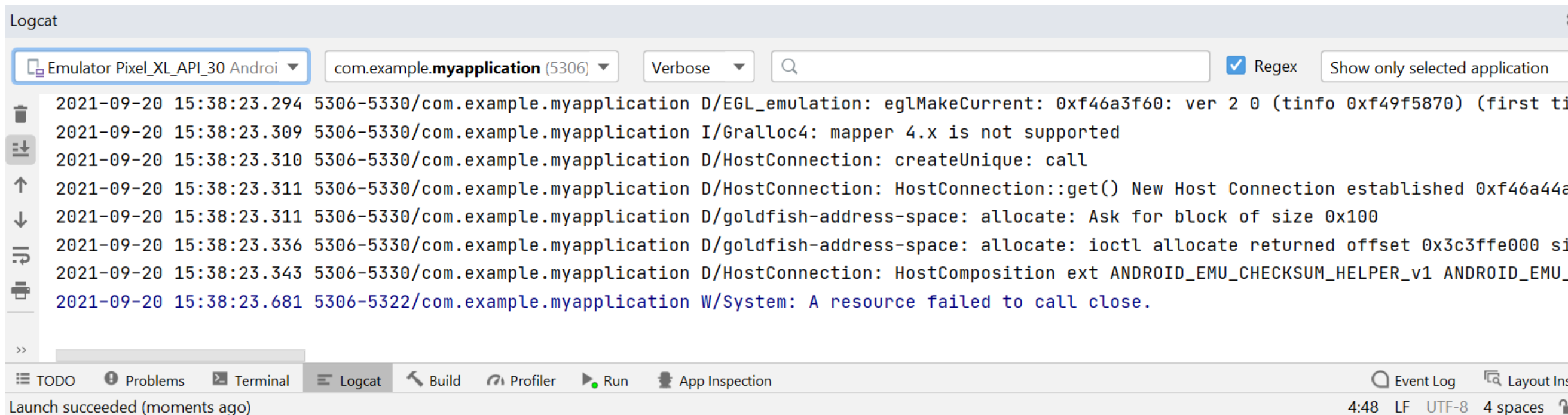
AVD Manager

SDK Manager



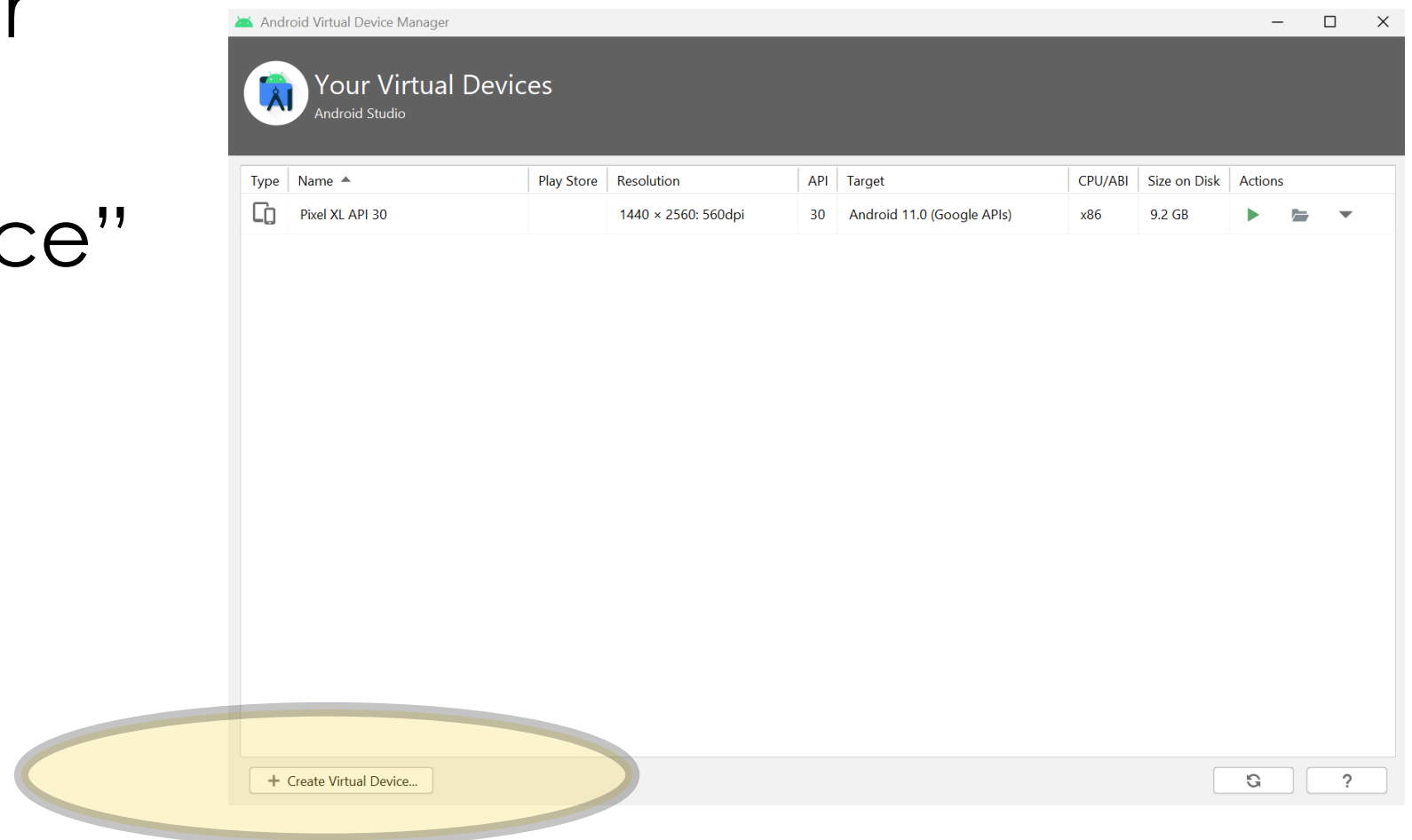
# Running

- Will require an AVD or real device to run on (see later)
- Android Monitor tab at the bottom will show the logs
  - You can use `Log.d/w/e/i (TAG, String);` to log there (as you would do `System.out.println` in Java)



# Creating an AVD

- Android Virtual Device (AVD)
- Your code can either work on a real device or you can use an AVD
  - click on AVD button or click run and the following menu will appear
  - click on “Create New Virtual Device”





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Virtual Device Configuration



## Select Hardware

### Choose a device definition

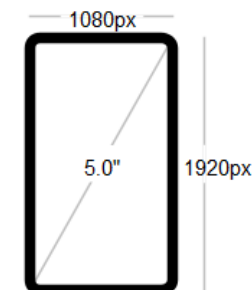
Category	Name ▾	Play Store	Size	Resolution	Density
TV	Pixel XL		5.5"	1440x2560	560dpi
Phone	Pixel 5		6.0"	1080x2340	440dpi
Wear OS	Pixel 4a		5.8"	1080x2340	440dpi
Tablet	Pixel 4 XL		6.3"	1440x3040	560dpi
Automotive	Pixel 4	▶	5.7"	1080x2280	440dpi
	Pixel 3a XL		6.0"	1080x2160	400dpi
	Pixel 3a	▶	5.6"	1080x2220	440dpi
	Pixel 3 XL		6.3"	1440x2960	560dpi
	Pixel 3	▶	5.46"	1080x2160	440dpi
