



Android Workshop

Probestudium Informatik 2012

30.3.-4.4.2012

Prof. Dr. Michael Rohs

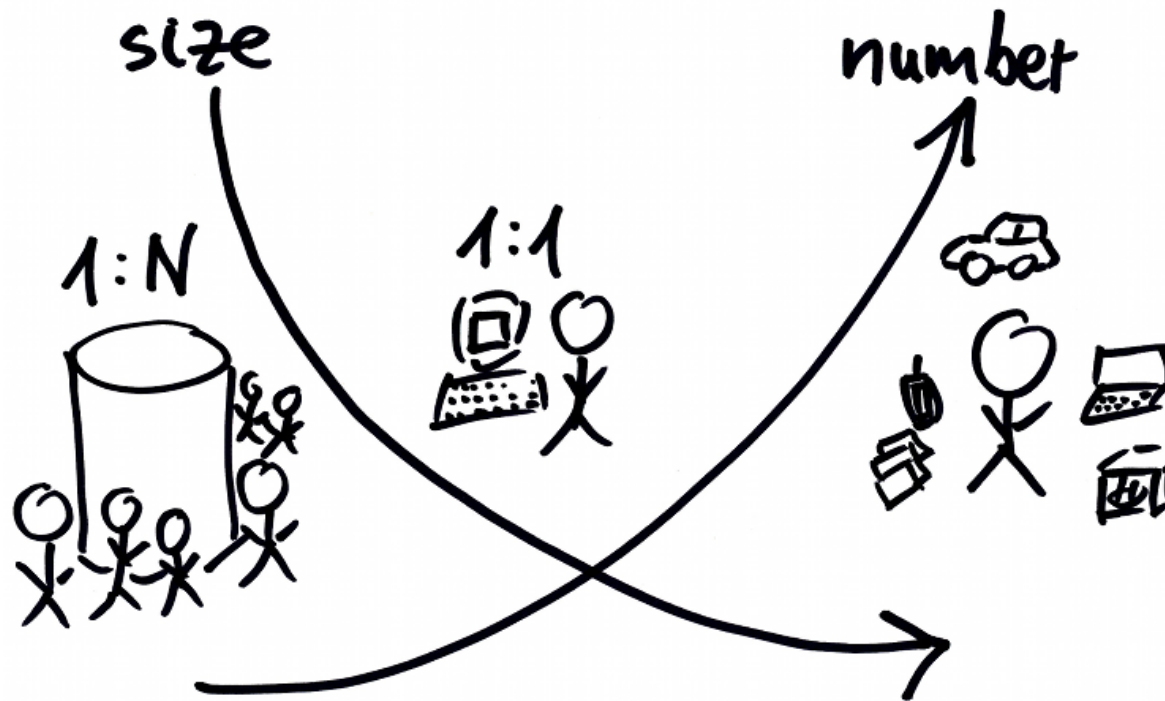
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Mobile Interaction Lab, LMU München

Ubiquitous Computing



- Computers embedded in everyday things
- Technology moves into the background
- Computers in the world, instead of world in the computer



Zeitplanung

	Freitag, 30.03.12	Montag, 2.04.121	Dienstag, 3.04.11	Mittwoch, 5.04.121
Vormittag	Raum B 001 (=großer Hörsaal) 10.00 Uhr Registrierung 10.15 Uhr Begrüßung Einführung in die Projektthemen: WS I: CIP-Pool WS II: CIP-Pool WS III: Raum 115 WS IV: Raum 123	Raum B 001 Vorlesung 1 Vorlesung 2	Raum B 001 Vorlesung 3 Vertiefung der Projektthemen	Oettingenstraße Gruppenarbeit WS I: CIP-Pool WS II: CIP-Pool WS III: Raum 115 WS IV: Raum 123
Nachmittag	Gruppenarbeit WS I: CIP-Pool WS II: CIP-Pool WS III: Raum 115 WS IV: Raum 123	Gruppenarbeit WS I: CIP-Pool WS II: CIP-Pool WS III: Raum 115 WS IV: Raum 123	Gruppenarbeit WS I: CIP-Pool WS II: CIP-Pool WS III: Raum 115 WS IV: Raum 123	Raum B 001 Präsentation der Ergebnisse Vorstellung der (besten) Projekte im Plenum

Zeitplanung

Fr Vormittag	Begrüßung, Einführung Workshop
Fr Nachmittag	Workshop
Mo Vormittag	Probavorlesungen
Mo Nachmittag	Workshop
Di Vormittag	Vertiefungsvorlesung
Di Nachmittag	Workshop
Mi Vormittag	Workshop
Mi Nachmittag	Präsentationen

Ziel: Ein Orts-basiertes Quiz

- Was macht der Benutzer? (→ „Szenario“)
- „Jan ist zu Besuch in München. Er möchte mehr über die Stadt erfahren und lädt sich das neue mobile Quiz auf sein Handy. Er geht durch die Stadt. Wenn er sich einer Sehenswürdigkeit nähert, vibriert sein Handy und zeigt ein Bild und eine Erklärung dazu. Unter dem Bild sind eine Frage und vier mögliche Antworten zu sehen. Durch Antippen der richtigen Antwort bekommt er Pluspunkte. Wählt er eine falsche Antwort aus, handelt er sich Minuspunkte ein. Wenn er genügend Punkte ergattert hat, bekommt er eine günstigere Eintrittskarte für das Museum.“

Realisierung

- Ortsinformation verarbeiten
- Bild und Text auf dem Display anzeigen
- Auswahl erkennen, Punkte zählen
- zwischen Bildschirmen hin- und herschalten

- erster Teil: Hintergrundwissen erarbeiten
- zweiter Teil: Projekt in 4er-Gruppen erstellen

- Wer hat schon ein Android-Handy?

- Problem: unterschiedliches Vorwissen, bitte Fragen!!!

Exercise:

- Form groups of 4

JAVA

Klassen, Variablen, Methoden...

- Klassen sind „Pläne“ für Objekte
 - Daten: Attribute
 - Funktionalität: Methoden
- Objekte sind Instanzen von Klassen
 - werden explizit erzeugt
 - belegen Speicherplatz
- Attribut stellt Zustand von Objekt dar
 - Referenz auf anderes Objekt
 - primitiver Datentyp (int, boolean, double, float, byte, char, long)
- Methoden stellen Funktionalität des Objektes dar
 - Berechnungen
 - Ausgaben
 - etc.

Beispiel: Klasse „Haus“

```
package de.lmu.mobilehci.test;
```

```
public class Haus {
```

```
    protected double laenge;
```

```
    protected double breite;
```

```
    protected Tuer haustuer;
```

```
    protected Fenster[] fenster;
```

```
    public Haus(double laenge, double breite) {
```

```
        this.laenge = laenge;
```

```
        this.breite = breite;
```

```
    }
```

Beispiel: Klasse „Haus“

```
public double getLaenge() {  
    return laenge;  
}
```

```
public double getBreite() {  
    return breite;  
}
```

```
public double getFlaeche() {  
    return laenge * breite;  
}
```

```
public String toString() {  
    return "[Haus: " + laenge + "m lang, " +  
        breite + "m breit]";  
}
```

```
}
```

„Baumhaus“ abgeleitet von „Haus“

```
package de.lmu.mobilehci.test;

public class Baumhaus extends Haus {
    private Baum baum;
    private double distanzVomBoden;

    public Baumhaus(double laenge, double breite, double distanzVomBoden) {
        super(laenge, breite);
        this.distanzVomBoden = distanzVomBoden;
    }

    public double getDistanzVomBoden() {
        return distanzVomBoden;
    }

    public String toString() {
        return "[Baumhaus: " + laenge + "m lang, " +
            breite + "m breit, " + distanzVomBoden + "m Fallhöhe]";
    }
}
```

Interfaces

- Interfaces definieren eine Menge von Methoden
- Interfaces haben keine Implementierung
- Interfaces haben kein Zustand
- Klassen implementieren Interfaces

- Beispiel:

```
public interface OnClickListener {  
    public void onClick(View v);  
}
```

Class MyActivity implements OnClickListener

- Beispiel

```
public class MyActivity implements OnClickListener {  
  
    public void onClick(View v) {  
        System.out.println(v.toString());  
    }  
  
    // weitere Methoden der Klasse MyActivity  
  
}
```

ANDROID

Android Software Stack

Applications

Java SDK

Activities

Animation

OpenGL

Views

Telephony

Camera

Resources

Content Providers

SQLite

Native Libraries

Media

SQLite

OpenGL

WebKit

FreeType

Graphics

Android Runtime

Dalvik VM

Linux Kernel, version 2.6

Device Drivers

Resource Access

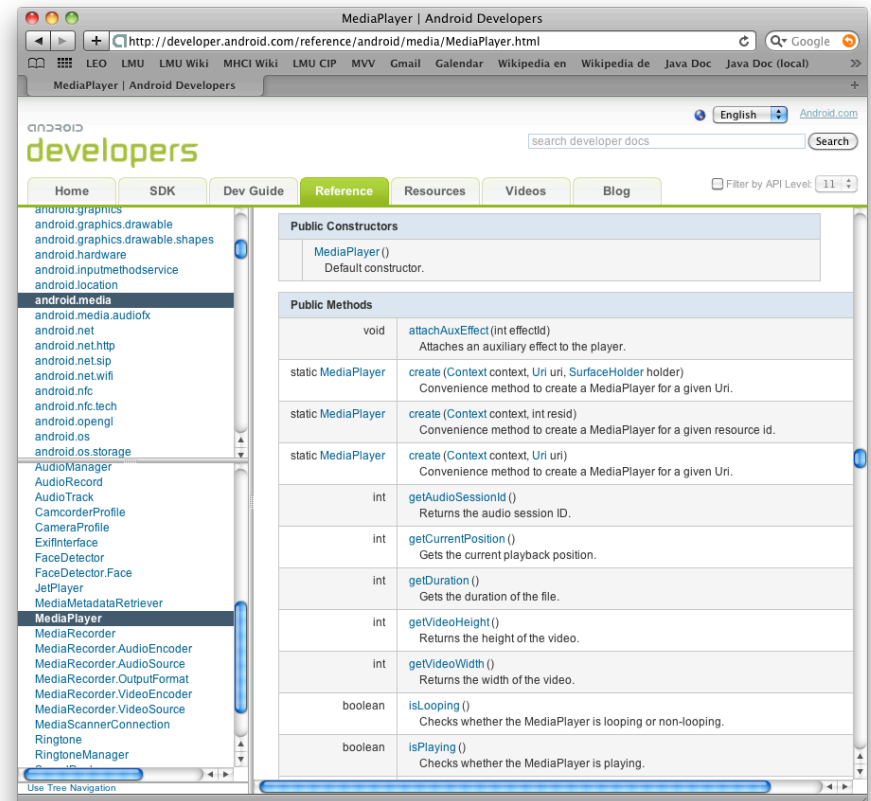
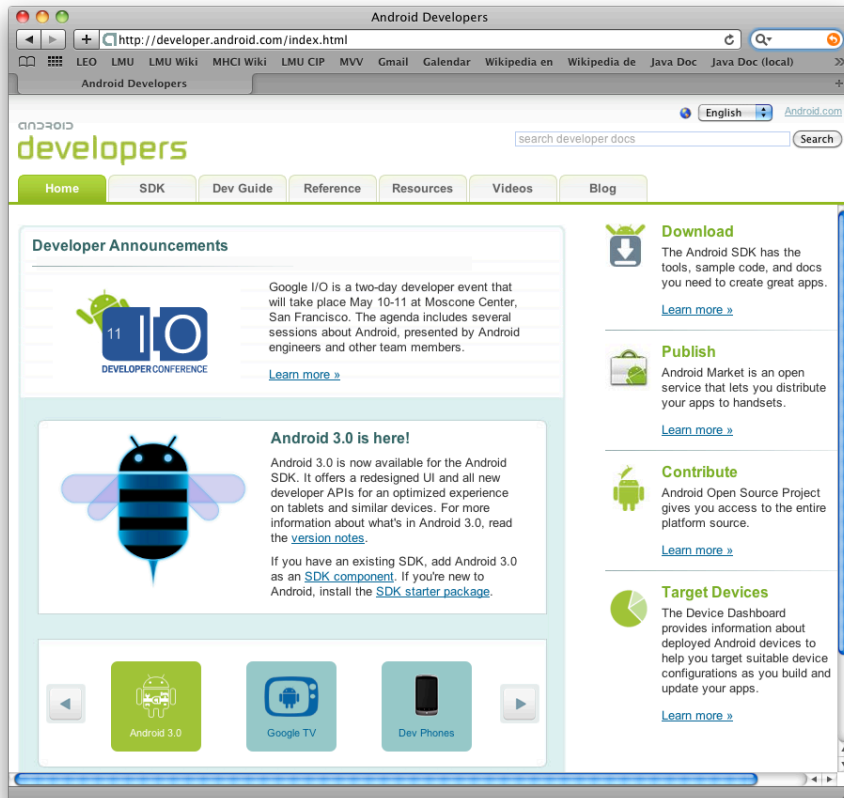
Power Management

Android Characteristics

- Activity
 - Activities are the components of an application
 - Represent a logical unit of user action
 - Typically represented by a screen containing views
 - Can be invoked externally
- Declarative UI definition
 - XML files specify user interface resources
 - Resources (layout definitions, strings, bitmaps)
 - Separation of code and user interface
- User events handled programmatically

Android Resources

- Android developer pages (platform documentation)
 - <http://developer.android.com>



INSTALLING ANDROID

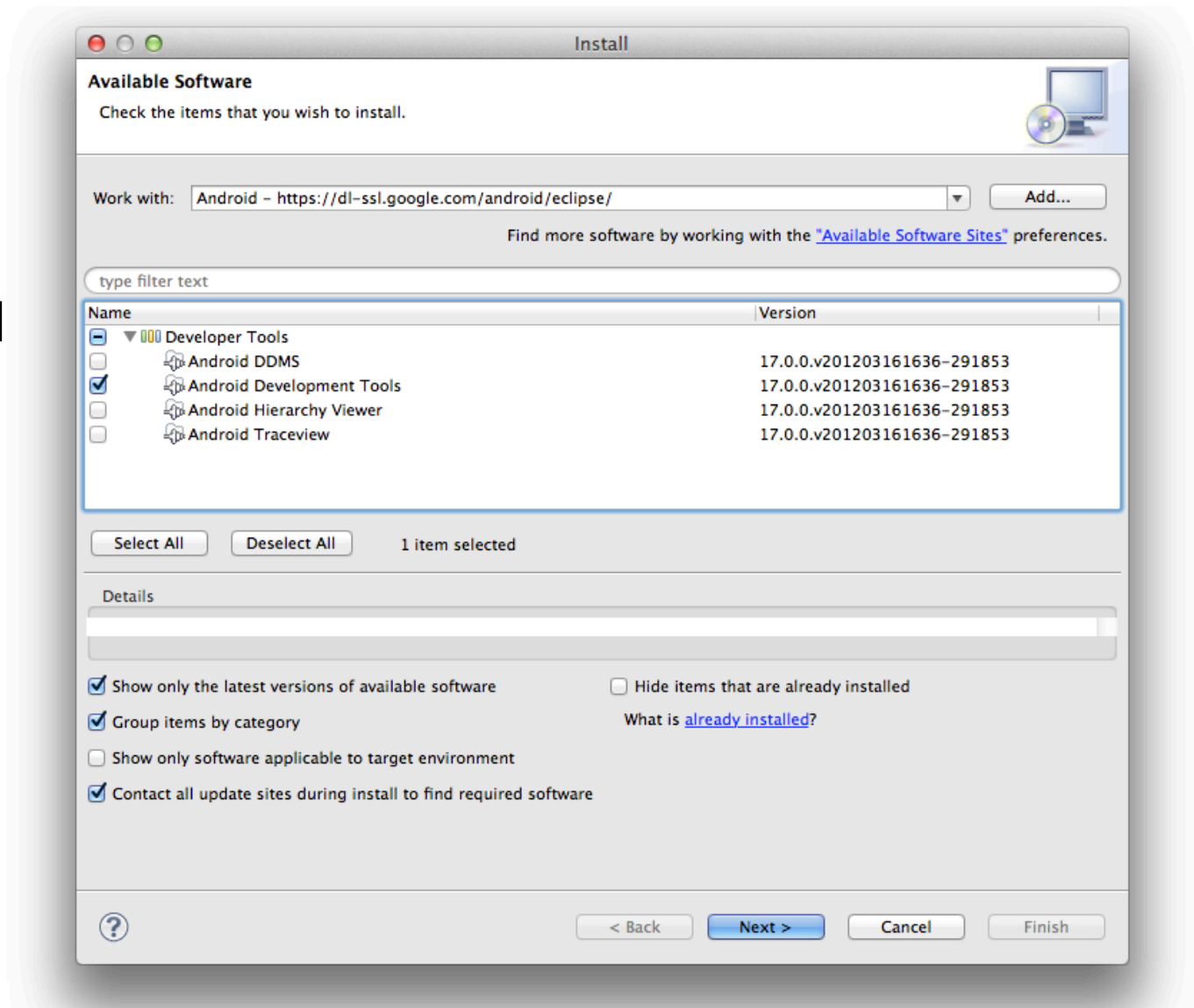
Installation (Overview)

- Start Eclipse
 - Alt-F2: “eclipse-ide-3.6” eintippen (← Eclipse-Version „Helios“)
- In Eclipse: Install Android SDK
 - Menu: Help, Install New Software...
 - <https://dl-ssl.google.com/android/eclipse/>
- Point Eclipse to the Android SDK starter package
 - Menu: Window, preferences, Android, SDK Location
 - /soft/IFI/lang/android-sdk-r17/iX86-unknown-linux
- In Eclipse: Android SDK and AVD Manager
 - Window / Android SDK and AVD Manager
 - New... / Virtual Devices / 2.3.3 mit Google API
- Mobile Phone
 - Anwendungen, Entwicklung: USB-Debugging, ...

In Eclipse: Install New Software...

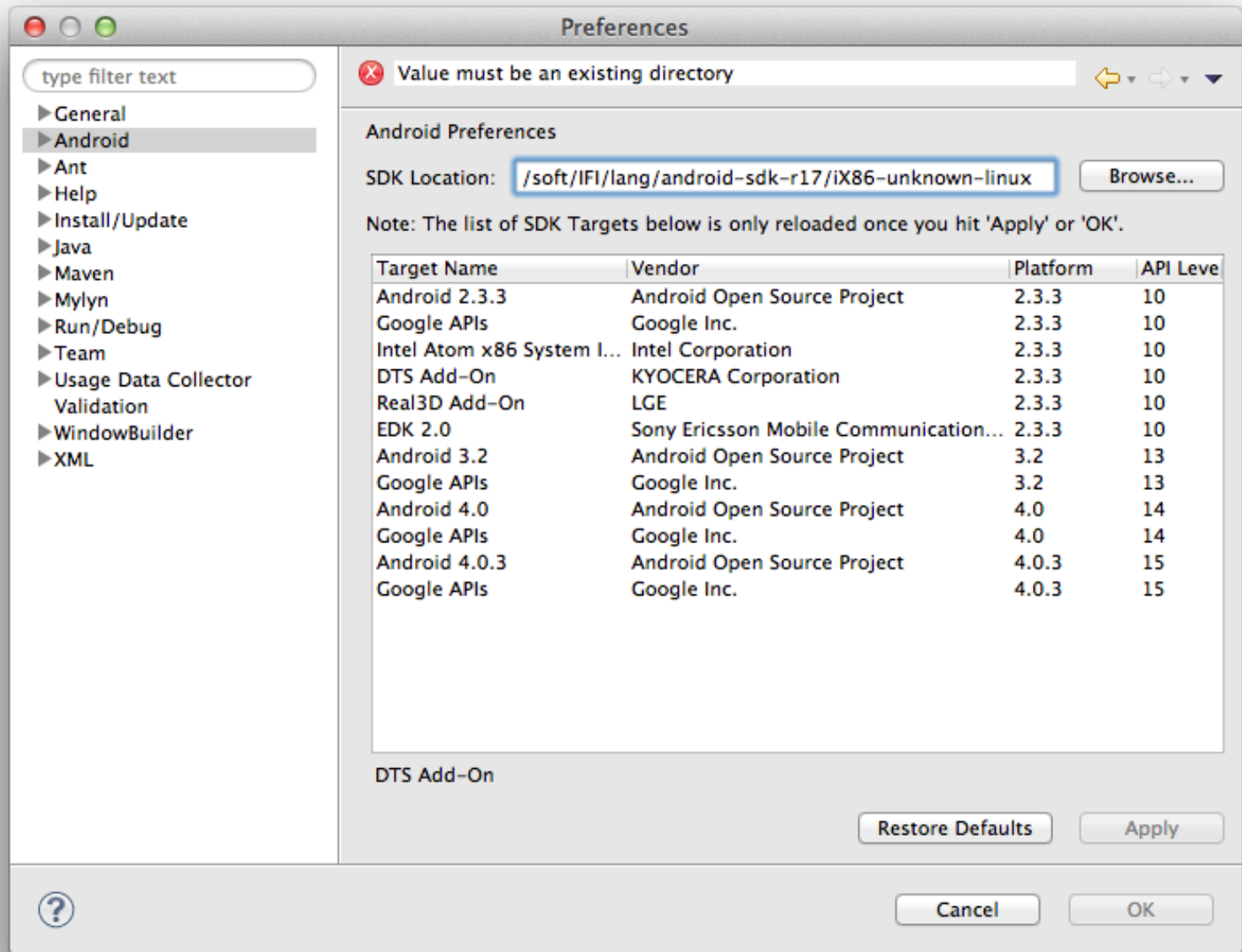
Android Plugin – <https://dl-ssl.google.com/android/eclipse/>

Only “Android Development Tools”

