Android Programming
Lecture 2

9/7/2011

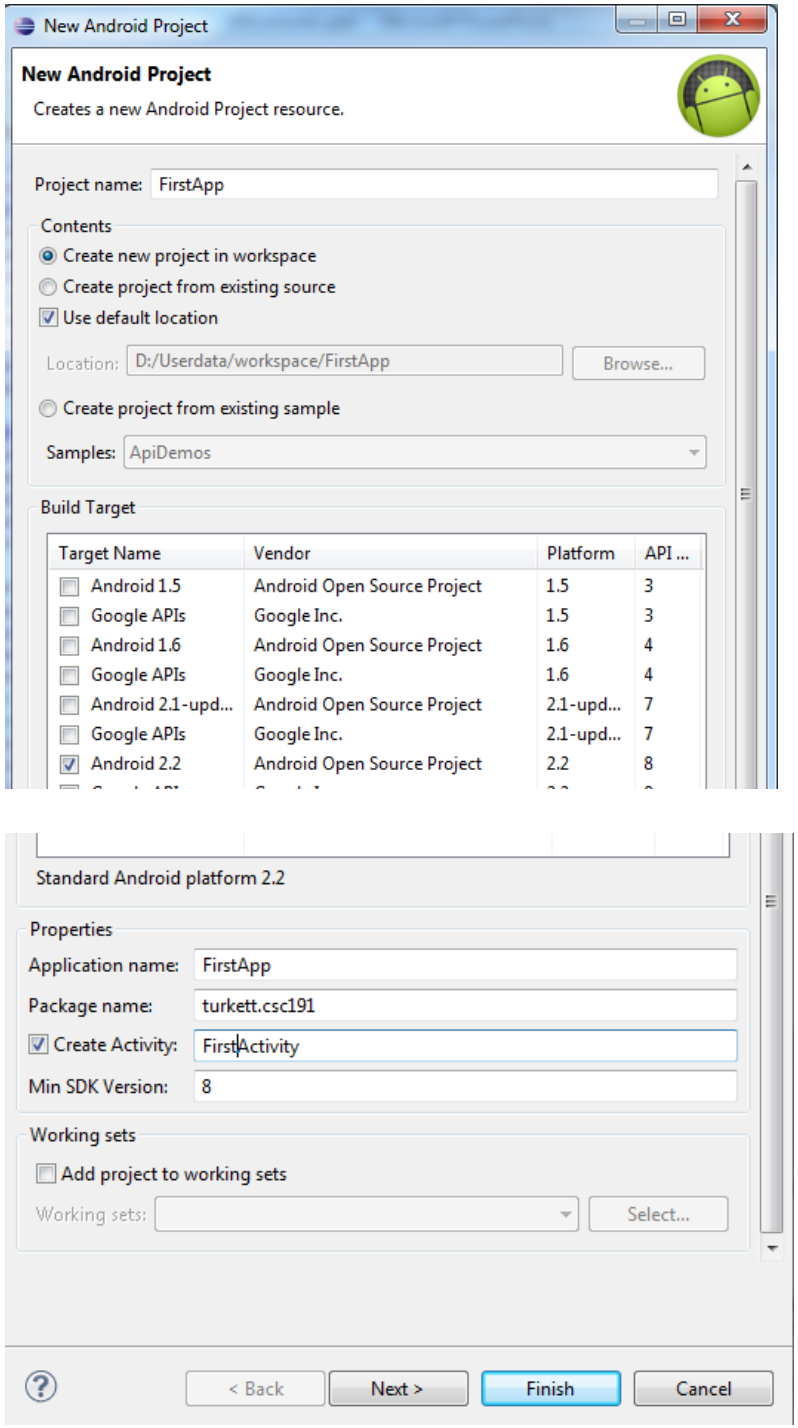
Creating a first app

1. Create a new Android project (a collection of source code and resources for the app) from the Eclipse file menu

2. Choose a project name (can be anything)

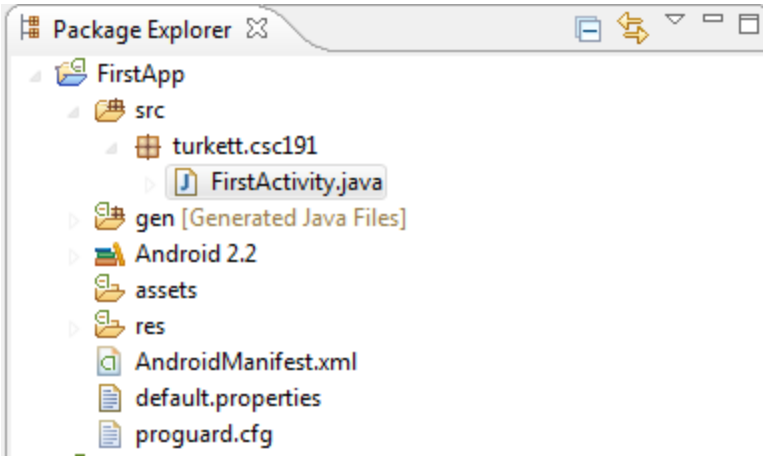
3. Application specifics:
    1. Target platform
    2. Application name
    3. Package name
    4. Initial activity to launch
    5. Absolute minimum platform

