Android Development

Capstone Project

https://goo.gl/Xh1NZG

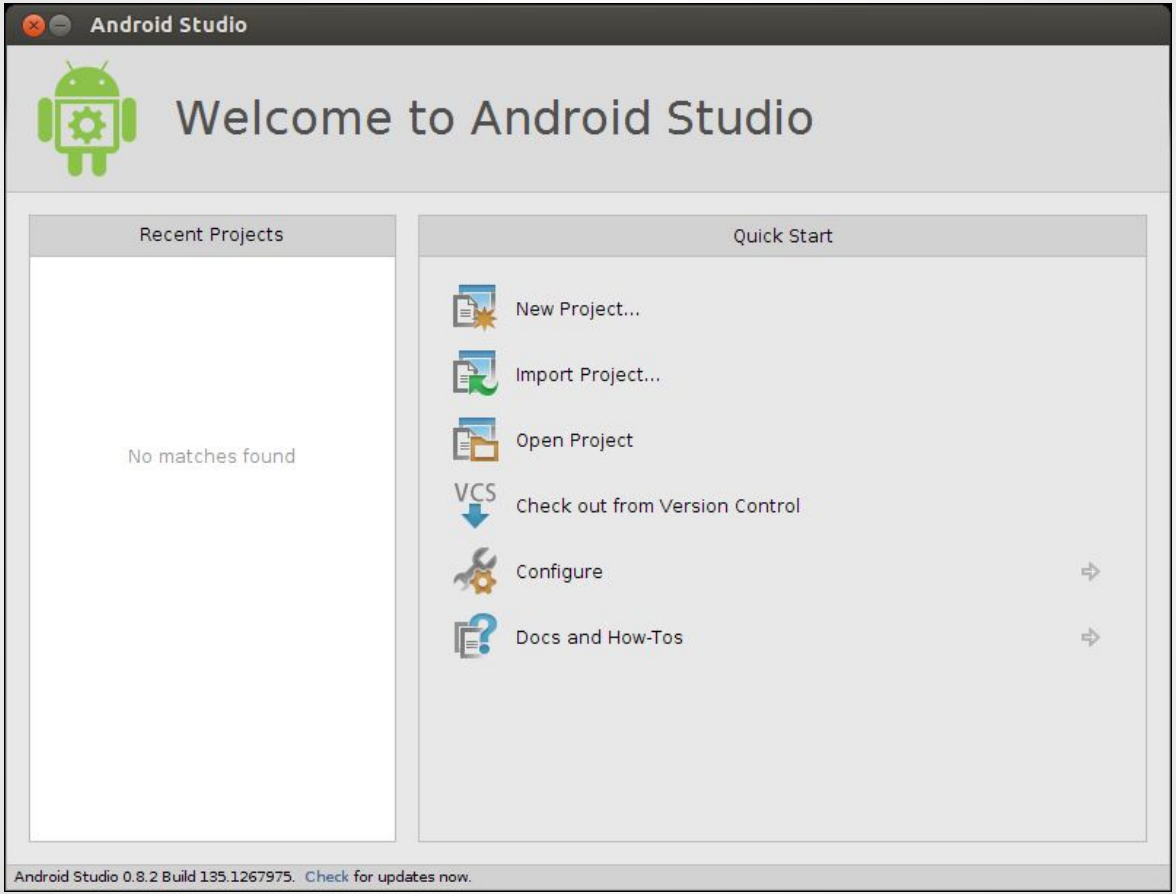
Standard Android Development

- Android Apps are written in Java using:
  - Android runtime core libraries (android.jar):
    - Java libraries developed solely for Android
    - A large subset of open source Java SE libraries
  - Additional libraries in Android SDK from Google & other device manufacturers (Google Play Services)
  - Third-party libraries downloaded from elsewhere (Picasso)

