



## FIT5046 (Mobile and Distributed Computing Systems)

### Lab 1 – Android Introduction

This lab is an introduction to Android and provides the basic lessons for installing Android, setting up the environment and emulator, and running the Hello World application.

#### Task 1 – Installation and setting up the environment

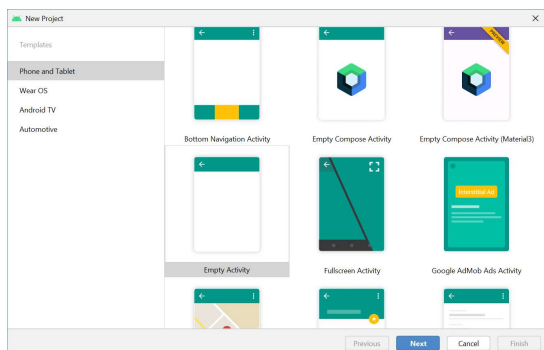
- 1- Download Android Studio Electric Eel <https://developer.android.com/studio>

**Note:** the lab activities and lectures are updated in January using the latest stable version of **Android Studio Electric Eel- 2022.1.1**. If you use any other version, there could be differences in the code that you need to address. Therefore, we strongly recommend you to install exactly the same version used for our lab exercises.

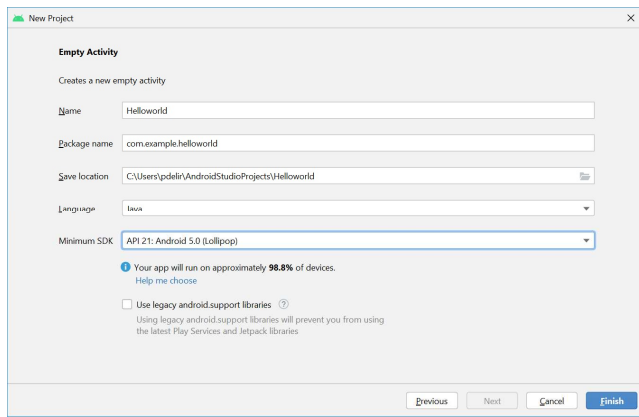
- 2- During the installation, you need to follow the setup wizard and choose the directory, the standard installation (not custom), select the dark/Dracula (default) or white background/theme, accept the license agreements for SDK and Intel x86 emulator, and then wait for the system to install all the files (SDK patches and x86\_64 system image files).
- 3- After installation is complete, you can run/open Android studio.

#### Task 2 – Create and Run HelloWorld

- 4- Select a New Project, and then select **Empty Activity** as below.



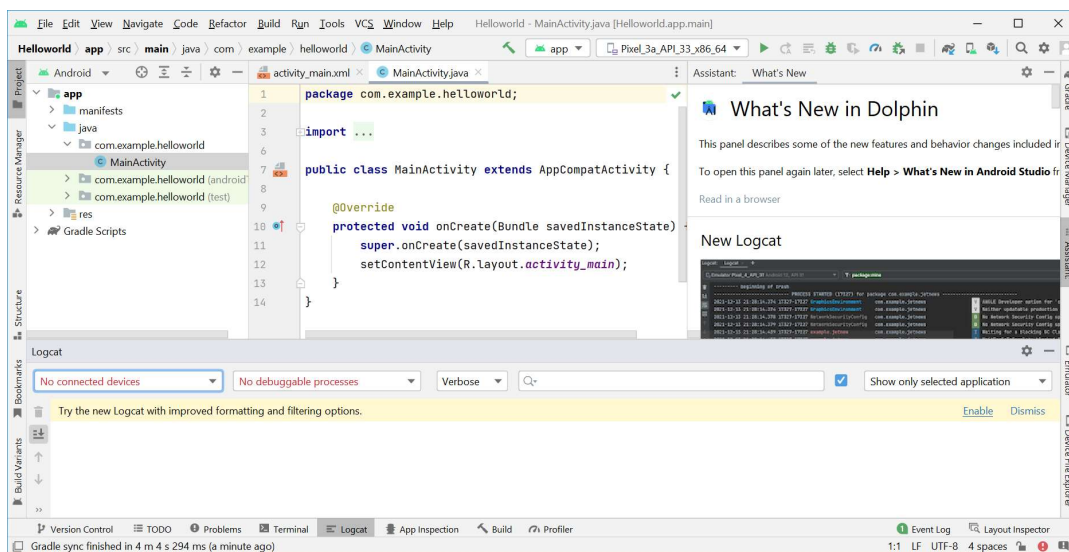
- 5- In the next window, give the project a name (HelloWorld).
- 6- Change the language from Kotlin to Java. Keep the minimum SDK as it is and click on Finish. It could take some time to install some remaining software and gradle files, and the system could ask for giving permissions.



