

Mobile App Development

How I wrote an Android game

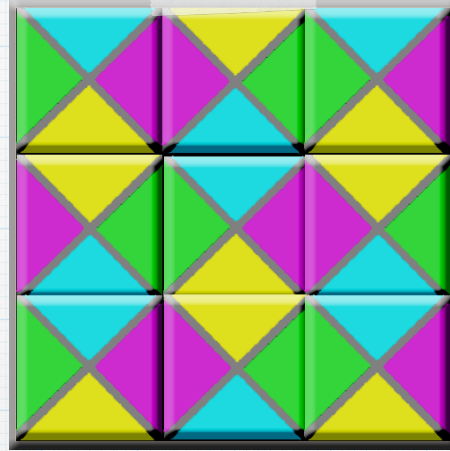
By Jon Tollefson

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Simple game but with some challenge in its' play

Make use of Android features but will work on old phones

Picked tetravex



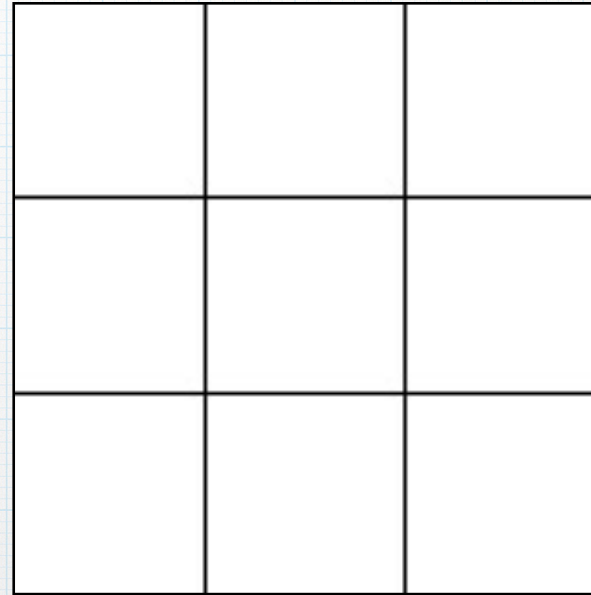
First things first

Designed the icon

Then come up with a cool name for it

Game Setup

Set of squares arranged
2x2, 3x3, 4x4, etc



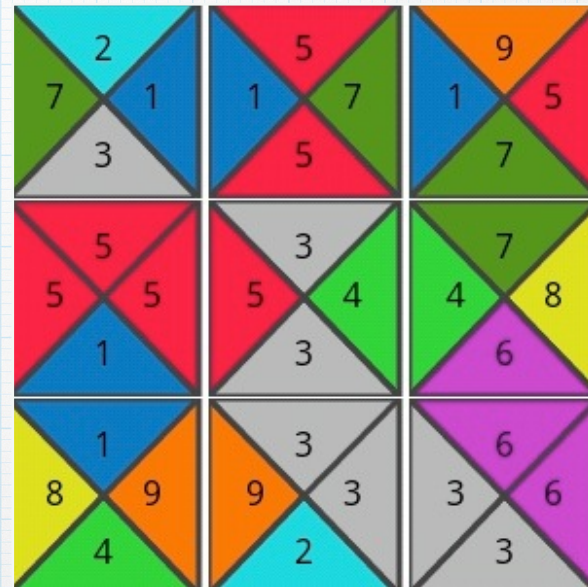
Game Setup

- * The side of each square is assigned a number 1 to 9
- * Each number is assigned an unique color



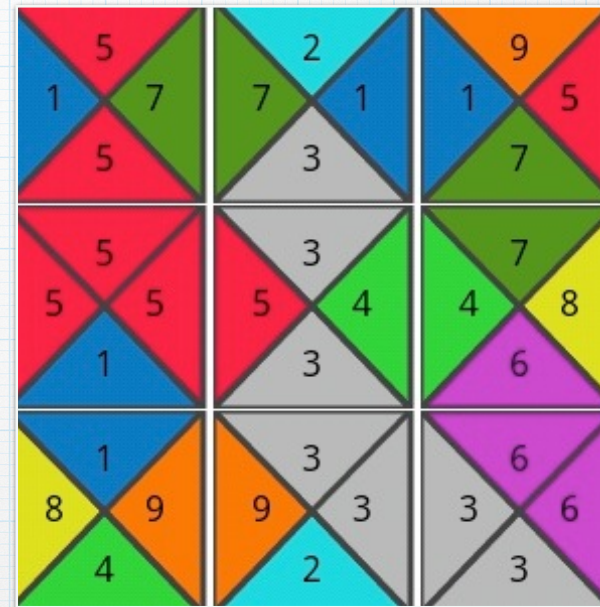
Goal

- * Arrange the squares such that touching sides match
- * Not allowed to rotate squares



Solved Puzzle

Sample Only



“Well, why didn't you list that among our assets in the first place.”

-Wesley from Princess Bride

Assets

- * Know java and have been programming for years
- * Have computer, USB cable and Android device
- * "Android Programming: The Big Nerd Ranch Guide"