Android Development Environment

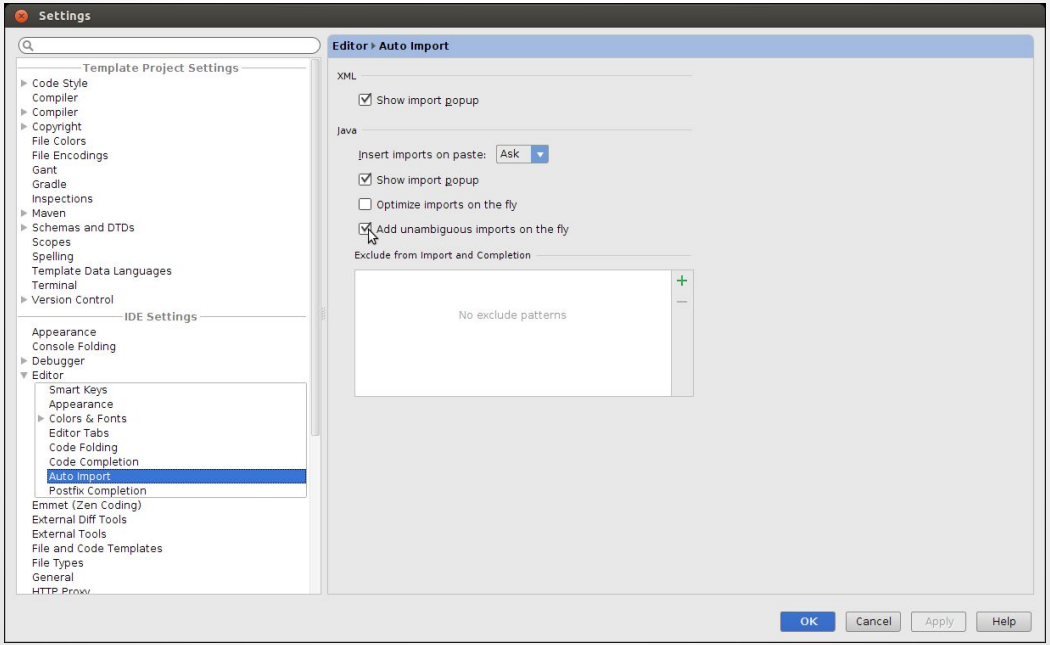
- Android Studio + Android SDK
  - Android Studio (currently v3.2.1)
    - http://d.android.com/sdk/installing/studio.html
  - Android SDK (included in the download of Android Studio)

Android Studio



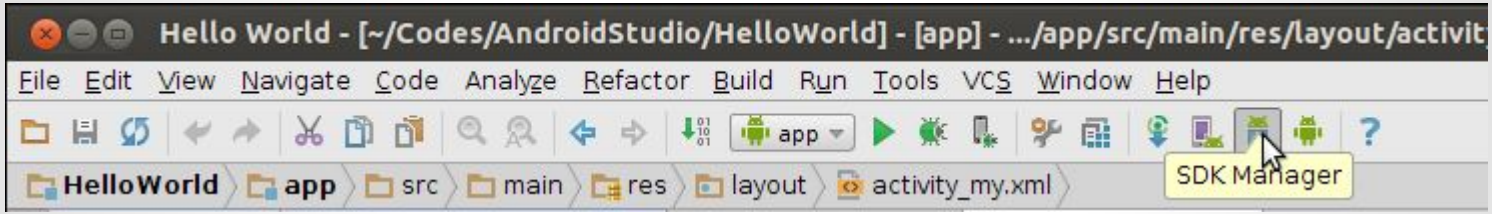
Configure Android Studio

- Configure → Settings → Editor → General → Auto Import → Add unambiguous imports on the fly