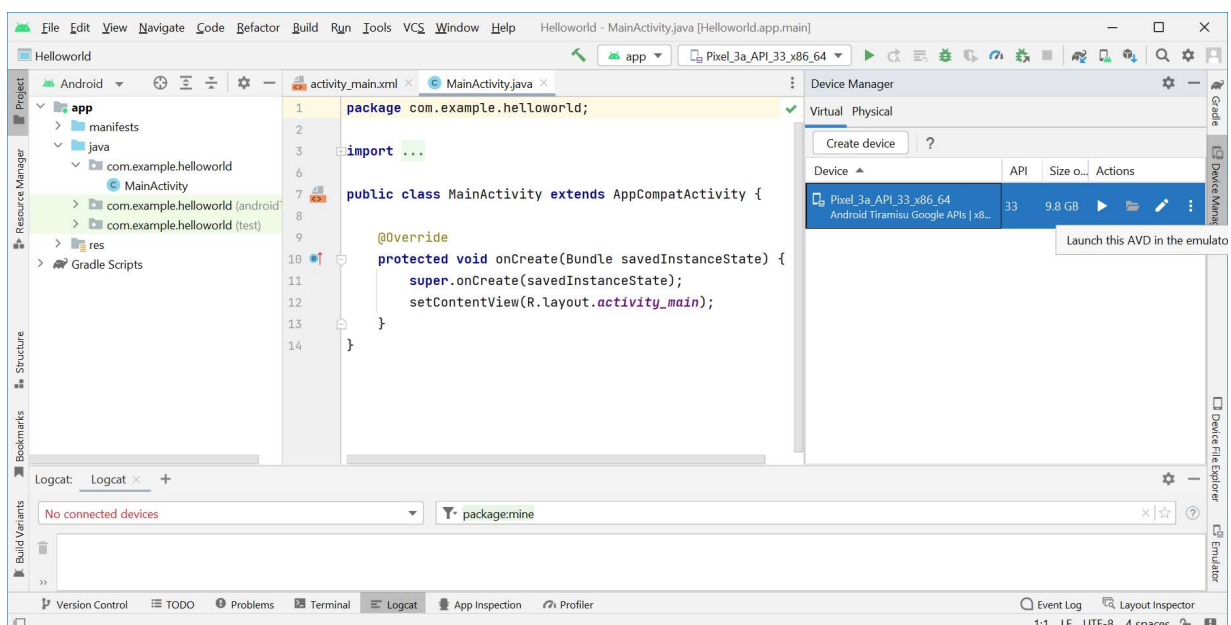
7- After all files are installed, you should see a screen similar to the one shown below.


8- Click on Logcat at the bottom of the screen and then click on Enable.