Setup

- * Eclipse
- * Git
- * Android device

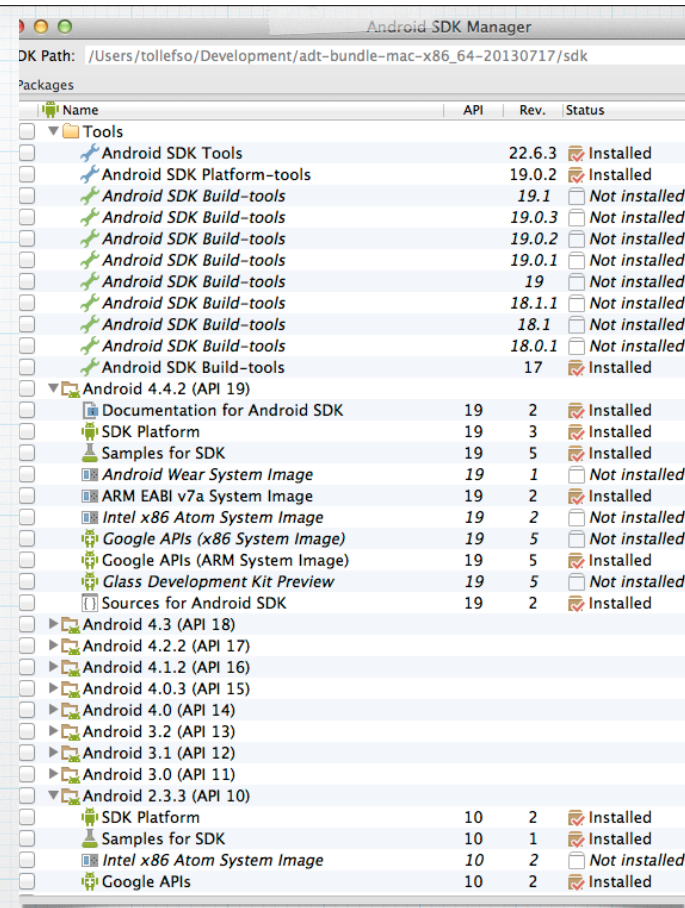
Android Studio IDE is an alternative

Eclipse Setup

- * Android SDK
- * Virtual machines
- * New project

Android SDKs

Install API's for versions we want to support.



Android Support Library is installed too - but doesn't show up on screen shot.

Search or type a command

ExploreGistBlogHelp

tollefson + ✕

PUBLIC

Owner

Repository name

tollefson

/

tollevex

Great repository names are short and memorable. Need inspiration? How about **spawn camping-octo-ironman**.

Description (optional)

tollevex like puzzle game

☒

Public

Anyone can see this repository. You choose who can commit.

☐

Private

You choose who can see and commit to this repository.

☒ Initialize this repository with a README

This will allow you to `git clone` the repository immediately. Skip this step if you have already run `git init` locally.

Add .gitignore: **Android**

Add a license: **Apache v2 License**

Create repository

Git Setup

Creating a repository on github


```
# https://help.github.com/articles/create-a-repo  
comet:~ tollef$ mkdir git  
comet:~ tollef$ cd git  
comet:git tollef$ mkdir tollevex  
comet:git tollef$ cd tollevex  
comet:tollevex tollef$ git init  
Initialized empty Git repository in /Users/tollef/git/tollevex/.git/  
comet:tollevex tollef$ git remote add origin https://github.com/tollefson/tollevex.git  
comet:tollevex tollef$ git push origin master
```