Android SDK

- Install & update in Android Studio



Android SDK

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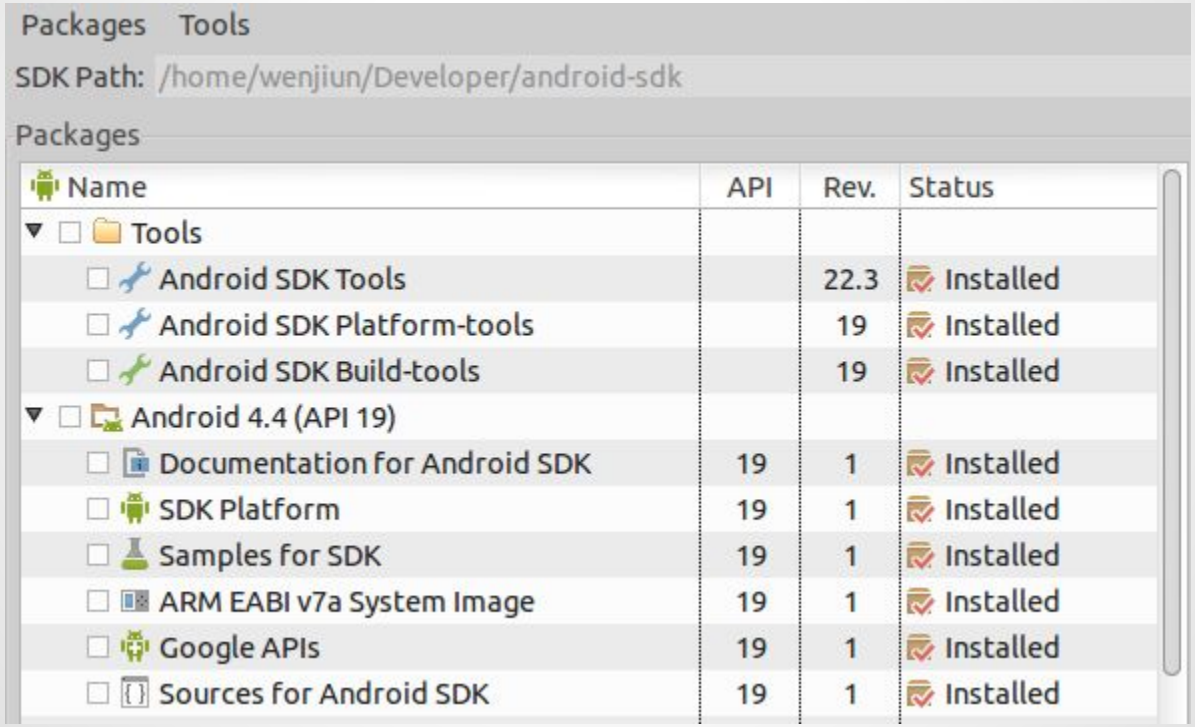
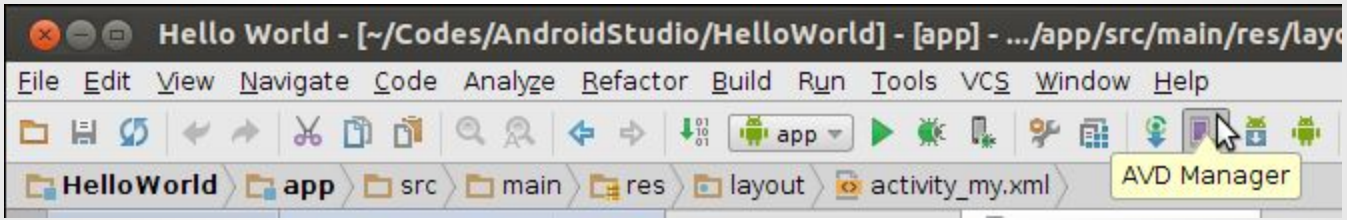


In Android SDK

- Core Libraries (platforms) – android.jar
- Extra Libraries (extras) – android-support-v4.jar, google-play-services.jar etc.
- Documentation (docs)
- Sample Codes (samples) – API Demos etc.
- Tools (tools, platform-tools)– Android Debug Bridge (adb), monitor, draw9patch, ProGuard, SQLite3 etc.
- Emulator (system-images) – Android Virtual Device (AVD)

Android Virtual Device (AVD)

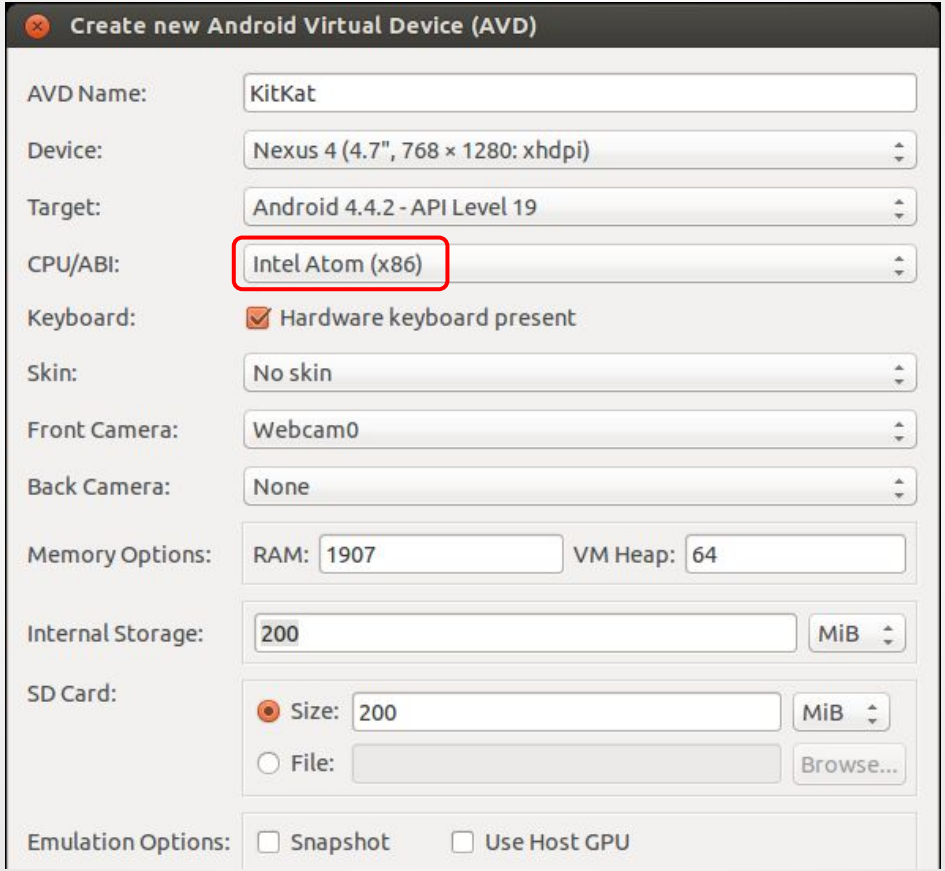
- Emulator to test Android applications
- Created with AVD Manager