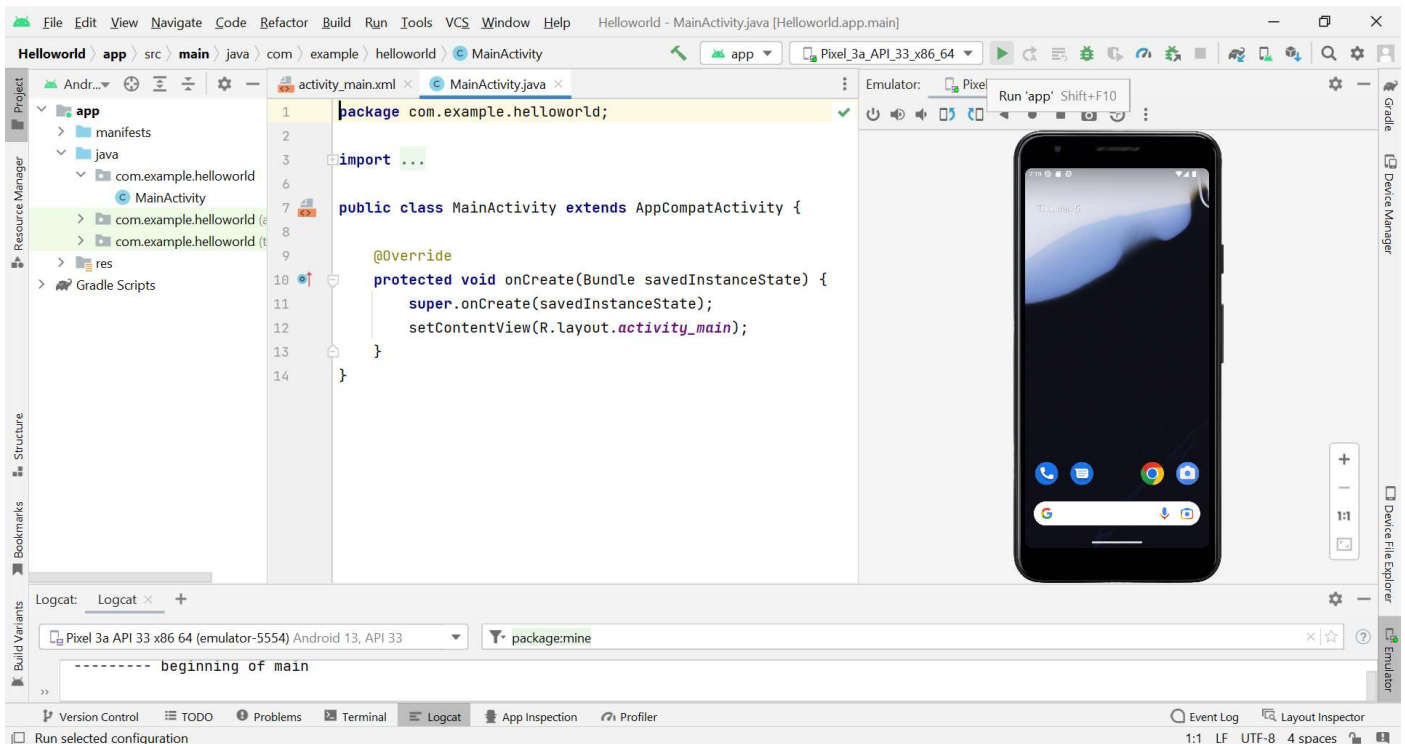
9- You can restart Android Studio because you enabled Logcat.



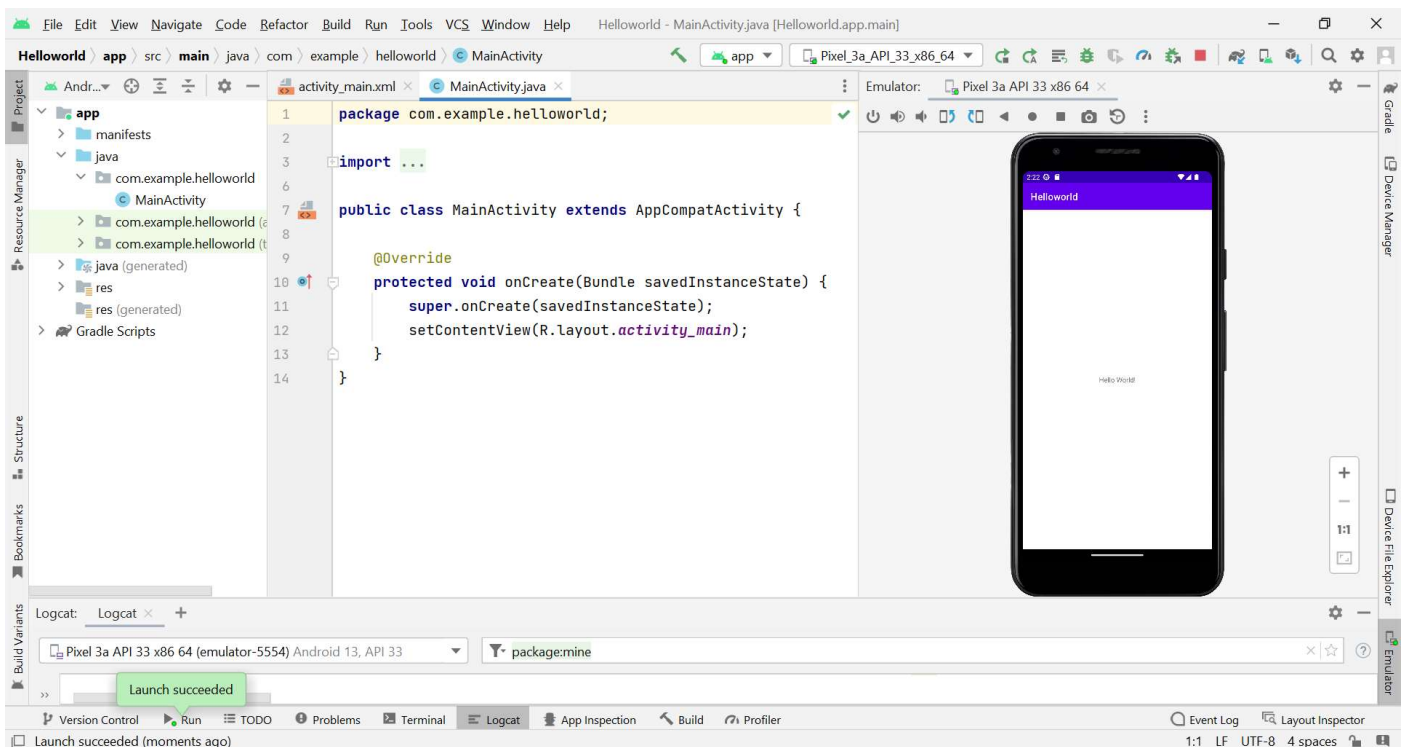
10- On the right-hand side menu bar, select Device Manager. If there is no device, click on Create Device, select a device and then install its system image (try to use Tiramisu version API 33). After it is installed, you can run it by clicking on the play icon as shown below. (if it didn't display the play icon, create a second device).