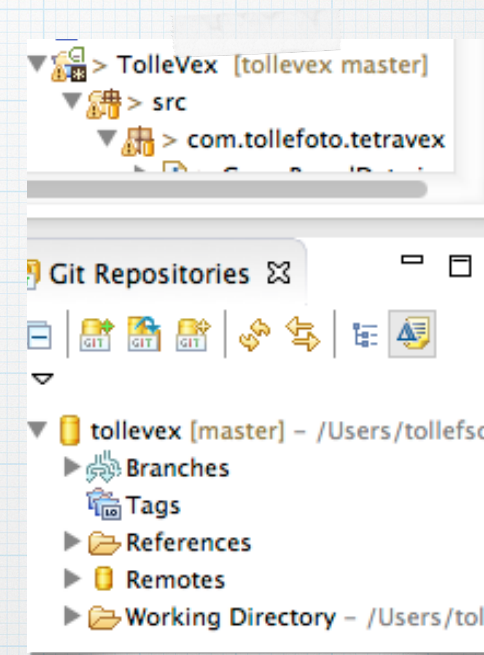
Git Setup

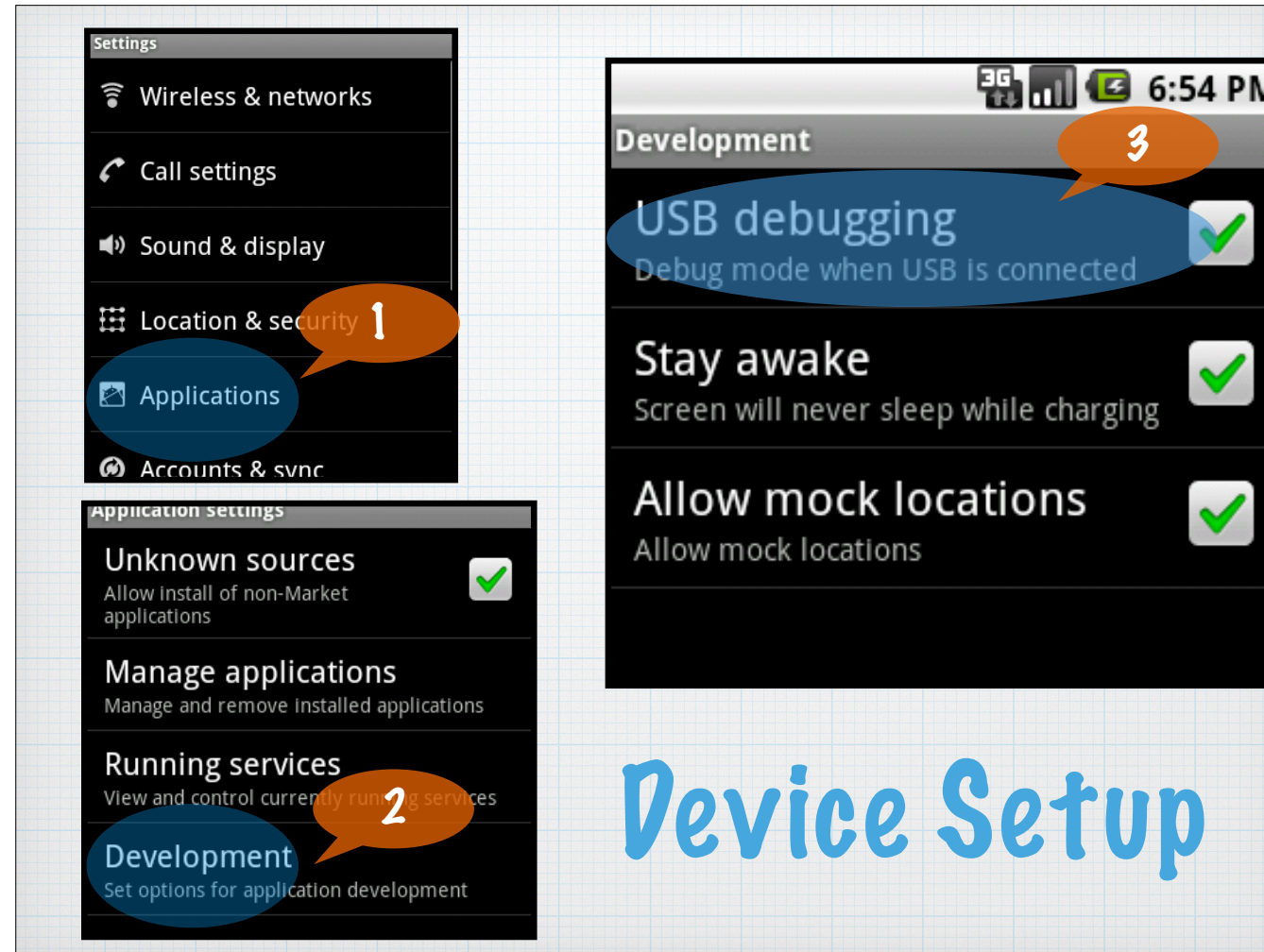
Creating Local Repository

Creating local repo and hooking it to the remote repository.

EGit

- * Eclipse plugin for git
- * <http://www.eclipse.org/egit/>





The exact location of USB debugging could vary based on Android version, but it is the key setting to allow you to test your application on your device. May also need a device driver setup on the computer (for Windows).

The Competition

- * Other apps for the same game
- * <https://play.google.com/store/search?q=tetravex&c=apps>

There are numerous other free versions - not sure if they any are ad free or not.

Also you can find the source code for other versions of tetravex.

Constraints

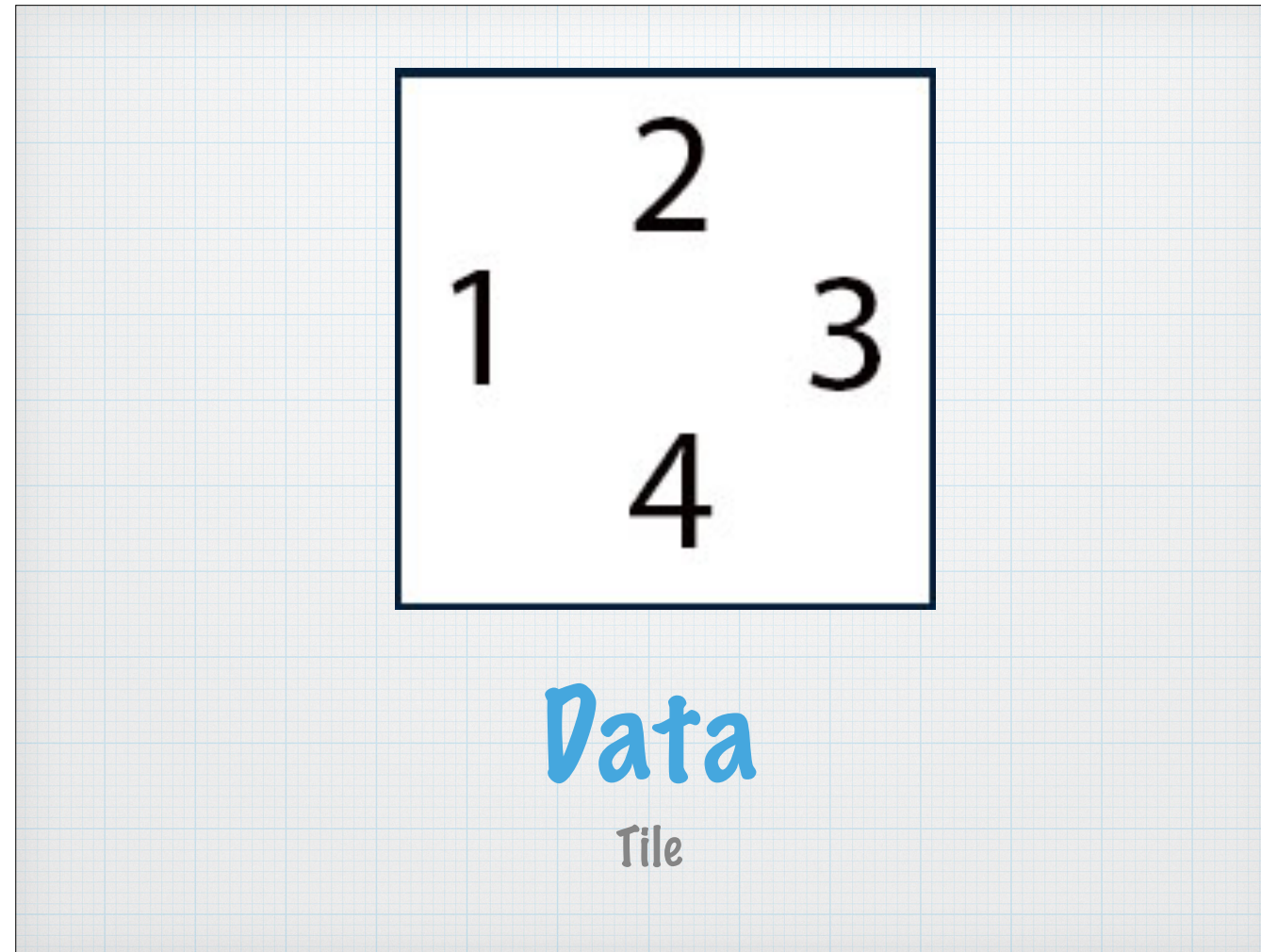
- * No animation - to keep it simple
- * Work on Gingerbread Android and newer
- * Use built-in layouts where possible