	Pixel 2 XL		5.99"	1440x2880	560dpi
	Pixel 2	▶	5.0"	1080x1920	420dpi

New Hardware Profile

Import Hardware Profiles



### Pixel 2



Size: large  
Ratio: long  
Density: 420dpi

Clone Device...



Previous

Next

Cancel

Finish



## System Image

### Select a system image

Recommended x86 Images Other Images

Release Name	API Level ▼	ABI	Target
<b>R</b>	30	x86	Android 11.0 (Google APIs)
<b>Q</b> <a href="#">Download</a>	29	x86	Android 10.0 (Google APIs)
<b>Pie</b> <a href="#">Download</a>	28	x86	Android 9.0 (Google APIs)
<b>Oreo</b> <a href="#">Download</a>	27	x86	Android 8.1 (Google APIs)
<b>Oreo</b> <a href="#">Download</a>	26	x86	Android 8.0 (Google APIs)
<b>Nougat</b> <a href="#">Download</a>	25	x86	Android 7.1.1 (Google APIs)
<b>Nougat</b> <a href="#">Download</a>	24	x86	Android 7.0 (Google APIs)
<b>Marshmallow</b> <a href="#">Download</a>	23	x86	Android 6.0 (Google APIs)
<b>Lollipop</b> <a href="#">Download</a>	22	x86	Android 5.1 (Google APIs)

**R**



API Level

**30**

Android

**11.0**

**Google Inc.**

System Image

**x86**

We recommend these images because they run the fastest and support Google APIs.

Questions on API level?