Android Virtual Device (AVD)

- Download “Intel x86 Emulator Accelerator (HAXM installer)” in Android SDK Manager (inside Extras)
- Run the installer in <Android SDK Folder>\extras\intel\Hardware_Accelerated_Execution_Manager\
- Download the latest “Intel x86 Atom System Image” e.g. Android 7.1.1 (API 25)
- When create new AVD, select “Intel Atom (x86)” for CPU/ABI after selecting the appropriate Target.

Android Virtual Device (AVD)



Testing Using Hardware

- Developing on Windows requires ADB driver

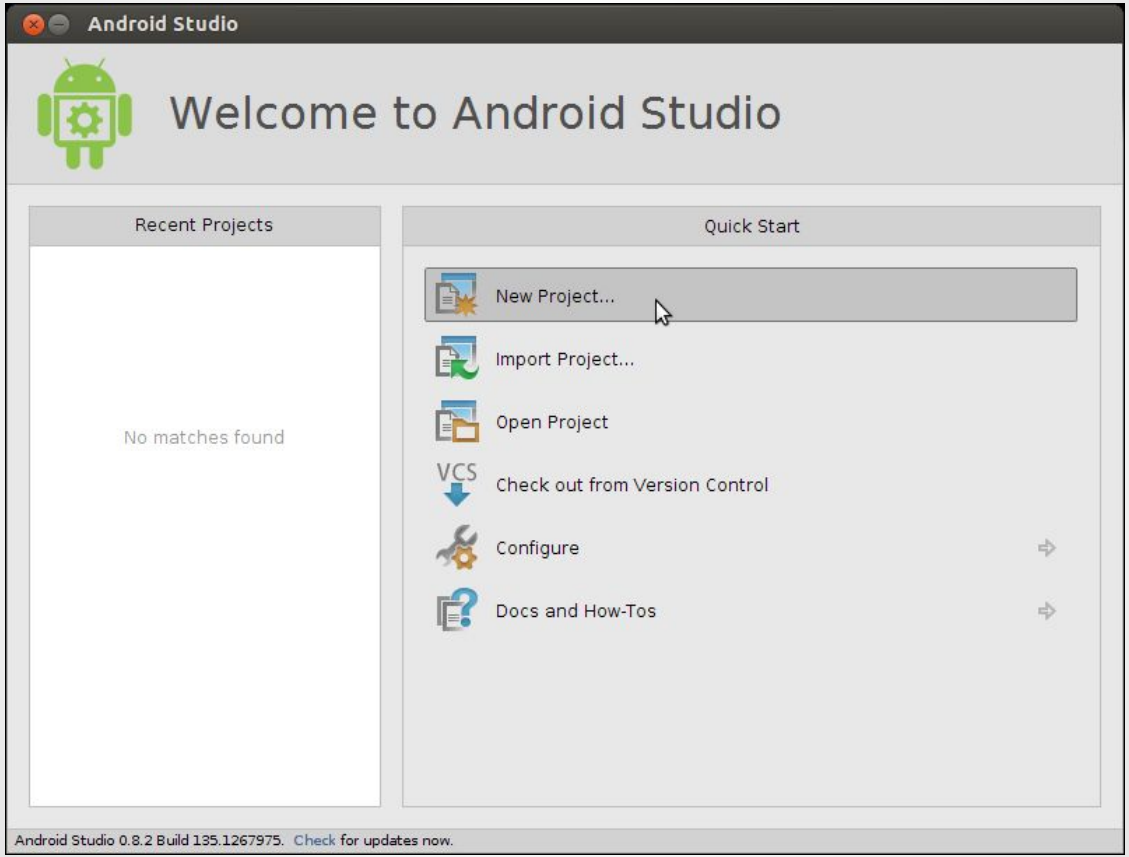
https://developer.android.com/studio/run/oem-usb.html