A. 1. No drag and drop 2. maximize square size with showing only one board

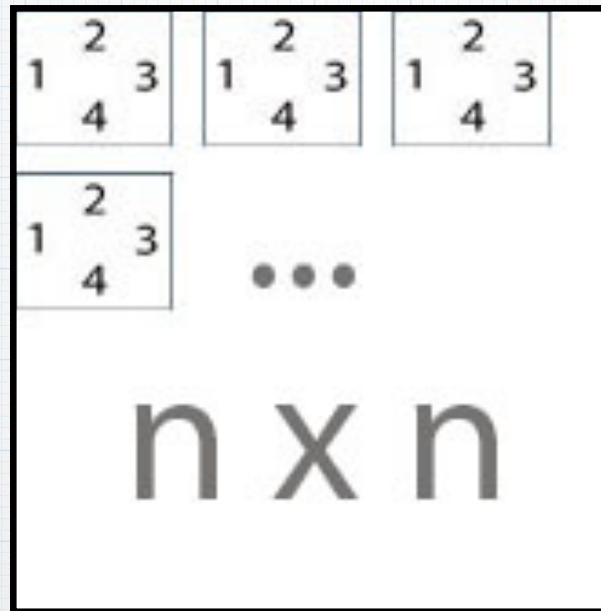
Select square and then select other square to exchange with -instead

B. phone I had had Gingerbread(2.3.7) and so did the nook that I wanted it to work on

C. Get it up and going as soon as possible- gratification helps drive it further and I would have something to demo



4 numbers associated with left, right, top and bottom



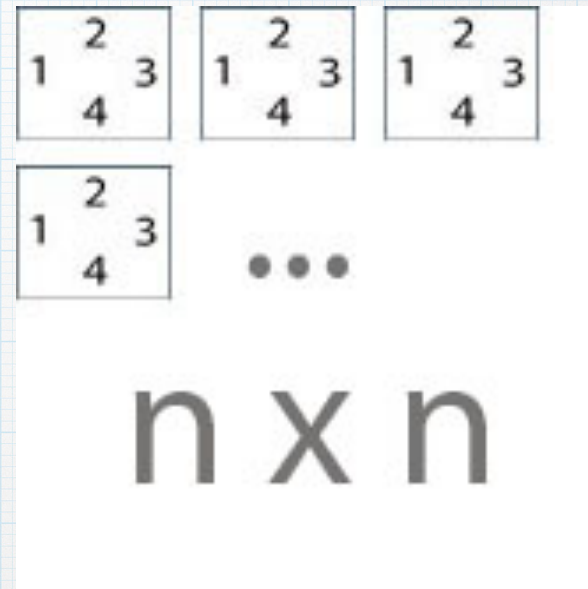
Data

Gameboard 2..5

Some people have done up to 6 but I found that it got small to read on a phone.

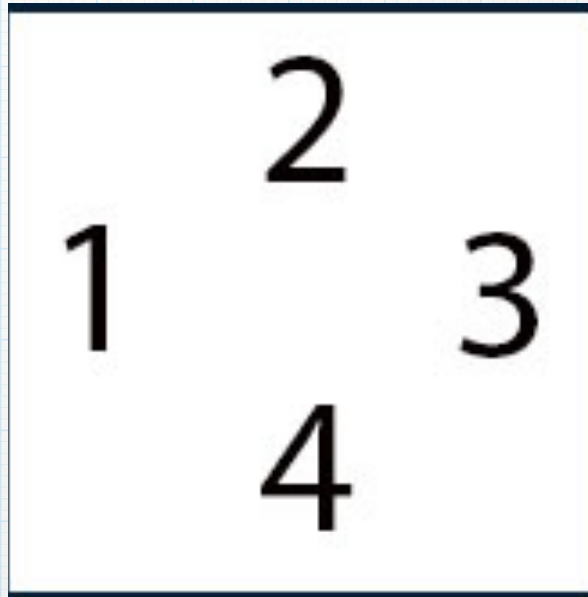
Actions - Gameboard

init()
scramble()
isWinner()
swap()