See the [API level distribution chart](#)

you  
can choose  
a version already downloaded

Previous

Next


Cancel

Finish











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Android Virtual Device Manager





# Your Virtual Devices

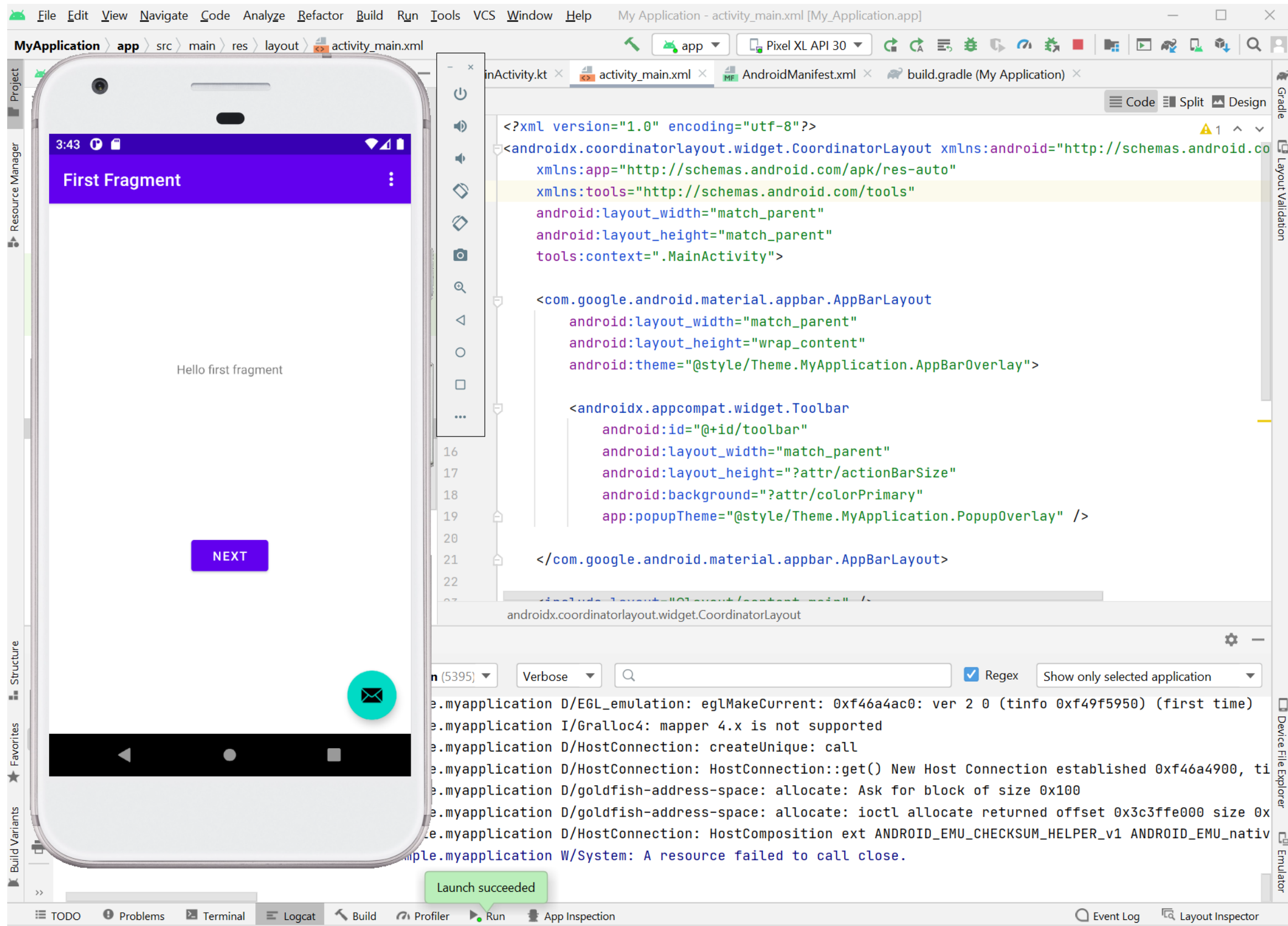
Android Studio

Type	Name ▲	Play Store	Resolution	API	Target	CPU/ABI	Size on Disk	Actions
	Pixel 4 XL API 30		1440 × 3040: 560dpi	30	Android 11.0 (Google APIs)	x86	513 MB	  
	Pixel XL API 30		1440 × 2560: 560dpi	30	Android 11.0 (Google APIs)	x86	9.2 GB	  

+ Create Virtual Device...

# The AVD will boot like a normal Android device and then will show your app



The screenshot shows the Android Studio IDE with an AVD emulator on the left and the code editor on the right. The emulator displays a purple header with "First Fragment" and a green button labeled "NEXT". The code editor shows the XML layout for activity\_main.xml, which uses a CoordinatorLayout and an AppBarLayout. The Logcat window at the bottom shows system logs, including a message "Launch succeeded" in a green bubble.