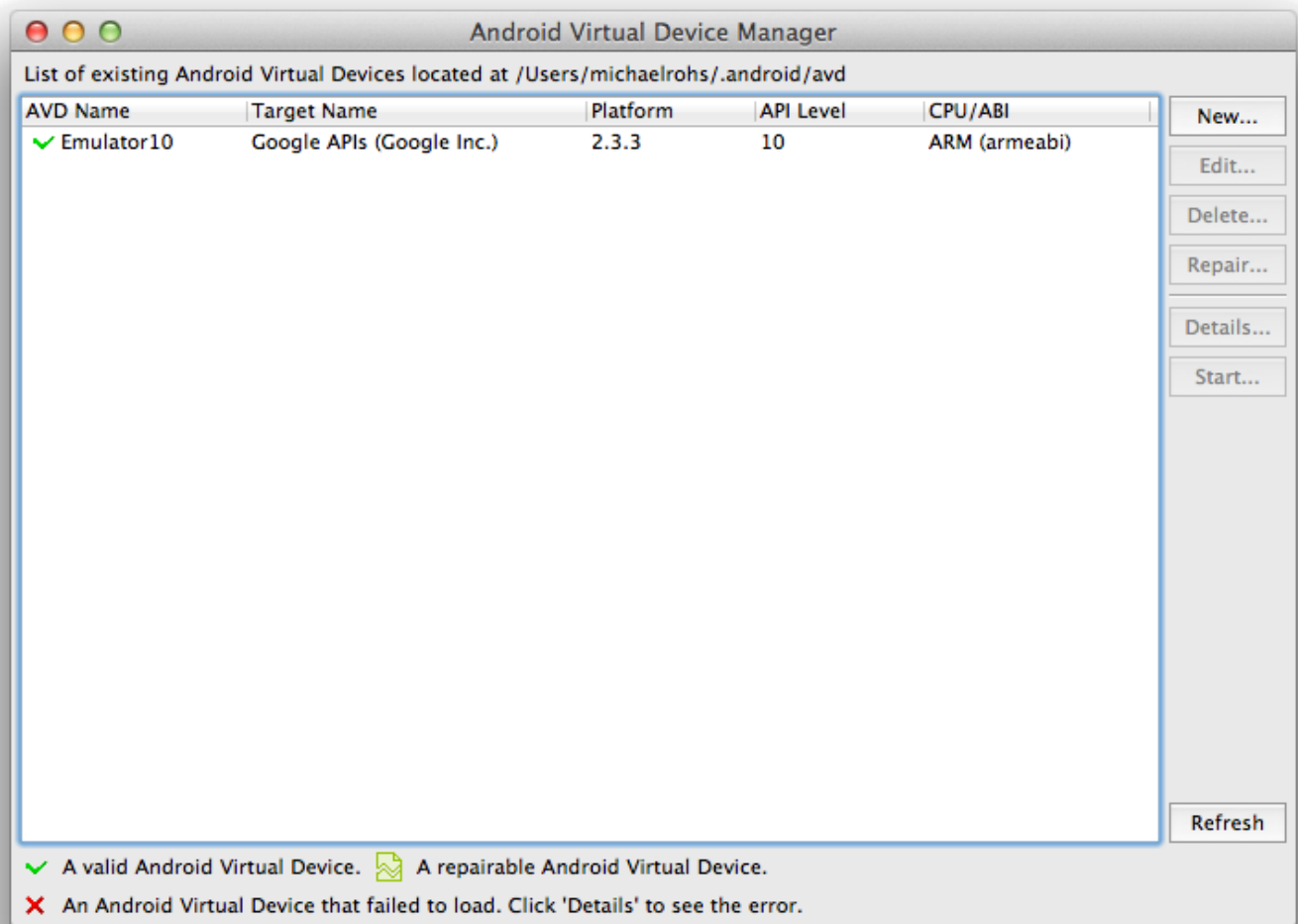
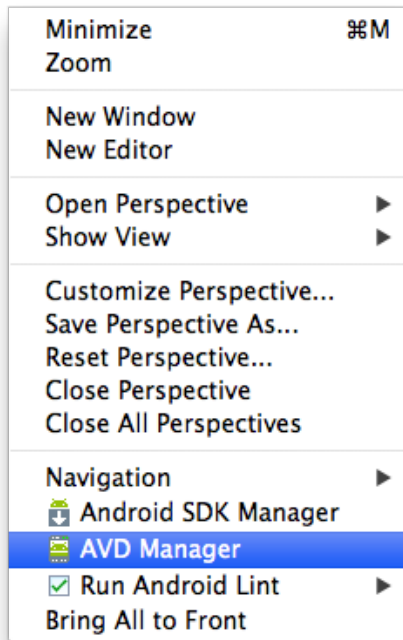


Set Path to Android SDK Starter Package

Preferences, Android: /soft/IFI/lang/android-sdk-r17/iX86-unknown-linux



Define Android Virtual Device



Entwicklung auf dem Handy

- Menü → Einstellungen → Apps
 - Unbekannte Herkunft (auswählen)
 - Entwicklung
 - USB-Debugging (auswählen)
 - Falsche Standorte (auswählen)

Exercise:

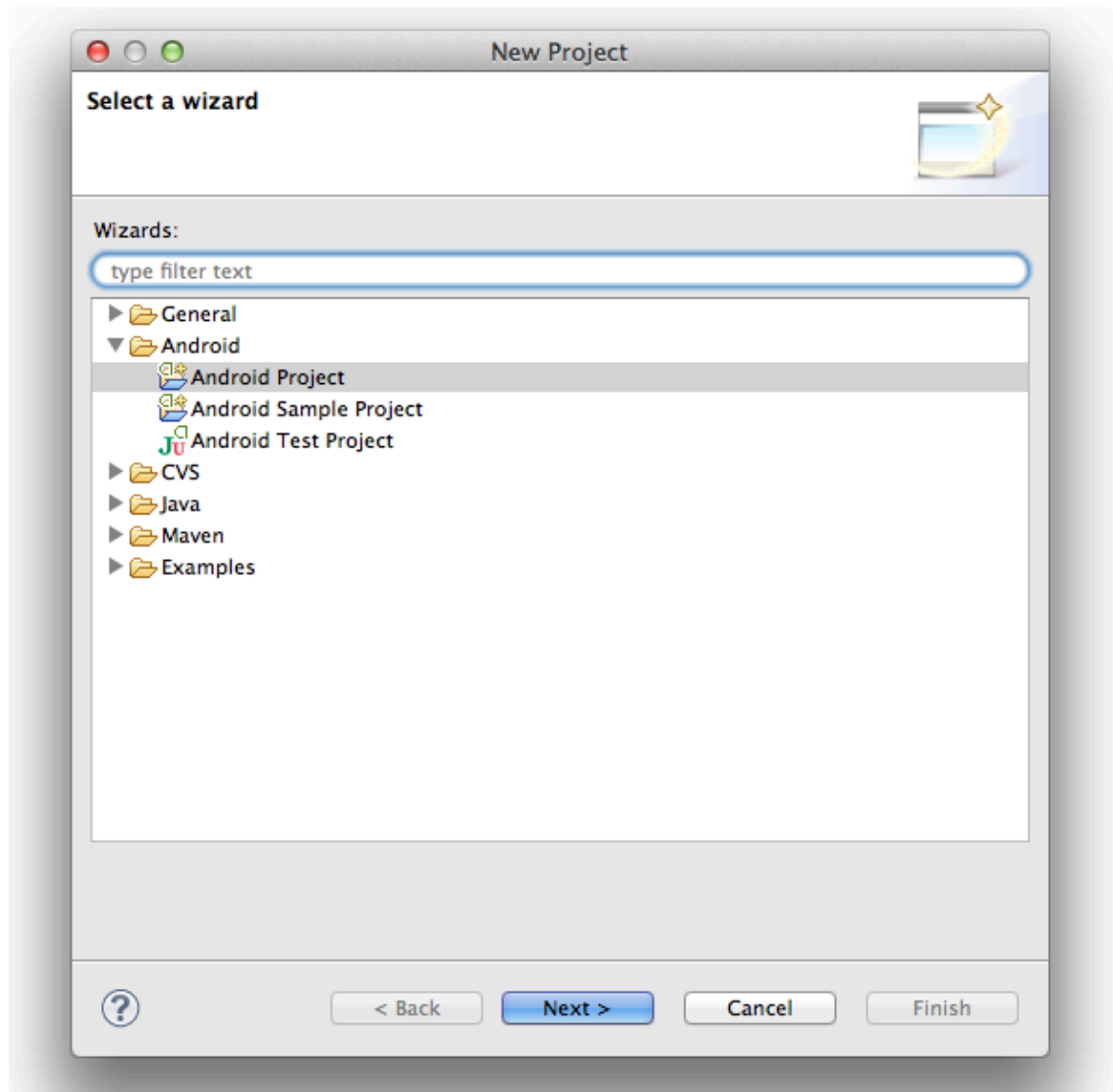
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- In Eclipse: Android SDK and AVD Manager
 - Window / Android SDK and AVD Manager
 - New... / Virtual Devices / 2.3.3 mit Google API

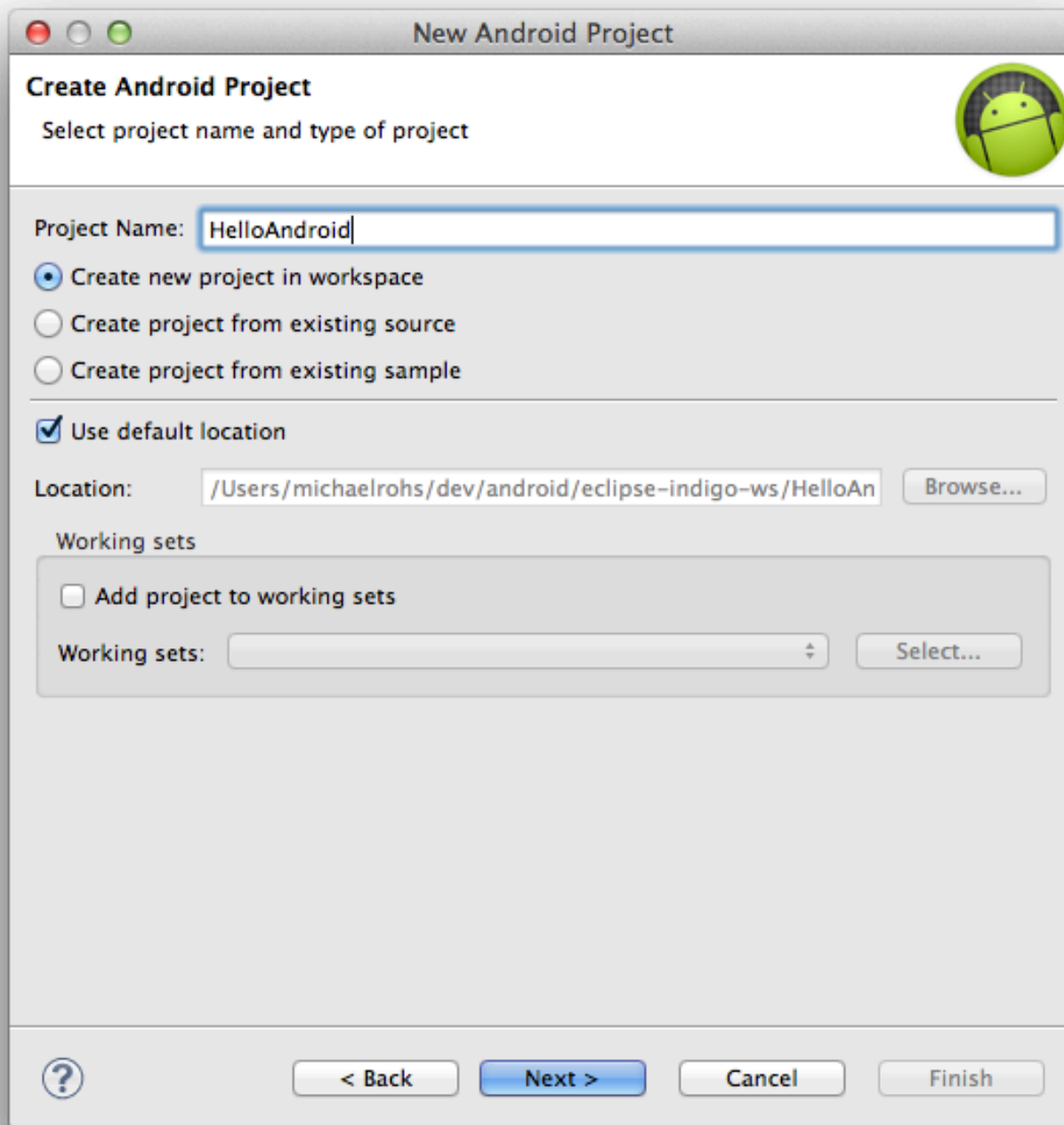


“HELLO WORLD”

Creating Your First Android Project


File → New → Project... → Android → Android Project





New Android Project

Select Build Target
Choose an SDK to target



Build Target

Target Name	Vendor	Platform	API Level
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Android 2.3.3	Android Open Source Project	2.3.3	10
<input type="checkbox"/> Google APIs	Google Inc.	2.3.3	10
<input type="checkbox"/> Intel Atom x86 System...	Intel Corporation	2.3.3	10
<input type="checkbox"/> DTS Add-On	KYOCERA Corporation	2.3.3	10
<input type="checkbox"/> Real3D Add-On	LGE	2.3.3	10
<input type="checkbox"/> EDK 2.0	Sony Ericsson Mobile Communicatio...	2.3.3	10
<input type="checkbox"/> Android 3.2	Android Open Source Project	3.2	13
<input type="checkbox"/> Google APIs	Google Inc.	3.2	13
<input type="checkbox"/> Android 4.0	Android Open Source Project	4.0	14
<input type="checkbox"/> Google APIs	Google Inc.	4.0	14
<input type="checkbox"/> Android 4.0.3	Android Open Source Project	4.0.3	15
<input type="checkbox"/> Google APIs	Google Inc.	4.0.3	15

Standard Android platform 4.0

?
< Back
Next >
Cancel
Finish

Build Target

Target Name


Android 2.3.3

Google APIs

New Android Project

Application Info

Configure the new Android Project



Application Name:

Package Name:

Create Activity:

Minimum SDK:

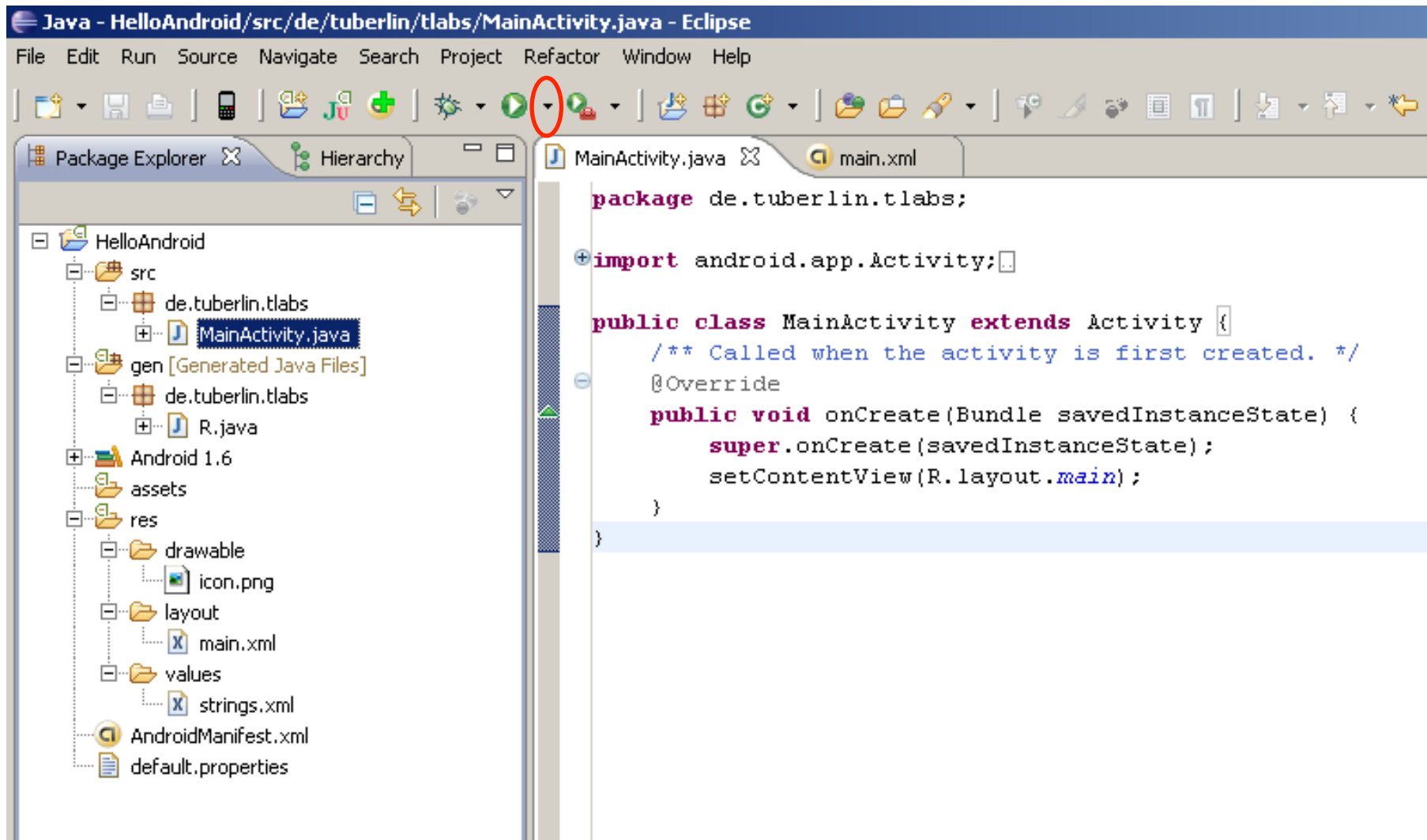
Create a Test Project

Test Project Name:

Test Application:

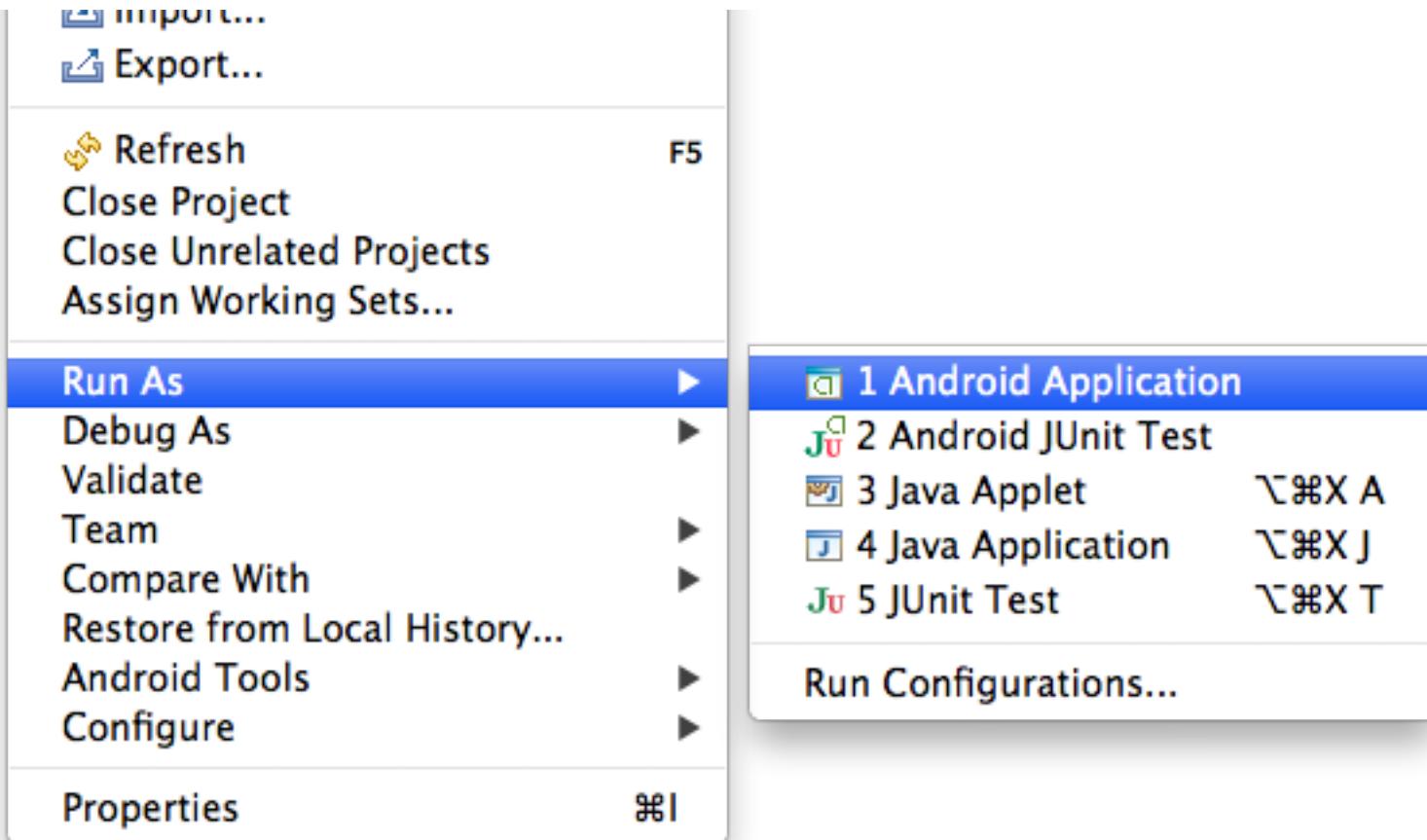
Test Package:

Uniquely identifies the application!