- Since Android 4.2, to enable “Developer options”
  - Open Settings → “About phone” or “About tablet”
  - Tap “Build number” 7 times
- Enable “USB Debugging” in Developer options

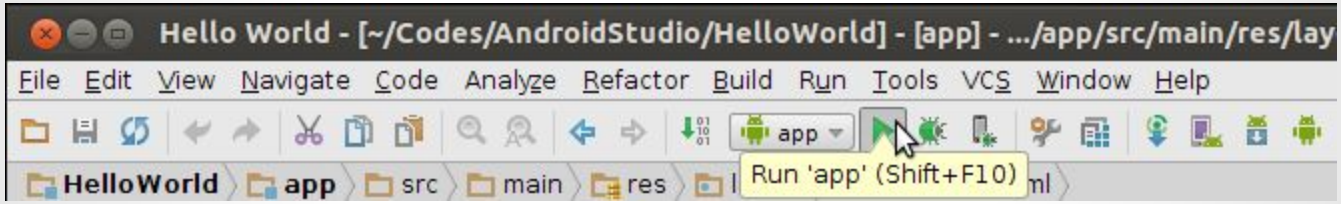
Android Studio New Project

- Start a New Android Studio Project
- Enter Application Name & Company Domain (e.g. mmu.edu.my) to generate Package name (a unique identifier)
- Choose Empty Activity

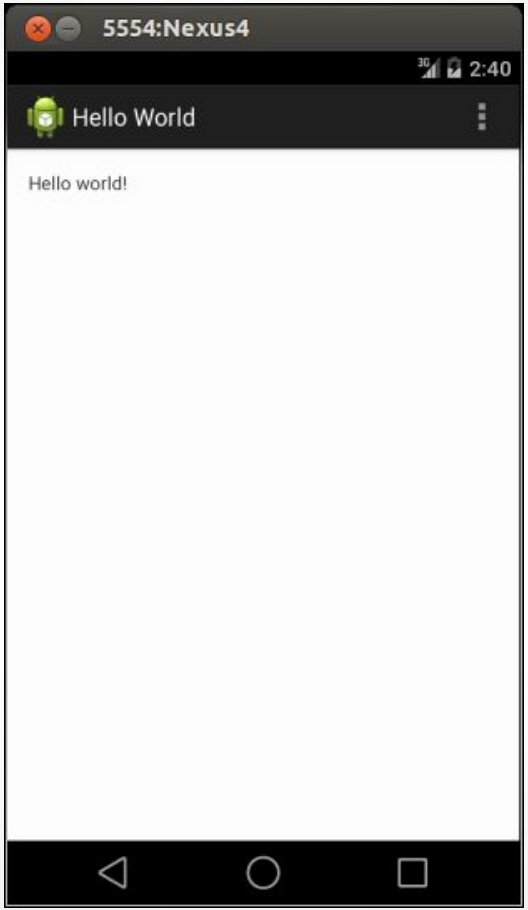
Android Studio New Project



Running App


Hello World - [~/Codes/AndroidStudio/HelloWorld] - [app] - .../app/src/main/res/lay
File Edit View Navigate Code Analyze Refactor Build Run Tools VCS Window Help
app
Run 'app' (Shift+F10)
HelloWorld app src main res

Running App

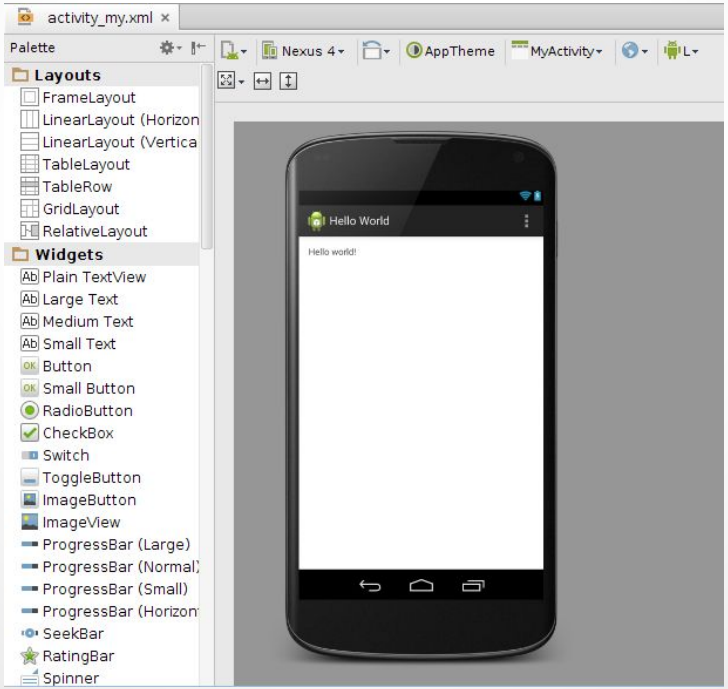


XML-based Layouts

- A specification of relationships between widgets (e.g. buttons) and between widgets and their containers
- The approach to create and attach UI widgets to the Activity
- Stored in app/src/main/res/layout/
- Attached in setContentView() in Activity's onCreate() callback

