Paixon

Before we start...

Paixon

Wer die Android-Studio-Installation noch nicht gestartet hat, jetzt starten:

➔ https://developer.android.com/studio

Code für die Übungen sowie die Lösungen + Slides erhaltet ihr über GitHub:

➔ https://github.com/sschoeb/OST-Mobile-App-Engineering-2024/

Paixon

Wer ist Java Entwickler?

Eclipse?

Intellij IDEA?

Paixon

Wer hat bereits für Android entwickelt?

iOS?

Paixon

Wer hat Erfahrungen mit Cross-Platform Frameworks?

Xamarin, PhoneGap, Ionic, …

Paixon

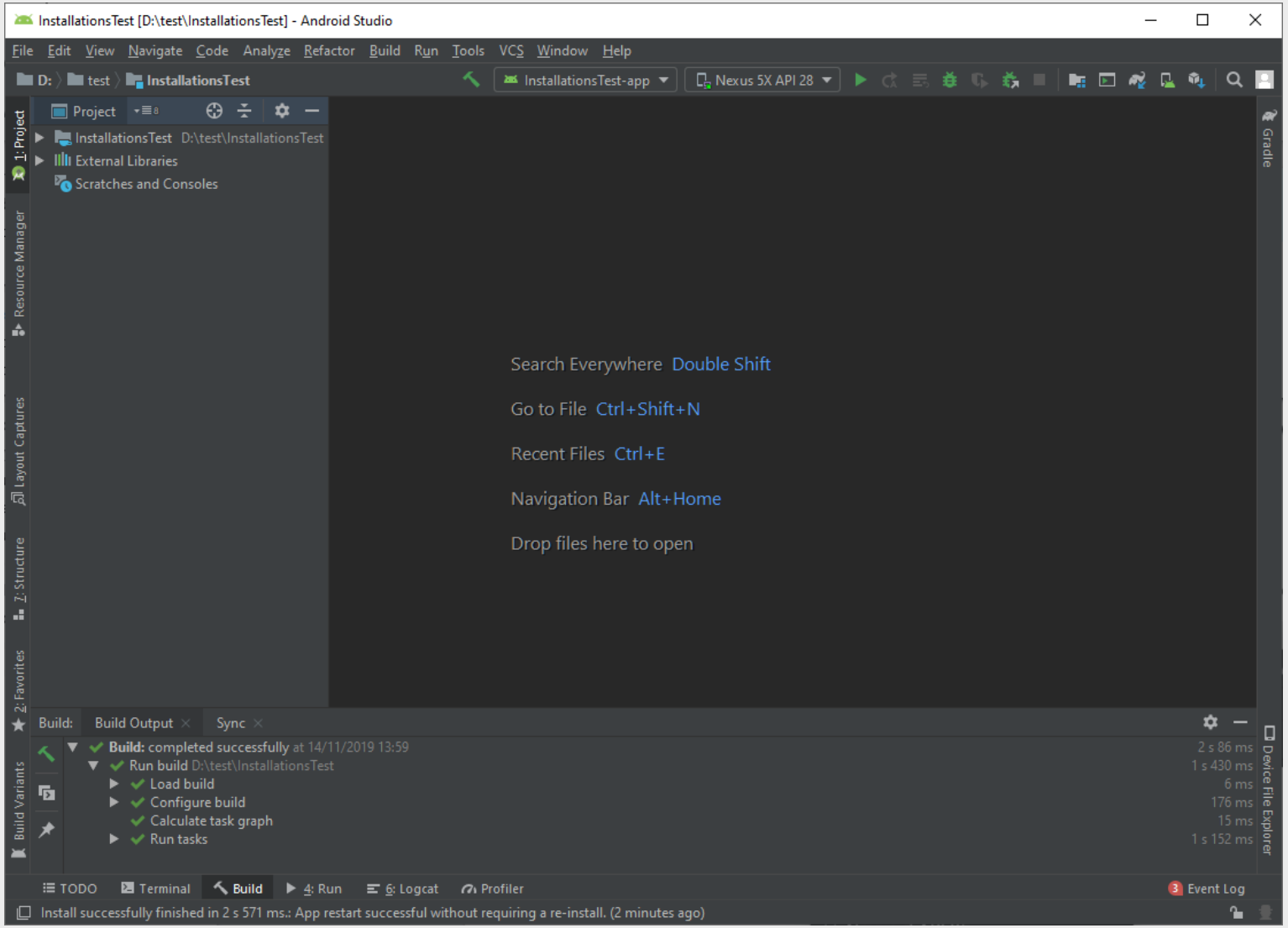
Dev-Tools

Paixon

Android Studio installiert?