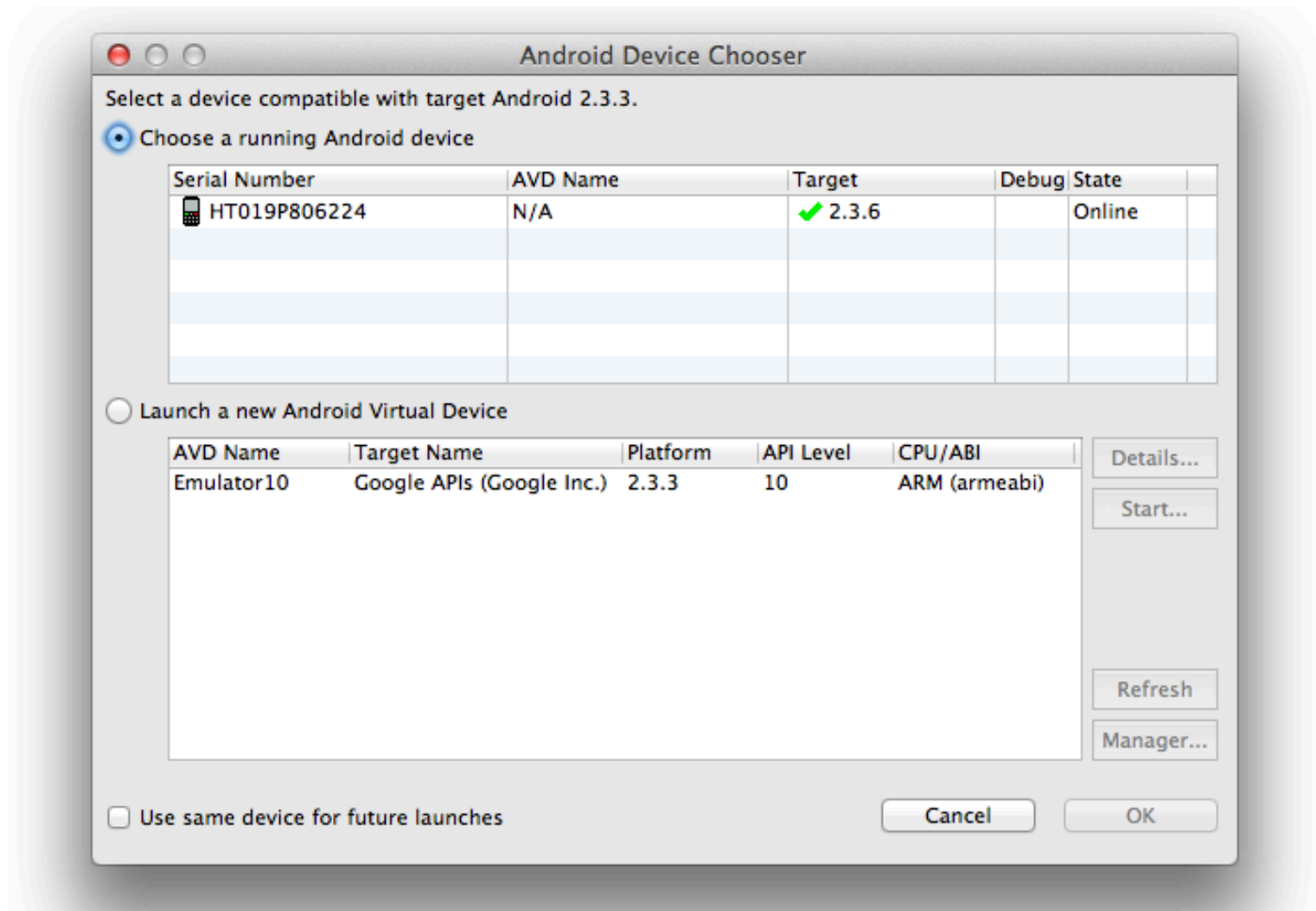


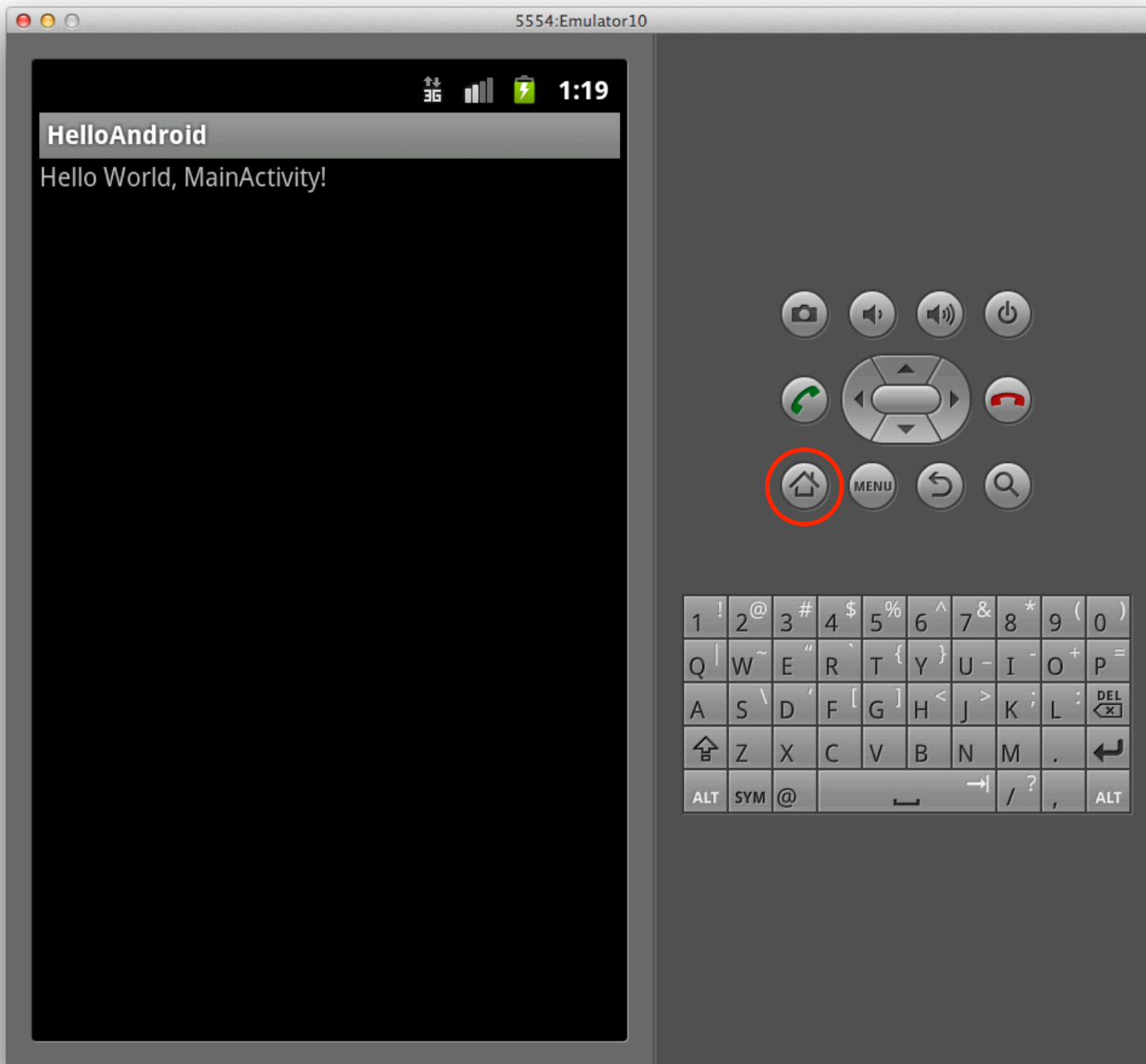
Run “HelloAndroid”

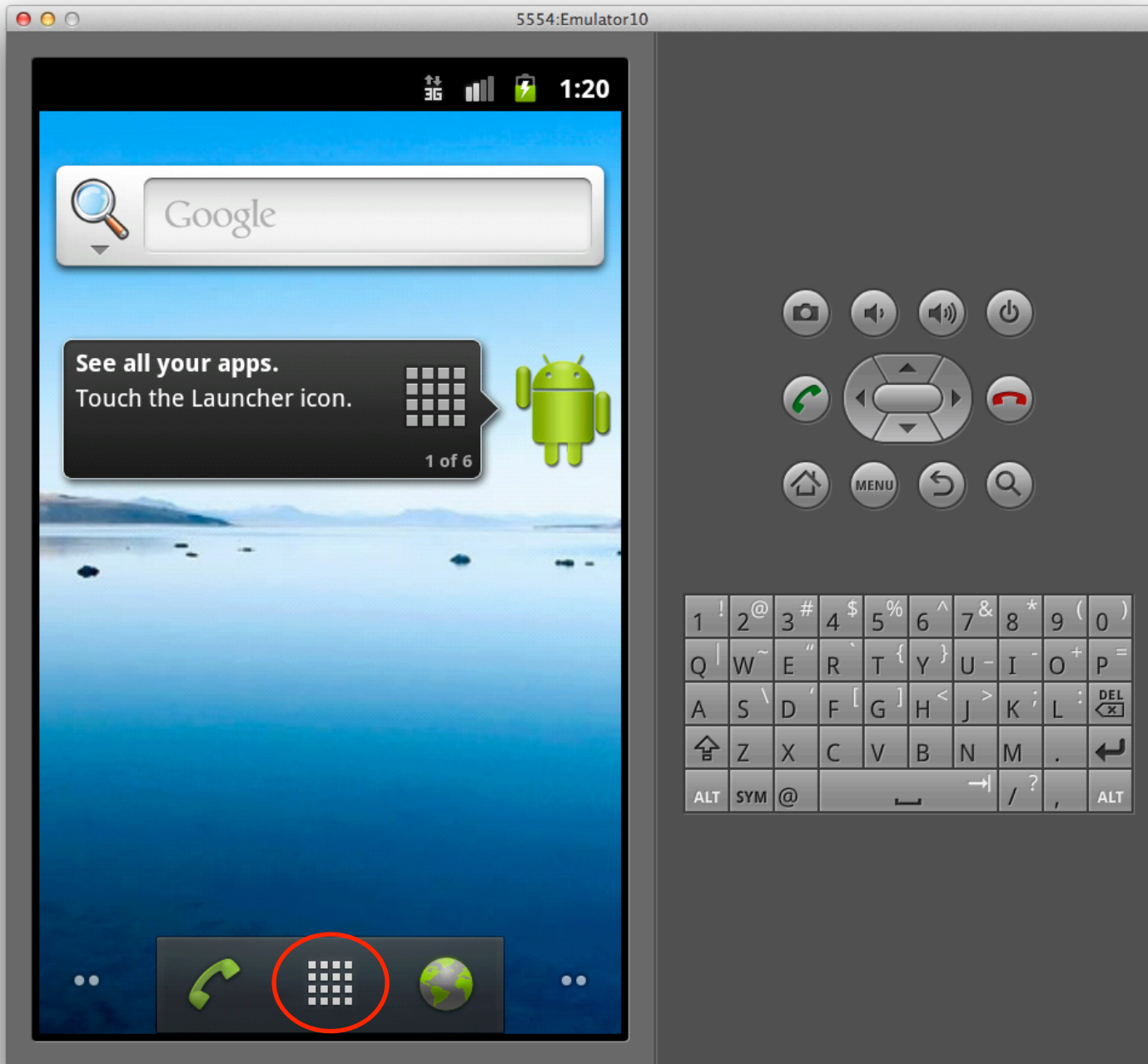
- Right-click “HelloAndroid” in Package Explorer

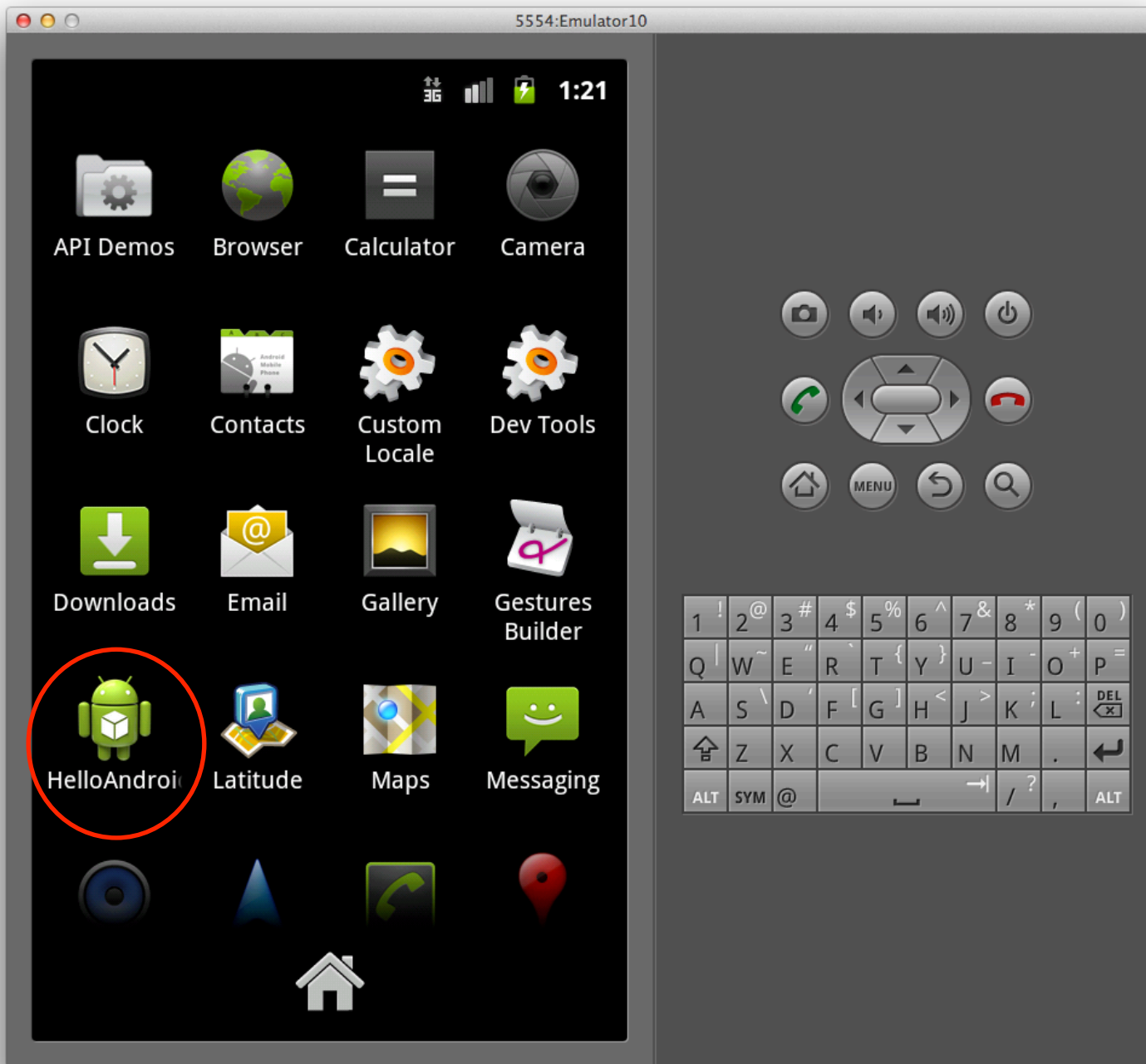


If phone plugged in and Emulator running, then choose where to run...









Exercise:

Create “Hello World”

Diese Folien:

<http://tiny.cc/probeandroid2012>

<http://www.tcs.ifi.lmu.de/schueler-an-der-uni>

Java - HelloAndroid/src/de.tuberlin.tlabs/MainActivity.java - Eclipse

File Edit Run Source Navigate Search Project Refactor Window Help

Package Explorer Hierarchy MainActivity.java main.xml

src
de.tuberlin.tlabs
MainActivity.java
gen [Generated Java Files]
de.tuberlin.tlabs
R.java
Android 1.6
assets
res
drawable
icon.png
layout
main.xml
values
strings.xml
AndroidManifest.xml
default.properties

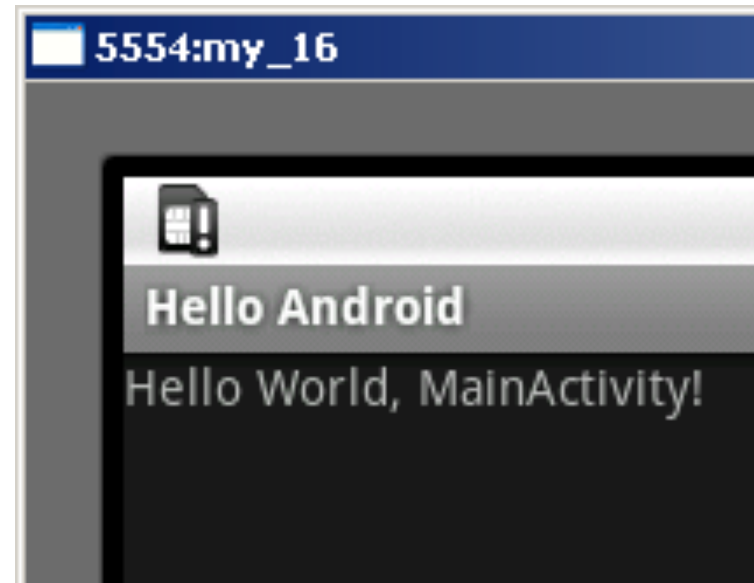
```
package de.tuberlin.tlabs;

import android.app.Activity;

public class MainActivity extends Activity {
    /** Called when the activity is first created. */
    @Override
    public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        setContentView(R.layout.main);
    }
}
```

Declarative definition of UIs main.xml

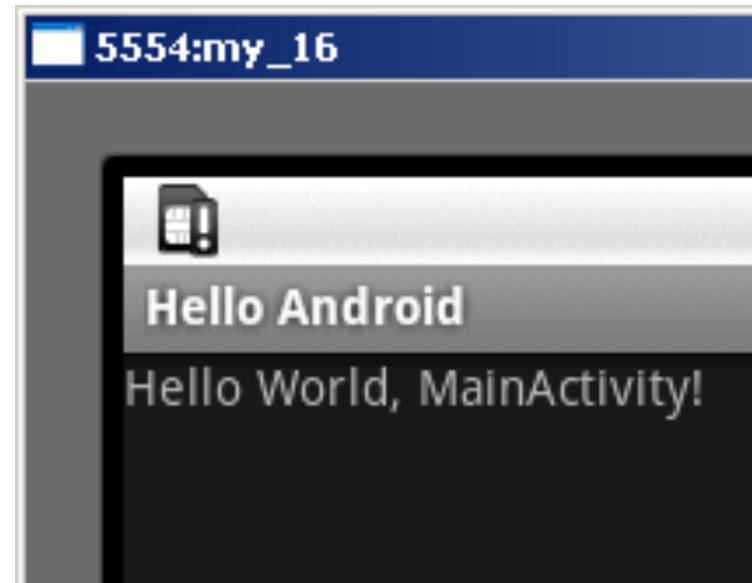
```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<LinearLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    android:orientation="vertical"
    android:layout_width="fill_parent"
    android:layout_height="fill_parent"
    >
<TextView
    android:layout_width="fill_parent"
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"
    android:text="@string/hello"
    />
</LinearLayout>
```



Separating text strings from source code strings.xml

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<resources>
  <string name="hello">Hello World, MainActivity!</string>
  <string name="app_name">Hello Android</string>
</resources>
```

- Default language in res/values/strings.xml
- Localized languages in res/values-xx (language qualifier)
 - French in res/values-fr/strings.xml
 - Hindi in res/values-hi/strings.xml
 - etc.



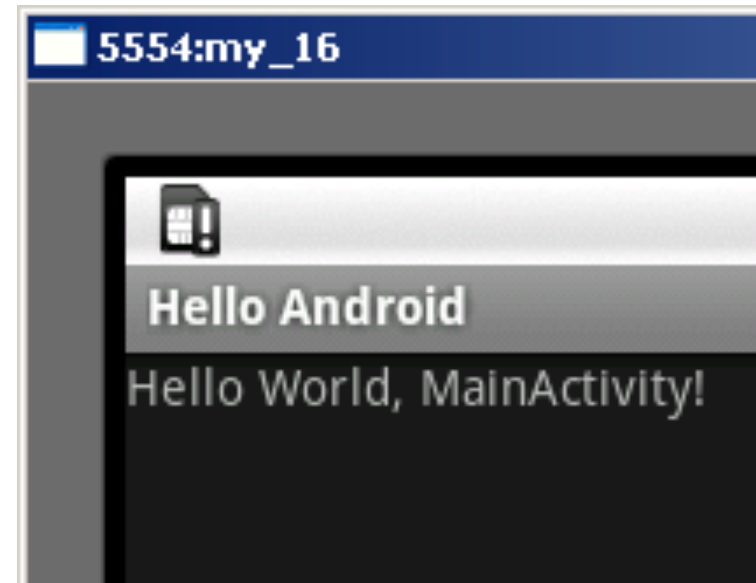
R.java

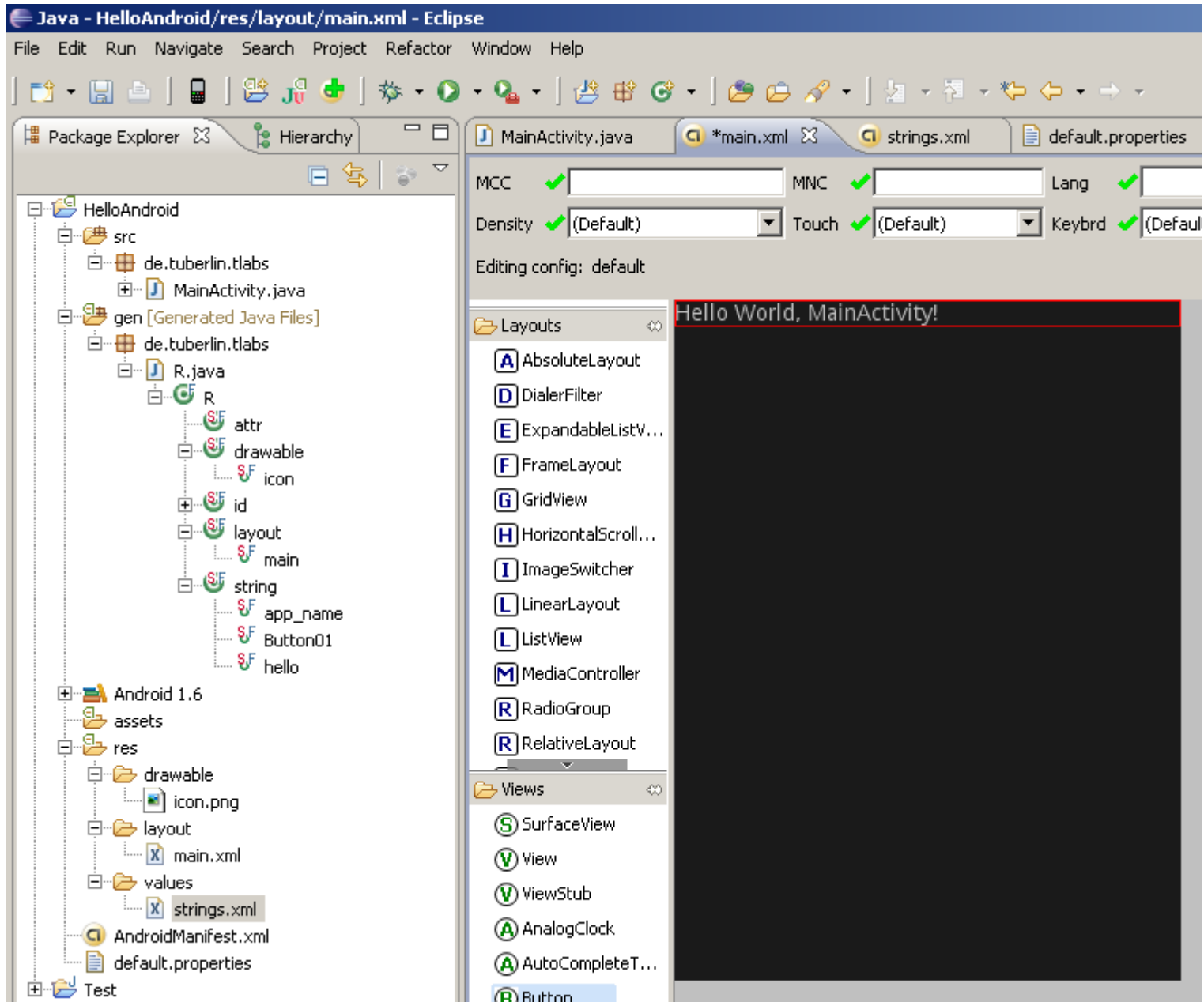
```
/* AUTO-GENERATED FILE. DO NOT MODIFY.  
 *  
 * This class was automatically generated by the  
 * aapt tool from the resource data it found. It  
 * should not be modified by hand.  
 */
```

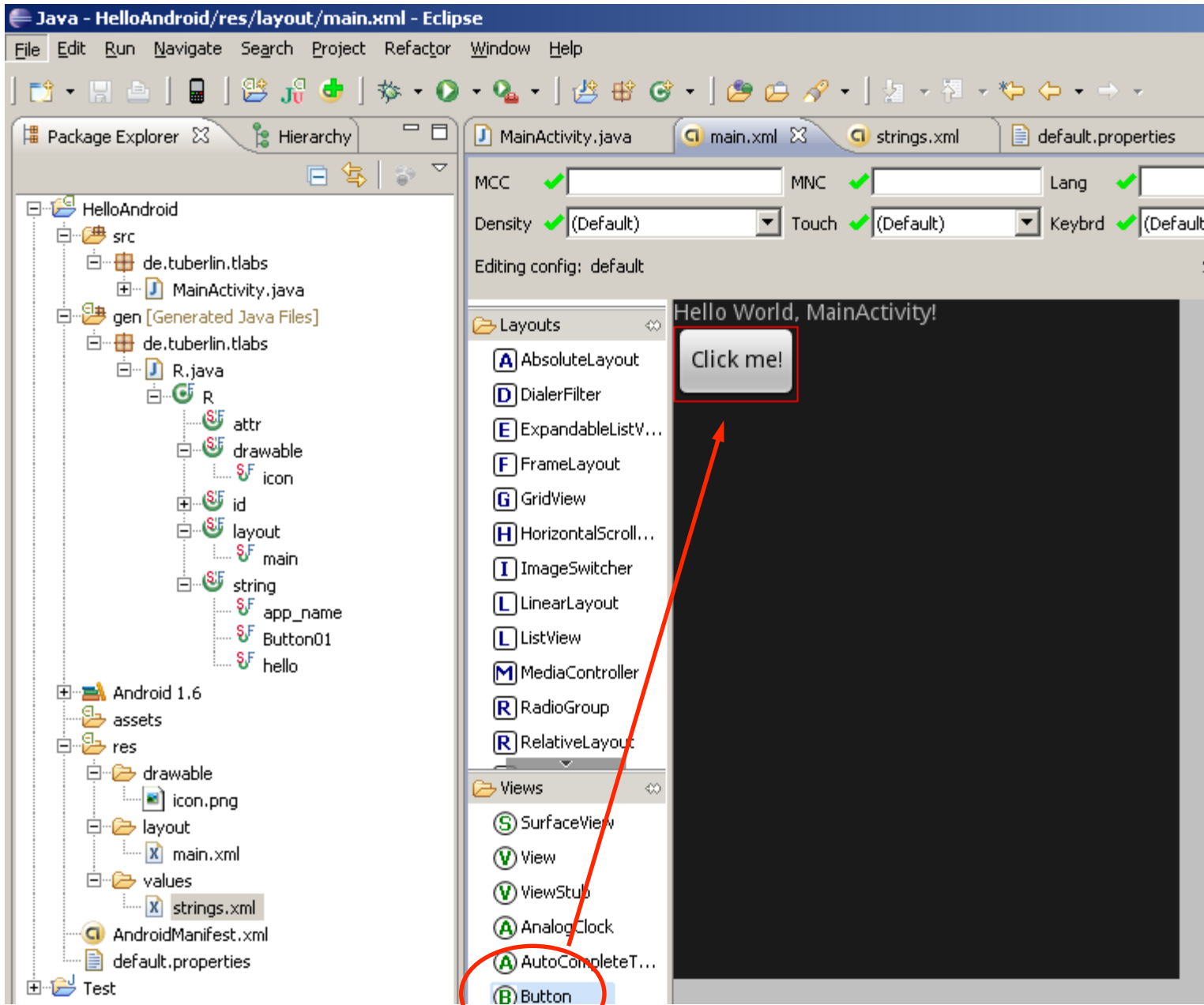
```
package de.tuberlin.tlabs;
```