4. Finish

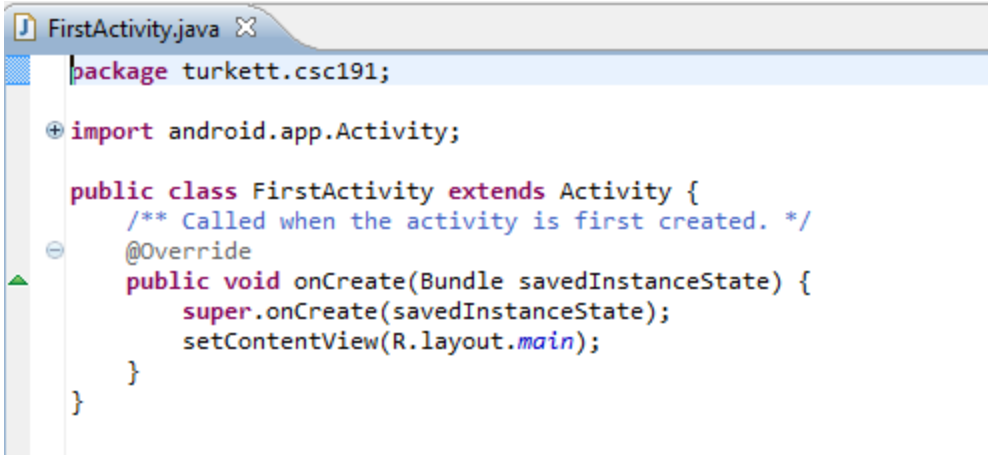


Creating a first app

1. Expand the project, src folder, and your chosen package



2. Choosing your Activity file will reveal a default implementation of the *onCreate* function
    1. Calls the onCreate of the Activity parent class
    2. Sets the content of this screen to be an XML specified layout *(we'll come back to this)*



Creating a first app

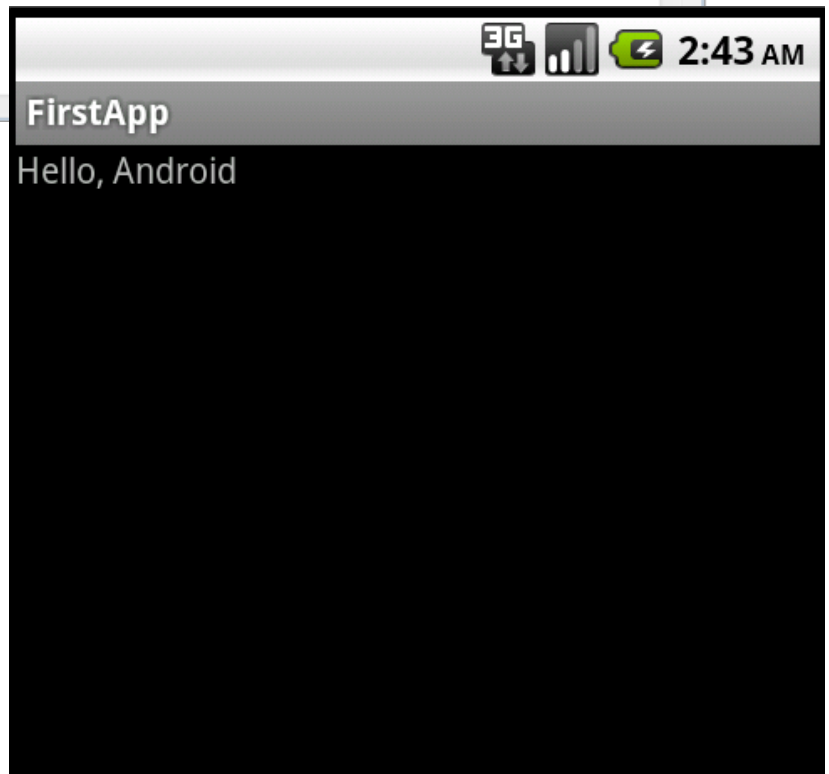
3. Replace pre-generated code with your own TextView code