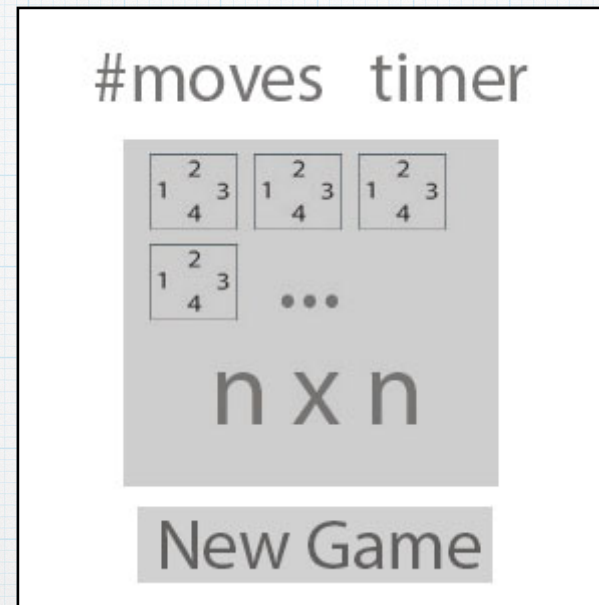


Actions - Tile

`equals()`
`createWithLeftAndTop()`



will need to generate random numbers between 1 and 9



Tollevex Layout

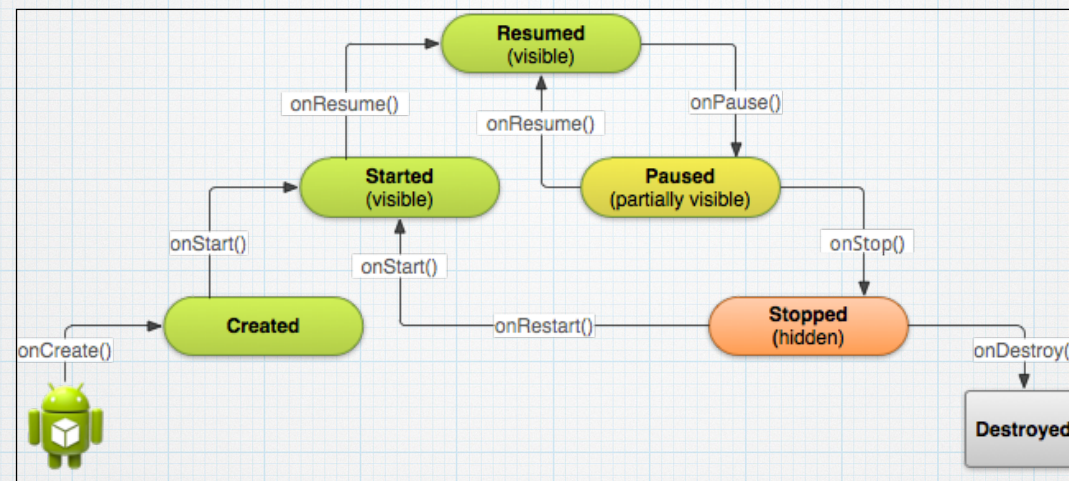
Settings menu to set board size, option to display moves and timer.

Activity

- * Screen with which user interacts
- * Life cycle methods are called instead of `main()`
- * Fragments to modularize UI
 - * Not implemented until Honeycomb

Fragments have their own life cycle

Fragments are available for earlier Android versions from the Android Support Library



Activity Life Cycle

<http://developer.android.com/training/basics/activity-lifecycle/starting.html>

Created and Started are transient

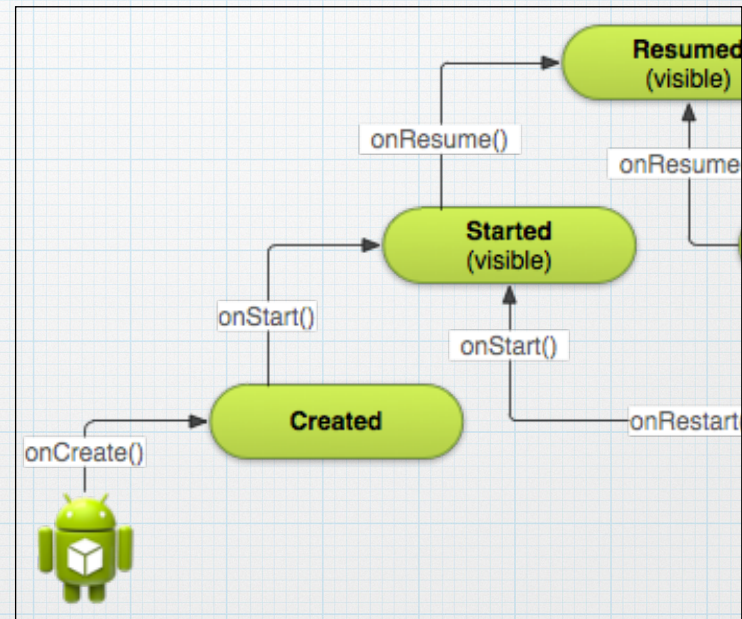
Resumed is the 'running' state

Paused - may be partially visible but is not in foreground and doesn't get user input

Stopped - hidden but still has its member variables

Activity Life Cycle Calls

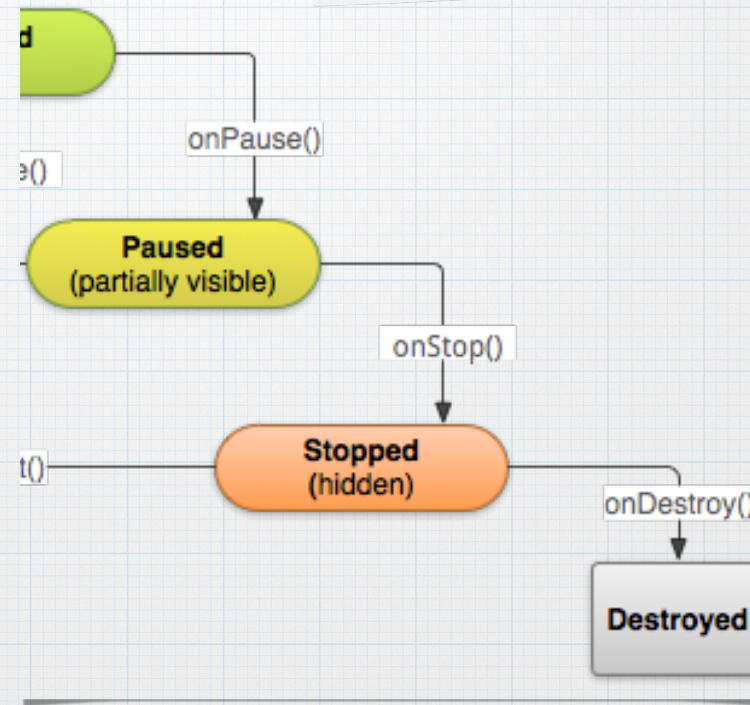
- * Launching
- * onCreate
- * onStart
- * onResume



I instrumented the life cycle calls to see when they are called.