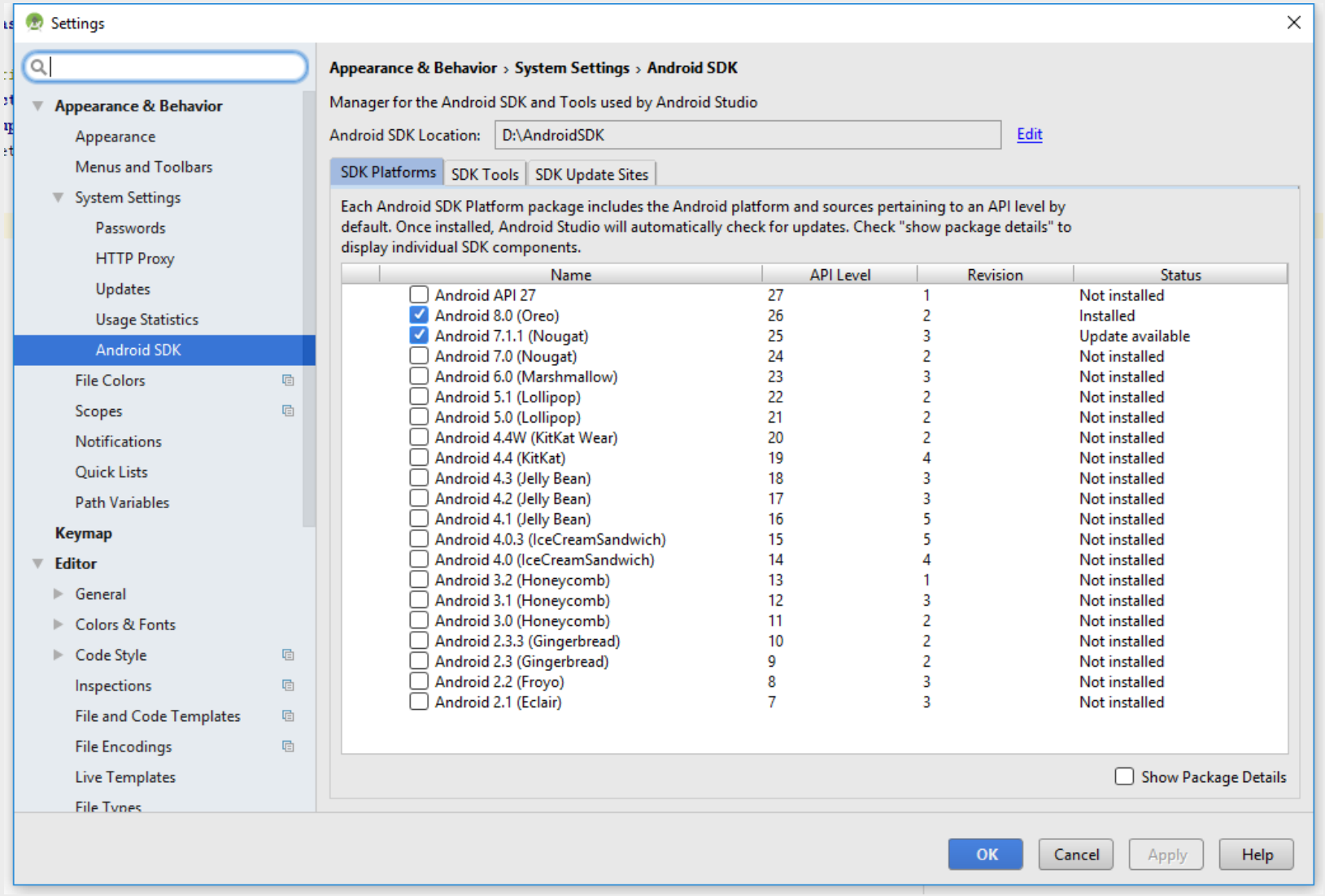
Android Studio

Paixon



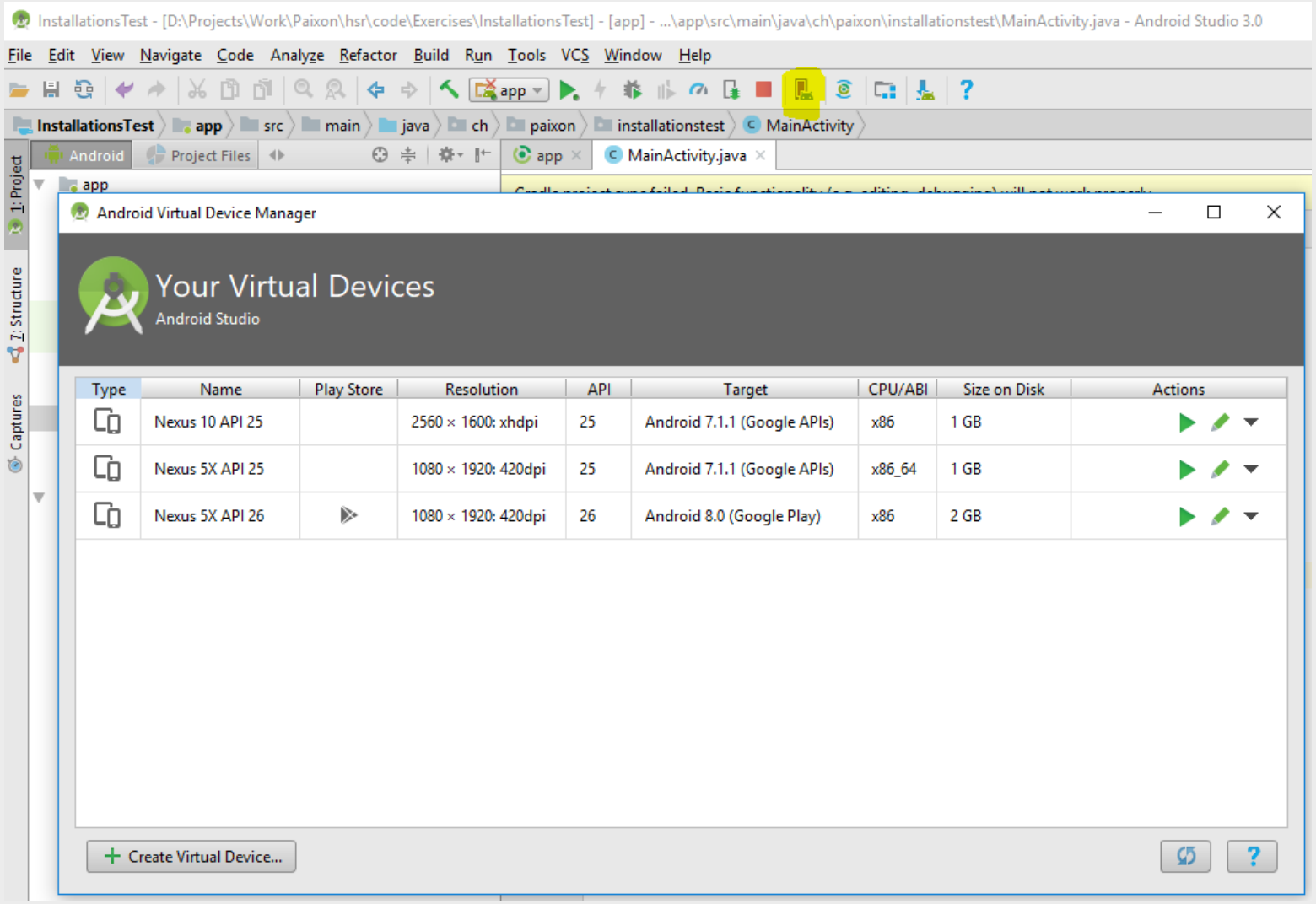
SDK - Manager

Paixon



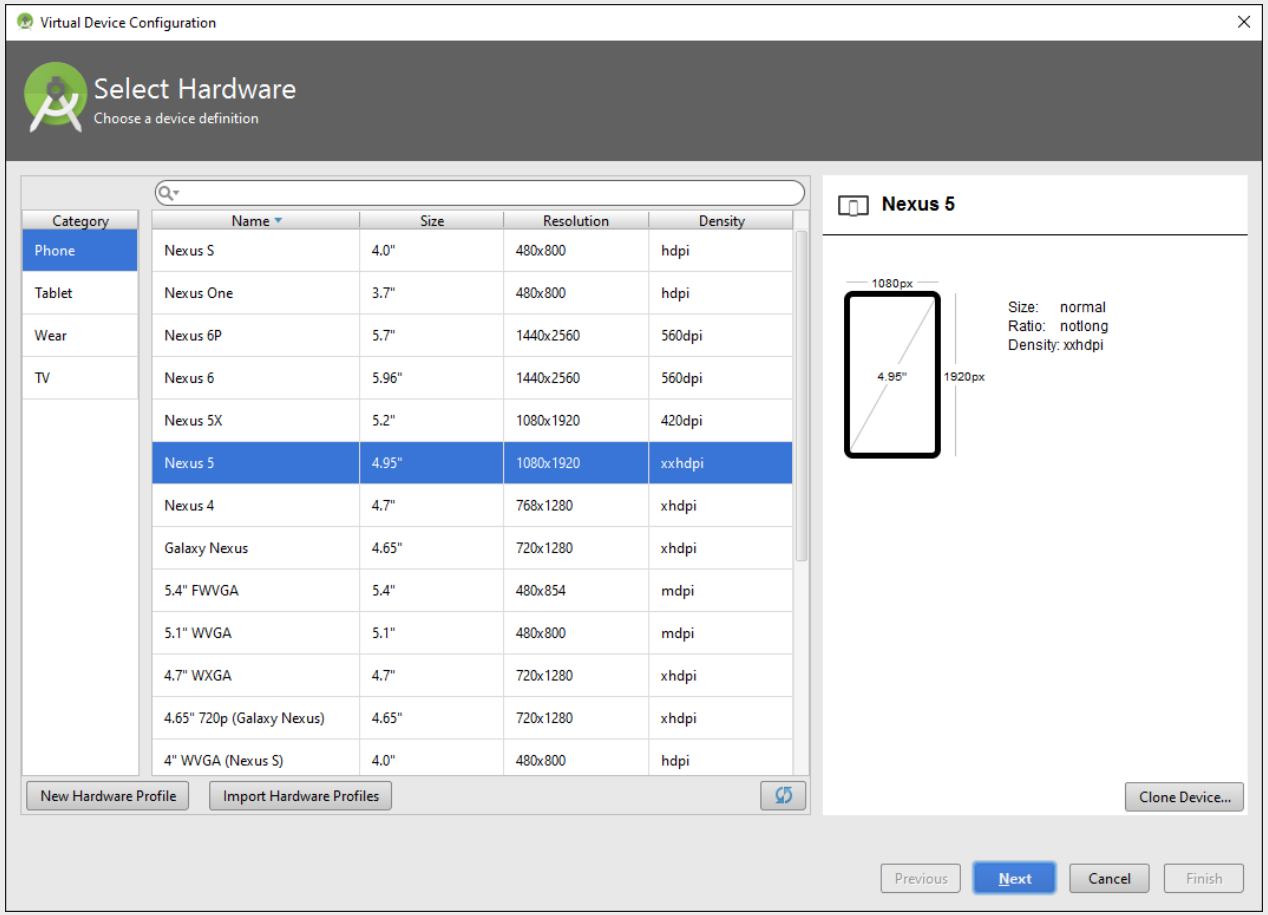
Android Virtual Device Manager

Paixon



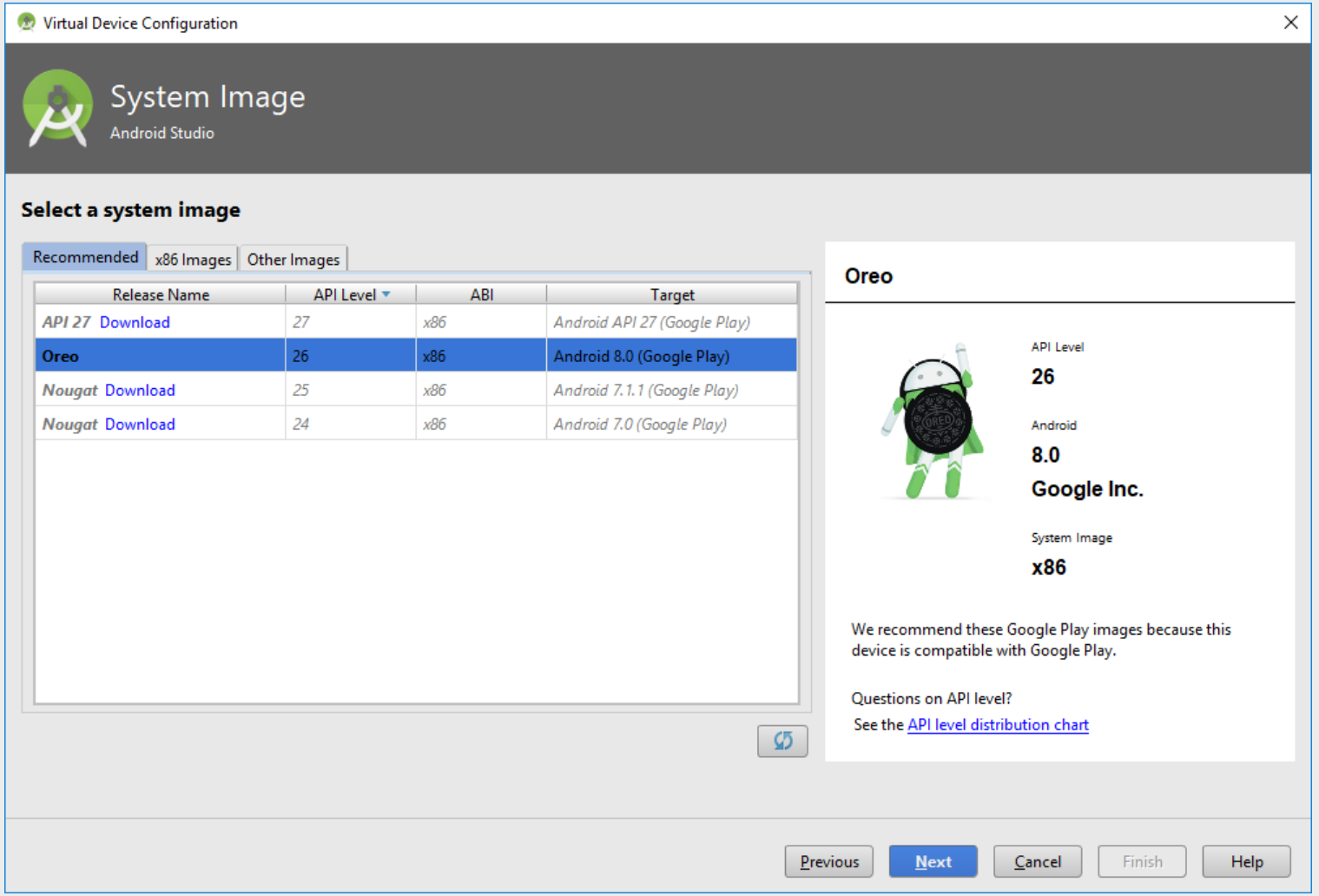
Virtual Device Configuration

Paixon



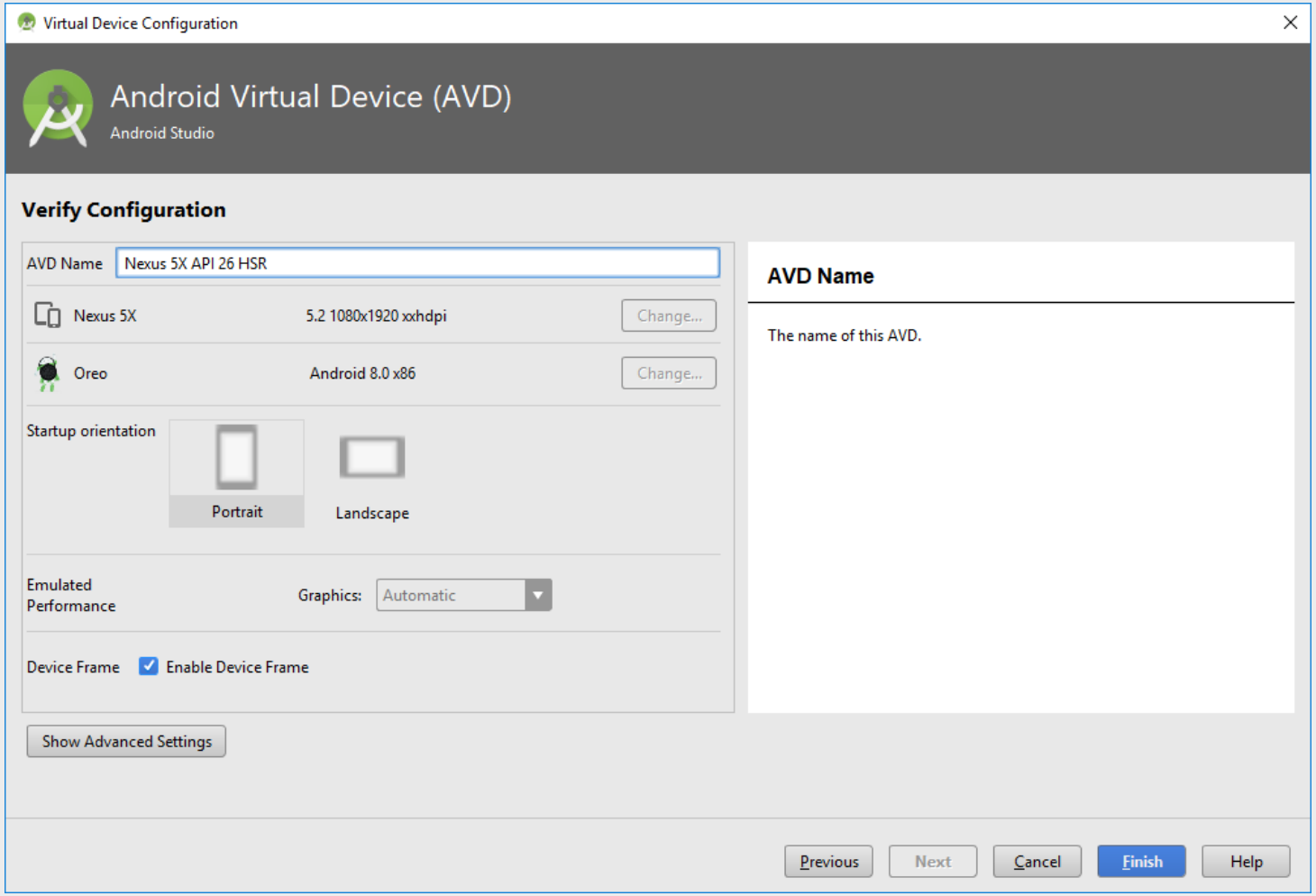
Virtual Device Configuration

Paixon



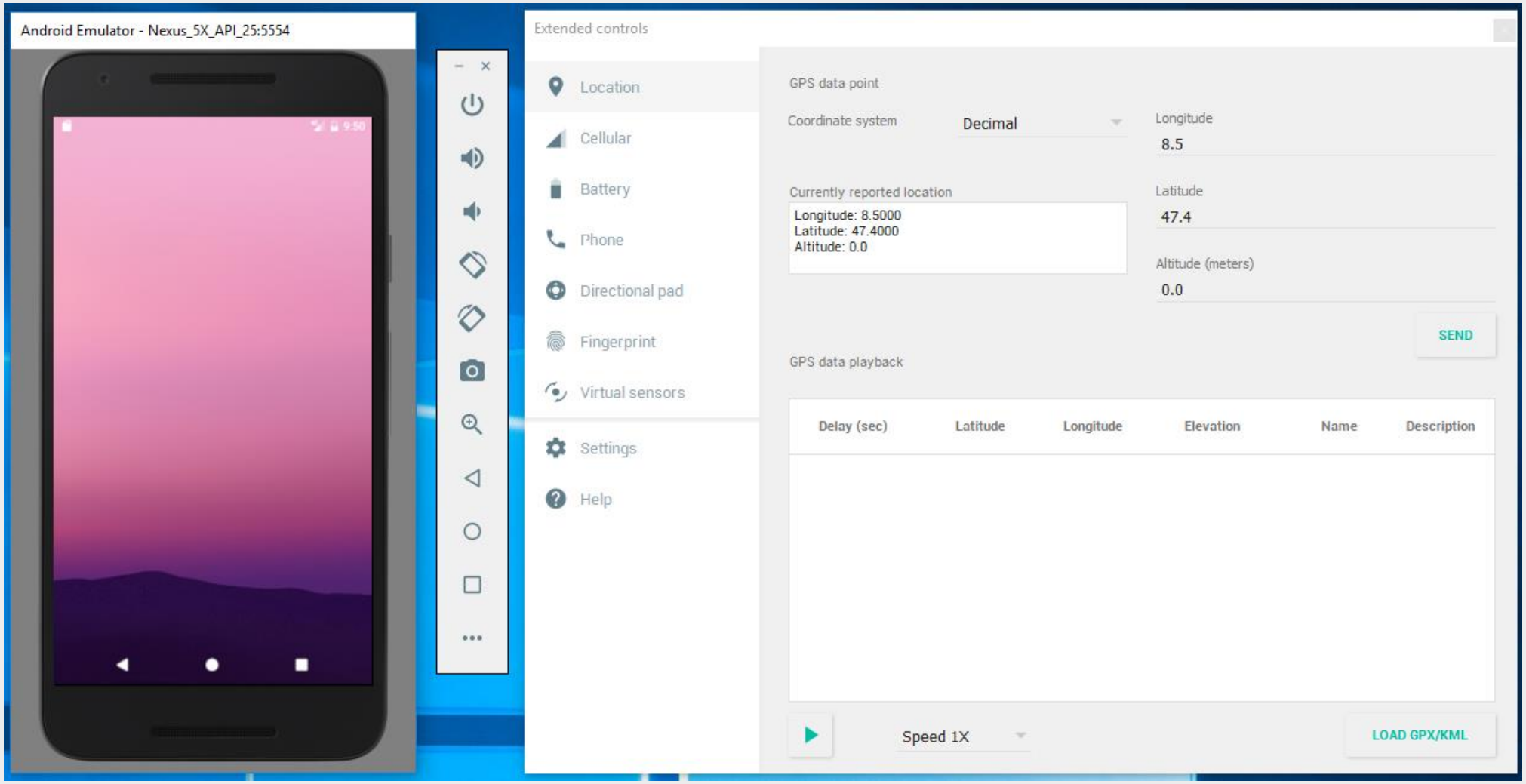
Virtual Device Configuration

Paixon



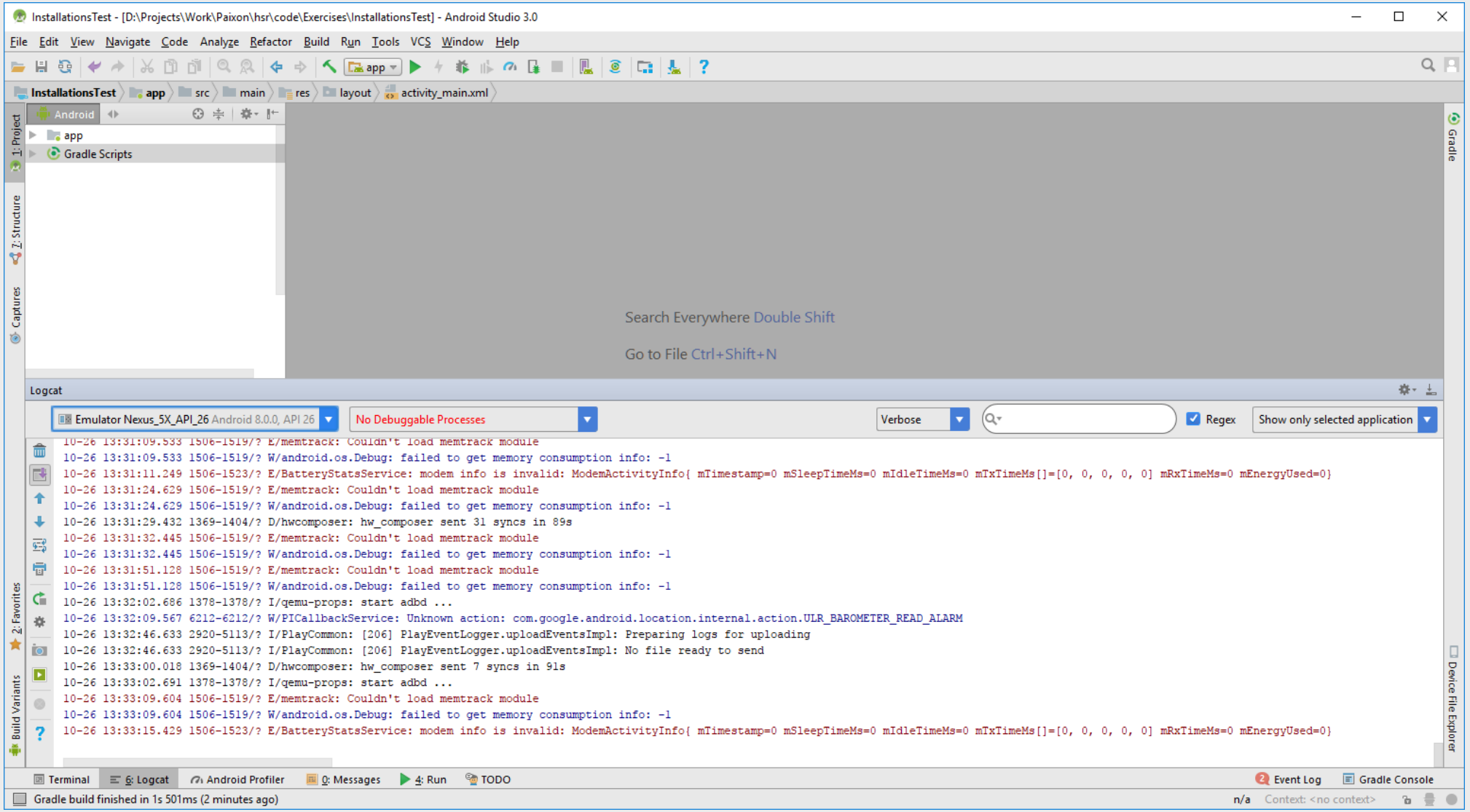
Android Emulator

Paixon



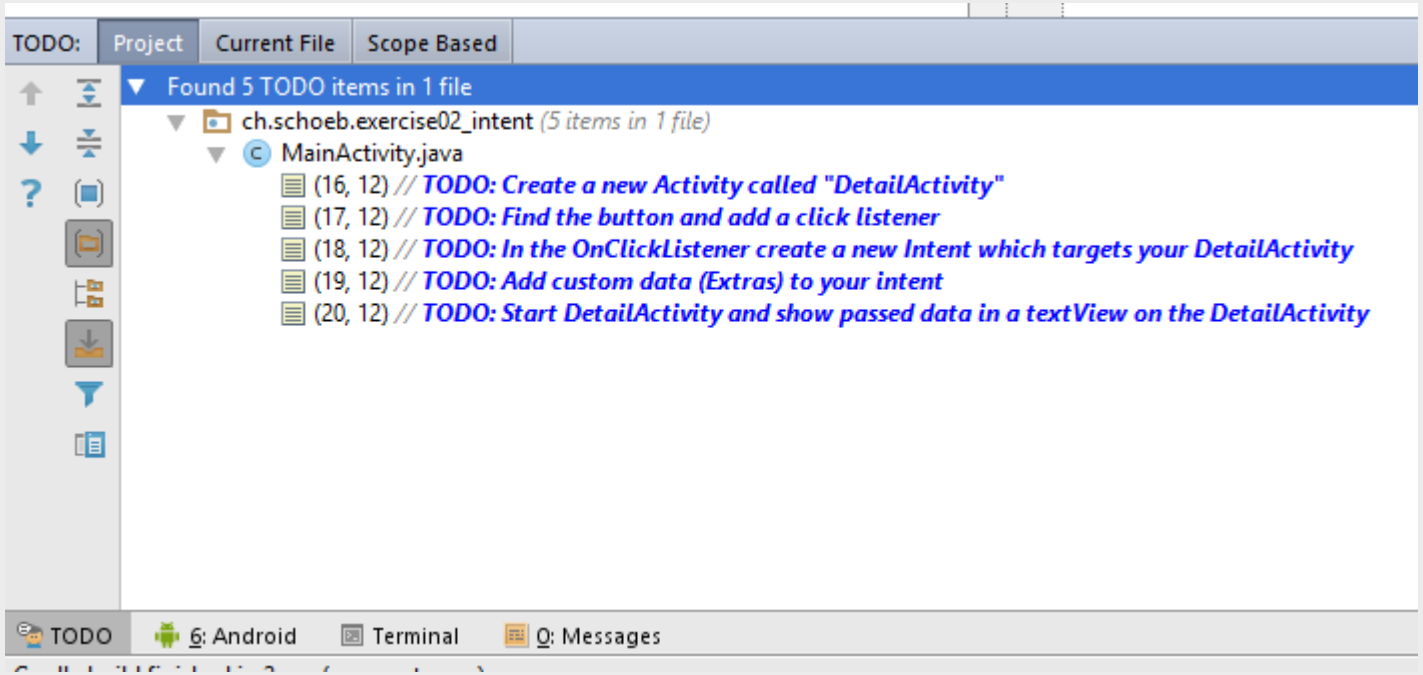
Logcat

Paixon



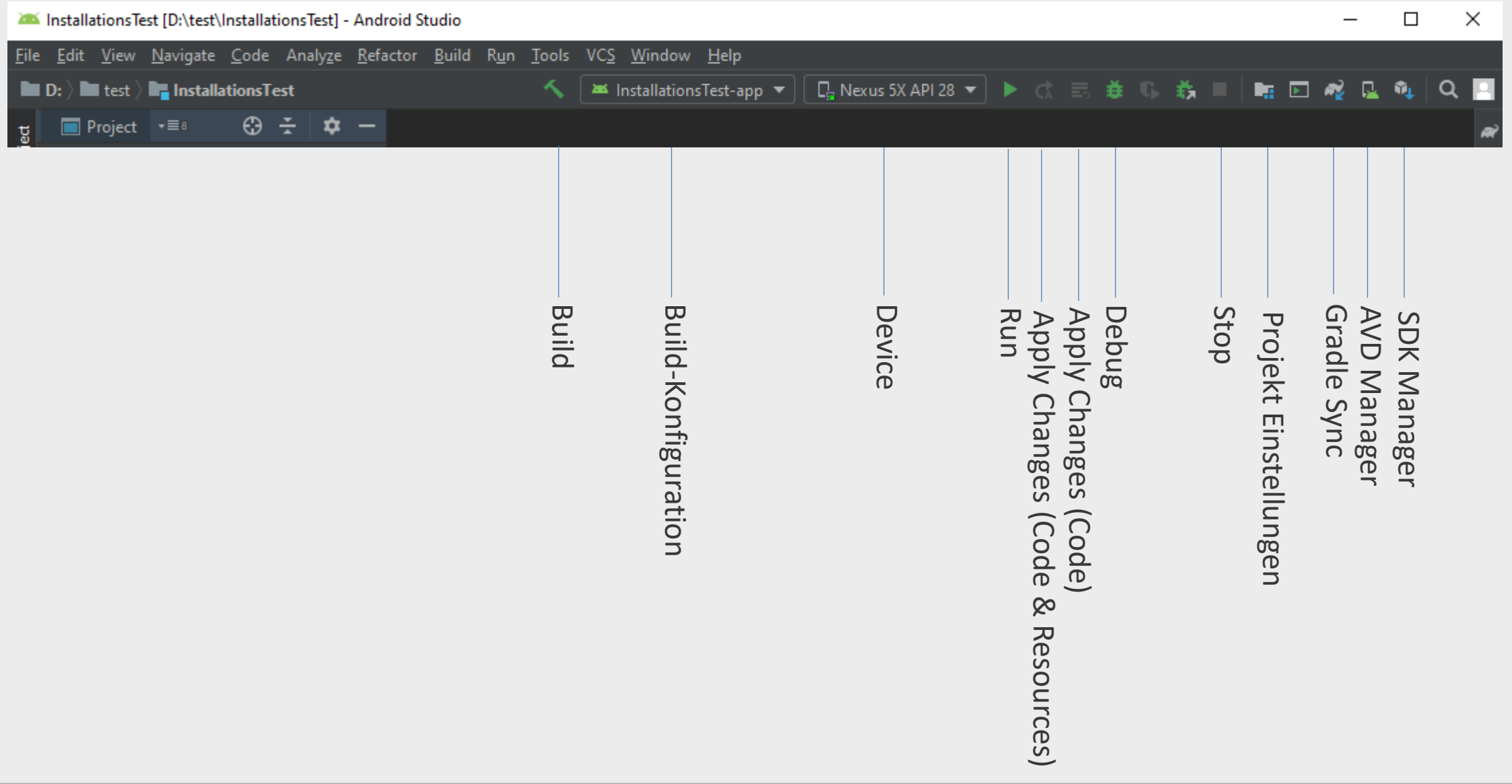
Android Studio – TODOs

Paixon



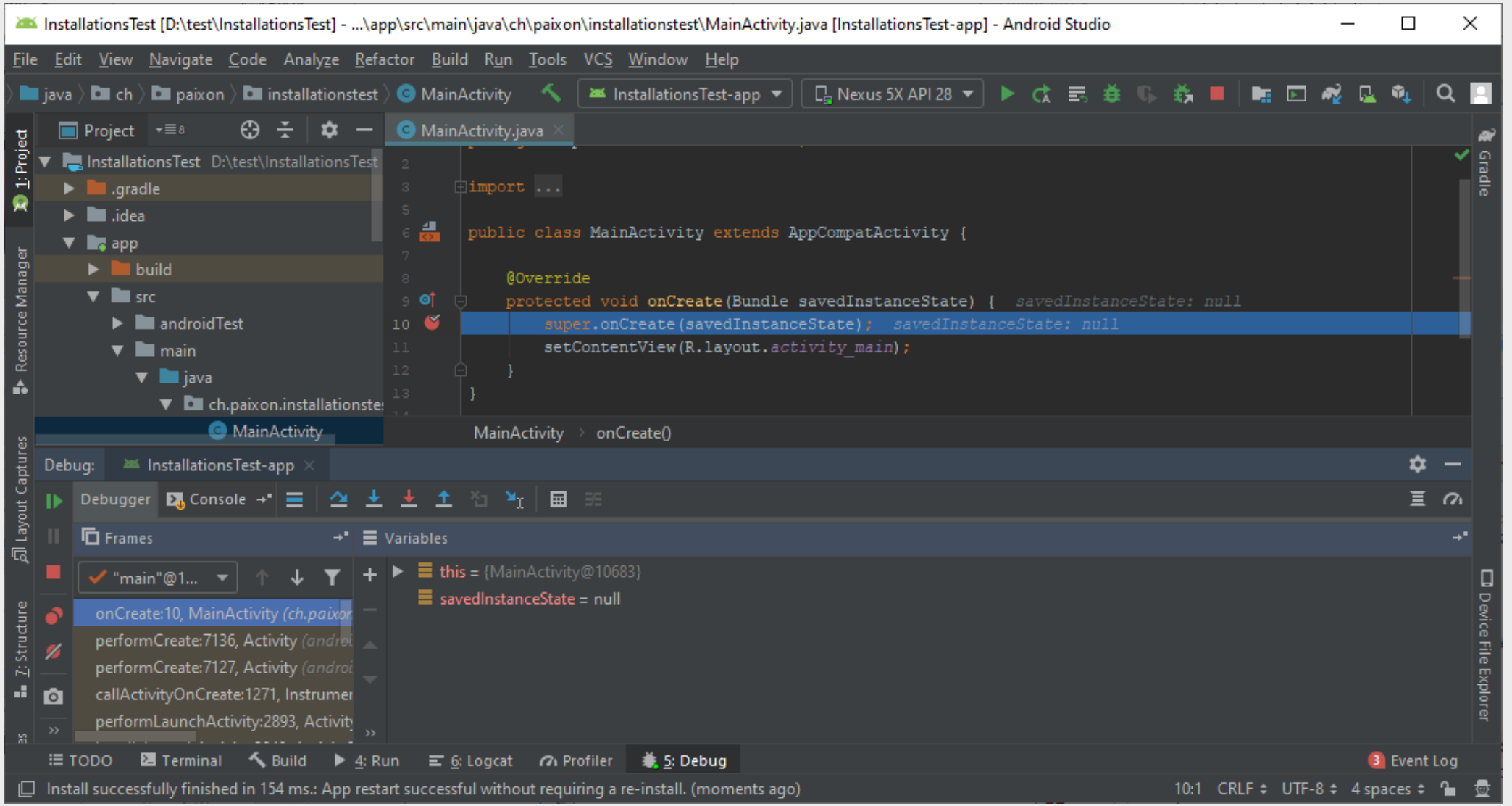