4. Run the app from Eclipse

5. Emulator should start, and open your app

FirstActivity.java

```
package turkett.csc191;

import android.app.Activity;
import android.os.Bundle;
// import the TextView class
import android.widget.TextView;

public class FirstActivity extends Activity {
    /** Called when the activity is first created. */
    @Override
    public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);

        //comment out the original code
        //setContentView(R.layout.main);

        // create a text window
        TextView tv = new TextView(this);

        // set the string that should be contained in that window
        tv.setText("Hello, Android");

        // make the content of this screen (activity) be the text window
        setContentView(tv);
    }
}
```



Exercise Discussion

- Discussion of exercise from last week

Debugging Android

- Traditional System.out.println is not available in the Android system
- Don't want to debug through the app user interface:
  - Errors crash and close app

- Instead use Logging mechanisms

```
Log.v(String tag,
 String message);
```

Common:

tag ➔ app name

message ➔debug message.

Requires importing

```
android.util.Log;
```

Debugging Android Example

Log messages added to three startup functions

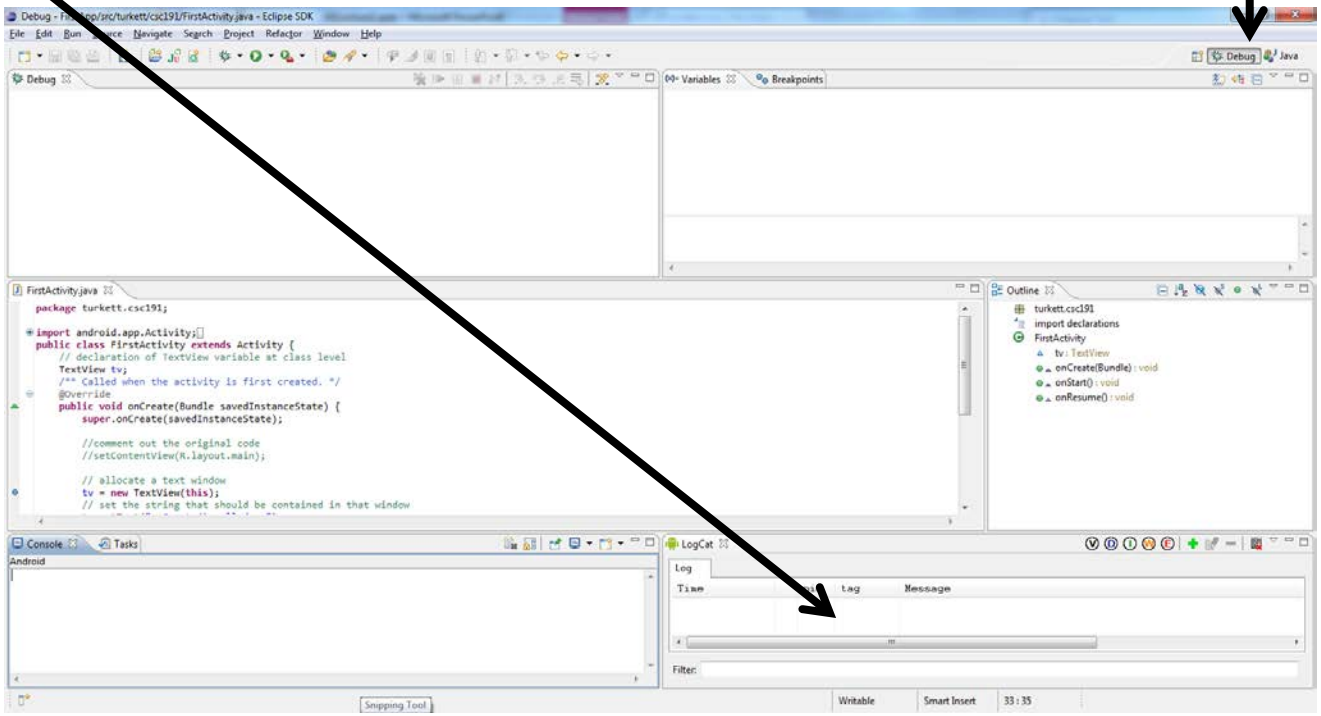
tag: `FirstApp`

FirstActivity.java

```
package turkett.csci191;

import android.app.Activity;
public class FirstActivity extends Activity {
    // declaration of TextView variable at class level
    TextView tv;
    /** Called when the activity is first created. */
    @Override
    public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);

        //comment out the original code
        //setContentView(R.layout.main);

        // allocate a text window
        tv = new TextView(this);
        // set the string that should be contained in that window
        tv.setText("onCreate() called...");
        // make the content of this screen (activity) be the text window
        setContentView(tv);
        Log.v("FirstApp", "In onCreate");
    }

    public void onStart() {
        super.onStart();
        tv.setText(tv.getText() + "onStart() called...");
        Log.v("FirstApp", "In onStart");
    }

    public void onResume() {
        super.onResume();
        tv.setText(tv.getText() + "onResume() called...");
        Log.v("FirstApp", "In onResume");
    }
}
```