Activity Life Cycle Calls

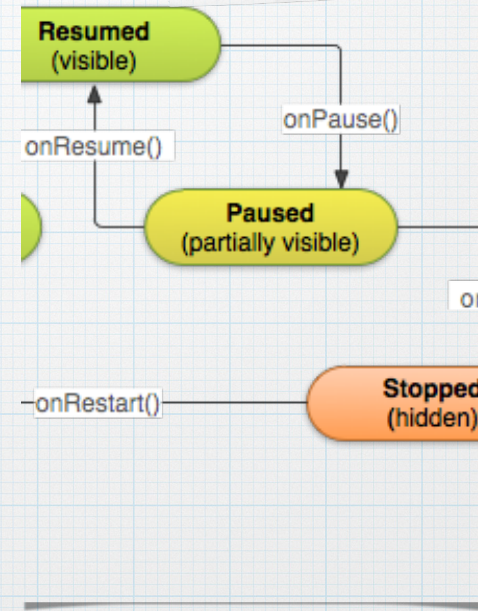
- * Backbutton
- * onPause
- * onStop
- * onDestroy



Activity Life Cycle Calls

* Power button

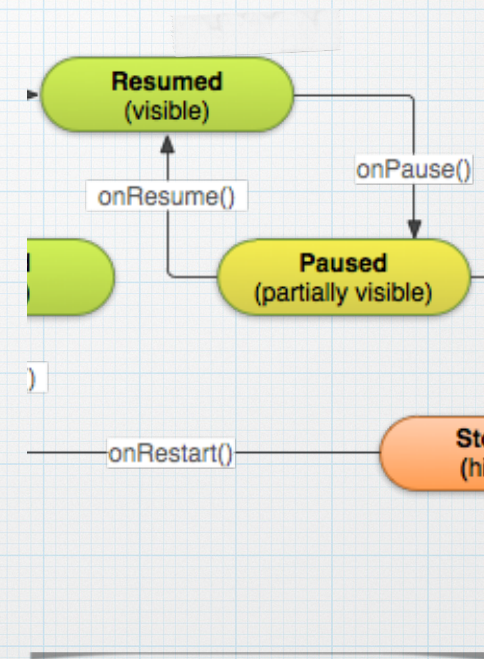
* onPause



Activity Life Cycle Calls

* Power button Again

* onResume

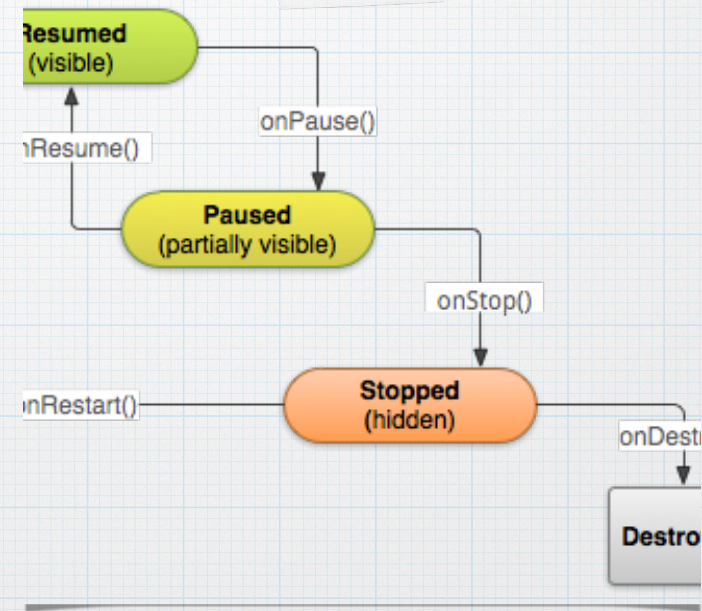


Activity Life Cycle Calls

* Home Button

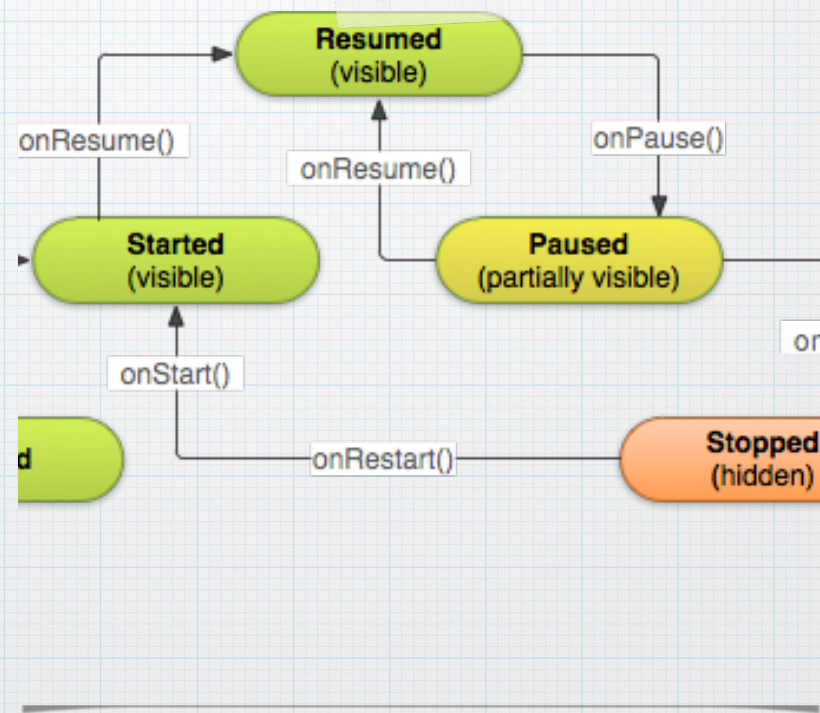
* onPause

* onStop



Activity Life Cycle Calls

- * Relaunch
- * onStart
- * onResume



Activity Life Cycle Calls

* Reorient Device

* onSaveInstanceState

* onPause

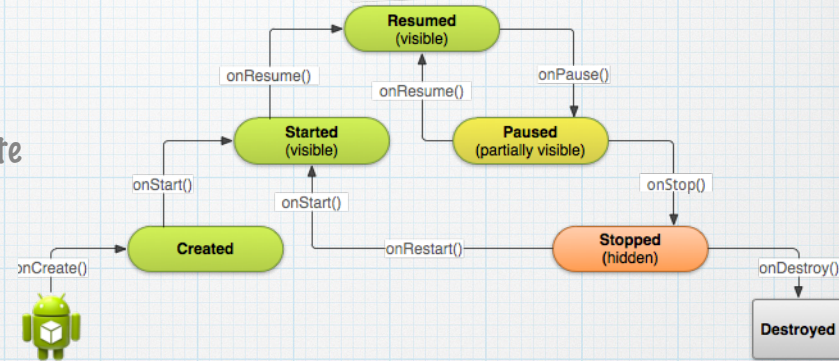
* onStop

* onDestroy

* onCreate

* onStart

* onResume



No guarantee that onSaveInstanceState will be called - e.g. when back button is pressed

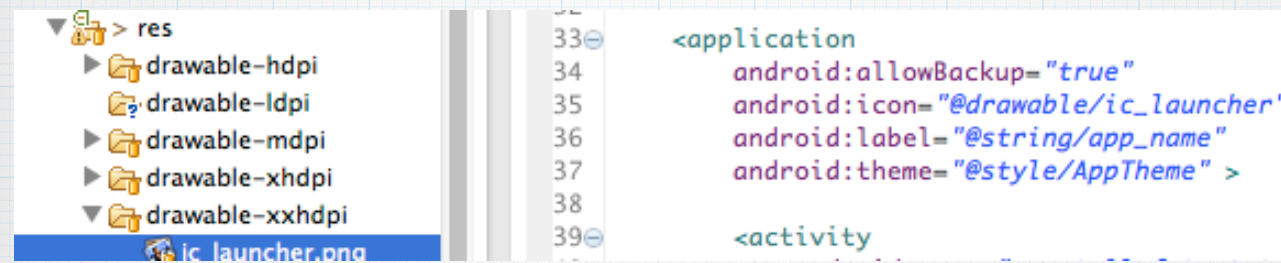
Activity Calls to Implement

- * onCreate
- * onResume
- * onPause

Activity Calls Not Going to Implement

- * onStart
- * onStop
- * onDestroy

the other activity calls seem to handle the cases we need



Icon Installment

Resource referenced in AndroidManifest.xml

prefix icons with ic_ so that they alphabetize together

launcher icons must be 48 x 48 for smallest to 144x144 for xxhdpi

google play icons must be 512x512

start with 864x864 makes it easier to scale down

<http://developer.android.com/design/style/iconography.html>


```
@Override  
protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {  
    super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);  
    setContentView(R.layout.activity_main);  
    setRequestedOrientation(ActivityInfo.SCREEN_ORIENTATION_PORTRAIT);  
}
```

onCreate

call super

Want portrait orientation even if the device is rotated

ctrl-F12 to change orientation in simulator

```

53 <GridView
54     android:id="@+id/gridview"
55     android:layout_width="wrap_content"
56     android:layout_height="wrap_content"
57     android:clipToPadding="false"
58     android:gravity="center"
59     android:horizontalSpacing="1dp"
60     android:orientation="vertical"
61     android:stretchMode="columnWidth"
62     android:verticalSpacing="1dp" />
63
64 <Button
65     android:id="@+id/new_game_button"
66     android:layout_width="wrap_content"
67     android:layout_height="wrap_content"
68     android:minWidth="175dp"
69     android:drawableLeft="@drawable/tetratile"
70     android:text="@string/new_game_button" />
71 </LinearLayout>

```

Density-independent Pixels - an abstract unit that is based on the physical density of the screen. one dp is one pixel on a 160 dpi screen