Android Studio – Toolbar

Paixon



Android Studio – Debugging

Paixon



Paixon

Let’s start with a simple App

Übung – Erste Android App

Paixon

Gemeinsamer Teil

- Neues Android Projekt erstellen
- Projekt auf dem Emulator starten

Aufgabe

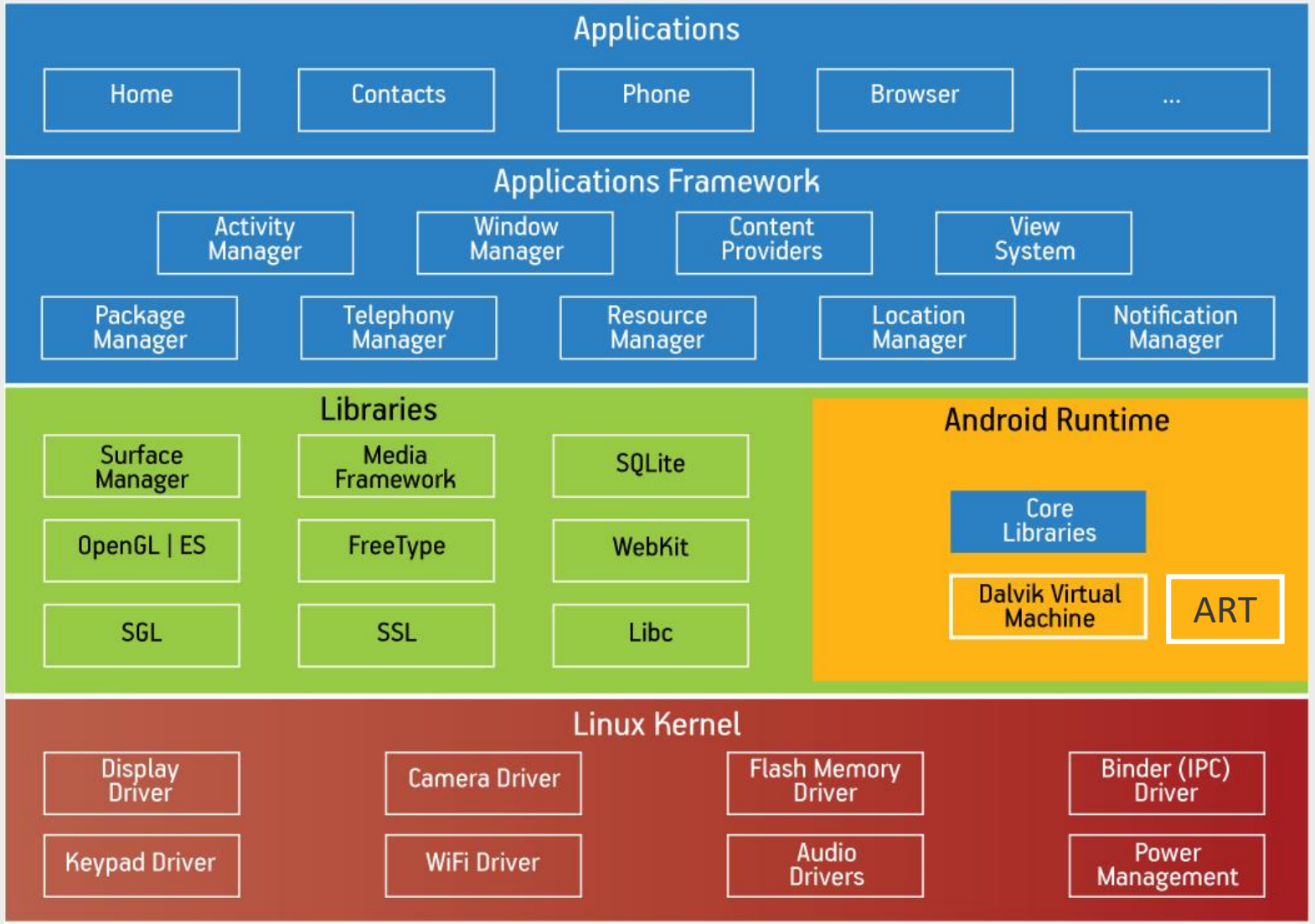
- Verschiedene Projekt-Ansichten analysieren
- Einen eigenen Filter im Android Monitor erstellen
- App im Debug-Modus starten

Paixon

Android System / App Basics

Android System

Paixon



Paixon

- App besteht aus
  - Code (Kotlin, Java oder C++)
  - Resourcen
  - Manifest-File
- Android SDK Tools kompilieren alles in eine APK-Datei (*.apk) / AAB-Datei (*aab)
  - Android package → zip-Datei