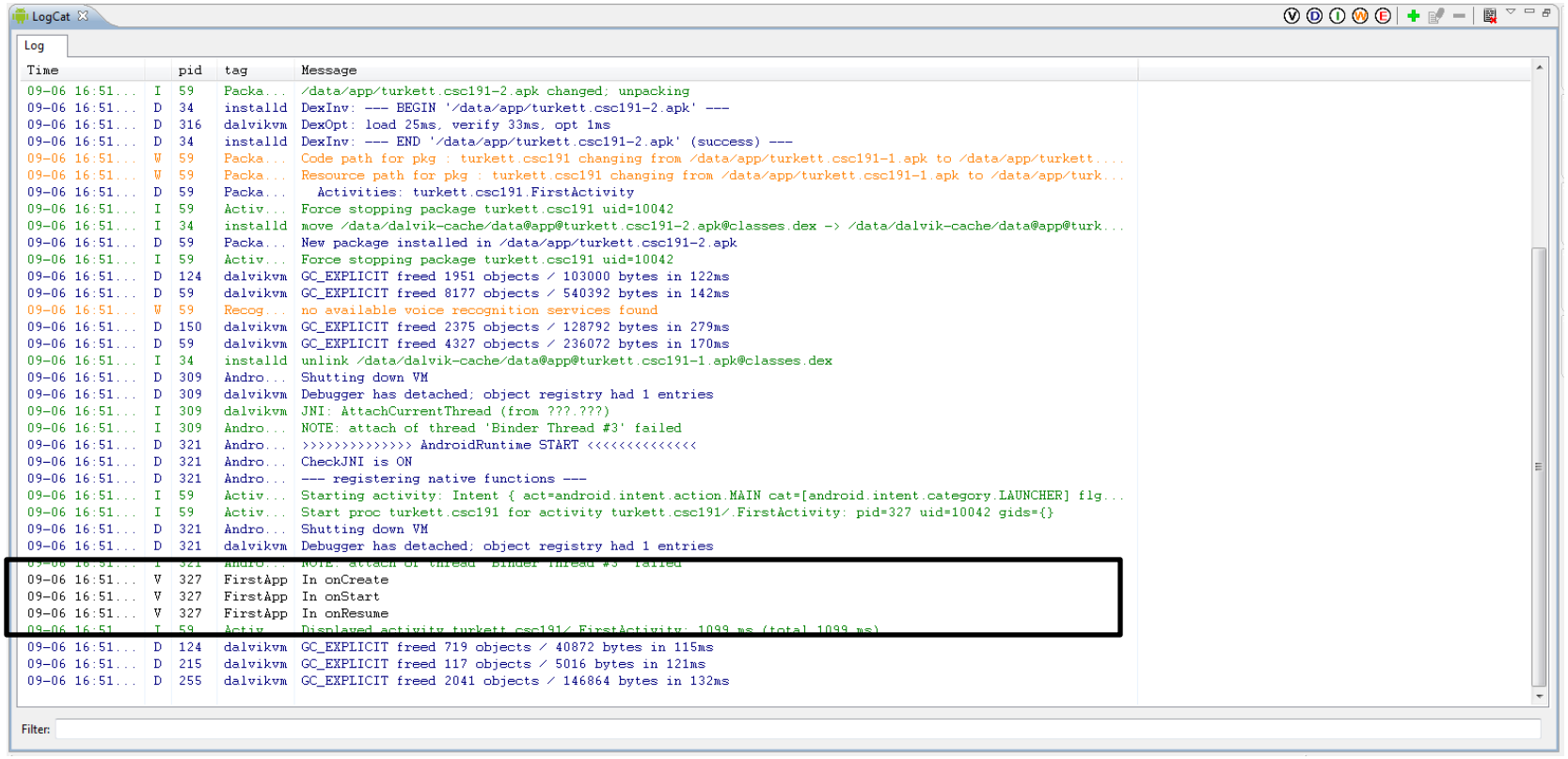
Debugging Android

- Log messages appear in the LogCat component of the Eclipse interface
  - Change to Debug mode
  - LogCat will be one of windows in Debug mode