MyApplication > app > src > main > res > layout > activity\_main.xml

Pixel XL API 30

Code Split Design

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<androidx.coordinatorlayout.widget.CoordinatorLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res-auto"
    xmlns:app="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res-auto"
    xmlns:tools="http://schemas.android.com/tools"
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout_height="match_parent"
    tools:context=".MainActivity">

    <com.google.android.material.appbar.AppBarLayout
        android:layout_width="match_parent"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:theme="@style/Theme.MyApplication.AppBarOverlay">

        <androidx.appcompat.widget.Toolbar
            android:id="@+id/toolbar"
            android:layout_width="match_parent"
            android:layout_height="?attr/actionBarSize"
            android:background="?attr/colorPrimary"
            app:popupTheme="@style/Theme.MyApplication.PopupOverlay" />

    </com.google.android.material.appbar.AppBarLayout>

    <include layout="@layout/content_main" />

</androidx.coordinatorlayout.widget.CoordinatorLayout>
```

Launch succeeded

Logcat: (5395) Verbose [Regex] Show only selected application

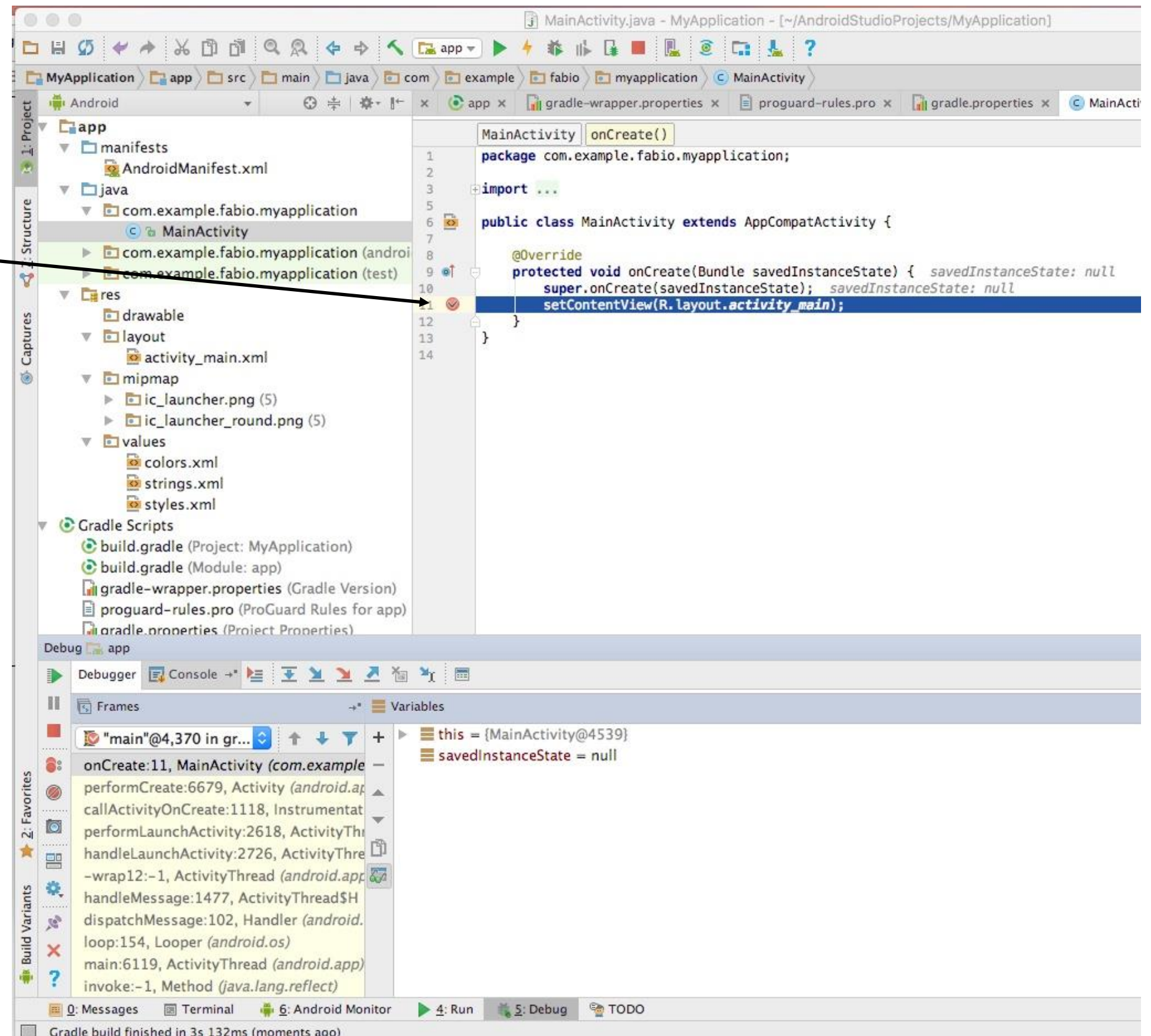
Logcat output (partial):