11- You can run the Hello application, by clicking Run  at the top menu.

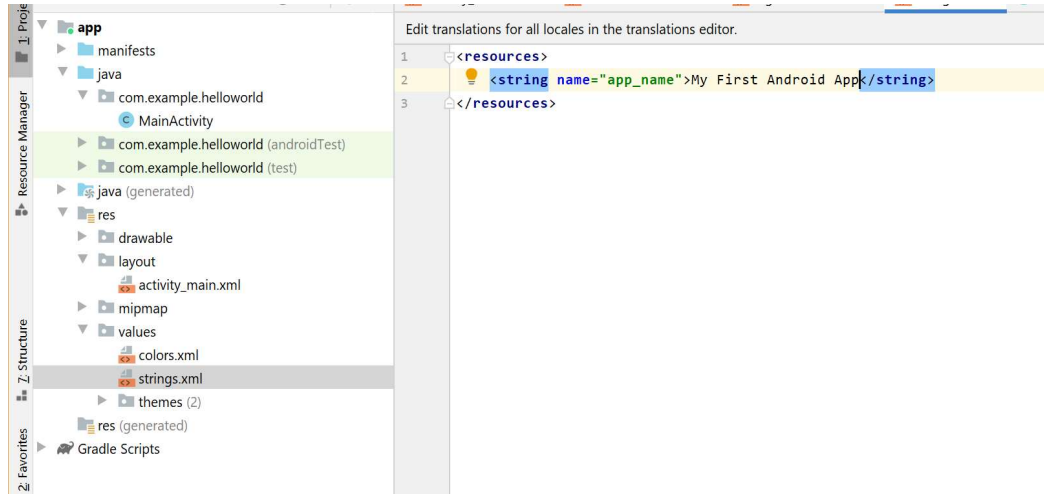


12- After you run the Hello application, you will see the Hello World message in the emulator as shown below.  
We will explain all the files and code for running this simple application in the lecture.