Debugging Android

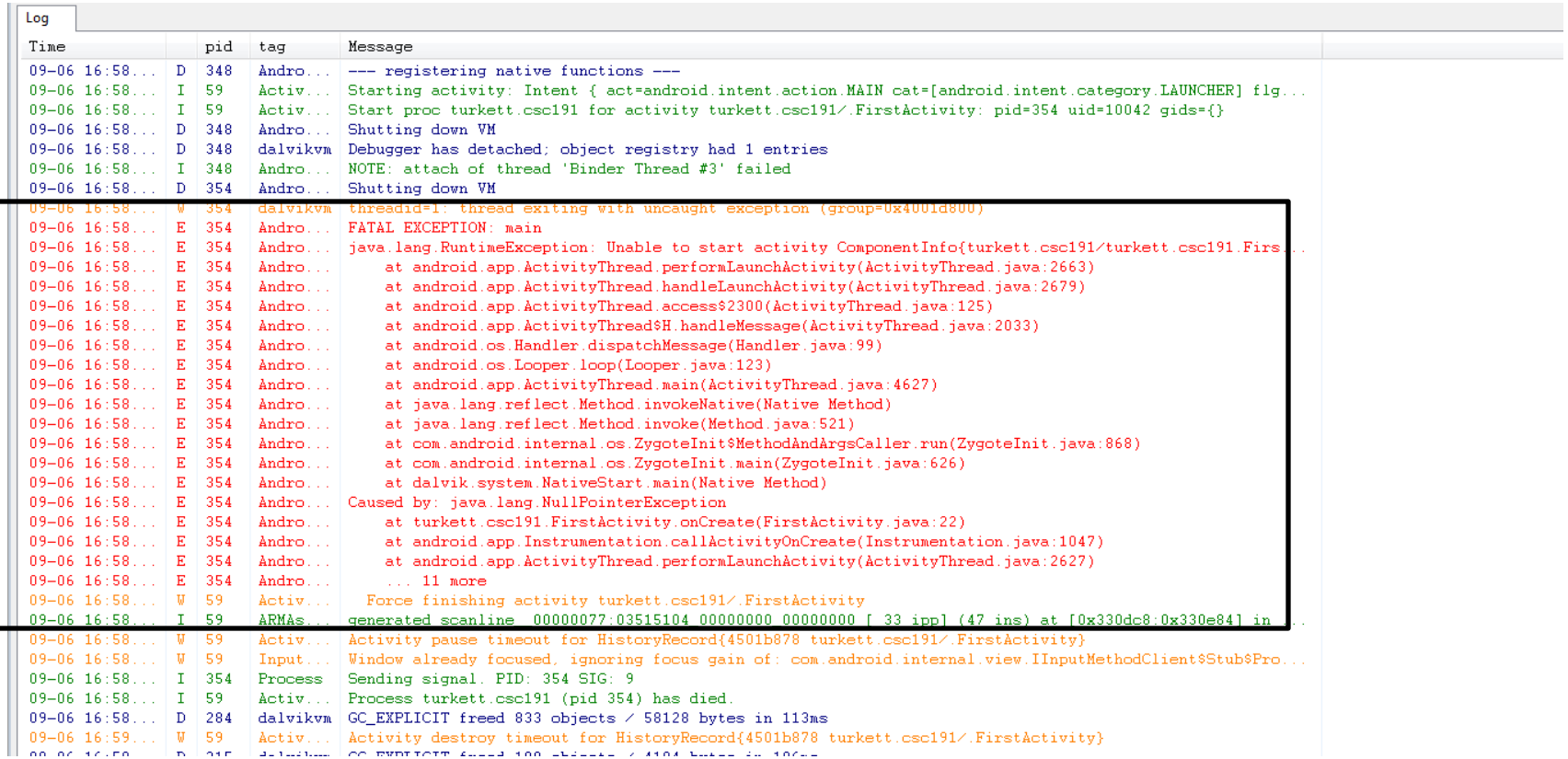
LogCat will be full of messages from the device