```
public final class R {  
    public static final class attr {  
    }  
    public static final class drawable {  
        public static final int icon=0x7f020000;  
    }  
    public static final class id {  
        public static final int Button01=0x7f050000;  
    }  
    public static final class layout {  
        public static final int main=0x7f030000;  
    }  
    public static final class string {  
        public static final int Button01=0x7f040002;  
        public static final int app_name=0x7f040001;  
        public static final int hello=0x7f040000;  
    }  
}
```

Never ever edit R.java!!!







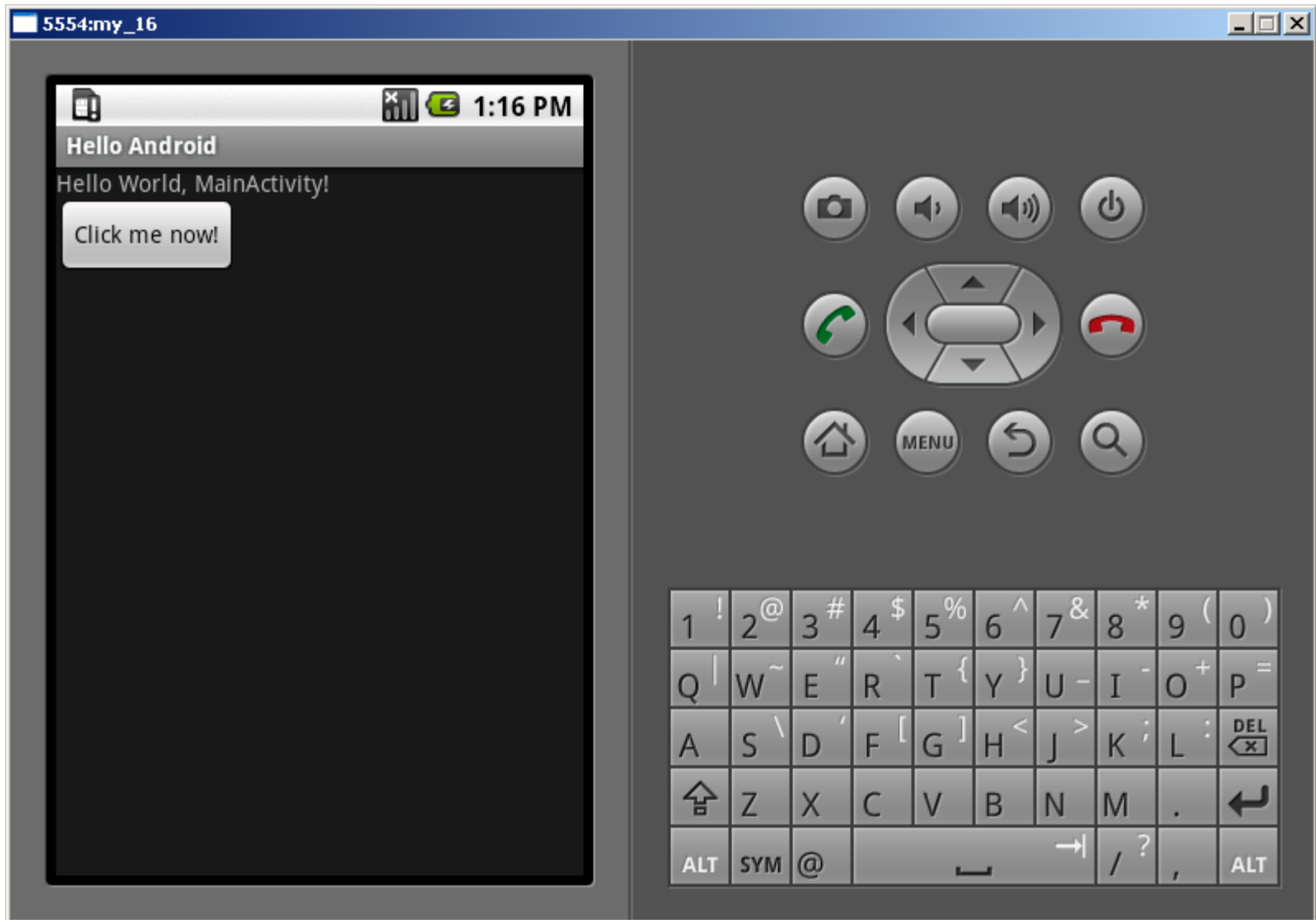
Declarative Definition of UIs

main.xml

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<LinearLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    android:orientation="vertical"
    android:layout_width="fill_parent"
    android:layout_height="fill_parent"
    >
<TextView
    android:layout_width="fill_parent"
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"
    android:text="@string/hello"
    />
<Button
    android:text="@string/button1"
    android:id="@+id/button1"
    android:layout_width="wrap_content"
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"
    />
</LinearLayout>
```

strings.xml

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>  
<resources>  
  <string name="hello">Hello World, MainActivity!</string>  
  <string name="app_name">Hello Android</string>  
  <string name="button1">Click me!</string>  
</resources>
```



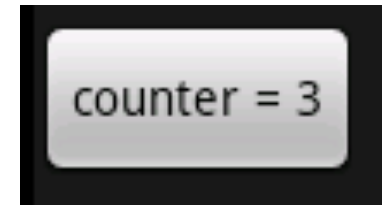
Handling Button Click Events

- XML

```
<Button android:id="@+id/button1" android:text="Click me!"  
    android:layout_width="wrap_content"  
    android:layout_height="wrap_content" />
```

- Java

```
public class MainActivity extends Activity implements  
    View.OnClickListener {  
    public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {  
        ...  
        Button b = (Button) findViewById(R.id.button1);  
        b.setOnClickListener(this);  
    }  
  
    private int counter = 0;  
  
    public void onClick(View v) {  
        Button b = (Button)v;  
        b.setText("counter = " + (++counter));  
    }  
}
```



Exercise:

- Add a button to “Hello World”
- Handle button click events

UI from XML resources

MainActivity.java

```
import android.app.Activity;
import android.os.Bundle;

public class MainActivity extends Activity {

    public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        setContentView(R.layout.main);
    }
}
```

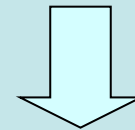
UI programmatically defined MainActivity.java

```
import android.app.Activity;
import android.os.Bundle;
import android.widget.TextView;

public class MainActivity extends Activity {

    public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        // setContentView(R.layout.main);
        TextView tv = new TextView(this);
        tv.setText("Hello World (TextView!)");
        setContentView(tv);
    }
}
```

XML resource <TextView...>



Java object
android.widget.TextView

Concepts so far

- Project directory structure
 - src, gen, res, AndroidManifest.xml
- Resources
 - Declarative view definitions in XML
 - Localization of string resources
 - Resource identifiers

Activities

- Independent components of the application
 - Components “crash” individually
- Represent data and behavior of one **View**
 - Roughly: the model and controller of the MVC pattern
- Example: text messaging application
 - Activity 1 shows list of contacts
 - Activity 2 to write a message to a chosen contact
 - Activity 3 to review sent messages
- **View** of an Activity typically fills the screen
 - Views grouped in hierarchy
 - Parents control layout of children
 - Leaf view react to user actions
 - Associate root view with activity: `activity.setContentView(view id);`

Activity Lifecycle

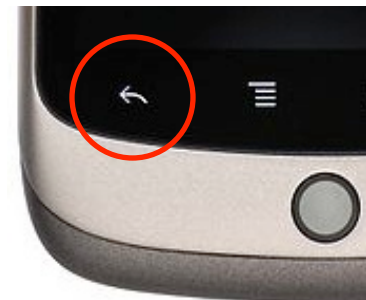
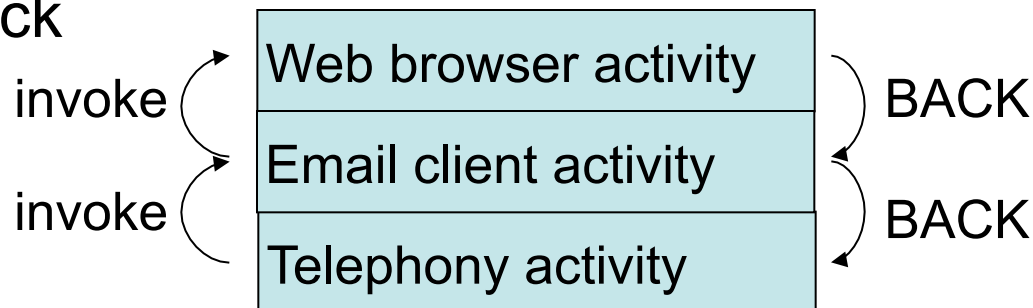
- Managed by system based on resources and user needs
- States
 - Running: in foreground (at top of activity stack)
 - Paused: partially visible, lost focus (e.g. dialog on top)
 - Stopped: invisible
- Lifecycle callback methods of an Activity
 - **protected void** onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState);
 - **protected void** onStart();
 - **protected void** onRestart();
 - **protected void** onResume();
 - **protected void** onPause();
 - **protected void** onStop();
 - **protected void** onDestroy();

Tasks

- Task: what the user experiences as an “application”
 - Notion of an “application” blurry in component-based system
 - Tasks can span multiple activities and applications
- Example scenario for a task
 - User talks on the phone, looks up an email to answer a question, follows a link to a Web page with the desired information
 - Talk on phone: telephony application
 - Look up email: email client
 - Reading Web page: web browser

- Activity stack

of a task:



Intents

- Intents are
 - Messages to the system
 - (Passive) representations of an operation to be performed
 - “Glue” between activities
 - Enable late runtime binding across applications
- Primary pieces: action and data
 - Example: action: ACTION_VIEW, data: URI to view
- Intents used to
 - Invoke other applications
 - Represent actions to be performed in the future
 - Register for events (→ publish-and-subscribe)

Example: Invoking an Activity

- Activity to be invoked

```
public class BasicActivity extends Activity {  
    public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {  
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);  
        setContentView(R.layout.main);  
    }  
}
```

- In AndroidManifest.xml

```
<activity android:name="BasicActivity" android:label="My Basic Activity">  
    <intent-filter>  
        <action android:name="de.lmu.intent.action.ShowBasicView" />  
        <category android:name="android.intent.category.DEFAULT" />  
    </intent-filter>  
</activity>
```

- From another activity

```
Intent intent = new Intent("de.lmu.intent.action.ShowBasicView");  
startActivity(intent);
```

Available Intents in Android

- Available intents

- Browser: open a browser window
- Dialer: calling phone numbers
- Google Maps: open to the given location
- Google Streetview: open to the given location

- Examples

```
Intent intent = new Intent(Intent.ACTION_VIEW);  
intent.setData(Uri.parse("http://www.lmu.de"));  
startActivity(intent);
```

```
Intent intent = new Intent(Intent.ACTION_VIEW);  
intent.setData(Uri.parse("geo:52.5127,13.3210?z=17"));  
startActivity(intent);
```

Define the contents of the application

AndroidManifest.xml

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
```

```
<manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
  package="de.tuberlin.tlabs"
  android:versionCode="1"
  android:versionName="1.0">
```

Uniquely identifies the application!

```
<application android:icon="@drawable/icon" android:label="@string/app_name">
  <activity android:name=".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>
<uses-sdk android:minSdkVersion="4" />
```

Add for `android:debuggable="true"`
on-device debugging!

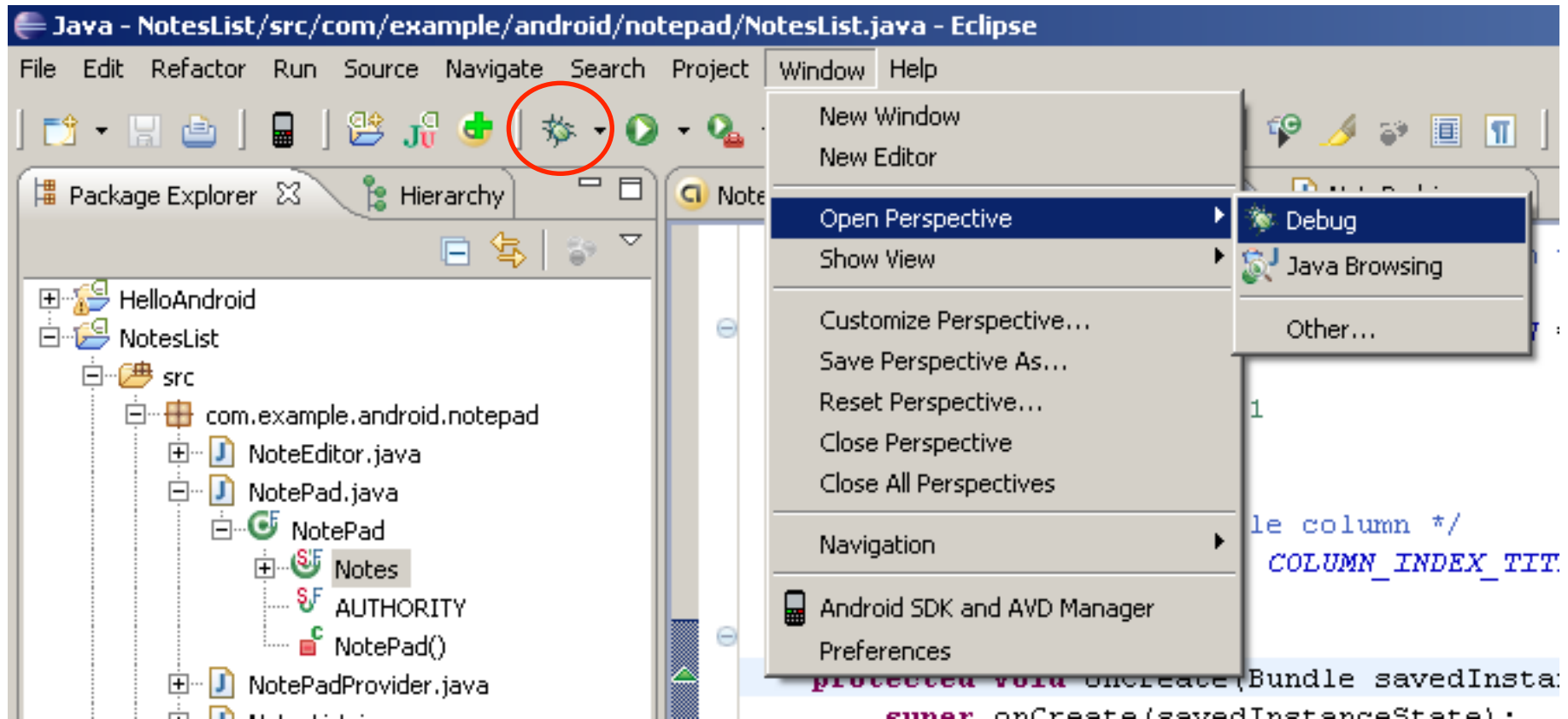
- Initial activity of application
- Listed in application launcher



Integrated Development Environment (IDE)

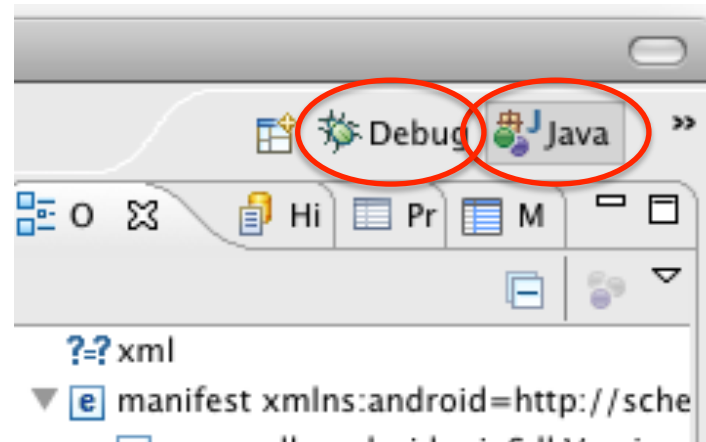
ECLIPSE

Eclipse Perspectives



Eclipse Perspectives

- Java Perspective
 - Writing source code
 - Adding resources
- Debug Perspective
 - Setting breakpoints
 - Inspecting variables



Eclipse tips:

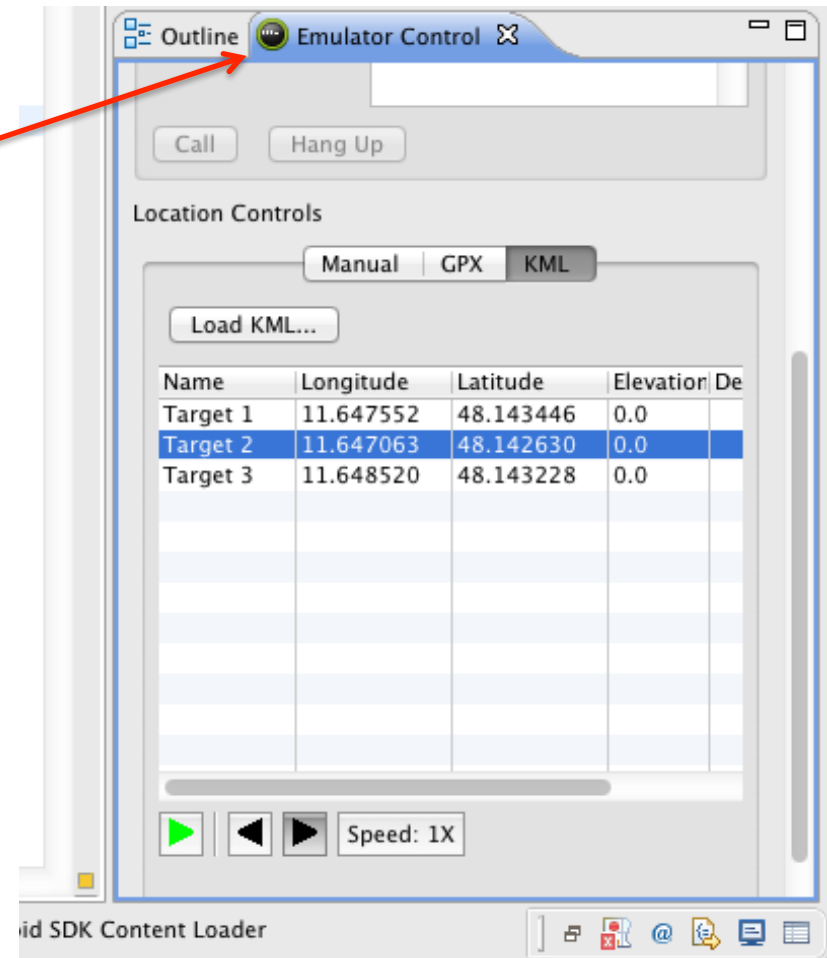
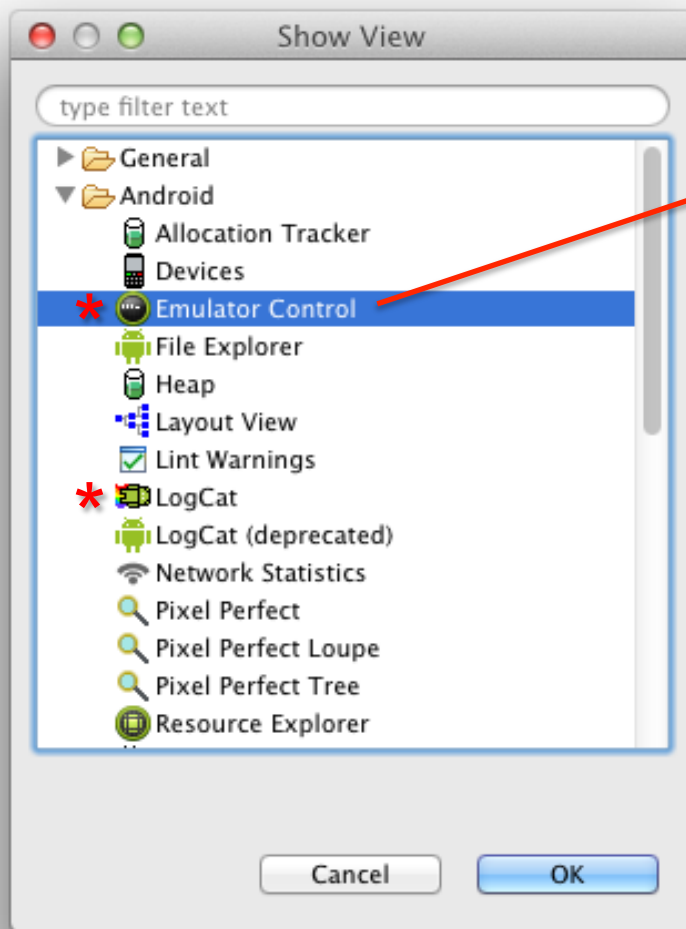
Ctrl + Shift + O: organize imports

Ctrl + Space: show completions

F3: go to definition (e.g. of a class or method)

Eclipse Views

- Window → Show View → Other... → Android



Debugging in the Emulator

- Set Breakpoint with Ctrl+Shift+B (☞ +Shift+B)
- Step through code with F5, F6, F7 (*fn* + F5, F6, F7)

The screenshot displays the Eclipse IDE in a debug state. The title bar reads "Debug - NotesList/src/com/example/android/notepad/NotesList.java - Eclipse". The menu bar includes File, Edit, Refactor, Run, Source, Navigate, Search, Project, Window, and Help. The toolbar contains various icons, with the "Set Breakpoint" icon (a bug with a red 'X') circled in red. Below the toolbar, the "Debug" toolbar shows a "Step Over" icon (a right-pointing arrow with a red 'X') also circled in red. The "Debug Console" shows a thread named "Thread [<3> main] (Suspended (breakpoint at line 63 in NotesList))" with a stack trace including "NotesList.onCreate(Bundle) line: 63". The "Variables" view shows a table with two variables: "this" (NotesList) and "savedInstanceState" (null). The "Code Editor" shows the following code snippet with a breakpoint set on the "super.onCreate()" line:

```
@Override
protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
    super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);

    setDefaultKeyMode(DEFAULT_KEYS_SHORTCUT);

    // If no data was given in the intent (because w
    // as a MAIN activity), then use our default cor
```

The "Outline" view shows the class structure for "com.example.android.notepad", including "import declarations", "NotesList" (with fields TAG, MENU_ITEM_DELETE, MENU_ITEM_INSERT, PROJECTION, COLUMN_INDEX_TITLE and method onCreate), and "NotePad.java".