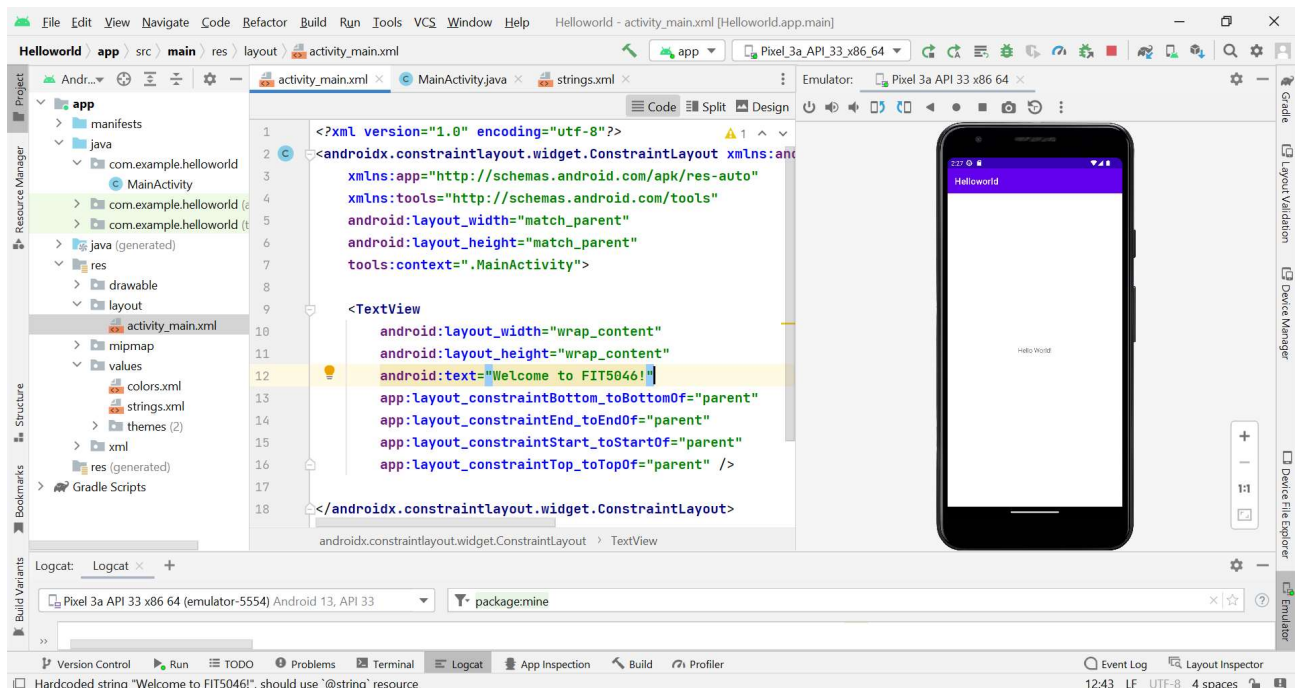
### Task 3- Change the app's title

- 13- To change the Android application's title, you need to open the **strings.xml** file under the res/values folder (as shown in the screenshot below) and change the value of the app\_name to "My First Android App". Re-run the project.



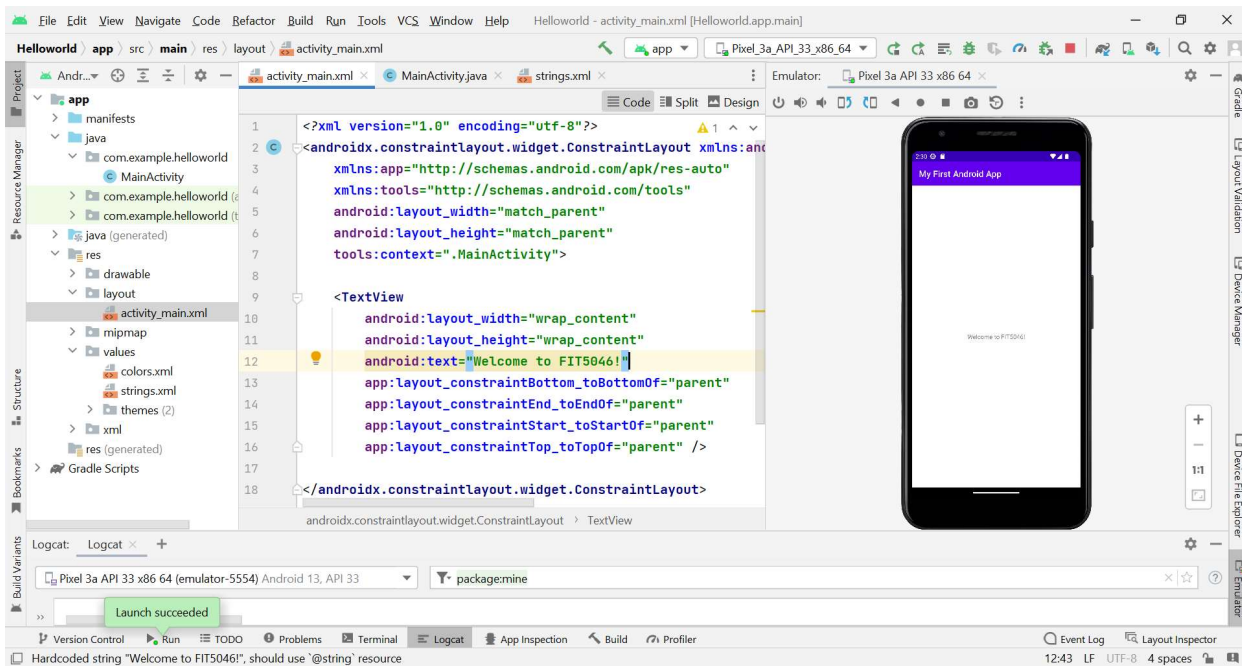
### Task 4 – change the message

- 14- Open the **activity\_main.xml** under res/layout and in the middle window, Click on Code to see the XML code. You can always **switch between Design and Code or display both**.
- 15- In the Code view, find and change the "hello world" to "Welcome to FIT5046" as the value of android:text for the TextView widget.