Can setup up filters (using the + button) on your tag

Debugging Android

Crash stack traces show up in red



Log

Time		pid	tag	Message
09-06 16:58...	D	348	Andro...	--- registering native functions ---
09-06 16:58...	I	59	Activ...	Starting activity: Intent { act=android.intent.action.MAIN cat=[android.intent.category.LAUNCHER] flg...
09-06 16:58...	I	59	Activ...	Start proc turkett.csc191 for activity turkett.csc191/.FirstActivity: pid=354 uid=10042 gids={}
09-06 16:58...	D	348	Andro...	Shutting down VM
09-06 16:58...	D	348	dalvikvm	Debugger has detached; object registry had 1 entries
09-06 16:58...	I	348	Andro...	NOTE: attach of thread 'Binder Thread #3' failed
09-06 16:58...	D	354	Andro...	Shutting down VM
09-06 16:58...	W	354	dalvikvm	threadid=1: thread exiting with uncaught exception (group=0x4001d800)
09-06 16:58...	E	354	Andro...	FATAL EXCEPTION: main
09-06 16:58...	E	354	Andro...	java.lang.RuntimeException: Unable to start activity ComponentInfo{turkett.csc191/turkett.csc191.Firs...
09-06 16:58...	E	354	Andro...	at android.app.ActivityThread.performLaunchActivity(ActivityThread.java:2663)
09-06 16:58...	E	354	Andro...	at android.app.ActivityThread.handleLaunchActivity(ActivityThread.java:2679)
09-06 16:58...	E	354	Andro...	at android.app.ActivityThread.access$2300(ActivityThread.java:125)
09-06 16:58...	E	354	Andro...	at android.app.ActivityThread$H.handleMessage(ActivityThread.java:2033)
09-06 16:58...	E	354	Andro...	at android.os.Handler.dispatchMessage(Handler.java:99)
09-06 16:58...	E	354	Andro...	at android.os.Looper.loop(Looper.java:123)
09-06 16:58...	E	354	Andro...	at android.app.ActivityThread.main(ActivityThread.java:4627)
09-06 16:58...	E	354	Andro...	at java.lang.reflect.Method.invokeNative(Native Method)
09-06 16:58...	E	354	Andro...	at java.lang.reflect.Method.invoke(Method.java:521)
09-06 16:58...	E	354	Andro...	at com.android.internal.os.ZygoteInit$MethodAndArgsCaller.run(ZygoteInit.java:868)
09-06 16:58...	E	354	Andro...	at com.android.internal.os.ZygoteInit.main(ZygoteInit.java:626)
09-06 16:58...	E	354	Andro...	at dalvik.system.NativeStart.main(Native Method)
09-06 16:58...	E	354	Andro...	Caused by: java.lang.NullPointerException
09-06 16:58...	E	354	Andro...	at turkett.csc191.FirstActivity.onCreate(FirstActivity.java:22)
09-06 16:58...	E	354	Andro...	at android.app.Instrumentation.callActivityOnCreate(Instrumentation.java:1047)
09-06 16:58...	E	354	Andro...	at android.app.ActivityThread.performLaunchActivity(ActivityThread.java:2627)
09-06 16:58...	E	354	Andro...	... 11 more
09-06 16:58...	W	59	Activ...	Force finishing activity turkett.csc191/.FirstActivity
09-06 16:58...	I	59	ARMAs...	generated scanline 00000077:03515104 00000000 00000000 [33 ipp] (47 ins) at [0x330dc8:0x330e84] in ...
09-06 16:58...	W	59	Activ...	Activity pause timeout for HistoryRecord{4501b878 turkett.csc191/.FirstActivity}
09-06 16:58...	W	59	Input...	Window already focused, ignoring focus gain of: com.android.internal.view.IInputMethodClient$Stub$Pro...
09-06 16:58...	I	354	Process	Sending signal. PID: 354 SIG: 9
09-06 16:58...	I	59	Activ...	Process turkett.csc191 (pid 354) has died.
09-06 16:58...	D	284	dalvikvm	GC_EXPLICIT freed 833 objects / 58128 bytes in 113ms
09-06 16:59...	W	59	Activ...	Activity destroy timeout for HistoryRecord{4501b878 turkett.csc191/.FirstActivity}

Applications and Activities

- How does the Application know the initial Activity to call?
  - Stored in application manifest: AndroidManifest.xml
    - Managed by Eclipse for us

Indication that the activity is the first target

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
      package="turkett.csc191"
      android:versionCode="1"
      android:versionName="1.0">
    <uses-sdk android:minSdkVersion="8" />

    <application android:icon="@drawable/icon" android:label="@string/app_name">
        <activity android:name=".FirstActivity"
                  android:label="@string/app_name">
            <intent-filter>
                <action android:name="android.intent.action.MAIN" />
                <category android:name="android.intent.category.LAUNCHER" />
            </intent-filter>
        </activity>