```
D/EGL_emulation: eglMakeCurrent: 0xf46a4ac0: ver 2 0 (tinfo 0xf49f5950) (first time)
I/Gralloc4: mapper 4.x is not supported
D/HostConnection: createUnique: call
D/HostConnection: HostConnection::get() New Host Connection established 0xf46a4900, ti
D/goldfish-address-space: allocate: Ask for block of size 0x100
D/goldfish-address-space: allocate: ioctl allocate returned offset 0x3c3ffe000 size 0x
D/HostConnection: HostComposition ext ANDROID_EMU_CHECKSUM_HELPER_v1 ANDROID_EMU_nativ
W/System: A resource failed to call close.
```



# Debugging

Set Break  
Points  
(Click here)



Inspect Stack Trace  
and variables



# Gradle

- Gradle is a build system similar to Maven or Ant
- It is extensible and flexible
- In AndroidStudio it is used to declare the parts of an app, its constraints and to link the external libraries needed by the app
- NOTE:
  - the Gradle file partially overwrites Manifest.xml

File Edit View Navigate Code Analyze Refactor Build Run Tools VCS Window Help My Application - build.gradle (My Application)

MyApplication2 > build.gradle

Android

Project Structure

- app
  - manifests
  - java
    - com.example.myapplication
      - FirstFragment
      - MainActivity
      - SecondFragment
    - com.example.myapplication (androidTest)
    - com.example.myapplication (test)
  - res
  - Gradle Scripts
    - build.gradle (Project: My\_Application)
    - build.gradle (Module: My\_Application.app)
    - gradle-wrapper.properties (Gradle Version)
    - proguard-rules.pro (ProGuard Rules for My\_Application.app)
    - gradle.properties (Project Properties)
    - settings.gradle (Project Settings)
    - local.properties (SDK Location)

MainActivity.kt x build.gradle (My Application) x

You can use the Project Structure dialog to view and edit your project configuration [Open \(Ctrl+Alt+Shift+S\)](#)

```
1 // Top-level build file where you can add configuration options common to all sub-projects/modules
2 buildscript {
3     repositories {
4         google()
5         mavenCentral()
6     }
7     dependencies {
8         classpath "com.android.tools.build:gradle:7.0.2"
9         classpath "org.jetbrains.kotlin:kotlin-gradle-plugin:1.5.31"
10
11         // NOTE: Do not place your application dependencies here; they belong
12         // in the individual module build.gradle files
13     }
14 }
15
16 task clean(type: Delete) {
17     delete rootProject.buildDir
18 }
```

# Gradle declaration



# App Gradle Module

is the version of the compilers (aapt, dx, renderscript compiler, etc...)

that you want to use. — ANDROID NOW  
REQUIRES TO BE the current version as  
minimum (e.g. 26 for Oreo)

target sdk

Overwrites  
Manifest

External libraries  
(are fetched  
automatically)

build.gradle

app Pixel XL API 25

MainActivity.java activity\_main.xml build.gradle (My Application)

You can use the Project Structure dialog to view and edit your project configuration

```
1 apply plugin: 'com.android.application'
2
3 android {
4     compileSdkVersion 29
5
6     defaultConfig {
7         applicationId "po.example.myapplication"
8         minSdkVersion 14
9         targetSdkVersion 29
10        versionCode 1
11        versionName "1.0"
12
13        testInstrumentationRunner "androidx.test.runner.AndroidJUnitRunner"
14    }
15
16    buildTypes {
17        release {
18            minifyEnabled false
19            proguardFiles getDefaultProguardFile('proguard-android-optimize.txt'), 'proguard-rules.pro'
20        }
21    }
22 }
23
24 dependencies {
25     implementation fileTree(dir: "libs", include: ["*.jar"])
26     implementation 'androidx.appcompat:appcompat:1.1.0'
27     implementation 'com.google.android.material:material:1.0.0'
28     implementation 'androidx.constraintlayout:constraintlayout:1.1.3'
29     implementation 'androidx.navigation:navigation-fragment:2.1.0'
```