Inspecting Variables

```
protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {  
    super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
```

```
    setDefaultKeyMode(DEFAULT_KEYS_SHORTCUT);
```

```
    // If no data was given in the intent (because we were started  
    // as a MAIN activity), then use our default content provider.
```

```
    Intent intent = getIntent();
```

```
    if (intent
```

```
        intent
```

```
    }
```

```
    // Info
```

```
    getListIntent { flg=0x10000000 cmp=com.example.android.notepad/.Note
```

```
    // Perf
```

```
    // when
```

```
    Cursor cursor = managedQuery(getIntent().getData(), PROJECTION, null, null,  
        Notes.DEFAULT_SORT_ORDER);
```

intent= Intent (id=830060490448)

- mAction= null
- mCategories= null
- mComponent= ComponentName (id=830060490608)

Intent { flg=0x10000000 cmp=com.example.android.notepad/.Note...

trying

null,

Logging and Tracing

- android.util.Log

- informational, warning, error methods

- Example:

```
Log.d(TAG, "getAddress: " + s);
```

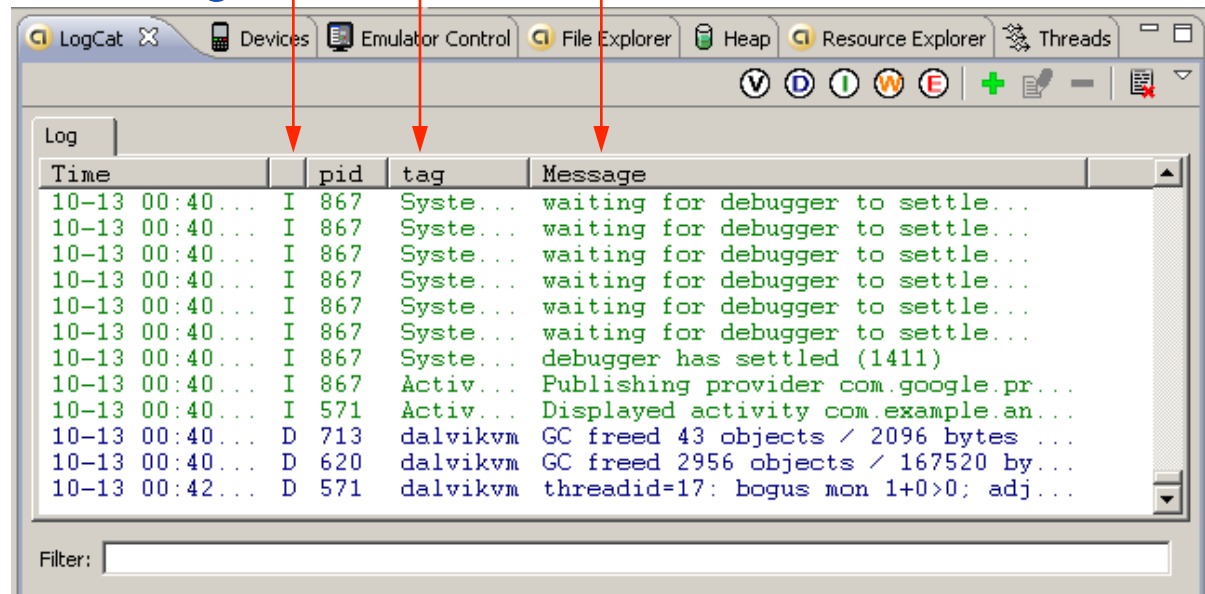
- android.os.Debug

- Debug.startMethodTracing

- Debug.stopMethodTracing

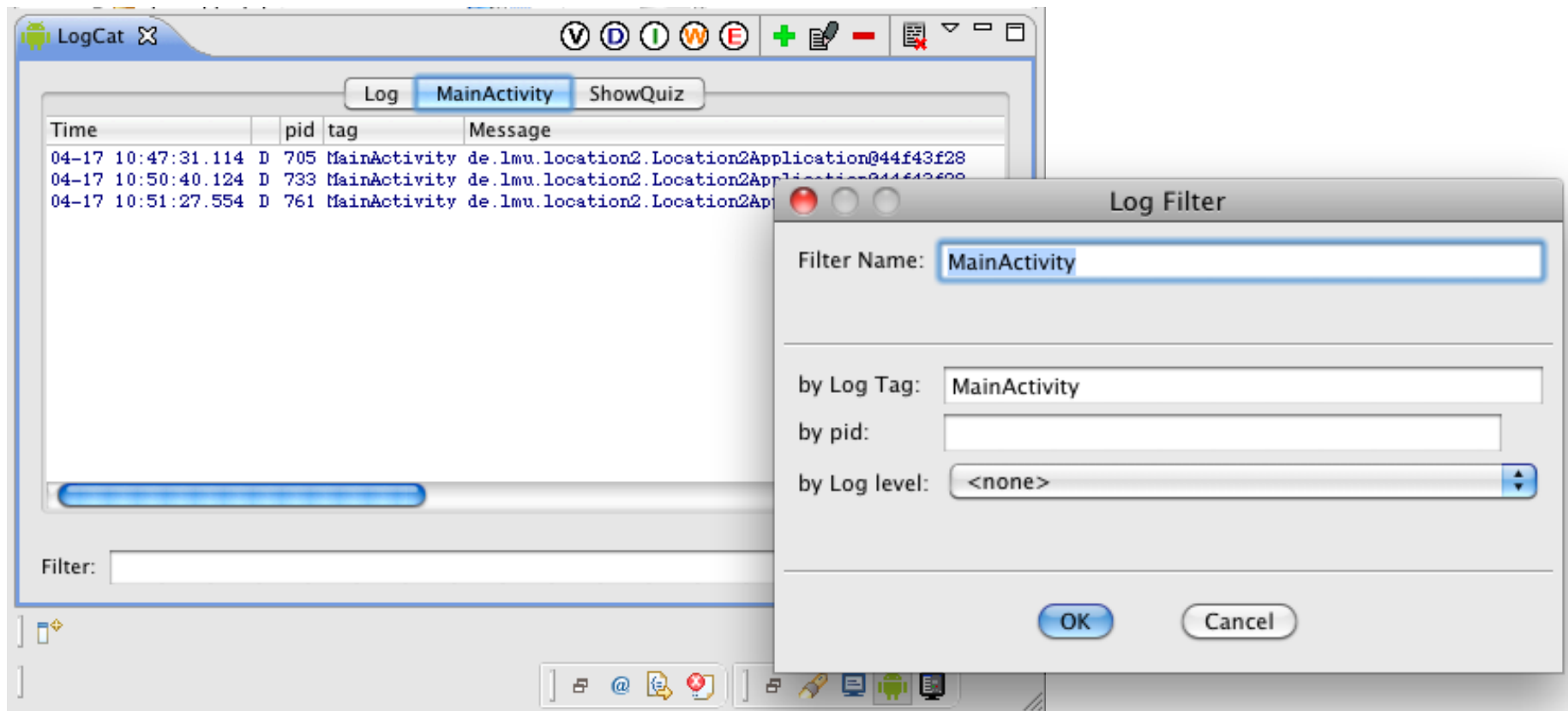
- trace viewer tool

- File explorer tool to view files on the device



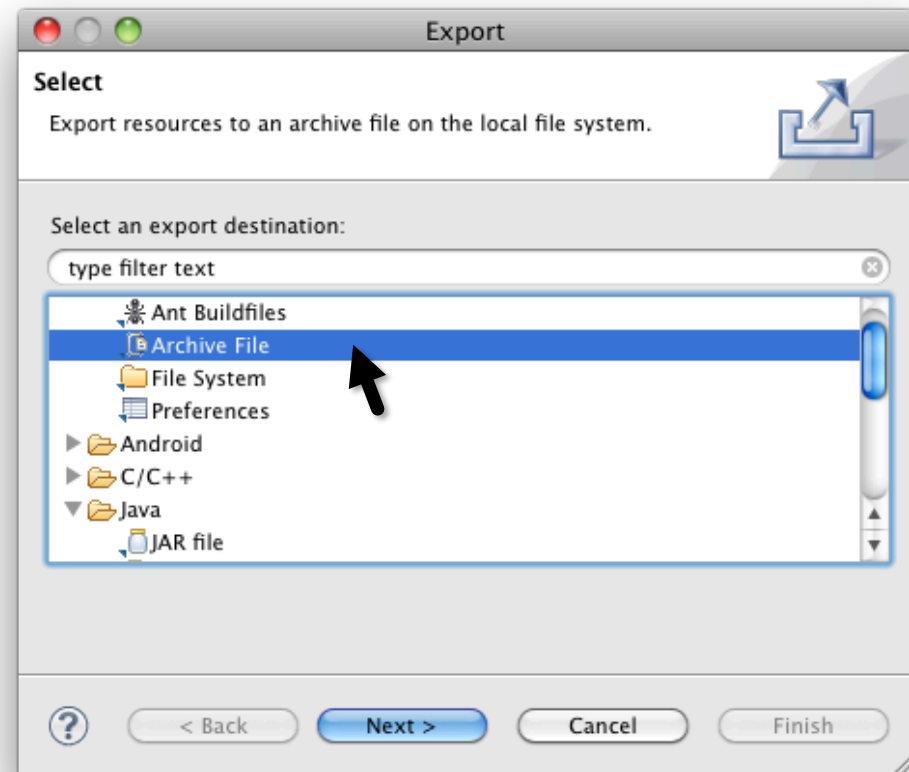
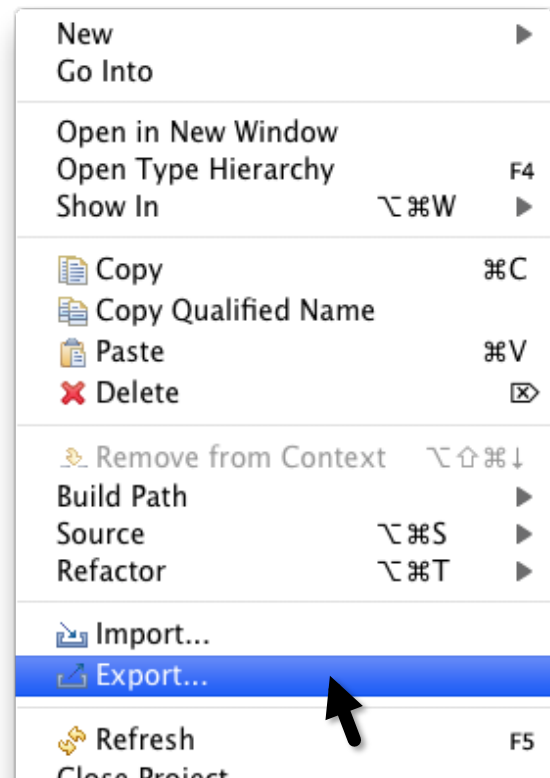
Filtering Eclipse Debug Output

```
Log.d("MainActivity", "onCreate");
```



Exportieren / Importieren von Projekten

- Android-Projekte exportieren
 - Eclipse → File → Export → General → Archive File (zip)



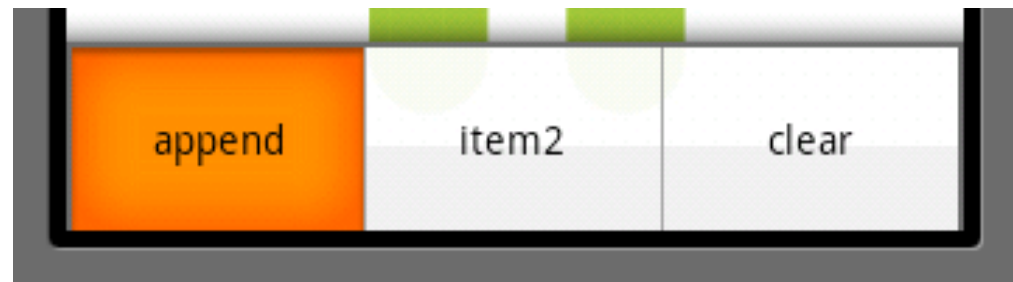


MENUS

Menus

- An activity is associated with a single menu
- Use `onCreateOptionsMenu(Menu m)` to populate menu
- Creating an options menu

```
public boolean onCreateOptionsMenu(Menu menu) {  
    super.onCreateOptionsMenu(menu);  
    menu.add(0, 1, 0, "append"); // group, id, order, title  
    menu.add(0, 2, 1, "item2");  
    menu.add(0, 3, 2, "clear");  
    return true; // return true to enable menu  
}
```



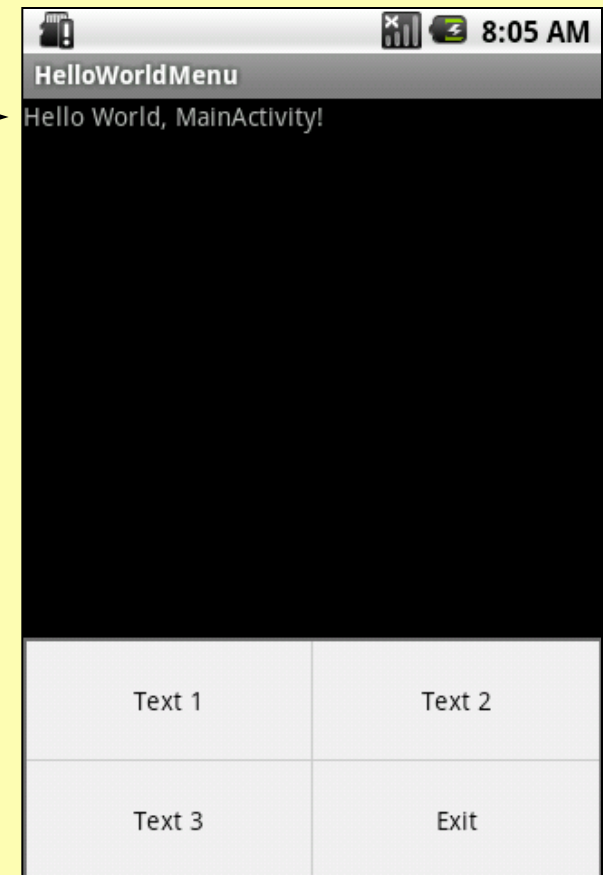
Responding to Menu Selection

- Overriding onOptionsItemSelected

```
public boolean onOptionsItemSelected(MenuItem item) {  
    Log.d("MainActivity", "menu id = " + item.getItemId() +  
        ", title = " + item.getTitle().toString());  
    switch (item.getItemId()) {  
        case X: // id of handled item  
            // handle item X  
            return true;  
        ...  
    }  
}
```

Exercise: A Menu for “Hello Android”

- Add a menu with four items
- Menu items 1-3 changes text shown in the top of the display
 - `setText(...)`
- Menu item 1 → Probestudium
- Menu item 2 → LMU
- Menu item 3 → Android
- Menu item 4: Exit the application
 - `finish()`






RESOURCES

Resource-Reference Syntax

- “+” Use id if it already exists, otherwise create new id
- @id/text1

```
 ERROR Error: No resource found that matches the given name (at 'id' with value '@id/text1').  
    android:text="@string/hello"  
    android:id="@id/text1"  
    android:layout_width="fill_parent"  
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"  
/>
```

- @+id/text1

```
<TextView  
    android:text="@string/hello"  
    android:id="@+id/text1"  
    android:layout_width="fill_parent"  
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"  
/>  
<Button
```

Image Resources

- Automatic id generation for images in /res/drawable
 - Example: /res/drawable/sample_image.jpg →
R.drawable.sample_image
- Supported types: .gif, .jpg, .png
- Usage in Java

```
Button b = (Button)this.findViewById(R.id.Button01);  
b.setBackgroundResource(R.drawable.sample_image);
```
- Usage in XML

```
<Button android:text="@string/Button01"  
...  
android:background="@drawable/sample_image" />
```

UI COMPONENTS



Core UI Component Classes

```
java.lang.Object
  ↑ android.view.View
    ↑ android.view.ViewGroup
      ↑ android.widget.LinearLayout
```

- `android.view.View`
 - Rectangular area on the screen
 - Responsible for drawing and event handling
 - Base class for widgets (buttons, text fields, etc.)
- `android.view.ViewGroup`
 - Is a view and contains other views (“container”)
 - Base class for layouts
- `Layouts`
 - Invisible containers that hold other Views
 - Define their layout properties (position, padding, size, etc.)
 - Example: `LinearLayout` (horizontal / vertical list of children)

Design UI in XML, Reference in Java

- Assign IDs in XML

```
<TextView android:id="@+id/nameValue" .../>
```

```
<TextView android:id="@+id/addrValue" ... />
```

- Refer to controls using IDs

```
TextView nameValue = (TextView) findViewById(R.id.nameValue);
```

```
nameValue.setText("John Doe");
```

```
TextView addrValue = (TextView) findViewById(R.id.addrValue);
```

```
addrValue.setText("911 Hollywood Blvd.");
```

- View must have been loaded before referencing IDs

```
setContentView(R.layout.test);
```

Creating a UI in XML (/res/layout/test.xml)

Name: John Doe
Address:
911 Hollywood Blvd

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
```

```
<LinearLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"  
    android:orientation="vertical" android:layout_width="fill_parent"  
    android:layout_height="fill_parent">
```

```
<LinearLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"  
    android:orientation="horizontal" android:layout_width="fill_parent"  
    android:layout_height="wrap_content">
```

```
<TextView android:layout_width="wrap_content"  
    android:layout_height="wrap_content" android:text="Name: " />
```

```
<TextView android:layout_width="wrap_content"  
    android:layout_height="wrap_content" android:text="John Doe" />
```

```
</LinearLayout>
```

```
<LinearLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"  
    android:orientation="vertical" android:layout_width="fill_parent"  
    android:layout_height="wrap_content">
```

```
<TextView android:layout_width="fill_parent"  
    android:layout_height="wrap_content" android:text="Address:" />
```

```
<TextView android:layout_width="fill_parent"  
    android:layout_height="wrap_content" android:text="911 Hollywood Blvd." />
```

```
</LinearLayout>
```

```
</LinearLayout>
```

Setting the XML UI in Java

```
public class MainActivity extends Activity {  
    public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {  
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);  
        setContentView(R.layout.test);  
    }  
}
```

Radio Button

- XML

```
<LinearLayout android:orientation="vertical"
  android:layout_width="wrap_content"
  android:layout_height="wrap_content">
  <RadioGroup android:layout_width="wrap_content"
    android:layout_height="wrap_content">
```

```
    <RadioButton android:text="Chicken"
      android:layout_width="wrap_content"
      android:layout_height="wrap_content" />
```

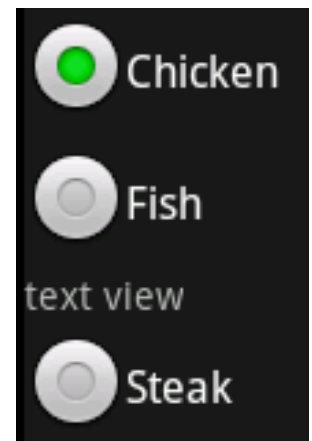
```
    <RadioButton android:text="Fish"
      android:layout_width="wrap_content"
      android:layout_height="wrap_content" />
```

...