  - Beinhaltet alles um die App auf einem Android-Gerät zu installieren

- App läuft in einem eigenen Prozess
- App hat eigenen Linux User → Filesystem-Sandbox

App Basics – Resources

Paixon

- Alles was ihr benötigt aber nicht Sourcecode ist
  - Texte, Bilder, Layoutdefinitionen, …
- Abgelegt im «res»-Ordner
- Bestehen hauptsächlich aus XML-Files

```
Declaration in Strings.xml:
<string name="app_name">Services</string>
```

```
Usage in any other XML-File:
android:label="@string/app_name"
```

App Basics – Android Manifest

Paixon

```
<manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
          package="ch.schoeb.services“
          android:versionCode="1“
          android:versionName="1.0" >

    <uses-sdk android:minSdkVersion="8“ android:targetSdkVersion="17" />

    <application android:icon="@drawable/ic_launcher“
                           android:label="@string/app_name"
                 android:theme="@style/AppTheme" >
        <activity android:name="ch.schoeb.services.MainActivity"
                  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>
```

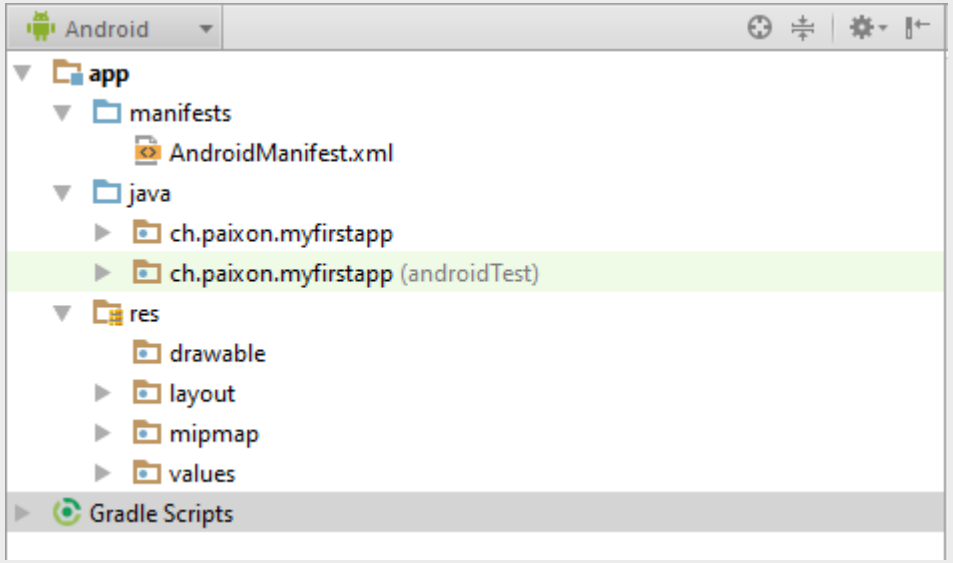
Jede Applikation hat genau ein AndroidManifest.xml

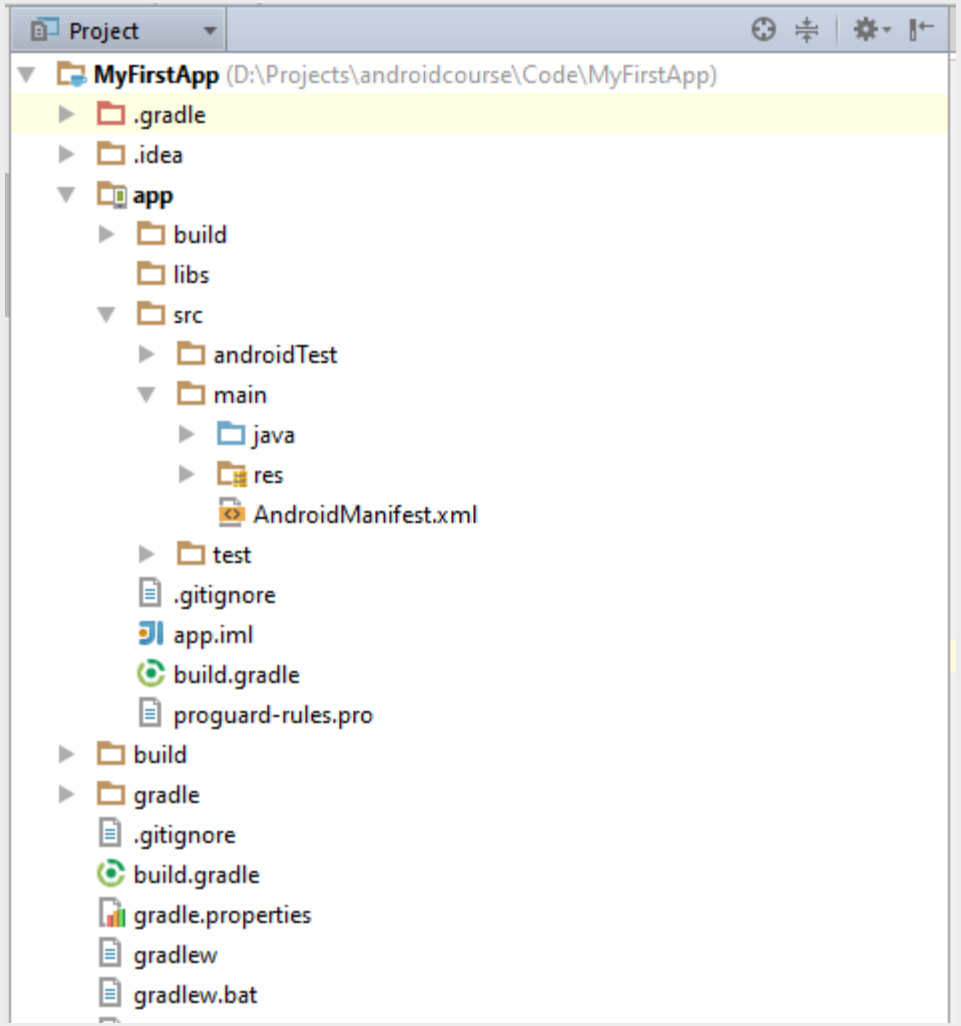
Liefert Informationen über die App

- Names the Java-Package
- Describes the components (Activities, Services, ...)
- Permissions
- Android API requirements
- List of linked libraries