Layout Editor Design view

- Basic elements of Android GUI toolkit, listed in the “Palette”, at the left side in Graphical Layout editor



Layout Editor Text view

activity_my.xml

```
<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:paddingLeft="64dp"
    android:paddingRight="64dp"
    android:paddingTop="16dp"
    android:paddingBottom="16dp"
    tools:context=".MyActivity">

    <TextView
        android:text="Hello world!"
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content" />

</RelativeLayout>
```

ID in XML-based Layouts

- UI widget that need to be referenced in the Java source needs an ID.
- For example the ID of a TextView: android:id="@+id/textView01"
- Double click on a UI widget to assign/modify ID

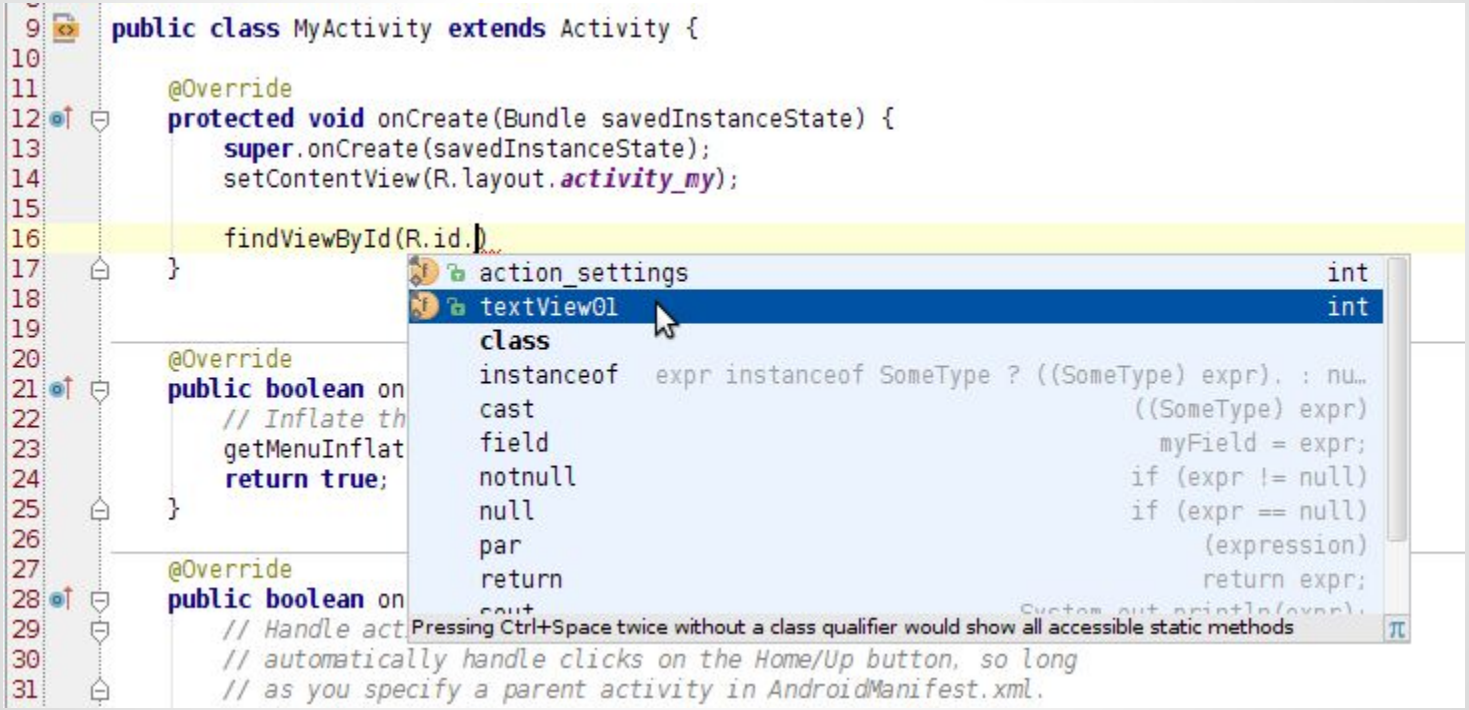
ID in XML-based Layouts

- Access the identified widgets with findViewById() in Java source code.
- For example:

```
TextView tv = findViewById(R.id.textView01);
```