16- Re-run the application and check the new application name and the message.

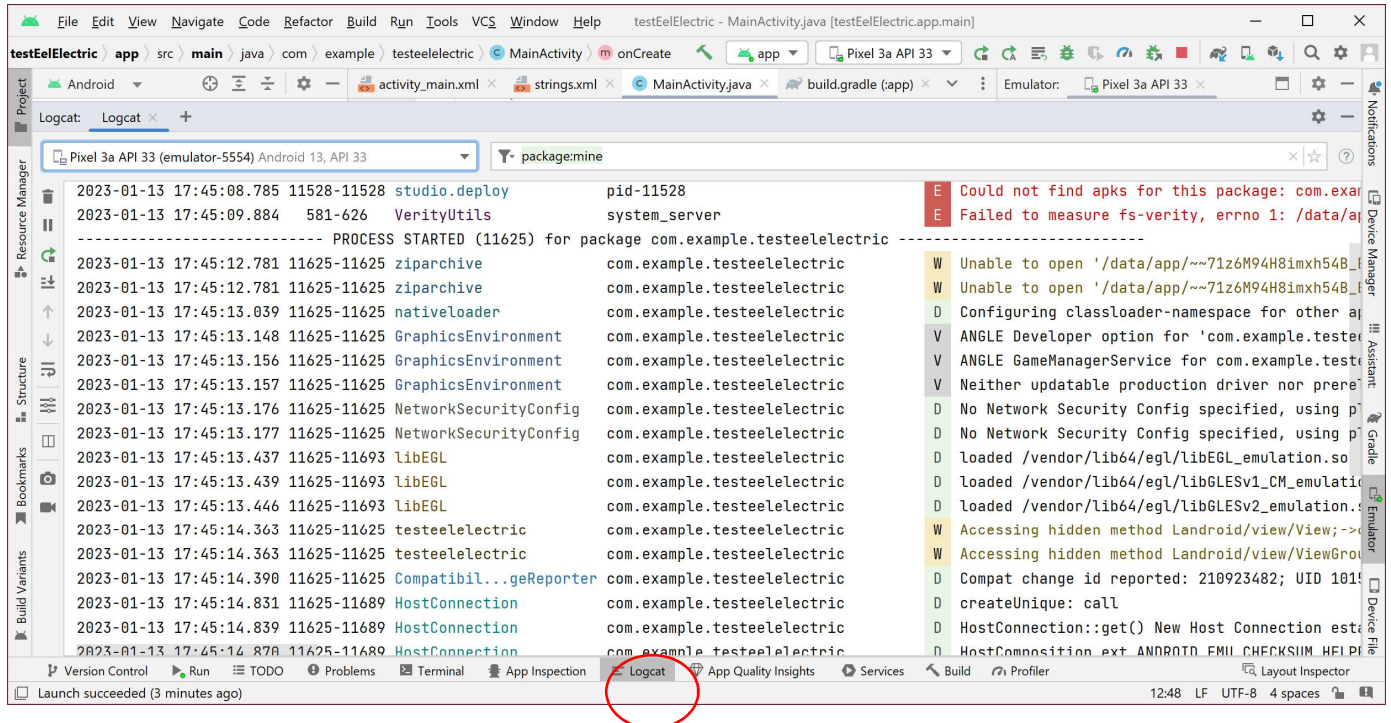


## Task 5 – Debugging

### 5.1 Using Logcat

17- The Logcat can help you debug your app and find the errors by displaying logs from your device in real time.