App Basics – Projekt Aufbau

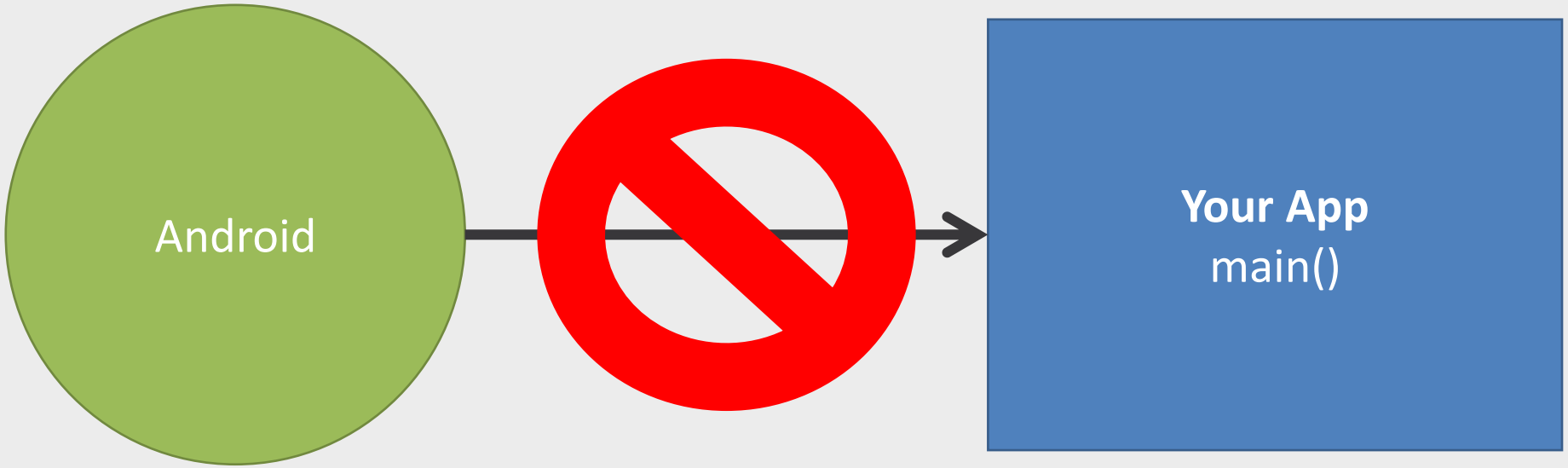
Paixon





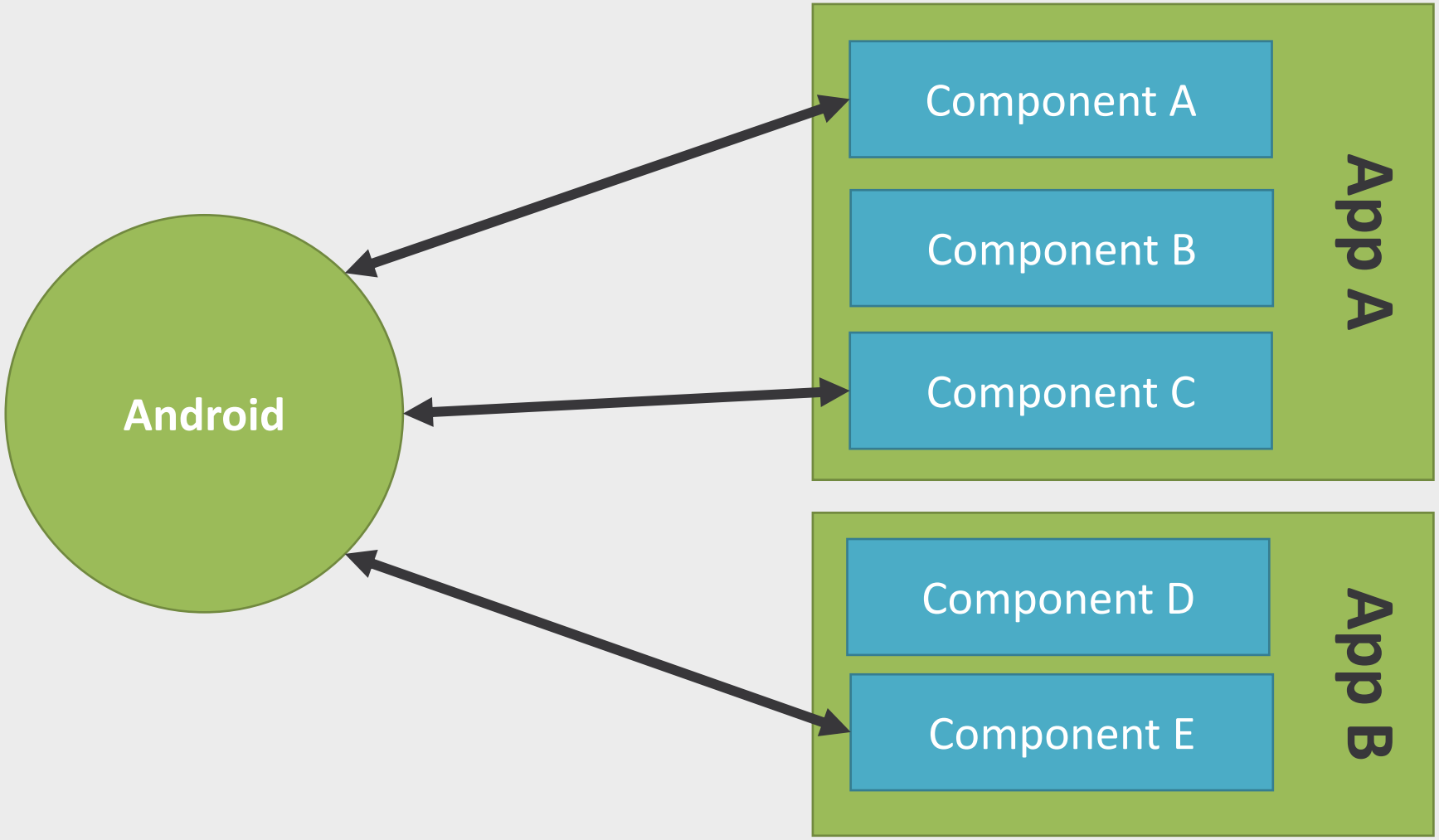
Component driven

Paixon



Component driven

Paixon



Paixon

Components

Activity	Service	ContentProvider	BroadcastReceiver
UI	Background	Provide data	Get notified about events

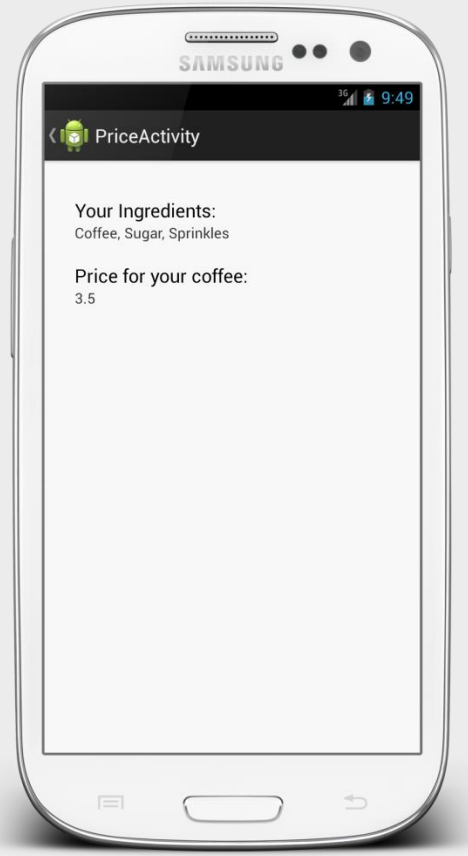
Paixon

Activity

Activity

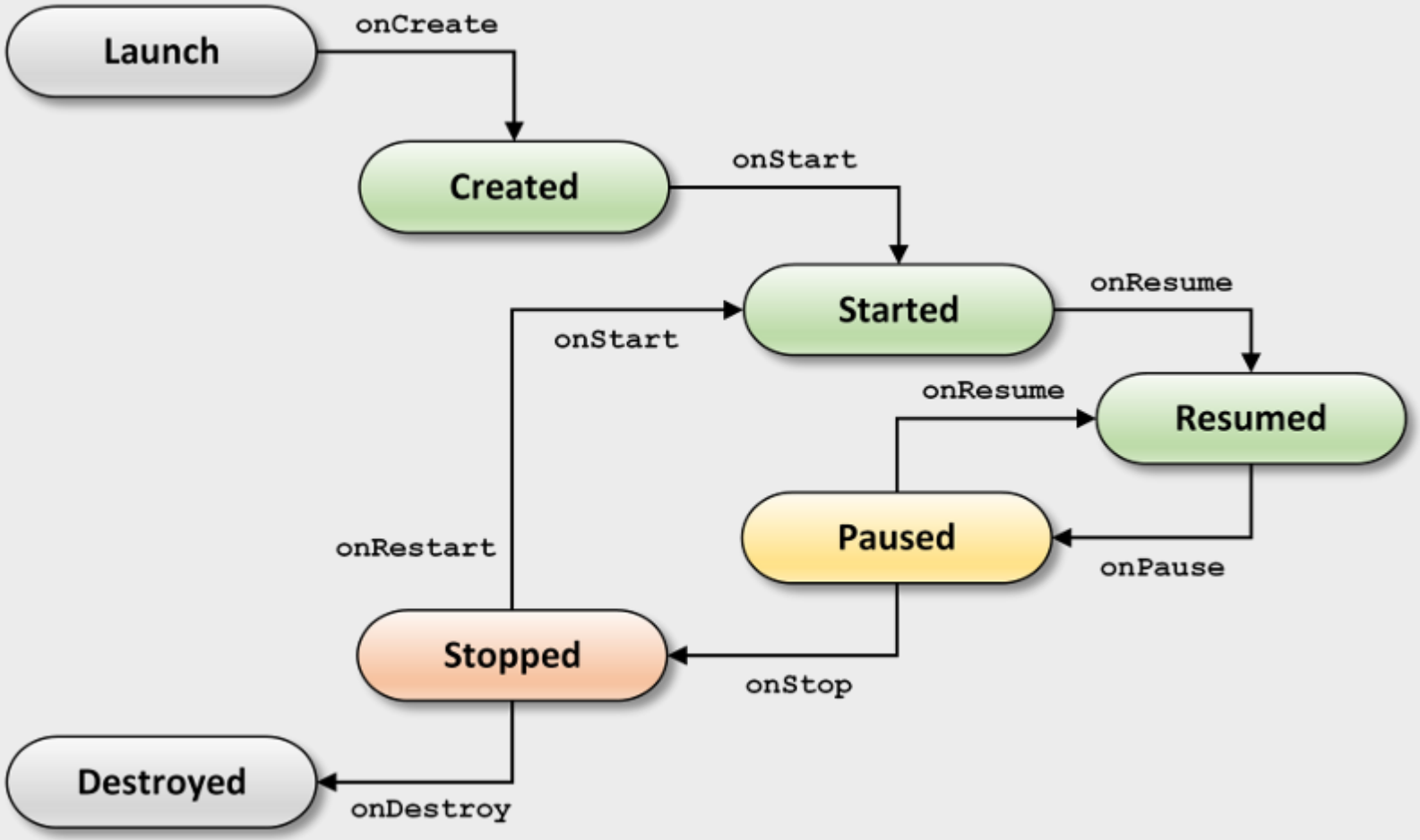
Paixon

- Represents a single screen a user can interact with
- Userinterface defined in a xml file or direct in code
- Application normaly has multiple activities
- Activity lifecycle
- Class extending Activity (AppCompatActivity)