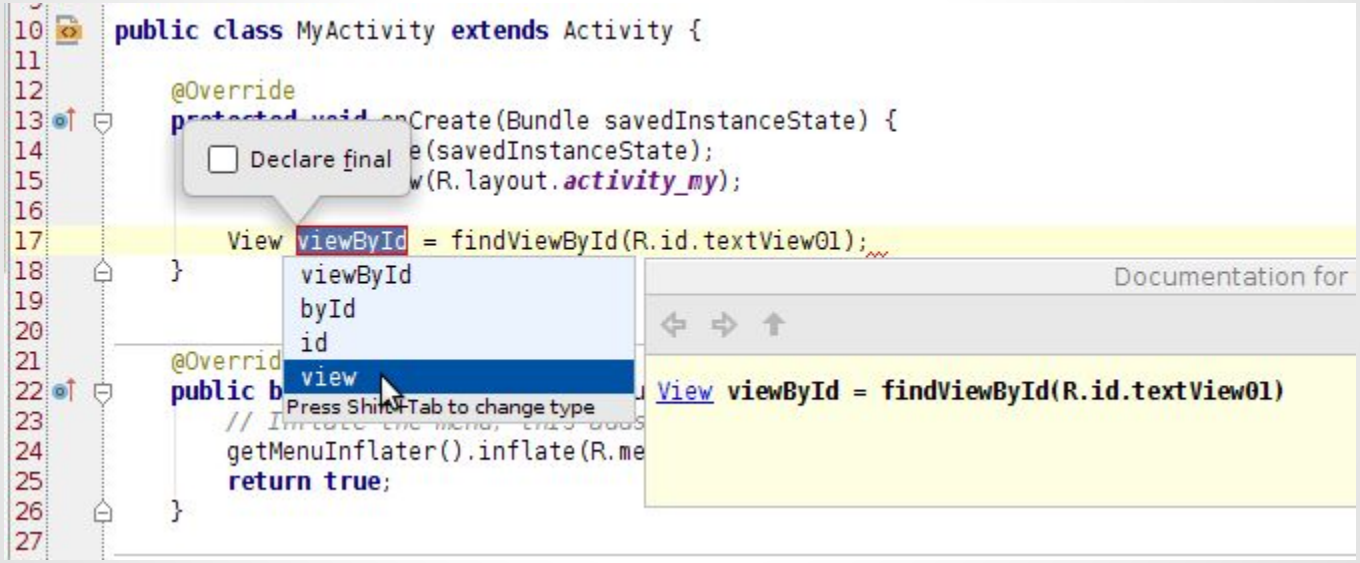
ID in XML-based Layouts

- Autocomplete (automatic or triggered via **Ctrl+Space**)