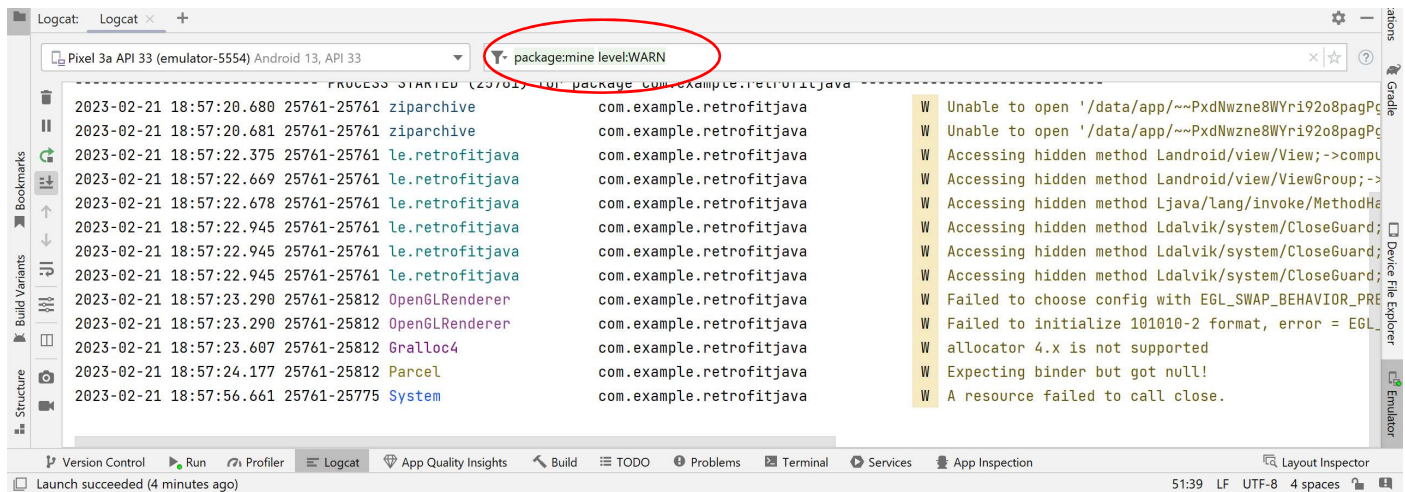
It displays each entry with a priority of FATAL, ERROR, WARNING, INFO, DEBUG, or VERBOSE.




You can display messages within your code by adding messages to Log:

An example: `Log.i("Error", "Response failed");`

Then in the Logcat window you can filter messages based on any of these levels (F, E, W, I, D or V) by adding the level after package:mine, as shown below.



## 5.2 Using the Debug

18. When you have more complex code, it is very useful also to run Debug  to better understand why an error happened and how to fix it. In the xml layout file, add the textView id as below.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<androidx.constraintlayout.widget.ConstraintLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    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">

    <TextView
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"

        android:id="@+id/textView"

        android:text="Welcome to FIT5046!"
        app:layout_constraintBottom_toBottomOf="parent"
        app:layout_constraintEnd_toEndOf="parent"
        app:layout_constraintStart_toStartOf="parent"
        app:layout_constraintTop_toTopOf="parent" />