Activity – Lifecycle methods

Paixon



Activity – Lifecycle methods

Paixon

onCreate() Called when the activity is first created. This is where you should do all of your normal static set up: create views, bind data to lists, etc.

onRestart() Called after your activity has been stopped, prior to it being started again.

onStart() Called when the activity is becoming visible to the user.

onResume() Called when the activity will start interacting with the user. At this point your activity is at the top of the activity stack, with user input going to it.

onPause() Called when the system is about to start resuming a previous activity. This is typically used to commit unsaved changes to persistent data, stop animations and other things that may be consuming CPU, etc. Implementations of this method must be very quick because the next activity will not be resumed until this method returns.

onStop() Called when the activity is no longer visible to the user, because another activity has been resumed and is covering this one. This may happen either because a new activity is being started, an existing one is being brought in front of this one, or this one is being destroyed.

onDestroy() The final call you receive before your activity is destroyed. This can happen either because the activity is finishing (someone called finish() on it, or because the system is temporarily destroying this instance of the activity to save space.

Paixon

DEMO

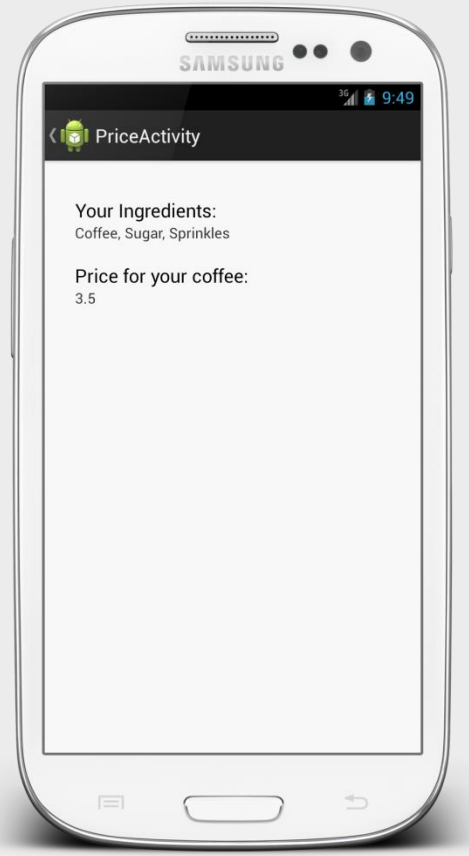
Lifecycle methods

Activity – Connect Java and XML

Paixon

PriceActivity.java
- Extend Activity class
- Use setContentView(…) to connect
- Use findViewById(…) to access view

activity_price.xml
- Declarative xml to define UI
- Define ID’s for every view



Paixon

activity_price.xml

```
<RelativeLayout
        xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
        android:layout_width="match_parent"
        android:layout_height="match_parent" >

    <Button
         android:id="@+id/demoButton"
         android:layout_width="wrap_content"
         android:layout_height="wrap_content"
         android:text="MyButton" />

</RelativeLayout>
```

Define id using @+id/yourId

Activity – Connect Java and XML

Paixon

Set layout for activity:

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

Access views in activity:

```
Button demoButton = (Button) findViewById(R.id.demoButton);
```

Generated R-Class

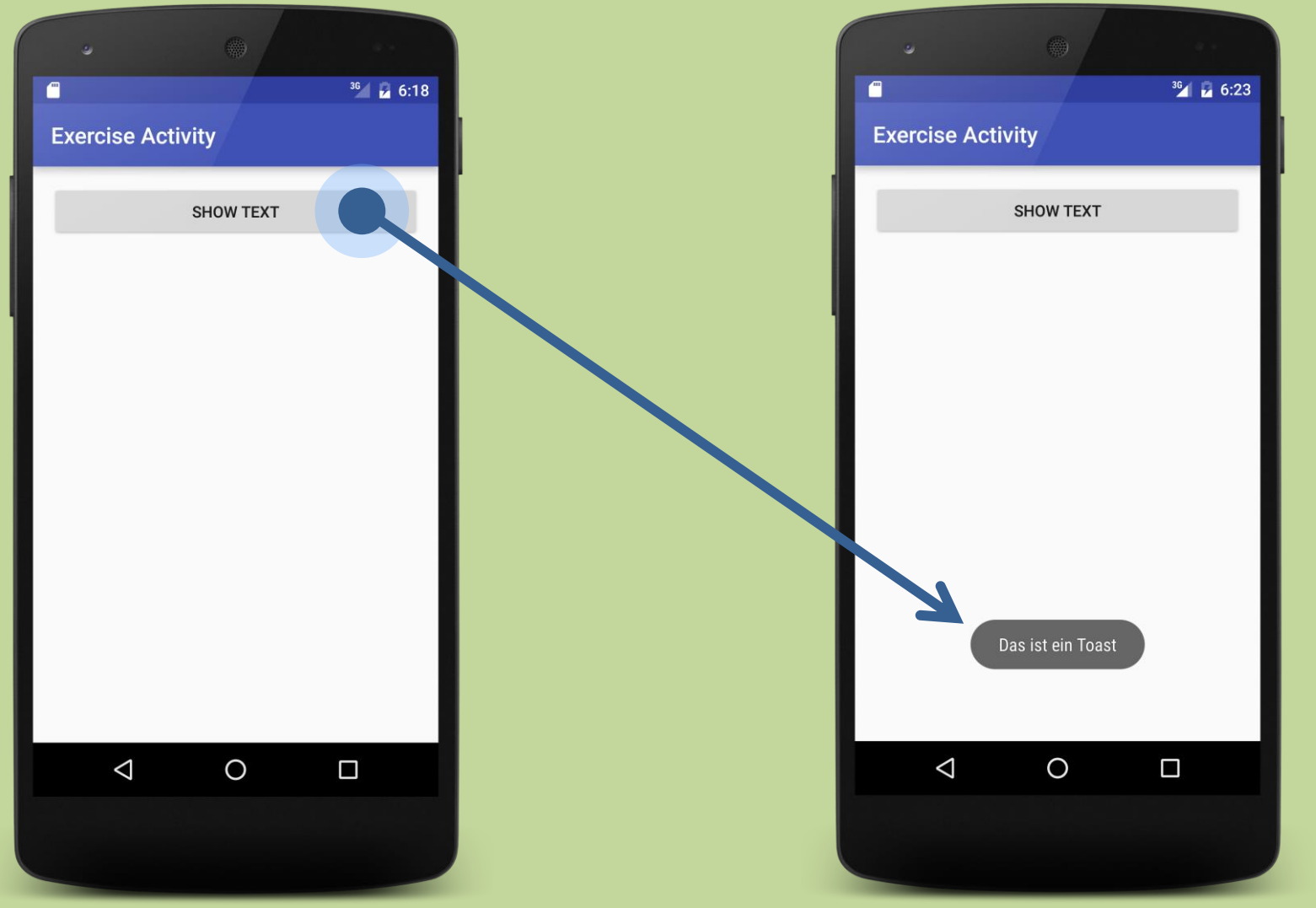
Paixon

- Located in your “build/…” folder
- Automatically generated
- Contains all resources ID’s from your res-folder as public constants
- Subclasses for all Resources-Types:
  - R.drawable / R.layouts / R.id / R.string / …
- Used to access resources in code

```
public final class R {
    public static final class string {
        public static final int action_settings=0x7f050001;
        public static final int app_name=0x7f050000;
        public static final int hello_world=0x7f050002;
    }
```

Übung Activity

Paixon



Übung Activity

Paixon

Aufgaben:

1. Verstehe den Aufbau der Android App
   - Wo werden die Layout-files gespeichert?
   - Wie wird eine Activity definiert?
   - Für was ist das AndroidManifest.xml?
   - Wie können Layout und Activity-Klasse verbunden werden?
   - Wie können die Activity-Lifecycle-Methoden verwendet werden?

2. Stelle sicher, dass wenn der Benutzer auf den “Show text”-Button klickt der Text “Button clicked” als “Toast” angezeigt wird.
   - Auf dem Button kann ein OnClickListener gesetzt werden
   - Ein Toast kann mit Hilfer der «Toast»-Klasse erstellt werden

Projekt: Exercise_Activity

Paixon

Connect multiple Activities

Connect multiple Activities – Intent

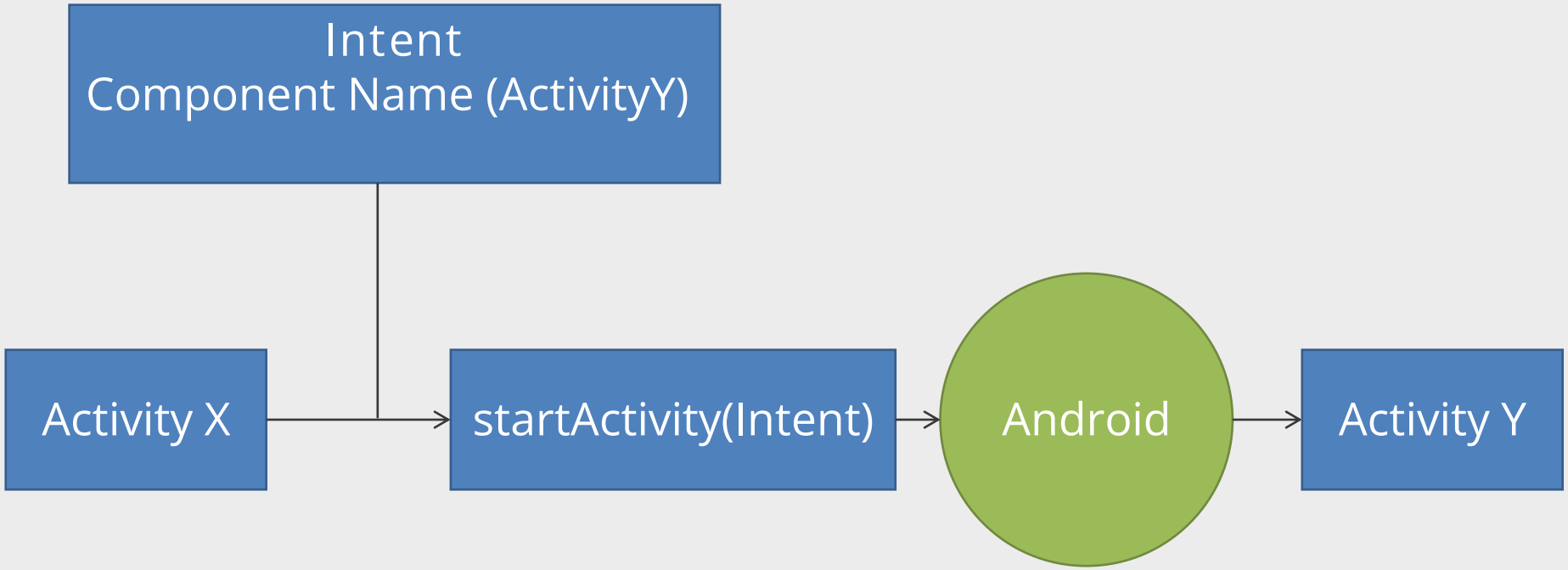
Paixon

- Message to start another component
- Two types of intents available
  - Explicit Intents
  - Implicit Intents
- Contains data for the target Component
  - Component name, action, category, extras, flags

Target component can be defined in a different application!