<http://stackoverflow.com/questions/2025282/difference-between-px-dp-dip-and-sp-in-android>


```

27 mGridView.setOnItemClickListener(new OnItemClickListener() {
28     public void onItemClick(AdapterView<?> parent, View v, int position, long id) {
29         TileAdapter tva = ((TileAdapter)(parent.getAdapter()));
30         if(mSelectedPosition != NOTSELECTEDPOSITION && mSelectedPosition != position) {
31             //swap positions
32             tva.setItem(position, mSelectedPosition);
33             ++mNumberOfMoves;
34             mMovesTextView.setText(Integer.toString(mNumberOfMoves));
35             mSelectedPosition = NOTSELECTEDPOSITION;
36             if(tva.winner()) {
37                 mTimer.stop();
38                 mNewGameButton.setVisibility(View.VISIBLE);
39                 Toast.makeText(MainActivity.this, "You are a winner!!!!", Toast.LENGTH_LONG).show();
40             }
41         }
42         else {
43             mSelectedPosition = position;
44             v.setSelected(true);
45         }
46     }
47 });
48
49 newGame();

```

```
private void newGame() {
    String numberOfcolumns = sharedPreferences.getString(getString(R.string.pref_boardsize_key), "3");

    mGbd = new GameBoardData(Integer.parseInt(numberofcolumns));
    mGridview.setAdapter(new TileAdapter(this, mGbd));
    mGridview.setNumColumns(mGbd.mBoardSize);
    mNewGameButton.setVisibility(View.INVISIBLE);
    mNumberOfMoves = 0;
    mMovesTextView.setText(Integer.toString(mNumberOfMoves));
    if(mPauseTime != 0)
        mTimer.setBase(mTimer.getBase() + SystemClock.elapsedRealtime() - mPauseTime);
    else
        mTimer.setBase(SystemClock.elapsedRealtime());
    mPauseTime = 0;

    mTimer.start();
}
```



```
// create a new TileView for each item referenced by the Adapter
public View getView(int position, View convertView, ViewGroup parent) {
    TileView tileView;
    TileData tileData = mGameData.getData(position);
    if (convertView == null) { // if it's not recycled, initialize some attributes
        tileView = new TileView(mContext, null);
        int w = mContext.getResources().getDisplayMetrics().widthPixels;
        tileView.setLayoutParams(new GridView.LayoutParams(w/mGameData.mBoardSize-5, w/mGameData.mBoardSize-5));
        tileView.setPadding(0, 0, 0, 0);
    } else
        tileView = (TileView)convertView;

    tileView.setData(tileData);
    return tileView;
}
```