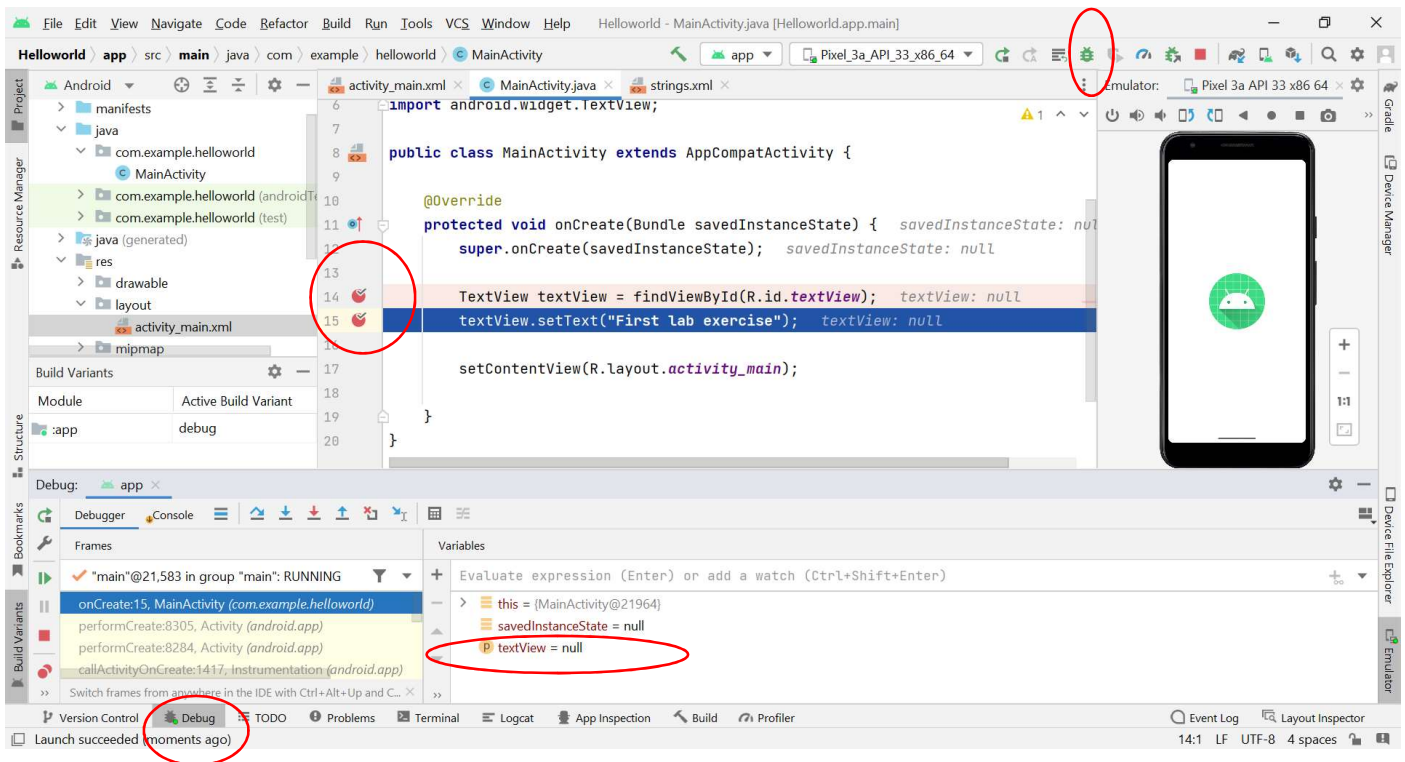
</androidx.constraintlayout.widget.ConstraintLayout>
```

19. For the purpose of debugging, we will move the textView code below before the setContentView() method.

```
TextView textView = findViewById(R.id.textView);
textView.setText("First lab exercise");
```

20. The code for TextView should be after setContentView() because first the setContentView() method must be called to define the UI (based on an XML layout file), and then you can access views within that XML layout.

21. You can add breakpoints for each line of code as shown below by just clicking on the left-hand side of the code. This red dot shows the break points for debugging. If you have multiple breakpoints you can stop at each point and observe the state of the application as it is running.



22. The Debugger window will appear as shown above. Debugger will show you the details and tell you that the value of the variable that is null and caused the error. First, the debugger stops at the first breakpoint. Click on the Debugger's **Step over button** at the top of the Debug window so it moves to the second breakpoint. Now you can see in the Debugger window below that the textView is null. The Debugger also shows some faded colour text beside each line of code that are useful.

23. The problem here can be fixed by moving the text view code after the setContentView() method. The setContentView() needs to be called first to set the activity content from a layout resource that is activity\_main.xml and then inflate it by adding all top-level views to the activity.

The savedInstanceState is shown below as null and this is OK because there is no previous state of this activity saved in a bundle to be restored.

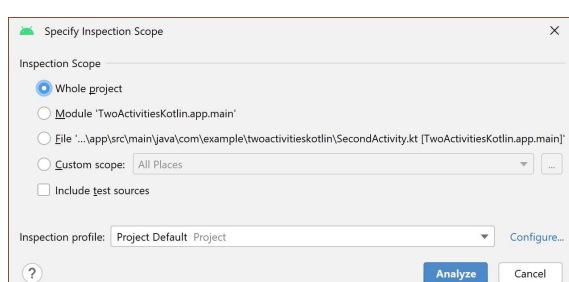
References:

<https://developer.android.com/studio/debug>

### 5.3 Using Lint

Lint is a scanning tool provided by Android Studio to check your code and provide messages/warnings for potential bugs or optimize your code in terms of correctness, security, performance, usability, accessibility, and internationalization

24. From the top menu, select Code > Inspect Code (uncheck Include test sources).



25. In the Inspection Results that appears, check the warnings for any useful information. Note that most of these are not causing any error, and aim to optimize the code. There are also some warnings that are not related to your written code (internal code), so you can ignore them.