```
</RadioGroup>
```

```
</LinearLayout>
```

- Radio groups can contain arbitrary views

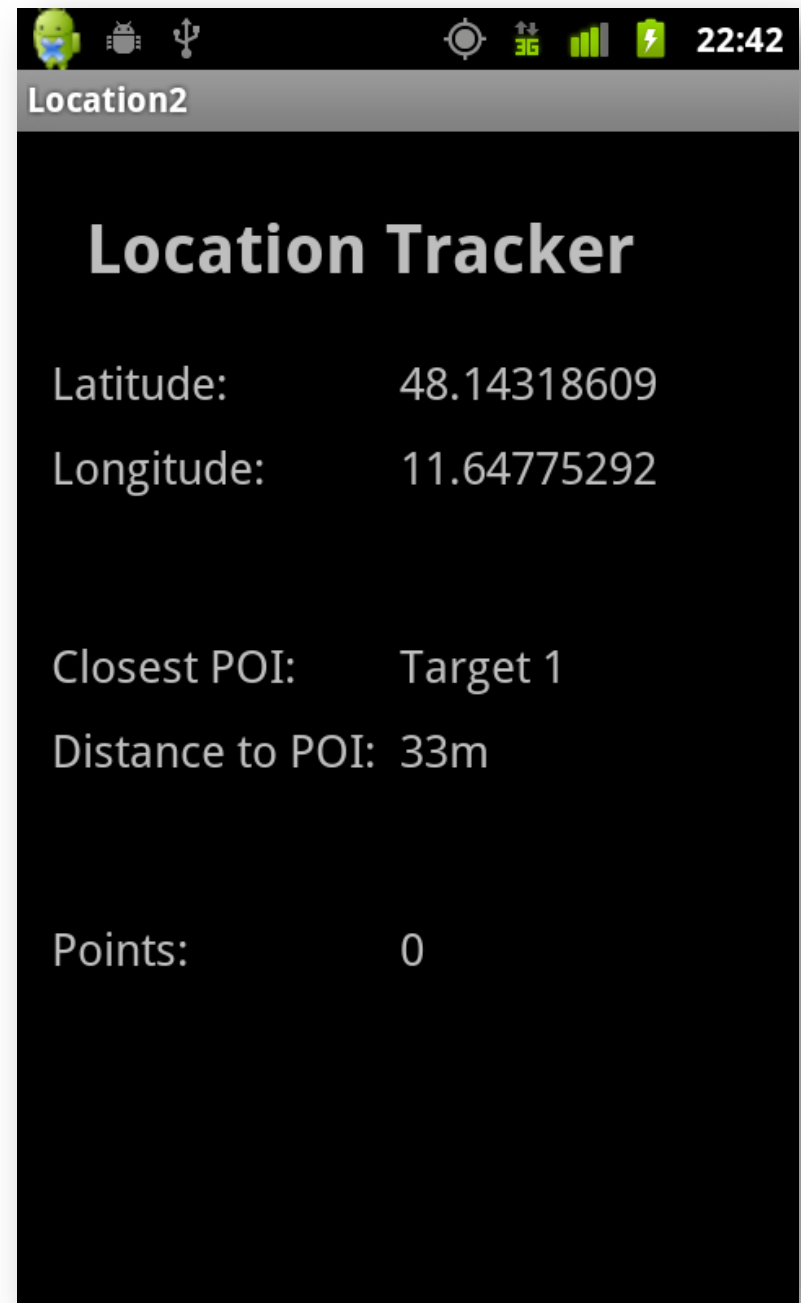


THE LOCATION QUIZ

The Main Screen

→ MainActivity

- Show current location
- Show nearest point-of-interest
- Show number of game points

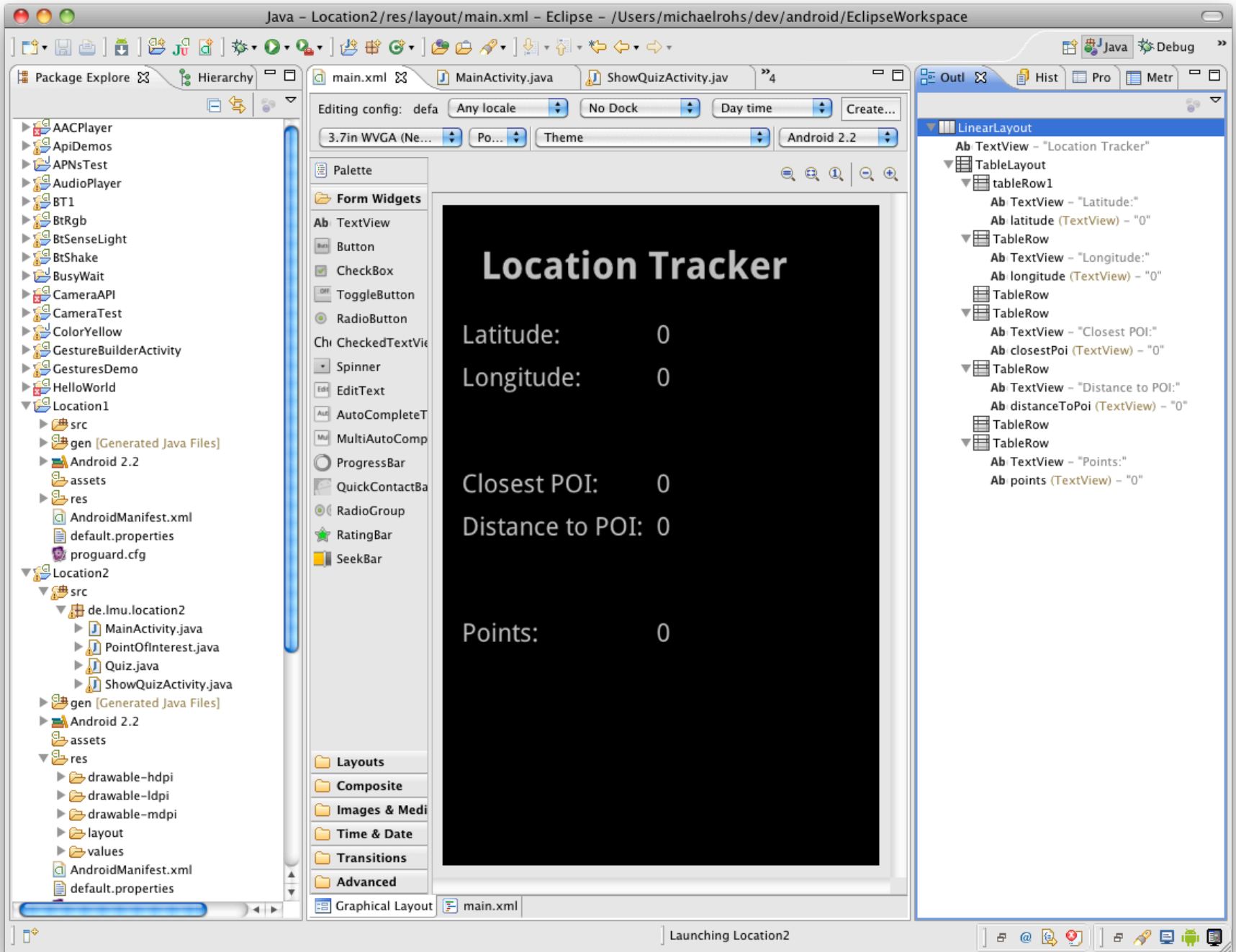


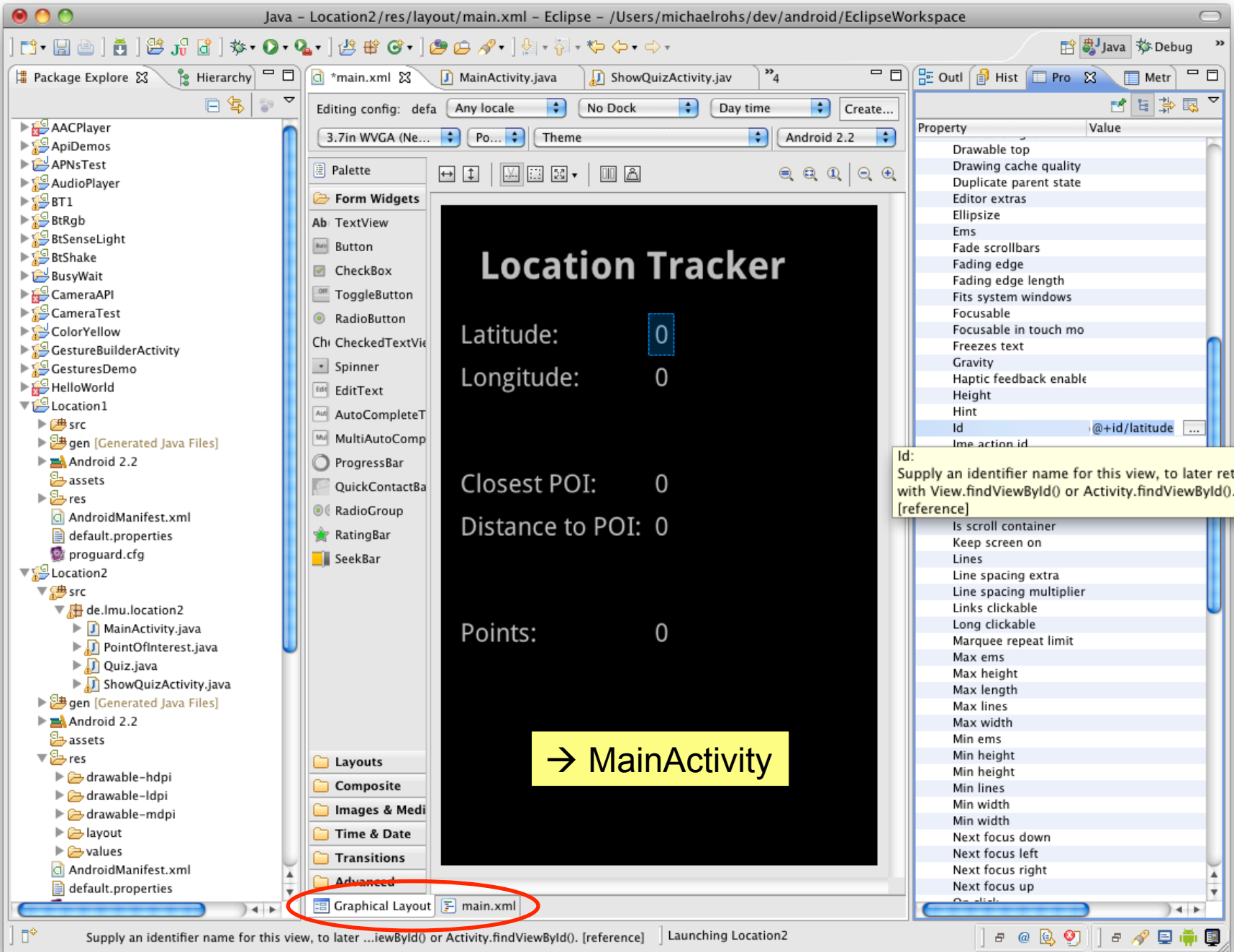
The Quiz Screen

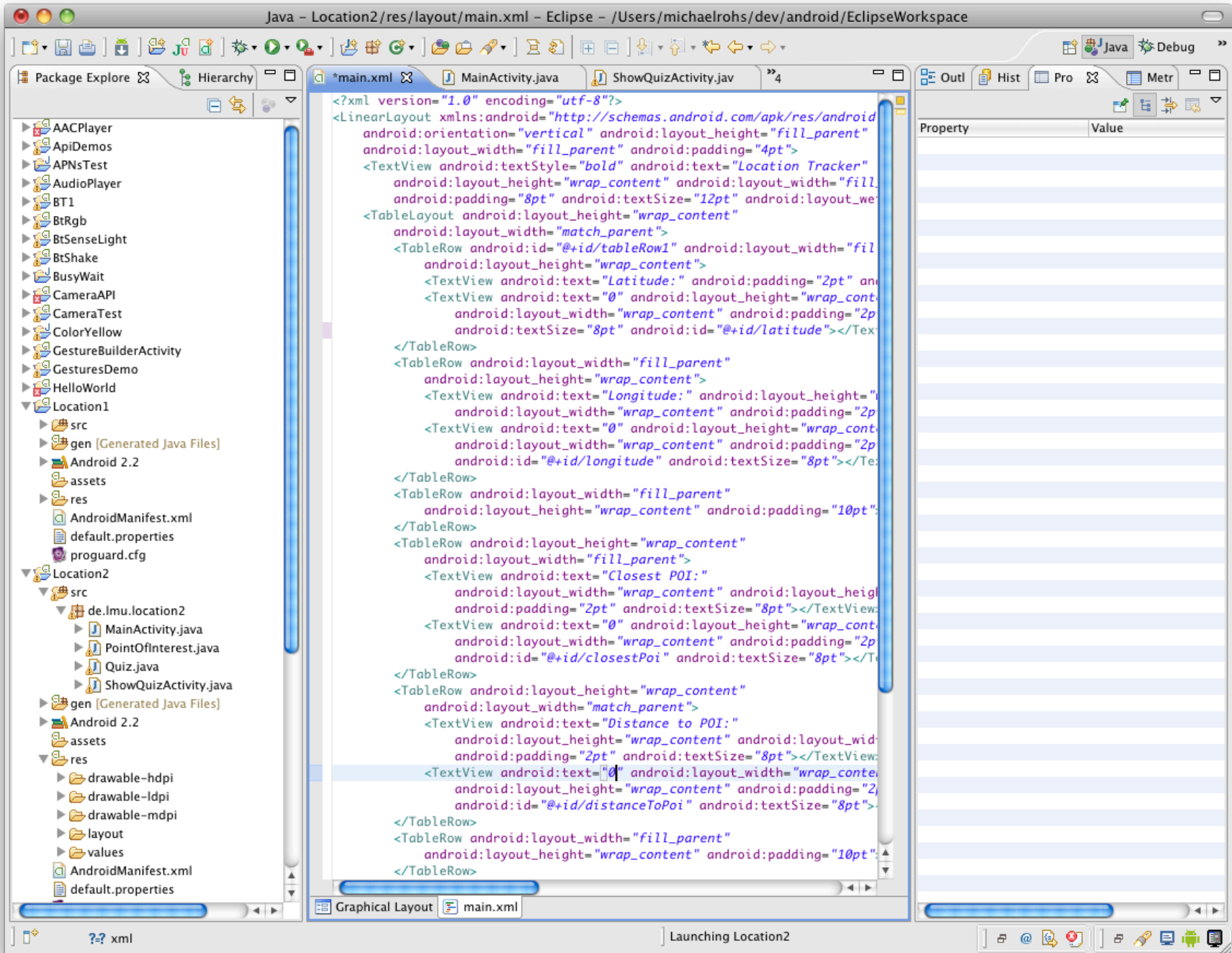
→ ShowQuizActivity

- Title of the point-of-interest
- Image of the POI
- Question
- Choices
 - (the correct one gives positive, the wrong one negative points)
- Submit button









Accessing GUI Elements in Java

```
public class MainActivity extends Activity implements LocationListener {  
    TextView latitudeView;  
    TextView longitudeView;  
    ...  
    public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {  
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);  
        setContentView(R.layout.main);  
  
        latitudeView = (TextView) findViewById(R.id.latitude);  
        longitudeView = (TextView) findViewById(R.id.longitude);  
        closestPoiView = (TextView) findViewById(R.id.closestPoi);  
        ...  
    }  
}
```

Java - Location2/res/layout/showquestion.xml - Eclipse - /Users/michaelrohs/dev/android/EclipseWorkspace

Package Explorer: Location2/res/layout/showquestion.xml

MainActivity.java | showquestion.xml | main.xml

Editing config: defa | Any locale | No Dock | Day time | Create...

3.7in WVGA (Ne... | Po... | Theme | Android 2.2

Palette: Form Widgets

- Ab TextView
- Button
- CheckBox
- ToggleButton
- RadioButton
- CheckedTextView
- Spinner
- EditText
- AutoCompleteT
- MultiAutoComp
- ProgressBar
- QuickContactBa
- RadioGroup
- RatingBar
- SeekBar

Layouts

Composite

Images & Medi

Time & Date

Transitions

Advanced

Graphical Layout | showquestion.xml

LinearLayout

- Ab showQuestionTitle (TextView) - "Title"
- ScrollView
 - LinearLayout
 - showQuestionImage (ImageView) - Ic
 - Ab question (TextView) - "Question Que
 - answersRadioGroup
 - answer1 (RadioButton) - "answer
 - answer2 (RadioButton) - "answer
 - answer3 (RadioButton) - "answer
 - answerSubmitButton - "Submit"

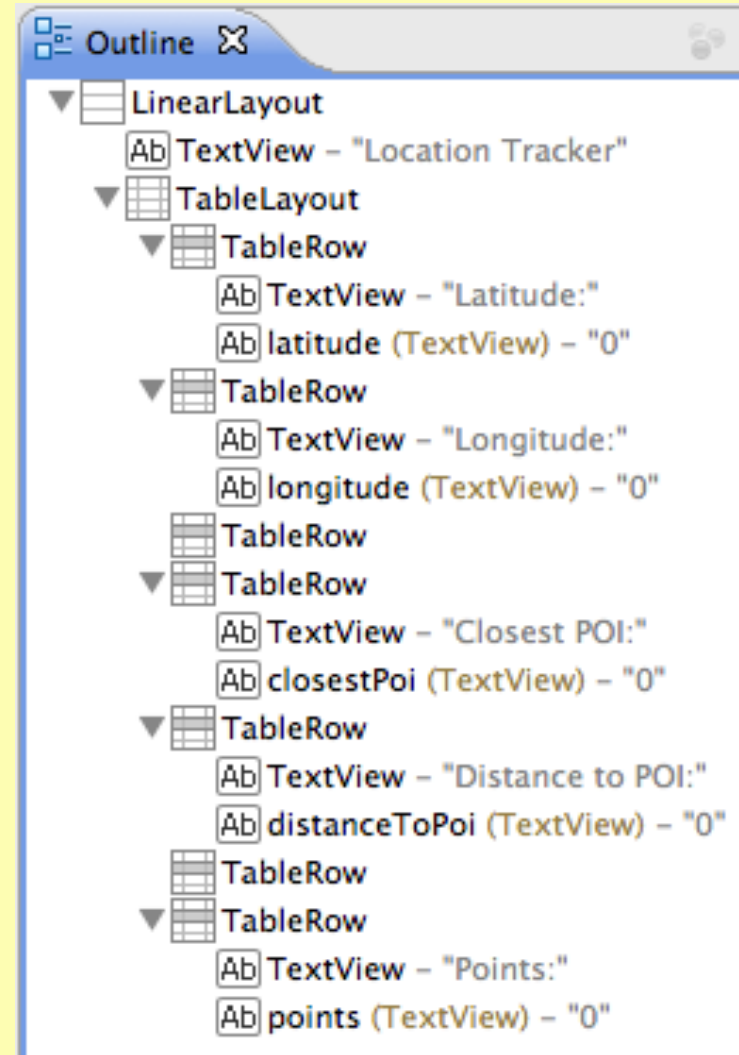
LinearLayout/ScrollView/LinearLayout/RadioGroup/RadioButton/android:text

Launching Location2

→ ShowQuizActivity

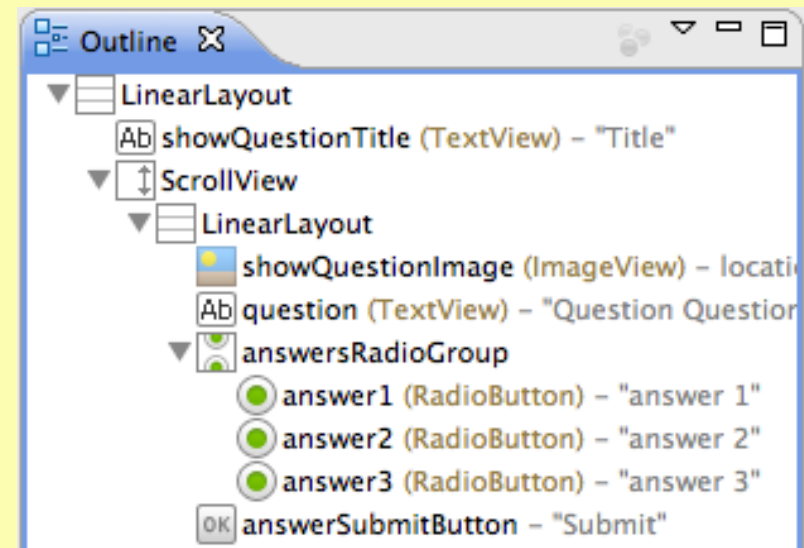
Exercise

- Create Main View
 - main view in `/res/layout/main.xml`
- Structure
 - `LinearLayout` (vertical)
 - `TextView` (title)
 - `TableLayout`
 - `TableRow` (latitude)
 - » `TextView` (label)
 - » `TextView` (value)
 - `TableRow` (longitude)
 - » ...
 - `TableRow` (space)
 - `TableRow` (name of closest POI)
 - `TableRow` (distance to closest POI)
 - `TableRow` (space)
 - `TableRow` (number of points)



Exercise

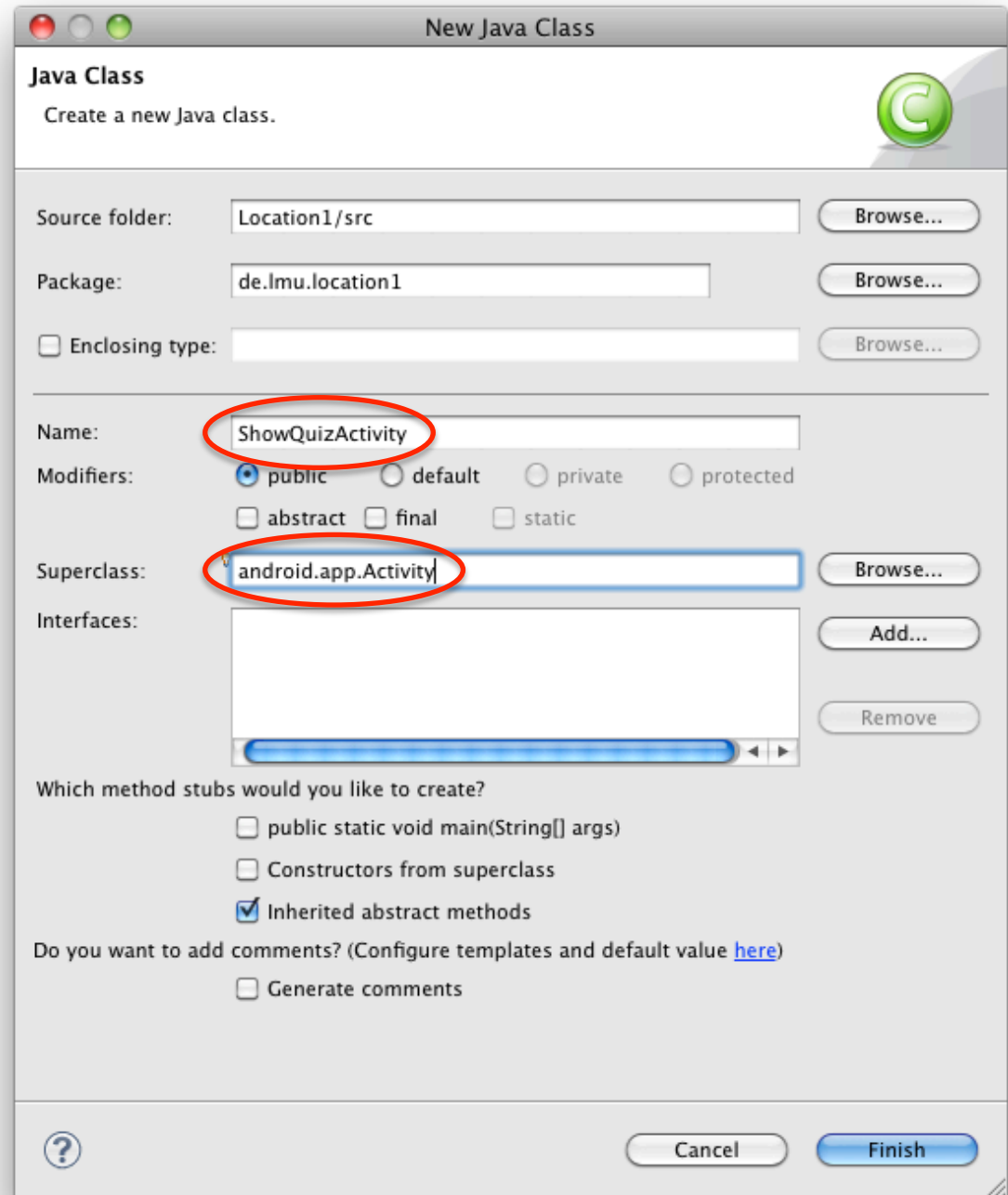
- Create Quiz View
 - quiz view in /res/layout/showquiz.xml
(start by copying main.xml, then adapt it)
- Structure
 - LinearLayout
 - TextView (title)
 - ScrollView
 - LinearLayout (vertical)
 - » ImageView (POI image)
 - » TextView (question)
 - » RadioGroup (choices)
 - » RadioButton (choice1)
 - » RadioButton (choice2)
 - » RadioButton (choice3)
 - » Button (submit)



USING ACTIVITIES

Activities

- Create new class ShowQuizActivity
- Superclass: android.app.Activity



ShowQuizActivity → AndroidManifest.xml

- Activity class:

```
public class ShowQuizActivity extends Activity {  
    public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {  
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);  
        setContentView(R.layout.showquiz);  
    }  
}
```

- AndroidManifest.xml (inside application element)

```
<activity android:name="de.lmu.quiz.ShowQuizActivity"  
          android:label="showquiz"  
          android:screenOrientation="portrait">  
</activity>
```

How to start the new activity?

- Starting an activity:

```
Intent intent = new Intent(this, ShowQuizActivity.class);
startActivityForResult(intent, requestCode);
```

- Processing the result when the activity returns:

```
void onActivityResult(int requestCode, int resultCode, Intent data) {
    // do something with the result...
}
```

Exercise

- Create the ShowQuizActivity
- Create a menu in the MainActivity
- Start ShowQuizActivity from the menu

How to return to the previous activity?

- Set result and finish the activity
 `setResult(points);`
 `finish();`

Exercise

- Return from ShowQuizActivity to MainActivity
 - Set OnClickListener for submit button in ShowQuizActivity
 - When button is clicked, set result to 123 and finish the task
 - Show the result in the points view in MainActivity

How to copy data from one activity to another?

- Add “extras” to Intent objects

```
Intent intent = new Intent(this, ShowQuizActivity.class);  
intent.putExtra("title", "Target 1");  
intent.putExtra("image", R.drawable.location1);  
startActivityForResult(intent, resultCode);
```

- Can put primitive types and Serializable types into extras
 - `java.io.Serializable` is just a “tagging” interface (no methods)

Exercise: Show title and image for a location

- Use a (small) image from the Web
- Name the image “location1.png” (or “location1.jpg”)
- Put the image into all “/res/drawable-*” folders
- Put title and image-id into intent extras
- Show the image in the ShowQuizActivity

How to share complex data between activities? (Possibility 1)

- In the calling activity, create a public static member (class variable) that references the shared object
`public static PointOfInterest sharedPoi = null;`
- Before starting the new activity, set the shared object
`Intent intent = new Intent(this, ShowQuizActivity.class);`
`sharedPoi = closestPoi;`
`startActivity(intent);`
- Use original shared object in called activity
`TextView titleView = (TextView) findViewById(R.id.showQuestionTitle);`
`titleView.setText(MainActivity.sharedPoi.title);`

How to share complex data between activities? (Possibility 2)

- Subclass `android.app.Application`, put shared data there

```
public class LocationQuiz extends Application {  
    int points = 0;  
    PointOfInterest currentPoi = null;  
}
```

- Change `AndroidManifest.xml`

```
<application android:name="de.lmu.location.LocationQuiz" ...>  
    ...  
</application>
```

- Access shared data in activities

```
LocationQuiz app = (LocationQuiz) getApplication();  
app.currentPoi = ...;  
app.points = 0;
```

LOCATION

GPS (Global Positioning System)



Exercise: Data Structures

- Need to define classes that hold data
- Which classes to define?
- Exercise: Create classes to hold the required data

class PointOfInterest

- Name
 - string
- Latitude, longitude
 - double
- Radius
 - double
- Image
 - int (Resource-ID)
- Quiz question (questions and answers for this POI)
 - class QuizQuestion

class QuizQuestion

- Question
 - String
- Answers: a fixed number of choices
 - String[n]
- Points: a fixed number of points for each choice
 - int[n]
- Choice: index of selected answer
 - int

Constructors for POI and QuizQuestion

```
POI( double lat,  
     double lon,  
     double radius,  
     String name,  
     int imageID,  
     QuizQuestion q )  
{  
    ...  
}
```

```
QuizQuestion (  
    String frage,  
    String antwort1,  
    String antwort2,  
    String antwort3,  
    int richtigeAntwort)  
{  
    ...  
}
```

Using the Constructors

```
Vector<PointOfInterest> pois = new Vector<PointOfInterest>();
```

```
...
```

```
PointOfInterest p = new PointOfInterest(48.143446, 11.647552, 5,  
                                         "Target 1", R.drawable.location1);
```

```
QuizQuestion q = new QuizQuestion("What is the most interesting  
fact about this street?");
```

```
q.addAnswer("It is very new", 4);
```

```
q.addAnswer("It is very old", -4);
```

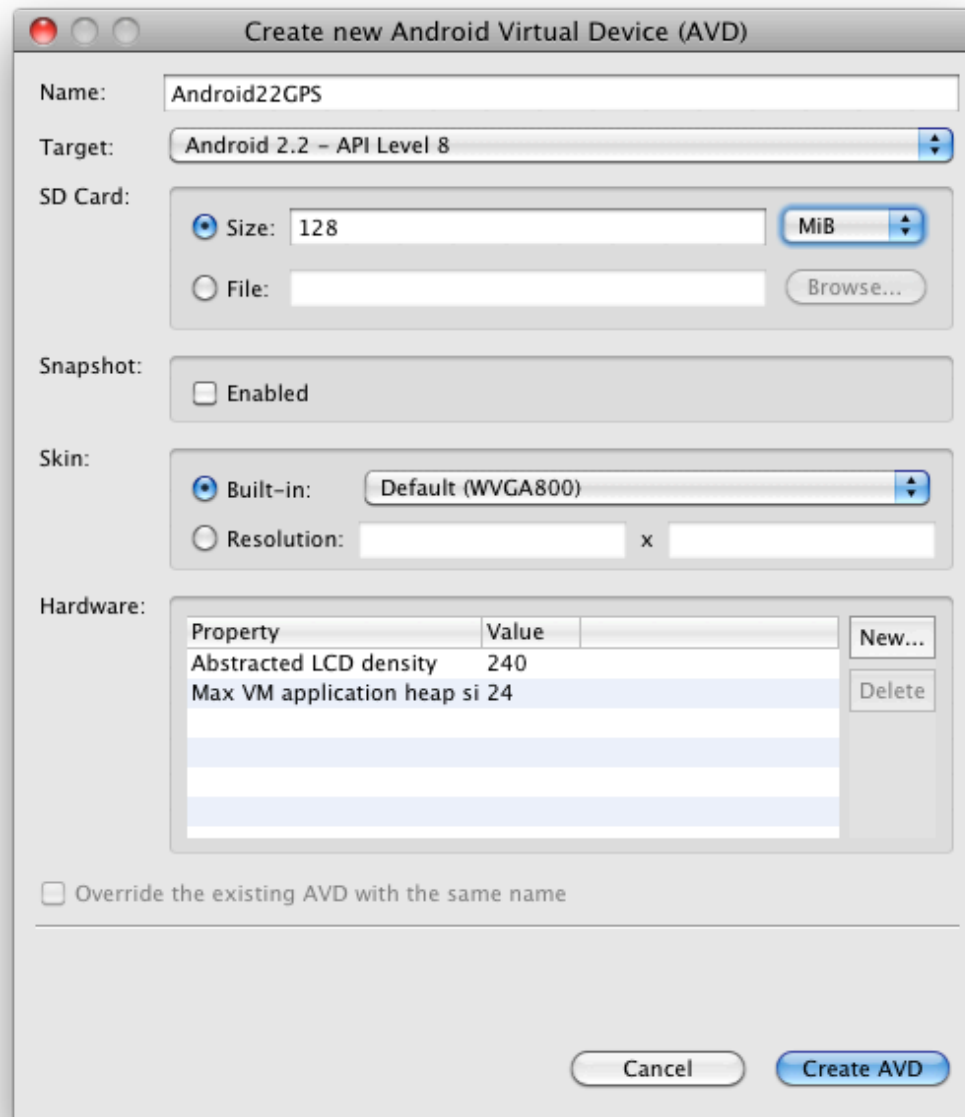
```
q.addAnswer("It is very busy", 40);
```

```
p.quiz = q;
```

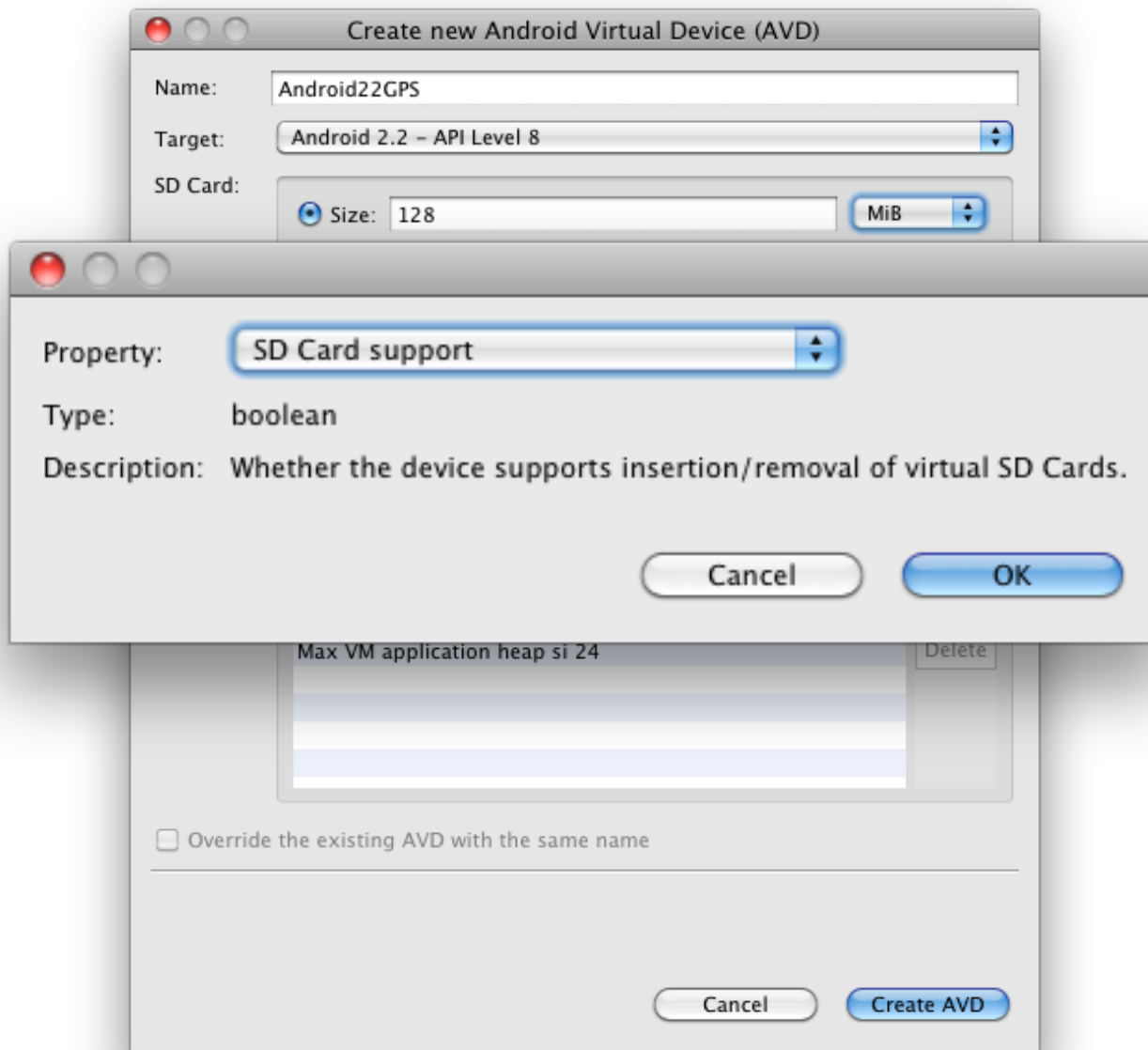
```
pois.add(p);
```

```
...
```

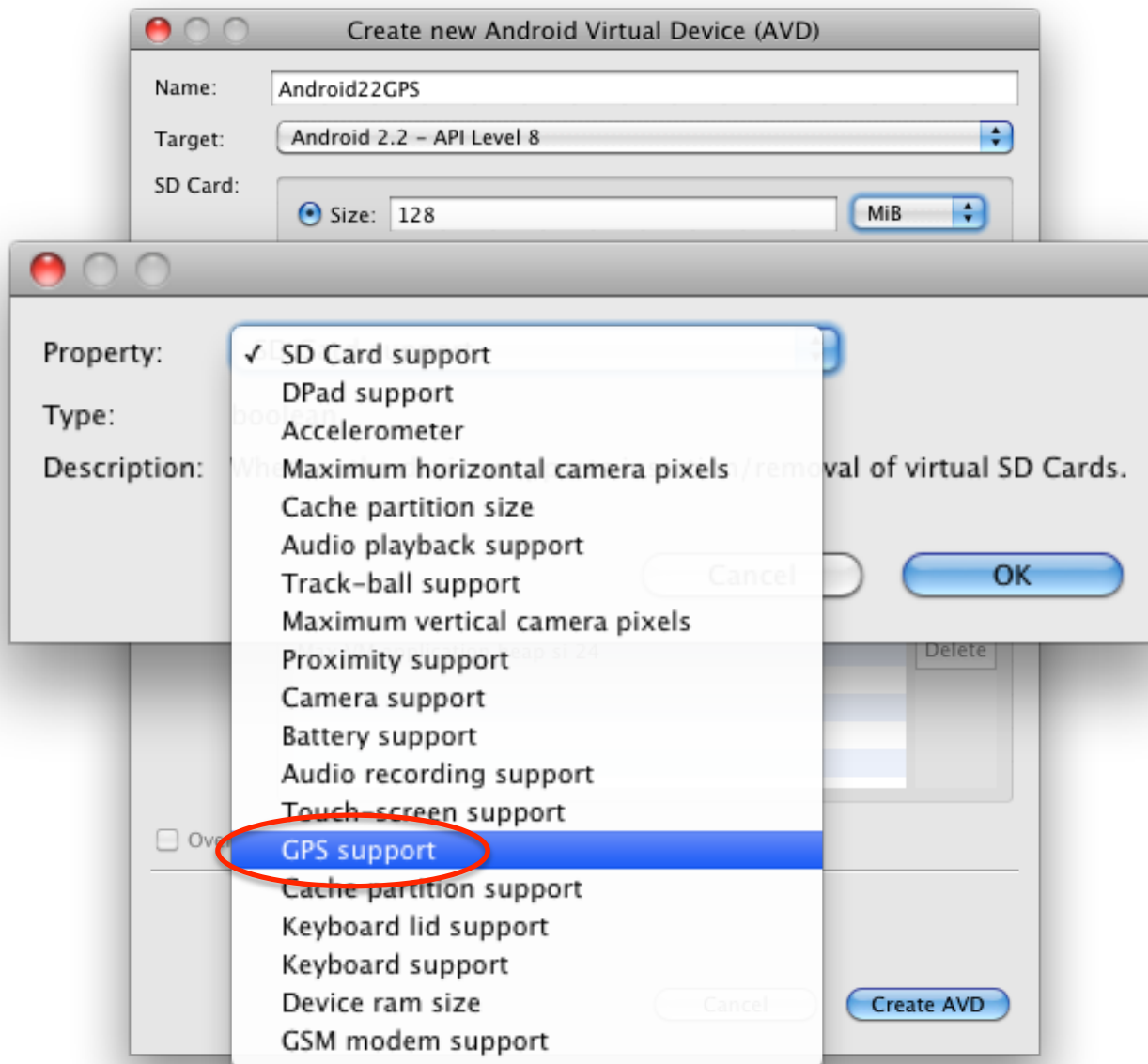
Enabling GPS on the Emulator



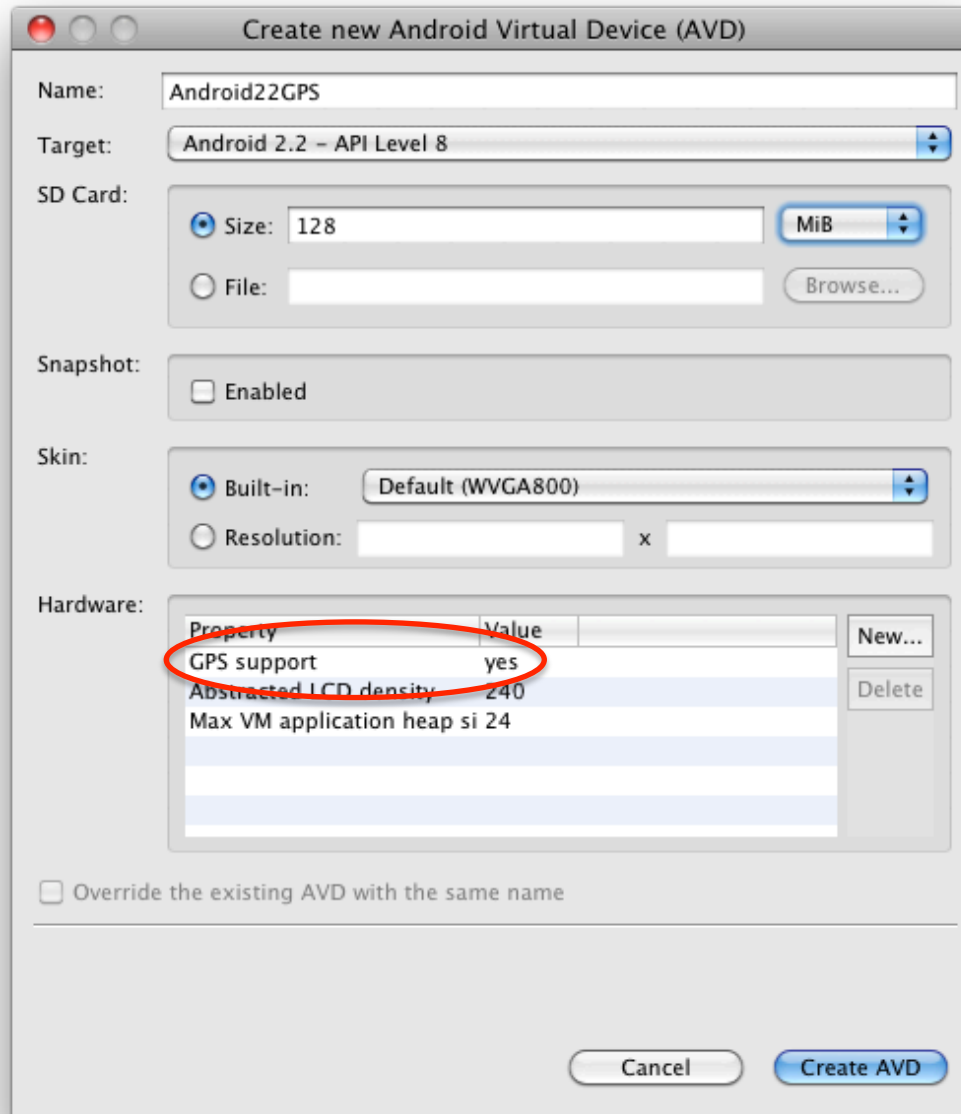
Enabling GPS on the Emulator



Enabling GPS on the Emulator

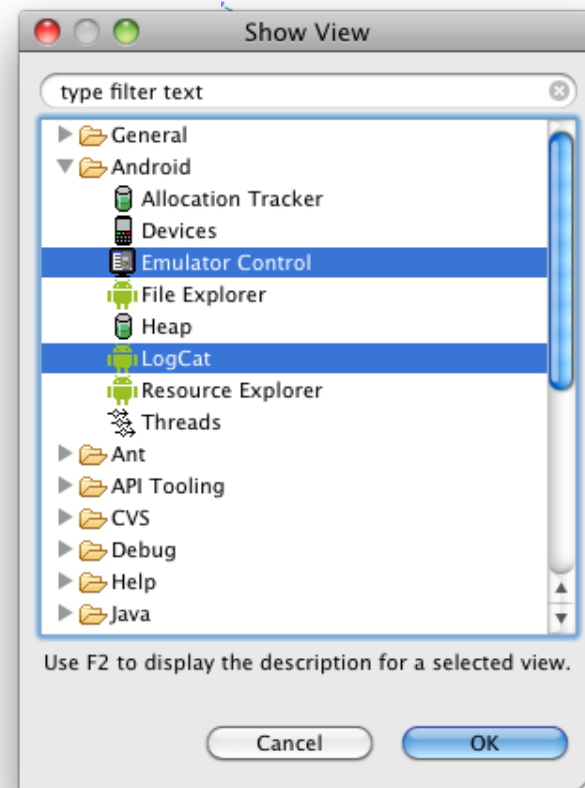
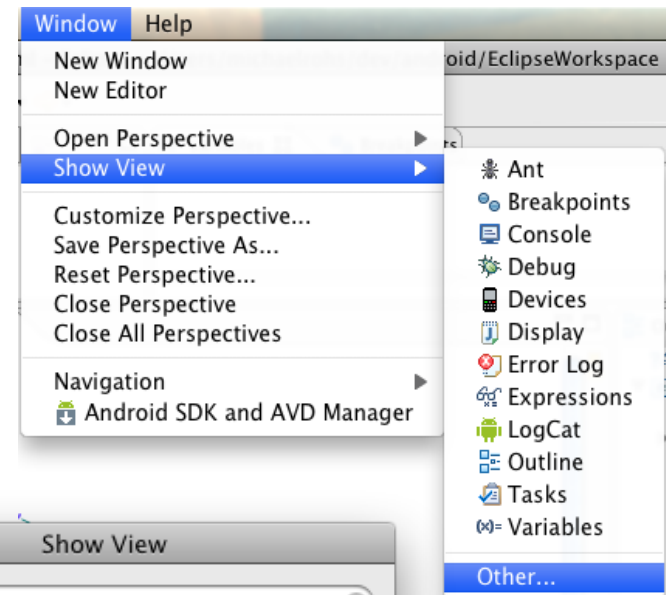
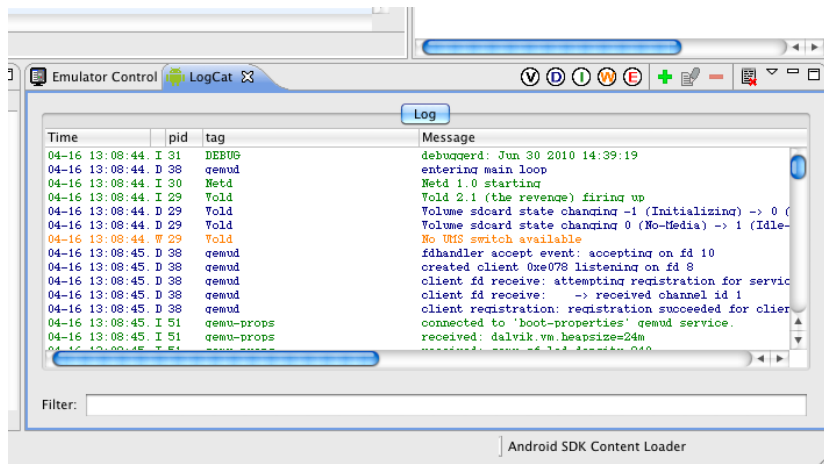


Enabling GPS on the Emulator



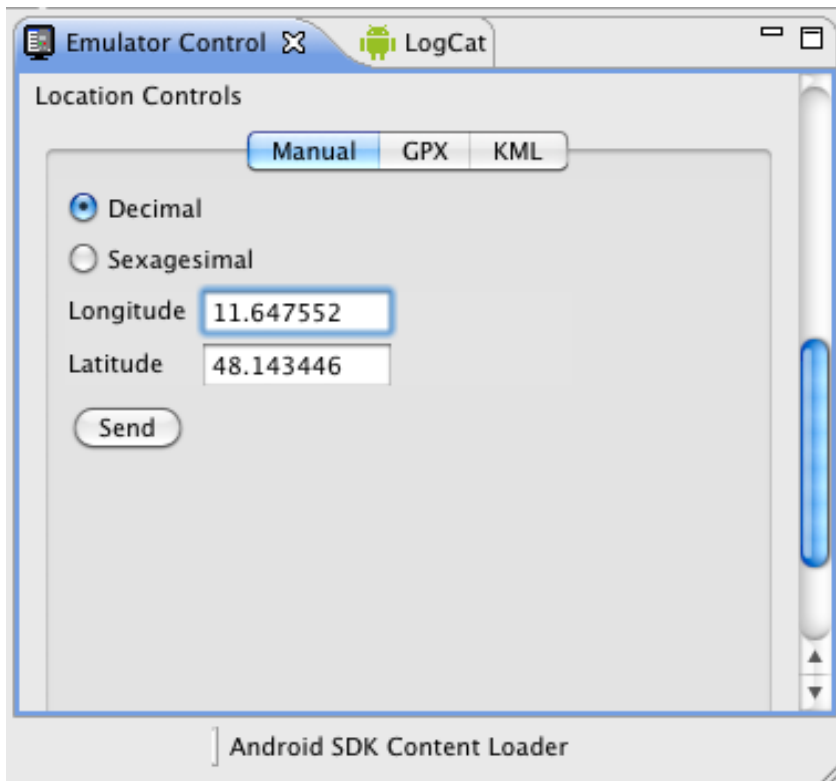
Eclipse Configuration

- LogCat View
 - Log.d output
- Emulator Control View
 - Entering locations



Entering Locations in Emulator Control View

- How to get latitude and longitude?
see next slides...



Keyhole Markup Language (KML)

- XML-based language for expressing geographic information
 - Standardized by the Open Geospatial Consortium
 - Used in Google Maps (Mobile), Google Earth
- Example:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
```

```
<kml xmlns="http://earth.google.com/kml/2.2">
```

```
  <Document>
```

```
    <Placemark>
```

```
      <name>Target 1</name>
```

```
      <description>This is the first target.</description>
```

```
      <Point>
```

```
        <coordinates>11.647552,48.143446,0</coordinates> <!-- longitude, latitude, altitude -->
```

```
      </Point>
```

```
    </Placemark>
```