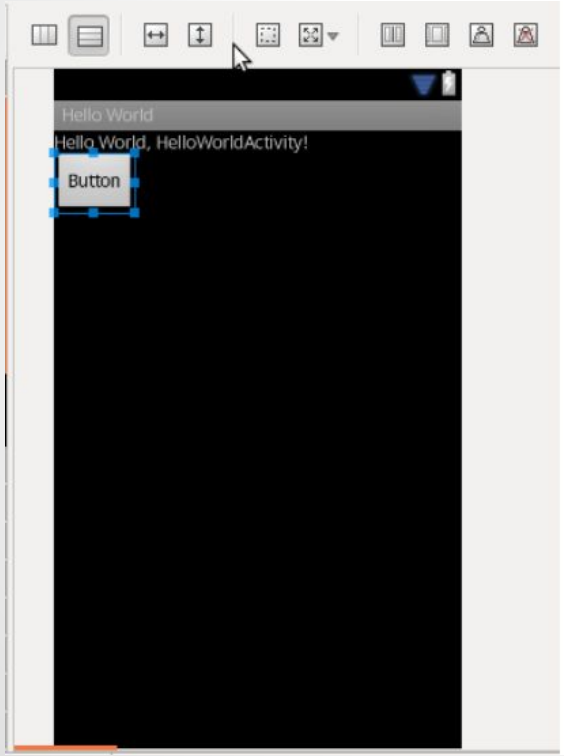
ID in XML-based Layouts

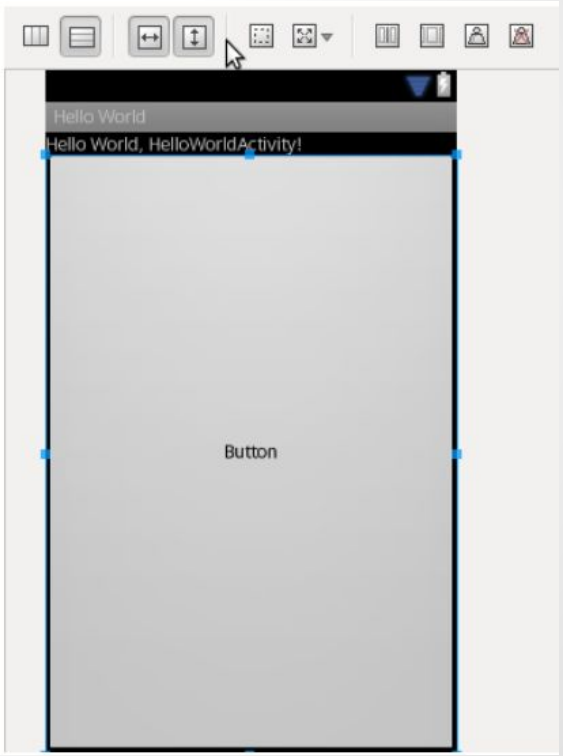
- Create a variable from an expression with **Ctrl+Alt+V**



Layout width & layout height

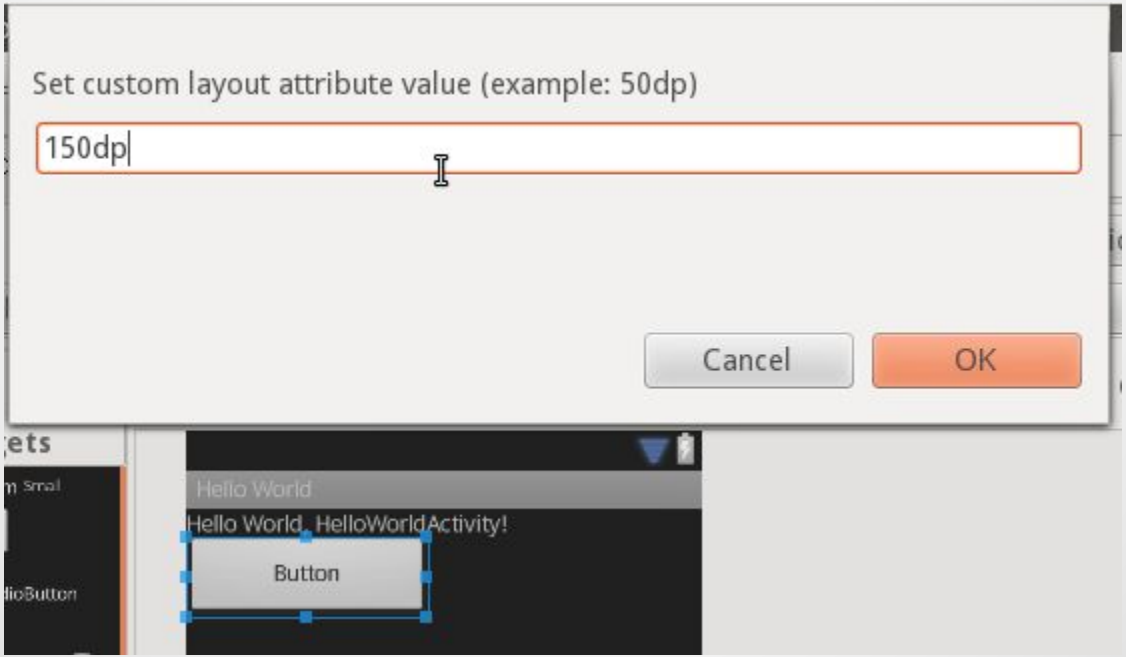
- “match_parent” or “wrap_content”





Layout width & layout height

- Can also be set to a value such as 150dp (density-independent pixel, scales based on screen density)



Handling UI Widgets' Events

- Using Event Listeners interface such as **OnClickListener**(), **OnCheckChangeListener**()
- Register Event Listeners to UI Widgets or Activity using methods such as **setOnClickListener**()
- Event Listeners include callback methods such **onClick**() for **OnClickListener**()

Handling UI Widgets' Events

```
final Button b = findViewById(R.id.Button01);
b.setText(new Date().toString());
b.setOnClickListener(new OnClickListener() {

        public void onClick(View v) {
                b.setText(new Date().toString());
        }
});
```

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Thank you