TileAdapter

Feeds the individual views back to the grid

Reuse the view if one is provided

```
public static TileData createWithLeft(TileData left, TileData top) {  
    TileData td;  
    if(left == null) {  
        if(top == null)  
            td = new TileData(getRandom(), getRandom(), getRandom(), getRandom());  
        else  
            td = new TileData(getRandom(), getRandom(), top.mBottom, getRandom());  
    }  
    else {  
        if( top == null)  
            td = new TileData(left.mRight, getRandom(), getRandom(), getRandom());  
        else  
            td = new TileData(left.mRight, getRandom(), top.mBottom, getRandom());  
    }  
    return td;  
}
```

TileData

Create function

Uses the tiles to the left and top of it to determine the already determined values.


```
@Override
public void onResume() {
    super.onResume();
    //don't start clock if they have already won
    if(!((TileAdapter)(mGridView.getAdapter())).winner()) {
        if(mPauseTime != 0) {
            mTimer.setBase(mTimer.getBase() + SystemClock.elapsedRealtime() - mPauseTime);
            mPauseTime = 0;
        }
        mTimer.start();
    }
}
```

```
@Override
public void onPause() {
    super.onPause();
    //don't set pause time if they won or newgame() will be fooled
    if(!((TileAdapter)(mGridView.getAdapter())).winner()) {
        mPauseTime = SystemClock.elapsedRealtime();
        mTimer.stop();
    }
}
```

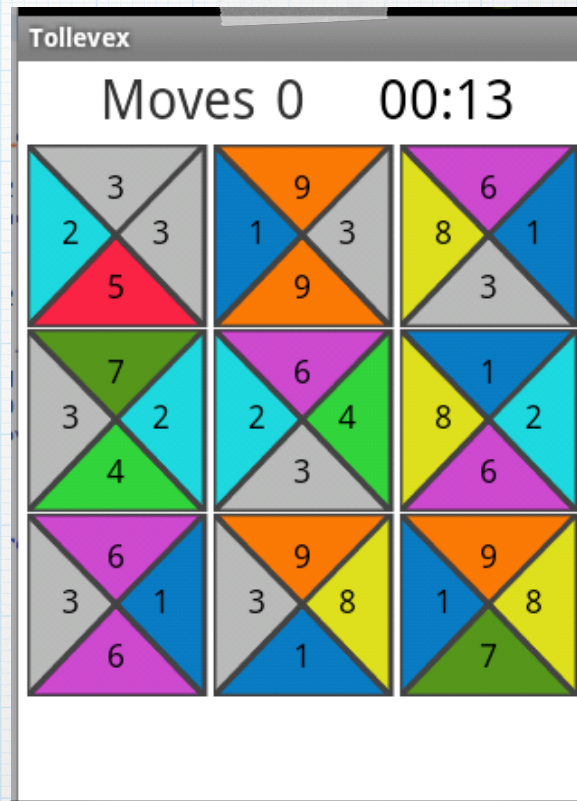



Demo

Launch game on virtual device and a real device

Show TileView, SettingsActivity, MainActivity(Settings code), GameBoardData

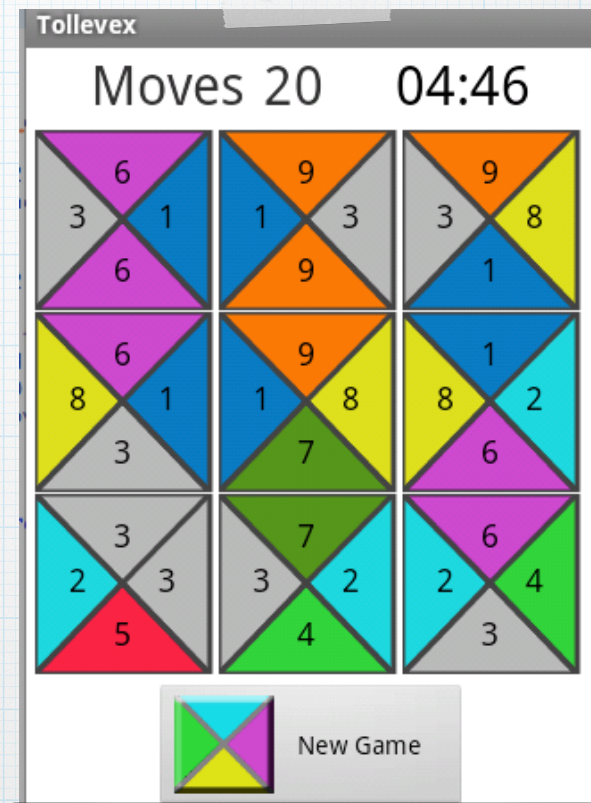
Game Started



Game Won

New Game button appears
after a winning move

Tiles are no longer moveable



Conclusions

- * <https://github.com/tollefson/tollehex>
- * Cool factor with my kids was great
- * Makes learning Android app programming more FUN
- * Test with real devices

References

- * <https://github.com/tollefson/tollefson>
- * <http://www.eclipse.org/egit/>
- * <http://developer.android.com/training/basics/activity-lifecycle/starting.html>
- * <http://developer.android.com/design/style/iconography.html>
- * <http://stackoverflow.com/questions/2025282/difference-between-px-dp-dip-and-sp-in-android>