    </application>
</manifest>
```

Applications and Activities

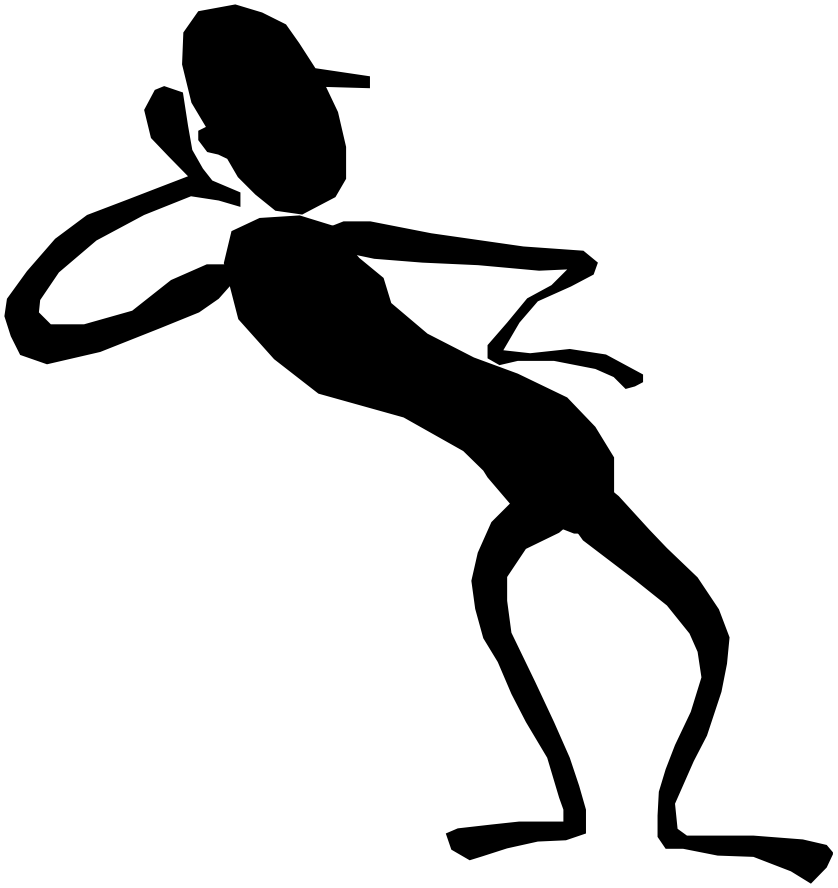
- A manifest for an Application with two Activity components

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
      package="turkett.android.ridethewake"
      android:versionCode="3"
      android:versionName="1.2">
    <application android:icon="@drawable/icon" android:label="@string/app_name">
        <activity android:name=".StartActivity"
                  android:label="@string/app_name">
            <intent-filter>
                <action android:name="android.intent.action.MAIN" />
                <category android:name="android.intent.category.LAUNCHER" />
            </intent-filter>
        </activity>
        <activity
         android:name=".SettingsActivity"
         android:label="@string/settings_name" />
    <uses-library android:name="com.google.android.maps" android:required="true"></uses-library>
</application>
<uses-permission android:name="android.permission.INTERNET"></uses-permission>
<uses-sdk android:minSdkVersion="8" android:targetSdkVersion="8" />
</manifest>
```

Important Java Concepts

- Packages:
  - packages of classes = directories of files
    - Importing in Java
    - Your own
- Inheriting from Activity/super
- Class methods: Log.v(String x, String y)
- Becoming familiar with the Android API
  - http://developer.android.com/reference/packages.html
  - http://developer.android.com/reference/classes.html

Listener Pattern



These *onCreate*, *onPause*, etc. functions are examples of the *Listener* design pattern.

A design pattern (according to Wikipedia):

> "…a **design pattern** is a general reusable solution to a commonly occurring problem within a given context… It is a description or template for how to solve a problem that can be used in many different situations".

Listener Pattern

- Also called an "observer pattern"
- A subject
  - maintains a list of observers interested in state changes of the subject
  - automatically notifies the observers of such changes, often by calling a common method that all such observers implement

Subject

Listener #1

Listener #2

Listener Pattern

- This pattern is very common in Graphical User Interfaces
  - A component of an application may be interested in being notified when a particular software "OK" button has been pressed on the screen
  - … when a physical keyboard key or hardware button has been pressed
  - … when a new GPS location has been received by the device
  - … lots of other examples
- Typically, any class can be a listener if:
  - It subscribes to the updates
  - Implements all necessary methods that the subject may call
    - These will typically be the "onXXX" methods
    - Methods are gathered in a Java *interface*