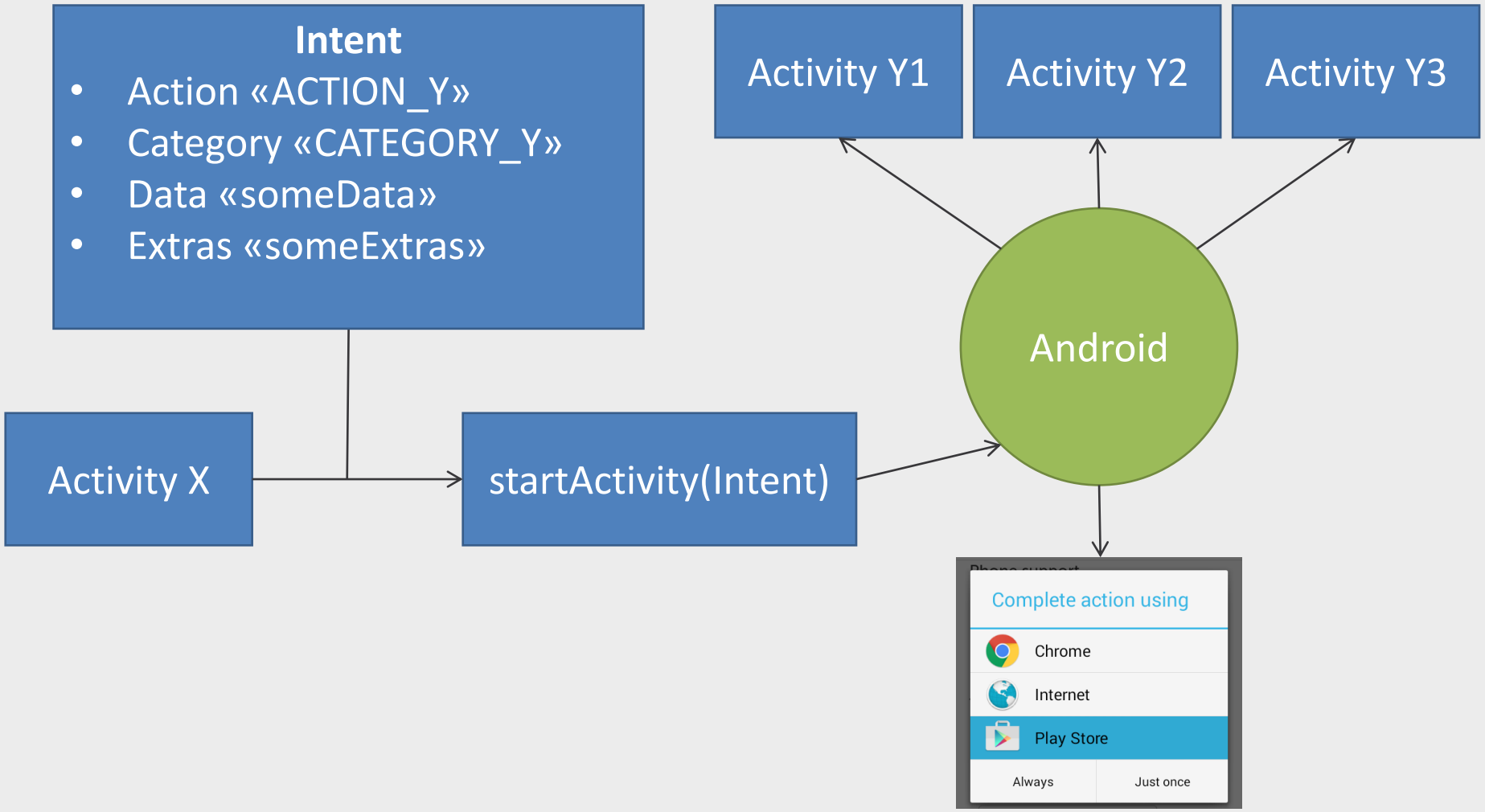
Connect multiple Activities – Explicit Intent

Paixon



Connect multiple Activities – Implicit Intent

Paixon



Intent example

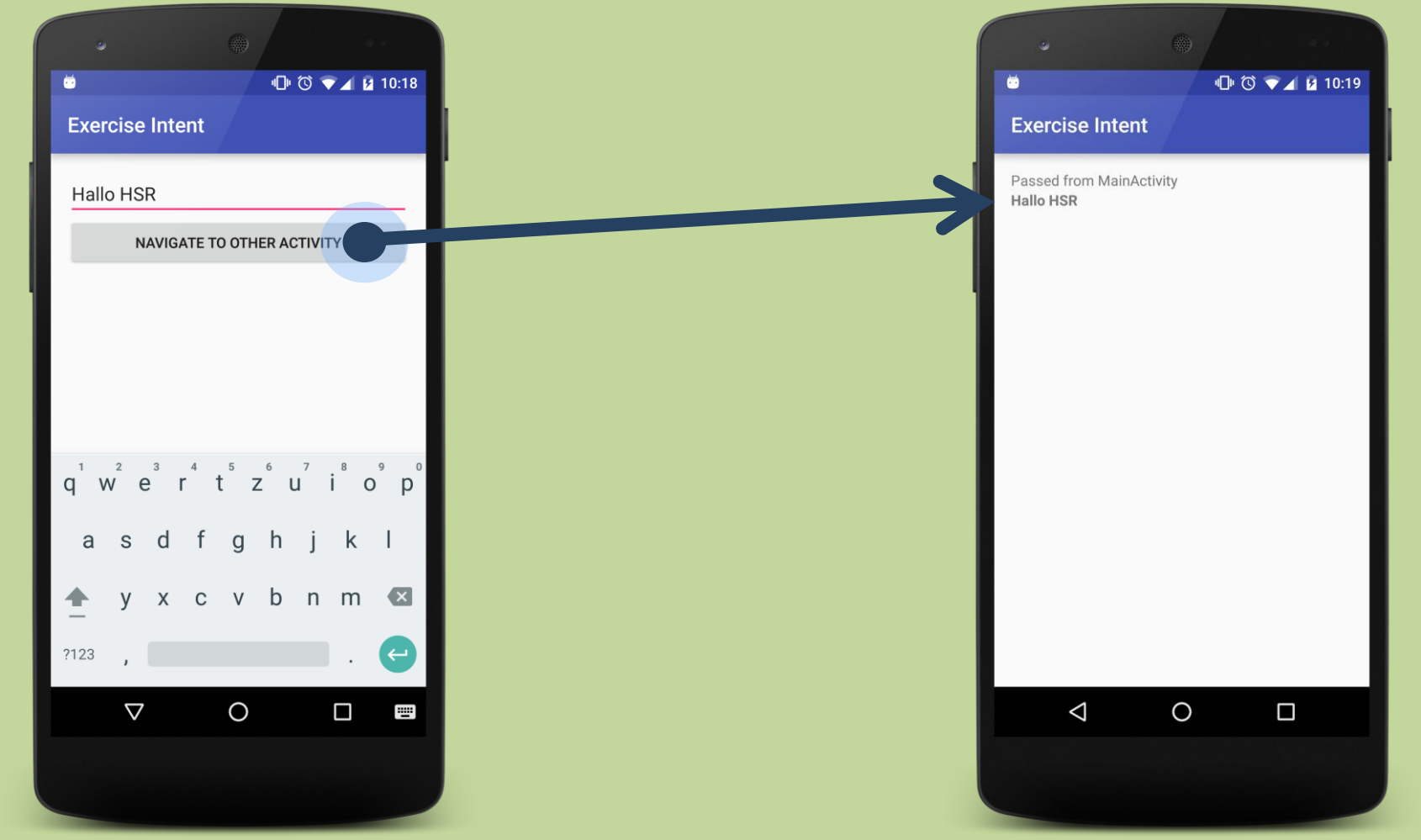
Paixon

```java
// Intent erstellen (this = Context)
Intent intent = new Intent(this, TargetActivity.class);

// Daten in den Intent packen für die neue Activity
// Es können nur Value Types (int, string, long, ... ) übergeben werden
intent.putExtra("MyKey", "Die Daten");

// Neue Activity durch Android starten
startActivity(intent);
```

```java
// In der onCreate()-Methode der TargetActivity:
// Intent in TargetActivity abfragen
Intent intent = getIntent();

// Extra Daten abfragen
String data = intent.getStringExtra("MyKey");
```

Übung Intent

Paixon



Übung Intent

Paixon

Aufgaben:

1. Verstehe das Konzept hinter den loose gekoppelten Komponenten

2. Verstehe das Konzept eines Intents
    - Wie wird ein Intent erstellt?
    - Wie kann ich einem Intent daten mitgeben? (Extras)

3. Stelle sicher, dass wenn auf den “Navigate”-Button geklickt wird der Text aus dem EditText an eine neue Activity mitgegeben und dort angezeigt wird.

Projekt: Exercise_Intent

Paixon

Task and Back Stack

Paixon

Task

A task is a collection of activities that users interact with when performing a certain job.

Back Stack

The activities are arranged in a stack (the "back stack"), in the order in which each activity is opened.

Task and Back Stack

Paixon