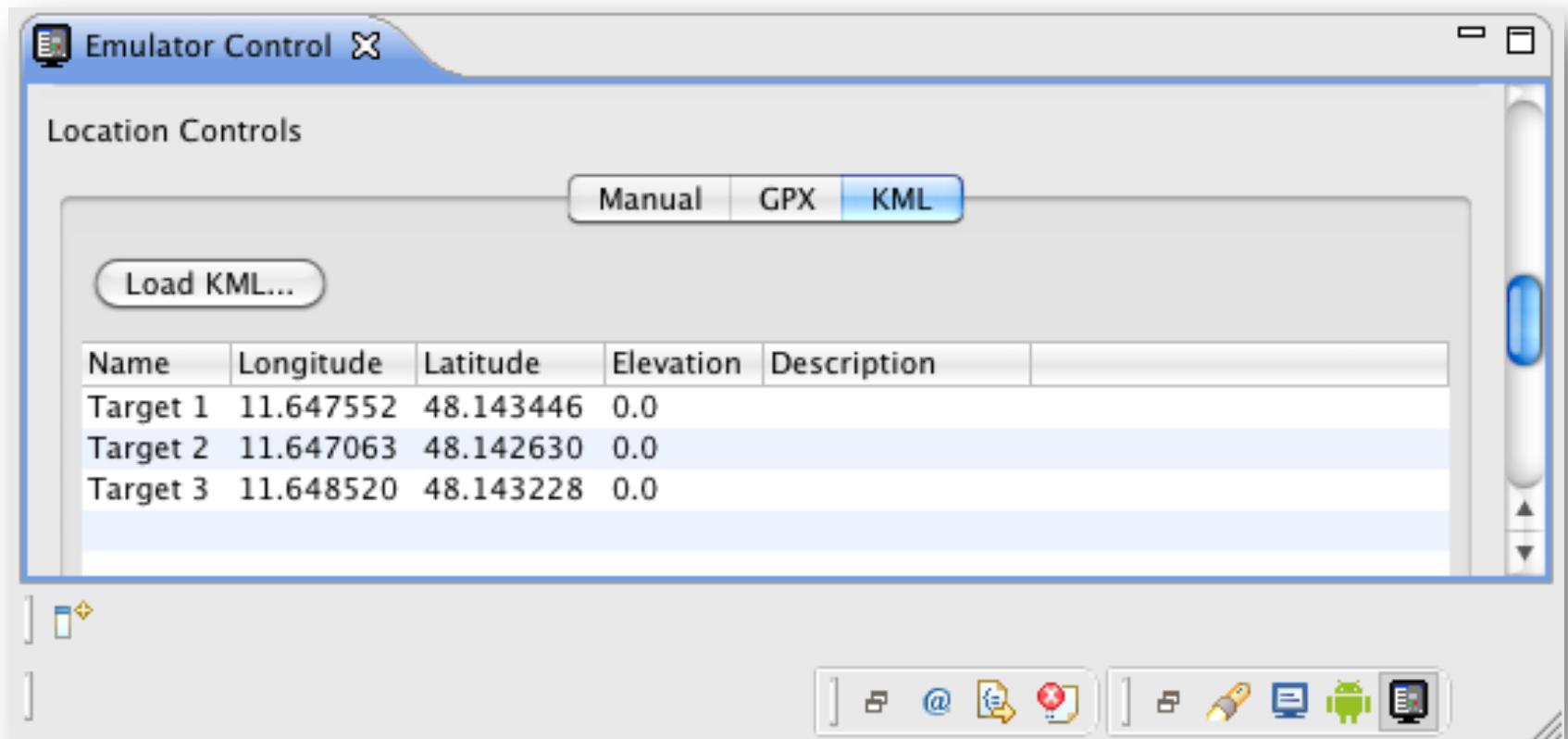
```
  </Document>
```

```
</kml>
```

kml-samples.googlecode.com/svn/trunk/interactive/index.html

KML in the Emulator

- Click a row to send location to emulator



Google Maps

http://maps.google.de/

LEO LMU LMU Wiki MHCI Wiki LMU CIP MVV Gmail Kalender Wikipedia en Wikipedia de Java Doc Java Doc (local) Stack Overflow Android Developers iPhone Dev Center

48.149159,11.598569 - Google Maps Google Maps

Web Bilder Videos **Maps** News Shopping E-Mail Mehr

Neu! Hilfe | Anmelden

Google maps Deutschland Maps-Suche

Route berechnen Meine Karten Drucken Senden Link

Standort festlegen

Tragen Sie Ihr Unternehmen bei Google Maps ein.

50 m
200 ft

©2011 Google - Kartendaten ©2011 COWI, Tele Atlas - Nutzungsbedingungen

Google Maps

http://maps.google.de/

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Standort festlegen

Tragen Sie Ihr Unternehmen bei Google Maps ein.

Route von hier
Route hierher
Vergrößern
Verkleinern
Karte hier zentrieren
Was ist hier?

50 m
200 ft

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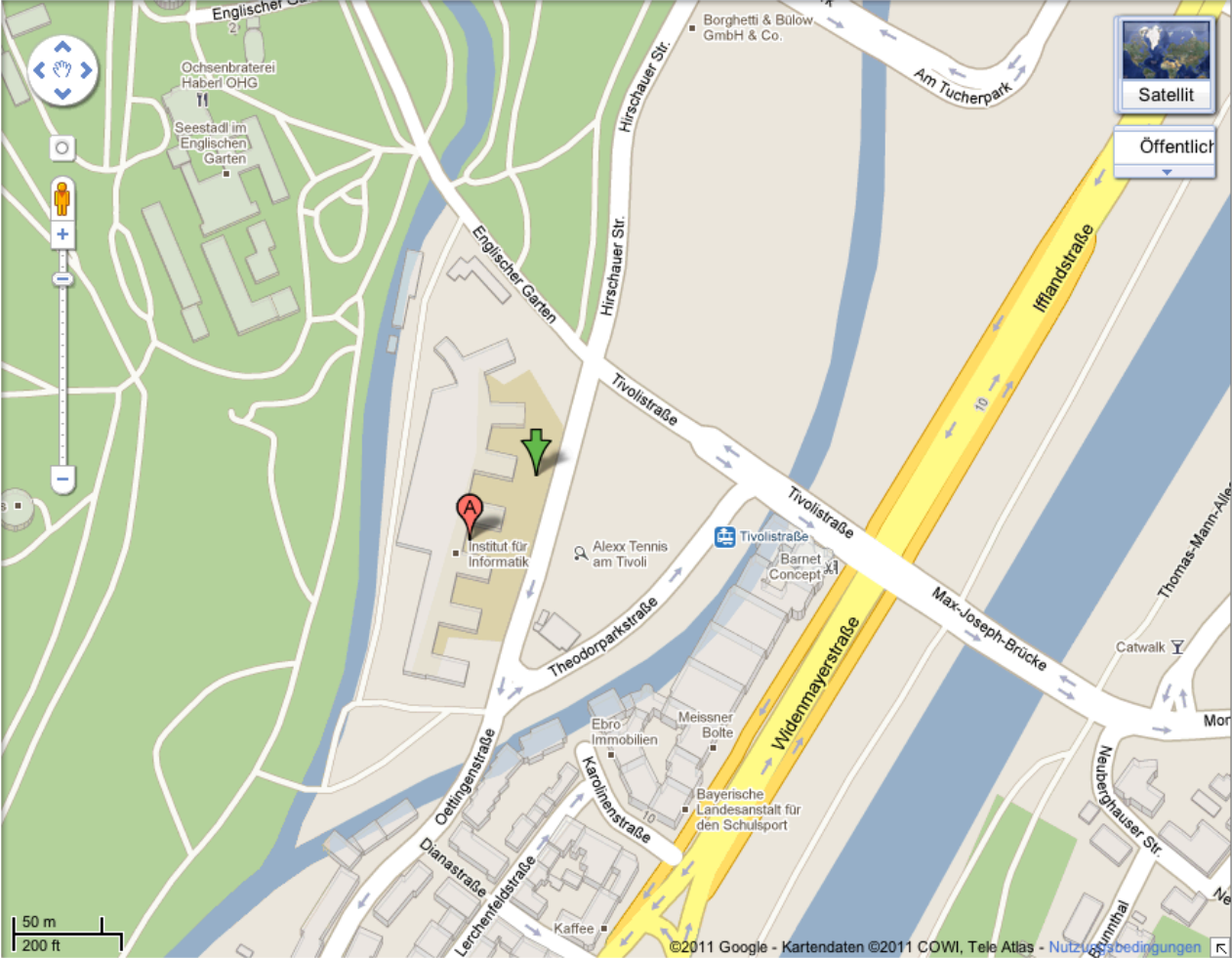
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Orte
Torre Chinese



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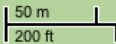
48.149767,11.59622

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Orte
 Bogenhausener Friedhof

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Englischer Garten 2
 80538 München
 Routenplaner In der Nähe suchen Mehr

Mit dieser Adresse:
 Seestadt im Englischen Garten - ★★★★★
 111 Erfahrungsberichte
 Verwaltung des Englischen Gartens -

Chinesischer Turm
 Englischer Garten
 Ochenbrätere Haberei OHG
 Seestadt im Englischen Garten
 Monopteros
 Institut für Informatik
 Alexx Tennis am Tivoli
 Barnet Concept
 Theodorparkstraße
 Tivolistraße
 Hirschauer Str.
 Widenmayerstraße
 Meissner Bolte
 Ebro

50 m
 200 ft

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48.152595,11.592089 - Google Maps

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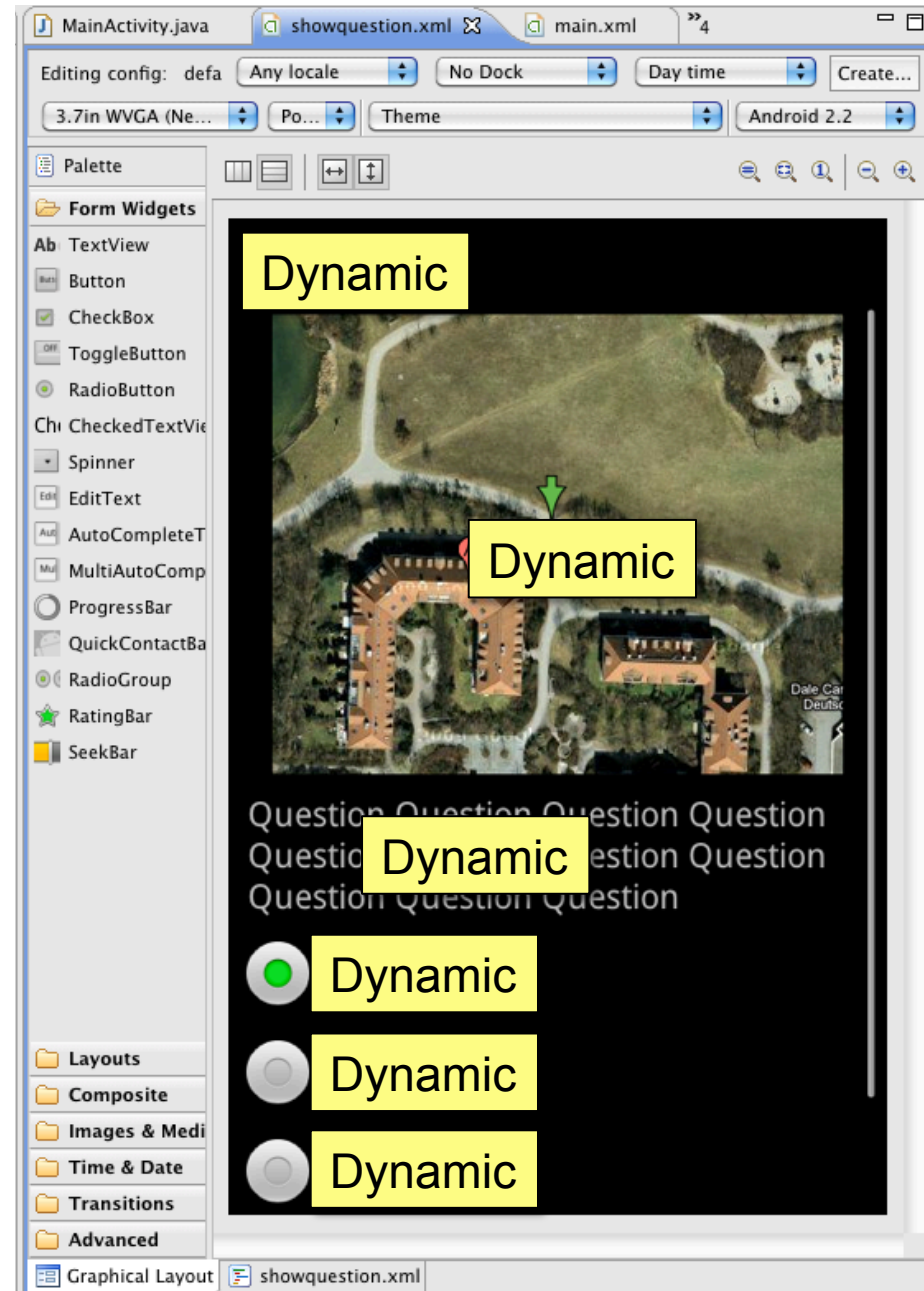
Fotos

Orte
Torre Chinese

Map details: The map shows the Englischer Garten area in Munich. Key landmarks include the Chinese Tower (Chinesischer Turm) marked with a green arrow, the Seestadt im Englischen Garten, and the Ochenbrätereier Haberl OHG. Streets shown include Tivolistraße, Hirschauer Str., and Theodorparkstraße. A scale bar at the bottom left indicates 50 meters and 200 feet. The map is credited to ©2011 Google - Kartendaten and ©2011 COWI, Tele Atlas - Nutzungsbedingungen.

Dynamic Content

- ShowQuizActivity controls graphical user interface
 - Replaces placeholder elements by actual content
 - Processes user input (on radio buttons, submit button)
- ShowQuizActivity will be triggered when POI nearby (distance < POI.radius)
- Actual content depends on POI we have entered



Algorithm for starting ShowQuizActivity

- In class MainActivity:
- onLocationChanged
 - for each known POI p
 - compute distance d of current location to POI p
 - if $d < p.\text{radius}$ then
 - set dynamic data for POI p
 - start activity for result
 - break
- onActivityResult
 - $\text{points} = \text{points} + \text{resultCode}$
 - update TextView to show points

Transferring Dynamic Data to ShowQuizActivity (Alternative 1)

- Make data classes serializable (to be put into Intent)

```
public class PointOfInterest implements Serializable {...}
```

```
public class QuizQuestion implements Serializable {...}
```

- in MainActivity, onLocationChanged:

```
Intent intent = new Intent(this, ShowQuizActivity.class);
```

```
intent.putExtra("poi", closestPoi);
```

```
startActivityForResult(intent, 0);
```

- in ShowQuizActivity, onCreate or onStart:

```
PointOfInterest poi; // class member variable, outside of method
```

```
...
```

```
poi = (PointOfInterest) getIntent().getSerializableExtra("poi");
```

```
TextView titleView = (TextView) findViewById(R.id.title);
```

```
titleView.setText(poi.title);
```

Transferring Dynamic Data to ShowQuizActivity (Alternative 2)

- in MainActivity, (static) shared member variable
`static` `PointOfInterest` *currentPoi*;
- in MainActivity, `onLocationChanged`:
`Intent` `intent` = `new` `Intent`(`this`, `ShowQuizActivity.class`);
currentPoi = *closestPoi*;
`startActivityForResult`(`intent`, 0);
- in ShowQuizActivity, `onCreate` or `onStart`:
`PointOfInterest` `poi`; // class member variable, outside of method
...
`poi` = `MainActivity.currentPoi`;
`TextView` `titleView` = (`TextView`) `findViewById`(`R.id.title`);
`titleView.setText`(`poi.title`);

Exercise: Data Structures

- Exercise: Example POIs and quizzes
 - Take a few sample points-of-interest and quizzes and enter them in your data structures

Location-Based Services

- Access location data
 - GPS
 - WiFi
 - GSM
- Location Manager Service
 - Obtain device's geographical location
 - Get notification upon entering a specified location
 - Package: android.location
 - Class: LocationManager

Example: Last Known Location

```
public class LocationManagerDemoActivity extends Activity {  
    protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {  
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);  
  
        LocationManager locMgr = (LocationManager)  
            getSystemService(Context.LOCATION_SERVICE);  
  
        Location loc = locMgr.getLastKnownLocation(  
            LocationManager.GPS_PROVIDER);  
  
        Toast.makeText(this, loc.toString(), 10000).show();  
        Log.d("last location", loc.toString());  
    }  
}
```

Example: Continuous Location Updates

```
public class LocationUpdateActivity extends Activity
    implements LocationListener
```

```
{
    public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        LocationManager locMgr = (LocationManager)
            getSystemService(Context.LOCATION_SERVICE);
        locMgr.requestLocationUpdates(
            LocationManager.GPS_PROVIDER, 0, 0, this);
    }
    ...
}
```

*GPS_PROVIDER or
NETWORK_PROVIDER*

min time between
updates [ms]

min distance
between updates [m]

Example: Continuous Location Updates

...

```
public void onLocationChanged(Location loc) {  
    if (loc != null) {  
        Toast.makeText(getBaseContext(),  
            "New location (" + loc.getLatitude() + ", " +  
            loc.getLongitude() + ")",  
            Toast.LENGTH_LONG).show();  
    }  
}  
  
public void onProviderDisabled(String provider) {}  
public void onProviderEnabled(String provider) {}  
public void onStatusChanged(String provider,  
                            int status, Bundle extras) {}  
}
```

Distance Between Geo-Locations

- Distance (in m) between two geolocations

```
float[] results = new float[1];
```

```
Location.distanceBetween(lat, lon, poi.latitude, poi.longitude, results);
```

```
float distance = results[0];
```

Permissions (in AndroidManifest.xml)

- Permissions for location-based services

```
<uses-permission
```

```
  android:name="android.permission.ACCESS_COARSE_LOCATION" />
```

```
<uses-permission
```

```
  android:name="android.permission.ACCESS_FINE_LOCATION" />
```

```
<uses-permission
```

```
  android:name="android.permission.ACCESS_MOCK_LOCATION" />
```

```
<uses-permission
```

```
  android:name="android.permission.ACCESS_LOCATION_EXTRA_COMMANDS" />
```

```
<uses-permission
```

```
  android:name="android.permission.INTERNET" />
```

- Overview of Android permissions

- <http://developer.android.com/reference/android/Manifest.permission.html>

Example Manifest for Location

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    package="de.lmu.location"
    android:versionCode="1"
    android:versionName="1.0">
    <uses-sdk android:minSdkVersion="8" />
    <application android:icon="@drawable/icon" android:label="@string/app_name" android:debuggable="true">
        <activity android:name=".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>
    <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.ACCESS_COARSE_LOCATION" />
    <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.ACCESS_FINE_LOCATION" />
    <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.ACCESS_MOCK_LOCATION" />
    <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.ACCESS_LOCATION_EXTRA_COMMANDS" />
    <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.VIBRATE" />
</manifest>
```

Exercise: Location Updates

- Register for location updates from the location manager with an interval of 5s
 - Only register for location updates when the MainActivity is actually active (i.e. use onResume and onPause to register/unregister updates)
- Handle location updates in the MainActivity itself
 - See next slide for template
- Start ShowQuizActivity if the user enters a POI
 - Make POI data available in ShowQuizActivity

Template for Location Updates

```
public class MainActivity extends Activity implements LocationListener {  
    LocationManager locationManager = null;  
    ...  
    public void onLocationChanged(Location location) {  
        if (location != null) {  
            // process location update  
        }  
    }  
    public void onProviderDisabled(String provider) {}  
    public void onProviderEnabled(String provider) {}  
    public void onStatusChanged(String provider, int status, Bundle ext) {}  
}
```

How to vibrate the phone?

- Java

```
Vibrator vibrator = (Vibrator) getSystemService(Context.VIBRATOR_SERVICE);  
vibrator.vibrate(1000);
```

- AndroidManifest.xml

```
<uses-permission android:name="android.permission.VIBRATE" />
```

- Exercise: Make the phone vibrate when the Quiz starts (i.e. when the user enters the target area)

Exercise: Field Test

- Try out your app outdoors



- Come back and improve it
- Find test users to evaluate your program
- Improve it some more...



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