Important Java Concepts

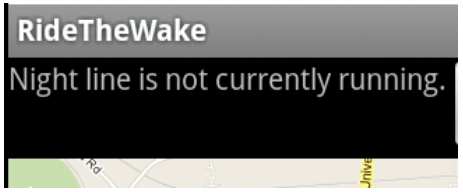
- Interface
  - A Java class specifying functions to be implemented but without an implementation
  - Must implement all functions if decide to implement the interface

Graphical User Interface Components

- Views:
  - Single widgets or controls
  - How the user interacts with your application
- ViewGroups:
  - One or more views combined together
  - Two uses:
    - Layouts: Invisible, control the flow of other widgets
    - Advanced widgets: Visible, implement complex controls

Simple View Items

- TextView



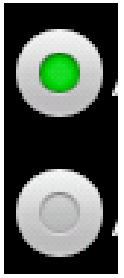
- EditText

Can also be used as a password field

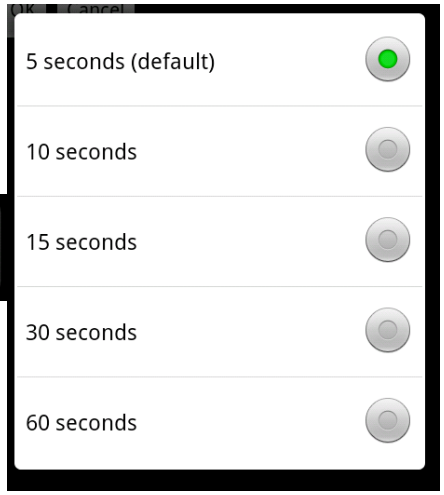
- Button:

- CheckBox:

- RadioButton:



- Spinner:



More View Items

ListView (ViewGroup)

Vertical scrolling of TextViews

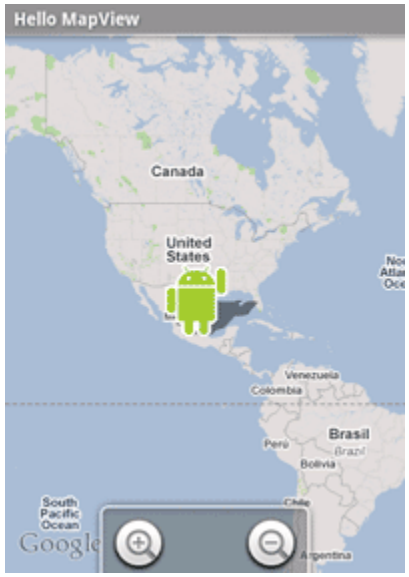
ViewFlipper

Horizontal scrolling

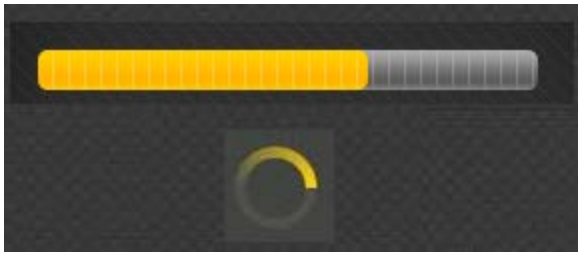
More View Items

ImageView

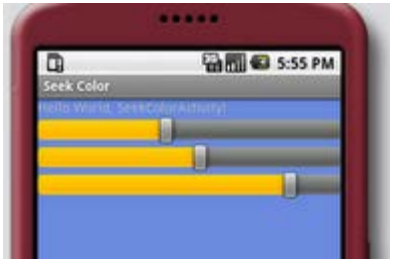
MapView



ProgressBar/Icon



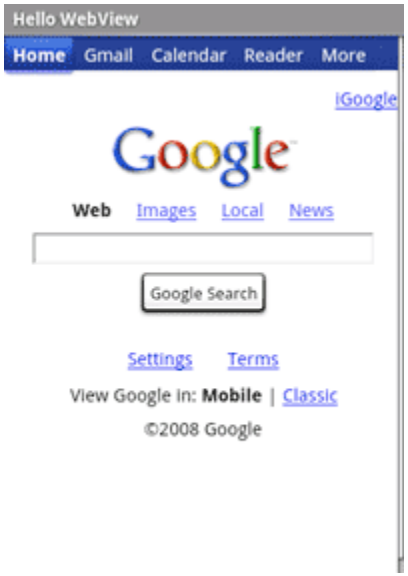
SeekBar



More View Items

TabHost

WebView



Even more: http://vidarvestnes.blogspot.com/2010/01/android-gui-examples.html

Assignment #2 & Friday

- Discussion of Assignment #2
  - Matching GUI components with a list of functional requirements

- Friday
  - Layouts
  - More on Views
  - XML Layouts?